## Code No: 115AK JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD B. Tech III Year I Semester Examinations, November/December - 2016 ANALOG COMMUNICATIONS (Electronics and Communication Engineering)

## Time: 3 hours

**Note:** This question paper contains two parts A and B. Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions. PART - A (25 Marks) 1.a) Define noise. [2] What are the similarities and differences between narrowband FM and AM systems? b) ...[3] What is threshold effect in envelope detector? [2] c): Distinguish between simple AGC and delayed AGC. d) [3] e) Define the terms frequency deviation and modulation index for FM wave. [2] fExplain the need for modulation. [3] Give the classification of radio transmitters. [2] g) Explain the need of amplitude limiter in FM receiver. [3] h). Calculate the percentage saving in power if only one side band transmission is used i).\*\* over the DSB-SC system at (i) 100% modulation (ii) 50% modulation. [2] State the sampling theorem. [3] j) PART - B (50 Marks)

2.a) Define modulation and explain the need of modulation.

- b) A carrier with amplitude modulated to a depth of 50% by a sinusoidal, produces side band frequencies of 5.005 MHz and 4.995MHz. The amplitude of each side frequency is 40V. Find the frequency and amplitude of the carrier signal. [5+5]
- 3.a) Draw the block diagram and explain generation of DSB-SC signal using balanced modulator.
  - b) A modulating signal is a multi-tone signal given by

 $\mathbf{m}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{A}_1 \cos w_1 \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{A}_2 \cos w_2 \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{A}_3 \cos w_3 \mathbf{t}.$ 

The signal m (t) modulates a carrier Ac  $cosw_ct$ . Plot the signal sided spectrum and find the bandwidth of the modulating signal. Assume that  $w_3 > w_2 > w_3$  and  $A_3 > A_2 > A_1$ . [5+5]

- 4.a) What is SSB Modulation and what are its advantages? Draw the block diagram for SSB generation using Phase discrimination method and explain its operation.
  - b) Explain how the base band signal can be recovered from the VSB Signal plus carrier using envelope detector. OR

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Max. Marks: 75

- 5.a) Mention applications of different AM Systems.
  - b) A vestigial filter has a transfer function H (f) with  $f_c = 10^5$ Hz. Find the VSB modulated signal when  $e_m(t) = \cos(2\pi f_m t)$  and  $e_c(t) = 2\cos(2\pi f_c t)$ . Assume  $f_m = 10^3$ Hz. [5+5]
- 6.a) Discuss the effect of modulation index on the band width of FM. Explain the generation of WBFM from NBFM with neat sketch.
  - b) A carrier is frequency modulated by a sinusoidal modulating of frequency 2 kHz, resulting in a frequency deviation of 5 kHz. What is the bandwidth occupied by the modulated waveform? The amplitude of the modulating sinusoid is increased by a factor 2 and its frequency lowered by 500Hz. What is the new bandwidth? [5+5]

OR

- 7.a) Compare the direct and indirect methods of generating FM signals. Explain Armstrong method of generating FM signals with a neat block schematic diagram.
  - b) Draw the spectral representation of FM wave and derive the expression the Transmission bandwidth. [5+5]
- 8.a) Draw the AM receiver model and determine the signal to noise ratio of AM system.
  b) What is the noise equivalent band width? Discuss the trade of between bandwidth and C S/N ratio. (15+5)

OR

[10]

[5+5]

- 9. Explain the following:
  - a) Resistive noise source.

b) Shot noise.

- d) Noise Figure.
- 10.a) Explain the operation of Superhetrodyne receiver with a neat schematic diagram.
  - b) Explain the terms:
    - i) Automatic Gain Control (AGC).
  - iii) Amplitude limiting
    - iii) Squelch circuit.

## OR

- 11.a) Compare the pulse modulation systems and continuous modulation systems.
  - b) What is Multiplexing? What are the advantages of Multiplexing? Explain how do you generate Time Division Multiplexing (TDM) signals. [5+5]

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