

Introduction to Audio Content Analysis

module 9.3: onset detection

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introduction overview



corresponding textbook section

section 9.3

lecture content

- detection of the start of musical events
- fundamental methods for generating a novelty function
- fundamental methods for peak picking

■ learning objectives

- describe the term onset
- implement an automatic onset detection system



module 9.3: onset detection $1 \ / \ 1$

introduction overview



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module 9.3: onset detection $1 \ / \ 1$

onset detection problem statement



- onset: begin of musical event
- goal: detect the point in time of an onset
- challenges:
 - which time stamp of the initial attack time actually marks the onset time?
 - polyphonic audio signals:
 - unknown number of voices and events
 - multiple onsets occur at "the same" time
 - onset might be obfuscated by other musical content

note onset time:

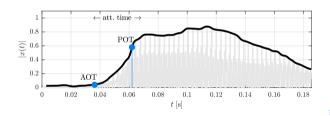
• time the instrument is triggered

acoustic onset time:

• time of first *measurable* instrument output

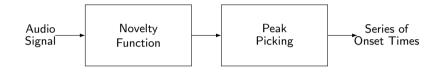
perceptual onset time:

 time the event is perceived by listener



onset detection overview





1 novelty function

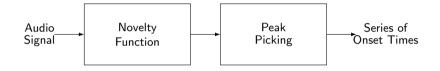
measure of probability for new events/signal change over time

2 peak picking

identify the most likely locations for onsets

onset detection overview





novelty function

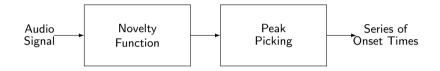
• measure of probability for new events/signal change over time

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identify the most likely locations for onsets

onset detection overview





novelty function

• measure of probability for new events/signal change over time

2 peak picking

identify the most likely locations for onsets



- alternative **terms** for *novelty function*
 - detection function
 - difference function

processing steps

- 1 extract features
- 2 compute derivative
- 3 smooth result
- 4 apply Half-Wave-Rectification (HWR)



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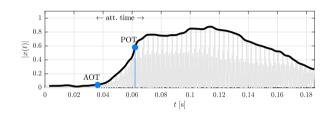
overview intro **novelty function** peak picking eval summary

onset detection novelty function examples 1/3

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1 time domain example

- feature: time domain envelope
- *derivative*: slope of envelope
 - HWR: only interested in onsets, not offsets



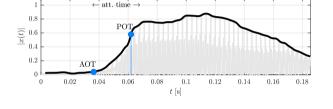
2 pitch domain:

- feature: pitch contour
- derivative: changes in pitch

onset detection novelty function examples 1/3

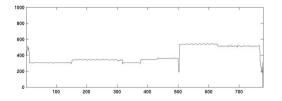
1 time domain example

- feature: time domain envelope
- derivative: slope of envelope
- *HWR*: only interested in onsets, not offsets



2 pitch domain:

- feature: pitch contour
- derivative: changes in pitch



¹N. Collins, "Using a pitch detector for onset detection," in ISMIR, 2005, pp. 100–106.

matlab source: plotOnset.m

onset detection novelty function examples 2/3



3 STFT-based: compute block difference

flux

- cosine distance
- complex

onset detection novelty function examples 2/3



3 STFT-based: compute block difference

flux

$$\begin{array}{l} \blacktriangleright \ \, d_{\mathrm{hai}}(n) = \sum\limits_{k=0}^{K/2-1} \log_2 \left(\frac{|X(k,n)|}{|X(k,n-1)|} \right) \\ \\ \blacktriangleright \ \, d_{\mathrm{lar}}(n) = \sum\limits_{k=k(f_{\mathrm{min}})}^{k(f_{\mathrm{max}})} \sqrt{|X(k,n)|} - \sqrt{|X(k,n-1)|} \end{array}$$

cosine distance

$$b \ d_{\text{foo}}(n) = 1 - \frac{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\mathcal{K}/2-1} |X(k,n)| \cdot |X(k,n-1)|}{\sqrt{\left(\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\mathcal{K}/2-1} |X(k,n)|^2\right) \cdot \left(\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\mathcal{K}/2-1} |X(k,n-1)|^2\right)} }$$

complex

onset detection novelty function examples 2/3

3 STFT-based: compute block difference

flux

$$d_{\text{hai}}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K/2-1} \log_2\left(\frac{|X(k,n)|}{|X(k,n-1)|}\right)$$

$$d_{\text{lar}}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K(f_{\text{max}})} \sqrt{|X(k,n)|} - \sqrt{|X(k,n-1)|}$$

novelty function

cosine distance

complex

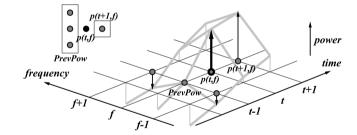
$$d_{\text{dux}}(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{K/2-1} |X(k,n) - X(k,n-1)|$$

onset detection novelty function examples 3/3



3 STFT-based cont'd

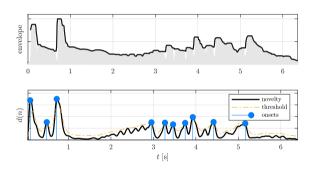
- Goto-distance²
 - higher power than closest preceding and following bins



²M. Goto and Y. Muraoka, "Music Understanding At The Beat Level – Real-time Beat Tracking For Audio Signals," in *Proceedings of the Workshop on Computational Auditory Scene Analysis (IJCAI)*, Aug. 1995.

■ typical criteria

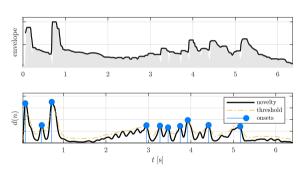
- local maximum & salientt peak
- higher than minimum likelihood
- not too close to maxima with higher likelihood
- other options: high attack slope, distance to prev. min. . . .



onset detection peak picking: introduction

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- detect onsets in the smoothed novelty function
- typical criteria
 - local maximum & salient peak
 - higher than minimum likelihood
 - not too close to maxima with higher likelihood
 - other options: high attack slope, distance to prev. min, . . .



onset detection peak picking: thresholding

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- options for thresholding
 - fixed threshold

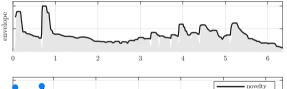
$$G_{d,c} = \lambda_1$$

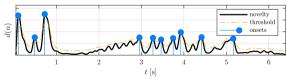
• smoothed threshold

$$G_{d,\mathrm{ma}} = \lambda_2 + \sum_{j=0}^{\mathcal{O}-1} b(j) \cdot d(i-j)$$

• median threshold

$$G_{d,\mathrm{me}} = \lambda_2 + \hat{Q}_d(0.5)$$





erview intro novelty function peak picking **eval** summar

onset detection evaluation



■ goal

 compare a series of ground truth onset time stamps with a series of predicted time stamps

■ ground truth annotation problems

- deviations between annotators
- how to annotate quasi-synchronous onsets

metrics

- measure TP with tolerance range \Rightarrow TP, FN, FP (TN only implicitly)
- Precision, Recall, F-Measure
- other metrics
 - ► mean (absolute) deviation
 - standard deviation
 - max deviation

erview intro novelty function peak picking **eval** summar

onset detection evaluation



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module 9.3: onset detection $11 \ / \ 1$

onset detection evaluation



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module 9.3: onset detection $11 \ / \ 1$

summary lecture content



novelty function

- measure of unexpectedness likelihood of an event
 - often a measure similar to flux

peak picking

- detecting peaks (onsets) in the novelty function
- usually done by smoothing and adaptive thresholding

