Reconstructing Vintage Electone Textures with RAVE

Materials

Hardware: Google Colab GPU A100

• Baseline Dataset: MusicNet

 Custom Dataset: 1970s Japanese Electone Music Album from Shigeo Sekito (~90 minutes)

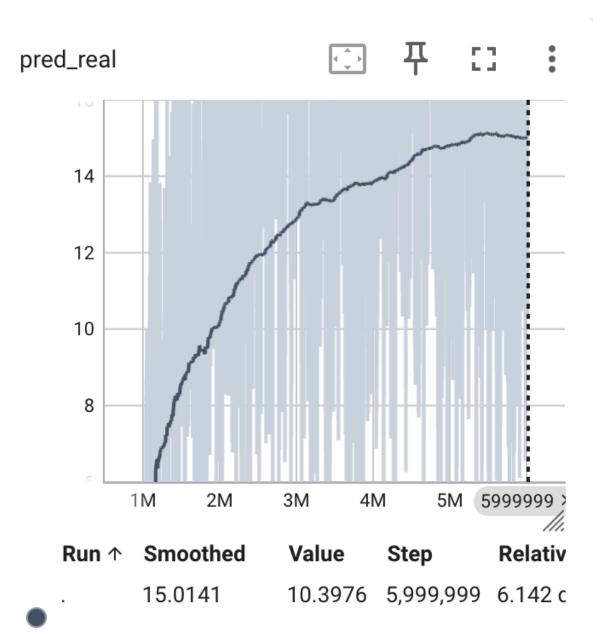
• Model: RAVE V2

Sampling Rate: 44.1kHz

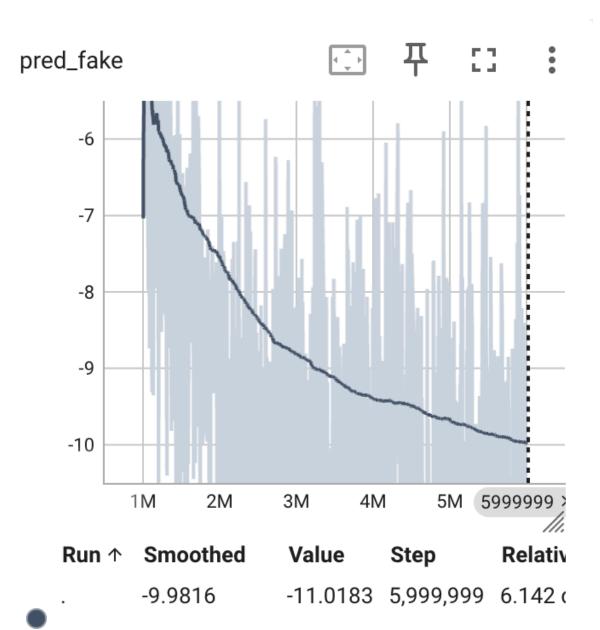
Check Config.gin in attached for hyperparameters

Training Process

- The training process followed the official IRCAM RAVE tutorial: <u>Training RAVE</u> models on custom data – IRCAM Forum
- Below are TensorBoard screenshots showing various training metrics:



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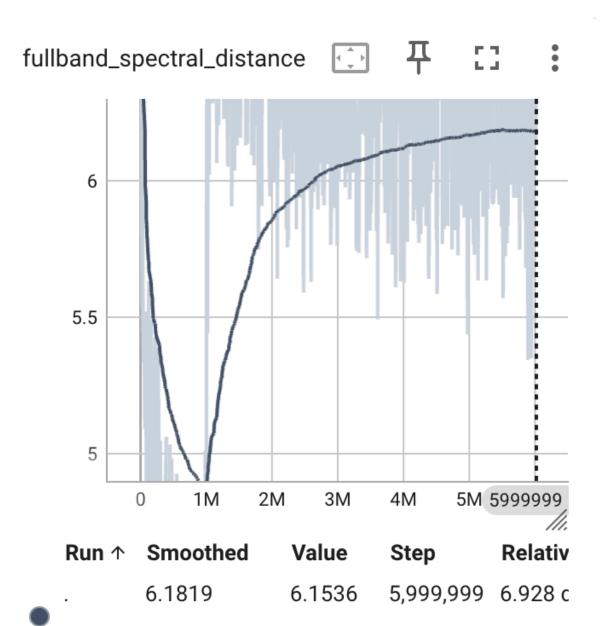
multiband_spectral_dista... 📮 📮 5.8 5.6 5.4 5.2 5 5M 5999999 0 1M 2M 3M 4M Run ↑ Smoothed Value Step Relativ

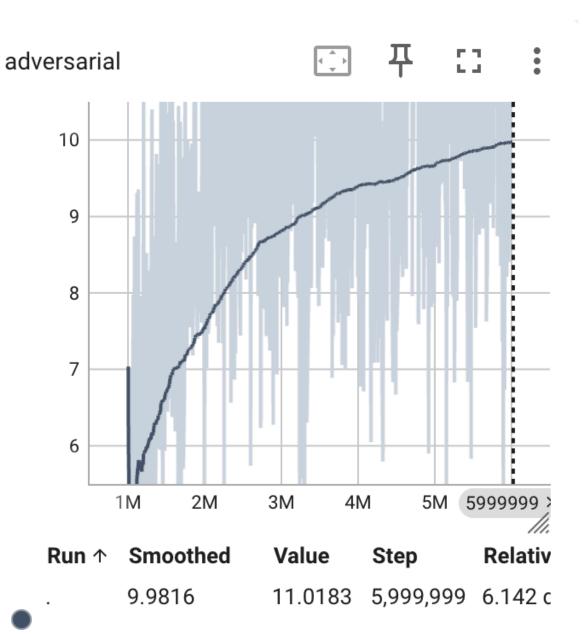
6.0564

5.9305

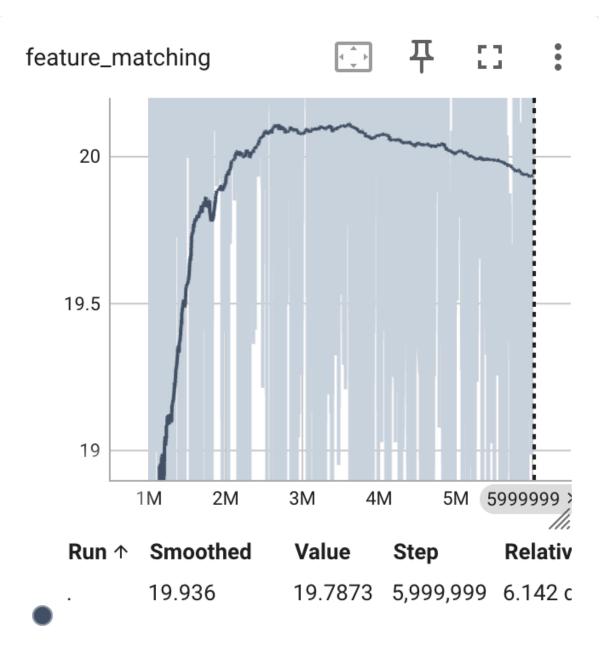


5,999,999 6.928 c





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Training Process and Observations

• At the beginning, I experimented with several pre-trained RAVE models available from IRCAM and Hugging Face, generating various beats and textures for reference and comparison.

- Before training with my own dataset, I tested the workflow using the MusicNet dataset and successfully replicated the results presented in IRCAM's official documentation.
- After confirming the baseline performance, I proceeded to train RAVE V2 with my custom 1970s Japanese Electone Music Album dataset (~90 minutes in total).

Training Behavior

- Initially, the model **did not converge**, and there was **no meaningful output** observed in the **audio_val** tab.
- After enabling the "noise" configuration in the hyperparameters, the model gradually began to converge.
 - I assume this improvement is due to 1970s Japanese Electone Music
 Album recordings contain a variety of textural and noisy components.
 - For datasets with cleaner or more tonal material, disabling the "noise" option might lead the model to behave more like a timbre transfer model rather than a texture generator.
- During training, the "prediction_fake" and "prediction_real" metrics did not behave exactly as shown in the tutorial (they did not diverge early in Phase 2 before converging later).
 - This could be related to the small dataset size or limited timbral diversity.

Results

- Despite the irregular metric curves, the trained model successfully produced interesting rhythmic and glitch-like audio textures when integrated with Max/MSP and Ableton Live.
- Both the **trained checkpoint model** and <u>.ts</u> are attached for reference and further evaluation.

Observations

The smaller dataset likely affected model stability and convergence behavior.

- Nevertheless, qualitative results (audio output) remained musically valuable, especially for experimental electronic textures.
- Future work could involve:
 - Training a Prior Model.
 - Expanding the dataset with additional *Electone* recordings.
 - Comparing results using RAVE V3 or a different discriminator.