Copyright

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1 Introduction to Speex

The Speex project (http://www.speex.org/) has been started because there was a need for a speech codec that was open-sourcew84 (been)Tessential.078 2 04d (there)condij 561.3894402236(for)Tj 14

This document is divided in the following way. Section 2 describes the different Speex features and de nes some terms that will be used in later sections. Section 4 pro

information about the standard co

Codec descrim13Tn

This sec13Trdescribes the main features provided by Speex.

onc

Here are some concepts in speech coding that help better understand the rest of the manual. Emphasis is placed Tn the Speex features.

, n

specifying quality, there's no guaranty about the nal average bit-rate. Second, for some real-time applications like voice over IP (VoIP), what counts is the maximum bit-rate, which must be low enough for the communication channel.

$$A \qquad B' \qquad A \qquad B$$

Average bit-rate solves one of the problems of VBR, as it dynamically adjusts VBR quality in order to meet a specie target bit-rate. Because the quality/bit-rate is adjusted in real-time (open-loop), the global quality will be slightly lower than that obtained by encoding in VBR with exactly the right quality setting to

kHz), the delay is 34 ms. These values don't account for the CPU time it takes to encode or decode the frames.



This part refers to the preprocessor

• denoising

3 COMPILING 11

3 Compiling

Compiling Speex under UNIX or any platform supported by autoconf (e.g. Win32/cygwin) is as easy as typing:

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Speex comments

- -comment Add the given string as an extra comment. This may be used multiple times.
- -author Author of this track.
- -title Title for this track.

Raw input options

- -rate n Sampling rate for raw input
- -stereo

nbBytes is the number of bytes actually written to $byte_ptr$ (the encoded size in bytes). Before calling speex_bits_write, it is possible to nd the number of bytes that need to be written by calling $speex_bits_nbytes(\&bits)$, which returns a number of bytes. When using an unstable release (1.1.x), it

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where audio_frame is used both ai input and output and echo_residue is either an array lled by the echo canceller, or NULL if the preprocessor is used without the echo canceller.

In cases where the output audio is not useful for a certain frame, it

5 PROGRAMMING WITH SPEEX (THE LIBSPEEX API)

SPEEX_SET_LOW_MODE*\$PEEX †

SPEEX_GET_ABR* Get average bit-rate (ABR) setting (integer

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_GET_VAD Get VAD status (integer)

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_SET_AGC_LEVEL

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_GET_AGC_LEVEL

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_SET_DEREVERB Turns reverberation removal on(1) or off(2) (integer)

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_GET_DEREVERB Get reverberation removal status (integer)

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_SET_DEREVERB_LEVEL

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_GET_DEREVERB_LEVEL

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_SET_DEREVERB_DECAY

SPEEX_PREPROCESS_GET_DEREVERB_DECAY

cın nın n in n

Sometimes it is desirable to pack more than one frame pei packet (or othei basic unit of storage). The propei way to do it is to call speex_encode N times before writing the stream with speex_bits_write. In cases wheie the numbei of frames is not determined by an out-of-band mechanism, it is possible

6 FORMATS AND ST

6 FORMATS AND STANDARDS

7 INTRODUCTION TO CELP CODING

Field Type Size

26

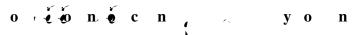
7 INTRODUCTION TO CELP COLING

where y[n] is the linear prediction of x

9 Speex wideband

A FAQ 37

A FAQ



Vorbis is a great project but its goals are not the same as Speex. Vorbis is mostly aimed at compressing music and audio in general, while Speex targets speech only. For that

Speex can achieve much better results than Vorbis on speech, typically 2-4 times higher compression at equal quality.

nonécik iono M co c y i nc i y

First of all, it's not clear whether GSM-FR berlin.de/~jutta/toast.html). Also, GSM-FF

A FAQ 38



Speex les have the .spx extension. Note, however that the Speex tools (speexenc, speexdec) do not rely on the extension at all, so any extension will work.

n i o col in l ic

Just like Vorbis is not really adapted to speech, Speex is really not adapted for music. In

One of the causes could be scaling of the input speech. Speex expects signals to have a $\pm 2^{15}$ (signed short) dynamic range. If the dynamic range of your signals is too small (e.g. ± 1.0), you will suffer important quantization noise. A good target is to have a dynamic range \pm

If I could do that I'd be very rich by now :-) Seriously, that would break fundamental laws of information theory.

Currently

B SAMPLE CODE 42

```
inFile = argv[1];
fin = fopen(inFile, "r");

/*Initialization of the structure that holds the bits*/
speex_bits_init(&bits);
while (1)
{
    /*Read a 16
```

B SAMPLE CODE 43

```
return 0;
}

B c c

sampledec reads a Speex Storanstdin, decodes it and
```

B SAMPLE CODE 44

```
fout = fopen(outFile, "w");
                             /*Initialization of the structure that holds the bits*/
                             speex_bits_init(&bits);
                             while (1)
                                /*Read the size encoded by sampleenc, this part will likely be
                                  different in your application*/
                                fread(&nbBytes, sizeof(int), 1, stdin);
                                fprintf (stderr, "nbBytes: %d\n", nbBytes);
                                if (feof(stdin))
                                   break;
                                /*Read the "packet" encoded by sampleenc*/
                                fread(cbits, 1, nbBytes, stdin);
                                /*Copy the data into the bit-stream struct*/
                                speex_bits_read_from(&bbits, nbBytes);
                          /*Decode the data*/
                          speex_deutptate,
      /*Copy from float to short (16 bits) for output*/
      for (i=0;i<FRAME_SIZE;i++)</pre>
         out[i]=output[i];
      /*Write the decoded audio to file*/
      fwrite(out, sizeof(short), FRAME_SIZE, fout);
   /*Destroy the decoder state*/
   speex_encoder_destroy(s
estroy the bit-stream
```

C IETF RTP Pro le

AVT Working Group Internet-Draft

Expires: October 3, 2005

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S. Morlat

J. Jean-Marc

R. Hardiman

P. Kerr

April 04, 2005

draft-herlein-speex-rtp-profile-02 RTP Payload Format for the Speex Codec

Status of this Memo

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1. Conventions used in this document

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [1].

2. Overview of the Speex Codec

Speex is based on the CELP [10] encoding technique with support for either narrowband (nominal $8 \, \mathrm{kHz}$), wideband (nominal $16 \, \mathrm{kHz}$) or ultra-wideband (nominal $32 \, \mathrm{kHz}$), and (non-optimal) rates up to $48 \, \mathrm{kHz}$ sampling also available. The main characteristics can be summarized as follows:

- o Free software/open-source
- o Integration of nd (nominandowband in the same bit-stream
- o range of bit-rates available
- o Dynamic bit-rate.7751 0 Td ((nomiswitching)Tj 59.7028 0 Td (and)Tj 23.8539 0 Td (variable

+	=+
	one or more frames of

specification is two [2].

C IETF RTP PROFILE

Padding (P): 1 bit

If the padding bit

50

V=2 P X	CC	M	PT		sequence r	number	
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+	-+-+-	-+-+-+-	+-+-+-	+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-	+-+-+
			times	stamp			
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+	-+-+-	-+-+-+-	+-+-+-	+-+-+-+-	+-+-+-+-	+-+-+
	synchro	nizatio	on source	(SSRC)	identifier	£	
+=+=+=+=	=+=+=+	-+= 118	3.697 0 To	1 (+-+)=	+		

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	synchronization source (SSRC) identifier	
+=+=+=+=	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+=+=+=+=+=+
	contributing source (CSRC) identifiers	
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+-+-+-+-+-+
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+-+-+-+-+-+
	speex data	
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+-+-+-+-+-+
.	speex data speex da	ata
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+-+-+-+-+-+
	speex data	
+-+-+-+-	-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+	+-+-+-+-+-+

8. MIME registration of Speex

Full definition of the MIME [3] type for Speex will be part of the Ogf68t.112.7Vorbis((CSRC9**b**€)Tj 23.995 0 Td (MIME)Tj 29.7895 0 Td (tyME)Tj 29.9217 0 Td (defi

Security Considerations:

See Section 6 of RFC 3047.

Interoperability considerations: none

Publhett646

Examples:

m=audio 8008 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtpmap:97 speex/8000
a=fmtp:97 mode=4

This examples illustrate an offerer that wishes to receive a Speex stream at 8000Hz, but only using speex mode 3.

The offerer may suggest to the remote decoder to activate its perceptual enhancement filter like this:

m=audio 8088 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtmap:97 speex/8000
a=fmtp:97 penh=1

Several Speex specific parameters can be given in a single a=fmtp line provided that they are separated by a semi-colon:

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a=fmtp:97 mode=any;penh=1

The offerer may indicate that it wishes to send variable bit rate frames with comfort noise:

m=audio 8088 RTP/AVP 97
a=rtmap:97 speex/8000
a=fmtp:97 vbr=on;cng=on

60

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Speex can find a mutual codec.

12. RTP Payload Types

discard packets from undesired sources, but the processing cost of the authentication itself may be too high.

14. Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank Equivalence Pty Ltd of Australia for their assistance in attempting to standardize the use of

Terminal Equipment", ITU-T Recommendation H.245.

[7] Schulzrinne, H. and S. Casner, "RTP Profile for Audio and Video

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