Scilab Textbook Companion for Digital Telephony by J. C. Bellamy[1]

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Book Description

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Scilab numbering policy used in this document and the relation to the above book.

Exa Example (Solved example)

Eqn Equation (Particular equation of the above book)

AP Appendix to Example(Scilab Code that is an Appednix to a particular Example of the above book)

For example, Exa 3.51 means solved example 3.51 of this book. Sec 2.3 means a scilab code whose theory is explained in Section 2.3 of the book.

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Chapter 3

Voice Digitization

Scilab code Exa 3.1 Program to calculate quantization interval and bits needed to

```
//Example 3.1

//Page 101

sqr=30//SQR=30dB

q=1*10^[-(sqr-7.78)/20]

disp('Thus 13 quantization intervals arer needed for
    each polarity for a total of 26 intervals in all
   . The number of bitz required are determined as')

N=log2(26)

//Result

//q = 0.078 V

//N = 4.7 = 5 bits per sample
```

Scilab code Exa 3.2 Program to calculate the minimum bit rate for a PCM encoder mu

```
//Example 3.2

//Page 105

dr=40//dynamic range=400dB

SNR=50//signal to noise ratio =5 0dB

SQR=dr+SNR

n=[(SQR-1.76)/6.02]

disp('This can be approximated to 15 bits per sample
   ')

disp('Assuming excess sampling factor using D-type
   channel, we choose sampling rate as 48KHz')

disp('Therefore required bit rate is')

15*48000

//Result

//720kbps
```

Scilab code Exa 3.4 Program to calculate how many bits per sample can be saved by

```
//Example 3.4

//Page 128

w=800//Omega=800Hz

//x(t)=A sin(2pi.wt), equation for sine wave with
   maximum amplitude

//x'(t)=A(2pi).w.cos(2pi.wt), diff w.r.t time

(2*%pi)*800*(1/8000)

//0.62831*a, x'(t)max

disp('savings in the bits per sample can be
   determined as ')

log2(1/0.628)

//Result

//0.67 bits
```

Chapter 5

Digital Switching

Scilab code Exa 5.1 Program to find the idle path in a three stage 8192 line switc

```
//Example 5.1

//Page243

//Refer to table 5.2 on page236

disp('From the table, space expansion factor of
   0.234 is 0.002. Hence the utilization of each
   interstage is given by')

0.1/0.234

p=1-[(1-0.427)^2]// probability that one of two
   links in series is busy

disp('Therefore, the expected number of paths to be
   tested are,')

Np=[1-(0.672)^15]/(1-0.672)
```

```
//Result

//Only 3 of the 15 paths should be tested before an
   idle path is found
```

Scilab code Exa 5.2 Program to determine the implementaton complexity of the TS sw

```
//Example 5.2

//Page 253

//Refer to figure 5.19 on page 252

N=80//Number of links

Nc=24//Number of control words

Nb1=7//Number of bits per control word

Nb2=5//Number of bits per control word

disp('The number of crosspoints in the space stage
   is')

Nx=N^2

disp('The total number of memory bits for the space
   stage control store is')

Nbx=N*Nc*Nb1

disp('The total number of memory bits for the time
```

```
    stage is')

Nbt=(N*Nc*8)+(N*Nc*Nb2)

disp('Thus the implementation complexity is ')

Cmplx=Nx+[(Nbx+Nbt)/100]

//Result

//Complexity is 6784 equivalent crosspoint.
```

Scilab code Exa 5.3 Program to determine the implementaton complexity of a 2048 ch

```



//Example 5.3

//Page 256

k=7//from equation 5.14 on page 256

disp('Using the value of k')

disp('Using the value of k, the number of crosspoint
    determined are')

2*7*16

disp('The number of bits of memory can be determined
    are')

N=[2*7*128*4]+[7*128*8]+[7*128*7]

```

```
//Result

//The composite implementation complecity is 430
    equivalent crosspoints.
```

Scilab code Exa 5.5 Program to determine the implementaton complexity of a 131072

```



//Example 5.5

//Page 261



n=32//binary w.r.t (N/2)^2

k=27//determined as a blocking probability of 0.0015

//Refer equations 5.18 and 5.19

Nx=[2*1024*27]+[27+(32^2)]

Nx=[2*1024*27]+[27*(32^2)]

Nbx=[2*27*128*32*5]+{27*128*32*5}

Nbt=[2*1024*128*8]

Nbtc=[2*1024*128*7]

cmplx=[Nx+{(Nbx+Nbt+Nbtc)/100}]

//Result
```

```
//Complexity is 138,854 equivalent crosspoint.
```

Chapter 6

Digital Modulation and Radio Systems

Scilab code Exa 6.4 `Program to determine system gain of 10Mbps 2Ghz digital microw`

```
//Example 6.4

//Page 325

//Refer to figure 6.17 on page 300


disp('SNR detector is 3dB higher than Eb/N0, therefore')

snr=13.7//SNR=13.7dB

disp('Since 4 PSK modulation provides 2bps/Hz, the sampling rate is 5 MHz, which is Nqyuist rate, therefore')

a1=10*log10(125000000000000)
```

```
a2=10*log10(1.3)

A0=a1-13.7-7-3-a2

disp('At a carrier frequency of 2GHz, the wavelength
    is ')

(3*10^8)/(2*10^9)

FM=116+60+20*log10(0.15)-5-20*log10(4*%pi*5*10^4)//
   Fade Margin can be found by Equation 6.31

//Result
//A0 = 116dB
//wavelength = 0.15 m
//Fade Margin = 38.5 dB
```

Chapter 7

Network Synchronization Control and Management

Scilab code Exa 7.2 Program to determine relative accuracy of maintaining a mutual

```
//Example 7.2

//Page 350


dF=(1/20*60*60)

dF=[1/(20*60*60)]

disp('Since there are 8000 frame per second, the relative accuracy is determined as')

ans=[dF/8000]

//Result

//Hence the clock must be accurate to 1.7 parts in
```

10^9.

Scilab code Exa 7.3 Program to determine the minimum and maximum input channel rat

```
//Example 7.3

//Page 354

disp("The maximum information rate per channel is
   determined as")

Imax=[(6.312*288)/1176]

disp('The minimum information rate per channel is
   determined as')

Imin=[(6.312*287)/1176]

disp('Since there are three possible combinations of
    two errors in the C bits, the probability of
   misinterpreting an S bit is')

3*(10^-6)^2

1176/6.312//duration of each master frame

[(3*10^-12)/(186*10^-6)]

//Result

//0.016*10^-6 misframes per second
```

Chapter 8

Fiber Optic Transmission System

Scilab code Exa 8.1 Program to determine the loss limit and the multimode dispersi

```
//Caption:Program to determine the loss limit and
   the multimode dispersion limit of a graded index
   FOC

//Example 8.1

//Page 388

//Refer to figure 8.2 on page 385

Pin=42//input power = 42dB


A=3//attenuation

LL=(Pin/A)//Loss Limit

disp('Using 2 Gbps-km as typical BDP of graded index
```

```
    multimode fiber , the multimode dispersion
    distance is determined as')
D1=(2000/90)//Dispersion limit
//Result
//Loss Limit = 14 km
//Dispersion Limit = 22.2 km
```

Scilab code Exa 8.2 Program to determine the loss limit and the chromatic dispersi

```
//Example 8.2
//Page 389
//Refer figure 8.2 on page 385
disp('The attenuation of single-mode fibre operating
    at 1300nm is approximately 0.35dB/km. Thus,')
Pin=42//input power = 42dB
A=0.35
LL=(Pin/A)//Loss Limit
disp('Using 250 Gbps-km as BDP of a silica single-
    mode fiber , the chromatic dispersion limit is
    determined as')
Cd=(250000/417)//Chromatic dispersion limit
```

```
//Result

//Loss Limit = 120 km

//Chromatic Dispersion Limit = 599.52 = 600 km
```

Scilab code Exa 8.3 Program to determine the BDP of SMF system and DS SMF system u

```



//Example 8.3

//Page 393

//Refer to table 8.1 on page 392, also to figure 8.6
    on page 391

smf=16

smf=16//dispersion co-efficient of SMF at 1550nm

sw=0.4//spectral width of the source

BDP=[250/(smf*sw)]//assuming line code as NRZ

disp('The BDP of the DS SMF system is determined as'
    )

smf=3.5//dispersion co-efficient of DS SMF at 1550nm

BDP=[250/(smf*sw)]//assuming line code as NRZ

//Result
```

```
//BDP = 39 Gbps=km (SMF)

//BDP = 179 Gbps–km (DS SMF)
```

Scilab code Exa 8.4 Program to determine the difference in wavelength of two optic

```
//Example 8.4

//Page 402

c=3*10^8//speed of light

wl=1500*10^-9//wavlength =1500nm

f=[(3*10^8)/wl]

disp('Thus the upper and lower frequencies are
   determined as 200,001 and 199,999 GHz
   respectively. The corresponding wavelengths are')

lam1=[c/(199999*10^9)]

lam2=[c/(200001*10^9)]

//Result

//The difference in wavelenghts is 0.015nm
```

Scilab code Exa 8.5 Program to determine the system gain

```
//Example 8.5

//Page 405

//Refer to table 8.2 and figure 8.8 on page 394

dr=565//data rate

wl=1550*10^-9//wavelength

disp('The use of 5B6B line code implies the line
   data rate is,')

565*(6/5)

//678Mbps

disp('The receiver sensitivity for 678 Mbps is
   determined from fig 8.8 or table 8.2 as ')

rsen=-34.5

A=(-5-rsen)//system gain

BDP=[500/(17*0.4)]

BDPs=[73.6/0.678]

lossp=(0.2+0.2)*(65)

lossm=A-lossp

//Result

//System gain = 29.5 dB

```

```
//BDP = 73.6 Gbps

//BDP spacing = 109 km

//Path Loss = 26 dB

//Loss Margin = 3.5 dB
```

Scilab code Exa 8.6 Program to determine the range of SPE data rates that can be a

```

//Example 8.6

//Page 415

frames=4*9*87//Four SPE frames

rate=8*frames*2000//normal rate SPE



Rmin=8*3131*2000//minimum SPE rate

disp('When negative byte stuffing is used to
   accomodate a fast incoming SPE rate, 3133 bytes
   of data are transmitted in four frames. Thus, the
    highest slip rate is')

Rmax=8*3133*2000//maximum SPE rate

//Result

//Normal SPE rate = 50.112 Mbps

//Minimum SPE rate = 50.096 Mbps
```

```
//Maximum SPE rate = 50.128 Mbps
```

Chapter 9

Digital Mobile Telephony

Scilab code Exa 9.1 Progam to determine the probability of maximum interference of

```


//Example 9.1

//Page 447

disp('The probability of 63 destructive interferers
   is merely the probability of occurence of 63
   equally likely binary events,')

Pmax=(0.5)^63//maximum probability

disp('The value of a desired receive signal is the
   autocorrelation of a codeword with itself and can
    therefore be represented as a value of 64. ')

disp('The mean and varience of a sum of 63 such
   variable are 0 and 63, respectively. The signal-
   to-interference ratio is now determined as,')

a=[(64^2)/63]
```

```
SIR=10*log10(a)

//Result

//Signal to interference ratio = 18.1 dB
```

Chapter 10

Data and Asynchronous Transfer Mode Network

Scilab code Exa 10.1 Program to determine the amount of transmission capacity

```


//Example 10.1

//Page 472

//(a)With link-by-link

frame=1000*10^-8

disp('The expected number of bits of transmission
   capacity required to retransmit is')

frame*1000

//(b)With end-to-end

frames=10*10^-5//corrupted frame

```

```
disp('The expected number of bits of transmission capacity required is')

frames*1000

//(c)With bit error 10^-5

ans1=1000*10^-5

ans1=1000*10^-5*1000

ans=10*10^-2*1000

//Result

//(a)0.01 bit/link

//(b)0.1 bit/link

//(c)1. 10 bits/link

//(c)2. 100 bits/link
```

Scilab code Exa 10.3 Program to determine the probability that the delay of an ATM

```


//Example 10.3

//Page 488

disp('Assuming the access link is 90% utilized on average.')

disp('The queuing theory is provided in Chapter 12.
```

```
It involves determining the probability that the DSI access queue contains enough cells to represent 10msec of transmission time')

tm=[(53*8)/(192*8000)]

disp('Therefore, 10 msec delay represents 10/0.276 = 36.2 cell times.')

p=(0.9)*{%e^[-(1-0.9)*36.2]}//Refer to equation 12.25 in chap 12

disp("Result")

disp("P(&gt;10msec) = 2.5% delay will be displayed by more than 10 msec ")
```

Chapter 11

Digital Subscriber Access

Scilab code Exa 11.1 Program to determine the distance limit imposed by the need t

```
//Example 11.1

//Page 501

//Refer to figure 11.5 on page 500

disp('By seeing the figure, it can be seen that the minimum delay between a terminal transmitting D bit and receiving it back in the following E bit is seven bit times')

disp('At a 192 kbps data rate the duration of bit is 5.2 usec. Thus, the total round trip propagation time is ')

7*5.2//usec

disp('Assuming no appreciable circuitry delays in the NT,')

```

```
c=3*10^8// speed of light

Lmax=(36.4*10^-6)*(1/3)*c

disp('Because round trip propagation involves both
   direction of transmission')

Dmax=(1/2)*Lmax

disp("Result")

disp("Maximum length of wire(Lmax) = 3640 m = 3.64
   km")

disp("Maximum distance(Dmax)= 1820 m = 1.82 km")
```

Scilab code Exa 11.2 Program to determine the theoretical maximum data rate of a p

```

//Example 11.2

//Page 513

disp('The signal-to-quantizing-noise ratio(SQR) is
   given in chap3 to be on the order of 36dB, which
   corresponds to power ratio of 3981.')

disp('Using this value in Shannon theorem for the
   theoretical capacity of a channel yield,')

SNR=3981

C=3100*[log2(1+SNR)]

disp("Result")
```

```
disp("data rate = 37 kbps")
```

Chapter 12

Traffic Analysis

Scilab code Exa 12.1 Program to calculate how often do two calls arrive with less

```
//Example 12.1

//Page 524

disp('The average arrival rate is')

lam=(3600/10000)//arrivals per sec

disp('From equation 12.2, the probability on arrival
    in 0.01-sec interval is')//equation on page 524

P0=(%e^-0.0278)

disp('Thus 2.7% arrivals occur withnin 0.01 sec of
   the pervious arrival. Since the arrival rate is
   2.78 arrivals per second, the rate of occurrence
   of intervarrival time less than 0.01 sec is')

2.78*0.027

```

```
disp("Result")

disp("0.075 times/sec")
```

Scilab code Exa 12.2 Program to calculate the probability that eight or more arriv

```

//Example 12.2

//Page 526

disp('The average number of arrivals in a 30 sec
   interval is,')

lamt=4*(30/60)

disp('The probability of eight or more arrivals is,'
   )

P0=1

P1=[(2^1)/(1)]

P2=[(2^2)/(1*2)]

P3=[(2^3)/(1*2*3)]

P4=[(2^4)/(1*2*3*4)]

P5=[(2^5)/(1*2*3*4*5)]

P6=[(2^6)/(1*2*3*4*5*6)]

P7=[(2^7)/(1*2*3*4*5*6*7)]

```

```
i=1-{(%e^-2)*[P0+P1+P2+P3+P4+P5+P6+P7]}

disp("Result")

disp("P(2) = 0.0011")
```

Scilab code Exa 12.3 Program to calculate the probability that a 1000 bit data blo

```


//Example 12.3

//Page 527

disp('Assuming inpendenterror, we can obtain the
    probability of exactly 4 errors directly from the
     Poisson distribution. The average number of
    errors is,')

lamt=[(10^3)*(10^-5)]

disp('Thus,')

P4={[(0.01^4)/(1*2*3*4)]*%e^-0.01}

disp("Result")

disp("P(4) = 4.125*10^-10")
```

Scilab code Exa 12.4 Program to calculate the percentage of total traffic carried

```


```

```
//Example 12.4

//Page 529

disp('The Traffic intensity of system is,')

A=1*2

disp('The raffic intensity carried by i active ckt
    is exactly i erlangs. Hence the traffic carried
    by 1st 5 ckt is,')

P1=[(1*2^1)/(1)]

P2=[(2*2^2)/(1*2)]

P3=[(3*2^3)/(1*2*3)]

P4=[(4*2^4)/(1*2*3*4)]

P5=[(5*2^5)/(1*2*3*4*5)]

A5={(%e^-2)*[P1+P2+P3+P4+P5]}

disp('All of remaining ckts carry,')

Ar=2-1.89

disp("Result")

disp("A(5) = 1.89 erlangs")

disp("A(remaining) = 0.11 erlangs")
```

Scilab code Exa 12.5 Program to calculate how much traffic can the trunk group car

```
//Example 5.5

//Page 534

//Refer figure 12.5 on page 533

disp('From fig, it can be that the output circuit
    utilization for B=0.1 and N=24 is 0.8.')

N=24

op=0.8

disp('Thus the carried traffic intensity is ')

N*op

disp('Since the blocking probability is 0.1, the
    maximum level of offered traaffic is,')

A=[19.2/(1-0.1)]

disp("Result")

disp("A = 21.3 erlangs")
```