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Question Paper Code

11945

M.E./M.Tech. - DEGREE EXAMINATIONS, APRIL / MAY 2023

Third Semester

M.E. - Communication Systems 20PCOPC301 - MILLIMETER WAVE COMMUNICATION

(Regulations 2020)

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

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PART - A $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

Answer ALL Questions

Define millimeter wave.	K-Level, CO 2,K1, CO1
What are some of the benefits of using mm Wave radio communications?	2,K1, CO1
Identify the major advantages to the use of CMOS over other technologies.	2,K1, CO2
State consumption factor theory.	2,K1, CO2
What is meant by Transceiver without Mixer?	2,K1, CO3
What are the Millimeter Wave Calibration Techniques?	2,K1, CO3
How to achieve maximum gain in spatial diversity?	2,K2, CO4
What are the main parameters affecting the performance of a massive MIMO antenna?	2,K1, CO4
What is adaptive antenna array?	2,K2, CO6
Write the advantages of adaptive antenna array in mm wave.	2,K1, CO6
	What are some of the benefits of using mm Wave radio communications? Identify the major advantages to the use of CMOS over other technologies. State consumption factor theory. What is meant by Transceiver without Mixer? What are the Millimeter Wave Calibration Techniques? How to achieve maximum gain in spatial diversity? What are the main parameters affecting the performance of a massive MIMO antenna? What is adaptive antenna array?

PART - B $(5 \times 13 = 65 \text{ Marks})$

Answer ALL Questions

11. a) What are the Millimeter wave free space and propagation loss factors? 13,K2,CO1 Describe them in detail.

OR

- b) Elaborate the challenges of millimeter wave implementation in 5G 13,K2,CO1 Networks.
- 12. a) How to generate millimeter waves? Explain any two types of 13,K2,CO2 generation.

OR

b) Discuss in detail power frequency, current frequency and power gain 13,K2,CO2 frequency limitations with respect to a millimeter wave transistor.

13. a) (i) Why millimetre wave receiver preferred without local oscillator?

(ii) Describe On/off keying modulation scheme with block diagram

8,K2,C03

- b) Calculate transmit EIRP, Free space path loss and signal to noise ratio. 13,K3,CO3
 Transmitter power = 12, Transmitter Gain = 38, Transmitter line loss
 = 0, Operating frequency = 60 GHz, Path length = 0.7 Km, Receiver
 Gain = 38, Receiver line loss = 0, Receiver Noise figure= 10, Band
 Width = 2000, Temp (degreeC) = 25, Vapour attenuation = 0 dB/Km,
 Oxygen attenuation = 14.9 dB/Km, Rain attenuation = 9.175 dB/Km.
- 14. a) Write a short note on spatial multiplexing and spatial diversity of ^{13,K2,CO4} antenna arrays.

OR

- b) With the help of a neat block diagram, explain the working of OFDM 13,K2,Co modulation scheme for millimeter wave communication.
- 15. a) Explain the operation of i) Antenna on chip ii) Antenna in package 13,K2,CO6 using diagrams.

OR

b) Discuss in detail about the need for beam steering and beam forming. 13,K2,CO6

PART - C $(1 \times 15 = 15 \text{ Marks})$

16. a) Elaborate in detail the spatial multiplexing and spatial diversity of ^{15,K2,CO5} antenna arrays with relevant sketch.

OR

b) Distinguish temporal and frequency diversity in MIMO system. 15,K2,CO5