Time-domain features

- Amplitude envelope (AE)
- Root-mean-square energy (RMS)
- Zero-crossing rate (ZCR)
- ...

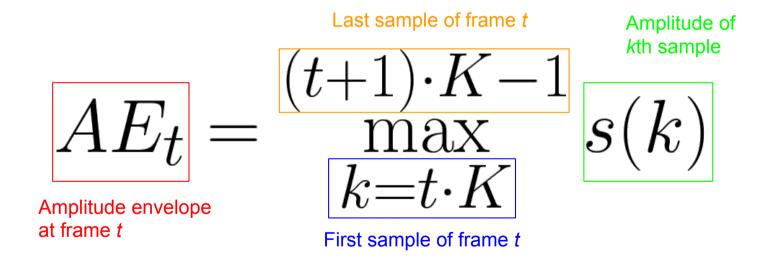
$$AE_t = \max_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} s(k)$$

$$AE_t = \max_{\substack{\text{Amplitude envelope} \\ \text{at frame } t}} (t+1) \cdot K - 1 \\ \max_{\substack{k=t \cdot K}} s(k)$$

$$AE_t = \max_{k=t}^{\text{Amplitude of }k\text{th sample}} s(k)$$

$$AE_t = \max_{\substack{t \text{ Amplitude of } \\ k \text{th sample}}} s(k)$$

$$AE_t = \max_{t} \frac{(t+1)\cdot K - 1}{s(k)}$$
 Amplitude of kth sample
$$s(k) = \max_{t} s(k)$$
 Amplitude envelope at frame t



Max amplitude value of all samples in a frame

$$AE_t = \max_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} s(k)$$

Calculate AE for all the frames

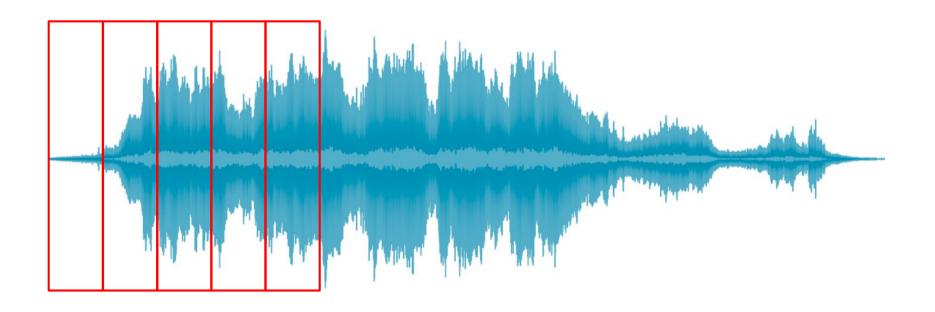


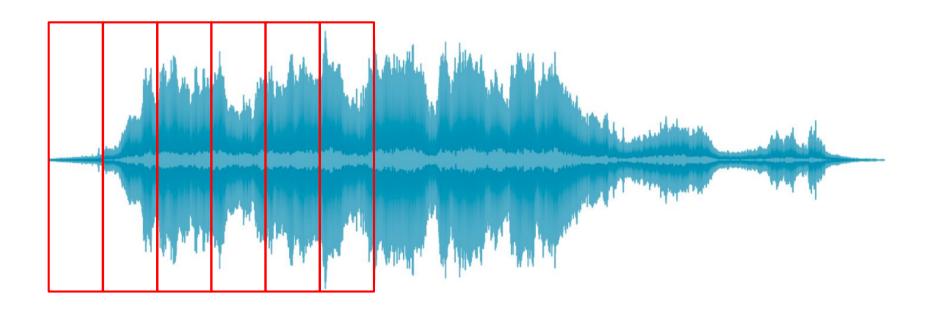


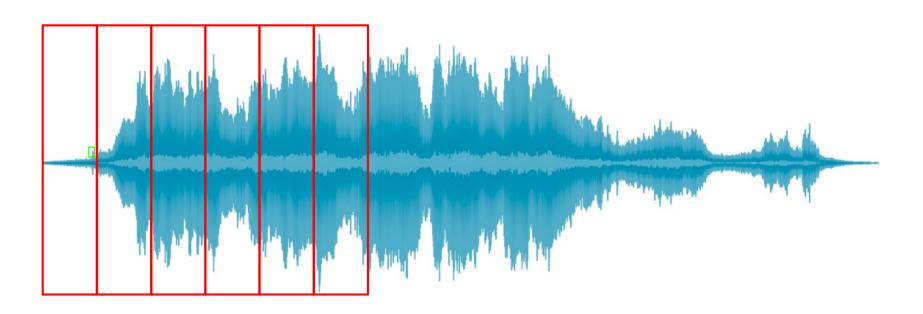


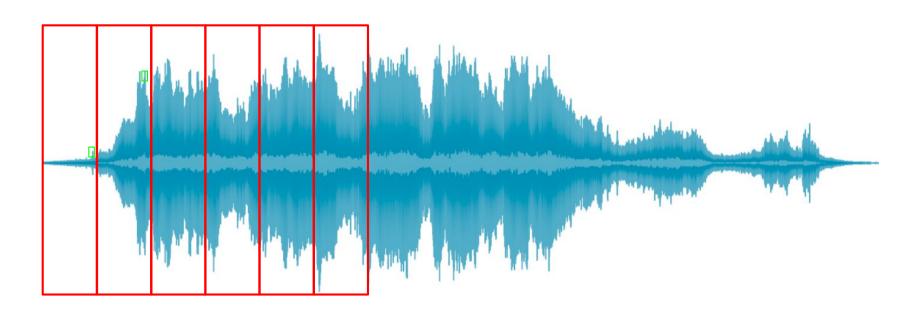


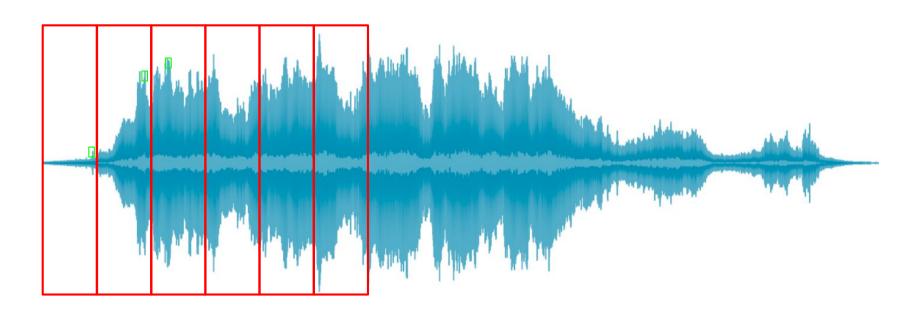


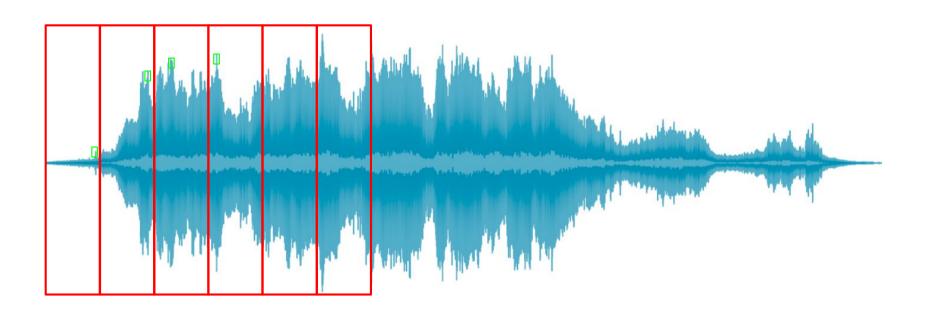


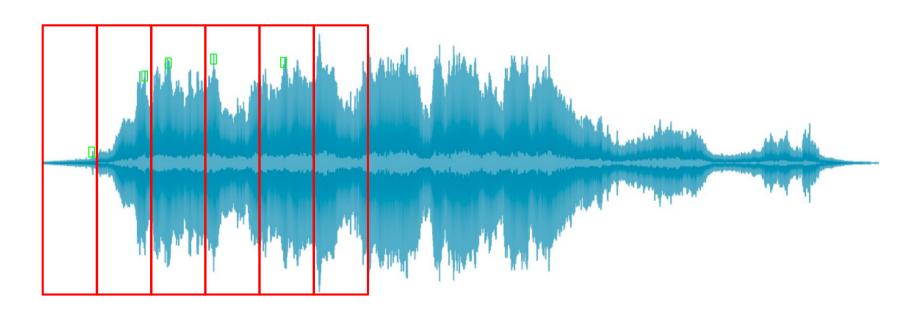


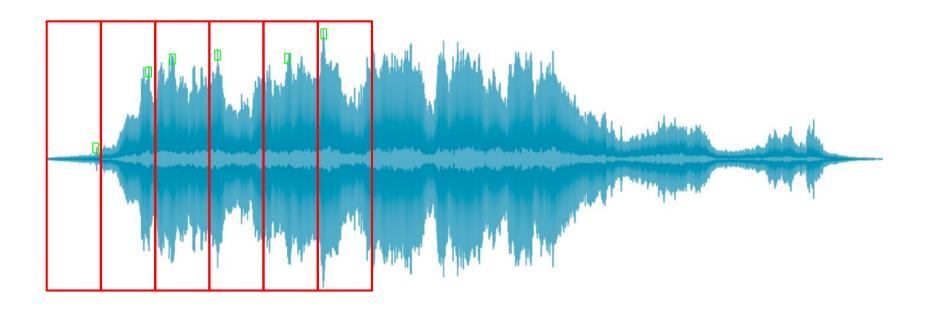












- Max amplitude value of all samples in a frame
- Gives rough idea of loudness

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- Sensitive to outliers

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- Gives rough idea of loudness
- Sensitive to outliers
- Onset detection, music genre classification

• RMS of all samples in a frame

RMS of all samples in a frame

$$RMS_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} s(k)^2}$$

RMS of all samples in a frame

$$RMS_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} sample}^{\text{Energy of } k\text{th sample}}$$

RMS of all samples in a frame

$$RMS_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} s(k)^2}$$

Sum of energy for all samples in frame *t*

RMS of all samples in a frame

$$RMS_{t} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{K} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} s(k)^{2}}$$

Mean of sum of energy

- RMS of all samples in a frame
- Indicator of loudness

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- Less sensitive to outliers than AE

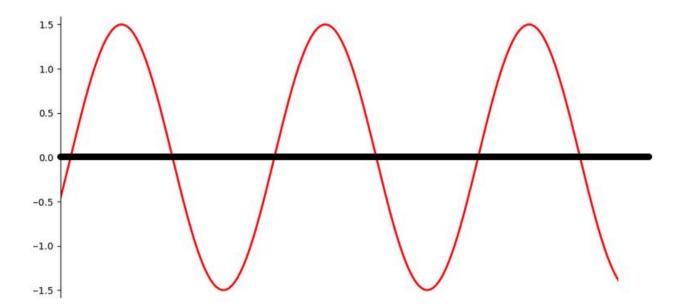
- RMS of all samples in a frame
- Indicator of loudness
- Less sensitive to outliers than AE
- Audio segmentation, music genre classification

Zero crossing rate

• Number of times a signal crosses the horizontal axis

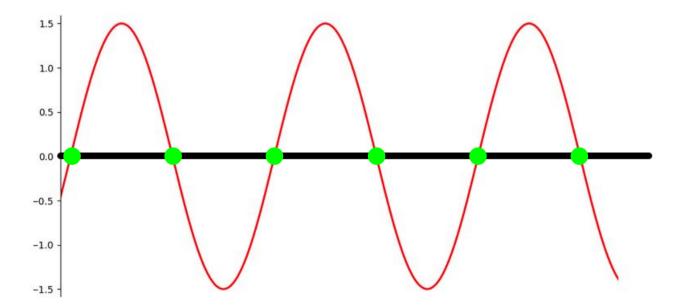
Zero crossing rate

• Number of times a signal crosses the horizontal axis



Zero crossing rate

• Number of times a signal crosses the horizontal axis



$$ZCR_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K-1} |sgn(s(k)) - sgn(s(k+1))|$$

Number of times a signal crosses the horizontal axis

$$ZCR_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} | \underbrace{sgn(s(k))} - sgn(s(k+1)) |$$
Sign function:

Sign function:

- $s(k) > 0 \rightarrow +1$
- $s(k) < 0 \rightarrow -1$
- $s(k) = 0 \rightarrow 0$

$$ZCR_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t,K}^{(t+1)\cdot K-1} |sgn(s(k)) - sgn(s(k+1))|$$

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$$ZCR_{t} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} \left| \frac{1}{sgn(s(k))} - \frac{1}{sgn(s(k+1))} \right|$$

$$ZCR_t = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t,K}^{(t+1)\cdot K-1} |sgn(s(k)) - sgn(s(k+1))|$$

$$ZCR_{t} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=t \cdot K}^{(t+1) \cdot K - 1} |sgn(s(k)) - sgn(s(k+1))|$$

Zero crossing rate applications

Recognition of percussive vs pitched sounds

Zero crossing rate applications

- Recognition of percussive vs pitched sounds
- Monophonic pitch estimation

Zero crossing rate applications

- Recognition of percussive vs pitched sounds
- Monophonic pitch estimation
- Voice/unvoiced decision for speech signals

What's up next?

- Implement amplitude envelope
- Visualise amplitude envelope for different music genres