Analysis and Detection of Singing Techniques in Repertoires of J-POP Solo Singers





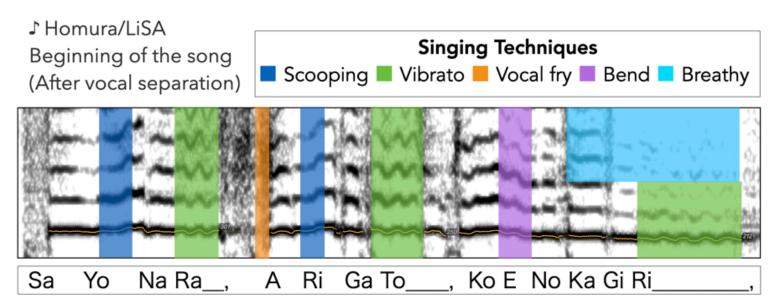
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Abstract

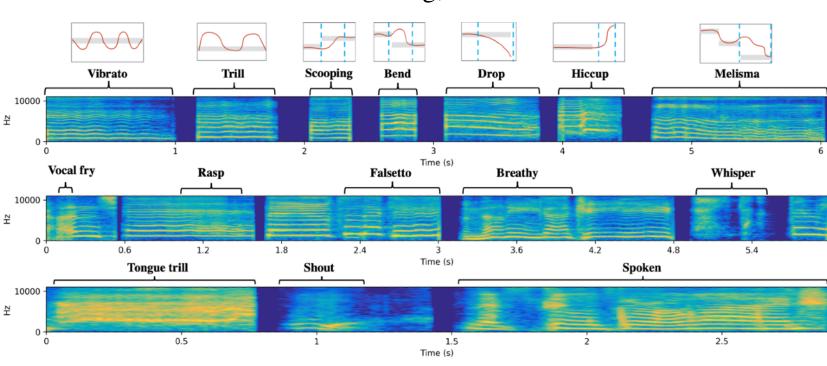
We made annotations on J-POP solo singers' 168 repertoires to analyze singing techniques.

Singing technique is an important component in vocal performance, which is realized by fluctuation of pitch, timbre etc. to render performance.



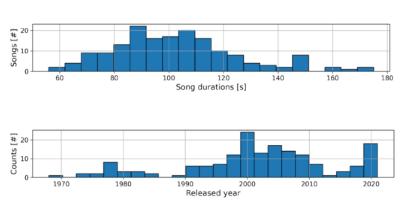
It contains following annotation:

- Singing technique annotation with timestamp
- Pitch of melody
- URLs of Various music streaming, etc...



We annotated **15 singing techniques** with various types of fluctuation. We determined the targets based on survey and fact-finding listening.

Dataset Overview





We only annotated 1st section, and main range of duration is 1-2 minutes.

The range of released year is 1968-2021, 1990-2010 are most.

Statistics of Annotation:

- Occurrence count (Blue): Total count is about 9800. Most appeared techniques are scooping and vibrato.
- Duration length (Orange and boxplot): Because of their duration length, vibrato is the longest.
- Most pitch techniques (scooping, drop, bend, hiccup) and vocal fry are shorter than 1 sec.
 Several timbre techniques are relatively long.

Singer-wise Statistics:

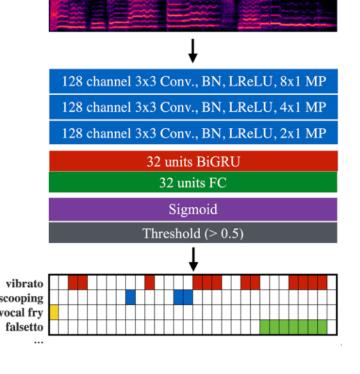
We gathered **42 singers** and each singer has **4 songs** in the dataset. we analyzed the singer-wise counts.

Findings

- Most common techniques are scooping, vibrato,
 bend and drop. especially, every singer used scooping.
- Several singer used hiccup, rasp, vocal fry. They might have a power of characterization of singer.
- There are singers who don't use vibrato so frequently

Singing Technique Detection

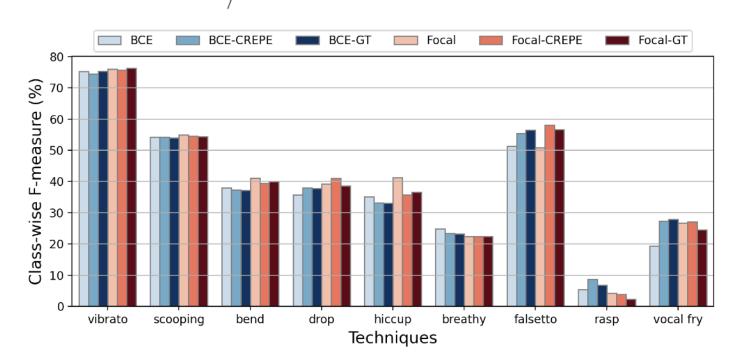
We also tackled automatic detection towards complete analysis of vocal rendering.



Task overview:

- Frame level, multi-class identification
- -> same as sound event detection (SED)
- 9-way: vibrato, scooping, bend, drop, hicuup, breathy, falsetto, rasp, vocal fry -> have adequate samples in supervised learning manner
- Other condition: $10 \sec, 64$ -dim log mel-spectrogram for input, thresholding > 0.5 for activation , CRNN model, 0.01 sec for frame length.
- Training: 7-fold singer-wise cross validation, validation sets are used for early stopping, Binary cross-entropy (BCE) for loss function
- Additional condition: 1) adding pitch (ground truth and CREPE Evaluates

 average metrics [Kim+ ICASSP18]), 2) applied Focal loss [Lin+ ICCV17]



Results: Best model: adding ground truth pitch + Focal loss

- Pitch improves performance on falsetto, Focal loss improves short techniques (bend, drop etc.)
- Breathy, rasp and vocal fry are relatively low -> due to the difference of timbre by singer?
- Common errors: too short detected regions, confusing pattern from fine fluctuation etc.

* [Kim+ ICASSP18]: CREPE: A Convolutional Representation for Pitch Estimation, [Lin+ ICCV 17] Focal Loss for Dense Object Detection

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