

# *Filter Reconstruction and Program Material Characteristics Mitigating Word Length Loss in Digital Signal Processing-Based Compensation Curves used for Playback of Analog Recordings*

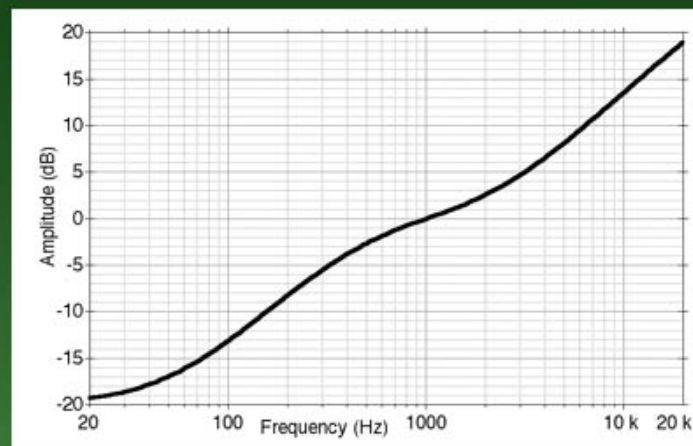
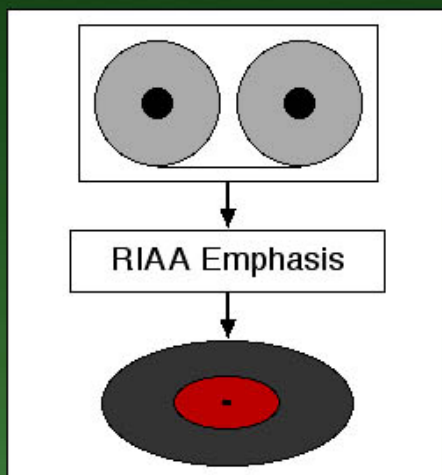
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*R. S. Robinson*

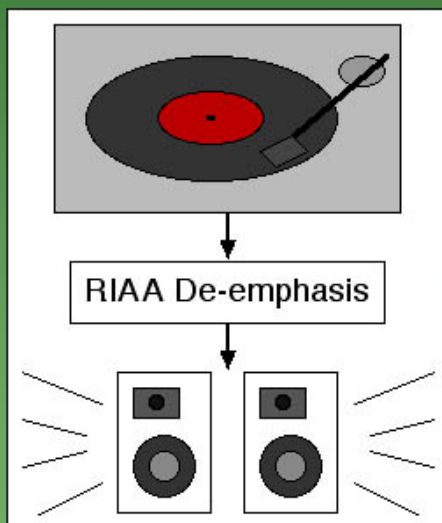
*Channel D*

## RIAA Compensation / Emphasis Curves

### Recording

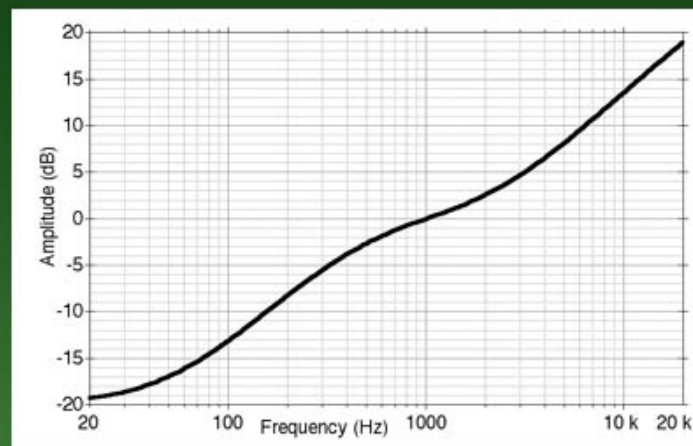
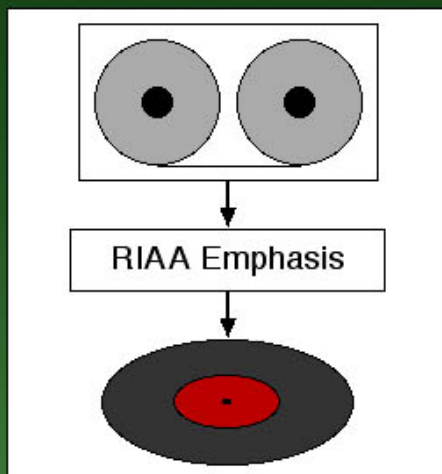


### Playback

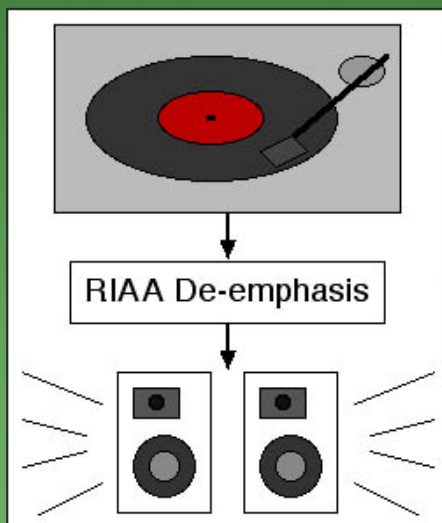


## RIAA Compensation / Emphasis Curves

### Recording



### Playback



# History



## 22 Bits (AD7716) and 24 bits of resolution! (AD7714)



(1994 Databook)

LC<sup>2</sup>MOS

### 22-Bit Data Acquisition System

AD7716

#### FEATURES

##### 22-Bit Sigma-Delta ADC

Dynamic Range of 105 dB (146 Hz Input)

±0.003% Integral Nonlinearity

##### On-Chip Low-Pass Digital Filter

Cutoff Programmable from 584 Hz to 36.5 Hz

Linear Phase Response

##### Five Line Serial I/O

Twos Complement Coding

Easy Interface to DSPs and Microcomputers

Software Control of Filter Cutoff

±5 V Supply

Low Power Operation: 50 mW

#### APPLICATIONS

Biomedical Data Acquisition

ECG Machines

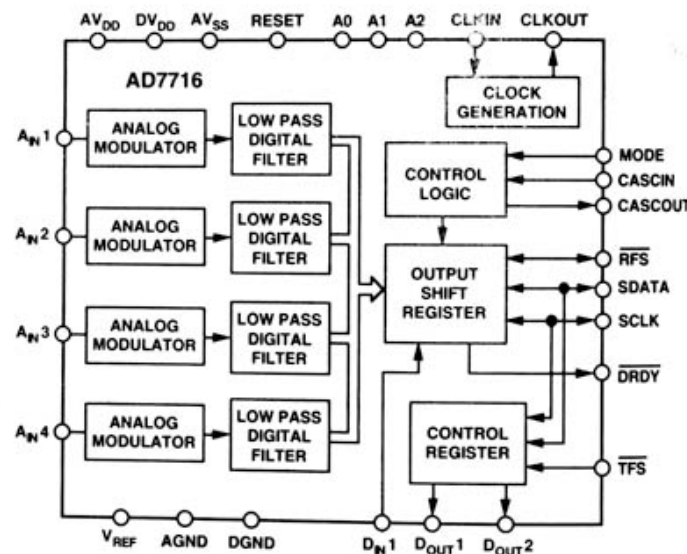
EEG Machines

Process Control

High Accuracy Instrumentation

Seismic Systems

#### FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



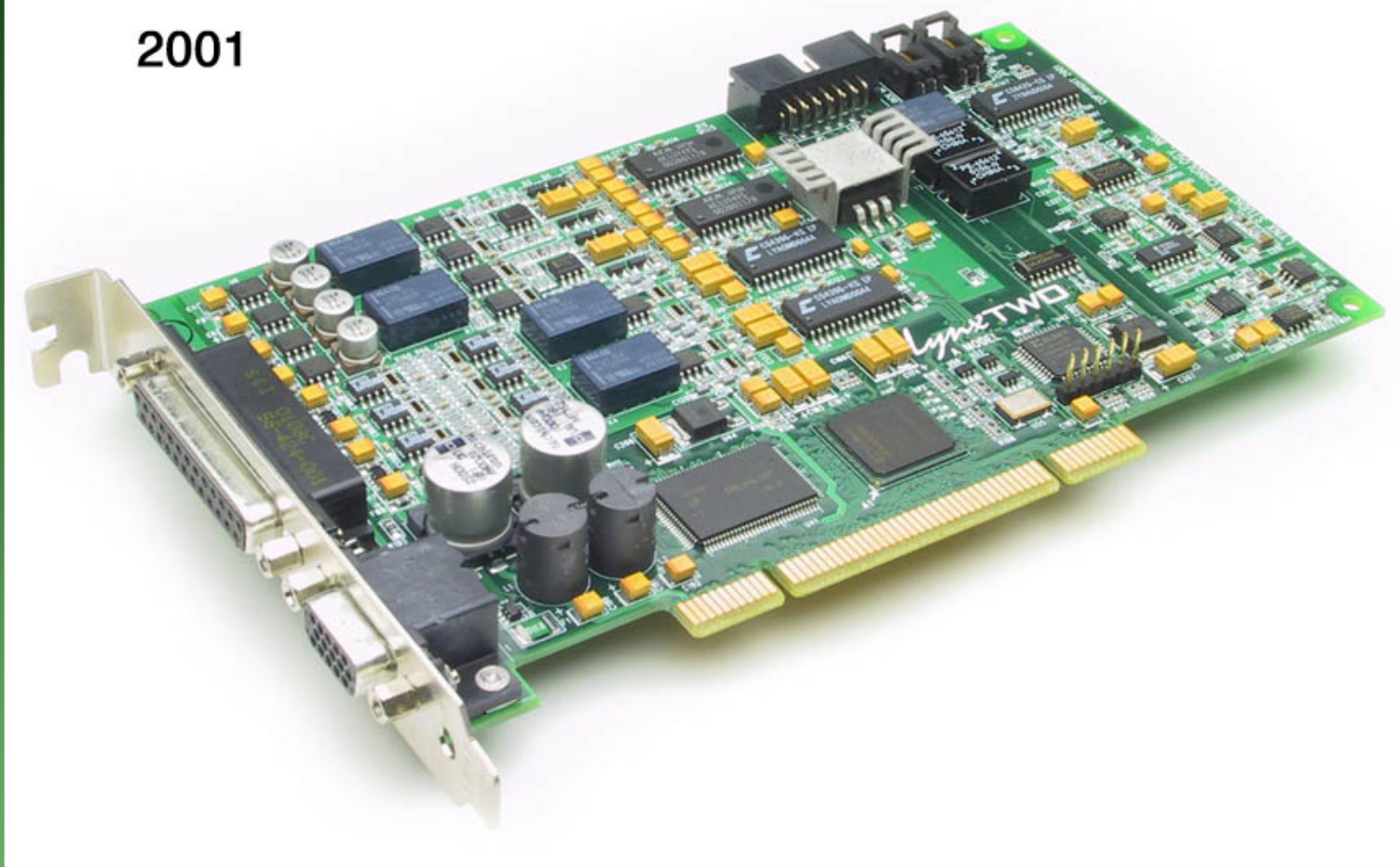
#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AD7716 is a signal processing block for data acquisition systems. It is capable of processing four channels with bandwidths of up to 584 Hz. Resolution is 22 bits and the usable

There are 22 bits of data corresponding to the analog input. Two bits contain the channel address and 3 bits are the device address. Thus, each channel in a 32-channel system would have a discrete 5-bit address. The device address is 3 bits.

**24 Bits / 192 kHz**

**2001**



# RIAA Compensation Curves in the Digital Domain

## Motivation

## RIAA Compensation Curves in the Digital Domain

### Motivation

Realization of “Perfect” compensation curve

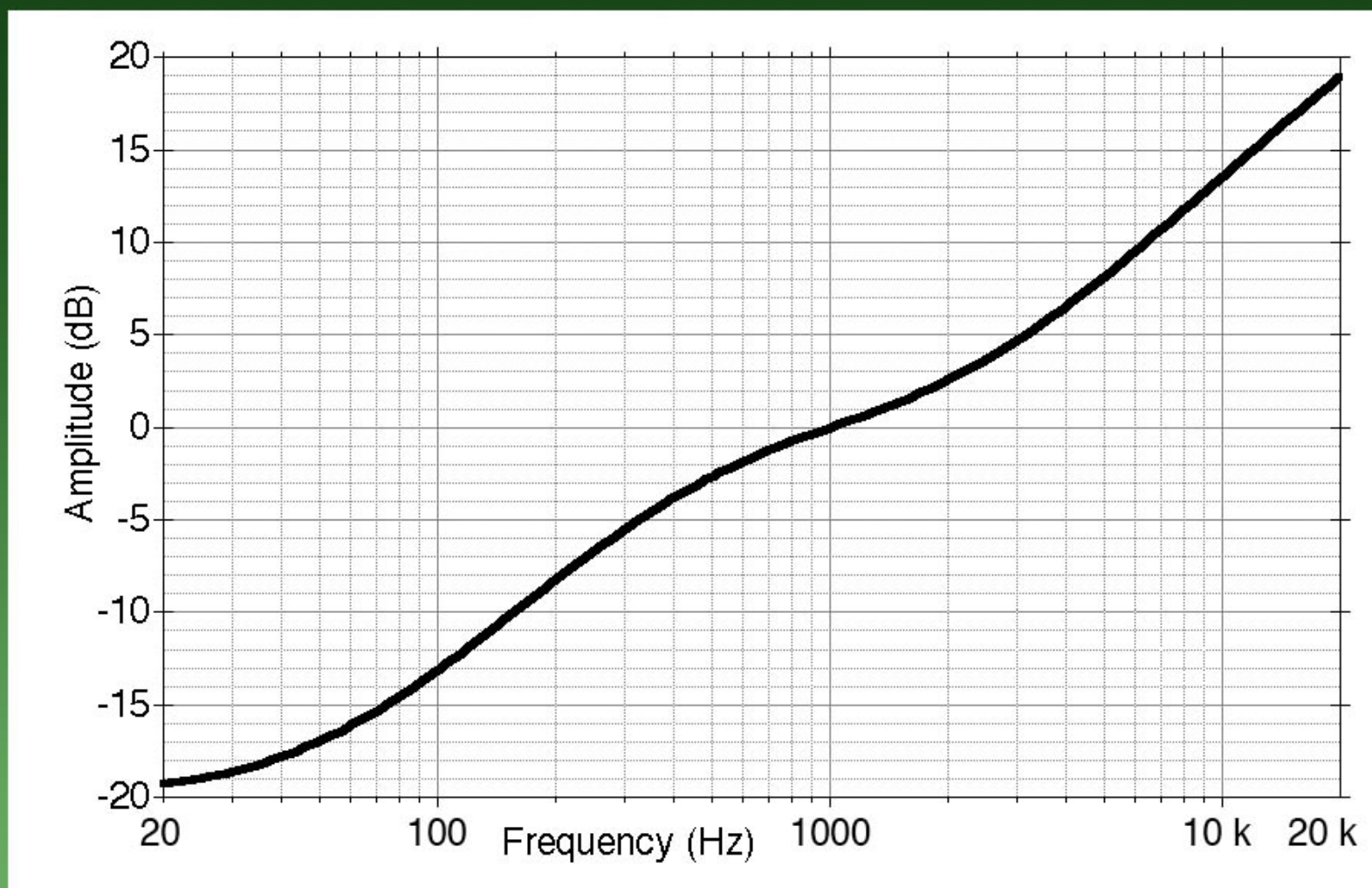
Eliminate RC Component Tolerances / Temp. Coefficients

No Interchannel Differences

Arbitrary Compensation Curves (Antique Recordings)

Facilitates Pop / Click Removal

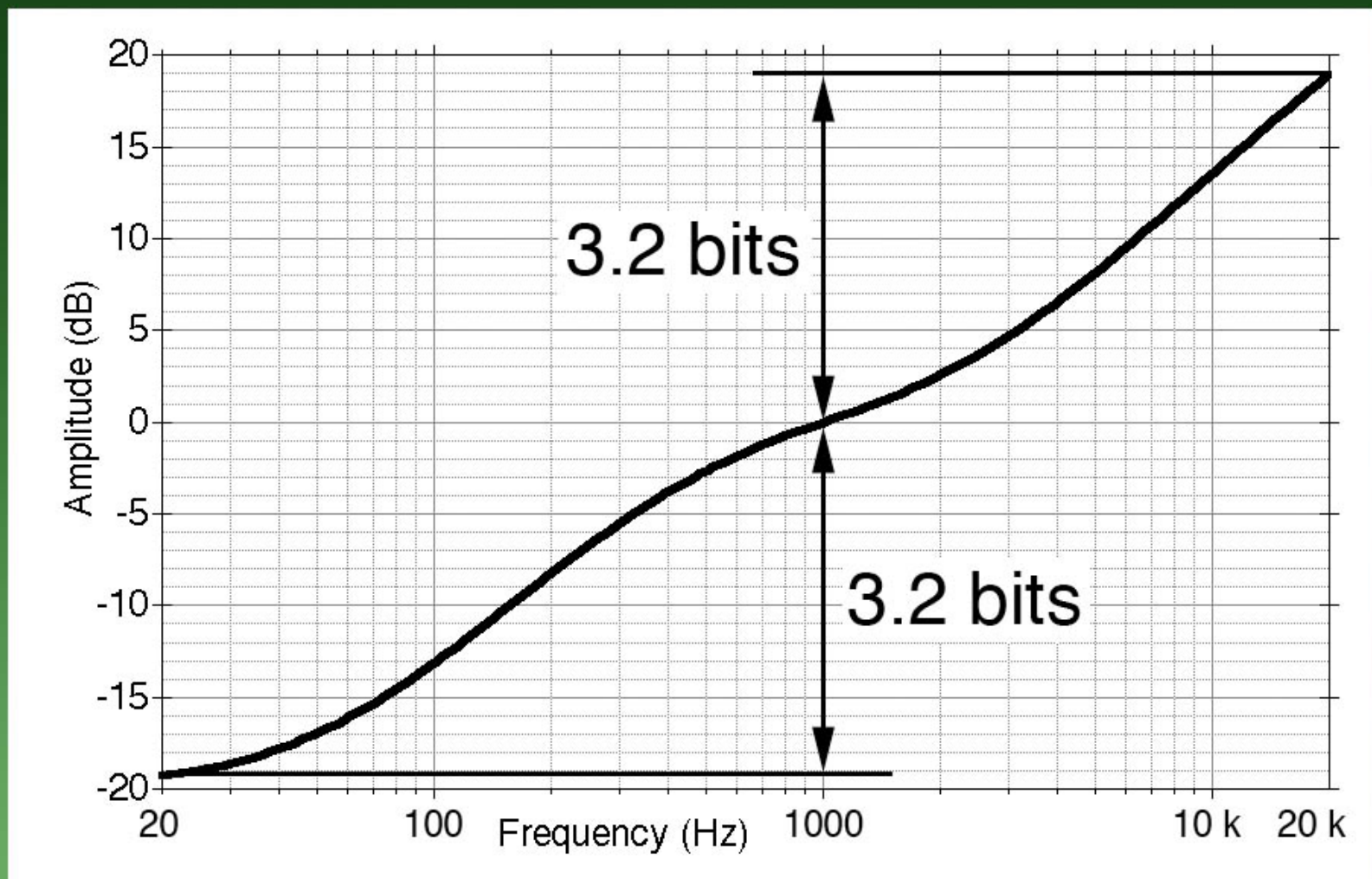
## RIAA Vinyl Emphasis Curve





## RIAA Vinyl Emphasis Curve

Potential additional  
headroom required



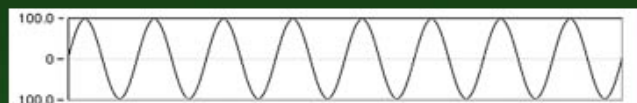
## Factors Mitigating Word Length Loss

- Signal Reconstruction from Low-Pass Filtering

RIAA de-emphasis curve is a low-pass filter



## Measurement of Word Length Loss



20 Hz  
Digital F.S.  
Sine Wave

Attenuate (-40 dB)

Truncate  
Word Length

Gain (40 dB)

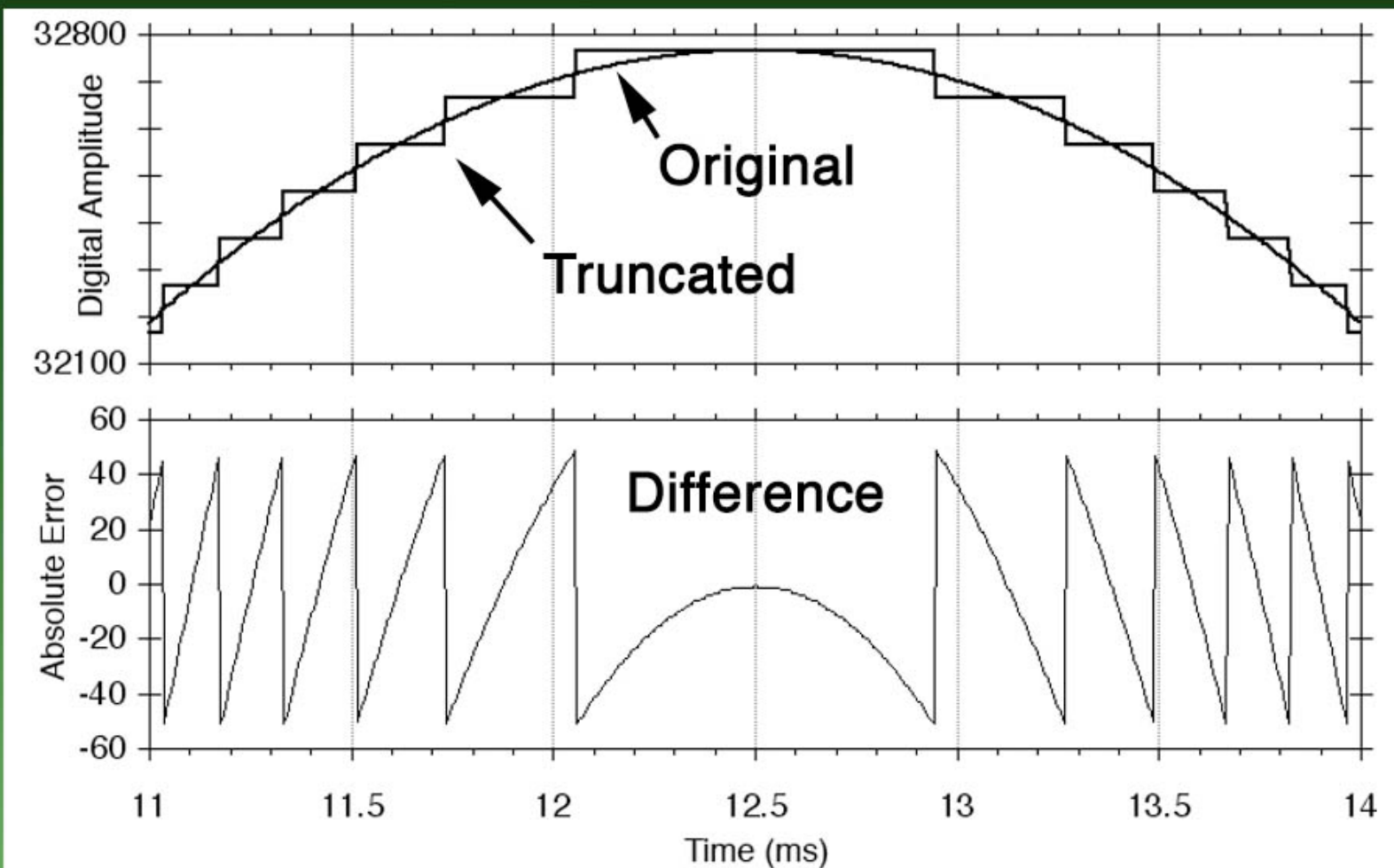


Gain

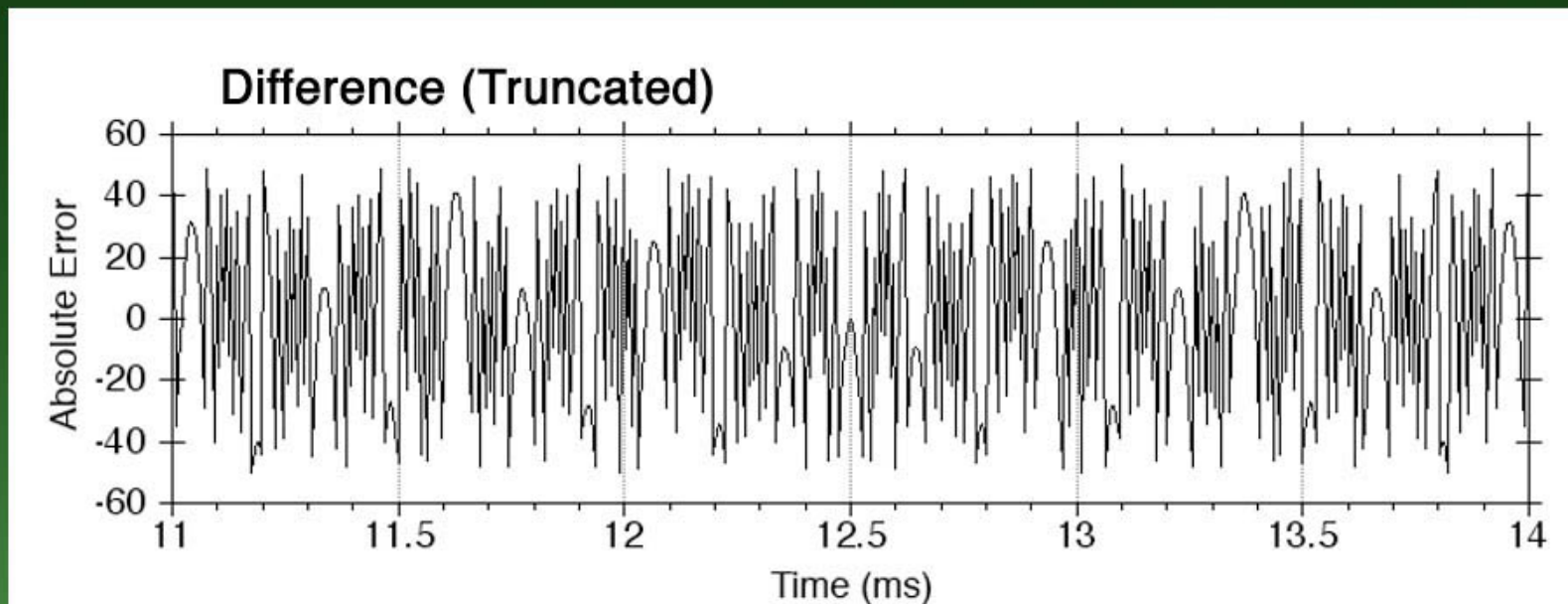


Truncation  
Error

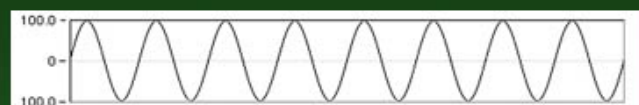
## Crests of 16 bit resolution, 20 Hz sinusoidal signals



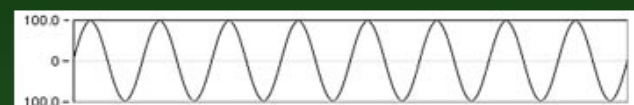
## 24 Bit Source (20 Hz sine wave) Truncation Error



## Measurement of Word Length Loss



20 Hz  
Digital F.S.  
Sine Wave



Attenuate (-40 dB)

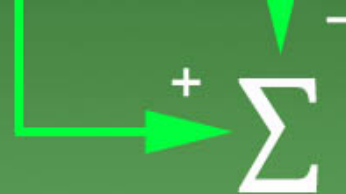
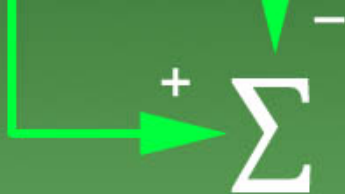
Truncate  
Word Length

Attenuate (-40 dB)

Truncate  
Word Length

Gain (40 dB)

Digital De-emphasis & Gain

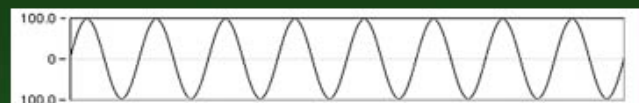


Gain

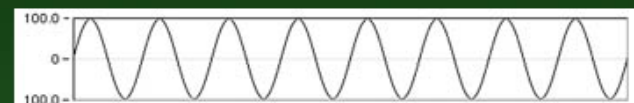


Truncation  
Error

## Measurement of Word Length Loss



20 Hz  
Digital F.S.  
Sine Wave



Attenuate (-40 dB)

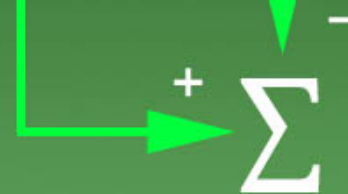
Truncate  
Word Length

Attenuate (-40 dB)

Truncate  
Word Length

Gain (40 dB)

Digital De-emphasis & Gain



Gain

=

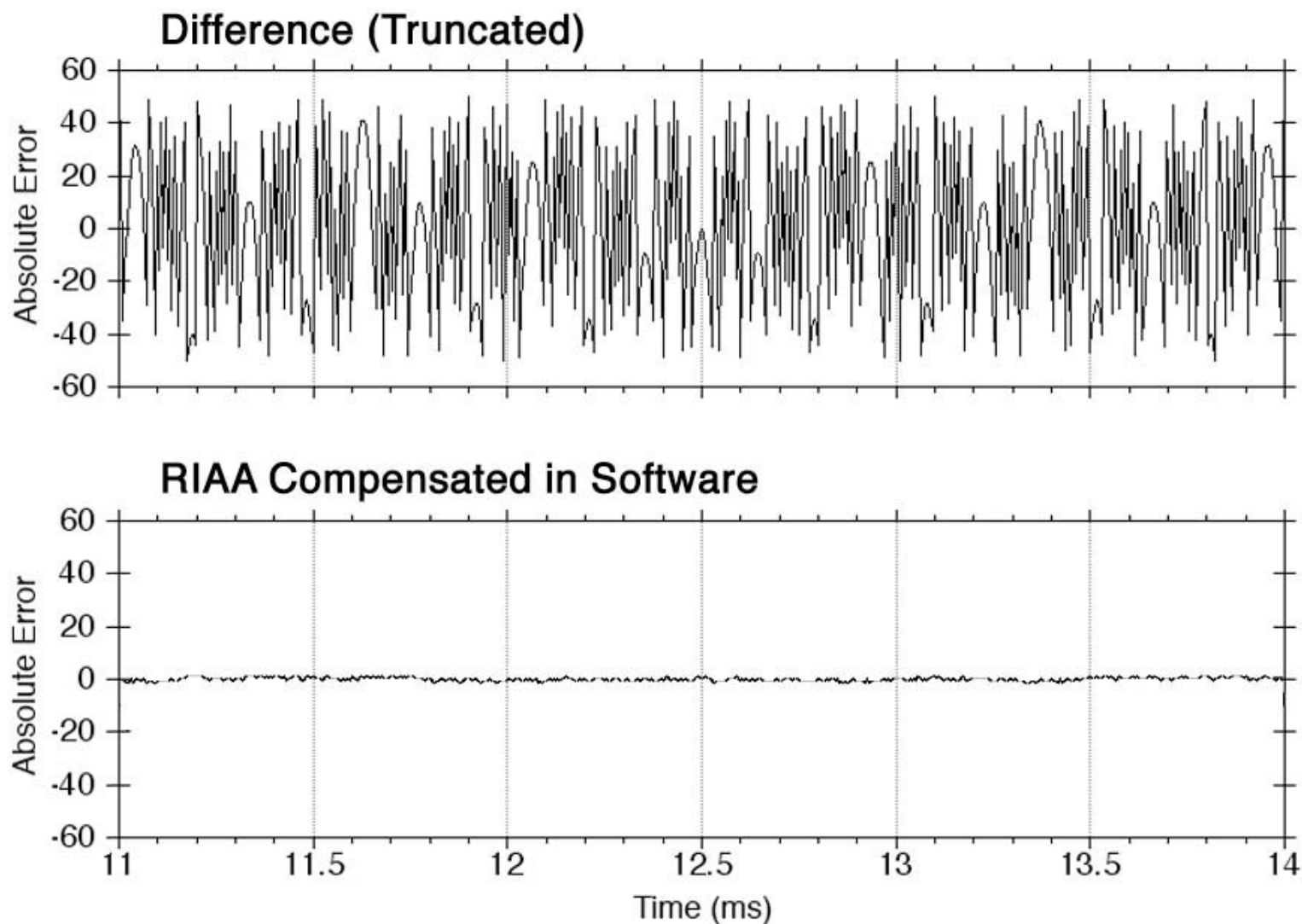
Gain



Truncation  
Error

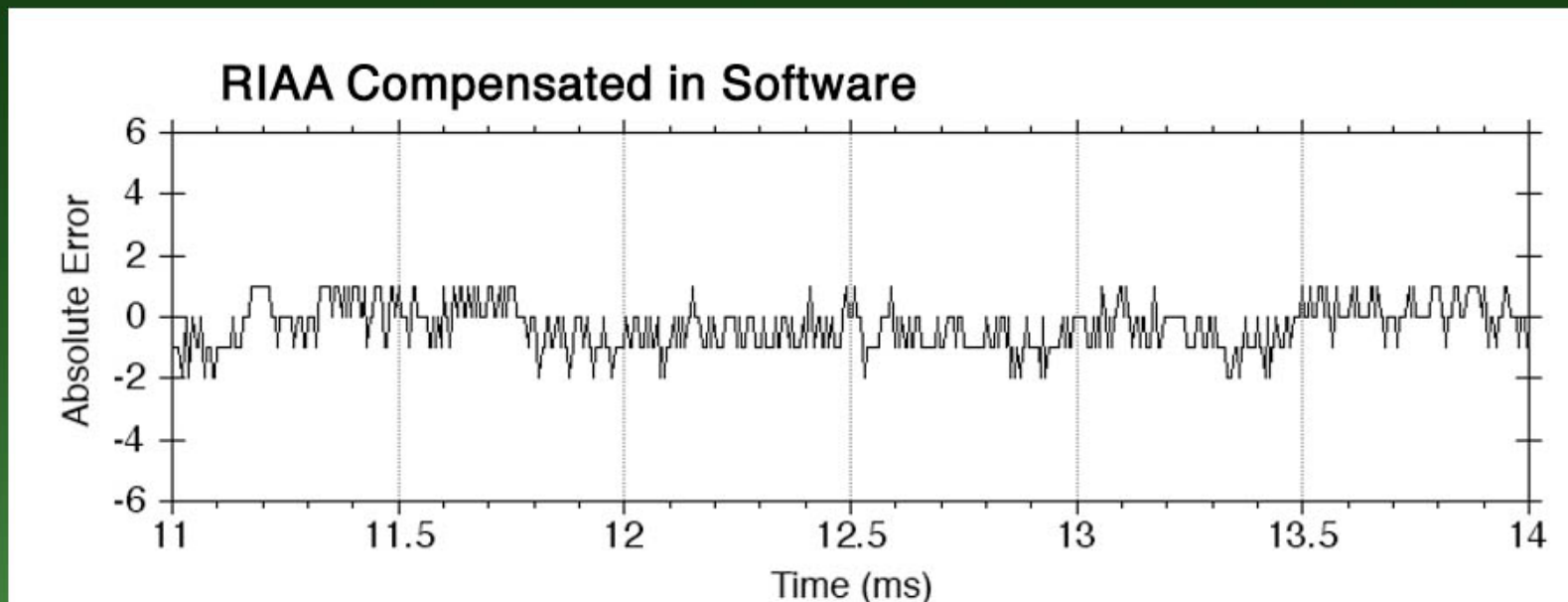


## 24 Bit Source (20 Hz sine wave) Truncation Error





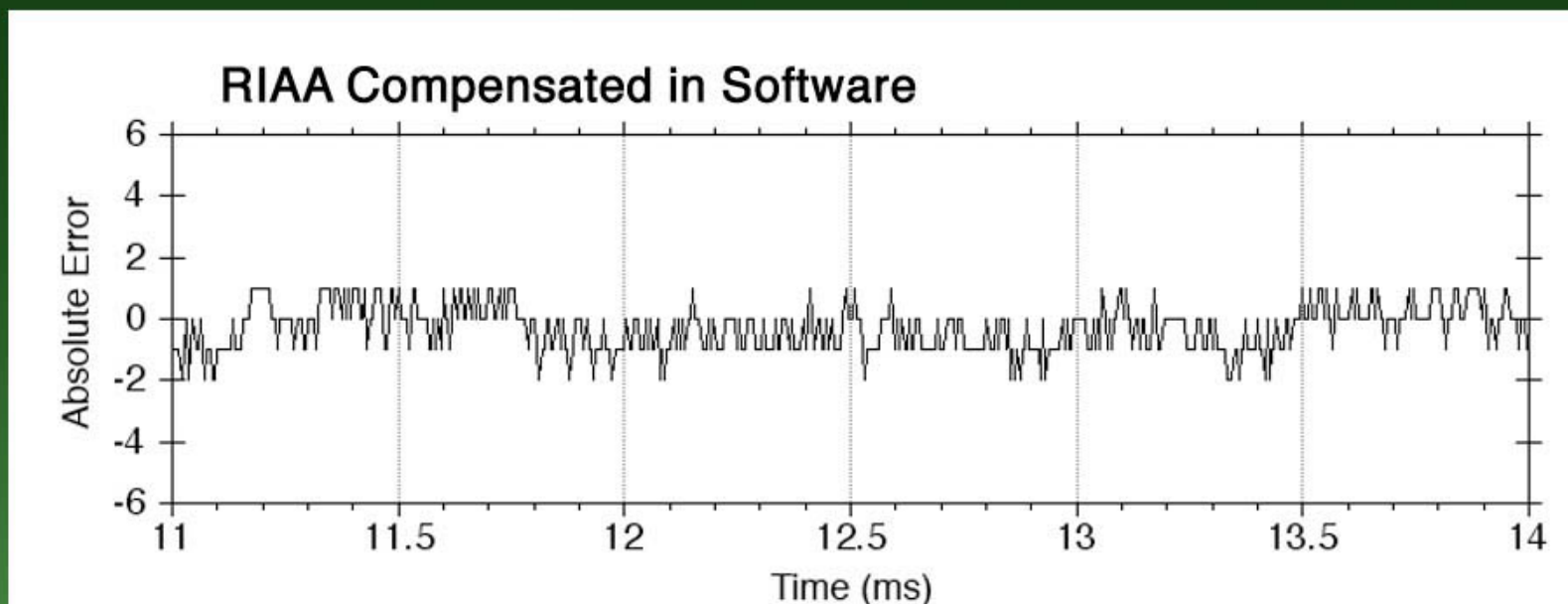
## 24 Bit Source (20 Hz sine wave) Truncation Error (Magnified)



Modulation of RIAA compensated error significantly (24.6 dB) smaller than expected (based on headroom requirement)



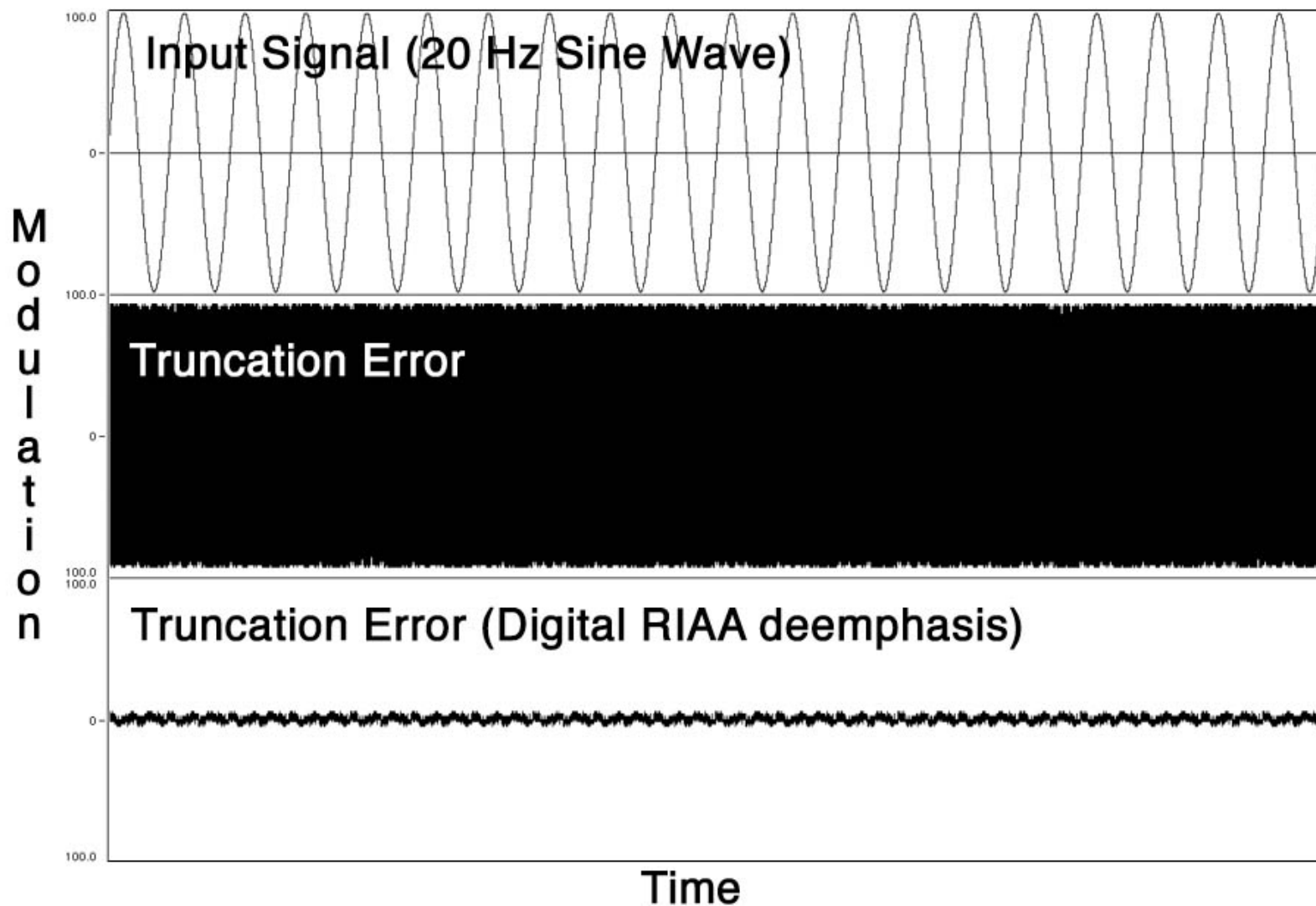
## 24 Bit Source (20 Hz sine wave) Truncation Error (Magnified)



Modulation of RIAA compensated error significantly (24.6 dB) smaller than expected (based on headroom requirement)

Complete word length recovery (and word length enhancement) from digitally applied RIAA compensation curve

## Comparison of “Expected” and Actual Digital RIAA Filtered Truncation Error



## Factors Mitigating Word Length Loss

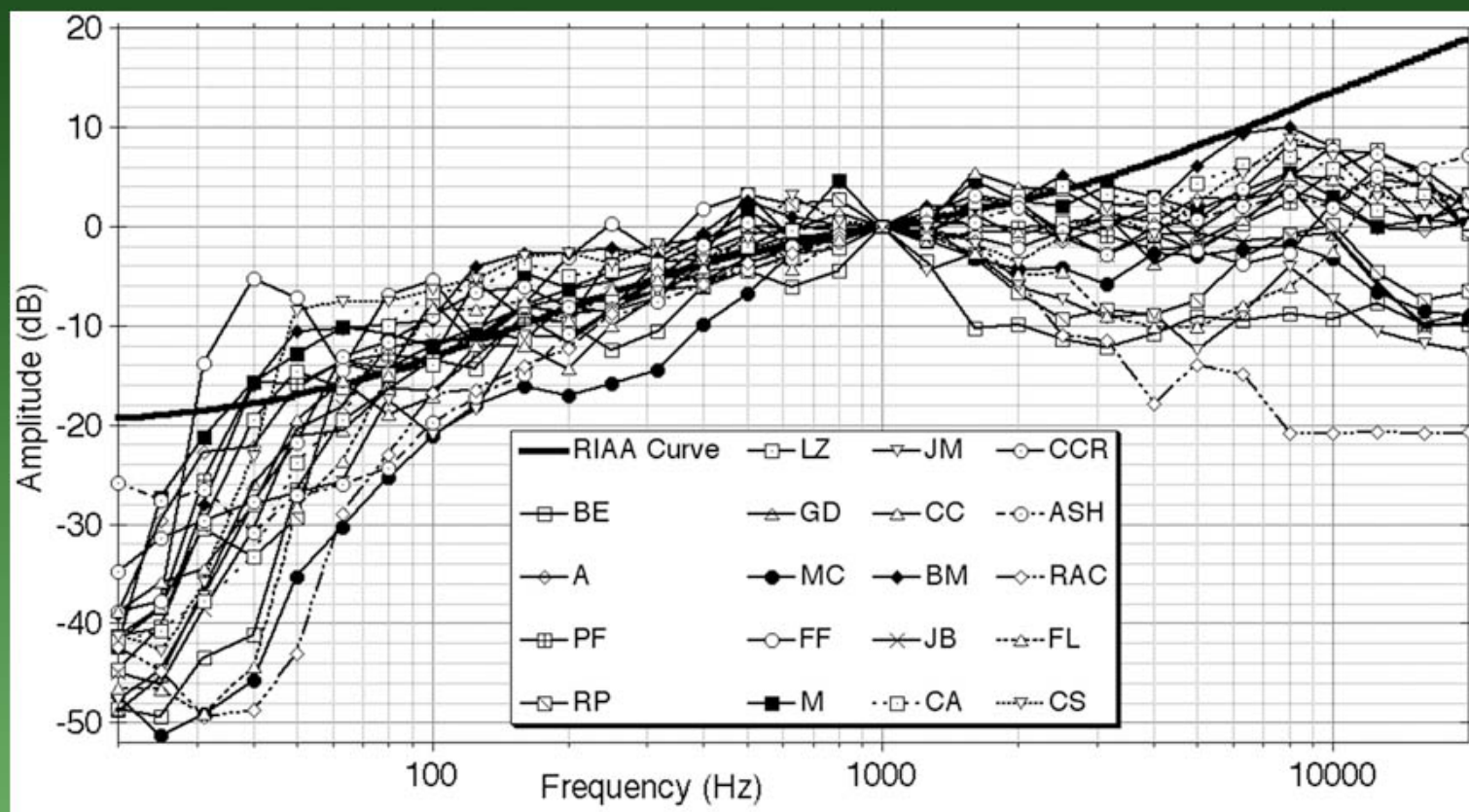
- Signal Reconstruction from Low-Pass Filtering  
RIAA de-emphasis curve is a low-pass filter
- Program Material Frequency Balance  
(High Frequency Content)

## Vinyl LP Recordings Used For Frequency Balance Analysis

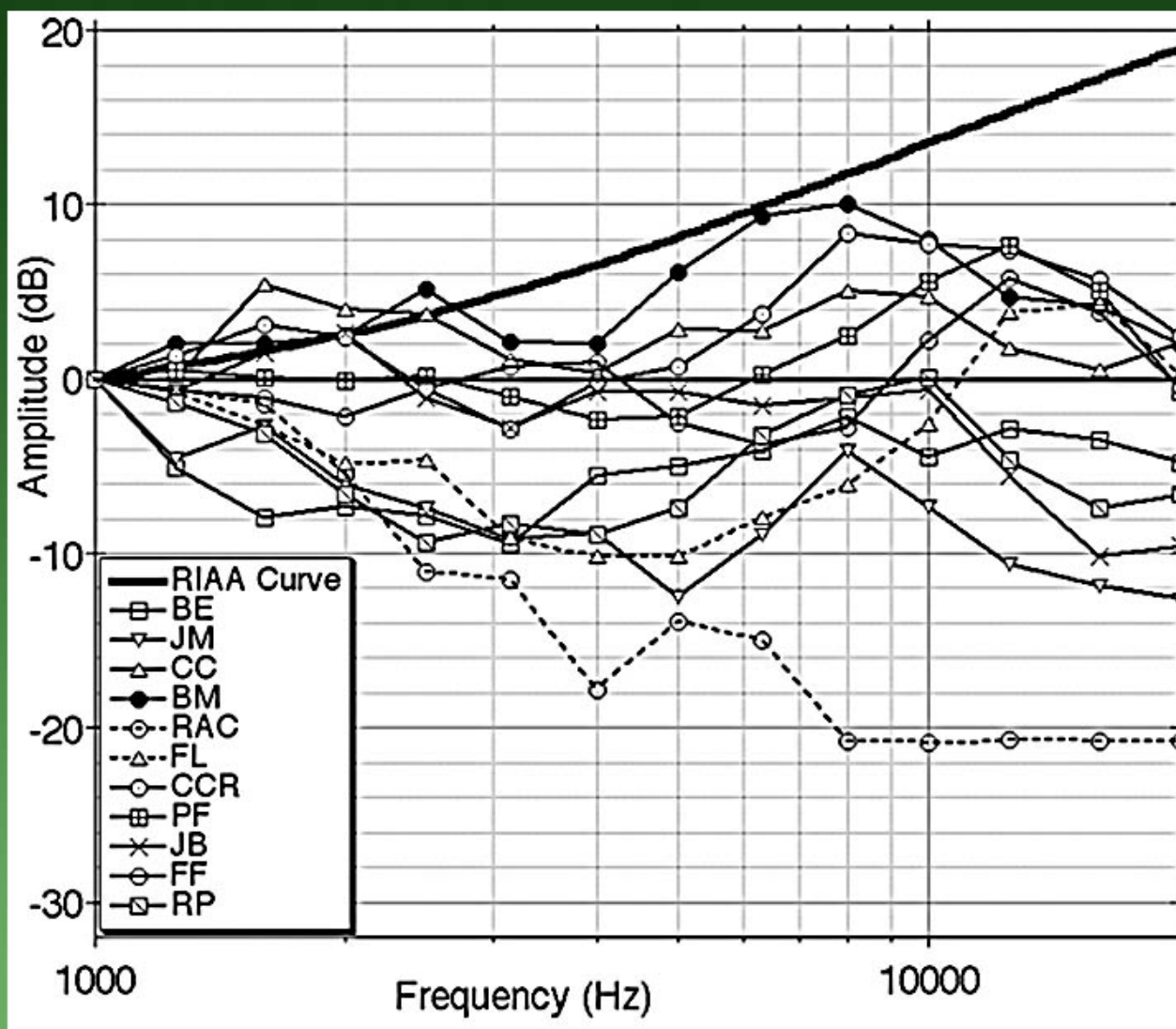
Artist	Album	Label
Bill Evans	Live at the Village Vanguard	Riverside (reissue)
Ambrosia	Ambrosia	20th Century
Pink Floyd	Wish You Were Here	Columbia
Rebecca Pidgeon	The Raven	Chesky
Led Zeppelin	Houses of the Holy	Classic (reissue)
Grateful Dead	Workingman's Dead	Warner Brothers
Maria Callas	Lucia di Lammermoor	Angel
Frederick Fennell	Holst Handel Bach / Cleveland Symph.	Telarc Digital
Magazine	Secondhand Daylight	Virgin (U.K.)
Joni Mitchell	Blue	Rhino (reissue)
Clifton Chenier	Clifton Chenier's Very Best	Blue Thumb
Bob Marley & the Wailers	Natty Dread	Island
Jeff Beck	Blow By Blow	Epic
The Cars	The Cars	Elektra
Creedence Clearwater Rev.	Cosmo's Factory	MFSL (reissue)
Ash	1977	Infectious (Germany)
Svatoslav Richter	Rachmaninoff (Op. 23 & 32 Preludes)	MHS
Nicholas Zumbro	Liszt Piano Con. No.1 in E-flat Major	MHS
Cat Stevens	The Teaser and the Firecat	Universal (reissue)



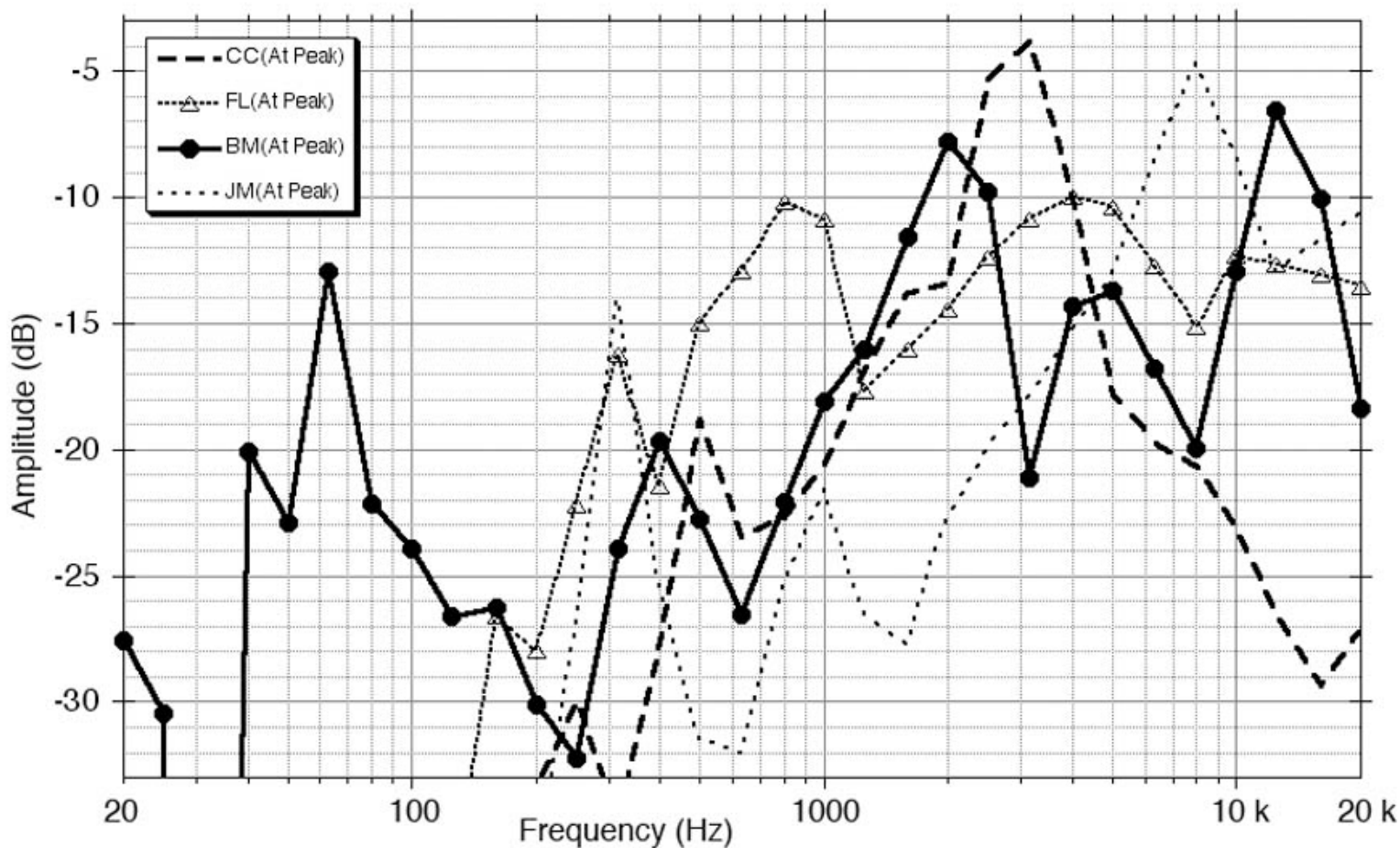
## Normalized peak-responding, peak-hold third-octave frequency balance of selected vinyl LPs (without applying RIAA deemphasis)



## Peak-responding, peak-hold third-octave frequency balance (> 1 kHz)

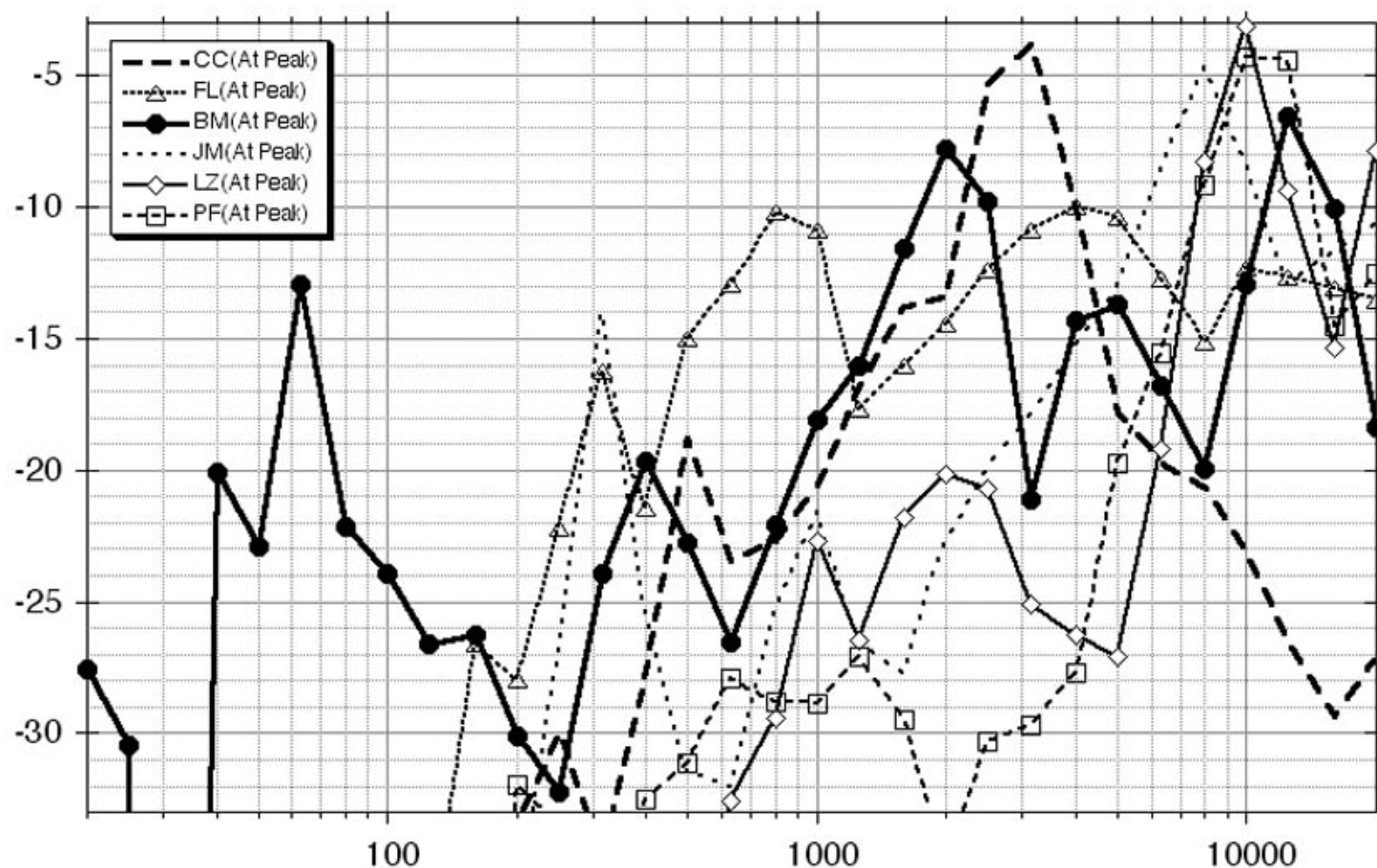


## Frequency balance at time offset of overall peak signal amplitude (amplitudes normalized to overall peak signal amplitude value)

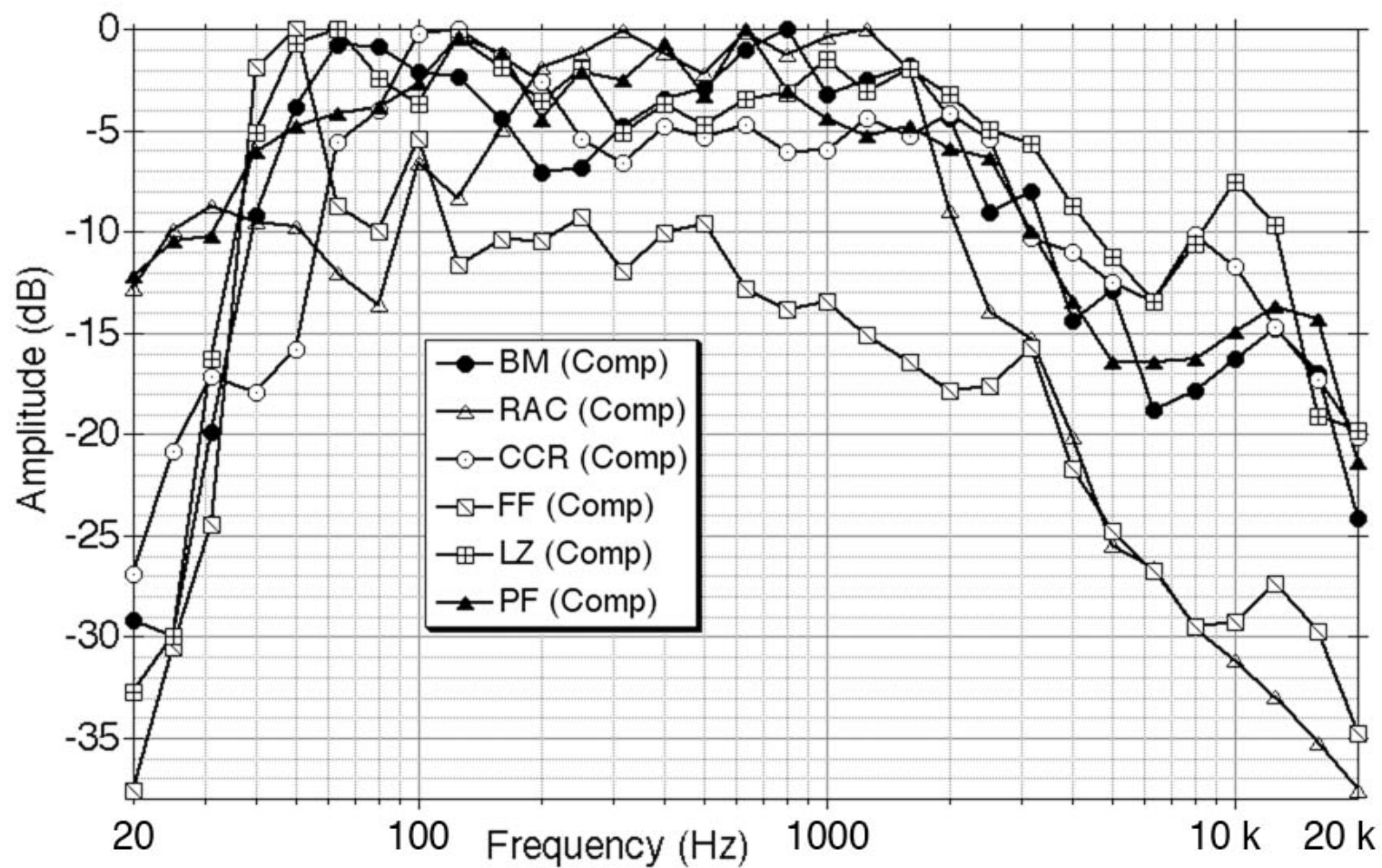




## Frequency balance at time offset of overall peak signal amplitude (amplitudes normalized to overall peak signal amplitude value)



## Frequency balance of LPs (after applying RIAA deemphasis)



## Conclusion

**Digital De-emphasis Filtering Recovers Bass Word Length**

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**Digital De-emphasis Filtering Recovers Bass Word Length**

**Typical Musical Program Content: < 1 bit Reduction in Bass**

**Other side of the coin:**

**Bass Word Length Reduction = Increased Effective Treble  
Word Length  
(Pre-emphasis of Input Signal)**

