Music Retrieval Tools Optical Music Recognition (OMR) and Music Analysis

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Music Information Retrieval Tools

- 1. Optical music recognition (OMR)
- 2. Music search & analysis

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Focus: Early music written in neumatic and mensural scripts

Optical Music Recognition (OMR)

- Similar to Optical **Character** Recognition (O**C**R)
 - Where the characters of a digital text document are readable by the computer
 - It allows to perform content-based searches
- For music: Optical **Music** Recognition (O**M**R)
 - The **music** characters (and text) are readable by the computer
 - Therefore, in addition to search music pieces by their metadata (e.g., composer, title of the piece, and date)
 - The music content is searchable

(e.g., ask the computer to look for a melody \rightarrow melodic search)

• Moreover, perform computational music analysis

The Traditional OMR Pipeline

mei meiversion="5.0"> <meiHead> <fileDesc> <titleStmt> <title>06 Missa sobre las voces</title> <composer>Cristobal de Morales</composer> </titleStmt> 09990909090.3031 <oubStnt/> </fileDesc> </neiHead> <music> 6C100999999999365 <body> ⊲ndiv> 499990.9999909909W <score> <scoreDef> **Optical Music Recognition** <staffGrp> <staffDef n="1" lines="5" label="superius" notationtype="mensural</pre> 10 29960.0666666666 <clef line="2" shape="G"/> 10 99999999999999999999999 <nensur sign="C" tenpus="2" prolatio="2"/> Ky ri c e legton. </staffDef> </staffGrp> </scoreDef> 00009999900000 <section> <staff n="1"> <layer n="1"> <rest dur="brevis" loc="4"/> <rest dur="semibrevis" loc="4"/> <note dur="senibrevis" pname="g" oct="4"/> <note dur="ninina" pname="a" oct="4"/> <note dur="ninina" pname="b" oct="4"/> <note dur="ninina" pname="c" oct="5"/> <note dur="ninina" pname="d" oct="5"/>

The Traditional OMR Pipeline



Step 1: Preprocessing or Document Analysis

Music **Music Notation** Recognition Reconstruction Preprocessing or (a) Staff Final **Music Notation** or processing Representation Recognition Document Construction (b) Music Analysis or or symbol Notation or Music processing Document Assembly Encoding Segmentation (c) music or Music symbol Reconstruction classification



Staff



Text



- There is always a **pre-processing step** that **prepares the data** needed for the **following steps** in the pipeline
- Normally, this step segments the document into layers: music symbols & staves & text layers

Actual

Staff



Text



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- Normally, this step segments the document into layers: music symbols & staves & text layers
- Sometimes the music symbols are not separated from their staff and the staff regions (with their music) are used for the next step





Actual

Staff





Note



Text



- There is always a **pre-processing step** that **prepares the data** needed for the **following steps** in the pipeline
- Normally, this step segments the document into layers: music symbols & staves & text layers
- Train the computer to do this layer separation



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Step 2: Music Recognition



Music Notation Reconstruction Or Music Notation Recognition Or Notation Assembly Or Music Reconstruction

Final Representation Construction Or Music Encoding

Step 2: Music Recognition



Staff

Note





Step 2: Music Recognition

(a) Staff processing(b) Music symbol processing &(c) Music symbol classification

Staff



Step 2: Music Recognition (a) Staff processing



Step 2: Music Recognition

(a) Staff processing

• Track the staff line path

Note



Step 2: Music Recognition

(b) Music symbol processing

• "Detection" of music symbols



Step 2: Music Recognition

(b) Music symbol processing
"Detection" of music symbols
(c) Music symbol classification

Step 3: Music Notation Reconstruction

Preprocessing Or Document Analysis Or Document Segmentation Music Recognition (a) Staff processing (b) Music symbol processing (c) music symbol classification Music Notation Reconstruction Or Music Notation Recognition Or Notation Assembly Or Music Reconstruction

Final Representation Construction Or Music Encoding Staff



Note



Step 3: Music Notation Reconstruction *also known as "notation assembly" or "music reconstruction"* Take the various individual sources of information recognized on previous steps (e.g., music symbols and staff lines) and bring them together to reconstruct the "music notation" (or "music semantics")

\rightarrow Pitch detection

Overlay the symbols on top of the staff lines and use the tracked staff lines path to interpret the pitch of each symbol Text



What about text?

Step 3: Music Notation Reconstruction *also known as "notation assembly" or "music reconstruction"* Text



What about text?

Step 3: Music Notation Reconstruction *also known as "notation assembly" or "music reconstruction"* • OCR has issues with recognizing handwritten text



From Cantus Database Extollens quaedam mulier vocem de turba dixit beatus venter qui te portavit et ube...

Step 3: Music Notation Reconstruction *also known as "notation assembly" or "music reconstruction"*

• OCR has issues with recognizing handwritten text

Step 4: Final Representation or Music Encoding



```
section xml:id="section-0000001229415468";
  <measure xml:id="measure-L6" n="1">
      <staff xml:id="staff-L6F2N1" n="1">
          <layer xml:id="layer-L6F2N1" n="1">
              <rest xml:id="rest-L7F2" dur="2" fermata="above" />
              <note xml:id="note-L11F2" dur="2" oct="4" pname="g" accid.ges="n" />
          </layer>
      </staff>
      <staff xml:id="staff-L6F1N1" n="2">
          <layer xml:id="layer-L6F1N1" n="1">
              <note xml:id="note-L7F1" dots="1" dur="4" oct="3" pname="c" accid.ges="n" />
              <tuplet xml:id="tuplet-L8F1-L10F1" num="3" numbase="2" num.format="count">
                  <beam xml:id="beam-L8F1-L10F1">
                      <note xml:id="note-L8F1" dur="16" oct="3" pname="d" accid="s" />
                      <note xml:id="note-L9F1" dur="16" oct="3" pname="e" accid="ff" />
                      <note xml:id="note-L10F1" dur="16" oct="3" pname="f" accid="x" />
                  </beam>
              </tuplet>
              <note xml:id="note-L11F1" dur="4" oct="3" pname="a" accid.ges="n" />
              <note xml:id="note-L12F1" dur="4" oct="3" pname="a" accid.ges="n" />
          </layer>
       </staff>
      <fermata xml:id="fermata-L10F1" staff="2" startid="#note-L10F1" place="above" />
      <tie xml:id="tie-L11F1-L12F1" startid="#note-L11F1" endid="#note-L12F1" />
      <slur xml:id="slur-L11F2-L16F3N1" staff="1" startid="#note-L11F2" endid="#note-L16F3" />
      <tie xml:id="tie-L12F1-L15F1" startid="#note-L12F1" endid="#note-L15F1" />
  </measure>
  <measure xml:id="measure-L13" n="2">
      <staff xml:id="staff-L13F2N1" n="1">
          <layer xml:id="layer-L13F2N1" n="1">
              <note xml:id="note-L15F3" dur="2" oct="4" pname="b" accid.ges="n" />
              <note xml:id="note-L16F3" dur="2" oct="5" pname="d" accid.ges="n" />
          </layer>
      </staff>
      <staff xml:id="staff-L13F1N1" n="2">
          <laver xml:id="layer-L13F1N1" n="1">
              <note xml:id="note-L15F1" dur="1" oct="3" pname="a" accid.ges="n" />
          </laver>
          <laver xml:id="laver-L15F2N2" n="2">
              <note xml:id="note-L15F2" dur="2" oct="2" pname="b" accid.ges="n" />
              <note xml:id="note-L16F2" dur="2" oct="2" pname="a" accid.ges="n" />
          </layer>
      </staff>
      <fermata xml:id="fermata-L16F3" staff="1" startid="#note-L16F3" place="above" />
  </measure>
  <measure xml:id="measure-L18" right="end" n="3">
      <staff xml:id="staff-L18F2N1" n="1">
          <layer xml:id="layer-L18F2N1" n="1">
              <note xml:id="note-L19F2" dur="4" oct="5" pname="c" accid.ges="n">
                  <artic xml:id="artic-L19F2" artic="marc" />
              </note>
              <note xml:id="note-L20F2" dur="4" oct="5" pname="d" accid.ges="n">
```

Step 4: Final Representation Construction (or Music Encoding)

 The music is encoded in a standard music-encoding format (e.g., MusicXML and MEI)

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      </staff>
      <staff xml:id="staff-L13F1N1" n="2">
          <laver xml:id="layer-L13F1N1" n="1">
              <note xml:id="note-L15F1" dur="1" oct="3" pname="a" accid.ges="n" />
          </laver>
          <laver xml:id="laver-L15F2N2" n="2">
              <note xml:id="note-L15F2" dur="2" oct="2" pname="b" accid.ges="n" />
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Step 4: Final Representation Construction (or Music Encoding)

- The music is encoded in a standard music-encoding format (e.g., MusicXML and MEI)
- For early music notation \rightarrow MEI



Step 4: Final Representation Construction (or Music Encoding)

- The music is encoded in a standard music-encoding format
- For early music notation \rightarrow MEI
- Interfaces for correction of the resulting MEI file (e.g., Neon for neume notation)

Some OMR Frameworks for **Neume** Scripts



OMMR4all

Workflow manager created by **Andrew Hankinson**, used for OMR in the **SIMSSA** project, led by **Ichiro Fujinaga** (McGill)

Document Segmentation

Staff

Document Segmentation







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OMMR4All

Created by **Cristopher Wick** (University of Würzburg), and it is being used in the **Corpus Monodicum** project



Alexander Hartelt & Jan Hajič: Collaborative digital editions with OMMR4All (DHEMR 2021/1 sess. 3): <u>https://youtu.be/hX9pGOdfbZ8?feature=shared</u>

OMR Frameworks for Neume Notation

Old Myths, New Facts (OMNF). Recordings available from first Digital Humanities in Early Music Research workshop of 2021. <u>https://www.smnf.cz/en/news/Recordings-available-from-first-Digital-Humanities-in-Early-Music-Research-workshop-of-2021/</u>

The project "Old Myths, New Facts: Czech Lands in Center of 15-century Music Developments" (Czech Science Foundation EXPRO 19-28306X) focuses on the study of music repertory from 15th century Bohemia and its reflection in modern Czech music culture.

- Ichiro Fujinaga: Large-scale OMR for neumes with Rodan (DHEMR 2021/1, Session 1). <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FXkKrwatlwM</u>
- Martha Thomae: Making Rodan work for you (DHEMR 2021/1, Session 2). <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_TeGXG9Fh2M</u>
- Alexander Hartelt & Jan Hajič: Collaborative digital editions with OMMR4All (DHEMR 2021/1 session 3). <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hX9pGOdfbZ8</u>

Some OMR Frameworks for Mensural Scripts



MuRET The Piece Interface

Music Recognition Encoding and Transcription (MuRET) OMR framework developed by David Rizo (University of Alicante)





MuRET The Page Interface

MuRET OMR Stage 1: Preprocessing or Document Analysis



MuRET OMR Stage 2: Music Symbol Recognition



MuRET OMR Stage 3: Music Notation Reconstruction



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MuRET OMR Stage 4: Music Encoding

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Guatemala / 7 Missa sine nomine

MuRET Extra Step: Assignation of Voices



Guatemala / 7 Missa sine nomine / 31v.jpg

https://muret.dlsi.ua.es/muret/

Aruspix

Developed by Laurent Pugin http://www.aruspix.net

- Early typographic music prints
- Music printed during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with movable typefaces



ARUSPIX

Optical Music Recognition (OMR)



Now... What can we do with the retrieved music that is encoded in these machinereadable files?

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Content-based searches & computational music analysis