Code: EC8T1

IV B.Tech - II Semester - Regular Examinations - March 2018

TV AND SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING)

Duration: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

PART - A

Answer *all* the questions. All questions carry equal marks

11x 2 = 22 M

1.

- a) What are the characteristics of visible light?
- b) Give the relationship between the number of picture elements that can be resolved given a specified picture height and viewing distance.
- c) What are the steps involved in AID conversion?
- d) What is the use of quantizing the sampled values?
- e) List various coded signals.
- f) What is Audio synchronization?
- g) Interpret the factors which makes the satellite to continue in its orbit?
- h) Compare the terms Geostationary and Geosynchronous with respect to satellite.
- i) Compare expendable launch vehicle and reusable launch vehicle.
- j) Define Geo Transfer Orbit.

k) Identify the subsystem responsible to control the satellite in the orbit.

PART - B

Answer any *THREE* questions. All questions carry equal marks. $3 \times 16 = 48 \text{ M}$

2.a) With the help of block diagram, explain monochrome television system from signal source to CRT display.

8 M

b) With necessary diagrams, explain horizontal blanking intervals.

8 M

3.a) With the help of block diagram, explain digital black box.

8 M

b) Explain DIA conversion with necessary diagrams.

8 M

4.a) Explain the sampling rates in digital TV.

8 M

b) Describe digital Audio concepts.

8 M

5.a) Explain Kepler's three laws of planetary motion, Derive the mathematical formulation of Kepler's third law of planetary motion.

8 M

- b) A satellite is in an elliptical orbit with a perigee of 1000 km and an apogee of 4000km. Find the period and eccentricity of the orbit.
- 6.a) How Attitude control system is responsible in the control of satellite orbit with necessary diagrams. 8 M
 - b) How a TTC subsystem helps in providing Telemetry data and explain the Satellite monitoring mechanism with the help of neat block diagram.

 8 M