## Communication Engineering & Coding Theory Code: CS401 Contacts: 3L Credits: 3

# Module - 1: Elements of Communication system, Analog Modulation & Demodulation, Noise, SNR Analog- to- Digital Conversion. (Basic ideas in brief) [8]

Introduction to Base Band transmission & Modulation (basic concept) (1L); Elements of Communication systems (mention of transmitter, receiver and channel); origin of noise and its effect, Importance of SNR in system design (1L); Basic principles of Linear Modulation (Amplitude Modulation) (1L); Basic principles of Non-linear modulation (Angle Modulation - FM, PM) (1L); Sampling theorem, Sampling rate, Impulse sampling, Reconstruction from samples, Aliasing (1L); Analog Pulse Modulation - PAM (Natural & flat topped sampling), PWM, PPM (1L); Basic concept of Pulse Code Modulation, Block diagram of PCM (1L); Multiplexing - TDM, FDM (1L);

## Module - 2: Digital Transmission: [8]

Concept of Quantisation & Quantisation error, Uniform Quantiser (1L); Non-uniform Quantiser, Alaw & law companding (mention only) (1L); Encoding, Coding efficiency (1L);

Line coding & properties, NRZ & RZ, AMI, Manchester coding PCM, DPCM (1L);

Baseband Pulse Transmission, Matched filter (mention of its importance and basic concept only), Error rate due to noise (2L);

ISI, Raised cosine function, Nyquist criterion for distortion-less base-band binary transmission, Eye pattern, Signal power in binary digital signals (2L);

## Module - 3: Digital Carrier Modulation & Demodulation Techniques: [8]

Bit rate, Baud rate (1L);

Information capacity, Shanon's limit (1L);

M-ary encoding, Introduction to the different digital modulation techniques - ASK, FSK, PSK, BPSK, QPSK, mention of 8 BPSK, 16 BPSK (2L);

Introduction to QAM, mention of 8QAM, 16 QAM without elaboration (1L);

Delta modulation, Adaptive delta modulation (basic concept and importance only, no details **(1L)**; introduction to the concept of DPCM, Delta Modulation, Adaptive Delta modulation and their relevance **(1L)**;

Spread Spectrum Modulation - concept only. (1L).

## Module - 4: Information Theory & Coding: [8]

Introduction, News value & Information content (1L); Entropy (1L); Mutual information (1L); Information rate (1L); Shanon-Fano algorithm for encoding (1L); Shannon's Theorem - Source Coding Theorem (1L); Channel Coding Theorem, Information Capacity Theorem (basic understanding only) (1L); Error Control & Coding - basic principle only. (1L);

## **Text Books:**

1. An Introduction to Analog and Digital Communications by Simon Haykin; Published by Wiley India.

2. Data Communication and Networking by Behrouz A. Forouzan, Published by Tata McGraw-Hill **References:** 

1. Communication Systems 4th Edition by Simon Haykin; Published by Wiley India (Student Edition)

2. Principles and Analog and Digital Communication by Jerry D Gibson, Published by MacMillan.

3. Communication Systems by A. B. Carlson, Published by McGraw-Hill.

**Learning Outcome**: [These are the minimum competence to be developed; the students will be encouraged to learn more and acquire better understanding.]

**Module -1:** The student will be able to differentiate between base-band transmission and modulation and **compute antenna size** from knowledge of carrier frequency; (Tutorial: To identify different communication processes based on these two methods and appreciate their relative merit and demerit); The learner will be able to **determine the carrier and message frequencies** from the expression for AM signals and Angle modulated signals. Given an expression for a modulated signal, the student must be able to **recognize the type of modulation**. The ability to explain each and every block of the PCM system must be acquired.

**Module -2:** The student must be able to appreciate the importance of digital modulation over analog modulation in respect of noise immunity (concept); The student will be able to compute the coding efficiency of binary and decimal coding systems; The relative merits and demerits of the different digital modulation techniques to be understood clearly; (Tutorial: Students should be encouraged to find out where these different modulation techniques are used in everyday life); Capability to calculate signal power in digital systems to be mastered.

**Module -3:** Ability to compute bit rate and baud rate for different signals to be developed; the student must be able to compare between the channel capacity in case of channels of varying bandwidth and SNR value and predict the maximum data rate possible; The learner must be able to compare the merits and short comings of the basic digital modulation techniques. (Tutorial: Find out the area of application for each with reason for such application)

**Module -4:** Student will be able to calculate the information content, entropy and information rate for given situations; He/she will be able to appreciate the importance of the different line coding and error coding techniques. (Tutorial: Find out the range of applicability).