				Seat No	. :	
					W.	_
		A	<b>AE-116</b>			
			April-2015			
			Sc., SemV	Ί		
		ELE-3	09 : Electr	conics		
	(Elect	ronic Co	ommunica	tion System)		
: 3 F	Iours]				May Mayle	
					[Max. Marks	: 70
What	is fiber optics ?	How con	nmunication	takes place in it	? Explain it with	
				some advantages		
	nunication.	•		8	of the optics	
						14
г.	OR					
Expla	ain the following ter	ms with n	ecessary diag	gram:		
(i)	Dispersion	(iv)	Refraction			
(ii)	Diffraction	(v)	Scattering			
(iii)	Absorption					
	-					
(a)	Draw the block d	iagram of	F			
(-)	(a) Draw the block diagram of superhetrodyne radio receiver and explain the function of each and every block in detail.					
	function of each an	d every blo	ock in detail.			7
			OR			
Draw the block diagram of TRF (Tuned Radio Frequency) receiver and explain						
	its working in detai	1.				
(b)	(b) Define the terms sensitivity, selectivity and image frequency in radio receiver. 7					
		OR		-	radio receiver.	′
	Explain what doub	e spotting	is, and how i	tarices 2	*	
			10, 4114 110 11 1	t airses :		
Draw	the block diagram	of a mon	oobsome TV			
tuba	wideo emplifiers en	d a mon	ocmome 1 v	transmitter and desc	ribe the camera	
tube,	video amplifiers an	u sound ch			14	
			OR			
Expl	am horizontal scan	ung and v	ertical scann	ing with necessary	diagrams. Also,	
1	in why blanking nu		1 ' FDY F			

Explain horizontal scanning and vertical scanning explain why blanking pulse is required in TV.

AE-116

3.

Time: 3 Hours]

P.T.O.

Explain the difference between analog and digital signals. Also, draw the functional diagram of a simple microprocessor system and describe the purposes of the various circuit components. OR Describe crosstalk and give some possibilities for reducing its effect. Describe three kinds of error detection codes and explain how they detect data (b) errors. OR Write short note on 'echo suppressors and equalizers in data transmission circuits'. 5. Answer in short: What is Intermediate frequency? What do you mean by AGC? (2)(3) A superhetrodyne receiver with an IF of 450 kHz is tuned to a signal at 1200 kHz. The image frequency is 750 kHz (a) 900 kHz (b) 1650 kHz (c) 2100 kHz Give full form of ASCII. (4)Define 2's compliment and show one example of it. (5)What is the function of shift register? (6)(7)Which code is used for parity check? What is full form of 'EBCDIC'? (8) How many number of frames per second in the U.S. Television system? (9)What do you mean by 4:3 aspect ratio in Television? (11) What is critical angle? (12) Write Snell's law for refraction of light. (13) What is luminescence? (14) What do you mean by diffuse reflection?

14