

The SIMSSA Project: Search as access to digital music libraries

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SIMSSA | Single Interface for Music | Score Searching and Analysis

- SSHRC Partnership Grant (2014-2021)
- PI: Ichiro Fujinaga (McGill University)
- Partners include the British Library, Bodleian Libraries at Oxford, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Bavarian State Library, New York Philharmonic Archives, Alexander Street Press, RILM, and RISM Switzerland among others

How it works:

1. Library digitizes scores
2. Optical Music Recognition
3. Symbolic Encoding with MEI
4. Search and Analysis

- How do we access the scores?
- How can we teach computers to read musical scores?
- How will music search and analysis work?

How do we access the scores?

International Image Interoperability Framework



MusicLibs.net



Search 67323 documents from 12 sources.

[>> Pitch Search \(Experimental\)](#)

Selected items



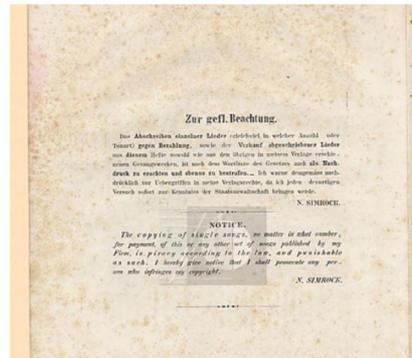
Français 20000

Bibliothèque nationale de France



N-13752

Bibliothèque nationale de France



2 Songs, Op.91

The Internet Archive

à Paris, chez M. de la Harpe, de la Cour de Naples et de la Cour de Sardaigne
à Paris, Palais du Tribunal Supérieur de Pierre N^o 41, de la Pérouse

NETPHEU	ROSADES	VALERIE COMTE-DANON	POU-PURRI
Madame de la Harpe Madame de la Cour de Naples Madame de la Cour de Sardaigne	Madame de la Harpe Madame de la Cour de Naples Madame de la Cour de Sardaigne	Madame de la Harpe Madame de la Cour de Naples Madame de la Cour de Sardaigne	Madame de la Harpe Madame de la Cour de Naples Madame de la Cour de Sardaigne
GANNE	BEO		



About

DDMAL

DISTRIBUTED DIGITAL MUSIC ARCHIVES LIBRARIES LAB

SIMSSA

Single Interface for Music Score Searching and Analysis

How can we teach computers to read
musical scores?

Optical Character Recognition

- Makes images of text machine-readable
- XML

Optical Music Recognition

- Makes images of sheet music machine-readable
- MIDI, MusicXML, MEI

Music Encoding Initiative (MEI)

The image shows a page of a musical score for Robert Schumann's 'Der Abendstern'. The score is written in German and is for voice and piano. The tempo is marked 'Langsam.' (Ad libitum). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two parts: 'Singstimme.' (Voice) and 'Pianoforte.' (Piano). The voice part has four verses of lyrics: 'V. 1. Du', 'V. 2. Wie', 'V. 3. So l', and 'V. 4. Wie n'. The piano part is marked 'p' (piano). The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef for the voice and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the piano.

```
<music>
  <body>
    <mdiv>
      <score>
        <scoreDef meter.count="2" meter.unit="4" key.sig="3s">
          <staffGrp symbol="line">
            <staffDef n="1" label="Singstimme." lines="5" clef.shape="G"
              clef.line="2"/>
            <staffGrp symbol="brace" label="Pianoforte.">
              <staffDef n="2" lines="5" clef.shape="G" clef.line="2"/>
              <staffDef n="3" lines="5" clef.shape="F" clef.line="4"/>
            </staffGrp>
          </staffGrp>
        </scoreDef>
      </score>
    </mdiv>
  </body>
</music>
```

Example borrowed from the MEI tutorial at music-encoding.org; music is Robert Schumann's *Der Abendstern*.

Commercial OMR

2

Sonate

(in B dur)

für das Pianoforte componirt

von

FRANZ SCHUBERT.

Schubert's Werke.

Serie 10. N^o 15.

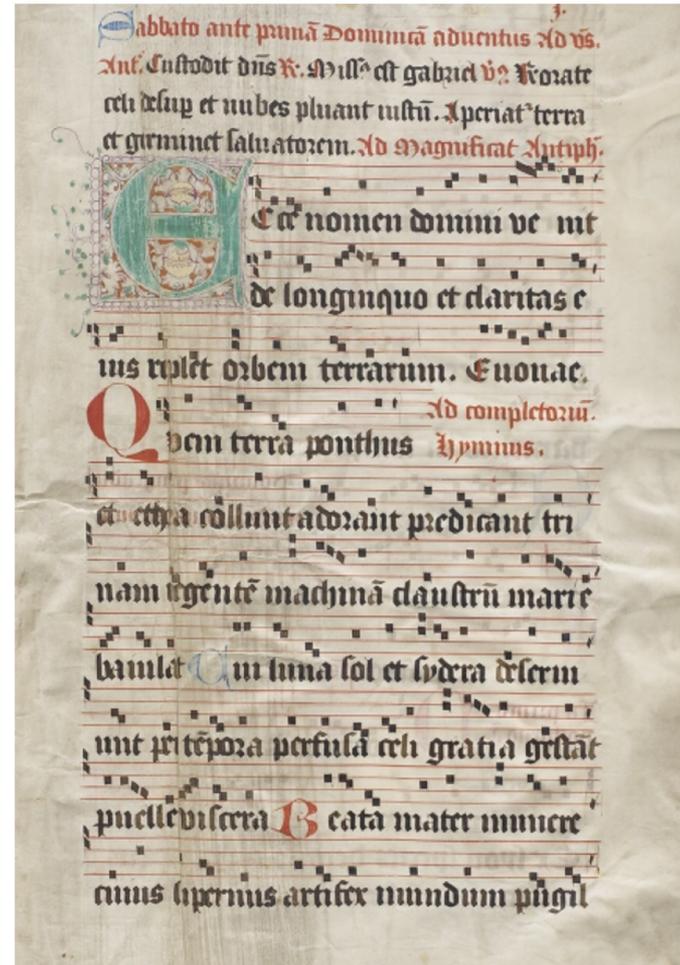
Molto moderato.

(Componirt im September 1828.)

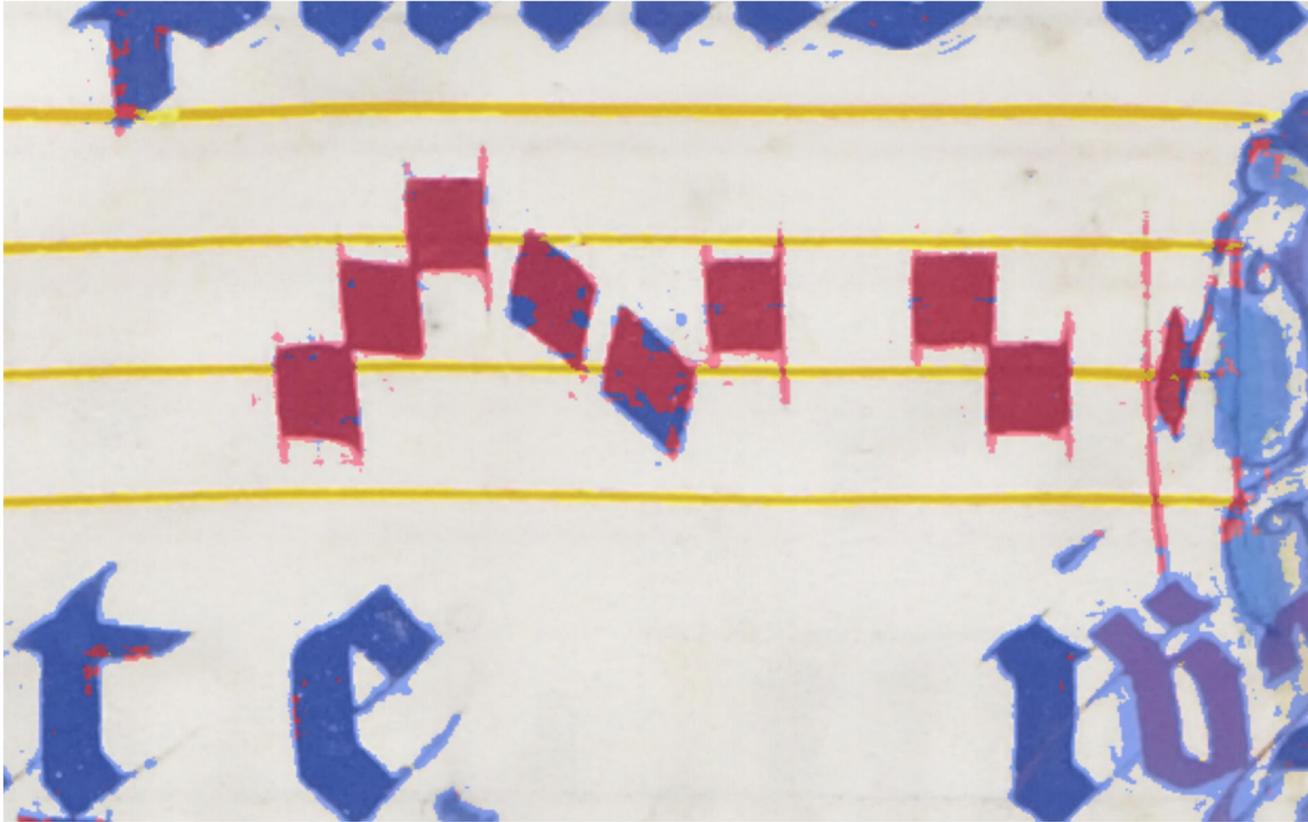
The image shows the first system of a musical score for Franz Schubert's Sonata in B major, Op. 15, No. 1. The score is written for piano and consists of two staves. The tempo is marked 'Molto moderato.' and the key signature is one sharp (B major). The time signature is 2/4. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a series of chords in the right hand, while the left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second staff continues the piece, featuring a trill in the right hand and a continuation of the eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'pp ligato' and 'pp tr'.

Salzannes Antiphonal CDN Hsmu M2149.L4

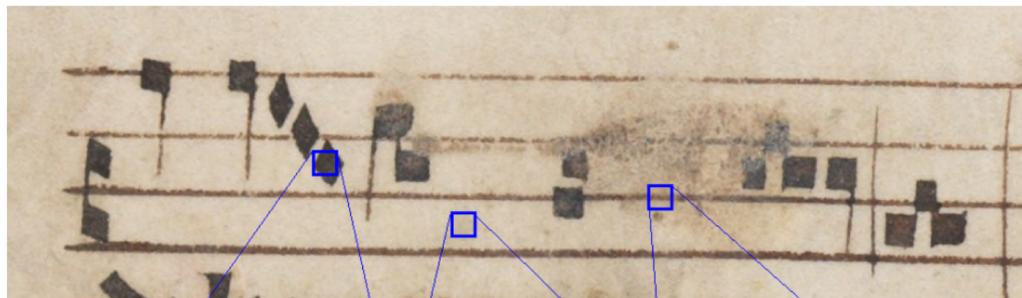
<http://cantus.simssa.ca>



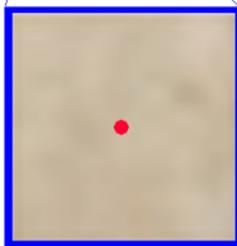
Pixel.js: Making ground truth data



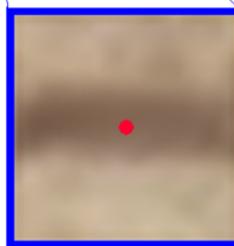
Pixelwise Classification



Symbol



Background



Staff

Interactive Classifier: Identifying glyphs & training our OMR

The screenshot displays the 'Interactive Classifier' software interface. The top navigation bar includes a menu icon and three main actions: 'Submit Corrections and Re-Classify', 'Finalize Classification and Save GameraXML', and 'Group Glyphs and Re-Classify'. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Classes:** A tree view on the left lists categories: 'clef' (with sub-item 'c') and 'neume' (with sub-items: 'climacus', 'clivis', 'podatus', 'porrectus', 'punctum', and 'torculus').
- Edit:** A panel on the left for editing the selected glyph. It shows 'Connected Components' with a small image of the glyph. The 'Class' field is set to 'neume.climacus' and has an 'Update' button. Below are 'Splitting' options (a dropdown set to 'Split x' and a 'Split' button), 'Manual ID' (false), 'Confidence' (0.8058486954409073), 'Position' ((1221, 1221)), and 'Dimensions' ((55, 54)).
- Main View:** A large workspace showing musical glyphs. The top row features a sequence of glyphs, with the fourth one highlighted by a red box. Below this, three rows of glyphs are labeled 'neume.climacus', 'neume.clivis', and another row of 'neume.climacus'. The bottom row shows a larger, more complex musical staff with various glyphs, including a red-highlighted one on the right.

A horizontal slider is visible at the bottom right of the interface.

Neon.js: Correcting OMR output

Neon.js File ▾ Hotkey Glossary | Help | Developers | DDMA

Editing CF-013

APPEARANCE
Image Opacity:
Glyph Opacity:

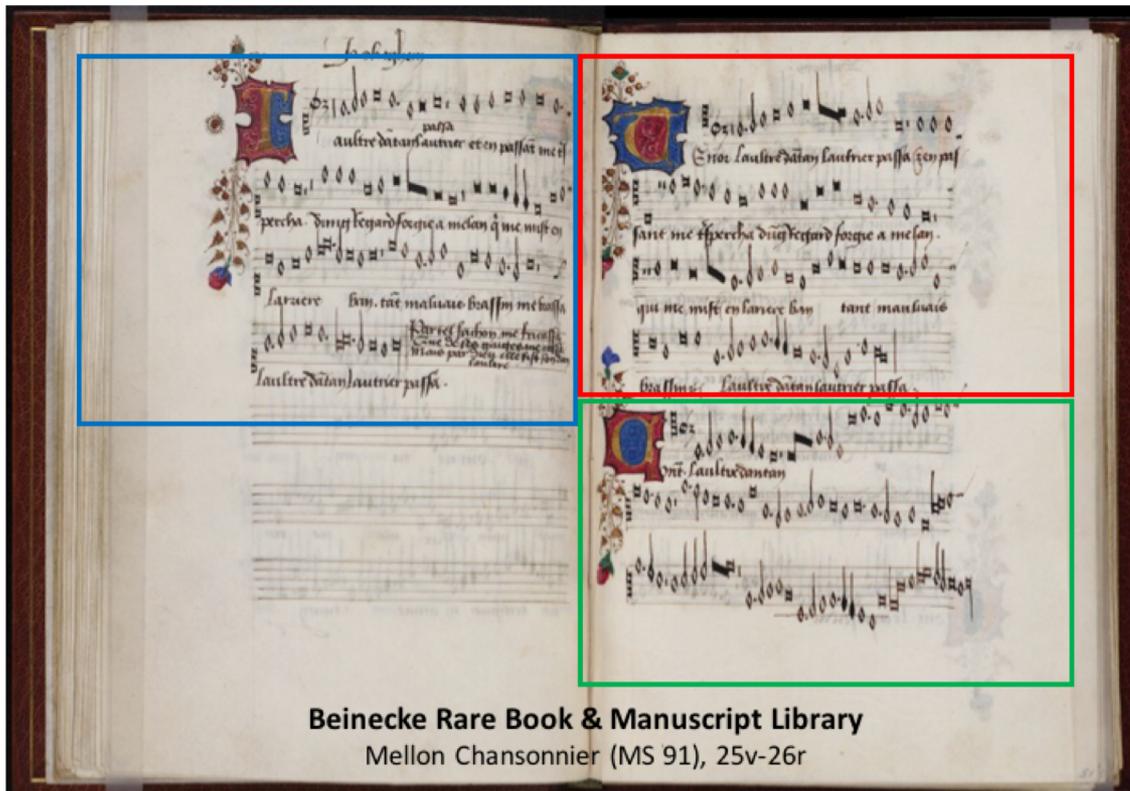
MODE

EDIT

 Staff Lock

Scoring-up Tool

Superius



Tenor

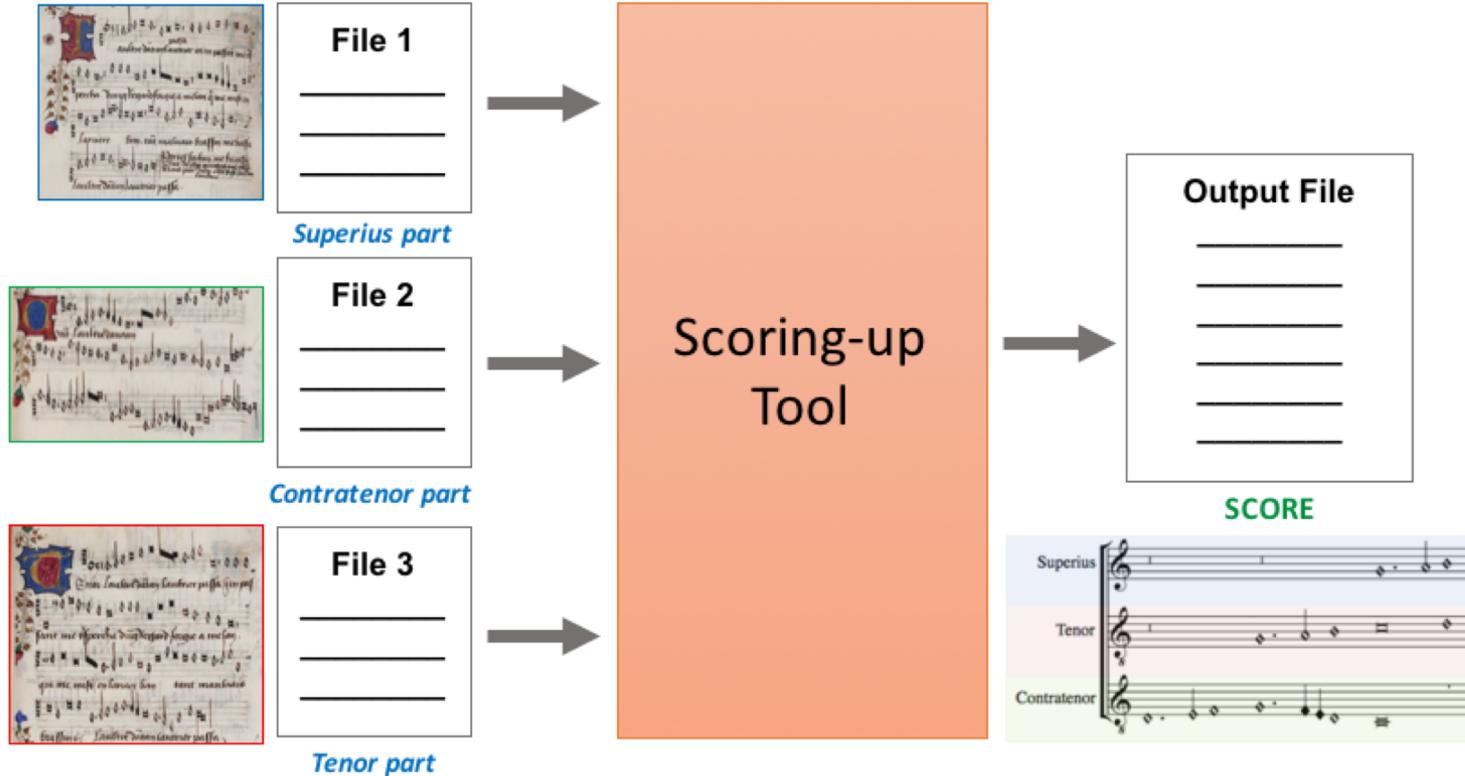
Contratenor

Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library

Mellon Chansonier (MS 91), 25v-26r

Slide courtesy of Thomae Elias, Martha Eladia, Julie Cumming, and Ichiro Fujinaga. "Automatic Scoring up of Music in Mensural Notation." Presented at the 46th Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference, Maynooth, Ireland, July 2018.

Scoring-up Tool



Slide courtesy of Thomae Elias, Martha Eladia, Julie Cumming, and Ichiro Fujinaga. "Automatic Scoring up of Music in Mensural Notation." Presented at the 46th Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference, Maynooth, Ireland, July 2018.

Crowdsourced OMR Correction



- Making tools more user-friendly
- Collaboration with Partner organizations and user communities

How will music search and
analysis work?

Melodic Search

Garfinkle, David & Peter Schubert. “Computer-Assisted Corpus Analysis Finds a Signature Progression in Willaert and Palestrina.”
Presented at the 46th Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference,
Maynooth, Ireland, July 2018.

1	**kern	
2	*clefG2	→ Clef
3	*k[]	→ Key Signature
4	*M4/4	→ Time Signature
5	=-	
6	4c e a cc	
7	4B- f b- dd	←

The image shows a list of musical notation commands and their corresponding musical notation. The list includes: 1. **kern, 2. *clefG2 (Clef), 3. *k[] (Key Signature), 4. *M4/4 (Time Signature), 5. =-, 6. 4c e a cc, and 7. 4B- f b- dd. A red arrow points up to the '4B-' command, and a blue arrow points left to the 'dd' command. To the right, a musical staff in 4/4 time shows the notes G4, A4, C5 in the first measure, and B4, A4, G4 in the second measure, and F4, E4, D4 in the third measure. A blue arrow points down to the G4 note in the first measure, and a red arrow points up to the D4 note in the third measure.

<https://patternfinder.elvisproject.ca/>

PatternFinder About Github

David Garfinkle

```
1 |>*kern
2 |*clefG2
3 |*k[]
4 |*M4/4
5 |--
6 |4c 4e 4a 4cc
7 |4B- f b- dd
8 |
```



Filter out inexact transpositions?

of intervening notes: 0

Chromatic transpositions mod 12: -12 to 12

Search!

Powered by Verovio Humdrum Viewer and Ace text editor

#23 Occurrences

Tu es Petrus (1601) Credo à 6

140



Dies sanctificatus Credo à 4

151



Corpus Studies

Schubert, Peter, and Julie Cumming. “Another Lesson from Lassus: Using Computers to Analyse Counterpoint.” *Early Music* 43, no. 4 (November 2015): 577–86.

[Motion of upper voice: +5 +4 +3 +2]

8 Exempla

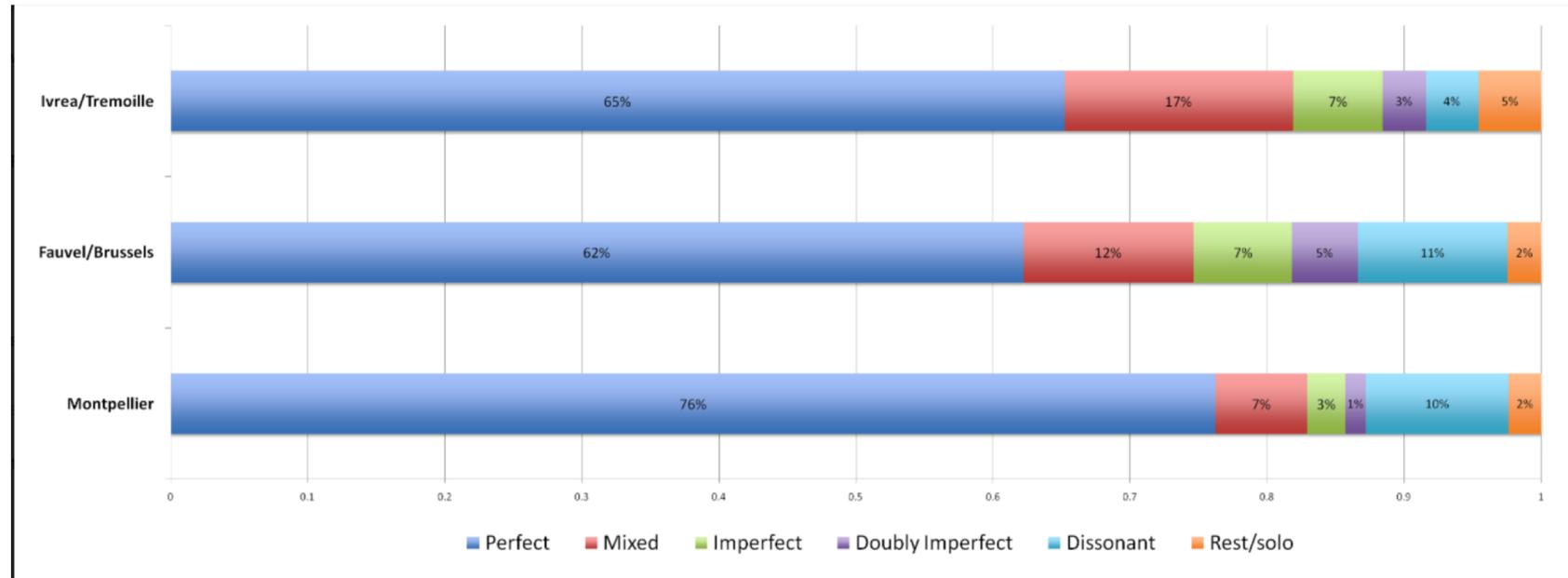
Intervals: 1 6

Motion of lower voice: -2 -3 -4 -5

The diagram shows a musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature. The staff contains four measures of music. Above the staff, the intervals between the upper and lower voices are labeled as +5, +4, +3, and +2. Below the staff, four inverted triangles represent the intervals between the lower and upper voices, labeled 1 6, 1 6, 1 6, and 1 6. The motion of the lower voice is indicated by the numbers -2, -3, -4, and -5. A box highlights the second measure, and an arrow points from the text below to this box.

A musical ‘word’ or 2-gram: 2 vertical intervals linked by a melodic motion of the lower voice (upper voice implied).

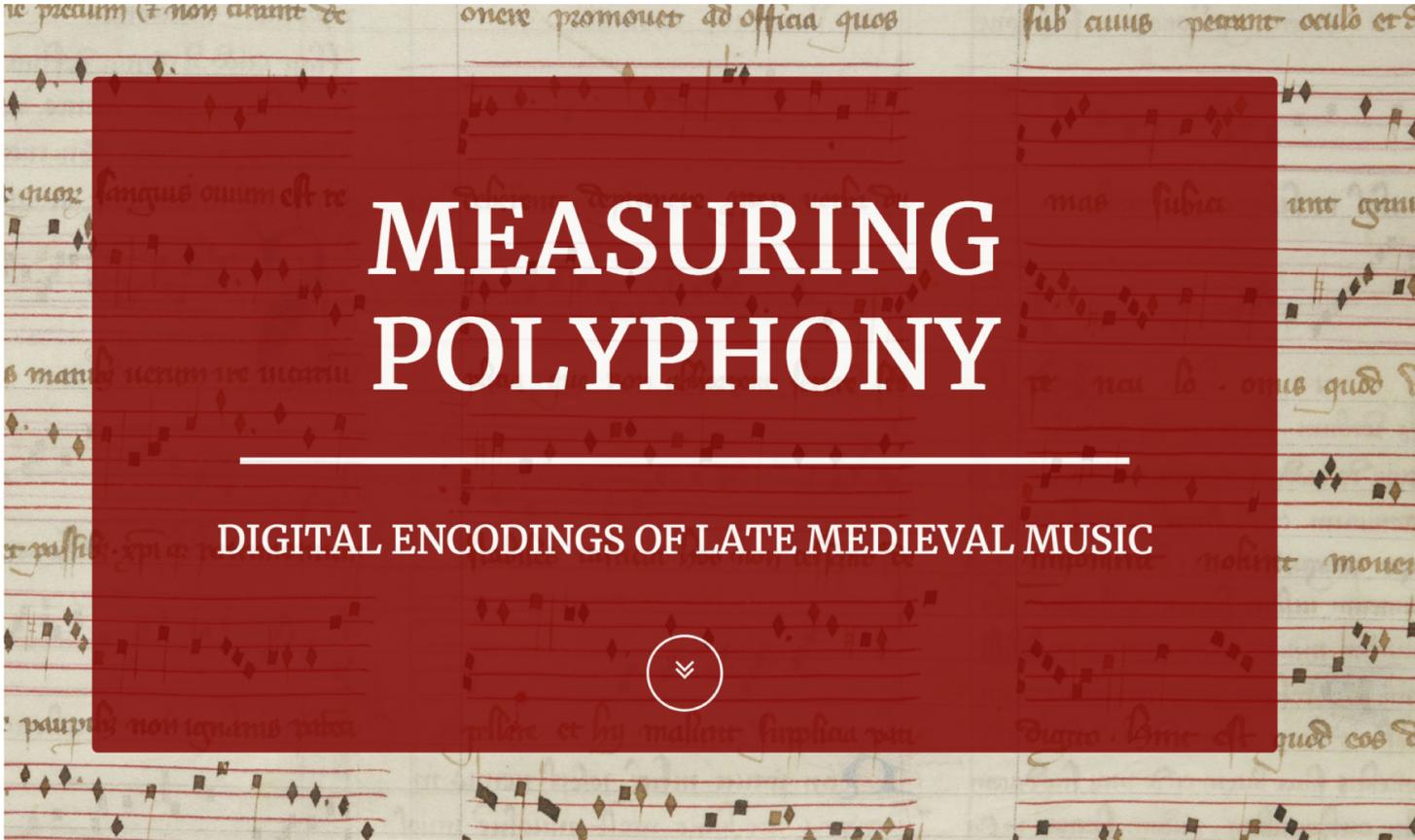
Desmond, Karen, Emily Hopkins, and Sam Howes. “Measuring Polyphony: Analysing Stylistic Change in the French Motet Repertory, C1300-1350.” Presented at the Workshop on SIMSSA VIII, McGill University, Montreal, QC, May 21, 2016.



Percentage of perfect sonorities for all pieces



<http://measuringpolyphony.org/>



MEASURING POLYPHONY

DIGITAL ENCODINGS OF LATE MEDIEVAL MUSIC



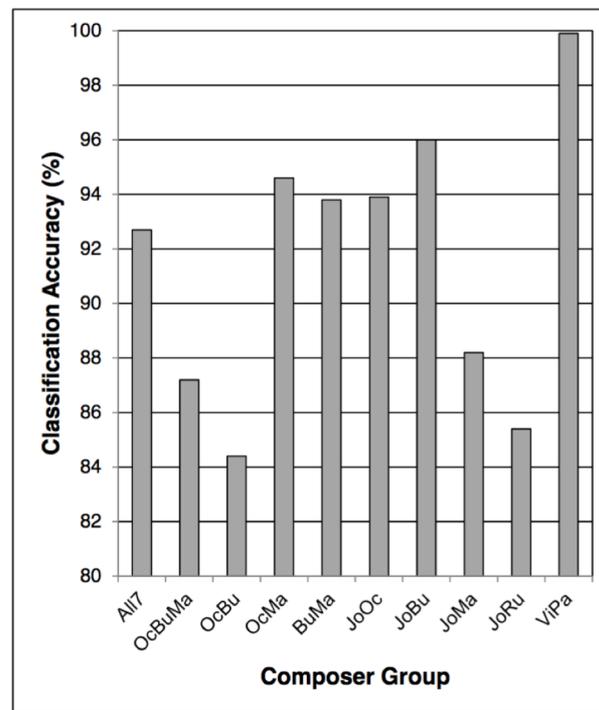
Arthur, Claire, Julie Cumming, and Peter Schubert. “Computer-Assisted Modal Identification.” Presented at the 46th Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference, Maynooth, Ireland, July 2018.

Melodic Data, with comparison sets		
Regression model	Mode	Mode family
test data: leaps and outlines	36%	67%
comparison set 1: remainder notes	39%	68%
comparison set 2: pc distributions	45%	71%
Experiment w/ experts		
experiment 1: pc tallies	35%	65%
experiment 2: pitch, interval size & direction	39%	61%
Full score experiment	67.5%	100%

Machine learning and composer identification

McKay, Cory, Tristano Tenaglia, Julie Cumming, and Ichiro Fujinaga. “Using Statistical Feature Extraction to Distinguish the Styles of Different Composers.” Presented at the Medieval and Renaissance Music Conference, Prague, Czech Republic, July 4, 2017.

Composer Group	Classification Accuracy
All 7	92.7%
Ockeghem / Busnoys / Martini	87.2%
Ockeghem / Busnoys	84.4%
Ockeghem / Martini	94.6%
Busnoys / Martini	93.8%
Josquin / Ockeghem	93.9%
Josquin / Busnoys	96.0%
Josquin / Martini	88.2%
Josquin / La Rue	85.4%
Victoria / Palestrina	99.9%



Thank you!

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@simssaproject
@e_a_hopkins



Social Sciences and Humanities
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Canada



compute | **calcul**
canada | canada

