		(3 Hours) [Total Marks	: 80
N.B.:		Please check whether you have got the right question paper. 1. Question No. 1 is Compulsory. 2. Out of remaining questions attempt three. 3. Figures to right indicate full marks.	
1.	Solv	ve any four	20
	a)	State various frequency bands with their typical values of electromagnetic	
		spectrum along with their applications.	
	b)	Derive the relation of Friss formula.	
	c)	Explain need of modulation. Justify with example.	550
	d)	Explain pre-emphasis and de-emphasis circuits.	
	e) (Compare FDM and TDM.	
	f)	Explain tropospheric scatter propagation in brief.	\$
2.	a)	Draw and explain the block diagram of superheterodyne receiver. State the	20
		advantages of superheterodyne receiver over TRF receiver.	
	b)	What are different sources of noise? Classify and explain various noises	
		that affect communications.	
7, O.			
3.	a)	With the help of neat circuit diagram explain Indirect method of FM modulation.	20
	b)	What are the limitations of linear Delta Modulator? How are they	
3 20		overcome in Adaptive Delta Modulator?	
4.	a)	State and prove following properties of Fourier Transform	20
		i) Time Scaling	
	25	ii) Frequency Shifting	
	b)	The AM transmitter develops an unmodulated power output of 400 watts	
S. T.		across a 50 Ω resistive load. The is modulated by a sinusoidal signal with a	
		modulation index of 0.8. Assume fm = 5KHz and fc = 1 MHz. I) Obtain	
		the value of carrier amplitude Vc and write the expression of AM signal.	

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II) Find the total sideband power. III) Find the total power in AM wave.

5.	a)	State and explain classification of line codes with neat diagram. 20
	b)	Compare PAM, PWM and PPM.
6.		Answer any four 20
	a)	What is ISI? How can it be avoided?
	b)	Explain ground wave propagation.
	c)	Explain wired communication channel.
	d)	Explain Ration detector.
	e)	Compare ASK, FSK and PSK.
	f)	State and explain different noise parameters.

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