

**Communication Theory**

Code: 102696  
ECTS Credits: 9

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2500898 Telecommunication Systems Engineering	OB	3	2

**Contact**

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**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: catalan (cat)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

**Teachers**

Rafael Gallego Terris

**Prerequisites**

This subject can be considered as the continuation of the 102714 Communication Foundations, therefore, it is recommended to have passed and passed 102714 Foundations of Communications.

It is also recommended to have a good knowledge of 102690 Foundations of Signals and Systems, and 102712 Signals and Discrete Systems.

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

A communications system in general consists of the following blocks: source, source encoder, channel encoder, modulator, channel, demodulator, channel decoder, source decoder and recipient. During the Foundations of Communications course, the emphasis was placed on the study of the modulator, channel and demodulator. In this course, first of all, they will be remembered and some new aspects of modulation and demodulation will be seen, but above all the other blocks of the system will be studied in depth, paying special attention to the characterization of the sources at the level of Information theory, compression using source codes and correction of errors introduced by the channel through channel encoding.

The specific objectives are to:

- Consolidate the knowledge about modulations and demodulations, and describe some more advanced techniques than the previous courses.
- Dimension communication systems from the point of view of probability of error (coding).
- Analyze the flow of information throughout the communications system using the concepts of information theory.
- Understand the fundamental limits given by the theory of information.
- Encode fonts to reduce redundancy.
- Become knowledgeable of the main methods of channel coding and its operating principles.

**Competences**

- Apply deterministic and stochastic signal processing techniques to the design of communication subsystems and data analysis.
- Communication
- Design and dimension multiuser communication systems using the principles of communication theory under the restrictions imposed by the specifications and the need to provide a quality service.
- Develop personal attitude.
- Develop personal work habits.
- Develop thinking habits.
- Draft, develop and sign projects in the field of telecommunications engineering that, depending on the speciality, are aimed at the conception, development or exploitation of telecommunication and electronic networks, services and applications.
- Learn new methods and technologies, building on basic technological knowledge, to be able to adapt to new situations.
- Resolve problems with initiative and creativity. Make decisions. Communicate and transmit knowledge, skills and abilities, in awareness of the ethical and professional responsibilities involved in a telecommunications engineers work.
- Work in a multidisciplinary group and in a multilingual environment, and communicate, both in writing and orally, knowledge, procedures, results and ideas related with telecommunications and electronics.
- Work in a team.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Autonomously associate new knowledge and techniques that are adequate for conceiving, developing or exploiting telecommunication systems and services, with special emphasis on data transmission.
2. Be able to analyse, encode, process and transmit multimedia information employing analogue and digital signal processing techniques.
3. Classify the advantages and disadvantages of different technological alternatives for deploying or implementing communication systems in terms of digital source compression, channel coding and security mechanisms.
4. Combine different technological alternatives to propose data transmission systems that are optimised for features of the application scenario.
5. Communicate efficiently, orally and in writing, knowledge, results and skills, both professionally and to non-expert audiences.
6. Critically evaluate the work done.
7. Describe, develop, analyse and optimise the different blocks of a data transmission system.
8. Develop critical thinking and reasoning.
9. Develop curiosity and creativity.
10. Develop independent learning strategies.
11. Develop scientific thinking.
12. Develop the capacity for analysis and synthesis.
13. Differentiate and classify the main source coding and compression algorithms.
14. Differentiate the blocks and functionalities of a complete data transmission system.
15. Discuss and apply cryptography systems designed to improve the security of a communication system.
16. Distinguish the fundamental parameters of a complete data transmission oriented communications system.
17. Efficiently use ICT for the communication and transmission of ideas and results.
18. Identify the minimum requirements for the communication of reliable and secure digital data.
19. Interpret the fundamental limits of information theory.
20. Judge and criticise, both orally and in writing, different reliable and secure concepts, methods and techniques for digital data transmission.
21. Manage available time and resources.
22. Plan the design process as part of a digital communication systems team with emphasis on source compression, data coding and secure message transmission.
23. Prevent and solve problems.
24. Recognise different multiuser access techniques and choose the best solutions in accordance with the communication scenario.
25. Understand and illustrate the main methods of channel coding and its operative principles.

26. Use communication and computer applications (office automation, databases, advanced calculation, project management, display, etc.) to support the design of data transmission systems and facilitate posterior technological transfer.
27. Use the concepts of systems of data source code compression and secure digital message transmission in single-user and multiuser systems.
28. Work autonomously.
29. Work cooperatively.
30. Work in an organised manner.

## Content

### 1. Definitions and basic properties to the theory of information

- Introduction to data transmission systems
- Block diagram of a communications system.
- Detection and need of source and channel encodings.
- Logical channel
- Entropy, relative entropy, information.
- Inequality of data processing. Fano inequality.
- Property of asymptotic equipartition.

### 2. Source coding. Compression

- Type of source codes.
- Source coding theorem (1st Shannon theorem). Optimal codes.
- Huffman coding.
- Shannon-Fano-Elias codification.
- Encoding Lemple-Ziv.
- Application to audio and video.

### 3. Channel capacity

- Type and characterization of the channel.
- Channel coding theorem (2nd Shannon theorem).
- Random Codes

### 4. Block codes

- Generating and parity matrices.
- Codes of Hamming, BCH and Reed-Solomon.
- Decoding and probability of error.
- Cyclical codes.

### 6. Convolutional codes

- Basic properties.
- Recursive codes
- Optimum decoding: Viterbi algorithm
- Probability of error

## Methodology

### Classroom activities

- Theory classes: presentation of the theoretical contents

- Classes of problems: solving problems related to theory, with the participation of the students themselves.
- Laboratory sessions: application of the techniques presented to the theory classes to different real systems and implementation with different simulation softwares.
- Partial and recovery exams.

#### Autonomous activities

- Study of the theoretical and practical contents of the subject. Resolution of problems and preparation of deliveries of some sets of problems. Preparation of the exams.
- Laboratory activities: realization and deepening of laboratory exercises. Preparation of the report of each laboratory session.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Laboratory sessions	15	0.6	1, 6, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 29, 28, 30, 26, 27
Problem-solving lectures	15	0.6	1, 6, 3, 4, 25, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 29, 28, 30, 26, 27
Theory lectures	39	1.56	1, 3, 4, 25, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27
Type: Supervised			
Tutoring	6	0.24	1, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 2, 28, 26, 27
Type: Autonomous			
Student's individual work	143	5.72	1, 6, 3, 4, 25, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 28, 30, 26, 27

## Assessment

### Principles of evaluation

The assessment is structured so that students can choose a format of continuous evaluation or a format where most of the weight of the assessment is concentrated at the end of the course (which can also be used as a recovery mechanism for the continuous evaluation). This allows the student to adapt the pace of completion of the assessment elements to their needs and preferences.

### Evaluation elements

There will be the following evaluation elements:

- Laboratory sessions
- Partial Exam 1
- Partial Examination 2
- Active participation in the sessions of problems and delivery of exercises
- Recovery Exam

Laboratory sessions are an activity that is not recoverable.

The partial exam 1 (EXP1) will be held approximately halfway through the course. It does not release matter why the contingents of this course are cumulative; that is to say, they must master the first issues to be able to follow the last ones.

Part 2 exam (EXP2) will be carried out approximately the last week of face-to-face activities (theoretical classes).

The Recovery Exam (EXR) will be carried out once the face-to-face activities have been finalized, during the time period specifically devoted to examinations.

Calculation of the final grade

- Continuous assessment note:  $AC = \max \{0.5 * EXP1 + 0.5 * EXP2; EXP2\}$
- Overall note of the exams (NE):
- If the continuous assessment has not been performed or  $AC < 4.5$ , then  $NE = \max \{EXR, AC\}$ .
- If  $AC \geq 4.5$  and the recovery test is done, then  $NE = EXR$ .
- To pass it, it is a necessary condition that  $NE \geq 4.5$  and that Lab Grade (NP)  $\geq 4.5$ . It should be noted that if  $AC \geq 4.5$  does not need to be submitted to the recovery test.
- The follow-up note of the course will depend on the active participation in the sessions of problems and the delivery of the exercises that are requested during the course. It will have a weight of 10% if it helps to raise the final mark.
- The final grade (NF) of the subject is:
- If  $NE < 4.5$ ,  $NF = NE$ .
- If  $NE \geq 4.5$  and  $NP < 4.5$ , then  $NF = \min \{4.5, 0.8 * NE + 0.2 * Lab\ Grade\}$ .
- If  $NE \geq 4.5$  and  $NP \geq 4.5$ ,  $NF = \max \{0.8 * NE + 0.2 * Practices, 0.9 * (0.8 * NE + 0.2 * Lab\ Grade) + 0.1 * Problem\ Delivery\ Grade\}$
- To approve it is necessary that  $NF \geq 5$ .

The practices will be evaluated based on the reports that must be delivered at the beginning and / or end of the sessions of practices, the work during the sessions and possible additional tests that are carried out during the sessions. It is not necessary to approve each practice individually. Attendance to all laboratory practices is mandatory.

Other considerations

You can keep the Lab Grade from previous years. It is the option that is considered by default if they do not go back to doing the practices.

Honor grades: Granting an Honor qualification is a decision of the faculty responsible for the subject. Honors will be awarded only to students who have shown a great level of excellence in the subject, and not by default to those who have removed the highest marks. The regulations of the UAB indicate that Honors can only be awarded to students who have obtained a final grade of 9.00 or more. It can be granted up to 5% of MH of the total number of students enrolled.

The final grade will be "Not Evaluated" only when the student is not present at any exam, neither of the continuous evaluation nor recovery exam.

Notwithstanding other disciplinary measures that are deemed appropriate, and in accordance with the current academic regulations, the evidence or reports where the student has committed irregularities (eg plagiarism, deception, copying, the fact to leave copy, etc.) that could lead to a variation of the qualification.

The Virtual Campus will be the communication platform with the students.

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Laboratory work and report preparation	20%	0	0	1, 6, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 29, 28, 30, 26, 27
Partial exam 1	20%	2	0.08	1, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 28, 27
Partial exam 2	30%	2	0.08	1, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 28, 27
Participation in the problem-solving lectures	Up to 10%, if it increases the final grade.	0	0	1, 6, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 30, 26, 27
Recovery exam	50%	3	0.12	1, 3, 4, 25, 5, 7, 11, 10, 12, 9, 8, 14, 13, 15, 16, 21, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 2, 28, 27

## Bibliography

### Basic bibliography

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### Advanced bibliography

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