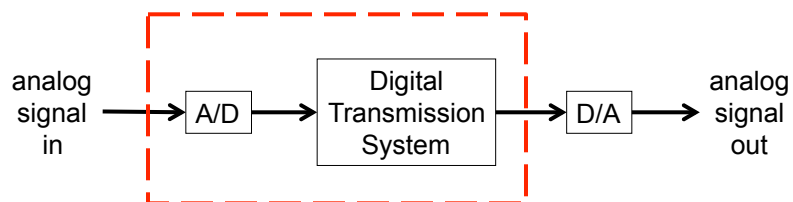


L9: Digitization



Sebastian Magierowski
York University

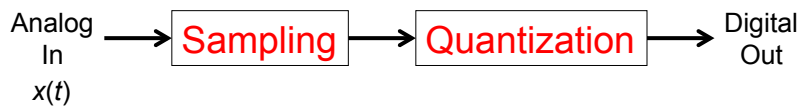
Outline



- How are analog signals **digitized**?
- How are digital signals **transmitted/communicated**?
 - [Subject of following lecture](#)
- Describe these mostly from the conceptual level

Digitization of Analog Signals

1. **Sampling:** obtain samples of $x(t)$ at discrete time intervals
2. **Quantization:** map each sample into an approximation value of finite precision
 - Pulse Code Modulation: telephone speech
 - CD audio



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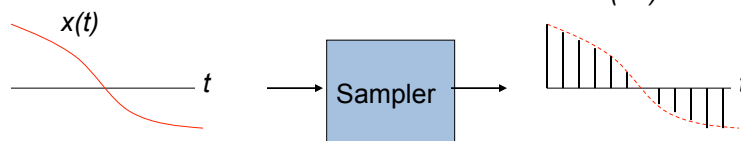
L9: Digitization

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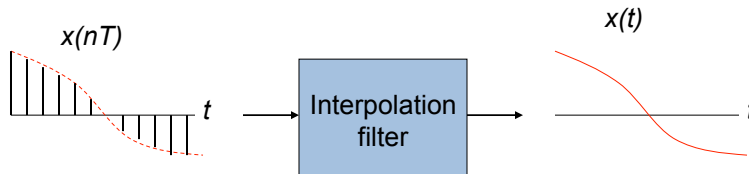
Sampling Theorem

Nyquist: Perfect reconstruction if sampling rate $1/T \geq 2W_s$

(a) Sampling



(b) Reconstruction

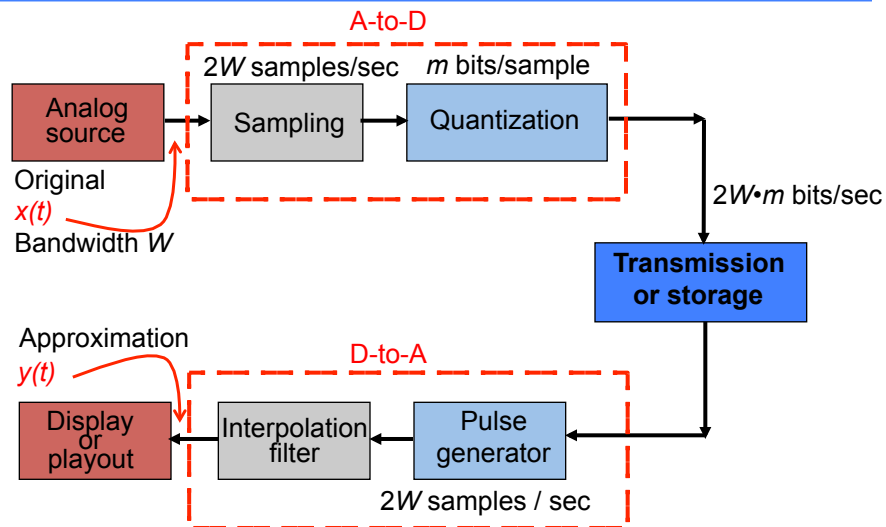


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4

Digital Transmission of Analog Information

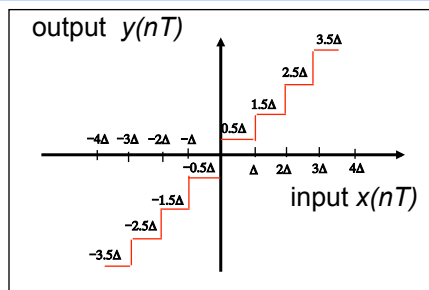


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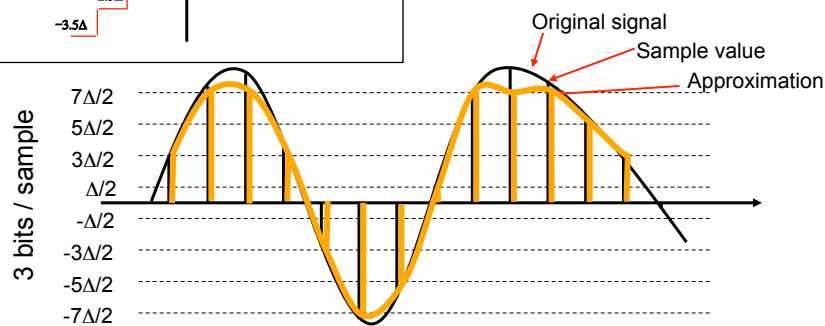
L9: Digitization

5

Quantization of Analog Samples



- Quantizer **maps** input
 - closest of 2^m representation values
- Quantization **error**
 - “noise” = $x(nT) - y(nT)$



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L9: Digitization

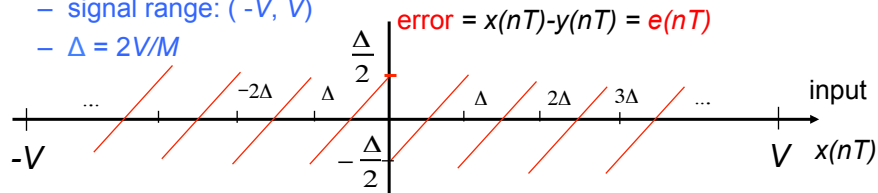
6

Quantizer Performance

- $M = 2^m$ levels

- signal range: $(-V, V)$

- $\Delta = 2V/M$



- If M is large, then error is roughly uniformly distributed between $(-\Delta/2, \Delta/2)$
- Average Noise Power = Mean Square Error:

$$\sigma_e^2 = \frac{1}{\Delta} \int_{-\Delta/2}^{\Delta/2} e(x)^2 dx = \frac{\Delta^2}{12}$$

Quantizer Performance

- **Figure of Merit:**

- Signal-to-Noise Ratio = Avg signal power / Avg noise power

- Let σ_x^2 be the signal power, then

$$SNR = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\Delta^2/12} = \frac{12\sigma_x^2}{4V^2/M^2} = 3 \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{V}\right)^2 M^2 = 3 \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{V}\right)^2 2^{2m}$$

- The ratio $V/\sigma_x \approx 4$
- The **SNR** is usually stated in **decibels**:
- $SNR \text{ [dB]} = 10 \log_{10} \sigma_x^2/\sigma_e^2 = 6 + 10 \log_{10} 3\sigma_x^2/V^2$
- $SNR \text{ [dB]} = 6m - 7.27 \text{ dB}$ for $V/\sigma_x = 4$.

Example: Telephone Speech

$W = 4$ kHz, so Nyquist sampling theorem

$\Rightarrow 2W = 8000$ samples/second

Suppose error requirement = 1% error

$$\text{SNR} = 10 \log(1/.01)^2 = 40 \text{ dB}$$

Assume $V/\sigma_x = 4$, then

$$40 \text{ dB} = 6m - 7$$

$\Rightarrow m = 8$ bits/sample

PCM (“Pulse Code Modulation”) Telephone Speech:

$$\text{Bit rate} = 8000 \times 8 \text{ bits/sec} = 64 \text{ kbps}$$