С	R	eg. No. :												
		Question	Pap	er (Cod	e: l	J 64	01]					
B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024														
Sixth Semester														
Electronics and Communication Engineering														
21UEC601- WIRELESS COMMUNICATION														
(Regulations 2021)														
Dura	Duration: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks									rks				
		Answ	er AL	L Q	uesti	ons								
		PART A	A - (5	x 1 =	= 5M	larks	5)							
1.	Which of the following is/are the main part(s) of basic cellular system? CO1-U							01 - U						
	(a) A mobile Unit (b) A cell Site													
	(c) A mobile Telephone	e Switching O	ffice		(d)	All	of the	e abc	ove					
2.	Free space loss depends on carrier frequency and distance, while theCO1-Urooftop- to -street diffraction loss depends on.													
	(a) Width of the street				(b)	heig	ht of	the	wall	vall				
	(c) Orientation				(d)	All t	the a	bove						
3.	In FHSS, the sender an is	d the receiver	have	priv	acy i	if the	e hop	oing	peric	od			CC	01 - U
	(a) short	(b) Long		(c	e) zei	0				((d) ir	nfinit	у	
4.	Diversity technique is a	applied at											CC	01 - U
	(a) Base station		(ł	o) Mo	obile	rece	eiver							
	(c) Base station & Mob	ile receiver	(0	l) No	one o	of the	e abo	ve						
5.	5G is used across including		nain	type	es	of	con	nect	ed	serv	vices	2	CO	01 - U
	(a) Massive IoT			(b) N	lissi	on-c	ritica	l coi	mmu	nica	tions			
	(c) Enhanced mobile b	proadband		(d) al	ll of	the a	above	e						

PART – B (5 x 3=15 Marks)

6.	for diff	Consider that a service operator has a total of 700 duplex channels available CO2-App for use. If he allots each cell 100 unique channels, then distribution to 7 different cells will be possible. Now suppose the service provider reuses his channels at least 50 different times, then capacity will be?						
7.	a pe	Calculate the Brewster angle θ_B for a wave impinging on poor ground having CO3-APP a permittivity ε_r =4 at the frequency of 100 MHz. Also calculate the same for typical ground with permittivity of ε_r =15.						
8.		What is the minimum number of bits in a PN sequence if we use FHSS with a CO3-App channel bandwidth of B =4 KHz and Bss =100 KHz? $CO3-App$						
9.	Compare linear equalizers and non-linear equalizers.							
10.	Wh	at is cognitive radio in 5G?	CO1-U					
		PART – C (5 x 16= 80 Marks)						
11.	(a)	Explain how the channel is assigned to the cellular system and elaborate its methods.	CO1-U	(16)				
		Or						
	(b)	 (i) Explain about noise and interference limited system. (8m) (ii) Explain sectoring, cell splitting and micro zone cell concept. (8m) 	CO1-U	(16)				
12.	(a)	 (i) Explain RMS delay spread, Maximum excess delay, Mean Excess delay and Coherence Bandwidth. (8m) (ii) Derive the electric field generated in total for the free space propagation model (8m) 	CO1-U	(16)				
	(b)	Explain the parameters of mobile multipath channels in detail.	CO1-U	(16)				
13.	(a)	What is QPSK? Derive the bit error probability of QPSK and also explain the constellation diagram of it. Or	CO1-U	(16)				
	(b)	Explain Direct sequence Spread spectrum in detail	CO1-U	(16)				

14. (a) Let an RX be connected to two antennas, for which the SNRs are CO4-App (16) independent and exponentially distributed using the same average SNR. RSSI-driven selection diversity is employed and the outage probability is Pout. We are interested in the fading margin.
(a) Derive an expression in terms of Pout for the fading margin when only one antenna is used. (6 Marks)
(b) Derive an expression in terms of Pout for the fading margin when both antennas are used. (6 Marks)
(c) Use the two results above to calculate the diversity gain for an outage probability of 1%. (4 Marks)

Or

- (b) Design an LMS equalizer in detail, the output of an equalizer CO4-App (16) should be a Nyquist pulse for a single symbol case.
- 15. (a) Illustrate the technology used in Bluetooth and IEEE 802.15.5. CO1-U (16)

(b) How the Millimeter Wave Technology in 5G does varies from CO1-U (16) Microwave technology?

Or

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