# Creative Computing II 

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10:00-12:00: RHB307 \& 14:00-16:00: WB316 Winter 2011, TBC

## Music File Formats

Recording quality

CD quality:

- amplitude samples at 44.1 kHz (so Nyquist frequency is 22.05 kHz );
- 16 bits per sample;
- two channels.

Recording quality:

- $88.2 \mathrm{kHz}-176.4 \mathrm{kHz}$
- more than 16 bits per sample
- usually more than two channels (one channel per transducer)


## Music File Formats

Nyquist Frequency



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Nyquist Frequency


Higher frequency is aliased to the lower frequency. (all frequencies $f=\left|f_{0} \pm n f_{s}\right|$ aliased together)

## Music File Formats

'Lossless' Audio Formats

Advantages:

- fidelity;

Disadvantages:

- file size;


## Examples:

- Pulse-Coded Modulation (PCM, WAV);
- Free Lossless Audio Codec (FLAC);

Note: audio encoded in these formats can be of low quality or degraded with reference to a master copy.

## Music File Formats

'Lossless' Audio Formats: PCM

Quantization and Sampling:


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PCM in the wild: WAV files

- mono or stereo;
- 8 or 16 bits per sample;
- variable sample rate (typically $8 \mathrm{kHz}, 44.1 \mathrm{kHz}$ )
- (bitrate between 64 kbps and 1.4112 Mbps )


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Minim equivalents:

- AudioSnippet.loadSnippet() / AudioRecorder.save()
(but Minim offers other ways of working with audio)


## Music File Formats

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Free Lossless Audio Codec:

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## Music File Formats

Lossy Audio Compression

Advantages:

- small(er) file size;

Disadvantages:

- loss of fidelity;
- processing power needed to decode.

Examples:

- MPEG 1 Layer 3 (MP3)
- Advanced Audio Coding (AAC)
- Ogg Vorbis

Note: Ogg Vorbis is intended to be 'patent-free'.

## Music File Formats

## The Psychoacoustic Model

Masking:

- Simultaneous masking
- $A \sin (\omega t)+\gamma A \sin ((\omega+\epsilon) t)$
- higher-frequency sound is 'masked'.
- Temporal masking
- $\delta(t-\tau)+\delta(t-(\tau+\epsilon))$
- second-occurring onset is 'masked'

Frequency response:

- Removal of 'irrelevant' frequencies
- Example: telephone transmission


## Music File Formats

‘Symbolic' formats

Examples:

- MIDI: Musical Instrument Digital Interface;
- Score-notation formats:
- Lilypond;
- MEI;
- abc, **kern;
- MusicXML;
- ... the list is endless.

Notes:

- MIDI is also used for performance;
- MusicXML is not a well-defined standard.


## Music File Formats

## MIDI Files

- binary format;
- events;
- 'note on' and 'note off' model
- NB: note on with 'velocity' 0 not the same as 'note off'
- different MIDI devices (and programs) interpret things in different ways.


## Music File Formats

## MIDI Files

Global attributes:

- file format, division, tracks

Cross-track attributes:

- tempo map, time signature

Track events:

- note on, note off
- effects: pitch bend, aftertouch
- meta messages: lyrics, text, key signature
- program change


## Music File Formats

## MIDI Files

General MIDI instruments (selected by program change messages):

- 1: Acoustic Grand Piano
- 5: Electric Piano 1
- 6: Electric Piano 2
- 34: Electric Bass (finger)
- 35: Electric Bass (pick)
- 50: String Ensemble 2
- 53: Choir Aahs
- 102: Goblins
- 123: Seashore
- 126: Helicopter
- (128 total)

