

(ii) Data can be encrypted and decrypted to stop data surveillance by intruder over space.

(iii) In case of transmission error:

(a) Error ~~checking~~ ^{detecting} codes (CRC) algorithm can be used to see if any ~~error~~ ^{transmission error} has taken place.

(b) If so, then there can be error recovery algorithm (like stop & wait, sliding window) ~~ports to an~~ algorithm can be executed by to take care of transmission Error.

(c) Also error correcting codes can be used.

But (a) & (b) is used for computer data communication.

No Page ①

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① (i) Digitization of voice:
If a signal has got
maximum frequency ~~fm~~ f_{sm}
then according to Nyquist
inter-sampling Theorem.

$$\text{No of samples/sec second} \\ = \cancel{2 \times f_{sm}} \quad 2 \times f_{sm} \text{ —}$$

(ii) Each sample is digitized
using n bit/sample.

So Total transmission Rate
of voice/music = $2 \times f_{sm} \times n$ —

(iii) for ^{telephonic} voice $f_{sm} = 4 \text{ kHz}$ —
 $n = 8 \text{ bit}$

$$\text{Data rate for Telephonic voice} \\ = 4 \times 2 \times 8 = 64 \text{ kbps}$$

(iv) for Music $f_{sm} = 20 \text{ kHz}$
 $n = 16 \text{ bit}$ —

$$\therefore \text{Data rate for Music} = 20 \times 2 \times 16 \text{ kbps}$$

for Mono Music —

(v) For Stereo Music = $2 \times$ Mono ch

Ac

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tot Actually

$$M_{\text{music}} \text{ BW} = 21.5 \text{ KHz}$$

(Not 20 KHz)



Calculate value of stereo music

$$2 \times 21.5 \times 2 \times 16 \text{ kbps}$$

⇒ uncompressed
Stereo BW
Music



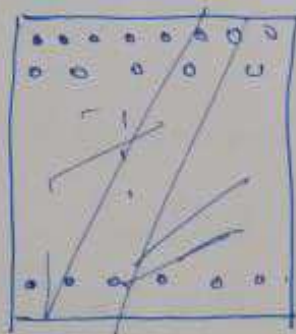
⇒ MP3 Compression
144 kbps

02.

Video digitization:

Digital

$$\begin{aligned} & 820 \\ & + 280 \times \frac{9}{16} \\ & \hline & 80 \\ & + 280 \times \frac{9}{16} \\ & \hline & = 720 \end{aligned}$$



Video Camera

1280 L



(i) HD TV Resolution 1280x720p (HD Ready)

(ii) Today Aspect Ratio $\frac{AB}{B}$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4} \right) = \frac{9}{16}$$

(iii) (Earlier Aspect Ratio $= \frac{3}{4}$)

One screen

$$= \text{one Frame} = 1280 \times 720 \text{ pixel}$$

Each pixel =

$$\begin{aligned} R & \Rightarrow 8 \text{ bit} \\ G & \Rightarrow 8 \text{ bit} \\ B & \Rightarrow 8 \text{ bit} \end{aligned}$$

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(vi) one TV frame = 1280×720
 $\times 24$ bit.

(vii) To bring continuity of motion picture 50 frames/sec.
(persistence of vision, creates illusion)

(viii) Total Data rate after
Digitization = 1280×720
 $\times 24 \times 50$

(ix) Compressed by MPEG 4 ✓
(MP4) = 2 to 6 Mbps.

(x) Variable bit Rate
(Class room video = 2 Mbps
Horse Race over
Mountain Range = 6 Mbps)

Conclusion Due to lot of Advantage
of digital transmission today

(i) Computer data \Rightarrow originally
digital

(ii) Telephonic voice: Digitized
at 64 kbps

(iii) MP3 Music = Digitized compressed

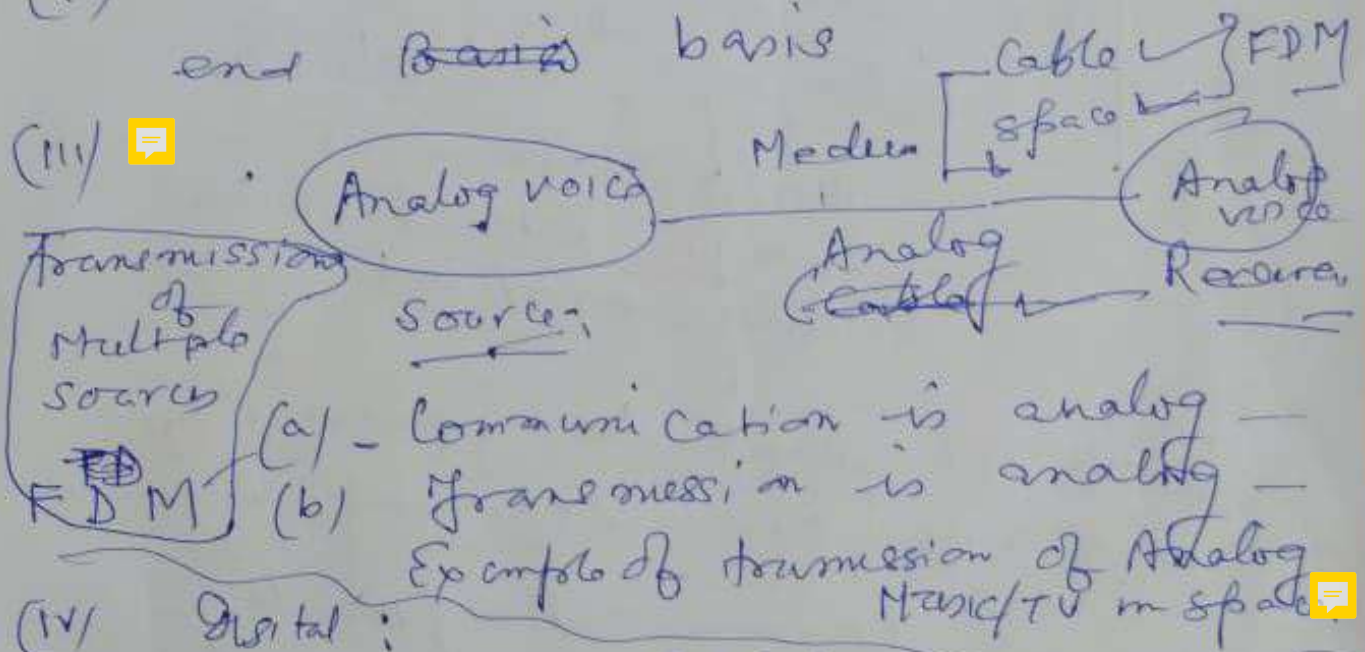
(iv) MPEG 4 video = " "

~~Page 5~~
~~Page 5~~

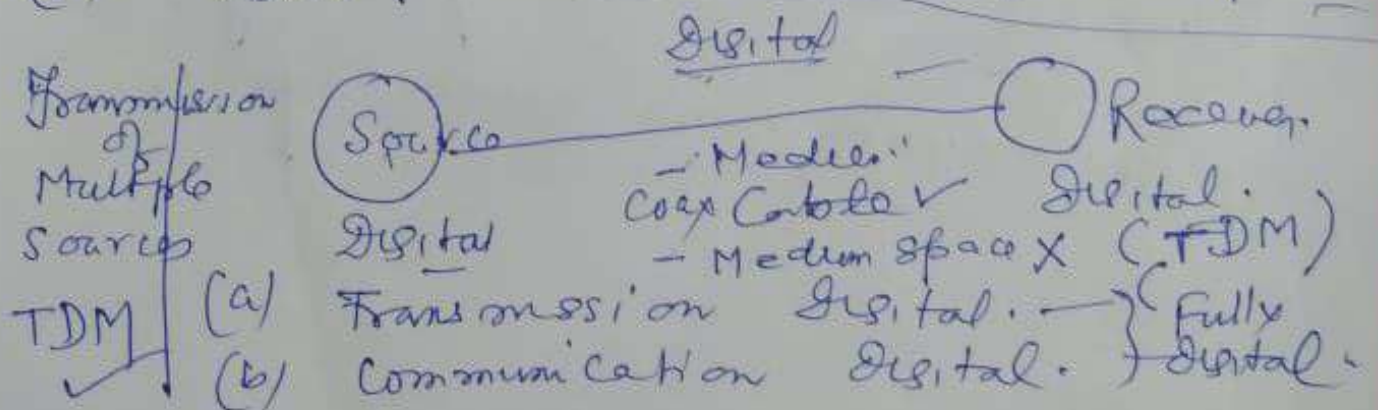
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Distinction between Digital/Analog transmission and Digital/Analog communication.

- (i) Transmission is w.r.t media
(ii) Communication is w.r.t end to end ~~basis~~ basis



(iv) Digital:

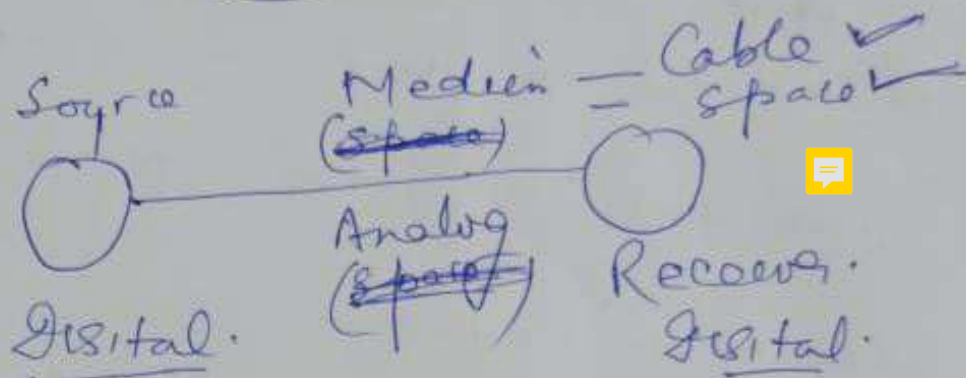


This is an example. Digital transmission over Cable. Enjoys all benefits of digital communication.

(Page)

(V)

Multiple
Source
Digital
Transmission
FDM



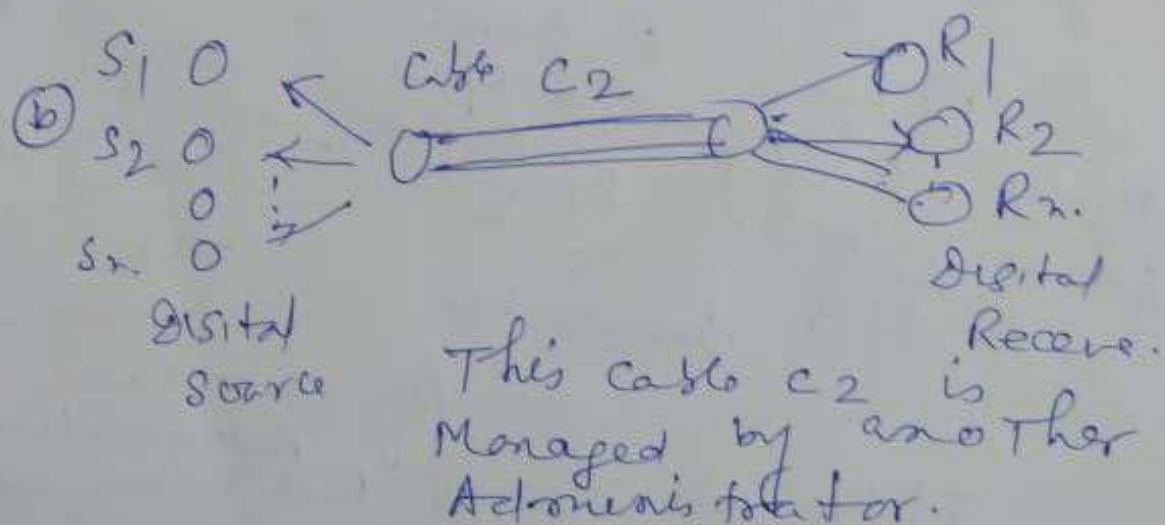
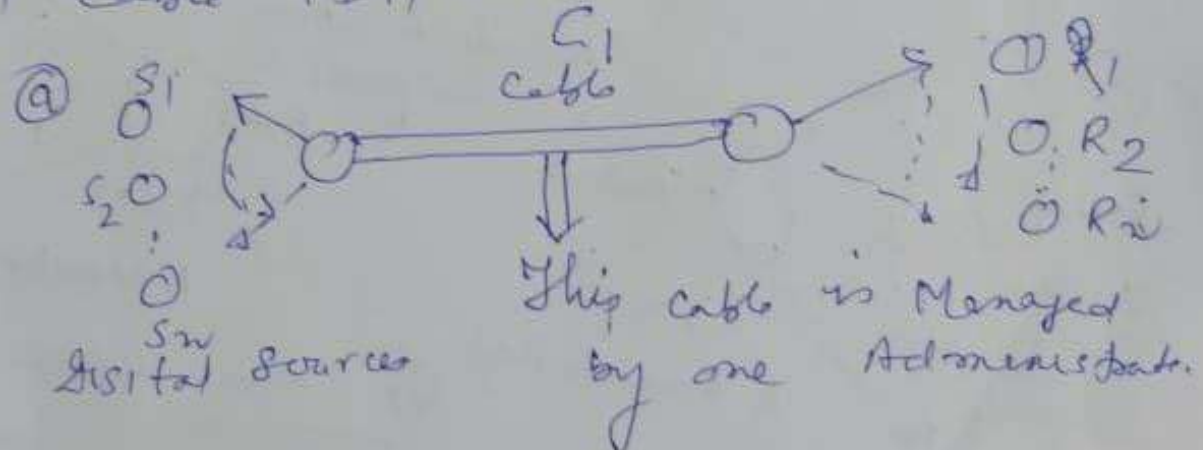
- (a) Analog transmission
- (b) Communication is digital.
- (c) Enjoys ^{all} benefits of digital communication except ~~Data~~ Digital Regeneration

This (V) shall be focus of our ~~to~~ our learning for Digital Communication / Analog Transmissions over space.



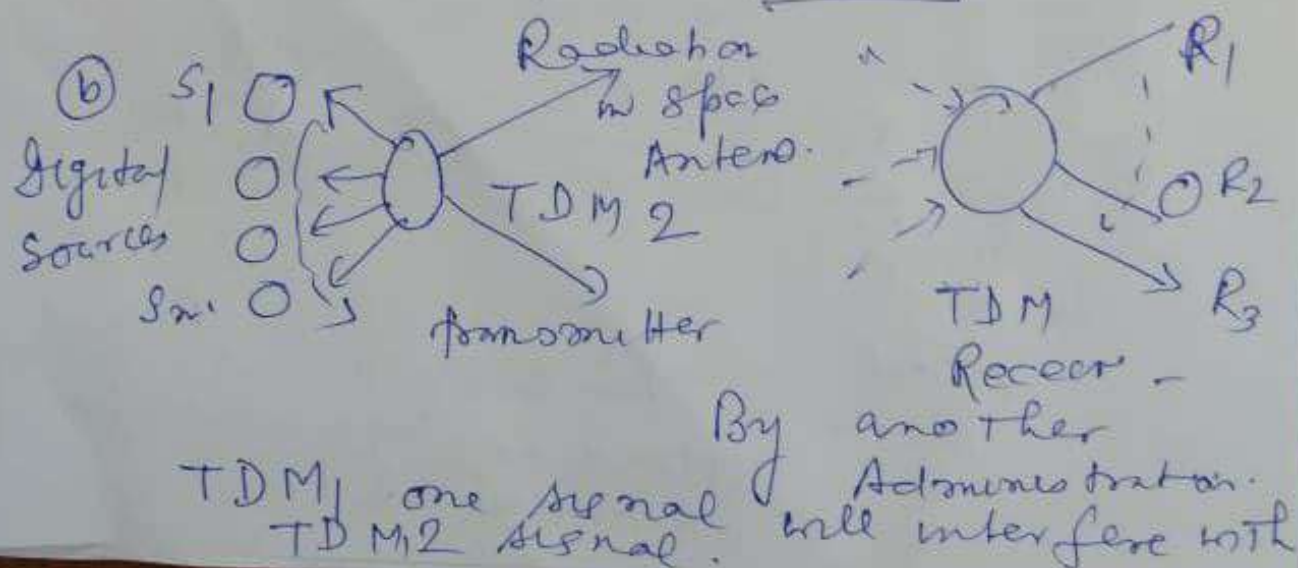
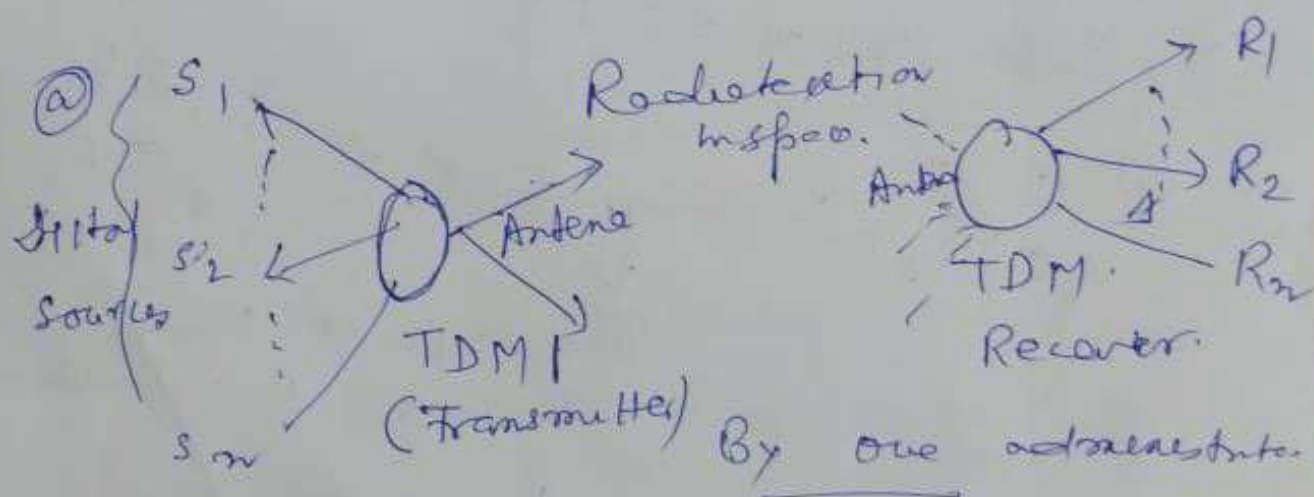
For Digital Communication over space why TDM is not possible?

(i) Cable TDM \Rightarrow possible.



(c) No Radiation from Cable c_1 to c_2 or vice versa. Even they are kept at short distance.

(ii) space TDM (Transmission of Multiple Digital source using Time Division Multiplexing)



TDM₁ one signal
TDM₂ signal will interfere with