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Embedded Ogg Vorbis Decoder An efficient implementation on the TMS320C6416 DSP processor





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- Vorbis is an open source lossy audio compression codec.
 - Comparable to other formats used to store and play digital music, such as MP3, VQF, AAC, and other digital audio formats
 - Ogg is the general purpose media container format.
 - Founded by Xiph.org foundation.



- Xiph.org provides two reference decoder source codes;
 - libvorbis, a floating-point arithmetic decoder implementation
 - Tremor, fix-point arithmetic decoder implementation
 - Targeted for embedded implementations of the Vorbis audio compression codec.

Project Outline

- Port Ogg Vorbis *Tremor* reference decoder to TMS320C6416DSK.
- Define the performance critical modules within the design.
- Optimize performance critical modules.
- Examined performance of the optimized Ogg Vorbis decoder.

Tremor Code Branches

Code branch used for this project.

	Default	Low Mem	No Byte *
Processor Requirement	Lower	Higher	Higher
Memory Requirement	Higher	Lower	Lower

* No byte branch is a version of the low-mem branch created for processors whose smallest unit is greater than 8 bits.

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Tremor Low-Mem Branch

- Tremor default branch allocates memory dynamically without restriction.
- Tremor low-mem branch improves memory usage with a slight performance penalty although memory is still allocated dynamically without restriction.
- Tremor low-mem branch is better suited for memory restricted embedded environment.

Porting the Source Code



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Porting Steps

- Create type definitions to match the intended variable bit width with TMS320C6416 variable bit width.
 - -typedef long long ogg_int64_t
 - -typedef int ogg_int32_t
 - -typedef unsigned int ogg_uint32t
 - -typedef short ogg_int16_t

- Tremor source code provides a self check for bitwise operations used for decoding.
 - Verify all "assumed" bit width by the source code is consistent with the actual bit width used by TMS320C6416

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- Fix the known issues with the *Tremor* source code.
 - Add free() statement to appropriate locations to remove memory leaks.
 - Fix all compiler warnings.
- Replace alloca() statement with malloc() and free() statements.

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- Create a generic file system to store a Vorbis audio file.
 - Read a Vorbis audio file into on-board SDRAM in Main() during DSP/BIOS initialization.
 - Add file system functions to the Tremor lowmem source code to access and read Vorbis the audio file.
- Implement the setup and tear down steps required for Tremor source code.

- Implement ping pong buffers to store decoded samples.
- Configure DSP/BIOS to output the decode samples using AIC23 audio codec interrupt (HW_INT11) while performing decoding in the background.



PIP Alloc

PIP Objects

- PIP Module (Pipe Manager) manages block I/O used for streams of program input and output.
- Data notification functions are used to synchronize data transfers.



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PIP vs Ping Pong Buffer

- Ping Pong requires more user coding – Higher chances of mistake
 - May not be optimized
- PIP easier to implement and low overhead
 - PIP module management functions are available. Only requires few function calls to manage buffer.
 - Optimized for DSP/BIOS

PIP Module simplifies input and output data stream implementation.

Design Block Diagram with PIP



Performance Results

Ping Pong Buffer Implementation

	Cycles	Percentage
IMDCT	75823572	44.40%
Residue Upack	51500363	30.00%
AIC23 Codec + Buffer Overhead	738718	0.40%
Other	42687551	25.20%

PIP Module Implementation

	Cycles	Percentage
IMDCT	74523681	44.00%
Residue Upack	50243698	30.00%
AIC23 Codec + PIP Overhead	695231	0.40%
Other	43564251	25.60%

Profiled by decoding ~5 second 128kps 44.1Hz stereo clip

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Profiling the Results

- IMDCT and residue unpacking takes up the majority of the available clock cycles.
 - A better IMDCT algorithm can provide speed improvement without writing assembly.
- The difference between ping pong buffer and PIO module is minimal compared to the number of cycles taken by the Vorbis decoder.

DCT and DFT

• MDCT can be rewritten as an odd-time odd-frequency discrete Fourier transform.

MDCT-IV is defined as shown below,

$$DCT_{[K]}^{IV} : C_k^{IV} = \sum_{r=0}^{K-1} x_r \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4K} (2k+1) (2r+1)\right)$$

and K-th coefficient number of odd time odd frequency DFT of length N is defined as shown below,

$$O^{2}DFT_{[N]_{k}}\left\{\underline{u}\right\} = \mathcal{U}_{k} = \sum_{r=0}^{N-1} u_{r}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2N}(2k+1)(2r+1)}$$

Using zero padding,

$$x'_r = \begin{cases} x_r & \text{for } 0 \le r \le K-1 \\ 0 & \text{for } K \le r \le 2K-1 \end{cases}$$

The relationship between MDCT-IV and DFT is defined as the following,

$$C_k^{IV} = \Re e \left\{ O^2 DFT_{(2K)_k} \{ \underline{x}' \} \right\}, \quad k \in \{0, \dots, K-1\}.$$

New O² DFT Algorithm

 O² DFT can be calculated using one n/4 point FFT with prerotation and post-rotation.

Taking advantage of built-in symmetry,

$$\mathcal{P}_{k} = \mathcal{U}_{2k} + j\mathcal{U}_{N/2+2k} =$$

$$= 2 \sum_{r=0}^{N/4-1} \left(u_{2r} - ju_{N/2+2r} \right) e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(2k+\frac{1}{2})(2r+\frac{1}{2})}$$

$$= 2e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(k+\frac{1}{6})} \underbrace{\sum_{r=0}^{N/4-1} \left\{ \left\{ u_{r}' e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}(r+\frac{1}{6})} \right\} e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N/4}rk} \right\},}_{N/4 \text{ pointFFT}}$$

$$u_{r}' = \left(u_{2r} - ju_{N/2+2r} \right),$$

$$N = 4i; \text{ iinteger; } r, k = 0, 1, \dots, \frac{N}{4} - 1$$

New MDCT Algorithm

 MDCT is a special case of the new O² DFT algorithm.

 $u_{r}' = (x_{2r} + jx_{K-1-2r})$

$$C_{2k}^{IV} = \frac{1}{2} \Re e \left\{ \mathcal{P}_k \right\}$$

IMDCT is basically a scaled version of MDCT.

Performance Optimization

- New IMDCT implementation
 - The optimized IMDCT algorithm is performed as follows:
 - 1. Pre-processing
 - 2. N/4-point complex FFT
 - 3. Post-processing
 - Uses optimized DSP_fft32x32 function from with builtin bit reversal from C64X TI DSPLIB

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Optimization Block Diagram

Pre-Processing

Pre-Arrange and Pre-Rotation

for (i = 0; i < n/4; i++) X'[i] = X[2*i] * rotation factor[i] X'[i+1] = X[(n/2-1)-2*i] * rotation factor[i+1]

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Complex FFT N/4

- Utilize the DSP_fft32x32 from the TI DSPLIB
 - Generate twiddle factor with "tw_fft32x32.exe" from DSPLIB
 - Include "dsp_fft32x32.h" header file

-Call DSP_fft32x32 to perform FFT

Post-Processing

Post-Arrange and Post-Rotation

for (i = 0; i < n/4; i++) x[i] = x'[i] * rotation factor[i]

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Performance Result after Optimization

	MIPS	Percent Improvement
Before IMDCT Optimization	~124	N/A
After IMDCT Optimization	~82	35.00%

Profiled by decoding ~75 second 128kps 44.1Hz stereo clip

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Future Improvements

- Remove dynamic memory allocation from the Vorbis Decoder.
- Write pre- and post- processing section from the new IMDCT algorithm in assembly.
- Write the residue decoding portion in assembly.
- Make the code 100% RF3 compliant.

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