

 POLITECNICO DI MILANO



MMSP 2nd Module – Lab3

Nicolò Bonettini
nicolo.bonettini@polimi.it

Predictive coding

EXERCISE 1

1. Generate 10000 samples of the random process $x(n) = \rho x(n-1) + z(n)$, where $\rho=0.95$ and $z(n) \sim N(0,0.1)$.
2. Build a PCM codec. Quantize the signal with a uniform quantizer and R bits. Compute the R-D curve for $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits.
3. Build a predictive codec in open loop. Use the optimal MMSE predictor. Use PCM to initialize the codec.
4. Build a DPCM codec. Use the optimal MMSE predictor. Use PCM to initialize the codec.
5. Compare the R-D curves for PCM, open-loop DPCM and closed-loop DPCM

1. Uniform quantization: $x_q = \Delta * \text{floor}(x/\Delta) + \Delta/2$.
1. Optimal MMSE predictor for AR(1): $\hat{x}(n) = \rho * x(n-1)$
2. Pay attention to the difference between closed-loop and open-loop.

Predictive coding

EXERCISE 2

1. Load the stereo file 'mso.wav' and define x_l and x_r as the left and right channels, respectively.
2. Build a DPCM codec. Quantize the signal with a uniform quantizer and $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits. Use the left channel x_l as the signal and:
 1. $x_l(n-1)$
 2. $x_r(n)$
 3. dummy $5 \cdot x_l(n)$as the predictor. Use PCM to initialize the codec.
3. Compute the R-D curve for $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits.

EXERCISE 3

1. Load the stereo file 'ns.wav'.
2. Build a PCM codec. Quantize the signal with a uniform quantizer and $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits, using *floor*, *ceil*, and *round* in the quantizer rule.
3. Compute the R-D curve for $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits. What's wrong?

Predictive coding

EXERCISE 4

1. Load the image 'lena512color.tiff'.
2. Let x be the red channel and y the green channel of the image. Quantize y with PCM and DPCM ($R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits) using:
 1. $\hat{Y}(n) = a \cdot x(n) + b$
 2. $\hat{Y}(n) = \text{randn} \cdot x(n) + \text{randn} \cdot 100$where 'a' and 'b' are obtained by linear regression (least squares on $y=ax+b$). Use PCM to initialize the codec.
3. Compute the R-D curve for $R=1,2,\dots,8$ bits.