

# 6T1: Harmonic Model

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# Harmonic model

$$y_h[n] = \sum_{r=1}^R A_r[n] \cos(2\pi r f_0[n] n)$$

$R$ : number of harmonic components

$A_r[n]$ : instantaneous amplitude

$f_0[n]$ : fundamental frequency (Hz)

# Spectral view

$$Yh_l[k] = \sum_{r=1}^{R_l} A_{(r,l)} W[k - r \hat{f}_{(0,l)}]$$

$W$  : spectrum of analysis window

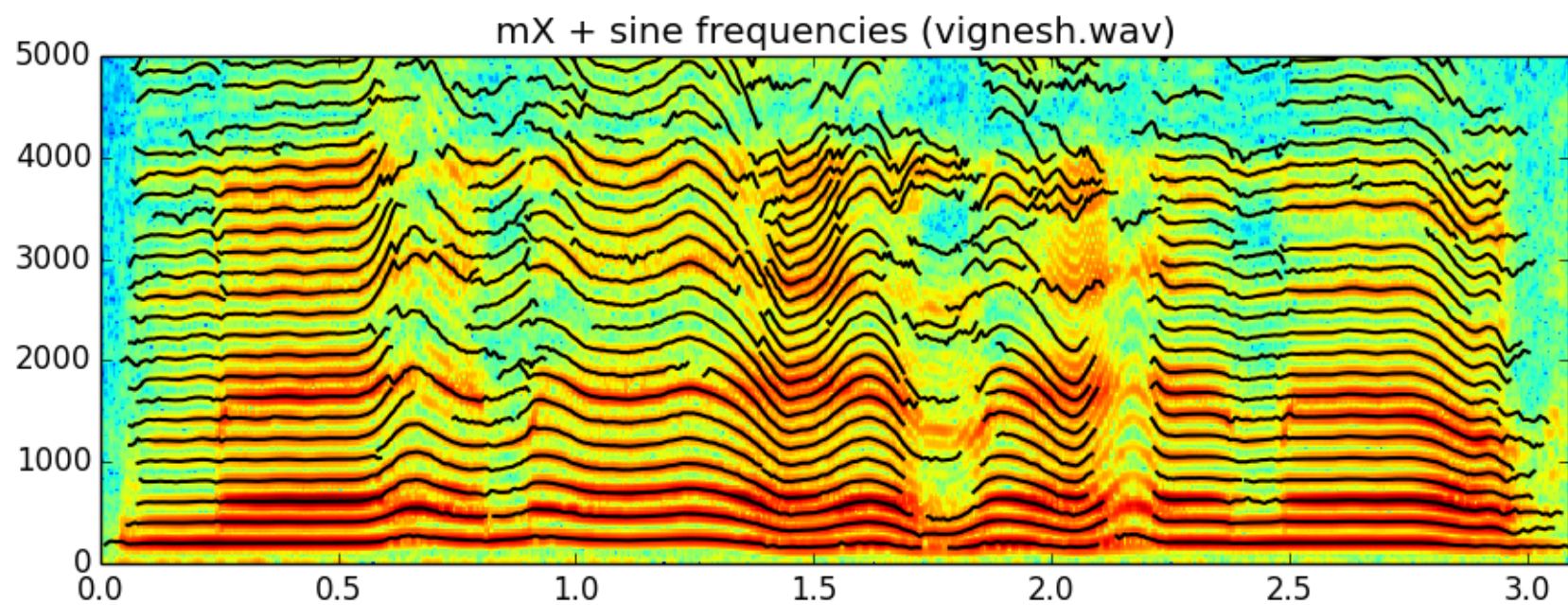
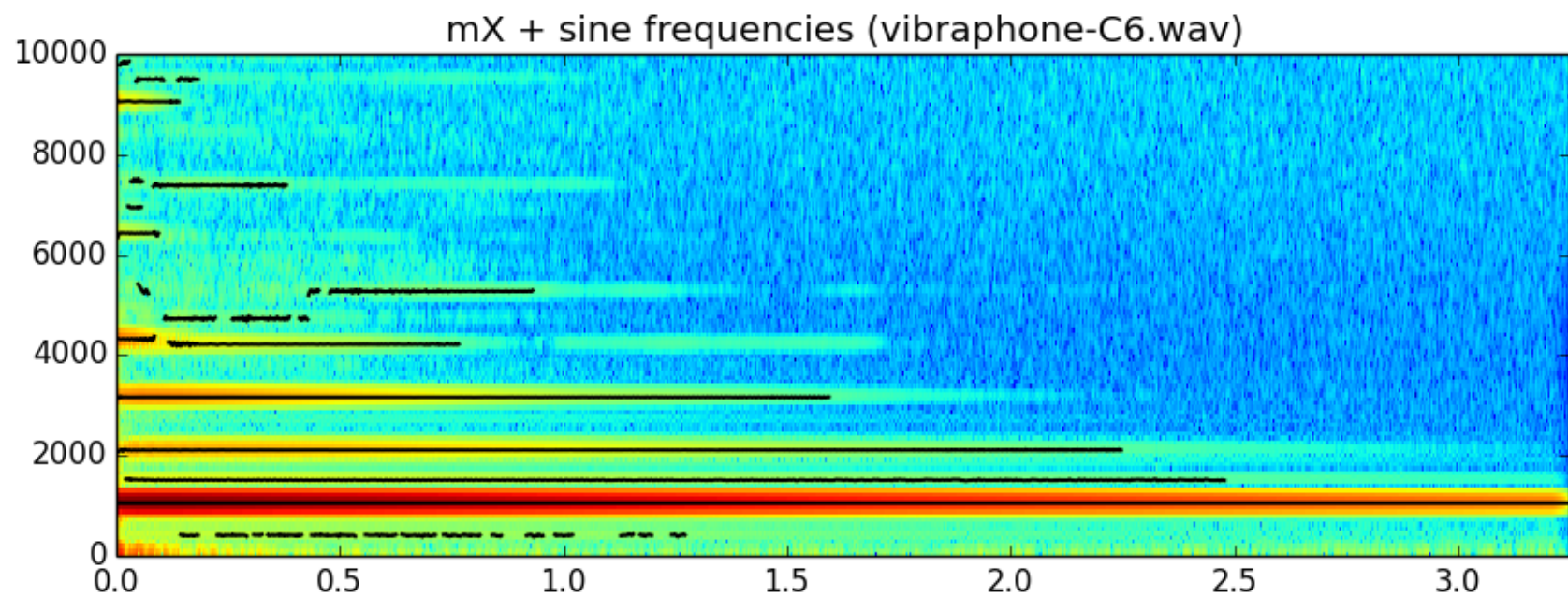
$R$  : number of harmonics

$A$  : amplitude of harmonic

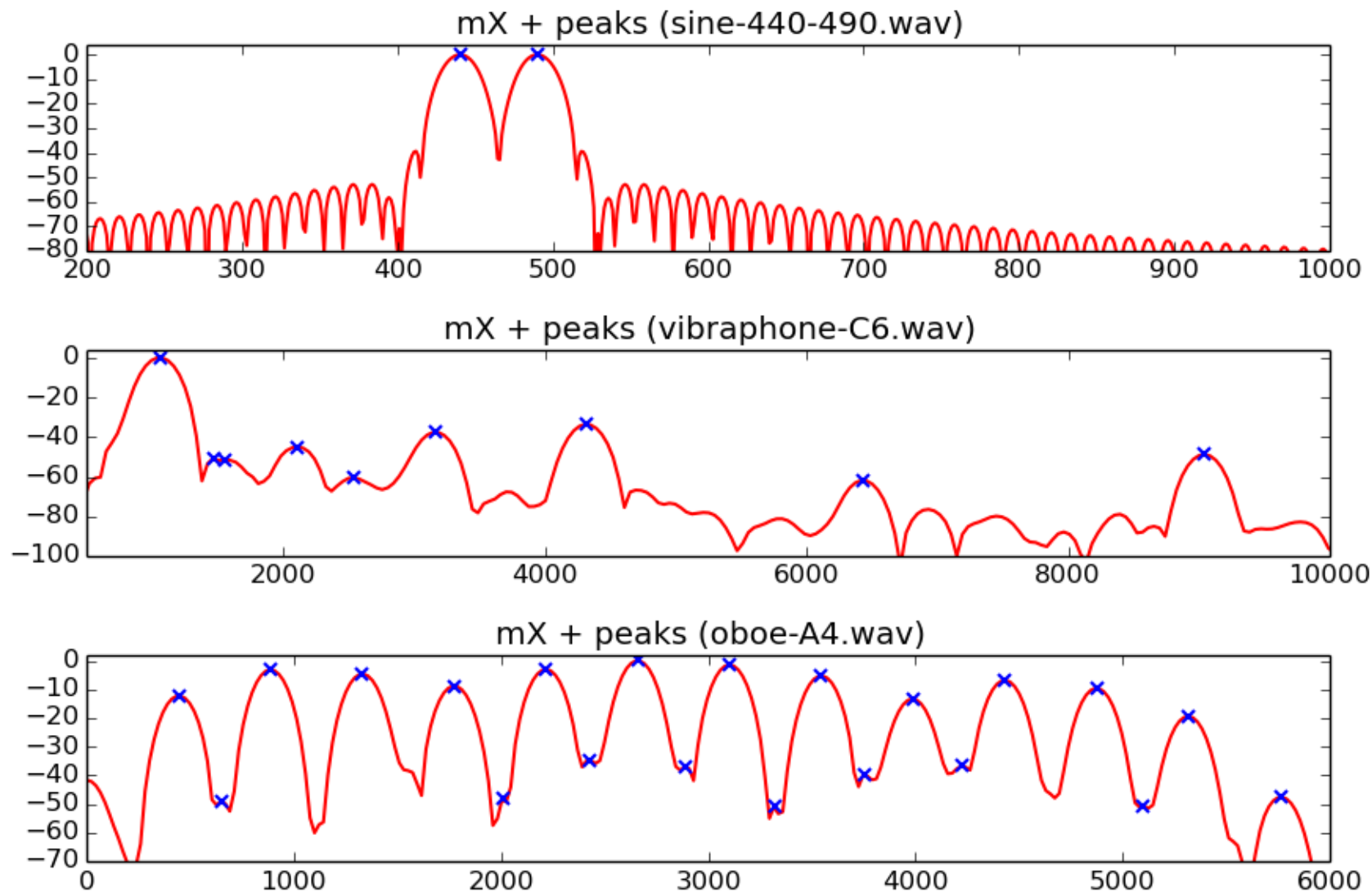
$\hat{f}_0$  : normalized fundamental frequency

$l$  : frame number

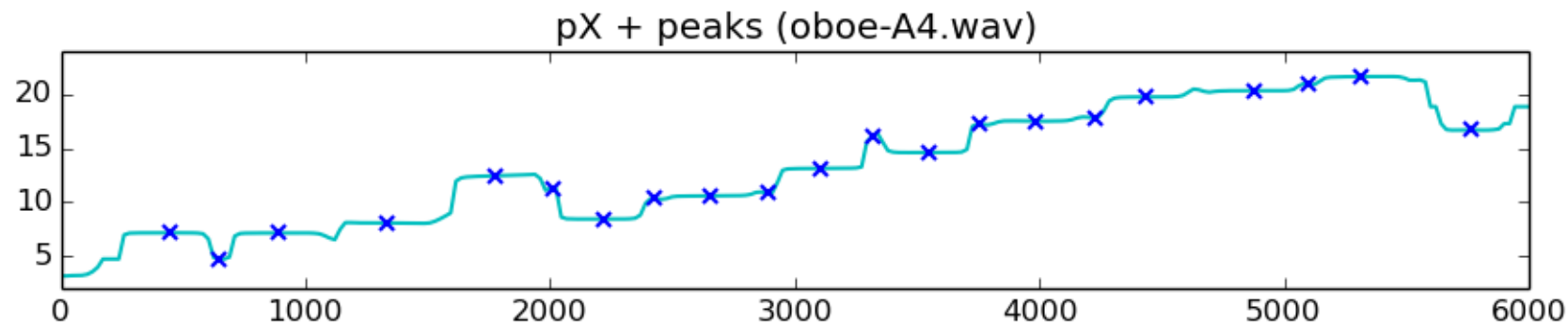
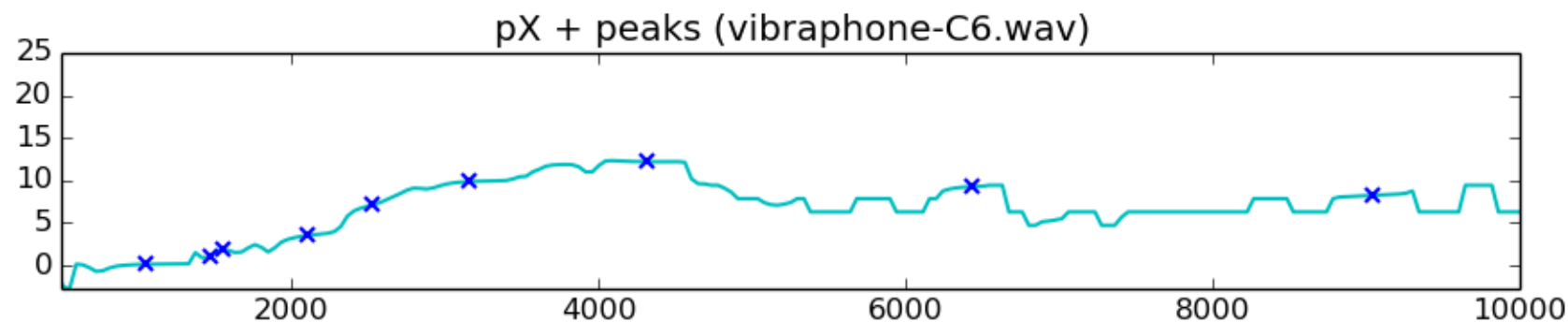
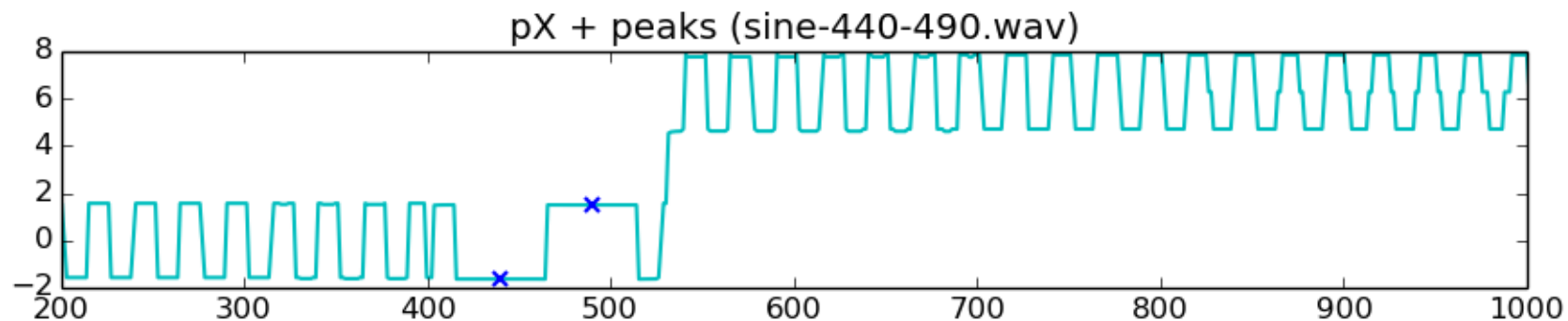
$r$  : harmonic number



# Sinusoids-partials-harmonics

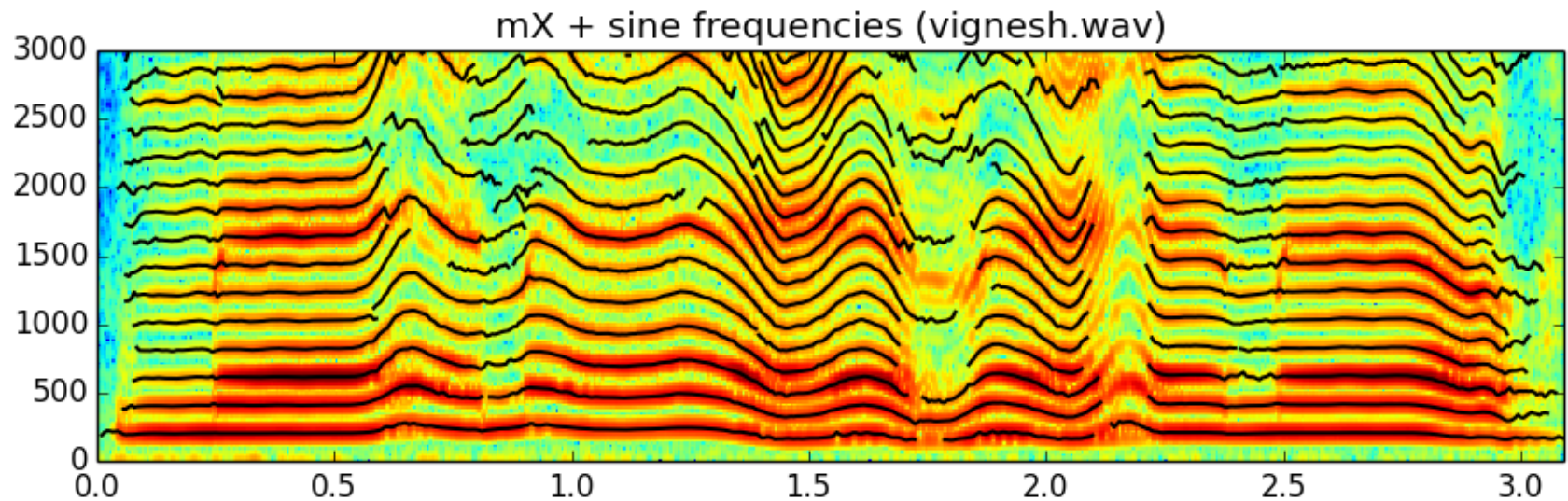
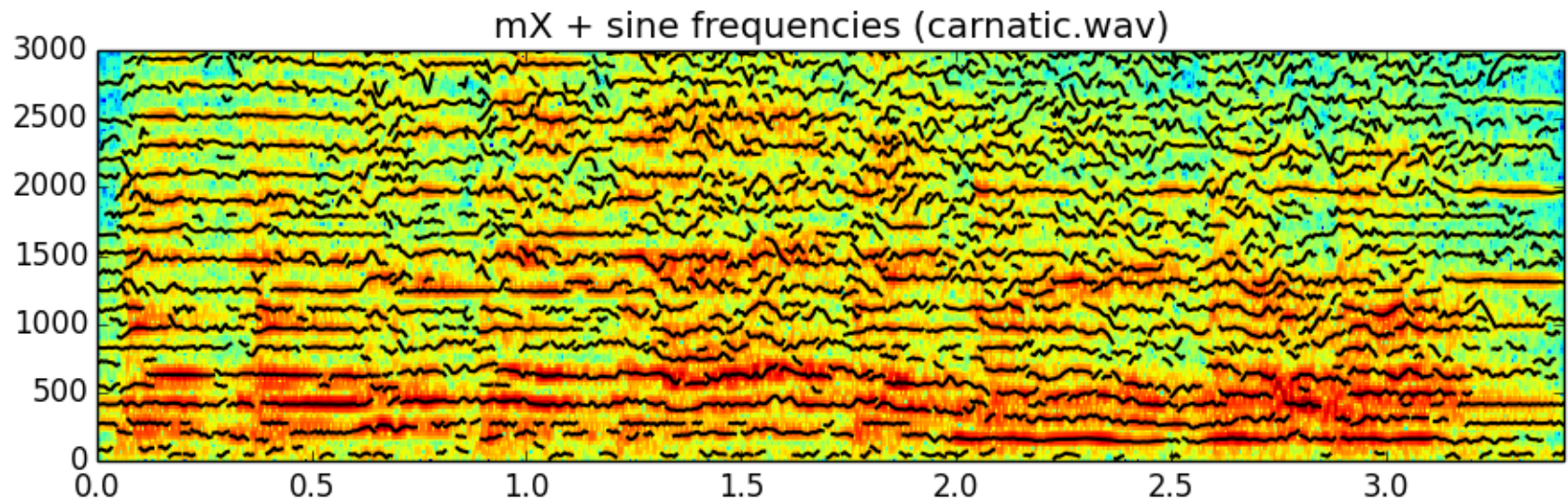


# Sinusoids-partials-harmonics





# Polyphonic-monophonic signals





# Harmonic detection

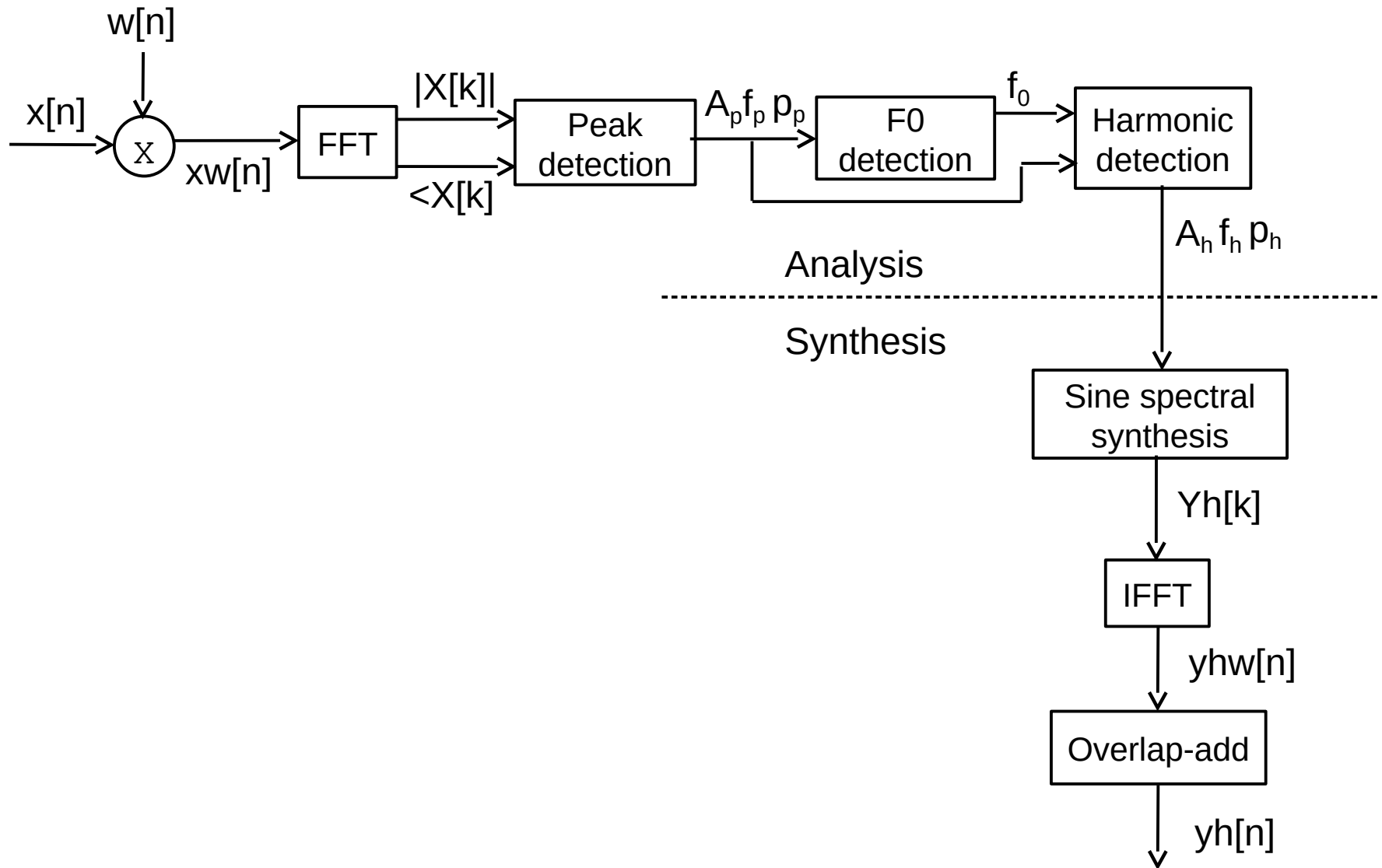
Harmonic  $\rightarrow$  stable spectral peak whose frequency is close to a **multiple** of the fundamental frequency.

Condition for a peak  $f_p$  to be a harmonic  $f_h$ :

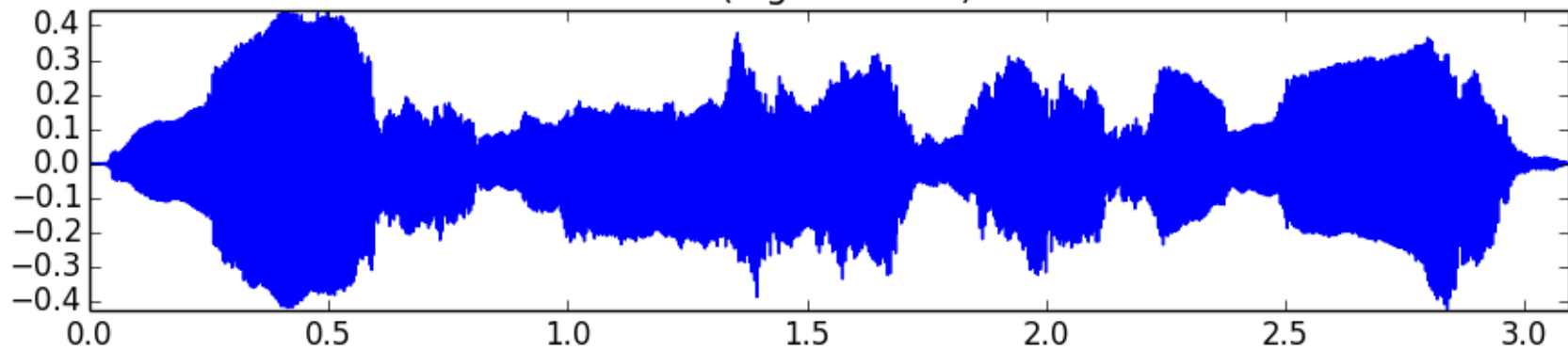
$$f_p[l] = f_h[l] \text{ if } (|f_p[l] - (h * f_0[l])| < \textit{threshold})$$

and exists  $f_h[l-2], f_h[l-3], \dots, f_h[l-L]$

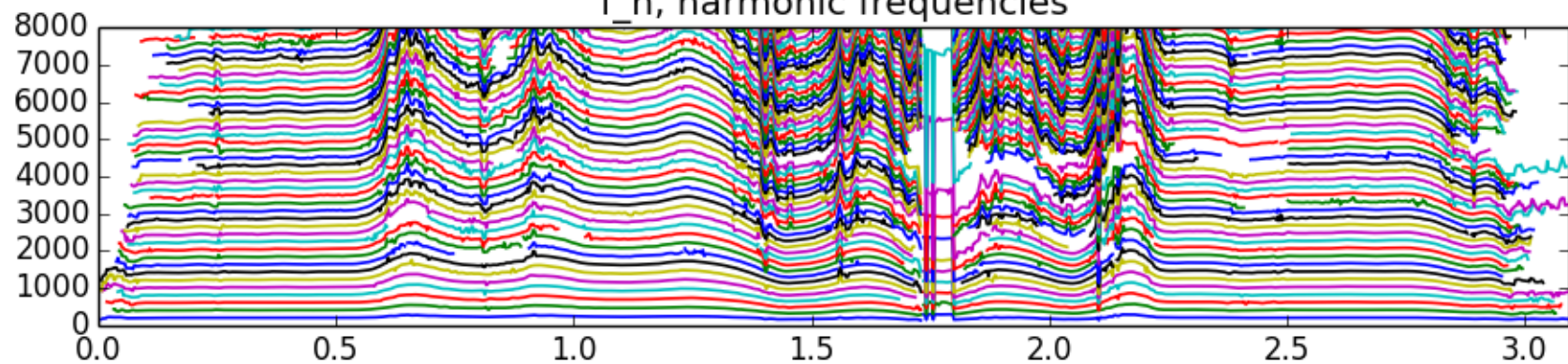
# Harmonic model system



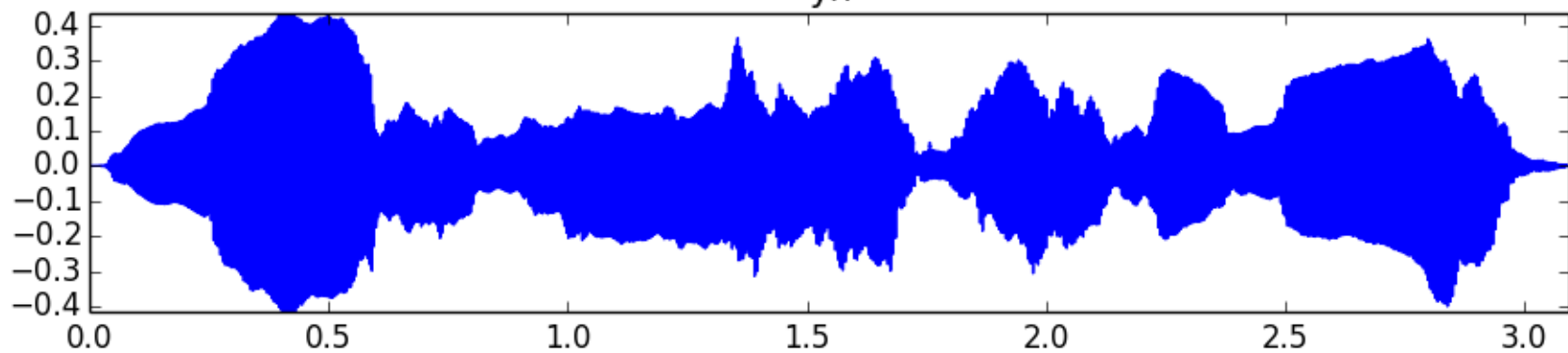
x (vignesh.wav)



f\_h, harmonic frequencies



yh



# References and credits

- More information in: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic\\_series\\_\(music\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic_series_(music))

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmonic>

- Sounds from: <http://www.freesound.org/people/xserra/packs/13038/>
- Slides released under CC Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike license and code under Affero GPL license; available from <https://github.com/MTG/sms-tools>

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