UMSL Computer Science Colloquium

Generative AI for Music and Audio

Hao-Wen (Herman) Dong

UC San Diego

March 7, 2024

Source: YouTube)

Music & Technology



Music & Al

(Source: Yamaha)





(Source: Robot Gizmos)

Shlizerman et al., "Audio to Body Dynamics," Proc. CVPR, 2018. https://www.yamaha.com/en/news_release/2018/18013101/ https://www.sankei.com/article/20240113-CQCOSQHJWFIYPJJKZDCITRTRVI/ https://www.roboticgizmos.com/shimon-musical-robot-deep-learning/ https://www.nbcdfw.com/entertainment/the-scene/how-verdigris-ensemble-is-using-ai-to-create-a-new-concert-experience/3366031/

(Source: Sankei Shimbun)

(Shlizerman et al., 2019)



(Source: NBC DFW)



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Use Cases of AI for Music & Audio



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AI for Music & Audio

New technology creates new art form



Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning

Music & Audio



Music & Audio for Al

New art form inspires new technology

Past and Ongoing Research

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Multitrack Music Generation



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Multitrack Music Generation





Pop Music Generation

MuseGAN in AWS DeepComposer





Orchestral Music Generation



Multitrack Music Transformer

Hao-Wen DongKe ChenShlomo DubnovJulian McAuleyTaylor Berg-KirkpatrickUniversity of California San Diego



UC San Diego

Overview

Generate orchestral music

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





(Source: Vienna Mozart Orchestra)

3.5x longer generated samples 3.3x faster generation speed Crit Competitive quality of generated music

Critical for orchestral music!

Generating Text using Language Models

• Predicting the next word given the past sequence of words





Generating Text using Language Models

• How do we generate a new sentence with a language model?

A transformer is a	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	deep
A transformer is a <mark>deep</mark>	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	learning
A transformer is a deep learning	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	model
A transformer is a deep learning model	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	introduced
A transformer is a deep learning model introduced	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	in
A transformer is a deep learning model introduced in	\rightarrow	Model	\rightarrow	2017

Designing a Machine-readable Music Language

• We represent a music piece as a sequence of "super words"

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

• Each super word \mathbf{x}_i encodes:



An Example of the Proposed Representation

Structural events

	((0, 0, 0, 0, 0) Start of song	
Accordion	pitch	C6	(1, 0, 0, 0, 15) Instrument: accordion	
			(1, 0, 0, 0, 36) Instrument: trombone Instrument events	
			(1, 0, 0, 0, 39) Instrument: brasses	
	ç		(2, 0, 0, 0, 0) Start of notes	
Trombone	pitch		(3, 1, 1, 41, 15, 36) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E2, duration=48, instrument=trombone	
		čć	(3, 1, 1, 65, 4, 39) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=12, instrument=brasses	
		Č4 C3	(3, 1, 1, 65, 17, 15) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=72, instrument=accordion	
		¹ ² ² ³	(3, 1, 1, 68, 4, 39) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=G4, duration=12, instrument=brasses	
Brass Section			(3, 1, 1, 68, 17, 15) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=G4, duration=72, instrument=accordion NOT	e
			(3, 1, 1, 73, 17, 15) Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=72, instrument=accordion	ntc
			(3, 1, 13, 68, 4, 39) Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=G4, duration=12, instrument=brasses	113
	tch	CA C	(3, 1, 13, 73, 4, 39) Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=C5, duration=12, instrument=brasses	
	j		(3, 2, 1, 73, 12, 39) Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=36, instrument=brasses	
	ć		(3, 2, 1, 77, 12, 39) Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=E5, duration=36, instrument=brasses	
	C	12345678		
		time (beat)	(4, 0, 0, 0, 0) End of song	

An Example of the Proposed Representation

Brass Section Trombone Accordion	bitch bitch	(0, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (2, 0, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 1, (3, 2, (3, (3, 2, (3, (3, 2, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3, (3	0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 13, 13, 1, 1,	0, 0, 1 0, 0, 3 0, 0, 3 0, 0, 3 0, 0, 3 0, 0, 3 1, 15, 3 5, 4, 3 5, 17, 1 8, 4, 3 7, 17, 1 8, 4, 3 7, 12, 3 7, 12, 3	 (2) (5) (6) (9) (9) (9) (9) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7)	<pre>Start of song Instrument: accordion Instrument: trombone Instrument: brasses Start of notes Note: beat=1, position=1, Note: beat=1, position=1, Note: beat=1, position=1, Note: beat=1, position=1, Note: beat=1, position=1, Note: beat=1, position=13 Note: beat=1, position=13 Note: beat=2, position=1, Note: beat=2, position=1, </pre>	<pre>pitch=E2, pitch=E4, pitch=E4, pitch=G4, pitch=G4, pitch=C5, pitch=G4, pitch=C5, pitch=C5, pitch=E5,</pre>	duration=48, duration=12, duration=72, duration=72, duration=72, duration=12, duration=12, duration=36, duration=36,	<pre>instrument=trombone instrument=brasses instrument=accordion instrument=accordion instrument=accordion instrument=brasses instrument=brasses instrument=brasses instrument=brasses instrument=brasses</pre>
	time (beat)	(4, 0,	0,	0, 0,	0)	End of Song			

Multitrack Music Transformer

- A decoder-only transformer model
- Predicts six fields at the same time
- Trained autoregressively


Symbolic Orchestral Database (SOD)

- 5,743 orchestral pieces (**357 hours** in total)
- Contains various ensembles: choir, string quartet, symphony, etc.



Example Results

Unconditional generation





Three Sampling Modes

Unconditional generation

Input	(0, 0,	0,	0,	0,	0)	Start of song	
	(1, 0,	0,	-0,	0,	15)	Instrument: accordion	
	(1, 0,	0,	0,	0,	36)	Instrument: trombone	
	(1, 0,	0,	0,	0,	39)	Instrument: brasses	
	(2, 0,	0,	0,	0,	0)		
	(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	1
	(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	1
	(3, 1,	1,	73,	17,	15)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=72, instrument=accordion	1
	(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	
					Ļ		
	(4, 0,	0,	0,	0,	0)		

Instrument-informed generation

Input	(0, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (1, 0, (2, 0, (1, 0))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))	0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	0) 15) 36) 39) 0)	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

	(0, 0 (1, 0 (1, 0 (1, 0 (1, 0), 0,), 0,), 0,), 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	0, 0, 0, 0,	0) 15) 36) 39)	Start of song Instrument: accordion Instrument: trombone Instrument: brasses Start of notes	
Input	(2, 0) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1) (3, 1)	, 0, , 1, , 1, , 1, , 1, , 1, , 1, , 1,	 41, 65, 65, 68, 68, 73, 68, 73, 	6, 15, 4, 17, 4, 17, 17, 17, 4,	36) 39) 15) 39) 15) 15) 39) 39)	Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E2, duration=48, instrument=trombone Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=12, instrument=brasses Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=E4, duration=72, instrument=accordio Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=64, duration=12, instrument=brasses Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=64, duration=72, instrument=accordio Note: beat=1, position=1, pitch=64, duration=72, instrument=accordio Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=64, duration=12, instrument=brasses Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=64, duration=12, instrument=brasses Note: beat=1, position=13, pitch=C5, duration=12, instrument=brasses	n n
	(3, 2 (3, 2	, 1, , 1,	73, 77,	12, 12,	39) 39)	Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=C5, duration=36, instrument=brasses Note: beat=2, position=1, pitch=E5, duration=36, instrument=brasses 	

Only needs to train ONE model!

Example Results

Unconditional generation



Instrumentinformed generation

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



Mozart's Eine kleine Nachtmusik

The Magic of Transformers – Self-attention Mechanism



Transformers learn what to attend to from big data!

Visualizing Musical Self-attention (Huang et al., 2018)

(Each color represents an attention head)



(Source: Huang et al., 2018)

Visualizing Musical Self-attention (Huang et al., 2018)

(Each color represents an attention head)



(Source: Huang et al., 2018)

Can we go beyond case studies?

Systematically Analyzing Musical Self-attention

The MMT model attends more to notes

that are 4*N* beats away in the past



that has a pitch in an octave above which forms a consonant interval



MMT learns a relative self-attention for beat and pitch!



- State-of-the-art machine learning model for orchestral music generation
- Presented the first systematic analysis of musical self-attention

Multitrack Music Transformer



Musical Self-attention



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



Generative Al for Music & Audio 🎵

Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



Generative Al for Music & Audio

Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning









Towards Automatic Instrumentation by Learning to Separate Parts in Multitrack Music

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¹ University of California San Diego ² Stanford University



UC San Diego Stanford

Automatic Instrumentation

Intelligent musical instruments

• <u>Goal</u>: Dynamically assign instruments to notes in solo music





Assistive composing tools

How can we acquire paired data?

Learning Automatic Instrumentation without Paired Data



Two Types of Model

Online models

Can only look at the **past**

- LSTMs
- Transformer decoders

Offline models

Can look at both the **future** and the **past**

- BiLSTMs
- Transformer encoders





Representation & Datasets

A sequence of notes specified by

- Time Onset time (in time step)
- Pitch Pitch as a MIDI note number
- **Duration** Note length (in time step)
- Frequency Frequency of the pitch (in Hz)
- Beat Onset time (in beat)
- **Position** Position within a beat (in time step)

Representing music in a machine-readable format

Dataset	Hours	Files	Notes	Parts	Ensemble	Most common label
Bach chorales [31]	3.23	409	96.6K	4	soprano, alto, tenor, bass	bass (27.05%)
String quartets [32]	6.31	57	226K	4	first violin, second violin, viola, cello	first violin (38.72%)
Game music [33]	45.05	4.61K	2.46M	3	pulse wave I, pulse wave II, triangle wave	pulse wave II (39.35%)
Pop music [34]	1.02K	16.2K	63.6M	5	piano, guitar, bass, strings, brass	guitar (42.50%)

Example Results

Produce alternative convincing instrumentations for an existing arrangement

piano, guitar, bass, strings, brass



More Results

Bach chorales



(Audio available.¹ Colors: first violin, second violin, viola, cello.)

Game music



Pop music

Ground truth	
Online LSTM prediction	
Offline BiLSTM prediction	
(Audio	o available. ¹ Colors: piano, guitar, bass, strings, brass.)



- First ever machine learning model for automatic instrumentation
- Potential applications in assistive creation tools and intelligent keyboards



Paper: <u>arxiv.org/abs/2107.05916</u> Demo: <u>salu133445.github.io/arranger</u> Code: <u>github.com/salu133445/arranger</u>



Potential Applications of Automatic Instrumentation

Intelligent musical instruments

Assistive composing tools





Generative Al for Music & Audio



Score-to-audio synthesis

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Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



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

Hao-Wen Dong^{1,2*} Xiaoyu Liu¹ Jordi Pons¹ Gautam Bhattacharya¹ Santiago Pascual¹ Joan Serrà¹ Taylor Berg-Kirkpatrick² Julian McAuley² ¹ Dolby Laboratories ² University of California San Diego * Work done during an internship at Dolby



What is Text-to-Audio Synthesis?

• <u>Goal</u>: Given a text query, generate the corresponding sounds



Learning Sounds from Observations

• Watching a dog barking, humans can associate the barking sound to the dog





What does the fox say?

Learning Sounds from Noisy Videos

• Watching a dog barking, humans can associate the barking sound to the dog



Can machines learn to synthesize sounds from watching *noisy* videos?

Training an Image-to-Audio Synthesis Model

• We start by training an image-to-audio synthesis model



Training an Image-to-Audio Synthesis Model

• We start by training an image-to-audio synthesis model



CLIP (Contrastive Language-Image Pretraining)

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



Inference – Zero-shot Modality Transfer

• We switch to a pretrained CLIP-text encoder for text-to-sound synthesis



Inference – Zero-shot Modality Transfer

• We switch to a pretrained CLIP-text encoder for text-to-sound synthesis


Leveraging Diffusion Prior to Close the Modality Gap

• We adopt a pretrained diffusion prior model to reduce the modality gap



Leveraging the Visual Domain as a Bridge



Desired audio-text correspondence

No text-audio pairs required!

Scalable to large video datasets!

Data

MUSIC

(Zhao et al., 2018)

VGGSound

(Chen et al., 2020)





Acoustic guitar

Accordion

Music instrument playing videos (1,055 videos, 21 instruments)





Bird chirping, tweeting

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

Example Text-to-Audio Synthesis Results



Example Image-to-Audio Synthesis Results (Out-of-distribution)



State-of-the-art image-to-audio synthesis performance!



- First text-to-audio synthesis model that requires *no* text-audio pairs
- Strong text-to-audio synthesis performance without text-audio data
- State-of-the-art image-to-audio synthesis performance



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









Empowering music and audio creation with machine learning



Infrastructure for Music Generation Research

• Dong et al., ISMIR 2021

• Dong et al., ISMIR LBD 2018

Future Directions



Multimodal Generative AI



Video Generation with NO Sounds





Video \rightarrow Music & sound effects Text \rightarrow Video with music & sound effects

OpenAl, Sora: Creating video from text, <u>https://openai.com/sora</u>, Feb 15, 2024.

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
Sound effect	Foreground	N/A	N/A	-35	N/A	Transition swoosh.	۹
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	Edit Mode Javi
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

Licensing Training Data for Generative Al







our previous systems, allowing you to easily translate your ideas into exceptionally accurate images.

Read research paper > Try in ChatGPT >









Attributing Al-Generated Content



Wang et al., "Evaluating Data Attribution for Text-to-Image Models," ICCV, 2023

Barnett et al., "Exploring Musical Roots: Applying Audio Embeddings to Empower Influence Attribution for a Generative Music Model," arXiv preprint arXiv:2401.14542, 2024.



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