# Sound Similarity using Locality Sensitive Hashing

Lukka Wolff









# **Project Impetus**

#### **Problem**

In the world of music production, producers often download a plethora of sound packs that often contain sounds they may already have in their arsenal. Although they may be the same sounds, they are often called different things in different packs. This causes two distinct problems:

- 1. Storage Congestion
- 2. Inefficient Sound Selection

#### **Mission**

To **efficiently** minimize the number of duplicate sounds for music producers!







# **Implementations**

#### **Trivial Solution**

- Generate sound signatures
- Loop through all sounds
- Evaluate cosine similarity for each pair of sounds
- Delete duplicates for high similarity sounds

#### Cons

 Time consuming for large data sets

#### **Locality Sensitive Hashing**

- Generate SimHash
   Signatures
- Bucketing with Hashing
- Identify Similar Items

#### Pros

- Saves computational time!
- Sounds cooler

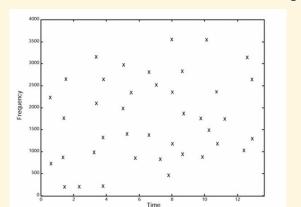


## Preprocessing

#### **Compile Sounds**

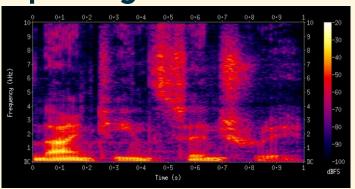


#### **Peak Constellation Map**





#### Spectrogram



#### Vector Representation







# LSH SimHash Implementation

#### **Generate Signatures Hashing**

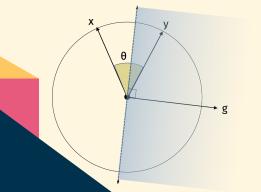
Create a SimHash signature (cosine similarity) for each item in the dataset, which compactly represents its features.

# Bucketing with Hashing

Divide each signature into multiple bands and hash these bands to buckets, such that similar items are more likely to be hashed to the same bucket.

# Identify Similar Items

Search for potential matches by comparing items within the same buckets, considering them as candidates for being similar or duplicates.









3

# **Tables**

8

# **Buckets**

50,000

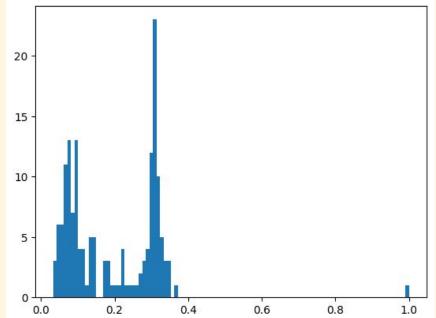


```
import math

upperbound = 0.5
lowerbound = 0.3
U_theta = math.acos(upperbound)
L_theta = math.acos(lowerbound)

def find_r_by_t(U_theta, L_theta):
    for t in range(1,1000001):
        r = math.floor( math.log((1 - ((1/10) ** (1/t))), (1 - (U_theta / math.pi))) )
        if (1 - ((1 - (L_theta ** r)) ** t)) <= 0.1:
            print(f"Bands: {r}\nTables: {t}\n")
            break

find_r_by_t(U_theta, L_theta)</pre>
```





#### Results

```
{('Clean Chant.wav', 'My Fav Chant.wav'): 1.0,
 ('Basic Trap Clap .wav', 'Go To Yeat Clap 1.wav'): 0.5693484,
 ('YeatxKan Hat 3.wav', 'YeatxKan Hat 4.wav'): 0.5872212,
 ('Go To Snare 3.wav', 'Go To Snare 4.wav'): 0.5597797,
 ('Go To Snare 3.wav', 'Uh Huh Snare.wav'): 0.5346267,
 ('Go To Snare 4.wav', 'Uh Huh Snare.wav'): 0.6612502,
 ('High Up There Snare.wav', 'Jackpot Snare.wav'): 0.9999999,
 ('Click Hat.wav', 'YeatxKan Hat 3.wav'): 0.5318401,
 ('Click Hat.wav', 'YeatxKan Hat 4.wav'): 0.5007596}
```



## **Project Improvements - Future**

**DAW Interface** 

**Optimize Runtime** 

Improved Constellation Mapping

Deletion Implementation





Lukka Wolff - CSCI 1052: Randomized Algorithms for Data Science



