

DiplETE – ET (Current Scheme)

Time: 3 Hours

June 2017

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

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. In a 525 line TV system, the frame frequency is

(A) 24 frames / second	(B) 25 frames / second
(C) 30 frames / second	(D) 33 frames / second
- b. In a 525 line TV System, the horizontal Scanning frequency is

(A) 15,625 Hz	(B) 15,750 Hz
(C) 31,250 Hz	(D) 31,500 Hz
- c. In a colour TV receiver, which of the following incorporates for color saturation control? _____

(A) synchronous demodulator	(B) colour killer circuit
(C) SAW filter	(D) colour Bandpass Amplifier
- d. About I and Q terms used in NTSC, Q stands for

(A) Quality	(B) Quadrature
(C) Quantum	(D) Quantity
- e. The colour subcarrier frequency in NTSC TV system is

(A) 4.43 MHz	(B) 4.38 MHz
(C) 3.58 MHz	(D) 3.43 MHz
- f. In a 525 line TV system, frame and field frequencies are

(A) 30 frames/second, 30 fields/second
(B) 60 frames/second, 60 fields/second
(C) 30 frames/second, 60 fields/second
(D) 60 frames/second, 30 fields/second
- g. The camera signal with blanking and sync signal is called

(A) Video Signal	(B) Composite Video Signal
(C) Blanking Signal	(D) Sync Signal
- h. The output of chroma bandpass amplifier is

(A) C - Signal	(B) Y- Signal
(C) I - Signal	(D) Q - Signal

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- i. The pattern of scanning lines in a video system is called
 (A) Retrace (B) Resolution
 (C) Raster (D) Interface
- j. The sound inter-carrier IF is generated in the
 (A) Video IF amplifier (B) Video Detector
 (C) Sync Separator (D) Mixer Stage

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

- Q.2** a. Explain with the block diagram, the working of Cable TV distribution system. (8)
 b. What is meant by blanking? What is the need of blanking pulses? Compare the differences between horizontal and vertical blanking. (8)
- Q.3** a. Describe briefly an arrangement for projection television. Why is brightness the main problem? (8)
 b. List the important precautions required in picture-tube. (8)
- Q.4** a. Explain interlaced scanning pattern used in TV systems. (8)
 b. In picture tubes, why do we require synchronizing pulses during scanning? (8)
- Q.5** a. Explain how the 'Y' and color difference signals are developed from the camera outputs? Why is the 'Y' signal is set to $0.3R + 0.59G - 0.11B$? (8)
 b. Explain the following colour television terms: (2x4)
 (i) Hue (ii) Saturation
 (iii) Chrominance (iv) Luminance
- Q.6** a. Explain the following concepts with reference to color subcarrier frequencies in color TV:-
 (i) Horizontal Scanning Frequency (ii) Vertical Scanning Frequency
 (iii) Color Frequency (3x3 = 9)
 b. How is the 3.58 MHz modulated chrominance signal transmitted to the receiver? Why the 3.58 MHz signal is called a subcarrier? (7)
- Q.7** a. Explain aspect Ratio with respect to EIA Test Pattern. (2)
 b. Explain the tests for Ringing. (6)
 c. Explain the Ball Chart for checking camera linearity. (8)
- Q.8** a. Explain the need for luminance delay in video detectors. (8)
 b. Draw the functional diagram of RF section of a T.V. receiver. Indicate waveforms at different block outputs and explain the importance of each block. (8)
- Q.9** a. Explain stepwise procedure of TV receiver servicing. (8)
 b. Explain the safety aspects while servicing a TV receiver. (8)