

2023 November 29

Deep Learning for Music Analysis and Generation

# DDSP & Automatic Mixing

(audio → audio)



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# Outline

- Differentiable digital signal processing (DDSP)
  - Uses a neural network to convert a user's input into complex DSP controls that can produce realistic signals
- MIDI-DDSP
- Automatic mixing

# Demo: Tone Transfer

(Make music easier to play with)

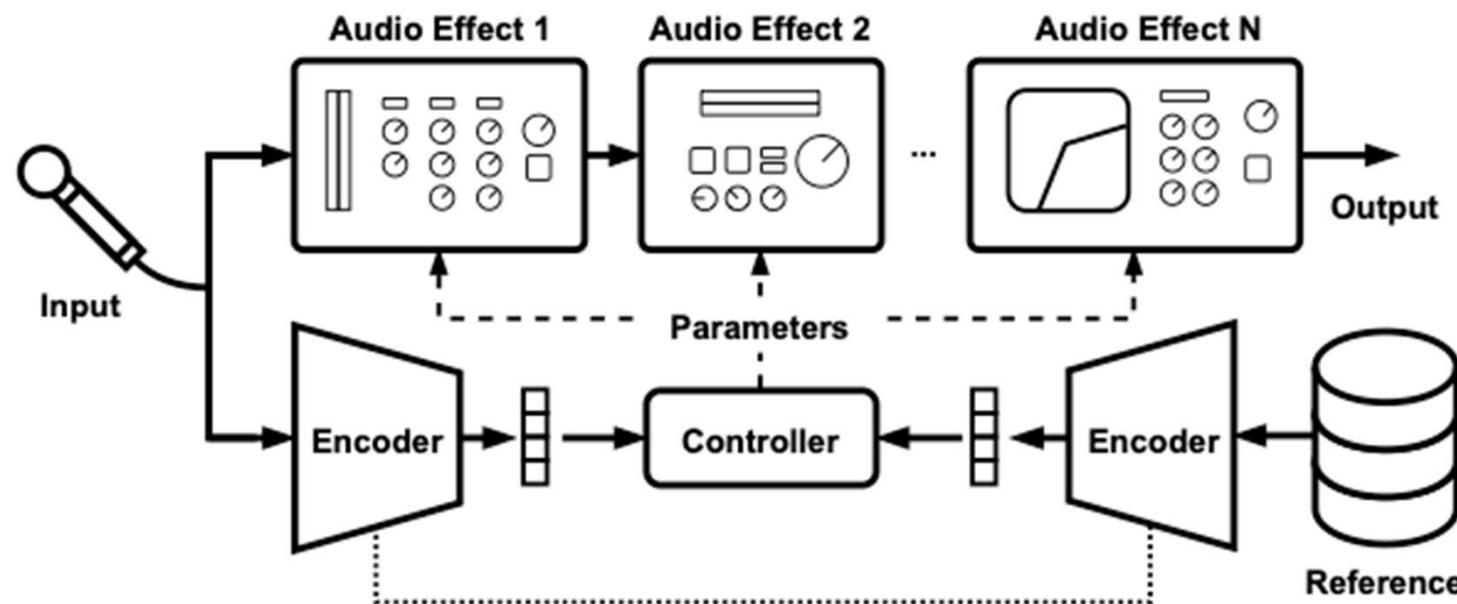
<https://sites.research.google/tonetransfer>



# Demo: Mixing Style Transfer

(Make musicians' life easier)

<https://csteinmetz1.github.io/DeepAFx-ST/>



# **Reference 1: ISMIR 2023 Tutorial**

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/intro.html>

<https://github.com/intro2ddsp/intro2ddsp.github.io>

<https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1o9RWWmKX0yVVQji4-dtH3OIGZwqrjhEDgLo3582JnfM/edit#slide=id.p>

## Reference 2: ISMIR 2022 Tutorial

<https://github.com/lukewys/ISMIR2022-tutorial>

<https://youtu.be/7U-zDL5con8?si=HcD7YDN66YPlGyGCN&t=9783>



### Controlling Instrument Synthesis

ISMIR Tutorial Part 3

Yusong Wu

Université de Montréal

2:43:03 / 3:36:14

T3(M): Designing Controllable Synthesis System for Musical Signals

## Reference 3: ISMIR 2022 Tutorial

<https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/landing-page.html>

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.p](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.p)

Deep Learning for Automatic Mixing



This is a web book written for a [tutorial session](#) of the [23rd International Society for Music Information Retrieval Conference](#), Dec 4-8, 2022 held at Bengaluru, India in hybrid format. The [ISMIR conference](#) is the world's leading research forum on processing, searching, organising and accessing music-related data.

# Outline

- **Differentiable digital signal processing (DDSP)**
  - <https://intro2ddsp.github.io/intro.html>
- MIDI-DDSP
- Automatic mixing

# DSP & Audio Synthesis

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/background/neural-audio-synthesis.html>



# What Is DDSP?

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/background/what-is-ddsp.html>

- “For example, a neural network might **output a value which is used as the cutoff frequency of a filter**, which is implemented differentiably”
- “During training, a loss function is computed on the output of the filter and, using the backpropogation algorithm, its gradient with respect to the neural network’s parameters is computed.”
- “In order to perform this computation, the derivative of the filter’s output with respect to its cutoff frequency must be evaluated. That is to say, the filter forms a part of the computation graph, and its gradient is a factor of the chain rule decomposition of the loss gradient.”

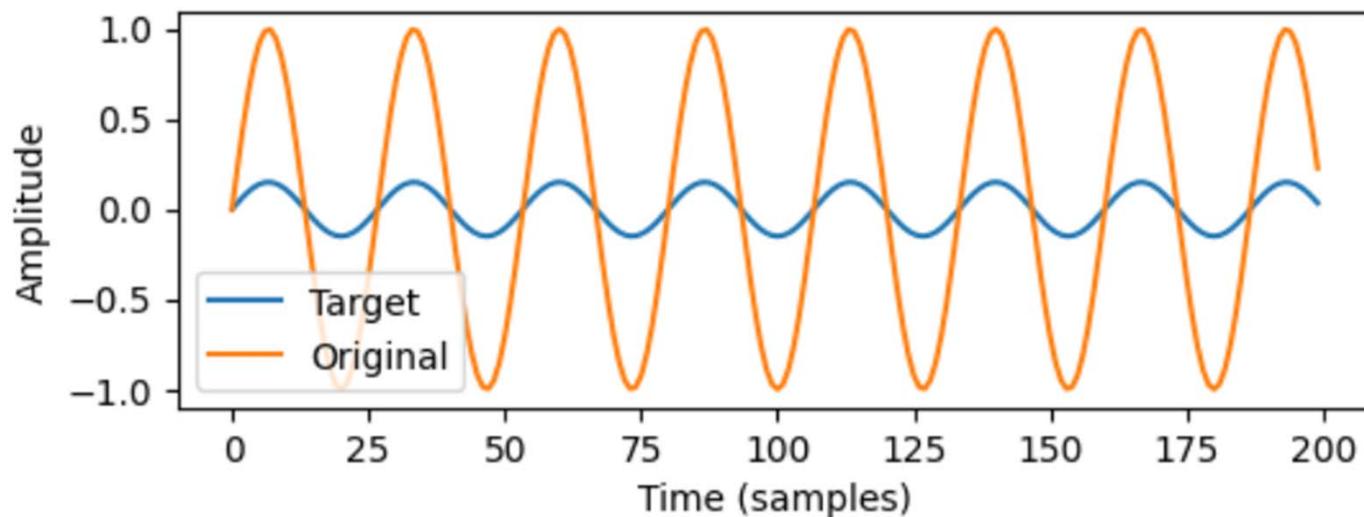
# Why DDSP?

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/background/what-is-ddsp.html>

1. We have prior knowledge about the class of signal we are interested in
2. We wish to infer the parameters of a particular signal processor or signal model
3. We are concerned about inference-time latency
4. We wish to allow human control over model outputs

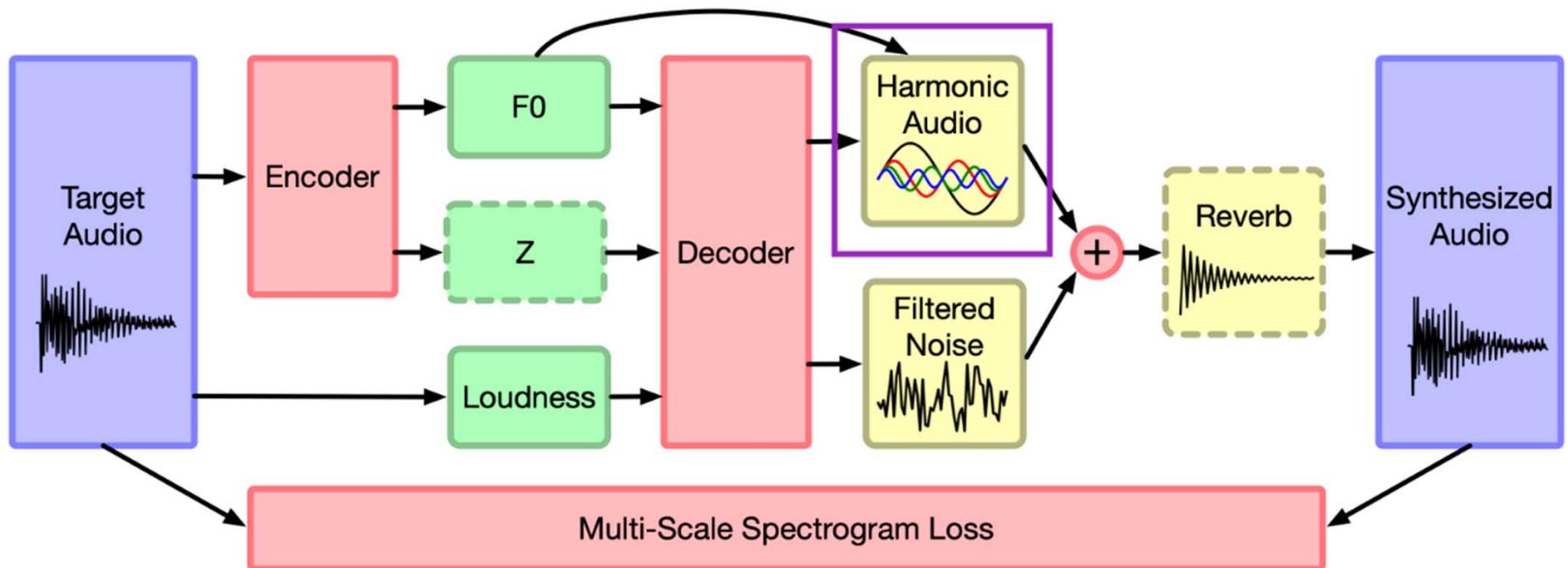
# A Differentiable Gain Control

[https://intro2ddsp.github.io/first-steps/diff\\_gain.html](https://intro2ddsp.github.io/first-steps/diff_gain.html)



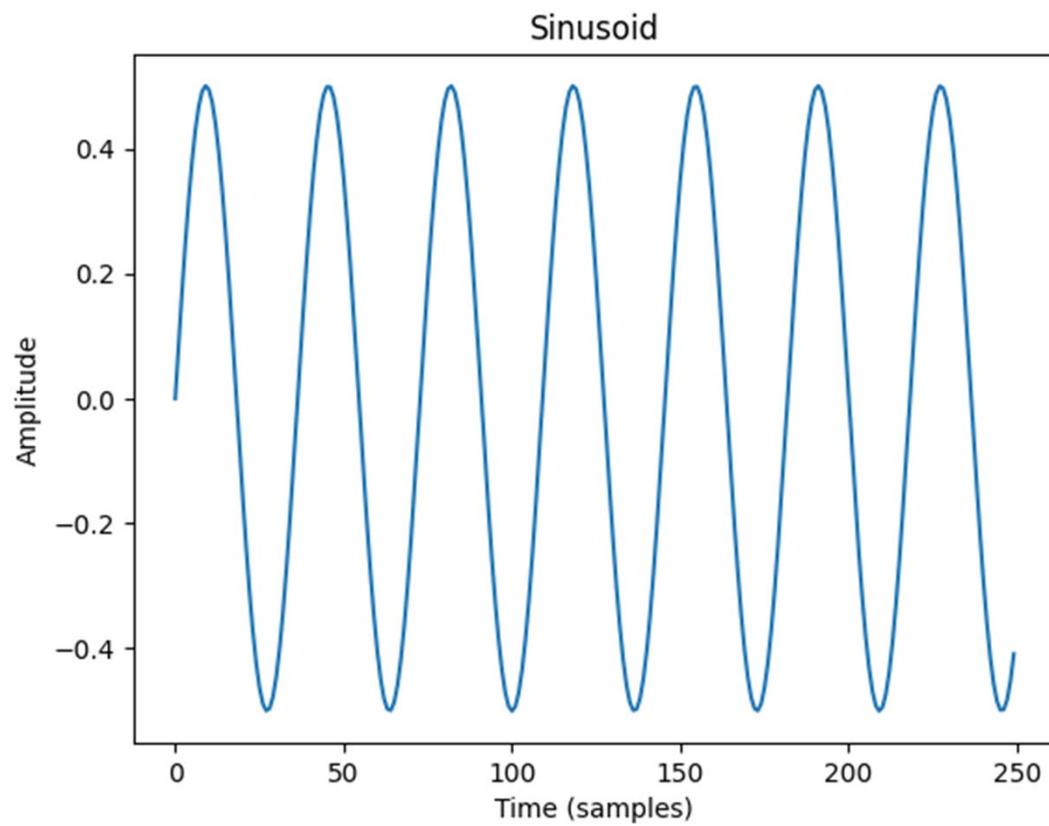
# Sinusoidal Modelling Synthesis

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/introduction.html>



# Writing a Differentiable Oscillator in PyTorch

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/oscillator.html>



# Optimizing Parameters for the Differentiable Oscillator

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/oscillator.html>

- Optimizing amplitude → easy
- Optimizing frequency → difficult due to many local minima

# Additive Synthesis

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/additive.html>

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k[n] \sin \left( \phi_k + \sum_{m=0}^n \omega_k[m] \right)$$

$$y[n] = \sum_{k=1}^K \alpha_k[n] \sin \left( \phi_k + k \sum_{m=0}^n \omega_0[m] \right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\alpha}_k[n] = 1 \text{ and } \hat{\alpha}_k[n] > 0$$

$$y[n] = A[n] \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\alpha}_k[n] \sin \left( k \sum_{m=0}^n \omega_0[m] \right)$$

# Harmonic Synthesizer

[https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic\\_optimize.html](https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic_optimize.html)

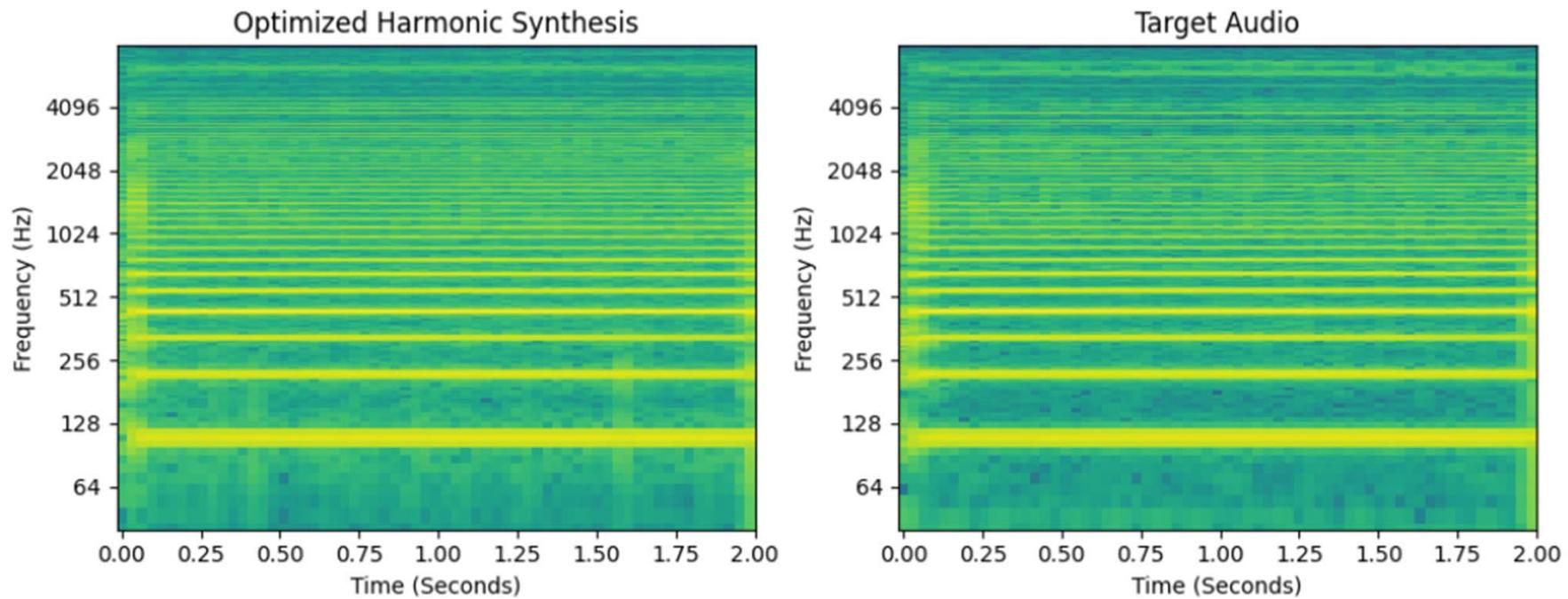
1. Constraining harmonic amplitudes to sum to one
2. Adding a global amplitude parameter
3. Parameter scaling to constrain the possible range of amplitudes
4. Removing frequencies above the Nyquist frequency which will result in aliasing

$$y[n] = A[n] \sum_{k=1}^K \hat{\alpha}_k[n] \sin \left( k \sum_{m=0}^n \omega_0[m] \right)$$

# Optimizing a Harmonic Synthesizer

[https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic\\_optimize.html](https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic_optimize.html)

[https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic\\_results.html](https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/harmonic_results.html)



# Differentiable Synthesis Libraries

<https://intro2ddsp.github.io/synths/libraries.html>

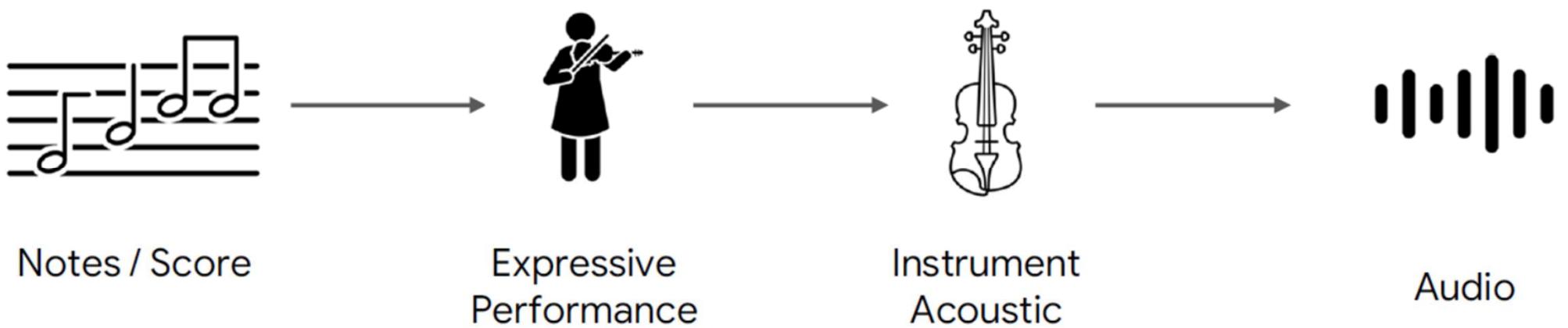
- <https://github.com/magenta/ddsp>
- [https://github.com/acids-ircam/ddsp\\_pytorch](https://github.com/acids-ircam/ddsp_pytorch)
- <https://github.com/torchsynth/torchsynth>
- <https://github.com/PapayaResearch/synthax>
- <https://github.com/csteinmetz1/dasp-pytorch>

# Outline

- Differentiable digital signal processing (DDSP)
  - Uses a neural network to convert a user's input into complex DSP controls that can produce realistic signals
- **MIDI-DDSP (ICLR'22)**  
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2olfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2olfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)
- Automatic mixing

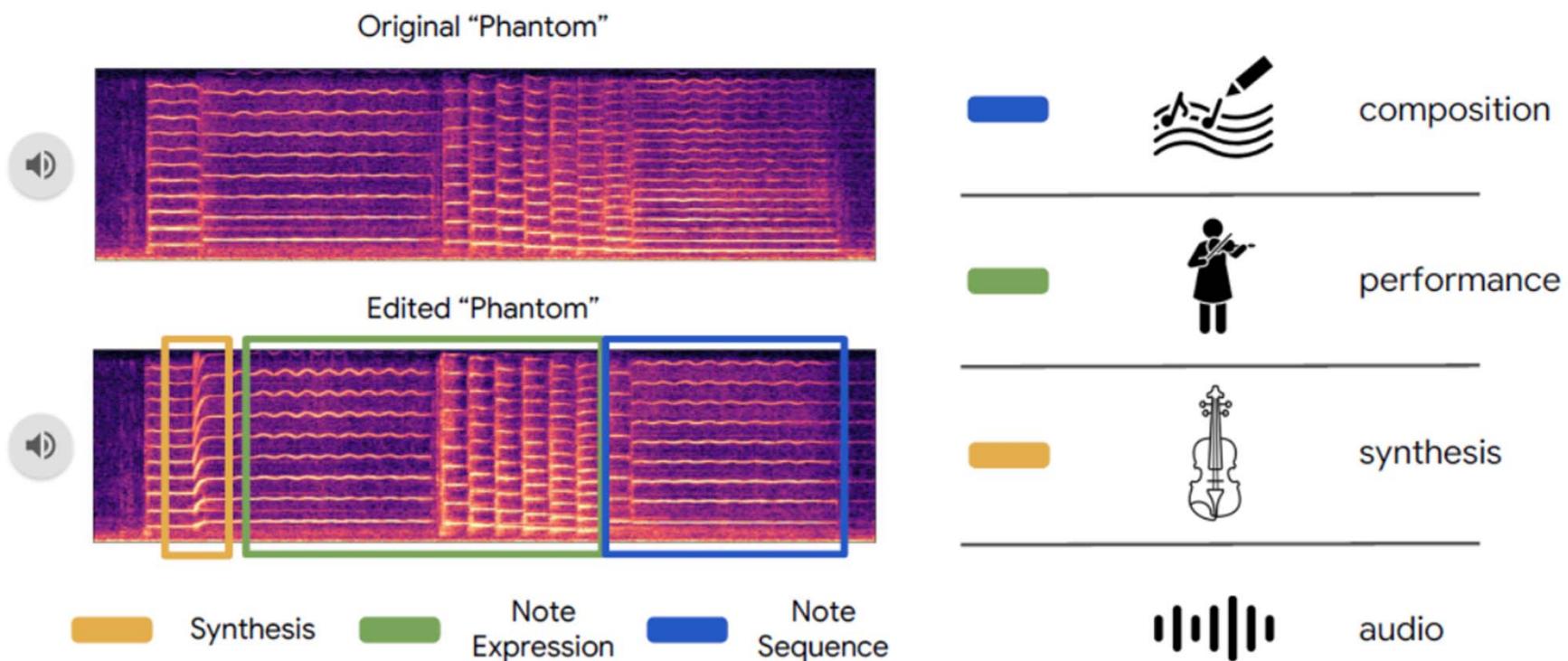
# Human Instrument Performing Process

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)



# Controlling Instrument Synthesis

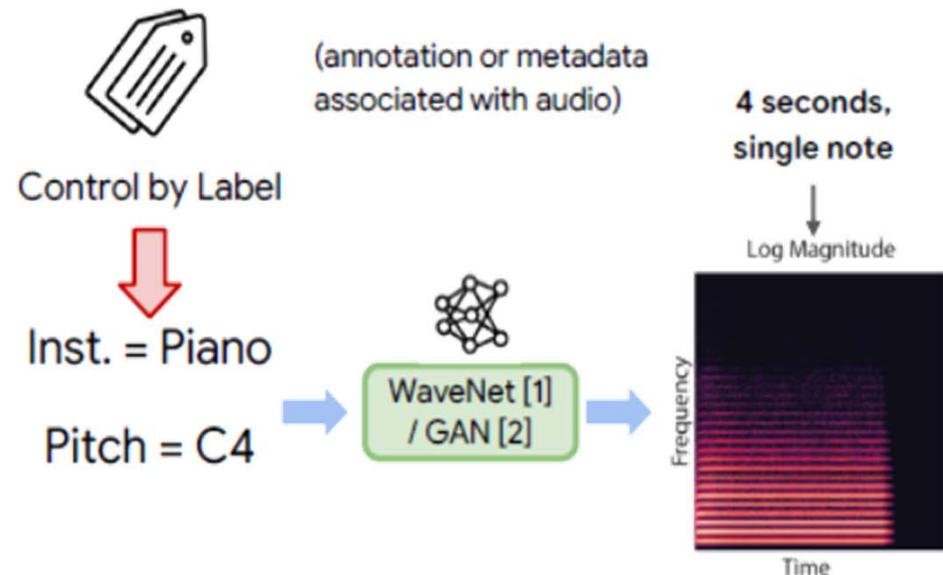
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)



# Note to Audio

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

- Generate single note condition on **pitch and instrument**.
- Modelling mainly **timbre**.

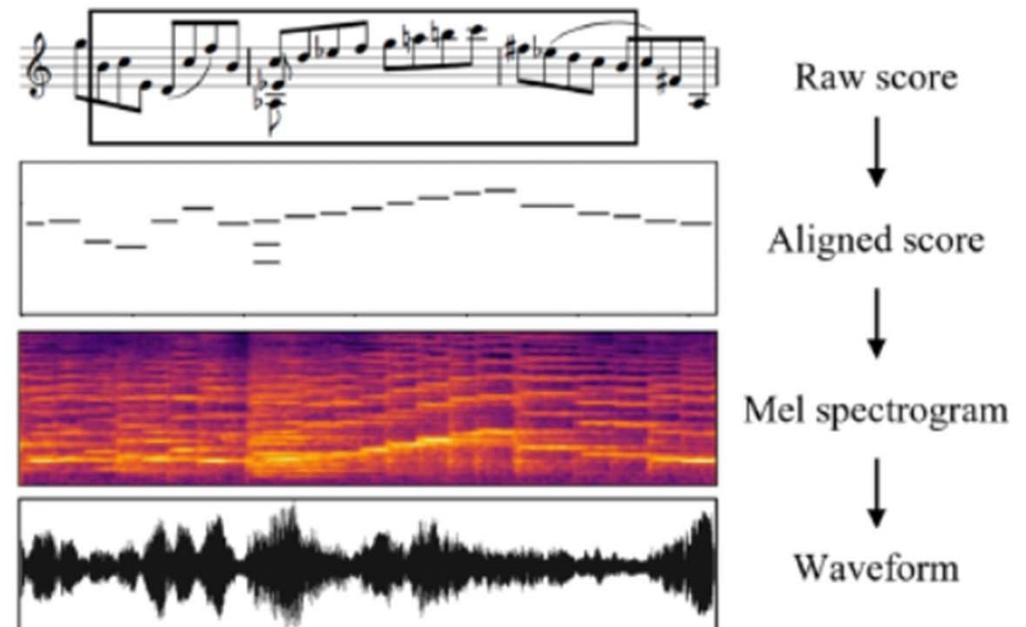


NSynth [1] & GANSynth [2]

# Score to Audio

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

- Music score → Audio
- Generates **timbre** and **expressive performance** together.



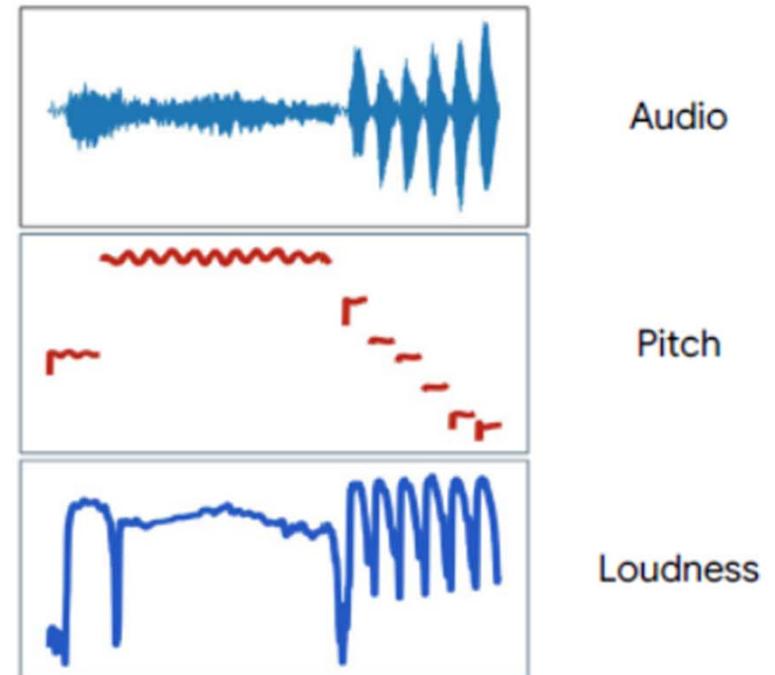
Deep Performer [3]

# Other Aspects of Instrument Synthesis

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

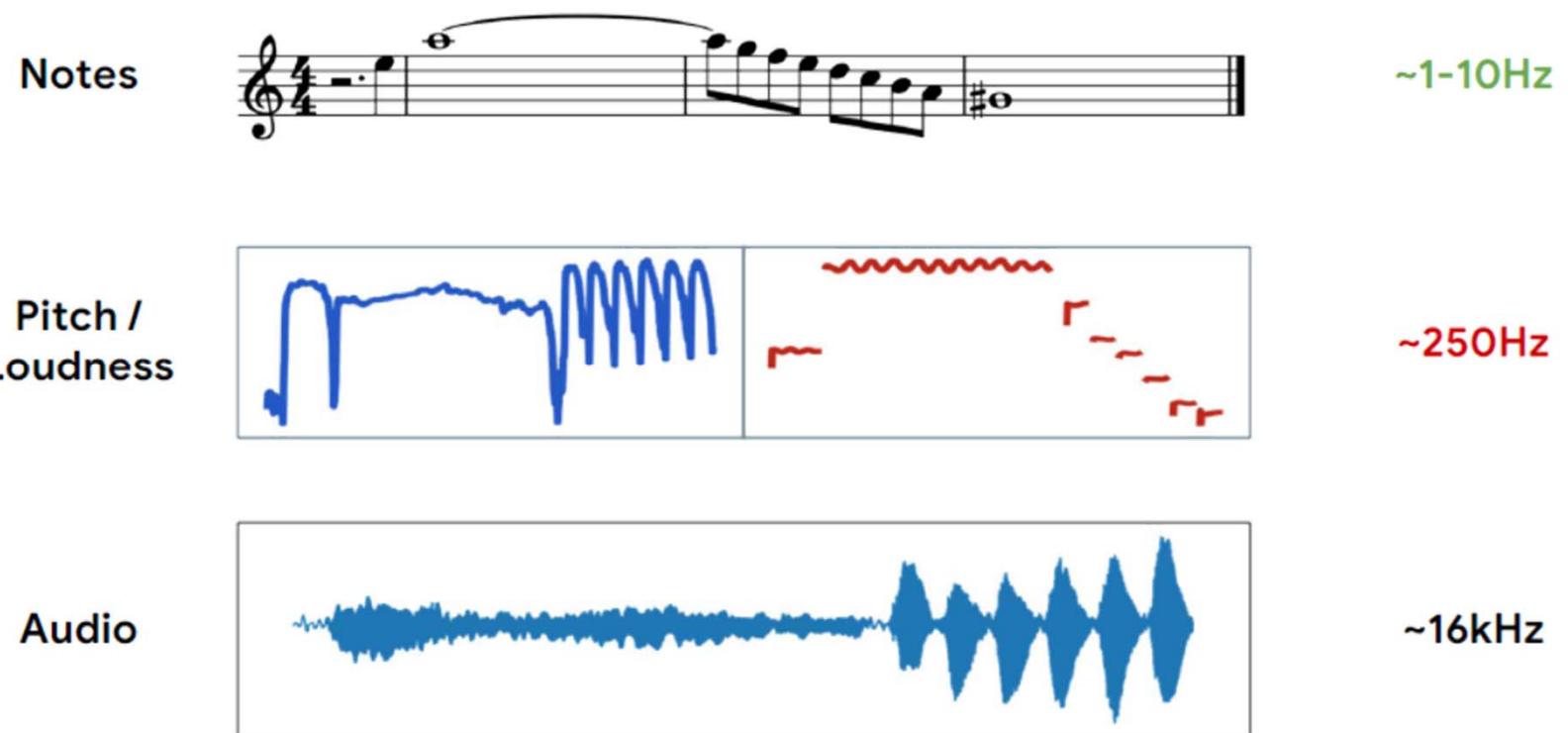
- **Low-level** quantities that changes **frequently**.
- E.g: pitch, loudness, expressive performance, etc.
- **No “labels”** available.

\*labels: annotation or metadata associated with audio



# Low-level Quantities

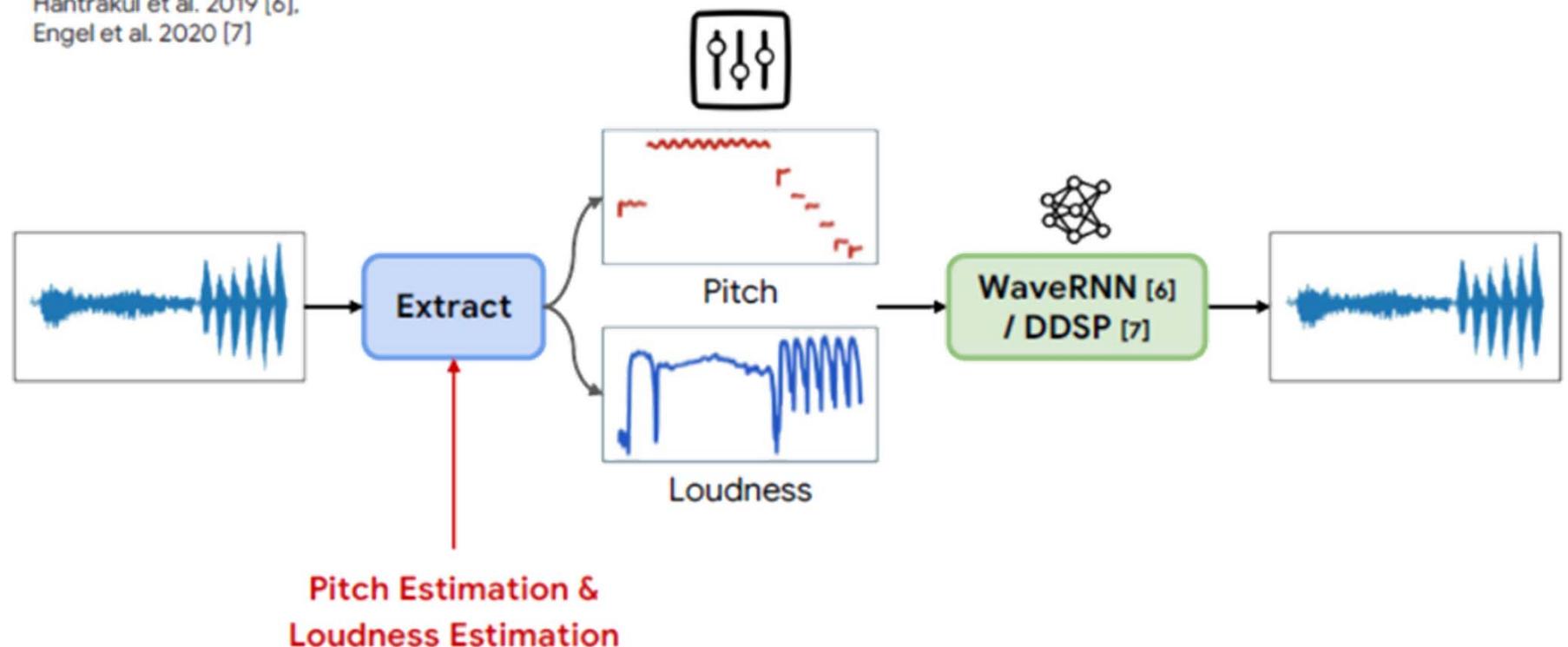
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)



# Extract the Label: Pitch and Loudness

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

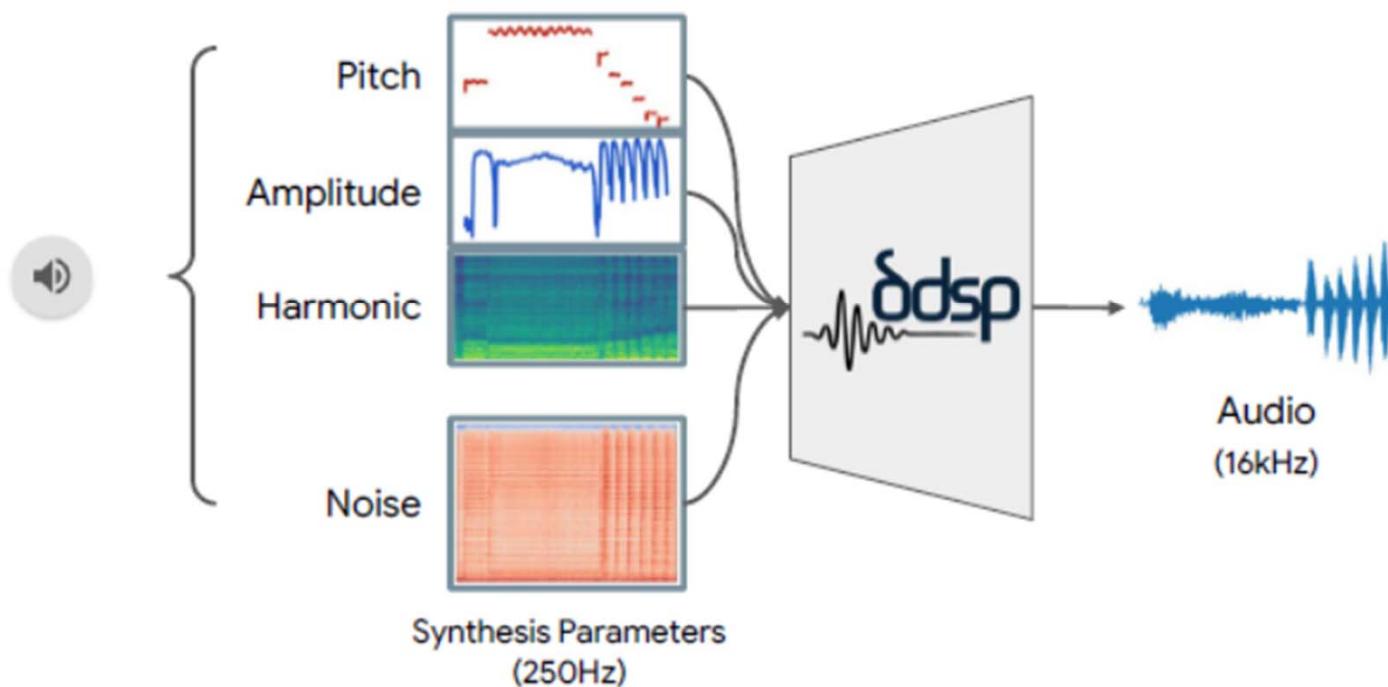
Hantrakul et al. 2019 [6],  
Engel et al. 2020 [7]



# Learn to Extract Synthesis Parameters: DDSP

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

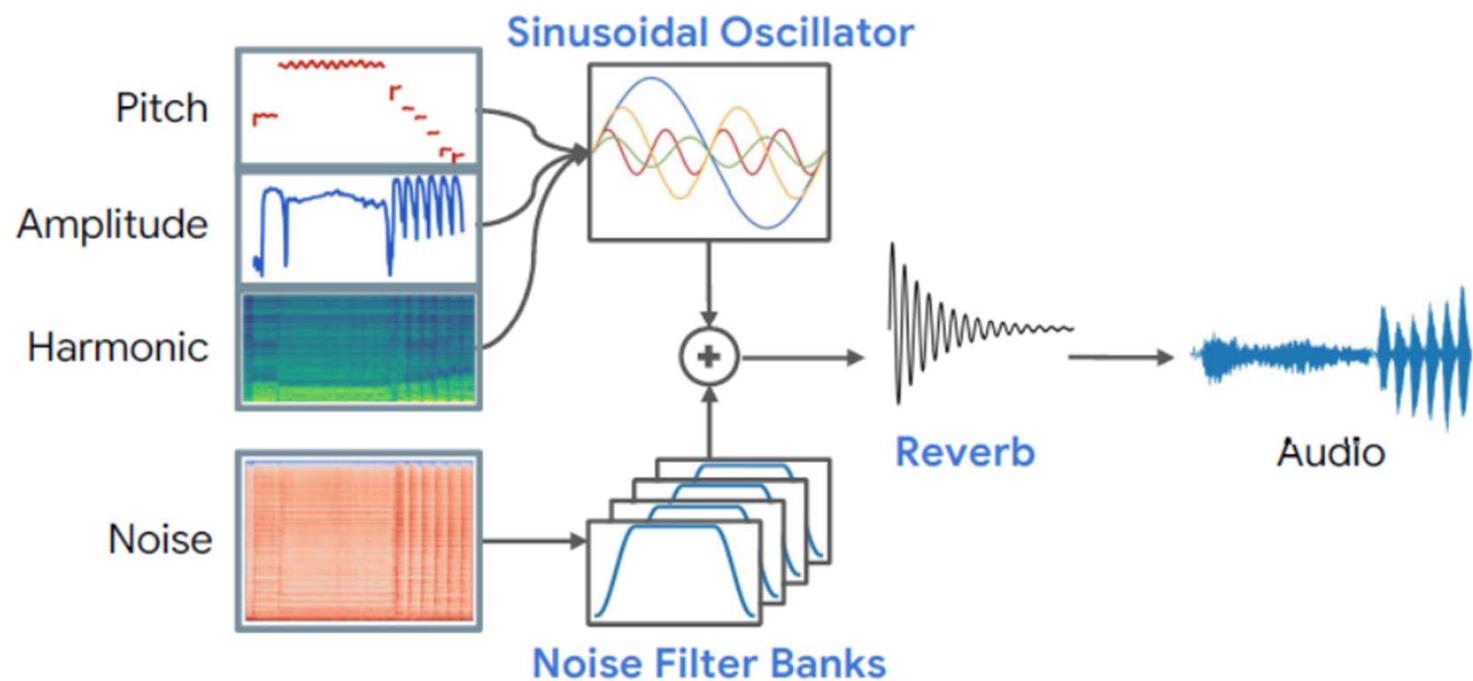
Engel et al. 2020 [7]



# DDSP: Differentiable Digital Signal Processing

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

Engel et al. 2020 [7]



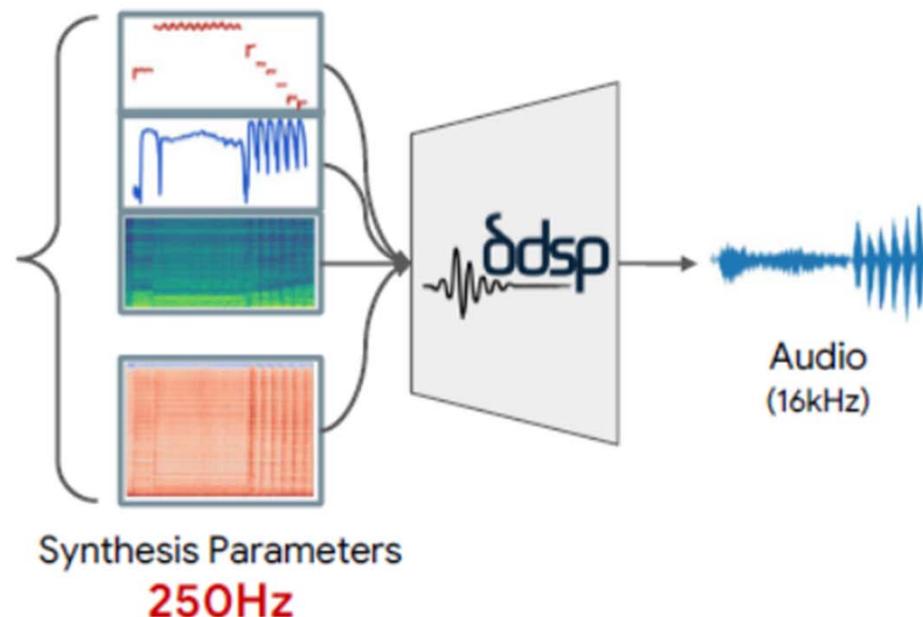
# Problem of Low-level Control

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

1 sec:  $127 \times 250 = \sim 32k$   
**parameters to control!!**

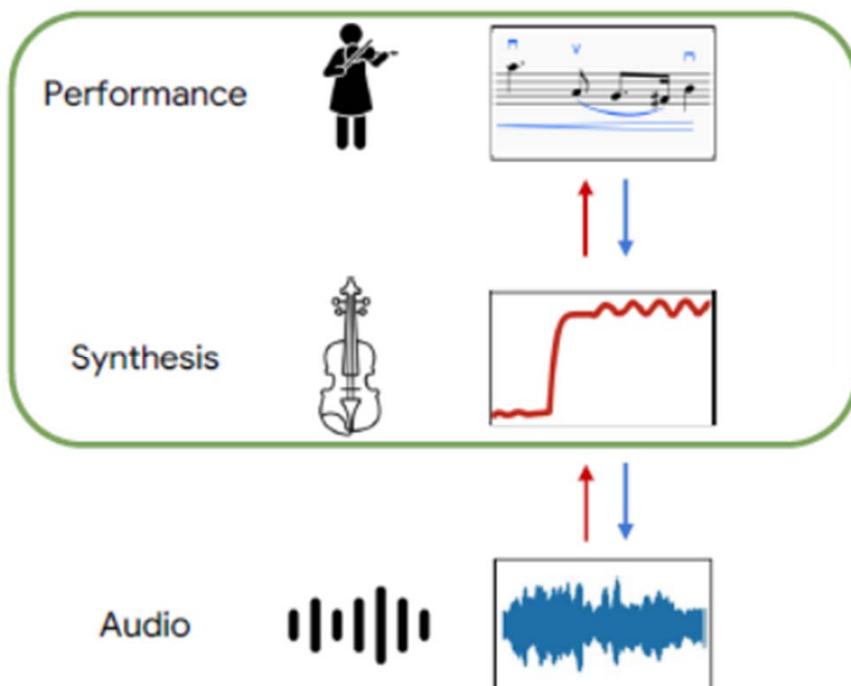
Need **high-level** Control

**127 Dimension**



# Extract Performance Parameter

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

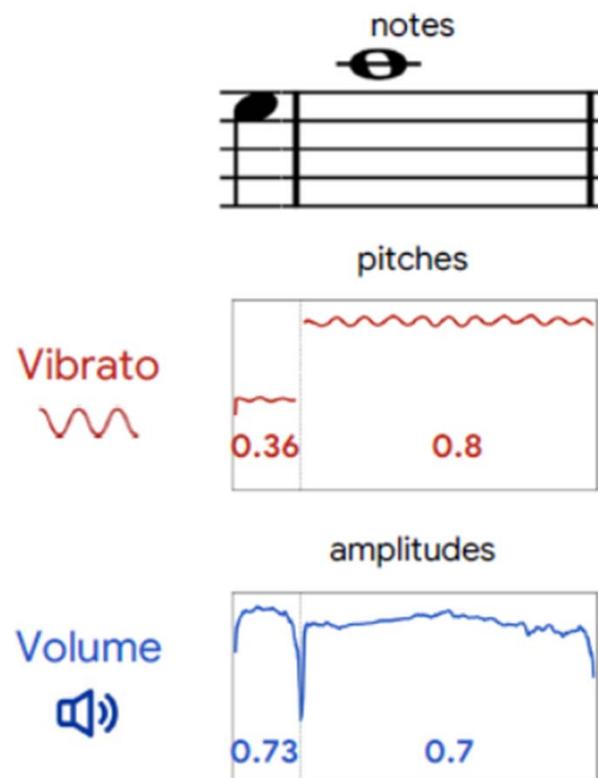


Summary statistics pooled over notes  
6-D scalar features, scaled [0,1]:

- Volume
- Vibrato
- Brightness
- Attack Noise
- Volume Peak Position
- Volume Fluctuation

# Extract Performance Parameter

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIvfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

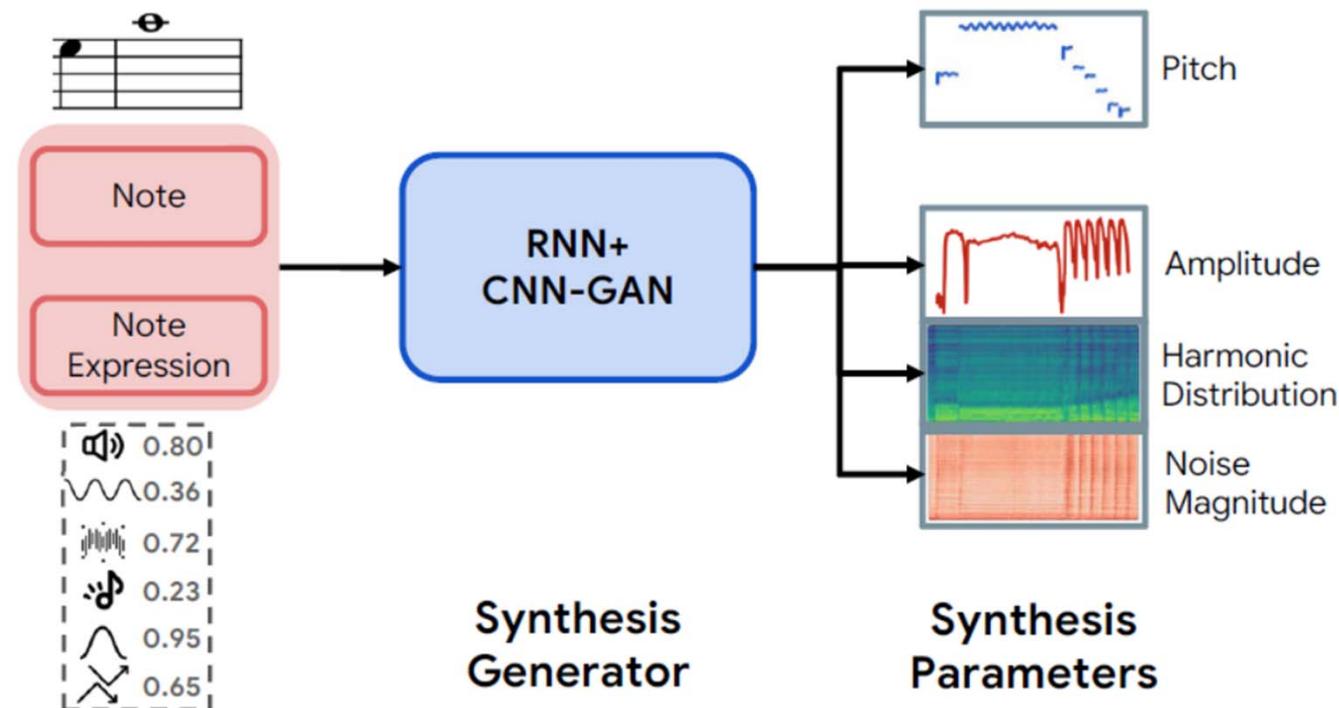


Summary statistics pooled over notes  
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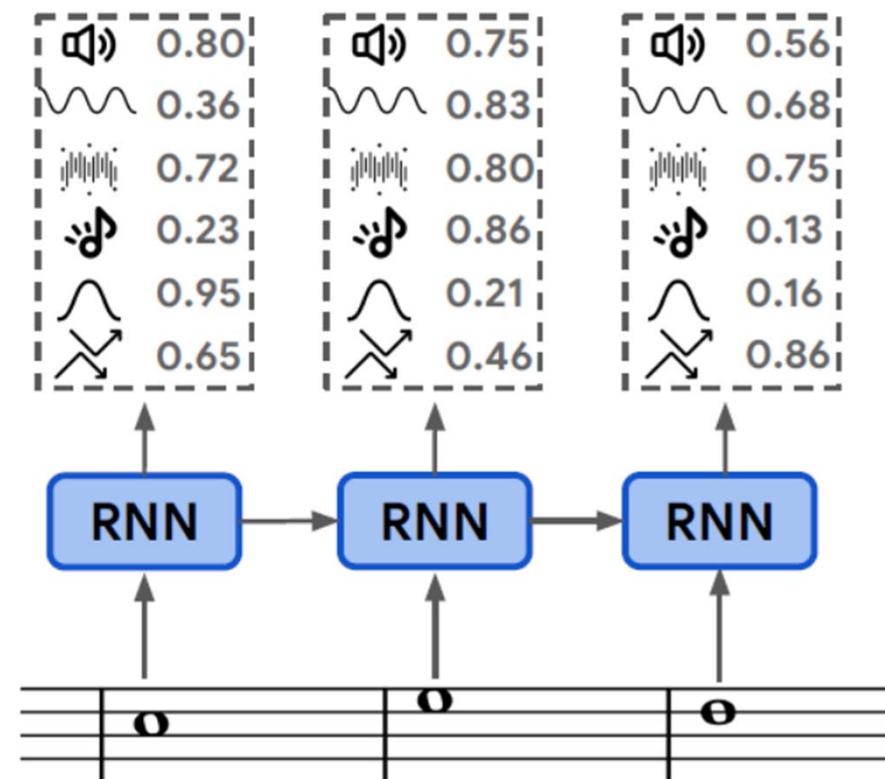
# Synthesis Generator

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)



# Autoregressive Prior on Expression Controls

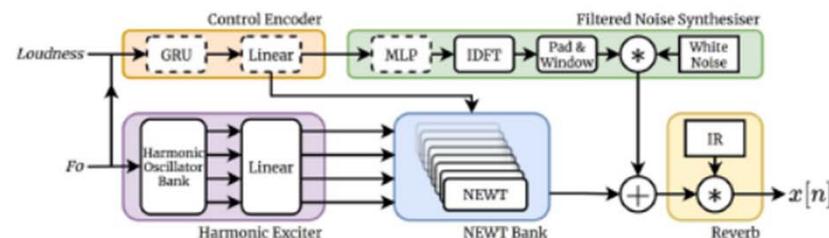
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)



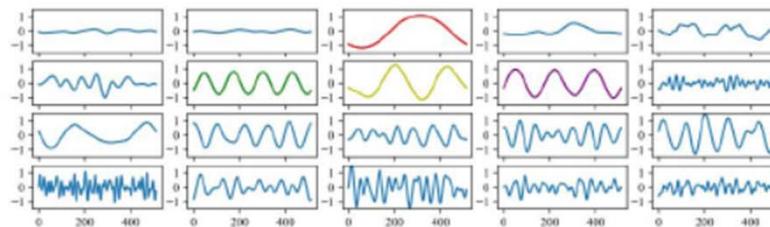
# Other Differentiable Synthesis Works

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql\\_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4\\_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88\\_1\\_1925](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1xrzeAlMnVOumSql_L2oIfVMXcJxOKd3F2u4_DEIkmbY/edit#slide=id.g1a484a50b88_1_1925)

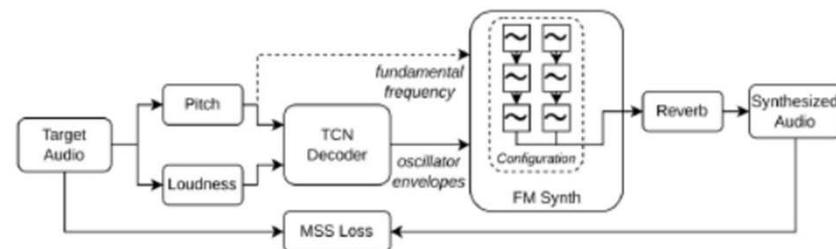
Waveshaping Synthesis [8]



Wavetable Synthesis [9]



FM Synthesis [10]

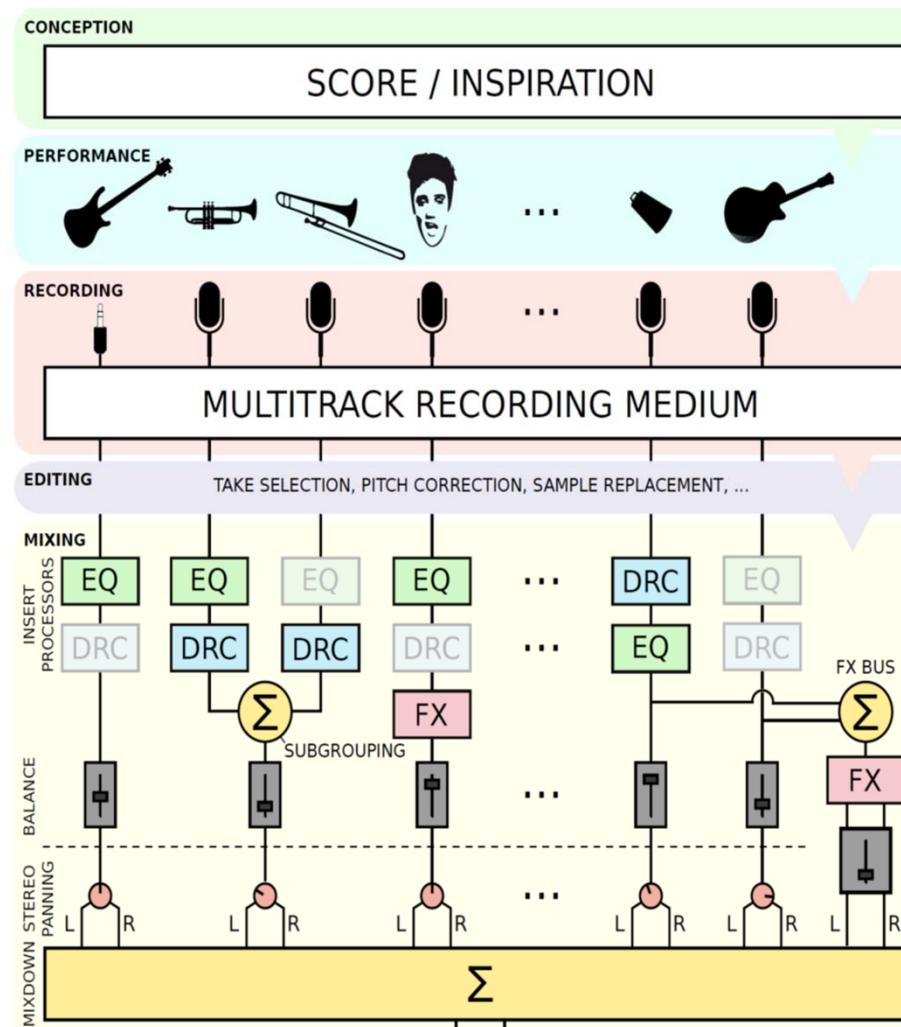


# Outline

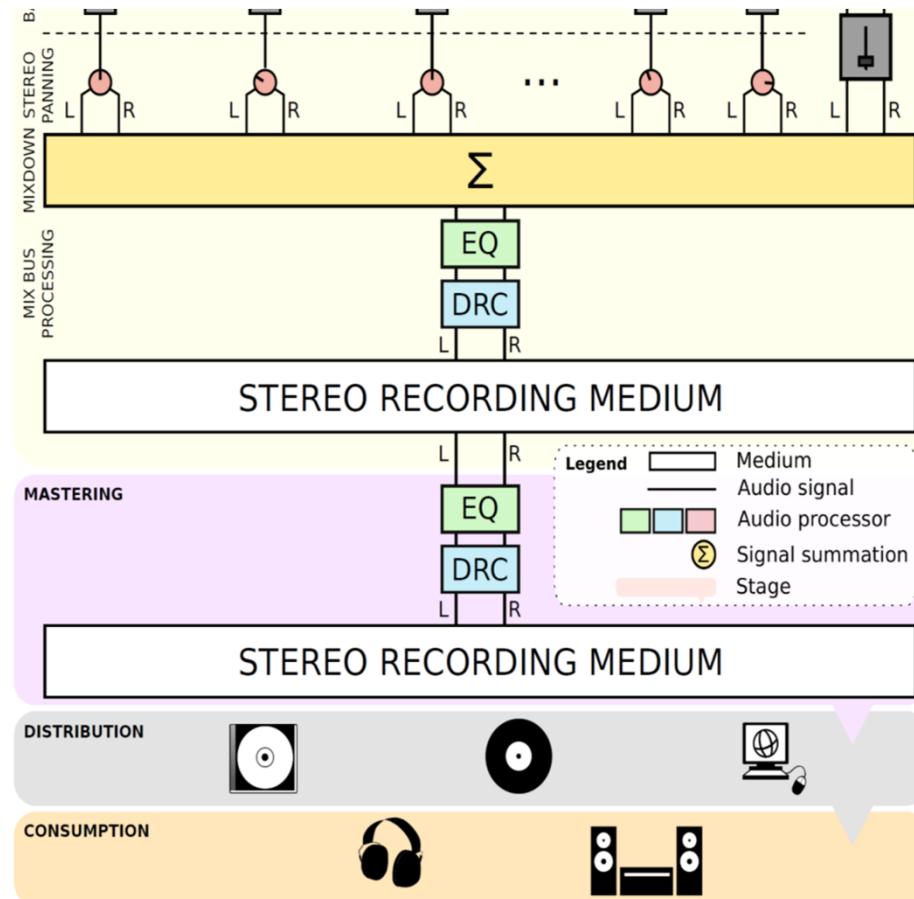
- Differentiable digital signal processing (DDSP)
  - Uses a neural network to convert a user's input into complex DSP controls that can produce realistic signals
- MIDI-DDSP
- **Automatic mixing**  
<https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/landing-page.html>

# Automatic Mixing

(Figure from  
the Internet)



# Extension: Automatic Mixing



(Figure from  
the Internet)

# Commercial Software (e.g., iZotope Neutron/Ozone)



AUDIO REPAIR

## RX 10

Industry-standard audio repair tool used on movies and TV shows to restore damaged, noisy audio to pristine condition.



MIXING

## Neutron 4

Mix smarter and faster while staying in your flow. Eight professional plug-ins combine to create your modern and intelligent mixing experience.



MASTERING

## Ozone 11

Harness the power of Ozone 11, the industry-standard mastering suite. Featuring new processing like Clarity, Stem Focus, and Transient/Sustain for professional sound with ease and precision.



VOCAL PRODUCTION

## Nectar 4

Get your vocals to sit in the mix with the most sophisticated set of tools for vocal production.

# Mixing

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

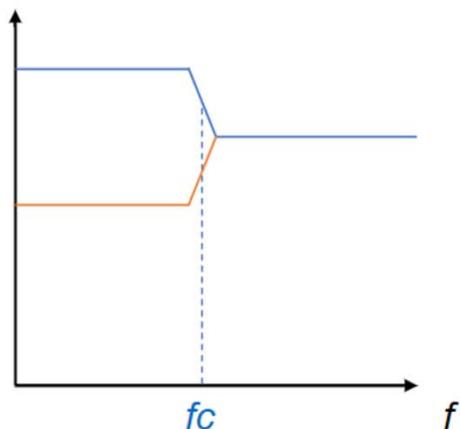


Fig. 9 Shelving filter response.

- Gain
- Panning
- Equalization (EQ)

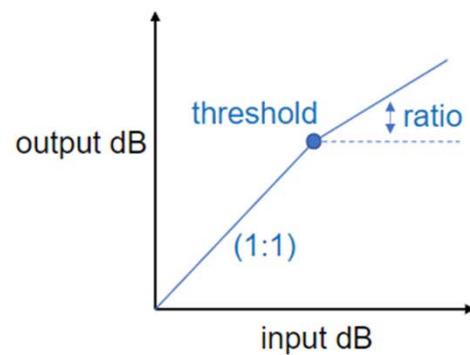


Fig. 12 Dynamic range compressor static characteristic

- Dynamic range compression (DRC)
- Artificial reverberation

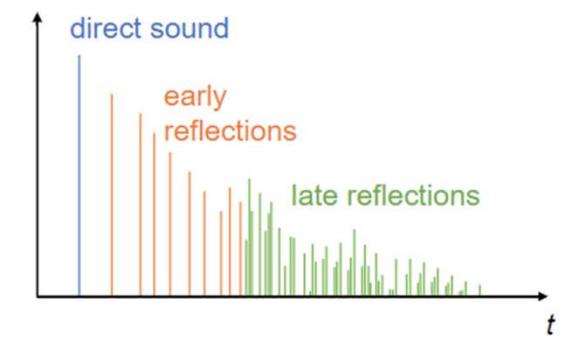
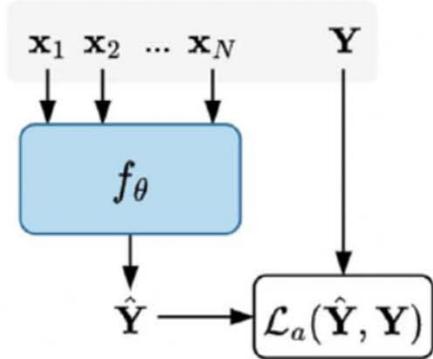


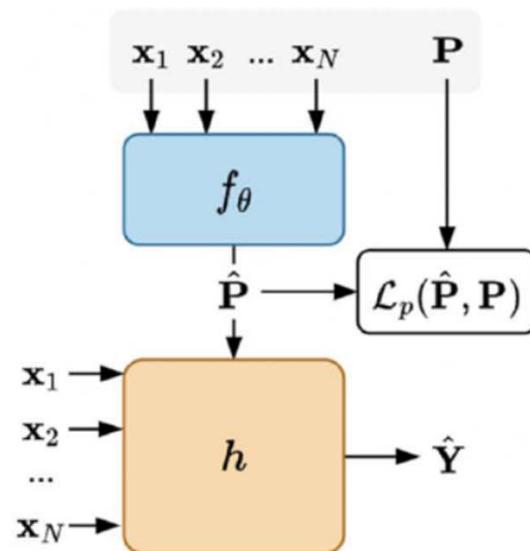
Fig. 17 Impulse response of an acoustic space.

# Automatic Mixing: Problem Formulation

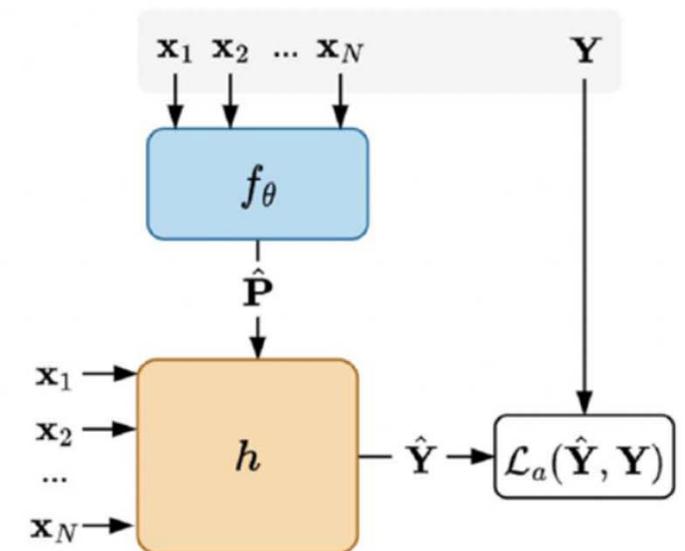
[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)



Direct Transformation



Parameter Estimation  
(Parameter Loss)

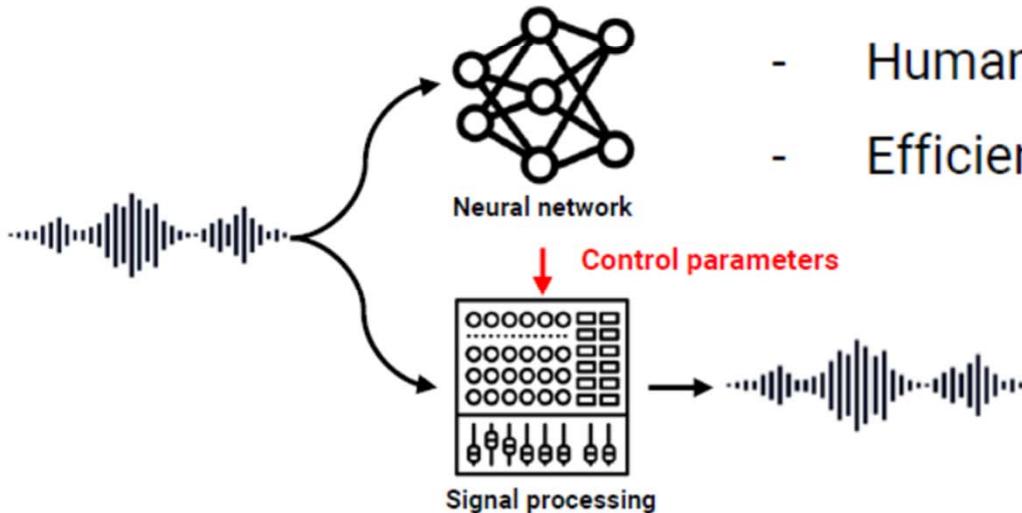


Parameter Estimation  
(Audio Loss)

# Differentiable Signal Processing

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

- Leveraging existing DSP tools and knowledge
- High quality audio processing with few artifacts
- Human understandable outputs that can be adjusted
- Efficient and can easily run in real-time on CPU



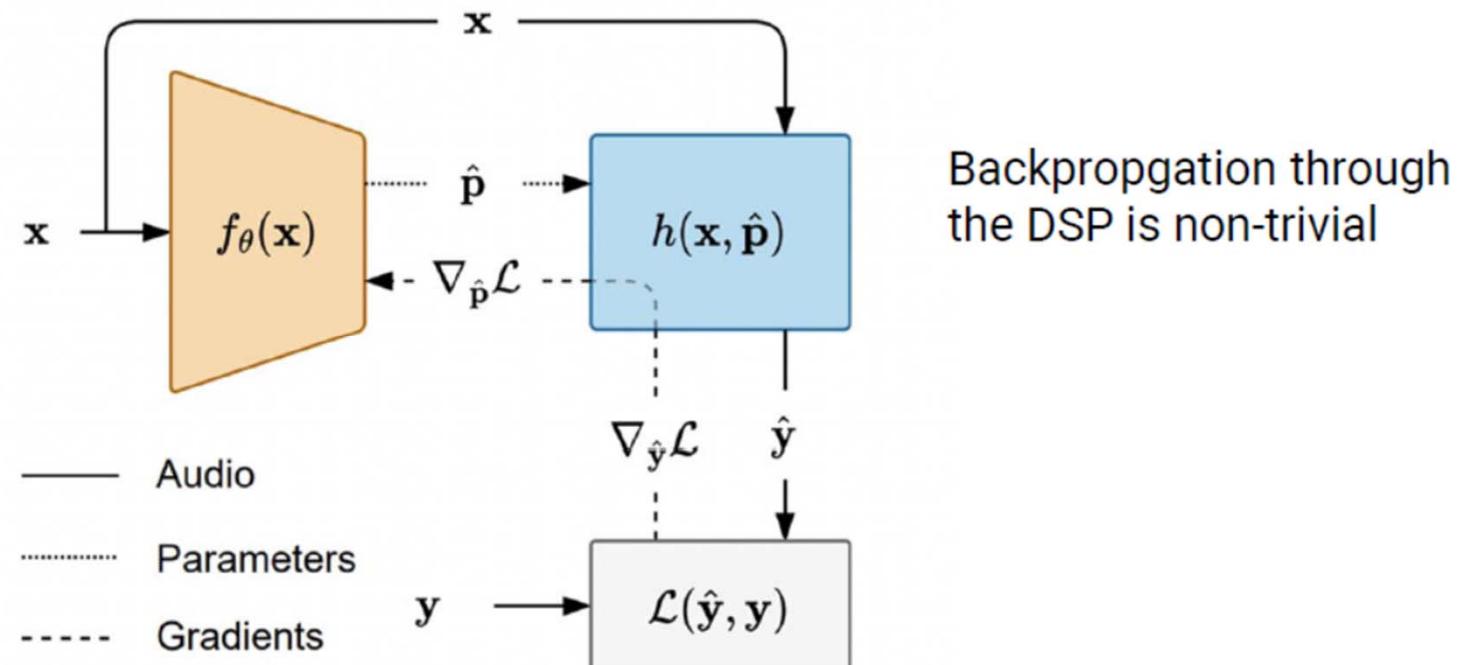
# Differentiable Signal Processing

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

Non-differentiable

Discontinuous  
(Discrete options)

Recursive operations



# Techniques

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-  
ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

- Automatic differentiation (AD)
- Neural proxies and hybrids (NP)
- Numerical gradient approximation (NGA)

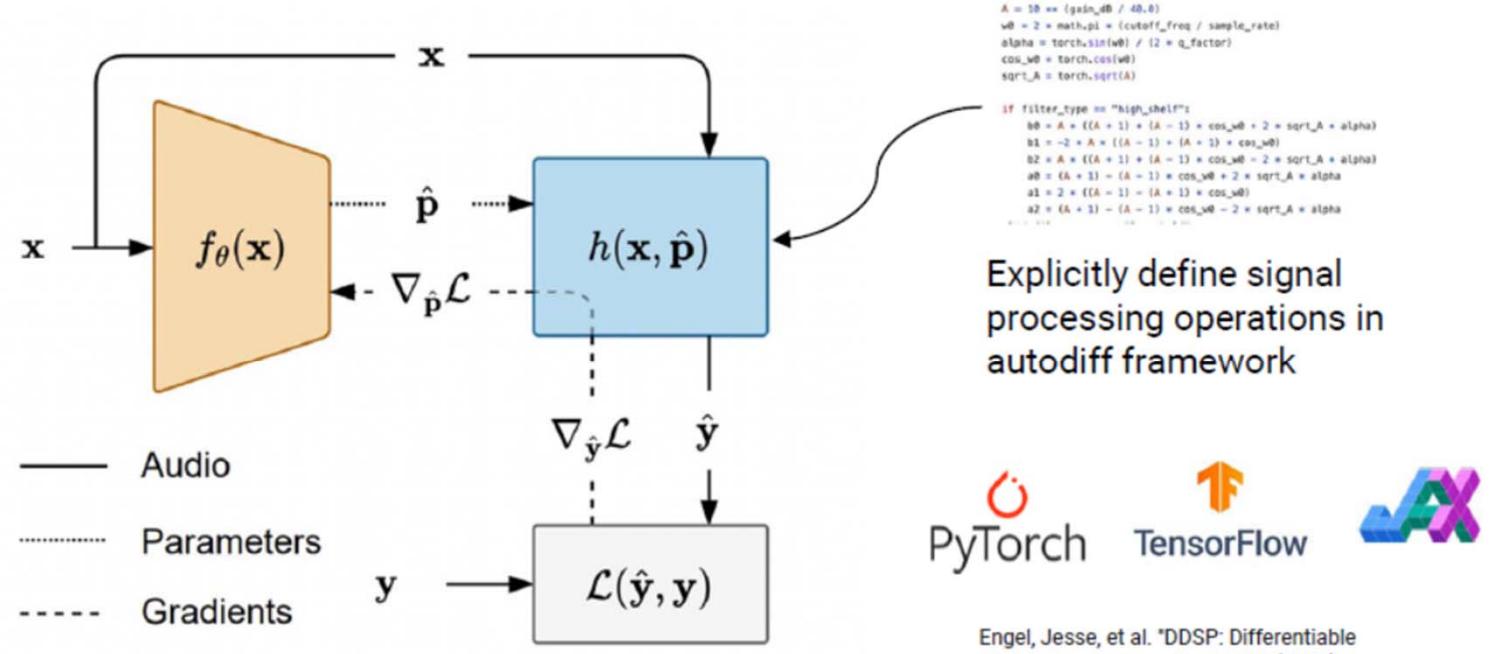
# Automatic Differentiation

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

White-box

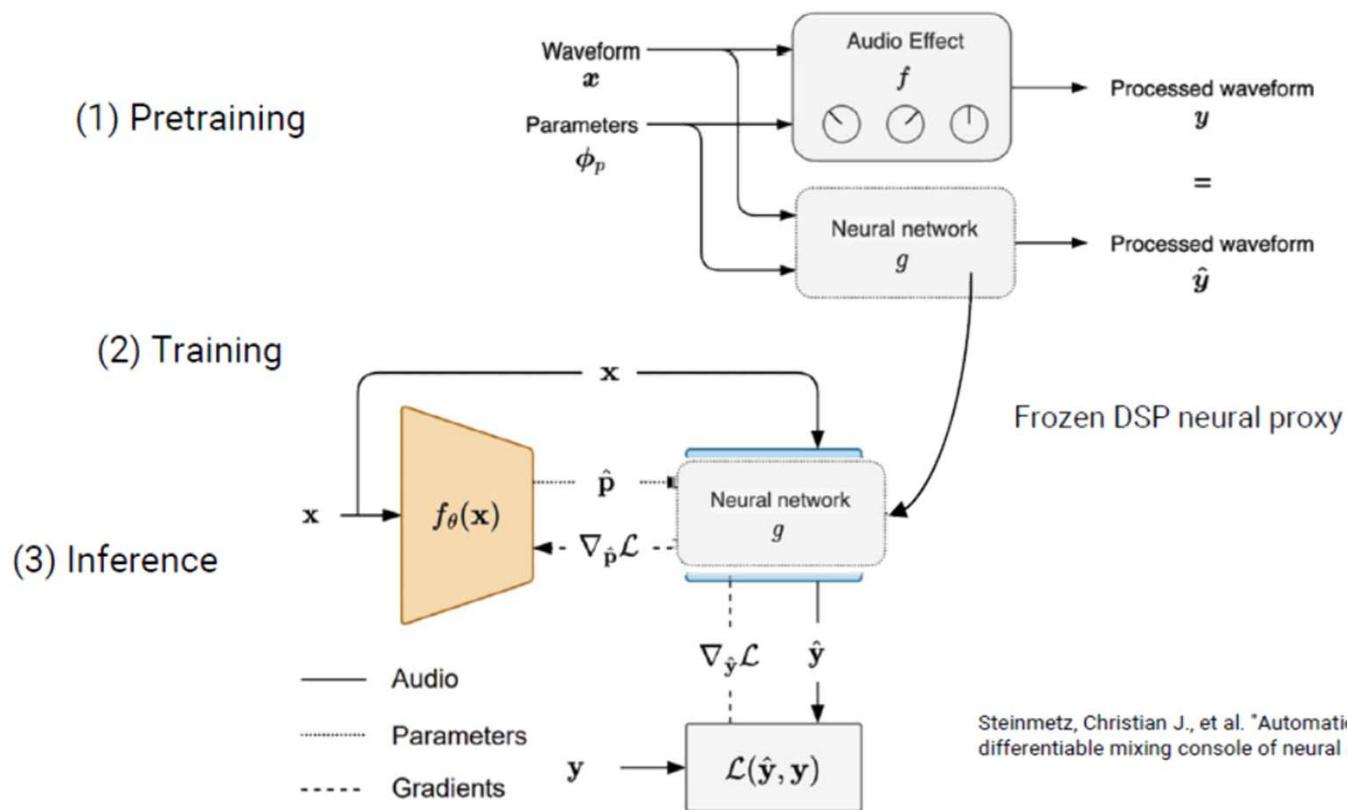
Requires hacks or tricks for each DSP

Doesn't work for all kinds of DSP



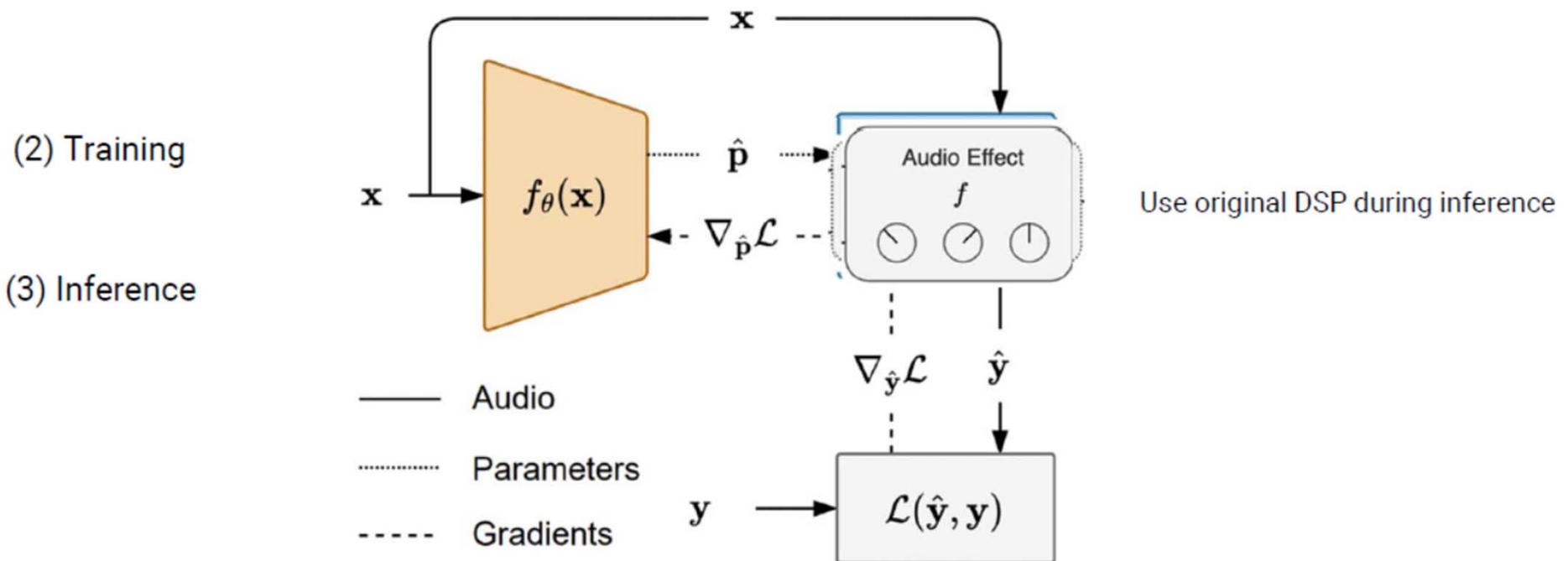
# Neural Proxy

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)



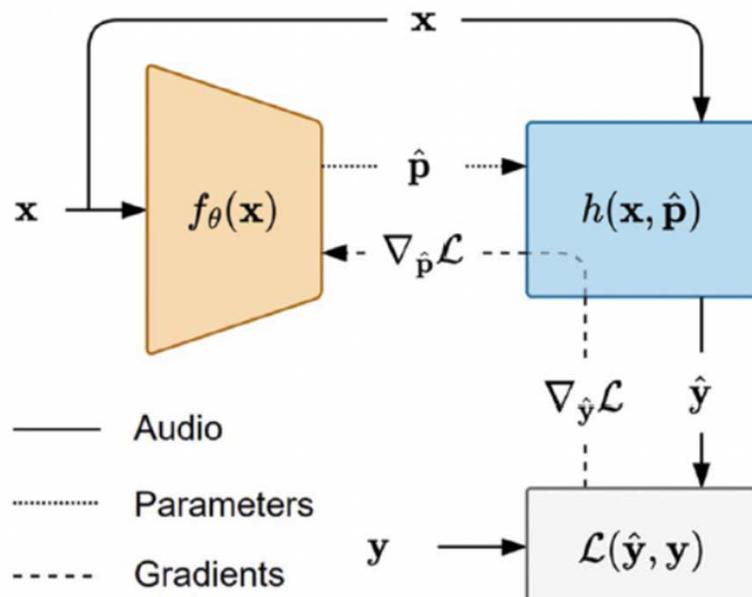
# Neural Proxy Hybrid

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)

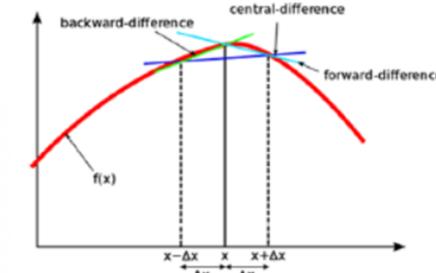


# Gradient Approximation

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h\\_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521\\_0\\_252](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1UhBZucbGnX-ItOnVYkbdMoKrGfvHhM977OLyQ9h_Sxo/edit#slide=id.g174e8461521_0_252)



Finite differences (FD)



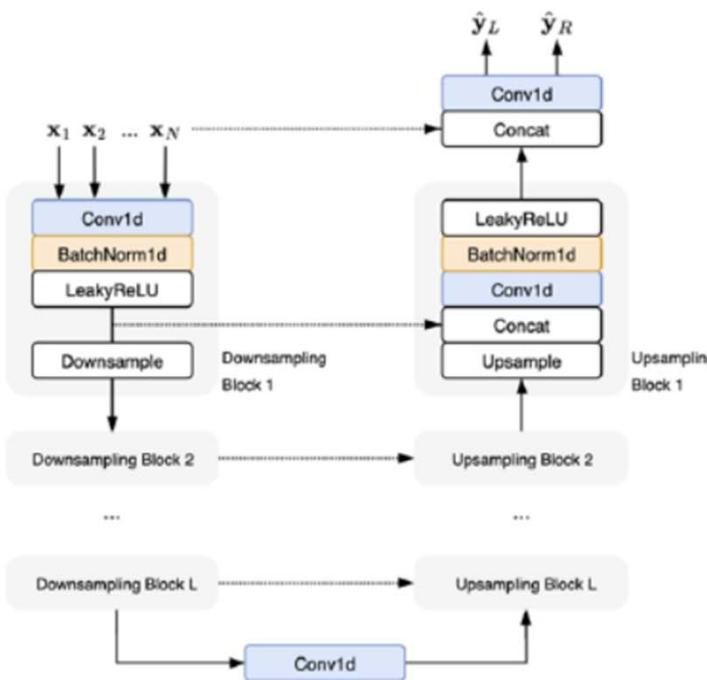
$$\hat{h}(x, p_i) = \frac{h(x, p + \epsilon \Delta^P) - h(x, p - \epsilon \Delta^P)}{2\epsilon \Delta_i^P}, \quad (2)$$

where  $\epsilon$  is a small, non-zero value and  $\Delta^P \in \mathbb{R}^P$  is a random vector sampled from a symmetric Bernoulli distribution ( $\Delta_i^P = \pm 1$ ) [46].

Simultaneous perturbation stochastic approximation (SPSA)

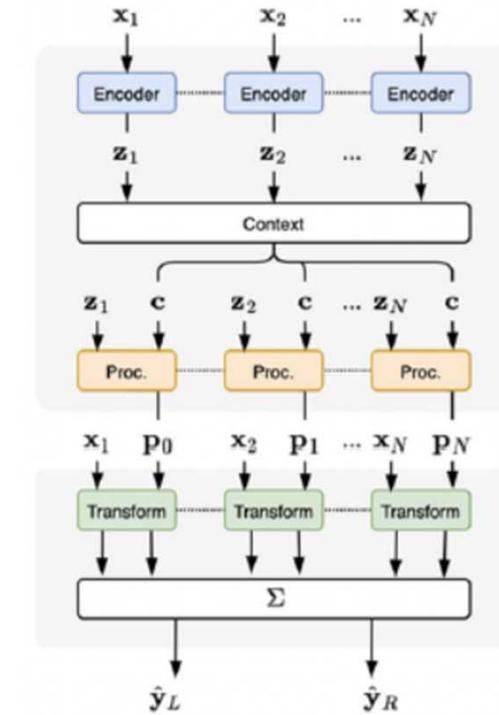
Martínez Ramírez, Marco A., et al. "Differentiable signal processing with black-box audio effects." ICASSP, 2021.

# Deep Learning Models



Mix-Wave-U-Net  
*Direct Transformation*

“A Deep Learning Approach to Intelligent Drum Mixing with Wave-U-Net”, Martínez Ramírez et al. 2021

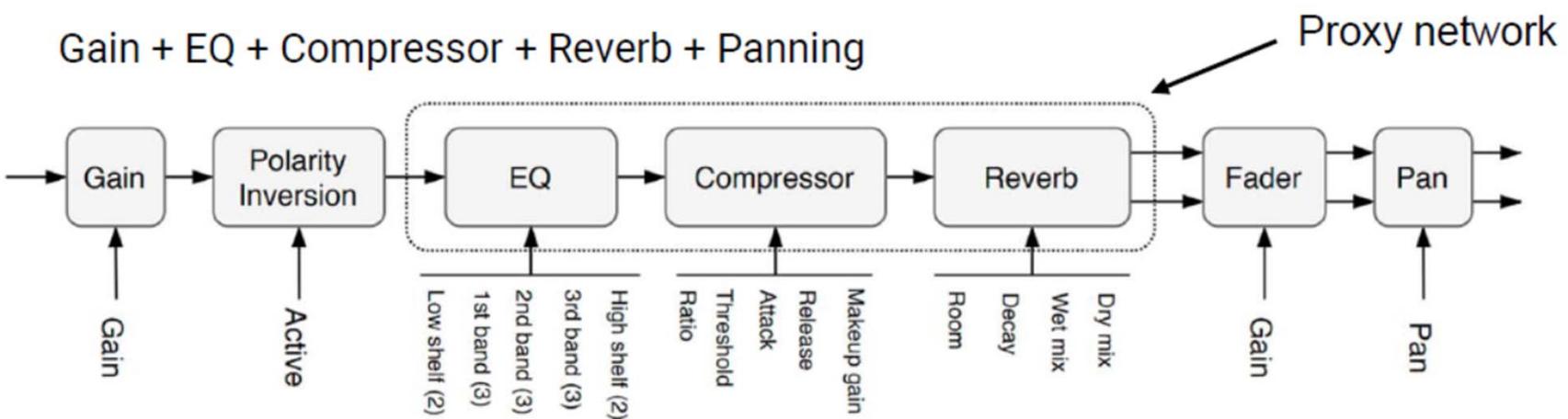
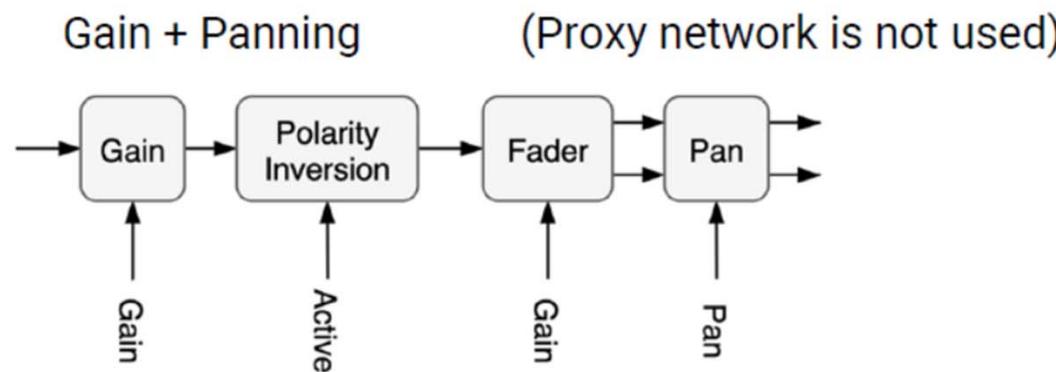


Differentiable Mixing Console  
*Parameter Estimation*

“Automatic Multitrack Mixing with a Differentiable Mixing Console of Neural Audio Effects”, Steinmetz et al. 2021

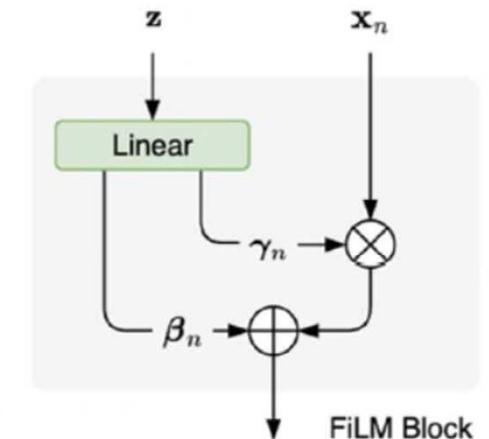
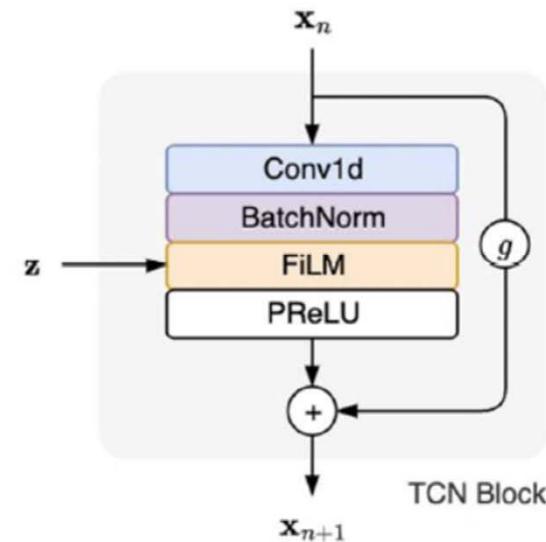
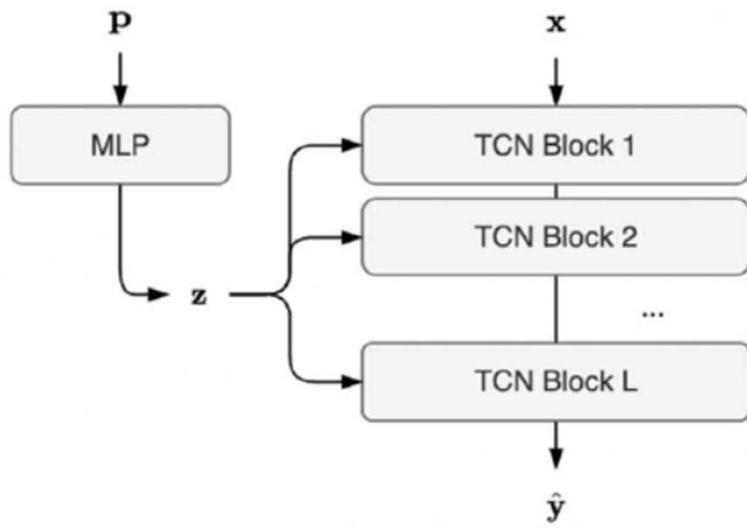
# Differentiable Mixing Console

[https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part\\_2/methods/02\\_dmc.html](https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part_2/methods/02_dmc.html)



# Differentiable Mixing Console

[https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part\\_2/methods/02\\_dmc.html](https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part_2/methods/02_dmc.html)



# Loss Functions

[https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part\\_2/05\\_loss-functions.html](https://dl4am.github.io/tutorial/part_2/05_loss-functions.html)

$$\mathcal{L}(\text{[blue waveform]}, \text{[blue waveform]})$$

Time domain

auraloss

$$\mathcal{L}(\text{[purple spectrogram]}, \text{[purple spectrogram]})$$

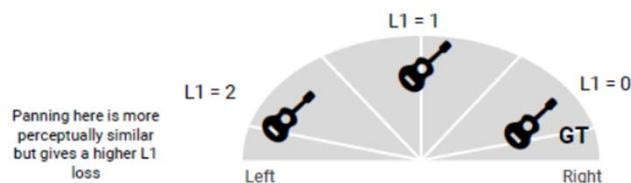
Frequency domain



A collection of audio-focused loss functions in PyTorch

## Stereo loss function

*Loss function to encourage realistic mixes*



L1 and L2 loss on stereo signals encourage panning all elements to the center.

$$y_{\text{sum}} = y_{\text{left}} + y_{\text{right}}$$

$$\ell_{\text{Stereo}}(\hat{y}, y) = \ell_{\text{MR-STFT}}(\hat{y}_{\text{sum}}, y_{\text{sum}}) + \ell_{\text{MR-STFT}}(\hat{y}_{\text{diff}}, y_{\text{diff}})$$

$$y_{\text{diff}} = y_{\text{left}} - y_{\text{right}}$$

Achieves invariance to stereo (left-right) orientation

<https://github.com/csteinmetz1/auraloss>

# Library: automix-toolkit

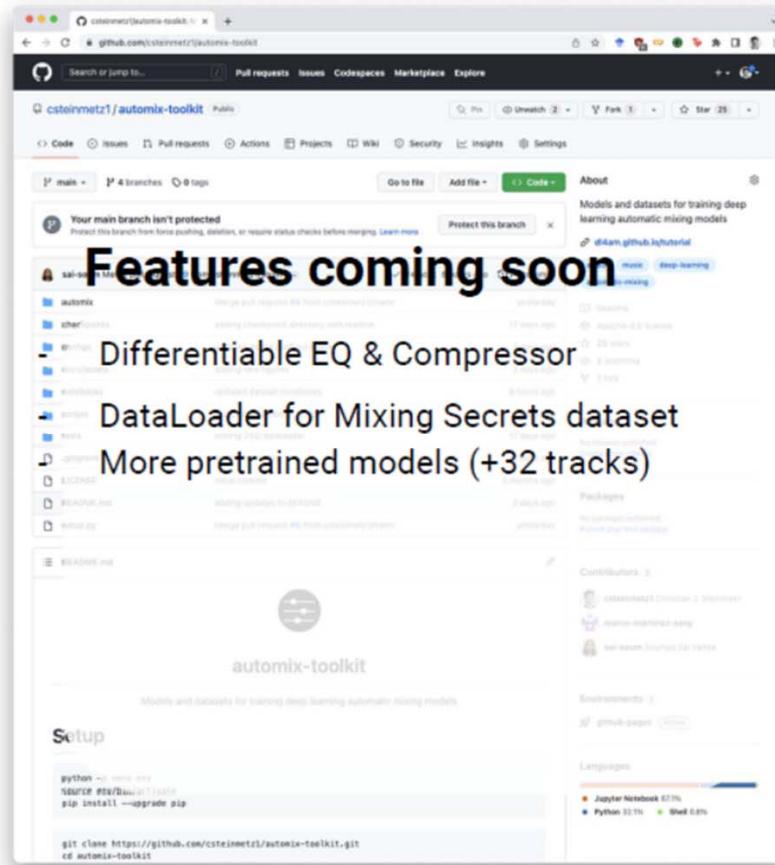
<https://github.com/csteinmetz1/automix-toolkit>

## automix-toolkit



<https://github.com/csteinmetz1/automix-toolkit>

[Star](#) Star it on GitHub



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `csteinmetz1/automix-toolkit`. The page features a large "Features coming soon" banner with three bullet points: "Differentiable EQ & Compressor", "DataLoader for Mixing Secrets dataset", and "More pretrained models (+32 tracks)". The repository structure on the left includes branches like `main`, `branch`, and `branch2`, along with files such as `README.md`, `setup.py`, and `requirements.txt`. The right side of the page displays metrics like 29 stars, 29 forks, and 23 commits, along with sections for contributors, environments, and languages.

# Automatic Mixing Papers

<https://csteinmetz1.github.io/AutomaticMixingPapers/>

LEVEL	EQUALIZATION	COMPRESSION	PANNING	REVERB	MULTIPLE	MACHINE LEARNING	KNOWLEDGE-BASED	OVERVIEW	CLEAR
Show <input type="button" value="10"/> entries								Search: <input type="text"/>	
Year	Title					Author(s)	Category	Approach	Code
2021	<a href="#">A Deep Learning Approach to Intelligent Drum Mixing with the Wave-U-Net</a>					M. Martinez Ramirez, D. Stoller and D. Moffat,	Multiple	ML	<input type="button" value="CODE"/>
2021	<a href="#">Context Aware Intelligent Mixing Systems</a>					M. N. Lefford, G. Bromham, G. Fazekas, and D. Moffat	Review	Multiple	
2020	<a href="#">One-shot parametric audio production style transfer with application to frequency equalization</a>					S. I. Mimalakis, N. J. Bryan, and P. Smaragdis	Equalization	ML	
2020	<a href="#">Mixing with intelligent mixing systems: evolving practices and lessons from computer assisted design</a>					M. N. Lefford, G. Bromham, and D. Moffat	Review	Multiple	
2020	<a href="#">Automatic multitrack mixing with a differentiable mixing console of neural audio effects</a>					C. J. Steinmetz, J. Pons, S. Pascual, and J. Serrà	Multiple	ML	<input type="button" value="CODE"/>
2019	<a href="#">An automatic mixing system for multitrack spatialization for stereo based on unmasking and best panning practices</a>					A. Tom, J.D. Reiss, and P. Depalle	Panning	KBS	<input type="button" value="CODE"/>
2019	<a href="#">Automatic mixing level balancing enhanced through source interference identification</a>					D. Moffat and M. B. Sandler	Level	KBS	