Principles of Communication (BEC-28)

Unit-4

Pulse Modulation and Digital Transmission of Analog Signal

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#### **Content of Unit-IV**

**Pulse Modulation and Digital Transmission of Analog Signal:** Sampling Theorem and its applications, Concept of Pulse Amplitude Modulation, Pulse width modulation and pulse position modulation, PCM, Pulse Time Modulation, TDM and FDM. Line Coding, Quantizer, Quantization Noise, Compounding multiplexer.

## >What is LINE CODING ?

 The process of converting digital data to digital signals



### > Need Of Line Coding:

- Various Techniques
- Other Way: From Computers
- Information: Inherently discrete in nature
- Transmitted over band-limited channel: Signal gets Dispersed
- Causes: Overlap and Distortion
- Distortion: Inter-symbol Interference(ISI)

#### **Properties of Line Coding**

- Transmission Bandwidth: as small as possible
- Power Efficiency: As small as possible for given BW and probability of error
- Error Detection and Correction capability.
- Adequate timing content: Extract timing from pulses
- Transparency: Prevent long strings of 0s or 1s

Line Coding



# Not-Returnto Zero (NRZ)**2.Return to Zero (RZ)**

1.

# Unipolar NRZ: •Pulse 0: Absence of pulse •Pulse 1 : Presence of pulse



#### Unipolar RZ:

Pulse 0: Absence of pulsePulse 1 : Presence of pulse



#### Polar NRZ:

# Pulse 1 : Presence of pulsePulse 0: Opposite of pulse





#### Bipolar NRZ:

# Pulse 1 : Alternating voltage levels Pulse 0: Absence of pulse





#### Manchester Coding:

- Pulse 1 : +ve in 1<sup>st</sup> half and -ve in 2<sup>nd</sup> half
- Pulse 0: -ve in 1<sup>st</sup> half and +ve in 2<sup>nd</sup> half



**Note:** There is always a transition at the centre of bit duration.

![](_page_14_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)