



SIATEC-C: COMPUTATIONALLY EFFICIENT REPEATED PATTERN DISCOVERY IN POLYPHONIC MUSIC

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BACKGROUND

Point-set representations of music enable repeated pattern discovery in polyphonic music. Multiple algorithms for repeated pattern discovery using point-sets exist, e.g., SIA, SIATEC [1], and SIAR [2]. The algorithms commonly compute *Maximal Translatable Patterns* (MTP) and optionally also all translated occurrences of MTPs as *Translational Equivalence Classes* (TEC).

AIM

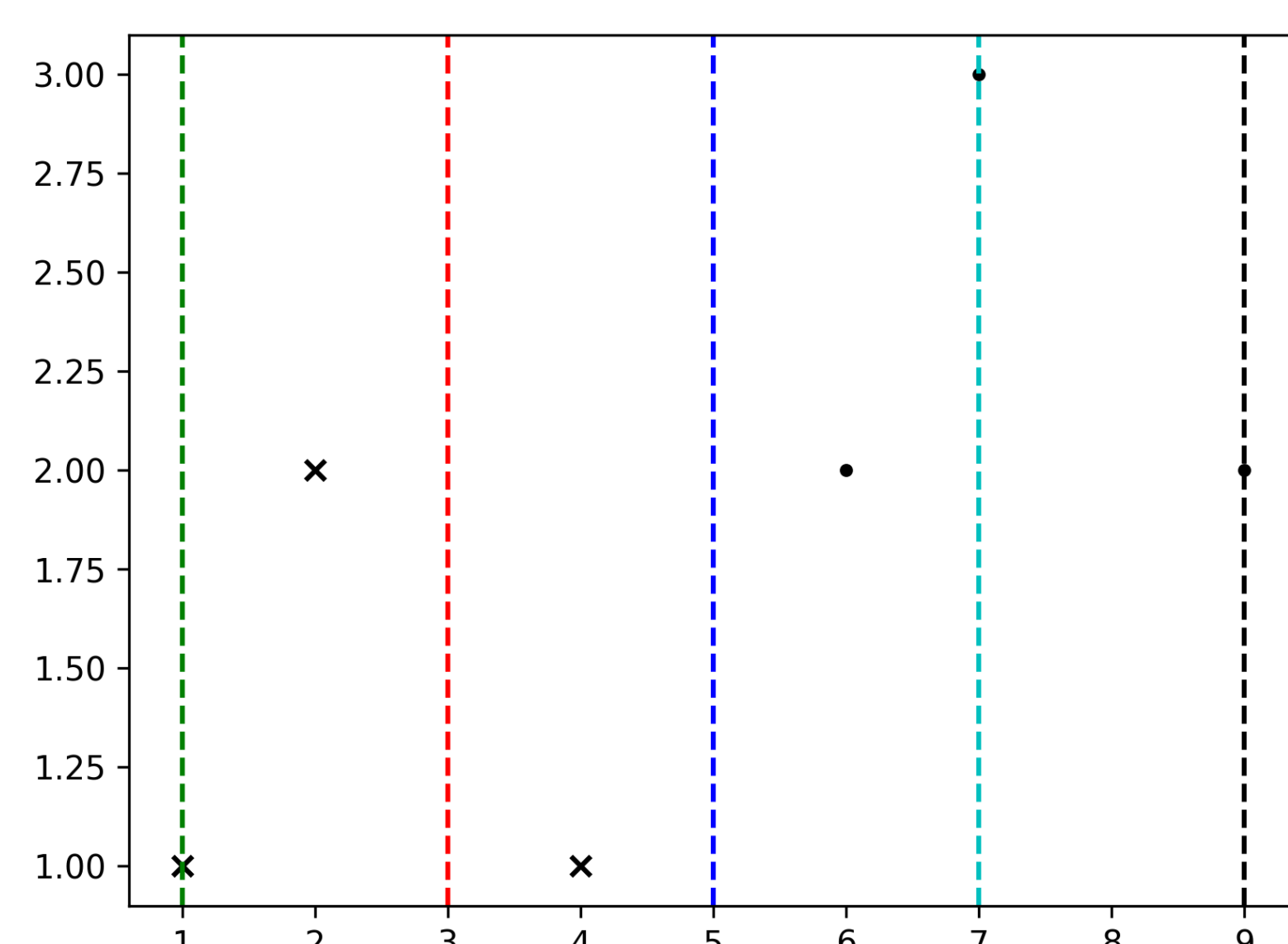
The objective of developing a novel point-set algorithm for repeated pattern discovery is to improve upon the time and space complexity of discovering patterns and all their translated occurrences. With lower worst-case time and space complexity, the algorithm can scale to larger inputs than previous algorithms.

THE SIATEC-C ALGORITHM

The SIATEC-C algorithm takes as its input a point-set and a maximum *inter-onset-interval* (IOI) threshold δ . The algorithm outputs a set of patterns such that the largest IOI between points in any pattern is at most δ . All transposed occurrences of the pattern are output as TECs.

The algorithm discovers patterns by computing MTPs similar to SIA. A sliding window for each point is used to restrict the number of difference vectors that are kept in memory to ensure subquadratic space complexity.

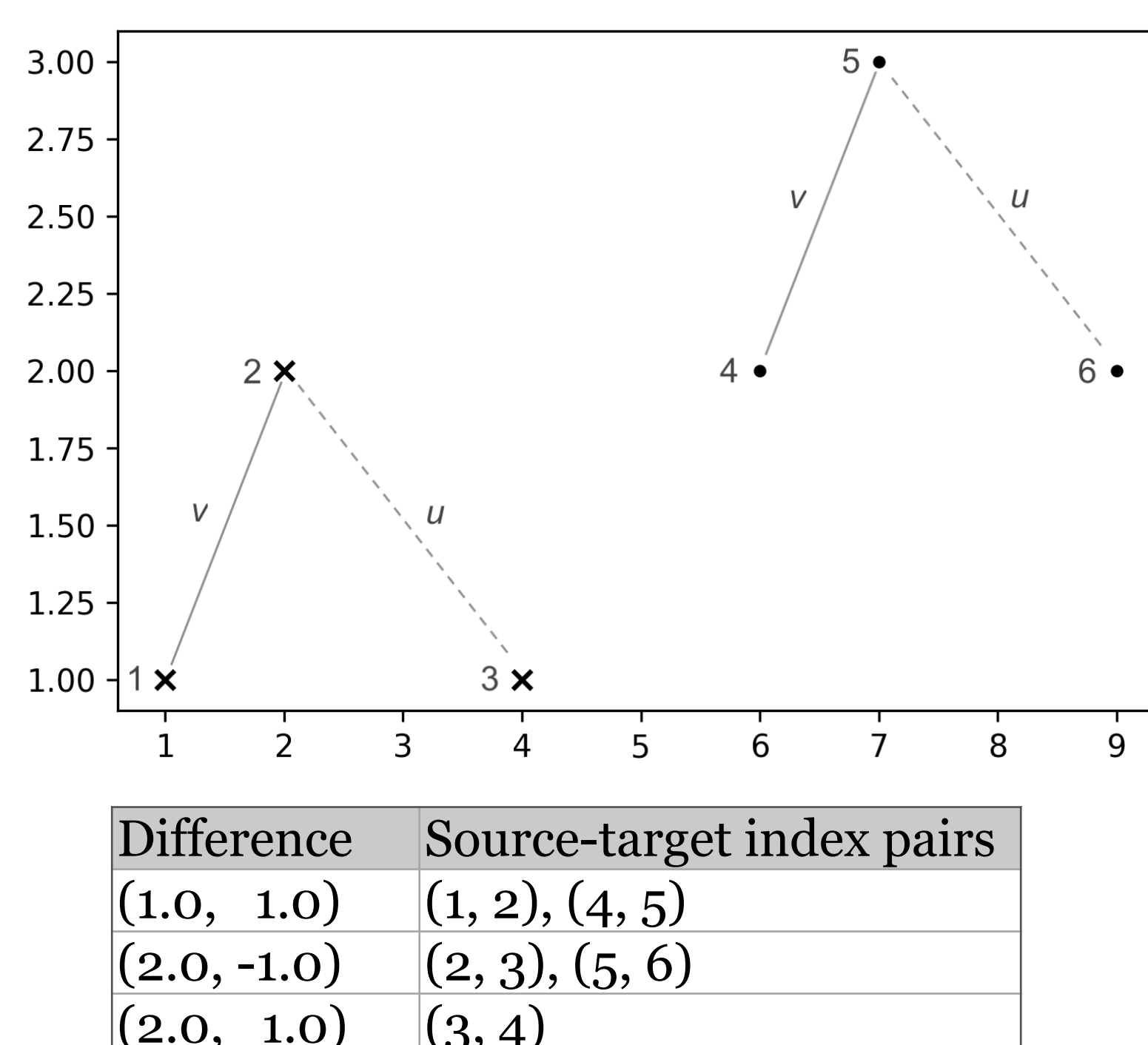
Figure 1: point-specific sliding windows ($\delta = 2$)



The MTPs are split at any gaps exceeding δ and patterns that cover points already covered by a previously discovered larger pattern are discarded.

TECs are computed using an *index structure* that contains an entry for each difference vector between pairs of points, such that, their IOI difference is at most δ . Each entry contains the indices of points that are translatable by the entry's difference (*source indices*) and the indices of points produced by the translation (*target indices*).

Figure 2: index structure ($\delta = 2$)



Given a point-set D with n points, such that the largest number of point in any time span of length δ is m and the largest MTP in D contains h points, then the worst-case time complexity of SIATEC-C is $O(hn^2 \log nm)$ and the space complexity is $O(nm)$.

RESULTS

The computational performance of SIATEC-C was evaluated on artificial datasets and its precision and recall on JKU-PDD [3].

Figure 3: JKU-PDD est.precision and recall

Algorithm	Corpus	N_{points}	$N_{patterns}$	N_{gt}	P_{est}	R_{est}
SIATEC	monophonic	677.2	30014.8	6.2	0.128	0.679
SIATEC-C ($\delta = 4$)	monophonic	677.2	970.0	6.2	0.189	0.890
SIAR ($r = 1$)	monophonic	677.2	5365.0	6.2	0.148	0.679
COSIATEC	monophonic	677.2	15.2	6.2	0.136	0.234
SIATECCompress	monophonic	677.2	10.6	6.2	0.124	0.116
COSIATEC-C	monophonic	677.2	28.8	6.2	0.090	0.214
SIATEC-CCompress	monophonic	677.2	21.4	6.2	0.087	0.148
SIATEC	polyphonic	1289.0	59081.8	5.4	0.105	0.690
SIATEC-C ($\delta = 4$)	polyphonic	1289.0	977.6	5.4	0.131	0.775
SIAR ($r = 1$)	polyphonic	1289.0	12721.4	5.4	0.116	0.635
COSIATEC	polyphonic	1289.0	19.6	5.4	0.091	0.196
SIATECCompress	polyphonic	1289.0	15.8	5.4	0.103	0.121
COSIATEC-C	polyphonic	1289.0	41.2	5.4	0.070	0.161
SIATEC-CCompress	polyphonic	1289.0	24.6	5.4	0.093	0.194

Figure 4: worst-case running times

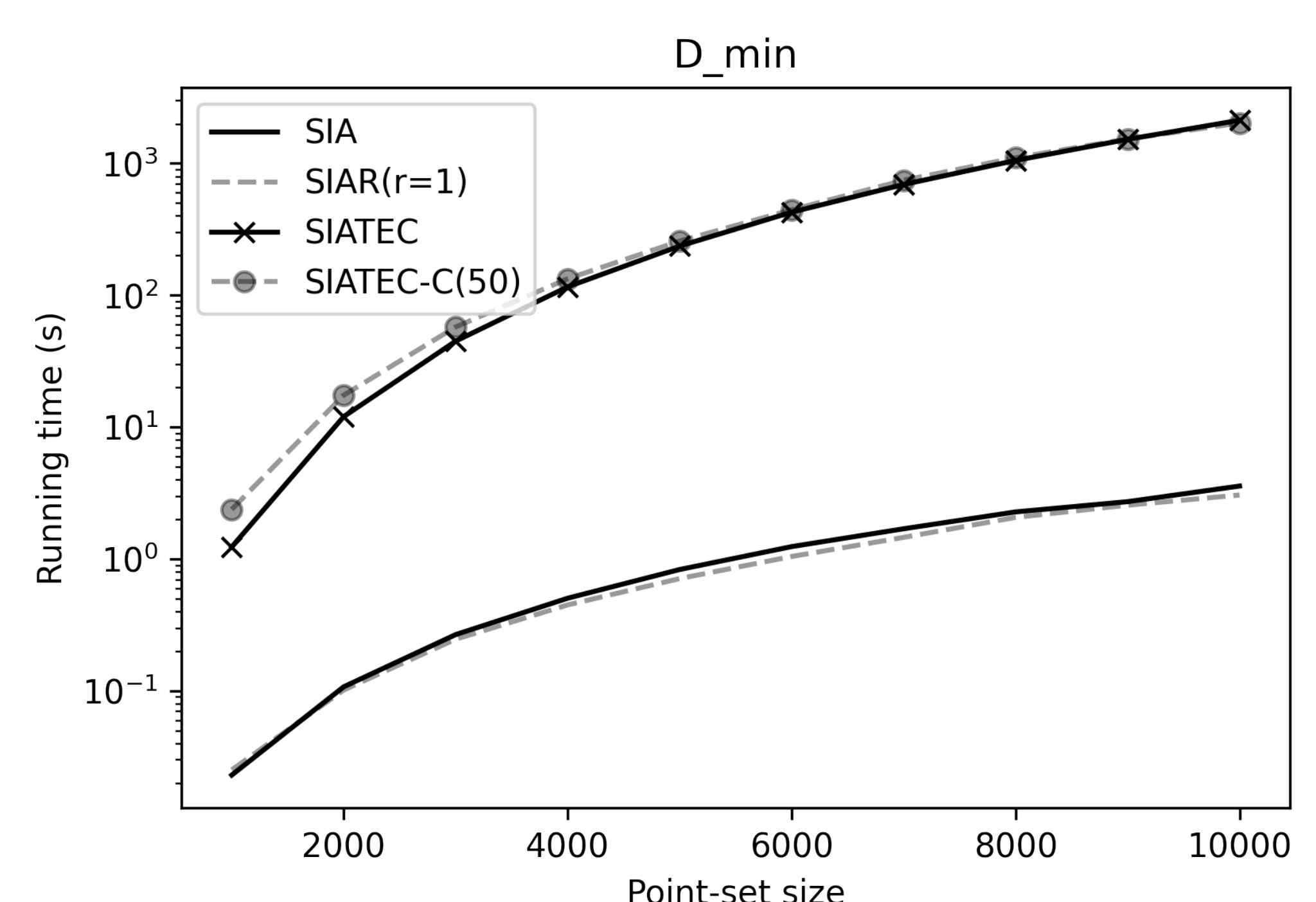
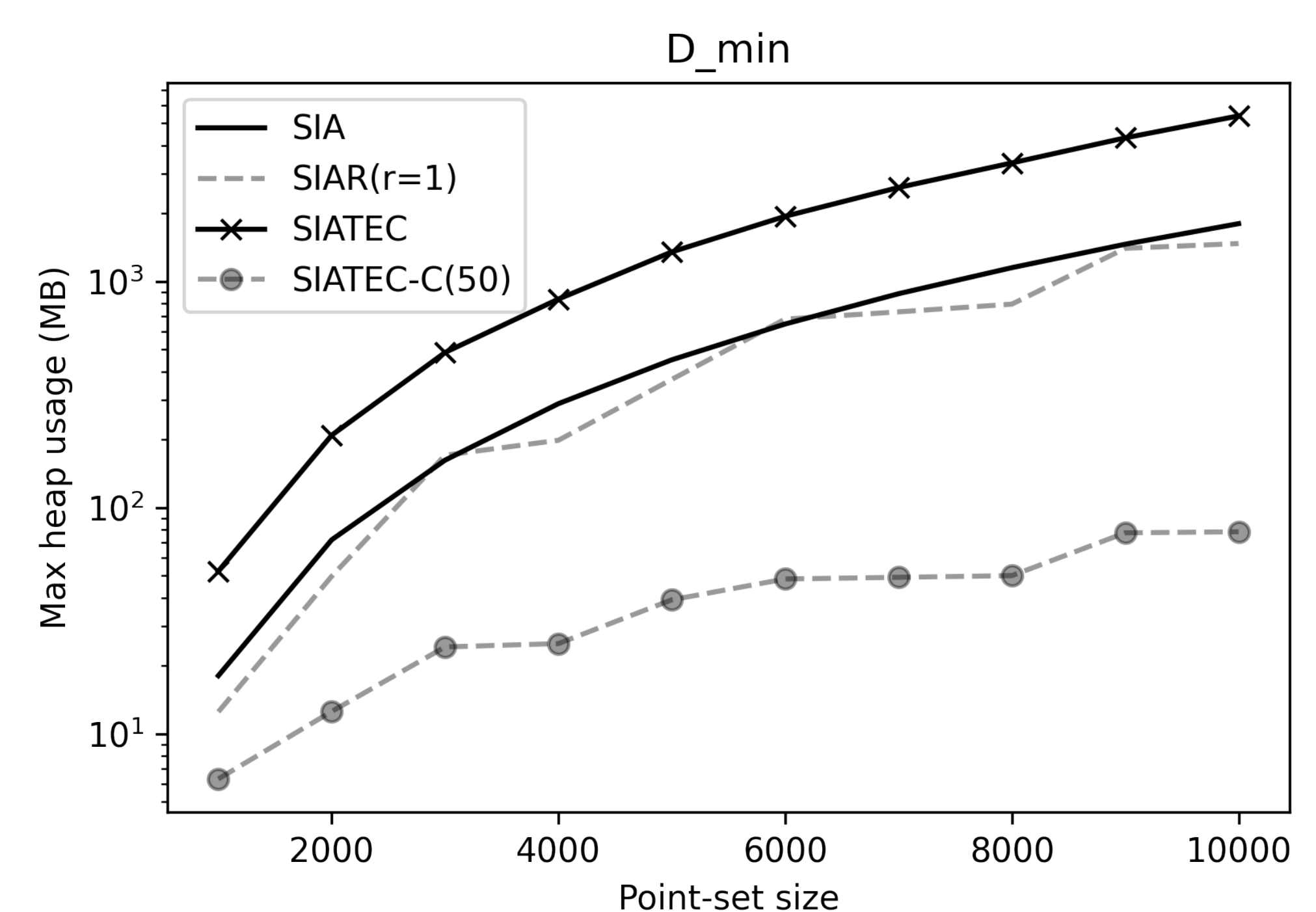


Figure 5: worst-case memory usage



CONCLUSION

SIATEC-C offers a repeated pattern discovery algorithm that can guarantee scalability to large point-sets.

REFERENCES

- [1] D. Meredith, K. Lemström, and G. A. Wiggins, "Algorithms for discovering repeated patterns in multidimensional representations of polyphonic music," *Journal of New Music Research*, vol. 31, no. 4, pp. 321–345, 2002.
- [2] T. Collins, Improved methods for pattern discovery in music, with applications in automated stylistic composition. PhD thesis, The Open University, 2011.
- [3] T. Collins, "Mirex 2013 competition: Discovery of repeated themes and sections," 2013, accessed: 12 April 2022. [Online]. Available: https://www.music-ir.org/mirex/wiki/2013:Discovery_of_Repeated_Themes_%26_Sections