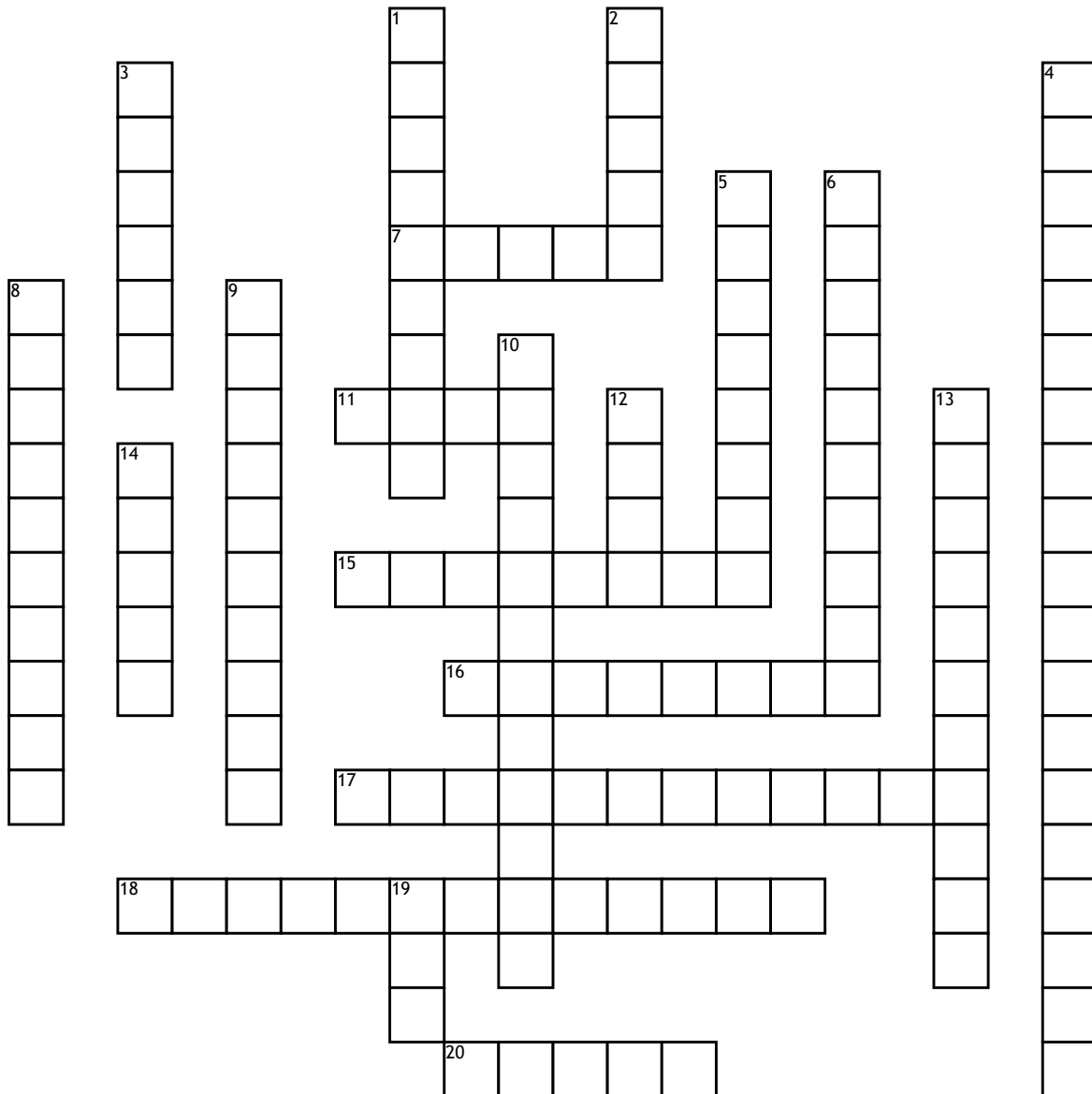


# Pulse Code Modulation



**Across**

- 7. Main disadvantage of PCM is \_\_\_\_\_ bandwidth
- 11. the BW requirement of DM is \_\_\_\_\_ as compared to PCM
- 15. PAM is \_\_\_\_\_ time signal
- 16. signal variations are within the step size is known as \_\_\_\_\_ noise
- 17. In PCM, Quantization noise depends on number of \_\_\_\_\_ levels
- 18. pulses stuffed into spaces provided for empty time slots, known as \_\_\_\_\_
- 20. word length of a 64 quantization level PCM for S=4 is \_\_\_\_\_

**Down**

- 1. in PCM, an intersymbol interference can be reduced by designing a proper \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Standard data rate of PCM \_\_\_\_\_ channel is 64kbps
- 3. DM needs \_\_\_\_\_ circuitry as compared to PCM
- 4. better performance in presence of noise is the case for \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. A DM system, adjusts its step size is known as \_\_\_\_\_ Delta Modulation
- 6. split-phase code is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ code

- 8. in DM, the slope overload distortion can be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_ the step size
- 9. \_\_\_\_\_ is used in PCM to get uniform S/N ratio
- 10. pulse stuffing is used in \_\_\_\_\_ TDM
- 12. in TDM system, each signal is allotted in a frame having a uniform and fixed \_\_\_\_\_ slot
- 13. in \_\_\_\_\_ TDM, signals to be multiplexed are band limited to same frequencies.
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ modulation is digital in nature
- 19. word length of a 64 quantization level PCM for S=2 is \_\_\_\_\_