



S J P N Trust's

Hirasugar Institute of Technology, Nidasoshi.

Inculcating Values, Promoting Prosperity

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ECE Dept.

Exam.

Internal Assessment

Even Sem(2017-18)

FIRST INTERNAL ASSESSMENTSem: VI
Date: 05/03/2018Sub: Digital Communication
Time: 11:00am-12:00pmSub. Code: 15EC61
Max. Marks: 25*Note: Answer two full questions, draw sketches wherever necessary.*

Q. No		Description of Question	Marks	CO	RBT LEVEL
1	a	Define Hilbert transform. State and prove the properties of Hilbert Transform.	6	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
	b	Derive the power spectral density of Bipolar NRZ format.	6	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
OR					
2	a	Explain with the block diagram for generation of inphase and Quadrature phase components.	6	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
	b	For binary bit sequence 10110100, draw waveforms using i) Unipolar NRZ ii) Unipolar RZ iii) Polar NRZ iv) Bipolar NRZ	6	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
3	a	Explain the operation of Pre envelope for both negative and positive frequencies.	7	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
	b	Derive the power spectral density of Unipolar NRZ format.	6	C301.1	L1,L2,L3
OR					
4	a	With block diagram, Explain the coherent binary PSK system.	7	C301.3	L1,L2,L3
	b	Obtain the expression for average probability of error calculation for PSK with coherent receiver.	6	C301.3	L1,L2,L3

Course Coordinator

Module Coordinator

HOD

HODElectronics & Commn. Engg.
HIT NIDASOSHI



SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem : VI		Subject : Digital Communication	Sub Code : 15EC61	Date : 05/03/2018		
Q. No.	Bit	Description	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL	
1)	a)	<p>Hilbert Transform definition:- Phase angles of all the components are shifted by $\pm 90^\circ$. $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}M$</p> <p>Properties:- (1) A signal $g(t)$ and its Hilbert transform $\hat{g}(t)$ have the same magnitude spectrum. $e_g(f) = e_{\hat{g}}(f)$ with derivation $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}M$</p> <p>Property (2) If $\hat{g}(t)$ is the HT of $g(t)$, then the HT of $\hat{g}(t)$ is $-g(t)$. $\arg[e_g(f)] = -\arg[e_{\hat{g}}(f)]$. $\rightarrow 2M$ with derivation</p> <p>Property (3) A signal $g(t)$ and its HT $\hat{g}(t)$ are orthogonal over entire time interval $(-b, \infty)$. $\int_{-b}^{\infty} g(t)\hat{g}(t) dt = 0 \rightarrow 2M$</p>				C301.1 L1, L2, L3
2)	b)	<p>$A_k = \begin{cases} +a & \text{Symbol '1'} \\ 0 & \text{Symbol '0'} \end{cases}$ $P(A_k=0) = 1/2$ $P(A_k=+a) = 1/4$ & $P(A_k=-a) = 1/4 \rightarrow 1M$</p> <p>$R_A(0) = \frac{a^2}{2}$ $R_A^{(1)} = R_A(1) = -\frac{a^2}{4}$, $R_A(2) = 0 \rightarrow 2M$</p> <p>$\therefore$ PSD of Bipolar NRZ</p> <p>$S_x(f) = \frac{1}{T_b} N(f) ^2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} R_A(n) e^{-j2\pi f n T_b}$</p> <p>$S_x(f) = a^2 T_b \sin^2(\pi f T_b) \sin^2(\pi f T_b) \rightarrow 3M$</p>				C301.1 L1, L2, L3



SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem : VI		Subject : DC	Sub Code : 15ECC	Date : 05/03/2018		
Q. No.	Bit	Description	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL	
2)	a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>OR</u></p> <p>Generation of inphase & Quadrature Phase Components.</p>	1 1/2 M			
			1 1/2 M	C301.1	L1, L2, L3	
		<p>Explanation of each block diagram → 3M</p>	3M			
2)	b)	<p>1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0</p> <p>unipolar NRZ → 1 1/2 M</p> <p>unipolar RZ → 1 1/2 M</p> <p>Polar NRZ → 1 1/2 M</p> <p>Bipolar NRZ → 1 1/2 M</p>	1 1/2 M	C301.1	L1, L2, L3	



SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem : VI		Subject : DC	Sub Code : 15EC61	Date : 05/03/2018		
Q. No.	Bit	Description	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL	
3)	a)	<p>Operation of pre envelope \rightarrow complex valued signal called the pre envelope of $g(t)$, formally defined as $\hat{g}_+(t) = g(t) + j\hat{g}(t)$ If g above eq & for +ve frequencies \rightarrow 1M $G_+(f) = G(f) + \text{sgn}(f)G(f)$ $\therefore G_+(f) = \begin{cases} 2G(f) & f > 0 \\ G(f) & f = 0 \\ 0 & f < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ 3M For -ve frequencies:- $\hat{g}_-(t) = g(t) - j\hat{g}(t)$ $G_-(f) = \begin{cases} 0 & f > 0 \\ G(f) & f = 0 \\ 2G(f) & f < 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow$ 3M</p>		C3011	L1, L2, L3	
	b)	<p><u>PSD of Unipolar NRZ format:-</u> $D_{11} = \begin{cases} +a & \text{for symbol '1'} \\ 0 & \text{for symbol '0'} \end{cases} \quad \begin{aligned} P(A=0) &= 1/2 \text{ \& } \\ P(A=1) &= 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow$ 1M $R_B(f) = a^2/2 \text{ \& } R_B(f) = a^2/4 \rightarrow$ 2M PSD derivation. $S_x(f) = \frac{a^2}{4} T_b \text{sinc}^2(f T_b) + \frac{a^2}{4} S(f)$</p>				
			\rightarrow 3M	C3011	L1, L2, L3	



SCHEME OF EVALUATION

Sem : V		Subject : DC	Sub Code : 15EC61	Date : 05/03/2018		
Q. No.	Bit	Description	Marks	CO's	RBT LEVEL	
4)	a)	<p><u>Cohere binary PSK SLM</u></p> <p>Explaination of the above block → 2M</p> <p>Calculate the threshold value i.e. $A=0$ → 2M</p>		C3013	L1, L2, L3	
4)	b)	<p><u>Probability error calculation of BPSK</u></p> <p>$x(t) = s(t) + w(t)$</p> <p>$s_1(t) = \sqrt{E_b} \phi_c(t) + w(t)$ Symbol '1'</p> <p>$s_0(t) = -\sqrt{E_b} \phi_c(t) + w(t)$ Symbol '0'</p> <p>$f_{x_1}(r_1 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi N_0}} e^{-\left[\frac{r_1 + \sqrt{E_b}}{\sqrt{N_0}}\right]^2}$ → 2M</p> <p>$P_{e(0)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$ → 2M</p> <p>$P_{e(1)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$ → 1M</p> <p>$P_e = \frac{1}{2} \text{erfc}\left(\sqrt{\frac{E_b}{N_0}}\right)$ → 1M</p>		C3013	L1, L2, L3	