

5485/5486

B. E. III (Sem. VI) (EC/ECC/IC) Examination
October / November - 2005
Analog & Digital Communication : Paper - 1

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

Instructions :

(1)

नीचे दशांशवेल निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवही पर अवश्य लपवी.
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :

Name of the Subject :

Subject Code No. : Section No. (1, 2,.....) :

Seat No. :

- (2) All abbreviations and notations have their usual meanings.
- (3) Figures to the right hand side indicate marks of that question.
- (4) Assume data, if required.
- (5) Answers to two sections must be written in two separate answer-books.

- 1 (a) Prove the following properties of Fourier transform : 10
- (i) Symmetry property
 - (ii) Time convolution
 - (iii) Time differentiation
 - (iv) Time integration.
- (b) Find Fouries transform of function in Fig. 1. $g(t)$ 8
Also sketch and $G(w)$.

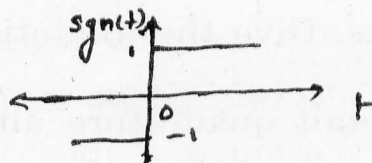


Fig. 1

- 2 (a) Explain the concept of amplitude demodulation and various types of distortion that may occur. Also find the conditions to avoid them.
- (b) An AM transmitter radiates 12 kWatts of power when the carrier is unmodulated and 16 kWatts when the carrier is sinusoidally modulated. Find the modulation index, percentage of modulation. Now, if another sine wave corresponding to 40% modulation is transmitted simultaneously, then calculate the total radiated power.

OR

- 2 (a) Explain Nonlinear modulators using diode as an element. Also derive the expression for its o/p current starting from relationship between voltage and current.
- (b) A base band signal $x(t) = 5 \cos 2\pi(15 \times 10^3) t$ angle modulates a carrier signal $A \cos \omega_c t$. Determine modulation index and bandwidth for FM and PM system.
- 3 (a) Find the equation for NBFM, starting from the basic definition of FM. Suggest a possible method of its generation and draw block diagram.
- (b) Explain SSB generation method using selective filtering and phase shift method.

OR

- 3 (a) Explain the concept of Phased Locked Loop (PLL) used in synchronous demodulation. Hence, explain how the PLL works. Give the limitations and applications.
- (b) Explain in detail quadrature amplitude modulation and demodulation (MODEM).

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Subject Code No. : 5 4 8 6 Section No. (1, 2,.....) : NIL

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Student's Signature

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4 (a) Explain the following terms : 10

- (a) Sampling theorem.
- (b) Nyquist rate.

Find the Nyquist rate and Nyquist interval for signal

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos(4000\pi t) \cos(1000\pi t).$$

- (b) Compare Instantaneous sampling, Natural sampling and flat top sampling. 6
- 5 (a) Draw the block diagram of PCM transmitter. 8
Explain the concept of quantization.
- (b) A television signal having a bandwidth of 4.2 MHz 8
is transmitted using binary PCM system. Given number of quantization level is 512, determine :
- (i) Code word length.
- (ii) Transmission bandwidth.
- (iii) Output signal to noise ratio.

OR

- 5 (a) Compare PCM and DM with reference to following parameters : 8
- (a) Number of bits.
 - (b) Levels and step size.
 - (c) Quantization error and distortion.
 - (d) Transmission bandwidth.
 - (e) Feedback usage in circuit.
 - (f) Complexity of implementation.
- (b) The pulse rate in an DM system is 56000 per sec. The 8
input signal is $5 \cos(2\pi 1000 t) + 2 \cos(2\pi 2000 t) V$
find the minimum value of step size which will avoid
slope overload distortion. What would be disadvantage
of choosing a value larger than the minimum ?
- 6 Write shorts note on any three : 18
- (a) Pulse width modulation
 - (b) Concept of distortionless transmission through system
 - (c) Time division multiplexing
 - (d) Effect of under sampling
 - (e) Coherent demodulation techniques.