



**Tutorial T1**  
**Fundamentals of Music Processing:**  
**An Introduction using Python and Jupyter Notebooks**

## Overview

**Meinard Müller, Frank Zalkow**

International Audio Laboratories Erlangen

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# Meinard Müller



- Mathematics (Diplom/Master)
- Computer Science (PhD)
- Information Retrieval (Habilitation)
- Since 2012: Professor for Semantic Audio Processing
- ISMIR Board Member since 2010 (currently President-Elect)
- IEEE Audio and Acoustic Signal Processing TC (2010 - 2016)
- Member of Senior Editorial Board, IEEE Signal Processing Magazine



# Frank Zalkow



- Musicology/Music Informatics (Bachelor)
- Music Informatics (Master)



- Since 08/2016: PhD student in MIR  
(supervisor: Meinard Müller)



- Improving Music Retrieval with Machine Learning
- Cross-Connections between Musicology and Computer Science
- Choir Singing

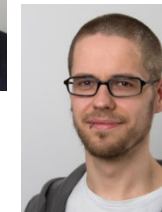
# Group Members

- Frank Zalkow
- Christof Weiß
- Michael Krause
- Sebastian Rosenzweig
- Hendrik Schreiber



# Former PhD Students

- Patricio López-Serrano
- Christian Dittmar
- Stefan Balke
- Thomas Prätzlich
- Jonathan Driedger
- Harald Grohganz
- Nanzhu Jiang
- ...



# International Audio Laboratories Erlangen

 **Fraunhofer**  
IIS



**FAU** FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER  
UNIVERSITÄT  
ERLANGEN-NÜRNBERG



**AUDIO**  
**LABS**

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# International Audio Laboratories Erlangen



**Audio**

# International Audio Laboratories Erlangen

Audio Coding



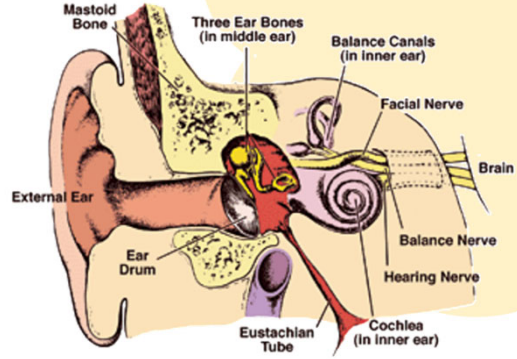
3D Audio



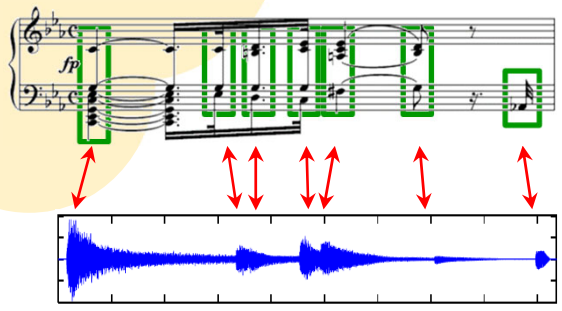
Virtual Reality



## Audio



Psychoacoustics



Music Processing



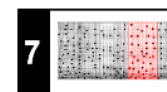
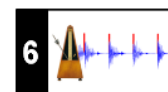
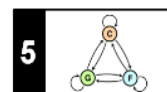
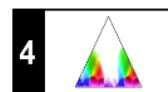
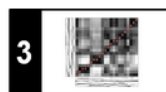
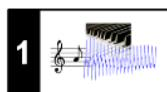
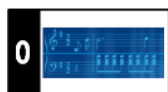
# FMP Notebooks

Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



- Introductions of MIR scenarios
- Textbook-like explanations and algorithms
- Python code examples
- Numerous illustrations and sound examples

<https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/FMP>





# Schedule

- 9:00 – 9:20 Overview
- 9:20 – 9:55 Music Representations and Retrieval
- 9:55 – 10:30 Audio Structure Analysis

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee Break

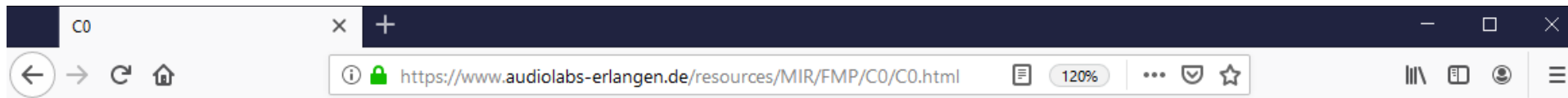
- 11:00 – 11:30 Tempo and Beat Tracking
- 11:30 – 12:00 Audio Decomposition
- 12:00 – 12:30 Further Topics & Conclusions

## Slides:

[https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/resources/MIR/2019\\_TutorialFMP\\_ISMIR/](https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/resources/MIR/2019_TutorialFMP_ISMIR/)

## FMP Notebooks:

<https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/FMP>

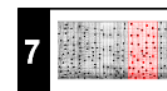
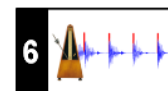
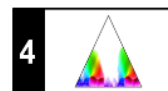
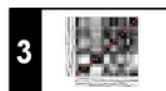
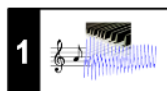
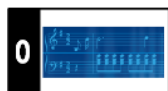


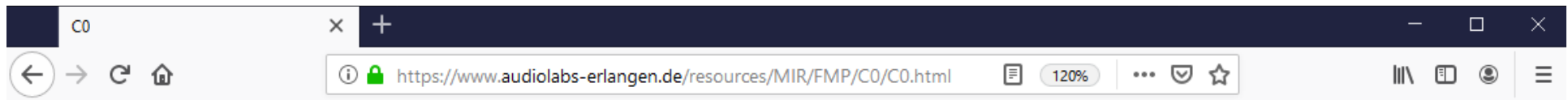
# FMP Notebooks

Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



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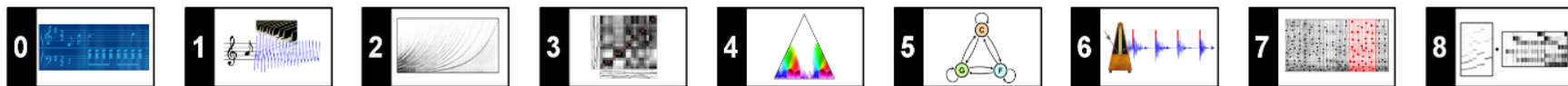


# FMP Notebooks

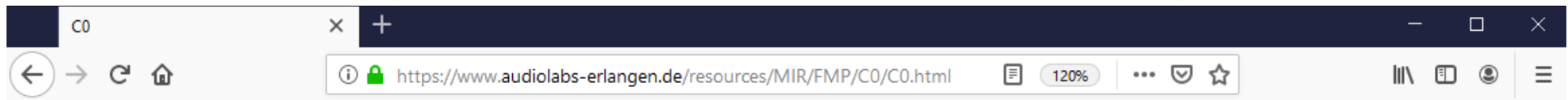
Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



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**Basics + 8 Chapters**

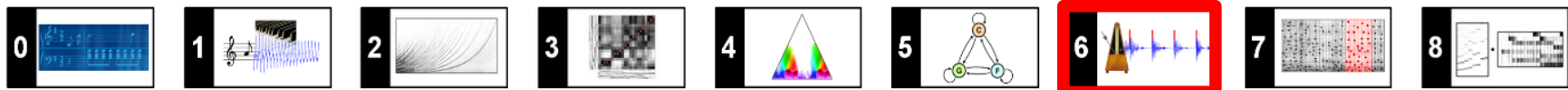


# FMP Notebooks

Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing

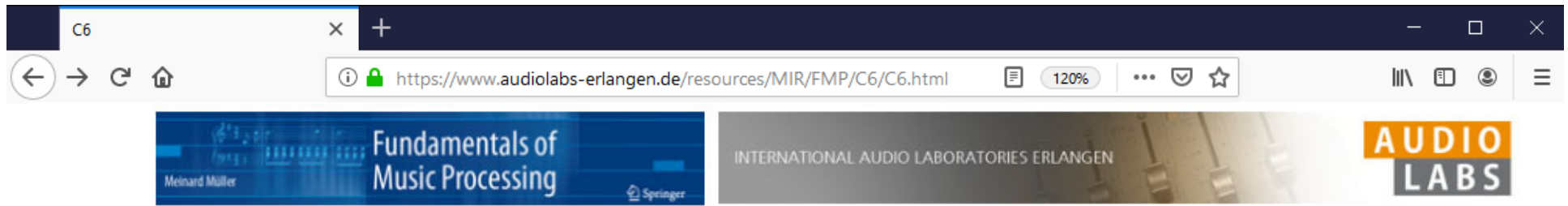


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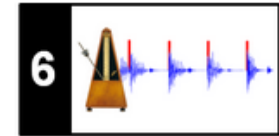


**Basics + 8 Chapters**

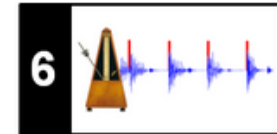
**Tempo and Beat Tracking**



# Tempo and Beat Tracking



# Tempo and Beat Tracking

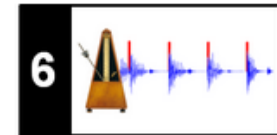


## Definition

We assume that we are given a discrete-time novelty function  $\Delta : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$  indicate note onset candidates. The idea of Fourier analysis is to detect local periodicity in novelty curve by comparing it with windowed sinusoids. A high correlation of  $\Delta$  with a windowed sinusoid indicates a periodicity of the novelty curve (given a suitable phase). This correlation (along with the phase) can be computed via the short-time Fourier transform. To this end, we fix a window function  $w : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  of length centered at  $n = 0$  (e.g., a sampled Hann window). Then, for a frequency parameter  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$  and time parameter  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the complex Fourier coefficient is defined by

$$\mathcal{F}(n, \omega) := \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta(m) \bar{w}(m - n) \exp(-2\pi i \omega m).$$

# Tempo and Beat Tracking



## Definition

We assume that we are given a discrete-time novelty function  $\Delta : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{I}$  indicate note onset can be analyzed by correlation analysis is to detect local sinusoids. A high correlation in novelty curve by computing the correlation section of  $\Delta$  with a window sinusoids. A high correlation (given a suitable phase). This correlation (along with the phase a periodicity of the sinusoid) is analyzed using the short-time Fourier transform. To this end, we fix a window function  $w$  centered at  $n = 0$  (e.g., a sampled Hann window). Then, for a frequency  $\omega$  and time parameter  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the complex Fourier coefficient is defined by

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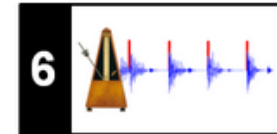
Explanations

Theory

Mathematics

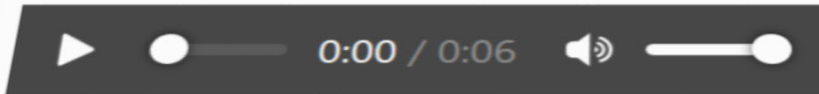


# Tempo and Beat Tracking



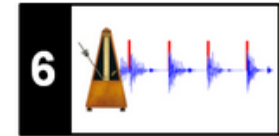
## Example: Shostakovich

In the following example, we consider an excerpt of a recording of Dimitri Shostakovich's Suite for Variety Orchestra No. 1. The score version of the excerpt.



We start with a [spectral-based novelty function](#) resampled to  $F_s^\Delta$  :  
Furthermore, we use a window size corresponding to 5 seconds (1

# Tempo and Beat Tracking

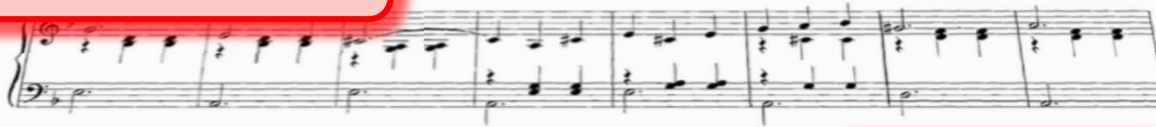


## Example: Shostakovich

In the following example, we consider an extract from the Suite for Variety Orchestra.

Music Example

Annotations

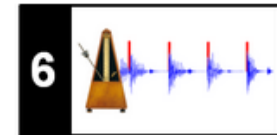


Audio

We start with a [spectral-based novelty function](#) resampled to  $F_s^\Delta$ . Furthermore, we use a window size corresponding to 5 seconds (1

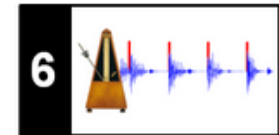
Links

# Tempo and Beat Tracking



```
In [2]: def compute_sinusoid_optimal(c, tempo, n, Fs, N
        """Compute windowed sinusoid with optimal p
        Notebook: C6/C6S2_TempogramFourier.ipynb
        Args:
            c: Coefficient of tempogram (c=X(k,n))
            tempo: Tempo parameter corresponding to
            _coef_BPM[k])
            n: Frame parameter of c
            Fs: Sampling rate
            N: Window length
            H: Hop size
```

# Tempo and Beat Tracking



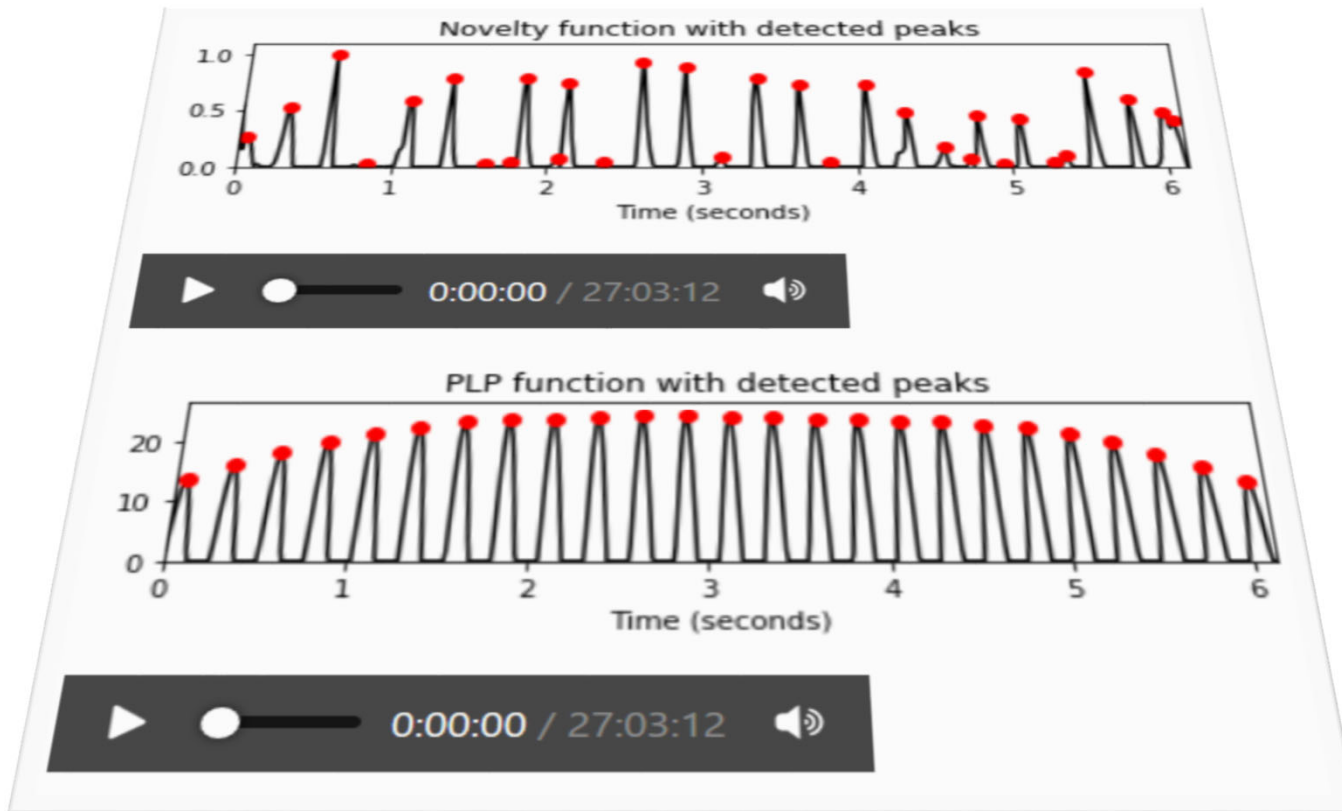
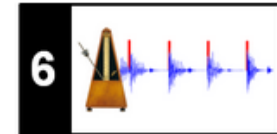
```
In [2]: def compute_sinusoid_optimal_p(n, Fs, N, H):  
        """Compute windowed sinusoid coefficients for optimal p  
        """  
        k = 0  
        c = X(k, n)  
        tempo = 60  
        _coef_BPM[k] = tempo  
        n = n + H  
        Fs = Fs  
        N = N  
        H = H
```

Python Code

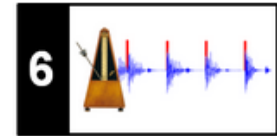
Algorithms

Functions

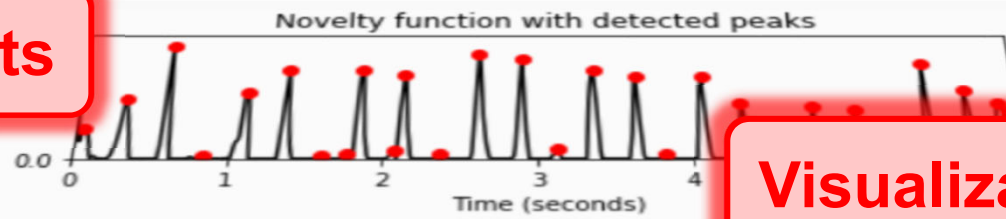
# Tempo and Beat Tracking



# Tempo and Beat Tracking

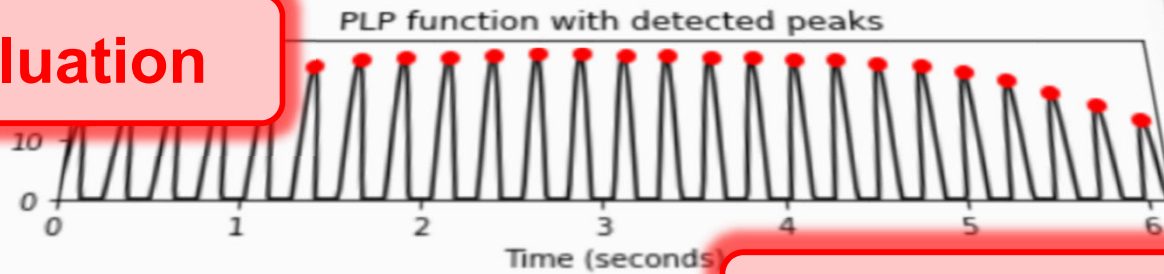


Results



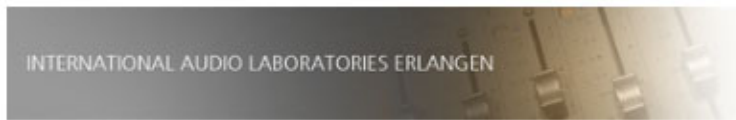
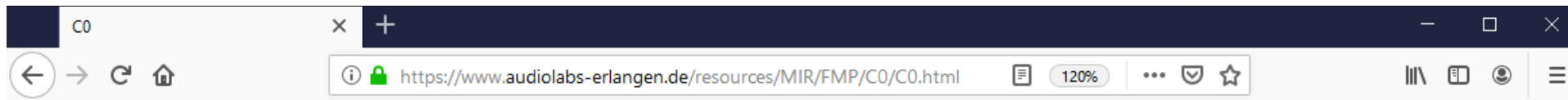
Visualization

Evaluation



Sonification



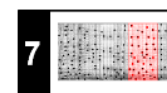
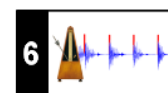
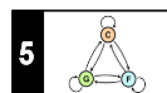
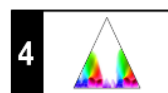
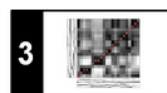
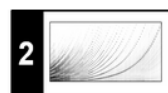
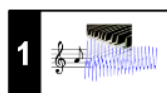
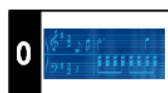


# FMP Notebooks

Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



<https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/FMP>







# FMP Notebooks

Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



Teaching

Understanding

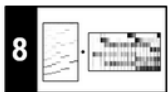
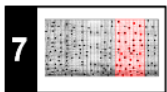
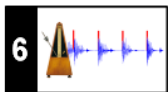
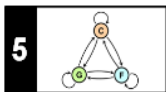
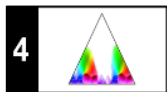
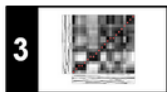
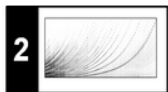
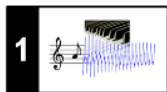
Multimedia

<https://www.audiolabs-erlangen.de/FMP>

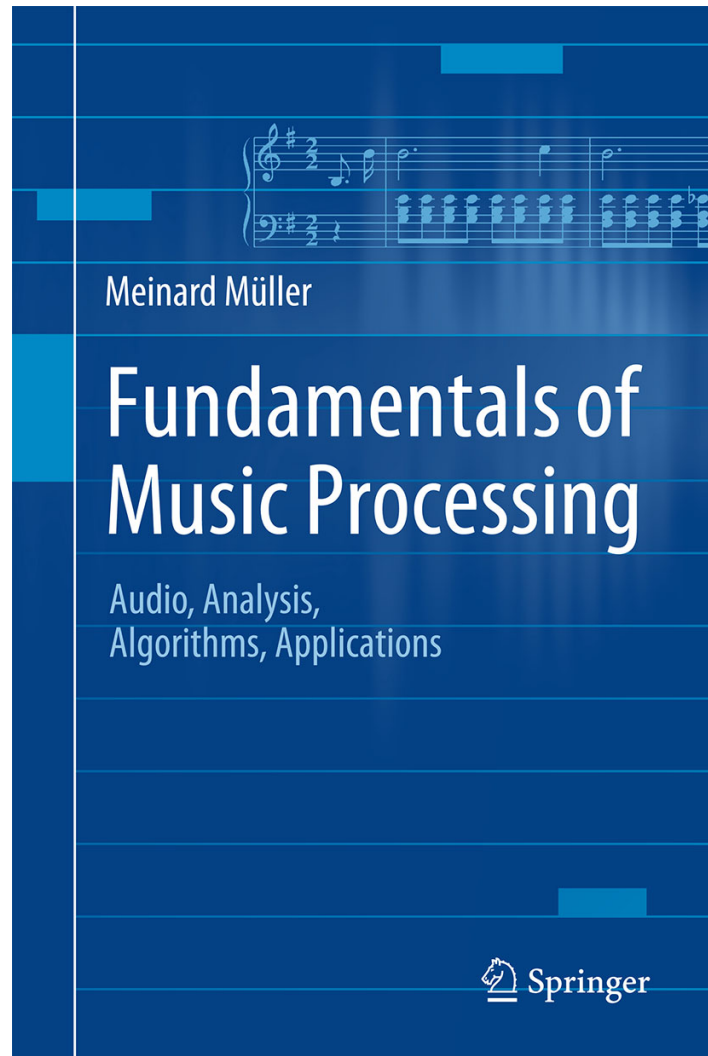
Baselines

Programming

Research



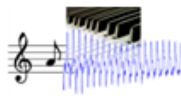

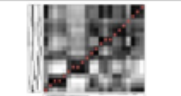


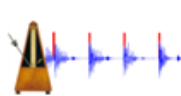
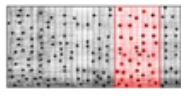
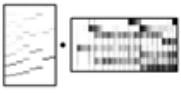
# Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing



Meinard Müller  
Fundamentals of Music Processing  
Audio, Analysis, Algorithms, Applications  
483 p., 249 illus., hardcover  
ISBN: 978-3-319-21944-8  
Springer, 2015

Accompanying website:  
[www.music-processing.de](http://www.music-processing.de)

# Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing

| Chapter |   | Music Processing Scenario              |
|---------|---|--|
| 1       |    | Music Representations                  |
| 2       |    | Fourier Analysis of Signals            |
| 3       |    | Music Synchronization                  |
| 4       |    | Music Structure Analysis               |
| 5       |   | Chord Recognition                      |
| 6       |  | Tempo and Beat Tracking                |
| 7       |  | Content-Based Audio Retrieval          |
| 8       |  | Musically Informed Audio Decomposition |

Meinard Müller

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