

DAY 1

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



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June 2009

These lecture notes contain hyperlinks to the CCRMA Wiki.

On these pages, you can find supplemental material for lectures - 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

- https://cm-wiki.stanford.edu/wiki/MIR_workshop_2009
- Daily schedule
- Introductions
 - Our background
 - A little about yourself
 - List of your region of interest, and any specific items of interest that you'd like to see covered.

Example Seed...



Why MIR?

- Find specific item
- Find something vague
- Find something interesting or new

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

Queries

- Query by Humming
 - Lots of academic work
- 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)

Current “Hot” research areas

- Analysis of commercial music tracks, such as:
- 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
 - Really, what is the similarity?

- **But: what is similarity between artists?**

- pattern recognition systems give a number...

En Vogue, Braxton, Jessica Simpson, Maniah Carey, Janet Jackson, Eiffel 65, Whitney, Celine Dion, Pet Shop Boys, Christina Aguilera, Aqua, Lauryn Hill, All Saints, Backstreet Boys, Spice Girls, Belinda Carlisle, Sade, Sofisticated Pimp, Nelly, Furtado, Annie Lennox

- Augment recommenders with new data

Motivations / Demos

- Transcriptionist vs. Descriptionist approach
 - Music Transcription (restoration) – piano from MIDI

Audio recordings
of real
instruments, made
with microphones
*(the vast majority of
recordings since 1900)*



Convert from soundwaves
to MIDI

MIDI sequences
and live MIDI
performance

Upconvert from regular to
high-res MIDI

**High
Resolution
MIDI file**



New Recordings!

Performance played
back live, as if you
were there when it
was recorded

*The ultimate immersive
music experience!*



Motivations / Demos

- Transcriptionist vs. Descriptionist approach
 - Music Transcription (restoration) – piano from MIDI
 - <http://zenph.com/listen.html>
 - [More info:](#)
 - <http://www.pragprog.com/articles/a-pragmatic-project-live-in-concert/the-methodology>

Motivations / Demos

- Transcriptionist vs. Descriptionist approach
 - Music Transcription (restoration) – piano company from MIDI
 - <http://zenph.com/listen.html>
 - More [transcription](#) (drum transcription demo)

BASIC SYSTEM OVERVIEW

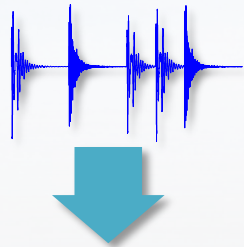
Basic system overview



Segmentation

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

Basic system overview



Segmentation

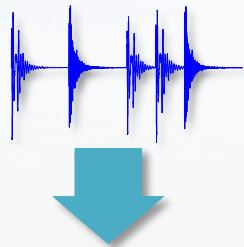
(Frames, Onsets,
Beats, Bars, Chord
Changes, etc)



Feature Extraction

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

Basic system overview



Segmentation

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



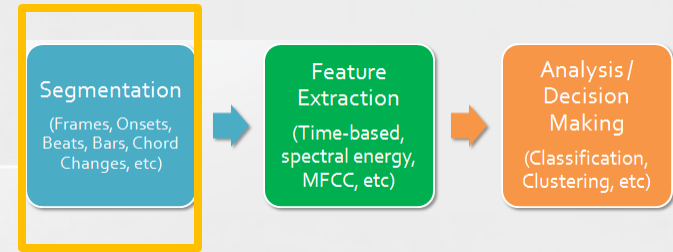
Feature Extraction

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



Analysis / Decision Making

(Classification,
Clustering, etc)

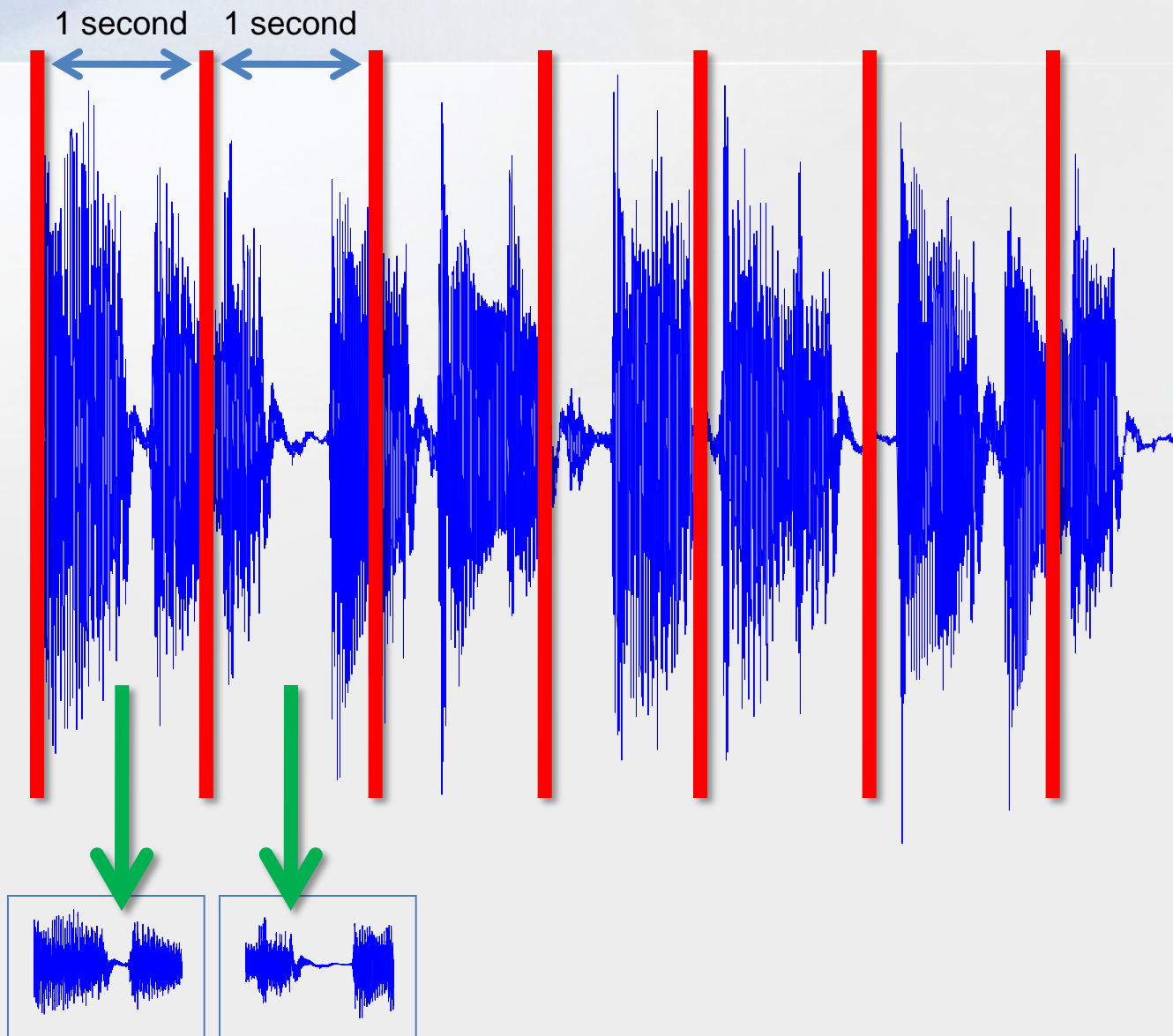


TIMING AND SEGMENTATION

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

Frames

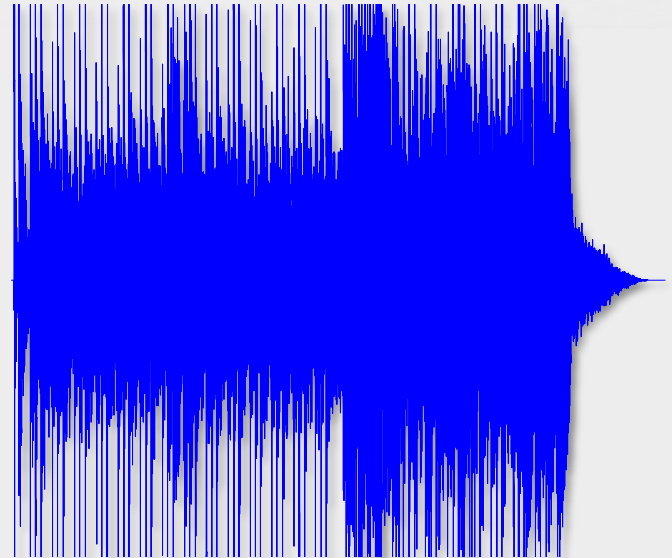
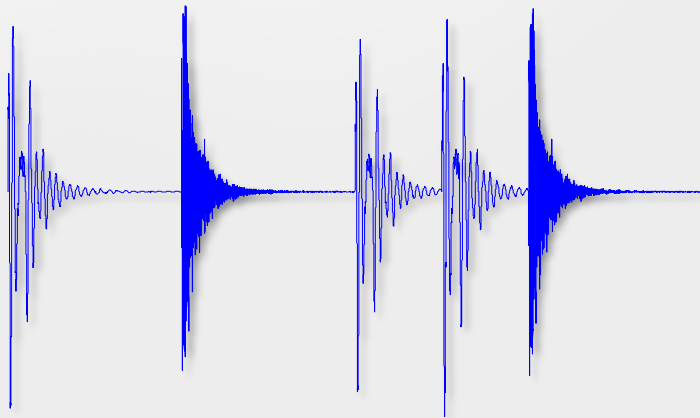


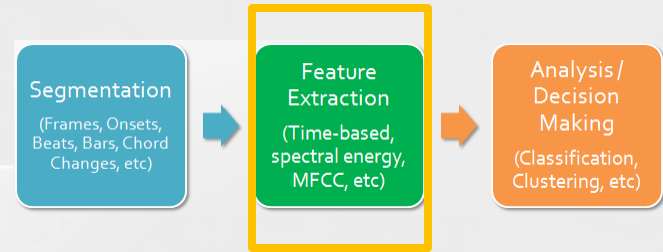
Timing and Segmentation

- 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

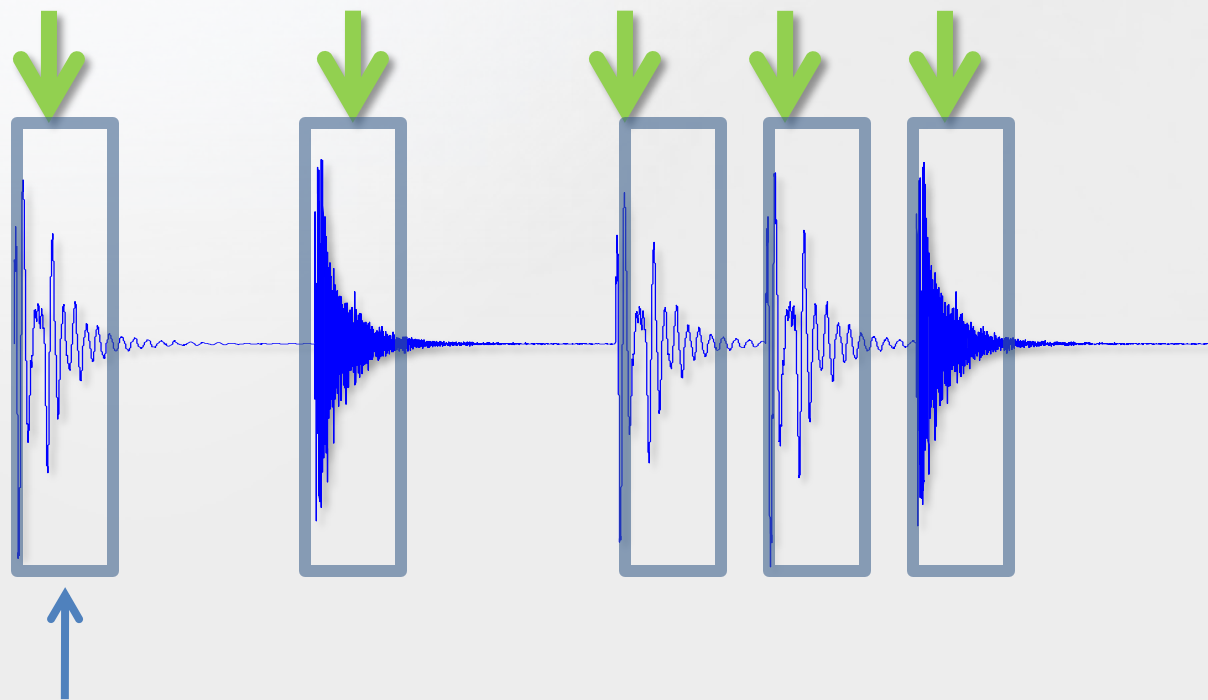
Onset detection

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





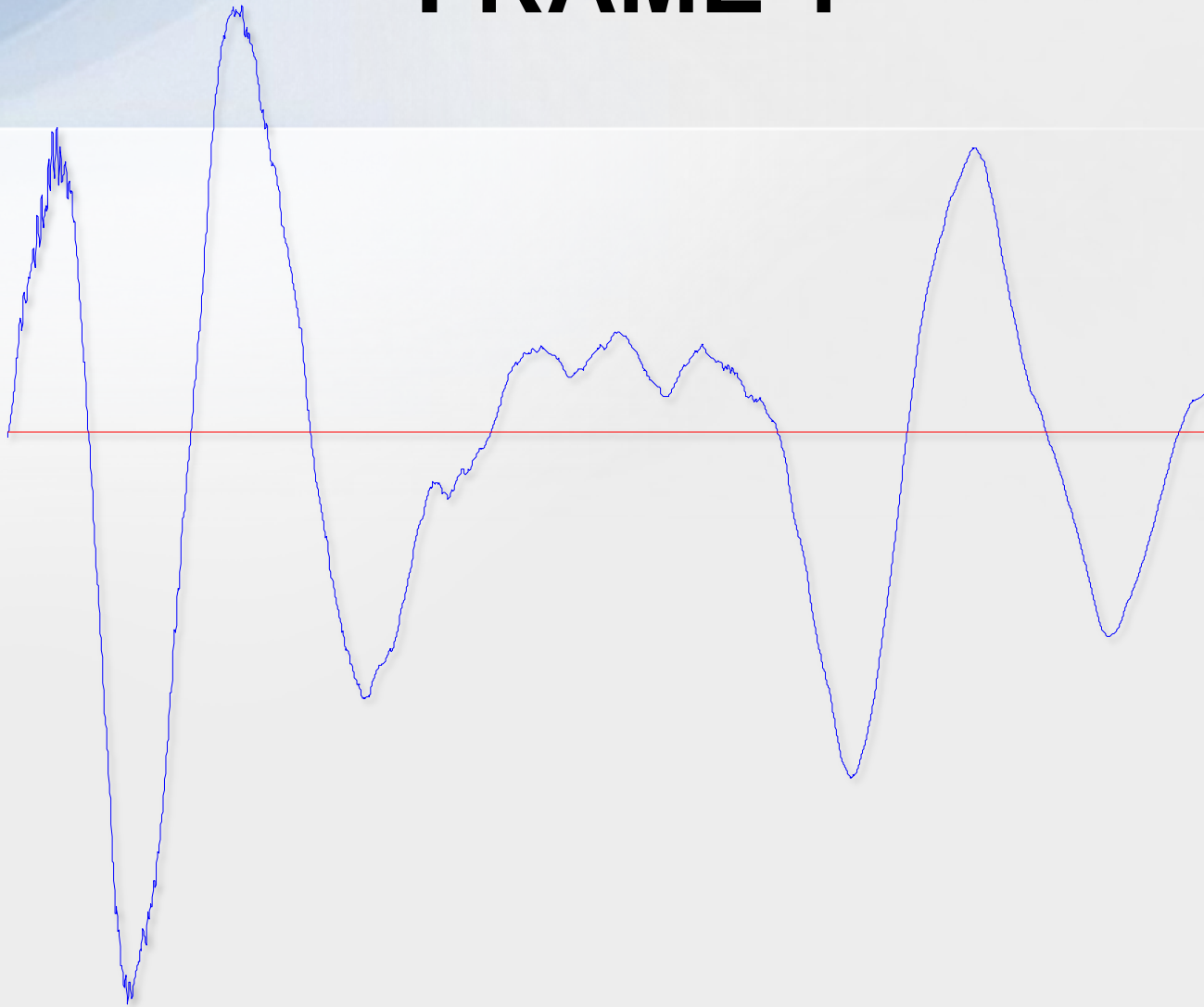
FEATURE EXTRACTION



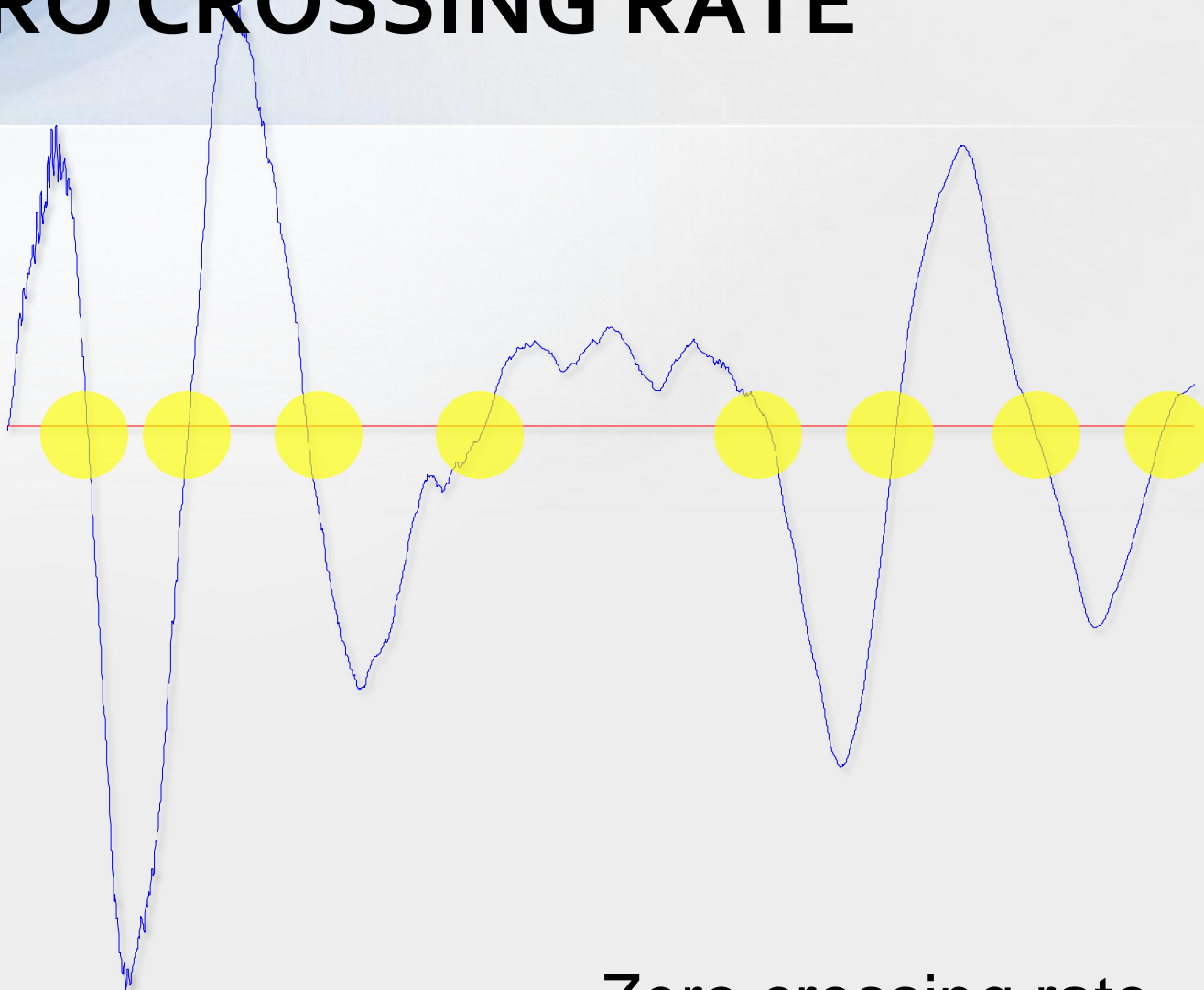
Frame 1



FRAME 1



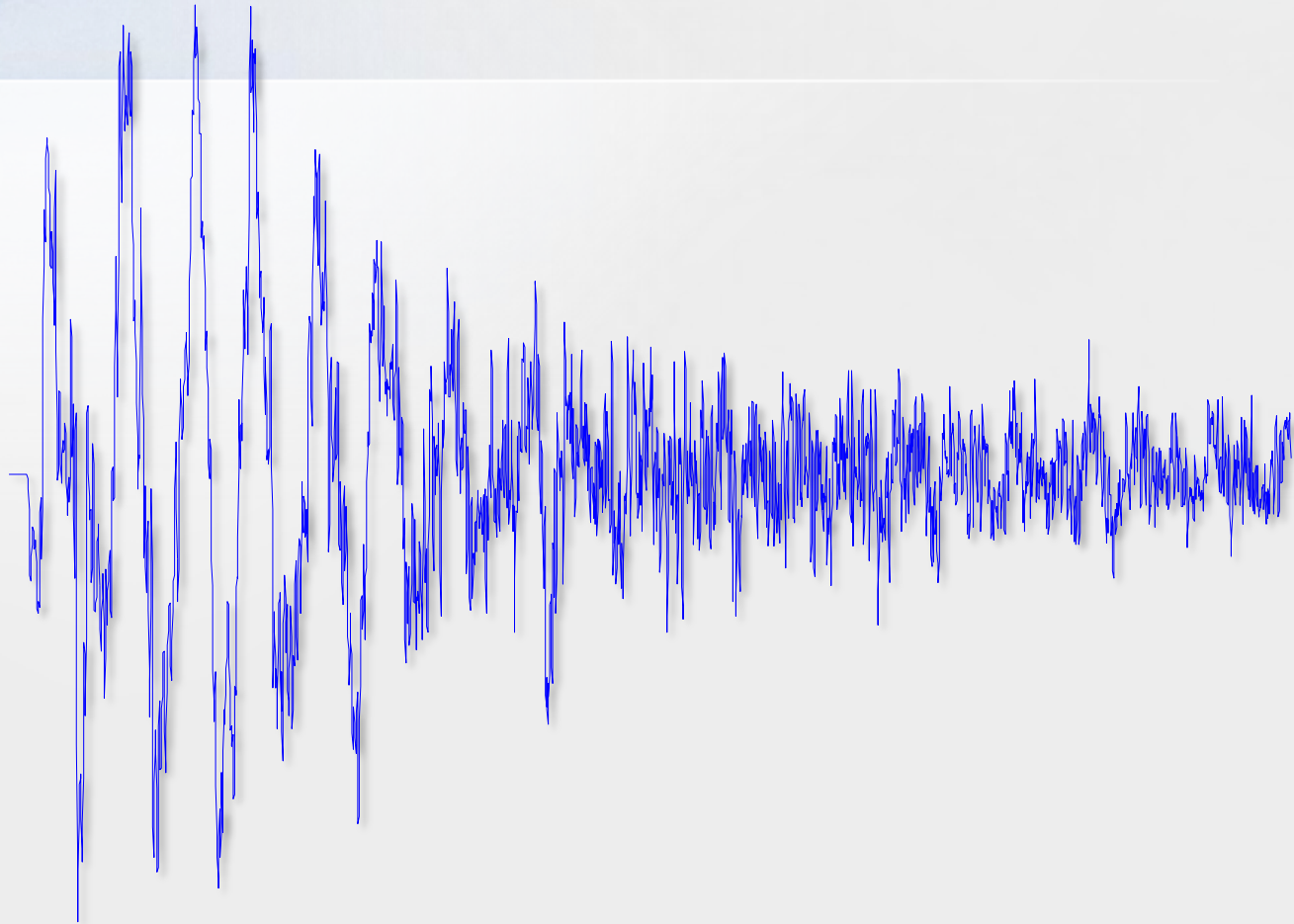
ZERO CROSSING RATE



FRAME 1

Zero crossing rate = 9

Frame 2



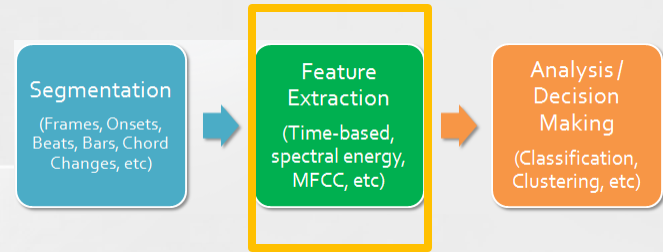
Zero crossing rate = 423



Features : SimpleLoop.wav

Frame	ZCR
1	9
2	423
3	22
4	28
5	390

Warning: example results only - not actual results from audio analysis...



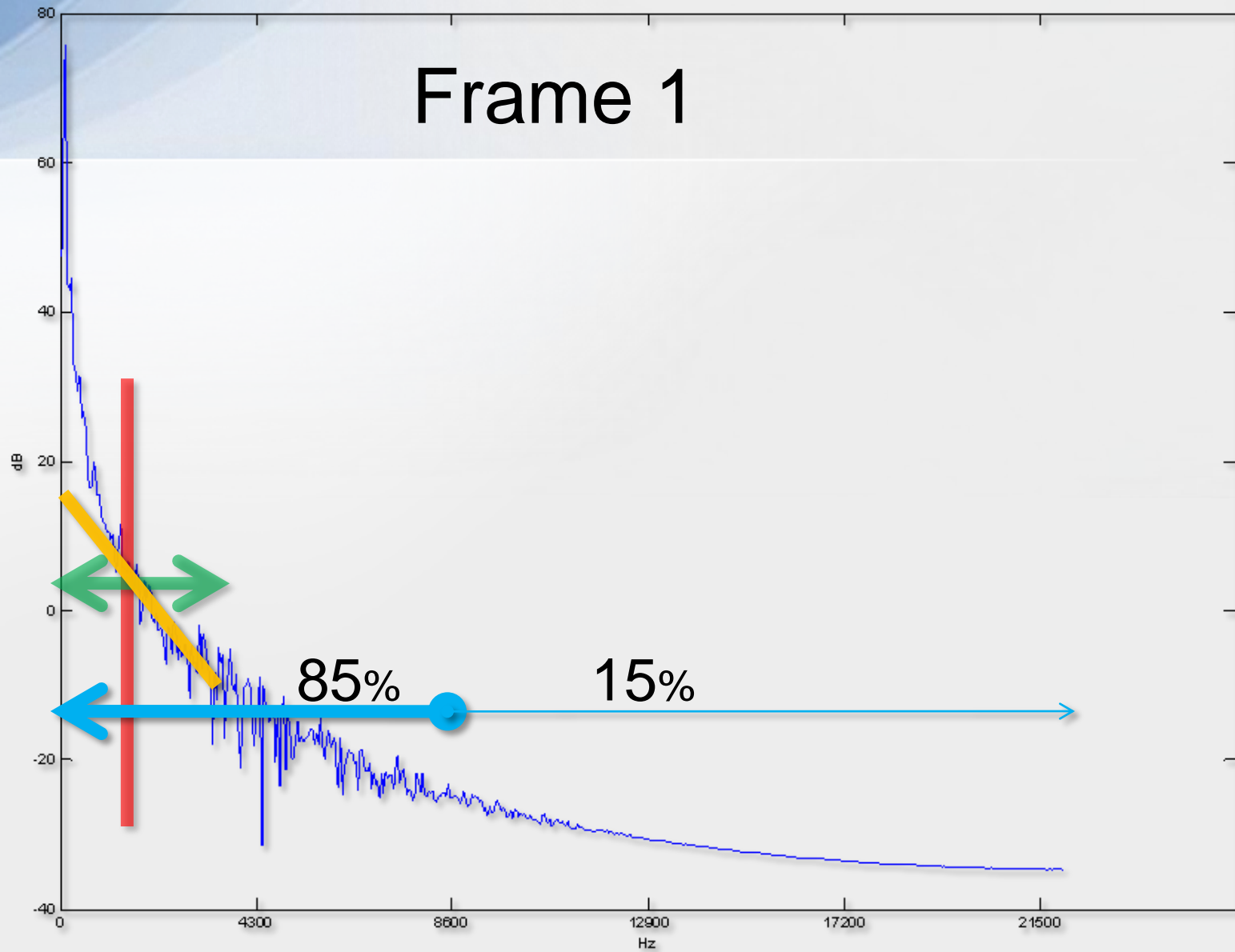
FEATURE EXTRACTION

FFT?

Spectral Features

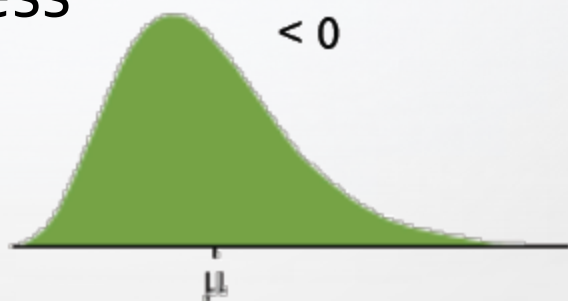
- Spectral Centroid
 - Spectral Bandwidth/Spread
 - Spectral Skewness
 - Spectral Kurtosis
 - Spectral Tilt
 - Spectral Roll-Off
 - Spectral Flatness Measure
 - Spectral Crest Factor
- Spectral moments

Frame 1



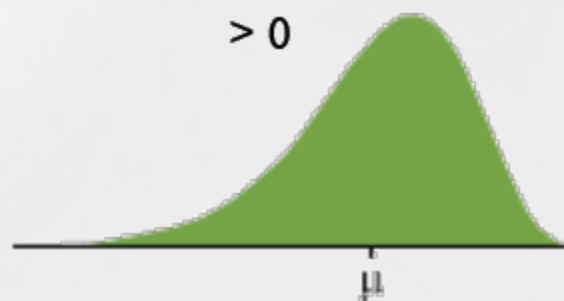
Skewness

-3



< 0

> 0



+3

Kurtosis

-2



< 0

0

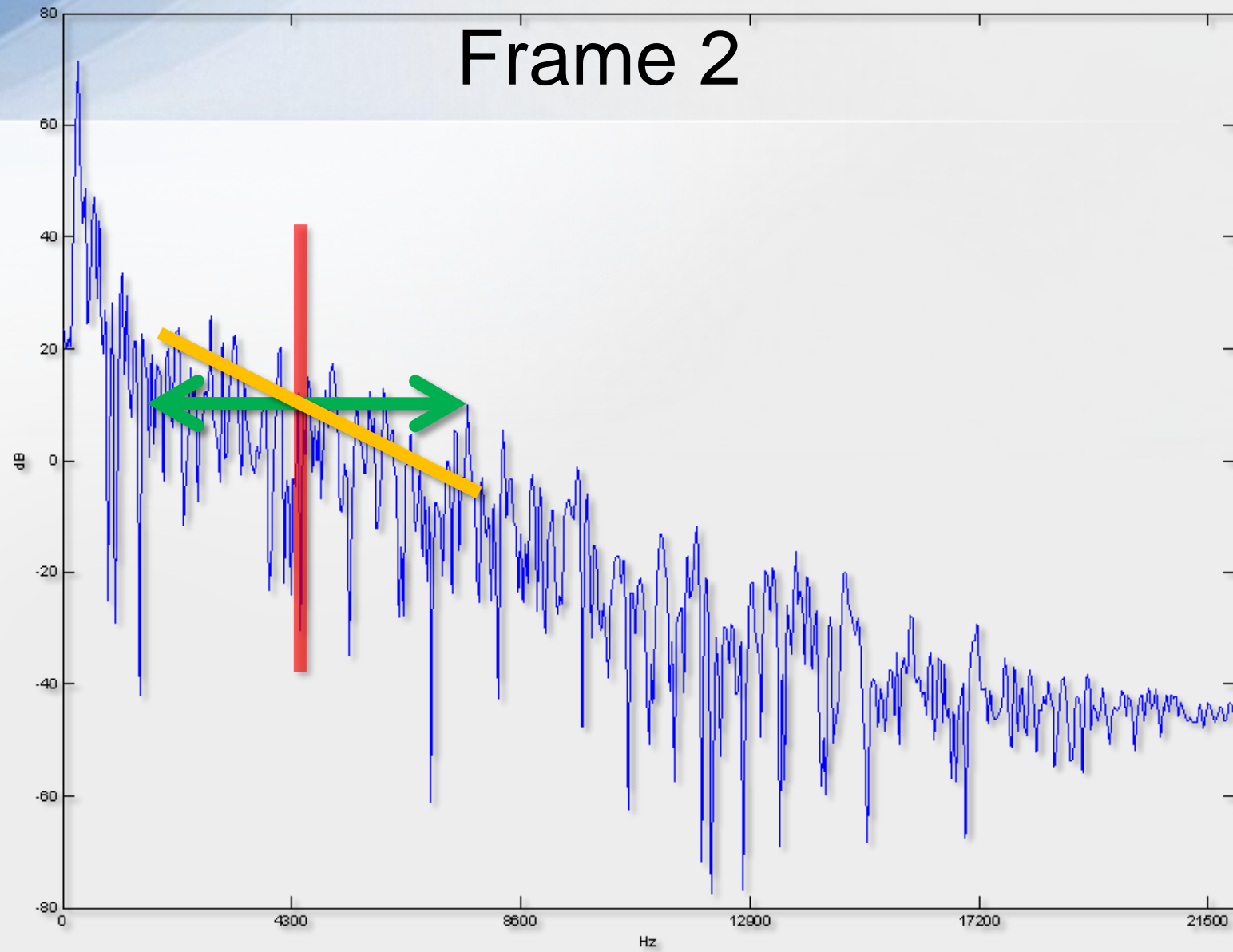


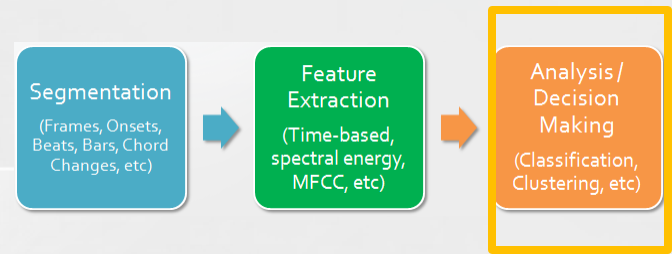
> 0



<http://www.jyu.fi/hum/laitokset/musiikki/en/research/coe/materials/mirtoolbox/userguide1.1>

Frame 2





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