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Microwave & Communication

Q.1 The most common modulation system used for telegraphy is

- FSK
- PSK.
- PCM
- single tone modulation
- [Two tone](#) modulation

Q.2. VSB is an abbreviation of vestigial sideband, is derived by filtering

- DSB
- AM
- either (a) or (b)
- PM

Q.3. In practical waveguide act as

- low pass filter
- high pass filter
- band pass filter
- band stop filter

Q.4. The Hartely law states that

- The maximum rate of information transmission depends on the depth of modulation
- The maximum rate of information depends on the channel bandwidth.
- Only binary codes may be used
- Redundancy is essential

Q.5. The FM signal with, a modulation index m_f is passed through a frequency tripler. The wave in the output of the tripler will have a modulation index of

- $m_f/9$
- $m_f/3$
- m_f
- $3 m_f$
- $9 m_f$

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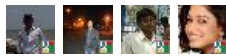
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Q.6. Due to curvature of earth, microwave repeaters are placed at distance of about

- 10 Km
- 50 Km
- 200 Km
- 500 Km

Q.7. In high power AM transmission, modulation is done at

- Buffer stage
- Oscillator stage
- RF power stage
- If stage

Q.8. Which of the following is not a microwave generation source?

- Klystron
- Magnetron
- TWT
- Diode

Q.9. Companding is used

- In delta modulator to combat noise
- To limit amplitude in PCM transmitters.
- In PWM for working it with TDM
- To protect small signals in PCM from quantizing distortion
- In PCM to reduce the SNR

Q.10. In PCM system the SNR of the output signal increases

- Inversely with bandwidth
- Exponential with bandwidth
- With rate of sampling
- At low frequencies only

Q.11. Armstrong modulator generates

- Phase modulated signal
- Frequency modulated signal
- Both of these
- Pulse code modulated signal
- AM and PCM signals

Q.12. A Klystron is a cavity acting as buncher and catcher is used as microwave tube for

- Guiding waves
- Velocity modulation
- frequency modulation
- impedance matching
- All of these

Q.13. Easily adjustable tuning component in a waveguide is

- plunger
- plunger and stub
- screw
- both (a) and (c)
- both (b) and (c)

Q.14. A ferrite is

- A non-conductor with magnetic properties
- A conductor with magnetic properties

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- A semiconductors
- An insulator which attenuates magnetic fields
- A compound with good conductivity.

Q.15. Vacuum tubes eventually fail at microwave frequencies because of their

- Inter electrode capacitance
- Small series inductance
- Large shunt capacitance
- Short transit time
- Increased noise figure

Q.16. The biggest disadvantage the IMP ATT diode has is its

- Low Efficiency
- high noise
- Low BW
- inability to provide pulse operation
- low power handling ability

Q.17. An attenuator is used with TWT to

- prevent oscillations
- increase gain
- prevent saturation
- help bunching

Q.18. In AM transmission the frequency, which is not transmitted is

- carrier frequency
- audio frequency
- upper side frequency
- lower side frequency

Q.19. Maximum undistorted power output of a transmitter is obtained when its modulation is:

- more than 100%
- 100%
- less than 100%
- 50%

Q.20. The cut off frequency of a [wave guide](#) means

- lower frequencies will not be propagated
- it determines the dimensions of the wave guide
- frequency at which zero transmission takes place
- None of above

Q.21. FM broadcast band lies in

- VHF
- UHF
- SHF
- HF

Q.22. Automatic gain control is used

- to maintain the tuning correct
- to reduce the voltage of loud passage of music
- to maintain the same amount of output, when stations of different strength are received
- to increase the amplification at high frequencies

Q.23. The modulation system inherently is most noise resistant in

- SSB suppressed carrier
- FM
- PPM
- PCM

Q.24. An FM transmitter has maximum frequency deviation of 75 KHz and reproduces audio signal up to 15 KHz. Minimum channel width required, in KHz is

- 180
- 120
- 90
- 60

Q.25. The antenna efficiencies achieved in practice depend upon

- wave length
- impedance
- frequency
- none of above

Q.26. The process of compressing the digital codes at the transmitter and then expanding them back to their original form at receiver is known as

- Quantizing
- companding
- step sizing
- modulation

Q.27. TWT is basically

- an oscillator
- tuned amplifier
- wide band amplifier
- an audio amplifier

Q.28. In PPM, message resides in

- Pulses
- time location of pulse edges
- none of these
-

Q.29. Digital transmission efficiency is given by

- information bits/total bits
- total bits/information bits
- redundant bits/information bits
- none of the above

Q.30. Which of the following pulse systems requires higher bandwidth

- PAM
- PDM
- PPM
- none of these

Q.31. The speed of BRI ISDN interface is

- $2B + D$
- $2D + B$
- $30B + D$
- $30D + B$

Q.32. In case of matched load

- Transmission is zero
- reflection is zero
- reflection is unity
- transmission is equivalent to reflection

Q.33.A signal of maximum frequency of 1 KHz is sampled at Nyquist Rate.The interval between two successive samples is:

- 50 micro seconds
- 100 micro seconds
- 500 micro seconds
- 1000 micro seconds

Q.34.Man made noise id caused by:

- Solar eruptions
- Distant Stars
- Lightning Discharges
- Arc discharge in electric machines

Q.35.In order to get back the original signal, it is necessary to use:

- low pass filter
- high pass filter
- band pass filter
- band reject filter

Q.36.The function of AM detector circuit is

- to rectify the input signal
- to discard the carrier
- to provide the audio signal
- All of the above

Q.37.At microwave frequencies, the size of antenna becomes

- very large
- large
- small
- very small

Q.38.To increase the Q factor of an induction, it wound with

- thicker wire
- thinner wire
- longer wire
- wire with heavy insulation

Q.39.For handling large microwave power, the best medium is

- coaxial line
- rectangular waveguide
- stripline
- circular wave guide

Q.40.The negative resistance in Gunn diode is due to

- electron transfer to a less mobile energy level
- high reverse bias
- electron domain formation at the junction
- tunneling across the junction

Q.41.Which of the following sinusoidal oscillator is preferred for microwave frequencies?

- resonant circuit oscillator
- RC phase shift oscillators
- negative resistance oscillators
- all of the above

Q.42. When electromagnetic waves are propagated in a waveguide

- they travel along the walls of the waveguide
- they travel through the dielectric without touching the walls
- they are reflected from the walls but do not travel along the walls
- none of above

Q.43. The AGC voltage in a radio receiver is proportional to

- the amount of modulation
- the amplitude of audio signal
- the amplitude of IF carrier
- none of these

Q.44. Which of the following pulse systems is preferred for communication in presence of noise?

- PAM
- PDM
- PPM
- none of above

Q.45. Wave guides are generally made of

- Cast iron or steel
- White metal or gun metal
- bronze or aluminium
- plastic or bakelite

Q.46. With 100% modulation, ratio of side band power to total power transmitted in an amplitude modulated wave is

- $\frac{2}{3}$
- $\frac{1}{3}$
- $\frac{1}{2}$
- $\frac{1}{4}$

Q.47. In an AM wave with 100% modulation, the carrier is suppressed. The percentage of power saving will be

- 100%
- 50%
- 25%
- 66.7%

Q.48. Power factor of a purely resistive circuit is:

- zero
- one
- 0.5
- infinity

Q.49. In FM, the noise can be further decreased by

- decreasing deviation
- increasing deviation
- (c) keeping deviation constant
- (d) none of these

Q.50. The audio [frequency range](#) lies between

- 20 to 20,000 Hz
- 20 to 20,000 KHz
- 400 to 8,000Hz
- 500 to 5,000 Hz

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