

Assignment 1

The objective of this assignment is to experiment with uniform and non-uniform quantization using Matlab

1- Implement a uniform scalar quantizer function with the header

```
q_ind = UniformQuantizer(in_val, n_bits, xmax, m),
```

where `in_val` is a vector with the original samples, `n_bits` is the number of bits available to quantize one sample in the quantizer, `xmax` and `m` define the range of the quantizer from $m\Delta/2 - x_{\max}$ to $m\Delta/2 + x_{\max}$, so that the width of each quantization interval is $\Delta = 2 \times x_{\max}/L$, where L is the number of quantization intervals. `m` defines the mean (or offset) of the quantizer reconstruction levels. Setting `m = 0` defines a “midrise” quantizer, and `m = 1` gives a “midtread” quantizer. The function should return the index of the chosen quantization level in `q_ind`

2- Implement a uniform scalar de-quantizer function with the header

```
deq_val=UniformDequantizer(q_ind, n_bits, xmax, m)
```

where `deq_val` is the corresponding dequantized value for `q_ind`. The rest of the function parameters (i.e., `n_bits`, `xmax`, `m`) are the same as in part 1.

Hint: The uniform scalar quantizer/dequantizer is a highly structured quantizer. They can be implemented essentially by only a scalar division (no multiplications, comparisons or loops are needed), making the computational complexity independent of the bitrate. Make sure your encoder has a computational complexity independent of the bitrate!

- 3- Test the quantizer/dequantizer functions on a deterministic input as follows: Generate an input ramp signal `x=-6:0.01:6` and pass it through the quantizer-dequantizer assuming that `n_bits= 3` and `xmax = 6`. Plot the input/output signal (on the same graph) for `m=0`. Repeat (on another graph) for `m=1`.

4- Now test your input on a random input signal as follows:

- a. Generate a sequence of 10,000 independent and identically distributed (i.i.d) continuous uniform random variables between -5 and 5.
- b. Pass each sample through the two implemented functions, and calculate the quantization error using `xmax = 5` and `m=0`
- c. Calculate the SNR defined as $E(\text{input}^2)/E(\text{quantization error}^2)$.
- d. Repeat b-c for `n_bits=2:1:8`.
- e. On the same plot, sketch the simulation and the theoretical SNR (in dB) on the vertical axis vs `n_bits` on the horizontal axis.

Code

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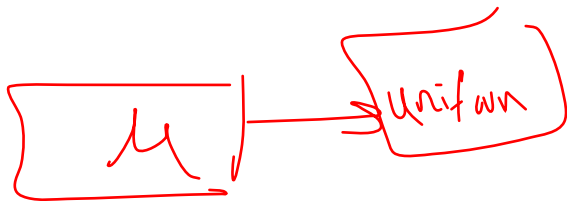
5- Now test the uniform quantizer on a non-uniform random input as follows:

- a. repeat part 4 assuming the input samples are i.i.d. The polarity of each sample is random and it takes the value ± 1 with probability 0.5. The magnitude of each sample follows an exponential distribution with PDF $f(x) = e^{-x}$.

6- Now quantize the non-uniform signal using a non-uniform μ law quantizer as follows

- a. Repeat part 5 using non-uniform μ quantization. Compare the results for $\mu = 0$ (uniform quantization in part 5), 5, 100, 200 (on the same graph).

Hint: You do not need to alter the uniform quantizer/dequantizer functions, just add a block for expanding the signal before the quantizer and for compressing the signal after the dequantizer



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