

Chapter #4

Q-1 Unipolar, Polar, Bipolar, Multilevel, Multi-transition coding

Q-2 Self-synchronizing signal에는 전송되는 데이터의 시간 정보가 포함됩니다.

Q-3 Scrambling은 다른 level의 조합으로 long zero-level pulses를 대체합니다.

Q-4 PCM과 DM은 Analog Signal을 Digital Signal로 Convert하기 위해 Sampling하는 공통점이 있습니다. 하지만 PCM은 각 Sample에 대한 Signal Amplitude 값을 찾으며, DM은 이전 Sample로부터의 변경 값을 찾습니다.

Q-5 Data Rate는 1초 단위로 전송되는 비트 수를 의미하며 단위는 (bps) 입니다.

Signal Rate는 1초 단위로 전송되는 Signal Element 수를 의미하며 단위는 (baud) 입니다.

Q-6 Data Element는 Bit 정보를 나타낼 수 있는 가장 작은 entity이며, Signal Element는 Digital Signal의 가장 짧은 단위입니다.

Q-7 Parallel Transmission에서는 한번에 여러 비트를 전송하며, Serial Transmission에서는 데이터를 한번에 한 비트씩 전송합니다.

Q-8 Block Coding은 m Bits Block을 n Bits Block으로 변경합니다. ($n > m$)
Block Coding은 동기화를 보장하고 Error 감지 기능을 제공합니다.

Q-9 Line Coding, Block Coding, Scrambling

Q-10 Synchronous, Asynchronous, Isochronous

- * Synchronous : Bit를 공백 없이 직렬로 전송하며 Clock Signal에 의해 동기화됩니다.
- * Asynchronous : 각 Bytes에 대해서 Start Bit와 Stop Bit를 함께 전송하며 Gap이 존재합니다.
- * Isochronous : Data Block을 비동기식으로 전송합니다.

Q-11 Digital Signal의 Voltage Level이 한동안 일정할 때 Spectrum은 Low Frequencies를 생성하는데, 이를 DC Components라고 부릅니다.
이는 Low Frequencies를 통과시키지 못하는 시스템에 문제를 일으킬 수도 있습니다.

Q-12 Incoming Signal이 긴 시간동안 변하지 않는다면 Baseline이 Drift되는데, 이를 Baseline Wandering이라고 부릅니다.
이는 Incoming Data Elements Detection에 오류를 발생시킵니다.

P-1

$$* 5B/6B : 2^6 - 2^5 = 64 - 32 = 32$$

$$* 3B/4B : 2^4 - 2^3 = 16 - 8 = 8$$

$$P-2 1 \text{ Mbps} * (0.3 / 100) = 1000000 \text{ bps} * 3 * (1/1000) = 3000 \text{ bits}$$

$$P-3 N(\max) = 2 * B * \log_2 L = 2 * 200 \text{ KHz} * \log_2 4 = 800 \text{ kbps}$$

P-4

$$* a : 01010 \ 11110 \ 11110 \ 11110 \ 11110 \ 01001$$

$$* b : 21$$

$$* c : 2$$

P-5

$$* a : \text{Highest Frequency} = 0 + 300 = 300 \text{ KHz}, F_s = 2 * 300000 = 600000 \text{ samples/s}$$

$$* b : \text{Highest Frequency} = 100 + 300 = 400 \text{ KHz}, F_s = 2 * 400000 = 800000 \text{ samples/s}$$

P-6

$$* a : 1200 * 8 = 9600 \text{ bits}$$

$$* b : 1200 * (8 + 1(\text{start bit}) + 1(\text{stop bit})) = 1200 * 10 = 12000 \text{ bits}$$

$$* c : \text{Redundancy (a)} = (9600 - 9600) / 9600 = 0 \%$$

$$\text{Redundancy (b)} = (12000 - 9600) / 9600 = 1 / 4 = 25 \%$$

P-7

- * NRZ-L : $(B = N / 2)$, $N = 2 * 2 \text{ MHz} = 4 \text{ Mbps}$
- * Manchester : $(B = N)$, $N = 1 * 2 \text{ MHz} = 2 \text{ Mbps}$
- * MLT-3 : $(B = N / 3)$, $N = 3 * 2 \text{ MHz} = 6 \text{ Mbps}$
- * 2B1Q : $(B = N / 4)$, $N = 4 * 2 \text{ MHz} = 8 \text{ Mbps}$

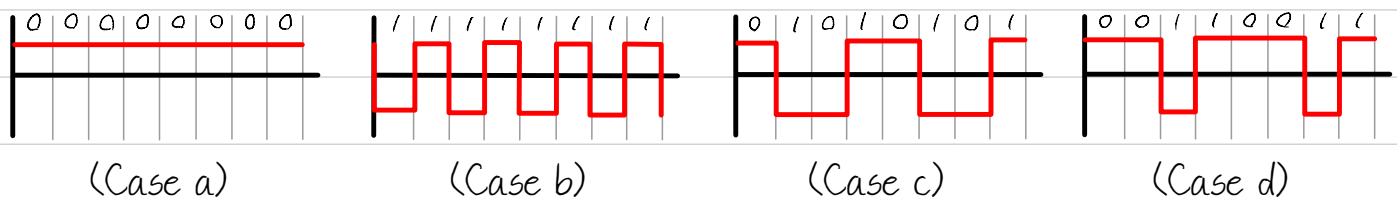
P-8

- * a : Highest Frequency = $0 + 300 \text{ KHz} = 300 \text{ KHz}$, $F_s = 2 * 300000 = 600000 \text{ sample/s}$
 $n_b = \log_2 1024 = 10 \text{ bits/sample}$, Bit Rate = $600000 * 10 = 6 \text{ Mbps}$
- * b : $\text{SNR(dB)} = (6.02 * n_b) + 1.76 = (6.02 * 10) + 1.76 = 61.96$
- * c : $B(\text{PCM}) = n_b * B(\text{analog}) = 10 * 300 \text{ KHz} = 3 \text{ MHz}$

P-9

- * a : 10011001 , b : 11000100 , c : 01110001

P-10



- * Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 9 + 4 + 4) / 4 = 17 / 4 = 4.25$
- * Bandwidth = $N * (4.25 / B)$

P-11 $S = c * (N / r)$, $c = 1 / 2$, $N = 1 \text{ Mbps}$

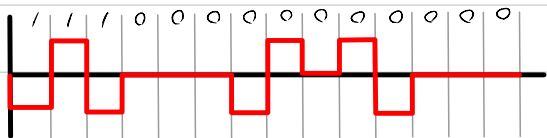
- * a ($r = 1$) : $S = (1 / 2) * 1 \text{ Mbps} * 1 = 500 \text{ Kbaud}$
- * b ($r = 1 / 2$) : $S = (1 / 2) * 1 \text{ Mbps} * 2 = 1 \text{ Mbaud}$
- * c ($r = 2$) : $S = (1 / 2) * 1 \text{ Mbps} * 1 / 2 = 250 \text{ Kbaud}$
- * d ($r = 4 / 3$) : $S = (1 / 2) * 1 \text{ Mbps} * 3 / 4 = 375 \text{ Kbaud}$

P-12 $F_s = 2 * 20 \text{ KHz} = 40000 \text{ sample/s}$, $n_b(\text{bits per sample}) = 30000 \text{ bps} / 40000 = 3 / 4$
 $\text{SNR(dB)} = (6.02 * 0.75) + 1.72 = 6.235$

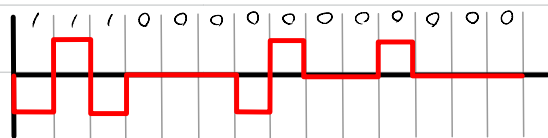
P-13

- * 0 Hz : $f / N = 0 / 100 \text{ Kbps} = 0, P = 0$
- * 50 KHz : $f / N = 50 \text{ KHz} / 100 \text{ Kbps} = 1 / 2, P = 0.3$
- * 100 KHz : $f / N = 100 \text{ KHz} / 100 \text{ Kbps} = 1, P = 0.4$

P-14

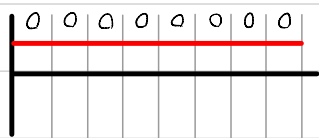


a. BBZS

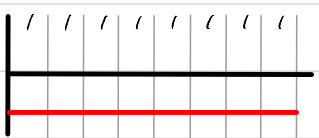


b. HDB3

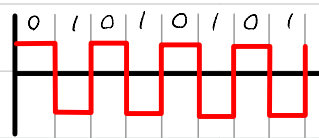
P-15



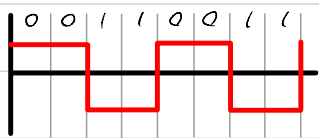
(Case a)



(Case b)



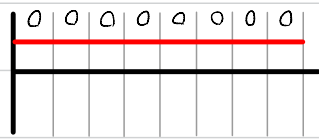
(Case c)



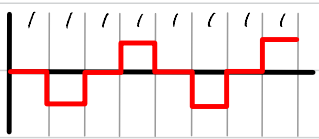
(Case d)

- * Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 0 + 8 + 4) / 4 = 12 / 4 = 3$
- * Bandwidth = $N * (3 / B)$

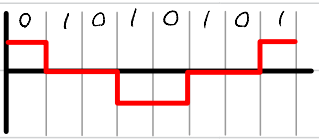
P-16



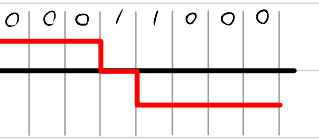
(Case a)



(Case b)



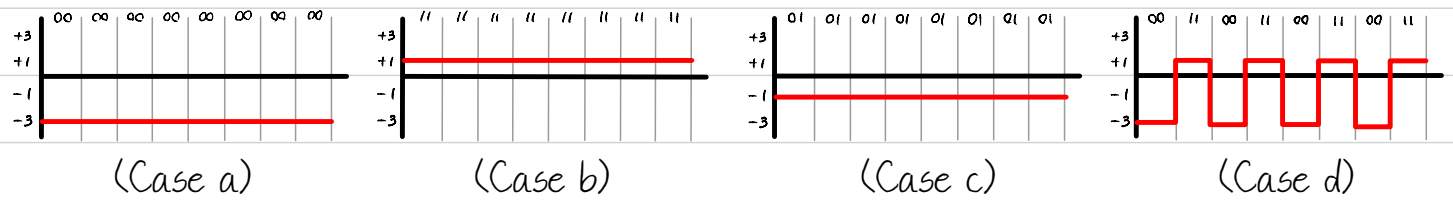
(Case c)



(Case d)

- * Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 7 + 4 + 2) / 4 = 13 / 4 = 3.25$
- * Bandwidth = $N * (3.25 / B)$

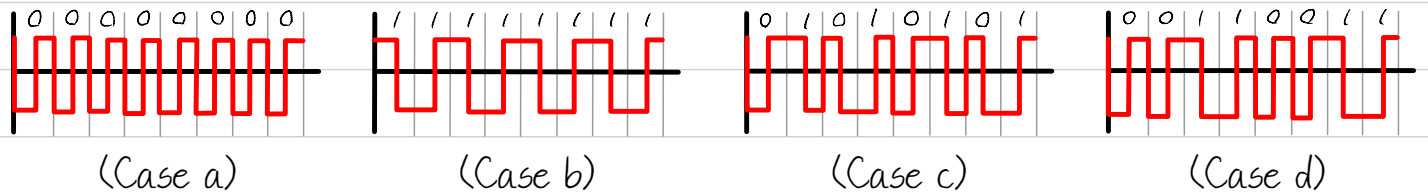
P-17



* Average Number of Changes = $(0 + 0 + 0 + 7) / 4 = 7 / 4 = 1.75$

* Bandwidth = $N * (1.75 / 16)$

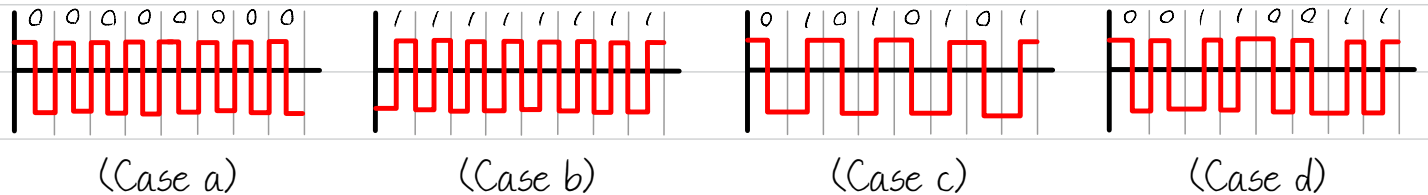
P-18



* Average Number of Changes = $(16 + B + 12 + 12) / 4 = 4B / 4 = 12$

* Bandwidth = $N * (12 / B)$

P-19



* Average Number of Changes = $(15 + 15 + B + 12) / 4 = 50 / 4 = 12.5$

* Bandwidth = $N * (12.5 / B)$

P-20

* 0 Hz : $f / N = 0 / 120 \text{ Kbps} = 0, P = 1$

* 50 KHz : $f / N = 50 \text{ KHz} / 120 \text{ Kbps} = 5 / 12, P = 0.5$

* 100 KHz : $f / N = 100 \text{ KHz} / 120 \text{ Kbps} = 5 / 6, P = 0$