MUSIC GENERATION USING LSTM / RNN

WHAT IS MUSIC??



- Music is storytelling. Melodies are memories.
- Passed down through time in a kind of oral tradition, the music that we make today carries with it embeddings of the culture and people of times long past.
- Ever since the dawn of culture, music has been part of our lives. .
- Over the years, a long series of musical innovations appeared and changed the world of music.



- Musical motifs are not the product of an individual artist, but rather a reinterpretation of the musical ideas that have been presented to them, for them to reinterpret and pass along to others.
- In this way, writing music can be thought of as less of a process of authorship and instead a practice of remix.
- ARE WE SOLVING ANY GLOBAL PROBLEM?

NO

• ARE WE SOLVING A FIRST WORLD PROBLEM???

YES

- It takes almost 48 hours on an average for a music producer
- to find the right tracks ,analyse them and to remix or alter them.



INDUSTRY SURVEY:

- A recent analysis performed by Goldman Sachs predicted that the music industry will grow into nearly \$41 Billion by 2030 most of it (\$34 billion) is expected to be generated from streaming services like YouTube or Spotify.
- Streaming technology may seem like a great modern way to monetize music.
- With these costs, music producers simply can't afford to take any risks.
- This eventually leads for less musical innovation and more similarity between new pop songs. But this business situation has another interesting outcome:
- it's the perfect substrate for AI generated music.
- THIS IS WHERE WE STEP IN !!:D



Problem Statement

• Generating Music!

• Helping Musicians compose music on the go, and aid in resolving certain sections

• Accompanying music for jamming and performances

Workflow

- Data Preparation
- Creating training sets
- Selecting the model
- Inputting the training sets into the models
- Generating our music

Data Description

• Music generated can be stored as MIDI files, basically digital music files.

• MIDI files can be converted to notes, as well as it can be played directly.

• These MIDI files consists of the notes, pitches, octave of the particular note, and chords if any.

```
1, 0, Program c, 0, 24
1, 0, Tempo, 1052631
1, 0, Time signature, 4, 2, 24, 8
1, 160, Note off c, 0, 52, 64
1, 320, Note off c, 0, 57, 64
1, 320, Note on c, 0, 60, 80
1, 480, Note off c, 0, 60, 64
1, 480, Note on c, 0, 52, 80
1, 640, Note off c, 0, 52, 64
1, 640, Note on c, 0, 57, 80
1, 800, Note off c, 0, 57, 64
1, 800, Note on c, 0, 60, 80
1, 960, Note off c, 0, 60, 64
1, 960, Note on c, 0, 52, 80
1, 1120, Note off c, 0, 52, 64
1, 1120, Note on c, 0, 57, 80
1, 1280, Note off c, 0, 57, 64
1, 1280, Note on c, 0, 60, 80
1, 1440, Note off c, 0, 60, 64
1, 1440, Note on c, 0, 52, 80
1, 1600, Note on c, 0, 57, 80
1, 1760, Note off c, 0, 57, 64
1, 1760, Note on c, 0, 60, 80
1, 1920, Note off c, 0, 45, 64
1, 1920, Note off c, 0, 60, 64
1, 1920, Note on c, 0, 52, 80
1, 2080, Note off c, 0, 52, 64
1, 2080, Note on c, 0, 57, 80
1, 2240, Note off c, 0, 57, 64
1, 2240, Note on c, 0, 60, 80
```

0, 0, Header, 1, 1, 480

1, 0, Start track

Data preparation

Taking a MIDI file, we start with turning these into a format which can be read and manipulated easily.

We get an array of all the needed information.

```
Example:
```

```
<music21.note.Note F > 72.0
```

<music21.chord.Chord A2 E3> 72.0

<music21.note.Note E> 72.5

<music21.chord.Chord B-2 F3> 73.0

<music21.note.Note F>73.0

The LSTM architecture

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None,	80, 512)	1052672
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None,	80, 512)	0
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None,	80, 512)	2099200
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None,	80, 512)	0
lstm_3 (LSTM)	(None,	512)	2099200
dense_1 (Dense)	(None,	256)	131328
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None,	256)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None,	80)	20560
activation_1 (Activation)	(None,	80)	0
Total params: 5,402,960 Trainable params: 5,402,960 Non-trainable params: 0	======		=======

Experiment 1

- HUGE dataset
- Time for 1 Epoch: 4 hours
- Time for parsing: 7 hours

700 file dataset of Classical and Jazz music from the Yamaha ePiano Competition!



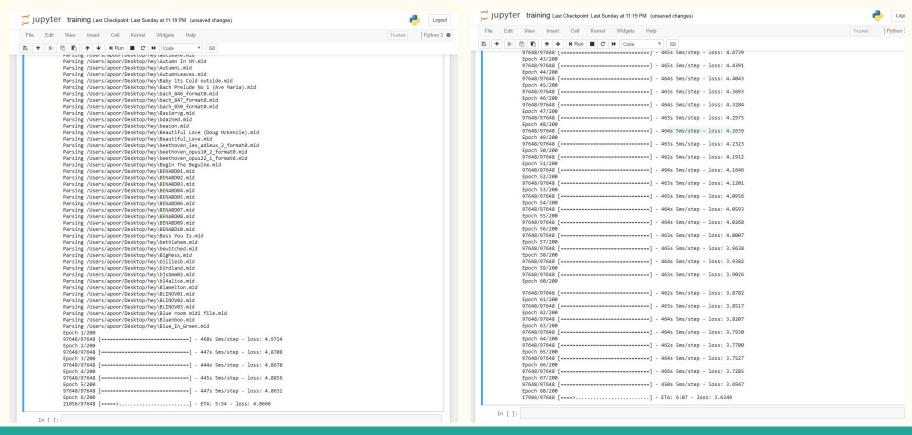
Experiment 2

• Diverse songs but limited dataset to decrease training

- Time for 1 Epoch: 10 minutes
- Time for parsing: 3 hours

700 file dataset of Classical and Jazz music from the Yamaha ePiano Competition!

Training





Experiment 3

• Instead of using a wide and diverse data-set. We decide to train on a single musician with a smaller, contained data-set to achieve better results.

- Time for 1 Epoch: 3 minutes
- Time for Parsing: 1 hour

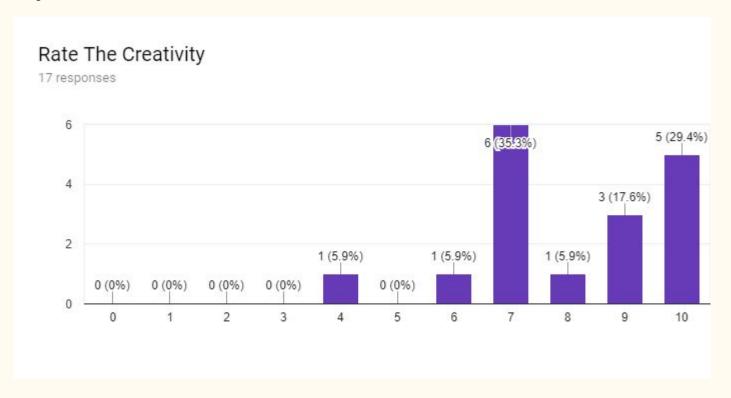


Test

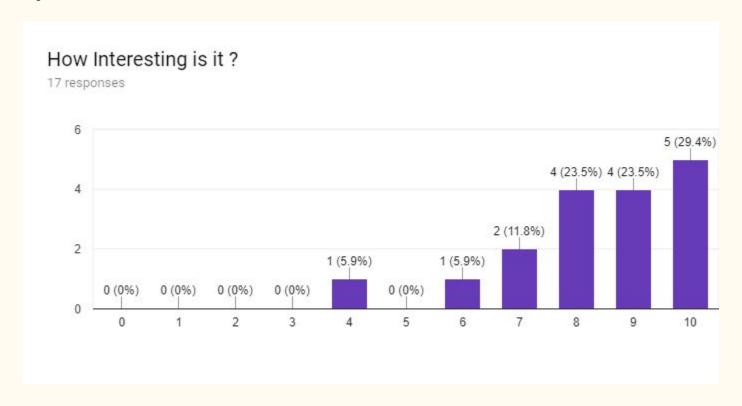
- Validation tests are means to figure out if the product fulfils its intended use when deployed in an appropriate environment.
- Different People have different tastes in Music. Hence we carried out a survey to figure out what the general feeling was about our output.
- The Survey consisted of 4 questions:
- 1. How Creative was the sample?
- 2. How interesting did you find it?
- 3. Did you like the song?
- 4. Would you listen to it in your free time?



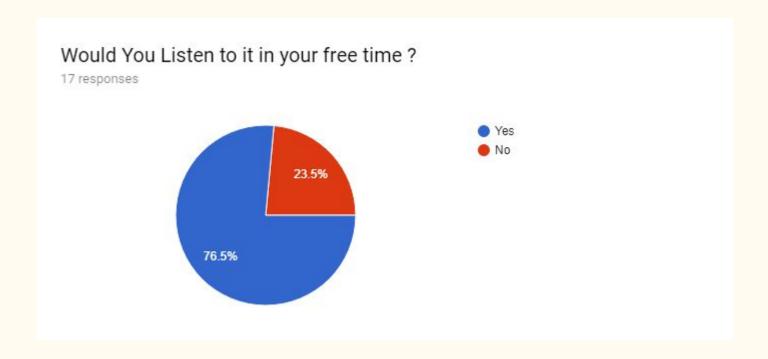
Survey Results



Survey Results



Survey Results



Going Forward

- AI for Music has opened up a flood gate of Opportunities. Drew Silverstein one of the founders of Amper (AI Music Composer for Content Creators) said in a recent interview that the future of music is going to be a collaboration between AI and Human Beings.
- Humtap a IOS Application has implemented something similar to this
- Scientists at Austria's Graz University are working on technology to optimise this algorithm to work with Brain waves .