

Analog Communication Short Questions and Answers

Question 1. Define PAM and Write Down Its Drawbacks?

Answer :

Pulse Amplitude Modulation is the process by which the amplitude of the regularly spaced pulses varies according to the amplitude of the modulating signal.

The drawbacks are:

- Since the amplitude of the pulses varies therefore the peak power of the modulating signal is much greater.
- The bandwidth required for transmitting is greater since the amplitude varies.

Question 2. What is Aliasing effect? How can be Aliasing be avoided?

Answer :

Aliasing effect:

Aliasing is a signal processing term. Aliasing occurs when a system is measured at an insufficient sampling rate. In other words, aliasing occurs when you sample a signal (anything which repeats a cycle over time) too slowly (at a frequency comparable to or smaller than the signal being measured), and obtain an incorrect frequency and/or amplitude as a result.

Aliasing can be avoided if:

- Sampling frequency must be greater than the frequency of the modulating signal.
- The frequency should be band limited to maximum frequency of the signal(fm) Htz.
- If prealias filter or anti-aliasing filter is used.

Question 3. State The Advantages Of Super Heterodyning?

Answer :

The advantages are:

- High selectivity and sensitivity.
- No change in Bandwidth that is bandwidth remains same all over the operating range.
- High adjacent channel rejection.

Question 4. What Do You Mean By FM and Classify FM?

Answer :

Frequency Modulation can be defined as the frequency of the carrier is varied according to the modulating signal about an unmodulated frequency.

FM are of 2 types:

1. Narrowband FM
2. Wideband FM

Question 5. What Do You Mean By Nyquist Rate?

Answer :

The reciprocal of the Nyquist interval, i.e., the minimum theoretical sampling rate that fully describes a given signal, i.e., enables its faithful reconstruction from the samples. The actual sampling rate required to reconstruct the original signal will be somewhat higher than the Nyquist rate, because of quantization errors introduced by the sampling process.

Question 6. What Is Amplitude Modulation?

Answer :

Amplitude Modulation is defined as the process in which the instantaneous value of the amplitude of the carrier is varied according to the amplitude of the modulating or base band signal.

Question 7. What Is Modulation? What Happens In Over Modulation?**Answer :**

Modulation is defined as the process in which some characteristics of the signal called carrier is varied according to the modulating or baseband signal. For example – Amplitude Modulation, Phase Modulation, Frequency Modulation.

In case of over modulation, the modulation index is greater than one and envelope distortion occurs.

Question 8. What Is Multiplexing? Name The Types Of Multiplexing?**Answer :**

Multiplexing is defined as the process in which a number of message signals are combined together to form composite signals so that they can be transmitted through the common channel.

The two types of multiplexing are:

1. Frequency Division Multiplexing: In this technique, fixed frequency bands are allotted to every user in the complete channel bandwidth. Such frequency is allotted to user on a continuous basis.
2. Time Division Multiplexing: When the pulse is present for the short time duration and most of the time there is no signal present between them than this free space between the two pulses can be occupied by the pulses from other channels. This is known as Time Division Multiplexing.

Question 9. What Is Sampling? What Is Sampling Theorem?**Answer :**

Sampling is defined as the process in which an analog signal is converted into digital signals. It means that a continuous time signal is converted into a discrete time signal.

Sampling Theorem is defined as : 'The continuous time signal that can be represented in its samples and recovered back if the sampling frequency (f_s) is greater than the maximum frequency of the signal (f_m) that is $f_s > 2f_m$ '.

Question 10. What Is Under Sampling?**Answer :**

Under sampling is also known as aliasing effect in which the sampling frequency is less than the maximum frequency of the signal and therefore the successive cycles of the spectrum overlap.

Question 11. What Is Modulation?**Answer :**

Modulation may be defined as the process by which some parameters of a high frequency signal termed as carrier, is varied in accordance with the signal to be transmitted.

Question 12. What Are The Different Types Of Analog Modulation?**Answer :**

1. Amplitude modulation
2. Angle modulation.

Question 13. What is the Need for Modulation?**Answer :**

Consider, for example, picture signal of a T.V camera. It has frequency spectra of DC to 5.5MHz. such a wide band of frequency can't be propagated through ionosphere. However, if

this signal is modulated with a carrier in VHF and UHF range, the percentage bandwidth becomes very small and the signal become suitable for transmission through atmosphere.

Question 14. What Are The Objectives Met By Modulation?

Answer :

Length of antenna is shortened, signal loss is reduced, ease of radiation, adjustment of bandwidth, shifting signal frequency of the assigned value.

Question 15. What Are The Advantages Of PAM & PWM?

Answer :

PWM system gives a greater signal to noise ratio as compared to PAM but requires a larger bandwidth to achieve this.

Question 16. What Is Pulse Position Modulation?

Answer :

Pulse position modulation (PPM) is the process in which the position of a standard pulse is varied as a function of the amplitude of the sampled signal.

Question 17. What is the Advantage of PPM over PWM and PAM?

Answer :

The phase deviation are usually small. The noise produces a smaller disturbing effect on the time position of the modulating pulse train and as a result, PPM waves have a better performance with respect to signal to noise ratio in comparison to PAM and PWM systems.

Question 18. What are the Applications of Pulse Position Modulation?

Answer :

It is primarily useful for optical communication systems, where there tends to be little or no multipath interference. Narrowband RF (Radio frequency) channels with low power and long wavelength (i.e., low frequency) are affected primarily by flat fading, and PPM is better suited.

Question 19. What is The Purpose Of Using Differential Pulse Position Modulation?

Answer :

It is possible to limit the propagation of errors to adjacent symbols, so that an error in measuring the differential delay of one pulse will affect only two symbols, instead of effecting all successive measurements.

Question 20. What Are The Advantage Of Ppm?

Answer :

One of the principle advantages of pulse position modulation is that it is an M ary modulation technique that can be implemented non coherently, such that the receiver does not need to use a phase locked loop (PLL) to track the phase of the carrier.

This makes it a suitable candidate for optical communications systems, where coherent phase modulation and detecting are difficult and extremely expensive. The only other common M ary non-coherent modulation technique is M ary frequency shift keying, which is the frequency domain dual to PPM. The other advantages of pulse position modulation are:

- The amplitude is held constant thus less noise interference.
- Signal and noise separation is very easy.
- Due to constant pulse widths and amplitudes, transmission power for each pulse is same.

Question 21. What are The Application of PPM?**Answer :**

PPM is employed in narrowband RF channel systems, with the position of each pulse representing the angular position of an analogue control on the transmitter, or possible states of binary switch. The number of pulse per frame gives the number of controllable channels available. The advantage of using PPM for this type of application is that the electronics required to decode the signal are extremely simple, which leads to small, lightweight receiver/decoder units. (Model aircraft require parts that are as lightweight as possible).

Question 22. Explain The Principle of PPM?**Answer :**

The amplitude and the width of the pulse is kept constant in this system, while the position of each pulse, in relation to the position of a recurrent reference pulse is varied by each instantaneous sampled value of the modulating wave. This means that the transmitter must send synchronizing pulses to operate timing circuits in the receiver. The PPM has the advantage of requiring constant transmitter power output, but the disadvantage of depending on transmitter receiver synchronization.

Question 23. What is The Purpose Of Ppm?**Answer :**

PPM may be used to transmit analog information, such as continuous speech or data.

Question 24. What Are The Analog Analogies of PAM, PPM & PWM?**Answer :**

PAM is similar to AM; PPM and PWM is similar to angle modulation.

Question 25. What is Frequency Modulation (fm)?**Answer :**

Frequency modulation is the process of varying the frequency of a carrier wave in proportion to the instantaneous amplitude of the modulating signal without any variation in the amplitude of the carrier wave.

Question 26. What is PWM or Pulse Length Modulation or Pulse Duration Modulation?**Answer :**

In PWM, the pulse amplitude is kept constant but the leading edge, trailing edge or both may be varied as a function of the amplitude of the sampled signal and care must be taken to ensure that the pulse don't overlap in a TDM system.

Question 27. What are The Disadvantages Of PWM?**Answer :**

PWM, in general, requires a greater average power than PAM systems. Also, the PWM system requires a greater bandwidth than PAM.

Question 28. Explain The Principle Of PWM?**Answer :**

Pulse width modulation (PWM) of a signal or power source involves the modulation of its duty cycle, to either convey information over a communication channel or control the amount of power sent to a load. PWM uses a square wave whose pulse width is modulated resulting

in the variation of the average value of the waveform is directly dependent on the duty cycle D.

Question 29. Mention The Applications of PWM?

Answer :

PWM can be used to reduce the total amount of power delivered to a load without losses normally incurred when a power source is limited by resistive means. This is because the average power delivered is proportional to the modulation duty cycle. With a sufficiently high modulation rate, passive electronic filters can be used to smooth the pulse train and recover an average analog waveform.