



FFH  
A STRUCTURED GUIDE TO SUNO AI COMPOSITION

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SUNO AI COMPOSITION



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## – STYLE FRAMEWORK

- STYLE Define the musical genre
- MOOD Set the emotional tone
- TEMPO Control speed and groove
- INSTRUMENTATION Select and refine instruments
- VOCALS Choose vocal style and type
- PRODUCTION Define production quality
- ATMOSPHERE Shape the sonic environment

## – LYRICS FRAMEWORK

- THEMES Define the core concept
- PERSPECTIVE Choose the point of view
- STONE Set the lyrical tone
- STRUCTURE Organize the lyrical flow
- HOOK Create a memorable hook
- IMAGERY Use vivid and powerful images
- STORY Tell a compelling story
- EMOTION Convey deep emotion
- MESSAGE Deliver a clear message

>>> Prompt SUNO AI

*A song begins  
with an idea.  
A masterpiece  
begins with  
the right prompt.*

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Music has always been a conversation between human creativity and the tools we use to express it. At **Future Frequencies Hub** — the Italian epicentre for AI music creation — we believe technology doesn't replace the artist: it amplifies them.

This guide is the product of that belief. Born from the collective experience of the Future Frequencies team, it was designed not as a catalogue of tags, templates, and parameters, but as a **creative framework** for crafting music with Suno AI — with intention, precision, and artistic vision.

At its core, this book introduces a structured approach to two of Suno's most powerful levers: **style prompting** and **lyrics architecture**. Whether you're new to AI music, an experienced prompter, or a professional musician exploring these tools, this guide was built for you.

What makes this framework different? Most resources on Suno give you lists. This guide gives you a system. You'll learn not just what to write, but why it works — from the first word of a style prompt to the final structural tag of a lyric sheet. The chapters progress through genre foundations, instrumentation, rhythm, vocals, production aesthetics, song dynamics, and emotional atmosphere — all mapped to Suno's actual behaviour.

The final chapter offers a direct window into the creative process of the Future Frequencies Hub Team, featuring real styles from songs by Randy Adams, Thozu, Jack G. Gambacorta, Simon Buildings, and Dusk72.

This is not a manual. It's a creative companion.

## About the Author

**Daniele Bettale** is a Project & Program Manager with over 15 years of experience in innovation and transformation. A computer-based music creator since the late 1990s, he embraced AI-assisted music production in April 2024 and has since released a growing catalog of original works under the Dusk72 project.

As a collaborator of Future Frequencies Hub since July 2025, he explores the intersection of AI, music, and creativity — combining technical expertise, creative experimentation, and a systems thinker's approach to the artistic process.

## Acknowledgements

This guide would not exist without the Future Frequencies Hub core team: **Jan Nava** (Randy Adams), founder of Future Frequencies Hub — **Thomas Zuin** (Thozu) — **Gioacchino Gambacorta** (Jack G. Gambacorta) — **Simone Palazzi** (Simon Buildings) — **Daniele Bettale** (Dusk72).

## 2. SUNO AI BEHAVIOR

With earlier models (v3 and v4), Suno prompting was optimized for short, comma-separated tags. Starting with v4.5, the official documentation explicitly encourages more detailed and conversational prompts — the formal limit of the Style field was raised to 1,000 characters. However, there is a fundamental distinction between input limit and what we can call the **effective attention window**: Suno technically reads all the characters entered, but does not process them with the same algorithmic weight.

### 2.1 SUNO APPROACH

Suno is a generative system that transforms text into music through a multimodal neural model. While the complete technical architecture is not publicly documented, we can state with reasonable reliability that:

- The text is converted into **semantic vectors** (embeddings).
- These vectors guide the music generation process.
- The model uses **attention mechanisms** to determine which parts of the text most strongly influence the result.

In the operational language of this guide, the “attention window” of the Style Prompt should not be understood as a hard character threshold after which Suno stops working. It should not be presented as an official technical limit, because official sources do not define it in those terms.

It is more accurate to describe it as a semantic hierarchy. The Style Prompt works best when it communicates a clear, ordered and non-contradictory musical direction. The most important elements must stand out; secondary details must support the identity, not compete with it.

The central rule is therefore: do not ask the Style Prompt to control identity, structure, section-by-section arrangement, local vocal performance, transitions, drops and ending all at once. When everything is written in the same field, Suno may lose semantic priority.

## 2.2 STYLE PROMPT AND LYRICS METATAGS

The most important distinction in the guide is the following:

Element	Primary function	Question it answers
Style Prompt	Defines the global musical identity of the song	What kind of song should this be?
Lyrics + Metatags	Define structure, dynamics, performance and local direction	How should the song unfold over time?

The Style Prompt should describe the overall sound world: genre, mood, energy, main instruments, global voice identity and production. Lyrics and metatags should guide the song form and the local behavior of each section: intro, verse, pre-chorus, chorus, bridge, outro, build, drop, stripped-back moments, harmonies, instrumental entries and exits.

This distinction avoids the most common mistake: using the Style Prompt as a single container for every instruction. In a stable guide, the principle must be clear: the Style Prompt is the musical identity card, Lyrics with Metatags are the temporal direction of the song.

## 2.3 HUMAN LANGUAGE VS. SUNO LANGUAGE

This is the crucial distinction.

### How a human writes

A human tends to write in a discursive way:

*A dark cinematic tribal piece that slowly builds tension with haunting vocals and powerful percussion creating a ritual atmosphere...*

This sentence is fluid, narrative, natural.

But for a generative model, it is inefficient because:

- It contains functional words (“that,” “with,” “creating”).
- It has syntactic complexity.
- It dilutes information within grammatical structure.

The model must extract the key concepts from the sentence.

### How Suno “prefers” to read

Suno works better with:

*cinematic tribal orchestral, dark ambient, slow-building tension, ritual atmosphere, haunting female vocal, thunderous tom drums*

Here we see:

- **High semantic density**
- **No filler words**
- **Tag-based modularity**
- **Implicit hierarchy through order**

This approach works better because:

1. Each segment is a clear semantic block.
2. Each block acts as a musical coordinate.
3. The order establishes priority.

## 2.4 HIERARCHY OF ELEMENTS IN THE STYLE PROMPT

The Style Prompt can and should include instruments and voice, but only as global and hierarchical identity. It should not become a flat list of elements. The best formulation does not simply say which instruments are present; it explains what role they play in the song.

Priority	Element	Role in the prompt	Example
1	Genre / subgenre	Defines the main musical territory	modern melodic rock, cinematic synthwave, dark electronic
2	Mood / emotional intent	Defines the emotional character of the song	melancholic but uplifting, intimate, tense, anthemic
3	Tempo / energy	Defines movement, intensity and groove	105 BPM, mid-tempo, slow-burning, high-energy
4	Primary instruments	Define the main sonic body	punchy live drums, warm electric bass, wide rhythm guitars
5	Secondary instruments / textures	Color and support the sound	subtle piano layers, atmospheric synth pads
6	Global voice identity	Defines singer or vocal identity	expressive male lead vocal, airy female vocal
7	Production / mix	Defines overall sonic aesthetic	polished arena-rock production, wide atmospheric mix

Correct example:

Modern melodic rock, emotional and anthemic, 105 BPM, driven by punchy live drums and warm melodic electric bass, with wide distorted rhythm guitars and bright lead guitar hooks, supported by subtle piano layers and atmospheric synth pads, featuring an

expressive male lead vocal with layered backing harmonies, polished dynamic arena-rock production.

This example works because it assigns roles: drums and bass are the rhythmic foundation, guitars are the harmonic body, piano and pads provide atmospheric support, and the voice defines the global vocal identity.

## 2.5 HIERARCHY OF ELEMENTS IN LYRICS AND METATAGS

Lyrics and metatags are the correct place to define what happens in specific sections. If an instrument should enter only in the chorus, if the voice should become more intense in the bridge, or if the song should open with clean guitar and pads, this information should not overload the Style Prompt: it belongs in the Lyrics metatags.

Priority	Metatag type	Function	Example
1	Structure	Defines song sections	[Intro], [Verse 1], [Pre-Chorus], [Chorus], [Bridge], [Outro]
2	Dynamics	Guides growth, contrast and intensity	[Build], [Drop], [Stripped Back]
3	Vocal performance	Defines local delivery	[Whispered], [Belted], [Harmonized]
4	Local arrangement	Indicates instrumental entry, exit or role	[Intro: clean guitar arpeggio], [Bridge: piano and vocal only]
5	Ending control	Helps control the ending and resolution	[Outro], [Fade Out], [End]

Example of a coherent structure:

[Intro: clean electric guitar arpeggio and soft synth pad]

[Verse 1: warm bass, restrained drums, intimate male vocal]

[Pre-Chorus: piano enters, drums building tension]

[Chorus: full drums, wide rhythm guitars, lead guitar hook, layered backing vocals]

[Bridge: stripped back, piano and vocal only]

[Final Chorus: full band, bigger guitars, powerful lead vocal, harmonized backing vocals]

[Outro: fading guitars and synth pad]

[End]

## 2.6 WHAT TO PLACE IN EACH FIELD

Information	Where it belongs	Reason
Main genre	Style Prompt	Defines global identity
Overall mood	Style Prompt	Defines emotional direction
Bass, drums, guitars and keyboards as recurring instruments	Style Prompt	They are part of the stable orchestra of the song
Global lead voice	Style Prompt	Defines vocal identity
Instrument entering in a specific section	Lyrics / Metatag	It is a local event
Crescendo, drop, break, stripped-back moment	Lyrics / Metatag	They are temporal events
Change in vocal delivery in bridge or chorus	Lyrics / Metatag	It is a local performance variation
Ending, fade out, end	Lyrics / Metatag	It concerns temporal structure