

ZE AWESOME FRENCH AUDIO RESEARCHER (ZAFAR)

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ABSTRACT

We present Zafar, Ze Awesome French Audio Researcher. The proposed researcher has a PhD in electrical engineering and computer science from Northwestern University, with a focus on audio signal analysis. He has over 30 publications, including conference papers, journal articles, and patents, with 1,500 citations overall. He is actively involved within the research community, as a reviewer for numerous conferences and journals, a member of the IEEE audio and acoustic signal processing technical committee, and an organizer of networking meetups in the San Francisco Bay Area. He is currently a research engineer manager at Gracenote, where he is working on a number of projects involving, among others, audio recognition, audio separation, and audio classification.

Index Terms— Research, audio, signal processing, separation, recognition, classification

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed researcher is named Zafar Rafii. He received a PhD in electrical engineering and computer science from Northwestern University in 2014. He was with the Interactive Audio Lab, under the supervision of professor Bryan Pardo. Before that, he was a research engineer at Audionamix, in France. He is now a research engineer manager in the audio group of the Applied Research group at Gracenote.



Fig. 1. Overview of the proposed researcher.

The proposed researcher has interest and expertise in audio signal analysis; he has worked on a number of projects,

including:

- Blind source separation
- Spatial source separation
- Digital audio effects
- Audio fingerprinting
- Cover song identification
- Audio encoding analysis
- Audio beamforming
- Audio watermarking
- Audio/video segmentation
- Audio classification

2. MAJOR HEADINGS

Major headings, for example, "1. Introduction", should appear in all capital letters, bold face if possible, centered in the column, with one blank line before, and one blank line after. Use a period (".") after the heading number, not a colon.

2.1. Subheadings

Subheadings should appear in lower case (initial word capitalized) in boldface. They should start at the left margin on a separate line.

2.1.1. Sub-subheadings

Sub-subheadings, as in this paragraph, are discouraged. However, if you must use them, they should appear in lower case (initial word capitalized) and start at the left margin on a separate line, with paragraph text beginning on the following line. They should be in italics.

3. PRINTING YOUR PAPER

Print your properly formatted text on high-quality, 8.5 x 11-inch white printer paper. A4 paper is also acceptable, but please leave the extra 0.5 inch (12 mm) empty at the BOTTOM of the page and follow the top and left margins as specified. If the last page of your paper is only partially filled, arrange the columns so that they are evenly balanced if possible, rather than having one long column.

In LaTeX, to start a new column (but not a new page) and help balance the last-page column lengths, you can use the command “\pagebreak” as demonstrated on this page (see the LaTeX source below).

4. PAGE NUMBERING

Please do **not** paginate your paper. Page numbers, session numbers, and conference identification will be inserted when the paper is included in the proceedings.

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Illustrations must appear within the designated margins. They may span the two columns. If possible, position illustrations at the top of columns, rather than in the middle or at the bottom. Caption and number every illustration. All halftone illustrations must be clear black and white prints. Colors may be used, but they should be selected so as to be readable when printed on a black-only printer.

Since there are many ways, often incompatible, of including images (e.g., with experimental results) in a LaTeX document, below is an example of how to do this [?].

6. FOOTNOTES

Use footnotes sparingly (or not at all!) and place them at the bottom of the column on the page on which they are referenced. Use Times 9-point type, single-spaced. To help your readers, avoid using footnotes altogether and include necessary peripheral observations in the text (within parentheses, if you prefer, as in this sentence).

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The text of the paper should contain discussions on how the paper’s contributions are related to prior work in the field. It is important to put new work in context, to give credit to foundational work, and to provide details associated with the previous work that have appeared in the literature. This discussion may be a separate, numbered section or it may appear elsewhere in the body of the manuscript, but it must be present.

You should differentiate what is new and how your work expands on or takes a different path from the prior studies. An example might read something to the effect: “The work presented here has focused on the formulation of the ABC algorithm, which takes advantage of non-uniform time-frequency domain analysis of data. The work by Smith and Cohen [?] considers only fixed time-domain analysis and the work by Jones et al [?] takes a different approach based on fixed frequency partitioning. While the present study is related to recent approaches in time-frequency analysis [3-5], it capitalizes on a new feature space, which was not considered in these earlier studies.”

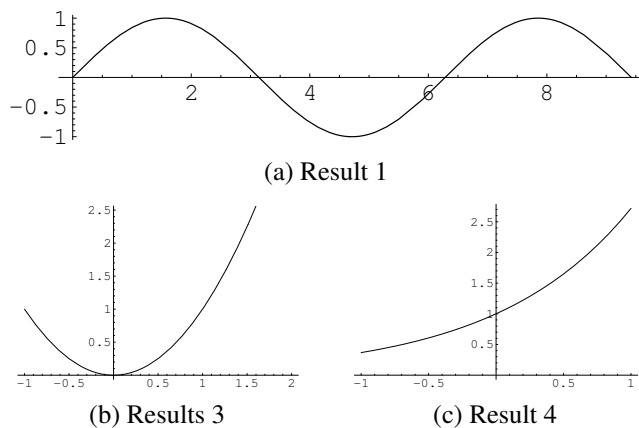


Fig. 2. Example of placing a figure with experimental results.

9. REFERENCES

List and number all bibliographical references at the end of the paper. The references can be numbered in alphabetic order or in order of appearance in the document. When referring to them in the text, type the corresponding reference number in square brackets as shown at the end of this sentence [?]. An additional final page (the fifth page, in most cases) is allowed, but must contain only references to the prior literature.