## Variant 2 - $f \sin = 400$ , $f \sin = 3000$

```
import numpy as np
In [96]:
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          import soundfile as sf
          from scipy import signal
          fs = 3000
          N = 2 * fs
          k = np.arange(0, N)
          fsin = 400
          # case 2
          B = 16
          Q = 2 ** B
          deltaQ = 1 / (Q//2)
          x = deltaQ * np.sin(2 * np.pi * fsin / fs * k) # smallest amplitude
In [97]: def my_quant(x, Q):
              tmp = Q//2 # integer div
              quant_steps = (np.arange(Q) - tmp) / tmp # we don't use this
              # forward quantization, round() and inverse quantization
              xq = np.round(x*tmp) / tmp
              # always saturate to -1
              xq[xq < -1.] = -1.
              # saturate to ((Q-1) - (Q\backslash 2)) / (Q\backslash 2), note that \ is integer div
              tmp2 = ((Q-1) - tmp) / tmp # for odd N this always yields 1
              xq[xq > tmp2] = tmp2
              return xq
In [98]:
          def check_my_quant(k, x, Q):
              xq = my_quant(x, Q)
              e = xq - x
              plt.xlim(0, 100)
              plt.plot(k, x, color='C2', lw=3, label=r'$x[k]$')
              plt.plot(k, xq, color='C3', label=r'$x_q[k]$')
plt.plot(k, e, color='C0', label=r'$e[k] = x_q[k] - x[k]$')
              plt.xlabel('input amplitude')
              plt.ylabel('output amplitude')
              if np.mod(Q, 2) == 0:
                  s = ' saturated '
              else:
              plt.title('uniform'+s+'midtread quantization with Q=%d steps, $\Delta Q$=%4.3e'
              plt.legend(loc='upper left')
              plt.grid(True)
In [99]: def my_xcorr2(x, y, scaleopt='none'):
              N = len(x)
              M = len(y)
              kappa = np.arange(0, N+M-1) - (M-1)
              ccf = signal.correlate(x, y, mode='full', method='auto')
              if N == M:
                   if scaleopt == 'none' or scaleopt == 'raw':
                   elif scaleopt == 'biased' or scaleopt == 'bias':
                       ccf /= N
```

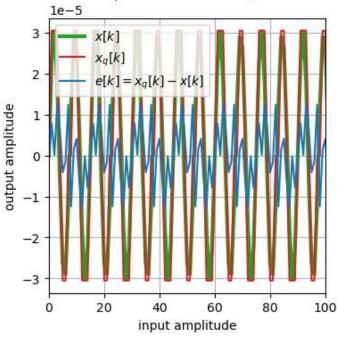
```
def check_dithering(x, dither, Q, case):
In [100...
                deltaQ = 1 / (Q // 2) # general rule
                # dither noise
                pdf dither, edges dither = np.histogram(dither, bins='auto', density=True)
                xd = x + dither
                # quantization
                xq = my_quant(xd, Q)
                e = xq - x
                pdf error, edges error = np.histogram(e, bins='auto', density=True)
                # write wavs
                sf.write(file='x_' + case + '.wav', data=x, samplerate=fs, subtype='PCM_24')
                sf.write(file='xd_' + case + '.wav', data=xd, samplerate=fs, subtype='PCM_24')
sf.write(file='xq_' + case + '.wav', data=xq, samplerate=fs, subtype='PCM_24')
sf.write(file='e_' + case + '.wav', data=e, samplerate=fs, subtype='PCM_24')
                # CCF
                kappa, ccf = my_xcorr2(xq, e, scaleopt='biased')
                plt.figure(figsize=(12, 3))
                if case == 'no_dither':
                    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
                    # nothing to plot for the zero signal
                    # the PDF would be a weighted Dirac delta at amplitude zero
                else:
                    # plot dither noise PDF estimate as histogram
                    plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
                    plt.plot(edges dither[:-1], pdf dither, 'o-', ms=5)
                    plt.ylim(-0.1, np.max(pdf_dither) * 1.1)
                    plt.grid(True)
                    plt.xlabel(r'$\theta$')
                    plt.ylabel(r'$\hat{p}(\theta)$')
                    plt.title('PDF Estimate of Dither Noise')
                # plot error noise PDF estimate as histogram
                plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
                plt.plot(edges error[:-1], pdf error, 'o-', ms=5)
                plt.ylim(-0.1, np.max(pdf_error) * 1.1)
                plt.grid(True)
                plt.xlabel(r'$\theta$')
                plt.ylabel(r'$\hat{p}(\theta)$')
                plt.title('PDF Estimate of Error Noise')
                # plot signals
                plt.figure(figsize=(12, 3))
                plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
                plt.plot(k, x, color='C2', label=r'$x[k]$')
                plt.plot(k, xd, color='C1', label=r'$x_d[k] = x[k] + dither[k]$')
                plt.plot(k, xq, color='C3', label=r'$x_q[k]$')
                plt.plot(k, e, color='C0', label=r'$e[k] = x_q[k] - x[k]$')
                plt.plot(k, k * 0 + deltaQ, ':k', label=r'$\Delta Q$')
                plt.xlabel('k')
                plt.title('Signals')
                plt.xticks(np.arange(0, 175, 25))
```

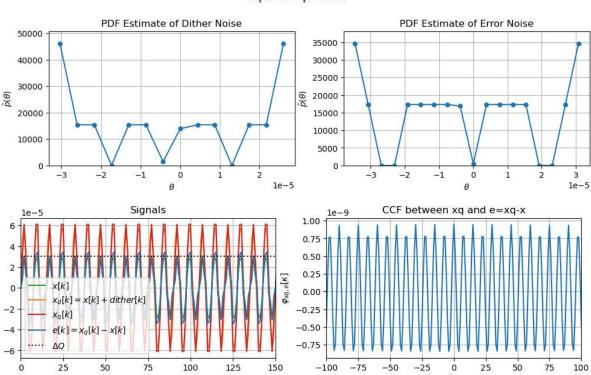
```
plt.xlim(0, 150)
plt.legend(loc='lower left')
plt.grid(True)

# plot CCF
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(kappa, ccf)
plt.xlabel(r"$\kappa$")
plt.ylabel(r"$\varphi_{xq,e}[\kappa]$")
plt.title('CCF between xq and e=xq-x')
plt.xticks(np.arange(-100, 125, 25))
plt.xlim(-100, 100)
plt.grid(True)
```

```
In [101... plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
    check_my_quant(k, x, Q) # no dither
    check_dithering(x=x, dither=x, Q=Q, case='dither')
```

## uniform saturated midtread quantization with Q=65536 steps, $\Delta Q$ =3.052e-05





In [ ]: