

Chord-Conditioned Melody Harmonization with Controllable Harmonicity

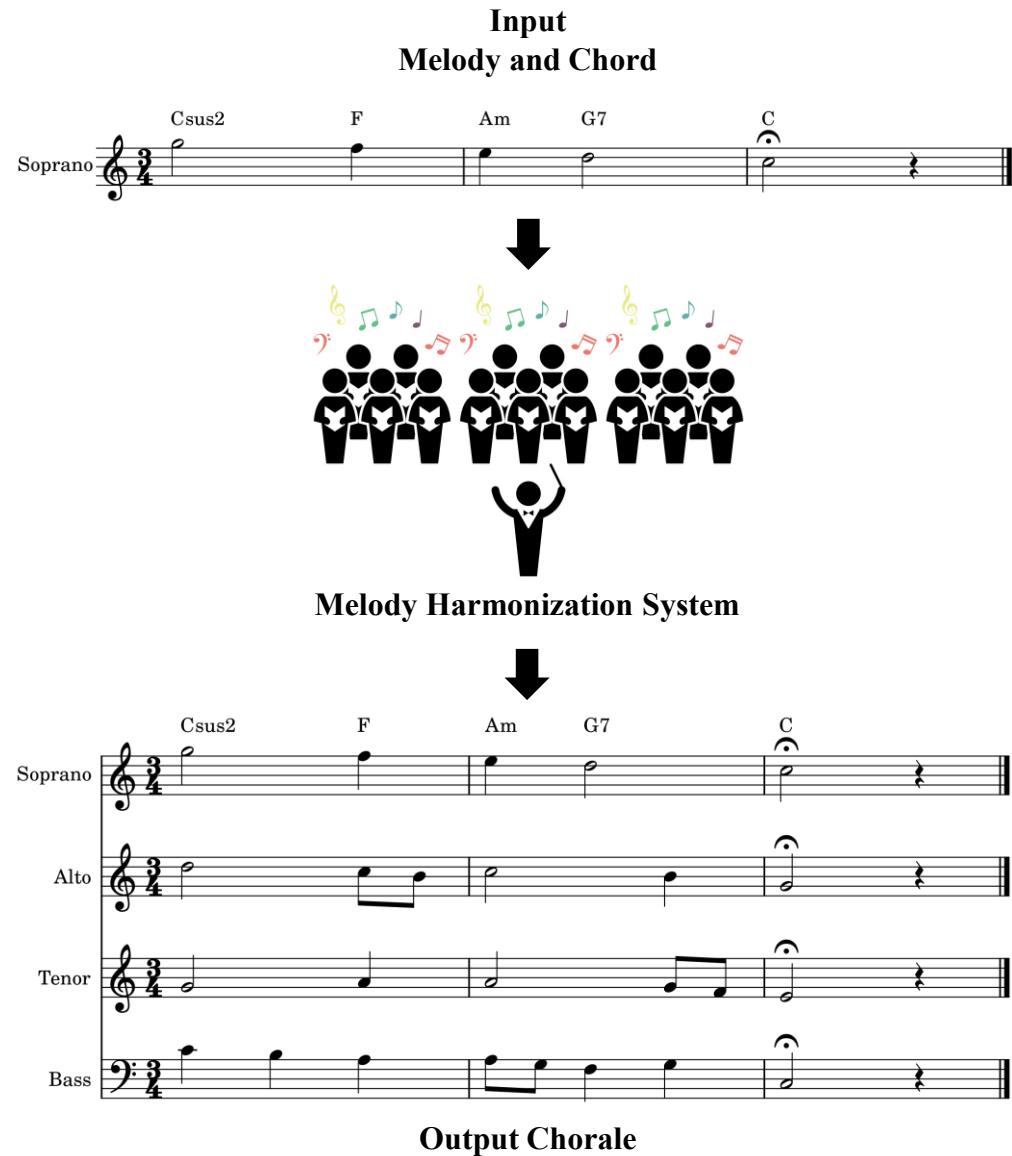
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Melody Harmonization



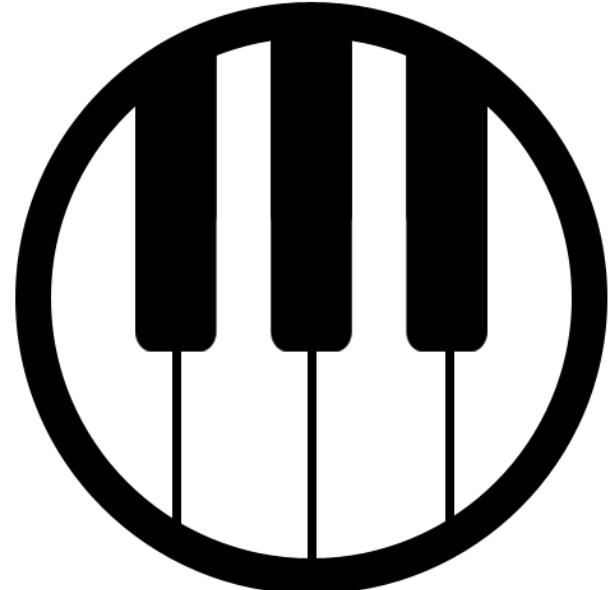
Input

Soprano sequence $S_{1:t} = \{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_t\}$
Chord sequence $C_{1:t} = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_t\}$

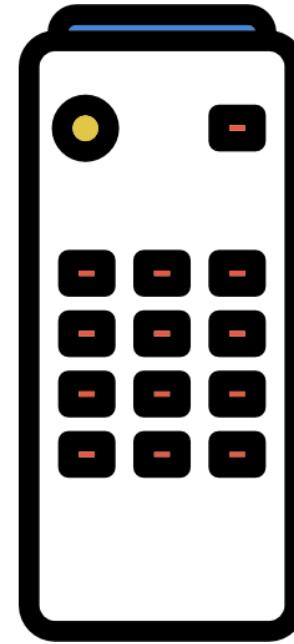
Output

Alto sequence: $A_{1:t} = \{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_t\}$
Tenor sequence: $T_{1:t} = \{T_1, T_2, \dots, T_t\}$
Bass Sequence: $B_{1:t} = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_t\}$

Motivation

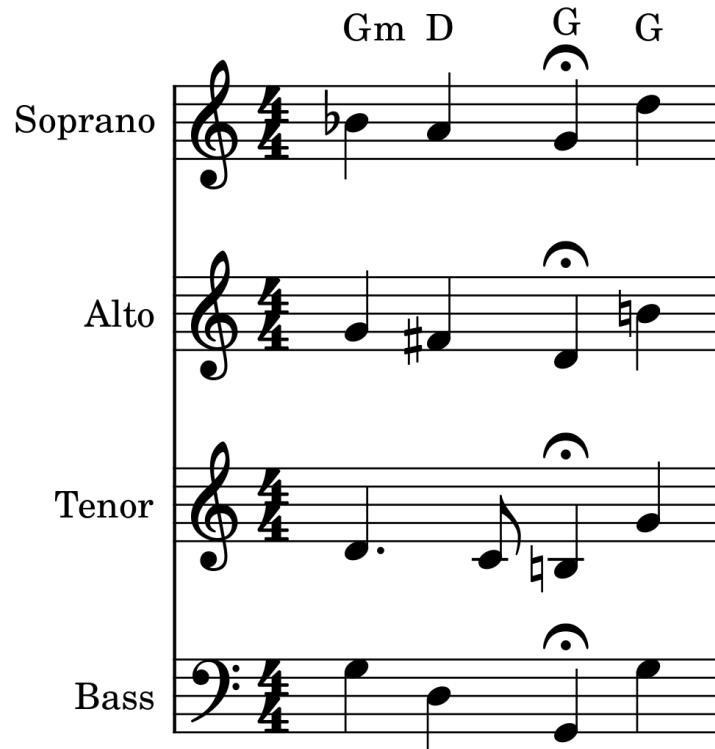


Chord conditioning



Controllability

Music Representation

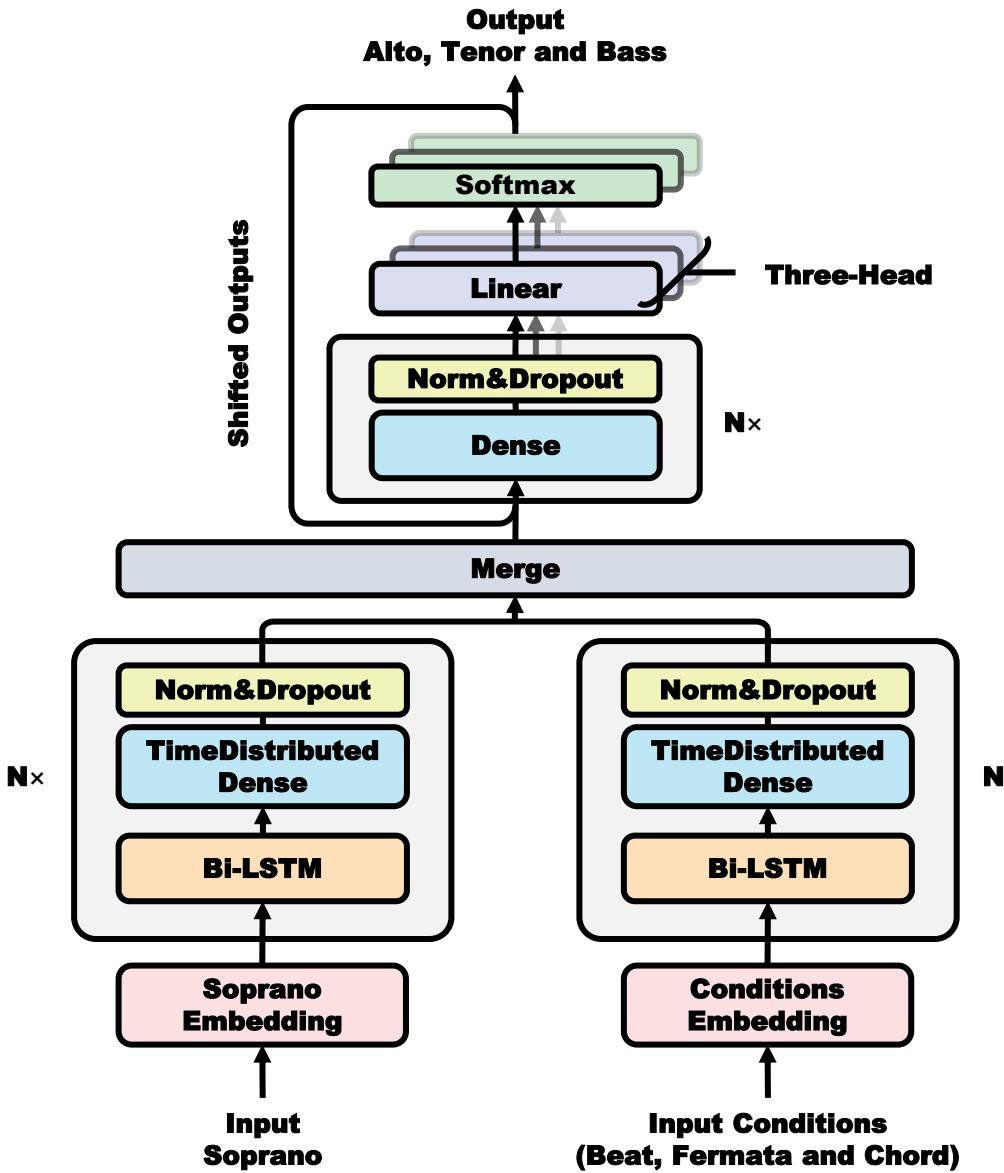


(a) Excerpt of a Bach chorale

Soprano	S_{69}	S_{129}	S_{68}	S_{129}	S_{66}	S_{129}	S_{73}	S_{129}
Alto	A_{66}	A_{129}	A_{65}	A_{129}	A_{61}	A_{129}	A_{70}	A_{129}
Tenor	T_{61}	T_{129}	T_{129}	T_{59}	T_{58}	T_{129}	T_{66}	T_{129}
Bass	B_{54}	B_{129}	B_{49}	B_{129}	B_{42}	B_{129}	B_{54}	B_{129}
Fermata	f_{off}	f_{off}	f_{off}	f_{off}	f_{on}	f_{on}	f_{off}	f_{off}
Beat	b_3	b_0	b_1	b_0	b_2	b_0	b_1	b_0
Chord	c_{Gm}	c_{Gm}	c_D	c_D	c_G	c_G	c_G	c_G

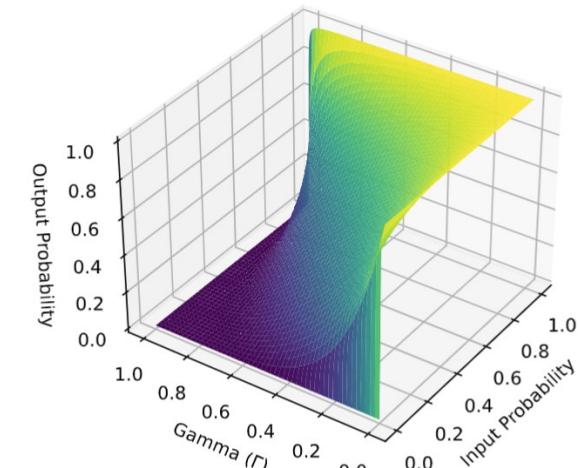
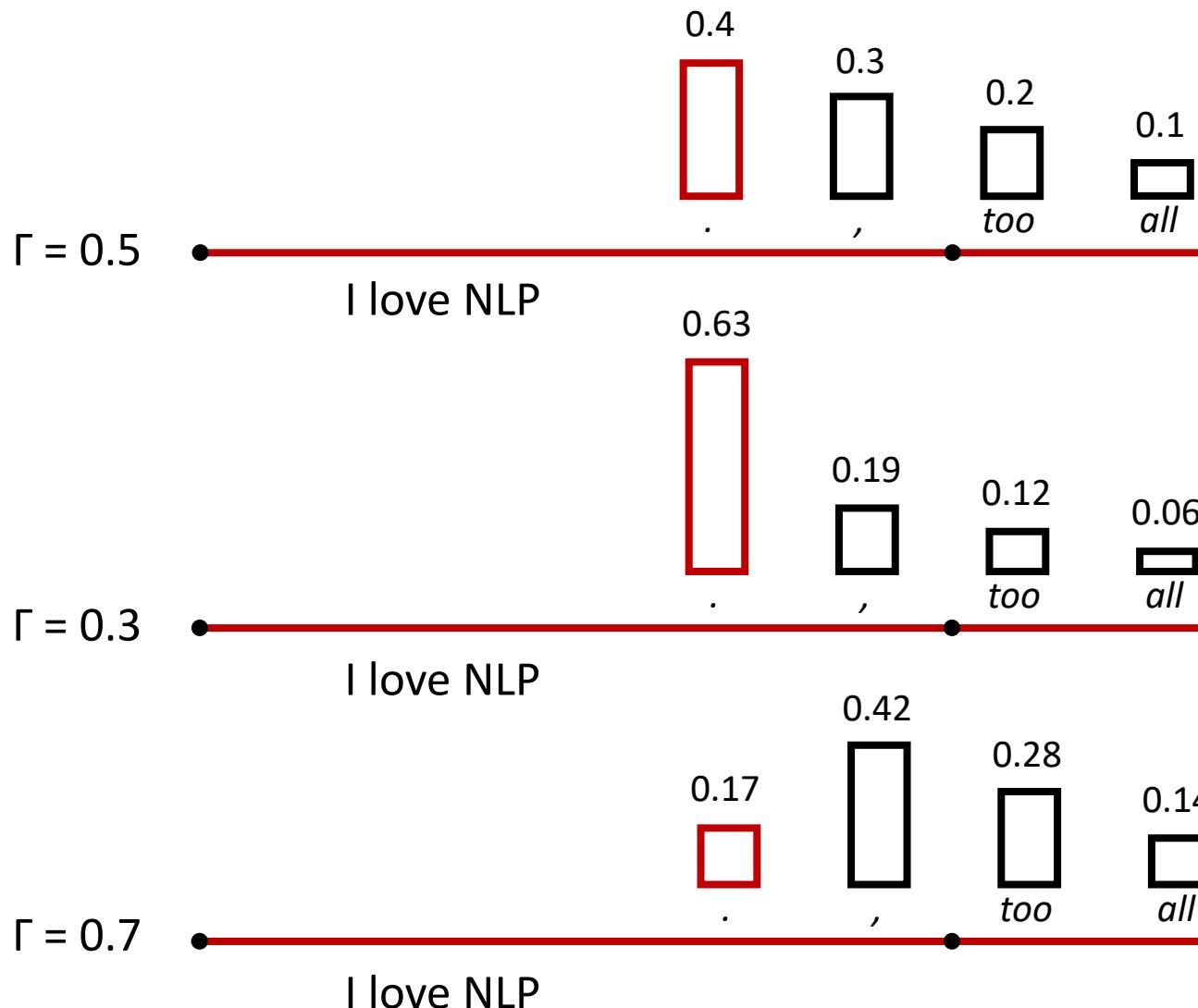
(b) Our data representation

Model Design

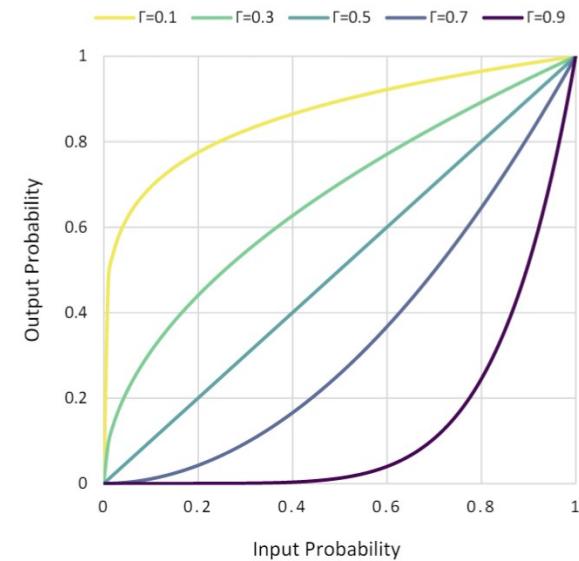


- Autoregressive model
- Encoder-decoder structure
- Two encoders: soprano encoder and conditions encoder
- Encoders use stacked Bi-LSTM with time-distributed dense layers
- Decoder uses stacked dense layer
- Generates ATB voices frame-by-frame

Controllable Harmonicity

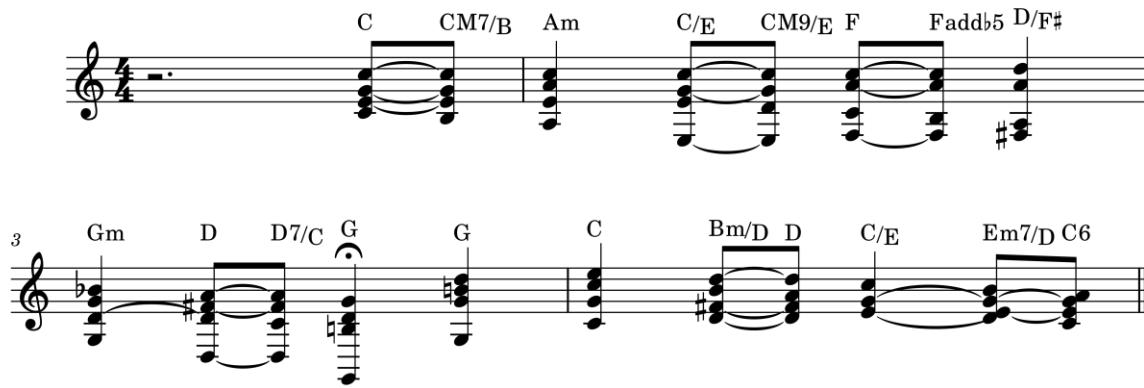


(a) 3D surface plot of GAMMA SAMPLING



(b) GAMMA SAMPLING with different Γ

JSB Dataset



A musical score for two voices in 4/4 time. The top voice starts with a half note C, followed by a quarter note CM7/B, another quarter note C, and a quarter note Am. The bottom voice starts with a half note Gm, followed by a quarter note D, a quarter note D7/C, and a quarter note G. This pattern repeats with different chords: C/E, CM9/E, F, and Faddb5; D/F#, Gm, D, and G; Bm/D, D, C/E, and Em7/D; and C6.

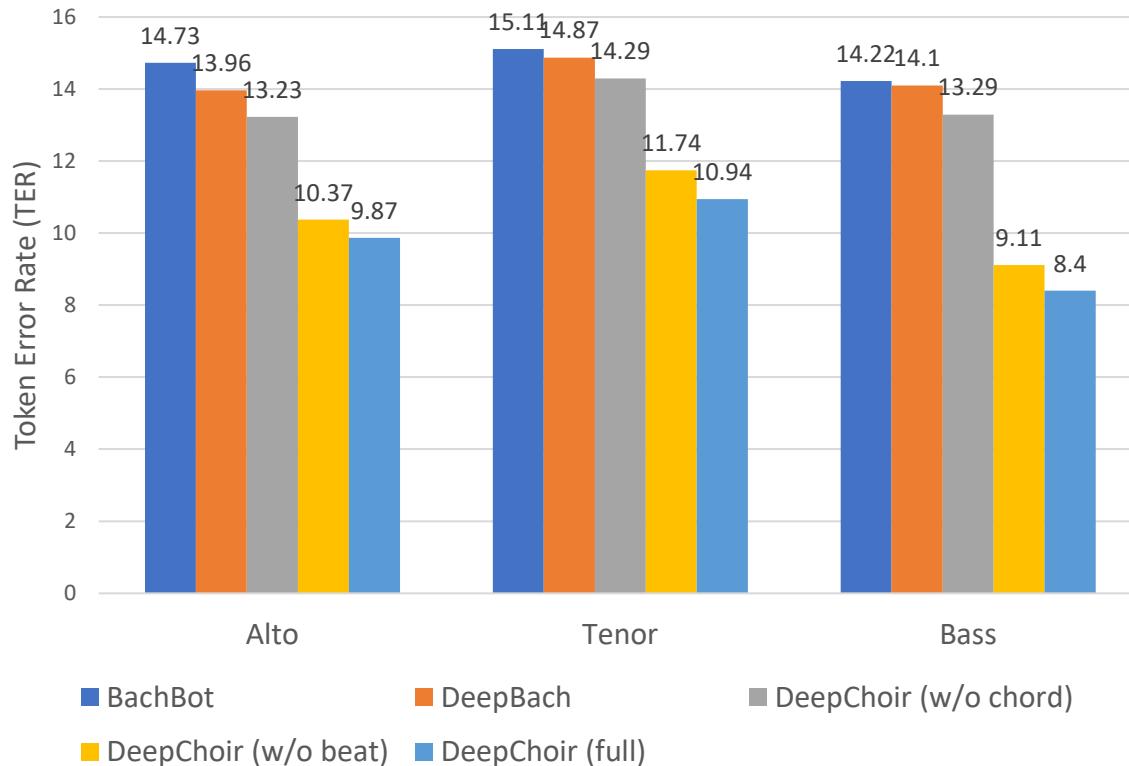
(a) Chordified chorale by music21 toolkit



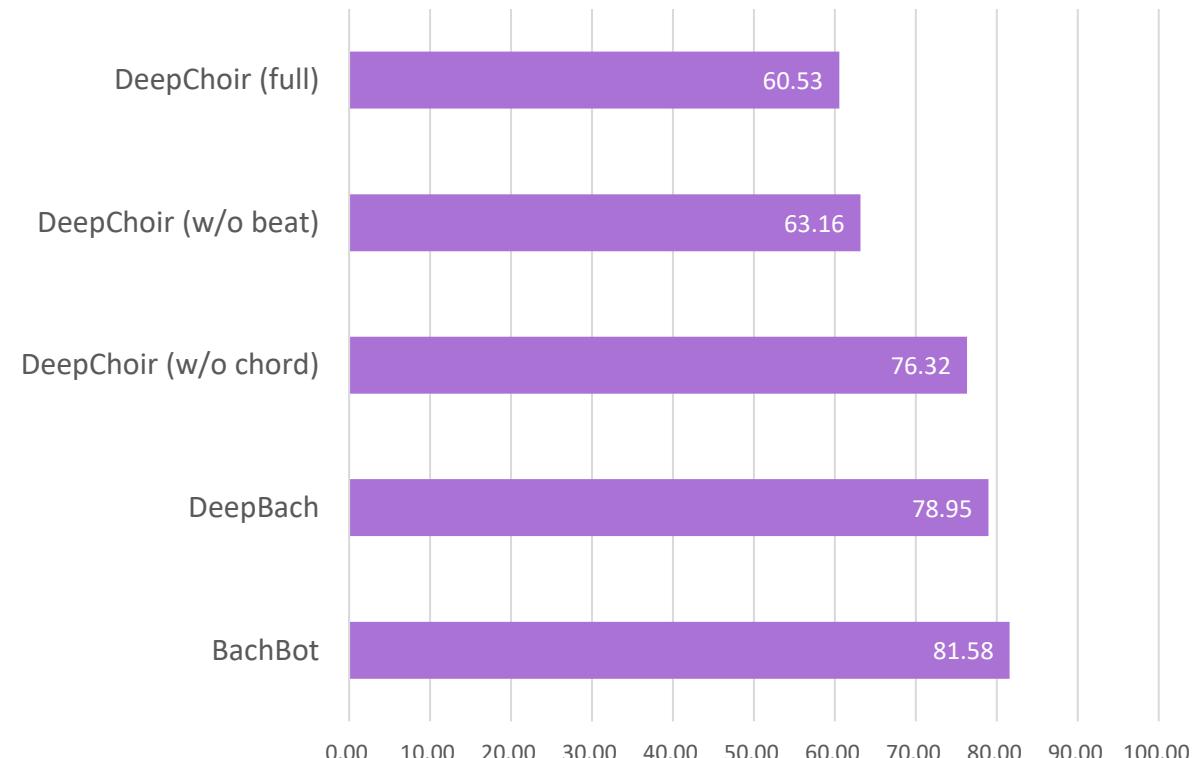
A musical score for three voices in 4/4 time. The top voice starts with a half note C, followed by a quarter note Am, a quarter note C/E, and a quarter note F. The middle voice starts with a half note D/F#, followed by a quarter note Gm, a quarter note D, and a quarter note G. The bottom voice starts with a half note G, followed by a quarter note C, a quarter note Bm/D, and a quarter note C/E. This pattern repeats with different chords: Em7/D and C6.

(b) Chorale with automatically labelled chord symbols

Evaluations of Music Representation

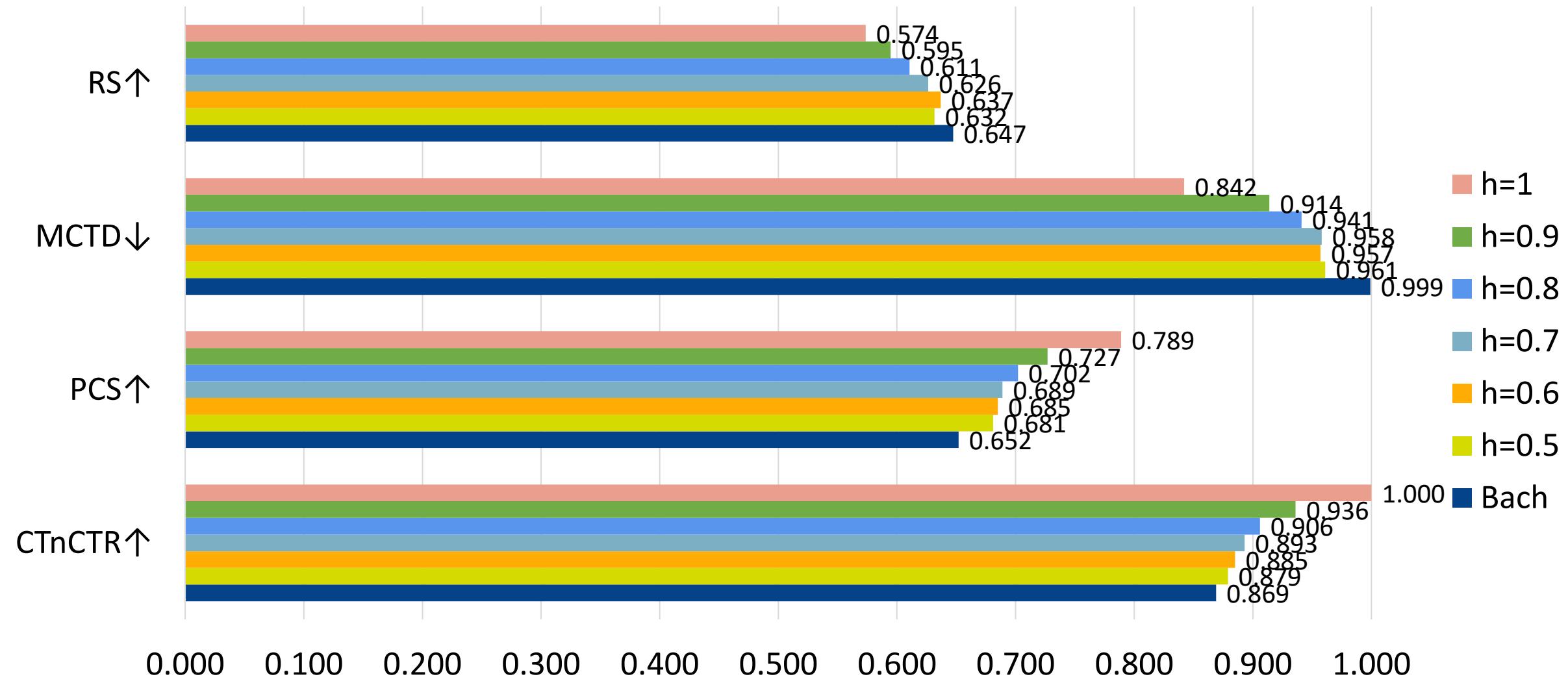


(a) Token error rate (TER) of various music representations



(b) Discrimination accuracy of the “Bach or Computer” experiment

Evaluations of Controllability



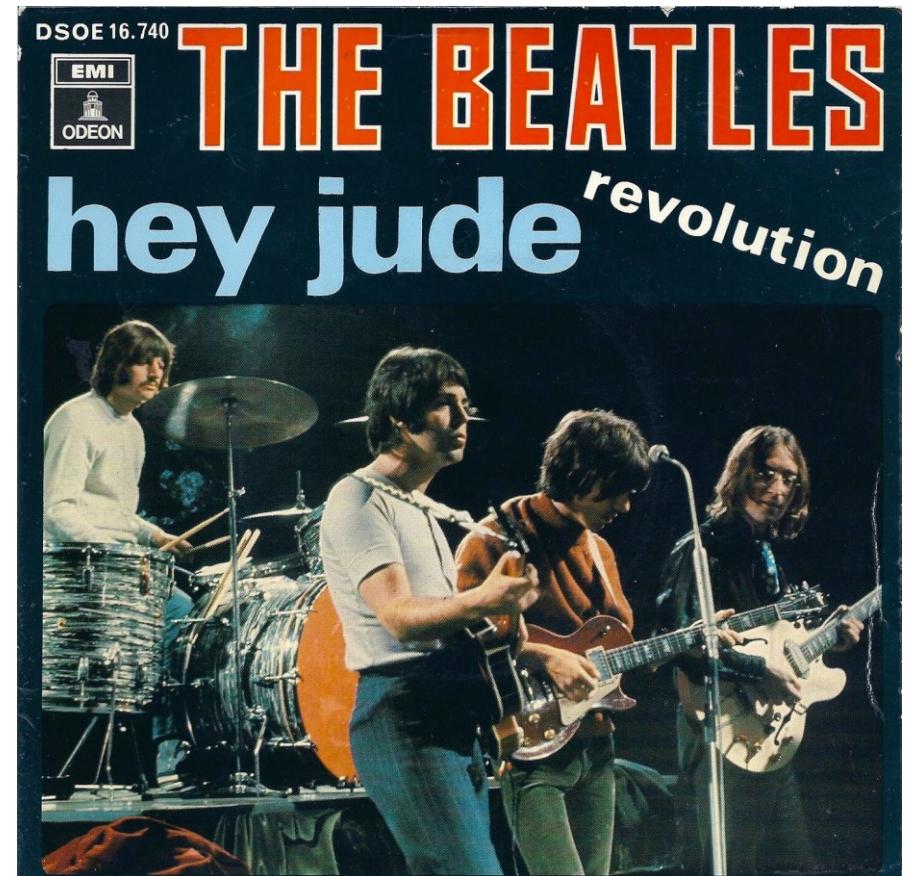
Generation Examples



Input



Output



Input



Output

Conclusions

- DeepChoir is a chord-conditioned melody harmonization system.
- Generates chorales with controllable harmonicity.
- Promising results in generating chorales consistent with ground truth.
- Controlling parameter allows significant changes in harmonicity.
- Potential beyond Bach-style chorales to compose general polyphonic music.

Thank You!



GitHub Code



arXiv Paper



SoundCloud