

# 东南大学考试卷 (A 卷)

课程名称 通信原理 考试学期 11-12-3 得分  
 适用专业 信息工程 考试形式 闭卷 考试时间长度 120 分钟  
 (开卷、半开卷请在此写明考试可带哪些资料)

## Section A(30%): True or False (Give your reason if False, 3% for each question)

1. If a random process is stationary, it is ergodic; if a Gaussian random process is stationary, then it is also strictly stationary. ( )
2. The random process  $X(t)=A\cos(2\pi ft+\phi)$ , is not a wide-sense stationary process, where  $f$  is a constant and  $A$  and  $\phi$  are independent random variables uniformly distributed in the ranges  $(-2, 2)$  and  $(0, 2\pi)$ , respectively. ( )
3. AM can improve noise performance via increasing transmission bandwidth. ( )
4. The effect of a small, constant phase error between the incoming carrier and the local oscillator in the coherent demodulation of SSB is overmodulation. ( )
5. The dimension of the power spectral density is in Watts per Hertz. ( )
6. Performance of a PCM system is only affected by quantization noise. ( )
7. Inter-symbol interference can be eliminated by a receiver filter which is matched to the catenation of the transmitter filter and channel. ( )
8. The primary motivation of pulse shaping is to avoid the ISI and to reduce the length of the impulse response. ( )
9. For binary continuous phase FSK modulation scheme, the minimum frequency spacing that allow two FSK signals representing bits 1 and 0 not to interfere with one another is  $1/(2T_b)$ , where  $T_b$  is the bit duration. ( )
10. As for M-FSK and M-PSK, we find that for a fixed probability of error, increasing  $M$  results in an increased channel bandwidth and a reduced power requirement. ( )

## Section B(30%): Fill in the Blanks (3% for each question)

1. Two primary resources employed in communication systems are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Arrange VSB, SSB, DSB, AM and wideband FM in the decreasing order of bandwidth required for transmission \_\_\_\_\_. Among these modulation schemes, \_\_\_\_\_ is easiest for demodulation.
3. An single tone FM signal with carrier frequency  $f_c=1\text{MHz}$  is described by the equation  $s(t)=50\cos(2\pi f_c t+5\sin(2000\pi t))$ . The frequency deviation  $\Delta f$  is \_\_\_\_\_, the modulation index  $\beta$  is \_\_\_\_\_, and the approximate value of the transmission bandwidth  $B_T$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sampling rate of delta modulator is  $f_s = 80 \text{ KHz}$ , the step size is  $\Delta = 0.1\text{V}$ . The modulator is tested with a  $10 \text{ kHz}$  sinusoidal signal. To avoid slope overload, the maximum amplitude of this test signal is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. An analog signal is sampled, quantized and encoded into a binary PCM wave. The number of representation levels used is 2048. A synchronizing bit is added at the end of each codeword representing a sample of the analog signal. The resulting PCM wave is transmitted over a channel of bandwidth  $28\text{kHz}$ , using a 8-ary PAM system with raised-cosine spectrum, where the rolloff factor is 0.75. Then, the information is transmitted at the rate \_\_\_\_\_ (bit/s) through the channel. The analog signal is sampled at the rate  $f_s=$  \_\_\_\_\_ (Hz). The maximum possible value for the highest frequency component  $f_H$  of the analog signal is \_\_\_\_\_ (Hz).
6. The transmission rate of T1 carrier system is \_\_\_\_\_ b/s.
7. There are eight analog signals, each of bandwidth  $B=2\text{kHz}$ . Samples of these signals are time-division-multiplexed, quantized and binary-coded. The step size  $\Delta$  of the quantizer cannot be greater than 0.5% of the peak amplitude  $m_{\max}$ . Then the minimum number of quantization levels should be \_\_\_\_\_. The transmission bandwidth  $B_T$  is \_\_\_\_\_ if Nyquist criterion pulse with roll-off factor  $r=1/3$  are used, where the sampling rates must be at least 50% above the Nyquist rate.
8. In a differential encoding system, a transition denotes symbol 0 and no transition denotes symbol 1. Symbol 1 is used as reference bit. If the binary sequence  $\{000011011\}$  is the output of the differential encoder, the original input data is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. A 1G bytes flash memory is used to store PCM data. Suppose that a VF (voice-frequency) signal is sampled at  $8\text{kHz}$  and encoded PCM is to have an average SNR of at least 30dB. \_\_\_\_\_ seconds of VF signal in PCM data can be stored in this flash memory. (Hint:  $\text{SNR} = 1.5 \cdot 2^{2R}$ )
10. Bandwidth efficiency of 4-ary QAM is \_\_\_\_\_; bandwidth efficiency of 8-ary 8PSK is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section C(40%): Calculations (10% for each question)**

1. A stationary, Gaussian process  $x(t)$  with zero mean and power spectral density  $S_x(f)$  is applied to the filtering scheme shown in Figure 1. The frequency responses of these two filters are shown in Figure 2. The  $x(t)$  at the low\_pass filter output is denoted by  $y(t)$ .
  - (a) Find the power spectral density and the autocorrelation function of  $y(t)$ .
  - (b) Find the mean and variance of  $y(t)$ .
  - (c) What is the rate at which  $y(t)$  can be sampled so that the resulting samples are essentially uncorrelated?

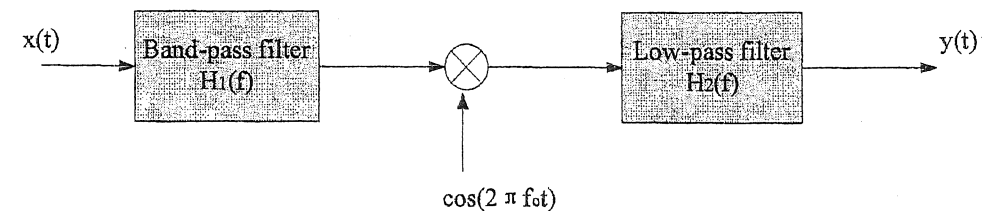


Figure 1(a)

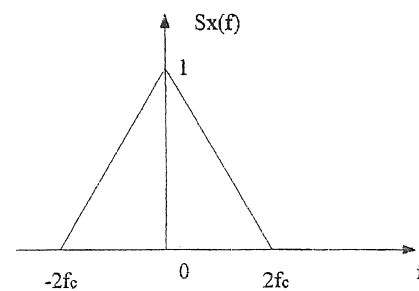


Figure 1(b)

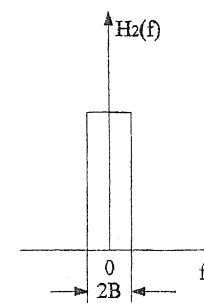
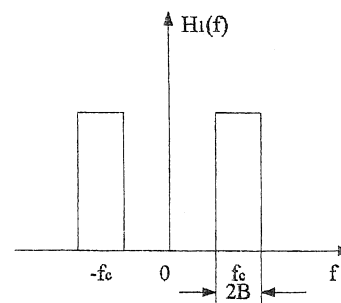
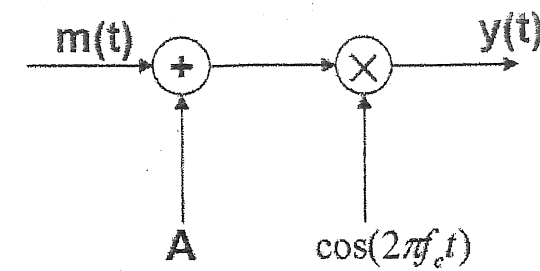


Figure 2

2. Consider the following modulation system:



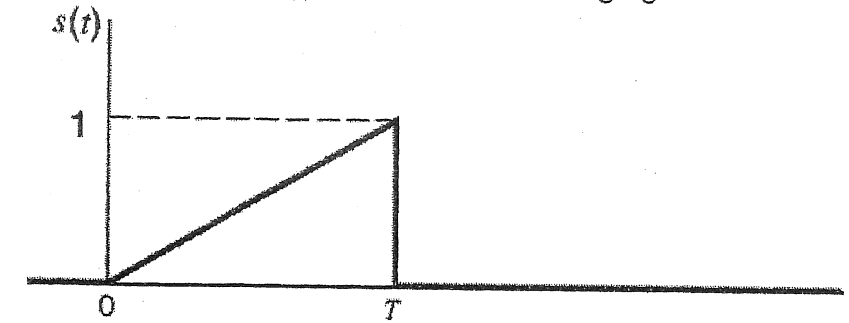
Assume that a tone message,  $m(t) = \cos(20\pi t)$  is transmitted using this modulation system with  $f_c = 500\text{Hz}$

- (a) Assuming that  $A = 2$ 
  - i) What type of modulation does this correspond to?
  - ii) Sketch the spectrum of the output signal.
- (b) Assuming that  $A = 0$ 
  - i) What type of modulation does this correspond to?
  - ii) Sketch the spectrum of the output signal.
- (c) Assuming that  $A = 0$ 
  - i) How would you modify the given modulation system such that the output signal is  $y(t) = \cos(980\pi t)$ ? (hint : you might need to add an additional component to the given system.)
  - ii) What type of modulation does this correspond to?

3. In a certain system, we suppose the 2-ary sequences are first encoded using differential encoding, and then modulated using DSB modulation of which the carrier's frequency is  $f_c = 1/T_b$ , where  $T_b$  is the duration of each encoding signal  $g(t)$ . Assuming the reference bit is 1 and a signal transition is used to designate symbol 0 while no transition is used to designate symbol 1. The amplitude of the differential encoding is  $A$  and the probabilities of 0 and 1 are equal.

- Given an incoming binary data stream 01001011, sketch the waveform of the signal after the differential encoding and the waveform of the signal after the DSB modulation.
- According to the generation and detection of the pass-band data transmission, derive the signal-space representation of the output and then give the decision threshold directly.
- Give the coherent receiver's block diagram of the system and the error probability in AWGN channel. The power density function of the noise in channel is  $N_0/2$ .

4. Consider signal  $s(t)$  shown in the following figure



- Determine the impulse response of a filter matched to this signal function of time.
- Sketch the matched filter output as a function of time.
- What is the peak value of the output.