
Subject: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Sun, 02 Jul 2006 20:24:06 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab, harbal, cool edit or something?

Thanks

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [gene lennon](#) on Sun, 02 Jul 2006 20:46:05 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>

>Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab, harbal,
>cool edit or something?

>

>Thanks

Wavelab includes tools called Global Analysis that report Peaks, RMS Power (including Max, Min and Average), as well as pitch, errors and DC offset.

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Sun, 02 Jul 2006 21:55:26 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?

"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>

>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>

>>Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab, harbal,
>>cool edit or something?

>>

>>Thanks

>

>Wavelab includes tools called Global Analysis that report Peaks, RMS Power
> (including Max, Min and Average), as well as pitch, errors and DC offset.

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [Dedric Terry](#) on Sun, 02 Jul 2006 23:05:03 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Used dynamic range for a selection, or possible dynamic range in general?

Obviously the latter is determined by your bit depth - 96dB for 16 bit, 144dB for 24 bit. You can always select a range in either Wavelab's analysis or Cool Edit Pro's Statistical Analysis (iirc) - the difference between the min and max values in dB would be the dynamic range covered for that selection.

Regards,
Dedric

On 7/2/06 3:55 PM, in article 44a840ce\$1@linux, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>
> What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>
>
> "gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>
>> "John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>
>>> Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab, harbal,
>>> cool edit or something?
>>>
>>> Thanks
>>
>> Wavelab includes tools called Global Analysis that report Peaks, RMS Power
>> (including Max, Min and Average), as well as pitch, errors and DC offset.
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [gene lennon](#) on Sun, 02 Jul 2006 23:18:30 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>
>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>

The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The traditional definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest part.

It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor). Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks and some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.

Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).

The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral performances.

Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.

The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest part. Expressed in db and representing literal peak levels. This is a simple calculation using Wavelab.

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 00:54:03 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

I have a song and I want to see how much "range" it covers. Basically, how compressed or dynamic it is. What do you recommend?

Thanks in advance.

Dedric Terry <dterry@keyofd.net> wrote:

>Used dynamic range for a selection, or possible dynamic range in general?

>

>Obviously the latter is determined by your bit depth - 96dB for 16 bit,

>144dB for 24 bit. You can always select a range in either Wavelab's

>analysis or Cool Edit Pro's Statistical Analysis (iirc) - the difference

>between the min and max values in dB would be the dynamic range covered for

>that selection.

>

>Regards,

>Dedric

>

>On 7/2/06 3:55 PM, in article 44a840ce\$1@linux, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>

>>

>> What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?

>>

>>

>> "gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>>>

>>> "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>>>

>>>> Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab,
harbal,
>>>> cool edit or something?
>>>>
>>>> Thanks
>>>
>>> Wavelab includes tools called Global Analysis that report Peaks, RMS
Power
>>> (including Max, Min and Average), as well as pitch, errors and DC offset.
>>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 01:00:42 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop songs I'm watching don't appear to move more than 8db on the Paris meters. Constant volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?

"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>
>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>
>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>
>
>
>
>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The traditional
>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording
>and the softest part.
>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor).
>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks and
>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog
>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
>performances.
>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peak levels. This is a simple
>calculation using Wavelab.
>

>
>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [Dedric Terry](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 02:06:18 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

I would use the statistics tools in either Wavelab or CEP to determine the lowest level and the highest peak in dB, and subtract to get the difference (easier than watching peak meters to see how far they drop - you have a peak hold that will work for the highest peak level). With pop, rock, R&B, etc, it really might only be 6 or 8dB.

That is what I would consider the dynamic range of a song - just the simple difference between the highest peak and the lowest (including silent sections). With a silent break in the song somewhere, the song's dynamic range could actually be 80 or 90+dB.

Regards,
Dedric

On 7/2/06 6:54 PM, in article 44a86aab\$1@linux, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>
> I have a song and I want to see how much "range" it covers. Basically, how
> compressed or dynamic it is. What do you recommend?
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
>
> Dedric Terry <dterry@keyofd.net> wrote:
>> Used dynamic range for a selection, or possible dynamic range in general?
>>
>> Obviously the latter is determined by your bit depth - 96dB for 16 bit,
>> 144dB for 24 bit. You can always select a range in either Wavelab's
>> analysis or Cool Edit Pro's Statistical Analysis (iirc) - the difference
>> between the min and max values in dB would be the dynamic range covered
> for
>> that selection.
>>
>> Regards,
>> Dedric
>>
>> On 7/2/06 3:55 PM, in article 44a840ce\$1@linux, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>
>>>

>>> What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>>
>>>
>>> "gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>> "John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>> Is there a way to measure the dynamic range of material in wavelab,
> harbal,
>>>>> cool edit or something?
>>>>>
>>>>> Thanks
>>>>
>>>> Wavelab includes tools called Global Analysis that report Peaks, RMS
> Power
>>>> (including Max, Min and Average), as well as pitch, errors and DC offset.
>>>
>>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [rick](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 09:48:16 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

paris meters are not providing you an analysis of the audio but just the peak value at any given moment in the song. they are not fast enough to show all aspects of the sound you are monitoring.

On 3 Jul 2006 11:00:42 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>
>So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop songs
>I'm watching don't appear to move more tha 8db on the Paris meters. Constant
>volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?
>
>
>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>
>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>>
>>
>>
>>
>>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The traditional
>>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording

>>and the softest part.
>>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
>>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor).
>>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks and
>>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
>>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
>> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog
>>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
>>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
>>performances.
>>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
>>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
>>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peak levels. This is a simple
>>calculation using Wavelab.
>>
>>
>>
>>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [John](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 12:04:46 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Interesting. So what tools & functions are the best way to characterize a
songs dynamic range?

Take for example a song that has a very steady rock volume and I'm hearing
an isolated drum part of this driving beat and I'm trying to determine how
dynamic it is. Ideas? Using wavelab, harbal, cooledit, or a plug in?

rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:

>paris meters are not providing you an analysis of the audio but just
>the peak value at any given moment in the song. they are not fast
>enough to show all aspects of the sound you are monitoring.

>

>On 3 Jul 2006 11:00:42 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>

>>

>>So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop songs
>>I'm watching don't appear to move more tha 8db on the Paris meters. Constant
>>volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?

>>

>>

>>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>>>

>>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>>>
>>>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The traditional
>>>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording
>>>and the softest part.
>>>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
>>>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor).
>>>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks
>>>and
>>>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
>>>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
>>> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog
>>>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
>>>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
>>>performances.
>>>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
>>>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
>>>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peak levels. This is a
simple
>>>calculation using Wavelab.
>>>
>>>
>>>
>>>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [John](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 12:14:19 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

How can I get the dynamic range for "program material". In other words, I'm looking for the difference between the average loudest part compared with the average quietest part over a 10 second period for example (think of a verse of a rock and roll song). It's got a pretty consistent volume but it does go up and down.

I'm basically trying to come up with a dynamic range that mirrors my favorite songs in mastering and learning how much to compress on each instrument.

Thanks

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [gene lennon](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 14:48:49 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"John" <no@huh.com> wrote:

>

>How can I get the dynamic range for "program material". In other words,

>I'm looking for the difference between the average loudest part compared

>with the average quietest part over a 10 second period for example (think

>of a verse of a rock and roll song). It's got a pretty consistent volume

>but it does go up and down.

>

>I'm basically trying to come up with a dynamic range that mirrors my favorite

>songs in mastering and learning how much to compress on each instrument.

>

>Thanks

For getting your mixes to sound competitive to other tracks in terms of loudness, and compression, you should not be looking at dynamic range as much as RMS Power (Also referred to as Average -power). The best method is to use a hardware power meter like a Dorrough Electronics unit.

http://www.dorrough.com/Products/Digital_Audio_Meters/digital_audio_meters.html

WaveLab Sound Forge and many other editors will give you this number, so you can run your favorite tracks through and compare to your tracks.. Just not in real-time like a meter.

A good video tutorial is on the Har-Bal site:

http://www.har-bal.com/mastering_process.php
Gene

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [Neil](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 15:45:41 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>WaveLab Sound Forge and many other editors will give you this number, so

>you can run your favorite tracks through and compare to your tracks.. Just

>not in real-time like a meter.

Voxengo Span is a free VST real-time spectrum analyzer that also has RMS & Peak RMS readouts.

And it's free.

Did I mention it's free?

<http://www.voxengo.com/product/SPAN/>

:)

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [gene Lennon\[3\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 17:53:33 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"Neil" <OIUOIU@OIU.com> wrote:

>

>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>>WaveLab Sound Forge and many other editors will give you this number, so

>>you can run your favorite tracks through and compare to your tracks.. Just

>>not in real-time like a meter.

>

>Voxengo Span is a free VST real-time spectrum analyzer that also

>has RMS & Peak RMS readouts.

>

>And it's free.

>

>Did I mention it's free?

>

><http://www.voxengo.com/product/SPAN/>

>

>:)

Good call on the Voxengo plug.

Interestingly, my Dorrough meter, Voxengo Span and Wavelab all give dramatically different readings, but all three are helpful, as is InspectorXL.

Gene

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [rick](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 18:34:48 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

sooo...how much is it?????

On 4 Jul 2006 01:45:41 +1000, "Neil" <OIUOIU@OIU.com> wrote:

>

>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>>WaveLab Sound Forge and many other editors will give you this number, so

>>you can run your favorite tracks through and compare to your tracks.. Just
>>not in real-time like a meter.
>
>Voxengo Span is a free VST real-time spectrum analyzer that also
>has RMS & Peak RMS readouts.
>
>And it's free.
>
>Did I mention it's free?
>
><http://www.voxengo.com/product/SPAN/>
>
>:)

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [rick](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 19:50:10 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

john,

as a side note, if it's more of the occasional level variation you are concerned with...why not just do level adjustments as if you were flying the faders as opposed to using compression on every track? myself, am more inclined to do the "gain change" on a passage then to throw a compressor on to level things out...just a thought.

On 3 Jul 2006 22:04:46 +1000, "John" <no@wtf.com> wrote:

>
>Interesting. So what tools & functions are the best way to characterize a
>songs dynamic range?
>
>Take for example a song that has a very steady rock volume and I'm hearing
>an isolated drum part of this driving beat and I'm trying to determine how
>dynamic it is. Ideas? Using wavelab, harbal, cooledit, or a plug in?

>

>

>rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:

>>paris meters are not providing you an analysis of the audio but just
>>the peak value at any given moment in the song. they are not fast
>>enough to show all aspects of the sound you are monitoring.

>>

>>On 3 Jul 2006 11:00:42 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>

>>>

>>>So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop songs
>>>I'm watching don't appear to move more tha 8db on the Paris meters. Constant

>>>volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?
>>>
>>>
>>>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>>>
>>>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The
>traditional
>>>>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording
>>>>and the softest part.
>>>>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
>>>>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor).
>>>>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks
>and
>>>>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
>>>>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
>>>> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog
>>>>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
>>>>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
>>>>performances.
>>>>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
>>>>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
>>>>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peek levels. This is a
>simple
>>>>calculation using Wavelab.
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>
>>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [Deej \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 22:05:12 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Sooooo.....if we all start acting like a bunch of compressors, isn't
that going to get us in trouble with the compressors union?

"rick" <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote in message
news:a1tia2l8aglgbcella04ejlr1nhsv2fj71@4ax.com...

> john,
>
> as a side note, if it's more of the occasional level variation you are
> concerned with...why not just do level adjustments as if you were
> flying the faders as opposed to using compression on every track?
> myself, am more inclined to do the "gain change" on a passage then to
> throw a compressor on to level things out...just a thought.
>
> On 3 Jul 2006 22:04:46 +1000, "John" <no@wtf.com> wrote:
>
> >
> >Interesting. So what tools & functions are the best way to characterize
a
> >songs dynamic range?
> >
> >Take for example a song that has a very steady rock volume and I'm
hearing
> >an isolated drum part of this driving beat and I'm trying to determine
how
> >dynamic it is. Ideas? Using wavelab, harbal, cooledit, or a plug in?
> >
> >
> >rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:
> >>paris meters are not providing you an analysis of the audio but just
> >>the peak value at any given moment in the song. they are not fast
> >>enough to show all aspects of the sound you are monitoring.
> >>
> >>On 3 Jul 2006 11:00:42 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:
> >>
> >>>
> >>>So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop
songs
> >>>I'm watching don't appear to move more tha 8db on the Paris meters.
Constant
> >>>volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?
> >>>
> >>>
> >>>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
> >>>>
> >>>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
> >>>>>
> >>>>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
> >>>>>
> >>>>>
> >>>>>
> >>>>>
> >>>>>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The
> >traditional

> >>>>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording
> >>>>and the softest part.
> >>>>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
> >>>>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise floor).
> >>>>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks
> >and
> >>>>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
> >>>>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
> >>>> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB, analog
> >>>>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
> >>>>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
> >>>>performances.
> >>>>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
> >>>>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
> >>>>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peek levels. This is a
> >simple
> >>>>calculation using Wavelab.
> >>>>
> >>>>
> >>>>
> >>>>
> >>>>
> >>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 22:35:52 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

I keep thinking I need hard compression to get the drums in the pocket. They are so dynamic currently. I'm just trying to tame drum tracks. Ideas?

rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:

>john,

>

>as a side note, if it's more of the occasional level variation you are
>concerned with...why not just do level adjustments as if you were
>flying the faders as opposed to using compression on every track?
>myself, am more inclined to do the "gain change" on a passage then to
>throw a compressor on to level things out...just a thought.

>
>On 3 Jul 2006 22:04:46 +1000, "John" <no@wtf.com> wrote:
>
>>
>>Interesting. So what tools & functions are the best way to characterize
a
>>songs dynamic range?
>>
>>Take for example a song that has a very steady rock volume and I'm hearing
>>an isolated drum part of this driving beat and I'm trying to determine
how
>>dynamic it is. Ideas? Using wavelab, harbal, cooledit, or a plug in?

>>
>>
>>rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:
>>>paris meters are not providing you an analysis of the audio but just
>>>the peak value at any given moment in the song. they are not fast
>>>enough to show all aspects of the sound you are monitoring.
>>>
>>>On 3 Jul 2006 11:00:42 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>>
>>>>So how do I measure the range that a song has. For example some pop
songs
>>>>I'm watching don't appear to move more tha 8db on the Paris meters.
Constant
>>>>volume with only 6 to 8db changing. How to quantify that?
>>>>
>>>>
>>>>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>>>>
>>>>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>>>>
>>>>>>What would accurately describe dynamic range in those?
>>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>
>>>>>>The problem is that people use the term to mean different things. The
>>traditional
>>>>>definition, is the difference between the loudest part of the recording
>>>>>and the softest part.
>>>>>It is confusing because some people define it as the loudest part compared
>>>>>to the point that sound is at equal level to the noise level (noise
floor).
>>>>>Additionally, some people consider the levels to be the literal peaks
>>and

>>>>>some insist it is based on a power curve or RMS average.
>>>>>Dynamic range is normally expressed in decibels (dB).
>>>>> The typical dynamic range for a cassette recording is around 60dB,
analog
>>>>>mastering tape without noise reduction about 76dB, CDs can reach a dynamic
>>>>>range of just under 100dB. Compare this to 120dB or more for live orchestral
>>>>>performances.
>>>>>Although the term is thrown around loosely, I prefer the literal definition.
>>>>>The difference between the loudest part of the recording and the softest
>>>>>part. Expressed in db and representing literal peak levels. This is
a
>>simple
>>>>>calculation using Wavelab.
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>>>
>>>
>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 22:37:58 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Mon, 03 Jul 2006 22:59:40 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [gene lennon](#) on Tue, 04 Jul 2006 04:04:09 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>

>What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?

Peek levels have nothing to do with how loud a recording is perceived. A record can have a very low overall level and have a few peeks that are never even really heard. Technically this recording could have a very high dynamic

range and yet have all the audio recorded in a very narrow range of levels with just a few added peeks. This is why simply looking for a specific dynamic

RMS is the closest measurement we have to perceived level. On radio its

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Tue, 04 Jul 2006 11:08:24 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

The waves paz looks interesting. I can put an EQ in front of it and isolate frequencies and it appears to show the dynamic range of my kick. Lots to learn.

"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>

>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>

>>What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?

>

>

>Peek levels have nothing to do with how loud a recording is perceived. A
>record can have a very low overall level and have a few peeks that are never
>even really heard. Technically this recording could have a very high dynamic
>range and yet have all the audio recorded in a very narrow range of levels
>with just a few added peeks. This is why simply looking for a specific dynamic

>

>RMS is the closest measurement we have to perceived level. On radio its

>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [rick](#) on Tue, 04 Jul 2006 11:39:07 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

so are you talking dynamics relative to specific frequencies of a sound? selective equing can certainly alters ones perception of "level" without actually making it any louder. this is the art of making space for everything in the mix...knowing what to take out to let the other in.

On 4 Jul 2006 21:08:24 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>
>The waves paz looks interesting. I can put an EQ in front of it and isolate
>frequencies and it appears to show the dynamic range of my kick. Lots to
>learn.
>
>
>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>>
>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>>
>>>What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?
>>
>>
>>Peek levels have nothing to do with how loud a recording is perceived. A
>>record can have a very low overall level and have a few peeks that are never
>>even really heard. Technically this recording could have a very high dynamic
>>range and yet have all the audio recorded in a very narrow range of levels
>>with just a few added peeks. This is why simply looking for a specific dynamic

>>
>>RMS is the closest measurement we have to perceived level. On radio its

>>

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?

Posted by [Neil](#) on Tue, 04 Jul 2006 15:31:59 GMT

[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:
>
>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:
>>
>>What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?
>
>
>Peek levels have nothing to do with how loud a recording is perceived. A
>record can have a very low overall level and have a few peeks that are never
>even really heard. Technically this recording could have a very high dynamic
>range and yet have all the audio recorded in a very narrow range of levels
>with just a few added peeks. This is why simply looking for a specific dynamic

>
>RMS is the closest measurement we have to perceived level. On radio its

But also, if you're using Span, or something else that has

both RMS & PRMS readouts, you can get a gauge of the overall dynamics by comparing the two readings. If you've got a PRMS of -7, and an RMS of -20, there are more dynamics than if you're PRMS is again -7, but your RMS is -12.

Obviously, these readouts are going to vary from one part of a song to another (unless Vlado Meller mastered it :D), but if you're trying to compare your mix to a commercially-released track & get similar dynamics out of yours, these two readings can be helpful (as can your ears).

Neil

Subject: Re: Measuring dynamic range in wavelab?
Posted by [John \[1\]](#) on Tue, 04 Jul 2006 15:47:42 GMT
[View Forum Message](#) <> [Reply to Message](#)

Yeah I think so. The Waves Paz seems to show me a nice difference in the dynamics. I think that's what I need. Thanks guys.

rick <parnell68@hotmail.com> wrote:

>so are you talking dynamics relative to specific frequencies of a
>sound? selective equing can certainly alters ones perception of
>"level" without actually making it any louder. this is the art of
>making space for everything in the mix...knowing what to take out to
>let the other in.

>

>On 4 Jul 2006 21:08:24 +1000, "John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>

>>

>>The waves paz looks interesting. I can put an EQ in front of it and isolate
>>frequencies and it appears to show the dynamic range of my kick. Lots
to
>>learn.

>>

>>

>>"gene lennon" <glennon@NOSPmyrealbox.com> wrote:

>>>

>>>"John" <no@no.com> wrote:

>>>>

>>>>What does RMS tell you about dynamics as opposed to just overall volume?

>>>

>>>

>>>Peek levels have nothing to do with how loud a recording is perceived.

A

>>>record can have a very low overall level and have a few peaks that are
never

>>>even really heard. Technically this recording could have a very high dynamic

>>>range and yet have all the audio recorded in a very narrow range of levels
>>>with just a few added peeks. This is why simply looking for a specific
dynamic

>>>

>>>RMS is the closest measurement we have to perceived level. On radio its

>>>

>
