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Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 09

B.Tech.(EE)/(Electrical &amp; Electronics)/(Electronics &amp; Electrical)(2011 onwards)

B.Tech.(Electrical Engineering &amp; Industrial Control) (2012 Onwards)

(Sem.-4)

**DIGITAL ELECTRONICS**

Subject Code : BTEC-404

M.Code : 57103

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES :**

1. SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.
2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students has to attempt any FOUR questions.
3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students has to attempt any TWO questions.

**SECTION-A****1. Answer briefly :**

- a) Convert  $(101110)_2$  to hexadecimal and octal number.
- b) Express 10101100 BCD code into gray code.
- c) Define the race around condition in flip flop.
- d) Draw the logic diagram of half adder.
- e) State any two applications of shift register.
- f) Why TTL is preferred over DTL?
- g) What do you mean by priority encoder?
- h) Compare the function of decoder and encoder.
- i) What is the advantage of the R-2R ladder DAC over the weighted resistor type DAC?
- j) Draw CMOS circuit for NOR gate.



### SECTION-B

2. Implement  $Y = (A + C)(A + \bar{D})(A + B + \bar{C})$  using NOR gates only.
3. Simplify using Boolean laws and draw the logic diagram for the given expression.

$$F = \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC} + \overline{ABC}$$

4. Minimize the following function using K-map

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(0, 1, 7, 8, 13, 15) + \phi(2, 6, 10, 11)$$

5. Explain the Master-slave JK flip-flop with the help of circuit diagram and waveforms
6. Explain the different modeling styles in VHDL with suitable examples.

### SECTION-C

7. a) Use a  $8 \times 1$  MUX to implement the logic function

$$F = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 14, 15)$$

- b) Draw and explain the working of a synchronous mod-3 counter.
8. a) Compare TTL, ECL, RTL, DCTL and DTL w.r.t. fan-in, fan-out and noise margin.
- b) An 8-bit successive approximation converter (SAC) has a resolution of 15mV. What will its digital output be for an analog input of 2.65 V?
9. Write short notes on **Any Two** :
  - a) PLD
  - b) Ring Counters
  - c) Demultiplexers

**NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.**