

# Computational Analysis of Intonation in Indian Art Music



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# Topics

- What is intonation?
- Context and purpose
- Histogram parametrization
- Work in progress
  - Swara-based histograms
  - Pattern analysis
- Discussion & conclusions



# What is Intonation?

- Pitches used by a performer in a given performance.
- Our context: Pitch variations within a swara.
  - Eg: Ga<sub>2</sub> in Darbar and Nayaki 
- Relevant references
  - **Intonation:** Levy (1982), Belle et al (2009), Swathi et al (2009)
  - **Tuning:** Krishnaswamy (2003), J. Serrà et al (2011)





- Performer
- Instrument
- Composer
- Lyricist
- Form
- Release
- Work
- Raaga
- Taala



Back

Details

Audio analysis

Discover

- Session 1
- Session 2
- Session 3
- Session 4

### Editorial Metadata

Artist	T. M. Krishna
Title	Chalame (Varnam)
Release	Carnatic Vocal
Length	4:10
Work	Chalame
Taala	adi
Raaga	nattakurinji



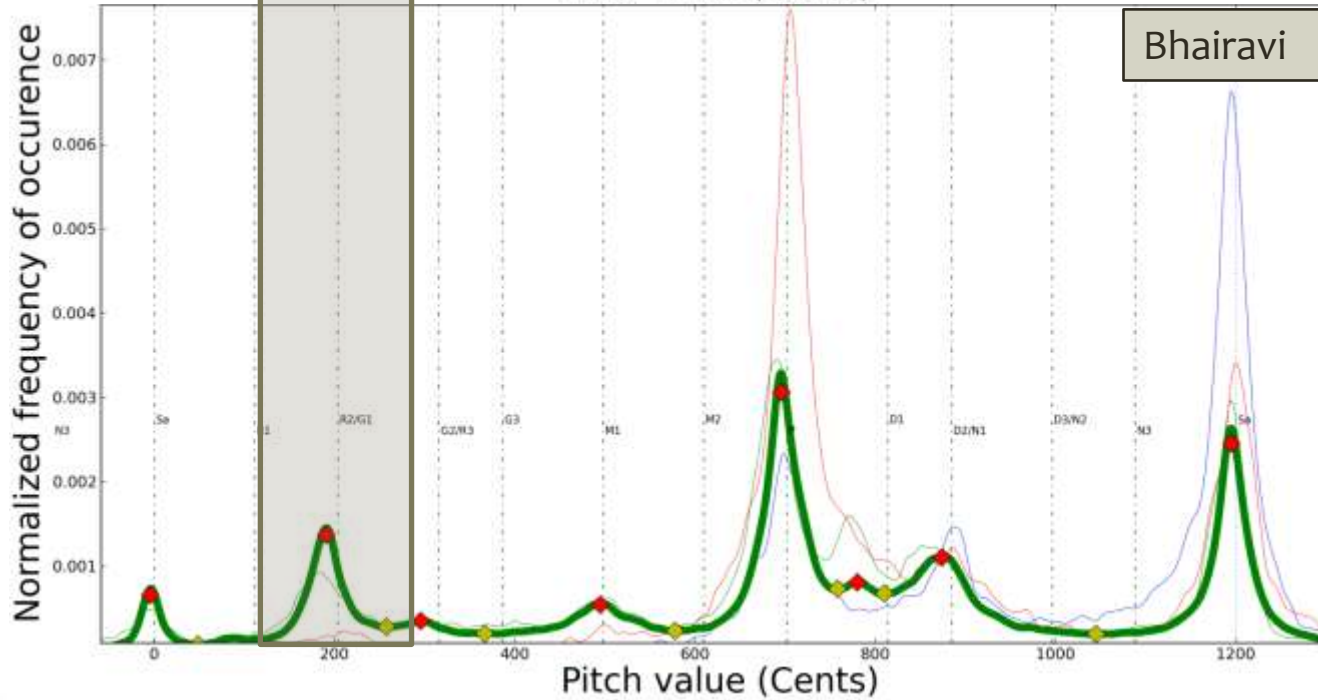
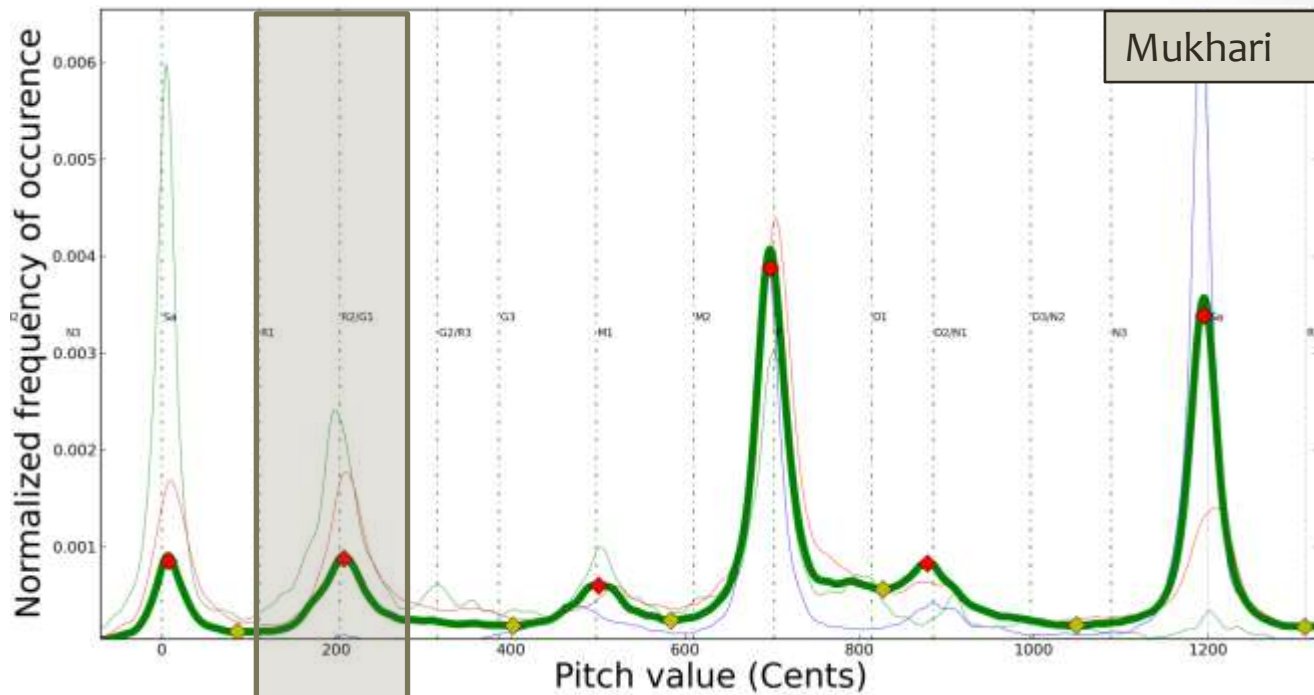
### Release Information

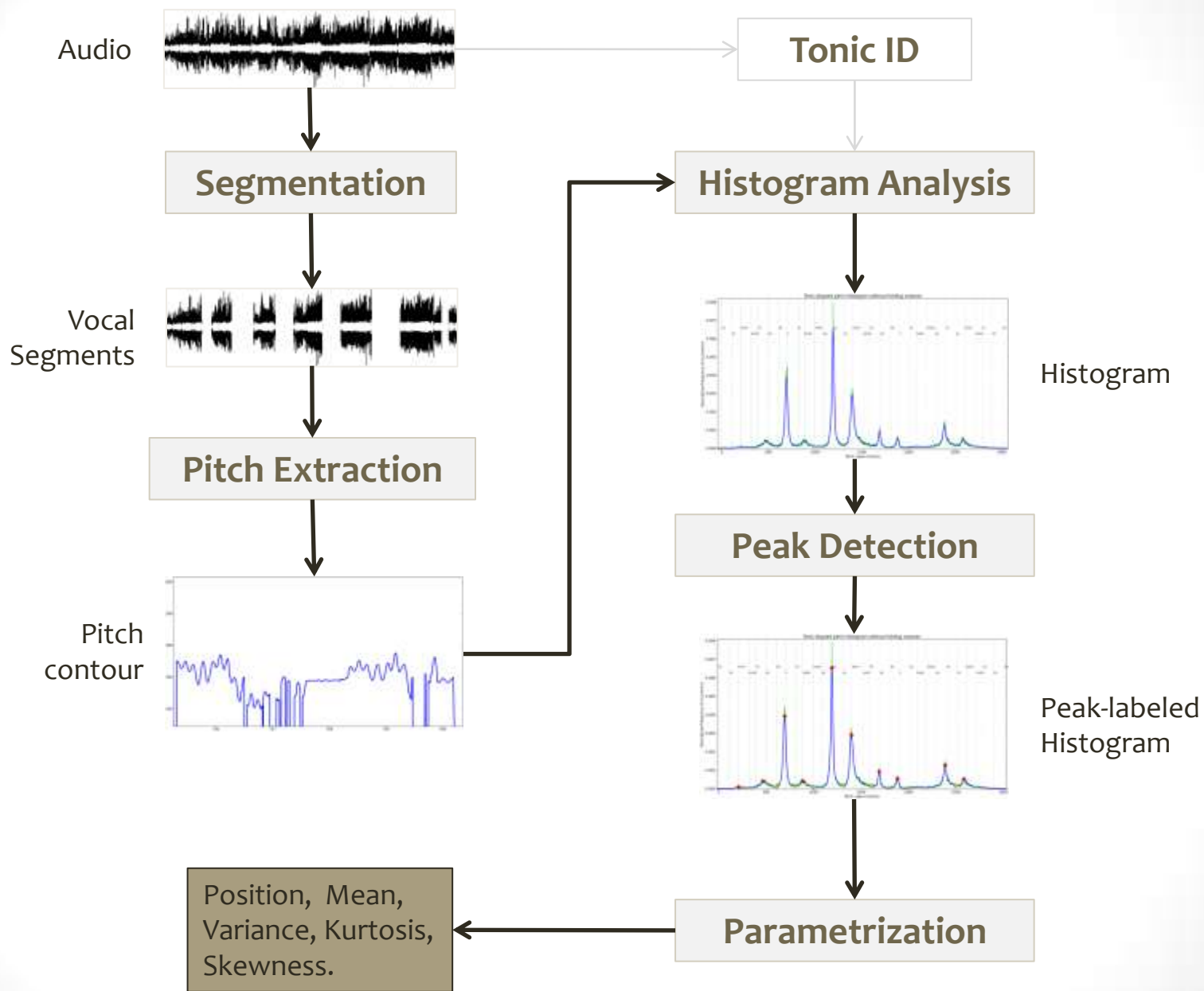
Artist	T. M. Krishna
Title	Carnatic Vocal
Status	Official
Date	2006-10

Performers	Instrument	Gharana	Guru
S Varadarajan	violin		
T. M. Krishna	lead		
S.V. Ramani	ghatam		

- Melodic analysis
  - **Intonation profile**, motives, structure and low-level features.
- Rhythmic analysis
- Metadata
- Web-data



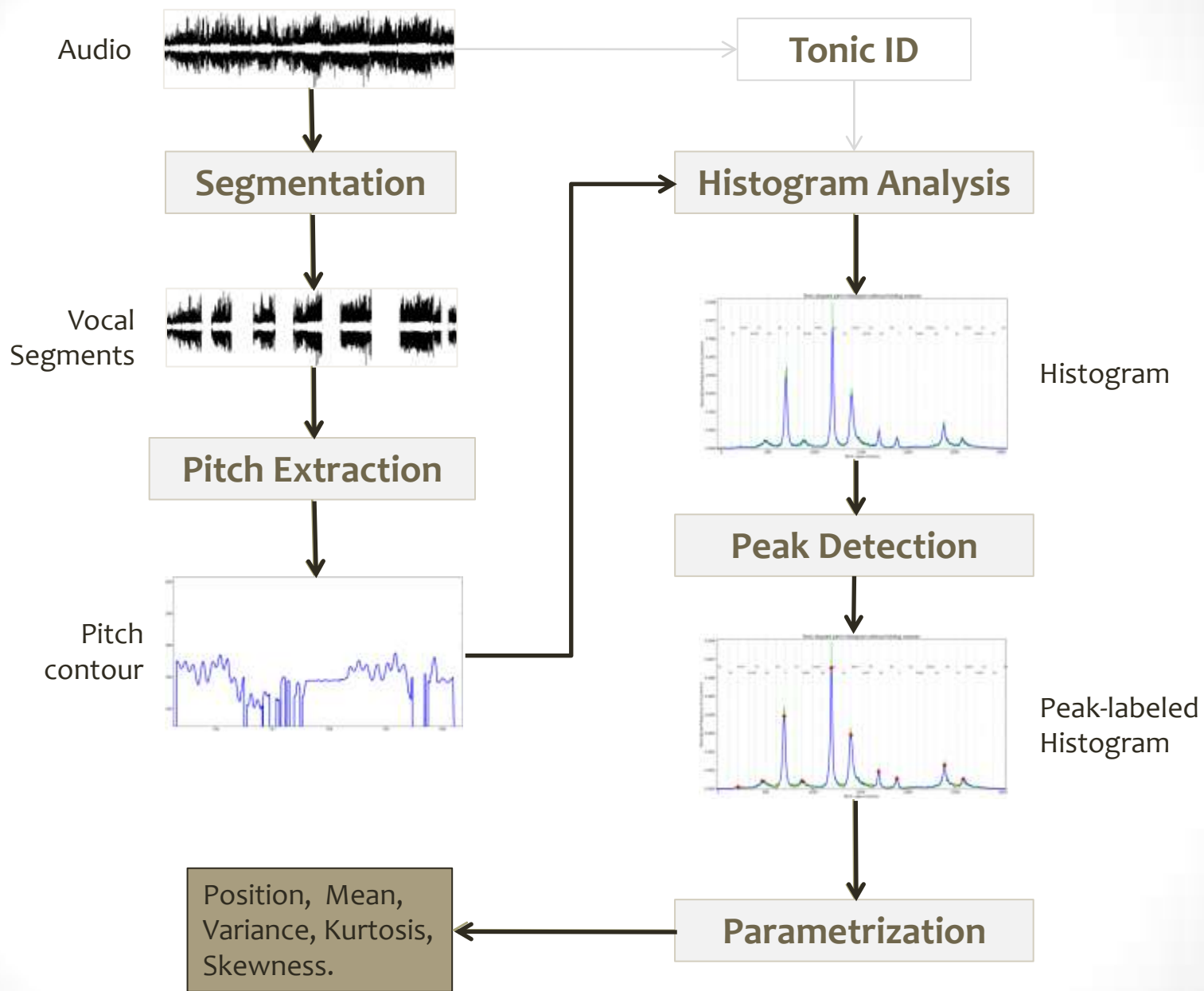




# Segmentation

- Why just vocal segments?
- Segment classes
  - Vocal (solo/mix)
  - Violin (solo/mix with percussion)
  - Percussion (solo)
- Support vector machine model
  - Trained on 300 minutes audio data
  - Features: MFCCs, pitch confidence, spectral flatness, flux, rms, rolloff, strongpeak, zcr and tristimulus
- Accuracy: 96% (10-fold cross-validation test)



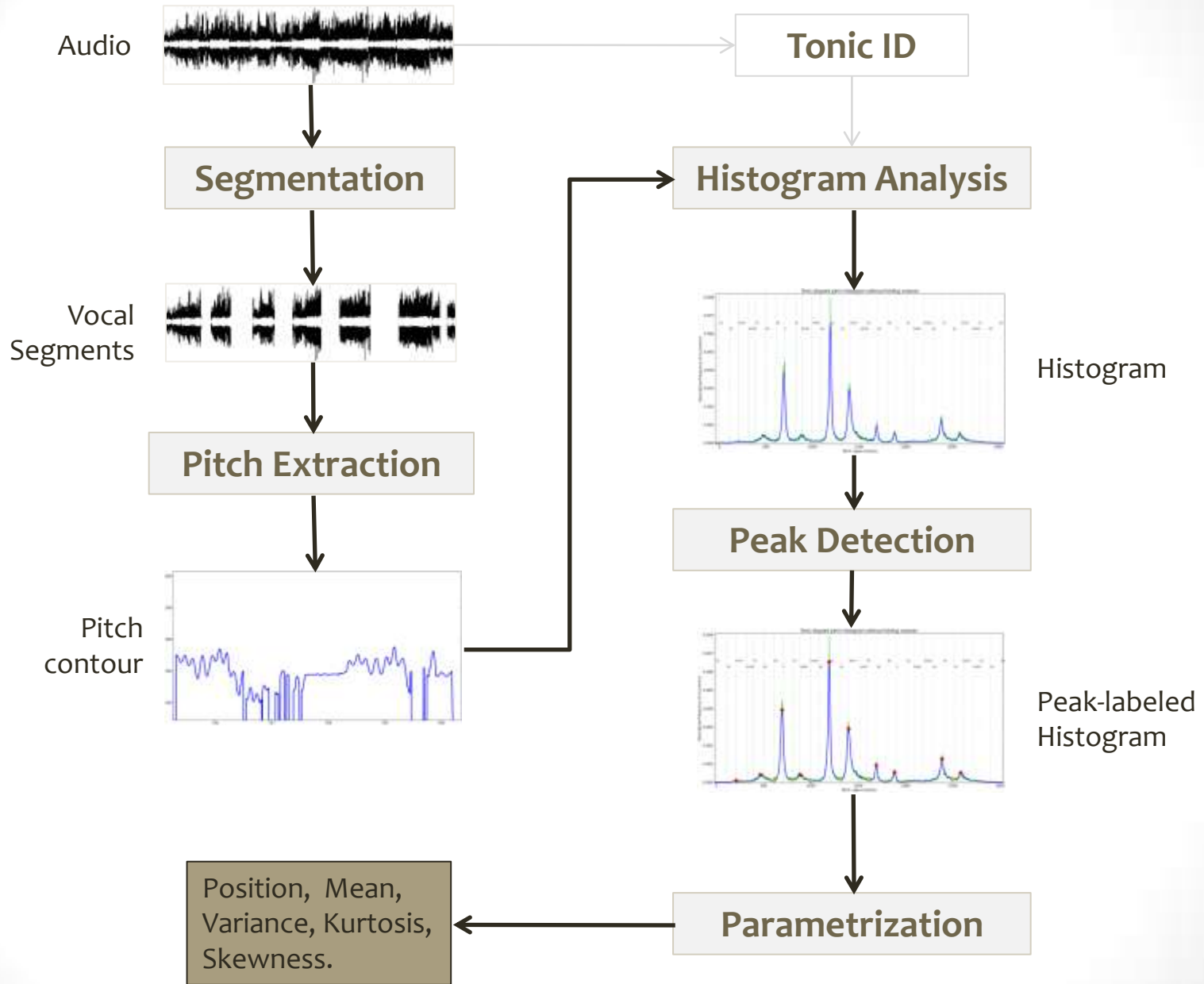




# Pitch Extraction

- Violin interference
  - Filling in the gaps
  - Mimicking with time-lag.
- Multi-pitch analysis
  - Predominant melody extraction
- Combination with YIN
  - Why?





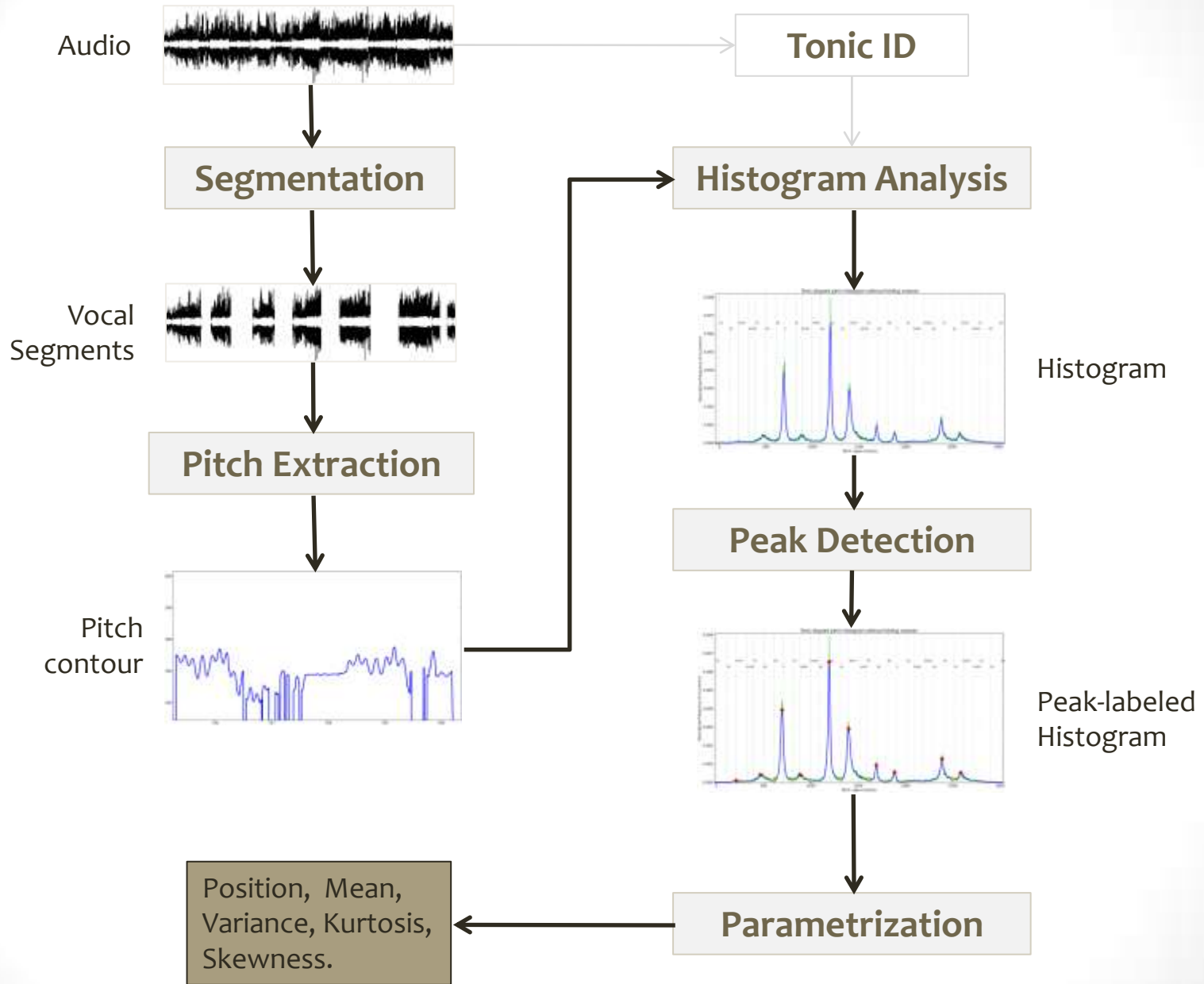
# Histogram Analysis

- ... bin resolution!
- Histogram

$$H_k = \sum_{n=1}^N m_k$$

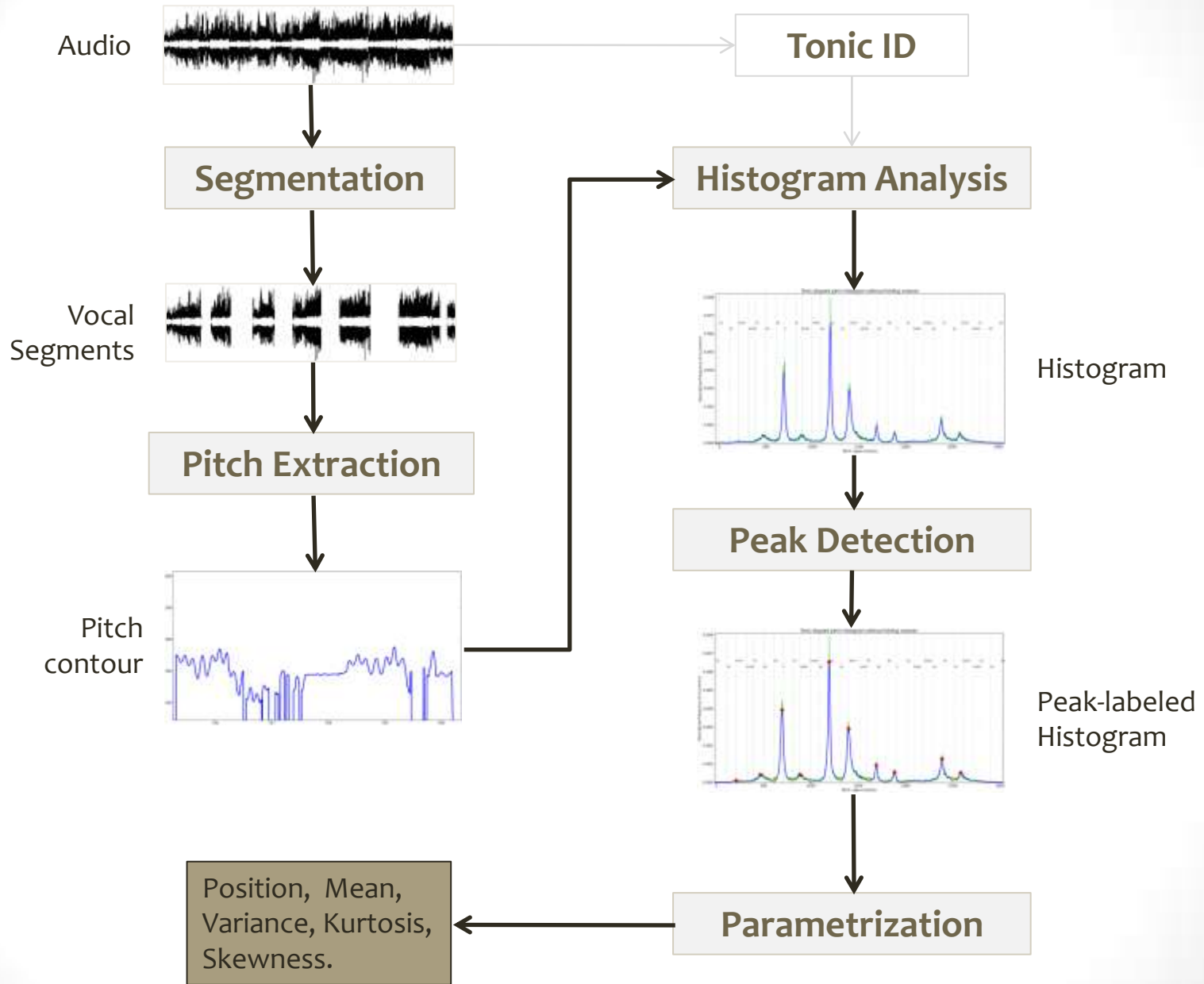
$H_k$  is  $k^{\text{th}}$  bin count,  $N$  is number of pitch values,  
 $m_k = 1$  if  $c_k \leq P(n) \leq c_{k+1}$  and  $m_k = 0$  otherwise.  $P$  is array of pitch values and  $c_k, c_{k+1}$  are bounds of  $k^{\text{th}}$  bin.

- Purpose of average histogram
  - Reliability of peak estimation in single histogram



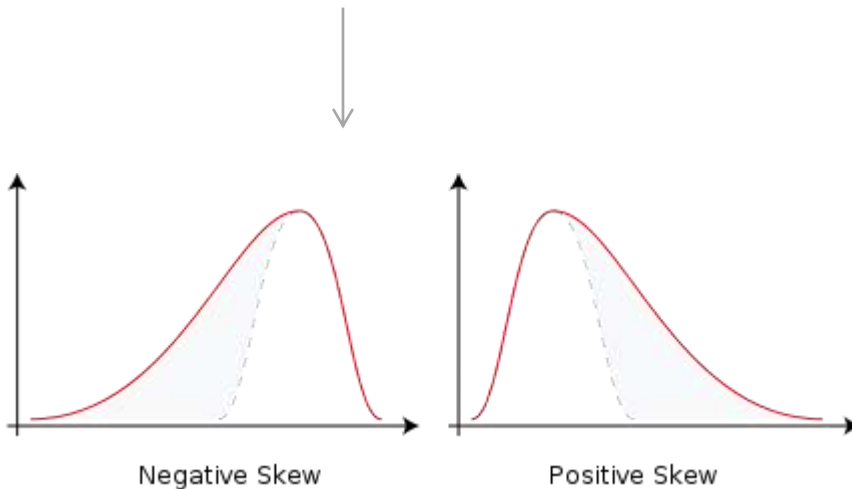
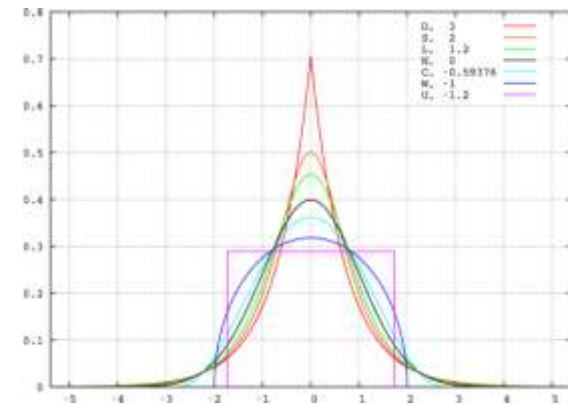
# Peak Detection

- Pitch contour smoothed using a Gaussian kernel
- $D_p$  and  $L_p$ : Depth and look-ahead parameters
- Valleys are deeper than  $D_p$
- Peaks are local maxima
  - Locality:  $L_p$  bins ahead.
- Average histogram
  - $D_p$  and  $L_p$  set to higher values
- Histogram of a single recording
  - $D_p$  and  $L_p$  set to lower values



# Parametrization

- Distribution bounds
- Calculate the parameters
  - Position
  - Mean
  - Variance
  - Kurtosis (Peakedness) →
  - Skewness (Slantedness) ↓



# Data

- Subset of CompMusic Carnatic dataset
  - 16 raagas, 170 recordings (at least 5 per raaga), 35 vocalists
- **Task 1:** Explorative raaga recognition task
  - 3 raagas, 42 recordings
  - 2 raagas, 26 recordings
- **Task 2:** Distinguishing allied raagas
  - 3 sets, 7 raagas, 60 recordings
- **Task 3:** Analysis of peak positions
  - *All recordings from the subset!*



# Results (1/3)

Features/Classifier	Naive Bayes	1-Nearest Neigh.	SVM	Logistic Regression	Random Forest
Mean and Height	63.43%	56.67%	61.81%	56.33%	64.62%
All parameters combined	63.76%	68.90%	65.19%	68.86%	70.71%

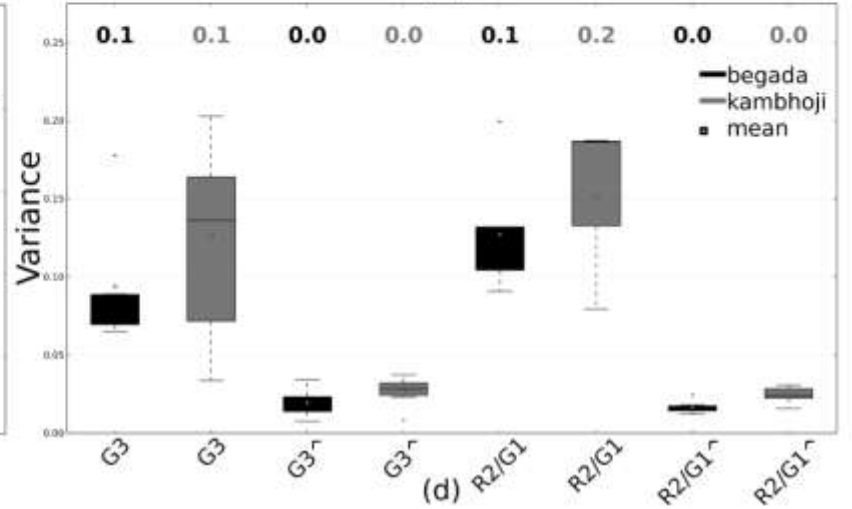
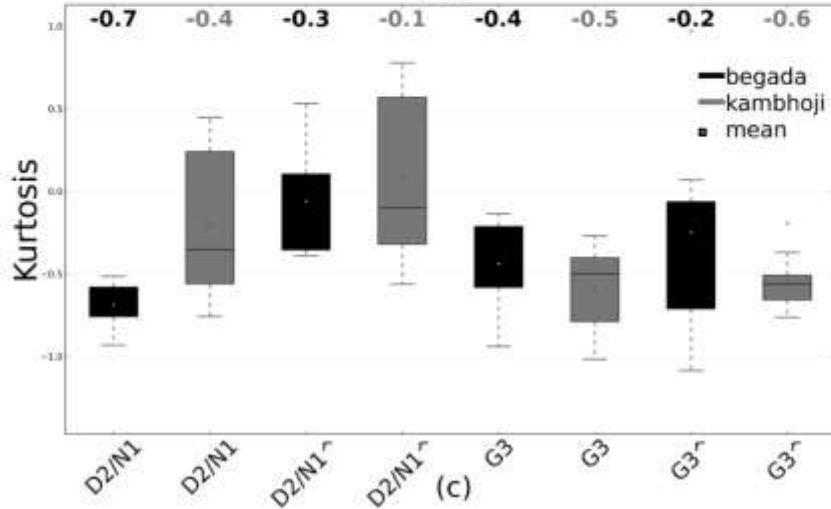
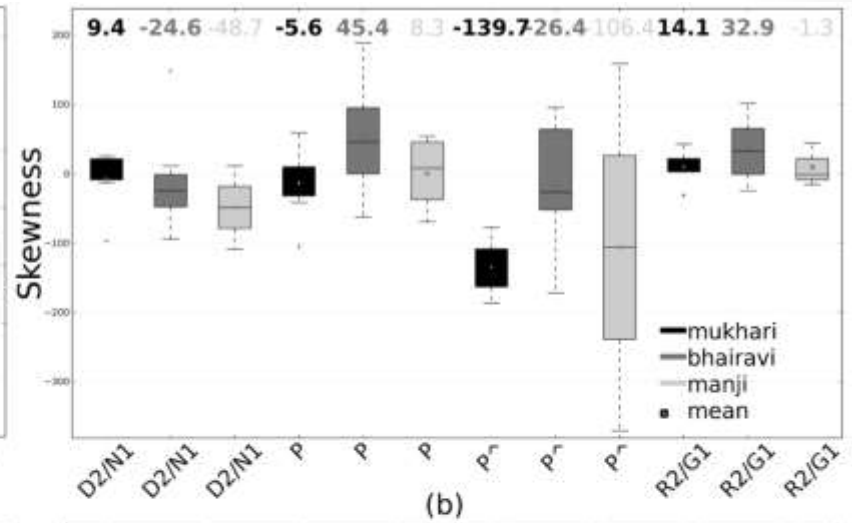
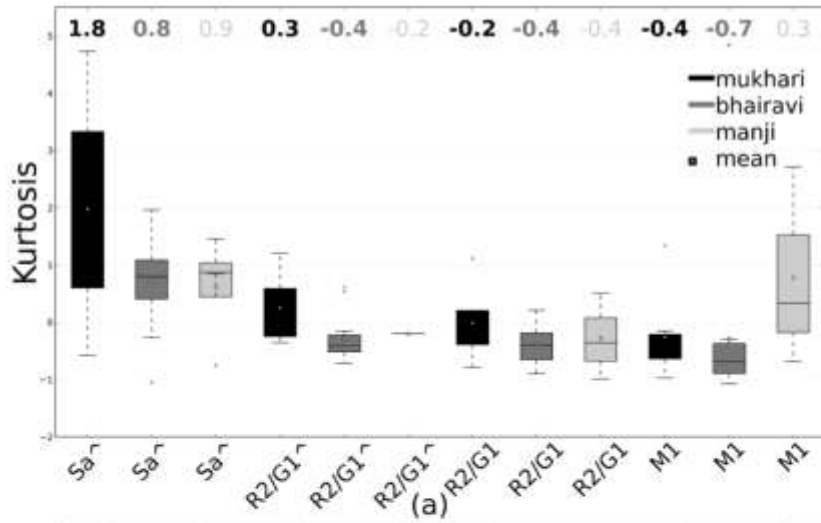
**Table 1.** Results of an exploration raaga classification test with 42 recordings in 3 raagas using different classifiers. The random baseline accuracy in this case is 28.57%.

Features/Classifier	Naive Bayes	1-Nearest Neigh.	SVM	Logistic Regression	Random Forest
Mean and Height	39.6%	39.85%	41.25%	43.65%	48.85%
All parameters combined	58.05%	67.6%	74.25%	77.45%	74.45%

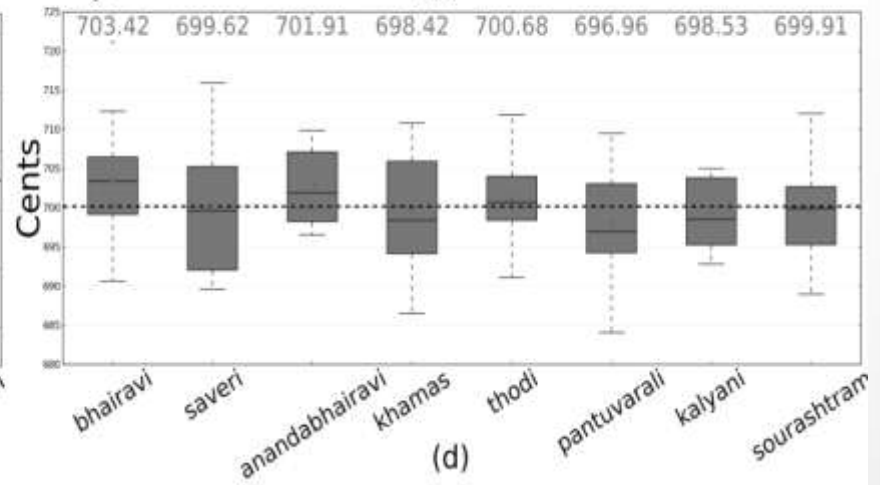
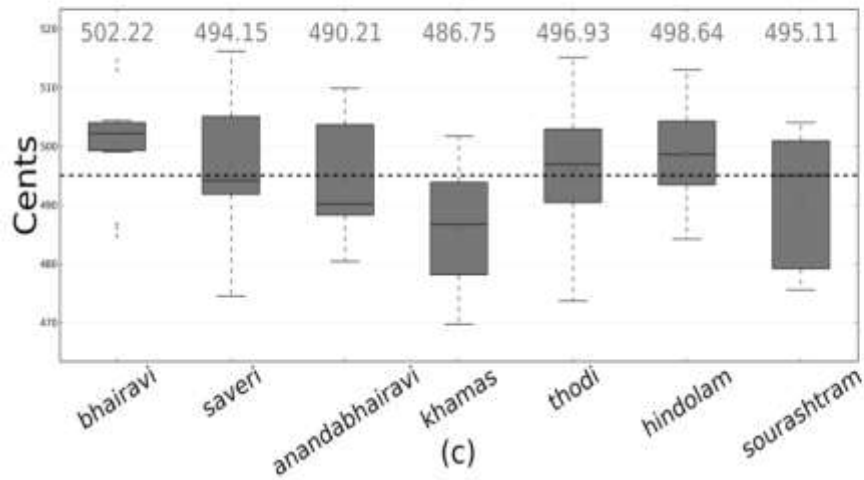
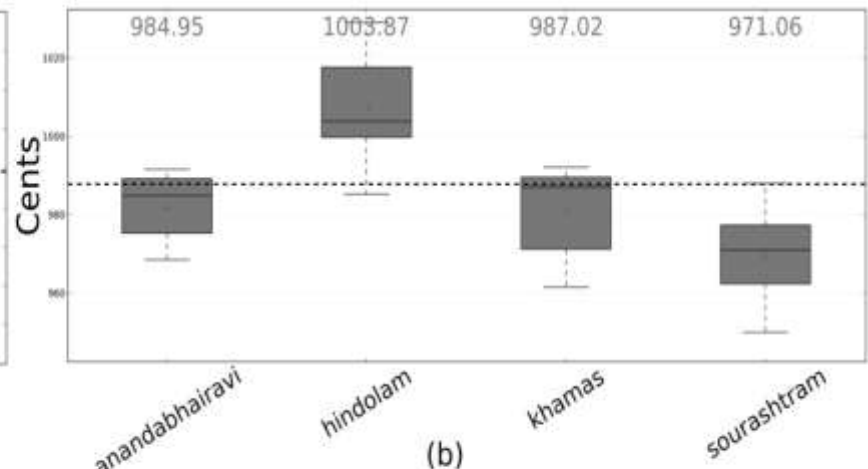
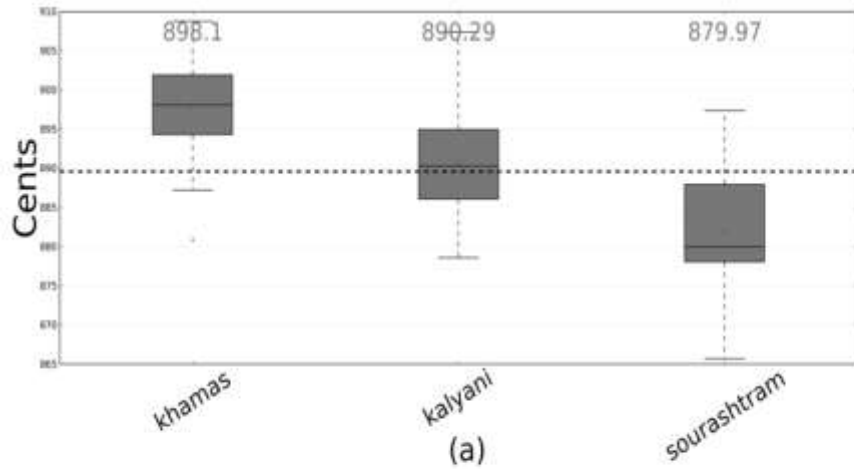
**Table 2.** Results of an exploration raaga classification test with 26 recordings in 2 raagas using different classifiers. The random baseline accuracy is 20% in this case.



# Results (2/3)



# Results (3/3)



Peak positions of (a). D2, (b). N2, (c). M1 and (d). P. The dashed line shows the mean of the corresponding swara obtained from the general template.

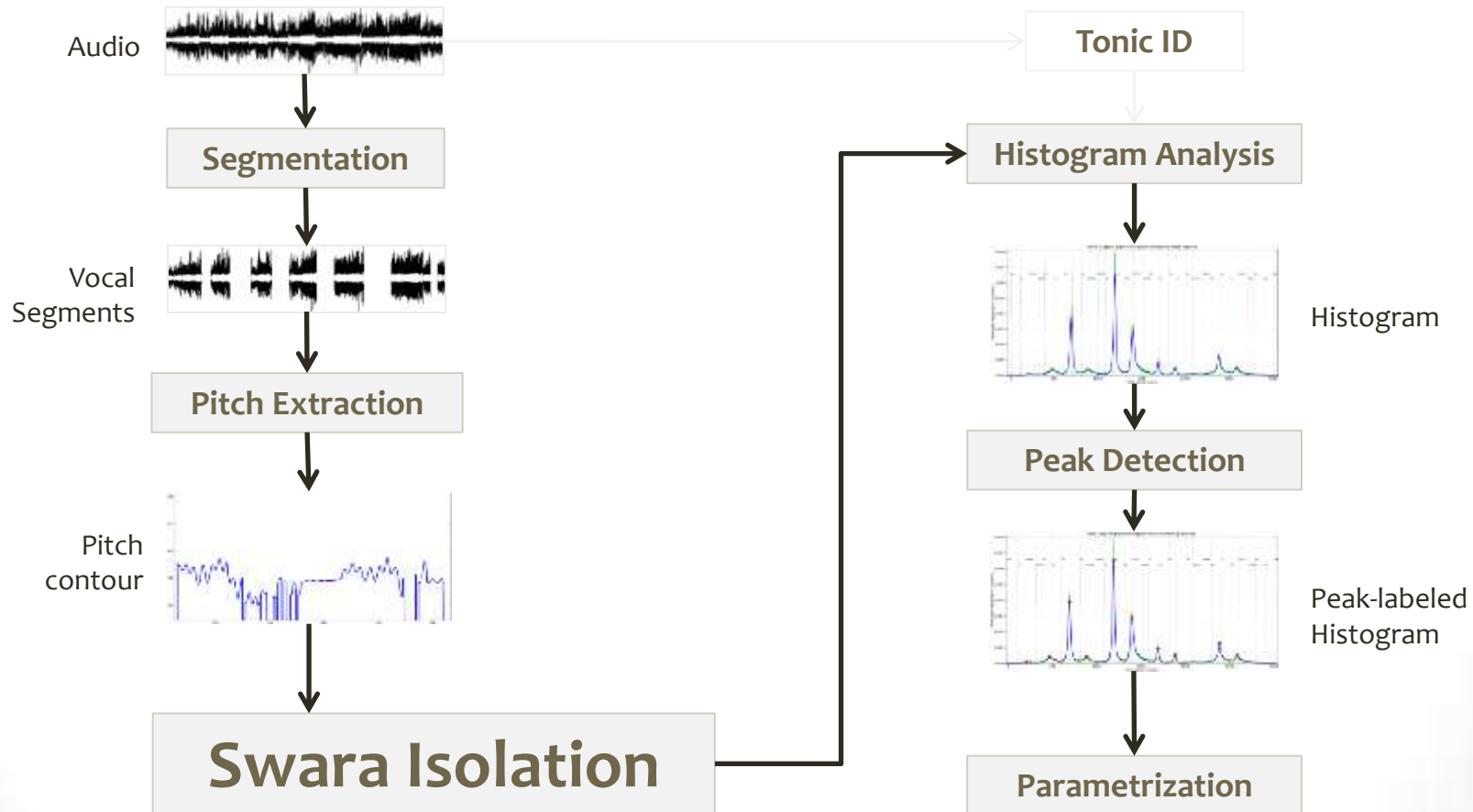


# Back to the browser!

- As a similarity measure for raagas
  - Characteristics of common swaras
- Evolution of raagas
  - Composed sections
- As a similarity measure for artists & schools
  - Especially, the improvised sections



# Swara Isolation [Work in progress]



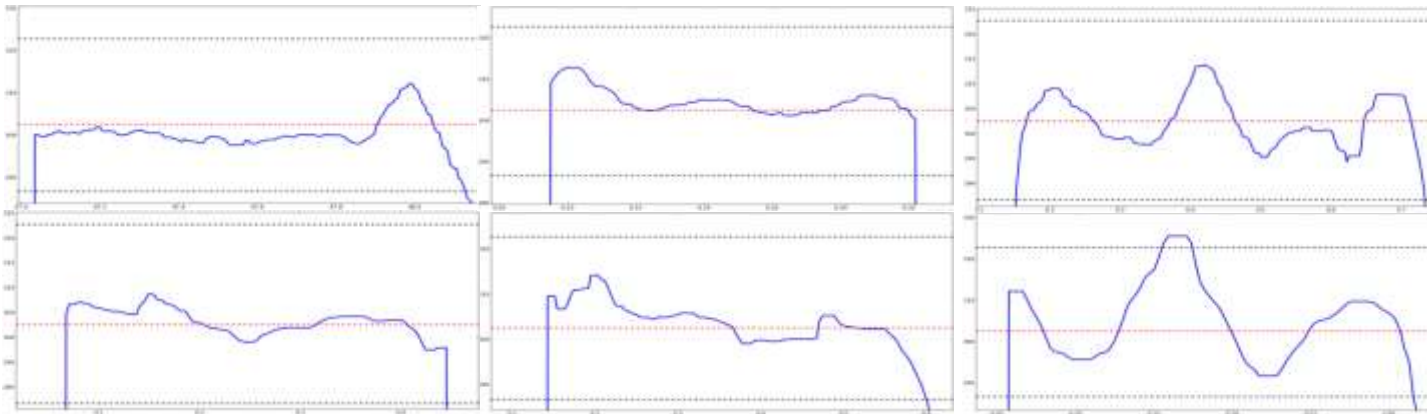
# Swara Isolation [Ideas]

- Why?
  - Discard the irrelevant/non-contextual pitch values
    - How do we discriminate??
  - Much clearer distributions
- Moving window & mean frequency
- Histogram per swara
  - Multiple peaks indicating the ‘contribution’ or ‘interaction’ of other swaras

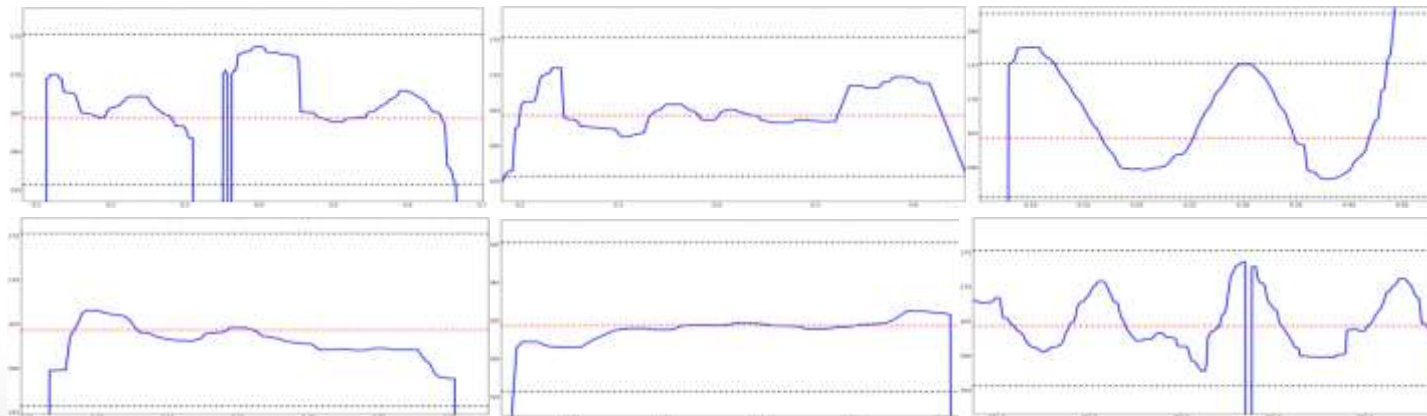


# Pattern Analysis [Work in progress]

## R<sub>2</sub> in Mukhari



## R<sub>2</sub> in Bhairavi



# Pattern Analysis [Ideas]

- Why?
  - Patterns as atomic units of description
  - Similarity measures directly involving patterns
- Dictionary of patterns
  - All gamaka patterns on all swaras?
  - Just the characteristic gamakas?
  - Phrases instead of swaras (hierarchical)?
- Scale-invariant pattern matching techniques





# Questions & Discussion

Ideas and brain-storming during tea-session are most welcome!!



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