

Course : 0553T / Multimedia System  
Year : 2015

# SOUND

## Session 04

# OUTLINE

- The Power of Sound
- Digital Audio
- MIDI ( Musical Instrument Digital Interface)
- Audio File Format
- Working with Sound
- Guidelines for the Use of Sound

# The Power of Sound

- Definition of Sound :



Rapid  
vibrations



transmitted as

Air pressure  
variations

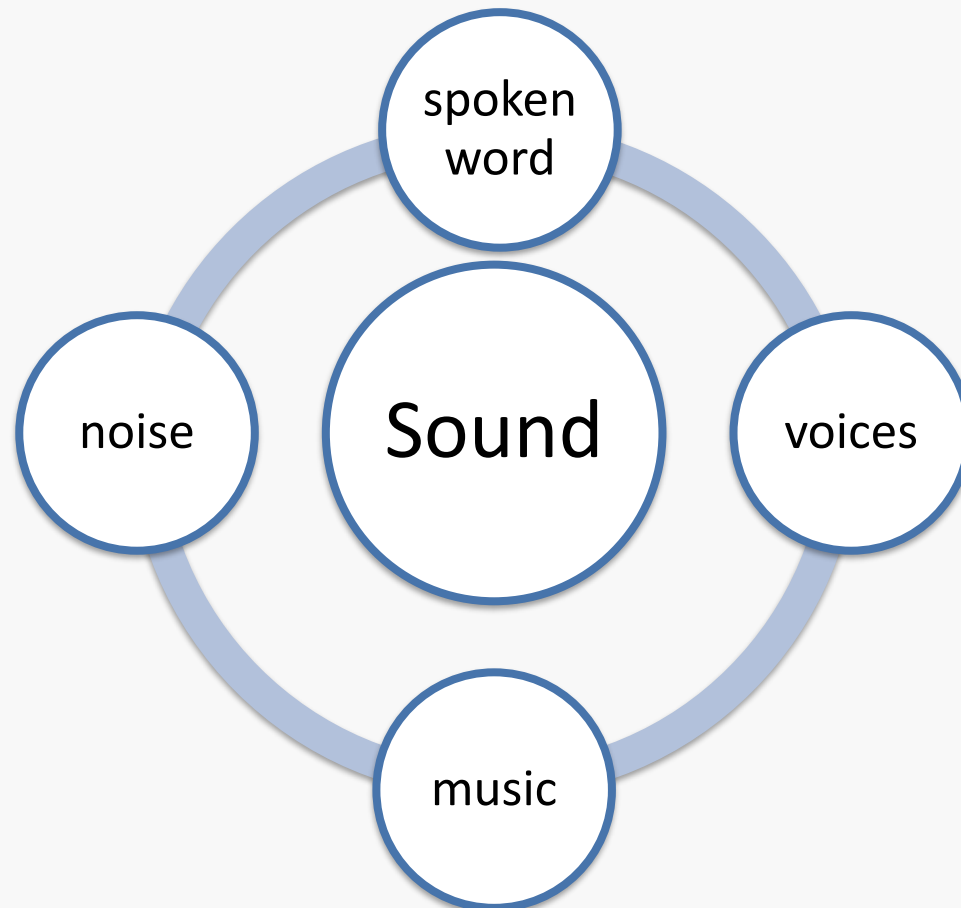


manifest as

Waveforms

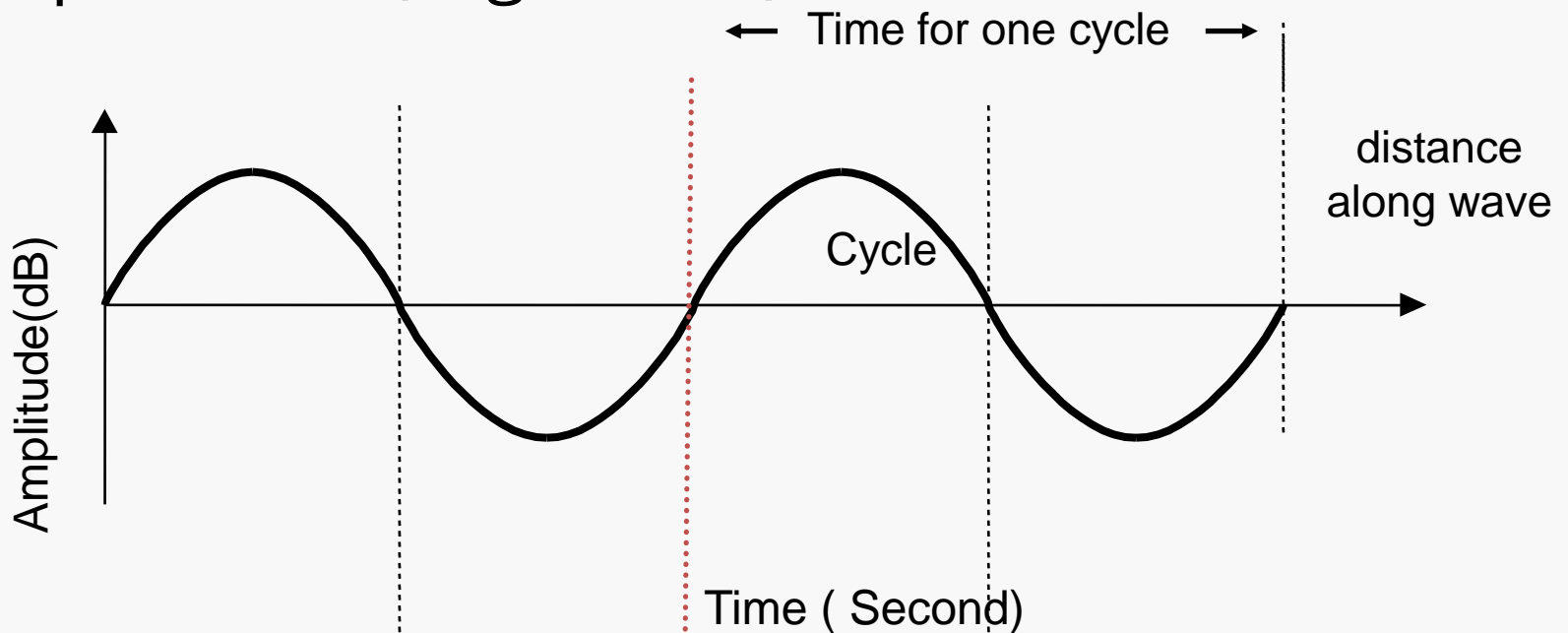
# The Power of Sound

- Many sound waves mixed together from :



# The Power of Sound

- Sine wave is a simple wave that regularly repeats a smooth transition from high to low pressure. ( Figure 4.1)



# The Power of Sound

- A sine wave captures three essential features of sound :

## Amplitude

- A measure of sound pressure or the amount of energy associated with the sound (Db=decibel)

## Frequency

- The number of times a waveform repeats in a given interval of time (Hz = hertz)

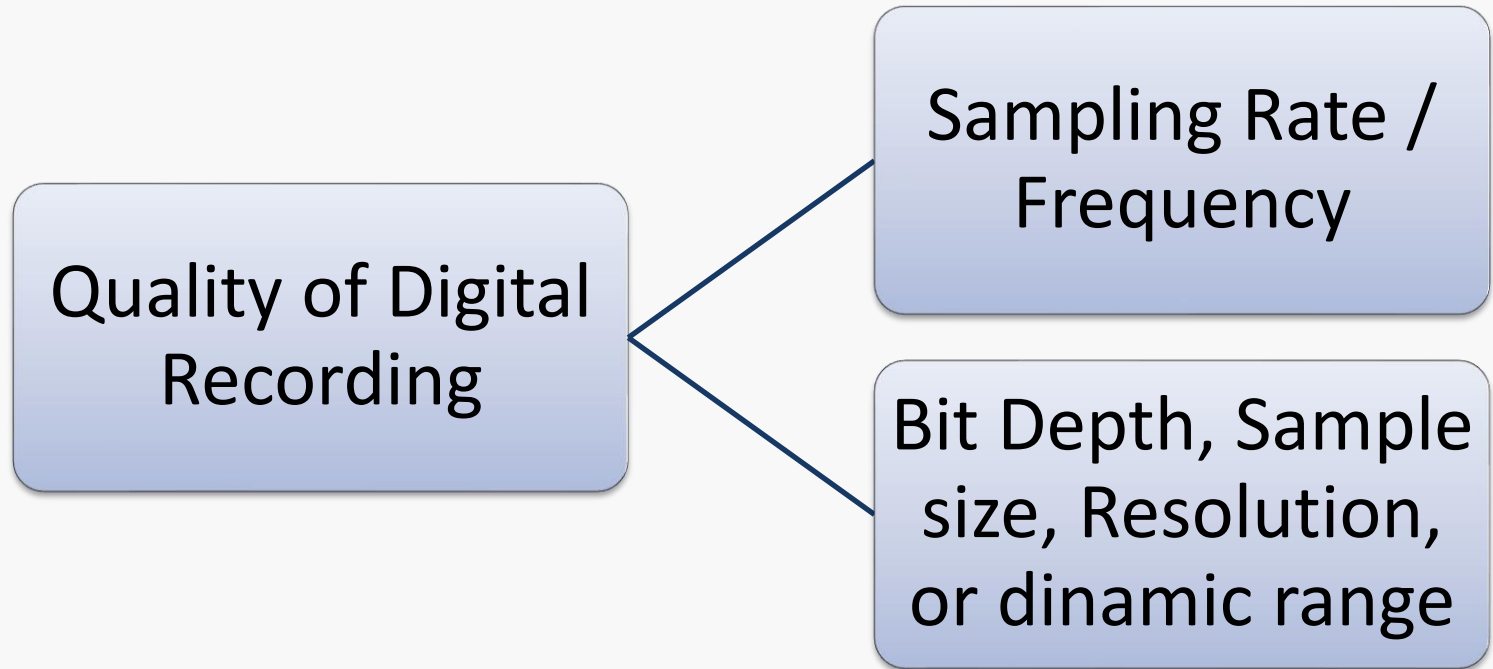
## Duration

- The length of time it lasts

# Digital Audio

- Digital Audio is created when you represent the characteristics of a sound wave using numbers.
- Digitized sound is sampled sound.

# Digital Audio





# Digital Audio

- **Sampling Rate** : how often the samples are taken
- **Bit Depth** : how many numbers are used to represent the value of each sample.
- The more often take a sample and the more data store about that sample, the finer the resolution and quality of the captured sound when it is played back.

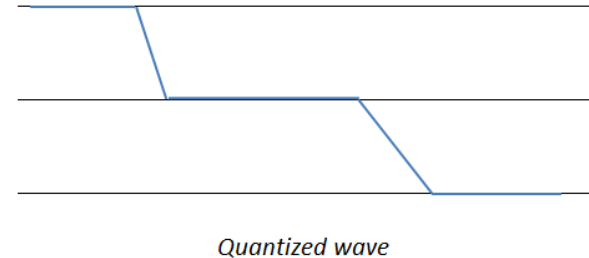
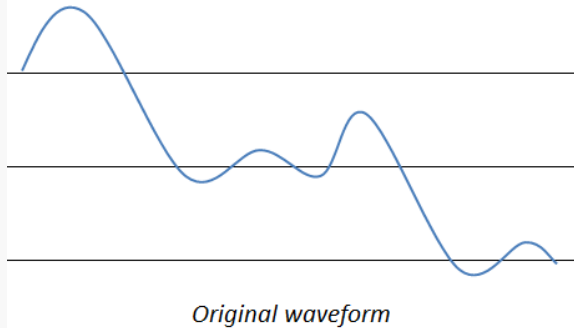
# Digital Audio

- Quantization : rounding a sample to the closest available value.
- Quantization can produce an unwanted background hissing noise . The solution is to record with a higher sample resolution (example : using 16 bits rather than 8 bits)
- Clipping : a different form of distortion related to wave amplitude.
- Clipping can produce a harsh, distorted sound

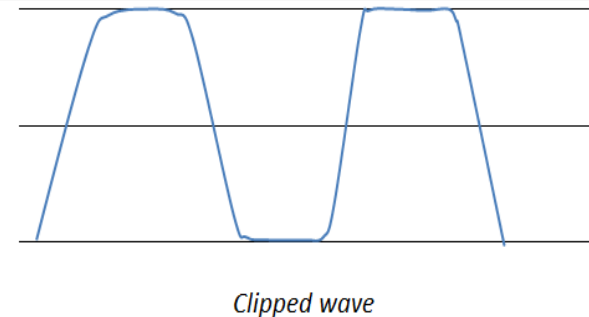
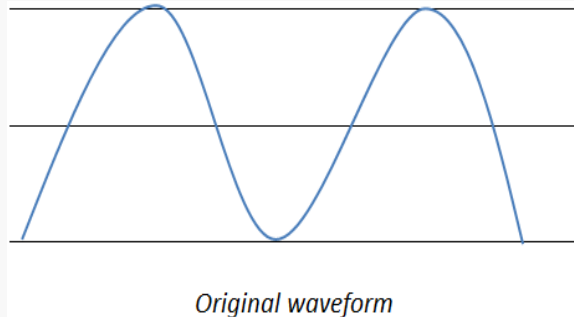
# Digital Audio

- Figure 4.3 Quantizing and Clipping

## Quantizing



## Clipping



# Digital Audio

- Formula for determining the size (in bytes) of a digital recording :
  - For a monophonic recording :  
 $\text{Sampling rate} \times \text{duration} \times (\text{bit resolution} / 8) \times 1$
  - For a stereo recording :  
 $\text{Sampling rate} \times \text{duration} \times (\text{bit resolution} / 8) \times 2$

Note : Sampling rate measured in kHz.

Resolution measured in bits per sample

# Digital Audio

- Example :
  - Calculate the file size for 1 minute, 44.1 KHz, 16 bits, stereo sound

$$\frac{44100 * 60 * 16 * 2}{8}$$

- The size is 10.594.000 bytes

# Digital Audio

- **Audacity** : a free, open source sound-editing application for Windows, Macintosh, and Linux.
- The Basic sound-editing operations :
  - Trimming
  - Splicing and Assembly
  - Volume Adjustments
  - Format Conversion
  - Resampling or DownSampling

# Digital Audio

- The Basic sound-editing operations (continue)  
:
  - Fade-ins and Fade-outs
  - Equalization
  - Time Stretching
  - Digital Signal Processing (DSP)
  - Reversing Sounds
  - Multiple Tracks

# Digital Audio

- The advantage of Digital Audio :

Its consistent playback quality

A wider selection of application software and system support for digital audio

Do not demand knowledge of music theory for preparation and creating digital audio



# Digital Audio

- In general , use digital audio in the following circumstances :

Don't have control over the playback hardware

Have the computing resources and bandwidth to handle digital file

Need spoken dialog

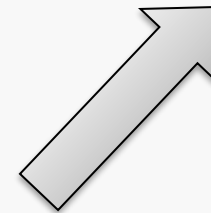
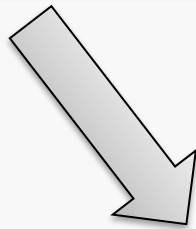
# MIDI

- MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface) :
  - A communication standard developed in the early 1980s for electronic musical instruments and computers
  - It is not digitized sound
  - Depends on the capabilities of sound system, the quality of the computerized musical instruments, and the capabilities of sound system.

# MIDI

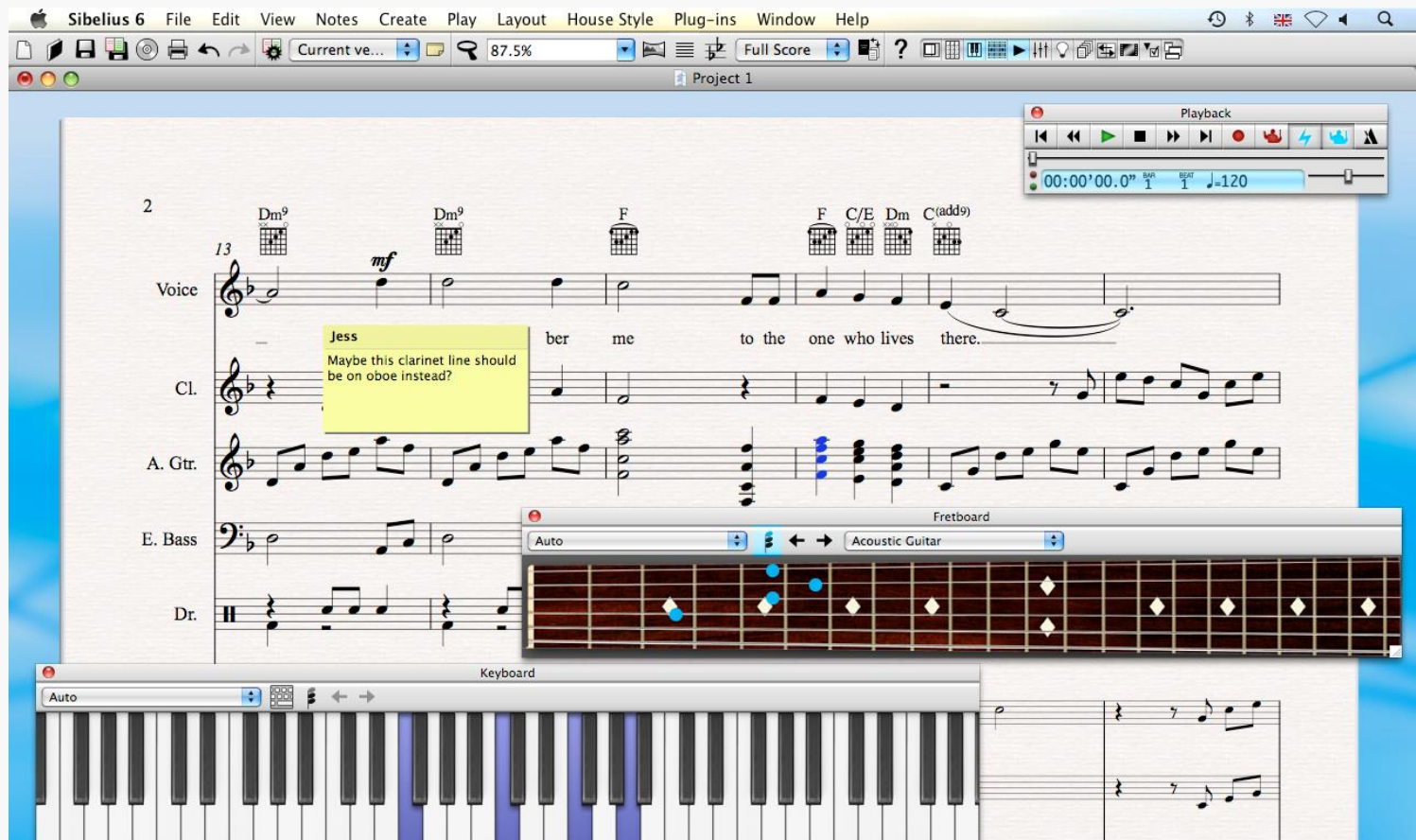
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## Musical Instrument Digital Interface



# MIDI

- To Make MIDI Scores :
  - 1. Notation Software



# MIDI

- To Make MIDI Scores :
  - 2. Sequencer Software





# MIDI

- To Make MIDI Scores :
  - 3. Sound Synthesizer



# MIDI

- Advantages of MIDI :

Small size

May sound better than digital audio

Editable

Can be converted to musical notation.

MIDI files embedded in web pages load and play more quickly than their digital equivalents

# MIDI

- Disadvantages of MIDI :

Can't easily be used to play spoken dialog

Represent musical instruments only



# MIDI

- Use MIDI in the following circumstances :

Digital audio won't work

Have high quality MIDI sound source

Have complete control over the machine on which your program will be delivered

Don't need spoken dialog

# Audio File Format

.WAV

.MPEG

OGG

.AIFF

.MP3

.MP4

.M4a

.WMA

.MOV

AAC

# Working with Sound

- Vaughan's Law of Multimedia Minimums :

There is an acceptable minimum level of adequacy that will satisfy the audience, even when that level may not be the best that technology , money, or time and effort can buy.

# Working With Sound

- Brief overview of the process :
  - Determine the file formats that are compatible with multimedia authoring software and the delivery medium
  - Determine the sound playback capabilities
  - Decide what kind of sound is needed
  - Decide where and when to use either digital audio or MIDI data
  - Acquire source material by creating it from scratch or purchasing it
  - Edit the sounds to fit your project
  - Test the sounds

# Guidelines of The Use of Sound

- Basic guidelines of the use of Sound :
  - Identify the purpose of the sound
  - Use high-quality sound
  - Conserve file space
  - Consider the playback environment
  - Avoid excessive use of sound
  - Organize sound files

# SUPPORTING MATERIAL

- <http://entertainment.howstuffworks.com/midi.htm>
- <http://www.jiscdigitalmedia.ac.uk/guide/an-introduction-to-digital-audio>
- [http://www.indiana.edu/~emusic/etext/MIDI/chapter3\\_MIDI.shtml](http://www.indiana.edu/~emusic/etext/MIDI/chapter3_MIDI.shtml)

# Exercise

- Explain the function of sound wave quantize!
- Calculate the file size totals that need for digital recording with specification below:
  - Sampling rate = 66.2 KHz
  - Bit Solution = 16 bits
  - Duration = 2 minutes
  - Stereo sound