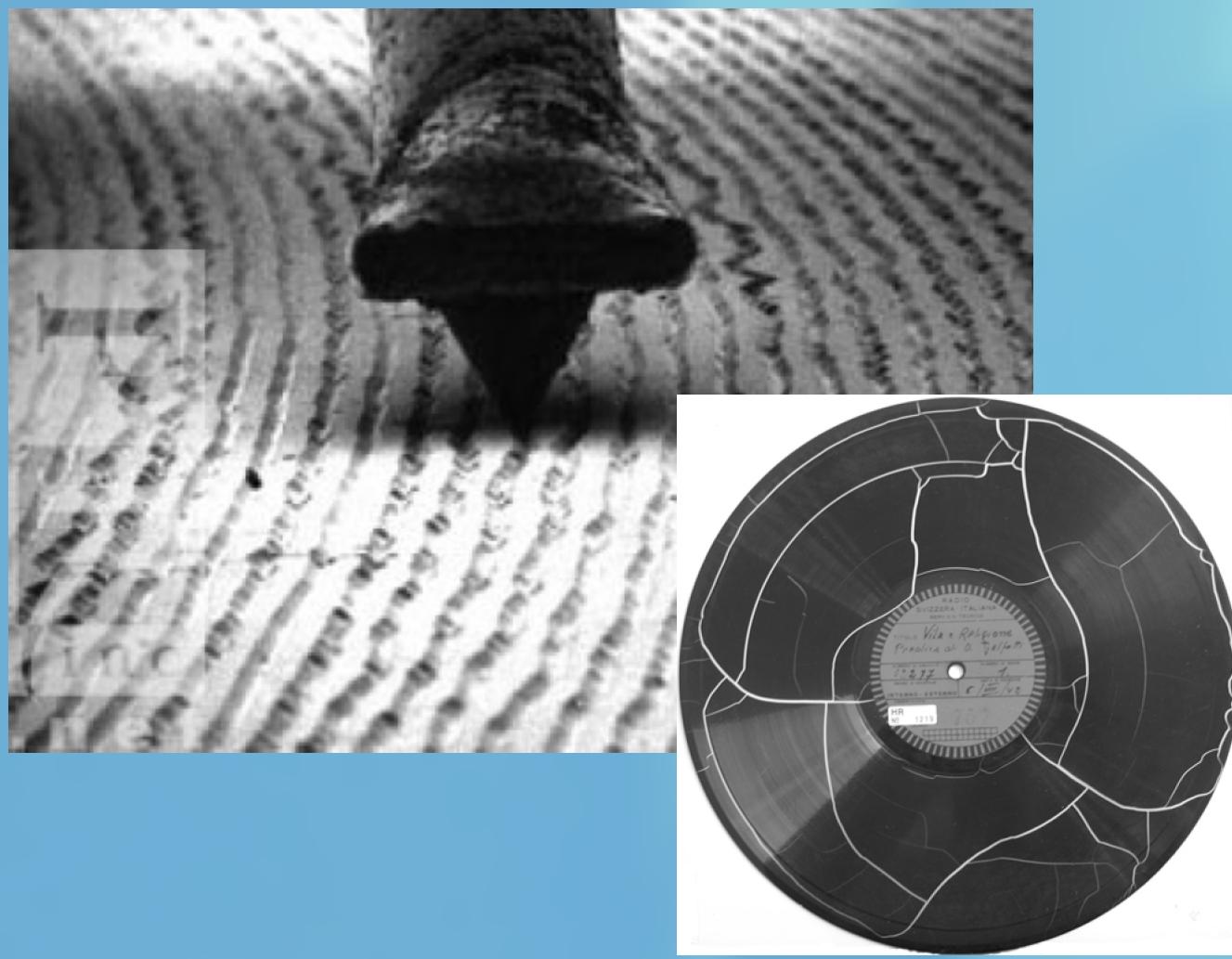


# ALTERNATIVE DIGITIZATION APPROACH FOR STEREO PHONOGRAPH RECORDS USING OPTICAL AUDIO RECONSTRUCTION

Beinan Li, Simon de Leon, Ichiro Fujinaga

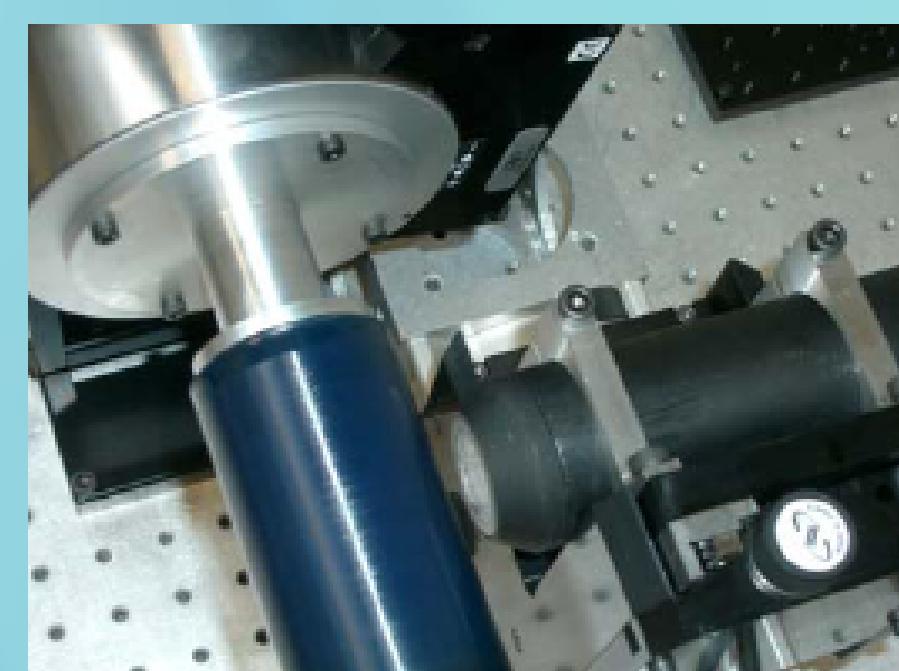
Music Technology Area, Schulich School of Music, McGill University, and CIRMMT, Montreal, Canada

## Motivation

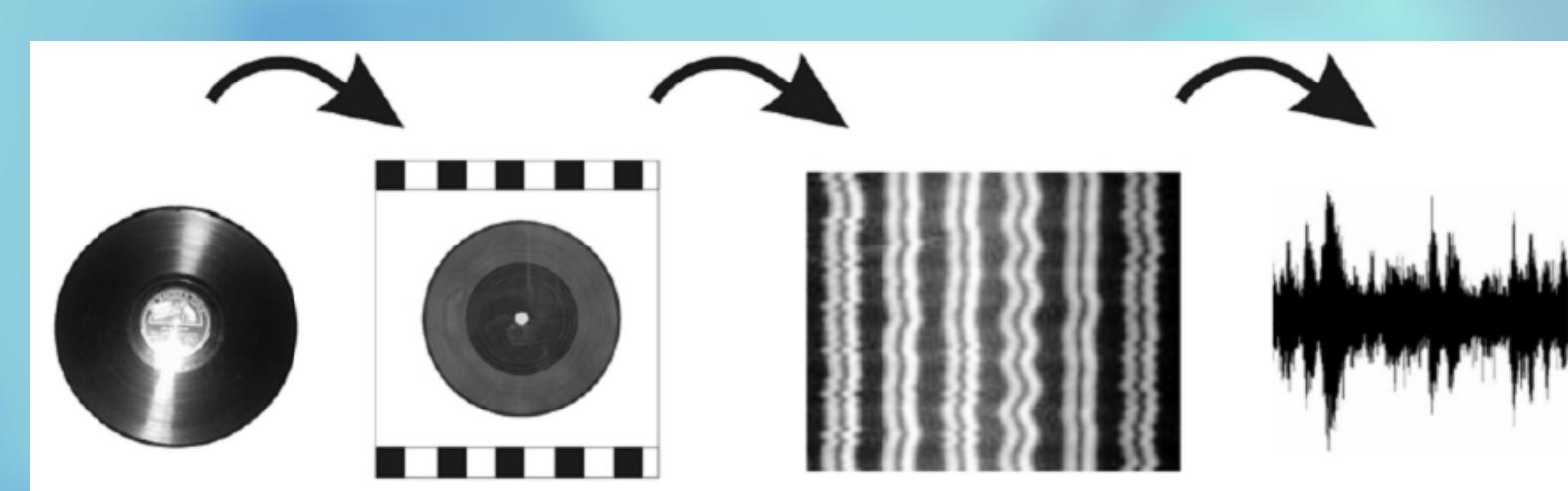


**Optical Audio Reconstruction:**  
the only way to digitize  
broken phonograph records

## Related Work

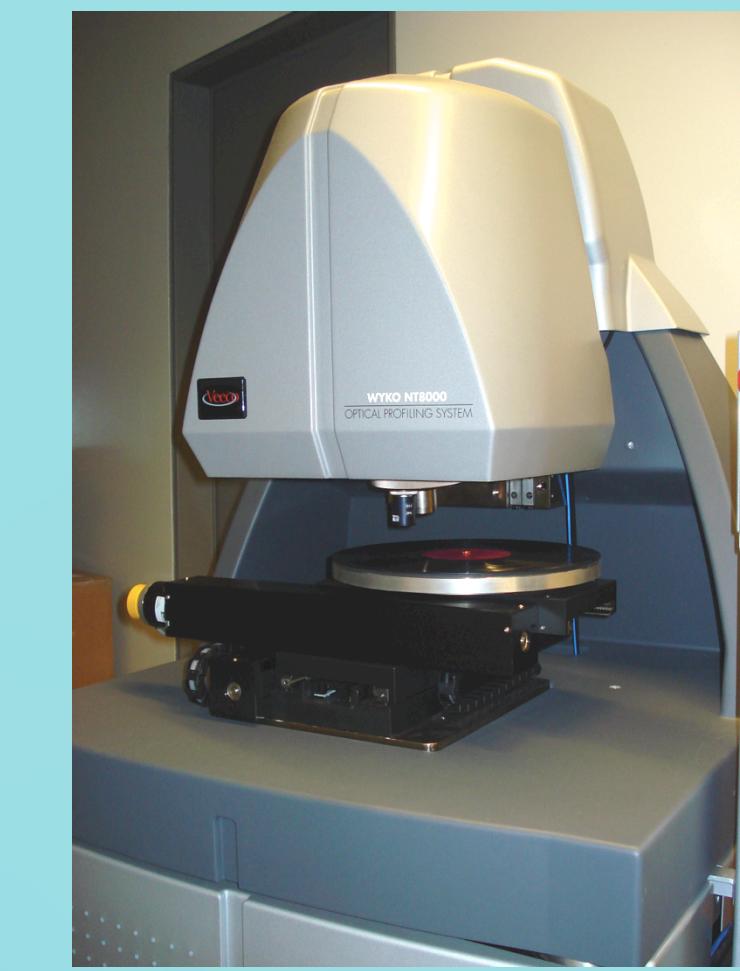


**Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory:**  
Wax cylinder, Mono  
Confocal microscope

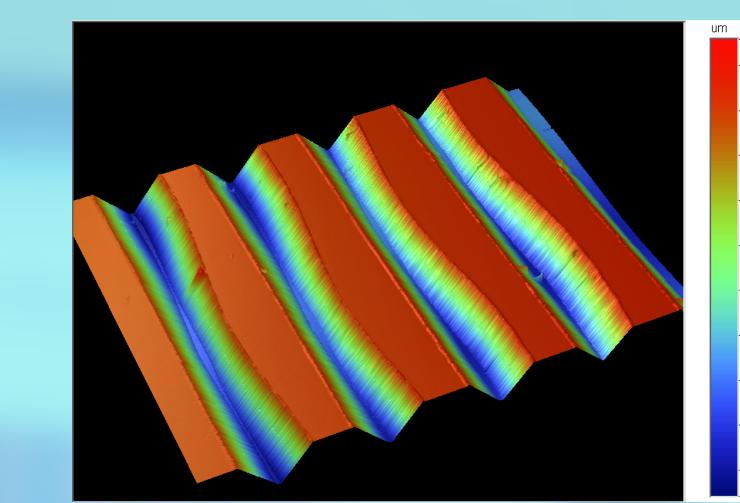


**University of Fribourg:**  
78rpm, Mono  
Microfilm, Scanner

## Our Approach

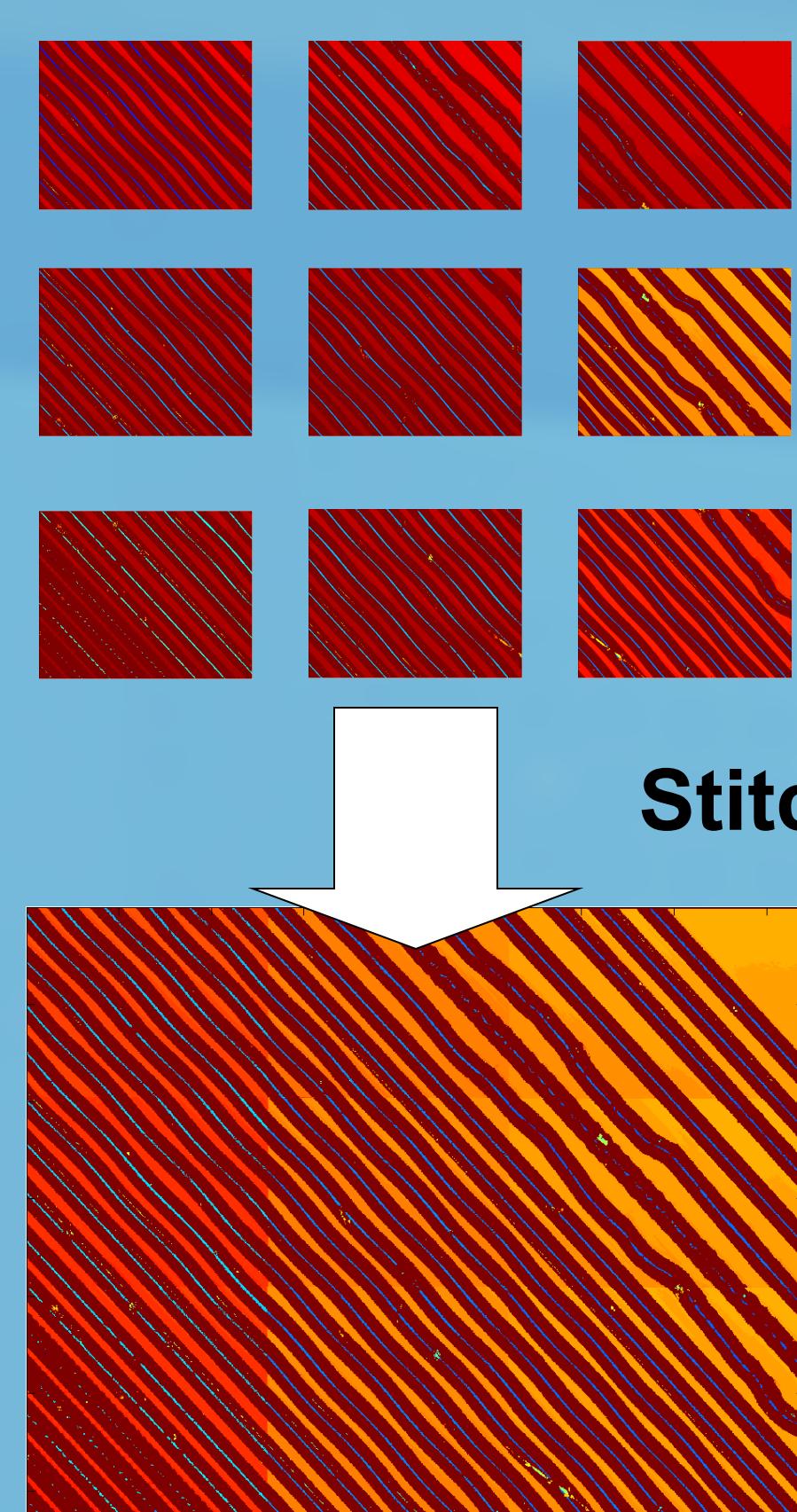


**McGill Image to Audio Conversion (MIAC):**  
White-light Interferometer,  
Vertical resolution: 1nm  
Lateral resolution: 0.1μm



**Digitization for both Mono Records and Stereo LPs:**  
Scan 3D info of disc grooves

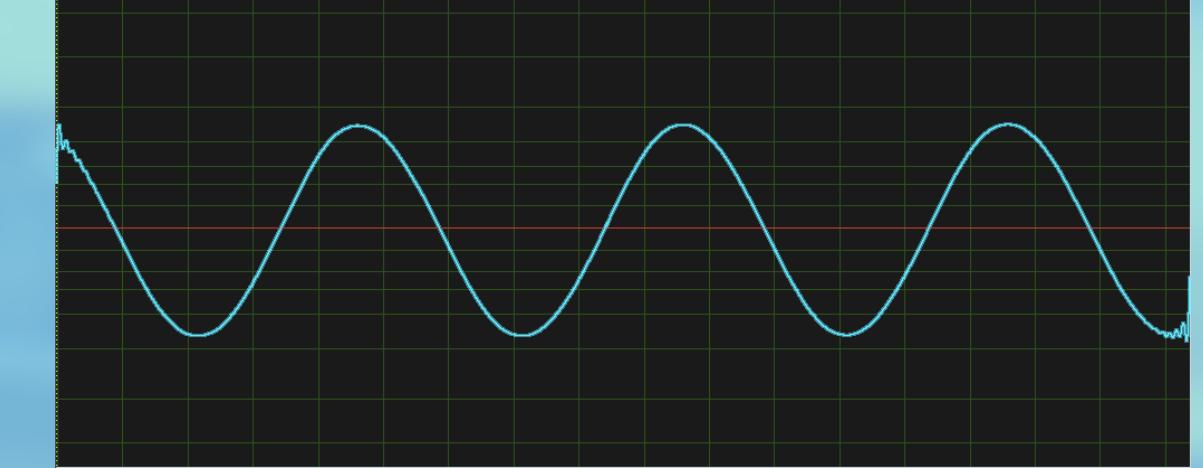
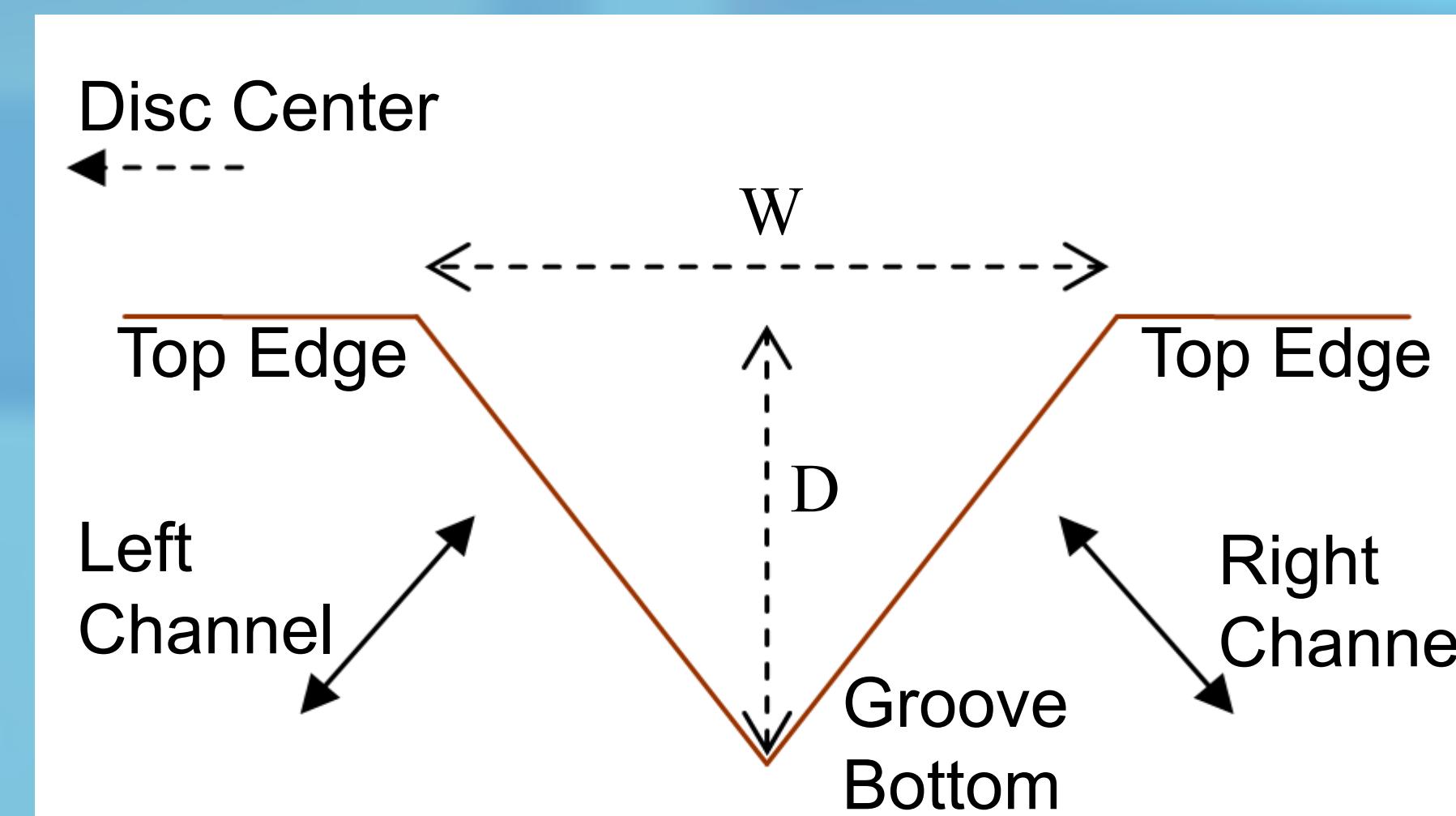
## Method



Scan the large disc area with multiple small Fields of View (FOV: 640x480)

Stitching

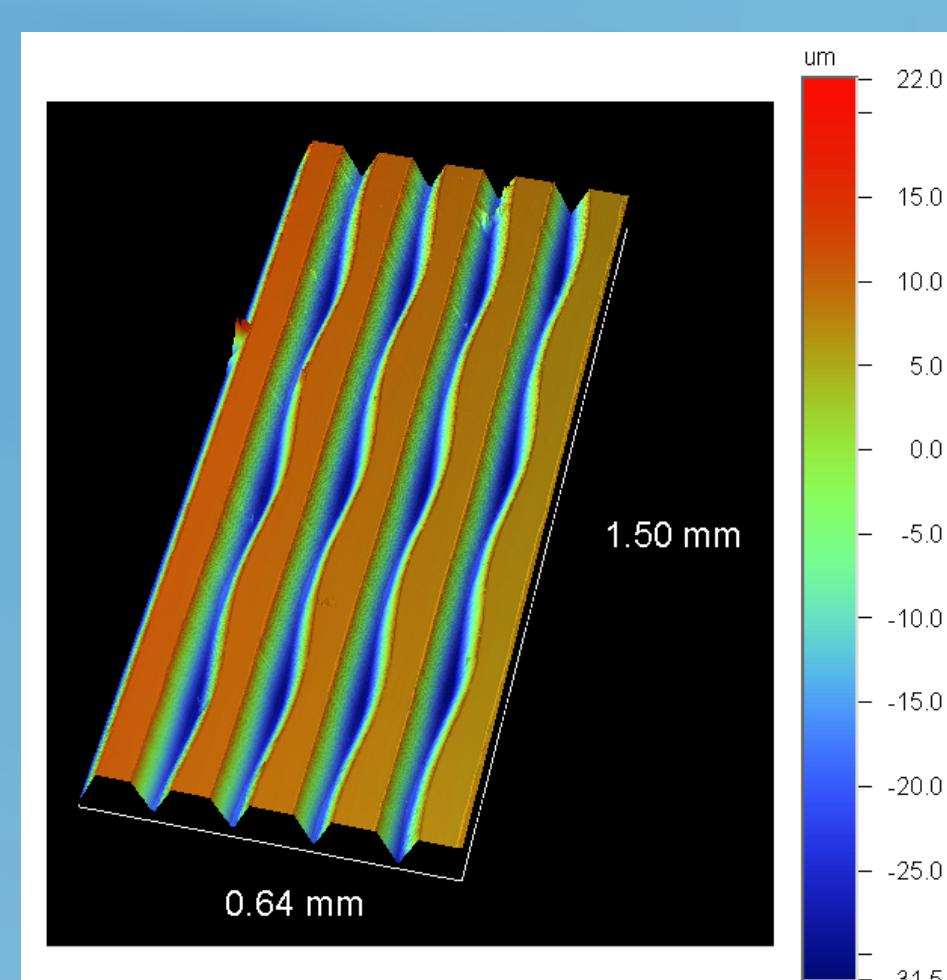
Groove recognition:  
Connected Component Analysis



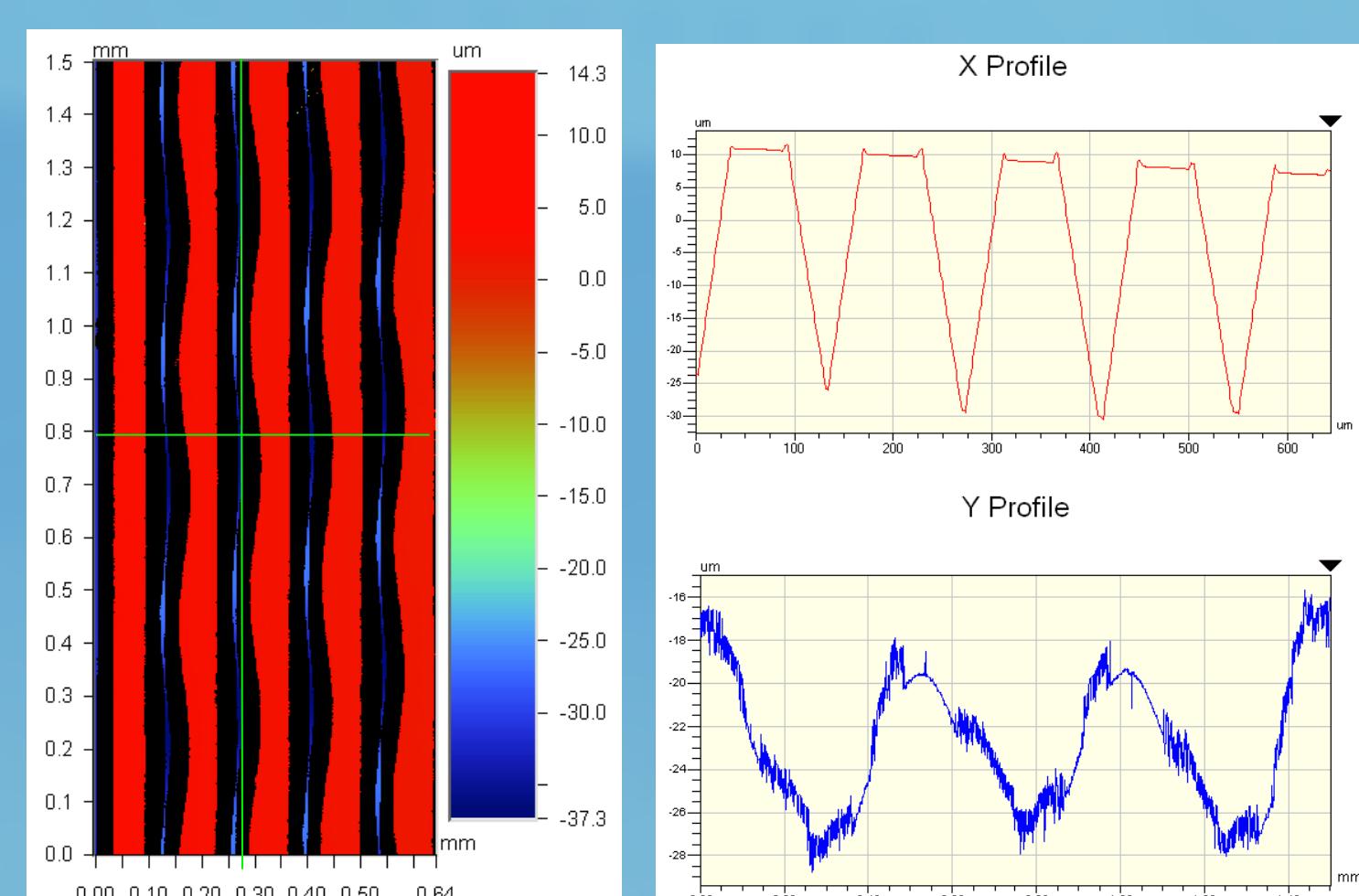
**Sound Signal**

Numerically differentiate the displacement:  
The stylus velocity.  
Polynomial fit and linear interpolation:  
Fill missing data.

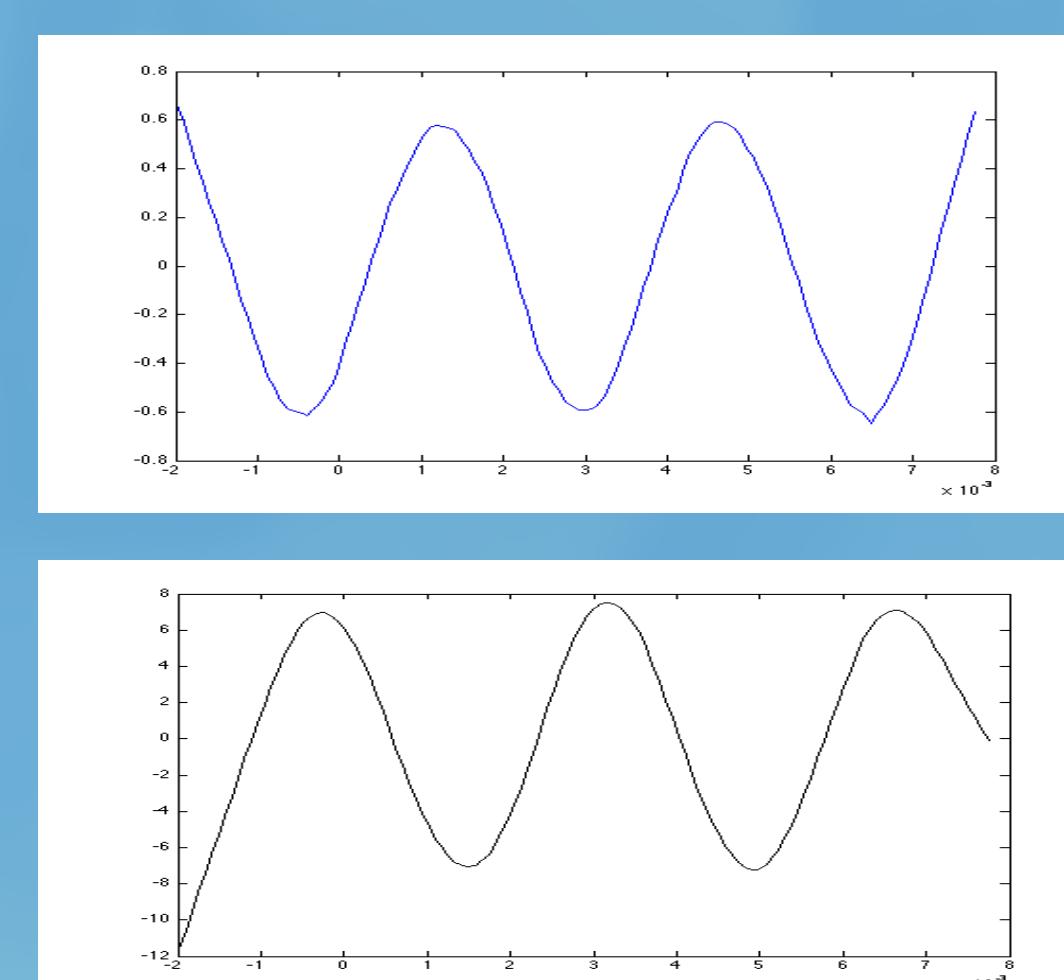
## Results



The 3D contour view



The 2D contour and the cross-section views



The lateral and the vertical velocity of the stylus

## Discussions & Future Work

	Time to scan one side	Storage space (GB)	Pixel size (μm)	Sampling rate (kHz)
10x Mag.	10 days	173	1.0	147.8
100x Mag.	3 years	17,156	0.1	1490

Future work:

- Experiments on various records, including broken ones
- Image restoration to improve reconstructed audio quality

**The stereo signal:**  
Right channel: a 1kHz sine wave  
Left channel: silence  
Three FOV-sized stitched frames



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