

Introduction

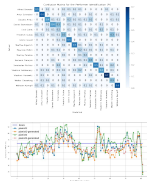
ATEPP is a dataset that contains 1000 hours of performances of standard piano repertoire by 49 pianists, organized and aligned by compositions and movements for comparative studies.

- Evaluation of transcribed MIDI for representing expressive performance with a listening evaluation
- Curation of the dataset including composition entity resolution and a pipeline for audio matching and solo filtering.
- Baseline experiments for performer identification and performance rendering on our datasets.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Overall
Belvedere	4.42e6.34	4.17e6.39	4.26e6.36	4.26e6.36	4.46e6.37	4.30e6.32
C1	4.12e6.38	3.72e6.37	3.86e6.32	3.65e6.40	3.89e6.4	3.81e6.38
C2	3.87e6.42	3.86e6.39	4.06e6.36	3.97e6.40	4.06e6.45	4.01e6.40
C3	3.46e6.37	3.46e6.36	3.46e6.39	3.37e6.42	3.78e6.40	3.58e6.37
C4	3.89e6.34	3.72e6.47	3.85e6.29	3.94e6.39	3.84e6.37	3.85e6.38

Table 3. Results of listening test. The mean opinion score (MOS) and 95% confidence interval are reported.

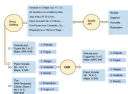
Dataset Application



Subset	Pianists	Size	Acc.	F1-score
Mixture	16	4676	0.47	0.45
Beethoven	12	3078	0.48	0.46
Chopin	5	973	0.55	0.54
Bach	5	1019	0.59	0.55

Table 4. Performer identification results.

Organization Pipeline



Algorithm 1 Composition Entity Resolution

Uniqwch extracts canonical key and composition-specific catalogue number.
 for $k_1, k_2 \in \text{Uniqwch}(C_1, C_2)$ do
 if $k_1 \neq k_2$ then return False
 end if
 end for
 $S_c \leftarrow 1 - \frac{|\text{Levenshtein}(C_1, C_2)|}{\max(|C_1|, |C_2|)}$
 $S_m \leftarrow 1 - \frac{|\text{Levenshtein}(C_1, C_2)|}{\max(|M_1|, |M_2|)}$
 $S_d \leftarrow \frac{\text{abs}(D_1 - D_2)}{\max(|D_1|, |D_2|)}$
 $S \leftarrow \frac{S_c + S_m}{2} - S_d$
 return $S \geq 0.6$

Dataset demography

- 11742 Tracks from 1580 movements
- 49 performers
- 25 Western classical composers
- MusicXML score covering 43% of data

