

# Characterizing music for pain relief: a computational approach using music features and deep audio embeddings

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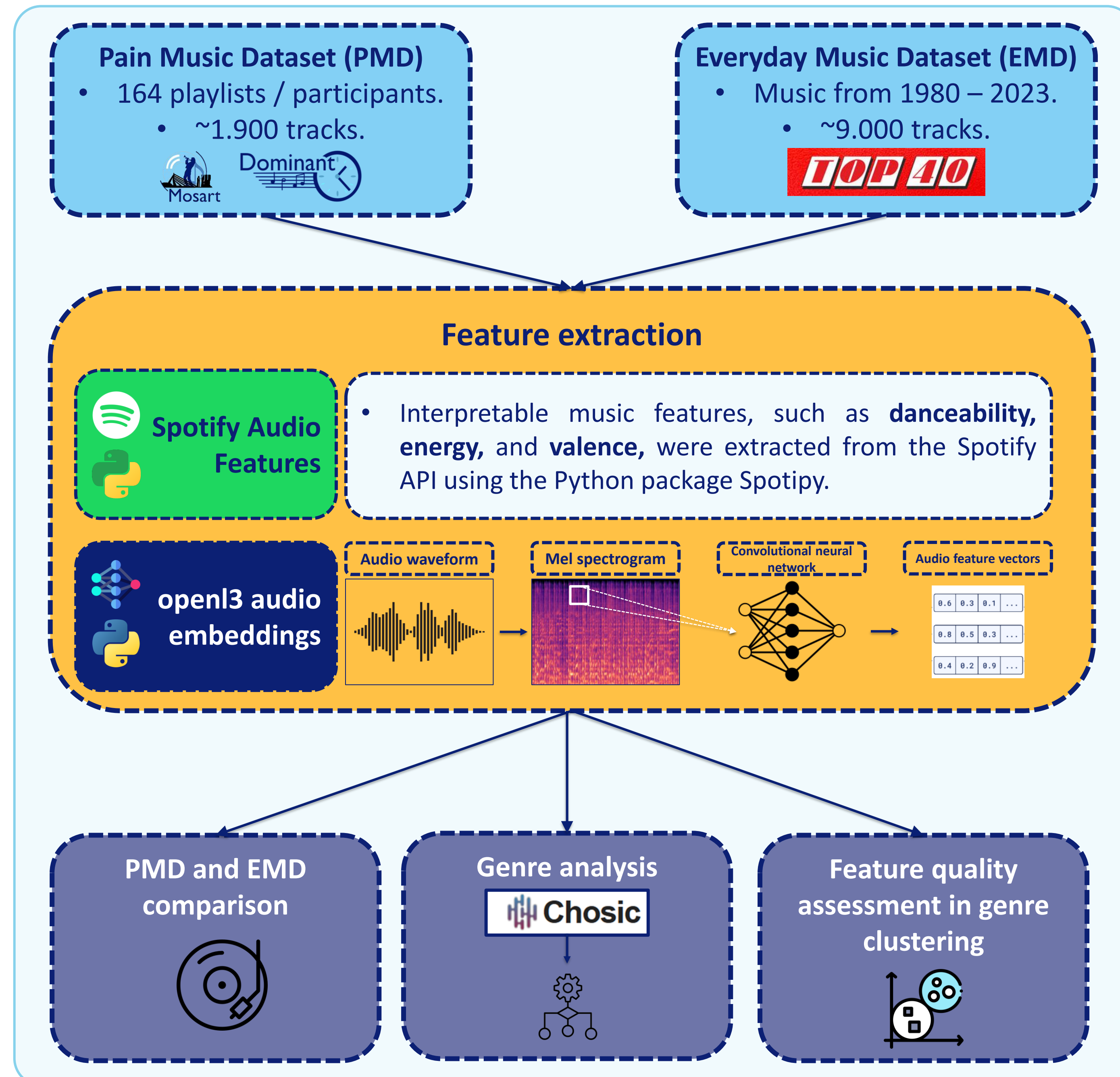


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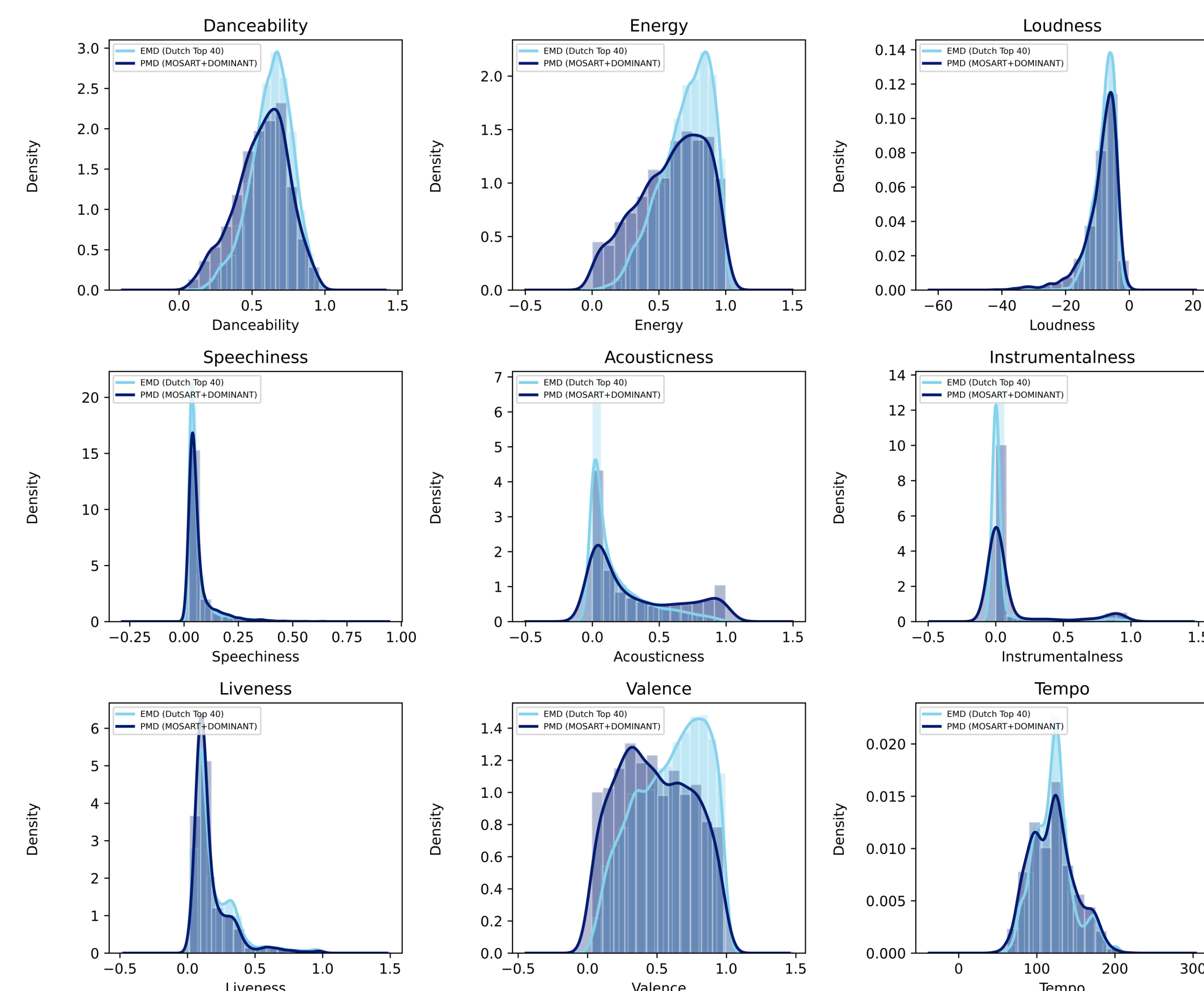
## BACKGROUND AND AIMS

- Music shows promise as an adjunctive treatment for acute and chronic pain, potentially reducing the need for pharmacological analgesics and their associated side effects [1].
- While self-selected and favourite music enhances music-induced analgesia [2], the specific characteristics of music used for pain relief remain poorly understood.
- Aim: identify and analyze the characteristics of music for pain relief, selected by participants in two clinical studies, with "everyday music" (Dutch Top 40) using Spotify Audio Features, deep audio embeddings [3], and genre analysis.**

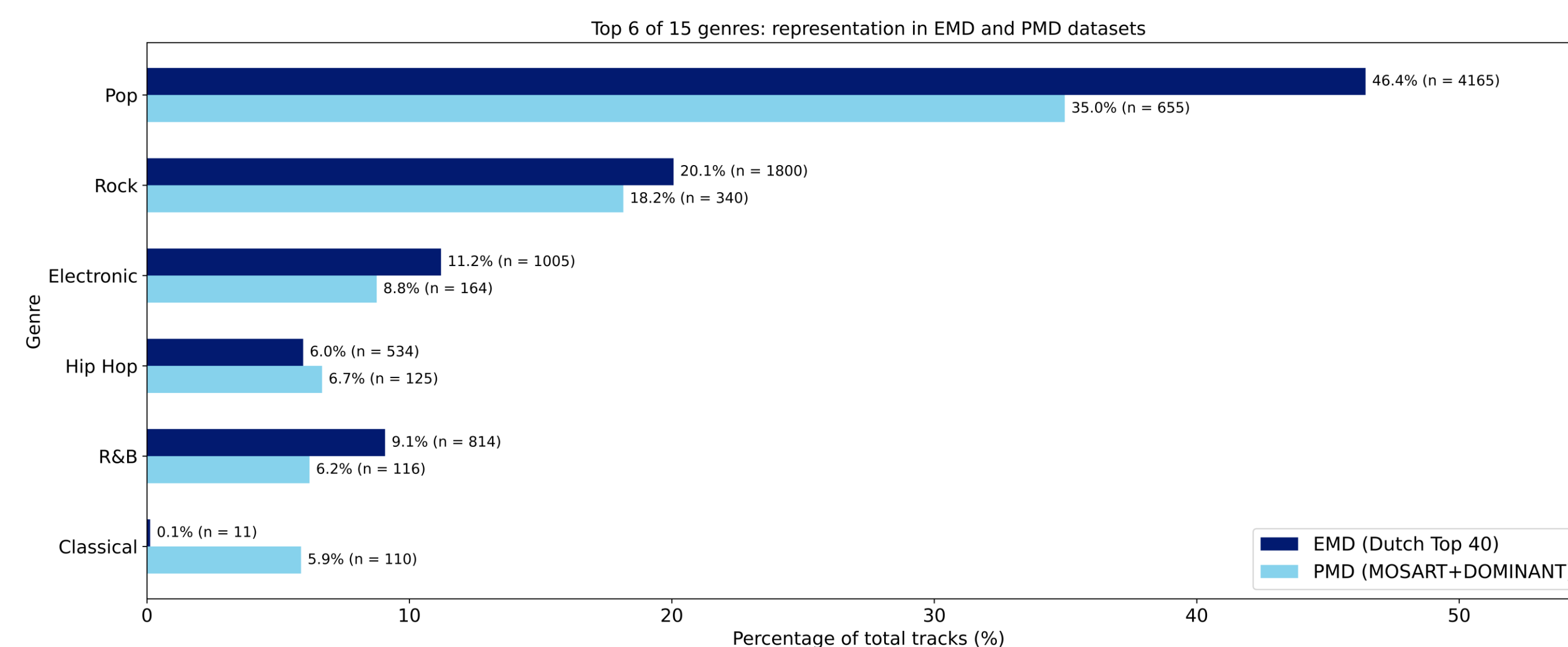
## MATERIALS AND METHODS



## RESULTS

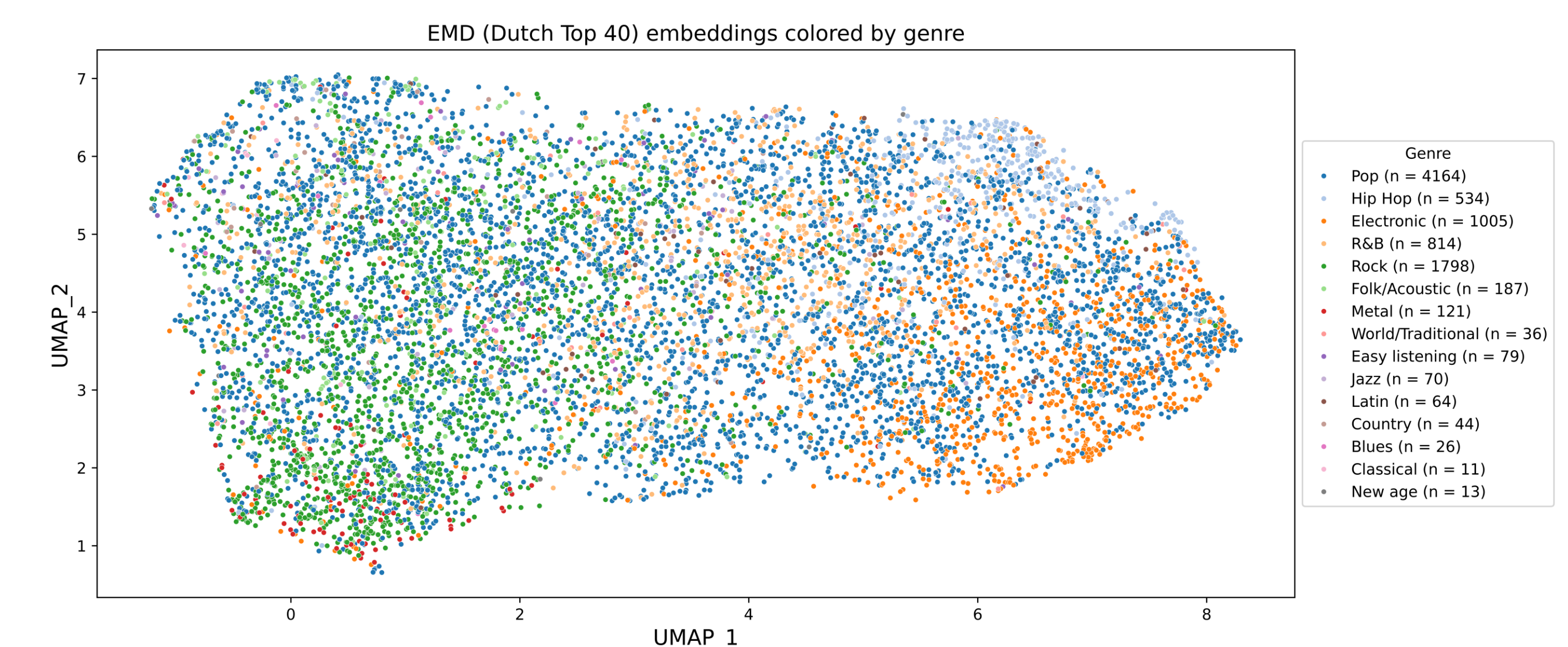


**Figure 1.** Comparison of Spotify Audio Features distributions between PMD and EMD. All audio features exhibit significant differences as determined by the Mann-Whitney U and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests.



**Figure 2.** Genre analysis reveals overlap in the number of tracks per genre between EMD and PMD.

- The genre diversity score (entropy) for PMD is **3.06**, compared to **2.38** for EMD, indicating greater genre diversity in PMD.



**Figure 3.** Deep audio embeddings clearly capture and represent genre-specific characteristics.

Pairwise k-means clustering (Everyday Music Dataset)			
Feature set	mean Silhouette score	mean Adjusted Rand Index	mean Normalized Mutual Information
Spotify Audio Features	0.4270	0.0243	0.0309
open3 audio embeddings	0.4848	0.1050	0.0967

## CONCLUSION

- The analysis of Spotify Audio Features and audio embeddings showed significant differences between PMD and EMD.
- Genre analysis demonstrated greater genre diversity in the music selected by participants for pain relief (PMD) compared to the EMD.
- K-means clustering of tracks categorized under the same genre achieved improved clustering quality with the audio embeddings, highlighting their enhanced performance for genre visualization and potential applicability in tasks such as genre prediction or music characterization.

## REFERENCES

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- Cramer AL, Wu H, Salamon J, Bello JP. Look, Listen, and Learn More: Design Choices for Deep Audio Embeddings. *ICASSP 2022 - IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP) 2019*;3852-3856.