



GPU TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

Have You Heard What a GPU Can Do? - *A Revolution in Audio Processing*

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Rudy Sarzo and Ian Williams

Have You Heard What a GPU Can Do? A Revolution in Audio Processing

- State of the Art for Digital Audio Processing - Ian
 - Background
 - Isn't Digital Audio a solved problem?
 - How the GPU can help?
- Integrating the GPU into the Professional Audio Workflow - Rudy
 - Professional Digital Audio tools and the workflow
 - Key problems with Digital Audio
 - How the GPU can revolutionize Digital Audio Processing

Digital Audio Processing is Ubiquitous

- Digital Audio is integrated into all areas of life

- iPods, Media Players etc
- Phones, Cellphones etc
- Home Theater Systems, Digital TVs etc
- PCs - Media Players, Audio Clean up software etc



- Audio processors cover spectrum of size and form factors

- Dedicated ASICs, Engines, FPGAs, CPUs

- A wide range of Audio Editing Software

- DAW software, Plugins etc.

Linear Convolution

- Current Digital Audio processing mostly based on Linear Convolution

- Finite Impulse Response (FIR) filter
$$y(j) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x(j-i) \cdot h(i)$$

- Samples of input waveform multiplied by samples of impulse response and summed
 - Stable - settles to zero after N+1 input samples
 - Doesn't require feedback - errors don't propagate
- Works well in a wide range of situations

Why use a GPU for Digital Audio?



Source: Hitch Hikers Guide to The Galaxy

What would Marvin say if he were a GPU:

“I have a Brain the size of a planet and you want me to convolve two buffers?”

Realism & Quality Drive Up Computational Complexity

- Linear assumptions have key limitations:
 - Can frequently sound “dry” & “unnatural”
- Some desirable characteristics occur because of non-linearities
 - e.g. harmonic distortion
- Many effects are also time variant, e.g. flanging, Phasing etc.
 - modeling these significantly increase computational complexity
- Multi-channel
 - Allows greater control over sound placement & mix => better experience

Co-Processing for Digital Audio

- An Orchestra needs a great conductor
- However....the conductor shouldn't play each instrument!
- Historically professional Digital Audio Editing has required dedicated Audio DSPs
- The GPU is a great Audio DSP
 - and its already in the system! ☺



Image courtesy of Digidesign



Emulating Non-Linear Characteristics in Digital Audio

- Impulse Response (IR) Switching
 - IR measured for different amplitudes of signal
 - IR selected based on input amplitude
- Focusrite - Liquid Technology using “*Dynamic Convolution*”
Focusrite LIQUID 4 Pre Preamp



Focusrite LIQUID 4 Pre

Emulating Non-Linear Characteristics in Digital Audio (cont.)

- Volterra Series
 - Volterra Series similar to Taylor Series
 - Taylors series output depends strictly on the input at a particular time
 - Volterra series output depends on the input to the system at all other times

Emulating Non-Linear Characteristics in Digital Audio (cont.)

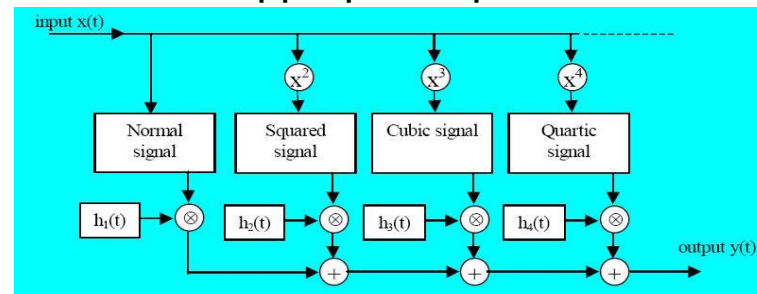
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- Diagonal Volterra Kernels

- Convolve 1st (linear) order IR, 2nd order IR, 3rd order IR, etc separately then sum the result
- Each order IR is convolved with the input signal raised to the appropriate power:

$$y(n) = \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} h_1(i) \cdot x(n-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} h_2(i) \cdot x^2(n-i) + \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} h_3(i) \cdot x^3(n-i) + \dots$$



Source: "Realtime auralization employing a not-linear, not-time-invariant Convolver", Angelo Farina 1, Adriano Farina 2, AES 2007

State of the Art Digital Audio Processing

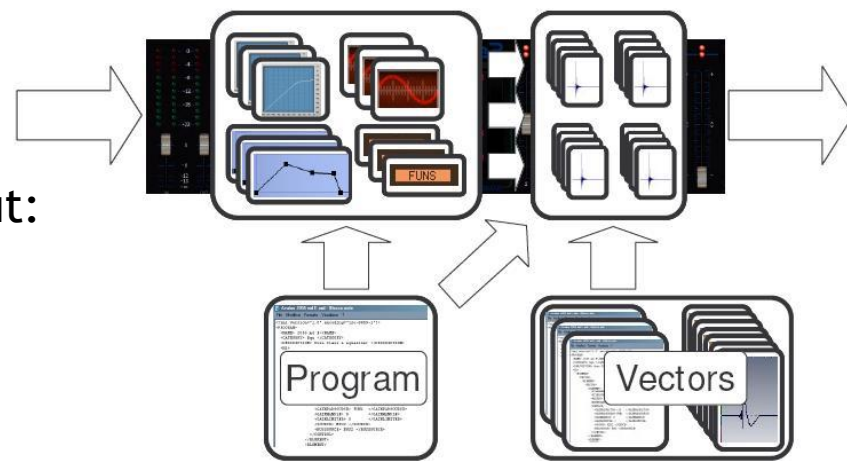
ACUSTICA Audio - Nebula 3

- VST based plug-in implementing Vectorial Volterra Kernel Technology
- Multiple simultaneous, non-Linear, time varying, level dependent effects



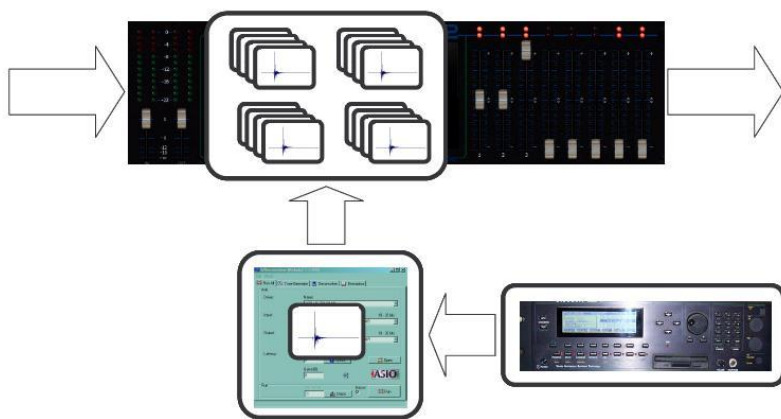
ACUSTICA Audio - Nebula 3

- Kernel Engine
 - Processes large number of kernels simultaneously
 - Controlled by the Vectorial Engine
- Vectorial Engine
 - Operates at defined rate (PROG RATE)
 - Many IR samples continually swapped in and out:
 - Multiple IRs per effect
 - Multiple simultaneous effects
 - Time dependent IRs
 - Settings within effects
- Accurate Modeling of Complex Sophisticated Effects
 - Dynamic harmonic distortion - valve preamps & compressors



ACUSTICA Audio - Nebula Sampler

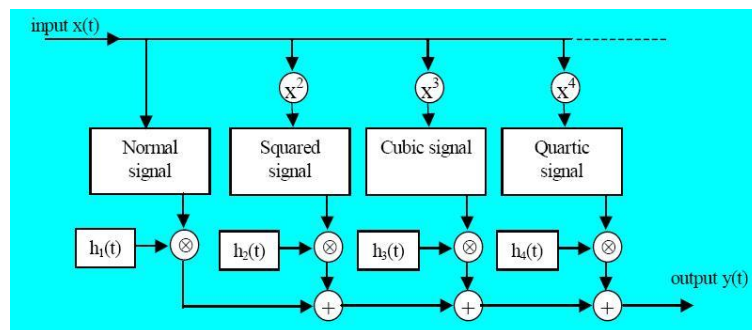
- Comes with Nebula 3
- Automates measurement of IRs
 - Including level and time and dependent Irs
- Easy to create new libraries of complex sophisticated effects



<http://www.alessandroboschi.eu/html/en/alexb.htm>

How Nebula 3 Uses NVIDIA CUDA

- Vectorial Engine currently operates on the CPU
- Kernel Engine implemented entirely on the GPU
 - CUDA Streams
 - Efficient algorithm leaves partial results for each harmonic on the GPU, only final results transferred off GPU:



- Uses CU FFT library as well as hand tuned Vasily Volkov FFT algorithms

Rudy Sarzo



Digital Audio - “The Process”

Shrinking the recording studio into a computer



Studio Tour

Source: www.vai.com



Sony Acid Pro 7

How does a Professional Musician use Digital Audio?

- Recording
 - Highest quality very important - bit depth, sample rate etc
 - Balancing what's practical for editing
 - No Clicks!!
- Editing
 - Retaining high quality is still crucial
 - Need to be able to work with many effects
 - Evaluate alternative mixes - stereo->mono, low bit rate mp3
- Playback
 - Create multiple delivery formats/mixes - MP3, AC3, 2.0, 5.1 etc.

Key Problems in Digital Audio

- Overloading / Insufficient headroom during recording
 - Clicks (relying to heavily on CPU - cycle overload)
- Poor quality effects/algorithms/HW
 - Just sound bad
 - Captures clicks (again relying to heavily on CPU - cycle overload)
- Hard limits on the number of simultaneous effects
 - Not enough CPU cycles for processing
 - Mixing takes longer
 - Workflow changes depending on platform (laptop, desktide DAW)
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Demonstration of CUDA Processing for Audio



A Revolution in Audio Processing

- Digital Audio is here to stay
- The GPU is the perfect co-processor
 - And its already in the system
- The CUDA Architecture is the catalyst
- Fermi Architecture introduces new key features to benefit audio



Thanks!

- Questions?