

ทฤษฎี (4.53) ทั่วไป

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} P(f - nR_b) = T_b \quad (4.53)$$

กรณีทั่วไป

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$$\underbrace{P(f) + P(f - 2W) + P(f + 2W)}_{(1)} + \sum_{\substack{n=-\infty \\ n \neq 0}}^{\infty} P(f - nR_b) = \frac{1}{2W}, -W \leq f \leq W \quad (4.54)$$

เมื่อ

$$R_b = 2W, T_b = \frac{1}{2W}$$

ใน (4) มีทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับ filter ที่ใช้บ่อยๆ 1. กรอง frequency response

ที่เกี่ยวกับ (4) ที่ raised cosine spectrum ดังแสดง

$$P(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2W} & 0 \leq |f| < f_1 \\ \frac{1}{4W} \left\{ 1 - \sin \left[\frac{\pi(|f| - W)}{2W - 2f_1} \right] \right\} & f_1 \leq |f| < 2W - f_1 \\ 0 & |f| \geq 2W - f_1 \end{cases} \quad (4.60)$$

เมื่อ f_1 คือ bandwidth W มีทฤษฎีเกี่ยวกับ

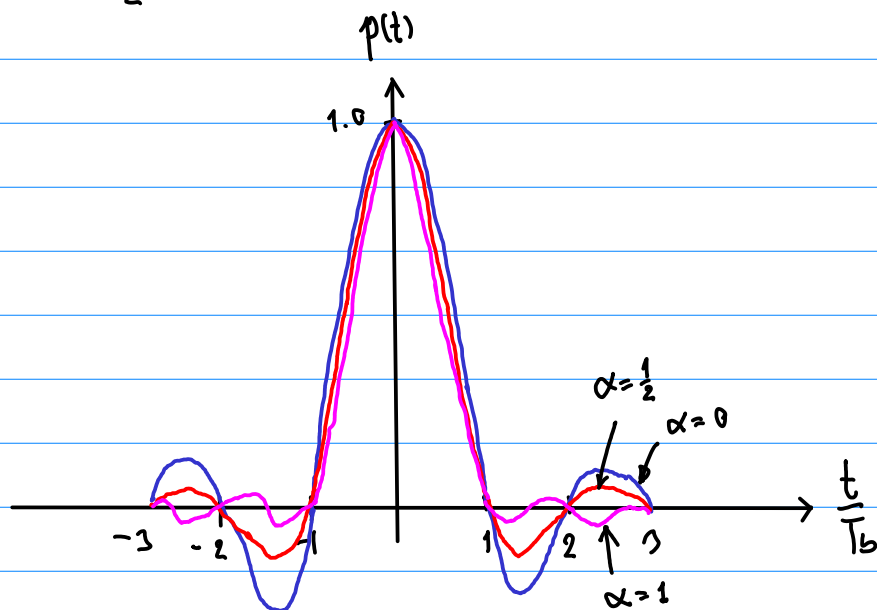
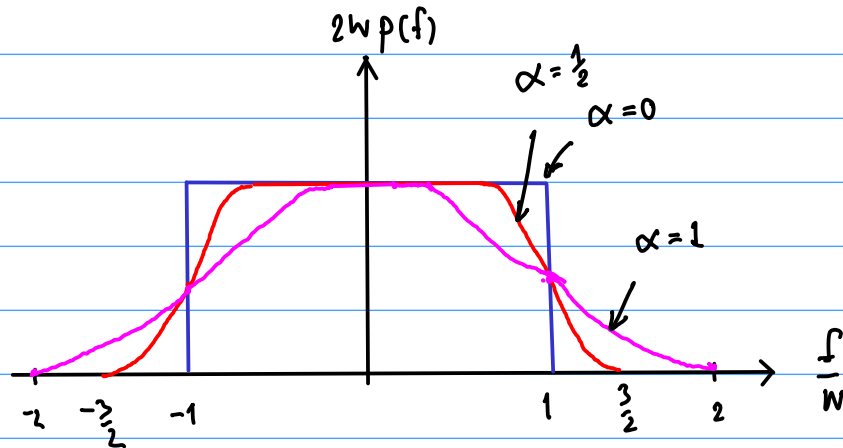
$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{f_1}{W} \quad (4.61)$$

rolloff factor

rolloff factor α is the bandwidth in terms of Nyquist bandwidth

$$B_T = 2W - f_1$$

$$= W(1 + \alpha)$$



Note: Inverse Fourier Transform of (4.60) is

$$p(t) = (\text{sinc}(2\pi Wt)) \left(\frac{\cos(2\pi\alpha Wt)}{1 - 16\alpha^2 W^2 t^2} \right) \quad (4.62)$$

and $\alpha = 1$ (i.e. $f_1 = 0$) is known as **full-cosine rolloff**

characteristic

power $P(f)$ (q. 60) γ

$$P(f) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4W} \left[1 + \cos \left(\frac{\pi f}{2W} \right) \right], & 0 < |f| < 2W \\ 0, & |f| \geq 2W \end{cases} \quad (4.63)$$

in Inverse Fourier transform γ

$$p(t) = \frac{\text{sinc}(4Wt)}{1 - 16W^2t^2} \quad (4.64)$$

ბმულობის სიხშირის $2W$ Lecture 5-ის მიხედვით γ
Bandwidth მინიმუმ Nyquist Bandwidth (i.e. $B_T > W$)

Ex

T_1 is multiplexer 24 independent voice inputs

one (8-bits PCM / 1 voice input sample) \times 24 independent voice inputs

$$+ \underbrace{1 \text{ bit}}_{\text{Synchronize}} = 1 \text{ frame} = 24 \times 8 + 1 = 193 \text{ bits}$$

or

Voice (300 - 3.1 kHz) is Sampling 8 kHz

$$\text{frame duration} = \frac{1}{8 \text{ kHz}} = 125 \mu\text{s}$$

$$\text{4400} \quad 193 \text{ bits/frame} \quad 125 \mu\text{s}$$

$$1 \text{ bit} \quad \text{''} \quad \frac{125}{193} \approx \underbrace{0.647 \mu\text{s}}_{T_b}$$

ideal Nyquist
or $\alpha = 0$ for

$$B_T = W = \frac{1}{2T_b} = \frac{1}{2(0.647)} < 772 \text{ KHz}$$

or $\alpha = 1$ for

$$B_T = W(1 + \alpha) = 2W = \frac{1}{0.647} = 1.544 \text{ MHz} \quad \star$$

4.6 Correlative - Level Coding

Minimum filter bandwidth for channel bandwidth = W Hz
(raised cosine for $B_T = W(1 + \alpha)$ is the channel bandwidth)

elimination of ISI and ISI suppression code

signaling schemes include **Correlative-level coding** and

partial response signaling schemes

input two-level

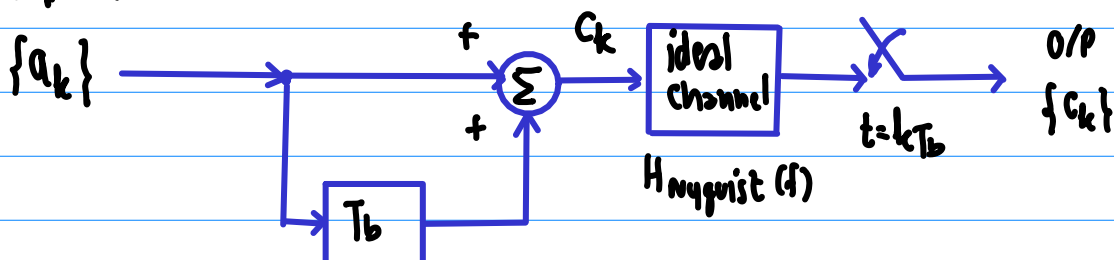


Fig: Duobinary signaling scheme

binary i/p seq. $\{b_k\}$ is uncorrelated binary sequence with T_b

$$a_k = \begin{cases} +1, & b_k = 1 \\ -1, & b_k = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4.65)$$

msj/7a

$$c_k = a_k + a_{k-1} \quad (4.66)$$

is not correlated noise

Let $H_1(f)$ be frequency response in the main band width W

11a. v. 7a

$$\begin{aligned} H_1(f) &= H_{\text{Nyquist}}(f) (1 + e^{-j2\pi f T_b}) \\ &= 2 H_{\text{Nyquist}}(f) \cos(\pi f T_b) e^{-j\pi f T_b} \end{aligned} \quad (4.67)$$

on (4.54) let

$$H_{\text{Nyquist}}(f) = \begin{cases} 1, & |f| \leq \frac{1}{2T_b} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.68)$$

11a. v. 7a (4.67) let

$$H_1(f) = \begin{cases} \underbrace{2 \cos(\pi f T_b)}_{\text{Magnitude}} \underbrace{e^{-j\pi f T_b}}_{\text{phase}}, & |f| \leq \frac{1}{2T_b} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (4.69)$$

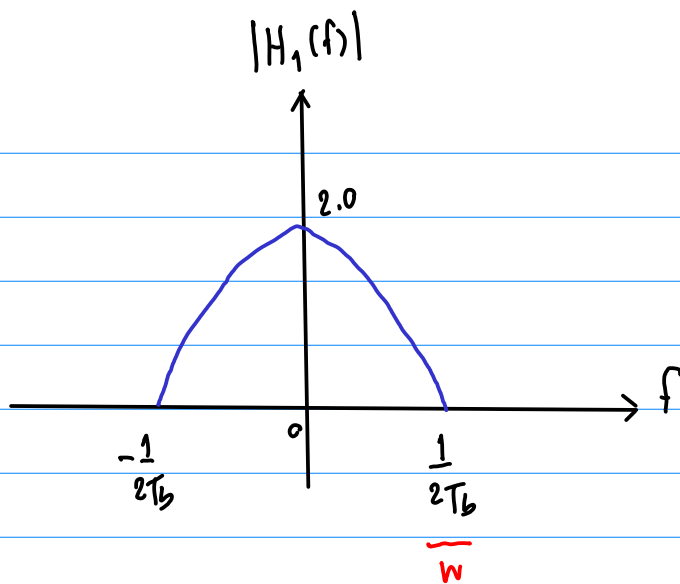


Fig: Magnitude response

Now we are on Duobinary Signaling, double the channel Bandwidth
 in a W Hz (i.e. minimum ideal Nyquist channel)

in (4.69) let

$$h_1(t) = \frac{T_b^2 \sin(\pi t/T_b)}{\pi t(T_b - t)} \quad (4.70)$$

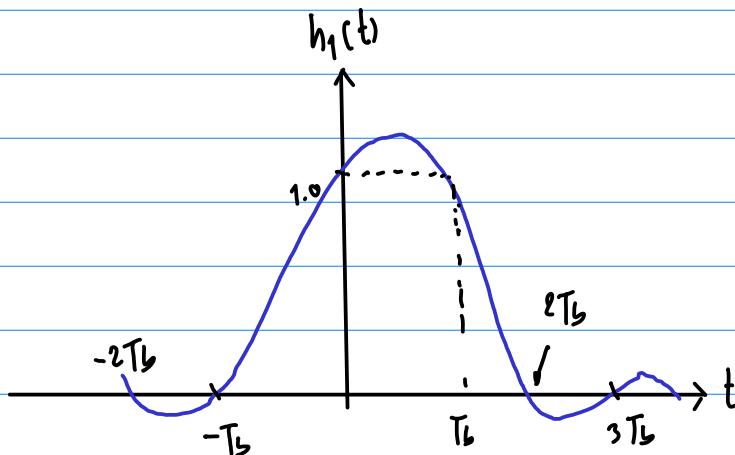


Fig: Impulse response of duobinary conversion filter

one's duobinary signaling scheme มีข้อดีคือ

มี error rate ต่ำกว่า error rate ของ binary signaling scheme

และช่วยลด error rate ของ binary signaling scheme ได้ด้วย precoding

Duobinary signaling scheme

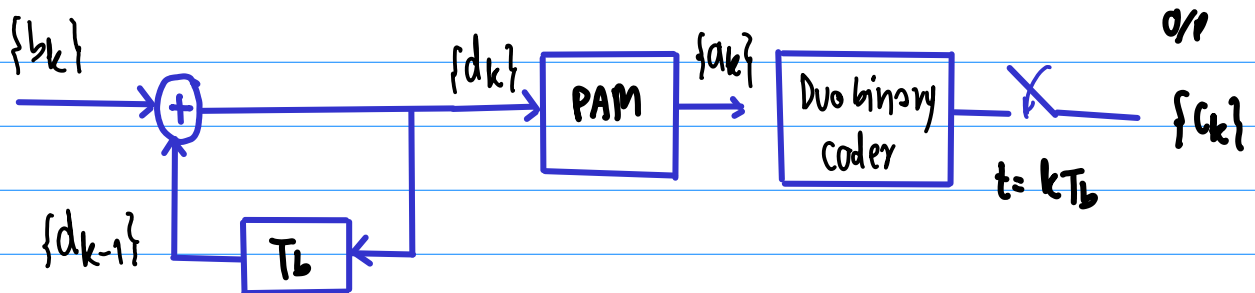


Fig: precoded duobinary scheme