

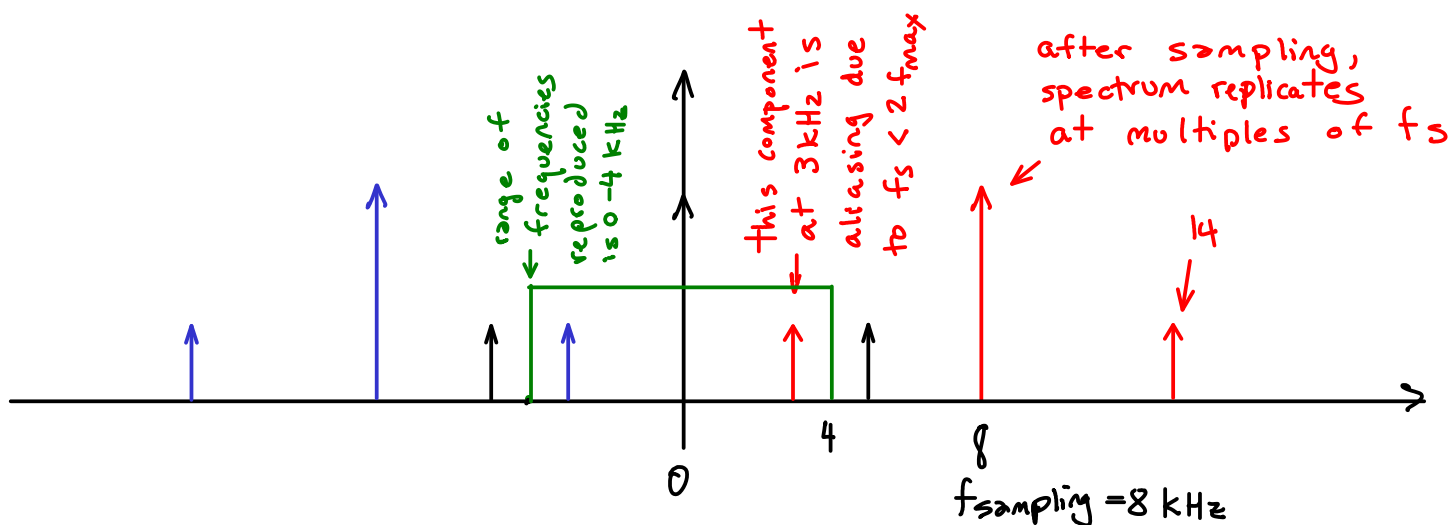
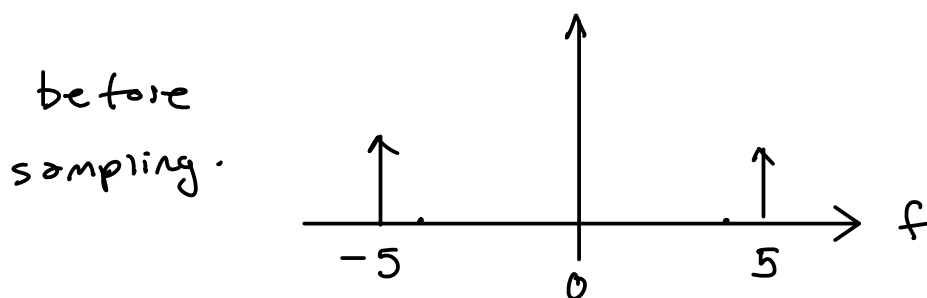
Lecture 6 - Digitized Speech

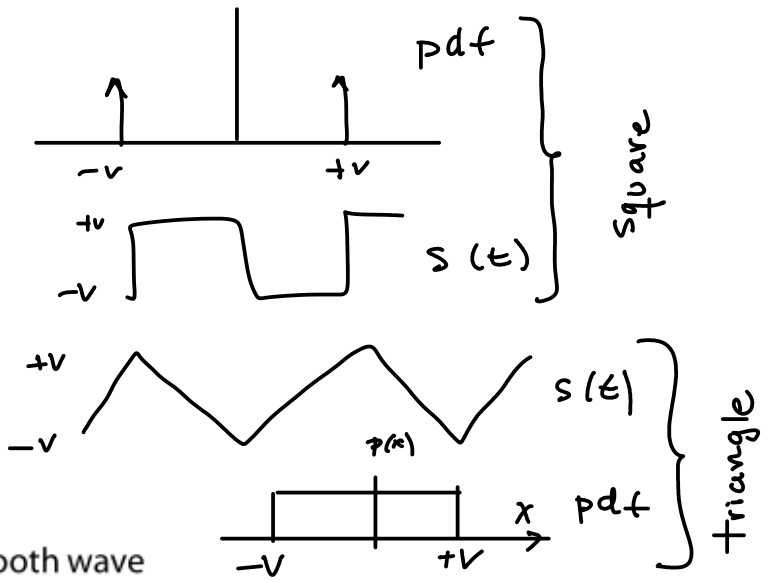
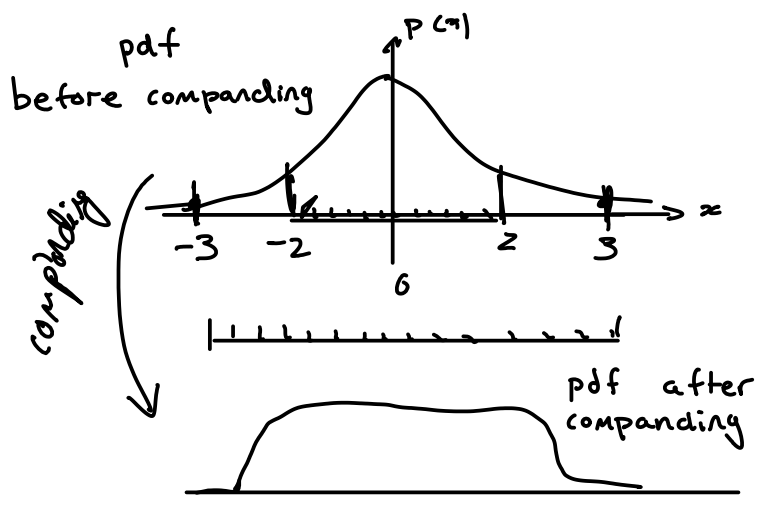
Exercise 1: Give some examples of legacy analog speech communications and very simple analog speech communication systems.

- AM & FM Broadcast } legacy analog voice
- aero & maritime mobile }

- intercoms } very simple applications
- baby monitor }

Exercise 2: A 5 kHz signal is sampled at 8 kHz. What are the positive and negative frequency components of the 5 kHz signal before sampling? What is the frequency of the aliased component falling into the 0-4 kHz range?

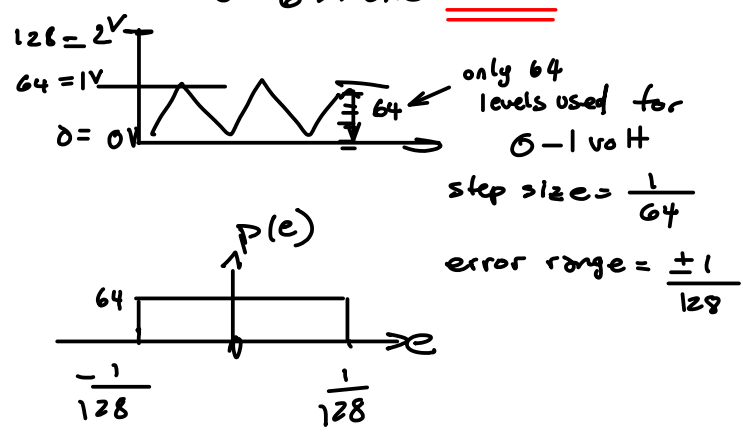
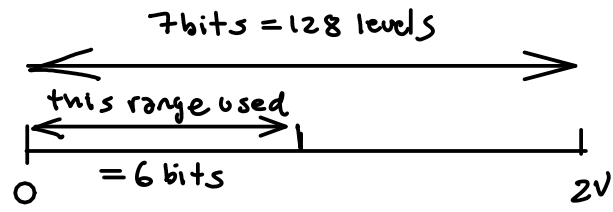




Exercise 3: What is the quantization SNR for a sawtooth wave varying from 0 to 1V if a 7 bit A/D converter is used with an input range of 0 to 2V?

simple answer:

66 dB where
 $b = 6 \therefore 6 \times 6 = 36 \text{ dB}$



Longer answer: power = $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(v) v^2 dv$
↑
pdf of voltage v

for signal: $p(v) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 < v < 1 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$

power = $\frac{1}{1} \int_0^1 v^2 dv = \left[\frac{v^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} v^2$

for noise: $p(v) = 64$ since area = 1

$$N = 64 \int_{-\frac{1}{128}}^{\frac{1}{128}} v^2 dv = 64 \cdot \left[\frac{v^3}{3} \right]_{-\frac{1}{128}}^{\frac{1}{128}} = 64 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{128} \right)^3 - \left(\frac{-1}{128} \right)^3 = \frac{2^6}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^{7 \cdot 3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2^7}{2^{7 \cdot 3}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{7 \cdot 2}}$$

if signal was distributed over $\pm \frac{1}{2}$:

power = $\frac{v^3}{3} \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$

and $\frac{S}{N} = \frac{2^{14}}{2^2} = 2^{12} = 36 \text{ dB}$

$\frac{S}{N} = 2^{14} = 42 \text{ dB}$

Exercise 4: If the sampling rate is 8 kHz and there are 8 bits per sample, that is the data rate in each direction? How many bytes per minute are transmitted for a two-way connection?

$8000 \cdot 2 \text{ dir} = 8000 \text{ Bytes/s}$
 $= 1 \text{ M Byte/minute.}$

NOTE: difference is due to including the DC power $(\frac{1}{2})^2$ in the signal power.