Print	ed Pa	ge:-04 Subject Code:- BEC0401 Roll. No:
		Kon. 140.
NC	DIDA	INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA
110	11011	(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)
		B.Tech (ECE-Working Professional)
		SEM: II - THEORY EXAMINATION (2024 - 2025)
		Subject: Analog and Digital Communication
		Hours Max. Marks: 100
		structions: Sy that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.
		estion paper comprises of three Sections -A, B, & C. It consists of Multiple Choice
		MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.
		n marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.
		your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
		suitable data if necessary.
	•	ly, write the answers in sequential order.
		should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be hecked.
evaiu	мец/С	пескей.
SECT	ΓΙΟΝ-	-A 20
1. Att	empt a	all parts:-
1-a.	-	requency range of voice signal is(CO1,K2)
1 4.	(a)	0 - 4.5MHz
	(b)	20Hz - 20kHz
		300Hz - 3.5kHz
	(c)	4 3
1.1	(d)	Either 'a' or 'b'
1-b.		requency division multiplexing is used for(CO1,K3)
	(a)	Digital signal
	(b)	Discrete signal
	(c)	Continuous signal
	(d)	None of them
1-c.		which modulation technique does the phase of the carrier signal is changed by
		arying the sine and cosine inputs at a particular time?(CO2,K2)
	(a)	frequency modulation
	(b)	phase shift key modulation
	(c)	Analog modulation
	(d)	PCM
1-d.	Н	Iow many quantization voltage levels are present in a PCM signal?(CO2,K2)
	(a)	0
	(b)	2^{-n}

	(c)	n^2				
	(d)	$2^{\rm n}$				
1-e.	In FHSS(CO3,K2)					
	(a) sequ	(a) A carrier frequency is shifted in discrete increments in a pattern dictated by a code sequence.				
	(b) code	A carrier frequency is not shifted in discrete increments in a pattern dictated by a exequence.				
	(c) mess	A carrier frequency is shifted in discrete increments in a pattern dictated by a sage signal.				
	(d)	none				
1-f.	•••	is a type of digital modulation. (CO3,K2)	1			
	(a)	Amplitude modulation				
	(b)	Frequency modulation				
	(c)	Phase modulaion				
	(d)	Frequency Shift Keying				
1-g.	T	he noiseless channel will have ancapacity. (CO4,K2)]			
	(a)	infinite				
	(b)	finite				
	(c)					
	(d)					
1-h.		If the SNR of 8 kHz white bandlimited Gaussian channel is 25 dB the channel capacity is:(CO4,K2)				
	(a)	2.40 kbps				
	(b)	46.84 kbps				
	(c)	66.47 kbps				
	(d)	26.84 kbps				
1-i.	T	Theof errors is more difficult than the (CO5,K2)				
	(a)	correction, detection				
	(b)	detection, correction				
	(c)	creation, correction				
	(d)	creation, detection				
1-j.		error correction, the receiver asks the sender to send the data gain.(CO5,K2)]			
	(a)	backword				
	(b)	retransmission				
	(c)	forward				
	(d)	None of the mentioned				

2. Atten	npt all parts:-	
2.a.	Define FDM. (CO1,K1)	2
2.b.	What is Amplitude Shift Keying? (CO2,K1)	2
2.c.	What is direct sequence spread spectrum?(CO3,K1)	2
2.d.	Calculate the entropy of source with a symbol set containing 64 symbols each with a probability $pi = 1/64$. (CO4,K3)	2
2.e.	Calculate Hamming Weight of codeword C = 0110100.(CO5,K3)	2
SECTIO	<u>)N-B</u>	30
3. Answe	er any <u>five</u> of the following:-	
3.a.	A 107.6 MHz carrier signal is frequency modulated by a 7kHz sine wave . The resultant FM signal has a frequency deviation of 50 kHz. Determine the modulation index and the carrier swing of the FM wave.(CO1,K2)	6
3.b.	Derive an expression of single -tone AM signal, sketch the spectrum, define Modulation Index and derive expression for BW. (CO1,K1)	6
3.c.	What do u mean by polar and unipolar line coding tecniques?(CO2,K2)	6
3.d.	What is NRZ and RZ encoding techniques? Explain by drawing the waveforms. (CO2,K1)	6
3.e.	Elaborate spread spectrum techniques and its type in details.(CO3,K2)	6
3.f.	Elaborate types of channels in information theory. (CO4,K2)	6
3.g.	Giving block diagram, explain the operation of any convolutional encoder.(CO5,K2)	6
SECTIO	<u>DN-C</u>	50
4. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
4-a.	An AM signal in which the carrier is modulated upto 70%, contains 1500W at the carrier frequency. Determine the power content of the upper and lower sidebands for this percentage of modulation. Calculate the power at the carrier and the power content of each of the sidebands when the percentage modulation drops to 50%. (CO1,K3)	10
4-b.	Derive an expression of single-tone AM signal, sketch the spectrum, Define Modulation Index and derive expression for BW and Modulation Efficiency. (CO1,K1)	10
5. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
5-a.	A Television signal having a bandwidth of 4.2 MHz is transmitted using binary PCM system. Given that the number of quantisation levels is 512.Determine: i) Code word Length, ii) Transmission bandwidth iii) Final Bit rate(CO2,K2)	10
5-b.	A bandpass signal has spectral range that extends from 20 to 82 KHz.Find the acceptable range of sampling frequency fs.(CO2,K2)	10
6. Answe	er any <u>one</u> of the following:-	
6-a.	Explain BPSK and derive an expression for error probability for BPSK.(CO3,K2)	10
6-b.	Prove that the maximum signal to noise ratio for the matched filter is found to be,	10

$\operatorname{Max}(\frac{S}{N})_{O} = 2(\frac{E}{N})$	
N ^o N _o	(, K3)(CO3,K2)

- 7. Answer any one of the following:-
- 7-a. Develop Shannon-Fano code for five messages given by probabilities 1/2, 1/4,1/8, 10 1/16,1/16. Calculate the average no. of bits/messages. (CO4,K3)
- 7-b. A source produces six message with probabilities 1/4, 1/4, 1/8, 1/8, 1/8, and 1/8 respectively. Obtain the information content of each message and the entropy of the source. (CO4,K2)
- 8. Answer any one of the following:-
- 8-a. For a Hamming distance of 5, how many errors can be detected and how many can be corrected? (CO5,K2)
- 8-b. Draw the code tree for the given input sequence 11010 for encoder N = 3 and L 10 Modulo 2 Adder = 2. (CO5,K2)

