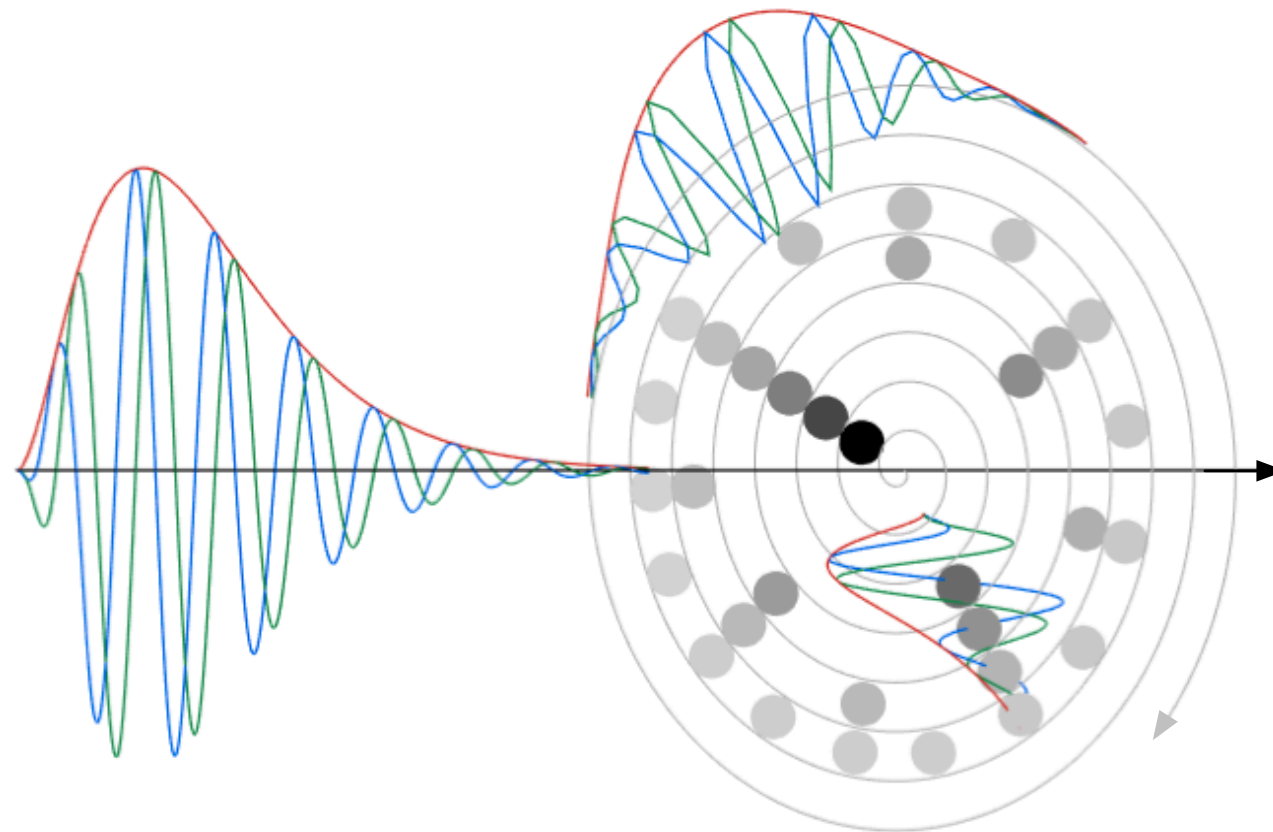


TRANSFORMÉE EN SCATTERING SUR LA SPIRALE TEMPS-CHROMA-OCTAVE



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STRUCTURED STATIONARY PROCESSES

Music/speech signals are non-Gaussian, yet notably structured by:

(1) **intermittency**: rhythm, speech rate

(2) **chirps**: melody, prosody.

(3) **harmonic combs**: timbre, formants.



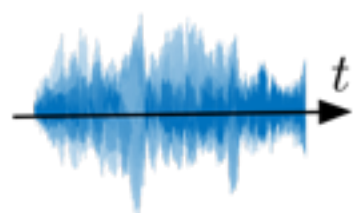
Goal: capture (1), (2), and (3) without detection nor training.

Tool: nonlinear transformations of the wavelet scalogram.

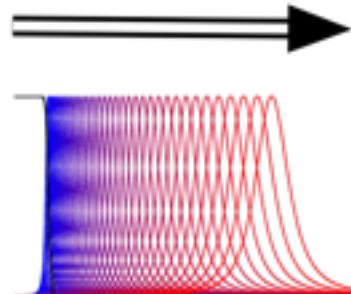
Evaluation: signal reconstruction from averaged representation.

signal

$$x(t)$$

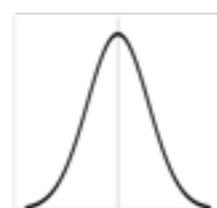
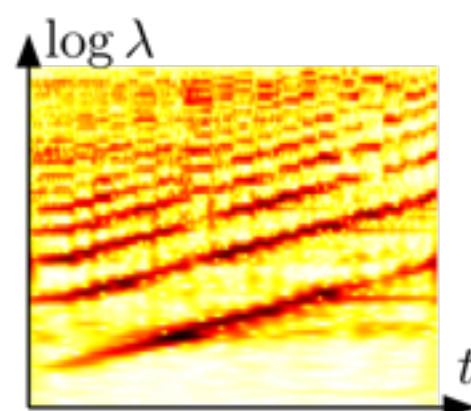


auditory
wavelet
modulus



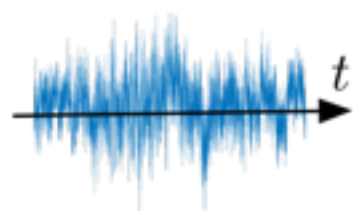
scalogram

$$|x \ast \psi_\lambda|^t$$



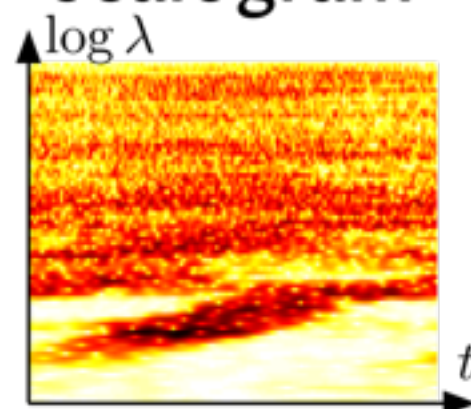
averaging
 $T = 500\text{ms}$

reconstructed
signal



gradient
descent

averaged
scalogram

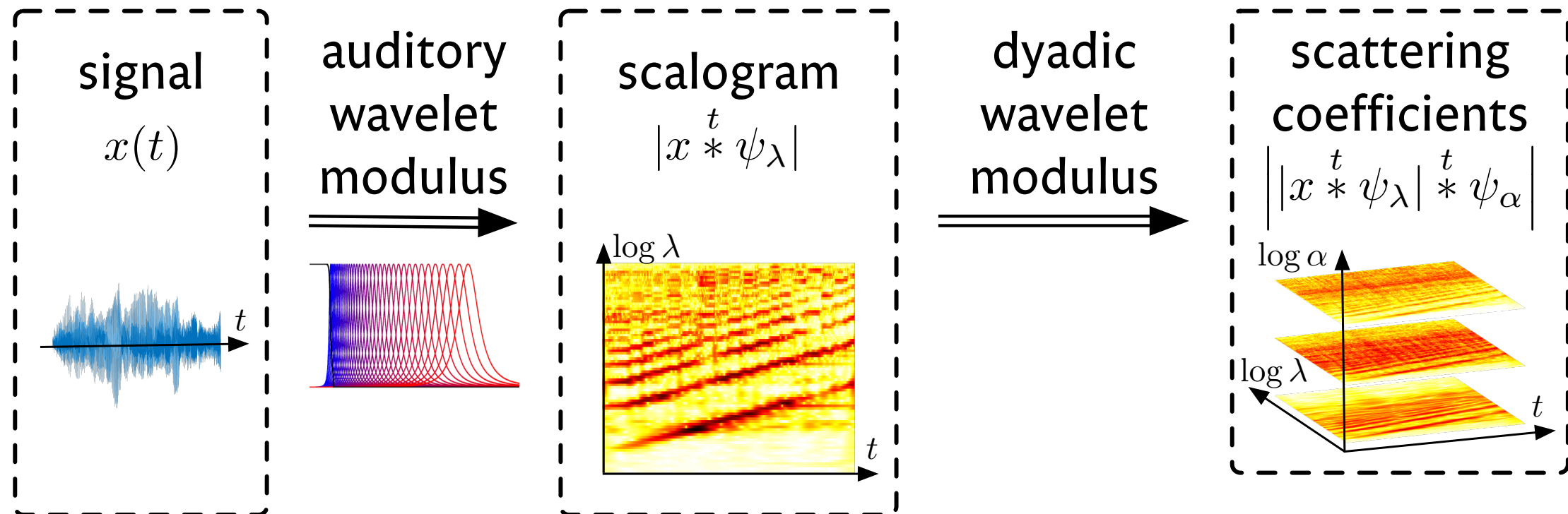


(1) CAPTURING INTERMITTENCY

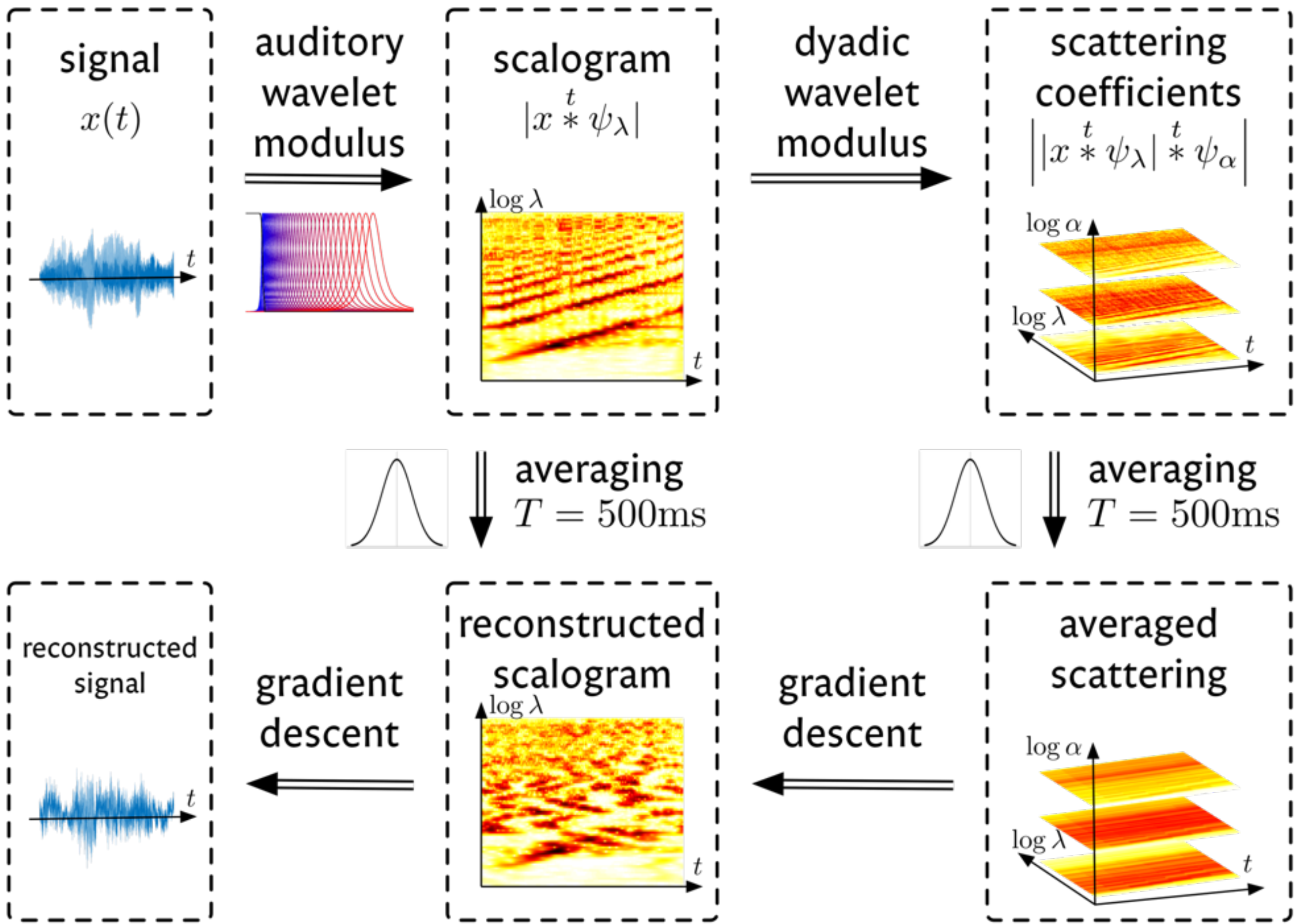
Non-regular information is lost after averaging.



Scatter each scalogram channel with wavelet modulus.



Andén and Mallat, IEEE TSP 2014. *Deep Scattering Spectrum*.

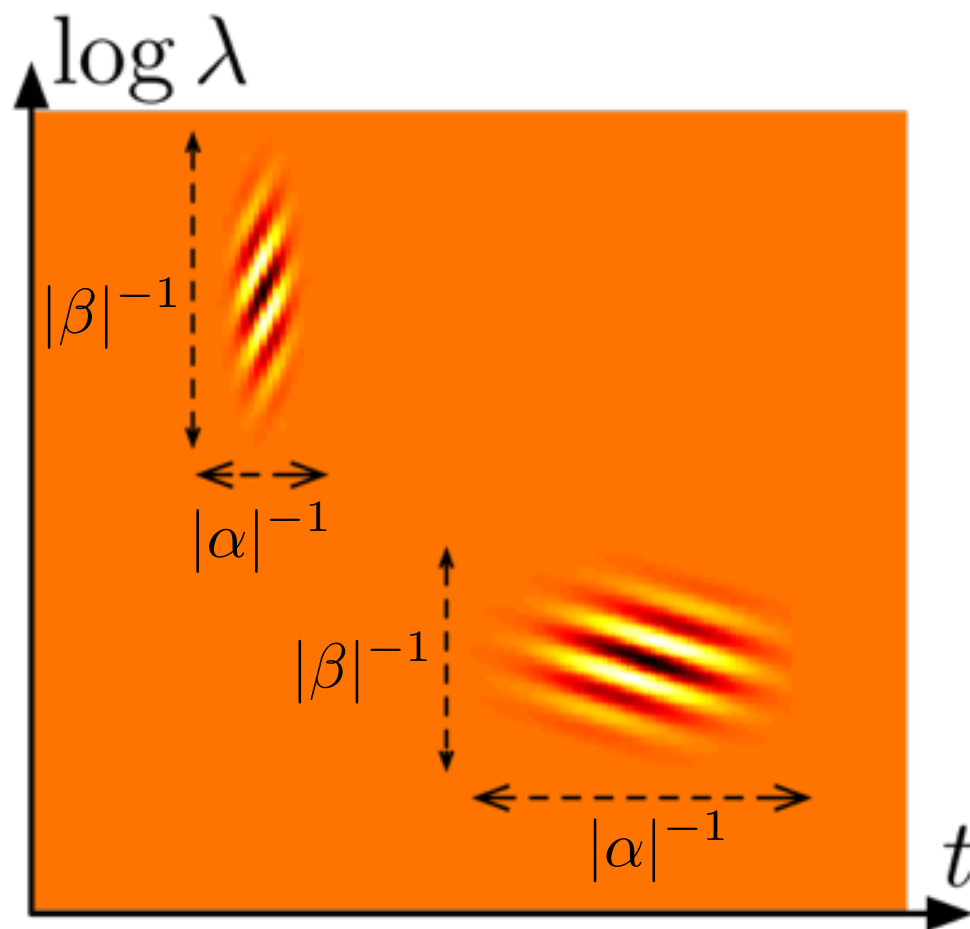


(2) CAPTURING CHIRPS

« Plain » time scattering loses time-frequency coherence.



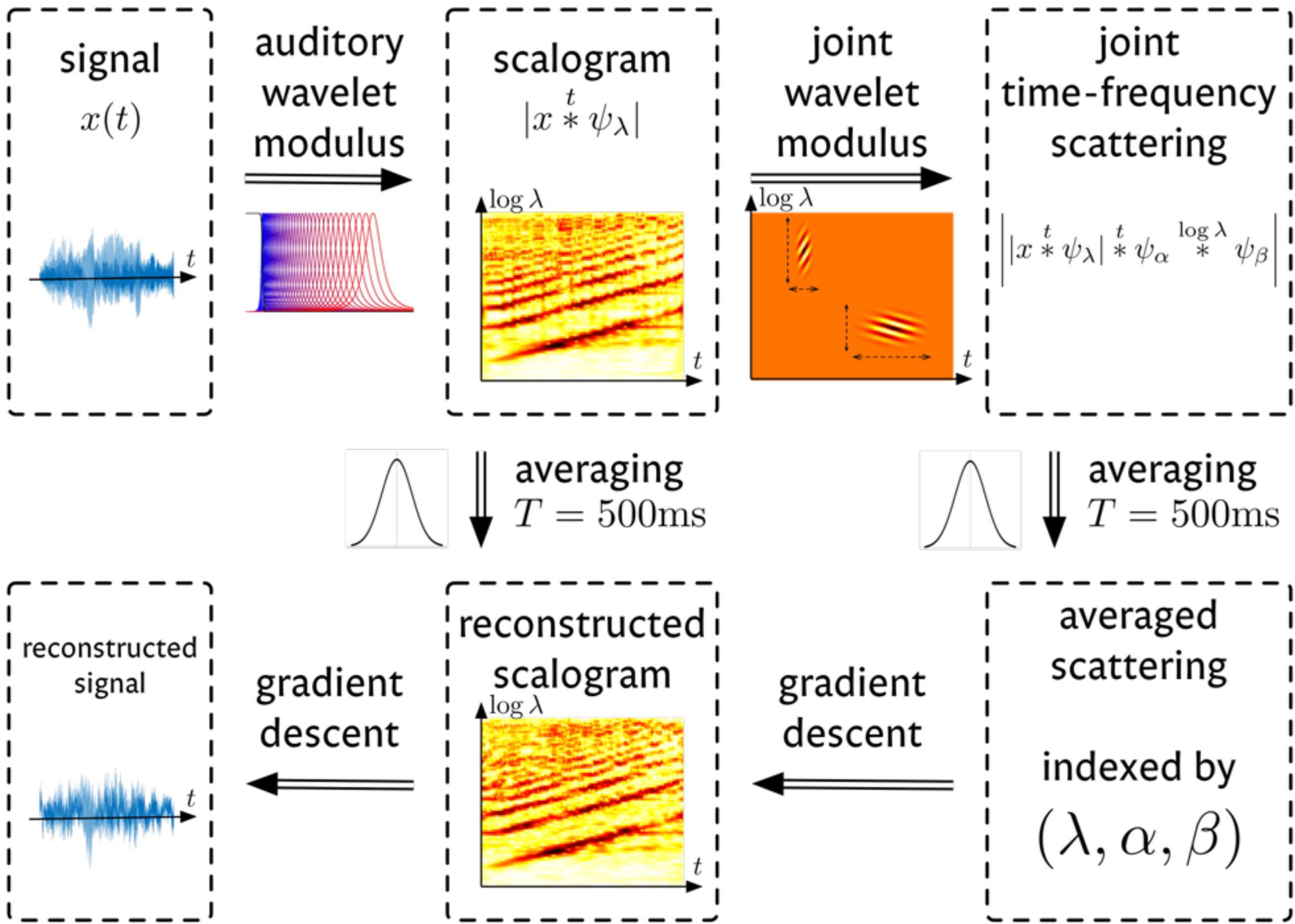
Scatter **jointly** in time and log-frequency.



$$\left| x \overset{t}{*} \psi_\lambda \overset{t}{*} \psi_\alpha \overset{\log \lambda}{*} \psi_\beta \right|$$

related to Shamma's STRF
(*spectro-temporal response fields*)
in auditory neuroscience.

Andén, Lostanlen, and Mallat, to be presented at IEEE MLSP 2015.
Joint time-frequency scattering for audio classification.



(3) CAPTURING HARMONICITY

Harmonic combs are irregular along the log-frequency axis...



... but they create radial patterns in the **pitch spiral**.

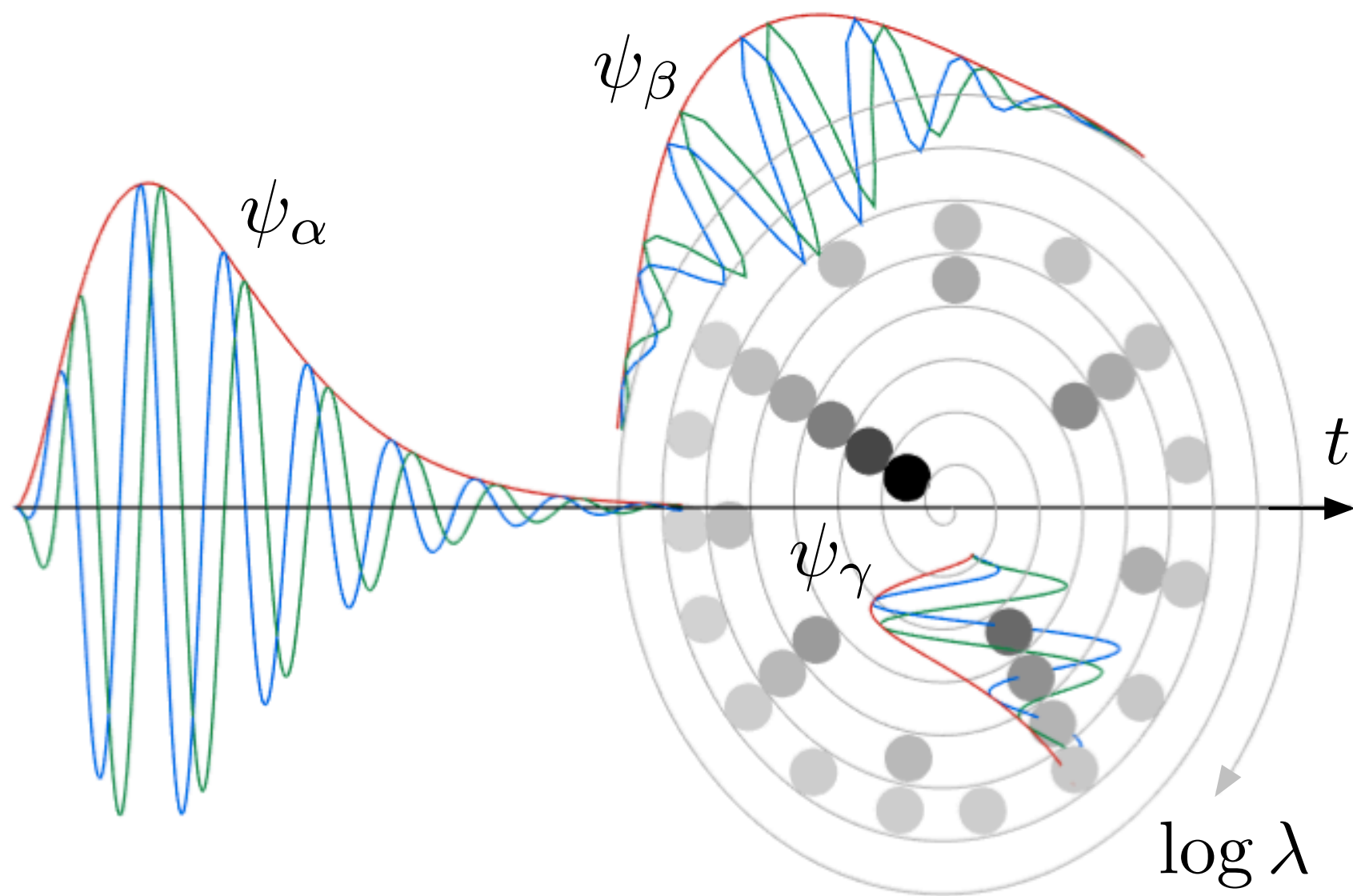
See Shepard (1964), Risset (1969), Warren (2003), Deutsch (2008).

This **Snail Analyzer Tuner** beta demo is brought to you thanks to:
Ch. Picasso, Th. Hélie, H. Vinet, F. Rousseau ; Ircam and CNRS.
The software will soon be released commercially.



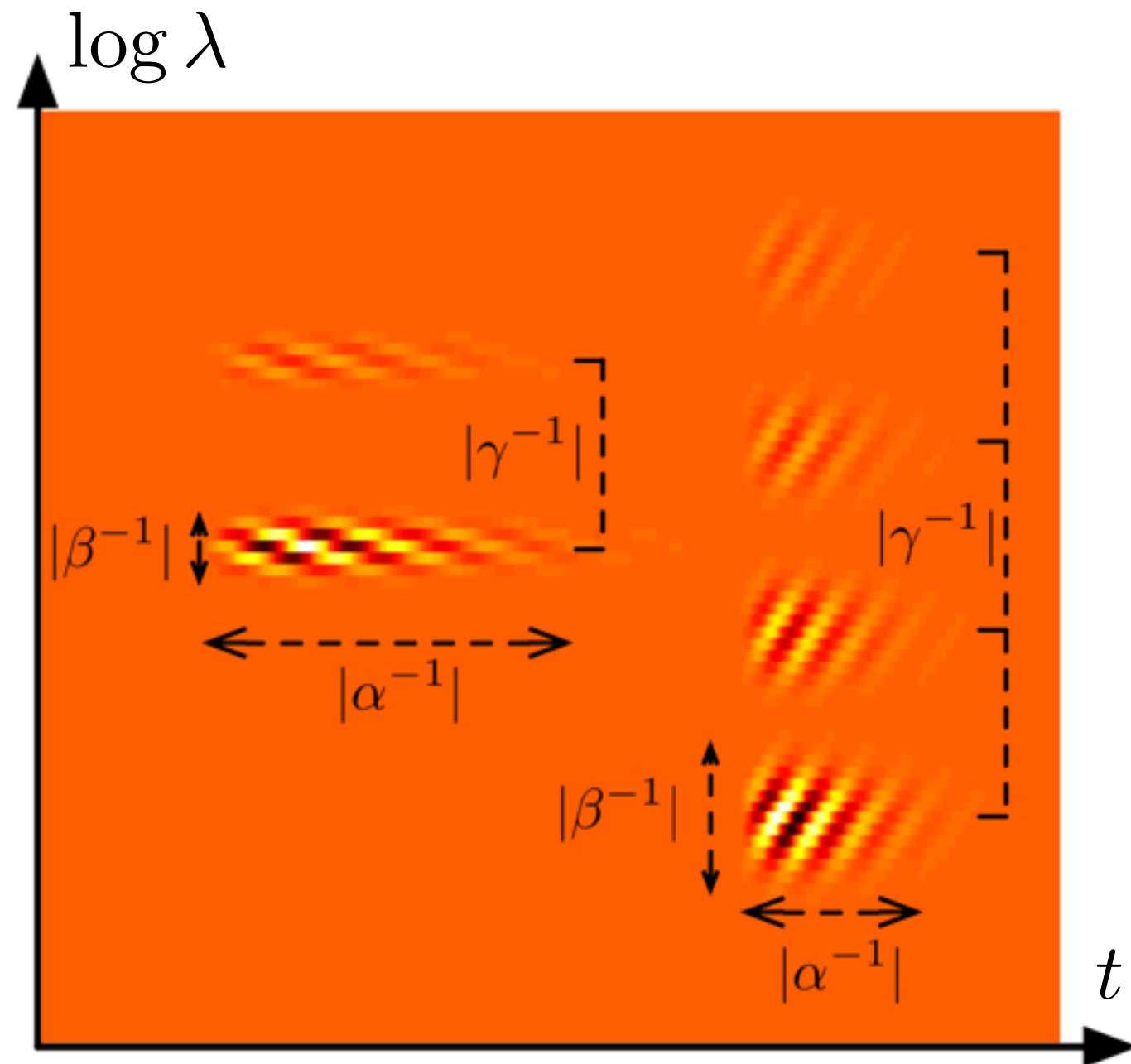
SPIRAL WAVELETS: 3D VIEW

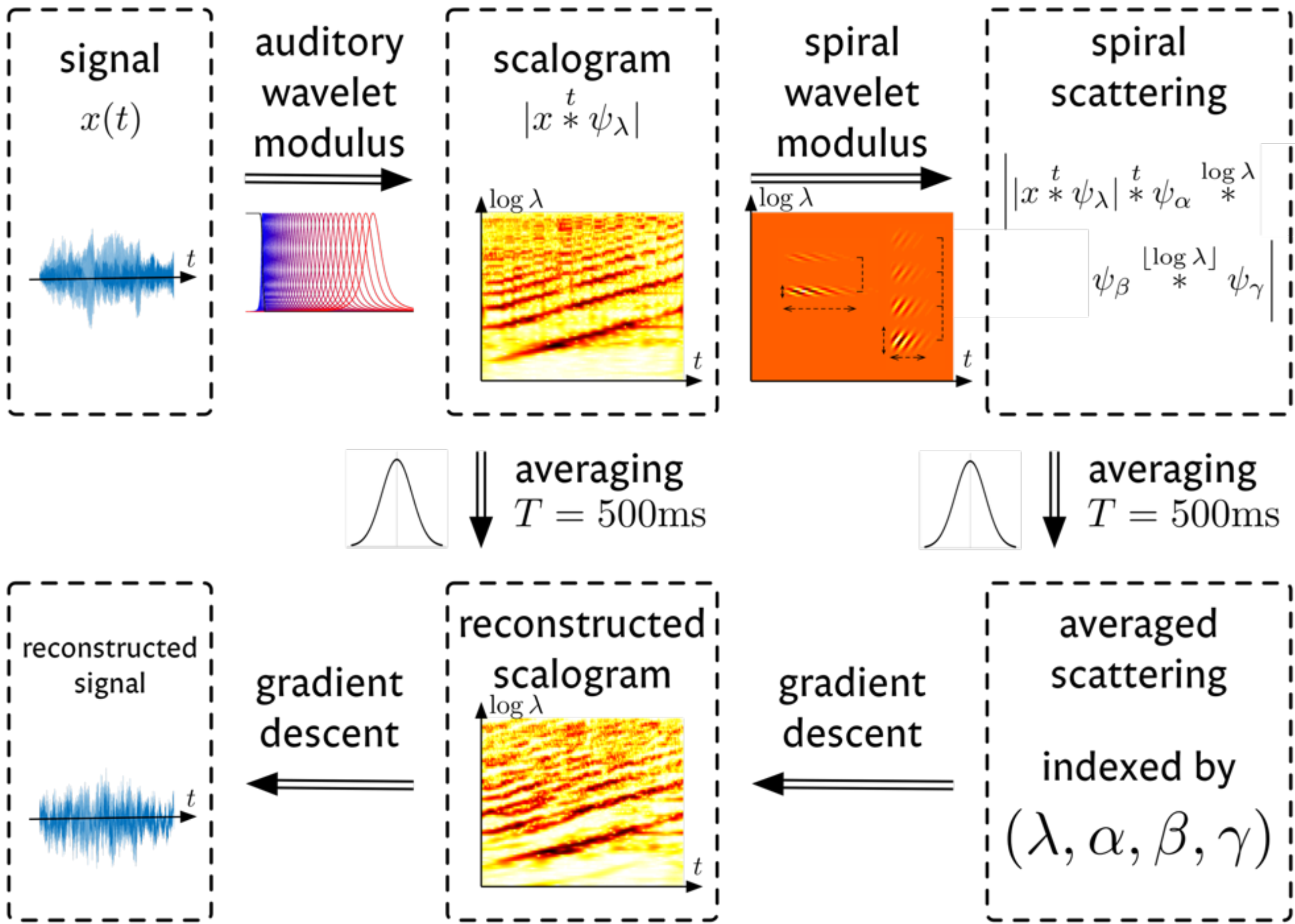
$$\left| x \overset{t}{*} \psi_\lambda \right| \overset{t}{*} \psi_\alpha \overset{\log \lambda}{*} \psi_\beta \overset{[\log \lambda]}{*} \psi_\gamma$$



SPIRAL WAVELETS: 2D VIEW

$$\left| x \overset{t}{*} \psi_\lambda \overset{t}{*} \psi_\alpha \overset{\log \lambda}{*} \psi_\beta \overset{[\log \lambda]}{*} \psi_\gamma \right|$$

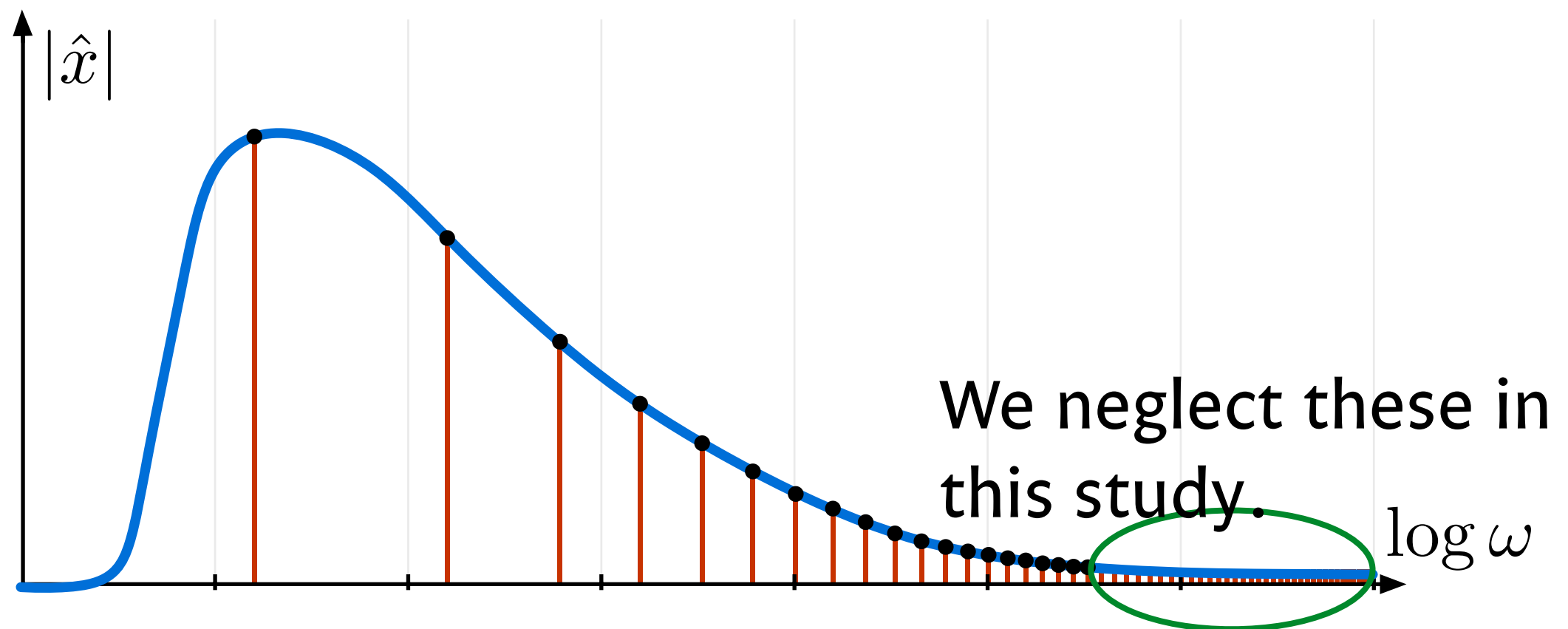




STATIONARY SOURCE-FILTER MODEL

The stationary **source**-**filter** model is

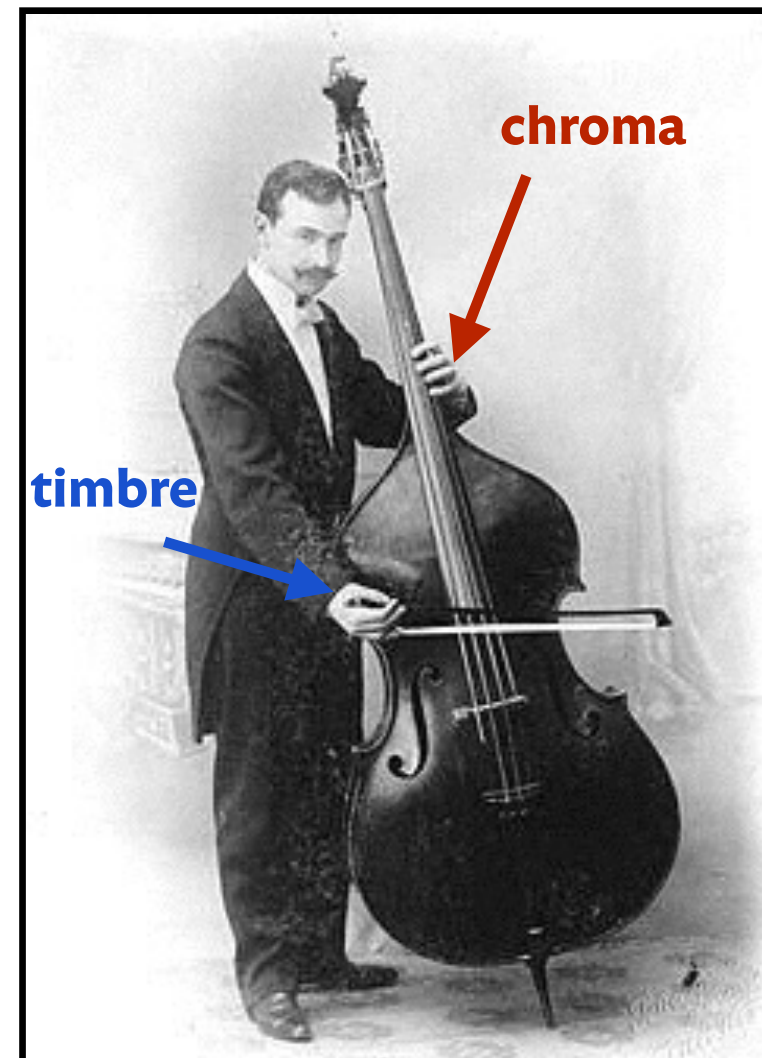
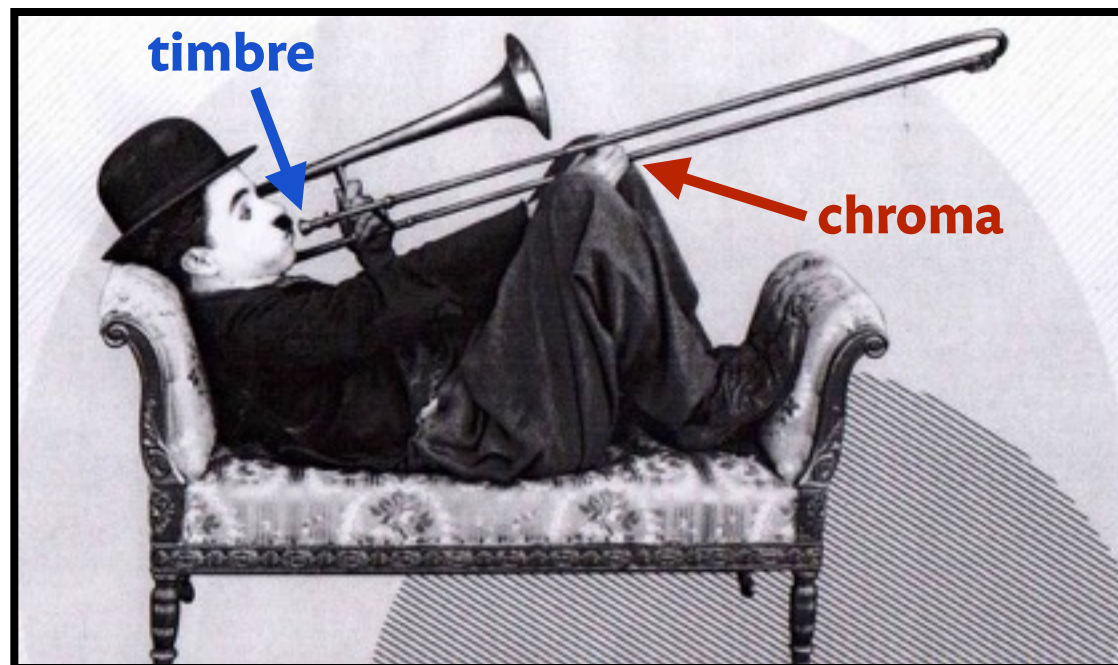
$$x(t) = [e * h](t) \text{ i.e. } \hat{x}(\omega) = [\hat{e} \times \hat{h}](\omega)$$



TWO DEGREES OF FREEDOM



Musical transients are not regular in time-frequency...
... but in **time-chroma-octave**.



SLOW DEFORMATIONS

Let $\theta(t) \in \mathcal{C}^3$ be a time warp function.

$\dot{\theta}(t) > 0$ is the fundamental frequency of

$$e_{\theta}(t) = (e \circ \theta)(t).$$

$\nu(t) > 0$ is the position of the formant (spectral peak)

$$h_{\nu}(t) = (h \circ \nu)(t).$$

The nonstationary **source-filter** model is defined as

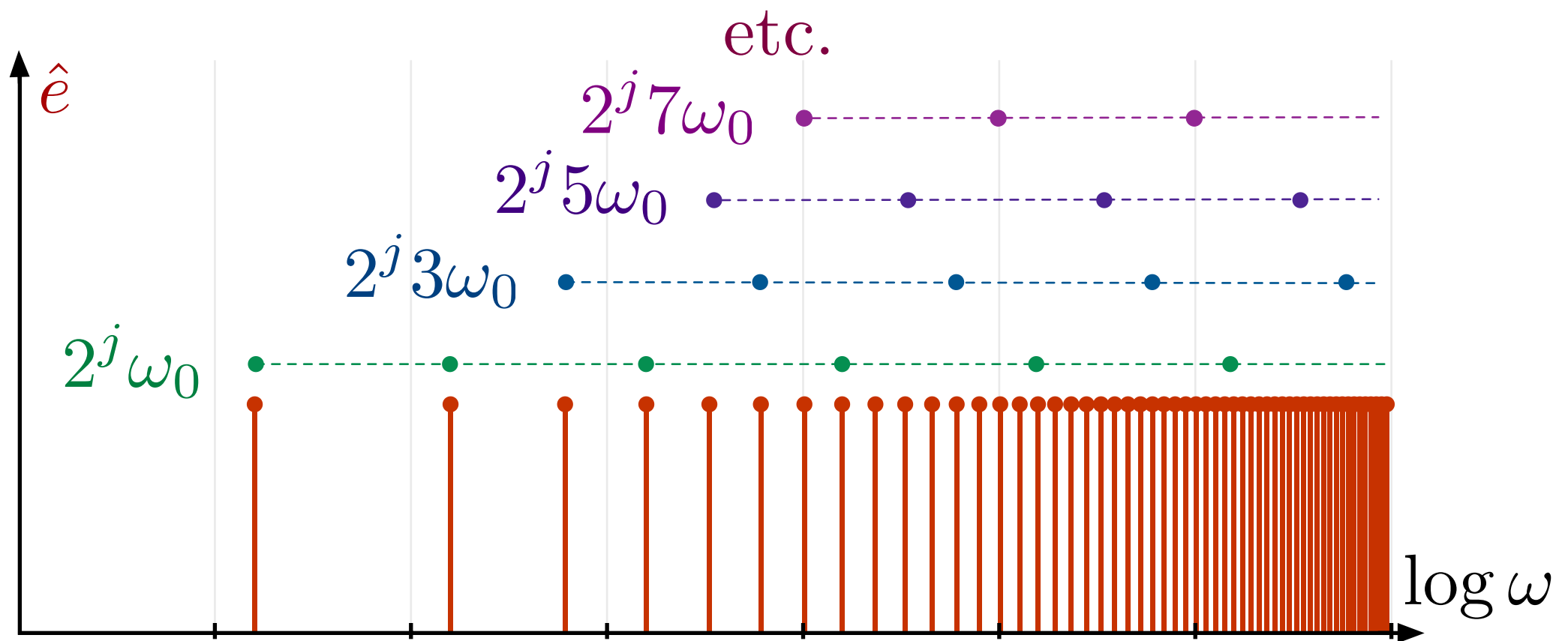
$$x_{\theta, \nu}(t) = [e_{\theta} * h_{\nu}](t).$$

HARMONICITY PROPERTY

The harmonic comb is self-similar:

$$\hat{e}(\omega) = \hat{e}(2^j \omega) \text{ for all } \omega > 1 \text{ and } j \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Regularity across octaves for a given chroma:

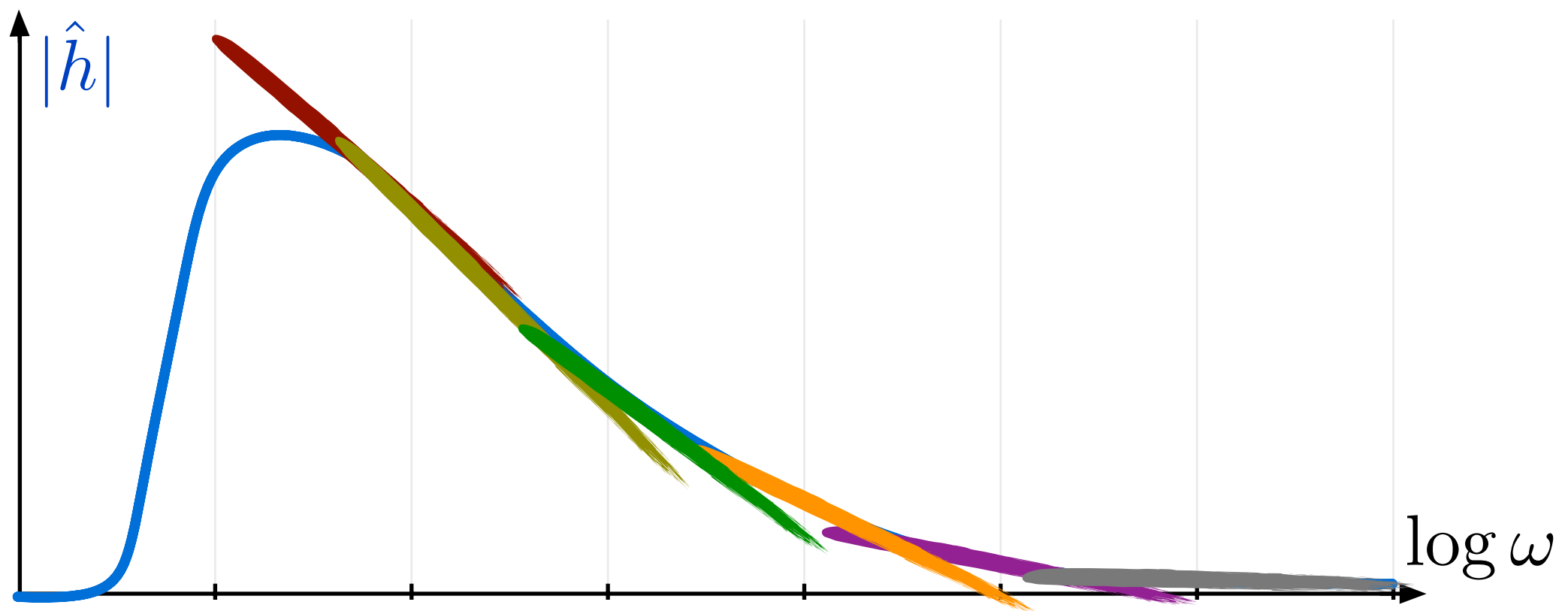


SPECTRAL SMOOTHNESS PROPERTY

The spectral envelope is regular across semitones:

$$\frac{\partial \log |\hat{h}|}{\partial \omega} \ll \frac{\partial \log |\hat{e}|}{\partial \omega} .$$

Regularity along chromas within an octave:



SPIRAL WAVELET RIDGES

- **Vanishing moment property:**
Convolving a wavelet with a linear function yields almost zero.

- **Harmonicity** and **spectral smoothness** rewrite as

$$\left| \mathbf{U}_1 e_{\theta} \overset{j_1}{*} \psi_{\gamma} \right| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \mathbf{U}_1 h_{\nu} \overset{\chi_1}{*} \psi_{\beta} \right| \approx 0.$$

- Ridges are on a plane whose Cartesian equation is

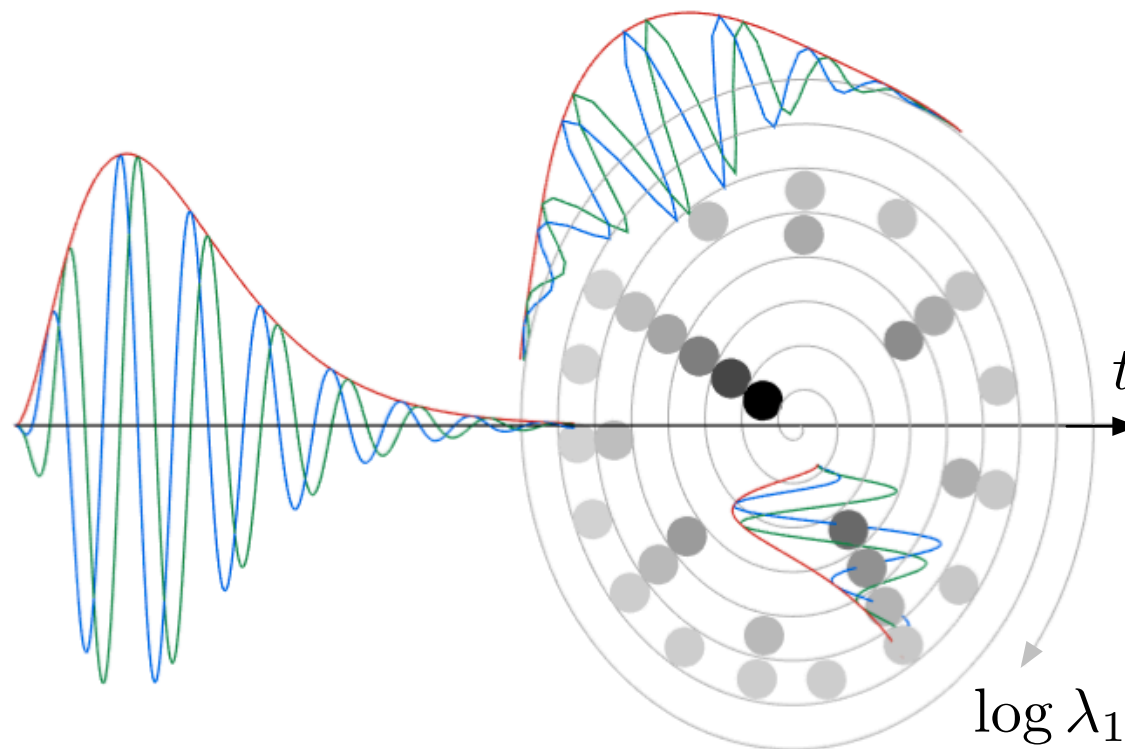
$$\alpha + \frac{\ddot{\theta}(t)}{\dot{\theta}(t)} \beta + \frac{\ddot{\nu}(t)}{\dot{\nu}(t)} \gamma = 0.$$

- The same holds for averaged coefficients $\mathbf{S}_2 x_{\theta, \nu}$ over T if

$$\left| \frac{\ddot{\theta}(t)}{\dot{\theta}(t)} - \frac{\ddot{\theta}(t)}{\dot{\theta}(t)} \right| \ll T^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \left| \frac{\ddot{\nu}(t)}{\dot{\nu}(t)} - \frac{\ddot{\nu}(t)}{\dot{\nu}(t)} \right| \ll T^{-1}.$$

CONCLUSIONS

- Natural sounds are nonstationary, but physically regular.
- In the pitch spiral, source-filter transients become translations.
- Spiral scattering yields source-filter velocities **without detection**.
- Encouraging results in invariant reconstruction.



Experiments can be reproduced at:
www.github.com/lostanlen/

