1. Goal:

Following the paper: A Query-by-Singing System based on Dynamic

Programming, I try to make a hierarchical approach for combining DTW-based comparison engines and CBMR system. Then creating a query-by-singing system first takes the user's acoustic input from a microphone and converts it into a pitch vector. Then two levels of comparison procedures, both based on the concept of dynamic programming, are invoked to compute the similarity between the user's pitch vector and that of each song in the database. CBMR then shows a ranked result according to the computed similarity scores.

2. Blockdiagram:

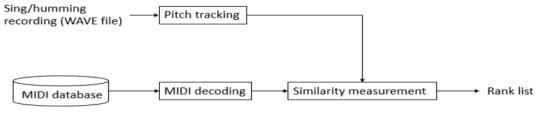


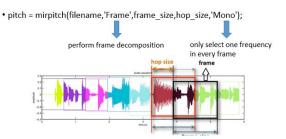
Fig. 1

- 1. Analyze the pitch of the user recording frame by frame. This operation is called **pitch tracking** in the literature.
- 2. Since MIDI files comprise only instructions for sound synthesizer, the system decodes the MIDI files to obtain the pitch for each frame.
- 3. It measures the similarity between the query input and songs in the data base according to the pitch lines obtained in the previous step
- 4. Select the songs that match the query from the database.

3. Algorithm:

a. Pitch tracking:

I use mirpitch.m to read the testing data (.wav files) into "pitch" data and then uses mirgetdata.m to get the "pitch_data", that is the value of pitch of each frame I sample the input file. And following the paper, I set the frame size to be 0.5 and the hop size to be 0.125 in order to get 0.5*0.125 = 1/16 second for each pitch I sample.



Because the pitch data is saved as semitone in MIDI file, I convert the pitch data I get form the input to semitone by the below equation.

$$semitone = 12 \times \log_2(\frac{freq}{440}) + 69$$

Besides, to eliminate the undesired pitches, such as unvoiced segments and random noise, if the pitch semitones are higher than 84 or NaN (which stands for unvoiced segments), they are all set to 0. Then I replace the 0 part in my input testing data as its previous semitone to fill the unvoiced part and increase the correct rate of the following DTW programming.

b. Dynamic Time Warping(DTW):

For elastic match, we can simply use dynamic time warping to compute the distance between the input pitch vector and that of each songs in the database Optimal value function: (Recurrence relation)

- input pitch vector t(i), i = 1,...,m
- reference pitch vector r(j), j = 1,...,n

$$D(i,j) = d(i,j) + \min \begin{cases} D(i-2,j-1) \\ D(i-1,j-1) \\ D(i-1,j-2) \end{cases}$$

$$D(i,j) = |t(i)-r(j)|$$

$$D(i-2,j-1) = |t(i)-r(j)|$$

Boundary Condition:

•
$$D(i,1) = \infty, i = 2,..., m$$

•
$$D(1,j) = |t(1)-r(j)|, j=1,...,n$$

The first equation ensures that the optimal DTW path never starts from the middle of the test vector. The second equation indicates that the optimal DTW path can start from anywhere in the middle of the reference vector. The cost of the optimal DTW path is defined as

$$\min_{j} D(m,j)$$

c. Key Transposition:

Besides constructing the DTW table for computing each similarity scores, we still need to deal with the problem of different keys for different users

<u>1.</u> Set initial parameters and make t and r zero mean:

$$\begin{cases} span = 4 \\ center = 0 \end{cases}$$
$$t = t - mean(t)$$
$$r = r - mean(r)$$

2. Compute the DTW distances:

$$\begin{cases} s_{-1} = dtw(r, t - span) \\ s_0 = dtw(r, t) \\ s_1 = dtw(r, t + span) \end{cases}$$

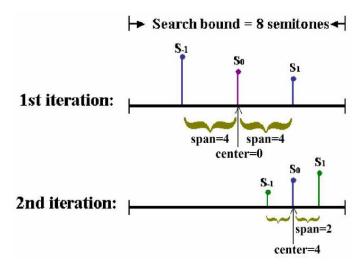
3. Find the minimum DTW distance and update center:

$$\begin{split} \text{If } s_{-1} &= \min\{s_{-1}, s_0, s_1\} \text{, then} \\ &\text{center} = \text{center} - \text{span} \\ \text{else if } s_1 &= \min\{s_{-1}, s_0, s_1\} \text{, then} \\ &\text{center} = \text{center} + \text{span} \end{split}$$

4. Update *span* and check stopping condition:

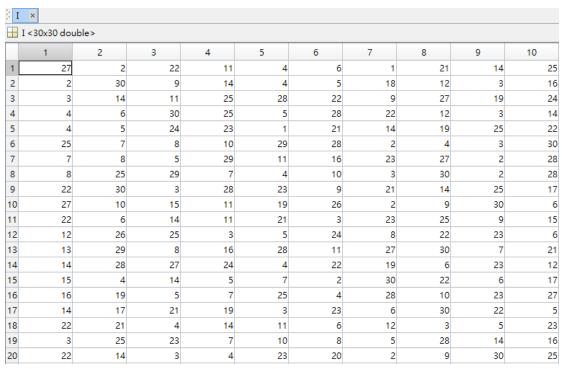
If
$$span > 2$$
, $span = span / 2$, go to step 3
Otherwise stop the iteration.

We can express the above steps in a figure below:

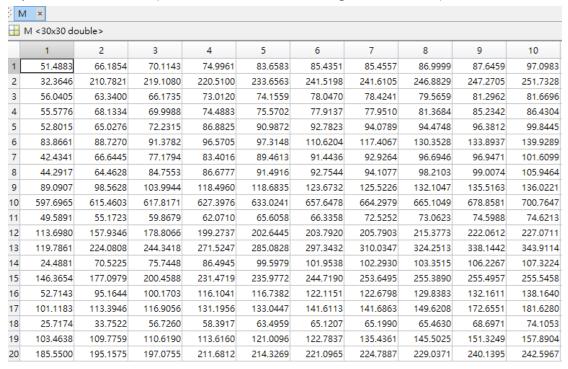


4. Experiment Result

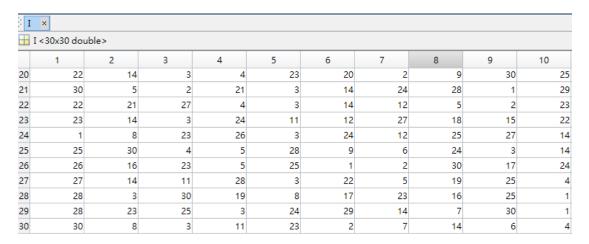
Test of 1-DTW:



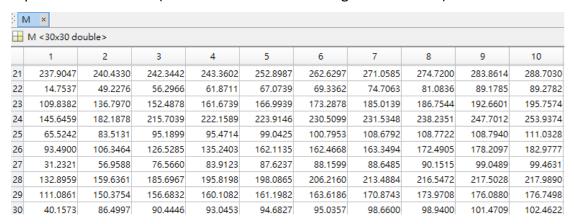
The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the rank list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



The leftmost column 1^30 represent the ground truth 1^30 and the row 1^30 represent the DTW cost list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the rank list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



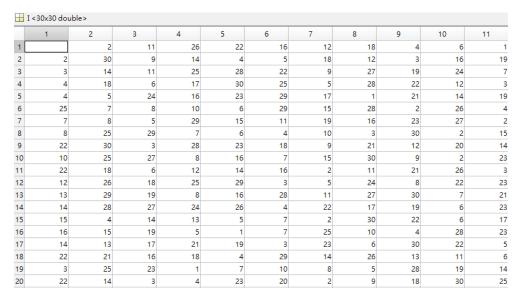
The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the DTW cost list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)

Comment:

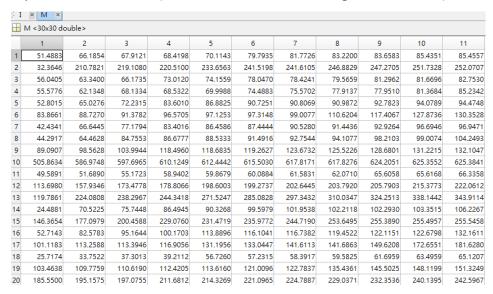
From the above four pictures, we know that top-1 recognition rate is 17/30 = 56.7%, top-3 recognition rate is 20/30 = 66.7% and top-10 recognition rate = 27/30 = 90%. I think the result isn't very good. So, I try to implement key transposition to make it improve better.

Test of 5-DTW:

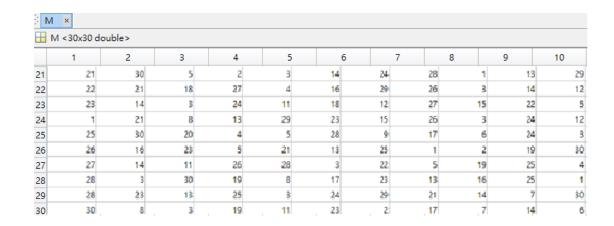
With the use of key transposition, the computation of each similarity score requires the use of 5 DTW



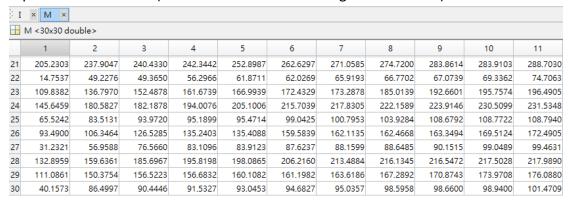
The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the rank list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the DTW cost list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



The leftmost column 1~30 represent the ground truth 1~30 and the row 1~30 represent the rank list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)



The leftmost column 1 \sim 30 represent the ground truth 1 \sim 30 and the row 1 \sim 30 represent the DTW cost list (From lowest DTW cost to highest DTW cost)

Comment:

From the above four pictures, we know that top-1 recognition rate is 19/30 = 63.3%, top-3 recognition rate is 21/30 = 70% and top-10 recognition rate = 30/30 = 100%. This result has been improved better but still not as good as the paper.

5. Conclusion & Future works:

- 1. I make a QBHS system to query songs in a training data set. Although the final result I get isn't very great compared with the paper, my code also provides a not bad QBHS system for people to use.
- 2. In the future, I want to improve my recognition rate better. I have some thoughts. One, Note segmentation for quick performance evaluation based on note-level comparison. Second, better smoothing techniques to enable the use of difference operator. Third, speeding the code up.

6. Reference

- 1. http://mirlab.org/jang/books/audiosignalprocessing/qbshDtw1&2.asp?title = 14-4%20DTW%20of%20Type-1%20and%202
- 2. http://mirlab.org/jang/books/audiosignalprocessing/
- 3. http://whale.cse.nsysu.edu.tw/~cyyang/A%20Query-by-Singing%20System%20based%20on%20Dynamic%20Programming.pdf
- 4. http://nthur.lib.nthu.edu.tw/handle/987654321/67135