

11819

17439

3 Hours / 100 Marks

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Instructions:

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Answer each next main question on a new page.
- (3) Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.
- (4) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.
- (5) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- (6) Mobile Phone, Pager and any other Electronic Communication devices are **not permissible** in Examination Hall.

Marks

1. A) Attempt any six of the following:

 $(6 \times 2 = 12)$

- a) Define:
 - a) Base band signal
 - b) Digital signal.
- b) Explain need of modulation.
- c) Draw radiation pattern for the following resonant dipole of following length:
 - 1) $1 = \lambda/2$
 - 2) $1 = 3\lambda/2$.
- d) Compare resonant and nonresonant antenna (any two points).
- e) State the principle of superheterodyne Radio receiver.
- f) State Grassman's law.
- g) Draw neat sketch of PIL TV camera tube.
- h) List any two application of MATV.

B) Attempt any two of the following:

 $(4 \times 2 = 8)$

- a) Draw the block diagram of electronic communication system. Explain each block in detail.
- b) Explain the concept of vestigial side band techniques with waveforms.
- c) Define following characteristics of AM radio receiver:
 - 1) Sensitivity
 - 2) Selectivity
 - 3) Fidelity
 - 4) Naze figure.



2. Attempt any four of the following:

Marks (4×4=16)

- a) Explain the concept of pre-emphasis and de-emphasis with typical circuit diagram.
- b) i) Calculate modulation index in FM if modulating frequency is 1 kHz and a frequency deviation is 2.25 kHz.
 - ii) Draw circuit diagram of PAM using transistor.
- c) Draw the circuit diagram of FM reactance modulator. Explain it in detail.
- d) Compare PAM, PWM, PPM on the basis of following points.
 - i) Definition
 - ii) Waveforms
 - iii) Advantages
 - iv) Disadvantages.
- e) Explain the various types of wave propagation.
- f) Define:
 - a) Skip distance
 - b) Critical frequency
 - c) Fading
 - d) MUF.

3. Attempt **any four** of the following :

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Compare amplitude modulation and frequency modulation (any four points).
- b) Describe the sky wave propagation with diagram.
- c) Define:
 - a) Bandwidth
 - b) Beamwidth
 - c) Directivity
 - d) Power gain.
- d) Write one application of following antenna.
 - a) Yagi-uda antenna.
 - b) Microwave-dish antenna.
 - c) Horn antenna.
 - d) Loop antenna.
- e) Compare half wave dipole and folded dipole antenna with respect to construction, input impedance, radiation pattern and application.
- f) Sketch yagi-uda antenna. Describe the function of each component.

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4. Attempt any four of the following:

Marks (4×4=16)

- a) Draw the waveform for modulating signal, carrier and corresponding AM signal.
- b) Draw and explain circuit diagram of PLL FM demodulation.
- c) Explain need of AGC. Draw the circuit diagram for delayed AGC.
- d) Draw and explain block diagram of Tuned Radio RX.
- e) Draw block diagram of FM superheterodyne receiver and state IF for FM.
- f) Define:
 - a) Aspect ratio
 - b) Horizontal and vertical resolution.

5. Attempt **any four** of the following :

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Draw and explain circuit diagram of practical diode detector.
- b) Derive power relation in AM wave.
- c) Explain:
 - a) Additive colour mixing
 - b) Substractive colour mixing.
- d) List CCIRB Standards for colour signal transmission (any eight).
- e) Draw, label and explain various levels in composite video signal.

6. Attempt **any four** of the following:

 $(4 \times 4 = 16)$

- a) Describe equalizing pulses and post equalising pulses.
- b) Explain with sketch photo emission techniques to generate video signal.
- c) Draw block diagram of PAL -D decoder. State function of H and V demodulator.
- d) Draw block diagram of MATV system and explain its operation in detail.
- e) Draw constructional details and explain working principle of plumbicon camera tube.
- f) Define-Hue, saturation, luminance, compatibility.