



A Survey on Music Retrieval Systems Using Microphone Input

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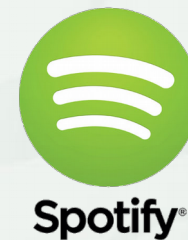
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Music Information Retrieval (MIR)



It has many applications

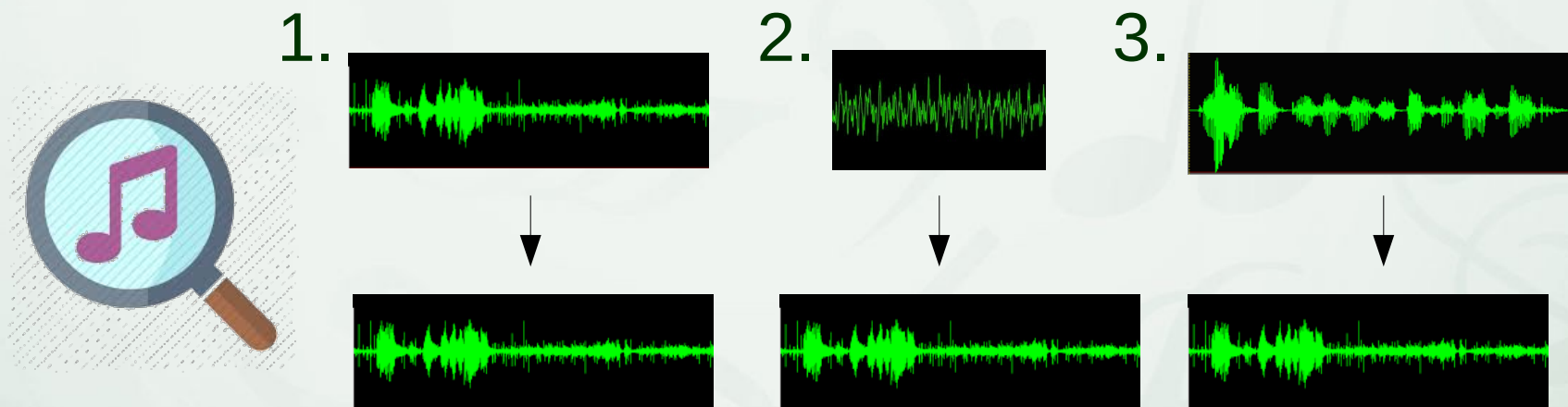


Motivation

- Understand recent MIR systems
- Find out where we can make improvements
 - Recognizing
 - Segmenting
 - Annotating
 - Recommending
 - Retrieving
 - Composing
 - Notation
 - Storing
 - Playback
 - Understanding

Music Retrieval

1. Audio Fingerprinting
2. Whistling and Humming Queries
3. Cover Song Identification



Audio Fingerprinting

INPUT: Song recording



Audio Fingerprinting

INPUT: Song recording

OUTPUT: The exact match



Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

“Combinatorially hashed time-frequency constellation analysis”

Time-Frequency

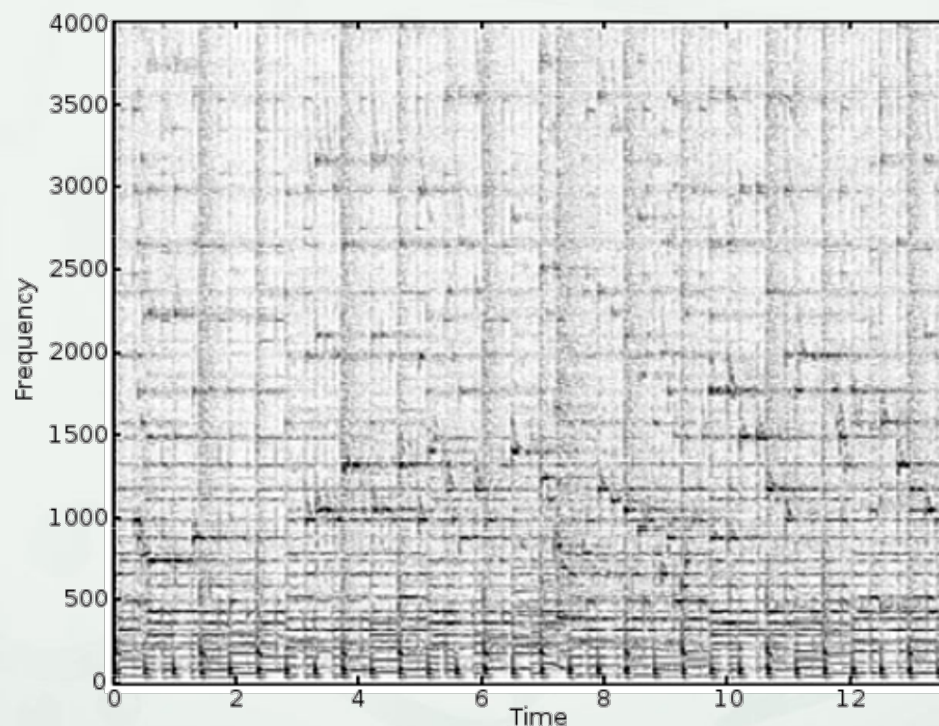
Constellation analysis

Combinatorially hashed

Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

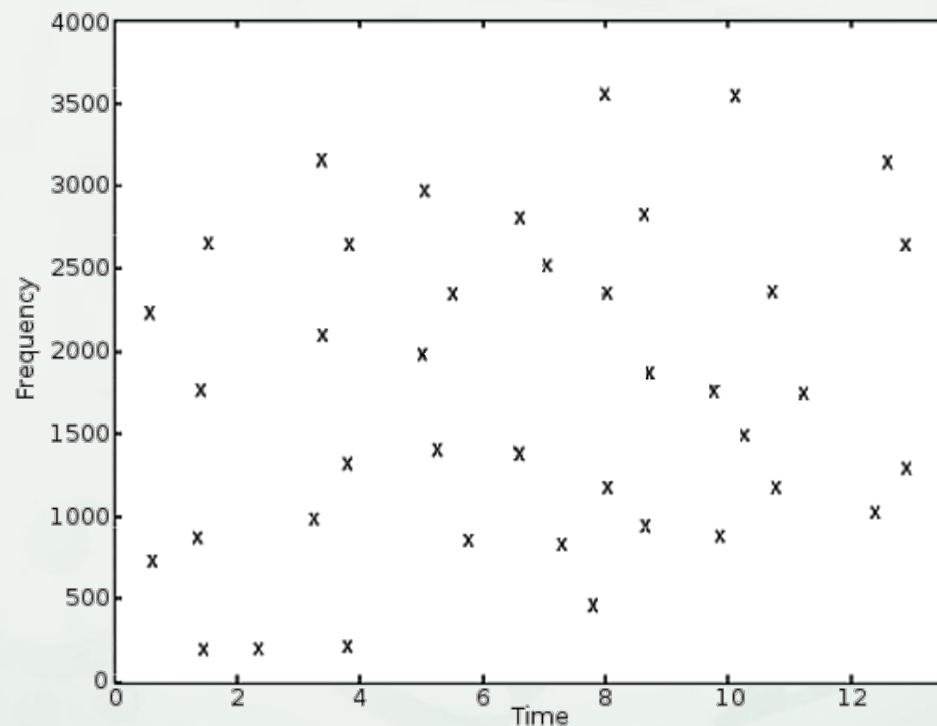
Time-Frequency spectrogram



Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

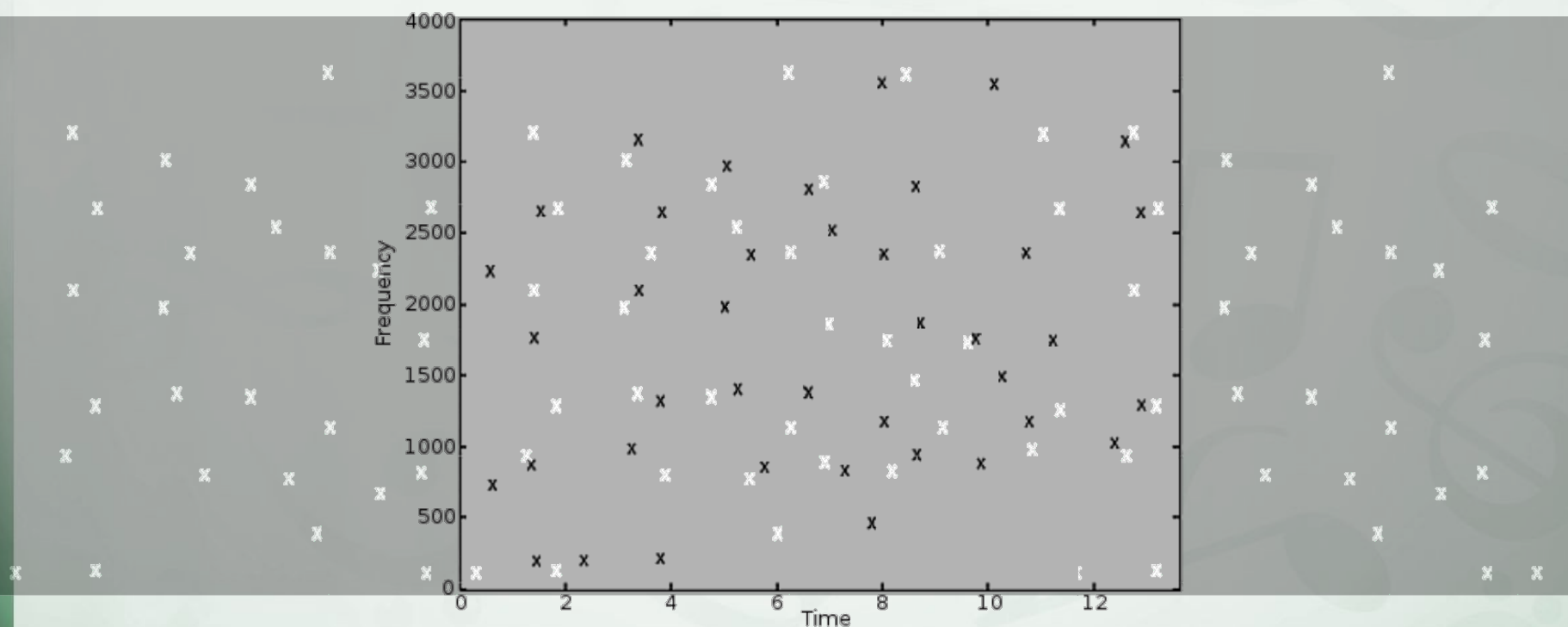
Constellation analysis



Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

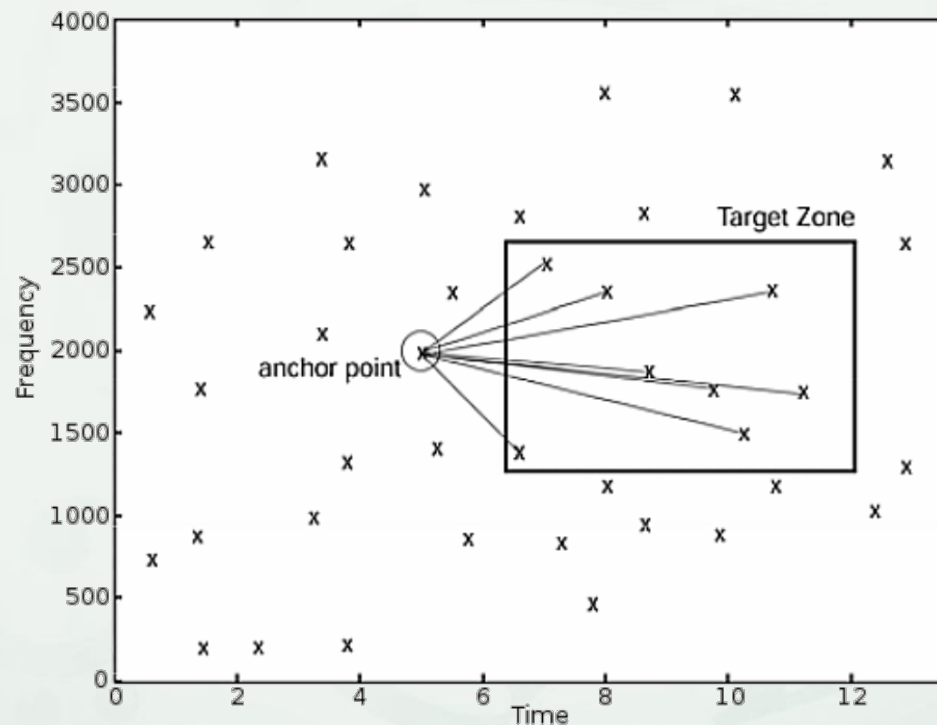
Constellation analysis



Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

Combinatorially hashed $h(f_1, f_2, t_2 - t_1) \mid t_1$



Audio Fingerprinting

Wang and Smith: An Industrial-Strength Audio Search Algorithm (2002)

Summary

- Short search time: 5-500 milliseconds / query
- Robust to noisy environment
- Possible extension to abstract from tonality
- Only exact match results

Audio Fingerprinting

State-of-the-art

- No benchmarking until recently
(focus on commercial deployment)



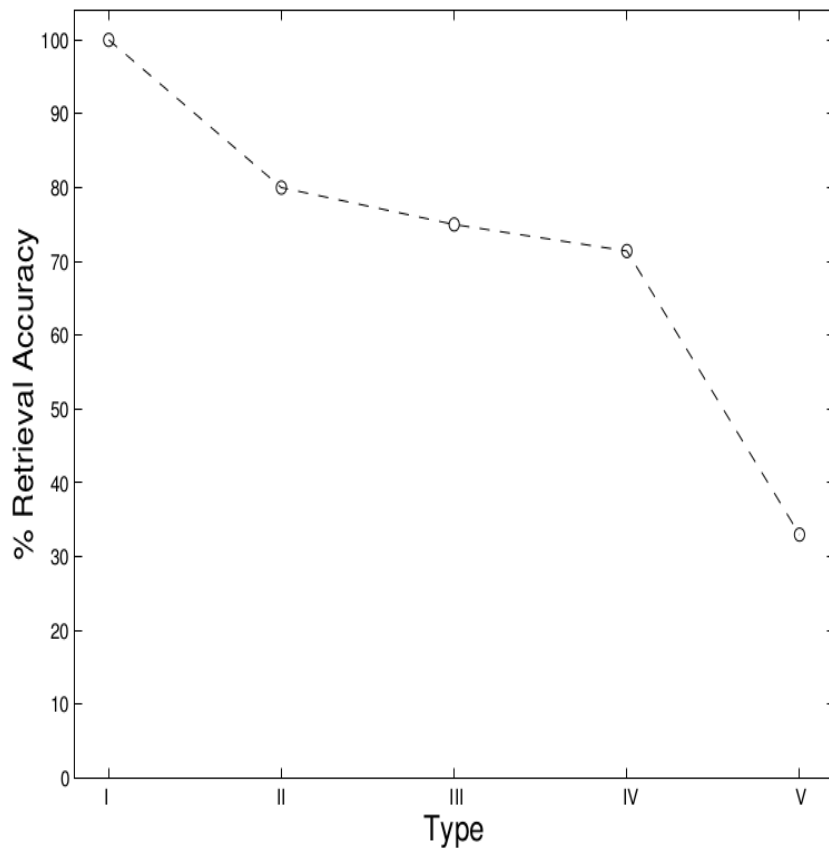
Audio Fingerprinting

State-of-the-art

- No benchmarking until recently
(focus on commercial deployment)
- Various indexing techniques
and peaks comparison algorithms

Audio Fingerprinting

State-of-the-art



Yang (2001)

Peek sequence: $P_1 P_2 P_3 \dots$

Euclidean distance

- Type I: Identical digital copy
- Type II: Same analog source, different digital copies, possibly with noise
- Type III: Same instrumental performance, different vocal components
- Type IV: Same score, different performances (possibly at different tempo)
- Type V: Same underlying melody, different otherwise, with possible transposition

Audio Fingerprinting

State-of-the-art

- No benchmarking until recently
(focus on commercial deployment)
- Various indexing techniques
and peaks comparison algorithms
- New use cases: Advertisement, TV program

Whistling and Humming Queries

INPUT: Whistling or Humming



Whistling and Humming Queries

INPUT: Whistling or Humming

OUTPUT: Song containing the melody

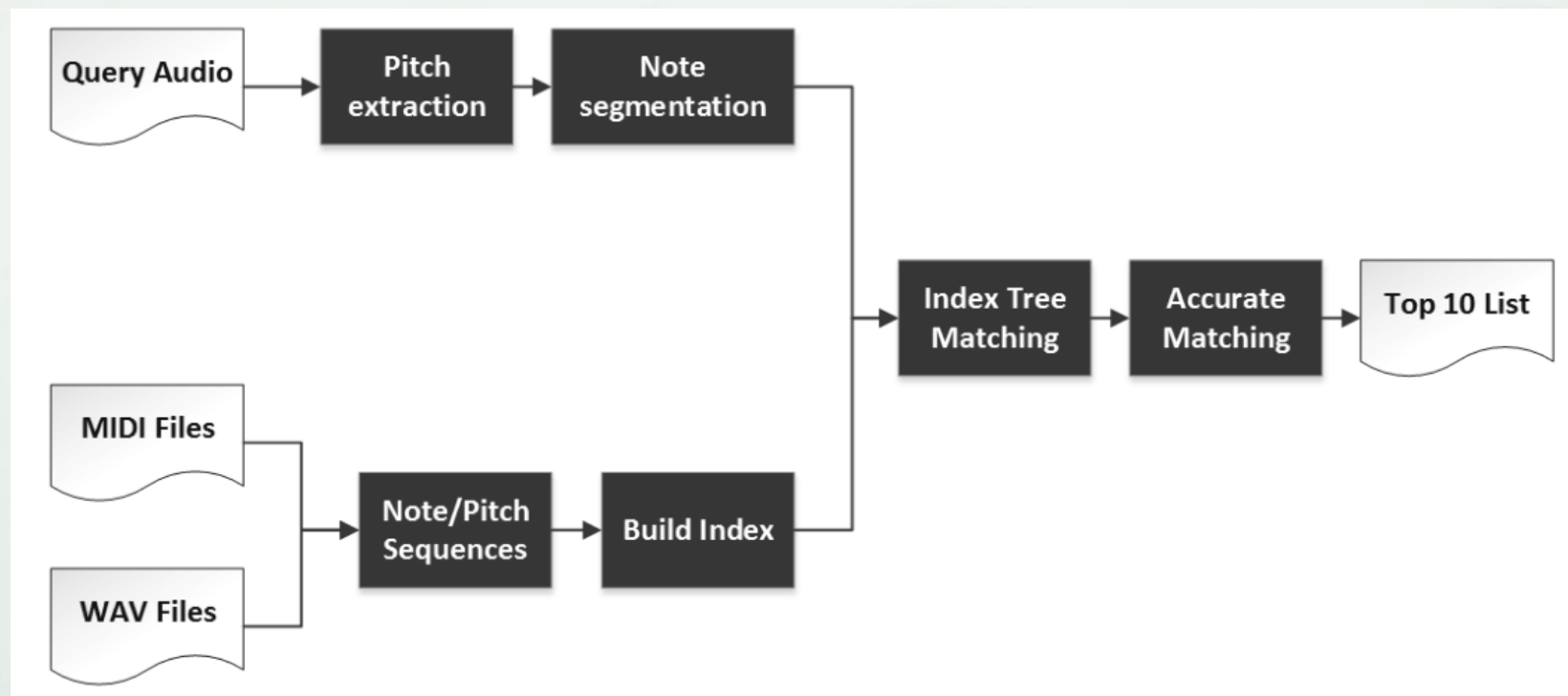
Whistling and Humming Queries

Shen and Lee: Whistle for Music (2007)

- Whistle: 700Hz-2.8KHz
- Translation to MIDI (Query and DB)
- String matching methods

Whistling and Humming Queries

Shen and Lee: Whistle for Music (2007)



Whistling and Humming Queries

Unal et al.: Query by Humming Systems (2008)

- Use of fingerprinting (relative pitch movement)

Benchmarking: MIREX 2014

(Music Information Retrieval Evaluation Exchange)

[http://www.music-ir.org/mirex/wiki/MIREX HOME](http://www.music-ir.org/mirex/wiki/MIREX_HOME)

- Hou et al.: Hierarchical K-means tree, dynamic progr.
- MusicRadar

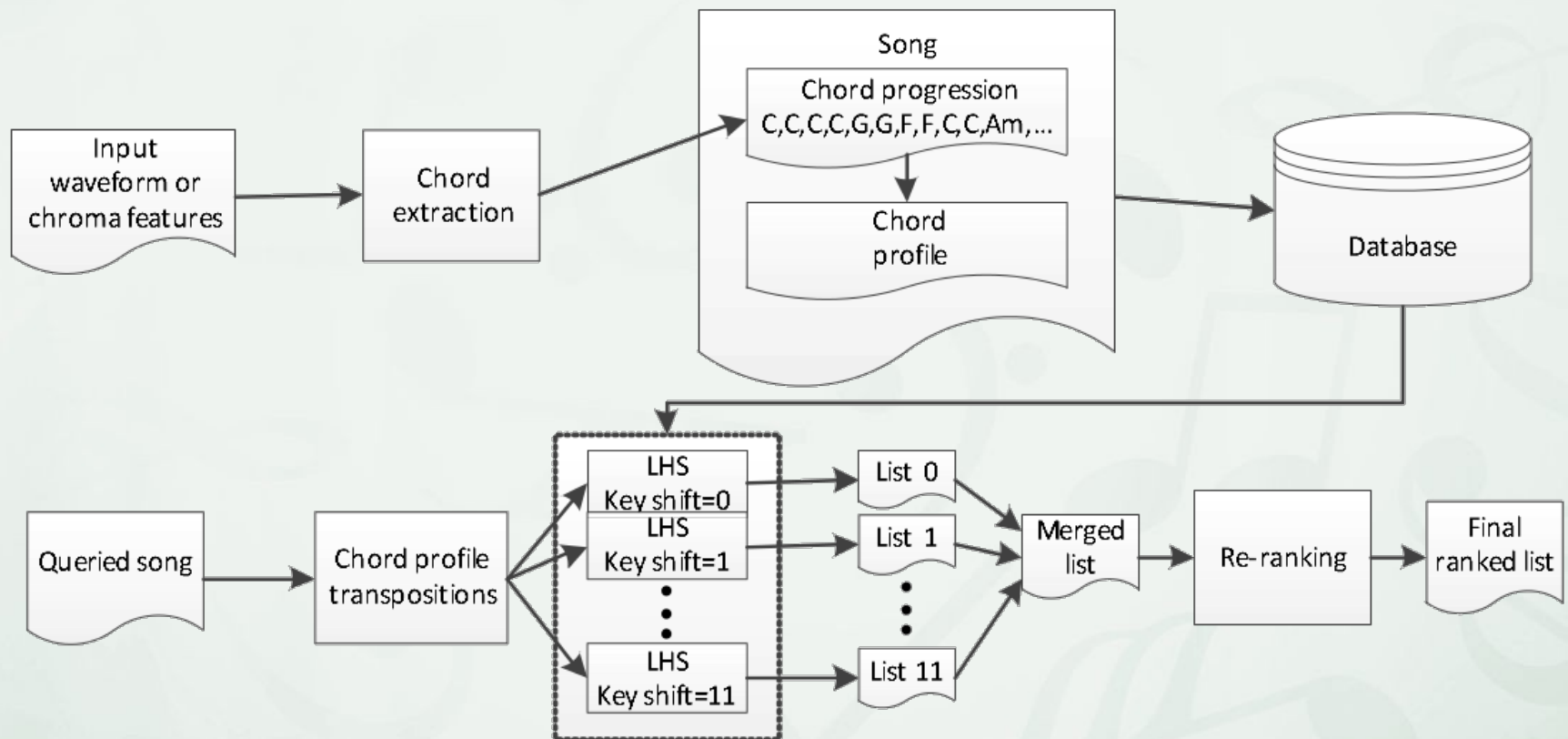
Cover Song Identification

INPUT: Song / Recording

OUTPUT: Cover song / Performances

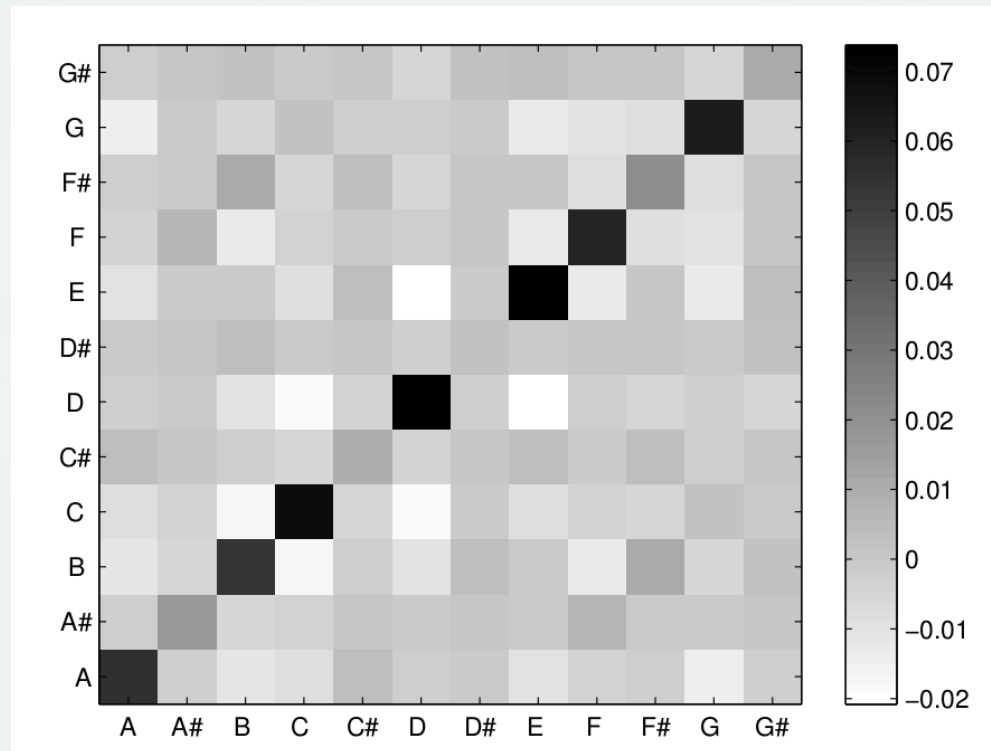
Cover Song Identification

Khadkevich and Omologo: CSI Using Chord Profiles (2013)



Cover Song Identification

Kim et al.: Music Fingerprint Extraction



Use of Covariance Matrix Fingerprint, Beat synchronization

Benchmarking: MIREX 2014

(Music Information Retrieval Evaluation Exchange)

[http://www.music-ir.org/mirex/wiki/MIREX HOME](http://www.music-ir.org/mirex/wiki/MIREX_HOME)

- Academia Sinica (Tsai, Wang): Melody extraction
- Bordeaux: Local alignment of chroma sequences

Overall 80-90% precision of identifying covers

Proposals for improvements

- Low-level vs. High-level techniques
- Melody, Harmony, Tonality, Rhythm, Tempo
- Stabilize descriptors and use DTW to find similarities
- Combine Cover Song Identification with Microphone input methods

Summary

Survey on Music Retrieval Systems:

- Audio Fingerprinting
- Whistle and Humming Queries
- Cover Song Identification
- Proposal for improvements

The top half of the slide features a light green background with a pattern of faint, stylized musical notes and symbols, including treble clefs, bass clefs, and various note heads. A thin horizontal line separates this decorative header from the main content area.

Thank you for your attention