

PROJECT DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOUND VISUALIZER

Ethan Huang
ethanhuang@uvic.ca

Brian Pham
npham49@uvic.ca

Benjamin Say
benbsay@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This project aims to recreate popular visualization features similar to those built into classic multimedia programs. We seek to implement the visualization of different frequencies in music through the use of Python and Pygame.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

During the 2000s, multimedia software such as iTunes and Windows Media Player came equipped with a functionality called visualization. Behind the scenes, the visualizer takes different frequencies over the track and generates detailed geometric sequences. Our project goal is to recreate this functionality with Python.

1.2 High-level summary

On a high level, sounds are combinations of different frequencies; through the usage of Pygame's rendering capabilities, each frequency can be mapped into different objects in a 2-dimensional space, allowing for visualization. Pygame's rendering engine allows for different visual manipulation techniques such as resizing, colour switch, and masking, which can handle complex frequency changes and combinations.

1.3 Related works

- Music Visualization using frequencies <https://gitlab.com/avirzayev/music-visualizer>
- Music Visualization GUI <https://github.com/djfun/audio-visualizer-python/>

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Datasets

Four different datasets were chosen for testing. The goal of selecting multiple datasets was to introduce as much variance as possible into the testing to ensure the product will be effective on any type of sound.

Environmental audio was chosen for the range of frequencies it presents, as well as its relatively low volume levels. This ensures that the product is both sensitive enough and can work on a wide enough range of frequencies. Likewise, testing with the Goodsounds dataset (solo musical instruments) will help ensure that the visuals "fit" subjectively with the perception of the musicality of the audio file. For example, the audio clips of musical instruments playing scales will be used to ensure the visualizer can move linearly if necessary.

The Mixed Emotional Music Soundscape is created from an assortment of 6-second Creative Commons licensed audio clips. These clips have been used to study variance in emotional response depending on the mixing and composition of music. The Freesound loop dataset contains clips from music within a range of BPM and genre. Testing with these datasets will ensure that the visualizer can represent the perceived "tone" of the audio file.

- Environmental Audio: <https://zenodo.org/records/1069747#.Xlj0vi2ZN24>
- Solo Musical Instruments Dataset: <https://zenodo.org/records/820937#.Xlj1by2ZN24>
- Mixed Emotional Music Soundscape: <https://www.metacreation.net/projects/emo-soundscapes/>
 - Research Paper: <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/64487a14945a646fa6f7a229/t/64f94111f82e5559e265c0cb/1715876819379/2017-Emo-Soundscapes-ADatasetforSoundscapes.pdf>
- Freesound Loop Dataset: <https://zenodo.org/records/3967852>
 - Research Paper: https://program.ismir2020.net/poster_2-16.html



75	2.2 Tools	120	(d) Benjamin Say: Fix music data processing-related bugs
76	• Python: main programming language https://www.python.org/	121	4. Create a demo for TA and Prof and receive feedback on project direction. Initial deadline: Mar 19th, 2025
77		122	
78	• Pygame: library for graphical processing https://www.pygame.org/news	123	(a) Whole team: Record demo and send to TA and prof
79		124	5. Create final project specifications based on feedback. Initial deadline: Mar 22nd, 2025
80	• Numpy: library for data processing https://librosa.org/doc/latest/index.html	125	(a) Brian Pham: Create a set of specifications based on feedback for graphical output
81		126	(b) Ethan Huang: Create a set of specifications based on feedback for GUI
82	• Librosa: library for handling sound input and processing https://librosa.org/doc/latest/index.html	127	(c) Benjamin Say: Create a set of specifications based on feedback for music data processing
83		128	6. Develop the final product with agreed-upon specifications. Initial deadline: Mar 31st, 2025
84		129	(a) Brian Pham: Develop with a focus on graphical output
85	• GitHub: for hosting and managing source code https://github.com/	130	(b) Ethan Huang: Develop with a focus on GUI
86		131	(c) Benjamin Say: Develop with a focus on music data processing
87	• Overleaf: for creating reports and summaries in LaTeX https://www.overleaf.com/	132	(d) Whole team: Combine work, resolve merge-conflicts
88		133	7. Create demo, complete documentation, and submit the project. Original deadline: April 4th, 2025
89	3. TIMELINE, OBJECTIVES AND ROLES	135	(a) Whole team: Create demo, final report, and submit project
90	3.1 Timeline and objectives	136	
91	Timeline assuming the project submission date is April 4th, 2025.	137	
92		139	
93	1. Define Minimum Viable Product (MVP) specifications using requirements and user stories and define a set of functionalities to be present in the MVP. Initial deadline: Feb 26th, 2025	140	
94		141	
95		142	
96		143	
97	(a) Brian Pham: Create a series of user stories for graphical output	144	
98		145	
99	(b) Ethan Huang: Create a series of user stories for Graphical User Interface (GUI)	146	
100		147	
101	(c) Benjamin Say: Create a series of requirements for data processing	148	
102		149	
103	(d) Whole team: Agree on the functionalities to be developed for MVP	150	
104		151	
105	2. Develop MVP with agreed-upon functionalities. Initial deadline: Mar 10th, 2025	152	
106			
107	(a) Brian Pham: Develop with a focus on graphical output		
108			
109	(b) Ethan Huang: Develop with a focus on GUI		
110	(c) Benjamin Say: Develop with a focus on music data processing		
111			
112	(d) Whole team: Combine work, resolve merge-conflicts		
113			
114	3. Initial run and bug fixes. Initial deadline: Mar 17th, 2025		
115			
116	(a) Whole team: Test run against user stories and create a log of bugs and defects		
117			
118	(b) Brian Pham: Fix graphical output-related bugs		
119	(c) Ethan Huang: Fix GUI-related bugs		

3.2 Roles

- Brian Pham: Graphical Output Development
- Benjamin Say: Music Data Processing Development
- Ethan Huang: Graphical User Interface Development

4. REFERENCES

- [1] J. Savelsberg, "Visualizing Music Structure Using Spotify Data," in *ISMIR*, 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://archives.ismir.net/ismir2021/latebreaking/000003.pdf>
- [2] E. Isaacson, "What You See Is What You Get: On Visualizing Music," in *ISMIR*, 2005. [Online]. Available: <https://ismir2005.ismir.net/proceedings/1129.pdf>
- [3] T. Takashi, S. Fukayama, and M. Goto, "Intrusive: A music Visualization System Based On Automatically Recognized Instrumentation," in *ISMIR*, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://archives.ismir.net/ismir2018/paper/000063.pdf>
- [4] J. Paulus, M. Müller, and A. Klapuri, "Audio-based Music Structure Analysis," in *ISMIR*, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://ismir2010.ismir.net/proceedings/ismir2010-107.pdf>
- [5] I. A. Thottathil and S. Thivaharan, "Virtual Musical Instruments with Python and OpenCV," *Journal of Ubiquitous Computing and Communication Technologies*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–20, Mar. 2023, doi: <https://doi.org/10.36548/jucct.2023.1.001>.
- [6] B. McFee, C. Raffel, D. Liang, D. Ellis, M. McVicar, E. Battenberg, and O. Nieto, "librosa: Audio and Music Signal Analysis in Python," in *Proc. Python Sci. Conf.*, 2015, pp. 18–24, doi: <https://doi.org/10.25080/majora-7b98e3ed-003>.
- [7] S. Suman, K. S. Sahoo, C. Das, N. Z. Jhanjhi, and A. Mitra, "Visualization of Audio Files Using Librosa," in *Proc. 2nd Int. Conf. Math. Model. Comput. Sci.*, ser. Advances in Intelligent Systems and Computing, vol. 1422. Singapore: Springer, 2022, pp. 1–10, doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-19-0182-9_41.
- [8] H. Kinsley and W. McGugan, "Creating Visuals," in *Beginning Python Games Development*. Berkeley, CA: Apress, 2015, pp. 1–20, doi: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4842-0970-7_4.
- [9] T. Ishibashi, Y. Nakao, and Y. Sugano, "Investigating Audio Data Visualization for Interactive Sound Recognition," in *Proc. 25th Int. Conf. Intell. User Interfaces (IUI '20)*, New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, 2020, pp. 67–77, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3377325.3377483>.
- [10] M. Lagrange, M. Rossignol, and G. Lafay, "Visualization Of Audio Data Using Stacked Graphs," in *ISMIR*, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://zenodo.org/records/1492531>.
- [11] V.-V. Eklund, "DBR Dataset," Zenodo, Dec. 03, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.1069747>.
- [12] O. Romani Picas, H. Parra Rodriguez, D. Dabiri, and X. Serra, "Good-sounds Dataset," Zenodo, Jun. 29, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.820937>.
- [13] J. Fan, M. Thorogood, and P. Pasquier, "Emo-Soundscapes: A Dataset for Soundscape Emotion Recognition," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Affective Comput. Intell. Interaction (ACII)*, 2017.
- [14] A. Ramiresm, "Freesound Loop Dataset," Zenodo, Jul. 30, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3967852>
- [15] P. Knees, M. Schedl, and M. Goto, "Intelligent User Interfaces for music Discovery: the past 20 years and what's to come," in *ISMIR*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <http://archives.ismir.net/ismir2019/paper/000003.pdf>