### Music AI: Threats and Opportunities

overview

alexander lerch



#### education

- Electrical Engineering (Technical University Berlin)
- Tonmeister (music production, University of Arts Berlin)

### professional

- Associate Dean for Research & Creative Practice, College of Design, Georgia Tech
- Associate Professor, School of Music, Georgia Tech
- prev: 2000-2013: CEO at zplane.development

### background

- machine learning for audio and music (20+ years)
- audio algorithm design (20+ years)
- commercial music software development (10+ years)
- entrepreneurship (10+ years)



# introduction artificial intelligence

### **■** artificial intelligence

- unclear definition: everything that is perceived to act intelligently
- changes over time

### **■** machine learning

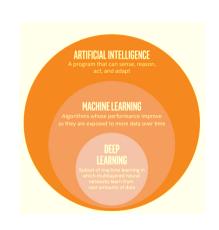
 data-driven: algorithm is more agnostic to task and is parametrized through training with data

### **■** deep learning

deep neural networks are the ML approach used

### **■** generative AI

• deep neural networks generating content



# machine learning importance of data

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machine learning: generic algorithm mapping an input to an output

- mapping function is learned from patterns and characteristics **from data**
- ⇒ model success largely depends on training data
- technical challenges concerning data
  - imbalance & bias (distribution is skewed, biased)
  - diversity & representativeness
  - subjectivity of annotations
  - noisiness (bad quality, bad annotations, ...)
  - amount



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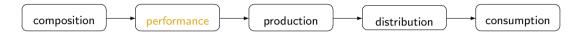
### musical communication chain of musical communication



- **creation of musical ideas** ("score")
  - defines style and idea
- realization of musical ideas into acoustical rendition
  - interpretation, modification, addition, and dismissal of score information
  - unique acoustic representation of score
- recording, mixing, and editing (in case of record media)
  - editing and splicing of recorded data: timbre, equalization choices
  - not separable from performance in a recording
- distribution & listening
  - music recommendation and discovery



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# musical communication paradigm shift

### historical technological disruptions:

- music
  - ► recording devices (tape, grammophone)
  - digitization/softwarization of recording studio
- general:
  - **▶** internet
  - introduction of photography



# systematic evaluation evaluation targets

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#### **■** system output

- originality
  - plagiarism
  - diversity
  - creativity
- audio quality
- musical & aesthetic qualities

### ■ user experience

- other criteria
  - explainability
  - bias
  - ethical use of data & data curation practices
  - resource use & environmental impact



### ■ subjective testing

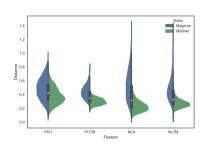
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### objective testing

- reference-independent
- comparison of distributions
- even fundamental, trivial properties are often not matched between training and generated data

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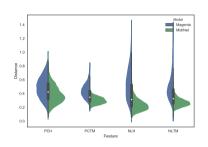
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### music ai where we are now





- ML/Al used by and **impacting all stakeholders** in chain of music communication
  - content creators
  - performers
  - producers
  - labels/music industry
  - distributors
  - consumers
- technologies are here to stay
- technologies will improve in usability, reliability, and accuracy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>generated on suno.com with the same prompt for different genres

### **content creation, production:**

- increased efficiency
- expanded creative options (separation, morphing, etc.)
- co-creative idea generation
- democratization of music making

### consumption:

- personalization
- effective discovery and accessibility
- (inter)active listening experiences



### music ai risks & threats

### **■** content creation, production:

- ethical use of data
- growth in plagiarism, impersonation
- liability for harmful content
- livelihood of creators
- value perception of artistic content

### **consumption**:

- consumer distrust through
  - ▶ inflationary ai-generated content
  - ► inexplainable black-box systems

### general:

- 'mainstreamification' (novelty vs. homogeneity)
- bias (data curation)
- monopolization (for-profit system control)
- sustainability and energy

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# conclusion impact

### ■ society & culture

- value of music/art, value of human origin
- musical bias, increasing homogeneity

#### science

measuring progress

#### economy

- livelihoods/workforce
- new business models

#### environment

energy, local impact

### ■ regulatory & legal

- fair use terms
- monopolies
- labeling of ai-created content
- accountability and liability

### conclusion conclusion

### ■ many opportunities

- increased efficiency in content production
- new tech will always be used in unforeseen creative ways
- accessibility increases dramatically

### paradigm shift has to be actively managed

- management and mitigation of impact on workforce/livelihood
- transparency and informed consumers
- models for fair compensation

### old questions worth asking anew

- when is a musical piece considered creative
- what makes a human performance unique
- can generated content be art



### links

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music informatics group: musicinformatics.gatech.edu



