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# **Question Paper Code: 56401**

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

#### Sixth Semester

## Electronics and Communication Engineering

15UEC60	1-WIRELESS CO	OMMNICA	ION SYS	ГЕМЅ			
	(Regulat	ion 2015)					
ation: Three hours			I	Maximum: 100 Ma	ırks		
	Answer AL	L Question	S				
	PART A - (5	x 1 = 5 Mar	·ks)				
1. In mobile assisted handoff(MAHO) signal strength monitoring is carried out by							
(a) Base Station	(b) Mobile Unit	(c) N	<b>ASC</b>	(d) User			
Fast fading and Slow fadin	ng happens due to	)			CO2- R		
(a) Doppler Spread (b) Multipath time dela							
(c) Both (a) & (b)				(d) None			
		S	the		CO3- R		
(a) twice	(b) thrice	(c) half	(d) ]	None of these			
Equalization process inclu	des				CO4 -R		
(a) maximum likelihood se	(b) equali	zation with filters					
(c) pseudorandom sequence	(d) both (	a) and (b)					
5. In UMTS the need of handoff for fast moving traffic					CO5- R		
(a) Increases				(b) Reduces			
(c) Handoff never happens	(d) No Change in handoff constrain						
	In mobile assisted handoff carried out by  (a) Base Station  Fast fading and Slow fadin  (a) Doppler Spread  (c) Both (a) & (b)  Quadrature Phase Shift Ke bandwidth efficiency of B  (a) twice  Equalization process inclu  (a) maximum likelihood so  (c) pseudorandom sequence  In UMTS the need of hand  (a) Increases	(Regulation: Three hours  Answer AL  PART A - (5 of the state of the s	(Regulation 2015) ation: Three hours  Answer ALL Question PART A - (5 x 1 = 5 Mar  In mobile assisted handoff(MAHO) signal strength mocarried out by (a) Base Station (b) Mobile Unit (c) M Fast fading and Slow fading happens due to (a) Doppler Spread (c) Both (a) & (b) Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) hasbandwidth efficiency of BPSK. (a) twice (b) thrice (c) half Equalization process includes (a) maximum likelihood sequence estimation (c) pseudorandom sequence estimation In UMTS the need of handoff for fast moving traffic (a) Increases	Answer ALL Questions  PART A - (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)  In mobile assisted handoff(MAHO) signal strength monitoring is carried out by  (a) Base Station (b) Mobile Unit (c) MSC  Fast fading and Slow fading happens due to  (a) Doppler Spread (b) Multi (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None  Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) has	Answer ALL Questions  PART A - (5 x 1 = 5 Marks)  In mobile assisted handoff(MAHO) signal strength monitoring is carried out by  (a) Base Station (b) Mobile Unit (c) MSC (d) User  Fast fading and Slow fading happens due to  (a) Doppler Spread (b) Multipath time delay sp (c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None  Quadrature Phase Shift Keying (QPSK) has		

## PART - B (5 x 3= 15Marks)

6.	Defi	ine Co Channel		CO1- R		
7.	What are the various propagation mechanisms in wireless channel.					
8.	. Find the 3dB bandwidth of a Gaussian LPF used to produce 0.25 GMSK with a channel data rate of $R_{\rm b}$ =300kbps					
9.	. Draw a basic structure of a linear transversal equalizer.					
10.	O. List the functions carried out by mobile units in second generation networks.					
PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)						
11.	(a)	(i) Show how the frequency is efficiently allocated in cellular radio systems	CO1- App	(8)		
		(ii) Illustrate how the cell splitting helps to improve channel capacity.	CO1- App	(8)		
		Or				
	(b)	Explain the different types of multiple access techniques in detail	CO1- App	(16)		
12.	(a)	Examine the factors that influences fading in wireless communication and explain the Fading due to Multipath time delay spread	CO2- U	(16)		
		Or				
	(b)	Explain in detail about the two ray ground reflection model for path logs analysis.	CO2- U	(16)		
13.	(a)	Infer how the concept of QPSK is utilized in $\pi$ /4-DQPSK transceiver	CO3- Ana	(16)		
Or						
	(b)	Elaborate the OFDM principle in detail	CO3- Ana	(16)		
14.	(a)	Describe in detail about a Generic Adaptive Equalizer	CO4-U	(16)		
Or						
	(b)	(i) Discuss the concept of diversity.	CO4- U	(8)		
		(ii) Write notes on spatial diversity and polarization diversity.	CO4- U	(8)		

15. (a) Discuss the limitations of Wireless Networking and architecture CO5- U of Second generation networks (16)

Or

(b) Explain GSM architecture and channel types CO5- U (16)