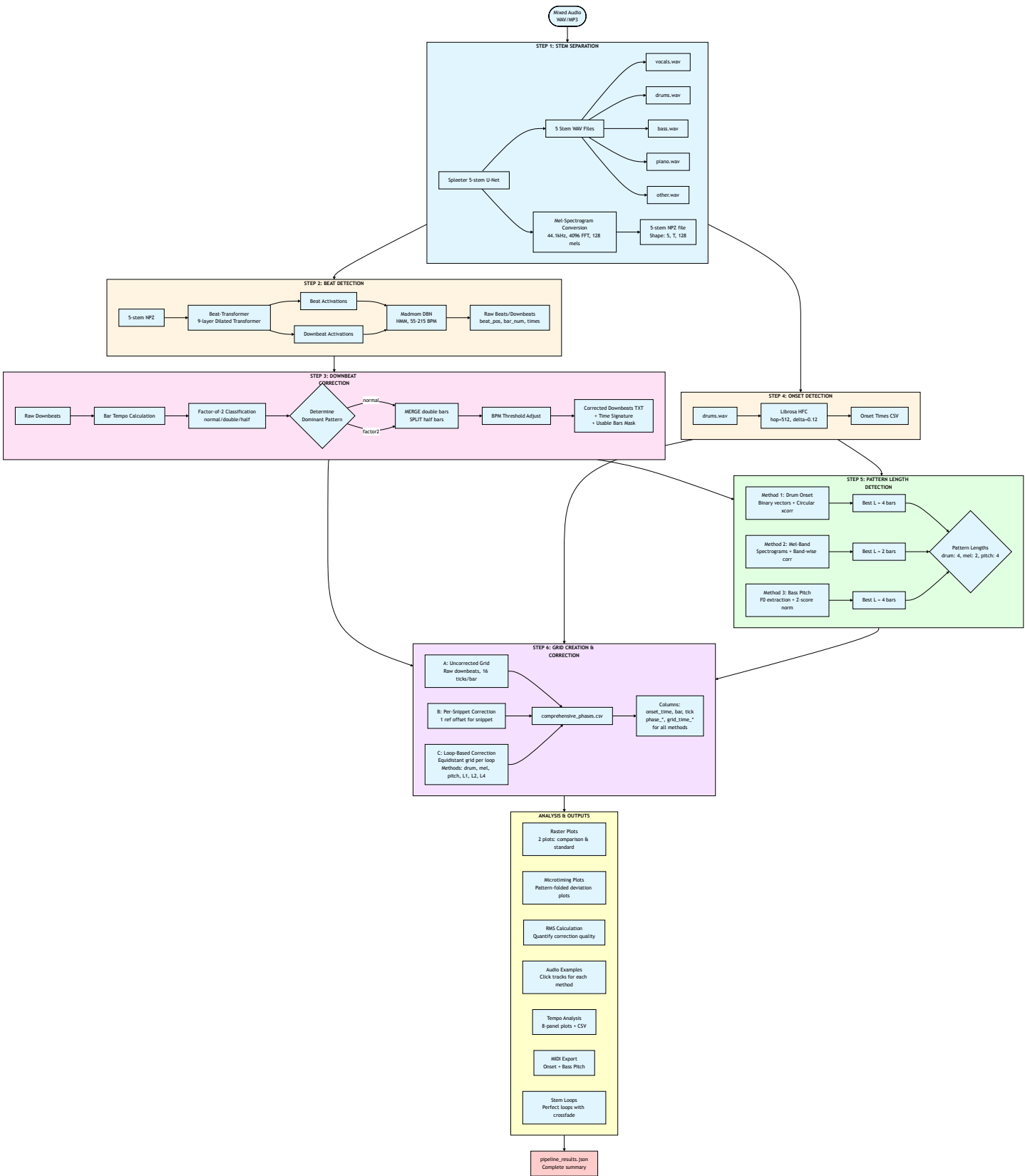


Loop Extractor Pipeline - Mermaid Diagram

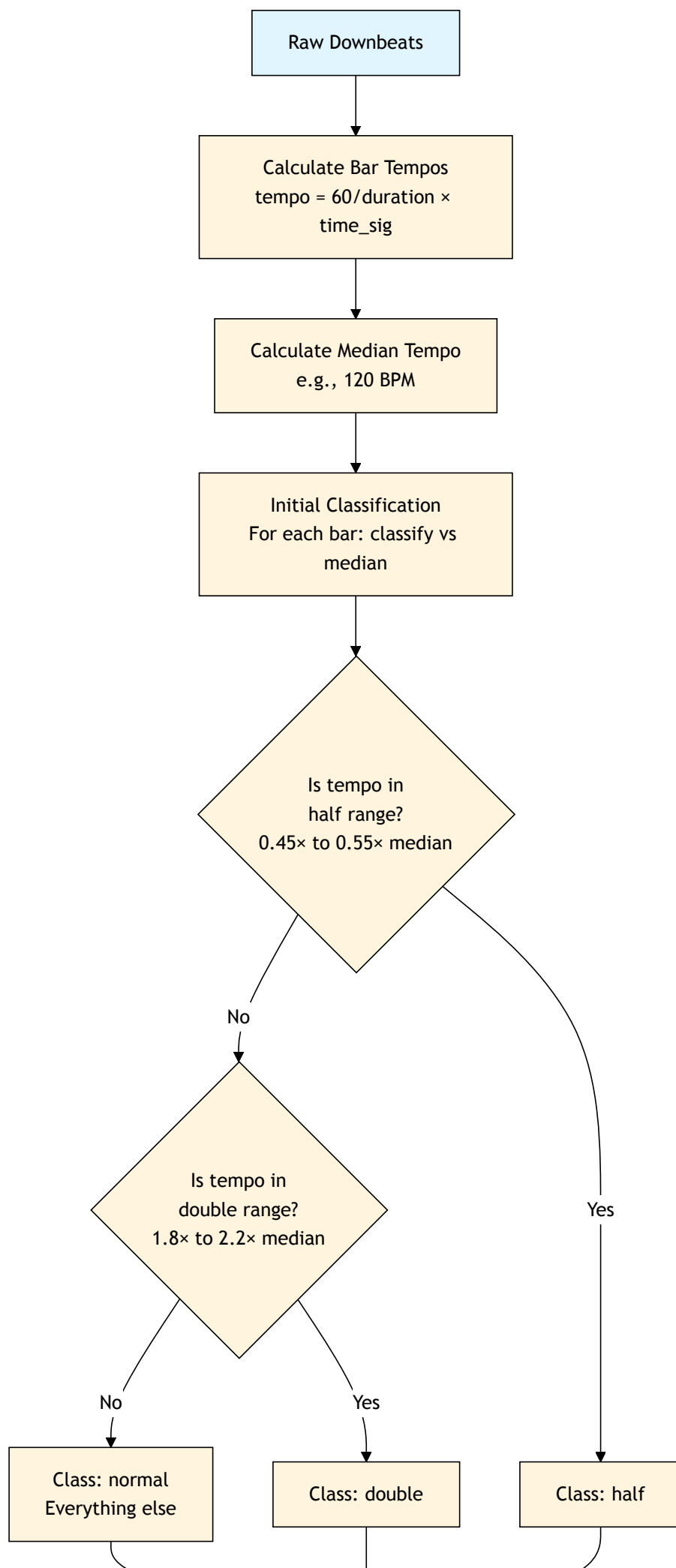
Author: Alexander Krause, TU Berlin

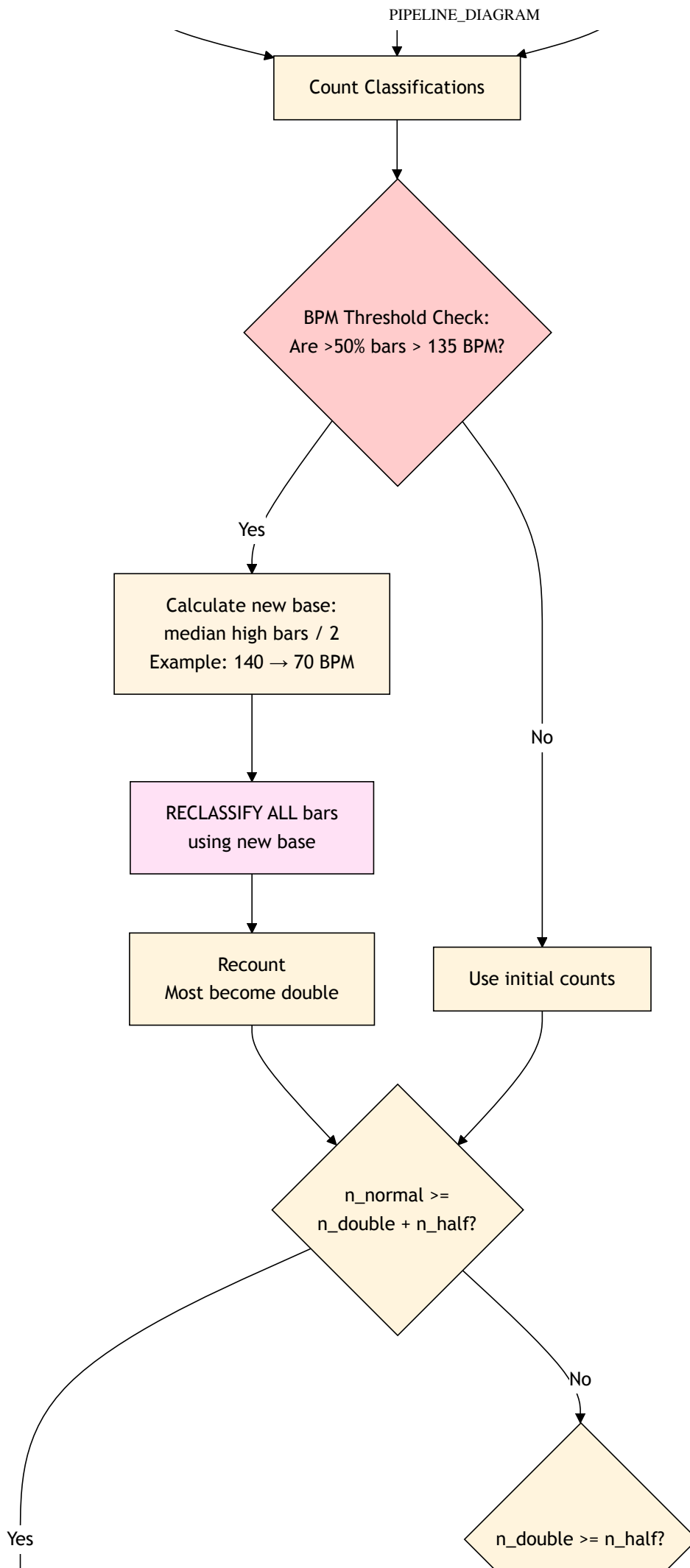
Co-Author: Claude Code (Anthropic)

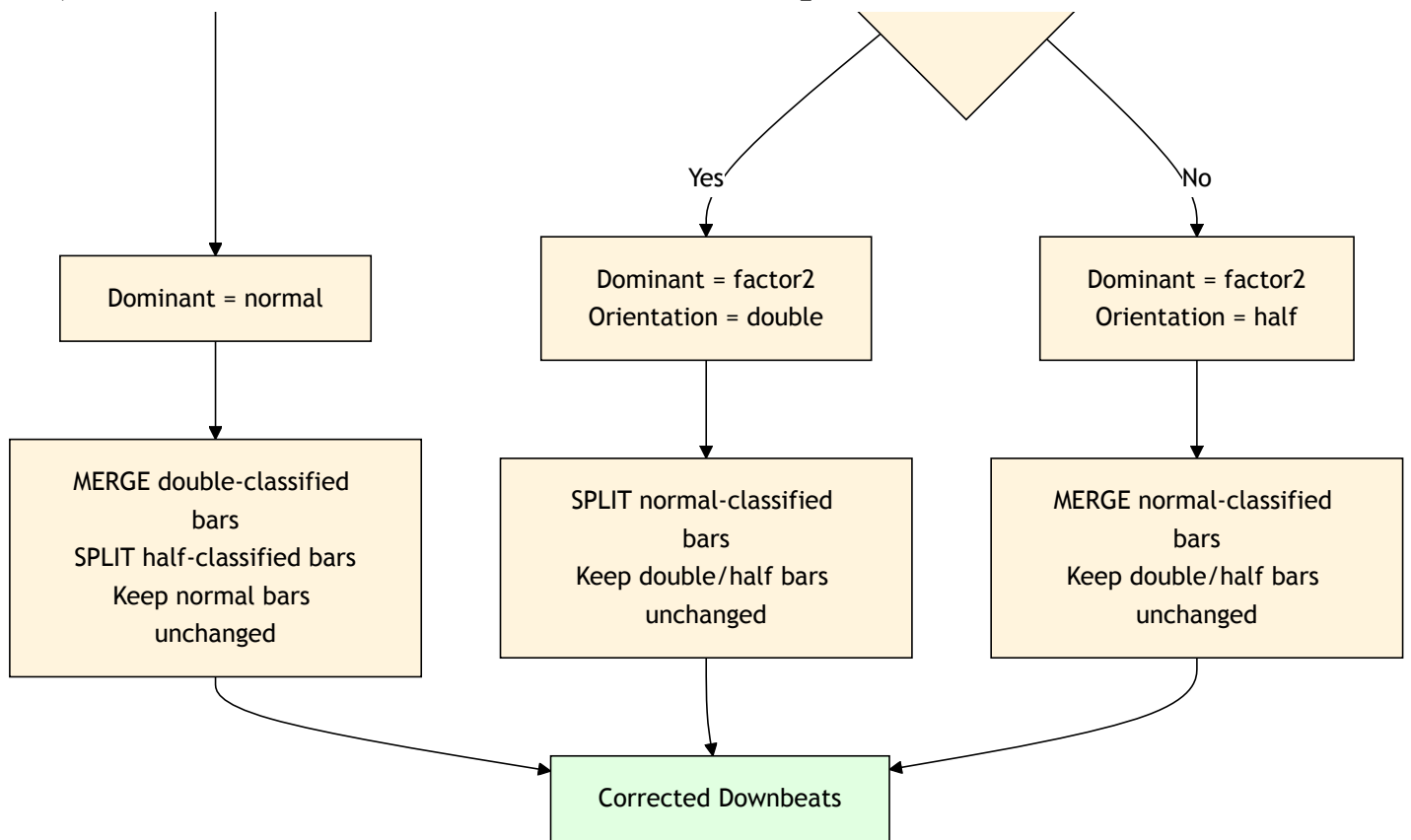
Main Pipeline Flow



Detailed Step 3: Downbeat Correction Logic







How 3-Beat and 5-Beat Bars are Corrected

The downbeat correction automatically fixes bars that were misdeteected as having 3 or 5 beats when the dominant time signature is 4/4:

Misdeteected Bar	Actual Beats	Duration vs 4/4	Tempo Classification	Correction Action
3-beat bar	3 beats	75% of normal	~1.33x tempo → "double"	MERGED with next bar to create one 4/4 bar
5-beat bar	5 beats	125% of normal	~0.8x tempo → "half"	SPLIT into two bars (4+4 beats)

Example: If BeatTransformer detects a sequence like:

Bar 1: 4 beats ✓
 Bar 2: 3 beats x (too short)
 Bar 3: 1 beat (remainder from merge)
 Bar 4: 4 beats ✓

After correction:

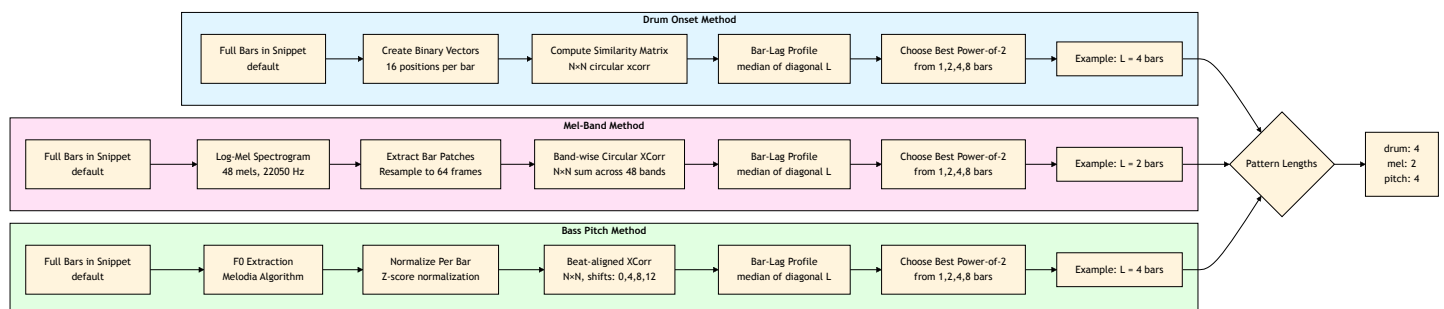
Bar 1: 4 beats ✓
 Bar 2: 4 beats ✓ (merged Bar 2 + Bar 3)
 Bar 3: 4 beats ✓

This tempo-based classification and correction ensures consistent 4/4 bars for downstream analysis, even when the beat detection model makes occasional errors.

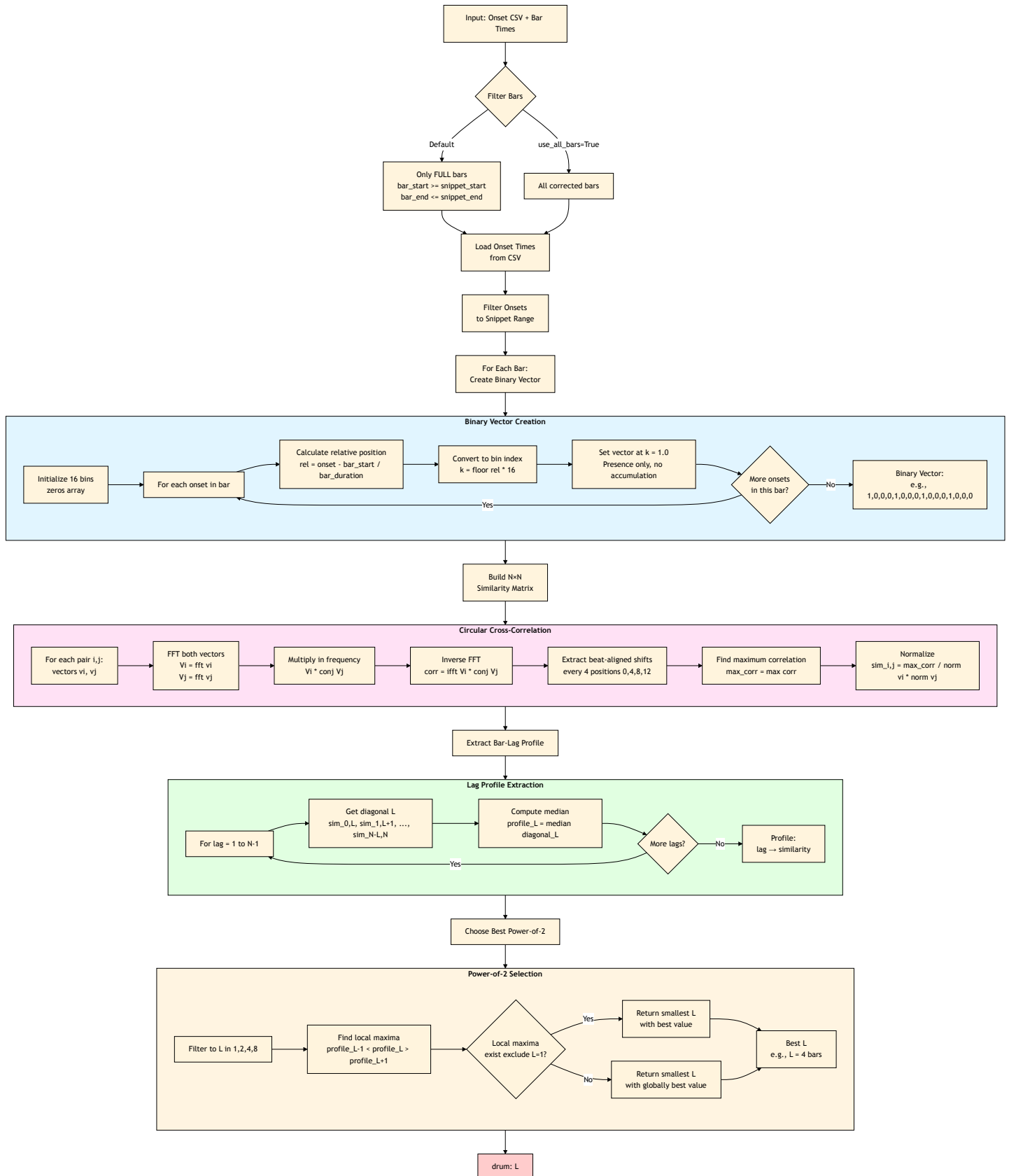
Detailed Step 5: Pattern Length Detection Methods

Important: By default, the three methods analyze only **FULL bars within the snippet boundaries** (bars where both start AND end times fall within the snippet). This ensures pattern detection focuses on the analyzed region. You can optionally set `use_all_bars=True` to analyze all corrected bars regardless of snippet boundaries.

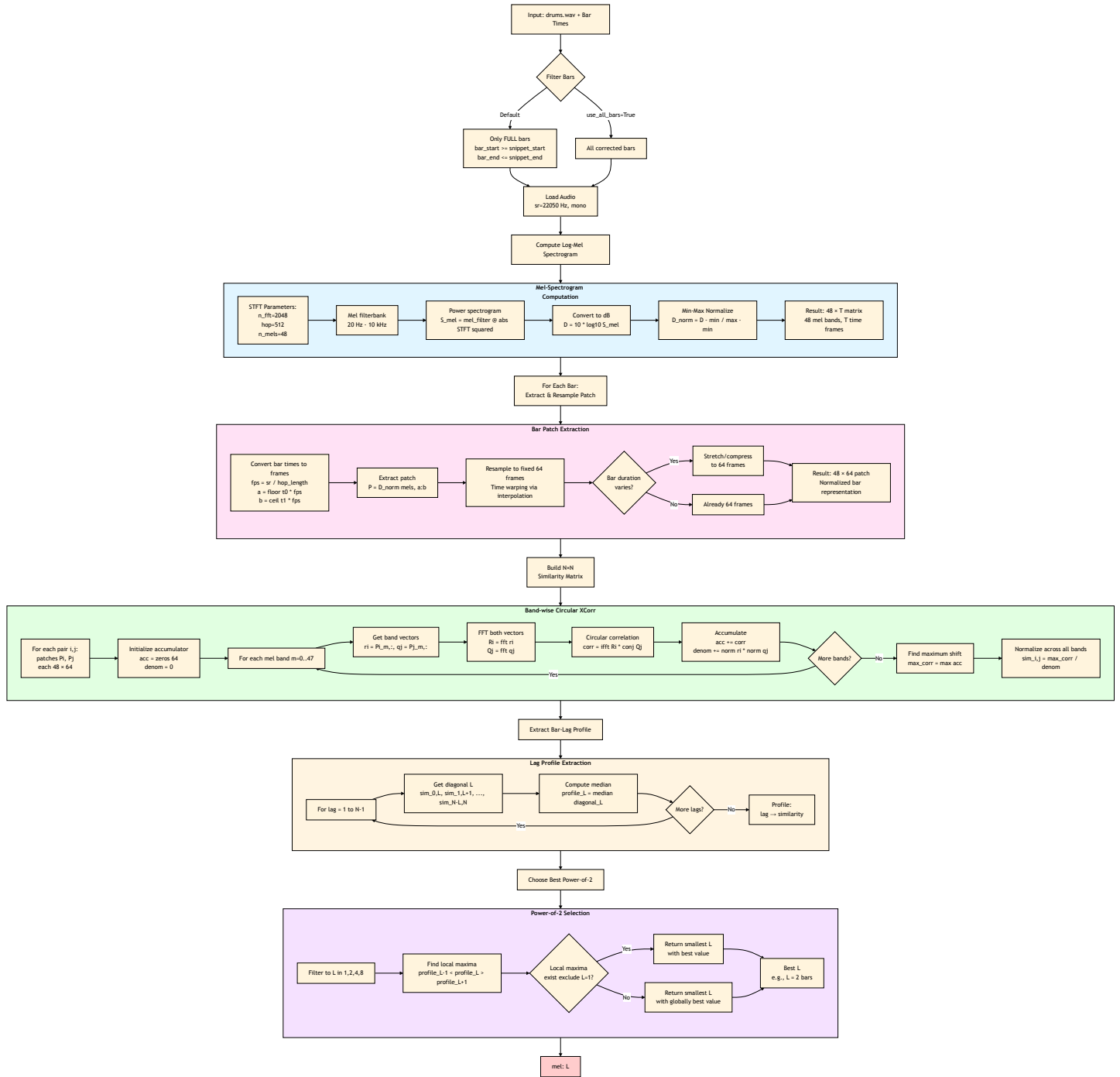
Each method creates an $N \times N$ similarity matrix comparing every bar to every other bar, then extracts the diagonal at lag L to measure periodicity. The median similarity at each lag determines the best pattern length.



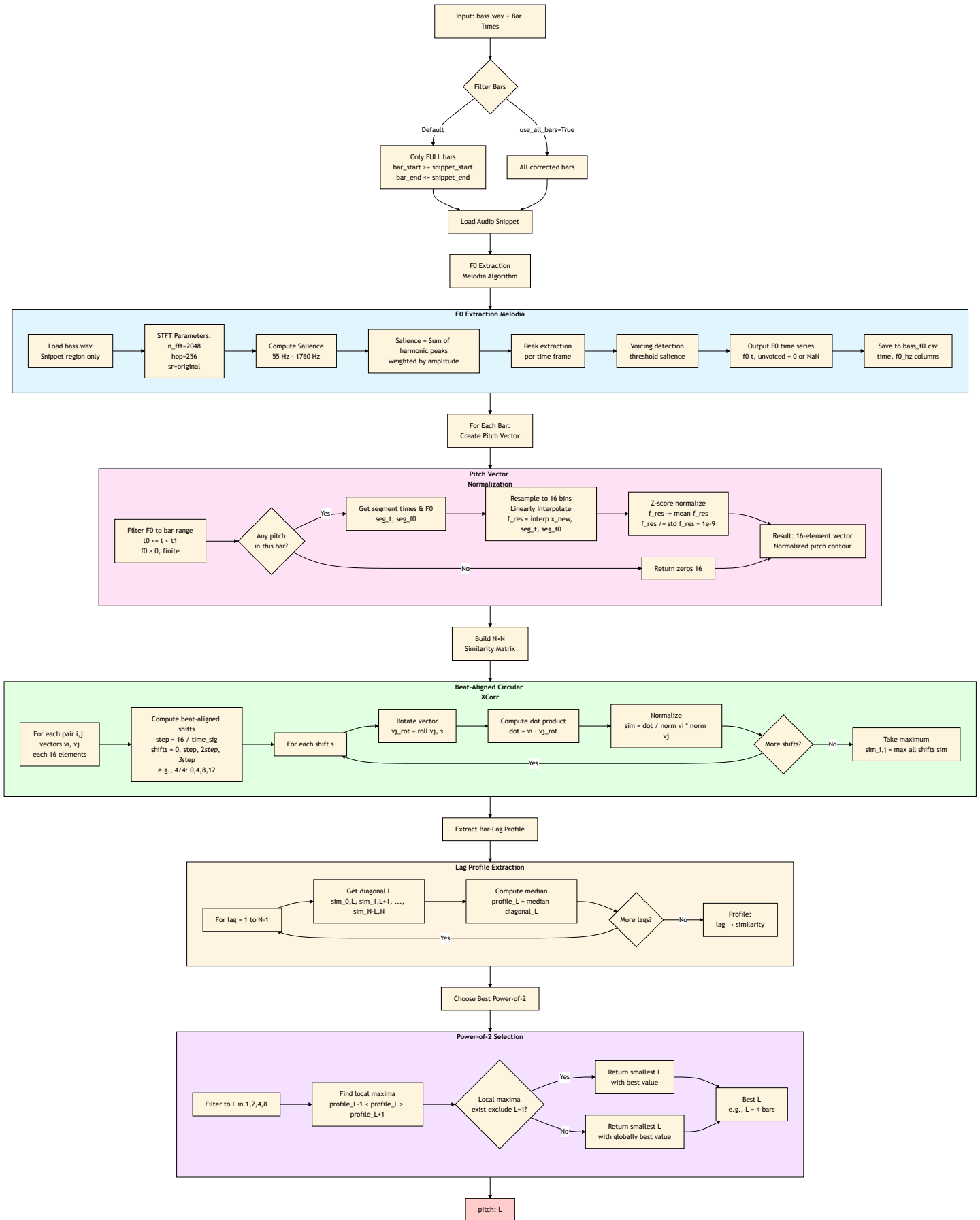
Method 1: Drum Onset Pattern Detection (Detailed)



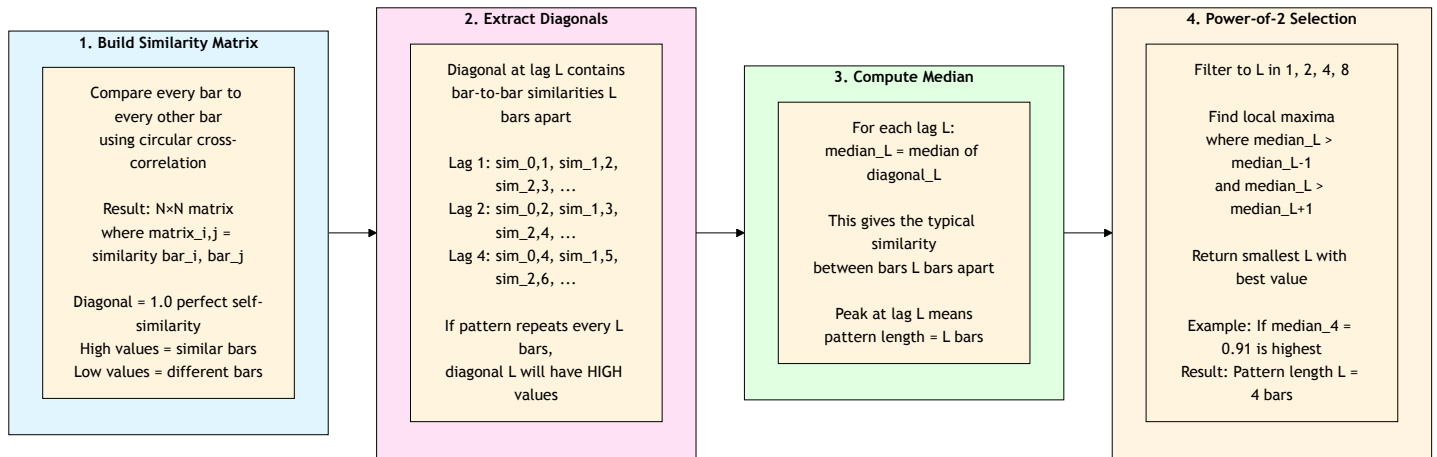
Method 2: Mel-Band Pattern Detection (Detailed)



Method 3: Bass Pitch Pattern Detection (Detailed)



Pattern Detection: Similarity Matrix Visualization



Example: 8-Bar Pattern with L=4 Repetition

Similarity Matrix (8x8):

	Bar0	Bar1	Bar2	Bar3	Bar4	Bar5	Bar6	Bar7
Bar0	1.00	0.45	0.32	0.28	0.92	0.41	0.29	0.25
Bar1	0.45	1.00	0.43	0.31	0.44	0.89	0.40	0.28
Bar2	0.32	0.43	1.00	0.42	0.31	0.43	0.87	0.39
Bar3	0.28	0.31	0.42	1.00	0.27	0.30	0.41	0.85
Bar4	0.92	0.44	0.31	0.27	1.00	0.43	0.30	0.26
Bar5	0.41	0.89	0.43	0.30	0.43	1.00	0.42	0.29
Bar6	0.29	0.40	0.87	0.41	0.30	0.42	1.00	0.40
Bar7	0.25	0.28	0.39	0.85	0.26	0.29	0.40	1.00

Diagonal Extraction:

- **Lag 1:** [0.45, 0.43, 0.42, 0.27, 0.43, 0.42, 0.40] → median = **0.42**
- **Lag 2:** [0.32, 0.31, 0.42, 0.31, 0.43, 0.87] → median = **0.37**
- **Lag 3:** [0.28, 0.31, 0.42, 0.27, 0.30, 0.41] → median = **0.31**
- **Lag 4:** [0.92, 0.89, 0.87, 0.85] → median = **0.88** ★ **PEAK!**
- **Lag 5:** [0.41, 0.43, 0.41] → median = **0.41**

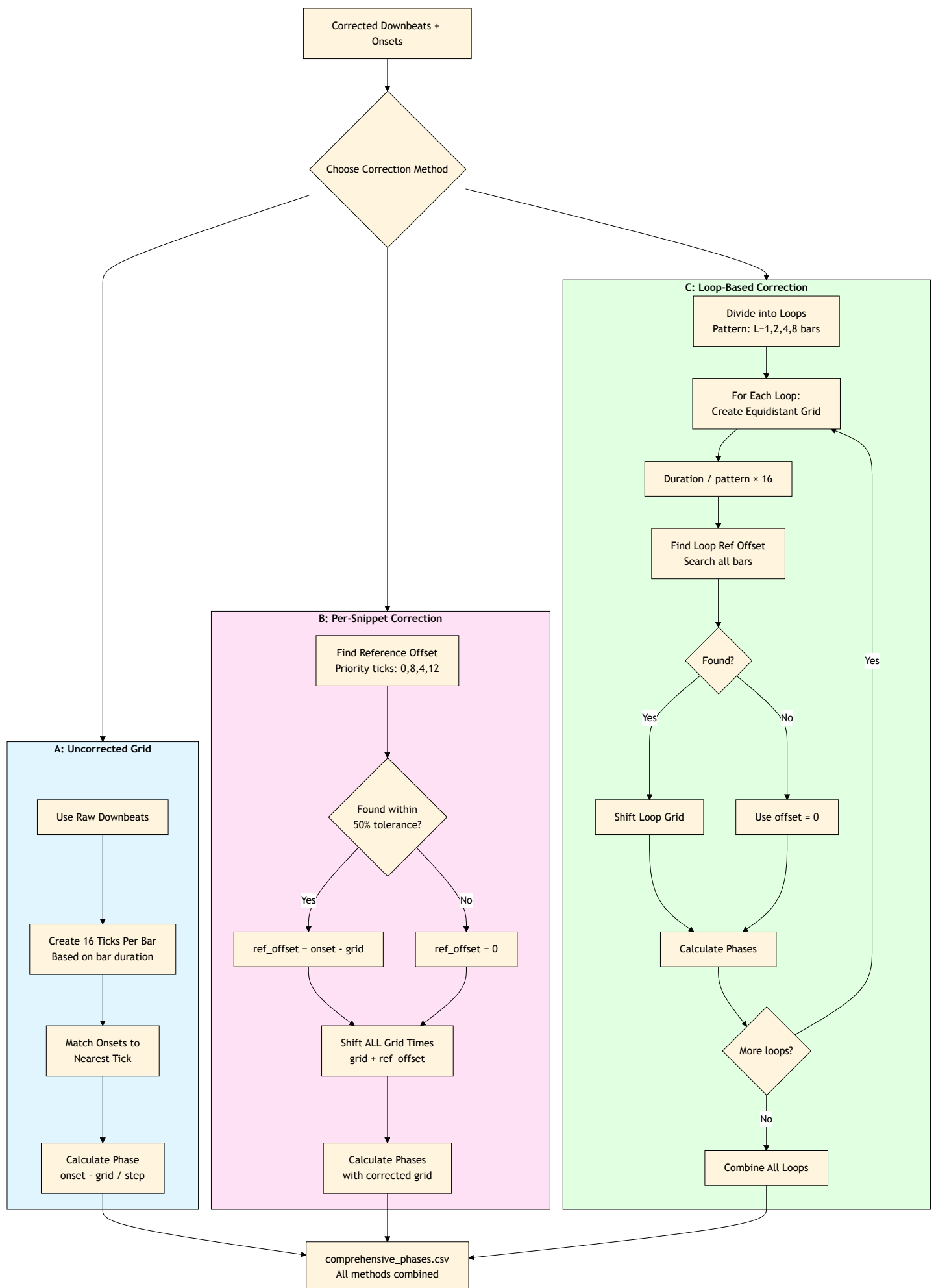
Result: L = 4 bars (highest median at lag 4)

Interpretation:

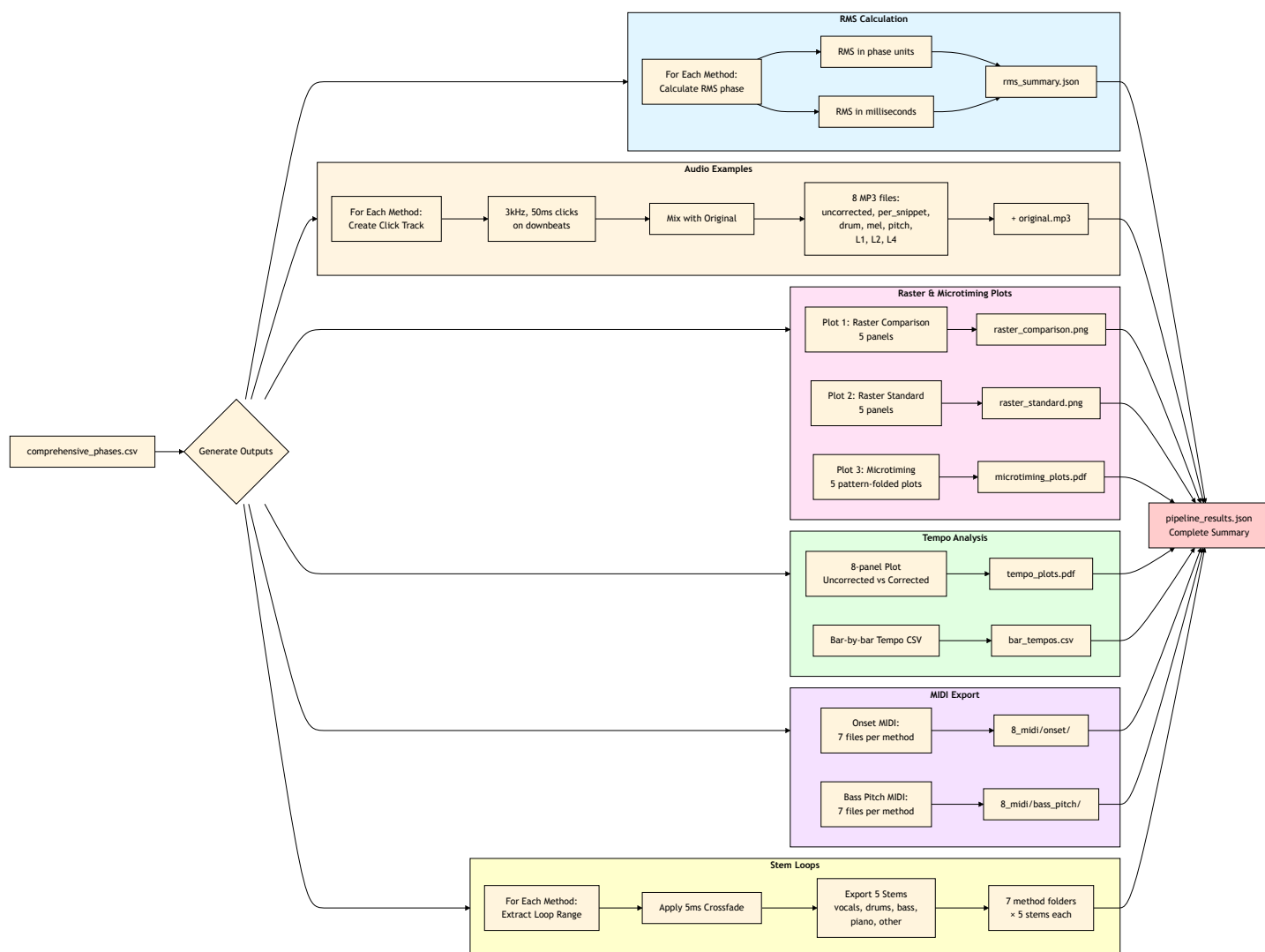
- Bar 0 and Bar 4 are very similar (0.92)
- Bar 1 and Bar 5 are very similar (0.89)
- Bar 2 and Bar 6 are very similar (0.87)
- Bar 3 and Bar 7 are very similar (0.85)

- This indicates a **4-bar repeating pattern**

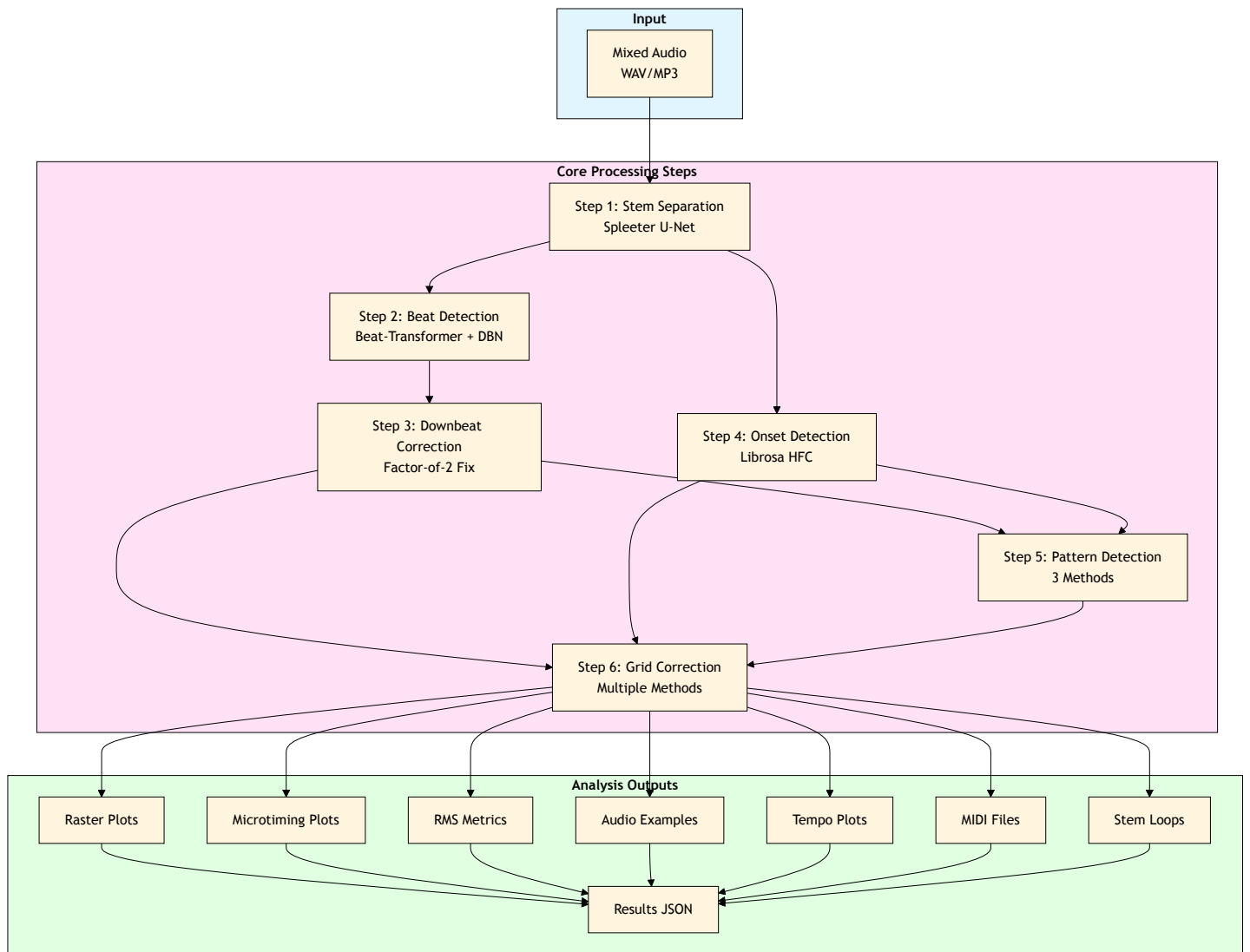
Detailed Step 6: Grid Correction Methods



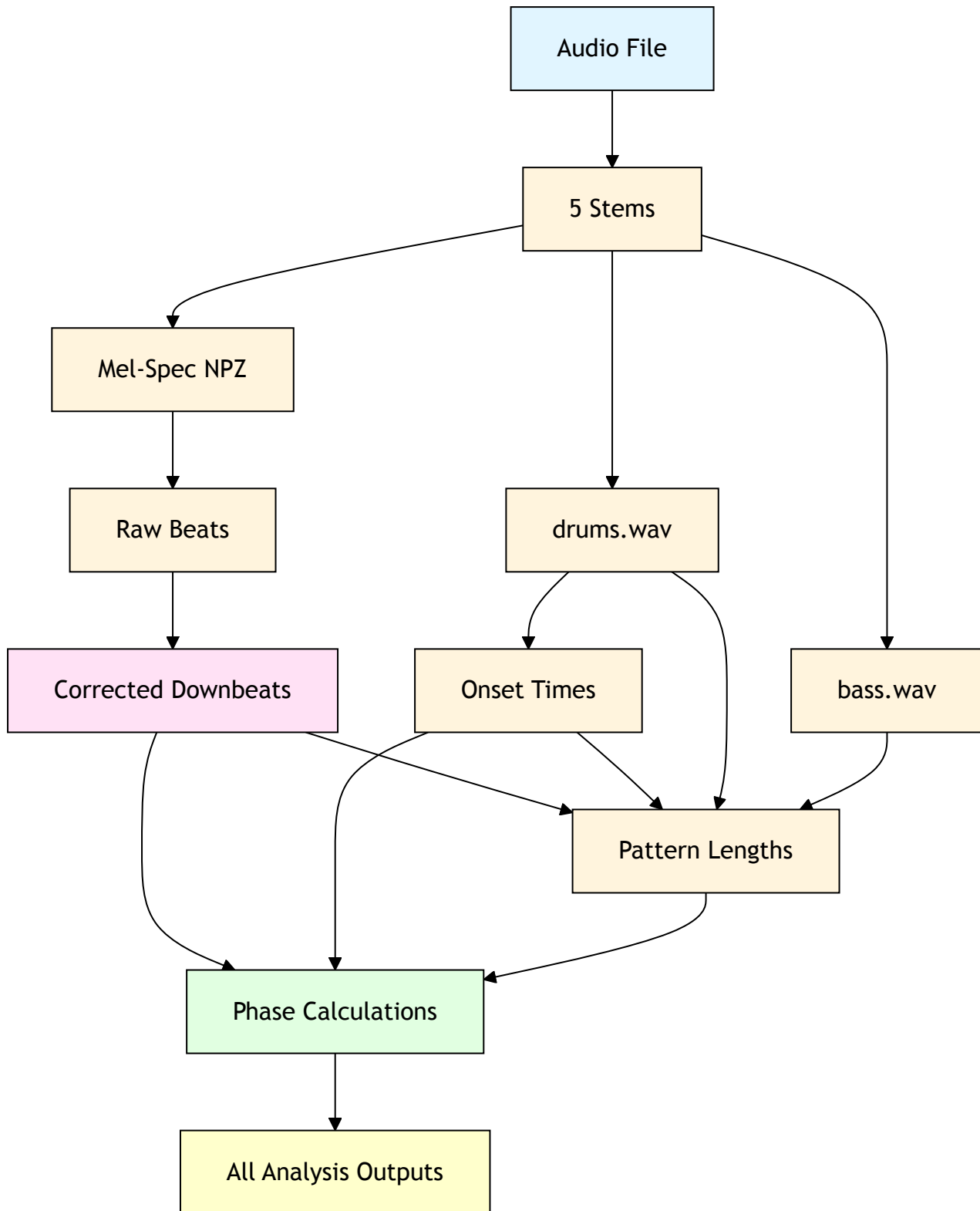
Output Generation Flow



Complete Pipeline Architecture



Data Dependencies



Legend

- **Blue boxes:** Input/intermediate audio data
- **Pink boxes:** Beat/rhythm detection

- **Green boxes:** Pattern/timing analysis
- **Purple boxes:** Grid correction
- **Yellow boxes:** Final outputs
- **Red boxes:** Summary/results files

Notes

- Steps 2 and 4 can run in parallel
- Step 6 produces the most important output: `comprehensive_phases.csv`
- All correction methods are calculated simultaneously and stored in one CSV
- Users can compare methods using RMS metrics or by listening to audio examples