Roll No.

4 Jan 10 Jan 12 328744(28)

B. E. (Seventh Semester) Examination, April-May 2020/NOV-DEC 2020

(New Scheme)

(Et&T Engg. Branch)

RADAR and NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

Time Allowed: Three hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Minimum Pass Marks: 28

Note: Attempt all questions. Part (a) of each questions is compulsory. Attempt any two parts from (b), (c) and (d) of each question.

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1. (a) Explain the following:

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		[3]
	(d)	Draw and explain simple block diagram of MIT
		RADAR.
		Unit-III
3.	(a)	Define Scattering, Refraction and Diffraction in terms of Radar wave.
	(b)	Discuss the effect of forward scattering from a round earth surface of radar waves.
	(c)	Explain Environmental Noise in details.
	(d)	A low power short range radar with a low noise RF amplifier with gives an overall noise figure of 4.77 dB.
		If a antenna diameter is 1 m, bandwidth is 500 kHz, the operating frequency is 8 GHz with 5 m ² cross section area at a maximum distance of 12 km. What must be peak power transmitted?
		Unit-IV
4.	(a)	What are the different function of radar Antenna?

(b) Explain the various parameters of Radar antenna.

(c) Explain the significance of cosecant square antenna

pattern.

and any one method of generating cosecant square

(i)	Blind	speed
(*)		~~~

- (ii) Pulse repeatation frequency
- (b) Prove that the maximum radar range is directly proportional to one fourth power of Antenna gain.
- (c) Define threshold detection. What do you mean by probability of detection of false alarm?

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- (d) (i) The receiver of a radar has a noise figure 6 db. If the IF bandwidth *B* of the receiver be 3 MHz, then calculate the minimum detable power.
 - (ii) If the Radar is designed for operation at 10 GHz with an antenna of diameter 2 m, calculate the peak power required to have a maximum range of 1000 km with a target of cross sectional area 20 m²

Unit-II

2.	(a)	Explain	the	Doppler	principl	e.
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- (b) Explain the term lobe switching and sequential lobbing.
- (c) An MIT radar is operated at 9 GHz with a PRF of 3000 PPS. Calculate the first two blind speeds for this radar. Derive the formula used.

	(d) Explain the super Hetrodyne receiver with the proper	
	block diagram.	7
	Unit-V	
5.	(a) What do you mean by the term automatic frequency control in radar receiver?	2
	(b) What do you mean by electronic counter measures and electronic counter-counter measures? Explain	
	in details.	7
(2	(c) Explain the construction and basic operation of Magnetron.	-7
	(d) Explain A-scope and PPI display with reference to radar. What are their limitation?	7
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