Modelling Filters Using Neural Networks

Kaushal Sali¹ and Alexander Lerch¹ ¹Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA

Georgia Center for Music Tech Technology

INTRODUCTION

- Replication of Audio Effects: An easy way to reproduce an effect using only raw audio.
- Audio Equalization is an important effect used extensively in music production which manipulates frequency content by using filters.
- We try modelling filters using a multilayer perceptron. Try to extend previous architecture which modelled waveshapers.



EXPERIMENTS

• First order lowpass filter:



• Input size tests: (decay = 0.9)

| Input size | MSE |
|------------|-----------|
| 16 | 6.675e-4 |
| 32 | 2.186e-05 |
| 64 | 6.131e-07 |
| 128 | 1.675e-08 |
| 256 | 2.710e-08 |
| 512 | 6.317e-09 |
| 1024 | 4.782e-07 |

- Input size analogous to order of filter.
- Higher decays like 0.99 (steeper

RELATED WORK

- Preliminary attempt: Mendoza.
 - Dataset: Whitenoise and sine sweeps. FIR highpass filter.
 - Model: Multilayer perceptron. Frame to frame prediction.
 - Results: Not able to model transfer function perfectly.
 - Conclusion: Whitenoise / sweeps not good dataset. Switch to real world music signals.
- Equalization using CNN: Martinez.
 - Dataset: Recorded piano notes. lowpass, highpass, peaking & shelving filters.
 - Model: Similar to an autoencoder with locally connected layers.
 - Results: MSE of the order of 1e-3.



transfer functions) need larger input size.

| Input size | MSE |
|------------|-----------|
| 128 | 1.030e-03 |
| 512 | 9.287e-07 |
| 1024 | 1.677e-10 |

• Whitenoise Range:

• Values approx. above 0.5 and below -0.5 not being predicted.

Target

- Reason: Training data.
- Solution: Increase range of input so that range of target values is close to -1 to 1.



DATASET

- Train set: Whitenoise
 - All frequencies: Flat magnitude spectrum.
 - All amplitudes: Samples drawn from uniform distribution.

• Test set:

- Whitenoise.
- Test suite (Short music excerpts and test signals): orchestra.wav, piano.wav, summer-violins-short.wav, sweep.wav, sweep-logarithmic.wav, multiSines.wav.
- Test suite helps to see if network can generalize to real world audio and gives better insight through visualization.

• Filters:

- IIR First order: lowpass.
- IIR Second order: lowpass, highpass, lowshelf, highshelf, peaking, notch.

| orchestra.wav | 3.772e-05 | 3.674e-10 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| summer-violins.wav | 3.556e-06 | 3.208e-10 |
| multiSines.wav | 4.498e-04 | 4.858e-10 |
| sweep.wav | 5.886e-04 | 3.590e-10 |
| sweep-logarithmic.wav | 1.551e-02 | 1.020e-09 |
| | | |

• Removal of ReLU:

- Negative values lost. Only Output layer weights responsible for negative output.
- Longer convergence time. (Almost instant without ReLU)
- Filters are linear systems. No need of non-linearity in network.
- But other types of effects may require non-linearity. So network becomes specific to filtering.

RESULTS

- Final network configuration:
 - Input size: 1024
 - No ReLU

• Results beat CNN based architecture.

| Filter | gain(dB) | Q | S | MSE |
|-----------|----------|-------|---|-----------|
| lowshelf | 10 | - | 1 | 2.773e-13 |
| highshelf | 10 | - | 1 | 1.316e-12 |
| peaking | 10 | 0.707 | - | 3.096e-13 |
| notch | -10 | 0.707 | - | 2.852e-13 |

| Filter | f0 (Hz) | MSE |
|----------|----------------|------------|
| lowpass | 10000 | 1.700e-13 |
| | 5000 | 1.279e-13 |
| | 1000 | 6.777e-14 |
| | 500 | 5.214e-14 |
| | 100 | 4.277e-10 |
| | 75 | 4.537e-08 |
| highpass | 10000 | 1.961e-13 |
| | 15000 | 1.550 - 12 |



• Input frame serves as context. Only previous samples provided since we are dealing with a causal system.

• Analogous to FIR system since no feedback provided to the network.

• Loss metric: Mean Squared Error

• 16 bit audio; MSE of order 1e-10 ideal.

| 15000 | 1.550e-13 |
|-------|-----------|
| 21050 | 6.794e-14 |
| 21550 | 8.626e-14 |
| 21950 | 3.457e-10 |
| 21975 | 4.697e-08 |

FUTURE WORK

- One network to rule them all: Should be able to model both filtering and non-linear effects like waveshapers.
- Waveshapers do best with input size 1 and ReLU. How to bring the two architectures together?
- Challenge: What to do in case of chained effects? Don't want to learn separately.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Kaushal Sali, Music Informatics Group, Georgia Tech Center for Music Technology ksali3@gatech.edu

Repository: https://bitbucket.org/kaushalsali/waveshaper/src/filter/