

BeagleBone Cookbook Webinar Series

Recipe #1 – Playing and Recording Audio

October 27, 2015

Jason Kridner

Co-author of BeagleBone Cookbook

Board member at BeagleBoard.org Foundation

Sitara Applications Engineering at Texas Instruments

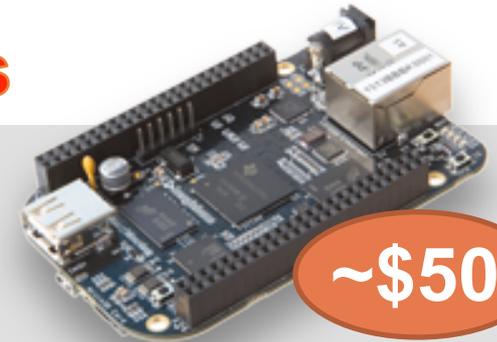
BeagleBone Black

Ready to explore and use in minutes

Truly flexible open hardware and software development platform

All you need is in the box

Proven ecosystem from prototype to product



- Ready to use
 - USB client network
 - Built-in tutorials
 - Browser based IDE
 - Flashed w/Debian
- Fast and flexible
 - 1-GHz Sitara ARM
 - 2x200-MHz PRUs
 - 512-MB DDR3
 - On-board HDMI
 - 65 digital I/O
 - 7 analog inputs
- Support for numerous Cape plug-in boards

<http://beaglebonecapex.com>

BeagleBone Black – the most flexible solution in open-source computing

BeagleBone Black board features

10/100 Ethernet

USB Host

Easily connects to almost any everyday device such as mouse or keyboard

microHDMI

Connect directly to monitors and TVs

microSD

Expansion slot for additional storage

512MB DDR3

Faster, lower power RAM for enhanced user-friendly experience

Serial Debug

DC Power

Expansion headers

Enable cape hardware and include:

- 65 digital I/O
- 7 analog
- 4 serial
- 2 SPI
- 2 I2C
- 8 PWMs
- 4 timers
- And much much more!

1-GHz Sitara AM335x ARM® Cortex™-A8 processor

Provides a more advanced user interface and up to 150% better performance than ARM11

Power Button

LEDs

Reset Button

USB Client

Development interface and directly powers board from PC

4-GB on-board storage using eMMC

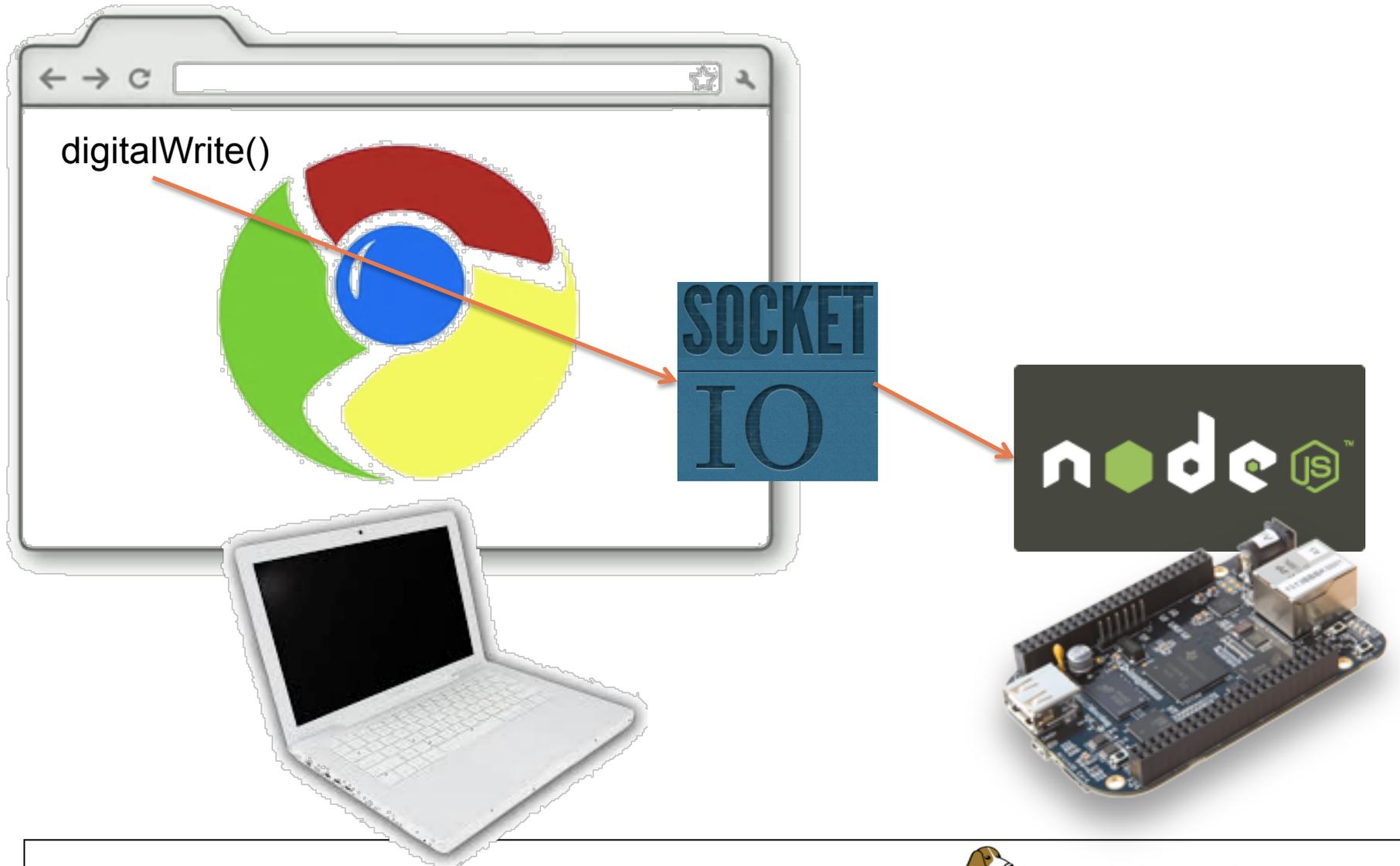
- Pre-loaded with Debian Linux Distribution
- 8-bit bus accelerates performance
- Frees the microSD slot to be used for additional storage for a less expensive solution than SD cards

Money saving extras:

- Power over USB
- Included USB cable
- 4-GB on-board storage
- Built-in PRU microcontrollers

Simple browser-based interactions

<http://beagleboard.github.io/bone101>



Cloud9 IDE hosted locally

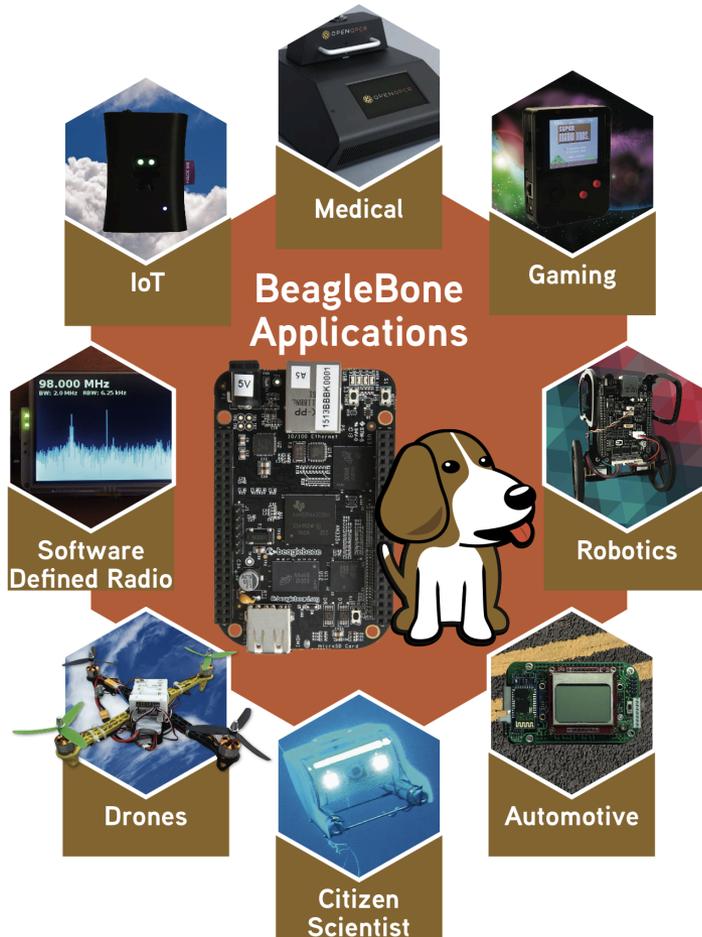
Zero install and exposes command-line

The screenshot displays the Cloud9 IDE interface in a web browser. The address bar shows the URL `192.168.3.25:3000/ide.html`. The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, Find, View, Goto, Run, Tools, Window), a toolbar with 'Preview' and 'Run' buttons, and a user profile 'John Doe'. On the left, a 'Workspace' sidebar shows a file tree with folders like 'cloud9', 'autorun', 'decodeOctoscroller', 'examples', and 'static'. The main editor area shows a JavaScript file named `blinkled.js` with the following code:

```
1 var b = require('bonescript');
2
3 var leds = ["USR0", "USR1", "USR2", "USR3", "P9_14"];
4
5 for(var i in leds) {
6   b.pinMode(leds[i], b.OUTPUT);
7 }
8
9 var state = b.LOW;
10 for(var i in leds) {
11   b.digitalWrite(leds[i], state);
12 }
13
14 setInterval(toggle, 1000);
15
16 function toggle() {
17   if(state == b.LOW) state = b.HIGH;
18   else state = b.LOW;
19   for(var i in leds) {
20     b.digitalWrite(leds[i], state);
21   }
22 }
23
```

At the bottom, a terminal window shows the command `/examples/blinkled.js` being executed. The terminal has a 'Restart' button and a 'Stop' button. The terminal output is currently empty.

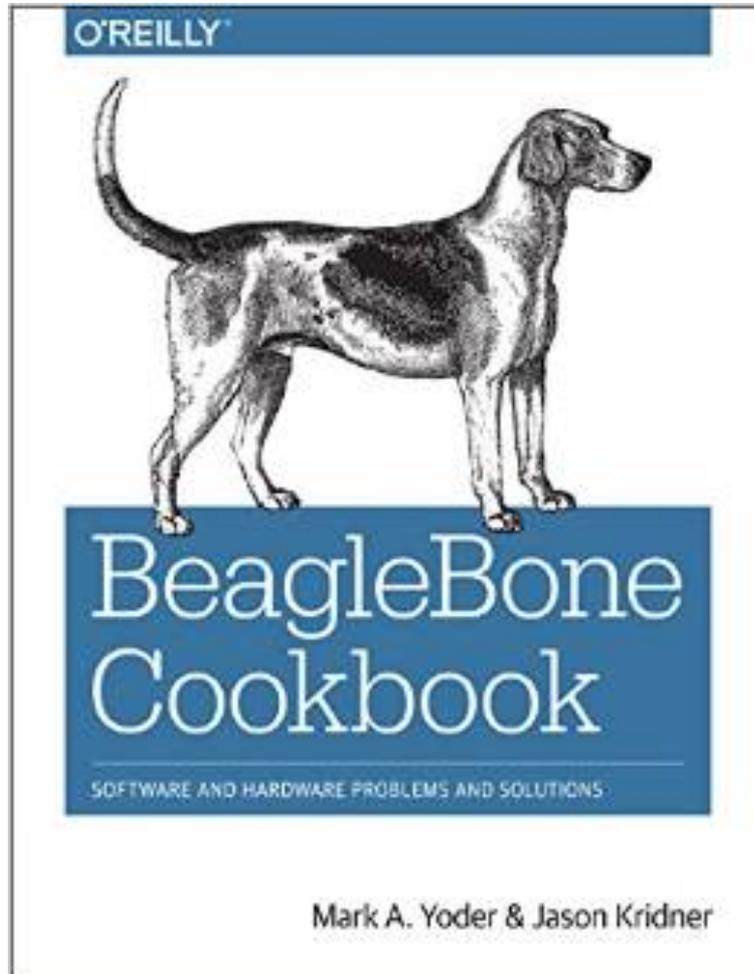
10,000s of developers building connected devices today



- Medical analysis, assistance and information management
- Home information, automation and security systems
- Home and mobile entertainment and educational systems
- New types of communications systems
- Personal robotic devices for cleaning, upkeep and manufacturing
- Remote presence and monitoring
- Automotive information management and control systems
- Personal environmental exploration and monitoring

BeagleBone Cookbook

<http://beagleboard.org/cookbook>



- 99 recipes covering
 - Basics
 - Sensors
 - Displays and outputs
 - Motors
 - Internet of things
 - Kernel
 - Real-time I/O
 - Capes

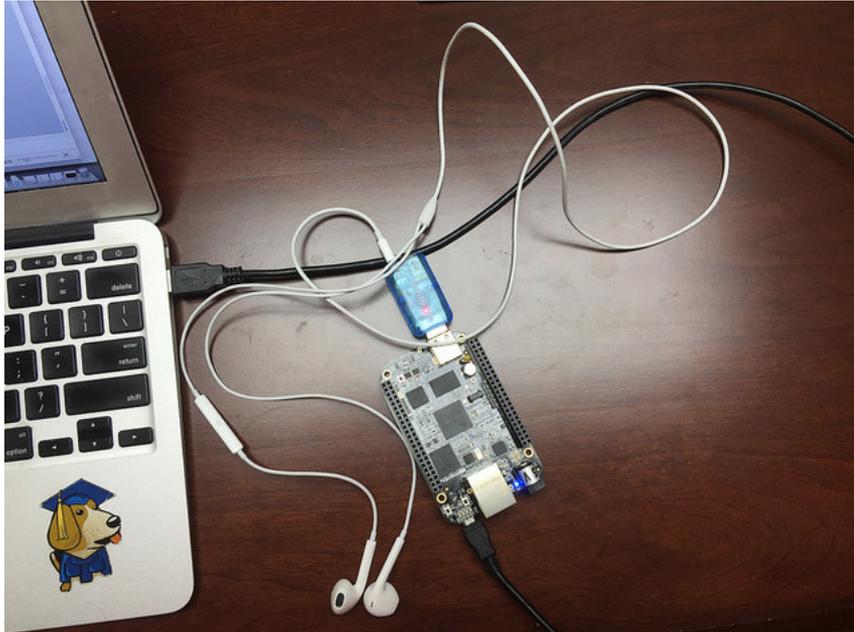
Possible audio solutions

- Built-in HDMI audio
 - connect to TV or HDMI-audio adapter
- Audio cape
 - SPI, I²S and I²C available
- USB Bluetooth dongles
 - BlueZ → <https://wiki.debian.org/Bluetooth/Alsa>
- USB audio adapter ← this will be our approach
 - Easy to find adapters on Amazon, etc.
 - http://www.amazon.com/s/ref=nb_sb_noss_2?url=search-alias%3Daps&field-keywords=linux+usb+audio

Step #0 – Prerequisites

- Connect to the board per recipe 1.2
 - <http://beagleboard.org/getting-started>
- Verify the software image per recipe 1.3 and potentially updating per recipe 1.9
 - <http://beagleboard.org/latest-images>

Step #1 – Boot with USB audio adapter



- Power up with USB audio adapter inserted
 - Some kernels don't like USB hotplugging
 - USB power typically sufficient, but add a power adapter if you see issues
- Verify driver loaded
 - lsusb
 - dmesg

Step #2 – Test playback

- Discover devices
 - man aplay
 - aplay -l
 - aplay -L
- Playback samples
 - aplay -D "default:CARD=Device" /usr/share/sounds/alsa/Front_Center.wav

Step #3 – Test record

- Use the mixer to set the input gain
 - alsamixer
- Record a sample
 - man arecord
 - arecord -f dat -D "default:CARD=Device" test.wav

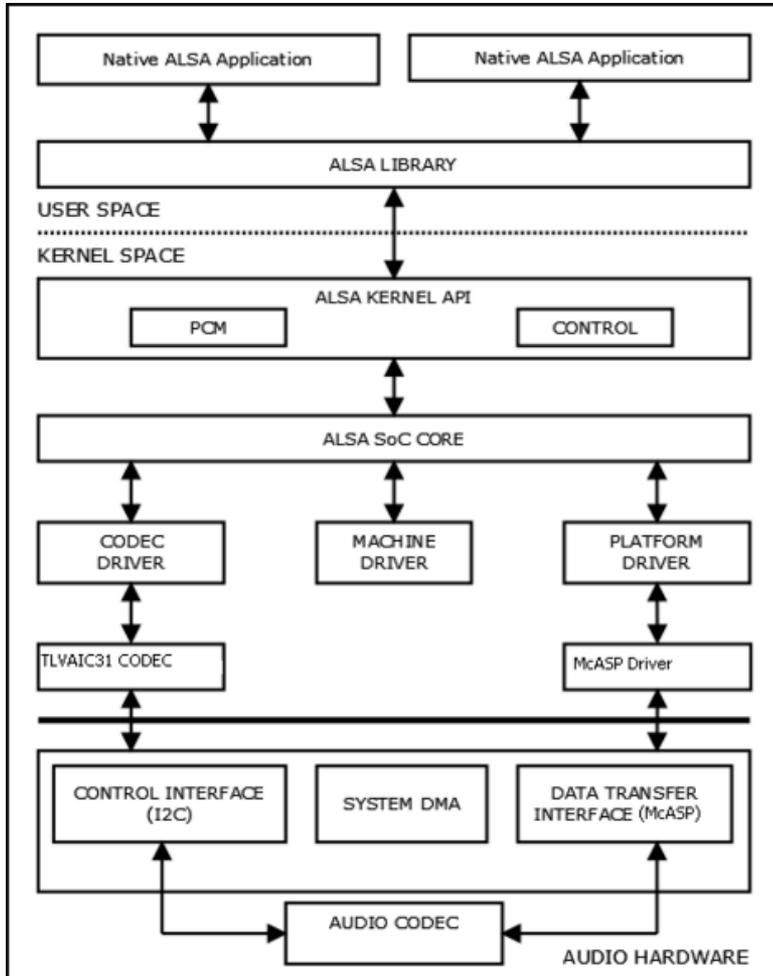
Step #4 – Set default audio

- Write to `~/.asoundrc`
- Enables you to use applications without specifying the card each time
- **Example**
requires 'apt-get install flite'
 - `flite -t "Hello!"`

```
pcm.!default {  
    type plug  
    slave {  
        pcm "hw:1,0"  
    }  
}  
ctl.!default {  
    type hw  
    card 1  
}
```

More about ALSA

Advanced Linux Sound Architecture - <http://alsa-project.org>



- Includes user space library for application programming
- Supports many devices
- ALSA SoC supports adding codecs to embedded boards

More

- Nice set of tutorials from 13-year old Alek Mabry
 - <http://einsteiniumstudios.com/speak.html>
- Shortcuts to updates and examples from the book
 - <http://beagleboard.org/cookbook>