202



October 2016

Time - Three hours (Maximum Marks: 75)

[N.B: (1) Answer any fifteen questions in PART – A and division (A) or division (B) of each question in PART – B.

(2) Each question carries 1 (one) mark in PART - A and 12 (twelve) marks in PART - B.]

Explain super heterodyne receiver wi

PART - A

- 1. List the types of equaliser. Total phonology MA nicipes (A)
- 2. Define propagation constant.
- What is filter?
- 4. Define radiation pattern.
- 5. Mention the types of modulation.
- 6. Write the formula for modulation index of an AM signal.
- 7. State the advantages of VSB.
- 24. (A) Explain the working of piezoelecuic microphaga animal 8.
- 9. Define frequency modulation.
- 10. Write any one application of FM. The loss all should his lax-
- 11. Expand PCM.
- 12. What is delta modulation?
- 13. Mention two types of microphone.
- 14. What is woofer?
- 15. Expand DTS.
- 16. What is DVD?
- 17. Define aspect ratio.
- 18. What is flicker?
- 19. What is scanning?
- 20. State any two features of LED display.

Explain about symmetrical π attenuator and state the 21. applications of attenuator.

(Maximum Marks: 75)

(2) Each question carries 1 (one) n(10) in PART - A and 12 (twelve) marks in

- Explain about sky wave propagation with diagram.
- Explain AM balanced modulator with neat diagram. 22.

Define propagation constant. (10)

- Explain super heterodyne receiver with neat block diagram.
- Explain ratio detector with a neat diagram. Mention the types of modulation)

- Explain the generation and detection of PCM signal.
- Explain the working of piezoelectric microphone with neat 24. (A) diagram and frequency response.

Define frequency modulation. (70)

- Explain about CD recording and reproduction and you show
- Explain the PAL colour TV receiver with block diagram. 25.

(Or)

Write short notes on: (i) Cable TV (ii) CCTV.