9º Encontro da APEA

Melody Detection in Polyphonic Audio

Rui Pedro Paiva

October 20, 2007 Centro de Informática e Sistemas da Universidade de Coimbra

Outline

Introduction

- Multi-Pitch Detection
- From Pitches to Notes
- Identification of Melodic Notes
- Evaluation Procedures
- Overall Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

Introduction

Motivation and Objectives

- Goal
 - Extract a symbolic representation of melody from a polyphonic audio musical signal
- Broad range of applications
 - MIR, music education, plagiarism detection, metadata
- No general-purpose, robust, accurate solution developed so far

Overall Approach

 Focus on melody, no matter what other sources are present (figure-ground separation)

Introduction

Melody Definition

- Subjective concept
 - Different people may define and perceive melody in different ways
 - Proposals addressing cultural, perceptual, emotional or musicological facets of melody
- Context of our work
 - "Melody is the <u>individual dominant pitched line</u> in a musical <u>ensemble</u>"

Overview



Multi-Pitch Detection



□Goal

 Quantize temporal sequences of detected pitches into MIDI notes

- Pitch Trajectory Construction [Serra]
- Frequency-Based Track Segmentation
- Salience-Based Track Segmentation

Pitch Trajectory Construction



Frequency-Based Track Segmentation

- Approximation of frequency curves by piecewise-constant functions (PCFs)
 - 1) MIDI quantization

a) Original PCFs	
	-
b) Filtered PCFs	
	_

Frequency-Based Track Segmentation



□Salience-Based Track Segmentation

- 1) Candidate Segmentation Points



□Goal

Separate the melodic notes from the accompaniment

- Elimination of Ghost Harmonically-Related Notes
- Selection of the Most Salient Notes
- Melody Smoothing
- Elimination of Spurious Accompaniment Notes
- Note Clustering

Elimination of Ghost Harmonically-Related Notes

 Delete harmonically-related notes that satisfy the "common fate" principle





Elimination of Spurious Accompaniment Notes

- 1) Delete deep valleys in the salience contour



Elimination of Spurious Accompaniment Notes



Note Clustering

- Feature Extraction
 - Spectral shape, harmonicity, attack transient, intensity, pitch-related features
- Feature Selection and Dimensionality Reduction
 - Forward feature selection
 - Principal Component Analysis
- Clustering
 - Gaussian Mixture Models
 - 2 clusters: melodic and "garbage" cluster

Evaluation Procedures

Ground Truth Data

ID	Song Title	Category	Solo Type
1	Pachelbel's "Kanon"	Classical	Instrumental
2	Handel's "Hallelujah"	Choral	Vocal
3	Enya – "Only Time"	New Age	Vocal
4	Dido – "Thank You"	Pop	Vocal
5	Ricky Martin – "Private Emotion"	Pop	Vocal
6	Avril Lavigne - "Complicated"	Pop/Rock	Vocal
7	Claudio Roditi – "Rua Dona Margarida"	Jazz/Easy	Instrumental
8	Mambo Kings – "Bella Maria de Mi Alma"	Bolero	Instrumental
9	Eliades Ochoa - "Chan Chan"	Son	Vocal
10	Juan Luis Guerra – "Palomita Blanca"	Bachata	Vocal
11	Battlefield Band - "Snow on the Hills"	Scottish Folk	Instrumental
12	daisy2	Рор	Vocal
13	daisy3	Рор	Vocal
14	jazz2	Jazz	Instrumental
15	jazz3	Jazz	Instrumental
16	midi1	Pop	Instrumental
17	midi2	Folk	Instrumental
18	opera female 2	Opera	Vocal
19	opera male 3	Opera	Vocal
20	pop1	Рор	Vocal
21	pop4	Рор	Vocal

Evaluation Procedures

Evaluation Metrics

Pitch Contour Accuracy

- Melodic Raw Pitch Accuracy (MRPA)
- Overall Raw Pitch Accuracy (ORPA)
- Melodic Raw Note Accuracy (MRNA)
- Overall Raw Pitch Accuracy (ORNA)
- Note Extraction Accuracy
 - Percentage of correct frames
- Melody/Accompaniment Discrimination
 - Recall
 - Precison

Overall Results

Multi-Pitch Detection

• MRPA = 81.0%

Note Determination

- Frequency-Based Track Segmentation: Re = 72%; Pr = 94.7%
- Salience-Based Track Segmentation: Re = 75%; Pr = 41.2%

Identification of Melodic Notes

- Elimination of Ghost Notes (EGN)
 - Eliminated 37.8% of notes (only 0.3% melodic)
- Overall Melody Extraction
 - MRNA = 84.4%; ORNA = 77.0%
- Melody/Accompaniment Discrimination
 - Recall = 31.0%; Precision = 52.8%
- MIREX'2004
 - Train (note accuracy) = 80.1/77.1%; Test = 77.4 / 75.1%
 - Train (pitch contour accuracy) = 75.1; 71.1%
- MIREX'2005
 - 61.1% overall raw pitch accuracy

Conclusions and Future Work

Main Contributions

- Note determination
- Identification of melodic notes in a mixture

Conclusions

- Adequate MPD approach in a melody context
- Note determination with satisfactory accuracy
- Identification of melodic notes successful in medium SNR conditions

Future Work

- Larger musical corpus
- Reduce computational time for pitch detection
- Melody/Accompaniment discrimination