B. Tech.

(SEM. VI) THEORY EXAMINATION 2010-11 DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note: (1) Attempt all questions.

- (2) Assume the missing data if any.
- (3) Marks are indicated at the end of each Section.
- Attempt any four parts of the following:

 $(5 \times 4 = 20)$

- (a) The spectral range of a bandpass signal extends from 10.0 MHz to 10.04 MHz. Find the minimum sampling rate.
- (b) Calculate the capacity of a Gaussian channel with a bandwidth of 1 MHz and S/N ratio of 20 dB.
- (c) Discuss the term FSK, PSK and DPSK.
- (d) Discuss the role of Equalizer. Also explain the role of normalized equalization.
- (e) Explain the importance of Companding technique.
- Attempt any two parts of the following:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

(a) Differentiate between the Delta Modulation technique and
 Adaptive Delta Modulation technique. Explain how ADM improves the system's tolerance to slope overload.

- (b) Consider five messages given by the probability 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 and 1/16. Calculate H. Use the Shannon-Fano algorithm to develop an efficient code, and for that code, calculate the average number of bits/message.
- (c) Write in brief on conditional Entropy and Redundancy. One of the four possible messages M₁, M₂, M₃ and M₄ having probabilities 1/8, 3/8, 3/8 and 1/8 respectively is transmitted. Calculate the average information per message.
- Attempt any two parts of the following: (10×2=20)
 - (a) What is the purpose of Hamming code? A receiver receives the code 11001100111. When it uses the Hamming encoding algorithm, the result is 0101. Which bit is in error? What is the correct code?
 - (b) Define the term Burst error and Error detection. How many types of redundancy checks are used in data communications? Discuss in brief VRC.
 - (c) A sinusoidal signal with an amplitude of 5.25 V is applied to a uniform quantizer rod midtread type. The quantizer output takes on values 0, ±1, ±2, ±3, ±4 and ±5 Volts. Sketch the waveform of the resulting quantizer output for one complete cycle of the input.
 - Attempt any two parts of the following: (10×2=20)
 - (a) Draw the block diagram of QPSK coherent receiver. Sketch the QPSK waveform for the sequence 1101010010, assuming the carrier frequency to be equal to the bit rate.

- (b) How does a binary PSK signal generated? Suggest a suitable synchronizing circuit arrangement for extracting the carrier at the receiver end for coherent detection of binary PSK.
- (c) Compare the noise performance of different digital modulation schemes.
- Write in brief on any four of the following: (5×4=20)
 - (a) Central limit theorem
 - (b) Code Division Multiple Access of DSSS
 - (c) OFDM Communications
 - (d) M-ary Digital Carrier Modulation
 - (e) Encoder and decoders for systematic cycle codes.