

DipLETE – ET (OLD SCHEME)

Code: DE18
Time: 3 Hours

Subject: TELEVISION ENGINEERING
Max. Marks: 100

JUNE 2011

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 Minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following: (2 × 10)

- a. The value of nominal video signal bandwidth as per CCIR-B 625 line standards is
- (A) 10 MHz (B) 5 MHz
(C) 7 MHz (D) 20 kHz
- b. The value of vertical sync pulse width as per CCIR-B 625 line standards is
- (A) 1280 μ s (B) 20 ms
(C) 10 ms (D) 18.72 μ s
- c. CRT type TV picture tube employs
- (A) Electromagnetic deflection and electromagnetic focusing
(B) Electrostatic deflection and electrostatic focusing
(C) Electromagnetic deflection and electrostatic focusing
(D) Electrostatic deflection and electromagnetic focusing
- d. Which of the following colour difference signals are chosen for colour signal transmission?
- (A) (R-Y) and (G-Y) (B) (B-Y) and (G-Y)
(C) (R-Y), (G-Y) and (B-Y) (D) (R-Y) and (B-Y)
- e. The values of Picture IF and sound IF as per CCIR-B 625 line standards are
- (A) 38.3 MHz and 33.9 MHz respectively
(B) 38.9 MHz and 33.4 MHz respectively
(C) 33.9 MHz and 38.3 MHz respectively
(D) 33.4 MHz and 38.9 MHz respectively

- f. The type of antenna used for the reception of TV signals is
- (A) Yagi Antenna (B) Rhombic Antenna
(C) Turnstile Antenna (D) Horn antenna
- g. Which of the following colour TV system employs U and V colour difference signals?
- (A) NTSC (B) SECAM
(C) PAL (D) NTSC and SECAM
- h. The equipment that provides video signals, direct and with RF modulation on the standard TV channels for alignment, testing and servicing of TV receivers is
- (A) TV Pattern Generator (B) High Voltage probe
(C) Sweep Generator (D) None of them
- i. The predominant spectral colour of the received light is called
- (A) Saturation (B) Luminance
(C) Chrominance (D) Hue
- j. Contrast control is located in
- (A) Video amplifier (B) Horizontal Oscillator
(C) Vertical Oscillator (D) Audio amplifier

**Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions.
Each question carries 16 marks.**

- Q.2** a. Explain the principle of working of CCD camera. (8)
- b. Explain how flicker is eliminated using interlaced scanning. (8)
- Q.3** a. Explain the constructional details and the operation of silicon diode array vidicon Camera tube. (8)
- b. Explain the constructional details and the operation of monochrome picture tube. (8)
- Q.4** a. Explain the various terms involved in a composite video signal drawn for three Scanning lines of different average brightness levels. (8)
- b. Describe briefly the basic trouble shooting procedure to be employed for localizing faults in a Television receiver. (8)
- Q.5** a. Explain (i) Quadrature Modulation and (ii) Frequency Interleaving. (10)

- b. Explain Additive Colour Mixing and Grassman's Law. (6)
- Q.6** a. Explain the terms positive modulation and negative modulation and explain the merits and demerits of negative modulation over positive modulation. (10)
- b. Explain Turnstile array and Dipole Panel antennas. (6)
- Q.7** a. Explain the block diagram of SECAM coder. (8)
- b. Explain the block diagram of NTSC decoder. (8)
- Q.8** a. Explain, with a block diagram, the functioning of sound section of a TV receiver. (8)
- b. Explain how the U and V signals are separated in TV Receiver with a block diagram. (8)
- Q.9** Write short note on the following:
 (i) PLL control
 (ii) Sweep Generator
 (iii) AFC
 (iv) Booster Amplifier (4×4)