REV-00 MSE/06/10

> M.Sc. ELECTRONICS Third Semester Electronics Communication System (MSE - 13)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20 Part-B (Descriptive)=50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

1. Answer the following questions (any five)

- a) What is AM? What are different types of AM?
- b) State sampling theorem.
- *c)* What do you mean by Noise figure? What is SNR?
- d) Define FSK.
- *e)* A broadcast radio transmitter radiates 5Kw power when the modulation percentage is 60%. How much is the carrier power?
- f) What do you mean by narrow band FM? Give one application of FM.
- g) Compare between narrow band FM and Wide band FM.

2. Answer the following questions (any five)

- a) Derive AM wave with proper diagram.
- b) Differentiate between AM and FM.
- c) What is PWM? How it is generated?
- *d)* What is Delta modulation? What are different types of noises produced in Delta modulation?
- e) Write briefly about balanced modulator.
- f) A 100 MHz carrier has a peak voltage of 5volt. The carrier is frequency modulated by a sinusoidal modulating wave of frequency 2Kz, such that frequency deviation is 75KHz. Write the expression for the modulated carrier waveform.

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Marks: 50

2×5=10

3×5=15

g) A PCM system uses uniform quantizer followed by a 7bit binary encoder. The bit rate of the system is equal to 50×10^6 bits/sec. What is the maximum message signal bandwidth?

3. Answer the following questions (any five)

5×5=25

- a) Draw the Block diagram of TV system.
- b) What are the different types of Digital modulation schemes?
- c) Write the Armstrong method for FM generation.
- d) Write briefly about PCM communication.
- e) A TV signal having Bandwudth 4.2MHz is transmitted using binary PCM. Give that the number of quantization level is 512.Determine i.Code word length.

- ii.Transmission Bandwidth.
- iii.Final bitrate.
- iv.O/P signal to quantization noise ratio.
- f) Write short notes on quantization noise.
- g) Write briefly about Vestigial Sideband Transmission.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

PART A- Objective Type

I. Choose the correct options from the following:

1. Which method is used for analog modulation?

a. PCM b.FSK c.PAM d. DPCM

2. Among them angle modulation is

1

a.PWM b. PM c.AM d.PAM

3. The circuit used for PAM modulated naturally sampling is known as

a. Sample circuit b.Sample and Hold circuit

4. Frequency used for commercial FM is

a.88-108MHz b.90-101 MHz

c.Both of these

c. Both of these

c. PWM

d.None of these.

d. None of these

d. None of these.

c.Both of these

5. Modulation index for AM is given by

a. $\frac{Vmax-Vmin}{Vmax+Vmin}$ b. $\frac{Vmax+Vmin}{Vmax-Vmin}$

6. Preemphasis/Demphasis circuit used in

a. AM

7. If a signal has SNR 100, then SNR IN dB will be

a. 10Db b.1 db c. 20 db d. None of these

8. Armstrong method for frequency modulated wave generation is a

b.FM

a. Direct method b.Indirect method c.Both of these d. None of these

9. Balanced modulator is used for generation of

a. SSB signal b.AM

c.DSB-SC

d.None of these

Marks – 20

1×20=20

d.None of these.

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10. The sampling rate (f_s) of value 2w samples per second for a signal bandwidth of WHz is often referred to as
a. Nyquist rate b.Sampling rate c. Both of these d. None of these.
11. Figure of merit is defined as $F = \frac{SNRo}{SNRi}$, state
a. True b. False c. Both of these d. None of these
12. QPSK signifies
a. Quadrature Phase Shift Keying b.Quadrant Phase Shift Keying
c.Both of these d.None of these
13. Modulation index (m_f) for FM is given by
a. $m_{f=}\frac{\Delta f}{fm}$ b. $m_{f=}\frac{fm}{\Delta f}$ c. Both of these d. None of these
14. Probability of Error for BPSK is
a. $\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{2Eb/No}$ b. $1/2 \operatorname{erfc} \sqrt{Eb/No}$ c. Both of these d. None of these
15. One drawback of PCM system is
a.Bandwidth requirement is more. b.Noise is more c. Both of these d. None of these
16. Granular noise is produced in
a.PCM b.PWM c.Delta modulation d. None of these.
17. Quantization noise is produced in
a.All pulse modulated signal b.PCM
c.All modulation system d.None of these.
18. AM is
a. Linear modulation b.Non linear modulation
c.Both of these d.None of these
19. TV communication uses
a. FM for audio, AM for video. b. AM for audio, FM for video.
c. Both of these d. None of these.
20. RGB color model signifies
a. Red b. Blue c. Gray d. Red, Green and Blue

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