

17472

**11920**

**3 Hours / 100 Marks**

Seat No.

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- Instructions :**
- (1) All Questions are *compulsory*.
  - (2) Answer each next main Question on a new page.
  - (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
  - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
  - (6) 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**

- (a) Write two advantages of pulse modulation over AM.
- (b) Define geostationary satellite. Write one example of Indian Geostationary satellite.
- (c) State the need for modulation in communication system.
- (d) State two advantages of TDM and FDM.
- (e) Draw the diagram of Bus topology and Ring topology.
- (f) Draw the construction and characteristics of graded index optical fiber.
- (g) Draw the unipolar RZ and NRZ waveform for the pattern 1001101.
- (h) Define SNR and noise figure.

- (B) Attempt any TWO of the following :** **8**
- (a) Draw the waveforms of ASK, FSK, BPSK for the data 101101001.
  - (b) Draw the Manchester coded waveform for data 101101001 and write one advantages of Manchester coding and AMI coding.
  - (c) Draw Amplitude modulated wave. State modulation index and bandwidth.
- 2. Attempt any FOUR of the following :** **16**
- (a) Draw the block diagram of PWM and PPM.
  - (b) Compare AM and FM on the basis of (i) Wave form (ii) Bandwidth (iii) Modulation index and (iv) Carrier frequency range.
  - (c) Compare TDM, FDM and WDM.
  - (d) (i) List any two frequency bands used in satellite communication.  
(ii) State the values of frequency in uplink and downlink.
  - (e) State the sequence of mobile to landline call procedure.
  - (f) The carrier amplitude after AM varies between 4 volts and 1 volt. Calculate the modulation index.
- 3. Attempt any FOUR of the following :** **16**
- (a) State sampling theorem and Nyquist criteria.
  - (b) Draw the block diagram of PCM transmitter and state the function of quantizer.
  - (c) State operating principle of LASER as optical transmitter and write two specifications.
  - (d) Draw the diagram of transponder. Write the function of LNA.

- (e) Draw the cell pattern for frequency reuse and state the advantages of frequency reuse.
- (f) Define :
  - (i) Co-channel interference
  - (ii) Adjacent channel interference.

**4. Attempt any FOUR of the following :**

**16**

- (a) In an FM system, if the maximum frequency deviation is 75 kHz and the maximum modulating frequency is 10 kHz. Calculate the deviation ratio and bandwidth of the system using Carson's rule.
- (b) Describe the BPSK generation with neat block diagram.
- (c) State the advantages of FDMA and disadvantages of CDMA.
- (d) Write four advantages of optical fiber communication.
- (e) Draw the pin diagram and necessary waveforms in 9-pin connector of RS-232.
- (f) Define hand off Describe the soft hand off in mobile communication.

**5. Attempt any FOUR of the following :**

**16**

- (a) (i) State two applications of PCM.  
(ii) State two disadvantages of PCM.
- (b) Compare PCM and ADM on the basis of (i) No. of bits per sample  
(ii) Step size (iii) System complexity and (iv) Distortion.
- (c) Define azimuth angle and elevation angle.
- (d) State the function of (i) Modem (ii) Bridge (iii) Router and (iv) Repeater
- (e) Describe : (i) Message integrity (ii) Message authentication
- (f) Compare LAN and WAN.

**P.T.O.**

**6. Attempt any FOUR of the following :****16**

- (a) (i) Draw the characteristics of companding process.
  - (a) (ii) Draw the waveform showing distortion in DM.
  - (b) Describe the working of PIN diode as optical receiver.
  - (c) State the losses in optical fiber.
  - (d) (i) Draw the OSI model.
  - (d) (ii) Write the function of 3<sup>rd</sup> layer.
  - (e) (i) Draw TCP/IP model.
  - (e) (ii) Write the function of 2<sup>nd</sup> layer.
  - (f) Draw the different satellite orbits. Write the use of any one.
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