

Music Composition with Deep Learning: A Review

Carlos Hernandez-Olivan*, Jose R. Beltran

April 2022

*carloshero@unizar.es



Universidad
Zaragoza



Carlos Hernández-Oliván

Carlos Hernández Oliván is a PhD student in Electronics at the Universidad de Zaragoza under the supervision of Dr. José R. Beltrán. He received the B.E. and M.Sc. degrees in Industrial Engineering in 2017 and 2019, respectively. He studied viola at the Professional Conservatory of Zaragoza where he received his professional certificate in 2013. His research interests are focused on Music Information Retrieval, in particular, on music analysis and generation systems with Artificial Intelligence.



José Ramón Beltrán

José R. Beltrán is an Associate Professor with the Department of Electronic Engineering and Communications, University of Zaragoza. He has been involved in different research and development projects on Audio Analysis and Processing. His research interests are focused on the study of Automatic Learning Systems for the analysis, processing and synthesis of the musical signal. In 2008, he was a promoter of an academic spin-off: ARSTIC Audiovisual Solutions S.L. devoted to the use of technologies for the artistic and audiovisual fields.

Prof. Beltrán is a member of the Aragon Institute for Engineering Research (I3A), Research Group in Advanced Interfaces (AffectiveLab).



Outline

- What is Automatic Music Composition?
- From Algorithmic Composition to AI-based Music Composition
- Music Composition with Deep Learning
- AI-based Music Composition Evaluation
- New Trends: Human-Computer Interaction, style transfer...

Some Open Questions

- Are the current DL models capable of generating music with a certain level of creativity?
- What is the best NN architecture to perform music composition with DL?
- Could end-to-end methods generate entire structured music pieces?
- Are the composed pieces with DL just an imitation of the inputs or can NNs generate new music in styles that are not present in the training data?

A Few more...

- Should NNs compose music by following the same logic and process as humans do?
- How much data do DL models for music generation need?
- Are current evaluation methods good enough to compare and measure the creativity of the composed music?
- Are we (researchers, developers...) designing DL models according to the music basic principles, or are we just taking models from other fields to do the music composition task?

Outline: Music Classification (1880s – 2020s)

“UTILITY” MUSIC



Religious
Soundtracks
(TV, Cinema...)

...

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Habanera
Salsa



...

[Musicmap | The Genealogy and History of Popular Music Genres](#)

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Genres/Periods

Medieval
Renaissance
Baroque
Classical
Romantic
Modern
Contemporary

Forms

Symphony
Chamber
Opera
Vocal



POPULAR MUSIC / FOLK

Rock 'N' Roll
Pop
Punk

...
Country

Blues
Jazz
Gospel

Rap

Techno



Outline: Why Music Composition is difficult

- Music is **subjective**
- Each music Genre has its own **rules** → Tonal/atonal...
- Music means **repetition** → Has local and high-level structures
- 2 axes → **Harmony** and **time** are dependent to each other
- Intricacies
 - Passing notes
 - Appoggiated chords
 - Ornamentations
 - ...

The “Power” of Motifs: Examples

Composition:

➤ “mystery”

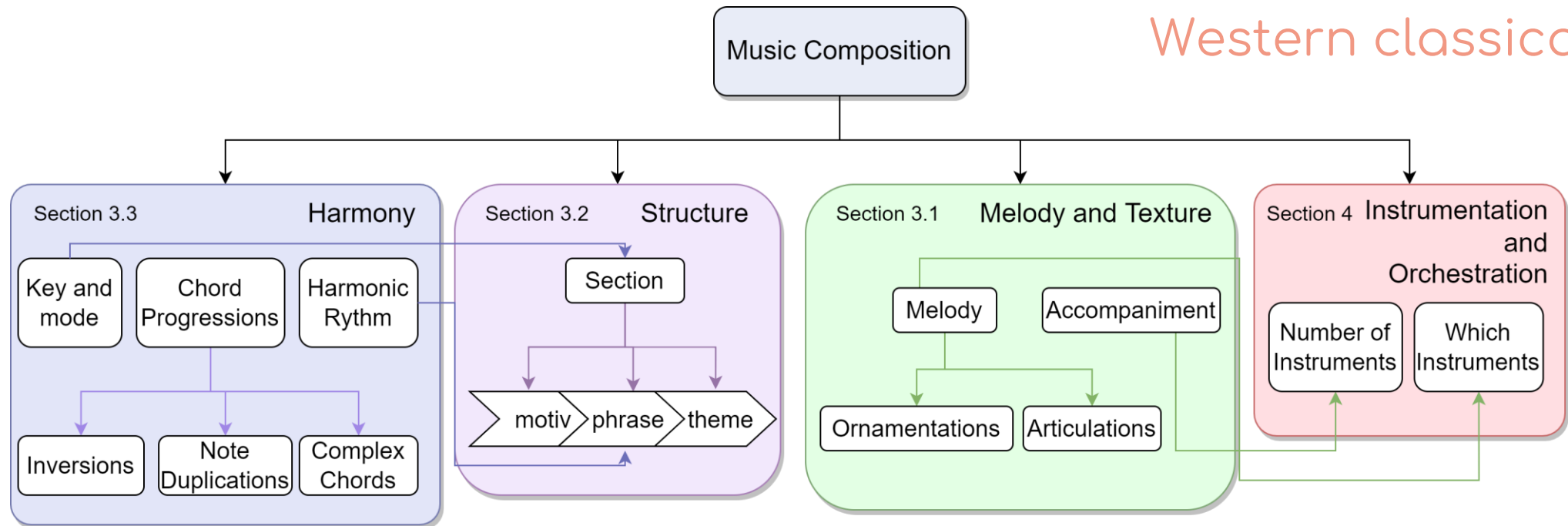


Only piano, high notes, minor chords with altered notes...

Composition + Orchestration + Performance:

➤ “power”





2 Flauti

Violino I

Violino II

instrumentation and orchestration

harmony

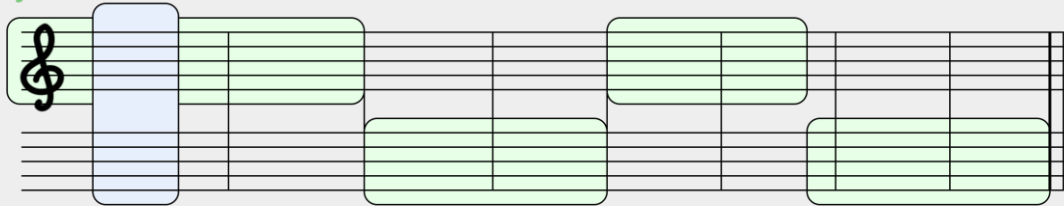
texture and melody

motif

structure

Texture: melody with accompaniment (other possibilities: monophonic or polyphonic melody...)

Melody



Harmony

chord

chord progression

Structure

motif

phrase or theme

Texture: polyphony

Melody → Orchestration

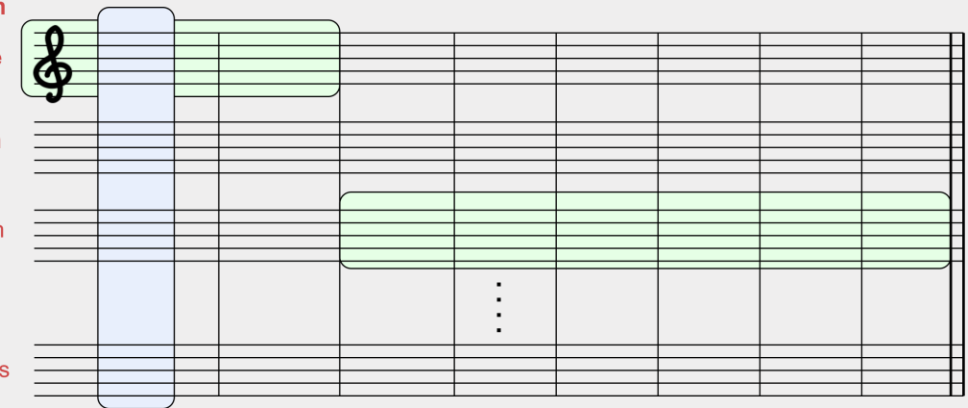
Instrumentation

Flute

Horn

Violin

Contrabass



Harmony

chord

chord progression

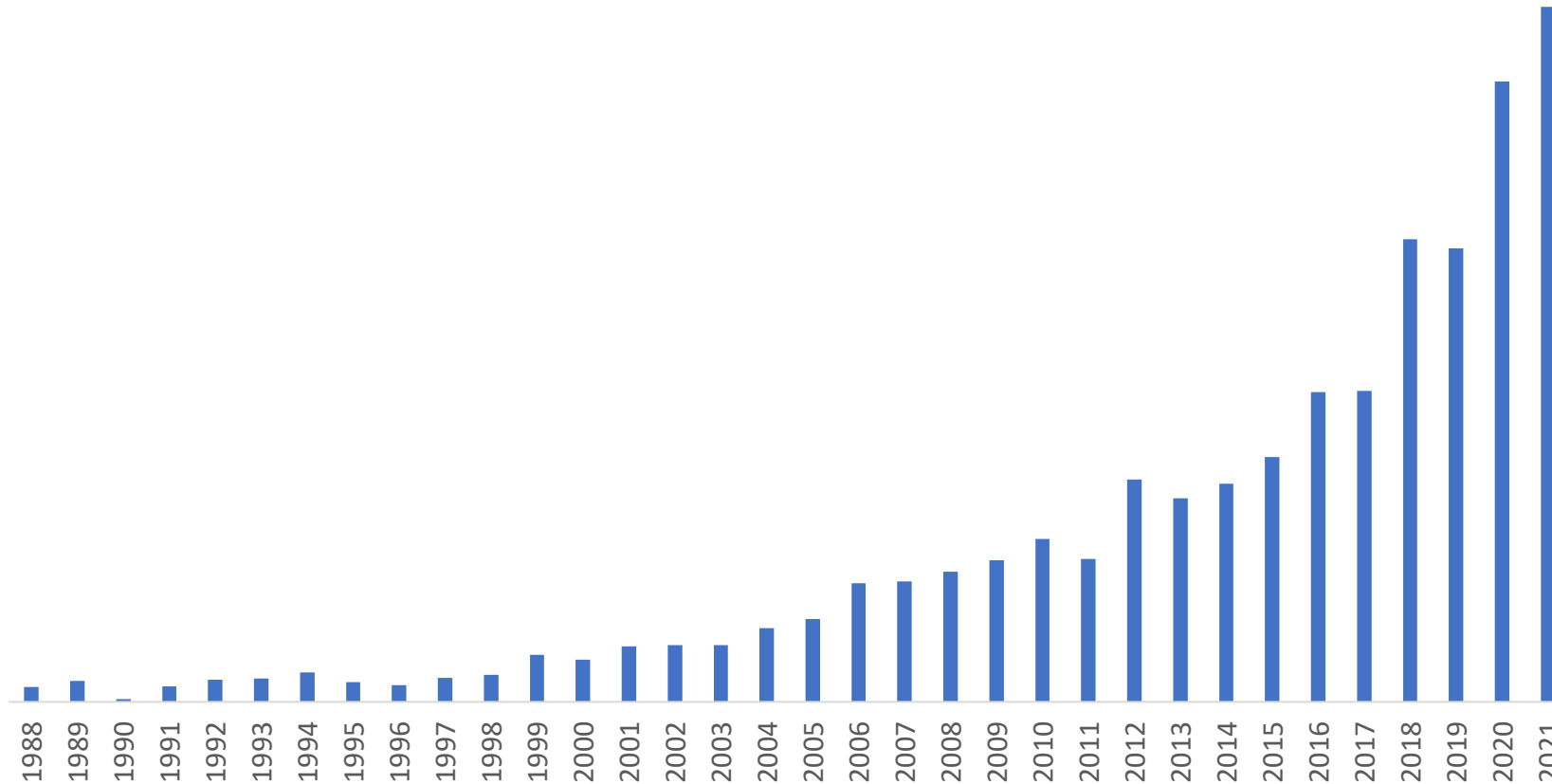
Structure

motif

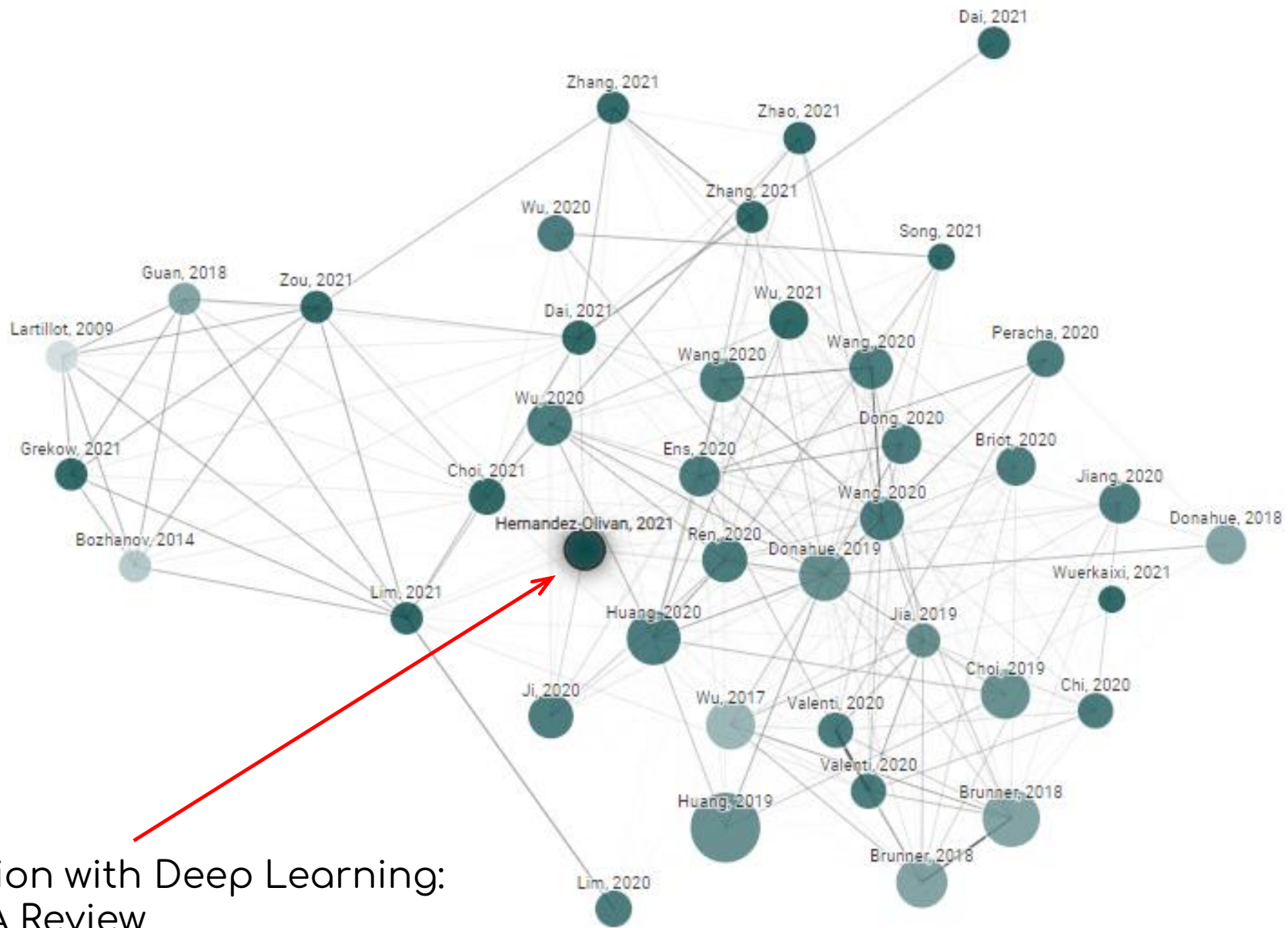
phrase or theme

Music Composition with DL: Motivation

Music Generation papers per publication year



Source: "music generation" search title and abstract (dimensions.ai)



Music Composition with Deep Learning:
A Review

[Music Composition with Deep Learning: A Review | Connected Papers](#)

Human



idea

Composition process
(write some chords, melody...)



RNN?

modify

RL?

AI

inputs

Model/Algorithm

TRAINING
outputs

f

inference

"NEW" MUSIC

The beginnings: Algorithmic Music

[Nierhaus, 2009] Algorithmic Composition: paradigms of automated music generation.

Algorithmic Music
Models

Markov chains



Generative grammars



Cellular Automata



Chaos Theory



Genetic Algorithms




Transition Networks



The beginnings: Algorithmic Music

Compositions and Projects

- ILLIAC Suite [Hiller & Isaacson, 1957] 
- EMI or Emmy [David Cope, 1980s]
- Analogiques A and B by Iannis Xenakis
- Project1 (PR1) [Koenig, 1964]

First Music composition DL-based models

[Lewis, 1988] Creation by refinement: a creativity paradigm for gradient descent learning networks

➤ Training + Creation phases

[Todd, 1988] A Sequential Network Design for Musical Applications.

[Todd, 1989] A connectionist approach to algorithmic composition.

➤ Sequential network → Use memory (notes already produced) by feedback connections

[Mozer, 1994] Neural network composition by prediction: Exploring the benefits of psychophysical constraints and multiscale processing.

➤ CONCERT Network [Elman, 1990] → Continues a sequence of notes
→ Output is the probability dist. over the candidates

Music composition with DL: Dimensions

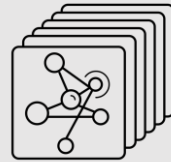
[Briot et al., 2019] Deep Learning Techniques for Music Generation – A Survey

REPRESENTATION

Inputs
Nature



NN ARCHITECTURE



OBJECTIVE

Output
Texture and
Form



CHALLENGES

Future
Directions



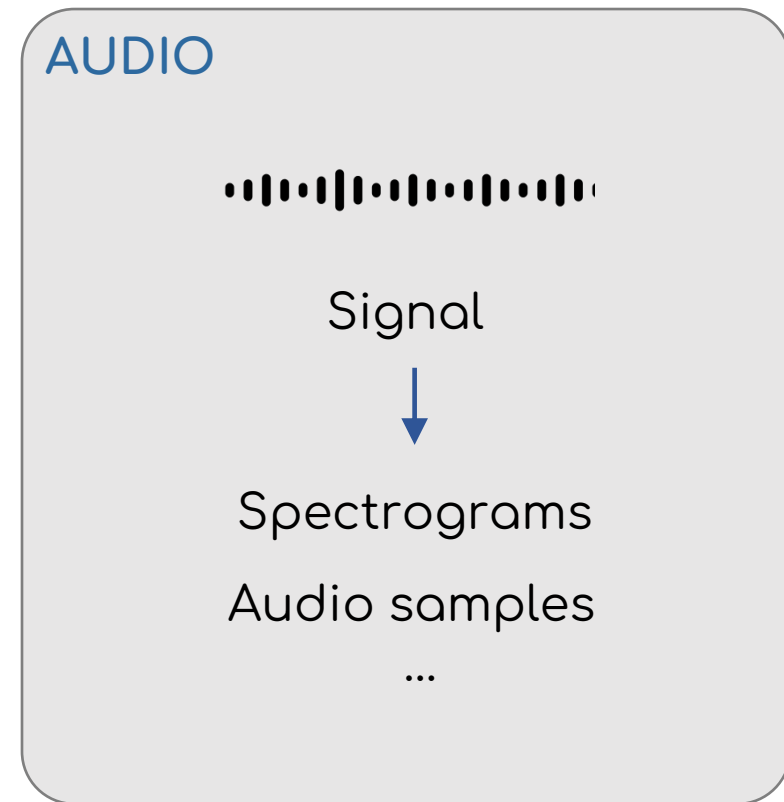
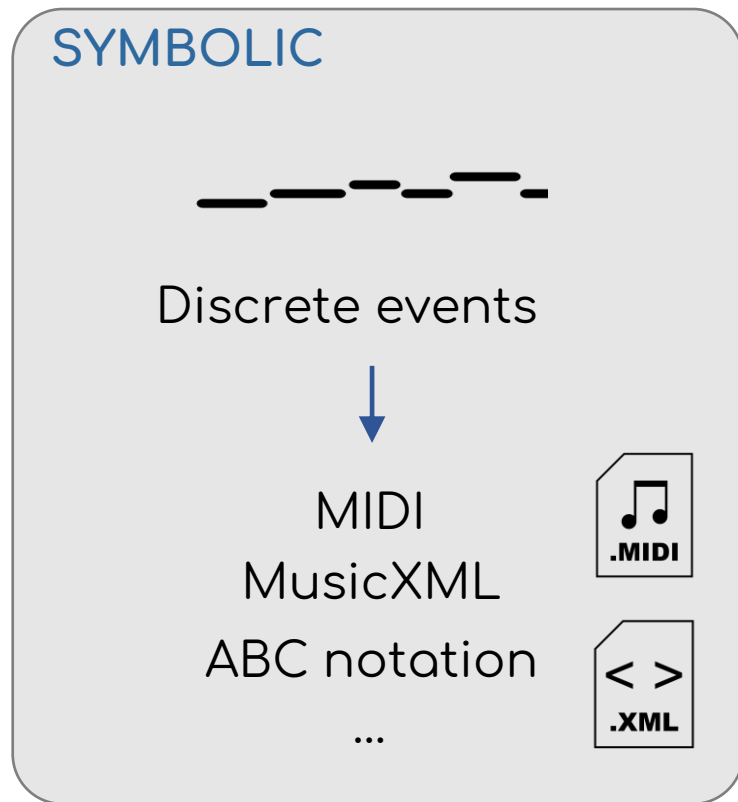
STRATEGY

How Outputs
are
generated



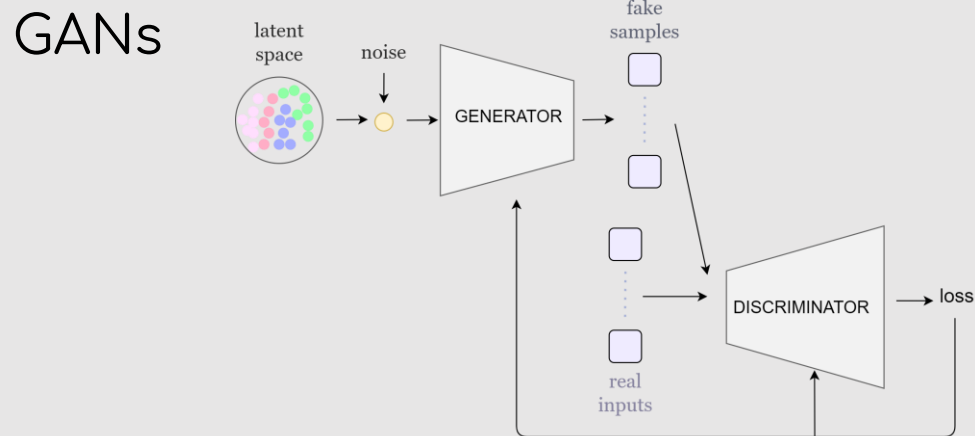
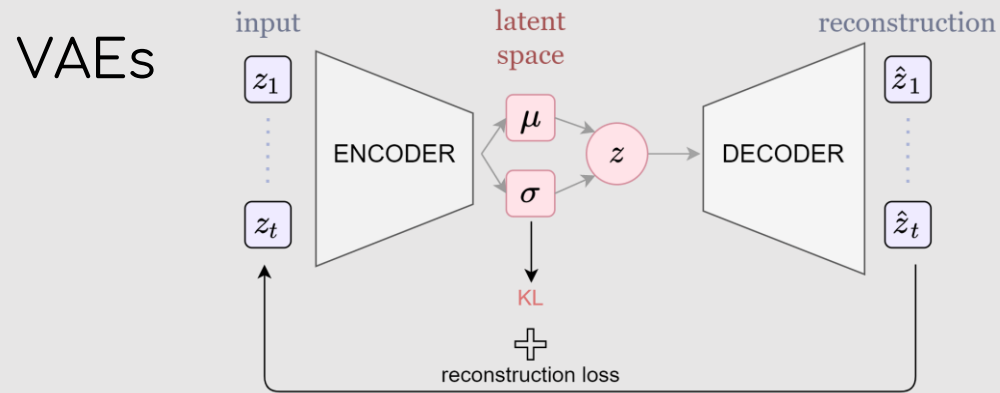
Input Representation

Input Nature:
Representation



NN Architectures

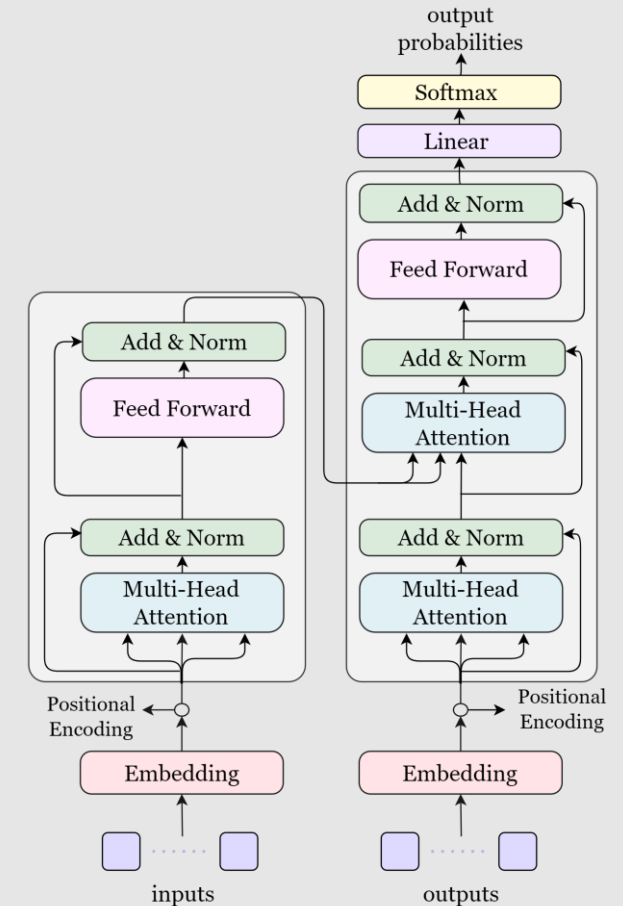
Generative Models



Sequence Models

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)


Transformers



Music composition DL


Objective: Texture and Form

MELODY

Monophonic 


Polyphonic


Texture

Melody +
Accompaniment 

...

HARMONIZATION



Melody 

Harmony 



MULTI-INSTRUMENT

Ensemble

Orchestra

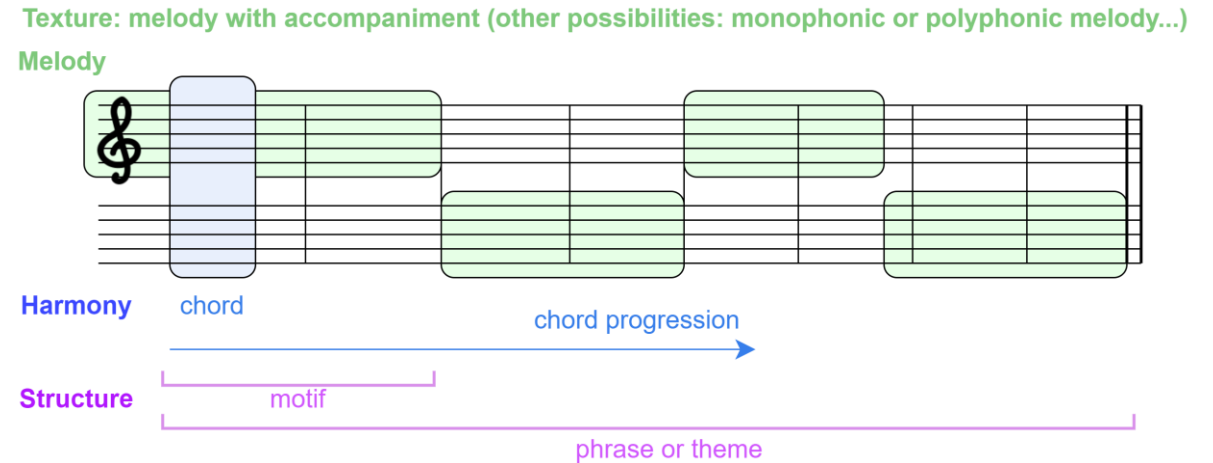
 

...

Music composition DL: Melody Generation

Monophonic vs Polyphonic melody



[Eck and Schmidhuber, 2012] A First Look at Music Composition using **LSTM** Recurrent Neural Networks.

➤ 12-bar blues genre

➤ Learning Chords

➤ Learning Melody and Chords

Music composition DL: Melody Generation

[Hadjeres et al., 2017] DeepBach: a Steerable Model for Bach Chorales Generation 

➤ Bach Chorales generation (4 voices) with RNNs + Gibbs sampling (MCMC)

[Huang et al., 2018] Music Transformer: Generating Music with Long-Term Structure 

➤ Piano pieces trained with MAESTRO dataset

Structure Awareness

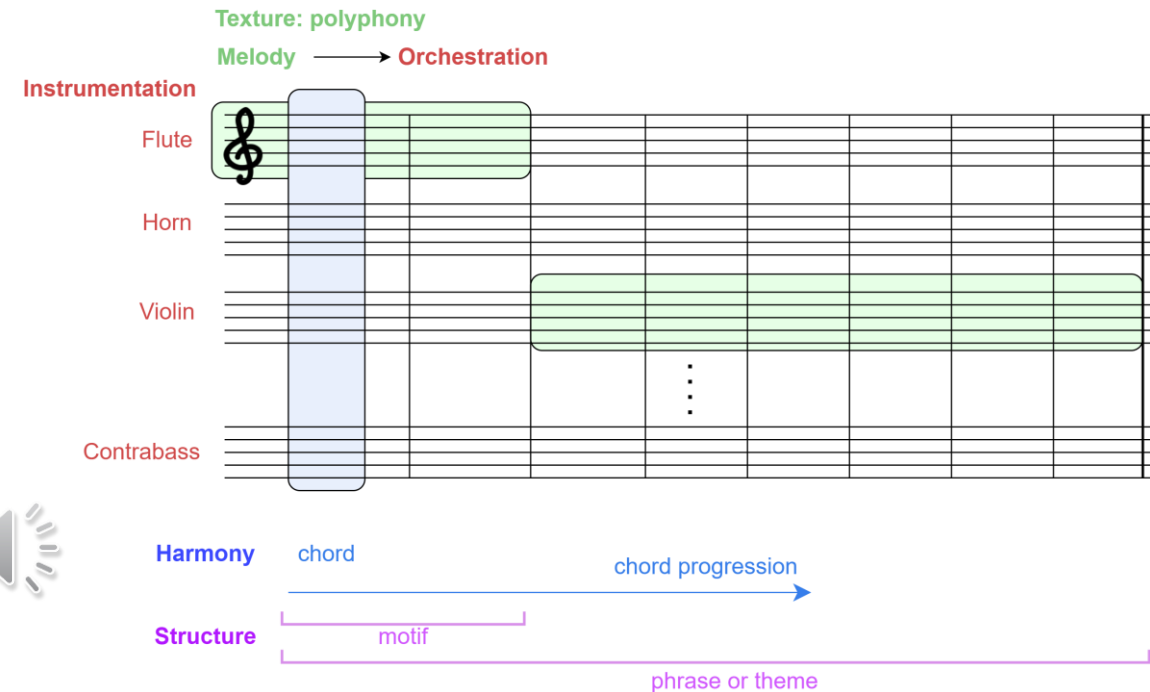
[Lattner et al., 2016] Imposing higher-level Structure in Polyphonic Music Generation using Convolutional Restricted Boltzmann Machines and Constraints

Music composition DL: Multi-Instrument

[Dong et al., 2017] MuseGAN: Multi-track Sequential Generative Adversarial Networks for Symbolic Music Generation and Accompaniment

[Roberts et al., 2018] A Hierarchical Latent Vector Model for Learning Long-Term Structure in Music – “MusicVAE”

[Ens and Pasquier, 2020] Exploring Conditional Multi-Track Music Generation with the Transformer



More: LakhNES...

Evaluation

SUBJECTIVE

Surveys: User's opinions

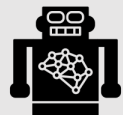


Turing test

AI

vs

Human



OBJECTIVE

Feature Extraction



Feature Comparison



Ideally: A combination of both

Evaluation: Subjective

[Hernandez-Olivan et al., 2022] Subjective Evaluation of Deep Learning Models for Symbolic Music Composition.

- Questions for different user levels based on their music knowledge
 - beginner
 - intermediate
 - pro

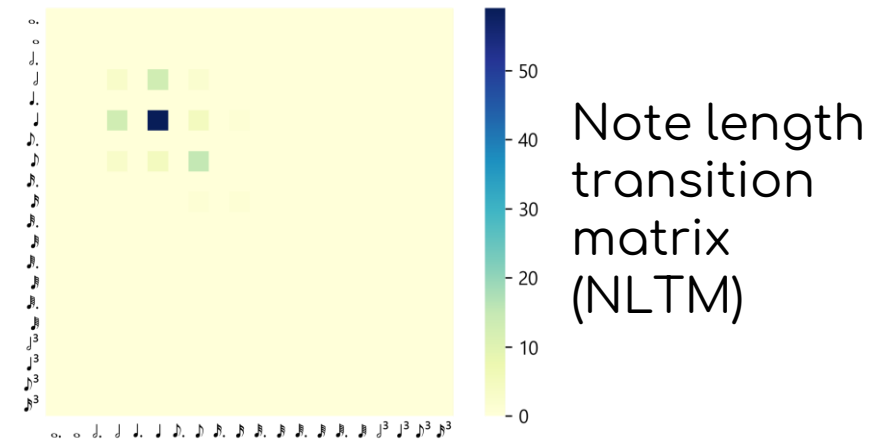
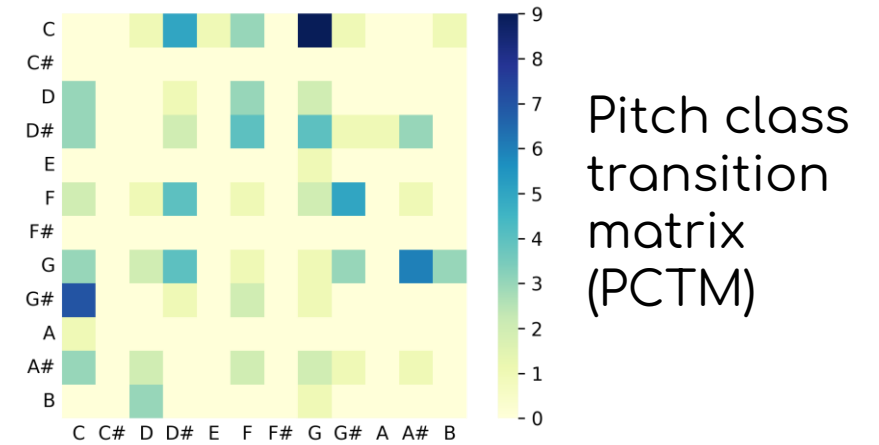
Cons:

- Difficult to reproduce
- Lack of automation

Evaluation: Objective

[Li-Chia Yang and Alexander Lerch, 2019] On the evaluation of generative models in music.

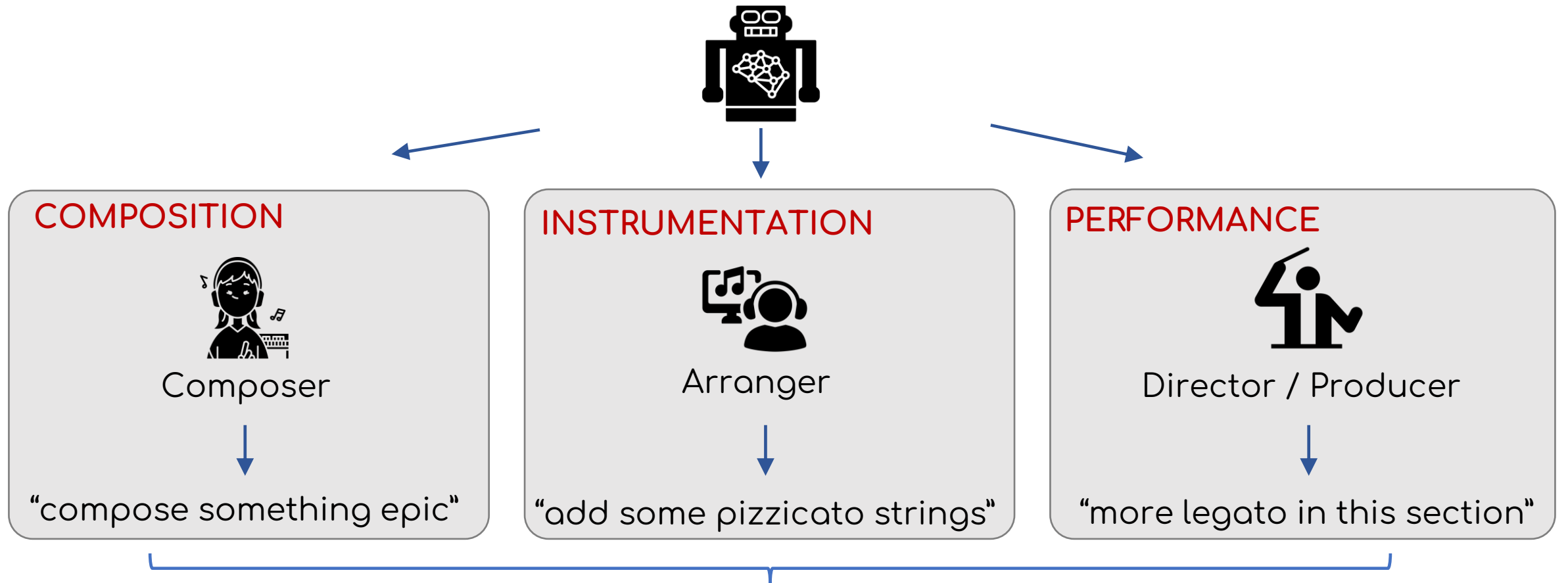
- Objective measure from music features at different levels (piece, instrument, bar)
- Inter and intra (Euclidean) distances between generated and input datasets
- PDF from the distance histograms per feature
- KLD and Overlapping Area between the PDFs



Future Directions

- Specialize models to learn music and genres
- Objective evaluation
- Structure modelling → Deal with longer sequences
- Human-Computer interaction → Inpainting...
- Generation by conditioning

Future Directions



Symbolic Music Generation with Performance attributes + Synthesis / Audio Music Generation

OpenAI DALLE for music? ...

Recap: Open Questions

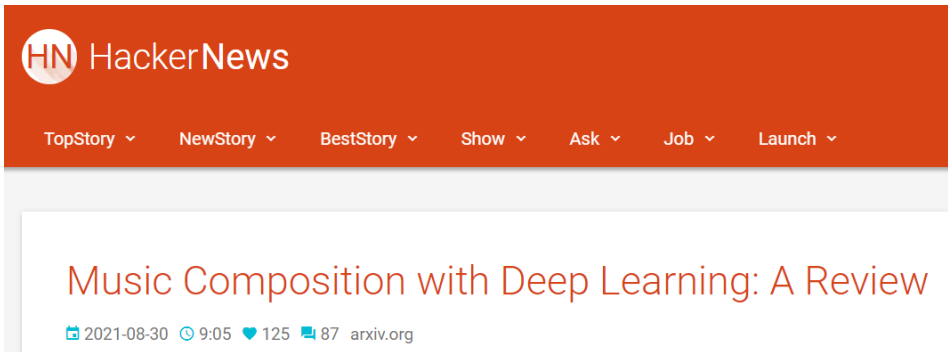
- Are the current DL models capable of generating music with a certain level of creativity?
- What is the best NN architecture to perform music composition with DL?
- Could end-to-end methods generate entire structured music pieces?
- Are the composed pieces with DL just an imitation of the inputs or can NNs generate new music in styles that are not present in the training data?

Recap: Open Questions

- Should NNs compose music by following the same logic and process as humans do?
- How much data do DL models for music generation need?
- Are current evaluation methods good enough to compare and measure the creativity of the composed music?
- Are we (researchers, developers...) designing DL models according to the music basic principles, or are we just taking models from other fields to do the music composition task?

Survey Paper

 Accepted as a book chapter in “Advances in Speech and Music Technology: Computational Aspects and Applications” of Springer book series “Signal and Communication Technology”.

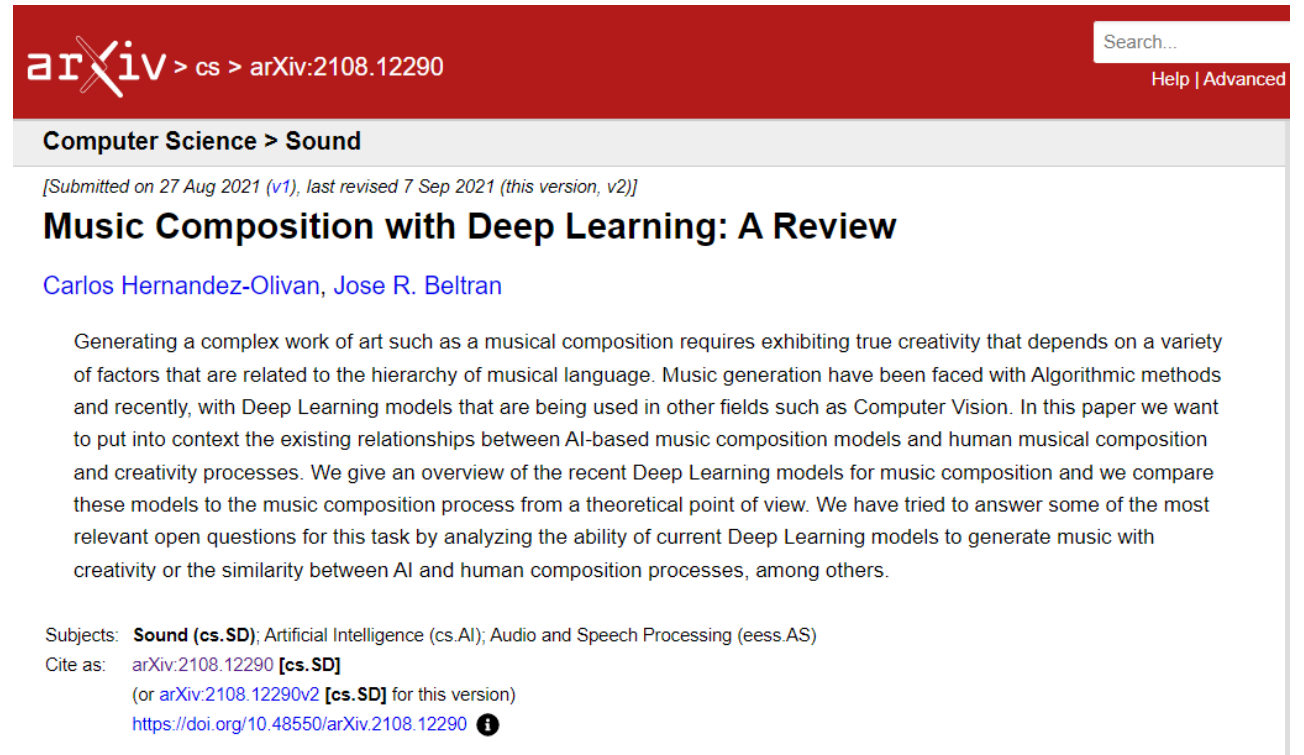


The screenshot shows the top of a HackerNews post. The header is orange with the HN logo and the text 'HackerNews'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: TopStory, NewStory, BestStory, Show, Ask, Job, and Launch. The main content area shows the title 'Music Composition with Deep Learning: A Review' in orange text. Below the title, there is a metadata line: '2021-08-30 9:05 125 87 arxiv.org'.

<https://hacker-news.news/post/28353358>



<https://github.com/carlosholivan/DeepLearningMusicGeneration>



The screenshot shows the top of an arXiv abstract page. The header is red with the arXiv logo and the text 'cs > arXiv:2108.12290'. There is a search bar and a 'Help | Advanced' link. Below the header is a navigation bar with the text 'Computer Science > Sound'. The main content area shows the title 'Music Composition with Deep Learning: A Review' in bold black text. Below the title, there is a line of text: 'Carlos Hernandez-Olivan, Jose R. Beltran'. The abstract text follows, starting with 'Generating a complex work of art such as a musical composition requires exhibiting true creativity that depends on a variety of factors that are related to the hierarchy of musical language. Music generation have been faced with Algorithmic methods and recently, with Deep Learning models that are being used in other fields such as Computer Vision. In this paper we want to put into context the existing relationships between AI-based music composition models and human musical composition and creativity processes. We give an overview of the recent Deep Learning models for music composition and we compare these models to the music composition process from a theoretical point of view. We have tried to answer some of the most relevant open questions for this task by analyzing the ability of current Deep Learning models to generate music with creativity or the similarity between AI and human composition processes, among others.' Below the abstract text, there is a line of text: 'Subjects: Sound (cs.SD); Artificial Intelligence (cs.AI); Audio and Speech Processing (eess.AS)'. Below that, there is a line of text: 'Cite as: arXiv:2108.12290 [cs.SD] (or arXiv:2108.12290v2 [cs.SD] for this version)'. Below that, there is a line of text: 'https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2108.12290'.

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.12290>

Acknowledgements

- Spanish Science, Innovation and University Ministry
Aragonese Government - AffectiveLab
- Thanks to Jürgen Schmidhuber for his
recommendations

Some images of this presentation have been taken from the Noun Project

Music Composition with Deep Learning: A Review

Carlos Hernandez-Olivan*, Jose R. Beltran

April 2022

*carloshero@unizar.es