Q.P.Code:23EC0409	R23	H.T.No.

## SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS) B.Tech. II Year II Semester Supplementary Examinations December-2025 ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

		ANALOG AND DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS			
		(Electronics and Communications Engineering)			
Tim	ie:		Max. M	larks	: 70
		PART-A			
		(Answer all the Questions $10 \times 2 = 20$ Marks)			
1		Explain the advantage of SSB over AM.	CO1	L2	2M
		Explain and give the experessions for single tone FM signal.	CO <sub>2</sub>	L1	2M
	c	A 107.6MHz carrier signal is frequency modulated by 7kHz sine wave. The		- L3	2M
		resultant FM signal as a frequency deviation of 50kHz. Determine highest			
		and lowest frequency components by modulated signal, modulation index of FM.			
	ď	How is frequency multiplier different from frequency translator explain?	CO2	L2	2M
		Give the factors influencing the choice of IF.	CO5	L3	2M
		What is Amplitude limiting?	CO1	L1	2M
		Compare PAM and PWM.	CO3	L2	2M
	b	What is the difference between uniform and non-uniform quantization?			ZIVI
			CO1	L.2	
		Draw the signal space diagram of QPSK.	CO4	L3	2M
	j	Explain about Eye diagram.	CO3	L2	2M
		$\frac{PART-B}{(Answer all Five Units 5 x 10 = 50 Marks)}$			
		UNIT-I		0 .00	
2	a	Define standard form of AM and explain the time and frequency domain	CO2	L2	5M
		expression of AM wave.			
		Explain the DSB-SC generation using balanced modulator.  OR	CO2	L2	5M
3	a	Obtain the expression for total transmitted power of AM wave, DSB-SC	CO2	-L3	5M
		wave, SSB wave and compare all the three.			
	b	The total Power content of an AM signal is 1000W. Determine the power	CO3	L4	5M
		being transmitted at carrier frequency and at each side bands when modulation percentage is 100%.		× F	
-		UNIT-II			
4	a	Obtain the Narrow Band FM wave equation for single tone input signal.	CO1	L3	4M
		The equation for a FM wave is $S(t)=10 \cos[5.7 \times 10^8 t + 5 \sin(12 \times 10^3 t)]$	CO1	L3	6M
		Calculate i) Carrier frequency ii) Modulation Index iii) Frequency	COI	1.55	OIVE
		deviation			
		OR			
5	0	Compare NBFM and WBFM.	COA	т э	534 =
J			CO2	L2	5M
	D	Discuss FM generation using indirect method.	CO2	L3	5M
		UNIT-III		*	
6	a	When a superheterodyne receiver is tuned to 555kHz, its local oscillator	CO <sub>2</sub>	L4	5M
		provides the mixer with an input at 1010kHz. What is the image frequency?			
		The antenna with a tuned circuit whose loaded Q is 40 is connected, What			
		will be the rejection ratio for the calculated image frequency?			
	b	Explain the FM Transmitter with help of block diagram	CO <sub>2</sub>	L2	5M
		OR			
7	a	Explain the operation of superheterodyne receiver with the help of a	CO3	L2	6M
		block diagram			
	b	Discuss about the alignment of radio receivers.	CO3	L3	<b>4M</b>
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		UNIT-IV			04080
8	a	Analyse noise in DSB-SC receiver with coherent detection.	CO4	L3	6M
	b	Define input signal to noise ratio and explain the significance of Figure of	CO3	L2	4M
		Merit. OR			
9	a	Draw the FM noise model and analyse the noise in FM reception.	<b>CO4</b>	L3	7M
	b	Discuss about FM threshold effect.	CO3	L2	3M
		UNIT-V			
10	a	Explain the generation and detection of BPSK system.	CO <sub>2</sub>	L3	6M
	b	Express the signals transmitted in QPSK and draw its space diagram.	CO3	L2	4M
		OR			-
11	a	Express the transmitted signals in BFSK. Draw and explain its signal space diagram.	CO3	L3	6M
	- b	Compare the performance of ASK, BPSK and BFSK.  *** END ***	CO2	L2	4M