

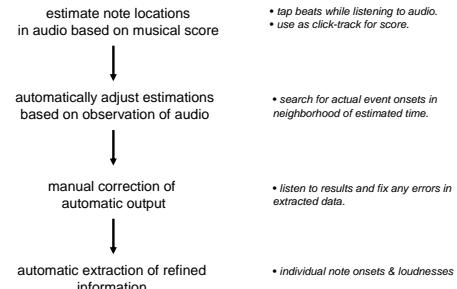
## Recording-based performance analysis: Feature extraction in Chopin mazurkas

Craig Sapp (Royal Holloway, Univ. of London)

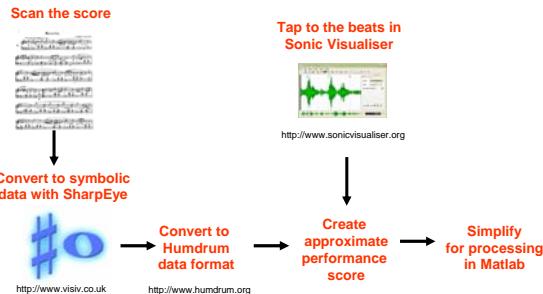
Andrew Earis (Royal College of Music)

UK Musical Acoustics Network Conference  
Royal College of Music / London Metropolitan University  
20-21 September 2006

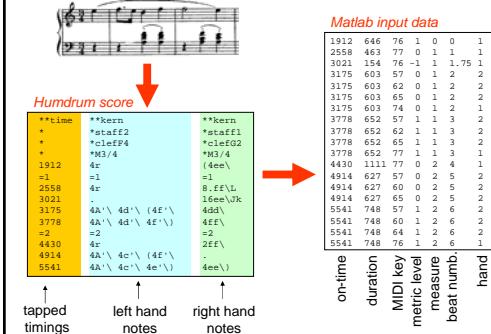
## Extraction Process



## Input to Andrew's System

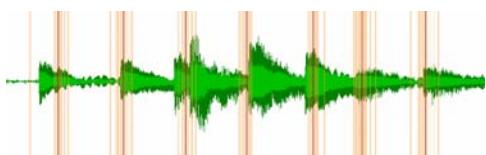


## Input Data Example

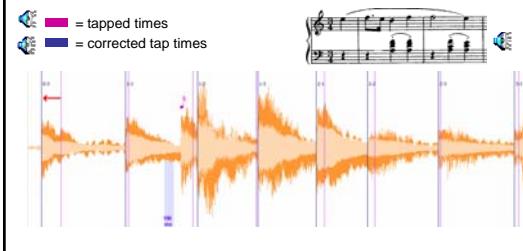


## Reverse Conducting

- Orange = individual taps (multiple sessions) which create bands of time about 100 ms wide.
- Red = average time of individual taps for a particular beat



## Refinement of tapped data



## Performance Data

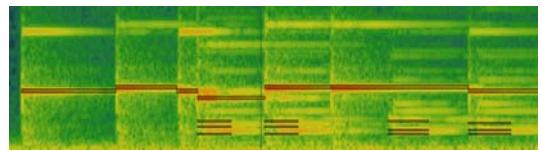
- Currently extracting:
  - note/chord onsets
  - note/chord loudnesses
- Currently ignoring:
  - note offsets: useful for -- articulations (staccato, legato) -- pedaling
- What to do with data?
  - Mostly examining tempo thus far
  - Starting to work with dynamics
  - Need to examine individual note onsets (LH/RH)
- Long-term goals:
  - Quantify and examine the performance layer of music
  - Characterize pianists / schools of performance
  - Automatic performance generation

## MIDI Performance Reconstructions

"straight" performance  
 tempo = avg. of performance

matching performers tempo  
 beat-by-beat:  
 (pause at beginning)

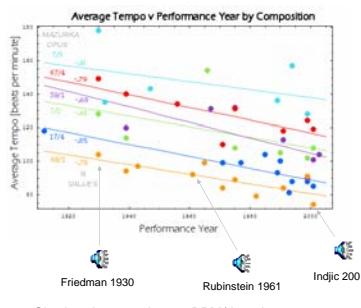
MIDI file imported as a note layer in Sonic Visualiser:



- Superimposed on spectrogram
- Easy to distinguish pitch/harmonics
- Legato; LH/RH time offsets

## Average tempo over time

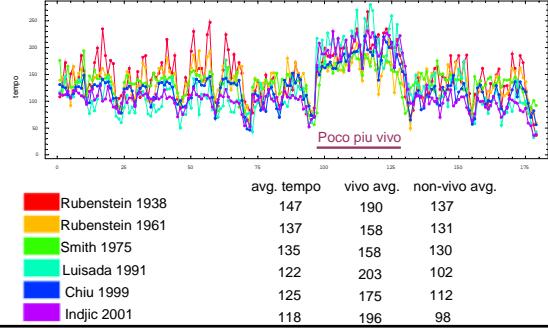
- Performances of mazurkas slowing down over time:



- Slowing down at about 3 BPM/decade

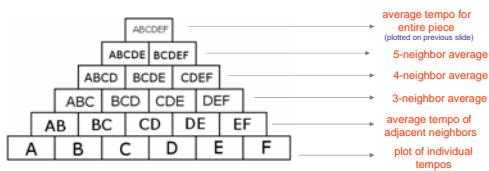
## Tempo Graphs

Mazurka in F major, Op. 68, No. 3

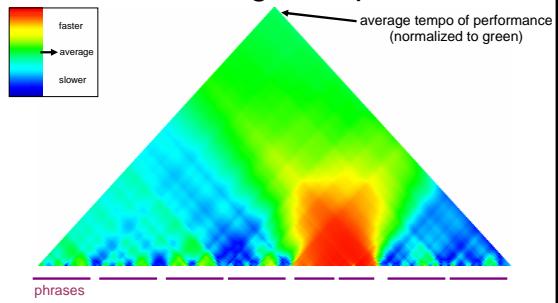


## Timescapes

- Examine the internal tempo structure of a performances
  - where is tempo faster/slower?
- Plot average tempos over various time-spans in the piece
- Example of a piece with 6 beats at tempos A, B, C, D, E, and F:

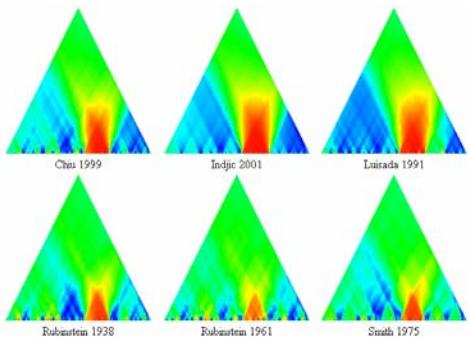


## Average tempo



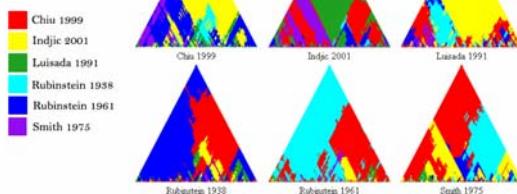
Mazurka in F major, Op. 67, No. 3: Frederic Chiu; 1999

## Average tempo over time

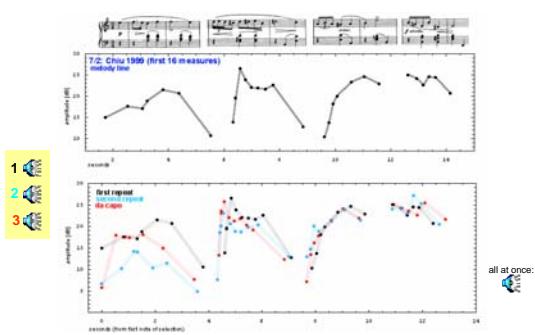


## Tempo Correlation

$$\text{Pearson correlation: } \frac{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum_i (x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum_i (y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$



## Dynamics



## For Further Information



<http://www.charm.rhul.ac.uk/>

<http://mazurka.org.uk>