

# ***32-kbit/s ADPCM with the TMS32010***

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# 32-kbit/s ADPCM with the TMS32010

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## Abstract

This report discusses 32-kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM) transcoders. A half-duplex ADPCM transcoder, which complies with the CCITT recommendation (G.721), can be achieved with a single TMS32010. If the transcoder is used only for private lines, a full duplex non-CCITT ADPCM transcoder is more cost-effective and can be designed with a single TMS32010 processor. Both the CCITT and non-CCITT algorithms and code implementations are covered in the report.



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## INTRODUCTION

Digital voice communication is typically transmitted in a 64-kbit/s PCM bit stream. Voice and data communications demand increasing capacities for signal transmission without significant degradation in the quality of the transmitted signal. One of the recommended solutions for accomplishing this task is that of Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation (ADPCM). This solution has been reviewed by CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee), and a specific standard\* has been recommended. Two solutions, a full-duplex solution and a half-duplex solution, are discussed in this application report. Both follow the model recommended by CCITT for 32-kbit/s ADPCM, although only the half-duplex solution provides a bit-for-bit compatible data stream as required by the recommendation. At 32 kbit/s, the ADPCM solution provides double the channel capacity of the current 64-kbit/s PCM technique. Each solution has been totally incorporated in the internal memory space of the Texas Instruments TMS32010 microprocessor.

This application report presents a brief review of the basic principles of PCM and ADPCM. Hardware requirements, software logic flow, and key features of the TMS32010 microprocessor for the implementation of ADPCM are also given. Source code is provided for the implementation and creation of an ADPCM transmission channel.

## DIGITIZATION

Over the past 20 years, the telecommunications industry has changed from totally analog circuits to networks which integrate both analog and digital circuits. Digital signal encoding has the advantages of greater noise immunity, efficient regeneration, easy and effective encryption, and uniformity in transmitting voice and data signals. Increased bandwidth is required to transmit digital signals while maintaining a given analog signal quality at the receiver.

Voice store and forward systems have been changing from totally analog storage media, such as audio tape, to digitized storage which allows random access of stored data, but with the tradeoff of increased storage media requirements.

Signal quality begins with the digitization of the original analog signal. The process of digitization and coding introduces a distortion associated with the quantization of the digitized signal, as shown in Figure 1. This signal distortion or noise is different from the channel noise normally associated with a transmitted signal. After a signal

has been digitized, the signal is much less susceptible to channel noise since the signal can be regenerated as well as amplified along the way, thus reducing the possibility of being corrupted by the transmission system. The overall quality of digital transmission is then limited by the digitization process in an error-free transmission system.

Figures 2 and 3 show general representations of a digital communication channel. The actual transmission (and storage of a digital waveform) uses an analog channel. The outside points of the communications channel are the transmitter and receiver, as shown in Figure 2. These are commonly combined in a single device known as a combo-CODEC (CODing and DEcoding device). The codec supplies, on the coding or transmitting side, the necessary filtering to bandlimit the analog signal and avoid signal alias and A/D conversion. On the decoding or receiving side, the codec performs a D/A conversion and then interpolates or smooths the resultant signal.

Figure 3 shows the digitized signal modulated for transmission in the network and then demodulated at the receiving end to retrieve the transmitted digital signal.

## PCM

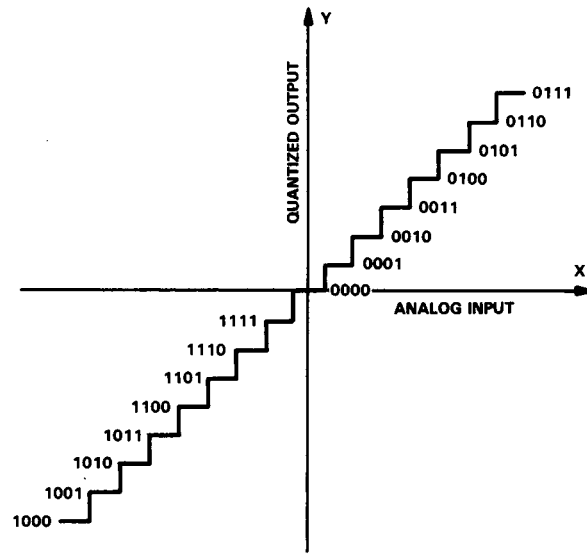
Digitization and coding of the analog signal at the transmitter can be performed in several ways. The complexity of the chosen method is related to availability of encoder memory and to the resultant delay in the encoding process.

When digital signal transmission is implemented, memory and the resultant delay dictate that a simple scheme, such as Pulse Code Modulation (PCM), be implemented. PCM codes each sampled analog value of the input waveform to a unique or discrete value. The digital quantization introduces distortion into the signal waveform, as shown in Figure 1.

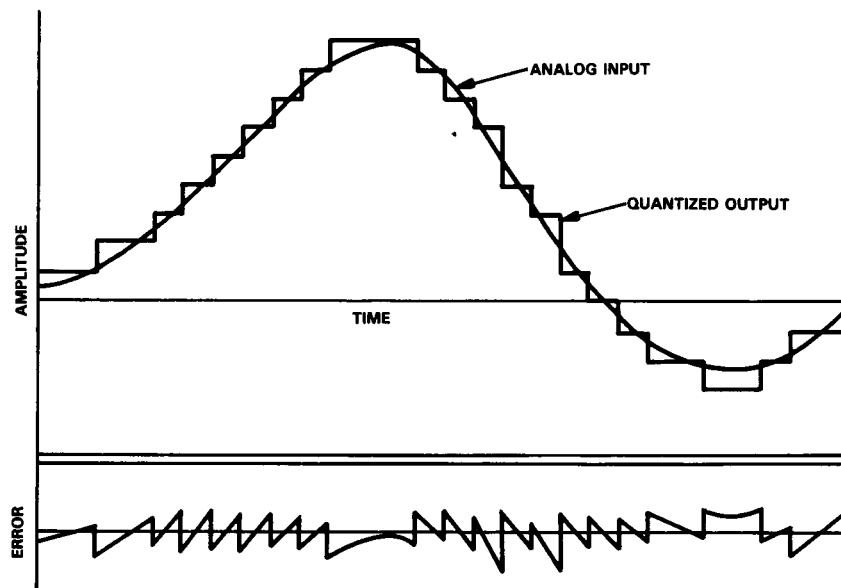
A nonuniform quantization scheme may be used to COMPAND (COMPRESS and exPAND) the signal in the waveform coding and decoding blocks in the system, generating log-PCM. By using larger quantization steps for large amplitude signals and smaller steps for small amplitude signals, efficient use is made of the data bits for digital transmission while maintaining specific signal-to-quantization noise thresholds. With the two current methods of COMPANDING (A-law and  $\mu$ -law), the signal quality of a 13-bit digitized signal is maintained while transmitting only 8 bits per sample.

While quantizers remove the irrelevancy in a signal, coders remove the redundancy. In PCM encoding, each sample of the input waveform is independent of all previous samples; no encoder memory is required.

\*Recommendation G.721, 32 kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation", CCITT, 1984.



(a) SIGNAL QUANTIZATION



(b) SIGNAL QUANTIZATION ERROR

Figure 1. Quantization Errors in a Digitized Signal



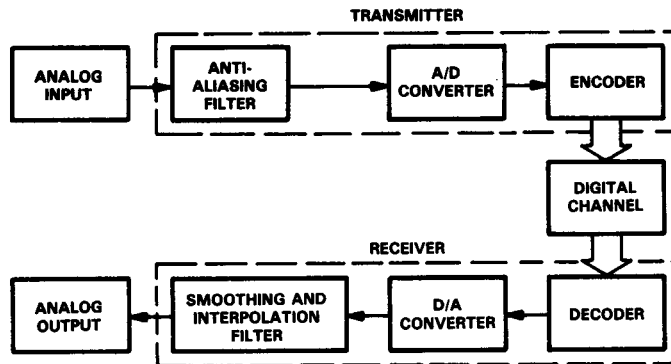


Figure 2. Digital Communication of Waveforms



Figure 3. Digital Channel

### ADPCM

Analysis of speech waveforms shows a high sample-to-sample correlation. By taking advantage of this property in speech signals, more efficient coding techniques have been designed to further reduce the transmission bit rate while preserving the overall signal quality.

### APCM

Adaptive PCM (APCM) is a method that may be applied to both uniform and nonuniform quantizers. It adapts the stepsize of the coder as the signal changes. This accommodates amplitude variations in a speech signal between one speaker and the next, or even between voiced and unvoiced segments of a continuous signal. The adaptation

may be instantaneous, taking place every few samples. Alternatively, it may occur over a longer period of time, taking advantage of more slowly varying features. This is known as syllabic adaptation.

The basic concept for an adaptive feedback system, APCM, is shown in Figure 4. An input signal,  $s(k)$ , in the transmitter is quantized and coded to an output,  $I(k)$ . This output is also processed by stepsize adaptation logic to create a signal,  $q(k)$ , that adapts the stepsize in the quantizer. Correspondingly, in the receiver, the received signal,  $I(k)$ , is processed by an inverse quantizer (i.e., decoded), producing the reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ . Like the transmitter, the quantized signal,  $I(k)$ , is processed by adaptation logic to create a stepsize control signal,  $q(k)$ , for the inverse quantizer.

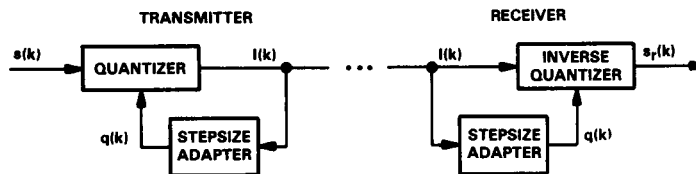


Figure 4. APCM Block Diagram

## DPCM

The method of using the sample-to-sample redundancies in the signal is known as differential PCM (DPCM). The overall level of high correlation on a sample-by-sample basis indicates that the difference between adjacent samples produces a waveform with a much lower dynamic range. Correspondingly, an even lower variance can be expected between samples in the difference signal. A signal with a smaller dynamic range may be quantized to a specific signal-to-noise ratio with fewer bits.

A differential PCM system, DPCM, is shown in Figure 5. In Figure 5, the signal difference,  $d(k)$ , is determined using a signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , rather than the actual previous sample. By using a signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , the transmitter uses the same information available to the receiver. Each successive coding actually compensates for the quantization error in the previous coding. In this way, the reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , can be prevented from drifting from the input signal,  $s(k)$ , as a result of an accumulation of quantization errors. The reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , is formed by adding the quantized difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , to the previous signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ . The sum is the input to predictor logic which determines the next signal estimate. A decoding process is used in both the transmitter and receiver to determine the quantized difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , from the transmitted signal,  $I(k)$ .

## ADPCM

ADPCM combines the features of both the APCM and DPCM systems. Figure 6 shows the basic blocks combining adaptation and differencing features in an ADPCM system.

Both quantizer adaptation and signal differencing require the storage (in memory) of one or more samples in both the transmitter and receiver. Furthermore, the transmitter must use some method to ensure that the receiver is operating synchronously. This is accomplished by using only the transmitted signal,  $I(k)$ , to determine stepsize adaptation in the quantizer and inverse quantizer and to predict the next signal estimate. In this way, the blocks in the receiver can be identical to those in the transmitter. Additionally, the specific adaptation techniques are designed to be convergent and thereby help provide quick recovery following transmission errors.

The ADPCM system, as used in digital telephony, is not an original signal coding system, but is actually a transcoder, converting between log-PCM and ADPCM codes. Currently there are a large number of systems using log-PCM for transmission. The ADPCM system incorporates both an adaptive quantizer and an adaptive predictor. The adaptive quantizer contains speed-control and scale-factor adaptation. A measure of the rate-of-change of the difference signal provides a means of determining the speed control. The scale factor adjustments to the difference signal adapt the fit of the quantization levels to minimize the signal-to-noise ratio. With speed control, the system can take advantage of both the instantaneous and syllabic adaptation rates, thereby adapting better to both speech and data signals. In the adaptive predictor, the prediction filter coefficients are updated by a gradient algorithm. Predictor adaptation improves the performance of the predictor for nonstationary signals (e.g., speech).

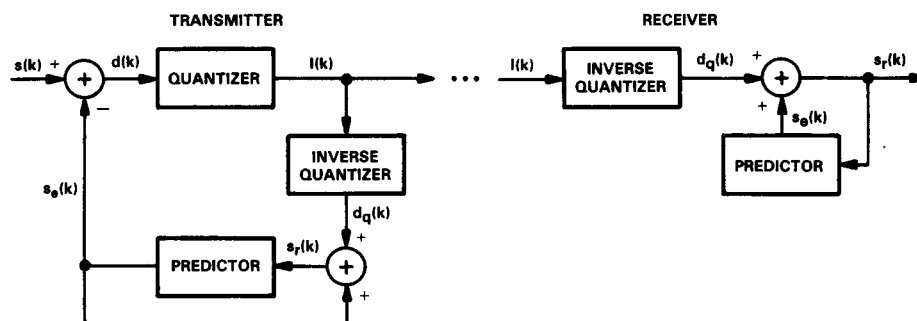


Figure 5. DPCM Block Diagram

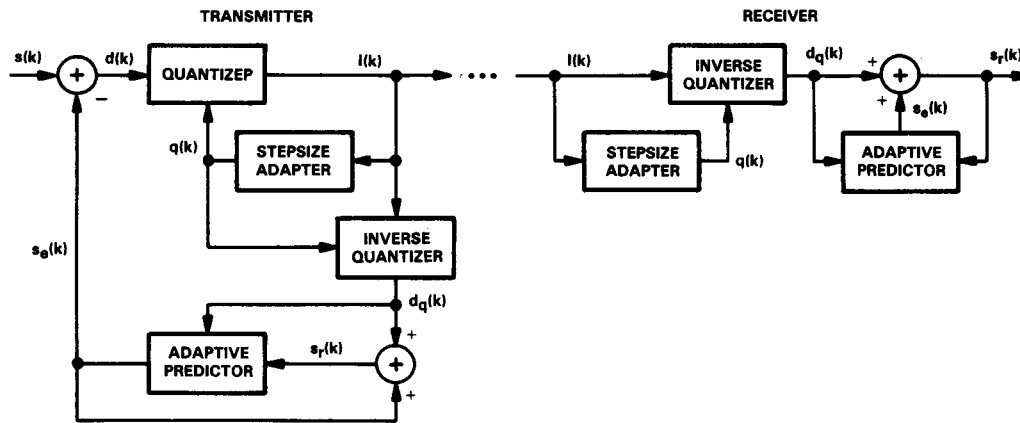


Figure 6. ADPCM Block Diagram

## THE ADPCM ALGORITHM

The ADPCM algorithm has a receiver imbedded in the transmitter. This is important since, if the signal feedback used to determine the signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , and consequently the quantized difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , is the same as in the decoder, then the compensation for quantization errors can be made with subsequent difference samples. Since the decoder is actually imbedded in the encoder, each of the common blocks for transmitting and receiving is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Figures 7 and 8 show block diagrams of an ADPCM transmitter and receiver as specified by CCITT.

### Encoder

The function of the encoder or transmitter, shown in Figure 7, is to receive a 64-kbit/s log-PCM signal and transcode it to a 32-kbit/s ADPCM signal. This is accomplished by converting the log-PCM signal,  $s(k)$ , to a linear signal,  $s_l(k)$ , from which an estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , of the signal is subtracted to obtain a difference signal,  $d(k)$ . The next step is to adaptively quantize this difference signal,  $d(k)$ , by first taking the log (base 2), then normalizing by the quantization scale factor,  $y(k)$ , and finally coding the result,  $I(k)$ . A more uniform signal-to-noise ratio can be achieved by coding the log of the signal rather than the linear representation. The normalization provides the adaptation to the quantization and is based on past coded samples. Adaptation is controlled bimodally, being comprised of a fast adaptation factor for signals with large amplitude fluctuations (i.e., speech) and a slow adaptation factor for signals which vary more slowly (i.e., data). A speed-control factor,  $a_1(k)$ , weights the fast and the slow adaptation factors to form a single quantization scale factor,  $y(k)$ .

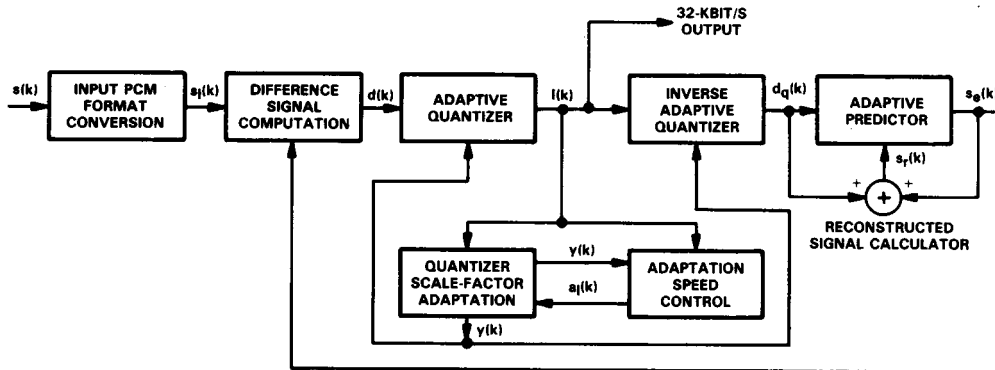
The inverse adaptive quantizer uses the same signal,  $I(k)$ , that has been transmitted to reconstruct a quantized version of the difference,  $d_q(k)$ , and the same adaptive quantization characteristics as the adaptive quantizer section.

The quantized difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , is input to an adaptive predictor which uses this input to compute a signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ . The signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , is combined with the difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , to determine a reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , which is the output in the decoder. This output is then subtracted from the next input sample to complete the feedback loop.

The adaptive predictor makes use of both an all-pole filter and an all-zero filter. The all-pole filter is a second-order filter with constrained adaptive coefficient values designed to match the slowly varying aspects of the speech signal. Since an all-pole predictor is particularly sensitive to errors, the predictor makes use of a sixth-order all-zero filter to offer signal stability even with transmission errors.

### Decoder

The function of the decoder or receiver, shown in Figure 8, is to receive a 32-kbit/s ADPCM signal and transcode it to a 64-kbit/s log-PCM signal. To accomplish this, the decoder utilizes many of the elements used by the encoder. The received data,  $I(k)$ , is processed by an inverse adaptive quantizer, identical to the one in the corresponding encoder, to determine a quantized difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ . By filtering the difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , through the adaptive predictor together with the previously reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , a signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , is obtained. The signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , is added to the difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , to compute the reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ . The reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , is converted from a linear-PCM to a log-PCM signal,  $s_p(k)$ , which is then output following a synchronous



coding adjustment. The coding adjustment limits the errors in tandem codings of a signal.

Note that the algorithm design achieves a convergence of the states of the encoder and decoder in spite of transmission errors. This convergence is a part of each of the adaptation computations and is demonstrated equationally in the following sections. The convergence is brought about by the inclusion of  $(1-2^{-N})$  terms which provide a finiteness to the memory of the adaptation parameters.

## Adaptive Quantization

Adaptive quantization, a multistage process, is used to determine the quantization scale factor and the speed control that controls the rate at which the scale factor is adapted. Quantization is actually a four-bit quantization (a sign bit plus three-bit magnitude), since a four-bit signal is the transmitted output of the ADPCM transcoder. The adaptive quantizer block can be noted in Figure 7.

The difference signal,  $d(k)$ , an input to the quantization process, is calculated by subtracting the signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , from the linear-PCM signal,  $s_l(k)$ .

$$\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{s}_l(\mathbf{k}) - \mathbf{s}_e(\mathbf{k}) \quad (1)$$

This difference signal is normalized by taking the log (base 2) and subtracting from it the quantizer scale factor,  $y(k)$ .

$$|I(k)| \leftarrow \log_2 |d(k)| - y(k) \quad (2)$$

Table 1 is used to provide the magnitude of the quantization result,  $|I(k)|$ , from this normalized input. The

sign bit of the ADPCM output value,  $I(k)$ , is the sign of the difference signal,  $d(k)$ .

The quantizer scale factor,  $y(k)$ , is comprised of two parts, and therefore bimodal in nature. The two parts,  $y_l(k)$  and  $y_u(k)$ , are weighted by the speed-control factor,  $a_l(k)$ . For speech signals,  $a_l(k)$  will tend toward a value of one; for voiceband data,  $a_l(k)$  will tend toward zero. Refer to both Figures 7 and 8 for the inclusion of the quantizer scale factor and speed-control factor adaptation blocks.

$$y(k) = a_1(k)y_u(k-1) + [1 - a_1(k)] y_l(k-1) \quad (3)$$

where  $0 \leq a_l(k) \leq 1$

One of the factors,  $y_u(k)$ , is considered to be unlocked, since it can adapt quickly to rapidly changing signals (e.g., speech) and has a relatively short-term memory. This factor,  $y_u(k)$ , is recursively determined from the quantizer factor,  $y(k)$ , and the discrete function,  $W(l)$ .

$$y_u(k) = [1 - 2^{-5}] y(k) + 2^{-5} W[I(k)] \quad (4)$$

where  $1.06 \leq y_u(k) \leq 10.00$

The factor,  $W(I)$ , found in Table 2, is a function of  $I$  which causes  $y_u(k)$  to adapt by larger steps for larger values of  $I$ . This gives  $y_u(k)$  the freedom to track a signal almost instantaneously. Since  $y(k)$  is in the logarithmic domain,  $W(I)$  is effectively a multiplier of the scale factor.

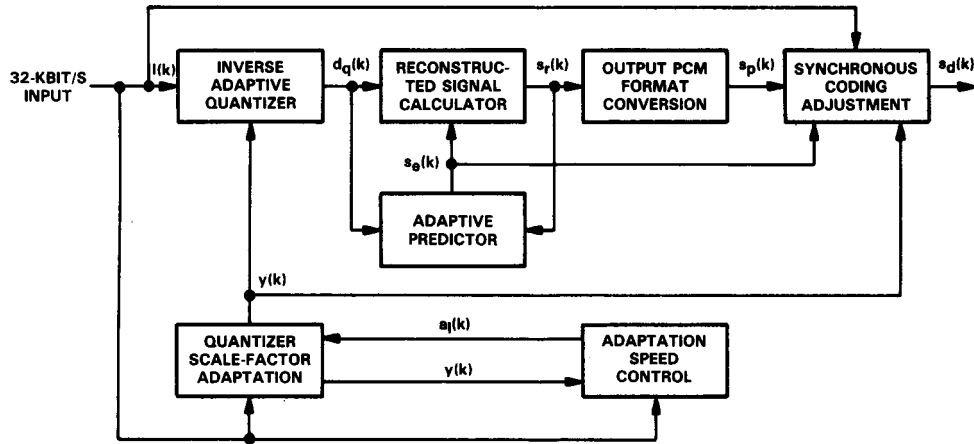


Figure 8. ADPCM Decoder Block Diagram  
(Diagram taken from CCITT Recommendation G.721)

Table 1. I/O Characteristics of the Normalized Quantizer

Normalized Quantizer Input Range $\log_2  d(k)  - y(k)$	$ I(k) $	Normalized Quantizer Output $\log_2  d_q(k)  - y(k)$
[ 3.16, +∞)	7	3.34
[ 2.78, 3.16)	6	2.95
[ 2.42, 2.78)	5	2.59
[ 2.04, 2.42)	4	2.23
[ 1.58, 2.04)	3	1.81
[ 0.96, 1.58)	2	1.29
[ -0.05, 0.96)	1	0.53
( -∞, -0.05)	0	-1.05

The other factor,  $y_l(k)$ , adapts more slowly and tracks signals which change slowly (e.g., voiceband data). This factor includes a lowpass filtering of the unlocked factor,  $y_u(k)$ . By including  $y_u(k)$  in the manner shown,  $y_l(k)$  is implicitly limited to the same range of values as the explicit limit placed on  $y_u(k)$ . Furthermore, the unity limit of  $a_l(k)$  provides the same limit implicitly for  $y(k)$  as for  $y_l(k)$  and  $y_u(k)$ .

$$y_l(k) = [1 - 2^{-6}] y_l(k-1) + 2^{-6} y_u(k) \quad (5)$$

A speed-control factor,  $a_l(k)$ , adjusts the relative weighting of these two scale factors by making use of the short- and long-term averages,  $d_{ms}(k)$  and  $d_{ml}(k)$ , respectively, of the coded output to determine how rapidly the signal is changing. The combined scale factor,  $y(k)$ , cannot be larger than either the unlocked,  $y_u(k)$ , or locked  $y_l(k)$ , terms. Therefore,  $a_l(k)$  is limited to one even if the predicted speed control,  $a_p(k)$ , is larger than one.

$$a_l(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{if } a_p(k-1) > 1 \\ a_p(k-1) & , \text{if } a_p(k-1) \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Note that  $a_p(k)$  is implicitly limited to a maximum value of 2, while the speed-control factor used to mix the two scale factors is capped at a value of 1. In determining  $a_p(k)$ , an additional term of 1/8 is added each time if the difference in the short- and long-term averages becomes too large (i.e.,  $|d_{ms}(k) - d_{ml}(k)| \geq 2^{-3} d_{ml}(k)$ ) or if there is an idle channel (i.e.,  $y(k) < 3$ ). Where neither of these conditions exist, a uniform, slowly varying signal can be assumed, such as occurs in data transmission.

Table 2. Scale-Factor Multipliers

$ I $	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
$W(I)$	69.25	21.25	11.50	6.12	3.12	1.69	0.25	-0.75

$$a_p(k) = \begin{cases} [1 - 2^{-4}] a_p(k-1) + 2^{-3}, & \text{if } |d_{ms}(k) - d_{ml}(k)| \geq 2^{-3} d_{ml}(k) \\ [1 - 2^{-4}] a_p(k-1) + 2^{-3}, & \text{if } y(k) < 3 \\ [1 - 2^{-4}] a_p(k-1), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

The short-,  $d_{ms}(k)$ , and long-term,  $d_{ml}(k)$ , averages of the transmitted ADPCM signal,  $I(k)$ , are actually determined by averaging a weighted function,  $F(I)$ , of the transmitted  $I$ , shown in Table 3.

$$d_{ms}(k) = [1 - 2^{-5}] d_{ms}(k-1) + 2^{-5} F[I(k)] \quad (8)$$

$$d_{ml}(k) = [1 - 2^{-7}] d_{ml}(k-1) + 2^{-7} F[I(k)] \quad (9)$$

The scale-factor and speed-control adaptations are a part of both the encoder and decoder logic. The adaptive quantization block has been specifically included in Figure 7, showing the encoder. For the decoder, the adaptive quantizer is included as part of the synchronization block to aid in the reduction of errors in tandem codings.

Table 3. Rate-of-Change Weighting Function

$ I $	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
$F(I)$	7	3	1	1	1	0	0	0

### Inverse Adaptive Quantization

Inverse adaptive quantization is a process in which the four-bit ADPCM signal,  $I(k)$ , is used to determine the normalized log of the difference signal from Table 1. The result is actually a quantized version of the difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , determined by adding the scale factor,  $y(k)$ , to the value specified by Table 1 and calculating the inverse log (base 2) of this sum.

$$d_q(k) = \log_2^{-1} [\{\log_2 |d_q(k)| - y(k)\} + y(k)] \quad (10)$$

For both the encoder and decoder, this quantized difference signal is the input to the reconstruction signal calculator and the adaptive predictor, as shown in Figures 7 and 8.

### Adaptive Prediction

The adaptive predictive filter is a two-pole, six-zero filter used to determine the signal estimate. The combination of both poles and zeroes allows the filter to model more effectively any general input signal. The sixth-order all-zero section helps to stabilize the filter and prevent it from drifting into oscillation. For both the poles and the zeroes, the coefficients,  $a_i(k)$  and  $b_i(k)$ , respectively, are adapted. This adaptation is based upon a gradient algorithm to further adjust the filter model to the input signal. Figures 9 and 10 show the sixth-order and second-order filters, respectively.

The signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , represents the sum of the all-pole filter and the all-zero filter. Since the sum of the all-zero filter is used to aid the determination of the pole coefficients, it is also extracted as a separate sum,  $s_{ez}(k)$ . The reconstructed signal, the output in the receiver, is the sum determined by the quantized difference signal  $d_q(k)$ , and the signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ .

$$s_e(k) = \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i(k-1) s_r(k-i) + s_{ez}(k) \quad (11)$$

$$s_{ez}(k) = \sum_{i=1}^6 b_i(k-1) d_q(k-i) \quad (12)$$

$$s_r(k-i) = s_e(k-i) + d_q(k-i) \quad (13)$$

The adaptation of the pole coefficients,  $a_i(k)$ , is shown in the equations below. The gradient function is determined from a signal,  $p(k)$ , that is equivalent to the reconstructed signal minus the contribution of the pole filter output. Stability of the filter is further provided by explicitly limiting the coefficients.

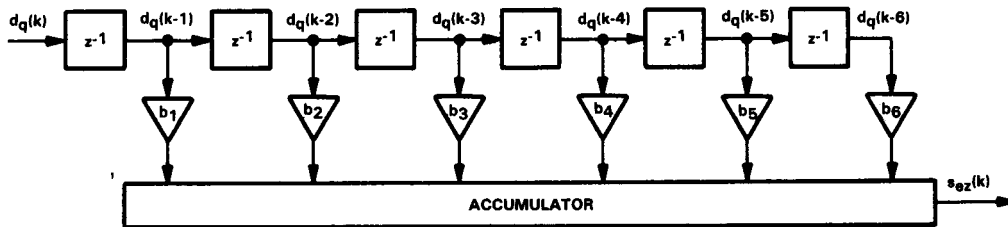


Figure 9. Sixth-Order All-Zero (FIR) Filter

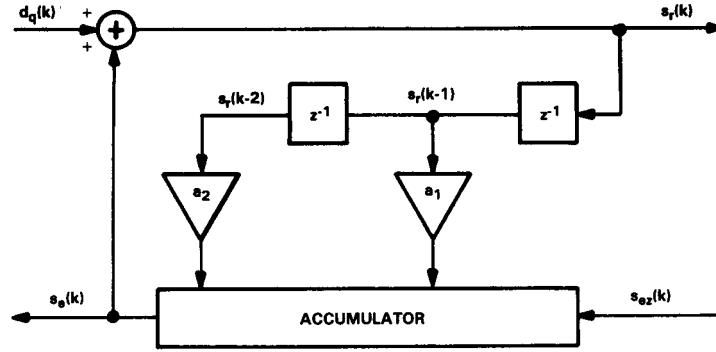


Figure 10. Second-Order IIR Filter

$$a_1(k) = [1 - 2^{-8}] a_1(k-1) + 3 \cdot 2^{-8} \text{sgn}[p(k)] \text{sgn}[p(k-1)] \quad (14)$$

$$\text{where } |a_1(k)| \leq 1 - 2^{-4} - a_2(k)$$

$$a_2(k) = [1 - 2^{-7}] a_2(k-1) + 2^{-7} \{ \text{sgn}[p(k)] \text{sgn}[p(k-2)] - f[a_1(k-1)] \text{sgn}[p(k)] \text{sgn}[p(k-1)] \} \quad (15)$$

$$\text{where } |a_2(k)| \leq 0.75$$

$$p(k) = d_q(k) + s_{ez}(k) \quad (16)$$

$$f(a_1) = \begin{cases} 4a_1 & , \text{ if } |a_1| \leq 1/2 \\ 2\text{sgn}(a_1) & , \text{ if } |a_1| > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

$$\text{where } \text{sgn}(0) = +1$$

For the coefficients,  $b_i(k)$ , of the sixth-order all-zero filter, the adaptation procedure is similar, but the limit is implicit in the equations to a maximum of  $\pm 2$ . The gradient function, in this case, is determined by the current difference signal,  $d_q(k)$ , and corresponding difference signal,  $d_q(k-i)$ , at the specific filter tap.

$$b_i(k) = [1 - 2^{-8}] b_i(k-1) + 2^{-7} \text{sgn}[d_q(k)] \text{sgn}[d_q(k-i)] \quad (18)$$

$$\text{where } i = 1, 2, \dots, 6 \text{ and } -2 \leq b_i(k) \leq +2$$

### Signal Conversion

Signal conversion consists of the conversion from an 8-bit log-PCM representation of a signal to a 13-bit linear PCM representation (note Figure 7), or the reverse (note Figure 8). Signal conversions of this type are described in the application report on COMPANDING ROUTINES FOR THE TMS32010. In the encoder, the log-PCM signal,  $s(k)$ , is expanded to create the linear-PCM value,  $s_l(k)$ . The decoder, on the other hand, compresses the reconstructed signal,  $s_r(k)$ , to create the log-PCM signal,  $s_p(k)$ .

### Reconstructed Signal Synchronization

To avoid a cumulative distortion in synchronous tandem codings, an adjustment to the reconstructed signal is specified. The adjustment block, shown in Figure 8, estimates the quantization of the encoder by determining a difference signal and executing the adaptive quantization logic. The quantization result is an estimate of the received value of  $I(k)$ .

The difference signal,  $d_x(k)$ , is determined by subtracting the signal estimate,  $s_e(k)$ , from the linear-PCM signal,  $s_{lx}(k)$ , which is itself determined by expanding the log-PCM signal,  $s_p(k)$ .

$$d_x(k) = s_{lx}(k) - s_e(k) \quad (19)$$

The adaptive quantization process produces the estimate of the ADPCM code value,  $I_d(k)$ . If the estimate implies a difference signal that is lower than the received interval boundary, the log-PCM code is changed to the next most positive value. An estimate implying a difference signal

larger than the received interval boundary requires the log-PCM code to be changed to the next most negative value; otherwise, the log-PCM value is left unchanged. The adjusted log-PCM value is denoted as  $s_d(k)$  in the following equation to differentiate it from the input value,  $s_p(k)$ .

$$s_d(k) = \begin{cases} s_p^+(k), & d_x(k) < \text{lower interval boundary} \\ s_p^-(k), & d_x(k) \geq \text{upper interval boundary} \\ s_p(k), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

where

$s_d(k)$  = output PCM of the decoder

$s_p^+(k)$  = next more positive PCM level (if  $s_p(k)$  is the most positive level, then  $s_p^+(k) = s_p(k)$ )

$s_p^-(k)$  = next more negative PCM level (if  $s_p(k)$  is the most negative level, then  $s_p^-(k) = s_p(k)$ )

#### FULL-DUPLEX IMPLEMENTATION OF ADPCM ON A TMS32010

The specific implementation of ADPCM presented here involves the use of a single TMS320M10 to accomplish a

full-duplex transcoder. The TMS320M10 is a masked ROM, microcomputer version of the TMS32010, which requires no external program memories. A full-duplex transcoder provides transmission in both directions simultaneously. Such a transcoder is depicted in Figure 11. A complete system diagram of a full-duplex communications channel is shown in Figure 12. In comparison to current systems that modulate a 64-kbit/s A-law or  $\mu$ -law PCM signal on a carrier for transmission, the described system transcodes the 64-kbit/s code to a 32-kbit/s code. This 32-kbit/s code, which requires correspondingly less bandwidth, is modulated on the carrier for transmission.

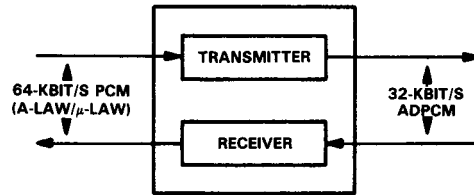


Figure 11. Full-Duplex ADPCM Transcoder

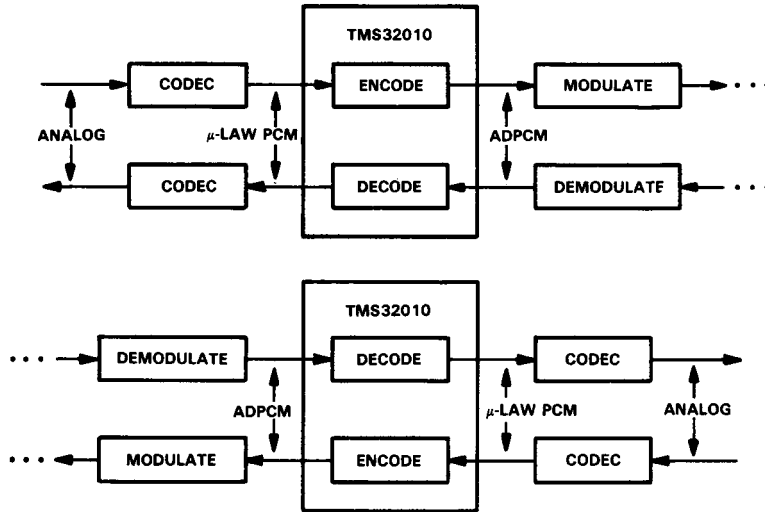


Figure 12. Full-Duplex Telecommunications Channel



### Hardware Logic and I/O

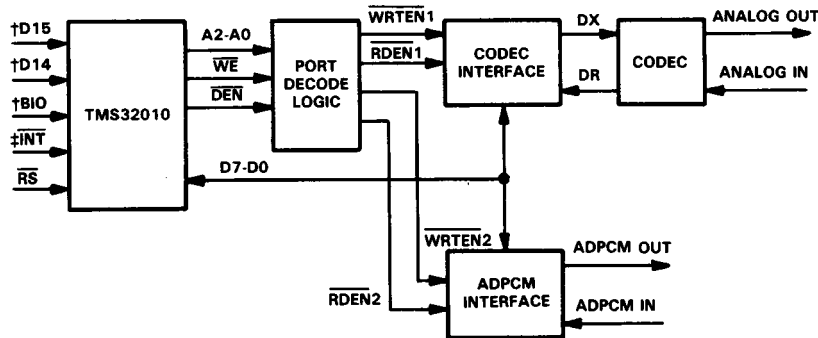
The hardware required to implement the ADPCM system consists of an addition to an existing circuit. As shown in Figure 13, the TMS32010 addresses the external I/O blocks through its port addressing structure. The lower three address lines, A2-A0, form a port address that can be decoded by port decode logic to provide specific enable lines (e.g.,  $\overline{\text{WRTE}}\text{N1}$  and  $\overline{\text{RDEN}}\text{1}$ ) to the various peripheral blocks. The TMS32010 reads and writes the 64-kbit/s data through the codec interface eight bits at a time. The sampling frequency is 8 kHz. For this full-duplex implementation, one sample is written and one sample is read every 125  $\mu\text{s}$ .

Figure 13 also shows the serial interface to the codec that provides the  $\mu$ -law companded PCM data, although this is not part of the transcoding system itself. The log-PCM signal may already be available (e.g., in existing digital telecom networks) and, as such, may be interfaced to the TMS32010 either directly as parallel data or serially through conversion logic. Parallel codecs are also becoming available to reduce the hardware logic and interface required for those systems which do not already include a codec. The TMS32010 is available at crystal and clock input rates of 20.5 MHz which may be divided down to provide the codec timing and further reduce the logic requirement.

At the other end of the transcoder function, the TMS32010 reads and writes the 32-kbit/s ADPCM data through the ADPCM interface four bits at a time for each 125- $\mu\text{s}$  period. This interface provides four-bit parallel data which may be serialized, if required, for transmission or storage.

### Software Logic and Flow

Tables 4 and 5 list the various blocks in the algorithm, directly relating them to Figures 7 and 8 by the signal names given in the description and function. The blocks are listed in the order in which they are executed. Also listed is processor demand or loading which consists of the amount of program memory used to implement the given function and the number of instruction cycles executed in worst case. There are more blocks in the table than are shown in the figures (e.g., the algorithm uses the adaptive predictor at one point to produce the signal estimate, and later returns to update or adapt the predictor coefficients). Each block has been implemented using the equations given in previous sections concerning the ADPCM algorithm. For convenience, the equations implemented in each block are listed in the description section for the block. A more detailed description of the TMS32010 implementation is given in the next section.



† Half-duplex, CCITT bit-compatible, version only

‡ Full-duplex version only

Figure 13. System Interface of a TMS32010 ADPCM Transcoder

**Table 4. Full-Duplex Transmitter**

Order	Function	Description	CPU Clocks	Program Memory (Words)
1.	INPUT PCM	Read an 8 bit $\mu$ -law PCM sample $[s(k)]$ and linearize it to a 12-bit sample $[s_l(k)]$ .	7	0004
2.	COMPUTE SIGNAL ESTIMATE	Calculate the signal estimate $[s_g(k)]$ from the previous data samples $[d_q(k)]$ and reconstructed samples $[s_r(k)]$ through the predictor filter. (12),(11)	30	001E
3.	COMPUTE ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER	Calculate speed control $[a_l(k)]$ and quantizer scale factor $[y(k)]$ from past quantizer output $[l(k)]$ . (6),(3)	33	0021
4.	COMPUTE DIFFERENCE SIGNAL	Calculate the difference signal $[d(k)]$ from the current sample $[s_l(k)]$ and signal estimate $[s_g(k)]$ . (1)	3	0003
5.	COMPUTE QUANTIZED OUTPUT	Calculate the log of the difference signal $[d(k)]$ and adaptively quantize the result to yield the ADPCM output $[l(k)]$ . (2)	46	00AD
6.	OUTPUT ADPCM	Write the ADPCM output $[l(k)]$ .	2	0001
7.	COMPUTE RECONSTRUCTED SIGNAL	Calculate the inverse of the adaptively quantized signal $[d_q(k)]$ and the reconstructed signal difference $[s_r(k)]$ . (10),(13)	43	0027
8.	COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR	Calculate the updates for the scale-factor adaptation. (4),(5)	46	002F
9.	COMPUTE SPEED CONTROL	Calculate the update for the speed-control adaptation. (8),(9),(7)	30	001B
10.	COMPUTE PREDICTOR ADAPTATION	Calculate the updates for the adaptive predictor filter coefficients. (18),(16),(17),(14),(15)	102	006B

**Table 5. Full-Duplex Receiver**

Order	Function	Description	CPU Clocks	Program Memory (Words)
1.	INPUT ADPCM	Read the ADPCM input $l(k)$ .	2	0001
2.	COMPUTE SIGNAL ESTIMATE	Calculate the signal estimate $s_a(k)$ from the previous data samples $d_q(k)$ and reconstructed samples $s_r(k)$ through the predictor filter. (12),(11)	30	001E
3.	COMPUTE ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER	Calculate speed control $a_1(k)$ and quantizer scale factor $y(k)$ from the past quantizer output $l(k)$ . (6),(3)	33	0021
4.	COMPUTE QUANTIZED DIFFERENCE	Calculate the inverse of the adaptively quantized signal $d_q(k)$ . (10)	47	002F
5.	COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR	Calculate the updates for the scale-factor adaptation. (4),(5)	48	002F
6.	COMPUTE SPEED CONTROL	Calculate the update for the speed-control adaptation. (8),(9),(7)	29	001B
7.	COMPUTE RECON-STRUCTED SIGNAL	Calculate the reconstructed signal $s_r(k)$ . (13)	3	0003
8.	COMPUTE PREDICTOR ADAPTATION	Calculate the updates for the adaptive predictor filter coefficients. (18),(16),(17),(14),(15)	90	006B
9.	COMPUTE LOG-PCM	Convert the reconstructed linear-PCM signal $s_r(k)$ to a $\mu$ -law PCM signal $s_p(k)$ .	39	0074
10.	OUTPUT PCM	Write the $\mu$ -law output $s_p(k)$ .	2	0001
11.	WAIT	Spin until the next interrupt.	—	0006

### Implementation and Advantages of TMS32010 Architecture

This implementation is only concerned with  $\mu$ -law PCM, although A-law PCM may also be used. Additional information on log-PCM companding is found in an application report, COMPANDING ROUTINES FOR THE TMS32010. The implementation is simplified here so that the expansion is a simple table lookup which saves 21 instruction cycles over the algorithmic approach.

The processing of the signal through the predictor filter is similar to the processing discussed in the application report, IMPLEMENTATION OF FIR/IIR FILTERS WITH THE TMS32010. The filter used in this ADPCM algorithm is a combination of a second-order IIR filter and a sixth-order

all-zero or FIR filter. The filters are shown in Figures 9 and 10, respectively, with the system interaction shown in Figure 14.

Several manipulations of data format occur in adapting the predictor coefficients. In updating the coefficients of the all-zero filter (the  $B_i$ 's), the coefficients that are normally Q14 numbers are loaded with a shift allowing the calculations to be done in a Q29 representation. This greatly simplifies the subtraction of the leakage term and the prediction gain. The leakage term, which occurs here in the predictor coefficient adaptation and also in the speed-control and scale-factor adaptation, controls the rate of change of the parameter away from zero and towards the absolute maximum limits of the particular parameter. The prediction gain also uses

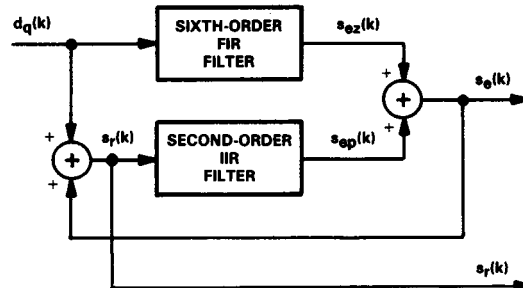


Figure 14. Predictor Filter

an approach whereby the signs are actually stored as a signed Q11 value. In this way, the product is a Q22 value of the correct sign and can be added to the B value, equivalent to a Q29 value times  $2^{-7}$ . As with the filter process itself, the signs of the Dq values are propagated through each filter tap delay with the LTD instruction. An example for one of the B<sub>i</sub> values is shown in Figure 15.

A similar process takes place in adapting the prediction coefficients (A<sub>i</sub>'s) in the second-order filter, although the fixed-point representation of the coefficients is Q26. The remaining requirement is to limit-check the A<sub>i</sub> values.

The adaptive quantization section requires that the log (base 2) of the difference signal be taken, the result normalized, and the normalized value quantized. Taking the log (base 2) of a number is accomplished by using the approximation

$$\log_2(1 + x) = x \quad (21)$$

```

* ; *****
* ;
* ; COMPUTE COEFFICIENTS OF THE 6TH-ORDER PREDICTOR
* ;
* ; Bi(k) = [1 - 2**-8] * Bi(k-1)
* ;           + 2**-7 * SGN[DQ(k)] * SGN[DQ(k-i)]
* ;
* ; FOR i = 1 ... 6
* ; AND Bi IS IMPLICITLY LIMITED TO +/- 2
* ;
* ; NOTATION:  Bn  -- 16b TC (Q14)
* ;             SDQn -- +2048 IF DQn POSITIVE (Q11)
* ;                  -2048 IF DQn NEGATIVE (Q11)
* ; *****
* ;
GETB6  LT   SDQ6      * (Q11)
        LAC  B6,15    * (Q29)
        SUB  B6,7     * B6 * 2**-8 (Q29)
        MPY  SDQ      * SGN(SDQ)*SGN(SDQ6)*2**-7 (Q29)
        LTD  SDQ5     * (Q11)
        SACH B6,1     * (Q14)
        .
        .
        .

```

Figure 15. Predictor Coefficient Adaptation Code



```

        SACH TEMP1      * SAVE MANTISSA.
        LAC  TEMP1      * RELOAD FOR MANTISSA RECOMBINATION.
        B    GETMAN
        .
        .
GETMAN  AND  M127        * MASK TO RETAIN ONLY SEVEN BITS.
        SAR  0,TEMP1    * MOVE EXPONENT TO MEMORY FROM ARO.
        ADD  TEMP1,7    * ADD EXPONENT TO MANTISSA FOR LOG VALUE.
* ;
* ;  SCALE BY SUBTRACTION
* ;
SUBTB   ADD  ONE,11     * ADD AN OFFSET OF 2048.
        SUB  TEMP3      * TEMP3 = Y(K) >> 2
* ;
* ;  4-BIT QUANTIZER
* ;
* ;  QUANTIZATION TABLE FOR 32KB OUTPUT (OFFSET: 2048)
* ;
ITAB1   EQU  2041
ITAB2   EQU  2171
ITAB3   EQU  2250
ITAB4   EQU  2309
ITAB5   EQU  2358
ITAB6   EQU  2404
ITAB7   EQU  2453
* ;
QUAN    SUB  K2309      * ITAB4
        BGEZ CI4TO7
CI10TO3 ADD  K138       * ITAB2          I = 0-3
        BGEZ CI2TO3
CI10TO1 ADD  K130       * ITAB1          I = 0-1
        BGEZ IEQ1
IEQ0    LACK 0
        B    GETIM
IEQ1    LACK 1
        B    GETIM
CI2TO3  SUB  K79        * ITAB3          I = 2-3
        BGEZ IEQ3
IEQ2    LACK 2
        B    GETIM
IEQ3    LACK 3
        B    GETIM
CI4TO7  SUB  K95        * ITAB6          I = 4-7
        BGEZ CI6TO7
CI15TO6 ADD  K46        * ITAB5          I = 5-6
        BGEZ IEQ5
IEQ4    LACK 4
        B    GETIM
IEQ5    LACK 5
        B    GETIM
CI6TO7  SUB  K49        * ITAB6          I = 6-7
        BGEZ IEQ7

```

Figure 16. Adaptive Quantization Code (Continued)



```

IAQUAN LAC IM
        ADD INQTAB      * RECONSTRUCTION TABLE
        TBLR TEMP1      * READ NORMALIZED VALUE.
*
*
* ; ADD NORMALIZING SCALE FACTOR BACK IN
* ;
ADDA    LAC TEMP1
        ADD TEMP3      * Y >> 2
        AND M2047
        SACL TEMP2
*
*
* ; CONVERT THE LOG VALUE TO THE LINEAR DOMAIN
* ;
* ;
* ;
ALOG    LAC TEMP2,9     * EXTRACT EXPONENT.
        SACH TEMP1      * SAVE EXPONENT VALUE.
        LACK 127
        AND TEMP2      * MASK FOR LOG MANTISSA ONLY.
        ADD ONE,7      * 1+x
        SACL TEMP2      * EXTRACT MANTISSA.
        LT TEMP2        * PREPARE TO SHIFT.
        LAC TEMP1
        ADD SHIFT      * LOOK UP MULTIPLIER.
        TBLR TEMP3
        MPY TEMP3      * MULTIPLY MANTISSA BY SHIFT FACTOR.
        PAC
        BLZ LEFTSF      * NEGATIVE VALUES CORRESPOND TO LEFT SHIFT.
        SACH DQ,1      * RIGHT SHIFT; SAVE MAGNITUDE OF DQ.
        B ADDSGN
LEFTSF  ABS             * LEFT SHIFT; RESTORE MAGNITUDE.
        SACL DQ         * SAVE MAGNITUDE OF DQ.
ADDSGN  LAC ONE,11      * ASSUME POSITIVE AND SAVE THE SIGN.
        SACL SDQ        * (SIGN IS Q11; REMEMBER FILTER.)
        LAC I           * CHECK SIGN OF SAMPLE.
        SUB ONE,3
        BLZ QSFA        * FINISHED FOR POSITIVE VALUES (I<8).
        ZAC
        SUB DQ          * COMPUTE TWO'S COMPLEMENT OF THE MAGNITUDE.
        SACL DQ         * SAVE NEGATIVE DQ VALUE.
        LAC MINUS,11    * SIGN IS Q11; REMEMBER FILTER.
        SACL SDQ        * SAVE SIGN.
        .
        .
        .
*
* ; INVERSE QUANTIZING TABLE
* ;
IQTAB   BSS 0
        DATA 65401
        DATA 68
        DATA 165
        DATA 232
        DATA 285
        DATA 332
        DATA 377
        DATA 428

```

Figure 17. Inverse Adaptive Quantization Code (Continued)



```

* ;
* ; SHIFT MULTIPLIER TABLE
* ;
SHFT  BSS  0
      DATA 256
      DATA 512
      DATA 1024
      DATA 2048
      DATA 4096
      DATA 8192
      DATA 16384
      DATA -1
      DATA -2
      DATA -4
      DATA -8
      DATA -16
      DATA -32
      DATA -64
      DATA -128

```

**Figure 17. Inverse Adaptive Quantization Code (Concluded)**

The adaptation of the speed-control and the scale-factor parameters, used to adapt the stepsize in the adaptive quantizer and inverse adaptive quantizer, requires multiple uses of the technique of adjusting the fixed-point representation. The Q point is adjusted for convenience of the table constants which are part of the adaptation process and for saving the output value from the accumulator. Some limit-checking must also take place in calculating the unlocked-scale factor and the speed-control parameter.

In the calculation of the locked-scale factor and its inclusion in the mixing process for determining the overall scale factor used for stepsize quantization, the parameter is maintained with a greater resolution (19 bits of value plus its sign) than can be stored in a single memory. Calculations involving this parameter must then become two stage, both in terms of accumulations and in determining products. The code involving this parameter is listed in Figures 18 and 19.

```

* ;
* ; *****
* ;
* ; QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR ADAPTATION
* ;
* ; INPUT: I : 32KB CODED SAMPLES
* ;
* ; OUTPUT: YU,YL : NEXT SAMPLE SCALE FACTOR
* ;
* ; NOTATION: Y -- 13b SM (Q9) POSITIVE VALUE ONLY
* ; YU -- 13b SM (Q9) POSITIVE VALUE ONLY
* ; YL -- 19b SM (Q15) POSITIVE VALUE ONLY
* ;
* ; *****
* ;
* ;
* ;
* ;
* ; UPDATE SLOW ADAPTATION SCALE FACTOR -- CONSTANT = 1/64
* ;
* ;  $YL(k) = (1-2^{-6}) * YL(k-1) + 2^{-6} * YU(k)$ 
* ;
FILTE LAC YLH,6 * SHIFT YL LEFT BY 6.
      SACL TEMP1 *  $TEMP1 = YLH * 2^{*6}$ 
      LAC YLL,6
      SACL TEMP2
      SACH TEMP3 *  $TEMP3 ; TEMP2 = YLL * 2^{*6}$ 
      LAC TEMP3 * SUPPRESS SIGN EXTENSION.
      AND M63
      SACL TEMP3
      ZALH TEMP1
      ADDH TEMP3
      ADDS TEMP2 *  $ACCUM = YL * 2^{*6}$ 
      SUBH YLH
      SUBS YLL *  $ACCUM = YL * 2^{*6} - YL$ 
      ADD YU,6 *  $ACCUM = YL * 2^{*6} - YL + YU$ 
      SACL TEMP1
      SACH TEMP2 *  $RESULT = YL (SHIFTED LEFT BY 6)$ 
      LAC TEMP1,10 *  $SHIFT RESULT RIGHT 6 --> q15$ 
      SACH TEMP1
      LAC TEMP1
      AND M1023 * MASK SIGN EXTENSION.
      ADD TEMP2,10
      SACL YLL * SAVE YLL.
      SACH YLH
      LACK 7 * MASK UPPER 13 BITS.
      AND YLH
      SACL YLH * SAVE YLH.
* ;
* ;
* ;

```

Figure 18. Quantizer Scale-Factor Adaptation: Locked-Factor Calculation

```

      .
      .
      .
* ;
* ;   FORM LINEAR COMBINATION OF FAST AND SLOW SCALE FACTORS
* ;
* ;   Y(k) = (1-AL(k))*YL(k-1) + AL(k)*YU(k-1)
* ;
MIX   LAC   YLL,10      * SHIFT YL RIGHT BY 6.
      SACH  TEMP3      * (IE SCALE YL TO MATCH YU SINCE YL
      LAC   TEMP3      *   CONTAINS 6 MORE LSB'S)
      AND   M1023
      ADD   YLH,10
      SACL  TEMP3      * LOW HALF
      LAC   YU
      SUB   TEMP3      * YU-(YLL>>6)
      SACL  TEMP3
      ZALH  YLH
      ADDS  YLL
      LT    AL          * AL IS IN 1.Q6
      MPY   TEMP3
      APAC          * YL + AL*(YU-(YLL>>6))
      SACL  TEMP3
      SACH  TEMP2      * TEMP2 ; TEMP3 = Y * 2**6
      LAC   TEMP3,10   * SHIFT RIGHT BY 6.
      SACH  TEMP3
      LAC   TEMP3
      AND   M1023      * MASK SIGN EXTENSION.
      ADD   TEMP2,10
      AND   M8191
      SACL  Y          * SAVE Y.
      LAC   Y,14
      SACH  TEMP3      * SAVE Y >> 2 .
      .
      .
      .

```

Figure 19. Quantizer Scale-Factor Adaptation: Mixing

#### CCITT IMPLEMENTATION OF ADPCM ON A TMS32010

The implementation of ADPCM that produces a bit-for-bit compatible solution with the CCITT test vectors uses a single TMS320M10 to accomplish a half-duplex transcoder. This solution can provide capability as either a transmitter or a receiver using either A-law or  $\mu$ -law companding.

#### Hardware Logic and I/O

The hardware system for this transcoder implementation differs from Figure 13 in that data pins D15 and D14 are used to determine the mode of operation. Table 6 shows the operating mode for the various combined states of the data pin inputs.

Additionally, as has been noted in Figure 13, the interrupt or sample timing is an input to the INT pin in

Table 6. Operating Mode Selection

D15*	D14*	Operating Mode
L	L	$\mu$ -law transmitter
L	H	$\mu$ -law receiver
H	L	A-law transmitter
H	H	A-law receiver

\*H = High logic level

L = Low logic level

the full-duplex implementation; here it is an input to the BIO pin. Each 125- $\mu$ s period, the TMS32010 reads a 64-kbit/s sample from the codec and writes a 32-kbit/s sample to the ADPCM interface, or it reads the 4-bit ADPCM sample and writes an 8-bit PCM sample to the codec.

For real-time execution, the TMS32010 requires the use of a 25-MHz clock input.

### Software Logic and Flow

Tables 7 and 8 list the various blocks in the algorithm, directly relating them to Figures 7 and 8 by the signal names given in the description and function. No differentiation is made between the transmitter or receiver using A-law or  $\mu$ -law. The blocks are listed in the order in which they are executed. Also listed is processor demand or loading which consists of the amount of program memory used to implement the given function and the number of instruction cycles executed in worst case. There are more blocks in the tables than are shown in the figures (e.g., the algorithm uses the

adaptive predictor at one point to produce the signal estimate, and later returns to update or adapt the predictor coefficients). Each block has been implemented using the equations given in previous sections concerning the ADPCM algorithm. For convenience, the equations implemented in each block are listed in the description section for the block. Additional details of the TMS32010 implementation are given in the next section, especially as they differ from the full-duplex implementation. The appendix contains a complete listing of the code.

Table 7. CCITT Transmitter

Order	Function	Description	CPU Clocks	Program Memory (Words)
1.	INPUT PCM	Read an 8 bit log-PCM sample $[s(k)]$ and linearize it to a 12-bit sample $[s_1(k)]$ .	25 $\mu$ -law 24 A-law	0024 $\mu$ -law 0031 A-law
2.	COMPUTE SIGNAL ESTIMATE	Calculate the signal estimate $[s_e(k)]$ from the previous data samples $[d_q(k)]$ and reconstructed samples $[s_r(k)]$ through the predictor filter. (12), (11)	396	0167
3.	COMPUTE ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER	Calculate speed control $[a_1(k)]$ and quantizer scale factor $[y(k)]$ from past quantizer output $[l(k)]$ . (6), (3)	30	001E
4.	COMPUTE DIFFERENCE SIGNAL	Calculate the difference signal $[d(k)]$ from the current sample $[s_1(k)]$ and signal estimate $[s_e(k)]$ . (1)	3	0003
5.	COMPUTE QUANTIZED OUTPUT	Calculate the log of the difference signal $[d(k)]$ and adaptively quantize the result to yield the ADPCM output $[l(k)]$ . (2)	42	00AD
6.	OUTPUT ADPCM	Write the ADPCM output $[l(k)]$ .	6	0005
7.	COMPUTE RECON- STRUCTED SIGNAL	Calculate the inverse of the adaptively quantized signal $[d_q(k)]$ and the reconstructed signal difference $[s_r(k)]$ . (10), (13)	66	00B0
8.	COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR	Calculate the updates for the scale-factor adaptation. (4), (5)	33	0022
9.	COMPUTE SPEED CONTROL	Calculate the update for the speed-control adaptation. (8), (9), (7)	30	001C
10.	COMPUTE PREDICTOR ADAPTATION	Calculate the updates for the adaptive predictor filter coefficients. (18), (16), (17), (14), (15)	111	0074
11.	WAIT	Spin until the next sample is available.	2 +	0004

**Table 8. CCITT Receiver**

Order	Function	Description	CPU Clocks	Program Memory (Words)
1.	INPUT ADPCM	Read the ADPCM input $[l(k)]$ .	10	0009
2.	COMPUTE SIGNAL ESTIMATE	Calculate the signal estimate $[s_g(k)]$ from the previous data samples $[d_q(k)]$ and reconstructed samples $[s_r(k)]$ through the predictor filter. (12), (11)	396	0167
3.	COMPUTE ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER	Calculate speed control $[a_i(k)]$ and quantizer scale factor $[y(k)]$ from past quantizer output $[l(k)]$ . (6), (3)	30	001E
4.	COMPUTE QUANTIZED DIFFERENCE AND RECON- STRUCTED SIGNAL	Calculate the inverse of the adaptively quantized signal $[d_q(k)]$ and the reconstructed signal $[s_r(k)]$ . (10), (13)	66	00B0
5.	COMPUTE SCALE FACTOR	Calculate the updates for the scale-factor adaptation. (4), (5)	33	0022
6.	COMPUTE SPEED CONTROL	Calculate the update for the speed-control adaptation. (8), (9), (7)	30	001C
7.	COMPUTE PREDICTOR ADAPTATION	Calculate the updates for the adaptive predictor filter coefficients. (18), (16), (17), (14), (15)	111	0074
8.	COMPUTE LOG-PCM	Convert the reconstructed linear-PCM signal $[s_r(k)]$ to a log-PCM signal $[s_p(k)]$ .	35 $\mu$ -law 33 A-law	0074 $\mu$ -law 0072 A-law
9.	SYNCHRON- OUS CODING ADJUSTMENT	Calculate an ADPCM signal from the output $[s_p(k)]$ and adjust to create $[s_d(k)]$ if it differs from $[l(k)]$ .	63	00DA
10.	OUTPUT PCM	Write the log-PCM output $[s_d(k)]$ .	4	0003
11.	WAIT	Spin until the next interrupt.	2 +	0004

### Implementation and Advantages of TMS32010 Architecture

Many of the same features are used in the bit-compatible implementation as were discussed in the full-duplex implementation. Some changes are imperative, since performance to the recommended specification requires executing certain calculations in a floating-point representation. These changes or additions require further modifications in order to limit the required amount of program memory to the internal memory space of the TMS32010.

One of the first observed requirements is that the processor must be capable of doing either A-law or  $\mu$ -law companding and function as either a transmitter or a receiver.

The burden of determining the mode of operation is simplified by selecting one of the four modes from information available at the time of reset, and then executing from one of the four control loops until the next reset. Each loop, therefore, tests the  $\overline{\text{BIO}}$  pin to determine when the next input sample is ready, rather than depending on the hardware interrupt.

The requirement of selecting either A-law or  $\mu$ -law companding also means that a table lookup approach is beyond the program memory capacity. The conversion must be done algorithmically to reduce the amount of memory. Figures 20 and 21 illustrate  $\mu$ -law companding as it is implemented in this algorithm.

```

XMTMU IN      SCRACH,ADC
EXPNDU LAC     SCRACH,8      ; SEEE MMMM 0000 0000
      XOR     KFF00         ; INVERT FROM TRANSMISSION FORMAT
      SACL    TEMP1         ; SAVE VALUE FOR PCM SIGN
      AND     M32767        ; 0EEE MMMM 0000 0000
      SACH    TEMP2,4       ; SAVE EXPONENT VALUE
      AND     M4095         ; 0000 MMMM 0000 0000
      ADD     BIAS,7        ; 0001 MMMM 1000 0000
      SACL    SCRACH
      LAC     TEMP1
      SACH    TEMP1         ; SIGN = FFFF OR 0000
      LACK    SBASE
      ADD     TEMP2,1       ; CALCULATE PCM SHIFT ADDRESS
      CALA
      SUB     BIAS,12       ; 0000000X XXXXXXXX XXXX0000 00000000
      SACH    SAMPLE,4
      LAC     SAMPLE        ; 000XXXXX XXXXXXXX
      XOR     TEMP1         ; POS - DO NOTHING : NEG - 1's COMP
      SUB     TEMP1         ; POS - DO NOTHING : NEG - 2's COMP
      SACL    SAMPLE
      .
      .
      .
* ;
SBASE  LAC     SCRACH,5      ; 00000000 0000001M MMM10000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,6      ; 00000000 000001MM MM100000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,7      ; 00000000 00001MMM M1000000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,8      ; 00000000 0001MMMM 10000000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,9      ; 00000000 001MMMM1 00000000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,10     ; 00000000 01MMMM10 00000000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,11     ; 00000000 1MMMM100 00000000 00000000
      RET
      LAC     SCRACH,12     ; 00000001 MMMM1000 00000000 00000000
      RET

```

Figure 20.  $\mu$ -Law Expansion Code

```

        LAC      SR          ; GET RECONSTRUCTED SIGNAL
*;
*; COMPRESS--CONVERT TO PCM
*;
CMPRSU  SACH      TEMP4      ; SAVE SIGN OF SR
        ABS
        ADD      BIAS        ; ADD BIAS
        SACL     SCRACH      ; SAVE BIASED PCM VALUE
        SUB      ONE,9       ; EXP = 7 - 4 OR 3 - 0
        BGEZ     SCL427
SCL023  ADD      THREE,7     ; EXP = 3 - 2 OR 1 - 0
        BGEZ     SCL223
SCL021  ADD      ONE,6       ; EXP = 1 OR 0
        BGEZ     SCALE1
SCALE0  LAC      M15,1       ; EXP = 0
        AND      SCRACH      ; MASK FOR MANTISSA
        SACL     SCRACH
        ADD      BIAS
        SACL     SAMPLE      ; BIASED QUANTIZED VALUE
        LAC      SCRACH,15
        LARK     0,0
        B        FINI
SCALE1  LAC      M15,2       ; EXP = 1
        AND      SCRACH      ; MASK FOR MANTISSA
        SACL     SCRACH
        ADD      BIAS,1
        SACL     SAMPLE      ; BIASED QUANTIZED VALUE
        LAC      SCRACH,14
        LARK     0,1
        B        FINI
        .
        .
FINI    SACH      SCRACH      ; SAVE NORMALIZED MANTISSA
        LAC      SCRACH
        SAR      0,TEMP1
        ADD      TEMP1,4     ; ADD EXPONENT
CLNUP   ADD      TEMP4,7
        AND      M255
        SACL     SCRACH      ; 2's COMPLEMENT OF MULAW-PCM
        LAC      SAMPLE      ; REMOVE BIAS FROM QUANTIZED VALUE
        SUB      BIAS
        XOR      TEMP4
        SUB      TEMP4
        SACL     SAMPLE      ; 2's COMPLEMENT OF QUANTIZED SAMPLE
*;
        CALL     AQUAN
*;
        CALL     SYNC
*;
        XOR      M255        ; FLIP BITS FOR TRANSMISSION
        SACL     SCRACH
        OUT      SCRACH,DAC

```

Figure 21.  $\mu$ -Law Compression Code

The predictor filter implementation is also modified from what has been previously presented. In the CCITT recommendation, the processing of the signal through the predictor filter is performed in a floating-point format. This requirement leads to several modifications. First, all input signals to the filter,  $d_q(k)$  and  $s_r(k)$ , must be converted to a floating-point notation. The conversion to this notation is accomplished by a binary search of the original fixed-point word. As previously mentioned, this technique is explained in some detail in the application report, FLOATING-POINT ARITHMETIC WITH THE TMS32010. Second, the filter coefficients,  $a_i(k)$  and  $b_i(k)$ , must also be floated for each sample so that a floating-point multiply can be executed for each filter tap.

Accumulation of the filter taps is carried out in fixed-point notation. Fixing a floating-point number is equivalent to the scaling presented for taking the anti-log of a number. Some of the floating-point results must be left-shifted, while others need to be right-shifted. The shift is accomplished by use of a scaling factor or multiplier, selected by the exponent sum of the floating-point multiply. Positive multipliers are used to indicate what is effectively a right shift with the result being stored from the high half of the accumulator. Negative multipliers indicate that the result is in the low half of the accumulator and is used for values which have been left shifted.

The process of a single filter tap, not including the code to float the signal and the coefficient, is shown in Figure 22.

```

* ; *****
* ;
* ;   COMPUTE SEZ -- PARTIAL SIGNAL ESTIMATE
* ;
* ;   SEZ(k) = B1(k-1)*DQ(k-1) + ... + B6(k-1)*DQ(k-6)
* ;
* ;   MULTIPLIES ARE DONE IN FLOATING POINT
* ;   DQ's ARE STORED IN FLOATING-POINT NOTATION
* ;   B's ARE FLOATED EACH PASS
* ;
* ;   NOTATION: DQnEXP  -- 4 bits + OFFSET
* ;               DQnMAN*8 -- 9 bits
* ;               Bn      -- 16 b TC ; q14
* ;               SEZ      -- 16 b TC ; q0
* ;
* ; *****
* ;
SIGDIF  LAC      B6,14      ; COMPUTE B6*DQ5.
        CALL     FLOAT      ; RET/W MANTISSA IN TEMP1; EXP IN ACC.
        ADD      DQ5EXP
        SACL     SUM1
        LAR      0,SUM1     ; EXP OF PRODUCT.
        LT       DQ5MAN     ; DQnMAN SCALED BY 2**3.
        LAC      THREE,7    ; PRODUCT FUDGE FACTOR (48*8).
        MPY      TEMP1
        LTA      *,0        ; B6MAN*(DQ5MAN*8)+(48*8)
        AND      KFF80      ; SAVE ONLY 8 MSB'S.
        SACL     TEMP1
        MPY      TEMP1      ; APPLY SHIFT FACTOR.
        PAC
        BLZ      RS1        ; EXP >= 26
        SACH     SUM1,1     ; EXP < 26
CHK1    ZALS     B6          ; CHECK SIGN OF PRODUCT.
        XOR      SDQ6
        AND      K32768
        BZ       POS1
NEG1    ZAC      SUM1        ; NEGATE IF NECESSARY.
        SUB

```

Figure 22. Predictor Filter Execution



```

      SACL      SUM1
POS1  LAC      B5,14  ; COMPUTE B5*DQ4.
      .
      .
      .
RS1   ABS      ; MAKE POSITIVE BEFORE MASK.
      AND      M32767 ; KEEP LOWER 15 BITS.
      SACL      SUM1  ; SAVE RESULT.
      B        CHK1

```

Figure 22. Predictor Filter Execution (Concluded)

### SUMMARY

The TMS32010 provides an efficient solution to transcoding a 64-kbit/s PCM signal to a 32-kbit/s bit stream. Transcoding, as described in this application report, is an effective way to maintain the signal quality provided by 7-bit PCM while reducing the data rate.

The basic ADPCM algorithm has been implemented in two slightly different ways. One solution provides CCITT bit-for-bit compatibility. Using this algorithm, a half-duplex transcoder is created that can transcode either A-law or  $\mu$ -law signals as either a transmitter or a receiver. No external program memory is required for this implementation, although it does require the use of a 25-MHz TMS32010 microprocessor. The second described solution is particularly attractive since it uses a single, 20.5-MHz TMS32010 microprocessor that requires no external program memory to perform a real-time full-duplex (non-CCITT) channel transcoding.

In selecting one of these two solutions, the primary consideration is the network interfacing requirement. For systems that only have analog interfaces to other parts of the network, the full-duplex solution will provide the best choice. On the other hand, a network that may include a digital interface to other ADPCM transcoders will probably require the CCITT bit-compatible solution. Both solutions provide high-quality signal transcoding.

A complete assembled code listing is provided in the appendix of this report and is also available in 1600-BPI

VAX/VMS tape format. The software may be purchased by ordering the TMS32010 Software Exchange Library, TMDC3240212-18, from Texas Instruments. For further information, please contact your nearest TI sales representative.

### REFERENCES

- "Recommendation G.721, 32 kbit/s Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation," CCITT (1984).
- N.S. Jayant (ed.), *Waveform Quantization and Coding*, IEEE Press (1976).
- N.S. Jayant and Peter Noll, *Digital Coding of Waveforms*, Prentice-Hall (1984).
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- J.C. Bellamy, *Digital Telephony*, John Wiley & Sons (1982).
- Bernhard E. Keiser, *Digital Telephony: Speech Digitization*, George Washington University (1981).
- Companding Routines for the TMS32010*, Texas Instruments Incorporated (1984).
- Floating-Point Arithmetic with the TMS32010*, Texas Instruments Incorporated (1984).
- Implementation of FIR/IIR Filters with the TMS32010*, Texas Instruments Incorporated (1984).
- TMS32010 User's Guide*, Texas Instruments Incorporated (1983).

**Appendix**  
**ADPCM Assembly Language Programs**





[illegible]



```

CCITT      32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER      PC2.1 84.107      16:36:03 03-20-85
A0357 00F8 4918      OUT      SCRACH,DAC      ; output mu-law PCM
A0358 00F9 F600      MULAWR B10Z      PCYMU      ; wait for next sample
A0359 00F8 F900      B      MULAWR
A0359 00F8 F900
A0359 00FC 00F9

CCITT      32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER      PC2.1 84.107      16:36:03 03-20-85
A0361      ; A-LAW RECEIVER
A0362      ;
A0363      ;
A0364 00FD 4201      RCVA IN 1,CCITT      ; Input ADPCM
A0365      ;
A0366 00FE 2001      LAC I      ; determine magnitude of ADPCM
A0367 00FF 5002      SACL IM
A0368 0100 134C      SUB ONE.3
A0369 0101 FA00      BLZ D032KA
A0370 0102 0106      LAC IM
A0371 0103 2002      XOR M15
A0372 0104 7860      SACL IM
A0373      ;
A0374      ; compute pcm output
A0375      ;
A0376 0106 F800      D032KA CALL SIG01F
A0377 0107 01B3      CALL PRO1CT
A0378 0109 0355
A0378      ;
A0379      ; LINEAR TO A-LAW PCM COMPRESSION/A-LAW TO LINEAR EXPANSION
A0380      ;
A0381      ; INPUT: LINEAR PCM SAMPLE -- SR
A0382      ;
A0383      ; OUTPUT: A-LAW PCM SAMPLE -- SP (SCRACH)
A0384      ; LINEAR PCM SAMPLE -- SLX (SAMPLE)
A0385      ;
A0386      ; NOTATION: SR -- 16b TC (Q0)
A0387      ; SP -- 8b SH (Q4)
A0388      ; SLX -- 14b TC (Q0)
A0389      ;
A0390      ;
A0391      ;
A0392      ;
A0393      ; SR +-----+ SP +-----+ SLX
A0394      ; -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
A0395      ; -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
A0396      ; -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
A0397      ; -----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
A0398      ;
A0399      ;
A0400      ;
A0401 010A 2013      LAC SR      ; get reconstructed signal
A0402      ;
A0403      ; compress--convert to pcm
A0404      ;
A0405 010B 5824      CMPSRA SACH TEMP4      ; save sign of SR
A0406 010C 7F88      ABS      ; add 1 for negative vals
A0407 010D 0024      ADD TEMP4      ; save PCM value
A0408 010E 501B      SACL      ; exp = 7 - 4 or 3 - 0
A0409 010F 1A0C      SACH TEMP4      ; save sign of SR
A0410 0110 F000      BGEZ SCL477
A0411 0111 013F      SCL477
A0412 0112 077D      SCL0T3 ADD THREE.7
A0413 0113 F000      BGEZ SCL2T3
A0414 0114 012A      SCL2T3

```

CCITT	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85
A0413 0115 064C	SCL0T1 ADD	ONE,6		A0461 014E 266D	SCAL5A LAC	M15,6
A0414 0116 FD00	BGEZ	SCAL1A		A0462 014F 791B	SCRACH	SCRACH
A0415 0117 0121		M15,2	: exp = 1 or 0	A0463 0150 011B	SACL	: exp = 5
A0416 0118 266D	SCAL0A LAC	M15,2	: exp = 0	A0464 0151 054D	ADD	: mask for mantissa
A0417 0119 501B	AND	SCRACH	: mask for mantissa	A0465 0152 5026	SACL	: quantized value
A0418 011A 501B	SACL	SCRACH		A0466 0153 2A1B	LAC	SCRACH,10
A0419 011B 014C	ADD	ONE,1		A0467 0154 7005	LARK	0,5
A0420 011C 5026	SACL	SAMPLE	: quantized value	A0468 0155 F900	B	FINISH
A0421 011D 2E1B	LAC	SCRACH,14		A0469 0157 1B4C	ONE,11	: exp = 7 or 6
A0422 011E 7000	LARK	0,0		A0470 0158 FD00	SCAL7A	
A0423 0120 0172	B	FINISH		A0471 0159 0163	ONE,11	: exp = 6
A0424 0121 226D	SCAL1A LAC	M15,2	: exp = 1	A0472 015A 791B	AND	: mask for mantissa
A0425 0122 791B	AND	SCRACH	: mask for mantissa	A0473 015B 501B	SACL	
A0426 0123 501B	SACL	SCRACH		A0474 015D 064D	ADD	BIAS,6
A0427 0124 0172	ADD	BIAS,1		A0475 015E 5026	SACL	SAMPLE
A0428 0125 5026	SACL	SAMPLE	: quantized value	A0476 015F 291B	LAC	SCRACH,9
A0429 0126 2E1B	LAC	SCRACH,14		A0477 0160 7006	LARK	0,6
A0430 0127 7001	LARK	0,1		A0478 0161 F900	B	FINISH
A0431 0128 F900	B	FINISH		A0479 0162 0172	ONE,12	: exp = 7
A0432 0129 0172	ONE,7		: exp = 3 or 2	A0480 0163 1C4C	SCAL7A SUB	: neg > 8191 ?
A0433 012A 174C	SCL2T3 SUB	ONE,7		A0481 0164 FA00	BLZ	
A0434 012B FD00	BGEZ	SCAL3A		A0482 0165 2167	SATCHA LAC	K63,7
A0435 012C 0136	ONE,3		: exp = 2	A0483 0167 5026	SACL	SAMPLE
A0436 012D 236D	SCRACH	M15,3	: mask for mantissa	A0484 0168 7E7F	LACK	127
A0437 012E 501B	SACL	SCRACH		A0485 016A 0176	B	CLNUPA
A0438 012F 024D	ADD	BIAS,2	: quantized value	A0486 016C 286D	NORMLA LAC	M15,8
A0439 0130 024D	SACL	SAMPLE		A0487 016D 501B	AND	SCRACH
A0440 0131 5026	LAC	SCRACH,13		A0488 016E 074D	SACL	SCRACH
A0441 0132 201B	LARK	0,2		A0489 016F 074D	SACL	SAMPLE
A0442 0133 7002	B	FINISH		A0490 0170 281B	LAC	SCRACH,8
A0443 0134 F900	ONE,4		: exp = 3	A0491 0171 7007	LARK	0,7
A0444 0135 0172	SCAL3A LAC	M15,4	: mask for mantissa	A0492 0172 581B	FINISH SACH	SCRACH
A0445 0136 246D	AND	SCRACH	: mask for mantissa	A0493 0173 201B	LAC	SCRACH
A0446 0137 791B	SACL	SCRACH		A0494 0174 3021	SAR	0,TEMP1
A0447 0138 501B	SACL	SCRACH	: quantized value	A0495 0175 0421	ADD	TEMP1,4
A0448 0139 5026	SACL	SAMPLE		A0496 0176 0724	CLNUPA ADD	TEMP4,7
A0449 013A 5026	LAC	SCRACH,12		A0497 0177 7947	AND	K255
A0450 013B 2C1B	LARK	0,3		A0498 0178 501B	SACL	SCRACH
A0451 013C 7003	B	FINISH	: exp = 7 - 6 or 5 - 4	A0499 0179 7006	XOR	SAMPLE
A0452 013E 0172	THREE,9		: exp = 5 or 4	A0500 017A 7024	SUB	TEMP4
A0453 013F 197D	SCL4T7 SUB	THREE,9		A0501 017B 1024	SACL	SAMPLE
A0454 0140 FD00	BGEZ	SCL6T7	: exp = 4	A0502 017C 5026	CALL	AQUAN
A0455 0141 0157	ONE,10		: mask for mantissa	A0503	CALL	
A0456 0142 094C	ADD	ONE,10		A0504 017D F800	CALL	
A0457 0143 014E	BGEZ	SCAL5A	: exp = 4	A0505	CALL	
A0458 0144 014E	SCAL4A LAC	M15,5	: mask for mantissa	A0506 017E 02AA	CALL	
A0459 0145 256D	AND	SCRACH	: quantized value	A0507 0180 0188	XOR	M0080
A0460 0146 791B	SACL	SCRACH		A0508 0181 787F	SCRACH	SCRACH,DAC
A0461 0147 501B	ADD	BIAS,4		A0509 0182 501B	OUT	
A0462 0148 044D	SACL	SAMPLE		A0510 0183 491B		
A0463 0149 5026	LAC	SCRACH,11				
A0464 014A 2B1B	LARK	0,4				
A0465 014B 7004	B	FINISH				
A0466 014C F900						
A0467 014D 0172						



A0511	0184	F600	ALAMR	B10Z	RCVA	; wait for next sample
	0185	00F0				
A0512	0186	F900		8	ALAMR	
	0187	0184				

[illegible]



CCITT	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85 PAGE 0017
B0056 01B7 5022	SACL	SUM1	: exp of product offset by table add
B0057 01B8 3822	LAR	0.SUM1	: scaled up by 2**3
B0058 01B9 5023	LAC	DQ2MAN	: multiply fudge factor
B0059 01B8 2770	MPY	THREE.7	: mult mant, add 48, fetch shift fac
B0060 01B8 6021	LTA	*.0	
B0061 01B8 5020	AND	KFF80	
B0062 01B8 795E	SACL	TEMP1	
B0063 01B8 5021	MPY	TEMP1	
B0064 01B7 5021	PAC	RS1	
B0065 01C0 7F8E	BLZ	RS1	
B0066 01C1 FA00	SACH	SUM1.1	: exp < 26
B0067 01C2 04B6	ZALS	NEG3	: check sign of product
B0068 01C3 265F	XOR	SOQ4	
B0069 01C3 785A	AND	K32768	
B0070 01C6 7948	AND	K32768	
B0071 01C7 FF00	BZ	POS1	
B0072 01C8 01CC	ZAC	MEG1	
B0073 01CA 1022	SUB	SUM1	
B0074 01CB 5022	SACL	SUM1	
B0075 01CC 2E0E	LAC	B5.14	: compute B5*DQ4
B0076 01CD 7800	CALL	TEMP1	: ret/w mantissa in TEMP1; exp in ac
B0077 01CE 0019	ADD	DQ2EXP	
B0078 01D0 6919	DMOV	DQ2EXP	
B0079 01D1 5023	SACL	SUM2	
B0080 01D2 3823	LAR	0.SUM2	: exp of product offset by table add
B0081 01D3 685F	LTD	DQ4MAN	: scaled up by 2**3
B0082 01D4 2770	LAC	THREE.7	: multiply fudge factor
B0083 01D5 6021	MPY	TEMP1	
B0084 01D6 6C80	LTA	*.0	
B0085 01D7 796E	AND	KFF80	
B0086 01D8 5021	SACL	TEMP1	
B0087 01D9 7957	ZALS	NEG3	: apply shift factor = f(exp)
B0088 01DA 7F8E	XOR	SOQ4	
B0089 01DB FA00	PAC	POS2	
B0090 01DC 04B8	BLZ	RS2	: exp >= 26
B0091 01DE 5923	SACH	SUM2.1	: exp < 26
B0092 01DE 6E0E	ZALS	B5	: check sign of product
B0093 01DF 7859	XOR	SOQ5	
B0094 01E0 7948	AND	K32768	
B0095 01E1 FF00	BZ	POS2	
B0096 01E2 7F8E	SACH	SUM2	
B0097 01E4 1023	SUB	B4.14	: compute B4*DQ3
B0098 01E6 2E0D	LAC	SACL	: ret/w mantissa in TEMP1; exp in ac
B0099 01E7 F800	CALL	TEMP1	
B0100 01E8 04DE	ADD	DQ3EXP	
B0101 01E9 0018	DMOV	DQ3EXP	
B0102 01EB 5025	SACL	SUM3	
B0103 01EC 68E2	LAR	0.SUM3	: exp of product offset by table add
B0104 01ED 685C	LTD	DQ4MAN	: scaled up by 2**3
B0105 01EE 2770	LAC	THREE.7	: multiply fudge factor
B0106 01EF 6021	MPY	TEMP1	

CCITT	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85 PAGE 0018
B0107 01F0 6C80	LTA	*.0	
B0108 01F1 796E	SACL	KFF80	: mult mant, add 48, fetch shift fac
B0109 01F2 5021	MPY	TEMP1	
B0110 01F3 6021	PAC	RS3	: apply shift factor = f(exp)
B0111 01F4 FA00	BLZ	RS3	: exp >= 26
B0112 01F5 04C0	SACH	SUM3.1	: exp < 26
B0113 01F7 5925	B4	SOQ4	: check sign of product
B0114 01F8 6600	XOR	K32768	
B0115 01F9 7858	AND	K32768	
B0116 01FA 7948	BZ	POS3	
B0117 01FB FF00	ZAC	NEG3	: negative if necessary
B0118 01FC 0200	SUB	SUM3	
B0119 01FD 7F89	SACL	B5.14	: compute B3*DQ2
B0120 01FE 1025	LAC	TEMP1	: ret/w mantissa in TEMP1; exp in ac
B0121 0200 2E0C	CALL	TEMP1	
B0122 0201 F800	ADD	DQ2EXP	
B0123 0203 0017	DMOV	DQ2EXP	
B0124 0204 6917	SACL	SUM4	
B0125 0205 501E	LAR	0.SUM4	: exp of product offset by table add
B0126 0206 381E	LTD	DQ2MAN	: scaled up by 2**3
B0127 0207 6950	LAC	THREE.7	: multiply fudge factor
B0128 0208 6021	MPY	TEMP1	
B0129 0209 6770	LTA	*.0	
B0130 020A 6C80	AND	KFF80	: mult mant, add 48, fetch shift fac
B0131 020B 796E	SACL	TEMP1	
B0132 020C 5021	MPY	TEMP1	: apply shift factor = f(exp)
B0133 020D 5021	PAC	RS4	: exp >= 26
B0134 020E 7F8E	BLZ	RS4	: exp < 26
B0135 020F FA00	SACH	SUM4.1	: check sign of product
B0136 0211 591E	ZALS	B5	
B0137 0213 7957	XOR	SOQ3	
B0138 0214 7948	AND	K32768	
B0140 0215 FF00	BZ	POS4	
B0141 0216 021A	ZAC	NEG4	: negative if necessary
B0142 0217 7F89	SUB	SUM4	
B0143 0218 101E	SACL	SUM4	
B0144 0219 501E	LAC	BZ.14	: compute B2*DQ1
B0145 021A 2E08	CALL	TEMP1	: ret/w mantissa in TEMP1; exp in ac
B0146 021B F800	ADD	DQ1EXP	
B0147 021C 04DE	DMOV	DQ1EXP	
B0148 021F 5916	SACL	SUM5	
B0149 0220 381F	LAR	0.SUM5	: exp of product offset by table add
B0150 0221 685C	LTD	DQ1MAN	: scaled up by 2**3
B0151 0222 2770	LAC	THREE.7	: multiply fudge factor
B0152 0223 6021	MPY	TEMP1	
B0153 0224 6C80	LTA	*.0	
B0154 0225 796E	AND	KFF80	: mult mant, add 48, fetch shift fac
B0155 0226 5021	SACL	TEMP1	
B0156 0227 7957	XOR	SOQ4	: apply shift factor = f(exp)
B0157 0228 7F8E	MPY	TEMP1	



```

B0263 0273 5021      SACL      TEMP1      ; apply shift factor = f(exp)
B0264 0274 6021      MPY          ;
B0265 0275 7F8E      PAC          ;
B0266 0276 FA00      BLZ          ; exp >= 26
B0267 0277 0409      SACH          ;
B0268 0278 5928      CHK21        ;
B0269 0279 6613      DMOV          ;
B0270 027A 6611      XOR          ;
B0271 027B 7511      AND          ;
B0272 027C 7511      AND          ;
B0273 027D FF00      BZ           ;
B0274 027E 0282      NEG21        ; negate if necessary
B0275 027F 7F89      ZAC          ;
B0276 0280 1028      SUB          ;
B0277 0281 5028      SACL          ;
B0278 0282 0282      EQU          ;
B0279 0283 0282      EQU          ;
B0280 0284 0282      EQU          ;
B0281 0285 0282      EQU          ;
B0282 0286 0282      EQU          ;
B0283 0287 0282      EQU          ;
B0284 0288 0282      EQU          ;
B0285 0289 0282      EQU          ;
B0286 028A 0282      EQU          ;
B0287 028B 0282      EQU          ;
B0288 028C 0282      EQU          ;
B0289 028D 0282      EQU          ;
B0290 028E 0282      EQU          ;
B0291 028F 0282      EQU          ;
B0292 0290 0282      EQU          ;
B0293 0291 0282      EQU          ;
B0294 0292 0282      EQU          ;
B0295 0293 0282      EQU          ;
B0296 0294 0282      EQU          ;
B0297 0295 0282      EQU          ;
B0298 0296 0282      EQU          ;
B0299 0297 0282      EQU          ;
B0300 0298 0282      EQU          ;
B0301 0299 0282      EQU          ;
B0302 029A 0282      EQU          ;
B0303 029B 0282      EQU          ;
B0304 029C 0282      EQU          ;
B0305 029D 0282      EQU          ;
B0306 029E 0282      EQU          ;
B0307 029F 0282      EQU          ;
B0308 02A0 0282      EQU          ;
B0309 02A1 0282      EQU          ;
B0310 02A2 0282      EQU          ;
B0311 02A3 0282      EQU          ;
B0312 02A4 0282      EQU          ;
B0313 02A5 0282      EQU          ;
B0314 02A6 0282      EQU          ;
B0315 02A7 0282      EQU          ;
B0316 02A8 0282      EQU          ;
B0317 02A9 0282      EQU          ;

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B0318 028E 2C4C      LIMA          ;
B0319 028F 5006      SACL          ;
B0320 0290 2005      LAC          ;
B0321 0291 184C      SUB          ;
B0322 0292 F000      BGEZ        ;
B0323 0293 0297      LAC          ;
B0324 0294 0297      LAC          ;
B0325 0295 0297      LAC          ;
B0326 0296 0297      LAC          ;
B0327 0297 0297      LAC          ;
B0328 0298 0297      LAC          ;
B0329 0299 0297      LAC          ;
B0330 029A 0297      LAC          ;
B0331 029B 0297      LAC          ;
B0332 029C 0297      LAC          ;
B0333 029D 0297      LAC          ;
B0334 029E 0297      LAC          ;
B0335 029F 0297      LAC          ;
B0336 02A0 0297      LAC          ;
B0337 02A1 0297      LAC          ;
B0338 02A2 0297      LAC          ;
B0339 02A3 0297      LAC          ;
B0340 02A4 0297      LAC          ;
B0341 02A5 0297      LAC          ;
B0342 02A6 0297      LAC          ;
B0343 02A7 0297      LAC          ;
B0344 02A8 0297      LAC          ;
B0345 02A9 0297      LAC          ;
B0346 02AA 0297      LAC          ;
B0347 02AB 0297      LAC          ;
B0348 02AC 0297      LAC          ;
B0349 02AD 0297      LAC          ;
B0350 02AE 0297      LAC          ;
B0351 02AF 0297      LAC          ;
B0352 02B0 0297      LAC          ;
B0353 02B1 0297      LAC          ;
B0354 02B2 0297      LAC          ;
B0355 02B3 0297      LAC          ;
B0356 02B4 0297      LAC          ;
B0357 02B5 0297      LAC          ;
B0358 02B6 0297      LAC          ;
B0359 02B7 0297      LAC          ;
B0360 02B8 0297      LAC          ;
B0361 02B9 0297      LAC          ;
B0362 02BA 0297      LAC          ;
B0363 02BB 0297      LAC          ;
B0364 02BC 0297      LAC          ;
B0365 02BD 0297      LAC          ;
B0366 02BE 0297      LAC          ;
B0367 02BF 0297      LAC          ;
B0368 02C0 0297      LAC          ;
B0369 02C1 0297      LAC          ;
B0370 02C2 0297      LAC          ;
B0371 02C3 0297      LAC          ;
B0372 02C4 0297      LAC          ;
B0373 02C5 0297      LAC          ;
B0374 02C6 0297      LAC          ;
B0375 02C7 0297      LAC          ;
B0376 02C8 0297      LAC          ;
B0377 02C9 0297      LAC          ;
B0378 02CA 0297      LAC          ;
B0379 02CB 0297      LAC          ;
B0380 02CC 0297      LAC          ;
B0381 02CD 0297      LAC          ;
B0382 02CE 0297      LAC          ;
B0383 02CF 0297      LAC          ;
B0384 02D0 0297      LAC          ;
B0385 02D1 0297      LAC          ;
B0386 02D2 0297      LAC          ;
B0387 02D3 0297      LAC          ;
B0388 02D4 0297      LAC          ;
B0389 02D5 0297      LAC          ;
B0390 02D6 0297      LAC          ;
B0391 02D7 0297      LAC          ;
B0392 02D8 0297      LAC          ;
B0393 02D9 0297      LAC          ;
B0394 02DA 0297      LAC          ;
B0395 02DB 0297      LAC          ;
B0396 02DC 0297      LAC          ;
B0397 02DD 0297      LAC          ;
B0398 02DE 0297      LAC          ;
B0399 02DF 0297      LAC          ;
B0400 02E0 0297      LAC          ;
B0401 02E1 0297      LAC          ;
B0402 02E2 0297      LAC          ;
B0403 02E3 0297      LAC          ;
B0404 02E4 0297      LAC          ;
B0405 02E5 0297      LAC          ;
B0406 02E6 0297      LAC          ;
B0407 02E7 0297      LAC          ;
B0408 02E8 0297      LAC          ;
B0409 02E9 0297      LAC          ;
B0410 02EA 0297      LAC          ;
B0411 02EB 0297      LAC          ;
B0412 02EC 0297      LAC          ;
B0413 02ED 0297      LAC          ;
B0414 02EE 0297      LAC          ;
B0415 02EF 0297      LAC          ;
B0416 02F0 0297      LAC          ;
B0417 02F1 0297      LAC          ;
B0418 02F2 0297      LAC          ;
B0419 02F3 0297      LAC          ;
B0420 02F4 0297      LAC          ;
B0421 02F5 0297      LAC          ;
B0422 02F6 0297      LAC          ;
B0423 02F7 0297      LAC          ;
B0424 02F8 0297      LAC          ;
B0425 02F9 0297      LAC          ;
B0426 02FA 0297      LAC          ;
B0427 02FB 0297      LAC          ;
B0428 02FC 0297      LAC          ;
B0429 02FD 0297      LAC          ;
B0430 02FE 0297      LAC          ;
B0431 02FF 0297      LAC          ;

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```

C0001 COPY      AQUAN.ASM
C0002
C0003 ; DIFFERENCE SIGNAL COMPUTATION
C0004 ;
C0005 ; INPUT:  LINEAR PCM SAMPLE -- SL (SAMPLE)
C0006 ;         SIGNAL ESTIMATE -- SE
C0007 ;
C0008 ; OUTPUT: DIFFERENCE SIGNAL -- D (accumulator)
C0009 ;
C0010 ; NOTATION:  SL -- 14b TC (Q0) [sign extended]
C0011 ;          SE -- 15b TC (Q0) [sign extended]
C0012 ;          D -- 16b TC (Q0)
C0013 ;
C0014 ;
C0015 ;
C0016 ;
C0017 ;
C0018 ;
C0019 ;
C0020 ;
C0021 ;
C0022 ;
C0023 ;
C0024 AQUAN LAC SAMPLE ; compute difference sig
C0025 SUB SE
C0026
C0027 ; ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER
C0028 ;
C0029 ; Implements the following modules (per CCITT spec):
C0030 ;
C0031 ; LOG -- computes log of difference signal
C0032 ; SUBTB -- scales log by subtracting Y
C0033 ; QUAN -- computes 4b output
C0034 ;
C0035 ;
C0036 ; INPUT:  DIFFERENCED PCM SAMPLE -- D (accumulator)
C0037 ;        QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- Y (YOVER4)
C0038 ;
C0039 ; OUTPUT: ADPCM OUTPUT SAMPLE -- I
C0040 ;
C0041 ;
C0042 ; NOTATION:  D -- 16b TC (Q0)
C0043 ;            YOVER4 -- 11b SH (Q7) POSITIVE VALUE ONLY
C0044 ;            I -- 4b SH (Q0)
C0045 ;
C0046 ;
C0047 ;
C0048 ;
C0049 ;
C0050 ;
C0051 ;
C0052 ;
C0053 ;
C0054 ;
C0055 ;
C0056 ;

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```

C0057 ;
C0058 ;
C0059 ;
C0060 ;
C0061 ; ; first get log of difference signal -- express
C0062 ; ; as unsigned 11b number (4b exp/7b mantissa)
C0063 ;
C0064 ; ; First order log approximation: log2 (1+x) = x.
C0065 ;
C0066 ; 02AC 5824 SACH TEMP4 ; -1 if neg; 0 if positive (DS)
C0067 ; 02AD 1788 EXP1 TEMP1 ;
C0068 ; 02AE 184C GETEXP SUB ONE,B ; binary search to get exponent
C0069 ; 02AF 184C BGEZ C8T014
C0070 ; 02B0 F000
C0071 ; 02B1 02E7 C0T07 ADD M15,4 ; TEMP1-16 exp = 0-7
C0072 ; 02B3 F000 BGEZ C4T07
C0073 ; 02B5 027D C0T03 ADD THREE,2 ; TEMP1-4 exp = 0-3
C0074 ; 02B6 F000 BGEZ C2T03
C0075 ; 02B7 02C3 C0T01 ADD ONE,1 ; TEMP1-2 exp = 0-1
C0076 ; 02B8 F000 BGEZ EXP1
C0077 ; 02B9 028F EXP0 LARK 0,0 ; exp = 0
C0078 ; 02BC 2721 C0T07 LAC TEMP1,7 ;
C0079 ; 02BD F900 B GETMAN ; save exponent and get mantissa
C0080 ; 02BE 0321 EXP1 LARK 0,1 ; exp = 1
C0081 ; 02C0 2621 C0T03 LAC TEMP1,6 ;
C0082 ; 02C1 F900 B GETMAN
C0083 ; 02C2 0321 C2T03 SUB ONE,2 ; TEMP1-8 exp = 2-3
C0084 ; 02C4 F000 BGEZ EXP3
C0085 ; 02C5 02CA EXP2 LARK 0,2 ; exp = 2
C0086 ; 02C7 2521 C0T07 LAC TEMP1,5 ;
C0087 ; 02C8 F900 B GETMAN
C0088 ; 02C9 0321 EXP3 LARK 0,3 ; exp = 3
C0089 ; 02CB 2421 C0T03 LAC TEMP1,4 ;
C0090 ; 02CC F900 B GETMAN
C0091 ; 02CD 0321 C4T07 SUB THREE,4 ; TEMP1-64 exp = 4-7
C0092 ; 02CF F000 BGEZ EXP5
C0093 ; 02D1 054C C4T05 ADD ONE,5 ; TEMP1-32 exp = 4-5
C0094 ; 02D2 F000 BGEZ EXP5
C0095 ; 02D3 0208 EXP4 LARK 0,4 ; exp = 4
C0096 ; 02D4 7004 C0T03 LAC TEMP1,3 ;
C0097 ; 02D6 F900 B GETMAN
C0098 ; 02D8 0321 EXP5 LARK 0,5 ; exp = 5
C0099 ; 02D9 2221 C0T07 LAC TEMP1,2 ;
C0100 ; 02DA F900 B GETMAN
C0101 ; 02DB 0321

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0337 0338 IEQ2 LACK 2
C0195 0339 F900 B GETIM
C0196 033A 0351
C0197 033B 7E03 LACK 3
C0198 033C F900 B GETIM
C0199 033D 0351
C0199 033E 1079 C14T07 SUB K95 ; TEMP2-2404 I = 4-7
C0200 033F F000 BGEZ C16T07
C0201 0340 034A K46
C0202 0341 F060 K45 ; TEMP2-2358 I = 5-6
C0203 0342 F060 BGEZ IEQ5
C0204 0343 0347 IEQ4 LACK 4
C0204 0345 F900 B GETIM
C0205 0346 0351 IEQ5 LACK 5
C0206 0348 F900 B GETIM
C0207 0349 0351
C0207 034A 1065 C16T07 SUB K49 ; TEMP2-2453 I = 6-7
C0208 034B F000 BGEZ IEQ7
C0209 034C F060 K46
C0210 034D F900 LACK 6
C0210 034E F900 B GETIM
C0211 0350 7E07 IEQ7 LACK 7
C0212 0351 5002 GETIM IM ; accumulator = !;
C0213 0352 7824 XOR TEMP4 ; add sign bit and flip if necessary
C0214 0353 7960 AND M15 ; mask for final four-bit value
C0215 0354 7F80 QDONE RET ; return from AQUAN

```

```

COPY PROCT.ASM
*****
; ADAPTATION/PREDICTION
; Implements the following modules per CCITT spec:
;
; Inverse Adaptive Quantizer
; RECONST -- reconstructs D from I
; ADD -- adds back scale factor
; ANTILOG -- anti-log in conversion to get DQ
; FLOAT A -- Float DQ
;
; Scale Factor Adaptation
; FUNCTM -- map I to log scale factor
; FILTD -- update fast scale factor
; LIMB -- limit scale factor
; FILTE -- update slow scale factor
;
; Adaptation Speed Control
; FUNCTF -- map I to F function
; FILTA -- update short term ave of F
; FILTB -- update long term ave of F
; SUBTC -- determine speed control update technique
;
; FILTC -- update speed control
;
; Adaptive Predictor
; ADDB -- compute reconstructed signal
; FLOAT A -- Float SR
; ADDC -- compute sign of PK
; UP2Z -- update A2 coeff of 2nd order pred
; LIMC -- limit A2
; UP1Z -- update A1 coeff of 2nd order pred
; LIMD -- limit A1
; UPB -- update coeffs of 6th order pred
; XOR -- compute sign of DQ*DQn
;
; NOTE: DELAY A/B/C implicit in timing of MIX/LINA
; and computation of SEZ/SE
*****
; First convert quantized difference back to log domain.
; This is done by table look-up. Mix uses ADPCM
; to look-up the scale-factor multipliers M1 and rate-of-
; change weighting function F1.
*****
PROCT LAC IM
ADD INQTAB ; reconst table
TBLR TEMP1 ; DQn
ADD ONE.3 ; W1 table address and offset
TBLR M1 ; lookup M1
ADD ONE.3 ; F1 table address and offset
TBLR F1 ; lookup F1
*****
; INVERSE ADAPTIVE QUANTIZER
;
; INPUT: ADPCM INPUT SAMPLE -- I (IM->TEMP1)

```



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32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER      PC2.1 84.107      16:36:03 03-20-85
                                     PAGE 0029

00057      QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- Y (YOVER4)
00058      OUTPUT: QUANTIZED DIFFERENCE SIGNAL -- DQ
00059      NOTATION: 1 -- 4b SM (Q0)
00060      DQIN(TEMP1) -- 12b TC (Q7) [sign extended]
00061      YOVER4 -- 11b SM (Q7) POSITIVE VALUE ONLY
00062      DQ -- 15b TC (Q0) [sign extended]
00063      DQMAN*8 -- 9b magnitude
00064      DQEXP -- 4b magnitude
00065      .....
00066      .....
00067      .....
00068      .....
00069      .....
00070      .....
00071      .....
00072      .....
00073      .....
00074      .....
00075      .....
00076      .....
00077      .....
00078      .....
00079      .....
00080      .....
00081      .....
00082      .....
00083      .....
00084      add back scale factor
00085      ADDA LAC TEMP1,5
00086      ADD YOVER4,5
00087      .....
00088      .....
00089      .....
00090      ALOG ADD ONE,12      ; inc exponent for floated value
00091      SACH DQEXP,4        ; save exponent + sign ext
00092      AND M4095           ; isolate mantissa * 2**5
00093      ADD ONE,12          ; Alog x = 1 + x
00094      DQMAN DQMAN        ; DQMAN = 0001 XXXX XXXX 0000
00095      LAC DQEXP           ; add table ptr
00096      ADD SHIFT          ; get multiplier
00097      TBLR TEMP3          ; offset to mask table
00098      AND ONE,4          ; mask for domain
00099      ADD TEMP3           ; adjust mantissa
00100      MPY DQMAN
00101      MPY DQMAN
00102      PAC DQ,4
00103      SACH DQ,4
00104      ADDSGN LAC ONE,11
00105      SACH SDQ
00106      LAC 1
00107      SUB ONE,3
00108      BLZ FLTDQ
00109      ZAC
00110      DQ
00111      SUB
00112      DQ
00113      MINUS,11
00114      LAC

```

```

32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER      PC2.1 84.107      16:36:03 03-20-85
                                     PAGE 0030

00113      SACL SQQ
00114      .....
00115      .....
00116      .....
00117      .....
00118      INPUT: DQ
00119      OUTPUT: 4b exponent in DQEXP (saved from log value)
00120      6b mantissa*8 in DQMAN (adjusted from log)
00121      sign preserved in DQ
00122      .....
00123      .....
00124      .....
00125      FLTDQ LAC DQMAN,5 ; 00000000 0000001X XXXXXX00 00000000
00126      SACH DQMAN,4 ; DQMAN = 0000 0000 001X XXXX
00127      LAC DQMAN,3 ; DQMAN = 2**3
00128      AND TEMP3
00129      SACL DQMAN
00130      .....
00131      .....
00132      QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR ADAPTATION
00133      INPUT: ADPCM SAMPLE -- 1
00134      OUTPUT: FAST QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- YU (YLL/YLH)
00135      SLOW QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- YL (YLL/YLH)
00136      NOTATION: 1 -- 4b SM (Q0)
00137      YU -- 13b unsigned (Q9)
00138      YL -- 19b unsigned (Q15)
00139      stored as:
00140      low 13b -- YLL
00141      hi 4b -- YLH
00142      .....
00143      .....
00144      .....
00145      .....
00146      .....
00147      .....
00148      .....
00149      .....
00150      .....
00151      .....
00152      .....
00153      .....
00154      .....
00155      .....
00156      .....
00157      .....
00158      .....
00159      .....
00160      .....
00161      Update fast adaptation scale factor
00162      YU(k) = (1-2**(-5))*Y(k) + (2**(-5))*W(i(k))
00163      INPUT: QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- Y
00164      SCALE FACTOR MULTIPLIER -- W1
00165      OUTPUT: FAST QUANTIZER SCALE FACTOR -- YU
00166      NOTATION: W1 -- 12b TC (Q4) [sign extended]
00167      .....
00168      .....
00169      .....

```



```

32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER      PC2.1  84.107    16:36:03  03-20-80
                                           PAGE 0034

D00336 03B3 2005      APP      : APP      (QB)
D00337 03B4 504C      ADD      ONE,5
D00338 03B5 0505      SACL     APP      : + 1/8      (QB)
D00339
D00340
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D00350
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D0393 0307 5054 MPY SQQ
D0394 0308 6855 LTO SQQ1
D0395 0309 5908 SACH B2,1 ; Q14
D0396 0310 280A GETB1 LAC B1,8 ; B1 * 2**8 TRUNCATED
D0397 0308 5821 SACH TEMP1
D0398 030C 2F0A LAC B1,15 ; Q29
D0399 030D 1F21 SUB TEMP1,15
D0400 030E 1F02 LTO SQQ
D0401 030E 6854 LTO SQQ
D0402 03E0 590A SACH B1,1 ; Q14
D0403
D0404
D0405
D0406
D0407
D0408
D0409
D0410
D0411
D0412
D0413 03E1 6950 ADDC PK1
D0414 03E2 694F DMOV PK0 ; PK1==>PK2
D0415 03E3 2004 LAC SEZ ; PK0==>PK1
D0416 03E4 0110 ADD DQ,1
D0417 03E5 5821 SACH TEMP1 ; FFFF or 0000
D0418 03E6 2A21 LAC TEMP1,10 ; FC00 or 0000
D0419 03E7 094C ADD ONE,9 ; FE00 or 0200 ; -512 or +512
D0420 03E8 504F SACL PK0
D0421 03E9 6A4F SUMGT0 LT PK0
D0422
D0423
D0424
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D0430
D0431 03EA 2111 GETF LAC A1,1
D0432 03EB 5023 SACL TEMP3
D0433 03EC FA00 BLZ GETF2
D0434 03EE 1E4C GETF1 SUB ONE,14 ; is !A1; < 1/2
D0435 03EF FA00 BLZ GETA1 ; approx 1
D0436 03F1 2062 LAC K16382
D0437 03F2 F900 B DNEF
D0438 03F3 03F9 GETF2 ABS
D0439 03F4 7F86 SACL TEMP3 ; is !A1; < 1/2
D0440 03F5 FA00 BLZ GETA1
D0441 03F8 2063 LAC M16382 ; approx -1
D0442 03F9 5023 DNEF SACL TEMP3
D0443
D0444
D0445

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D0446
D0447
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D0456 03FA 2811 GETA1 LAC A1,8 ; A1*2**8 TRUNCATED
D0457 03FB 5822 SACH TEMP2
D0458 03FC 2C11 LAC A1,12 ; Q26
D0459 03FD 1C22 SUB TEMP2,12
D0460 03FE 6D50 MPY PK1 ; SGN(p(k-1))*SGN(p(k))
D0461 03FF 7F8F APAC
D0462 0400 7F8F APAC
D0463 0401 7F8F APAC
D0464 0402 5C7F SACH PK1
D0465 0403 7F8E PAC A1,4 ; +3*SGN(p(k-1))*SGN(p(k))
D0466 ; save sign
D0467
D0468
D0469
D0470
D0471
D0472
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D0480
D0481 0404 FD00 GETA2 BGEZ SUBF ; if sign + --> subtract F
D0482 0405 0409 ZAC
D0483 0406 7F89 SUB TEMP3
D0484 0407 1023 SUB TEMP3
D0485 0408 5023 SACL TEMP3
D0486 0409 2912 SUBF LAC A2,9 ; A2*2**8 TRUNCATED
D0487 040A 581E SACH SUM4 ; SGN(p(k-2))*SGN(p(k))
D0488 040B 6D51 MPY PK2 ; 2*TEMP3+2**8-7 (Q26)
D0489 040C 7F8E PAC ; Q14
D0490 040D 7F8F APAC
D0491 040E 1623 SUB TEMP3,6
D0492 040F 5C23 SACH TEMP3,4 ; 2*TEMP3+2**8-7 (Q26)
D0493 0410 1012 SUB SUM4 ; leak factor
D0494 0411 1012 SUB SUM4
D0495 0412 0023 ADD TEMP3
D0496 0413 5012 SACL A2 ; Q14
D0497
D0498 0414 5821 SACH TEMP1 ; save sign to make +/- .75
D0499
D0500
D0501

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CCITT	32010	FAMILY	MACRO	ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 B4.107	16:36:03 03-20-85	PAGE 0040
00658	04A5	104C	DET	ONE.13	TEMP1-16384	-- exp=14-15	
00659	04A6	F000	BGEZ	EXX15			
00660	04A8	2852	LAC	SRMAN.8	exp=14		
00661	04A9	2852	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00662	04AA	2352	LAC	SRMAN.14			
00663	04AB	5052	SACL	SRMAN.14			
00664	04AC	7E0E	LACK	SREXP			
00665	04AD	501C	SACL				
00666	04AE	7F8D	RET	SRMAN.7	exp=15		
00667	04AF	2752	EXX15				
00668	04B0	5952	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00669	04B1	5052	LAC	SRMAN.15			
00670	04B3	7E0F	LACK	SREXP			
00671	04B3	501C	SACL				
00672	04B4	501C	SACL				
00673	04B5	7F8D	RET				

CCITT	32010	FAMILY	MACRO	ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 B4.107	16:36:03 03-20-85	PAGE 0039
00658	04A5	104C	DET	ONE.13	TEMP1-16384	-- exp=14-15	
00659	04A6	F000	BGEZ	EXX15			
00660	04A8	2852	LAC	SRMAN.8	exp=14		
00661	04A9	2852	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00662	04AA	2352	LAC	SRMAN.14			
00663	04AB	5052	SACL	SRMAN.14			
00664	04AC	7E0E	LACK	SREXP			
00665	04AD	501C	SACL				
00666	04AE	7F8D	RET	SRMAN.7	exp=15		
00667	04AF	2752	EXX15				
00668	04B0	5952	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00669	04B1	5052	LAC	SRMAN.15			
00670	04B3	7E0F	LACK	SREXP			
00671	04B3	501C	SACL				
00672	04B4	501C	SACL				
00673	04B5	7F8D	RET				

CCITT	32010	FAMILY	MACRO	ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 B4.107	16:36:03 03-20-85	PAGE 0039
00606	046C	097D	D8TOB	THREE.9	TEMP1-512	-- exp = 8-11	
00607	046D	F000	BGEZ	D8TOB			
00608	046E	0480	ADD	ONE.8	TEMP1-256	-- exp = 8-9	
00609	0470	F000	BGEZ	EXX9			
00610	0471	0479	EXXB	SRMAN.14	exp=8		
00611	0472	2E52	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00612	0473	5852	SACH	SRMAN.8			
00613	0474	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00614	0475	5052	SACL	SRMAN.8			
00615	0476	7E0B	LACK	SREXP			
00616	0477	501C	SACL				
00617	0478	7F8D	RET	SRMAN.13	exp=9		
00618	047A	5852	SACH	SRMAN.3			
00619	047B	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00620	047C	5052	SACL	SRMAN.9			
00621	047D	7E09	LACK	SREXP			
00622	047E	501C	SACL				
00623	047F	7F8D	RET	ONE.9	TEMP1-1024	-- exp=10-11	
00624	0480	194C	D8TOB	EXX11			
00625	0481	F000	BGEZ				
00626	0482	048A	EXX10	SRMAN.12	exp=10		
00627	0483	6C52	SACH	SRMAN.3			
00628	0484	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00629	0485	5052	SACL	SRMAN.10			
00630	0487	7E0A	LACK	SREXP			
00631	0488	501C	SACL				
00632	0489	7F8D	RET	SRMAN.11	exp=11		
00633	048A	2852	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00634	048B	5952	SACH	SRMAN.3			
00635	048C	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00636	048D	5052	SACL	SRMAN.3			
00637	048E	7E0B	LACK	SREXP			
00638	048F	501C	SACL				
00639	0490	7F8D	RET	THREE.11	TEMP1-8192	-- exp=12-15	
00640	0491	1B7D	D8TOB	DET			
00641	0492	F000	BGEZ				
00642	0494	0C4C	D8TOB	ONE.12	TEMP1-4096	-- exp=12-13	
00643	0495	F000	BGEZ	EXX13			
00644	0497	2A52	LAC	SRMAN.10	exp=12		
00645	0498	5052	SACL	SRMAN.3			
00646	0499	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00647	049A	5052	SACL	SRMAN.12			
00648	049B	7E0C	LACK	SREXP			
00649	049C	501C	SACL				
00650	049D	7F8D	RET	SRMAN.9	exp=13		
00651	049E	2952	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00652	049F	5952	SACH	SRMAN.3			
00653	04A0	2352	LAC	SRMAN.3			
00654	04A1	5052	SACL	SRMAN.3			
00655	04A2	7F8D	RET	SREXP			
00656	04A3	501C	SACL				
00657	04A4	7F8D	RET				

CCITT

COPY	UTILITY.ASM
0005	;
E0001	;
E0002	;
E0003	code to left shifts for SEZ/SE calculations
E0004	RS1
E0005	ABS
E0006	AND
E0007	SACL
E0008	B
E0009	;
E0010	;
E0011	;
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7F88	;
7974	;
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01C1	;
7F88	;
04BC	;
0480	;
5023	;
048E	;
F900	;
01DE	;
04C0	;
7F88	;
04C1	;
5024	;
04C2	;
5025	;
F900	;
01F8	;
04C5	;
7F88	;
04C6	;
7974	;
501E	;
04C7	;
F900	;
04C8	;
F900	;
04C9	;
7F88	;
04CB	;
7974	;
04CC	;
501F	;
04CD	;
F900	;
04CE	;
022C	;
04CF	;
7F88	;
04D0	;
7974	;
04D1	;
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04D3	;
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F900	;
04D8	;
025F	;
04D9	;
7974	;
04DA	;
7974	;
04DB	;
5028	;
04DC	;
F900	;
0279	;
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SUM1	;
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SUM34	;</

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050A 050F
E0088 050B 2121 E5 LAC TEMP1,1 ; exp=5
E0089 050C 5021 SACL TEMP1
E0090 050D 7E2F LACK FLTSFT+5
E0091 050E 7F8D RET
E0092 050F 7E8D E6 LACK FLTSFT+6 ; exp=6
E0093 0510 7F8D E7T00 SUB K960 ; TEMP1-1024 -- exp = 7-13
E0094 0511 1077 E7T00 BGEZ E8T00
E0095 0512 0520 E7T00 ADD THREE,8 ; TEMP1-256 -- exp = 7-10
E0096 0514 087D E7T0A ADD E9T0A
E0097 0515 F00D 0516 0522 E9T0A BGEZ E8
E0098 0517 074C E7T0B ADD ONE,7 ; TEMP1-128 -- exp = 7-8
E0099 0518 F00D E8
E0100 051A 2E21 E7 LAC TEMP1,15 ; exp=7
E0101 051B 5821 LACK FLTSFT+7
E0102 051C 7E8D RET
E0103 051D 7E8D E8 LAC TEMP1,14 ; exp=8
E0104 051E 2E21 E8 LACK FLTSFT+8
E0105 051F 5821 LACK
E0106 0520 7E32 RET
E0107 0521 7F8D E9T0A SUB ONE,8 ; TEMP1-512 -- exp = 9-10
E0108 0522 184C E10
E0109 0523 F00D E10
E0110 0525 2021 E9 LAC TEMP1,13 ; exp=9
E0111 0526 5821 LACK FLTSFT+9
E0112 0527 7E8D RET
E0113 0528 7E8D E10 LAC TEMP1,12 ; exp=10
E0114 0529 2C21 E10 LACK FLTSFT+10
E0115 052A 5821 LACK
E0116 052B 7E34 RET
E0117 052C 7F8D EBT0D SUB THREE,10 ; TEMP1-4096 -- exp=11-13
E0118 052D 1A7D EBT0D BGEZ E12
E0119 052E F00D E12
E0120 0530 084C ADD ONE,11 ; TEMP1-2048 -- exp=11-12
E0121 0531 0520 E12
E0122 0532 0520 E11 LAC TEMP1,11 ; exp=11
E0123 0533 2821 LACK FLTSFT+11
E0124 0535 7E35 RET
E0125 0536 7F8D E12 LAC TEMP1,10 ; exp=12
E0126 0537 2A21 E12 LACK FLTSFT+12
E0127 0538 5821 LACK
E0128 0539 7E36 RET
E0129 053A 7F8D EBT0E SUB ONE,12 ; TEMP1-8192 -- exp=0
E0130 053B 0520 E0
E0131 053C F00D E0
E0132 053D 04EE E13 LAC TEMP1,9 ; exp=13
E0133 053F 5821 LACK FLTSFT+13
E0134 0540 7E37 RET
E0135 0541 7F8D
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0006 COPY INIT ASM
F0001 *****
F0002 *; SYSTEM INITIALIZATION
F0003 *****
F0004 NOCONS EQU 74
F0005 004A NOCONS EQU 54
F0006 0036 PTCONS EQU 54
F0007 0542 7F81 RESET DINT ; Disable interrupts
F0008 0543 6E00 *; ; Initialize data page
F0009 0544 7035 SETPAC LARK 0,53
F0010 0545 6880 LARP 0
F0011 0546 7F89 ZAC ; Zero iram
F0012 0547 5080 ZRAMA *,0,0
F0013 0548 F400 BANZ
F0014 0549 0547 *;
F0015 054A 7E01 LACK
F0016 054B 504C LACK ONE
F0017 054D 8598 LACK CON
F0018 054E 8598 LACK CON
F0019 054F 7F8E PAC ; ROM ADDR
F0020 054F 7F8E LARK ; RAM ADDR
F0021 054F 7136 LARK
F0022 0550 7049 LARK 1,PTCONS
F0023 0551 6881 LARK 0,NOCONS-1
F0024 0552 67A0 TBLR *,0
F0025 0553 004C ADD ONE
F0026 0554 F400 BANZ
F0027 0555 0551 *;
F0028 0556 4021 IN TEMP1,CTL
F0029 0557 2021 LAC TEMP1
F0030 0558 F400 BLZ ALAW
F0031 0559 055E MULAW 8Z
F0032 055A F400 MULAW 8Z
F0033 055B 0020 B MULAW 8Z
F0034 055C F900 B MULAW 8Z
F0035 055D 00F9 B MULAW 8Z
F0036 055E 00F9 B MULAW 8Z
F0037 055F 00F9 B MULAW 8Z
F0038 0560 004E B MULAW 8Z
F0039 0561 F900 B MULAW 8Z
F0040 0562 0184 B MULAW 8Z
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F0048 0570 0184 B MULAW 8Z
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F0050 0572 0184 B MULAW 8Z
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F0500 1022 0184 B MULAW 8Z
F0501 1023 0184 B MULAW 8Z
F0502 1024 0
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G0001      *;*****
G0002      *;*****
G0003      *;*****
G0004      *;*****
G0005 0563      ROMLOC BSS 0
G0006      *;*****
G0007      *;*****
G0008 0563 0000      *;MULT TABLE
G0009 0564 0001      *;SHIFT
G0010 0565 0002      DATA 0
G0011 0566 0004      DATA 1
G0012 0567 0008      DATA 4
G0013 0568 0010      DATA 8
G0014 0569 0020      DATA 16
G0015 056A 0040      DATA 32
G0016 056B 0080      DATA 64
G0017 056C 0100      DATA 128
G0018 056D 0200      DATA 256
G0019 056E 0400      DATA 512
G0020 056F 0800      DATA 1024
G0021 0570 1000      DATA 2048
G0022 0571 2000      DATA 4096
G0023 0572 4000      DATA 8192
G0024      *;*****
G0025 0573 FE00      *;*****
G0026 0574 FE00      DATA 16384
G0027 0575 FE00      DATA 32768
G0028 0576 FE00      DATA 65536
G0029 0577 FE00      DATA 131072
G0030 0578 FE00      DATA 262144
G0031 0579 FFF8      DATA 524288
G0032 057A FFF8      DATA 1048576
G0033 057B FFF8      DATA 2097152
G0034 057C FFF8      DATA 4194304
G0035 057D FFF8      DATA 8388608
G0036 057E FFF8      DATA 16777216
G0037 057F FFF8      DATA 33554432
G0038 0580 FFF8      DATA 67108864
G0039 0581 FFF8      DATA 134217728
G0040 0582 FFF8      DATA 268435456
G0041      *;*****
G0042 0583      *;INVERSE QUANTIZING TABLE
G0043 0583 FF79      IQTAB BSS 0
G0044 0584 0044      DATA 65401
G0045 0585 00A5      DATA 68
G0046 0586 00E8      DATA 165
G0047 0587 0110      DATA 232
G0048 0588 014C      DATA 332
G0049 0589 0179      DATA 377
G0050 058A 01AC      DATA 428
G0051      *;*****
G0052 058B      *;WI TABLE
G0053 058B FFF4      WTABLE BSS 0
G0054 058C 0004      DATA 65524
G0055 058D 001B      DATA 4
G0056 058E 0032      DATA 27

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G0057 058F 0062      DATA 98
G0058 0590 0088      DATA 184
G0059 0591 0154      DATA 340
G0060 0592 0454      DATA 1108
G0061      *;*****
G0062 0593      *;FI TABLE
G0063 0593      FITABL BSS 0
G0064 0594 0000      DATA 0
G0065 0594 0000      DATA 0
G0066 0595 0000      DATA 0
G0067 0596 0010      DATA 16
G0068 0597 0010      DATA 16
G0069 0598 0010      DATA 16
G0070 0599 0030      DATA 48
G0071 059A 0070      DATA 112
G0072      *;*****
G0073      *;misc constants to be initialized
G0074 059B 0000      *;*****
G0075 059B 0002      CON5 BSS 0
G0076 059C 0004      DATA 2
G0077 059C 0004      DATA 4
G0078 059D 0008      DATA 8
G0079 059E 0010      DATA 16
G0080 059F 0020      DATA 32
G0081 05A0 0040      DATA 64
G0082 05A1 0080      DATA 128
G0083 05A2 0100      DATA 256
G0084 05A3 0200      DATA 512
G0085 05A4 0400      DATA 1024
G0086 05A5 0800      DATA 2048
G0087 05A6 1000      DATA 4096
G0088 05A7 2000      DATA 8192
G0089 05A8 4000      DATA 16384
G0090 05A9 FFFF      DATA -1
G0091 05AA FFFE      DATA -2
G0092 05AB FFFC      DATA -4
G0093 05AC FFFF      DATA -8
G0094 05AD FFFF      DATA -16
G0095 05AE 0001      DATA 1
G0096 05AF 0800      DATA 2048
G0097 05B0 FFFF      DATA -1
G0098 05B1 0001      DATA 1
G0099 05B2 0021      DATA 33
G0100 05B3 0220      DATA 544
G0101 05B4 0200      DATA 512
G0102 05B5 0200      DATA 512
G0103 05B6 0200      DATA 512
G0104 05B7 0200      DATA 512
G0105 05B8 0100      DATA 256
G0106 05B9 0800      DATA 256
G0107 05BA 0800      DATA 256
G0108 05BB 0800      DATA 256
G0109 05BC 0800      DATA 256
G0110 05BD 0800      DATA 256
G0111 05BE 0800      DATA 256
G0112 05BF 0800      DATA 256
G0113 05C0 0100      DATA 256

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G0114 05C1 0100 DATA :DQ1MAN 256
G0115 05C2 0100 DATA :DQ2MAN 256
G0116 05C3 0100 DATA :DQ3MAN 256
G0117 05C4 0100 DATA :DQ4MAN 256
G0118 05C5 0100 DATA :DQ5MAN 256
G0119 05C6 0100 DATA :K45782 4586
G0120 05C7 0100 DATA :K45782 4586
G0121 05C8 0002 DATA :M16382 -16382
G0122 05C9 002E DATA :K46 46
G0123 05CA 0031 DATA :K49 49
G0124 05CB 0563 DATA :SHIFT 63
G0125 05CC 003F DATA :K63 63
G0126 05CD 0000 DATA :F1 0
G0127 05CE 0000 DATA :M1 0
G0128 05CF 0583 DATA :INQTAB 544
G0129 05D0 0220 DATA :K544 544
G0130 05D1 0009 DATA :M120 120
G0131 05D2 0009 DATA :M120 120
G0132 05D3 FF00 DATA :MFF80 -128
G0133 05D4 007F DATA :K127 127
G0134 05D5 FFC0 DATA :MFFC0 -64
G0135 05D6 1080 DATA :BIAS*2**7 4224
G0136 05D7 0FFF DATA :M4095 4095
G0137 05D8 0000 DATA :spare 0
G0138 05D9 7FFF DATA :M32767 32767
G0139 05DA FF00 DATA :~256 -256
G0140 05DB 0000 DATA :K256 256
G0141 05DC 0320 DATA :K960 960
G0142 05DD 004F DATA :K79 79
G0143 05DE 005F DATA :K95 95
G0144 05DF 0082 DATA :K130 130
G0145 05E0 008A DATA :K138 138
G0146 05E1 0905 DATA :K2309 2309
G0147 05E2 0003 DATA :THREE 3
G0148 05E3 0000 DATA :spare 0
G0149 05E4 0080 DATA :M0080 128

G0151 :***** 0011
G0152 :RAM 0011
G0153 :***** 0011
G0154 05E5 RAMLOC BSS 0
G0155 0000 DORG 0
G0156 :***** 0011
G0157 :RAM Location # 000 ; spare 0
G0158 0000 0000 DATA 0
G0159 :***** 0011
G0160 :RAM Location # 001 0
G0161 0001 0000 I DATA 0
G0162 :***** 0011
G0163 :RAM Location # 002 ; 32Kb output 0
G0164 0002 0000 IM DATA 0
G0165 :***** 0011
G0166 :RAM Location # 003 ; 8-level version of I 0
G0167 0003 0000 SE DATA 0
G0168 :***** 0011
G0169 :RAM Location # 004 ; signal estimate 0
G0170 0004 0000 SEZ DATA 0
G0171 :***** 0011
G0172 :RAM Location # 005 ; partial signal estimate 0
G0173 0005 0000 APP DATA 0
G0174 :***** 0011
G0175 :RAM Location # 006 ; unlimited speed control parm 0
G0176 0006 0000 AL DATA 0
G0177 :***** 0011
G0178 :RAM Location # 007 ; limited speed control parm 0
G0179 0007 0000 DMS DATA 0
G0180 :***** 0011
G0181 :RAM Location # 008 ; short term average of F 0
G0182 0008 0000 DML DATA 0
G0183 :***** 0011
G0184 :RAM Location # 009 ; long term average of F 0
G0185 0009 0000 Y DATA 0
G0186 :***** 0011
G0187 :RAM Location # 010 ; quantizer scale factor 0
G0188 000A 0000 B1 DATA 0
G0189 :***** 0011
G0190 :RAM Location # 011 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0191 000B 0000 B2 DATA 0
G0192 :***** 0011
G0193 :RAM Location # 012 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0194 000C 0000 B3 DATA 0
G0195 :***** 0011
G0196 :RAM Location # 013 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0197 000D 0000 B4 DATA 0
G0198 :***** 0011
G0199 :RAM Location # 014 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0200 000E 0000 B5 DATA 0
G0201 :***** 0011
G0202 :RAM Location # 015 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0203 000F 0000 B6 DATA 0
G0204 :***** 0011
G0205 :RAM Location # 016 ; 6th order predictor coefficient 0
G0206 0010 0000 DQ DATA 0
G0207 :***** 0011
G0208 :quantized diff signal 0

```

```
G0208 0011 0000 *; RAM Location # 017
G0209 0011 0000 *; DATA 0
G0210 *; coefficients of 2nd order predictor
G0211 *; RAM Location # 018
G0212 0012 0000 *; DATA 0
G0213 *; coefficients of 2nd order predictor
G0214 *; RAM Location # 019
G0215 0013 0000 *; DATA 0
G0216 *; reconstructed signal frame k
G0217 *; RAM Location # 020
G0218 0014 0000 *; DATA 0
G0219 *; reconstructed signal frame k
G0220 *; RAM Location # 021
G0221 0015 0000 *; DATA 0
G0222 *; exponent of DQ
G0223 *; RAM Location # 022
G0224 0016 0000 *; DATA 0
G0225 *; exponent of DQ1
G0226 *; RAM Location # 023
G0227 0017 0000 *; DATA 0
G0228 *; exp of DQ2
G0229 *; RAM Location # 024
G0230 0018 0000 *; DATA 0
G0231 *; exp of DQ3
G0232 *; RAM Location # 025
G0233 0019 0000 *; DATA 0
G0234 *; exp of DQ4
G0235 *; RAM Location # 026
G0236 001A 0000 *; DATA 0
G0237 *; exp of DQ5
G0238 *; RAM Location # 027
G0239 001B 0000 *; DATA 0
G0240 *; scratch variable
G0241 *; RAM Location # 028
G0242 001C 0000 *; DATA 0
G0243 *; exp of SR
G0244 *; RAM Location # 029
G0245 001D 0000 *; DATA 0
G0246 *; exp of SR1
G0247 *; RAM Location # 030
G0248 001E 0000 *; DATA 0
G0249 *; temp
G0250 *; RAM Location # 031
G0251 001F 0000 *; DATA 0
G0252 *; temp
G0253 *; RAM Location # 032
G0254 0020 0000 *; DATA 0
G0255 *; temp
G0256 *; RAM Location # 033
G0257 0021 0000 *; DATA 0
G0258 *; temp
G0259 *; RAM Location # 034
G0260 0022 *; SUM1 855 0
G0261 0022 0000 *; temp
G0262 *; temp
G0263 *; RAM Location # 035
G0264 0023 *; SUM2 855 0
G0265 0023 0000 *; temp
G0266 *; RAM Location # 036
G0267 *; temp
G0268 0024 0000 *; DATA 0
G0269 *; temp
G0270 *; RAM Location # 037
G0271 0025 0000 *; SUM3 0
G0272 *; temp
G0273 *; RAM Location # 038
G0274 0026 0000 *; DATA 0
G0275 *; Linear sample
G0276 *; RAM Location # 039
G0277 0027 0000 *; SUM7 0
G0278 *; temp storage of SR1*A1 tap
G0279 *; RAM Location # 040
G0280 0028 0000 *; SUM8 0
G0281 *; temp storage of SR2*A2 tap
G0282 *; RAM Location # 041
G0283 0029 0000 *; YOVER4 DATA 0
G0284 *; Y>2
G0285 *; RAM Location # 042
G0286 002A 0000 *; DATA 0
G0287 *; first location of shift table
G0288 *; RAM Location # 043
G0289 002B 0000 *; DATA 0
G0290 *; RAM Location # 044
G0291 002C 0000 *; DATA 0
G0292 *; RAM Location # 045
G0293 002D 0000 *; DATA 0
G0294 *; RAM Location # 046
G0295 002E 0000 *; DATA 0
G0296 *; RAM Location # 047
G0297 *; DATA 0
G0298 *; RAM Location # 048
G0299 *; DATA 0
G0300 *; RAM Location # 049
G0301 002F 0000 *; DATA 0
G0302 *; RAM Location # 050
G0303 0030 0000 *; DATA 0
G0304 *; RAM Location # 051
G0305 0031 0000 *; DATA 0
G0306 *; RAM Location # 052
G0307 0032 0000 *; DATA 0
G0308 *; RAM Location # 053
G0309 *; DATA 0
G0310 0033 0000 *; RAM Location # 054
G0311 *; DATA 0
G0312 0034 0000 *; RAM Location # 055
G0313 *; DATA 0
G0314 *; RAM Location # 056
G0315 0035 0000 *; DATA 0
G0316 0036 0000 *; RAM Location # 057
G0317 *; DATA 0
G0318 *; RAM Location # 058
G0319 0037 0000 *; DATA 0
G0320 *; RAM Location # 059
G0321 *; DATA 0
```

CCITT	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85 PAGE 0052
G0379	0049 0000	YUH DATA 0 ; fast quant scale factor (hi word)	
G0380	;	RAM Location # 074	
G0381	004A 0000	YLL DATA 0 ; slow quant scale factor (lo word)	
G0382	;	RAM Location # 075	
G0383	004B 0000	MINUS DATA 0 ; -1	
G0384	;	RAM Location # 076	
G0385	004C 0000	ONE DATA 0 ; 1	
G0386	;	RAM Location # 077	
G0387	004D 0000	BIAS DATA 0 ; constant for mulaw conversions	
G0388	;	RAM Location # 078	
G0389	004E 0000	YU DATA 0 ; fast quant scale factor	
G0390	;	RAM Location # 079	
G0391	004F 0000	PK0 DATA 0 ; sign of p(k)	
G0392	;	RAM Location # 080	
G0393	0050 0000	PK1 DATA 0 ; sign of p(k-1)	
G0394	;	RAM Location # 081	
G0395	0051 0000	PK2 DATA 0 ; sign of p(k-2)	
G0396	;	RAM Location # 082	
G0397	0052 0000	SRMAN DATA 0 ; mantissa of SR	
G0398	;	RAM Location # 083	
G0399	0053 0000	SRIMAN DATA 0 ; mantissa of SRI	
G0400	;	RAM Location # 084	
G0401	0054 0000	SDQ DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k)	
G0402	;	RAM Location # 085	
G0403	0055 0000	SDQ1 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-1)	
G0404	;	RAM Location # 086	
G0405	0056 0000	SDQ2 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-2)	
G0406	;	RAM Location # 087	
G0407	0057 0000	SDQ3 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-3)	
G0408	;	RAM Location # 088	
G0409	0058 0000	SDQ4 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-4)	
G0410	;	RAM Location # 089	
G0411	0059 0000	SDQ5 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-5)	
G0412	;	RAM Location # 090	
G0413	005A 0000	SDQ6 DATA 0 ; sign DQ(k-6)	
G0414	;	RAM Location # 091	
G0415	005B 0000	SDQMAN DATA 0 ; mantissa of DQ	
G0416	;	RAM Location # 092	

CCITT	32010 FAMILY MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1 84.107	16:36:03 03-20-85 PAGE 0051
G0322	0036 0000	DATA 0	
G0323	;	RAM Location # 055	
G0324	0037 0000	DATA 0	
G0325	;	RAM Location # 056	
G0326	0038 0000	EIGHT DATA 0	
G0327	;	RAM Location # 057	
G0328	0039 0000	DATA 0	
G0329	;	RAM Location # 058	
G0330	003A 0000	DATA 0	
G0331	;	RAM Location # 059	
G0332	003B 0000	DATA 0	
G0333	;	RAM Location # 060	
G0334	003C 0000	DATA 0	
G0335	;	RAM Location # 061	
G0336	003D 0000	DATA 0	
G0337	;	RAM Location # 062	
G0338	003E 0000	DATA 0	
G0339	;	RAM Location # 063	
G0340	003F 0000	DATA 0	
G0341	;	RAM Location # 064	
G0342	0040 0000	DATA 0	
G0343	;	RAM Location # 065	
G0344	0041 0000	DATA 0	
G0345	;	RAM Location # 066	
G0346	0042 0000	DATA 0	
G0347	;	RAM Location # 067	
G0348	0043 0000	DATA 0	
G0349	;	RAM Location # 068	
G0350	0044 0000	DATA 0	
G0351	;	RAM Location # 069	
G0352	0045 0000	DATA 0	
G0353	;	RAM Location # 070	
G0354	0046 0000	DATA 0 ; last loc of table (42-70)	
G0355	;	RAM Location # 071	
G0356	0047 0000	M255 DATA 0	
G0357	;	RAM Location # 072	
G0358	0048 0000	K32768 DATA 0 ; sign bit	
G0359	;	RAM Location # 073	
G0360	0049 0000	;	
G0361	;	RAM Location # 073	

G0436	005C 0000	DQ1MAN DATA 0	; mantissa of DQ1	G0493	006F 0000	M127 DATA 0	; M127
G0437				G0494			
G0438				G0495			
G0439	005D 0000	DQ2MAN DATA 0	; mantissa of DQ2	G0496	0070 0000	MFFC0 DATA 0	; -64
G0440				G0497			
G0441				G0498			
G0442	005E 0000	DQ3MAN DATA 0	; mantissa of DQ3	G0499	0071 0000	BIASA DATA 0	; 33*128
G0443				G0500			
G0444				G0501			
G0445	005F 0000	DQ4MAN DATA 0	; mantissa of DQ4	G0502	0072 0000	M4095 DATA 0	; 4095
G0446				G0503			
G0447				G0504			
G0448	0060 0000	DQ5MAN DATA 0	; mantissa of DQ5	G0505	0073 0000		; spare
G0449				G0506			
G0450				G0507			
G0451	0061 0000	K4576 DATA 0	; 4576	G0508	0074 0000	M32767 DATA 0	; 32767
G0452				G0509			
G0453				G0510			
G0454	0062 0000	K16382 DATA 0	; +16382	G0511			
G0455				G0512			
G0456				G0513			
G0457	0063 0000	M16382 DATA 0	; -16382	G0514	0076 0000	K56 DATA 0	; 56
G0458				G0515			
G0459				G0516			
G0460	0064 0000	K46 DATA 0	; 46	G0517	0077 0000	K960 DATA 0	; 960
G0461				G0518			
G0462				G0519			
G0463	0065 0000	K49 DATA 0	; 49	G0520	0078 0000		; constants used for quantizing table
G0464				G0521			
G0465				G0522			
G0466	0066 0000	SHIFT DATA 0	; SHIFT table address	G0523	0079 0000	K95 DATA 0	; constants used for quantizing table
G0467				G0524			
G0468	0067 0000	K63 DATA 0	; 63	G0525			
G0469				G0526	007A 0000	K130 DATA 0	; constants used for quantizing table
G0470				G0527			
G0471				G0528			
G0472	0068 0000	F1 DATA 0	; F1 value	G0529	007B 0000		; constants used for quantizing table
G0473				G0530			
G0474				G0531			
G0475	0069 0000	M1 DATA 0	; M1 value	G0532	007C 0000	K2305 DATA 0	; constants used for quantizing table
G0476				G0533			
G0477				G0534			
G0478	006A 0000	INVTAB DATA 0	; Inverse quan table address	G0535	007D 0000	THREE DATA 0	; 3
G0479				G0536			
G0480				G0537			
G0481	006B 0000	K544 DATA 0	; 544	G0538	007E 0000		; spare
G0482				G0539			
G0483				G0540			
G0484	006C 0000	K5120 DATA 0	; 5120	G0541			
G0485				G0542			
G0486	006D 0000	M15 DATA 0	; 15	G0543	007F 0000	M0080 DATA 0	; allow mask
G0487				G0544			
G0488				G0545			
G0489				G0546			
G0490	006E 0000	KFF80 DATA 0	; >FFF80	G0547			
G0491				G0548			
G0492				G0549			
G0493				G0550			
G0494				G0551			
G0495				G0552			
G0496				G0553			
G0497				G0554			
G0498				G0555			
G0499				G0556			
G0500				G0557			
G0501				G0558			
G0502				G0559			
G0503				G0560			
G0504				G0561			
G0505				G0562			
G0506				G0563			
G0507				G0564			
G0508				G05			



32010 FAMILY				32010 FAMILY				32010 FAMILY				32010 FAMILY			
CCITT LABEL	VALUE	DEFN	REFERENCES	PC2.1	84.107	16:36:03	03-20-85	PC2.1	84.107	16:36:03	03-20-85	PC2.1	84.107	16:36:03	03-20-85

CCLT LABEL	VALUE	DEFN	REFERENCES
KFF00	0075	G0511	A0077
KFF80	006E	G0490	B0062 B0085 B0108 B0131 B0154 B0177 B0239 B0262
LIMA	028E	B0320	
LIMB	0380	B0182	
LIMC	0415	D0502	
LIMD	041D	D0512	D0504
LIME	046F	G0493	A0549 A0558 A0563 A0566 C0155
M127	006F	G0493	A0549 A0558 A0563 A0566 C0155
M15	006D	G0487	A0371 A0415 A0423 A0433 A0441 A0453 A0461 A0471 A0485
M16382	0063	G0457	D0441
M255	0047	G0373	A0343 A0355 A0497
M32767	0074	G0508	A0079 A0149 D0217 D0224 E0005 E0009 E0013 E0017 E0021
M4095	0072	G0502	E0025 E0029 E0033 F0033
MAXNEG	01AD	A0570	A0567
MAXPOS	01B5	A0570	A0567
MEFC0	0070	G0496	B0326
MINUS	0048	G0385	B0112
MIX	0297	B0353	B0324
MULAM	005A	F0031	A0359 F0032
MULAMR	00F9	A0358	A0104 F0031
MULANX	0020	A0103	
NEG1	01C9	B0072	
NEG11	0264	B0249	
NEG2	01E3	B0095	
NEG21	01F7	B0175	
NEG3	01FD	B0118	
NEG4	0217	B0141	
NEG5	0231	B0164	
NEG6	0248	B0187	
NOCONS	004A	F0004	
NONNEG	02A5	B0366	
NORMAL	000F	A0331	
NORMLA	016B	A0485	
NXCONS	0551	F0023	
ONE	004C	G0388	
PK0	004F	G0397	
PK1	0050	G0400	
PK2	0051	G0403	
PK3	0052	G0406	
POS11	0267	B0252	B0091
POS2	01E6	B0098	B0094
POS21	0282	B0276	B0272
POS3	0200	B0121	B0117
POS4	021A	B0144	B0140
POS5	0234	B0167	B0163
POS6	024E	B0186	
PROICT	0355	D0045	A0102 A0171 A0223 A0377

CCLT LABEL	VALUE	DEFN	REFERENCES
PTCONS	0036	F0005	F0021
QDONE	0354	C0215	
QUAN	0326	C0183	
RANLOC	09E5	G0154	A0511
RCVA	007D	A0164	A0358
RESET	0542	F0007	A0043
RHLOC	0563	G0005	
RS1	04B6	E0004	B0066
RS11	04D4	E0028	B0243
RS2	04BB	E0008	B0089
RS21	04D9	E0032	B0266
RS3	04C0	E0012	B0112
RS4	04C5	E0016	B0135
RS5	04CA	E0020	B0146
RS6	04D4	E0024	B0186
SAMPLE	0026	G0274	A0090 A0091 A0094 A0158 A0159 A0162 A0265 A0273 A0283 A0291 A0303 A0311 A0321 A0328 A0335 A0345 A0349 A0419 A0429 A0437 A0445 A0457 A0465 A0475 A0482 A0489 A0499 A0502 C0024
SATCH	00DA	A0327	
SATCHA	0166	A0481	
SBASE	0024	A0106	A0086
SBASEA	0052	A0175	A0155
SCAL0A	0118	A0435	
SCAL1A	0121	A0433	A0414
SCAL2A	0120	A0433	
SCAL3A	0136	A0441	A0432
SCAL4A	0145	A0453	
SCAL5A	014E	A0461	A0452
SCAL6A	015A	A0471	
SCAL7A	0163	A0479	A0470
SCALE0	008C	A0261	
SCALE1	0095	A0269	A0260
SCALE2	00A1	A0279	
SCALE3	00A8	A0289	A0278
SCALE4	00B9	A0299	
SCALE5	00C2	A0307	A0298
SCALE6	00CE	A0317	
SCALE7	00D7	A0325	A0316
SCL021	0089	A0259	
SCL023	0086	A0257	
SCL0T1	0115	A0413	
SCL0T3	0112	A0411	
SCL223	009E	A0277	A0258
SCL223	009E	A0277	A0412
SCL223	009E	A0277	
SCL427	0083	A0297	A0256
SCL4T5	0142	A0451	A0410
SCL4T7	013F	A0449	A0296
SCL627	00CB	A0315	A0296
SCL6T7	0157	A0469	A0450



CCITT LABEL	32010 FAMILY	MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1	84.107	16:36:03	03-20-85	PAGE	0061	32010 FAMILY	MACRO ASSEMBLER	PC2.1	84.107	16:36:03	03-20-85	PAGE	0062
VALUE	DEFN	DEFN	VALUE	DEFN	DEFN	VALUE	DEFN	DEFN	VALUE	DEFN	DEFN	VALUE	DEFN	DEFN	VALUE	DEFN
SCRACH	001B	G0239	A0056	A0076	A0083	A0106	A0108	A0110	A0112	A0114	A0116	A0118	A0120	A0122	A0124	A0126
			A0118	A0120	A0122	A0126	A0130	A0134	A0138	A0142	A0146	A0150	A0154	A0158	A0162	A0166
			A0166	A0168	A0170	A0172	A0174	A0176	A0178	A0180	A0182	A0184	A0186	A0188	A0190	A0192
			A0192	A0194	A0196	A0198	A0200	A0202	A0204	A0206	A0208	A0210	A0212	A0214	A0216	A0218
			A0214	A0216	A0218	A0220	A0222	A0224	A0226	A0228	A0230	A0232	A0234	A0236	A0238	A0240
			A0236	A0238	A0240	A0242	A0244	A0246	A0248	A0250	A0252	A0254	A0256	A0258	A0260	A0262
			A0260	A0262	A0264	A0266	A0268	A0270	A0272	A0274	A0276	A0278	A0280	A0282	A0284	A0286
			A0286	A0288	A0290	A0292	A0294	A0296	A0298	A0300	A0302	A0304	A0306	A0308	A0310	A0312
			A0310	A0312	A0314	A0316	A0318	A0320	A0322	A0324	A0326	A0328	A0330	A0332	A0334	A0336
			A0336	A0338	A0340	A0342	A0344	A0346	A0348	A0350	A0352	A0354	A0356	A0358	A0360	A0362
			A0360	A0362	A0364	A0366	A0368	A0370	A0372	A0374	A0376	A0378	A0380	A0382	A0384	A0386
			A0386	A0388	A0390	A0392	A0394	A0396	A0398	A0400	A0402	A0404	A0406	A0408	A0410	A0412
			A0410	A0412	A0414	A0416	A0418	A0420	A0422	A0424	A0426	A0428	A0430	A0432	A0434	A0436
			A0436	A0438	A0440	A0442	A0444	A0446	A0448	A0450	A0452	A0454	A0456	A0458	A0460	A0462
			A0460	A0462	A0464	A0466	A0468	A0470	A0472	A0474	A0476	A0478	A0480	A0482	A0484	A0486
			A0486	A0488	A0490	A0492	A0494	A0496	A0498	A0500	A0502	A0504	A0506	A0508	A0510	A0512
			A0510	A0512	A0514	A0516	A0518	A0520	A0522	A0524	A0526	A0528	A0530	A0532	A0534	A0536
			A0536	A0538	A0540	A0542	A0544	A0546	A0548	A0550	A0552	A0554	A0556	A0558	A0560	A0562
			A0560	A0562	A0564	A0566	A0568	A0570	A0572	A0574	A0576	A0578	A0580	A0582	A0584	A0586
			A0586	A0588	A0590	A0592	A0594	A0596	A0598	A0600	A0602	A0604	A0606	A0608	A0610	A0612
			A0610	A0612	A0614	A0616	A0618	A0620	A0622	A0624	A0626	A0628	A0630	A0632	A0634	A0636
			A0636	A0638	A0640	A0642	A0644	A0646	A0648	A0650	A0652	A0654	A0656	A0658	A0660	A0662
			A0660	A0662	A0664	A0666	A0668	A0670	A0672	A0674	A0676	A0678	A0680	A0682	A0684	A0686
			A0686	A0688	A0690	A0692	A0694	A0696	A0698	A0700	A0702	A0704	A0706	A0708	A0710	A0712
			A0710	A0712	A0714	A0716	A0718	A0720	A0722	A0724	A0726	A0728	A0730	A0732	A0734	A0736
			A0736	A0738	A0740	A0742	A0744	A0746	A0748	A0750	A0752	A0754	A0756	A0758	A0760	A0762
			A0760	A0762	A0764	A0766	A0768	A0770	A0772	A0774	A0776					