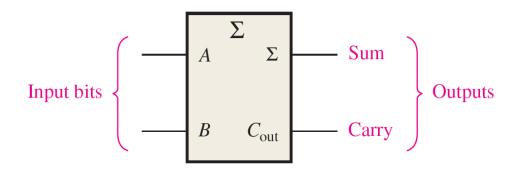
### Half Adder

The half-adder accepts two binary digits on its inputs and produces a sum bit and a carry bit.

A	В	$C_{ m out}$	Σ
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

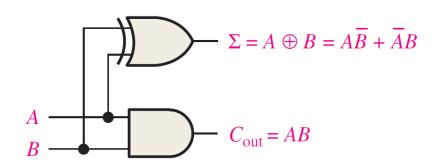


C<sub>out</sub> is a 1 only when both A and B are 1s.

$$C_{\text{out}} = AB$$

Σ is a 1 only if A and B are not equal.

$$\Sigma = A \oplus B$$

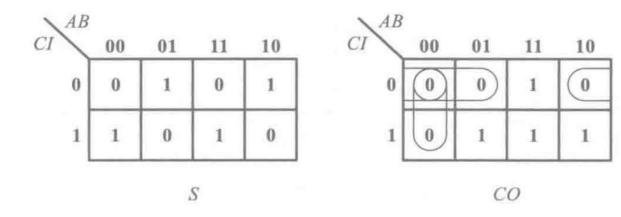


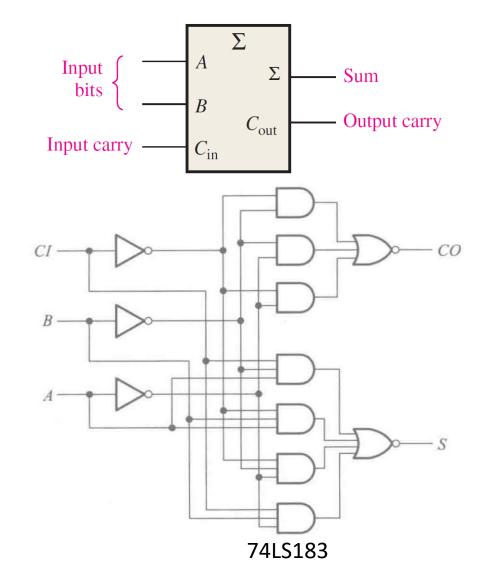
### Full Adder

The full-adder (FA) accepts two bits and a carry and generates a sum and a carry.

$\boldsymbol{A}$	В	$C_{\rm in}$	Cout	Σ
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

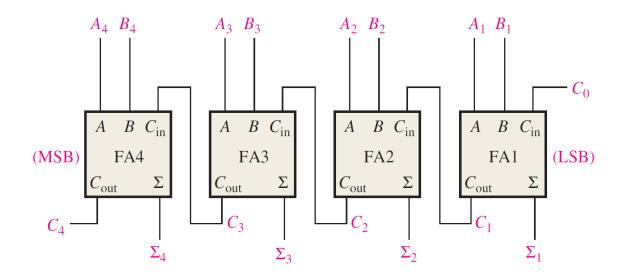
$$\begin{cases} S = (A'B'CI' + AB'CI + A'BCI + ABCI')' \\ CO = (A'B' + B'CI' + A'CI')' \end{cases}$$

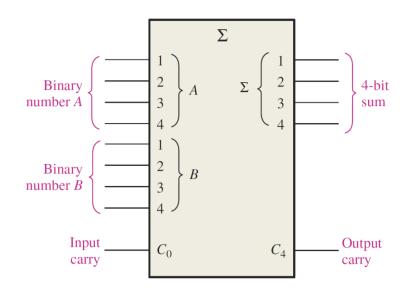




## Ripple Carry Adder

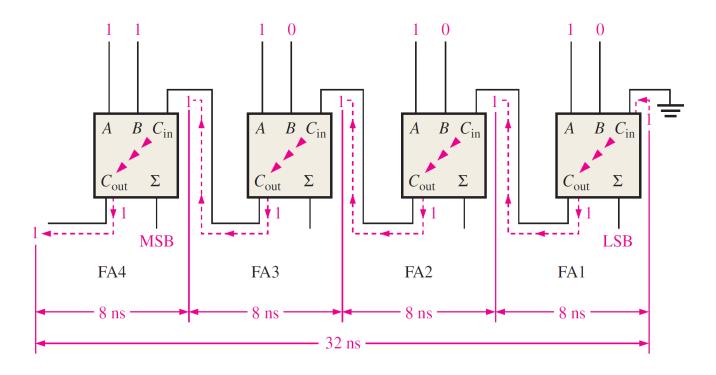
 To add binary numbers with more than one bit, more full-adders are connected





# Ripple Carry Adder

• The sum and the output carry of any stage cannot be produced until the input carry occurs.



### Full Adder – Another Look

A	В	$C_{ m in}$	Cout	Σ
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1



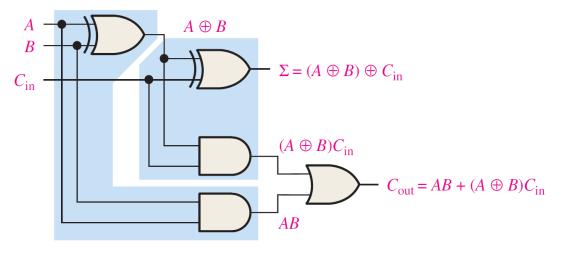
$$C_{\rm g} = AB$$

• A carry is propagated when either or both of the input bits are 1s.

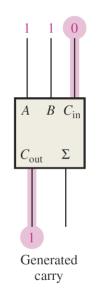
$$C_p = A \oplus B \text{ or } C_p = A + B$$

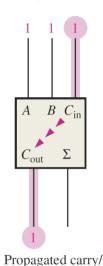


$$C_{\text{out}} = C_{\text{g}} + C_{\text{p}}C_{\text{in}} = AB + (A \oplus B)C_{\text{in}} = AB + (A+B)C_{\text{in}}$$

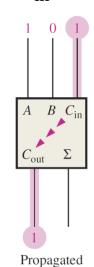


$$\Sigma = (A \oplus B) \oplus C_{\rm in}$$

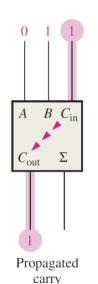




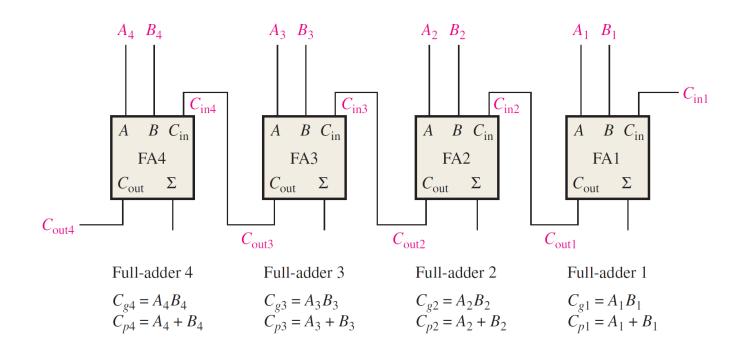
Generated carry



carry



- The look-ahead carry adder produces  $C_{\text{out}}$  by either carry generation or carry propagation, i.e.,  $C_{\text{out}} = C_{\text{g}} + C_{\text{p}}C_{\text{in}}$
- $C_g$  and  $C_p$  for each stage are immediately available.



#### Full-adder 1:

$$C_{\text{out1}} = C_{g1} + C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}}$$

#### Full-adder 2:

• Based on 
$$C_{out} = C_g + C_p C_{in}$$
, we can build the look-ahead carry adder

- $C_g$  and  $C_p$  for each stage are immediately available.
- It only takes  $3t_{pd}$  to get the  $C_{out}$

$$C_{\text{in2}} = C_{\text{out1}}$$

$$C_{\text{out2}} = C_{g2} + C_{p2}C_{\text{in2}} = C_{g2} + C_{p2}C_{\text{out1}} = C_{g2} + C_{p2}(C_{g1} + C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}})$$

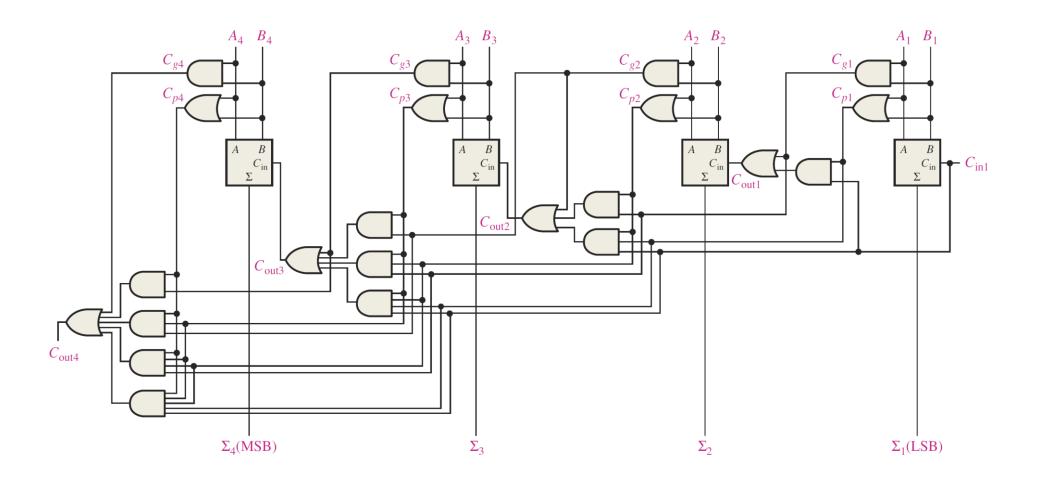
$$= C_{g2} + C_{p2}C_{g1} + C_{p2}C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}}$$

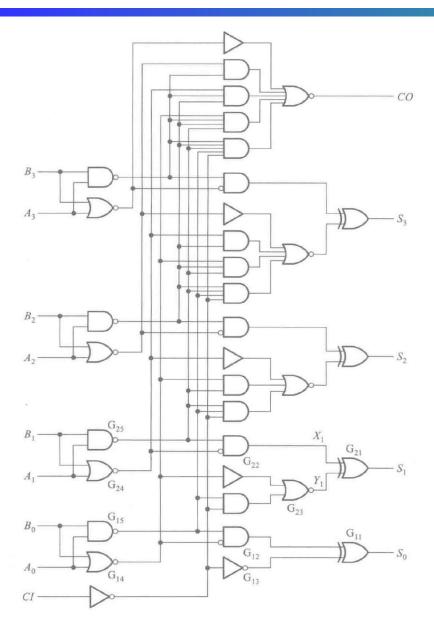
#### Full-adder 3:

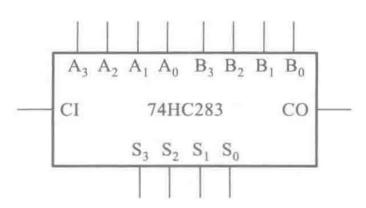
$$\begin{split} C_{\text{in3}} &= C_{\text{out2}} \\ C_{\text{out3}} &= C_{g3} + C_{p3}C_{\text{in3}} = C_{g3} + C_{p3}C_{\text{out2}} = C_{g3} + C_{p3}(C_{g2} + C_{p2}C_{g1} + C_{p2}C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}}) \\ &= C_{g3} + C_{p3}C_{g2} + C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{g1} + C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}} \end{split}$$

#### Full-adder 4:

$$\begin{split} C_{\text{in4}} &= C_{\text{out3}} \\ C_{\text{out4}} &= C_{g4} + C_{p4}C_{\text{in4}} = C_{g4} + C_{p4}C_{\text{out3}} \\ &= C_{g4} + C_{p4}(C_{g3} + C_{p3}C_{g2} + C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{g1} + C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}}) \\ &= C_{g4} + C_{p4}C_{g3} + C_{p4}C_{p3}C_{g2} + C_{p4}C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{g1} + C_{p4}C_{p3}C_{p2}C_{p1}C_{\text{in1}} \end{split}$$







# Reading materials

- Chapter 6 of Floyd book
- Chapter 4 of 阎石 book