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Abstract

Classifying audio signals with machine learning has become an important topic of research in the past few years. Models often involve the input of a 2-D spectrogram or 1-D feature vector into a unimodal network such as a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) or Multilayer Perceptron (MLP). In this study, we explore automatic classification of musical instruments using new hybrid neural-network architecture that combines the CNN and MLP models and provides superior performance over models that rely solely on one or the other. This hybrid network uses two branches, one being a CNN to process an image-like 2-D spectrogram, and the other being an MLP to process a 1-D feature vector. Within the model, a hidden layer combines activations from the two branches by concatenating them into a single 1-D dense layer, thus any predictions are a product of both branches. We describe in detail the creating of the spectrogram and features, as well as how they influence the chosen network architecture. We finish with a practical demonstration that uses this classifier model to match waveforms from a chaotic music synthesizer to real-world musical instruments. Training data is from studio recordings of the Philharmonia Symphony Orchestra and University of Iowa's Electronic Music Studios

Musical Instrument Classification Using a Hybrid Neural Network

1. Abstract
   1. Above - Completed, may need editing
2. Introduction
   1. Introduce & Describe the task
      1. Map audio files to source musical instrument
      2. Humans are good at matching sounds to sources
      3. Can a computer do it?
      4. Difficult for most traditional programming techniques
      5. Classification task
      6. Classify chaotic synthesizers
   2. Outline parts of the task
      1. We use a neural network to do this
      2. Neural Network requires inputs called features
      3. We use physics, DSP to derive features
      4. Two modes of information: Spectrogram & feature vector
      5. We design our network to account for the two modes
3. The Neural network
   1. Introduction & Structure
      1. Math Function: Inputs -> Outputs
      2. Directed Computational graph controls flow of information
      3. Input is transformed by functions
   2. Compare to biological brain
      1. Exchange chemical and electrical impulses
      2. Physical connects called axons
      3. Exchange floating-point number (numerical values)
      4. Mathematica connection of weights
   3. Input and Output
      1. Stimulus input -> Source prediction
      2. Array input -> Source prediction
      3. Inputs are features – this is what we need to develop
      4. Outputs are predictions
4. Features and The Multimodal Model
   1. Use two *modalities* of features
      1. spectrogram – 2D array
      2. Feature vector – 1D array
      3. Represent the same waveform in a different way
      4. Non-compatible – we can’t just *smush* them
   2. We develop the following features
      1. Each mode is a different representation of the same signal
      2. Each mode is processed differently
      3. Spectrogram shows success with CNN
      4. Feature vector shows success with MLP
      5. We can combine the two models to generate an aggregated prediction
   3. Multiveiw learning
      1. Multimoidal/multirepresentation learning has been explored
      2. We find improved performance
      3. Compare results from unimodal models to hybrid network
5. Experimental Classification Results
   1. Using K-Folds X-Validation
      1. Compare confusion matrices
      2. Show accuracy score, precision, recall, F1
      3. Co
   2. Report of Metrics
      1. Loss, Accuracy, Precision, Recall scores
      2. Metrics over a period of training
      3. Metrics on Validation set
   3. Final Classifications
      1. Compare Features/ Spectrogram
      2. Compare a few unlabeled examples
6. Conclusion?