

# Formatting (2A)

---

Copyright (c) 2012 - 2013 Young W. Lim.

Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no Invariant Sections, no Front-Cover Texts, and no Back-Cover Texts. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to [youngwlim@hotmail.com](mailto:youngwlim@hotmail.com).

This document was produced by using OpenOffice and Octave.

# Formatting and Source Coding

---

## Formatting

Make the source signal compatible with digital processing

## Transmit Formatting

A transformation from source information to digital symbols

## Source Coding

Formatting + Data Compression

## Baseband Signal

From DC up to some finite frequency (< a few MHz)

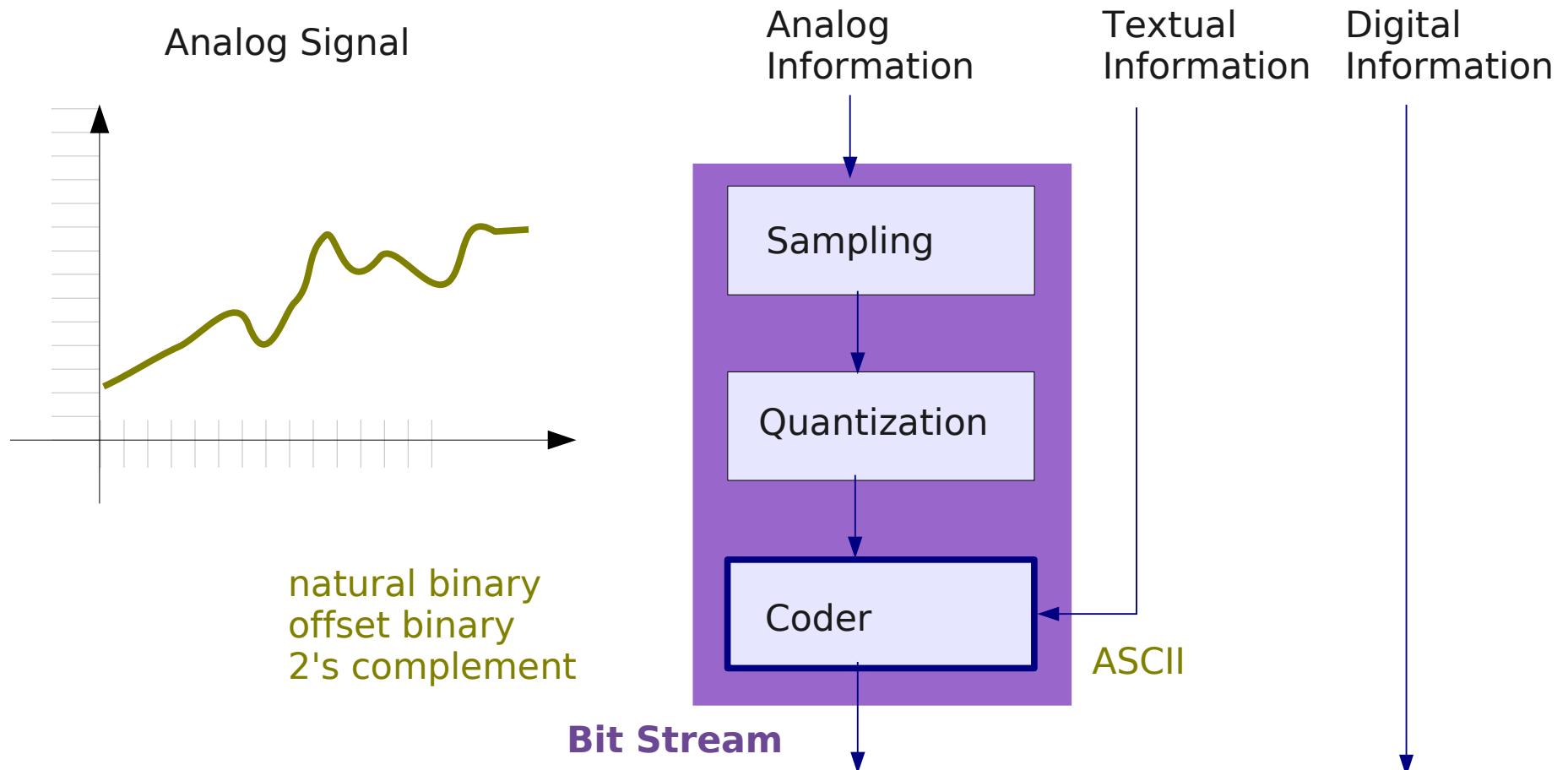
Transmitted over the cable

Not appropriate to transmit over long distance → Bandpass Mod

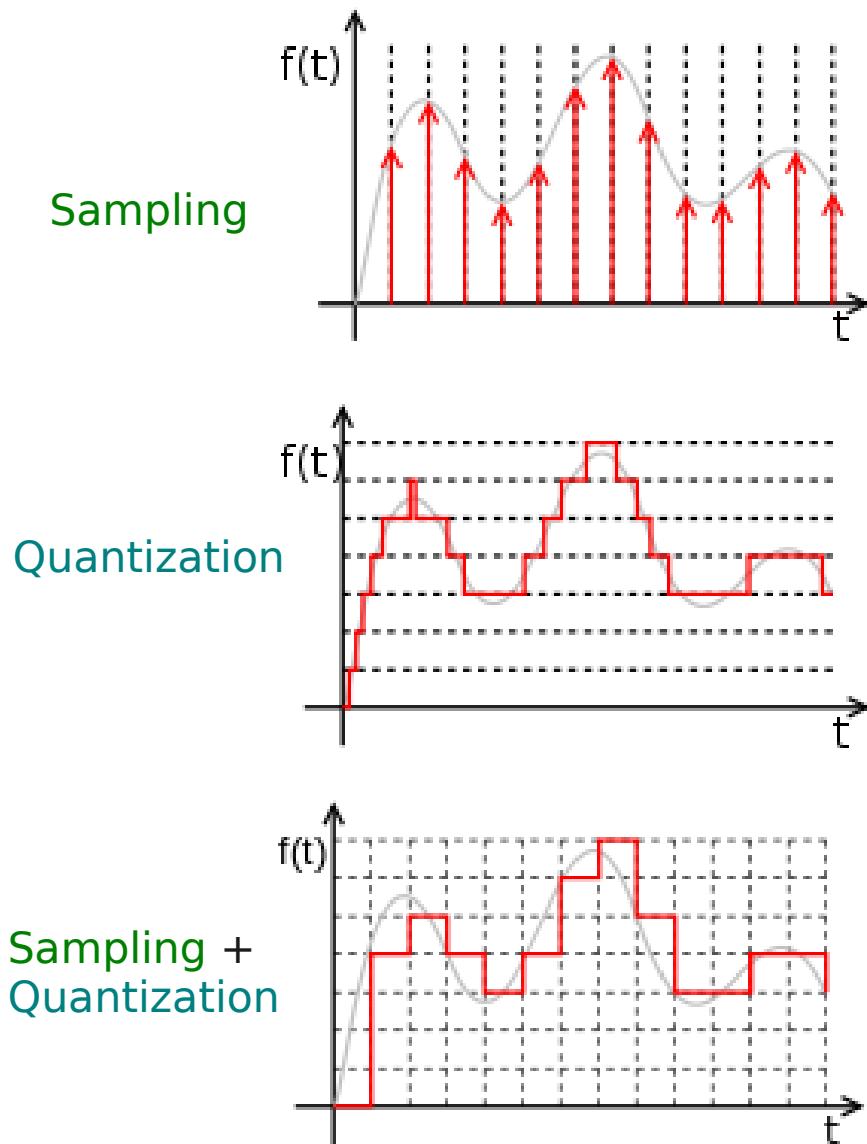
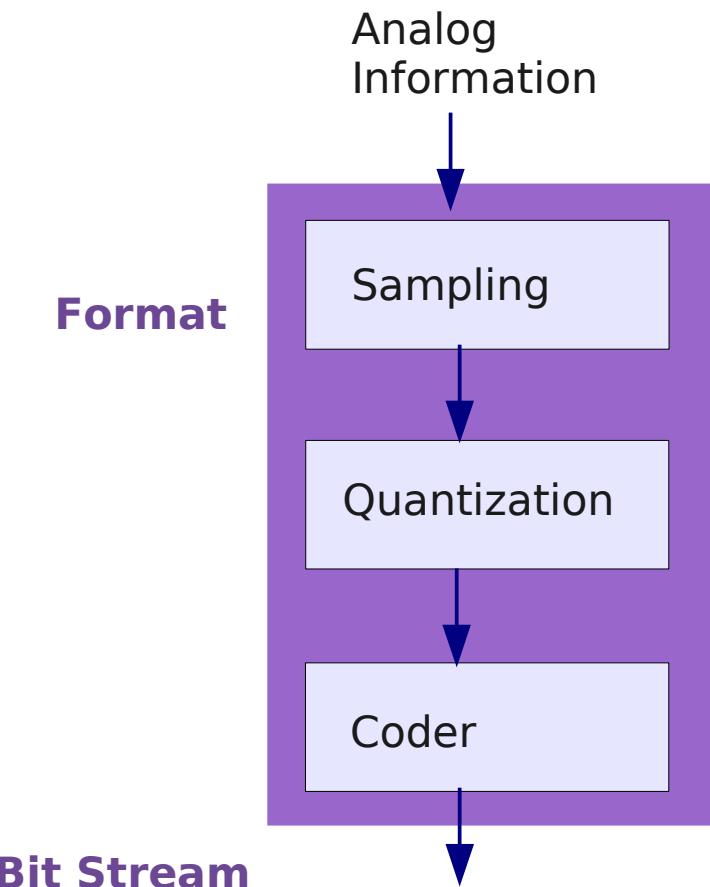
## Pulse (Baseband) Modulation

Pulse waveforms are assigned that represent formatted symbols

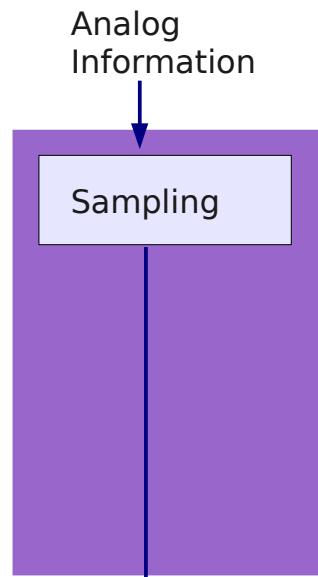
# Baseband Signal Format



# Sampling and Quantization

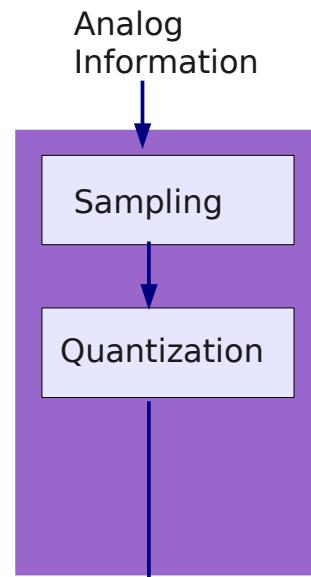


# Pulse Modulation

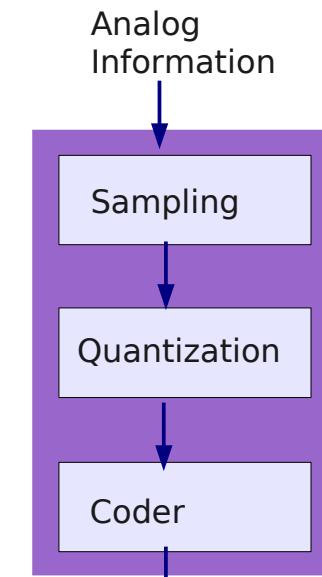


PAM  
PDM  
PPM

Analog Pulse Modulation



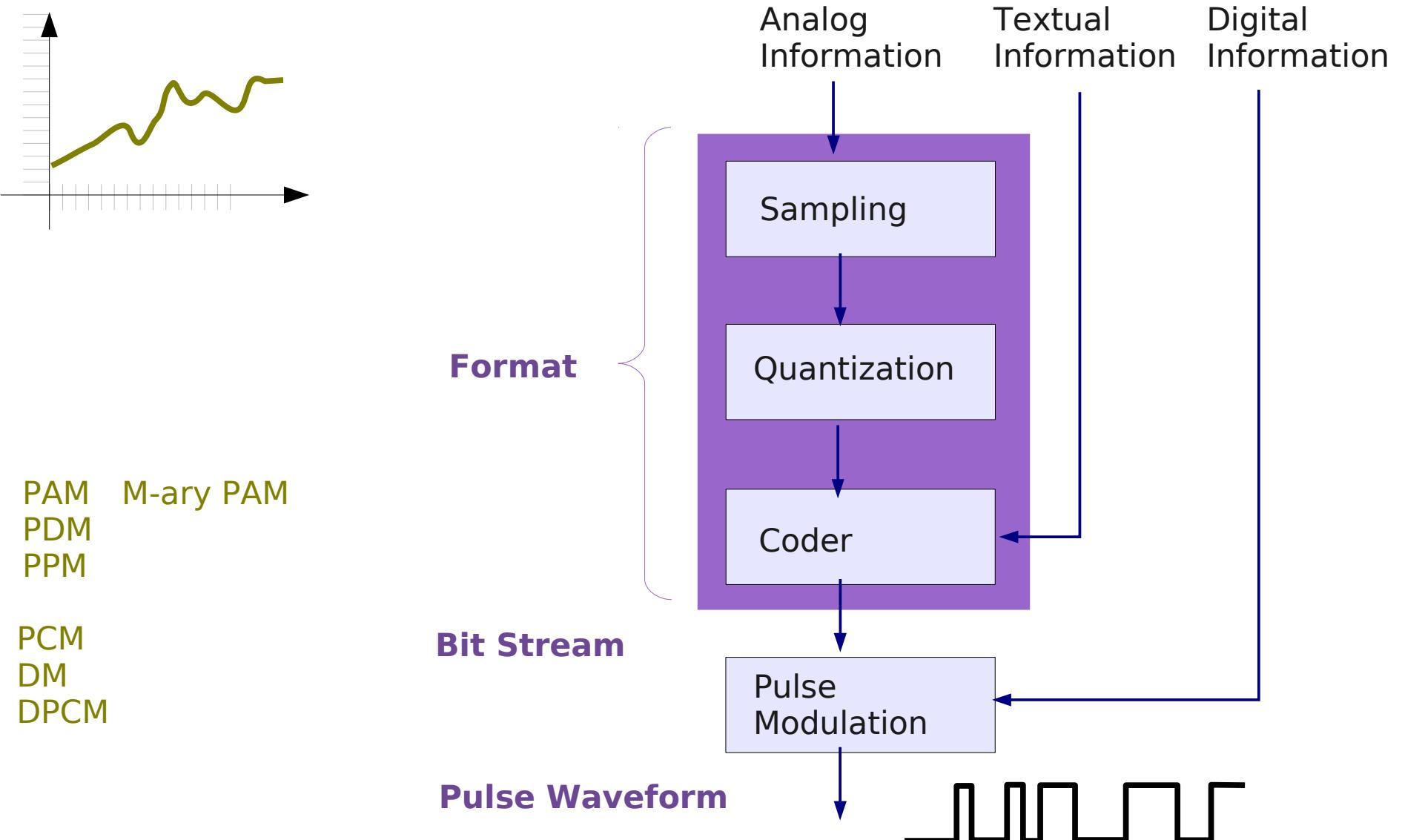
M-ary PAM



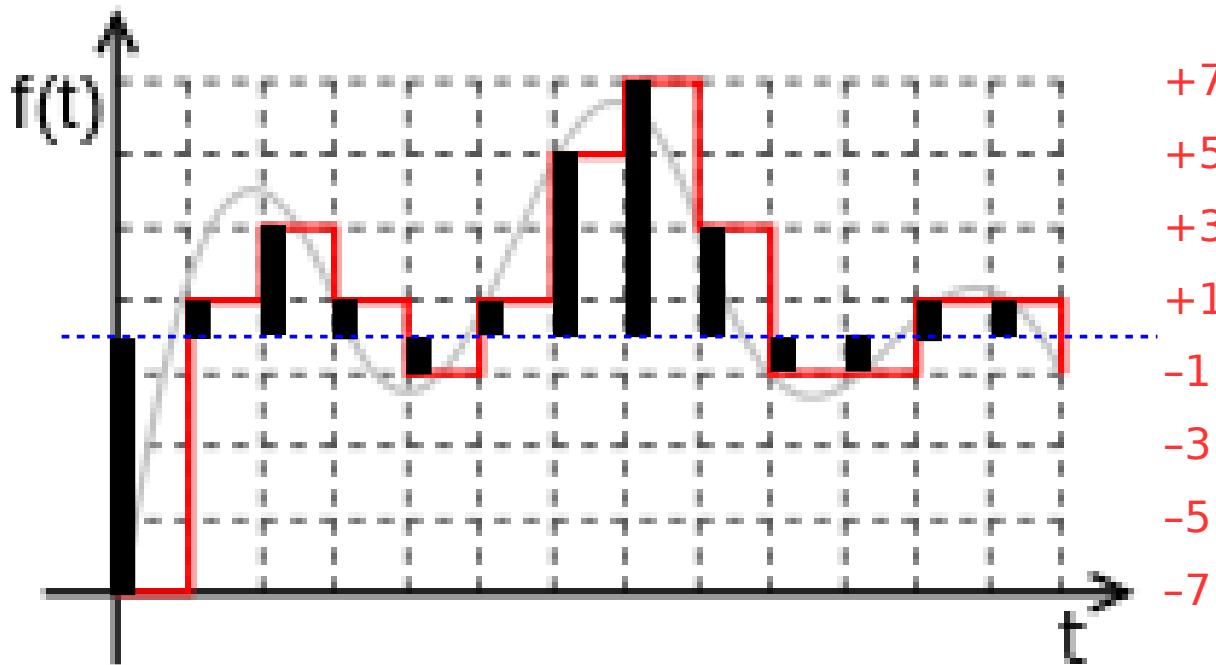
PCM  
DM  
DPCM

Digital Pulse Modulation

# Baseband Signal



# M-ary PAM (Pulse Amplitude Modulation)



PAM is usually used as a analog pulse modulation scheme

**4-ary PAM**

**2-bit modulator**

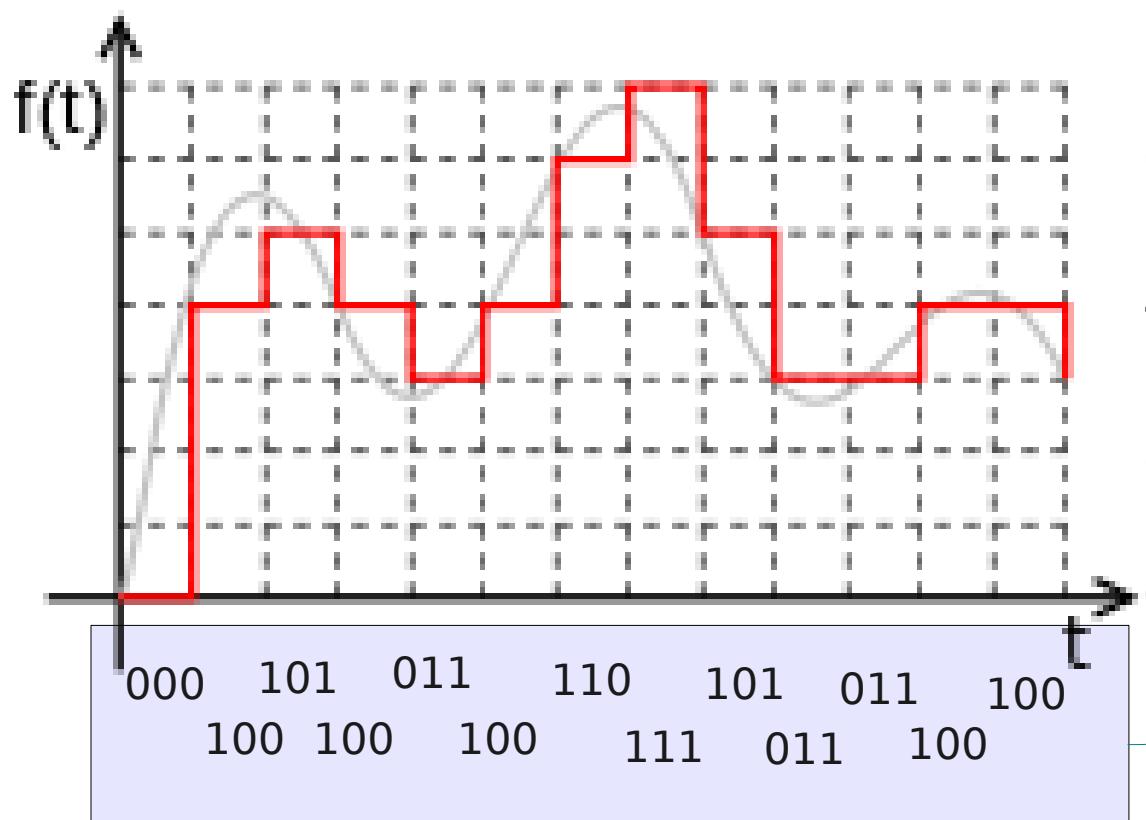
**4 levels : -3, -1, +1, +3 volts**

**8-ary PAM**

**3-bit modulator**

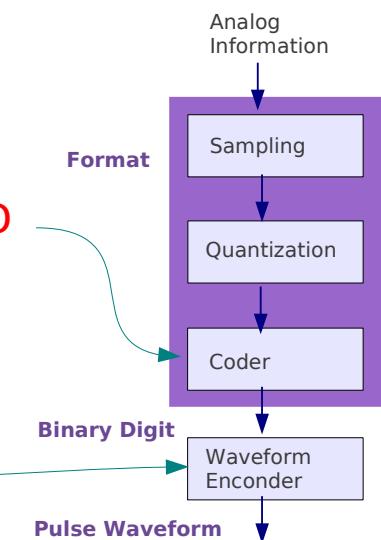
**8 levels : -7,-5,-3,-1,+1,+3,+5,+7**

# PCM (Pulse Coded Modulation)



7	111
6	110
5	101
4	100
3	011
2	010
1	001
0	000

- natural binary
- offset binary
- 2's complement



# Symbols

T

H

I

N

K

Message

001010 000100 100100 011100 110100

6-bit ASCII

0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1

binary digits  
(binary symbols)

0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1

$s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$   $s_o(t)$

binary (Pulse) waveform

001 010 000 100 100 100 011 100 110 100

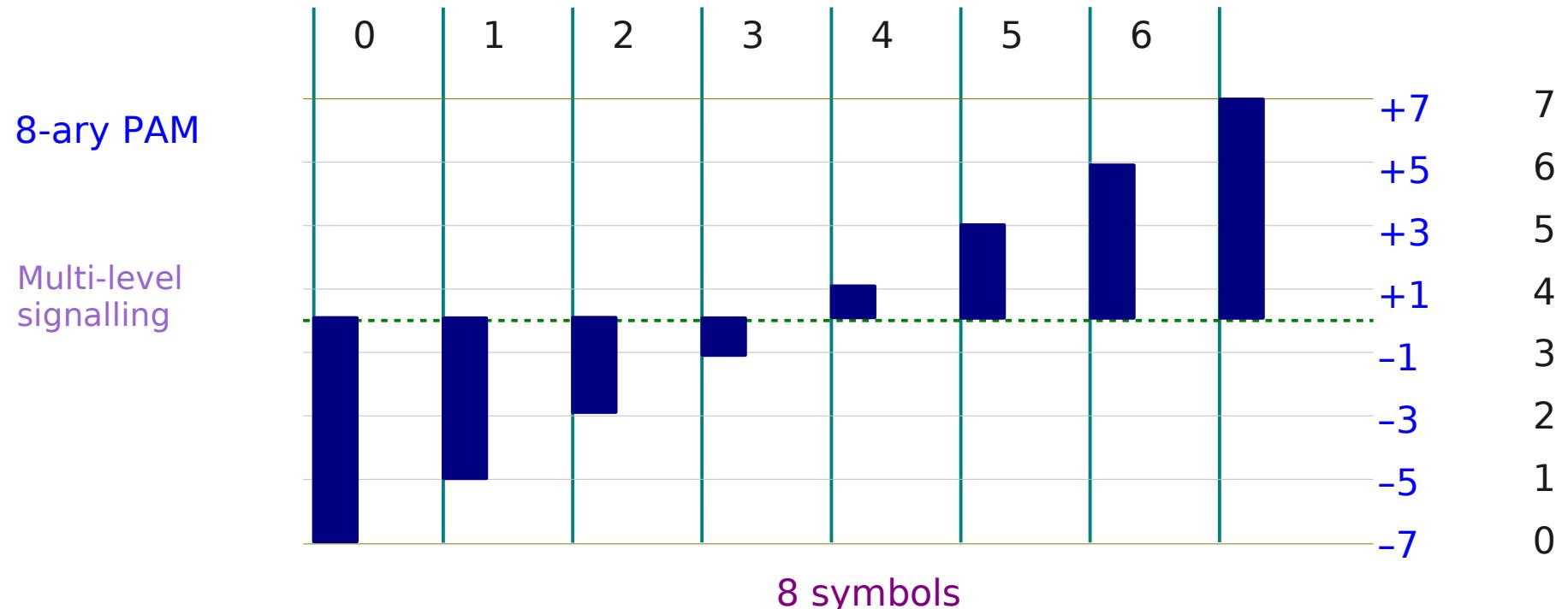
8-ary digits  
(8-ary symbols)

1 2 0 4 4 4 3 4 6 4

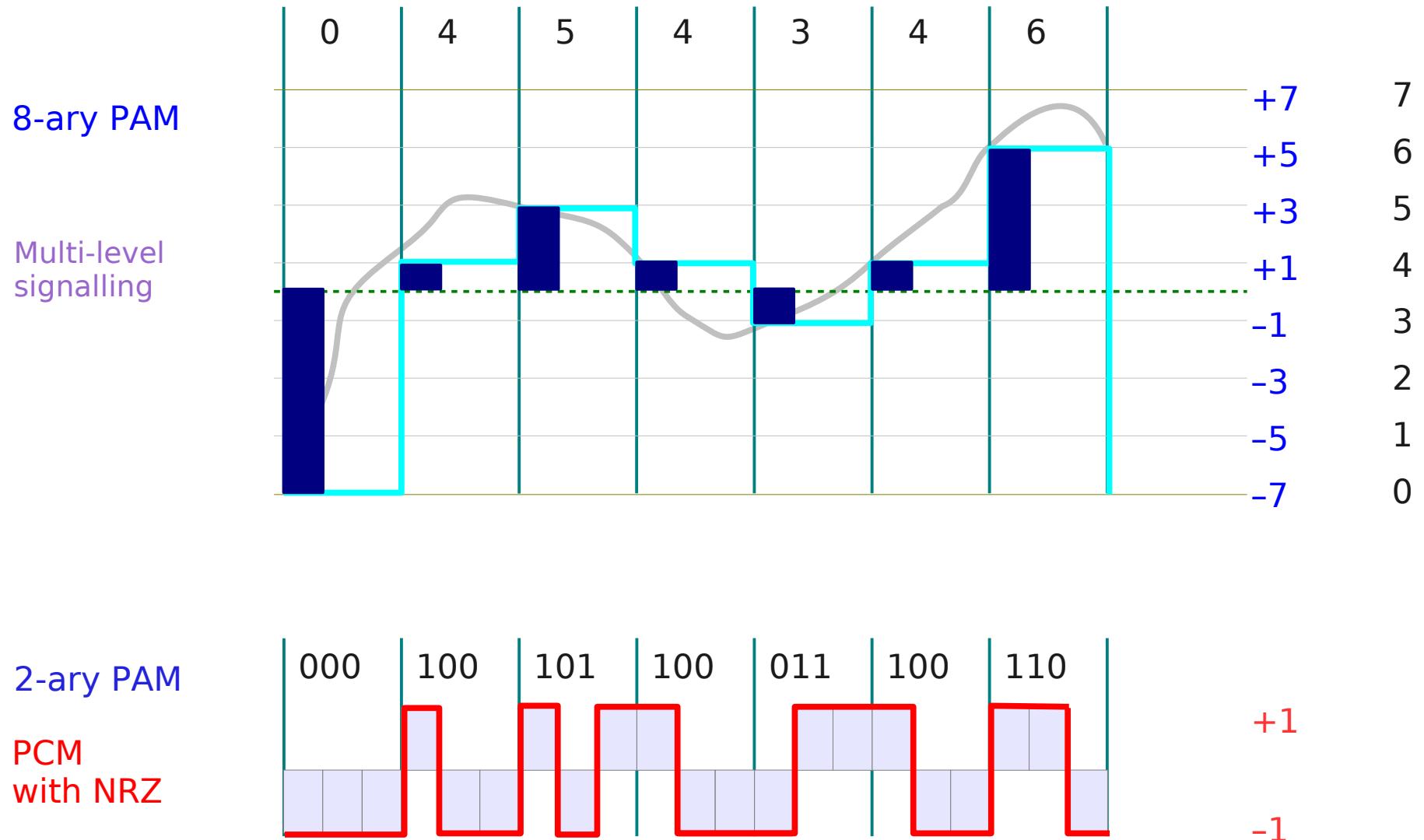
$s_1(t)$   $s_2(t)$   $s_0(t)$   $s_4(t)$   $s_4(t)$   $s_4(t)$   $s_3(t)$   $s_4(t)$   $s_6(t)$   $s_4(t)$

8-ary (Pulse) waveform

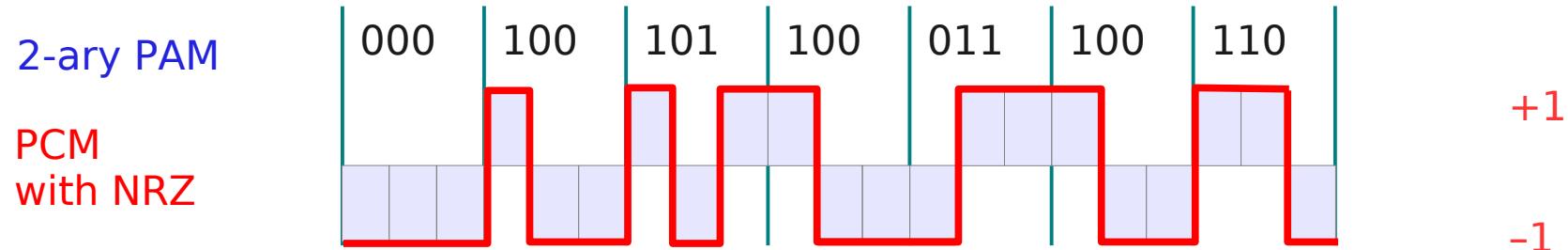
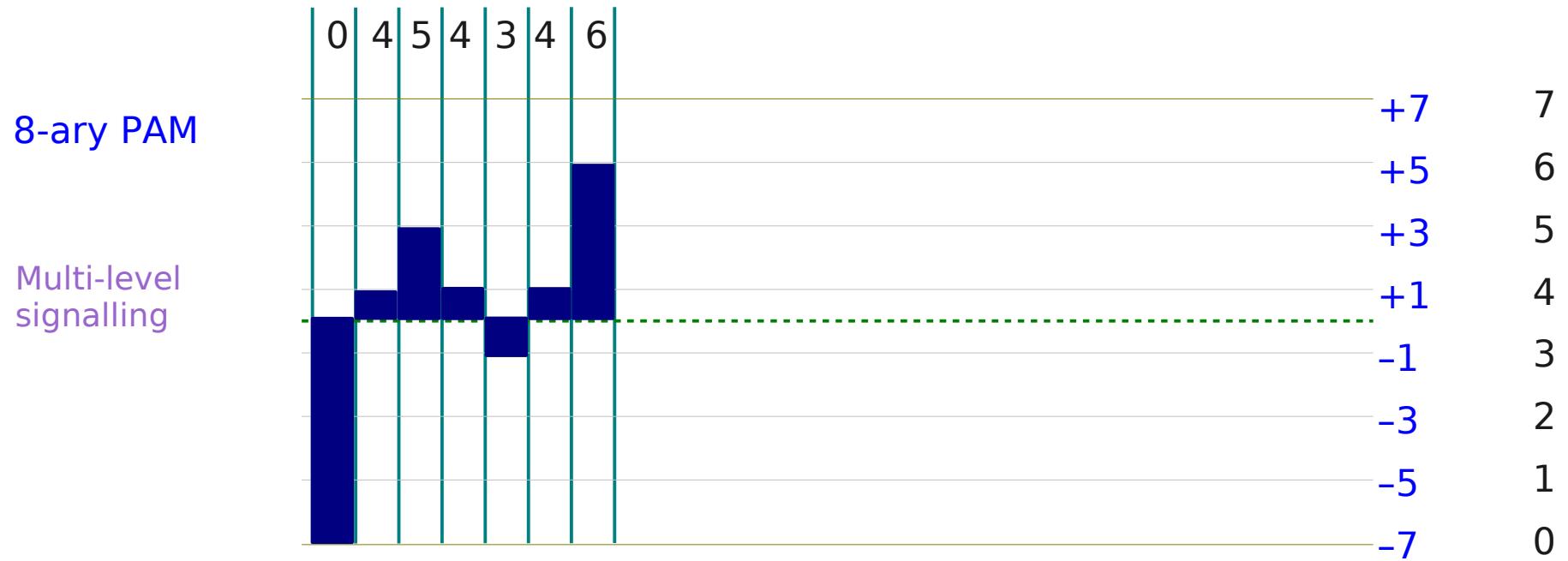
# 8-ary vs Binary Waveforms



# 8-ary PAM vs PCM



# 8-ary PAM vs PCM



# Line Encode

---

## Digital BaseBand Modulation

**NRZ-L**

**NRZ-M**

**NRZ-S**

**Unipolar RZ**

**Bipolar RZ**

**RZ-AMI**

**Bi-Phi-L**

**Bi-Phi-M**

**Bi-Phi-S**

**Delay Modulation**

**Dicode NRZ**

**Dicod RZ**

- DC component
- Self-Clocking
- Error Detection
- Bandwidth Compression
- Differential Encoding
- Noise Immunity



## References

- [1] <http://en.wikipedia.org/>
- [2] <http://planetmath.org/>
- [3] B. Sklar, "Digital Communications: Fundamentals and Applications"
- [4] S. Haykin, M Moher, "Introduction to Analog and Digital Communications", 2ed