## SRK/KW/14/7048/7058

## Faculty of Engineering & Technology Fifth Semester B.E. (Electronics Engg.) ET/EC (C.B.S.) Examination

## **COMMUNICATION ELECTRONICS**

Time: Three Hours] [Maximum Marks: 80
INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- (1) All questions carry marks as indicated.
- (2) Due credit will be given to neatness and adequate dimensions.
- (3) Assume suitable data wherever necessary.
- (4) Illustrate your answers wherever necessary with the help of neat sketches.
- 1. (a) Explain with the help of circuit diagram of plate modulation Class C-amplifier. 6
  - (b) An audio frequency signal 10 sin  $2\pi$  500 t is used to amplitude modulate a carrier 50 sin  $2 \pi \times 10^5$  t.

Calculate:

- (i) Modulation index
- (ii) Sideband frequencies and Bandwidth
- (iii) Amplitude of each sideband
- (iv) Total power delivered to the load of 600  $\pi$ .

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OR

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(Contd.)

2. (a) Explain the third method of SSB generation. 7				
(b) Explain the operation of balanced modulator using diode with mathematical analysis.				
<ul> <li>(a) Explain in brief the following in relation to frequency modulation: <ol> <li>(i) Maximum frequency deviation</li> <li>(ii) Modulation index</li> <li>(iii) Frequency spectrum and bandwidth</li> <li>(iv) Pre-emphasis.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(b) Give the difference between Narrowband FM and Wideband FM.</li> </ul>				
OR .				
(a) Explain the working of Armstrong Modulator with neat sketch.  (b) In an FM system when the audio frequency is 500 Hz and the AF voltage is 2.4 V, the deviation is 4.8 kHz. If the AF voltage is now increased to 7.2 V, what is the new deviation? If the AF voltage is raised to 10 V while the AF is dropped to 200 Hz, what is the new deviation?  Find the modulation index in each case.  7  5. (a) Explain the generation and demodulation of PWM.				
(b) Explain the sampling theorem. What are the				
different types of sampling?  OR				
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2 (Collida)	,			

0. (a)	detail.	dulatio	n in 7
(b)	Explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail pulse code modula are the basic features of a PCM systematical explain in detail explain in d		√hat 6
7. (a)			
(b)			
	(i) Flicker Noise	•	3
	(ii) Avalanche Noise.		. 4
	OR		
8. (a)	Explain signal to Noise ratio. Wisignificance of signal to noise racommunication system?	hat is tio in	the the
(b)	Derive the equation for Noise Figure for amplifier.	or two s	•
9. ((a)	What is image rejection of receiver amplifier and IF of 450 kHz? If Q's of coil are 60 at an incoming of:	the rele	vant
4	(i) 1400 kHz	, ~·-	
	(ii) 60 MHz.		7
(b)	Draw block diagram of Superheterod Receiver and explain each block in b		adio 7
	OR		•
10. (a)	Explain Demodulation of DSBSC.	4	7
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	(b)	Explain Foster-Seeley Discriminator methods: FM Demodulation.	hod of
11. —	(a)	Distinguish between Time Division Multipand Frequency Division Multiplexing.	olexing 6
•	(b)	Write short notes on.	•,
		(i) Code Division Multiplexing	. 3
* 1,		(ii) Coaxial Cables:	4
•		OR	
12.	Wri	ite short notes on:	
*	(a)	Microwave Link	• 5
	(b)	Tropospheric Scatter Link	4
	(c)	Submarine Cables.	- 4