

Total No. of Questions : 4]

P8571

SEAT No. :

[Total No. of Pages : 2

Oct-22/TE/Insem-549
T.E. (E & Tc)
DIGITAL COMMUNICATION
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - I) (304181)

Time : 1 Hour]

[Max. Marks : 30

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Answer any one Question out of Q.No. 1 or 2 and Q.No. 3 or 4.
- 2) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.
- 3) Figures to the right side indicate full marks.
- 4) Assume suitable data if necessary.

Q1) a) With help of mathematical expression explain stationary random process, non-stationary random process & wide sense stationary processes and Ergodic processes. [8]

b) The random process $X(t) = X$, where X is a random variable uniformly distributed in $(-1,1)$. Find mean and autocorrelation function for the process and check whether the process is wide sense stationary or not. [5]

c) Define White noise. [2]

OR

Q2) a) Explain the following terms with mathematical expressions:

- i) Mean
- ii) Autocorrelation function
- iii) Cross-correlation function
- iv) Auto covariance function

[8]

b) A wide sense stationary random processes $X(t)$ is applied to input of an LTI system with impulse response $h(t) = 3e^{-2t}u(t)$. Find the mean value of output $Y(t)$ of system if $E[X(t)] = 2$. [7]

P.T.O.

- Q3)** a) Explain with a neat block diagram and waveforms generation of Offset QPSK. Also draw signal space diagram for QPSK. [8]
- b) Compare BPSK, BFSK & QPSK with respect to following parameters.
- i) Mathematical expression
 - ii) Bits per symbol
 - iii) Bandwidth
 - iv) Probability of error
 - v) Euclidean distance
 - vi) Symbol duration
 - vii) Applications
- [7]

OR

- Q4)** a) With a neat block diagram and mathematical expression explain the generation and coherent detection of BFSK. [8]
- b) A binary data is transmitted at a rate of 10^6 Mbps over a channel whose bandwidth is 6 MHz. Final signal energy per bit at a receiver input for coherent BPSK to achieve probability error. $P_e \leq 10^{-4}$ assume $No/2 = 10^{-10}$ W/Hz. $Erf(2.6) = 0.9998$. [7]

◆◆◆