



Name :

Roll No. :

Invigilator's Signature :

CS/B.TECH(ECE-NEW)/SEM-4/EC-402/2012

2012

**DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND INTEGRATED
CIRCUITS**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words
as far as practicable.*

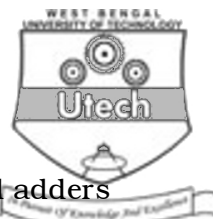
GROUP – A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

10 × 1 = 10

- i) If $\sqrt{61} = 7$, the base of the number system is
- | | |
|------|--------|
| a) 4 | b) 8 |
| c) 9 | d) 6 . |
- ii) Which family has the better noise margin ?
- | | |
|--------|---------|
| a) ECL | b) DTL |
| c) MOS | d) TTL. |
- iii) The number of flip-flops required for a MOD-10 ring counter is
- | | |
|------|-------------------|
| a) 4 | b) 10 |
| c) 5 | d) none of these. |



- iv) A serial adder requires
- one half adder
 - two full adders
 - one full adder
 - one multiplexer .
- v) The simplification of the Boolean expression $(A + B + C + \bar{C})$ is
- $A + B$
 - 0
 - AB
 - 1
- vi) 2's complement of 1's complement of the number 10110101 is
- 01001010
 - 01001011
 - 10110101
 - 10111010.
- vii) Gray code of binary 1101 is
- 1001
 - 1101
 - 1011
 - 1111.
- viii) 8421 is a
- Non-weighted
 - Weighted
 - Complementary code
 - all of these .
- ix) Which flip-flop acts as a buffer ?
- D flip-flop
 - T flip-flop
 - J-K flip-flop
 - S-R flip-flop.
- x) The characteristic equation of T flip-flop is
- $Q_{n+1} = \bar{T}Q_n + T\bar{Q}_n$
 - $Q_{n+1} = TQ_n + \bar{T}\bar{Q}_n$
 - $Q_{n+1} = T\bar{Q}_n$
 - $Q_{n+1} = \bar{T}Q_n.$
- xi) $F = (\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C} + A \bar{B} \bar{C} + \bar{A} B \bar{C} + A B \bar{C} + \bar{A} B C + A \bar{B} C)$. Express it as POS .
- $F = \prod (1, 2, 3)$
 - $F = \prod (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$
 - $F = \prod (0, 5, 6)$
 - $F = \prod (0, 6, 7)$
- xii) Latch is a memory cell of
- 1 bit
 - 2 bit
 - 3 bit
 - none of these .



GROUP – B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Design 16×8 memory RAM chip using two 16×4 memory RAM chips.
3. Design a 5×32 decoder using 3×8 decoder and 2×4 decoder.
4. Perform the conversion from D flip-flop to S-R flip-flop.
5. Design a full subtractor using fewer
 - (i) NAND gates
 - (ii) NOR gates.
6. Explain race around condition of J-K flip-flop. Show how this condition can be avoided.

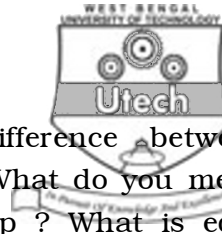
GROUP – C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Write the definitions of BCD code and Self complementing code with example. What is Gray code ? What is ASCII code ?
Design a Gray code to binary converter using suitable logic gates.
Convert the Gray Code 11011 to equivalent binary code.

$$4 + 1 + 1 + 8 + 1$$



8. What is flip-flop ? What is the difference between combinational and sequential circuits ? What do you mean by the asynchronous inputs of a flip-flop ? What is edge trigger flip-flop and why is it required ? Convert S-R flip-flop to J-K R flip-flop. 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 6

9. What is ripple counter ? Design a presettable 4-Bit up asynchronous counter using J-K F-F. A binary ripple counter is required to count up to $(16383)_{10}$. How many F-Fs are required ? If the clock frequency is 8.192 MHz, what is the frequency at the output of the MSB ? 2 + 7 + 6

10. Construct a 5×32 decoder with four 3×8 Decoder and a 2×4 decoder. Show block diagram only. Describe the basic principle of successive approximation method for A/D converter.

Implement the following Boolean equations using PLA device :

a) $F1 = \sum m(0, 5, 9, 15)$

b) $F2 = \sum m(1, 3, 7, 11, 13)$

11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 3 × 5

- a) EPROM
- b) BCD to Excess-3 converter
- c) R-2R Ladder type DAC
- d) Even Parity Generator and Checker
- e) Universal gates
- f) Ring Counter.
