

# BTECH-2(CSE) 3RD SEM

## DCOM(EC209)END SEM MCQ 20

### MARKS - 8TH DEC,2020

1. TIME : 2:30 PM TO 3:15 PM (Including Submission Time)
2. 20 QUESTIONS & 20 MARKS
3. ENTER YOUR "CORRECT" ADMISSION NUMBER, DIVISION, NAME & MICROSOFT TEAMS EMAIL ID.
4. SUBMIT BEFORE TIME TO AVOID PROBLEMS.
5. Sign In/Submit Problems are student end problems.
6. Result will be declared later on.

\* Required

Email address \*

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ADMISSION NUMBER (IT IS MUST & ENTER LIKE U19CSXXX) (Be Careful in Admission Number) \*

U19CS012

DIVISION (Write A or B) \*

A

EMAIL ID (ENTER MICROSOFT TEAMS Email) LIKE  
([U19CSXXX@svnitsuratg.onmicrosoft.com](mailto:U19CSXXX@svnitsuratg.onmicrosoft.com)) \*

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FULL NAME OF STUDENT IN CAPITAL ONLY \*

BHAGYA VINOD RANA

An oscillator for an AM transmitter has a  $100\mu\text{H}$  coil and a  $10\text{nF}$  capacitor. If a modulating frequency of  $10\text{ KHz}$  modulates the oscillator, find the frequency range of the side bands. \*

- ☐ 155 KHz to 166 KHz
- ☐ 184 KHz to 296 KHz
- ☒ 149 KHz to 169 KHz
- ☐ 238 KHz to 296 KHz

The expression for bandwidth  $BW$  of a PCM system, where  $v$  is the number of bits per sample and  $f_m$  is the modulating frequency, is given by \*

- ☒  $BW \geq v f_m$
- ☐  $BW \leq v f_m$
- ☐  $BW \geq 2 v f_m$
- ☐  $BW \geq 1/2 v f_m$

One of the following types of noise becomes of great importance at high frequencies. It is the \*

- ☐ shot noise
- ☐ random noise
- ☐ impulse noise
- ☒ transit-time noise



The modulation system inherently most noise-resistant is \*

1 point

- ☐ SSB, suppressed-carrier
- ☐ Frequency modulation
- ☐ pulse-position modulation
- ☒ pulse-code modulation

The biggest disadvantage of PCM is \*

1 point

- ☐ its inability to handle analog signals
- ☐ the high error rate which its quantizing noise introduces
- ☐ its incompatibility with TDM
- ☒ the large bandwidths that are required for it

In the spectrum of a frequency-modulated wave \*

1 point

- ☐ the carrier frequency disappears when the modulation index is large
- ☒ the amplitude of any sideband depends on the modulation index
- ☐ the total number of sidebands depends on the modulation index
- ☐ the carrier frequency cannot disappear

The difference between phase and frequency modulation \*

1 point

- ☐ is purely theoretical because they are the same in practice
- ☐ is too great to make the two system compatible
- ☐ lies in the poorer audio response of phase modulation
- ☒ lies in the different definitions of the modulation index



Indicate the false statement regarding the advantages of SSB over double sideband, full-carrier AM\_\_\_\_\_\*

1 point

- ☐ More channel space is available.
- ☒ Transmitter circuits must be more stable, giving better reception.
- ☐ The signal is more noise-resistant
- ☐ Much less power is required for the same signal strength

One of the following cannot be used to remove the unwanted sideband in SSB. This is the \*

1 point

- ☐ filter system
- ☐ phase-shift method
- ☐ third method
- ☒ balanced modulator

The term dispersion describes the process of \*

1 point

- ☒ separating light into its component frequencies
- ☐ reflecting light from a smooth surface
- ☐ the process by which light is absorbed by an uneven rough surface
- ☐ light scattering



The terms single mode and multimode are best describes as \*

1 point

- ☐ the number of fibers placed into a fiber-optic cable
- ☐ the number of voice channels each fiber can support
- ☒ the number of wavelengths each fiber can support
- ☐ the index number

In digital transmission, the modulation technique that requires minimum bandwidth is \*

1 point

- ☒ Delta modulation
- ☐ PCM
- ☐ DPCM
- ☐ PAM

In coherent detection of signals, \*

1 point

- ☐ Local carrier is generated
- ☐ Carrier of frequency and phase as same as transmitted carrier is generated
- ☐ The carrier is in synchronization with modulated carrier
- ☒ All of the above



A 4-PSK modulated signal has bit rate of 2000bps; the baud rate is \_\_\_\_\* 1 point

- ☐ 8000
- ☐ 4000
- ☐ 2000
- ☒ 1000

ASK modulated signal has the bandwidth \* 1 point

- ☒ Same as the bandwidth of baseband signal
- ☐ Half the bandwidth of baseband signal
- ☐ Double the bandwidth of baseband signal
- ☐ None of the above

The total power in an Amplitude Modulated signal if the carrier of an AM transmitter is 800 W and it is modulated 50 percent.\* 1 point

- ☐ 850 W
- ☐ 1000.8 KW
- ☐ 750 W
- ☒ 900 W



The antenna current of the transmitter is 10A. Find the percentage of modulation when the antenna current increases to 10.4A. \*

1 point

- ☐ 32.5%
- ☐ 28.5%
- ☐ 64.5%
- ☒ 40.5%

Quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) is a combination of \_\_\_\_\_. \*

1 point

- ☐ ASK and FSK
- ☒ ASK and PSK
- ☐ PSK and FSK
- ☐ ASK and ASK

Calculate the side band power in an SSBSC signal when there is 50% modulation and the carrier power is 50W. \*

1 point

- ☐ 50 W
- ☐ 25 W
- ☒ 6.25 W
- ☐ 12.5 W



Squelch circuit is \*

1 point

- ☐ Suppresses output audio
- ☐ Works when there is insufficient desired input signal
- ☐ Is used to suppress the unwanted channel noise when there is no reception by the receiver
- ☒ All of the above

Submission ID (skip this field) \*

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Your answer

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