

Scilab Manual for
Mobile Communication
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Solutions provided by
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Contents

List of Scilab Solutions	3
1 Digital Modulation Functions: ASK, FSK, PSK generation.	4
2 Constellation diagram and Error Rate performance of different modulation techniques with AWGN channel.	7
3 Effect of various channel on transmitted data using different modulation techniques.	13
4 Trunking Theory for Probability of blocking(Erlang B) and probability of delay(Erlang C).	23
5 Walsh Code generation	27
6 PN sequence generation.	31
7 Equalization.	35
8 Channel Coding using Linear Block Code	38
9 Transmit and receive diversity	43
10 Speech coding	47

List of Experiments

Solution 1.1	1	4
Solution 2.1	Signal space diagram of different modulation	7
Solution 2.2	BER of BPSK and QPSK over AWGN Channel	9
Solution 3.1	BER BPSK Rayleigh fading channel	13
Solution 3.2	BER QPSK Rayleigh channel	16
Solution 3.3	1	20
Solution 4.1	Traffic calculation in Erlang B and Erlang C system	23
Solution 5.1	Walsh code generation and spreading and despreading using Walsh code	27
Solution 6.1	3 bit PN sequence generation and spreading and despreading using PN sequence and shifted PN sequence	31
Solution 7.1	Adaptive equalization using LMS filter	35
Solution 8.1	Linear Block Coding over AWGN channel	38
Solution 9.1	Selection Diversity over AWGN channel	43
Solution 9.2	Maximal Ratio Combining over AWGN and Rayleigh fading Channel	44
Solution 10.1	speech coding and Decoding using LPC	47

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);
```

```

16     end
17     c_ask=sin(f1*t);
18     cp=[cp die];
19     mod_ask=[mod_ask c_ask];
20     end
21 ask=cp.*mod_ask; //ASK modulated signal
22
23 //FSK
24 for n=1:length(g);
25     if g(n)==0;
26         die=ones(1,100);
27         c_fsk=sin(f1*t);
28     else g(n)==1;
29         die=ones(1,100);
30         c_fsk=sin(f2*t);
31     end
32     cp1=[cp1 die];
33     mod_fsk=[mod_fsk c_fsk];
34 end
35 fsk=cp1.*mod_fsk; //FSK modulated signal
36
37 //PSK
38 for n=1:length(g);
39     if g(n)==0;
40         die=ones(1,100);
41         c_psk=sin(f1*t);
42     else g(n)==1;
43         die=ones(1,100);
44         c_psk=-sin(f1*t);
45     end
46     cp2=[cp2 die];
47     mod_psk=[mod_psk c_psk];
48 end
49 psk=cp2.*mod_psk; //PSK modulated signal
50 subplot(4,1,1); plot(cp, 'LineWidth', 1.5); //plot
    binary signal
51 xgrid;
52 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
    Theoretical 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
41             demod_out_q]; //QPSK Demodulated signal
42         end
43     for i=1:length(data1) //BPSK Demodulation
44         if real(rec1_bpsk(i))>=0
45             demod_out_bpsk=1;
46         else real(rec1_bpsk(i))<0
47             demod_out_bpsk=0;
48         end
49         rec_data_bpsk=[rec_data_bpsk
50             demod_out_bpsk]; //BPSK Demodulated
51         signal
52     end
53     errA=0;errB=0;
54     for i=1:sym
55         if rec_data_qpsk(i)==data1(i)
56             errA=errA;
57         else
58             errA=errA+1;
59         end
60     end
61     BER_qpsk(k)=errA/sym; // BER of QPSK
62     for i=1:sym
63         if rec_data_bpsk(i)==data1(i)
64             errB=errB;
65         else
66             errB=errB+1;
67         end

```

```

67
68     BER_bpsk(k)=errB/sym; //BER of BPSK
69     end
70     theoryBer = 0.5*erfc(sqrt(10.^(snr/10))); //
        Theoretical 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
        theoretical 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
        theoretical 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
   Symbols from 0 to 1 with 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
37                     demod_ray_bpsk];/////Received signal
38     end
39     errB=0;errC=0;
40     for i=1:sym
41
42         if rec_data_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
43             calculation of received signal by
44             considering only AWGN Channel
45             errB=errB;
46         else
47             errB=errB+1;
48         end
49
50         BER_bpsk(k)=errB/sym;//BER at receiver by
51         considering only AWGN Channel
52
53         if rec_ray_bpsk(i)==data1(i)//Error rate
54             calculation of received signal by
55             considering AWGN Channel and Rayleigh
56             channel
57             errC=errC;
58         else
59             errC=errC+1;
60         end
61
62         BER_bpsk_ray(k)=errC/sym;//BER at receiver
63         by considering AWGN Channel and rayleigh
64         channel
65     end end
66
67     // end
68     snr=1:1:20;
69     plot2d(snr, BER_bpsk,5,logflag="nl");
70     plot2d(snr, BER_bpsk_ray,3,logflag="nl");
71     mtlb_axis([0 20 10^-5 0.5]);
72     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
56                 demod_out_q]; //QPSK Demodulated signal
57     rec_data_qpsk_ray=[rec_data_qpsk_ray
58                     demod_out_i_ray demod_out_q_ray]; //
59     QPSK Demodulated signal
60     end
61     errA=0; errB=0;
62     for i=1:sym
63         if rec_data_qpsk(i)==data1(i)
64             errA=errA;
65         else
66             errA=errA+1;
67         end
68     end
69     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))); //
79         //Theoretical BER of BPSK & QPSK
80     end
81     // end
82     snr=1:5:41;
83     plot2d(snr, BER_qpsk, 5, logflag="nl"); //plot simulated
84     //BER of BPSK over AWGN channel
85     plot2d(snr, BER_qpsk_ray, 2, logflag="nl"); //plot
86     //simulated BER of QPSK over AWGN channel
87     //plot2d(snr, theoryBer, 3, logflag="nl"); //Plot
88     //theoretical BER of QPSK and BPSK over AWGN
89     //channel
90     mtlb_axis([0 40 10^-5 0.5]); //axis
91     xgrid(10);
92     xtitle('Bit Error Rate plot for QPSK over AWGN
93     //channel & AWGN and Rayleigh channel both', 'SNR',
94     // 'BER') ; //title of plot
95
96     legend(['BER_QPSK_AWGN'; 'BER_QPSK_AWGN & Rayleigh'])
97     ; //legend
98     //This experiments results plot of bit error rate(
99     //BER) comparison of simulated QPSK over AWGN
100    //channel, simulated QPSK over AWGN channel and
101    //Rayleigh fading channel.
102    // It will take few minutes to get plots as 10000
103    //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
   Symbols from 0 to 1 with 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
```

```

19         because of Rayleigh Fading
           // 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 particular
    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 '
41             ); //display blocking probability
42         disp(A-1, 'Maximum traffic intensity is'); //
43             display max. traffic intensity
44         u=(A-1)/Au; //no. of users calculation
45         disp(u, "no .of users are accomodated"); //
46             display maximum no.of users accomodated in
47             Erlang B system
48     break;
49 end //
50 p=0;
51 for A=1:1:100
52     while(p<pr_delay) //Find maximum traffic
53         intensity for entered blocking probability
54         pr_blocking
55         [p]=erlangC(A,c) //calling funtion to
56         calculate erlang C probability
57         A=A+1;
58     end
59     disp(pr_delay, 'for block call delay
60         probability of'); //display blocking
61         probability
62     disp(A-1, 'Maximum traffic intensity is'); //
63         display max. traffic intensity
64     u=(A-1)/Au;
65     disp(u, "no.of users are accomodated"); //
66         display maximum no.of users accomodated in
67         Erlang C system
68     break;
69 end
70 //Enter blocking probability pr_blocking=0.01
71 //Enter probaboly of block call delay pr_delay
72     =0.1
73 //Enter call rate= 3/60
74 //enter call duration= 2(in minute)
75 //Enter no of channels 50
76

```

```
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 de-spreading 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 dete
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('transmitted 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 despread using PN sequence and shifted PN sequence

```
1 // Spreading of sequence using PN sequence and
   despreding 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: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 seunqce
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(1);
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 despreading 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 gaussian
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 xlabel('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 received.
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))));
64          //decoded signal
65      end
66  end
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]

```

```

83     e=[0 0 0 0 0 1 0];
84     z=bitxor(y,e);
85 end
86 if S==[1 0 0]
87     e=[0 0 0 0 1 0 0];
88     z=bitxor(y,e);
89 end
90 if S==[1 1 1]
91     e=[0 0 0 1 0 0 0];
92     z=bitxor(y,e);
93 end
94 if S==[1 0 1]
95     e=[0 0 1 0 0 0 0];
96     z=bitxor(y,e);
97 end
98 if S==[0 1 1]
99     e=[0 1 0 0 0 0 0];
100    z=bitxor(y,e);
101 end
102 if S==[1 1 0]
103    e=[1 0 0 0 0 0 0];
104    z=bitxor(y,e);
105 end
106 //disp('error');
107 //disp(e);
108 x1=z(1,1:k);
109 endfunction
110 snr_dB=2;
111
112 x=[1 0 0 1]; //           input bits to the
           encoder of size 1* k
113 y1=linblkcode(x);//           // y1 is the output
           of linear block encoder
114 n1 = 1/sqrt(2)*[rand(1,length(y1),'normal') + %i*
           rand(1,length(y1),'normal')]; //white gaussian
           noise generation
115 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 receivng
    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
            Rayleigh 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'
    );

```

```

    =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; //
                truncation
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)
106    ]; //as it says  $z^{-T}$  in page 121
107    e_s_padded_for_delay_r = [e_s(c1:c1+39);
108    zeros(Topt(bs), 1)]; //it is padded with
109    zeros to remove the effect of delay in
110    filter. %Topt(bs) no. of 'z's and one
111    '1' results in total 'Topt(bs)' amount
112    of delay
113    e_with_dummy_pad = filter([1 LT_gain], 1,
114    e_s_padded_for_delay_r); // =  $1 + 0*z$ 
115     $^{-1} + 0*z^{-2} + \dots + b*z^{-T}$ 
116    e_LT(bs:bs+39,1) = e_with_dummy_pad(Topt(bs)
117    )+1 : Topt(bs)+1+39); //LT predicted "
118    e"
119    e(bs:bs+39, 1) = e_s(c1 : c1+39) - e_LT(bs :
120    bs+39);
121
122    //WEIGHTING FILTER:
123    w = [-0.0004;
124    -0.0156; -0.0677; 0.0545; 0.6069; 1.0000; 0.6069; 0.0545; -0.0677
125    //11 point flattop window is
126    temporarily chosen
127    wndd = conv(w, e(bs:bs+39)); //outputs
128    total 50 samples
129    x_n(bs:bs+39) = wndd(6:45); //middle 40
130    samples are taken
131
132    //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); // =  $1 / (1 +$ 
     $0*z^{-1} + 0*z^{-2} + \dots + b*z^{-T})$ 
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-processing):
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;

```

```

162 xdel(winsid());
163 inpfilem = "SCI/modules/sound/demos/slofwb.wav";
164 [x,fs,bits] =wavread(inpfilem);
165
166 t=length(x)./fs;// total time t seconds
167 //COMPRESSION STARTS HERE,
168 disp('original signal');
169 sound(x, fs);
170 [aCoeff, b_LTopt, Topt, e_prime] = f_ENCODER_relp(x,
        fs);
171
172         // e_prime is instead of position ,
        peak_magitude_index and
        sample_amplitude_index. (temporarily)
173 //halt()
174 //halt('Press a key to play the original sound!')
175
176 [synth_speech] = f_DECODER_relp(aCoeff, b_LTopt,
        Topt, e_prime);
177
178 //RESULTS,
179
180
181 disp('compressed signal');
182 sound(synth_speech, fs);
183
184 figure;
185 subplot(211),
186 plot(x); title(['Original signal = "', inpfilem, '"
        ']);
187 subplot(212), plot(synth_speech); title('RELP
        compressed output');
188 //Output plays original signal and after
        approximately 5 minutes it plays compressed sound
        and plot the original signal and compressed
        signal.

```
