



Chapter 28 Communication

The term communication refers to the transmitting, receiving and processing of information by electronic means.

Basic Communication System

A basic communication system consists of an information source, a transmitter, a link and a receiver.

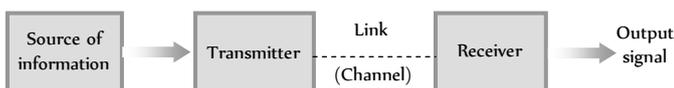


Fig. 28.1

(1) **Information** : The idea/message that is to be conveyed is information. The message may be individual one or a set of messages. The message may be a symbol, code, group of words or any pre decided unit.

(2) **Transmitter** : In radio transmission, the transmitter consists of a transducer, modulator, amplifier and transmitting antenna.

Transducer : Converts sound signals into electric signal.

Modulator : Mixing of audio electric signal with high frequency radio wave.

Amplifier : Boosting the power of modulated signal.

Antenna : Signal is radiated in the space with the aid of an antenna.

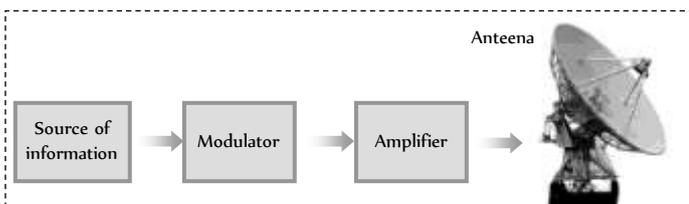


Fig. 28.2 : Transmitter

(3) **Communication channel** : The function of communication channel is to carry the modulated signal from transmitter to receiver. The communication channel is also called transmission medium or link.

The term channel refers to the frequency range allocated to a particular service or transmission.

Table 28.1 : Different channels

Type of communication	Channels or links
Radio communication	Free space
Telephony and Telegraphy communication	Transmission line
Optical communication	Optical fibre

(4) **Receiver** : The receiver consists of

Pickup antenna : To pick the signal

Demodulator : To separate out the audio signal from the modulated signal

Amplifier : To boost up the weak audio signal

Transducer : To convert back audio signal in the form of electrical pulses into sound waves.

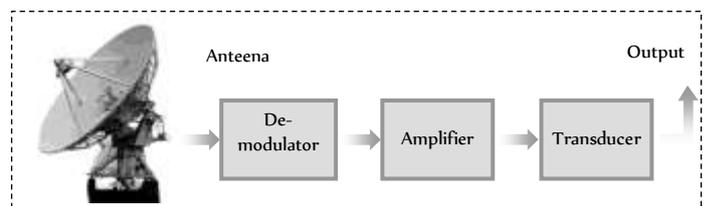


Fig. 28.3 : Receiver

Types of Communication System

Communication systems can be classified according to the nature of information or mode of transmission or types of transmission channel.

(1) **According to the nature of information source**

(i) Speech transmission

(ii) Picture transmission

(iii) **Facsimile transmission (FAX)** : This involves exact reproduction of a document or picture which are static.

(2) According to the mode of transmission

(i) **Analog communication** : The communication system, which make use of analog signals are called analog communication system.

Table 28.2 : Few analog communication system

System	Specification
Telegraphy	Message in the form of codes are sent.
Television broadcast	Both sound as well as pictures are sent.
Telephony	It sends voice signal from one place to another by means of wire.
Radar	It means radio detection and ranging. It is used for determining the distance and direction of objects using microwave.
Teletyping	Message can be typed and telegraphed to distant receivers

(ii) **Digital communication** : In this system digital signals are used.

Table 28.3 : Few digital communication system

System	Specification
Facsimile transmission (FAX)	This involves exact reproduction of a document or picture which are static
Mobile phone	Such telephones are also called cellular phones, because they operate within a network of radio cells.
E-mail	the message sent via a computer network are called e-mail
Tele conferencing	It is a system in which persons sitting at coloured television screens. See and talk to each other via a computer communication network.
Communication satellite	Used to relay radio and television programmers.
Global positioning system (GPS)	It is a navigation system based on a network of earth orbiting satellites. The users can find their positions within an accuracy of 100 m by receiving.

(3) According to the transmission channel

- (i) Line communication (ii) Space communication

(4) According to the type of modulation

- (i) Amplitude modulation (AM)
- (ii) Frequency modulation (FM)
- (iii) Phase modulation (PM)
- (iv) Pulse amplitude modulation (PAM)
- (v) Pulse time modulation (PTM)
- (vi) Pulse code modulation (PCM)

Analog and Digital Signals

In communication system, a signal means a time varying electrical signal containing informations.

(i) **Analog signals** : It is a continuous wave form which changes smoothly over time.

(ii) Such signals can be easily generated from the source of information by using an appropriate transducer *e.g.* pressure variations in the sound waves can be converted into corresponding current or voltage pulses with the help of a microphone.

(iii) A simple analog signal is represented by a sine wave

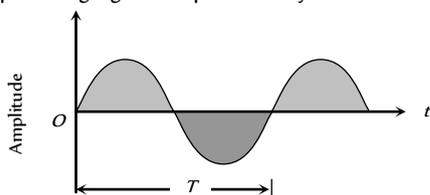
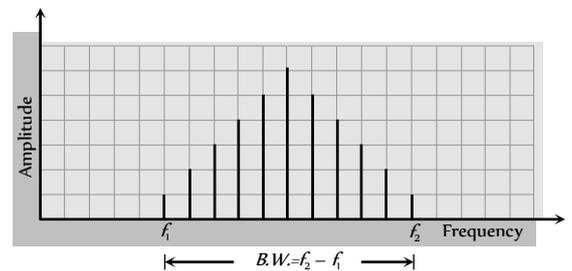


Fig. 28.4

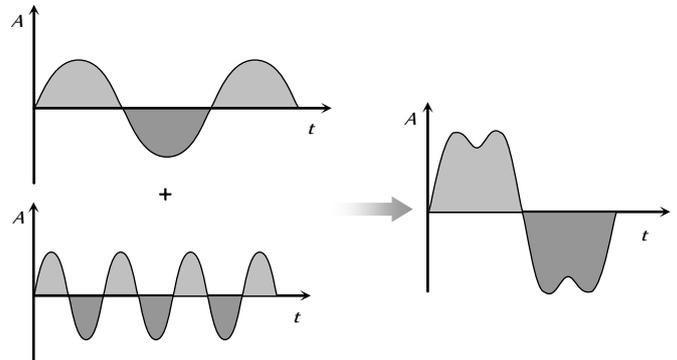
(iii) The frequency of analog signals associated with speed or music varies over a range between 20 Hz to 20 KHz.

(iv) The range over which the frequencies of a signal vary is called band width.



(v) The term base band designates the band of frequencies representing the signal supplied by the source of information.

(vi) A signal consist of two or more waves of different frequencies is known as a complex analog signal.



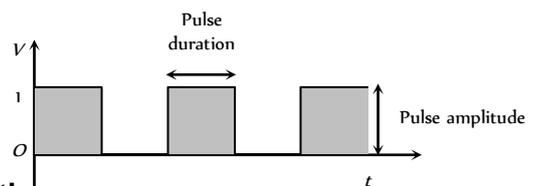
(2) **Digital signals** : A digital signal is a discontinuous function of time. It has only two voltage level *i.e.* either low (0) or high (1).

Either of 0 and 1 is known as bit. A group of bit is called byte.

A byte comprising of 2 bits can give on the four code combination *i.e.* 00, 01, 10 and 11.

The number of code combination increase with number of bits in a byte is given by $N = 2^x$, where x = number of bits in a byte.

The number of binary digits (bits) per second, which describe a digital signal is called it's bit rate. Bit rate is expressed in bits per second (bps).



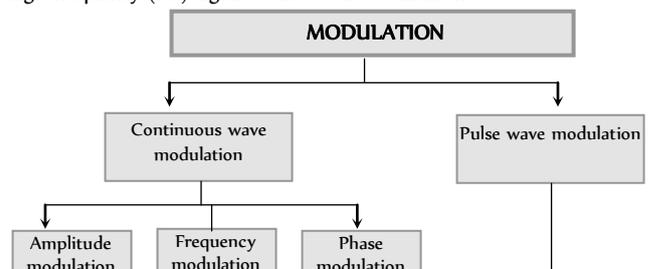
Modulation

Fig. 28.7

(1) Digital and analog signals to be transmitted are usually of low frequency and hence cannot be transmitted as such.

(2) These signals require some carrier to be transported. These carriers are known as carrier waves or high frequency signals.

(3) The process of placement of a low frequency (LF) signal over the high frequency (HF) signal is known as modulation.



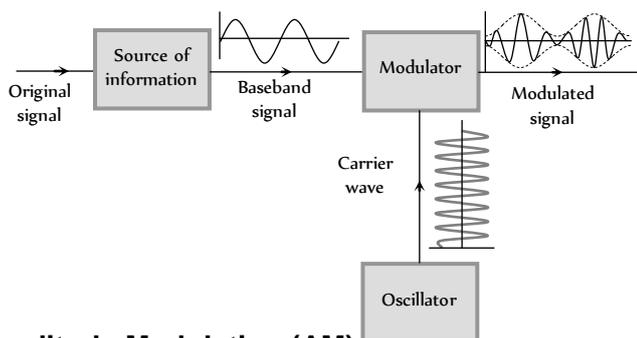
(4) **Need for modulation** : The sound wave (20 Hz to 20 KHz) cannot be transmitted directly from one place to another for the following reasons.

(i) **Height of antenna** : For efficient radiation and reception, the height of transmitting and receiving antennas should be comparable to a quarter of wavelength of the frequency used. For 15 KHz it is 5000 m (too large) and for 1 MHz it is 75 m.

The energy radiated from an antenna is practically zero, when the frequency of the signal to be transmitted is below 15 Hz.

(ii) **Detecting signals** : All audible signals are in the range of 20 Hz to 20 KHz so the signals from all sources remains heavily mixed up in air. It will be very difficult to differentiate or detect the broadcast signal at the receiving station.

Thus modulation is necessary for a low frequency signal. When it is to be sent to a distant place so that the information may not die out in the way it self as well as for the proper identification of a signal and to keep the height of antenna small also



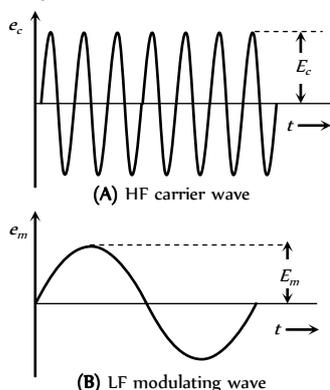
Amplitude Modulation (AM)

Fig. 28.9

The process of changing the amplitude of a carrier wave in accordance with the amplitude of the audio frequency (AF) signal is known as amplitude modulation (AM).

In AM frequency of the carrier wave remains unchanged.

The amplitude of modulated wave is varied in accordance with the amplitude of modulating wave.



(i) **Modulation index** : The ratio of change of amplitude of carrier wave to the amplitude of original carrier wave is called the modulation factor or degree of modulation or modulation index (m).

$$m_a = \frac{\text{Change in amplitude of carrier wave}}{\text{Amplitude of original carrier wave}} = \frac{kE_m}{E_c}$$

where k = A factor which determines the maximum change in the amplitude for a given amplitude E_c of the modulating signal. If $k = 1$ then

$$m_a = \frac{E_m}{E_c} = \frac{E_{\max} - E_{\min}}{E_{\max} + E_{\min}}$$

If a carrier wave is modulated by several sine waves the total modulated index m is given by $m_t = \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + \dots}$

(2) **Voltage equation for AM wave** : Suppose voltage equations for carrier wave and modulating wave are $e_c = E_c \cos \omega_c t$ and $e_m = E_m \sin \omega_m t = mE_c \sin \omega_m t$

where e_c = Instantaneous voltage of carrier wave, E_c = Amplitude of carrier wave, $\omega_c = 2\pi f_c$ = Angular velocity at carrier frequency f_c , e_m = Instantaneous voltage of modulating, E_m = Amplitude of modulating wave, $\omega_m = 2\pi f_m$ = Angular velocity of modulating frequency f_m

Voltage equation for AM wave is

$$\begin{aligned} e &= E \sin \omega_c t = (E_c + e_m) \sin \omega_c t = (E_c + E_m \sin \omega_m t) \sin \omega_c t \\ &= E_c \sin \omega_c t + \frac{m_a E_c}{2} \cos(\omega_c - \omega_m)t - \frac{m_a E_c}{2} \cos(\omega_c + \omega_m)t \end{aligned}$$

The above AM wave indicated that the AM wave is equivalent to summation of three sinusoidal wave, one having amplitude E_c and the other two having amplitude $\frac{m_a E_c}{2}$.

(3) **Side band frequencies and band width in AM wave**

(i) **Side band frequencies** : The AM wave contains three frequencies $f_c, (f_c + f_m)$ and $(f_c - f_m)$, f_c is called carrier frequency, $(f_c + f_m)$ and $(f_c - f_m)$ are called side band frequencies.

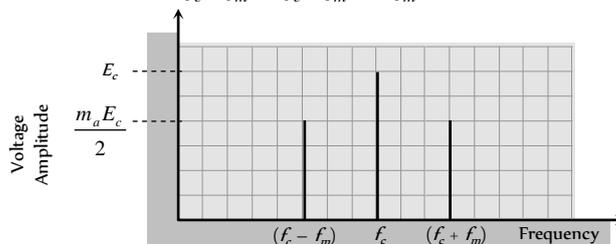
$(f_c + f_m)$: Upper side band (USB) frequency

$(f_c - f_m)$: Lower side band (LSB) frequency

Side band frequencies are generally close to the carrier frequency.

(ii) **Band width** : The two side bands lie on either side of the carrier frequency at equal frequency interval f_m .

So, band width = $(f_c + f_m) - (f_c - f_m) = 2f_m$



(4) **Power in AM waves** : Power dissipated in any circuit $P = \frac{V_{rms}^2}{R}$.

Hence (i) carrier power $P_c = \frac{\left(\frac{E_c}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{R} = \frac{E_c^2}{2R}$

(ii) Total power of side bands $P_{sb} = \frac{\left(\frac{m_a E_c}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{R} + \frac{\left(\frac{m_a E_c}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{R} = \frac{m_a^2 E_c^2}{4R}$

(iii) Total power of AM wave $P_w = P_c + P_{sb} = \frac{E_c^2}{2R} \left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}\right)$

(iv) $\frac{P_t}{P_c} = \left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}\right)$ and $\frac{P_{sb}}{P_t} = \frac{m_a^2 / 2}{\left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}\right)}$

(v) Maximum power in the AM (without distortion) will occur when $m = 1$ i.e. $P_t = 1.5P = 3P_{sb}$

(vi) If I_c = Unmodulated current and I_t = total or modulated current \Rightarrow

$$\frac{P_t}{P_c} = \frac{I_t^2}{I_c^2} \Rightarrow \frac{I_t}{I_c} = \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}\right)}$$

(5) Limitation of amplitude modulation

- (i) Noisy reception
- (ii) Low efficiency
- (iii) Small operating range
- (iv) Poor audio quality

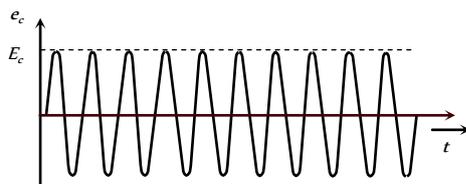
Frequency Modulation (FM)

The process of changing the frequency of a carrier wave in accordance with the audio frequency signal is known as frequency modulation

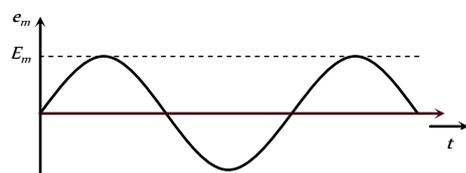
(1) Audio quality of AM transmission is poor. There are need to eliminate amplitude sensitive noise. This is possible if we eliminate amplitude variation. (i.e. a need to keep the amplitude of the carrier constant). This is precisely what we do in FM.

(2) In FM the overall amplitude of FM wave remains constant at all times.

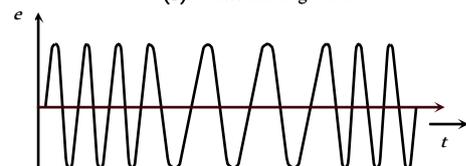
(3) In FM, the total transmitted power remains constant.



(A) HF carrier wave



(B) LF modulating wave



(4) **Frequency deviation** : The maximum change in frequency from mean value (ν) is known as frequency deviation. This is also the change or shift either above or below the frequency ν and is called as frequency deviation.

$$\therefore \delta = (f_{\max} - f_c) = f_c - f_{\min} = k_f \cdot \frac{E_m}{2\pi}$$

k_f = Constant of proportionality. It determines the maximum variation in frequency of the modulated wave for a given modulating signal.

(5) **Carrier swing (CS)** : The total variation in frequency from the lowest to the highest is called the carrier swing

i.e. $CS = 2 \times \Delta f$

(6) **Frequency modulation index (m)** : The ratio of maximum frequency deviation to the modulating frequency is called modulation index.

$$m_f = \frac{\delta}{f_m} = \frac{f_{\max} - f_c}{f_m} = \frac{f_c - f_{\min}}{f_m} = \frac{k_f E_m}{f_m}$$

(7) **Frequency spectrum** : FM side band modulated signal consist of infinite number of side bands whose frequencies are

$$(f_c \pm f_m), (f_c \pm 2f_m), (f_c \pm 3f_m) \dots\dots$$

The number of side bands depends on the modulation index m .

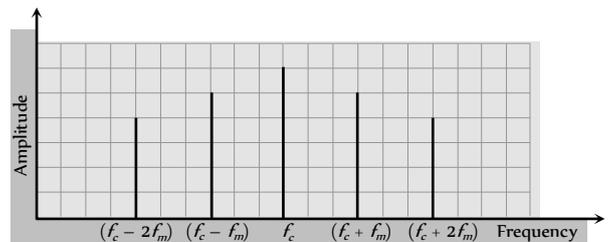


Fig. 28.13

In FM signal, the information (audio signal) is contained in the side bands. Since the side bands are separated from each other by the frequency of modulating signal f_m so

Band width = $2n \times f_m$; where n = number of significant side band pairs

(8) **Deviation ratio** : The ratio of maximum permitted frequency deviation to the maximum permitted audio frequency is known as deviation ratio. Thus, deviation ratio = $\frac{(\Delta f)_{\max}}{(f_m)_{\max}}$

ratio. Thus, deviation ratio = $\frac{(\Delta f)_{\max}}{(f_m)_{\max}}$

(9) **Percent modulation** : The ratio of actual frequency deviation to the maximum allowed frequency deviation is defined as percent modulation.

Thus, percent modulation, $m = \frac{(\Delta f)_{\text{actual}}}{(\Delta f)_{\max}}$

Table 28.4 : Range of frequency allotted for FM radio/TV broadcast

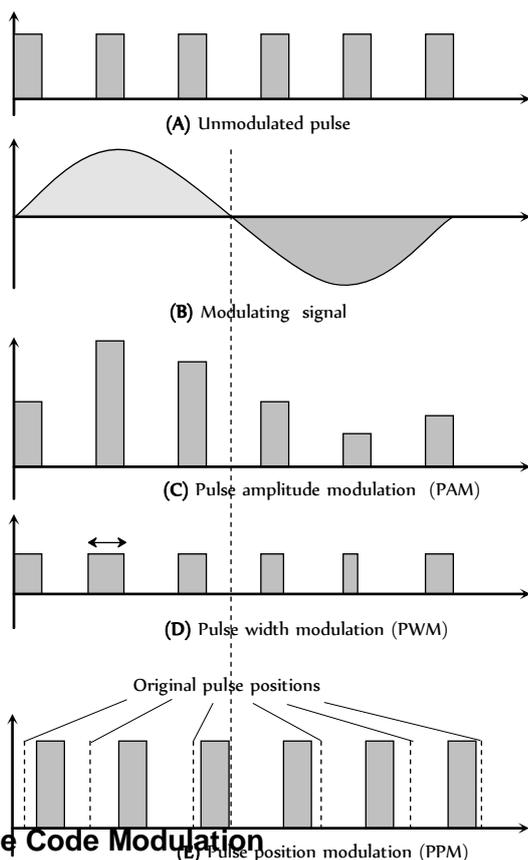
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Type of broadcast	Frequency band
FM radio	88 to 108 MHz
UHF TV	47 to 230 MHz
UHF TV	470 to 960 MHz

Pulse Modulation

Here the carrier wave is in the form of pulses.

- (1) **Pulse amplitude modulation (PAM)** : The amplitude of the pulse varies in accordance with the modulating signal.
- (2) **Pulse width modulation (PWM)** : The pulse duration varies in accordance with the modulating signal.
- (3) **Pulse position modulation (PPM)** : In PPM, the position of the pulses of the carrier wave train is varied in accordance with the instantaneous value of the modulating signal.



Pulse Code Modulation

The pulse amplitude, pulse width and pulse position modulations are not completely digital.

A completely digital modulation is obtained by pulse code modulation (PCM).

An analog signal is pulse code modulated by following three operation.

- (1) **Sampling** : It is the process of generating pulses of zero width and of amplitude equal to the instantaneous amplitude of the analog signal. The number of samples taken per second is called sampling rate.
- (2) **Quantisation** : The process of dividing the maximum amplitude of the analog voltage signal into a fixed number of levels is called quantisation. e.g. amplitude 5 V of the analog voltage signal divides into six. Quantisation level viz 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

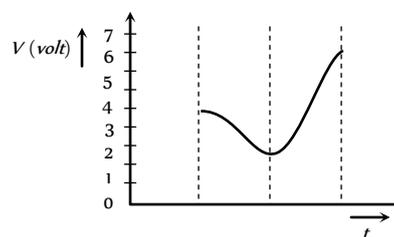
Pulses having amplitude between -0.5 V to 0.5 V are approximated (quantised) to a value 0 V , amplitude between 0.5 V to 1.5 V are approximated to a value of 1 V and so on.

- (3) **Coding** : The process of digitising the quantised pulses according to some code is called coding.

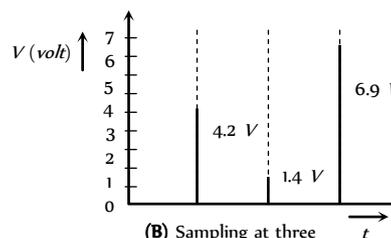
Table 28.5 : Coding

Quantisation level	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Binary code	000	001	010	011	100	101	110	111

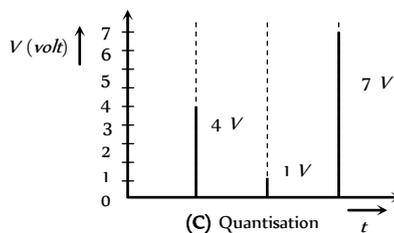
For example consider that voltage amplitude of an analog signal varies between 0 and 7 V.



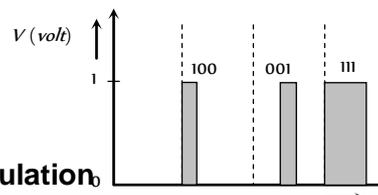
(A) Analog voltage signal



(B) Sampling at three discrete time



(C) Quantisation



Demodulation

The process of extracting the original signal from the modulated wave is known as demodulation or detection.

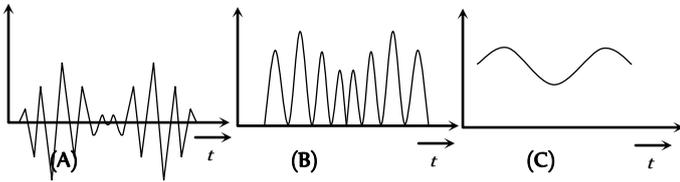
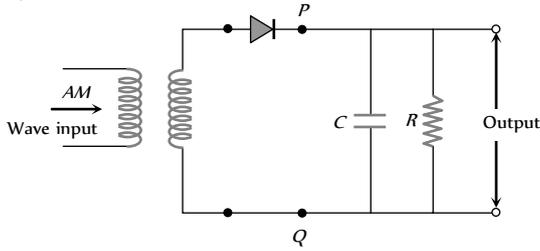
The wireless signals consist of radio frequency (high frequency) carrier wave modulated by audio frequency (low frequency). The diaphragm of a telephone receiver or a loud speaker cannot vibrate with high frequency. So it is necessary to separate the audio frequencies from the radio frequency carrier wave.

Simple demodulator circuit : A diode can be used to detect or demodulate an amplitude modulated (AM) wave. A diode basically acts as a rectifier i.e. it reduces the modulated carrier wave into positive envelope only.

The AM wave input is shown in figure. It appears at the output of the diode across PQ as a rectified wave (since a diode conducts only in the positive half cycle). This rectified wave after passing through the RC network does not contain the radio frequency carrier component. Instead, it has only the envelope of the modulated wave.

In the actual circuit the value of RC is chosen such that $\frac{1}{f_c} \ll RC$;

where f_c = frequency of carrier signal.



Data Transmission and Retrieval

The term data is applied to a representation of facts, concepts or instructions suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by human beings or by automatic means. Data in most cases consists of pulse type of signals.

The pulse code modulated (PCM) signal is a series of 1's and 0's. The following three modulation techniques are used to transmit a PCM signal.

(1) **Amplitude shift keying (ASK)** : Two different amplitudes of the carrier represent the two binary values of the PCM signal. This method is also known as on-off keying (OOK)

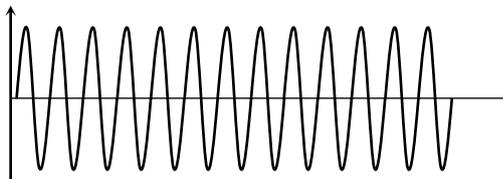
- 1 : Presence of carrier of same constant amplitude.
- 0 : Carrier of zero amplitude.

(2) **Frequency shift keying (FSK)** : The binary values of the PCM signal are represented by two frequencies.

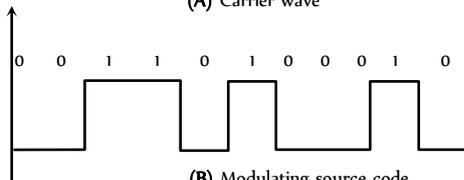
- 1 : Increase in frequency
- 0 : Frequency unaffected

(3) **Phase shift keying (PSK)** : The phase of the carrier wave is changed in accordance with modulating data signal.

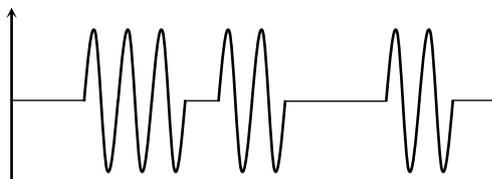
- 1 : Phase changed by π
- 0 : Phase remains unchanged.



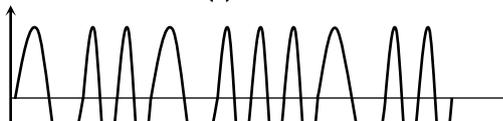
(A) Carrier wave



(B) Modulating source code



(C) ASK modulated wave



The analog signal is sampled by the sampler. The sampled pulses are then quantised. The encoder codes the quantised pulses according to the binary codes. After modulating the PCM signal (by ASK, FSK or PSK method) the modulated signal is, then transmitted into free space in the form of bits.

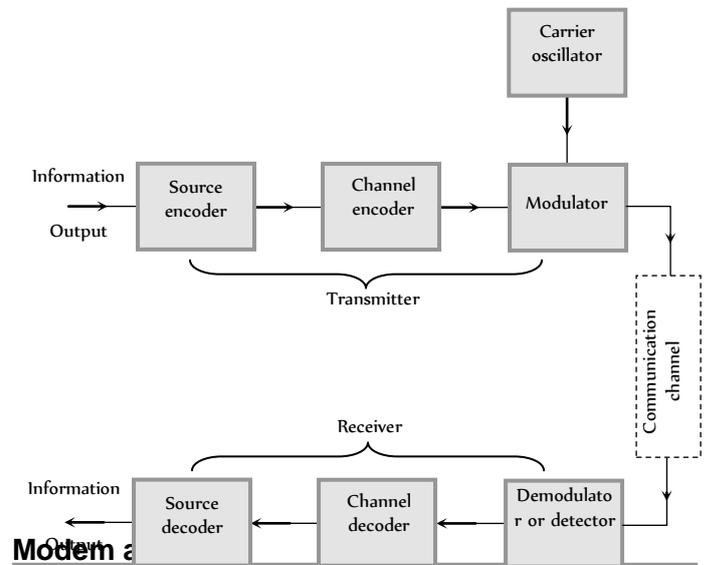


Fig. 28.18

Modem a



(i) **Modem** : Modems are used to interlace two digital sources/receivers.

(i) Word modem has been obtained from the words modulator and demodulator. As the name implies both the functions (modulation) and demodulation) are included in a signal unit.

(ii) Modems are placed at both ends of the communication circuit as shown.

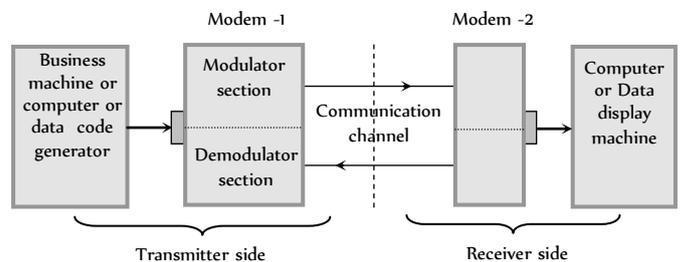


Fig. 28.19

(iii) The modem at the transmitting station changes the digital output from a computer (or any other business machine) to a from (analog signal) which can be easily sent via a communication channel (Telephone line *etc.*). While the receiving modem reverses the process.

(iv) There are three modes of operation of a modem.

(a) Simplex mode : In this mode data is transmitted in only one direction.

(b) Half duplex : In this mode data is transmitted between the transmitter and the receiver in both direction, but only in one direction at a time.

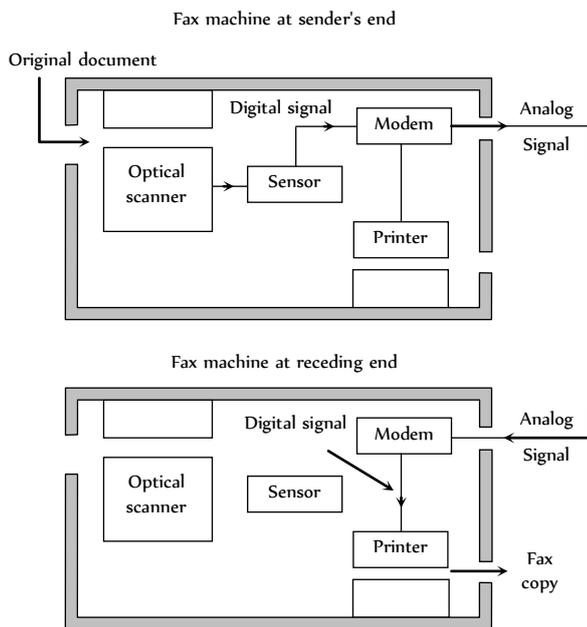
(c) Full duplex : In this mode, the data are transmitted between the transmitter and receiver in both directions at the same time.

Table 28.6 : Modem data transmission speed

Types	Speed in bits per sec and (bps)
Low speed modem	600 bps
Medium speed modem	600 to 2400 bps
High speed modem	2400 to 10,800 bps

(2) **Fax (Facsimile transmission)** : The electronic reproduction of a document at a distance place is known as facsimile transmission (FAX).

The original written document is converted into transmittable codes at the sending end. These codes are converted back into a copy of the original document at the receiving end.



The original written document is put into the machine. A scanner scans the whole document. **Fig. 28.20**

The scanned written document is then moved on a glass plate. A beam of light from a given source is projected through the glass and is reflected from the surface of the document.

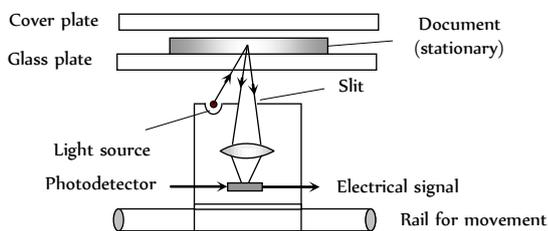


Fig. 28.21

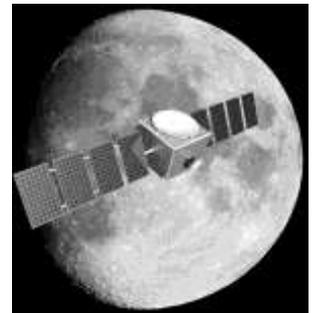
The reflected light is focussed on a device known as photo detector which converts the optical signals (carrying the information regarding the patterns/writings/signatures *etc.*) in to electrical signals.

These electrical signals are then modulated and transmitted on to the telephone lines to the receiving end.

Space Communication

The communication process utilising the physical space around the earth is termed as space communication.

Electromagnetic waves which are used in Radio, Television and other communication system are radio waves and microwaves.



The radio waves emitted from a transmitter antenna can reach the receiver antenna by the following mode of operation.

- + Ground wave propagation
- + Sky wave propagation.
- + Space wave propagation.

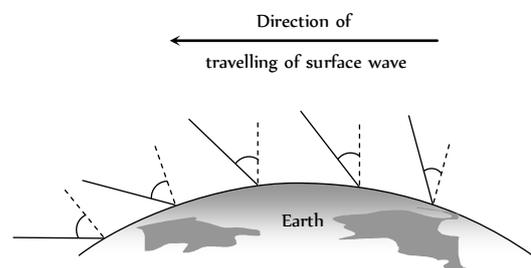
(i) Ground wave propagation

(i) In ground wave propagation, radio waves travel along the surface of the earth (following the curvature of earth).

(ii) These waves induce currents in the ground as they propagate due to which some energy is lost.

(iii) The decrease in the value of energy (*i.e.* attenuation) increases with the increase in the frequency of radiowave.

(iv) As the ground wave propagates over the earth, it tilts over more and more due to diffraction. (This is another cause of attenuation of ground wave). After covering some distance, the wave just lie down which means it's death.

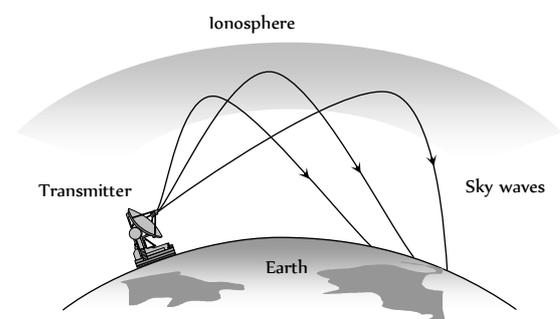


(v) Ground wave propagation **Fig. 28.22** is sustained only at low frequencies (~ 500 kHz to 1500 kHz) or for radio broadcast at long wavelengths.

(2) Sky wave propagation

(i) These are the waves which are reflected back to the earth by ionosphere.

Ionosphere is a layer of atmosphere having charged particles, ions and electrons and extended above 80 km – 300 km from the earth's surface.



Space Wave Propagation

The space waves are the radio waves of very high frequency (30 MHz to 300 MHz) ultra high frequency (300 MHz to 3000 MHz) and microwave (more than 3000 MHz). At such high frequencies, the sky wave as well as ground wave propagation both fails.

These waves can be transmitted from transmitting to receiving antenna either directly or after reflection from the ground or in troposphere, the wave propagation is called space wave propagation.

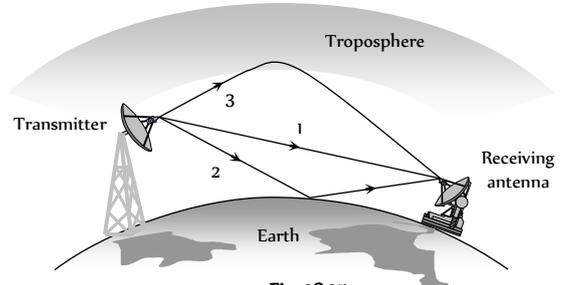


Fig. 28.25

The space wave propagation is also called as line of sight propagation. The line of sight distance is the distance between transmitting antenna and receiving antenna at which they can see each other.

Space wave propagation can be utilised for transmitting high frequency TV and FM signals.

(i) **Television signal propagation** : Frequency range for propagation is 80 MHz to 200 MHz

$$\text{Height of transmitting antenna : } h = \frac{d^2}{2R} \quad (d = \text{distance covered by the signal, } R = \text{Radius of the Earth})$$

Area covered : $A = \pi d = 2\pi Rh$

$$\text{Population cover : Population density} \times \text{Area covered}$$

(2) **Microwave communication** : Microwave communication systems are used for long distance communication. Since at microwave frequencies, electromagnetic waves cannot bend across the obstacles, such as the top of the buildings, mountains etc., it is therefore necessary that microwave transmission is in line-of-sight.

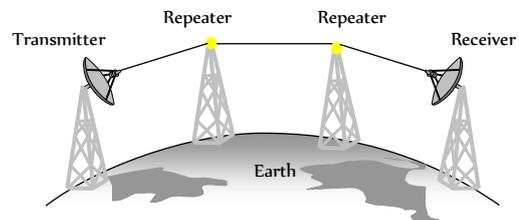


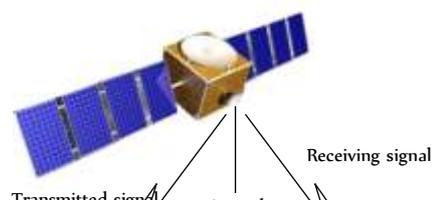
Fig. 28.26

Due to curvature in the surface of earth, the range of microwave transmission is very small ($\approx 50 \text{ km}$). The range of microwave transmission is also limited by the fact that signals get weaker and weaker as it propagates. However, these problems are overcome by using repeaters (A repeater is basically an amplifier, which amplifies the attenuated signal and then retransmits it.) at intervals between the transmitter and the receiver. Due to this, the cost of transmission of signal between the two stations increases.

The problems faced in a microwave communication system are solved to a large extent by using a geostationary satellite as a communication satellite.

Satellite Communication

(1) Satellite communication is like the line-of-sight microwave transmission. In this case, a beam of modulated microwave is projected towards the satellite.



(ii) These are the radio waves of frequency range 2 MHz to 30 MHz.

(iii) Sky waves are used for very long distance radio communication at medium and high frequencies (i.e. at medium waves and short waves).

(iv) The sky waves being electromagnetic in nature, changes the dielectric constant and refractive index of the ionosphere. The effective refractive index of the ionosphere is

$$n_{eff} = n_0 \left[1 - \frac{Ne^2}{\epsilon_0 m \omega^2} \right]^{1/2} = n_0 \left[1 - \frac{80.5N}{f^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

where n_0 = refractive index of free space, N = electron density of ionosphere, ϵ_0 = dielectric constant of free space, e = charge on electron, m = mass of electron ω = angular frequency of EM wave.

(v) As we go deep into the ionosphere, N increases so n_0 decreases. The refractions or bending of the beam will continue and finally it reflects back.

(vi) **Critical frequency (f_c)** : It is defined as the highest frequency of radio wave, which gets reflected to earth by the ionosphere after having been sent straight to it.

If maximum electron density of the ionosphere is N_m per m , then $f_c \approx 9(N_{max})^{1/2}$. Above f_c , a wave will penetrate the ionosphere and is not reflected by it.

(vii) **Maximum usable frequency (MUF)** : It is the highest frequency of radio waves which when sent at some angle of incidence θ , towards the ionosphere, get reflected and return to the earth. $MUF = \frac{f_c}{\cos \theta}$

(viii) **Skip distance** : It is the smallest distance from a transmitter along the earth's surface at which a sky wave of a fixed frequency but more than f_c is sent back to the earth.

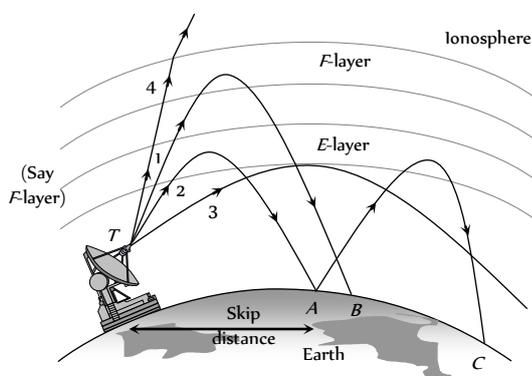


Fig. 28.24

(ix) **Fading** : It is defined as the fluctuation in the strength of a signal at a receiver due to interference of two waves.

Fading is more at high frequencies. It results into errors in data transmission and retrieval.

(8) The Indian communication satellites INSAT-2B and INSAT-2C are positioned in such way in the outer space that they are accessible from any place in India.

Remote Sensing

Remote sensing is the technique to obtain information about an object (in respect of its size, colour nature, location, temperature *etc.*) by observing it from a distance and without coming to actual contact with it.

(1) There are two types of remote sensing instruments : active and passive. Active instruments provide their own energy to illuminate the object of interest, as radar does. They send an energy pulse to the object and then receive and process the pulse reflected from the object. Passive instruments sense only radiations emitted by the object or solar radiation reflected from the object.

(2) The remote sensing is done through a satellite. The satellite used in remote sensing should move in an orbit around the earth in such way that it always passes over the particular area of the earth at the same local time.

The orbit of such a satellite is known as sun-synchronous orbit. A remote sensing orbit can be circular polar orbit or in highly inclined elliptical orbit.

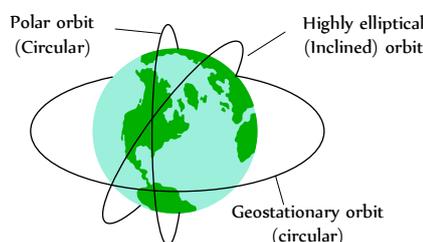


Fig. 28.29

(3) A remote sensing satellite takes photographs of a particular region which nearly the same illumination every time it passes through that region.

(4) The most useful remote sensing technology is that it makes possible the repetitive surveys of vast areas in a very short time, even if the areas are inaccessible.

(5) Space based remote sensing is a new technology. It has high potential for applications in nearly all aspects of resource management.

(6) The Indian remote sensing satellites are IRS-1A, JRS-1B, and IRS-1C.

(7) **Some applications of remote sensing includes**

(i) Meteorology : (development of weather systems and weather forecasting).

(ii) Climatology : Monitoring climatic changes.

(iii) Oceanography : (Sea surface temperatures, mapping of sea-ice and oil pollution monitoring).

(iv) Archaeology, geological surveys.

(v) Water resource surveys,

(vi) Urban land use surveys.

(vii) Agriculture and forestry and natural disaster.

(viii) In the field of spying to detect movements of enemy army and their positions.

(ix) It is used to locate the place where under ground nuclear explosion has carried out.

Line Communication



(2) Satellite communication is mainly done through geostationary satellites (for steady reliable transmission and reception)

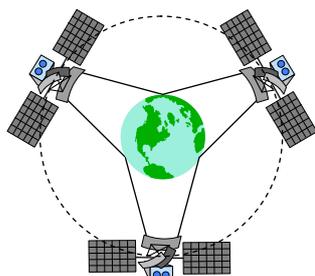
(3) A geostationary satellite has the same time period of revolution of earth (*i.e.* 24 hrs.). It appears stationary *w.r.t.* earth. It locates at the height of 36000 km above the earth's surface (well above the ionosphere).

(4) A communication satellite is a spacecraft placed in an orbit around the earth which carries a transmitting and receiving equipment called radio transponder. It amplifies the microwave signals emitted by the transmitter from the surface of earth and send then to the receiving station on earth.

(5) The transmitted signal is UP-LINKED and received by the satellite station which DOWN-LINKS it with the ground station through its transmitter.

The up-link and down-link frequencies are kept different (both frequencies being in the regions of UHF/microwave).

(6) A single satellite cannot cover the entire surface of the earth. At least three geo-stationary satellites are required which are 120° apart from each other to have the communication link over the entire globe of earth.



(7) Satellite technology is very useful in collecting information about various factors of the atmosphere which governs the weather and climatic conditions.

The satellite communication can be used for establishing mobile communication with great use the communication satellites are now being used in Global Positioning System (GPS). The ordinary users can find their positions within an accuracy of 100m.

There are two types of satellites used for long distance transmission.

(i) Passive satellite : It act as reflector only for the signals transmitted from earth. Moon the natural satellite of earth is a passive satellite.

(ii) Active satellite : It carries all the equipment used for receiving signals sent from the earth, processing them and then re-transmitting them to the earth. Now a days active satellites are in use.

Line communication means interconnection of two points that are at some distance from each other with the help of wires for exchange of information e.g. interconnection between a transmitter and receiver or a transmitter and antenna or an antenna and receiver.

Two Wire Transmission Line

The most commonly used two wire lines are : Parallel wire, twisted pair wires and co-axial cable.

(i) **Parallel wire line** : In a two wire transmission line, two metallic wires are arranged parallel to each other inside a protective insulation coating.



Fig. 28.30

(i) The wires may be hard or flexible depending on the power to be handled.

(ii) It is commonly used to connect an antenna with TV receiver.

(iii) Such wires can suffer from interferences and losses.

(2) **Twisted pair wire** : It consists of two insulated copper wires twisted around each other at regular intervals to minimize electrical interference.

(i) Twisted pair wires are used to connect telephone systems. It works well up to a distance of about 10 cm. They cannot transmit signals over very large distances.



Fig. 28.31

(ii) They can be used for transmitting both, the analog and digital signals.

(iii) They are easy to install and cost effective.

(3) **Coaxial wire lines** : It consist of a central copper wire (which transmits the signals) surrounded by a PVC insulation over which a sleeve of copper mesh (outer conductor) is placed. The outer conductor is normally connected to ground and thus it provides an electrical shield to the signals carried by the central conductor. The outer conductor is externally covered with a polymer jacket for protection.

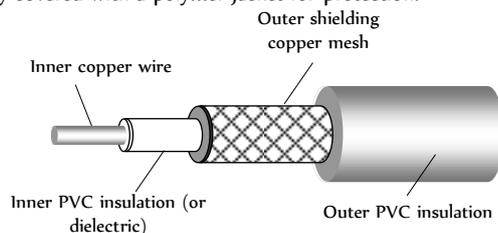


Fig. 28.32

(i) Co-axial line wires can be used for microwaves and ultra high frequency waves.

(ii) The communication through co-axial lines is more efficient than through a twisted pair wire lines.

(iii) Co-axial cables can be gas filled also. To reduce flash over between the conductor handling high power, *N*-gas is used in the cable.

Impedance of Line

Each portion of the transmission line can be considered as a small inductor, resistor and capacitor as shown.

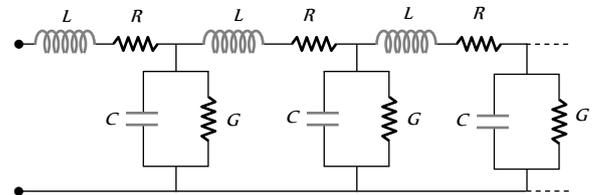


Fig. 28.33

(1) Such inductors, resistors and capacitors are distributed throughout the transmission line.

As a result each length of transmission line has a characteristic impedance.

(2) In case of co-axial cable, the dielectric can be represented by a shunt resistance *G*.

(3) When co-axial cable is used to transmit a radio frequency signal, *X_L* and *X_C* are large as compared to *R* and *G* respectively. Hence *R* and *G* can be neglected.

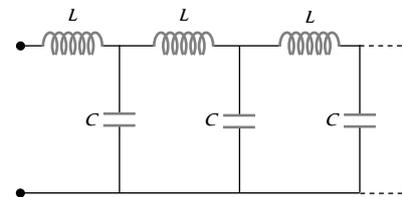


Fig. 28.34

(4) In co-axial cable, *R* is zero, so no loss of energy and hence no attenuation of frequency signal occurs when transmitted along it. That's why co-axial cables are specially used in cable TV network.

(5) **Characteristic impedance (*Z₀*)** : It is defined as the impedance measured at the input of a line of infinite length.

For parallel line $Z_0 = \frac{276}{\sqrt{k}} \log \frac{2s}{d}$

d = Diameter of each wire

s = Separation between the two wires

k = Dielectric constant of the insulating medium

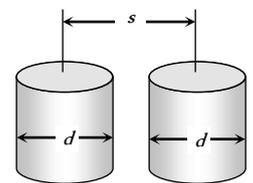


Fig. 28.35

For co-axial line wire $Z_0 = \frac{138}{\sqrt{k}} \log \frac{D}{d}$

d = Diameter of inner conductor

D = Diameter of outer conductor

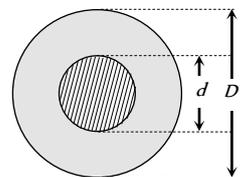


Fig. 28.36

At radio frequency $Z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$

the usual range of characteristic impedance for parallel wire lines is 150Ω to 600Ω and for co-axial wire it is 40Ω to 150Ω .

(6) **Velocity factor of a line ($v.f.$):** It is the ratio of reduction of speed of light in the dielectric of the cable

$$v.f. = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\text{Speed of light in medium}}{\text{Speed of light in vacuum}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}}$$

For a line $v.f.$ is generally of the order of 0.6 to 0.9.

Telephone Links

(1) Telephone is the most common means of communication. Now a days, the telephone system is required to converse from earth to another heavenly bodies like moon etc.

(2) A telephone link can be established with the help of co-axial cables, ground waves, sky waves, microwaves or optical fibre cables.

(3) Simultaneous transmission of a number of messages over a single channel without their interfering with one another is called multiplexing. Two types of multiplexing techniques are in use :

(i) Frequency division multiplexing uses analog modulation of message signals.

(ii) Time division multiplexing makes use of pulse modulation of message signals.

(4) Twisted pair wire lines provide a band width of 2 MHz , while co-axial cable provides a band width of 20 MHz . For further increase in band width, we use

- (i) microwave link
- (ii) communication satellite link.

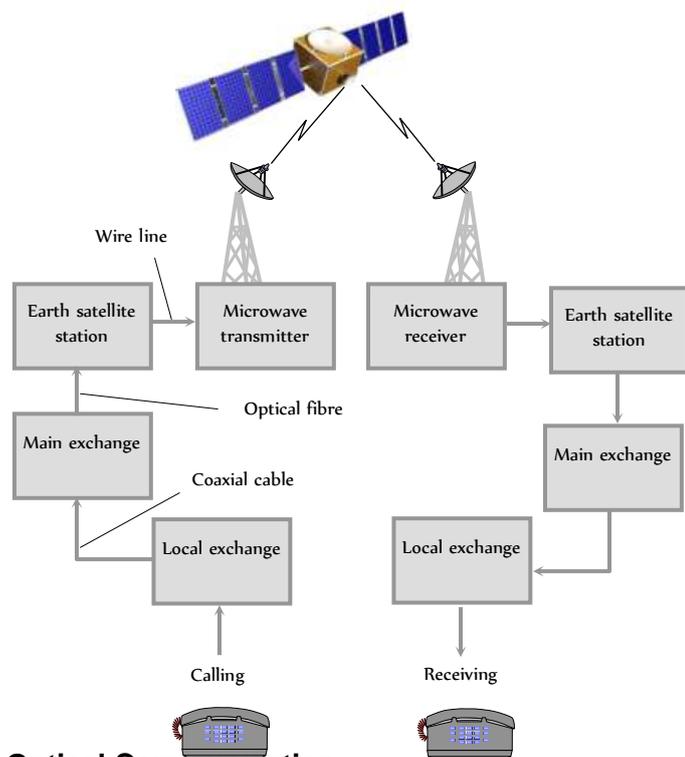


Fig. 28.37

Optical Communication

(1) The use of optical carrier waves for transmission of information from one place to another is called optical communication.

(2) The useful optical frequency range is 10^{14} Hz to 10^{15} Hz which is very high as compared to radio and microwave frequencies ($10^6\text{ Hz} - 10^9\text{ Hz}$).

(3) The information carrying capacity \propto bandwidth \propto frequency of carrier wave. So optical communication is better than others. (because of high frequency).

(4) Basic setup of optical communication shown below

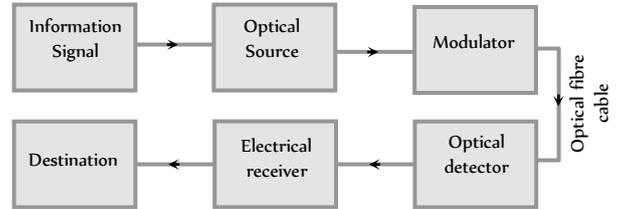


Fig. 28.38

(5) Light emitting diodes (LED) and diode lasers are preferred for optical source. LED's are used for small distance transmission while diode laser is used for very large distance transmission.

(6) In order to transmit information signal via an optical communication system, it is necessary to modulate light with the information signal.

(7) The optical signal reaching the receiving end has to be detected by a detector which converts light into electrical signals, So that the transmitted information may be decoded. Semiconductor based photo-electors are used

Optical Fibre

The optical fibres are used to transmit light signals from one place to another without any practical loss in the intensity of light signal.

(1) **Design :** Optical fibre is made of a thin glass core (diameter 10 to $100\ \mu\text{m}$) surrounded by a glass coating called cladding are protected by a jacket of plastic.

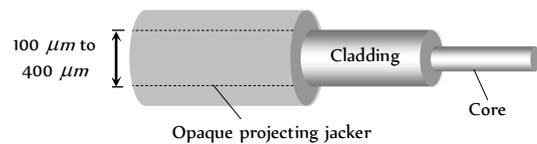


Fig. 28.39

(2) **Principle :** It works on the principle of total internal reflection.

(3) **Action :** The refractive index of the glass used for making core ($\mu \approx 1.7$) is a little more than the refractive index of the glass ($\mu \approx 1.5$) used for making the cladding i.e. $\mu > \mu_1$.

The core dimension is so small ($\approx 10\ \mu\text{m}$) that the light entering will almost essentially be having incident angle (θ) more than the critical angle (θ_c) and will suffer total internal reflection at the core. Cladding boundary such successive total reflections at opposite boundaries will confine the light to the core as shown in figure.

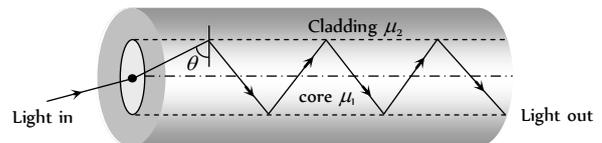


Fig. 28.40

(4) **Critical angle (θ_c) :** At core-cladding interface if $\theta = \theta_c$ then

$$\cos \theta_c = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}}{\mu_1} \Rightarrow \theta_c = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\sqrt{\mu_1^2 - \mu_2^2}}{\mu_1} \right)$$

(5) **Acceptance angle (θ)** : The value of maximum angle of incidence with the axis of fibre in air for which all the incident light is totally reflected is known as acceptance angle.

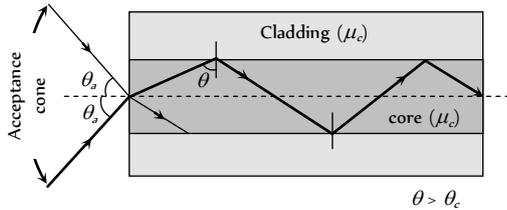


Fig. 28.41

If $\theta_a =$ Acceptance angle then $\mu_c =$ refractive index of core, $\mu_c =$ refractive index of cladding.

$$\sin \theta_a = \frac{\sqrt{\mu_c^2 - \mu_c^2}}{\mu_0} \Rightarrow \theta_a = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{\mu_c^2 - \mu_c^2} \quad (\text{for air } \mu_c = 1)$$

(6) **Numerical aperture** : Light gathering capability of a fibre is related to numerical aperture. This is defined as the sine of acceptance angle i.e.

$$NA = \sin i = \sqrt{\mu_c^2 - \mu_c^2}$$

The numerical aperture can also be given in terms of relative core-cladding index difference (Δ), where $\Delta = \frac{\mu_c^2 - \mu_c^2}{2\mu_c^2}$

$$\text{Thus, } NA = \sqrt{\mu_c^2 - \mu_c^2} = \mu_c \sqrt{2\Delta}$$

(7) **Fibre attenuation** : In practice a very small part of light energy is lost from an optical fibre. This reduction in energy of the light is called attenuation and is described by $I = I_0 e^{-\alpha x}$

where $I_c =$ Intensity of light when it enters the fibre

$I =$ Intensity of light at a distance x along the fibre

$\alpha =$ Absorption co-efficient or attenuation co-efficient

$$\text{Also attenuation (in dB)} = 10 \log_{10} \frac{I}{I_0}$$

(8) **Types of optical fibre**

(i) **Monomode optical fibre** : It has a very narrow core of diameter about $5\mu m$ or less, cladding is relatively big.

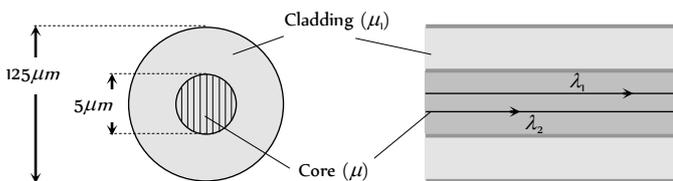


Fig. 28.42

(ii) **Multimode optical fibre** : It is again of two types

(a) **Step index multimode fibre** :

The diameter of the core is about $50 \mu m$.

Core has constant R.I μ_c from it's centre to boundary.

The refractive index then changes to a lower value of μ_c , which remains constant through the cladding.

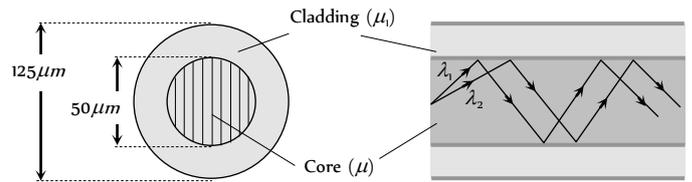


Fig. 28.43

Since refractive index of a material depend on the wavelength of light. The wavelength follow diff. paths.

The overall time difference between two wavelengths reaches the other end is of the order of $33 \times 10^{-10} \text{ sec/cm}$ length of the fibre.

(iii) **Graded index multimode fibre** : Refractive index decreases smoothly from it's centre to the outer surface of the fibre (cladding). There is no notieable boundary between core and cladding.

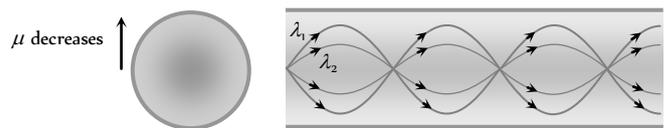


Fig. 28.44

Advantages of Optical Fibres Over Wires

- (1) Lower cost in the long run.
- (2) Low loss of signal typically less than 0.3 dB/km , so repeater-less transmission over long distances is possible.
- (3) Large data-carrying capacity (thousands of times greater, reaching speeds of up to 1.6 Tb/s in field deployed systems and up to 10 Tb/s in lab systems).
- (4) No electromagnetic radiation; difficult to eavesdrop.
- (5) High electrical resistance, so safe to use near high-voltage equipment or between areas with different earth potentials.
- (6) Low weight.
- (7) Signals contain very little power.
- (8) No cross talk between cables.
- (9) No sparks (e.g. in automobile applications)
- (10) Difficult to place a tap or listening device on the line, providing better physical network security.

Laser



Laser is a process by which we get a beam which is coherent, highly monochromatic and almost perfectly parallel. Such a beam is also called laser.

Coherent

:

Because all the photons in the light beam, emitted by different atoms, at different instant are in phase.

- Monochromatic :** Because, the spread $\Delta\lambda$ in wavelength is very small, of the order of 10^{-4} nm .
- Perfectly parallel :** Because, a laser beam can be sent to a far off place and returns back without any practical loss of intensity.

The term LASER stands for **L**ight **A**mplification by **S**timulated **E**mission **R**adiation.

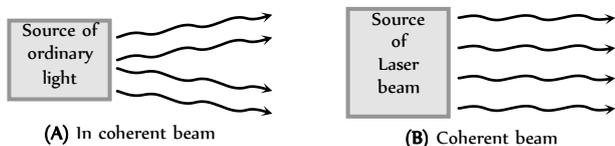


Fig. 28.45

Concepts Related to Production of LASER

(1) **Stimulated absorption :** Consider an atom which has an allowed state at energy E_1 and another allowed state at a higher energy E_2 . Suppose the atom is in the lower energy state E_1 . If a photon of light having energy $E_2 - E_1$ is incident on this atom, the atom may absorb the photon and jump to the higher energy state E_2 . This process is called stimulated absorption of light photon. The incident photon has stimulated the atom to absorb the energy.

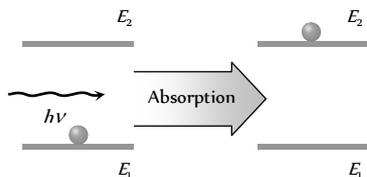


Fig. 28.46

(2) **Spontaneous emission :** If an atom is present in the higher energy state, it tends to return to the lower energy state within a time of 10^{-8} sec by emitting a photon of energy $h\nu = E_2 - E_1$. We call this process spontaneous emission. Spontaneous because the event was not triggered by any outside influence.

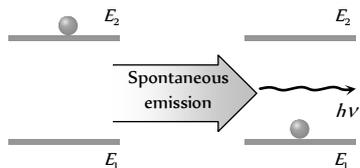


Fig. 28.47

(3) **Stimulated emission :** Suppose a photon of energy $h\nu = E_2 - E_1$ interacts with an atom that is already in the excited state E_2 .

The incident photon may stimulate the atom to emit a photon, the energy, phase, and direction of travel of this second photon are exactly the same as those of the incident photon. That is the quantum state of the stimulated photon is identical to that of the incident photon. This process is called stimulated emission.

If these two photons then interact with two more excited state atoms, two more photons are produced, and soon. Therefore, the stimulation process leads to photon amplification.

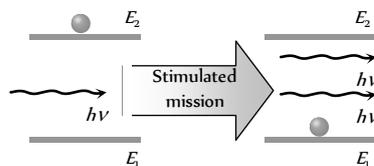


Fig. 28.48

(4) **Population inversion :** Usually the number of atoms in the lower energy state is more than the number of atoms in the excited state. To emit

photons which are coherent (*i.e.* in phase), the number of atoms in the higher state must be greater than the number of atoms in the lower energy state. In other words, population of atoms in the higher energy state must be larger than the population of atoms in the lower energy state. The process of making the population of atoms in the higher energy state more than that of lower energy state is known as population inversion.

The method used to invert the population of atoms is known as pumping.

(5) **Metastable states :** A metastable state is one, which has a mean life time of the order of 10^{-3} s or more *i.e.* much larger than 10^{-8} s , the life time of a higher energy state. Some atomic systems, such as chromium, neon, etc possess metastable states. The atom of such an atomic system, when in higher energy state, does not come down to lower energy state directly. It first returns to metastable state and then after a finite lapse of time of the order of 10^{-3} s , returns to the lower energy state. Since such atom stays in metastable state for a sufficiently long time, the population inversion can sustain in such atomic system.

A system in which population inversion is achieved is called the active system.

Principle of Laser

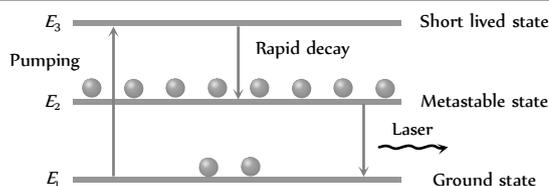


Fig. 28.49

Atoms from the ground state E_1 are 'pumped' up to an excited state E_3 . From E_3 the atom decay rapidly to state of energy E_2 . For lasing (lasing means laser action) to occur, this state must be metastable. If conditions are right, state E_2 can then become more heavily populated than state E_1 , thus providing the needed population inversion.

When photon of energy $h\nu = E_2 - E_1$ is incident on one of the atoms present in the metastable state, the atom will drop to lower energy state E_1 , emitting a photon of same energy as that of the incident photon, which is in phase with it and is emitted in the same direction. The two photons, then interact with two more atoms present in metastable state and so on. This process is called amplification of light.

For smooth process two conditions are necessary

(1) The metastable state should all the time have larger number of atoms than the number of atoms in lower energy state.

(It is achieved by pumping)

(2) The photons emitted due to stimulated emission should stimulate other atoms to multiply the photons inside the system.

(It is achieved by two mirrors are fixed at the ends of the system containing lasing material. The mirrors reflect the photons back and forth to keep them inside the region for a long time.)

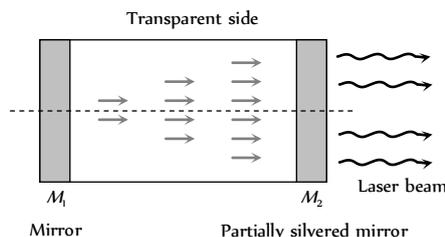
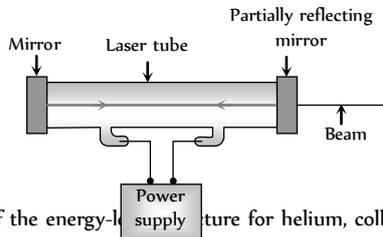


Fig. 28.50

Helium-Neon Laser

This laser contains a mixture of helium ($\approx 90\%$) and neon ($\approx 10\%$) at low pressure in a cylindrical tube with mirrors at each end. The energy level diagram in figure shows the important energy levels for the helium and neon atoms. A large electric field is established in the tube by electrodes connected to a high-voltage power supply, Electrons from ionized atoms are accelerated by the field and collide with atoms.



Because of the energy-lack of helium, collisions often excite helium atoms to the level labeled E_3 in the figure. In a process called collision transfer, energy is transferred from excited helium atoms to neon atoms during collisions, thus producing a population of neon atoms in the E_2 level. The transition from level E_2 to E_1 in neon is forbidden, but the transition out of the E_2 level is allowed. This means that the population of atoms in the E_2 level builds up, and that of the E_1 level is rapidly depleted.

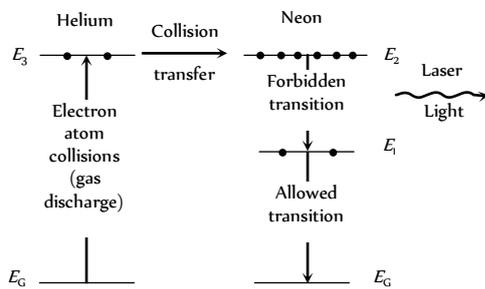


Fig. 28.52

Stimulated emission from E_2 to E_1 predominates and laser light is generated.

The mirrors at each end of the tube encourage emissions along the tube axis by reflecting the light back and forth inside the tube. One of the mirrors is slightly leaky, transmitting about 1 percent of the incident light. This transmitted light forms the laser beam which we find so useful.

Tips & Tricks

✍ Parallel wire lines are never used for transmission of microwaves. This is because at the frequency of microwaves, separation between the two wires approaches half a wavelength ($\lambda/2$). Therefore radiation loss of energy becomes maximum.

✍ Number of channel accommodated for

$$\text{Transmission} = \frac{\text{Total band width of channel}}{\text{Band width needed per channel}}$$

✍ Bit rate = Sampling rate \times no. of bits per sample.

✍ Modulation factor determines the strength and quality of the transmitted signal.

✍ A Hertz antenna is a straight conductor of length equal to half the wavelength of radio signals to be transmitted or received. A Marconi antenna is a straight conductor of length $l = \lambda/4$

✍ In a digital signal, information is carried by the pattern of pulses and not by the shape of pulses.

✍ Sampling converts an analog signal into digital. For example when an analog signal is sampled at interval of $125 \mu\text{-sec}$ the number of samples taken per second = $\frac{1}{125 \times 10^{-6}} = 8000$.

✍ AGC stands for automatic gain control. It is used in receive.

✍ Sputnik-1 launched by Russia in 1957 was the first active satellite.

✍ First communication satellite was put in an orbit by USA in 1958.

✍ The first India experimental satellite *i.e.* Apple was launched on June 19, 1981.

✍ The national information centre at Delhi has linked computers at all head quarters through INSAT 2B.

✍ First communication satellite was put in an orbit by USA in 1958.

✍ Just as $\sqrt{\frac{Z}{Y}}$ represents characteristic impedance (Z) of a transmission line, \sqrt{ZY} represents propagation constant of the line.

✍ Glass-core and glass cladding (often called SCS fibre *i.e.* silica clad silica fibre) have the best propagation characteristics.

✍ The dish type antenna's used for satellite communication are generally of cassegrain type

✍ Ground waves propagate along the surface of the earth. These are vertically polarised to prevent short circuiting of the electric field at a distance d is given by $E = \frac{120 \pi h_t I}{\lambda d}$ and signal received by an antenna

of height h is given by $V(\text{volts}) = \frac{120 \pi h_t h_r I}{\lambda d}$

✍ Receivers may be of two types, tuned radio frequency (TRF) receivers and superheterodyne receivers. Super heterodyne receivers use local oscillators and intermediate frequency amplifiers before the signal is detected. In this way the reception becomes free of signal frequency but depends only on intermediate frequency which is fixed.

✍ A rectifier with peak detection is used in the AM wave detection and FM detection is achieved by an LC circuit tuned at off resonant frequency.

✍ APDs (Avalanche photodiodes) are best suited for detection in fiber optic communication.

✍ MASER is microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. It is used as a microwave amplifier or oscillator. The principle of MASER is identical to that of LASER. Only frequency range is $\leq 10^7$ Hz in masers.

✍ In frequency modulation m_f (frequency modulation index) is inversely proportional to modulating frequency f_m . While in PM it does not vary with modulating frequency. Moreover, FM is more noise immune.



1624 Communication

✍ AM with single side band suppressed carrier is better as it contains maximum modulating power.

Ordinary Thinking

Objective Questions

Communication

- In short wave communication waves of which of the following frequencies will be reflected back by the ionospheric layer, having electron density 10^6 per m [AIIMS 2003]
 - 2 MHz
 - 10 MHz
 - 12 MHz
 - 18 MHz
- In an amplitude modulated wave for audio frequency of 500 cycle/second, the appropriate carrier frequency will be [AMU 1996]
 - 50 cycles/sec
 - 100 cycles/sec
 - 500 cycles/sec
 - 50,000 cycles/sec
- AM is used for broadcasting because
 - It is more noise immune than other modulation systems
 - It requires less transmitting power compared with other systems
 - Its use avoids receiver complexity
 - No other modulation system can provide the necessary bandwidth faithful transmission
- Range of frequencies allotted for commercial FM radio broadcast is
 - 88 to 108 MHz
 - 88 to 108 kHz
 - 8 to 88 MHz
 - 88 to 108 GHz
- The velocity factor of a transmission line x . If dielectric constant of the medium is 2.6, the value of x is [AFMC 1995]
 - 0.26
 - 0.62
 - 2.6
 - 6.2
- The process of superimposing signal frequency (*i.e.* audio wave) on the carrier wave is known as [AIIMS 1987]
 - Transmission
 - Reception
 - Modulation
 - Detection
- Long distance short-wave radio broadcasting uses [AFMC 1996]
 - Ground wave
 - Ionospheric wave
 - Direct wave
 - Sky wave
- A step index fibre has a relative refractive index of 0.88%. What is the critical angle at the corecladding interface [Manipal 2003]
 - 60°
 - 75°
 - 45°
 - None of these
- The characteristic impedance of a coaxial cable is of the order of
 - 50 Ω
 - 200 Ω
 - 270 Ω
 - None of these
- In which frequency range, space waves are normally propagated
 - HF
 - VHF
 - UHF
 - SHF
- If μ and μ_c are the refractive indices of the materials of core and cladding of an optical fibre, then the loss of light due to its leakage can be minimised by having [BVP 2003]
 - $\mu > \mu_c$
 - $\mu < \mu_c$
 - $\mu = \mu_c$
 - None of these
- Through which mode of propagation, the radio waves can be sent from one place to another [JIPMER 2003]
 - Ground wave propagation
 - Sky wave propagation
 - Space wave propagation
 - All of them
- A laser beam of pulse power 10^6 watt is focussed on an object are 10^{-4} cm. The energy flux in watt/cm at the point of focus is
 - 10^6
 - 10^8
 - 10^4
 - 10^2
- The carrier frequency generated by a tank circuit containing 1 nF capacitor and 10 μ H inductor is [AFMC 2003]
 - 1592 Hz
 - 1592 MHz
 - 1592 kHz
 - 159.2 Hz
- Broadcasting antennas are generally [AFMC 2003]
 - Omnidirectional type
 - Vertical type
 - Horizontal type
 - None of these
- For television broadcasting, the frequency employed is normally
 - 30-300 MHz
 - 30-300 GHz
 - 30-300 KHz
 - 30-300 Hz
- The radio waves of frequency 300 MHz to 3000 MHz belong to
 - High frequency band [MNR 1997]
 - Very high frequency band
 - Ultra high frequency band
 - Super high frequency band
- An antenna behaves as resonant circuit only when its length is
 - $\frac{\lambda}{2}$
 - $\frac{\lambda}{4}$
 - λ
 - $\frac{\lambda}{2}$ or integral multiple of $\frac{\lambda}{2}$
- Maximum useable frequency (MUF) in F-region layer is x , when the critical frequency is 60 MHz and the angle of incidence is 70°. Then x is [Himachal PMT 2003]
 - 150 MHz
 - 170 MHz
 - 175 MHz
 - 190 MHz
- The electromagnetic waves of frequency 2 MHz to 30 MHz are
 - In ground wave propagation
 - In sky wave propagation
 - In microwave propagation
 - In satellite communication [CPMT 2003]
- A laser is a coherent source because it contains [EAMCET 2002]
 - Many wavelengths
 - Uncoordinated wave of a particular wavelength

- (c) Coordinated wave of many wavelengths
(d) Coordinated waves of a particular wavelength
22. The attenuation in optical fibre is mainly due to
[AFMC 2003]
(a) Absorption
(b) Scattering
(c) Neither absorption nor scattering
(d) Both (a) and (b)
23. The maximum distance upto which TV transmission from a TV tower of height h can be received is proportional to
[AIIMS 2003]
(a) h (b) h
(c) h (d) h
24. A laser beam is used for carrying out surgery because it
[AIIMS 2003]
(a) Is highly monochromatic (b) Is highly coherent
(c) Is highly directional (d) Can be sharply focussed
25. Laser beams are used to measure long distances because
[DCE 2002, 03]
(a) They are monochromatic
(b) They are highly polarised
(c) They are coherent
(d) They have high degree of parallelism
26. An oscillator is producing FM waves of frequency 2 kHz with a variation of 10 kHz. What is the modulating index
[DCE 2004]
(a) 0.20 (b) 5.0
(c) 0.67 (d) 1.5
27. The maximum peak to peak voltage of an AM wave is 24 mV and the minimum peak to peak voltage is 8 mV. The modulation factor is
(a) 10% (b) 20%
(c) 25% (d) 50%
28. Sinusoidal carrier voltage of frequency 1.5 MHz and amplitude 50 V is amplitude modulated by sinusoidal voltage of frequency 10 kHz producing 50% modulation. The lower and upper side-band frequencies in kHz are
(a) 1490, 1510 (b) 1510, 1490
(c) $\frac{1}{1490}, \frac{1}{1510}$ (d) $\frac{1}{1510}, \frac{1}{1490}$
29. What is the modulation index of an over modulated wave
(a) 1 (b) Zero
(c) < 1 (d) > 1
30. Basically, the product modulator is
(a) An amplifier (b) A mixer
(c) A frequency separator (d) A phase separator
31. If f_a and f_f represent the carrier wave frequencies for amplitude and frequency modulations respectively, then
(a) $f_a > f_f$ (b) $f_a < f_f$
(c) $f_a \approx f_f$ (d) $f_a \geq f_f$
32. Which of the following is the disadvantage of FM over AM
(a) Larger band width requirement
(b) Larger noise
(c) Higher modulation power
(d) Low efficiency
33. If a number of sine waves with modulation indices n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots modulate a carrier wave, then total modulation index (n) of the wave is
(a) $n_1 + n_2 + \dots + 2(n_1 + n_2, \dots)$
(b) $\sqrt{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 + \dots}$
(c) $\sqrt{n_1^2 + n_2^2 + n_3^2 + \dots}$
(d) None of these
34. An AM wave has 1800 watt of total power content. For 100% modulation the carrier should have power content equal to
(a) 1000 watt (b) 1200 watt
(c) 1500 watt (d) 1600 watt
35. The frequency of a FM transmitter without signal input is called
(a) Lower side band frequency
(b) Upper side band frequency
(c) Resting frequency
(d) None of these
36. What type of modulation is employed in India for radio transmission
(a) Amplitude modulation (b) Frequency modulation
(c) Pulse modulation (d) None of these
37. When the modulating frequency is doubled, the modulation index is halved and the modulating voltage remains constant, the modulation system is
(a) Amplitude modulation (b) Phase modulation
(c) Frequency modulation (d) All of the above
38. An antenna is a device
(a) That converts electromagnetic energy into radio frequency signal
(b) That converts radio frequency signal into electromagnetic energy
(c) That converts guided electromagnetic waves into free space electromagnetic waves and vice-versa
(d) None of these
39. While tuning in a certain broadcast station with a receiver, we are actually
(a) Varying the local oscillator frequency
(b) Varying the frequency of the radio signal to be picked up
(c) Tuning the antenna
(d) None of these
40. Indicate which one of the following system is digital
(a) Pulse position modulation
(b) Pulse code modulation

- (c) Pulse width modulation
(d) Pulse amplitude modulation
41. In a communication system, noise is most likely to affect the signal
(a) At the transmitter
(b) In the channel or in the transmission line
(c) In the information source
(d) At the receiver
42. The waves used in telecommunication are
(a) IR (b) UV
(c) Microwave (d) Cosmic rays
43. In an FM system a 7 kHz signal modulates 108 MHz carrier so that frequency deviation is 50 kHz. The carrier swing is
(a) 7.143 (b) 8
(c) 0.71 (d) 350
44. Consider telecommunication through optical fibres. Which of the following statements is not true [AIEEE 2003]
(a) Optical fibres may have homogeneous core with a suitable cladding
(b) Optical fibres can be of graded refractive index
(c) Optical fibres are subject to electromagnetic interference from outside
(d) Optical fibres have extremely low transmission loss
45. The phenomenon by which light travels in an optical fibres is
(a) Reflection (b) Refraction
(c) Total internal reflection (d) Transmission
46. Television signals on earth cannot be received at distances greater than 100 km from the transmission station. The reason behind this is that [DCE 1995]
(a) The receiver antenna is unable to detect the signal at a distance greater than 100 km
(b) The TV programme consists of both audio and video signals
(c) The TV signals are less powerful than radio signals
(d) The surface of earth is curved like a sphere
47. Advantage of optical fibre [DCE 2005]
(a) High bandwidth and EM interference
(b) Low bandwidth and EM interference
(c) High band width, low transmission capacity and no EM interference
(d) High bandwidth, high data transmission capacity and no EM interference
48. In frequency modulation [Kerala PMT 2005]
(a) The amplitude of modulated wave varies as frequency of carrier wave
(b) The frequency of modulated wave varies as amplitude of modulating wave
(c) The amplitude of modulated wave varies as amplitude of carrier wave
(d) The frequency of modulated wave varies as frequency of modulating wave
(e) The frequency of modulated wave varies as frequency of carrier wave
49. Audio signal cannot be transmitted because [Kerala PMT 2005]
(a) The signal has more noise
(b) The signal cannot be amplified for distance communication
(c) The transmitting antenna length is very small to design
(d) The transmitting antenna length is very large and impracticable
(e) The signal is not a radio signal
50. In which of the following remote sensing technique is not used
(a) Forest density (b) Pollution
(c) Wetland mapping (d) Medical treatment
51. For sky wave propagation of a 10 MHz signal, what should be the minimum electron density in ionosphere [AIIMS 2005]
(a) $\sim 1.2 \times 10^6 m^{-3}$ (b) $\sim 10^6 m^{-3}$
(c) $\sim 10^7 m^{-3}$ (d) $\sim 10^8 m^{-3}$
52. What should be the maximum acceptance angle at the aircore interface of an optical fibre if n_c and n_g are the refractive indices of the core and the cladding, respectively [AIIMS 2005]
(a) $\sin^{-1}(n_g / n_c)$ (b) $\sin^{-1} \sqrt{n_c^2 - n_g^2}$
(c) $\left[\tan^{-1} \frac{n_g}{n_c} \right]$ (d) $\left[\tan^{-1} \frac{n_c}{n_g} \right]$

[DCE 2001]

Critical Thinking

Objective Questions

1. A sky wave with a frequency 55 MHz is incident on D-region of earth's atmosphere at 45°. The angle of refraction is (electron density for D-region is 400 electron/cm) [Haryana PMT 2003]
(a) 60° (b) 45°
(c) 30° (d) 15°
2. In a diode AM-detector, the output circuit consist of $R = 1k\Omega$ and $C = 10 \mu F$. A carrier signal of 100 kHz is to be detected. Is it good
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Information is not sufficient
(d) None of these
3. Consider an optical communication system operating at $\lambda = 800 \text{ nm}$. Suppose, only 1% of the optical source frequency is the available channel bandwidth for optical communication. How many channels can be accommodated for transmitting audio signals requiring a bandwidth of 8 kHz
(a) 4.8×10^4 (b) 48
(c) 6.2×10^4 (d) 4.8×10^5
4. A photodetector is made from a semiconductor $\text{In}_{0.73}\text{Ga}_{0.27}\text{As}$ with $E_g = 0.73 \text{ eV}$. What is the maximum wavelength, which it can detect
(a) 1000 nm (b) 1703 nm
(c) 500 nm (d) 173 nm

5. A transmitter supplies 9 kW to the aerial when unmodulated. The power radiated when modulated to 40% is
 (a) 5 kW (b) 9.72 kW
 (c) 10 kW (d) 12 kW
6. The antenna current of an AM transmitter is 8 A when only carrier is sent but increases to 8.96 A when the carrier is sinusoidally modulated. The percentage modulation is
 (a) 50% (b) 60%
 (c) 65% (d) 71%
7. The total power content of an AM wave is 1500 W . For 100% modulation, the power transmitted by the carrier is
 (a) 500 W (b) 700 W
 (c) 750 W (d) 1000 W
8. The total power content of an AM wave is 900 W . For 100% modulation, the power transmitted by each side band is
 (a) 50 W (b) 100 W
 (c) 150 W (d) 200 W
9. The modulation index of an FM carrier having a carrier swing of 200 kHz and a modulating signal 10 kHz is
 (a) 5 (b) 10
 (c) 20 (d) 25
10. A 500 Hz modulating voltage fed into an FM generator produces a frequency deviation of 2.25 kHz . If amplitude of the voltage is kept constant but frequency is raised to 6 kHz then the new deviation will be
 (a) 4.5 kHz (b) 54 kHz
 (c) 27 kHz (d) 15 kHz
11. The audio signal used to modulate $60 \sin(2\pi \times 10^4 t)$ is $15 \sin 300\pi t$. The depth of modulation is
 (a) 50% (b) 40%
 (c) 25% (d) 15%
12. The bit rate for a signal, which has a sampling rate of 8 kHz and where 16 quantisation levels have been used is
 (a) 32000 bits/sec (b) 16000 bits/sec
 (c) 64000 bits/sec (d) 72000 bits/sec
13. An amplitude modulated wave is modulated to 50%. What is the saving in power if carrier as well as one of the side bands are suppressed
 (a) 70% (b) 65.4%
 (c) 94.4% (d) 25.5%
14. In AM, the centpercent modulation is achieved when
 (a) Carrier amplitude = signal amplitude
 (b) Carrier amplitude \neq signal amplitude
 (c) Carrier frequency = signal frequency
 (d) Carrier frequency \neq signal frequency

Read the assertion and reason carefully to mark the correct option out of the options given below:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
 (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) If the assertion and reason both are false.
 (e) If assertion is false but reason is true.

1. Assertion : Diode lasers are used as optical sources in optical communication.
 Reason : Diode lasers consume less energy.
 [AIIMS 2005]
2. Assertion : Television signals are received through sky-wave propagation.
 Reason : The ionosphere reflects electromagnetic waves of frequencies greater than a certain critical frequency.
 [AIIMS 2005]
3. Assertion : In high latitude one sees colourful curtains of light hanging down from high altitudes.
 Reason : The high energy charged particles from the sun are deflected to polar regions by the magnetic field of the earth.
 [AIIMS 2003]
4. Assertion : Short wave bands are used for transmission of radio waves to a large distance.
 Reason : Short waves are reflected by ionosphere
 [AIIMS 1994]
5. Assertion : The electrical conductivity of earth's atmosphere decreases with altitude.
 Reason : The high energy particles (*i.e.* γ -rays and cosmic rays) coming from outer space and entering our earth's atmosphere cause ionisation of the atoms of the gases present there and the pressure of gases decreases with increase in altitude.
6. Assertion : The electromagnetic waves of shorter wavelength can travel longer distances on earth's surface than those of longer wavelengths.
 Reason : Shorter the wavelength, the larger is the velocity of wave propagation.
7. Assertion : The surface wave propagation is used for medium wave band and for television broadcasting.
 Reason : The surface waves travel directly from transmitting antenna to receiver antenna through atmosphere.
8. Assertion : The television broadcasting becomes weaker with increasing distance.
 Reason : The power transmitted from TV transmitter varies inversely as the distance of the receiver
9. Assertion : Microwave propagation is better than the sky wave propagation.
 Reason : Microwaves have frequencies 100 to 300 GHz , which have very good directional properties.
10. Assertion : Satellite is an ideal platform for remote sensing.
 Reason : Satellite in polar orbit can provide global coverage or continuous coverage of the fixed area in geostationary configuration.
11. Assertion : Fax is a modulating and demodulating device.

Reason : It is necessary for exact reproduction of a document.

12. Assertion : A dish antenna is highly directional.

Reason : This is because a dipole antenna is omni directional.

Answers

Communication

1	a	2	d	3	c	4	a	5	b
6	c	7	c	8	d	9	c	10	c
11	a	12	d	13	b	14	c	15	b
16	a	17	c	18	d	19	c	20	b
21	d	22	d	23	a	24	d	25	d
26	b	27	d	28	a	29	d	30	b
31	b	32	a	33	c	34	b	35	c
36	a	37	c	38	c	39	a	40	b
41	b	42	c	43	a	44	c	45	c
46	d	47	d	48	b	49	d	50	d
51	a	52	b						

Critical Thinking Questions

1	b	2	b	3	a	4	b	5	b
6	d	7	d	8	c	9	b	10	b
11	c	12	a	13	c	14	a		

Assertion and Reason

1	b	2	d	3	a	4	a	5	e
6	c	7	a	8	c	9	a	10	a
11	e	12	b						

AS Answers and Solutions

Communication

- (a) By using $f_c \approx 9(N_{\max})^{1/2} \Rightarrow f_c \approx 2 \text{ MHz}$
- (d) Carrier frequency > audio frequency
- (c)
- (a) A maximum frequency deviation of 75 kHz is permitted for commercial FM broadcast stations in the 88 to 108 MHz VHF band.
- (b) $v.f. = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2.6}} = 0.62$
- (c) Carrier + signal \rightarrow modulation.
- (c)
- (d) Here $\frac{n_1 - n_2}{n_1} = \frac{0.88}{100} \Rightarrow \frac{n_2}{n_1} = 0.9912$
 \therefore Critical angle $\theta_c = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{n_2}{n_1}\right) = \sin^{-1}(0.9912) = 84^\circ 24'$
- (c)
- (c)
- (a)
- (d) Radio waves can be transmitted from one place to another as ground wave or sky wave or space wave propagation.
- (b) The energy flux $\phi = \frac{\text{Pulse power}}{\text{Area}} = \frac{10^{12}}{10^{-4}} = 10^{16} \frac{W}{\text{cm}^2}$
- (c) $v = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \sqrt{10 \times 10^{-6} \times 1 \times 10^{-9}}} = 1592 \text{ kHz}$
- (b)
- (a) VHF (Very High Frequency) band having frequency range 30 MHz to 300 MHz is typically used for TV and radar transmission.
- (c)
- (d)
- (c) $MUF = \frac{f_c}{\cos \theta} = \frac{60}{\cos 70^\circ} = 175 \text{ MHz}$
- (b)
- (d)
- (d) A very small part of light energy is lost from an optical fibre due to absorption or due to light leaving the fibre as a result of scattering of light sideways by impurities in the glass fibre.
- (a) $d = \sqrt{2hR} \Rightarrow d \propto h^{1/2}$
- (d) Surgery needs sharply focused beam of light and laser can be sharply focused.
- (d) Laser beams are perfectly parallel. So that they are very narrow and can travel a long distance without spreading. This is the feature of laser while they are monochromatic and coherent these are characteristics only.
- (b) The formula for modulating index is given by

$$m_f = \frac{\delta}{V_m} = \frac{\text{Frequency variation}}{\text{Modulating frequency}} = \frac{10 \times 10^3}{2 \times 10^3} = 5$$
- (d) Here, $V_{\max} = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \text{ mV}$ and $V_{\min} = \frac{8}{2} = 2 \text{ mV}$
Now, $m = \frac{V_{\max} - V_{\min}}{V_{\max} + V_{\min}} = \frac{12 - 4}{12 + 4} = \frac{8}{16} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5 = 50\%$
- (a) Here, $f_c = 1.5 \text{ MHz} = 1500 \text{ kHz}$, $f_m = 10 \text{ kHz}$
 \therefore Low side band frequency
 $= f_c - f_m = 1500 \text{ kHz} - 10 \text{ kHz} = 1490 \text{ kHz}$
Upper side band frequency
 $= f_c + f_m = 1500 \text{ kHz} + 10 \text{ kHz} = 1510 \text{ kHz}$
- (d) When $m > 1$ then carrier is said to be over modulated.
- (b) It mix weak signals with carrier signals.
- (b)
- (a) Frequency modulation requires much wider channel (7 to 15 times) as compared to AM.
- (c)
- (b) $P_t = P_c \left(1 + \frac{m^2}{2}\right)$; Here $m = 1$
 $\Rightarrow 1800 = P_c \left(1 + \frac{(1)^2}{2}\right) \Rightarrow P_c = 1200 \text{ W}$
- (c)
- (a)
- (c)
- (c) An antenna is a metallic structure used to radiate or receive EM waves.
- (a)
- (b) Pulse code modulation is a digital system.
- (b)
- (c) In telecommunication, microwaves are used.

43. (a) Carrier swing = $\frac{\text{Frequency deviation}}{\text{Modulating frequency}} = \frac{50}{7} = 7.143$
44. (c) Optical fibres are not subjected to electromagnetic interference from outside.
45. (c) In optical fibre, light travels inside it, due to total internal reflection.
46. (d)
47. (d) Few advantages of optical fibres are that the number of signals carried by optical fibres is much more than that carried by the Cu wire or radio waves. Optical fibres are practically free from electromagnetic interference and problem of cross talks whereas ordinary cables and microwave links suffer a lot from it.
48. (b) The process of changing the frequency of a carrier wave (modulated wave) in accordance with the audio frequency signal (modulating wave) is known as frequency modulation (FM).
49. (d) Following are the problems which are faced while transmitting audio signals directly.
- (i) These signals are relatively of short range.
- (ii) If every body started transmitting these low frequency signals directly, mutual interference will render all of them ineffective.
- (iii) Size of antenna required for their efficient radiation would be larger i.e. about 75 km.
50. (d) Remote sensing is the technique to collect information about an object in respect of its size, colour, nature, location, temperature etc. without physically touching it. There are some areas or location which are inaccessible. So to explore these areas or locations, a technique known as remote sensing is used. Remote sensing is done through a satellite.
51. (a) The critical frequency of a sky wave for reflection from a layer of atmosphere is given by $f_c = 9(N_{\max})^{1/2}$
- $$\Rightarrow 10 \times 10^6 = 9(N_{\max})^{1/2}$$
- $$\Rightarrow N_{\max} = \left(\frac{10 \times 10^6}{9}\right)^2 \approx 1.2 \times 10^{12} m^{-3}$$
52. (b) Core of acceptance angle $\theta = \sin^{-1} \sqrt{n_1^2 - n_2^2}$

Critical Thinking Questions

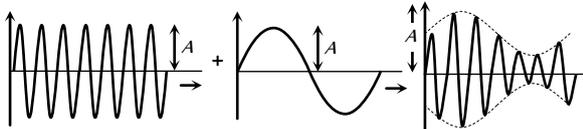
1. (b) $n_{\text{eff}} = n_0 \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{80.5 N}{v^2}\right)} = 1 \sqrt{1 - \frac{80.5 \times (400 \times 10^6)}{(55 \times 10^6)^2}} \approx 1$
- Also $n_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r} \Rightarrow \sin r = \sin i \Rightarrow r = i = 45^\circ$
2. (b) For demodulation $\frac{1}{f_c} \ll RC$
- $$\frac{1}{f_c} = \frac{1}{100 \times 10^3} = 10^{-5} s$$
- $$RC = 10^3 \times 10 \times 10^{-12} s = 10 \cdot s$$

We see that $\frac{1}{f_c}$ here is not less than RC as required by the above condition. Hence, this is not good.

3. (a) Optical source frequency $f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$
- $$= 3 \times 10^8 / (800 \times 10^{-9}) = 3.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$$
- Bandwidth of channel (1% of above) = $3.8 \times 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$
- Number of channels = $\frac{\text{Total bandwidth of channel}}{\text{Bandwidth needed per channel}}$
- (a) Number of channels for audio signal
- $$= (3.8 \times 10^{13}) / (8 \times 10^3) \approx 4.8 \times 10^9$$
4. (b) Limiting value of $h\nu$ is E_g , such that $h\nu = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = E_g$
- or $\lambda = \frac{hc}{E_g} = \frac{6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J} \cdot \text{s} \times 3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}}{0.73 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}}$
- $$= 1703 \text{ nm}$$
5. (b) $P_t = P_c \left[1 + \frac{m^2}{2}\right] = 9 \left[1 + \frac{(0.4)^2}{2}\right]$
- $$= 9 \left[1 + \frac{0.16}{2}\right] \quad (\because m = 40\% = 0.4)$$
- $$= 9 (1.08) = 9.72 \text{ kW}$$
6. (d) We know that $\left(\frac{I_t}{I_c}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{m^2}{2}$
- Here, $I_t = 8.96 \text{ A}$ and $I_c = 8 \text{ A}$
- $$\therefore \left(\frac{8.96}{8}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{m^2}{2} \text{ or } 1.254 = 1 + \frac{m^2}{2}$$
- $$\text{or } \frac{m^2}{2} = 0.254 \text{ or } m^2 = 0.508$$
- $$\text{or } m = 0.71 = 71\%$$
7. (d) $\frac{P_t}{P_c} = 1 + \frac{m^2}{2}$ or $P_c = P_t \left[\frac{2}{2+m^2}\right]$
- $$\therefore P_c = 1500 \left[\frac{2}{2+1}\right] \quad \because m = 100\% = 1$$
- $$= 1000 \text{ W}$$
8. (c) $P_c = P_t \left[\frac{2}{2+m^2}\right] = 900 \left[\frac{2}{2+1}\right] = 600 \text{ W}$
- Now, $P_{\text{LSB}} = \frac{m^2}{4} \times P_c = \frac{1}{4} \times 600 = 150 \text{ W}$
9. (b) $CS = 2 \times \Delta f$ or $\Delta f = CS/2$
- $$\therefore \Delta f = \frac{200}{2} = 100 \text{ kHz}$$
- Now $m_f = \frac{\Delta f}{f_m} = \frac{100}{10} = 10$

10. (b) $m_f = \frac{\delta}{f_m} = \frac{2250}{500} = 4.5$
 \therefore New deviation $= 2(m_f f_m) = 2 \times 4.5 \times 6 = 54 \text{ kHz}$.
11. (c) $m_a = \frac{E_m}{E_c} = \frac{15}{60} \times 100 = 25\%$
12. (a) If n is the number of bits per sample, then number of quantisation level $= 2^n$
 Since the number of quantisation level is 16
 $\Rightarrow 2^n = 16 \Rightarrow n = 4$
 \therefore bit rate $=$ sampling rate \times no. of bits per sample
 $= 8000 \times 4 = 32,000 \text{ bits/sec}$.

13. (c) $P_{sb} = P_c \left(\frac{m_a}{2} \right)^2 = P_c \frac{(0.5)^2}{4} = 0.0625 P_c$
 Also $P = P_c \left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2} \right) = P_c \left(1 + \frac{(0.5)^2}{2} \right) = 1.125 P_c$
 \therefore % saving $= \frac{(1.125 P_c - 0.0625 P_c)}{1.125 P_c} \times 100 = 94.4\%$.
14. (a) When signal amplitude is equal to the carrier amplitude, the amplitude of carrier wave varies between $2A$ and zero.



$$m_a = \frac{\text{Amplitude change of carrier}}{\text{Amplitude of normal carrier}} = \frac{2A - 0}{2A} \times 100 = 100\%$$

When high energy particles enters in earth's atmosphere. They ionises the gases present in atmosphere. Also as we go up, the air thins out gradually and air pressure decreases.

6. (c) The electromagnetic waves of shorter wavelength do not suffer much diffraction from the obstacles of earth's atmosphere so they can travel long distance.
 Also, shorter the wavelength, shorter is the velocity of wave propagation.
7. (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion. (For more detail, refer theory).
8. (c) As the distance increases, TV signals becomes weaker. So assertion is true. The power transmitted from TV transmitter is inversely proportional to the square of the distance of the receiver. That's why reason is false.
9. (a) Microwaves have got good directional properties. Due to it, the microwaves can be directed as beam signals in a particular direction, much better than radio waves, because microwaves do not bend around the corners of any obstacle coming in their way.
10. (a) The remote sensing is done through a satellite. A remote sensing satellite files in a polar orbit at an altitude of 918 km, around the earth, in such away that it passes over a given location on the earth at the same local time.
11. (e) The electronic reproduction of a document at a distance plane is known as FAX modulation and demodulation is done by modem.
12. (b) A dish antenna is a directional antenna because it can transmit or sec.

Assertion and Reason

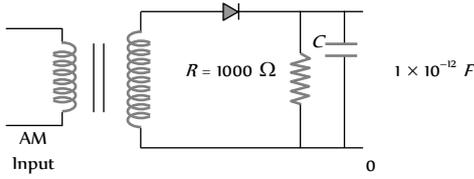
1. (b) In optical communication, diode laser is used to generate analog signals or digital pulses for transmission or digital pulses for transmission through optical fibres. The advantage of diode lasers are their small size and low power input.
2. (d) TV signals (frequency greater than 30 MHz) cannot be propagated through sky wave propagation.
 Above critical frequency, an electromagnetic wave penetrates the ionosphere and is not reflected by it.
3. (a) Microwave communication is preferred over optical communication because microwaves provide large number of channels and wider band width compared to optical signals as information carrying capacity is directly proportional to band width. So, wider the band width, greater the information carrying capacity.
4. (a) Having the range of wavelength from 30 km to 30 cm are known as short wave. These waves are used for radio transmission and for general communication purpose to a longer distance from ionosphere. Ionosphere is the outermost region of atmosphere extending from height of 80 km to 400 km approximately, above the surface of earth. Therefore, both the assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
5. (e) The electrical conductivity of earth's atmosphere increases with height so assertion is false.

Communication

SET Self Evaluation Test -28

- A ground receiver station is receiving a signal at (i) 5 MHz and transmitted from a ground transmitter at a height of 300 m, located at a distance of 100 km from the receiver station. The signal is coming via. Radius of earth = 6.4×10^6 m. N_u of isosphere = 10^6 m

(a) Space wave (b) Sky wave propagation
(c) Satellite transponder (d) All of these
- In the given detector circuit, the suitable value of carrier frequency is



(a) $\ll 10^6$ Hz (b) $\ll 10^7$ Hz
(c) $\gg 10^6$ Hz (d) None of these
- The impedance of coaxial cable, when its inductance is 0.40 μH and capacitance is 1×10^{-11} F, can be

(a) $2 \times 10^3 \Omega$ (b) 100 Ω
(c) $3 \times 10^3 \Omega$ (d) $3 \times 10^4 \Omega$
- A wave is represented as

$$e = 10 \sin(10^8 t + 6 \sin 1250 t)$$

then the modulating index is

(a) 10 (b) 1250
(c) 10⁻⁶ (d) 6
- An optical fibre communication system works on a wavelength of 1.3 μm. The number of subscribers it can feed if a channel requires 20 kHz are

(a) 2.3×10^6 (b) 1.15×10^6
(c) 1×10^6 (d) None of these
- In an FM system a 7 kHz signal modulates 108 MHz carrier so that frequency deviation is 50 kHz. The carrier swing is

(a) 7.143 (b) 8
(c) 0.71 (d) 350
- In a radio receiver, the short wave and medium wave stations are tuned by using the same capacitor but coils of different inductance L_1 and L_2 respectively then

(a) $L_1 > L_2$ (b) $L_1 < L_2$
(c) $L_1 = L_2$ (d) None of these
- The electron density of E, F, F₂ layers of ionosphere is 2×10^{10} , 5×10^{10} and 8×10^{10} m⁻³ respectively. What is the ratio of critical frequency for reflection of radiowaves

(a) 2 : 4 : 3 (b) 4 : 3 : 2
(c) 2 : 3 : 4 (d) 3 : 2 : 4
- A carrier is simultaneously modulated by two sine waves with modulation indices of 0.4 and 0.3. The resultant modulation index will be

(a) 1.0 (b) 0.7
(c) 0.5 (d) 0.35
- Mean optical power launched into an 8 km fibre is 120 μW and mean output power is 4 μW, then the overall attenuation is (Given log 30 = 1.477)

(a) 14.77 dB (b) 16.77 dB
(c) 3.01 dB (d) None of these
- An antenna current of an AM broadcast transmitter modulated by 50% is 11 A. The carrier current is

(a) 10.35 A (b) 9.25 A
(c) 10 A (d) 5.5 A
- Because of tilting which waves finally disappear

(a) Microwaves (b) Surface waves
(c) Sky waves (d) Space waves
- A transmitter transmits a power of 10 kW when modulation is 50%. Power of carrier wave is

(a) 5 kW (b) 8.89 kW
(c) 14 kW (d) 5.7 kW
- A telephone link operating at a central frequency of 10 GHz is established. If 1% of this is available then how many telephone channel can be simultaneously given when each telephone covering a band width of 5 kHz

(a) 2×10^6 (b) 2×10^7
(c) 5×10^6 (d) 5×10^7

1. (b) Maximum distance covered by space wave communication
 $\sqrt{2Rh} = 62 \text{ km}$

Critical frequency = $f_c = 9(N_{\text{max}})^{1/2} \approx 9 \text{ MHz}$

5 MHz < f , sky wave propagation (ionospheric propagation)

2. (a) Using $\frac{1}{f_{\text{carrier}}} \ll RC$

We get time constant, $RC = 1000 \times 10^{-12} = 10^{-9} \text{ s}$

Now $v = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{10^{-9}} = 10^9 \text{ Hz}$

Thus the value of carrier frequency should be much less than 10^9 Hz , say 100 kHz.

3. (a) Using $Z = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ we get $Z = \sqrt{\frac{0.40 \times 10^{-6}}{10^{-11}}} = 2 \times 10^2 \Omega$

4. (d) Comparing with standard equation.

5. (b) Optical source frequency

$f = \frac{c}{\lambda} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{1.3 \times 10^{-6}} = 2.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$ ***

\therefore Number of channels or subscribers = $\frac{2.3 \times 10^{14}}{20 \times 10^3}$

= 1.15×10^7

6. (a) Carrier swing = $\frac{\text{Frequency deviation}}{\text{Modulating frequency}} = \frac{50}{7} = 7.143$

= $(2 \times 10^{11})^{1/2} : (5 \times 10^{11})^{1/2} : (8 \times 10^{11})^{1/2} = 2 : 3 : 4$

9. (c) $m = \sqrt{m_1^2 + m_2^2} = \sqrt{(0.16) + (0.09)} = 0.5$

10. (a) Attenuation = $10 \log \frac{120}{4} = 10 \log 30$
 = $10 \times 1.4771 = 14.77 \text{ dB}$.

11. (a) $I_{\text{Carrier}} = \frac{I_{\text{rms}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}}} = \frac{11}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(0.5)^2}{2}}} = 10.35 \text{ A}$

12. (b)

13. (b) $P_c = \frac{P}{\left(1 + \frac{m_a^2}{2}\right)} = \frac{10000}{\left(1 + \frac{(0.5)^2}{2}\right)} = \frac{10000}{1.125} = 8.89 \text{ kW}$

14. (a) 1% of 10 GHz = $10 \times 10^9 \times \frac{1}{100} = 10^8 \text{ Hz}$

Number of channels = $\frac{10^8}{5 \times 10^3} = 2 \times 10^4$

7. (b) As $v = \frac{c}{\lambda} \Rightarrow v_m = \frac{c}{\lambda_m}$ and $v_s = \frac{c}{\lambda_s}$

$\therefore \lambda_m > \lambda_s \Rightarrow v_m < v_s$

Also $v_m = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_m C}}$ and $v_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_s C}}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{v_m}{v_s} = \sqrt{\frac{L_s}{L_m}} \Rightarrow L < L_s$

8. (c) $f_c \propto (N)^{1/2} \Rightarrow (f_c)_E : (f_c)_{F_1} : (f_c)_{F_2}$