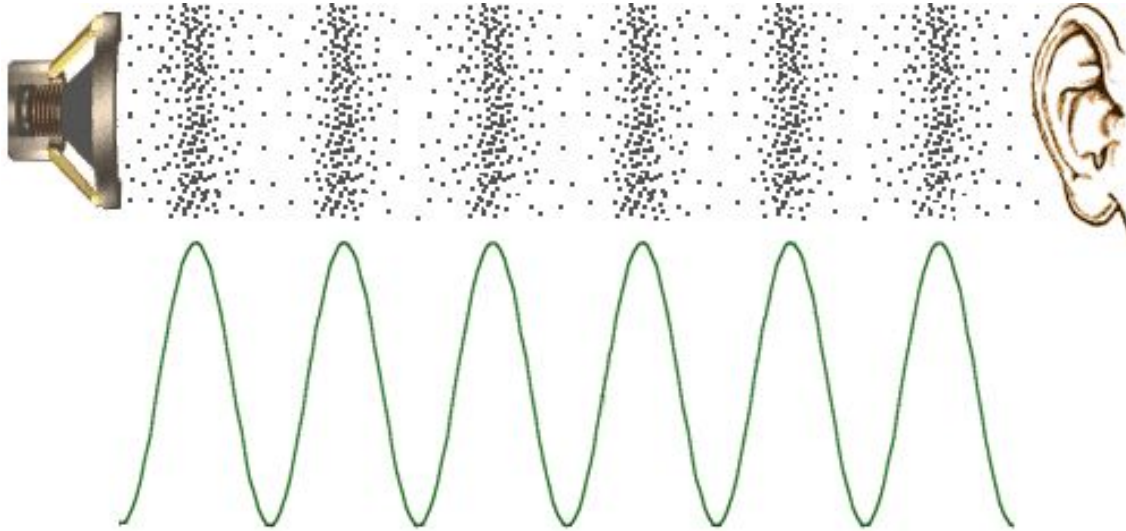


How does that sound?

An introduction to digital audio

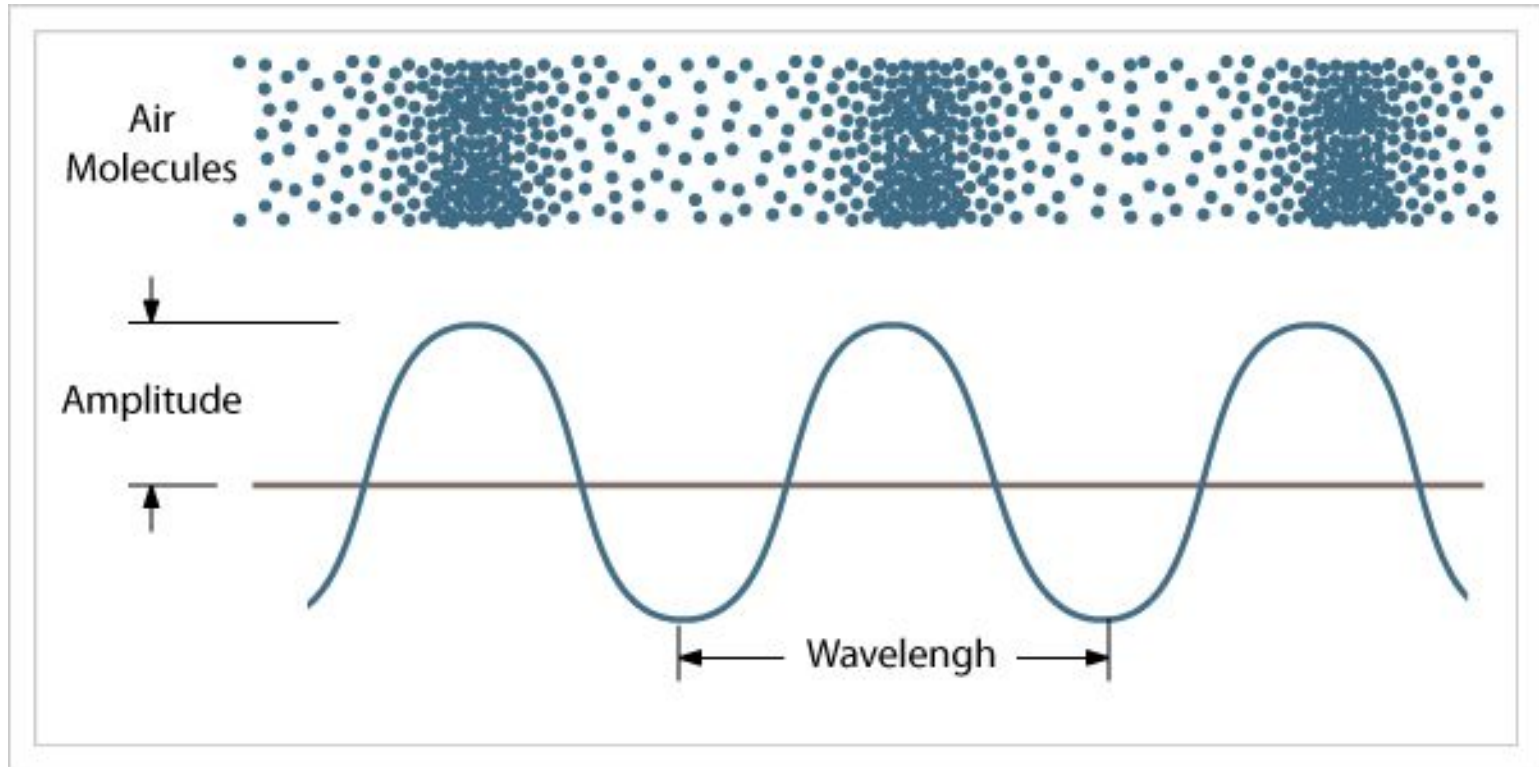
AUDIO RECORDING CONCEPTS & HISTORY

- Sound is a form of energy
- Air molecules vibrate in waves in a medium (air, water, bone)

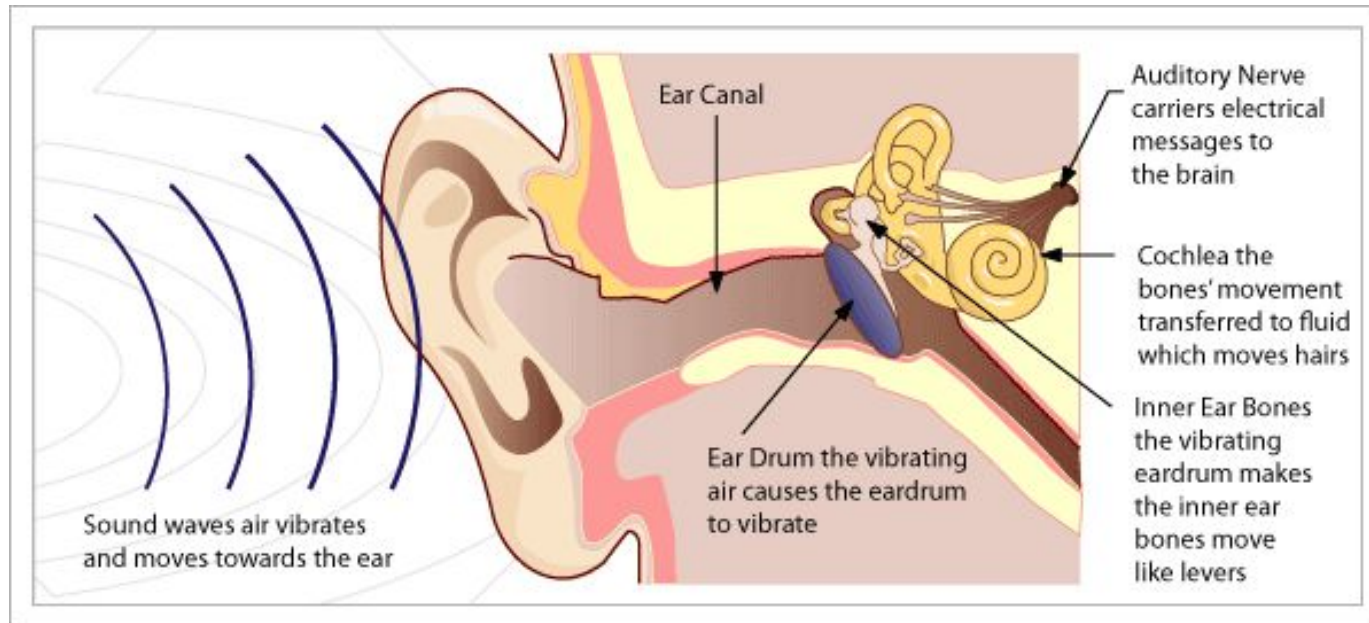
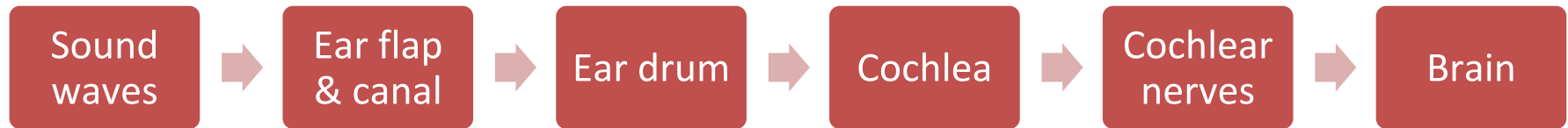


Acoustics

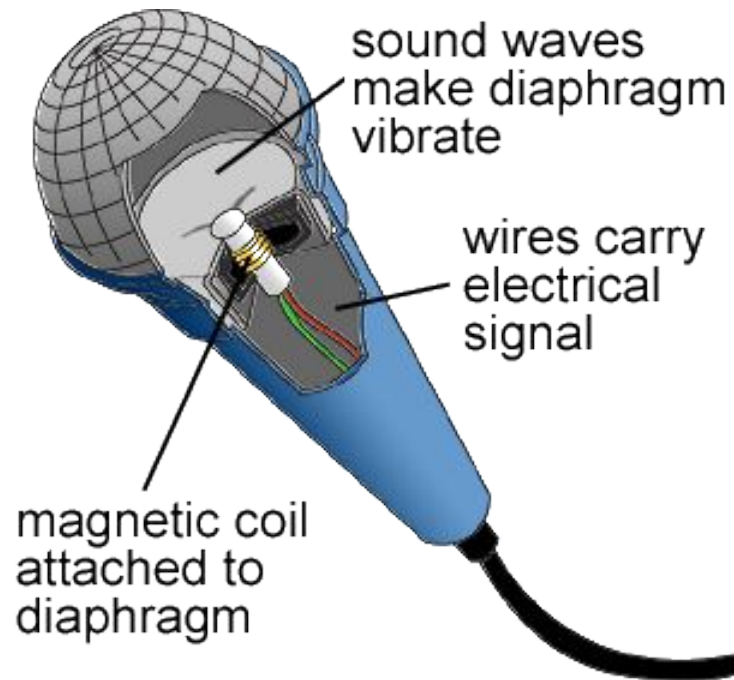
- amplitude (volume)
- wavelength (speed)
- frequency (pitch)






Sound Waves



Catching Sound Waves



Microphones

Mechanical (analog)	Electric (analog)	Digital
<p data-bbox="144 342 666 442">Needles scratch on tinfoil, wax, vinyl, shellac</p> 	<p data-bbox="714 342 1246 499">Continuous voltages stored on magnetic tape or wire</p> 	<p data-bbox="1284 342 1816 556">Voltages sampled and stored on disk, or memory as a sequence of discrete numbers</p> 

Recording: Trapping Soundwaves



TALKING MACHINE

*That
Talks
Talk!*



\$15

Complete with Records.

GRAM-O-PHONE

LATEST AND MOST REMARKABLE INVENTION OF EMILE BERLINER.

Simple beyond belief.

No complicated mechanism. Nothing to get out of order.

No electricity—no battery—no adjustments. No objectionable ear-tubes.

A child can operate it. The "Records" practically indestructible.

Gramophone does not imitate, but actually reproduces with lifelike fidelity, purity of tone, distinctness of articulation, all the varying modulations of pitch, quality, and volume of the **Human Voice in Speech or Song, the Music of Bands, Orchestras, Solo Instruments of every conceivable kind**, in fact, everything within the range of sound. Its repertoire is limitless, and its possessor has at his command, at merely nominal cost, all of the latest *songs, operatic airs, instrumental solos, and choral selections*, as rendered by the most popular artists. Thus the device remains forever **New**.

It's expensive to hire an orchestra to come to your home and play for you, or a famous singer to sing for you, but if you have a **Gramophone** you can buy a "record" of that orchestra's playing or that singer's singing for fifty cents, and you can listen to it and entertain your friends with it as often as you please.

The Gramophone is intended solely for the entertainment of the home circle or for public exhibition. Its "Records" are in the form of discs of practically indestructible material, can be safely sent through the mails, will last indefinitely.

Reproductions for the **Gramophone** are given forth through a horn or amplifier, and are loud enough and distinct enough to be plainly heard in a large public place of entertainment.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the Gramophone. Everywhere it gets a hearing, and where it's heard it sells, both price and quality placing it entirely beyond all competition.

IF THERE IS NO DEALER IN YOUR TOWN WE WANT ONE, BUT MEANWHILE, TO INTRODUCE THE INSTRUMENT (FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY), WE WILL, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, SEND IT, EXPRESS PREPAID, TO ANY POINT IN THE UNITED STATES EAST OF COLORADO. IF THE INSTRUMENT IS NOT SATISFACTORY IT CAN BE RETURNED IMMEDIATELY, AND, IF IN GOOD ORDER, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED, LESS EXPRESS CHARGES BOTH WAYS.

GRAMOPHONE, including Amplifying Trumpet, Case for Machine and Selections, \$15.00.
Extra Selections, 30c. each.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE CO., 374 Broadway, New York.

FRANK SEAMAN, Proprietor.

Recording in the past: Mechanical



Recording in the past: Electrical



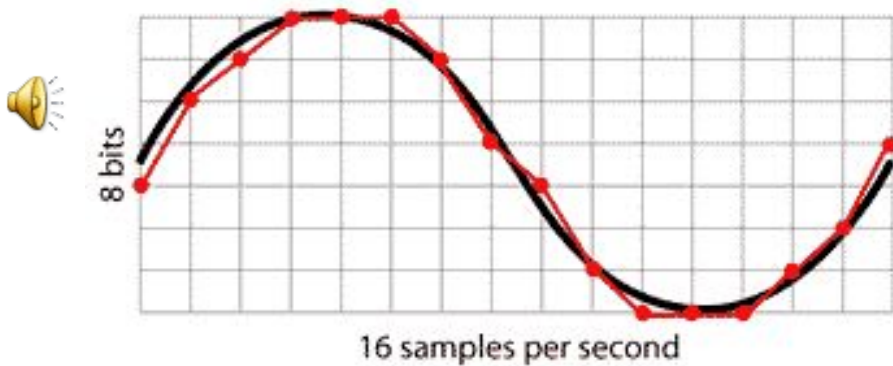
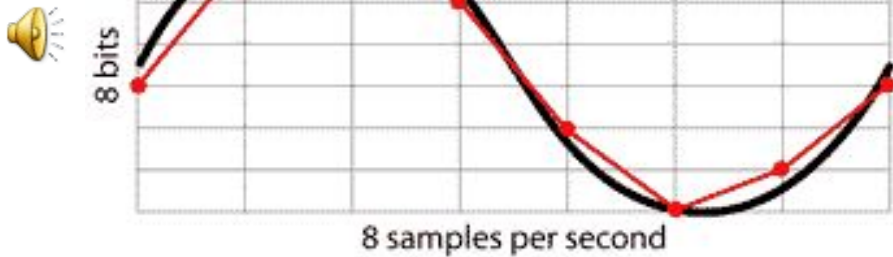
Recording Today: Digital

- Environment
- Microphone quality
- Sample rate
- Quantization
- Headroom

Digital Recording Quality Factors

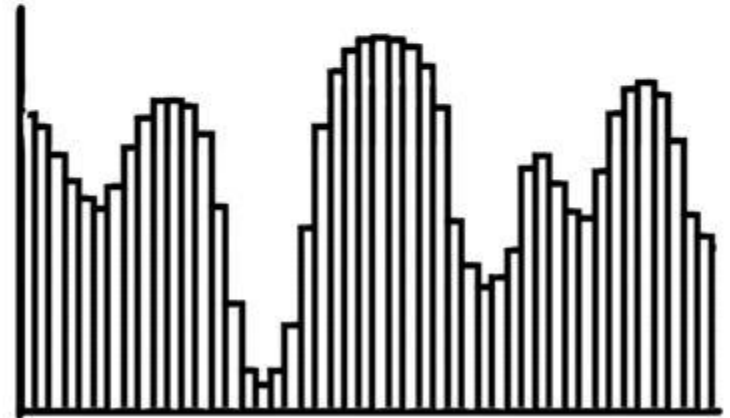
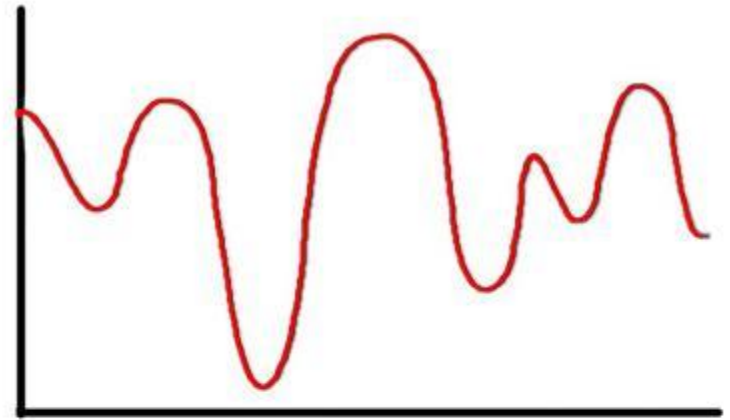


Environment and Microphone



Source:

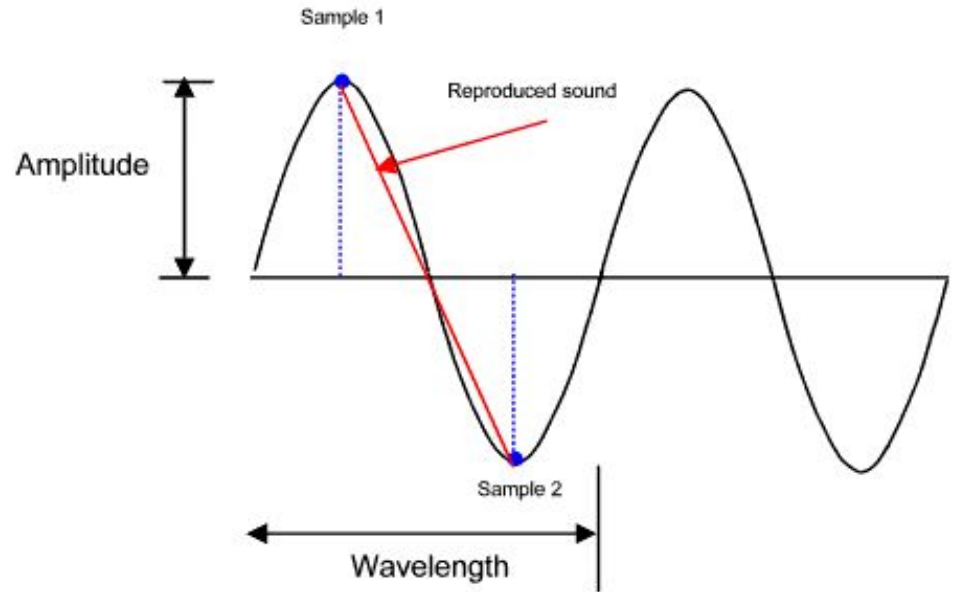
http://streaming.wisconsin.edu/creation/st_tech/audio_editing_SF2.html



Source: <http://larouhepac.com/node/17173>

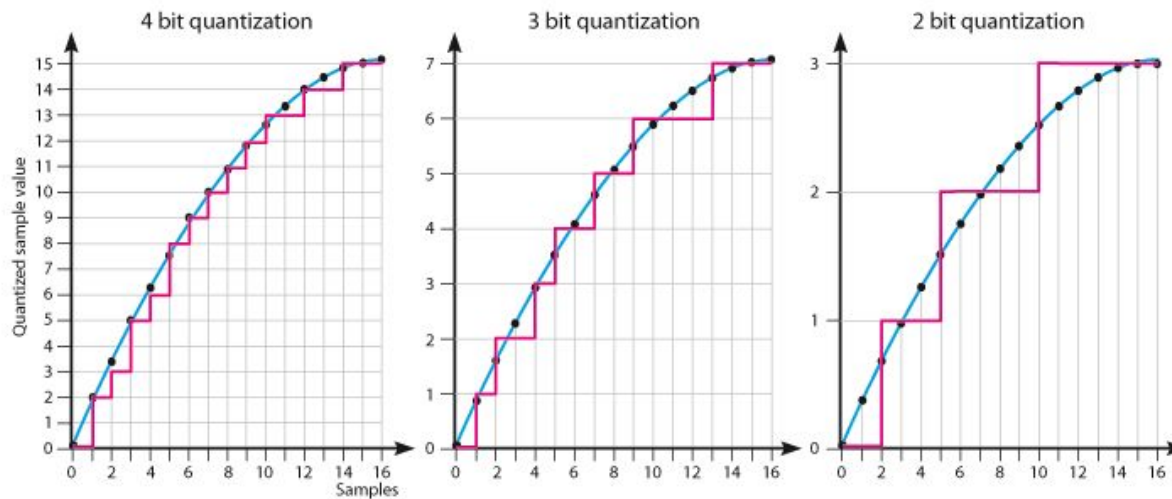
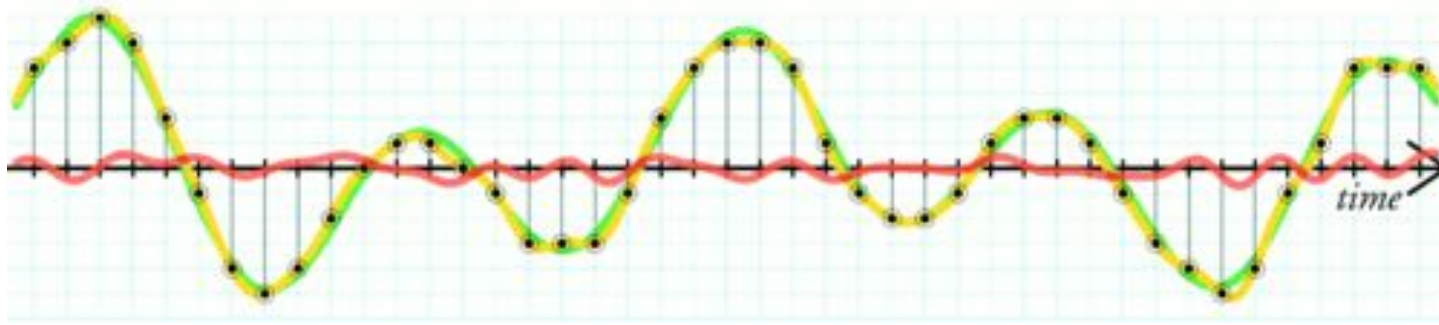
Recording Quality: Sample Rate

- Named for Harold Nyquist, an electrical engineer
- Accurate reproduction of a waveform = at least 2 samples per cycle (or wavelength)
- So, to capture a 20kHz signal frequency, we need at least a 40kHz sampling frequency



Nyquist Theorem

original signal
quantized signal
quantization noise

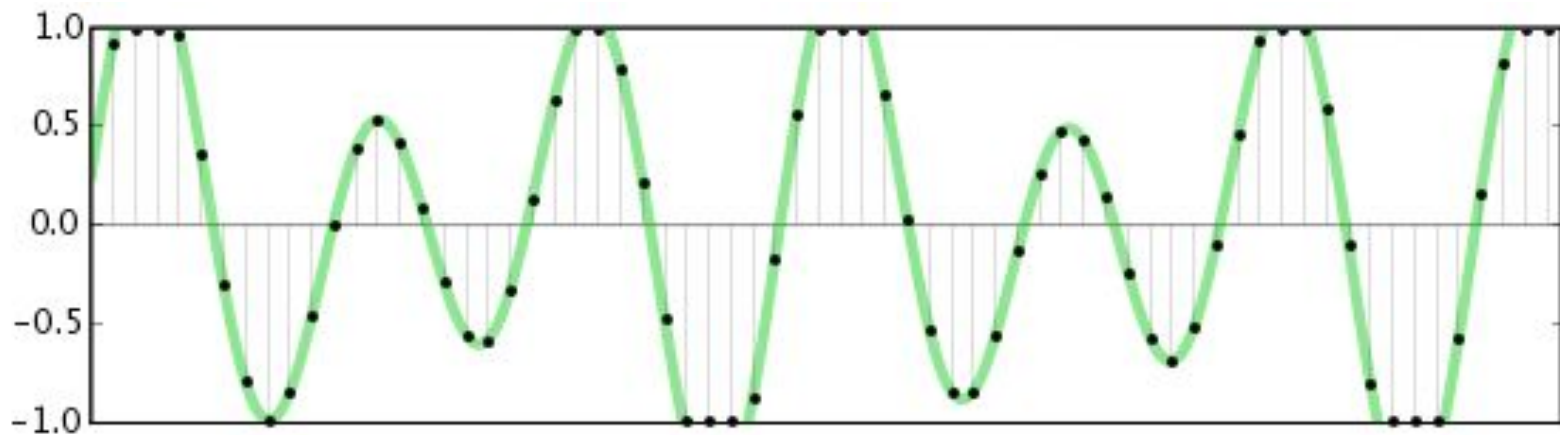


8 bit 🗣️

4 bit 🗣️

2 bit 🗣️

Recording Quality: Quantization



<http://manual.audacityteam.org/man/File:WaveformClippingAbstract.png>

Recording Quality: Headroom

5.1/7.1 Surround	Dolby Atmos
5/7 Full Channels, 1 Low-Frequency	Up To 128 Channels
Proper Localization	Highly Configurable Localization
Movies, television, 1st/3rd Person 3D games	Movies, 1st/3rd Person 3D games

Mono and Stereo Sound

- 44,100 samples a second (44.1 kHz)
- 2 audio channels
- Quantization: 16 bits

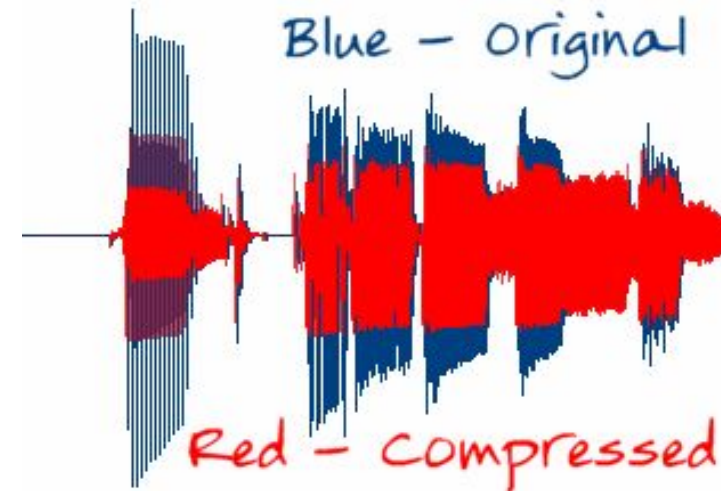


“CD” quality



Wickiemia's Digital Audio Tutorial

- Raw audio leads to big files
- Compressing saves space and bandwidth
- Attempts to get decoded signal close to original signal



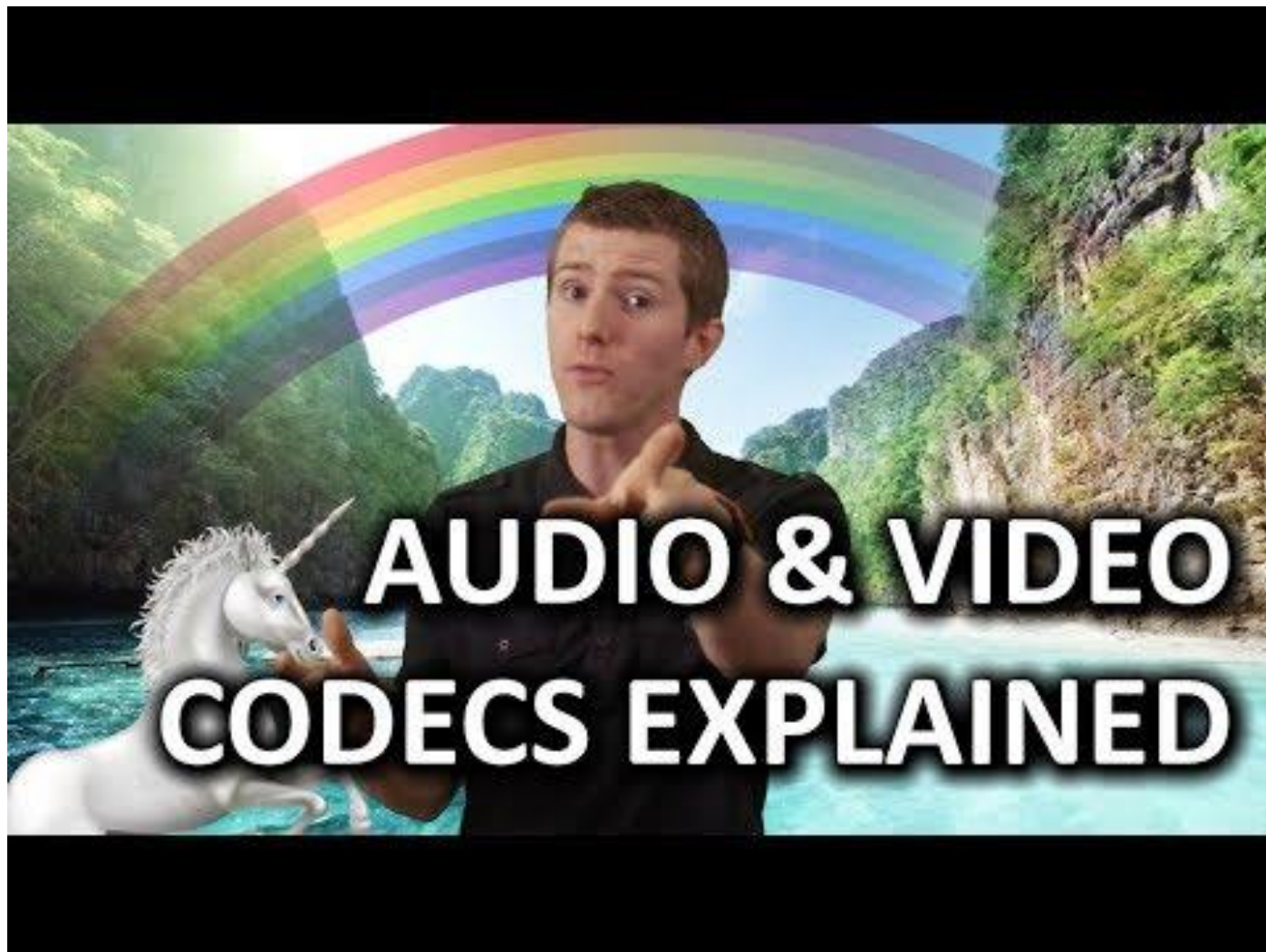
- Lossy vs. Lossless
 - Lossless reconstructs original file, minimal space saved (Uncompressed: AIFF, WAV; Compressed: FLAC, ALAC)
 - Lossy – save more space but can't reconstruct original file, (MP3, AAC, OGG)
 - As always, it's a quality vs. size tradeoff

Compression / Codecs

- MPEG (Motion Picture Experts Group)
- MPEG-1 or 2, layer 3
- Sampling rate: usually 44.1 kHz (CD quality)
- Patented
- Common audio format
- Can use a constant, variable, or average bit rate



Lossy Compression: MP3



Techquickie's Codec Tutorial

- Program or device that encodes or decodes a digital signal into a specific format
- This is not the same as a compression format
- Coder-decoder

Codec

“Sound and music make up more than half of communicating a story, greater even than what you’re seeing...”

-Steven Spielberg



Emotion





Adaptive Soundtracks

- Complete Audacity tutorial
- Bring one of the following
 - Headphones & USB microphone
OR
 - A USB headset
OR
 - A device with a microphone (laptop, tablet, gaming headphones, smartphone)

For Next Class