Reg. No. :

# **Question Paper Code: 45423**

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2018

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. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ signal can be detected with the help of synchronous detector.

(a) SSB (b) DSB-SC (c) SSB-SC (d) none of these

- 2. VSB modulation is preferred in TV because
  - (a) it reduces the bandwidth requirement to half
  - (b) it avoids phase distortion at low frequencies
  - (c) it results in better reception
  - (d) none of these
- 3. Frequency shift keying is used mostly in
  - (a) Satellite Communication(b) Telephony(c) Telegraphy(d) Radio Transmission
- 4. Quantizing error occurs in
  - (a) PAM (b) PCM (c) TDM (d) FDM

5. In hamming codes, the syndrome is given by

(a) $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{X}\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}}$	(b) $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}$	(c) $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{Y}\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}}$	(d) $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{H}\mathbf{Y}^{\mathrm{T}}$
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The entropy of a source with a symbol set containing 64 symbols each with a probability 6.  $P_i = 1/64$  is

	(a) 3 bits/symbol	(b) 4 bits/symbol	(c) 8 bits/symbol	(d) 6 bits/symbol		
7.	The most important application of the spread spectrum technique is					
	<ul><li>(a) time division multiplexing</li><li>(c) both (a) and (b)</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) code division multiplexing</li><li>(d) none of these</li></ul>			
8.	The baud rate is defined	l as				
	<ul><li>(a) The no of samples per second</li><li>(c) Both (a) and (b)</li></ul>		<ul><li>(b) The no. of revolutions per second</li><li>(d) None of these</li></ul>			
9.	D. Example of power limited communication channel is					
	(a) co-axial cable	(b) cellular channel	(c) satellite	(d) PSTN		
10.	10 is a fiber specification, most important to the designer point of view					
	$( \cdot ) \mathbf{D} = \cdots = 1 - \cdots = 1 + 1 + 1$		(a) Numerical areat	(1) <b>N</b>		

(a) Bandwidth (b) Attenuation (c) Numerical aperture (d) None

PART - B (5 x 2 = 10 Marks)

- 11. What is AM Vestigial sideband?
- 12. Distinguish between QAM and PAM.
- 13. Define block codes and rate of code.
- 14. List the different types of handoffs.
- 15. Define numerical aperture.

PART - C (5 x 
$$16 = 80$$
 Marks)

- 16. (a) (i) Derive the expression for the bandwidth required for a Gaussian modulated WBFM signal. (8)
  - (ii) Discuss the relation and deviation between phase and frequency modulation. (8)

Or

- (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) With neat sketch explain the generation of delta modulated signal and derive the expression for SNR. (16)

### Or

- (b) Explain QPSK transmitter and receiver with block diagram. Also draw the constellation and phasor diagram of QPSK. (16)
- 18. (a) (i) Write in detail the procedure of Shannon-fano coding scheme with suitable example. (10)
  - (ii) Explain the line coding scheme. (6)

# Or

- (b) Briefly discuss on various error control codes and explain in detail with one example for convolution code. (16)
- 19. (a) (i) Compare the performance of CDMA with FDMA and TDMA. (8)
  - (ii) Draw and explain the block diagram of transmitter and receiver of CDMA. (8)

#### Or

(b) Explain CDMA with necessary block diagrams.	(16)
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20. (a) (i) Illustrate the uplink and downlink model of satellite communication system. (8)
(ii) Explain the concept of Optical sources and detectors. (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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