



Register Number:.....

**B.E DEGREE EXAMINATIONS:MAY 2015**

(Regulation 2009)

Fifth Semester

**ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

ECE260: Communication Engineering

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1. If frequency  $f=3$  MHz, then the corresponding wavelength is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 1 metre
  - b) 10 metre
  - c) 100 metre
  - d) 200.45 metre
2. Commercial FM broadcasting frequency range is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 80 to 108 MHz
  - b) 88 to 108 MHz
  - c) 86 to 108 MHz
  - d) 80 to 110 MHz
3. If  $L=0.118$   $\mu$ H and  $C=21$  pF, then the characteristic impedance is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 75  $\Omega$
  - b) 100  $\Omega$
  - c) 120  $\Omega$
  - d) 130.25  $\Omega$
4. To obtain a maximum transmission distance of 48.7 KM from a transmitting antenna of 40m height, the height of the receiving antenna should be \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) 30 m
  - b) 40 m
  - c) 46 m
  - d) 48.8 m
5. A T1 carrier system time division multiplexes PCM encoded samples from \_\_\_\_\_ voice band channels.
  - a) 8
  - b) 32
  - c) 16
  - d) 24
6. For an SNR of 1000 and a bandwidth of 2.7 KHz, Shannon limit for information capacity is \_\_\_\_
  - a) 1270 Kbps
  - b) 26.9 Kbps
  - c) 635 Kbps
  - d) 2540 Kbps
7. ASCII uses \_\_\_\_\_ bits for encoding a character while EBCDIC uses \_\_\_\_\_ bits for the same.
  - a) 6,7
  - b) 7,8



b) With a neat diagram, explain the propagation of surface waves. Write its drawbacks.

23. a) Draw the block diagram of digital radio system and explain its working?

**(OR)**

b) Explain the operation of BPSK transmitter and receiver with neat diagrams.

24. a) Describe about various types of LAN topologies. List the advantages and disadvantages of each such topology.

**(OR)**

b) What is meant by redundancy checking? With examples, explain the four basic types of redundancy checking.

25. a) With neat diagrams, explain the working of satellite up-link model, transponder and down-link model.

**(OR)**

b) With neat diagrams, explain how PIN diodes and APDs are used for light detection.

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