

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, December 2018

Course: Analog and Digital Electronics (ECEG2025)
Program: B. Tech. / PSE
Time: 03 hrs.

Semester: III
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Attempt all the sections.

SECTION A

(5 X 4 = 20)

S. No.

Marks

CO

Q 1 Draw the output waveform for the clipper circuit shown in figure 1.

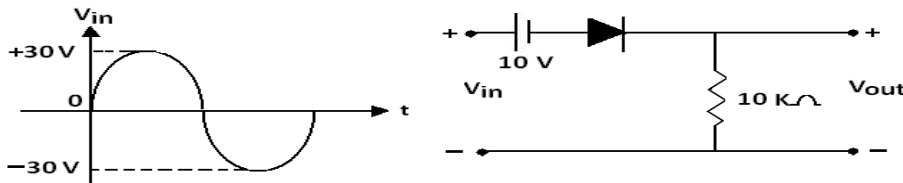


Figure 1

4

CO1

Q 2 A transistor is connected in common emitter (CE) configuration in which collector supply (V_{CC}) is 8V and the voltage drop across resistance R_C connected in the collector circuit is 0.5 V. The value of $R_C = 800 \text{ ohm}$. If $\alpha = 0.96$, determine:

- (i) collector-emitter voltage
- (ii) base current

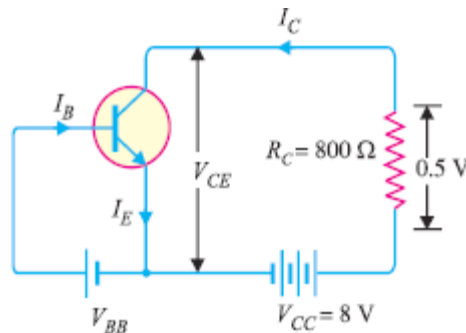


Figure 2

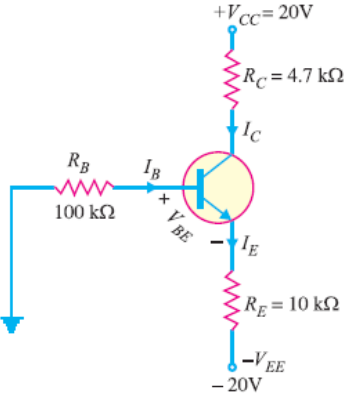
4

CO2

Q 3 Simplify the expression $F(A,B,C,D) = \prod(0,1,4,5,6,8,9,12,13,14)$ using K-map and implement the result using NAND gates.

4

CO3

Q 4	Differentiate the following (a) Combinational and Sequential circuits (b) Level-triggered and Edge-triggered flip-flops	4	CO4
Q 5	(a) Encode data bits 0101 into a 7-bit even parity Hamming code. (b) A 7-bit Hamming code is received as 0101101. What is its correct code?	4	CO3
SECTION B		(4 X 10 = 40)	
Q 6	(a) Implement the following boolean expression using a 8 to 1 multiplexer. $F(A,B,C,D) = \sum (0, 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15)$ (b) Design and implement octal to binary encoder.	5+5	CO3
Q 7	(a) A 230 V, 50 Hz a. c. voltage is applied to the primary of a 5:1 step-down transformer which is used in a bridge rectifier having a load resistor of value 500 ohm. Assuming the diodes to be ideal, determine the following: (i) d. c. output voltage (ii) d. c. power delivered to the load (iii) PIV of each diode (iv) output frequency (b) Design and implement D flip-flop using S-R flip-flop.	5+5	CO1, CO4
Q 8	(a) Determine the operating point of the transistor biasing circuit shown in figure 3. The value of $\beta = 85$ and $V_{BE} = 0.7V$.  Figure 3	5+5	CO2
Q 9	(b) Derive the expression of stability factor for the voltage divider bias circuit. Design a MOD-6 counter using J-K flip flops. OR Design a synchronous BCD counter using J-K flip flops.	10	CO4
SECTION C		(2 X 20 = 40)	
Q 10	(a) Design a 4-bit gray to binary code converter.	10	CO3

	(b) Design a combinational circuit that accepts a 4-bit number and generates a output binary number equal to the square of the input number.	10	CO3
Q 11	<p>(a) Design a self-correcting MOD-9 shift counter using D flip-flops.</p> <p>(b) An air-conditioning unit is controlled by four variables: temperature T, humidity H, the time of the day D, and the day of the week W. The unit is turned on under any of the following circumstances.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The temperature exceeds 78°F, and the time of the day is between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. 2. The humidity exceeds 85%, the temperature exceeds 78°F, and the time of the day is between 8 a. m. and 5 p.m. 3. The humidity exceeds 85%, the temperature exceeds 78°F and it is a weekend. 4. It is Saturday or Sunday and humidity exceeds 85%. <p>Write a logic expression for controlling the air-conditioning unit. Simplify the expression obtained as far as possible.</p>	10+10	CO4, CO3

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SECTION A

(5 X 4 = 20)

S. No.		Marks	CO
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Q 1 In the figure 1, find the minimum and maximum value of zener diode current.

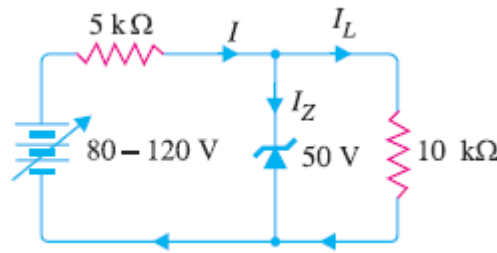


Figure 1

Q 2 Determine the VCB in the circuit shown in figure 2. The transistor is of silicon and has $\beta = 150$.

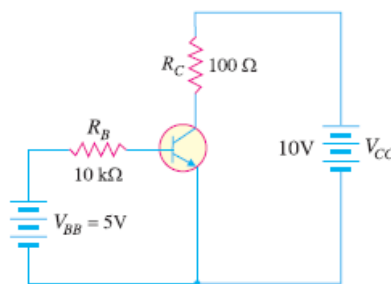


Figure 2

Q 3 Simplify the following Boolean function and obtain (i) minimal SOP (ii) minimal POS expressions

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 3, 7, 11, 15) + \sum_d(0, 2, 5)$$

Q 4 Explain the operation of master-slave flip-flop and show how the race around condition is eliminated in it.

Q 5	<p>Convert the following codes</p> <p>(i) $(96.42)_{10} = ()_{BCD}$ (ii) $(643)_{10} = ()_{Excess3}$ (iii) $(10101101)_2 = ()_{Gray\ code}$ (iv) $(110101)_{Gray\ code} = ()_2$</p>	4	CO3
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SECTION B

(4 X10 =40 Marks)

Q 6	<p>(a) Design and implement J-K flip-flop using S-R flip-flop.</p> <p>(b) A 220 V, 50 Hz a. c. voltage is applied at the primary of a 4:1 step-down, center-tap transformer used in a full wave rectifier having a load resistance of 800 ohm. If the diode resistance has a value of 200 ohm, determine:</p> <p>(i) d. c. voltage across the load (ii) d. c. current flowing through the load (iii) d. c. power delivered to the load (iv) PIV across each diode (v) output frequency</p>	5+5	CO4, CO1
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Q 7	<p>Find the minimal sum of product for the Boolean expression using the Quine- McCluskey (Tabulation) method.</p> <p align="center">$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum m (0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15)$</p>	10	CO3
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Q 8	<p>Determine the operating point and the stability factor for the biasing circuit shown in figure 3. The value of $\beta = 100$ and $V_{BE} = 0.7V$.</p> <div data-bbox="565 1199 894 1654" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p align="center">Figure 3</p>	10	CO2
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Q 9	<p>Design a 4-bit synchronous down counter that counts through all states from 1111 down to 0000.</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	10	CO4
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	Design a 4-bit unit distance Up-Down counter using D flip-flops.		
SECTION C		(2 X 20 = 40)	
Q 10	<p>(a) Design a 4-bit binary to Gray code converter.</p> <p>(b) Implement three-variable Boolean function $F = \bar{A}C + A\bar{B}C + B\bar{C}$ using</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) 8-to-1 multiplexer</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) 4-to-1 multiplexer.</p>	10+10	CO3
Q 11	<p>(a) Design a even parity bit generator for a 4-bit input.</p> <p>(b) Design a MOD-7 Johnson counter using J-K flip-flops.</p>	10+10	CO3, CO4