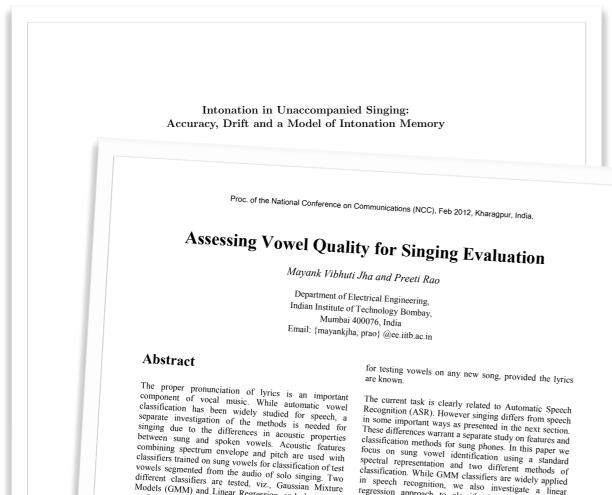
Efficient Computer-Aided **Pitch Track and Note Estimation** for Scientific Applications

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Problem



perform well on both male and female sung vowels. Keywords: MFCC; GMM; Linear Regression; Vowel Quality; Singing Voice; Vowel Classification

Models (GMM) and Linear Regression, and observed to

1. Introduction

Singing or vocal music, like instrumental performances, is characterised by musical attributes such as melody and rhythm. However in the case of singing, also important are voice quality and the proper articulation of the lyrics. The automatic assessment of singing ability would therefore require processing the audio signal for the underlying acoustic attributes of pitch (related to melody), onsets (related to rhythm), phoneme quality (related to pronunciation) and timbre (related to voice quality). Such a system for singing assessment and feedback could be very useful both for music education and entertainment. Available systems for singing scoring, including popular karaoke games like SingStar [1] and UltraStar [2], are currently restricted to measuring pitch and timing accuracy with respect to a reference, i.e., only melodic and rhythmic aspects are considered. Our present work builds further on the same essential framework by incorporating new methods for the assessment of phoneme quality in singing.

The scenario under consideration has the singer rendering a known song while listening to the song's karaoke (i.e. background music) track. The acoustic characteristics of uttered phones are then evaluated with respect to the expected phones as provided by the song's lyrics. Our aim is to confirm whether the singer has rendered the lyrics accurately. Our aim is to develop a generalized system which should be text-independent. Once trained on sufficient number of vowel samples, it should be usable

spectral representation and two different methods of classification. While GMM classifiers are widely applied in speech recognition, we also investigate a linear regression approach to classification that has certain advantages in the singing context [3].

2. Singing versus Speech

Singing, compared to speech, has a wider dynamic range in pitch as well as intensity due to the relative importance of expressiveness in singing. Singing tends to be a oneto-many communication at longer distances and hence the need to maintain a loudness balance across sounds [4]. Singing tends to have a higher percentage of sonorants than obstruents so that a singing piece will be largely composed of vowels. In fact, in singing, phonation time can be up to 95%, compared to 60% in normal speech [5]. Hence, restricting phoneme quality assessment to vowels is a reasonable starting point for pronunciation evaluation in singing. Due to the occurrence of high-pitched vowels in singing, it is possible that pitch harmonics do not coincide with the canonical formant locations in some cases. This usually causes singers to modify vowel quality in the interest of maintaining loudness. This dependence of vowel quality on pitch is another distinguishing factor between speech and singing.

3. Database

The data sets used in these experiments were chosen from a database of songs sung by various people in sing-along mode at the venue of a technical exhibition. As these songs were recorded in a public place (with moderate noise levels, SNR of the order of 20-30 dB), the database is representative of real-world scenarios. These songs (of about 1 min duration each) were recorded using a directional microphone, sampled at 8 kHz and stored in 16-bit PCM, mono channel, wave format.

Five popular Hindi movie songs each of male and female playback singers were selected for building the database

- "For use in training, all the vowel tokens in the singer audios were manually labelled in PRAAT [7]..." (Jha and Rao Assessing Vowel Quality for Singing Evaluation, 2012)
- "...onsets and offsets were adjusted manually, and the resulting annotations were fed into customised pitch tracking software..."

(Mauch et al. Intonation in Unaccompanied Singing..., under review, 2014)

Problem

- Ever more research on melody, singing, intonation.
- Still **very cumbersome** to annotate pitch. (We have learned the hard way!)
 - using Praat (made for speech)
 - using makeshift, complicated processing chains
- There are **no tools** that allow efficient pitch/note annotation.

Requirements

Requirements

	Melodyne	Praat	Sonic Visualiser
estimate pitch			
estimate notes		~	
note/pitch correction		×	×
note/pitch sonification	×	×	×
save note/ pitch track	~	×	
load note/ pitch track	×	×	

Requirements

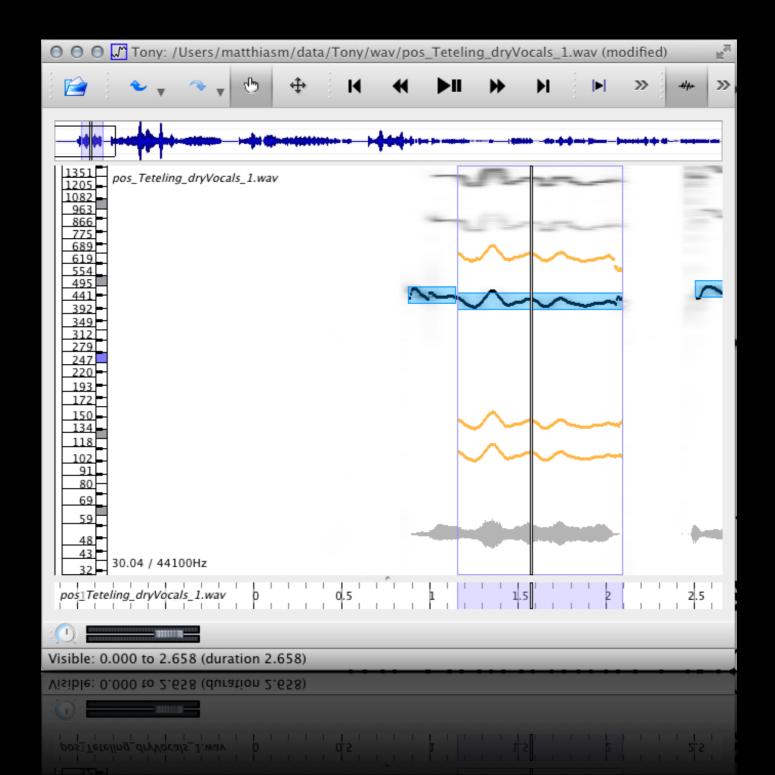
	Melodyne	Praat	Sonic Visualiser	?
estimate pitch				
estimate notes		~		
note/pitch correction		×	×	
note/pitch sonification	×	×	×	~
save note/ pitch track	~	×		
load note/ pitch track	×	×		~

Aim

Build a tool that aids researchers investigating melodic data to annotate their recordings!

- Automatic pitch and note transcription.
- Sonification of pitch and notes for immediate feedback.
- Fast, efficient correction of auto-transcription errors.
- Versatile import and export for scientific applications.
- Open source for reproducibility.

Tony



Tony Melody



Actor

Anthony John "Tony" Melody was an English television actor who appeared in a number of long running comedies and soap operas. He was a prolific character actor with more than 100 television roles. Wikipedia

Born: December 18, 1922, London

Died: June 26, 2008, Bispham, Blackpool

Movies and TV shows: Yanks, Walter, Home and Away (UK), The Nesbitts Are Coming

Building blocks

• Pitch Tracking:

PYIN — version of widely-used YIN algorithm

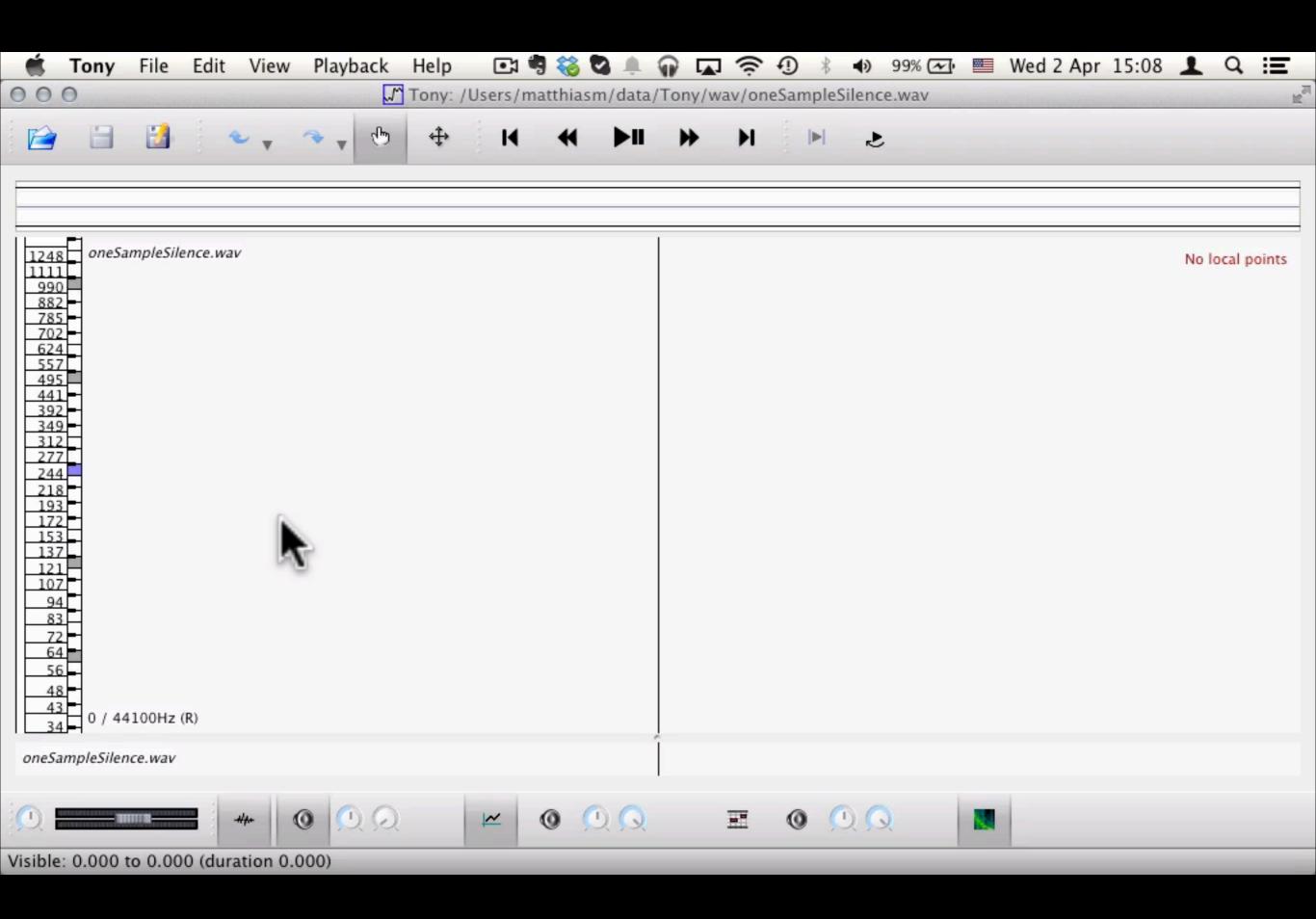
- pitch track smoothing + voiced/unvoiced
- note track estimation based on pitch track

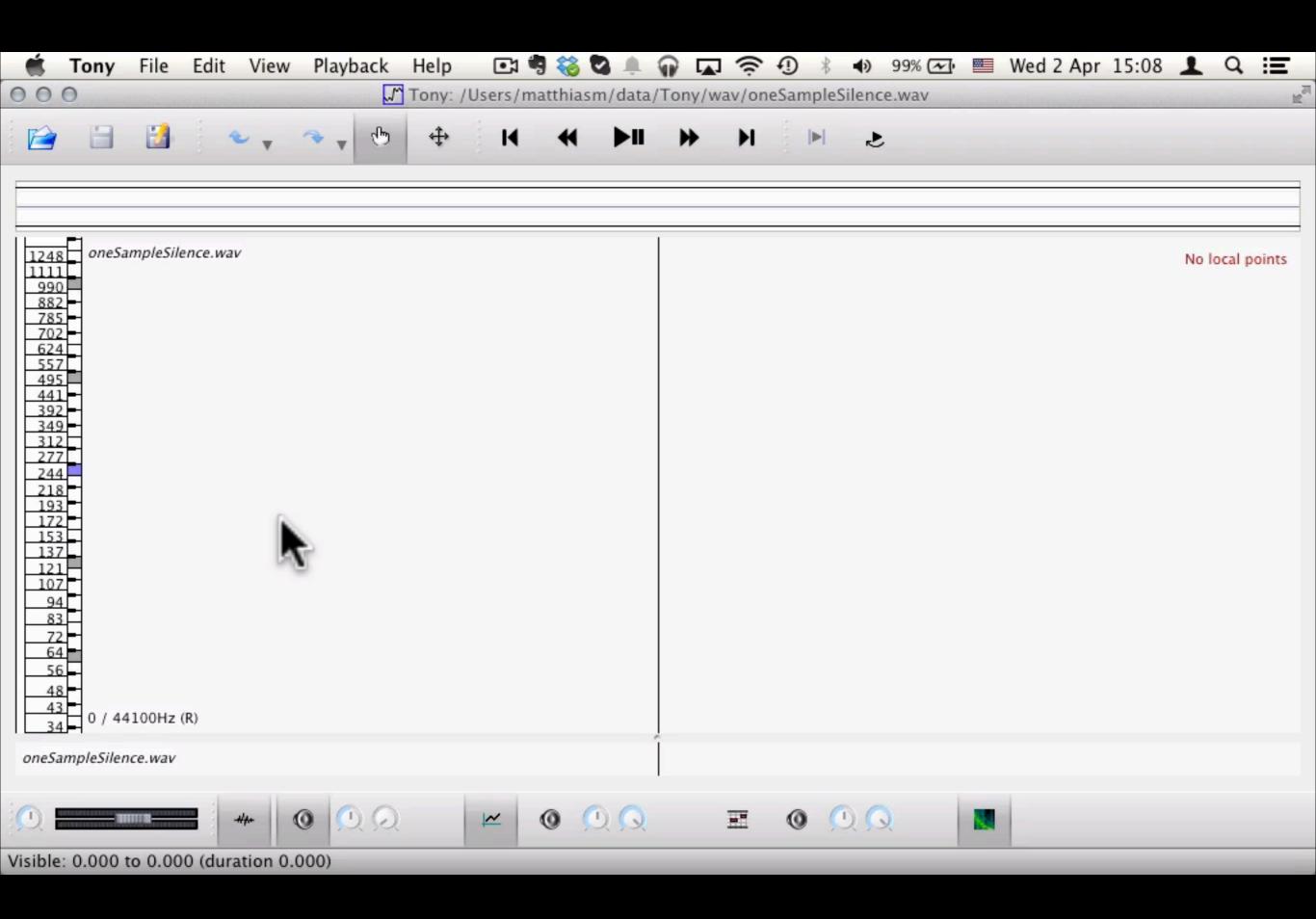
• User Interface:

Sonic Visualiser libraries

- simplified interface
- extended with all the cool stuff we need to doTo

Basic Tony Example



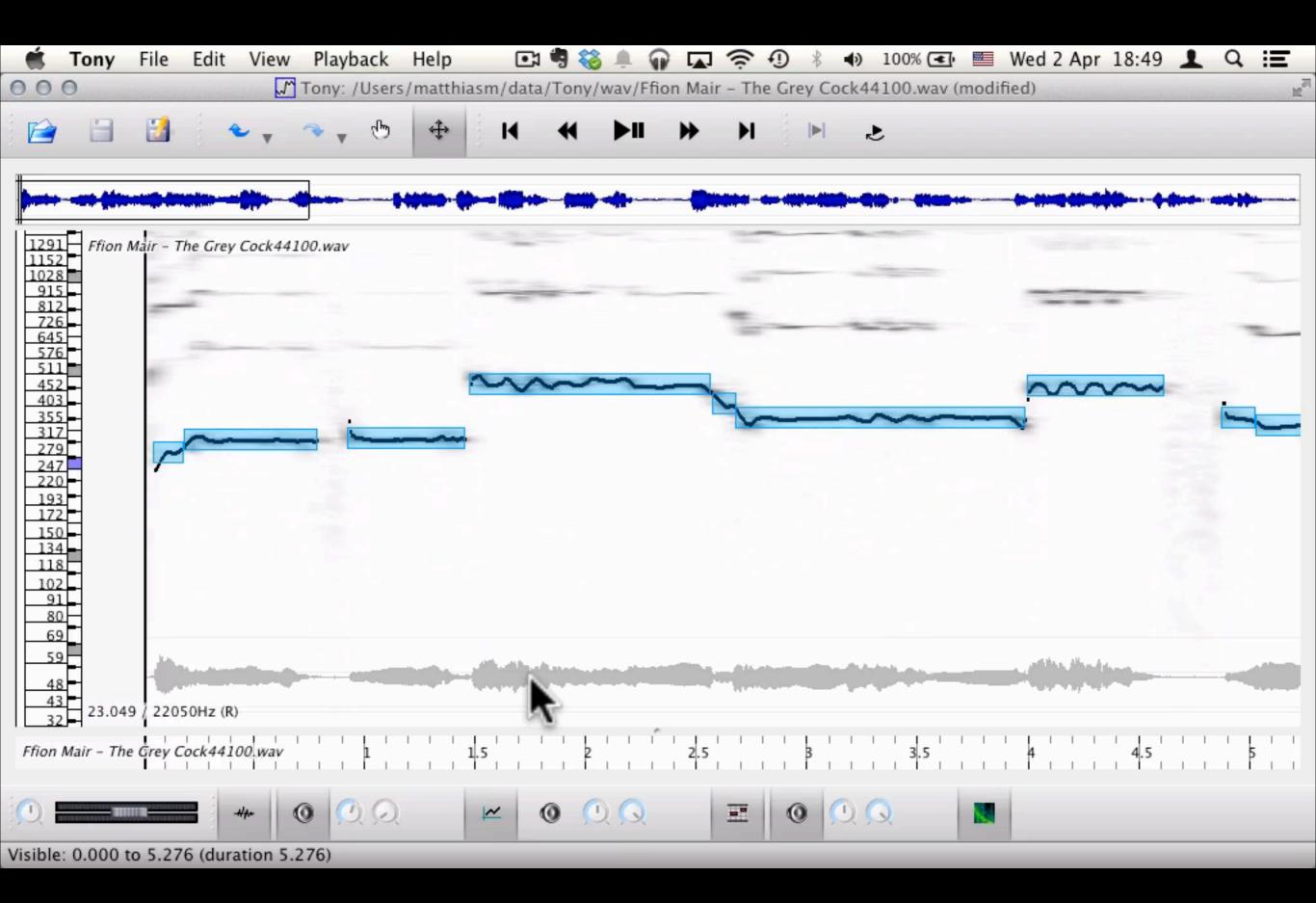


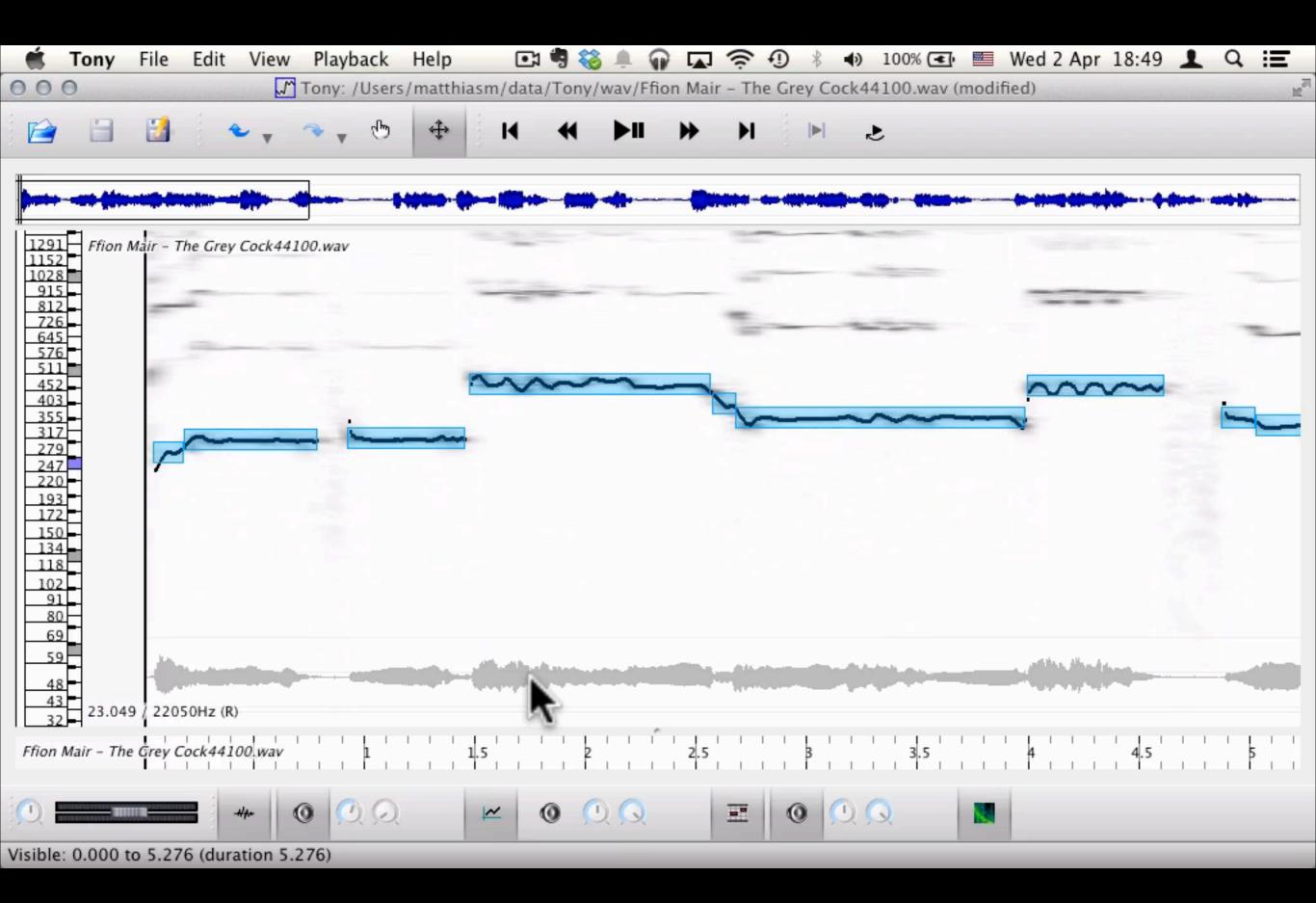
Correcting Notes

Note correction

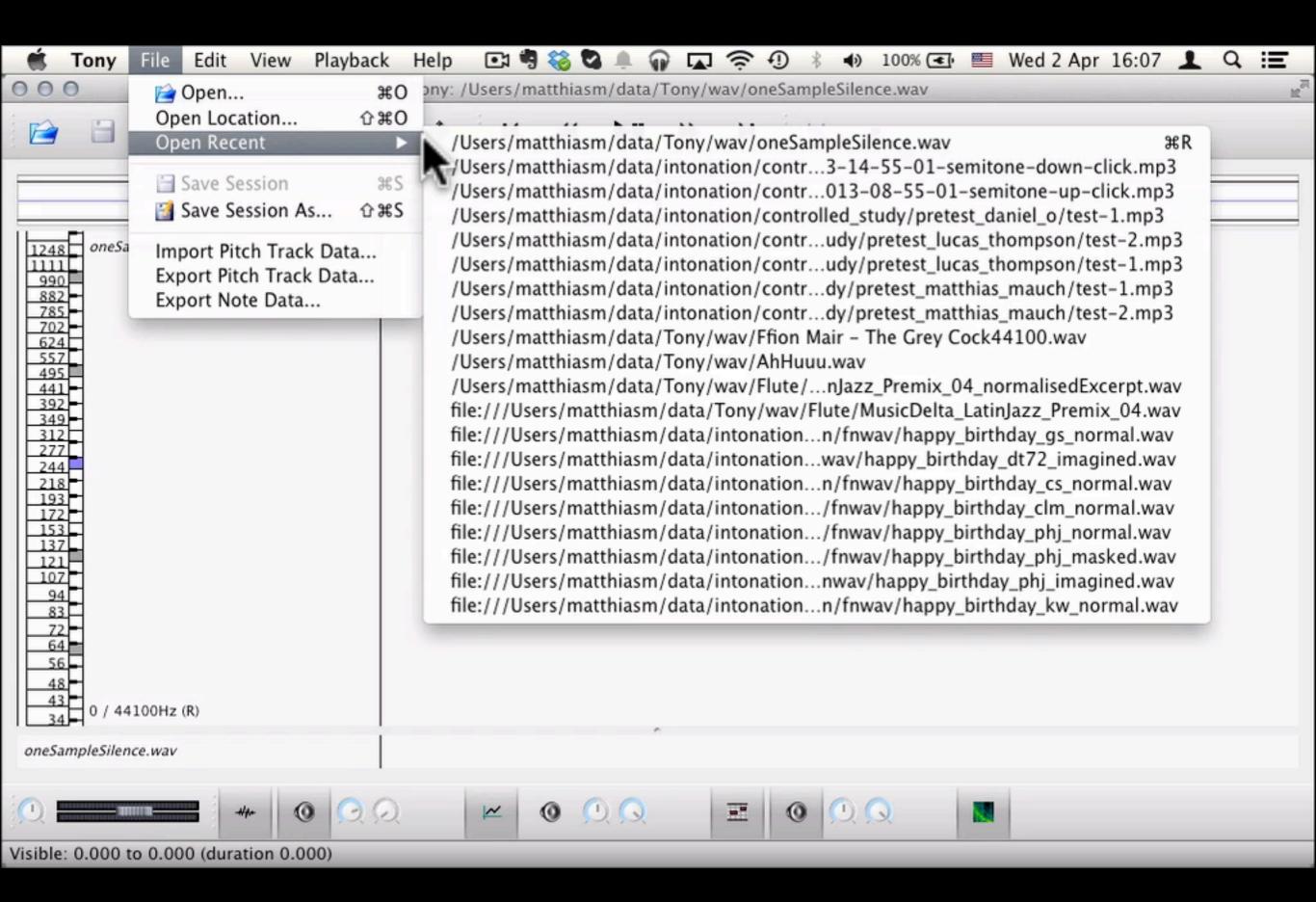
- split notes
- merge notes
- shorten/lengthen notes
- change note pitch
- delete notes

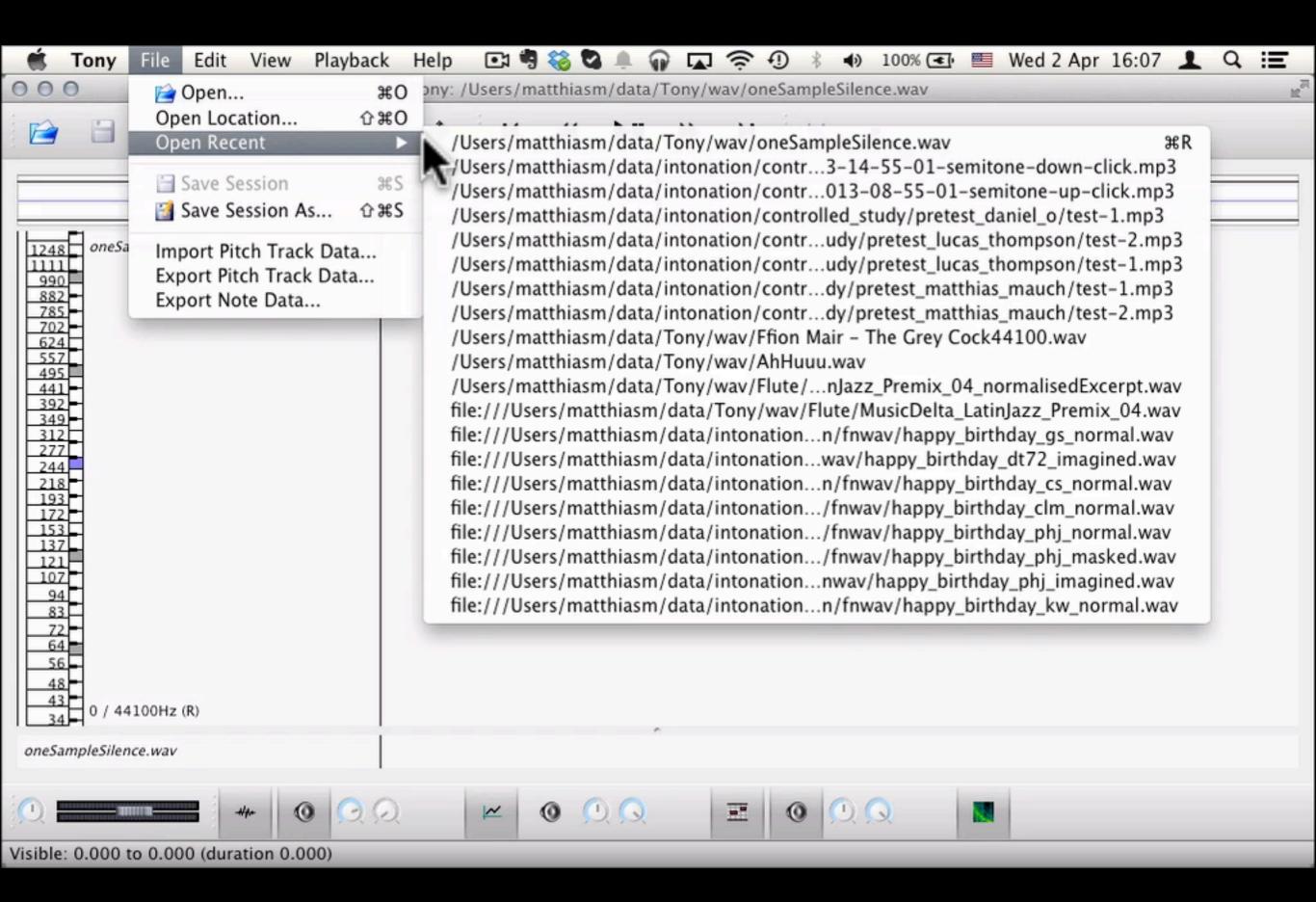
Example: All sorts of note correction





Example: Note Splitting and Save





Tony is already in use

Two Applications

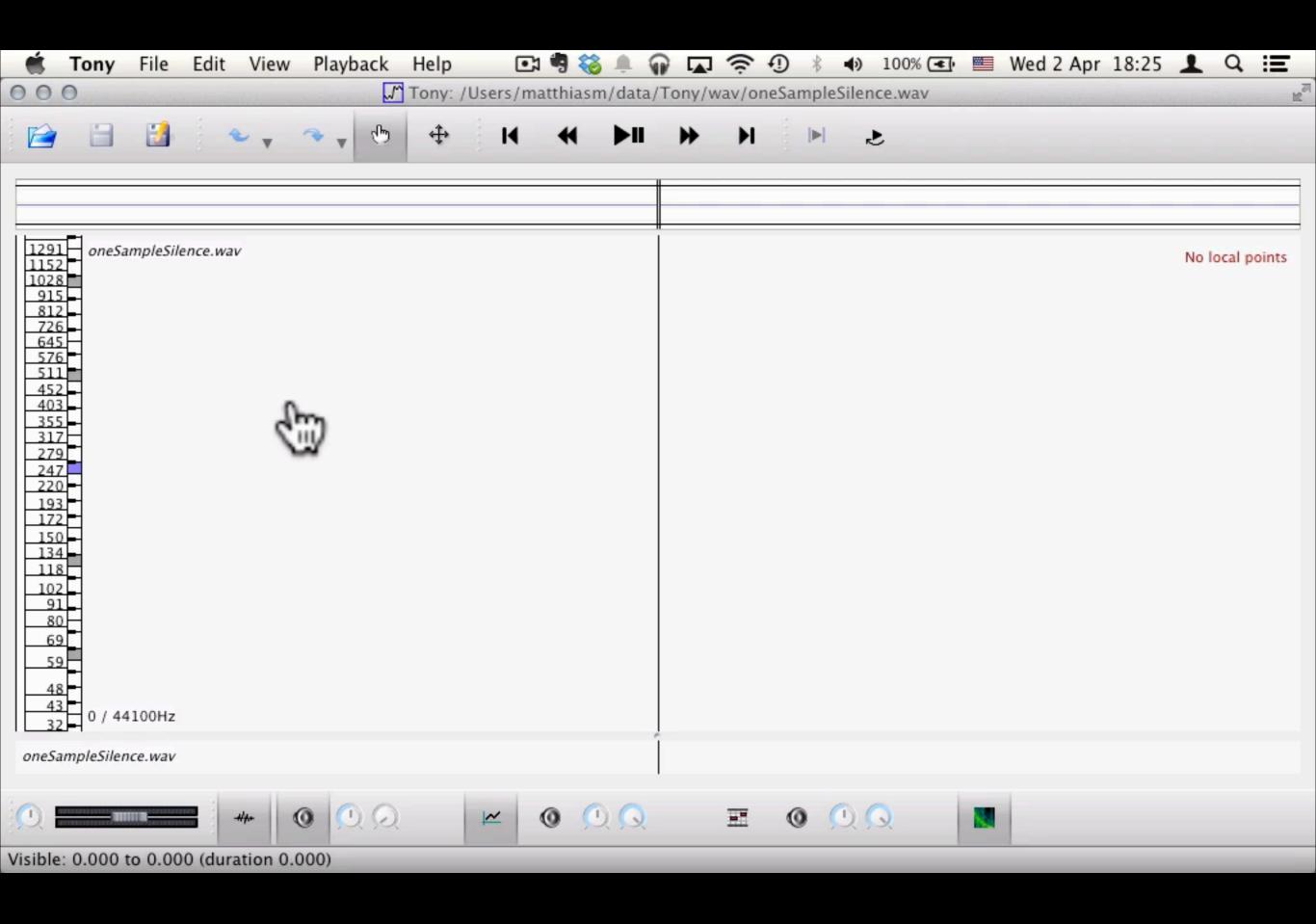
- my own research into intonation
 - ~900 files by two student annotators
 - target: notes
- large scale project by the Music Technology lab at NYU
 - music students annotate pitch tracks
 - ~ 10 minutes per 1 minute singing
 - just started 16 tracks (23 minutes)

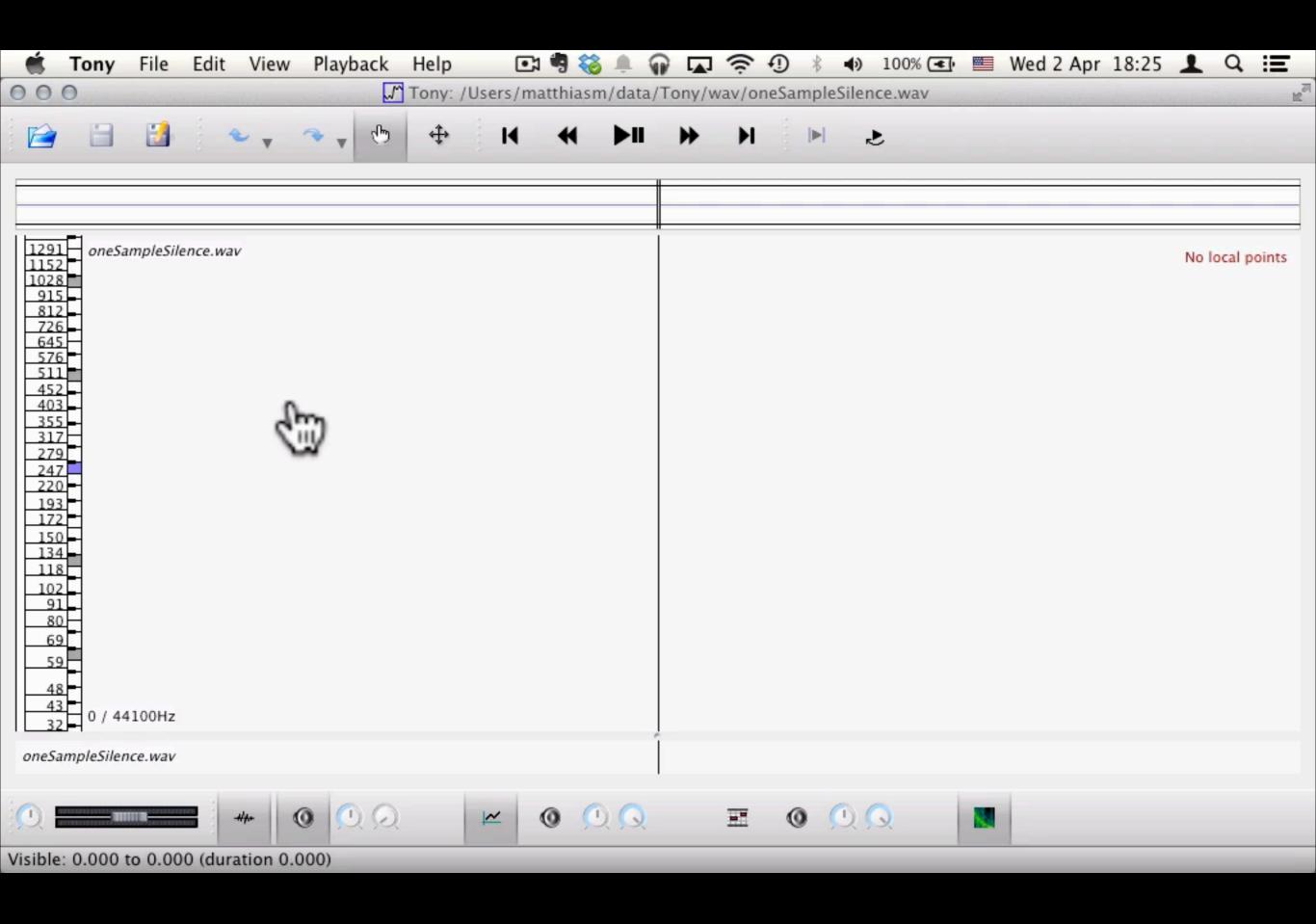
Correcting the pitch track

Pitch track correction

- remove pitches
- alternative pitch candidates
- notes automatically adjust to pitch track

Example: Pitch Delete/Correct and Save



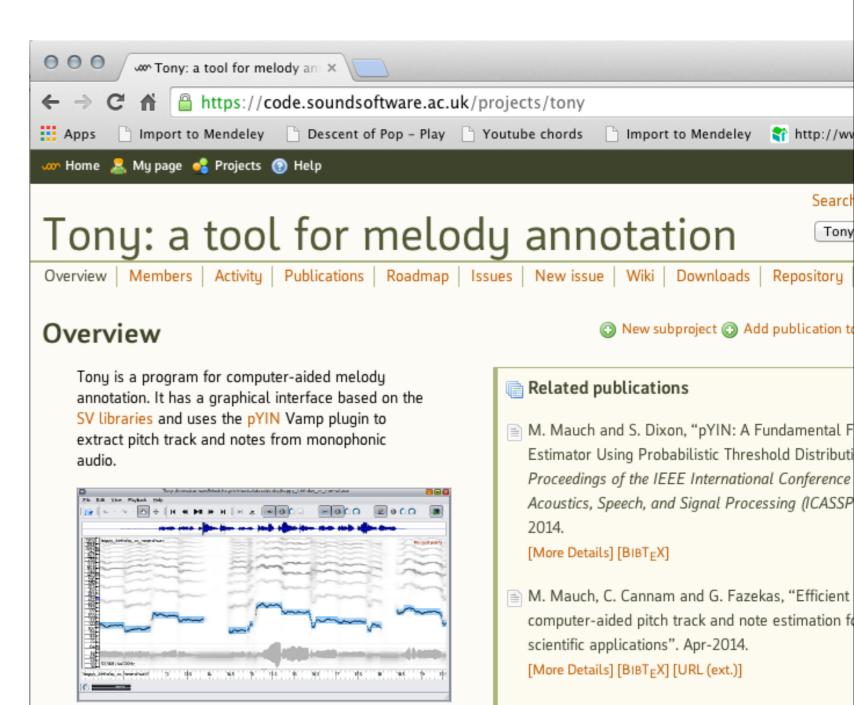


Tony is available to all

Free, Open Source

http://code.soundsoftware.ac.uk/projects/tony

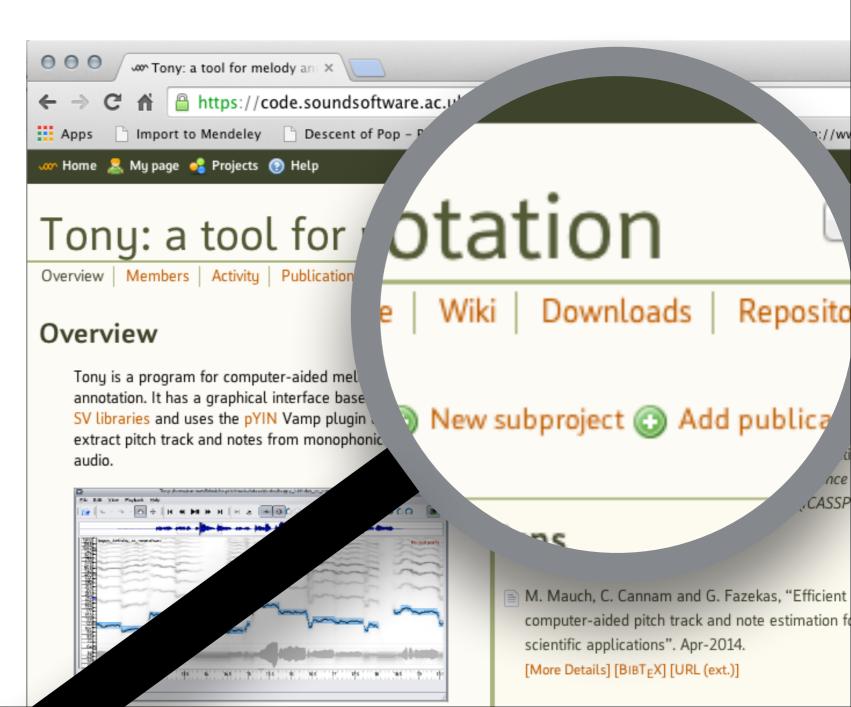
- Tony is available at SoundSoftware
 - Mac
 - Windows
 - Linux



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 - Linux



Conclusions & Outlook

Tony

- Tool for melody annotation for scientific use
- Robust automatic extraction
- Sonification
- Correction
- Export
- Save and continue working another time

Future work

- Use *Tony* for research on singing intonation
- improve *Tony* interaction using users' feedback
- extend capabilities (pitch is not everything)
 - timbre
 - expression
 - predominant frequency estimation

Thank you.

contact me: m.mauch@qmul.ac.uk matthiasmauch.net

contact *Tony*: http://code.soundsoftware.ac.uk/ projects/tony