



Let's begin a discussion on Digital Communication

## Objectives



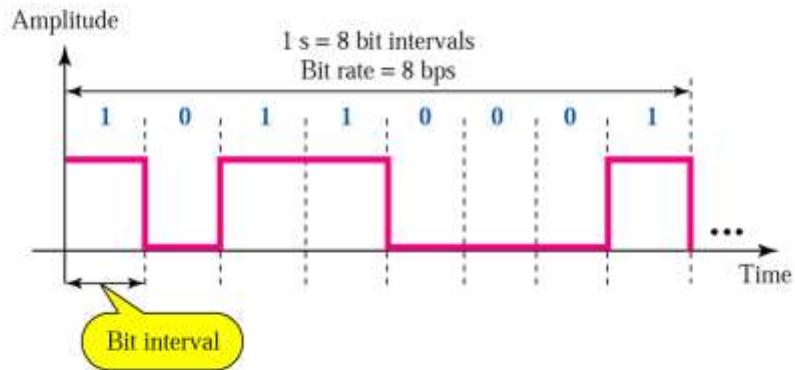
- At the end of this session, you will be able to:
  - Understand digital signal representation and its characteristic features
  - Understand the need of digital transmission and edge over analogue counterpart
  - Understand the process of analogue to digital conversion called PCM – Pulse Code Modulation
  - Understand quantization step in PCM, quantization error and its impact on quality of digital quality

## Agenda



- Digital Signal characteristics
- Advantage of digital transmission
- Analogue to Digital conversion process

## Digital Signal: Bit Rate and Bit Interval



CREATE THE NEXT WAVE

CONFIDENTIAL Copyright 2006 Tech Mahindra Limited

4

Digital signal can be thought of as series of 1's and 0's.

We have already seen concepts like bit interval, bit rate and so on...

## Why Digital Transmission?



- Technology
  - Drop in COST, shrink in SIZE as well as POWER due to LSI, VLSI technology
- Capacity utilization
  - Digital techniques can more easily and cheaply utilize available transmission links of high bandwidth through multiplexing
- Better noise immunity
- Security and privacy
- Compression and decompression
- Source independent !!!
- Error detection & correction methods can be used
- In general, more efficient & reliable means of communication

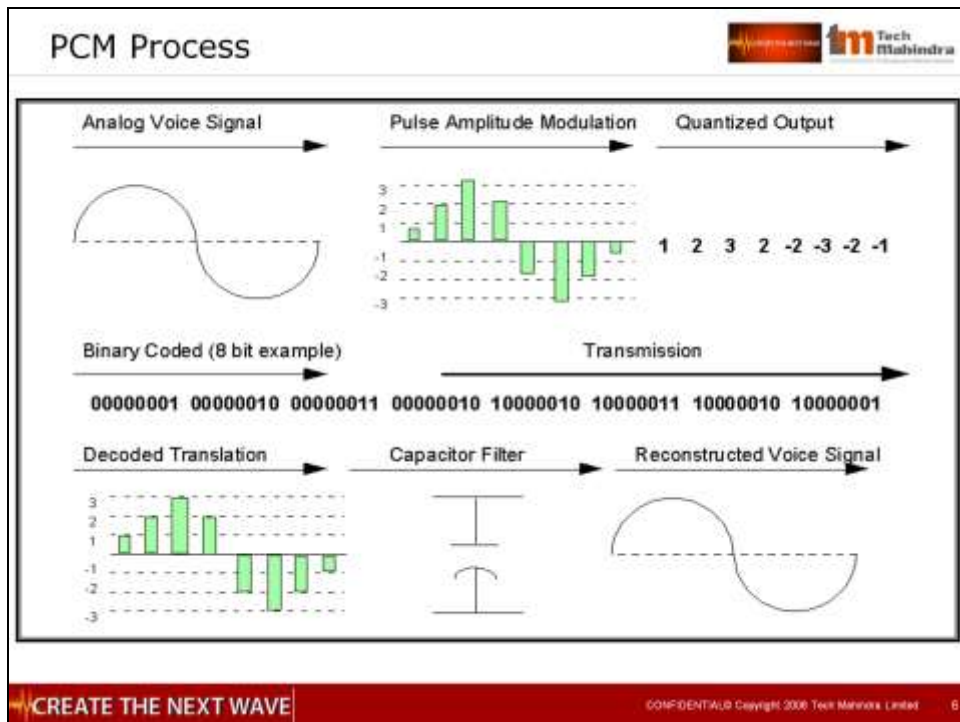
CREATE THE NEXT WAVE

CONFIDENTIAL Copyright 2006 Tech Mahindra Limited 5

Technology: Sees a drop in cost due to LSI and VLSI

Capacity utilization : Digital techniques can more easily and cheaply utilize, through multiplexing, available transmission links of high bandwidth.

Security and privacy: Encryption techniques are more readily applied to digital data



A/D conversion technique called Pulse Code Modulation PCM involves following processes:

Sampling/Pulse Amplitude Modulation (PAM)

Quantization: which when combined with sampling, allows for representing Analog signal in Discrete form.

Compression forms an important part in Quantization.

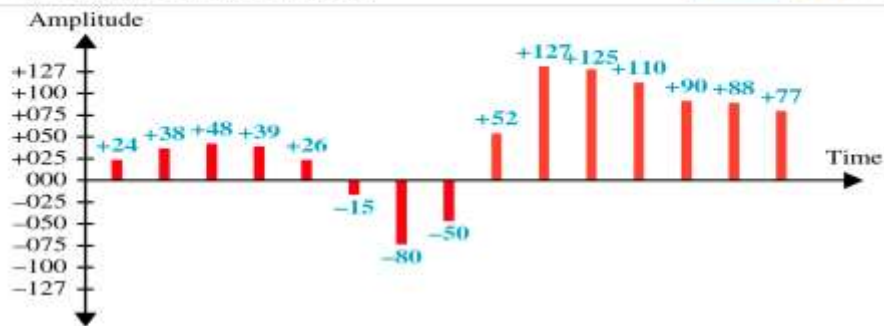
Corresponding TO NA/Europe we have  $\mu$ -law or A-law compression techniques.

Encoding process: To translate the discrete set of sample values to a more appropriate form of signal.

Transmitting: Sending the bits in suitable form by using line coding techniques

PCM generator produces a series of numbers, or digits. Each one of these digits (in binary code) always represents the approximate amplitude of the signal sample at that instant.

## Quantized PAM Signal



### Quantizing by using sign and magnitude

+024	00011000	-015	10001111	+125	01111101
+038	00100110	-080	11010000	+110	01101110
+048	00110000	-050	10110010	+090	01011010
+039	00100111	+052	00110110	+088	01011000
+026	00011010	+127	01111111	+077	01001101

Sign bit  
+ is 0 - is 1

CREATE THE NEXT WAVE

CONFIDENTIAL Copyright 2006 Tech Mahindra Limited

7

## Summary



- In this session, we have learned:
  - Digital signal representation and its characteristic features
  - The need of digital transmission and edge over analogue counterpart
  - Process of analogue to digital conversion called PCM – Pulse Code Modulation
  - Quantization error and its impact on digital quality





Thank You