



# Introduction to **Audio Content Analysis**

module 9.5: tempo detection

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# introduction

## overview

### corresponding textbook section

#### section 9.5

#### ■ lecture content

- introduction to tempo detection and beat tracking
- overview over basic approaches
- typical challenges

#### ■ learning objectives

- discuss advantages and disadvantages for different approaches to tempo detection and beat tracking
- summarize the typical challenges of beat tracking systems



# introduction

## overview

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#### section 9.5

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# tempo detection & beat tracking

## problem statement

### ■ tempo detection

- detect speed of regular pulse (foot-tapping rate)

### ■ beat tracking

- detect the time instances the tempo pulses occur (beat phase)

# tempo detection & beat tracking

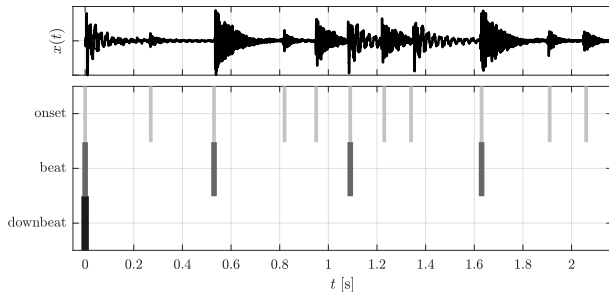
## introduction

### ■ objectives

- 1 find the tempo from the novelty function/onsets
- 2 find the beat locations

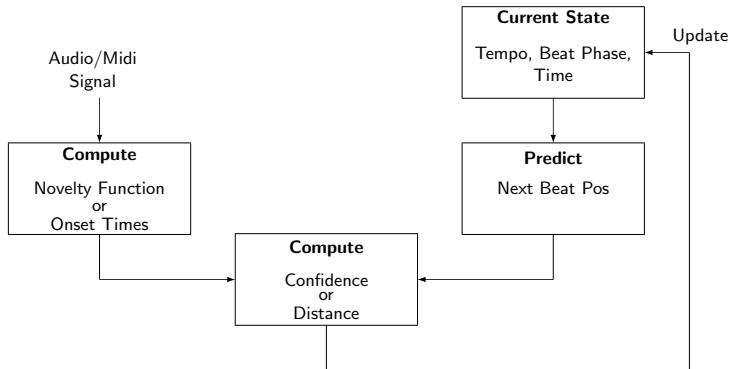
### ■ systematic problems:

- 1 distinguish *hierarchical levels*
  - ▶ meter
  - ▶ beat
  - ▶ subbeat/tatum
- 2 detect *beats without onsets*
- 3 recognize *onsets without beats*



# tempo detection & beat tracking

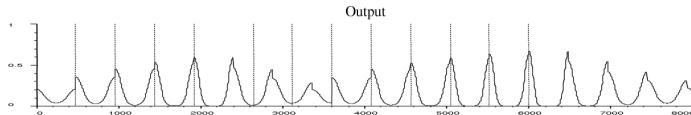
## typical beat tracking system



# tempo detection & beat tracking

## oscillator approach

### Beat tracking with an oscillator<sup>1</sup>



- 1 initialize pulse generator (tempo estimate, beat position estimate)
- 2 predict next beat location with pulse
- 3 adapt acc. to distance (predicted vs. real onset position)
  - beat period
  - beat phase
- 4 predict with adapted settings
- 5 adapt ...

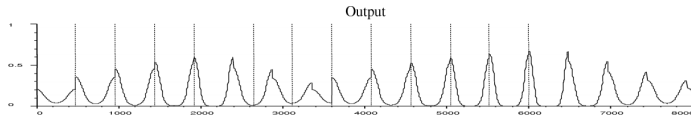
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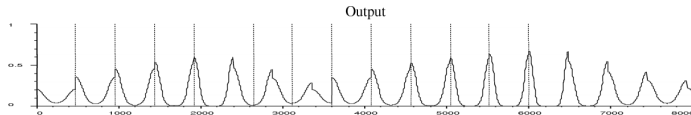
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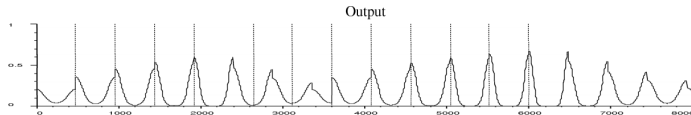
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# tempo detection & beat tracking

## oscillator approach: initialization

### How to estimate the initial tempo



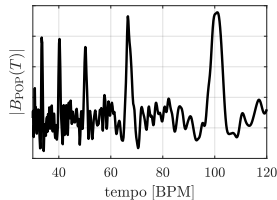
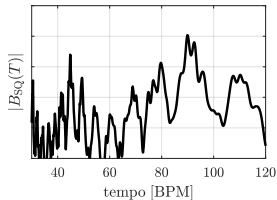
# tempo detection & beat tracking

## oscillator approach: initialization



### How to estimate the initial tempo

- location of maximum of **ACF** of novelty function
- maximum of **IOI histogram**



- maximum of **beat spectrum/histogram**
- ...

# tempo detection & beat tracking

## multi-agent approach

### 1 run **multiple beat trackers** with different parameters

- initial tempo
- initial beat phase
- adaptation speed

### 2 compute reliability/**confidence** criteria:

- match beat and onset times
- tempo stability
- majority of different agents
- ...

### 3 choose **most reliable agent** (or path between agents)

# tempo detection & beat tracking

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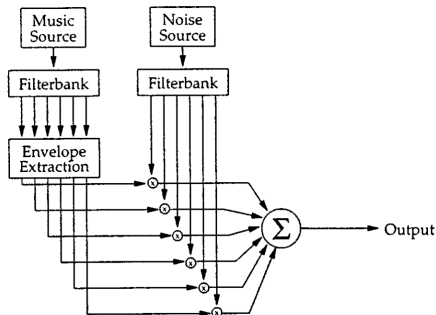
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# tempo detection & beat tracking

## filterbank approach

- 1 design **filterbank** (e.g. comb resonators spaced 1 beat)
- 2 compute filter output energy
- 3 pick maximum



plots by Scheirer<sup>2</sup>

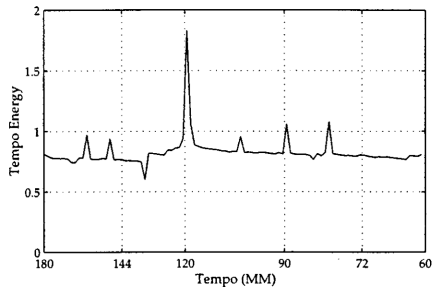
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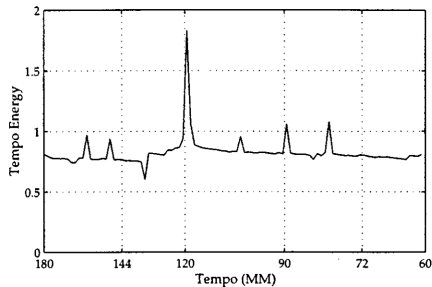
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# tempo detection & beat tracking

## template-based approach

- 1 define set of **template pulses** in all tempi
- 2 compute CCF between novelty function (or its ACF) and all templates
- 3 choose template with highest correlation as tempo
- 4 choose lag with highest correlation as beat phase

# tempo detection & beat tracking

## typical problems

- 1 tempo: detection of **double/half tempo** (triple, ...)
- 2 phase: detection of **off-beats**
- 3 tempo & phase: strongly depends on **initialization values**
- 4 tempo & phase: only **slow adaptation** — no sudden tempo changes

example: challenges with adaptation speed



# tempo detection & beat tracking

## evaluation

### ■ evaluation of **constant tempo**

- match within tempo range  $\Rightarrow$  classification metrics

### ■ evaluation of **beat tracking**

- ground truth can be subjective (double/half tempo, deviations)
- each beat matched against ground truth
  - ▶ challenge 1: tolerance window definition (tempo dependent or not?)
  - ▶ challenge 2: slightly different tempo might lead to gap between metrics and perceptual severity

### ■ **typical errors**

- double/half tempo (sometimes also 3/2 relationships)
- off-beat
- problems with abrupt tempo changes

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# summary

## lecture content

### ■ tempo analysis

- similar to pitch detection on a different scale
  - ▶ periodicity analysis of novelty function
  - ▶ time or spectral domain

### ■ typical approaches

- oscillator
- histogram/beat spectrum
- template correlation

### ■ main challenges

- double/half tempo
- adaptation to sudden tempo changes

