PGGB 256, How much RAM do you need?

Step 1 →

For 16fS DACs (remastering to 705/768kHz)

Step 2 → 64/128 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
Step 4 → RAM(GB)	16	12	24
	32	24	48
	64	48	96
	128	96	192

Step 2 → 256 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
Step 4 → RAM(GB)	16	6	12
	32	12	24
	64	24	48
	128	48	96

↑ Step 3

For 8fS DACs (remastering to 352/368kHz)

64/128 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
RAM(GB)	16	12	24
	32	24	48
	64	48	96
	128	96	192

256 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
RAM(GB)	16	12	24
	32	24	48
	64	48	96
	128	48	96

↑ Step 3

For 32fS DACs (remastering to 1411/1536kHz)

64/128 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
RAM(GB)	16	6	12
	32	12	24
	64	24	48
	128	48	96

256 bit precision		Max track length (minutes)	
		Mac and Windows	Windows only (slow with heavy paging)
RAM(GB)	16	3	6
	32	6	12
	64	12	24
	128	24	48

↑ Step 3

Useful Tips and Notes	
1	For 4fS DACs (remastering to 176/192k), double the track lengths in the 8fS DAC table.
2	It is best to choose RAM based on track length values marked in green, but if you choose based on values in pink, be sure to allocate at least 128GB in Virtual memory on Windows
3	64 bit and 128 bit precisions have the same memory requirements because PGGB 256 does most of its processing at 128bit even when set at 64 bit processing. However 64bit processing is about 1.5x faster than 128bit processing
4	The values listed in the table are only estimates and should be considered approximate. Actual performance would depend on OS and other processes that are running.

Marvin's step by step guide to find how big of a RAM you need		
Step 1	→	What is the maximum input rate for your DAC? Pick the matching table (8fS, 16fS or 32fS)
Step 2	→	What is the precision you wish to use for processing? Choose the 64/128 or 256 bit precision sub-table
Step 3	→	Look at your library and find the length of the longest track you wish to remaster. Go to the sub-table you chose on step 2 and find the track length that is closest to the longest track you wish to process(equal or bigger). It is recommended to only look at the values that are marked in green. However, if you plan to use a Windows machine and you only have a few tracks that are that long, and do not mind long processing times, then you can look at the columns marked in pink
Step 4	→	Look up the RAM value for that row (to the left).