

Deep learning architectures for music audio classification: a personal (re)view

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Acronyms

MLP: multi layer perceptron \equiv feed-forward neural network

RNN: recurrent neural network

LSTM: long-short term memory

CNN: convolutional neural network

BN: batch normalization

..the following slides assume you know these concepts!

Outline

Chronology: the big picture

Audio classification: state-of-the-art review

Music audio tagging as a study case

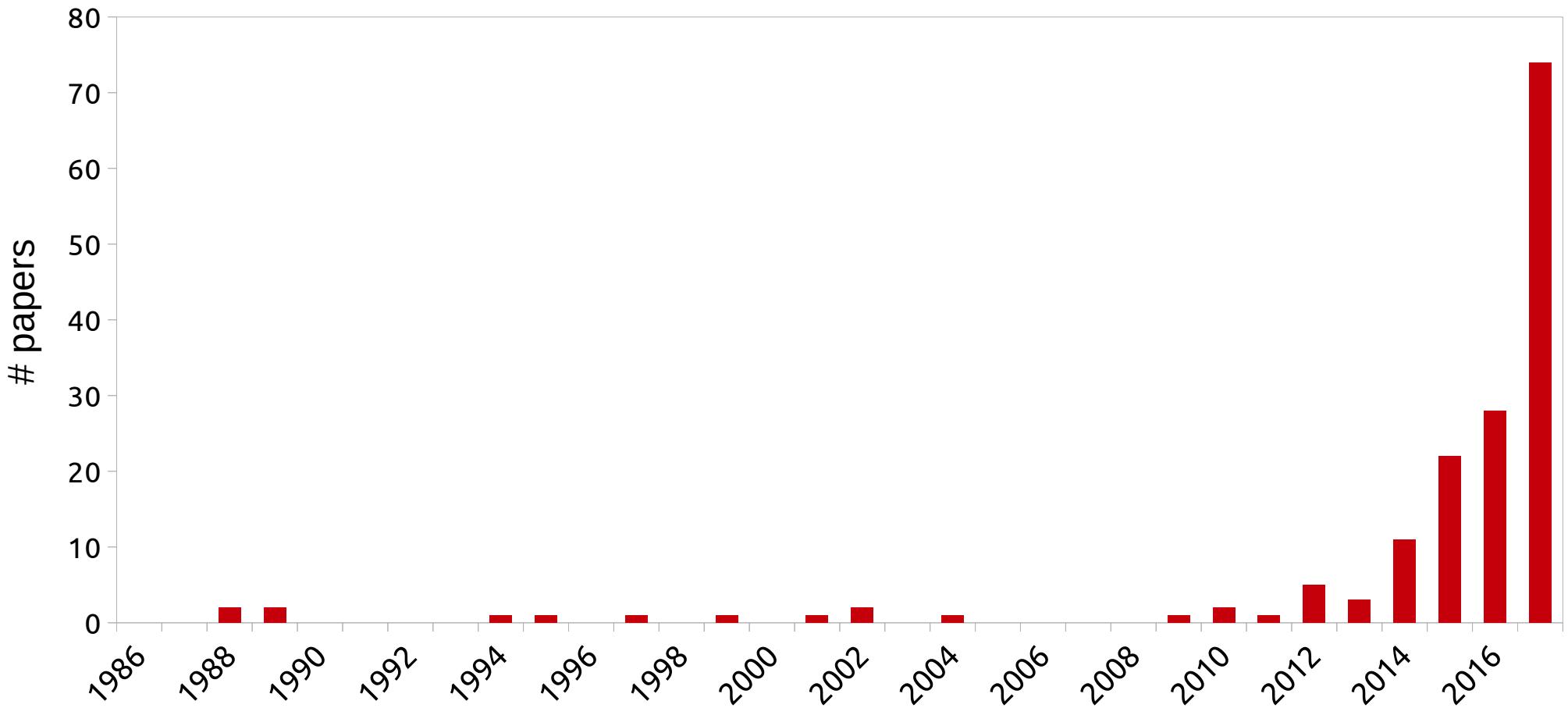
Outline

Chronology: the big picture

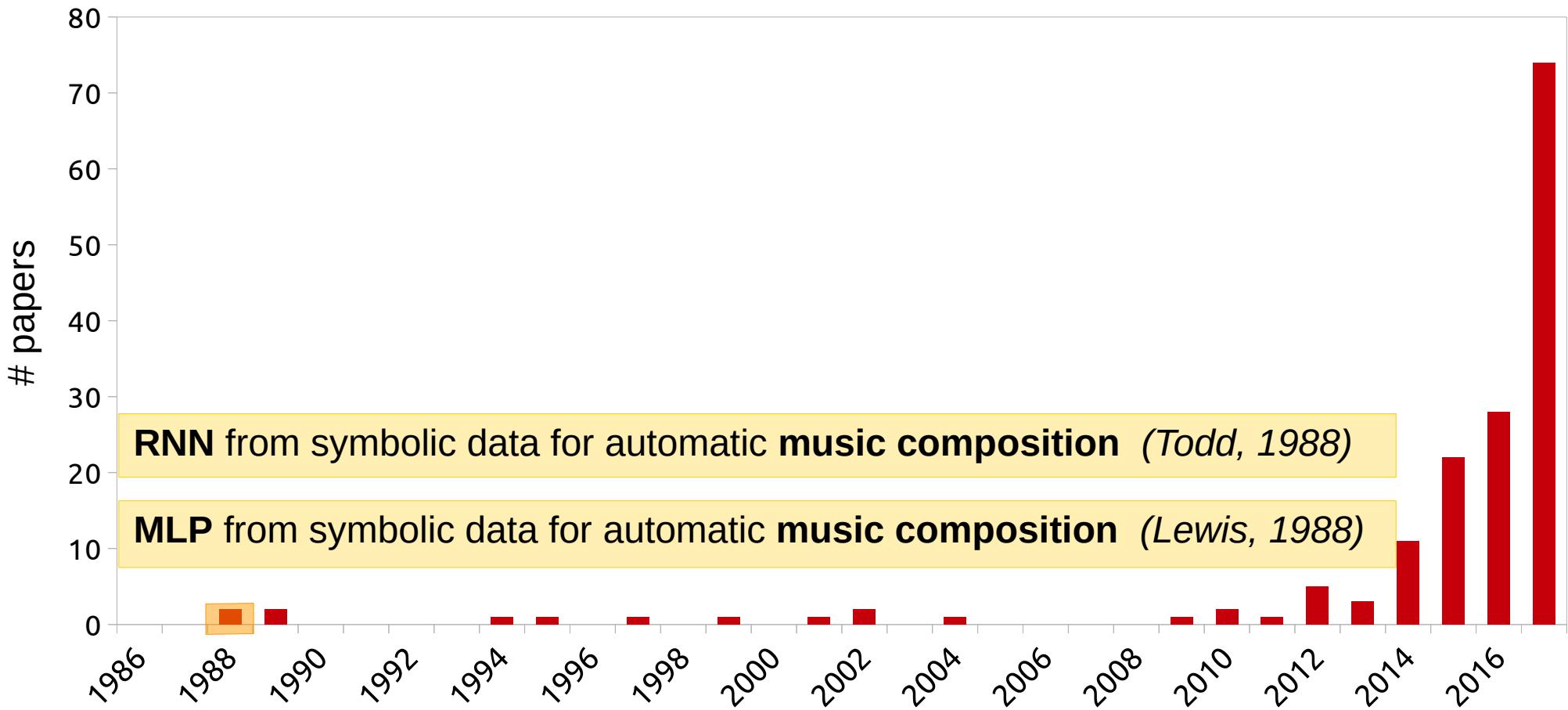
Audio classification: state-of-the-art review

Music audio tagging as a study case

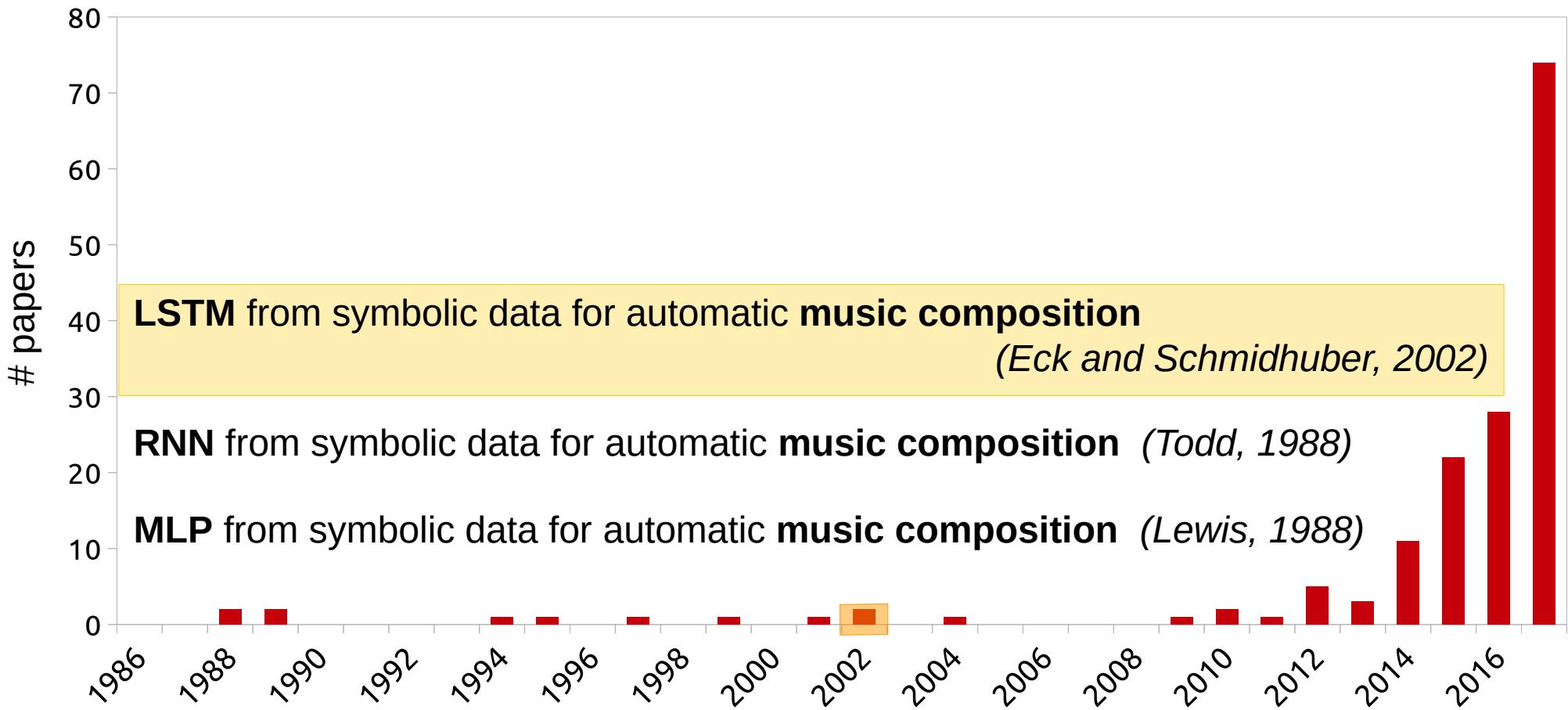
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



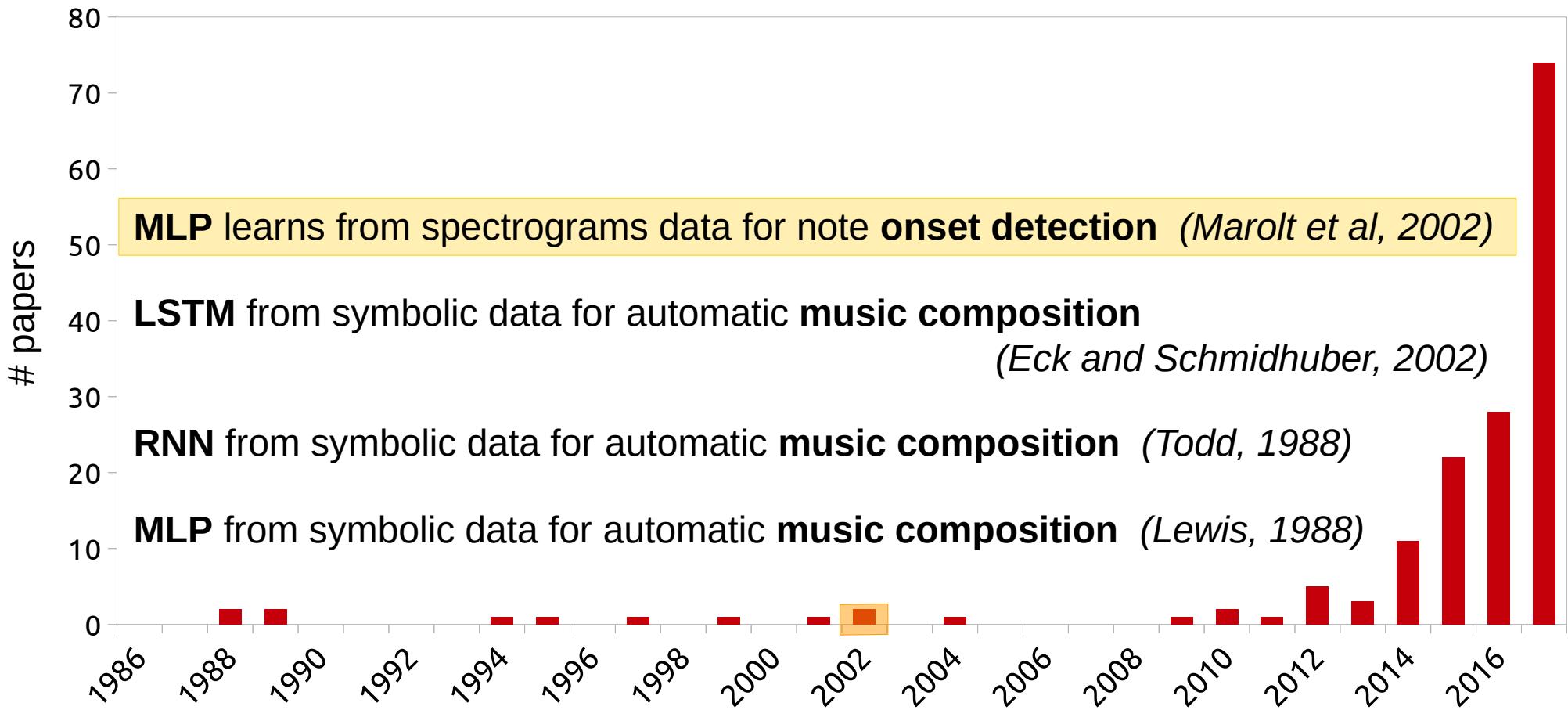
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



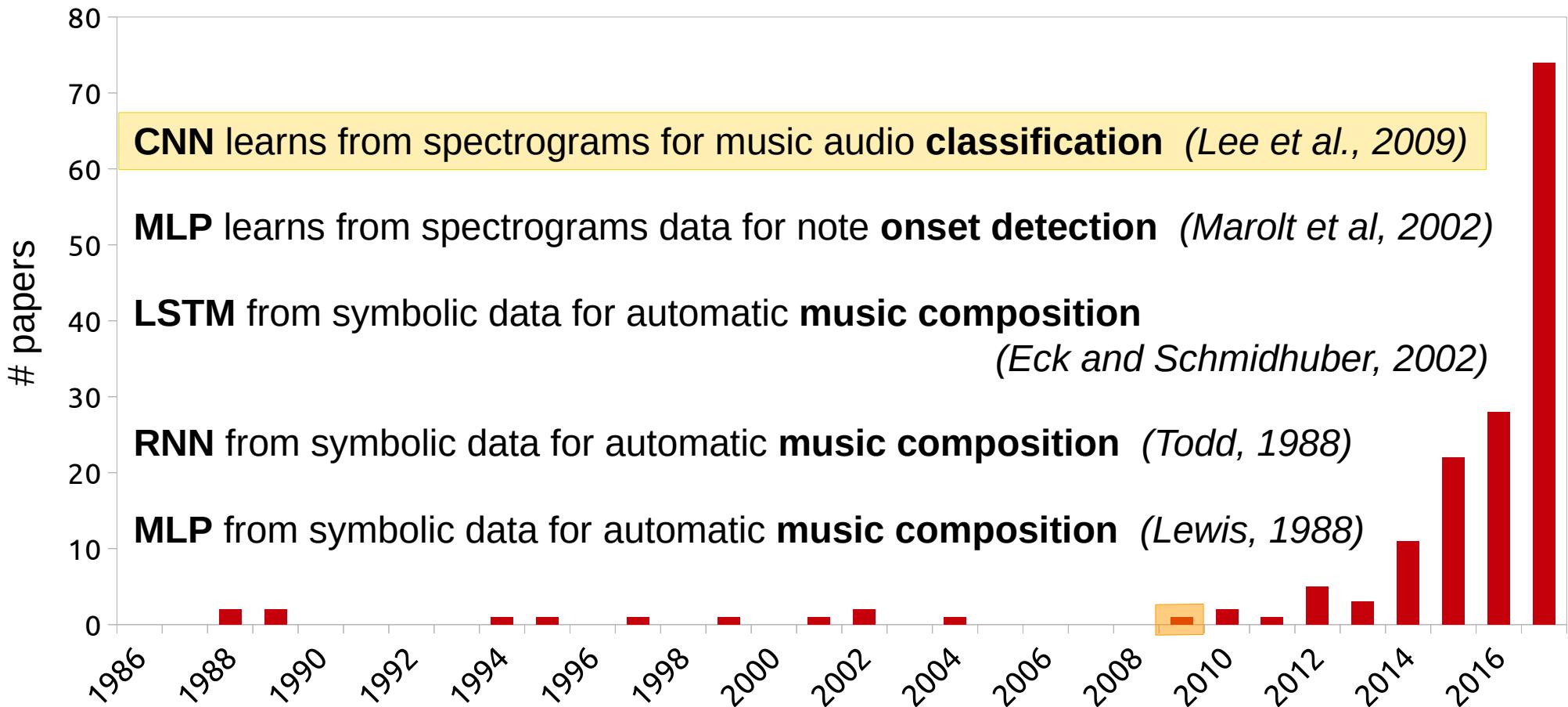
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



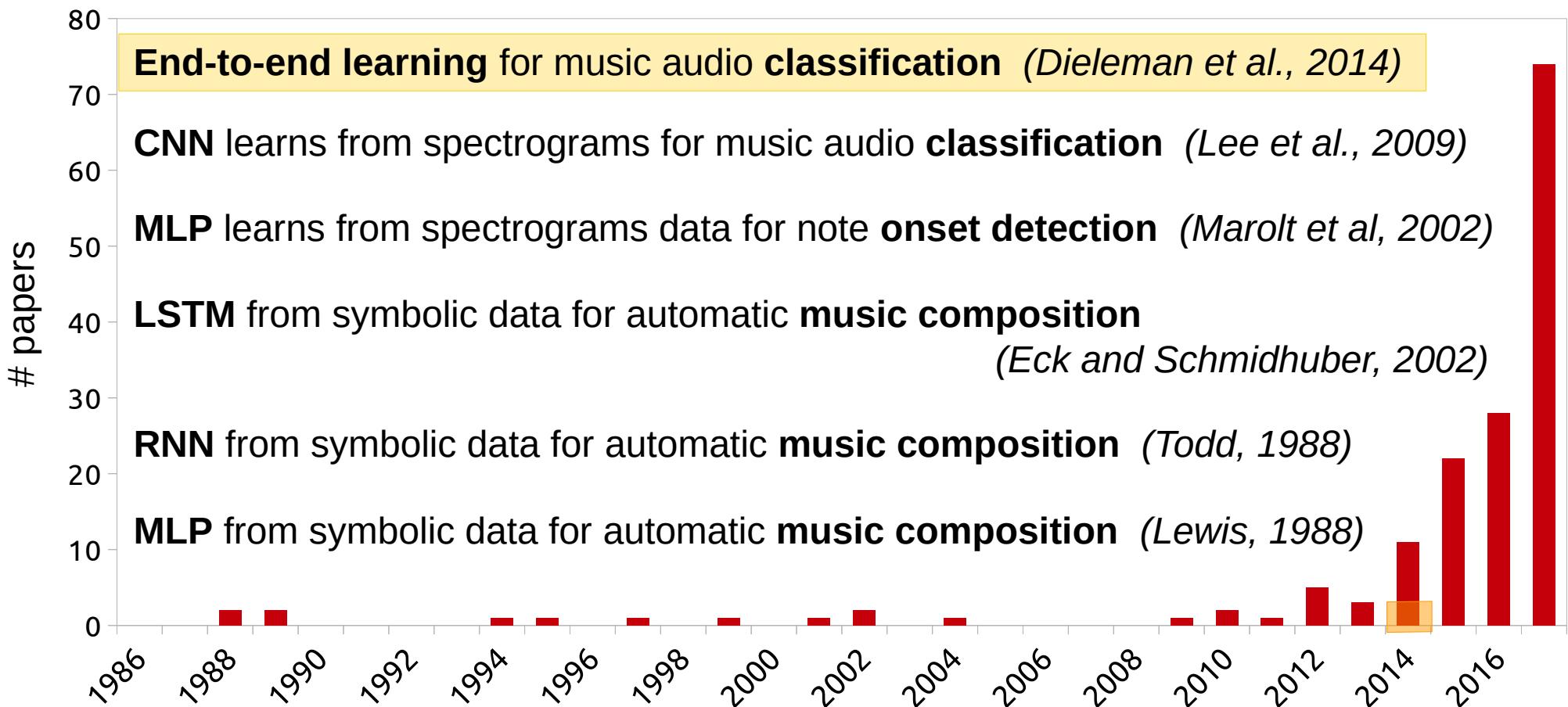
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



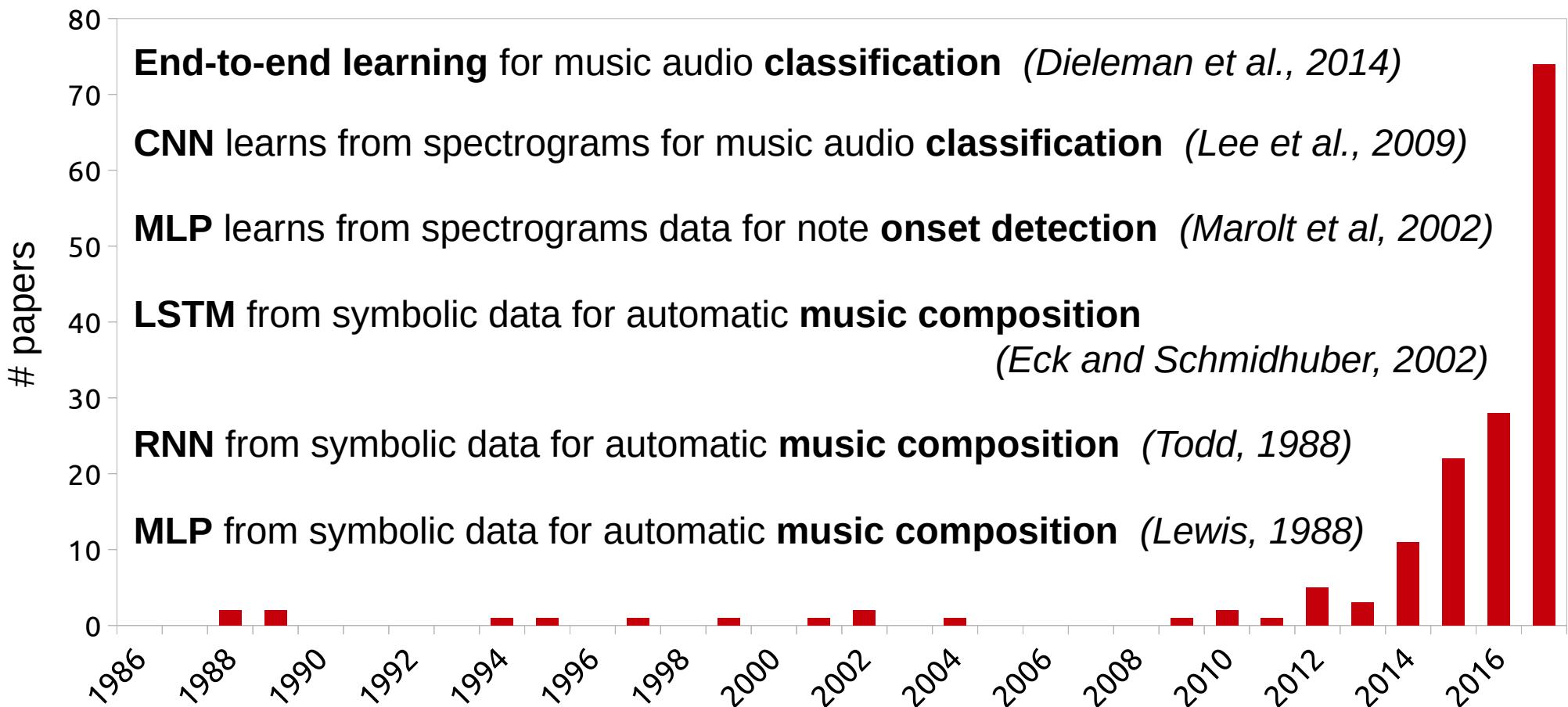
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



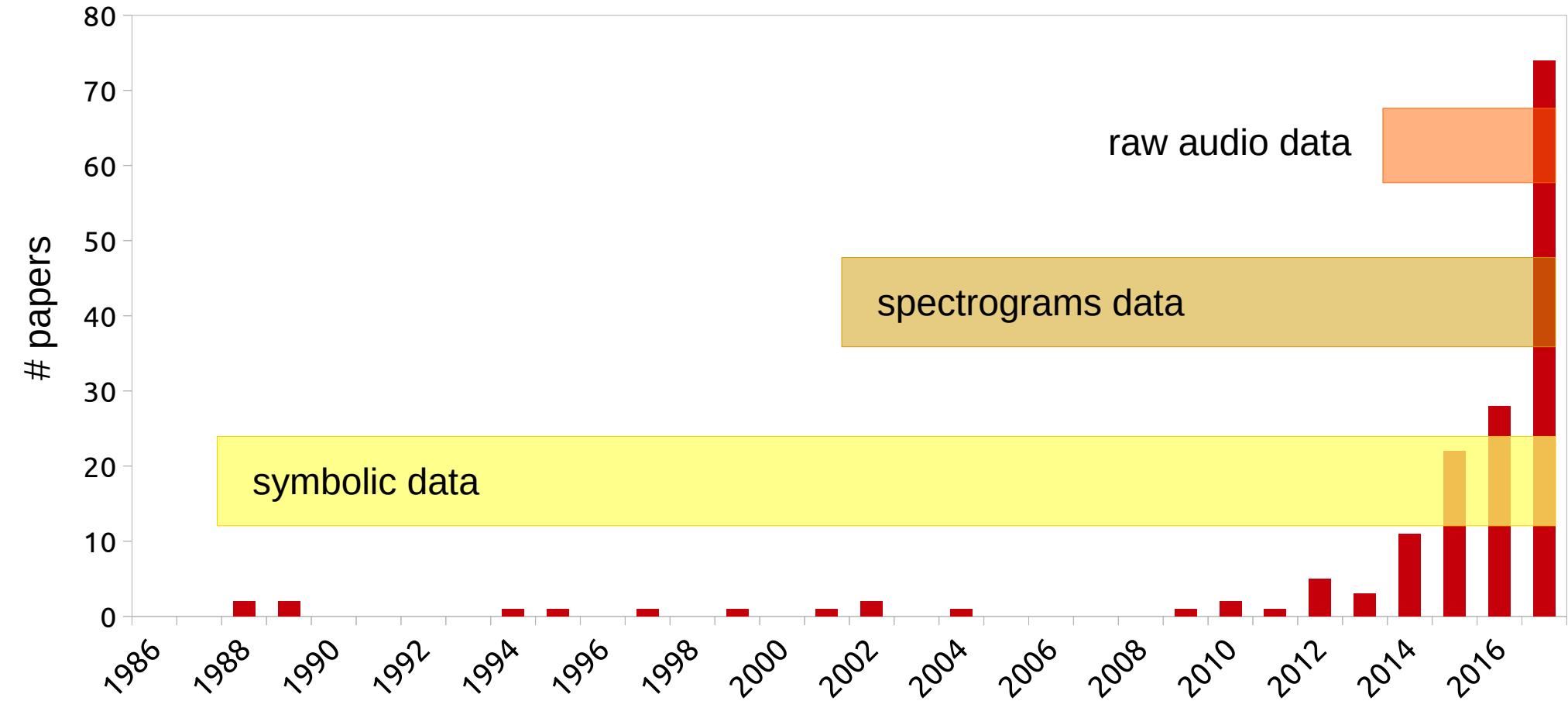
“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



“Deep learning & music” papers: milestones



“Deep learning & music” papers: data trends



“Deep learning & music” papers: some references

Dieleman et al., 2014 – **End-to-end learning for music audio**
in International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)

Lee et al., 2009 – **Unsupervised feature learning for audio classification using convolutional deep belief networks**
in Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS)

Marolt et al., 2002 – **Neural networks for note onset detection in piano music**
in Proceedings of the International Computer Music Conference (ICMC)

Eck and Schmidhuber, 2002 – **Finding temporal structure in music: Blues improvisation with LSTM recurrent networks**
in Proceedings of the Workshop on Neural Networks for Signal Processing

Todd, 1988 – **A sequential network design for musical applications**
in Proceedings of the Connectionist Models Summer School

Lewis, 1988 – **Creation by Refinement: A creativity paradigm for gradient descent learning networks**
in International Conference on Neural Networks

Outline

Chronology: the big picture

Audio classification: state-of-the-art review

Music audio tagging as a study case

Which is our goal / task?



waveform

or any audio
representation!

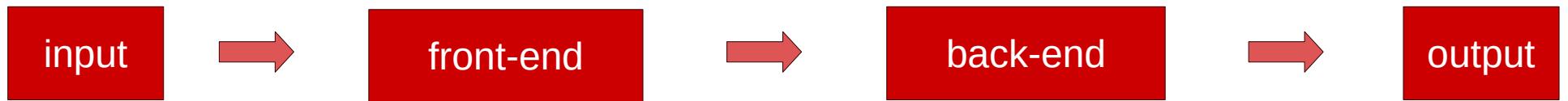
deep learning model

phonetic
transcription

describe music
with tags

event detection

The deep learning pipeline



waveform

or any audio
representation!

phonetic
transcription

describe music
with tags

event detection

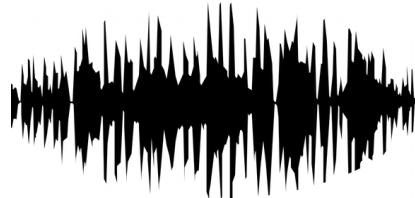
The deep learning pipeline: input?



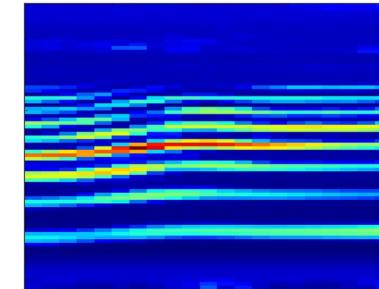
?

How to format the input (audio) data?

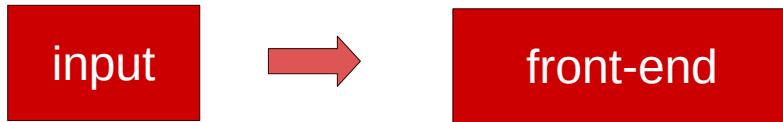
Waveform
end-to-end learning



Pre-processed waveform
e.g.: spectrogram



The deep learning pipeline: front-end?



waveform

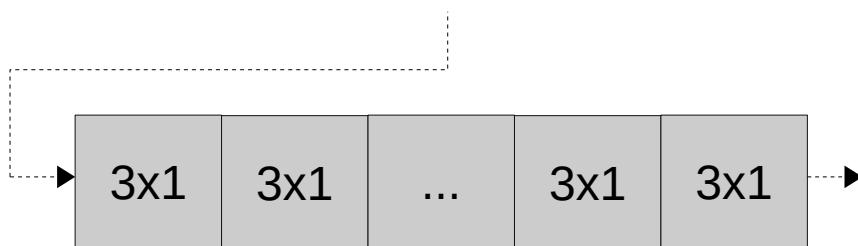
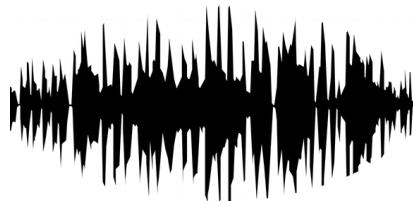
?

spectrogram

based on domain knowledge?	filters config?	input signal?
		<u>waveform</u> <u>pre-processed waveform</u>

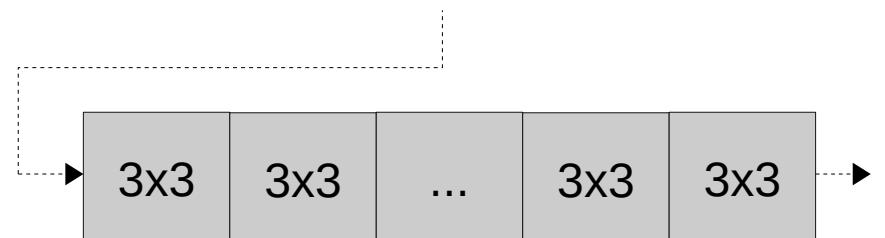
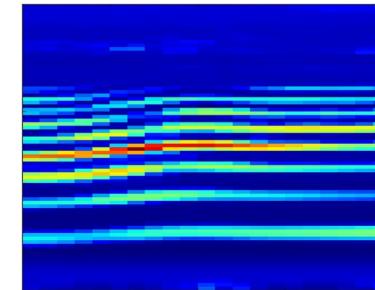
CNN front-ends for audio classification

Waveform
end-to-end learning



Sample-level

Pre-processed waveform
e.g.: spectrogram



Small-rectangular filters

based on
domain
knowledge?

filters
config?

input signal?

waveform

pre-processed waveform

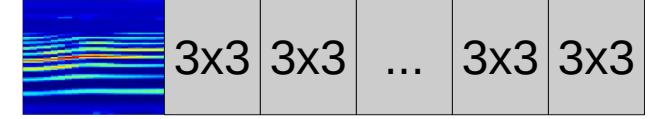
no

*minimal
filter
expression*

sample-level



small-rectangular filters

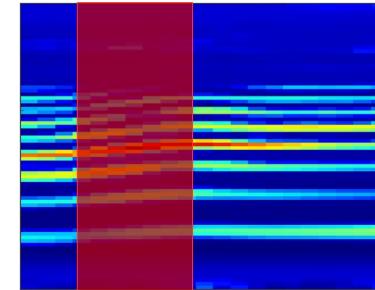


Domain knowledge to design CNN front-ends

Waveform
end-to-end learning

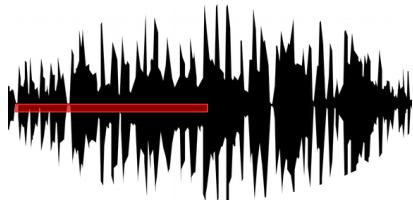


Pre-processed waveform
e.g.: spectrogram



Domain knowledge to design CNN front-ends

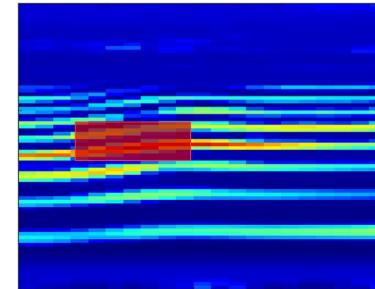
Waveform
end-to-end learning



filter length: 512 *window length?*
stride: 256 *hop size?*

frame-level

Pre-processed waveform
e.g.: spectrogram



Explicitly tailoring the CNN towards learning temporal *or* timbral cues

vertical or horizontal filters

based on
domain
knowledge?

filters
config?

input signal?

waveform

pre-processed waveform

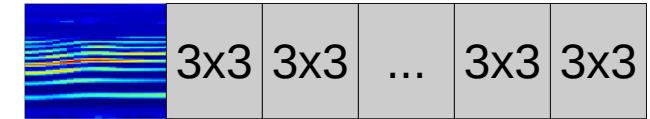
no

*minimal
filter
expression*

sample-level



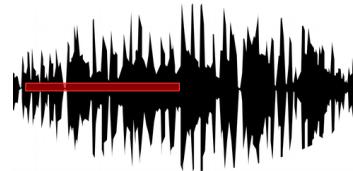
small-rectangular filters



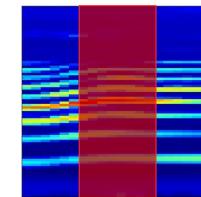
yes

*single filter
shape in 1st
CNN layer*

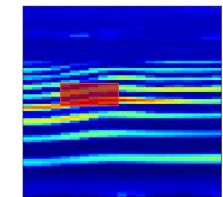
frame-level



vertical *OR* horizontal

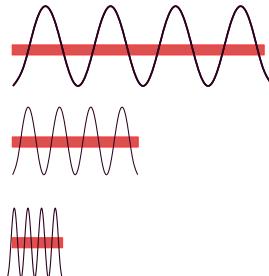
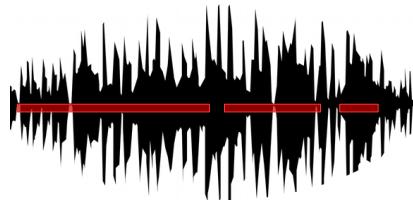


or



DSP wisdom to design CNN front ends

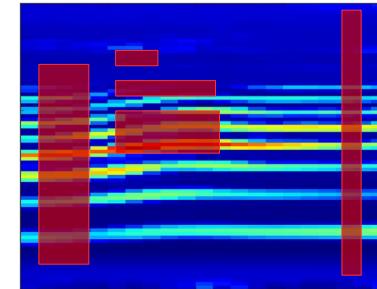
Waveform end-to-end learning



Efficient way
to represent
4 periods!

Frame-level (many shapes!)

Pre-processed waveform e.g.: spectrogram



Explicitly tailoring the CNN towards learning temporal *and* timbral cues

Vertical and/or horizontal

based on
domain
knowledge?

filters
config?

input signal?

waveform

pre-processed waveform

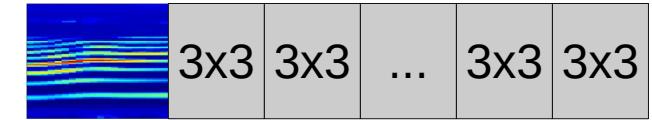
no

minimal
filter
expression

sample-level



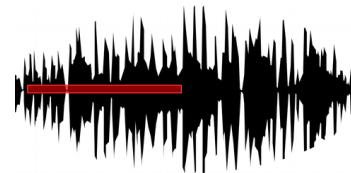
small-rectangular filters



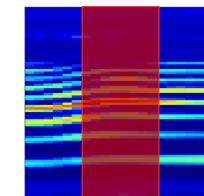
yes

single filter
shape in 1st
CNN layer

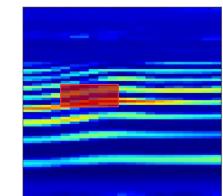
frame-level



vertical OR horizontal



or



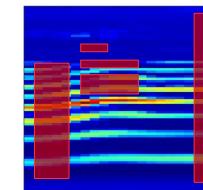
yes

many filter
shapes in 1st
CNN layer

frame-level



vertical AND/OR horizontal



CNN front-ends for audio classification

Sample-level: Lee et al., 2017 – **Sample-level Deep Convolutional Neural Networks for Music Auto-tagging Using Raw Waveforms** in *Sound and Music Computing Conference (SMC)*

Small-rectangular filters: Choi et al., 2016 – **Automatic tagging using deep convolutional neural networks** in *Proceedings of the ISMIR (International Society of Music Information Retrieval) Conference*

Frame-level (single shape): Dieleman et al., 2014 – **End-to-end learning for music audio** in *International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*

Vertical: Lee et al., 2009 – **Unsupervised feature learning for audio classification using convolutional deep belief networks** in *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS)*

Horizontal: Schluter & Bock, 2014 – **Improved musical onset detection with convolutional neural networks** in *International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)*

Frame-level (many shapes): Zhu et al., 2016 – **Learning multiscale features directly from waveforms** in *arXiv:1603.09509*

Vertical and horizontal (many shapes): Pons, et al., 2016 – **Experimenting with musically motivated convolutional neural networks** in *14th International Workshop on Content-Based Multimedia Indexing*

The deep learning pipeline: back-end?



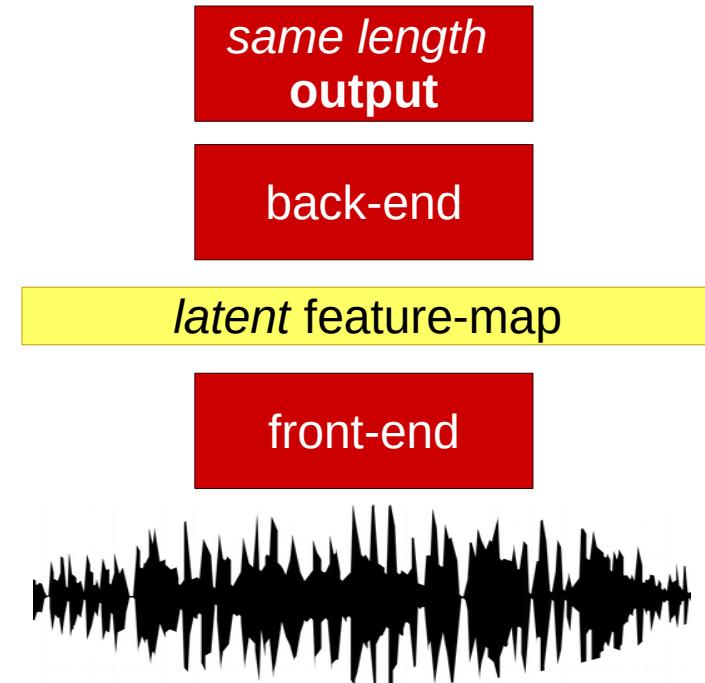
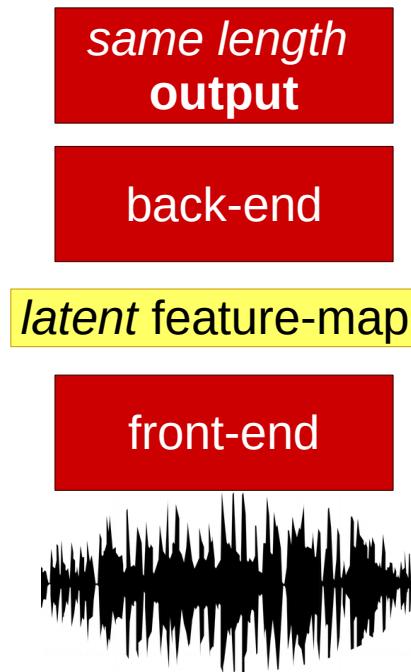
waveform

spectrogram

*several CNN
architectures*

?

What is the back-end doing?



Back-end adapts a variable-length feature map to a fixed output-size

Back-ends for variable-length inputs

- **Temporal pooling:** max-pool or average-pool the temporal axis

Pons et al., 2017 – End-to-end learning for music audio tagging at scale, in proceedings of the ML4Audio Workshop at NIPS.

- **Attention:** weighting latent representations to what is important

C. Raffel, 2016 – Learning-Based Methods for Comparing Sequences, with Applications to Audio-to-MIDI Alignment and Matching. PhD thesis.

- **RNN:** summarization through a deep temporal model

Vogl et al., 2018 – Drum transcription via joint beat and drum modeling using convolutional recurrent neural networks, In proceedings of the ISMIR conference.

..music is generally of variable length!

Back-ends for fixed-length inputs

Common trick: let's assume a fixed-length input

- **Fully convolutional stacks:** adapting the input to the output with a stack of CNNs & pooling layers.

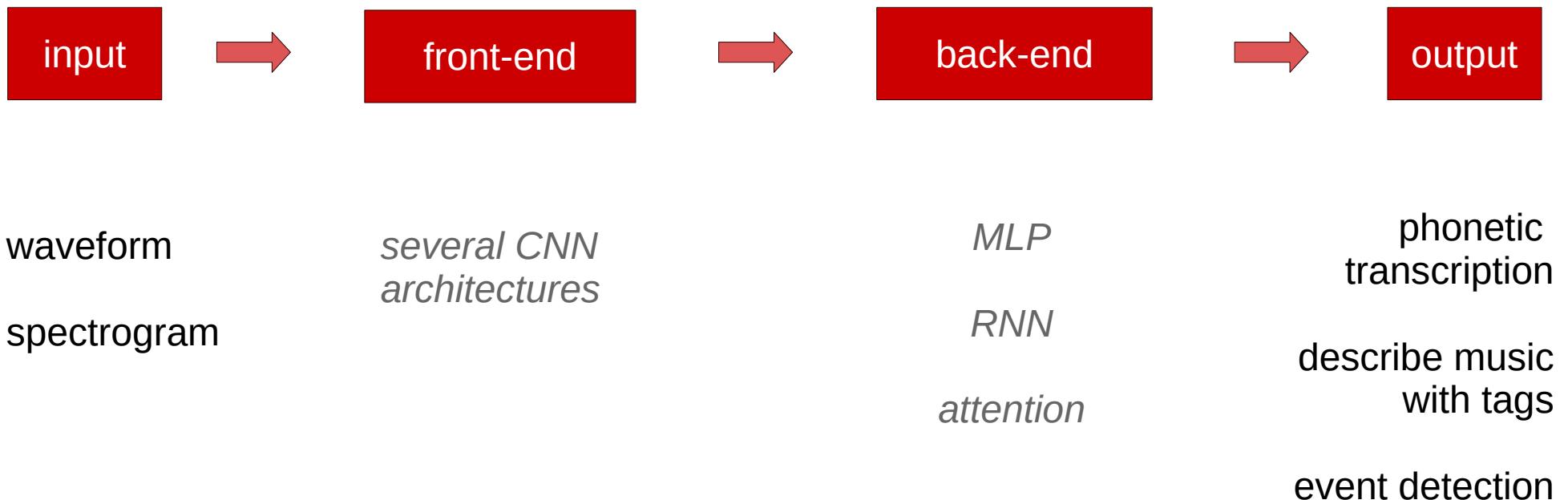
Choi et al., 2016 – Automatic tagging using deep convolutional neural networks in proceedings of the ISMIR conference.

- **MLP:** map a *fixed-length* feature map to a *fixed-length* output

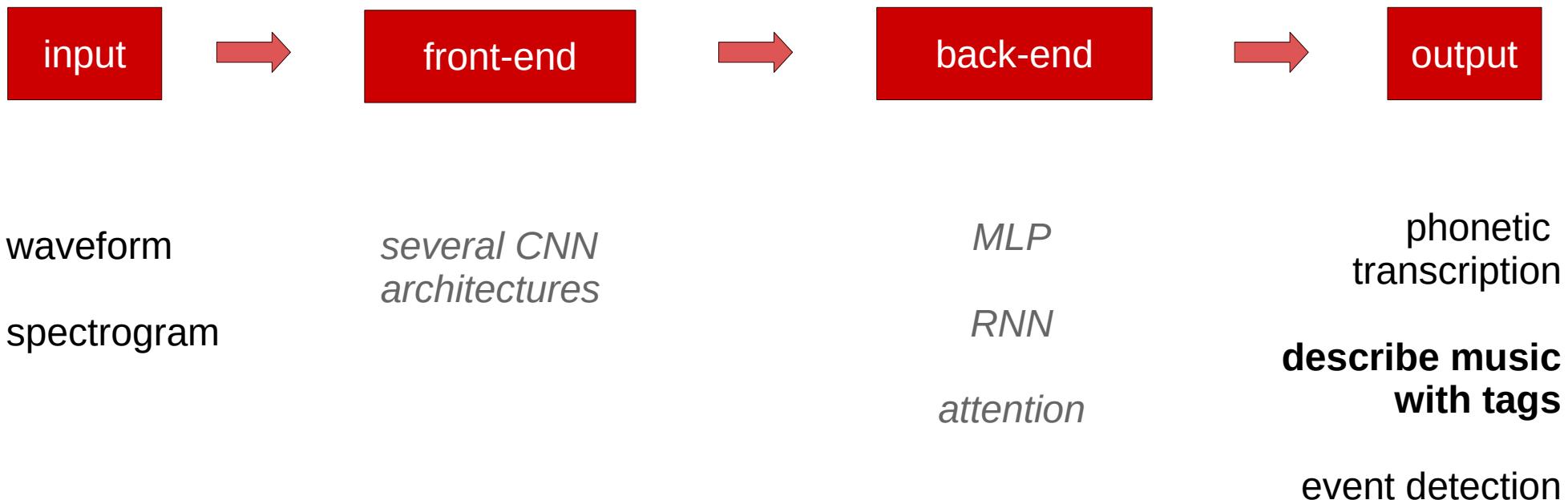
Schluter & Bock, 2014 – Improved musical onset detection with convolutional neural networks in proceedings of the ICASSP.

..such trick works very well!

The deep learning pipeline: output



The deep learning pipeline: output



Outline

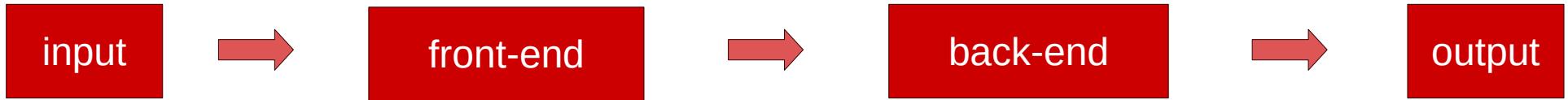
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Music audio tagging as a study case

Pons et al., 2017. **End-to-end learning for music audio tagging at scale**,
in ML4Audio Workshop at NIPS *Summer internship @ Pandora*

The deep learning pipeline: input?



?

describe music
with tags

How to format the input (audio) data?

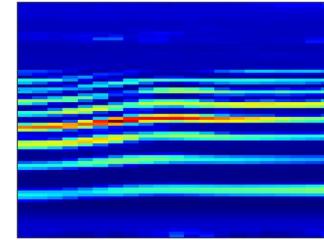
waveform



already: zero-mean
& one-variance

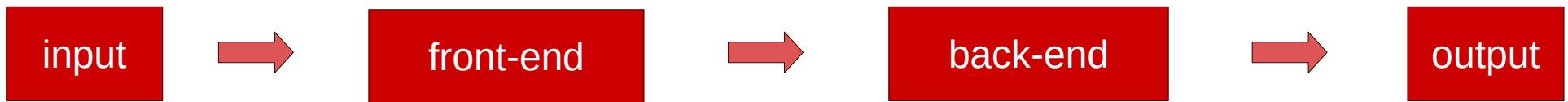
NO pre-procesing!

log-mel spectrogram



- **STFT & mel mapping**
reduces size of the input by removing perceptually irrelevant information
- **logarithmic compression**
reduces dynamic range of the input
- **zero-mean & one-variance**

The deep learning pipeline: input?

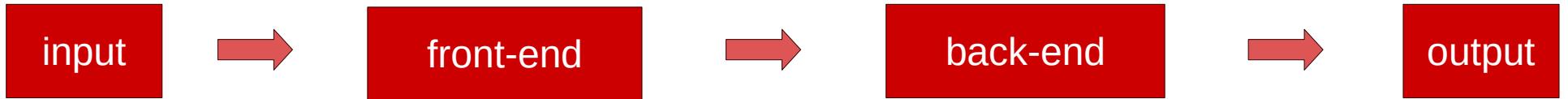


waveform

log-mel
spectrogram

describe music
with tags

The deep learning pipeline: front-end?



waveform

log-mel
spectrogram

?

describe music
with tags

based on
domain
knowledge?

filters
config?

input signal?

waveform

pre-processed waveform

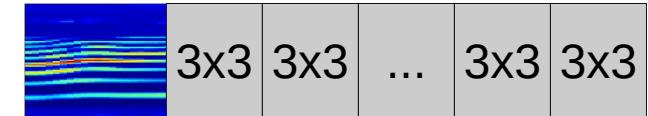
no

minimal
filter
expression

sample-level



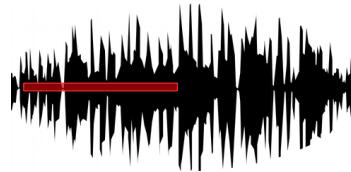
small-rectangular filters



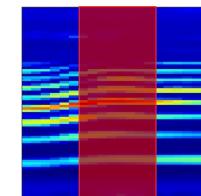
yes

single filter
shape in 1st
CNN layer

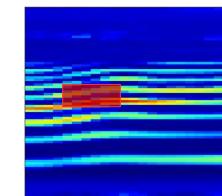
frame-level



vertical *OR* horizontal



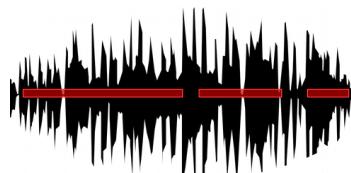
or



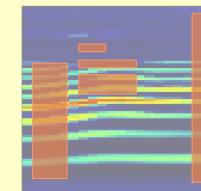
yes

many filter
shapes in 1st
CNN layer

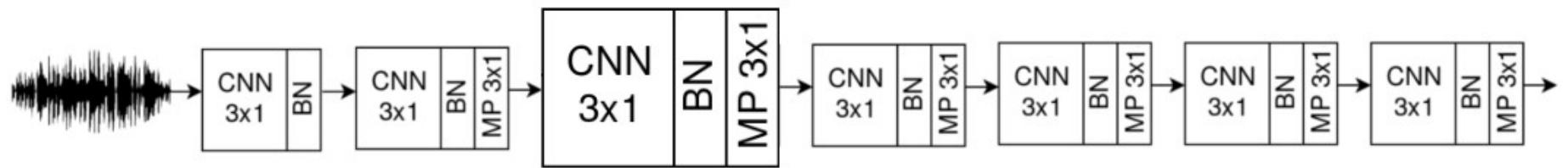
frame-level



vertical *AND/OR* horizontal



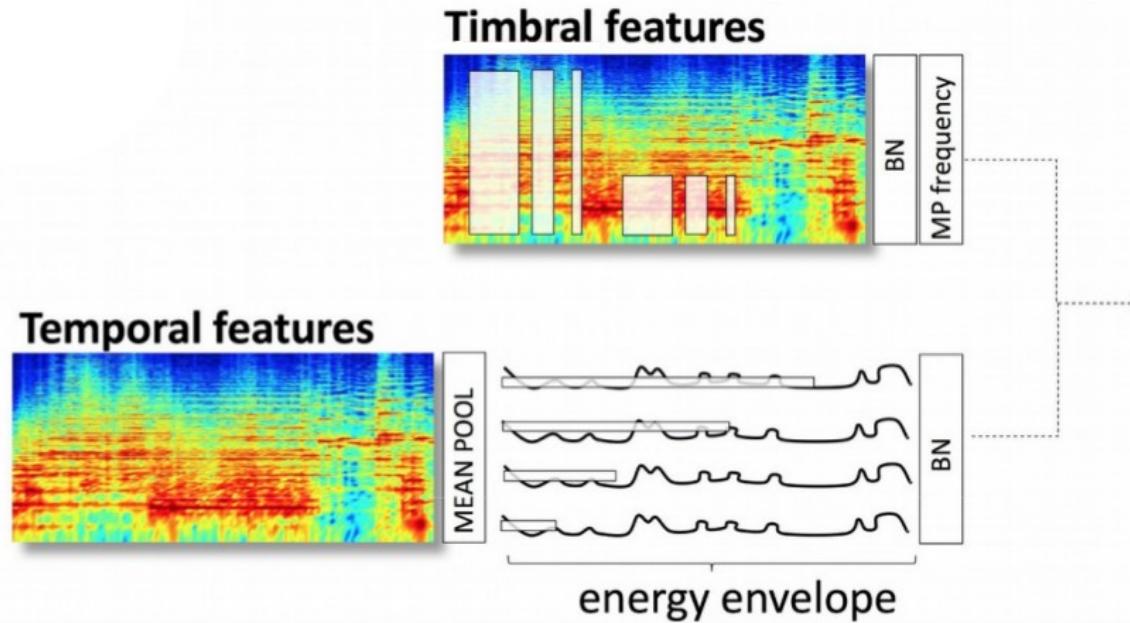
Studied front-ends: waveform model



sample-level

(Lee et al., 2017)

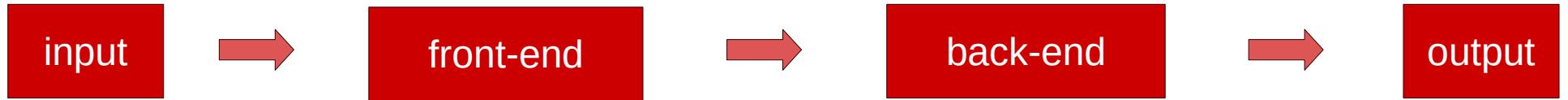
Studied front-ends: spectrogram model



vertical and horizontal
musically motivated CNNs

(Pons et al., 2016 – 2017)

The deep learning pipeline: front-end?



waveform

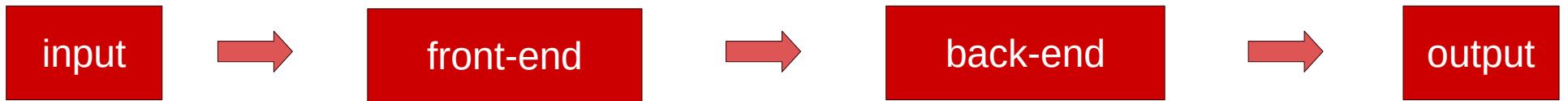
sample-level

describe music
with tags

log-mel
spectrogram

vertical and horizontal

The deep learning pipeline: back-end?



waveform

log-mel
spectrogram

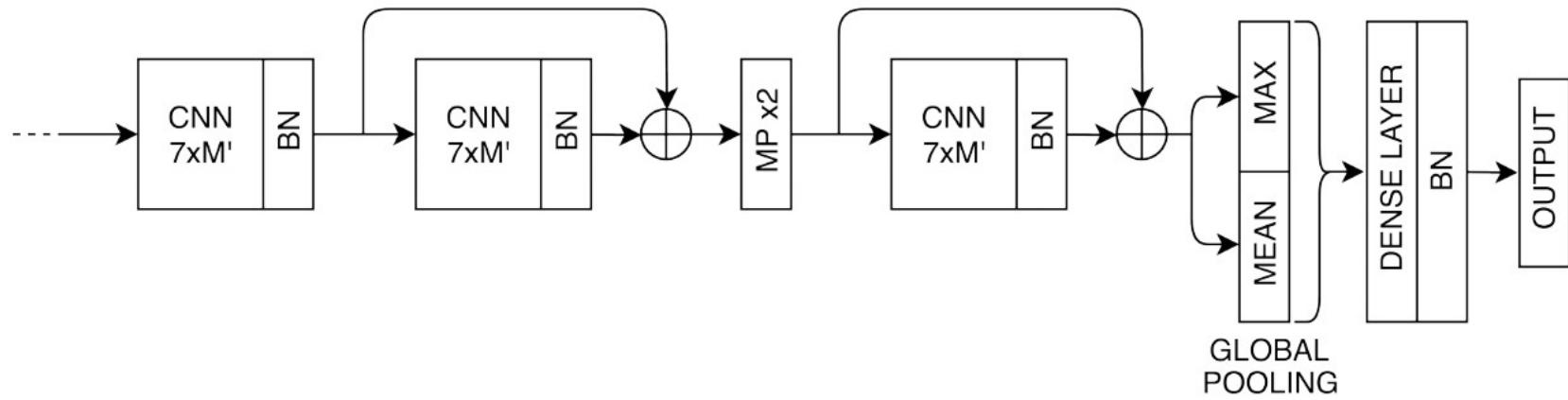
sample-level

vertical and horizontal

?

describe music
with tags

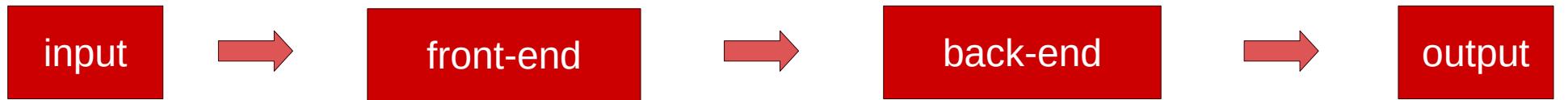
Studied back-end: music is of variable length!



Temporal pooling

(Dieleman et al., 2014)

The deep learning pipeline: back-end?



waveform

log-mel
spectrogram

sample-level

vertical and horizontal

back-end

temporal pooling

output

describe music
with tags

MagnaTT
25k
songs

Million song dataset
250k
songs

1M
songs

spectrograms > waveforms

MagnaTT
25k
songs

Million song dataset
250k
songs

1M
songs

spectrograms > waveforms

MagnaTT
25k
songs

Million song dataset
250k
songs

waveforms > spectrograms

1M
songs

Let's listen to some music: our model in action

J.S. Bach
Cantata No. 170
Vergnügte Ruh, beliebte Seelenlust

(Aria.)
(Lento. $\text{♩} = 50$)

The musical score consists of three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is for the upper voice (soprano or alto), the middle staff is for the basso continuo (bassoon and harpsichord), and the bottom staff is for the basso continuo (bassoon and harpsichord). The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line is melodic, featuring eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The basso continuo parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are visible at the beginning of each staff.

acoustic
string ensemble
classical music
period baroque
compositional dominance of
lead vocals
major

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