

R13

Set No. 1

IV B.Tech II Semester Regular/Supplementary Examinations, April - 2018 SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

(Electronics and Communications Engineering)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A Answer any THREE questions from Part-B *****

a)	Write the Keppler's laws of planetary motion.	[4]
b)	Define the azimuth angle.	[3]
c)	What are the types of rocket motors used on satellites?	[3]
d)	· ·	[4]
e)	1 00	[4]
f)	Write the various applications of GPS.	[4]
	PART-B (3x16 = 48 Marks)	
a)		[8]
	1 1	
		[8]
a)	Derive the expression for the time period of satellite's orbit.	[8]
b)		
		[8]
a)	What are the various subsystems in the satellite? Explain the power system.	[8]
b)	Explain the redundancy type of approach used for improving reliability in	
	satellite.	[8]
a)	What is G/T ratio of a satellite link? Derive the expression for it	[8]
	±	[8]
Ο,		[~]
a)	Draw the general configuration of an earth station and explain each block.	[8]
		[8]
-,		[~]
a)	Explain the operation of GPS receiver.	[8]
b)	Write short note on GPS C/A code accuracy.	[8]
	b) c) d) e) f) a) b) a) b) a) b) a) b) a) a) b) a) b) a) b) a) b) a) b) b) a) b) b) a) b)	 b) Define the azimuth angle. c) What are the types of rocket motors used on satellites? d) Define the processing gain. e) List out the disadvantages of LEO satellites. f) Write the various applications of GPS. PART-B (3x16 = 48 Marks) a) Explain the frequency allocations for satellite services. b) Why the uplink frequency is always greater than the downlink frequency in satellite communication? Explain. a) Derive the expression for the time period of satellite's orbit. b) A satellite is in an elliptical orbit with a perigee of 1000 km and an apogee of 4000 km. using a mean earth radius of 6378.14 km, find the period of the orbit. a) What are the various subsystems in the satellite? Explain the power system. b) Explain the redundancy type of approach used for improving reliability in satellite. a) What is G/T ratio of a satellite link? Derive the expression for it. b) Explain the principle of CDMA with an example. a) Draw the general configuration of an earth station and explain each block. b) What are the different satellite constellation designs? Explain any one. a) Explain the operation of GPS receiver.



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Set No. 2

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Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A Answer any THREE questions from Part-B *****

1.	a)	Define perigee of a satellite.	[3]
	b)	What is an elevation angle?	[4]
	c)	List out the main types of antennas used on satellite.	[4]
	d)	Define Intermodulation.	[3]
	e)	What are the various types of power amplifiers used at satellite earth station?	[4]
	f)	What are the different functions of GPS?	[4]
		$\underline{\mathbf{PART-B}}\ (3x16 = 48\ Marks)$	
2.	a)	What are the different segments in satellite architecture? Explain.	[8]
	b)	Why the uplink and downlink frequencies are different? Explain.	[8]
3.	a)	Define the azimuth angle and derive the expression for it.	[8]
	b)	Describe the history of satellite launch vehicles.	[8]
4.	a)	Explain the TTC&M satellite subsystem with a neat diagram.	[10]
	b)	Describe the functions of satellite communication subsystem.	[6]
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5.	a)	Derive the expression for system noise temperature of a satellite link.	[8]
	b)	Explain the frame structure of TDMA with a neat sketch.	[8]
6.	a)	Explain the operation of earth station receiver with the help of a neat block	
		diagram.	[8]
	b)	Explain the delay considerations of LEO, MEO and GEO satellites.	[8]
7.	a)	Explain the generation of GPS signals with a neat sketch.	[8]
	b)	Explain the principle of differential GPS.	[8]



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Set No. 3

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(Electronics and Communications Engineering)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A Answer any THREE questions from Part-B *****

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1.	a)	Define apogee of a satellite.	[3]
	b)	What are the various orbital elements?	[4]
	c)	What are the differences between the geosynchronous and geostationary orbits?	[4]
	d)	Compare FDMA, TDMA and CDMA.	[4]
	e)	Define throughput.	[3]
	f)	What are the limitations of GPS?	[4]
		$\underline{\mathbf{PART-B}} \ (3x16 = 48 \ Marks)$	
2.	a)	Explain the history of Indian satellite communications.	[8]
	b)	Describe the various frequencies used for satellite communications.	[8]
3.	a)	Define the elevation angle and derive the expression for it.	[8]
	b)	What are the various types of satellite launch vehicles? Explain.	[8]
4.	a)	Explain the altitude and orbit control system (AOCS) with necessary diagrams.	[8]
	b)	What are the various approaches used to improve the reliability of the satellite? Explain any one.	[8]
5.	a)	What is satellite link equation? Derive the expression for it.	[8]
	b)	Explain the principle FDMA with a neat diagram.	[8]
6.	a)	What are the different types of antenna mounts used at earth station? Explain.	[8]
	b)	Compare the low earth orbit and geostationary satellite systems.	[8]
7.	a)	Explain the functions of control segment in GPS.	[8]
	b)	Describe the various sources of errors in GPS.	[8]



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Set No. 4

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(Electronics and Communications Engineering)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Question paper consists of Part-A and Part-B Answer ALL sub questions from Part-A Answer any THREE questions from Part-B *****

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1.	a)	Define subsatellite point of a satellite.	[4]
	b)	What is Doppler frequency shift? Write the expression for it.	[4]
	c)	What is a transponder? What are its types?	[3]
	d)	Write the formula to find the overall C/N ratio in a satellite when the uplink and	
		downlink C/N ratio are given.	[3]
	e)	What are the future trends of satellite communications?	[4]
	f)	What are the different sources of GPS errors?	[4]
		$\underline{\mathbf{PART-B}} \ (3x16 = 48 \ Marks)$	
)	a)	Explain the architecture of a satellite communication system.	[8]
	b)	Explain the various applications of satellite communications.	[8]
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3.	a)	What are the various satellite launch vehicle selection factors? Explain them.	[8]
	b)	Explain the various orbital effects in satellite communication systems	
		performance.	[8]
1 .	a)	What are the various forces acting on the satellite? Explain.	[8]
-	b)	Explain the transponder for use in 14/11 GHz band with the help of a neat	[-1
		diagram.	[8]
5.	a)	Derive the expression for C/N ratio in a satellite link.	[8]
	b)	Low earth orbit satellites use mainly L band, with ranges varying from 1000 km	
		to 2500 km. Calculate the maximum and minimum path loss from earth to a	
		satellite, in dB, for the uplink frequency of 1.6 GHz and down link frequency of 1.5 GHz.	F01
		1.5 GHZ.	[8]
5.	a)	Explain the operation of earth station transmitter with the help of a neat block	
		diagram.	[8]
	b)	Explain the throughput considerations of LEO, MEO and GEO satellites.	[8]
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7.	a)	Draw the block diagram of GPS receiver and explain its operation.	[8]
	b)	Explain the GPS position location principles.	[8]