

# **Automatic Music Transcription**

Overview, Onsets and Frames, Unaligned Supervision

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#### **Definition**



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**Automatic Music Transcription (AMT)** is the design of computational algorithms to convert acoustic music signals into some form of music notation. [BenetosMusicTranscription]

#### Subtasks:

- multipitch estimation
- onset and offset detection
- instrument recognition
- beat and rhythm tracking
- dynamics
- score typesetting

#### **Usual Workflow**



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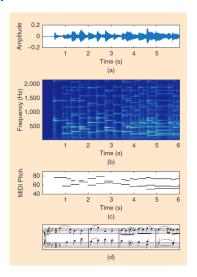


Figure 1: Source: [BenetosMusicTranscription] (Images courtesy of the MIDI Aligned Piano Sound database).

### **AMT Approaches**



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- (a) frame level = estimation of the number of and pitch of notes that are simultaneously present in each time frame (~ 10ms), independently in each time frame
- (b) note level = connects pitch estimates over time into notes (pitch, onset time, offset time)
- (c) stream level (multipitch streaming) = grouping of estimated pitches or notes into streams (one instrument or musical voice)

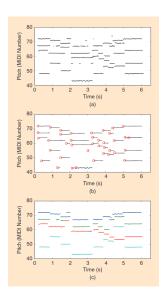


Figure 2: First phrase of J.S. Bach's chorale *Ach Gott und Herr.* Source: [BenetosMusicTranscription].

#### State of the Art I

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#### **Onsets and Frames**

# Two chained **Neural Networks**:

- 1 detect note onset
- 2 perceive note lengths (frames)

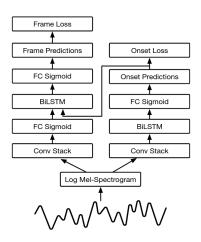


Figure 3: Source: [HawthorneOnsetsFrames].

#### State of the Art II



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#### Mel-Spectrogram

The **mel scale** (after the word *melody*) is a perceptual scale of pitches judged by listeners to be equal in distance from one another.

- reference point: 1000 mels = 1000 Hz tone, 40 dB above the listener's threshold
- above about 500 Hz, increasingly large intervals are judged by listeners to produce equal pitch increments

#### State of the Art III



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$$\textit{m} = 2595 \log_{10} \left(1 + \frac{\textit{f}}{700}\right)$$

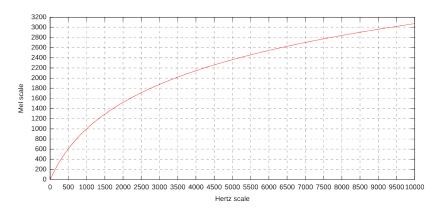


Figure 4: Relation between Hertz and Mel scales. Source: [MelScale].

# Key Challenges<sup>2</sup>



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- multiple simultaneous sources
- 2 harmonic relations in overlapping sounds
  - C major chord, fundamental frequency ratio C:E:G 4:5:6
  - harmonic overlap 46.7%, 33.3%, 60% for C, E, and G respectively
- 3 high synchronization of onsets and offsets between different voices ⇒ no statistical independence between sources
- 4 annotation is very time consuming and requires high expertise
  - sheet music is not a good ground-truth: not time-aligned, not an accurate performance representation

# Examples of metric limitations for Osets and Frames<sup>1</sup> Original Score Note timing jittered, but still within tolerance Many 1-frame notes added

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>[HawthorneOnsetsFrames]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>[BenetosMusicTranscription]

# Unaligned Supervision for AMT in the Wild I



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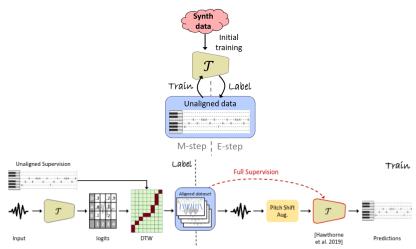


Figure 5: Source: [MamanUnalignedAMT].

# Unaligned Supervision for AMT in the Wild II



#### **Dynamic Time Warping**

- algorithm for measuring similarity between two temporal sequences, which may vary in speed
- optimal match between two given sequences with following rules:
  - one or more matches
  - first index must match with first index
  - last index must match with last index
  - mapping of the indices must be monotonically increasing

# Unaligned Supervision for AMT in the Wild III



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#### **Pitch Shift Augmentation**

11 additional pitch shifted copies of the data, with pitch shifts (in semitones):

$$s_i = i + \alpha_i, \quad -5 \le i \le 5, \quad \alpha_i \sim \mathbf{U}(-0.1, 0.1)$$

- labels computed only for original copy, then shifted accordingly
- data augmentation
- enforce consistency across pitch shift ⇒ learn tonality

#### Results

# Bibliography



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[BenetosMusicTranscription] E. Benetos, S. Dixon, Z. Duan, and S. Ewert, "Automatic Music Transcription: An Overview," IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, vol. 36, no. 1, pp. 20-30, Jan. 2019, doi: https:

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[MelScale] https: //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mel\_scale

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