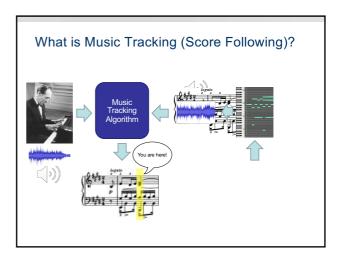
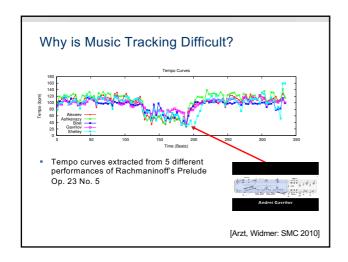


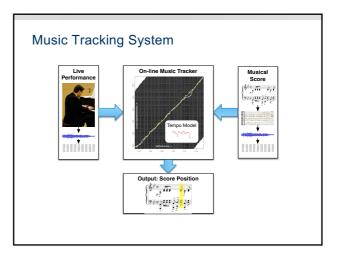
# Overview (Part II)

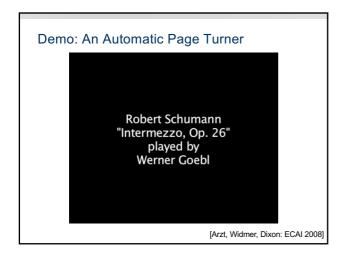
- An Application Scenario: Flexible Music Tracking
- Automatic Music Transcription
  - Task Description
  - Recent Developments
- Fingerprinting
  - The "Shazam" Algorithm
  - Generalized Fingerprinting
- Flexible Music Tracking Re-visited



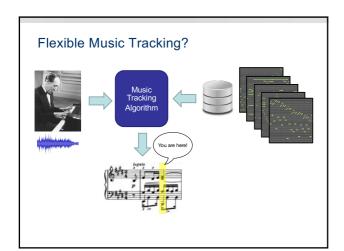


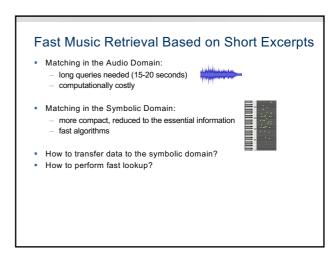


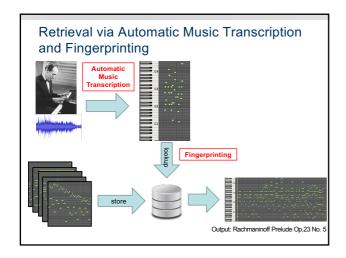




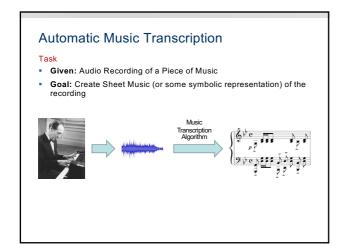


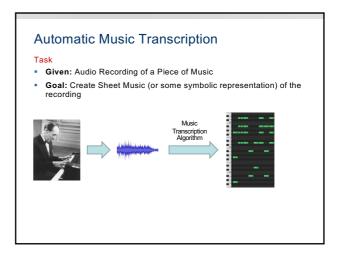


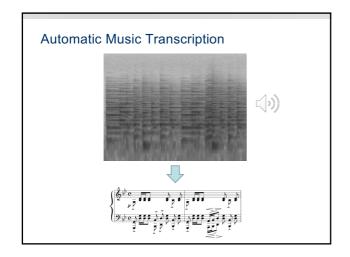


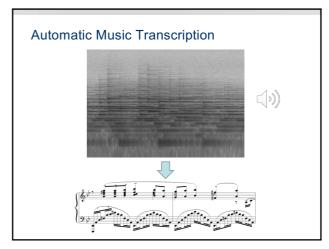


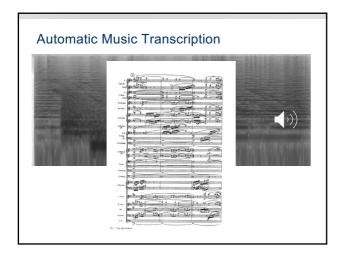
AUTOMATIC MUSIC TRANSCRIPTION







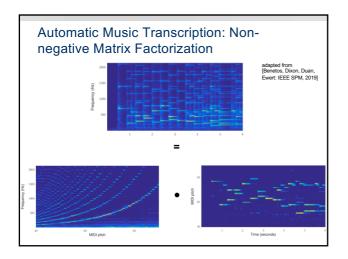


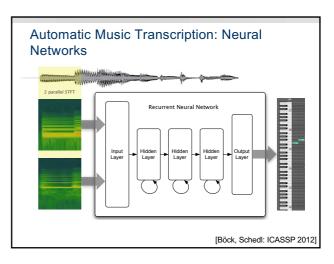


# Automatic Music Transcription: Key Challenges

- Polyphonic music is a mixture of multiple simultaneous sources with different pitch, loudness and timbre. Inferring musical attributes (e.g., pitch) from the mixture signal is an under-determined problem.
- The harmonics of overlapping sound events often overlap in frequency, making the separation of the voices even more difficult
- Timing of musical voices is governed by the regular metrical structure of the music. This violates the assumption of statistical independence between sources.
- Annotation of ground-truth transcriptions for polyphonic music is very time consuming and requires high expertise.

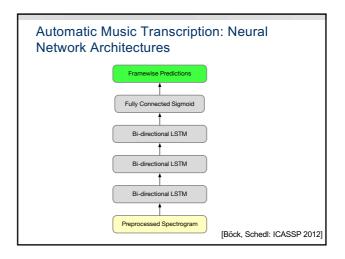
after [Benetos, Dixon, Duan, Ewert: IEEE SPM, 2019]

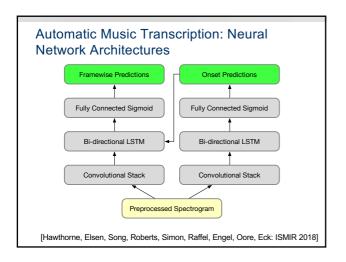


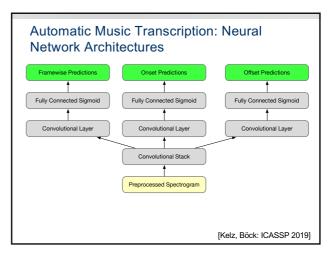


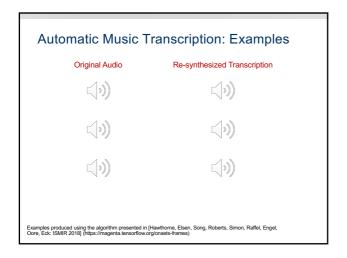
# Automatic Music Transcription: Neural Networks

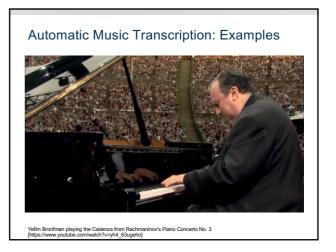
- Needed: Annotated Training Data
- (Large enough) Datasets for General Music Transcription are virtually non-existent
- Exception: Piano Music Transcription
  - MAPS Dataset [Emiya, Bertin, David, Badeau: TR 2012]
  - MAESTRO Dataset [Hawthorne, Stasyuk, Roberts, Simon, Huang, Dieleman, Elsen, Engel, Eck: CoRR 2018]











# **FINGERPRINTING**

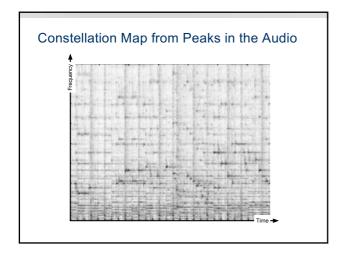
## Audio Fingerprinting

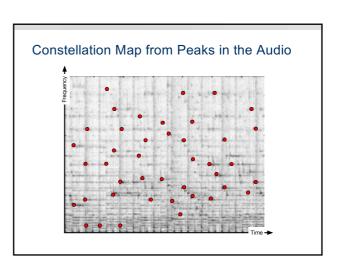
#### Tas

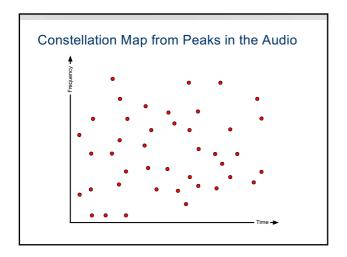
- Given: Short Excerpt of Audio Recording of a Piece of Music
- Goal: Find Corresponding Instance in Database of Pieces (Audio Recordings) of Music

### Idea

- Describe Sequences via so-called "Fingerprints"
  - local, translation-invariant, robust, compact and discriminative features
- Common Approach: Use a "Constellation Map" as basis for the Fingerprinting Algorithm → "Landmark-based Fingerprinting"



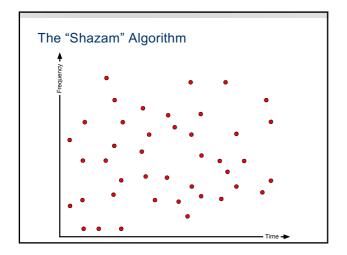


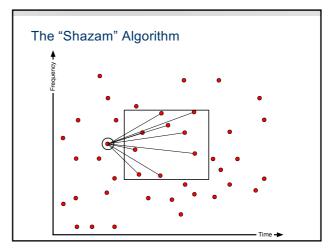


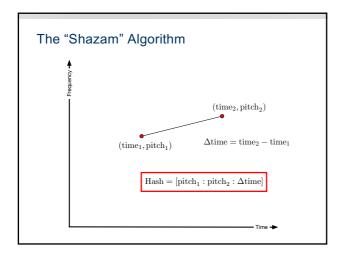


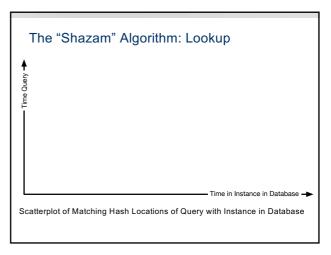
- For all Items in the Database
  - compute constellation map (Shazam: spectral peaks)
  - create local pairs from points in the constellation map
  - describe the pairs in a compact fashion (via hashes)
  - store them in a fast database (hash table)
- For the Query
  - compute constellation map (Shazam: spectral peaks)
  - create local pairs from points in the constellation map
  - describe the pairs in the same compact fashion (hashes)
  - query the database for matching pairs
    find consecutive sequences of matching pairs
  - return item which contains the best matching sequence of pairs

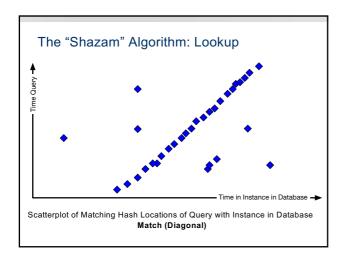
[Wang: ISMIR 2003]

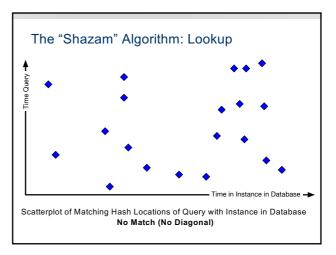












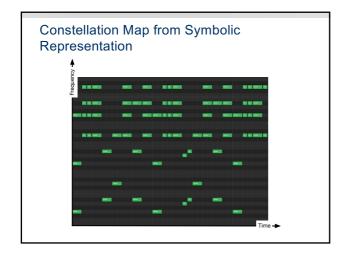
#### The "Shazam" Algorithm

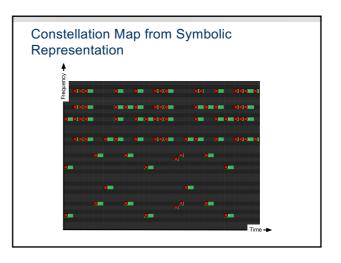
- Industry-strength Algorithm for Music Identification from Audio, scales well to Millions of Audio Files
- Invariant to
  - noise
  - most distortions
- Not Invariant to
  - tempo variations
  - transpositions
  - different instrumentations
  - ...
- → The Shazam Algorithm can only detect **exact duplicates** (regarding the musical content)

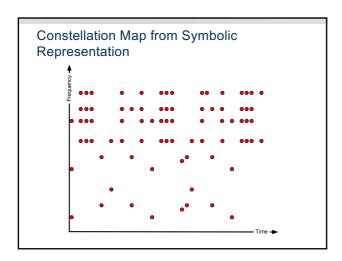
[Wang: ISMIR 2003]

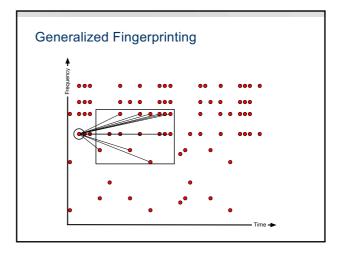
# Generalized Fingerprinting

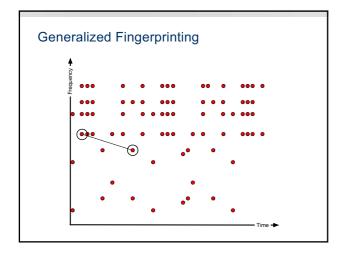
- Apply Fingerprinting to
  - audio representations and
  - symbolic representations
- Add Invariances
  - to transpositions
  - to tempo
  - to instrumentation (given a good-enough transcription algorithm exists)

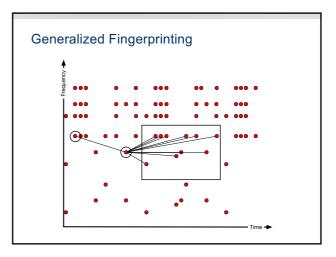


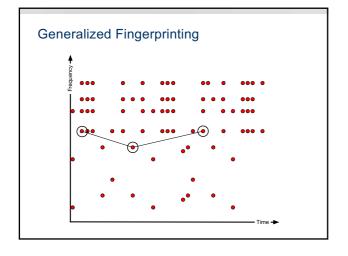


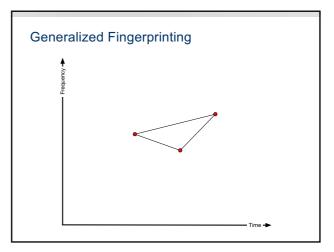


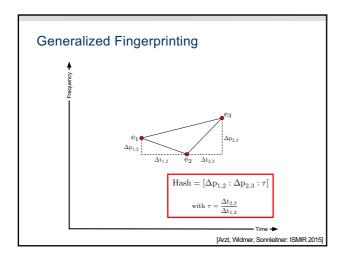






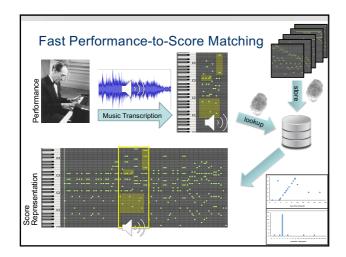






#### Generalized Fingerprinting

- Relative Representations lead to Tempo- and Transposition-Invariance
- Number of Events per Fingerprint-Token: Trade-off between Discriminative Power and Robustness
   e.g. Quad-based Fingerprinting [Sonnleitner, Widmer: TASLP
- Can be used to identify different Performances of the same Piece ("Cover Versions")
- ... and to identify the (symbolic) Score a Performance is based on!





# **Evaluation (Tempo-invariant Fingerprinting)**

- Database Size: more than 1,000,000 notes
  - Mozart, Chopin, Beethoven, ..
- For queries with a length of 25 notes:
  - 91% correct piece as top match
  - 0.16 sec. mean execution time
- For queries with length 50 notes (using shingling and other extensions):
  - 98% correct piece as top match
  - 0.49 sec. mean execution time
- With additional transposition-invariance, length 50 notes:
  - 92% correct piece as top match
  - 3.21 sec. mean execution time

Application Scenario

FLEXIBLE MUSIC TRACKING RE-VISITED

