

**333356(33)**

**B. E. (Third Semester) Examination,**

**April-May 2020**

**(New Scheme)**

**(IT Branch)**

**DIGITAL ELECTRONICS and LOGIC DESIGN**

***Time Allowed : Three hours***

***Maximum Marks : 80***

***Minimum Pass Marks : 28***

***Note : Part (a) from each question is compulsory carrying 2 marks. Attempt any two parts from (b), (c) and (d) of each question carrying 7 marks each.***

**Unit-I**

1. (a) Convert  $(1001011)_2$  to decimal.  
(b) Simplify the following Boolean function by using Tabulation method :

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$$F = \sum(0,1, 2, 8, 10,11,14,15)$$

(c) Simplify the following using K-Map :

(i)  $F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum m(2, 3, 12, 13, 14, 15)$

(ii)  $F(A, B, C, D) = \prod m(1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14) \cdot d(6, 7, 15)$

(d) Minimize and Implement the following multiple output functions :

$$f_1 = \sum m(1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 12, 14, 15)$$

$$f_2 = \prod m(0, 4, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15)$$

### Unit-II

2. (a) What is Fan-in and Fan-out.
- (b) With the help of a neat diagram, explain working of a two Input TTL NAND gate.
- (c) Explain CMOS Invertor with its diagram & characteristic.
- (d) Explain working of two input TTL NOR gate with its diagram.

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### Unit-III

3. (a) Explain Half Adder with its diagram.
- (b) Design a BCD-to-XS-3 code convertor and also draw its logic diagram.
- (c) Implement the Boolean function using  $8 \times 1$  multiplexer select lines are  $A, B$  and  $D$ , as  $S_2, S_1$  &  $S_0$  respectively.

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(0, 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 15)$$

- (d) Design a 3 bit odd parity generator and check the parity using 4 bit odd parity checker.

### Unit-IV

4. (a) Explain sequential circuit with a block diagram.
- (b) Explain with diagram a 4 bit bidirectional shift Register.
- (c) Design a synchronous counter using T Flip-flop that goes through states, 0, 3, 5, 6, 0 ..... Is the counter self starting.
- (d) Design a 4 bit Ring Counter using D flip-flops.

**Unit-V**

5. (a) Compare Moore Machine & Meclay Machine.
- (b) Compare following programmble Logic Devices :  
PROM and PLA and PAL
- (c) Draw the state diagram and the state table for a Moore type sequence detector to detect the sequence 110.
- (d) Explain various semiconductor memories in detail.