

A Fine-Tuned Playlist Recommender System Based on Emotions

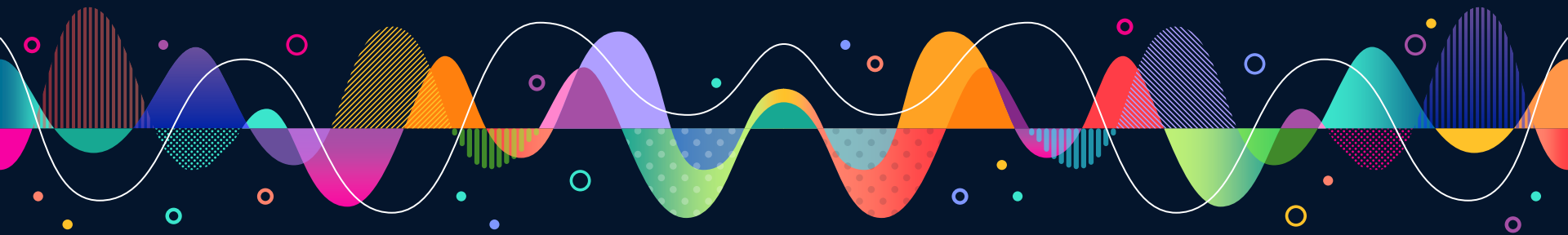
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Tesi di Laurea Magistrale di:

Mattia Marchi

Matricola 817587



ROADMAP

Introduzione:
Motivazioni e rilevanza
del problema



Descrizioni Modelli



Generazione di
Playlist Personalizzata



Stato dell'Arte



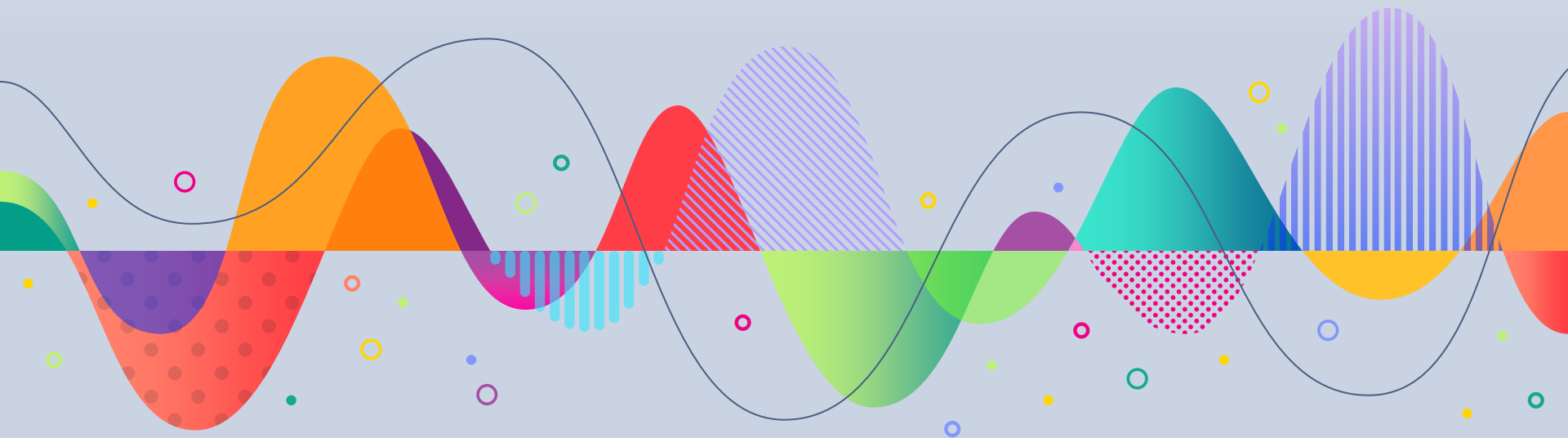
User-Tuning



Conclusioni & Sviluppi
Futuri

1.

Introduzione




Un panorama dell'ascolto di musica nel mondo



18.4
hours

Time spent listening to music each week (up from 18 hours in 2019)

 *That's the equivalent of listening to 368 3-minute songs a week*



+51%

Music listening time through audio streaming rose

[Fonte IFPI 2021]



87%

said that music provided enjoyment and happiness during the pandemic



“Recommender systems are one of those applications that can filter information in a personalized manner”

(Schafer et al. 2001)

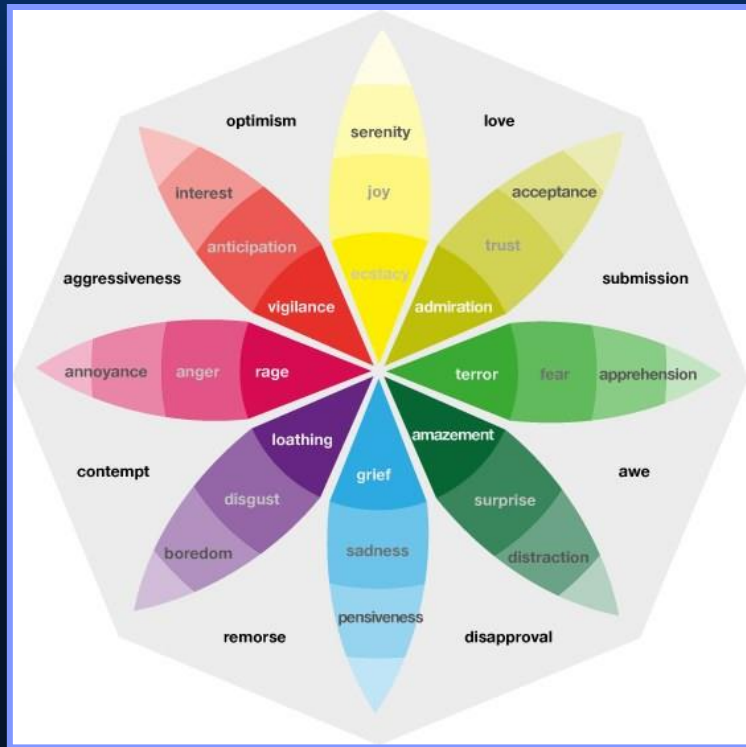
“Recommender systems produce suggestions and recommendations to assist their users in many decision-making processes”

(Batmaz et al. 2018)

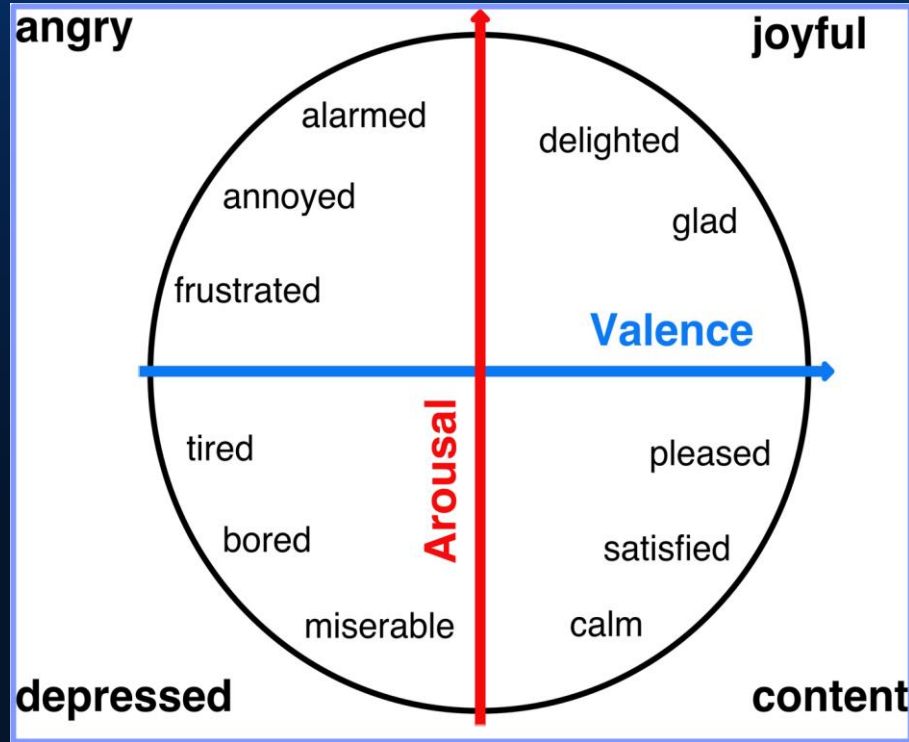
“Recommender Systems (RSs) are software tools and techniques providing suggestions for items to be of use to a user.”

(Ricci et al. 2011)

Rappresentare le emozioni



Modelli Discreti

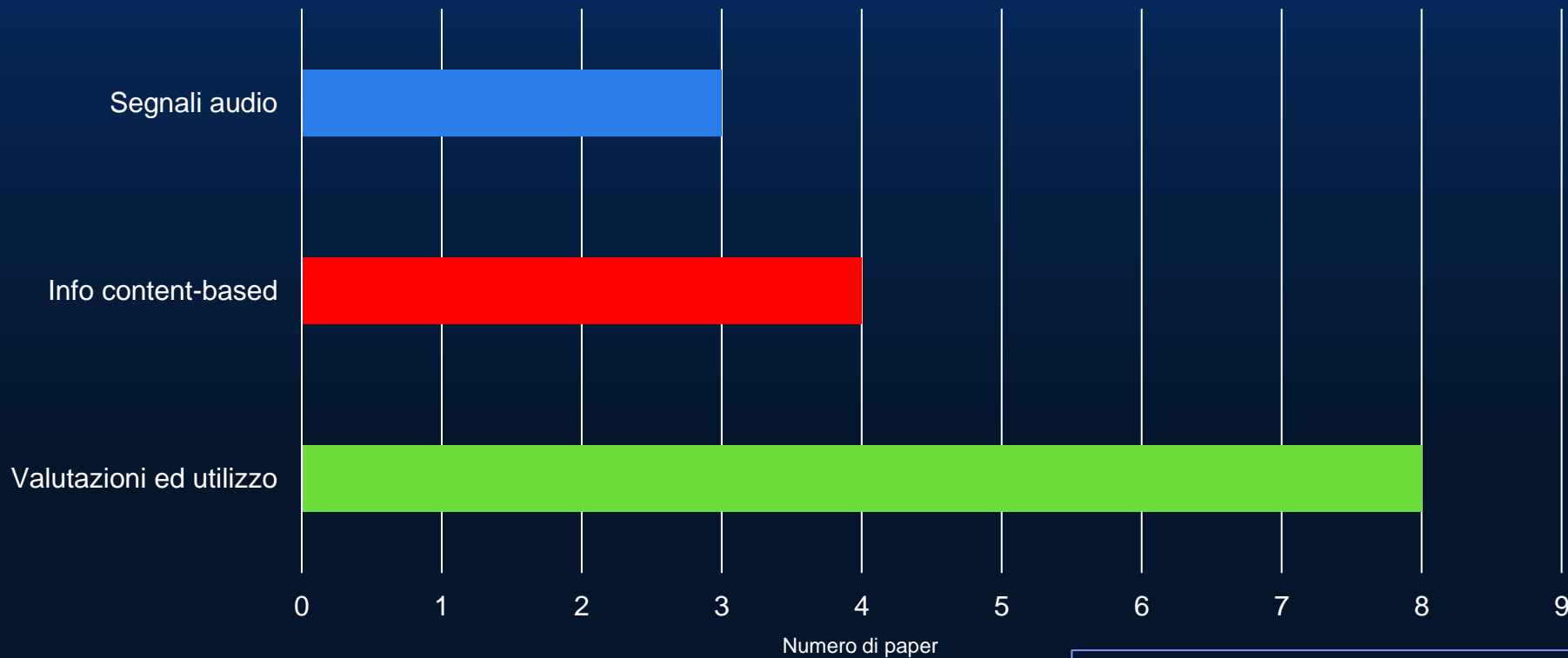


Modelli Continui

2. Stato dell'Arte



Tendenze nei sistemi di raccomandazione in ambito musicale



Batmaz, Z., Yurekli, A., Bilge, A., & Kaleli, C. (2019). A review on deep learning for recommender systems: challenges and remedies. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 52(1), 1-37.

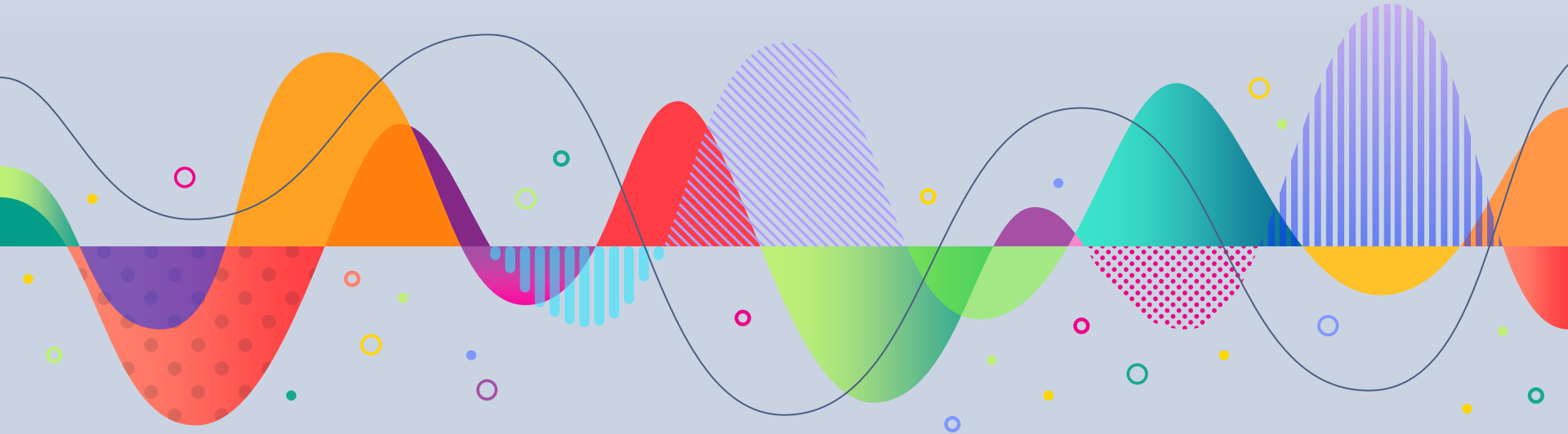
Difficoltà legate ai sistemi di raccomandazione

- ▶ **Problemi legati alla sparsità dei dati**
- ▶ **Cold Start**
 - ▶ New User Problem
 - ▶ New Item Problem

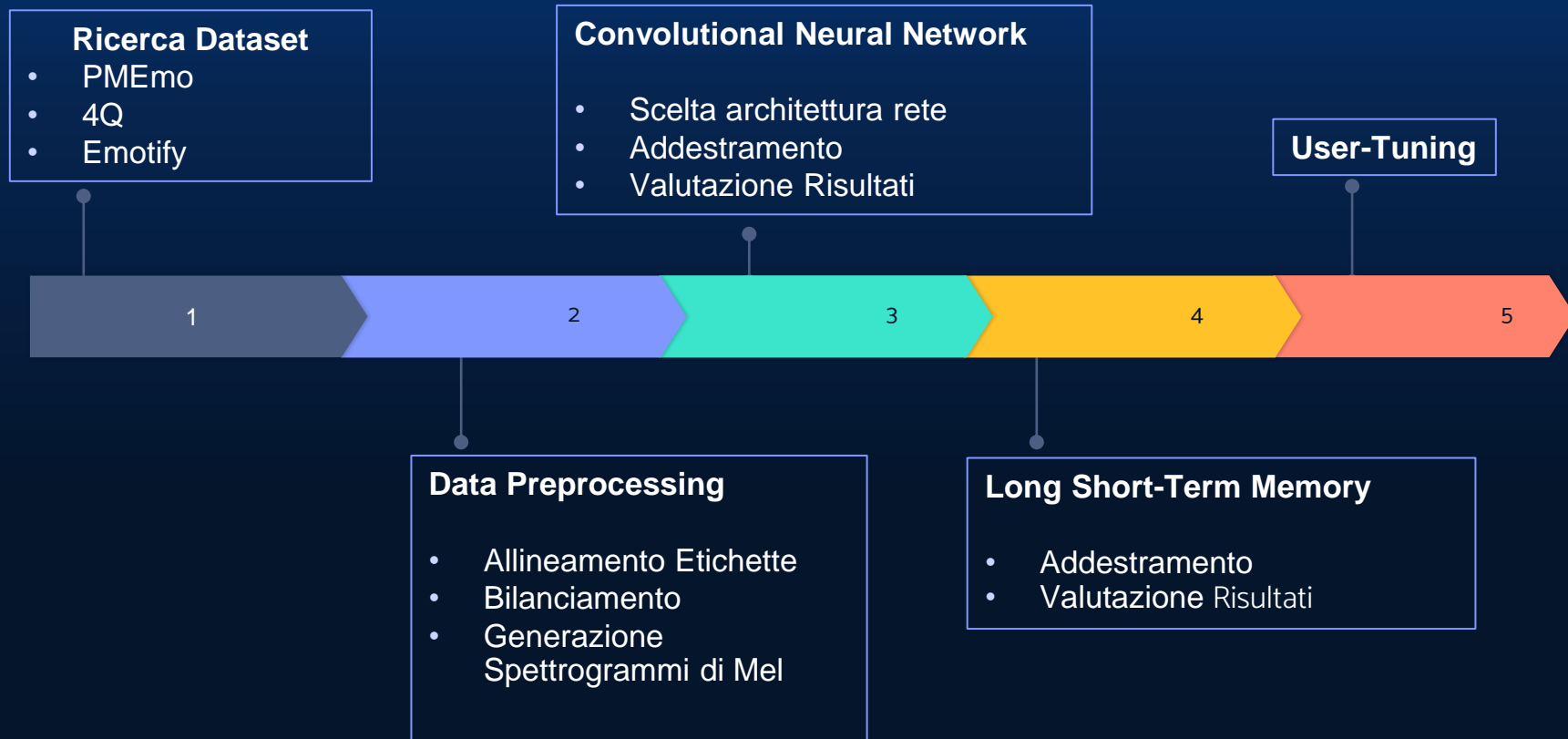
	Item A	Item B	<u>New Item</u>
User 1	4	5	NaN
User 2	1	NaN	NaN
User 3	NaN	2	NaN
User 4	3	NaN	NaN
User 5	NaN	3	NaN
User 6	4	2	NaN
<u>New User</u>	NaN	NaN	NaN

3.

Descrizione dei Modelli Proposti



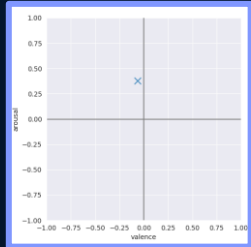
PIPELINE DI LAVORO



DATASET

PMEmo

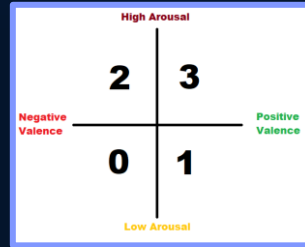
- 794 file audio
- Lunghezza variabile



Annotazione Continua

4Q

- 900 file audio
- 30 secondi di durata



Etichetta Corrispondente
Quadrante di Russell

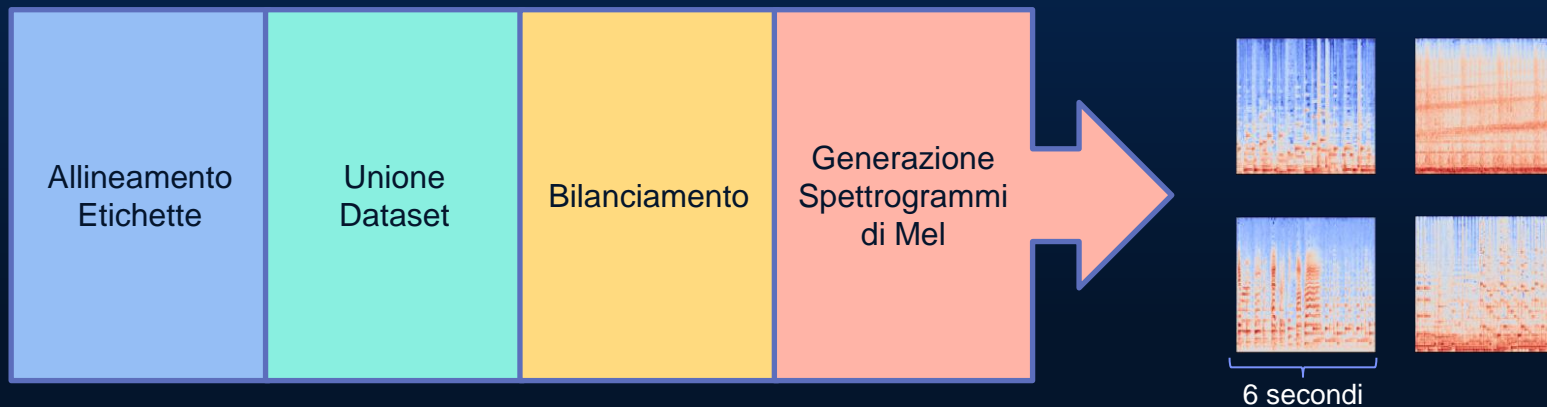
Emotify

- 400 file audio
- 60 secondi di durata



Etichetta Categorica

PREPROCESSING



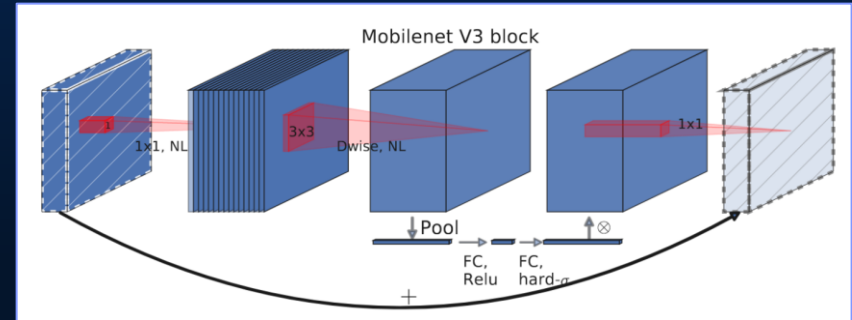
CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

Architettura: MobileNet V3

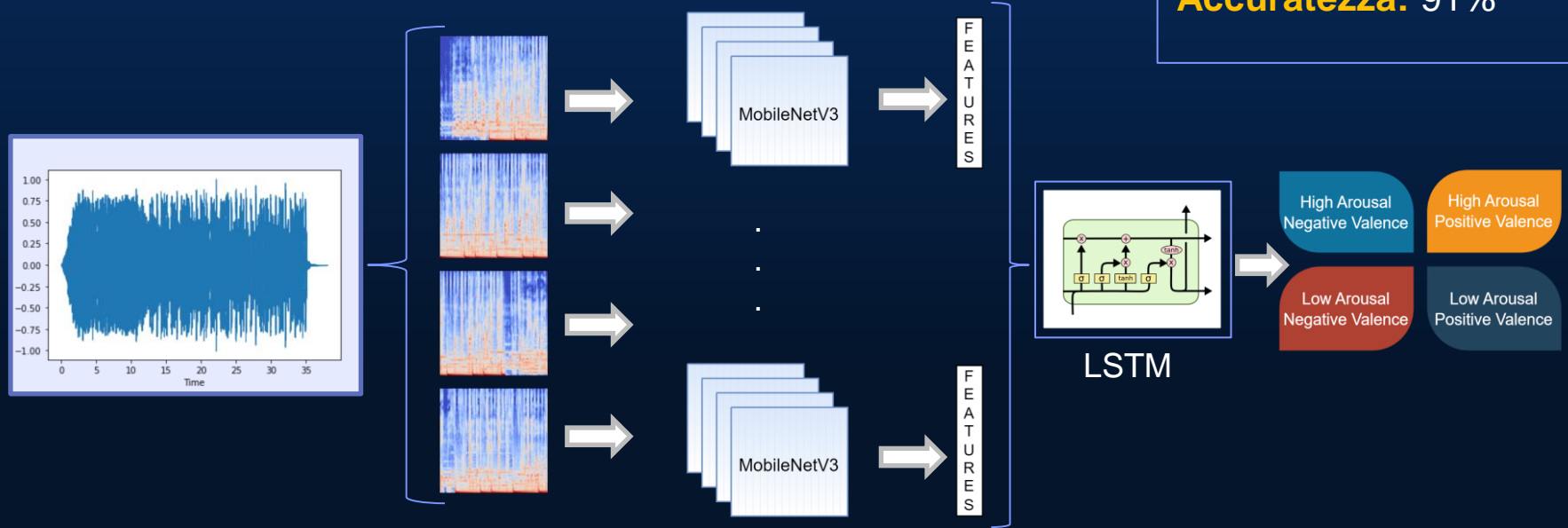
Modalità: Fine-Tuning rete pre-addestrata

Input: Spettrogramma di Mel

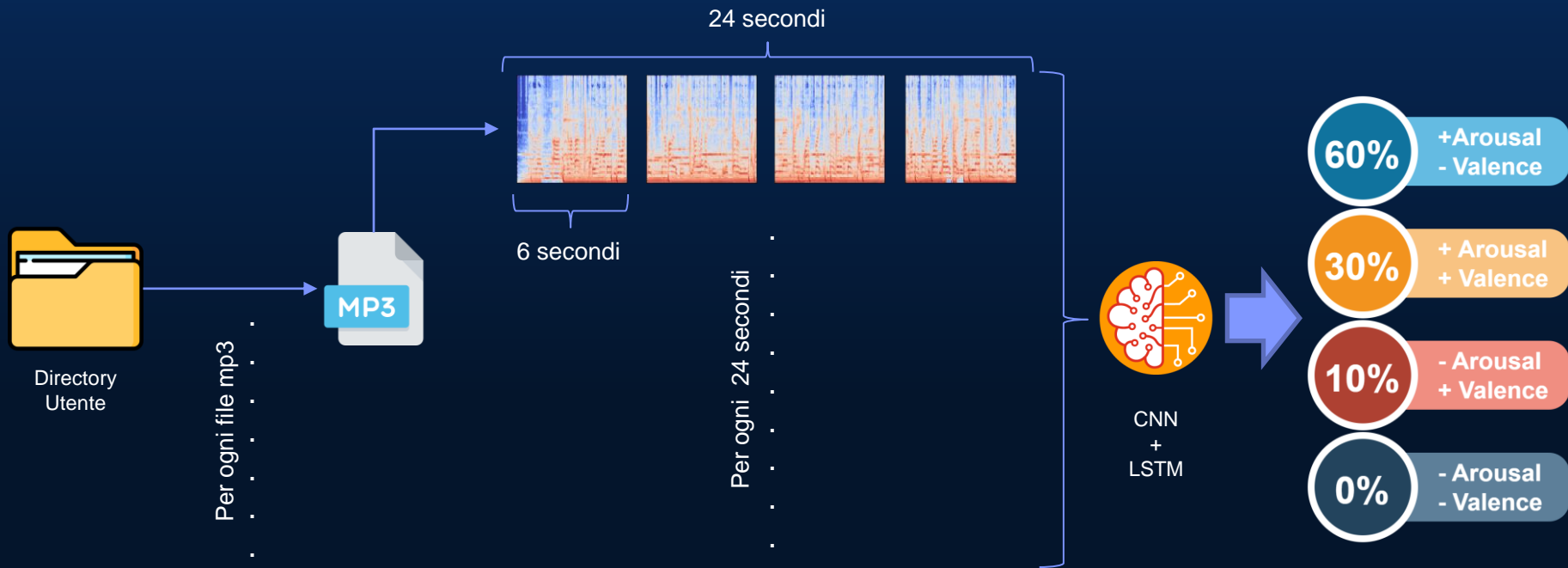
Accuratezza: 60%



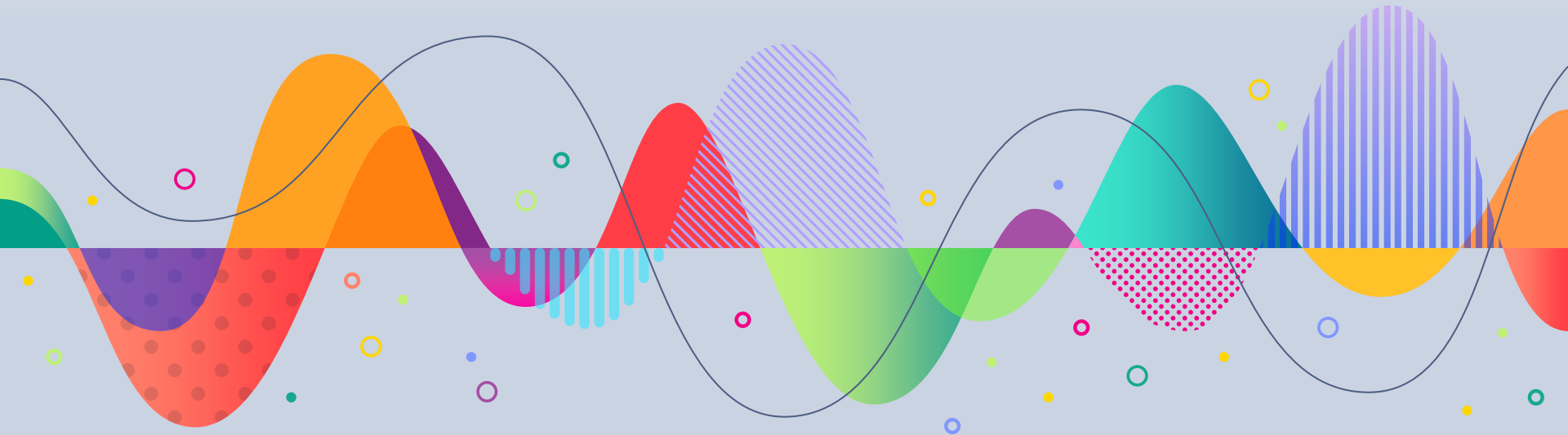
LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY



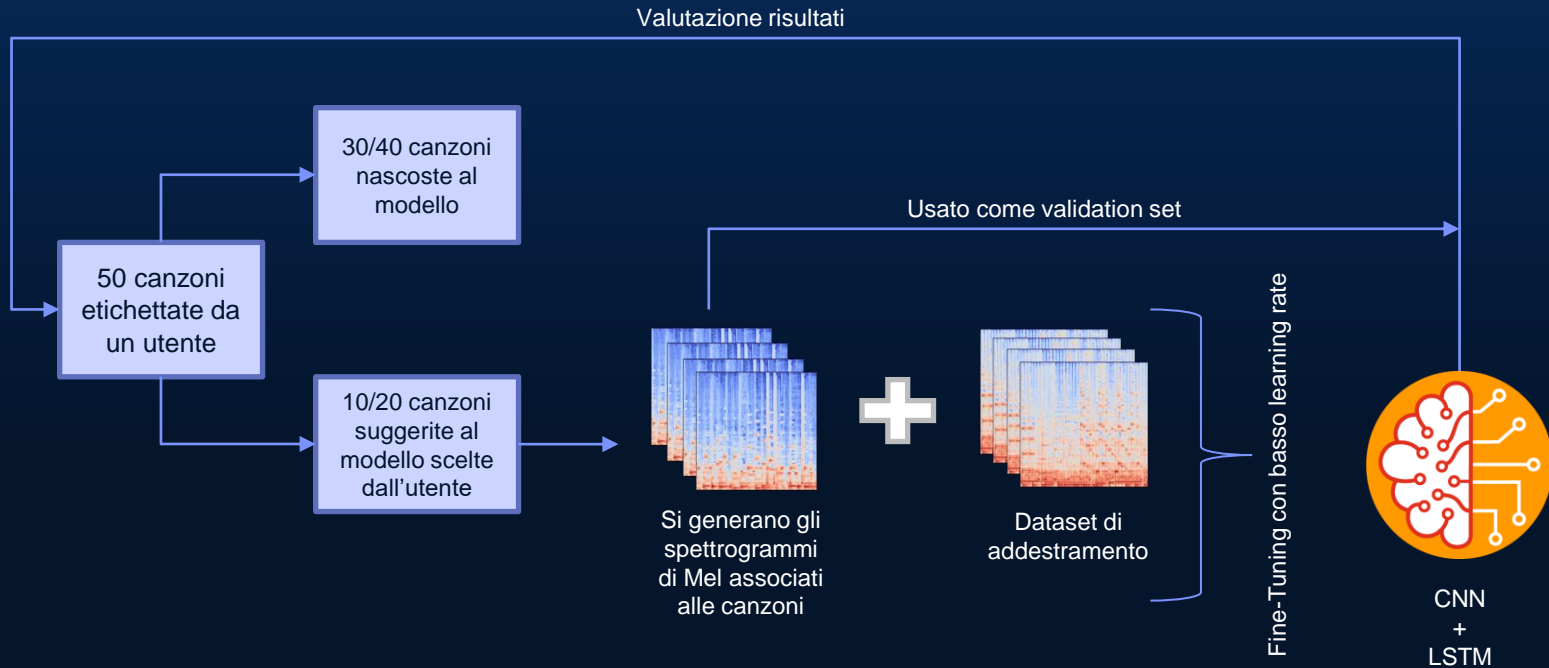
SISTEMA GENERALE



4. User-Tuning



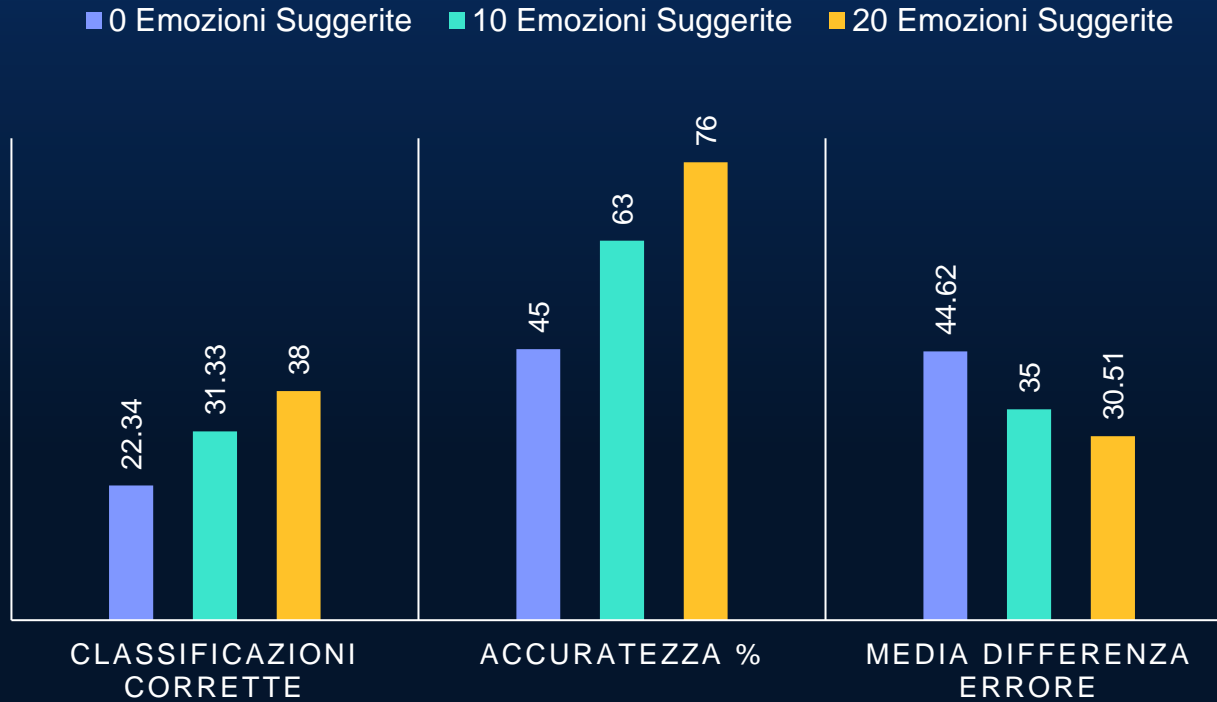
USER-TUNING



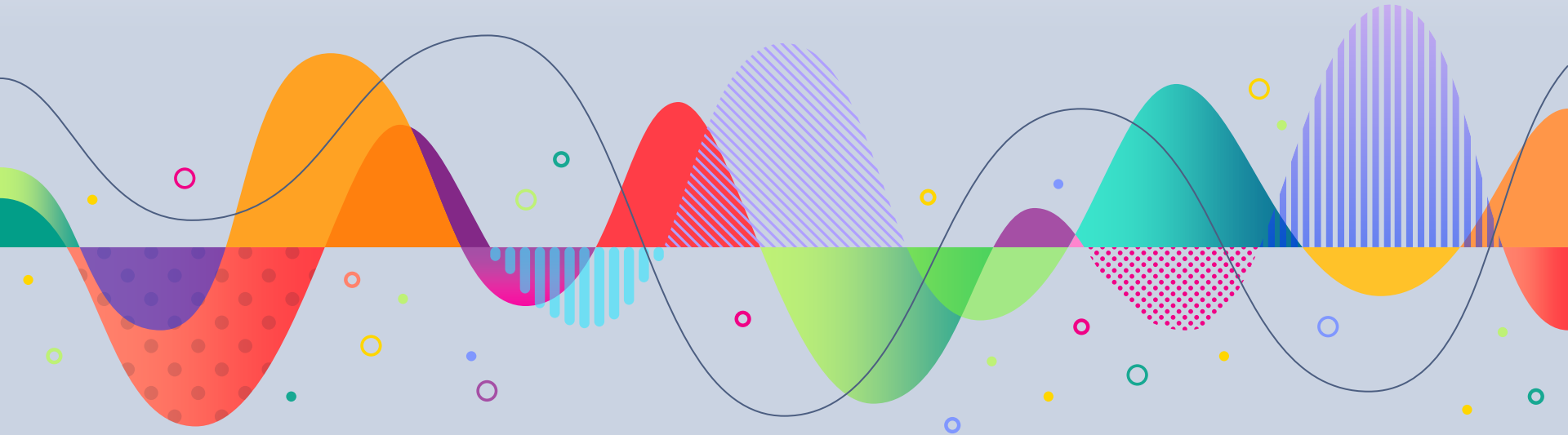
OUTPUT

ID Song	A-V- (0)	A-V+ (1)	A+V- (2)	A+V+ (3)	Max Emotion	User Emotion	Difference
S1	20%	35%	45%	0%	2	1	10.0
S2	0%	10%	10%	80%	3	2	70.0
S3	90%	5%	5%	0%	0	0	0.0
...

VALUTAZIONE RISULTATI



5. Generazione di Playlist Personalizzata



Modello User-Tuned



ID Song	A-V-	A-V+	A+V-	A+V+	Max Emotion
1	20.0	35.0	45.0	0.0	2
2	0.0	10.0	10.0	80.0	3
3	90.0	5.0	5.0	0	0
...



L'utente definisce:

- Umore attuale = Triste
- Umore target = Felice
- Lunghezza playlist = 10

Sistema di Raccomandazione

ID 42	ID 3	ID 23	ID 6	ID 58	ID 92	ID 63	ID 54	ID 2	ID 11
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Cambio di umore crescente



6.

Conclusioni & Sviluppi Futuri



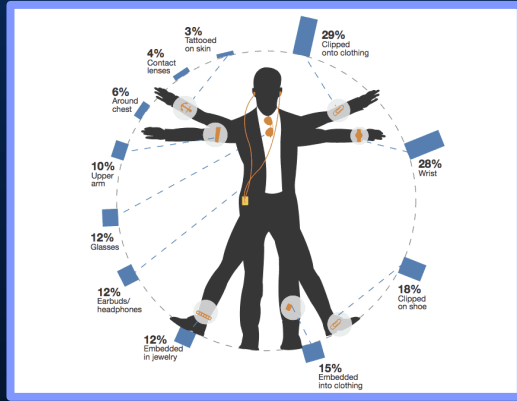
CONCLUSIONI

La valutazione empirica ha dimostrato che:

- Il modello MER base riesce nello scopo di generalizzare
- Il modello user-tuned migliora effettivamente le performance, abbassando l'errore nelle predizioni non suggerite
- Il sistema di raccomandazione non soffre del problema di «cold start»



SVILUPPI FUTURI



Wearable Computing



Real World Testing



Continuous Integration

THANKS!



Any questions?