### King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

#### **University Diploma Programs Electronic Equipment Maintenance**

EET 029, Introduction to Communication

## MAJOR EXAM # 2

# Date: 27<sup>th</sup> December 2003.

Instructor: M. Ajmal Khan, Lecturer, EE Dept.

Student's Name : \_\_\_\_\_ ID # : \_\_\_\_\_

Time Allowed: 1 Hour 30 minutes.

| QUESTION # | POINTS | SCORE |
|------------|--------|-------|
| 1          | 20     |       |
| 2          | 18     |       |
| 3          | 3      |       |
| 4          | 2      |       |
| 5          | 8      |       |
| 6          | 4      |       |
| Total      | 55     |       |

**Question # 1:** Circle the correct Answer for each of the following questions:

- i. If either the capacitance or inductance of an LC oscillator tank is varied, then which of the following modulation will result:
  - a. Amplitude Modulation
  - b. Frequency Modulation
  - c. FM-AM modulation
  - d. Pulse modulation.
- ii. The direct modulators have the following disadvantage of being based on an LC oscillator.
  - a. It is stable enough for communications.
  - b. It is not stable enough for communications.
  - c. None of the above.
- iii. A crystal oscillator is used to generate FM through phase modulation. This method is called:
  - a. Direct Method
  - b. Varactor Diode modulator
  - c. Reactance Modulator
  - d. Armstrong System.
- iv. Which of the following is a Direct way of generating FM. (Check all that apply).
  - a. Reactance FET modulator
  - b. Varactor diode modulator
  - c. Reactance bipolar transistor modulator
  - d. Armstrong modulator
- v. Some power is absorbed and the rest is reflected, if:
  - a. Load impedance is not equal to characteristic impedance.
  - b. Load impedance is equal to characteristic impedance.
  - c. None of the above.

- vi. The minimum directive gain is known as:
  - a. Directivity
  - b. Power Gain
  - c. Power density
  - d. None of the above.
- vii. The length of basic Marconi antenna is:
  - a. λ/4
  - b. λ
  - c. 4λ
  - d. None of the above.
- viii. The effect of top loading in antenna is \_\_\_\_\_\_ at the base of the antenna.
  - a. To increase the voltage.
  - b. To decrease the voltage
  - c. To increase the current
  - d. To decrease the current.
  - ix. Which of the following works if synchronization between transmitter and receiver fails.
    - a. PPM
    - b. PWM
    - c. PAM
    - d. None of the above.
  - x. Which of the following requires powerful transmitter.
    - a. PPM
    - b. PWM
    - c. PAM
    - d. None of the above.
  - xi. Which one is correct:
    - a. The trailing edges of PWM are position modulated.
    - b. The leading edges of PWM are position modulated.
    - c. The center point of the pulse are position modulated.
    - d. None of the above.

xii. Which one of the following has low noise immunity:

- a. PWM.
- b. PPM.
- c. PCM
- d. PAM

xiii. In delta modulation, how many bits are sent per sample?

- a. 1
  b. 2
  c. 4
  d. 8
- xiv. To permit the selection of 1 out of 16 equiprobable events, the number of bits required is:
  - a. 2
    b. log<sub>10</sub> 16
    c. 4
    d. 8
- xv. Indicate the false statement. In order to combat noise:
  - a. Redundancy may be used.
  - b. The channel bandwidth may be increased.
  - c. The transmitted power may be increased
  - d. The signaling rate may be reduced.
- xvi. Quantizing noise occurs in:
  - a. FM
  - b. PWM
  - c. PPM.
  - d. PCM

xvii. In order to reduce quantizing noise, one must:

- a. Increase the number of standard amplitudes.
- b. Send pulses whose sides are more nearly vertical.
- c. Use an RF amplifier in the receiver.
- d. Increase the number of samples per second.

xviii. Companding is used:

- a. To overcome quantizing noise in PCM
- b. In PCM transmitters, to allow amplitude limiting in the receivers.
- c. In PCM receivers, to overcome impulse noise.
- d. To protect small signals in PCM from quantizing distortion.
- xix. The biggest disadvantage of PCM is:
  - a. The large bandwidths that are required for it.
  - b. Its inability to handle analog signals.
  - c. The high error rate which its quantizing noise introduces.
  - d. Its incompatibility with TDM.
- xx. Digital signals:
  - a. Do not provide a continuous set of values.
  - b. Represent values as discrete steps.
  - c. Can utilize decimal or binary systems.
  - d. All of the above.

### **Question # 2:** Define the following terms: (18 points)

### (a) Half-wave Dipole:

(b) Elementary Doublet

(c) Non-Resonant Antenna

(d) Directive Gain

## (e) Radiation Resistance

(f) Information.

Question # 3:Write the name of three electronic devices whose reactance can<br/>be varied by the application of voltage.(3 points)

**Question # 4:** What is the main application of Loop Antenna? (2 points)

**Question # 5:** A system has a bandwidth of 4 kHz and a signal-to-noise ratio of 28 dB at the input to the receiver. Calculate its information-carrying capacity. (8 points)

**Question # 6:** How many number of bits of information are required to enable the correct selection of one event from a set of 256 equiprobable events. (4 points)