



Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering  
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, ROURKELA  
MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION Autumn 2011

CLASS: B.Tech, 5<sup>th</sup> sem (EC & EI)

SUBJECT: ACS

SUBJECT CODE: EC311

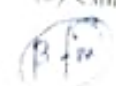
TIME: 2 hours

M.M. 30

Answer all questions

Figures in the right hand margin indicate marks

All parts of a question should be answered in one place

Q No		Marks
1	<p>a The joint density function of two continuous random variables is</p> $p_X(x, y) = \begin{cases} Cxy & 0 < x < 2, 1 < y < 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Find</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) C</li> <li>(b) <math>P(0 \leq X \leq 1, 1 \leq Y \leq 2)</math></li> <li>(c) <math>P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 2)</math></li> <li>(d) Marginal distribution functions of X and Y</li> <li>(e) Joint distribution function of X and Y</li> <li>(f) <math>P(X + Y \leq 3)</math></li> </ul> <p>b Discuss the random variable in detail. In a random experiment, a trial consists of five successive tosses of a coin. If we define a random variable X as the number of heads appearing in the trial, determine the probability distribution function <math>P_X(x)</math>.</p>	6
2	<p>a Design an Armstrong indirect FM modulator to generate an FM carrier with a carrier frequency of 98 MHz and <math>\Delta f_c = 75</math> KHz. A narrow band FM generator is available at a carrier frequency of 100 KHz and frequency deviation <math>\Delta f = 10</math> Hz. The above given also has an oscillator with the adjustable frequency in the range of 10 to 11 MHz. There are also a plenty of frequency doublers, triplers and quintuplers.</p> <p>b Given <math>m(t) = \exp(-t)</math>, <math>f_c = 10^5</math> Hz, <math>k_f = 100</math> KHz/V and <math>k_p = 10</math> KHz/V</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) find <math>\Delta f</math>, the frequency deviation for FM and PM</li> <li>(b) estimate the bandwidth for FM and PM waves</li> </ul> <p>c </p> <p>Sketch the PM and FM waves produced by the sawtooth wave shown in figure</p>	10

$$e^{j\pi/4} = \cos(\pi/4) + j\sin(\pi/4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{-j\pi/4} = \cos(\pi/4) - j\sin(\pi/4) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$e^{j\pi/2} = \cos(\pi/2) + j\sin(\pi/2) = j$$

$$e^{-j\pi/2} = \cos(\pi/2) - j\sin(\pi/2) = -j$$

$$e^{j\pi} = \cos(\pi) + j\sin(\pi) = -1$$

$$e^{-j\pi} = \cos(\pi) - j\sin(\pi) = -1$$

$$e^{j3\pi/2} = \cos(3\pi/2) + j\sin(3\pi/2) = -j$$

$$e^{-j3\pi/2} = \cos(3\pi/2) - j\sin(3\pi/2) = j$$

$$e^{j2\pi} = \cos(2\pi) + j\sin(2\pi) = 1$$

$$e^{-j2\pi} = \cos(2\pi) - j\sin(2\pi) = 1$$

A

20/11



a) Using small error analysis, show that a first order loop can not track an incoming signal whose instantaneous frequency is varying linearly with time (i.e.  $\theta(t) \sim kt^2$ ). Show that this signal can be tracked within a constant phase if loop filter is a leaky integrator. Also show that it can be tracked with a zero phase error if loop transfer function is  $F(s) = \frac{s^2 + as + b}{s^2}$ .

b) Discuss the principles of the followings

(a) ~~Ring modulator~~

(b) Costas receiver

(c) Envelop detector