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## FIFTH SEMESTER B. Tech. (ENGINEERING) DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2004

EE 2K-504/PTEE2K-404-PULSE AND DIGITAL ELECTRONIC

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

## Answer all questions. Each correct answer carries 5 marks.

- 1 What is resistive switching? How is it different from inductive switching?
  - 2 Write about the switching behaviour of BJT.
  - 3 Define Noise Margin. What are its ideal and practical values?
  - 4 Compare DTL and TTL logics.
  - 5 Upto how many variables, Karnaugh Map procedure can be followed? Why? What do we do if the variables exceed this limit?
  - 6 Define decoding and encoding. Give one example for each.
  - 7 Draw a 4 bit shift right register. How can this be modified to function as a shift left type?
  - 8 What is state table? How is it different from state diagram?

 $(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

## Answer all questions. Each correct answer carries 15 marks.

1 Draw the circuit diagram of a collector coupled monostable multivibrator circuit and explain its operation, drawing waveform at the collectors and bases of the BJTs.

Or

- 2 Draw the circuit diagram of a Schmitt Trigger circuit using BJT. How does noise margin become a design criterion in this?
- 1 Draw a 3 input HTL gate and explain its operation. What are its merits over its counterparts. III.

Or

- 2 Draw a Schottky TTL gate and explain its operation. What is its feature? How is it different from TTL?
- 1 Explain the following with typical examples:— IV.
  - (i) Signed and unsigned numbers.
  - (ii) One's and two's complement.

2 What is a magnitude comparator? Draw one circuit and explain its operation. Where does this find its application?

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V. 1 What is the difference between a RAM and a ROM? Explain any one type of RAM and mention how is it different from the other type.

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2 Draw on synchronous counter and one asynchronous counter and explain their operation.

(4 × 15 = 60 marks)

Answer all questions.

What is resistive switching? How is it different from inductive switching?

Write about the switching behaviour of BJT.

3 Define Noise Margin. What are its ideal and practical values?

4 Compare DTL and TTL logics.

5 Upto how many variables, Karnaugh Map procedure can be followed? Why? What do we do

6 Define decoding and encoding. Give one example for each

7 Draw a 4 bit shift right register. How can this be modified to function as a shift left type?

8 What is state table? How is it different from state diagram?

 $(8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ marks})$ 

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100 Marks

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Answer all questions.

Each correct answer carries 15 marks.

Draw the circuit diagram of a collector coupled monostable multivibrator circuit and explain its operation, drawing waveform at the collectors and bases of the BJTs.

Draw the circuit diagram of a Schmitt Trigger circuit using BJT. How does noise margin become a design criterion in this?

I Draw a 3 input HTL gate and explain its operation. What are its merits over its counterparts.

Draw a Schottky TTL gate and explain its operation. What is its feature? How is it different from TTL?

1 Explain the following with twoicel examples :-

(i) Signed and unsigned numbers.

(ii) One's and two's complement.

What is a magnitude comparator? Draw one circuit and explain its operation. Where does this find its application?

TOTAL STREET