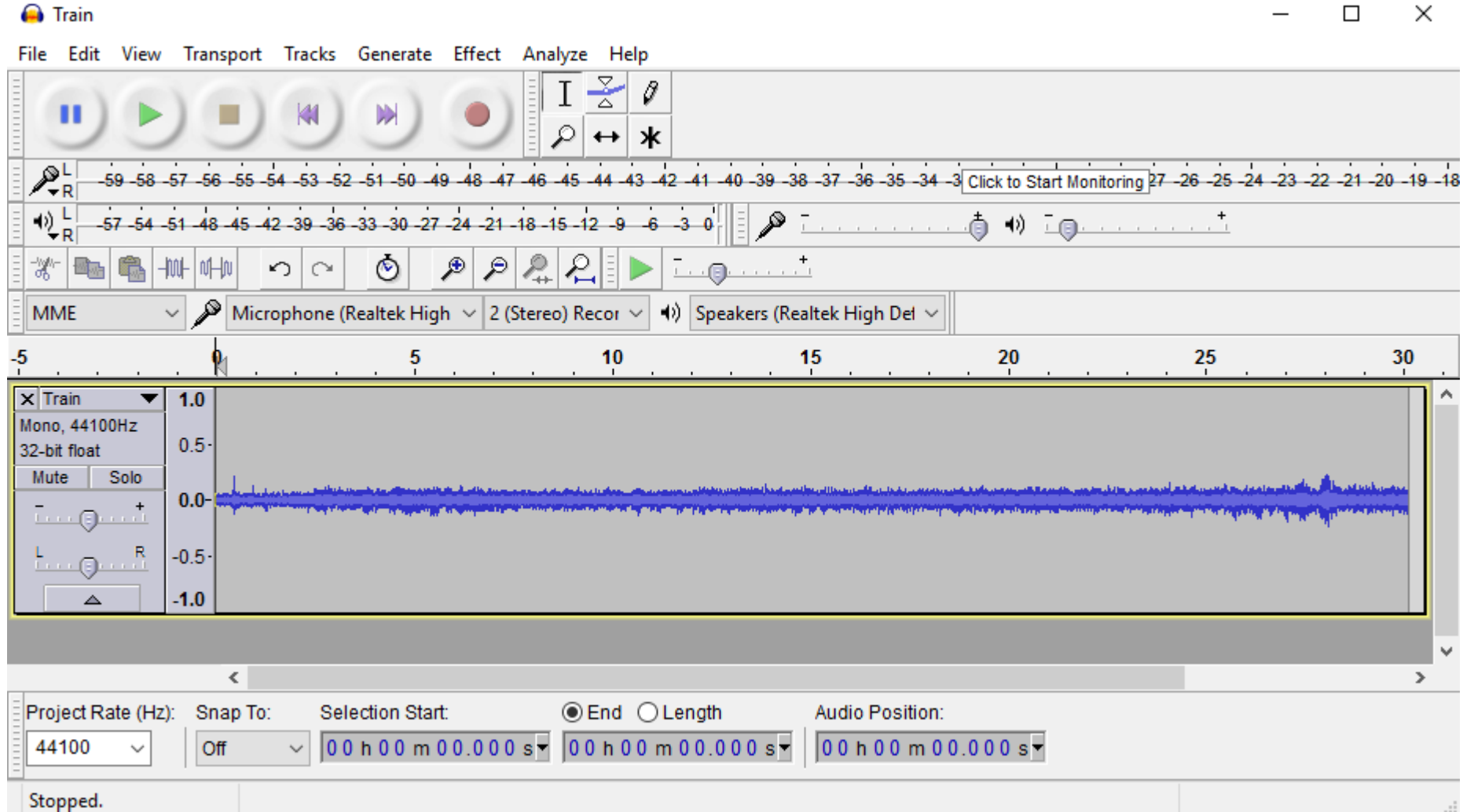


Audio



Audio Resources

- [Incompetech](#) – music
- [Freesound.org](#) – sound effects, ambient sounds
- [ChipTone](#) – online app for making game sounds
- [bfxr](#) – online app for making game sounds
- [Newgrounds Audio](#) – music (not all is downloadable)
- [Soundbible](#) – sound effects
- [Audacity](#) – free audio editing software



<http://www.audacityteam.org/>

Audio in Unity



Audio in Unity



Audio Clip



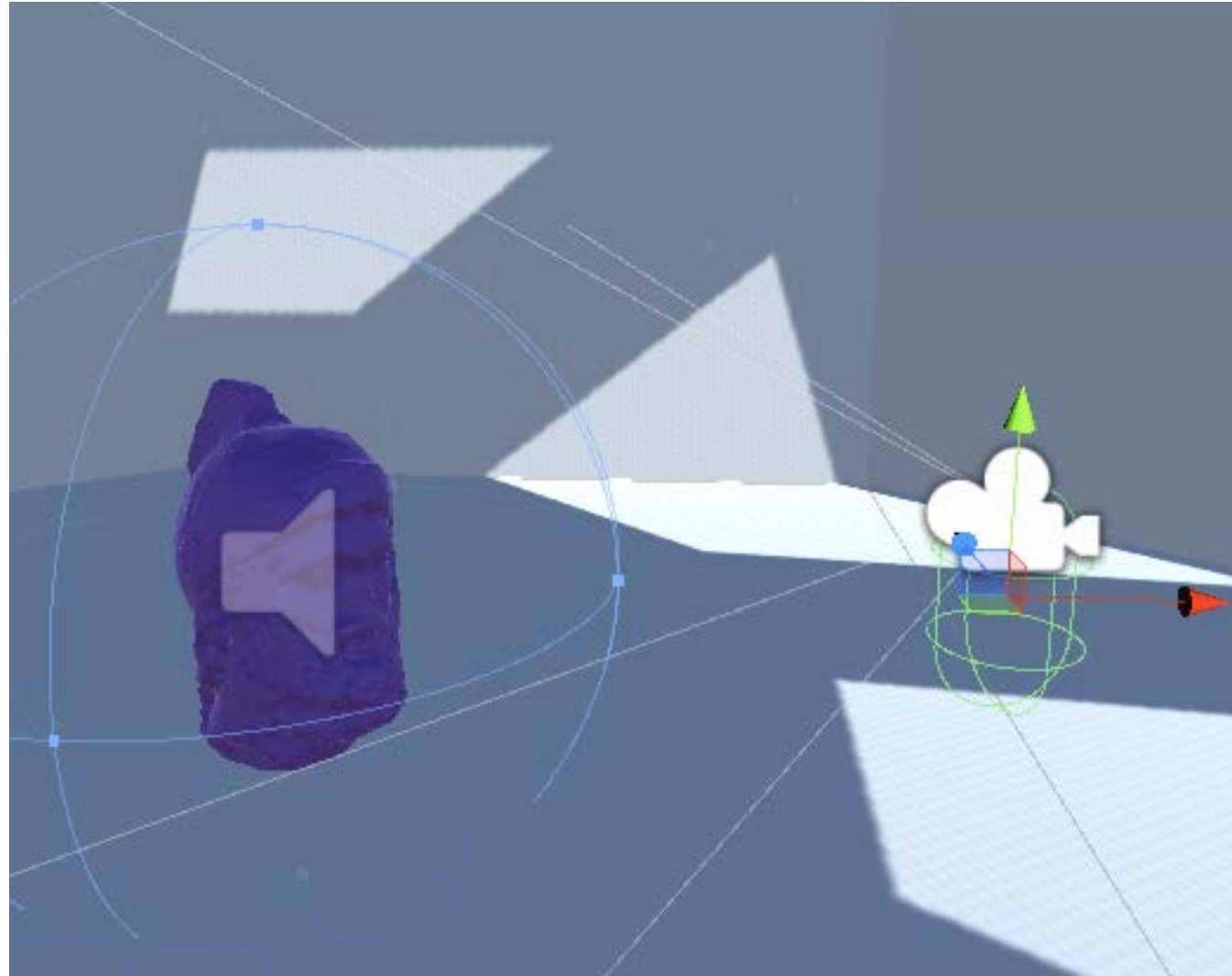
Audio Listener



Audio Source



Object with
Audio Source

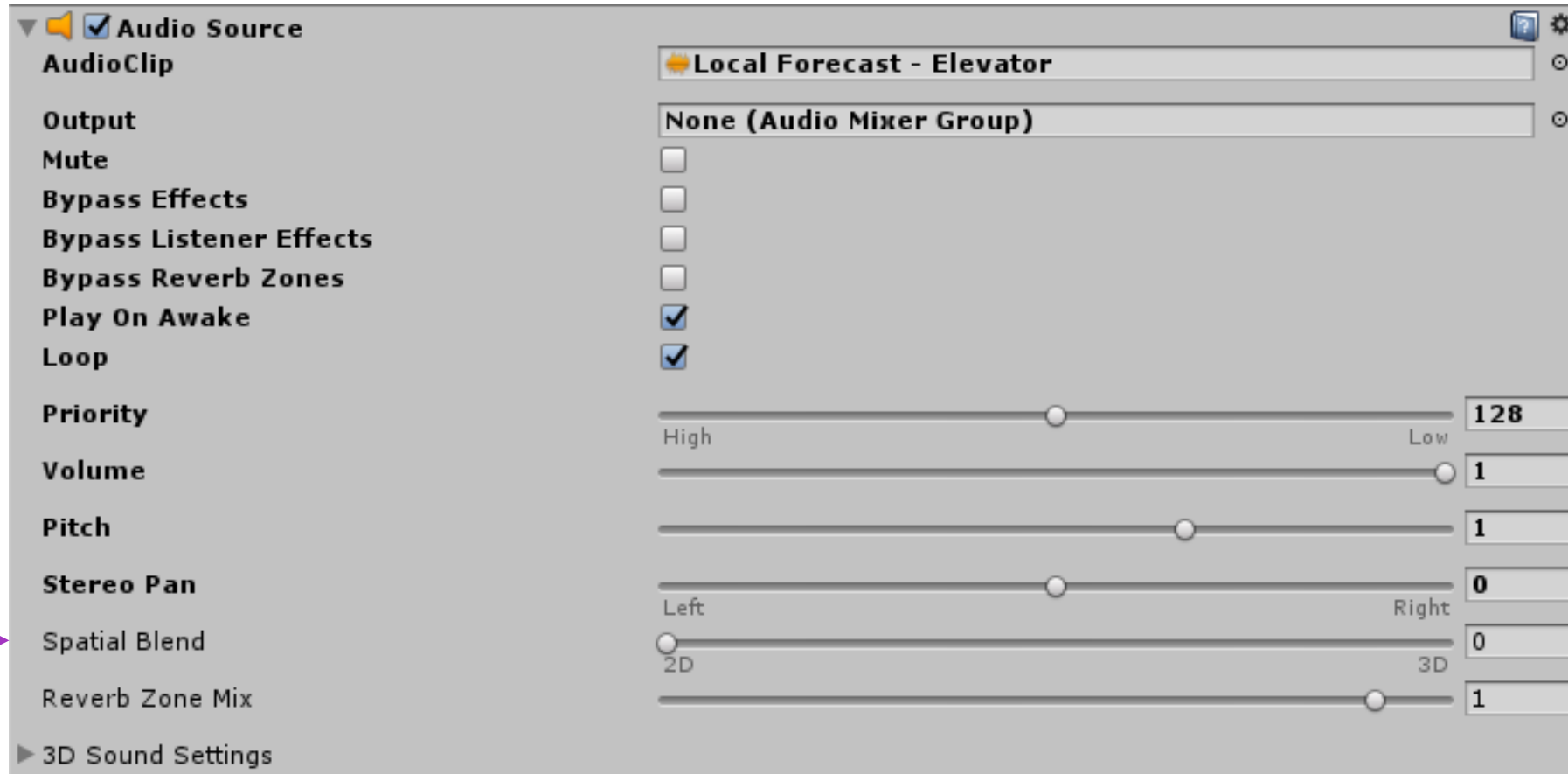


Camera with
Audio Listener

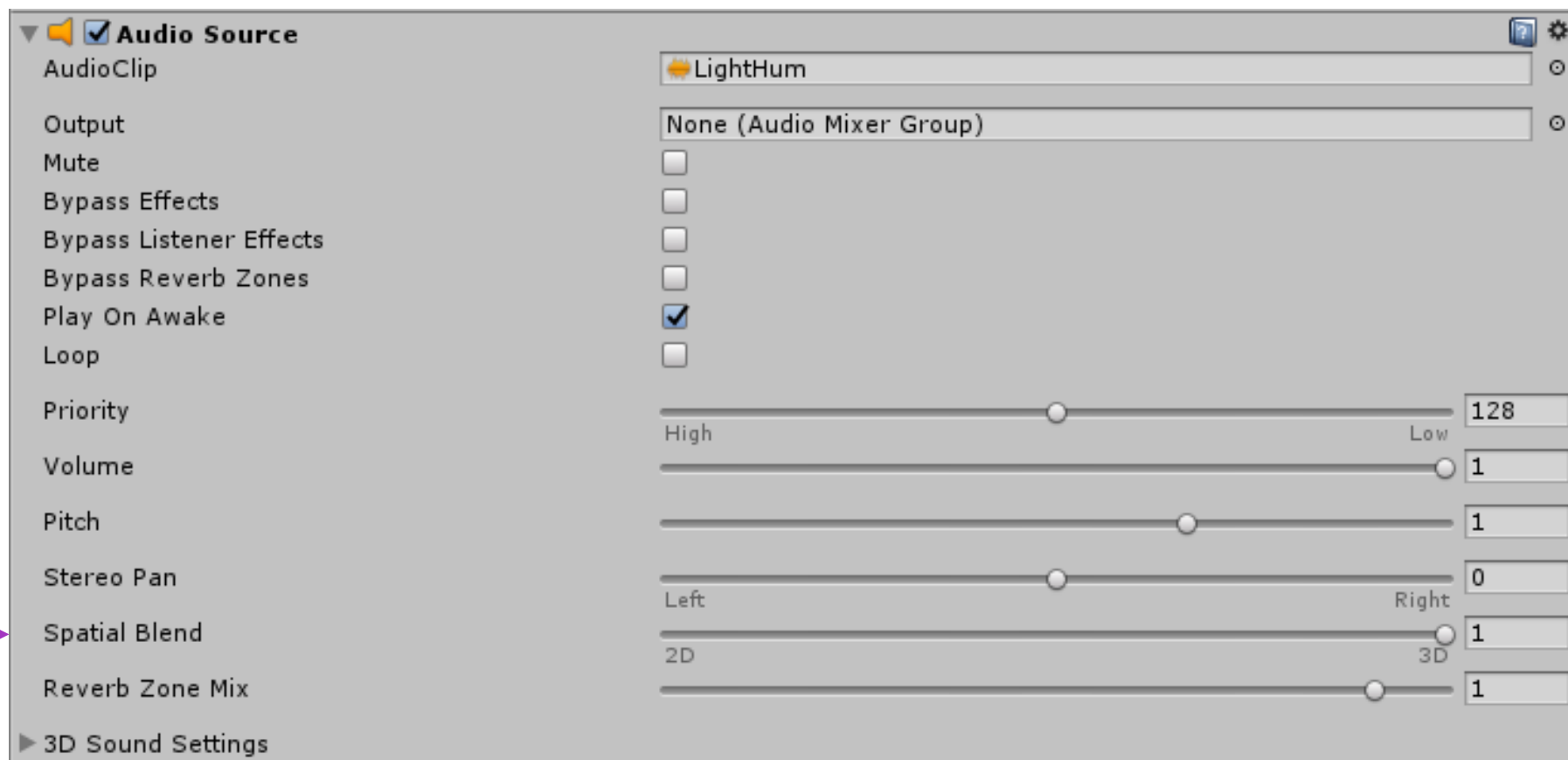
Supported Formats

Format	Extensions
MPEG layer 3	.mp3
Ogg Vorbis	.ogg
Microsoft Wave	.wav
Audio Interchange File Format	.aiff / .aif
Ultimate Soundtracker module	.mod
Impulse Tracker module	.it
Scream Tracker module	.s3m
FastTracker 2 module	.xm

Background 2D Sound Effect



3D Sound Effect





3D Sound Settings

Doppler Level

Spread

Volume Rolloff

Logarithmic Rolloff

Min Distance

2.123428

Max Distance

500



Creating Audio Sources

Audio Sources don't do anything without an assigned **Audio Clip**. The Clip is the actual sound file that will be played back. The Source is like a controller for starting and stopping playback of that clip, and modifying other audio properties.

To create a new Audio Source:

1. Import your audio files into your Unity Project. These are now Audio Clips.
2. Go to **GameObject->Create Empty** from the menubar.
3. With the new GameObject selected, select **Component->Audio->Audio Source**.
4. Assign the **Audio Clip** property of the Audio Source Component in the Inspector.

Note: If you want to create an **Audio Source** just for one **Audio Clip** that you have in the Assets folder then you can just drag that clip to the scene view - a GameObject with an **Audio Source** component will be created automatically for it. Dragging a clip onto an existing GameObject will attach the clip along with a new **Audio Source** if there isn't one already there. If the object does already have an **Audio Source** then the newly dragged clip will replace the one that the source currently uses.

Audio

Everything for Game Audio and Sound design in Unity

Audio Setup

1. [Audio Listeners & Sources](#)

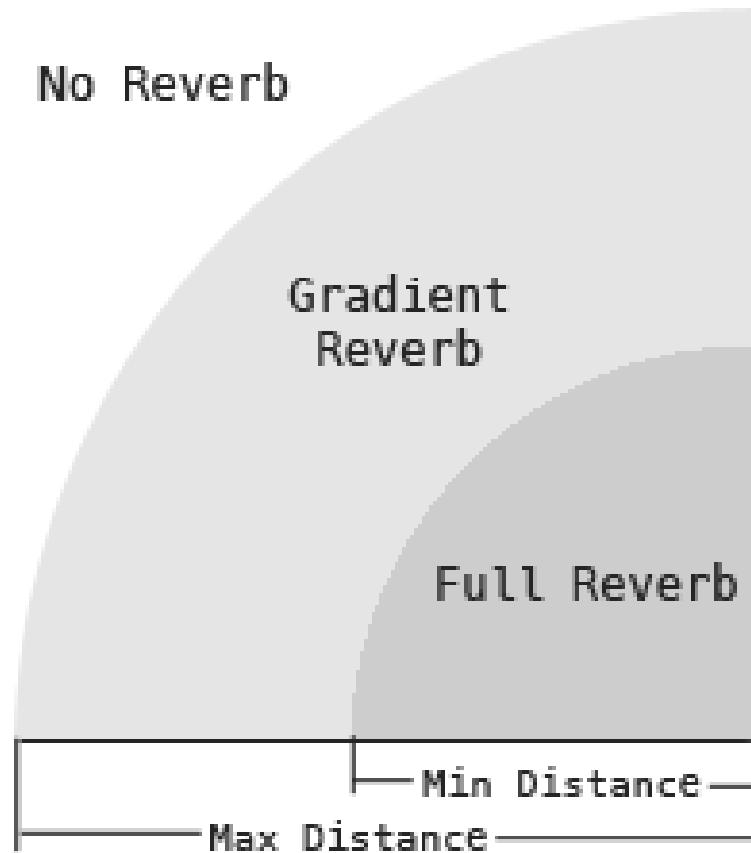
Audio Mixing

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Audio Mixer and Audio Mixer Groups | 3. Send and Receive Audio Effects | 5. Audio Mixer Snapshots |
| 2. Audio Effects | 4. Duck Volume Audio Effect | 6. Exposed AudioManager Parameters |

<https://unity3d.com/learn/tutorials/topics/audio>

Audio Effects

Reverb Zone



▼ ☒ **Audio Reverb Zone** ⓘ ⚙

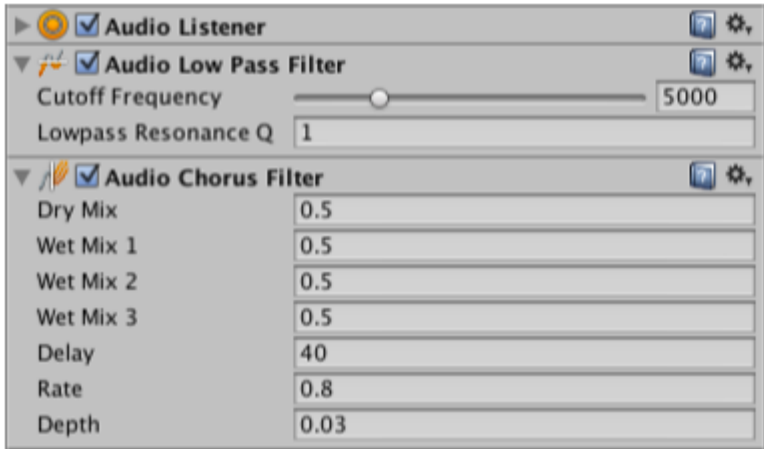
Min Distance	10
Max Distance	15
Reverb Preset	Generic ▾
Room	<input type="text" value="-1000"/>
Room HF	<input type="text" value="-100"/>
Room LF	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Decay Time	<input type="text" value="1.49"/>
Decay HFRatio	<input type="text" value="0.83"/>
Reflections	<input type="text" value="-2602"/>
Reflections Delay	<input type="text" value="0.007"/>
Reverb	<input type="text" value="200"/>
Reverb Delay	<input type="text" value="0.011"/>
HFRreference	<input type="text" value="5000"/>
LFReference	<input type="text" value="250"/>
Room Rolloff Factor	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Diffusion	<input type="text" value="100"/>
Density	<input type="text" value="100"/>



Audio Filters

You can modify the output of [Audio Source](#) and [Audio Listener](#) components by applying **Audio Effects**. These can filter the frequency ranges of the sound or apply reverb and other effects.

The effects are applied by adding effect components to the object with the Audio Source or Audio Listener. The ordering of the components is important, since it reflects the order in which the effects will be applied to the source audio. For example, in the image below, an Audio Listener is modified first by an Audio Low Pass Filter and then an Audio Chorus Filter.

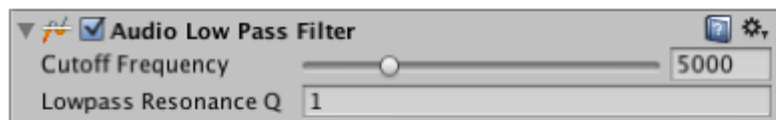


Audio Low Pass Filter

SWITCH TO SCRIPTING

The **Audio Low Pass Filter** passes low frequencies of an [AudioSource](#) or all sound reaching an [AudioListener](#) while removing frequencies higher than the **Cutoff Frequency**.

Properties



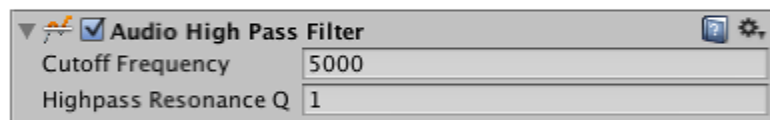
Property:	Function:
Cutoff Frequency	Lowpass cutoff frequency in Hertz (range 10.0 to 22000.0, default = 5000.0).
Lowpass Resonance Q	Lowpass resonance quality value (range 1.0 to 10.0, default = 1.0).

Audio High Pass Filter

SWITCH TO SCRIPTING

The **Audio High Pass Filter** passes high frequencies of an AudioSource and cuts off signals with frequencies lower than the **Cutoff Frequency**.

Properties



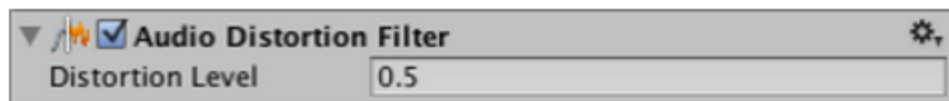
Property:	Function:
Cutoff Frequency	Highpass cutoff frequency in Hertz (range 10.0 to 22000.0, default = 5000.0).
Highpass Resonance Q	Highpass resonance quality value (range 1.0 to 10.0, default = 1.0).

Audio Distortion Filter

SWITCH TO SCRIPTING

The **Audio Distortion Filter** distorts the sound from an [AudioSource](#) or sounds reaching the [AudioListener](#).

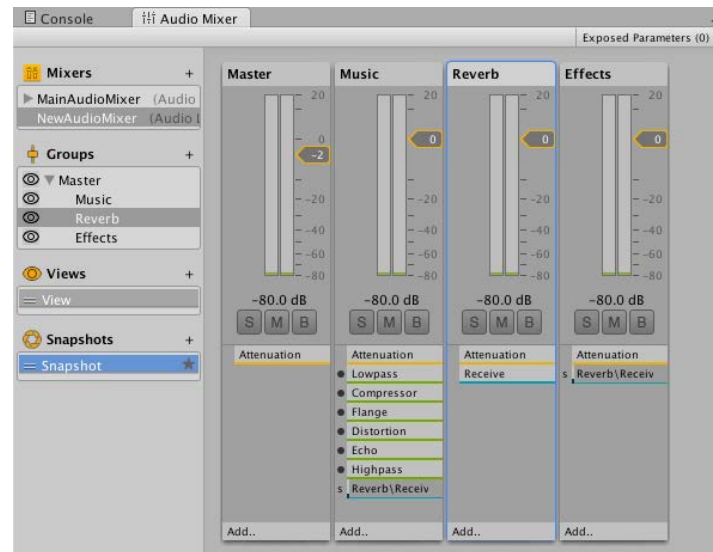
Properties



Property:	Function:
Distortion	Distortion value. 0.0 to 1.0. Default = 0.5.

Filters and Effects

- For more filters: see [filter manual](#)
- Effects are a more powerful way to manipulate sound
 - [Effects Manual](#)
 - [Audio Mixer tutorial](#)





Triggers

- [Video tutorial](#)
- Triggers are colliders that act as invisible detectors
- Triggers don't physically collide with other objects
- If a rigidbody interacts with a trigger:
 - [OnTriggerEnter](#)
 - [OnTriggerStay](#)
 - [OnTriggerExit](#)

Triggers

- Any collider can be set to be a trigger

