

icassp 2022

Singapore. China. Virtual



MUSIC IDENTIFICATION USING BRAIN RESPONSES TO INITIAL SNIPPETS



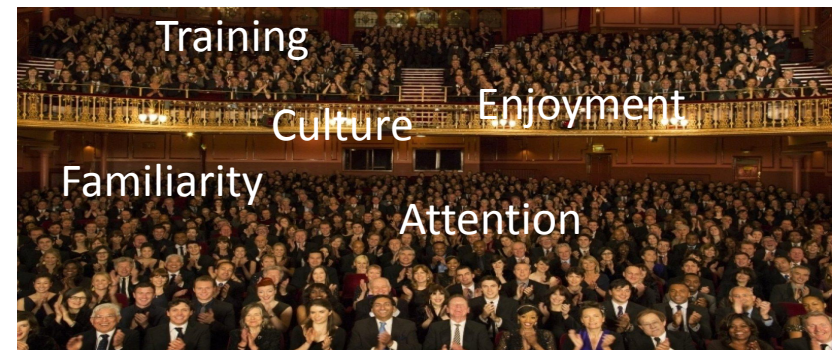
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Attributes of Naturalistic Music

- Repetitive Musical Patterns - Beat, timber
- Patterns enable effortless song recognition
- Subjectivity of Musical Listening



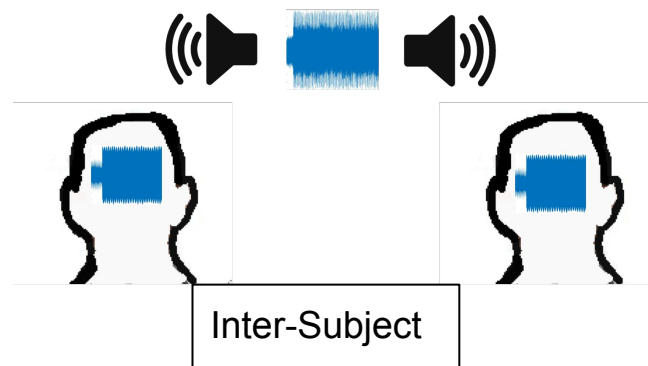
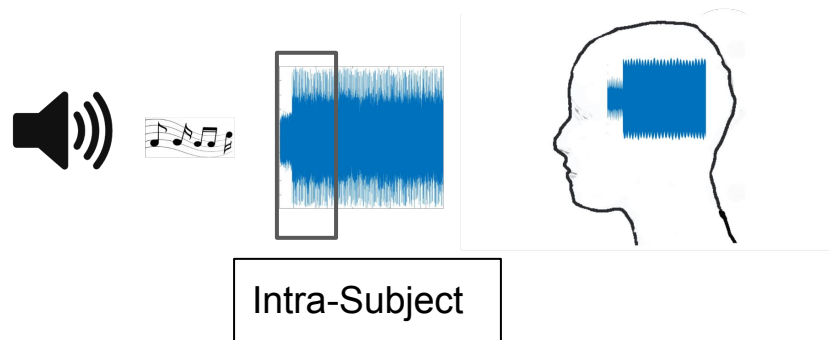
<https://www.ncpamumbai.com/soi/>



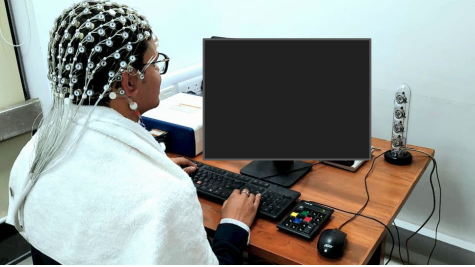
<https://www.inc.com/andrew-griffiths/do-you-want-to-capture-every-audience-you-st-and-in-front-of.html>

Research Questions

- Is there a significant correlation among a person's neural responses across the duration of a song?
- Are the neural signatures embedded in the initial segments retained throughout the song?
- Are neural signatures associated with a song listener specific or independent?



EEG Datasets



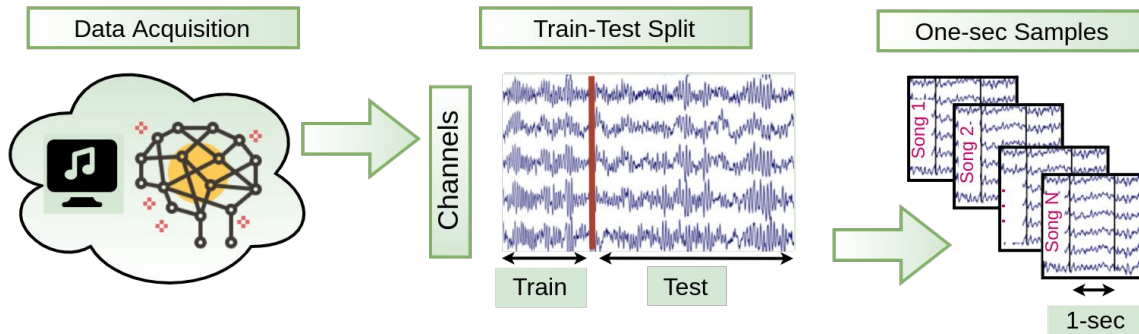
NMED-T

- 20 Participants (Mean Age 23 Years)
- 125 Hz
- 125 Channels
- 10 Naturalistic Songs
- Range : 4.5 - 5 Minutes

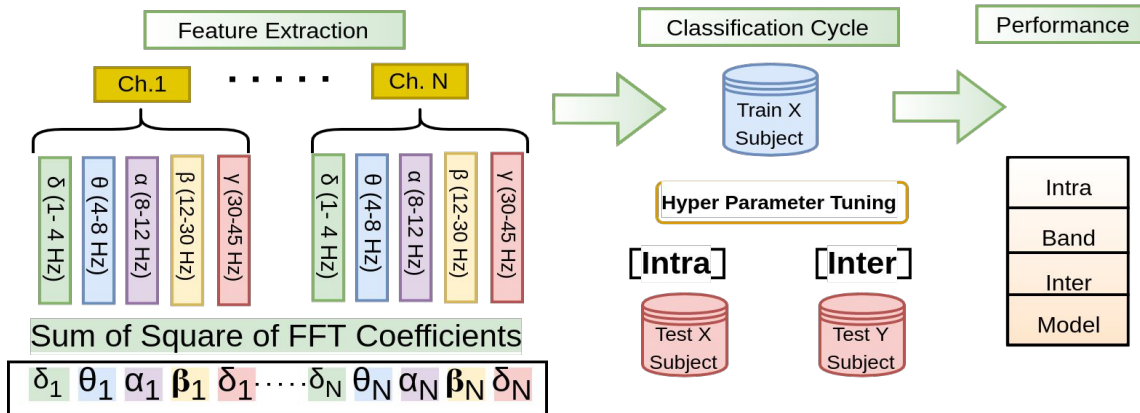
Musin-G

- 20 Participants (Mean Age 23.5 Years)
- 250 Hz
- 128 Channels
- 12 Naturalistic Songs
- Range: 1.5 - 2 Minutes

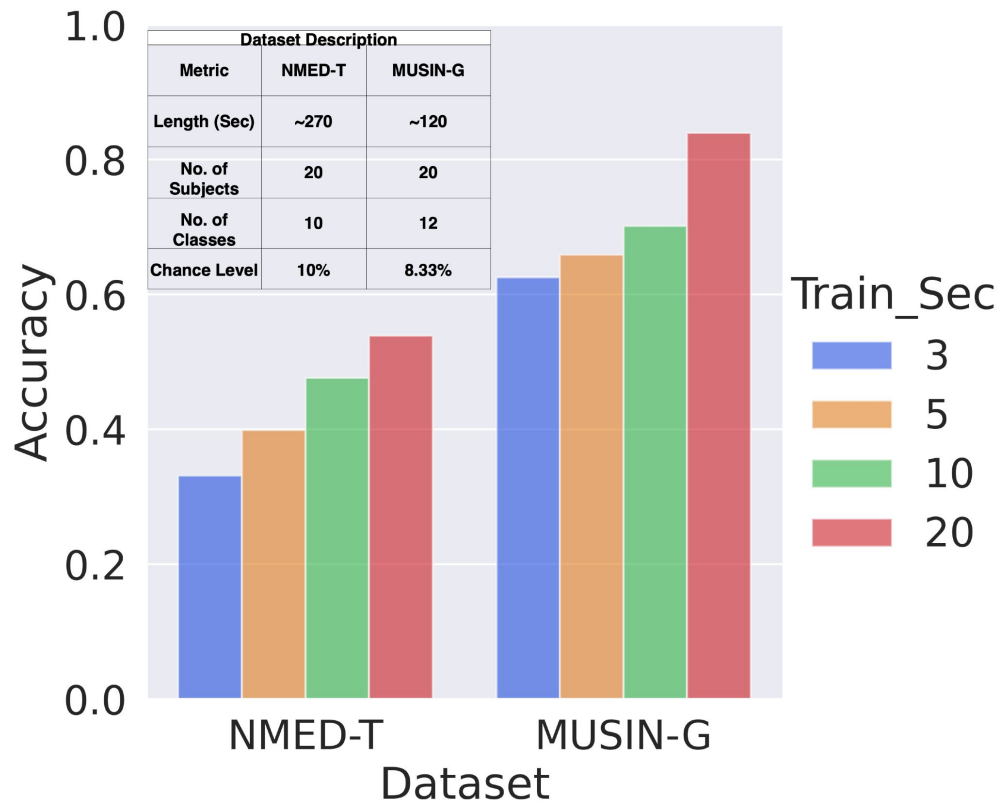
Proposed Approach



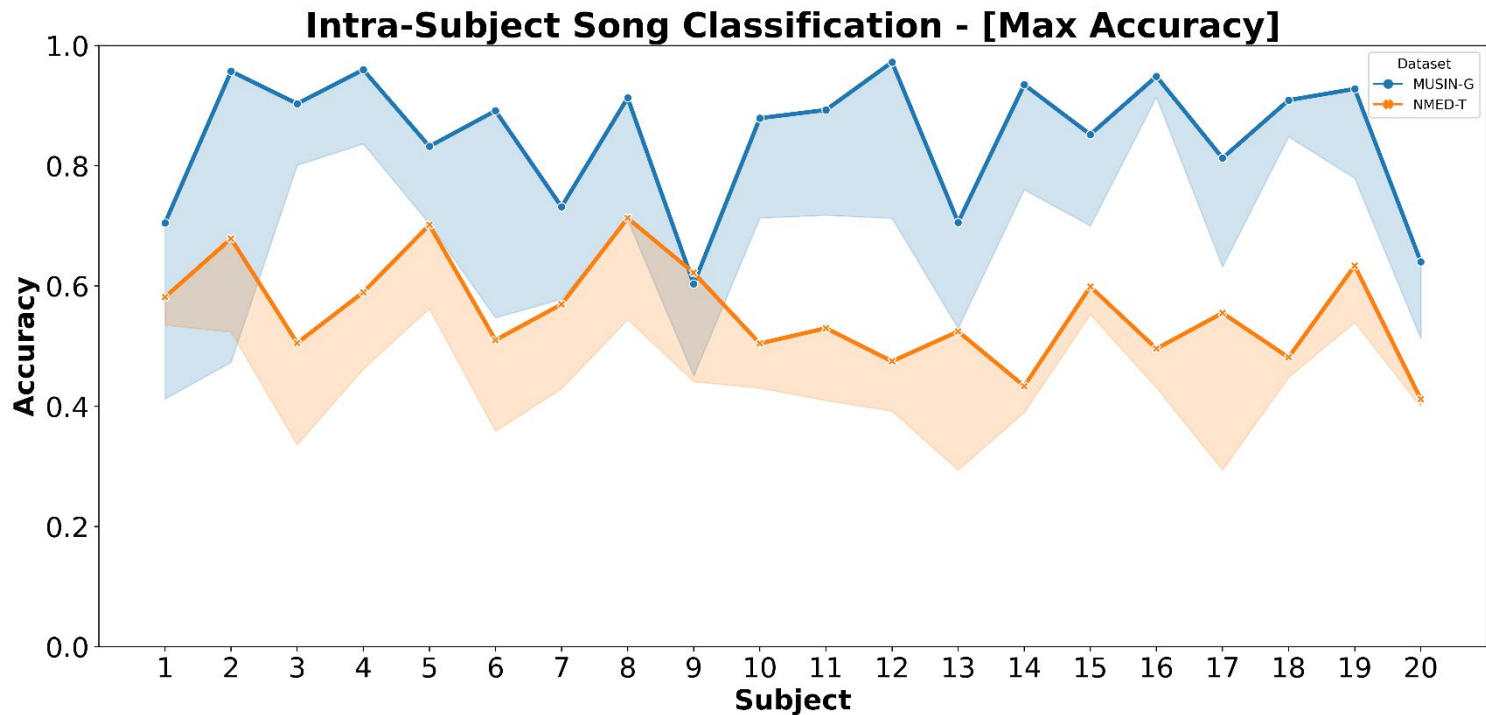
* Train data consist of initial 3, 5, 10, 20 seconds



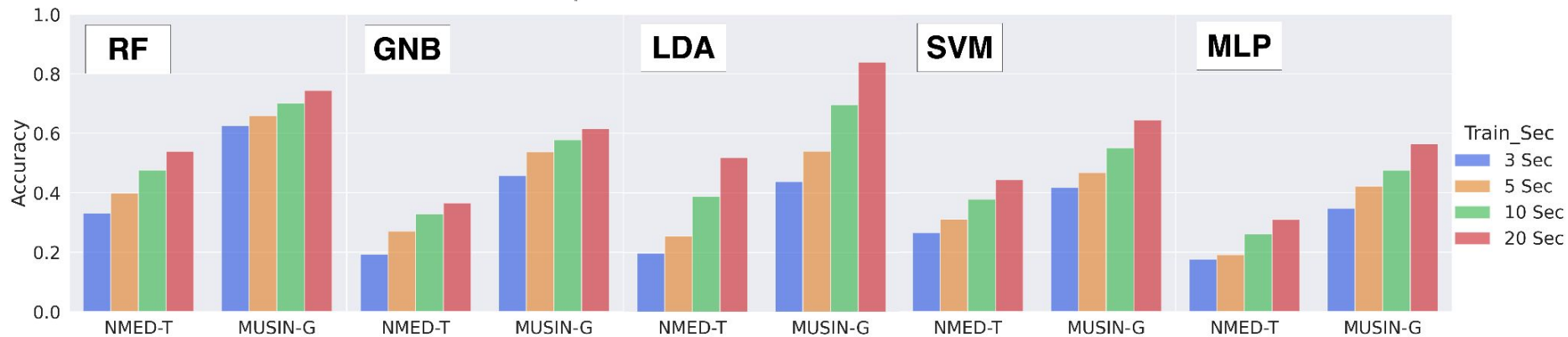
Mean Accuracy Participants for Four Training Windows



Subject-wise Performance on 20s of Training Data.

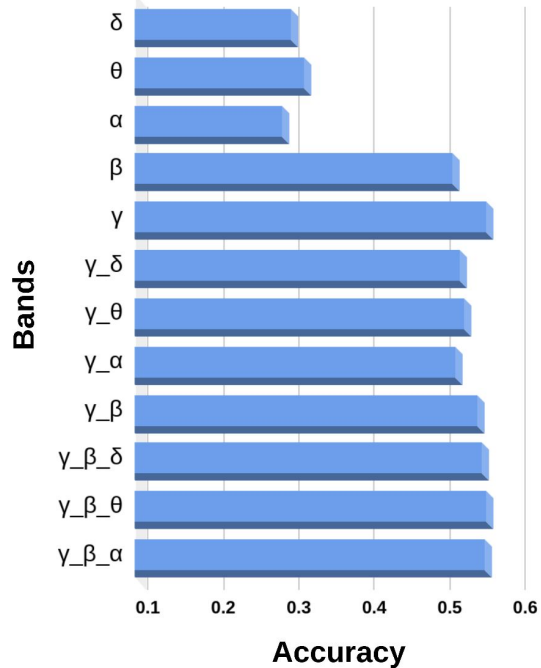


ML-based Intra-Subject Song Prediction

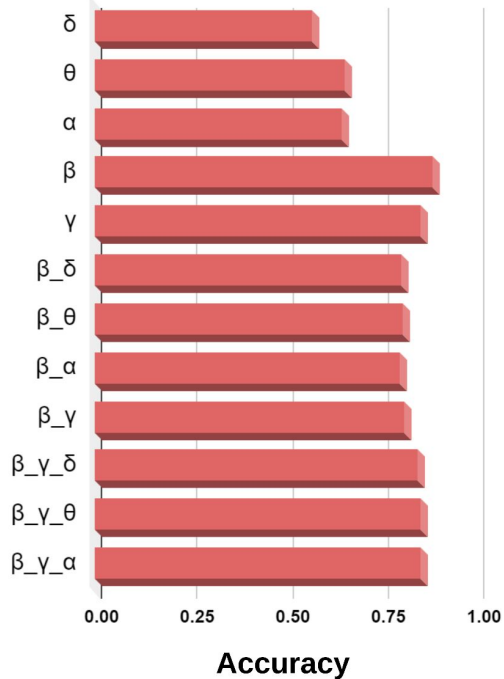


Performance of Frequency Bands

NMED-T

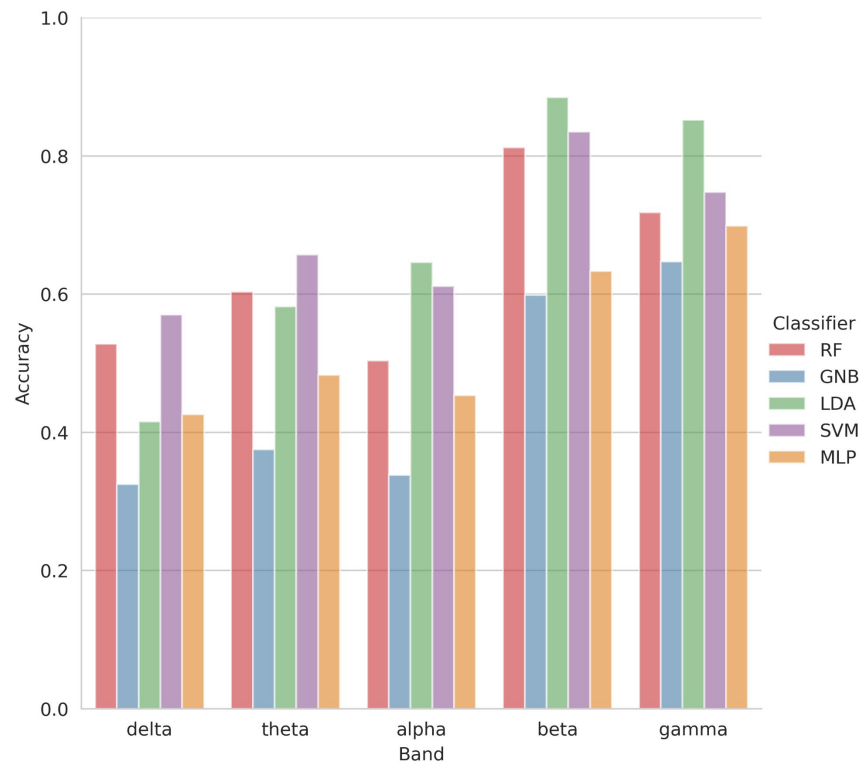


MUSIN-G

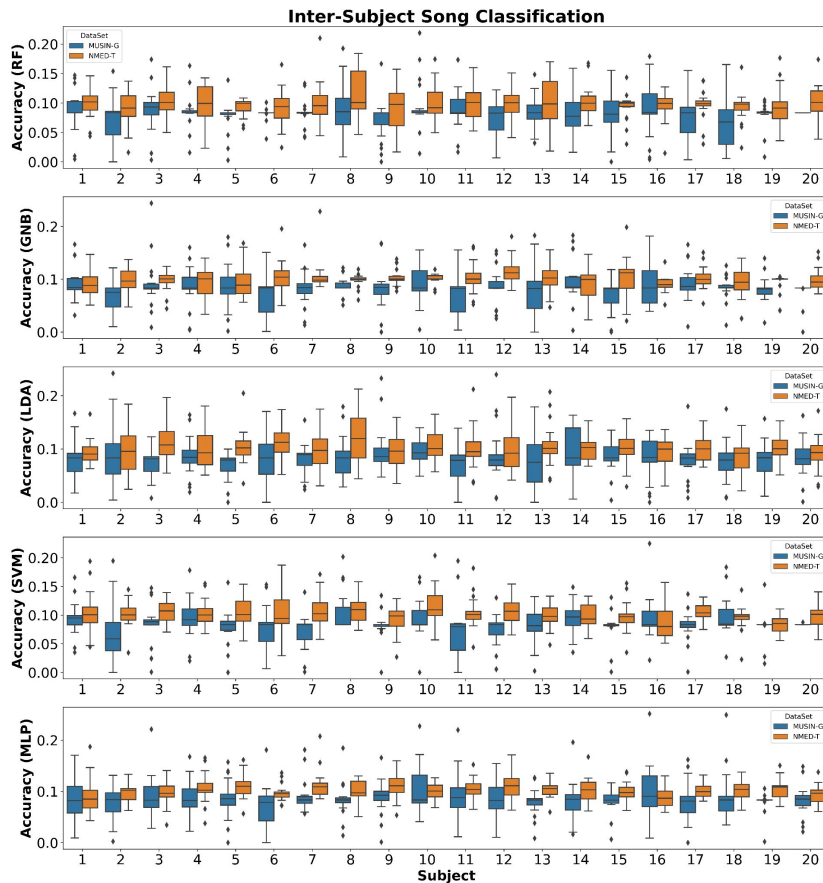


| Band | RF | GNB | LDA | SVM | MLP |
|---------------------|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| δ (1-4 Hz) | 0.3 | 0.23 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.26 |
| θ (4-8 Hz) | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.38 | 0.36 | 0.26 |
| α (8-12 Hz) | 0.25 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.34 | 0.24 |
| β (12-30 Hz) | 0.52 | 0.39 | 0.61 | 0.58 | 0.44 |
| γ (30-40 Hz) | 0.59 | 0.47 | 0.65 | 0.59 | 0.47 |
| ALL-Bands | 0.6 | 0.41 | 0.6 | 0.52 | 0.38 |

ML-based Intra-subject Song Prediction



Subject-independent Song Identification



Conclusion

- Small segments capturing initial brain responses enable sufficient learning of EEG signatures in the spectral domain
- Higher frequency bands, namely β and γ neural oscillations provide the most discriminating features.
- For intra-subject song prediction, we achieve a maximum accuracy of 65% using γ features in NMED-T
- The β band achieves 88% accuracy for MUSIN-G.
- Prediction accuracy drops significantly in inter-subject song classification, suggesting a weak correlation in brain responses among subjects.
- Identifying neural correlates underlying naturalistic musical signature irrespective of individual experiences.

Reference

1. Images - [Research Questions : Intra- and Inter-Subject]

Predicting Neural Resonance in Naturalistic Scenarios: A Computational Framework to Establish Neural Marker to Observe Internal and External Entrainment. Pankaj Pandey, Derek Lomas, Krishna Prasad Miyapuram, MindBrainBody Symposium, 2022. (https://www.cbs.mpg.de/1922154/c14_pande)

2. NMED-T - (<https://exhibits.stanford.edu/data/catalog/jn859kj8079>)
3. Musin-G - (<https://openneuro.org/datasets/ds003774/versions/1.0.0>)

Thank You