CBCS SCHEME								
USN		S	0 15EC61					
Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Aug./Sept.2020								
Digital Communication								
Tim	e: 3 hrs.		Max. Marks: 80					
Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.								
1	<ul> <li>a. Define Hilbert transform. State the p</li> <li>b. What is line coding? For binary stree (i) Polar RZ (ii) Polar NRZ</li> <li>c. Derive the expression for the complete</li> </ul>	am 101001 sketch the fo (iii) Bipolar NRZ (i ex low pass representation	llowing line codes: v) Manchester (05 Marks)					
5 <b>2</b>	<ul> <li>a. Derive the expression for power spectrum.</li> <li>b. Define pre-envelope and complex e S(t), sketch the spectral representation</li> <li>c. Code the binary pattern (i) 111000 (ii) 011000011 using B3ZS. Draw F</li> </ul>	nvelope of a real values on of signal S(t), pre-env 001011010000000000010	(06 Marks) signal. Given a band pass signal elope and complex envelope. (06 Marks)					
3	a. Use Gram-Schmidt orthoganalizat functions to represent the four sign express each of these signals in term $S_1(H)$ $S_2(H)$ $S_2(H)$ $S_1(H)$ $S_2(H)$	als $\hat{S}_1(t)$ , $S_2(t)$ , $S_3(t)$ and ns of the set of basis func $s_3(t)$	S <sub>4</sub> (t) shown in Fig.Q3(a). Also					
0	b. Explain the matched filter receiver	OR						
4	<ul><li>a. Explain the geometric representation the signal vector.</li><li>b. Explain the operation of correlation</li></ul>		(08 Marks)					

b. Explain the operation of correlation receiver with relevant diagrams. (04 Marks)
c. Explain how to convert continuous AWGN channel into a vector channel. (04 Marks)

## Module-3

- a. Explain the BPSK signal with its signal space characterization. With a neat block diagram, explain the generation and detection of BPSK signal. (10 Marks)
  - b. What is difference between BPSK and DPSK? Illustrate the operation of DPSK for the binary sequence 11010101. Assume reference bit as '1'. (06 Marks) 1 of 2

Important Note: 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. 2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8=50, will be treated as malpractice.

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9	Derive an expression for probability of error of BFSK.	(UG Marks)
h.	What is an advantage of M-ary QAM over M-ary PSK system? Obtain the	constellation of
0.	QAM for $M = 4$ and draw the signal space diagram.	(04 Marks)
C.	With a neat diagram, explain the generation and detection of QPSK signals.	(06 Marks)
	Sector Se	

## Module-4

- With a neat block diagram, explain the digital PAM transmission through band limited 7 a. (06 Marks) baseband channels and obtain the expression for ISI. (02 Marks) State the Nyquist criterion for zero ISI. b.
  - What are adaptive equalizers? Explain linear adaptive equalizer based on MSE criterion. C. (08 Marks)
    - OR
- For the binary data sequence 11101001 given as input to the pre-coder. The output of the 8 a. pre-coder is used to modulate a duo binary transmitting filter. Obtain the :
  - (ii) Transmitted amplitude levels (i) Pre-coded sequence
  - (iv) Decoded sequence (iii) The received signal levels

b. Explain the design of band limited signals with controlled ISI. Describe the time domain and (07 Marks) frequency domain characteristics of a duo binary signal.

c. What is channel equalization? With a neat diagram, explain the concept of equalization (05 Marks) using a linear transversal filter.

## Module-5

0	0	Explain the model of a spread spectrum digital communication system.	(05 Marks)
9	a.	With a neat block diagram, explain the CDMA system based on IS-95.	(08 Marks)
	0.	with a field block diagram, explain the end of the inclusion LAN	(02 Marks)

Write a short note on application of spread spectrum in wireless LAN. (03 Marks) C.

## OR

With a neat block diagram, explain frequency hopped spread spectrum technique. Explain 10 a. the terms chip rate, jamming margin and processing gain. Also mention its applications.

(08 Marks)

(04 Marks)

b. Explain the effect of dispreading on a narrow band interference in DSSS systems. A DSSS is designed to have the power ratio  $P_R/P_N$  at the intended receiver is  $10^{-2}$ . If the desired  $E_b/N_o = 10$  for acceptable performance, determine the minimum value of processing gain. (04 Marks)

c. Mention the applications of DSSS and explain any one in detail.

(04 Marks)

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