

M.Tech. Degree Examination, Dec.2014/Jan.2015
Wireless Communications

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions.

- 1 a. Briefly describe the basic mechanics that govern the electromagnetic waves, emphasizing which are relevant to wireless communications. (08 Marks)
- b. Define:
- d^2 and d^4 power loss in wireless communications.
 - Fresnel-Kirchhoffs-Diffraction parameter and diffraction loss. (06 Marks)
- c. Given the following geometry (Fig.Q.1(c)). Determine the loss due to knife edge diffraction: (06 Marks)

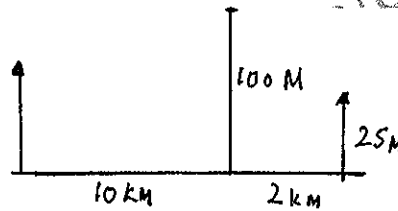


Fig.Q.1(c)

- 2 a. What is the need to model wireless channels? (02 Marks)
- b. Briefly describe the following methods used in modeling wireless channels:
- Stored impulse response method of modeling.
 - Deterministic method of modeling.
 - Stochastic method of modeling.
- Name some of the important channel models that are derived from these methods. (09 Marks)
- c. Differentiate time-invariant and time-variant two path models. (04 Marks)
- d. Derive the equation for the time-variant-multipath channel model in terms of time-variant attenuation and propagation delay. (05 Marks)
- 3 a. Define the following terms related to multipath:
- Power delay profile.
 - First arrival delay.
 - Mean excess delay.
 - RMS-delay spread.
 - Maximum excess delay. (12 Marks)
- b. Calculate mean excess delay, RMS delay and the mean excess delay (10dB) profile. Given in Fig.Q.3(b). Estimate the 50% coherence band width of the channel. (08 Marks)

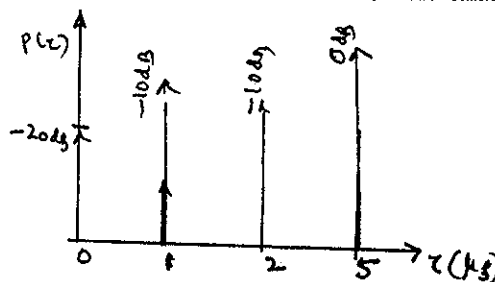


Fig.Q.3(b)

- 4 a. What is the difference between attenuation and fading? (02 Marks)
 b. State various factors influencing large scaling fading and small scaling fading. (04 Marks)
 c. Differentiate the following:
 i) Flat fading and frequency selective fading.
 ii) Slow fading and fast fading.
 iii) Coherence band width and coherence time. (09 Marks)
 d. A radio channel is characterized by multipath spread of 5 milliseconds and a doppler spread of 0.1Hz. Determine: Coherence bandwidth and coherence time. If a signal is transmitted over this channel with a band width of 50Hz, State:
 i) Whether the channel is flat or frequency selective.
 ii) Whether the channel is slow or fast. (05 Marks)
- 5 a. Explain briefly the modeling of Rayleigh fading channel. (04 Marks)
 b. Compare in brief Rayleigh, Rician and Nakagami fading channel models. (06 Marks)
 c. In a Rayleigh fading distribution, what is the probability that the signal power is 20dB, 6dB and 3dB down the relative mean power? (06 Marks)
 d. A vehicle receives a 910 MHz transmission while travelling at a constant velocity for 15 seconds. The average fade duration for a Rayleigh fading signal level 10dB. Below the RMS level is 1 millisecond. How FAR does the vehicle travel during 15 seconds duration? Assume that the local mean remains constant during travel. (04 Marks)
- 6 a. Differentiate macro diversity and micro diversity. (02 Marks)
 b. Briefly explain the different diversity technique used. In wireless mobile system. (08 Marks)
 c. What do you mean channel state information (CSI)? State its importance. (04 Marks)
 d. In a Religh-Fade-Time-Diversity situation, calculate the probability of error for signal to noise ratio (SNR) of 23dB. If $L=5$, what will be the 'BER' improvement. (06 Marks)
- 7 a. How does MIMO techniques differ from smart antennas? (04 Marks)
 b. Define spatial multiplexing. (04 Marks)
 c. Write the channel matrix for the MIMO system. (04 Marks)
 d. Show that there is a logarithmic increase in capacity with the number of elements when the transfer functions are identical and linearly increases when the transfer functions are different in a MIMO system. (08 Marks)
- 8 a. How 'OFDM' is achieving the objectives of a MIMO? Explain the principle. (10 Marks)
 b. What is V-Blast and how does it work to give reliable wireless communication? What is nulling and cancelation process? (06 Marks)
 c. What are the draw back of D-blast? (04 Marks)

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