

# A Transformer-based “Spellchecker” for Detecting Errors in OMR Output

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## To help humans correct inaccurate OMR output, we train a machine-learning model to highlight regions with errors.

### INTRODUCTION

- All Optical Music Recognition (OMR) processes require some human correction
  - Manual correction is expensive and tedious!
- Errors by OMR processes often are **musically unlikely** relative to the genre. (See Fig. 1)
- Could we catch nearly all OMR errors just by highlighting things that “look wrong?”

Figure 1: Mendelssohn's *String Quartet in A Major*, Op. 13, Mvt. 1, mm. 4–8, run through Photoscore's OMR.

### WHAT IS AN ERROR?

- Take **agnostic representation**<sup>1</sup> of all our input (See Fig. 2c)
- The **Needleman-Wunsch algorithm** performs **sequence alignment**:
  - What operations we would need to do change one sequence into another?
- Our task: *Given a musical score with errors, where must we perform operations to correct it, according to a Needleman-Wunsch alignment?*
- Binary classification: For each symbol, **would it require an operation, or not?**

### DATASETS

- The Mendelssohn String Quartets OMR dataset<sup>2</sup>:
  - 28 total movements run through PhotoScore OMR – not nearly enough
- Use large dataset of string quartets, **augmented with OMR-like errors**
  - All quartets of: Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Schubert, plus assorted others
- Using Long Short-Term Universal Transformer<sup>3</sup> (LSTUT) with ~8M parameters

### TWO EXAMPLES (FIGURES 3 & 4)

OMR errors are marked in red, while regions predicted to contain errors by our model are marked in gray boxes. Note: A correct symbol may be erroneous according to our alignment method if, to correct the score, one needs to insert a symbol after it.

Figure 3a: Mendelssohn's *String Quartet in E-flat Major*, Op. 12, Mvt 1, mm. 212–217, 1<sup>st</sup> violin part.

Figure 3b: Fig. 3a, run through PhotoScore OMR, with errors marked.

Figure 4a: Mendelssohn's *Fugue*, Op. 81/4, mm 12–14.

Figure 4b: Fig. 4a, run through PhotoScore OMR, with errors marked.

Figure 2a: Mendelssohn's Op. 13, Mvt. 4, mm. 19, 1<sup>st</sup> violin part.

Figure 2b: Fig. 2a, run through PhotoScore's OMR.

Aligned Original	Aligned OMR Output	Operation	Error?
8th.pos11.startBeam	8th.pos11.startBeam	–	–
accid.pos9.sharp	dot.pos12	REPLACE	X
8th.pos9.continueBeam	dot.pos9.continueBeam	–	–
accid.pos7.sharp	–	INSERT	X
8th.pos7.continueBeam	8th.pos7.continueBeam	–	–
–	8th.pos8.continueBeam	DELETE	X
^	^	–	–
dot.pos10	dot.pos10	–	–
accid.pos5.natural	8th.pos7.endBeam	REPLACE	X
8th.pos5.endBeam	–	INSERT	X
^	^	INSERT	X
dot.pos8	dot.pos8	–	–
accid.pos7.natural	–	INSERT	X
8th.pos7.startBeam	8th.pos7.startBeam	–	–
8th.pos6.continueBeam	–	INSERT	X
8th.pos5.continueBeam	8th.pos5.continueBeam	–	–
^	^	–	–
dot.pos8	dot.pos8	–	–
8th.pos4.endBeam	8th.pos4.endBeam	–	–
^	^	–	–
dot.pos6	dot.pos6	–	–

Figure 2c: The Needleman-Wunsch alignment between (2a) and (2b). We consider an error to be present in the OMR output anywhere that the alignment prescribes some operation.

### RESULTS

- Best performance: Recall of 99%, Precision of 51%
  - We can exclude **half the score** from correction and only **miss 1 in 100 errors**
- Model often identifies **too large a region** as erroneous
  - Identifies **general location** of error – is that good enough for humans?
- Failure (little better than chance) on partially-corrected OMR
  - Cannot find the types of errors that humans miss
  - Difficult to find deleted elements

<sup>1</sup>Calvo-Zaragoza, Jorge, and David Rizo. 2018. “End-to-End Neural Optical Music Recognition of Monophonic Scores.” *Applied Sciences* 8 (4): 606.

<sup>2</sup>Jacob deGroot-Maggetti, Timothy de Reuse, Laurent Feisthauer, Samuel Howes, Yaolong Ju, Suzuka Kokubu, Sylvain Margot, Néstor Nápoles López, Finn Upham. 2020. “Data Quality Matters: Iterative Corrections on a Corpus of Mendelssohn String Quartets and Implications for MIR Analysis”, in *Proc. of the 21st Int. Society for Music Information Retrieval Conf.*, Montréal, Canada.

<sup>3</sup>de Berardinis, Jacopo, Samuel Barrett, Angelo Cangelosi, and Eduardo Coutinho. 2020. “Modelling Long- and Short-Term Structure in Symbolic Music with Attention and Recurrence.” In *Proc. of the 1st Joint Conf. on AI Music Creativity*. Stockholm, Sweden.

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