

A HIGH SPEED TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE  
FOR DIGITAL AUDIO TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION

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AN AUDIO ENGINEERING SOCIETY PREPRINT

A HIGH SPEED TELECOMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE FOR  
DIGITAL AUDIO TRANSMISSION AND RECEPTION

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ABSTRACT

A high speed digital interface for the transmission and reception of digital audio signals over AT&T's Accunet was designed and implemented to operate in a MultiBus based microcomputer. This interface will transmit and receive digital data at 56,000 bits per second. Such a capability will allow the distribution of recordings in digital format from central databases which can be accessed by conventional telephone over the Accunet.

INTRODUCTION

Much of the audio industry is devoted to using, refining, and developing new methods of storing, retrieving, transmitting, and receiving sound information. A great deal of effort has been directed at reducing as much as possible the introduction of noise and distortion to the audio signal path. Until recently, all stages of signal processing have been analog. These systems have undergone continuous improvements that reduce the noise and distortion in small but usually measurable increments.

The introduction of digital systems has resulted in significant performance improvements in terms of frequency response, background noise, and distortion. There are still some skeptics who claim that "breaking up of the sound" into finite numbers result in losses of the original audio signal, leading to "impure" sound, causing listener fatigue and stress, among other psychoacoustical aberrations. It is not the intention of the author to defend digital audio technology. It is sufficient to say that with the proper application of mathematics and signal processing theory, the process of digitizing and recovering audio signals is nondestructive and clean.

Conventional analog signals require careful modulation and demodulation in any storage or transmission process. In fact, by definition, analog techniques hinge on modulating some physical property of a medium to carry or store the desired signal. The vinyl record has modulated grooves; radio transmission is modulated electromagnetic radiation. The fact that the signal is intimately related to the medium makes it dependent wholly on the purity and quality of that medium. The introduction of "audiophile quality virgin vinyl" recordings is ample evidence of this dependence.

A digital system encourages a modular approach to signal processing. Cascading of functional modules in the digital domain is equivalent to routing patch cords through various mixers, recorders, and equalizers. Once sound (or any analog signal) has been digitized into a series of bits (contraction for Binary digIT), it can not be distinguished from ordinary computer data. At this point, the strength of digital processing becomes apparent: the signal has been separated from the medium. Since a representation of the signal in the form of a sequence of numbers is manipulated, as long as the numbers are not corrupted, the original signal can be recovered. This means that the signal can be processed in any convenient manner without fear of adding noise.

It is because of this property of digital signals that high quality audio signals can be transmitted over such bandwidth limited medium as a phone line. The AT&T Accune<sup>+</sup> high speed digital link is intended for communications between computers at a rate of 56,000 BPS (bits per second). This service uses conventional phone lines with special interface equipment. Since high quality ADCs (analog to digital converters) exist, the missing link is an interface to the phone line that will allow the "pumping" of the sound data to a suitable interface at the other end of the line.

This paper will describe the design and implementation of such a link, the Digital Audio Transceiver Interface (DATI), which enables two Intel MultiBus based microcomputers to exchange audio signals over the Accunet.

## SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

### DESIGN PHILOSOPHY AND OVERVIEW

As this project bridges two previously unrelated technologies, many issues were encountered in the initial product definition. It was felt that in order to be effective as a first generation design, it had to be a modular, generic design. Transmitting digital audio with computers over phone lines had not been performed before (to the knowledge of the author), so the design had to be flexible in order to accommodate unforeseen situations.

In keeping with the modular approach consistent in digital systems, the Digital Audio Transceiver Interface (DATI) was designed as a computer peripheral with only digital circuits. Such an approach may be counter-intuitive, but computers are much more sensitive to data errors than human ears, so this results in a system more than adequate to handle audio data. The DATI only handles digital data, thus may be effectively used to transmit and receive computer data as well.

The design goals included: 1) simplest possible interface to the host computer and its software environment, 2) use conventional, readily available components, and 3) short development cycle. Once a market and host product is targeted, a simplified, low cost version can be implemented in custom chip sets. To keep the development time to a minimum, no microprocessor was used. This had two effects: 1) there was no lengthy software development, and 2) significantly increased bandwidth as a result of using a microsequencer, or microcoded control module. A microsequencer is, in short, a very stripped down microprocessor that can only perform a few tasks, but at very high speeds because of its simplicity. Even a high speed microprocessor implementation of the DATI would be able to operate at only 30% speed of the current design. Of course, the current capacity is not fully utilized through the Accunet, so absolute speed is not as great a concern as the development and debugging cycle.

The entire DATI is built using industry standard transistor-transistor logic (TTL) and complementary metal oxide silicon (CMOS) devices. Functionally, the interface is a 16 bit to 8 bit converting transceiver buffer. The 16 bit level is at the host computer level, where the data bus can handle 16 bits at a time most efficiently. The 8 bit level is the connection to other equipment, such as other DATIs and AT&T Accunet terminals.

The configuration diagram of a system is shown in Fig. 1. The analog signal can be from any source; it does not matter once it has been digitized.

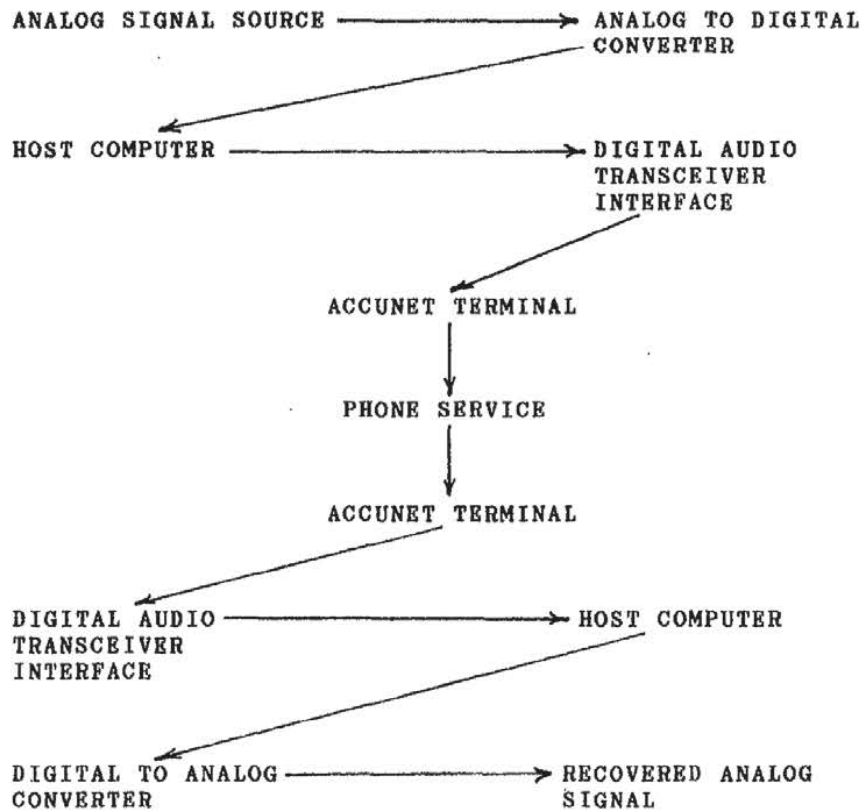


Fig. 1. System configuration diagram.

The functional modules of the DATI are:

- Intel MultiBus Interface
- Buffer Memory Module
- Command and Status Registers
- Transceiver Protocol Module
- Microcoded Control Module

The functional block diagram of the DATI is shown in Fig. 2.

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