

EC6501-DIGITAL COMMUNICATION

TWO MARK QUESTION WITH ANSWER

UNIT I SAMPLING & QUANTIZATION

PART-A

1. Give an example for time limited and time unlimited signals. [MAY 2011]
 2. Give the advantages and disadvantages of digital communication [May 2011]
 3. Which parameter is called figure of merit of a digital communication system and why? [NOV 2010]
 4. What is meant by distortionless transmission? [NOV 2010]
 5. Define BER
 6. What are the advantages of PAM?
 7. What is meant by basis set?
 8. What is the condition for orthogonal?
 9. Define noise equivalent bandwidth
 10. State Dimensionality theorem
 11. What is GSOP?
 12. Write the expression for bandwidth of digital signal.
 13. Write the expression for Linear filter channel.
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1. Explain how PWM and PPM signals are generated. (16) [MAY 2011]
 2. Classify channels. Explain the mathematical model of any two communication channels (16) [MAY 2011]
 3. Draw a neat block diagram of a typical digital communication system and explain the function of the key signal processing blocks. (16) [NOV 2010]
 4. Distinguish between baseband and bandpass signaling. (6)
 5. Explain Binary symmetric channel and Gaussian channel with their mathematical models. (10) [NOV 2010]
 6. Derive Geometrical representation of signal. (8)
 7. Explain the procedure for obtaining from the basis set. (8)
 8. Explain the mathematical model of communication channel
 9. Explain the concept of PWM and PAM
 10. Obtain the orthonormal basis function for the set of waveforms using GSOP

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UNIT II WAVEFORM CODING PART-A

1. Statesamplingtheorem. [MAY2011]
 2. Whatisquantizationerror [MAY2011]
 3. Whyisprefilteringdonebeforeasampling? [NOV2010]
 4. Definequantizationnoise [NOV2010]
 5. Statesamplingtheorem. (MAY/JUN2006/MAY/JUN2007,APR/MAY2008,NOV2008)
 6. Whatarethelimitationsofdeltamodulation? (APR/MAY2004,MAY/JUNE2009)
 7. hatshouldbethepassbandforantialiasingandsmoothingfiltersusedwithpulsemodulation/demodulationsystems? (NOV/DEC2004)
 8. WhycompressorsareusedinPCM? (NOV/DEC2004)
 9. Whatistheinterpolatorypropertyforsincfunction? (APR/MAY2005)
 10. DrawtheblockdiagramoftransmitterandreceiversectionsofDPCM. (APR/MAY2005,MAY/JUNE2009)
 11. Whatdoyouunderstandbythetermaliasing? (NOV/DEC2005)
 12. Abandpassignalhasthe spectralrangethatextendsfrom20kHzto 82kHz.Findtheacceptable rangeofsamplingfrequencyfs. (NOV/DEC2005)
 13. WhatistheSNRofPCMsystemifnumberofquantizationlevels is 2^8 ? (MAY/JUN2006)
 14. Statebandpasssamplingtheorem (MAY/JUNE2006)
 15. Definequantisationerror. (MAY/JUNE2007,NOV/DEC2008)
 - 16.)
 17. Asignal $x(t)=5\cos(1000\pi t)$ issampledandquantizedusing8bitPCMsystem.Findthesignaltoquantizationnoiseratio (NOV/DEC2007)
 18. StatetheprincipleofDPCM (APR/MAY2008)
 19. Plotthemagnitudespectrumoftheideallysampledversionofthesignal $M(t)=2\cos(200\pi t)+40\sin(290\pi t)$.Assumethatthesamplingrateis1KHz. (APR/MAY2008)
 20. Definepulsepositionmodulationschemewithasuitable diagram.
 21. DifferentiateNoiseandfading. (NOV/DEC2008)
 22. AnanalogsignalisquantizedandtransmittedbyusingaPCMsystem.Ifeachsampleatthereceivingendofthesystemmustbeknowntowithin $\pm 0.5\%$ ofthepeaktopeakfullscalevalue.Howmanydigitstheusteachsamplecontain (NOV/DEC2008)
 23. Definequantisationnoise. (NOV/DEC2008)
 24. Statesamplingtheoremforlowpasssignals. (MAY/JUNE2009)
 25. Whatarethedrawbacksofdeltamodulation. (MAY/JUNE2009)
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1. Explainauniformquantizationprocess(8). [MAY2011]
 2. Writenoteontemporalwaveformcoding(8) [MAY2010]
 3. Explainaspectralwaveformencodingprocess(8) [MAY2011]
 4. Comparevariouspeechencodingmethod(8) [MAY2011]
 5. Statethenyquistssamplingtheorem.Demonstrateitsvalidityforanalogsignal

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- having fourier transform $x(f)$ which is zero outside the interval $[Kf_m < f < +f_m]$ [DEC2010]
6. Explain in detail the various source coding generating wideband FM with neat block diagram.
 7. What is meant by compander? What are the two types of compression? (APR/MAY2004, 8 MARKS)
 8. Explain the frame format and signaling scheme used in T1 carrier system. (APR/MAY2004, 8 MARKS)
 9. Draw the block diagram of differential PCM and explain the function performed by each block.
(NOV/DEC2004, 8 MARKS)
 10. What is meant by slope overload distortion in DM? What is the condition to be satisfied to avoid this situation?
(NOV/DEC2004, 8 MARKS)
 11. With neat block diagram, explain in detail about delta modulation and the types of quantization errors occurring in it.
(APR/MAY2005, 12 MARKS)
 12. With necessary sketches and expressions, briefly explain about flat top sampling. (APR/MAY2005, 8 MARKS)
 13. With supporting derivation prove that if a signal contains no frequencies higher than W hertz, it may be reconstructed from its samples at a sequence of points spaced $1/2W$ seconds apart.
(APR/MAY2005; MAY/JUN2006, 8 MARKS)
 14. Derive expressions for the quantization noise and signal to noise ratio in a PCM system using uniform quantizer.
(NOV/DEC2005, 10 MARKS)
 15. A sinusoidal signal is transmitted using PCM. An output SNR of 55.8 dB is required. Find the number of representation levels required to achieve this performance. (NOV/DEC2005, 6 MARKS)
 16. Derive the expression for SNR in PCM system and compare it with delta modulation. Explain how SNR can be improved in a PCM system.
(MAY/JUN2006, 10 MARKS)
 17. Show that prediction error variance is less than the variance of the predictor input for predictor of order 1
(MAY/JUNE2006, 6 MARKS)
 18. Explain the principle of delta modulation and derive an expression for average output noise power in delta modulation.
(MAY/JUN2006, 8 MARKS)
 19. Explain the process of quantisation, encoding and decoding in PCM? In what way DPCM is better than PCM?
(MAY/JUNE2007)
 20. Explain uniform and non uniform quantisation (4 marks) (APR/MAY2008)
 21. Write notes on TDMA (APR/MAY2008)
 22. (i) Give the block diagram of differential pulse Code Modulation Scheme and explain the principles in detail (APR/MAY2008, 9 Marks)
 - a. (ii) Obtain an expression for the processing gain of a DPCM system (APR/MAY2008, 4 MARKS)
 - b. (iii) Suppose an existing standard PCM system for voice signal is replaced by a DPCM of processing gain 6 dB, while maintaining the $(SNR)_Q$. What will be the reduction in the bit rate achieved by DPCM? (APR/MAY2008, 3 MARKS)
 23. (i) For a uniform quantizer, discuss the way in which the number of quantization levels (L)
 - a. (ii) Discuss the need for Non Uniform quantization of speech signal (APR/MAY2008, 2 MARKS)
 - b. (iii) Outline the principles of compander used for speech signal. (APR/MAY2008, 4 MARKS)

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- MARKS)
- c. (iv) Give the bitrate of a Delta modulator for a sample rate of 40k samples/sec. (APR/MAY 2008) (2 MARKS)
- d. (v) How does an adaptive delta modulation help in alleviating the problems associated with Delta modulation Scheme
24. Obtain an expression for the processing gain of a DPCM (NOV/DEC 2007)
25. How does ADelta modulation alleviate problems associated with DM (NOV/DEC 2007)
26. With neat diagram, explain the detection of PWM signals. (8) (NOV/DEC 2007)
27. Explain the two types of quantization noise in a delta modulation system. (8) (NOV/DEC 2007)
28. Draw the block diagram and explain the process of a PCM system in detail.
i. (NOV/DEC 2008) (10 Marks)
29. Compare the principles of Delta and an adaptive delta modulation systems.
i. (NOV/DEC 2008) (6 Marks)
30. An analog voltage waveform having an absolute bandwidth of 100 Hz and an amplitude range of $-10V$ to $+10V$ is to be transmitted over a PCM system with $\pm 0.1\%$ accuracy (full scale).
31. Determine the minimum sampling rate needed. (4)
32. Determine the number of bits needed in each PCM word. (4)
33. Determine the minimum bitrate required in the PCM signal. (4)
34. Determine the minimum absolute channel bandwidth required for transmission of this PCM signal. (4)
35. (i) Discuss the principle of Adaptive Delta modulation in detail. (10)
(ii) Give an account of the advantages and limitations of PCM. (6) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
36. (i) Describe the concept of digital multiplexing and demultiplexing (8)
(ii) Explain how PCM is influenced by noise sources. (8) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
37. (i) A PCM system uses a uniform quantizer followed by a 7-bit binary encoder. The bitrate of the system is equal to 50×10^6 bits per second.
(1) What is the maximum bandwidth for which the system operates satisfactorily?
(2) Determine the output signal-to-quantizing noise ratio when a full-load sinusoidal modulating wave of frequency 1 MHz is applied to the output. (8)
38. With neat diagram and necessary equations, explain the concept of sampling and reconstruction of signals. (8) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
39. Explain the principle of Delta modulation and derive an expression for thermal noise in delta modulation. (8)
40. What is the need for companding in PCM? Draw the transfer characteristics of a companding system. (4)
41. With neat diagram, explain the principle of TDMA (4) (MAY/JUNE 2009)

UNIT III BASEBAND TRANSMISSION

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1. Define hamming distance. (MAY2011)
2. What is meant by transparency with respect to line codes (MAY2011)
3. Define hamming distance and calculate its value for two codewords 11100 and 11011 (NOV2010)
4. Draw the NRZ and RZ code for the digital data 10110001 (NOV2010)
5. What is meant by syndrome of linear block code? (APR/MAY2004)
6. How is the syndrome computed for block codes? (NOV/DEC2004)
7. Draw the diagram of a convolutional encoder of rate $1/2$ with generator polynomial:
 $g^{(1)}(D) = 1 + D + D^2$ and $g^{(2)}(D) = 1$. (NOV/DEC2004)
8. What does meant by RS coding? (APR/MAY2005)
9. What is convolutional code? (APR/MAY2005; MAY/JUN2006)
10. Explain the fundamental difference between block codes and convolutional codes. (NOV/DEC2005, MAY/JUN E2009)
11. How will you define coding gain with reference to error control codes? (NOV/DEC2005)
12. What is meant by BCH code? (MAY/JUN2006, NOV/DEC2007)
13. List the advantages of turbo codes. (MAY/JUN2007)
14. Define minimum distance. (MAY/JUN2007)
15. Give the special features of Trellis code (NOV/DEC2007)
16. Define linear block code. (NOV/DEC2007)
17. What is meant by constraint length of convolutional code? (NOV/DEC2007)
18. Write 4 features of linear block codes (APR/MAY2008)
15. Define Hamming distance of a block code. (NOV/DEC2008)
16. Show that the code $C = \{000, 100, 011, 111\}$ is not cyclic. (NOV/DEC2008)
17. Define Hamming distance and hamming weight (MAY/JUNE2009)
18. What are the error detection and error correction capabilities of Hamming Code? (MAY/JUNE 2009)
19. What are the fundamental properties exhibited by cyclic codes? (MAY/JUNE2009)
20. Define block hopping. (MAY/JUNE2009)
1. Assume a $(2, 1)$ convolutional coder with constraint length 6. Draw the trellis diagram, state diagram and trellis diagram for the assumed coder (MAY2011)
2. Find the $(7, 4)$ linear systematic block codeword corresponding to 1101. Assume a suitable generator matrix. (MAY2011)
3. Derive the power spectra of polar codes and on Koff codes. Discuss their characteristics (16) (MAY2011)
4. For $(6, 3)$ systematic linear block code the codeword comprises $I_1, I_2, I_3, P_1, P_2, P_3$ where the 3 parity bits P_1, P_2, P_3 are formed from the information bits as follows:
 - a. $P_1 = I_1 \oplus I_2$
 - b. $P_2 = I_1 \oplus I_3$
 - c. $P_3 = I_2 \oplus I_3$

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- Find parity check matrix, generator matrix, all possible codewords, minimum weight
5. minimum distance, the error correcting and detecting capability of the code. (MAY 2010)
 6. Explain how encoding is done by convolutional codes with a suitable example (MAY 2010)
 6. Explain trellis diagram, trellis diagram and state transition diagram of convolutional codes
 7. Write the generator matrix and parity check matrix of (7,4) hamming code.
 - i. (APR/MAY 2004, 6 MARKS)
 8. Describe a decoding procedure for linear block code. (APR/MAY 2004, 6 MARKS)
 9. Draw the block diagram of rate $\frac{1}{2}$ convolutional encoder with constraint length 3. What is generator polynomial of the encoder? Find the encoded sequence you have drawn, corresponding to the message (10011). (APR/MAY 2004, 12 MARKS)
 10. Obtain the trellis diagram of the encoder that you have drawn. (APR/MAY 2005, 4 MARKS)
 11. Draw the diagram of the $\frac{1}{2}$ rate convolutional encoder with generator polynomial: $g^{(1)}(D) = 1 + D$ and $g^{(2)}(D) = 1 + D + D^2$. And compute the encoder output for input sequence 101101.
 - i. (NOV/DEC 2004, 10 MARKS)
 12. What is meant by free distance of a convolutional code? How does it affect the number of errors that can be corrected and coding gain? (NOV/DEC 2004, 6 MARKS)
 13. Briefly explain the Viterbi decoding algorithm. (APR/MAY 2005; MAY/JUN 2005, APR/MAY 2008)
 14. Describe in detail about linear block codes. (APR/MAY 2005; MAY/JUN 2006, 4 MARKS)
 15. Consider a rate $\frac{1}{2}$, nonsystematic convolutional code with $g^{(1)} = \{1, 0, 1\}$ and $g^{(2)} = \{1, 1, 1\}$. Determine the encoder output corresponding to the data sequence $\{1, 0, 1, 0, 1\}$. If the first and the fourth bits of the encoded sequence are affected during transmission, demonstrate the error correcting capability of the Viterbi algorithm. (NOV/DEC 2005, 16 MARKS)
 16. A (15,5) linear cyclic code has a generator polynomial, $g(D) = 1 + D + D^2 + D^4 + D^5 + D^8 + D^{10}$. Draw the block diagram of an encoder and syndrome calculator for this code. Find the code polynomial in the systematic form, for the message polynomial $m(D) = 1 + D^2 + D^4$. Is $y(D) = 1 + D^4 + D^6 + D^8 + D^{14}$, a code polynomial? If not, find the syndrome of $y(D)$.
 - i. (NOV/DEC 2005, 16 MARKS)
 17. Generate the codewords for (7,4) hamming code. (MAY/JUN 2006, 8 MARKS)
 18. State and prove the properties of syndrome decoding. (APR/MAY 2005, 6 MARKS; MAY/JUN 2006, 8 MARKS)
 19. Explain the features of RS code. (APR/MAY 2004, 4 MARKS)
 20. Explain any four characteristics of the following block codes (i) BCH codes (ii) CRC codes (iii) maximum length codes. (NOV/DEC 2004, 12 MARKS)
 21. Find the generator and parity check matrix for (5,1) repetition code. (NOV/DEC 2004, 4 MARKS)
 22. Evaluate the syndromes for all five probable signal error patterns in (5,1) repetition code. (MAY/JUN 2006, 6 MARKS)
 23. Let $g(x)$ be the generator polynomial of a cyclic code C . Find a scheme for encoding the data sequence $(d_0, d_1, d_2, \dots, d_{k-1})$ into an (n, k) systematic code eC . (MAY/JUNE, 2007/16 MARKS)

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24. Give the details of implementation of cyclic encoder and decoder based on linear feedback shift registers (NOV/DEC2007)
25. Discuss the convolutional decoder algorithm in detail for the encoder of constraint length 3 and code rate $1/2$. (NOV/DEC2007)
26. Prove that the minimum distance of a linear block code is equal to the minimum weight of any non-zero word in the code (APR/MAY2008)
27. Explain the concept and design procedure of Viterbi decoding algorithm for a block code. (NOV/DEC2008)
28. A $1/3$ rate convolutional code has the following generators: a.

$$g_1 = [10\ 0]; g_2 = [101] \text{ and } g_3 = [11\ 1]$$

- b. (1) Draw the encoder circuit corresponding to this code. (2.5)
- c. (2) Draw the state transition diagram for this code (2.5)
- d. (3) Draw the state diagram for this code. (2.5)
- e. (4) Draw the Trellis diagram for this code. (2.5)
- f. (5) This code is used for transmission over a AWGN channel with hard decision decoding. The output of the demodulation detector is (101001011110111...). Using Viterbi decoding algorithm, find the transmitted sequence. (NOV/DEC2008)
29. (i) The parity check matrix of a particular (7,4) linear block code is given by

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Find the generator matrix. (6)
- (ii) Explain in detail the coding and decoding of linear block codes (10) (MAY/JUNE2009)
30. (i) For the convolutional codes shown in figure, draw the state diagram and hence the trellis diagram. The input sequence is 11010100. (8)
- (ii) What are called cyclic codes? Explain with merits and demerits. (8) (MAY/JUNE2009)
26. (i) With necessary polynomial of a (7,4) cyclic code is $g(x) = 1 + x + x^3$. Generate a systematic codeword for the message vector $M = 1011$. (8)
31. (ii) State and prove any two properties of syndrome decoding. (8) (MAY/JUNE2009)
27. (i) The submatrix of a (7,4) systematic linear block code is given by

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1. What is a matched filter? (MAY2011)
 2. Give 2 applications for eye pattern? (MAY2011)
 3. What is the need for a modulator in case of baseband signaling when the received area already puls-like waveforms (NOV2010)
 4. How does pulse shaping reduce ISI
 5. What does the term equalization refer to? Explain how it is carried out by using transversal filters? (NOV2010)
 6. How is eye pattern obtained on the CRO? (APR/MAY2004)
 7. What is the condition for zero intersymbol interference? (APR/MAY2004)
 8. How is the transfer function of a matched filter related to the spectrum of the input signal? (APR/MAY2004)
 9. ATDM signal with bit time of $0.5 \mu\text{s}$ is to be transmitted using a channel with raised cosine rolloff factor of 0.5. What is the bandwidth required? (NOV/DEC2004)
 10. From the eye pattern, how is the best time for sampling determined? (NOV/DEC2004, NOV/DEC2007)
 11. Why does intersymbol interference take place in a channel? (APR/MAY2005)
 12. What is meant by "pseudoternary signaling"? (APR/MAY2005)
 13. What is the purpose of using an eye pattern? (NOV/DEC2005, APR/MAY2008)
 14. Why do you need adaptive equalization in a switched telephone network? (NOV/DEC2005)
 15. Draw an illustrative figure to show the operation of a correlation receiver. (NOV/DEC2005)
 16. What is an ideal Nyquist channel? (MAY/JUN2006)
 17. What is the need for equalization? (MAY/JUNE2007)
 18. Give the Nyquist criterion for zero ISI. (NOV/DEC2007)
 19. What is meant by intersymbol interference? (MAY/JUN2006, APR/MAY2008)
 20. Why do we require equalization for a communications system? (NOV/DEC2008)
 21. List the applications of matched filters. (NOV/DEC2008)
 22. What do you mean by M-ary orthogonal signals? (NOV/DEC2008)
 23. What is meant by a matched filter? (MAY/JUNE2009)
 24. How do we get an eye pattern? What do you infer from this? (MAY/JUNE2009)
 25. Draw the functional model of passband data transmission. (MAY/JUNE2009)
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1. Derive the expression for bit error probability due to a matched filter (16) (MAY2011)
 2. Discuss on signal design for ISI illumination (16) (MAY2011)
 3. Define a matched filter and compare its functioning with a correlator (10) (NOV2010)
 4. Explain how a matched filter can maximize SNR for a given transmitted symbol (6)
 5. What does the term equalization refer to? Explain how it is carried out by using transversal filters? (NOV2010)
 6. Sketch the time response and frequency response of a signal with raised cosine pulse spectrum.

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- (APR/MAY2004,8MARKS)
7. Whyisprecodingusedwithduobinarysignalingscheme?Drawtheblockdiagramofprecoderandexplainitsoperation. (APR/MAY2004,8MARKS)
8. DrawtheblockdiagramofanadaptivefilterandexplaintheLMSalgorithm.(APR/MAY2004,10MARKS)
9. Explainhoweyepatternisusedtostudytheperformanceofadatatransmissionsystem. (APR/MAY2004,6MARKS)
10. Whatismeanedbytheidealnyquistchannel?Whatareitsmeritsandlimitations? (NOV/DEC2004,8MARKS)
11. Drawtheblockdiagramoftheduobinarysignalingschemeandderivetheoverallfrequencyresponseofthischeme. (NOV/DEC2004,NOV/DEC2007)
12. Derivetheequationfortheimpulseresponsecoefficientsofthezeroforcingequalizer. (NOV/DEC2004,8MARKS)
13. Explainwhyadaptiveequalizersarerequiredfortelephonechannel(NOV/DEC2004,4MARKS)
14. Withneatsketches,explaintheduobinarysignalingscheme.(APR/MAY2005,10MARKS;MAY/JUN2006,8MARKS)
15. Obtainanexpressionfornyquistcriterionfordistortionlessbasebandtransmissionforzerointersymbolinterference. (APR/MAY2005,6MARKS)
16. Writebrieflyabouteyepatternandadaptiveequalizationfordatatransmission.(APR/MAY2005,10MARKS;MAY/JUN2006,8MARKS)
17. Whatyouunderstandbyintersymbolinterference(ISI)?Discussindetailthenyquistcriterionforminimizing(ISI).Explainthedifficultiesinimplementingitinapracticalsystem. (NOV/DEC2005,16MARKS)
18. Discussthemeritsanddemeritsofduobinarysignaling. (NOV/DEC2005,6MARKS)
19. Thebinarydata(011100101)areappliedtotheinputofaduobinaryencoder.Constructtheduobinaryencoderoutputandthecorrespondingreceiveroutput,withoutprecoder.Suppouseduetoerrorduringtransmission,thelevelproducedby3rddigitisreducedtozero,constructthenewreceiveroutput. (NOV/DEC2006,10MARKS)
20. Discusson(i)Adaptiveequalization
i. (ii)BasebandbinaryPAMsystem. (MAY/JUNE2007)
21. CompareBasebandbinaryPAMsystemwithBFSK. (NOV/DEC2007)
22. Derivetheexpressionforprobabilityoferrorformatchedfilter.(8) (NOV/DEC2007)
23. Drawtheblockdiagramofadaptiveequalisationandexplain.(8) (NOV/DEC2007)
24. ExplainNyquistsolutionstoavoidISI. (APR/MAY2008)
25. Designa3KtapequalizertoreduceISIduetoPr(t). (APR/MAY2008)
26. Abasebandbinarydigitalcommunicationsystemtransmitsdataat1kbps.ThePSDofnoiseis10^{K7}W/Hzandthereceivedsignalamplitudeis20mV.
27. Findtheerrorprobabilityforbipolarrectangularsignaling.
28. Ifthebitrateis10kbpstowhatvaluemustAbeadjustedinordertoattainthesameerrorprobabilityas inpart(a).
29. Whatistherequiredchannelbandwidthincase(b).
30. Ifnotmorethana5kHzchannelisavailable,WhatshouldbethevalueofAsothatthedatarateismaximizedandtheerrorprobabilityissameasinpart(a).

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- (NOV/DEC2008)
31. Explain on Correlative level coding and adaptive equalization of baseband transmission. (NOV/DEC2008)
32. (i) What is known as ISI? Discuss the cause for ISI. Also explain Nyquist criteria for distortionless transmission. (10)
33. Transmissin. (10)
34. (ii) Write a note on Baseband M-Kary PAM transmission (6) (MAY/JUNE2009)
35. 24. (i) describe Duobinary encoding. Also discuss how error propagation is eliminated. (10)
36. (ii) Explain the two operation modes of adaptive equalizers (6) (MAY/JUNE2009)
25. (i) A binary PAM wave is to be transmitted over a low pass channel with
- absolutely maximum bandwidth of 75 KHz. The bit duration is 10 msec. Find
 - raised cosine spectrum that satisfies these requirements. (6)
37. (ii) With neat sketches, explain the modified duobinary signaling scheme (10) (MAY/JUNE2009)
26. (i) Write briefly about eye pattern and adaptive equalization for data transmission (10)
38. (ii) Compare the power spectra of different binary formats. (MAY/JUNE2009)
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1. Draw the PSK waveform for 011011 (MAY2011)
2. What is a non-coherent detection system (MAY2011)
3. Define QAM and draw its constellation diagram (NOV2010)
4. A binary shift keying system employs 2 signalling frequencies f_1 and f_2 . The lower frequency is 1200 Hz and the signalling rate is 500 baud. Calculate f_2 (NOV2010)
5. In minimum shift keying, what is the relation between the signal frequencies and bitrate? (APR/MAY 2004)
6. Write the expression for bit error rate for coherent binary FSK. (NOV/DEC2004)
7. Bring out the difference between coherent and non-coherent binary modulation schemes. (APR/MAY2005)
8. What is the error probability of MSK and DPSK? (APR/MAY2005)
9. Highlight the major difference between QPSK signal and a MSK signal. (NOV/DEC2005)
10. Compare the probability of error of PSK with that of FSK. (MAY/JUN2006, NOV/DEC2007)
11. State the difference between coherent and non-coherent binary modulation techniques. i. (MAY/JUN2006)
12. What do you understand by continuous phase frequency shift keying? (MAY/JUN2007)
13. Give the signal space representation of QPSK (NOV/DEC2007)
14. What is a matched filter? (APR/MAY2008)
15. What is the need for synchronization? (APR/MAY2008)
16. What is signal constellation diagram? (NOV/DEC2008)
17. State Shannon's theorem on channel capacity. (NOV/DEC2008)
18. What is signal constellation diagram? (NOV/DEC2008)
19. Differentiate coherent and non-coherent detection. (NOV/DEC2008)

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PART-B

1. Derivethebiterrorprobabilitydueto coherentASK,PSK&FSKsystems.Comparethe Performance (MAY2011)
2. Performance (MAY2011)
3. DiscussQPSKSignalling
4. DiscussbiterrorprobabilityduetoQPSKreceiver.CompareitwithPSKreceiver(MAY2011)
5. Distinguishcoherentandnoncoherentscheme (NOV2010)
6. DiscussNoncoherentdetectionmethodofBFSKSignalling (NOV2010)
7. Whatdoyouunderstandbycoherentdetection? (APR/MAY2004,2MARKS)
8. Discussthemethodofbitsynchronization. (APR/MAY2004,6MARKS)
9. DrawtheblockdiagramofQPSKtransmitterandcoherentQPSKreceiverandexplaintheiroperation. (APR/MAY2004,10MARKS;MAY/JUN2006,NOV/DEC2007)
10. ComparetheBERofcoherentPSK,coherentQPSKandcoherentFSK. (APR/MAY2004,6MARKS)
11. DrawtheblockdiagramofMSKtransmitterandexplainthefunctionofeachblock.(NOV/DEC2004,8MARKS)
12. ExplainhowMSKsignalisobtainedfromCPSKsignal? (NOV/DEC2004,8MARKS)
13. Withnecessaryequationsandsignalspacediagram,obtaintheprobabilityoferrorforcoherentbinaryFSKsystems. (APR/MAY2005,12MARKS)
14. DrawtheblockdiagramofaQPSKreceiverandexplainitsworking.(APR/MAY2005,4MARKS)
15. Withneatblockdiagram,explainbrieflyhowsymbolsynchronizationisachieved?(APR/MAY2005,8MARKS)
16. DiscussbrieflyaboutminimumshiftkeyingforaCPSKsignal.(APR/MAY2005;MAY/JUN2006,8MARKS)
17. ExplainBPSKsignaltransmissionandcoherentBPSKreceptionwithsuitablediagrams.Deriveanexpressionfortheprobabilityofsymbolerrorforthescheme. (NOV/DEC2005,16MARKS)
18. Withnecessaryequationsandsignalspacediagram,explainbrieflyaboutFSKsystem.(MAY/JUN2006,NOV/DEC2007,APR/MAY2008)
19. Obtainprobabilityoferrorintermsof E_b/N_0 forQPSK. (MAY/JUN2006,APR/MAY2008)
20. DrawtheblockdiagramofMSKtransmitterandexplainthefunctionofeachblockwiththeconstellationdiagram. (MAY/JUNE,2007/16MARKS)
21. WhataretheadvantagesanddisadvantagesofMSKascomparedtoQPSKsystem?(6)(NOV/DEC2007)
22. (1)ExplaincarriersynchronizationinQPSKsignal.(6)
23. (ii)ExplainthedetectionofbinaryFSKsignalwithblockdiagram.(7)
24. (iii)ExplainbinaryPSKsignalwithgeometricalrepresentation.(3) (NOV/DEC2007)
25. Explaintheworkingofcarriersynchronizationsystem (APR/MAY2008)
26. DrawtheblockdiagramsofMSKtransmitterandreceiverandexplainthefunctionsofeachblock.Drawtheconstellationdiagram.Deriveprobabilityoferror. (NOV/DEC2008)
27. Binarydataaretransmittedoveramicrowavelinkattherateof1MbpsandthePSDofthenoiseatthereceiverinputis 10^{-10} W/Hz.Foreachofthefollowingpairs,determinewhichonerequiresmorepowerthantheother.Determinetheextraaverage signalpowerrequiredbythemorepowerconsumingschemesothatanaverageprobabilityoferrorof 10^{-4} isalwaysmaintained.
28. CoherentPSKandDPSK. (4)
29. CoherentFSKandnoncoherentFSK.(4)

30. Coherent PSK and QPSK. (4)
31. Coherent FSK and coherent MSK. (4) (NOV/DEC 2008)
32. Explain the generation, detection, signal space diagram, bit error probability and power spectra of QPSK. (16) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
33. (i) Enumerate on carrier and symbol synchronization (10)
34. (ii) Compare the Digital modulation techniques in terms of bit error rate and bandwidth efficiency. (6) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
35. (i) An RSK system transmits binary data at the rate of 2.5×10^6 bits per second. During
36. the course of the transmission, white Gaussian noise of zero mean and power
37. spectral density 10^{-20} watts per hertz is added to the signal. In the absence of noise,
38. the amplitude of the received sinusoidal wave of digit 1 or 0 is 1 microvolt.
39. Determine the average probability of symbol error, assuming coherent detection. (8)
40. (ii) Discuss briefly about Minimum Shift Keying for a CPFSK signal. (8) (MAY/JUNE 2009)
41. With necessary equations and signal space diagram, obtain the probability of error for coherent binary PSK system.