

Music Information Retrieval

When Music Meets Computer Science

Meinard Müller

International Audio Laboratories Erlangen
meinard.mueller@audiolabs-erlangen.de

IWR-Colloquium, Heidelberg
01.02.2017

Meinard Müller



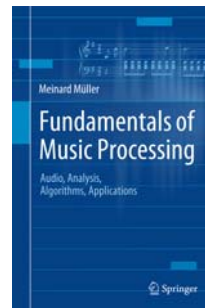
- 2001 PhD, Bonn University
- 2002/2003 Postdoc, Keio University, Japan
- 2007 Habilitation, Bonn University
"Information Retrieval for Music and Motion"
- 2007-2012 Senior Researcher
Max-Planck Institut für Informatik, Saarland
- 2012: Professor
Semantic Audio Processing
Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg

Group Members

- Stefan Balke
- Christian Dittmar
- Patricio López-Serrano
- Christof Weiß
- Frank Zalkow



Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing



Meinard Müller
Fundamentals of Music Processing
Audio, Analysis, Algorithms, Applications
483 p., 249 illus., 30 illus. in color, hardcover
ISBN: 978-3-319-21944-8
Springer, 2015

Accompanying website:
www.music-processing.de

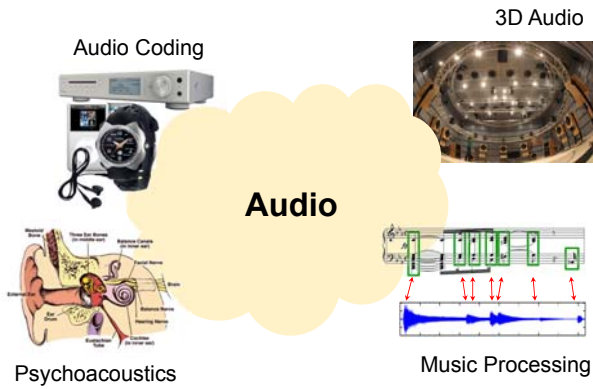
International Audio Laboratories Erlangen



International Audio Laboratories Erlangen



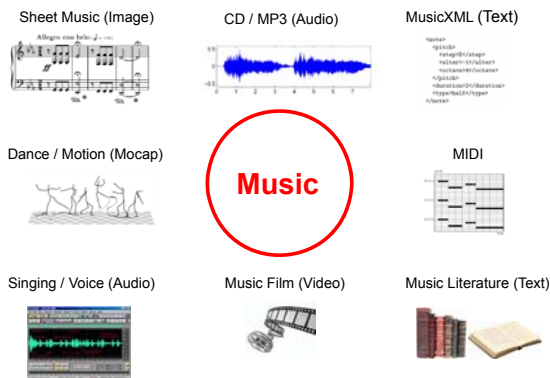
International Audio Laboratories Erlangen



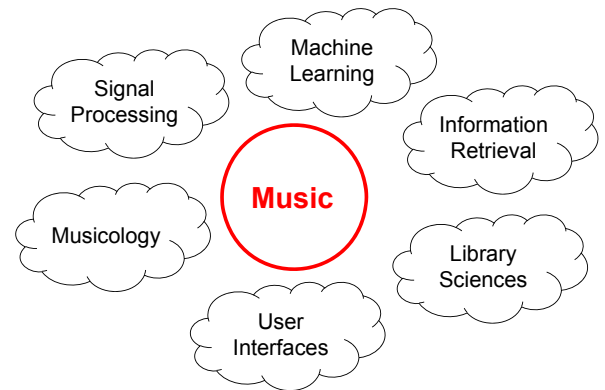
Music



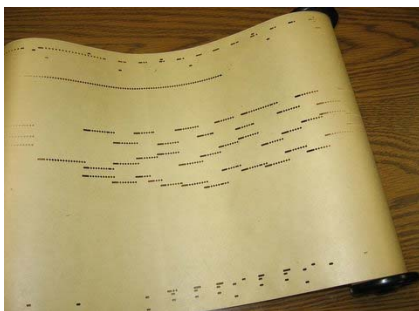
Music Information Retrieval



Music Information Retrieval



Piano Roll Representation



Player Piano (1900)



Piano Roll Representation (MIDI)

J.S. Bach, C-Major Fuge
(Well Tempered Piano, BWV 846)

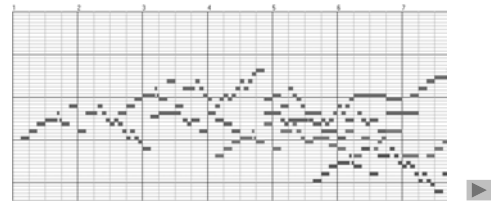


Piano Roll Representation (MIDI)

Query:



Goal: Find all occurrences of the query



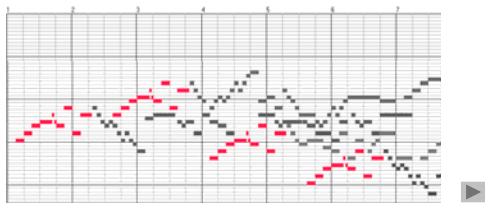
Piano Roll Representation (MIDI)

Query:



Goal: Find all occurrences of the query

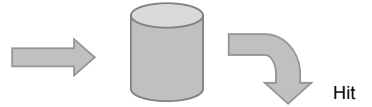
Matches:



Music Retrieval



Database



Audio-ID

Version-ID

Kategorie-ID

Bernstein (1962)
Beethoven, Symphony No. 5

Beethoven, Symphony No. 5:
■ Bernstein (1962)
■ Karajan (1982)
■ Gould (1992)

■ Beethoven, Symphony No. 9
■ Beethoven, Symphony No. 3
■ Haydn Symphony No. 94



Music Synchronization: Audio-Audio

Beethoven's Fifth

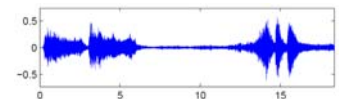


Music Synchronization: Audio-Audio

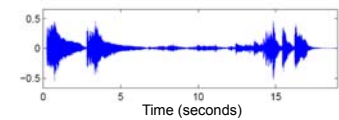
Beethoven's Fifth



Orchester
(Karajan)



Piano
(Scherbakov)

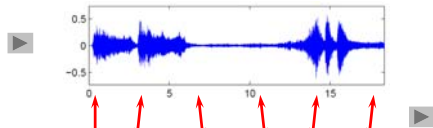


Music Synchronization: Audio-Audio

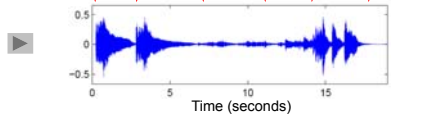
Beethoven's Fifth



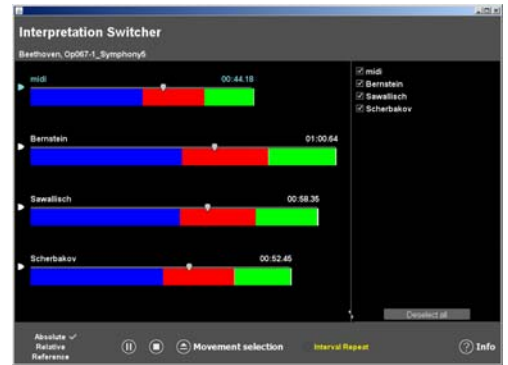
Orchester
(Karajan)



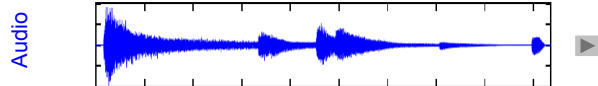
Piano
(Scherbakov)



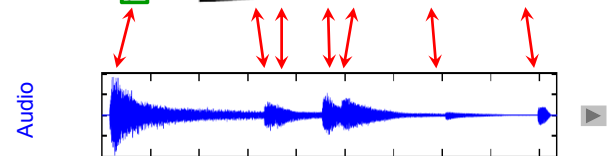
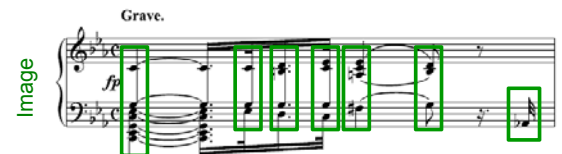
Application: Interpretation Switcher



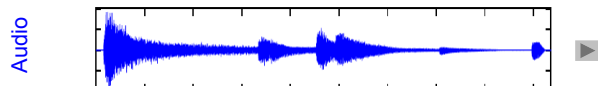
Music Synchronization: Image-Audio



Music Synchronization: Image-Audio

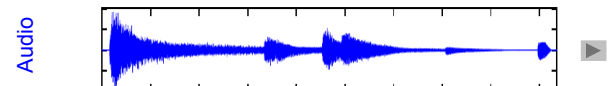
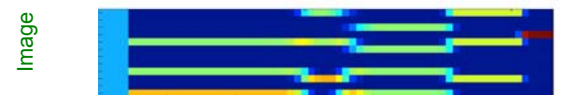


How to make the data comparable?



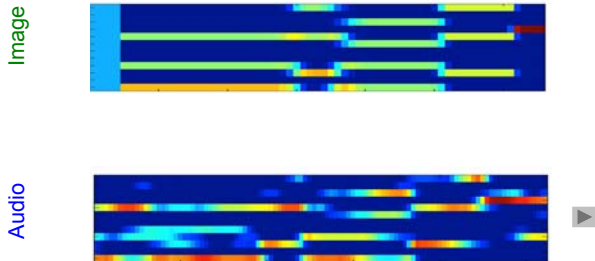
How to make the data comparable?

Image Processing: Optical Music Recognition



How to make the data comparable?

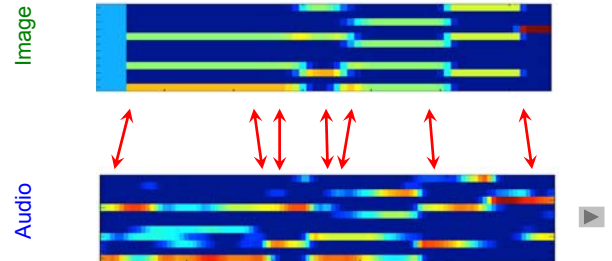
Image Processing: Optical Music Recognition



Audio Processing: Fourier Analyse

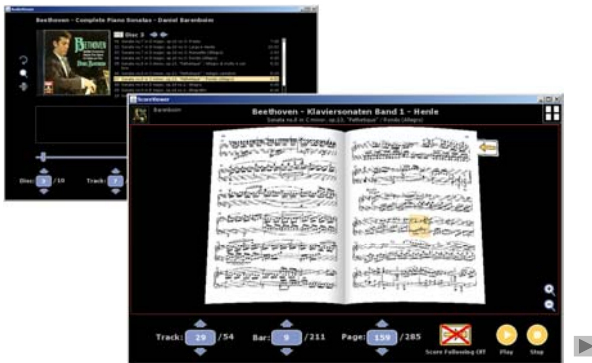
How to make the data comparable?

Image Processing: Optical Music Recognition





Audio Processing: Fourier Analyse

Application: Score Viewer



Why is Music Processing Challenging?

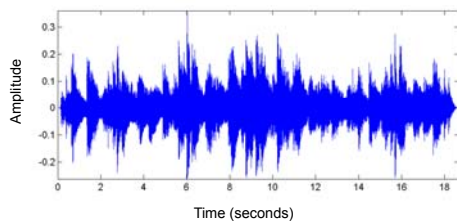
Example: Chopin, Mazurka Op. 63 No. 3  



Why is Music Processing Challenging?

Example: Chopin, Mazurka Op. 63 No. 3

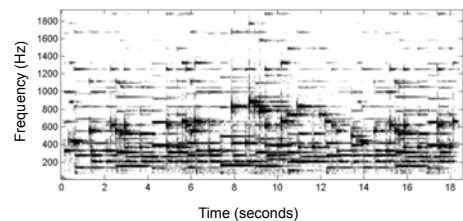
- Waveform



Why is Music Processing Challenging?

Example: Chopin, Mazurka Op. 63 No. 3

- Waveform / Spectrogram



Why is Music Processing Challenging?

Example: Chopin, Mazurka Op. 63 No. 3

- Waveform / Spectrogram
- Performance
 - Tempo
 - Dynamics
 - Note deviations
 - Sustain pedal

Why is Music Processing Challenging?

Example: Chopin, Mazurka Op. 63 No. 3

- Waveform / Spectrogram

- Performance
 - Tempo
 - Dynamics
 - Note deviations
 - Sustain pedal



- Polyphony

- █ Main Melody
- █ Additional melody line
- █ Accompaniment

Source Separation

- Decomposition of audio stream into different sound sources
- Central task in digital signal processing
- “Cocktail party effect”

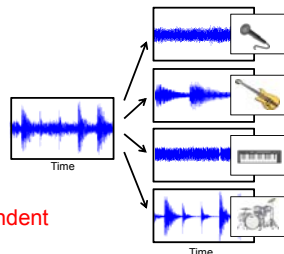


Source Separation

- Decomposition of audio stream into different sound sources
- Central task in digital signal processing
- “Cocktail party effect”
- Several input signals
- Sources are assumed to be statistically independent

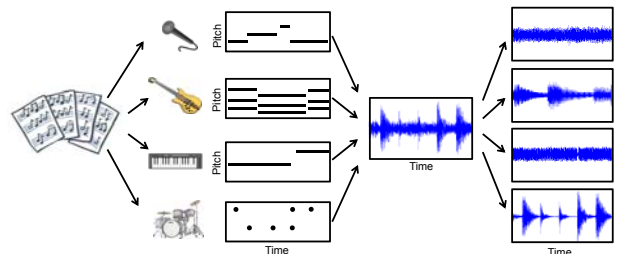
Source Separation (Music)

- Main melody, accompaniment, drum track
- Instrumental voices
- Individual note events
- Only mono or stereo
- Sources are often highly dependent



Score-Informed Source Separation

Exploit musical score to support separation process



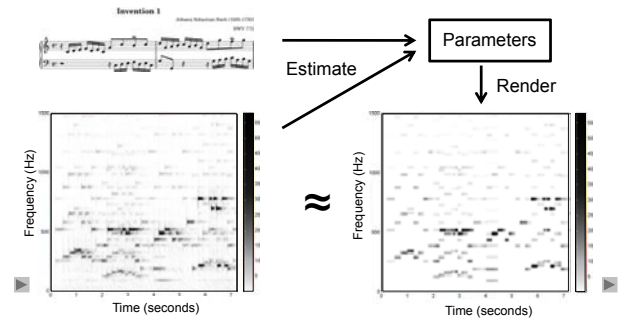
Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Strategies

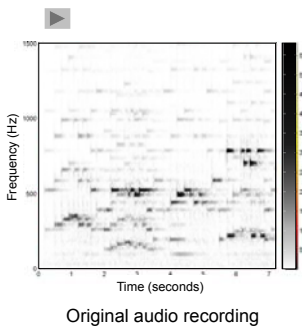
- Parametric model: Rebuild spectrogram
- NMF: Decompose spectrogram
- Melody tracking

Parametric Model Approach

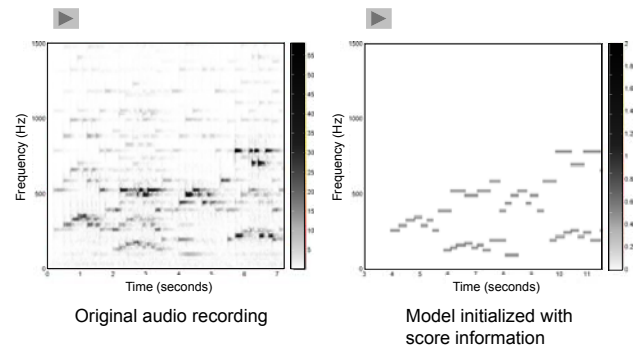
Rebuild spectrogram information



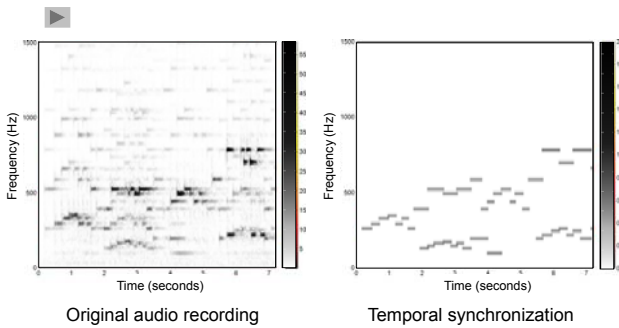
Parametric Model Approach



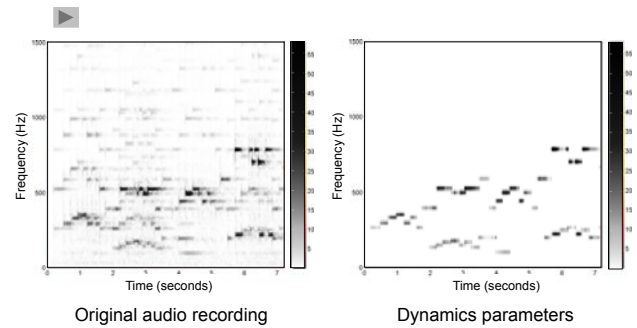
Parametric Model Approach



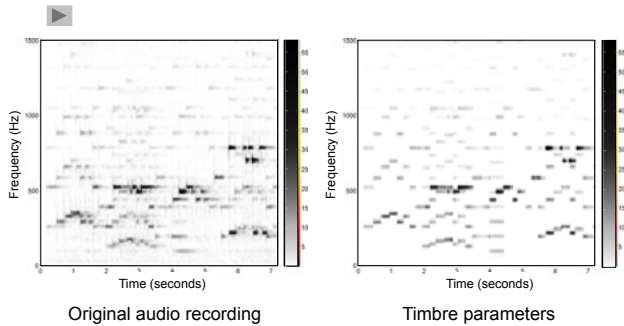
Parametric Model Approach



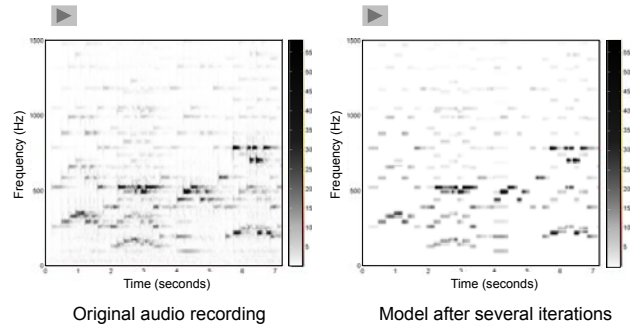
Parametric Model Approach



Parametric Model Approach



Parametric Model Approach



Parametric Model Approach

Idea:

- Each note parameterizes a portion of the spectrogram
- Explicit model for
 - pitch + timing
 - dynamics
 - timbre + instrumentation

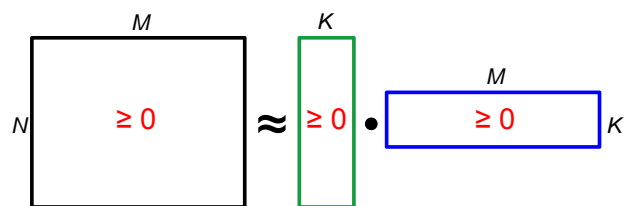
Advantages:

- Integration of musical knowledge is easily possible
- High degree of robustness

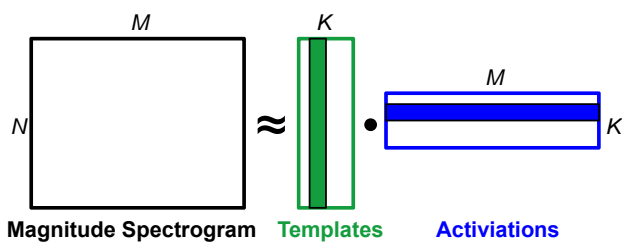
Problems:

- Inaccurate if model assumptions are violated
- Computationally expensive

NMF (Nonnegative Matrix Factorization)



NMF (Nonnegative Matrix Factorization)



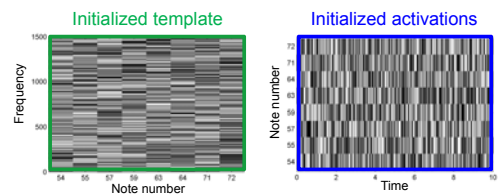
Templates: Pitch + Timbre

“How does it sound”

Activations: Onset time + Duration

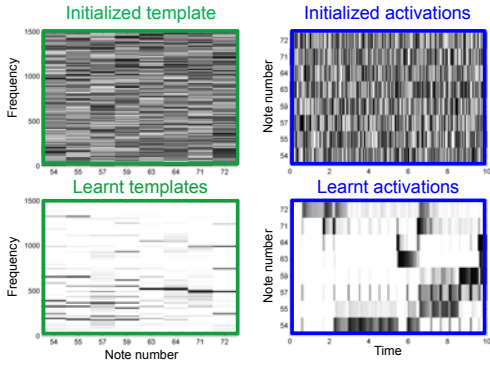
“When does it sound”

NMF-Decomposition



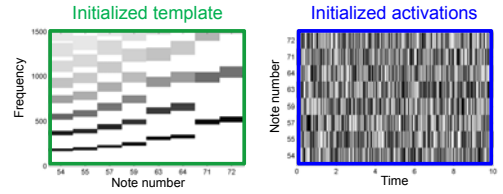
Random initialization

NMF-Decomposition



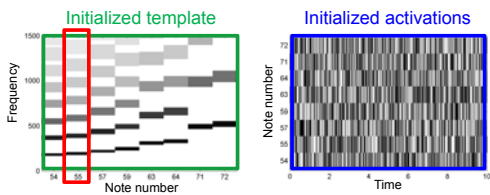
Random initialization → No semantic meaning

NMF-Decomposition



Template constraints

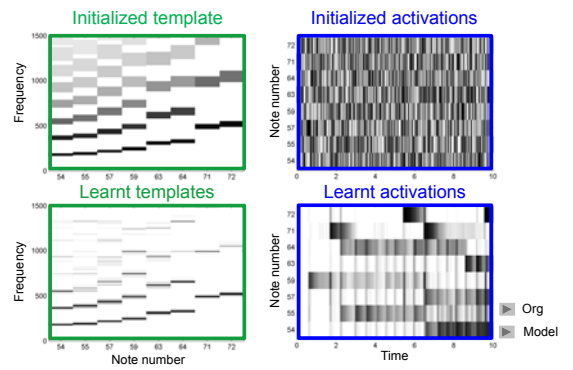
NMF-Decomposition



Template constraint for $p=55$

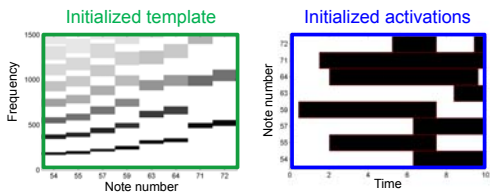
Template constraints

NMF-Decomposition



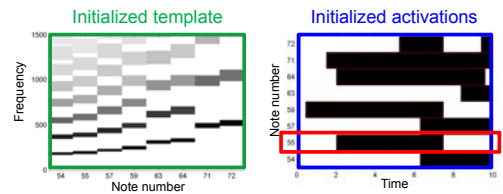
Template constraints → Semantic decomposition

NMF-Decomposition



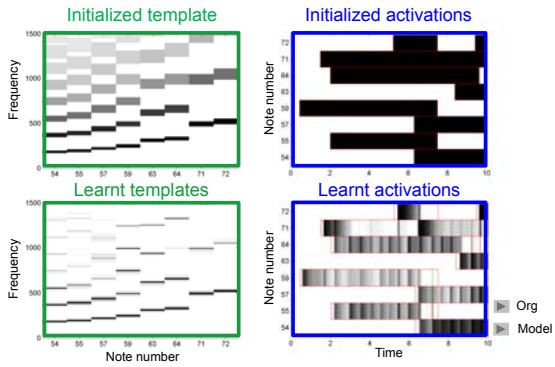
Activation constraints

NMF-Decomposition



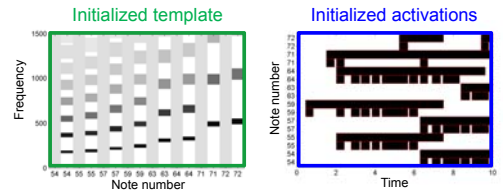
Activation constraints

NMF-Decomposition



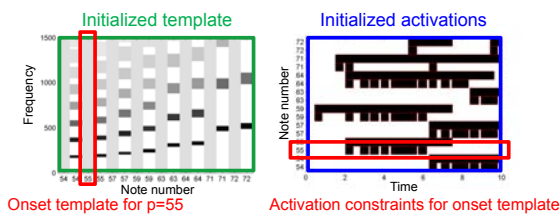
Activation constraints → NMF as refinement

NMF-Decomposition



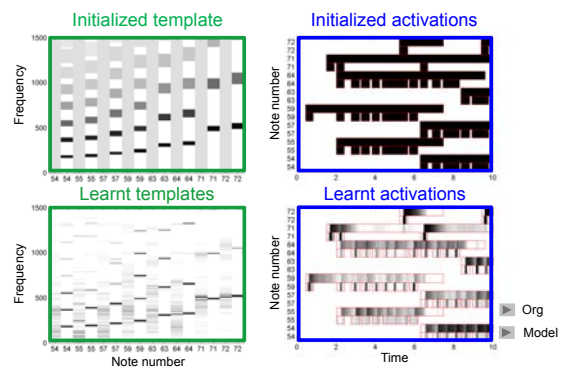
Additional onset models → NMF as refinement

NMF-Decomposition



Additional onset models → NMF as refinement

NMF-Decomposition



Additional onset models → NMF as refinement

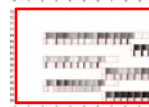
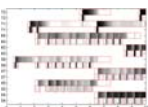
Score-Informed Source Separation



1. Split activation matrix



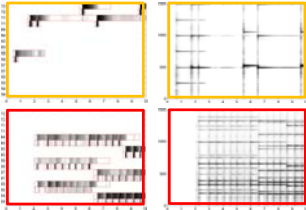
1. Split activation matrix



Score-Informed Source Separation



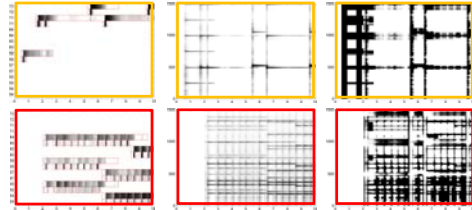
1. Split activation matrix
2. Model spectrogram for left/right



Score-Informed Source Separation



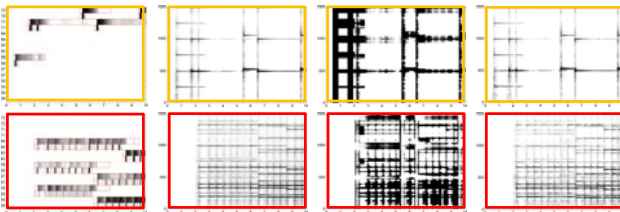
1. Split activation matrix
2. Model spectrogram for left/right
3. Separation masks for left/right



Score-Informed Source Separation



1. Split activation matrix
2. Model spectrogram for left/right
3. Separation masks for left/right
4. Estimated spectrograms for left/right



Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Application: Separating left and right hands for piano

Chopin, Waltz Op. 64, No. 1



Original



Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Application: Separating left and right hands for piano

Chopin, Waltz Op. 64, No. 1



Original  

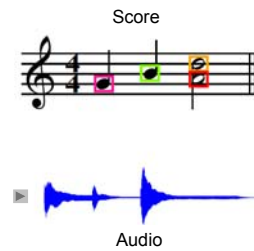
Left/right hand  

Right hand  

Left hand  

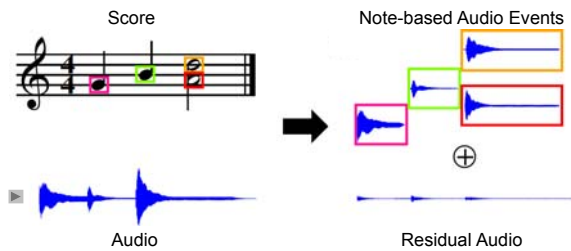
Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Parameterize audio signal using score's note events



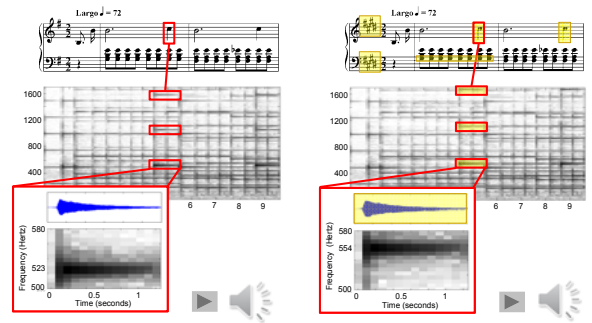
Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Parameterize audio signal using score's note events



Score-Informed Audio Decomposition

Application: Audio editing



NMF-Decomposition

Idea:

- Factorization of spectrogram
- Implicit modeling of signal properties

Advantages:

- Flexible and easy to implement
- Efficient

Problems:

- Decomposition difficult to control
- Often no semantic meaning

Strategy: Multiplicative update rules allow for introducing hard constraints to control the decomposition

Audio Decomposition



Works reasonable

Audio Decomposition



Much more difficult

Audio Decomposition



Related problems:

- F0 estimation
- Melody tracking
- Human voice
- Vibrato



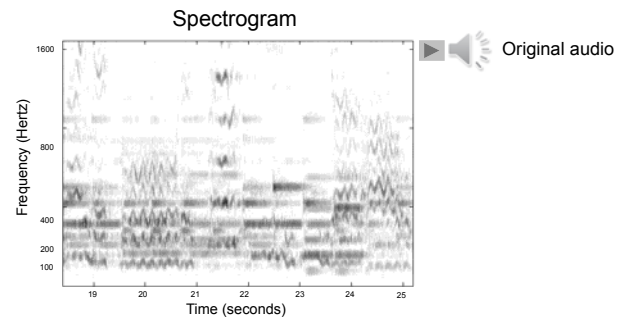
Much more difficult

Melody Tracking

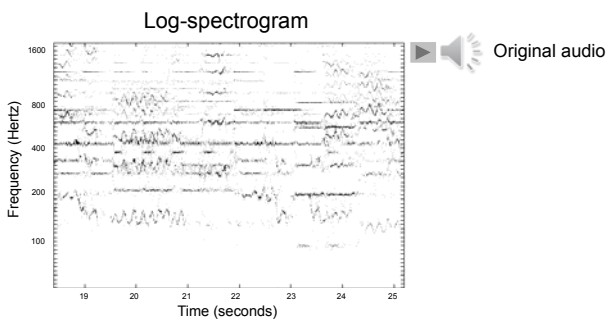
Justin Salamon and Emilia Gómez:
Melody extraction from polyphonic music signals using
pitch contour characteristics.
IEEE-TASLP 2012

- F0 estimation
- Voice detection
- Pitch contour creation
- Melody selection

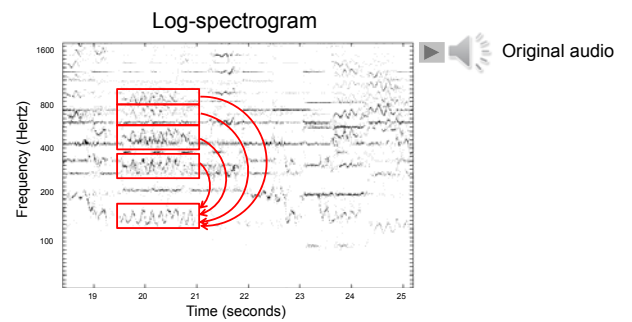
F0 Estimation



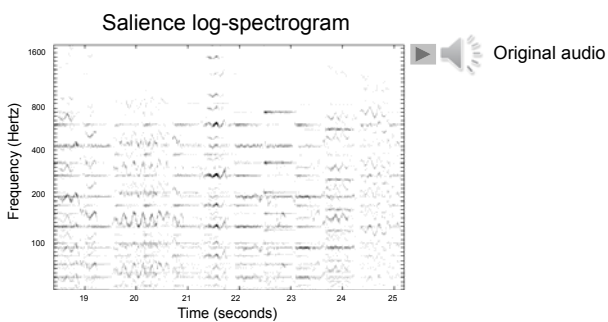
F0 Estimation



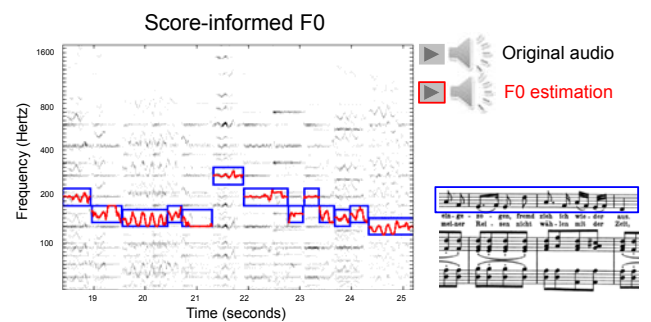
F0 Estimation



F0 Estimation

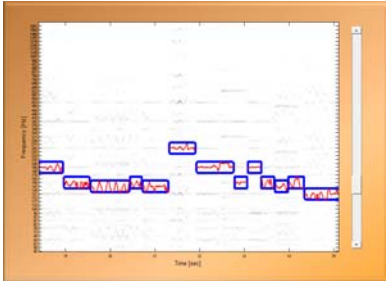


F0 Estimation



Score-Informed Source Separation

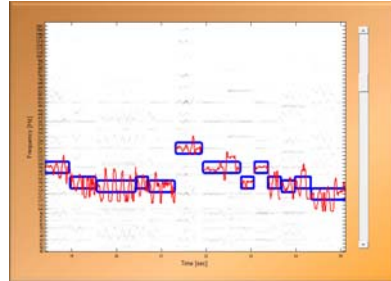
Application: Voice separation and editing






-  Original audio
-  Separated voice

Score-Informed Source Separation

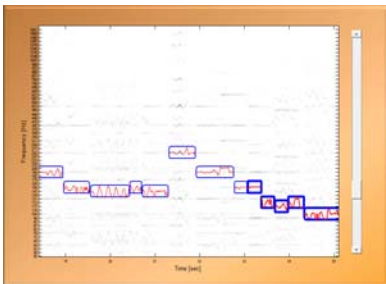
Application: Voice separation and editing







-  Original audio
-  Separated voice
-  Amplified vibrato

Score-Informed Source Separation

Application: Voice separation and editing



-  Original audio
-  Separated voice
-  Amplified vibrato
-  Pitch shift

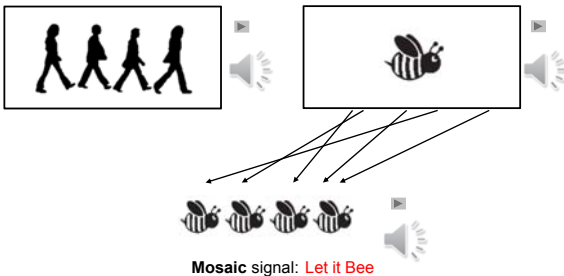
Audio Mosaicing



Audio Mosaicing

Target signal: Beatles—Let it be

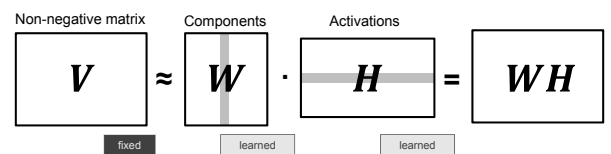
Source signal: Bees



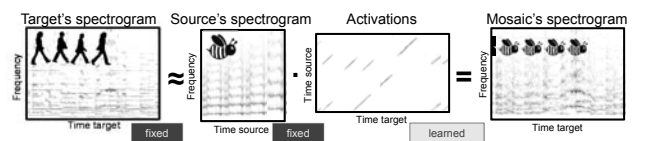
NMF-Inspired Audio Mosaicing

[Driedger et al. ISMIR 2015]

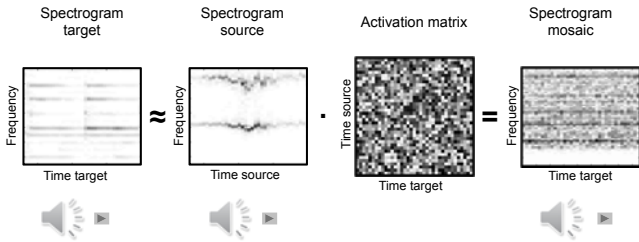
Non-negative matrix factorization (NMF)



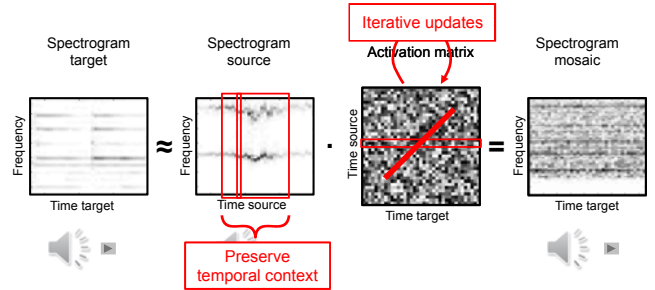
Proposed audio mosaicing approach



NMF-Inspired Audio Mosaicing



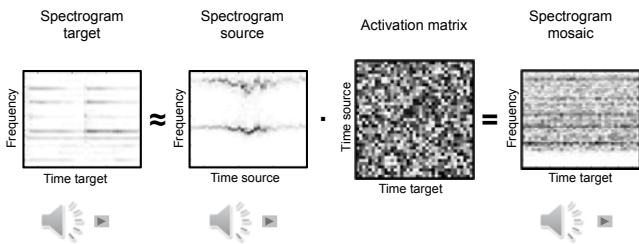
NMF-Inspired Audio Mosaicing



Core idea: support the development of sparse diagonal activation structures

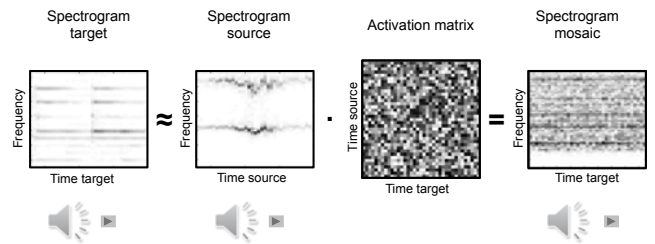
NMF-Inspired Audio Mosaicing

[Driedger et al. ISMIR 2015]

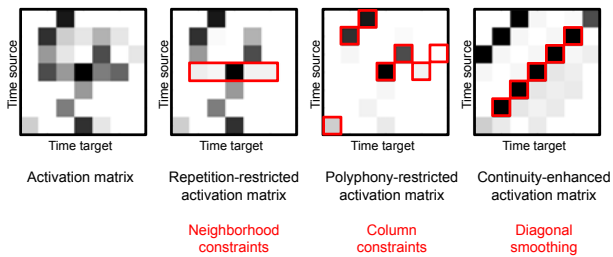


NMF-Inspired Audio Mosaicing

[Driedger et al. ISMIR 2015]



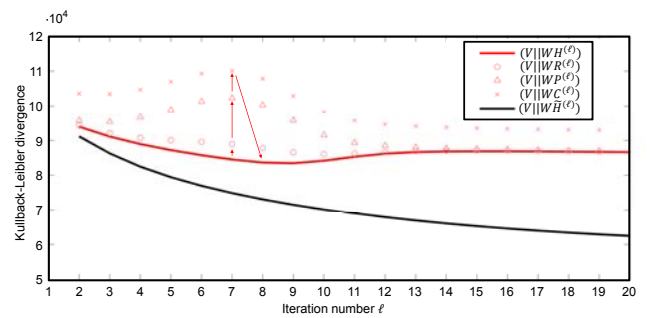
NMF with Additional Update Rules



- Constraints are enforced by additional update rules
- Additional rules are interleaved with standard NMF update rules
- Soft alternative to NMF

NMF with Additional Update Rules

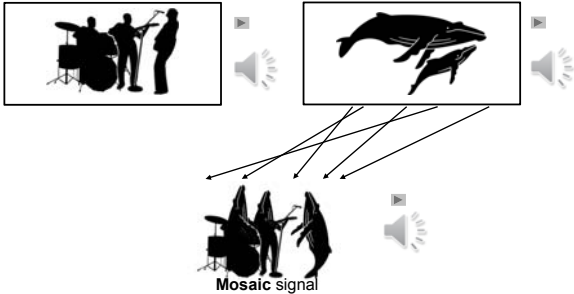
Kullback-Leibler Divergence between Target and Mosaic



Audio Mosaicing

Target signal: Chic-Good times

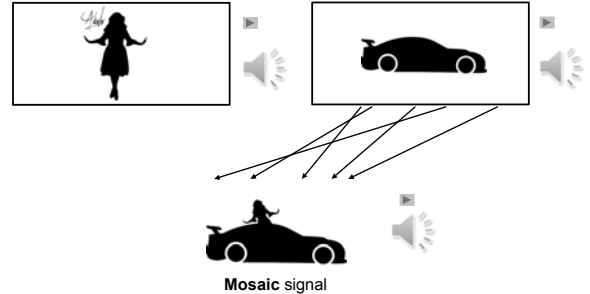
Source signal: Whales



Audio Mosaicing

Target signal: Adele-Rolling in the Deep

Source signal: Race car



Motivic Similarity



Beethoven's Fifth (1st Mov.) ▶

Motivic Similarity



Beethoven's Fifth (1st Mov.) ▶

Beethoven's Fifth (3rd Mov.) ▶

Motivic Similarity



Beethoven's Fifth (1st Mov.) ▶

Beethoven's Fifth (3rd Mov.) ▶

Beethoven's Appassionata ▶

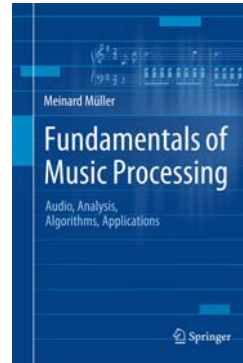
Motivic Similarity



Motivic Similarity

The image shows a musical score with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff shows a motif: B (quarter note), A (quarter note), C (quarter note), H (quarter note). Below the notes are the letters B, A, C, H. To the right is a speaker icon. Below this, a larger musical score is shown with four staves labeled S, A, T, and B. The lyrics are: 'und ge - radt, und nie - mand ach - tet und nie - mand ach - tet drauf und nie - mand ach - tet drauf'. A red box highlights the motif 'B A C H' in the Alto (A) staff, which corresponds to the notes B, A, C, H.

Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing



Meinard Müller
 Fundamentals of Music Processing
 Audio, Analysis, Algorithms, Applications
 483 p., 249 illus., hardcover
 ISBN: 978-3-319-21944-8
 Springer, 2015

Accompanying website:
www.music-processing.de

Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing

Chapter	Music Processing Scenario
1	Music Representations
2	Fourier Analysis of Signals
3	Music Synchronization
4	Music Structure Analysis
5	Chord Recognition
6	Tempo and Beat Tracking
7	Content-Based Audio Retrieval
8	Musically Informed Audio Decomposition

Meinard Müller
 Fundamentals of Music Processing
 Audio, Analysis, Algorithms, Applications
 483 p., 249 illus., hardcover
 ISBN: 978-3-319-21944-8
 Springer, 2015

Accompanying website:
www.music-processing.de