Digital Music to Sheet Music Hugh Smith Computer Systems Lab 2009-2010

Abstract

Electronic music has been steadily expanding over the past years. Many file formats have come into use, including WAVE, MP3, Ogg Vorbis, and many others. This project hopes to take any one of these file formats, and, based on the pure audio wavelength data (what the computer must see to play the song), convert it to a sheet music version.

T:Paddy <u>O'Rafferty</u> C:Trad. M:6/8 K:D dff ceeldef gfeldff ceeldfe dBAI\ dff cee|def gfe|faf gfe|1 dfe dBA:|2 dfe dcB|] ~A3 B3|gfe fdB|AFA B2c|dfe dcB|\ ~A3 ~B3|efe efg|faf gfe|1 dfe dcB:|2 dfe dBA|] fAA eAA|def gfe|fAA eAA|dfe dBA|\ fAA eAA|def gfe|faf gfe|dfe dBA:| Background and Introduction ABC Code → Sheet Music

bigger music files, the analysis portion of this project could take a long time, so I need to be able to optimize the process. I know some previous research has been done in this area, by some TJ students and other researchers.

I need to have a good understanding of how C++ works. Also,

put together. The reason for knowing these things is so I can perform the operations stated above in the fastest time. With

need to know musical composition, and how virtual music files are



A sound wave.

All waves are defined by two things: frequency and amplitude. Basic physics tells us the dynamics of these waves. Sound waves are exactly the same. They travel fast, albeit slower than light, and through most non-vacuum mediums. Computer sound files work the same way, in fact. Energy is converted into data by the use of a transducer. An analog signal is then sent out, which the computer can interpret into sound.

http://img148.imageshack.us/img148/6467/durexperformab9e4fdti5.jpg

$$\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \ e^{-2\pi i x\xi} \ dx,$$

The Fourier Transform (the formula shown above) is a way to find out what sine/cosine waves make up a complex waveform (like a piece of music). The Fourier Transform uses different sample points to determine what type of wave must go through a point. The problem with the formula is that it needs an incredibly large amount of points for it to work effectively.

Discussion

Offset	Size	Description	Value	
0	4	Chunk ID	RIFF	
4	4	Chunk data size	8	
8	4	RIFF type	WAVE	
Offset	Size	Description	Value	
12	4	Chunk ID	"fmt"	
16	4	Chunk Data Size	16 + *	
20	2	Compression code	n Int	
22	2	Number of channels	Int	
24	4	Sample rate	Hex	
28	2	Block align	Hex	
32	2	Significant bits per sample	Int	
34	2	Extra format bytes	Int	
Offset	Length	Description	Value	
36	4	Chunk ID	"data"	
40	4	Chunk size	Depends on file	
44	*	*	*	