

Roll No

EI - 503**B.E. V Semester**

Examination, December 2015

Communications Engineering**Time : Three Hours****Maximum Marks : 70**

- Note:** i) Answer five questions. In each question part A, B, C is compulsory and D part has internal choice.
ii) All parts of each question are to be attempted at one place.
iii) All questions carry equal marks, out of which part A and B (Max. 50 words) carry 2 marks, part C (Max. 100 words) carry 3 marks, part D (Max. 400 words) carry 7 marks.
iv) Except numericals, Derivation, Design and Drawing etc.

Unit - I

1. a) What do you mean by mutually orthogonal functions explain?
- b) What relationship exists between analog angular frequency and digital angular frequency.
- c) What are the different conditions for the existence of the Fourier transform.
- d) Evaluate the following integral by explaining shifting property of delta function $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (t^2 + 1) \delta(t) dt$

OR

Prove that $f(bt) \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|b|} F\left(\frac{w}{b}\right)$

Where $F(w)$ is the Fourier transform of $f(t)$

[2]

Unit - II

- What is cost as loop?
- Comment on power of an angle modulated wave.
- Explain immunity of angle modulation to nonlinearities.
- Draw and explain phasor diagram of AM wave.

OR

Comment on choice of intermediate frequency in AM receiver?

Unit - III

- Write few merits and demerits of ratio detector.
- Draw and explain AGC system.
- What is VCO explain?
- Draw the block diagram of superheterodyne receiver and explain function of each block.

OR

Draw and explain preemphasis and deemphasis in an FM system.

Unit - IV

- Draw the equivalent circuit of a noise resistor and explain.
- A signal $m(t)$ of bandwidth $B = 4\text{KHz}$ is transmitted using a binary compounded PCM with $\mu = 100$. Compare the case of $L = 64$ with the case of $L = 256$ from the point of view of transmission bandwidth and output SNR.
- Explain polar signalling of PSK.
- Derive probability of error in ASK system.

OR

Explain intersymbol interference in PCM.

[3]

Unit - V

- An earth station antenna has a diameter of 30 m, has an overall efficiency of 68% and is used to receive a signal at 4150 MHz. At this frequency, the system noise temperature is 79K when the antenna points at the satellite at an elevation angle of 28° . What is the earth station G/T ratio under these conditions? If heavy rain causes the sky temperature to increase so that the system noise temperature rises to 88K, what is the new G/T value?
 - Draw the block diagram of simplified earth station receiver and explain its function.
 - Draw and explain TDMA frame structure.
 - Derive for orbital period and explain the concept.

$$T = \frac{2\pi r^{3/2}}{\mu^{1/2}}$$

where $\mu = GM_E$

OR

Explain Kepler three law of planetary motion.
