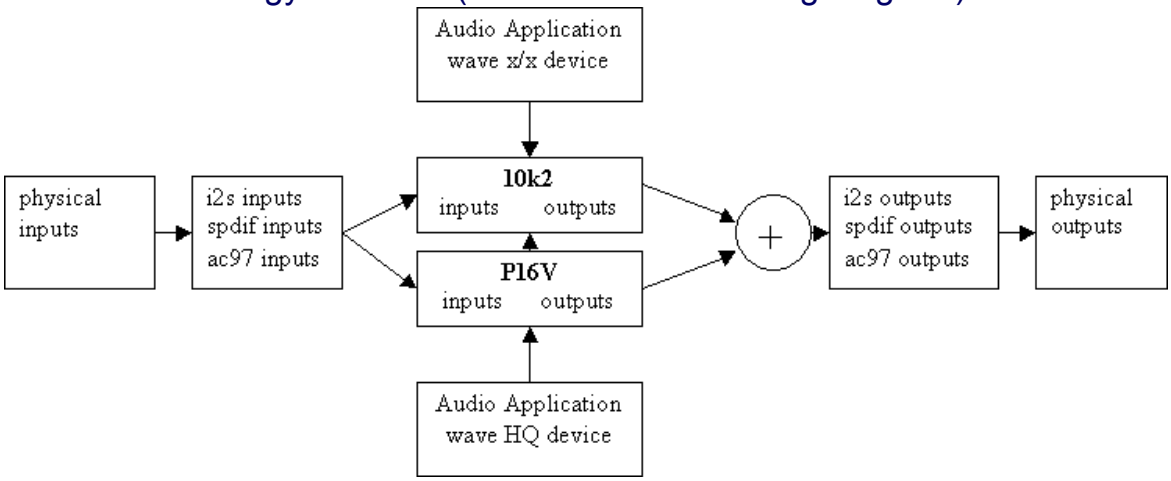
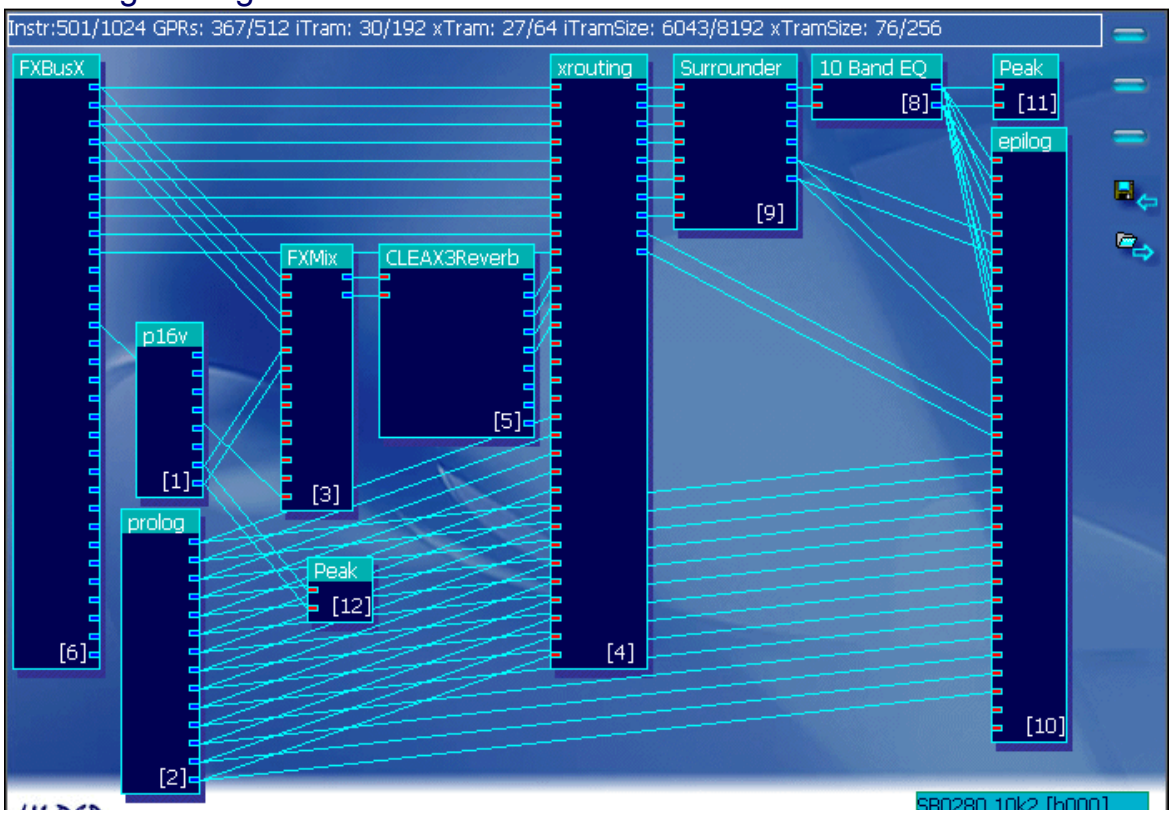
Audigy2 / P16V Routings

Audigy2-based cards have slightly more complicated signal flow compared to 10k1 and Audigy 1 boards (shown on the following diagram).



That is, there's a special unit dealing with 24/96 audio streams called 'p16v'. This unit is capable of recording incoming SPDIF and I2S streams in 24/96 mode. The kX Audio driver enables both p16v and 10k2 to access inputs and outputs by default (as shown above). However, the actual hardware routing is even more complex. In the default mode the Audigy2 chip acts as Audigy1 with p16v unit operating in parallel mode.
By default, p16v->10k2 path is disabled. It is necessary to load the p16v effect into the kX DSP window in order to enable it. For example, if you wish to process p16v output and add some 10k2-based reverb, use the following routing:



(Note: swap front & rear option might affect the actual p16v outputs you will be using. For instance, in this case swap is active, thats why p16v.in7/in8 are used instead of p16v. in0/in1. The input numbers correspond to particular i2s/spdif outputs listed in our I/O Assignment guide).

P16v 24/96 audio recording uses the same considerations mentioned in our Direct SPDIF Recording guide. That is, the sampling rate is not auto-detected and it is up to the user to choose the appropriate sampling rate in the audio recording application. Note: you may need to re-assign the sampling rate after recording (not 'resample' the audio, but just re-assign the sampling rate :)).
NOTE: the 'p16v' codename was taken from the opensource.creative.com driver (as well as codenames 'Alice3' and 'Apollo').