

PHILIPS

Music Content Analysis

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Audio Content Analysis
February 20, 2007

Overview

- Introduction
- Research at NatLab
 - Audio Classification
 - General Audio
 - Music Genre
 - Music Mood
 - Discrimination of low-quality audio/music
 - Feature Development
 - Applications
- Demo: Audio Classification

Why analyze audio content?

- Consumers have access to a growing amount of multimedia
 - Storage capacity is increasing
 - Transmission bandwidths are increasing
 - Compression techniques are improving



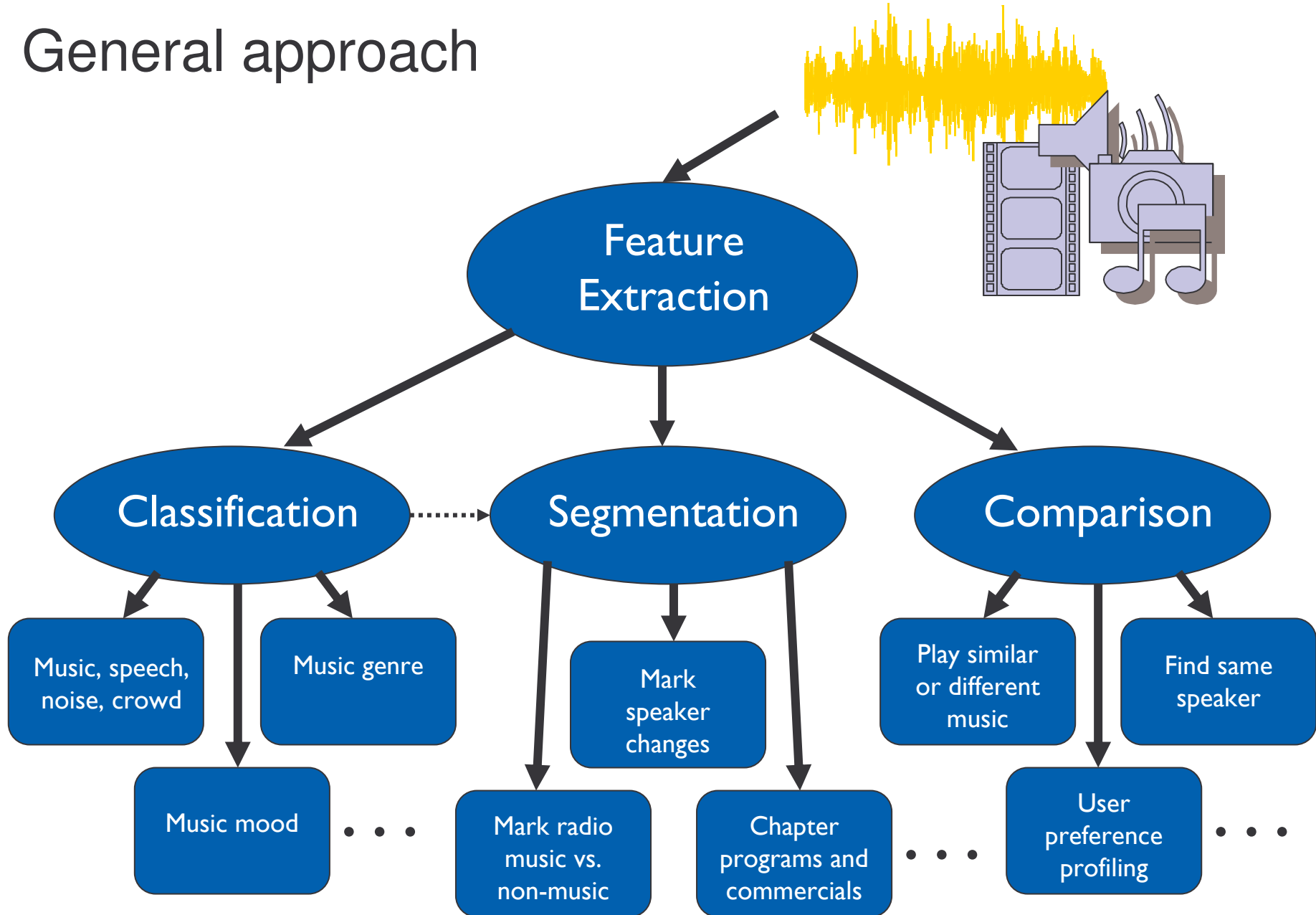
Consumers need descriptors of audio

- To organize, explore and navigate their music databases and other sources.
- Content evaluation vs. annotated database
 - Automatic Content Evaluation
 - Pros
 - Evaluation can be done offline or “on the go”
 - Evaluation scale is continuous (not discrete)
 - Analysis can be locally specific
 - Cons
 - Certain information is difficult to extract from audio
 - Annotated database (e.g., gracenote, moodlogic, allmusic)
 - Pros
 - Variety of metadata is unlimited
 - Cons
 - Not always available
 - Not always reliable or consistent with other databases

State of the art

- Recent explosion of interest in automatic audio and music analysis
 - Increased activity at conferences: ISMIR, DAFX, ICME, ICASSP
- Typical approach: feature extraction followed by pattern classification
- MPEG7
 - Description schemes for multimedia material
 - Reference software for automatic analysis
 - <http://www.chiariglione.org/mpeg/>

General approach



Literature Search: Findings

- Typical method: Feature extraction followed by pattern classification
- Specific method of classification is not always crucial
 - i.e., features are the limiting factor
- Temporal properties of audio are important for classification and summarization
- Our concluding goals:
 - Focus on improving features
 - Describe temporal properties of features

Feature Comparison: Experiment

- Compare classification performance of four feature sets:
 - “Standard” low-level signal parameters
 - Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC)
 - Features based on models of auditory perception
- Include statistics of feature temporal behavior as additional features

Feature Comparison: Conclusions

- Classification based on features from perceptual models is better than that from other standard feature sets.
- Temporal modulations of features are important for audio and music classification.
- Feature development can improve audio and music classification.

Audio Feature Extractor for Music

- Developed for music applications: genre and mood classification, LikeMusic
- AFX Components:
 1. Spectrotemporal features
 - McKinney, M.F., Breebaart, D.J., Features for audio and music classification, ISMIR, Oct. 2003.
 2. Percussiveness features
 - Skowronek, J. and McKinney, M.F., New features for music classification: Percussiveness of sounds, in *Intelligent Algorithms in Ambient and Biomedical Computing*, Verhaegh, W.F.J., Aarts, E.H.L. and Korst, J. (eds), 2006.
 3. Tonality features
 - Par, S.L.J., McKinney, M.F., Redert, P.A., Musical key extraction from audio using profile training, ISMIR, Oct 2006.
 4. Rhythm features
 - McKinney, M.F., and Moelants, D., Ambiguity in tempo perception: What draws listeners to listeners to different metrical levels?, *Music Perception*, 24(2), 2006, pp. 57-70.

Applications

- Music Mood Classification
 - Skowronek, J., McKinney, M.F., Par, S.L.J., Ground truth for automatic music mood classification, ISMIR, Oct 2006.
- Music Similarity Assessment
 - Novello, A., McKinney, M.F., Kohlrausch, A.G., Perceptual evaluation of music similarity, ISMIR, Oct 2006.
- Music Structure Analysis
 - Bruderer, M. Kohlrausch, A.G., and McKinney, M.F. Perception of structural boundaries in popular music, International Conference on Music Perception and Cognition, Bologna, 2006.

Demo

- Audio Classification

