



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

**Overview**

**Meinard Müller, Frank Zalkow**

International Audio Laboratories Erlangen  
meinard.mueller@audiolabs-erlangen.de, frank.zalkow@audiolabs-erlangen.de



**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
- ...



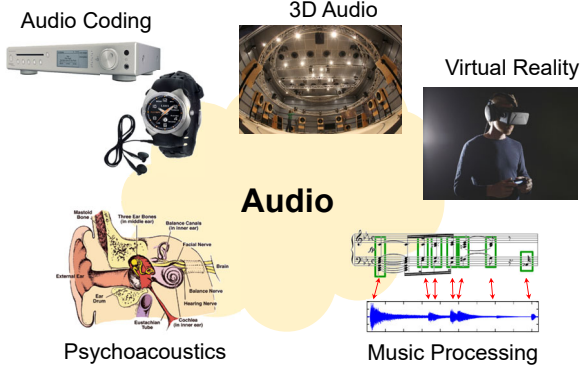
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## International Audio Laboratories Erlangen



### 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>

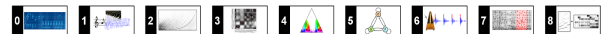


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Python Notebooks for Fundamentals of Music Processing



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**Basics + 8 Chapters**



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**Basics + 8 Chapters**

**Tempo and Beat Tracking**

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

6

**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 to in novelty curve by comparing it with windowed sinusoids. A high correlation of  $\Delta$  with a windowed sinusoid indicates a periodicity of the sinus (given a suitable phase). This correlation (along with the phase) can be cc short-time Fourier transform. To this end, we fix a window function  $w : \mathbb{Z}$  length centered at  $n = 0$  (e.g., a sampled Hann window). Then, for a frequency parameter  $\omega \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$  and time parameter  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , the complex Fourier coefficient is defined by

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

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

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**Explanations**

**Theory**

**Mathematics**

**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

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

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**Example: Shostakovich**

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**Annotations**

**Music Example**

**Audio**

**Links**

```
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
```

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

6

```
In [2]: def compute_sinusoid(c, n, Fs, N, H):
        """Compute windowed sinusoid with detected peaks
        c: Coefficient of tempoogram (c=X(k,n))
        tempo: Tempo parameter corresponding to c
        n: Frame parameter of c
        Fs: Sampling rate
        N: Window length
        H: Hop size"""
        # Compute window
        k = C6/C62
        .ipyynb
```

**Python Code** | **Algorithms** | **Functions**

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

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Novelty function with detected peaks

Time (seconds)

0:00:00 / 27:03:12

PLP function with detected peaks

Time (seconds)

0:00:00 / 27:03:12

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## Tempo and Beat Tracking

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**Results** | **Visualization**

Novelty function with detected peaks

Time (seconds)

0:00:00 / 27:03:12

**Evaluation** | **Sonification**

PLP function with detected peaks

Time (seconds)

0:00:00 / 27:03:12

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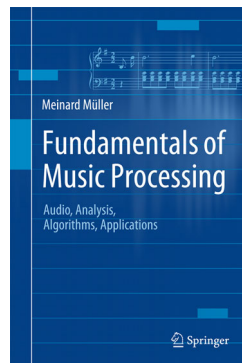
**Teaching** | **Understanding** | **Multimedia**

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**Baselines** | **Programming** | **Research**

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

## 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)

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## Book: Fundamentals of Music Processing

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

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