

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION
(ECEN 5241)

Time Allotted : 3 hrs

Full Marks : 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.*

*Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as
practicable.*

Group - A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**
- (i) INTELSAT stands for
(a) International Telecommunications Satellite
(b) India Telecommunications Satellite
(c) Inter Telecommunications Satellite
(d) International Telephony Satellite.
- (ii) Molniya orbit is an orbit with
(a) high eccentricity (b) high inclination
(c) low inclination (d) both (a) and (b).
- (iii) The carrier to noise ratio for a satellite depends upon
(a) effective isotropic radiated power
(b) bandwidth
(c) free space path losses
(d) all of them.
- (iv) In Satellite Communication, modulation used is
(a) AM (b) PAM
(c) PCM (d) FM.
- (v) Polling method of channel allocation is adopted by
(a) FDMA (b) CDMA
(c) DFDMA (d) none of these.
- (vi) In designing the uplink, redundancy is used in
(a) HPA (b) mixer
(c) local oscillator (d) none of these.

- (vii) The earth station terminal that requires practically no terrestrial interface is represented by
 (a) satellite phone (b) DTH terminal
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) gateway terminal.
- (viii) Attenuation due to rain of electromagnetic energy is
 (a) fixed and predictable
 (b) proportional to elevation angle
 (c) variable and less predictable
 (d) both (b) and (c)
- (ix) In GPS system, the satellites orbit in
 (a) LEO orbit at approx 500 kms altitude
 (b) MEO orbit at approx 20000 km altitude
 (c) 55° inclination to equator
 (d) both (b) and (c).
- (x) Satellite DTH systems operate in the
 (a) K_U band (b) L Band
 (c) K_a band (c) C band.

Group - B

2. (a) With a suitable explanation, arrive at the expression for total C/N ratio plus interference ratio.
 (b) Explain the mechanisms of “Transponder Hopping” and “Polarization hopping”
6 + (3 + 3) = 12
3. (a) Explain with details, the communication & power supply subsystems in a Satellite.
 (b) What are the main reasons for satellite orbital perturbations?
8 + 4 = 12

Group - C

4. (a) Highlight the details of an Earth Station antenna and explain the terms “Gain” & “Pointing Loss”
 (b) Analyze the working of a transponder with a schematic diagram.
6 + 6 = 12

5. (a) Derive and explain the basic Satellite Link Design Equation. What are the various loss factors that are taken into consideration?
 (b) With a diagram, explain the Satellite Coverage Geometry and explain the terms $\xi, \alpha, \rho, \theta, d, h, r_e$ etc as required to label the diagram.
(4+2) + 6 = 12

Group - D

6. (a) Identify the salient features of Satellite packet Communication. What is Digital Speech interpolation and how does it help the network?
 (b) How is redundancy configuration organized in a Satellite network? Explain with a diagram.
(4+4) + 4 = 12
7. (a) How a DAMA scheme is applied in TDMA? What are its advantages?
 (b) Explain the companded FDM-FM-FDMA scheme in details.
7 + 5 = 12

Group - E

8. (a) Explain the working of a VSAT terminal with a diagram.
 (b) What do you understand by GPS System? Identify and describe the 3 segments in such a constellation.
6 + 6 = 12
9. (a) Explain with a diagram, the MSAT Network concept.
 (b) Describe the concept of Direct Broadcast Television and its usage.
6 + 6 = 12