

國立成功大學

111學年度碩士班招生考試試題

編 號：109

系 所：工程科學系

科 目：通信系統

日 期：0220

節 次：第 1 節

備 註：不可使用計算機

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

- 1) (20 marks, 4 marks each) Answer the following questions:
- Please spell out the full names of OFDM and OFDMA.
 - Please tell me if the satellite communications will be introduced in 6G.
 - Please spell out the abbreviation of AWGN.
 - Please explain what are M2M communications and D2D communications.
 - Which one is a major performance impairing factor in mobile communications? a) noise; b) time-selective fading.
- 2) (20 marks, 4 marks each) Answer the following questions:
- If $m(t)$ is the message signal and $c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is the carrier signal, write down the expression of a DSB-SC signal $u(t)$.
 - What are the differences between the single-side band (SSB) signal and the vestigial single-side band (VSB) signal.
 - If $m(t)$ is the message signal and $c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is the carrier signal, write down the expression of the phase modulated signal with its phase deviation constant of k_p .
 - If $m(t)$ is the message signal and $c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is the carrier signal, write down the expression of the frequency modulated signal with its frequency deviation constant of k_f .
 - If $m(t)$ of bandwidth W is the message signal and $c(t) = A_c \cos(2\pi f_c t)$ is the carrier signal, please compare the bandwidths of DSB-SC signal and FM signal (if the frequency modulation index is β_f , where $\beta_f = \frac{k_f \max\{|m(t)|\}}{W}$).

- 3) (20 marks, 4 marks each) Consider the conventional AM signal of

$$u(t) = A_c [1 + k_a \cos(2\pi f_m t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t), \quad (1)$$

where $m(t)$ is a sinusoidal modulating signal with frequency f_m , k_a is the modulation factor, A_c is the amplitude of the carrier signal, and f_c is the carrier frequency ($f_c \gg f_m$). Assume that the modulation index is $k_a = 2$, and the modulated conventional AM signal $u(t)$ is applied to an ideal envelop detector to produce the output signal $v(t)$.

- Write down the expression of the output signal $v(t)$.
- Is $v(t)$ is a periodic signal or a non-periodic signal?
- Is $v(t)$ an even or odd function?
- If needed, determine the Fourier series representation of $v(t)$.
- What is the ratio of the second-harmonic term amplitude to the fundamental frequency term amplitude in $v(t)$?

- 4) (20 marks, 5 marks each) Assume that a square-law detector uses a nonlinear device whose transfer characteristic is defined as $v_2(t) = a_1v_1(t) + a_2v_1^2(t)$, where a_1 and a_2 are constants, $v_1(t)$ is the input signal, and $v_2(t)$ is the output signal. The input signal is an AM modulated signal $v_1(t) = A_c[1 + k_a m(t)] \cos(2\pi f_c t)$, where A_c is the amplitude of AM modulated signal, k_a is the modulation factor, $m(t)$ is the message signal of bandwidth of W , and f_c is the carrier frequency ($f_c \gg W$).

- What is the output signal $v_2(t)$.
- Please identify which terms in $v_2(t)$ are interferences and which are useful signals.
- If the signal $v_2(t)$ passes through a low-pass filter of bandwidth W , please write down the output signal $v_3(t)$ from the filter.
- Find the conditions for which the message signal $m(t)$ can be successfully recovered from $v_3(t)$ (Hint: all baseband signals in $v_3(t)$ should be taken into account to recover the message signal $m(t)$).

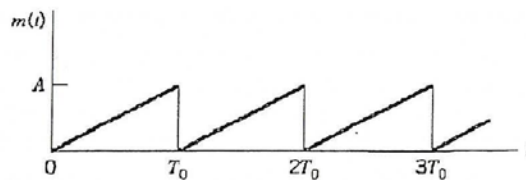


Fig. 1. The message signal $m(t)$ in an angle modulation system.

- 5) (20 marks, 4 marks each) Assume that the message signal $m(t)$ fed into an angle modulation system is shown in Fig. 1, which is a sawtooth wave defined in the positive time axis with its peak amplitude of A and its period of T_0 .
- If the message signal $m(t)$ is fed into a phase modulation (PM) device, write down the expression of the output PM signal $u_{PM}(t)$.
 - What is the instantaneous frequency of the PM signal?
 - Sketch the time-domain PM signal waveform $u_{PM}(t)$.
 - If the message signal $m(t)$ is fed into a frequency modulation (FM) device, write down the expression of the output FM signal $u_{FM}(t)$.
 - Sketch the time-domain FM signal waveform $u_{FM}(t)$.