

# Real-Time Polyphonic Pitch Detection on Acoustic Musical Signals

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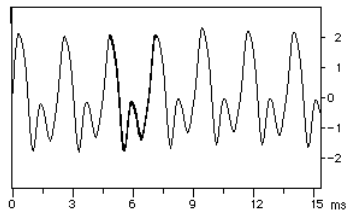
7<sup>th</sup> December 2018

18<sup>th</sup> IEEE International Symposium on Signal Processing and Information Technology, ISSPIT 2018

# Aim

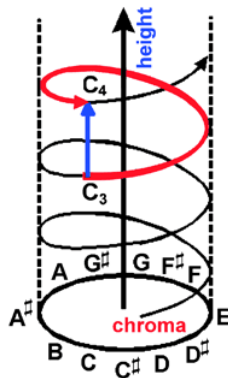
Take in an acoustic musical signal, and output the notes present.

## Aim

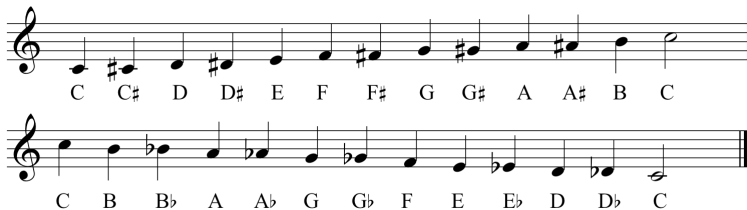


A4

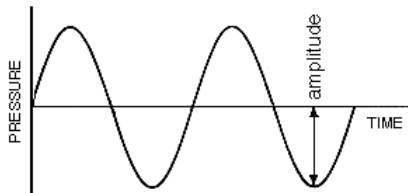
# Categorising Notes



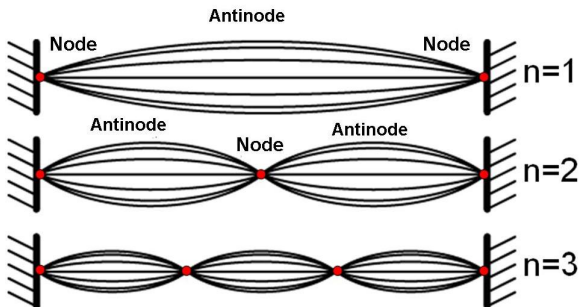
# Categorising Notes



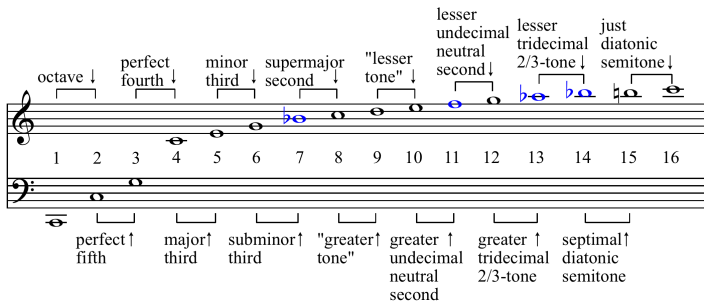
# Musical Notes



# Standing Waves

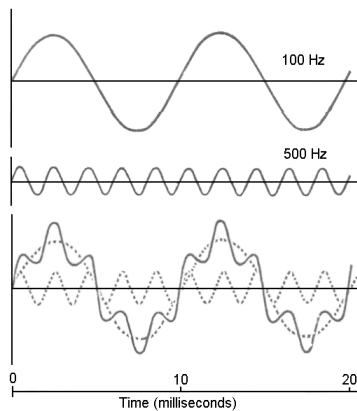


# Harmonics

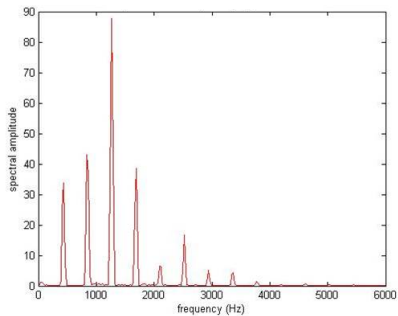
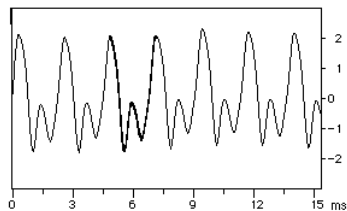




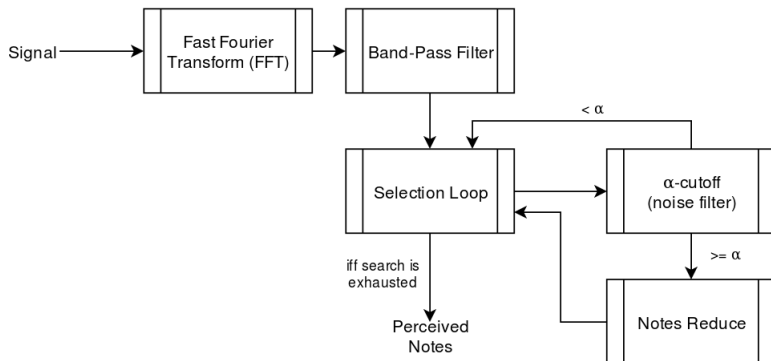
# Implications



# The Fourier Transform



# Overview

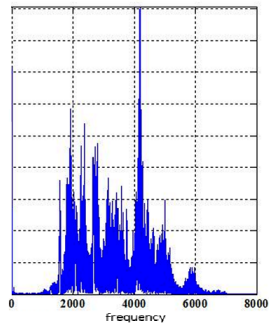


# Assumption - No Undertones

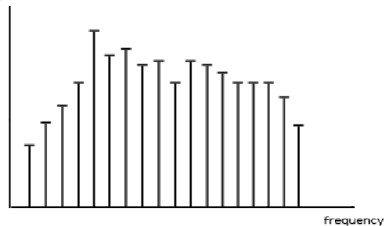


# Clustering

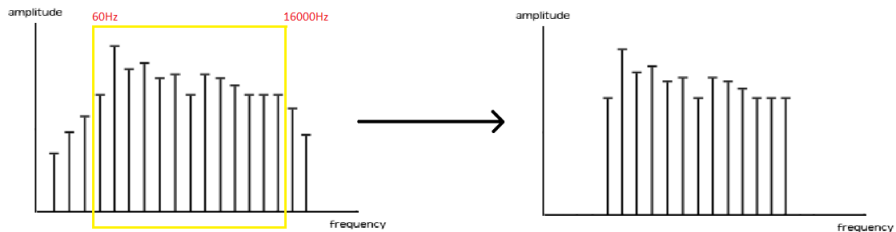
amplitude



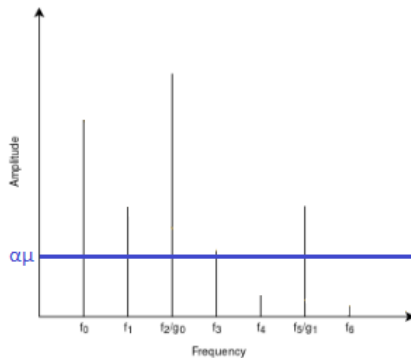
amplitude



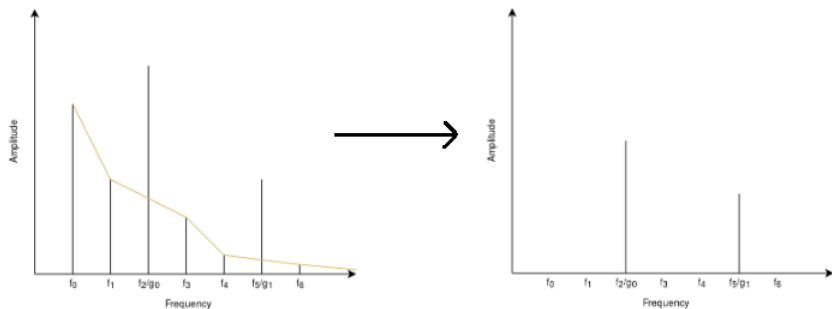
# "Band-Pass" Filter



# Selection Loop & $\alpha$ -cutoff



## Notes Reduce





## Testing

The image displays a musical score for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves.

- System 1:** Two staves in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a quarter rest.
- System 2:** Two staves in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a quarter rest.
- System 3:** A grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in key of D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The tempo/mood marking is "Lento con gran espressione". The piece begins at measure 20. The right hand features chords with slurs and ties, marked with *p* and *pp*. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Below the staves, there are handwritten notes in Devanagari script: "डेड. \* डेड. \* डेड. \* डेड. \* डेड. \* डेड. \* डेड. \*".
- System 4:** Two staves in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a quarter rest.

## Results

	Precision	Recall	Specificity	Accuracy	F-Score
<b>Test 1</b>	78.09%	93.89%	83.00%	86.89%	84.78%
<b>Test 2</b>	100.00%	97.22%	100.00%	97.85%	98.55%
<b>Test 3</b>	82.46%	75.67%	77.52%	76.36%	78.85%
<b>Test 4</b>	86.31%	82.50%	53.33%	75.83%	83.47%
<b>Test 5</b>	65.08%	100.00%	64.29%	79.07%	78.47%
$\mu$	82.39%	89.86%	75.63%	83.20%	84.82%

# Improvements & Future Work

- Adapt evaluation to use a larger & more widely-adopted dataset (eg. MAPS)
- Adapt 'Notes Reduce' to model harmonics on an instrument-to-instrument basis
- Apply source separation to reduce polyphonic problems to multiple monophonic problems

# Conclusion

- Outlined an effective method for pitch detection, in real time, on both monophonic & polyphonic signals
- Number of clear downsides to the current approach, but these can be improved upon through future research
- Solid basis for more investigation into the area

# Questions?

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Slides at <http://tomg.io/isspit-1-slides.pdf>

Please get in touch with any questions!