Musical Genre Classification using Convolutional Neural Networks

R. Thiruvengatanadhan

Abstract: Music has likewise been separated into Genres and sub sorts on the premise on music. To show that, we contrast the outcomes acquired and a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN). Experiments were conducted on Marsyas databases with distinct characteristics for genre classification. The proposed CNN results in better accuracy in music genre classification.

Keywords: Music genre Classification, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).

I. INTRODUCTION

Musical classes perception has driven a few specialists to recommend the meaning of another sort characterization plot only for the reasons for music data recovery [1]. Music sort names are valuable classifications to compose and characterize melodies, collections, and craftsmen into more extensive gatherings that share comparable melodic qualities [2]. Music sorts have been broadly utilized for music order, from physical music stores to real time features. Programmed music sort order along these lines is a generally investigated point [3]. This makes arrangement harder. To cause things more to confuse the meaning of music sort may have very much changed after some time [4]. For instance, rock songs that we have today.



Fig. 1.Spectrogram of Jazz music signal



Fig. 3.Spectrogram of Metal music signal

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Fig. 4.Spectrogram of Disco music signal

Above Figures show the various music genre and visual spectrogram of music signals. The spectrograms obtained from audio signal [5]. Fig. 5 shows the proposed work using CNN.





II. CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (CNN)

CNNs to extract musical pattern features in audio. However, their experimental results showed that the proposed models did not generalise very well to unseen testing data [6].

CNNs have been effectively utilized for different music characterization errands, for example, music labeling [7], kind grouping [8], and client thing inert component forecast for proposal. CNNs expect highlights that are in various degrees of order and can be removed by convolutional parts. The various leveled highlights are found out to accomplish a given assignment during administered preparing. Fig. 6 shows the architecture of CNN.





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III. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

A. Dataset Collection

The data is collected from Marsyas databases with distinct characteristics for genre classification. In our work dataset consists of 480 audio tracks each 30 seconds long. It contains 4 genres. The tracks are all 22050Hz Mono 16-bit audio files in .way format.

Table- I: Classes and Number of Sample	s in the
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Marsyas Database		
Classes	Samples	
Jazz	160	
Pop	80	
Metal	100	
Disco	140	

B. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)



Fig. 7.Block Diagram of Proposed System in CNN

Fig. 7 shows the proposed music genre classification system using CNN. The input image $128 \times 128 \times 3$ pixels. The dataset of 400 images CNN algorithm to train. CNN calculation need involvement with engineering plan, and need to investigate continuously in the commonsense application, so as to acquire the most reasonable for specific application design of CNN. Based on gray image as the input of 256×800 , To classify whether a pixel in a time-frequency plane belongs to a tempo contour, patches from the key regions. Fig. 8 shows the patches extracted.



Fig. 8.CNN PATCHES EXTRACTED

Downsampling function to reduce dimensionality in the pooling layer. The CNN structure is show in the Table II. In this work tensorflow is used to implementation of CNN and Librosa is used for audio library in python.

Table- II. Structure of Civit		
Output size	Layer type	
1×256×800	Input	
1×256×16	Patch	
64 feature maps @ 256×16	Convolutional	
64 feature maps @ 128×8	Max Pooling	
64 feature maps @ 128×8	Convolutional	
64 feature maps @ 64×4	Max Pooling	
500	Fullyconnected	
4	Output	

Table- II. Structure of CNN





Fig. 9. Confusion Matrix for Proposed CNN Model

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, the CNN the music signal is converted into spectrogram image as input. The CNN shows the good result in musical genre classification scheme is very effective and the accuracy rate is 93.33%.

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