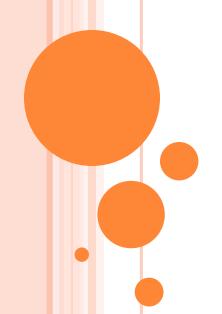
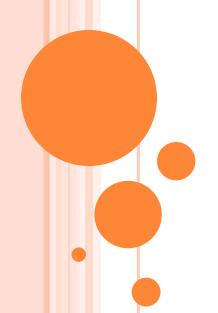
BASIC OF ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION



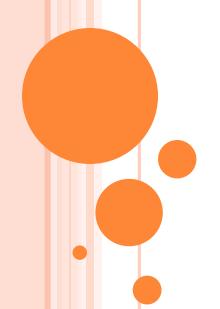
By :- Abhishek Bauriya Roll No. 47

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INTRODUCTION

Communication: A communication system is the process of exchanging information. (i.e. used as conveying thoughts, ideas and feelings to one another.)

Examples:

- Satellite communication
- cable TV
- mobile telephones etc.



Types of signals

- Signal can be of two types namely
- Analog signals
- 2. Digital signals

- Analog signal: It is the signal in which the signal magnitude varies in a smooth way without any break with respect to time.
- Digital signal: It is the signal in which the signal magnitude has a constant level for some period of time, then it changes suddenly to another constant level.

Examples: Binary signal, Hexadecimal signal etc.

BASIC COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

Input transducer

Information signal or input

Transmitter

Information into electrical form

Communication Channel or medium

Noise

Receiver

Recovered information in electrical form

Output transducer

Information in the original form

NOISE IN COMMUNICATION SYSTEM AND TYPES

Definition: Noise is an unwanted electrical disturbance which gives rise to audible or visual disturbances in the communication systems, and errors in the digital communication.



Noise

External

- Atmospheric
- Man-made
- Extraterristral

Internal

- Shot noise
- Thermal noise
- Transit noise
- Flicker noise
- Partion noise

EXTERNAL NOISE

Atmospheric noise: This noise are originated from sputtering, cracking, loud speakers of radio is due to atmospheric noise.

Extraterrestrial noise: Noise originating from the sun and the outer space is known as Extraterrestrial noise.

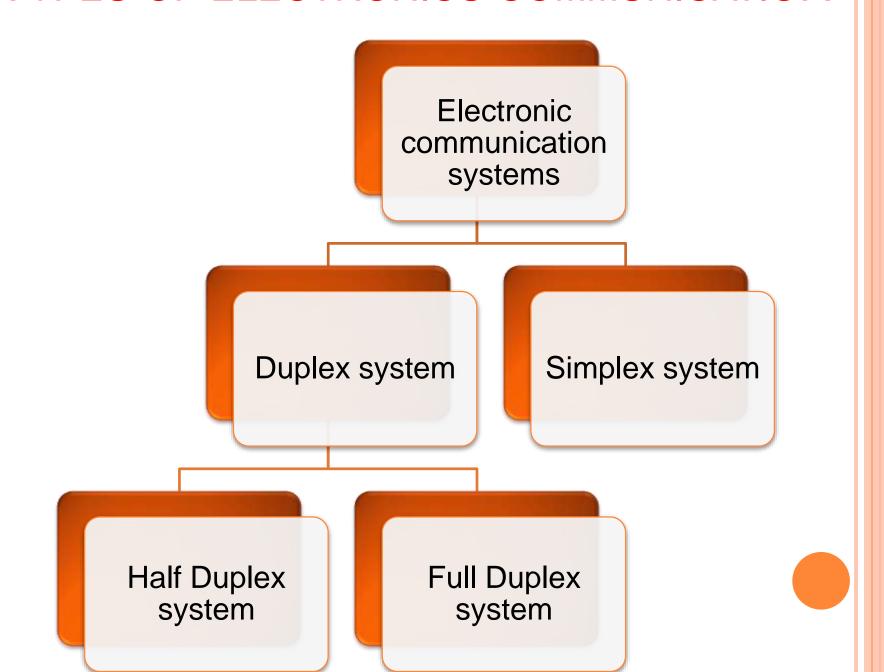
Man-made noise (Industrial noise): The man made noise is generated due to the make and break process in a current carrying circuit.

INTERNAL NOISE

The noise generated within the electronic devices or circuits is called as internal noise.



Types of electronics communicatioN



SIMPLEX SYSTEMS

- In these system information is communicated in only one direction.
- Examples: Radio, TV broadcasting system.

Transmitting Antenna **Transmitter** Receiver 1 Receiver 2 Receiver 3 Half duplex systems: These system are bidirectional i.e. they can transmit as well as receive but not simultaneously.

Examples: Walky talky set.

Full duplex systems: These system are truly bidirectional i.e. they allow the communication to take place in both directions simultaneously.

Examples: Telephone systems.

APPLICATIONS OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

Simplex (One way):

- AM and FM broadcasting
- Cable TV
- Fax
- Pagers
- Telemetry

Duplex (Two way):

- Telephones
- Two way radio
- Radar
- Sonar
- Amateur radio

REFERENCES

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Thank You