

# APU Loudness Limiter



User Manual  
v3.0.1

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# 1. Introduction

[APU Loudness Limiter](#) is a modern loudness limiter plug-in released by [APU Software, LLC](#). This plug-in is designed to simultaneously perform limiting across multiple loudness types (see [loudness type](#)). Here you can read about the different features and parameters available with the plug-in, and get a general sense of how it differs from other limiters and why.

## 2. Parameters

This software supports a variety of parameters, most of which can be adjusted in real-time. This section provides an overview of each parameter, with each subsection detailing the parameters for the associated tab in the user interface. From within the user interface, you can also hover the mouse over a slider, combo-box, or checkbox to see a popup description of the parameter.

### 2.1. Limiting



The limiting tab contains configuration and visualization for loudness limiting. This section details each of the individual parameters and components.

### 2.1.1. Presets

---

The limiter's presets combo-box contains a collection of basic presets, one for each combination of [Loudness type](#) and latency configuration. The low-latency presets introduce minimal delay, while the look-ahead presets introduce more delay in exchange for the ability to preemptively respond to the source signal.

See [look-ahead](#) for an understanding of how delay compensation works in the plug-in.

When switching between presets, [limiter ceiling](#) settings won't be modified. This is done to make it easier to flip through different limiter presets after you've configured the ceiling settings.

You can configure whether or not to [load preset visuals](#) when switching between presets, and you can switch between loading dark or light themes through the [dark mode](#) parameter. These settings are visual only, they don't have any impact on the audio behavior of the limiter.

Currently, the following presets are available ("Full Reset" restores all default parameter values):

- Full Reset
- Mixing & Mastering - Focus (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Present (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Deep (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Traditional (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Maximizer TP (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Maximizer PK (low-latency)
- Mixing & Mastering - Focus (look-ahead)
- Mixing & Mastering - Present (look-ahead)
- Mixing & Mastering - Deep (look-ahead)
- Mixing & Mastering - Traditional (look-ahead)
- Mixing & Mastering - Maximizer TP (look-ahead)
- Mixing & Mastering - Maximizer PK (look-ahead)

### 2.1.2. Loudness type

---

Limiting can be applied across a variety of loudness types. Each loudness type supports channel-split or channel-linked processing. Channel-split treats each channel independently, while channel-linked integrates across all channels.

Three of the supported loudness types use a popular modern measurement standard for perceived loudness called [LUFS](#). These loudness types are momentary (400ms window), short-term (3s window) and Integrated (infinite window).

There are also two [peak](#) loudness types (True Peak and Peak) as well as traditional [RMS](#). True Peak is an improvement on [peak](#) which takes into consideration waveform behavior between samples, which allows it to properly respond to inter-sample peaks. Peak mode loudness types use a [blocksize](#) window.

Integrated loudness type window can be reset by pressing the reset button.

### 2.1.3. Target range presets

---

Target range presets are provided for convenience as an example set of industry related loudness ranges. The average loudness and limiter peak are provided in the preset names in parenthesis. These values were transcribed from the [RTW](#) delivery standards page.

Currently, the following target range presets are available:

- Spotify Loud (-11, -2)
- Spotify/Tidal/YouTube (-14, -1)
- Deezer (-15, -1)
- Apple (-16, -1)
- AES Streaming (-18, -1)
- EBU R128 Broadcast (-23, -1)
- US TV ATSC A/85 Broadcast (-24, -1)
- Netflix Online Streaming (-27, -1)

### 2.1.4. Output type

---

The output type options allows you to configure which type of samples to output.

- Default output type corresponds to the limiter's output
- Bypass output type corresponds to the limiter's source
- Delta output type corresponds to the limiter's output minus source

Output gain and dry/wet are bypassed for Delta output type

### 2.1.5. Limiter ceiling

---

The limiter ceiling parameter determines the maximum peak loudness value that the limiter will allow. When the limiter detects a peak above this value, it will pre-emptively begin to apply gain reduction. Note that make-up gain is not automatically applied. If you'd like to apply make-up gain, you can use the [output gain](#) parameter.

### 2.1.6. Limiter attack

---

The limiter attack parameter determines the amount of time to look into the future when detecting peaks. Shorter attack times will result in more aggressive gain reduction, with the results becoming more gritty and distorted. Longer attack times will result in more transparent gain reduction, but will push the average level of the audio further down.

### 2.1.7. Look-ahead

---

The look-ahead parameter allows you to configure how far in advance the limiter looks for the [source](#) signal. This can be used to align the limiter's response to account for the loudness window time and/or [release](#) time, or simply as a creative effect.

Look-ahead requires that the [look-ahead budget](#) parameter is configured via the [settings](#) tab. This method of look-ahead configuration is used to support real-time adjustments of look-ahead without causing stuttering which would otherwise interfere with A/B testing.

Note that [look-ahead budget](#) adds latency to the limiter in order to function.

### 2.1.8. Momentary window

---

The momentary window parameter allows you to adjust the duration of the momentary window in milliseconds. Lower window durations respond more quickly to changes in loudness, while higher window durations provide a more stable loudness measurement. The momentary window is used by the Momentary [Loudness type](#).

### 2.1.9. RMS window

---

The RMS window parameter allows you to adjust the duration of the RMS window in milliseconds. Lower window durations respond more quickly to changes in loudness, while higher window durations provide a more stable loudness measurement. The RMS window is used by the RMS [loudness type](#).

### 2.1.10. Visualization

---

The visualization component displays a continuously evolving real-time view of your [source](#), [target](#), and [output](#) loudness over time. There are currently two main types of visualizations: [history](#) and [histogram](#). [History](#) displays a rolling window of the most recent history of loudness samples. [Histogram](#) divides this history up into buckets and displays the relative proportion of each bucket in real-time.

You can hover the mouse over a bucket to see the loudness range the bucket corresponds to.

The visualization component also displays the [source range](#) and [target range](#), allowing you to precisely target these ranges based on the dynamics of the audio. Detailed visualization settings can be adjusted from the [visualization](#) tab, with some features also available by right clicking on the visualization component.

You can double-click the visualization component to resize and hide everything else.

### 2.1.11. Raster type

---

The raster type parameter allows you to specify the type of raster visualization. You can select between [history](#) and [histogram](#) views, with either loudness or delta values. Loudness values match the currently selected [loudness type](#) while delta values take the difference between [source](#) and [target](#) or [output](#) loudness.

Delta view is useful for determining how much loudness is being changed, and how much residual there is between [target](#) and [output](#) loudness.

You can also visualize [target](#) vs [output](#) residual via [breath residual](#) option.

### 2.1.12. Sidechain

---

The sidechain toggle allows you to enable/disable sidechain processing. When enabled, the source signal will come from the plug-in's sidechain channel(s). This allows you to drive compression/expansion using an external source, which can be used for example to [duck](#) the sidechain signal.

### 2.1.13. Ballistics type

---

The ballistics type combo-box allows you to change the limiter's ballistics behavior.

- Natural (dithered) applies light dithering to natural ballistics deltas.
- Natural (direct) applies normal smooth attack and release ballistics.
- Inertial (dithered) applies light dithering to inertial ballistics deltas.
- Inertial (direct) applies attack and release ballistics with inertia.

Inertial ballistics are more responsive to sudden changes in loudness, but may sound less natural.

Dithering can help reduce quantization noise, but may be less accurate

### 2.1.14. Input gain

---

The input gain parameter allows you to apply additional gain to the input of the limiter.

### 2.1.15. Release

The release parameter allows you to specify the amount of time it takes for a given amount of gain amplification to be applied to the [source](#) signal. Attack is configured by [limiter attack](#), while release refers to the “release” of this gain reduction.

Release is a traditional ballistic parameter, similar to what you will find on most compressors. See the [Linear release](#) parameter for more direct release behavior. In addition to specifying the release in milliseconds, you can specify it in samples, BPM-relative units, or ratio of [look-ahead](#) duration.

### 2.1.16. Linear Release

The linear release parameter allows you to directly specify the rate of change in gain amplification applied to the [source](#) signal. Release refers to the “release” of the limiter’s gain reduction. More generally, release refers to gain amplification since it isn’t always necessary for the limiter to “attack” prior to “release” and the two are not always correlated.

The linear release parameter is different from traditional ballistic parameters. The actual rate of change in gain reduction with the traditional controls is dependent on both the attack or release time and the residual between target gain reduction and current gain reduction. This means the alterations made to the source signal are a complicated combination of the audio’s dynamics. For linear release, the actual rate of change is constant.

This setting can be configured to apply directly, completely overriding the [release](#) ballistics, or as a limit to the rate. The former can be a way to get extremely fast response, while the latter can serve as a barrier to prevent the limiter from releasing too rapidly during extreme fluctuations in [source](#) loudness.

### 2.1.17. Output gain

The output gain parameter allows you to apply additional gain to the output of the limiter.

## 2.2. Loudness



The loudness tab contains parameters relating to loudness measurements. You can configure adaptive window behavior here, which can be used to reduce transient artifacts during compression.



### 2.2.1. Adaptive startup

The adaptive startup parameter enables or disables adaptive startup behavior for loudness measurements. When enabled, the loudness window begins small and grows as the window fills. This can be useful for reducing transient artifacts at the start of playback.

### 2.2.2. Adaptive edges

The adaptive edges parameter enables or disables adaptive edge detection for loudness measurements. When enabled, loudness values crossing the configured [adaptive threshold](#), or silence, will be detected and the loudness window will be reset. This causes the [adaptive startup](#) behavior to apply to every transition to/from silence. This can be useful for reducing transient artifacts during sudden changes in loudness.

### 2.2.3. Adaptive type

The adaptive type parameter allows [adaptive startup](#) and [adaptive edges](#) to be configured for Silence or [adaptive threshold](#) modes. Silence mode will only reset the loudness window when the input signal is silent. Adaptive threshold mode will reset the loudness window when the input signal crosses the configured [adaptive threshold](#).

### 2.2.4. Adaptive threshold

The adaptive threshold parameter allows you to configure the threshold used by [adaptive edges](#) in [adaptive threshold](#) mode. This threshold is specified in the same units as the current [loudness type](#).

## 2.3. Visualization



The visualization tab contains parameters related to real-time configuration of the limiter's visualizations. This section describes these various settings.

### 2.3.1. Auto range

The auto range parameter enables or disables the visualization's auto range finding capabilities. This feature operates by analyzing the continuous histogram at each frame to determine a reasonable range for that moment in time. This range is then followed and adjusted smoothly over time.

### 2.3.2. Visual range presets

---

Visual range presets are provided for convenience as an example set of industry related loudness ranges.

Currently, the following visual range presets are available:

- Auto Range
- Limiter Default ( $\geq -30$ )
  - Standard Reference ( $\geq -60$ )
- Full Range ( $\geq -70$ )
- Custom Range ...

### 2.3.3. Loudness range

---

The loudness range parameter allows the visualization loudness range to be set manually. In order for this range to be enabled and used, the [auto range](#) parameter must be disabled.

Note that there are separate loudness ranges for windowed loudness types and peak loudness types.

See [range sliders](#) for information about range sliders in general.

### 2.3.4. Layout options

---

The options menu allows you to configure the layout of the visualization. The following options are available:

- [layout source mode](#) : Specifies the layout mode for the [source](#) signal.
- [layout target mode](#) : Specifies the layout mode for the [target](#) signal.
- [layout output mode](#) : Specifies the layout mode for the [output](#) signal.
- [raster type](#) : Specifies the type of raster visualization.
- [show thresholds](#) : Specifies whether or not to show thresholds.
- [show peak meter](#) : Specifies whether or not to show peak meter.
- [show axis](#) : Specifies whether or not to show the axis.
- [show axis lines](#) : Specifies whether or not to show axis lines.
- [show param context](#) : Specifies whether or not to show parameter context while certain parameters are changing.

Each layout mode has an AUTO option which automatically selects the best layout mode based on the current context.

### 2.3.5. Layout source mode

---

The layout source mode parameter allows you to configure the layout of the visualization's source panel.

Currently, the following layout source modes are available:

- None (No source panel is displayed)
- Auto (Automatically selects the best layout mode based on the current context)
- Source only (Draws just the [source](#) signal)
- Source over Target (Draws the [target](#) signal first, then the [source](#) signal on top)
- Source over Output (Draws the [output](#) signal first, then the [source](#) signal on top)

### 2.3.6. Layout target mode

---

The layout target mode parameter allows you to configure the layout of the visualization's target panel.

Currently, the following layout target modes are available:

- None (No target panel is displayed)
- Auto (Automatically selects the best layout mode based on the current context)
- Target only (Draws just the [target](#) signal)
- Target over Source (Draws the [source](#) signal first, then the [target](#) signal on top)
- Target over Output (Draws the [output](#) signal first, then the [target](#) signal on top)

### 2.3.7. Layout output mode

---

The layout output mode parameter allows you to configure the layout of the visualization's output panel.

Currently, the following layout output modes are available:

- None (No output panel is displayed)
- Auto (Automatically selects the best layout mode based on the current context)
- Output only (Draws just the [output](#) signal)
- Output over Source (Draws the [source](#) signal first, then the [output](#) signal on top)
- Output over Target (Draws the [target](#) signal first, then the [output](#) signal on top)

### 2.3.8. Delta field type

---

The delta field type parameter allows you to specify the type of delta field used by the visualization.

The delta field is basically a mapping from each source pixel on the screen to a destination pixel. Pixel shaders are used to iteratively apply this delta field using interpolation and some light dithering effects. This feature is purely for aesthetic purposes and has no effect on the audio.

[Raster type](#) effects are drawn into the delta field on each frame.

### 2.3.9. Super-sampling mode

---

The super-sampling mode parameter determines the amount of super-sampling to use when rendering visualizations. The default render dimensions match the default plug-in window size. You can enable super-sampling to multiply this resolution by up to 4x.

### 2.3.10. Bits per pixel

---

The bits-per-pixel parameter determines the number of bits per pixel to use when rendering visualizations. The default bpp is the best performing. You can increase bpp to improve visual quality.

### 2.3.11. Breath residual

---

The breath residual parameter can be used to help visualize limiter behavior. For each frame of the visualization, the current residual between [target](#) and [output](#) loudness is calculated and used to multiply the magnitude of the visualization delta field.

This feature helps you find sections of audio where the limiter is having a difficult time keeping up with the amount of [target](#) gain. This can help guide the configuration of the [release](#) and [linear release](#) parameters. The direction of the multiplication factor is also set to reflect whether the residual occurred in the attack or release direction, so it's possible to get a sense of the overall balance between these residuals.

### 2.3.12. Bucket size

---

The bucket size parameter determines the size in pixels of visualization buckets (rectangles).

### 2.3.13. Histogram hold

---

The histogram hold parameter enables or disables “hold” mode for the [histogram](#) raster types. While “hold” mode is enabled, the histogram will continuously accumulate measurements indefinitely. This can be used to capture a full duration view of your source audio. This allows you to easily adjust ranges to target to a specific region of the full dynamic range.

The histogram will still continuously accumulate measurements while “hold” mode is disabled, but for each new measurement the oldest measurement in history is replaced. This results in a continuously evolving histogram of duration specified by the [history length](#) parameter.

### 2.3.14. Delta X/Y/T

---

The delta X/Y/T parameters are provided to the visualization [delta field](#) in order to manipulate the delta field in real-time. The exact behavior of each parameter depends on the active [delta field type](#).

### 2.3.15. Delta field

---

The delta field parameter allows you to enable or disable the visualization delta field.

The delta field is basically a mapping from each source pixel on the screen to a destination pixel. Pixel shaders are used to iteratively apply this delta field using interpolation and some light dithering effects. This feature is purely for aesthetic purposes and has no effect on the audio.

[Raster type](#) effects are drawn into the delta field on each frame.

### 2.3.16. Shader params

---

The shader parameters control various aspects of visualization rendering. The following options are available:

- Shader param 1: Delta field fade rate. Lower values leave longer trails.
- Shader param 2: Curve fill transparency. Lower values make the curve more transparent, leaving only the edge(s) visible.
- Shader param 3: Curve edge thickness. Lower values make the edge thinner.

### 2.3.17. Show thresholds

---

The show thresholds parameter allows you to enable or disable threshold drawing in the visualization.

If this option is disabled, thresholds will still be drawn while changing the associated parameters.

Thresholds include [limiter ceiling](#) for each [loudness type](#).

### 2.3.18. Panel params

---

The panel parameters control various aspects of panel rendering. The following options are available:

- Panel param 1: Panel alpha (transparency), 0.0 to remove panel completely
- Panel param 2: Panel hue (rotates through normal, source, target, output).
- Panel param 3: Panel hue intensity

### 2.3.19. History length

---

The history length parameter allows you to change the duration of visualization history. This history is a rolling-window where each new loudness sample pushes out the oldest sample, maintaining a continuous history length with the duration you’ve configured here. Note that this setting applies both to [history](#) and [histogram](#) raster types.

During [histogram hold](#) the histogram has an effectively infinite history length.

### 2.3.20. Show peak meter

The show peak meter parameter allows you to enable or disable peak meter and gain reduction drawing next to output gain.

Positive gain reduction is drawn from bottom-up, negative gain reduction is drawn from top-down.

### 2.3.21. Show axis

The show axis parameter allows you to enable or disable axis drawing in the visualization.

The axis is scaled relative to the [loudness range](#), which can be manual or [auto range](#).

### 2.3.22. Show axis lines

The show axis lines parameter allows you to enable or disable axis line drawing in the visualization.

axis lines are drawn at each [Show axis](#).

### 2.3.23. Show param context

The show param context parameter allows you to enable or disable param context text bubbles during parameter changes.

## 2.4. Theme



The theme tab contains parameters related to color themes. Here you can select between the bank of color theme presets, or configure the individual colors yourself.

### 2.4.1. Theme presets

---

The theme presets combo-box allows you to switch between a variety of theme presets. Each theme has a light and dark variation. Switching between theme presets will load values into [source color](#), [normal color](#), [target color](#) and [output color](#).

Currently, the following themes are available:

- APU Default
- APU Red
- APU Orange
- APU Yellow
- APU Chartreuse
- APU Green
- APU Spring
- APU Cyan
- APU Azure
- APU Blue
- APU Violet
- APU Magenta
- APU Rose

### 2.4.2. Source color

---

The source color parameters control the red, green, and blue components of the [source](#) color.

The source color is used in a variety of contexts, from interactive widgets to visualization elements. This color signifies that an element relates to the [source](#) signal in some way. This color is expected to contrast against the [normal color](#) to some extent.

### 2.4.3. Normal color

---

The normal color parameters control the red, green, and blue components of the “normal” color.

The normal color is used in a variety of contexts, from interactive widgets to visualization elements. This color signifies that an element is essentially neutral, not related to [source](#), [target](#) or [output](#) signal. This color is expected to contrast against the [source color](#), [target color](#), and [output color](#) to some degree.

### 2.4.4. Target color

---

The target color parameters control the red, green, and blue components of the [target](#) color.

The target color is used in a variety of contexts, from interactive widgets to visualization elements. This color signifies that an element relates to the [target](#) signal in some way. This color is expected to contrast against the [normal color](#) to some extent.

### 2.4.5. Output color

---

The output color parameters control the red, green, and blue components of the [output](#) color.

The output color is used in a variety of contexts, from interactive widgets to visualization elements. This color signifies that an element relates to the [output](#) signal in some way. This color is expected to contrast against the [normal color](#) to some extent.

## 2.5. Settings



The settings tab contains various additional parameters. These parameters are broken down between General and Latency parameters. Since Latency parameters impact [delay compensation](#), changes to these parameters are deferred until you click the Apply button. It is generally not advisable to automate the parameters in the Latency section.

### 2.5.1. BPM

The bpm option allows you to set the BPM used by tempo-relative parameters.

### 2.5.2. Host BPM

The host bpm option enables usage of the host's BPM for tempo-relative parameters. When disabled, the [bpm](#) parameter is used instead.

This parameter is not available (nor applicable) to the standalone application.

### 2.5.3. Dither

The dither parameter determines the strength of ballistics dithering. This parameter applies only to dithering [ballistics type](#) modes.

### 2.5.4. Velocity sensitive knobs

If enabled, this will turn on velocity-sensitive dragging, so that the faster the mouse moves, the bigger the movement to the knobs. This helps when making accurate small-scale adjustments.

This parameter is saved at user scope, so it will be remembered between sessions.

### 2.5.5. Load preset visuals

The load preset visuals option allows you to enable/disable the loading of visualization and [theme](#) settings when loading [presets](#). All other settings will still be loaded; this setting only has an impact on the visual appearance of the plug-in and does not impact the audio.

---

### 2.5.6. Dark mode

The dark mode toggle enables/disables dark mode. When enabled, theme colors have their brightness inverted.

---

### 2.5.7. Offline HD

The Offline HD combo-box allows you to configure the Offline HD feature. This feature, when enabled, performs super-sampling when the limiter is operated in “offline” mode. Offline mode typically applies to DAW features including Freeze and Export, but not real-time operation. The exact scenarios where this feature depends on the host application.

When enabled and active, super-sampling 2x is effectively the same as halving the block size. Likewise, 3x and 4x effectively divide the block size by 3 or 4 respectively. This has the end result of increasing the time resolution of loudness measurements. Although more loudness samples is generally better, it does come with a performance cost and so extremely low block sizes are currently only enabled for offline mode.

---

### 2.5.8. Blocksize

The block size parameter determines the time resolution of the limiter’s [source](#) loudness measurements. Generally speaking, lower block sizes will give more accurate results. However, lower block sizes also require more CPU resources, so it is necessary to find a balance. You can squeeze improved quality and/or performance out of the limiter by tuning this setting based on your available CPU resources.

Fast attack and/or release times may benefit from similarly low block size.

BPM units for block size are evaluated once at the time you press Apply.

---

### 2.5.9. Look-ahead budget

The look-ahead budget parameter determines the latency budget which is available for the [look-ahead](#) parameter. Once you have configured a look-ahead budget, you can adjust the [look-ahead](#) parameter in real-time within this range without introducing artifacts.

---

### 2.5.10. Attack budget

The attack budget parameter determines the latency budget which is available for the [limiter attack](#) parameters. Once you have configured an attack budget, you can adjust the [limiter attack](#) parameters in real-time within this range without introducing artifacts.

---

### 2.5.11. Delay compensation

The delay compensation parameter determines whether or not the plug-in will report latency to the host. Delay compensation is used by hosts to keep audio synchronized across channels.

The delay compensation option is not available (nor applicable) to the standalone application.

---

## 2.6. Update

The update tab allows you to check for the latest product versions. Just click “Check for updates” to see the latest version numbers. If you’re not running the latest version, you can click “Download” to open the download page in your default browser.

---

## 2.7. About

The about tab contains basic information about the plug-in. This is also where you can activate or deactivate your product keys and check license status.

---

# 3. Glossary

This section defines some of the concepts used within the software.



### 3.1. Range sliders

---

Range sliders are used throughout the plug-in in order to specify the upper and lower boundaries of a range. These ranges can be controlled via mouse in various ways.

- Click and drag the lower thumb to adjust the minimum value.
- Click and drag the upper thumb to adjust the maximum value.
- Click and drag the region between slider thumbs to move both values. This allows you to adjust the average loudness without expanding/contracting the dynamic range.
- Ctrl + click and drag the region between slider thumbs to expand/contract range without changing the average (center) value. Drag the mouse up and down, left and right are ignored.
- Shift + click and drag the region between slider thumbs to combine both. Drag the mouse up and down to expand/contract range. Drag the mouse left and right to move both values.

### 3.2. History

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One of the primary views into your audio that this software provides is real-time history. The history view maintains a recent history of loudness measurements, continuously displaying them in [FIFO](#) order. This view helps you understand how the signal is changing over time, in real-time. [History length](#) and [bucket size](#) can be configured dynamically without forcing the history to reset.

### 3.3. Histogram

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One of the primary views into your audio that this software provides is a real-time histogram. Histograms in general provide a quick and intuitive way to understand the relative frequency of different measurements. This is very useful when judging the overall dynamic range of the audio. The histogram provided by this software is capable of changing [history length](#), [bucket size](#) and size continuously.

### 3.4. Source

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The term “source” is used throughout the plug-in to identify the plug-in’s input source signal. This signal is represented in the user interface by the current theme’s [source color](#).

### 3.5. Target

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The term “target” is used throughout the plug-in to identify the “ideal” target output loudness. The actual loudness achieved depends on [release](#) and [linear release](#) parameter settings.

### 3.6. Output

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The term “output” is used throughout the plug-in to identify the actual output loudness. This can differ from [target](#) loudness due to non-instantaneous [attack/release](#) and/or [linear attack/release](#) parameter settings.

## 4. Credits

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This software was developed by [APU Software, LLC](#) and is available as VST (windows x64/x86, macOS universal), Audio Unit (macOS universal), or Standalone Application (windows x64/x86, macOS universal). The software libraries below are utilized for portions of the software:

- [JUCE](#) (cross-platform audio and user interface framework)
- [Boost](#) (header-only algorithms)
- [Libebur128](#) (loudness measurements)
- [melatonin blur](#) (blur effects)

Demo video song credits:

- Tea Time - Warm-Up Rhythm, licensed via [Shutterstock](#)
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### 4.1. MIT License (libebur128)

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## 4.2. MIT License (melatonin\_blur)

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