### Generative AI for Music and Audio

Hao-Wen (Herman) Dong

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#### 圈主素疗大学 About Me B.S. in Electrical Engineering 中央研究院 2017 - 2019 CADEMIA SINICA **Research Assistant** Summer 2019 **WYAMAHA** Research Intern UC San Diego 2019 - 2021 M.S. in Computer Science Summer 2021 Deep Learning Audio Intern SONY Summer 2022 Student Intern amazon Fall 2022 Applied Scientist Intern Winter 2023 Hi, I'm Herman. Speech/Audio Deep Learning Intern I do Al x Music research. I love music and movies! A Adobe Summer 2023 UC San Diego Research Scientist/Engineer Intern 2019 – present Ph.D. in Computer Science (expected) 📀 NVIDIA Fall 2023 Research Intern

2013 - 2017

### Introduction

Mumbai, the city of dreams.

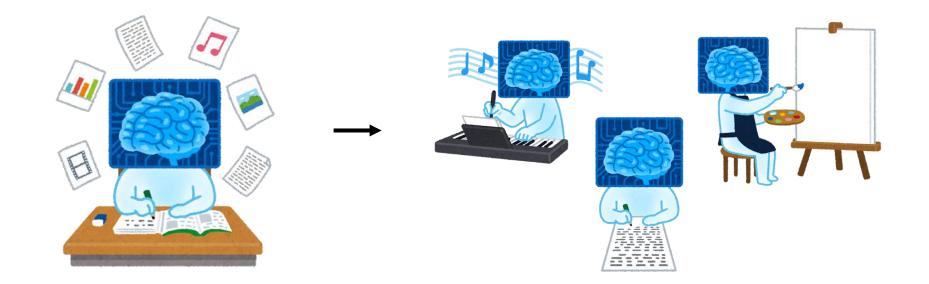
### Multimodal Generative AI for Films



Visuals	Midjourney
Video	Runway
Narration (script)	ChatGPT
Narration (voice)	ElevenLabs
Sound effects	Audiocraft

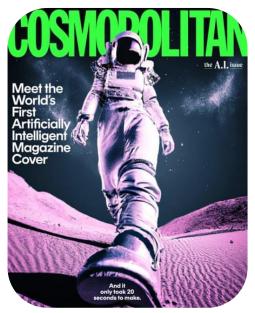
### What is Generative AI?

• Generative AI is AI capable of generating text, images, or other media.



### **Generative AI for Visual Arts**

## Al made a magazine cover



(Source: Cosmopolitan)

#### Al won an art contest



(Source: CNN Business)

### Al won a photography contest



(Source: CNN)

Gloria Liu, "<u>The World's Smartest Artificial Intelligence Just Made Its First Magazine Cover</u>," *Cosmopolitan*, June 21, 2022. Rachel Metz, "<u>Al won an art contest, and artists are furious</u>," *CNN Business*, September 3, 2022. Lianne Kolirin, "<u>Artist rejects photo prize after Al-generated image wins award</u>," *CNN*, April 18, 2023.





Music



(Source: Wikimedia Commons)







(Source: Wikimedia Commons)

BPJ Media Inc, <u>CC BY-SA 3.0</u>, via Wikimedia Commons.

Types of Audio

Speech

Vancouver Film SchoolRetouched version by User:Quenhitran., <u>CC BY 2.0</u>, via Wikimedia Commons. The Blackbird Academy, <u>CC BY-SA 2.0</u>, via Wikimedia Commons. One Man Films, "One Shot - WAR ACTION SHORT FILM," YouTube, September 11, 2022.

### Generative AI for Music

# **Prompt**: relaxing and smooth jazz played in a stylish cafe

**Prompt**: delightful country music with acoustic guitars



#### **Prompt**: cinematic and suspenseful orchestral music

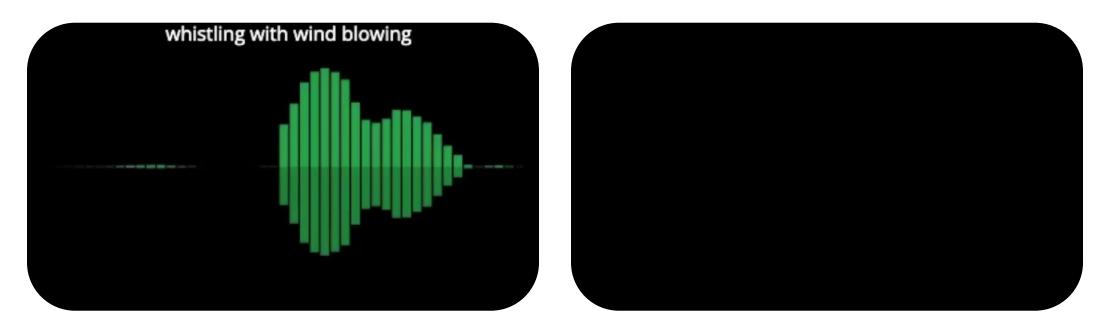




### **Generative AI for Sound Effects**

#### Text-to-audio Synthesis

#### Image-to-audio Synthesis



#### AI for Music & Audio

New technology creates new art form



AI

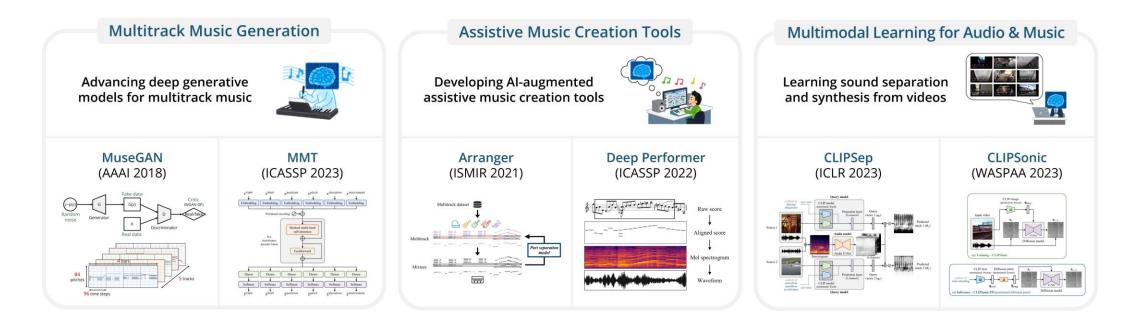


#### **Music & Audio for AI**

New art form inspires new technology



#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



### Generative Al for Music & Audio 🎵

#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



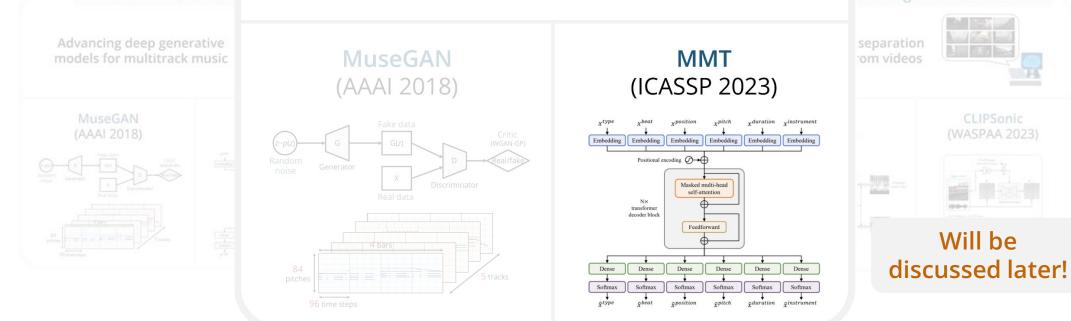
#### Featured in Amazon AWS DeepComposer



#### **Multitrack Music Generation**

### Advancing deep generative models for multitrack music

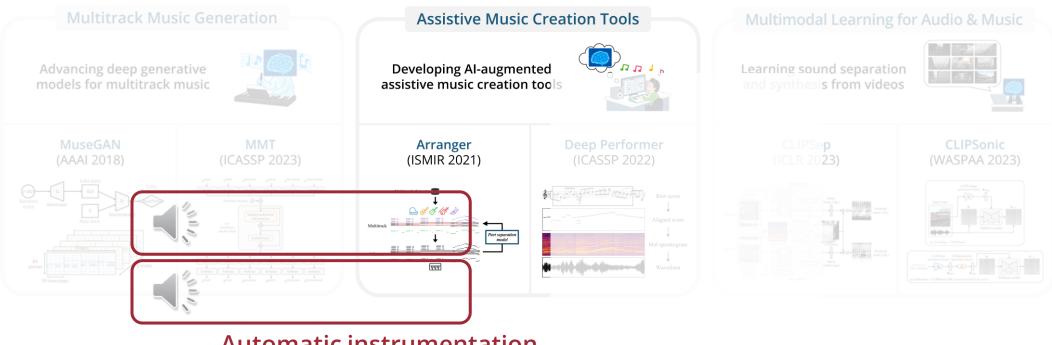




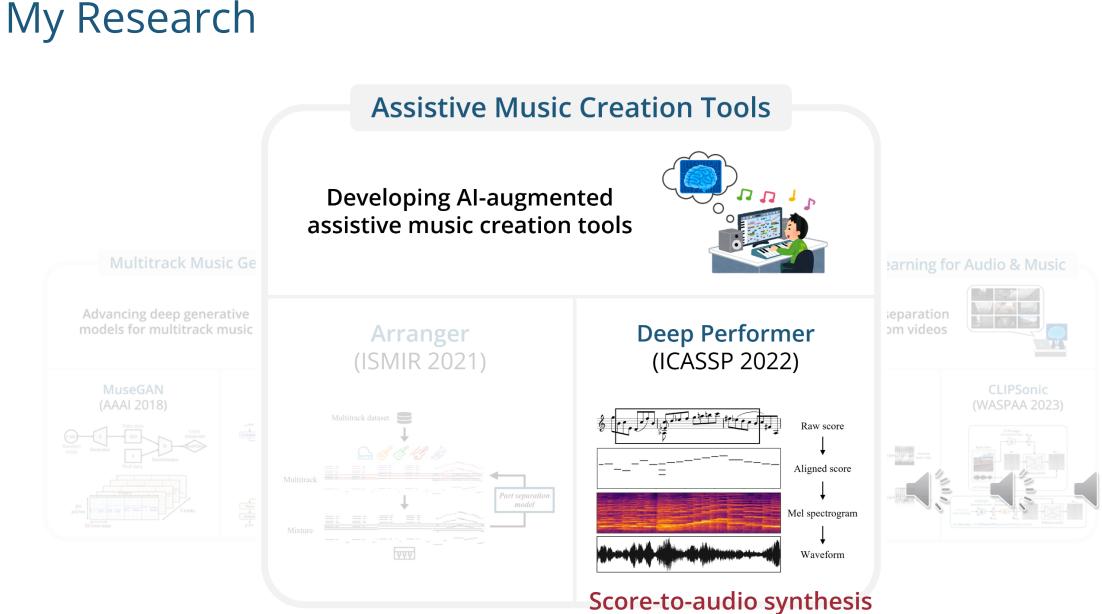
**Orchestral music generation** 

### Generative Al for Music & Audio

#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning

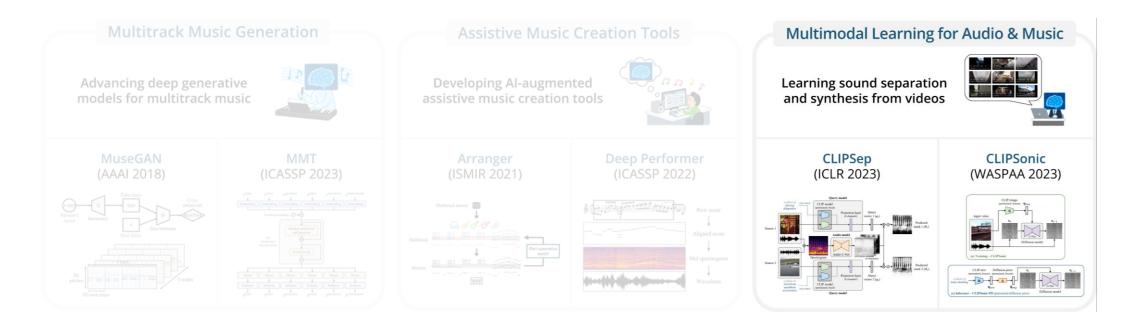


Automatic instrumentation

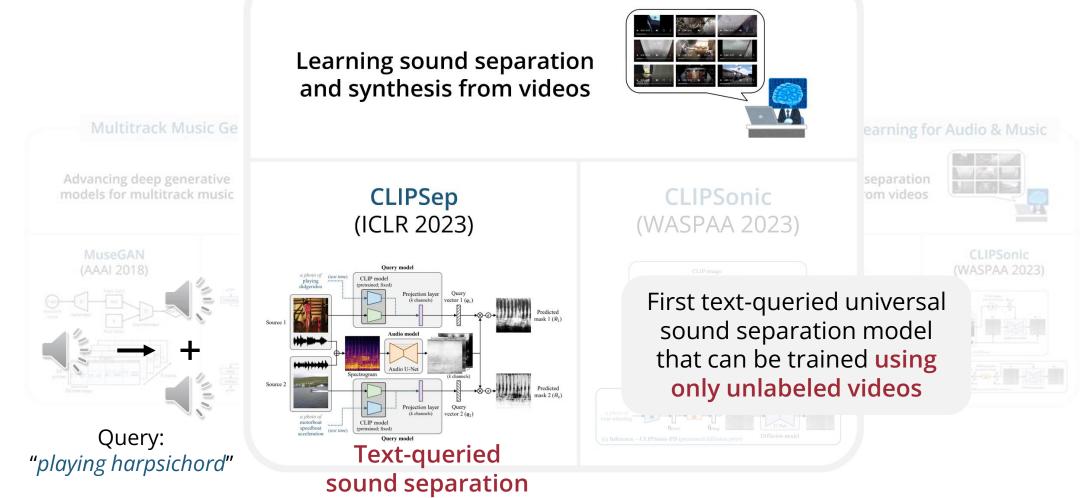


### Generative Al for Music & Audio

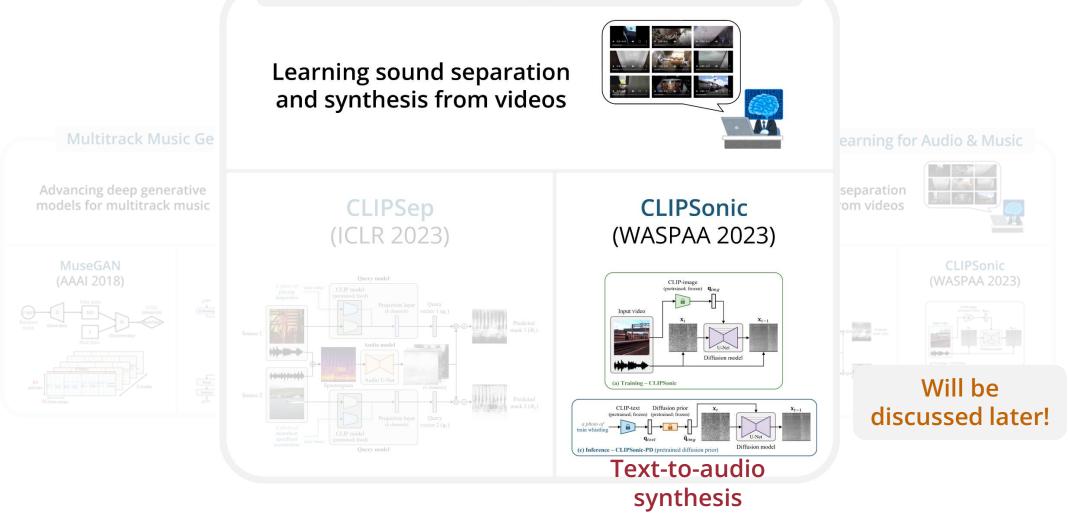
#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



#### Multimodal Learning for Audio & Music

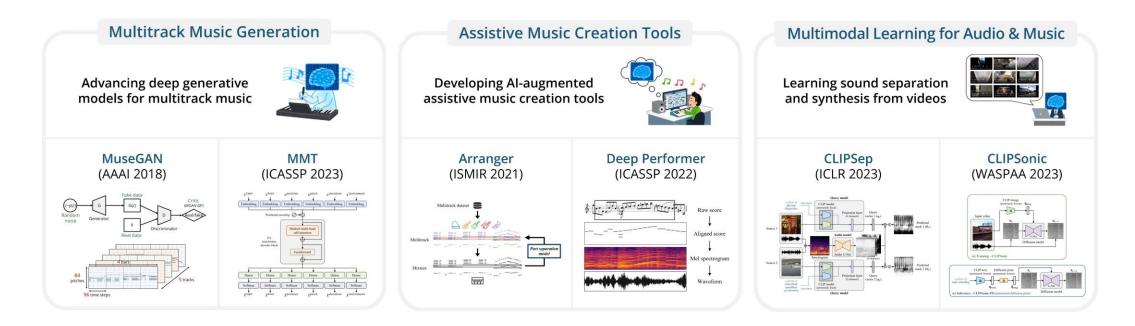


#### Multimodal Learning for Audio & Music



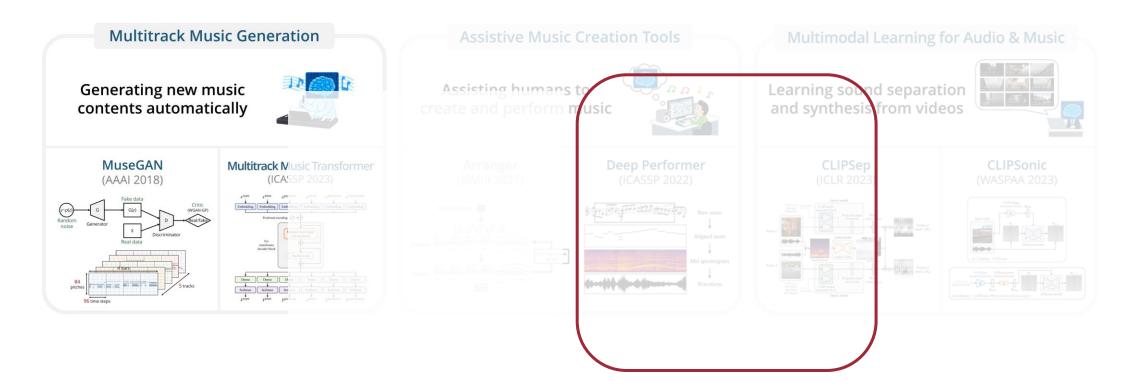


#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



### Generative Al for Music & Audio

#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning





### Multitrack Music Transformer

Hao-Wen Dong Ke Chen Shlomo Dubnov Julian McAuley Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick University of California San Diego





### Overview

Generate orchestral music

- of diverse instruments
- using a new compact representation
- with a multi-dimensional transformer



(Source: Vienna Mozart Orchestra)

### Related Work (Transformers for Music Generation)

Model	Multitrack	Instrument control	Compound tokens	Generative modeling		Average sample	Inference speed
REMI [5]				$\checkmark$		length (sec)	(notes per second)
MMM [10]	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$			
CP [6]			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	MMM [10]	<u>38.69</u>	5.66
MusicBERT [15]	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		REMI+ [11]	28.69	3.58
FIGARO [11]	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	MMT (ours)	100.42	11.79
MMT (ours)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		Ļ	
						onger sample	

Faster inference speed!

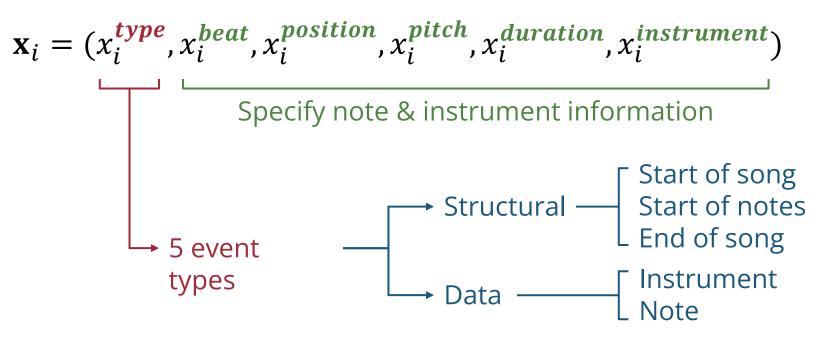
Huang and Yang, "Pop Music Transformer: Beat-based Modeling and Generation of Expressive Pop Piano Compositions," *MM*, 2020. Ens and Pasquier, "MMM : Exploring Conditional Multi-Track Music Generation with the Transformer," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.06048*, 2020. Hsiao et al., "Compound Word Transformer: Learning to Compose Full-Song Music over Dynamic Directed Hypergraphs," *AAAI*, 2023. Zeng et al., "MusicBERT: Symbolic Music Understanding with Large-Scale Pre-Training," *Findings of ACL*, 2021. von Rütte et al., "FIGARO: Controllable Music Generation using Learned and Expert Features," *ICLR*, 2023.

### Representation

• We represent a music piece as a sequence of events

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)$$

• Each event  $\mathbf{x}_i$  is encoded as



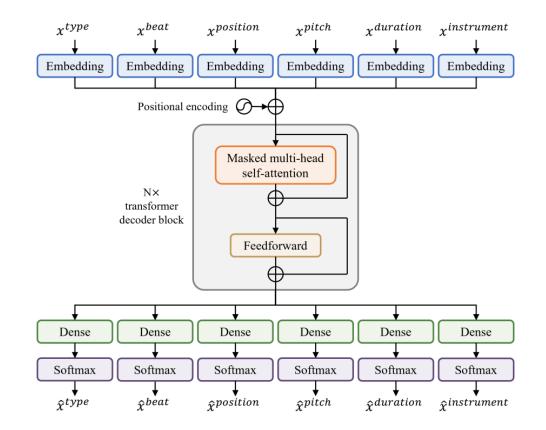
### Representation (An Example)

#### Structural events

Accordion pitch 2200000000000		(0, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (2, 0))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0) 0, 15) 0, 36) 0, 39) 0, 0)	Instru Instru Instru Start	ument: tr ument: br of notes	ccordion rombone rasses			ent even			
		(3, 1,	-612		15, 36)			position				instrument=tro		
		(3, 1,	1,	65,	4, 39)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=1, p	Ditch=E4,	duration=12,	instrument=bra	sses	
pitch 200 p		(3, 1,	1,	65, 1	17, 15)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=1, p	itch=E4,	duration=72,	instrument=acc	ordion	
Trombon DRD Pitch		(3, 1,	1,	68,	4, 39)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=1, p	itch=G4,	duration=12,	instrument=bra	sses	
C0 C-1		(3, 1,	1,	68, 1	17, 15)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=1, p	oitch=G4,	duration=72,	instrument=acc	ordion	Note
		(3, 1,	1,	73, 1	17, 15)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=1, p	itch=C5,	duration=72,	instrument=acc	ordion	events
Section 50,000 50,000 50,000 50,000		(3, 1,	13,	68,	4, 39)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=13, p	itch=G4,	duration=12,	instrument=bra	sses	events
s Sec		(3, 1,	13,	73,	4, 39)	Note:	beat=1,	position	=13, p	itch=C5,	duration=12,	instrument=bra	sses	
Brass S 82200		(3, 2,	1,	73, 1	12, 39)	Note:	beat=2,	position	=1, p	itch=C5,	duration=36,	instrument=bra	sses	
		(3, 2,	1,	77, 1	12, 39)	Note:	beat=2,	position	=1, p	itch=E5,	duration=36,	instrument=bra	sses	
	45678			••		• • •								
tim	e (beat)	(4, 0,	0,	0,	0, 0)	End of	song							

### Multitrack Music Transformer

- A multi-dimensional decoder-only transformer model
  - Predict six fields at the same time
- Trained autoregressively
  - Predict the next event given past events



### Three Sampling Modes

#### **Unconditional generation**

	(0, 0,	0,	0,	0,	0)	Start of song
Input	(1, 0,	10,	-0,	0,1	.5)	Instrument: accordion
	(1, 0,	0,	0,	0, B	6)	Instrument: trombone
	(1, 0,	0,	0,	0, B		Instrument: brasses
	(2, 0,	0,	0,	0.		
	(3, 1,	1,	41,	15, 3	6)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E2, duration=48, instrument=trombone
	(3, 1,	1,	65,	4, 3		Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	1,	65,	17, 1		Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	1,	68,	4, B		Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=64, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	1,	68,	17, 1	5)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=64, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	1,	73,	17, 1	.5)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	13,	68,	4, 3	9)	Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=G4, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	13,	73,	4, B	9)	Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=C5, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 2,	1,	73,	12, B	9)	Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=36, instrument=brasses
	(3, 2,					Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=E5, duration=36, instrument=brasses
				_ <b>T</b>	,	
	(4, 0,	0,	0,	Θ,		

#### Instrument-informed generation

Input		0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0,	15) 36) 39)	Start of song Instrument: accordion Instrument: trombone Instrument: brasses Start of notes
	(3, 1,	1,	41,	15,	36)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E2, duration=48, instrument=trombone
	(3, 1,	1,	65,	4,	39)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	1,	65,	17,	15)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	1,	68,	4,	39)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=G4, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	1,	68,	17,	15)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=G4, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	1,	73,	17,	15)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=72, instrument=accordion
	(3, 1,	13,	68,	4,	39)	Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=G4, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 1,	13,	73,	4,	39)	Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=C5, duration=12, instrument=brasses
	(3, 2,	1,	73,	12,	39)	Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=36, instrument=brasses
	(3, 2,	1,	77,	12,	39)	Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=E5, duration=36, instrument=brasses
	(4, 0,	0,	0,	0,	0)	End of song

#### **N-beat continuation**

Input		<pre>instrument: accordion instrument: trombone instrument: trombone instrument: brasses istart of notes istar</pre>
	(3, 2, 1, 73, 12, 3 (3, 2, 1, 77, 12, 3	
		) End of song

## Only needs to train ONE model!

### Example Results

## Unconditional generation

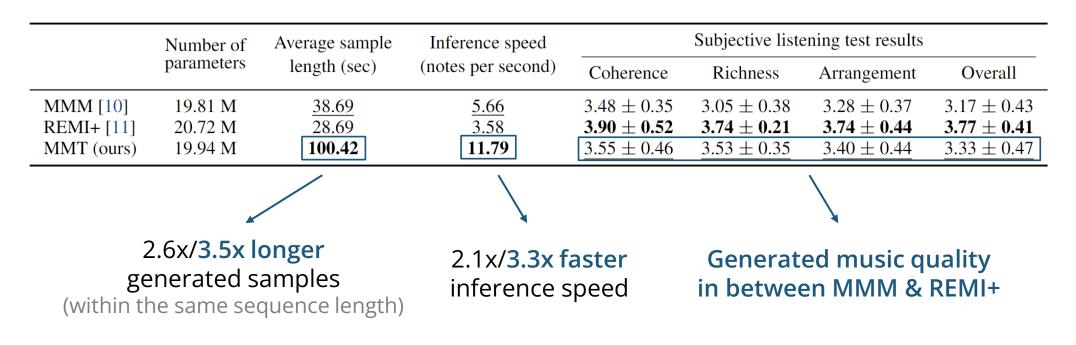
#### Instrumentinformed generation



church-organ, viola, contrabass, strings, voices, horn, oboe **4-beat continuation** 

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Eine kleine Nachtmusik

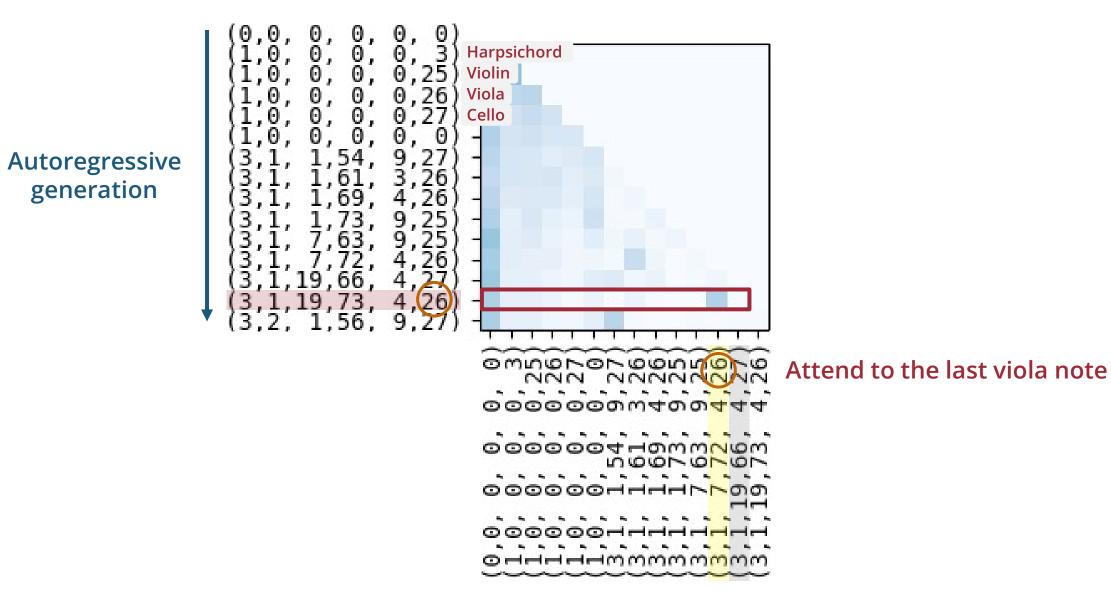
### Subjective Listening Test Results



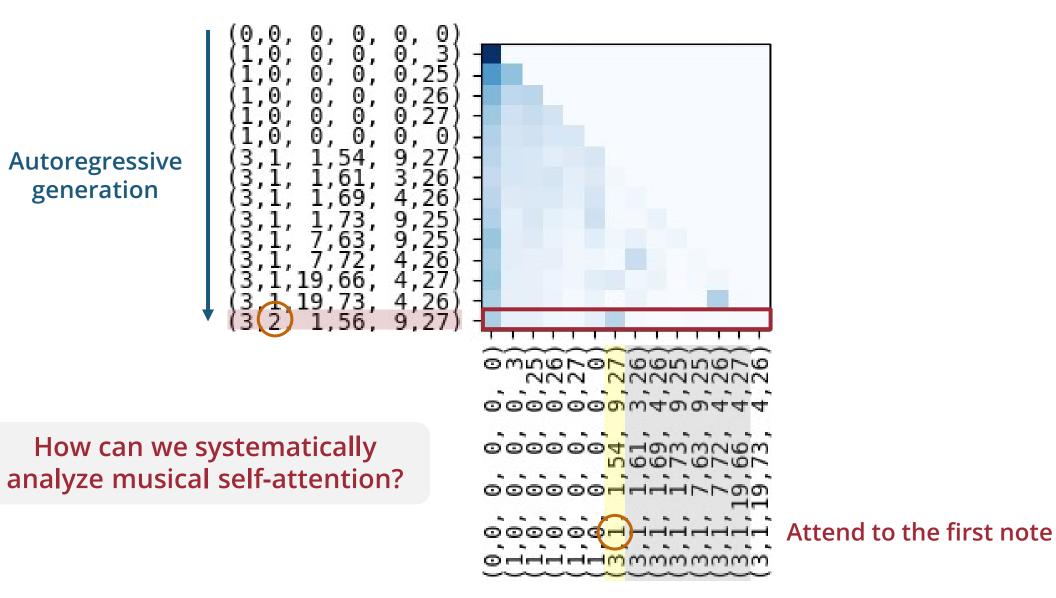
#### Trade-off between speed and quality!

Ens and Pasquier, "MMM : Exploring Conditional Multi-Track Music Generation with the Transformer," *arXiv preprint arXiv:2008.06048*, 2020. von Rütte et al., "FIGARO: Controllable Music Generation using Learned and Expert Features," *ICLR*, 2023.

### **Musical Self-attention**



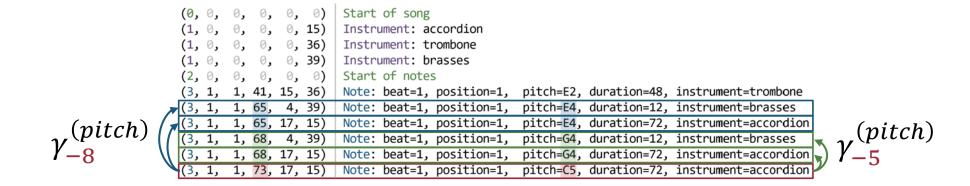
### **Musical Self-attention**



### **Measuring Self-attention**

• Mean relative attention for a field *d*:

$$\gamma_{k}^{(d)} = \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} a_{s,t}(\mathbf{x})}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} a_{s,t}(\mathbf{x})} \xrightarrow{1_{x_{t}^{(d)} - x_{s}^{(d)} = k}}_{\text{is of difference } k} \text{Whether the field value}$$



### **Measuring Self-attention**

• Mean relative attention for a field *d*:

$$\gamma_k^{(d)} = \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} a_{s,t}(\mathbf{x}) \, \mathbf{1}_{x_t^{(d)} - x_s^{(d)} = k}}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} a_{s,t}(\mathbf{x})}$$

Biased towards difference that occurred more frequently!

• Mean relative attention gain for a field *d*:

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{k}^{(d)} = \gamma_{k}^{(d)} - \frac{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} \mathbf{1}_{x_{t}^{(d)} - x_{s}^{(d)} = k}}{\sum_{x \in \mathcal{D}} \sum_{s > t} \mathbf{1}_{\downarrow}}$$

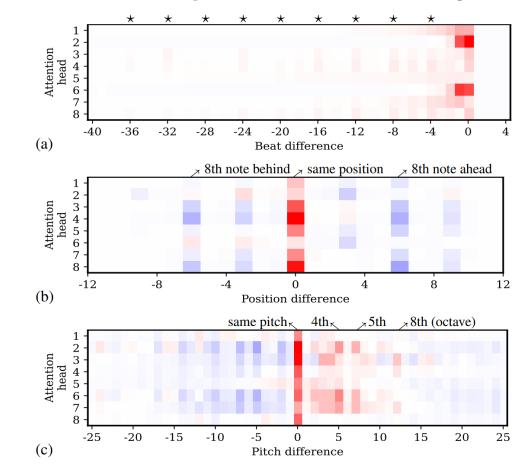
Assuming a uniform attention matrix

### Analyzing Musical Self-attention

The MMT model attends more to notes

- that are 4*N* beats away in the past
- that have the same position (e.g., onbeat and off-beat) as the current note
- that has a pitch in an octave above which forms a consonant interval

MMT learns a relative self-attention for beat, position and pitch.

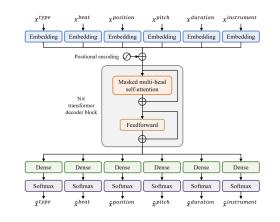


#### Positive and negative mean relative attention gain

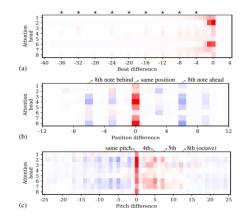


- Proposed an efficient representation and model for multitrack music generation
- Presented the first systematic analysis of musical self-attention

#### Multitrack Music Transformer



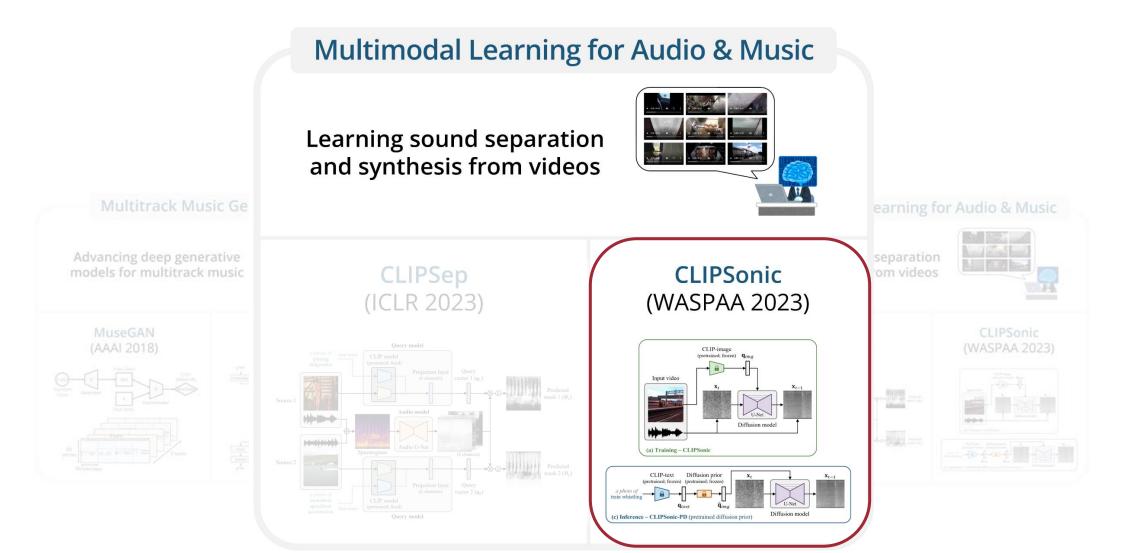
#### **Musical Self-attention**



Paper: arxiv.org/abs/2207.06983 Demo: salu133445.github.io/mmt/ Code: github.com/salu133445/mmt



# My Research





# CLIPSonic: Text-to-Audio Synthesis with Unlabeled Videos and Pretrained Language-Vision Models

**Hao-Wen Dong**<sup>1,2</sup>\* Xiaoyu Liu<sup>1</sup> Jordi Pons<sup>1</sup> Gautam Bhattacharya<sup>1</sup> Santiago Pascual<sup>1</sup> Joan Serrà<sup>1</sup> Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick<sup>2</sup> Julian McAuley<sup>2</sup>

> <sup>1</sup> Dolby Laboratories <sup>2</sup> University of California San Diego \* Work done during an internship at Dolby

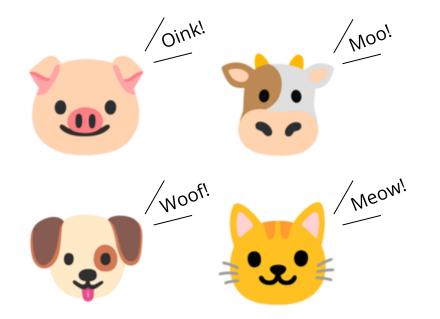


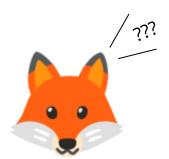
### Overview – Text-to-Audio Synthesis



# Learning Sounds from Videos

- Watching a dog barking, humans can *associate the barking sound to the dog*
- Can machines learn to synthesize sounds from watching *noisy* videos?

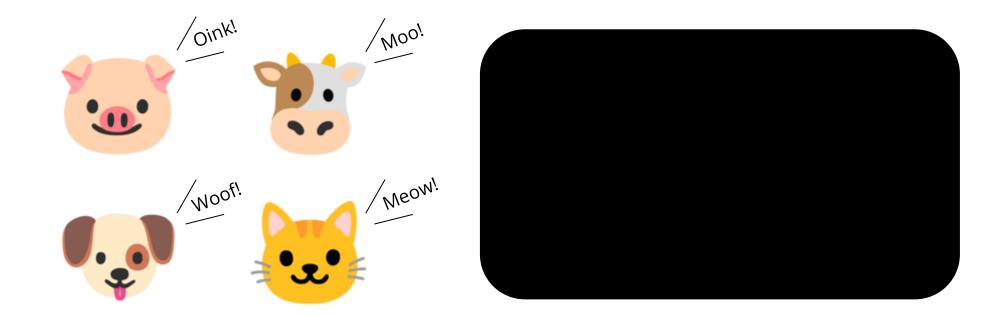




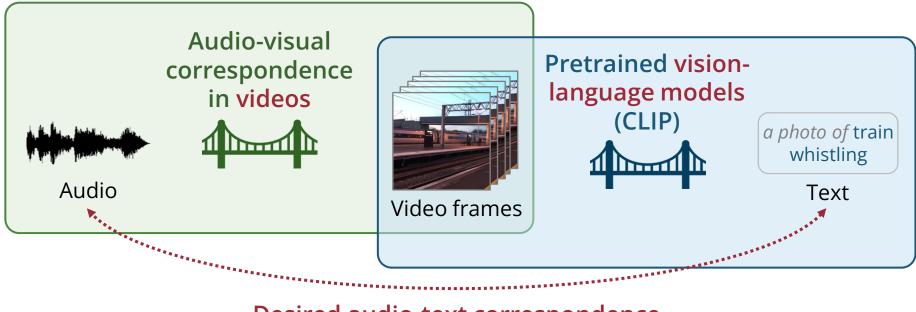
What does the fox say?

# Learning Sounds from Videos

- Watching a dog barking, humans can *associate the barking sound to the dog*
- Can machines learn to synthesize sounds from watching *noisy* videos?



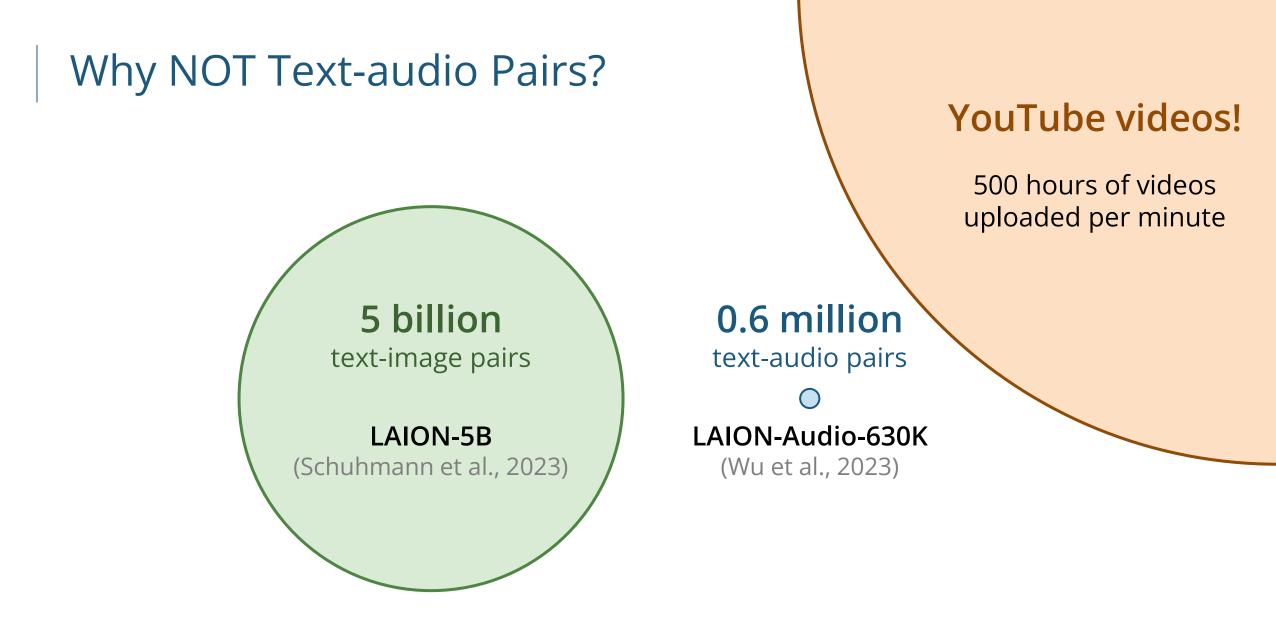
# Leveraging the Visual Domain as a Bridge



Desired audio-text correspondence

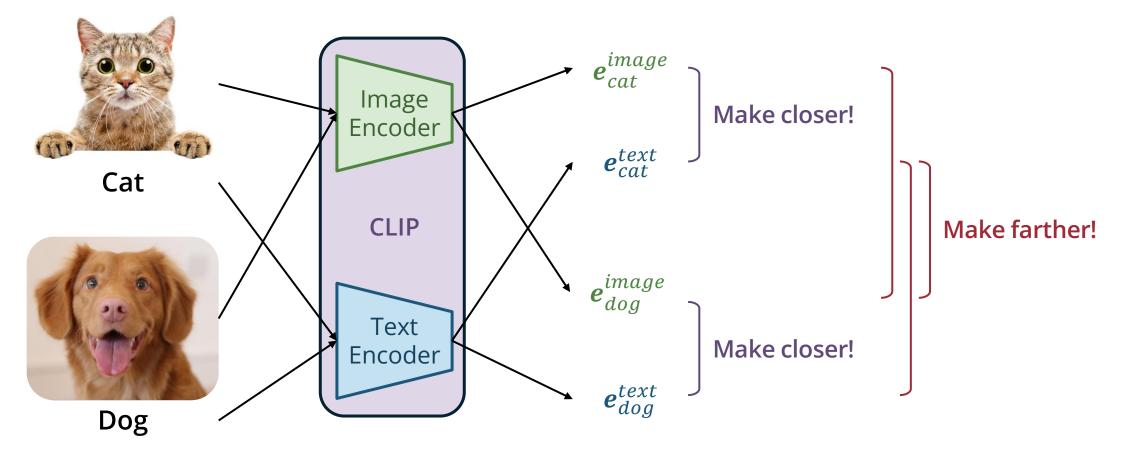
No text-audio pairs required!

Scalable to large video datasets!

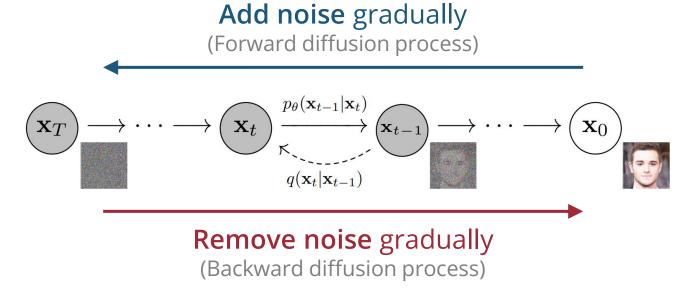


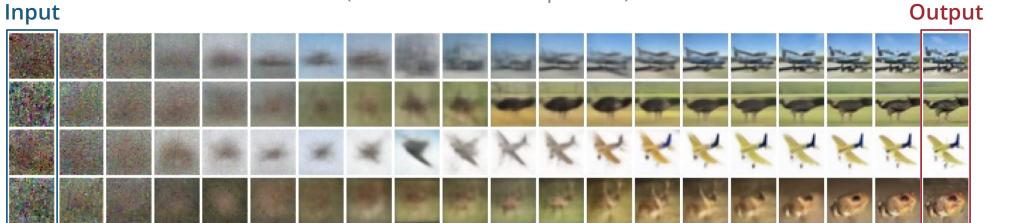
# CLIP (Contrastive Language-Image Pretraining)

• Learn a shared embedding space for images and texts via contrastive learning



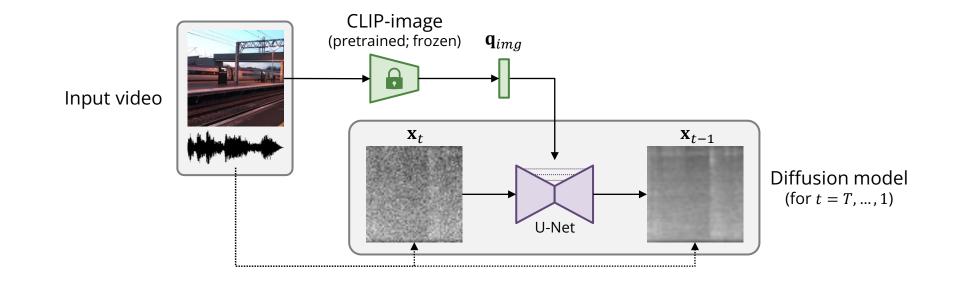
# **Diffusion Model**





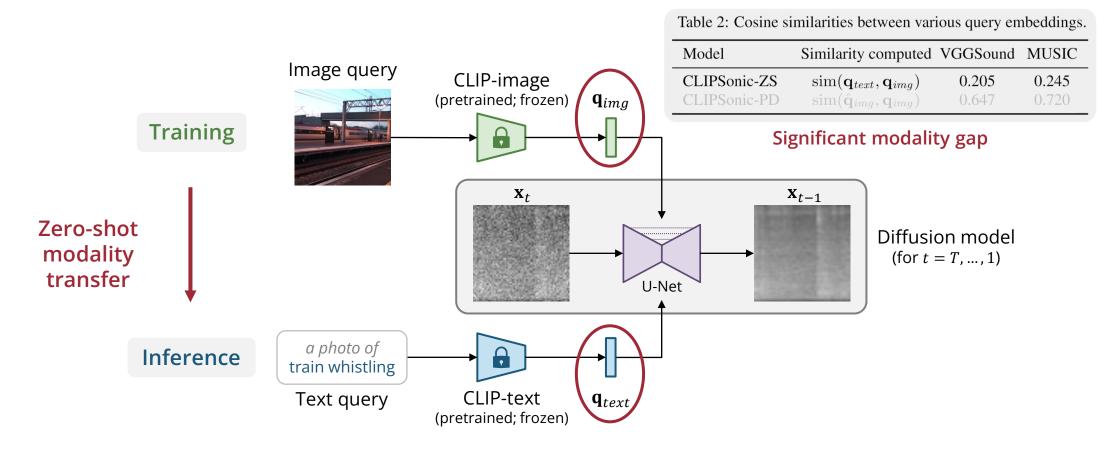
# Training – Image-queried

• We train an image-to-audio synthesis model using a diffusion model on mel spectrograms and a pretrained CLIP-image encoder



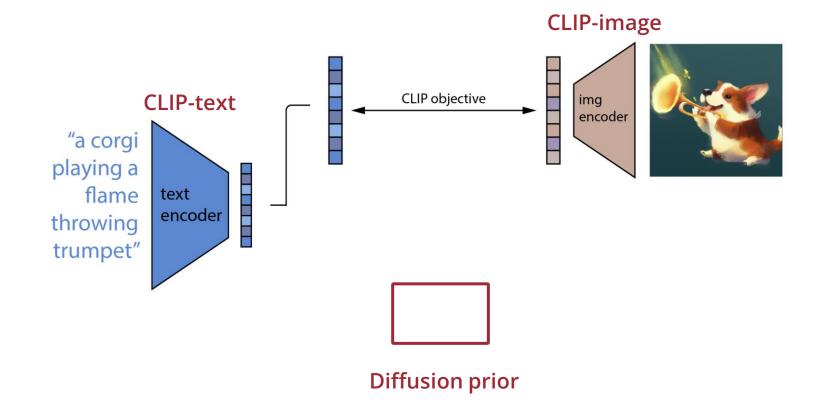
# Inference – Zero-shot Modality Transfer (CLIPSonic-ZS)

• We first explore using a pretrained CLIP-text encoder directly

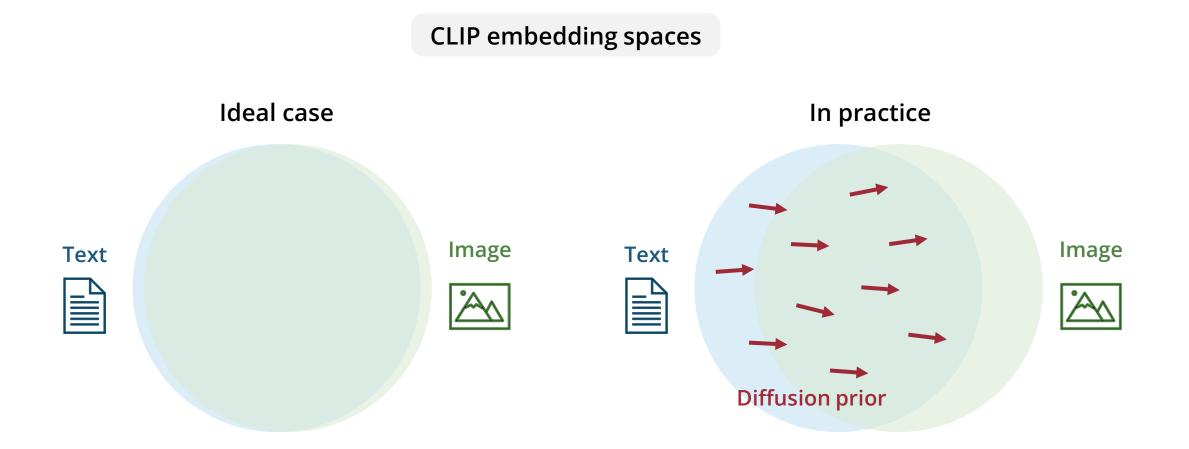


# How to overcome this modality gap?

• We leverage a pretrained diffusion prior model (Ramesh et al., 2022)

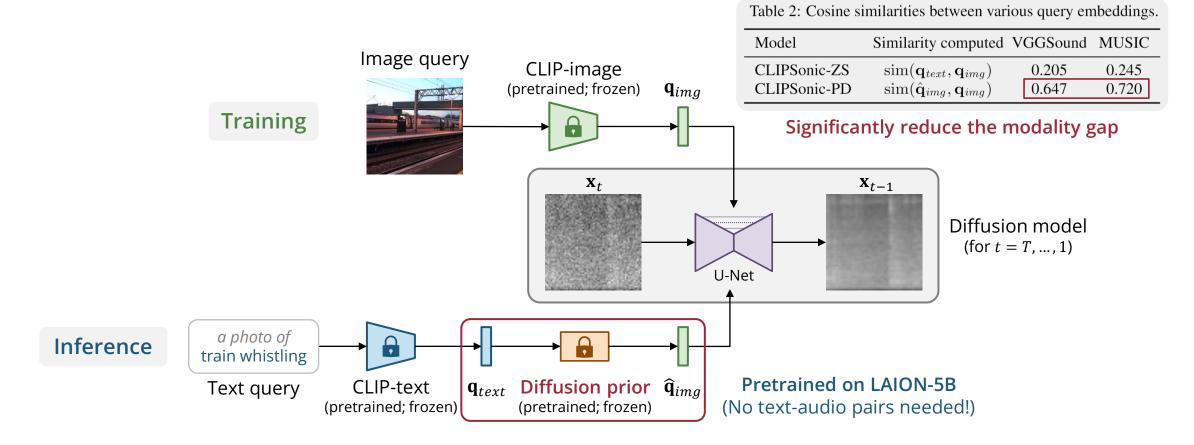


### Diffusion Prior (Ramesh et al., 2022)



# Inference – Pretrained Diffusion Prior (CLIPSonic-PD)

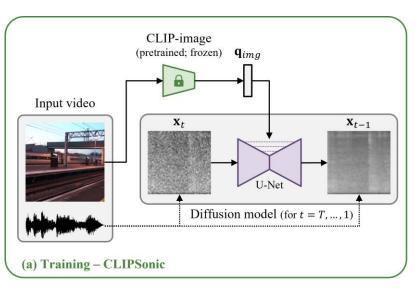
• We then explore using a pretrained diffusion prior model (Ramesh et al., 2022)



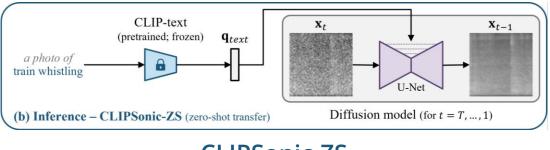
## Recap

#### Training

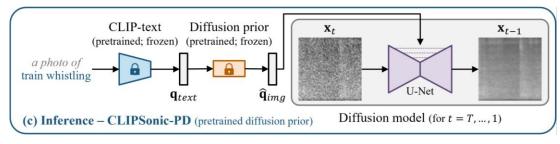
#### Inference



CLIPSonic-IQ (image-queried)

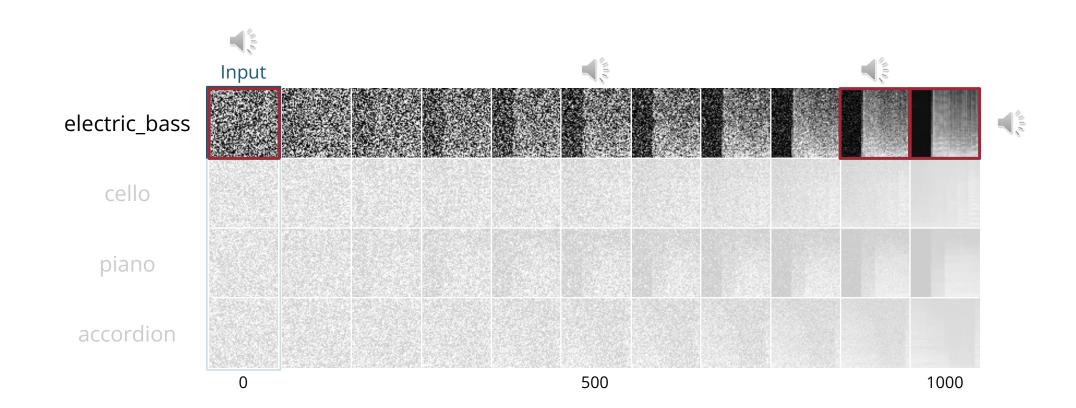


CLIPSonic-ZS (zero-shot transfer)



**CLIPSonic-PD** (pretrained diffusion prior)

# CLIPSonic – Inference Examples



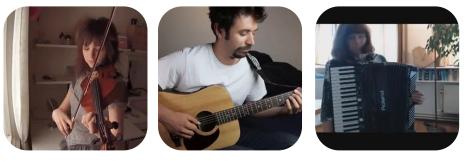
#### Data

#### MUSIC

(Zhao et al., 2018)

#### VGGSound

(Chen et al., 2020)





Acoustic guitar

Accordion

# Music instrument playing videos

(1,055 videos, 21 instruments)



Hedge trimmer running

Dog bow-wow Bird

Bird chirping, tweeting

#### Noisy videos with diverse sounds (172K videos, 310 classes)

### Text-to-Audio Synthesis – Demo



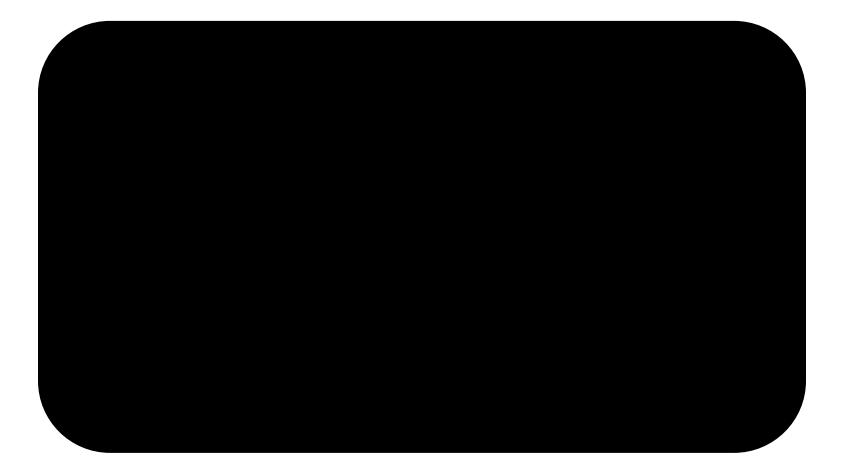
### Text-to-Audio Synthesis – Listening Test

Table 3: Listening test results for text-to-audio synthesis (MOS).

Model	VGG	Sound	MUSIC		
	Fidelity	Relevance	Fidelity	Relevance	
CLIPSonic-ZS	$2.55\pm0.22$	$2.01\pm0.27$	$2.98\pm0.23$	$3.87\pm0.24$	
CLIPSonic-PD	$\textbf{3.04} \pm \textbf{0.20}$	$2.86\pm0.25$	$\textbf{3.67} \pm \textbf{0.18}$	$3.91\pm0.24$	
Ground truth	$3.78\pm0.19$	$3.54\pm0.29$	$3.90\pm0.17$	$4.34\pm0.18$	

Significant performance improvement against the baseline!

#### Image-to-Audio Synthesis – Demo (Out-of-distribution)



### Image-to-Audio Synthesis – Listening Test

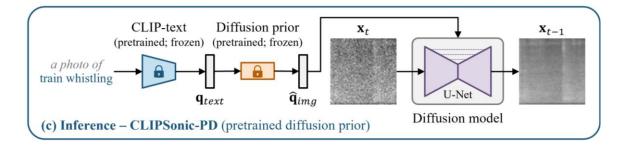
Table 4: Listening test results for image-to-audio synthesis (MOS).

Model	Fidelity	Relevance
CLIPSonic-IQ (image-queried)	$\textbf{3.29} \pm \textbf{0.16}$	$3.80\pm0.19$
SpecVQGAN [20]	$2.15\pm0.17$	$2.54\pm0.23$
im2wav [21]	$2.19\pm0.15$	$\textbf{3.90} \pm \textbf{0.22}$

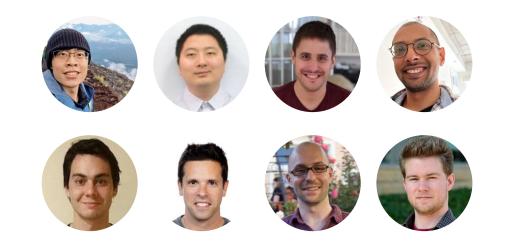
#### **State-of-the-art** image-to-audio performance!



- Proposed a text-to-audio synthesis model that requires *no* text-audio pairs
- Achieves strong performance in objective and subjective evaluations
- Achieves state-of-the-art performance in image-to-audio synthesis



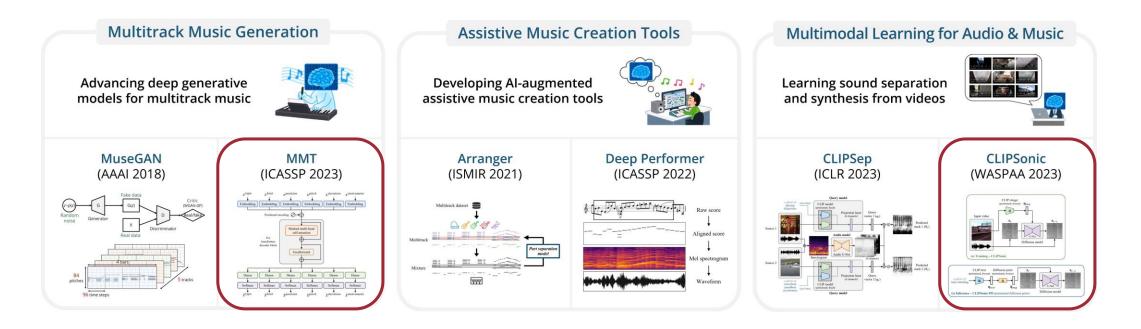
Paper: <u>arxiv.org/abs/2306.09635</u> Demo: <u>salu133445.github.io/clipsonic</u>



# My Research



#### Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



## **Future Directions**

# **Future Directions**

#### Multimodal

Multimodal generative Al with music and audio

#### Interactive

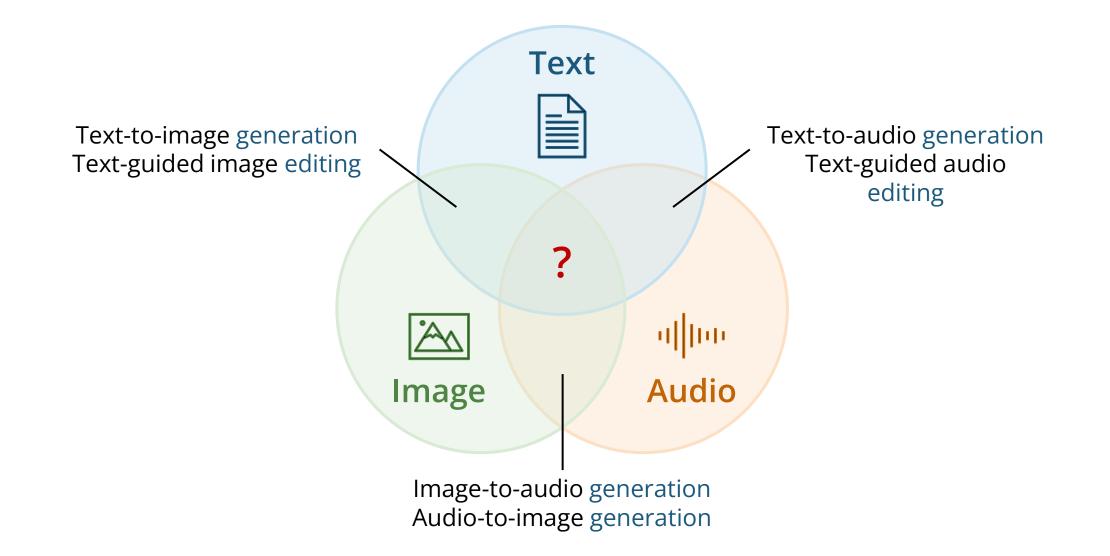
Interactive AI tools for music and audio production

#### Human-inspired

Human-like machine leaning algorithms for music



# **Multimodal** Generative AI



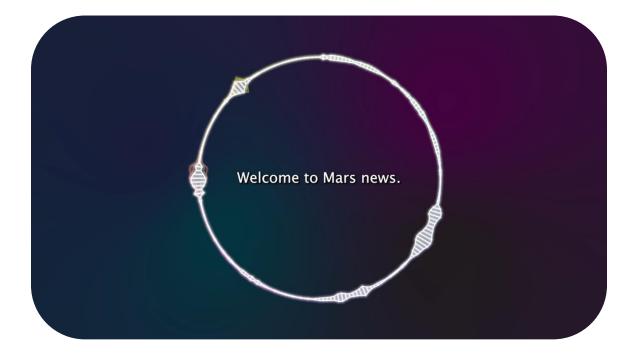
### Multimodal Generative AI for Ads



Video Runway Gen-2 Music MusicGen



### Multimodal Generative AI for News

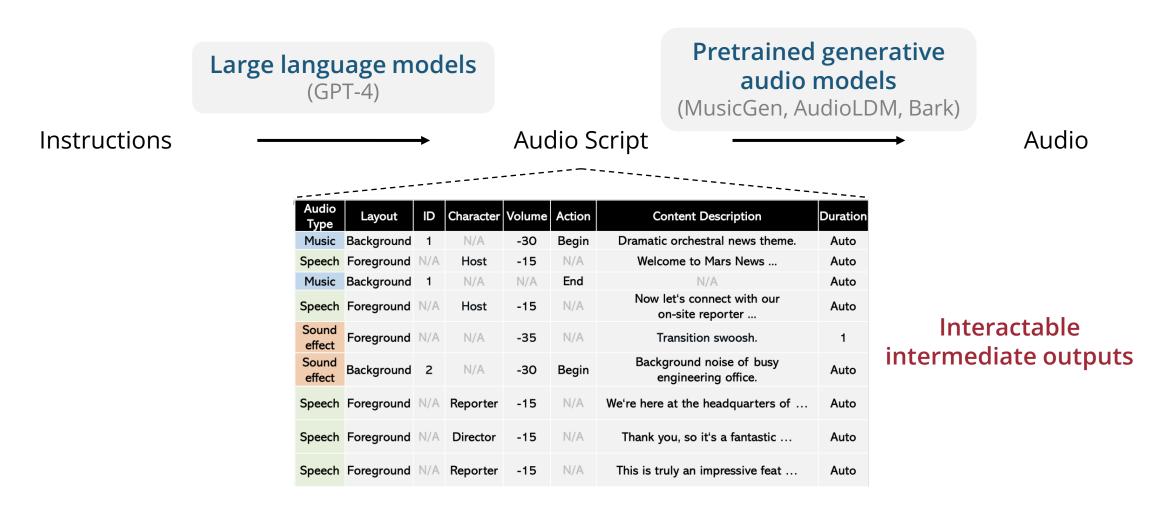


Generate an audio in Science Fiction theme: Mars News reporting that Humans send light-speed probe to Alpha Centauri. Start with news anchor, followed by a reporter interviewing a chief engineer from an organization that built this probe, founded by United Earth and Mars Government, and end with

the news anchor again.

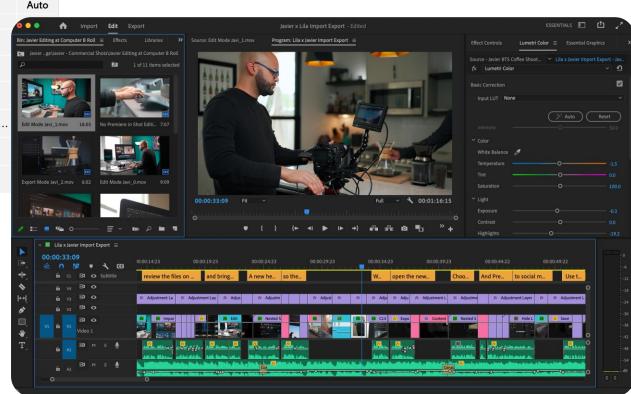
ScriptGPT-4MusicMusicGenNarrationBarkSound effectsAudioLDM

### **Controllable** Generative AI



# **Controllable Generative Al**

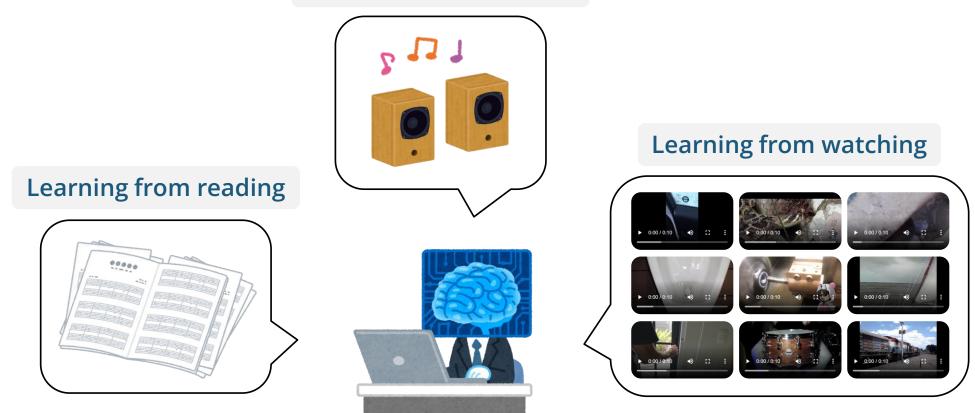
Audio Type	Layout	ID	Character	Volume	Action	Content Description	Duration
Music	Background	1	N/A	-30	Begin	Dramatic orchestral news theme.	Auto
Speech	Foreground	N/A	Host	-15	N/A	Welcome to Mars News	Auto
Music	Background	1	N/A	N/A	End	N/A	000
Speech	Foreground	N/A	Host	-15	N/A	Now let's connect with our on-site reporter	Bin: Javier Editing at
Sound effect	Foreground	N/A	N/A	-35	N/A	Transition swoosh.	م •
Sound effect	Background	2	N/A	-30	Begin	Background noise of busy engineering office.	
Speech	Foreground	N/A	Reporter	-15	N/A	We're here at the headquarters of $\ldots$	Edit Mode Javi_1.
Speech	Foreground	N/A	Director	-15	N/A	Thank you, so it's a fantastic	
Speech	Foreground	N/A	Reporter	-15	N/A	This is truly an impressive feat	



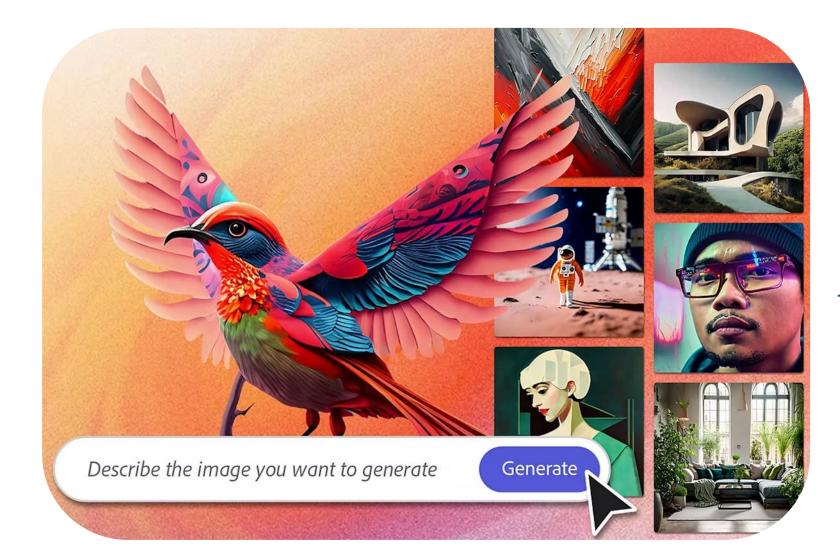
#### Integration into professional creative workflow

# Human-inspired Machine Learning for Music & Audio

#### Learning from listening



### Licensing Example – Adobe Firefly



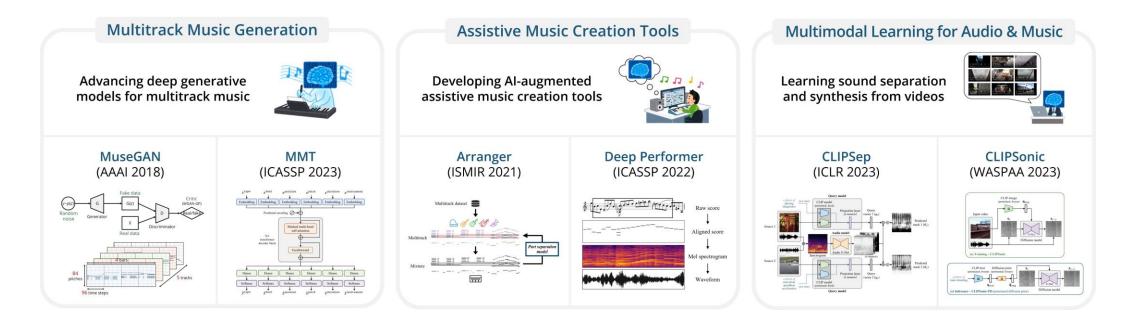
Trained with royaltyfree Adobe Stock images

# Acknowledgements



# Thank you!





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