Coloring Music: Bridging Music and Color Palettes for Graphic Design

takayuki.nakatsuka@aist.go.jp

National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)

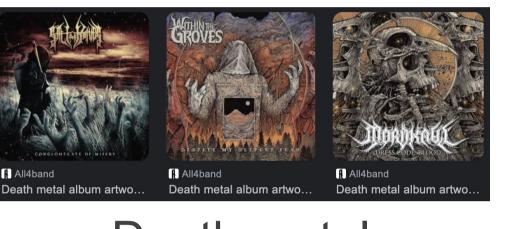
Takayuki Nakatsuka, Masahiro Hamasaki, Masataka Goto

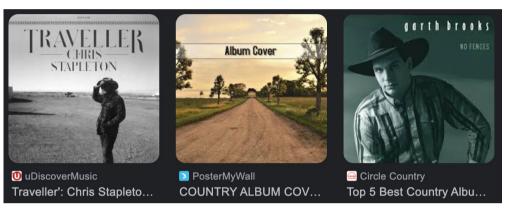
Key Contributions

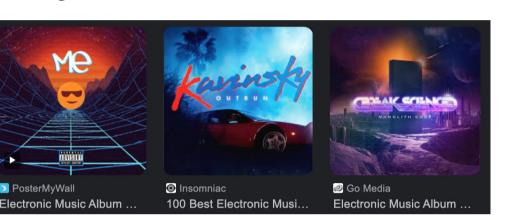
- A) Our study finds the relationship between auditory and visual expression, specifically through the colors chosen for music cover images.
- B) Our proposed framework employs deep learning techniques to estimate appropriate color palettes from musical pieces for graphic design.
- C) Our framework can streamline the design process by automating or helping the process of color selection.

A) Relationship Between Music and Colors Used for Designing Music Cover Images

➤ Different music genres display distinctive characteristics in the colors used in the cover images, reflecting the characteristics of the corresponding music style.





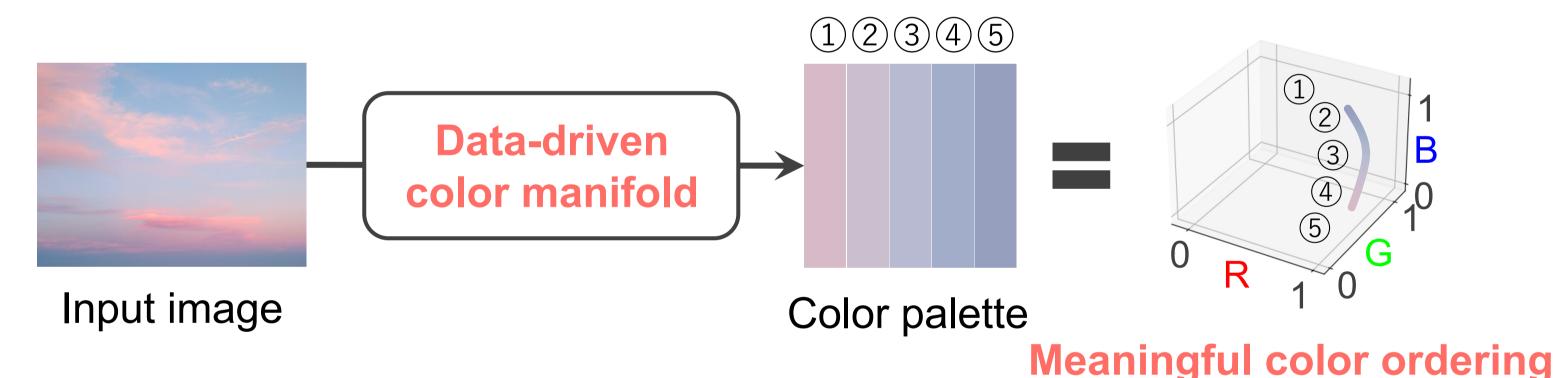


Death metal

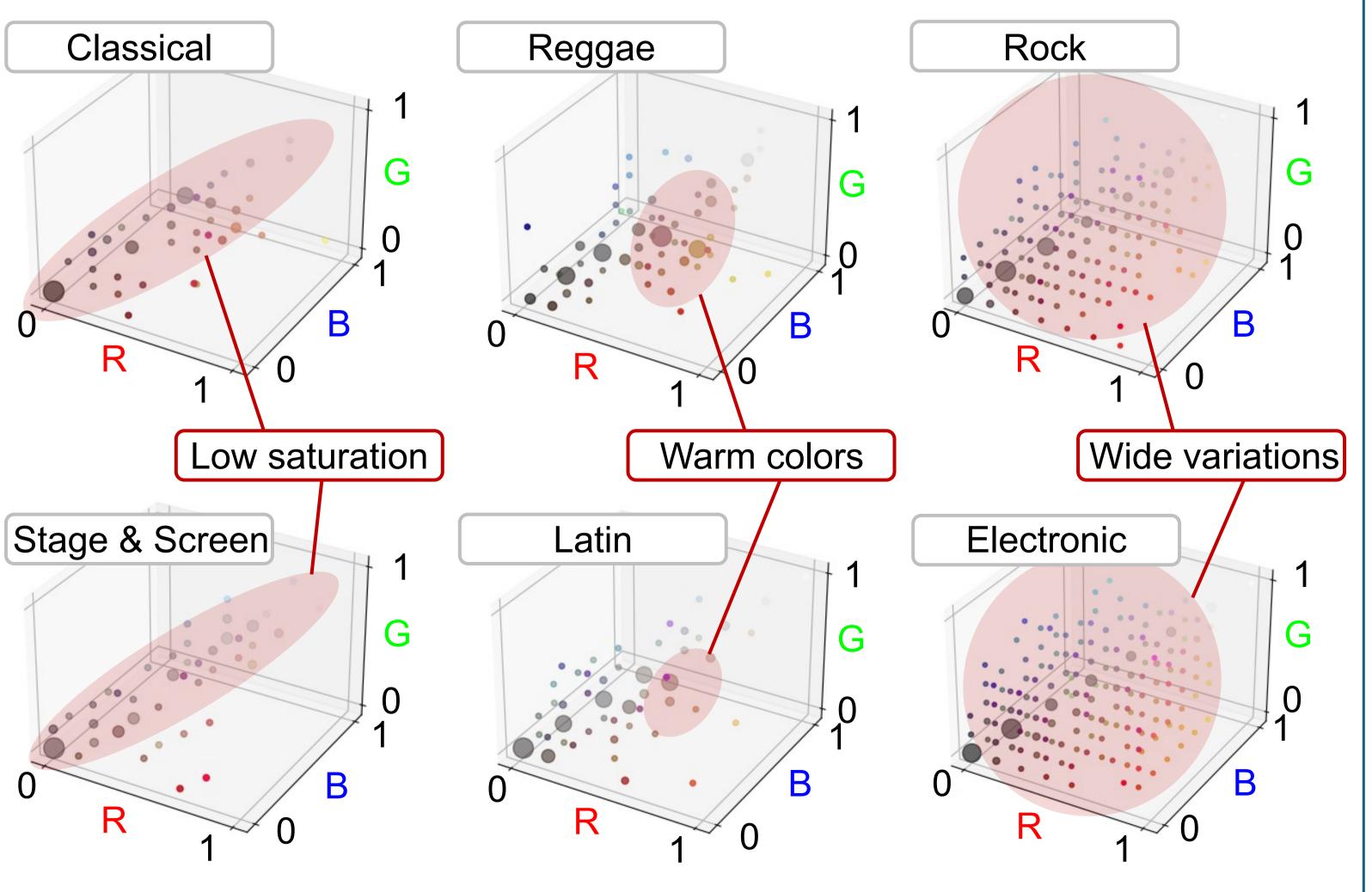
Country

Electronic

- We investigate the relationship between musical pieces and the color palettes used in their corresponding cover image.
- To extract representative colors from cover images, we leverage data-driven color manifold [Nguyen+ '15].
 - > We here utilized one representative color extracted from each image for this preliminary study A).
 - > We used 1~5 colors for the experiments in B).



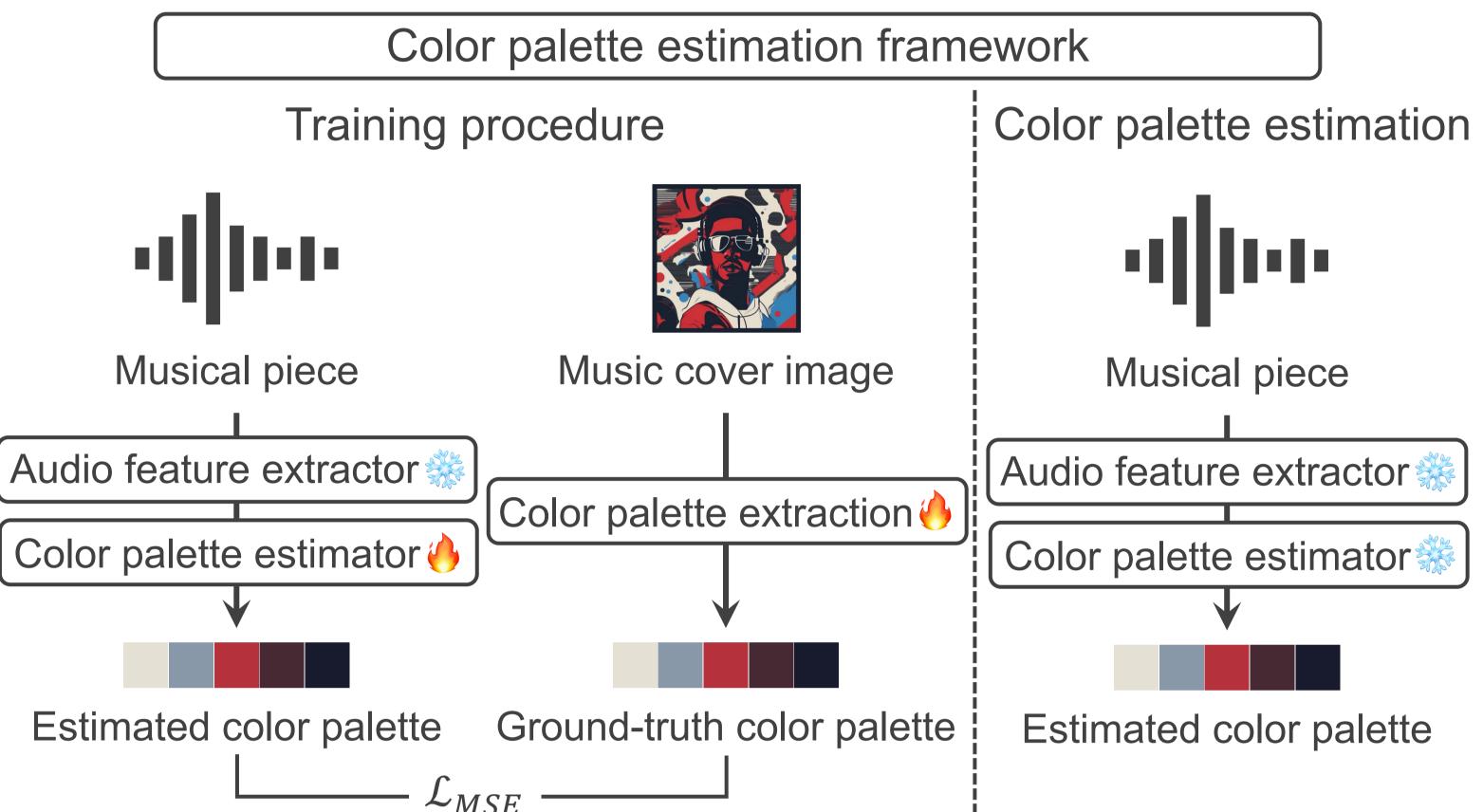
- > We randomly collected 3,887 cover images (each image is an RGB image).
- > We assigned genre tags to each image based on the grouping of genres and styles in Discogs.



- > Classical/Stage & Screen cover images have low saturation
- Reggae/Latin cover images tend to use warm colors such as red and yellow.
- Pop/Rock cover images feature a wide variety of colors.
 These genres have more diverse subcategories and styles than other genres, resulting in such color variation.

B) Color Palette Estimation Framework

- We propose a framework designed to estimate appropriate color palettes from musical pieces using the relationship between musical pieces and colors used in their corresponding music cover images.
- > The proposed framework consists of three modules.
 - 1. Audio feature extractor: a pretrained audio model (we used CLAP [Wu+ '23] or AudioToken [Yariv+ '23]).
 - 2. Color palette estimator: an MLP.
 - 3. Color palette extraction: data-driven color manifold [Nguyen+ '15].



Thanks to the data-driven color manifold, the ground-truth color palettes are organized in a meaningful order, allowing stable training even with a simple framework.

- > We utilized the minimum color difference model (MCDM) to evaluate the color difference between the estimated and ground-truth color palettes.
- ➤ We used **582,894 pairs** of an excerpt and its corresponding cover image to train the color palette estimator.
- Our proposed framework achieves a much lower (i.e., better)
 MCDM score compared to random color palettes, with an improvement of over 40 points.
- Regarding the selection of audio model, the performance difference between the two is relatively small; therefore, either model can be selected depending on the intended application.

C) Example Application

- ➤ We showcase the potential of our framework through an example application for creating music cover images by leveraging the rich-text-to-image model [Ge+ '23, '25].
- The color attributes used in the rich-text prompts control the colors of target objects or regions within the initial images, thereby improving the visual fidelity of the generated results.

