MUSIC INFORMATION RETRIVAL IN MATLAB

A toolbox for musical feature extraction from audio

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Outline

Motivation

- Feature Overview
- Example of Use (Rhythmic pulsation)
- Toolbox Design
- Related Work
- Relation to Project
- Article Critics

Motivation

Matlab

- Signal Processing Tool
- Visualisation Tool
- Math Framework
- Partial MIR frameworks exists:
 - Auditory Toolbox, NetLab, SOMtoolbox
- Lets combine to a **complete** framework



Motivation Continued

- High interdependability between computation blocks (building blocks)
- OPrevent recomputations
- Aim on ease of use
 - Overloaded methods for all kinds of inputs
 - High focus on syntax

Feature Overview



- Pitch and tonality
- Rhythm
- Timbre and Dynamics

Example - Rhythmic analysis

Aim to determine the 'tempo' of a song
Illustrate the syntactic use of MIRtoolbox
Explain central functions of MIRtoolbox

Example – miraudio()

Preload of WAV and AU files
Enables various operations on the input

- miraudio(..., 'Center')
- miraudio(...,'Sampling',r)
- miraudio(...,'Extract', t1, t2)
- miraudio(..., 'Trim')



Example – mirfilterbank ()

Filters the input using specified filter(s)
 Decomposes an input into channels
 Audio input decomposed into frequncies

mirfilterbank(a,20)



Example – mirenvelope()

- Formed curve by the global outer shape of a signal
 - Negative parts of signal reflected as positive
 - Too frequent oscillations gets removed
- Useful when showing signal evolution



Example – mirsum()

Composes channels into one global signal





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Example – mirframe()

 Audio have a tendency to be dynamic
 mirframe() devides the signal into frames of time



Example – mirautocor()

- Performing autocorrelation yields information about repeating events
- Multiplication between the signal and a shifted version of itself
- Results in a graph illustrating peaking patterns

Example - mirpeaks()

Picks important local maxima



Example – mirtempo() & mirhisto()

- mirtempo() calculates Beats Per Minute (BPM)
- Image: mirhisto() calculates a histogram

Example – Rhythm Sum-Up

- 1. Preload the audiofile into memory
- 2. Decomposes the signal into channels of frequency
- 3. Extract the "envelope" of the channels, differentiate halfwave to find "peaks" in each channel
- 4. Sum the envelopes together
- 5. Since a piece of music varies in pulsation, we decompose into frames of static length
- 6. Find repeating events (pulses) through autocorrelation
- 7. The peaks from the periodigram gets selected
- 8. Convert it into BPM (Beats per minute)
- 9. Frames may vary in BPM, get histogram

- a = miraudio(myAudio.waw)
 fb = mirfilterbank(a, 20)
- e = mirenvelope(fb, 'Diff', 'HalfWave', 'Center')
- s = mirsum(e, 'Center')
- fr = mirframe(s, 3, .1)
- ac = mirautocor(fr, 'Resonance')
- p = mirpeaks(ac, 'Total', 1)
- t = mirtempo(p) h = mirhisto(t)



Example - Rhythmic analysis, simplified:

mirtempo(a, 'Frame')

Data:

- Visualization of all objects is possible.
- Default display type in Matlab is a graphical representation.
- List of data is accessible through mirgetdata.

Related Works

Marsyas

- Scripting language
- Example: 20 lines in marsyas = 4 lines in MIRtoolbox
- jAudio
 - Framework in java

Relation to Project

Our project

- String representation of a song
- Relation
 - MIRtoolbox offers tools for tonality feature extraction
 - String representation = tonality

Article Critics

Negatives

- Short article
- Too compressed
 - Unclear article from chapter 3 and on
- Lack of technical explanation (example)

Positives

- User-Guide adds support to the article and especially the example
- Easy to read until chapter 3
- In general well written language



Memory Optimization

Reflexive data representation is needed
 Folders as input, could cause full memory
 Loads one file of time
 Even long audiofiles gets splitted

- Developed memory management functions
 - Assures safety at custom development

Adaptive Syntax:

Adaptive inputs – heavy overloading

- mirspectrum('myfile') (single file)
- mirspectrum('folder') (batch)
- a = miraudio('..', '..', '..') (preloading)
- s = mirspectrum(a)
- mirautocor(a) * mirautocor(s) (adaptive product)