

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

## Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020 Analog and Digital Electronics

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

*Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.*

### Module-1

- 1 a. Explain the construction, working and characteristics of photo diode. (06 Marks)
- b. With hysteresis characteristics explain the working of Schmitt trigger circuit (Inverting). (06 Marks)
- c. With a neat circuit diagram and mathematical analysis explain voltage divider bias circuit. (08 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Explain the working of R-2R ladder D to A converter. (06 Marks)
- b. Explain successive approximation A to D converter. (06 Marks)
- c. Show how IC-555 timer can be used as an astable multivibrator. (08 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Find the minimum SOP and minimum POS expressions for the following function using K-map.  $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m (1, 3, 4, 11) + \sum_d (2, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15)$ . (06 Marks)
- b. What are the disadvantages of K-map method? How they are overcome in Quine Mccluskey method. Simplify following function using Q-M method  $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m (0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14)$ . (08 Marks)
- c. What is Map-Entered Variable method? Using MEV method simplify following function:  $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m (2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15) + dc(8, 9, 10, 11)$ . (06 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. With the help of flow chart explain how to determine minimum sum of products using Karnaugh map. (06 Marks)
- b. Using Q-M method simplify the following function  $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m (2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13) + \sum_d (1, 10, 15)$ . (08 Marks)
- c. With example explain Petrik's method. (06 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. What are hazards in digital circuits? Explain different types of hazards. (06 Marks)
- b. Implement full subtractor using 3 to 8 decoder and NAND gates. (06 Marks)
- c. Differentiate between PAL and PLA. Realize following functions using PLA. Give PLA table and internal connection diagram for the PLA (Use as many common terms as possible)  $F_1(1, b, c, d) = \sum_m (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14)$   $F_2(a, b, c, d) = \sum_m (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15)$  (08 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. What is Multiplexer? Implement following function using 8:1 MUX  $f(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m (1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 12)$  (08 Marks)
- b. Design Hexadecimal (Binary) to ASCII Code Converter using suitable ROM. Give the connection diagram of ROM. (06 Marks)
- c. Explain Simulation and testing of digital circuits. (06 Marks)



**Module-4**

- 7 a. Explain the structure of VHDL program. Write VHDL code for 4 bit parallel adder using full adder as component. (08 Marks)
- b. Explain the working of SR latch using NOR gates. Show how SR latch can be used for switch debouncing. (07 Marks)
- c. Differentiate between Latch and Flip Flop. Show how SR flipflop can be converted to D flip flop. (05 Marks)

**OR**

- 8 a. Derive the characteristics equations for D, T, SR and JK flipflops. (08 Marks)
- b. Draw the logic diagram of master slave JK flipflop using NAND gates and explain the working with suitable timing diagram. (07 Marks)
- c. With example explain the syntax of conditional signal assignment statement in VHDL. (05 Marks)

**Module-5**

- 9 a. What is shift register? Explain the working of 8 bit SISO shift register using SR flip flop. (06 Marks)
- b. With the help of state graph, state and transition tables and timing diagram explain sequential parity checker. (06 Marks)
- c. Design a random counter using T flip flops whose transition graph is shown in Fig.Q.9(c). (08 Marks)

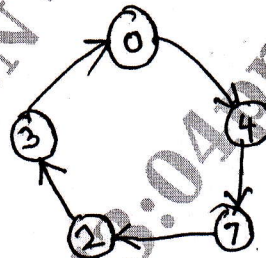


Fig.Q.9(c)

**OR**

- 10 a. What is register? Explain how 4 bit register with data, load, clear and clock input is constructed using D flip flops. (06 Marks)
- b. With a block diagram explain the working of n-bit parallel adder with accumulator. (06 Marks)
- c. Differentiate between Moore and Melay machines. Analyze following Moore sequential circuit for an input sequence of X = 01101 and draw the timing diagram. (08 Marks)

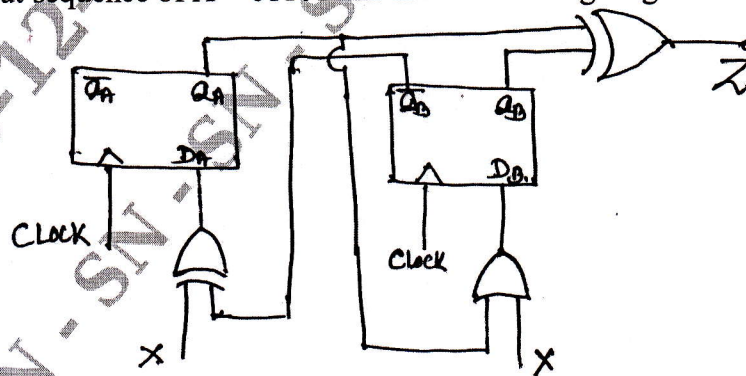


Fig.Q.10(c)

\*\*\*\*\*