



This Exam measures the ILOs (a2, a4, b1, b8, c1 and c3)

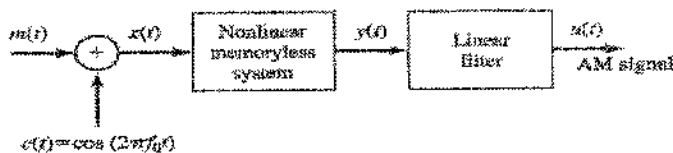
Answer the following questions as you can

Question1[20 marks]:

- a- Draw the main components of digital communication system then list different types of communication systems.
- b- Identify the type for each of the following communication systems:
 1- Internet 2- TV broadcasting 3- Intercom with push to talk bar 4- mobile phone
- c- A radio channel has a bandwidth of 10 kHz and a signal-to-noise ratio of 15 dB and 0 what is the channel capacity in the two cases?
- d- Find the noise power produced by a resistor at a temperature of 60oc in a bandwidth of 6MHZ in
 1- watts 2- dBm
- e- Explain the operation of envelop detector circuit in AM demodulation

Question2 [20 marks]:

- a- Define modulation, mention its pros and cons, what is meant by 100% modulation, over modulation, under modulation?
- b- Explain, with the aid of sketches, how to generate SSBSC. Also mention how you can demodulate this type of signal?
- c- An AM signal is generated by modulating the carrier $f_c = 800$ kHz by the signal $m(t) = \sin 2000\pi t + 5 \cos 4000\pi t$. The generated AM signal is $u(t) = 100[1 + m(t)] \cos 2\pi f_c t$ is fed to a 50Ω load.
 - 1- Determine and sketch the spectrum of the AM signal
 - 2- Determine the average power in the carrier and in the side bands
 - 3- What is the modulation index? 4- what is the peak power delivered to the load?
- d- The system shown in the figure below is used to generate an AM signal. The modulating signal $m(t)$ has zero mean and its maximum value $A_m = \max[m(t)]$. The nonlinear device has input-output characteristics $y(t) = a x(t) + b x^2(t)$.
 - 1- Express $y(t)$ in terms of modulating signal $m(t)$ and the carrier $c(t) = \cos 2\pi f_c t$
 - 2- What is the modulation index?
 - 3- Specify the filter characteristics that yield an AM signal at its output



Question3 [15 marks]:

- a- How you can modulate narrow band PM signal then determine its bandwidth and power
- b- Determine how you can generate FM signal using phase modulator and how you can generate PM signal using frequency modulator
- c- The message signal $m(t)=10 \text{ sinc}(400t)$ frequency modulates the carrier $c(t)=100\cos 2\pi f_c t$. The modulation index is 6.
- 1- write an expression for the modulated signal $u(t)$?
 - 2- what is the maximum frequency deviation of the modulated signal?
 - 3- What is the power content off the modulated signal?
 - 4- Find the bandwidth of the modulated signal.

Question4 [15 marks]:

- a- Define the digital hierarchy used by telephone companies and list its different levels. Mention the overhead (number of extra bits) in each service.
- b- Compare between multilevel TDM, multiple slot TDM, and pulse-stuffed TDM.
- c- Ten sources, six with a bit rate of 200 kbps and four with a bit rate of 400 kbps are to be combined using multilevel TDM with no synchronizing bits. Answer the following questions about the final stage of the multiplexing:
1. What is the size of a frame in bits?
 2. What is the frame rate?
 3. What is the duration of a frame?
 4. What is the data rate?

Question5 [20 marks]:

- a- Aided with sketches, compare between Direct Sequence Spread spectrum (DSS) and frequency hopping spread spectrum (FHSS).
- b- A discrete source emits one of five symbols once every 2 milliseconds. The first three symbols probabilities are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ the last two symbols have equal probability. Find the source entropy and source information rate.
- c- An FHSS system uses a 4-bit PN sequence. If the bit rate of the PN is 64 bits per second.
- 1- What is the total number of possible hops?
 - 2- What is the time needed to finish a complete cycle of PN?

Best Wishes

Committee of Correctors and Testers

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