Score-informed Estimation of Pitch-Gliding and Vibrato in Trumpet and Saxophone Solos

Jakob Abeßer

Liszt School of Music, Weimar, Germany Fraunhofer IDMT, Ilmenau, Germany

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Background

- Jazzomat Research Project (Liszt School of Music)
- Analysis of the personal style of jazz musicians
 - Micro-timing, dynamics, timbre, intonation, articulation
 - Articulation techniques
 - Vibrato
 - Fall-off
 - Slide
 - Approach → Analysis of the f₀-contour





Dataset & Transcription

- 19 jazz solos from the Weimar Jazz Database
 - Brown, Hawkins, Hubbard, Byas, Eldridge, Rollins
- Manual solo transcriptions
 - Sonic Visualizer used for annotation
 - Created & cross-checked by musicology & jazz students
 - Note parameters (MIDI pitch, onset, offset)
 - Articulation annotated as text layer





Dataset & Transcription

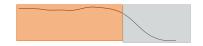
Examples (Sonic Visualizer)



Articulation techniques in theory ...

Articulation techniques

Fall-off: stationary part → move down



Slide: move up / down → stationary part

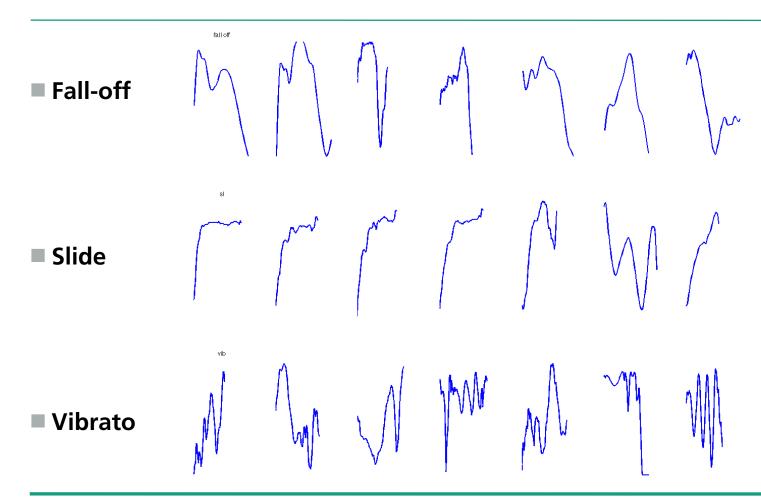


■ Vibrato: frequency modulation





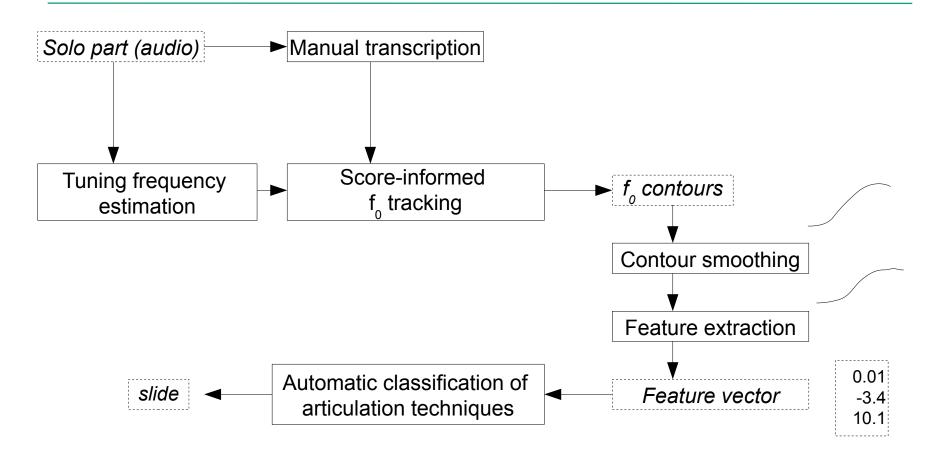
... and in reality







Proposed Method







Proposed Method

- Reference Tuning Frequency Estimation
 - **Tuning deviations** (instrument tuning, playback speed variations ...)
 - Analysis of reference part (without soloist playing)
 - Estimation of reference tuning frequency f_{ref}
 - Tuning estimation from Chroma Toolbox for Matlab
 - Triangular filterbank based on tuning hypothesis
 - Modifications: search range 440 Hz +/- ½ semitone, stepsize: 0.1 cent

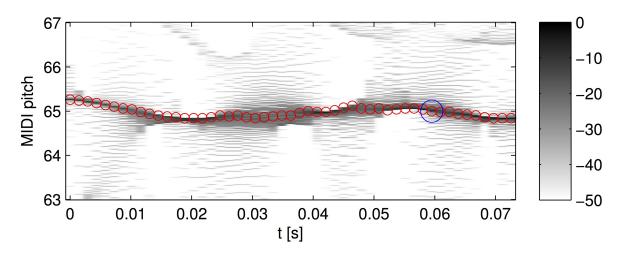




Score-informed f₀ tracking

Procedure

- Finding optimal starting location for tracking
- Tracking (fowards/backwards) based on peak detection & proximity
- Example (Stompin' At The Savoy, Coleman Hawkins, saxophone)







Smoothing

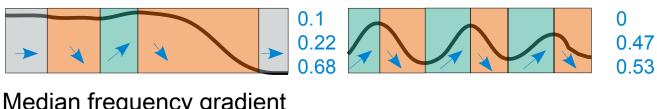
- Low-pass filtering
 - Reduce influence of local tracking errors
 - Make contours smoother



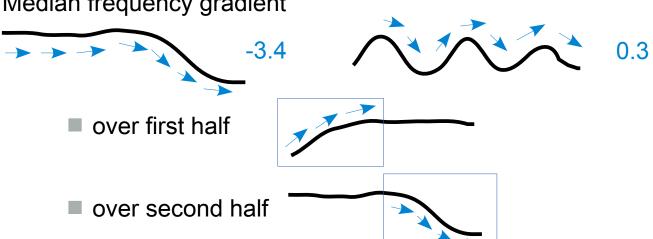


Frequency tendency

Ratio of constant / ascending / descending segments



Median frequency gradient

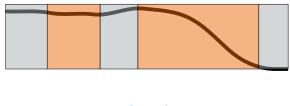




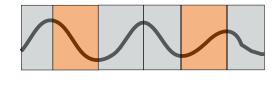


Frequency tendency

■ Fraction of longest segments → fluctuation vs. continuity



0.51



0.32



Frequency modulation

Modulation frequency (Hz)



Modulation range (cent)



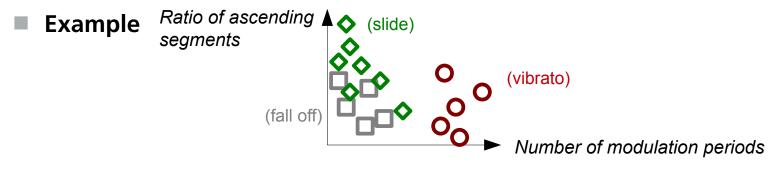
Number of modulation periods





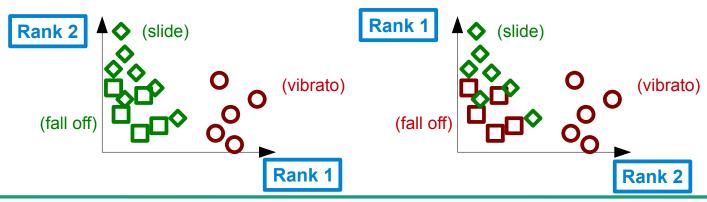
Experiment → 1-vs-N Feature Selection

■ Feature selection → rank features based on class separability



Vibrato vs. N

Slide vs. N







Experiment → 1-vs-N Feature Selection

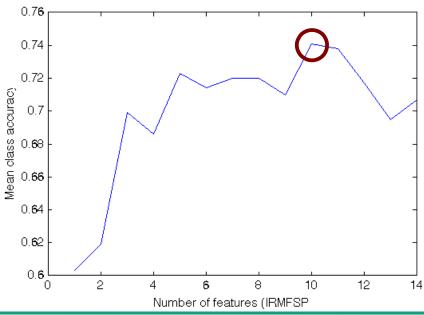
- Fall off
 - Ratio of descending segments (>)
 - Fraction of longest segments (>)
- Slide
- Number of descending segments (<)</p>
- Fraction of longest segments (>)
- Vibrato
 - Number of modulation periods (>)
 - Fraction of longest segments (<)</p>
 - Modulation range (cent) (>)





Evaluation → **Automatic Classification**

- 20-fold cross-validation
 - 20 x experiment: Take 19/20 for training and test on 1/20
- Mean class accuracy vs. Number of features (feature selection)

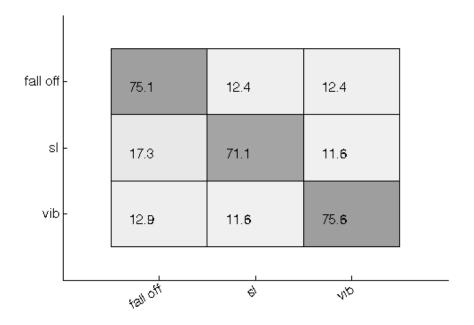






Evaluation → **Automatic Classification**

Confusion matrix (best configuration)





Results

- Score-informed tracking of f0 contours
- Set of features to characterize
 - Contour tendency
 - Frequency modulation
- Discriminative properties of articulation techniques slide, fall off, vibrato confirmed
- Automatic classification with a mean accuracy of 70.3 %





Open Issues

- Annotation
 - Articulations may exceed note boundaries (e.g., slide in)
 - Include articulation techniques bend & straight
 - Multi-class annotations (e.g., slide + vibrato)
 - Subclasses?
 - "... the Coltrane: /-\, the quick bend: \(\), the Murray /~\/-~\ ... "
- Tracking errors (interference from other harmonic instruments)
- Generic prediction model

 Models optimized to
 - Artist
 - Instrument





Thank you!

Questions?





