Subject: Re: Byte to Real conversion

Posted by davidf on Thu, 18 Feb 1999 08:00:00 GMT

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Michael A. Wirth (s9601460@131.170.8.11) writes:

- > I am reading some data in from an Magnetic Resonance image which stores
- > information about the image in
- > a 14336 byte header. I want to extract some of the data from this header
- > and am having a problem
- > with converting data to integers and reals. The integers are 2-bytes and
- > the reals 4-bytes in length. How does
- > one convert 4 bytes into a real number?

If the variable number is a four-element byte array holding the floating point number, you convert it back to a float like this:

real_num = Float(number, 0)

Cheers,

David

--

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Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/

Toll-Free IDL Book Orders: 1-888-461-0155

Subject: Byte to Real conversion

Posted by Michael A. Wirth on Fri, 19 Feb 1999 08:00:00 GMT

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Hi,

I am reading some data in from an Magnetic Resonance image which stores information about the image in

a 14336 byte header. I want to extract some of the data from this header and am having a problem

with converting data to integers and reals. The integers are 2-bytes and the reals 4-bytes in length. How does one convert 4 bytes into a real number?

many thanks,

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Subject: Re: Byte to Real conversion
Posted by Larry Busse on Tue, 23 Feb 1999 08:00:00 GMT
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Michael A. Wirth wrote:
> Hi,
> I am reading some data in from an Magnetic Resonance image which stores
> information about the image in
> a 14336 byte header. I want to extract some of the data from this header
> and am having a problem
> with converting data to integers and reals. The integers are 2-bytes and
> the reals 4-bytes in length. How does
> one convert 4 bytes into a real number?
>
> many thanks,
> Michael
This is less elegant than structures, but it works...
If you've read the header into a byte array, then you can convert as
follows assuming you know the location (offsets) of the bytes of
interest:
var1 = fix(header, 10)
var2 = long(header,12)
var3 = float(header, 16)
var1 will be a short integer consisting of the 2 bytes header(10) and
header(11).
var2 will be a long integer consisting of the 4 bytes header(12:15).
var3 will be a float consisting of the 4 bytes header(16:19).
Depending on the archetecture of your machine and the MRI scanner you
might also need to use swap_endian; e.g.,
var3 = swap endian(float(header,16))
will be needed if you are using a PC version if IDL (Linux or Win) to
analyze data from a GE or Bruker imager.
Good Luck
```

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