

JOHN WATKINSON

AN INTRODUCTION TO
**DIGITAL
AUDIO**

Featuring:

- Digital audio broadcasting
- DVD audio
- Networked audio
- MPEG audio compression

SECOND EDITION



Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| <i>Preface to the second edition</i> | xi |
| Chapter 1 Introducing digital audio | 1 |
| 1.1 Audio as data | 1 |
| 1.2 What is an audio signal? | 3 |
| 1.3 Why binary? | 5 |
| 1.4 Why digital? | 9 |
| 1.5 Some digital audio processes outlined | 9 |
| 1.6 Time compression and expansion | 11 |
| 1.7 Error correction and concealment | 14 |
| 1.8 Channel coding | 18 |
| 1.9 Audio compression | 18 |
| 1.10 Disk-based recording | 19 |
| 1.11 Rotary-head digital recorders | 21 |
| 1.12 Digital audio broadcasting | 21 |
| 1.13 Networks | 22 |
| Reference | 22 |
| Chapter 2 Some audio principles | 23 |
| 2.1 The physics of sound | 23 |
| 2.2 Wavelength | 24 |
| 2.3 Periodic and aperiodic signals | 25 |
| 2.4 Sound and the ear | 26 |
| 2.5 The cochlea | 28 |
| 2.6 Mental processes | 29 |
| 2.7 Level and loudness | 31 |
| 2.8 Frequency discrimination | 33 |
| 2.9 Frequency response and linearity | 36 |
| 2.10 The sine wave | 37 |
| 2.11 Root mean square measurements | 39 |
| 2.12 The deciBel | 41 |
| 2.13 Audio level metering | 45 |
| References | 46 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Chapter 3 Digital principles | 47 |
| 3.1 Binary codes | 47 |
| 3.2 Introduction to digital logic | 52 |
| 3.3 The computer | 58 |
| 3.4 Timebase correction | 60 |
| 3.5 Multiplexing | 62 |
| 3.6 Gain control | 63 |
| 3.7 Digital faders and controls | 64 |
| 3.8 A digital mixer | 68 |
| 3.9 Filters | 71 |
| 3.10 FIR filters | 74 |
| 3.11 Sampling-rate conversion | 77 |
| 3.12 Transforms and duality | 81 |
| 3.13 The Fourier transform | 83 |
| 3.14 The discrete cosine transform (DCT) | 85 |
| 3.15 Modulo- n arithmetic | 86 |
| 3.16 The Galois field | 87 |
| 3.17 The phase-locked loop | 89 |
| References | 90 |
| Chapter 4 Conversion | 92 |
| 4.1 Introduction to conversion | 92 |
| 4.2 Sampling and aliasing | 94 |
| 4.3 Reconstruction | 98 |
| 4.4 Filter design | 99 |
| 4.5 Choice of sampling rate | 101 |
| 4.6 Sample and hold | 103 |
| 4.7 Sampling clock jitter | 105 |
| 4.8 Aperture effect | 108 |
| 4.9 Quantizing | 109 |
| 4.10 Quantizing error | 112 |
| 4.11 Basic digital-to-analog conversion | 122 |
| 4.12 Basic analog-to-digital conversion | 129 |
| 4.13 Alternative convertors | 134 |
| 4.14 Oversampling | 138 |
| 4.15 Oversampling without noise shaping | 143 |
| 4.16 Noise shaping | 144 |
| 4.17 Noise-shaping ADCs | 148 |
| 4.18 A one-bit DAC | 151 |
| 4.19 One-bit noise-shaping ADCs | 153 |
| References | 155 |
| Chapter 5 Compression | 157 |
| 5.1 Introduction | 157 |
| 5.2 Lossless and perceptive coding | 159 |
| 5.3 Compression principles | 160 |
| 5.4 Codec level calibration | 164 |

| | | |
|------|-------------------------|-----|
| 5.5 | Quality measurement | 165 |
| 5.6 | The limits | 166 |
| 5.7 | Some guidelines | 167 |
| 5.8 | Audio compression tools | 168 |
| 5.9 | Sub-band coding | 172 |
| 5.10 | Transform coding | 175 |
| 5.11 | Compression formats | 176 |
| 5.12 | MPEG Layer I | 177 |
| 5.13 | MPEG Layer II | 181 |
| 5.14 | MPEG Layer III | 183 |
| 5.15 | MPEG-2 AAC | 185 |
| | References | 191 |

Chapter 6 Digital coding principles 193

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 6.1 | Introduction | 193 |
| 6.2 | Types of transmission channel | 194 |
| 6.3 | Transmission lines | 195 |
| 6.4 | Types of recording medium | 197 |
| 6.5 | Magnetic recording | 197 |
| 6.6 | Azimuth recording and rotary heads | 203 |
| 6.7 | Optical and magneto-optical disks | 204 |
| 6.8 | Equalization and data separation | 206 |
| 6.9 | Slicing and jitter rejection | 208 |
| 6.10 | Channel coding | 213 |
| 6.11 | Simple codes | 215 |
| 6.12 | Group codes | 218 |
| 6.13 | Randomizing and encryption | 220 |
| 6.14 | Synchronizing | 221 |
| 6.15 | Basic error correction | 222 |
| 6.16 | Concealment by interpolation | 225 |
| 6.17 | Parity | 225 |
| 6.18 | Block and convolutional codes | 228 |
| 6.19 | Cyclic codes | 230 |
| 6.20 | Introduction to the Reed–Solomon codes | 235 |
| 6.21 | Correction by erasure | 243 |
| 6.22 | Interleaving | 244 |
| 6.23 | Product codes | 245 |
| | Appendix 6.1 Calculation of Reed–Solomon generator polynomials | 247 |
| | References | 249 |

Chapter 7 Transmission 250

| | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 7.1 | Introduction | 250 |
| 7.2 | The AES/EBU interface | 250 |
| 7.3 | Channel status | 255 |
| 7.4 | User bits | 259 |
| 7.5 | MADI – Multi-channel audio digital interface | 259 |
| 7.6 | Fibre-optic interfacing | 263 |

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| 7.7 | Synchronizing | 263 |
| 7.8 | Asynchronous operation | 265 |
| 7.9 | Routing and networks | 266 |
| 7.10 | Networks | 268 |
| 7.11 | FireWire | 274 |
| 7.12 | Broadband networks and ATM | 276 |
| 7.13 | Introduction to NICAM 728 | 282 |
| 7.14 | Audio in digital television broadcasting | 287 |
| 7.15 | Packets and time stamps | 289 |
| 7.16 | MPEG transport streams | 290 |
| 7.17 | Clock references | 291 |
| 7.18 | Program Specific Information (PSI) | 292 |
| 7.19 | Introduction to DAB | 294 |
| | References | 297 |

Chapter 8 Digital audio tape recorders 299

| | | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 8.1 | Rotary versus stationary heads | 299 |
| 8.2 | PCM adaptors | 299 |
| 8.3 | Introduction to DAT | 300 |
| 8.4 | DAT specification | 306 |
| 8.5 | DAT block diagram | 307 |
| 8.6 | Track following in DAT | 309 |
| 8.7 | DAT data channel | 311 |
| 8.8 | Multi-channel rotary-head recorders | 314 |
| 8.9 | Stationary-head recorders | 316 |
| 8.10 | DASH format | 318 |
| 8.11 | DCC – Digital Compact Cassette | 320 |
| | References | 324 |

Chapter 9 Magnetic disk drives 325

| | | |
|------|----------------------------------|-----|
| 9.1 | Types of disk drive | 325 |
| 9.2 | Structure of disk | 327 |
| 9.3 | Principle of flying head | 327 |
| 9.4 | Reading and writing | 328 |
| 9.5 | Moving the heads | 331 |
| 9.6 | Rotation | 333 |
| 9.7 | Servo-surface disks | 333 |
| 9.8 | Soft sectoring | 333 |
| 9.9 | Winchester technology | 334 |
| 9.10 | Rotary positioners | 335 |
| 9.11 | The disk controller | 337 |
| 9.12 | Defect handling | 339 |
| 9.13 | Digital audio disk system | 342 |
| 9.14 | Arranging the audio data on disk | 343 |
| 9.15 | Spooling files | 344 |
| 9.16 | Broadcast applications | 344 |
| 9.17 | Sampling rate and playing time | 345 |
| | References | 345 |

| | | |
|-------------------|--|------------|
| Chapter 10 | Digital audio editing | 347 |
| 10.1 | Introduction | 347 |
| 10.2 | Editing with random access media | 347 |
| 10.3 | Editing on recording media | 348 |
| 10.4 | The structure of an editor | 349 |
| 10.5 | Timecode | 350 |
| 10.6 | Locating the edit point | 350 |
| 10.7 | Editing with disk drives | 354 |
| 10.8 | Editing in DAT | 356 |
| 10.9 | Editing in open-reel digital recorders | 357 |
| 10.10 | Jump editing | 357 |
| | References | 360 |
| Chapter 11 | Optical disks in digital audio | 361 |
| 11.1 | Types of optical disk | 361 |
| 11.2 | CD and MD contrasted | 364 |
| 11.3 | CD and MD – disk construction | 365 |
| 11.4 | Rejecting surface contamination | 366 |
| 11.5 | Playing optical disks | 369 |
| 11.6 | Focus and tracking systems | 372 |
| 11.7 | Typical pickups | 376 |
| 11.8 | CD readout in detail | 379 |
| 11.9 | How optical disks are made | 383 |
| 11.10 | How recordable MiniDiscs are made | 385 |
| 11.11 | Channel code of CD and MiniDisc | 386 |
| 11.12 | Error-correction strategy | 393 |
| 11.13 | Track layout of MD | 397 |
| 11.14 | Player structure | 398 |
| | References | 405 |
| <i>Glossary</i> | | 406 |
| <i>Index</i> | | 409 |