| Total No. of Questions : 6] | SEAT N           | No:     |                  |
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| P 5676                      | TE/INSEM./OCT122 | Total ! | No. of Pages : 2 |

## TE/INSEM./OCT.-122 T.E. (E&TC) DIGITAL COMMUNICATION (Semester - I) (2015 Course)

|             |              | (Semester - I) (2015 Course)   |          |
|-------------|--------------|--|----------|
|             | _            |  |          |
|             |              | Hour] [Max. Ma   | rks : 30 |
|             |              | ons to the candidates:   |          |
|             | <i>1)</i>    | Answer Q.1 or Q.2, Q.3 or Q.4, Q.5 or Q.6.   |          |
|             | <i>2) 3)</i> | Figures to the ritght side indicate full marks.  Use of electronic pocket calculator is allowed. |          |
|             | <i>4)</i>    | Assume suitable data, if necessary.  |          |
|             |              | 9.7  |          |
| <b>Q</b> 1) | a)           | Draw block diagram of PCM receiver and explain its working.                                      | [6]      |
|             | b)           | A DM transmitter is designed to operate at 4 times Nyquist rate                                  |          |
|             |              | signal with 3 kHz bandwidth. Find the maximum amplitude of                                       |          |
|             |              | sinusoid to avoid slope overload if step size is 0.5V.   | [4]      |
|             |              |  |          |
|             |              | OR   |          |
|             |              |  |          |
| <b>Q</b> 2) | a)           | Draw block diagram of DM transmitter and explain its working.                                    | [6]      |
|             | b)           | Find the nyquist rate for following signals.   | [4]      |
|             |              | i) $g(t) = 10 \sin(100 \pi t) + 20 \cos(100 \pi t)$  | X        |
|             |              |  |          |
|             |              | ii) $g(t) = \sin c(2t)$  | ,        |
|             |              |  |          |
| Q3)         | a)           | What is bit synchronisation? Why it is required?   | [6]      |
| <b>Q</b> 3) | a)           | what is bit synchronisation: Why it is required:   | լսյ      |
|             | b)           | Draw the block diagram of AT&T hierarchy.  | [4]      |
|             |              | OR OR  |          |
| <b>Q4</b> ) | a)           | What is ISI? What are its causes?  | [6]      |
| 27          | u)           | What is 151. What are its eadses.  | ارما     |
|             | b)           | There are number of data formats. Write the parameters on the b                                  | asis of  |
|             |              | which they are analysed or compared.   | [4]      |

| <b>Q5</b> ) | a) | What is wide-sense or weakly stationary process? Explain.  | [4]                |
|-------------|----|--|--------------------|
|             | b) | Write the expressions to find time averages-mean and autocorrelation a random process $X(t)$ .   | of<br>[ <b>6</b> ] |
| Q6)         | a) | What is ergodic process? Explain.  | [6]                |
|             | b) | Explain following terms with reference to random process.  | [4]                |
|             |    | i) Sample function   |                    |
|             |    | ii) Ensemble.  |                    |
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