



Instituto Superior Politécnico de Viseu
Escola Superior de Tecnologia de Viseu
Curso de Engenharia de Sistemas e Informática

Processamento Digital de Sinal

Aula 1,2

4.º Ano – 2.º Semestre

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Programa:

1. Introdução ao Processamento Digital de Sinal
2. Representação e Análise de Sinais
3. Estruturas e Projecto de Filtros FIR e IIR
4. Processamento de Imagem
5. Processadores Digitais de Sinal

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Bibliografia:

Processamento Digital de Sinal:

- Sanjit K. Mitra, “**Digital Signal Processing** – A computer based approach”, McGraw Hill, 1998
Cota: 621.391 MIT DIG
- Roman Kuc, “**Introduction to Digital Signal Processing**”, McGraw Hill, 1988.
Cota: 621.391 KUC INT
- Johnny R. Johnson, “**Introduction to Digital Signal Processing**”, Prentice-Hall, 1989.
Cota: 621.391 JOH INT
- G. Proakis, G. Manolakis, “**Digital Signal Processing – Principles, Algorithms Applications**”, 3ª Ed, P-Hall, 1996.
Cota: 621.391 PRO DIG
- James V. Candy, “**Signal Processing – The modern Approach**”, McGraw-Hill, 1988
Cota: 621.391 CAN SIG
- Mark J. T., Russel M., “**Introduction to DSP – A computer Laboratory Textbook**”, John Wiley & Sons, 1992.
Cota: 621.391 SMI INT
- James H. McClellan e outros, “**Computer-Based Exercises - Signal Proc. Using Matlab 5**”, Prentice-Hall, 1998.
Cota: 621.391 MCC COM

Processamento Digital de Imagem:

- Rafael C. Gonzalez & Richard E. Woods, “**Digital Image Processing**”, Prentice Hall, 2ª Ed., 2002.
Cota: 681.5 GON DIG.
- I. Pittas H. McClellan e outros, “**Digital Image Processing Algorithms and Applications**”, John Wiley & Sons, 2000.
Cota: 621.391 PIT.
- William K. Pratt, “**Digital image processing**”, John Wiley, 2ª Ed, 1991.
Cota: 681.5 PRA DIG
- Bernd Jähne, “**Digital image processing : concepts, algorithms, and scientific applications**”, Springer, 1997.
Cota: 681.5 JAH

Avaliação:

A avaliação é composta pela componente teórica e componente prática ponderadas da seguinte forma:

$$\text{Classificação Final} = 80\% * \text{Frequência ou exame} + 20\% * \text{Prática}$$

O acesso ao exame não está condicionado embora não tenha função de melhoria, ou seja, se o aluno entregar a prova de exame, será essa a classificação a utilizar no cálculo da média final independentemente da nota da prova de frequência obtida.

A avaliação prática é constituída por trabalhos laboratoriais a executar em MATLAB

1. Introdução ao Processamento Digital de Sinal

• Aspectos Gerais

- O que é Processamento de um Sinal?
- Perspectiva Histórica
- Vantagens e Desvantagens
- Digital vs Analógico
- Ferramentas
- Aplicações
- Exemplo

• Sinais

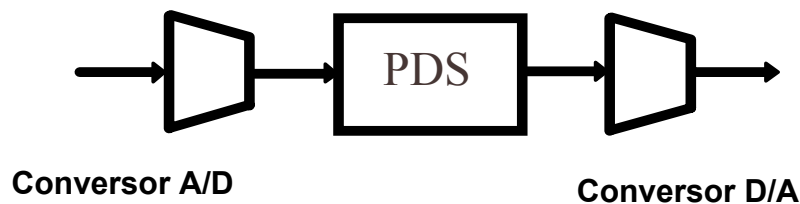
- Aquisição e Processamento dum Sinal
- Tipos de Sinais:
 - Contínuos e Discretos - Periódicos e Não Periódicos
 - Sinais Analógicos e Digitais
- Processamento no Tempo
- Processamento na Frequência

• Conversão A/D

- Teorema da Amostragem
- Parâmetros dum ADC
- Formatos digitais

Aspectos Gerais: O que é o Processamento Digital de Sinal?

- Diz-se processamento **digital** de sinal porque normalmente decorre da realização de um sistema discreto que implica, normalmente, a digitalização das amostras dos seus sinais de entrada e de saída.



Aspectos Gerais: Perspectiva Histórica

- **Modelos matemáticos básicos dos sinais e sistemas contínuos (século XIX):**
 - Transformada de Fourier (1822), por Jean Baptiste Joseph Fourier (1768 – 1830).
 - Transformada de Laplace, por Pierre Simon- Marquês de Laplace (1748- ...).
 - Transformada de Z, por De Moivre em 1730.
- **Advento dos computadores digitais (anos 40) - nascimento de PDS como disciplina.**
- **Anos 50, por Shannon, Bode e Linville: primeiros a equacionar a utilização de computadores de sinal em PDS.**
- **Anos 60, por Kaiser: importantes contribuições para a análise e a síntese de filtros digitais.**
- **1965, a transformada rápida de Fourier (FFT) foi “descoberta” por Cooley e Tukey.**
- **1975, publicação dos livros:**
 - A. V. Oppenheim, R. W. Schafer, *Digital Signal Processing*.
 - L. R. Rabiner, B. Gold, *Theory and Application of Digital Signal Processing*.
 - Marcam o nascimento de PDS como disciplina sendo os autores dos livros considerados como sendo os seus verdadeiros criadores.

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Aspectos Gerais: Vantagens e Desvantagens

- **Vantagens**
 - Integrável
 - Flexibilidade
 - Repetibilidade
 - Precisão
 - Processamento de alta complexidade
- **Desvantagens**
 - Requer A/D e D/A
 - Requer filtros de anti-aliasing e reconstrução
 - Limitado em frequência
 - Ruído de quantização

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Aspectos Gerais: Processamento Digital vs Processamento Analógico

Digital Signal Processing (DSPing)

Vantagens

- *More flexible.*
- *Often easier system upgrade.*
- *Data easily stored.*
- *Better control over accuracy requirements.*
- *Reproducibility.*

Limitações

- *A/D & signal processors speed: wide-band signals still difficult to treat (real-time systems).*
- *Finite word-length effect.*
- *Obsolescence (analog electronics has it, too!).*

Aspectos Gerais: Objectivo e Ferramentas

Aplicações

- Predicting a system's output.
- Implementing a certain processing task.
- Studying a certain signal.

Hardware

- General purpose processors (GPP), μ -controllers.
 - Digital Signal Processors (DSP).
 - Programmable logic (PLD, FPGA).
- Fast
Faster } real time DSPing

Software

- Programming languages: Pascal, C / C++ ...
- "High level" languages: **Matlab**, Mathcad, Mathematica...
- Dedicated tools (ex: filter design s/w packages).

Aspectos Gerais: Aplicações

PDS

→ Espaço

- Realce de fotografias espaciais
- Compressão de dados
- Análise inteligente de dados por sondas espaciais

→ Medicina

- Imagem de diagnóstico (tomografia, ressonância, ultrassons, etc.)
- Análise de electrocardiogramas
- Arquivo de imagens médicas

→ Comercial

- Compressão de imagem e som para apresentações multimedia
- Efeitos especiais em filmes
- Sistemas de video conferência

→ Telefone

- Compressão de voz e dados
- Redução do eco
- Multiplexagem de Sinais
- Filtragem

→ Militar

- Radar
- Sonar
- Ordnance guidance
- Comunicações seguras

→ Industria

- Prospeção de petróleo e minerais
- Monitorização e controlo de processos
- Testes não destrutivos
- CAD e ferramentas de design

→ Ciência

- Registo e análise de tremores de terra
- Aquisição de dados
- Análise espectral
- Modelização e simulação

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Aspectos Gerais: Aplicações (2)

• Aplicações do processamento de sinais

– Telecomunicações

- Radar
- Compressão de sinais
- ...

– Som

- Reconhecimento da fala
- Síntese de fala
- Musica [composição e tratamento]
- ...

– Imagem

- Tomografia
- Detecção de movimento
- ...

– Medicina

- Electrocardigrafia
- Electromiografia
- Electroencefalografia
- ...

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Aspectos Gerais: Exemplo dum Sistema de PDS

Esquema Geral

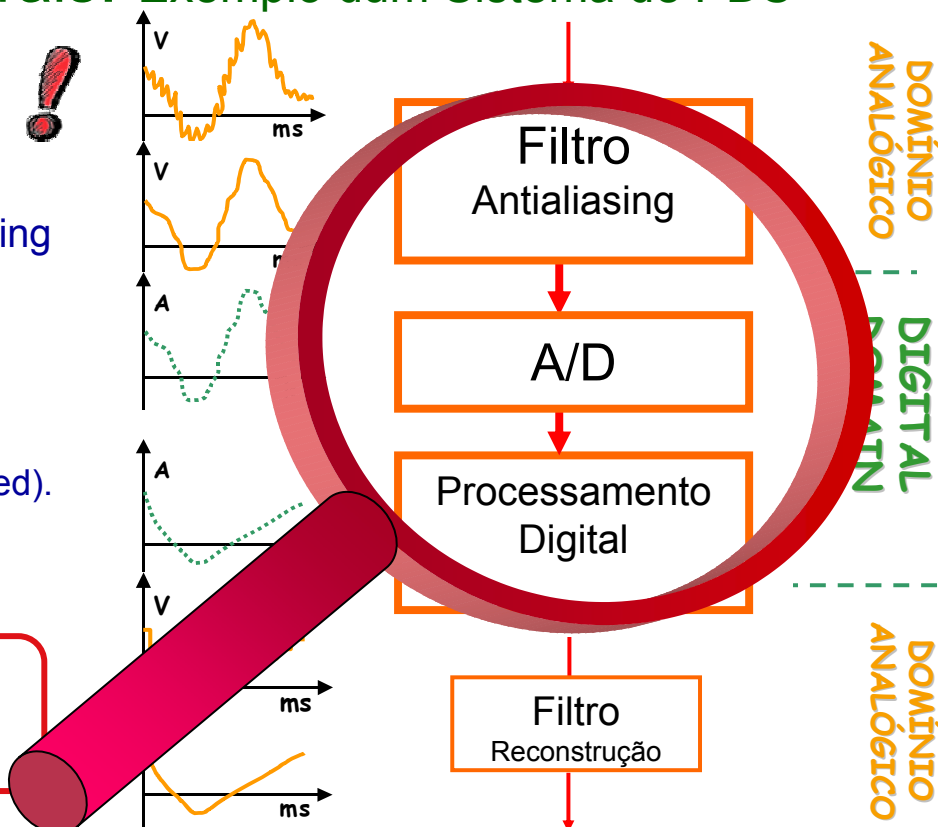
Sometimes steps missing

- Filtro + A/D

(ex: economics);

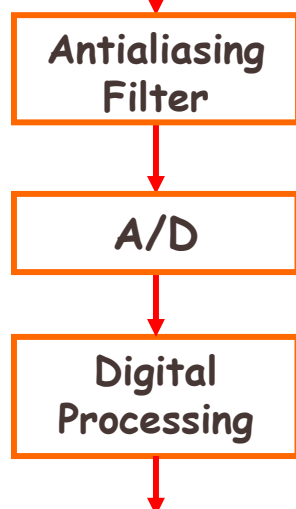
- D/A + filtro

(ex: digital output wanted).



Aspectos Gerais: Exemplo dum Sistema de PDS (2)

ANALOG INPUT

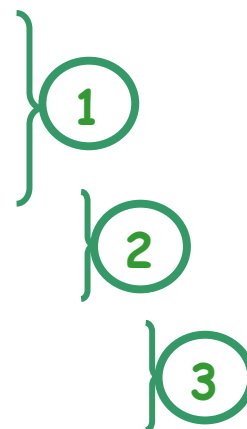


DIGITAL OUTPUT

KEY DECISION POINTS:
Analysis bandwidth, Dynamic range

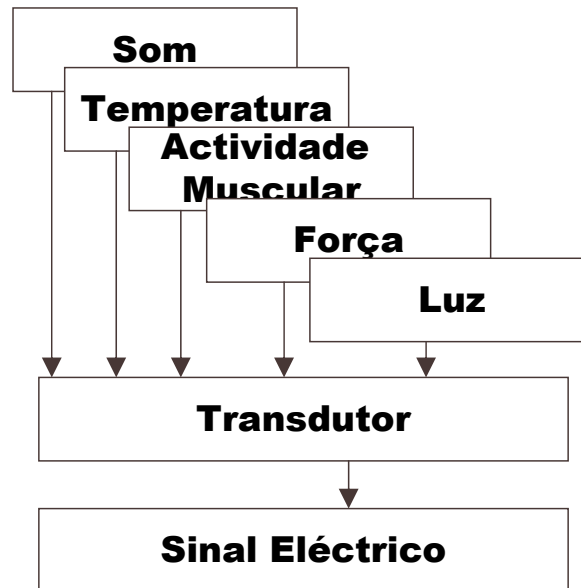
- Pass / stop bands.
- Taxa de Amostragem.
- No. de bits. Parâmetros.
- Formato Digital

What to use for processing?
See slide "DSPing aim & tools"



Sinais: Aquisição e Processamento de um sinal

- Sinal físico

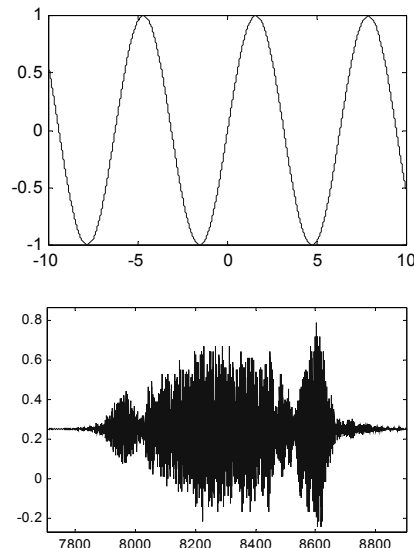
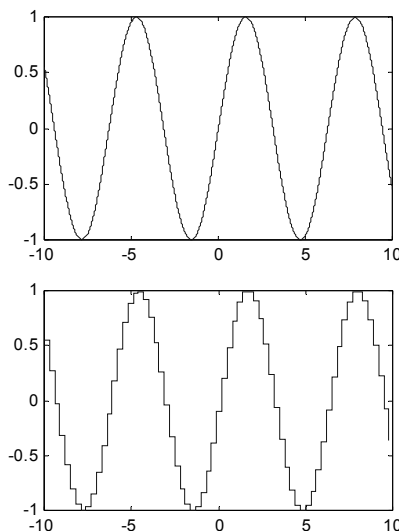


Sinais: Aquisição e Processamento de um sinal (2)



Sinais: Tipos

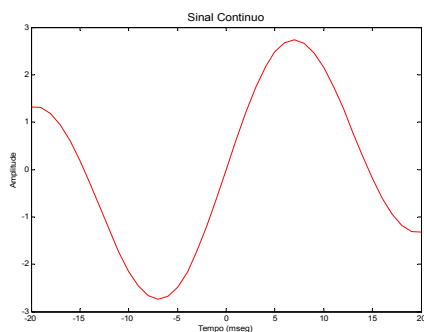
- Contínuo
- Discreto
- Periódico
- Não Periódico



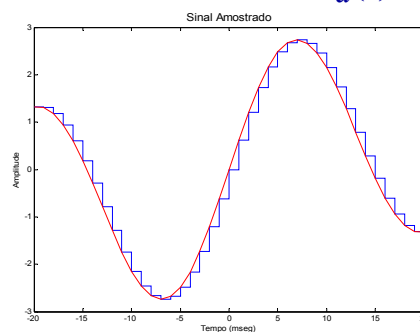
Sinais: Sinais e Sistemas Discretos

- Notação: $x[n] \rightarrow$ Discreto $x(t) \rightarrow$ Contínuo

Sinal Contínuo $x(t)$



Sinal Amostrado $x_a(t)$

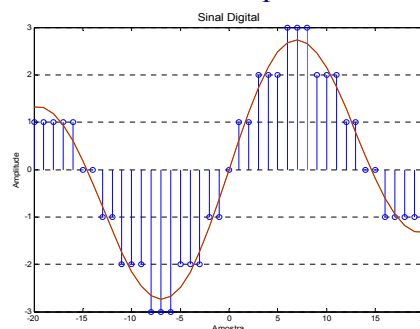
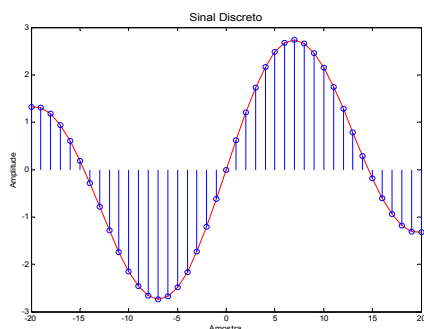


t (ms)

Sinal Discreto $x[n]=x(n.T)$

$n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Sinal Digital $x_q[n]$

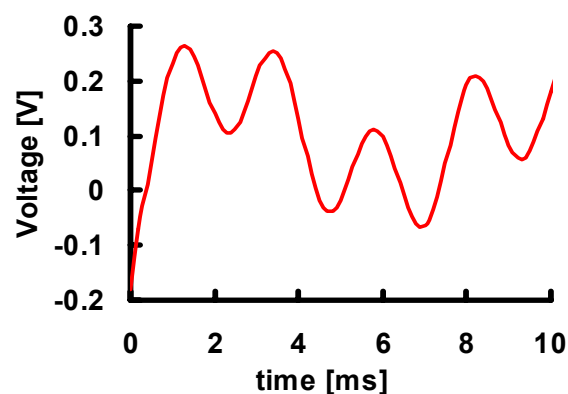


n (amostras)

Sinais: analógicos & digitais

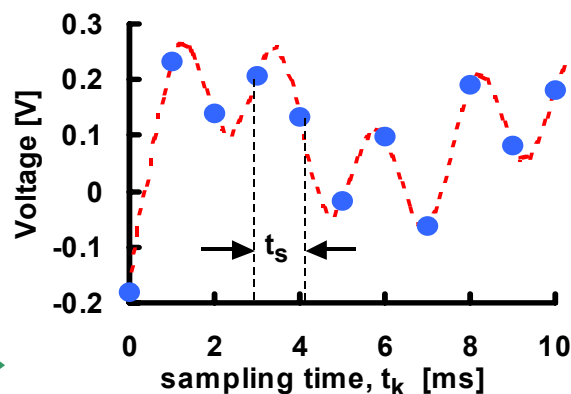
Analógico

Continuous function V of continuous variable t (time, space etc) : $V(t)$.



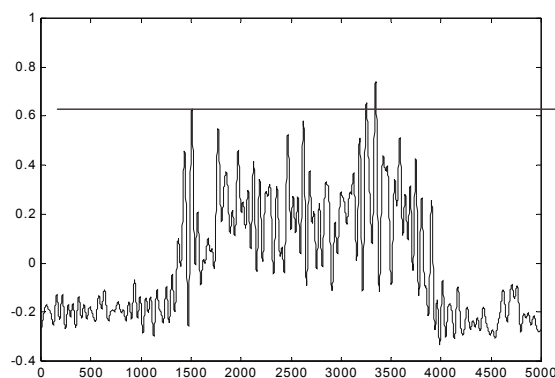
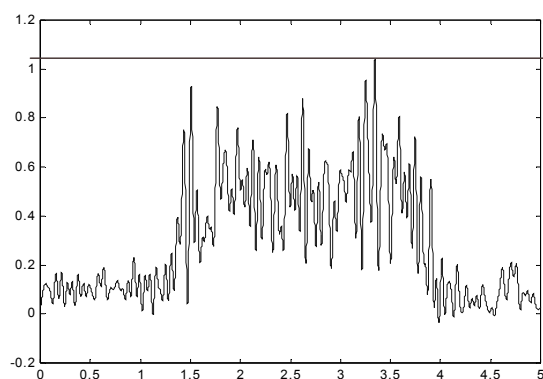
Digital

Discrete function V_k of discrete sampling variable t_k , with $k = \text{integer}$: $V_k = V(t_k)$.

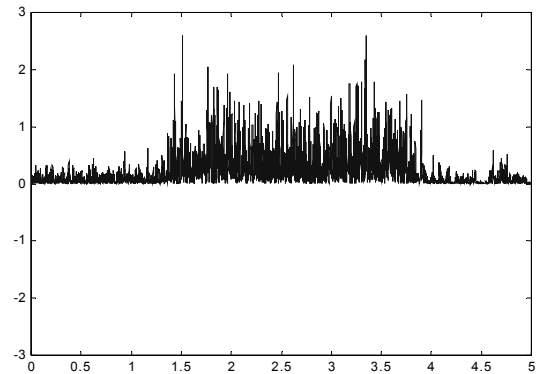
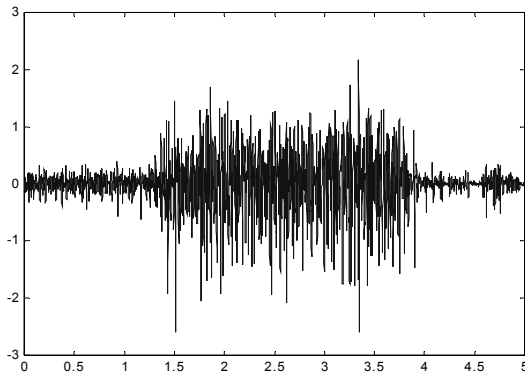


Uniform (periodic) sampling.
Sampling frequency $f_s = 1/t_s$

Processamento no Tempo: Remoção da média



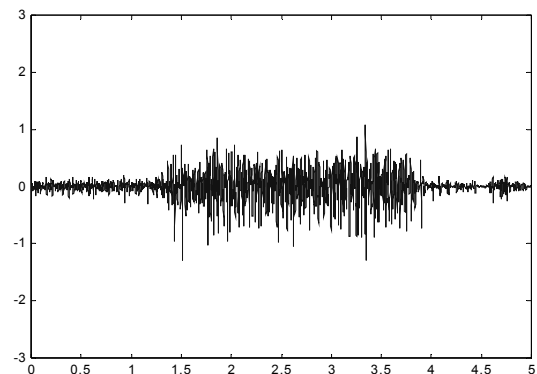
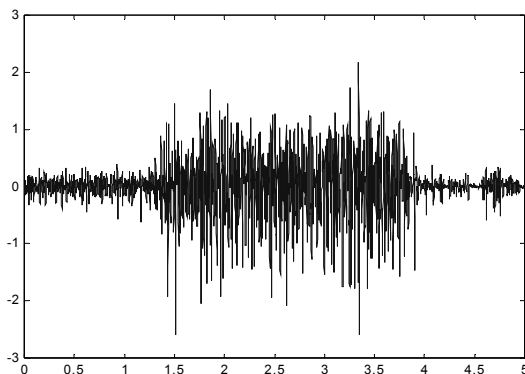
Processamento no Tempo: Rectificação



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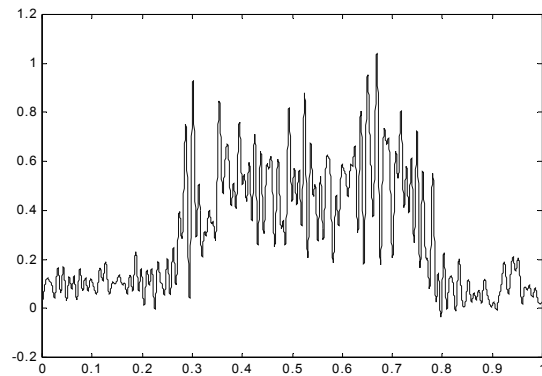
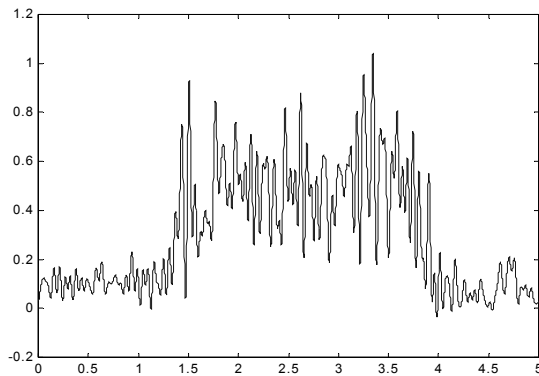
Processamento no Tempo: Amplificação



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Processamento no Tempo: Normalização no tempo

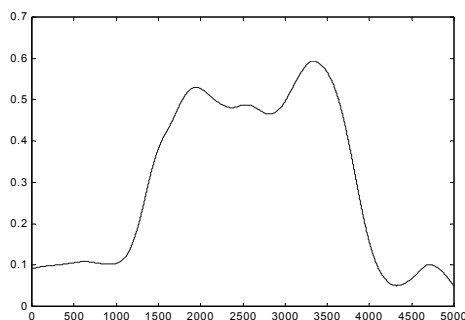


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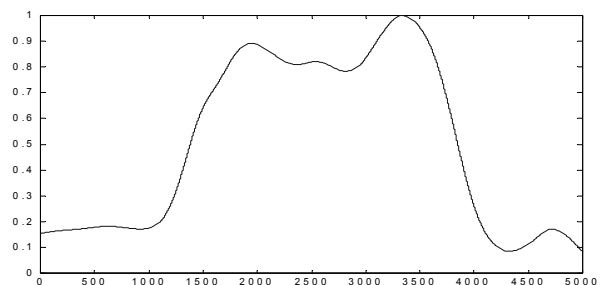


Processamento no Tempo - Normalização na amplitude

$$y = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$



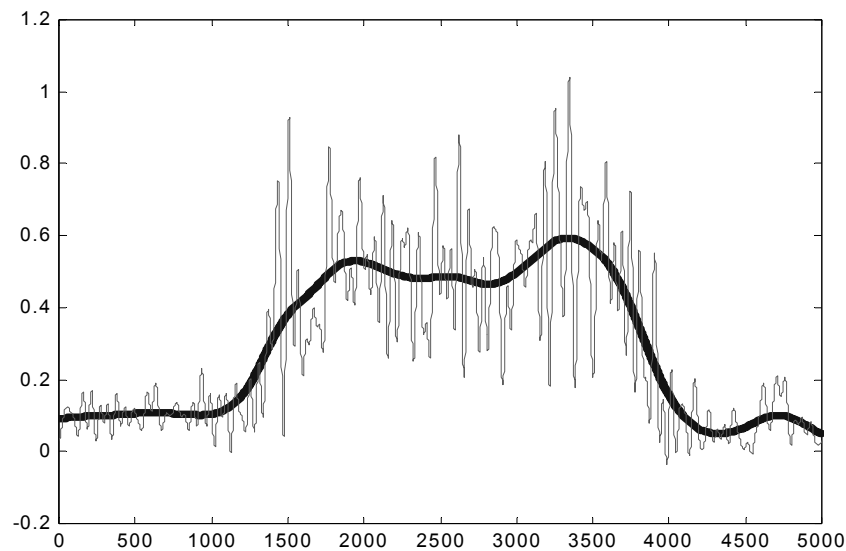
$$y = \frac{x}{\max(x)}$$



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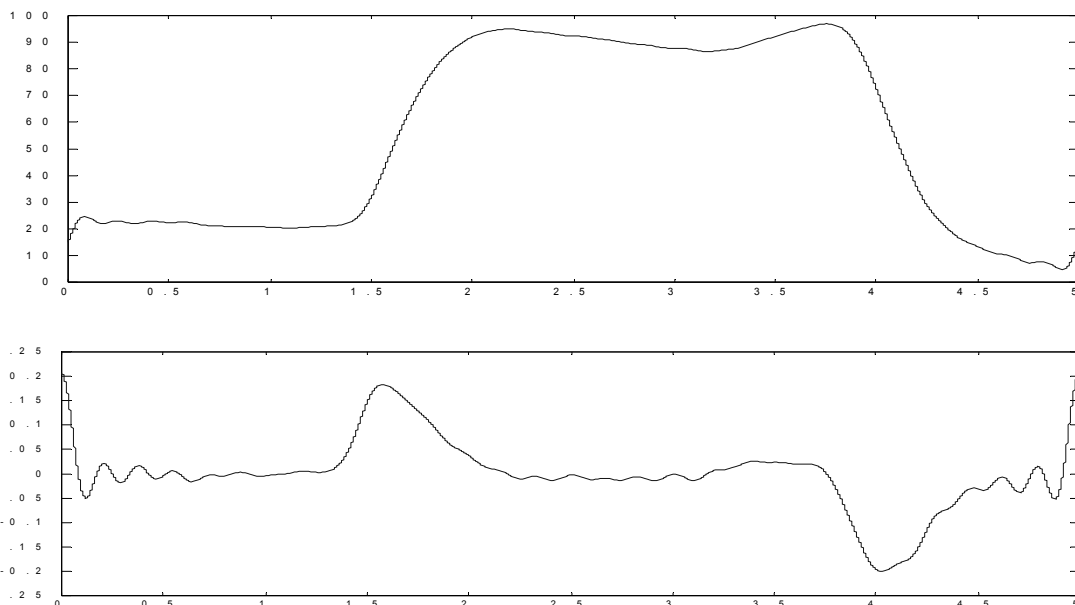
Processamento no Tempo - Suavização (smoothing)



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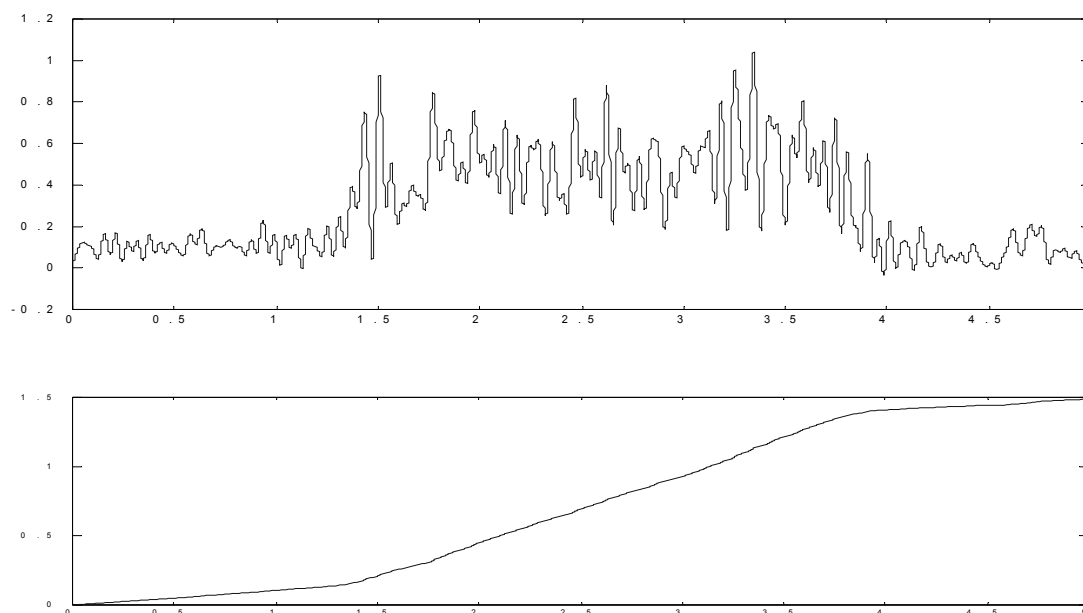
Processamento no Tempo - Derivar



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Processamento no Tempo - Integrar



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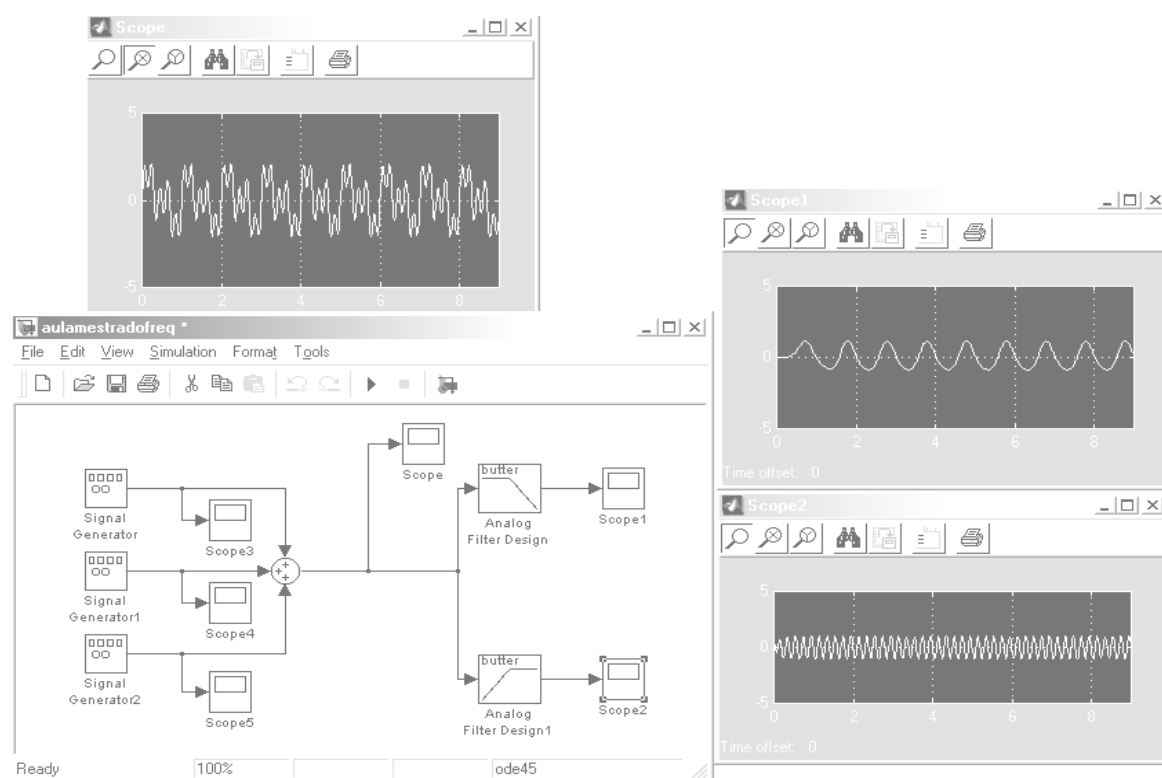


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Processamento na Frequência - Filtragem



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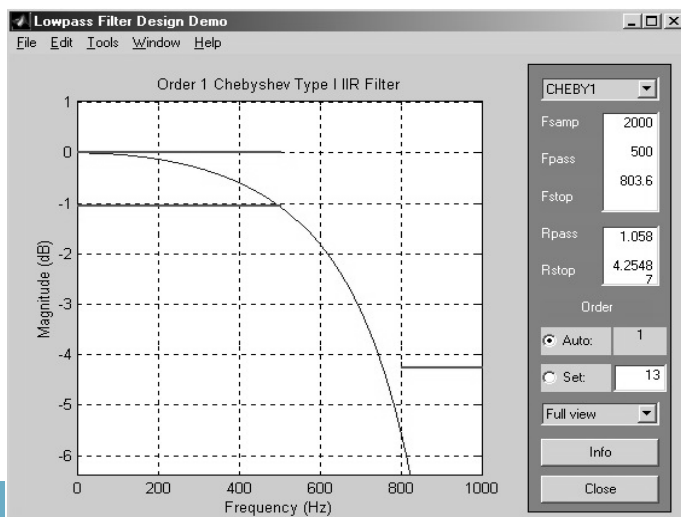
28

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Processamento na Frequência - Ordem de um filtro

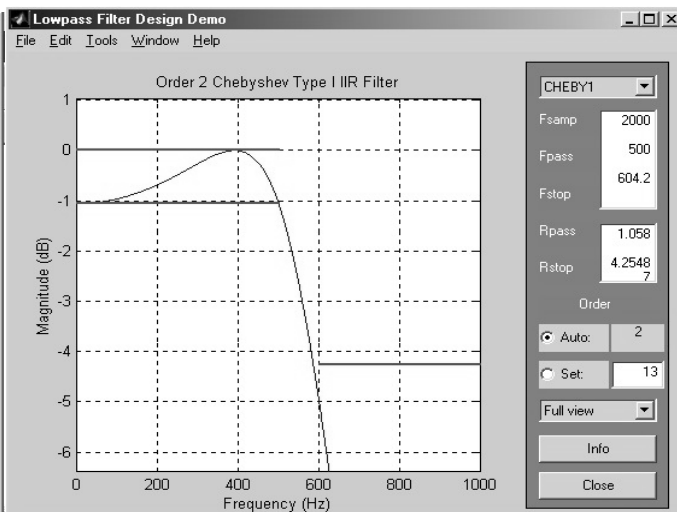
- 1ª Ordem

– $F_{pass} = 500 \text{ Hz}$

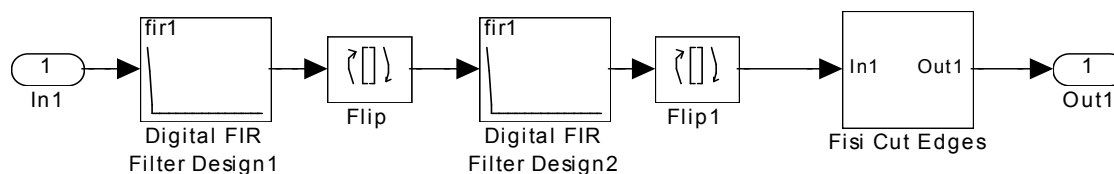


- 2ª Ordem

– $F_{pass} = 500 \text{ Hz}$



Processamento na Frequência - Filtro sem atraso



Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem

How fast must we sample * a continuous signal to preserve its info content?

Ex: train wheels in a movie.

25 frames (=samples) per second.

Train starts → wheels 'go' clockwise.

Train accelerates → wheels 'go' counter-clockwise.



Porquê?

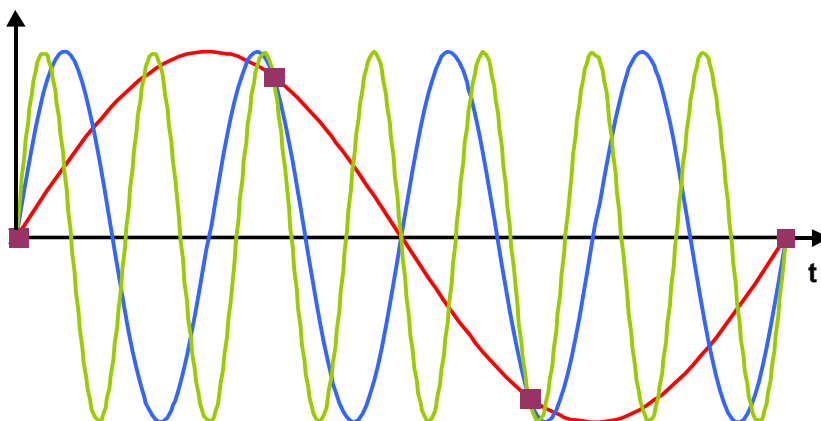
Frequency misidentification due to low sampling frequency.

Sampling: independent variable (ex: time) continuous → discrete.

Quantisation: dependent variable (ex: voltage) continuous → discrete.

Here we'll talk about uniform sampling.

Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem (2)



$$\text{— } s(t) = \sin(2\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\blacksquare s(t) @ f_s$$

$$f_0 = 1 \text{ Hz}, f_s = 3 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{— } s_1(t) = \sin(8\pi f_0 t)$$

$$\text{— } s_2(t) = \sin(14\pi f_0 t)$$

$s(t) @ f_s$ represents exactly all sine-waves $s_k(t)$ defined by:

$$s_k(t) = \sin(2\pi(f_0 + k f_s)t), \quad |k| \in \mathbb{N}$$

Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem (3)

Theo*

A signal $s(t)$ with maximum frequency f_{MAX} can be recovered if sampled at frequency $f_s > 2 f_{MAX}$.

* Multiple proposers: Whittaker(s), Nyquist, Shannon, Kotel'nikov.

Naming gets confusing !

Nyquist frequency (rate) $f_N = 2 f_{MAX}$ or f_{MAX} or $f_{S,MIN}$ or $f_{S,MIN}/2$

Example

$$s(t) = 3 \cdot \cos(50 \pi t) + 10 \cdot \sin(300 \pi t) - \cos(100 \pi t)$$

F_1

F_2

F_3

$$F_1 = 25 \text{ Hz}, F_2 = 150 \text{ Hz}, F_3 = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

f_{MAX}

Condition on f_s ?

$$f_s > 300 \text{ Hz}$$

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Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem - Domínio da Frequência

- **Tempo & Frequência:** two complementary signal descriptions. Signals seen as "projected" onto time or frequency domains.



Example

Ear + brain act as frequency analyser: audio spectrum split into many narrow bands low power sounds detected out of loud background.

- **Bandwidth:** indicates rate of change of a signal. High bandwidth $\Rightarrow$ signal changes fast.

Atenção: formal description makes use of "negative" frequencies !

minus 50 Hz??

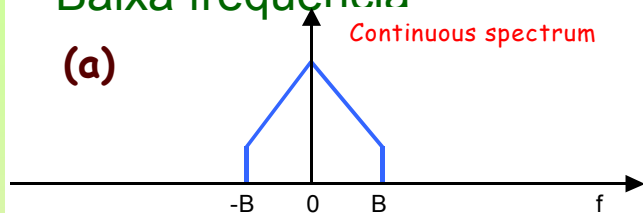


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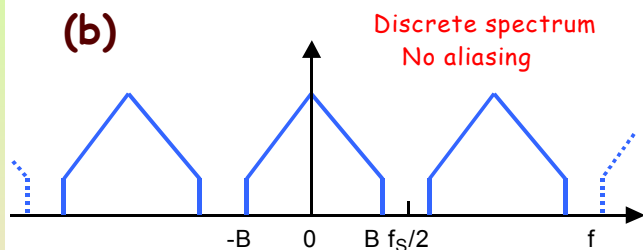


Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem – Sinais de Baixa frequência

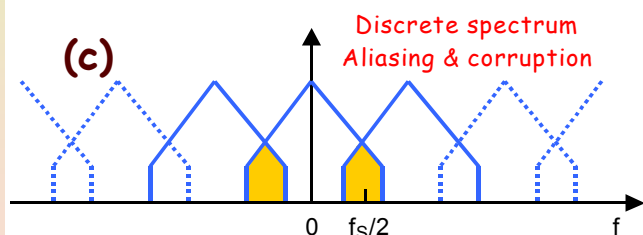
(a)



(b)



(c)



(a) Band-limited signal:
frequencies in $[-B, B]$ ($f_{\text{MAX}} = B$).

(b) Time sampling $\rightarrow$ frequency repetition.

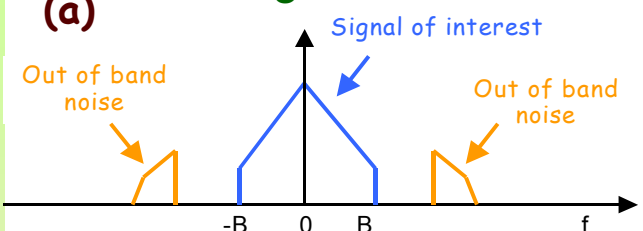
$f_s > 2B \rightarrow$ no aliasing.

(c) $f_s \leq 2B \rightarrow$ **aliasing!**

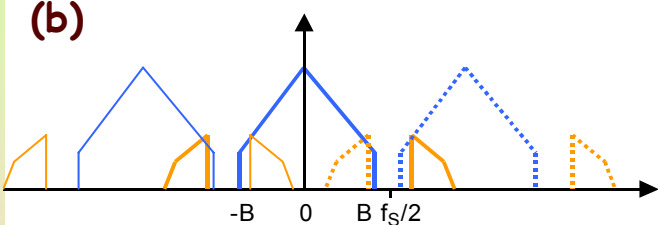
Aliasing: signal ambiguity in frequency domain

Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem – Filtro Antialiasing

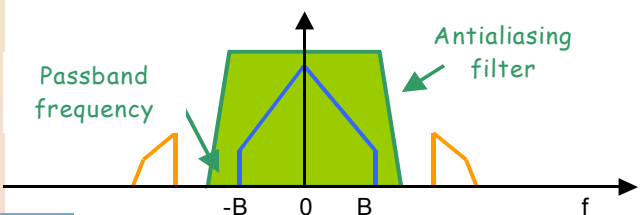
(a)



(b)



(c)



(a),(b) Out-of-band noise can alias into band of interest. Filter it before!

(c) Antialiasing filter

Passband: depends on bandwidth of interest.

Attenuation A_{MIN} : depends on

- ADC resolution (number of bits N).
- Out-of-band noise magnitude.

$$A_{\text{MIN, dB}} \sim 6.02 N + 1.76$$

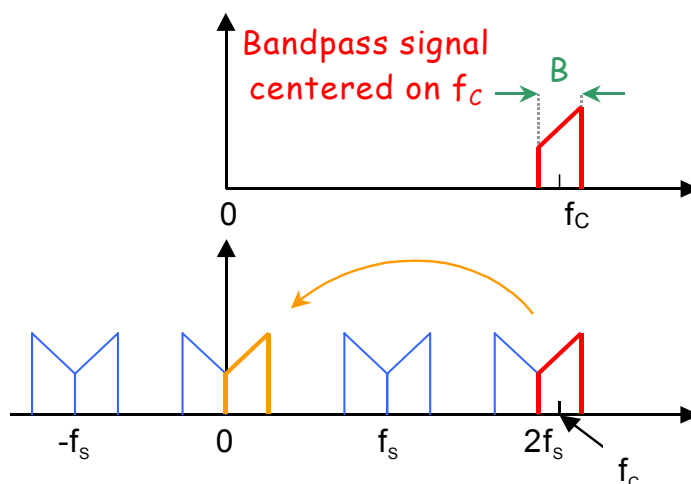
Other parameters: ripple, stopband frequency...

Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem - Under-sampling

Using spectral replications to reduce sampling frequency f_s req'ments.

$$\frac{2 \cdot f_c + B}{m+1} \leq f_s \leq \frac{2 \cdot f_c - B}{m}$$

$m \in \mathbb{N}$ selected so that $f_s > 2B$



Example

$f_c = 20$ MHz, $B = 5$ MHz

Without under-sampling $f_s > 40$ MHz.

With under-sampling $f_s = 22.5$ MHz ($m=1$);
 $= 17.5$ MHz ($m=2$); $= 11.66$ MHz ($m=3$).

Advantages

- Slower ADCs / electronics needed.
- Simpler antialiasing filters.

Conversão A/D: Teorema da Amostragem - Over-sampling

Oversampling : sampling at frequencies $f_s \gg 2 f_{MAX}$.

Over-sampling & averaging may improve ADC resolution
 ($\Rightarrow$ i.e. SNR)

$$f_{OS} = 4^w \cdot f_s$$

f_{OS} = over-sampling frequency,
 w = additional bits required.

$\Rightarrow$ Each additional bit implies over-sampling by a factor of four.

Caveat

It works for:

- **white noise** with amplitude sufficient to change the input signal randomly from sample to sample by at least LSB.
- Input that can take all values between two ADC bits.

Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC

Different applications have different needs.

Radar systems

Static distortion

Communication

Dynamic distortion

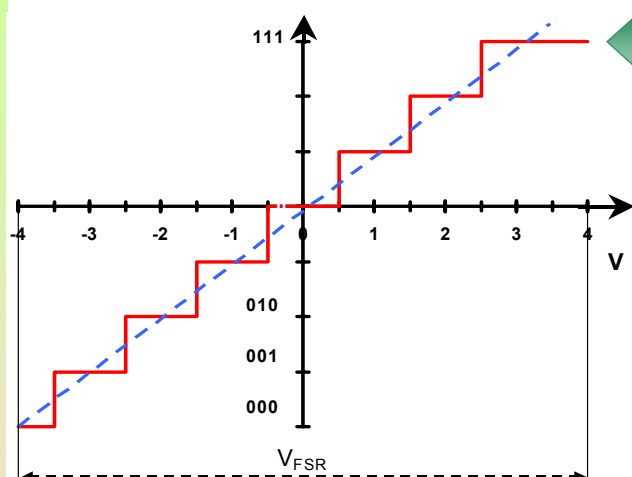
Imaging / video

- ✓ 1. Number of bits N (~resolution)
- 2. Data throughput (~speed)
- ✓ 3. Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
- ✓ 4. Signal-to-noise-&-distortion rate (SINAD)
- ✓ 5. Effective Number of Bits (ENOB)
- 6. Spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR)
- 7. Integral non-linearity (INL)
- 8. Differential non-linearity (DNL)
- 9. ...

Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC – N.º de bits N

Continuous input signal digitized into 2^N levels.

Uniform, bipolar transfer function ($N=3$)

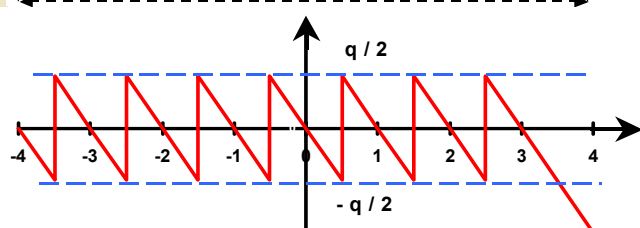


$$\text{Quantisation step } q = \frac{V_{FSR}}{2^N}$$

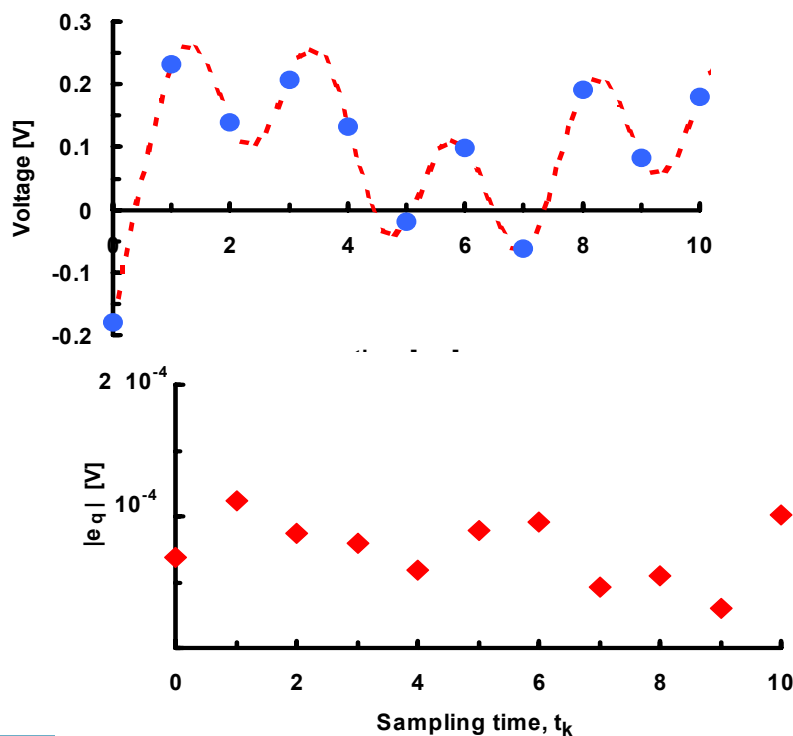
Ex: $V_{FSR} = 1V$, $N = 12 \Rightarrow q = 244.1 \mu V$

LSB { Voltage (= q)
Scale factor (= $1 / 2^N$)
Percentage (= $100 / 2^N$)

Quantisation error



Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC – Erro de Quantização



- Quantisation Error e_q in $[-0.5 q, +0.5 q]$.
- e_q limits ability to resolve small signal.
- Higher resolution means lower e_q .

QE for
N = 12
 $V_{FS} = 1$



Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC – SNR dum ADC ideal

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_{\text{ideal}} = 20 \cdot \log_{10} \left(\frac{\text{RMS}(\text{input})}{\text{RMS}(e_q)} \right) \quad (1)$$

Also called SQNR
(signal-to-quantisation-noise ratio)

Assumptions

- Ideal ADC: only quantisation error e_q ($p(e)$ constant, no stuck bits...)
- e_q uncorrelated with signal.
- ADC performance constant in time.

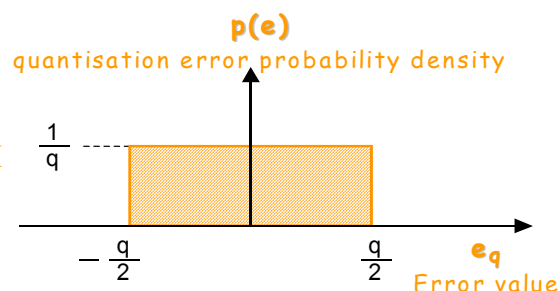
$$\text{RMS}(\text{input}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T \left(\frac{V_{FSR}}{2} \cdot \sin(\omega t) \right)^2 dt} = \frac{V_{FSR}}{2\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\text{Input}(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_{FSR} \sin(\omega t).$$

$$\text{RMS}(e_q) = \sqrt{\int_{-q/2}^{q/2} e_q^2 \cdot p(e_q) de_q} = \frac{q}{\sqrt{12}} = \frac{V_{FSR}}{2^N \cdot \sqrt{12}}$$

(sampling frequency $f_s = 2 f_{MAX}$)



Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC – SNR dum ADC ideal (2)

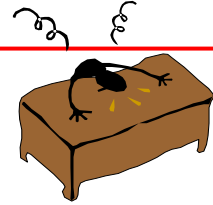
Substituting in (1) :

$$\overline{\text{SNR}}_{\text{ideal}} = 6.02 \cdot N + 1.76 \text{ [dB]} \quad (2)$$

One additional bit → SNR increased by 6 dB

Real SNR lower because:

- Real signals have noise.
- Forcing input to full scale unwise.
- Real ADCs have additional noise (aperture jitter, non-linearities etc).



Actually (2) needs correction factor depending on ratio between sampling freq & Nyquist freq. Processing gain due to oversampling.



Conversão A/D: Parâmetros dum ADC – Reais

SNR: (sine_in RMS)/(ADC out_noise RMS), with
out_noise = output - (DC + first 5 input harmonics) output components.

SINAD: (sine_in RMS)/(ADC out_noise_2 RMS), with
out_noise_2 = output - (DC output component).

SNR and SINAD often confused in specs.

ENOB: N from (2) when setting SNR ideal = SINAD,
i.e. ENOB = (SINAD – 1.76 dB) / 6.02.

→ Actual number of bit available to an equivalent ideal ADC

Example

12-bit ADC chip, 68 dB SINAD in specs → 11-bit ideal ADC.



Conversão A/D: Escolha do tipo de ADC

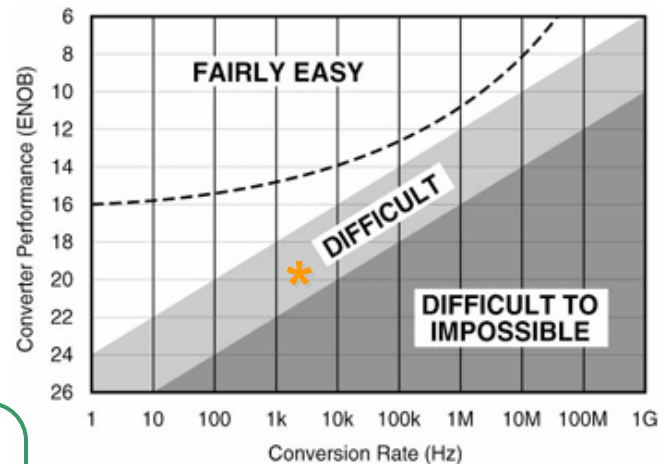
Speed & resolution:
a tradeoff.

High resolution (bit #)

- Higher cost & dissipation.
- Tailored onto DSP word width.

High speed

- Large amount of data to store/analyse.
- Lower accuracy & input impedance.



* **DIFFICULT** area moves down & right every year. Rule of thumb: 1 bit improvement every 3 years.

Oversampling & averaging (see )
Dithering (= adding small random noise before quantisation).

} may increase SNR.



Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais

Positional number system with base b :

$$[\underbrace{.. a_2 a_1 a_0}_{\text{Integer part}} \underbrace{. a_{-1} a_{-2} ..}_{\text{Fractional part}}]_b = .. + a_2 b_2 + a_1 b_1 + a_0 b_0 + a_{-1} b_{-1} + a_{-2} b_{-2} + ..$$

Important bases: **10 (decimal)**, **2 (binary)**, 8 (octal), 16 (hexadecimal).

Early computers (ex: ENIAC) mainly base-10 machines. Mostly turned binary in the '50s.

Benefits



- a) less complex arithmetic h/w;
- b) less storage space needed;
- c) simpler error analysis.



Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais - Aritmética Digital

Increasing number of applications requires decimal arithmetic. Ex: Banking, Financial Analysis.

MAS

- Common decimal fractional numbers only approximated by binary numbers. Ex: 0.1 $\rightarrow$ infinite recurring binary fraction.
- Non-integer decimal arithmetic software emulation available *but* often too slow.



IEEE 754, 1985: binary floating point arithmetic standard specified
IEEE 854, 1987: standard expanded to include decimal arithmetic.

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Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais – Binário de Virgula Fixa

Ex: 3-bit formats

Represent integer or fractional binary numbers.

Unsigned integer	Offset-Binary	Sign-Magnitude	Two's complement
7 111	4 111	3 011	3 011
6 110	3 110	2 010	2 010
5 101	2 101	1 001	1 001
4 100	1 100	0 000	0 000
3 011	0 011	0 100	-1 111
2 010	-1 010	-1 101	-2 110
1 001	-2 001	-2 110	-3 101
0 000	-3 000	-3 111	-4 100

Decimal equivalent

Binary representation



Fractional point (DSPs)

Sign bit

NB: Constant gap between numbers.

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Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais – Binário de Virgula

Flutuante

PROBLEM

Wide variety of floating point hardware in '60s and '70s,
 → different ranges, precision and rounded arithmetic.

William Kahan: "Reliable portable software was becoming more expensive to develop than anyone but AT&T and the Pentagon could afford".

IEEE 754 standard

Formats & methods for binary floating-point arithmetic.

Definition of IEEE 754 standard between 1977 and 1985. *De facto* standard before 1985 !

Note: *NOT* the easiest h/w choice!



Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais – Binário de Virgula

Flutuante (2)

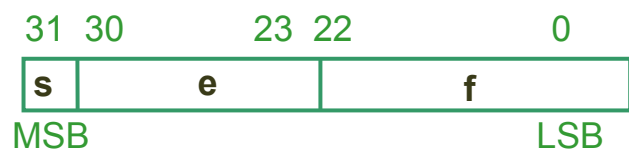
IEEE 754 standard

Precision

Single (32 bits)

Double (64 bits)

Double-extended (≥ 80 bits)



e = exponent, offset binary, $-26 < e < 127$

s = sign, 0 = pos, 1 = neg

f = fractional part, sign magnitude + hidden bit

$$\text{Coded number } x = (-1)^s \cdot 2^e \cdot 1.f$$

Single precision range

$$\text{Max} = 3.4 \cdot 10^{38}$$

$$\text{Min} = 1.175 \cdot 10^{-38}$$

NB: Variable gap between numbers.

Large numbers → large gaps; small numbers → small gaps.



Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais – Efeitos do *Finite word-length*

Overflow : arises when arithmetic operation result has one too many bits to be represented in a certain format.

$$\text{Dynamic range}_{\text{dB}} = 20 \log_{10} \left[\frac{\text{largest value}}{\text{smallest value}} \right] \begin{cases} \text{Fixed point} \sim 180 \text{ dB} \\ \text{Floating point} \sim 1500 \text{ dB} \end{cases}$$

High dynamic range $\Rightarrow$ wide data set representation with no overflow.

NB: Different applications have different needs.
Ex: telecomms: 50 dB; HiFi audio: 90 dB.



Conversão A/D: Formatos Digitais – Efeitos do *Finite word-length (2)*

Round-off: error caused by rounding math calculation result to nearest quantisation level.

$\Rightarrow$ Big concern for real numbers.

Example

0.1 not exactly represented (falls between two floating point numbers).

- *For integers* within ± 16.8 million range: single-precision floating point gives no round-off error.
- *Outside* that range, integers are missing: gaps between consecutive floating point numbers are larger than integers.

Round-off error estimate:

Relative error = (floating - actual value)/actual value (depends on base).

The smaller the base, the tighter the error estimate.

