Overscore

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Outline

- Project Goals
- Musical Notation Reminder
- Implementation
- Problems and Improvements
- Conclusion

Project Goals

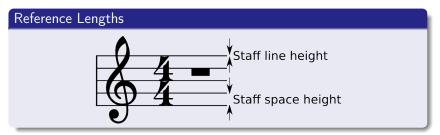
- Offer an alternative to the classical musical notation
 - Using Overtone¹
- Build an OCR-like system for musical scores
 - OMR: Optical Music Recognition



¹http://overtone.github.io/

Musical Notation Reminder





Implementation

- Input: scanned musical score (.png)
- OMR System: image → MusicXML
 - Preprocessing
 - Staff Line Processing
 - Symbol Recognition
 - Musical Semantics
- MusicXML Converter: MusicXML → Overtone notation
- Musical Notation: plays file
- Each step is clearly delimited, and can be replaced with another implementation in another language

OMR System – Preprocessing

- Input: scanned, greyscale or color image
- Output: binary (black and white) image.
- Convert color image to greyscale
- Binarize greyscale image
- Compute reference lengths

OMR System – Staff Line Processing

- Input: binary image
- Output: binary images and staves positions
- Done in two steps:
 - Identify the positions of the staff lines
 - 2 Remove the staff lines

OMR System – Symbol Recognition

- Input: binary image
- Output: list of segments with their class and position within the staff
- Done in two steps:
 - Segmentize the image
 - Isolate each symbols in small segments
 - Classify each segment

OMR System – Musical Semantics

- Input: segments with their class and position
- Output: MusicXML
- Group symbols together
- Interpret their meaning
 - eg. note pitch frome note head position, accidentals, ...

Intermediate File Format

- MusicXML: widely used and supported, allows to represent complex scores without loss of information
- Parsed and converted into the notation using a set of simple rules

Musical Notation

Build on top of Overtone as a set of functions and macros

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 - Musical Semantics
- Intermediate File Format
- Musical Notation

Problems and Improvements - Preprocessing

- Most public domain scores are already binarized
- Could be improved with deskewing and dewarping algorithms, to avoid problems during staff line removal



Problems and Improvements – Staff Line Processing

Minor problems introduced when removing staff lines, but not critical

Problems and Improvements – Symbol Segmentation

- Not really documented in the litterature
- Far from perfect
- Highly dependent on the reference lengths (that can be tweaked)
- Problems to correctly segmentize both big and small segments

Incorrect Big Segments

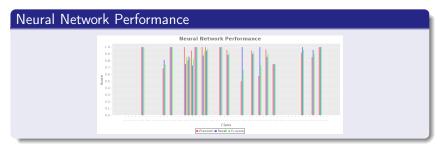
Incorrect Small Segments

Problems and Improvements – Symbol Classification

- First implementation: kNN "by hand"
 - Way too slow
- Second implementation: neural network with Encog
 - Fast (except training time)
 - Not really accurate (correctness of 65% on example staff)
- Third implementation: kNN with OpenCV
 - Fast, no training time needed
 - Good accuracy (95% on example staff)
- Training set
 - Only two public training set availables:
 - OpenOMR: staff lines not removed, only 727 examples
 - Audiveris: stored as XML instead of images, 4159 examples
 - Used Audiveris' training set:
 - XML files converted to images (lein2 run convert audiveris-training-set training-set)
 - Symbols are not represented equally: note heads and beams covers 65% of the training set



Problems and Improvements – Symbol Classification





Problems and Improvements – Musical Notation

- Miss some musical constructs
- Enough to support what is needed by the OMR system (and more)
- Could easily be extended to support more musical constructs

Conclusion

- OMR System: complete, but far from perfect
- Musical notation: not complete, but sufficient enough for what is supported by the OMR system
- Each part of the system can easily be replaced
- Available on GitHub: https://github.com/acieroid/overscore

Bibliography I