# PERCEPTUAL VS. AUTOMATED JUDGEMENTS OF MUSIC COPYRIGHT INFRINGEMENT 

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## BACKGROUND

Music Copyright Infringement

- Inappropriate music copyright lawsuits not only inhibit music creativity but also waste millions of taxpayer dollars annually.
- Perceptual vs. Automated
* Recent MIR research has proposed automated similarity algorithms which reduce subjectivity in music copyright decisions, but there remains almost no relevant perceptual data.
- Data on degrees of both computed and perceived similarity can help to determine objective standards for how much copying is required to be considered as substantial similarity.


## DATASET PREPARATION



Since melody, lyrics, and other non-copyrightable musical factors affect people's judgements on music similarity, we designed a controlled experiment where we constructed versions of each disputed musical work to contain either full audio, melody only, or lyrics only.

PERCEPTUAL EXPERIMENT


Figure 1. Accuracy of perceptual judgement for each of the 17 court cases, as measured by the percentage of the 20 participants whose judgements of music copyright infringement matched court decisions.

- Prediction: the participants would most accurately match past legal decisions when listening to melodyonly versions.
> Surprising result: no significant differences between the three conditions
> Perceptual accuracy:
$\checkmark$ Full-audio: 58\%
$\checkmark$ Melody-only: 54\%
$\checkmark$ Lyrics-only: 49\%

AUTOMATIC ANALYSIS


## CONLUSION \& FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Allowing juries to hear full audio recordings without restricting them to sheet music depositions could help improve accuracy in legal cases.
- Perceptual experiments may provide better ground truth data than court decisions, which are subject to selection bias.
- We plan to expand our database by including larger and more diverse samples of cases.

