

Prof. Abdeker

COURSE CODE: 17B11EC412

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: Analogue and Digital Communications

COURSE CREDITS: 4

MAX. TIME: 1 Hr 30 Min.

Note: All questions are compulsory. Carrying of mobile phone during examinations will be treated as case of unfair means.

Q1) What is sampling theorem? Prove the sampling theorem with the help of suitable example. [4]

Q2) Differentiate between narrow-band FM and wide-band FM communication system with help of mathematical and graphical analysis. What is the similarity between narrow-band FM system and Amplitude modulated system. [4]

Q3) What is power spectral density? Prove that SNR at the output of base band communication system is same as the SNR at the output of SSB-SC transmitted signal. [4]

Q4) How we can demodulate the AM signal with the help of envelope detector. A message signal $m(t) = \cos 2000\pi t + 4\cos 4000\pi t$ modulates the carrier $c(t) = \cos 2\pi f_c t$ where $f_c = 1\text{MHz}$ to produce an AM signal. For demodulating the generated AM signal using an envelope detector, find the range of time constant RC of the detector circuit. [4]

Q5) In a FM system, a carrier of 100 MHz is modulated by a sinusoidal signal of 5 KHz. The bandwidth by Carson's approximation is 1MHz. If $Y(t) = (\text{modulated waveform})^2$, then by using Carson's approximation, find the bandwidth of $y(t)$ and the spacing of spectral components. [3]

Q6) A device with input $x(t)$ and output $y(t)$ is characterized by $y(t) = x^4(t)$. An FM signal with frequency deviation of 50 KHz and modulating signal bandwidth of 5 KHz is applied to this device. Find the bandwidth of the output signal. [2]

Q7) A modulating signal given by $x(t) = 5 \sin(4\pi 10^3 t - 10\pi \cos(2\pi 10^3 t))$ is fed to a phase modulator with phase deviation constant $K_p = 5 \text{ rad/V}$. If the carrier frequency is 20 KHz, find the instantaneous frequency at 0.5 ms. [2]

Q8) Find the value of Y in dBm where $Y = 100\text{mW} + (+30\text{dBm})$ [2]