Reg. No. :

Question Paper Code: 45423

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019

Fifth Semester

Electrical and Electronics Engineering

14UEC523 - COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

(Common to Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering and Instrumentation and Control Engineering)

(Regulation 2014)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. In a 100% AM signal power contained in lower sideband is (assume DSBSC sysytem with Pc = 100 watts)

| | (a) 25watts | (b) 50watts | (c) 100watts | (d) none of these | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------|--|
| 2. | The noise interference is more in | | | | |
| | (a) AM | (b) PM | (c) FM | (d) Both (a) & (c) | |
| 3. | MSK waveform does | ISK waveform does not have variations. | | | |
| | (a) frequency | (b) phase | (c) angle | (d) amplitude | |
| 4. | Quantizing error occurs in | | | | |
| | (a) PAM | (b) PCM | (c) TDM | (d) FDM | |

| 5. | 5. The information rate R is less than or equal to a rate C is called the | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| | (a) Channel capacity | (b) Coding | | | |
| | (c) Probability | (d) Information rate | | | |
| 6. | Linear codes are used for | | | | |
| | (a) Forward error detection | (b) Backward error detection | | | |
| | (c) Backward error correction | (d) Forward error correction | | | |
| 7. | The most important application of the spread spectrum technique is | | | | |
| | (a) time division multiplexing | (b) code division multiplexing | | | |
| | (c) both (a) and (b) | (d) none of these | | | |
| 8. The spread spectrum is a FM or FSK technique. | | m is a FM or FSK technique. | | | |
| | (a) Frequency Hopping | (b) Direct Sequence | | | |
| | (c) Transistors | (d) Semiconductor Lasers | | | |
| 9. | is used as a figure of merit for the fiber. | | | | |
| | (a) Aperture angle | (b) Refractive Index | | | |
| | (c) Numerical Aperture | (d) None of these | | | |
| 10. | Detector used in optical fiber is | | | | |
| | (a) Photo diodes | (b) LEDs | | | |
| | (c) Transistors | (d) Semiconductor Lasers | | | |
| | PART - B | (5 x 2 = 10 Marks) | | | |
| 11. | Define standing wave ratio. | | | | |
| 12. | Calculate the capacity of a standard noise ratio. | 4 kHz telephone channel with a 30 dB signal to | | | |
| 13. | Compare NRZ and RZ. | | | | |
| 14. | List the different types of handoffs. | | | | |
| 15. | Define numerical aperture. | | | | |
| | | | | | |

PART - C (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

16. (a) (i) Illustrate the operation of reactance modulator in FM generation. (8)

(ii) With suitable sketch discuss about square law detector. (8)

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- (b) Using suitable Mathematical analysis show that FM modulation produces infinite sidebands. Also deduce an expression for the frequency modulated output and its frequency spectrum.
- 17. (a) Explain Delta modulation and its demerits. Suggest a method to overcome the demerits of DM. (16)

Or

- (b) Explain QPSK transmitter and receiver with block diagram. Also draw the constellation and phasor diagram of QPSK. (16)
- 18. (a) (i) Explain the concept of block codes and its properties. (8)
 - (ii) Illustrate the coding and decoding process of block codes. (8)

Or

- (b) Briefly discuss on various error control codes and explain in detail with one example for convolution code. (16)
- 19. (a) With neat block diagram explain the frequency division multiple access technique. Discuss its application in communication. (16)

Or

- (b) Explain CDMA with necessary block diagrams. (16)
- 20. (a) (i) Define and explain SCADA. (8)
 - (ii) Develop the concept of satellite link design. (8)

Or

(b) Explain Optical Fiber Communication link with a neat block diagram. List the advantages and disadvantages of Optical Fiber Communication. (16)

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