Q1) Active sensors:-

These sensors generate energy to scan things and locations and calculates the amount of radiation reflected by the target objects. Some of the examples of active sensors are RADAR and LIDAR.

Passive sensors:-

Passive sensors collect radiation which is either radiated or reflected by the surrounding locations or object. Some of the examples are radiometers etc.

Q2) Analog sensors:-

These are sensors that produce continuous analog output signal and these sensors are considered are called analog sensors. Some of the examples are accelometers, pressure sensors etc.

Digital sensors:-

Electronic sensors or electrochemical sensors in which data conversion and data transmission takes place digitally are called as digital sensors. Digital sensors has the capability to over come analog sensors.

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Digital Sensors :-

Electronic sensors or electrochemical sensors in which data conversion and data transmission takes place digitally are called as digital sensors.

Q1) Active sensors :-

Active sensors do not generate any energy on their own. Instead, they rely entirely on the ambient environment to function. Some of the examples are standard thermometer etc.

Passive sensors :-

Passive sensors are those that actively emit their own energy to scan and detect objects or surroundings. Laser pointer is an example of the passive sensor.

Q2) Analog sensors :

Analog sensors produce discrete, digital signals rather than continuous outputs. Digital thermometer is an example of analog sensors.

Digital sensors :

Digital sensors generate continuous wave signals and do not convert data into binary or any other digital format. Old fashioned mercury thermometer is an example for digital sensor.