17440

11819

3 Hours / 100 Marks Seat No.

- Instructions (1) All Questions are Compulsory.
 - (2) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
 - (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - (4) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
 - (5) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are not permissible in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. a) Attempt any SIX of the following:

12

- (i) Write down different frequencies for following (frequency ranges)
 - (1) Voice frequency
 - (2) High frequency
 - (3) IR frequency
 - (4) Visible frequency (light)
- (ii) Define modulation index in FM. What is maximum value of deviation ratio.
- (iii) Define pulse modulation. State its types.
- (iv) What are the different types of FM detector?
- (v) Write any two drawbacks of TRF radio receiver.
- (vi) Draw general equivalent circuit of transmission line.
- (vii) Write two reasons of fading.
- (viii) What is electro magnetic polarization?

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	b)	Attempt any TWO of the following:	8
		(i) Draw block diagram of basic electronic communication system and state the function of each block.	
		(ii) Draw Yagi uda antenna with its radiation pattern.	
		(iii) For a transmission line, the incident voltage $Ei = 6V$, and $Er = 3V$. Calculate:	
		(1) Reflection coefficient	
		(2) Standing wave ratio	
2.		Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
	a)	Draw the block diagram of AM superhetrodyene radio receiver and state the function of each block.	
	b)	Draw the circuit diagram of PWM using IC555. State its operation.	
	c)	Draw the AM signal representation in:	
		(i) Time Domain	
		(ii) Frequency Domain	
	d)	Explain standing waves with load terminal open circuited and short circuited.	
	e)	Compare ground wave and space wave propagation on the basis of:	
		(i) Frequency range	
		(ii) Method of wave propagation.	
	f)	Explain half dipole antenna (Resonant antenna) with its radiation pattern.	

Marks

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M	arks
Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
State and explain the types of noise in communication system.	
Differentiate between AM and FM on the basis of :	
(i) Definition	
(ii) Bandwidth	
(iii) Modulation Index	
(iv) Application	
Describe the term virtual height with the help of diagram showing ionized layer and the path of wave.	
Draw the circuit diagram of practical diode detector and explain its working.	
In a broad cast superheterodyne receiver having loaded Q of antenna coupling of 100, if intermediate frequency of 455 KHz, calculate image frequency and its rejection ratio at 1000 KHz.	
Explain power relations in AM wave.	
Attempt any FOUR of the following:	16
)	Attempt any FOUR of the following: State and explain the types of noise in communication system. Differentiate between AM and FM on the basis of: (i) Definition (ii) Bandwidth (iii) Modulation Index (iv) Application Describe the term virtual height with the help of diagram showing ionized layer and the path of wave. Draw the circuit diagram of practical diode detector and explain its working. In a broad cast superheterodyne receiver having loaded Q of antenna coupling of 100, if intermediate frequency of 455 KHz, calculate image frequency and its rejection ratio at 1000 KHz. Explain power relations in AM wave.

- a) Define pre-emphasis. State its need. Draw the circuit of pre-emphasis.
- b) Compare the bandwidth that would be required to transmit baseband signal with a frequency range from 300 Hz to 3 KHz using.
 - Narrow band FM with maximum deviation of 5 KHz. (i)
 - Wide band FM with maximum deviation of 75 KHz.
- c) Draw the structure and radiation pattern of parabolic dish antenna.
- For a transmission line, if R is the reflection co-efficient what will be its value.
 - (i) If there is no reflected voltage?
 - If reflected and incident voltages are same?
 - (iii) If reflected voltage = 10V and incident voltage = 20V?
 - (iv) If reflected voltage = 2V and incident voltage = 2V?

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		Marks
e)	Draw block diagram of tuned radio receiver with wavefo	rms.
f)	Explain:	
	(i) Critical frequency	
	(ii) Skip distance	

5. Attempt any FOUR of the following:

16

- a) Describe the FM generation using IC 566.
- b) State the need of AGC. Explain its types.
- c) Describe with sketch working principle of dish antenna.
- d) State the different losses in transmission line.
- e) Describe the application of transmission line as stub. Write the situation where single stub or double stub is used.
- What is frequency changing and tracking?

Attempt any TWO of the following: 6.

16

- a) What are different microwave antenna? Explain horn antenna with neat sketch. Explain loop antenna.
- b) Derive the equation for characteristic impedance of transmission line at low frequency and high frequency. State four characteristics of transmission line.
- c) Explain Duct propagation. Explain ionosphere layer and the ionospheric propagation.