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A MODULAR SOUND DESCRIPTOR ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK FOR RELAXED-REAL-TIME APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT
Audio descriptor analysis in real-time or in batch is increasingly important for advanced sound processing, synthesis, and research, often using a relaxed-real-time approach. Existing approaches mostly lack either modularity or flexibility, since the design of an efficient modular descriptor analysis framework for commonly used real-time environments is non-trivial. We first lay out the requirements for such a framework before describing our modular architecture that integrates instantaneous descriptors, segmentation modules, temporal modeling, converter modules, and external descriptors or meta-data. We present its proof of concept implementation in MAX/MSP and examples that show the simplicity with which new analysis modules can be written.

1. INTRODUCTION
Extraction of descriptors from audio signals is an essential technique in many fields of computer music research and production, and music information retrieval. It is becoming increasingly important for the next generation of real-time processing systems, such as content-based processing [1], corpus-based concatenative synthesis [13], and multimodal applications including gesture analysis. These techniques often employ a relaxed real-time approach where the incoming data streams are not immediately processed into output data streams. In this approach the incoming data and/or information extracted from the data is recorded and the output streams are generated from the recorded data. This approach allows for the integration of information over time and for applying advanced content-based audio processing techniques such as temporal modeling, recognition, and classification. Applications using this approach often employ a segmental approach, i.e. the basic unit of information would be a segment of a sound signal with various descriptors characterising the segment as a whole.

An audio descriptor is a value that describes a certain quality of a sound, which can evolve over time or be constant. Although often used interchangeably with the term audio feature, the distinction can be phrased like this: A descriptor defines the syntax and the semantics of one representation of a particular feature of audiovisual content. A feature is a distinctive characteristic of the data which is of significance to a user [4].

There are a multitude of useful audio descriptors, and each can be calculated in a number of ways and variants, see e.g. Peeters [8] for an overview. This multitude means that a monolithic approach to descriptor analysis can never satisfy the needs for either comprehensiveness or flexibility in exploring different descriptors and versions.

The need for this flexibility, together with the desirable property of sharing the same code for the descriptor algorithms with off-line analysis programs, lead us to develop a modular descriptor analysis framework the architecture of which had to be carefully planned and is non-trivial.

1.1. Overview of Descriptor Extraction
The analysis of descriptors from audio data is also called extraction. In the general extraction process, the audio data is treated as a stream of overlapping windowed signal frames. For each frame, the instantaneous descriptors (abbreviated inst) are calculated, e.g. pitch, loudness, brilliance.

Some descriptors serve to take a decision on segmentation, or the stream of frames is divided into constant-size texture window segments. On the segments, a temporal modeling stage calculates segment descriptors that characterise the temporal evolution of the instantaneous descriptors over the duration of the segment, e.g. the mean value or the amount of variation, the slope, etc.. Some of these temporal modelings are applicable to any descriptor, some make only sense for certain descriptors (e.g. geometric mean for pitch). We call the former universal, and the latter specific temporal modeling. The resulting segment descriptors are called const descriptors. Segment descriptors can also be provided from the outside, e.g. from meta-data importer modules, or be global descriptors.

Any descriptor can also depend on one or several other descriptors, and a converter module can calculate a different representation (e.g. pitch in MIDI Note Number from pitch in Hz) or additional information from them (e.g. Chroma value from pitch).

Regarding the different levels of modularity, the spectrum ranges from completely monolithic systems, over libraries with static modularity, where modules can be config-
ured at run-time, but have to be known at compile-time, to
dynamic modular systems like plugin or component frame-
works, where new modules can be inserted at run-time.

2. RELATED WORK

Real-time descriptor analysis has been a concern since the
beginning of electro-acoustic music, and gained even more
importance with content-based processing [1].

Many monolithic analysis modules for popular real-time
environments exist, such as analyser [5] and many more.
The first descriptor analysis frameworks that would allow
the dynamic inclusion of external modules are either plug-

ination sources are difficult to combine with the internal
fixed-window-size oriented segmentation.

3. REQUIREMENTS

In this section, we will try to give an overview over the most
important requirements for a modular descriptor analysis
framework for real-time and off-line use that implements the
general extraction process described in section 1.1. We first
give requirements concerning functionality, then concerning
efficient implementation in a real-time system.

3.1. Functionality Requirements

Scheduling Analysis should run either in batch on sound
files and buffers, or on a live audio stream

Switch Analysis modules can be enabled/disabled at run-
time

Temporal Modeling Any number of universal and specific
temporal modeling algorithms can be integrated.

Segmentation Allow several streams of segmentations in
parallel and overlapping segments, or an implicit seg-
mentation, where segments are analysis frames, ele-
mentary wave forms, or whole sound files. Segmen-
tation times can be given slightly in the past.

Descriptor Data Type Descriptors can be numeric scalars
or vectors, or symbols

External Files Instantaneous and const descriptors, seg-
ment boundaries, and global meta-data should be import-
from SDIF, text, XML or Matlab data files and merged with the flow of data.

3.2. Implementation Requirements

Efficient Modularisation The framework should allow an
efficient implementation, notably by sharing com-
monly used calculation results, most of all the FFT
representation, between modules, by avoiding copy-
ing and sending lists of data, instead writing them di-
rectly to its destination, and by parallel processing,
e.g. by distributing work packets over different pro-
cessor cores.

Multiple Graphs Different graphs of analysis modules
should be able to work independently for different

External Segmentation External sources of segmentation,
such as a human tapping on attacks, must be integrat-
able into the data flow.

Additional Information More information should be at-
tachable to descriptors, like descriptive text, unit,
grouping, symbol list, distance matrix, distance func-
tion.

Reanalysis A subset of descriptors or only the segmenta-
tion and subsequent temporal modeling can be re-run
with changed parameters.

4. ARCHITECTURE

This section describes our dynamically modular architecture
for a descriptor analysis framework within a dataflow pro-
gramming environment such as Max/MSP or PD. The fram-
work consists of a small number of fixed modules that ex-
change data with any number of analyser modules (descrip-
tor analysis, segmentation, temporal modeling) provided by
the patch programmer, by means of a protocol.

The fixed framework modules take care of the schedul-
ing of the data exchange at the various rates (frame rate,
segment rate, file rate), the intermediate storage of the cal-
culated descriptor data, and the handling of dependencies
between analyser modules.

At initialisation, each analyser module receives a dis-
covery message, upon which it registers itself with the

1 http://vamp-plugins.org
2 http://clam-project.org
3 http://www.ircam.fr/sor.html
framework, and declares its dependencies (descriptors it wants to receive as input). The framework then sends a reference to where the output data has to be written to each module.

At runtime, each analyser module receives the data it needs to analyse, together with timestamps, and the produced data is written directly to the output reference by the module.

4.1. Input Types

The different types of data that is input to analysis modules are given in the following, grouped by their rate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At frame rate</th>
<th>At unit rate</th>
<th>At file rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signal sound vector</td>
<td>Segment start time, end</td>
<td>File data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFT magn. vector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst frame time, instantaneous descriptors matrix</td>
<td>Const start time, end descriptor vector time, const descr. vector matrix</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segment instant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Output Types

The different types of output data that is produced by analysis modules are:

- **Inst** instantaneous descriptors vector
- **Const** const descriptors vector (meta-data, global, etc.)
- **Segmentation** seg. time, keep last segment flag

4.3. Module Types

The above data types serve to determine the useful distinctions of different types of modules by their input and output data types, summarised in table 1.

4.4. Dataflow Schema

Figure 1 shows the dataflow between the 5 fixed framework modules (in ellipses) and the different types of analyser modules (in rectangles). To the right, the underlying components Descriptor Schema and Descriptor Container take care of the definition and registration of information about the attached analyser modules and their output descriptors, and the intermediate and final storage of results.

![Figure 1. Dataflow schema of the modular descriptor analysis framework, showing the 5 different scheduling steps.](image)

5. PROOF OF CONCEPT IMPLEMENTATION

The architecture described above was first implemented in the CATA system 4 for real-time interactive corpus-based concatenative synthesis[12, 13, 14], based on the FTM&Co. extension library [9] at 5 for MAX/MSP, taking advantage of FTM’s real-time optimised data structures and

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4 http://imtr.ircam.fr/imtr/CataRT
5 http://ftm.ircam.fr
powerful sound and matrix processing tools [11] [2]. A second implementation based on the MUBU container [10] is in progress and shares the framework (with a different implementation of the fixed modules) and, most importantly, the analysis modules.

An analysis patch looks very similar to figure 1. The analysis modules are simply connected to the corresponding framework module. They can be very simple, as figure 2 (left) shows, since all details of the protocol are handled by a stub module imtr.analysis.stub.

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The modular descriptor analysis framework architecture and the implementation we presented in this article provides several advantages over the state of the art of existing frameworks:

- great flexibility in choosing only the needed modules for a given task
- adding existing modules is as simple as making one connection; they will be discovered and initialised automatically, can be presented in a menu, etc.
- writing new modules is very simple, since the stub handles all of the protocol (separation of concerns)
- intermediate results are available in real-time at the output of the modules, for tight real-time processing such as envelope following or visualisation

One limitation is that unlike IRCAM_DESCRIPTOR with its fixed-size segment approach that can be extended over multiple scales, the time resolution hierarchy in our framework is limited to two levels (frame and segment rate), for reasons of scheduling. Further scale levels could only be added by introducing new scheduling modules.

One important point we learned during design and implementation is the importance of the message protocol between the modules, that is more stable than the framework implementation itself, which will be adapted in the future re-implementation using Mubu [10].

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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8. REFERENCES


Figure 2. Example of a converter module (left) and a temporal modeling module (right), using the stub to declare the module name and the produced descriptor.