

## Introduction to Audio Content Analysis

module 9.4: beat histogram

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# introduction

overview



### corresponding textbook section

#### section 9.4

#### lecture content

- introduction of the beat histogram
- low level features used to describe rhythmic properties

## learning objectives

- explain the terms beat histogram and beat spectrum and how they related to each other
- describe two low level features derived from the beat spectrum and discuss their musical meaning and limits

# introduction overview



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# beat histogram

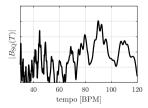


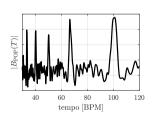
- previously introduced low-level features not suitable for temporal or rhythm description
- onset, beat, and downbeat detection either error prone or complicated
- $\Rightarrow$  "robust" low level representation focused on tempo and rhythm: beat histogram/spectrum

# beat histogram introduction

### beat spectrum or beat histogram:

- x-axis (BPM or inter-onset-time)
- y-axis ('strength' of periodicity or number of occurrences)
- compact representation of periodicities



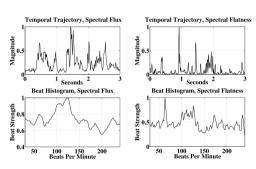


# beat histogram input

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- 1 option 1: novelty function
  - time domain features: envelope, rms
  - spectral differences: flux, ...
  - any other feature meaningful for rhythm description

2 option 2: series of onset times



graph from<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>A. Lykartsis and A. Lerch, "Rhythm Features for Musical Genre Classification Using Multiple Novelty Functions," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Digital Audio Effects (DAFX)*, Trondheim, Norway, 2015.

# beat histogram transform



- **1** option 1: frequency transform
  - magnitude spectrum
  - filterbank
- 2 option 2: ACF
  - ACF maxima indicate periodicity periods
- 3 option 3: histogram
  - measure Inter-Onset-Intervals (IOIs)
  - sort them into bins and plot number of occurrences

# beat histogram feature examples



#### statistical features

- mean, centroid, standard deviation, kurtosis, . . .
- peak features
  - value and position of absolute max
  - ratio (value and position) of strongest and 2nd strongest peaks
- other features
  - flatness, crest, high frequency content, MFCCs (??),...
  - features from ACF of beat histogram

# beat histogram feature examples



#### statistical features

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### peak features

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# beat histogram feature examples



#### statistical features

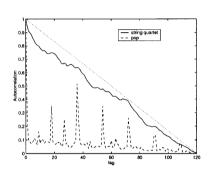
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- flatness, crest, high frequency content, MFCCs (??),...
- features from ACF of beat histogram



plot from<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> J. J. Burred and A. Lerch, "Hierarchical Automatic Audio Signal Classification," *Journal of the Audio Engineering Society (JAES)*, vol. 52, no. 7/8, pp. 724–739, 2004.

# rhythm description open questions



- what are the salient perceptual properties of rhythm?
- what rhythms are perceptually similar?
- should a rhythm description be tempo dependent or not?
- what role does micro-timing play?
- should rhythm descriptors be normalized to bar length?

# summary lecture content



### **■** beat histogram or spectrum

- some frequency domain representation of novelty/ onsets
- usually characterizing the periodicities

## beat histogram features

- low level features characterizing the beat spectrum
- often statistical descriptors
- easy to extract but limited meaning

## usefulness of the beat histogram

- relatively compact representation of periodicity
- ullet lacks phase o not a good rhythm description

