Digital Communication (4341102) - Summer 2023 Solution

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Question 1 [a marks]

3 Define signal and give its classification.

Solution

A **signal** is a physical quantity that varies with time, space, or any other independent variable and contains information.

Classification of Signals:

Classification Criteria	Types of Signals
Time Domain	Continuous-time signals, Discrete-time signals
Amplitude	Analog signals, Digital signals
Nature	Deterministic signals, Random signals
Symmetry	Even signals, Odd signals
Energy/Power	Energy signals, Power signals

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "CADEN" (Continuous/Discrete, Analog/Digital, Deterministic/Random, Even/Odd, Energy/Power)

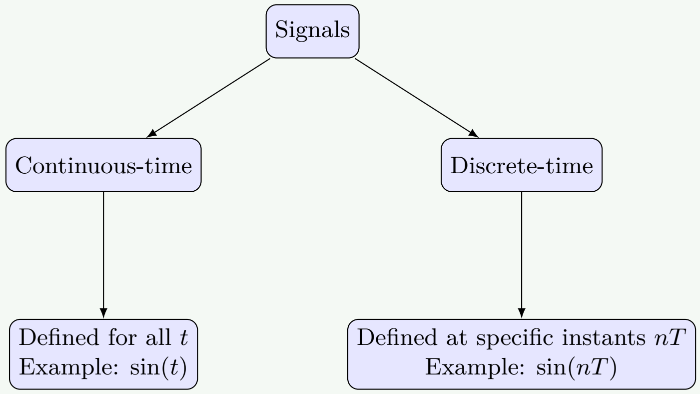
Question 1 [b marks]

4 Explain continuous and discrete time signals.

Solution

Continuous-time Signals	Discrete-time Signals
Defined for all values of time	Defined only at specific time instants
Represented as $x(t)$	Represented as $x[n]$ or $x(nT)$
Example: Analog signals like sinusoidal wave	Example: Digital signals like sampled speech
Continuous curve on graph	Series of points on graph
Processing requires analog circuits	Processing can be done with digital processors

Diagram:



Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "CAD" - Continuous signals are Analog and Defined for all time; Discrete signals are digital and defined at specific points.

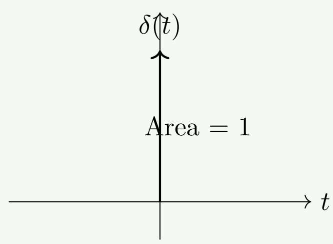
Question 1 [c marks]

7 Explain Unit Impulse and Unit Step function.

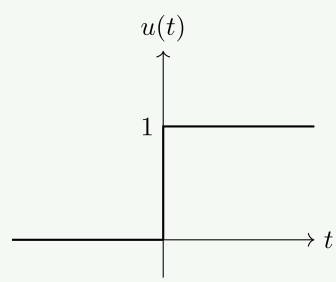
Solution

Unit Impulse Function ($\delta(t)$)	**Unit Step Function ($u(t)$)**
Infinitely high at $t = 0$, zero elsewhere	Value is 1 for $t \geq 0$, 0 for $t < 0$
Area under curve = 1	Integral gives ramp function
Used to represent instantaneous events	Used to represent sudden transitions
Mathematical basis for LTI system analysis	Used for system response analysis
Laplace transform = 1	Laplace transform = $1/s$

Diagram:



Unit Impulse



Unit Step

Properties:

- **Sampling property**: $\int f(t)\delta(t - t_0)dt = f(t_0)$
- **Unit step is integral of impulse**: $u(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \delta(\tau)d\tau$
- **Impulse is derivative of unit step**: $\delta(t) = \frac{du(t)}{dt}$

Mnemonic

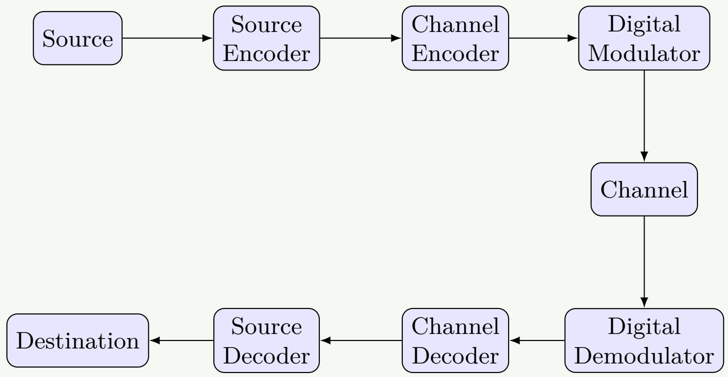
Mnemonic: "SHARP-FLAT" - Impulse is Sharp and momentary; Step is Flat and persistent.

Question 1 [c marks]

7 Explain block diagram of digital communication system.

Solution

Block Diagram of Digital Communication System:



Explanation:

Block	Function
Source	Generates the message to be transmitted
Source Encoder	Converts message to digital form, removes redundancy
Channel Encoder	Adds controlled redundancy for error detection/correction
Digital Modulator	Maps digital bits to signals suitable for transmission
Channel	Physical medium through which signal travels
Digital Demodulator	Recovers digital data from received signal
Channel Decoder	Detects/corrects errors using added redundancy
Source Decoder	Reconstructs original message from received bits
Destination	Receives the transmitted message

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "SECDCSD" - "Seven Engineers Can Design Communication Systems Diligently"

Question 2 [a marks]

3 A signal has a bit rate of 8000 bit/second and a baud rate of 1000 baud. How many data elements are carried by each signal element?

Solution

Number of data elements (bits) per signal element:

$$= \frac{\text{Bit rate}}{\text{Baud rate}}$$

$$= \frac{8000 \text{ bits/second}}{1000 \text{ baud}}$$

$$= 8 \text{ bits/signal element}$$

Table:

Parameter	Value	Relation
Bit rate	8000 bits/sec	Given
Baud rate	1000 baud	Given
Bits/signal	8 bits	Bit rate ÷ Baud rate

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "Bits Divided By Bauds" (BDBB)

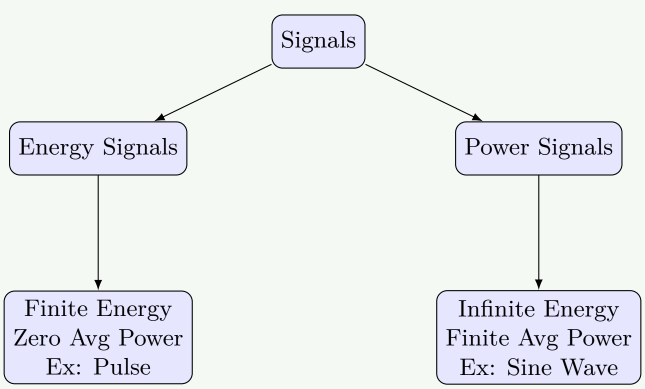
Question 2 [b marks]

4 Explain Energy and power signals.

Solution

Energy Signals	Power Signals
Finite total energy	Infinite total energy but finite average power
Zero average power	Non-zero average power
$E = \int \lvert x(t)\rvert^2 dt$ (finite)	$P = \lim_{T\to\infty} \frac{1}{2T} \int \lvert x(t)\rvert^2 dt$ (finite)
Examples: Pulse, Decaying exponential	Examples: Sine wave, Square wave
Localized in time	Exist for all time

Diagram:



Mnemonic

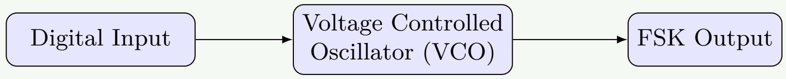
Mnemonic: "FEZIL" - Finite Energy is Zero in Long-term; Power signals are Infinite in Length

Question 2 [c marks]

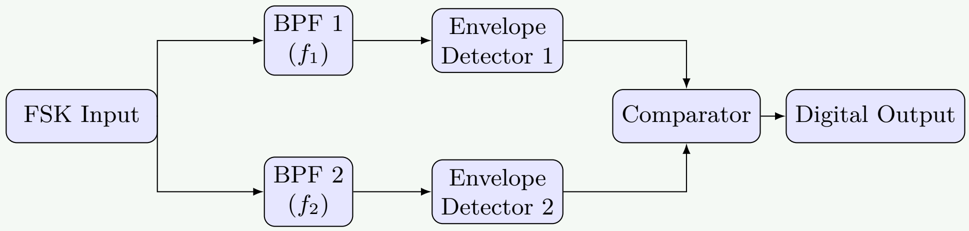
7 Explain the block diagram of FSK modulator and de-modulator with waveform.

Solution

FSK Modulator and Demodulator:

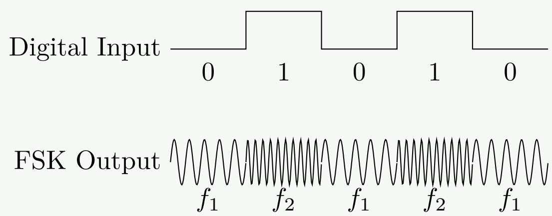


Modulator



Demodulator

Waveforms:



Key Principles:

- **Bit 0**: Transmitted as frequency f_1
- **Bit 1**: Transmitted as frequency f_2
- **Demodulation**: Uses bandpass filters to separate frequencies
- **Detection**: Envelope detectors recover the digital signal

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "FIST" - Frequency Is Shifted for Transmission

Question 2 [a marks]

3 A signal carries 4 bit/signal elements. If 1000 signal elements sent per second. Find the bit rate.

Solution

Bit rate = Number of bits per signal element × Signal elements per second
Bit rate = 4 bits/signal element × 1000 signal elements/second
Bit rate = 4000 bits/second

Table:

Parameter	Value	Relation
Bits per symbol	4	Given
Symbol rate	1000 symbols/sec	Given
Bit rate	4000 bits/sec	Bits/symbol × Symbol rate

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "BBS" - Bit rate equals Bits per symbol times Symbol rate

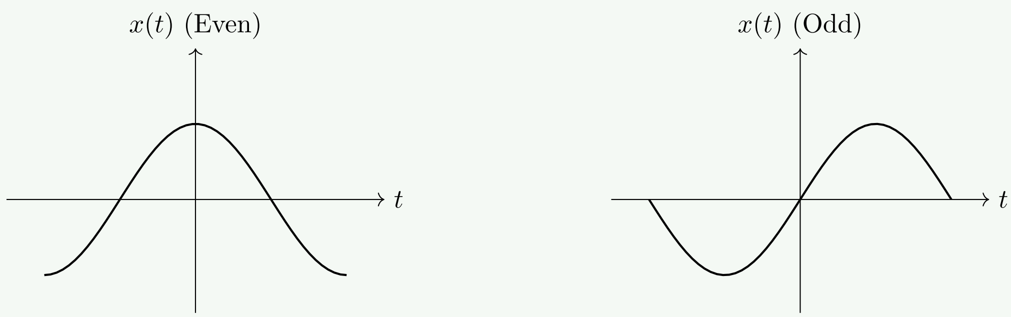
Question 2 [b marks]

4 Explain Even and Odd signals.

Solution

Even Signals	Odd Signals
Symmetric around y-axis	Anti-symmetric around y-axis
$x(-t) = x(t)$	$x(-t) = -x(t)$
Example: $\cos(t)$	Example: $\sin(t)$
Fourier transform is real	Fourier transform is imaginary
Sum of even signals is even	Sum of odd signals is odd

Diagram:



Properties:

- Any signal can be expressed as sum of even and odd components
- Even component: $x_e(t) = [x(t) + x(-t)]/2$
- Odd component: $x_o(t) = [x(t) - x(-t)]/2$

Mnemonic

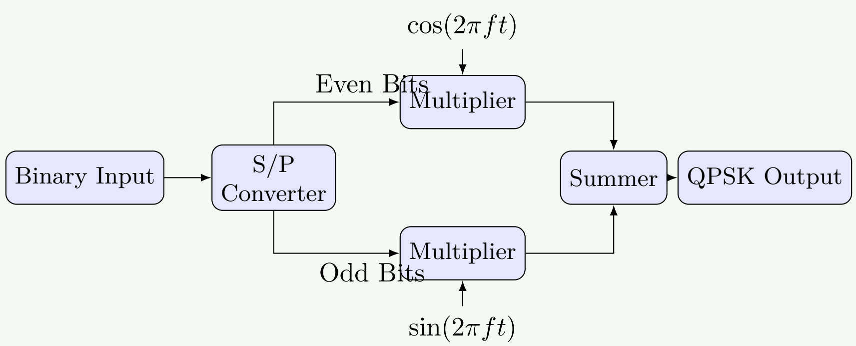
Mnemonic: "SAME-FLIP" - Even signals are the SAME when flipped; Odd signals FLIP their sign.

Question 2 [c marks]

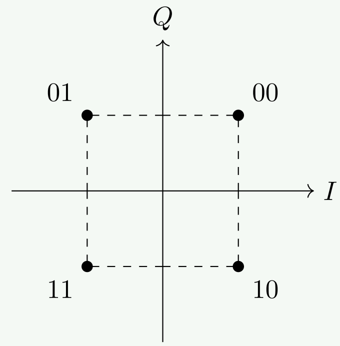
7 Explain the block diagram of QPSK modulator and de-modulator with constellation diagram.

Solution

QPSK Modulator and Demodulator:



Constellation Diagram:



Key Characteristics:

- **Input**: 2 bits determine each symbol
- **Phases**: 4 phases $(0°, 90°, 180°, 270°)$
- **Bits to phases**: 00: 45°, 01: 135°, 11: 225°, 10: 315°
- **Bandwidth efficiency**: 2 bits per symbol

Mnemonic

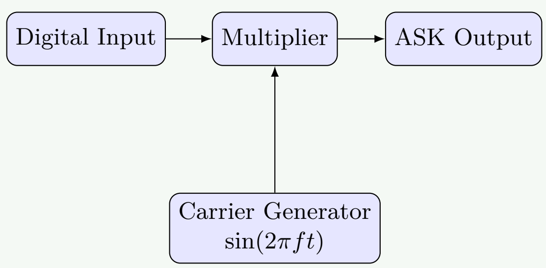
Mnemonic: "QUADrature" - 4 phases for 4 possible 2-bit combinations

Question 3 [a marks]

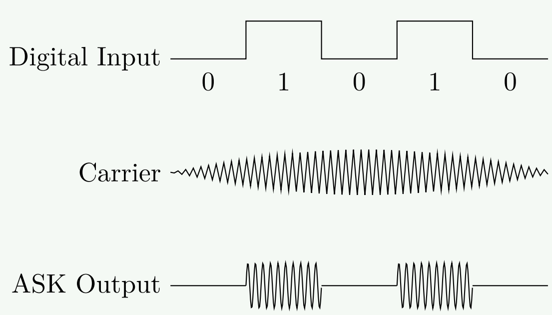
3 Explain the working of ASK modulator with block diagram and output waveforms.

Solution

ASK Modulator Block Diagram:



Waveforms:



Working Principle:

- Digital 1: Carrier signal is transmitted
- Digital 0: No signal (or low amplitude) is transmitted
- Output amplitude varies with input digital signal

Mnemonic

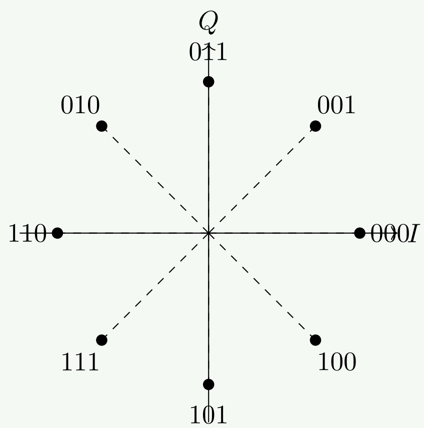
Mnemonic: "ASKY" - Amplitude Switches the Carrier? Yes!

Question 3 [b marks]

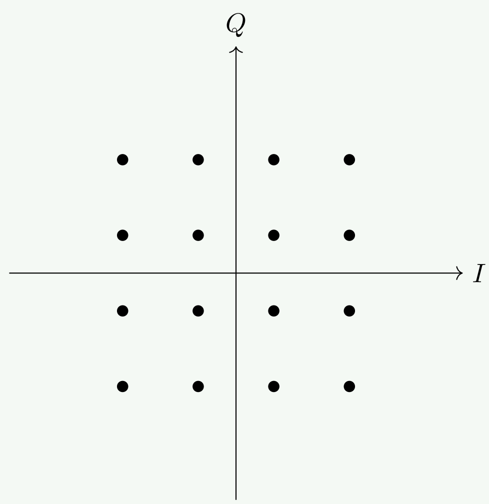
4 Draw the constellation diagram of 8-PSK and 16-QAM.

Solution

8-PSK Constellation Diagram:



16-QAM Constellation Diagram:



16 points with varying Amplitude and Phase

Mnemonic

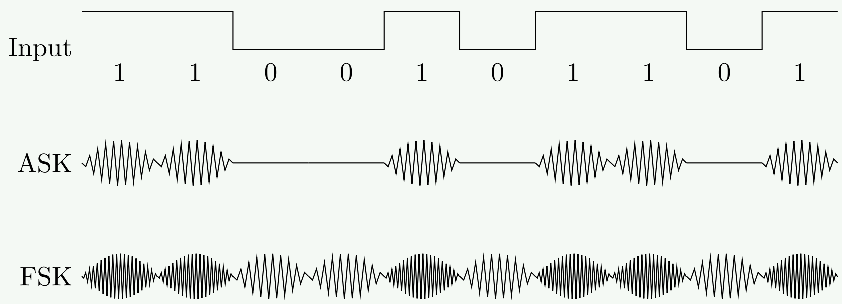
Mnemonic: "P-Phase Q-Quantity" - PSK varies Phase only; QAM varies both amplitude (Quantity) and phase

Question 3 [c marks]

7 Draw the ASK and FSK modulation waveform for the sequence of 1100101101.

Solution

Modulation Waveforms:



Modulation	**Bit 0**	**Bit 1**	**Parameter Varied**
ASK	Zero or low amplitude	High amplitude	Amplitude
FSK	Frequency f_1	Frequency f_2	Frequency

Mnemonic

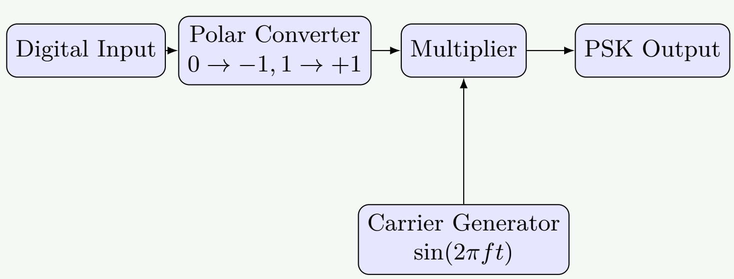
Mnemonic: "AFRO" - Amplitude For 1, Remove for 0 (ASK); Frequency Rises for 1, Off-peak for 0 (FSK)

Question 3 [a marks]

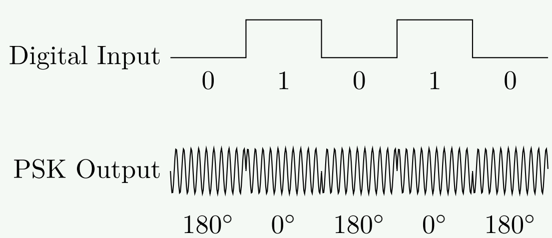
3 Explain the working of PSK modulator with block diagram and output waveforms.

Solution

PSK Modulator Block Diagram:



Waveforms:



Working Principle:

- Digital 1: Carrier signal with 0° phase
- Digital 0: Carrier signal with 180° phase (inverted)

- Amplitude remains constant, only phase changes

Mnemonic

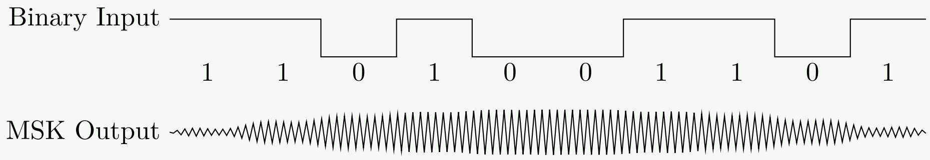
Mnemonic: "PSKIT" - Phase Shift Keeps Information True

Question 3 [b marks]

4 Draw the MSK modulation waveform for the sequence of 1101001101.

Solution

MSK Modulation Waveform:



Continuous Phase Transitions

Characteristics of MSK:

- Continuous phase transitions (no phase jumps)
- Frequency shifts between f_1 and f_2
- Minimum frequency separation: $\Delta f = 1/(2T)$
- Smoother transitions than FSK

Feature	**MSK Characteristic**
Phase continuity	Continuous, no abrupt changes
Frequency deviation	Minimum possible (1/2T)
Spectral efficiency	Better than conventional FSK
Bandwidth	1.5 times bit rate

Mnemonic

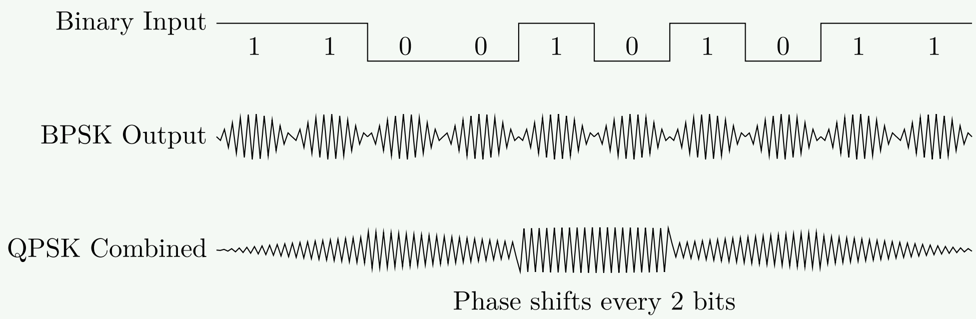
Mnemonic: "MINIMUM SMOOTH" - MSK uses Minimum frequency separation with Smooth transitions

Question 3 [c marks]

7 Draw BPSK and QPSK modulation waveform for 1100101011.

Solution

BPSK and QPSK Modulation Waveforms:



Key Differences:

- **BPSK**: 1 bit per symbol, 2 phases (0° and 180°)
- **QPSK**: 2 bits per symbol, 4 phases ($45°, 135°, 225°, 315°$)
- **QPSK Pairs**: 00, 01, 10, 11 map to different phases

Modulation	Bits/Symbol	Num Phases	BW Efficiency
BPSK	1	2	1 bit/Hz
QPSK	2	4	2 bits/Hz

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "ONE-TWO" - ONE bit for BPSK, TWO bits for QPSK

Question 4 [a marks]

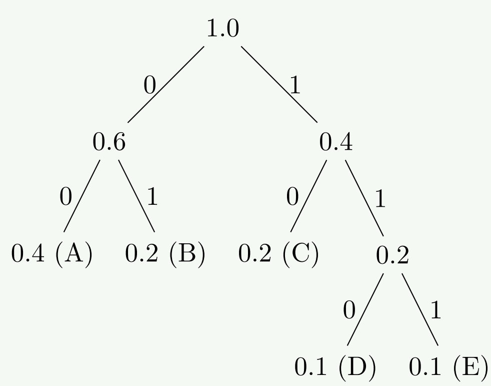
3 Encode the data using Huffman code for below probability sequence. P = { 0.4, 0.2, 0.2, 0.1, 0.1}

Solution

Huffman Coding Process:

Symbol	Probability	Huffman Code
A	0.4	0
B	0.2	10
C	0.2	11
D	0.1	110
E	0.1	111

Huffman Tree:



Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "Higher Probability Means Shorter Code"

Question 4 [b marks]

4 Define Probability and Entropy.

Solution

Concept	Definition	Formula	Significance
Probability	Measure of likelihood of an event occurring	$P(A) = \frac{\text{Favorable outcomes}}{\text{Total outcomes}}$	Used to model uncertainty in communication
Entropy	Measure of uncertainty or randomness in a system	$H(X) = -\sum P(x_i)\log_2 P(x_i)$	Indicates average information content

Key Characteristics:

- **Probability Range**: $0 \leq P(A) \leq 1$
- **Entropy Units**: Bits (using $\log_2$)
- **Maximum Entropy**: When all events are equally likely
- **Minimum Entropy**: When outcome is certain (probability = 1)

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "PURE" - Probability Underpins Randomness Estimation

Question 4 [c marks]

7 Explain CDMA technique in detail.

Solution

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access):

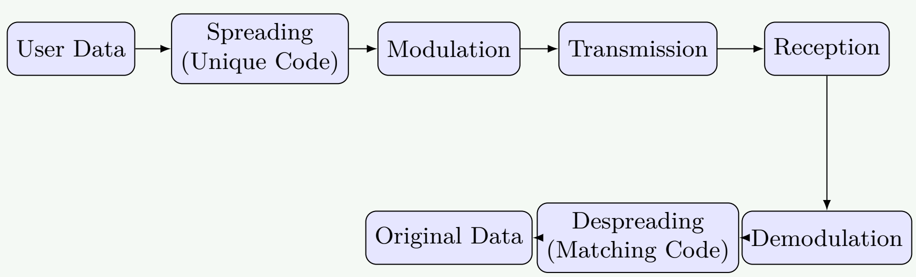


Table of CDMA Characteristics:

Feature	Description
Access Method	Multiple users share same frequency and time
Separation	Users distinguished by unique spreading codes
Spreading Codes	Orthogonal or pseudo-orthogonal sequences
Processing Gain	Ratio of spread bandwidth to original bandwidth
Multiple Access	Uses code space rather than frequency or time division
Interference Rejection	Inherent ability to reject narrowband interference

Key Advantages:

- **Capacity**: Higher than FDMA/TDMA in many scenarios
- **Security**: Inherent encryption through spreading codes
- **Multipath Rejection**: Rake receivers can combine multipath components
- **Soft Handoff**: Mobile can communicate with multiple base stations

> **Mnemonic**
>
> **Mnemonic:** "CODES" - Capacity Optimized with Direct-sequence Encoding Schemes

Question 4 [a marks]

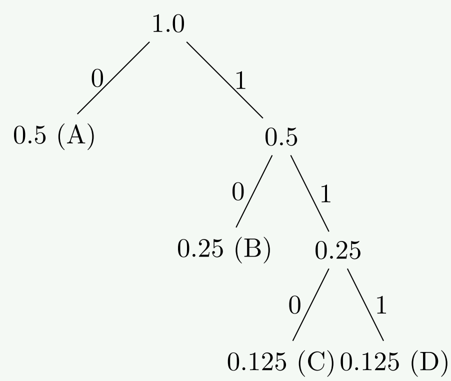
3 Encode the data using Shanon Fano code for below probability sequence. P = { 0.5, 0.25, 0.125, 0.125}

Solution

Shannon-Fano Coding Process:

Symbol	Probability	Shannon-Fano Code
A	0.5	0
B	0.25	10
C	0.125	110
D	0.125	111

Shannon-Fano Tree:



> **Mnemonic**
>
> **Mnemonic:** "Split For Optimum" - Shannon-Fano splits groups for optimum coding

Question 4 [b marks]

4 Define Information and Channel Capacity.

Solution

Concept	Definition	Formula	Significance
Information	Measure of reduction in uncertainty	$I(x) = -\log_2 P(x)$	Less probable events carry more information
Channel Capacity	Maximum rate at which information can be transmitted with arbitrarily small error	$C = B\log_2(1 + S/N)$	Fundamental limit of reliable communication

Key Points:

- **Information Units**: Bits (using $\log_2$)
- **Channel Capacity Units**: Bits per second
- **Factors Affecting Capacity**:

– Bandwidth (B)
– Signal-to-Noise Ratio (S/N)

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "INCHES" - Information Numerically Calculated, Hopping through Efficient Shannon limit

Question 4 [c marks]

7 Explain TDMA technique in detail.

Solution

TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access):

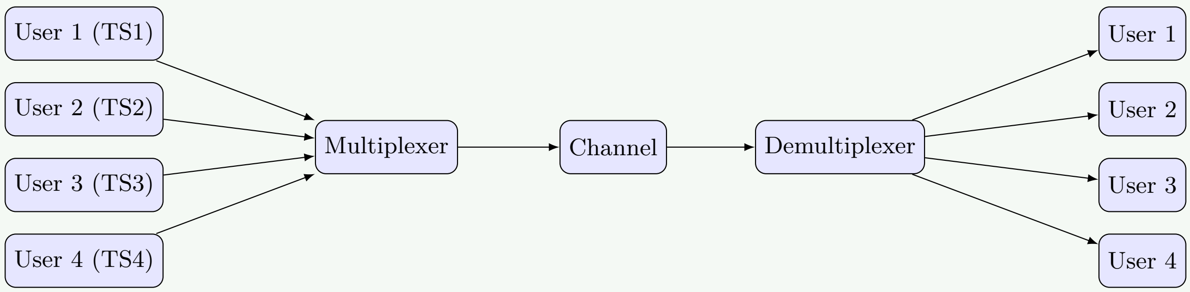
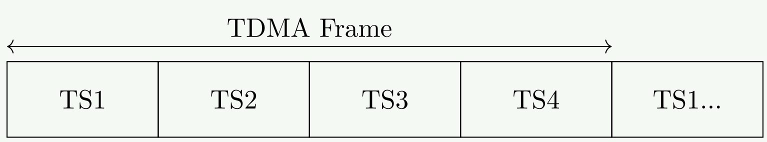


Table of TDMA Characteristics:

Feature	Description
Access Method	Multiple users share same frequency at different time slots
Frame Structure	Time divided into frames, frames into slots
Guard Time	Short periods between slots to prevent overlap
Synchronization	Precise timing required between transmitter and receiver
Efficiency	High spectrum utilization
Power Consumption	Transmitter on only during assigned slots

TDMA Frame Structure:



Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "TIME" - Transmission In Measured Epochs

Question 5 [a marks]

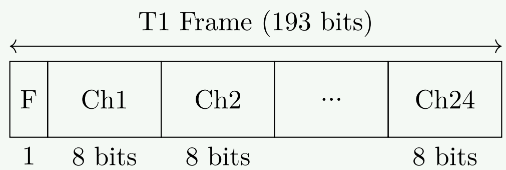
3 Explain T1 carrier system.

Solution

T1 Carrier System:

Characteristic	Specification
Data Rate	1.544 Mbps
Channels	24 voice channels
Voice Sampling	8000 samples/second
Sample Size	8 bits per sample
Frame Size	193 bits ($24 \times 8 + 1$)
Frame Rate	8000 frames/second

T1 Frame Structure:



Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "T1-24-8-8" - T1 has 24 channels, 8 bits, 8kHz

Question 5 [b marks]

4 Explain Time Division Multiplexing technique (TDM) in detail.

Solution

Time Division Multiplexing (TDM):

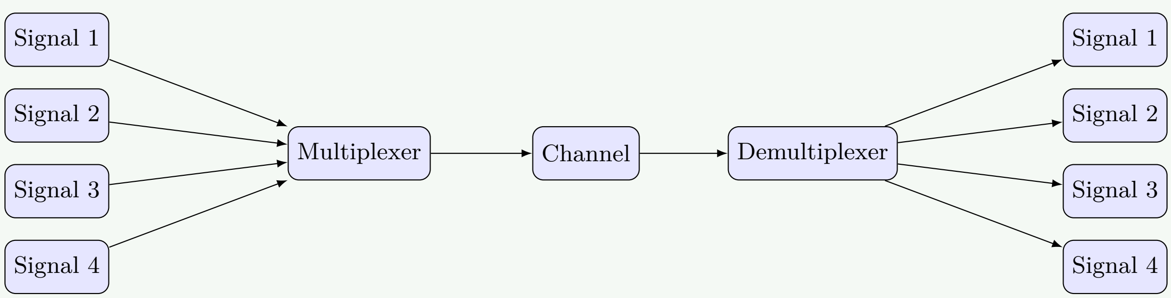
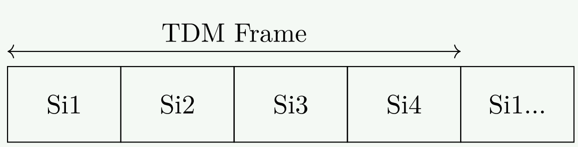


Table of TDM Characteristics:

Feature	Description
Principle	Multiple signals share a single channel by taking turns
Time Allocation	Each signal assigned a fixed time slot
Synchronization	Precise timing required between multiplexer and demultiplexer
Interleaving	Samples from different sources interleaved in time
Types	Synchronous TDM and Asynchronous (Statistical) TDM

TDM Frame Structure:



Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "TWIST" - Time Windows Interleaving Signals Together

Question 5 [c marks]

7 Explain security components of information security in detail.

Solution

Information Security Components:

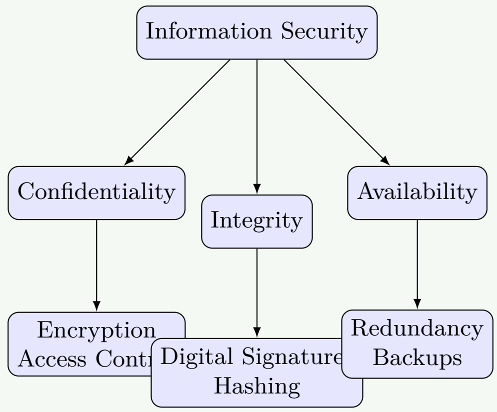


Table of Security Components:

Component	Description	Implementation Methods
Confidentiality	Ensuring information is accessible only to authorized users	Encryption, Access control, Authentication
Integrity	Maintaining accuracy and consistency of data	Digital signatures, Hashing, Checksums
Availability	Ensuring information is accessible when needed	Redundancy, Backup systems, Disaster recovery
Authentication	Verifying identity of users	Passwords, Biometrics, Digital certificates
Non-repudiation	Preventing denial of sending/receiving information	Digital signatures, Audit trails

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "CIA" - Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability

Question 5 [a marks]

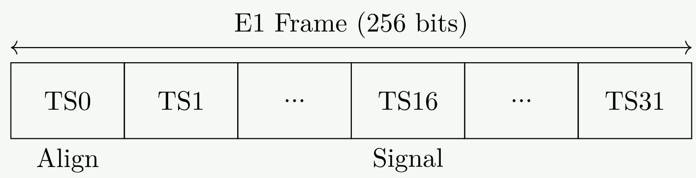
3 Explain E1 carrier system.

Solution

E1 Carrier System:

Characteristic	Specification
Data Rate	2.048 Mbps
Channels	32 time slots (30 voice + 2 signaling)
Voice Sampling	8000 samples/second
Sample Size	8 bits per sample
Frame Size	256 bits (32×8)
Frame Rate	8000 frames/second

E1 Frame Structure:



Mnemonic

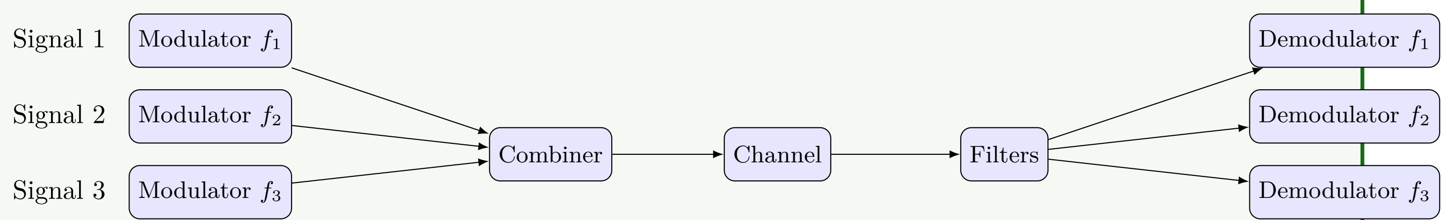
Mnemonic: "E1-32-8-8" - E1 has 32 channels, 8 bits, 8kHz

Question 5 [b marks]

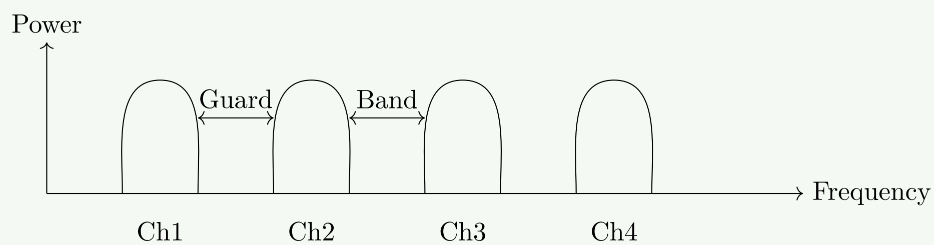
4 Explain Frequency Division Multiplexing technique (FDM) in detail.

Solution

Frequency Division Multiplexing (FDM):



FDM Spectrum:



Mnemonic

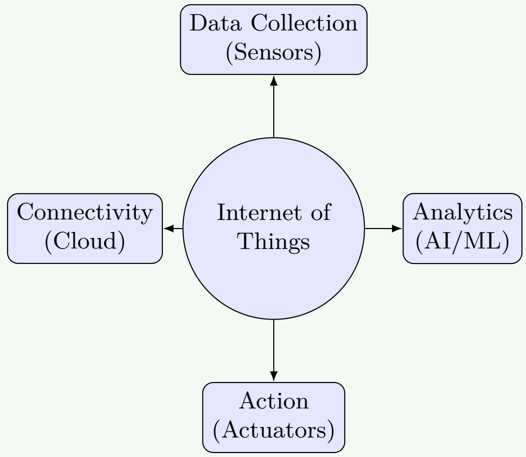
Mnemonic: "FROG" - FRequencies Organized with Gaps

Question 5 [c marks]

7 Explain concept and key features of Internet of Things (IoT).

Solution

Internet of Things (IoT) Concept:



IoT Architecture Layers:

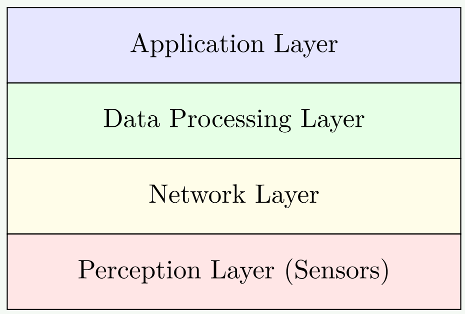


Table of IoT Key Features:

Feature	Description
Connectivity	Devices connected to internet and each other
Intelligence	Smart processing, decision-making capabilities
Sensing	Gathering data from environment through sensors
Expressing	Taking actions through actuators
Energy Efficiency	Low power consumption for battery-operated devices
Security	Protection against unauthorized access and attacks
Scalability	Ability to add more devices to the network

Mnemonic

Mnemonic: "CASED" - Connected, Automated, Sensing, Expressing, Data-driven