I/O of sound with R

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This document shortly details how to import and export sound with `R` using the packages `seewave`, `sound`, and `tuneR`.

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1 In

The main functions of seewave (>1.5.0) can use different classes of objects to analyse sound: (*i*) usual classes (numeric vector, matrix), (*ii*) time series classes (ts, mts), and (*iii*) sound-specific classes (Wave and Sample).

1.1 Non specific classes

1.1.1 Vector

Any muneric vector can be treated as a sound if a sampling frequency is provided in the f argument of seewavefunctions. For instance, a 440 Hz sine sound (A note) sampled at 8000 Hz during one second can be generated and plot following:

```
> s1 <- sin(2 * pi * 440 * seq(0, 1, length.out = 8000))
> is.vector(s1)

[1] TRUE

> mode(s1)

[1] "numeric"

> library(seewave)

Welcome to seewave!
The package is regularly updated, check for new version
Please see citation('seewave') if you use 'seewave' in publications

> oscillo(s1, f = 8000)
```

1.1.2 Matrix

Any single column matrix can be read but the sampling frequency has to be specified in the seewavefunctions.

```
> s2 <- as.matrix(s1)
> is.matrix(s2)

[1] TRUE

> dim(s2)

[1] 8000    1

> oscillo(s2, f = 8000)
```

If the matrix has more than one column, then the first column only will be considered.

```
> x <- rnorm(8000)
> s3 <- cbind(s2, x)
> is.matrix(s3)

[1] TRUE

> dim(s3)

[1] 8000    2

> oscillo(s3, f = 8000)
```

1.2 Time series

The class `ts` and the related functions `ts`, `as.ts`, `is.ts` can be used also for sound. Here follows the command to similarly generate a time series corresponding to a 440 Hz sine sound sampled at 8000 Hz during one second:

```
> s4 <- ts(data = s1, start = 0, frequency = 8000)
> str(s4)

 Time-Series [1:8000] from 0 to 1: 0 0.339 0.637 0.861 0.982 ...
```

To generate a 0.5 second random noise:

```
> s5 <- ts(data = runif(4000), start = 0, end = 0.5, frequency = 8000)
> str(s5)

 Time-Series [1:4001] from 0 to 0.5: 0.94 0.378 0.152 0.948 0.988 ...
```

The length of `s4` is not 4000 but 4001. Data are actually recycled, `s5[4001]` being the same as `s5[1]`. The functions `frequency` and or `deltat` return the samlping frequency (f) and the time resolution (Δt) respectively:

```
> frequency(s4)

[1] 8000

> deltat(s4)

[1] 0.000125
```

As the frequency is embedded in `ts` objects, there is no need to specify it when using seewavefunctions:

```
> oscillo(s4)
```

In the case of multiple time series, seewavefunctions will consider the first series only:

```
> s5 <- ts(data = s3, f = 8000)
> class(s5)

[1] "mts" "ts"

> oscillo(s5)
```

1.3 Specific sound classes

There are two object classes corresponding to the binary `wav` format: (i) the class `Wave` of the package tuneR, (ii) the class `Sample` of the package sound. There is currently no other way to import sound files. In particular, there is no function to read `.mp3` or `.aiff` files.

1.3.1 Wave class (package tuneR)

The class `Wave` comes with the package tuneRmanaged by Uwe Ligges. This S4 class includes different slots with the data (left or right channel), the sampling frequency (or rate), the number of bits (8 /16 /24 /32) and the type of sound (mono /stereo). High sampled sound (*i.e.* > 44100 Hz) can be read. The function to import `.wav` files from the hard-disk is `readWave`:

```
> library(tuneR)
> s6 <- readWave("mysong.wav")
> s6
```

```
Wave Object
        Number of Samples:      480000
        Duration (seconds):     60
        Samplingrate (Hertz):   8000
        Channels (Mono/Stereo): Mono
        Bit (8/16/24/32):       16
```

The other advantage of using `readWave` is for reading part of long files. It is indeed possible to import only a section of the `.wav` file using the arguments `from` and `to` and by specifying the time units with the arguments `units`. The units can be turned to "samples", "minutes" or "hours". For instance, to read only the section starting at 1s and ending at 5s of the file "mysong.wav" :

```
> s7 <- readWave("mysong.wav", from = 1, to = 5, units = "seconds")
> s7

Wave Object
        Number of Samples:      32000
        Duration (seconds):     4
        Samplingrate (Hertz):   8000
        Channels (Mono/Stereo): Mono
        Bit (8/16/24/32):       16
```

To get information regarding the object (sampling frequency, number of bits, mono /stereo), it is necessary to use the indexing of S4 object classes:

```
> s7@samp.rate

[1] 8000

> s7@bit

[1] 16

> s7@stereo

[1] FALSE
```

1.3.2   Sample class (sound)

The class `Sample` and the related `as.Sample` and `is.Sample` functions belong to the package **sound**written by Matthias Heymann. Like `Wave`, the `Sample` class is a list containing information regarding data, sampling frequency, bits and the type of sound (mono/stereo).
To read a `.wav` file stored on the hard-disk using `loadSample`:

```
> s8 <- loadSample("mysong.wav")
> s8

type      : mono
rate      : 8000 samples / second
quality   : 16 bits / sample
length    : 480000 samples
R memory  : 1920000 bytes
HD memory : 960044 bytes
duration  : 60 seconds
```

All kinds of wav files are supported: mono, stereo, 8 or 16 bits per sample, at any sampling frequency above 1000 Hz. The duration and the sampling frequency of a `Sample` object can be obtained using dedicated functions or list indexing:

```
> rate(s8)
```

```
[1] 8000

> s8$rate

[1] 8000

> duration(s8)

[1] 60

> s8$duration

NULL
```

seewavefunctions which return a value describing a sound have a special argument named `Sample`. When this argument is set to `TRUE`, the object returned by the function is of class `Sample` and not `matrix`. This can be useful for latter analyses as there is no more need to specify the sampling frequency `f`.

```
> s9 <- repw(s2, f = 8000, times = 2, Sample = TRUE)
> oscillo(s9)
```

However, matrix objects are easier to handle and can be used with functions not dedicated to sound. It might be then better to let the argument `Sample` set to `FALSE` and to store the sampling frequency `f` in an object:

```
> f <- 8000
> oscillo(s2, f)
```

2   Out

2.1   .txt format

For a maximal compatibility with other sound softwares, it can be useful to save a sound as a simple `.txt` file. This can be done using the function `export` with the argument `header=FALSE`. By default, the name of the object is used to name the `.txt` file. The following commands will write a file "tico.txt" on the hard-disk.

```
> data(tico)
> export(tico, f = 22050, header = FALSE)
```

For Windows users, the software Goldwave © can be helpful when handling long sound files or large number of files. To export a sound as a `.txt` file that can be directly read by Goldwave ©, the same function can be used but with the default argument `header=TRUE`. seewavewill automatically add the header needed. Hereafter the name of the exported file is changed using the argument `filename`:

```
> export(tico, f = 22050, filename = "tico_Gold.txt")
```

Any header can be specified for a connection with other softwares. For instance, if an external software needs the header "f=sampling frequency; ch=left":

```
> export(tico, f = 22050, filename = "tico_ext.txt", header = "f=22050; ch=left")
```

2.2   .wav format

The function `savewav`, which is based on `saveSample`, can be used to save data as `.wav`. By default, the name of the object will be used for the name of the `.wav` file:

```
> savewav(tico, f = 22050)
```

As seen before, if the object to be saved is of class `ts`, `Sample` or `Wave`, there is no need to specify the argument `f`. Here we use the argument `filename` to change the name of the `wav` file:

```
> ticofirst <- cutw(tico, f = 22050, to = 0.5, Sample = TRUE)
> savewav(ticofirst, filename = "tico_firstnote.wav")
```

2.3 .flac format

Free Lossless Audio Codec (FLAC) is a file format by Josh Coalson for lossless audio data compression. FLAC reduces bandwidth and storage requirements without sacrificing the integrity of the audio source. Audio sources encoded to FLAC are typically reduced in size 40 to 50 percent. See the flac webpage for details .

.flac format cannot be used as such with R. However, the function wav2flac allows to call FLAC software directly from the console. FLAC has therefore to be installed on your OS. If you have a .wav file you wish to compress into .flac, call:

```
> wav2flac("tico_firstnote.wav", overwrite=TRUE)
```

To compress a .wav file into .flac, the argument reverse has to be set to TRUE:

```
> wav2flac("tico_firstnote.flac", reverse=TRUE)
```

3 Mono and stereo

Both Wave and Sample classes can handle stereo files. There are some specific functions regarding mono/ stereo type. Both libraries include functions with the same name. To avoid a conflict between functions, one of the two has to be detached:

```
> detach(package:sound)
```

3.1 Wave class

To generate a stereo sound, two mono sounds are first created using sine, a function that returns a Wave object, and then combined using stereo:

```
> left <- sine(440, bit = 16)
> right <- sine(2000, bit = 16)
> s10 <- stereo(left, right)
> s10

Wave Object
        Number of Samples:      44100
        Duration (seconds):     1
        Samplingrate (Hertz):   44100
        Channels (Mono/Stereo): Stereo
        Bit (8/16/24/32):       16
```

To go back to a mono file taking the left channel only:

```
> s11 <- mono(s10, "left")
```

The function channel do roughly the same as it extracts one or more channels. To get this time the right channel:

```
> s12 <- channel(s10, "right")
```

And eventually, the S4 indexing can be used to do it "manually". In this particular case, the returned object will be of class vector.

```
> s11 <- s10@left
> is.vector(s11)

[1] TRUE

> s12 <- s10@right
> is.vector(s12)

[1] TRUE
```

3.2 Sample class

With the `Sample` objects, the syntax is almost similar. To generate stereo sound, the function `synth` with the argument `Sample=TRUE` is called twice:

```
> left <- synth(cf = 440, d = 5, f = 8000, Sample = T)
> right <- synth(cf = 2000, d = 5, f = 8000, Sample = T)
> s13 <- stereo(left, right)
> s13

type      : stereo
rate      : 8000 samples / second
quality   : 16 bits / sample
length    : 40000 samples
R memory  : 320000 bytes
HD memory : 160044 bytes
duration  : 5 seconds
```

To get either the left or right channel:

```
> s14 <- left(s13)
> s14

type      : mono
rate      : 8000 samples / second
quality   : 16 bits / sample
length    : 40000 samples
R memory  : 160000 bytes
HD memory : 80044 bytes
duration  : 5 seconds

> s15 <- right(s13)
> s15

type      : mono
rate      : 8000 samples / second
quality   : 16 bits / sample
length    : 40000 samples
R memory  : 160000 bytes
HD memory : 80044 bytes
duration  : 5 seconds
```

List indexing allows extracting manually the data:

```
> s16 <- s13$sound[1, ]
> is.vector(s16)

[1] TRUE

> s17 <- s13$sound[2, ]
> is.vector(s17)

[1] TRUE
```

The `mirror` function interchanges left and right channels and `panorama` control the panaroma through a `pan` argument which varies between -50 and +50.

```
> s13 <- mirror(s13)
> s14 <- panorama(s13, pan = 30)
```

4 Play sound

4.1 Specific functions

4.1.1 Wave class

Wave objects can be played with `play` of `tuneR`:

```
> play(s6)
```

It may happen that the default players of the function `play` are not installed on the OS. Three functions can help in setting the media player: `findWavPlayer` returns the most common system commands on the OS, `WavPlayer` returns the command that is currently used by `play`, `setWavPlayer` is used to define the command to be used by `play`. For instance, if Audacious is the player to use (Linux OS):

```
> setWavPlayer("audacious")
```

4.1.2 Sample class

For the class `Sample` of the package `tuneR`the functions are basically the same. The function `play`:

```
> play(ticofirst)
> play("mysong.wav")
```

and the functions `WavPlayer`, `setWavPlayer`, `getWavPlayer` to set the sound player of your OS.

4.1.3 Other classes

The package `seewave`includes listen a function based on `play` of `soundR` but accepting all specific and non-specific classes and with two arguments (`from` and `to`) to listen only a section of a sound object:

```
> listen(s1, f=8000, from=0.3, to=7)
> listen(s13, from=0.3, to=4)
```

4.2 System command

The call of an external sound player can also be achieved using directly `system` that allows invoking directly the system command. For instance, to play a sound with Audacity (Linux OS):

```
> system("audacity mysong.wav")
```

To run a sound player with Windows is slightly more tricky as the complete path to the .exe file has to be specified and paster has to be invoked to combine both program and file names:

```
> system(paste('"C:/Program Files/GoldWave/GoldWave.exe"', 'mysong.wav'))
```

5 Summary

Here is a temptative of summary of main `R` functions used for sound input and output:

	Input	Output	Mono/Stereo	Play	Object
tuneR	readWave	writeWave	mono, stereo	play	`Wave`
sound	loadSample	saveSample	mono, stereo	play	`Sample`
seewave	–	export, savewav	–	listen	`vector, matrix, ts, mts, Wave, Sample`