

21/01/2020

## Sistemas de Comunicaciones Digitales

**Tarea 02****Ejercicio 1.**

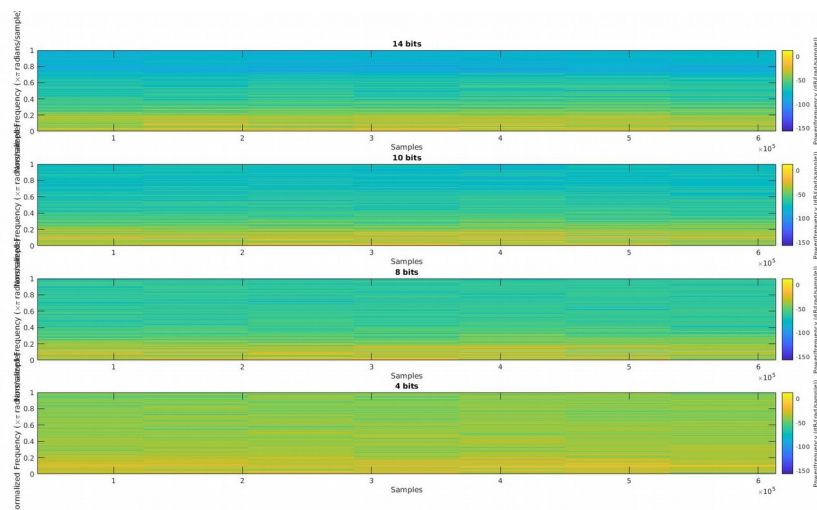
In the quantification level of the sample, the relation between this  $q$  and the quantity of bits used has a really important matter. Since with a few bits the sample can be recovered. However this bring a level on noise to the signal. But on the other hand it is of no use if we simply use a lot of bits per sample to recovered it. The signal will not get better. So the objective it is to get the best audio with the less amount of bits.

**Ejercicio 2.**
 $R_b = 10^6 \text{ b/s.}$ 
 $F_s = 44,100 \text{ kHz}$ 
 $T = 10 \text{ s}$ 

14	$(14 \text{ bits}) * (F_s) * (T)$	$(6,174,000) / R_b$	6.174 s
10	$(10 \text{ bits}) * (F_s) * (T)$	$(4,410,000) / R_b$	4.41 s
8	$(8 \text{ bits}) * (F_s) * (T)$	$(3,528,000) / R_b$	3.52 s
4	$(4 \text{ bits}) * (F_s) * (T)$	$(1,764,000) / R_b$	1.76 s

**Ejercicio 3.**

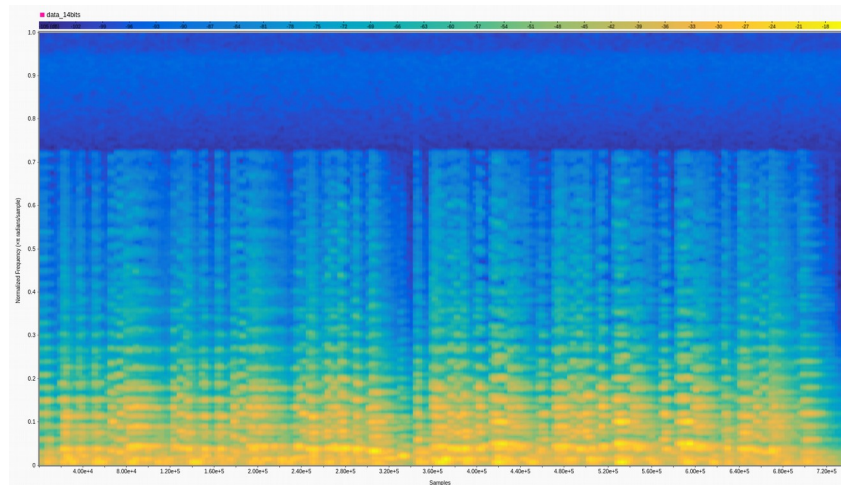
Analysis bia the function in matlab.



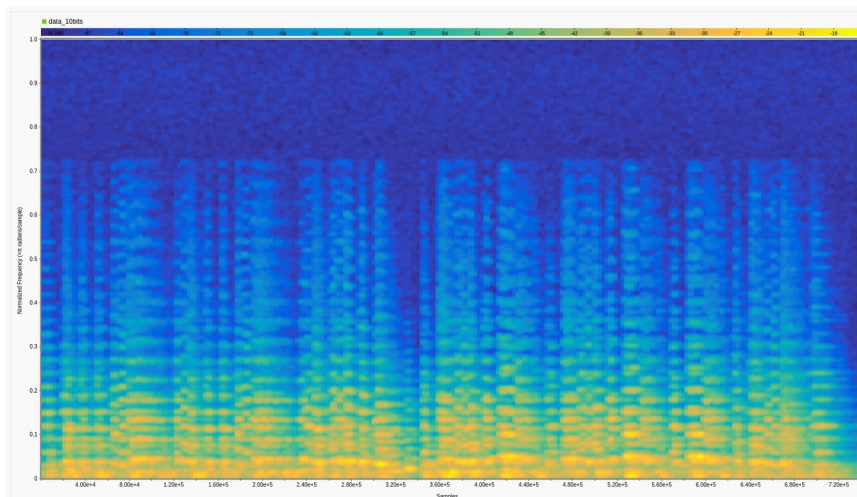
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Analysis via the app of Matlab

- data\_14bits

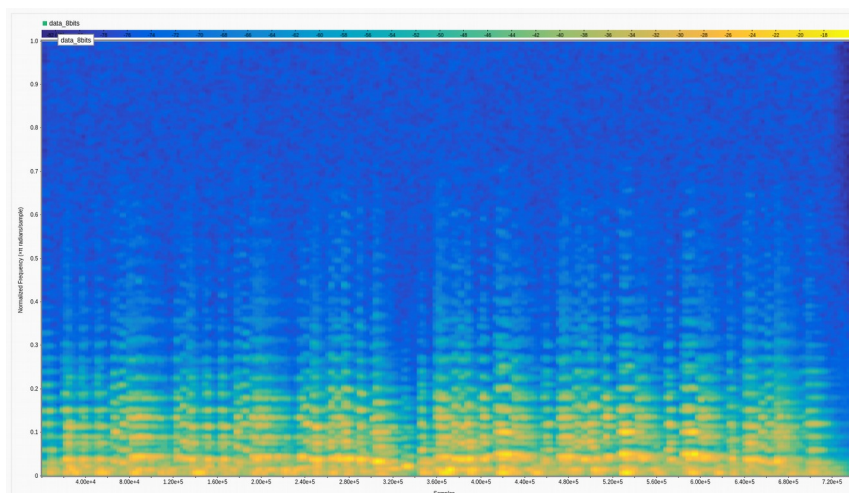


- data\_10bits

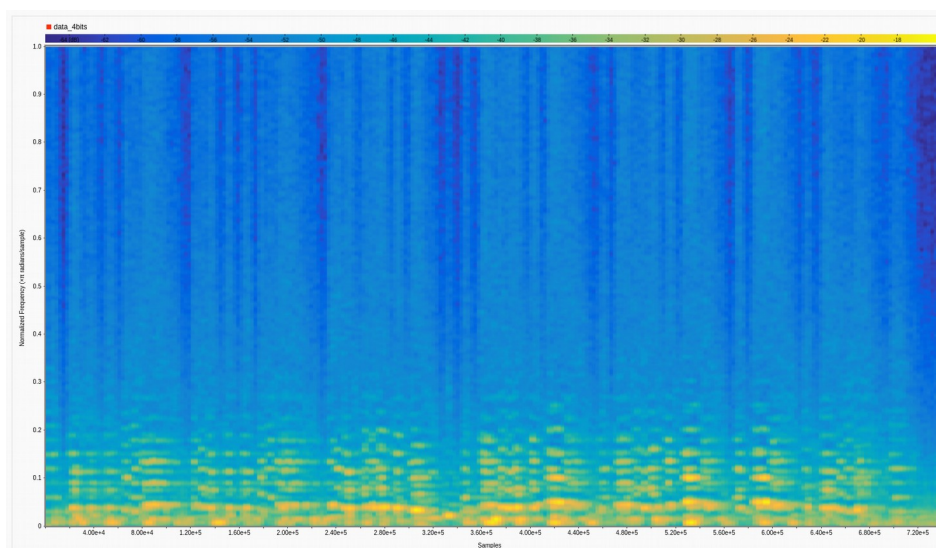


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- data\_8bits



- data\_4bits



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**Ejercicio 4.**

As the fc of the filter goes lower the quality of the signal as it goes lower as well. This goes because the lower the fc of the filter, it suppress a most considerable amount of signals and frequency's.

**Ejercicio 5.**

$$R_b = F_s * \text{bits} * T / R_b$$

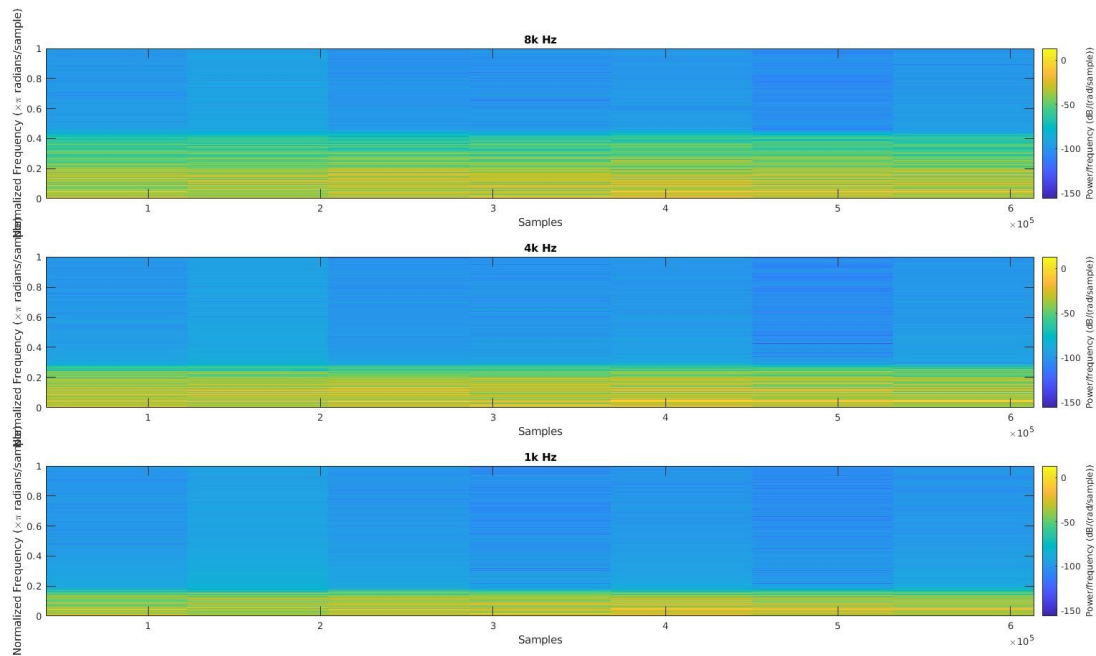
8k Hz	$(16 \text{ bits}) * (17600 \text{ Hz}) * (10 \text{ s}) / (10^6 \text{ bits/s})$	2.8 s
4k Hz	$(16 \text{ bits}) * (8800 \text{ Hz}) * (10 \text{ s}) / (10^6 \text{ bits/s})$	1.4 s
1k Hz	$(16 \text{ bits}) * (2200 \text{ Hz}) * (10 \text{ s}) / (10^6 \text{ bits/s})$	0.3 s

The relation between the  $F_s$  and the transmission time it is so that to have a more amount of  $F_s$ , to be said in another way. It is more information to be send in a shorter period of time. This can be reduce having a better baudrate.

**Ejercicio 6.**

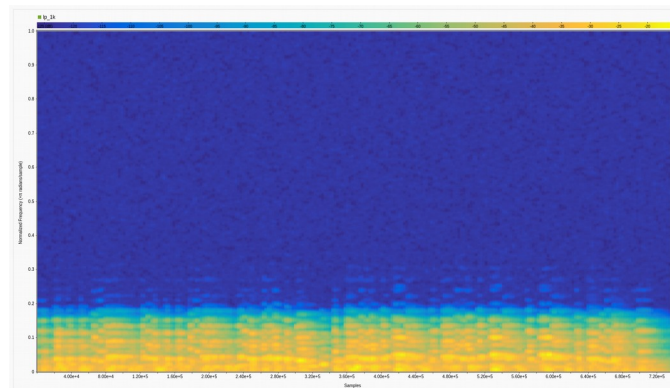
One way of analyzing the data from a spectrogram. Is just by viewing the amount of 'energy' of each filter. As we can see from the filter of 8k Hz. This one in particular have an amount of energy way bigger than the filter of 1k Hz. This indicating that as we loose signal thanks to the filter, we loose energy as well.

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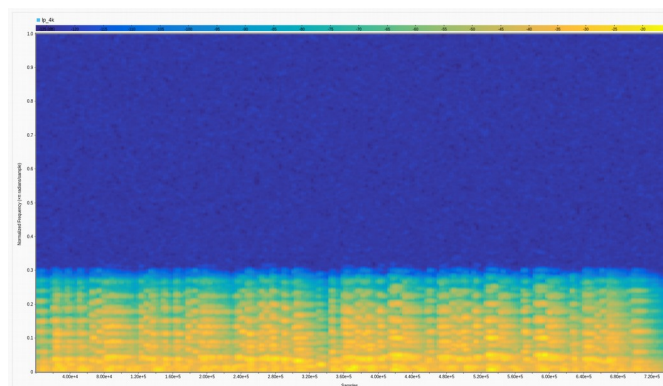
Analysis via the app of Matlab

- lp\_1k



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- lp\_4k



- lp\_8k

