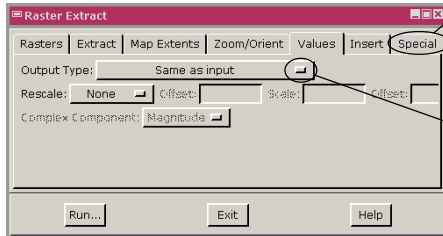# Convert Raster Data Types

DID YOU KNOW . . . you can work with a wide bit-depth range of raster objects in TNTmips?

What Converting Raster Data Types Gives You

- *Transform bit-depth for grayscale or color composite files*
- *Work with data at full extent of their bit-depth capacity*
- *Import files at the correct bit-depth format*
- *Work with binary, signed and unsigned integer, floating point, and complex rasters*
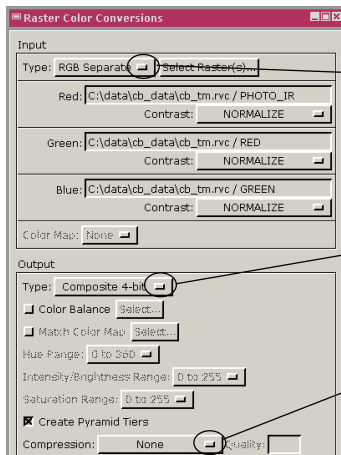
① For grayscale rasters (4- to 128-bits):

The Raster Extract process allows you to compress the output raster(s) to several formats (i.e., Run Length Enconded, Standard Lossless, Huffman, and different types of JPEG and JPEG2000).

4-bit integer	64-bit complex real/imaginary
8-bit unsigned integer	64-bit complex magnitude/phase
8-bit signed integer	128-bit complex real/imaginary
16-bit unsigned integer	128-bit complex magnitude/phase
16-bit signed integer	
32-bit unsigned integer	
32-bit signed integer	Complex rasters are
32-bit floating-point	available for output within
64-bit floating-point	the raster data type options.

② For color rasters (4- to 24-bits):

The following input raster types can be selected:
Single, RGB Separate, HIS, HBS, and HSV (Munsell).

Composite 4-bit
Composite 8-bit
Composite 16-bit
Composite 24-bit

output type options for color composite rasters

The Raster Color Conversion process also allows you to compress the output file(s) to several formats (i.e., Standard Lossless, Huffman, and different types of JPEG).

How to Convert Raster Data Types

- *Choose Raster/Extract for grayscale objects.*
  - *Select raster(s) and the Raster Extract window opens.*
  - *Use the Output Type menu on the Values panel to select the desired bit-depth.*
- *Choose Raster/Combine/Convert Color for color objects.*
  - *Set the input type and select raster(s).*
  - *Select the output raster data type from the Output menu.*

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

See the booklet entitled: Introduction to
Technical Characteristics

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