## 2012

## DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

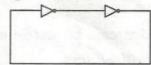
Time: 3 hours

Full Marks: 70

## Instructions:

- (i) All questions carry equal marks.
- (ii) There are NINE questions in this paper.
- (iii) Attempt FIVE questions in all.
- (iv) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
- 1. Choose the correct answer (any seven) :
  - (a) The decimal equivalent of binary numbe 1101.0011 is
    - (i) 12·1875
    - (ii) 13·1875
    - (iii) 11·1865
    - (iv) 13·1865
  - (b) A full adder can be made of
    - (i) two half adders
    - (ii) two half adders and a NOR gate
    - (iii) two half adders and an OR gate
      - (iv) two half adders and an AND gate

- (c) When two 16-input multiplexers drive a 2-input MUX, what is the result?
  - (i) 2-input MUX
  - (ii) 4-input MUX
  - (iii) 16-input MUX
  - (iv) 32-input MUX
- (d) The 'race-around' condition occurs when
  - (i) J = 0, K = 0
  - (ii) J = 0, K = 1
  - (iii) J = 1, K = 0
  - (iv) J = 1, K = 1
- (e) The maximum possible number of states in a ripple counter with 5 flip-flops is
  - (i) 32
  - (ii) 15
  - (iii) 10
  - (iv) 5
- (f) The digital circuit using two inverters shown in the figure will act as



- (i) a bistable multivibrator
- ii) an astable multivibrator
- (iii) a monostable multivibrator
- (iv) an oscillator

- (g) The logic circuit which belongs to non-saturated logic is
  - (i) ECL
  - (ii) TTL
  - (iii) CMOS
    - (iv) NMOS
- (h) A 12-bit A/D converter has a range of 0-10 V. What is the approximate resolution of the converter?
  - (i) 1 mV
  - (ii) 2.5 mV
  - (iii) 2·5 μV
  - (iv) 12 mV
- (i) Which one of the following statements about RAM is not correct?
  - (i) RAM stands for random access memory
  - (ii) It is also called read/write memory
  - (iii) When power supply is switched off, the information in RAM is usually lost
  - •(iv) The binary contents are entered or stored in the RAM chip during the manufacturing
- (j) The minimum number of flip-flop required to construct a mod-75 counter is
  - (i) 5
  - (ii) 6
  - (iii) 7
  - (iv) 8

- . 2. (a) Draw a full-adder circuit and explain its operation.
  - (b) Explain the general principle of counter-type A/D converter.
- 3. (a) State and prove de Morgan's theorem. How is it helpful in minimizing a given Boolean expression?
  - (b) Show that
    - (i)  $\overline{\overline{A} + B} + \overline{\overline{A} + \overline{B}} = A$
    - (ii) (A+B)(B+C)(C+A) = AB+BC+CA
    - (iii)  $AB + \overline{B}\overline{C} + A\overline{C} = AB + \overline{B}\overline{C}$
  - (c) Simplify  $B + A\overline{B} + AB$ .
- **4.** (a) What is J-K flip-flop? How can problems associated with R-S flip-flop be eliminated with the help of J-K flip-flop?
  - (b) Design a 3-bit synchronous counter using J-K flip-flops.
- 5. (a) How do you realise a parity bit checker?
  - (b) Describe the operation of the parallel in serial out shift register with neat logic diagram.
- 6. Design a mod-8 up-down counter.

- 7. (a) Design a 100 kHz, 60% duty cycle square wave generator using 555 timer.
  - (b) A D/A converter has a full-scale analog output of 10 V and accepts six binary bits as inputs. Find the voltage corresponding to each analog step.
- **8.** A digital system has four bits of a 4-bit word *ABCD* as inputs. The output *Y* is equal to 1 when any two adjacent bits are 1, or any three or all four bits are 1.
  - (a) Draw the Karnaugh map for Y.
  - (b) Realise Y using 2-input and 3-input NAND gates only.
- , 9. Write short notes on the following :
  - (a) EEPROM
  - (b) DTL logic
  - (c) Race-around condition
  - (d) Encoders

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Code: 041302