MOODetector: A System for Mood-based Classification and Retrieval of Audio Music

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Research Goals

Current Work

Given Future Work



Research Goals

Mood models

- Categorical vs Dimensional, Discrete vs Continuous
- Feature extraction
 - Audio, MIDI, lyrics(?)

Feature selection and evaluation

- Feature relevance
- Feature space reduction
- Feature combinations
- Knowledge extraction
 - Fuzzy rules

Mood tracking

Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists Mood model: Thayer model



Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Ground Truth

□ Yang's annotations

□ 194 25-sec excerpts manually annotated in the Thayer plane



Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Generation and Selection

- U Which features?
 - Timing: Tempo, tempo variation, duration contrast
 - Dynamics: overall level, crescendo/decrescendo, accents
 - Articulation: overall (staccato/legato), variability
 - Timbre: Spectral richness, onset velocity, harmonic richness
 - Pitch (high/low)
 - Interval (small/large)
 - Melody: range (small/large), direction (up/down)
 - Harmony (consonant/complex-dissonant)
 - Tonality (chromatic-atonal/key-oriented)
 - Rhythm (regular-smooth/firm/flowing-fluent/irregular-rough)
 - Mode (major/minor)
 - Loudness (high/low)
 - Musical form (complexity, repetition, new ideas, disruption)

Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Feature Extraction and Selection

- Audio features: 3 frameworks
- □ Forward Feature Selection
- **PCA**

Arousal-Valence Modeling

Support Vector RegressionGrid parameter search

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Framework	Feature	Description				
PsySound 2	44	Extracts features like loudness, sharpness, volume, spectral centroid, timbral width, pitch multiplicity, dissonance, tonality and chord, based on psycho acoustic models				
MIR Toolbox	177	Among others: Root mean square (RMS) energy, rhythmic fluctuation, tempo, attack time and slope, zero crossing rate, rolloff, flux, high frequency energy, Mel frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs), roughness, spectral peaks variability (irregularity), inharmonicity, pitch, mode, harmonic change and key.				
Marsyas	237	Extracts features like spectral centroid, rolloff, flux, zero cross rate, linear spectral pair, linear prediction cepstral coefficients (LPCCs), spectral flatness measure (SFM), spectral crest factor (SCF), stereo panning spectrum features, MFCCs, chroma, beat histograms and tempo.				

Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Playlist Generation

Closest songs to the seed in the Thayer plane

Mood trajectory





Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Preliminary Results

Regression

□ 10-fold cross validation, 20 repetitions

□ Forward Feature Selection: 53 features for Ar., 80 for Va.

R2 statistics

	All fe	atures	FFS		
	Arousal	Valence	Arousal	Valence	
PsySound (15)	58.7%	12.7%	60.3%	21.0%	
PsySound (44)	57.3%	7.9%	57.3%	19.1%	
MIR Toolbox	58.2%	8.5%	58.7%	25.7%	
Marsyas	52.9%	2.7%	56.0%	4.6%	
ALL + PCA	56.5%	23.4%	61.8%	27.2%	
ALL	57.4%	19.4%	62.9%	35.6%	

□ Yang: Ar = 58.3%, Va = 28.1%

Automatic Creation of Mood Playlists

Preliminary Results

Playlist quality

□ SVR training and distance to the seed

Previously selected features

□ 4-fold cross validation (75-25%)

	Top1		Top5		Top20	
	All	FFS	All	F FS	All	FFS
PsySound (15)	4.2	5.6	21.1	21.5	61.9	62.0
PsySound (44)	4.2	3.8	20.9	21.2	60.5	61.9
MIR Toolbox	3.6	5.2	22.8	22.0	62.7	62.5
Marsyas	4.0	4.4	18.1	19.8	58.5	60.0
ALL	4.2	6.2	21.0	24.8	60.7	62.3

Mood Tracking

Ground Truth

Annotations by 2 subjects: quadrants only

Preliminary Results

Classification: SVM
4 classes (quadrants)
Using only Marsyas: 48%



Future Work

Ground Truth

Clip-level and mood-tracking

Feature Extraction

- □ Propose good features for valence
- **Extract symbolic features from MIDI files**
 - □ MIDI versions of the audio songs
 - Automatic music transcription

Feature Selection

- □Feature combination: e.g., RRelieff
- **Genetic Algorithms**
- Knowledge Extraction
 - Neural-Fuzzy Systems