

# EC8395-Communication Engineering

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# Objective

1. To Discuss about operation of Convolutional Encoder
2. To know about state diagram, trellis diagram and code tree of convolution encoder.



# Convolutional Encoder

It is one of the error correcting codes and can be defined by the following parameters:  $(n, k, K)$ . Where  $n$ -represents encoder output,  $k$  is the number of input bits,  $K$ -is the constraint length

Constraint length:

It refers to the output of encoder and depends on  $(k-1)$  previous inputs. In other words, it refers to the number of flip flops in the shift register.

We can decode the convolutional encoder at the receiver side using the **Viterbi decoding algorithm**.

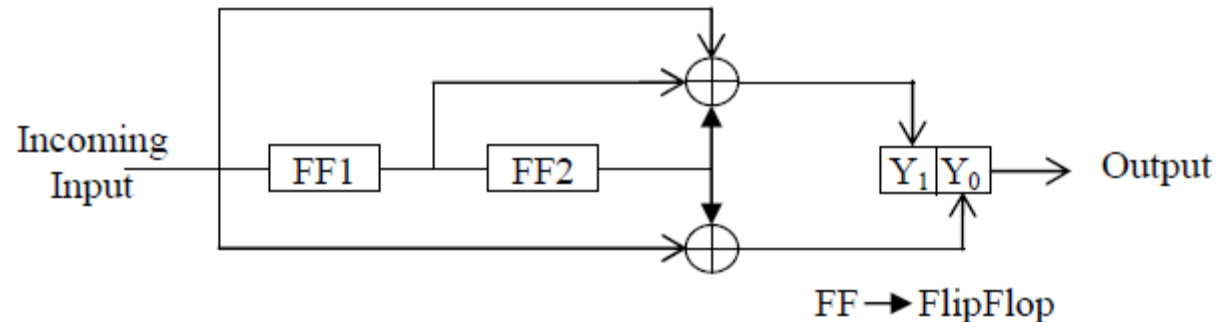
The operation of convolutional encoder can be done using three methods:

They are: 1. State diagram 2) Trellis diagram and 3) Code tree approach.

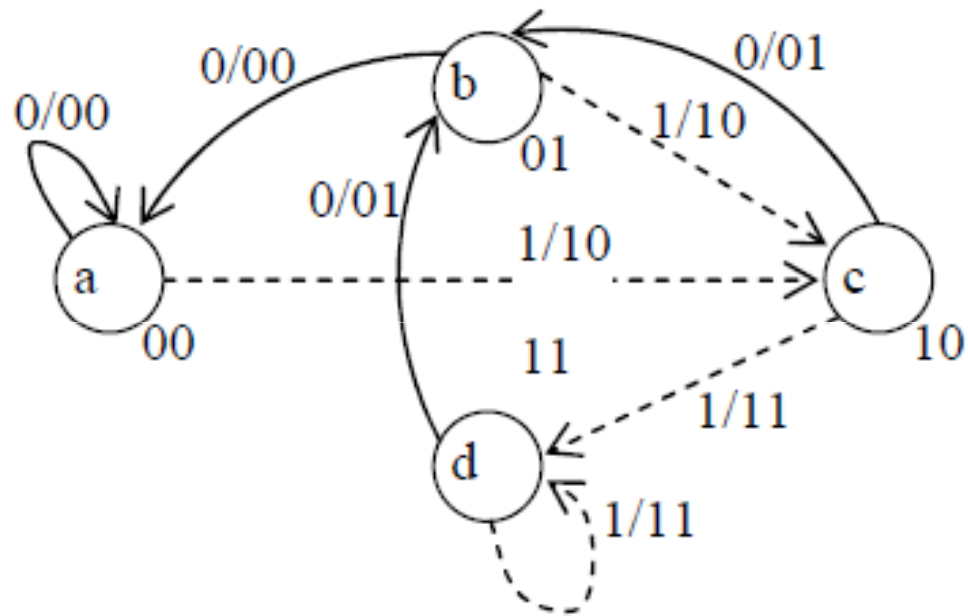


# Problems

1. Convolutional encoder is shown in the figure below. Find the output of the encoder when the input is 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1. Also discuss the operation of the convolutional encoder with the help of a state diagram, Trellis diagram and the code tree.



| Current state | Next state     |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | When input = 0 | When input = 1 |
| $a = 00$      | 00             | 10             |
| $b = 01$      | 00             | 10             |
| $c = 10$      | 01             | 11             |
| $d = 11$      | 01             | 11             |



- 2. Draw the Trellis diagram for the convolutional encoder shown in figure, when the input to the encoder is 0 1 1.

# CODE TREE

- This is another approach to explain the operation of a convolutional encoder.

*1. Draw the code tree for the convolutional encoder shown in the figure below. When the current state of the encoder is .*

Summary: In the code tree, upward direction implies application of input = 0. Downward directions are for applying input = 1.

