Voice Transmission
---Basic Concepts---

- Voice---is analog in character and moves in the form of waves.
- 3-important wave-characteristics:
  - Amplitude
  - Frequency
  - Phase

Telephone Handset (has 2-parts)

- 1. Transmitter (i.e mouthpiece)
  - consists of a movable speaker diaphragm that is sensitive to both amplitude and frequency
  - The diaphragm contains carbon particles that can conduct electricity.
  - As the human voice spoken into the transmitter varies, the amount of carbon granules that strike the electrical contacts in the mouthpiece also varies—thereby sending varying analog electrical signals out into the voice network.
Telephone Handset (has 2-parts)

- **2. Receiver (i.e mouthpiece)**
  - Acts in an opposite direction to the mouthpiece.
  - The electrical signal/waves produced by the transmitter are received at an electromagnet in the receiver.
  - Varying levels of electricity produce varying levels of magnetism—that, in turn, cause the diaphragm to move in direct proportion to the magnetic variance.
  - The moving diaphragm produces varying sound that corresponds to the sound waves that were input at the transmitter.
Voice Digitization in the POTS

- Traditional POTS was analog.
- The current telephone system of the POTS combines both analog and digital transmission technologies.
- **Why Voice digitization:**
  - Ensures better quality (than analog)
  - Provides higher capacity (than analog)
  - Deals with longer distance (than analog)
Voice Digitization—How!

- Digitization is just a discrete electrical voltage.
- Electrical pulses can be varied to represent characteristics of an analog voice signal.
- **5-different VD-techniques:**
  - PAM = pulse amplitude modulation
  - PDM = pulse duration modulation
  - PPM = Pulse position modulation
  - PCM = Pulse code modulation
  - ADPCM = Adaptive differential PCM

Pulse Amplitude Modulation

- First step in digitizing an analog waveform
- Establishes a set of discrete times at which the input signal waveform is sampled.
- The sampling process is equivalent to amplitude modulation of a constant amplitude pulse train, thus, PAM.
- Nyquist Sampling Rate: The minimum sampling frequency required to extract all information in a continuous, time-varying waveform.
  - Nyquist Criterion: \( f_s > 2 \times BW \)
  - \( f_s \): sampling rate, \( BW \): bandwidth of the input signal
Spectrum of PAM Signal

- The PAM spectrum can be derived by observing that a continuous train of impulses has a frequency spectrum consisting of discrete terms at multiples of the sampling frequency.

Foldover Distortion

- If the input is undersampled ($f_s < 2BW$), the original waveform cannot be recovered without distortion.
- Another term for this impairment is "aliasing". Remember the old Westerns in which the wheels of stagecoaches appear to move backward.
Pulse Coded Modulation (PCM)

- PCM is an extension of PAM wherein each analog sample is quantized into a discrete value for representation as a digital codeword.
- PAM system can be converted to PCM if we add ADC at the source and DAC at the destination.

Quantization

- Quantization process has a set of quantization intervals associated in a one-to-one fashion with a binary codeword.
- Binary codeword corresponds to a discrete amplitude.
- Quantization process introduces a certain amount of error or distortion into the signal samples.
Quantization Noise

- Quantization errors of a PCM encoder are generally assumed to be distributed randomly and uncorrelated to each other.
  - Treated as an additive noise.
  - Signal-to-quantizing-noise ratio (SQR) to define amount of quantization distortion.

\[ \text{SQR} = \frac{E\{x^2(t)\}}{E\{[y(t) - x(t)]^2\}} \]

where

- \( E\{.\} = \text{expectation or averaging} \)
- \( x(t) = \text{analog input signal} \)
- \( y(t) = \text{decoded output signal} \)

The error \( y(t) - x(t) \) is limited in amplitude to \( q/2 \), where \( q \) is the height of the quantization interval.

A sample value is equally likely to fall anywhere within a quantization interval implying a uniform probability density of amplitude \( 1/q \).

The average or expected value of noise power is determined as:

\[
\text{Quantization noise power} = \int_{-q/2}^{q/2} \left( \frac{1}{q} \right) q^2 d\eta = \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) q^2
\]

\[ \text{SQR(dB)} = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{q^2}{q^2/12} \right) = 10.8 + 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\eta}{q} \right) \quad \eta \rightarrow \text{rms amplitude} \]

\[ \text{SQR(dB)} = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\eta^2}{q^2/12} \right) = 7.78 + 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{\eta}{q} \right) \quad \eta \rightarrow \text{sinewave amplitude} \]
Idle Channel Noise

- The noise may actually be greater than the signal when sample values are in the first quantization interval.
- Bothersome during speech pauses
- Midriser Quantizer: It cannot generate constant zero output level
- Midtread Quantizer: It straddles the origin to generate zero output

![Midriser Quantizer](image1)
![Midtread Quantizer](image2)

Uniformly Encoded PCM

- Numerical value of each codeword is proportional to the quantized amplitude that it represents
- Minimum digitized voice quality requires 26 dB SQR to provide adequate quality for small signals
  - $q_{max} = 0.123A$, and encoding from $-A$ to $A$, we need 4 bits
- Dynamic Range (DR): Capability of transmitting a large range of signal amplitudes
  - Expressed in dB as the ratio of the maximum amplitude signal to the minimum amplitude signal
  \[ DR = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{P_{max}}{P_{min}} \right) = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{V_{max}}{V_{min}} \right) \]
- PCM performance equation for uniform coding
  \[ SQR = 1.76 + 6.02n + 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{A}{A_{max}} \right) \]
Companding

- SQR provides the quantization interval for small signals.
- Large signals are also encoded with the same quantization interval.
  - 26 dB SQR (small signals) + 30 dB (DR) = 56 dB SQR for large signals
  - Uniform PCM provides unneeded quality for large signals
- Large signals least likely to occur
- Companding = Compression + Expansion
  - Compression: More efficient coding procedure is achieved if the quantization intervals are NOT uniform but allowed to increase with sample value
  - Relationship becomes nonlinear between codeword and sample value
  - Expansion: Inverse compression is needed at the receiver

Compression

- Various compression-expansion characteristics can be chosen to implement a compandor

- Compression used in North America has the $\mu$-law characteristics

\[ F_\mu(x) = \text{sgn}(x) \frac{\log(1 + \mu|x|)}{\log(1 + \mu)} \]

$\mu$ defines the amount of compression
\[ \text{sgn}(x) \] is the polarity of $x$
\[ x \] is the normalized input signal amplitude

\[ F_\mu^{-1}(y) = \text{sgn}(y) \left( \frac{1}{\mu} \right) \log((1 + \mu)|y| - 1) \]

$F_\mu^{-1}$ is the inverse of $F_\mu$
T1 Carrier System

- Telephone wires were used to transmit one audio signal of bandwidth 4 KHz
- After introduction of PCM, the same wires are used to transmit 24 TDM PCM (DS0) telephone signals with a total BW of 1.544 MHz
- Repeaters every 6000 feet

T1 System Signaling Format

- Binary code words corresponding to samples of each of the 24 channels are multiplexed in a sequence
- $\mu = 100$, 7 bits are used for data, 1-bit for signaling in D1 signaling
- D2 channel bank needs better voice quality
- 8 bits PCM and $\mu = 255$, signaling only repeats every sixth frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DS-0</th>
<th>provides 64 Kbps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T-1 DS-1</td>
<td>provides 1.544 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-2 DS-2</td>
<td>provides 6.312 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-3 DS-3</td>
<td>provides 33.375 Mbps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-4 DS-4</td>
<td>provides 274.176 Mbps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Robbed bit signaling
Voice Compression

- How does Vonage system work?
- PCM system is inherently capable of encoding an arbitrarily random waveform as long as the maximum-frequency component does not exceed one-half the sampling rate.
- Speech signals have considerable redundancy from one sample to the next.
  - Highly correlated from one sample-to-next, about 85%
  - Ex: Encode only derivative of the signal
- Significant savings in bandwidth are possible through more efficient coding

Differential PCM

- Differential PCM is designed specifically to exploit the sample-to-sample redundancies in a typical speech waveform.
- The range of sample differences is less than the range of individual samples, fewer bits are needed.
- DPCM is a first order prediction → How do you predict the future sample?
Delta Modulation

- Special case of DPCM with 1-bit per sample difference signal
- Requires high-sampling rate than DPCM
- Problem: Slope overload with sampling rate is low

Subband Coding

- Human ear perceives speech by measuring the short-term energy level of individual frequency bands