Scilab Manual for Mobile Communication by Prof Hetal Shah Others Dharmsinh Desai University[1]

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Contents

List of Experiments

Experiment: 1

Digital Modulation Functions: ASK, FSK, PSK generation.

Scilab code Solution 1.1 1

```
1 //Amplitude Shift Keying, Frequency Shift Keying And
      Phase Shift keying waveform generation
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 xdel(winsid());
5 sym=10;//no. of symbols
6 g=[1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 ]//binary data
7 f1=1;f2=2;//frequencies of carrier
8 t=0:2*%pi/99:2*%pi;//range of time
9 //ASK
10 cp=[];bit=[];mod_ask=[];mod_fsk=[];mod_psk=[];cp1
     =[];cp2=[];
11 for n=1:length(g);//ASK modulation  // Zeros and
     ones are inserted for proper plot of message
     signal
12     if g(n)==0;
13         die=zeros(1,100);
14     else g(n)==1;
15         die=ones(1,100);
```

```
    end
    c_ask=sin(f1*t);
    cp=[cp die];
    mod_ask=[mod_ask c_ask];
    end
ask=cp.*mod_ask;//ASK modulated signal

//FSK
for n=1:length(g);
    if g(n)==0;
        die=ones(1,100);
        c_fsk=sin(f1*t);
    else g(n)==1;
        die=ones(1,100);
        c_fsk=sin(f2*t);
    end
    cp1=[cp1 die];
    mod_fsk=[mod_fsk c_fsk];
end
fsk=cp1.*mod_fsk;//FSK molated signal

//PSK
for n=1:length(g);
    if g(n)==0;
        die=ones(1,100);
        c_psk=sin(f1*t);
    else g(n)==1;
        die=ones(1,100);
        c_psk=-sin(f1*t);
    end
    cp2=[cp2 die];
    mod_psk=[mod_psk c_psk];
end
psk=cp2.*mod_psk;//PSK modulated signal
subplot(4,1,1);plot(cp,'LineWidth',1.5);//plot
   binary signal
xgrid;
title('Binary Signal');//title
```

```
53 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]); //axis range
54 subplot(4,1,2);plot(ask,'LineWidth',1.5);//plot of
     ASK modulated signal
55 xgrid;
56 title('ASK modulation');//title of plot
57 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]);//axis range
58 subplot(4,1,3);plot(fsk,'LineWidth',1.5);//plot of
     FSK modulated signal
59 xgrid;
60 title('FSK modulation');//title of plot
61 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]);//axis range
62 subplot(4,1,4);plot(psk,'LineWidth',1.5);//plot of
     PSK modulated signal
63 xgrid;
64 title('PSK modulation');//title of plot
65 mtlb_axis([0 100*length(g) -2.5 2.5]);//range of
     axis
66 //Result: This experiment results plots of binary
     data, ASK modulation,FSK modulation and PSK
     modulation
```

Experiment: 2

Constellation diagram and Error Rate performance of different modulation techniques with AWGN channel.

Scilab code Solution 2.1 Sigal space diagram of different modulation

```
1 //Constellation diagram of BPSK and QPSK modulation
    and BPSK and QPSK modulation over AWGN channel
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 xdel(winsid());
5 sym=20;//No .of symbols
6 data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//Random symbol
    generation from 0 to 1 with uniform distribution
7 snr=10;// Signal to Noise Ratio
8 qpsk_mod=[];
9 bpsk_mod=2*data1-1;//BPSK Modulation
10 for j=1:2:length(data1)// Seperation of I & Q
    component for QPSK modulation
11    i_phase=2*data1(j)-1;//BPSK modulation of I phase
        component
```

```
12      q_phase=2*data1(j+1)-1;//BPSK modulation of Q
           phase component
13      temp=i_phase+%i*q_phase;//Combinibg I phase and Q
           phase component for QPSK modulation
14      qpsk_mod=[qpsk_mod temp];//QPSK modulated signal
15    end
16
17     noise=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(snr/20)))*(rand(1,length(
          bpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,length(bpsk_mod)
          ,'normal')));//White gaussian noise generation
          for bpsk
18     noise1=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(snr/20)))*(rand(1,length(
          qpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,length(qpsk_mod)
          ,'normal')));//White gaussian noise generation
          for qpsk
19     bpsk_awgn=bpsk_mod+noise;//BPSK Modulated signal
          passed over AWGN channel
20    qpsk_awgn=qpsk_mod+noise1;//QPSK Modulated signal
         passed over AWGN channel
21
22    figure//constellation diagram of ideal BPSK
         modulated signal and BPSK modulated signal with
         White Gaussian Noise
23  a = gca();//to handle various object
24  a.data_bounds = [ -1 , -1;1 ,1];
25  a.x_location = "origin";
26  a.y_location = "origin";
27  plot2d ( real(bpsk_mod),imag(bpsk_mod),-2);
28  plot2d ( real(bpsk_awgn),imag(bpsk_awgn),-5);
29  xlabel( 'In phase' );//X-axis label
30  ylabel( 'Quadrature phase' );//Y-axis label
31  title( 'Constellation for BPSK with AWGN' );//title
       of plot
32  legend(['Ideal message point';'message point with
       noise']);//legend
33  mtlb_axis([-2 2 -2 2]);//range of axis
34  figure//constellation diagram of ideal QPSK
       modulated signal and QPSK modulated signal with
```

```
    White Gaussian Noise
35 a = gca();//to handle various object
36 a.data_bounds = [ -1 , -1;1 ,1];
37 a.x_location = "origin";
38 a.y_location = "origin";
39 plot2d ( real(qpsk_mod),imag(qpsk_mod),-2);
40 plot2d ( real(qpsk_awgn),imag(qpsk_awgn),-5);
41 xlabel( 'In phase' );//X-axis label
42 ylabel( 'Quadrature phase' );//Y-axis label
43 title( 'Constellation for QPSK with AWGN' );//title
    of plot
44 legend(['Ideal message point';'message point with
    noise']);//legend
45 mtlb_axis([-2 2 -2 2]);//range of axis
46 //Result:Generates two plots: BPSK modulated signal
    with and without noise-figure-0
47                        //QPSK modulated signal with
                            and without noise-figure-1
```

Scilab code Solution 2.2 BER of BPSK and QPSK over AWGN Channel

```
1 //Performance comparison of Simulated BER and
    Theoritical BER of BPSK and QPSK modulation over
    AWGN channel
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 xdel(winsid());
5 sym=10000;//No .of symbols
6 M=4;
7 qpsk_mod=[];i_phase=[];
8 data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//Random Symbol
    generation from 0 to 1 with uniform distribution
9 for j=1:2:length(data1)// Seperation of I & Q
    component
10    i_phase=2*data1(j)-1;// BPSK modulation of I
```

```
        phase component
11      q_phase=2*data1(j+1)-1;//BPSK modulation of Q
        phase component
12      temp=i_phase+%i*q_phase;//combining of I phase
        and Q phase component for QPSK modulation
13      qpsk_mod=[qpsk_mod temp];//QPSK modulated signal
14    end
15  bpsk_mod=2*data1-1;//BPSK Modulated signal
16
17      snr=1:10;//Signal to Noise Ratio
18       for k=1:1:length(snr)
19           H=1/sqrt(2)*(rand(1,length(qpsk_mod),'normal
             ')+%i*(rand(1,length(qpsk_mod),'normal'))
             );
20           noise1=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(k/20)))*(rand(1,
             length(qpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,
             length(qpsk_mod),'normal')));//White
             Gaussian Noise generation for QPSK
21           noise=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(k/20)))*(rand(1,
             length(bpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,
             length(bpsk_mod),'normal')));//White
             Gaussian Noise generation for QPSK
22                rec1_qpsk=qpsk_mod+noise1;//QPSK
                  modulated signal over AWGN channel
23                rec1_bpsk= bpsk_mod+noise;//BPSK
                  modulated signal over AWGN channel
24
25                rec_data_qpsk=[];rec_data_bpsk=[];
26                rec1_i=real(rec1_qpsk);//Seperation
                  of I phase and Q phase comopnent
                  of received QPSK modulated signal
27                rec1_q=imag(rec1_qpsk);
28           //
29           for i=1:length(rec1_i)//QPSK Demodulation:
             BPSK demodulation of I phase and Q phase
             components
30             if rec1_i(i)>=0
31                  demod_out_i=1;
```

```
32              else rec1_i(i)<0
33                  demod_out_i=0;
34              end
35                if rec1_q(i)>=0
36                   demod_out_q=1;
37              else rec1_q(i)<0
38                  demod_out_q=0;
39              end
40             rec_data_qpsk=[rec_data_qpsk demod_out_i
                 demod_out_q];//QPSK Demodulated signal
41              end
42           for i=1:1:length(data1)//BPSK Demodulation
43              if real(rec1_bpsk(i))>=0
44                   demod_out_bpsk=1;
45              else real(rec1_bpsk(i))<0
46                  demod_out_bpsk=0;
47              end
48              rec_data_bpsk=[rec_data_bpsk
                   demod_out_bpsk];//BPSK Demodulated
                   signal
49          end
50
51          errA=0;errB=0;
52      for i=1:sym
53          if rec_data_qpsk(i)==data1(i)
54              errA=errA;
55          else
56              errA=errA+1;
57          end
58      end
59          BER_qpsk(k)=errA/sym;// BER of QPSK
60
61           for i=1:sym
62          if rec_data_bpsk(i)==data1(i)
63              errB=errB;
64          else
65              errB=errB+1;
66          end
```

```
67
68          BER_bpsk(k)=errB/sym;//BER of BPSK
69      end
70      theoryBer = 0.5*erfc(sqrt(10.^(snr/10))); //
           Theoritical BER of BPSK & QPSK
71    end
72
73          // end
74 snr=1:1:10;
75 plot2d(snr,BER_bpsk,5,logflag="nl");//plot simulated
       BER of BPSK over AWGN channel
76 plot2d(snr,BER_qpsk,2,logflag="nl");//plot simulated
       BER of QPSK over AWGN channel
77 plot2d(snr,theoryBer,3,logflag="nl");//Plot
      theoritical BER of QPSK and BPSK over AWGN
      channel
78 mtlb_axis([0 20 10^-5 0.5]);//axis
79 xgrid(10);
80 xtitle( 'Bit Error Rate plot for BPSK & QPSK
      Modulation', 'SNR', 'BER') ;//title of plot
81
82
83 legend(['BER_sim_BPSK';'BER_sim_QPSK';'BER_Theory'])
      ;//legend
84 //This experiments results plot of bit error rate(
      BER) comparison of simulated BPSK over AWGN
      channel,simulated QPSK over AWGN channel and
      theoritical BER of BPSK and QPSK
85 // It will take few minutes to get plots as 100000
      bits are applied as an input to get better plots
```

Experiment: 3

Effect of various channel on transmitted data using different modulation techniques.

Scilab code Solution 3.1 BER BPSK Rayleigh fading channel

```
1 //Error rate performance of BPSK modulated signal
    over only AWGN channel and AWGN and Rayleigh
    channel both
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 xdel(winsid());
5 sym=10000;//No .of symbols
6 data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//Randomly generated
    Symbolsfrom 0 to 1with uniform distribution
7
8 bpsk_mod=2*data1-1;//BPSK Modulation
9 snr=1:20;//signal to Noise Ratio
10     for k=1:1:length(snr)
11
12         H1=1/sqrt(2)*(rand(1,length(bpsk_mod),'
               normal')+%i*(rand(1,length(bpsk_mod),'
               normal')));//Rayleigh fading generation
```

```
13
14          noise=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(k/20)))*(rand(1,
               length(bpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,
               length(bpsk_mod),'normal')));// White
               Gaussian Noise generation
15
16                rec1_bpsk=bpsk_mod+noise;//BPSK
                     modulated signal over AWGN channel
17                rec1_bpsk_ray1= H1.*bpsk_mod+noise;//
                     BPSK modulated signal over AWGN
                     channel and Rayleigh Fading
                     channel
18               rec1_bpsk_ray=conj(H1).*rec1_bpsk_ray1
                     ;//multiplication with conjugate of
                     rayleigh fading to nullify phase
                     because of Rayleigh Fading
19              //  rec1_bpsk_ray=rec1_bpsk_ray1./(H1.*
                     conj(H1));
20
21                rec_data_bpsk=[];rec_ray_bpsk=[];
22
23          for i=1:1:length(data1)//BPSK Demodulation
               of received signal over AWGN channel
24              if real(rec1_bpsk(i))>=0
25                   demod_out_bpsk=1;
26              else real(rec1_bpsk(i))<0
27                  demod_out_bpsk=0;
28              end
29              rec_data_bpsk=[rec_data_bpsk
                   demod_out_bpsk];//Received signal
30
31              if real(rec1_bpsk_ray(i))>=0 //BPSK
                   Demodulation of received signal over
                   AWGN channel and Rayleigh channel
32                   demod_ray_bpsk=1;
33              else real(rec1_bpsk_ray(i))<0
34                  demod_ray_bpsk=0;
35              end
```

```
36              rec_ray_bpsk=[rec_ray_bpsk
                   demod_ray_bpsk];////Received signal
37          end
38
39          errB=0;errC=0;
40      for i=1:sym
41
42          if rec_data_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
               calculation of received signal by
               considering only AWGN Channel
43              errB=errB;
44          else
45              errB=errB+1;
46          end
47
48          BER_bpsk(k)=errB/sym;//BER at receiver by
               considering only AWGN Channel
49
50           if rec_ray_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
               calculation of received signal by
               considering AWGN Channel and Rayleigh
               channel
51              errC=errC;
52          else
53              errC=errC+1;
54          end
55
56          BER_bpsk_ray(k)=errC/sym;//BER at receiver
               by considering AWGN Channel and rayleigh
               channel
57      end   end
58
59          // end
60  snr=1:1:20;
61  plot2d(snr,BER_bpsk,5,logflag="nl");
62  plot2d(snr,BER_bpsk_ray,3,logflag="nl");
63  mtlb_axis([0 20 10^-5 0.5]);
64  xgrid(10);
```

```
65 xtitle( 'Bit Error Rate plot for BPSK modulated
     signal over AWGN channel and AWGN and Rayleigh
     channel both', 'SNR', 'BER') ;
66 legend(['BER_BPSK_AWGN';'BER_BPSK_AWGN & Rayleigh'])
     ;
67 //This experiment results plot of error rate
     performance of BPSK modulated signal over AWGN
     channe and AWGN and Rayleigh channel both.
68 //This experiment will take some time to display
     plot as higher no. of bits entered as an input to
      get better plots.
```

Scilab code Solution 3.2 BER QPSK Rayleigh channel

```
1  //Error rate performance of QPSK modulated signal
     over only AWGN channel and AWGN and Rayleigh
     channel both
2  clc;
3  clear;
4  xdel(winsid());
5  sym=10000;//No .of symbols
6  M=4;
7  qpsk_mod=[];i_phase=[];
8  data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//Random Symbol
     generation from 0 to 1 with uniform distribution
9  for j=1:2:length(data1)// Seperation of I & Q
     component
10    i_phase=2*data1(j)-1;// BPSK modulation of I
        phase component
11    q_phase=2*data1(j+1)-1;//BPSK modulation of Q
        phase component
12    temp=i_phase+%i*q_phase;//combining of I phase
        and Q phase component for QPSK modulation
13    qpsk_mod=[qpsk_mod temp];//QPSK modulated signal
14   end
```

```
15
16      snr=1:5:41;//Signal to Noise Ratio
17       for k=1:length(snr)
18           H=1/sqrt(2)*(rand(1,length(qpsk_mod),'normal
                ')+%i*(rand(1,length(qpsk_mod),'normal'))
                );//Rayleigh fading generation
19
20           noise1=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(k/20)))*(rand(1,
                length(qpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,
                length(qpsk_mod),'normal')));//White
                Gaussian Noise generation for QPSK
21
22                   rec1_qpsk=qpsk_mod+noise1;//QPSK
                        modulated signal over AWGN channel
23                    rec1_qpsk_ray1= H.*qpsk_mod+noise1;
                         //BPSK modulated signal over AWGN
                          channel and Rayleigh Fading
                         channel
24                   rec1_qpsk_ray=conj(H).*rec1_qpsk_ray1
                        ;//multiplication with conjugate
                        of rayleigh fading to nullify
                        phase because of Rayleigh Fading
25
26                   rec_data_qpsk=[];rec_data_qpsk_ray
                        =[];
27
28                   rec1_i=real(rec1_qpsk);//Seperation
                        of I phase and Q phase comopnent
                        of received QPSK modulated signal
29                   rec1_q=imag(rec1_qpsk);
30
31                    rec1_i_ray=real(rec1_qpsk_ray);//
                         Seperation of I phase and Q phase
                          comopnent of received QPSK
                         modulated signal
32                   rec1_q_ray=imag(rec1_qpsk_ray);
33           //
34           for i=1:length(rec1_i)//QPSK Demodulation:
```

```
            BPSK demodulation of I phase and Q phase
            components
35            if rec1_i(i)>=0
36                 demod_out_i=1;
37            else rec1_i(i)<0
38                demod_out_i=0;
39            end
40              if rec1_q(i)>=0
41                 demod_out_q=1;
42            else rec1_q(i)<0
43                demod_out_q=0;
44             end
45                if rec1_i_ray(i)>=0
46                 demod_out_i_ray=1;
47            else rec1_i(i)<0
48                demod_out_i_ray=0;
49            end
50              if rec1_q_ray(i)>=0
51                 demod_out_q_ray=1;
52            else rec1_q_ray(i)<0
53                demod_out_q_ray=0;
54            end
55            rec_data_qpsk=[rec_data_qpsk demod_out_i
                demod_out_q];//QPSK Demodulated signal
56            rec_data_qpsk_ray=[rec_data_qpsk_ray
                demod_out_i_ray demod_out_q_ray];//
                QPSK Demodulated signal
57            end
58
59        errA=0;errB=0;
60    for i=1:sym
61        if rec_data_qpsk(i)==data1(i)
62            errA=errA;
63        else
64            errA=errA+1;
65        end
66    end
67        BER_qpsk(k)=errA/sym;// BER of QPSK
```

```
68
69          for i=1:sym
70          if rec_data_qpsk_ray(i)==data1(i)
71              errB=errB;
72          else
73              errB=errB+1;
74          end
75
76          BER_qpsk_ray(k)=errB/sym;//BER of BPSK
77      end
78      //theoryBer = 0.5*erfc(sqrt(10.^(snr/10))); //
           Theoritical BER of BPSK & QPSK
79    end
80
81          // end
82  snr=1:5:41;
83  plot2d(snr,BER_qpsk,5,logflag="nl");//plot simulated
       BER of BPSK over AWGN channel
84  plot2d(snr,BER_qpsk_ray,2,logflag="nl");//plot
       simulated BER of QPSK over AWGN channel
85  //plot2d(snr,theoryBer,3,logflag="nl");//Plot
       theoritical BER of QPSK and BPSK over AWGN
       channel
86  mtlb_axis([0 40 10^-5 0.5]);//axis
87  xgrid(10);
88  xtitle( 'Bit Error Rate plot for QPSK over AWGN
       channel & AWGN and Rayleigh channel both', 'SNR',
        'BER') ;//title of plot
89
90  legend(['BER_QPSK_AWGN';'BER_QPSK_AWGN & Rayleigh'])
       ;//legend
91  //This experiments results plot of bit error rate(
       BER) comparison of simulated QPSK over AWGN
       channel,simulated QPSK over AWGN channel and
       Rayleigh fading channel.
92  // It will take few minutes to get plots as 10000
       bits are applied as an input to get better plots
```

Scilab code Solution 3.3 1

```
1 //Error rate performance of BPSK modulated signal
    over only AWGN channel and AWGN and Rayleigh
    channel both
2 clc;
3 clear;
4 xdel(winsid());
5 sym=10000;//No .of symbols
6 data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//Randomly generated
    Symbolsfrom 0 to 1with uniform distribution
7
8 bpsk_mod=2*data1-1;//BPSK Modulation
9 snr=1:20;//signal to Noise Ratio
10     for k=1:1:length(snr)
11
12         H1=1/sqrt(2)*(rand(1,length(bpsk_mod),'
               normal')+%i*(rand(1,length(bpsk_mod),'
               normal')));//Rayleigh fading generation
13
14         noise=1/sqrt(2)*(10^(-(k/20)))*(rand(1,
               length(bpsk_mod),'normal')+%i*(rand(1,
               length(bpsk_mod),'normal')));// White
               Gaussian Noise generation
15
16              rec1_bpsk=bpsk_mod+noise;//BPSK
                   modulated signal over AWGN channel
17              rec1_bpsk_ray1= H1.*bpsk_mod+noise;//
                   BPSK modulated signal over AWGN
                   channel and Rayleigh Fading
                   channel
18             rec1_bpsk_ray=conj(H1).*rec1_bpsk_ray1
                   ;//multiplication with conjugate of
                   rayleigh fading to nullify phase
```

```
                because of Rayleigh Fading
19              //  rec1_bpsk_ray=rec1_bpsk_ray1./(H1.*
                    conj(H1));
20
21                rec_data_bpsk=[];rec_ray_bpsk=[];
22
23          for i=1:1:length(data1)//BPSK Demodulation
                of received signal over AWGN channel
24              if real(rec1_bpsk(i))>=0
25                  demod_out_bpsk=1;
26              else real(rec1_bpsk(i))<0
27                  demod_out_bpsk=0;
28              end
29              rec_data_bpsk=[rec_data_bpsk
                    demod_out_bpsk];//Received signal
30
31              if real(rec1_bpsk_ray(i))>=0 //BPSK
                    Demodulation of received signal over
                    AWGN channel and Rayleigh channel
32                  demod_ray_bpsk=1;
33              else real(rec1_bpsk_ray(i))<0
34                  demod_ray_bpsk=0;
35              end
36              rec_ray_bpsk=[rec_ray_bpsk
                    demod_ray_bpsk];////Received signal
37          end
38
39          errB=0;errC=0;
40      for i=1:sym
41
42          if rec_data_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
                calculation of received signal by
                considering only AWGN Channel
43              errB=errB;
44          else
45              errB=errB+1;
46          end
47
```

```
48          BER_bpsk(k)=errB/sym;//BER at receiver by
               considering only AWGN Channel
49
50           if rec_ray_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
                calculation of received signal by
                considering AWGN Channel and Rayleigh
                channel
51              errC=errC;
52          else
53              errC=errC+1;
54          end
55
56          BER_bpsk_ray(k)=errC/sym;//BER at receiver
               by considering AWGN Channel and rayleigh
               channel
57      end   end
58
59         // end
60  snr=1:1:20;
61  plot2d(snr,BER_bpsk,5,logflag="nl");
62  plot2d(snr,BER_bpsk_ray,3,logflag="nl");
63  mtlb_axis([0 20 10^-5 0.5]);
64  xgrid(10);
65  xtitle( 'Bit Error Rate plot for BPSK modulated
       signal over AWGN channel and AWGN and Rayleigh
       channel both', 'SNR', 'BER') ;
66  legend(['BER_BPSK_AWGN';'BER_BPSK_AWGN & Rayleigh'])
       ;
67  //This experiment results plot of error rate
       performance of BPSK modulated signal over AWGN
       channe and AWGN and Rayleigh channel both.
68  //This experiment will take some time to display
       plot as higher no. of bits entered as an input to
        get better plots.
```

Experiment: 4

Trunking Theory for Probability of blocking(Erlang B) and probability of delay(Erlang C).

Scilab code Solution 4.1 Traffic calculation inErlang B and Erlang C system

```
1  //Exp-4 Calculates maximum traffic intensity and
     maximum no. of users accomodated in Erlang B and
     Erlang C system for given no of channels
2  clc;
3  clear;
4  xdel(winsid());
5
6   function [p1]=erlangB(A1,c1)// calculate blocking
      probability for Erlang B system
7         pr2=0;
8           pr1=A1^c1/factorial(c1);
9           for k=1:c1
10          pr2=pr2+(A1^k/factorial(k));
11          end
```

```
12        //  A1=A1+1;
13          p1=pr1/pr2;
14    endfunction
15
16    function [p2]=erlangC(A2,c2)// calculate
        probability of blocked call delayed in Erlang C
         system
17         temp_1=0;
18    for k=0:c2-1
19      temp_1=temp_1+A2^k/factorial(k);
20  end
21  denominator=A^c2+(factorial(c2)*(1-(A2/c))*temp_1);
22  p2=A2^c2/denominator;
23  endfunction
24
25  pr_blocking=input('enter probability of blocking');
      //enter probability of blocking for perticular
      system
26  pr_delay=input('enter probability of block call
      delay');//enter probability of blocked call
      delayed for particular system
27  y=input('enter call rate');// Average no .of calls
      per minute
28  H=input('enter the average call duration'); //
      Average call duration in minute
29  c=input("enter no.of channels");//Enter no. of
      channels
30  disp("no.of channel=");
31  disp(c);
32  Au=y*H;//Traffic intensity per user
33
34   p=0;
35       for A=1:1:100
36           while(p<pr_blocking)//Find maximum traffic
               intensity for entered blocking
               probability pr_blocking
37          [p]=erlangB(A,c)//calling function erlangB
38          A=A+1;
```

```
39          end
40        disp(pr_blocking,'for blocking probability of'
            );//display blocking probability
41        disp(A-1,'Maximum traffic intensity is');//
            display max. traffic intensity
42         u=(A-1)/Au;//no. of users calculation
43        disp(u,"no .of users are accomodated");//
            display maximum no.of users accomodated in
            Erlang B system
44        break;
45    end//
46    p=0;
47        for A=1:1:100
48        while(p<pr_delay)//Find maximum traffic
            intensity for entered blocking probability
            pr_blocking
49          [p]=erlangC(A,c)//calling funtion to
              calculate erlang C probability
50          A=A+1;
51      end
52        disp(pr_delay,'for block call delay
            probability of');//display blocking
            probability
53        disp(A-1,'Maximum traffic intensity is');//
            display max. traffic intensity
54        u=(A-1)/Au;
55        disp(u,"no.of users are accomodated");//
            display maximum no.of users accomodated in
            Erlang C system
56        break;
57    end
58  //Enter blocking probability pr_blocking=0.01
59  //Enter probabolity of block call delay pr_delay
      =0.1
60  //Enter call rate= 3/60
61  //enter call duration= 2(in minute)
62  //Enter no of channels 50
63
```

```
64  //Output:
65  //no.of channel=     50.
66
67  //  for blocking probability of  0.01
68  // Maximum traffic intensity is 38.
69  // no .of users are accomodated 380.
70
71  // for block call delay probability of 0.1
72  // Maximum traffic intensity is 41.
73  //no.of users are accomodated   410.
```

Experiment: 5

Walsh Code generation

Scilab code Solution 5.1 Walsh code generation and spreading and despreading using Walsh code

```
1  // Walsh Code generation
2  //Spreading and despreading of information for three
       users using Walsh code
3  clc;
4  clear;
5  xdel(winsid());
6  a=input('enter the number order of 2:');//input
       required length of Walsh Code which is always
       order of 2
7  c1=[1 -1 -1];//information of user 1
8  c2=[-1 1 -1];//information of user 2
9  c3=[1 -1 1];//information of user 3
10 W=[0 0;0 1];// Basic Walsh code Matrix
11 m=2;
12 %n=2^m;
13 for m =2:1:a
14 for i = 1:1:a//genration of walsh code matrix of
       entered length
15     if i==2^m
16     Winv=bitcmp(W,1);
```

```
17          W=[W  W;W  Winv];
18          end
19
20  end
21  end
22  temp=0;
23  W1=[];
24  disp(W)
25  for i=1:1:length(W(1,:))//0 replaced by -1 in walsh
       code matrix
26      for j=1:1:length(W(1,:))
27          if W(i,j)==0 then
28              W(i,j)=W(i,j)-1;
29           else W(i,j)=W(i,j)+0;
30
31       end
32
33  end
34
35  end
36  //disp(W)
37  //spreading using Walsh code
38  tans_c1=[c1(1,1).*W(1,:) c1(1,2).*W(1,:) c1(1,3).*W
       (1,:)];//spreading of user 1 information using
       first row of Walsh Matrix
39  tans_c2=[c2(1,1).*W(2,:) c2(1,2).*W(2,:) c2(1,3).*W
       (2,:)];//spreading of user 2 information using
       second row of Walsh Matrix
40  tans_c3=[c3(1,1).*W(3,:) c3(1,2).*W(3,:) c3(1,3).*W
       (3,:)];//spreading of user 3 information using
       third row of Walsh Matrix
41  aa1=tans_c1(1,1:a)+tans_c2(1,1:a)+tans_c3(1,1:a);
42  aa2=tans_c1(1,(a+1):(2*a))+tans_c2(1,(a+1):(2*a))+
       tans_c3(1,(a+1):(2*a));
43  aa3=tans_c1(1,((2*a))+1:(3*a))+tans_c2(1,((2*a))
       +1:(3*a))+tans_c3(1,((2*a))+1:(3*a));
44  tans_sig=[aa1 aa2 aa3];//transmission of spreaded
       signal
```

```
45 det_code1=input('enter detection code');//Enter any
   integer no. ranging up to no. of rows of walsh
   matrix
46
47     select det_code1//select case to get information
           of entered user
48     case 1
49         det_code=W(1,:);
50     case 2
51         det_code=W(2,:);
52      case 3
53         det_code=W(3,:);
54     else
55        det_code=W(4,:);
56        disp('invalid detection code');//display
             message for input of invalid detection
             code
57         end
58
59
60 rec_sig =[det_code(1,:).*aa1 det_code(1,:).*aa2
   det_code(1,:).*aa3];//received signal multiplied
   with detection code
61 det_sig=[rec_sig(1,1)+rec_sig(1,2)+rec_sig(1,3)+
   rec_sig(1,4) rec_sig(1,5)+rec_sig(1,6)+rec_sig
   (1,7)+rec_sig(1,8) rec_sig(1,9)+rec_sig(1,10)+
   rec_sig(1,11)+rec_sig(1,12)];//detection of
   information from received signal
62 final_sig=(1/4)*det_sig;
63 disp('transmited information is');
64 disp(final_sig)//information transmmited using
   selected valid detection code
65 //input a=4
66 //W=[0 0 0 0 ;0 1 0 1;0 0 1 1 ;0 1 1 0]
67 //detection code=2, output=-1 1-1(information of
   user 2 spreaded with second row of Walsh Matrix)
68 //detection code > 3 , results : code not available
   0 0 0
```

Experiment: 6

PN sequence generation.

Scilab code Solution 6.1 3 bit PN sequence generation and spreading and despreading using PN sequence and shifted PN sequence

```
1  // Spreading  of sequence using PN sequence and
       despreading of sequence using PN sequence and
       shifted PN sequence
2  clc;
3  clear;
4  xdel(winsid());
5  // Generation of 7 bit PN sequence
6  // Coefficient of polynomial
7  a1=1;
8  a2=1;
9  a3=1;
10 // Initial states of flip flop
11 R(1)=1;
12 R(2)=0;
13 R(3)=0;
14 m=3;
15 disp('output after every clock pulse');
16 for i=1:((2^m)-1)//shift of bit in each register for
       every clock pulse
17     r1=R(1);
```

```
18      r2=R(2);
19      r3=R(3);
20      PN(i)=R(3);
21      //if(a1==0)
22  R1=bitxor(r2,r3);//input of register is modulo2
       addition of R2 and R3
23  R(3)=R(2);
24  R(2)=R(1);
25  R(1)=R1;
26
27  disp(R);
28  end
29  disp('PN sequence is');
30  disp(PN);//Display 7 bit PN sequence
31  c1=[1 -1 -1];//information of user 1
32   for j=1:1:length(PN)//0 replaced with -1 in PN
       sequence
33          if PN(j)==0 then
34              PN(j)=PN(j)-1;
35           else PN(j)=PN(j)+0;
36               end
37
38       end
39       disp(PN);
40  spreaded_sig=[c1(1).*PN' c1(2).*PN' c1(3).*PN']//
       Spreading of data of user 1 using PN sequence
41  detect_code=[spreaded_sig(1:7).*PN' spreaded_sig
       (8:14).*PN' spreaded_sig(15:21).*PN'];//at
       receiver, recieved spreaded signal multiplied
       with PN sequnce
42  corr_code=[sum(detect_code(1:7)) sum(detect_code
       (8:14)) sum(detect_code(15:21))];
43  rec_sig=(1/7).*corr_code;//get information form
       received signal
44  disp('received signal with correct PN sequence is');
45  disp(rec_sig);//received data of user 1 at receiver
       :1 -1 -1
46  //Despreading with shifted PN sequence
```

```
47 shift_fact=input('enter the shifting factor');
48 l=1;
49     k=shift_fact-1;
50 for i=1:1:length(PN)    //generation of shifted PN
     sequence as per entered shifting factor
51     if  i<=shift_fact
52          shift_seq(i)=PN(length(PN)-k);
53          k=k-1;
54          else i>shift_fact
55          shift_seq(i)=PN(l);
56          l=l+1;
57       end
58      end
59      disp('shifted sequence is');
60      disp(shift_seq');//display shifted sequence
61  //despreading using shifted PN sequence
62 detect_shift_code=[spreaded_sig(1:7).*shift_seq'
     spreaded_sig(8:14).*shift_seq' spreaded_sig
     (15:21).*shift_seq'];
63 corr_shift_code=[sum(detect_shift_code(1:7)) sum(
     detect_shift_code(8:14)) sum(detect_shift_code
     (15:21))];
64 rec_shift_sig=(1/7).*corr_shift_code;
65    disp("recieved signal with shifted PN sequence is
        ");
66    disp(rec_shift_sig);//Invalid data received
        beacuse signal was despreded with shifted PN
        sequence
67    disp('which is not valid transmitted signal');
68    //Result:
69    //output of PN sequence generator after each
        clock pulse
70   // PN =0 0 1 0 1 1 1 replace 0 with -1,PN=-1 -1 1
       -1 1 1 1
71   //entered shifting factor =3, shifted PN sequence=
         1 1 1 -1 -1 1 -1
72   //Invalid signal is received when despreading is
       with shifted version of PN
```

```
73      //rec_shift_sig=- 0.1428571      0.1428571
            0.1428571
```

Experiment: 7

Equalization.

Scilab code Solution 7.1 Adaptive equalization using LMS filter

```
1  // Least Mean Square adaptive equalizer
2  clc;
3  clear all;
4  xdel(winsid());
5  numPoints = 500;
6  numTaps = 1;          //channel order
7  Mu = 0.01;            //iteration step size
8
9  // input is guassian
10 x = rand(numPoints,1,'normal') + %i*rand(numPoints
       ,1,'normal');
11 //choose channel to be random uniform
12 h = rand(numTaps,1) + %i*rand(numTaps, 1);
13
14 h = h/max(abs(h));    //normalize channel
15 // convolve channel with the input
16 d = filter(h, 1, x);
17
18 //initialize variables
19 w = [];
20 y = [];
```

```
21 in = [];
22 e = []; // error, final result to be computed
23
24 w = zeros(numTaps+1,1) + %i*zeros(numTaps+1,1);
25 kk=1;
26 aa(kk,:)=w';
27 //LMS Adaptation
28 for n  = numTaps+1 : numPoints
29
30     // select part of training input
31     in = x(n : -1 : n-numTaps) ;
32     y(n) =w'* in;
33
34     // compute error
35     e(n) = d(n)-y(n);
36
37     // update taps
38
39 w = w+ Mu*( real(e(n)*conj(in)) - %i*imag(e(n)*conj(
      in)) );
40
41 kk=kk+1;
42 aa(kk,:)=w';
43 end
44
45 // Plot results
46 figure;
47 iter=1:500
48 plot2d(iter,abs(e),5,logflag="nn");
49 title(['LMS Adaptation Learning Curve Using Mu =
      0.01']);
50 xlabel('Iteration Number');
51 ylabel('Output Estimation Error in dB');
52 figure;
53 plot3d(abs(aa(:,1)),abs(aa(:,2)),abs(e));
54 title('LMS adaption curve with weight factors');
55 xlabel('adaptive weight factor1');
56 ylabel('adaptive weight factor2');
```

```
57 zlabel('mean square error');
58 // Output shows plot of MSE with no. of iterations
   in figure 1 and 3D plot of MSE with weight
   factors
```

Experiment: 8

Channel Coding using Linear Block Code

Scilab code Solution 8.1 Linear Block Coding over AWGN channel

```
1
2
3 //this is a linear block coding and decoding over
     awgn channel
4 // 4 bits input signal is coded with linear block
     code (4,7), 7 bit coded signal is transmitted
     over awgn channel and at receiver side signal is
     decoded. If there is error in one bit, li//near
     block code correct that error and original
     transmitter code is receved.
5 //If error is in more than one bit, code is not
     corrected so wrong code is recieved
6 clc;
7 clear all;
8 xdel(winsid());
9 global P n k;
10
11 n=7;//length of coded input
12 k=4;//length of input
```

```
13 P=[1 1 0; 0 1 1; 1 0 1;1 1 1]; //parity  matrix of
      size k*(n-k) to be
14 //                                selected so that
      the systematic generator
15 //                                matrix is linearly
      independent or full rank
16 //                                matrix
17
18 //(n,k) linear block code where k - no. of input
      data bits and n-no. of o/p
19 //data bits. code rate=k/n
20 // x is an input vector containing k bits
21
22 //This is an linear block encoding function
23 function y1=linblkcode(x);
24 global P n k;
25 n=7;
26 k=4;
27 P=[1 1 0; 0 1 1; 1 0 1;1 1 1];//parity matrix
28 //x=[0 1 1 0];
29
30 //G=[ ];     //      % Generator matrix k*n
31 G=[eye(k,k) P];
32
33 y1=zeros(1,n);
34 for i=1:k//linear block coding
35     var(i,:)=x(1,i) & G(i,:);
36     var(i,:)=bool2s(var(i,:));
37     y1(1,:)=bitxor(var(i,:),y1(1,:));//coded signal
38 end
39
40 endfunction
41
42
43 //%This is a linear block syndrome decoding function
      file%
44
45 function x1=linblkdecoder(y)
```

```
46 //% here y is recieved vector 7 bits long
47
48 //% (7,4) linear block code
49 global P n k;
50
51
52 //H=[ ]; //% PARITY CHECK MATRIX
53
54 H=[P' eye((n-k),(n-k))];
55 Ht=H'; //%transpose of H
56
57 S=zeros(1,n-k); //%syndrome of recieved vector x
58 for i=1:n-k// decoding of linear block code
59     S(i)=y(1) & Ht(1,i);
60     S(i)=bool2s(S(i));
61     for j=2:n
62
63         S(i)=bitxor(S(i), bool2s((y(j) & Ht(j,i))));
              //decoded signal
64     end
65 end
66
67
68
69 //%%****SYNDROME LOOK UP TABLE***********
70
71 //%%**************************************
72 //%
73 if S==[0 0 0]
74    e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 0];
75     z=bitxor(y,e);
76 end
77
78 if S==[0 0 1]
79    e=[0 0 0 0 0 0 1];
80     z=bitxor(y,e);
81 end
82 if S==[0 1 0]
```

```
    e=[0 0 0 0 0 1 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
if S==[1 0 0]
    e=[0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
if S==[1 1 1]
    e=[0 0 0 1 0 0 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
if S==[1 0 1]
    e=[0 0 1 0 0 0 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
if S==[0 1 1]
    e=[0 1 0 0 0 0 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
if S==[1 1 0]
    e=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
     z=bitxor(y,e);
end
//disp('error');
//disp(e);
x1=z(1,1:k);
endfunction
snr_dB=2;

x=[1 0 0 1];   //                input bits to the
   encoder of size 1* k
y1=linblkcode(x);//            //   y1 is the output
   of linear block encoder
n1 = 1/sqrt(2)*[rand(1,length(y1),'normal') + %i*
   rand(1,length(y1),'normal')];//white gaussian
   noise generation
r=y1+ 10^(-snr_dB/20)*n1;//received signal over awgn
    channel
```

```
116 //r1=real(r)
117 rec=real(r)>=0.5;//detection of bit 1 and 0 in
       received signal
118 rec_fin=bool2s(rec);//convert boolean matrix to zero
       one matrix
119 //rec_err=rec_fin==y1;
120 //no_err=bool2s(rec_err);
121 disp('The information signal=')//display input
122 disp(x)
123 disp('The transmitted encoded signal=')//display
       coded signal
124 disp(y1)
125 disp('The recieved signal=')//display received
       signal
126 disp(rec_fin);
127 x1=linblkdecoder(rec_fin); //           % x1 is the
       output of the linear block decoder
128 disp('The decoded signal=')//display decoded signal
129 disp(x1);
130 if x1==x then disp('one or less than one error so
       correct code is received');
131 else
132     disp('more than one error so wrong code detected
          ');
133 end
134 //Output: The information signal is : 1001
135 //transmitted code is : 1001001
136 //1. received signal is :1011001(e.g)(error in only
       one bit)
137 //decoded signal: 1001
138 //one or less than one error so correct code is
       received
139 //2. received signal is:1011011(e.g)(error in more
       than one bits)
140 //decoded signal:1010
141 //more than one error so wrong code is received
```

Experiment: 9

Transmit and receive diversity

Scilab code Solution 9.1 Selection Diversity over AWGN channel

```
1  //ber performance with 1, 2 and 3 receiver antennas
       over awgn channel using selection diversity
2  clc;
3  clear;
4  xdel(winsid());
5  sym=10000;//no. of symbols
6  data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);//randomly generated
       input
7  s = 2*data1-1; // BPSK modulation 0 -> -1; 1 -> 1
8  nRx = [1 2 3];//no .of receiving antennas
9  snr_dB =   [1:10]; // signal to noise ratio
10 for j = 1:length(nRx)
11     for i = 1:length(snr_dB)
12         n = 1/sqrt(2)*[rand(nRx(j),sym,'normal') +
               %i*rand(nRx(j),sym,'normal')]; //white
               gaussian noise
13
14         y = ones(nRx(j),1)*s + 10^(-snr_dB(i)/20)*n;
               //received signal over awgn channel
15          [yHat1 ind] = mtlb_max(y,[],1);//find
               strongest received signal from all
```

```
            antennas
16
17          ipHat1 = real(yHat1)>0;
18          ipHat = bool2s(ipHat1);//boolean to zero one
                matrix conversion
19          // effective SNR
20           nErr(j,i) = size(find([data1- ipHat]),2);//
                no. of error calculation
21              end
22  end
23  simBer = nErr/sym; //BER calculation
24  // plot of ber comparison plot for 1,2 and 3
       receiving antennas
25  snr_dB=1:10
26  plot2d(snr_dB,simBer(1,:),5,logflag="nl");
27  plot2d(snr_dB,simBer(2,:),2,logflag="nl");
28  plot2d(snr_dB,simBer(3,:),12,logflag="nl");
29  xgrid
30  legend( ['1X1';'1X2';'1x3']);
31  xlabel('Number of receive antenna');
32  ylabel('effective SNR, dB');
33  title('SNR improvement with Selection Combining');
34  //output presents BER performance comparison plots
       with 1,2 and 3 receiving antennas over awgn
       channels
```

Scilab code Solution 9.2 Maximal Ratio Combining over AWGN and Rayleigh fading Channel

```
1  // BER Performance coamparison with one receivivng
       atenna and two receiving antennas with Maximal
       ratio Combining diversity technique over awgn
       channe and rayleigh fading channel
2  clc;
3  clear;
```

```
4  xdel(winsid());
5  sym=100000;// no. of symbols
6  M=2;
7  data1=grand(1,sym,"uin",0,1);// input signal is
       randomly generated
8  //N = 10; % number of bits or symbols
9  //ip = rand(1,N)>0.5; % generating 0,1 with equal
       probability
10 s = 2*data1-1; // BPSK modulation 0 -> -1; 1 -> 1
11 nRx = [1 2];//no of receivers
12 snr_dB =   [1:20]; // signal to noise ration in dB
13 for jj = 1:length(nRx)
14     for ii = 1:length(snr_dB)
15         n = 1/sqrt(2)*[rand(nRx(jj),sym,'normal') +
               %i*rand(nRx(jj),sym,'normal')]; //white
               gaussian noise,
16         h = 1/sqrt(2)*[rand(nRx(jj),sym,'normal') +
               %i*rand(nRx(jj),sym,'normal')]; //
               Rayleigh fading channel
17         // Channel and noise Noise addition
18         sD = kron(ones(nRx(jj),1),s);
19         y = h.*sD + 10^(-snr_dB(ii)/20)*n;//
               received signal over awgn channel and
               ayleigh fading channel
20         // finding the power of the channel on all
               rx chain
21          yHat =  sum(conj(h).*y,1)./sum(h.*conj(h)
                ,1); // maximal ratio combining
22        // hPower1 = h.*conj(h);
23
24         ipHat = real(yHat)>0;
25         // effective SNR
26                 nErr(jj,ii) = size(find([data1-
                       ipHat]),2);//calculate error
27             end
28 end
29 simBer = nErr/sym; //bit error rate calculation
30 // plot
```

```
31 snr_dB=1:20
32 plot2d(snr_dB,simBer(1,:),5,logflag="nl");//snr- ber
       plot with one receiving antenna
33 plot2d(snr_dB,simBer(2,:),2,logflag="nl");//snr- ber
       plot with two receiving antennas
34 //plot(nRx,10*log10(EbN0EffSim),'bp-','LineWidth',2)
     ;
35 //mtlb_axis([1 20 0 6])
36 xgrid
37 legend(['1X1';'1X2']);
38 xlabel('Number of receive antenna');
39 ylabel('effective SNR, dB');
40 title('SNR improvement with Maximal ratio Combining'
     );
```

Experiment: 10

Speech coding

Scilab code Solution 10.1 speech coding and Decoding using LPC

```
1 //Exp-10 Speech coding using Long Term Predictive
    coder
2 //This code read wav file and play original signal
    and compressed signal
3 // It also plots original signal as well as
    compressed signal
4
5 function [aCoeff, tcount_of_aCoeff, e] =
    func_lev_durb(y, M);
6 //M=order and y is array of the data point  of the
    current frame
7 sk=0;        //initializing summartion term "sk"
8 a=[zeros(M+1);zeros(M+1)]; //defining a matrix of
    zeros for "a" for init.
9 //MAIN BODY OF THIS PROGRAM STARTS FROM HERE
    >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
10 z=xcorr(y);
11
12 //finding array of R[l]
13 R=z( ( (length(z)+1) ./2 ) : length(z)); //R=array
    of "R[l]", where l=0,1,...(b+N)-1  %R(1)=R[lag
```

```
    =0], R(2)=R[lag=1], %R(3)=R[lag=2]... etc
14
15 //GETTING OTHER PARAMETERS OF PREDICTOR OF ORDER
    "0":
16 s=1;          //s=step no.
17 J(1)=R(1);            //J=array of "Jl", where l
    =0,1,2...(b+N)-1,   J(1)=J0, J(2)=J1, J(3)=J2 etc
18
19 //GETTING OTHER PARAMETERS OF PREDICTOR OF ORDER "(s
    -1)"
20 for s=2:M+1,
21     sk=0;                  //clearing "sk" for each
       iteration
22     for i=2:(s-1),
23         sk=sk + a(i,(s-1)).*R(s-i+1);
24     end                    //now we know value of "sk",
       the summation term
25                            //of formula of calculating
                                "k(l)"
26     k(s)=(R(s) + sk)./J(s-1);
27     J(s)=J(s-1).*(1-(k(s)).^2);
28
29     a(s,s)= -k(s);
30     a(1,s)=1;
31     for i=2:(s-1),
32         a(i,s)=a(i,(s-1)) - k(s).*a((s-i+1),(s-1));
33     end
34     end
35 //increment "b" and do same for next frame until end
    of frame when
36 //combining this code with other parts of LPC algo
37
38 //PREDICTION ERROR; FOR TESTING THE ABOVE PREDICTOR
39 aCoeff=a((1:s),s)';        //array of "a(i,s)", where
    , s=M+1
40 tcount_of_aCoeff = length(aCoeff);
41
42  y_padded_for_delay_r = [y'; zeros(1,1)]; //it is
```

```
      padded with zeros to remove the effect of delay
      in filter
43   est_y_with_dummy_pad = filter([0 -aCoeff(2:9)],1,
      y_padded_for_delay_r);     // = s^(n) with a cap
      on page 92 of the book
44 est_y = est_y_with_dummy_pad(2:321);
45 e = y' - est_y;       //supposed to be a white noise
46 endfunction
47
48 function [aCoeff, b_LTopt, Topt, e_prime] =
     f_ENCODER_relp(x, fs)
49 M = 8; //prediction order for LP analysis
50 //INITIALIZATION;
51 b=1;          //index no. of starting data point of
     current frame
52 fsize = 20e-3;     //frame size (in milisec)
53 frame_length = round(fs .* fsize);    //=number data
     points in each framesize of "x"
54 N= frame_length - 1; //N+1 = frame length = number
     of data points in each framesize
55
56 y_proc = filter([1 -1], [1 -0.999], x);  //pre-
     processing
57 //FRAME SEGMENTATION
58 for b=1 : frame_length : (length(x) - N)
59
60 y_f = y_proc(b:b+N);      //"b+N" denotes the end
     point of current frame. "y" denotes an array of
     the data points of the current frame
61   //LP ANALYSIS [lev-durb] & PREDICTION ERROR (short-
       term) FILTER;
62      [a, tcount_of_aCoeff, e_s] = func_lev_durb (y_f,
          M); //e=error signal from lev-durb proc
63      aCoeff(b: (b + tcount_of_aCoeff - 1)) = a;  //
          aCoeff is array of "a" for whole "x"
64      //LONG-TERM LP ANALYSIS, FILTERING, AND CODING
          analysis:
65      T_min = round (fs .* 5e-3);  //=total data
```

```
          points in 5ms of "x"
66      T_max = round (fs .* 15e-3);
67      c1 = 1;
68      for bs = b : 40 : b+length(y_f)-40  //subframing
            bs = 1281;
69          if bs < T_max
70              break;
71          end
72
73          Jmin(bs) = 10^9;
74
75          for T = T_min : T_max       //within 1 (
                current) frame  T = 40;
76                  for c = 1:40   //data points of
                        current subframe c=1; temporary
77                      sm1(c) = ( y_proc(bs+(c-1)) .*
                            y_proc(bs-T+(c-1))); //es(n)
78                      sm2(c) = y_proc(bs-T+(c-1)); //=
                            es(n-T)
79                      sm22(c) = sm2(c).^2;
80                  end
81                  q1 = sum(sm1);
82                  q2 = sum(sm22);
83                  b_LT(T) = -(q1./q2);
84              //J loop:
85                  for c = 1:40    //data points of
                        current subframe c=1; temporary
86                      smJ1(c) = y_proc(bs+(c-1));
87                      smJ2(c) = b_LT(T) .* y_proc(bs-T
                            +(c-1));
88                  end
89                  smJ = smJ1 + smJ2;
90                  qJ = smJ.^2;
91                  J(T) = sum(qJ);
92
93                  if J(T) < Jmin(bs),
94                      Jmin(bs) = J(T);
95                      Topt(bs) = T;
```

```
96                      if b_LT(T)>=1,
97                          b_LTopt(bs) = 0.9999; //
                               trancation
98                      else
99                          b_LTopt(bs) = b_LT(T);
100                     end
101                 else
102                end
103         end      //T loop ends
104         //predictor:
105         LT_gain = [zeros(1, Topt(bs)-1), b_LTopt(bs)
               ];      //as it says z^-T in page 121
106          e_s_padded_for_delay_r = [e_s(c1:c1+39);
               zeros(Topt(bs), 1)]; //it is padded with
                zeros to remove the effect of delay in
               filter. %Topt(bs) no. of 'z's and one
               '1' results in total 'Topt(bs)' amount
               of delay
107         e_with_dummy_pad = filter([1 LT_gain], 1,
               e_s_padded_for_delay_r);    // = 1 + 0*z
               ^-1 + 0*z^-2 + ... + b*z^-T
108          e_LT(bs:bs+39,1) = e_with_dummy_pad(Topt(bs
               )+1 : Topt(bs)+1+39);    //LT predicted "
               e"
109         e(bs:bs+39, 1) = e_s(c1 : c1+39) - e_LT(bs :
               bs+39);
110
111         //WEIGHTING FILTER:
112         w = [-0.0004;
               -0.0156;-0.0677;0.0545;0.6069;1.0000;0.6069;0.0545;-0.0677
                //11 point flattop window is
               temporarily chosen
113         wndd = conv(w, e(bs:bs+39));      //outputs
               total 50 samples
114         x_n(bs:bs+39) = wndd(6:45);  //middle 40
               samples are taken
115
116         //POSITION SELECTION & EXCITATION GENERATOR:
```

```
117         for i1 = 0:3
118             for i = i1+bs : 3 : bs+i1+38;
119                 x_m(i1+1,i) = x_n(i);
120             end
121
122             E_m(i1+1,1) = sum((x_m(i1+1, bs:3)).^2);
123         end
124         [E_m_max, index_max] = gsort(E_m);
125         e_prime(bs : bs+39) = x_m(index_max(4), bs:
              bs+39);
126         c1 = c1 + 40;
127     end
128 end
129 endfunction
130
131 //RELP DECODER portion:
132 function [synth_speech, synth_speech1, LT_gain,
      e_prime_pad_for_d_r, e_prime_op_dummy_pad,
      e_prime_op, e_prime_op_pad_delay_r,
      synth_speech_dummy_pad] = f_DECODER_relp(aCoeff,
      b_LTopt, Topt, e_prime)
133 //re-calculating frame_length for this decoder
134 frame_length=9; //initial value for calculation
135 for i=10:length(aCoeff)
136     if aCoeff(i) == 0
137         frame_length = frame_length + 1;
138     else break;
139     end
140 end
141 e_prime = e_prime';      //making it a column matrix
      for convenience
142
143 for b=1 : frame_length : length(aCoeff)     //length(
      aCoeff) should be very close (i.e less than a
      frame_length error) to length(x)
144     for bs = b : 40 : b+frame_length-40  //
          subframing
145
```

```
146         //EXCITATION GENERATOR:  not done yet.
               because e_prime has been sent to this
               decoder directly. without quantization.
147         //PITCH SYNTHESIS FILTER:    %has to be done
               per subframe
148         LT_gain = [zeros(1, Topt(bs)-1), b_LTopt(bs)
               ];     //as it says z^-T
149          e_prime_pad_for_d_r = [e_prime(bs:bs+39);
               zeros(Topt(bs), 1)]; //it is padded with
                zeros to remove the effect of delay in
               filter. %Topt(bs) no. of 'z's and one
               '1' results in total 'Topt(bs)' amount
               of delay
150         e_prime_op_dummy_pad = filter(1, [1 LT_gain
               ], e_prime_pad_for_d_r); //= 1 / (1 +
               0*z^-1 + 0*z^-2 + ... + b*z^-T)
151         e_prime_op(bs:bs+39,1) =
               e_prime_op_dummy_pad(Topt(bs)+1 : Topt(bs
               )+1+39);   //pitch-synthesis filter
               output
152     end         //FORMANT SYNTHESIS FILTER:
153        e_prime_op_pad_delay_r= [e_prime_op(b : b
             +159); zeros(1,1)]; //it is padded with
             zeros to remove the effect of delay in
             filter
154         synth_speech_dummy_pad = filter(1, [1 aCoeff
               (b+1 : b+8)], e_prime_op_pad_delay_r);
155         synth_speech1(b : b+159) =
               synth_speech_dummy_pad (2:161);   //DE-
               EMPHASIS (de-proprocessing):
156         synth_speech(b : b+159) = filter([1 -0.999],
                [1 -1], synth_speech1(b : b+159));  //De
               -processing
157 end
158 endfunction
159
160 clc;
161 clear all;
```

```
xdel(winsid());
inpfilenm = "SCI/modules/sound/demos/s1ofwb.wav";
[x,fs,bits] =wavread(inpfilenm);

t=length(x)./fs;// total time t seconds
//COMPRESSION STARTS HERE,
disp('original signal');
sound(x, fs);
[aCoeff, b_LTopt, Topt, e_prime] = f_ENCODER_relp(x,
    fs);

        // e_prime is instead of position,
           peak_magitude_index and
           sample_amplitude_index. (temporarily)
//halt()
//halt('Press a key to play the original sound!')

[synth_speech] = f_DECODER_relp(aCoeff, b_LTopt,
   Topt, e_prime);

//RESULTS,


disp('compressed signal');
sound(synth_speech, fs);

figure;
subplot(211),
plot(x); title(['Original signal = "', inpfilenm, '"
   ']);
subplot(212), plot(synth_speech); title('RELP
   compressed output');
//Output plays original signal and after
   approximately 5 minutes it plays compressed sound
    and plot the original signal and compressed
   signal.
```