Data Communications

-Digital Transmission (2)-(Analog data to digital data conversion)

wived LAN

AM 24

vireless LAN

AM 24

AM 24

Analog data - Digital data

2024. 10. 22 Young Deok Park (박영덕) CP data



Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)

ल्स्म् अस्य इस द्वार

■ PCM consists of three steps to digitize an analog signal: ✓ X : 翌 望州안 影片 野野川 (1) Sampling • Quantization 学科 🛇 🗶 일정 간격으로 स्भिया साम Binary encoding time (0) Quantized signal 8水孔 23-241 巨型 PCM encoder Quantization 11 • • • 1100 Sampling Quantizing **Encoding** Digital data Analog signal



PAM signal

PCM: Sampling

Sampling

• Analog signal is sampled every T_s secs

• T_s is referred to as the <u>sampling interval</u> পুদুরু ১৭

• $f_s = 1/T_s$ is called the sampling rate or sampling frequency $\frac{1}{50}$ where $\frac{1}{50}$

学的 外经工 包括 性影社 创意

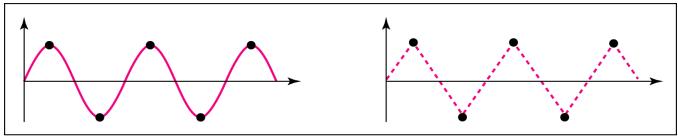
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quist theorem (中門是一般)

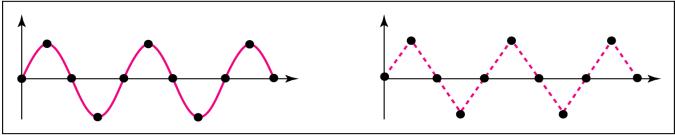
- The sampling rate must be at least 2 times the highest frequency contained in the signal 如平叶色 到记 2时 也是的 如
 - Example
 - ✓ Telephone companies digitize voice by assuming a maximum frequency of 4000 Hz/The sampling rate therefore is 8000 samples per second/



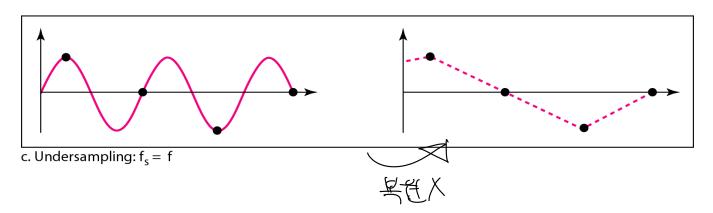
Nyquist Theorem 2411149



a. Nyquist rate sampling: $f_s = 2 f_s$



b. Oversampling: $f_s = 4 f$





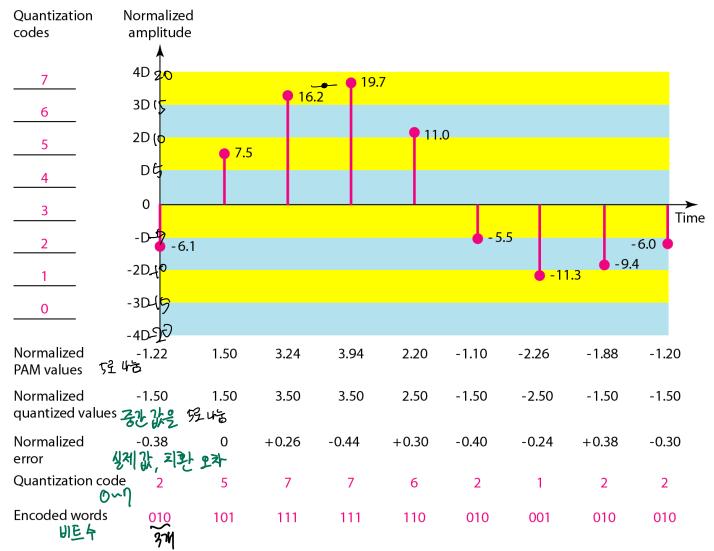
PCM: Quantization

- Sampling results/in a series of pulses of varying amplitude values/ranging between two limits: a min and a max
- The amplitude values are infinite between the two limits
- We need to map the *infinité* amplitude values onto a finite set of known values
- This is achieved by dividing the distance between min and max into L zones, each of height Δ . $\Delta = (\text{max - min})/\text{L}$

$$\Delta = (\text{max - min})/L$$



Example (Max = 20V, Min = -20V)



Trade-off

- More quantization level ผ ឋភា 🗝 🗝

 - 많는 무간으로 나누면 정보 손생 물에짐 장정 Pros?
 - Cons?

- 안나는면 정보 변경, 데이터 복구 힘듦
- 단점 HE두 장가 고 보병 대(터 양수 , 红色 더 높여야 함

- ·叶龄 姓 證
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- ·时毕始处题
- ·더 많은 데앤 필모
- ·日岳 和明
- 복잡한 퇴로 설계



PCM: Quantization Error

- When a signal is quantized, we introduce an error the coded signal is an approximation of the actual amplitude value.
- The difference between actual and coded value (midpoint) is referred to as the quantization error. 플라틴
- = The more zones, the smaller <u>∆</u> which results in smaller errors.
- BUT, the more zones the more bits required to encode the samples → higher bit rate

हुई। प्रिट्ट पर्भाभम छुट ४६ छन



Example Quiz

- Required bitrate = Sampling rate * # of bits per sample 型 即 别 是 对 经
- We want to digitize the human voice. What is the bit rate, assuming 8 bits per sample?
- Assume human voice normally contains frequencies from 0 나일퀘트to 4000 Hz

Solution

Sampling rate =
$$4000 \times 2 = 8000$$
 samples/s
Bit rate = $8000 \times 8 = 64,000$ bps = 64 kbps

각 HET 800개 발

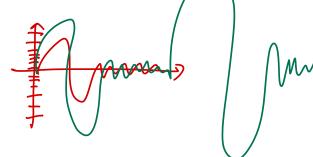


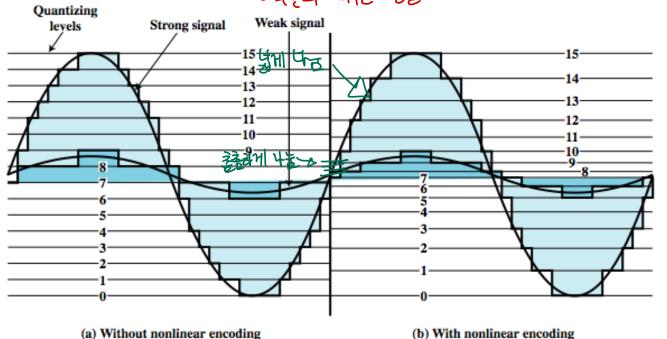
Nonlinear PCM: 전비 翻叫 儲

신간의 강조가 변화하는 밤에 따라 양자화 레벨을 비선정적으로 배분

· HEE anto amplitude 작은 부분에 귀치게 있음







amplitude > 32 72/01/ 머물러있는 특성 존재

Quantization = **취지하면서** 더 칼 料%

रुष्ट • 美型 लास र्थः (अ ऋ माडे लागा खंड)

- · 윤길 중상 (작군 5의는 어 세일하게, 윤경 손생 최도화)
- 데이터 압축

단점 · 복잡한 캐리 (앙자카 과정이 복잡)

• 정말도 돈일 (큰 반는 정말도 6)

