# Techno Music Mel Spectrogram Generation with GANs

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MSc Artificial Intelligence

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### **Current Section**

- Introduction
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### Requirements

- PyTorch
- NumPy
- Matplotlib
- Librosa
- Pytube
- Pydub











**Pydub** 

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### **Data Collection**

Main Source -> Youtube Playlists

Over 3000 techno songs

Mean Duration ≈ 5 min

5 second segmentation (without overlap)

Transformation to Mel Spectograms ->

Final Dataset -> 260k Mel Spectograms

### **DCGANs**

#### What are DCGANs

- Generator competes Discriminator
- Discriminator—> Conv Layers
- Generator—> Transposed Conv Layers
- No Pooling Layers
- Only Strided ConvLayers

#### DCGAN 1



Figure 1: Discriminator Structure

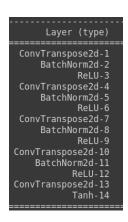


Figure 2: Generator Structure

### DCGAN 2

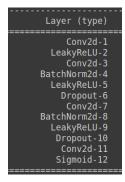


Figure 3: Discriminator Structure

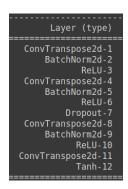


Figure 4: Generator Structure

#### **WGANs**

#### What are WGANs

- Generator competes Discriminator
- Make use of Wasserstein Distance for Loss

$$W(\mathbb{P}_r, \mathbb{P}_{\theta}) = \sup_{\|f\|_L \le 1} \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathbb{P}_r}[f(x)] - \mathbb{E}_{x \sim \mathbb{P}_{\theta}}[f(x)]$$

Discriminator Loss ->

$$\nabla_w \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \left[ f(x^{(i)}) - f(G(z^{(i)})) \right]$$

Generator Loss ->

$$\nabla_{\theta} \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(G(z^{(i)}))$$

- 2 Implementations ->
  - with weight clipping -> more unstable
  - with gradient penalty -> more stable

### **WGAN**



Figure 5: Discriminator Structure

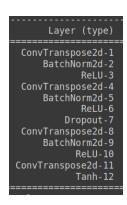


Figure 6: Generator Structure

### **Training Models**

- DCGAN 1 ->
  - Trained for 7 epochs
    - 260k samples used
- DCGAN2 ->
  - Trained for 2 epochs
    - 260k samples used
  - Trained for 6 epochs
    - 60k samples used
  - Trained for 7 epochs
    - 30k samples used
- WGAN ->
  - Trained for 5 epochs (weight clipping)
    - 60k samples used
  - Trained for 5 epochs (gradient penalty)
    - 60k samples used

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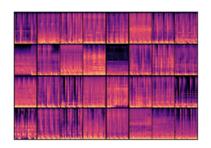


Figure 7: DCGAN1 Generated 260k 7ep

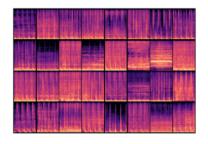


Figure 8: Training Examples

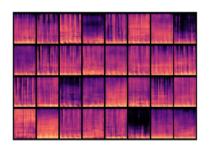


Figure 9: DCGAN2 Generated 60k 6ep

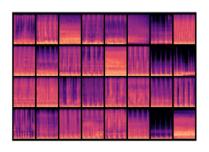


Figure 10: Training Examples

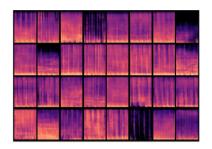


Figure 11: DCGAN2 Generated 260k 2ep

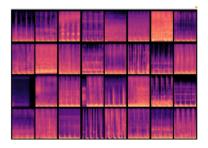


Figure 12: Training Examples

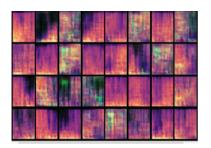


Figure 13: WCGAN wc Generated 60k 5ep

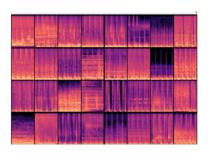


Figure 14: Training Examples

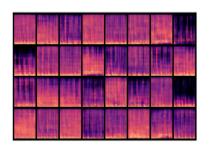


Figure 15: WCGAN gp Generated 60k 5ep

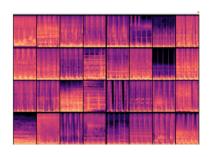


Figure 16: Training Examples

### Losses Visualization 1

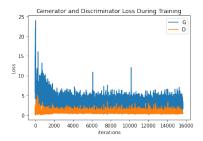


Figure 17: DCGAN1 260k 7ep

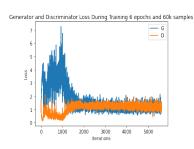


Figure 18: DCGAN2 60k 6ep

### Losses Visualization 2

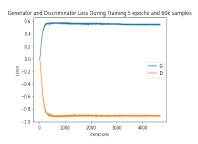


Figure 19: WGAN wc 60k 5ep

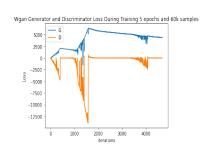


Figure 20: WGAN gp 60k 5ep

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### Summary & Future Work

- Models
  - Best Models (empirically) —>
    - DCGAN1 260k 7epDCGAN2 60k 6ep
  - WGAN GP —> Need more training
  - WGAN WC —> Diverges after 4ep
- Future Work
  - Inverse Generated Mel Spect. to Audio
  - Metrics Calculation (Inception Distance (FID) Inception Score (IS))
  - Train WGAN GP for more epochs
  - Use Pre trained autoencoders to enhance resolution

### References

- Arjovsky M., Chintala S. and Bottou L. (2017) Wasserstein Gan. Available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.07875.
- Improved training of Wasserstein Gans. Available at: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1704.00028v3.pdf.
- Radford, A., Metz, L. and Chintala, S. (2016) Unsupervised representation learning with deep convolutional generative Adversarial Networks. Available at: https://arxiv.org/abs/1511.06434.

## Thank You