

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi)
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution)
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Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

Student Name	Enroll. No	
Semester: V sem	Date:	
Course Code.: ETEC – 303		
Quiz/Test No.: Class Test		
Max. Marks: 4		
_	yo nodes at 10,000 bps. Provided that the roll-off factor of the he effective bandwidth needed for transmission? (0.3)	
Q2. Which of the following is the Nyquist of a) $p(nT_b) = \begin{cases} 1 & when \ n = 0,1 \\ 0 & when \ n \neq 0 \end{cases}$ b) $p(nT_b) = \begin{cases} 0 & when \ n = 0 \\ 1 & when \ n \neq 0 \end{cases}$	criteria for zero ISI in the final shaped pulse $p(t)$? c) $p(nT_b) = \begin{cases} 1 & when \ n = 0 \\ 0 & when \ n \neq 0 \end{cases}$ d) $p(nT_b) = \begin{cases} 0 & when \ n = 0,1 \\ 1 & when \ n \neq 0 \end{cases}$	
· ·	the for transmission with data varying between $\pm 3V$, the maximum 0.01 and absolute power of the AWGN in the channel $N_0 = 1\mu W$ that transmission rate in bps. (0.5)	
Q4. The main reason for using Maximum I	Likelihood detectors is (0.2)	
Q5. The main reason for using Matched filt	ters is (0.2)	
Q6. Duobinary coding allows a controlled a	amount of ISI from the pulse.	
However, the transmission happens on	bandwidth. (0.2)	
	P.T.O.	

Q7. Draw a fully labelled constellation diagram of QPSK system.	
form of the following shift keying systems for the bit stream '10010	0110' (0.3+0.3+0.4 = 1.0)
	,
lowing line codes in ascending order of Probability of error.	(0.2)
ASK, FSK, PSK, QPSK	
llad block diagrams of transmitter, asherent receiver and non-ashe	
elled block diagrams of transmitter, coherent receiver and non-cohe	
stem.	rent receiver for $(0.2+0.2+0.2=0.6)$
	lowing line codes in ascending order of Probability of error. ASK, FSK, PSK, QPSK