# Intelligent Audio Systems: A review of the foundations and applications of semantic audio analysis and music information retrieval





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These lecture notes contains hyperlinks to the CCRMA Wiki.

On these pages, you can find additional supplement the lecture material found in the class - providing extra tutorials, support, references for further reading, or demonstration code snippets for those interested in a given topic .

Click on the symbol on the lower-left corner of a slide to access additional resources.

#### WIKI REFERENCES...



#### Administration

- ccrma.stanford.edu/workshops/2008/
- Introductions
  - A little about yourself
  - Background
  - List of your region of interest, and any specific items of interest that you'd like to see covered.

## Final projects

Motivation by your personal interests or audio collections

Motivated by examining large audio collections Examples:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_Music\_Genome\_Project\_attributes\_by\_type

- Instrument ID
- Chord recognition
- SFX / Loop searches
- Transcription by classifier
- Speaker ID and characteristics
- Narrator segmentation
- etc.

## Example Seed...



#### Queries and Evaluation

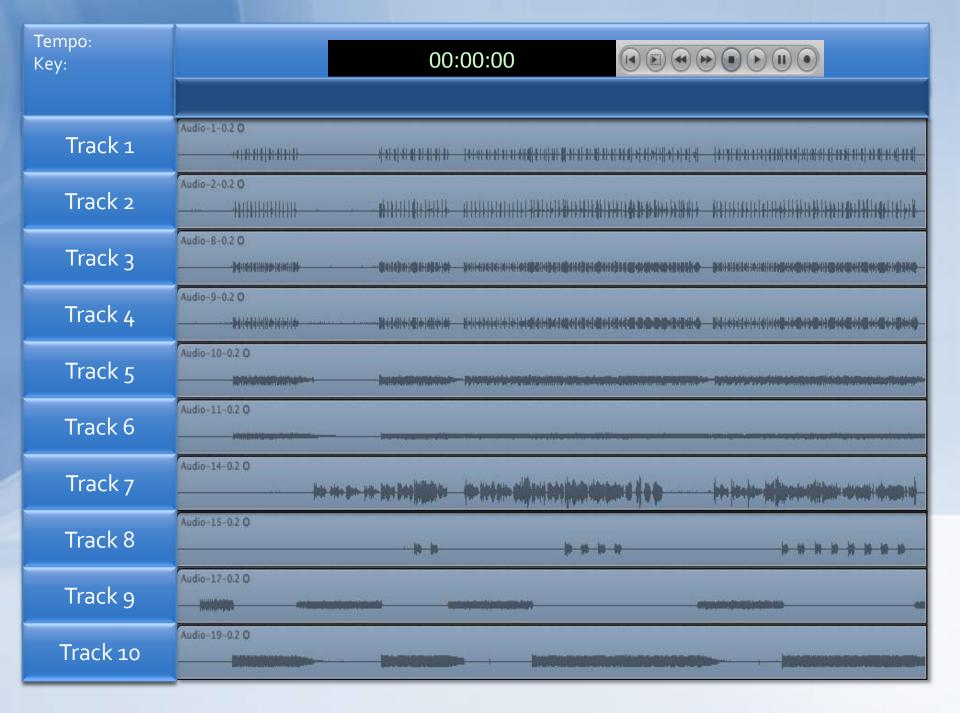
- Query by Humming
  - Lots of academic work
  - Demo with Midomi or Fraunhofer
- Query by audio ID
  - Gracenote ID, Shazam, Audible Magic
  - Noisy audio snippet
- Query by example
  - Find more like this (where "this" has to be specified or inferred)

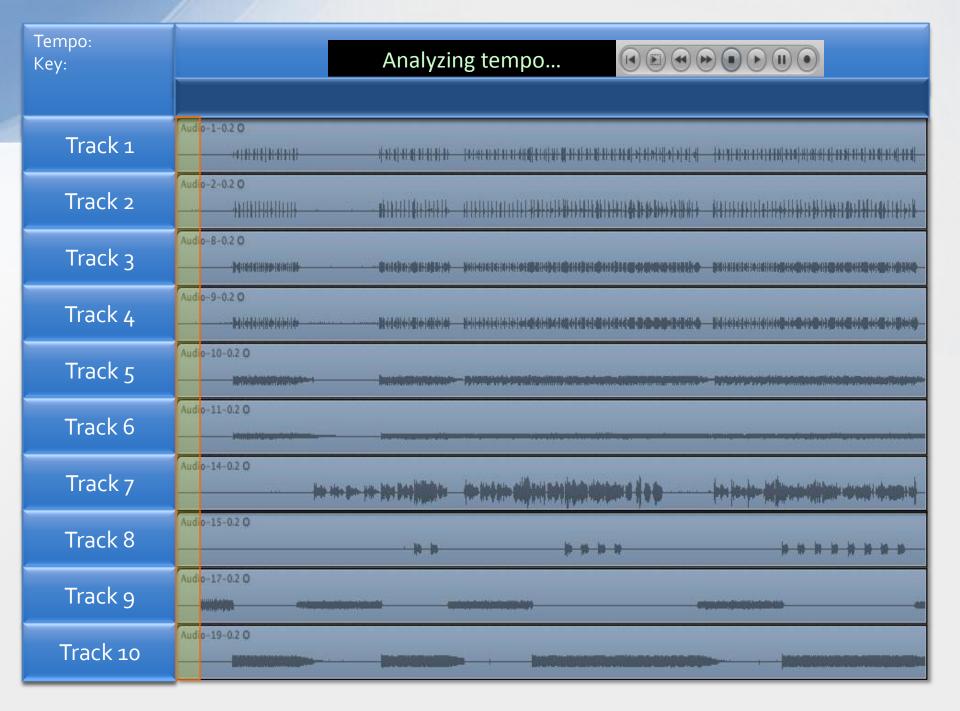
## Opportunities

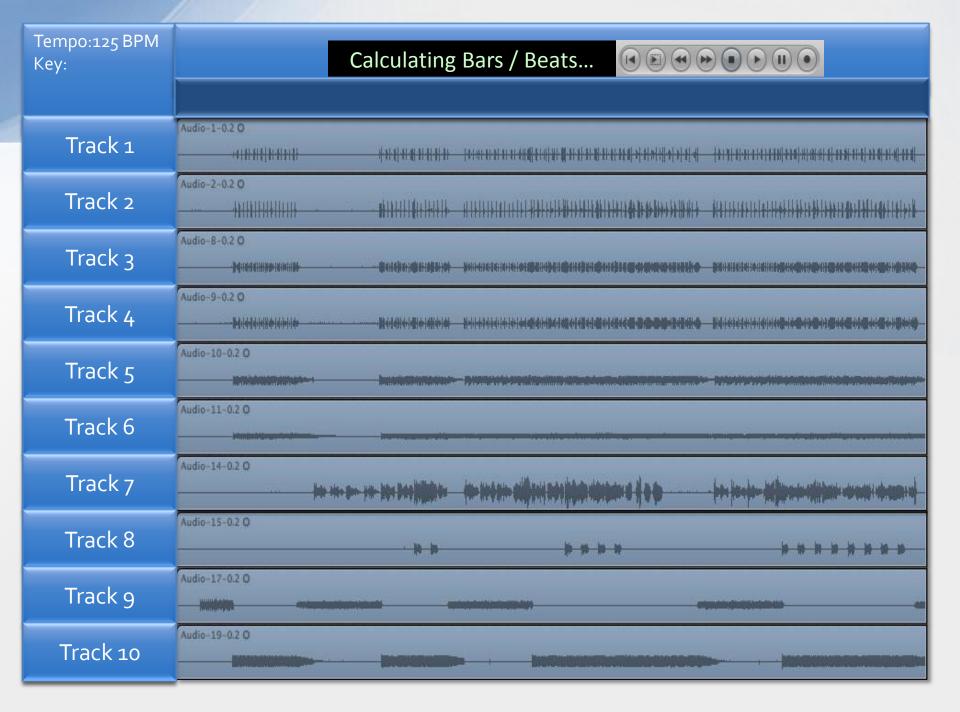
- Genre ID (labels exist, but even humans disagree!)
- Artist classification
  - Tricks: use voice only to improve accuracy to 70% (out of 100 artists)
- Artist similarity
  - Ground truth from: www.musicseer.com
  - Really, what is the similarity?
    - But: what is similarity between artists?
      - pattern recognition systems give a number...

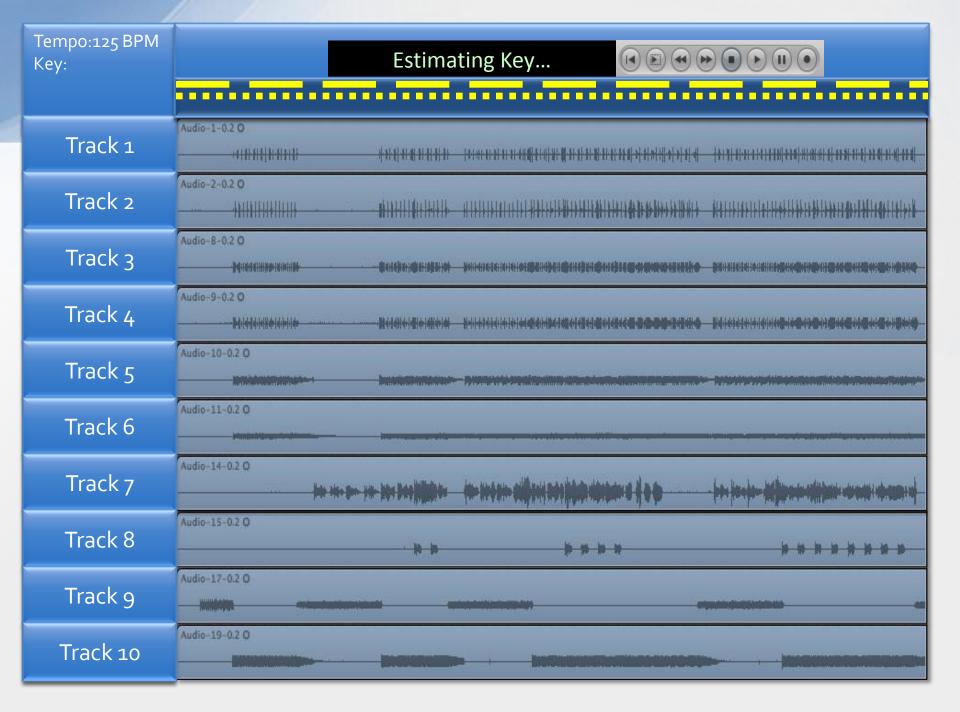
```
Bn_caffel_braxton lara_fabierasure jessica_simpson lara_fabierasure new janet_jackson eiffel_65 whitney celine_dion et_shop_boys lauryfhriatina_aguileaqua sade sof spice_girlsbelin@adanisle pi ain milroquai nelly_fartaed@ennox
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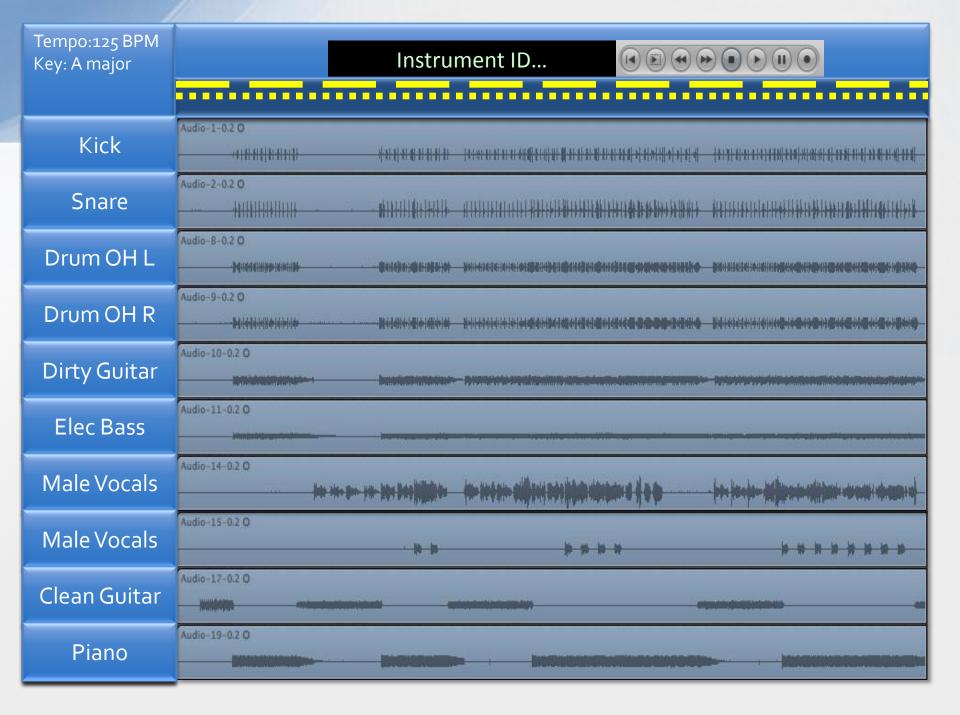
#### **FUTURE SOFTWARE CAPABILITIES**

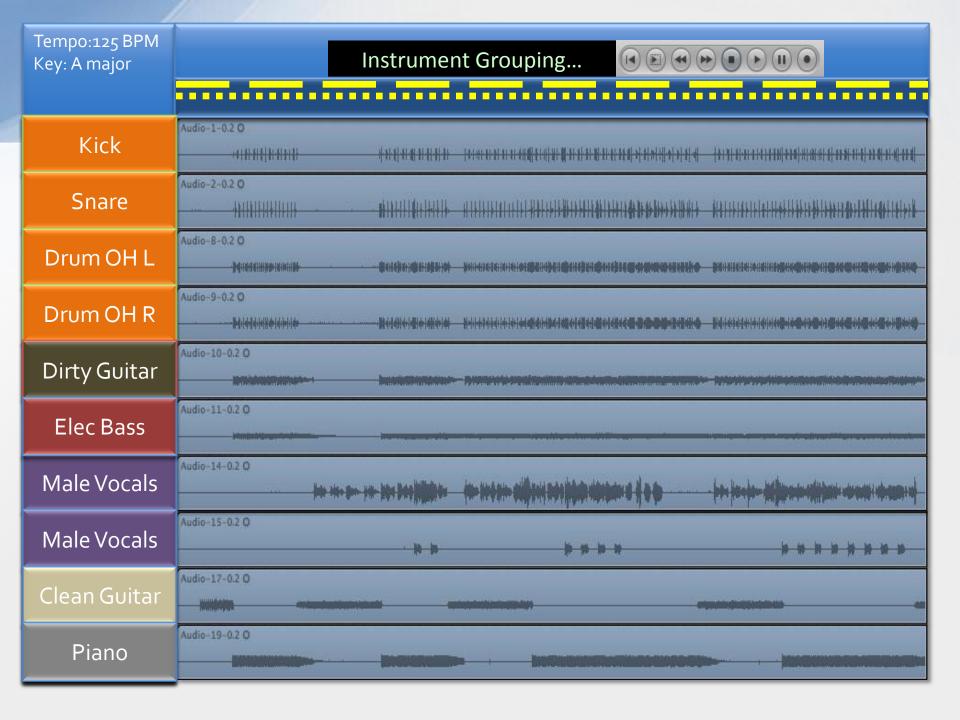


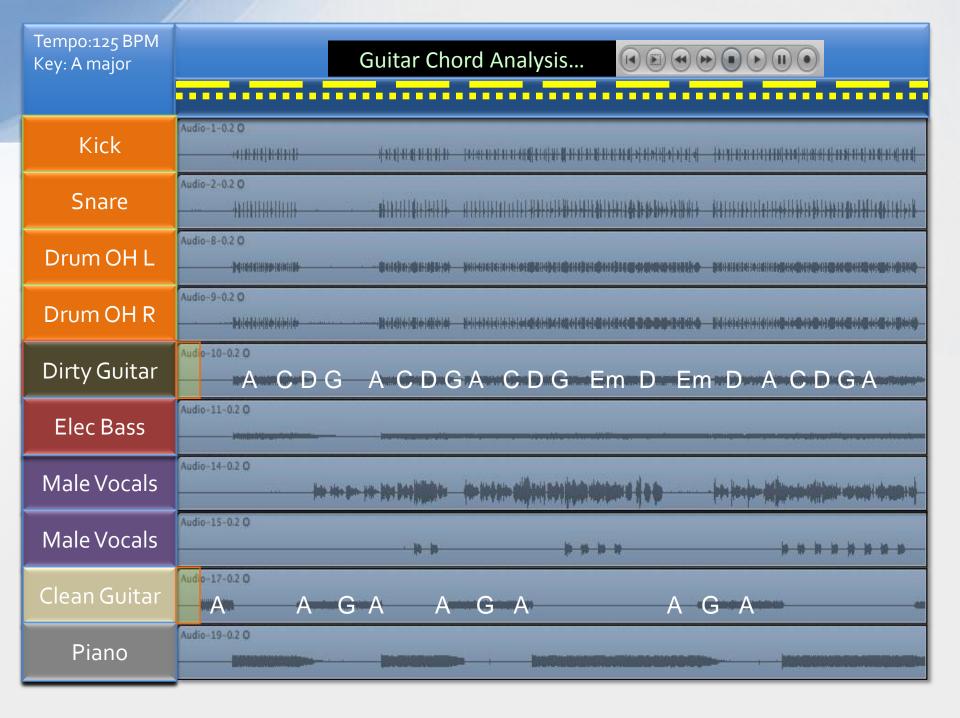






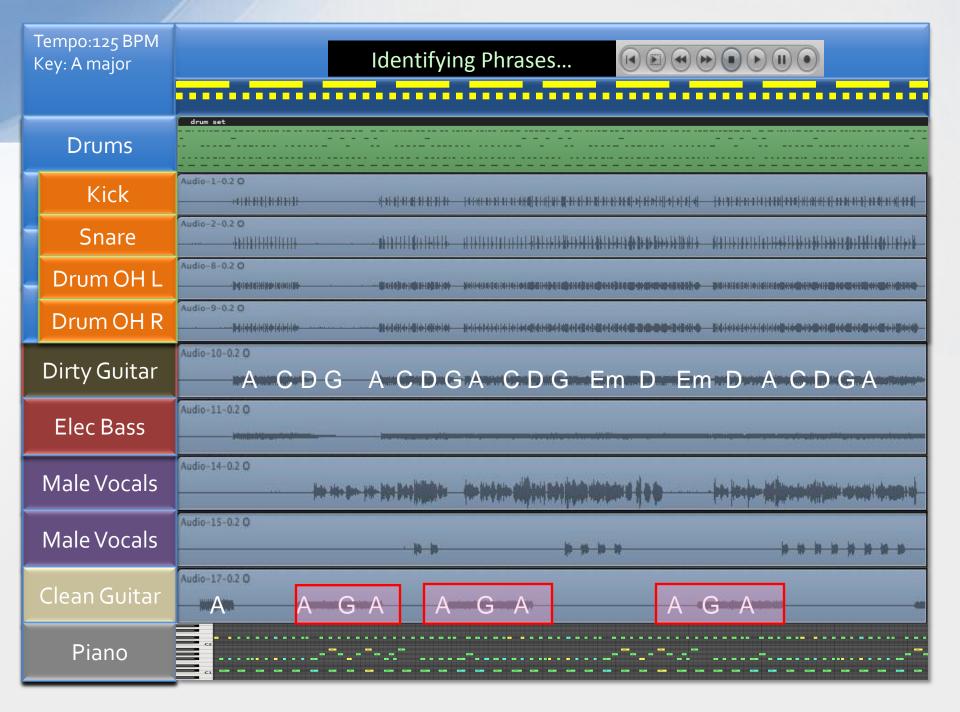




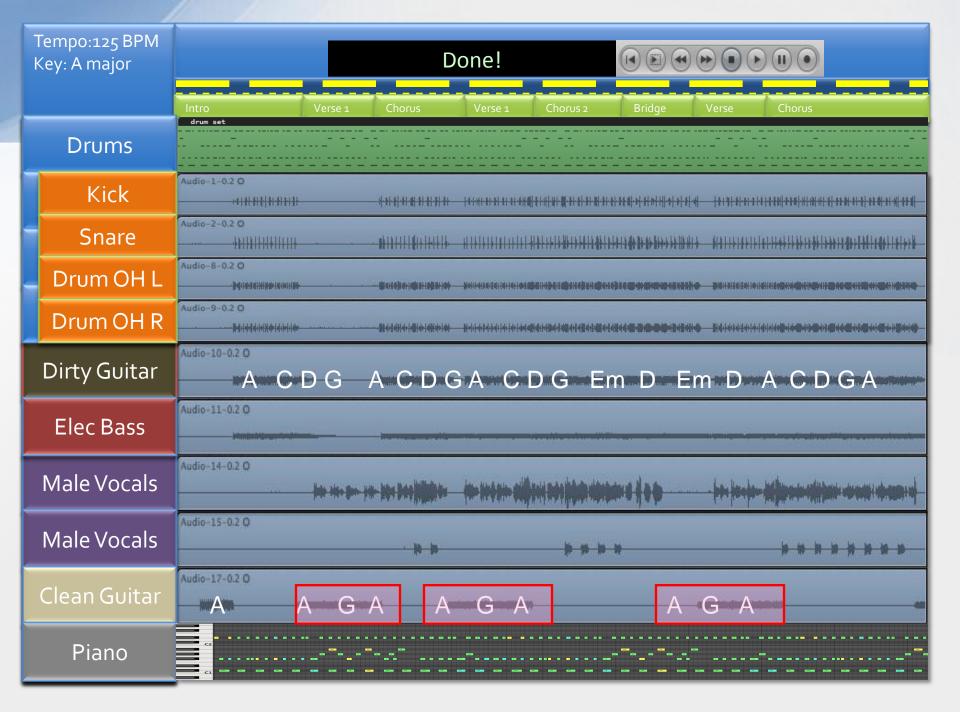












## Why MIR?

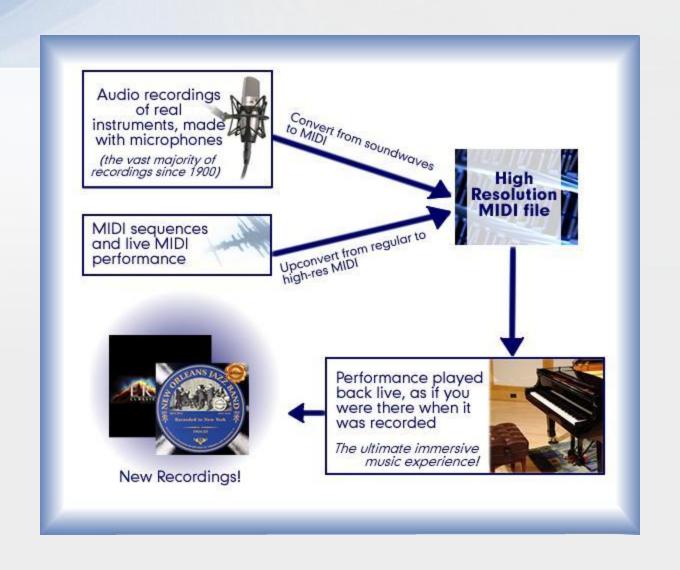
- Find specific item
- Find something vague
- Find something interesting or new
- Google for audio
  - Quaero French "Google killer" with image and audio "example" queries

## Commercial Applications

- Retrieval based on similarity (IR and creative applications)
- Live analysis of audio
- Music Discovery / Recommendation
- Query for music
- Assisted Music Transcription
- Audio fingerprint
- Creative applications

#### Motivations / Demos

- Transcriptionist vs. Descriptionist approach
  - Music Transcription (restoration) piano company from MIDI
    - http://zenph.com/listen.html
    - http://www.pragprog.com/articles/a-pragmaticproject-live-in-concert/the-methodology



#### Motivations / Demos

- Transcriptionist vs. Descriptionist approach
  - Music Transcription (restoration) piano company from MIDI
    - <a href="http://zenph.com/listen.html">http://zenph.com/listen.html</a>
  - More transcription

#### **BASIC SYSTEM OVERVIEW**

## Basic system overview



#### Segmentation

(Frames, Onsets, Beats, Bars, Chord Changes, etc)

#### Basic system overview



#### Segmentation

(Frames, Onsets, Beats, Bars, Chord Changes, etc)



# Feature Extraction

(Time-based, spectral energy, MFCC, etc)

#### Basic system overview



#### Segmentation

(Frames, Onsets, Beats, Bars, Chord Changes, etc)



Feature Extraction

(Time-based, spectral energy, MFCC, etc)



Analysis / Decision Making

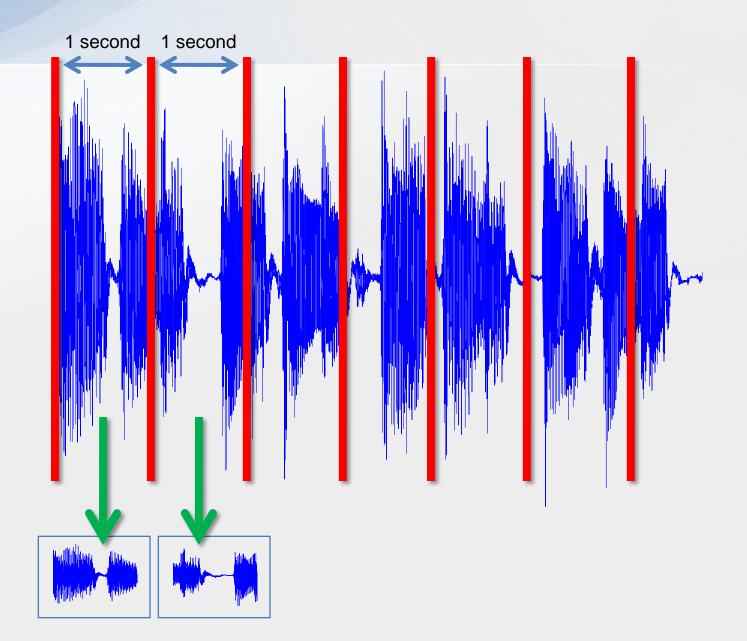
(Classification, Clustering, etc)



#### TIMING AND SEGMENTATION

## Timing and Segmentation

- Slicing up by fixed time slices...
  - 1 second, 80 ms, 100 ms, 20-40ms, etc.
- "Frames"
  - Different problems call for different frame lengths

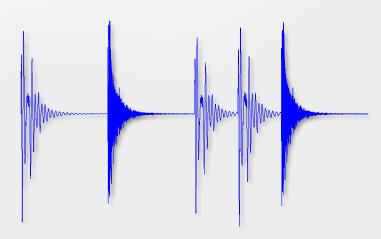


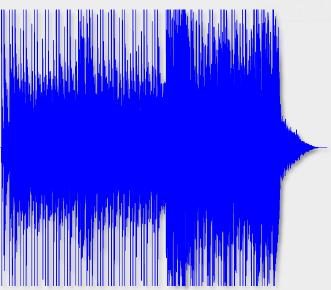
## Timing and Segmentation

- Slicing up by fixed time slices...
  - 1 second, 80 ms, 100 ms, 20-40ms, etc.
- "Frames"
  - Different problems call for different frame lengths
- Onset detection
- Beat detection
  - Beat
  - Measure / Bar / Harmonic changes
- Segments
  - Musically relevant boundaries
  - Separate by some perceptual cue

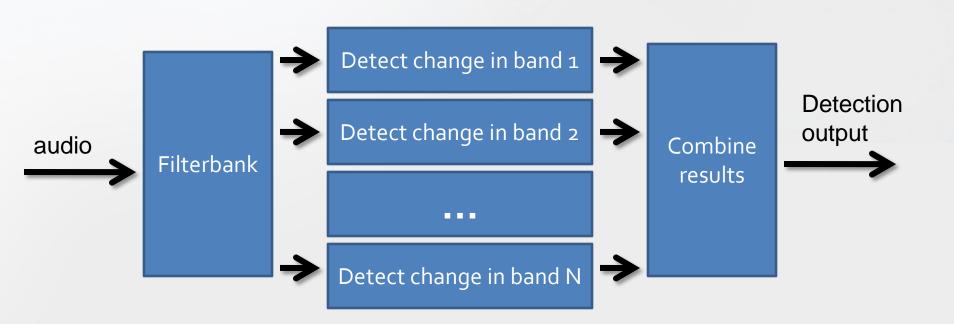
#### Onset detection

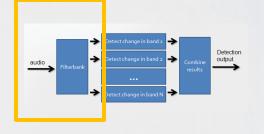
- What is an Onset?
- How to detect?
  - Envelope is not enough
  - Need to examine frequency bands

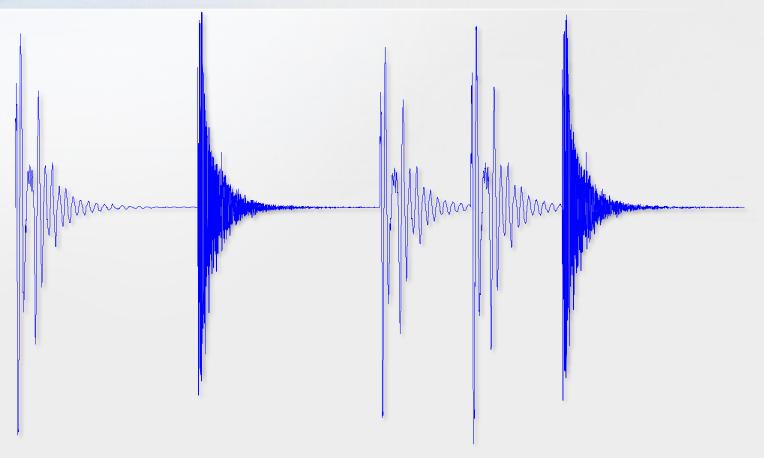




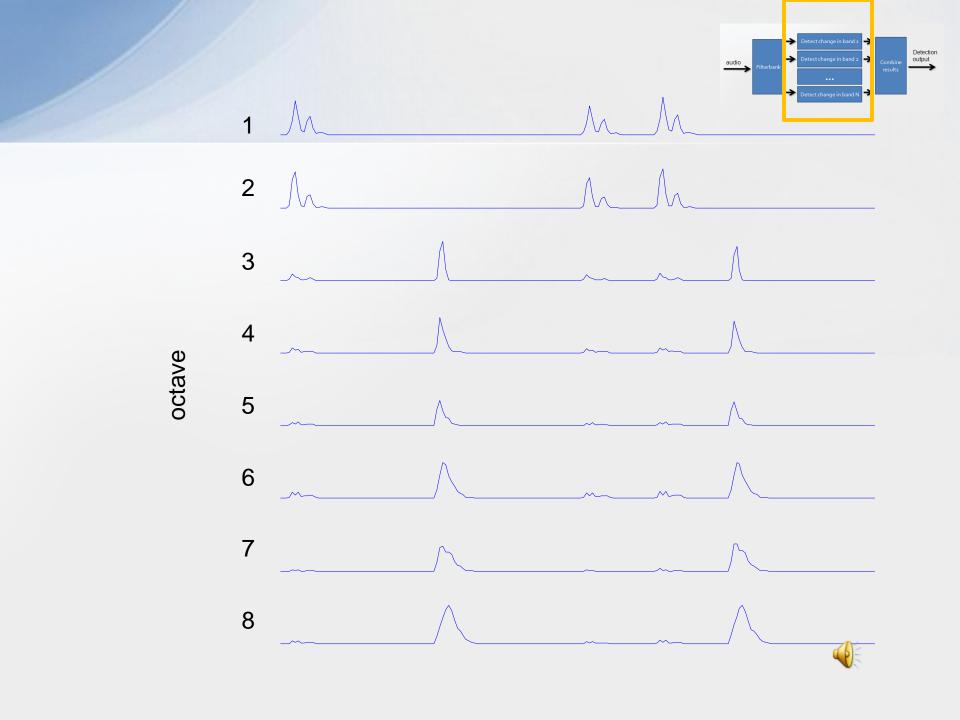


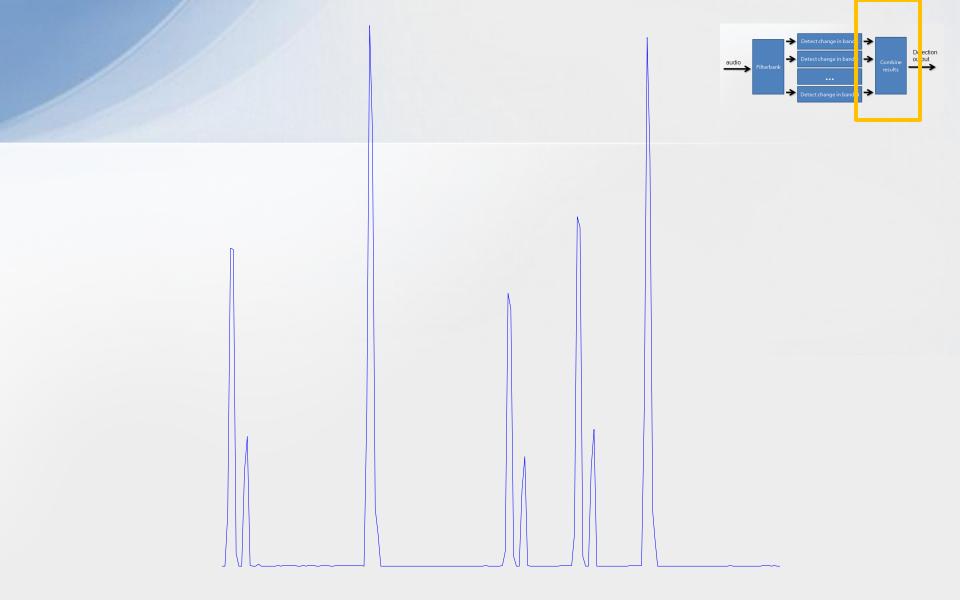




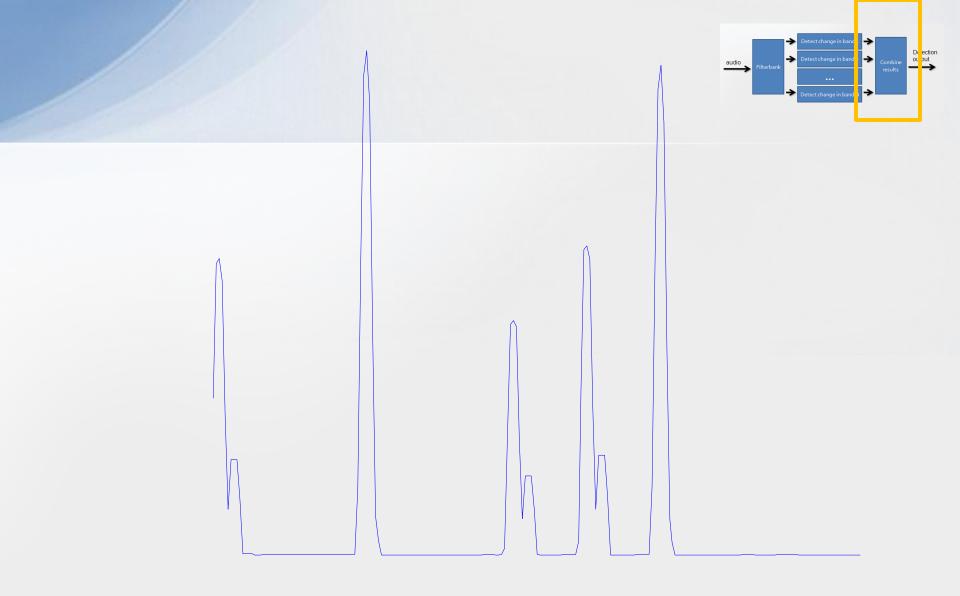








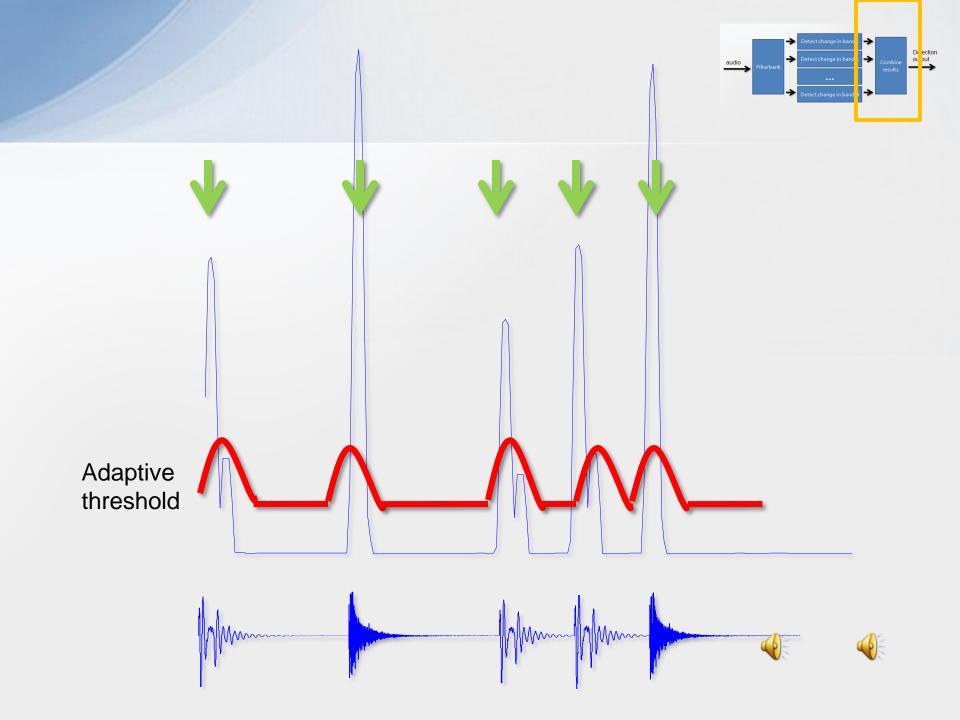












### **Beat and Tempo Detection**

- Beat detection
  - Tempo (e.g., 125 bpm)
    - Detecting periodicities from the onset detection curve
  - Beat
    - AKA "Tactus" the "foot tapping rate"
    - Time-frequency analysis -> Resonators -> Probablistic model
  - Measure
    - Musical change rate
    - Harmonic change rate



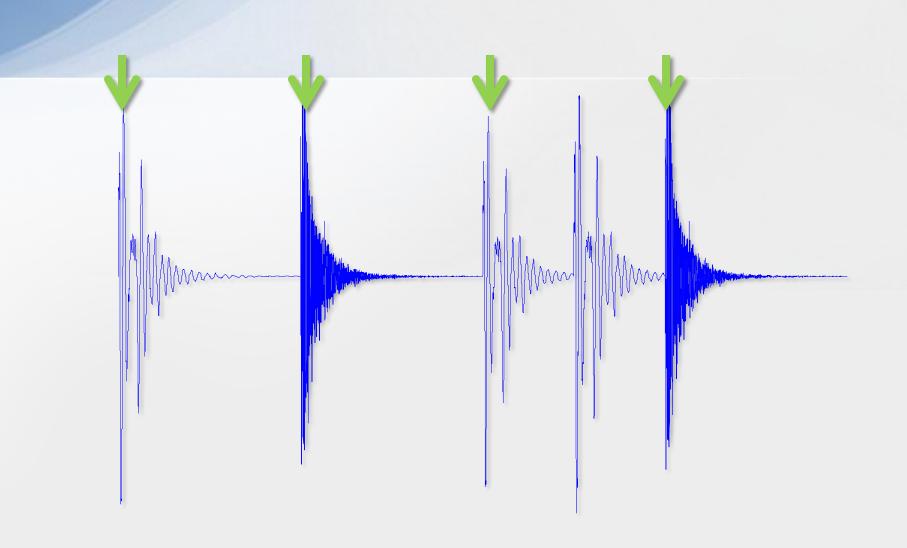
### **Beat and Tempo Detection**

Many, many, many approaches.

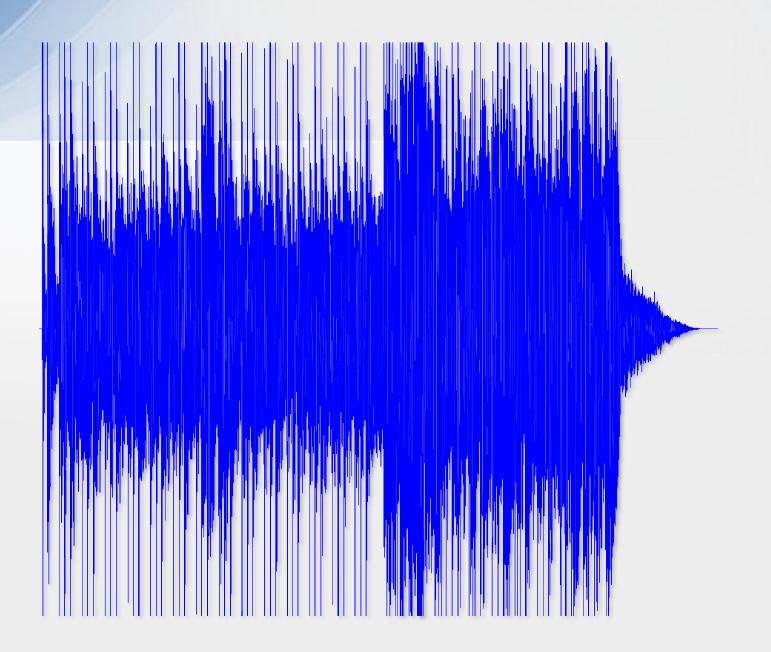
#### Some simple ones:

- 1. Autocorrelation function of the onset detection curve
- 2. Spectral decomposition of the onset detection curve
- Combine both strategies: the autocorrelation function is translated into the frequency domain in order to be compared to the spectrum curve - two curves are then multiplied.

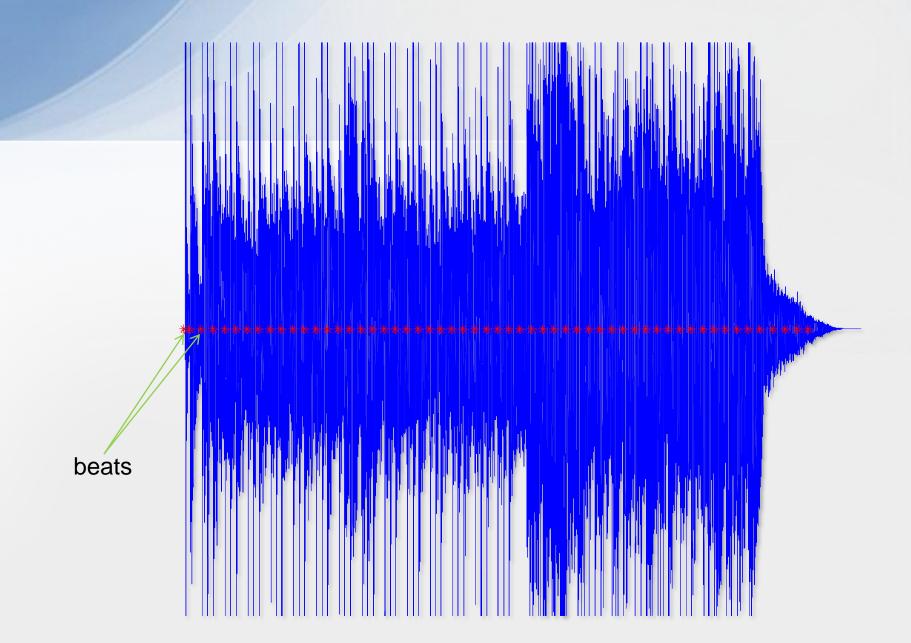
Peak picking is applied to the autocorrelation function or to the spectrum representation.







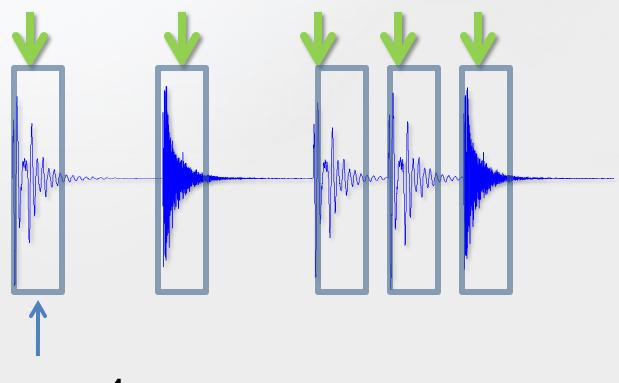


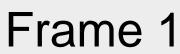






#### **FEATURE EXTRACTION**





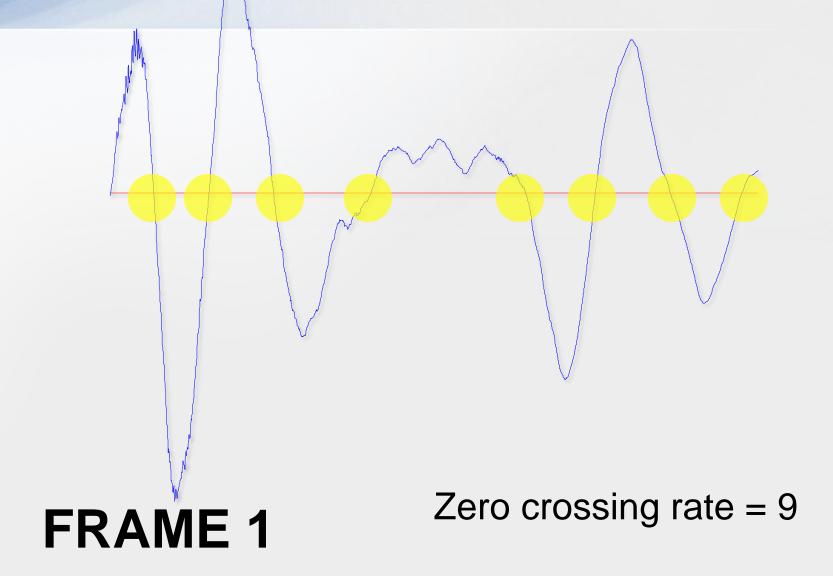


# FRAME 1

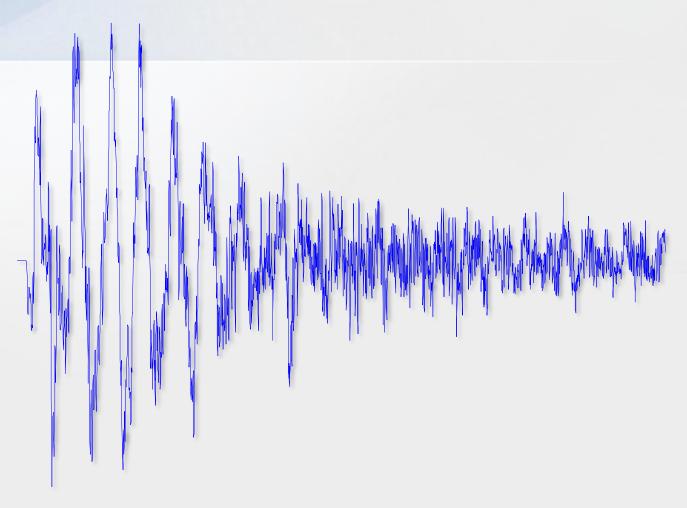




### **ZERO CROSSING RATE**



# Frame 2



Zero crossing rate = 423





#### **ANALYSIS AND DECISION MAKING**

### Heuristic Analysis

- Example: "Cowbell" on just the snare drum of a drum loop. "Simple" instrument recognition!
- Use basic thresholds or simple decision tree to form rudimentary transcription of kicks and snares.
- Time for more sophistication!

## > End of Lecture 1