	(Pages: 2)	Name	
	F	Reg. No	
SIXTH SEMESTER B.TEC	CH. (ENGINEERING) DEGRI JUNE 2009	EE EXAMINATION	
EC 04 60	04—DIGITAL COMMUNICATION	I	
	(2004 admissions)		
Time: Three Hours		Maximum : 100 Marks	
	Part A		
	Answer all questions.		
I. (a) Explain the generation of	PAM signal.		
(b) Discuss what is granular n	noise?		
(c) What is meant b scrambling	ng ? Explain.		
(d) Define the following terms	:		
(i) Norm. (ii) Inner	product.		
(e) Explain what is meant by	threshold detection?		
(f) Explain maximum likeliho	od detector.		
(g) What are the drawbacks o	f binary PSK signals.		
(h) Compare the performance	of FSK system with MSK system.		
		$(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ marks})$	
	Part B		
II. (a) (i) Draw the block diagram	m of TDM system and explain.	(7 marks)	
(ii) Explain the following f	formats with examples:		
(i) NRZ (ii) Maches	ter.		
		(8 marks)	
<i>(4)</i>	Or		
(b) (i) Derive the signal to qu	antization noise ratio for PCM system	n. (10 marks)	
<li>(ii) What is differential en</li>		(5 marks)	
III. (a) Draw the block diagram of a procoder.	nodified duo-binary signalling scheme	and explain with and without	
	Or		
(b) (i) Define and explain the	following terms:		
1 $L^2$ space.			
2 Inner product spa	ace.		

3 Normal space.

(ii) Explain the criteria for matched filter.

Turn over

(9 marks) (6 marks) IV. (a) Derive the optimum receiver for detecting known signals in the presence of additive nonwhite Gaussian noise.

Or

- (b) Explain about carrier and symbol synchronization techniques.
- V. (a) Explain the generation and detection of binary PSK signal with neat block diagrams and signal space diagram.

Or

(b) (i) Derive the power spectral density and bandwidth of MSK signals.

(8 marks)

(ii) Explain the continuant of phase in MSK signals.

(7 marks)

 $[4 \times 15 = 60 \text{ marks}]$