Constrained-Energy Lapped Transform (CELT) Codec
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Abstract

CELT [celt-website] is an open-source voice codec suitable for use in very low delay Voice over IP (VoIP) type applications. This document describes the encoding and decoding process.

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1. Introduction

This document describes the CELT codec, which is designed for transmitting full-bandwidth audio with very low delay. It is suitable for encoding both speech and music at rates starting at 32 kbit/s. It is primarily designed for transmission over the Internet and protocols such as RTP [rfc3550], but also includes a certain amount of robustness to bit errors, where this could be done at no significant cost.

The novel aspect of CELT compared to most other codecs is its very low delay, below 10 ms. There are two main advantages to having a very low delay audio link. The lower delay itself is important for some interactions, such as playing music remotely. Another advantage is its behavior in the presence of acoustic echo. When the round-trip audio delay is sufficiently low, acoustic echo is no longer perceived as a distinct repetition, but rather as extra reverberation. Applications of CELT include:

- Collaborative network music performance
- High-quality teleconferencing
- Wireless audio equipment
- Low-delay links for broadcast applications

The source code for the reference implementation of the CELT codec is provided in Appendix A. This source code is the normative specification of the codec. The corresponding text description in this document is provided for informative purposes.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [rfc2119].
2. Overview of the CELT Codec

CELT stands for _Constrained Energy Lapped Transform_. This is the fundamental principle of the codec: the quantization process is designed in such a way to preserve the energy in a certain number of bands. The theoretical aspects of the codec are described in greater detail [celt-tasl] and [celt-eusipco]. Although these papers describe slightly older versions of the codec (version 0.3.2 and 0.5.1, respectively), the principles remain the same.

CELT is a transform codec, based on the Modified Discrete Cosine Transform (MDCT). The MDCT is derived from the DCT-IV by adding an overlap with time-domain aliasing cancellation [mdct]. The main characteristics of CELT are as follows:

- Ultra-low algorithmic delay (scalable, typically 4 to 9 ms)
- Sampling rates from 32 kHz to 48 kHz and above (full audio bandwidth)
- Applicability to both speech and music
- Support for mono and stereo
- Adaptive bit-rate from 32 kbit/s to 128 kbit/s per channel and above
- Scalable complexity
- Robustness to packet loss (scalable trade-off between quality and loss-robustness)
- Open source implementation (floating-point and fixed-point)
- No known intellectual property issues

2.1. Bit-stream definition

This document contains a detailed description of both the encoder and the decoder, along with a reference implementation. In most circumstances, and unless otherwise stated, the calculations do *not* need to produce results that are bit-identical with the reference implementation, so alternate algorithms can sometimes be used. However, there are a few (clearly identified) cases, such as the bit allocation, where bit-exactness with the reference implementation is required. An implementation is considered to be compatible if, for any valid bit-stream, the decoder’s output is perceptually indistinguishable from the output produced by the reference decoder.
The CELT codec does not use a standard _bit-packer_, but rather uses a range coder to pack both integers and entropy-coded symbols. In mono mode, the bit-stream generated by the encoder contains the following parameters (in order):

- Feature flags I, P, S, F (2-4 bits)
  - if P=1
    - Pitch period
  - if S=1
    - Transient scalefactor
      - if scalefactor=(1 or 2) AND more than 2 short MDCTs
        + ID of block before transient
      - if scalefactor=3
        + Transient time
- Coarse energy encoding (for each band)
- Fine energy encoding (for each band)
- For each band
  - if P=1 and band is at the beginning of a pitch band
    + Pitch gain bit
  - PVQ indices
- More fine energy (using all remaining bits)

Note that due to the use of a range coder, all of the parameters have to be encoded and decoded in order.

The CELT bit-stream is "octet-based" in the sense that the encoder always produces an integer number of octets when encoding a frame. Also, the bit-rate used by the CELT encoder can *only* be determined by the number of octets produced. In many cases (e.g. UDP/RTP), the transport layer already encodes the data length, so no extra information is necessary to signal the bit-rate. In cases where this is not true, or when there are multiple compressed frames per packet, the size of each compressed frame MUST be signalled in some way.
The operation of both the encoder and decoder depends on the mode data. A mode definition can be created by celt_create_mode() (modes.c (Appendix A.6)) based on three parameters:

- frame size (number of samples)
- sampling rate (samples per second)
- number of channels (1 or 2)

The frame size can be any even number of samples from 64 to 1024, inclusively. The sampling rate must be between 32000 Hz and 96000 Hz. The mode data that is created defines how the encoder and the decoder operate. More specifically, the following information is contained in the mode object:

- Frame size
- Sampling rate
- Windowing overlap
- Number of channels
- Definition of the bands
- Definition of the _pitch bands_
- Decay coefficients of the Laplace distributions for coarse energy
- Bit allocation matrix

The windowing overlap is the amount of overlap between the frames. CELT uses a low-overlap window that is typically half of the frame size. For a frame size of 256 samples, the overlap is 128 samples, so the total algorithmic delay is 256+128=384. CELT divides the audio into frequency bands, for which the energy is preserved. These bands are chosen to follow the ear’s critical bands, with the exception that each band has to contain at least 3 frequency bins.

The energy bands are based on the Bark scale. The Bark band edges (in Hz) are defined as \[0, 100, 200, 300, 400, 510, 630, 770, 920, 1080, 1270, 1480, 1720, 2000, 2320, 2700, 3150, 3700, 4400, 5300, 6400, 7700, 9500, 12000, 15500, 20000\]. The actual bands used by the codec depend on the sampling rate and the frame size being used. The mapping from Hz to MDCT bins is done by multiplying by sampling_rate/
(2*frame_size) and rounding to the nearest value. An exception is made for the lower frequencies to ensure that all bands contain at least 3 MDCT bins. The definition of the Bark bands is computed in compute_ebands() (modes.c (Appendix A.6)).

CELT includes a pitch predictor for which the gains are defined over a set of _pitch bands_. The pitch bands are defined (in Hz) as [0, 345, 689, 1034, 1378, 2067, 3273, 5340, 6374]. The Hz values are mapped to MDCT bins in the same was as the energy bands. The pitch band boundaries are aligned to energy band boundaries. The definition of the pitch bands is computed in compute_pbands() (modes.c (Appendix A.6)).

The mode contains a bit allocation table that is derived from a prototype allocation table, specified in the band_allocation matrix (modes.c (Appendix A.6)). Each row of the table is a single prototype allocation, in bits per Bark band, and assuming 256-sample frames. These rows must be projected onto the actual band layout in use at the current frame size and sample rate, using exact integer calculations. The reference implementation pre-computes these projections in compute_allocation_table() (modes.c (Appendix A.6)) and any other implementation MUST produces bit-identical allocation results.

Every entry in the allocation table is multiplied by the current number of channels and the current frame size. Each prototype allocation is projected independently using the following process: the upper band frequencies (in Hz) from the current Bark band and current CELT band are compared. (When the process begins, these will each be the first band, but will increment independently.) If the current Bark band’s upper edge frequency is less than the current CELT band’s upper edge frequency, the entire value of the Bark band plus any carried remainder is assigned to the current CELT band, and the process continues with the next Bark band in sequence and zero remainder. If the current Bark band’s upper edge frequency is equal to or greater than that of the current CELT band, the CELT band will receive only part of this Bark band’s allocation. This portion allocated to the CELT band is then calculated by multiplying the Bark band’s allocation by the difference in Hz between the Bark band’s upper frequency and the current CELT band’s lower frequency, adding the width of the current Bark band divided by two, and then dividing this total by the width of the current Bark band in Hz. The partial value plus any carried remainder is added to the current CELT band, and the difference between the partial value and the Bark target is taken as the new carried remainder. The process begins then again starting at the next CELT band and next Bark band. Once all bands in a prototype allocation have been considered, any remainder is added to the last CELT band. All of the resulting values are rescaled by
adding 128 and dividing by 256.
4. CELT Encoder

The top-level function for encoding a CELT frame in the reference implementation is celt_encode() (celt.c (Appendix A.4)). The basic block diagram of the CELT encoder is illustrated in Figure 1. The encoder contains most of the building blocks of the decoder and can, with very little extra computation, compute the signal that would be decoded by the decoder. CELT has three main quantizers denoted Q1, Q2 and Q3. These apply to band energies (Section 4.5), pitch gains (Section 4.7) and normalized MDCT bins (Section 4.8), respectively.

The input audio first goes through a pre-emphasis filter (just before the windowing in Figure 1), which attenuates the _spectral tilt_. The filter has the transfer function $A(z)=1-\alpha_p z^{-1}$, with $\alpha_p=0.8$. The inverse of the pre-emphasis is applied at the decoder.
4.1. Range Coder

CELT uses an entropy coder based upon [range-coding], which is itself a rediscovery of the FIFO arithmetic code introduced by [coding-thesis]. It is very similar to arithmetic encoding, except that encoding is done with digits in any base instead of with bits, so it is faster when using larger bases (i.e.: an octet). All of the calculations in the range coder must use bit-exact integer arithmetic.

The range coder also acts as the bit-packer for CELT. It is used in three different ways, to encode:

- entropy-coded symbols with a fixed probability model using ec_encode(), (rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29))
- integers from 0 to 2^M-1 using ec_enc_uint() or ec_enc_bits(), (entenc.c (Appendix A.25))
- integers from 0 to N-1 (where N is not a power of two) using ec_enc_uint(). (entenc.c (Appendix A.25))

The range encoder maintains an internal state vector composed of the four-tuple (low,rng,rem,ext), representing the low end of the current range, the size of the current range, a single buffered output octet, and a count of additional carry-propagating output octets. Both rng and low are 32-bit unsigned integer values, rem is an octet value or the special value -1, and ext is an integer with at least 16 bits. This state vector is initialized at the start of each each frame to the value (0,2^31,-1,0).

Each symbol is drawn from a finite alphabet and coded in a separate context which describes the size of the alphabet and the relative frequency of each symbol in that alphabet. CELT only uses static contexts; they are not adapted to the statistics of the data that is coded.

4.1.1. Encoding Symbols

The main encoding function is ec_encode() (rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)), which takes as an argument a three-tuple (fl,fh,ft) describing the range of the symbol to be encoded in the current context, with 0 <= fl < fh <= ft <= 65535. The values of this tuple are derived from the probability model for the symbol. Let f(i) be the frequency of the ith symbol in the current context. Then the three-tuple corresponding to the kth symbol is given by fl=\sum(f(i),i<k), fh=fl+f(i), and ft=\sum(f(i)).
ec_encode() updates the state of the encoder as follows. If fl is greater than zero, then low = low + rng - (rng/ft)*(ft-fl) and rng = (rng/ft)*(fh-fl). Otherwise, low is unchanged and rng = rng - (rng/ft)*(fh-fl). The divisions here are exact integer division. After this update, the range is normalized.

To normalize the range, the following process is repeated until rng > 2^23. First, the top 9 bits of low, (low>>23), are placed into a carry buffer. Then, low is set to (low << 8 & 0x7FFFFFFF) and rng is set to (rng<<8). This process is carried out by ec_enc_normalize() (rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)).

The 9 bits produced in each iteration of the normalization loop consist of 8 data bits and a carry flag. The final value of the output bits is not determined until carry propagation is accounted for. Therefore the reference implementation buffers a single (non-propagating) output octet and keeps a count of additional propagating (0xFF) output octets. An implementation MAY choose to use any mathematically equivalent scheme to perform carry propagation.

The function ec_enc_carry_out() (rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)) performs this buffering. It takes a 9-bit input value, c, from the normalization 8-bit output and a carry bit. If c is 0xFF, then ext is incremented and no octets are output. Otherwise, if rem is not the special value -1, then the octet (rem+(c>>8)) is output. Then ext octets are output with the value 0 if the carry bit is set, or 0xFF if it is not, and rem is set to the lower 8 bits of c. After this, ext is set to zero.

In the reference implementation, a special version of ec_encode() called ec_encode_bin() (rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)) is defined to take a two-tuple (fl,ftb), where 0 <= fl < 2^ftb and ftb < 16. It is mathematically equivalent to calling ec_encode() with the three-tuple (fl,fl+1,1<<ftb), but avoids using division.

4.1.2. Encoding Uniformly Distributed Integers

Functions ec_enc_uint() or ec_enc_bits() are based on ec_encode() and encode one of N equiprobable symbols, each with a frequency of 1, where N may be as large as 2^32-1. Because ec_encode() is limited to a total frequency of 2^16-1, this is done by encoding a series of symbols in smaller contexts.

ec_enc_bits() (entenc.c (Appendix A.25)) is defined, like ec_encode_bin(), to take a two-tuple (fl,ftb), with 0 <= fl < 2^ftb and ftb < 32. While ftb is greater than 8, it encodes bits (ftb-8) to (ftb-1) of fl, e.g., (fl>>ftb-8&0xFF) using ec_encode_bin() and subtracts 8 from ftb. Then, it encodes the remaining bits of fl,
e.g., \((\text{fl} \& (1 << \text{ftb}) - 1)\), again using \text{ec_encode_bin()}.

\text{ec_enc_uint()} (\text{entenc.c (Appendix A.25)}) takes a two-tuple \((\text{fl}, \text{ft})\), where \text{ft} is not necessarily a power of two. Let \text{ftb} be the location of the highest 1 bit in the two's-complement representation of \((\text{ft} - 1)\), or \(-1\) if no bits are set. If \text{ftb}>8, then the top 8 bits of \text{fl} are encoded using \text{ec_encode()} with the three-tuple \((\text{fl} \gg \text{ftb}-8, (\text{fl} \gg \text{ftb}-8)+1, (\text{ft} \gg \text{ftb}-8)+1)\), and the remaining bits are encoded with \text{ec_enc_bits} using the two-tuple \((\text{fl} \& (1 << \text{ftb}-8) - 1, \text{ftb}-8)\). Otherwise, \text{fl} is encoded with \text{ec_encode()} directly using the three-tuple \((\text{fl}, \text{fl}+1, \text{ft})\).

### 4.1.3. Finalizing the Stream

After all symbols are encoded, the stream must be finalized by outputting a value inside the current range. Let \text{end} be the integer in the interval \([\text{low}, \text{low}+\text{rng})\) with the largest number of trailing zero bits. Then while \text{end} is not zero, the top 9 bits of \text{end}, e.g., \((\text{end} \gg 23)\), are sent to the carry buffer, and \text{end} is replaced by \((\text{end} \& 0x7FFFFFFF)\). Finally, if the value in carry buffer, \text{rem}, is neither zero nor the special value \(-1\), or the carry count, \text{ext}, is greater than zero, then 9 zero bits are sent to the carry buffer. After the carry buffer is finished outputting octets, the rest of the output buffer is padded with zero octets. Finally, \text{rem} is set to the special value \(-1\). This process is implemented by \text{ec_enc_done()} (\text{rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)}).

### 4.1.4. Current Bit Usage

The bit allocation routines in CELT need to be able to determine a conservative upper bound on the number of bits that have been used to encode the current frame thus far. This drives allocation decisions and ensures that the range code will not overflow the output buffer. This is computed in the reference implementation to fractional bit precision by the function \text{ec_enc_tell()} (\text{rangeenc.c (Appendix A.29)}). Like all operations in the range encoder, it must be implemented in a bit-exact manner.

### 4.2. Encoder Feature Selection

The CELT codec has several optional features that can be switched on or off in each frame, some of which are mutually exclusive. The four main flags are intra-frame energy (I), pitch (P), short blocks (S), and folding (F). Those are described in more detail below. There are eight valid combinations of these four features, and they are encoded into the stream first using a variable length code (Table 1). It is left to the implementor to choose when to enable each of the flags, with the only restriction that the combination of the four
flags MUST correspond to a valid entry in Table 1.

Encoding of the feature flags

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1

4.2.1. Intra-frame energy (I)

CELT uses prediction to encode the energy in each frequency band. In order to make frames independent, however, it is possible to disable the part of the prediction that depends on previous frames. This is called _intra-frame energy_ and requires around 12 more bits per frame. It is enabled with the _I_ bit (Table. flags-encoding (Table 1)). The use of intra energy is OPTIONAL and the decision method is left to the implementor. The reference code describes one way of deciding which frames would benefit most from having their energy encoded without prediction. The intra_decision() (quant_bands.c (Appendix A.34)) function looks for frames where the log-spectral distance between consecutive frames is more than 9 dB. When such a difference is found between two frames, the next frame (not the one for which the difference is detected) is marked encoded with intra energy. The one-frame delay is to ensure that when a frame containing a transient is lost, then the next frame will be decoded without accumulating error from the lost frame.
4.2.2. Pitch prediction (P)

CELT can use a pitch predictor (also known as long-term predictor) to improve the voice quality at lower bit-rates. While the pitch period can be estimated in any way, it is RECOMMENDED for performance reasons to estimate it using a frequency-domain correlation between the current frame and the history buffer, as implemented in find_spectral_pitch() (pitch.c (Appendix A.14)). When the _P_ bit is set, the pitch period is encoded after the flag bits. The value encoded is an integer in the range \([0, 1024-N-overlap-1]\).

4.2.3. Short blocks (S)

To improve audio quality during transients, CELT can use a _short block_ multiple-MDCT transform. Unlike other transform codecs, the multiple MDCTs are jointly quantized as if the coefficients were obtained from a single MDCT. For that reason, it is better to consider the short block case as using a different transform of the same length rather than as multiple independent MDCTs. In the reference implementation, the decision to use short blocks is made by transient_analysis() (celt.c (Appendix A.4)) based on the pre-emphasized signal’s peak values, but other methods can be used. When the _S_ bit is set, a 2-bit transient scalefactor is encoded directly after the flag bits. If the scalefactor is 0, then the multiple-MDCT output is unmodified. If the scalefactor is 1 or 2, then the output of the MDCTs that follow the transient is scaled down by \(2^{\text{scalefactor}}\). If the scalefactor is equal to 3, then a time-domain pre-emphasis window is applied *before* computing the MDCTs and no further scaling is applied to the MDCTs output. The window value is 1 from the beginning of the frame to 16 samples before the transient time. It is a Hanning window from there to the transient time, and then the value is 1/8 up to the end of the frame. The Hanning window part is defined as:

```c
static const float transientWindow[16] = { 0.0085135, 0.0337639, 0.0748914, 0.1304955, 0.1986827, 0.2771308, 0.3631685, 0.4538658, 0.5461342, 0.6368315, 0.7228692, 0.8013173, 0.8695045, 0.9251086, 0.9662361, 0.9914865};
```

When the scalefactor is 3, the transient time is the exact time of the transient determined by the encoder and encoded as an integer number of samples with the range \([0, N+\text{overlap}-1]\) directly after the scalefactor.

In the case where the scalefactor is 1 or 2 and the mode is defined to use more than 2 MDCTs, the last MDCT to which the scaling is *not* applied is encoded using an integer in the range \([0, B-2]\), where B is the number of short MDCTs used for the mode.
4.2.4. Spectral folding (F)

The last encoding feature in CELT is spectral folding. It is designed to prevent _birdie_ artifacts caused by the sparse spectra often generated by low-bitrate transform codecs. When folding is enabled, a copy of the low-frequency spectrum is added to the higher-frequency bands (above ~6400 Hz). The folding operation is described in more detail in Section 4.8.

4.3. Forward MDCT

The MDCT implementation has no special characteristics. The input is a windowed signal (after pre-emphasis) of 2*N samples and the output is N frequency-domain samples. A _low-overlap_ window is used to reduce the algorithmic delay. It is derived from a basic (full overlap) window that is the same as the one used in the Vorbis codec: \( W(n) = \left( \sin(\pi/2 \sin(\pi/2(n+.5)/L)) \right)^2 \). The low-overlap window is created by zero-padding the basic window and inserting ones in the middle, such that the resulting window still satisfies power complementarity. The MDCT is computed in mdct_forward() (mdct.c (Appendix A.20)), which includes the windowing operation and a scaling of 2/N.

4.4. Bands and Normalization

The MDCT output is divided into bands that are designed to match the ear’s critical bands, with the exception that each band has to be at least 3 bins wide. For each band, the encoder computes the energy that will later be encoded. Each band is then normalized by the square root of the *non-quantized* energy, such that each band now forms a unit vector \( X \). The energy and the normalization are computed by compute_band_energies() and normalise_bands() (bands.c (Appendix A.8)), respectively.

4.5. Energy Envelope Quantization

It is important to quantize the energy with sufficient resolution because any energy quantization error cannot be compensated for at a later stage. Regardless of the resolution used for encoding the shape of a band, it is perceptually important to preserve the energy in each band. CELT uses a coarse-fine strategy for encoding the energy in the base-2 log domain, as implemented in quant_bands.c (Appendix A.34)

4.5.1. Coarse energy quantization

The coarse quantization of the energy uses a fixed resolution of 6 dB and is the only place where entropy coding is used. To minimize the
bitrate, prediction is applied both in time (using the previous frame) and in frequency (using the previous bands). The 2-D z-transform of the prediction filter is:

\[ A(z_l, z_b) = \frac{(1-a*z_l^{-1})*(1-z_b^{-1})}{(1-b*z_b^{-1})} \]

where \( b \) is the band index and \( l \) is the frame index. The prediction coefficients are \( a=0.8 \) and \( b=0.7 \) when not using intra energy and \( a=b=0 \) when using intra energy. The time-domain prediction is based on the final fine quantization of the previous frame, while the frequency domain (within the current frame) prediction is based on coarse quantization only (because the fine quantization has not been computed yet). We approximate the ideal probability distribution of the prediction error using a Laplace distribution. The coarse energy quantization is performed by \texttt{quant_coarse_energy()} and \texttt{quant_coarse_energy()} (\texttt{quant_bands.c} (Appendix A.34)).

The Laplace distribution for each band is defined by a 16-bit (Q15) decay parameter. Thus, the value 0 has a frequency count of \( p[0]=2*(16384*(16384-decay)/(16384+decay)) \). The values +/- i each have a frequency count \( p[i] = (p[i-1]*decay)\gg14 \). The value of \( p[i] \) is always rounded down (to avoid exceeding 32768 as the sum of all frequency counts), so it is possible for the sum to be less than 32768. In that case additional values with a frequency count of 1 are encoded. The signed values corresponding to symbols 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ... are \([0, +1, -1, +2, -2, ...]\). The encoding of the Laplace-distributed values is implemented in \texttt{ec_laplace_encode()} (\texttt{laplace.c} (Appendix A.32)).

### 4.5.2. Fine energy quantization

After the coarse energy quantization and encoding, the bit allocation is computed (Section 4.6) and the number of bits to use for refining the energy quantization is determined for each band. Let \( B_i \) be the number of fine energy bits for band \( i \); the refinement is an integer \( f \) in the range \([0,2^{B_i}-1]\). The mapping between \( f \) and the correction applied to the coarse energy is equal to \((f+1/2)/2^{B_i} - 1/2\). Fine energy quantization is implemented in \texttt{quant_fine_energy()} (\texttt{quant_bands.c} (Appendix A.34)).

If any bits are unused at the end of the encoding process, these bits are used to increase the resolution of the fine energy encoding in some bands. Priority is given to the bands for which the allocation (Section 4.6) was rounded down. At the same level of priority, lower bands are encoded first. Refinement bits are added until there are no unused bits. This is implemented in \texttt{quant_energy_finalise()} (\texttt{quant_bands.c} (Appendix A.34)).
4.6. Bit Allocation

Bit allocation is performed based only on information available to both the encoder and decoder. The same calculations are performed in a bit-exact manner in both the encoder and decoder to ensure that the result is always exactly the same. Any mismatch would cause an error in the decoded output. The allocation is computed by `compute_allocation()` (rate.c (Appendix A.16)), which is used in both the encoder and the decoder.

For a given band, the bit allocation is nearly constant across frames that use the same number of bits for Q1, yielding a pre-defined signal-to-mask ratio (SMR) for each band. Because the bands each have a width of one Bark, this is equivalent to modeling the masking occurring within each critical band, while ignoring inter-band masking and tone-vs-noise characteristics. While this is not an optimal bit allocation, it provides good results without requiring the transmission of any allocation information.

For every encoded or decoded frame, a target allocation must be computed using the projected allocation. In the reference implementation this is performed by `compute_allocation()` (rate.c (Appendix A.16)). The target computation begins by calculating the available space as the number of whole bits which can be fit in the frame after Q1 is stored according to the range coder `ec_[enc/dec]_tell()`, and if the frame has pitch prediction, subtracting the number of pitch bands and then multiplying by 16. Then the two projected prototype allocations whose sums multiplied by 16 are nearest to that value are determined. These two projected prototype allocations are then interpolated by finding the highest integer interpolation coefficient in the range 0-16 such that the sum of the higher prototype times the coefficient, plus the sum of the lower prototype multiplied by the difference of 16 and the coefficient, is less than or equal to the available sixteenth-bits. The reference implementation performs this step using a binary search in `interp_bits2pulses()` (rate.c (Appendix A.16)). The target allocation is the interpolation coefficient times the higher prototype, plus the lower prototype multiplied by the difference of 16 and the coefficient, for each of the CELT bands.

Because the computed target will sometimes be somewhat smaller than the available space, the excess space is divided by the number of bands, and this amount is added equally to each band. Any remaining space is added to the target one sixteenth-bit at a time, starting from the first band. The new target now matches the available space, in sixteenth-bits, exactly.

The allocation target is separated into a portion used for fine
energy and a portion used for the Spherical Vector Quantizer (PVQ).
The fine energy quantizer operates in whole-bit steps. For each band
the number of bits per channel used for fine energy is calculated by
50 minus the log2_frac(), with 1/16 bit precision, of the number of
MDCT bins in the band. That result is multiplied by the number of
bins in the band and again by twice the number of channels, and then
the value is set to zero if it is less than zero. Added to that
result is 16 times the number of MDCT bins times the number of
channels, and it is finally divided by 32 times the number of MDCT
bins times the number of channels. If the result times the number of
channels is greater than than the target divided by 16, the result is
set to the target divided by the number of channels divided by 16.
Then if the value is greater than 7 it is reset to 7 because a larger
amount of fine energy resolution was determined not to be make an
improvement in perceived quality. The resulting number of fine
energy bits per channel is then multiplied by the number of channels
and then by 16, and subtracted from the target allocation. This
final target allocation is what is used for the PVQ.

4.7. Pitch Prediction

The pitch period T is computed in the frequency domain using a
generalized cross-correlation, as implemented in
find_spectral_pitch() (pitch.c (Appendix A.14)). An MDCT is then
computed on the synthesis signal memory using the offset T. If there
is sufficient energy in this part of the signal, the pitch gain for
each pitch band is computed as g_a = X^T*p, where X is the normalized
(non-quantized) signal and p is the normalized pitch MDCT. The gain
is computed by compute_pitch_gain() (bands.c (Appendix A.8)), and if
a sufficient number of bands have a high enough gain, then the pitch
bit is set. Otherwise, no use of pitch is made.

For frequencies above the highest pitch band (~6374 Hz), the pitch
prediction is replaced by spectral folding if and only if the folding
bit is set. Spectral folding is implemented in intra_fold() (vq.c
(Appendix A.12)). If the folding bit is not set, then the prediction
is simply set to zero. The folding prediction uses the quantized
spectrum at lower frequencies with a gain that depends both on the
width of the band, N, and the number of pulses allocated, K:

\[
g_a = \frac{N}{N + 2K(K+1)}
\]

When the short block bit is not set, the spectral copy is performed
starting with bin 0 (DC) and going up. When the short block bit is
set, then the starting point is chosen between 0 and B-1 in such a
way that the source and destination bins belong to the same MDCT
(i.e., to prevent the folding from causing pre-echo). Before the
folding operation, each band of the source spectrum is multiplied by
sqrt(N) so that the expected value of the squared value for each bin is equal to 1. The copied spectrum is then renormalized to have norm (\(||p|| = g_a\)).

For stereo streams, the folding is performed independently for each channel.

4.8. Spherical Vector Quantization

CELT uses a Pyramid Vector Quantization (PVQ) codebook for quantizing the details of the spectrum in each band that have not been predicted by the pitch predictor. The PVQ codebook consists of all sums of K signed pulses in a vector of N samples, where two pulses at the same position are required to have the same sign. Thus the codebook includes all integer codevectors y of N dimensions that satisfy \(\sum(\text{abs}(y(j))) = K\).

In bands where neither pitch nor folding is used, the PVQ is used to encode the unit vector that results from the normalization in Section 4.4 directly. Given a PVQ codevector y, the unit vector X is obtained as X = y/\(||y||\), where \(||.||\) denotes the L2 norm. In the case where a pitch prediction or a folding vector p is used, the quantized unit vector X’ becomes:

\[ X' = p' + g_f \times y, \]

where \(g_f = \frac{\sqrt{ (y^T \cdot p')^2 + ||y||^2 \times (1 - ||p'||^2) } - y^T \cdot p' }{||y||^2}, \)

and \(p' = g_a \times p\).

The combination of the pitch with the PVQ codeword is described in mix_pitch_and_residual() (vq.c (Appendix A.12)) and is used in both the encoder and the decoder.

4.8.1. Bits to Pulses

Although the allocation is performed in 1/16 bit units, the quantization requires an integer number of pulses K. To do this, the encoder searches for the value of K that produces the number of bits that is the nearest to the allocated value (rounding down if exactly halfway between two values), subject to not exceeding the total number of bits available. The computation is performed in 1/16 of bits using log2_frac() and ec_enc_tell(). The number of codebooks entries can be computed as explained in Section 4.8.3. The difference between the number of bits allocated and the number of bits used is accumulated to a _balance_ (initialised to zero) that helps adjusting the allocation for the next bands. One third of the
balance is subtracted from the bit allocation of the next band to help achieving the target allocation. The only exceptions are the band before the last and the last band, for which half the balance and the whole balance are subtracted, respectively.

4.8.2. PVQ Search

The search for the best codevector $y$ is performed by `alg_quant()` (vq.c (Appendix A.12)). There are several possible approaches to the search with a tradeoff between quality and complexity. The method used in the reference implementation computes an initial codeword $y_1$ by projecting the residual signal $R = X - p'$ onto the codebook pyramid of $K-1$ pulses:

$$y_0 = \text{round\_towards\_zero}\left( \frac{(K-1) \cdot R}{\text{sum(abs}(R))} \right)$$

Depending on $N$, $K$ and the input data, the initial codeword $y_0$ may contain from 0 to $K-1$ non-zero values. All the remaining pulses, with the exception of the last one, are found iteratively with a greedy search that minimizes the normalized correlation between $y$ and $R$:

$$J = -R^T*y / ||y||$$

The last pulse is the only one considering the pitch and minimizes the cost function [celt-tasl]:

$$J = -g_f \cdot R^T*y + (g_f)^2 \cdot ||y||^2$$

The search described above is considered to be a good trade-off between quality and computational cost. However, there are other possible ways to search the PVQ codebook and the implementors MAY use any other search methods.

4.8.3. Index Encoding

The best PVQ codeword is encoded as a uniformly-distributed integer value by `encode_pulses()` (cwrs.c (Appendix A.10)). The codeword is converted to a unique index in the same way as specified in [PVQ]. The indexing is based on the calculation of $V(N,K)$ (denoted $N(L,K)$ in [PVQ]), which is the number of possible combinations of $K$ pulses in $N$ samples. The number of combinations can be computed recursively as $V(N,K) = V(N+1,K) + V(N,K+1) + V(N+1,K+1)$, with $V(N,0) = 1$ and $V(0,K) = 0$, $K \neq 0$. There are many different ways to compute $V(N,K)$, including pre-computed tables and direct use of the recursive formulation. The reference implementation applies the recursive formulation one line (or column) at a time to save on memory use, along with an alternate, univariate recurrence to initialise an
arbitrary line, and direct polynomial solutions for small N. All of
these methods are equivalent, and have different trade-offs in speed,
memory usage, and code size. Implementations MAY use any methods
they like, as long as they are equivalent to the mathematical
definition.

The indexing computations are performed using 32-bit unsigned
integers. For large codebooks, 32-bit integers are not sufficient.
Instead of using 64-bit integers (or more), the encoding is made
slightly sub-optimal by splitting each band into two equal (or near-
equal) vectors of size \((N+1)/2\) and \(N/2\), respectively. The number of
pulses in the first half, \(K_1\), is first encoded as an integer in the
range \([0,K]\). Then, two codebooks are encoded with \(V((N+1)/2, K_1)\) and
\(V(N/2, K-K_1)\). The split operation is performed recursively, in case
one (or both) of the split vectors still requires more than 32 bits.
For compatibility reasons, the handling of codebooks of more than 32
bits MUST be implemented with the splitting method, even if 64-bit
arithmetic is available.

4.9. Stereo support

When encoding a stereo stream, some parameters are shared across the
left and right channels, while others are transmitted separately for
each channel, or jointly encoded. Only one copy of the flags for the
features, transients and pitch (pitch period and gains) are
transmitted. The coarse and fine energy parameters are transmitted
separately for each channel. Both the coarse energy and fine energy
(including the remaining fine bits at the end of the stream) have the
left and right bands interleaved in the stream, with the left band
encoded first.

The main difference between mono and stereo coding is the PVQ coding
of the normalized vectors. In stereo mode, a normalized mid-side
(M-S) encoding is used. Let \(L\) and \(R\) be the normalized vector of a
certain band for the left and right channels, respectively. The mid
and side vectors are computed as \(M=L+R\) and \(S=L-R\) and no longer have
unit norm.

From \(M\) and \(S\), an angular parameter \(\theta=2/\pi*\text{atan2}(||S||, ||M||)\) is
computed. The \(\theta\) parameter is converted to a Q14 fixed-point
parameter \(i\theta\), which is quantized on a scale from 0 to 1 with an
interval of \(2^{-q_b}\), where \(q_b = (b-2*(N-1)*(40-\log_2(\text{frac}(N,4))))/
(32*(N-1))\), \(b\) is the number of bits allocated to the band, and
\(\text{frac}()\) is defined in \text{cwrs.c} (Appendix A.10). From here on, the
value of \(i\theta\) MUST be treated in a bit-exact manner since both the
encoder and decoder rely on it to infer the bit allocation.

Let \(m=M/||M||\) and \(s=S/||S||\); \(m\) and \(s\) are separately encoded with the
PVQ encoder described in Section 4.8. The number of bits allocated to m and s depends on the value of itheta. The number of bits allocated to coding m is obtained by:

\[
\text{imid} = \text{bitexact\_cos}(\text{itheta});
\]

\[
\text{iside} = \text{bitexact\_cos}(16384-\text{itheta});
\]

\[
\text{delta} = (N-1)\times(\log_2\frac{\text{iside}}{6}-\log_2\frac{\text{imid}}{6})>>2;
\]

\[
\text{qalloc} = \log_2\frac{(1<<\text{qb})+1}{4};
\]

\[
\text{mbits} = \frac{(b-\text{qalloc}/2-\text{delta})/2}{2};
\]

where \text{bitexact\_cos()} is a fixed-point cosine approximation that MUST be bit-exact with the reference implementation in mathops.h (Appendix A.36). The spectral folding operation is performed independently for the mid and side vectors.

4.10. Synthesis

After all the quantization is completed, the quantized energy is used along with the quantized normalized band data to resynthesize the MDCT spectrum. The inverse MDCT (Section 5.6) and the weighted overlap-add are applied and the signal is stored in the _synthesis buffer_ so it can be used for pitch prediction. The encoder MAY omit this step of the processing if it knows that it will not be using the pitch predictor for the next few frames. If the de-emphasis filter (Section 5.6) is applied to this resynthesized signal, then the output will be the same (within numerical precision) as the decoder’s output.

4.11. Variable Bitrate (VBR)

Each CELT frame can be encoded in a different number of octets, making it possible to vary the bitrate at will. This property can be used to implement source-controlled variable bitrate (VBR). Support for VBR is OPTIONAL for the encoder, but a decoder MUST be prepared to decode a stream that changes its bit-rate dynamically. The method used to vary the bit-rate in VBR mode is left to the implementor, as long as each frame can be decoded by the reference decoder.
5. CELT Decoder

Like most audio codecs, the CELT decoder is less complex than the encoder, as can be observed in the decoder block diagram in Figure 2. In fact, most of the operations performed by the decoder are also performed by the encoder.

```
+--+ |Q1|-------------+  
|   +--+             |  
|   |Q3|->| Mix |->| * |->|IMDCT|---> output  
|   +--+  +-----+  +---+  +-----+  
|     ^      ^                    |  
|     +-----+  +---+  +-----+  
|     |                    |  
|     +--+   +-+-+                  |  
|     |Q2|--->| *                  |  
|     |     +--+                  |  
|     |                    |  
|     +------+-+              |  
|     |                  |  
|     +------------+  |Delay, MDCT,|  
|     |Pitch period|->| Normalize|  
|     +------------+  +------------+  
|     |                    |  
|     +-------------------+  
```

Block diagram of the CELT decoder

Figure 2

The decoder extracts information from the range-coded bit-stream in the same order as it was encoded by the encoder. In some circumstances, it is possible for a decoded value to be out of range due to a very small amount of redundancy in the encoding of large integers by the range coder. In that case, the decoder should assume there has been an error in the coding, decoding, or transmission and SHOULD take measures to conceal the error and/or report to the application that a problem has occurred.

5.1. Range Decoder

The range decoder extracts the symbols and integers encoded using the range encoder in Section 4.1. The range decoder maintains an
internal state vector composed of the two-tuple \((\text{dif}, \text{rng})\), representing the difference between the high end of the current range and the actual coded value, and the size of the current range, respectively. Both \(\text{dif}\) and \(\text{rng}\) are 32-bit unsigned integer values. \(\text{rng}\) is initialized to \(2^7\). \(\text{dif}\) is initialized to \(\text{rng}\) minus the top 7 bits of the first input octet. Then the range is immediately normalized, using the procedure described in the following section.

5.1.1. Decoding Symbols

Decoding symbols is a two-step process. The first step determines a value \(f_s\) that lies within the range of some symbol in the current context. The second step updates the range decoder state with the three-tuple \((f_l, f_h, f_t)\) corresponding to that symbol, as defined in Section 4.1.1.

The first step is implemented by \texttt{ec_decode()} (\texttt{rangedec.c} (Appendix A.30)), and computes \(f_s = f_t - \min((\text{dif}-1)/(\text{rng}/f_t)+1,f_t)\), where \(f_t\) is the sum of the frequency counts in the current context, as described in Section 4.1.1. The divisions here are exact integer division.

In the reference implementation, a special version of \texttt{ec_decode()} called \texttt{ec_decode_bin()} (\texttt{rangeenc.c} (Appendix A.29)) is defined using the parameter \(f_{tb}\) instead of \(f_t\). It is mathematically equivalent to calling \texttt{ec_decode()} with \(f_t = (1<<f_{tb})\), but avoids one of the divisions.

The decoder then identifies the symbol in the current context corresponding to \(f_s\); i.e., the one whose three-tuple \((f_l, f_h, f_t)\) satisfies \(f_l \leq f_s < f_h\). This tuple is used to update the decoder state according to \(\text{dif} = \text{dif} - (\text{rng}/f_t)*(f_t-f_h)\), and if \(f_l\) is greater than zero, \(\text{rng} = (\text{rng}/f_t)*(f_h-f_l)\), or otherwise \(\text{rng} = \text{rng} - (\text{rng}/f_t)*(f_t-f_h)\). After this update, the range is normalized.

To normalize the range, the following process is repeated until \(\text{rng} > 2^{23}\). First, \(\text{rng}\) is set to \((\text{rng}<8)\&0xFFFFFFFF\). Then the next 8 bits of input are read into \(\text{sym}\), using the remaining bit from the previous input octet as the high bit of \(\text{sym}\), and the top 7 bits of the next octet for the remaining bits of \(\text{sym}\). If no more input octets remain, zero bits are used instead. Then, \(\text{dif}\) is set to \((\text{dif}<8)\&0xFFFFFFFF\) (i.e., using wrap-around if the subtraction overflows a 32-bit register). Finally, if \(\text{dif}\) is larger than \(2^{31}\), \(\text{dif}\) is then set to \(\text{dif} - 2^{31}\). This process is carried out by \texttt{ec_dec_normalize()} (\texttt{rangedec.c} (Appendix A.30)).
5.1.2. Decoding Uniformly Distributed Integers

Functions `ec_dec_uint()` or `ec_dec_bits()` are based on `ec_decode()` and decode one of \( N \) equiprobable symbols, each with a frequency of 1, where \( N \) may be as large as \( 2^{32}-1 \). Because `ec_decode()` is limited to a total frequency of \( 2^{16}-1 \), this is done by decoding a series of symbols in smaller contexts.

`ec_dec_bits()` (entdec.c (Appendix A.27)) is defined, like `ec_decode_bin()`, to take a single parameter `ftb`, with `ftb < 32`, and produces an `ftb`-bit decoded integer value, \( t \), initialized to zero. While `ftb` is greater than 8, it decodes the next 8 most significant bits of the integer, \( s = ec_decode_bin(8) \), updates the decoder state with the 3-tuple \((s, s+1, 256)\), adds those bits to the current value of \( t \), \( t = t \ll 8 \mid s \), and subtracts 8 from `ftb`. Then it decodes the remaining bits of the integer, \( s = ec_decode_bin(ftb) \), updates the decoder state with the 3 tuple \((s, s+1, 1\ll ftb)\), and adds those bits to the final values of \( t \), \( t = t \ll ftb \mid s \).

`ec_dec_uint()` (entdec.c (Appendix A.27)) takes a single parameter, `ft`, which is not necessarily a power of two, and returns an integer, \( t \), with a value between 0 and `ft-1`, inclusive, which is initialized to zero. Let `ftb` be the location of the highest 1 bit in the two’s-complement representation of \((ft-1)\), or -1 if no bits are set. If `ftb > 8`, then the top 8 bits of `t` are decoded using \( t = ec_decode((ft-1 >> ftb-8) + 1) \), the decoder state is updated with the three-tuple \((s, s+1, (ft-1 >> ftb-8) + 1)\), and the remaining bits are decoded with \( t = t \ll ftb-8 \mid ec_decode_bits(ftb-8) \). If, at this point, \( t \geq ft \), then the current frame is corrupt, and decoding should stop. If the original value of `ftb` was not greater than 8, then `t` is decoded with \( t = ec_decode(ft) \), and the decoder state is updated with the three-tuple \((t, t+1, ft)\).

5.1.3. Current Bit Usage

The bit allocation routines in CELT need to be able to determine a conservative upper bound on the number of bits that have been used to decode from the current frame thus far. This drives allocation decisions which must match those made in the encoder. This is computed in the reference implementation to fractional bit precision by the function `ec_dec_tell()` (rangedec.c (Appendix A.30)). Like all operations in the range decoder, it must be implemented in a bit-exact manner, and must produce exactly the same value returned by `ec_enc_tell()` after encoding the same symbols.
5.2. Energy Envelope Decoding

The energy of each band is extracted from the bit-stream in two steps according to the same coarse-fine strategy used in the encoder. First, the coarse energy is decoded in unquant_coarse_energy() (quant_bands.c (Appendix A.34)) based on the probability of the Laplace model used by the encoder.

After the coarse energy is decoded, the same allocation function as used in the encoder is called (Section 4.6). This determines the number of bits to decode for the fine energy quantization. The decoding of the fine energy bits is performed by unquant_fine_energy() (quant_bands.c (Appendix A.34)). Finally, like the encoder, the remaining bits in the stream (that would otherwise go unused) are decoded using unquant_energy_finalise() (quant_bands.c (Appendix A.34)).

5.3. Pitch prediction decoding

If the pitch bit is set, then the pitch period is extracted from the bit-stream. The pitch gain bits are extracted within the PVQ decoding as encoded by the encoder. When the folding bit is set, the folding prediction is computed in exactly the same way as the encoder, with the same gain, by the function intra_fold() (vq.c (Appendix A.12)).

5.4. Spherical VQ Decoder

In order to correctly decode the PVQ codewords, the decoder must perform exactly the same bits to pulses conversion as the encoder (see Section 4.8.1).

5.4.1. Index Decoding

The decoding of the codeword from the index is performed as specified in [PVQ], as implemented in function decode_pulses() (cwrs.c (Appendix A.10)).

5.4.2. Normalised Vector Decoding

The spherical codebook is decoded by alg_unquant() (vq.c (Appendix A.12)). The index of the PVQ entry is obtained from the range coder and converted to a pulse vector by decode_pulses() (cwrs.c (Appendix A.10)).

The decoded normalized vector for each band is equal to

\[ X' = p' + g_f * y, \]
where \( g_f = \frac{\sqrt{\left(y^T \cdot p'\right)^2 + ||y||^2(1-||p'||^2)}}{||y||^2} - y^T \cdot p' \) / ||y||^2,

and \( p' = g_a \cdot p \).

This operation is implemented in mix_pitch_and_residual() (vq.c (Appendix A.12)), which is the same function as used in the encoder.

### 5.5. Denormalization

Just like each band was normalized in the encoder, the last step of the decoder before the inverse MDCT is to denormalize the bands. Each decoded normalized band is multiplied by the square root of the decoded energy. This is done by denormalise_bands() (bands.c (Appendix A.8)).

### 5.6. Inverse MDCT

The inverse MDCT implementation has no special characteristics. The input is \( N \) frequency-domain samples and the output is \( 2 \times N \) time-domain samples, while scaling by \( 1/2 \). The output is windowed using the same _low-overlap_ window as the encoder. The IMDCT and windowing are performed by mdct_backward (mdct.c (Appendix A.20)). If a time-domain pre-emphasis window was applied in the encoder, the (inverse) time-domain de-emphasis window is applied on the IMDCT result. After the overlap-add process, the signal is de-emphasized using the inverse of the pre-emphasis filter used in the encoder: \( 1/A(z) = 1/(1 - \alpha_p z^{-1}) \).

### 5.7. Packet Loss Concealment (PLC)

Packet loss concealment (PLC) is an optional decoder-side feature which SHOULD be included when transmitting over an unreliable channel. Because PLC is not part of the bit-stream, there are several possible ways to implement PLC with different complexity/quality trade-offs. The PLC in the reference implementation finds a periodicity in the decoded signal and repeats the windowed waveform using the pitch offset. The windowed waveform is overlapped in such a way as to preserve the time-domain aliasing cancellation with the previous frame and the next frame. This is implemented in celt_decode_lost() (mdct.c (Appendix A.4)).
6. Security Considerations

A potential denial-of-service threat exists for data encodings using compression techniques that have non-uniform receiver-end computational load. The attacker can inject pathological datagrams into the stream which are complex to decode and cause the receiver to become overloaded. However, this encoding does not exhibit any significant non-uniformity.

With the exception of the first four bits, the bit-stream produced by CELT for an unknown audio stream is not easily predictable, due to the use of entropy coding. This should make CELT less vulnerable to attacks based on plaintext guessing when encryption is used. Also, since almost all possible bit combinations can be interpreted as a valid bit-stream, it is likely more difficult to determine from the decrypted bit-stream whether a guessed decryption key is valid.

When operating CELT in variable-bitrate (VBR) mode, some of the properties described above no longer hold. More specifically, the size of the packet leaks a very small, but non-zero, amount of information about both the original signal and the bit-stream plaintext.
7. IANA Considerations

This document has no actions for IANA.
8. Acknowledgments

The authors would also like to thank the CELT users who contributed patches, bug reports, feature requests, suggestions or comments.
9. References

9.1. Normative References

[rfc2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", RFC 2119.


9.2. Informative References


Appendix A. Reference Implementation

This appendix contains the complete source code for a floating-point reference implementation of the CELT codec written in C. This implementation is derived from version 0.6.1 of the implementation available on the [celt-website], which can be compiled for either floating-point or fixed-point architectures.

The implementation can be compiled with either a C89 or a C99 compiler. It is reasonably optimized for most platforms such that only architecture-specific optimizations are likely to be useful. The FFT used is a slightly modified version of the KISS-FFT package, but it is easy to substitute any other FFT library.

The testcelt executable can be used to test the encoding and decoding process:

```
testcelt <rate> <channels> <frame size> <octets per packet> 
[<complexity> [packet loss rate]] <input> <output>
```

where "rate" is the sampling rate in Hz, "channels" is the number of channels (1 or 2), "frame size" is the number of samples in a frame (64 to 1024) and "octets per packet" is the number of octets desired for each compressed frame. The input and output files are assumed to be a 16-bit PCM file in the machine native endianness. The optional "complexity" argument can select the quality vs complexity tradeoff (0-10) and the "packet loss rate" argument simulates random packet loss (argument is in tenths or a percent).

A.1. Makefile

```
CC = gcc
CFLAGS = -c -O2 -g
LIBS = -lm

OBJS = bands.o celt.o cwrso entcode.o entenc.o kiss_fft.o \ 
kiss_fftr.o laplace.o mdct.o modes.o pitch.o psy.o \ 
quant_bands.o rangedec.o rangeenc.o rate.o testcelt.o vq.o

.o.o:
    $(CC) $(CFLAGS) $<

testcelt: $(OBJS)
    $(CC) -o testcelt $(OBJS) $(LIBS)

clean:
    rm -f testcelt *.o
```
A.2. testcelt.c

/* (C) 2007 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/*
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 OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY
 THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
 TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
#include "celt.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <string.h>

#define MAX_PACKET 1024

int
main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    char *inFile, *outFile;
    FILE *fin, *fout;
    CELTMode *mode = NULL;
    CELTEncoder *enc;
    CELTDecoder *dec;
    int len;
    celt_int32_t frame_size,
                 channels;
    int bytes_per_packet;
    unsigned char data[MAX_PACKET];
    int rate;
    int complexity;

    int i;
    double rmsd = 0;

    int count = 0;
    celt_int32_t skip;
    celt_int16_t *in,
                 *out;
    if (argc != 9 && argc != 8 && argc != 7) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Usage: testcelt <rate> <channels> <frame size> 
                     " <bytes per packet> [<complexity> [packet loss rate]] " 
                     "<input> <output>\n"");
        return 1;
    }

    rate = atoi(argv[1]);
    channels = atoi(argv[2]);
    frame_size = atoi(argv[3]);
    mode = celt_mode_create(rate, channels, frame_size, NULL);
    celt_mode_info(mode, CELT_GET_LOOKAHEAD, &skip);

    if (mode == NULL) {
        fprintf(stderr, "failed to create a mode\n");
        return 1;
    }

    bytes_per_packet = atoi(argv[4]);
    if (bytes_per_packet < 0 || bytes_per_packet > MAX_PACKET) {
        fprintf(stderr, "bytes per packet must be between 0 and %d\n", 

MAX_PACKET);
    return 1;
}

inFile = argv[argc - 2];
fin = fopen(inFile, "rb");
if (!fin)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Could not open input file %s\n",
            argv[argc - 2]);
    return 1;
}

outFile = argv[argc - 1];
fout = fopen(outFile, "wb+");
if (!fout)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Could not open output file %s\n",
            argv[argc - 1]);
    return 1;
}

enc = celt_encoder_create(mode);
dec = celt_decoder_create(mode);

if (argc > 7)
{
    complexity = atoi(argv[5]);
    celt_encoder_ctl(enc, CELT_SET_COMPLEXITY(complexity));
}

celt_mode_info(mode, CELT_GET_FRAME_SIZE, &frame_size);
celt_mode_info(mode, CELT_GET_NB_CHANNELS, &channels);
in = (celt_int16_t *) malloc(frame_size * channels *
    sizeof(celt_int16_t));
out =
    (celt_int16_t *) malloc(frame_size * channels *
    sizeof(celt_int16_t));
while (!feof(fin))
{
    fread(in, sizeof(short), frame_size * channels, fin);
    if (feof(fin))
        break;
    len = celt_encode(enc, in, in, data, bytes_per_packet);
    if (len <= 0)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "celt_encode() returned %d\n", len);
        return 1;
    }
/* This is for simulating bit errors */
/* This is to simulate packet loss */
if (argc == 9 && rand() % 1000 < atoi(argv[argc - 3]))
/* if (errors && (errors%2==0)) */
celt_decode(dec, NULL, len, out);
else
celt_decode(dec, data, len, out);

for (i = 0; i < frame_size * channels; i++)
{
  rmsd += (in[i] - out[i]) * 1.0 * (in[i] - out[i]);
  /* out[i] -= in[i]; */
}
count++;
fwrite(out + skip, sizeof(short), (frame_size - skip) * channels,
        fout);
  skip = 0;
}

celt_encoder_destroy(enc);
celt_decoder_destroy(dec);
fclose(fin);
fclose(fout);

if (rmsd > 0)
{
  rmsd = sqrt(rmsd / (1.0 * frame_size * channels * count));
  fprintf(stderr, "Error: encoder doesn’t match decoder\n")
  fprintf(stderr, "RMS mismatch is %f\n", rmsd);
  return 1;
} else
{
  fprintf(stderr, "Encoder matches decoder!!\n")
}

celt_mode_destroy(mode);
free(in);
free(out);
return 0;

A.3.  celt.h

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#endif CELT_H
#define CELT_H

#include "celt_types.h"

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

#ifdef __GNUC__ && defined(CELT_BUILD)
#define EXPORT __attribute__ ((visibility ("default")))
#endif defined(WIN32)
#define EXPORT __declspec(dllexport)
#else
#define EXPORT
#endif

#define _celt_check_int(x) (((void)((x) == (celt_int32_t)0)), (celt_int32_t)(x))
#define _celt_check_mode_ptr_ptr(ptr) ((ptr) + ((ptr) - (CELTMode**)(ptr))

/* Error codes */
/** No error */
#define CELT_OK                0
/** An (or more) invalid argument (e.g. out of range) */
#define CELT_BAD_ARG          -1
/** The mode struct passed is invalid */
#define CELT_INVALID_MODE     -2
/** An internal error was detected */
#define CELT_INTERNAL_ERROR   -3
/** The data passed (e.g. compressed data to decoder) is corrupted */
#define CELT_CORRUPTED_DATA   -4
/** Invalid/unsupported request number */
#define CELT_UNIMPLEMENTED    -5
/** An encoder or decoder structure is invalid or already freed */
#define CELT_INVALID_STATE    -6

/* Requests */
#define CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST    1
/** Get the CELTMode used by an encoder or decoder */
#define CELT_GET_MODE(x) CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST, _celt_check_mode_ptr_ptr(x)
#define CELT_SET_COMPLEXITY_REQUEST    2
/** Controls the complexity from 0-10 (int) */
#define CELT_SET_COMPLEXITY(x) CELT_SET_COMPLEXITY_REQUEST, _celt_check_int(x)
#define CELT_SET_PREDICTION_REQUEST    4
/** Controls the use of interframe prediction. 
0=Independent frames 
1=Short term interframe prediction allowed 
2=Long term prediction allowed */
#define CELT_SET_PREDICTION(x) CELT_SET_PREDICTION_REQUEST, _celt_check_int(x)
#define CELT_SET_VBR_RATE_REQUEST    6
/** Set the target VBR rate in bits per second(int); 0=CBR (default) */
#define CELT_SET_VBR_RATE(x) CELT_SET_VBR_RATE_REQUEST, _celt_check_int(x)
/** Reset the encoder/decoder memories to zero*/

#define CELT_RESET_STATE_REQUEST     0
#define CELT_RESET_STATE         CELT_RESET_STATE_REQUEST

/** GET the frame size used in the current mode */
#define CELT_GET_FRAME_SIZE   1000
/** GET the lookahead used in the current mode */
#define CELT_GET_LOOKAHEAD    1001
/** GET the number of channels used in the current mode */
#define CELT_GET_NB_CHANNELS 1002
/** GET the sample rate used in the current mode */
#define CELT_GET_SAMPLE_RATE  1003

/** GET the bit-stream version for compatibility check */
#define CELT_GET_BITSTREAM_VERSION 2000

/** Contains the state of an encoder. One encoder state is needed
 for each stream. It is initialised once at the beginning of the
 stream. Do *not* re-initialise the state for every frame.
 @brief Encoder state */
typedef struct CELTEncoder CELTEncoder;

/** State of the decoder. One decoder state is needed for each stream.
 It is initialised once at the beginning of the stream. Do *not*
 re-initialise the state for every frame */
typedef struct CELTDecoder CELTDecoder;

/** The mode contains all the information necessary to create an
 encoder. Both the encoder and decoder need to be initialised
 with exactly the same mode, otherwise the quality will be very
 bad */
typedef struct CELTMode CELTMode;

/** \defgroup codec Encoding and decoding */
/** @{ */

/** Creates a new mode struct. This will be passed to an encoder or
 decoder. The mode MUST NOT BE DESTROYED until the encoders and
 decoders that use it are destroyed as well.
 @param Fs Sampling rate (32000 to 96000 Hz)
 @param channels Number of channels
 @param frame_size Number of samples (per channel) to encode in each
 packet (even values; 64 - 512)
 @param error Returned error code (if NULL, no error will be returned)
 @return A newly created mode */
EXPORT CELTMode *celt_mode_create(celt_int32_t Fs, int channels,
     int frame_size, int *error);

/** Destroys a mode struct. Only call this after all encoders and
decoders using this mode are destroyed as well.
@param mode Mode to be destroyed
*/
EXPORT void     celt_mode_destroy(CELTMode * mode);

/** Query information from a mode */
EXPORT int      celt_mode_info(const CELTMode * mode, int request,
     celt_int32_t * value);

/* Encoder stuff */

/** Creates a new encoder state. Each stream needs its own encoder
    state (can’t be shared across simultaneous streams).
@param mode Contains all the information about the characteristics of
    the stream (must be the same characteristics as used for the
    decoder)
@return Newly created encoder state.
*/
EXPORT CELTEncoder *celt_encoder_create(const CELTMode * mode);

/** Destroys a an encoder state.
@param st Encoder state to be destroyed
*/
EXPORT void     celt_encoder_destroy(CELTEncoder * st);

/** Encodes a frame of audio.
@param st Encoder state
@param pcm PCM audio in float format, with a normal range of +/-1.0.
    Samples with a range beyond +/-1.0 are supported but will
    be clipped by decoders using the integer API and should
    only be used if it is known that the far end supports
    extended dynamic range. There must be exactly
    frame_size samples per channel.
@param optional_synthesis If not NULL, the encoder copies the audio si\n    gnal that
    the decoder would decode. It is the same as calling the
    decoder on the compressed data, just faster.
    This may alias pcm.
@param compressed The compressed data is written here. This may not al\i\as pcm or
    optional_synthesis.
@param nbCompressedBytes Maximum number of bytes to use for compressin\g the frame
    (can change from one frame to another)
@return Number of bytes written to "compressed". Will be the same as
* "nbCompressedBytes" unless the stream is VBR and will never be\larger.
* If negative, an error has occurred (see error codes). It is IM\PORTANT that
* the length returned be somehow transmitted to the decoder. Oth\erwise, no
* decoding is possible.
*/
EXPORT int      celt_encode_float(CELTEncoder * st,
                           const float *pcm,
                           float *optional_synthesis,
                           unsigned char *compressed,
                           int nbCompressedBytes);

/** Encodes a frame of audio.
 * @param st Encoder state
 * @param pcm PCM audio in signed 16-bit format (native endian). There mu\st be
* exactly frame_size samples per channel.
 * @param optional_synthesis If not NULL, the encoder copies the audio si\gnal that
* the decoder would decode. It is the same as \calling the
* decoder on the compressed data, just faster.
* This may alias pcm.
 * @param compressed The compressed data is written here. This may not al\ias pcm or
* optional_synthesis.
 * @param nbCompressedBytes Maximum number of bytes to use for compressin\g the frame
* (can change from one frame to another)
 * @return Number of bytes written to "compressed". Will be the same as
* "nbCompressedBytes" unless the stream is VBR and will never be\larger.
* If negative, an error has occurred (see error codes). It is IM\PORTANT that
* the length returned be somehow transmitted to the decoder. Oth\erwise, no
* decoding is possible.
*/
EXPORT int      celt_encode(CELTEncoder * st,
                           const celt_int16_t * pcm,
                           celt_int16_t * optional_synthesis,
                           unsigned char *compressed,
                           int nbCompressedBytes);

/** Query and set encoder parameters

@param st Encoder state
@param request Parameter to change or query
@param value Pointer to a 32-bit int value
@return Error code
*/
EXPORT int      celt_encoder_ctl(CELTEncoder * st, int request, ...

/* Decoder stuff */

/** Creates a new decoder state. Each stream needs its own decoder state (can’t be shared across simultaneous streams).
@param mode Contains all the information about the characteristics of the stream (must be the same characteristics as used for the encoder)
@return Newly created decoder state.
*/
EXPORT CELTDecoder *celt_decoder_create(const CELTMode * mode);

/** Destroys a decoder state.
@param st Decoder state to be destroyed
*/
EXPORT void     celt_decoder_destroy(CELTDecoder * st);

/** Decodes a frame of audio.
@param st Decoder state
@param data Compressed data produced by an encoder
@param len Number of bytes to read from "data". This MUST be exactly the number of bytes returned by the encoder. Using a larger value WILL NOT WORK.
@param pcm One frame (frame_size samples per channel) of decoded PCM will be returned here in float format.
@return Error code.
*/
EXPORT int      celt_decode_float(CELTDecoder * st, const unsigned char *data, int len, float *pcm);

/** Decodes a frame of audio.
@param st Decoder state
@param data Compressed data produced by an encoder
@param len Number of bytes to read from "data". This MUST be exactly the number of bytes returned by the encoder. Using a larger value WILL NOT WORK.
@param pcm One frame (frame_size samples per channel) of decoded PCM will be returned here in float format.
@return Error code.
*/
EXPORT int      celt_decode_float(CELTDecoder * st, const unsigned char *data, int len, float *pcm);
NOT WORK.
@param pcm One frame (frame_size samples per channel) of decoded PCM will be returned here in 16-bit PCM format (native endian).
@return Error code.
*/
EXPORT int    celt_decode(CELTDecoder * st,
                        const unsigned char *data, int len,
                        celt_int16_t * pcm);

/** Query and set decoder parameters
 @param st Decoder state
 @param request Parameter to change or query
 @param value Pointer to a 32-bit int value
 @return Error code
 */
EXPORT int    celt_decoder_ctl(CELTDecoder * st, int request,
                                ...);

/* @} */

#endif /* CELT_H */

A.4. celt.c

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THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"

define CELT_C

#include "os_support.h"
#include "mdct.h"
#include <math.h>
#include "celt.h"
#include "pitch.h"
#include "kiss_fftr.h"
#include "bands.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "entcode.h"
#include "quant_bands.h"
#include "psy.h"
#include "rate.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include <stdarg.h>

static const float preemph = (0.8f);

static const float transientWindow[16] = {
    0.0085135, 0.0337639, 0.0748914, 0.1304955,
    0.1986827, 0.2771308, 0.3631685, 0.4538658,
    0.5461342, 0.6368315, 0.7228692, 0.8013173,
    0.8695045, 0.9251086, 0.9662361, 0.9914865
};;
#define ENCODERVALID 0x4c434554
#define ENCODERPARTIAL 0x5445434c
#define ENCODERFREED 0x4c004500

/** Encoder state

@brief Encoder state
*
struct CELTEncoder {
    celt_uint32_t marker;
    const CELTMode *mode; /**< Mode used by the encoder */
    int frame_size;
    int block_size;
    int overlap;
    int channels;

    int pitch_enabled; /**< Complexity level is allowed to use pitch */
    int pitch_permitted; /**< Use of the LTP is permitted by the user */
    int pitch_available; /**< Amount of pitch buffer available */
    int force_intra;
    int delayedIntra;
    float tonal_average;
    int fold_decision;

    int VBR_rate; /**< Target number of 16th bits per frame */
    float *restrict preemph_memE;
    float *restrict preemph_memD;
    float *in_mem;
    float *out_mem;
    float *oldBandE;
};

int check_encoder(const CELTEncoder * st) {
    if (st == NULL) {
        celt_warning("NULL passed as an encoder structure");
        return CELT_INVALID_STATE;
    }
    if (st->marker == ENCODERVALID)
        return CELT_OK;
    if (st->marker == ENCODERFREED)
        celt_warning("Referencing an encoder that has already been freed");
    else
        celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT encoder structure");
}
return CELT_INVALID_STATE;
}

CELTEncoder *
celt_encoder_create(const CELTMode * mode)
{
    int N,
        C;
    CELTEncoder *st;

    if (check_mode(mode) != CELT_OK)
        return NULL;

    N = mode->mdctSize;
    C = mode->nbChannels;
    st = celt_alloc(sizeof(CELTEncoder));

    if (st == NULL)
        return NULL;
    st->marker = ENCODERPARTIAL;
    st->mode = mode;
    st->frame_size = N;
    st->block_size = N;
    st->overlap = mode->overlap;

    st->VBR_rate = 0;
    st->pitch_enabled = 1;
    st->pitch_permitted = 1;
    st->pitch_available = 1;
    st->force_intra = 0;
    st->delayedIntra = 1;
    st->tonal_average = (1.);
    st->fold_decision = 1;

    st->in_mem = celt_alloc(st->overlap * C * sizeof(float));
    st->out_mem =
        celt_alloc((MAX_PERIOD + st->overlap) * C * sizeof(float));

    st->oldBandE =
        (float *) celt_alloc(C * mode->nbEBands * sizeof(float));

    st->preemph_memE = (float *) celt_alloc(C * sizeof(float));
    st->preemph_memD = (float *) celt_alloc(C * sizeof(float));

    if (((st->in_mem != NULL) && (st->out_mem != NULL))
        && (st->oldBandE != NULL) && (st->preemph_memE != NULL)
        && (st->preemph_memD != NULL))
    {

st->marker = ENCODERVALID;
return st;
}
/* If the setup fails for some reason deallocate it. */
celt_encoder_destroy(st);
return NULL;
}

void
celt_encoder_destroy(CELTEncoder * st)
{
    if (st == NULL)
    {
        celt_warning("NULL passed to celt_encoder_destroy");
        return;
    }

    if (st->marker == ENCODERFREED)
    {
        celt_warning("Freeing an encoder which has already been freed");
        return;
    }

    if (st->marker != ENCODERVALID && st->marker != ENCODERPARTIAL)
    {
        celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT encoder structure");
        return;
    }

    /* Check_mode is non-fatal here because we can still free the
        encoder memory even if the mode is bad, although calling the
        free functions in this order is a violation of the API. */
    check_mode(st->mode);

celt_free(st->in_mem);
celt_free(st->out_mem);
celt_free(st->oldBandE);
celt_free(st->preemph_memE);
celt_free(st->preemph_memD);

    st->marker = ENCODERFREED;

    celt_free(st);
}

static inline celt_int16_t
FLOAT2INT16(float x)


```c
{
    x = x * CELT_SIG_SCALE;
    x = MAX32(x, -32768);
    x = MIN32(x, 32767);
    return (celt_int16_t) float2int(x);
}

static inline float
SIG2WORD16(float x)
{
    return (float) x;
}

static int
transient_analysis(float *in, int len, int C, int *transient_time,
                     int *transient_shift)
{
    int c,
        i,
        n;
    float ratio;
    VARDECL(float, begin);
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(begin, len, float);
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        begin[i] = ABS32((in[C * i]));
    for (c = 1; c < C; c++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
            begin[i] = MAX32(begin[i], ABS32((in[C * i + c]));
    }
    for (i = 1; i < len; i++)
        begin[i] = MAX32(begin[i - 1], begin[i]);
    n = -1;
    for (i = 8; i < len - 8; i++)
    {
        if (begin[i] < (((.2f)) * (begin[len - 1])))
            n = i;
    }
    if (n < 32)
    {
        n = -1;
        ratio = 0;
    } else
    {
        ratio = ((begin[len - 1]) / (1 + begin[n - 16]));
    }
}
```
if (ratio < 0)
  ratio = 0;
if (ratio > 1000)
  ratio = 1000;
ratio *= ratio;

if (ratio > 2048)
  *transient_shift = 3;
else
  *transient_shift = 0;
*transient_time = n;

RESTORE_STACK;
return ratio > 20;
}

/** Apply window and compute the MDCT for all sub-frames and 
   all channels in a frame */
static void
compute_mdcts(const CELTMode * mode, int shortBlocks,
               float *restrict in, float *restrict out)
{
    const int       C = CHANNELS(mode);
    if (C == 1 && !shortBlocks)
    {
      const mdct_lookup *lookup = MDCT(mode);
      const int       overlap = OVERLAP(mode);
      mdct_forward(lookup, in, out, mode->window, overlap);
    } else if (!shortBlocks)
    {
      const mdct_lookup *lookup = MDCT(mode);
      const int       overlap = OVERLAP(mode);
      const int       N = FRAMESIZE(mode);
      int             c;
      VARDECL(float, x);
      VARDECL(float, tmp);
      SAVE_STACK;
      ALLOC(x, N + overlap, float);
      ALLOC(tmp, N, float);
      for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
      {
        int             j;
        for (j = 0; j < N + overlap; j++)
          x[j] = in[C * j + c];
        mdct_forward(lookup, x, tmp, mode->window, overlap);
        /* Interleaving the sub-frames */
for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
    out[j + c * N] = tmp[j];
}  
RESTORE_STACK;

else
{
  const mdct_lookup *lookup = &mode->shortMdct;
  const int overlap = mode->overlap;
  const int N = mode->shortMdctSize;
  int b,
      c;
  VARDECL(float, x);
  VARDECL(float, tmp);
  SAVE_STACK;
  ALLOC(x, N + overlap, float);
  ALLOC(tmp, N, float);
  for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
  {
    int B = mode->nbShortMdcts;
    for (b = 0; b < B; b++)
    {
      int j;
      for (j = 0; j < N + overlap; j++)
        x[j] = in[C * (b * N + j) + c];
      mdct_forward(lookup, x, tmp, mode->window, overlap);
      /* Interleaving the sub-frames */
      for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        out[(j * B + b) + c * N * B] = tmp[j];
    }
  }
  RESTORE_STACK;
}

/** Compute the IMDCT and apply window for all sub-frames and 
 all channels in a frame */
static void compute_inv_mdcts(const CELTMode * mode, int shortBlocks, float *X, 
                                  int transient_time, int transient_shift, 
                                  float *restrict out_mem)
{
  int c,
      N4;
  const int C = CHANNELS(mode);
  const int N = FRAMESIZE(mode);
  const int overlap = OVERLAP(mode);
  N4 = (N - overlap) >> 1;
  for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
  {  

{  
  int j;
  if (transient_shift == 0 && C == 1 && !shortBlocks) {
    const mdct_lookup *lookup = MDCT(mode);
    mdct_backward(lookup, X, out_mem + C * (MAX_PERIOD - N - N4),
      mode->window, overlap);
  } else if (!shortBlocks) {
    const mdct_lookup *lookup = MDCT(mode);
    VARDECL(float, x);
    VARDECL(float, tmp);
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(x, 2 * N, float);
    ALLOC(tmp, N, float);
    /* De-interleaving the sub-frames */
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
      tmp[j] = X[j + c * N];
    /* Prevents problems from the imdct doing the overlap-add */
    CELT_MEMSET(x + N4, 0, N);
    mdct_backward(lookup, tmp, x, mode->window, overlap);
    celt_assert(transient_shift == 0);
    /* The first and last part would need to be set to zero if we
       actually wanted to use them. */
    for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c] += x[j + N4];
    for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD) + C * (overlap - j - 1) + c] =
        x[2 * N - j - N4 - 1];
    for (j = 0; j < 2 * N4; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * (j + overlap) + c] =
        x[j + N4 + overlap];
  } else {
    for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c] += x[j + N4];
    for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD) + C * (overlap - j - 1) + c] =
        x[2 * N - j - N4 - 1];
    for (j = 0; j < 2 * N4; j++)
      out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * (j + overlap) + c] =
        x[j + N4 + overlap];
    RESTORE_STACK;
  }
}
De-interleaving the sub-frames */
for (j = 0; j < N2; j++)
    tmp[j] = X[(j * B + b) + c * N2 * B];
mdct_backward(lookup, tmp, x + N4 + N2 * b, mode->window,overlap);
}
if (transient_shift > 0)
{
    for (j = 0; j < 16; j++)
        x[N4 + transient_time + j - 16] *=
            1 + transientWindow[j] * ((1 << transient_shift) - 1);
    for (j = transient_time; j < N + overlap; j++)
        x[N4 + j] *= 1 << transient_shift;
}
/* The first and last part would need to be set to zero if we
 actually wanted to use them. */
for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
    out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c] += x[j + N4];
for (j = 0; j < overlap; j++)
    out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD) + C * (overlap - j - 1) + c] =
        x[2 * N - j - N4 - 1];
for (j = 0; j < 2 * N4; j++)
    out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * (j + overlap) + c] =
        x[j + N4 + overlap];
RESTORE_STACK;

#define FLAG_NONE        0
#define FLAG_INTRA       1U<<16
#define FLAG_PITCH       1U<<15
#define FLAG_SHORT       1U<<14
#define FLAG_FOLD        1U<<13
#define FLAG_MASK        (FLAG_INTRA|FLAG_PITCH|FLAG_SHORT|FLAG_FOLD)

celt_int32_t    flaglist[8] = {
    0 /* 00 */  | FLAG_FOLD,
    1 /* 01 */  | FLAG_PITCH | FLAG_FOLD,
    8 /* 1000 */ | FLAG_NONE,
    9 /* 1001 */ | FLAG_SHORT | FLAG_FOLD,
    10 /* 1010 */| FLAG_PITCH,
    11 /* 1011 */| FLAG_INTRA,
    6 /* 110 */  | FLAG_INTRA | FLAG_FOLD,
    7 /* 111 */  | FLAG_INTRA | FLAG_SHORT | FLAG_FOLD
};
void 
edecode_flags(ec_dec * dec, int *intra_ener, int *has_pitch,
               int *shortBlocks, int *has_fold)
{
    int           i;
    int           flag_bits;
    flag_bits = ec_dec_bits(dec, 2);
    /* printf ("(\%) ", flag_bits); */
    if (flag_bits == 2)
        flag_bits = (flag_bits << 2) | ec_dec_bits(dec, 2);
    else if (flag_bits == 3)
        flag_bits = (flag_bits << 1) | ec_dec_bits(dec, 1);
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        if (flag_bits == (flaglist[i] & 0xf))
            break;
    celt_assert(i < 8);
    *intra_ener = (flaglist[i] & FLAG_INTRA) != 0;
    *has_pitch  = (flaglist[i] & FLAG_PITCH)  != 0;
    *shortBlocks = (flaglist[i] & FLAG_SHORT)  != 0;
    *has_fold   = (flaglist[i] & FLAG_FOLD)   != 0;
    /* printf ("dec %d: %d %d %d %d\n", flag_bits, *intra_ener,
               *has_pitch, *shortBlocks, *has_fold); */
int
celt_encode_float(CELTEncoder * restrict st, const float *pcm,
                 float *optional_synthesis,
                 unsigned char *compressed, int nbCompressedBytes)
{

    int i,
        c,
        N,
        N4;
    int has_pitch;
    int pitch_index;
    int bits;
    int has_fold = 1;
    unsigned coarse_needed;
    ec_byte_buffer buf;
    ec_enc enc;
VARDECL(float, in);
VARDECL(float, freq);
VARDECL(float, X);
VARDECL(float, P);
VARDECL(float, bandE);
VARDECL(float, bandLogE);
VARDECL(float, gains);
VARDECL(int, fine_quant);
VARDECL(float, error);
VARDECL(int, pulses);
VARDECL(int, offsets);
VARDECL(int, fine_priority);

    int intra_ener = 0;
    int shortBlocks = 0;
    int transient_time;
    int transient_shift;
    const int C = CHANNELS(st->mode);
    int mdct_weight_shift = 0;
    int mdct_weight_pos = 0;
SAVE_STACK;

    if (check_encoder(st) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

    if (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_MODE;

    if (nbCompressedBytes < 0 || pcm == NULL)
return CELT_BAD_ARG;

/* The memset is important for now in case the encoder doesn’t
fill up all the bytes */
CELT_MEMSET(compressed, 0, nbCompressedBytes);
et_byte_writeinit_buffer(&buf, compressed, nbCompressedBytes);
et_enc_init(&enc, &buf);

N = st->block_size;
N4 = (N - st->overlap) >> 1;
ALLOC(in, 2 * C * N - 2 * C * N4, float);

CELT_COPY(in, st->in_mem, C * st->overlap);
for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
{
    const float *restrict pcm = pcm + c;
    float *restrict inp = in + C * st->overlap + c;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        /* Apply pre-emphasis */
        float tmp = SCALEIN((*(pcm)));
        *inp = ((tmp) - (((preemph) * (st->preemph_memE[c]))));
        st->preemph_memE[c] = SCALEIN(*pcm);
        inp += C;
        pcm += C;
    }
}
CELT_COPY(st->in_mem, in + C * (2 * N - 2 * N4 - st->overlap),
    C * st->overlap);

/* Transient handling */
transient_time = -1;
transient_shift = 0;
shortBlocks = 0;

if (st->mode->nbShortMdcts > 1
    && transient_analysis(in, N + st->overlap, C, &transient_time,
                        &transient_shift))
{
    float gain_1;

    /* Apply the inverse shaping window */
    if (transient_shift)
    {
        for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
            for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
                in[C * (transient_time + i - 16) + c] /= 1 +
transientWindow[i] * ((1 << transient_shift) - 1);
gain_1 = 1. / (1 << transient_shift);
for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
  for (i = transient_time; i < N + st->overlap; i++)
    in[C * i + c] *= gain_1;
}
shortBlocks = 1;
has_fold = 1;
}

ALLOC(freq, C * N, float);/**< Interleaved signal MDCTs */
ALLOC(bandE, st->mode->nbEBands * C, float);
ALLOC(bandLogE, st->mode->nbEBands * C, float);
/**< Compute MDCTs */
compute_mdcts(st->mode, shortBlocks, in, freq);

if (shortBlocks && !transient_shift)
{
  float       sum[8] = { 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 };
  int m;
  for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
  {
    m = 0;
    do
    {
      float tmp = 0;
      for (i = m + c * N; i < (c + 1) * N;
         i += st->mode->nbShortMdcts)
        tmp += ABS32(freq[i]);
      sum[m++] += tmp;
    }
    while (m < st->mode->nbShortMdcts);

    m = 0;
    do
    {
      if (sum[m + 1] > 8 * sum[m])
      {
        mdct_weight_shift = 2;
        mdct_weight_pos = m;
      } else if (sum[m + 1] > 2 * sum[m] && mdct_weight_shift < 2)
      {
        mdct_weight_shift = 1;
        mdct_weight_pos = m;
      }
      m++;
    }
  }
while (m < st->mode->nbShortMdcts - 1);
if (mdct_weight_shift)
{
    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
        for (m = mdct_weight_pos + 1; m < st->mode->nbShortMdcts;
            m++)
            for (i = m + c * N; i < (c + 1) * N;
                i += st->mode->nbShortMdcts)
                freq[i] = (1. / (1 << mdct_weight_shift)) * freq[i];
}

compute_band_energies(st->mode, freq, bandE);
for (i = 0; i < st->mode->nbEBands * C; i++)
    bandLogE[i] = amp2Log(bandE[i]);

/* Don’t use intra energy when we’re operating at low bit-rate */
intra_ener = st->force_intra || (st->delayedIntra
    && nbCompressedBytes >
    st->mode->nbEBands);
if (shortBlocks
    || intra_decision(bandLogE, st->oldBandE, st->mode->nbEBands))
    st->delayedIntra = 1;
else
    st->delayedIntra = 0;

/* Pitch analysis: we do it early to save on the peak stack space */
/* Don’t use pitch if there isn’t enough data available yet, or */
/* if we’re using shortBlocks */
has_pitch = st->pitch_enabled && st->pitch_permitted && (N <= 512)
    && (st->pitch_available >= MAX_PERIOD) && (!shortBlocks)
    && !intra_ener;
if (has_pitch)
{
    find_spectral_pitch(st->mode, st->mode->fft, &st->mode->psy, in,
        st->out_mem, st->mode->window, NULL,
        2 * N - 2 * N4,
        MAX_PERIOD - (2 * N - 2 * N4), &pitch_index);
}
/* Deferred allocation after find_spectral_pitch() to reduce the */
/* peak memory usage */
ALLOC(X, C * N, float);/**< Interleaved normalised MDCTs */
ALLOC(P, C * N, float);/**< Interleaved normalised pitch MDCTs*/
ALLOC(gains, st->mode->nbPBands, float);

/* Band normalisation */
normalise_bands(st->mode, freq, X, bandE);
if (!shortBlocks && !folding_decision(st->mode, X, &st->tonal_average, &st->fold_decision))
    has_fold = 0;
/* Compute MDCTs of the pitch part */
if (has_pitch)
{
    float curr_power,
    pitch_power = 0;
/* Normalise the pitch vector as well (discard the energies) */
    VARDECL(float, bandEp);

    compute_mdcts(st->mode, 0, st->out_mem + pitch_index * C, freq);
    ALLOC(bandEp, st->mode->nbEBands * st->mode->nbChannels, float);
    compute_band_energies(st->mode, freq, bandEp);
    normalise_bands(st->mode, freq, P, bandEp);
    curr_power = bandE[0] + bandE[1] + bandE[2];
    if (C > 1)
    {
        pitch_power +=
            bandEp[0 + st->mode->nbEBands] + bandEp[1 +
            st->mode->
            nbEBands] +
            bandEp[2 + st->mode->nbEBands];
        curr_power +=
            bandE[0 + st->mode->nbEBands] + bandE[1 +
            st->mode->nbEBands] +
            bandE[2 + st->mode->nbEBands];
    }
/* Check if we can safely use the pitch (i.e. effective gain isn’t too high) */
    if ((((.1f) * curr_power) + (10.f) < pitch_power))
    {
        /* Pitch prediction */
        has_pitch = compute_pitch_gain(st->mode, X, P, gains);
    } else
    {
        has_pitch = 0;
    }
}

encode_flags(&enc, intra_ener, has_pitch, shortBlocks, has_fold);
if (has_pitch)
{
    ec_enc_uint(&enc, pitch_index, MAX_PERIOD - (2 * N - 2 * N4));
} else
{
for (i = 0; i < st->mode->nbPBands; i++)
gains[i] = 0;
for (i = 0; i < C * N; i++)
P[i] = 0;
}
if (shortBlocks)
{
    if (transient_shift)
    {
        ec_enc_bits(&enc, transient_shift, 2);
        ec_enc_uint(&enc, transient_time, N + st->overlap);
    } else
    {
        ec_enc_bits(&enc, mdct_weight_shift, 2);
        if (mdct_weight_shift && st->mode->nbShortMdcts != 2)
            ec_enc_uint(&enc, mdct_weight_pos,
                        st->mode->nbShortMdcts - 1);
    }
}
ALLOC(fine_quant, st->mode->nbEBands, int);
ALLOC(pulses, st->mode->nbEBands, int);

/* Bit allocation */
ALLOC(error, C * st->mode->nbEBands, float);
coarse_needed =
    quant_coarse_energy(st->mode, bandLogE, st->oldBandE,
                        nbCompressedBytes * 8 / 3, intra_ener,
                        st->mode->prob, error, &enc);
coarse_needed = ((coarse_needed * 3 - 1) >> 3) + 1;

/* Variable bitrate */
if (st->VBR_rate > 0)
{
    /* The target rate in 16th bits per frame */
    int target = st->VBR_rate;

    /* Shortblocks get a large boost in bitrate, but since they are
uncommon long blocks are not greatly effected */
    if (shortBlocks)
        target *= 2;
    else if (st->mode->nbShortMdcts > 1)
        target -= (target + 14) / 28;

    /* The average energy is removed from the target and the actual
energy added */
    target = target - 588 + ec_enc_tell(&enc, 4);

    /* In VBR mode the frame size must not be reduced so much that
it would result in the coarse energy busting its budget */
    target = IMAX(coarse_needed, (target + 64) / 128);
    nbCompressedBytes = IMIN(nbCompressedBytes, target);
}
ALLOC(offsets, st->mode->nbEBands, int);
ALLOC(fine_priority, st->mode->nbEBands, int);

for (i = 0; i < st->mode->nbEBands; i++)
    offsets[i] = 0;
bits = nbCompressedBytes * 8 - ec_enc_tell(&enc, 0) - 1;
if (has_pitch)
    bits -= st->mode->nbPBands;
compute_allocation(st->mode, offsets, bits, pulses, fine_quant,
    fine_priority);
quant_fine_energy(st->mode, bandE, st->oldBandE, error, fine_quant,
    &enc);

/* Residual quantisation */
if (C == 1)
    quant_bands(st->mode, X, P, NULL, has_pitch, gains, bandE,
        pulses, shortBlocks, has_fold, nbCompressedBytes * 8,
        &enc);
else
    quant_bands_stereo(st->mode, X, P, NULL, has_pitch, gains, bandE,
        pulses, shortBlocks, has_fold,
        nbCompressedBytes * 8, &enc);
quant_energy_finalise(st->mode, bandE, st->oldBandE, error, fine_quant,
    fine_priority,
    nbCompressedBytes * 8 - ec_enc_tell(&enc, 0),
    &enc);

/* Re-synthesis of the coded audio if required */
if (st->pitch_available > 0 || optional_synthesis != NULL) {
    if (st->pitch_available > 0 && st->pitch_available < MAX_PERIOD)
        st->pitch_available += st->frame_size;
    /* Synthesis */
    denormalise_bands(st->mode, X, freq, bandE);

    CELT_MOVE(st->out_mem, st->out_mem + C * N,
        C * (MAX_PERIOD + st->overlap - N));
if (mdct_weight_shift)
{
  int m;
  for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    for (m = mdct_weight_pos + 1; m < st->mode->nbShortMdcts; m++)
      for (i = m + c * N; i < (c + 1) * N; i += st->mode->nbShortMdcts)
        freq[i] = (1 << mdct_weight_shift) * freq[i];
}  

compute_inv_mdcts(st->mode, shortBlocks, freq, transient_time, transient_shift, st->out_mem);

/* De-emphasis and put everything back at the right place in the synthesis history */
if (optional_synthesis != NULL)
{
  for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    {
      int j;
      for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        {
          float tmp =
            ((st->out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c]) +
             (preemph) * (st->preemph_memD[c]));

          st->preemph_memD[c] = tmp;
          optional_synthesis[C * j + c] = SCALEOUT(SIG2WORD16(tmp));
        }
    }
}

ec_enc_done(&enc);

RESTORE_STACK;
return nbCompressedBytes;
}

int celt_encode(CELTEncoder * restrict st, const celt_int16_t * pcm,
                celt_int16_t * optional_synthesis,
                unsigned char *compressed, int nbCompressedBytes)
{
  int j,
      ret,
      C,
      N;
VARDECL(float, in);

if (check_encoder(st) != CELT_OK)
    return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

if (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK)
    return CELT_INVALID_MODE;

if (pcm == NULL)
    return CELT_BAD_ARG;

SAVE_STACK;
C = CHANNELS(st->mode);
N = st->block_size;
ALLOC(in, C * N, float);
for (j = 0; j < C * N; j++)
{
    in[j] = SCALEOUT(pcm[j]);
}

if (optional_synthesis != NULL)
{
    ret =
        celt_encode_float(st, in, in, compressed, nbCompressedBytes);
    for (j = 0; j < C * N; j++)
        optional_synthesis[j] = FLOAT2INT16(in[j]);
} else
{
    ret =
        celt_encode_float(st, in, NULL, compressed,
                         nbCompressedBytes);
}
RESTORE_STACK;
return ret;

int
celt_encoder_ctl(CELTEncoder * restrict st, int request, ...)
{
    va_list        ap;

    if (check_encoder(st) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

    va_start(ap, request);
    if ((request != CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST)
        && (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK))
        goto bad_mode;

switch (request)
{
    case CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST:
    {
        const CELTMode **value = va_arg(ap, const CELTMode **);
        if (value == 0)
            goto bad_arg;
        *value = st->mode;
    }
    break;
    case CELT_SET_COMPLEXITY_REQUEST:
    {
        int value = va_arg(ap, celt_int32_t);
        if (value < 0 || value > 10)
            goto bad_arg;
        if (value <= 2)
        {
            st->pitch_enabled = 0;
            st->pitch_available = 0;
        } else
        {
            st->pitch_enabled = 1;
            if (st->pitch_available < 1)
                st->pitch_available = 1;
        }
    }
    break;
    case CELT_SET_PREDICTION_REQUEST:
    {
        int value = va_arg(ap, celt_int32_t);
        if (value < 0 || value > 2)
            goto bad_arg;
        if (value == 0)
        {
            st->force_intra = 1;
            st->pitch_permitted = 0;
        } else if (value == 1)
        {
            st->force_intra = 0;
            st->pitch_permitted = 0;
        } else
        {
            st->force_intra = 0;
            st->pitch_permitted = 1;
        }
    }
    break;
    case CELT_SET_VBR_RATE_REQUEST:
    {
{ int value = va_arg(ap, celt_int32_t);
  if (value < 0)
    goto bad_arg;
  if (value > 3072000)
    value = 3072000;
  st->VBR_rate = ((st->mode->Fs << 3) +
                   (st->block_size >> 1)) / st->block_size;
  st->VBR_rate = ((value << 7) + (st->VBR_rate >> 1)) / st->VBR_rate;
}
break;
case CELT_RESET_STATE:
  {
    const CELTMode *mode = st->mode;
    int C = mode->nbChannels;

    if (st->pitch_available > 0)
      st->pitch_available = 1;

    CELT_MEMSET(st->in_mem, 0, st->overlap * C);
    CELT_MEMSET(st->out_mem, 0, (MAX_PERIOD + st->overlap) * C);

    CELT_MEMSET(st->oldBandE, 0, C * mode->nbEBands);
    CELT_MEMSET(st->preemph_memE, 0, C);
    CELT_MEMSET(st->preemph_memD, 0, C);
    st->delayedIntra = 1;
  }
  break;
default:
  goto bad_request;
} va_end(ap);
return CELT_OK;
bad_mode:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_INVALID_MODE;
bad_arg:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_BAD_ARG;
bad_request:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_UNIMPLEMENTED;
}
/** DECODER */

/* Definition of CELT decoder struct */

#define DECODERVALID 0x4c434454
#define DECODERPARTIAL 0x5444434c
#define DECODERFREED 0x4c004400

/** Decoder state */
@brief Decoder state */

struct CELTDecoder {
  celt_uint32_t marker;
  const CELTMode *mode;
  int frame_size;
  int block_size;
  int overlap;
  ec_byte_buffer buf;
  ec_enc enc;
  float *restrict preemph_memD;
  float *out_mem;
  float *decode_mem;
  float *oldBandE;
  int last_pitch_index;
};

int check_decoder(const CELTDecoder * st)
{
  if (st == NULL)
  {
    celt_warning("NULL passed a decoder structure");
    return CELT_INVALID_STATE;
  }
  if (st->marker == DECODERVALID)
    return CELT_OK;
  if (st->marker == DECODERFREED)
    celt_warning("Referencing a decoder that has already been freed");
  else
    /* Additional checks */
}

celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT decoder structure");
return CELT_INVALID_STATE;
}

CELTDecoder *
celt_decoder_create(const CELTMode * mode)
{
    int        N,
    C;
    CELTDecoder  *st;

    if (check_mode(mode) != CELT_OK)
        return NULL;

    N = mode->mdctSize;
    C = CHANNELS(mode);
    st = celt_alloc(sizeof(CELTDecoder));

    if (st == NULL)
        return NULL;

    st->marker = DECODERPARTIAL;
    st->mode = mode;
    st->frame_size = N;
    st->block_size = N;
    st->overlap = mode->overlap;

    st->decode_mem =
        celt_alloc((DECODE_BUFFER_SIZE + st->overlap) * C * sizeof(float));
    st->out_mem = st->decode_mem + DECODE_BUFFER_SIZE - MAX_PERIOD;

    st->oldBandE =
        (float *) celt_alloc(C * mode->nbEBands * sizeof(float));

    st->preemph_memD = (float *) celt_alloc(C * sizeof(float));

    st->last_pitch_index = 0;

    if ((st->decode_mem != NULL) && (st->out_mem != NULL)
        && (st->oldBandE != NULL) && (st->preemph_memD != NULL))
    {
        st->marker = DECODERVALID;
        return st;
    }

    /* If the setup fails for some reason deallocate it. */
    celt_decoder_destroy(st);
    return NULL;
void
celt_decoder_destroy(CELTDecoder * st)
{
    if (st == NULL)
    {
        celt_warning("NULL passed to celt_decoder_destroy");
        return;
    }

    if (st->marker == DECODERFREED)
    {
        celt_warning("Freeing a decoder which has already been freed");
        return;
    }

    if (st->marker != DECODERVALID && st->marker != DECODERPARTIAL)
    {
        celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT decoder structure");
        return;
    }

    /* Check_mode is non-fatal here because we can still free the
     * encoder memory even if the mode is bad, although calling the
     * free functions in this order is a violation of the API. */
    check_mode(st->mode);
    celt_free(st->decode_mem);
    celt_free(st->oldBandE);
    celt_free(st->preemph_memD);
    st->marker = DECODERFREED;
    celt_free(st);
}

/** Handles lost packets by just copying past data with the same
 * offset as the last
 * pitch period */
static void
celt_decode_lost(CELTDecoder * restrict st, float *restrict pcm)
{
    int             c,
    N;
    int             pitch_index;
    int             i,
len;
VARDECL(float, freq);
const int       C = CHANNELS(st->mode);
int             offset;
SAVE_STACK;
N = st->block_size;
ALLOC(freq, C * N, float);
 /**< Interleaved signal MDCTs */

len = N + st->mode->overlap;

find_spectral_pitch(st->mode, st->mode->fft, &st->mode->psy,
             st->out_mem + MAX_PERIOD - len, st->out_mem,
             st->mode->window, NULL, len,
             MAX_PERIOD - len - 100, &pitch_index);
pitch_index = MAX_PERIOD - len - pitch_index;
offset = MAX_PERIOD - pitch_index;
while (offset + len >= MAX_PERIOD)
    offset -= pitch_index;
compute_mdcts(st->mode, 0, st->out_mem + offset * C, freq);
for (i = 0; i < C * N; i++)
    freq[i] = ((1e-15f) + ((((.9f)) * (freq[i]))));

CELT_MOVE(st->out_mem, st->out_mem + C * N,
           C * (MAX_PERIOD + st->mode->overlap - N));
/* Compute inverse MDCTs */
compute_inv_mdcts(st->mode, 0, freq, -1, 0, st->out_mem);

for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
{
    int             j;
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
    {
        float           tmp =
            ((st->out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c]) +
             (preemp) * (st->preemph_memD[c]));

        st->preemph_memD[c] = tmp;
        pcm[C * j + c] = SCALEOUT(SIG2WORD16(tmp));
    }
    RESTORE_STACK;
}

int
celt_decode_float(CELTDecoder * restrict st,
        const unsigned char *data, int len,
        float *restrict pcm)
{
    int i, c, N, N4;
    int has_pitch, has_fold;
    int pitch_index;
    int bits;
    ec_dec dec;
    ec_byte_buffer buf;
    VARDECL(float, freq);
    VARDECL(float, X);
    VARDECL(float, P);
    VARDECL(float, bandE);
    VARDECL(float, gains);
    VARDECL(int, fine_quant);
    VARDECL(int, pulses);
    VARDECL(int, offsets);
    VARDECL(int, fine_priority);

    int shortBlocks;
    int intra_ener;
    int transient_time;
    int transient_shift;
    int mdct_weight_shift = 0;
    const int C = CHANNELS(st->mode);
    int mdct_weight_pos = 0;

    if (check_decoder(st) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

    if (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_MODE;

    if (pcm == NULL)
        return CELT_BAD_ARG;

    N = st->block_size;
    N4 = (N - st->overlap) >> 1;

    ALLOC(freq, C * N, float); /**< Interleaved signal MDCTs */
    ALLOC(X, C * N, float); /**< Interleaved normalised MDCTs */
    ALLOC(P, C * N, float); /**< Interleaved normalised pitch MDCTs*/
    ALLOC(bandE, st->mode->nbEBands * C, float);
    ALLOC(gains, st->mode->nbFBands, float);
if (data == NULL)
{
    celt_decode_lost(st, pcm);
    RESTORE_STACK;
    return 0;
}
if (len < 0)
{
    RESTORE_STACK;
    return CELT_BAD_ARG;
}
ec_byte_readinit(&buf, (unsigned char *) data, len);
ec_dec_init(&dec, &buf);
decode_flags(&dec, &intra_ener, &has_pitch, &shortBlocks,
            &has_fold);
if (shortBlocks)
{
    transient_shift = ec_dec_bits(&dec, 2);
    if (transient_shift == 3)
    {
        transient_time = ec_dec_uint(&dec, N + st->mode->overlap);
    } else
    {
        mdct_weight_shift = transient_shift;
        if (mdct_weight_shift && st->mode->nbShortMdcts > 2)
            mdct_weight_pos =
                ec_dec_uint(&dec, st->mode->nbShortMdcts - 1);
        transient_shift = 0;
        transient_time = 0;
    }
} else
{
    transient_time = -1;
    transient_shift = 0;
}
if (has_pitch)
{
    pitch_index = ec_dec_uint(&dec, MAX_PERIOD - (2 * N - 2 * N4));
    st->last_pitch_index = pitch_index;
} else
{
    pitch_index = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < st->mode->nbPBands; i++)
        gains[i] = 0;
}
ALLOC(fine_quant, st->mode->nbEBands, int);
/* Get band energies */
unquant_coarse_energy(st->mode, bandE, st->oldBandE, len * 8 / 3, 
intra_ener, st->mode->prob, &dec);

ALLOC(pulses, st->mode->nbEBands, int);
ALLOC(offsets, st->mode->nbEBands, int);
ALLOC(fine_priority, st->mode->nbEBands, int);

for (i = 0; i < st->mode->nbEBands; i++)
    offsets[i] = 0;

bits = len * 8 - ec_dec_tell(&dec, 0) - 1;
if (has_pitch)
    bits -= st->mode->nbPBands;
compute_allocation(st->mode, offsets, bits, pulses, fine_quant, 
    fine_priority);
/* bits = ec_dec_tell(&dec, 0); compute_fine_allocation(st->mode, 
fine_quant, (20*C+len*8/5-(ec_dec_tell(&dec, 0)-bits))/C); */

unquant_fine_energy(st->mode, bandE, st->oldBandE, fine_quant, 
    &dec);

if (has_pitch)
{
    VARDECL(float, bandEp);
    /* Pitch MDCT */
    compute_mdcts(st->mode, 0, st->out_mem + pitch_index * C, freq);
    ALLOC(bandEp, st->mode->nbEBands * C, float);
    compute_band_energies(st->mode, freq, bandEp);
    normalise_bands(st->mode, freq, P, bandEp);
    /* Apply pitch gains */
}
else
{
    for (i = 0; i < C * N; i++)
        P[i] = 0;
}

/* Decode fixed codebook and merge with pitch */
if (C == 1)
    unquant_bands(st->mode, X, P, has_pitch, gains, bandE, pulses, 
        shortBlocks, has_fold, len * 8, &dec);
else
    unquant_bands_stereo(st->mode, X, P, has_pitch, gains, bandE, 
        pulses, shortBlocks, has_fold, len * 8, 
        &dec);
unquant_energy_finalise(st->mode, bandE, st->oldBandE, fine_quant,
    fine_priority, len * 8 - ec_dec_tell(&dec, 0),
    &dec);

    /* Synthesis */
    denormalise_bands(st->mode, X, freq, bandE);

    CELT_MOVE(st->decode_mem, st->decode_mem + C * N,
        C * (DECODE_BUFFER_SIZE + st->overlap - N));

    if (mdct_weight_shift)
        { int m;
        for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
            for (m = mdct_weight_pos + 1; m < st->mode->nbShortMdcts; m++)
                for (i = m + c * N; i < (c + 1) * N;
                    i += st->mode->nbShortMdcts)
                    freq[i] = (1 << mdct_weight_shift) * freq[i];
        }

    /* Compute inverse MDCTs */
    compute_inv_mdcts(st->mode, shortBlocks, freq, transient_time,
        transient_shift, st->out_mem);

    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
        { int j;
        for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
            { float tmp =
                ((st->out_mem[C * (MAX_PERIOD - N) + C * j + c]) +
                (preemph) * (st->preemph_memD[c]));

                st->preemph_memD[c] = tmp;
                pcm[C * j + c] = SCALEOUT(SIG2WORD16(tmp));
            }
        }

    RESTORE_STACK;
    return 0;
    }

int celt_decode(CELTDecoder * restrict st, const unsigned char *data,
    int len, celt_int16_t * restrict pcm)
    { int j,
    ret,
C,
N;
VARDECL(float, out);

if (check_decoder(st) != CELT_OK)
    return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

if (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK)
    return CELT_INVALID_MODE;

if (pcm == NULL)
    return CELT_BAD_ARG;

SAVE_STACK;
C = CHANNELS(st->mode);
N = st->block_size;
ALLOC(out, C * N, float);

ret = celt_decode_float(st, data, len, out);

for (j = 0; j < C * N; j++)
    pcm[j] = FLOAT2INT16(out[j]);

RESTORE_STACK;
return ret;
}

int celt_decoder_ctl(CELTDecoder * restrict st, int request, ...)
{
    va_list    ap;

    if (check_decoder(st) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_STATE;

    va_start(ap, request);
    if (!((request != CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST) &&
            (check_mode(st->mode) != CELT_OK)))
        goto bad_mode;
    switch (request)
    {
    case CELT_GET_MODE_REQUEST:
    {
        const CELTMode **value = va_arg(ap, const CELTMode **);
        if (value == 0)
            goto bad_arg;
        *value = st->mode;
    }

break;
case CELT_RESET_STATE:
{
    const CELTMode *mode = st->mode;
    int C = mode->nbChannels;

    CELT_MEMSET(st->decode_mem, 0,
                 (DECODE_BUFFER_SIZE + st->overlap) * C);
    CELT_MEMSET(st->oldBandE, 0, C * mode->nbEBands);

    CELT_MEMSET(st->preemph_memD, 0, C);
    st->last_pitch_index = 0;
}
  break;
default:
    goto bad_request;
}
va_end(ap);
return CELT_OK;

bad_mode:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_INVALID_MODE;
bad_arg:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_BAD_ARG;
bad_request:
  va_end(ap);
  return CELT_UNIMPLEMENTED;

A.5. modes.h

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#ifndef MODES_H
#define MODES_H

#include "celt_types.h"
#include "celt.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "mdct.h"
#include "psy.h"
#include "pitch.h"

#define CELT_BITSTREAM_VERSION 0x80000009

#ifndef STATIC_MODES
#include "static_modes.h"
#endif

#define MAX_PERIOD 1024

#ifndef CHANNELS
#ifdef DISABLE_STEREO
#define CHANNELS(mode) (1)
#else
#define CHANNELS(mode) ((mode)->nbChannels)
#endif
#endif

#define MDCT(mode) (&(mode)->mdct)

#ifndef OVERLAP
#endif
#define OVERLAP(mode) ((mode)->overlap)
#endif

#ifndef FRAMESIZE
#define FRAMESIZE(mode) ((mode)->mdctSize)
#endif

/** Mode definition (opaque)
@brief Mode definition */
struct CELTMode {
  celt_uint32_t marker_start;
  celt_int32_t Fs;
  int overlap;
  int mdctSize;
  int nbChannels;

  int nbEBands;
  int nbFBands;
  int pitchEnd;

  const celt_int16_t *eBands; /**< Definition for each "pseudo-critical" band */
  const celt_int16_t *pBands; /**< Definition of the bands used for the pitch */

  float ePredCoef;
  /**< Prediction coefficient for the energy encoding */

  int nbAllocVectors;
  /**< Number of lines in the matrix below */
  const celt_int16_t *allocVectors; /**< Number of bits in each band for several rates */

  const celt_int16_t *const *bits; /**< Cache for pulses->bits mapping in each band */

  /* Stuff that could go in the {en,de}coder, but we save space this way */
  mdct_lookup mdct;
  kiss_fftr_cfg fft;

  const float *window;

  int nbShortMdcts;
  int shortMdctSize;
  mdct_lookup shortMdct;
const float *shortWindow;

struct PsyDecay psy;

int *prob;

celt_uint32_t marker_end;

int check_mode(const CELTMode * mode);

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#include "config.h"

#include "celt.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "rate.h"
#include "os_support.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"
#include "quant_bands.h"

#define MODEVALID   0xa110ca7e
#define MODEPARTIAL 0x7eca10a1
#define MODEFREED   0xb10cf8ee

#define M_PI 3.141592653

int
celt_mode_info(const CELTMode * mode, int request,
    celt_int32_t * value)
{
    if (check_mode(mode) != CELT_OK)
        return CELT_INVALID_MODE;
    switch (request)
    {
    case CELT_GET_FRAME_SIZE:
        *value = mode->mdctSize;
        break;
    case CELT_GET_LOOKAHEAD:
        *value = mode->overlap;
        break;
    case CELT_GET_NB_CHANNELS:
        *value = mode->nbChannels;
        break;
    case CELT_GET_BITSTREAM_VERSION:
        *value = CELT_BITSTREAM_VERSION;
        break;
    case CELT_GET_SAMPLE_RATE:
        *value = mode->Fs;
        break;
    default:
        return CELT_UNIMPLEMENTED;
    }
    return CELT_OK;
}

#define PBANDS 8

#define MIN_BINS 3
 /* Defining 25 critical bands for the full 0-20 kHz audio bandwidth
   Taken from
   http://ccrma.stanford.edu/~jos/bbt/Bark_Frequency_Scale.html */
#define BARK_BANDS 25
static const celt_int16_t bark_freq[BARK_BANDS + 1] = {
  0, 100, 200, 300, 400,
  510, 630, 770, 920, 1080,
  1270, 1480, 1720, 2000, 2320,
  2700, 3150, 3700, 4400, 5300,
  6400, 7700, 9500, 12000, 15500,
  20000
};

static const celt_int16_t pitch_freq[PBANDS + 1] = {
  0, 345, 689, 1034, 1378, 2067, 3273, 5340, 6374
};

/* This allocation table is per critical band. When creating a mode,
   the bits get added together into the codec bands, which are
   sometimes larger than one critical band at low frequency */
#define BITALLOC_SIZE 12
static const int band_allocation[BARK_BANDS * BITALLOC_SIZE] =
/* 0 100 200 300 400 510 630 770 920 1k 1.2 1.5 1.7 2k 2.3 2.7
   3.1 3.7 4.4 5.3 6.4 7.7 9.5 12k 15k */
{ 4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \ 0, 0, /* 0 */
  2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \ 0, 0, /* 1 */
  2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7, 5, 4, 0, 0, 0, \ 0, 0, /* 2 */
  2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 5, 6, 8, 8, 8, 6, 5, 4, 0, 0, 0, \ 0, 0, /* 3 */
  3, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 6, 7, 9, 9, 9, 7, 6, 5, 5, 0, \ 0, 0, /* 4 */
  3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 9, 10, 10, 10, 9, 6, 5, 5, 5, \ 5, 1, 0, /* 5 */
  4, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 10, 10, 10, 9, 8, 8, 11, 10\ , 10, 1, 0, /* 6 */
  5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 12, 12, 11, 11, 17, 12, 15, \ 15, 20, 18, 10, 1, /* 7 */
  6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 27, 29, 39\ , 37, 38, 40, 35, 1, /* 8 */
  7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 10, 10, 10, 13, 14, 18, 20, 24, 28, 32, 32, 35, 38\ , 38, 42, 50, 59, 54, 31, /* 9 */
  8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 12, 14, 20, 22, 25, 28, 30, 35, 42, 46, 50, 55, \ 60, 62, 62, 72, 82, 62, /* 10 */
  9, 9, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 55, 62, 66, 70, \ 85, 90, 92, 92, 102, 92, /* 11 */
static celt_int16_t *
compute_ebands(celt_int32_t Fs, int frame_size, int *nbEBands)
{
  celt_int16_t   *eBands;
  int             i,
  res,
  min_width,
  lin,
  low,
  high,
  nBark;
  res = (Fs + frame_size) / (2 * frame_size);
  min_width = MIN_BINS * res;

  /* Find the number of critical bands supported by our sampling rate */
  for (nBark = 1; nBark < BARK_BANDS; nBark++)
    if (bark_freq[nBark + 1] * 2 >= Fs)
      break;

  /* Find where the linear part ends (i.e. where the spacing is more than min_width */
  for (lin = 0; lin < nBark; lin++)
    if (bark_freq[lin + 1] - bark_freq[lin] >= min_width)
      break;

  low = ((bark_freq[lin] / res) + (MIN_BINS - 1)) / MIN_BINS;
  high = nBark - lin;
  *nbEBands = low + high;
  eBands = celt_alloc(sizeof(celt_int16_t) * (*nbEBands + 2));

  if (eBands == NULL)
    return NULL;

  /* Linear spacing (min_width) */
  for (i = 0; i < low; i++)
    eBands[i] = MIN_BINS * i;

  /* Spacing follows critical bands */
  for (i = 0; i < high; i++)
    eBands[i + low] = (bark_freq[lin + i] + res / 2) / res;

  /* Enforce the minimum spacing at the boundary */
  for (i = 0; i < *nbEBands; i++)
    if (eBands[i] < MIN_BINS * i)
      eBands[i] = MIN_BINS * i;
  eBands[*nbEBands] = (bark_freq[nBark] + res / 2) / res;
  eBands[*nbEBands + 1] = frame_size;
if (eBands[*nbEBands] > eBands[*nbEBands + 1])
    eBands[*nbEBands] = eBands[*nbEBands + 1];

    /* FIXME: Remove last band if too small */
    return eBands;
}

static void
compute_pbands(CELTMode * mode, int res)
{
    int             i;
    celt_int16_t   *pBands;
    pBands = celt_alloc(sizeof(celt_int16_t) * (PBANDS + 2));
    mode->pBands = pBands;
    if (pBands == NULL)
        return;
    mode->nbPBands = PBANDS;
    for (i = 0; i < PBANDS + 1; i++)
    {
        pBands[i] = (pitch_freq[i] + res / 2) / res;
        if (pBands[i] < mode->eBands[i])
            pBands[i] = mode->eBands[i];
    }
    pBands[PBANDS + 1] = mode->eBands[mode->nbEBands + 1];
    for (i = 1; i < mode->nbPBands + 1; i++)
    {
        int             j;
        for (j = 0; j < mode->nbEBands; j++)
            if (mode->eBands[j] <= pBands[i]
                     && mode->eBands[j + 1] > pBands[i])
                break;
        if (mode->eBands[j] != pBands[i])
        {
            if (pBands[i] - mode->eBands[j] <
                 mode->eBands[j + 1] - pBands[i]
                 && mode->eBands[j] != pBands[i - 1])
                pBands[i] = mode->eBands[j];
            else
                pBands[i] = mode->eBands[j + 1];
        }
    }
    mode->pitchEnd = pBands[PBANDS];
}

static void
compute_allocation_table(CELTMode * mode, int res)
{
    int             i,
nBark;
celt_int16_t *allocVectors;
const int C = CHANNELS(mode);

/* Find the number of critical bands supported by our sampling rate */
for (nBark = 1; nBark < BARK_BANDS; nBark++)
  if (bark_freq[nBark + 1] * 2 >= mode->Fs)
    break;

mode->nbAllocVectors = BITALLOC_SIZE;
allocVectors =
  celt_alloc(sizeof(celt_int16_t) *
            (BITALLOC_SIZE * mode->nbEBands));
if (allocVectors == NULL)
  return;
/* Compute per-codec-band allocation from per-critical-band matrix */
for (i = 0; i < BITALLOC_SIZE; i++)
{
  celt_int32_t current = 0;
  int eband = 0;
  for (j = 0; j < nBark; j++)
  {
    int edge,
        low;
    celt_int32_t alloc;
    edge = mode->eBands[eband + 1] * res;
    alloc = band_allocation[i * BARK_BANDS + j];
    alloc = alloc * C * mode->mdctSize;
    if (edge < bark_freq[j + 1])
    {
      int num,
          den;
      num = alloc * (edge - bark_freq[j]);
      den = bark_freq[j + 1] - bark_freq[j];
      low = (num + den / 2) / den;
      allocVectors[i * mode->nbEBands + eband] =
        (current + low + 128) / 256;
      current = 0;
      eband++;
      current += alloc - low;
    } else
    {
      current += alloc;
    }
  }
allocVectors[i * mode->nbEBands + eband] = (current + 128) / 256;
}
mode->allocVectors = allocVectors;
}

CELTMode *
celt_mode_create(celt_int32_t Fs, int channels, int frame_size,
                 int *error)
{
    int i;
    int res;
    CELTMode *mode = NULL;
    float *window;
    ALLOC_STACK;

    if (global_stack == NULL)
    {
        celt_free(global_stack);
        goto failure;
    }

    /* The good thing here is that permutation of the arguments will
     automatically be invalid */

    if (Fs < 32000 || Fs > 96000)
    {
        celt_warning("Sampling rate must be between 32 kHz and 96 kHz");
        if (error)
            *error = CELT_BAD_ARG;
        return NULL;
    }

    if (channels < 0 || channels > 2)
    {
        celt_warning("Only mono and stereo supported");
        if (error)
            *error = CELT_BAD_ARG;
        return NULL;
    }

    if (frame_size < 64 || frame_size > 1024 || frame_size % 2 != 0)
    {
        celt_warning("Only even frame sizes from 64 to 1024 are supported");
        if (error)
            *error = CELT_BAD_ARG;
        return NULL;
    }

    res = (Fs + frame_size) / (2 * frame_size);
mode = celt_alloc(sizeof(CELTMode));
if (mode == NULL)
    goto failure;
mode->marker_start = MODEPARTIAL;
mode->Fs = Fs;
mode->mdctSize = frame_size;
mode->nbChannels = channels;
mode->eBands = compute_ebands(Fs, frame_size, &mode->nbEBands);
if (mode->eBands == NULL)
    goto failure;
compute_pbands(mode, res);
if (mode->pBands == NULL)
    goto failure;
mode->ePredCoef = (.8f);

if (frame_size > 640 && (frame_size % 16) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 8;
} else if (frame_size > 384 && (frame_size % 8) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 4;
} else if (frame_size > 384 && (frame_size % 10) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 5;
} else if (frame_size > 256 && (frame_size % 6) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 3;
} else if (frame_size > 256 && (frame_size % 8) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 4;
} else if (frame_size > 64 && (frame_size % 4) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 2;
} else if (frame_size > 128 && (frame_size % 6) == 0)
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 3;
} else
{
    mode->nbShortMdcts = 1;
}

/* Overlap must be divisible by 4 */
if (mode->nbShortMdcts > 1)
    mode->overlap = ((frame_size / mode->nbShortMdcts) >> 2) << 2;
else
    mode->overlap = (frame_size >> 3) << 2;
compute_allocation_table(mode, res);
if (mode->allocVectors == NULL)
    goto failure;

window = (float *) celt_alloc(mode->overlap * sizeof(float));
if (window == NULL)
    goto failure;

for (i = 0; i < mode->overlap; i++)
    window[i] =
        1.0f * sin(.5 * M_PI *
            sin(.5 * M_PI * (i + .5) / mode->overlap) *
            sin(.5 * M_PI * (i + .5) / mode->overlap));

mode->window = window;

mode->bits = (const celt_int16_t **) compute_alloc_cache(mode, 1);
if (mode->bits == NULL)
    goto failure;

psydecay_init(&mode->psy, MAX_PERIOD / 2, mode->Fs);
if (mode->psy.decayR == NULL)
    goto failure;

mdct_init(&mode->mdct, 2 * mode->mdctSize);
mode->fft = pitch_state_alloc(MAX_PERIOD);

mode->shortMdctSize = mode->mdctSize / mode->nbShortMdcts;
mdct_init(&mode->shortMdct, 2 * mode->shortMdctSize);
mode->shortWindow = mode->window;

mode->prob = quant_prob_alloc(mode);
if ((mode->mdct.trig == NULL) || (mode->mdct.kfft == NULL)
    || (mode->fft == NULL) || (mode->shortMdct.trig == NULL)
    || (mode->shortMdct.kfft == NULL) || (mode->prob == NULL))
    goto failure;

mode->marker_start = MODEVALID;
mode->marker_end = MODEVALID;
if (error)
    *error = CELT_OK;
return mode;

failure:
if (error)
    *error = CELT_INVALID_MODE;
if (mode != NULL)
    celt_mode_destroy(mode);
return NULL;
}

void
celt_mode_destroy(CELTMode * mode)
{
    int i;
    const celt_int16_t *prevPtr = NULL;
    if (mode == NULL)
    {
        celt_warning("NULL passed to celt_mode_destroy");
        return;
    }

    if (mode->marker_start == MODEFREED
        || mode->marker_end == MODEFREED)
    {
        celt_warning("Freeing a mode which has already been freed");
        return;
    }

    if (mode->marker_start != MODEVALID
        && mode->marker_start != MODEPARTIAL)
    {
        celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT mode structure");
        return;
    }

    mode->marker_start = MODEFREED;

    if (mode->bits != NULL)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < mode->nbEBands; i++)
        {
            if (mode->bits[i] != prevPtr)
            {
                prevPtr = mode->bits[i];
                celt_free((int *) mode->bits[i]);
            }
        }
    }

    celt_free((int **) mode->bits);
    celt_free((int *) mode->eBands);
    celt_free((int *) mode->pBands);
    celt_free((int *) mode->allocVectors);

    celt_free((float *) mode->window);

    psydecay_clear(&mode->psy);

    mdct_clear(&mode->mdct);
    mdct_clear(&mode->shortMdct);
    pitch_state_free(mode->fft);
quant_prob_free(mode->prob);
mode->marker_end = MODEFREED;
celt_free((CELTMode *) mode);
}

int
check_mode(const CELTMode * mode)
{
    if (mode == NULL)
        return CELT_INVALID_MODE;
    if (mode->marker_start == MODEVALID
        && mode->marker_end == MODEVALID)
        return CELT_OK;
    if (mode->marker_start == MODEFREED
        || mode->marker_end == MODEFREED)
        celt_warning("Using a mode that has already been freed");
    else
        celt_warning("This is not a valid CELT mode");
    return CELT_INVALID_MODE;
}

A.7. bands.h

/*@ (C) 2007 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */

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 without modification, are permitted provided that the following
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#ifndef BANDS_H
#define BANDS_H

#include "arch.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "entenc.h"
#include "entdec.h"
#include "rate.h"

/** Compute the amplitude (sqrt energy) in each of the bands
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Spectrum
 * @param bands Square root of the energy for each band (returned)
 */
void compute_band_energies(const CELTMode * m, const float *X, float *bands);

void compute_noise_energies(const CELTMode * m, const float *X, const float *tonality, float *bank);

/** Normalise each band of X such that the energy in each band is equal to 1
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Spectrum (returned normalised)
 * @param bands Square root of the energy for each band
 */
void normalise_bands(const CELTMode * m, const float *restrict freq, float *restrict X, const float *bands);

void renormalise_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X);

/** Denormalise each band of X to restore full amplitude
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Spectrum (returned de-normalised)
 */
void denormalise_bands(const CELTMode * m,
const float *restrict X,
float *restrict freq,
const float *bands);

/** Compute the pitch predictor gain for each pitch band
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Spectrum to predict
 * @param P Pitch vector (normalised)
 * @param gains Gain computed for each pitch band (returned)
 * @param bank Square root of the energy for each band
 */
int compute_pitch_gain(const CELTMode * m,
const float *X, const float *P,
float *gains);

int folding_decision(const CELTMode * m, float *X,
float *average, int *last_decision);

/** Quantisation/encoding of the residual spectrum
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Residual (normalised)
 * @param P Pitch vector (normalised)
 * @param W Perceptual weighting
 * @param total_bits Total number of bits that can be used for the fram\e (including the ones already spent)
 * @param enc Entropy encoder
 */
void quant_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X,
float *P, float *W, int pitch_used,
float *pgains, const float *bandE,
int *pulses, int time_domain, int fold,
int total_bits, ec_enc * enc);

void quant_bands_stereo(const CELTMode * m,
float *restrict X, float *P,
float *W, int pitch_used,
float *pgains, const float *bandE,
int *pulses, int time_domain,
int fold, int total_bits,
ec_enc * enc);

/** Decoding of the residual spectrum
 * @param m Mode data
 * @param X Residual (normalised)
 * @param P Pitch vector (normalised)
 */
void unquant_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P, int pitch_used, float *pgains, const float *bandE, int *pulses, int time_domain, int fold, int total_bits, ec_dec * dec);

void unquant_bands_stereo(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P, int pitch_used, float *pgains, const float *bandE, int *pulses, int time_domain, int fold, int total_bits, ec_dec * dec);

void stereo_decision(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, int *stereo_mode, int len);

A.8. bands.c

/* (C) 2007-2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO (C) 2008-2009 Gregory Maxwell */

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THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES,
#include "config.h"

#include <math.h>
#include "bands.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "vq.h"
#include "cwrs.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"
#include "os_support.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "rate.h"

const float sqrtC_1[2] = { (1.f), (1.414214f) };

void compute_band_energies(const CELTMode * m, const float *X, float *bank)
{
    int i,
        c,
        N;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);
    N = FRAMESIZE(m);
    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
        {
            int j;
            float sum = 1e-10;
            for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
                sum += X[j + c * N] * X[j + c * N];
            bank[i + c * m->nbEBands] = sqrt(sum);
            /* printf ("%f ", bank[i+c*m->nbEBands]); */
        }
    }
}
void normalise_bands(const CELTMode * m, const float *restrict freq, float *restrict X, const float *bank)
{
    int i, c, N;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);
    N = FRAMESIZE(m);
    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
        {
            int j;
            float g = 1.f / (1e-10 + bank[i + c * m->nbEBands]);
            for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
                X[j * C + c] = freq[j + c * N] * g;
        }
    }
}

void renormalise_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X)
{
    int i, c;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);
    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    {
        i = 0;
        do
        {
            renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i] + c, (0.70711f),
                                eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], C);
        } while (++i < m->nbEBands);
    }
}

/* De-normalise the energy to produce the synthesis from the unit-energy bands */
void denormalise_bands(const CELTMode * m, const float *restrict X,
float *restrict freq, const float *bank)
{
    int i, c, N;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);
    N = FRAMESIZE(m);
    if (C > 2)
        celt_fatal
            ("denormalise_bands() not implemented for >2 channels");
    for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
        {
            int j;
            float g = (bank[i + c * m->nbEBands]);
            j = eBands[i];
            do
            {
                freq[j + c * N] = (((X[j * C + c]) * (g)));
            } while (++j < eBands[i + 1]);
        }
        for (i = eBands[m->nbEBands]; i < eBands[m->nbEBands + 1]; i++)
            freq[i + c * N] = 0;
    }
}

/* Compute the best gain for each "pitch band" */
int
compute_pitch_gain(const CELTMode * m, const float *X,
                    const float *P, float *gains)
{
    int i;
    int gain_sum = 0;
    const celt_int16_t *pBands = m->pBands;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    for (i = 0; i < m->nbPBands; i++)
    {
        float Sxy = 0,
             Sxx = 0;
        int j;
        /* We know we’re not going to overflow because Sxx can’t be more
         * than 1 (Q28) */
        for (j = C * pBands[i]; j < C * pBands[i + 1]; j++)
            {
Sxy = ((Sxy) + (X[j]) * (P[j]));
Sxx = ((Sxx) + (X[j]) * (X[j]));
}
Sxy = (Sxy);
Sxx = (Sxx);
/* No negative gain allowed */
if (Sxy < 0)
    Sxy = 0;
/* Not sure how that would happen, just making sure */
if (Sxy > Sxx)
    Sxy = Sxx;
/* We need to be a bit conservative (multiply gain by 0.9),
   otherwise the residual doesn’t quantise well */
Sxy = (((.99f)) * (Sxy));
/* gain = Sxy/Sxx */
gains[i] = (celt_div(Sxy, (((Sxx)) + (1e-15f))));
if (gains[i] > (.5))
    gain_sum++;
return gain_sum > 5;
}

static void
stereo_band_mix(const CELTMode * m, float *X, const float *bank,
                 int stereo_mode, int bandID, int dir)
{
    int             i = bandID;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    const int       C = CHANNELS(m);
    int             j;
    float           a1, a2;
    if (stereo_mode == 0)
    {
        /* Do mid-side when not doing intensity stereo */
        a1 = (.70711f);
        a2 = dir * (.70711f);
    } else
    {
        float left, right;
        float norm;
        left = (bank[i]);
        right = (bank[i + m->nbEBands]);
        norm =
        1e-15f + celt_sqrt(1e-15f + ((left) * (left)) +
                           ((right) * (right)));
a1 = (((left)) / (norm));
a2 = dir * (((right)) / (norm));
}
for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
{
    float
        r,
        l;
    l = X[j * C];
r = X[j * C + 1];
    X[j * C] = ((a1) * (l)) + ((a2) * (r));
    X[j * C + 1] = ((a1) * (r)) - ((a2) * (l));
}

void
interleave(float *x, int N)
{
    int
        i;
    VARDECL(float, tmp);
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(tmp, N, float);
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        tmp[i] = x[i];
    for (i = 0; i < N >> 1; i++)
        {
            x[i << 1] = tmp[i];
x[(i << 1) + 1] = tmp[(i + (N >> 1))];
        }
    RESTORE_STACK;
}

void
deinterleave(float *x, int N)
{
    int
        i;
    VARDECL(float, tmp);
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(tmp, N, float);
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        tmp[i] = x[i];
    for (i = 0; i < N >> 1; i++)
        {
            x[i] = tmp[i << 1];
x[i + (N >> 1)] = tmp[(i << 1) + 1];
        }
    RESTORE_STACK;
int
folding_decision(const CELTMode * m, float *X, float *average,
                   int *last_decision)
{
    int             i;
    int             NR = 0;
    float           ratio = 1e-15f;
    const celt_int16_t *restrict eBands = m->eBands;
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        int             j,
                        N;
        int             max_i = 0;
        float           max_val = 1e-15f;
        float           floor_ener = 1e-15f;
        float           *restrict x = X + eBands[i];
        N = eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i];
        for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        {
            if (ABS16(x[j]) > max_val)
            {
                max_val = ABS16(x[j]);
                max_i = j;
            }
        }
        floor_ener = (1.) - (((max_val) * (max_val)))
        if (max_i < N - 1)
            floor_ener -= (((x[max_i + 1]) * (x[max_i + 1])))
        if (max_i < N - 2)
            floor_ener -= (((x[max_i + 2]) * (x[max_i + 2])))
        if (max_i > 0)
            floor_ener -= (((x[max_i - 1]) * (x[max_i - 1])))
        if (max_i > 1)
            floor_ener -= (((x[max_i - 2]) * (x[max_i - 2])))
        floor_ener = MAX32(floor_ener, 1e-15f);
        if (N > 7 && eBands[i] >= m->pitchEnd)
        {
            float           r;
            float           den = celt_sqrt(floor_ener);
            den = MAX32(.02, den);
            r = (((max_val)) / (den));
            ratio = ((ratio) + ((r)));
            NR++;
        }
    }
}
if (NR > 0)
    ratio = ((ratio) / (NR));
ratio = (((.5f * (ratio))) + {(.5f * (*average))});
if (!*last_decision)
{
    *last_decision = (ratio < (1.8));
} else
{
    *last_decision = (ratio < (3.));
}
*average = (ratio);
return *last_decision;

/* Quantisation of the residual */
void quant_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P,
    float *W, int pitch_used, float *pgains,
    const float *bandE, int *pulses, int shortBlocks,
    int fold, int total_bits, ec_enc * enc)
{
    int             i,
    j,
    remaining_bits,
    balance;
const celt_int16_t *restrict eBands = m->eBands;
float *restrict norm;
VARDECL(float, _norm);
const celt_int16_t *pBands = m->pBands;
int             pband = -1;
int             B;
SAVE_STACK;

B = shortBlocks ? m->nbShortMdcts : 1;
ALLOC(_norm, eBands[m->nbEBands + 1], float);
norm = _norm;

balance = 0;
for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
{
    int     tell;
    int     N;
    int     q;
    float   n;
    const celt_int16_t *const *BPbits;

    int     curr_balance,
curr_bits;

N = eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i];
BPbits = m->bits;

tell = ec_enc_tell(enc, 4);
if (i != 0)
    balance -= tell;
remaining_bits = (total_bits << BITRES) - tell - 1;
curr_balance = (m->nbEBands - i);
if (curr_balance > 3)
    curr_balance = 3;
curr_balance = balance / curr_balance;
q = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, pulses[i] + curr_balance);
curr_bits = pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q);
remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
while (remaining_bits < 0 && q > 0)
{
    remaining_bits += curr_bits;
    q--;
    curr_bits = pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q);
    remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
}
balance += pulses[i] + tell;

n = (celt_sqrt(eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i]));

/* If pitch is in use and this eBand begins a pitch band, encode
the pitch gain flag */
if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd && eBands[i] == pBands[pband + 1])
{
    int enabled = 1;
pband++;
    if (remaining_bits >= 1 << BITRES)
    {
        enabled = pgains[pband] > (.5);
        ec_enc_bits(enc, enabled, 1);
        balance += 1 << BITRES;
    }
    if (enabled)
        pgains[pband] = (.9);
    else
        pgains[pband] = 0;
}

/* If pitch isn’t available, use intra-frame prediction */
if ((eBands[i] >= m->pitchEnd && fold) || q <= 0)
\{ 
    intra_fold(m, X + eBands[i], eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], &q, 
    norm, P + eBands[i], eBands[i], B);
} else if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd)
\{
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = ((pgains[pband]) * (P[j]));
} else
\{
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = 0;
\}

if (q > 0)
\{
    alg_quant(X + eBands[i], W + eBands[i], 
    eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], q, P + eBands[i], enc);
\} else
\{
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        X[j] = P[j];
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        norm[j] = ((n) * (X[j]));
\}
RESTORE_STACK;
\}

void
quant_bands_stereo(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P, 
    float *W, int pitch_used, float *pgains, 
    const float *bandE, int *pulses, int shortBlocks, 
    int fold, int total_bits, ec_enc * enc)
\{
    int             i,
    j,
    remaining_bits,
    balance;
    const celt_int16_t *restrict eBands = m->eBands;
    float           *restrict norm;
    VARDECL(float, _norm);
    const int       C = CHANNELS(m);
    const celt_int16_t *pBands = m->pBands;
    int             pband = -1;
    int             B;
    float           mid,
    side;
    SAVE_STACK;
B = shortBlocks ? m->nbShortMdcts : 1;
ALLOC(_norm, C * eBands[m->nbEBands + 1], float);
norm = _norm;

balance = 0;
for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
{
    int c;
    int tell;
    int q1,
        q2;
    float n;
    const celt_int16_t *const *BPbits;
    int b,
        qb;
    int N;
    int curr_balance,
        curr_bits;
    int imid,
        iside,
        itheta;
    int mbits,
        sbits,
        delta;
    int qalloc;

    BPbits = m->bits;

    N = eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i];
tell = ec_enc_tell(enc, 4);
    if (i != 0)
        balance -= tell;
    remaining_bits = (total_bits << BITRES) - tell - 1;
curr_balance = (m->nbEBands - i);
    if (curr_balance > 3)
        curr_balance = 3;
curr_balance = balance / curr_balance;
b = IMIN(remaining_bits + 1, pulses[i] + curr_balance);
    if (b < 0)
        b = 0;

    qb = (b - 2 * (N - 1) * (40 - log2_frac(N, 4))) / (32 * (N - 1));
    if (qb > (b >> BITRES) - 1)
        qb = (b >> BITRES) - 1;
    if (qb < 0)
        qb = 0;
    if (qb > 14)
        qb = 14;
stereo_band_mix(m, X, bandE, qb == 0, i, 1);

mid = renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i], 1.0f, N, C);
side = renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i] + 1, 1.0f, N, C);

itheta = floor(.5 + 16384 * 0.63662 * atan2(side, mid));

qalloc = log2_frac((1 << qb) + 1, 4);
if (qb == 0)
{
  itheta = 0;
} else
{
  int shift;
  shift = 14 - qb;
  itheta = (itheta + (1 << shift >> 1)) >> shift;
  ec_enc_uint(enc, itheta, (1 << qb) + 1);
  itheta <<= shift;
}
if (itheta == 0)
{
  imid = 32767;
  iside = 0;
  delta = -10000;
} else if (itheta == 16384)
{
  imid = 0;
  iside = 32767;
  delta = 10000;
} else
{
  imid = bitexact_cos(itheta);
  iside = bitexact_cos(16384 - itheta);
  delta =
    (N - 1) * (log2_frac(iside, 6) - log2_frac(imid, 6)) >> 2;
}
mbits = (b - qalloc / 2 - delta) / 2;
if (mbits > b - qalloc)
  mbits = b - qalloc;
if (mbits < 0)
  mbits = 0;
sbits = b - qalloc - mbits;
q1 = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, mbits);
q2 = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, sbits);
curr_bits =
  pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q2) + qalloc;
remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
while (remaining_bits < 0 && (q1 > 0 || q2 > 0))
{
    remaining_bits += curr_bits;
    if (q1 > q2)
    {
        q1--;
        curr_bits =
                    pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N,
                                              q2) + qalloc;
    }
    else
    {
        q2--;
        curr_bits =
                    pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N,
                                              q2) + qalloc;
    }
    remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
}
balance += pulses[i] + tell;

n = (celt_sqrt((eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i])));

/* If pitch is in use and this eBand begins a pitch band, encode
   the pitch gain flag */
if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd
    && eBands[i] == pBands[pband + 1])
{
    int  enabled = 1;
    pband++;
    if (remaining_bits >= 1 << BITRES)
    {
        enabled = pgains[pband] > (.5);
        ec_enc_bits(enc, enabled, 1);
        balance += 1 << BITRES;
    }
    if (enabled)
        pgains[pband] = (.9);
    else
        pgains[pband] = 0;
}

/* If pitch isn’t available, use intra-frame prediction */
if (((eBands[i] >= m->pitchEnd && fold) || (q1 + q2) <= 0)
{
    int K[2] = { q1, q2 };
    intra_fold(m, X + C * eBands[i], eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], K,
                norm, P + C * eBands[i], eBands[i], B);
decinterleave(P + C * eBands[i], C * N);
if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd)
{
    stereo_band_mix(m, P, bandE, qb == 0, i, 1);
    renormalise_vector(P + C * eBands[i], 1.0f, N, C);
    renormalise_vector(P + C * eBands[i] + 1, 1.0f, N, C);
    deinterleave(P + C * eBands[i], C * N);
    for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = ((pgains[pband]) * (P[j]));
} else
{
    for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = 0;
}

deinterleave(X + C * eBands[i], C * N);
if (q1 > 0)
    alg_quant(X + C * eBands[i], W + C * eBands[i], N, q1,
               P + C * eBands[i], enc);
else
    for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i] + N; j++)
        X[j] = P[j];
if (q2 > 0)
    alg_quant(X + C * eBands[i] + N, W + C * eBands[i], N, q2,
               P + C * eBands[i] + N, enc);
else
    for (j = C * eBands[i] + N; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        X[j] = 0;

mid = (1. / 32768) * imid;
side = (1. / 32768) * iside;

for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        norm[C * (eBands[i] + j) + c] =
            ((n) * (X[C * eBands[i] + c * N + j]));

for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
    X[C * eBands[i] + j] = ((X[C * eBands[i] + j]) * (mid));
for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
    X[C * eBands[i] + N + j] =
        ((X[C * eBands[i] + N + j]) * (side));

interleave(X + C * eBands[i], C * N);

stereo_band_mix(m, X, bandE, 0, i, -1);
renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i], 1.0f, N, C);
renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i] + 1, 1.0f, N, C);
}

RESTORE_STACK;
/* Decoding of the residual */
void unquant_bands(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P,
    int pitch_used, float *pgains, const float *bandE,
    int *pulses, int shortBlocks, int fold, int total_bits,
    ec_dec * dec)
{
    int i,
        j,
        remaining_bits,
        balance;
    const celt_int16_t *restrict eBands = m->eBands;
    float *restrict norm;
    VARDECL(float, _norm);
    const celt_int16_t *pBands = m->pBands;
    int pband = -1;
    int B;
    SAVE_STACK;

    B = shortBlocks ? m->nbShortMdcts : 1;
    ALLOC(_norm, eBands[m->nbEBands + 1], float);
    norm = _norm;

    balance = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        int tell;
        int N;
        int q;
        float n;
        const celt_int16_t *const *BPbits;

        N = eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i];
        BPbits = m->bits;

        curr_balance, curr_bits;

        tell = ec_dec_tell(dec, 4);
        if (i != 0)
            balance = tell;
        remaining_bits = (total_bits << BITRES) - tell - 1;
        curr_balance = (m->nbEBands - i);
        if (curr_balance > 3)
            curr_balance = 3;
        curr_balance = balance / curr_balance;
q = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, pulses[i] + curr_balance);
curr_bits = pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q);
remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
while (remaining_bits < 0 && q > 0)
{
    remaining_bits += curr_bits;
    q--;    
curr_bits = pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q);
    remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
}
balance += pulses[i] + tell;

n = (celt_sqrt(eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i]));

/* If pitch is in use and this eBand begins a pitch band, encode the pitch gain flag */
if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd && eBands[i] == pBands[pband + 1])
{
    int enabled = 1;
pband++;
    if (remaining_bits >= 1 << BITRES)
    {
        enabled = ec_dec_bits(dec, 1);
        balance += 1 << BITRES;
    }
    if (enabled)
        pgains[pband] = (.9);
    else
        pgains[pband] = 0;
}

/* If pitch isn’t available, use intra-frame prediction */
if ((eBands[i] >= m->pitchEnd && fold) || q <= 0)
{
    intra_fold(m, X + eBands[i], eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], &q,
                norm, P + eBands[i], eBands[i], B);
} else if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd)
{
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = ((pgains[pband]) * (P[j]));
} else
{
    for (j = eBands[i]; j < eBands[i + 1]; j++)
        P[j] = 0;
}

if (q > 0)
void
unquant_bands_stereo(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *P,
                      int pitch_used, float *pgains,
                      const float *bandE, int *pulses,
                      int shortBlocks, int fold, int total_bits,
                      ec_dec * dec)
{
    int             i,
    j,
    remaining_bits,
    balance;

    const celt_int16_t *restrict eBands = m->eBands;
    float          *restrict norm;

    VARDECL(float, _norm);

    const int       C = CHANNELS(m);

    const celt_int16_t *pBands = m->pBands;

    int             pband = -1;

    int             B;

    float           mid,

    side;

    SAVE_STACK;

    B = shortBlocks ? m->nbShortMdcts : 1;

    ALLOC(_norm, C * eBands[m->nbEBands + 1], float);

    norm = _norm;

    balance = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        int             c;

        int             tell;

        int             q1,

        q2;

        float           n;
const celt_int16_t *const *BPbits;
int b, qb;
int N;
int curr_balance, curr_bits;
int imid, iside, itheta;
int mbits, sbits, delta;
int qalloc;

BPbits = m->bits;

N = eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i];
tell = ec_dec_tell(dec, 4);
if (i != 0)
    balance -= tell;
remaining_bits = (total_bits << BITRES) - tell - 1;
curr_balance = (m->nbEBands - i);
if (curr_balance > 3)
    curr_balance = 3;
curr_balance = balance / curr_balance;
b = IMIN(remaining_bits + 1, pulses[i] + curr_balance);
if (b < 0)
    b = 0;

qb = (b - 2 * (N - 1) * (40 - log2_frac(N, 4))) / (32 * (N - 1));
if (qb > (b >> BITRES) - 1)
    qb = (b >> BITRES) - 1;
if (qb > 14)
    qb = 14;
if (qb < 0)
    qb = 0;
qalloc = log2_frac((1 << qb) + 1, 4);
if (qb == 0)
    {  
        itheta = 0;
    } else
    {
        int shift;
        shift = 14 - qb;
        itheta = ec_dec_uint(dec, (1 << qb) + 1);
        itheta <<= shift;
    }
if (itheta == 0)
{
    imid = 32767;
    iside = 0;
    delta = -10000;
} else if (itheta == 16384)
{
    imid = 0;
    iside = 32767;
    delta = 10000;
} else
{
    imid = bitexact_cos(itheta);
    iside = bitexact_cos(16384 - itheta);
    delta =
        (N - 1) * (log2_frac(iside, 6) - log2_frac(imid, 6)) >> 2;
}
mbits = (b - qalloc / 2 - delta) / 2;
if (mbits > b - qalloc)
    mbits = b - qalloc;
if (mbits < 0)
    mbits = 0;
sbits = b - qalloc - mbits;
q1 = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, mbits);
q2 = bits2pulses(m, BPbits[i], N, sbits);
curr_bits =
    pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q2) + qalloc;
remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
while (remaining_bits < 0 && (q1 > 0 || q2 > 0))
{
    remaining_bits += curr_bits;
    if (q1 > q2)
    {
        q1--;
        curr_bits =
            pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q2) + qalloc;
    } else
    {
        q2--;
        curr_bits =
            pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q1) + pulses2bits(BPbits[i], N, q2) + qalloc;
    }
    remaining_bits -= curr_bits;
}
balance += pulses[i] + tell;
n = (celt_sqrt((eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i])));

/* If pitch is in use and this eBand begins a pitch band, encode
the pitch gain flag */
if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd
   && eBands[i] == pBands[pband + 1])
{
    int enabled = 1;
    pband++;
    if (remaining_bits >= 1 << BITRES)
    {
      enabled = ec_dec_bits(dec, 1);
      balance += 1 << BITRES;
    }
    if (enabled)
      pgains[pband] = (.9);
    else
      pgains[pband] = 0;
}

/* If pitch isn’t available, use intra-frame prediction */
if ((eBands[i] >= m->pitchEnd && fold) || (q1 + q2) <= 0)
{
  int K[2] = { q1, q2 };
  intra_fold(m, X + C * eBands[i], eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i], K,
             norm, P + C * eBands[i], eBands[i], B);
  deinterleave(P + C * eBands[i], C * N);
}
else if (pitch_used && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd)
{
  stereo_band_mix(m, P, bandE, qb == 0, i, 1);
  renormalise_vector(P + C * eBands[i], 1.0f, N, C);
  renormalise_vector(P + C * eBands[i] + 1, 1.0f, N, C);
  deinterleave(P + C * eBands[i], C * N);
  for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
    P[j] = ((pgains[pband]) * (P[j]));
}
else
{
  for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
    P[j] = 0;
}
deinterleave(X + C * eBands[i], C * N);
if (q1 > 0)
  alg_unquant(X + C * eBands[i], N, q1, P + C * eBands[i], dec);
else
  for (j = C * eBands[i]; j < C * eBands[i] + N; j++)
    X[j] = P[j];
if (q2 > 0)
  alg_unquant(X + C * eBands[i] + N, N, q2,
P + C * eBands[i] + N, dec);
else
   for (j = C * eBands[i] + N; j < C * eBands[i + 1]; j++)
      X[j] = 0;
/* orthogonalize(X+C*eBands[i], X+C*eBands[i]+N, N); */

mid = (1. / 32768) * imid;
side = (1. / 32768) * iside;

for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
   for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
      norm[C * (eBands[i] + j) + c] =
         ((n) * (X[C * eBands[i] + c * N + j]));

for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
   X[C * eBands[i] + j] = ((X[C * eBands[i] + j]) * (mid));
for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
   X[C * eBands[i] + N + j] =
      ((X[C * eBands[i] + N + j]) * (side));

interleave(X + C * eBands[i], C * N);

stereo_band_mix(m, X, bandE, 0, i, -1);
renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i], 1.0f, N, C);
renormalise_vector(X + C * eBands[i] + 1, 1.0f, N, C);
}
RESTORE_STACK;

A.9. cwrs.h

/* (C) 2007-2008 Timothy Terriberry */
/*
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#ifndef CWRS_H
#define CWRS_H

#include "arch.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"
#include "entenc.h"
#include "entdec.h"

int log2_frac(ec_uint32 val, int frac);
int fits_in32(int _n, int _m);
void get_required_bits(celt_int16_t * bits, int N, int K, int frac);
void encode_pulses(int *_y, int N, int K, ec_enc * enc);
void decode_pulses(int *_y, int N, int K, ec_dec * dec);

#endif /* CWRS_H */

A.10. cwrs.c

/* (C) 2007-2008 Timothy B. Terriberry (C) 2008 Jean-Marc Valin */
/*
Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or
without modification, are permitted provided that the following
conditions are met:
*/
#include "config.h"

#include "os_support.h"
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "cwrs.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "arch.h"

/* Guaranteed to return a conservatively large estimate of the
   binary logarithm with frac bits of fractional precision. Tested
   for all possible 32-bit inputs with frac=4, where the maximum
   overestimation is 0.06254243 bits. */
int
log2_frac(ec_uint32 val, int frac)
{
    int l;
    l = EC_ILOG(val);
    if (val & val - 1)
    {
        /* This is (val>>l-16), but guaranteed to round up, even if
adding a bias before the shift would cause overflow (e.g.,
for 0xFFFFxxxx). */
if (l > 16)
  val =
      (val >> l - 16) + ((val & (1 << l - 16) - 1) +
                     (1 << l - 16) - 1 >> l - 16);
else
  val <<= 16 - l;
  l = 1 - 1 << frac;
/* Note that we always need one iteration, since the rounding up
above means that we might need to adjust the integer part of
the logarithm. */
do
{
  int              b;
  b = (int) (val >> 16);
  l += b << frac;
  val = val + b >> b;
  val = val * val + 0x7FFF >> 15;
} while (frac-- > 0);
/* If val is not exactly 0x8000, then we have to round up the
remainder. */
return l + (val > 0x8000);
/* Exact powers of two require no rounding. */
else
  return l - 1 << frac;
#define MASK32 (0xFFFFFFFF)
/* INV_TABLE[i] holds the multiplicative inverse of (2*i+1) mod
2**32. */
static const celt_uint32_t INV_TABLE[128] = {
  0x00000001, 0xAAAAAAAB, 0xCCCCCCCC, 0xB6DB6DB7,
  0x38E38E39, 0xBA2E8BA3, 0xC4EC4EC5, 0xE8DC8C8F,
  0x38F0F0F1, 0x86BF86BF, 0x3CF3CF3D, 0xE9BD37A7,
  0xC28F5C29, 0x684BDA13, 0x4F72C235, 0xBDE67BDF,
  0x3E0F83E1, 0x8AF8AF8B, 0x914C1BAD, 0x96F96F97,
  0xC18F9C19, 0x2FA0BE83, 0xA4FA4FA5, 0x677D46CF,
  0x1A1F58D1, 0xFAFAFAFB, 0x8C13521D, 0x586F587,
  0xB823EE09, 0xA08AD8F3, 0xC10C9715, 0xBEFBEFBF,
  0x5F02A3A1, 0xBF5A814B, 0x7C32B16D, 0xD3431B57,
  0x781948B1, 0x2B2E43DB, 0x8C13521D, 0x586F587,
  0xA3FAFAFB, 0x8C13521D, 0x586F587,
  0x5F02A3A1, 0xBF5A814B, 0x7C32B16D, 0xD3431B57,
/* Computes (_a*_b-_c)/(2*_d+1) when the quotient is known to be
   exact. _a, _b, _c, and _d may be arbitrary so long as the
   arbitrary precision result fits in 32 bits, but currently the
   table for multiplicative inverses is only valid for _d<128. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
imusdiv32odd(celt_uint32_t _a, celt_uint32_t _b,
celt_uint32_t _c, int _d)
{
    return (_a * _b - _c) * INV_TABLE[_d] & MASK32;
}

/* Computes (_a* _b-_c)/_d when the quotient is known to be exact. _d
   does not actually have to be even, but imusdiv32odd will be
   faster when it’s odd, so you should use that instead. _a and _d
   are assumed to be small (e.g., _a*_d fits in 32 bits; currently
   the table for multiplicative inverses is only valid for _d<=256).
   _b and _c may be arbitrary so long as the arbitrary precision
   result fits in 32 bits. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
imusdiv32even(celt_uint32_t _a, celt_uint32_t _b,
celt_uint32_t _c, int _d)
{
    celt_uint32_t inv;
    int mask;
    int shift;
    int one;
    celt_assert(_d > 0);
shift = EC_ILOG(_d ^ _d - 1);
celt_assert(_d <= 256);
inv = INV_TABLE[_d - 1 >> shift];
shift--;
one = 1 << shift;
mask = one - 1;
return (_a * (_b >> shift) - (_c >> shift) +
    (_a * (_b & mask) + one - (_c & mask) >> shift) -
    1) * inv & MASK32;
}

/* Compute floor(sqrt(_val)) with exact arithmetic. This has been
tested on all possible 32-bit inputs. */
static unsigned
isqrt32(celt_uint32_t _val)
{
    unsigned b;
    unsigned g;
    int bshift;
    /* Uses the second method from
       http://www.azillionmonkeys.com/qed/sqroot.html The main idea is
to search for the largest binary digit b such that (g+b)*(g+b)
<= _val, and add it to the solution g. */
g = 0;
bshift = EC_ILOG(_val) - 1 >> 1;
b = 1U << bshift;
do {
    celt_uint32_t t;
    t = ((celt_uint32_t) g << 1) + b << bshift;
    if (t <= _val)
    {
        g += b;
        _val -= t;
    }
    b >>= 1;
    bshift--;
} while (bshift >= 0);
return g;

/* Although derived separately, the pulse vector coding scheme is
equivalent to a Pyramid Vector Quantizer \cite{Fis86}. Some
additional notes about an early version appear at
http://people.xiph.org/~tterribe/notes/cwrs.html, but the
codebook ordering and the definitions of some terms have evolved
since that was written.
The conversion from a pulse vector to an integer index (encoding) and back (decoding) is governed by two related functions, \( V(N,K) \) and \( U(N,K) \).

\( V(N,K) \) = the number of combinations, with replacement, of \( N \) items, taken \( K \) at a time, when a sign bit is added to each item taken at least once (i.e., the number of \( N \)-dimensional unit pulse vectors with \( K \) pulses). One way to compute this is via

\[
V(N,K) = \sum_{k=1}^{K} 2^{k} \binom{N}{k} \binom{K-1}{k-1},
\]

where \( \binom{}{} \) is the binomial function. A table of values for \( N<10 \) and \( K<10 \) looks like:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 4 & 8 & 12 & 16 & 20 & 24 & 28 & 32 & 36 \\
1 & 6 & 18 & 36 & 66 & 102 & 146 & 198 & 258 & 326 \\
1 & 8 & 32 & 95 & 258 & 608 & 1408 & 2364 & 3536 & 10836 \\
1 & 10 & 50 & 170 & 450 & 1002 & 1970 & 3530 & 5890 & 9290 \\
1 & 12 & 72 & 232 & 722 & 2032 & 3992 & 7102 & 115598 & 20256 \\
1 & 14 & 98 & 462 & 1666 & 4942 & 12642 & 28814 & 59906 & 115598 \\
\end{array}
\]

\( U(N,K) \) = the number of such combinations wherein \( N-1 \) objects are taken at most \( K-1 \) at a time. This is given by

\[
U(N,K) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} V(N-1,k) = K>0 \ ? \ (V(N-1,K-1) + V(N,K-1))/2 : 0.
\]

The latter expression also makes clear that \( U(N,K) \) is half the number of such combinations wherein the first object is taken at least once. Although it may not be clear from either of these definitions, \( U(N,K) \) is the natural function to work with when enumerating the pulse vector codebooks, not \( V(N,K) \). \( U(N,K) \) is not well-defined for \( N=0 \), but with the extension \( U(0,K) = K>0 \ ? \ 0 : 1 \), the function becomes symmetric: \( U(N,K) = U(K,N) \), with a similar table:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 & 11 & 13 & 15 & 17 \\
0 & 1 & 5 & 13 & 25 & 41 & 61 & 85 & 113 & 145 \\
0 & 1 & 7 & 25 & 63 & 129 & 231 & 377 & 575 & 833 \\
0 & 1 & 9 & 41 & 129 & 321 & 681 & 1289 & 2241 & 3649 \\
0 & 1 & 11 & 61 & 231 & 681 & 1683 & 3653 & 7183 & 13073 \\
0 & 1 & 13 & 85 & 377 & 1289 & 3653 & 8989 & 19825 & 40081 \\
0 & 1 & 15 & 113 & 575 & 2241 & 7183 & 19825 & 48639 & 108545 \\
0 & 1 & 17 & 145 & 833 & 3649 & 13073 & 40081 & 108545 & 265729 \\
\end{array}
\]

With this extension, \( V(N,K) \) may be written in terms of \( U(N,K) \):

\[
V(N,K) = U(N,K) + U(N,K+1) \text{ for all } N\geq0, K\geq0.
\]

Thus \( U(N,K+1) \) represents the number of combinations where the first element is positive or zero, and \( U(N,K) \) represents the number of combinations where it is negative. With a large enough table of \( U(N,K) \) values, we could write \( O(N) \) encoding and \( O(\min(N\log(K) + N+K)) \) decoding routines, but such a table would be prohibitively large for small embedded devices (\( K \) may be as large as 32767 for small \( N \), and \( N \) may be as large as 200).
Both functions obey the same recurrence relation: \( V(N,K) = V(N-1,K) + V(N-1,K-1) \), \( U(N,K) = U(N-1,K) + U(N-1,K-1) \), for all \( N>0, K>0 \), with different initial conditions at \( N=0 \) or \( K=0 \). This allows us to construct a row of one of the tables above given the previous row or the next row. Thus we can derive \( O(NK) \) encoding and decoding routines with \( O(K) \) memory using only addition and subtraction.

When encoding, we build up from the \( U(2,K) \) row and work our way forwards. When decoding, we need to start at the \( U(N,K) \) row and work our way backwards, which requires a means of computing \( U(N,K) \). \( U(N,K) \) may be computed from two previous values with the same \( N \): \( U(N,K) = ((2*N-1)*U(N,K-1) - U(N,K-2))/(K-1) + U(N,K-2) \) for all \( N>1 \), and since \( U(N,K) \) is symmetric, a similar relation holds for two previous values with the same \( K \): \( U(N,K>1) = ((2*K-1)*U(N-1,K) - U(N-2,K))/(N-1) + U(N-2,K) \) for all \( K>1 \). This allows us to construct an arbitrary row of the \( U(N,K) \) table by starting with the first two values, which are constants. This saves roughly 2/3 the work in our \( O(NK) \) decoding routine, but costs \( O(K) \) multiplications. Similar relations can be derived for \( V(N,K) \), but are not used here.

For \( N>0 \) and \( K>0 \), \( U(N,K) \) and \( V(N,K) \) take on the form of an \( (N-1) \)-degree polynomial for fixed \( N \). The first few are \( U(1,K) = 1 \), \( U(2,K) = 2*K-1 \), \( U(3,K) = (2*K-2)*K+1 \), \( U(4,K) = (((4*K-6)*K+8)*K-3)/3 \), \( U(5,K) = ((((2*K-4)*K+10)*K-8)*K+3)/3 \), \( V(1,K) = 2 \), \( V(2,K) = 4*K \), \( V(3,K) = 4*K*K+2 \), \( V(4,K) = 8*(K*K+2)*K/3 \), \( V(5,K) = ((4*K*K+20)*K*K+6)/3 \), for all \( K>0 \). This allows us to derive \( O(N) \) encoding and \( O(N*log(K)) \) decoding routines for small \( N \) (and indeed decoding is also \( O(N) \) for \( N<3 \)).
if (_n >= 14) {
    if (_k >= 14)
        return 0;
    else
        return _n <= maxN[_k];
} else {
    return _k <= maxK[_n];
}

/* Compute U(1, _k). */
static inline unsigned
ucwrs1(int _k)
{
    return _k ? 1 : 0;
}

/* Compute V(1, _k). */
static inline unsigned
ncwrs1(int _k)
{
    return _k ? 2 : 1;
}

/* Compute U(2, _k). Note that this may be called with _k=32768 (maxK[2]+1). */
static inline unsigned
ucwrs2(unsigned _k)
{
    return _k ? _k + (_k - 1) : 0;
}

/* Compute V(2, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ncwrs2(int _k)
{
    return _k ? 4 * (celt_uint32_t) _k : 1;
}

/* Compute U(3, _k). Note that this may be called with _k=32768 (maxK[3]+1). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ucwrs3(unsigned _k)
{
    return _k ? (2 * (celt_uint32_t) _k - 2) * _k + 1 : 0;
}
/* Compute V(3, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ncwrs3(int _k)
{
    return _k ? 2 * (2 * (unsigned) _k * (celt_uint32_t) _k + 1) : 1;
}

/* Compute U(4, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ucwrs4(int _k)
{
    return _k ? imusdiv32odd(2 * _k,
                     (2 * _k - 3) * (celt_uint32_t) _k + 4, 3,
                     1) : 0;
}

/* Compute V(4, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ncwrs4(int _k)
{
    return _k ? ((_k * (celt_uint32_t) _k + 2) * _k) / 3 << 3 : 1;
}

/* Compute U(5, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ucwrs5(int _k)
{
    return _k
         ? ((((_k - 2) * (unsigned) _k + 5) * (celt_uint32_t) _k -
             4) * _k) / 3 << 1) + 1 : 0;
}

/* Compute V(5, _k). */
static inline celt_uint32_t
ncwrs5(int _k)
{
    return _k
         ? (((_k * (unsigned) _k + 5) * (celt_uint32_t) _k * _k) / 
             3 << 2) + 2 : 1;
}

/* Computes the next row/column of any recurrence that obeys the
 relation u[i][j]=u[i-1][j]+u[i][j-1]+u[i-1][j-1]. _ui0 is the
 base case for the new row/column. */
static inline void
unext(celt_uint32_t * _ui, unsigned _len, celt_uint32_t _ui0)
{
    celt_uint32_t   ui1;
    unsigned        j;
/* This do-while will overrun the array if we don’t have storage for at least 2 values. */
j = 1;
do {
    ui1 = ((((_ui[j]) + (_ui[j - 1]))) + (_ui0));
    _ui[j - 1] = _ui0;
    _ui0 = ui1;
} while (++j < _len);
_ui[j - 1] = _ui0;

/* Computes the previous row/column of any recurrence that obeys the relation u[i-1][j] = u[i][j] - u[i][j-1] - u[i-1][j-1]. _ui0 is the base case for the new row/column. */
static inline void
uprev(celt_uint32_t * _ui, unsigned _n, celt_uint32_t _ui0)
{
celt_uint32_t   ui1;
unsigned        j;
/* This do-while will overrun the array if we don’t have storage for at least 2 values. */
j = 1;
do {
    ui1 = ((((_ui[j]) - (_ui[j - 1]))) - (_ui0));
    _ui[j - 1] = _ui0;
    _ui0 = ui1;
} while (++j < _n);
_ui[j - 1] = _ui0;

/* Compute V(_n, _k), as well as U(_n, 0..._k+1). _u: On exit, _u[i] contains U(_n,i) for i in [0..._k+1]. */
static celt_uint32_t
ncwrs_urow(unsigned _n, unsigned _k, celt_uint32_t * _u)
{
celt_uint32_t   um2;
unsigned        len;
unsigned        k;
len = _k + 2;
/* We require storage at least 3 values (e.g., _k>0). */
celt_assert(len >= 3);
_u[0] = 0;
_u[1] = um2 = 1;
if (_n <= 6 || _k > 255)
/* If _n==0, _u[0] should be 1 and the rest should be 0. */
/* If _n==1, _u[i] should be 1 for i>1. */
celt_assert(_n >= 2);
/* If _k==0, the following do-while loop will overflow the
buffer. */
celt_assert(_k > 0);
k = 2;
do
  _u[k] = (k << 1) - 1;
while (++k < len);
for (k = 2; k < _n; k++)
  unext(_u + 1, _k + 1, 1);
else
{
  celt_uint32_t   um1;
  celt_uint32_t   n2m1;
  _u[2] = n2m1 = um1 = (_n << 1) - 1;
  for (k = 3; k < len; k++)
    {
      /* U(N,K) = ((2*N-1)*U(N,K-1)-U(N,K-2))/(K-1) + U(N,K-2) */
      _u[k] = um2 = imusdiv32even(n2m1, um1, um2, k - 1) + um2;
      if (++k >= len)
        break;
      _u[k] = um1 = imusdiv32odd(n2m1, um2, um1, k - 1 >> 1) + um1;
    }
  return _u[_k] + _u[_k + 1];
}

/* Returns the _i'th combination of _k elements (at most 32767)
   chosen from a set of size 1 with associated sign bits. _y:
   Returns the vector of pulses. */
static inline void
cwrsi1(int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *y)
{
  int             s;
  s = -(int) _i;
  y[0] = _k + s ^ s;
}

/* Returns the _i'th combination of _k elements (at most 32767)
   chosen from a set of size 2 with associated sign bits. _y:
   Returns the vector of pulses. */
static inline void
cwrsi2(int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *y)
{
  celt_uint32_t   p;
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int s;
int yj;
p = ucwrs2(_k + 1U);
s = -(i >= p);
_i -= p & s;
yj = _k;
_k = _i + 1 >> 1;
p = ucwrs2(_k);
_i -= p;
yj -= _k;
_y[0] = yj + s ^ s;
cwrsi1(_k, _i, _y + 1);
}

/* Returns the _i’th combination of _k elements (at most 32767)
   chosen from a set of size 3 with associated sign bits. _y:
   Returns the vector of pulses. */
static void
cwrsi3(int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *y)
{
celt_uint32_t p;
int s;
int yj;
p = ucwrs3(_k + 1U);
s = -(i >= p);
_i -= p & s;
yj = _k;
/* Finds the maximum _k such that ucwrs3(_k)<=i (tested for all
   _i<2147418113=U(3,32768)). */
_k = _i > 0 ? isqrt32(2 * _i - 1) + 1 >> 1 : 0;
p = ucwrs3(_k);
_i -= p;
yj -= _k;
_y[0] = yj + s ^ s;
cwrsi2(_k, _i, _y + 1);
}

/* Returns the _i’th combination of _k elements (at most 1172)
   chosen from a set of size 4 with associated sign bits. _y:
   Returns the vector of pulses. */
static void
cwrsi4(int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *y)
{
celt_uint32_t p;
int s;
int yj;
int kl;
int kr;
p = ucwrs4(_k + 1);
s = -(_i >= p);
_i -= p & s;
yj = _k;

/* We could solve a cubic for k here, but the form of the direct solution does not lend itself well to exact integer arithmetic. Instead we do a binary search on U(4,K). */

kl = 0;
kr = _k;
for (;;) {
  _k = kl + kr >> 1;
p = ucwrs4(_k);
  if (p < _i) {
    if (_k >= kr)
      break;
    kl = _k + 1;
  } else if (p > _i)
    kr = _k - 1;
  else
    break;

  _i -= p;
yj -= _k;
  _y[0] = yj + s ^ s;
cwrsi3(_k, _i, _y + 1);
}

/* Returns the _i'th combination of _k elements (at most 238) chosen from a set of size 5 with associated sign bits. _y: Returns the vector of pulses. */
static void
cwrsi5(int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *_y)
{
  celt_uint32_t   p;
  int             s;
  int             yj;
p = ucwrs5(_k + 1);
s = -(_i >= p);
_i -= p & s;
yj = _k;

  /* A binary search on U(5,K) avoids the need for 64-bit arithmetic */
  {
    int             kl = 0;
    int             kr = _k;
for (;;) {
    _k = kl + kr >> 1;
    p = ucwrs5(_k);
    if (p < _i) {
        if (_k >= kr)
            break;
        kl = _k + 1;
    } else if (p > _i)
        kr = _k - 1;
    else
        break;
}

_i -= p;
yj -= _k;
_y[0] = yj + s ^ s;
cwrsi4(_k, _i, _y + 1);
}

/* Returns the _i’th combination of _k elements chosen from a set of size _n with associated sign bits. _y: Returns the vector of pulses. _u: Must contain entries [0..._k+1] of row _n of U() on input. Its contents will be destructively modified. */
static void
cwrsi(int _n, int _k, celt_uint32_t _i, int *_y, celt_uint32_t * _u) {
    int             j;
    celt_assert(_n > 0);
    j = 0;
    do {
        celt_uint32_t   p;
        int             s;
        int             yj;
        p = _u[_k + 1];
        s = -(_i >= p);
        _i -= p & s;
        yj = _k;
        p = _u[_k];
        while (p > _i)
            p = _u[--_k];
        _i -= p;
        yj -= _k;
        _y[j] = yj + s ^ s;
        uprev(_u, _k + 2, 0);
    }
void
while (++j < _n);

/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen
   from a set of size 1 with associated sign bits. _y: The vector of
   pulses, whose sum of absolute values is K. _k: Returns K. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
icwrs1(const int *_y, int *_k)
{
   *_k = abs(_y[0]);
   return _y[0] < 0;
}

/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen
   from a set of size 2 with associated sign bits. _y: The vector of
   pulses, whose sum of absolute values is K. _k: Returns K. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
icwrs2(const int *_y, int *_k)
{
   celt_uint32_t   i;
   int             k;
   i = icwrs1(_y + 1, &k);
   i += ucwrs2(k);
   k += abs(_y[0]);
   if (_y[0] < 0)
      i += ucwrs2(k + 1U);
   *_k = k;
   return i;
}

/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen
   from a set of size 3 with associated sign bits. _y: The vector of
   pulses, whose sum of absolute values is K. _k: Returns K. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
icwrs3(const int *_y, int *_k)
{
   celt_uint32_t   i;
   int             k;
   i = icwrs2(_y + 1, &k);
   i += ucwrs3(k);
   k += abs(_y[0]);
   if (_y[0] < 0)
      i += ucwrs3(k + 1U);
   *_k = k;
   return i;
}
/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen from a set of size 4 with associated sign bits. —y: The vector of pulses, whose sum of absolute values is K. —k: Returns K. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
icwrs4(const int *—y, int *—k)
{
celt_uint32_t   i;
  int             k;
i = icwrs3(—y + 1, &k);
i += ucwrs4(k);
k += abs(—y[0]);
  if (—y[0] < 0)
    i += ucwrs4(k + 1);
*—k = k;
  return i;
}

/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen from a set of size 5 with associated sign bits. —y: The vector of pulses, whose sum of absolute values is K. —k: Returns K. */
static inline celt_uint32_t
icwrs5(const int *—y, int *—k)
{
celt_uint32_t   i;
  int             k;
i = icwrs4(—y + 1, &k);
i += ucwrs5(k);
k += abs(—y[0]);
  if (—y[0] < 0)
    i += ucwrs5(k + 1);
*—k = k;
  return i;
}

/* Returns the index of the given combination of K elements chosen from a set of size _n with associated sign bits. —y: The vector of pulses, whose sum of absolute values must be _k. _nc: Returns \( V(_n,_k) \). */
celt_uint32_t
icwrs(int _n, int _k, celt_uint32_t * _nc, const int *—y,
      celt_uint32_t * _u)
{
celt_uint32_t   i;
  int             j;
  int             k;
  /* We can’t unroll the first two iterations of the loop unless _n>=2. */
celt_assert(_n >= 2);
for (k = 1; k <= _k + 1; k++)
_u[k] = (k << 1) - 1;
j = _n - 2;
i += _u[k];
k += abs(_y[j]);
if (_y[j] < 0)
i += _u[k + 1];
while (j-- > 0)
{ }

/* Computes get_required_bits when splitting is required. _left_bits
 and _right_bits must contain the required bits for the left and
 right sides of the split, respectively (which themselves may
 require splitting). */
static void
get_required_split_bits(celt_int16_t * _bits,
 const celt_int16_t * _left_bits,
 const celt_int16_t * _right_bits, int _n,
 int_maxk, int _frac)
{
  int k;
  for (k = _maxk; k-- > 0;)
  {
/* If we’ve reached a k where everything fits in 32 bits,
evaluate the remaining required bits directly. */
if (fits_in32(_n, k))
  { get_required_bits(_bits, _n, k + 1, _frac);
    break;
  }
else
  { int worst_bits;
    int i;
/* Due to potentially recursive splitting, it’s difficult to
derive an analytic expression for the location of the
worst-case split index. We simply check them all. */
    worst_bits = 0;
  }
for (i = 0; i <= k; i++)
{
  int     split_bits;
  split_bits = _left_bits[i] + _right_bits[k - i];
  if (split_bits > worst_bits)
    worst_bits = split_bits;
}
_bits[k] = log2_frac(k + 1, _frac) + worst_bits;
}

/* Computes get_required_bits for a pair of N values. _n1 and _n2
   must either be equal or two consecutive integers. Returns the
   buffer used to store the required bits for _n2, which is either
   _bits1 if _n1==_n2 or _bits2 if _n1+1==_n2. */
static celt_int16_t *
get_required_bits_pair(celt_int16_t * _bits1,
                       celt_int16_t * _bits2, celt_int16_t * _tmp,
                       int   _n1, int   _n2, int _maxk, int _frac)
{
  celt_int16_t   *tmp2;
  /* If we only need a single set of required bits... */
  if (_n1 == _n2)
  {
    /* Stop recursing if everything fits. */
    if (fits_in32(_n1, _maxk - 1))
        get_required_bits(_bits1, _n1, _maxk, _frac);
    else
    {
        _tmp = get_required_bits_pair(_bits2, _tmp, _bits1,
                                       _n1 >> 1, _n1 + 1 >> 1, _maxk, _frac);
        get_required_split_bits(_bits1, _bits2, _tmp, _n1, _maxk, _frac);
    }
    return _bits1;
  }
  /* Otherwise we need two distinct sets... */
celt_assert(_n1 + 1 == _n2);
  /* Stop recursing if everything fits. */
  if (fits_in32(_n2, _maxk - 1))
  {
    get_required_bits(_bits1, _n1, _maxk, _frac);
    get_required_bits(_bits2, _n2, _maxk, _frac);
  }
  /* Otherwise choose an evaluation order that doesn’t require extra
     buffers. */
else if (_n1 & 1)
{
    /* This special case isn’t really needed, but can save some
     * work. */
    if (fits_in32(_n1, _maxk - 1))
    {
        tmp2 = get_required_bits_pair(_tmp, _bits1, _bits2,
                                       _n2 >> 1, _n2 >> 1, _maxk,
                                       _frac);
        get_required_split_bits(_bits2, _tmp, tmp2, _n2, _maxk, _frac);
        get_required_bits(_bits1, _n1, _maxk, _frac);
    } else
    {
        _tmp = get_required_bits_pair(_bits2, _tmp, _bits1,
                                       _n1 >> 1, _n1 + 1 >> 1, _maxk,
                                       _frac);
        get_required_split_bits(_bits1, _bits2, _tmp, _n1, _maxk,
                                       _frac);
        get_required_split_bits(_bits2, _tmp, _tmp, _n2, _maxk, _frac);
    }
} else
{
    /* There’s no need to special case _n1 fitting by itself, since
     _n2 requires us to recurse for both values anyway. */
    tmp2 = get_required_bits_pair(_tmp, _bits1, _bits2,
                                       _n2 >> 1, _n2 + 1 >> 1, _maxk,
                                       _frac);
    get_required_split_bits(_bits2, _tmp, tmp2, _n2, _maxk, _frac);
    get_required_split_bits(_bits1, _tmp, _tmp, _n1, _maxk, _frac);
}
}

void
get_required_bits(celt_int16_t * _bits, int _n, int _maxk, int _frac)
{
    int             k;
    /* _maxk==0 => there’s nothing to do. */
    celt_assert(_maxk > 0);
    if (fits_in32(_n, _maxk - 1))
    {
        _bits[0] = 0;
        if (_maxk > 1)
        {
            VARDECL(celt_uint32_t, u);
            SAVE_STACK;
            ALLOC(u, _maxk + 1U, celt_uint32_t);
            ncwrs_urow(_n, _maxk - 1, u);
        }
    }
for (k = 1; k < _maxk; k++)
    _bits[k] = log2_frac(u[k] + u[k + 1], _frac);
RESTORE_STACK;
}
} else
{
VARDECL(celt_int16_t, n1bits);
VARDECL(celt_int16_t, n2bits_buf);
celt_int16_t *n2bits;
SAVE_STACK;
ALLOC(n1bits, _maxk, celt_int16_t);
ALLOC(n2bits_buf, _maxk, celt_int16_t);
n2bits = get_required_bits_pair(n1bits, n2bits_buf, _bits,
                                 _n >> 1, _n + 1 >> 1, _maxk,
                                 _frac);
get_required_split_bits(_bits, n1bits, n2bits, _n, _maxk, _frac);
RESTORE_STACK;
}
}

static inline void
encode_pulses32(int _n, int _k, const int * _y, ec_enc * _enc)
{
celt_uint32_t i;
switch (_n)
{
case 1:
{
    i = icwrs1(_y, &_k);
    celt_assert(ncwrs1(_k) == 2);
    ec_enc_bits(_enc, i, 1);
}
break;
case 2:
{
    i = icwrs2(_y, &_k);
    ec_enc_uint(_enc, i, ncwrs2(_k));
}
break;
case 3:
{
    i = icwrs3(_y, &_k);
    ec_enc_uint(_enc, i, ncwrs3(_k));
}
break;
case 4:
{
    i = icwrs4(_y, &_k);
}
ec_enc_uint(_enc, i, ncwrs4(_k));
} break;
case 5:
{
    i = icwrs5(_y, &_k);
    ec_enc_uint(_enc, i, ncwrs5(_k));
} break;
default:
{
    VARDECL(celt_uint32_t, u);
    celt_uint32_t   nc;
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(u, _k + 2U, celt_uint32_t);
    i = icwrs(_n, _k, &nc, _y, u);
    ec_enc_uint(_enc, i, nc);
    RESTORE_STACK;
} break;
}

void
encode_pulses(int *_y, int N, int K, ec_enc * enc)
{
    if (K == 0)
    {
    } else if (fits_in32(N, K))
    {
        encode_pulses32(N, K, _y, enc);
    } else
    {
        int             i;
        int             count = 0;
        int             split;
        split = (N + 1) / 2;
        for (i = 0; i < split; i++)
            count += abs(_y[i]);
        ec_enc_uint(enc, count, K + 1);
        encode_pulses(_y, split, count, enc);
        encode_pulses(_y + split, N - split, K - count, enc);
    }
}

static inline void
decode_pulses32(int _n, int _k, int * _y, ec_dec * _dec)
{
switch (_n)
{
    case 1:
    {
        celt_assert(ncwrs1(_k) == 2);
        cwrsi1(_k, ec_dec_bits(_dec, 1), _y);
    }
    break;
    case 2:
        cwrsi2(_k, ec_dec_uint(_dec, ncwrs2(_k)), _y);
        break;
    case 3:
        cwrsi3(_k, ec_dec_uint(_dec, ncwrs3(_k)), _y);
        break;
    case 4:
        cwrsi4(_k, ec_dec_uint(_dec, ncwrs4(_k)), _y);
        break;
    case 5:
        cwrsi5(_k, ec_dec_uint(_dec, ncwrs5(_k)), _y);
        break;
    default:
    {
        VARDECL(celt_uint32_t, u);
        SAVE_STACK;
        ALLOC(u, _k + 2U, celt_uint32_t);
        cwrsi(_n, _k, ec_dec_uint(_dec, ncwrs_urow(_n, _k, u)), _y, u);
        RESTORE_STACK;
    }
}

void
decode_pulses(int * _y, int N, int K, ec_dec * dec)
{
    if (K == 0)
    {
        int i;
        for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
            _y[i] = 0;
    } else if (fits_in32(N, K))
    {
        decode_pulses32(N, K, _y, dec);
    } else
    {
        int split;
        int count = ec_dec_uint(dec, K + 1);
        split = (N + 1) / 2;
        decode_pulses(_y, split, count, dec);
decode_pulses(_y + split, N - split, K - count, dec);
}
}

A.11. vq.h

/* (C) 2007-2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/**
 * @file vq.h
 * @brief Vector quantisation of the residual
 */
/*
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 THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
 TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE.
 */

#ifndef VQ_H
#define VQ_H

#include "entenc.h"

/** Algebraic pulse-vector quantiser. The signal x is replaced by the sum of
 * the pitch and a combination of pulses such that its norm is still equal
 * to 1. This is the function that will typically require the most CPU.
 * @param x Residual signal to quantise/encode (returns quantised version)
 * @param W Perceptual weight to use when optimising (currently unused)
 * @param N Number of samples to encode
 * @param K Number of pulses to use
 * @param p Pitch vector (it is assumed that p+x is a unit vector)
 * @param enc Entropy encoder state
 */
void alg_quant(float *X, float *W, int N, int K, float *P, ec_enc * enc);

/** Algebraic pulse decoder
 * @param x Decoded normalised spectrum (returned)
 * @param N Number of samples to decode
 * @param K Number of pulses to use
 * @param p Pitch vector (automatically added to x)
 * @param dec Entropy decoder state
 */
void alg_unquant(float *X, int N, int K, float *P, ec_dec * dec);

float renormalise_vector(float *X, float value, int N, int stride);

/** Intra-frame predictor that matches a section of the current frame (at lower
 * frequencies) to encode the current band.
 * @param x Residual signal to quantise/encode (returns quantised version)
 * @param W Perceptual weight
 * @param N Number of samples to encode
 * @param K Number of pulses to use
 * @param Y Lower frequency spectrum to use, normalised to the same standard deviation
 * @param p Pitch vector (it is assumed that p+x is a unit vector)
 * @param B Stride (number of channels multiplied by the number of MDCTs per frame)
 * @param N0 Number of valid offsets
 */
void intra_fold(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict x, int N, int *pulses, float *Y, float *restrict P, int N0, int B);

/* VQ_H */

A.12. vq.c

/* (C) 2007-2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/

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#include "config.h"

#include "mathops.h"
#include "cwrs.h"
#include "vq.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "os_support.h"

/** Takes the pitch vector and the decoded residual vector, computes the gain that will give \n ||p+g*y||=1 and mixes the residual with the pitch. */
static void
mix_pitch_and_residual(int *restrict iy, float *restrict X, int N,
            int K, const float *restrict P)
{
    int i;
    float Ryp, Ryy, Rpp;
    float ryp, ryy, rpp;
    float g;
    VARDECL(float, y);

    SAVE_STACK;

    ALLOC(y, N, float);

    Rpp = 0;
    i = 0;
    do
        {
            Rpp = ((Rpp) + (P[i]) * (P[i]));
            y[i] = (iy[i]);
        }
    while (++i < N);

    Ryp = 0;
    Ryy = 0;
    /* If this doesn’t generate a dual MAC (on supported archs), fire the compiler guy */
    i = 0;
    do
        {
            Ryp = ((Ryp) + (y[i]) * (P[i]));
            Ryy = ((Ryy) + (y[i]) * (y[i]));
        }
    while (++i < N);

    ryp = (Ryp);
    ryy = (Ryy);
    rpp = (Rpp);
    
    /* g = (sqrt(Ryp^2 + Ryy - Rpp*Ryy)-Ryp)/Ryy */
g = ((celt_sqrt(((Ryy) + (ryp) * (ryp)) - ((ryy) * (rpp))) -
     ryp) * (celt_rcp((Ryy))));

i = 0;
while (++i < N);

void
alg_quant(float *X, float *W, int N, int K, float *P, ec_enc * enc)
{
    VARDECL(float, y);
    VARDECL(int, iy);
    VARDECL(float, signx);
    int     j,
            is;
    float   s;
    int     pulsesLeft;
    float   sum;
    float   xy,
            yy,
            yp;
    float   Rpp;
    int     N_1;          /* Inverse of N, in Q14 format (even
                           for float) */

    SAVE_STACK;

    ALLOC(y, N, float);
    ALLOC(iy, N, int);
    ALLOC(signx, N, float);
    N_1 = 512 / N;

    sum = 0;
    j = 0;
    do
    {
        X[j] -= P[j];
        if (X[j] > 0)
            signx[j] = 1;
        else
        {
            signx[j] = -1;
            X[j] = -X[j];
            P[j] = -P[j];
    }
iy[j] = 0;
y[j] = 0;
sum = ((sum) + (P[j]) * (P[j]));
}
while (++j < N);
Rpp = (sum);

celt_assert2(Rpp <= 1.f,
            "Rpp should never have a norm greater than unity");

xy = yy = yp = 0;
pulsesLeft = K;

/* Do a pre-search by projecting on the pyramid */
if (K > (N >> 1))
{
    float           rcp;
    sum = 0;
    j = 0;
    do
    {
        sum += X[j];
    }
    while (++j < N);

    if (sum <= 1e-15f)
    {
        X[0] = (1.f);
        j = 1;
        do
        {
            X[j] = 0;
            while (++j < N);
            sum = (1.f);
        }
    /* Do we have sufficient accuracy here? */
    rcp = (((K - 1) * (celt_rcp(sum))));
    j = 0;
    do
    {
        iy[j] = floor(rcp * X[j]);

        y[j] = (iy[j]);
        yy = ((yy) + (y[j]) * (y[j]));
        xy = ((xy) + (X[j]) * (y[j]));
yp += P[j] * y[j];
y[j] *= 2;
pulsesLeft -= iy[j];
} 
while (++j < N);
}
celt_assert2(pulsesLeft >= 1, "Allocated too many pulses in the quick pass");

while (pulsesLeft > 1) {
    int pulsesAtOnce = 1;
    int best_id;
    float magnitude;
    float best_num = -1e15f;
    float best_den = 0;

    /* Decide on how many pulses to find at once */
    pulsesAtOnce = (pulsesLeft * N_1) >> 9;  /* pulsesLeft/N */
    if (pulsesAtOnce < 1) 
        pulsesAtOnce = 1;

    magnitude = (pulsesAtOnce);
    best_id = 0;
    /* The squared magnitude term gets added anyway, so we might as well add it outside the loop */
    yy = ((yy) + (magnitude) * (magnitude));
    /* Choose between fast and accurate strategy depending on where we are in the search */
    /* This should ensure that anything we can process will have a better score */
    j = 0;
    do {
        float Rxy,
             Ryy;
        /* Select sign based on X[j] alone */
        s = magnitude;
        /* Temporary sums of the new pulse(s) */
        Rxy = (((xy) + (s) * (X[j])))
        /* We’re multiplying y[j] by two so we don’t have to do it here */
        Ryy = (((yy) + (s) * (y[j])))

        /* Approximate score: we maximise Rxy/sqrt(Ryy) (we’re guaranteed that Rxy is positive because the sign is pre-computed) */
}
Rxy = ((Rxy) * (Rxy));
/* The idea is to check for num/den >= best_num/best_den, but */
/* OPT: Make sure to use conditional moves here */
if (((best_den) * (Rxy)) > ((Ryy) * (best_num)))
{
    best_den = Ryy;
    best_num = Rxy;
    best_id = j;
}
while (++j < N);

j = best_id;
is = pulsesAtOnce;
s = (is);

/* Updating the sums of the new pulse(s) */
xy = xy + ((s) * (X[j]));
/* We're multiplying y[j] by two so we don't have to do it here */
yy = yy + ((s) * (y[j]));
yp = yp + ((s) * (P[j]));

/* Only now that we've made the final choice, update y/iy */
/* Multiplying y[j] by 2 so we don't have to do it everywhere */
else
    y[j] += 2 * s;
iy[j] += is;
pulsesLeft -= pulsesAtOnce;
}

if (pulsesLeft > 0)
{
    float g;
    float best_num = -1e15f;
    float best_den = 0;
    int best_id = 0;
    float magnitude = (1);

    /* The squared magnitude term gets added anyway, so we might as */
    /* well add it outside the loop */
    yy = ((yy) + (magnitude) * (magnitude));
j = 0;
do
    {
        float Rxy,
            Ryy,
            Ryp;

float num;
/* Select sign based on X[j] alone */
s = magnitude;
/* Temporary sums of the new pulse(s) */
Rxy = (((xy) + (s) * (X[j])))
/* We’re multiplying y[j] by two so we don’t have to do it here */
Ryy = (((yy) + (s) * (y[j])
Ryp = (((yp) + (s) * (P[j]))

/* Compute the gain such that \|p + g*\| = 1 ...but instead,
we compute g*Ryy to avoid dividing */
g = celt_psqrt(((Ryp) * (Ryp)) + ((Ryy) * ((1.f) - Rpp)) - Ryp;
/* Knowing that gain, what’s the error: (x-g*y)^2 (result is
negated and we discard x^2 because it’s constant) */
/* score = 2*g*Rxy - g^2*Ryy; */
num = g * (2 * Rxy - g);

if (((best_den) * (num)) > ((Ryy) * (best_num)))
{
  best_den = Ryy;
  best_num = num;
  best_id = j;
}
while (++j < N);
iy[best_id] += 1;
}
j = 0;
do
{
  P[j] = ((signx[j]) * (P[j]));
  X[j] = ((signx[j]) * (X[j]));
  if (signx[j] < 0)
    iy[j] = -iy[j];
} while (++j < N);
encode_pulses(iy, N, K, enc);

/* Recompute the gain in one pass to reduce the encoder-decoder
mismatch due to the recursive computation used in quantisation. */
mix_pitch_and_residual(iy, X, N, K, P);
RESTORE_STACK;
}
/** Decode pulse vector and combine the result with the pitch vector to produce the final normalised signal in the current band. */

void alg_unquant(float *X, int N, int K, float *P, ec_dec * dec)
{
    VARDECL(int, iy);
    SAVE_STACK;
    ALLOC(iy, N, int);
    decode_pulses(iy, N, K, dec);
    mix_pitch_and_residual(iy, X, N, K, P);
    RESTORE_STACK;
}

float renormalise_vector(float *X, float value, int N, int stride)
{
    int i;
    float E = 1e-15f;
    float rE;
    float g;
    float *xptr = X;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        E = ((E) + (*xptr) * (*xptr));
        xptr += stride;
    }
    rE = celt_sqrt(E);
    g = ((value) * (celt_rcp((rE))));
    xptr = X;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        *xptr = (((g) * (*xptr)));
        xptr += stride;
    }
    return rE;
}

static void fold(const CELTMode * m, int N, float *Y, float *restrict P, int N0,
                  int B)
{
    int j;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);
    int id = (N0 * C) % (C * B);
    /* Here, we assume that id will never be greater than N0, i.e.
that no band is wider than N0. In the unlikely case it
happens, we set everything to zero */
/* { int offset = (N0*C - (id+C*N))/2; if (offset > C*N0/16)
    offset = C*N0/16; offset -= offset % (C*B); if (offset < 0)
    offset = 0; //printf ("%d\n", offset); id += offset; } */
if (id + C * N > N0 * C)
    for (j = 0; j < C * N; j++)
        P[j] = 0;
else
    for (j = 0; j < C * N; j++)
        P[j] = Y[id++];
}

void
intra_fold(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict x, int N, int *pulses,
            float *Y, float *restrict P, int N0, int B)
{
    int c;
    float pred_gain;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    fold(m, N, Y, P, N0, B);
    c = 0;
    do
        { int K = pulses[c];
            if (K == 0)
                pred_gain = 1.0f;
            else
                pred_gain =
                    celt_div((float) ((1.f) * (N)),
                             (float) (N + 2 * K * (K + 1)));
            renormalise_vector(P + c, pred_gain, N, C);
        }
    while (++c < C);
}

A.13. pitch.h

/* (C) 2007-2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/**
 * @file pitch.h
 * @brief Pitch analysis
 */
/*
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```
#ifndef _PITCH_H
#define _PITCH_H

#include "kiss_fftr.h"
#include "psy.h"
#include "modes.h"

kiss_fftr_cfg   pitch_state_alloc(int max_lag);
void            pitch_state_free(kiss_fftr_cfg st);

/** Find the optimal delay for the pitch prediction. Computation is done in the frequency domain, both to save time and to make it easier to apply psychoacoustic weighting */
void            find_spectral_pitch(const CELTMode * m,
                                  kiss_fftr_cfg fft,
                                  const struct PsyDecay *decay,
                                  const float *x, const float *y,
```
const float *window,
    float *restrict X, int len,
    int max_pitch, int *pitch);

#endif

A.14.  pitch.c

/* (C) 2007-2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/**
 @file pitch.c
 @brief Pitch analysis
 */

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 THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
 TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
/** #include "_kiss_fft_guts.h" #include "kiss_fftr.h" */
#include "kfft_single.h"
#include "pitch.h"
#include "psy.h"
#include "os_support.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"

kiss_fftr_cfg
pitch_state_alloc(int max_lag)
{
    return real16_fft_alloc(max_lag);
}

void
pitch_state_free(kiss_fftr_cfg st)
{
    real16_fft_free(st);
}
#define normalise16(x,len,val)
#define INPUT_SHIFT 15

void
find_spectral_pitch(const CELTMode * m, kiss_fftr_cfg fft,
    const struct PsyDecay *decay, const float *restrict x, const float *restrict y,
    const float *restrict window, float *restrict spectrum, int len, int max_pitch,
    int *pitch)
{
    int             c,
        i;
    VARDECL(float, _X);
    VARDECL(float, _Y);
    const float    *restrict wptr;
    VARDECL(float, curve);
    float           *restrict X,
        *restrict Y;
    float           *restrict Xptr,
        *restrict Yptr;
    const float     *restrict yptr;
    int              n2;
    int              L2;

const int  C = CHANNELS(m);
const int  overlap = OVERLAP(m);
const int  lag = MAX_PERIOD;
SAVE_STACK;
n2 = lag >> 1;
L2 = len >> 1;
ALLOC(_X, lag, float);
X = _X;

ALLOC(curve, n2, float);

CELT_MEMSET(X, 0, lag);
/* Sum all channels of the current frame and copy into X in
bit-reverse order */
for (c = 0; c < C; c++)
{
    const float *restrict xptr = &x[c];
    for (i = 0; i < L2; i++)
    {
        X[2 * BITREV(fft, i)] += (*xptr);
        xptr += C;
        X[2 * BITREV(fft, i) + 1] += (*xptr);
        xptr += C;
    }
}
/* Applying the window in the bit-reverse domain. It’s a bit
weird, but it can help save memory */
wptr = window;
for (i = 0; i < overlap >> 1; i++)
{
    X[2 * BITREV(fft, i)] = ((wptr[0]) * (X[2 * BITREV(fft, i)]));
    X[2 * BITREV(fft, i) + 1] =
        ((wptr[1]) * (X[2 * BITREV(fft, i) + 1]));
    X[2 * BITREV(fft, L2 - i - 1)] =
        ((wptr[1]) * (X[2 * BITREV(fft, L2 - i - 1)]));
    X[2 * BITREV(fft, L2 - i - 1) + 1] =
        ((wptr[0]) * (X[2 * BITREV(fft, L2 - i - 1) + 1]));
    wptr += 2;
}
normalise16(X, lag, 8192);
/* for (i=0;i<lag;i++) printf ("%d ", X[i]);printf ("\n"); */
/* Forward real FFT (in-place) */
real16_fft_inplace(fft, X, lag);

if (spectrum)
{
    for (i = 0; i < lag / 4; i++)
    {

spectrum[2 * i] = X[4 * i];
spectrum[2 * i + 1] = X[4 * i + 1];
}
}

compute_masking(decay, X, curve, lag);

/* Deferred allocation to reduce peak stack usage */
ALLOC(_Y, lag, float);
Y = _Y;
yptr = &y[0];
/* Copy first channel of the past audio into Y in bit-reverse order */
for (i = 0; i < n2; i++)
{
    Y[2 * BITREV(fft, i)] = (*yptr);
    yptr += C;
    Y[2 * BITREV(fft, i) + 1] = (*yptr);
    yptr += C;
}
/* Add remaining channels into Y in bit-reverse order */
for (c = 1; c < C; c++)
{
    yptr = &y[c];
    for (i = 0; i < n2; i++)
    {
        Y[2 * BITREV(fft, i)] += (*yptr);
        yptr += C;
        Y[2 * BITREV(fft, i) + 1] += (*yptr);
        yptr += C;
    }
}
normalise16(Y, lag, 8192);
/* Forward real FFT (in-place) */
real16_fft_inplace(fft, Y, lag);

/* Compute cross-spectrum using the inverse masking curve as weighting */
Xptr = &X[2];
Yptr = &Y[2];
for (i = 1; i < n2; i++)
{
    float Xr,
         Xi,
         n;
    /* weight = 1/sqrt(curve) */
    Xr = Xptr[0];
    Xi = Xptr[1];
n = celt_rsqrt(1e-15f + curve[i]);
/* Pre-multiply X by n, so we can keep everything in 16 bits */
Xr = (((n) * (Xr)));
Xi = (((n) * (Xi)));

/* Cross-spectrum between X and conj(Y) */
*Xptr++ = ((((Xr) * (Yptr[0]))) + (((Xi) * (Yptr[1]))));
*Xptr++ = ((((Xr) * (Yptr[1]))) - (((Xi) * (Yptr[0]))));
Yptr += 2;

} /* printf ("\n"); */
X[0] = X[1] = 0;
/* for (i=0;i<lag;i++) printf ("%d ", X[i]);printf ("\n"); */
normalise16(X, lag, 50);
/* Inverse half-complex to real FFT gives us the correlation */
real16_ifft(fft, X, Y, lag);

/* The peak in the correlation gives us the pitch */
pitch = find_max16(Y, max_pitch);
RESTORE_STACK;

A.15. rate.h

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#ifndef RATE_H
#define RATE_H

#define MAX_PULSES 128
#define LOG_MAX_PULSES 7

#define BITRES 4
#define BITROUND 8
#define BITOVERFLOW 30000

#include "cwrs.h"

static inline int bits2pulses(const CELTMode * m, const celt_int16_t * cache, int N, int bits)
{
    int i;
    int lo,
        hi;
    lo = 0;
    hi = MAX_PULSES - 1;

#if 0                           /* Disabled until we can make that useful */
/* Use of more than MAX_PULSES is disabled until we are able to cwrs that decently */
if (bits > cache[MAX_PULSES - 1] && N <= 4)
{
    /* int pulses; pulses = 127; while (16 + log2_frac(2*(pulses+1)*(pulses+1) + 1, 4) <= bits && pulses < 32767) pulses++; */
    lo = 127;
    switch (N)
    {
    case 3:
        hi = 1024;
        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        {
        
        
    
#endif

int pulses = (lo + hi) >> 1;
if (log2_frac(((pulses) * (pulses)) >> 1) + 1) >> 1, 4) > bits)
    hi = pulses;
else
    lo = pulses;
} break;
case 4:
    hi = 1024;
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {
        int pulses = (lo + hi) >> 1;
        if (log2_frac(((((pulses) * (pulses)) + 2) * (pulses)) / 3 << 3, 4) > bits)
            hi = pulses;
        else
            lo = pulses;
    }
    break;
}
return lo;

#endif
/* Instead of using the "bisection condition" we use a fixed
number of iterations because it should be faster */
/* while (hi-lo != 1) */
for (i = 0; i < LOG_MAX_PULSES; i++)
{
    int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1;
    /* OPT: Make sure this is implemented with a conditional move */
    if (cache[mid] >= bits)
        hi = mid;
    else
        lo = mid;
}
if (bits - cache[lo] <= cache[hi] - bits)
    return lo;
else
    return hi;

static inline int
pulses2bits(const celt_int16_t * cache, int N, int pulses)
{
    #if 0 /* Use of more than MAX_PULSES is
disabled until we are able to
if (pulses > 127)
{
    int         bits;
    switch (N)
    {
    case 3:
        bits = log2_frac((((pulses) * (pulses)) >> 1) + 1) >> 1, 4);
        break;
    case 4:
        bits =
            log2_frac((((pulses) * (pulses)) +
                2) * (pulses))) / 3 << 3, 4);
        break;
    }
    /* printf (%d <- %d\n", bits, pulses); */
    return bits;
}
#endif

/** Computes a cache of the pulses->bits mapping in each band */
celt_int16_t  **compute_alloc_cache(CELTMode * m, int C);

/** Compute the pulse allocation, i.e. how many pulses will go in each
 * band.
 * @param m mode
 * @param offsets Requested increase or decrease in the number of bits for
 * each band
 * @param total Number of bands
 * @param pulses Number of pulses per band (returned)
 * @param ebits Total number of bits allocated
 * @param fine_priority */
void            compute_allocation(const CELTMode * m, int *offsets,
                                 int total, int *pulses,
                                 int *ebits, int *fine_priority);

#endif

A.16.  rate.c

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#include "config.h"

#include <math.h>
#include "modes.h"
#include "cwrs.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "os_support.h"

#include "entcode.h"
#include "rate.h"

celt_int16_t **
compute_alloc_cache(CELTMode * m, int C)
{
    int i,
        prevN;
    int error = 0;
    celt_int16_t **bits;
    const celt_int16_t *eBands = m->eBands;
    bits = celt_alloc(m->nbEBands * sizeof(celt_int16_t *));
if (bits == NULL)
    return NULL;

prevN = -1;
for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
{
    int N = C * (eBands[i + 1] - eBands[i]);
    if (N == prevN && eBands[i] < m->pitchEnd)
    {
        bits[i] = bits[i - 1];
    } else
    {
        bits[i] = celt_alloc(MAX_PULSES * sizeof(celt_int16_t));
        if (bits[i] != NULL)
        {
            get_required_bits(bits[i], N, MAX_PULSES, BITRES);
        } else
        {
            error = 1;
        }
        prevN = N;
    }
}
if (error)
{
    const celt_int16_t *prevPtr = NULL;
    if (bits != NULL)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
        {
            if (bits[i] != prevPtr)
            {
                prevPtr = bits[i];
                celt_free((int *) bits[i]);
            }
        }
        free(bits);
        bits = NULL;
    }
    return bits;
}

static void
interp_bits2pulses(const CELTMode * m, int *bits1, int *bits2,
    int total, int *bits, int *ebits,
    int *fine_priority, int len)
{
int psum;
int lo, hi;
int j;
const int C = CHANNELS(m);
SAVE_STACK;
lo = 0;
hi = 1 << BITRES;
while (hi - lo != 1)
{
    int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1;
    psum = 0;
    for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
        psum += ((1 << BITRES) - mid) * bits1[j] + mid * bits2[j];
    if (psum > (total << BITRES))
        hi = mid;
    else
        lo = mid;
}
psum = 0;
/* printf ("interp bisection gave %d\n", lo); */
for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
{
    bits[j] = ((1 << BITRES) - lo) * bits1[j] + lo * bits2[j];
    psum += bits[j];
}
/* Allocate the remaining bits */
{
    int left, perband;
    left = (total << BITRES) - psum;
    perband = left / len;
    for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
        bits[j] += perband;
    left = left - len * perband;
    for (j = 0; j < left; j++)
        bits[j]++;
}
for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
{
    int N,
        d;
    int offset;

    N = m->eBands[j + 1] - m->eBands[j];
    d = C * N << BITRES;
    offset = 50 - log2_frac(N, 4);
    /* Offset for the number of fine bits compared to their "fair
offset = bits[j] - offset * N * C;
if (offset < 0)
    offset = 0;
ebits[j] = (2 * offset + d) / (2 * d);
fine_priority[j] = ebits[j] * d >= offset;

/* Make sure not to bust */
if (C * ebits[j] > (bits[j] >> BITRES))
    ebits[j] = bits[j] / C >> BITRES;

if (ebits[j] > 7)
    ebits[j] = 7;
/* The bits used for fine allocation can’t be used for pulses */
bits[j] -= C * ebits[j] << BITRES;
if (bits[j] < 0)
    bits[j] = 0;
} RESTORE_STACK;
}

void compute_allocation(const CELTMode * m, int *offsets, int total,
                        int *pulses, int *ebits, int *fine_priority)
{
    int lo, hi, len, j;
    VARDECL(int, bits1);
    VARDECL(int, bits2);
    SAVE_STACK;

    len = m->nbEBands;
    ALLOC(bits1, len, int);
    ALLOC(bits2, len, int);

    lo = 0;
    hi = m->nbAllocVectors - 1;
    while (hi - lo != 1)
    {
        int psum = 0;
        int mid = (lo + hi) >> 1;
        for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
        {
            bits1[j] =
                (m->allocVectors[mid * len + j] + offsets[j]) << BITRES;
            if (bits1[j] < 0)
bits1[j] = 0;
psum += bits1[j]; /* printf ("%d ", bits[j]); */}
/* printf ("\n"); */
if (psum > (total << BITRES))
  hi = mid;
else
  lo = mid;
/* printf ("lo = %d, hi = %d\n", lo, hi); */
*/
/* printf ("interp between %d and %d\n", lo, hi); */
for (j = 0; j < len; j++)
  {
    bits1[j] = m->allocVectors[lo * len + j] + offsets[j];
    bits2[j] = m->allocVectors[hi * len + j] + offsets[j];
    if (bits1[j] < 0)
      bits1[j] = 0;
    if (bits2[j] < 0)
      bits2[j] = 0;
  }
interp_bits2pulses(m, bits1, bits2, total, pulses, ebits,
                 fine_priority, len);
RESTORE_STACK;

A.17. psy.h

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   derived from this software without specific prior written
   permission.

 */
#ifndef PSY_H
#define PSY_H

#include "arch.h"
#include "celt.h"

struct PsyDecay {
    /* celt_word16_t *decayL; */
    const float    *restrict decayR;
};

/** Pre-compute the decay of the psycho-acoustic spreading function */
void            psydecay_init(struct PsyDecay *decay, int len, celt_int32_t Fs);

/** Free the memory allocated for the spreading function */
void            psydecay_clear(struct PsyDecay *decay);

/** Compute the masking curve for an input (DFT) spectrum X */
void            compute_masking(const struct PsyDecay *decay, float *X, float *mask, int len);

/** Compute the masking curve for an input (MDCT) spectrum X */
void            compute_mdct_masking(const struct PsyDecay *decay, float *X, float *tonality, float *long_window, float *mask, int len);

void            compute_tonality(const CELTMode * m, float *restrict X, float *mem, int len, float *tonality, int mdct_size);

#endif                          /* PSY_H */
A.18. psy.c

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 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
#include "psy.h"
#include <math.h>
#include "os_support.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"
#include "mathops.h"

/* The Vorbis freq<->Bark mapping */
#define toBARK(n)   (13.1f*atan(.00074f*(n))+2.24f*atan((n)*(n)*1.85e-8f)+1e-4f*(n))
Internet-Draft

CELT codec

July 2009

#define fromBARK(z) (102.f*(z)-2.f*pow(z,2.f)+.4f*pow(z,3.f)+pow(1.46f,\
z)-1.f)
/* Psychoacoustic spreading function. The idea here is compute a
first order recursive filter. The filter coefficient is
frequency dependent and chosen such that we have a -10dB/Bark
slope on the right side and a -25dB/Bark slope on the left side. */
void
psydecay_init(struct PsyDecay *decay, int len, celt_int32_t Fs)
{
int
i;
float
*decayR = (float *) celt_alloc(sizeof(float) * len);
decay->decayR = decayR;
if (decayR == NULL)
return;
for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
float
f;
float
deriv;
/* Real frequency (in Hz) */
f = Fs * i * (1 / (2.f * len));
/* This is the derivative of the Vorbis freq->Bark function (see
above) */
deriv =
(8.288e-8 * f) / (3.4225e-16 * f * f * f * f + 1) +
.009694 / (5.476e-7 * f * f + 1) + 1e-4;
/* Back to FFT bin units */
deriv *= Fs * (1 / (2.f * len));
/* decay corresponding to -10dB/Bark */
decayR[i] = 1.0f * pow(.1f, deriv);
/* decay corresponding to -25dB/Bark */
/* decay->decayL[i] = Q15ONE*pow(0.0031623f, deriv); */
/* printf ("%f %f\n", decayL[i], decayR[i]); */
}
}
void
psydecay_clear(struct PsyDecay *decay)
{
celt_free((float *) decay->decayR);
/* celt_free(decay->decayL); */
}
static void
spreading_func(const struct PsyDecay *d, float *restrict psd,
int len)
{
int
i;

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[Page 162]


float mem;
/* Compute right slope (-10 dB/Bark) */
mem = psd[0];
for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
    /* psd = (1-decay)*psd + decay*mem */
    psd[i] = 1e-15f + psd[i] + ((d->decayR[i]) * (mem - psd[i]));
    mem = psd[i];
}
/* Compute left slope (-25 dB/Bark) */
mem = psd[len - 1];
for (i = len - 1; i >= 0; i--)
{
    /* Left side has around twice the slope as the right side, so we
     * just square the coef instead of storing two sets of decay
     * coefs */
    float decayL = ((d->decayR[i]) * (d->decayR[i]));
    /* psd = (1-decay)*psd + decay*mem */
    psd[i] = 1e-15f + psd[i] + ((decayL) * (mem - psd[i]));
    mem = psd[i];
}
/* Compute a marking threshold from the spectrum X. */
void compute_masking(const struct PsyDecay *decay, float *X,
                      float *restrict mask, int len)
{
    int i;
    int N;
    N = len >> 1;
    mask[0] = ((X[0]) * (X[0]));
    for (i = 1; i < N; i++)
        mask[i] =
            (((((X[i * 2]) * (X[i * 2]))) +
            (((X[i * 2 + 1]) * (X[i * 2 + 1]))));
    /* TODO: Do tone masking */
    /* Noise masking */
    spreading_func(decay, mask, N);
}
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/* This is a simple MDCT implementation that uses a N/4 complex FFT to do most of the work. It should be relatively straightforward to plug in pretty much and FFT here.

This replaces the Vorbis FFT (and uses the exact same API), which was a bit too messy and that was ending up duplicating code (might as well use the same FFT everywhere).

The algorithm is similar to (and inspired from) Fabrice Bellard’s MDCT implementation in FFmpeg, but has differences in signs, ordering and scaling in many places. */

#ifndef MDCT_H
#define MDCT_H

#include "kiss_fft.h"
#include "arch.h"

typedef struct {

int n;
kiss_fft_cfg kfft;
kiss_twiddle_scalar *restrict trig;
} mdct_lookup;

void mdct_init(mdct_lookup * l, int N);
void mdct_clear(mdct_lookup * l);

/** Compute a forward MDCT and scale by 4/N */
void mdct_forward(const mdct_lookup * l,
                   kiss_fft_scalar * in,
                   kiss_fft_scalar * out,
                   const float *window, int overlap);

/** Compute a backward MDCT (no scaling) and performs weighted overlap-add
   (scales implicitly by 1/2) */
void mdct_backward(const mdct_lookup * l,
                   kiss_fft_scalar * in,
                   kiss_fft_scalar * out,
                   const float *restrict window,
                   int overlap);

#endif

A.20. mdct.c

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/* This is a simple MDCT implementation that uses a N/4 complex FFT to do most of the work. It should be relatively straightforward to plug in pretty much and FFT here.

This replaces the Vorbis FFT (and uses the exact same API), which was a bit too messy and that was ending up duplicating code (might as well use the same FFT everywhere).

The algorithm is similar to (and inspired from) Fabrice Bellard’s MDCT implementation in FFmpeg, but has differences in signs, ordering and scaling in many places. */

#include "config.h"

#include "mdct.h"
#include "kfft_double.h"
#include <math.h>
#include "os_support.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"

#define M_PI 3.141592653

void
mdct_init(mdct_lookup * l, int N)
{
    int             i;
    int             N2;
    l->n = N;
    N2 = N >> 1;
    l->kfft = cpx32_fft_alloc(N >> 2);
    if (l->kfft == NULL)
        return;
    l->trig =
        (kiss_twiddle_scalar *) celt_alloc(N2 *
void mdct_clear(mdct_lookup * l)
{
    cpx32_fft_free(l->kfft);
    celt_free(l->trig);
}

void mdct_forward(const mdct_lookup * l, kiss_fft_scalar * in,
                 kiss_fft_scalar * restrict out, const float *window,
                 int overlap)
{
    int i;
    int N,
        N2,
        N4;
    VARDECL(kiss_fft_scalar, f);
    SAVE_STACK;
    N = l->n;
    N2 = N >> 1;
    N4 = N >> 2;
    ALLOC(f, N2, kiss_fft_scalar);

    /* Consider the input to be composed of four blocks: [a, b, c, d] */
    /* Window, shuffle, fold */
    {
        /* Temp pointers to make it really clear to the compiler what
         * we're doing */
        const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp1 = in + (overlap >> 1);
        const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp2 =
            in + N2 - 1 + (overlap >> 1);
        kiss_fft_scalar *restrict yp = out;
        const float *restrict wp1 = window + (overlap >> 1);
        const float *restrict wp2 = window + (overlap >> 1) - 1;
        for (i = 0; i < (overlap >> 2); i++)
        {
            /* Real part arranged as -d-cR, Imag part arranged as -b+aR */
            *yp++ = ((*wp2) * (xp1[N2])) + ((*wp1) * (*xp2));
        }
    }

    /* We have enough points that sine isn't necessary */
    for (i = 0; i < N2; i++)
        l->trig[i] = cos(2 * M_PI * (i + 1. / 8.) / N);
}

sizeof (kiss_twiddle_scalar));
yp++ = (**wp1) * (*xp1) - (**wp2) * (xp2[-N2]);
xp1 += 2;
wp1 += 2;
wp2 -= 2;
}
wp1 = window;
w2 = window + overlap - 1;
for (; i < N4 - (overlap >> 2); i++)
{
    /* Real part arranged as a-bR, Imag part arranged as -c-dR */
    yp++ = *xp2;
    *yp++ = *xp1;
    xp1 += 2;
xp2 -= 2;
}
for (; i < N4; i++)
{
    /* Real part arranged as a-bR, Imag part arranged as -c-dR */
    *yp++ = (((wp1) * (xp1[-N2])) + (**wp2) * (**xp2));
    *yp++ = ((**wp2) * (*xp1)) + (**wp1) * (xp2[N2]);
    xp1 += 2;
    wp1 += 2;
    wp2 -= 2;
}
/* Pre-rotation */
{kiss_fft_scalar *yp = out;
kiss_fft_scalar *t = &l->trig[0];
for (i = 0; i < N4; i++)
{
    kiss_fft_scalar re,
        im;
    re = yp[0];
im = yp[1];
    *yp++ = -S_MUL(re, t[0]) + S_MUL(im, t[N4]);
    *yp++ = -S_MUL(im, t[0]) - S_MUL(re, t[N4]);
t++;
}
/* N/4 complex FFT, down-scales by 4/N */
cpx32_fft(l->kfft, out, f, N4);
/* Post-rotate */
{
void mdct_backward(const mdct_lookup * l, kiss_fft_scalar * in, 
    kiss_fft_scalar * restrict out, 
    const float *restrict window, int overlap)
{
    int i;
    int N,
        N2,
        N4;
    VARDECL(kiss_fft_scalar, f);
    VARDECL(kiss_fft_scalar, f2);
    SAVE_STACK;
    N = l->n;
    N2 = N >> 1;
    N4 = N >> 2;
    ALLOC(f, N2, kiss_fft_scalar);
    ALLOC(f2, N2, kiss_fft_scalar);

    /* Pre-rotate */
    {
        /* Temp pointers to make it really clear to the compiler what
            we're doing */
        const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp1 = in;
        const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp2 = in + N2 - 1;
        kiss_fft_scalar *t = &l->trig[0];
        for (i = 0; i < N4; i++)
        {
            *xp1 = -S_MUL(fp[1], t[N4]) + S_MUL(fp[0], t[0]);
            *xp2 = -S_MUL(fp[0], t[N4]) - S_MUL(fp[1], t[0]);
            fp += 2;
            xp1 += 2;
            xp2 -= 2;
            t++;
        }
    }
    RESTORE_STACK;
}
/* Inverse N/4 complex FFT. This one should *not* downscale even in fixed-point */
cpx32_ifft(l->kfft, f2, f, N4);

/* Post-rotate */
{
    kiss_fft_scalar *restrict fp = f;
    kiss_fft_scalar *t = &l->trig[0];

    for (i = 0; i < N4; i++)
    {
        kiss_fft_scalar re, im;
        re = fp[0];
        im = fp[1];
        /* We’d scale up by 2 here, but instead it’s done when mixing the windows */
        *fp++ = S_MUL(re, *t) + S_MUL(im, t[N4]);
        *fp++ = S_MUL(im, *t) - S_MUL(re, t[N4]);
        t++;
    }
}

/* De-shuffle the components for the middle of the window only */
{
    const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict fp1 = f;
    const kiss_fft_scalar *restrict fp2 = f + N2 - 1;
    kiss_fft_scalar *restrict yp = f2;
    for (i = 0; i < N4; i++)
    {
        *yp++ = -*fp1;
        *yp++ = *fp2;
        fp1 += 2;
        fp2 -= 2;
    }
}

/* Mirror on both sides for TDAC */
{
    kiss_fft_scalar *restrict fp1 = f2 + N4 - 1;
kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp1 = out + N2 - 1;
kiss_fft_scalar *restrict yp1 = out + N4 - overlap / 2;
const float *restrict wp1 = window;
const float *restrict wp2 = window + overlap - 1;
for (i = 0; i < N4 - overlap / 2; i++)
{  
    *xp1 = *fp1;
    xp1--;
    fp1--;
}
for (; i < N4; i++)
{
    kiss_fft_scalar x1;
    x1 = *fp1--;
    *yp1++ += -((*wp1) * (x1));
    *xp1-- += (*wp2) * (x1));
    wp1++;
    wp2--;
}
{kiss_fft_scalar *restrict fp2 = f2 + N4;
kiss_fft_scalar *restrict xp2 = out + N2;
kiss_fft_scalar *restrict yp2 = out + N - 1 - (N4 - overlap / 2);
const float *restrict wp1 = window;
const float *restrict wp2 = window + overlap - 1;
for (i = 0; i < N4 - overlap / 2; i++)
{  
    *xp2 = *fp2;
    xp2++;
    fp2++;
}
for (; i < N4; i++)
{
    kiss_fft_scalar x2;
    x2 = *fp2++;
    *yp2-- = (((wp1) * (x2)));
    *xp2++ = (((wp2) * (x2));
    wp1++;
    wp2--;
}
RESTORE_STACK;
}
/* (C) 2003-2008 Timothy B. Terriberry (C) 2008 Jean-Marc Valin */
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 THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
 TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

/* Some common macros for potential platform-specific optimization. */
#include <math.h>
#include <limits.h>
#if !defined(_ecintrin_H)
#define _ecintrin_H (1)
/* Some specific platforms may have optimized intrinsic or inline
 assembly versions of these functions which can substantially
 improve performance. We define macros for them to allow easy
 incorporation of these non-ANSI features. */

/* Note that we do not provide a macro for abs(), because it is
provided as a library function, which we assume is translated into an intrinsic to avoid the function call overhead and then implemented in the smartest way for the target platform. With modern gcc (4.x), this is true: it uses cmov instructions if the architecture supports it and branchless bit-twiddling if it does not (the speed difference between the two approaches is not measurable). Interestingly, the bit-twiddling method was patented in 2000 (US 6,073,150) by Sun Microsystems, despite prior art dating back to at least 1996:
http://web.archive.org/web/19961201174141/www.x86.org/ftp/articles/p\entopt/PENTOPT.TXT

On gcc 3.x, however, our assumption is not true, as abs() is translated to a conditional jump, which is horrible on deeply pipelined architectures (e.g., all consumer architectures for the past decade or more) when the sign cannot be reliably predicted. */

/* Modern gcc (4.x) can compile the naive versions of min and max with cmov if given an appropriate architecture, but the branchless bit-twiddling versions are just as fast, and do not require any special target architecture. Earlier gcc versions (3.x) compiled both code to the same assembly instructions, because of the way they represented \((\_b)>_{\_a}\) internally. */
#define EC_MAXI(_a,_b) \((\_a)-\((\_a)-\(_b\)&-\((\_b)>_{\_a})\))
#define EC_MINI(_a,_b) \((\_a)+\((\_b)-\(_a\)&-\((\_b)<_{\_a})\))
/* This has a chance of compiling branchless, and is just as fast as the bit-twiddling method, which is slightly less portable, since it relies on a sign-extended rightshift, which is not guaranteed by ANSI (but present on every relevant platform). */
#define EC_SIGNI(_a) \(((\_a)>\_a)-\((\_a)<\_a)\))
/* Slightly more portable than relying on a sign-extended right-shift (which is not guaranteed by ANSI), and just as fast, since gcc (3.x and 4.x both) compile it into the right-shift anyway. */
#define EC_SIGNMASK(_a) \(-\((\_a)<\_a)\))
/* Clamps an integer into the given range. If \(_a>\_c\), then the lower bound \_a is respected over the upper bound \_c (this behavior is required to meet our documented API behavior). \_a: The lower bound. \_b: The value to clamp. \_c: The upper bound. */
#define EC_CLAMPI(_a,_b,_c) \(EC_MAXI(_a,EC_MINI(_b,_c))\)

/* Count leading zeros. This macro should only be used for implementing ec_ilog(), if it is defined. All other code should use EC_ILOG() instead. */
#ifdef __GNUC_PREREQ
#endif
#ifdef __GNUC_PREREQ
#endif

/* Note that __builtin_clz is not defined when _x==0, according 
to the gcc documentation (and that of the BSR instruction that 
implements it on x86). The majority of the time we can never pass 
it zero. When we need to, it can be special cased. */
#define EC_ILOG(_x) (31 - __lnorm(_x))
#else
#define EC_ILOG(_x) (ec_ilog(_x))
#endif
#endif
#endif
#define __GNUC_PREREQ
#define __GNUC_PREREQ(3,4)
#if INT_MAX>=9223372036854775807
#define EC_CLZ64_0 sizeof(unsigned)*CHAR_BIT
#define EC_CLZ64(_x) (__builtin_clz(_x))
#elif LLONG_MAX>=9223372036854775807LL
#define EC_CLZ64_0 sizeof(unsigned long long)*CHAR_BIT
#define EC_CLZ64(_x) (__builtin_clzll(_x))
#else
#define EC_CLZ64(_x) (ec_ilog64(_x))
#endif
#endif
#define EC_ILOG64(_x) (EC_CLZ64_0-EC_CLZ64(_x))
#endif
#define EC_CLZ64(_x) (__builtin_clzl(_x))
#endif
#define EC_ILOG(_x) (EC_CLZ0-EC_CLZ(_x))
A.22. entcode.h

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#include "celt_types.h"

#if !defined(_entcode_H)
#define _entcode_H (1)
#include <limits.h>
#include "ecintrin.h"

typedef celt_int32_t ec_int32;
typedef celt_uint32_t ec_uint32;
typedef celt_uint64_t ec_uint64;
typedef struct ec_byte_buffer ec_byte_buffer;

/* The number of bits to code at a time when coding bits directly. */
#define EC_UNIT_BITS  (8)
/* The mask for the given bits. */
#define EC_UNIT_MASK  ((1U<<EC_UNIT_BITS)-1)

/* Simple liboggl-style buffer. */
struct ec_byte_buffer {
    unsigned char  *buf;
    unsigned char  *ptr;
    long            storage;
    int             resizable;
};

/* Encoding functions. */
void            ec_byte_writeinit_buffer(ec_byte_buffer * _b,
                                           unsigned char *buf,
                                           long _size);
void            ec_byte_writeinit(ec_byte_buffer * _b);
void            ec_byte_writetrunc(ec_byte_buffer * _b, long _bytes);
void            ec_byte_write1(ec_byte_buffer * _b, unsigned _value);
void            ec_byte_write4(ec_byte_buffer * _b,
                                ec_uint32 _value);
void            ec_byte_writecopy(ec_byte_buffer * _b, void *_source,
                                  long _bytes);
void            ec_byte_writeclear(ec_byte_buffer * _b);

/* Decoding functions. */
void            ec_byte_readinit(ec_byte_buffer * _b,
                                 unsigned char *buf,
                                 long _bytes);
int             ec_byte_look1(ec_byte_buffer * _b);
int             ec_byte_look4(ec_byte_buffer * _b, ec_uint32 * _val);
void            ec_byte_adv1(ec_byte_buffer * _b);
void            ec_byte_adv4(ec_byte_buffer * _b);
int             ec_byte_read1(ec_byte_buffer * _b);
int             ec_byte_read4(ec_byte_buffer * _b, ec_uint32 * _val);

/* Shared functions. */
static inline void
ec_byte_reset(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
    _b->ptr = _b->buf;
}

static inline long
ec_byte_bytes(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
    return _b->ptr - _b->buf;
}
static inline unsigned char *
ec_byte_get_buffer(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
    return _b->buf;
}

int             ec_ilog(ec_uint32 _v);
int             ec_ilog64(ec_uint64 _v);

#include "config.h"

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 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
#include "entcode.h"

int ec_ilog(ec_uint32 _v)
{
    /* On a Pentium M, this branchless version tested as the fastest
    on 1,000,000,000 random 32-bit integers, edging out a similar
    version with branches, and a 256-entry LUT version. */
    int ret;
    int m;
    ret = !_v;
    m = !(_v & 0xFFFF0000) << 4;
    _v >>= m;
    ret |= m;
    m = !(_v & 0xFF00) << 3;
    _v >>= m;
    ret |= m;
    m = !(_v & 0xF0) << 2;
    _v >>= m;
    ret |= m;
    m = !_v & 0x2);
    return ret;
}

A.24. entenc.h

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typedef struct ec_enc ec_enc;

/* The entropy encoder. */
struct ec_enc {
    /* Buffered output. */
    ec_byte_buffer *buf;
    /* A buffered output symbol, awaiting carry propagation. */
    int rem;
    /* Number of extra carry propagating symbols. */
    size_t ext;
    /* The number of values in the current range. */
    ec_uint32 rng;
    /* The low end of the current range (inclusive). */
    ec_uint32 low;
};

/* Initializes the encoder. _buf: The buffer to store output bytes in. This must have already been initialized for writing and reset. */
void ec_enc_init(ec_enc * _this, ec_byte_buffer * _buf);

/* Encodes a symbol given its frequency information. The frequency information must be discernable by the decoder, assuming it has read only the previous symbols from the stream. It is allowable to change the frequency information, or even the entire source alphabet, so long as the decoder can tell from the context of the previously encoded information that it is supposed to do so as..."
void ec_encode(ec_enc * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh, unsigned _ft);
void ec_encode_bin(ec_enc * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh, unsigned _ft);

/* Encodes a sequence of raw bits in the stream. _fl: The bits to encode. _ftb: The number of bits to encode. This must be at least one, and no more than 32. */
void ec_enc_bits(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint32 _fl, int _ftb);
/* Encodes a sequence of raw bits in the stream. _fl: The bits to encode. _ftb: The number of bits to encode. This must be at least one, and no more than 64. */
void ec_enc_bits64(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint64 _fl, int _ftb);
/* Encodes a raw unsigned integer in the stream. _fl: The integer to encode. _ft: The number of integers that can be encoded (one more than the max). This must be at least one, and no more than 2**32-1. */
void ec_enc_uint(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint32 _fl, ec_uint32 _ft);
/* Encodes a raw unsigned integer in the stream. _fl: The integer to encode. _ft: The number of integers that can be encoded (one more than the max). This must be at least one, and no more than 2**64-1. */
void ec_enc_uint64(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint64 _fl, ec_uint64 _ft);

/* Returns the number of bits "used" by the encoded symbols so far. The actual number of bits may be larger, due to rounding to whole bytes, or smaller, due to trailing zeros that can be stripped, so this is not an estimate of the true packet size. This same number can be computed by the decoder, and is suitable for making coding decisions. _b: The number of extra bits of precision to include. At most 16 will be accurate. Return: The number of bits scaled by 2**_b. This will always be slightly larger than the exact value (e.g., all rounding error is in the positive direction). */
long ec_enc_tell(ec_enc * _this, int _b);

/* Indicates that there are no more symbols to encode. All remaining output bytes are flushed to the output buffer. ec_enc_init() must be called before the encoder can be used again. */
void ec_enc_done(ec_enc * _this);
#include "config.h"

#include "os_support.h"
#include "entenc.h"
#include "arch.h"

#define EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT (256)

void ec_byte_writeinit_buffer(ec_byte_buffer * _b, unsigned char * _buf, long _size)
{
}
void
ec_byte_writeinitial(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
    _b->ptr = _b->buf = celt_alloc(EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT * sizeof(char));
    _b->storage = EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT;
    _b->resizable = 1;
}

void
ec_byte_writetrunc(ec_byte_buffer * _b, long _bytes)
{
    _b->ptr = _b->buf + _bytes;
}

void
ec_byte_write1(ec_byte_buffer * _b, unsigned _value)
{
    ptrdiff_t endbyte;
    endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;
    if (endbyte >= _b->storage)
    {
        if (_b->resizable)
        {
            _b->buf =
            celt_realloc(_b->buf,
            (_b->storage +
            EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT) * sizeof(char));
            _b->storage += EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT;
            _b->ptr = _b->buf + endbyte;
        } else
        {
            celt_fatal("range encoder overflow
");
        }
    }
    *(_b->ptr++) = (unsigned char) _value;
}

void
ec_byte_write4(ec_byte_buffer * _b, ec_uint32 _value)
{
    ptrdiff_t endbyte;
    endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;
    if (endbyte + 4 > _b->storage)


```c
{
  if (_b->resizable)
  {
    _b->buf =
        celt_realloc(_b->buf,
            (_b->storage +
            EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT) * sizeof(char));
    _b->storage += EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT;
    _b->ptr = _b->buf + endbyte;
  } else
  {
    celt_fatal("range encoder overflow\n");
  }
  *(_b->ptr++) = (unsigned char) _value;
  _value >>= 8;
  *(_b->ptr++) = (unsigned char) _value;
  _value >>= 8;
  *(_b->ptr++) = (unsigned char) _value;
  _value >>= 8;
  *(_b->ptr++) = (unsigned char) _value;
}
void
ec_byte_writecopy(ec_byte_buffer * _b, void *_source, long _bytes)
{
  ptrdiff_t       endbyte;
  endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;
  if (endbyte + _bytes > _b->storage)
  {
    if (_b->resizable)
    {
      _b->storage = endbyte + _bytes + EC_BUFFER_INCREMENT;
      _b->buf = celt_realloc(_b->buf, _b->storage * sizeof(char));
      _b->ptr = _b->buf + endbyte;
    } else
    {
      celt_fatal("range encoder overflow\n");
    }
    memmove(_b->ptr, _source, _bytes);
    _b->ptr += _bytes;
  }
}
void
ec_byte_writeclear(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
  celt_free(_b->buf);
}
```
void ec_enc_bits(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint32 _fl, int _ftb)
{
  unsigned  fl;
  unsigned  ft;
  while (_ftb > EC_UNIT_BITS)
  {
    _ftb -= EC_UNIT_BITS;
    fl = (unsigned) (_fl >> _ftb) & EC_UNIT_MASK;
    ec_encode_bin(_this, fl, fl + 1, EC_UNIT_BITS);
  }
  ft = 1 << _ftb;
  fl = (unsigned) _fl & ft - 1;
  ec_encode_bin(_this, fl, fl + 1, _ftb);
}

void ec_enc_uint(ec_enc * _this, ec_uint32 _fl, ec_uint32 _ft)
{
  unsigned  ft;
  unsigned  fl;
  int        ftb;
  /* In order to optimize EC_ILOG(), it is undefined for the value
     0. */
  celt_assert(_ft > 1);
  _ft--;
  ftb = EC_ILOG(_ft);
  if (ftb > EC_UNIT_BITS)
  {
    ftb -= EC_UNIT_BITS;
    ft = (_ft >> ftb) + 1;
    fl = (unsigned) (_fl >> ftb);
    ec_encode(_this, fl, fl + 1, ft);
    ec_enc_bits(_this, _fl, ftb);
  } else
  {
    ec_encode(_this, _fl, _fl + 1, _ft + 1);
  }
}

A.26.  entdec.h

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#if !defined(_entdec_H)
#define _entdec_H (1)
#include "entcode.h"

typedef struct ec_dec ec_dec;

/* The entropy decoder. */
struct ec_dec {
    /* The buffer to decode. */
    ec_byte_buffer *buf;
    /* The remainder of a buffered input symbol. */
    int rem;
    /* The number of values in the current range. */
    ec_uint32 rng;
    /* The difference between the input value and the lowest value in
     * the current range. */
    ec_uint32 dif;
    /* Normalization factor. */

ec_uint32 nrm;
;
/* Initializes the decoder. _buf: The input buffer to use. Return: 0 on success, or a negative value on error. */
void ec_dec_init(ec_dec * _this, ec_byte_buffer * _buf);

/* Calculates the cumulative frequency for the next symbol. This can then be fed into the probability model to determine what that symbol is, and the additional frequency information required to advance to the next symbol. This function cannot be called more than once without a corresponding call to ec_dec_update(), or decoding will not proceed correctly. _ft: The total frequency of the symbols in the alphabet the next symbol was encoded with. Return: A cumulative frequency representing the encoded symbol. If the cumulative frequency of all the symbols before the one that was encoded was fl, and the cumulative frequency of all the symbols up to and including the one encoded is fh, then the returned value will fall in the range [fl,fh). */
unsigned ec_decode(ec_dec * _this, unsigned _ft);
unsigned ec_decode_bin(ec_dec * _this, unsigned bits);

/* Advance the decoder past the next symbol using the frequency information the symbol was encoded with. Exactly one call to ec_decode() must have been made so that all necessary intermediate calculations are performed. _fl: The cumulative frequency of all symbols that come before the symbol decoded. _fh: The cumulative frequency of all symbols up to and including the symbol decoded. Together with _fl, this defines the range [_fl, _fh) in which the value returned above must fall. _ft: The total frequency of the symbols in the alphabet the symbol decoded was encoded in. This must be the same as passed to the preceding call to ec_decode(). */
void ec_dec_update(ec_dec * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh, unsigned _ft);

/* Extracts a sequence of raw bits from the stream. The bits must have been encoded with ec_enc_bits(). No call to ec_dec_update() is necessary after this call. _ftb: The number of bits to extract. This must be at least one, and no more than 32. Return: The decoded bits. */
ec_uint32 ec_dec_bits(ec_dec * _this, int _ftb);

/* Extracts a sequence of raw bits from the stream. The bits must have been encoded with ec_enc_bits64(). No call to ec_dec_update() is necessary after this call. _ftb: The number of bits to extract. This must be at least one, and no more than 64. Return: The decoded bits. */
ec_uint64 ec_dec_bits64(ec_dec * _this, int _ftb);

/* Extracts a raw unsigned integer with a non-power-of-2 range from the stream. The bits must have been encoded with ec_enc_uint(). No call to ec_dec_update() is necessary after this call. _ft: The
number of integers that can be decoded (one more than the max). This must be at least one, and no more than 2**32-1. Return: The decoded bits. */
ec_uint32 ec_dec_uint(ec_dec * _this, ec_uint32 _ft);
/* Extracts a raw unsigned integer with a non-power-of-2 range from the stream. The bits must have been encoded with ec_enc_uint64(). No call to ec_dec_update() is necessary after this call. _ft: The number of integers that can be decoded (one more than the max). This must be at least one, and no more than 2**64-1. Return: The decoded bits. */
ec_uint64 ec_dec_uint64(ec_dec * _this, ec_uint64 _ft);
/* Returns the number of bits "used" by the decoded symbols so far. The actual number of bits may be larger, due to rounding to whole bytes, or smaller, due to trailing zeros that were be stripped, so this is not an estimate of the true packet size. This same number can be computed by the encoder, and is suitable for making coding decisions. _b: The number of extra bits of precision to include. At most 16 will be accurate. Return: The number of bits scaled by 2**b. This will always be slightly larger than the exact value (e.g., all rounding error is in the positive direction). */
long ec_dec_tell(ec_dec * _this, int _b);
#endif
A.27. entdec.c

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TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
#include <stdio.h>
#include "entdec.h"
#include "os_support.h"
#include "arch.h"

void ec_byte_readinit(ec_byte_buffer * _b, unsigned char * _buf,
                    long _bytes)
{
    _b->buf = _b->ptr = _buf;
    _b->storage = _bytes;
}

int ec_byte_look1(ec_byte_buffer * _b)
{
    ptrdiff_t endbyte;
    endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;
    if (endbyte >= _b->storage)
        return -1;
    else
        return _b->ptr[0];
}

int ec_byte_look4(ec_byte_buffer * _b, ec_uint32 * _val)
{
    ptrdiff_t endbyte;
    endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;
    if (endbyte + 4 > _b->storage)
    {
        if (endbyte < _b->storage)


```c
{  *
    _val = _b->ptr[0];  
    endbyte++;  
    if (endbyte < _b->storage)  
    {  
        _val |= (ec_uint32) _b->ptr[1] << 8;  
        endbyte++;  
        if (endbyte < _b->storage)  
            _val |= (ec_uint32) _b->ptr[2] << 16;  
    }  
    return -1;  
}  
else  
{  
    *val = _b->ptr[0];  
    *val = (ec_uint32) _b->ptr[1] << 8;  
    *val = (ec_uint32) _b->ptr[2] << 16;  
    *val = (ec_uint32) _b->ptr[3] << 24;  
}  
return 0;  
}

void  
ec_byte_adv1(ec_byte_buffer * _b)  
{  
    _b->ptr++;  
}

void  
ec_byte_adv4(ec_byte_buffer * _b)  
{  
    _b->ptr += 4;  
}

int  
ec_byte_read1(ec_byte_buffer * _b)  
{  
    ptrdiff_t   endbyte;  
    endbyte = _b->ptr - _b->buf;  
    if (endbyte >= _b->storage)  
        return -1;  
    else  
        return *(b->ptr++);  
}

int  
ec_byte_read4(ec_byte_buffer * _b, ec_uint32 * _val)  
{  
```

unsigned char *end;
end = _b->buf + _b->storage;
if (_b->ptr + 4 > end)
{
    if (_b->ptr < end)
    {
        *_val = *(_b->ptr++);
        if (_b->ptr < end)
        {
            *_val |= (ec_uint32) * (_b->ptr++) << 8;
            if (_b->ptr < end)
            {
                *_val |= (ec_uint32) * (_b->ptr++) << 16;
            }
        }
    return -1;
    }
 else
    {
        *_val = (*_b->ptr++);
        if (_b->ptr < end)
        {
            *_val |= (ec_uint32) * (_b->ptr++) << 8;
            *_val |= (ec_uint32) * (_b->ptr++) << 16;
            *_val |= (ec_uint32) * (_b->ptr++) << 24;
        }
        return 0;
    }
}

ec_uint32
ec_dec_bits(ec_dec * _this, int _ftb)
{
    ec_uint32 t;
    unsigned s;
    unsigned ft;
    t = 0;
    while (_ftb > EC_UNIT_BITS)
    {
        s = ec_decode_bin(_this, EC_UNIT_BITS);
        ec_dec_update(_this, s, s + 1, EC_UNIT_MASK + 1);
        t = t << EC_UNIT_BITS | s;
        _ftb -= EC_UNIT_BITS;
    }
    ft = 1U << _ftb;
    s = ec_decode_bin(_this, _ftb);
    ec_dec_update(_this, _ftb, s, s + 1, ft);
    t = t << _ftb | s;
    return t;
}

ec_uint32
ec_dec_uint(ec_dec * _this, ec_uint32 _ft)

A.28. mfrngcod.h

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#if !defined(_mfrngcode_H)
#define _mfrngcode_H (1)
#include "entcode.h"

/* Constants used by the entropy encoder/decoder. */

/* The number of bits to output at a time. */
#define EC_SYM_BITS (8)
/* The total number of bits in each of the state registers. */
#define EC_CODE_BITS (32)
/* The maximum symbol value. */
#define EC_SYM_MAX   ((1U<<EC_SYM_BITS)-1)
/* Bits to shift by to move a symbol into the high-order position. */
#define EC_CODE_SHIFT (EC_CODE_BITS-EC_SYM_BITS-1)
/* Carry bit of the high-order range symbol. */
#define EC_CODE_TOP   (((ec_uint32)1U)<<EC_CODE_BITS-1)
/* Low-order bit of the high-order range symbol. */
#define EC_CODE_BOT   (EC_CODE_TOP>>EC_SYM_BITS)
/* Code for which propagating carries are possible. */
#define EC_CODE_CARRY (((ec_uint32)EC_SYM_MAX)<<EC_CODE_SHIFT)
/* The number of bits available for the last, partial symbol in the code field. */
#define EC_CODE_EXTRA ((EC_CODE_BITS-2)%EC_SYM_BITS+1)
/* A mask for the bits available in the coding buffer. This allows different platforms to use a variable with more bits, if it is
convenient. We will only use EC_CODE_BITS of it. */
#define EC_CODE_MASK (((ec_uint32)1U)<<EC_CODE_BITS-1)-1<<1|1
#endif

A.29. rangeenc.c

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THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "entenc.h"
#include "mfrngcod.h"

/* A range encoder. See rangedec.c and the references for..."
implementation details \cite{Mar79,MNW98}.


/* Outputs a symbol, with a carry bit. If there is a potential to propagate a carry over several symbols, they are buffered until it can be determined whether or not an actual carry will occur. If the counter for the buffered symbols overflows, then the stream becomes undecodable. This gives a theoretical limit of a few billion symbols in a single packet on 32-bit systems. The alternative is to truncate the range in order to force a carry, but requires similar carry tracking in the decoder, needlessly slowing it down. */

static void
ec_enc_carry_out(ec_enc * _this, int _c)
{
  if (_c != EC_SYM_MAX)
  { /* No further carry propagation possible, flush buffer. */
    int carry = _c >> EC_SYM_BITS;
    /* Don’t output a byte on the first write. This compare should be taken care of by branch-prediction thereafter. */
    if (_this->rem >= 0)
      ec_byte_write1(_this->buf, _this->rem + carry);
    if (_this->ext > 0)
    {
      unsigned sym;
      sym = EC_SYM_MAX + carry & EC_SYM_MAX;
      do
        ec_byte_write1(_this->buf, sym);
      while (--(_this->ext) > 0);
    }
    _this->rem = _c & EC_SYM_MAX;
  } else
    _this->ext++;
}
static inline void 
ec_enc_normalize(ec_enc * _this) 
{
    /* If the range is too small, output some bits and rescale it. */
    while (_this->rng <= EC_CODE_BOT)
    { 
        ec_enc_carry_out(_this, (int) (_this->low >> EC_CODE_SHIFT));
        /* Move the next-to-high-order symbol into the high-order
         * position. */
        _this->low = _this->low << EC_SYM_BITS & EC_CODE_TOP - 1;
        _this->rng <<= EC_SYM_BITS;
    }
}

void
ec_enc_init(ec_enc * _this, ec_byte_buffer * _buf)
{ 
    _this->buf = _buf;
    _this->rem = -1;
    _this->ext = 0;
    _this->low = 0;
    _this->rng = EC_CODE_TOP;
}

void
ec_encode(ec_enc * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh, unsigned _ft)
{ 
    ec_uint32 r;
    r = _this->rng / _ft;
    if (_fl > 0)
    { 
        _this->low += _this->rng - ((r) * ((_ft - _fl)));
        _this->rng = ((r) * ((_fh - _fl)));
    } else 
    _this->rng -= ((r) * ((_ft - _fh))); 
    ec_enc_normalize(_this);
}

void
ec_encode_bin(ec_enc * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh, unsigned bits)
{ 
    ec_uint32 r,
            ft;
    r = _this->rng >> bits;
    ft = (ec_uint32) 1 << bits;
    if (_fl > 0)
    { 

long ec_enc_tell(ec_enc * _this, int _b) {
    ec_uint32 r;
    int l;
    long nbits;
    nbits =
        (ec_byte_bytes(_this->buf) + (_this->rem >= 0) +
         _this->ext) * EC_SYM_BITS;
    /* To handle the non-integral number of bits still left in the
     encoder state, we compute the number of bits of low that must
     be encoded to ensure that the value is inside the range for any
     possible subsequent bits. Note that this is subtly different
     than the actual value we would end the stream with, which tries
     to make as many of the trailing bits zeros as possible. */
    nbits += EC_CODE_BITS;
    nbits <<= _b;
    l = EC_ILOG(_this->rng);
    r = _this->rng >> l;
    while (_b-- > 0) {
        int b;
        r = r * r >> 15;
        b = (int) (r >> 16);
        l = l << 1 | b;
        r >>= b;
    }
    return nbits - l;
}

void ec_enc_done(ec_enc * _this) {
    /* We compute the integer in the current interval that has the
     largest number of trailing zeros, and write that to the stream.
     This is guaranteed to yield the smallest possible encoding. */
    if (_this->low)
    {
        ec_uint32 end;
        end = EC_CODE_TOP;
        /* Ensure that the end value is in the range. */
    }
}
if (end - _this->low >= _this->rng)
{
    ec_uint32 msk;
    msk = EC_CODE_TOP - 1;
    do
    {
        msk >>= 1;
        end = _this->low + msk & ~msk | msk + 1;
    } while (end - _this->low >= _this->rng);
    /* The remaining output is the next free end. */
    while (end)
    {
        ec_enc_carry_out(_this, end >> EC_CODE_SHIFT);
        end = end << EC_SYM_BITS & EC_CODE_TOP - 1;
    }
    /* If we have a buffered byte flush it into the output buffer. */
    if (_this->rem > 0 || _this->ext > 0)
    {
        ec_enc_carry_out(_this, 0);
        _this->rem = -1;
    }
}

A.30. rangedec.c

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   permission.
*/
/* A range decoder. This is an entropy decoder based upon
\cite{Mar79}, which is itself a rediscovery of the FIFO
arithmetic code introduced by \cite{Pas76}. It is very similar to
arithmetic encoding, except that encoding is done with digits in
any base, instead of with bits, and so it is faster when using
larger bases (i.e.: a byte). The author claims an average waste
of $\frac{1}{2}\log_b(2b)$ bits, where $b$ is the base, longer
than the theoretical optimum, but to my knowledge there is no
published justification for this claim. This only seems true when
using near-infinite precision arithmetic so that the process is
carried out with no rounding errors.

IBM (the author’s employer) never sought to patent the idea, and

IBM (the author’s employer) never sought to patent the idea, and
to my knowledge the algorithm is unencumbered by any patents,
though its performance is very competitive with proprietary
arithmetic coding. The two are based on very similar ideas,
however. An excellent description of implementation details is
available at http://www.arturocampos.com/ac_range.html A recent
work \cite{MNW98} which proposes several changes to arithmetic
encoding for efficiency actually re-discovers many of the
principles behind range encoding, and presents a good theoretical
analysis of them.

@PHDTHESIS{Pas76, author="Richard Clark Pasco", title="Source
coding algorithms for fast data compression", school="Dept. of
Electrical Engineering, Stanford University", address="Stanford,
CA", month=May, year=1976 } @INPROCEEDINGS{Mar79, author="Martin,
G.N.N.", title="Range encoding: an algorithm for removing

void
ec_dec_init(ec_dec * _this, ec_byte_buffer * _buf)
{
    _this->buf = _buf;
    _this->rem = ec_dec_in(_this);
    _this->rng = 1U << EC_CODE_EXTRA;
    _this->dif =
        (_this->rng - (_this->rem >> EC_SYM_BITS - EC_CODE_EXTRA));
    /* Normalize the interval. */
    ec_dec_normalize(_this);
}

unsigned
ec_decode(ec_dec * _this, unsigned _ft)
{
    unsigned        s;
    _this->nrm = _this->rng / _ft;
    s = (unsigned) (((_this->dif - 1) / _this->nrm));
    return _ft - EC_MINI(s + 1, _ft);
}

unsigned
ec_decode_bin(ec_dec * _this, unsigned bits)
{
    unsigned        s;
    ec_uint32       ft;
    ft = (ec_uint32) 1 << bits;
    _this->nrm = _this->rng >> bits;
    s = (unsigned) (((_this->dif - 1) / _this->nrm));
    return ft - EC_MINI(s + 1, ft);
}

void
ec_dec_update(ec_dec * _this, unsigned _fl, unsigned _fh,
               unsigned _ft)
{
    ec_uint32        s;
    s = (((_this->nrm) * ((_ft - _fh)))
         - _this->dif); 
    _this->rng =
        (_fl > 0 ? ((_this->nrm) * ((_fh - _fl))) : _this->rng - s);
    ec_dec_normalize(_this);
}
long
ecc_dec_tell(ec_dec * _this, int _b)
{
    ec_uint32 r;
    int l;
    long nbits;
    nbits =
        (ec_byte_bytes(_this->buf) -
            (EC_CODE_BITS + EC_SYM_BITS - 1) / EC_SYM_BITS) * EC_SYM_BITS;
    /* To handle the non-integral number of bits still left in the
     encoder state, we compute the number of bits of low that must
     be encoded to ensure that the value is inside the range for any
     possible subsequent bits. Note that this is subtly different
     than the actual value we would end the stream with, which tries
     to make as many of the trailing bits zeros as possible. */
    nbits += EC_CODE_BITS;
    nbits <<= _b;
    l = EC_ILOG(_this->rng);
    r = _this->rng >> l - 16;
    while (_b-- > 0)
    {
        int b;
        r = r * r >> 15;
        b = (int) (r >> 16);
        l = l << 1 | b;
        r >>= b;
    }
    return nbits - l;
}

A.31. laplace.h

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THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "entenc.h"
#include "entdec.h"

int             ec_laplace_get_start_freq(int decay);

/** Encode a value that is assumed to be the realisation of a
   Laplace-distributed random process
   @param enc Entropy encoder state
   @param value Value to encode
   @param decay Probability of the value +/- 1, multiplied by 16384
   */
void            ec_laplace_encode(ec_enc * enc, int *value,
                                  int decay);

void            ec_laplace_encode_start(ec_enc * enc, int *value,
                                       int decay, int fs);

/** Decode a value that is assumed to be the realisation of a
   Laplace-distributed random process
   @param dec Entropy decoder state
   @param decay Probability of the value +/- 1, multiplied by 16384
   @return Value decoded
   */
int             ec_laplace_decode(ec_dec * dec, int decay);

int             ec_laplace_decode_start(ec_dec * dec, int decay,
                                        int fs);
A.32. laplace.c

/* (C) 2007 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
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OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#include "config.h"

#include "laplace.h"

int
ec_laplace_get_start_freq(int decay)
{
    int     fs =
    (((ec_uint32) 32768) * (16384 - decay)) / (16384 + decay);
    /* Making fs even so we’re sure that all the range is used for +/-
       values */
    fs -= (fs & 1);
return fs;
}

void
ec_laplace_encode_start(ec_enc * enc, int *value, int decay, int fs)
{
    int i;
    int fl;
    unsigned int ft;
    int s = 0;
    int val = *value;
    if (val < 0)
    {
        s = 1;
        val = -val;
    }
    ft = 32768;
    fl = -fs;
    for (i = 0; i < val; i++)
    {
        int tmp_l,
            tmp_s;
        tmp_l = fl;
        tmp_s = fs;
        fl += fs * 2;
        fs = (fs * (ec_int32) decay) >> 14;
        if (fs == 0)
        {
            if (fl + 2 <= ft)
            {
                fs = 1;
            } else
            {
                fs = tmp_s;
                fl = tmp_l;
                if (s)
                {
                    *value = -i;
                } else
                {
                    *value = i;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    if (fl < 0)
    {
        fl = 0;
        if (s)
        {
            fl += fs;
        }
        ec_encode(enc, fl, fl + fs, ft);
    }
void
ec_laplace_encode(ec_enc * enc, int *value, int decay)
{
    int             fs = ec_laplace_get_start_freq(decay);
    ec_laplace_encode_start(enc, value, decay, fs);
}

int
ec_laplace_decode_start(ec_dec * dec, int decay, int fs)
{
    int             val = 0;
    int             fl, fh, fm;
    unsigned int    ft;
    fl = 0;
    ft = 32768;
    fh = fs;
    fm = ec_decode(dec, ft);
    while (fm >= fh && fs != 0)
    {
        fl = fh;
        fs = (fs * (ec_int32) decay) >> 14;
        if (fs == 0 && fh + 2 <= ft)
            { fs = 1; }
        fh += fs * 2;
        val++;
    }
    if (fl > 0)
    {
        if (fm >= fl + fs)
            { val = -val;
              fl += fs;
            } else
            { fh -= fs;
            }
    }
/* Preventing an infinite loop in case something screws up in the decoding */
if (fl == fh)
    fl--;
ec_dec_update(dec, fl, fh, ft);
return val;
}

int
ec_laplace_decode(ec_dec * dec, int decay)
{
    int
    fs = ec_laplace_get_start_freq(decay);
    return ec_laplace_decode_start(dec, decay, fs);
}

A.33. quant_bands.h

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#ifndef QUANT_BANDS
#define QUANT_BANDS

#define QUANT_BANDS

#include "arch.h"
#include "modes.h"
#include "entenc.h"
#include "entdec.h"
#include "mathops.h"

static inline float amp2Log(float amp)
{
    return celt_log2(MAX32((.001f), (amp)));
}

static inline float log2Amp(float lg)
{
    return (celt_exp2((lg)));
}

int *quant_prob_alloc(const CELTMode * m);
void quant_prob_free(int *freq);

void compute_fine_allocation(const CELTMode * m,
int *bits, int budget);

int intra_decision(float *eBands, float *oldEBands,
int len);

unsigned quant_coarse_energy(const CELTMode * m,
float *eBands, float *oldEBands,
int budget, int intra, int *prob,
float *error, ec_enc * enc);

void quant_fine_energy(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
float *oldEBands, float *error,
int *fine_quant, ec_enc * enc);

void quant_energy_finalise(const CELTMode * m,
float *eBands,
float *oldEBands, float *error,
int *fine_quant, int *fine_priority,
int *bit_left, ec_enc * enc);

void unquant_coarse_energy(const CELTMode * m,
float *eBands,
float *oldEBands, int budget,
int intra, int *prob,
ec_dec * dec);
void unquant_fine_energy(const CELTMode * m, 
    float *eBands, float *oldEBands, 
    int *fine_quant, ec_dec * dec);

void unquant_energy_finalise(const CELTMode * m, 
    float *eBands, 
    float *oldEBands, 
    int *fine_quant, 
    int *fine_priority, 
    int bits_left, ec_dec * dec);

#endif /* QUANT_BANDS */

A.34. quant_bands.c

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TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */
```
#include "config.h"
#include "quant_bands.h"
#include "laplace.h"
#include <math.h>
#include "os_support.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"

const float eMeans[24] =
    { 7.5f, -1.33f, -2.f, -0.42f, 0.17f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f, 0.f};

int intra_decision(float *eBands, float *oldEBands, int len)
{
    int i;
    float dist = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
    {
        float d = ((eBands[i]) - (oldEBands[i]));
        dist = ((dist) + (d) * (d));
    }
    return (dist) > 2 * len;
}

int *quant_prob_alloc(const CELTMode * m)
{
    int i;
    int *prob;
    prob = celt_alloc(4 * m->nbEBands * sizeof(int));
    if (prob == NULL)
        return NULL;
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        prob[2 * i] = 6000 - i * 200;
        prob[2 * i + 1] = ec_laplace_get_start_freq(prob[2 * i]);
    }
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        prob[2 * m->nbEBands + 2 * i] = 9000 - i * 240;
        prob[2 * m->nbEBands + 2 * i + 1] =
            ec_laplace_get_start_freq(prob[2 * m->nbEBands + 2 * i]);
    }
    return prob;
}
```

void
quant_prob_free(int *freq)
{
    celt_free(freq);
}

unsigned
quant_coarse_energy(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
                     float *oldEBands, int budget, int intra,
                     int *prob, float *error, ec_enc * enc)
{
    int i,
        c;
    unsigned bits;
    unsigned bits_used = 0;
    float prev[2] = { 0, 0 };
    float coef = m->ePredCoef;
    float beta;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    if (intra)
    {
        coef = 0;
        prob += 2 * m->nbEBands;
    }
    /* The .8 is a heuristic */
    beta = (((.8f)) * (coef));

    bits = ec_enc.tell(enc, 0);
    /* Encode at a fixed coarse resolution */
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        c = 0;
        do
        {
            int qi;
            float q; /* dB */
            float x; /* dB */
            float f; /* Q8 */
            float mean = ((1.0f - coef) * (eMeans[i]));
            x = eBands[i + c * m->nbEBands];
            f = x - mean - coef * oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] - prev[c];
            /* Rounding to nearest integer here is really important! */
            qi = (int) floor(.5f + f);
            /* If we don’t have enough bits to encode all the energy, just assume something safe. We allow slightly busting the budget */
            bits_used += qi;
        }
        while (qi < 128);
    }
    if (bits_used > budget)
    {
        /* Rounding to nearest integer here is really important! */
        qi = (int) floor(.5f + (float) bits_used);
    
        /* If we don’t have enough bits to encode all the energy, just assume something safe. We allow slightly busting the budget */
        bits_used += qi;
    
    
    return qi;
}
here *
bits_used = ec_enc_tell(enc, 0) - bits;
if (bits_used > budget)
{
    qi = -1;
    error[i + c * m->nbEBands] = 128;
} else
{
    ec_laplace_encode_start(enc, &qi, prob[2 * i],
                            prob[2 * i + 1]);
    error[i + c * m->nbEBands] = f - (qi);
}
q = qi * 1.f;
oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] =
    ((coef) * (oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands])) + (mean +
    prev[c] +
    q);  
    prev[c] = mean + prev[c] + ((1.0f - beta) * (q));
} while (++c < C);
return bits_used;
}

void
quant_fine_energy(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
                    float *oldEBands, float *error, int *fine_quant,
                    ec_enc * enc)
{
    int i, c;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    /* Encode finer resolution */
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        celt_int16_t frac = 1 << fine_quant[i];
        if (fine_quant[i] <= 0)
            continue;
        c = 0;
        do
        {
            int q2;
            float offset;

            q2 = (int) floor((error[i + c * m->nbEBands] + .5f) * frac);
            offset = (error[i + c * m->nbEBands] + .5f) * frac - q2;

            c = offset / frac;
            if (c > q2)
                break;
        } while (true);

        if (c < 0)
            q2 = -1;
        else
            q2 = 0;

        ec_laplace_encode_start(enc, &qi, prob[2 * i],
                                prob[2 * i + 1]);
        error[i + c * m->nbEBands] = f - (qi);
        q = qi * 1.f;
        oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] =
            ((coef) * (oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands])) + (mean +
            prev[c] +
            q);
        prev[c] = mean + prev[c] + ((1.0f - beta) * (q));
    } while (++c < C);
    return;
}
if (q2 > frac - 1)
    q2 = frac - 1;
ec_enc_bits(enc, q2, fine_quant[i]);

offset =
    (q2 + .5f) * (1 << (14 - fine_quant[i])) * (1.f / 16384) - .5f;

oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] += offset;
error[i + c * m->nbEBands] -= offset;
eBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] =
    log2Amp(oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands]);
    /* printf ("%f ", error[i] - offset); */
}
while (++c < C);
}
for (i = 0; i < C * m->nbEBands; i++)
eBands[i] = log2Amp(oldEBands[i]);
}

void
quant_energy_finalise(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
    float *oldEBands, float *error,
    int *fine_quant, int *fine_priority,
    int bits_left, ec_enc * enc)
{
int i, prio,
c;
const int C = CHANNELS(m);

/* Use up the remaining bits */
for (prio = 0; prio < 2; prio++)
{
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands && bits_left >= C; i++)
    {
        if (fine_quant[i] >= 7 || fine_priority[i] != prio)
            continue;
        c = 0;
do
    {
        int q2;
        float offset;
        q2 = error[i + c * m->nbEBands] < 0 ? 0 : 1;
        ec_enc_bits(enc, q2, 1);

        offset =
            (q2 -
.5f) * (l << (14 - fine_quant[i] - 1)) * (1.f / 16384);

oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] += offset;
bits_left--;}
while (++c < C);
}
for (i = 0; i < C * m->nbEBands; i++)
{
eBands[i] = log2Amp(oldEBands[i]);
if (oldEBands[i] < -(7.f))
    oldEBands[i] = -(7.f);
}
}

void unquant_coarse_energy(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands, float *oldEBands, int budget, int intra, int *prob, ec_dec * dec)
{
    int i, c;
    unsigned bits;
    float prev[2] = { 0, 0 };
    float coef = m->ePredCoef;
    float beta;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    if (intra)
    {
        coef = 0;
        prob += 2 * m->nbEBands;
    }
    /* The .8 is a heuristic */
    beta = (((.8f)) * (coef));

    bits = ec_dec_tell(dec, 0);
    /* Decode at a fixed coarse resolution */
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        c = 0;
        do
        {
            int qi;
            float q;
            float mean = ((1.0f - coef) * (eMeans[i]));
            /* If we didn’t have enough bits to encode all the energy,
just assume something safe. We allow slightly busting the budget here */
if (ec_dec_tell(dec, 0) - bits > budget)
    qi = -1;
else
    qi = ec_laplace_decode_start(dec, prob[2 * i],
        prob[2 * i + 1]);
q = qi * 1.f;
oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] =
    ((coef) * (oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands])) + (mean +
        prev[c] +
        q);
prev[c] = mean + prev[c] + ((1.0f - beta) * (q));
} while (++c < C);
}

void
unquant_fine_energy(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
    float *oldEBands, int *fine_quant, ec_dec * dec)
{
    int
        i,
        c;
    const int   C = CHANNELS(m);
    /* Decode finer resolution */
    for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        if (fine_quant[i] <= 0)
            continue;
        c = 0;
        do
        {
            int            q2;
            float         offset;
            q2 = ec_dec_bits(dec, fine_quant[i]);

            offset =
                (q2 + .5f) * (1 << (14 - fine_quant[i])) * (1.f / 16384) -
                .5f;
            oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] += offset;
        } while (++c < C);
    } for (i = 0; i < C * m->nbEBands; i++)
        eBands[i] = log2Amp(oldEBands[i]);
void unquant_energy_finalise(const CELTMode * m, float *eBands,
float *oldEBands, int *fine_quant,
int *fine_priority, int bits_left,
ec_dec * dec)
{
    int i,
prio,
c;
    const int C = CHANNELS(m);

    /* Use up the remaining bits */
    for (prio = 0; prio < 2; prio++)
    {
        for (i = 0; i < m->nbEBands && bits_left >= C; i++)
        {
            if (fine_quant[i] >= 7 || fine_priority[i] != prio)
                continue;
            c = 0;
            do
            {
                int q2;
                float offset;
                q2 = ec_dec_bits(dec, 1);

                offset =
                    (q2 -
                    .5f) * (1 << (14 - fine_quant[i] - 1)) * (1.f / 16384);

                oldEBands[i + c * m->nbEBands] += offset;
                bits_left--;
            } while (++c < C);
        }
    }

    for (i = 0; i < C * m->nbEBands; i++)
    {
        eBands[i] = log2Amp(oldEBands[i]);
        if (oldEBands[i] < -(7.f))
            oldEBands[i] = -(7.f);
    }
}
A.35.  arch.h

/* Copyright (C) 2003-2008 Jean-Marc Valin */
/**
   @file arch.h
   @brief Various architecture definitions for CELT
*/
/*
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SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
*/

#ifndef ARCH_H
#define ARCH_H

#include "celt_types.h"

#define ARCH_H
#define CELT_SIG_SCALE 32768.

#define celt_fatal(str) _celt_fatal(str, __FILE__, __LINE__);
#ifdef ENABLE_ASSERTIONS
#define celt_assert(cond) {if (!(cond)) 
{celt_fatal("assertion failed: " #cond);}}

#define celt_assert2(cond, message) {if (!(cond)) \n    {celt_fatal("assertion failed: " #cond "\n" message);}}
#else
#define celt_assert(cond)
#define celt_assert2(cond, message)
#endif

#define ABS(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-(x)) : (x))
#define ABS16(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-(x)) : (x))
#define MIN16(a,b) (((a) < (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define MAX16(a,b) (((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define ABS32(x) ((x) < 0 ? (-(x)) : (x))
#define MIN32(a,b) (((a) < (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define MAX32(a,b) (((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define IMIN(a,b) (((a) < (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define IMAX(a,b) (((a) > (b) ? (a) : (b))
#define float2int(flt) ((int)(floor(.5+flt)))
#define SCALEIN(a) ((a)*CELT_SIG_SCALE)
#define SCALEOUT(a) ((a)*(1/CELT_SIG_SCALE))

#ifdef GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE
#define GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE 25000
#else
#define GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE 40000
#endif

A.36. mathops.h

/* Copyright (C) 2002-2008 Jean-Marc Valin */
/**
 * @file mathops.h
 * @brief Various math functions
 */

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#ifndef MATHOPS_H
#define MATHOPS_H

#include "arch.h"
#include "entcode.h"
#include "os_support.h"

#ifndef OVERRIDE_CELT_ILOG2
/** Integer log in base2. Undefined for zero and negative numbers */
static inline celt_int16_t
celt_ilog2(float x)
{
    celt_assert2(x > 0,
    "celt_ilog2() only defined for strictly positive numbers\n    ");
    return EC_ILOG(x) - 1;
}
#endif

#ifndef OVERRIDE_FIND_MAX16
static inline int
find_max16(float *x, int len)
{
    float max_corr = -1e15f;

int
    i,
    id = 0;
for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
    if (x[i] > max_corr)
    {
        id = i;
        max_corr = x[i];
    }
}  
return id;

#endif

#ifndef OVERRIDE_FIND_MAX32
static inline int
find_max32(float *x, int len)
{
    float       max_corr = -1e15f;
    int             i, id = 0;
for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
{
    if (x[i] > max_corr)
    {
        id = i;
        max_corr = x[i];
    }
}  
return id;
}
#endif

#define FRAC_MUL16(a,b) ((16384+((celt_int32_t)(celt_int16_t)(a))*(celt_int16_t)(b)))>>15
static inline celt_int16_t
bitexact_cos(celt_int16_t x)
{
    celt_int32_t    tmp;
    celt_int16_t    x2;  
tmp = (4096 + ((celt_int32_t) (x) * (x))) >> 13;
if (tmp > 32767)
    tmp = 32767;
x2 = tmp;
x2 = (32767 - x2) + FRAC_MUL16(x2,
               (-7651 +
               FRAC_MUL16(x2,
               (8277 +}
if (x2 > 32766)
    x2 = 32766;
return 1 + x2;
}

#ifndef FIXED_POINT
#define celt_sqrt(x) ((float)sqrt(x))
#define celt_psqrt(x) ((float)sqrt(x))
#define celt_rsqrt(x) (1.f/celt_sqrt(x))
#define celt_acos acos
#define celt_exp exp
#define celt_cos_norm(x) (cos((.5f*M_PI)*x))
#define celt_atan atan
#define celt_rcp(x) (1.f/(x))
#define celt_div(a,b) ((a)/(b))
#endif

/* Note: This assumes radix-2 floating point with the exponent at
bits 23..30 and an offset of 127 denorm, +/- inf and NaN are
*not* handled */

/** Base-2 log approximation (\log_2(x)). */
static inline float
celt_log2(float x)
{
    int integer;
    float frac;
    union {
        float f;
        celt_uint32_t i;
    } in;
    in.f = x;
    integer = (in.i >> 23) - 127;
    in.i -= integer << 23;
    frac = in.f - 1.5;
    /* -0.41446 0.96093 -0.33981 0.15600 */
    frac = -0.41446 + frac * (0.96093 +
                             frac * (-0.33981 + frac * 0.15600));
    return 1 + integer + frac;
}

/** Base-2 exponential approximation (2^x). */
static inline float

```c
int celt_exp2(float x)
{
    int integer;
    float frac;
    union {
        float f;
        celt_uint32_t i;
    } res;
    integer = floor(x);
    if (integer < -50)
        return 0;
    frac = x - integer;
    /* K0 = 1, K1 = log(2), K2 = 3-4*log(2), K3 = 3*log(2) - 2 */
    res.f =
        1.f + frac * (0.696147f +
                      frac * (0.224411f + 0.079442f * frac));
    res.i = (res.i + (integer << 23)) & 0x7fffffff;
    return res.f;
}
```

```c
#define celt_log2(x) (1.442695040888963387*log(x))
#define celt_exp2(x) (exp(0.6931471805599453094*(x)))
#endif
#endif
```

```c
#define OVERRIDE_CELT_MAXABS16
static inline float celt_maxabs16(float *x, int len)
{
    int i;
    float maxval = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < len; i++)
        maxval = MAX16(maxval, ABS16(x[i]));
    return maxval;
}
```

```c
/** Integer log in base2. Defined for zero, but not for negative numbers */
static inline celt_int16_t celt_zlog2(float x)
{
    int i;
    float frac = x - integer;
    /* K0 = 1, K1 = log(2), K2 = 3-4*log(2), K3 = 3*log(2) - 2 */
```
return x <= 0 ? 0 : celt_ilog2(x);
}

/** Reciprocal sqrt approximation (Q30 input, Q0 output or equivalent) */
static inline float
celt_rsqrt(float x)
{
    int             k;
    float           n;
    float           rt;
    const float     C[5] = { 23126, -11496, 9812, -9097, 4100 };  
    k = celt_ilog2(x) >> 1;
    x = (x);
    /* Range of n is [-16384, 32767] */
    n = x - 32768;
    rt = ((C[0]) + 
          (((n) * 
          (((C[1]) + 
            (((n) * 
              (((C[2]) + 
                (((n) * (((C[3]) + (((n) * ((C[4]))))))))))))))))));
    rt = (rt);
    return rt;
}

/** Sqrt approximation (QX input, QX/2 output) */
static inline float
celt_sqrt(float x)
{
    int             k;
    float           n;
    float           rt;
    const float     C[5] = { 23174, 11584, -3011, 1570, -557 };
    if (x == 0)
        return 0;
    k = (celt_ilog2(x) >> 1) - 7;
    x = (x);
    n = x - 32768;
    rt = ((C[0]) + 
          (((n) * 
          (((C[1]) + 
            (((n) * 
              (((C[2]) + 
                (((n) * (((C[3]) + (((n) * ((C[4]))))))))))))))))));
    rt = (rt);
return rt;
}

/** Sqrt approximation (QX input, QX/2 output) that assumes that the input is strictly positive */
static inline float celt_psqrt(float x)
{
    int k;
    float n;
    float rt;
    const float C[5] = { 23174, 11584, -3011, 1570, -557 };
    k = (celt_ilog2(x) >> 1) - 7;
    x = (x);
    n = x - 32768;
    rt = ((C[0]) +
          (((n) *
             (((C[1]) +
                (((n) *
                  (((C[2]) +
                    (((n) * (((C[3]) + (((n) * ((C[4]))))))))))))))));
    rt = (rt);
    return rt;
}

#define L1 32767
#define L2 -7651
#define L3 8277
#define L4 -626

static inline float _celt_cos_pi_2(float x)
{
    float x2;
    x2 = ((x) * (x));
    return ((((1) +
             (MIN16
             (32766,
              (((L1) - (x2))) +
              ((x2) *
               (((L2) +
                 (((x2) * (((L3) + (((L4) * (x2))))))))))));
}}
#undef L1
#undef L2
#undef L3
#undef L4

static inline float
celt_cos_norm(float x)
{
    x = x & 0x0001ffff;
    if (x > ((1)))
        x = ((((1))) - (x));
    if (x & 0x00007fff)
    {
        if (x < ((1)))
        {
            return _celt_cos_pi_2((x));
        }
        else
        {  
            return (-(_celt_cos_pi_2((65536 - x))));
        }  
    }
    else
    {
        if (x & 0x0000ffff)
            return 0;
        else if (x & 0x0001ffff)
            return -32767;
        else
            return 32767;
    }
}

static inline float
celt_log2(float x)
{
    int               i;
    float           n, frac;
    /*-0.41446    0.96093  -0.33981   0.15600 */
    if (x == 0)
       return -32767;
    i = celt_ilog2(x);
    n = (x) - 32768 - 16384;
    frac =
        ((C[0]) +
             ((n) *
                 ( ( ( ( (C[1]) + ( (n) * ( ( (C[2]) + ( (n) * ( (C[3]))))))))))))));
    return (i - 13) + (frac);
K0 = 1  K1 = log(2)  K2 = 3-4*log(2)  K3 = 3*log(2) - 2 */
#define D0 16384
#define D1 11356
#define D2 3726
#define D3 1301
/** Base-2 exponential approximation (2^x). (Q11 input, Q16 output) */
static inline float
celt_exp2(float x)
{
    int integer;
    float frac;
    integer = (x);
    if (integer > 14)
        return 0x7f000000;
    else if (integer < -15)
        return 0;
    frac = (x - (integer));
    frac =
        ((D0) +
         (((frac) *
          (((D1) + (((frac) * (((D2) + (((D3) * (frac)))))))))))));
    return ((frac));
}
/** Reciprocal approximation (Q15 input, Q16 output) */
static inline float
celt_rcp(float x)
{
    int i;
    float n,
        frac;
    const float C[5] = { 21848, -7251, 2403, -934, 327 };
    celt_assert2(x > 0, "celt_rcp() only defined for positive values");
    i = celt_ilog2(x);
    n = (x) - (3);
    frac =
        ((C[0]) +
         (((n) *
          (((C[1]) +
           (((n) *
            (((C[2]) +
              (((n) * (((C[3]) + (((n) * (((C[4]))) ())))))))))))))));
    return ((frac));
}
#define celt_div(a, b) MULT32_32_Q31((celt_word32_t)(a), celt_rcp(b))

#define M1 32767
#define M2  -21
#define M3  -11943
#define M4  4936

static inline float celt_atan01(float x)
{
    return ((x) *
        (((M1) + (((x) *
            (((M2) + (((x) * (((M3) + (((M4) * (x))))))))))))));
}

#undef M1
#undef M2
#undef M3
#undef M4

static inline float celt_atan2p(float y, float x)
{
    if (y < x)
    {
        float arg;
        arg = celt_div(((y)), x);
        if (arg >= 32767)
            arg = 32767;
        return (celt_atan01((arg)));
    }

    float arg;
    arg = celt_div(((x)), y);
    if (arg >= 32767)
        arg = 32767;
    return 25736 - (celt_atan01((arg)));
}

#endif /* FIXED_POINT */

#endif /* MATHOPS_H */
/* Copyright (C) 2007 Jean-Marc Valin

File: os_support.h This is the (tiny) OS abstraction layer. Aside from math.h, this is the only place where system headers are allowed.

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#ifndef OS_SUPPORT_H
#define OS_SUPPORT_H

#ifdef CUSTOM_SUPPORT

#endif

#include <string.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

/** Speex wrapper for calloc. To do your own dynamic allocation, all you need to do is replace this function, celt_realloc and celt_free
   NOTE: celt_alloc needs to CLEAR THE MEMORY */
#ifdef OVERRIDE_CELT_ALLOC
static inline void *
celt_alloc(int size)
{
   /* WARNING: this is not equivalent to malloc(). If you want to use malloc() or your own allocator, YOU NEED TO CLEAR THE MEMORY ALLOCATED. Otherwise you will experience strange bugs */
   return calloc(size, 1);
}
#endif

/** Same as celt_alloc, except that the area is only needed inside a Speex call (might cause problem with wideband though) */
#ifdef OVERRIDE_CELT_ALLOC_SCRATCH
static inline void *
celt_alloc_scratch(int size)
{
   /* Scratch space doesn’t need to be cleared */
   return calloc(size, 1);
}
#endif

/** Speex wrapper for realloc. To do your own dynamic allocation, all you need to do is replace this function, celt_alloc and celt_free */
#ifdef OVERRIDE_CELT_REALLOC
static inline void *
celt_realloc(void *ptr, int size)
{
   return realloc(ptr, size);
}
#endif

/** Speex wrapper for free. To do your own dynamic allocation, all you need to do is replace this function, celt_realloc and celt_alloc */
#ifdef OVERRIDE_CELT_FREE
static inline void
celt_free(void *ptr)
{
   free(ptr);
}
#endif

/** Same as celt_free, except that the area is only needed inside a Speex call (might cause problem with wideband though) */
#ifdef OVERRIDE_CELT_FREE_SCRATCH
static inline void
celt_free_scratch(void *ptr)
{
    free(ptr);
}
#endif

/** Copy n bytes of memory from src to dst. The 0* term provides compile-time type checking */
#endif
#define CELT_COPY(dst, src, n) (memcpy((dst), (src), (n)*sizeof(*((dst)-(src))) + 0*(((dst)-(src)))))
#endif

/** Copy n bytes of memory from src to dst, allowing overlapping regions. The 0* term provides compile-time type checking */
#ifndef OVERRIDE_CELT_MOVE
#define CELT_MOVE(dst, src, n) (memmove((dst), (src), (n)*sizeof(*((dst)-(src)))) + 0*(((dst)-(src))))
#endif

/** Set n bytes of memory to value of c, starting at address s */
#ifndef OVERRIDE_CELT_MEMSET
#define CELT_MEMSET(dst, c, n) (memset((dst), (c), (n)*sizeof(*((dst)))))
#endif

#ifndef OVERRIDE_CELT_FATAL
static inline void
static inline void
celt_warning_int(const char *str, int val)
{
    #ifndef DISABLE_WARNINGS
        fprintf(stderr, "warning: %s %d\n", str, val);
    #endif
}
#endif

#ifndef OVERRIDE_CELT_NOTIFY
static inline void
celt_notify(const char *str)
{
    #ifndef DISABLE_NOTIFICATIONS
        fprintf(stderr, "notification: %s\n", str);
    #endif
}
#endif

/* #ifdef __GNUC__ #pragma GCC poison printf sprintf #pragma GCC
   poison malloc free realloc calloc #endif */
#endif                          /* OS_SUPPORT_H */

A.38. stack_alloc.h

/* Copyright (C) 2002 Jean-Marc Valin */
/**
   @file stack_alloc.h
   @brief Temporary memory allocation on stack
   */
/*
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THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#ifndef STACK_ALLOC_H
#define STACK_ALLOC_H

#ifdef USE_ALLOCA
#ifdef WIN32
#include <malloc.h>
#else
#ifdef HAVE_ALLOCA_H
#include <alloca.h>
#else
#include <stdlib.h>
#endif
#endif
#endif
#endif

/**
 * @def ALIGN(stack, size)
 * Aligns the stack to a 'size' boundary
 * @param stack Stack
 * @param size New size boundary
 */

/**
 * @def PUSH(stack, size, type)
 * Allocates 'size' elements of type 'type' on the stack
 * @param stack Stack
 * @param size Number of elements
 * @param type Type of element
 */
/*
**
* @def VARDECL(var)
* Declare variable on stack
* @param var Variable to declare
*/

/**
* @def ALLOC(var, size, type)
* Allocate 'size' elements of 'type' on stack
* @param var Name of variable to allocate
* @param size Number of elements
* @param type Type of element
*/

#if defined(VAR ARRAYS)
#define VARDECL(type, var)
#define ALLOC(var, size, type) type var[size]
#define SAVE_STACK
#define RESTORE_STACK
#define ALLOC_STACK
#else
#define VARDECL(type, var) type *var
#define ALLOC(var, size, type) var = ((type*)alloca(sizeof(type)*(size)));
#define SAVE_STACK
#define RESTORE_STACK
#define ALLOC_STACK
#endif

#endif

#define ENABLE_VALGRIND
#include <valgrind/memcheck.h>

#include <valgrind/memcheck.h>
#ifdef CELT_C
char           *global_stack_top = 0;
#else
extern char    *global_stack_top;
#endif                          /* CELT_C */
#define ALIGN(stack, size) ((stack) += ((size) - (long)(stack)) & ((size) - 1))
#define PUSH(stack, size, type) (VALGRIND_MAKE_MEM_NOACCESS(stack, global_stack_top-stack),ALIGN((stack),sizeof(type)/sizeof(char)),VALGRIND_MAKE_MEM_UNDEFINED(stack, ((size)*sizeof(type)/sizeof(char))), (stack)+=(\ 2*(size)*sizeof(type)/sizeof(char)), (type*)((stack)-(2*(size)*sizeof(type)/sizeof(char))))
#define RESTORE_STACK ((global_stack = _saved_stack),VALGRIND_MAKE_MEM_NOACCESS(global_stack, global_stack_top-global_stack))
#define ALLOC_STACK ((global_stack = (global_stack==0) ? ((global_stack_top=celt_alloc_scratch(GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE*2)+(GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE*2))-(GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE*2)) : global_stack),VALGRIND_MAKE_MEM_NOACCESS(global_stack, global_stack_top-global_stack))
#else
#define ALIGN(stack, size) ((stack) += ((size) - (long)(stack)) & ((size) - 1))
#define PUSH(stack, size, type) (ALIGN((stack),sizeof(type)/sizeof(char))), (stack)+=(size)*(sizeof(type)/sizeof(char)), (type*)((stack)-(size)*(sizeof(type)/sizeof(char))))
#define RESTORE_STACK (global_stack = _saved_stack)
#define ALLOC_STACK (global_stack = (global_stack==0) ? celt_alloc_scratch(GLOBAL_STACK_SIZE) : global_stack)
#endif                          /* ENABLE_VALGRIND */
#include "os_support.h"
#define VARDECL(type, var) type *var
#define ALLOC(var, size, type) var = PUSH(global_stack, size, type)
#define SAVE_STACK char *_saved_stack = global_stack;
#endif                          /* VAR_ARRAYS */
#endif                          /* STACK_ALLOC_H */

A.39. celt_types.h
#ifndef _CELT_TYPES_H
#define _CELT_TYPES_H

typedef short celt_int16_t;
typedef unsigned short celt_uint16_t;
typedef int celt_int32_t;
typedef unsigned int celt_uint32_t;
typedef long long celt_int64_t;
typedef unsigned long long celt_uint64_t;

#endif /* _CELT_TYPES_H */

A.40.  _kiss_fft_guts.h

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 OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
 OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
 POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#ifndef KISS_FFT_GUTS_H

#define KISS_FFT_GUTS_H

#define MIN(a,b) ((a)<(b) ? (a):(b))
#define MAX(a,b) ((a)>(b) ? (a):(b))

/* kiss_fft.h defines kiss_fft_scalar as either short or a float type and defines typedef struct { kiss_fft_scalar r; kiss_fft_scalar i; }kiss_fft_cpx; */
#include "kiss_fft.h"

#define MAXFACTORS 32
/* e.g. an fft of length 128 has 4 factors as far as kissfft is concerned 4*4*4*2 */

struct kiss_fft_state {
    int nfft;
    #ifndef FIXED_POINT
        kiss_fft_scalar scale;
    #endif
    int factors[2 * MAXFACTORS];
    int *bitrev;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx twiddles[1];
};

/* Explanation of macros dealing with complex math:

    C_MUL(m,a,b) : m = a*b  C_FIXDIV( c , div ) : if a fixed point impl., c /= div. noop otherwise C_SUB( res, a,b) : res = a - b
    C_SUBFROM( res , a) : res -= a  C_ADDTO( res , a) : res += a */
#endif FIXED_POINT
#include "arch.h"
#endif DOUBLE_PRECISION

#define FRACBITS 31
#define SAMPPROD celt_int64_t
#define SAMP_MAX 2147483647
#ifndef MIXED_PRECISION
#define TWID_MAX 32767
#else
#define TRIG_UPSCALE 1
#define TWID_MAX 2147483647
#endif
#define EXT32(a) (a)
#define TRIG_UPSCALE 65536
#define TWID_MAX 2147483647
#endif
#define EXT32(a) (a)
#endif DOUBLE_PRECISION */
# define FRACBITS 15
# define SAMPPROD celt_int32_t
#define SAMP_MAX 32767
#define TRIG_UPSCALE 1
#define EXT32(a) EXTEND32(a)
#endif /* !DOUBLE_PRECISION */

#define SAMP_MIN -SAMP_MAX

#if defined(CHECK_OVERFLOW)
define CHECK_OVERFLOW_OP(a,op,b) if ( (SAMPPROD)(a) op (SAMPPROD)(b) > SAMP_MAX || (SAMPPROD)(a) op (SAMPPROD)(b) < SAMP_MIN ) { 
    fprintf(stderr,"WARNING:overflow @(FILE) @(LINE),(a),(b),(SAMPPROD)(a) op (SAMPPROD)(b) );
} #endif

#define smul(a,b) ( (SAMPPROD)(a)*(b) )
define sround( x ) (kiss_fft_scalar)( ( (x) + ((SAMPPROD)1<<(FRACBITS-1)) ) >> FRACBITS )
#else define S_MUL(a,b) MULT16_32_Q15(b, a)
# define C_MUL(m,a,b) do{ (m).r = SUB32(S_MUL((a).r,(b).r) , S_MUL((a).i,(b).i)); (m).i = ADD32(S_MUL((a).r,(b).i) , S_MUL((a).i,(b).r)); }while(0)
# define C_MULC(m,a,b) do{ (m).r = ADD32(S_MUL((a).r,(b).r) , S_MUL((a).i,(b).i)); (m).i = SUB32(S_MUL((a).i,(b).r) , S_MUL((a).r,(b).i)); }while(0)
# define C_MUL4(m,a,b) do{ (m).r = SHR(SUB32(S_MUL((a).r,(b).r) , S_MUL((a).i,(b).i)),2); (m).i = SHR(ADD32(S_MUL((a).r,(b).i) , S_MUL((a).i,(b).r)),2); }while(0)
# define C_MULBYSCLAR( c, s ) do{ (c).r = S_MUL( (c).r , s ) ; (c).i = S_MUL( (c).i , s ) ; }while(0)
# define DIVSCALAR(x,k) (x) = S_MUL( x , (TWID_MAX-((k)>>1))/((k)+1) )
# define C_FIXDIV(c,div) do { DIVSCALAR( (c).r , div); DIVSCALAR( (c).i , div); }while (0)
#define C_ADD( res, a,b ) do ((res).r=ADD32((a).r,(b).r); (res).i=A

DD32((a).i,(b).i);  }while(0)

#define  C_SUB( res, a,b)    do {(res).r=SUB32((a).r,(b).r);  (res).i=S
UB32((a).i,(b).i);  }while(0)

#define  C_ADDTO( res , a)    do {(res).r = ADD32((res).r, (a).r);  (res
).i = ADD32((res).i,(a).i);    }while(0)

#define  C_SUBFROM( res , a)    do {(res).r = ADD32((res).r,(a).r);  (re
s).i = SUB32((res).i,(a).i);     }while(0)

#else                           /* MIXED_PRECISION */
# define sround4( x )  (kiss_fft_scalar)( ( (x) + ((SAMPPROD)1<<(FRACBITS-1)) ) >> (FRACBITS+2) )

# define S_MUL(a,b) sround( smul(a,b) )
# define C_MUL(m,a,b)       do{ (m).r = sround( smul((a).r,(b).r) - smul((a).i,(b).i) );           (m).i = sround( smul((a).r,(b).i) + smul((a).i,(b).r) ); }while(0)
# define C_MUL5(m,a,b)       do{ (m).r = sround( smul((a).r,(b).r) + smul((a).i,(b).i) );           (m).i = sround( smul((a).i,(b).r) - smul((a).r,(b).i) ); }while(0)
# define C_MUL4(m,a,b)                do{ (m).r = sround4( smul((a).r,(b).r) - smul((a).i,(b).i) );                (m).i = sround4( smul((a).r,(b).i) + smul((a).i,(b).r) ); }while(0)
# define C_MULBYSCLAR( c, s )                do{ (c).r =  sround( smul( (c).r , s ) ) ;               (c).i =  sround( smul( (c).i , s ) ) ; }while(0)
# define DIVSCALAR(x,k)     (x) = sround( smul( x, SAMPP_MAX/k )
# define C_FIXDIV(c,div)     do {    DIVSCALAR( (c).r , div);        DIVSCALAR( (c).i , div); }while (0)
#endif                          /* !MIXED_PRECISION */

#else                           /* not FIXED_POINT */
#define EXT32(a) (a)
#define S_MUL(a,b) ( (a)*(b) )
#define C_MUL(m,a,b)       do{ (m).r = (a).r*(b).r - (a).i*(b).i;           (m).i = (a).r*(b).i + (a).i*(b).r; }while(0)
# define C_MULC(m,a,b)     do{ (m).r = (a).r*(b).r + (a).i*(b).i;       \
(m).i = (a).i*(b).r - (a).r*(b).i; }while(0)

#define C_MUL4(m,a,b) C_MUL(m,a,b)

#define C_FIXDIV(c,div)      /* NOOP */
#define C_MULBYSCLALAR( c, s )     do{ (c).r *= (s);        (c).i *= (s); }while(0)

#endif

#ifndef CHECK_OVERFLOW_OP
#define CHECK_OVERFLOW_OP(a,op,b)     /* noop */
#endif

#ifndef C_ADD
(res).i=(a).i+(b).i;     }while(0)
#endif

(res).i=(a).i-(b).i;     }while(0)

(res).i += (a).i;    }while(0)

(res).i -= (a).i;     }while(0)

#endif                          /* C_ADD defined */

#define KISS_FFT_COS(phase)  floor(.5+TWID_MAX*cos (phase))
#define KISS_FFT_SIN(phase)  floor(.5+TWID_MAX*sin (phase))
#define HALF_OF(x) ((x)>>1)

#elif defined(USE_SIMD)
#define KISS_FFT_COS(phase) _mm_set1_ps( cos(phase) )
#define KISS_FFT_SIN(phase) _mm_set1_ps( sin(phase) )
#define HALF_OF(x) ((x)*_mm_set1_ps(.5))
#else
#define KISS_FFT_COS(phase) (kiss_fft_scalar) cos(phase)

# define KISS_FFT_SIN(phase) (kiss_fft_scalar) sin(phase)
# define HALF_OF(x) ((x)*.5)
#endif

#define kf_cexp(x,phase) do{ (x)->r = KISS_FFT_COS(phase);
(x)->i = KISS_FFT_SIN(phase); }while(0)
#define kf_cexp2(x,phase) do{ (x)->r = TRIG_UPSCALE*celt_cos_norm((phase));
(x)->i = TRIG_UPSCALE*celt_cos_norm((phase)-32768); }while(0)
#endif /* KISS_FFT_GUTS_H */

A.41. kiss_fft.h

/*
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#ifndef KISS_FFT_H
#define KISS_FFT_H

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "arch.h"

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

/*
ATTENTION! If you would like a : -- a utility that will handle
the caching of fft objects -- real-only (no imaginary time
component) FFT -- a multi-dimensional FFT -- a command-line
utility to perform ffts -- a command-line utility to perform
fast-convolution filtering

Then see kfc.h kiss_fftr.h kiss_fftnd.h fftutil.c
kiss_fastfir.c in the tools/ directory. */

#ifdef USE_SIMD
#include <xmmintrin.h>
#define kiss_fft_scalar __m128
#define KISS_FFT_MALLOC(nbytes) memalign(16,nbytes)
#else
#define KISS_FFT_MALLOC celt_alloc
#endif

#ifdef FIXED_POINT
#include "arch.h"
#ifdef DOUBLE_PRECISION
#define kiss_fft_scalar celt_int32_t
#define kiss_twiddle_scalar celt_int32_t
#define KF_SUFFIX _celt_double
#else
#define kiss_fft_scalar celt_int16_t
#define kiss_twiddle_scalar celt_int16_t
#define KF_SUFFIX _celt_single
#endif
#endif
#ifndef kiss_fft_scalar
/* default is float */
#define kiss_fft_scalar float
#define kiss_twiddle_scalar float
#define KF_SUFFIX _celt_single
#endif

*/
#endif
# This adds a suffix to all the kiss_fft functions so we can
   easily link with more than one copy of the fft */
#define CAT_SUFFIX(a,b) a ## b
#define SUF(a,b) CAT_SUFFIX(a, b)
#define kiss_fft_alloc SUF(kiss_fft_alloc,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kf_work SUF(kf_work,KF_SUFFIX)
#define ki_work SUF(ki_work,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fft SUF(kiss_fft,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_ifft SUF(kiss_ifft,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fft_stride SUF(kiss_fft_stride,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_ifft_stride SUF(kiss_ifft_stride,KF_SUFFIX)

typedef struct {
   kiss_fft_scalar r;
   kiss_fft_scalar i;
} kiss_fft_cpx;

typedef struct {
   kiss_twiddle_scalar r;
   kiss_twiddle_scalar i;
} kiss_twiddle_cpx;

typedef struct kiss_fft_state *kiss_fft_cfg;

/**
 * kiss_fft_alloc
 *
 * Initialize a FFT (or IFFT) algorithm’s cfg/state buffer.
 *
 * typical usage:      kiss_fft_cfg mycfg=kiss_fft_alloc(1024,0,NULL,N\n ULL);
 *
 * The return value from fft_alloc is a cfg buffer used internally
 * by the fft routine or NULL.
 *
 * If lenmem is NULL, then kiss_fft_alloc will allocate a cfg buffer u\n sing malloc.
 * The returned value should be free()d when done to avoid memory leak\n s.
 *
 * The state can be placed in a user supplied buffer ‘mem’:
 * If lenmem is not NULL and mem is not NULL and *lenmem is large enou\n gh,
 *    then the function places the cfg in mem and the size used in *l

enmem
  * and returns mem.

  * If lenmem is not NULL and (mem is NULL or *lenmem is not large enough),
  * then the function returns NULL and places the minimum cfg buffer size in *lenmem.
  */

kiss_fft_cfg kiss_fft_alloc(int nfft, void *mem,
                      size_t * lenmem);

void          kf_work(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
                      const kiss_fft_cpx * f,
                      const size_t fstride, int in_stride,
                      int *factors, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int N,
                      int s2, int m2);

/** Internal function. Can be useful when you want to do the bit-reversing yourself */
void          ki_work(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
                      const kiss_fft_cpx * f,
                      const size_t fstride, int in_stride,
                      int *factors, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int N,
                      int s2, int m2);

/**
 * kiss_fft(cfg,in_out_buf)
 * Perform an FFT on a complex input buffer.
 * for a forward FFT,
 * fin should be  f[0] , f[1] , ... ,f[nfft-1]
 * fout will be   F[0] , F[1] , ... ,F[nfft-1]
 * Note that each element is complex and can be accessed like f[k].r and f[k].i
 * */
void          kiss_fft(kiss_fft_cfg cfg,
                      const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,
                      kiss_fft_cpx * fout);

void          kiss_ifft(kiss_fft_cfg cfg,
                        const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,
                        kiss_fft_cpx * fout);

/**
 * A more generic version of the above function. It reads its input from every Nth sample.
 * */
void          kiss_fft_stride(kiss_fft_cfg cfg,
const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,
kiss_fft_cpx * fout,
int fin_stride);

void kiss_ifft_stride(kiss_fft_cfg cfg,
const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,
kiss_fft_cpx * fout,
int fin_stride);

/** If kiss_fft_alloc allocated a buffer, it is one contiguous
 buffer and can be simply free()d when no longer needed*/
#define kiss_fft_free celt_free

#ifdef __cplusplus
}
#endif
#endif

A.42. kiss_fft.c

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ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

/* config.h. Generated from config.h.in by configure. */
/* config.h.in. Generated from configure.ac by autoheader. */

/* This is a build of CELT */

/* Version extra */

/* Version major */

/* Version micro */

/* Version minor */

/* Complete version string */

#include "_kiss_fft_guts.h"
#include "arch.h"
#include "os_support.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "stack_alloc.h"

/* The guts header contains all the multiplication and addition
macros that are defined for complex numbers. It also declares the
kf_ internal functions. */

static void
kf_bfly2(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
const size_t fstride,
const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int N, int mm)
{
    kiss_fft_cpx   *Fout2;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1;
    int             i,
                    j;
    kiss_fft_cpx   *Fout_beg = Fout;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        Fout = Fout_beg + i * mm;
        Fout2 = Fout + m;
        tw1 = st->twiddles;
        for (j = 0; j < m; j++)
        {

```c
kiss_fft_cpx t;
Fout->r = (Fout->r);
Fout->i = (Fout->i);
Fout2->r = (Fout2->r);
Fout2->i = (Fout2->i);
C_MUL(t, *Fout2, *tw1);
tw1 += fstride;
C_SUB(*Fout2, *Fout, t);
C_ADDTO(*Fout, t);
++Fout2;
++Fout;
}
}

static void
ki_bfly2(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
     const size_t fstride,
     const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int N, int mm)
{

    kiss_fft_cpx *Fout2;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1;
    kiss_fft_cpx t;
    int i,
        j;
    kiss_fft_cpx *Fout_beg = Fout;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        Fout = Fout_beg + i * mm;
        Fout2 = Fout + m;
        tw1 = st->twiddles;
        for (j = 0; j < m; j++)
        {
            C_MULC(t, *Fout2, *tw1);
            tw1 += fstride;
            C_SUB(*Fout2, *Fout, t);
            C_ADDTO(*Fout, t);
            ++Fout2;
            ++Fout;
        }
    }
}

static void
kf_bfly4(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
     const size_t fstride,
     const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int N, int mm)
{

```
kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1,
  *tw2,
  *tw3;
kiss_fft_cpx    scratch[6];
const size_t    m2 = 2 * m;
const size_t    m3 = 3 * m;
int             i,
  j;
kiss_fft_cpx    *Fout_beg = Fout;
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
    Fout = Fout_beg + i * mm;
    tw3 = tw2 = tw1 = st->twiddles;
    for (j = 0; j < m; j++)
    {
        C_MUL4(scratch[0], Fout[m], *tw1);
        C_MUL4(scratch[1], Fout[m2], *tw2);
        C_MUL4(scratch[2], Fout[m3], *tw3);
        Fout->r = (Fout->r);
        Fout->i = (Fout->i);
        C_SUB(scratch[5], *Fout, scratch[1]);
        C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[1]);
        C_ADDD(scratch[3], scratch[0], scratch[2]);
        C_SUB(scratch[4], scratch[0], scratch[2]);
        Fout[m2].r = (Fout[m2].r);
        Fout[m2].i = (Fout[m2].i);
        C_SUB(Fout[m2], *Fout, scratch[3]);
        tw1 += fstride;
        tw2 += fstride * 2;
        tw3 += fstride * 3;
        C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[3]);
        Fout[m].r = scratch[5].r + scratch[4].i;
        Fout[m].i = scratch[5].i - scratch[4].r;
        Fout[m3].r = scratch[5].r - scratch[4].i;
        Fout[m3].i = scratch[5].i + scratch[4].r;
        ++Fout;
    }
}
static void
ki_bfly4(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
  const size_t fstride,
  const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int N, int mm)
kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1,
    *tw2,
    *tw3;
kiss_fft_cpx    scratch[6];
const size_t    m2 = 2 * m;
const size_t    m3 = 3 * m;
int             i,
                j;
kiss_fft_cpx    *Fout_beg = Fout;
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
    Fout = Fout_beg + i * mm;
    tw3 = tw2 = tw1 = st->twiddles;
    for (j = 0; j < m; j++)
    {
        C_MULC(scratch[0], Fout[m], *tw1);
        C_MULC(scratch[1], Fout[m2], *tw2);
        C_MULC(scratch[2], Fout[m3], *tw3);

        C_SUB(scratch[5], *Fout, scratch[1]);
        C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[1]);
        C_ADD(scratch[3], scratch[0], scratch[2]);
        C_SUB(scratch[2], Fout[m2], *Fout, scratch[3]);
        tw1 += fstride;
        tw2 += fstride * 2;
        tw3 += fstride * 3;
        C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[3]);

        Fout[m].r = scratch[5].r - scratch[4].i;
        Fout[m].i = scratch[5].i + scratch[4].r;
        Fout[m3].r = scratch[5].r + scratch[4].i;
        Fout[m3].i = scratch[5].i - scratch[4].r;
        ++Fout;
    }
}
}

static void
kf_bfly3(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
         const size_t fstride, const kiss_fft_cfg st, size_t m)
{
    size_t        k = m;
    const size_t  m2 = 2 * m;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1,
    *tw2;
kiss_fft_cpx    scratch[5];
kiss_twiddle_cpx epi3;
epi3 = st->twiddles[fstride * m];

tw1 = tw2 = st->twiddles;
do {
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout, 3);
    C_FIXDIV(Fout[m], 3);
    C_FIXDIV(Fout[m2], 3);
    C_MUL(scratch[1], Fout[m], *tw1);
    C_MUL(scratch[2], Fout[m2], *tw2);
    C_ADD(scratch[3], scratch[1], scratch[2]);
    C_SUB(scratch[0], scratch[1], scratch[2]);
    tw1 += fstride;
    tw2 += fstride * 2;
    Fout[m].r = Fout->r - HALF_OF(scratch[3].r);
    Fout[m].i = Fout->i - HALF_OF(scratch[3].i);
    C_MULBYSCALAR(scratch[0], epi3.i);
    C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[3]);
    Fout[m2].r = Fout[m].r + scratch[0].i;
    Fout[m2].i = Fout[m].i - scratch[0].r;
    Fout[m].r -= scratch[0].i;
    Fout[m].i += scratch[0].r;
    ++Fout;
} while (--k);

static void
ki_bfly3(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
    const size_t fstride, const kiss_fft_cfg st, size_t m)
{
    size_t k = m;
    const size_t m2 = 2 * m;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw1,
        *tw2;
    kiss_fft_cpx scratch[5];
    kiss_twiddle_cpx epi3;
    epi3 = st->twiddles[fstride * m];
tw1 = tw2 = st->twiddles;
do {
C_MULC(scratch[1], Fout[m], *tw1);
C_MULC(scratch[2], Fout[m2], *tw2);
C_ADD(scratch[3], scratch[1], scratch[2]);
C_SUB(scratch[0], scratch[1], scratch[2]);
tw1 += fstride;
tw2 += fstride * 2;
Fout[m].r = Fout->r - HALF_OF(scratch[3].r);
Fout[m].i = Fout->i - HALF_OF(scratch[3].i);
C_MULBYSVECTOR(scratch[0], -epi3.i);
C_ADDTO(*Fout, scratch[3]);
Fout[m2].r = Fout[m].r + scratch[0].i;
Fout[m2].i = Fout[m].i - scratch[0].r;
Fout[m].r -= scratch[0].i;
Fout[m].i += scratch[0].r;
++Fout;
} while (--k);
}
static void
kf_bfly5(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
        const size_t fstride, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m)
{
    kiss_fft_cpx *Fout0,
        *Fout1,
        *Fout2,
        *Fout3,
        *Fout4;
    int    u;
    kiss_fft_cpx scratch[13];
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *twiddles = st->twiddles;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx ya, 
        yb;
    ya = twiddles[fstride * m];
    yb = twiddles[fstride * 2 * m];
Fout0 = Fout;
Fout1 = Fout0 + m;
Fout2 = Fout0 + 2 * m;
Fout3 = Fout0 + 3 * m;
Fout4 = Fout0 + 4 * m;

tw = st->twiddles;
for (u = 0; u < m; ++u)
{
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout0, 5);
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout1, 5);
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout2, 5);
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout3, 5);
    C_FIXDIV(*Fout4, 5);
    scratch[0] = *Fout0;
    C_MUL(scratch[1], *Fout1, tw[u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[2], *Fout2, tw[2 * u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[3], *Fout3, tw[3 * u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[4], *Fout4, tw[4 * u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[5], *Fout1, tw[u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[6], *Fout4, tw[4 * u * fstride]);
    C_MUL(scratch[7], scratch[1], scratch[4]);
    C_SUB(scratch[10], scratch[1], scratch[4]);
    C_ADD(scratch[8], scratch[2], scratch[3]);
    C_SUB(scratch[9], scratch[2], scratch[3]);
    Fout0->r += scratch[7].r + scratch[8].r;
    Fout0->i += scratch[7].i + scratch[8].i;
    scratch[5].r =
        scratch[0].r + S_MUL(scratch[7].r, ya.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].r, yb.r);
    scratch[5].i =
        scratch[0].i + S_MUL(scratch[7].i, ya.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].i, yb.r);
    scratch[6].r =
        S_MUL(scratch[10].i, ya.i) + S_MUL(scratch[9].i, yb.i);
    scratch[6].i =
        -S_MUL(scratch[10].r, ya.i) - S_MUL(scratch[9].r, yb.i);
    C_SUB(*Fout1, scratch[5], scratch[6]);
    C_ADD(*Fout4, scratch[5], scratch[6]);
    scratch[11].r =
        scratch[0].r + S_MUL(scratch[7].r, yb.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].r, ya.r);
    scratch[11].i =
        scratch[0].i + S_MUL(scratch[7].i, yb.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].i, ya.r);
scratch[0].i + S_MUL(scratch[7].i, yb.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].i, ya.r);
scratch[12].r = -S_MUL(scratch[10].i, yb.i) + S_MUL(scratch[9].i, ya.i);
scratch[12].i = S_MUL(scratch[10].r, yb.i) - S_MUL(scratch[9].r, ya.i);
C_ADD(*Fout2, scratch[11], scratch[12]);
C_SUB(*Fout3, scratch[11], scratch[12]);
++Fout0;
++Fout1;
++Fout2;
++Fout3;
++Fout4;
}

static void
ki_bfly5(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout, const size_t fstride, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m)
{
  kiss_fft_cpx   *Fout0,
                 *Fout1,
                 *Fout2,
                 *Fout3,
                 *Fout4;
  int             u;
  kiss_fft_cpx    scratch[13];
  kiss_twiddle_cpx *twiddles = st->twiddles;
  kiss_twiddle_cpx *tw;
  kiss_twiddle_cpx ya,
                    yb;
  ya = twiddles[fstride * m];
  yb = twiddles[fstride * 2 * m];

  Fout0 = Fout;
  Fout1 = Fout0 + m;
  Fout2 = Fout0 + 2 * m;
  Fout3 = Fout0 + 3 * m;
  Fout4 = Fout0 + 4 * m;

  tw = st->twiddles;
  for (u = 0; u < m; ++u)
  {
    scratch[0] = *Fout0;
    C_MULC(scratch[1], *Fout1, tw[u * fstride]);
C_MULC(scratch[2], *Fout2, tw[2 * u * fstride]);
C_MULC(scratch[3], *Fout3, tw[3 * u * fstride]);
C_MULC(scratch[4], *Fout4, tw[4 * u * fstride]);

C_ADD(scratch[7], scratch[1], scratch[4]);
C_SUB(scratch[10], scratch[1], scratch[4]);
C_ADD(scratch[8], scratch[2], scratch[3]);
C_SUB(scratch[9], scratch[2], scratch[3]);

Fout0->r += scratch[7].r + scratch[8].r;
Fout0->i += scratch[7].i + scratch[8].i;

scratch[5].r =
    scratch[0].r + S_MUL(scratch[7].r,
    ya.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].r, yb.r);
scratch[5].i =
    scratch[0].i + S_MUL(scratch[7].i,
    ya.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].i, yb.r);

scratch[6].r =
    -S_MUL(scratch[10].i, ya.i) - S_MUL(scratch[9].i, yb.i);
scratch[6].i =
    S_MUL(scratch[10].r, ya.i) + S_MUL(scratch[9].r, yb.i);

C_SUB(*Fout1, scratch[5], scratch[6]);
C_ADD(*Fout4, scratch[5], scratch[6]);

scratch[11].r =
    scratch[0].r + S_MUL(scratch[7].r,
    yb.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].r, ya.r);
scratch[11].i =
    scratch[0].i + S_MUL(scratch[7].i,
    yb.r) + S_MUL(scratch[8].i, ya.r);

scratch[12].r =
    S_MUL(scratch[10].i, yb.i) - S_MUL(scratch[9].i, ya.i);
scratch[12].i =
    -S_MUL(scratch[10].r, yb.i) + S_MUL(scratch[9].r, ya.i);

C_ADD(*Fout2, scratch[11], scratch[12]);
C_SUB(*Fout3, scratch[11], scratch[12]);

++Fout0;
++Fout1;
++Fout2;
++Fout3;
++Fout4;
}
/* perform the butterfly for one stage of a mixed radix FFT */

static void
kf_bfly_generic(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
     const size_t fstride,
     const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int p)
{
    int             u,
        k,
        q1,
        q;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *twiddles = st->twiddles;
    kiss_fft_cpx    t;
    VARDECL(kiss_fft_cpx, scratchbuf);
    int             Norig = st->nfft;
    ALLOC(scratchbuf, p, kiss_fft_cpx);

    for (u = 0; u < m; ++u)
    {
        k = u;
        for (q1 = 0; q1 < p; ++q1)
        {
            scratchbuf[q1] = Fout[k];
            C_FIXDIV(scratchbuf[q1], p);
            k += m;
        }
        k = u;
        for (q1 = 0; q1 < p; ++q1)
        {
            int             twidx = 0;
            Fout[k] = scratchbuf[0];
            for (q = 1; q < p; ++q)
            {
                twidx += fstride * k;
                if (twidx >= Norig)
                    twidx -= Norig;
                C_MUL(t, scratchbuf[q], twiddles[twidx]);
                C_ADDTO(Fout[k], t);
                k += m;
            }
        }
    }
}

static void
ki_bfly_generic(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
     const size_t fstride,
     const kiss_fft_cfg st, int m, int p)
{ 
int u, 
k, 
ql, 
q;
kiss_twiddle_cpx *twiddles = st->twiddles;
kiss_fft_cpx t;
VARDECL(kiss_fft_cpx, scratchbuf);
int Norig = st->nfft;
ALLOC(scratchbuf, p, kiss_fft_cpx);

for (u = 0; u < m; ++u) {
    k = u;
    for (ql = 0; ql < p; ++ql) {
        scratchbuf[ql] = Fout[k];
        k += m;
    }
}
k = u;
for (ql = 0; ql < p; ++ql) {
    int twidx = 0;
    Fout[k] = scratchbuf[0];
    for (q = 1; q < p; ++q) {
        twidx += fstride * k;
        if (twidx >= Norig)
            twidx -= Norig;
        C_MULC(t, scratchbuf[q], twiddles[twidx]);
        C_ADDTO(Fout[k], t);
        k += m;
    }
}
}

static
void
compute_bitrev_table(int Fout,
int *f,
const size_t fstride,
int in_stride,
int *factors, const kiss_fft_cfg st)
{
const int p = *factors++; /* the radix */
const int m = *factors++; /* stage’s fft length/p */
/ * printf ("fft %d %d %d %d %d %d
", p*m, m, p, s2, 
fstride*in_stride, N); */
if (m == 1)
{
    int j;
    for (j = 0; j < p; j++)
    {
        *f = Fout + j;
        f += fstride * in_stride;
    }
} else
{
    int j;
    for (j = 0; j < p; j++)
    {
        compute_bitrev_table(Fout, f, fstride * p, in_stride, factors, st);
        f += fstride * in_stride;
        Fout += m;
    }
}

void
kf_work(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
    const kiss_fft_cpx * f,
    const size_t fstride,
    int in_stride,
    int *factors, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int N, int s2, int m2)
{
    int i;
    kiss_fft_cpx *Fout_beg = Fout;

    const int p = *factors++;    /* the radix */
    const int m = *factors++;    /* stage’s fft length/p */
    /* printf ("fft %d %d %d %d %d %d
", p*m, m, p, s2, 
fstride*in_stride, N, m2); */
    if (m != 1)
        kf_work(Fout, f, fstride * p, in_stride, factors, st, N * p, 
            fstride * in_stride, m);

    switch (p)
    {
    case 2:
        kf_bfly2(Fout, fstride, st, m, N, m2);
        break;
    case 4:
kf_bfly4(Fout, fstride, st, m, N, m2);
break;

case 3:
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;
        kf_bfly3(Fout, fstride, st, m);
    }
    break;

case 5:
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;
        kf_bfly5(Fout, fstride, st, m);
    }
    break;

default:
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
    {
        Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;
        kf_bfly_generic(Fout, fstride, st, m, p);
    }
    break;

}

void
ki_work(kiss_fft_cpx * Fout,
       const kiss_fft_cpx * f,
       const size_t fstride,
       int in_stride,
       int *factors, const kiss_fft_cfg st, int N, int s2, int m2)
{

    int             i;
    kiss_fft_cpx   *Fout_beg = Fout;

    const int       p = *factors++;       /* the radix */
    const int       m = *factors++;       /* stage’s fft length/p */

    /* printf ("fft %d %d %d %d %d %d %d\n", p*m, m, p, s2,
              fstride*in_stride, N, m2); */
    if (m != 1)
        ki_work(Fout, f, fstride * p, in_stride, factors, st, N * p,
                 fstride * in_stride, m);

    switch (p)
{  
case 2:  
   ki_bfly2(Fout, fstride, st, m, N, m2);  
   break;  
case 4:  
   ki_bfly4(Fout, fstride, st, m, N, m2);  
   break;  

case 3:  
   for (i = 0; i < N; i++)  
   {  
      Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;  
      ki_bfly3(Fout, fstride, st, m);  
   }  
   break;  
case 5:  
   for (i = 0; i < N; i++)  
   {  
      Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;  
      ki_bfly5(Fout, fstride, st, m);  
   }  
   break;  
default:  
   for (i = 0; i < N; i++)  
   {  
      Fout = Fout_beg + i * m2;  
      ki_bfly_generic(Fout, fstride, st, m, p);  
   }  
   break;  
}  

/* facbuf is populated by p1,m1,p2,m2, ... where p[i] * m[i] =  
   m[i-1] m0 = n */  
static  
void  
kf_factor(int n, int *facbuf)  
{  
   int p = 4;  

   /* factor out powers of 4, powers of 2, then any remaining primes */  
do  
   {  
      while (n % p)  
      {  
         switch (p)  
         {  
            case 4:  
            ki_bfly4(Fout, fstride, st, m, N, m2);  
            break;  

case 4:
    p = 2;
    break;
case 2:
    p = 3;
    break;
default:
    p += 2;
    break;
}
    if (p > 32000 || (celt_int32_t) p * (celt_int32_t) p > n)
        p = n;                  /* no more factors, skip to end */
    } 
    n /= p;
    *facbuf++ = p;
    *facbuf++ = n;
} 
while (n > 1);
} 
/* 
 * User-callable function to allocate all necessary storage space for the fft. 
 * 
 * The return value is a contiguous block of memory, allocated with malloc. As such, 
 * it can be freed with free(), rather than a kiss_fft-specific function. 
 * */ 

kiss_fft_alloc(int nfft, void *mem, size_t * lenmem)
{
    kiss_fft_cfg    st = NULL;
    size_t          memneeded = sizeof(struct kiss_fft_state) + sizeof(kiss_twiddle_cpx) * (nfft - 1) + sizeof(int) * nfft;       /* twiddle factors */

    if (lenmem == NULL)
    {
        st = (kiss_fft_cfg) KISS_FFT_MALLOC(memneeded);
    } else 
    {
        if (mem != NULL && *lenmem >= memneeded)
            st = (kiss_fft_cfg) mem;
        *lenmem = memneeded;
    }
    if (st)
{  
  int i;
  st->nfft = nfft;

  st->scale = 1. / nfft;

  for (i = 0; i < nfft; ++i)
  {
    const double pi = 3.14159265358979323846264338327;
    double phase = (-2 * pi / nfft) * i;
    kf_cexp(st->twiddles + i, phase);
  }

  kf_factor(nfft, st->factors);

  /* bitrev */
  st->bitrev =
    (int *) ((char *) st + memneeded - sizeof(int) * nfft);
  compute_bitrev_table(0, st->bitrev, 1, 1, st->factors, st);

  return st;
}

void
kiss_fft_stride(kiss_fft_cfg st, const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,  
kiss_fft_cpx * fout, int in_stride)
{
  if (fin == fout)
  {
    celt_fatal("In-place FFT not supported");
  } else
  {
    /* Bit-reverse the input */
    int i;
    for (i = 0; i < st->nfft; i++)
    {
      fout[st->bitrev[i]] = fin[i];
      fout[st->bitrev[i]].r *= st->scale;
      fout[st->bitrev[i]].i *= st->scale;
    }
    kf_work(fout, fin, 1, in_stride, st->factors, st, 1, in_stride, 1);
  }
}

void
kiss_fft(kiss_fft_cfg cfg, const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,  
    kiss_fft_cpx * fout)  
{  
kiss_fft_stride(cfg, fin, fout, 1);  
}  

void  
kiss_ifft_stride(kiss_fft_cfg st, const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,  
    kiss_fft_cpx * fout, int in_stride)  
{  
if (fin == fout)  
{  
    celt_fatal("In-place FFT not supported");  
} else  
{  
    /* Bit-reverse the input */  
    int i;  
    for (i = 0; i < st->nfft; i++)  
        fout[st->bitrev[i]] = fin[i];  
    ki_work(fout, fin, 1, in_stride, st->factors, st, 1, in_stride,  
        1);  
}  
}  

void  
kiss_ifft(kiss_fft_cfg cfg, const kiss_fft_cpx * fin,  
    kiss_fft_cpx * fout)  
{  
kiss_ifft_stride(cfg, fin, fout, 1);  
}  

A.43. kiss_fftr.h

/*
Original version: Copyright (c) 2003-2004, Mark Borgerding
Followed by heavy modifications: Copyright (c) 2007-2008,
Jean-Marc Valin

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ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY
OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#ifndef KISS_FTR_H
#define KISS_FTR_H

#include "kiss_fft.h"

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

#define kiss_fftr_alloc SUF(kiss_fftr_alloc,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fftr_inplace SUF(kiss_fftr_inplace,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fftr_alloc SUF(kiss_fftr_alloc,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fftr_twiddles SUF(kiss_fftr_twiddles,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fftr SUF(kiss_fftr,KF_SUFFIX)
#define kiss_fftri SUF(kiss_fftri,KF_SUFFIX)

/*

Real optimized version can save about 45% cpu time vs. complex
fft of a real seq.

*/

struct kiss_fftr_state {
    kiss_fft_cfg substate;
    kiss_twiddle_cpx *super_twiddles;
    #ifdef USE_SIMD
    long pad;
    #endif

typedef struct kiss_fftr_state *kiss_fftrcfg;

kiss_fftrcfg kiss_fftr_alloc(int nfft, void *mem, size_t *lenmem);
/*
   nfft must be even

   If you don’t care to allocate space, use mem = lenmem = NULL */
*/

/*
   input timedata has nfft scalar points output freqdata has
   nfft/2+1 complex points, packed into nfft scalar points */
void kiss_fftr_twiddles(kiss_fftrcfg st,
                        kiss_fft_scalar *freqdata);

void kiss_fftr(kiss_fftrcfg st,
              const kiss_fft_scalar *timedata,
              kiss_fft_scalar *freqdata);

void kiss_fftr_inplace(kiss_fftrcfg st,
                       kiss_fft_scalar *X);

void kiss_fftri(kiss_fftrcfg st,
               const kiss_fft_scalar *freqdata,
               kiss_fft_scalar *timedata);
/*
   input freqdata has nfft/2+1 complex points, packed into nfft
   scalar points output timedata has nfft scalar points */
#define kiss_fftr_free speex_free

#ifndef ___cplusplus
#endif
#define kiss_fftr_free speex_free

A.44.  kiss_fftr.c

/*
   Original version: Copyright (c) 2003-2004, Mark Borgerding
   Followed by heavy modifications: Copyright (c) 2007-2008,
   Jean-Marc Valin

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/* config.h. Generated from config.h.in by configure. */
/* config.h.in. Generated from configure.ac by autoheader. */

/* This is a build of CELT */
/* Version extra */
/* Version major */
/* Version micro */
/* Version minor */
/* Complete version string */

#include "os_support.h"
#include "mathops.h"
#include "kiss_fftr.h"
#include "_kiss_fft_guts.h"

kiss_fftr_cfg
```c
kiss_fftr_alloc(int nfft, void *mem, size_t * lenmem)
{
    int i;
    int twiddle_size;
    kiss_fftr_cfg st = NULL;
    size_t subsize,
        memneeded;

    if (nfft & 1)
    {
        celt_warning("Real FFT optimization must be even.\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    nfft >>= 1;
    twiddle_size = nfft / 2 + 1;
    kiss_fft_alloc(nfft, NULL, &subsize);
    memneeded =
        sizeof(struct kiss_fftr_state) + subsize +
        sizeof(kiss_twiddle_cpx) * twiddle_size;

    if (lenmem == NULL)
    {
        st = (kiss_fftr_cfg) KISS_FFT_MALLOC(memneeded);
    } else
    {
        if (*lenmem >= memneeded)
            st = (kiss_fftr_cfg) mem;
        *lenmem = memneeded;
    }
    if (!st)
        return NULL;

    st->substate = (kiss_fftr_cfg) (st + 1);       /* just beyond
    kiss_fftr_state
    struct */

    st->super_twiddles =
        (kiss_twiddle_cpx *) (((char *) st->substate) + subsize);
    kiss_fft_alloc(nfft, st->substate, &subsize);

    st->substate->scale *= .5;
    for (i = 0; i < twiddle_size; ++i)
    {
        const double pi = 3.14159265358979323846264338327;
        double phase = pi * (((double) i) / nfft + .5);
        kf_cexp(st->super_twiddles + i, phase);
    }

    return st;
}
```

void
kiss_fftr_twiddles(kiss_fftr_cfg st, kiss_fft_scalar * freqdata)
{
    /* input buffer timedata is stored row-wise */
    int k,
        ncfft;
    kiss_fft_cpx f2k,
                f1k,
                tdc,
                tw;

    ncfft = st->substate->nfft;

    /* The real part of the DC element of the frequency spectrum in
     * input buffer timedata is stored row-wise */
    tdc.r = freqdata[0];
    tdc.i = freqdata[1];
    C_FIXDIV(tdc, 2);
    CHECK_OVERFLOW_OP(tdc.r, +, tdc.i);
    CHECK_OVERFLOW_OP(tdc.r, -, tdc.i);
    freqdata[0] = tdc.r + tdc.i;
    freqdata[1] = tdc.r - tdc.i;

    for (k = 1; k <= ncfft / 2; ++k)
    {
        f2k.r =
            (((EXT32(freqdata[2 * k])) -
               (EXT32(freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k)]))));
        f2k.i =
            (((EXT32(freqdata[2 * k + 1])) +
               (EXT32(freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k) + 1]))));

        f1k.r =
            (((EXT32(freqdata[2 * k])) +
               (EXT32(freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k)]))));
        f1k.i =
            (((EXT32(freqdata[2 * k + 1])) -
               (EXT32(freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k) + 1]))));
C_MULC(tw, f2k, st->super_twiddles[k]);

freqdata[2 * k] = HALF_OF(flk.r + tw.r);
freqdata[2 * k + 1] = HALF_OF(flk.i + tw.i);
freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k)] = HALF_OF(flk.r - tw.r);
freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k) + 1] = HALF_OF(tw.i - flk.i);

void
kiss_fftr(kiss_fftr_cfg st, const kiss_fft_scalar * timedata,
          kiss_fft_scalar * freqdata)
{
    /* perform the parallel fft of two real signals packed in
       real,imag */
    kiss_fft(st->substate, (const kiss_fft_cpx *) timedata,
             (kiss_fft_cpx *) freqdata);

    kiss_fftr_twiddles(st, freqdata);
}

void
kiss_fftr_inplace(kiss_fftr_cfg st, kiss_fft_scalar * X)
{
    kf_work((kiss_fft_cpx *) X, NULL, 1, 1, st->substate->factors,
            st->substate, 1, 1, 1);
    kiss_fftr_twiddles(st, X);
}

void
kiss_fftri(kiss_fftr_cfg st, const kiss_fft_scalar * freqdata,
           kiss_fft_scalar * timedata)
{
    /* input buffer timedata is stored row-wise */
    int
        k,
        ncfft;

    ncfft = st->substate->nfft;

    timedata[2 * st->substate->bitrev[0]] = freqdata[0] + freqdata[1];
timedata[2 * st->substate->bitrev[0] + 1] =
          freqdata[0] - freqdata[1];
    for (k = 1; k <= ncfft / 2; ++k)
    {
        kiss_fft_cpx
            fk,
            fnkc,
            fek,
fok,  
tmp;  
int  
k1,  
k2;  
k1 = st->substate->bitrev[k];  
k2 = st->substate->bitrev[ncfft - k];  
fk.r = freqdata[2 * k];  
fk.i = freqdata[2 * k + 1];  
fnkc.r = freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k)];  
fnkc.i = -freqdata[2 * (ncfft - k) + 1];  

C_ADD(fek, fk, fnkc);  
C_SUB(tmp, fk, fnkc);  
C_MUL(fok, tmp, st->super_twiddles[k]);  
timedata[2 * k1] = fek.r + fok.r;  
timedata[2 * k1 + 1] = fek.i + fok.i;  
timedata[2 * k2] = fek.r - fok.r;  
timedata[2 * k2 + 1] = fok.i - fek.i;  
}
ki_work((kiss_fft_cpx *) timedata, NULL, 1, 1,  
        st->substate->factors, st->substate, 1, 1, 1);
}

A.45. kfft_single.h

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#ifndef KFFT_SINGLE_H
#define KFFT_SINGLE_H

#define ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB

#include "dsplib.h"

#define real16_fft_alloc(length) NULL
#define real16_fft_free(state)
#define BITREV(state, i) (i)

#define real16_fft_inplace(state, X, nx) (      cfft_SCALE(X,nx/2), \ cbrev(X,X,nx/2),      unpack(X,nx) )

#define real16_ifft(state, X, Y, nx) (      unpacki(X, nx),      ci\ fft_NOSCALE(X,nx/2),      cbrev(X,Y,nx/2) )

#else                           /* ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB */

#define FIXED_POINT

#endif                          /* FIXED_POINT */

#endif                          /* FIXED_POINT */

#include "kiss_fft.h"
#include "kiss_fftr.h"
#include "_kiss_fft_guts.h"

#define real16_fft_alloc(length) kiss_fftr_alloc_celt_single(length, 0,\ 0);
#define real16_fft_free(state) kiss_fft_free(state)
#define real16_fft_inplace(state, X, nx) kiss_fftr_inplace(state,X)
#define BITREV(state, i) ((state)->substate->bitrev[i])
#define real16_ifft(state, X, Y, nx) kiss_fftri(state,X, Y)

endif /* !ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB */
endif /* KFFT_SINGLE_H */

A.46. kfft_double.h

/* (C) 2008 Jean-Marc Valin, CSIRO */
/*
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 THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR
 TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT
 OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY
 OF SUCH DAMAGE. */

#ifndef KFFT_DOUBLE_H
#define KFFT_DOUBLE_H

```c
#ifdef ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB

#include "dsplib.h"
#include "_kiss_fft_guts.h"

#define cpx32_fft_alloc(length) NULL
#define cpx32_fft_free(state)
#define cpx32_fft(state, X, Y, nx)    (      cfft32_SCALE(X,nx),      cbrev32(X,Y,nx)    )
#define cpx32_ifft(state, X, Y, nx)     (      cifft32_NOSCALE(X,nx),  cbrev32(X,Y,nx)    )

#else                           /* ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB */

#include "kiss_fft.h"
#include "_kiss_fft_guts.h"

#define cpx32_fft_alloc(length) kiss_fft_alloc(length, 0, 0);
#define cpx32_fft_free(state) kiss_fft_free(state)
#define cpx32_fft(state, X, Y, nx) kiss_fft(state,(const kiss_fft_cpx *\)
     )(X), (kiss_fft_cpx *)(Y))
#define cpx32_ifft(state, X, Y, nx) kiss_ifft(state,(const kiss_fft_cpx\
   *))(X), (kiss_fft_cpx *)(Y))

#endif                          /* !ENABLE_TI_DSPLIB */

#endif                          /* KFFT_DOUBLE_H */

A.47. config.h
```
/* config.h. Generated from config.h.in by configure. */
/* config.h.in. Generated from configure.ac by autoheader. */

/* This is a build of CELT */
#define CELT_BUILD /**/

/* Version extra */
#define CELT_EXTRA_VERSION ""

/* Version major */
#define CELT_MAJOR_VERSION 0

/* Version micro */
#define CELT_MICRO_VERSION 2

/* Version minor */
#define CELT_MINOR_VERSION 5

/* Complete version string */
#define CELT_VERSION "0.6.0"

#define restrict
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