

17535

15116

3 Hours / 100 Marks

Seat No.

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- Instructions :** (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.  
(2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.  
(3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.  
(4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.  
(5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.  
(6) Use of Non-programmable Electronic Pocket Calculator is permissible.  
(7) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

- |  | <b>Marks</b> |
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| <b>1. (A) Attempt any THREE of the following :</b>   | <b>12</b>    |
| (a) Define line coding. Give the classification of line coding.  |              |
| (b) State and describe the sampling theorem with neat waveform.  |              |
| (c) Define multiplexing. Describe the need of multiplexing.  |              |
| (d) List the applications of spread spectrum modulation. (any four)  |              |
| <b>(B) Attempt any ONE of the following :</b>  | <b>6</b>     |
| (a) Draw the block diagram of the basic digital communication system. State the function of each block in detail.                      |              |
| (b) Describe working of CRC generator and checker with an example.   |              |
| <b>2. Attempt any TWO of the following :</b>   | <b>16</b>    |
| (a) Draw the block schematic of PCM transmitter. State the function of each block.   |              |
| (b) Describe the generation of BFSK with block diagram. State the mathematical equation. Draw power density spectrum.                  |              |
| (c) Describe FDM technique with block diagram. Compare it with TDM with respect to definition, synchronization, cross talk and fading. |              |

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- 3. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16**
- (a) What is slope overload ? Draw the schematic of adaptive delta modulation technique.
  - (b) Draw block schematic of DPCM transmitter and receiver.
  - (c) Give the advantages of TDMA over FDMA (any four).
  - (d) What is M-ary encoding ? Compare the bandwidth requirement for BPSK, QPSK, QAM and M-ary PSK.
  - (e) What are the different types of QAM ? Draw constellation diagram of 4 QAM.
- 4. (A) Attempt any THREE of the following : 12**
- (a) Compare between analog and digital communication with respect to nature of signal, noise immunity, coding, bandwidth.
  - (b) Describe the process of quantization with neat sketch.
  - (c) Define PN sequence. Draw the pseudo random sequence generator.
  - (d) For the binary data stream 11000010 draw the Return to zero, non-Return to zero, AMI and Manchester Codes.
- (B) Attempt any ONE of the following : 6**
- (a) State the different types of errors in digital communication. Describe each with example.
  - (b) Compare FHSS and DSSS system. (any four points)
- 5. Attempt any TWO of the following : 16**
- (a) Describe the basic principle involved in CDMA technology with neat sketch. State its any four advantages.
  - (b) Draw and describe QAM transmitter and receiver.
  - (c) Draw and explain the block diagram of DSSS based CDMA system.
- 6. Attempt any FOUR of the following : 16**
- (a) State the advantages and disadvantages of PCM (any two each).
  - (b) State the principle of orthogonality and describe OFDM techniques.

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- (c) Compare between BPSK and QPSK w.r. to variable characteristics of the carrier, type of modulation, Bit rate/Baud rate and application.
  - (d) Define the following terms :
    - (i) Code word
    - (ii) Code rate
    - (iii) Hamming weight
    - (iv) Hamming distance related to code.
  - (e) Describe QPSK generator with waveforms.
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