

The background of the slide is a vibrant, abstract digital-themed image. It features a blue and purple gradient with a glowing white sine wave that oscillates across the center. The background is overlaid with a pattern of binary code (0s and 1s) in various colors, including white, blue, and green. On the left side, there is a faint, stylized map of the world. The overall aesthetic is high-tech and futuristic.

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Applications and Measurements



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

COMMUNICATION II LAB

LAB 1

Line Code Encoder





Digital Modulation

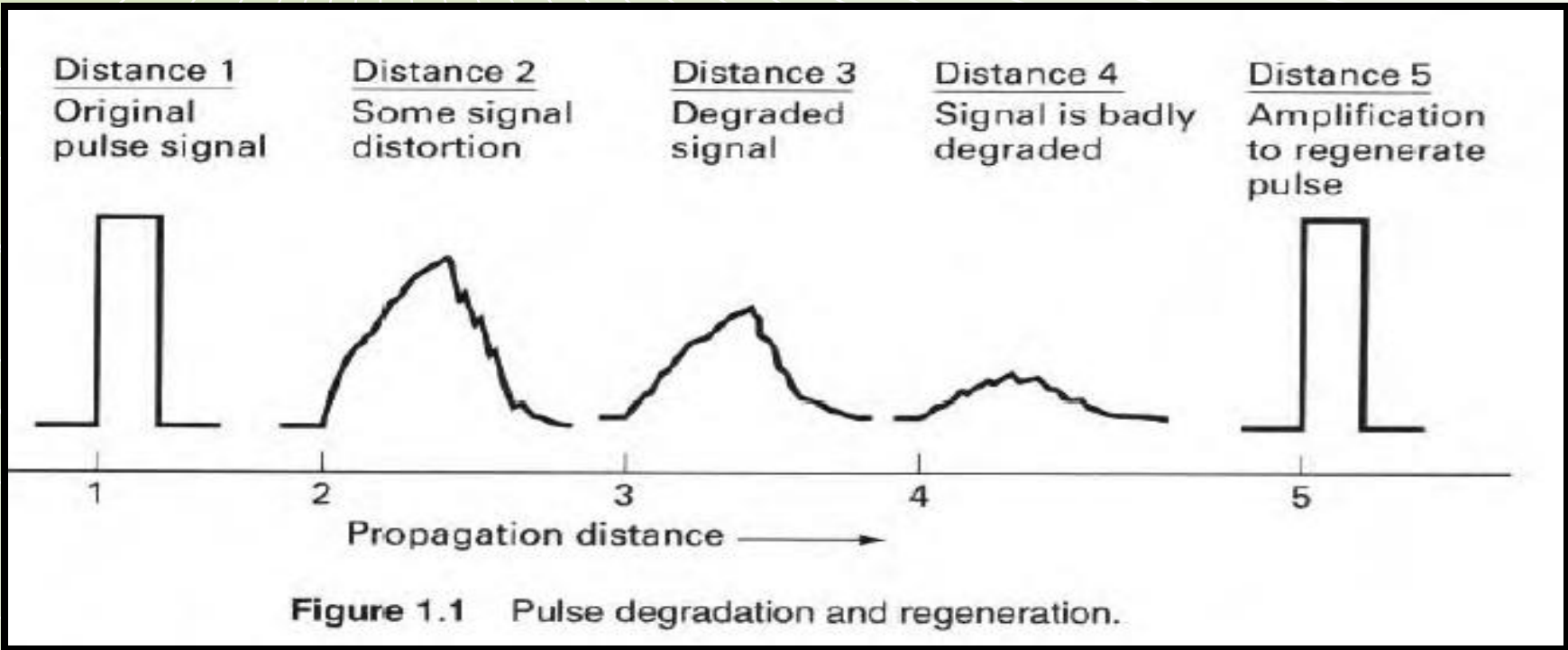
is the process by which digital symbols are transformed into waveforms that are compatible with the characteristics of the channel.

In *BASEBAND MODULATION*

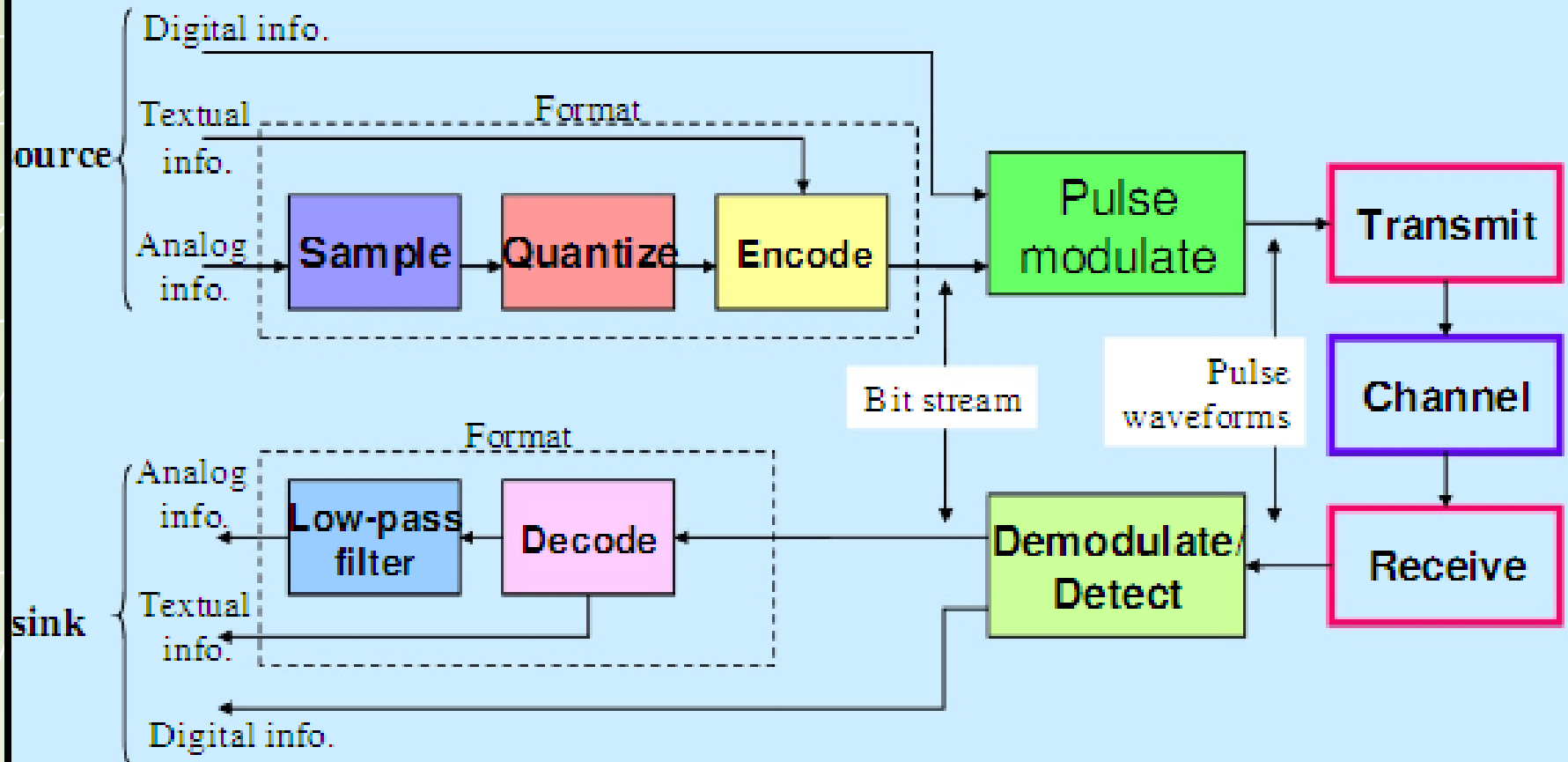
waveform usually take the form of shaped pulses.

In *BANDPASS MODULATION*

the shaped pulses modulate a sinusoid called a carrier wave



Formatting and transmission of baseband signal





Formatting

- *Anti aliasing
- *Sampling
- *Quantization
- *Encoding

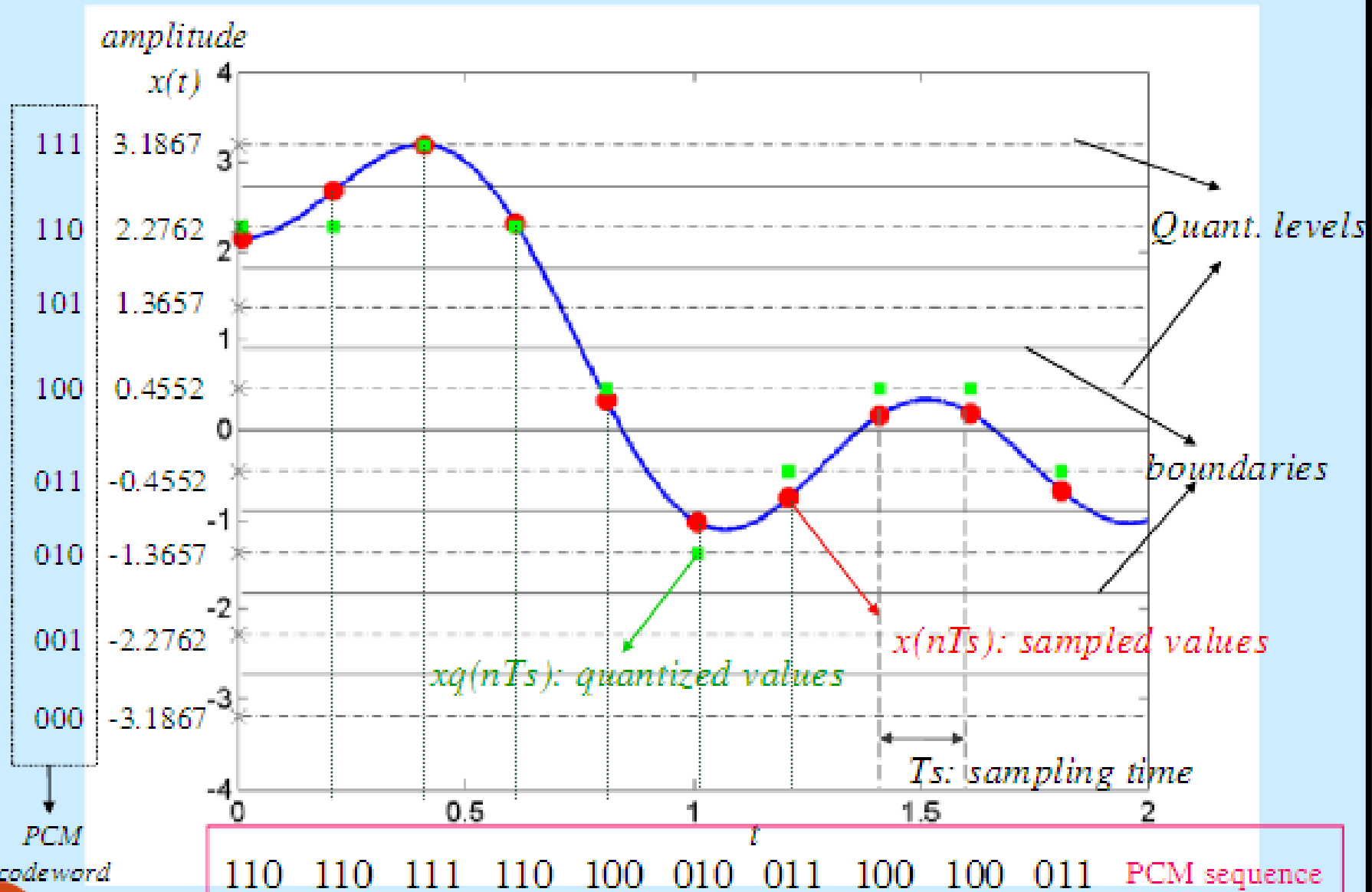
Baseband Signaling

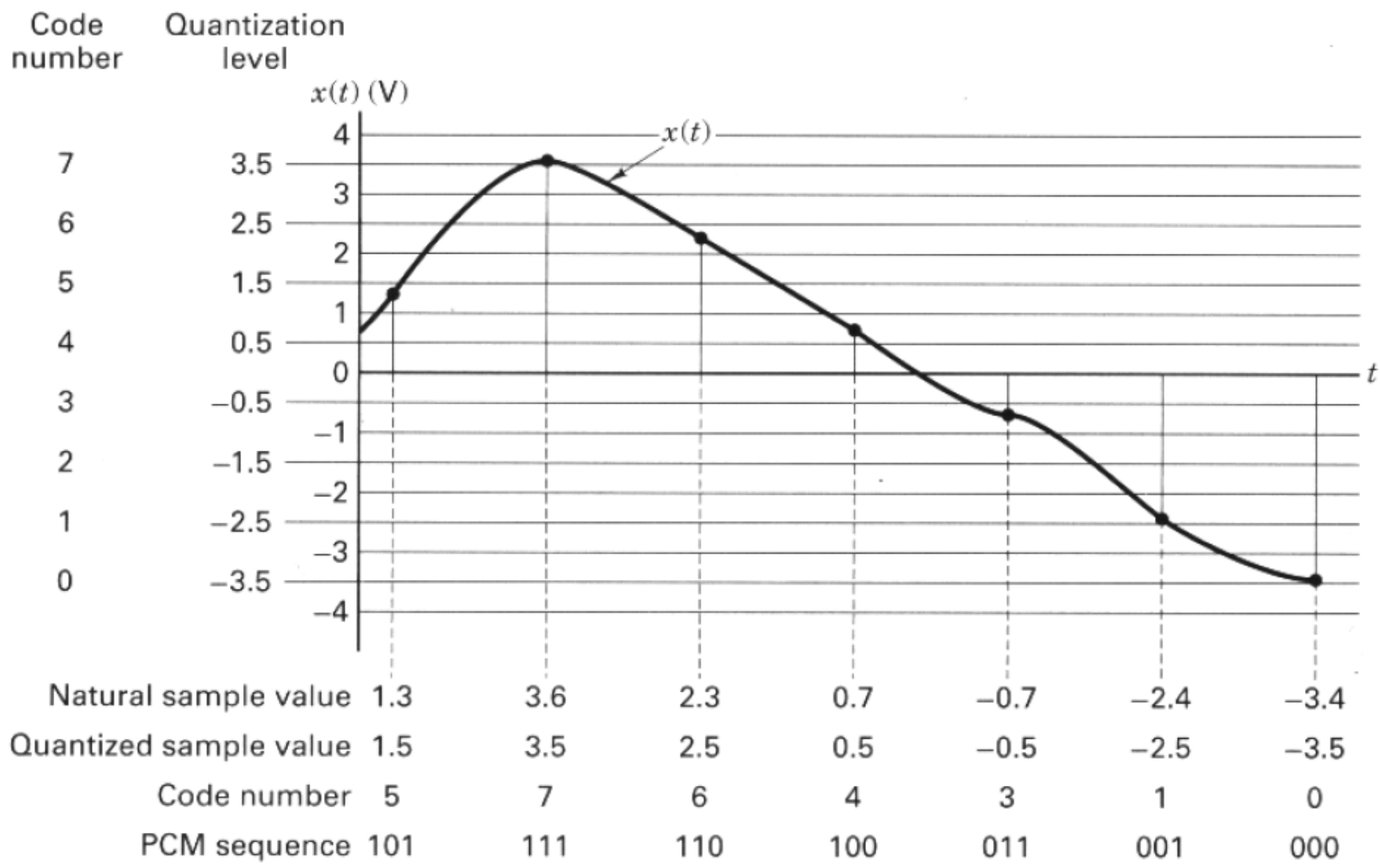
- *PCM waveforms
NRZ,RZ
- *M-ary Pulse Modulation
PAM,PPM,PDM

Bandpass Signaling

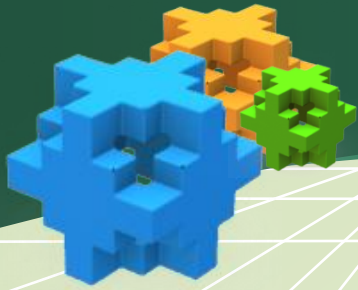
- *Coherent:
PSK,FSK,ASK
- *Non-coherent:
DFSK,Hybrids

Quantization example





PCM waveform (line code)



PCM waveform (line code) is used to carry the PCM digits.

PCM : represents a bits sequence.

PCM waveform : is a practical waveform .



Baseband Transmission

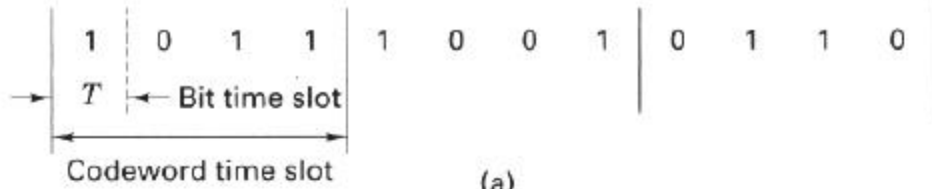
PCM: convert analog waveforms into binary digits.

Digits are not physical need something physical to carry the digits

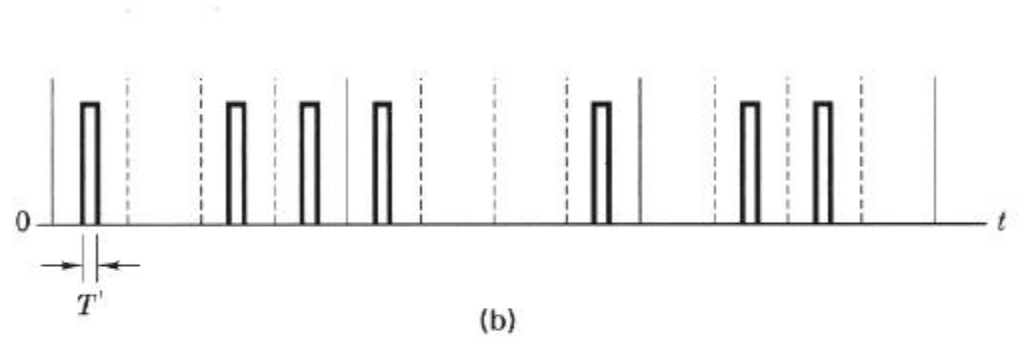
Electrical pulses transmit through a base band channel

PCM waveforms (line codes)

PCM sequence



Pulse representation of PCM



Pulse waveform

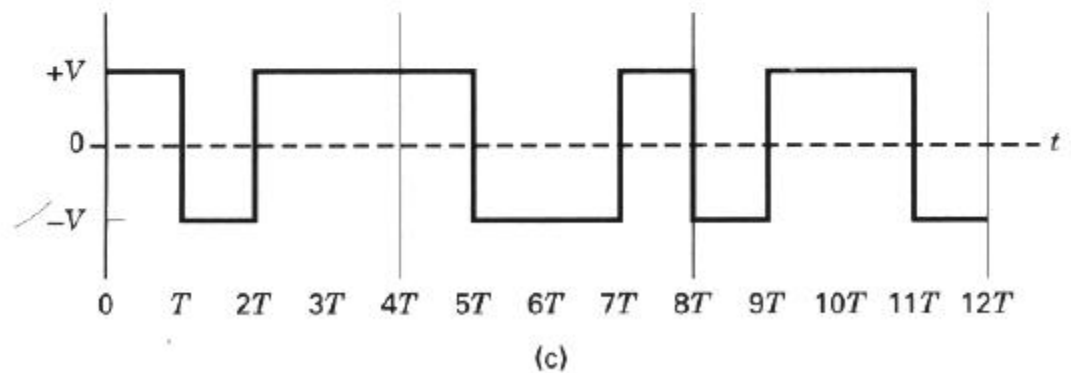
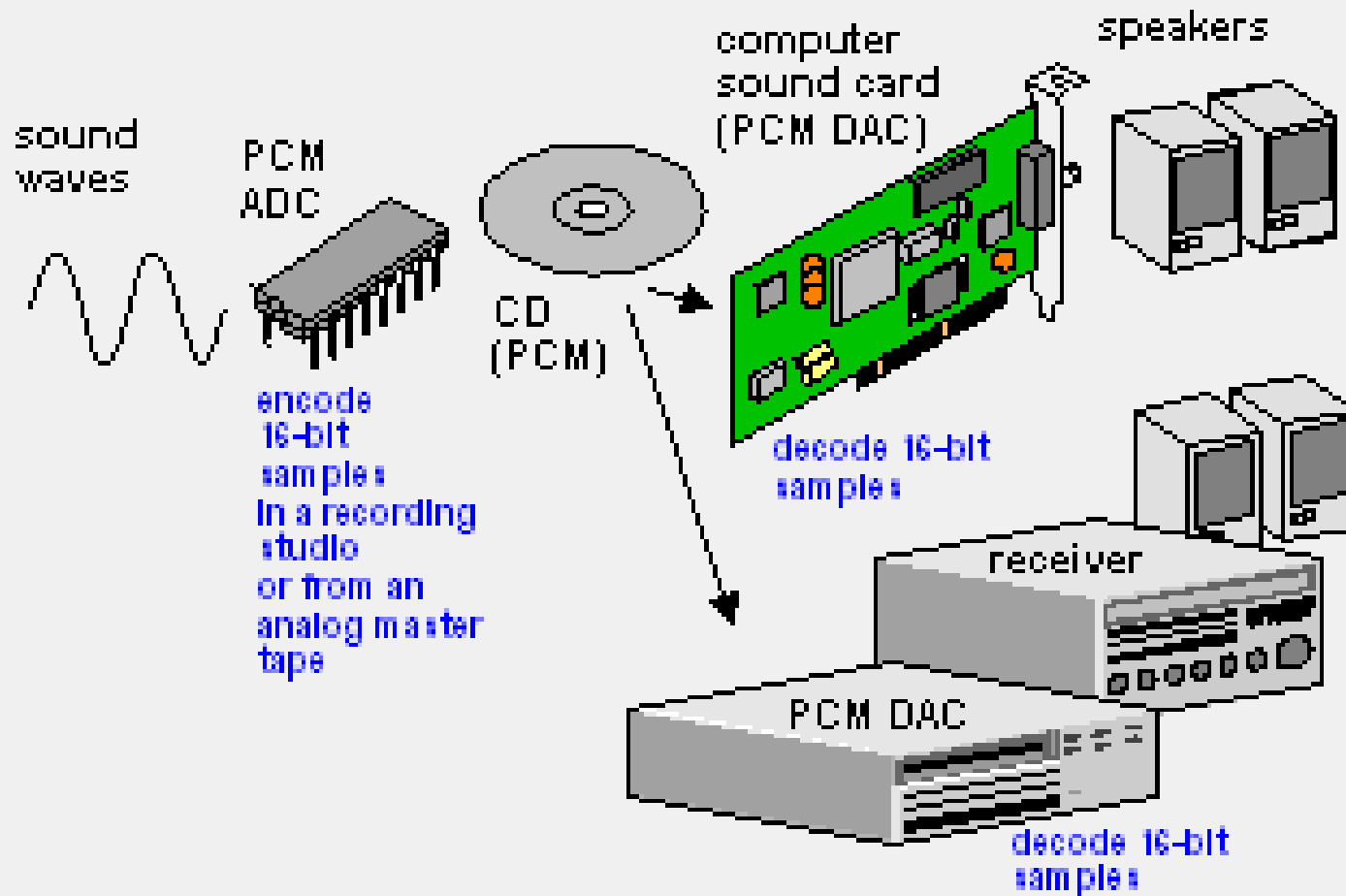
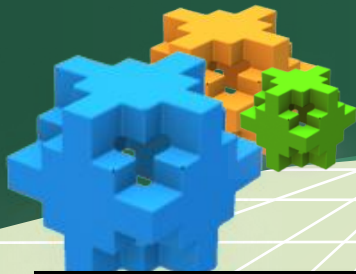


Figure 2.21 Example of waveform representation of binary digits. (a) PCM sequence. (b) Pulse representation of PCM. (c) Pulse waveform (transition between two levels).

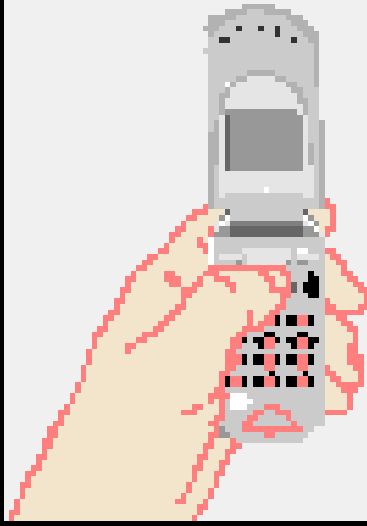
PCM for Music (CD-DA)



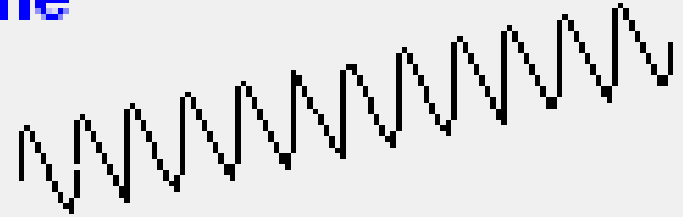


waves

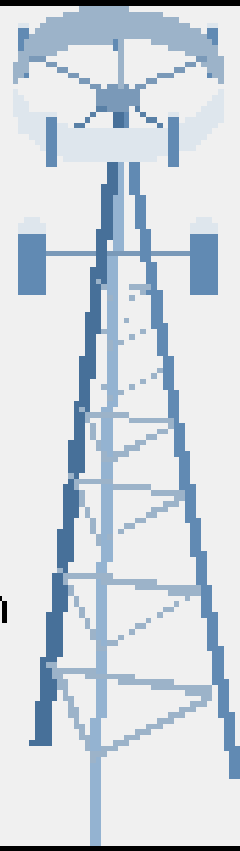
Digital Phone



digital data
wrapped in carrier



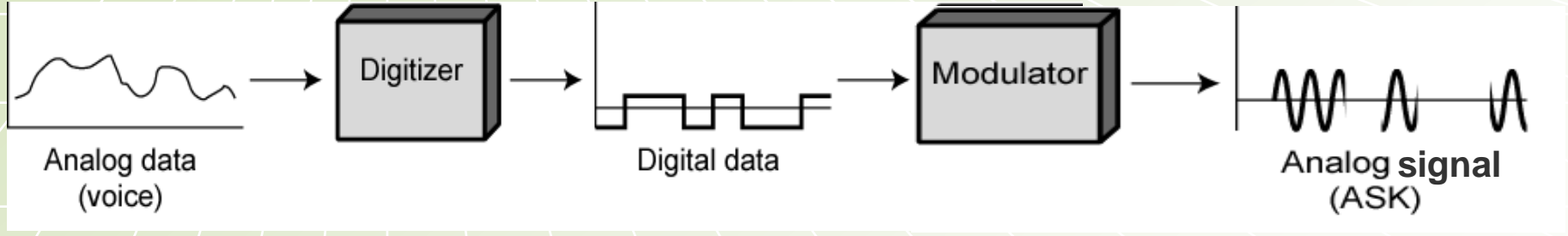
Digital phones convert voice to PCM in the handset and then further compress the data with a codec, or voice is converted into a PCM derivation such as ADPCM or CELP.



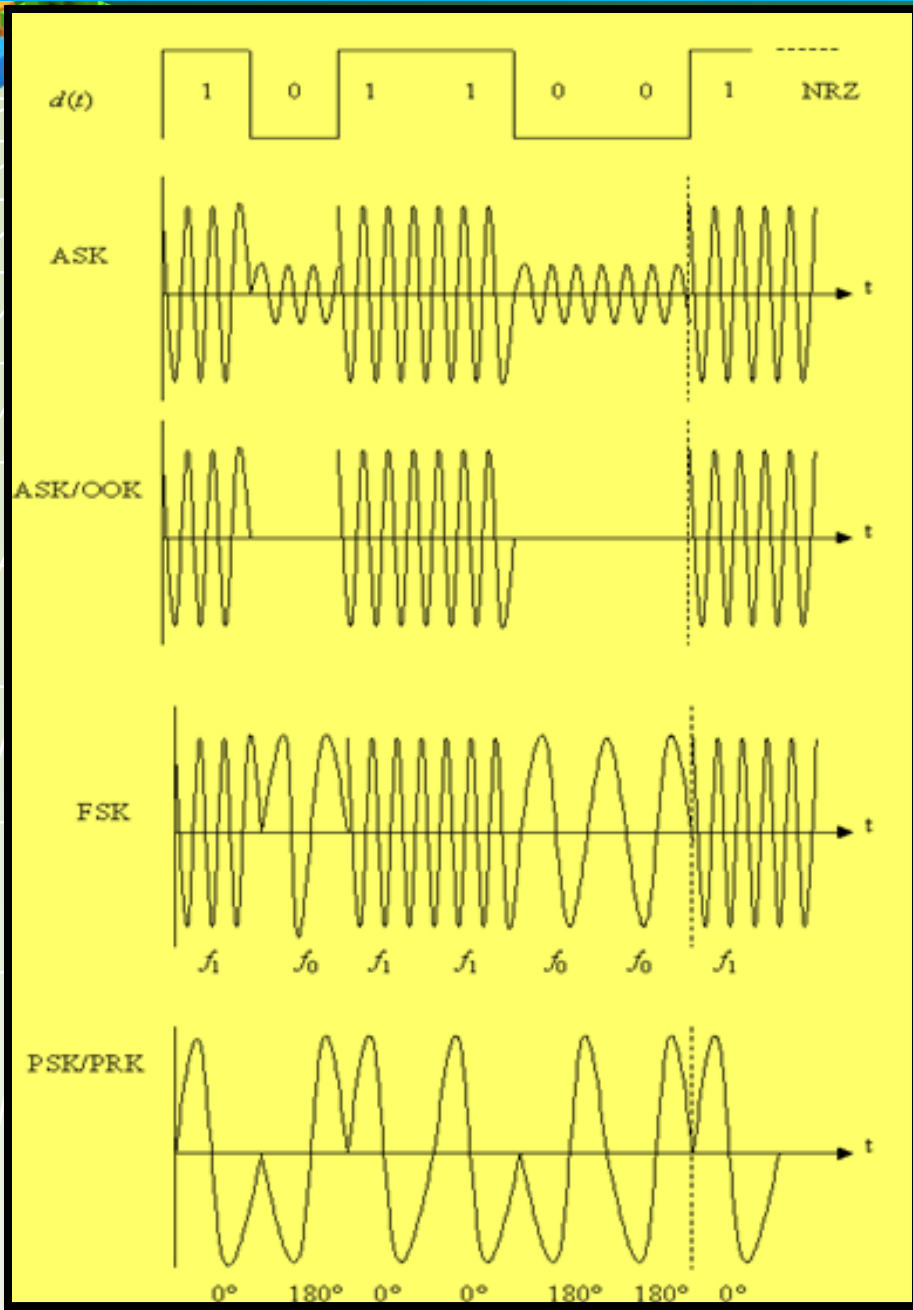
Cell Tower

digital voice

110100100100

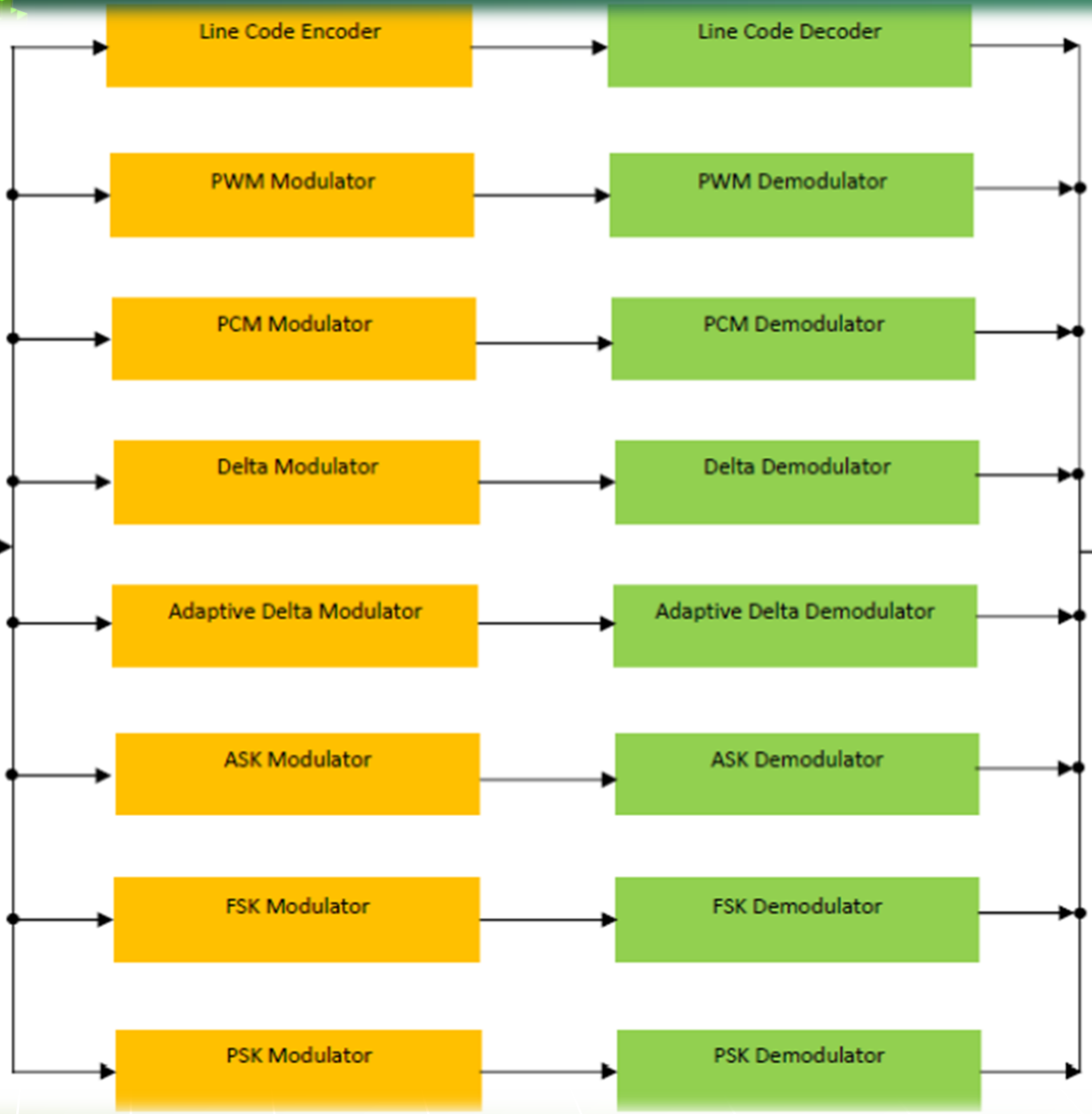


For Bandpass signal





Data Input

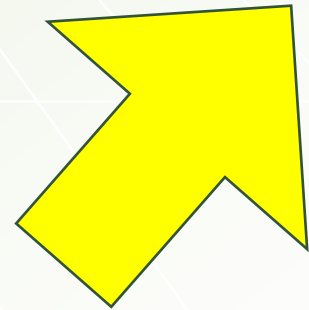
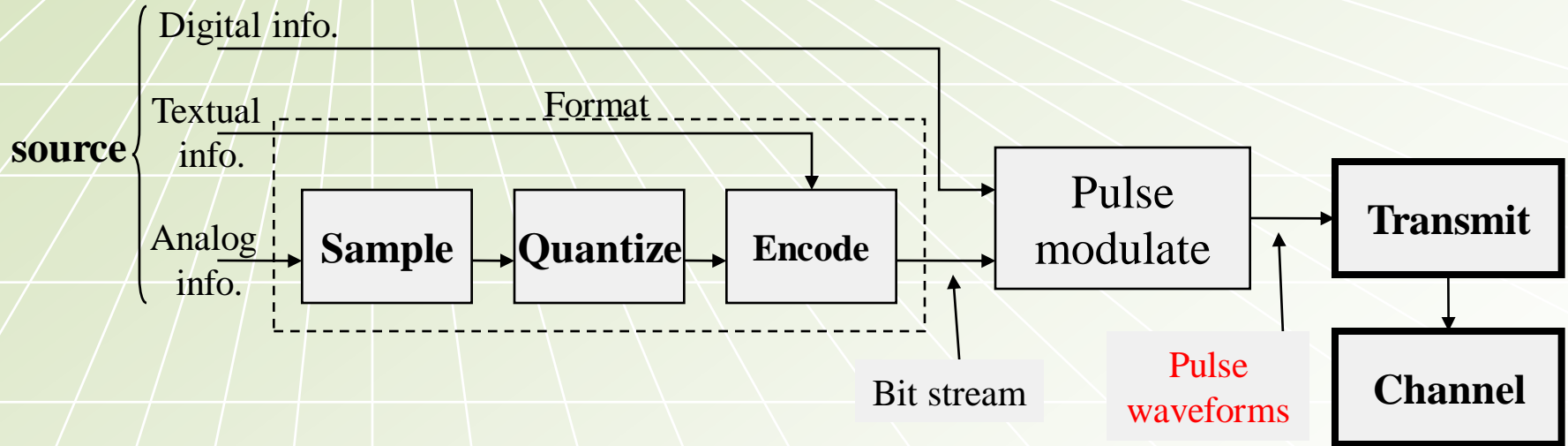
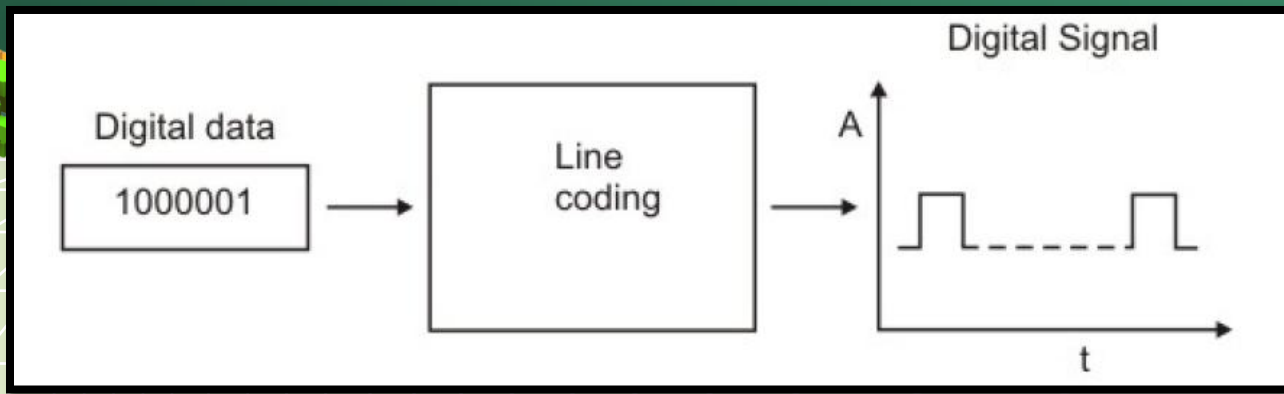


Data Output

A large, white scroll graphic with a black border, centered on the slide. The scroll is unrolled in the middle, with the ends curling up. The text is centered on the unrolled portion. Above the text 'Lab 1' is a horizontal line with five small black circles in the center. Below the text 'Line Code Encoder' is another horizontal line with five small black circles in the center.

Lab 1

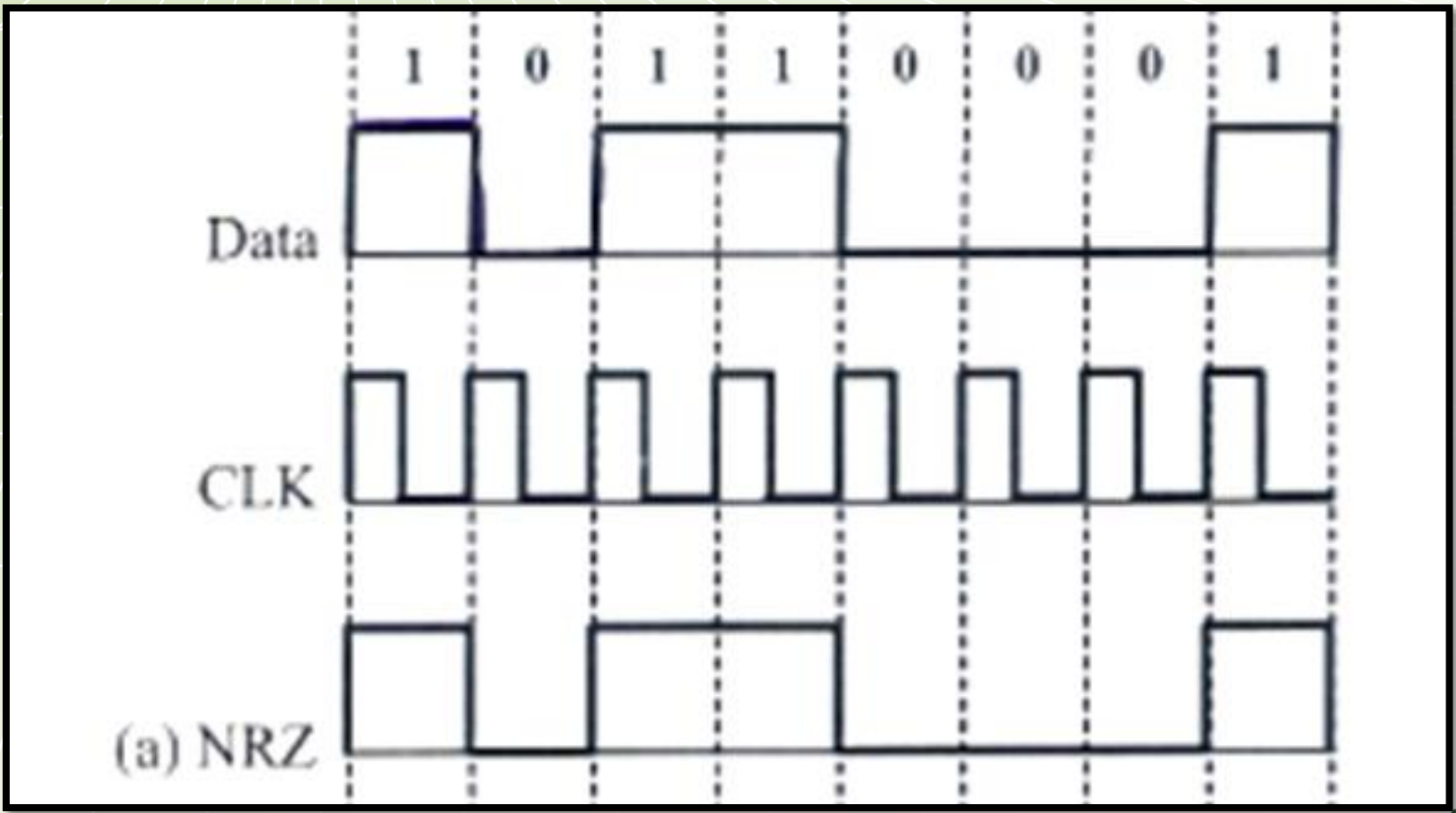
Line Code Encoder



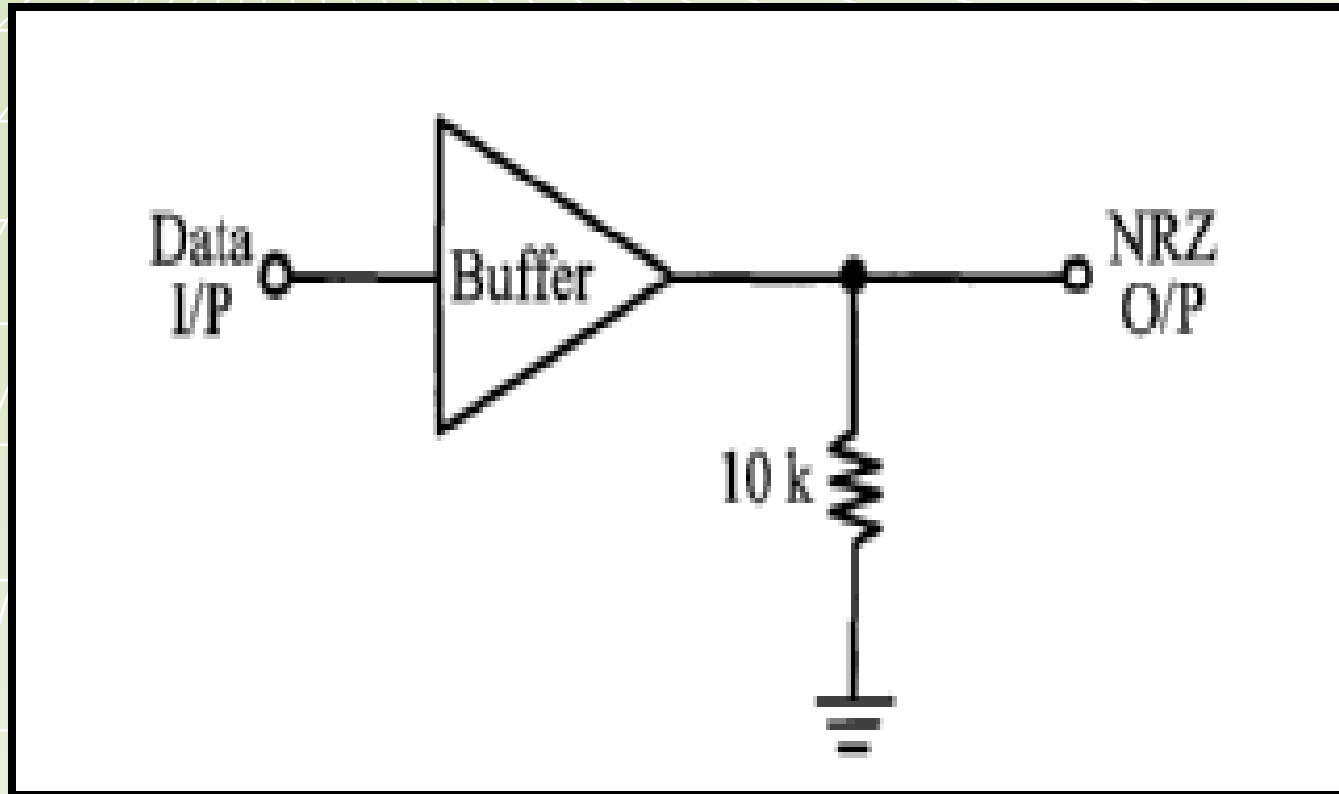


PCM waveforms category

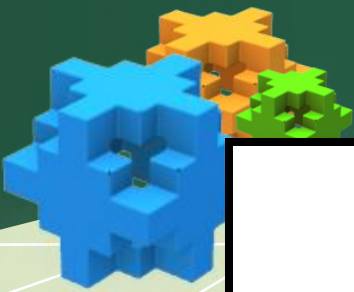
1. Unipolar Nonreturn-to-zero Signal Encode

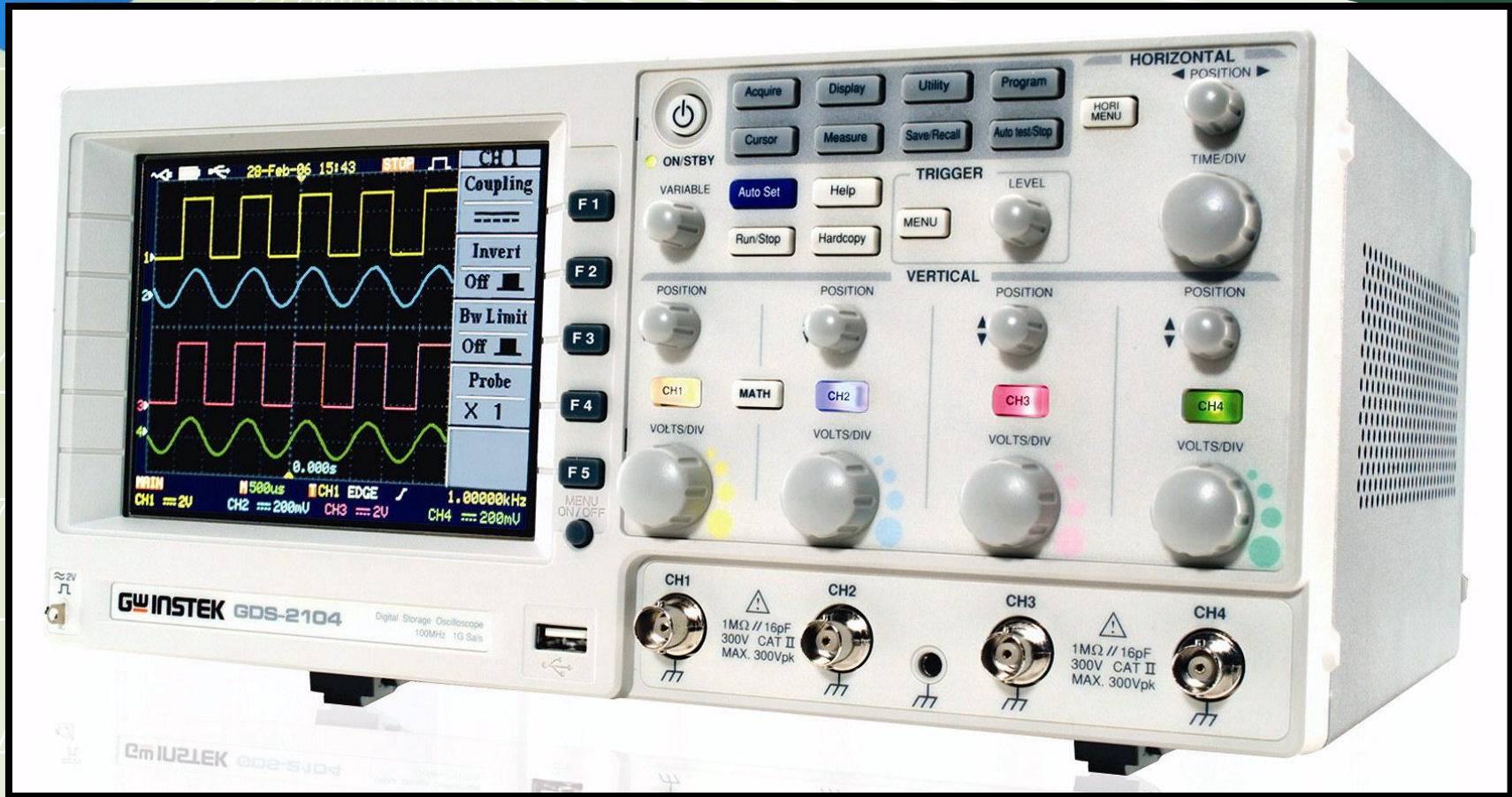


1. Unipolar Nonreturn-to-zero Signal Encode









1. Unipolar Nonreturn-to-zero Signal Encode

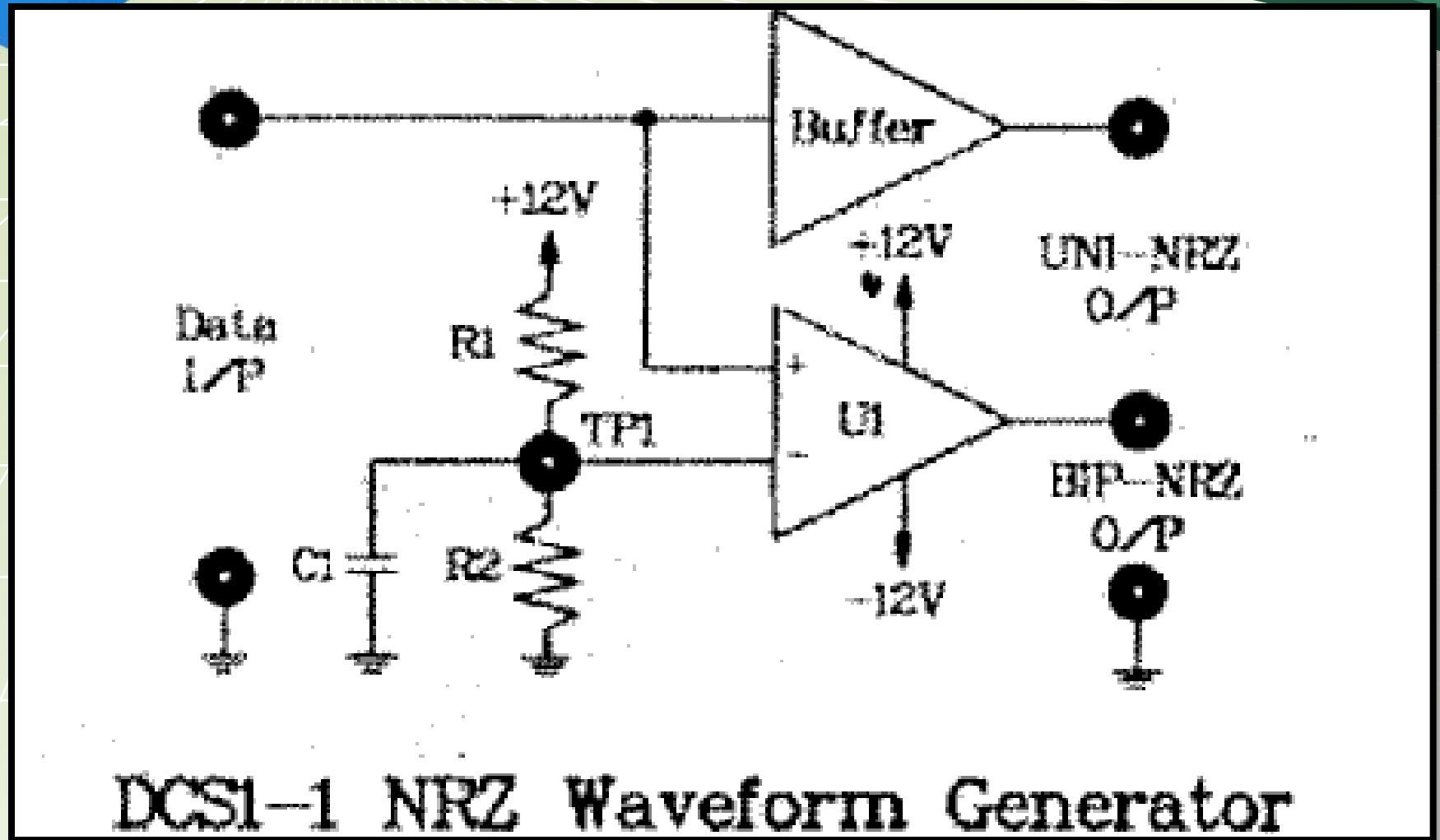

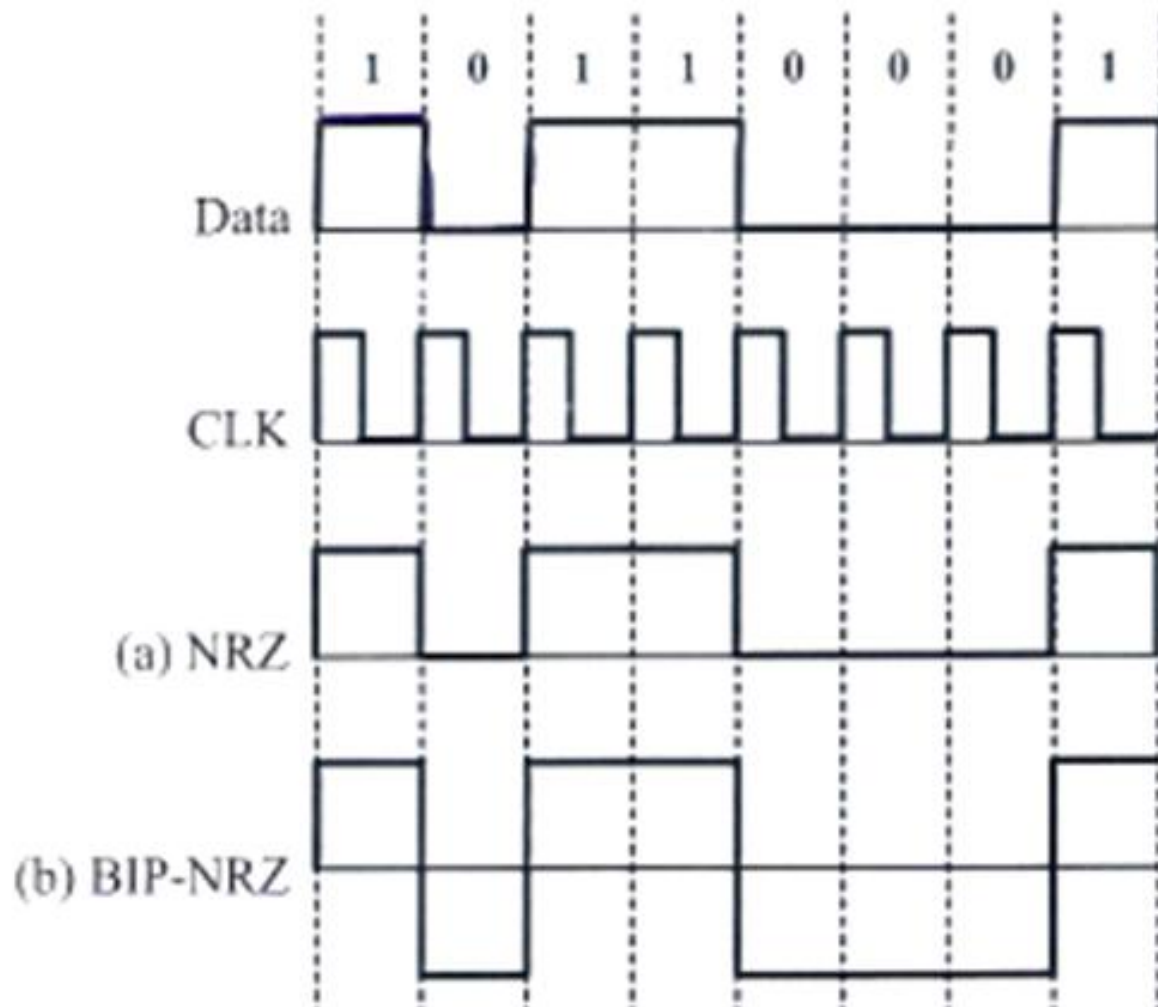


Table 1-1 Measured results of UNI-NRZ signal encode

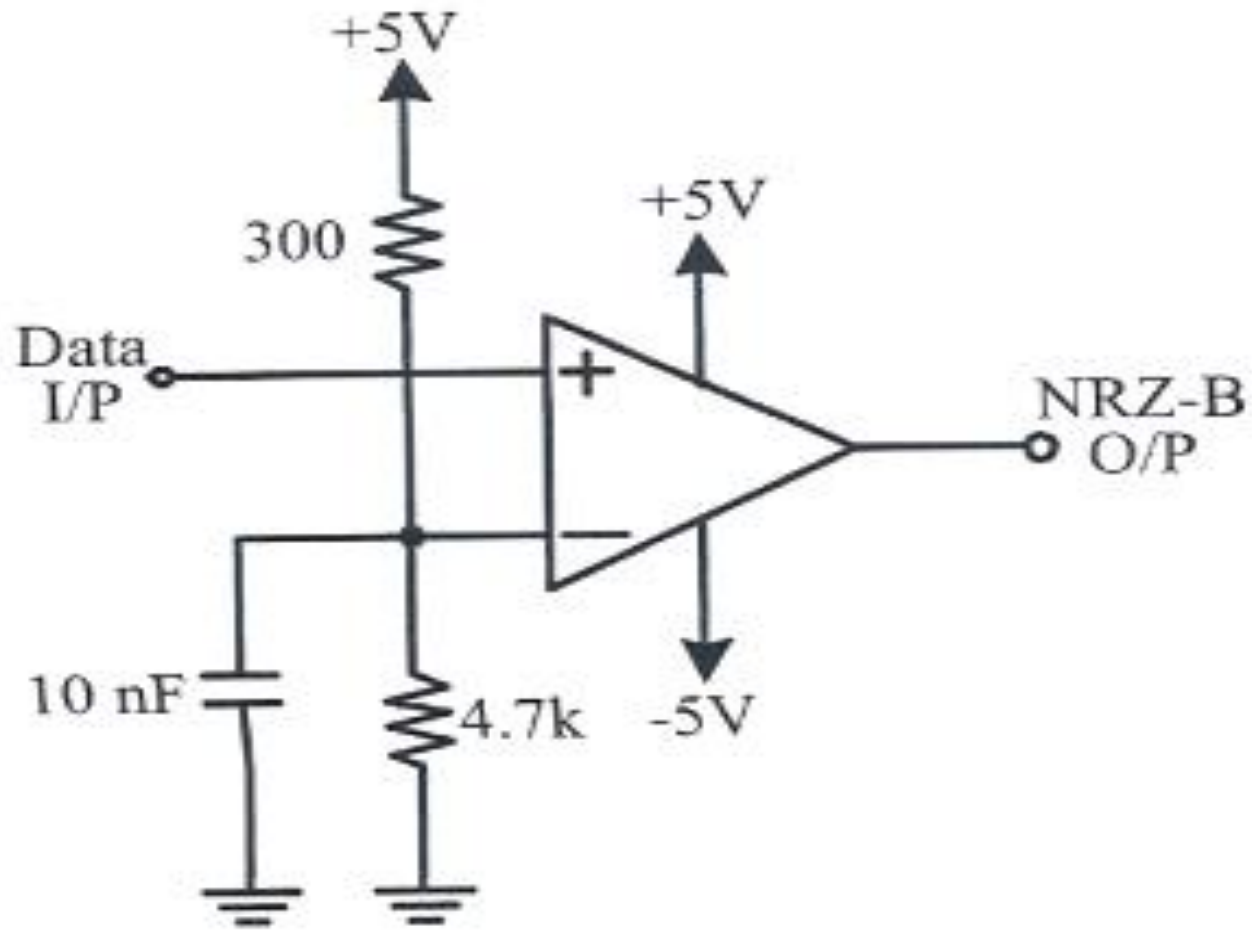


Input Signal Frequencies (Data I/P)	Output Signal Waveforms
	UNI-NRZ O/P
1 kHz	Fig#0
2 kHz	Fig#1
5 kHz	Fig#2

2. Bipolar NRZ signal encode



2. Bipolar NRZ signal encode



2. Bipolar NRZ signal encode

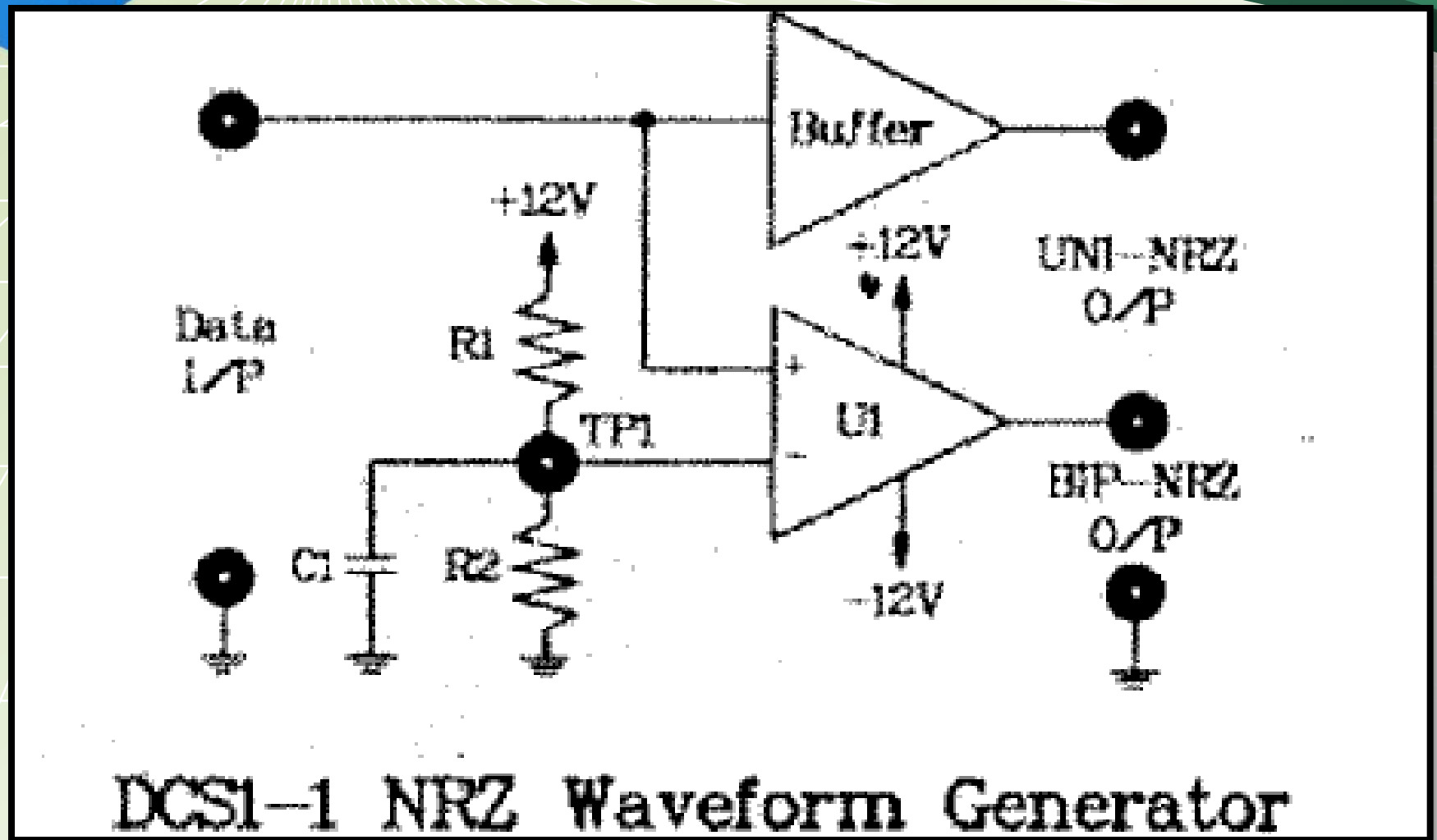

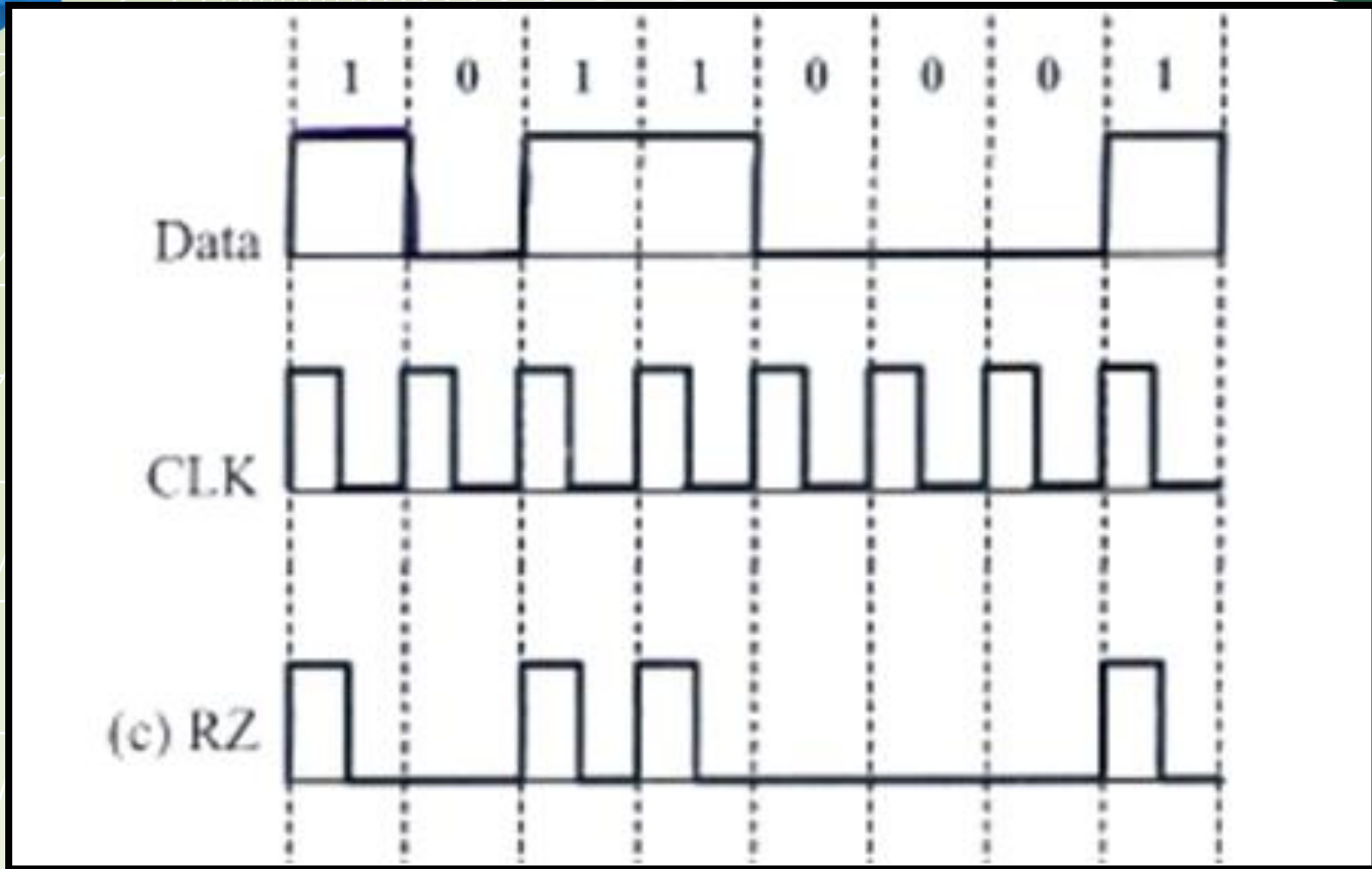


Table 1-2 Measured results of BIP-NRZ signal encode

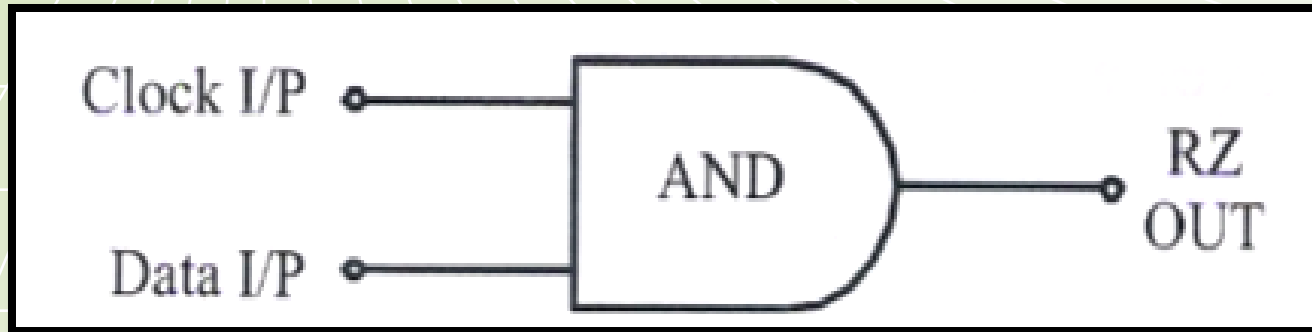


Input Signal Frequencies (Data I/P)	Output Signal Waveforms	
	TP1	BIP-NRZ O/P
2 kHz	Fig#3	Fig#4
3.5 kHz	Fig#5	Fig#6

3. Unipolar RZ signal encode



3. Unipolar RZ signal encode



3. Unipolar RZ signal encode

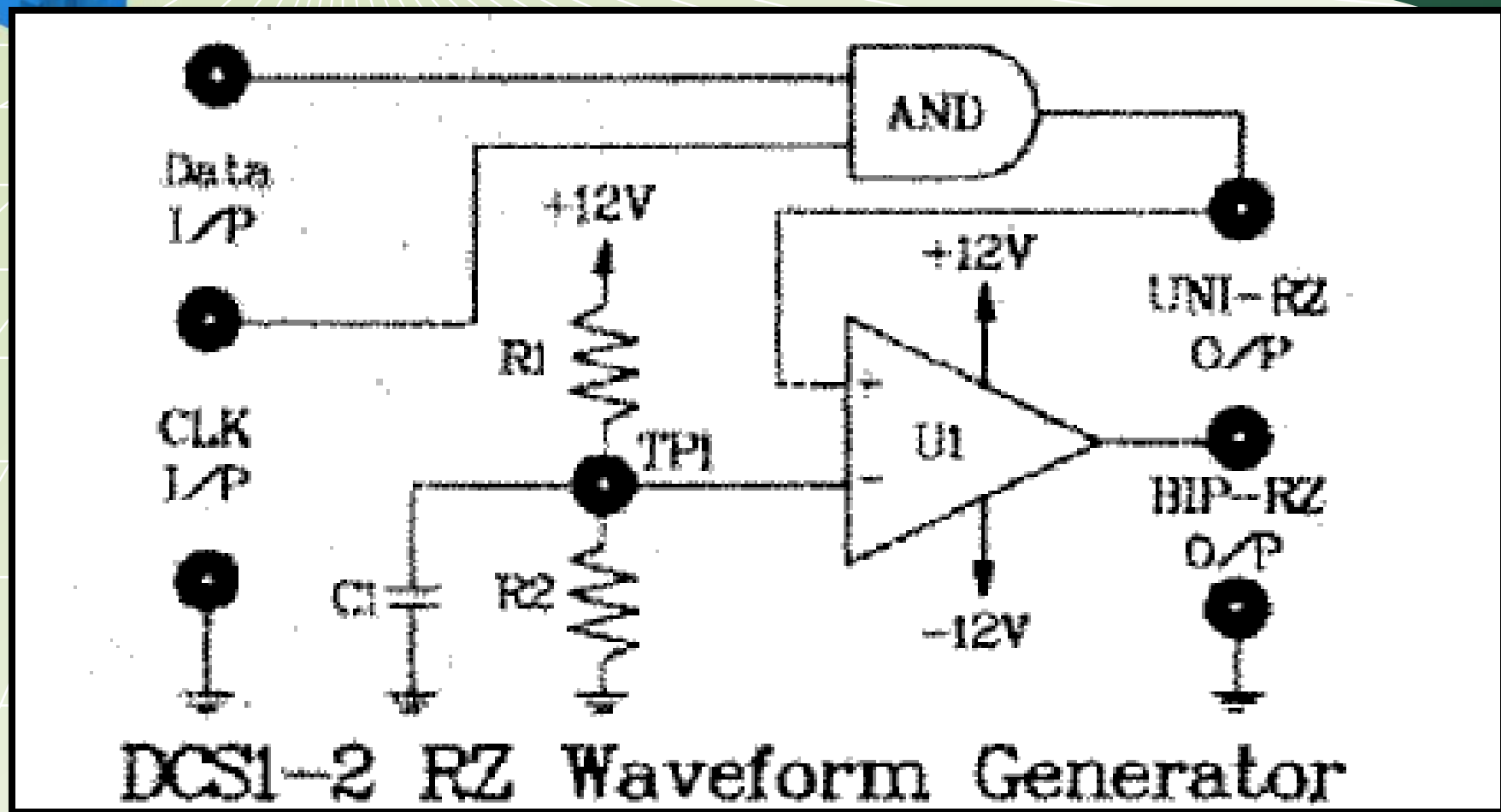
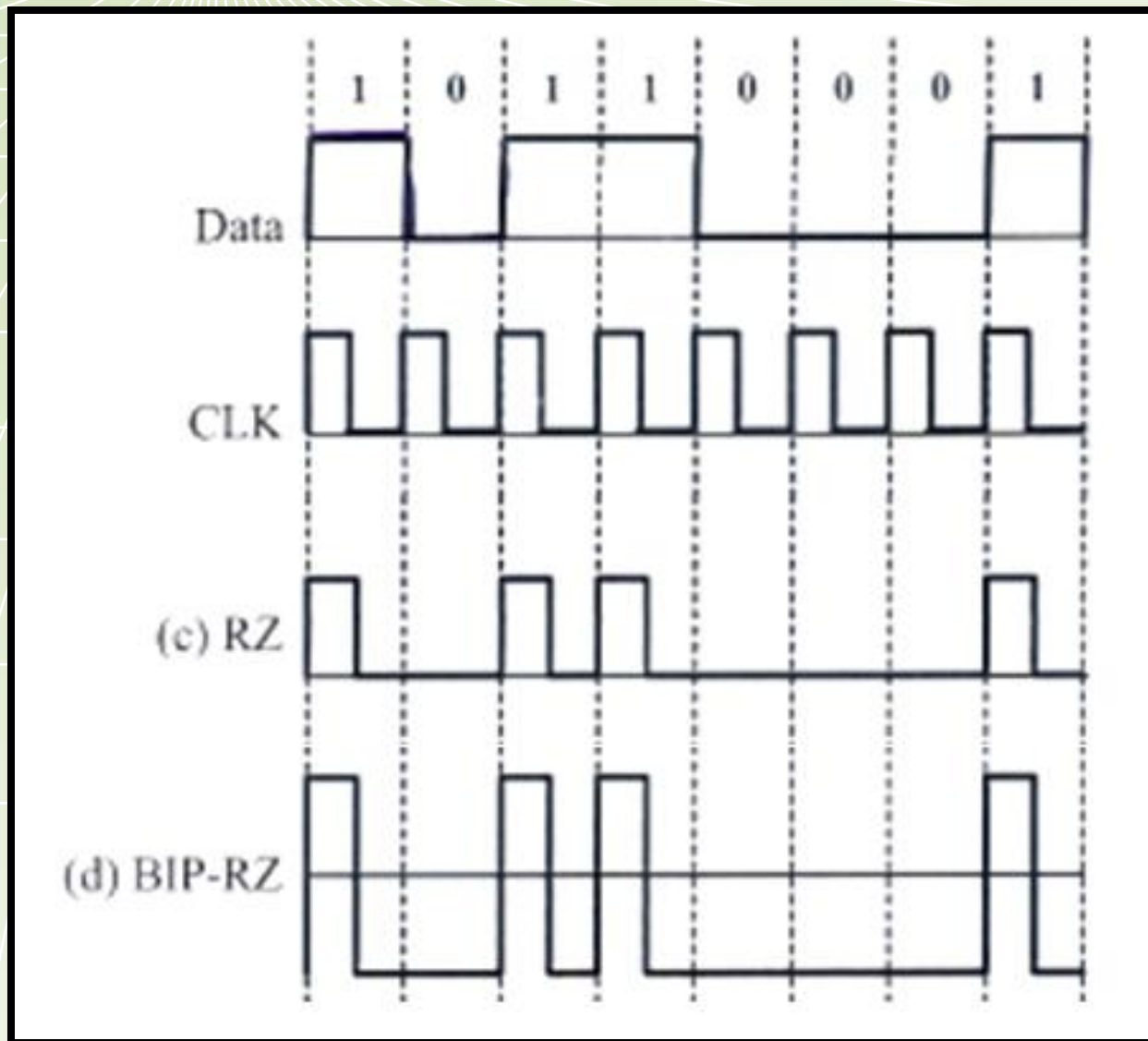


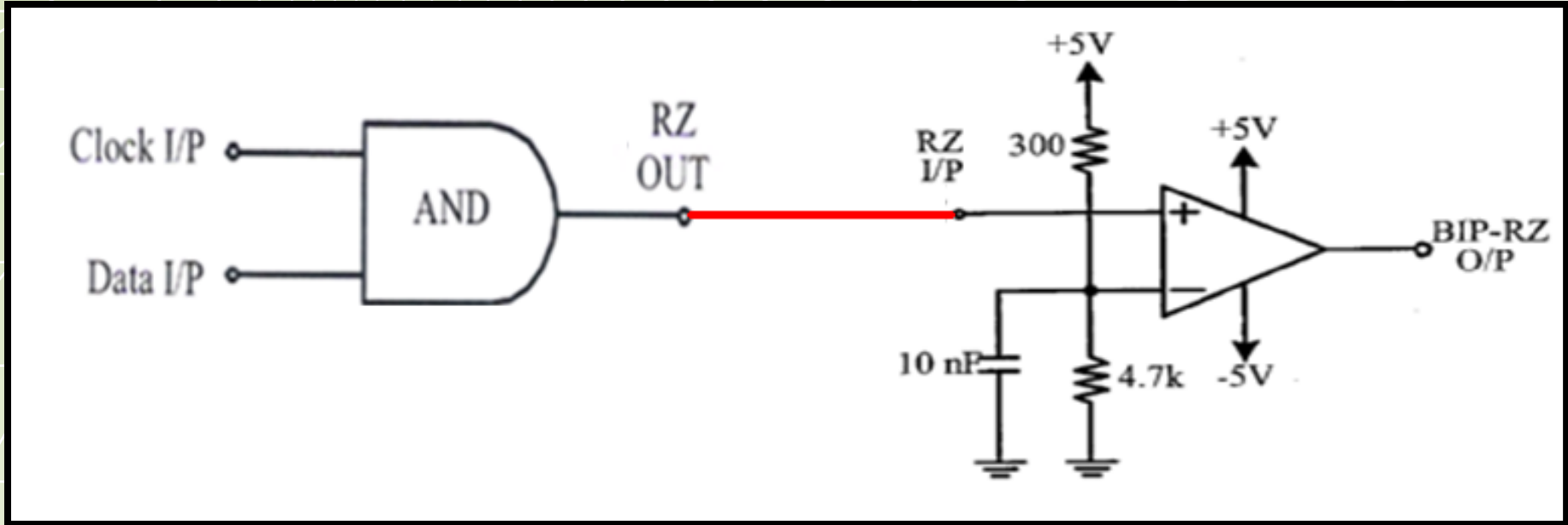
Table 1-3 Measured results of Unipolar RZ signal encode

Input Signal Frequencies		Output Signal Waveforms		
CLK I/P	Data I/P	CLK I/P	Data I/P	UNI-RZ O/P
2 kHz	1 kHz	Fig#7	Fig#8	Fig#9
8 kHz	4 kHz	Fig#10	Fig#11	Fig#12

4. Bipolar NRZ signal encode



4. Bipolar NRZ signal encode



4. Bipolar NRZ signal encode

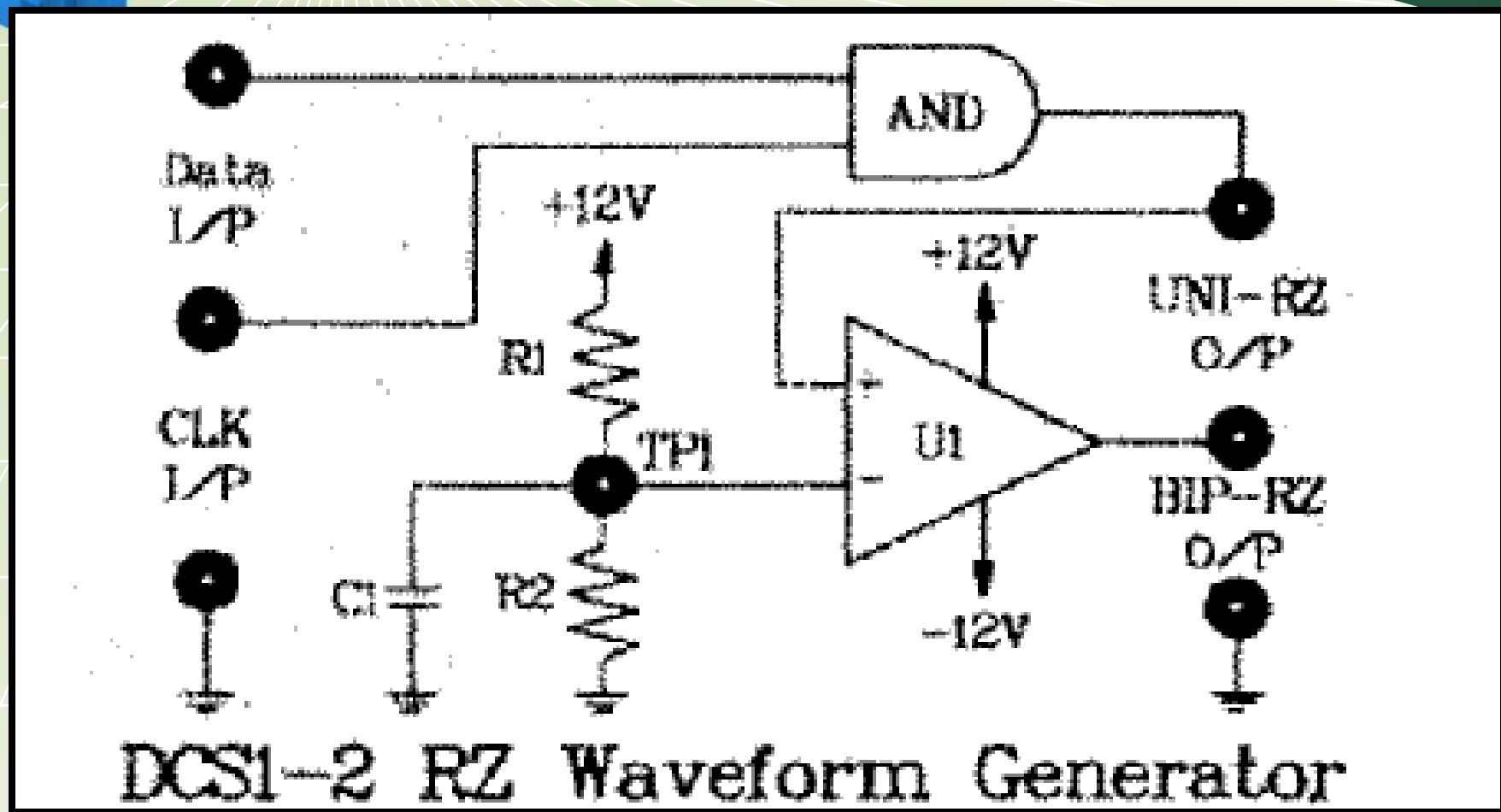
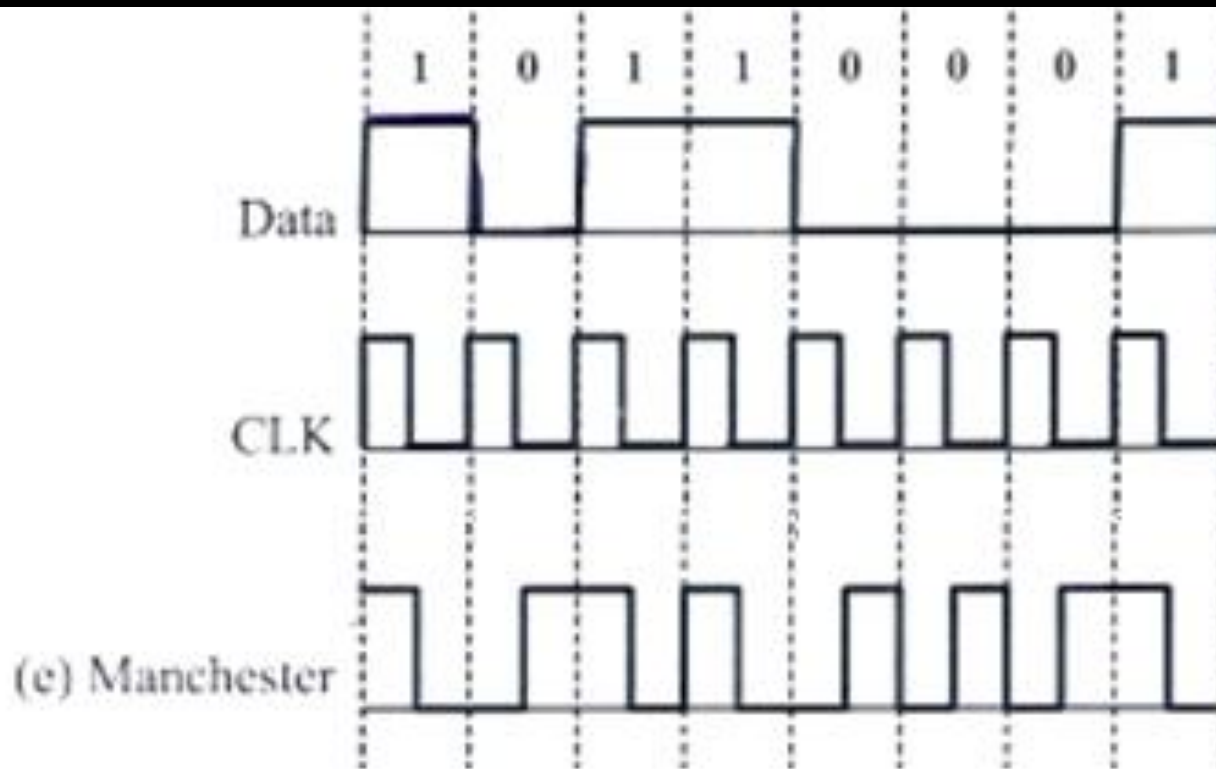


Table 1-4 Measured results of Unipolar RZ signal encode

Input Signal Frequencies		Output Signal Waveforms	
CLK I/P	Data I/P	CLK I/P	Data I/P
2 kHz	1 kHz	Fig#13	Fig#14
		TP1	BIP-RZ O/P
		Fig#15	Fig#16

5. Manchester signal encode



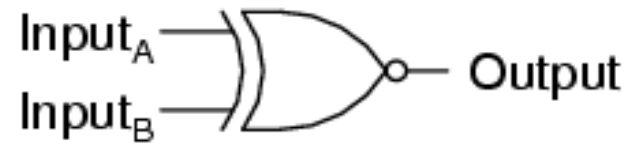


Exclusive-OR gate



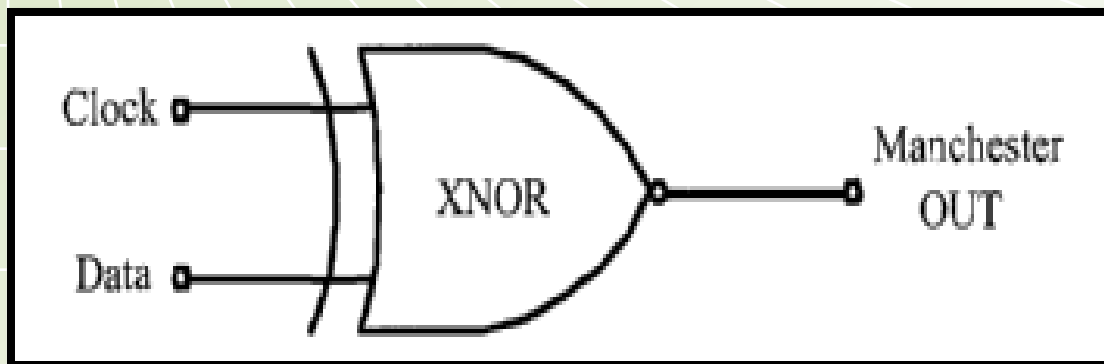
A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Exclusive-NOR gate



A	B	Output
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

5. Manchester signal encode



5. Manchester signal encode

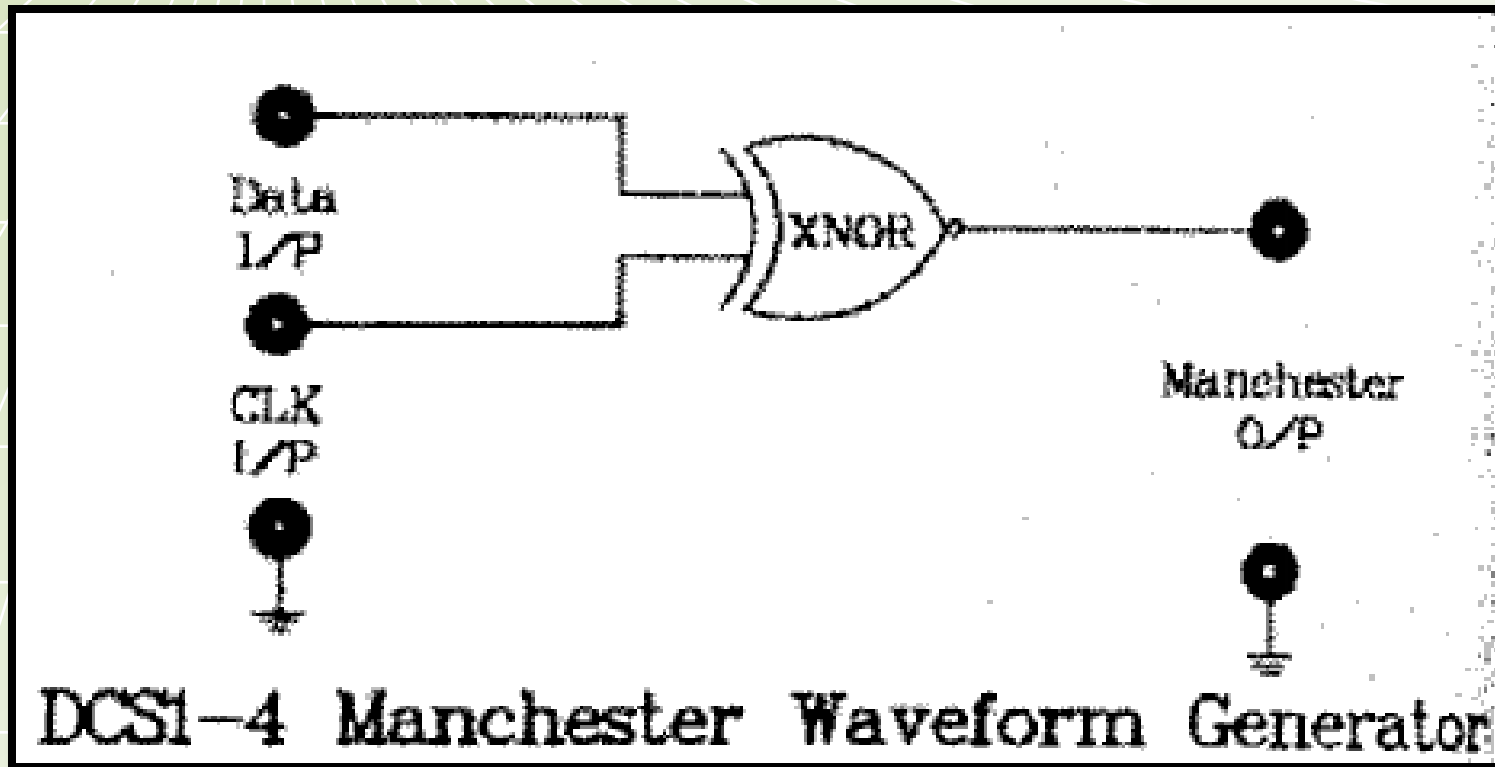


Table 1-5 Measured results of Manchester signal encode

Input Signal Frequencies		Output Signal Waveforms		
CLK I/P	Data I/P	CLK I/P	Data I/P	Manchester O/P
2 kHz	1 kHz	Fig#17	Fig#18	Fig#19
3 kHz	1.5 kHz	Fig#20	Fig#21	Fig#22

Thank You !

