:.1) Question No. 1 is compulsory. (2) Attempt in all five questions. (4) Answer suitable data if necessary. Answer the following :-20 (a) Compare FM and PM (b) SSB transmission (c) Pulse code modulation (d) Pulse modulation (e) Noise figure and Noise temperature. Draw the block diagram of an FM receiver and explain its working. 10 Describe the following with respect to superheterodyne receivers :-10 (i) Sensitivity (ii) Selectivity (iii) Image Rejection (iv) Fidelity (v) Intermediate frequency. (a) Draw the block diagram of a phase concellation SSB generator and explain how the carrier and the unwanted sideban are suppressed. What change is necessary to suppress the other side pant? In an FM system, the modulating frequency and voltages are 1 KHz and 5 4 V respectively. The deviation is 6/8 KHz. If the modulating voltage is increased to 6 V, calculate the next requency deviation. Determine the modulation index in both cases. Explain any one method of generation of FM signals. 5 (a) (i) Develop a neat comparison between TDM and FDM systems. 5 (ii) Draw a block diagram or PCM system and explain the function of 5 each block. What makes it a digital system? (b) Explain with diagrams how obtain PAM signals for baseband transmission for a single information channel, carrying voice frequencies upto 3.3 KHz using a sampling ate of 8 KHz. Determine the bandwidth required. Differentiate between DCM and delta modulation. (a) 6 Explain the stative delta modulator with reference to a delta modulator. (b) 6 (c) List the advantages of Digital Communication over Anolog communication (8 points (a) A 1000 KHz, 360 W carrier is simultaneously amplitude modulated by two audio waves 300 Hz and 800 Hz with % modulation of 55 and 65 respectively. Find the frequencies in the about, total power and sideband power in the output. Derive the necessary equations used. (b) Clearly explain any two methods of amplitude, modulation using transistorized circuits. Compare them. Write short notes on the following:-20 (a) NOISE triangle (b) Delayed AGC and simple AGC (c) Companding (d) External and outernal noise (e) Balanced modulator.

Liotal Marks . 100