

Toward Automatic Music Audio Summary Generation from Signal Analysis

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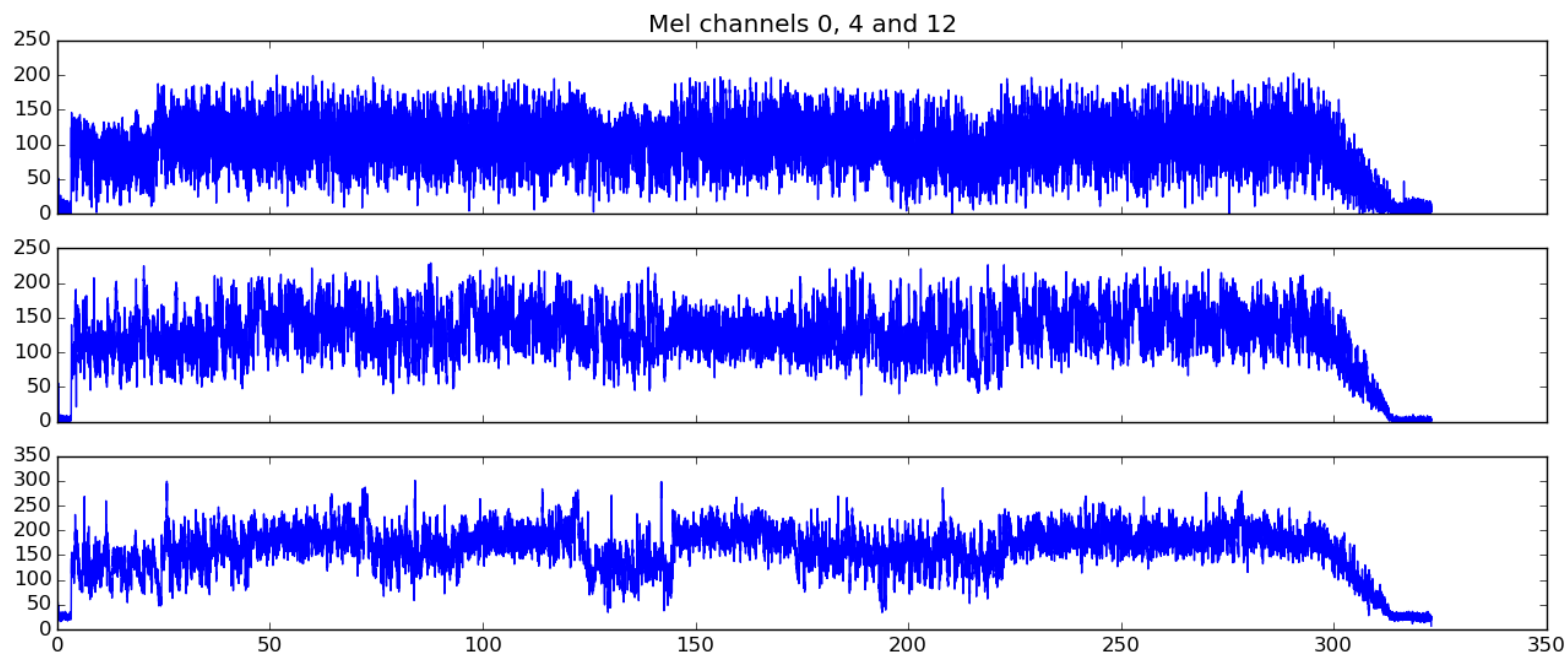
Michel Blancard

MVA 2014/2015

- Introduction
- Mel filter bank
- Dynamic features
- Feature selection
- Similarity matrix
- Segmentation
- Potential states
- Initial states
- K-means
- Hidden Markov Model
- References
- Conclusion

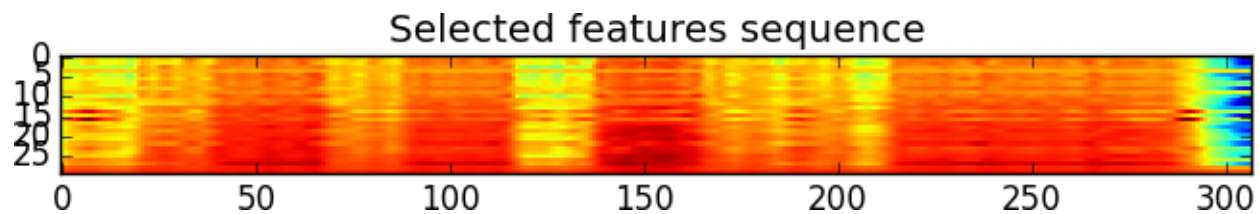
- Music summarization
 - Link similar parts (“states”)
 - Separate dissimilar parts
- Applications
 - Online distribution platform
 - Music search engines
- Summary of the pipeline
 - First pass : find initial states
 - Second pass : K-means and HMM

- 44100Hz \rightarrow 100Hz
- 26 channels

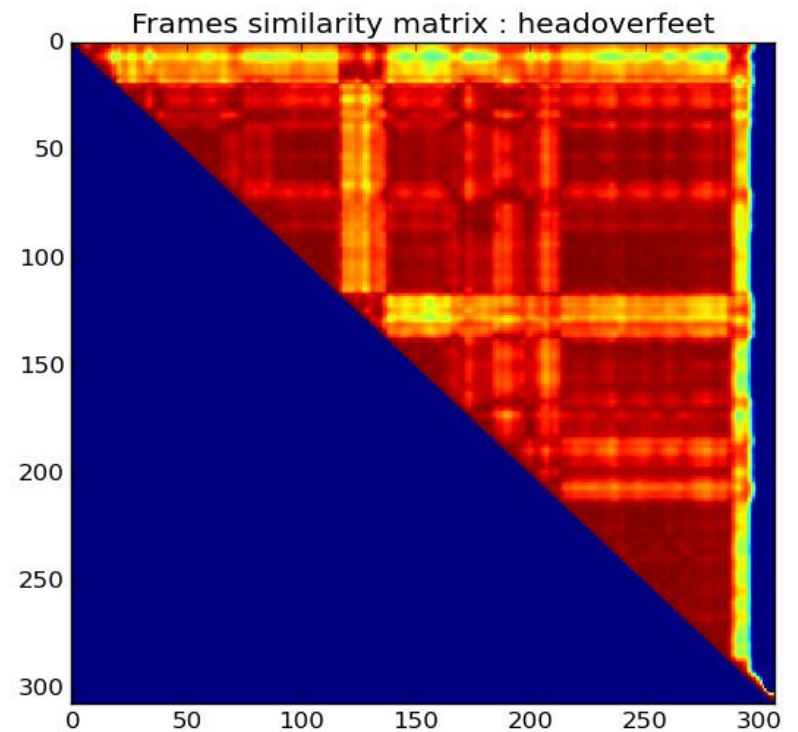
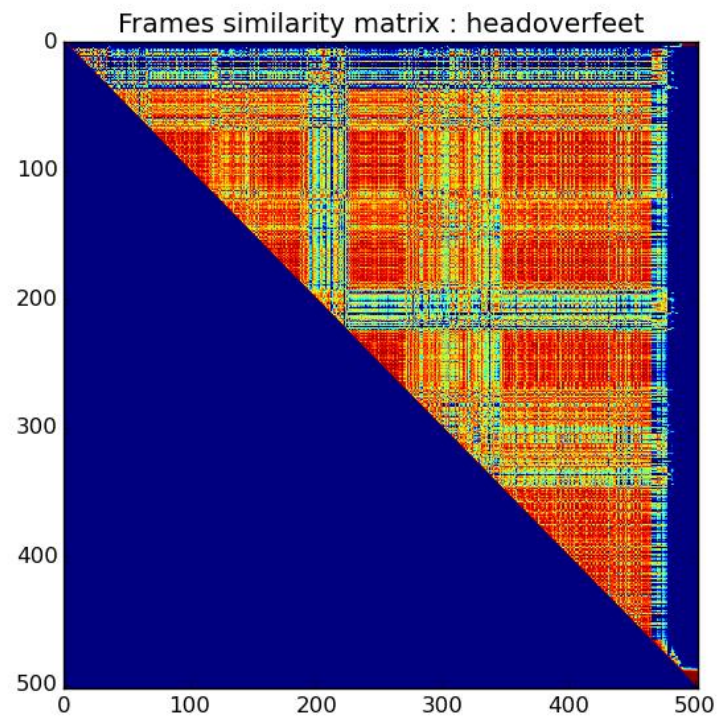


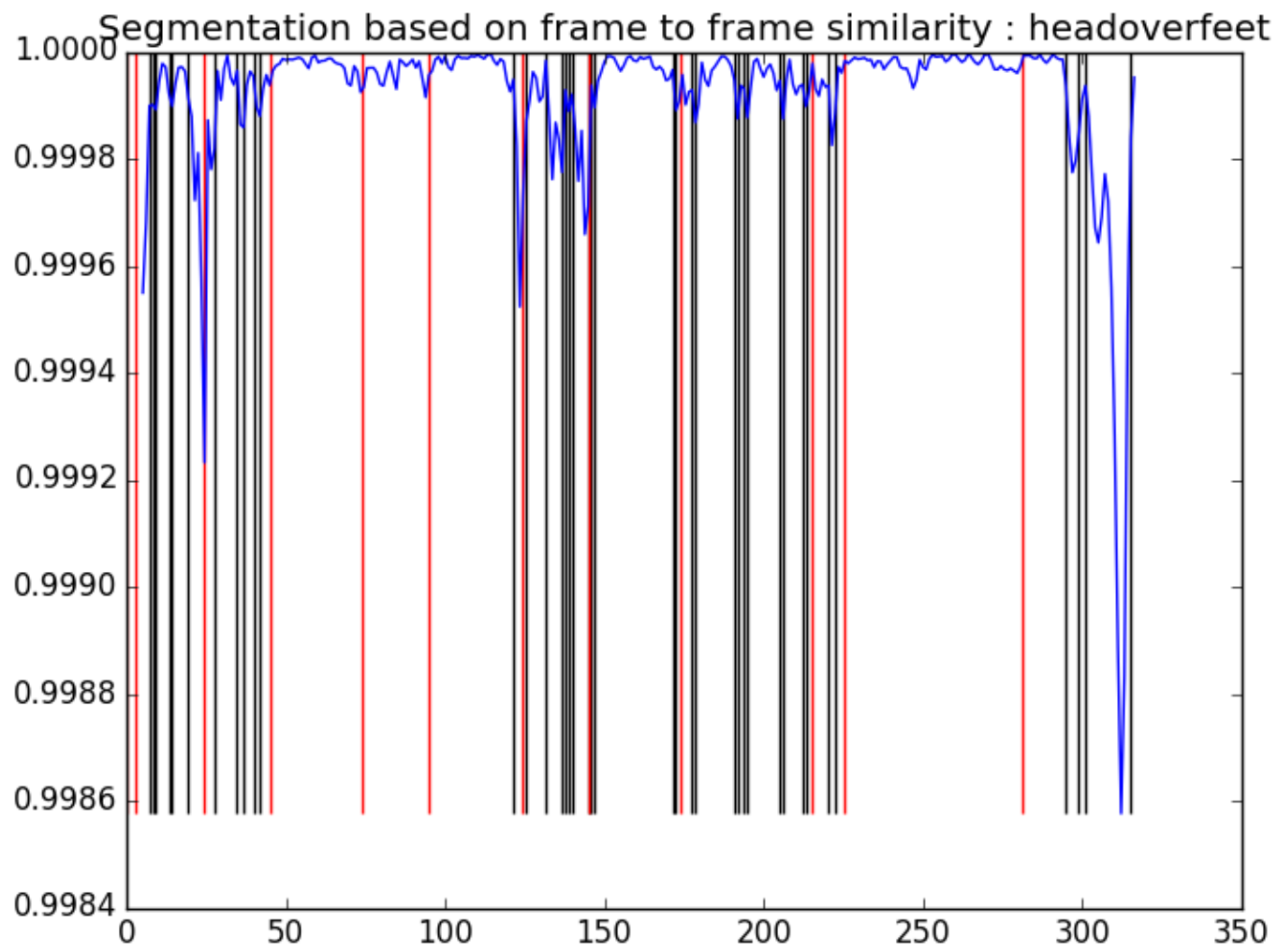
- STFT on the Mel features
- Choice of the window size
- 26x513 features
- Most of them are useless !

- Mutual information
- 20-50 features

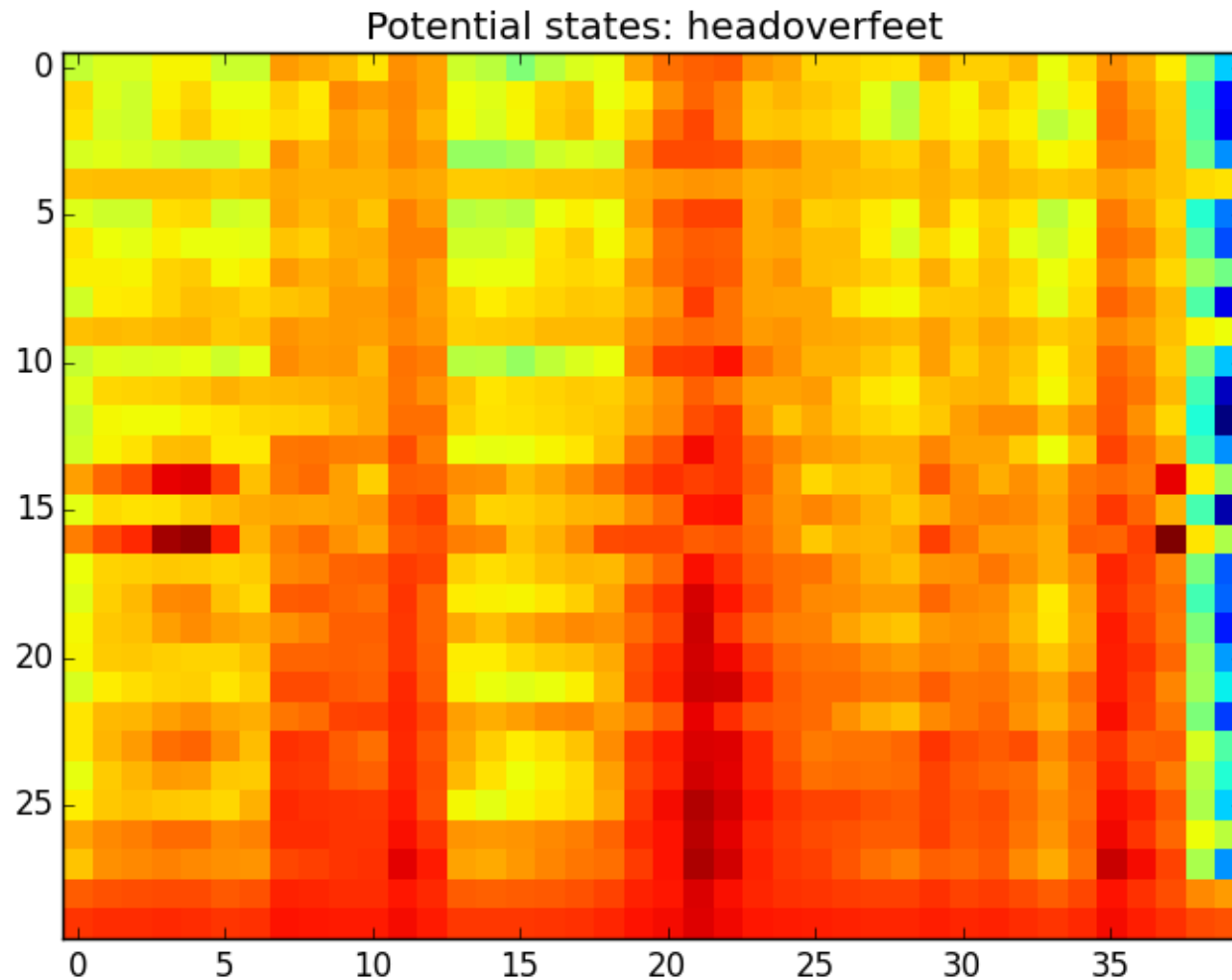


Similarity matrix

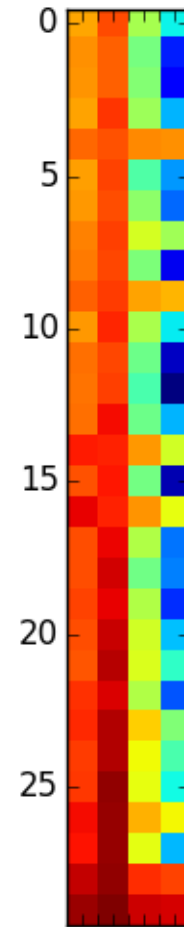




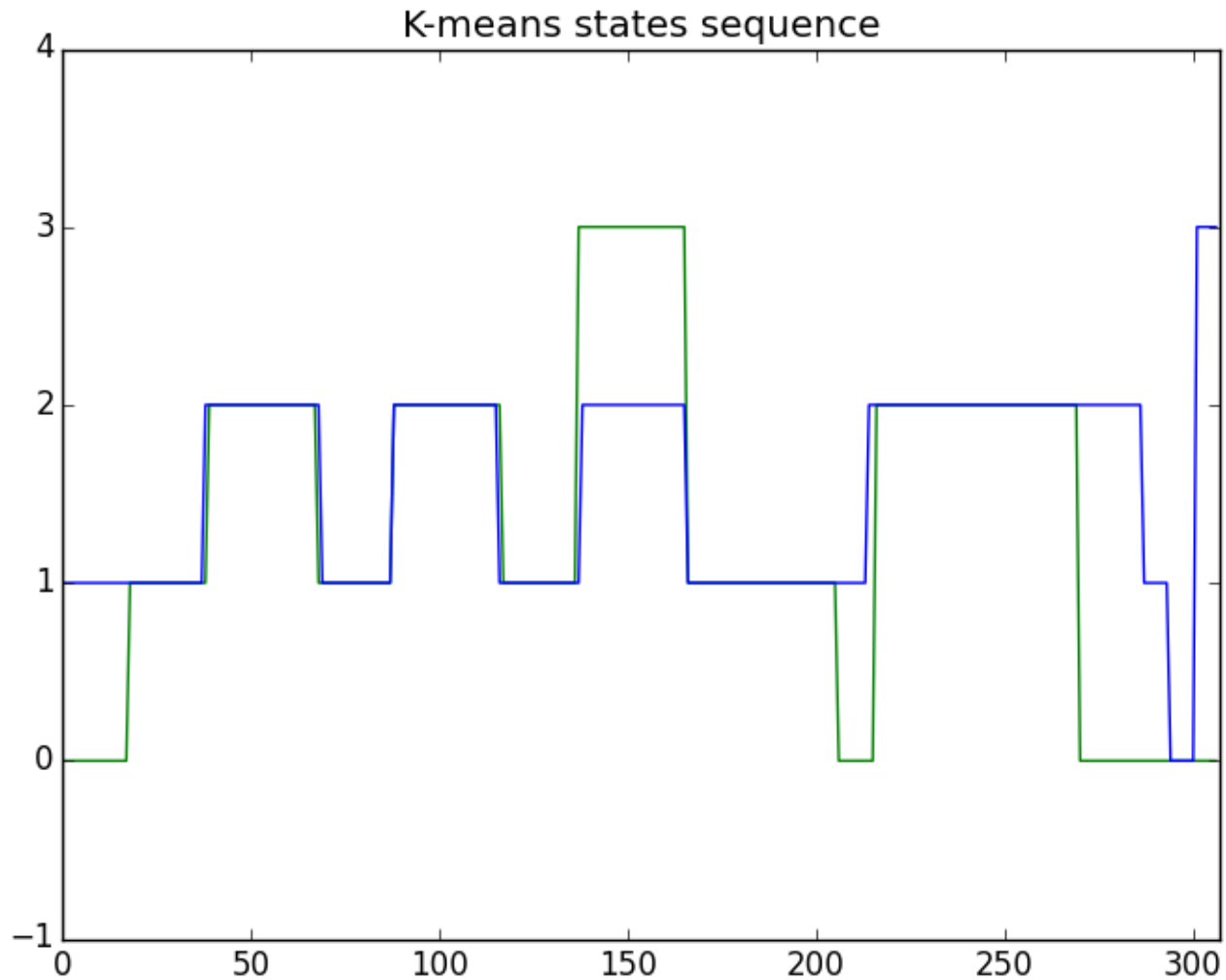
- Average over the segments



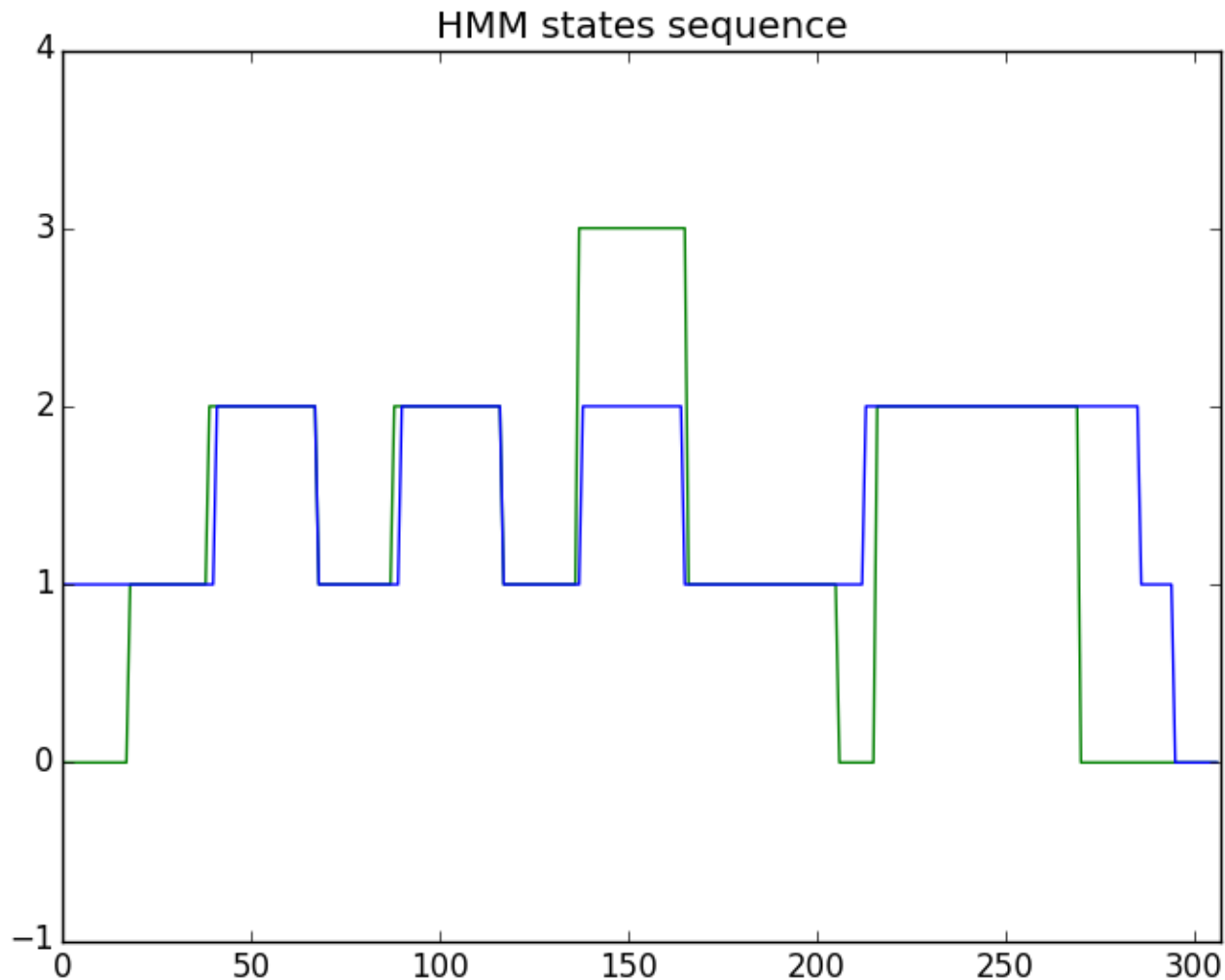
- Regroup the potential states by similarity



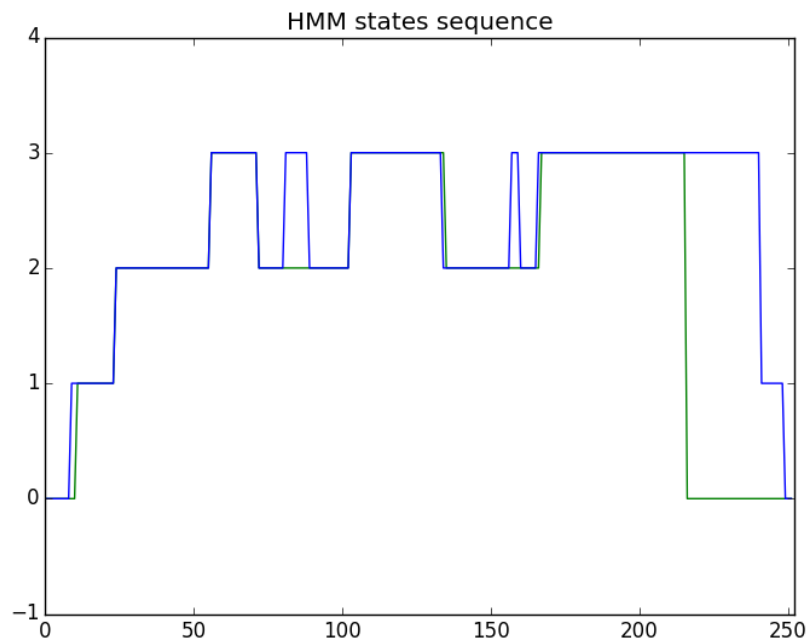
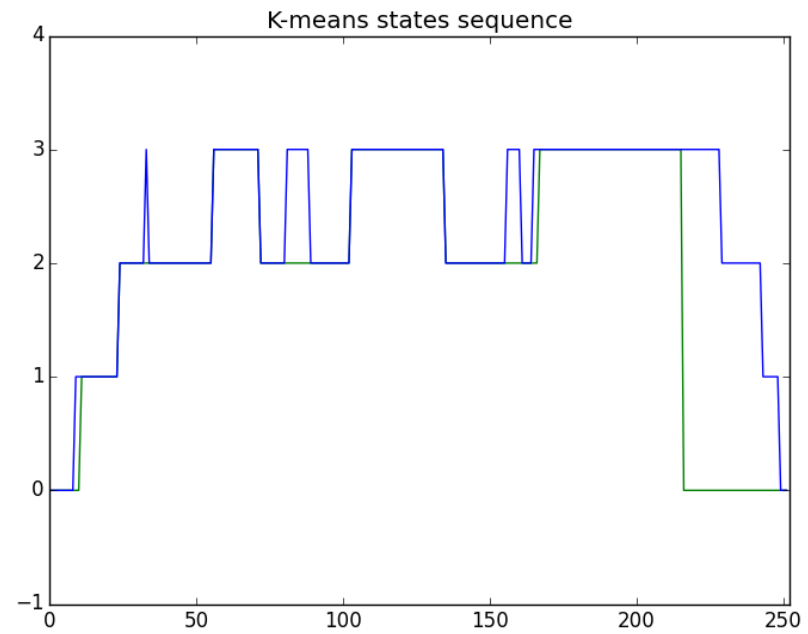
- Assign a state a each feature vector by K-means



- Take into account the temporal ordering with HMM



Hidden Markov Model



- Results vary over songs
 - Size of the training set
 - Choice of the similarity threshold
- Similarity is sensitive especially for complex structures, many instruments
- Possible improvements and exploration
 - similarity measure
 - audio features