Near-neighbour search in acoustic feature spaces A case study in contrafactum and parody

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Friday 4th September 2015



Project participants:

- · Goldsmiths, Queen Mary, Oxford, Lancaster, Utrecht
- Musicologists, Computer Scientists, Psychologists

Research strands:

- 16th-century music
- Wagner leitmotifs
- Social media
- Semantic publishing

Introduction Similarity Results Conclusions



Introduction Parody and contrafacta

The 'remixes' and 'cover songs' of the Renaissance [musical examples]



Introduction Josquin des Prez

Josquin des Prez (c.1450-1521?)

· contemporary reputation: greatest composer of the age





Introduction Nicolas Gombert

Nicolas Gombert (c.1495-c.1560)

· transition figure between Josquin and Palestrina



NTRODUCTION The Je prens congies complex

- Je prens congies chanson
- Tu sola es and Tulerunt Dominum motets
- Lugebat David Absalon motet
- Credo a 8 mass fragment
- J'ay mis mon cueur chanson



Introduction

Attribution shift over almost a century

- 19th century (Otto Kade)
 - Tulerunt authentic Josquin
 - Lugebat David Absalon doubtful
- Josquin Edition (Albert Smijers, 1921-)
 - neither Tulerunt nor Lugebat
- Das Chorwerk (Blume, 1933)
 - Tulerunt attributed to Josquin
- Early Venetian Motets (Norbert Böker-Heil, 1969)
 - · Identification of Je prens congies as source material



Attribution



Press Enter to search.

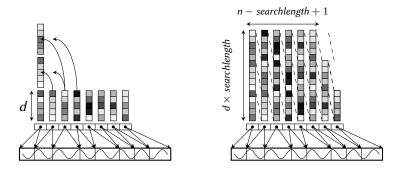
Similarity Audio Features: Non-Negative Least Squares Chroma

- log-frequency short-time Fourier Transform Y_{k,m}
- note dictionary E_{k,n}
- find note activations $x_{n,.}$ to minimize $||Y_{k,.} E_{k,n}x_{n,.}||_2$
 - subject to $x_{n,m} \ge 0$

Matthias Mauch and Simon Dixon, Approximate Note Transcription for the Improved Identification of Difficult Chords, Proc. ISMIR, 2010



Similarity Audio similarity: sequences



In this investigation:

- frames: 1s granularity;
- feature dimensionality *d*: 12;
- sequences: searchlength 10-30 frames.



Fragment to fragment:

 $d_L(f_m^i,f_n^j)$

- metric distance (maybe?)
- non-negative (maybe?)
- bounded above (maybe?)



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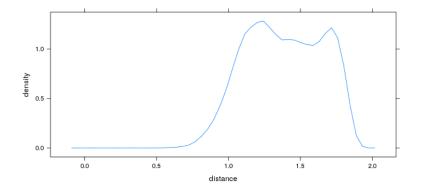
Fragment to track:

$$d_L(f_m^i, t^j) = \min_n \left(d_L(f_m^i, f_n^j) \right)$$

Track to track:

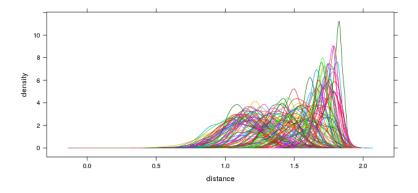
$$d_L(t^i, t^j) = \min_m \left(d_L(f_m^i, t^j) \right)$$



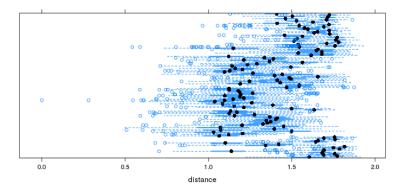


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With some care: can find all of the recordings in the *Je prens congies* complex as low-distance retrievals:

- aggregate over many fragments of source tracks;
- chroma rotation.



Gave (broadly) this investigation to students at Oxford Digital Humanities Summer School:

- no prior programming assumed;
- audio features precomputed.

Student feedback for five-day "Digital Musicology": 92% "met" or "exceeded" expectations

Conclusions

- audio similarity can be used to guide attribution ...
- ...if recordings are available
- (mechanically-generated recordings would be better for this task)
- · similarity outliers can help increase understanding



- query language (Hendrik Blokeel "Declarative Data Analysis")
- hierarchical indexing (Fionn Murtagh "High Dimensional Data Scaling")
- shrink-wrap software
- new interfaces for exploring collections of music



Investigation materials:

- audioDB software:
 - https://github.com/TransformingMusicology/audioDB
- linked from http://www.doc.gold.ac.uk/~mas01cr/papers/:
 - iPython notebook
 - numeric feature data

Questions or comments to:

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- @TMusicology
- #ecda2015