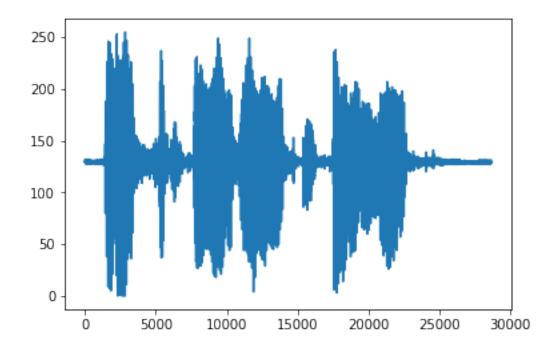
Comparison of Transmission of analog and digital signals

Anshul Yadav

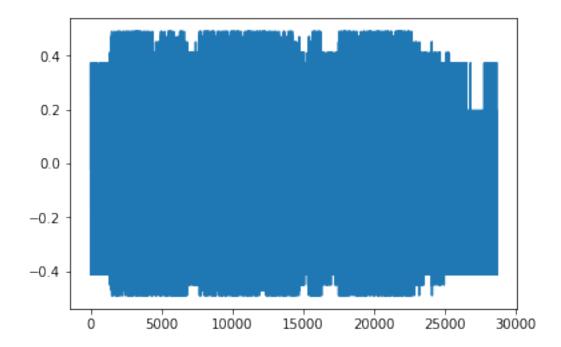
September 22, 2018

Out[14]: <IPython.lib.display.Audio object>



Out[19]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2591d25bc18>]

255



```
In [20]: # we will be computing SNRs later as well, so let's define a function
    def SNR(noisy, original):
        # power of the error
        err = np.linalg.norm(original-noisy)
        # power of the signal
        sig = np.linalg.norm(original)
        # SNR in dBs
```

```
return 10 * np.log10(sig/err)
         print ('SNR = %f dB' % SNR(sD, sA))
SNR = 22.610268 dB
In [21]: IPython.display.Audio(sA, rate=rate)
Out[21]: <IPython.lib.display.Audio object>
In [22]: IPython.display.Audio(sD, rate=rate)
Out[22]: <IPython.lib.display.Audio object>
In [23]: def repeater(x, noise_amplitude, attenuation):
             # first, create the noise
             noise = np.random.uniform(-noise_amplitude, noise_amplitude, len(x))
             # attenuation
             x = x * attenuation
             # noise
             x = x + noise
             # qain compensation
             return x / attenuation
In [24]: def analog_tx(x, num_repeaters, noise_amplitude, attenuation):
             for n in range(0, num_repeaters):
                 x = repeater(x, noise_amplitude, attenuation)
             return x
In [27]: def digital_tx(x, num_repeaters, noise_amplitude, attenuation):
             for n in range(0, num_repeaters):
                 x = np.round(repeater(x, noise_amplitude, attenuation))
             return x
In [28]: NUM_REPEATERS = 70
         NOISE_AMPLITUDE = 0.2
         ATTENUATION = 0.5
         yA = analog_tx(sA, NUM_REPEATERS, NOISE_AMPLITUDE, ATTENUATION)
         print ('Analog trasmission: SNR = %f dB' % SNR(yA, sA))
         yD = digital_tx(sD, NUM_REPEATERS, NOISE_AMPLITUDE, ATTENUATION)
         print ('Digital trasmission: SNR = %f dB' % SNR(yD, sA))
Analog trasmission: SNR = 14.274716 dB
Digital trasmission: SNR = 22.610268 dB
```