

**Analog and Digital Communication (CT214)**

**1st In-Semester Examination**

**Closed Books and Closed Notes Examination**

**Date: 9 February 2016 Time: 4:30 to 6:30 pm Answer all questions**

**Section A**

**Please write all answers of this section only in space given in this question paper.**

1. Name three essential parts of any communication system? (3 marks)

Transmitter , transmission channel , receiver.

1. What is the important characteristic of full-deplex system regarding transmission channel? (2 mark)

Simultaneous transmission of signal both ways.

1. Name two fundamental limitations of information transmission by electrical means using a communication system? (2 marks)

Bandwidth and noise

1. In the electromagnetic spectrum, what VHF stands for? (2 marks)

Very high frequency

1. In the electromagnetic spectrum, what LF stands for? (2 marks)

Low frequency

1. What is the full form of FDM and TDM in communication systems? (3 marks)

Frequency division multiplexing , time division multiplexing

1. A weather forecast gives following information.
2. There will be scattered rainstroms.
3. There will be a tornado?

State whether (a) or (b) has highest amount of information. (1 mark)

b

1. What is the full form of DSBFC, DSBSC, SSBSC and VSB in amplitude modulation? (6 mark)

Double side band full carrier. Double side band suppressed carrier, single side band suppressed carrier, ?

1. An information source has M discrete messages which are different and independent. State condition for maximum entropy. Also, give probability of each message. (4 mark)

Probability is 1/M

1. State the frequency ranges of AM broadcast services in medium-wave band and FM broadcasting in VHF band? (2 mark)

Am 550 khz to 1600khz

Fm 88 t0 108 mhz

1. In case of sinusoidal FM, if transmitted FM power and carrier power are PT and PC, respectively. State relationship between PT and PC.  (2 mark)

Pt = pc

1. In case of FM modulated signals, define deviation ratio (D) in terms of maximum frequency deviation (∆F) and highest modulating frequency (Fm). What is the maximum deviation ratio allowed for commercially broadcast FM? (4 mark)

D = delta f / fm

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1. What is the full form of PM modulation? (1 mark)

Phase modulation

1. In analog TV transmission, what modulations are used for audio and video signals? (2 mark)

Audio fm

Video vsb

1. How many sidebands are present in case of AM and FM broadcast services?

(2 marks)

Am 2

Fm 8

### Section B

**Please write all answer of this section only in regular answer book (8 pages long).**

1. (a) State and explain 5 benefits of modulation in communication systems. (5 marks)
2. Derive an expression for sinusoidal AM signal e(t) in terms peak amplitude of carrier wave, Ec max, frequency of carrier wave (fc), peak amplitude of modulating signal Em max, frequency of modulating signal (fm) and modulation index (m). Sketch waveforms of sinusoidal AM for m = 0.5 and m = 1. Also, find frequency spectrum of AM modulated signal, (5 marks)

(c) What are advantages and disadvantages of SSB AM transmission as compared to standard AM and DSB AM? (3 marks)

(d) A carrier wave of frequency 10 MHz and peak amplitude value of 10 V is amplitude modulated by a 5-kHz sine wave of amplitude 6V. The load resistance is 20 Ω. Determine the modulation index, power in each side band, carrier power and total AM power. Draw the spectrum of AM wave. (5 marks)

(e) What is the bandwidth of AM signal if the highest frequency of modulating signal is fm max and carrier frequency is fc? (2 marks)

1. (a) Derive an expression for sinusoidal FM voltage V. Assume carrier signal of amplitude A and angular frequency c, modulating signal of amplitude Vm and angular frequency m, modulation index mf and maximum frequency deviation . (5 marks)

(b) An FM modulator is operating with peak frequency deviation () of 20 kHz, carrier frequency (fc) of 100 kHz, amplitude of carrier signal is 10 V, and modulating frequency (fm) of 5 kHz. Determine minimum bandwidth required using Bessel Function table. Sketch the frequency spectrum. Also, calculate minimum bandwidth required using Carson’s rule. (5 marks)

(c) Discuss all advantages and disadvantages of FM and AM modulation systems. What are the advantages and disadvantages of FM and AM broadcast services.

(6 marks)

(d) Compare PM and FM signals in terms of instantaneous phase (t) and instantaneous frequency f(t). (4 marks)

3. (a) Define Shannon’s theorem. Assume that there are M discrete messages. R denotes information rate and C denotes channel capacity. (3 marks)

(b) Define Shannon-Hartley theorem for gaussian channel relating bandwidth (B), signal-to-noise-ratio (S/N) and channel capacity (C). (3 marks)

1. Derive an expression for entropy H = . Assume that there are M different and independent messages m1, m2, ….. with probabilities of occurrence p1, p2, ……. (3 marks)
2. Messages Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4 and Q5 occur with probabilities ½, ¼, 1/8, 1/16 and 1/16, respectively. Calculate average information per message. Fine information rate if the message rate is 1500 per second. If the channel capacity is 2500 bits/second, what will be the probability of error for transmission over communication channel? (6 marks)
3. A CRT terminal is used to enter alphanumeric data into a computer. The CRT is connected to the computer through a voice grade telephone line having a usable bandwidth of 3000 Hz and output signal-to-noise-ratio (S/N) of 10 dB. Assume that the terminal has 128 characters and that can be sent from the terminal consists of independent sequences of equiprobable characters. (i) Find the capacity of the channel. (ii) Find the maximum (theoretical) rate at which data can be transmitted from the terminal to the computer without errors. (5 marks)

