Discover the Music You Want: Building a Music Search Engine Using Audio Content and Social Context

Douglas Turnbull

Computer Audition Lab

UC San Diego

dturnbul@cs.ucsd.edu

Work with Luke Barrington, David Torres, and Gert Lanckriet



'Age of Music Proliferation'

More Consumers

- 110 Million Apple iPods sold worldwide
 - 40,000 Songs on a 160 GB handheld device
- 7 Million Users on Pandora
- 700K daily Facebook iLike users



How do we find music?

- Query-by-Metadata artist, song, album, year
 - We must know what we want
- Query-by-(Humming, Tapping, Beatboxing)
 - Requires talent
- Query-by-Song-Similarity
 - Collaborative Filtering, Acoustic Similarity
 - Lacks interpretablilty
- Query-by-Semantic-Description
 - Google seems to work pretty well for text
 - Semantic Image Labeling is a hot topic in Computer Vision
 - Can it work for music?



Semantic Music Annotation and Retrieval

Our goal is build a system that can

- **1. Annotate a song with meaningful tags**
- 2. Retrieve songs given a text-based query



Plan: Learn a probabilistic model that captures a relationship between **audio content** and **tags**.



System Overview

Data



- 1. Text-mining web documents
 - 2,100 song reviews from AMG All Music
 - Extracted a vocab of 317 words



Strawberry Fields Forever

The Beatles

Composed By

John Lennon/Paul McCartney

Other Links

All Performers that have performed this Title

Song Review

peak achievements and one of the finest Lennon- McCartney songs. At the beginning of its quite complicated evolution, the tune, principally the work of John Lennon, was a folky ballad evoking a dream world where nothing was real and there was nothing to get hung about. As is well known, Strawberry Fields is a real location in the city where Lennon grew up, Liverpool. Strawberry Field (the actual name is singular) was a Salvation Army orphanage where he used to play with his friends as a child. The song "Strawberry Fields Forever," however, is not so much about a physical place as it is about a state of mind, drug-influenced almost surely. As is the case with several other Lennon songs of the period, there could be an implication that this attractively lethargic, peaceful state is an inner state of being preferable to that of the straight world. "Strawberry Fields" is not necessarily a utopia, though, as the references to living being easy with eyes closed convey; it could be interpreted as an unhealthy escapist withdrawal from reality or even an inference that death is preferable to life. The song's effect was greatly enhanced by its production, with an arrangement that would undergo numerous changes during the course of the recording process. Two finished versions were completed, one closer to the song's folky origins, one more orchestrated. John Lennon wanted to use portions from each, and asked George Martin to combine them, despite the fact that they had been recorded in different keys and tempos. In his most famous production feat of all, Martin slowed one portion down and sped up the other, finding that -- miraculously -- both the tempos and the keys then matched. That accounts in large part for the magnificently v<mark>aried moods and textures</mark> of the final track, with its unearthly opening m<mark>ellotron</mark> introduction (mistaken by some for flutes) leading into the gently delivered initial chorus and verse. The atmosphere becomes tenser and effectively underscores the ambiguity of the song's lyrics, as f<mark>unereal marching brass i</mark>s introduced, making the promise of Strawberry Fields' dream world seem more ominous, even menacing (especially when a noise like that of a spade digging a grave is hard). The song comes to a glorious close with several repetitions of the title chorus and a fadeout with

A hit single (as part of a double A-side with "Penny Lane") in early 1967, "Strawberry Fields Forever" is one of the Beatles'

lovely <mark>guitar, cello, and swordmandel (played by George Harrison</mark>). But wait -- that isn't quite the end. After a few seconds of dead air, a totally unrelated and quite dissonant piece of musique concrète fades in, with crunchy Ringo Starr drum rolls, nightmarish flute mellotrons, and a noise that sounds like muted ambulance horns. This coda again could signify that the placid dreamscape of Strawberry Fields isn't all it seems, and that a hellish whirlwind could be lurking just underneath. At the

by Richie Unterberger

Send to Friend

- 1. Text-mining web documents
 - Cheap, tons of data
 - X Noisy, opinionated, unnatural disconnect

- 1. Text-mining web documents
- 2. Conducting a survey
 - 174-tag hierarchical vocab genre, emotion, usage, ...
 - Paid 55 undergrads to annotate music for 120 hours
 - CAL500: 500 songs annotated by a minimum of 3 people

BIETO INFLITATION											
Which instruments are present, are prominent, or are featured in a solo											
Instrument	None	Uncertain	Present	Prominent	Solo	Instrument	None	Uncertain	Present	Prominent	Solo
Voice						- String Ensemble	0	0	0	0	
- Male Lead Vocals	0	0	0	0		- Orchestra	0	0	0	0	
- Female Lead Vocals	0	0	0	0		Wind Instruments					
- Backing vocals	0	0	0	0		- Harmonica	0	0	0	0	
- Choir	0	0	0	0		- Trumpet	0	0	0	0	
Guitar Family				_	- Trombone	0	0	0	0		
- Acoustic Guitar	0	0	0	0		- Saxophone	0	0	0	0	
- Electric Guitar (clean)	0	0	0	0		- Horn Section	0	0	0	0	
- Electric Guitar (distorted)	0	0	0	0		Electronics	Electronics				
- Slide Guitar	0	0	0	0		- Samples	0	0	0	0	
- Bass	0	0	0	0		- Ambient Sounds	0	0	0	0	
- Banjo	0	0	0	0		- Scratches	0	0	0	0	
Keyboards						- Sequencer	0	0	0	0	
- Piano	0	0	0	0		Percussion	Percussion				
- Organ	0	0	0	0		- Drum Set	0	0	0	0	
- Synthesizer	0	0	0	0		- Drum Machine	0	0	0	0	
String Instruments					- Hand Drums	0	0	0	0		
- Violin/Fiddle	0	0	0	0		- Tambourine	0	0	0	0	
instrument	None	Uncertain	Present	Prominent	Solo	Instrument	None	Uncertain	Present	Prominent	Solo

- 1. Text-mining web documents
- 2. Conducting a survey
 - Reliable, Precise, Tailored to Application
 - X Expensive, Laborious, Not Scalable

- 1. Text-mining web documents
- 2. Conducting a survey
- 3. Deploying a 'Human-Computation' game
 - Web-based, multi-player game with real-time interaction
 - ESPGame by Luis Von Ahn
 - Listen Game [ISMIR 07]





















We have explored three techniques

- 1. Text-mining web documents
- 2. Conducting a survey
- 3. Deploying a 'Human-Computation' game
 - ✓ Cheap, Scalable, Precise, Personalized
 - **X** Need to create a viral user experience



Semantic Representation: y

Choose vocabulary of 'musically relevant' tags

- Instruments, Genre, Emotion, Rhythm, Energy, Vocal, Usages

Each annotation is converted to a real-valued vector

- 'Semantic association' between a tag and the song.

Example: Frank Sinatra's "Fly Me to the Moon"

Vocab = {funk, jazz, guitar, female vocals, sad, passionate} y = [0/4, 3/4, 4/4, 0/4, 2/4, 1/4]

Acoustic Representation: X

Each song is represented as a **bag-of-feature-vectors**

- Pass a short time window over the audio signal
- Extract a feature vector for each short-time audio segment
- Ignore temporal relationships of time series





Audio Features

We calculate MFCC+Deltas feature vectors

- Mel-frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC)
 - Low dimensional representation short-term spectrum
 - Popular for both representing speech, music, and sound effects
- Instantaneous derivatives (deltas) encode short-time temporal info
- 5,200 39-dimensional vectors per minute

Numerous other audio representations

- Spectral features, modulation spectra, chromagrams, ...







Statistical Model

Supervised Multi-class Labeling model

- Set of probability distributions over the audio feature space
- One Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) per tag p(x|t)
- Key Idea: Estimate parameters for GMM using the set of training songs that are positively associated with the tag

Notes:

- Developed for image annotation
- Scalable and Parallelizable
- Modified for real-value semantic weights rather than binary class labels
- Extended formulation to handle multi-tag queries

Modeling a Song

Algorithm

- 1. Segment audio signals
- 2. Extract short-time feature vectors
- 3. Estimate GMM
 - expectation maximization algorithm



Modeling a Tag

Algorithm:

- 1. Identify songs associated with tag t
- 2. Estimate a 'song GMM' for each song p(x|s)
- 3. Use the Mixture Hierarchies EM algorithm [Vasconcelos01]
 - Learn a 'mixture of mixture components'



Benefits

- + Computationally efficient for parameter estimation and inference
- + 'Smoothed' song representation → better density estimate



Annotation

Given a novel song $X = \{x_1, ..., x_T\}$, calculate the probability

of each tag given the song:

$$P(t|X) = \frac{P(X|t)P(t)}{P(X)}$$

Assuming

- 1. Uniform word prior P(t)
- 2. Vectors are conditionally independent given a tag
- 3. Geometric average of likelihoods

$$P(t|X) = \frac{\left(\prod_{i=1}^{T} P(\mathbf{x}_i|t)\right)^{\frac{1}{T}}}{\sum_{v \in V} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{T} P(\mathbf{x}_i|v)\right)^{\frac{1}{T}}}$$

Semantic Multinomial:

 \bullet Conditional probabilities, P(t|X), defines multinomial over the vocabulary

Annotation: pick peaks of the semantic multinomial

Annotation

Semantic Multinomial for "Give it Away" by the Red Hot Chili Peppers





Annotation: Automatic Music Reviews

Dr. Dre (feat. Snoop Dogg) - Nuthin' but a 'G' thang



Frank Sinatra - Fly me to the moon

This is a jazzy, singer / songwriter song that is calming and sad. It features acoustic guitar, piano, saxophone, a nice male vocal solo, and emotional, high-pitched vocals. It is a song with a light beat and a slow tempo that you might like listen to while hanging with friends.





Retrieval

- 1. Annotate each song in corpus with a semantic multinomial p
 - $\mathbf{p} = \{ \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{t}_1 | \mathsf{X}), \, ..., \, \mathsf{P}(\mathsf{t}_{|\mathsf{V}|} | \mathsf{X}) \}$
- 2. Given a text-based query, construct a query multinomial q
 - $q_i = 1/|t|$, if tag t appears in the query string
 - $q_i = 0$, otherwise
- 3. Rank all songs by the Kullback-Leibler (KL) divergence

$$KL(\mathbf{q}||\mathbf{p}) = \sum_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{V}|} q_i \log \frac{q_i}{p_i}$$



Retrieval

The top 3 semantic multinomials for the query "pop', 'female lead vocals', 'tender'"



Retrieval: Query-by-Semantic-Description

Query	Retrieved Songs
'Tender'	Crosby, Stills and Nash - Guinevere
'Female Vocals'	Alicia Keys - Fallin' Shakira - The One Christina Aguilera - Genie in a Bottle Junior Murvin - Police and Thieves Britney Spears - I'm a Slave 4 U
'Tender' AND 'Female Vocals'	Jewel - Enter from the East Evanescence - My Immortal Cowboy Junkies - Postcard Blues Everly Brothers - Take a Message to Mary Sheryl Crow - I Shall Believe

Digression: Music Similarity

Query-by-semantic-similarity [ICASSP 07]

- KL divergence between 2 semantic multinomials
- 3rd Place in 2007 MIREX Similarity Task
 - No statistical difference between top 4 teams

Advantages:

- 1. Semantically Interpretable Comparisons
 - What makes two songs similar?
- 2. Heterogeneous queries
 - "Find me 'sad' songs that are like 'Hey Jude' "



Quantifying Annotation

Our system annotates the Cal-500 songs with 10 tags from our 174-tag vocabulary.

- 'Consensus Annotation' Ground Truth

Metric: 'Tag' Precision & Recall

Precision =	# songs correctly annotated with t				
	# songs annotated with <i>t</i>				
Recall =	# songs correctly annotated with t				
	# songs that should have been annotated t				

Mean Tag Recall and Tag Precision are the averages over all tags in our vocabulary.

Quantifying Annotation

Our system annotates the Cal-500 songs with 10 tags from our 174-tag vocabulary.

Method	Precision	Recall
Random	0.14	0.06
Upper Bound	0.71	0.38
Our System	0.27	0.16
Human	0.30	0.15

Compared with a human, our model is

- worse on objective categories instrumentation, genre
- about the same on subjective categories emotion, usage



Quantifying Retrieval

Rank order test set songs

- KL between a query multinomial and semantic multinomials
- 1-, 2-, 3-word queries with 5 or more examples

Metric: Area under the ROC Curve (AROC)



Mean AROC is the average **AROC** over a large number of queries.

Quantifying Retrieval

We rank order song according to songs once for each query.

Model	AROC
Random	0.50
Upper Bound	1.00
Our System - 1 Tag	0.71
Our System - 2 Tags	0.72
Our System - 3 Tags	0.73





CAL Music Search Engine





What's on tap...

Research Challenges

- 1. Explore song similarity
 - Query-by-semantic-example ICASSP 07, MIREX 07
- 2. Model correlation between tags
- 3. Explore discriminative approaches
- 4. Combine heterogeneous data sources
 - Game Data, Semantic Tags, Web Documents, Popularity Info
- 5. Focus on individuals / groups rather than population
 - Emotional state of listener



"Talking about music is like dancing about architecture"

- origins unknown

Douglas Turnbull

Computer Audition Lab

UC San Diego

dturnbul@cs.ucsd.edu

cs.ucsd.edu/~dturnbul



References

Semantic Annotation and Retrieval [SIGIR 07, IEEE TASLP 08] Music Annotation Games [ISMIR 07] Query-by-Semantic-Similarity [ICASSP 07, MIREX 07] Tag Vocabulary Selection [ISMIR 07]

- Sparse Canonical Correlation Analysis

Work-in-Progress:

- 1. (More) Social Music Annotation Games
- 2. Combining Tags from Multiple Sources
- 3. Music Similarity with Semantics



What's up next...

Building 'Commercial Grade' system

- 1. Collecting data
 - Legally' collecting music
 - Herd It Game [ISMIR 07]
- 2. Vocabulary expansion
 - LastFM 25,000 tags
 - Vocab selection using Sparse CCA [ISMIR 07]
 - Web Documents All words
- 3. User interface design
 - Natural language music search engine
 - Customizable radio player
- 4. Automated 'Large Scale' System



Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM)

A GMM is used to model probability distributions over high dimensional spaces:

$$P(\mathbf{x}|w) = \sum_{r=1}^{R} \pi_r \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}|\mu_r, \Sigma_r)$$

A GMM is a weighted combo of R Gaussian distributions

- π_r is the r-th mixing weight
- μ_r is the r-th mean
- Σ_r is the r-th covariance matrix

These parameters are usually estimated using a 'standard' **Expectation Maximization** (EM) algorithm.

Three approaches for estimating p(x|w)

1. Direct Estimation

- 1. Identify songs associated with w
- 2. Union of feature vectors for these songs
- 3. Estimate GMM using 'standard' EM



Problem: Direct Estimation is computationally difficult and empirically converges to poor local optima.

Three approaches for estimating p(x|w)

2. Model Averaging Estimation

- 1. Identify songs associated with w
- 2. Estimate a 'song GMM' for each song p(x|s)
- 3. Use all mixture components from 'song GMMs'



Problem: As the training set size grows, evaluating this distribution becomes prohibitively expensive.

A biased view of Music Classification

2000-03: **Music classification** (by genre, emotion, instrumentation) becomes a popular MIR task

- Undergrad Thesis on Genre Classification with G. Tzanetakis
- 2003-04: MIR community starts to **criticize** music classification problems
 - ill-posed problem due to subjectivity
 - not an end in itself
 - performance 'glass ceiling'
- 2004-06: Focus turns to Music Similarity research
 - Recommendation
 - Playlist generation

2006-07: We view **Music Annotation** as a supervised multi-class labeling problem

- Like classification but with large, less-restrictive vocabulary



Acoustic Representation

Calculating Delta MFCC feature vectors

- Calculate a time-series for 13 MFCCs
- Append 1st and 2nd instantaneous derivatives
- 5,200 39-dimensional feature vectors per minute of audio content
- Denoted by $X = \{x_1, ..., x_T\}$ where T depends on the length of the song



Short-Time Fourier Transform

Time Series of MFCCs

Reconstructed based on MFCCs (log frequency)



Quantifying Retrieval

We rank order test set songs according to KL divergence between a query multinomial and the semantic multinomials.

- 1-, 2-, 3-word queries with 5 or more examples

Metric: Area under the ROC Curve (AROC)

- An ROC curve is a plot of the true positive rate as a function of the false positive rate as we move down this ranked list of songs.
- Integrating the curve gives us a scalar between 0 and 1 where
 0.5 is the expected value when randomly guessing.

Mean AROC is the average AROC over a large number of queries.

Listen Game Demo



© 2007 UCSD Computer Audition Laboratory, all rights reserved. Patent Pending.

listen game 🗲

Song	Artist	Score
Here With Me	Dido	66
_ove Ridden	Fiona Apple	66
Nestern Hero	Neil Young And Crazy Horse	16
Country House	Blur	0
Being Boring (freestyle)	Pet Shop Boys	0
3eing Boring	Pet Shop Boys	33
3reak My Mind	Flying Burrito Brothers	83
\ras	Curandero	66

Same score: 330

Cumulative score: 1080

Start playing!

How to play? What? Who? Why?

© 2007 UCSD Computer Audition Laboratory, all rights reserved. Patent Pending.

🔷 🗏 Next 🛛 👚 Previous 📄 Highlight all

Transferring data from theremin.ucsd.edu...

S Find: Q

Transferring data from theremin.ucsd.edu...

Transferring data from theremin.ucsd.edu...

) 🐺 Next 🛛 👚 Previous

🔄 Highlight all

Transferring data from theremin.ucsd.edu...

S Find: Q