6T1: Harmonic Model

Xavier Serra

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona

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Harmonic model

$$yh[n] = \sum_{r=1}^{R} A_r[n] \cos(2\pi r f_0[n]n)$$

R: number of harmonic components

 $A_r[n]$: instantaneous amplitude

 $f_0[n]$: fundamental frequency (Hz)

Spectral view

$$Yh_{l}[k] = \sum_{r=1}^{R_{l}} A_{(r,l)} W[k-r \hat{f}_{(0,l)}]$$

W:spectrum of analysis window

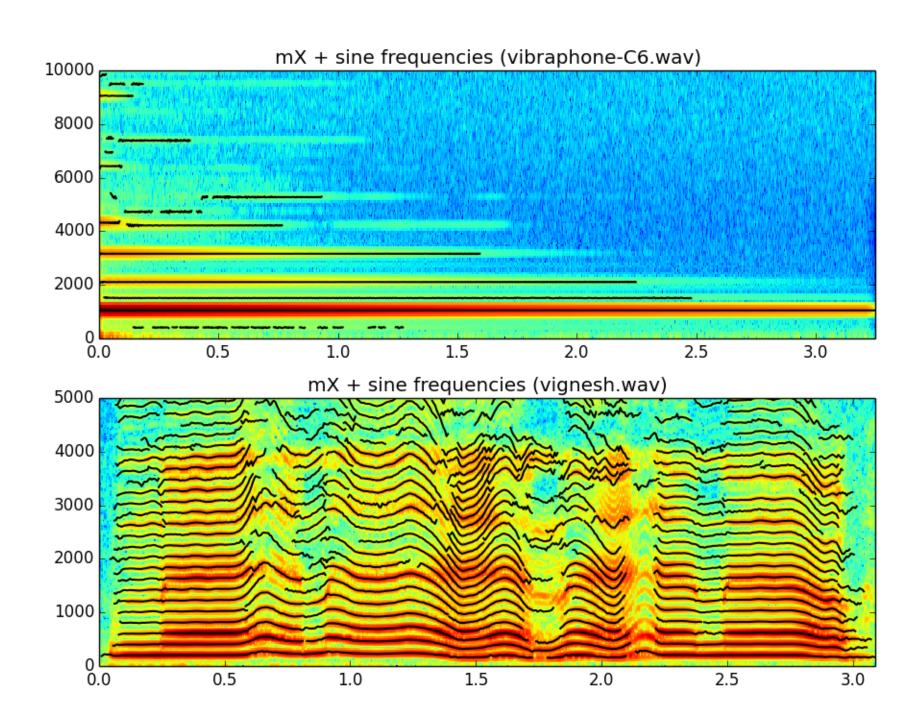
R: number of harmonics

A:amplitude of harmonic

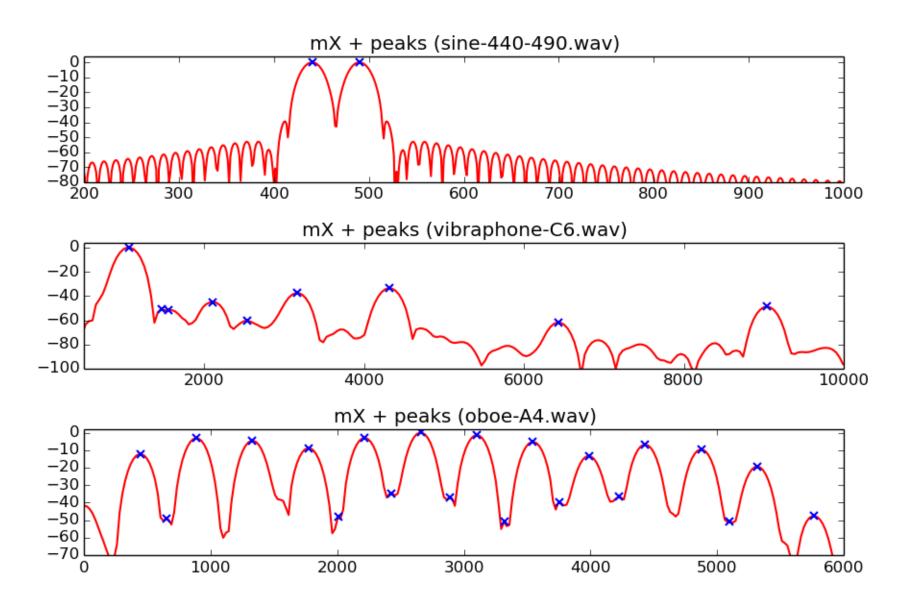
 \hat{f}_0 : normalized fundamental frequency

l : frame number

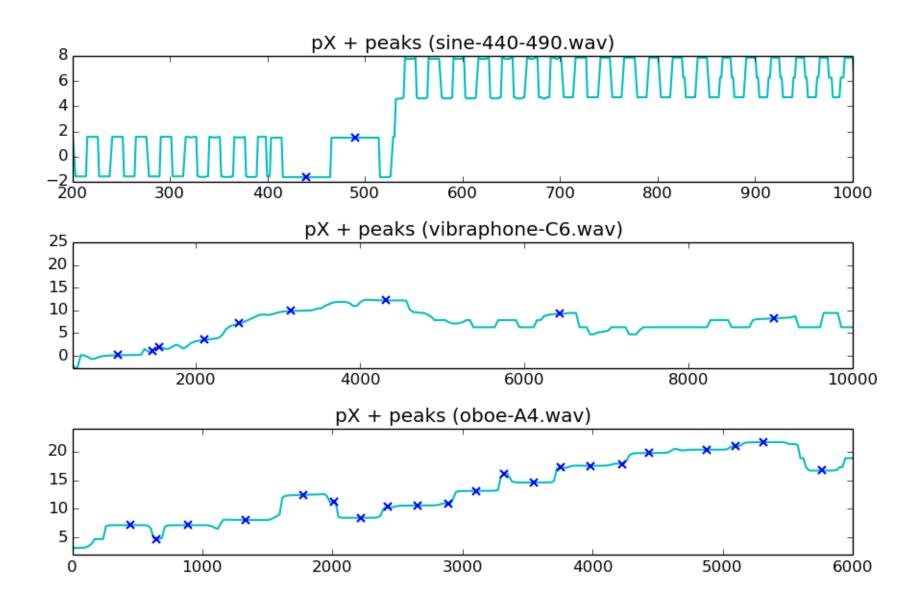
r : harmonic number



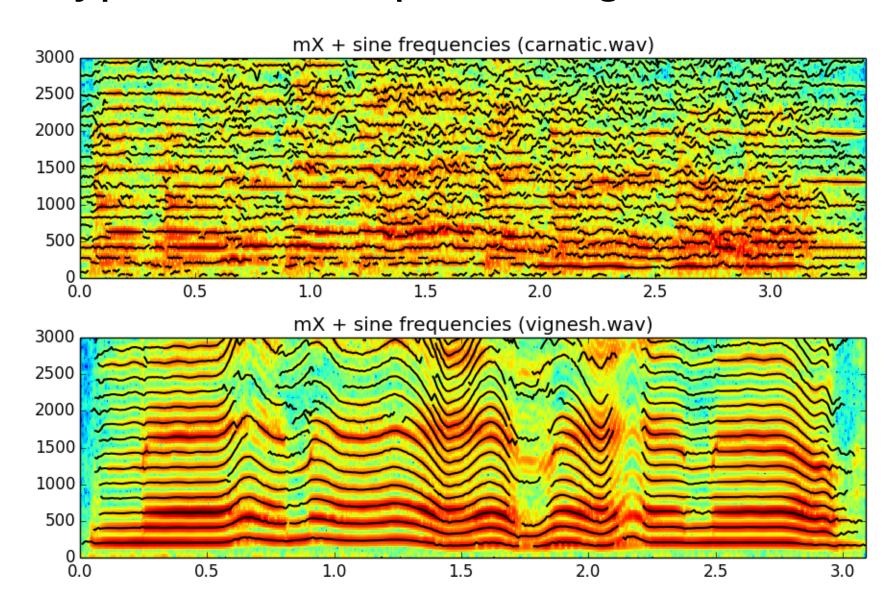
Sinusoids-partials-harmonics



Sinusoids-partials-harmonics



Polyphonic-monophonic signals



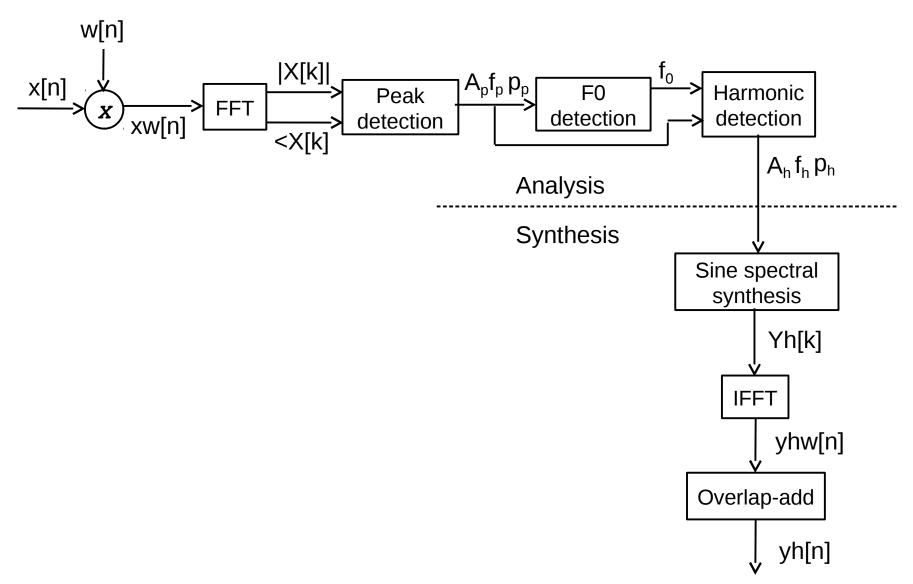
Harmonic detection

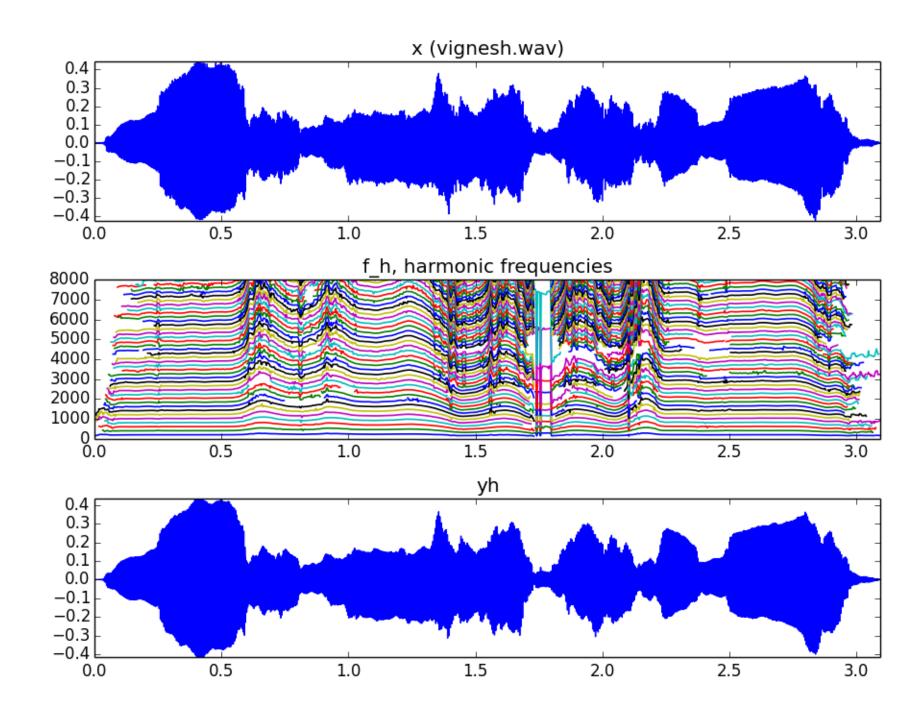
Harmonic → stable spectral peak whose frequency is close to a **multiple** of the fundamental frequency.

Condition for a peak f_p to be a harmonic f_h :

$$f_p[l] = f_h[l]$$
 if $(|f_p[l] - (h * f_0[l])| < threshold)$
and exists $f_h[l-2], f_h[l-3], ..., f_h[l-L]$

Harmonic model system





References and credits

- More information in: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic_series_(music) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic
- Sounds from: http://www.freesound.org/people/xserra/packs/13038/
- Slides released under CC Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike license and code under Affero GPL license; available from https://github.com/MTG/sms-tools

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