

MOBILE SENSING LEARNING



CS5323 & 7323

Mobile Sensing and Learning

core audio

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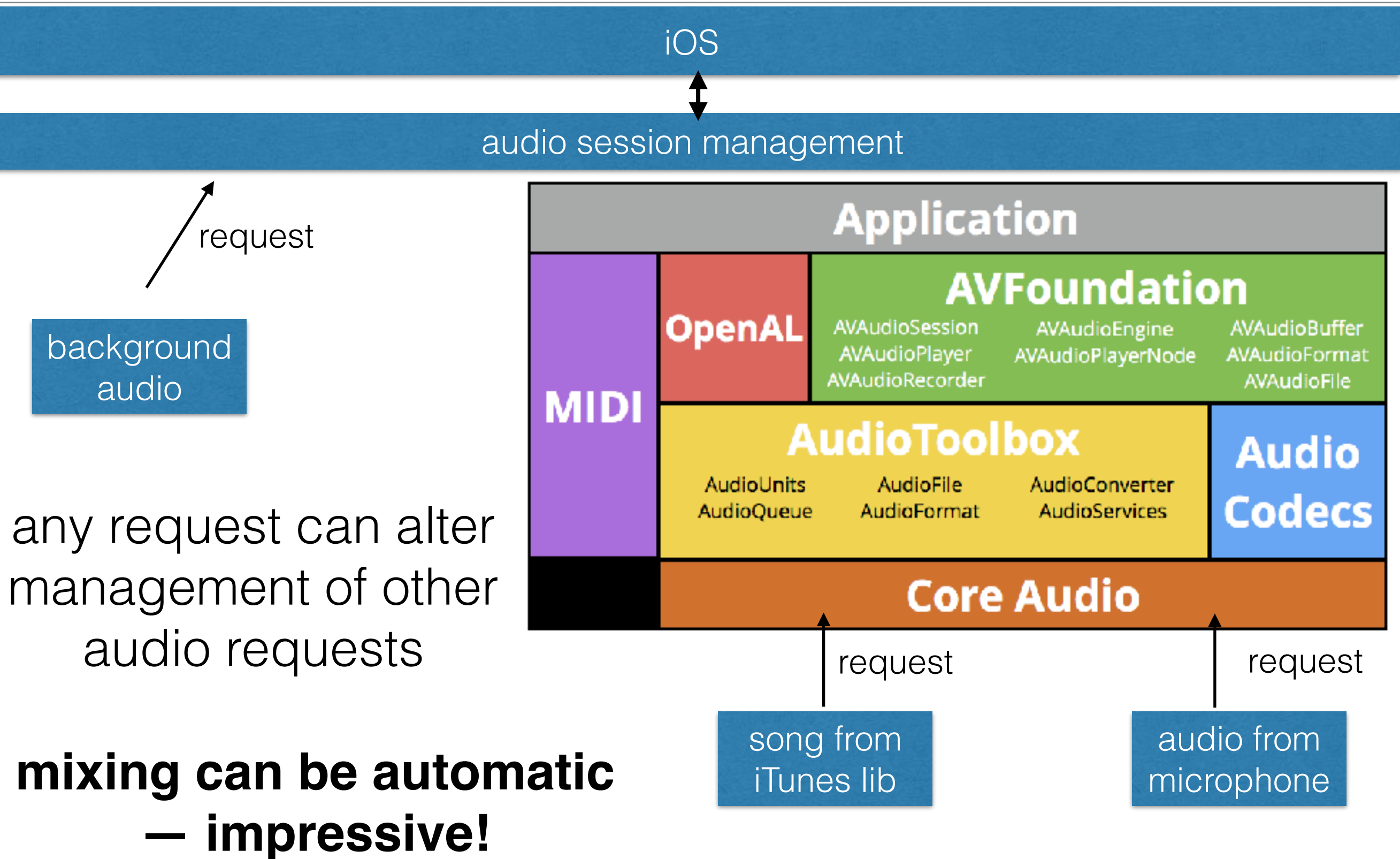
agenda

- core audio intro
- next lecture: more audio and graphing audio
- **next week:** second flipped module, the FFT

Core Audio

- many **audio packages** exist, but we want **low level signals**
- **Audio Sessions** (high level, setup audio hardware)
 - access the shared instance (for all applications)
 - access/set category (play, record, both)
 - choose options: like mixing with ambient sources
 - access/set audio route (mostly we will ignore this)
 - set specific hardware within audio route
- **Audio Units** (once hardware is ready handle the input/output)
 - set stream format, buffer sizes, sampling rate,
 - initialize memory for audio buffers
 - set callback rendering procedure

audio sessions



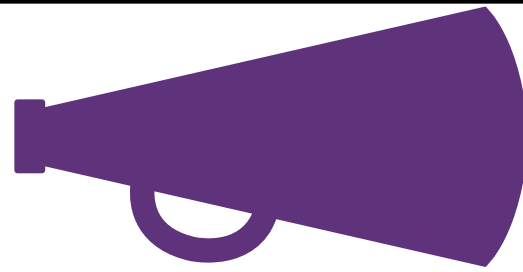
audio hardware



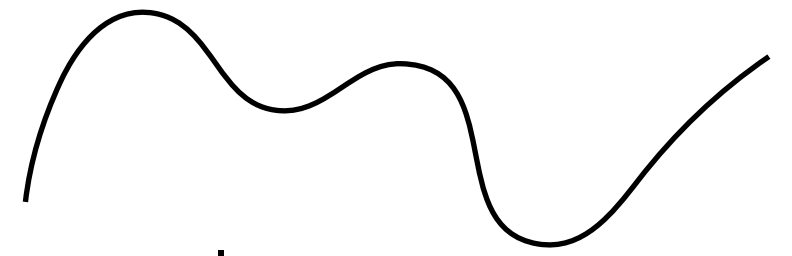
sound



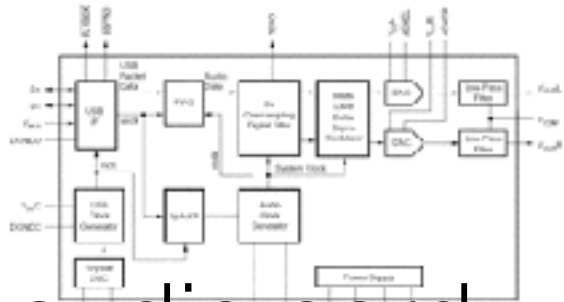
mechanical
movement



amplifier

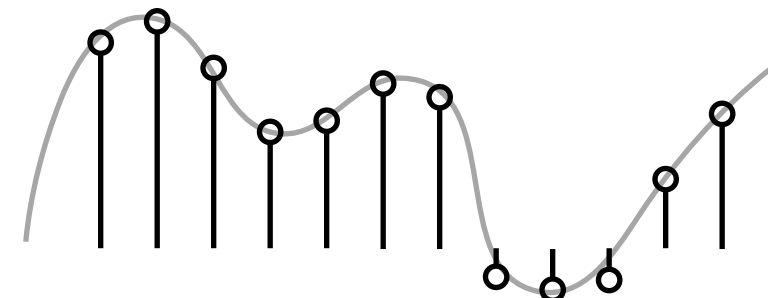


voltage



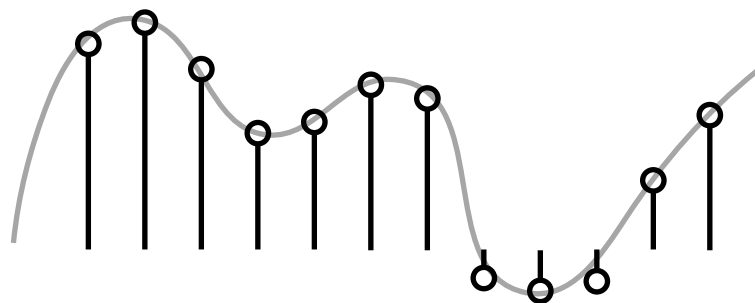
audio card

buffer
and
ADC

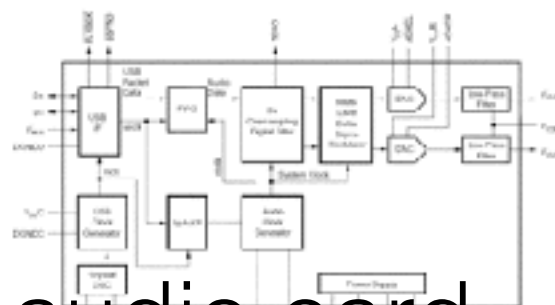


array of audio

notify software a buffer is ready

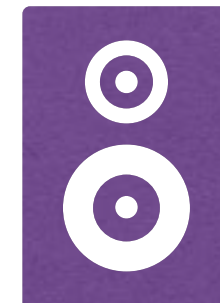


array of audio to play



audio card

buffer
and
DAC



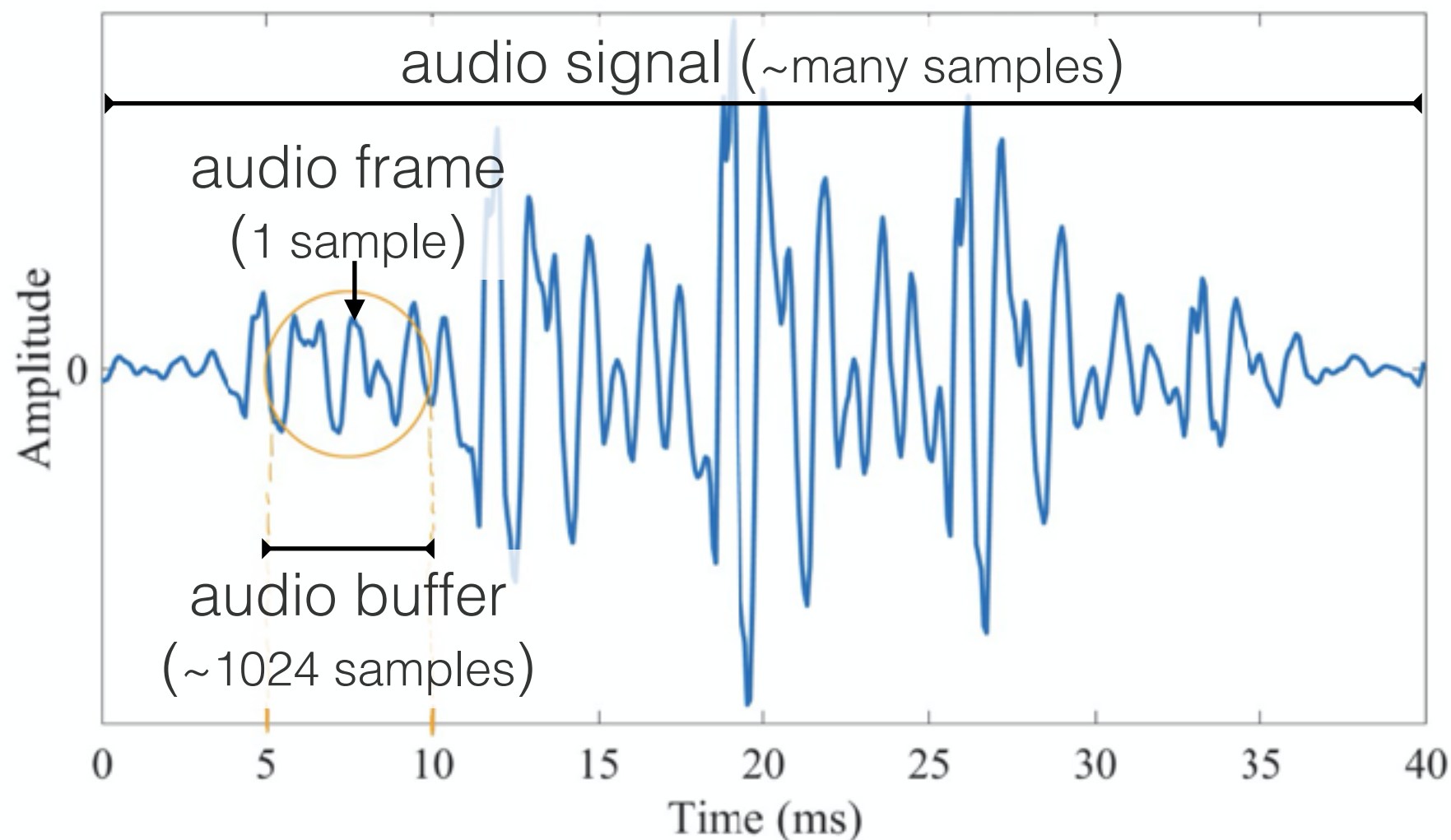
speaker



sound

audio buffering

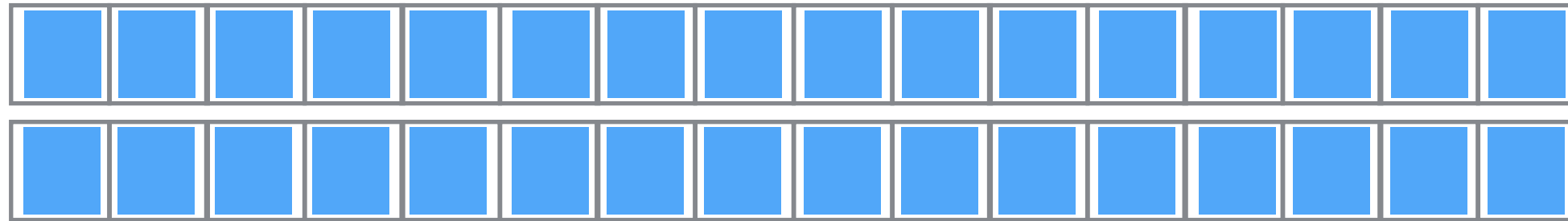
- audio card buffers up audio samples before sending to the main processor



<https://medium.com/better-programming/audio-visualization-in-swift-using-metal-accelerate-part-1-390965c095d7>

audio units

audio input buffer procedure, double buffer shown



Audio Card (memory allocated on card)

common
language

C

sent to audio session callback

CPU

(memory in RAM)

copy over samples, convert

exit from call as soon as possible!

do not allocate memory, take locks, or waste time!!



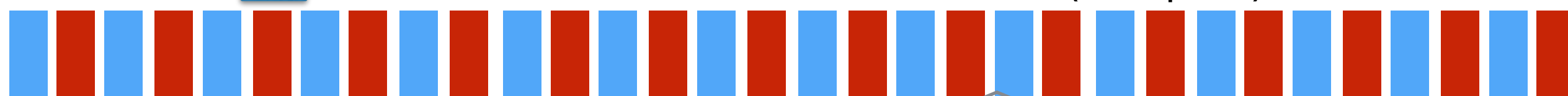
audio unit formats



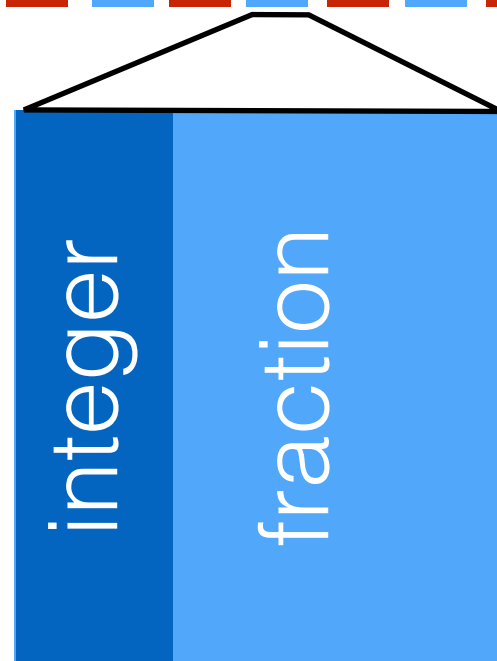
microphone (input)



stereo could be interleaved (output)



right speaker
left speaker



32 bits

callback preallocates buffers
developer fills the output buffer
OS handles playing the buffer
if you don't fill fast enough,
audio is choppy

audio nodes solution...

```
// The audio engine used to record input from the microphone.
private let audioEngine = AVAudioEngine()

// setup audio
let audioSession = AVAudioSession.sharedInstance()
do{
    try audioSession.setCategory(AVAudioSession.Category.record)
    try audioSession.setMode(AVAudioSession.Mode.measurement)
    try audioSession.setActive(true, options: .notifyOthersOnDeactivation)
}
catch { fatalError("Audio engine could not be setup") }

let inputNode = audioEngine.inputNode
let recordingFormat = inputNode.outputFormat(forBus: 0)
```

Setup Audio

```
inputNode.installTap(onBus: 0, bufferSize: 1024, format: recordingFormat)
{ (buffer: AVAudioPCMBuffer, when: AVAudioTime) in
```

...some APIs need the AVAudioBuffer Object...

```
}

audioEngine.prepare()
do{ try audioEngine.start() }
catch { fatalError("Audio engine could not start") }
```

Get
Samples

but, audio unit taps are slower than using core audio...

wouldn't it be **great** if there was a module that **handled** all the specifics of **audio units for us?**

Novocaine: takes the pain out of audio processing
Originally developed by **Alex Wiltschko**
Heavily manipulated by **eclarson**



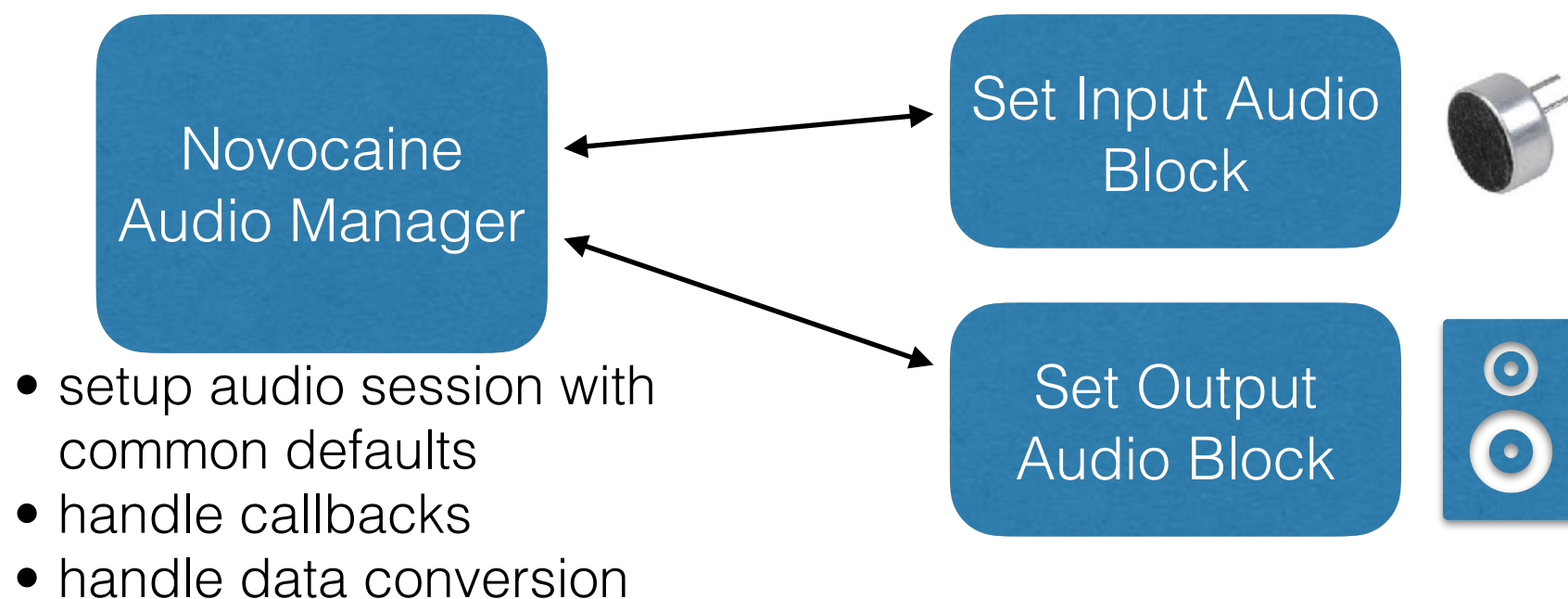
Alex Wiltschko
alexbw

Twitter

Boston, MA

alex.bw@gmail.com

Joined on Dec 4, 2009



novocaine

- Novocaine needs callbacks

```
private lazy var audioManager:Novocaine? = {  
    return Novocaine.audioManager()  
}()  
private lazy var circBuffer:CircularBuffer? = {  
    return CircularBuffer.init(  
        numChannels: Int64(self.audioManager!.numInputChannels),  
        andBufferSize: Int64(BUFFER_SIZE))  
}()
```

declare properties and
setup manager

init circular buffer
(written for you)

```
@property (strong, nonatomic) Novocaine *audioManager;  
@property (strong, nonatomic) CircularBuffer *buffer;  
_audioManager = [Novocaine audioManager];  
_buffer = [[CircularBuffer alloc] initWithNumChannels:1 andBufferSize:BUFFER_SIZE];
```

declare properties

setup audio and init buffer

the novocaine in/out block

input
output

```
self.audioManager?.inputBlock = self.handleMicrophone
```

setup function to give novocaine for callback

```
private func handleMicrophone (data:Optional<UnsafeMutablePointer<Float>>,  
                                numFrames:UInt32,  
                                numChannels: UInt32) {
```

microphone samples as float array

```
// copy samples from the microphone into circular buffer
```

```
self.circBuffer?.addNewFloatData(data, withNumSamples: Int64(numFrames))
```

```
}
```

```
self.audioManager?.outputBlock = self.handleSpeakerQueryWithAudioFile
```

data to write to speakers

```
private func handleSpeakerQueryWithAudioFile(data:Optional<UnsafeMutablePointer<Float>>,  
                                                numFrames:UInt32,  
                                                numChannels: UInt32){
```

```
self.outputBuffer?.fetchInterleavedData(data, withNumSamples:Int64(numFrames))
```

```
}
```

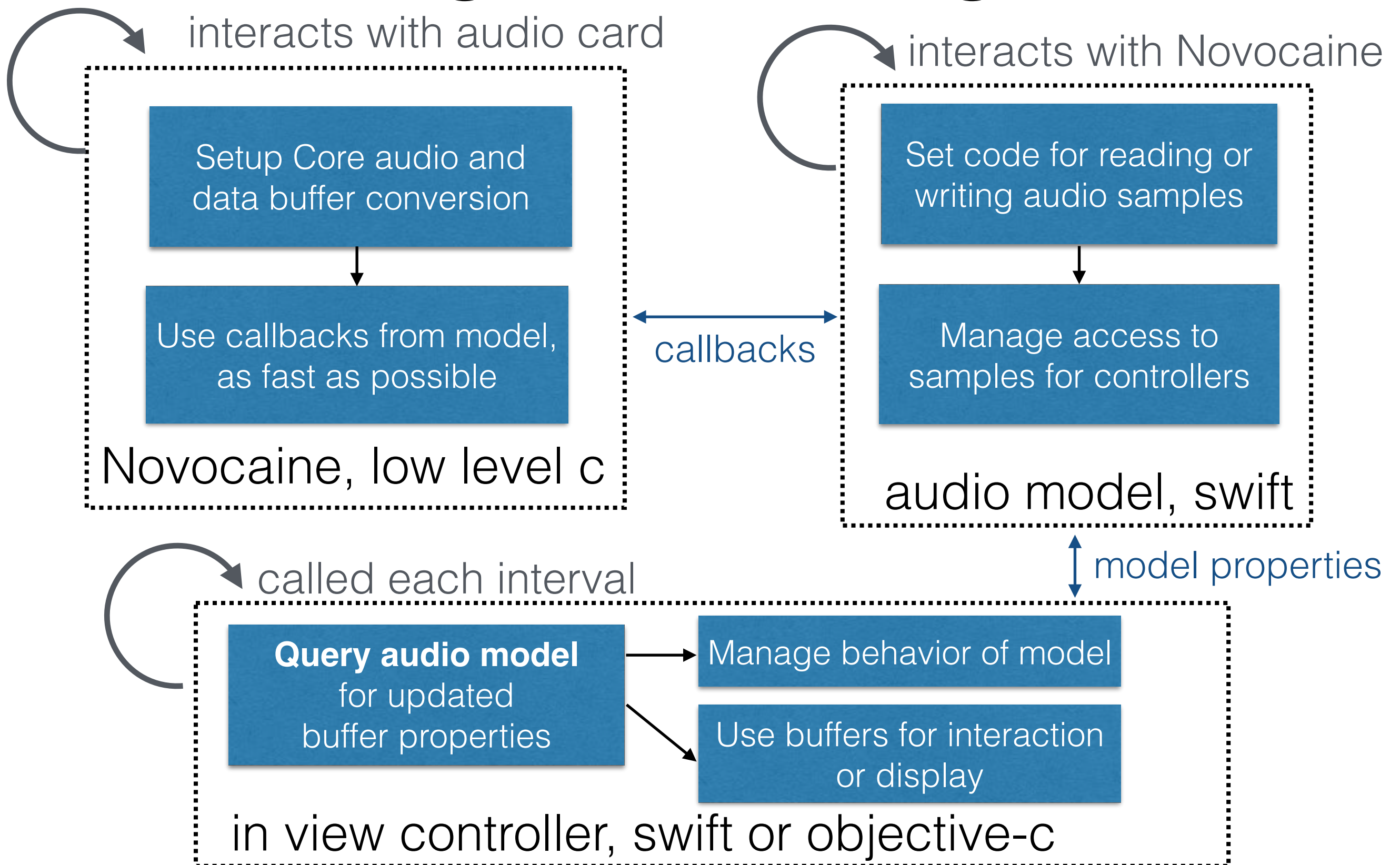
microphone samples as float array

```
[self.audioManager setInputBlock:^(float *data, UInt32 numFrames, UInt32 numChannels){  
}]; [weakSelf.buffer addNewFloatData:data withNumSamples:numFrames];
```

data to write to speakers

```
[self.audioManager setOutputBlock:^(float *data, UInt32 numFrames, UInt32 numChannels)  
{  
    [weakSelf.buffer fetchInterleavedData:data withNumSamples:numFrames];  
}];
```

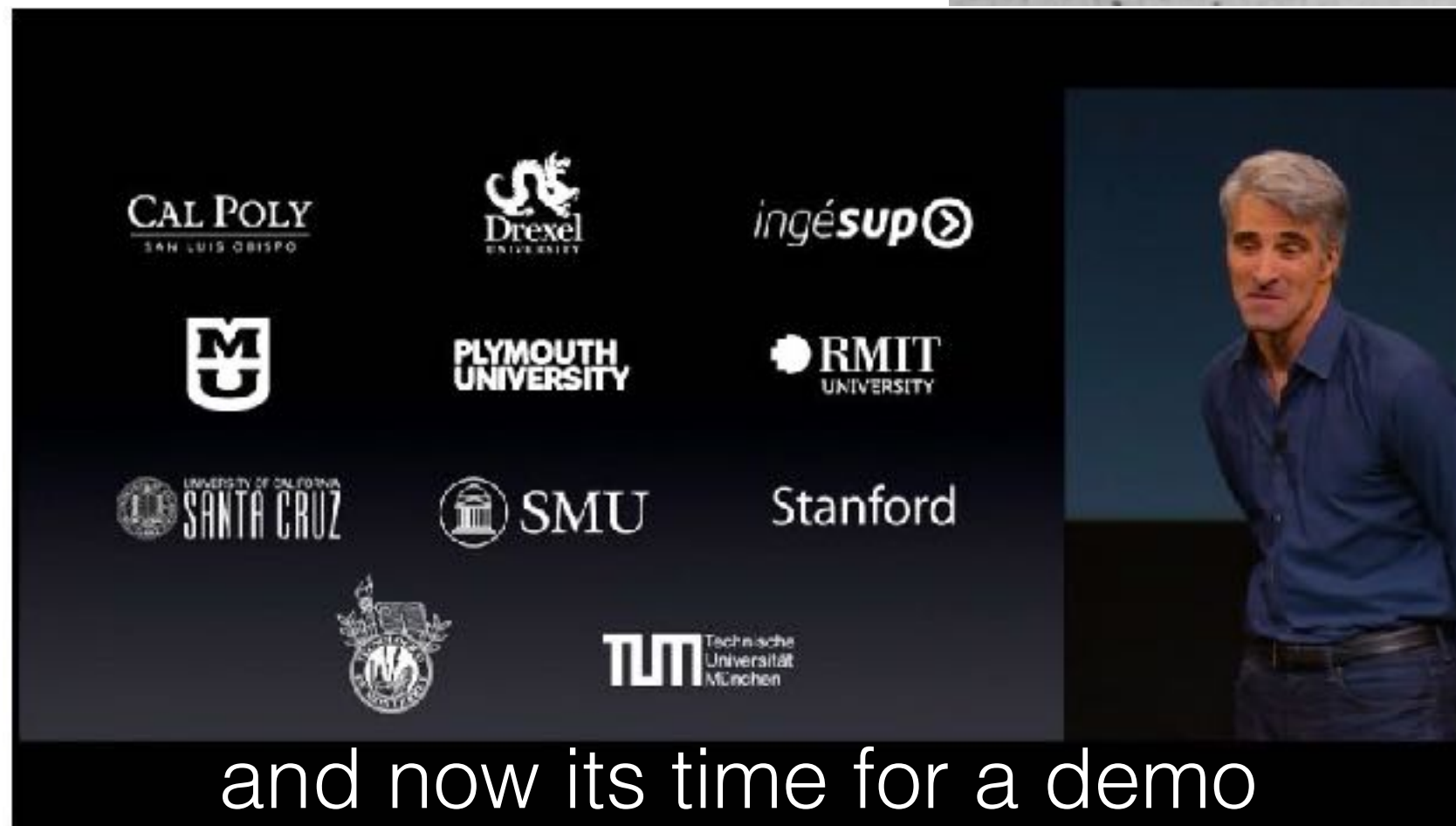

The program, using MVC



novocaine setup demo

source code on GitHub

rolling stones, if time



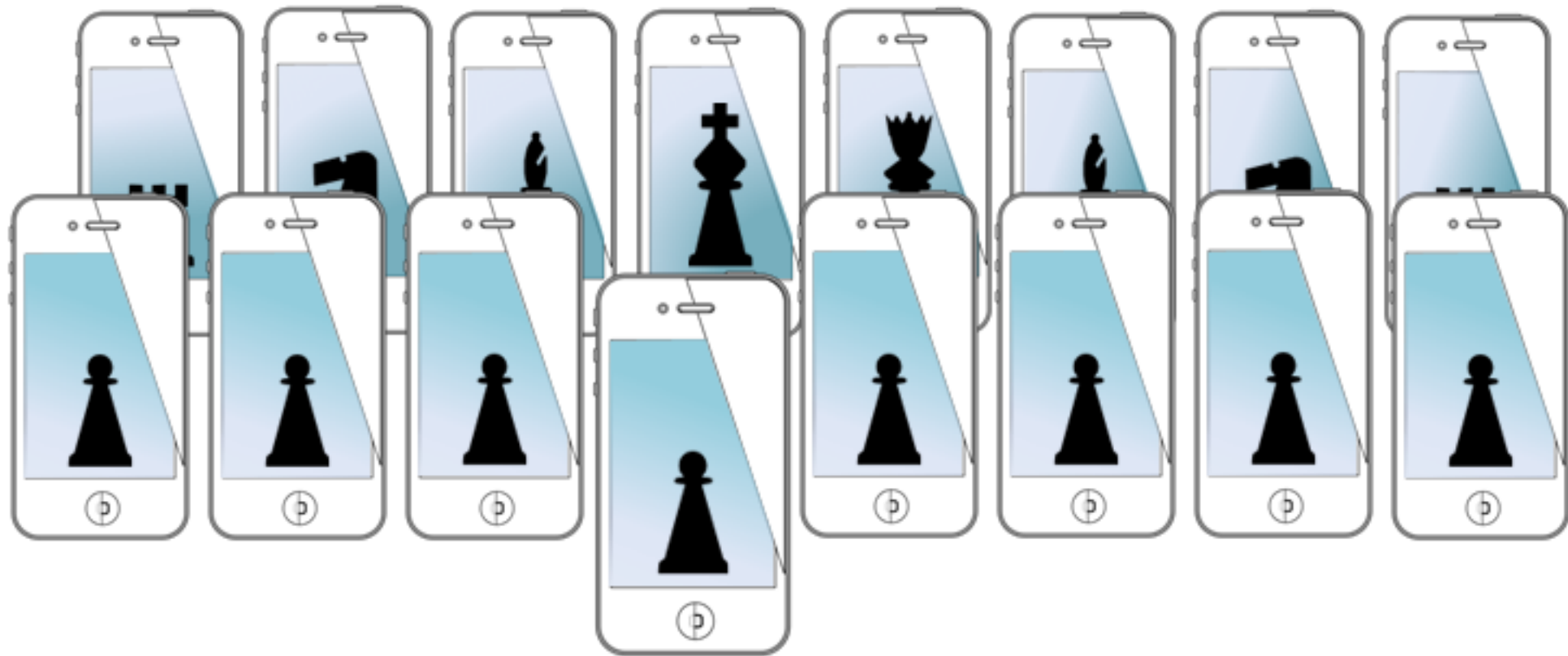
Declare in info.plist

Application requires iPhone environment	✓	Boolean	YES
Privacy - Microphone Usage Description	◇	String	This App requires microphone access.
Application Scene Manifest	^	Dictionary	(2 items)

for next time...

- more core audio
 - playing songs (if not covered today)
 - getting samples from microphone
 - showing samples with Metal
- working with sampled data
- the accelerate framework

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audio session

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