



<http://wiki.homerecz.com>

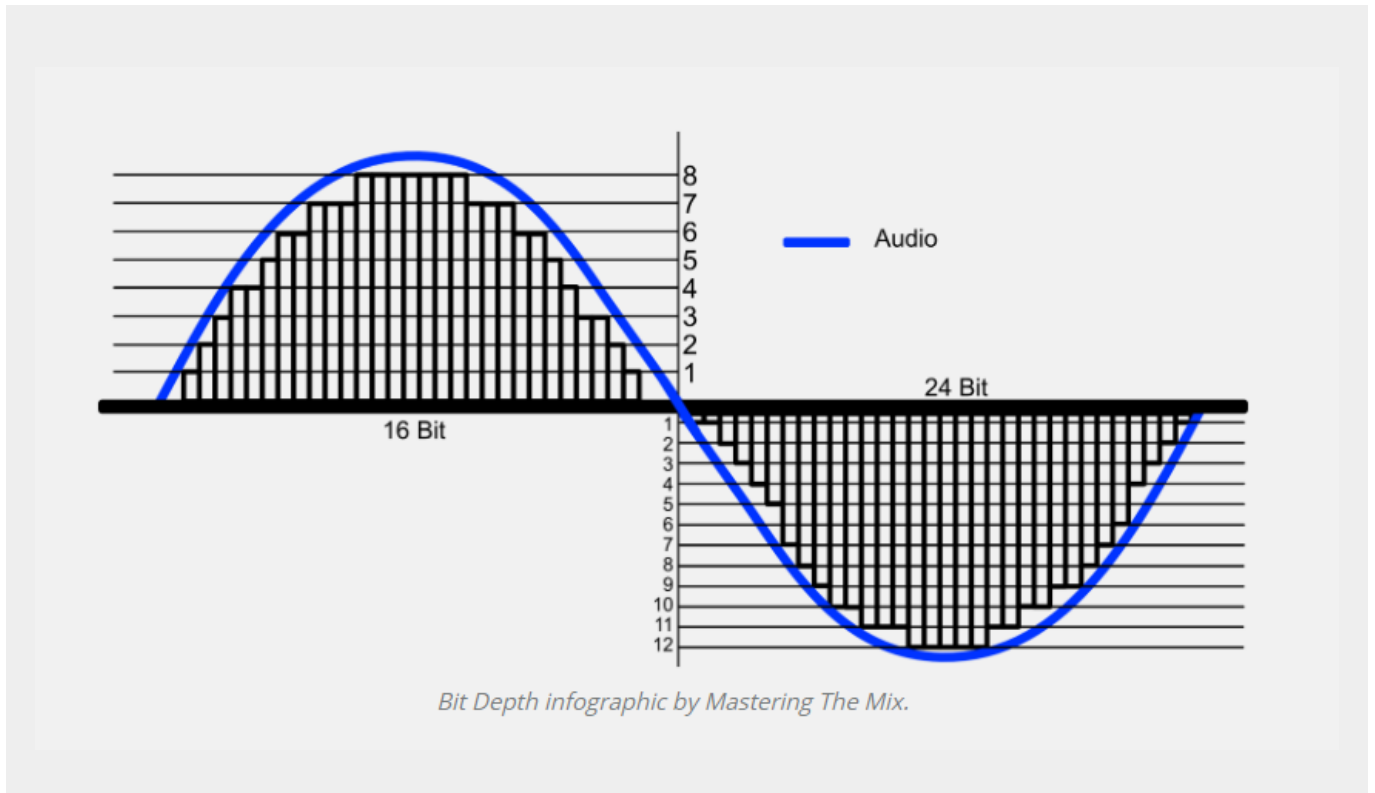


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.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	1
.....	5
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### bit depth



## bit

- bit : (Binary) 0 1 1 (16 : 16 )
- Byte : 1 (B) = 8 (b), B, b .

## A/D converting

4dBu

18dB

A/D

	<b>Vpp(peak)</b>
22dBu	27.581673844 Vpp
4dBu	3.47232701Vpp
0dBu	2.19089023Vpp
-100dBu	0.000021909 Vpp
-122dBu	0.00000174 Vpp
-infinity	0 Vpp

V ( ) -122dBu ~ 22dBu 0.00000174v~ 27.581673844v

144dB

가 가 “ ” 8 가 .(
-6 +2 ) , 가 가 . 24bit
가 144dB 가 “ ” .

- 16bit 가 = 2<sup>16</sup> = 65536(5 )
- 24bit 가 = 2<sup>24</sup> = 16777216(8 )
- 32bit 가 = 2<sup>32</sup> = 4294967296(10 )
- 48bit = 2<sup>48</sup> = 2.8147498e+14 (e+x +10^X .) = 28147598000(14 )
- 56bit = 2<sup>56</sup> = 7.2057594e+16(16 )
- 64bit = 2<sup>64</sup> = 1.8446744e+19(19 )

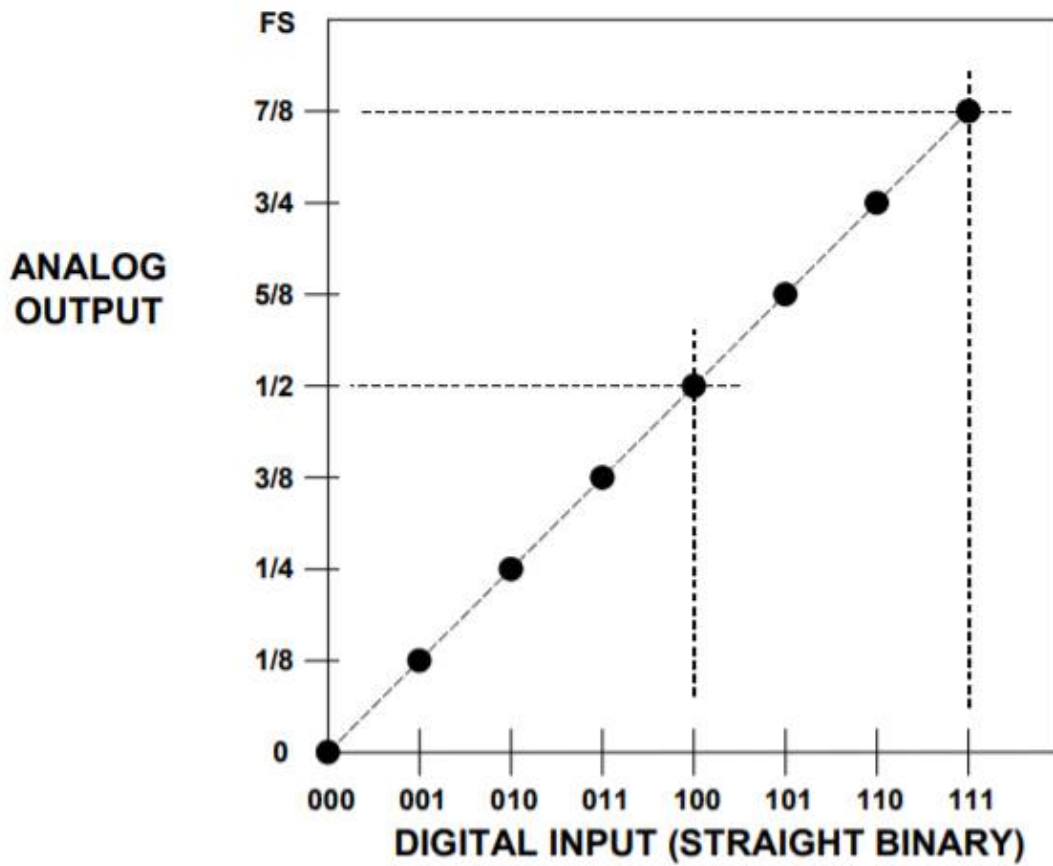
- 32bit 가 = 1.0 x 2<sup>-126</sup> = 1.1754944e-38 ( 38 )
- 32bit 가 = (2 - 2<sup>-23</sup>) x 2<sup>127</sup> = 3.4028235e+38 = (38 )

# dBFS

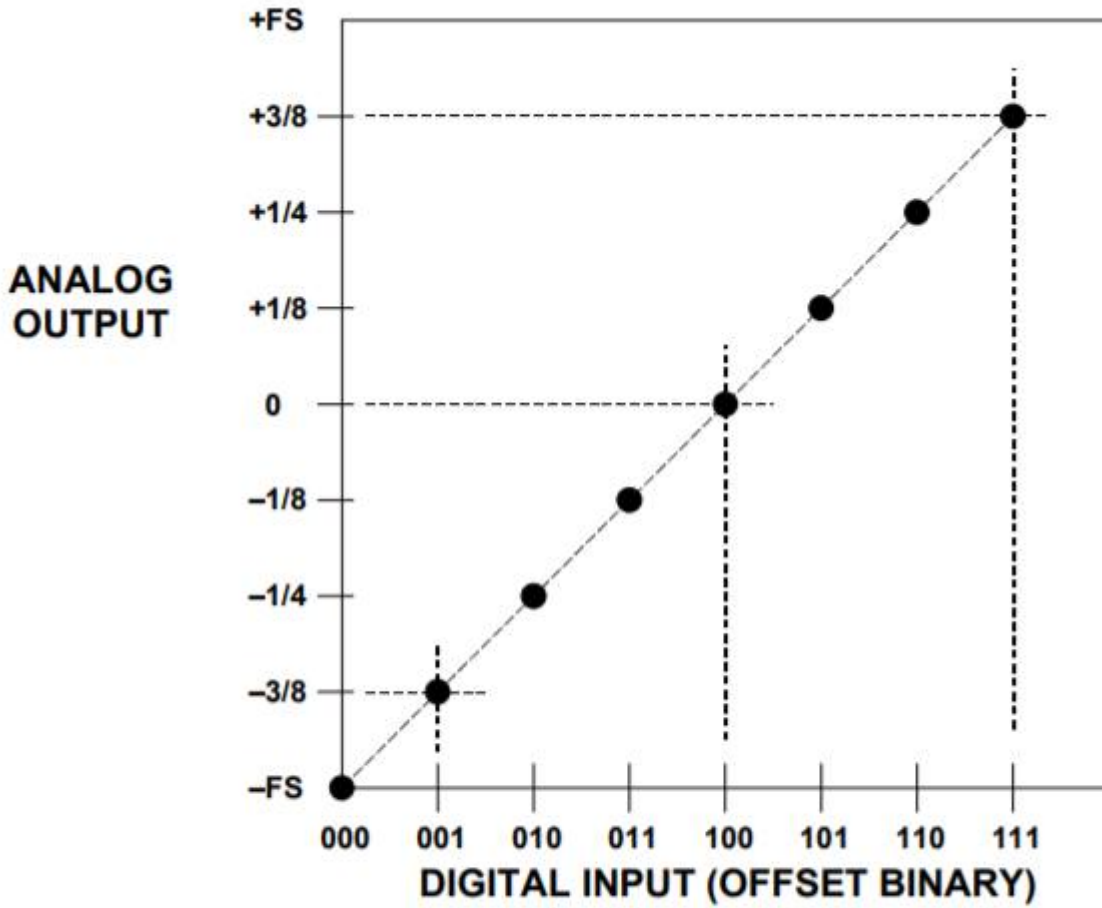
## dB full scale

가 (16bit:96dB, 24bit:144dB),  
 0 Full Scale -18dBFS(24bit & above),  
 -12dBFS(16bit)  
 (Amplitude) 가 -6dBFS ,  
 24bit(144dB) , 16bit(96dB) , 48bit(288dB) 0dBFS, -6dBFS  
 “ “ 1)

## 2.1 CODING AND QUANTIZING



**Figure 2.4:** Transfer Function for Ideal Unipolar 3-bit DAC



**Figure 2.10:** Transfer Function for Ideal Bipolar 3-bit DAC



RESOLUTION N	2 <sup>N</sup>	VOLTAGE (10V FS)	ppm FS	% FS	dB FS
2-bit	4	2.5 V	250,000	25	- 12
4-bit	16	625 mV	62,500	6.25	- 24
6-bit	64	156 mV	15,625	1.56	- 36
8-bit	256	39.1 mV	3,906	0.39	- 48
10-bit	1,024	9.77 mV (10 mV)	977	0.098	- 60
12-bit	4,096	2.44 mV	244	0.024	- 72
14-bit	16,384	610 μV	61	0.0061	- 84
16-bit	65,536	153 μV	15	0.0015	- 96
18-bit	262,144	38 μV	4	0.0004	- 108
20-bit	1,048,576	9.54 μV (10 μV)	1	0.0001	- 120
22-bit	4,194,304	2.38 μV	0.24	0.000024	- 132
24-bit	16,777,216	596 nV*	0.06	0.000006	- 144

\*600nV is the Johnson Noise in a 10kHz BW of a 2.2kΩ Resistor @ 25°C

Remember: 10-bits and 10V FS yields an LSB of 10mV, 1000ppm, or 0.1%.  
All other values may be calculated by powers of 2.

10V      4bit, 16bit, 24bit      A/D

<https://www.analog.com/media/en/training-seminars/design-handbooks/Data-Conversion-Handbook/Chapter2.pdf>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DBFS>

The level of 0 dBFS is assigned to the maximum possible digital level.[2] For example, a signal that reaches 50% of the maximum level has a level of -6 dBFS, which is 6 dB below full scale. Conventions differ for root mean square (RMS) measurements, but all Peak measurements smaller than the maximum are negative levels.

**Full scale**

“ ”

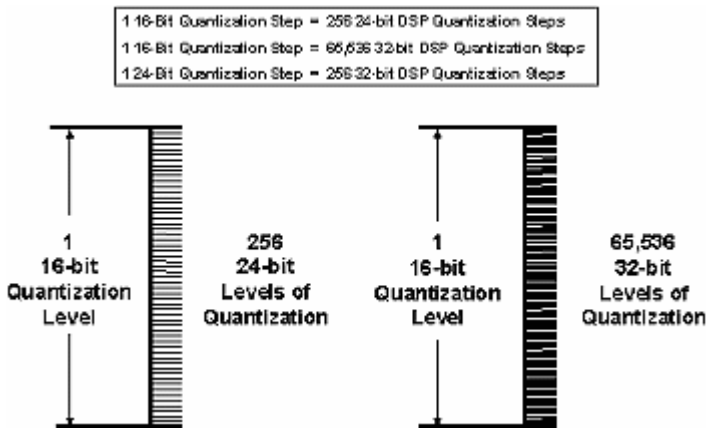
2)



, DAW 가 OdBFS

가

<https://www.analog.com/-/media/analog/en/landing-pages/relationship-of-data-word-size/figure8.gif?la=en>



24bit DAW 32bit -18dBFS

가 OdBFS OdBFS , -18dBFS 24bit 32bit 32bit 가 가

-18dBFS full scale 가 DSP

가 가 3)

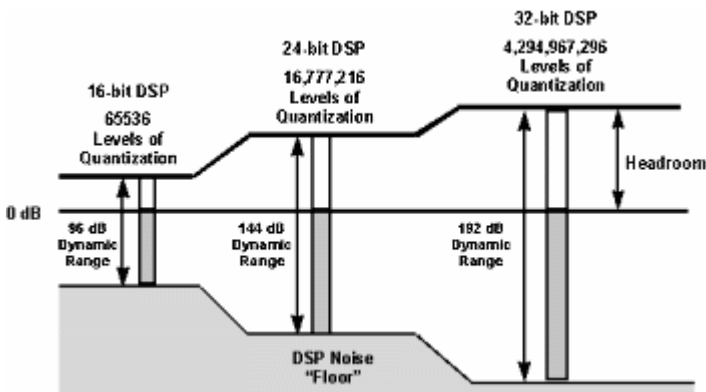
10dB, 20dB 가

DSP . 20dB (100

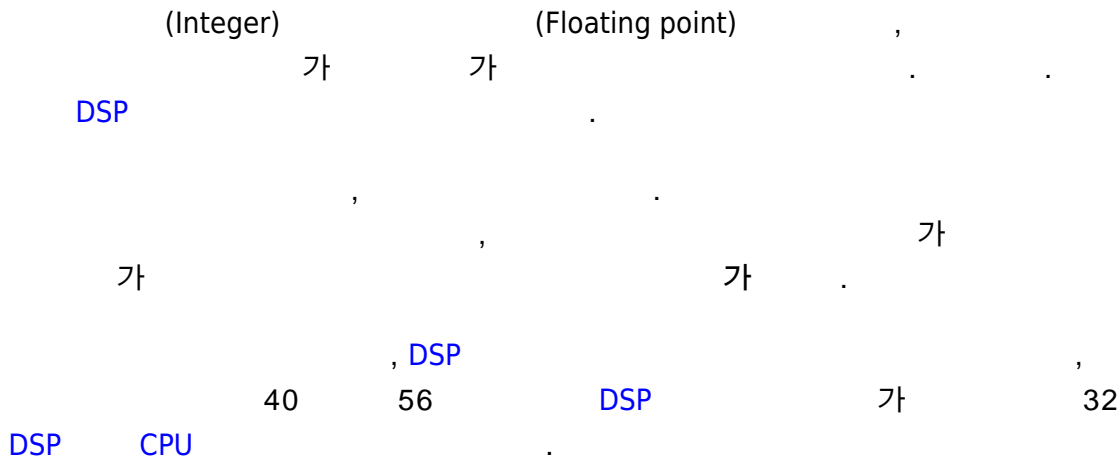
) 가

Fixed point dynamic range comparison

<https://www.analog.com/-/media/analog/en/landing-pages/relationship-of-data-word-size/figure7.gif?la=en>



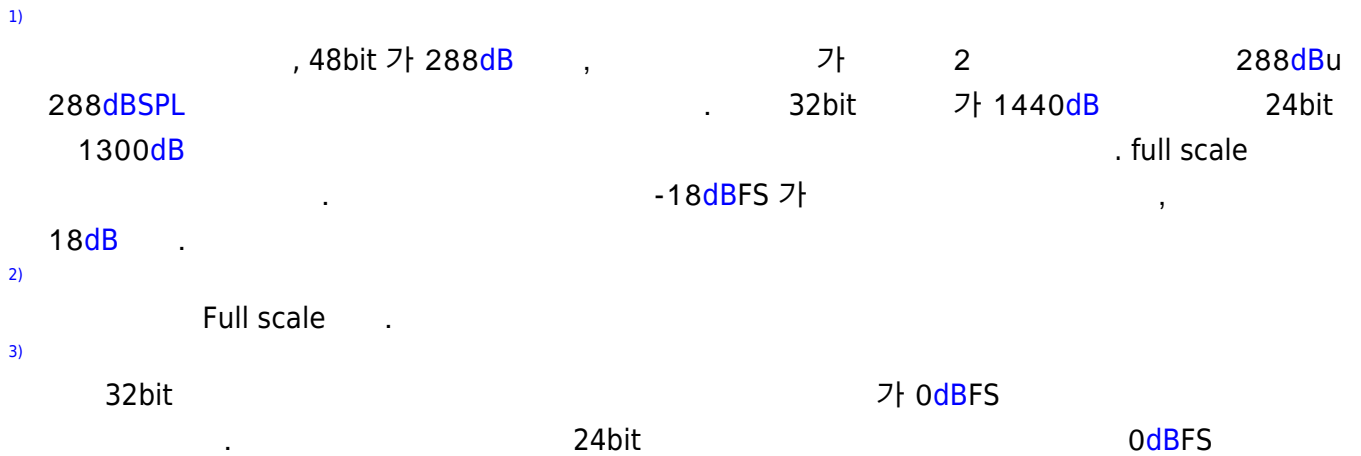
# VS

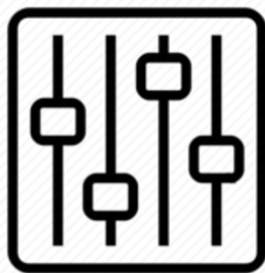


## Reference

- <https://www.analog.com/en/education/education-library/articles/relationship-data-word-size-dynamic-range.html>

### DSP, PCM, bit





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Last update: **2025/03/12**

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