

DIGITAL TRANSMISSION

Analog-to-Digital Conversion: Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)
Delta Modulation (DM)

Analog to Digital Conversion (Basic)

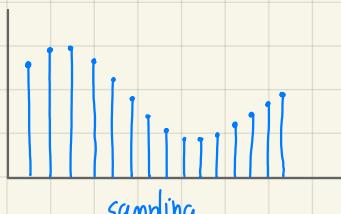
- ↳ Something create analog signal, which are treated as analog data.
- ↳ To transmit analog data over digital signals
 - ↳ We need "analog to digital conversion"
 - ↳ use "Pulse Code Modulation (PCM)" to convert analog wave into digital signal

PCM

- ↳ most commonly used method to convert analog data into digital form.

↳ step > sampling > quantization > encoding

↳ **sampling**



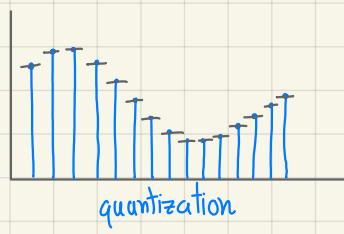
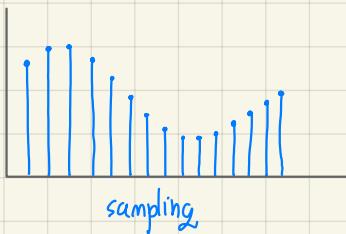
ອຳນັດກວດອາໄຫດ້ນິນ PAM

↳ pulse amplitude modulation

↳ The analog signal is sampled every T interval. Most important factor is sampling rate. (Hz)

↳ Sampling rate must be at least two times of high f of the signal

↳ **Quantization**

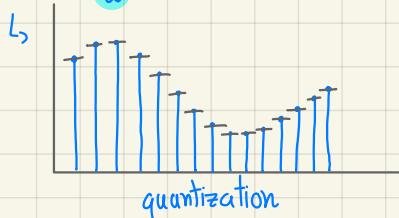


↳ sampling yield discrete form of continuous analog signal. Every discrete pattern shows the amplitude of the analog signal

↳ The quantization is done between the $\text{max}A_n$ and $\text{min}A_n$

↳ Quantization is approximation of the instantaneous analog value.

↳ **Encoding**



each approximate value is converted into binary

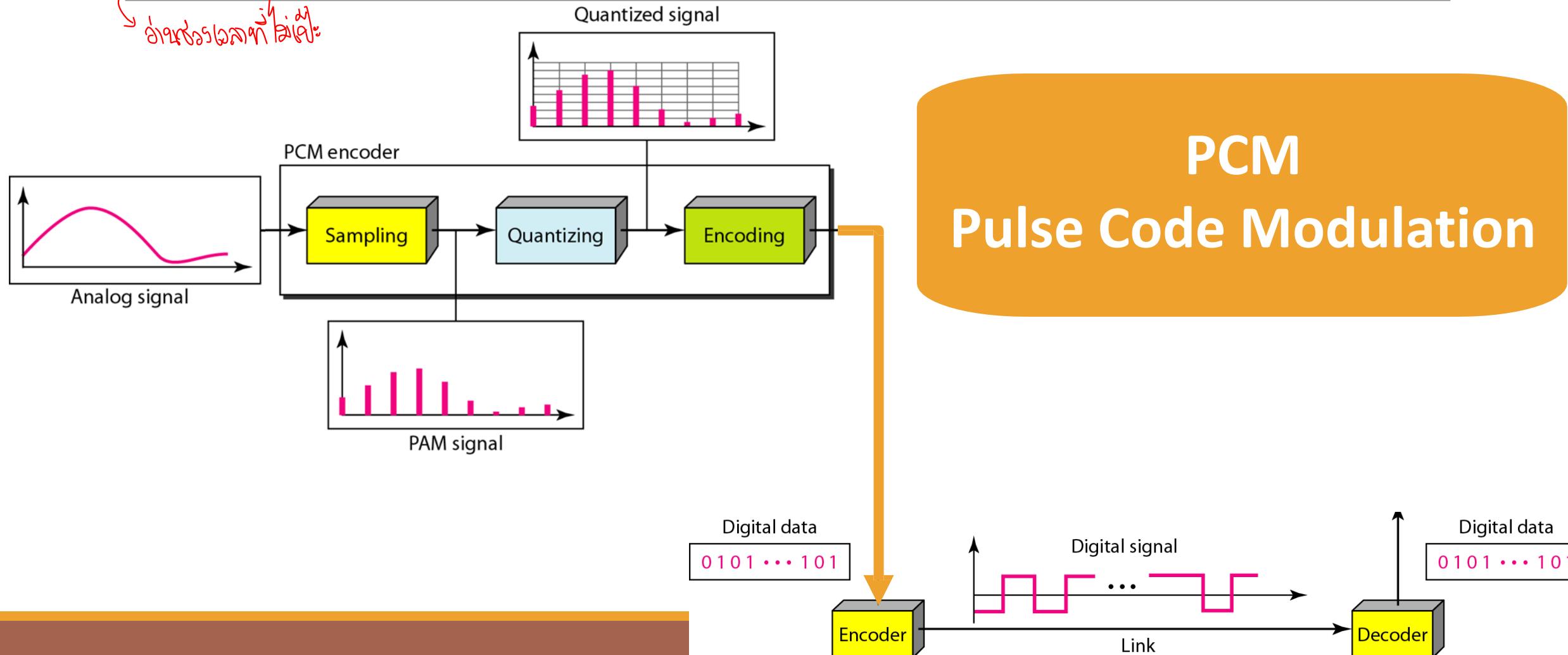
→ 10000101

sampling : សោរអិតកម្រិតអំពី

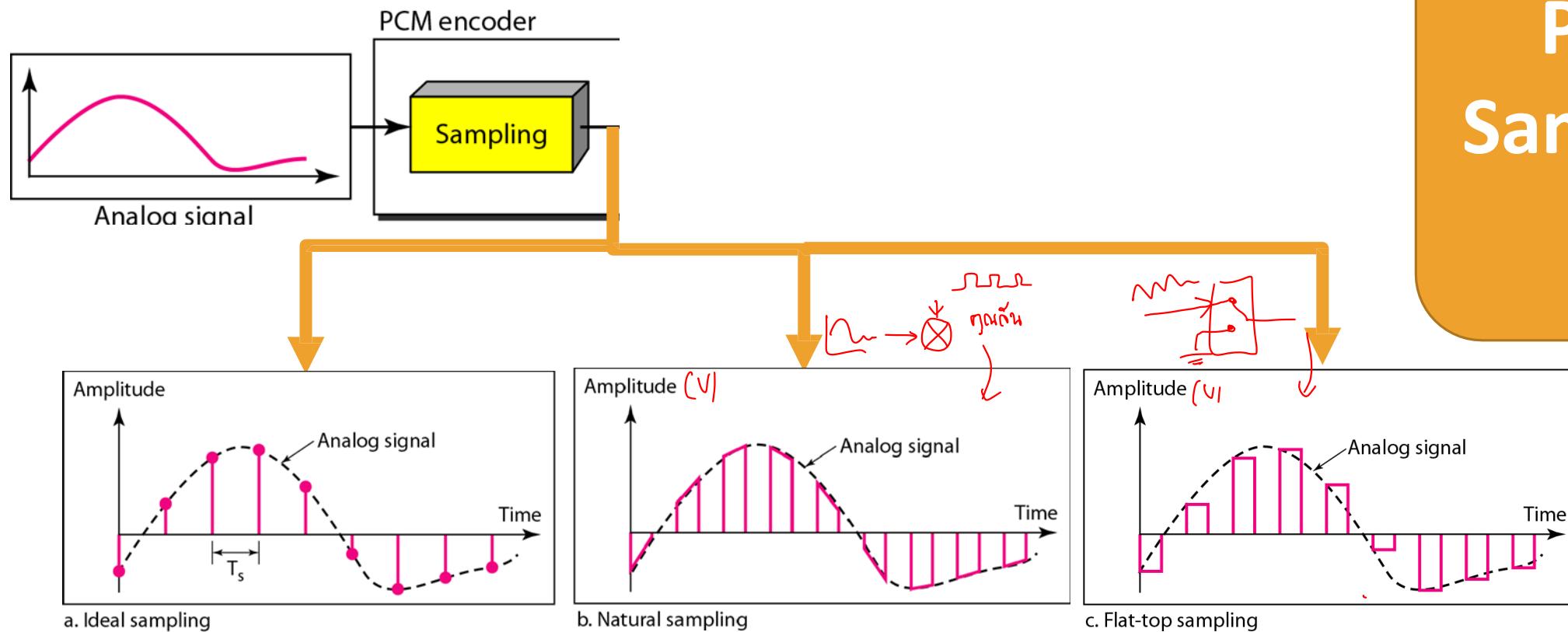
sampling rate : ទំនាក់ទំនង (Hz)

Analog Data on Digital Channel

រាយការណ៍សំខាន់ខ្លះ hardware និង delay
និងចំណាំលាងការបានបាន



PCM Sampling



PCM Sampling Patterns

ក្នុងការសម្រេច
និងបញ្ចូល

ព័ត៌មានទាំងអស់

Different Sampling Cases

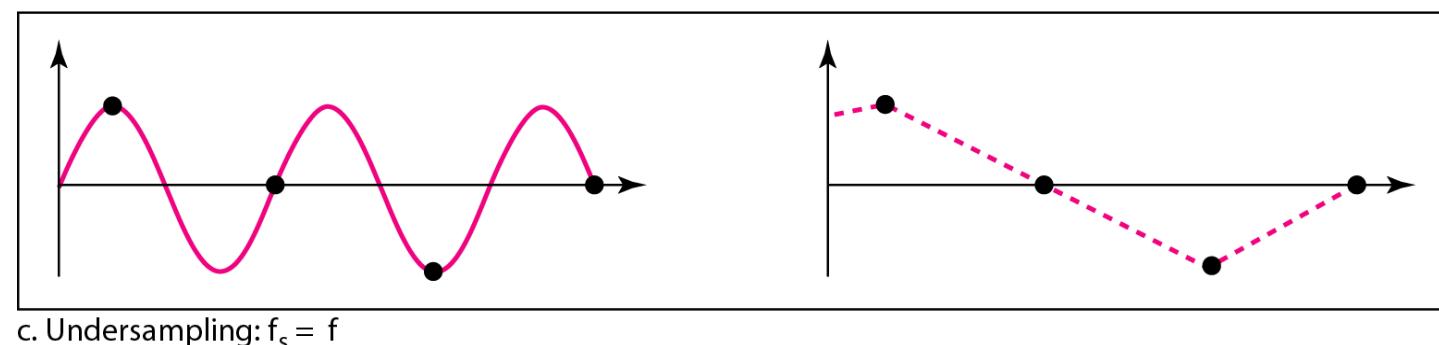
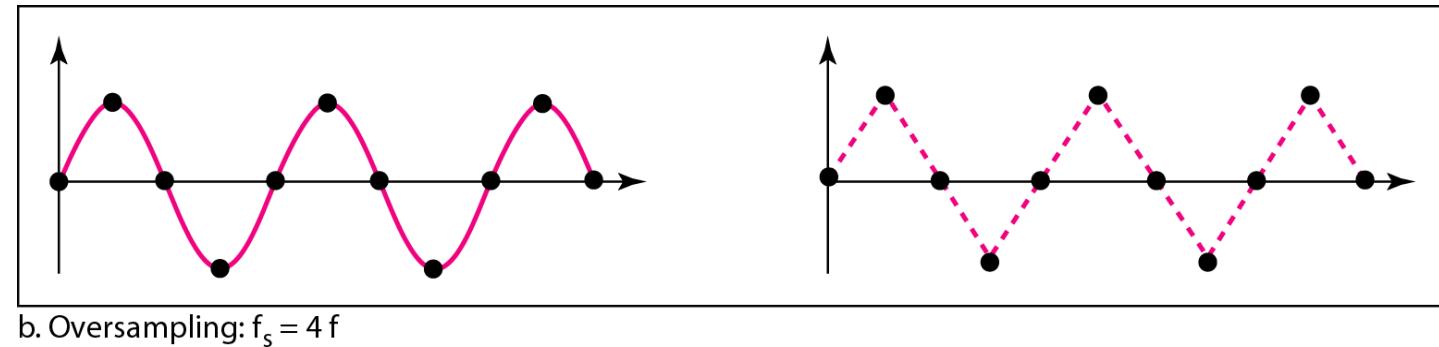
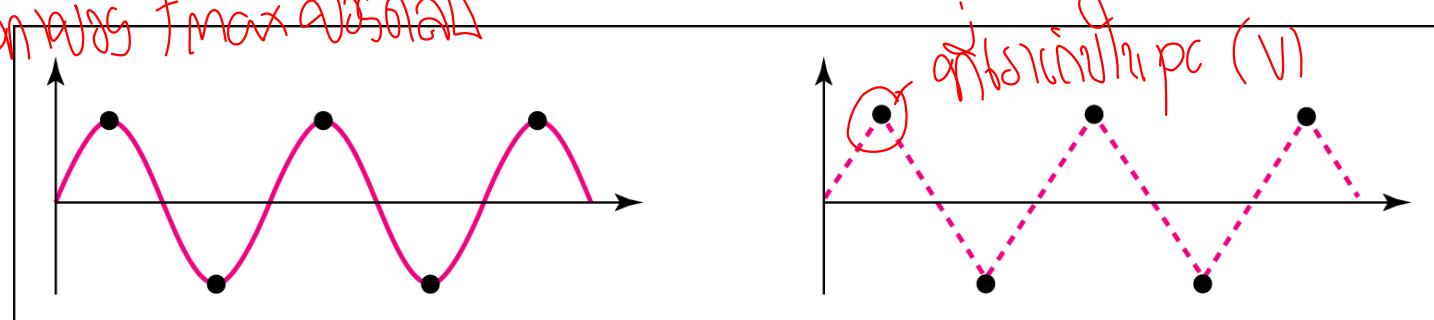
Sampling @ minimum Nyquist rate

Oversampling rate

Undersampling rate

Sampling rate 2 เท่าของ fmax จะพอคับ

Nyquist Sampling Rate $\geq 2 \times f_{\text{max}}$



Frequency Range Example

Voice

Musical Instrument

แบ่งตามชนิดของเสียง ความถี่จะถูกแบ่งออกดังนี้

เสียงร้อง

- Bass (เสียงต่ำของผู้ชาย) - ความถี่หลัก 70 Hz - 380 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง (หางเสียง) 380 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- Baritone (เสียงระหว่างต่ำกับสูงของผู้ชาย) - ความถี่หลัก 90 Hz - 400 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 400 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- Tenor (เสียงสูงของผู้ชาย) - ความถี่หลัก 130 Hz - 500 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 500 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- Alto (เสียงต่ำของผู้หญิง) - ความถี่หลัก 160 Hz - 950 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 950 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- Soprano (เสียงสูงของผู้หญิง) - ความถี่หลัก 210 Hz - 1,200 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 1,200 Hz - 10,000 Hz

เสียงเครื่องดนตรีชนิดเด็ด, สี, ตี

- Bass viola - ความถี่หลัก 30 Hz - 210 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 210 Hz - 15,000 Hz
- Cello - ความถี่หลัก 50 Hz - 650 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 650 Hz - 15,000 Hz
- Viola - ความถี่หลัก 130 Hz - 1,200 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 1,200 Hz - 15,000 Hz
- Violin - ความถี่หลัก 180 Hz - 4,000 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 4,000 Hz - 15,000 Hz

เสียงเครื่องดนตรีชนิดเป่า

- Bass tuba - ความถี่หลัก 40 Hz - 380 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 380 Hz - 16,000 Hz
- Bassoon - ความถี่หลัก 45 Hz - 500 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 500 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- Bass clarinet - ความถี่หลัก 80 Hz - 500 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 500 Hz - 10,000 Hz
- French horn - ความถี่หลัก 120 Hz - 800 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 800 Hz - 16,000 Hz
- Trumpet - ความถี่หลัก 140 Hz - 850 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 850 Hz - 9,000 Hz
- Clarinet - ความถี่หลัก 160 Hz - 1,600 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 1,600 Hz - 16,000 Hz
- Oboe - ความถี่หลัก 240 Hz - 1,600 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 1,600 Hz - 16,000 Hz
- Flute - ความถี่หลัก 240 Hz - 2,200 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 2,200 Hz - 16,000 Hz
- Piccolo - ความถี่หลัก 500 Hz - 7,000 Hz / ความถี่ร้อง 7,000 Hz - 16,000 Hz

เสียงเครื่องดนตรีชนิดเคาะ

- Piano - ความถี่หลัก 25 Hz - 7,000 Hz

Sampling Rate Example

Regular Human voice

- $f_{sampling} = 8,000 \text{ Hz}$

FM Radio (รองรับเสียงดนตรี 15,000 Hz)

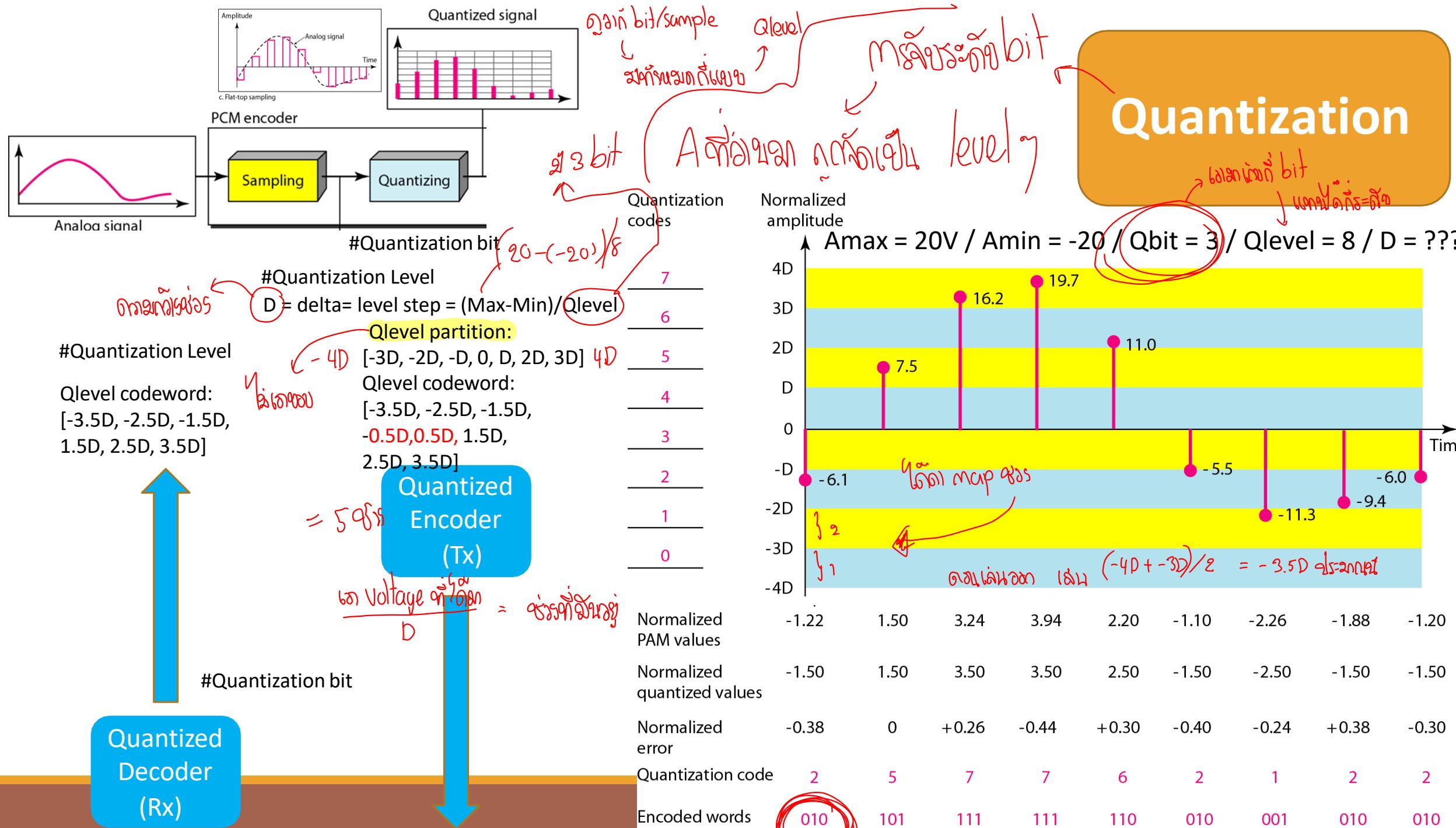
- $f_{sampling} = 32,000 \text{ Hz}$

CD Quality (รองรับเสียงดนตรี 20,000 Hz)

- $f_{sampling} = 44,100 \text{ Hz}$

High Quality Sound

- $f_{sampling} = 96,000 \text{ Hz}$



↳ Quantizing

↳ ព័ត៌មានទូទៅត្រូវបានបង្កើតជាអំពីតុលាតំបន់ quantize ដែលមិនមែនអាមេរិក

↳ អាជីវកម្ម bit depth ពីនេះ

↳ គំនួរ bit មុន sample 10 នៃទាំង

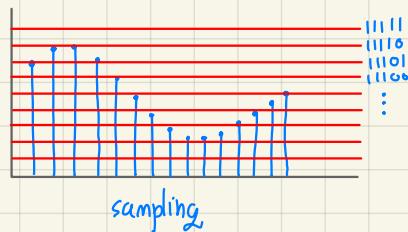
↳ ចំនួន 8 bit, 16 bit, 24 bit

↳ ផលិតផលបញ្ចប់ប្រឈមប្រឈម level ទីនៅក្នុង sampling ។

↳ 3 រូប $\rightarrow 2^3 = 8$ level

8 រូប $\rightarrow 2^8 = 256$ level

↳ ដែនលូបរុណាទៅទៅ កំណត់ level



↳ ចិត្តចាយទៅក្នុងទឹកបាត់ទឹក ចំណាំ Qbit (bit depth) \rightarrow ទឹក Qbit នាក់សែនសម្រាប់ប្រឈមប្រឈម

↳ $Q_{bit} = 3 \rightarrow Q_{level} = 8$

↳ ព័ត៌មានទូទៅត្រូវបានបង្កើតជាអំពីតុលាតំបន់ level

$$D = \frac{V_{max} - V_{min}}{Q_{level}} \quad \text{រាយការ} \quad \frac{20 - (-20)}{8} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_{partition} = [-3D, -2D, -D, 0, D, 2D, 3D]_{4D} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{ប្រឈមប្រឈម} \\ \text{ក្នុងប្រឈមប្រឈម} \end{array}$$

$$= [-15, -10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15]_{\text{min}=-20, \text{max}=20} \quad \# \text{ទី voltage ទីក្នុងប្រឈម}$$

↳ Q codeword

↳ នូវទៅ Q partition នក់បញ្ជីក្នុង \curvearrowright ធនាគារ

$$Q_{codeword} = [-3.5D, -2.5D, -1.5D, -0.5D, 0.5D, 1.5D, 2.5D, 3.5D]$$

$$= [-17.5, -12.5, -7.5, -2.5, 2.5, 7.5, 12.5, 17.5]$$

↳ រាយការនៃទូទៅត្រូវបាន quantize នូវបញ្ជីប្រឈមប្រឈម D

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{6.1}{5} \Rightarrow 1.22 \rightarrow \text{និង normalize PAM}$$

↳ នូវទៅបញ្ជីក្នុងទៅ Q codeword សម្រាប់ប្រឈមប្រឈម D 1.22 (នូវតិចភាគចំណាំប្រឈមប្រឈម)

↳ 1.5 ការបង្កើត normalize quantize value

↳ ລວມຜູ້ລາຍລຳຕາງ $1.29 - 1.5 = -0.38$ ຕໍ່ນີ້ແມ່ນ normalize error

↳ ຢັ້ງ level ໂດຍອອກຕ່າງເຊື້ອໃຈວ່າມີກຳນົດຫຼັງຈາກນີ້

↳ ເບີ້ງປົງກຳ codeword ທີ່ 1.5 ຕໍ່ index ທີ່ເພີ້ນຕາ?

↳ ດ້ວຍວະ 5%

↳ ເຮັດວຽກ encode ສົມຜູ້ໄລດີວ່າ $101_{\text{**}}$

ຈາດຕິດຢາຍເປົ້າ ນີ້ແມ່ນໄດ້ມາເປັນຢັ້ງລົບຕ່າງໆ
-9.4 ອັງອັນ normalized PAM , normalized quantize
value, normalize error , ຊົມຜູ້ກຳ encode

$$\text{normalized PAM} = \frac{V}{D} = \frac{-9.4}{5} = -1.88$$

$$\text{normalized quantized} = \sqrt{5} = -1.5$$

$$\text{normalized error} = \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{1.88} = -1.88 - (-1.5) = -0.38$$

$$\text{index ທີ່ ນັງ ວິທີ} = 2 \quad \text{ຊົມຜູ້ກຳ encode} = 010$$

$$D = \text{Delta step} = \frac{40V}{8\text{ fm}} = 5V/\text{level}$$

check level: $\frac{0.025D}{0.025D + 0.025D} = \frac{0.025D}{0.05D} = \frac{1}{2}$

Quantization Partition [(-3D, -2D, -D, 0, D, 2D, 3D, 4D)]

$$0.025SD \Rightarrow [OD, ID] \rightarrow [4] \text{ int level}$$

$$3.85D \Rightarrow (3D, 40)$$

PCM Decoder

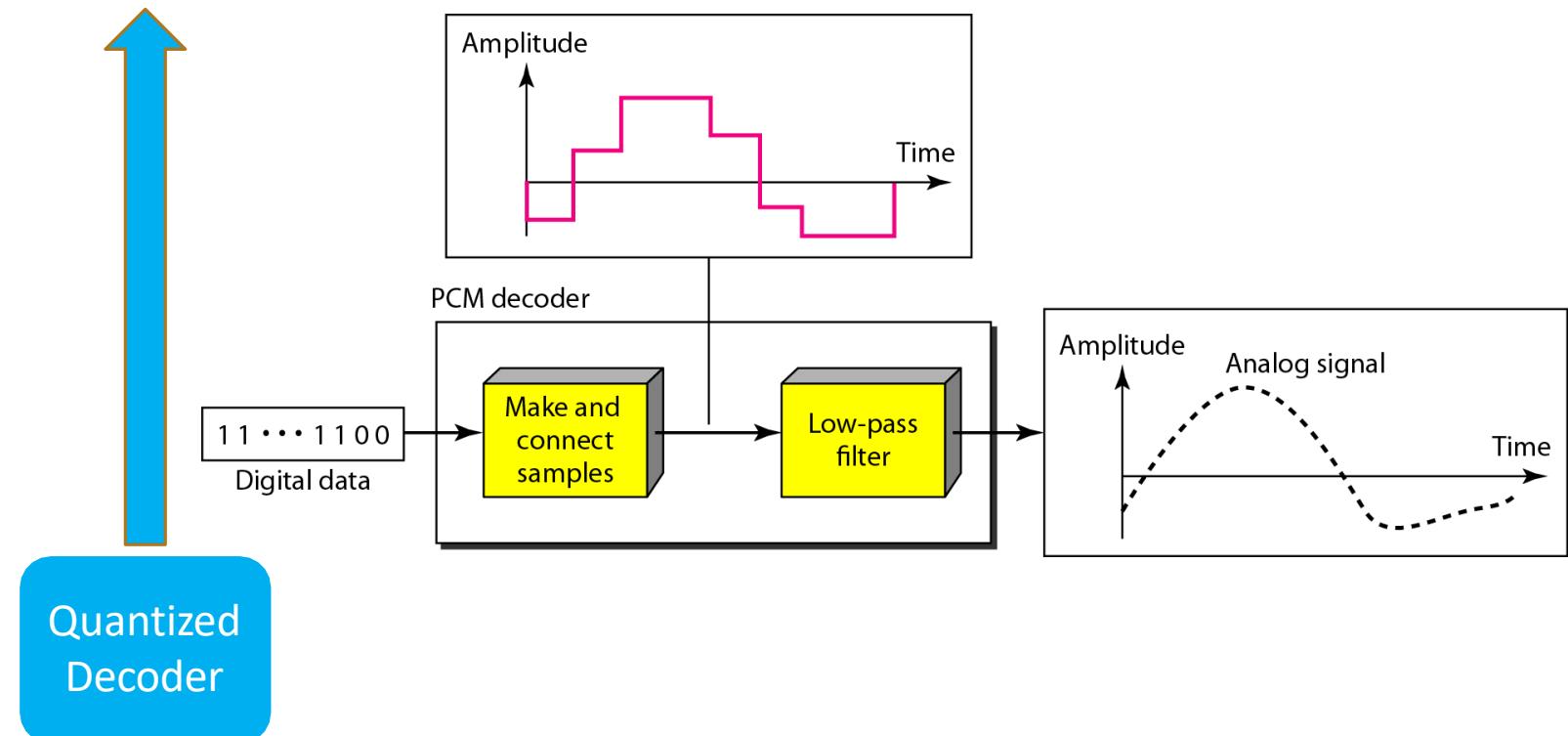
Quantization Decoder

Low Pass Filtering

#Quantization Level

Qlevel bound:

[-3.5D, -2.5D, -1.5D, 1.5D, 2.5D, 3.5D]



Quantization Encoder

Sampled Quantizer Encode	Quantization partition Quantization codebook Input signal vector length Sample time (*เปลี่ยนตาม Period ทุกครั้ง*)	[-.5 0 .5] [-.75 -.25 .25 .75] 1 .01
Integer to Bit Converter	Number of bit per integer	2

Quantization Decoder

Bit to Integer Converter	Number of bit per integer	2
Quantizer Decode	Quantization codebook	[-.75 -.25 .25 .75]

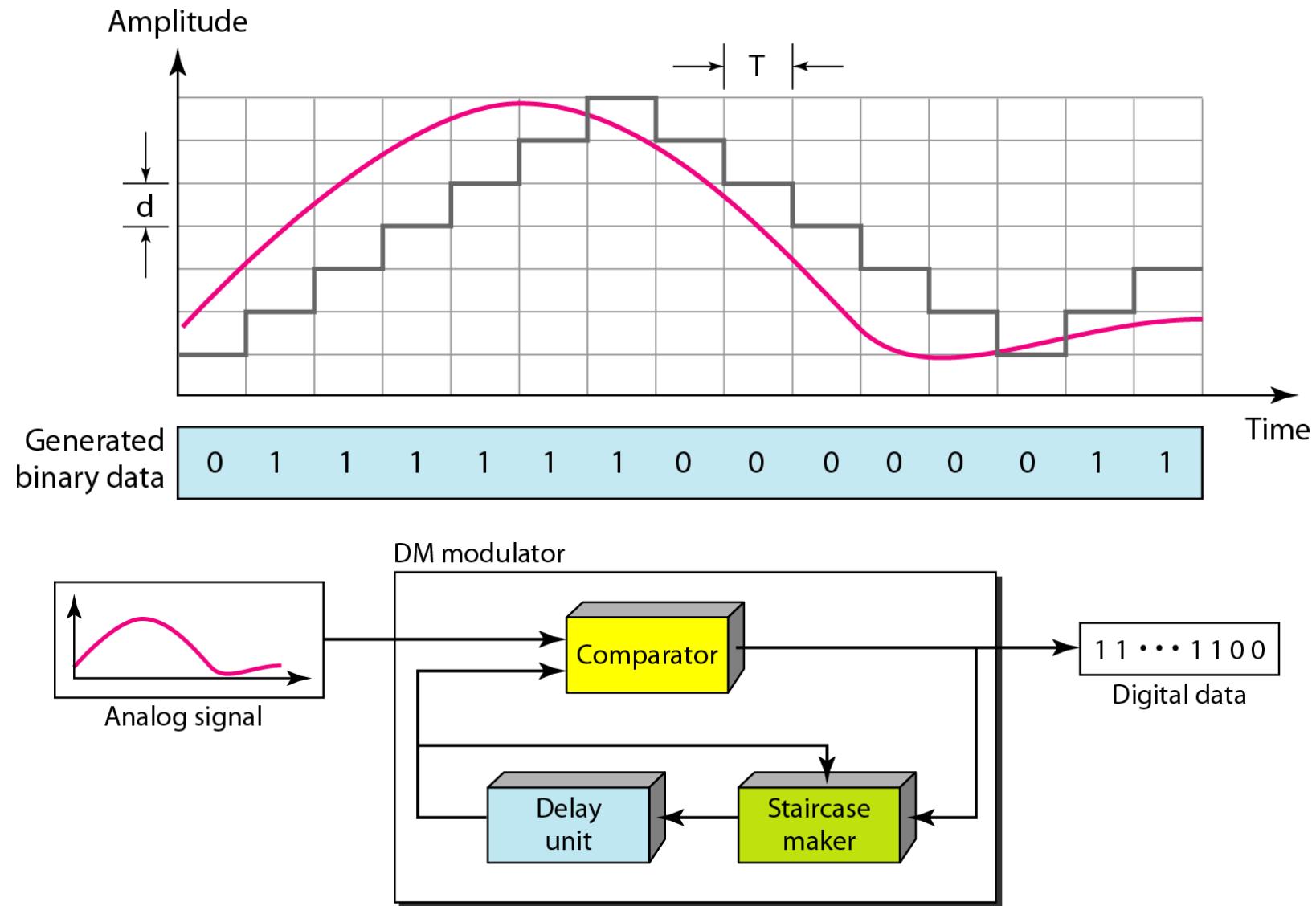
Qo bit depth គួរការណែនាំ codebook ដោយ

mis encode , decode

ទាមទី sampling rate និង bit depth នៅក្នុងការបង្កើតរឹង

Activity# 9.1

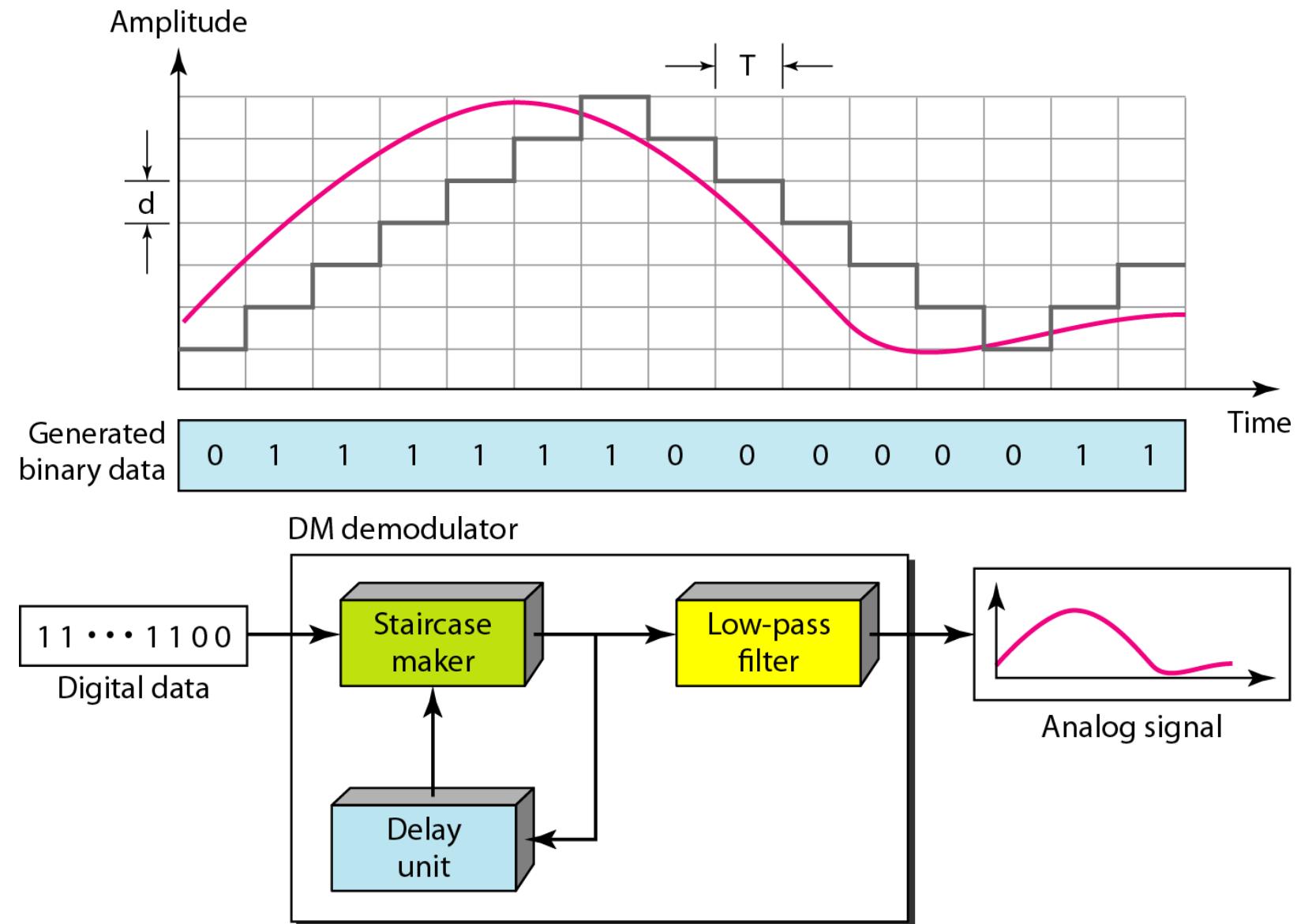
Delta Modulation Encoder



Delta Modulation Decoder

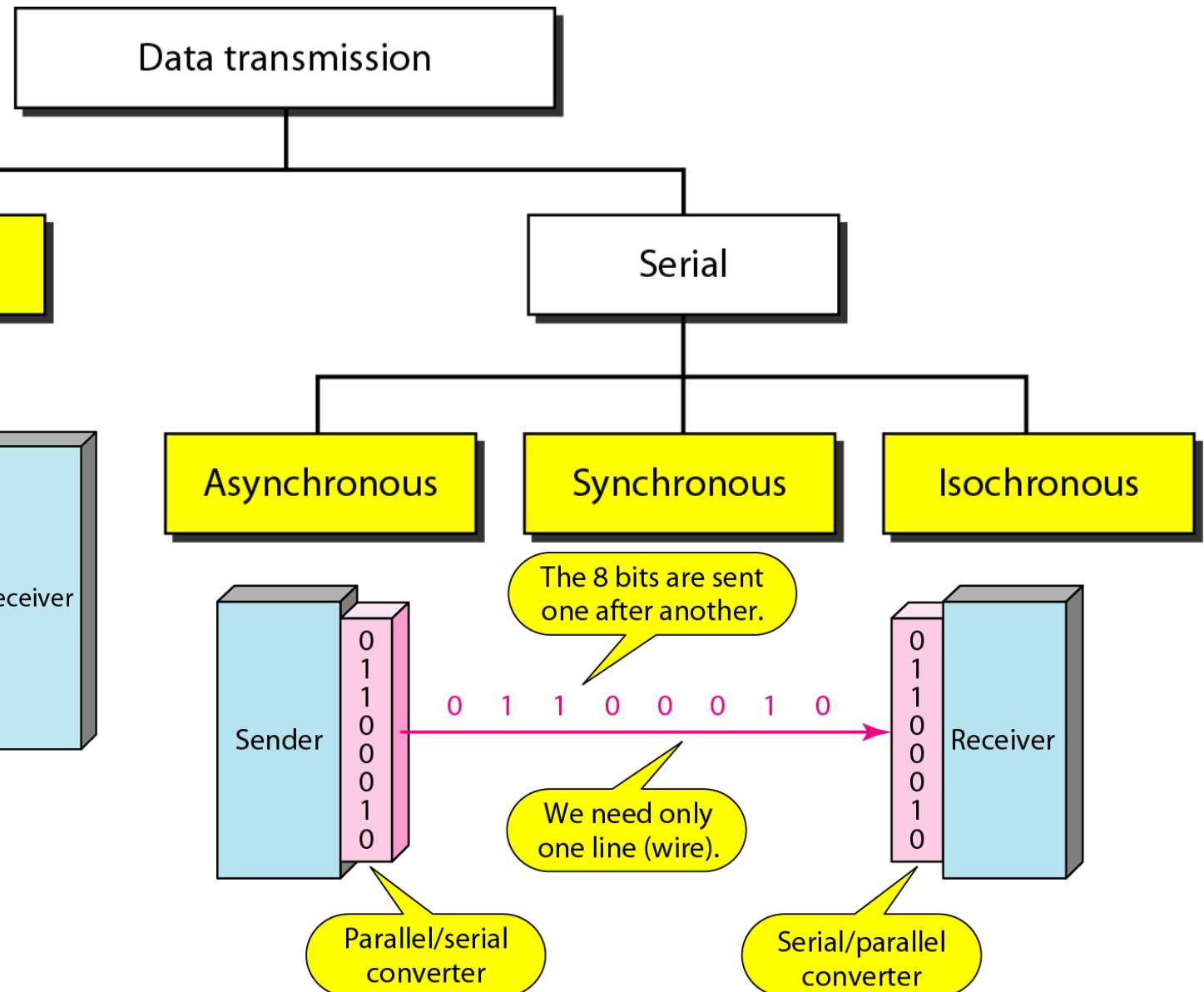
Quantization Decoder

Low Pass Filtering

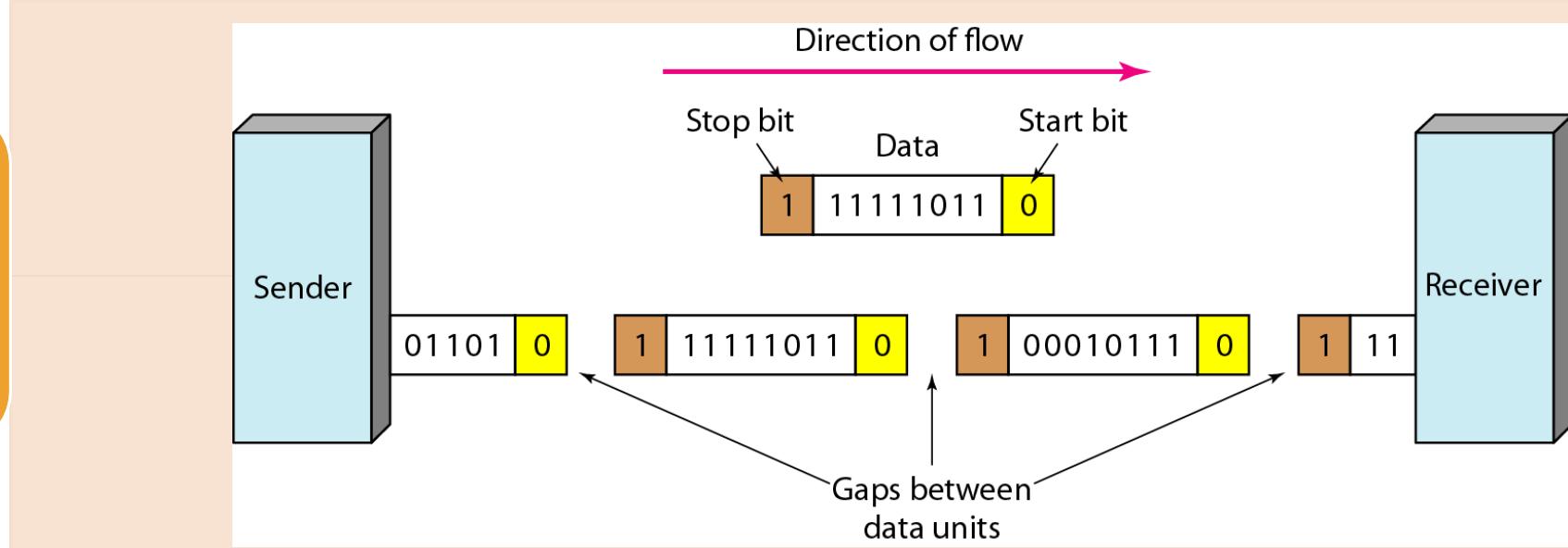


DIGITAL
TRANSMISSION
MODE

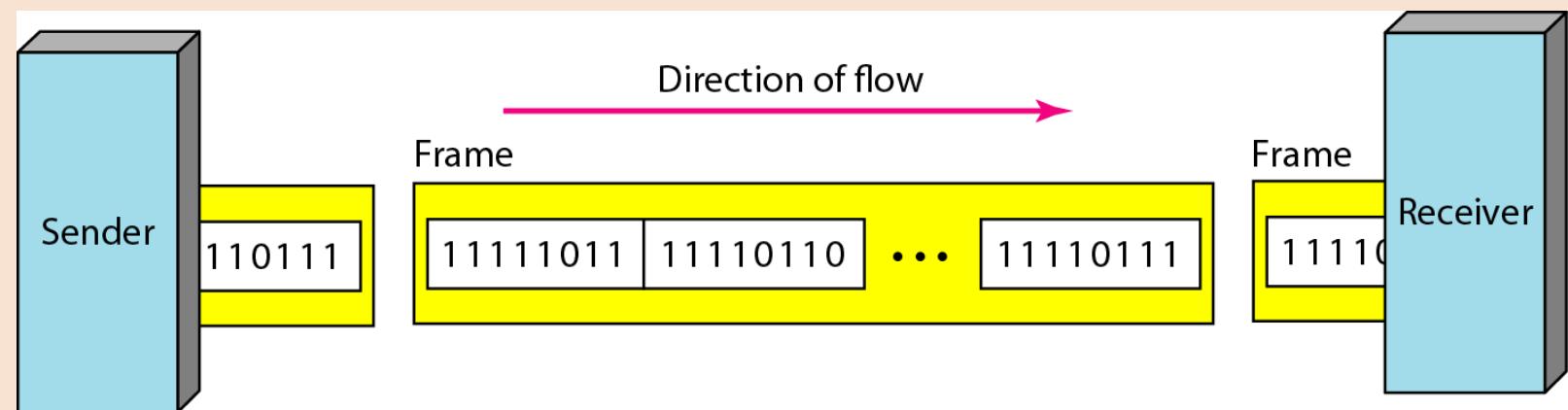
Parallel vs Serial



Asynchronous Transmission



Synchronous Transmission



Activity# 9.2

นำ NOTEBOOK ลง MATLAB มา ด้วย

Playing with PCM audio files

- 1) Read Audio files (download from Google Classroom)

use:

```
[y, Fs] = audioread(filename)
```

```
[y, Fs] = audioread(filename, samples)
```

[start, finish].

- 2) What are the sampling rate (Fs) and quantization bits (nBits: Bits per sample) ?

use:

```
info = audioinfo(filename)
```

- 3) Play with different Fs and nBits

use:

```
player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits)
```

y(:, 2:3)

Fs = [8000 22050 44100 96000]

nBits = [8 16 24]

Reading PCM audio files (Options)

[y, Fs] = audioread(filename) reads data from the file named filename, and returns sampled data, y, and a sample rate for that data, Fs.

[y, Fs] = audioread(filename, samples) reads the selected range of audio samples in the file, where samples is a vector of the form [start, finish].

File Format	BitsPerSample	Data Type of y	Data Range of y
WAVE (.wav)	8	uint8	0 ≤ y ≤ 255
	16	int16	-32768 ≤ y ≤ +32767
	24	int32	-2^31 ≤ y ≤ 2^31-1
	32	int32	-2^31 ≤ y ≤ 2^31-1
	32	single	-1.0 ≤ y ≤ +1.0
	64	double	-1.0 ≤ y ≤ +1.0
WAVE (.wav) (u-law)	8	int16	-32124 ≤ y ≤ +32124
WAVE (.wav) (A-law)	8	int16	-32256 ≤ y ≤ +32256
FLAC (.flac)	8	uint8	0 ≤ y ≤ 255
	16	int16	-32768 ≤ y ≤ +32767
	24	int32	-2^31 ≤ y ≤ 2^31-1
MP3 (.mp3), MPEG-4 AAC (.m4a, .mp4), OGG (.ogg), and certain compressed WAVE files	N/A	single	-1.0 ≤ y ≤ +1.0

Playing PCM audio files (Options)

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs)` creates an audioplayer object for signal Y, using sample rate Fs. The function returns a handle to the audioplayer object, player.

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits)` uses nBits bits per sample for signal Y.

`player = audioplayer(Y, Fs, nBits, ID)` uses the audio device identified by ID for output.

Y	<p>Audio signal represented by a vector or two-dimensional array containing single, double, int8, uint8, or int16 values.</p> <p>The value range of the input sample depends on the data type. The following table lists these ranges.</p> <table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Data Type</th><th>Sample Value Range</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>int8</td><td>-128 to 127</td></tr><tr><td>uint8</td><td>0 to 255</td></tr><tr><td>int16</td><td>-32768 to 32767</td></tr><tr><td>single</td><td>-1 to 1</td></tr><tr><td>double</td><td>-1 to 1</td></tr></tbody></table>	Data Type	Sample Value Range	int8	-128 to 127	uint8	0 to 255	int16	-32768 to 32767	single	-1 to 1	double	-1 to 1
Data Type	Sample Value Range												
int8	-128 to 127												
uint8	0 to 255												
int16	-32768 to 32767												
single	-1 to 1												
double	-1 to 1												
Fs	Sampling rate in Hz. Valid values depend on both the sample rates permitted by MATLAB® and the specific audio hardware on your system. MATLAB has a hard restriction of $1000 \text{ Hz} \leq \text{Fs} \leq 384000 \text{ Hz}$, although further hardware-dependent restrictions apply. Typical values supported by most sound cards are 8000, 11025, 22050, 44100, 48000, and 96000 Hz.												
nBits	Bits per sample. Specify only when signal Y is represented by floating-point values. Valid values depend on the audio hardware installed: 8, 16, or 24. Default: 16												
ID	Device identifier. To obtain the ID of a device, use the audiodevinfo function. Default: -1 (default device)												