Digital Signal Processing for Music

Part 13: Digital Number Formats

Tart 15. Digital Number Forma

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number formats word length and SNR



w	Δ	Max. Amp	theo. SNR
8 (UInt)	± 1	0255	≈48 dB
16 (Int)	± 1	$-32768 \dots 32767$	pprox96 dB
20 (Int)	± 1	$-524288 \dots 524287$	pprox120 dB
24 (Int)	± 1	$-16777216 \dots 16777215$	pprox144 dB
32 (Float)	$\pm 1.175 \cdot 10^{-38}$	$\pm 3.403 \cdot 10^{1038}$	1529 dB
64 (Float)	$\pm 2.225 \cdot 10^{-308}$	$\pm 1.798 \cdot 10^{10308}$	12318 dB

how do we represent this in bits



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how do we represent this in bits



number formats value range

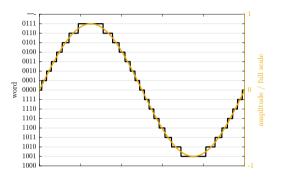


- unnormalized¹: $-2^{w-1} \dots 2^{w-1} 1$
 - used for transmission etc.
- **normalized** (word length independent): -1...1
 - used for floating point representation
 - used for processing

¹remember: non-symmetric step count for positive and negative values

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number formats number representation 1/2



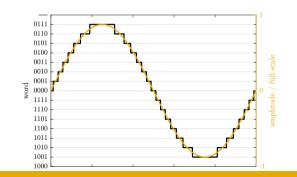
- Least Significant Bit (LSB): b_0 (usually on the right)
- Most Significant Bit (MSB): b_{w-1} (usually on the left)

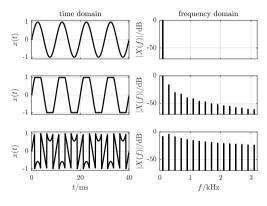
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number formats number representation 2/2

format	amplitude	range (normalized)
	$x_Q = -b_{w-1} + \sum_{i=0}^{w-2} b_i 2^{-(w-i-1)}$	$-1 \le x_Q \le 1 - 2^{-(w-1)}$
unsigned	$x_Q = \sum_{i=0}^{w-1} b_i 2^{-(w-1)}$	$0 \le x_Q \le 1 - 2^{-w}$

- w : word length
- \bullet b_i : ith Bit













- unsigned format: small word lengths (4...8 Bit)
- 2's complement: file formats with higher word lengths (16...24 Bit), some DSPs
- floating point: internal representation for processing



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number formats floating point 1/2



$$x_Q = M_G \cdot 2^{E_G}$$

■ M_G : Normalized Mantissa $0.5 \le M_G < 1$

■ E_G : Exponent

32 Bit IEEE 754 Floating Format:

Bit 31: Sign	Bits 30-23: Exponent	Bits 22-0: Mantissa
S	e ₇ e ₀	

Exceptions

Тур	E_G	M_G	Value
normal	$1 \le E_G \le 254$	any	$(-1)^{s}(0.m)2^{E_{G}-127}$
NAN (not a number)	255		undefined
Infinity	255		∞
Zero			

number formats floating point 1/2



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number formats floating point 1/2



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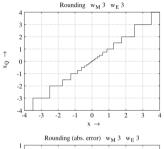
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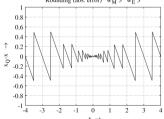
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number formats floating point 2/2



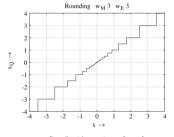


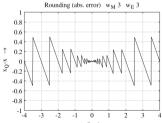


- high exponent: large quantization error energy
- low exponent: small quantization error energy
- linear quantization within one exponent

number formats floating point 2/2



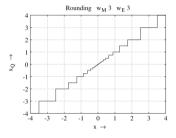


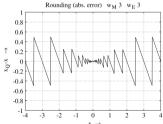


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number formats floating point 2/2







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number formats quantization: summary



- most common number representations
 - 2-complement for high quality audio storage
 - floating point for high quality audio processing (non-linear quantization)