

Code: 13A04502

B.Tech III Year I Semester (R13) Supplementary Examinations June 2016

**DIGITAL COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS**

(Electronics and Communication Engineering)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

**PART – A**  
(Compulsory Question)

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- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- What is meant by quantization error? How to reduce it?
  - What is the basic principle of prediction filter in DPCM and give expression for it?
  - What is the difference between base band transmission and band pass transmission?
  - Draw eye pattern and explain the significance of eye pattern for monitoring the performance of base band PAM system.
  - Draw signal constellation diagrams for PSK and QPSK.
  - What is M-ary PAM system? Give expression for probability of error for an M-ary PAM system.
  - Compare coherent and non coherent modulation techniques with bandwidth and power requirements.
  - What is coherent system? Draw the diagram of coherent system of signal reception.
  - What is the difference between FEC system and ARQ system?
  - Explain systematic code word and syndrome vector.

**PART – B**  
(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)**UNIT – I**

- 2 (a) What are the limitations of Delta modulation? Explain with a neat block diagram, the operation of a Adaptive delta modulation that eliminates the different noises that are occurring in Delta modulation.
- (b) In a single integration DM system, the voice signal is sampled at a rate of 32 kHz, similar to PCM. The maximum signal amplitude is normalized as  $A_{max} = 1$ .
- Determine the minimum value of the step size to avoid slope overload.
  - Determine the granular noise power  $N_0$  if the voice signal bandwidth is 1.7 kHz.
  - Assuming that the voice signal is sinusoidal, determine  $S_0$  and the SNR.

**OR**

- 3 (a) Explain the basic principle and operation of TDM with neat diagram.
- (b) What is Line coding? Draw the wave forms for different types of Line codes for data pattern 1101001 and explain.

**UNIT – II**

- 4 (a) With the help of a block diagram explain baseband binary data transmission.
- (b) A binary PAM wave is to be transmitted over a baseband channel with an absolute maximum bandwidth of 75 kHz. The bit duration is 10  $\mu$ s. Find the raised cosine spectrums that satisfy these requirements.

**OR**

- 5 (a) Explain the principle and operation of correlative coding.
- (b) For input binary data 1011101 obtain the output of duo binary encoder and also the output of decoder.

**UNIT – III**

- 6 (a) Explain about the Gram-Schmidt process in band pass digital transmission.
- (b) Explain basic principle and operation of correlation receiver.

**OR**

- 7 (a) What is Matched filter? Derive an expression for probability of error of a Matched filter receiver.
- (b) Explain equivalence of correlation and matched filter receivers.

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**UNIT – IV**

- 8 (a) Explain the generation and reception of QPSK signals with a neat block diagram.  
 (b) A binary data is transmitted over a microwave link at the rate of  $10^6$  bits/sec and the PSD of the noise at the receiver input is  $10^{-10}$  watts/Hz. Find the average carrier power required to maintain an average probability of error  $P_e \leq 10^{-4}$  for coherent binary PSK.

**OR**

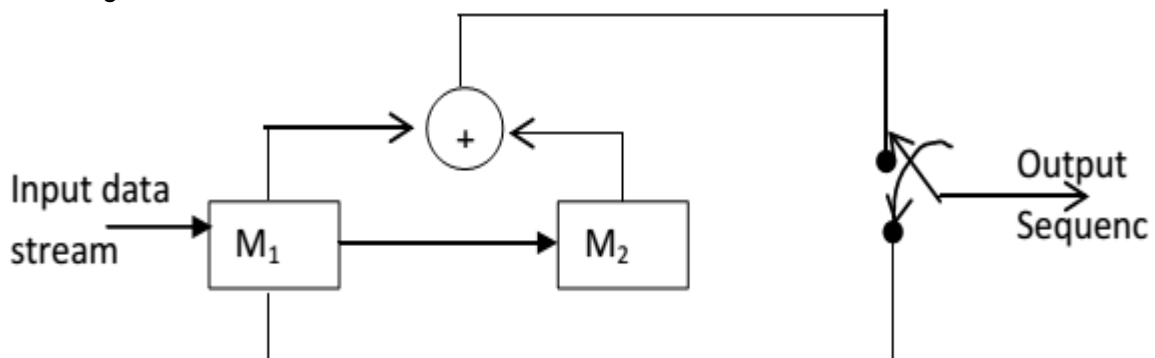
- 9 (a) Explain M-ary digital modulation techniques.  
 (b) Derive the expression for probability of error for coherent FSK.

**UNIT – V**

- 10 (a) Design a syndrome calculator for a (7, 4) cyclic Hamming code generated by the polynomial  $g(x) = x^3 + x + 1$ . Calculate the syndrome for the received code vector 100101.  
 (b) A decimal number N was transmitted using seven bit even parity Hamming code. After transmission, it was received as 1101101. Is there any error introduced during transmission. What is the value of N?

**OR**

- 11 Construct state diagram & Trellis code tree for the Convolution encode shown in figure below, find the coded sequence for the input sequence 1 1 0 0. If the received sequence has an error in the 4<sup>th</sup> bit. How Viterbi algorithm is used to correct the errors.



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