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MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY  
Manipal University



**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Tech. (E & C) DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION**  
**MAY/JUNE 2016**  
**SUBJECT: DIGITAL COMMUNICATION (ECE – 302)**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

**MAX. MARKS: 50**

**Instructions to candidates**

- Answer **ANY FIVE** full questions.
- Missing data may be suitably assumed.

1A. Consider a set of 3 finite energy signals:

$$S_1(t) = 1, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$S_2(t) = \cos 2\pi t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$S_3(t) = \cos^2 \pi t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

Obtain orthonormal basis functions for this set of signals using Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization procedure.

1B. Six independent message sources of bandwidths  $W$ ,  $W$ ,  $2W$ ,  $2W$ ,  $3W$ , and  $3W$  Hertz are to be transmitted on a time division multiplexed basis using common communication channel. Set up a scheme for accomplishing this multiplexing requirements, with each message signal sampled at its Nyquist rate. Also determine the minimum transmission bandwidth of the channel.

1C. Consider a signal  $g(t)$  having the Upper Cutoff frequency,  $f_u = 100\text{KHz}$  and the Lower Cutoff frequency  $f_l = 80\text{KHz}$ . Compute the minimum sampling rate.

(5+3+2)

2A. Explain slow-frequency hopping and fast-frequency hopping techniques used in spread spectrum modulation.

2B. Determine the output SNR in a DM system for a  $1\text{KHz}$  sinusoid sampled at  $32\text{KHz}$  without slope overload and followed by a  $4\text{KHz}$  post reconstruction filter.

2C. Find the average information content in the 26 English alphabets assuming equal probability for each symbol.

(5+3+2)

3A. Obtain the expression for probability of bit error  $P_e$  in QPSK. Give signal space diagram.

3B. The binary data 010101110 are applied to the input of a modified duo-binary encoder. Construct the modified duo-binary coder output and corresponding receiver output without a precoder. Suppose that due to error during transmission, the level produced by the first digit is reduced to zero, construct the new receiver output and comment on your results.

- 3C. Consider a Convolution Encoder as shown in Fig 3C. Find The sequence of output symbols for the input [1 0 1].

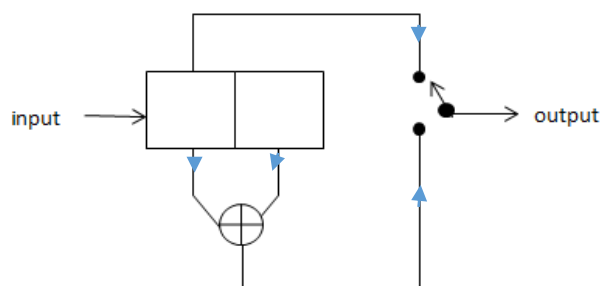


Fig 3C.

- 4A. Explain the function of a correlator. Show that the set of orthonormal functions are statistically independent. (5+3+2)
- 4B. Compare and contrast between natural and flat top sampling.
- 4C. Given  $A = 87.56$  in a nonlinear quantizer using A-law, find the equivalent increase of SNR produced by the use of A-law companding. How many bits does this equivalent increase in SNR represent? (5+3+2)
- 5A. A speech signal is sampled at 8 kHz and coded with Differential PCM the outputs of which belong to a set of 8 symbols. The symbols have the following probabilities.  
 $P(x_1) = 0.4$  ,  $P(x_2) = 0.25$  ,  $P(x_3) = 0.15$  ,  $P(x_4) = 0.1$  ,  $P(x_5) = 0.05$  ,  $P(x_6) = 0.03$  ,  $P(x_7) = 0.01$  ,  $P(x_8) = 0.01$ .  
 (a) Find the entropy of the source in bit/symbol and bits/seconds  
 (b) What would be the entropy if all symbols were equiprobable?
- 5B. Generate all the possible 16 code words for a (7,4) Hamming code.
- 5C. Find the impulse response of matched filter for the signal  $s(t) = At/T$  in the interval  $0 \leq t \leq T$ . Find also the output of the filter and the value at  $t = T$ . (5+3+2)
- 6A. An instantaneously adaptive delta modulator employs the following step size adaptation algorithm. i)  $S_k = 2S_{k-1}$  if  $B_k = B_{k-1}$  ii)  $S_k = 0.5 S_{k-1}$  if  $B_k = \overline{B_{k-1}}$  , where  $S_k$  and  $S_{k-1}$  are the current and previous step size,  $B_k$  and  $B_{k-1}$  have opposite polarity. The minimum step size is 100 mV, so the amplitude of the steps when the input is zero is  $\pm 50$  mV. If a step input  $x(t) = 1.2$  V is applied to the modulator at  $t = 0$ , show how the predictor output tracks the input by sketching the waveform. Sketch the binary output waveform of the delta modulator
- 6B. Explain the frequency division multiple access (FDMA) and compare it with time division multiple access (TDMA). What is CDMA?
- 6C. A PCM system uses a uniform quantizer followed by a seven bit binary encoder. The bit rate of the system is equal to 50 Mbps. What is the maximum message bandwidth for which the system operate successfully?

(5+3+2)

