
EE1001 4 bit add theory

By Dr. K. F. Tsang

Binary Addition

■ *Review of Binary addition*

■ Use binary addition to compute 5+7

Write 5 in binary as: 101

Write 7 in binary as: 111

We have:

Add column by column!

		1	0	1	
+	1	1	1	1	
	1	1	0	0	$1 + 1 = 2 = 10$
					$0 + 1 + 1 = 2 = 10$
					$1 + 1 + 1 = 3 = 11$

0 is the sum, 1 is the carry

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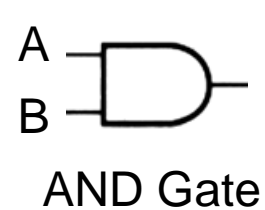
1 is the sum, 1 is the carry

Therefore, the answer is 1100(12)

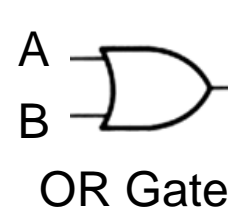
In other words 1 + 1 creates a carry.

Recall the Truth Tables in Engineering

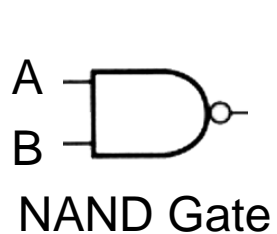
Convert **Truth/False (T/F)** to **binary number (1/0)**



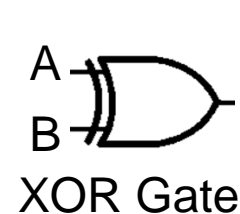
Input		Output
A	B	$A \wedge B$
1	1	1
1	0	0
0	1	0
0	0	0



Input		Output
A	B	$A \vee B$
1	1	1
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0



Input		Output
A	B	$\sim(A \wedge B)$
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	1

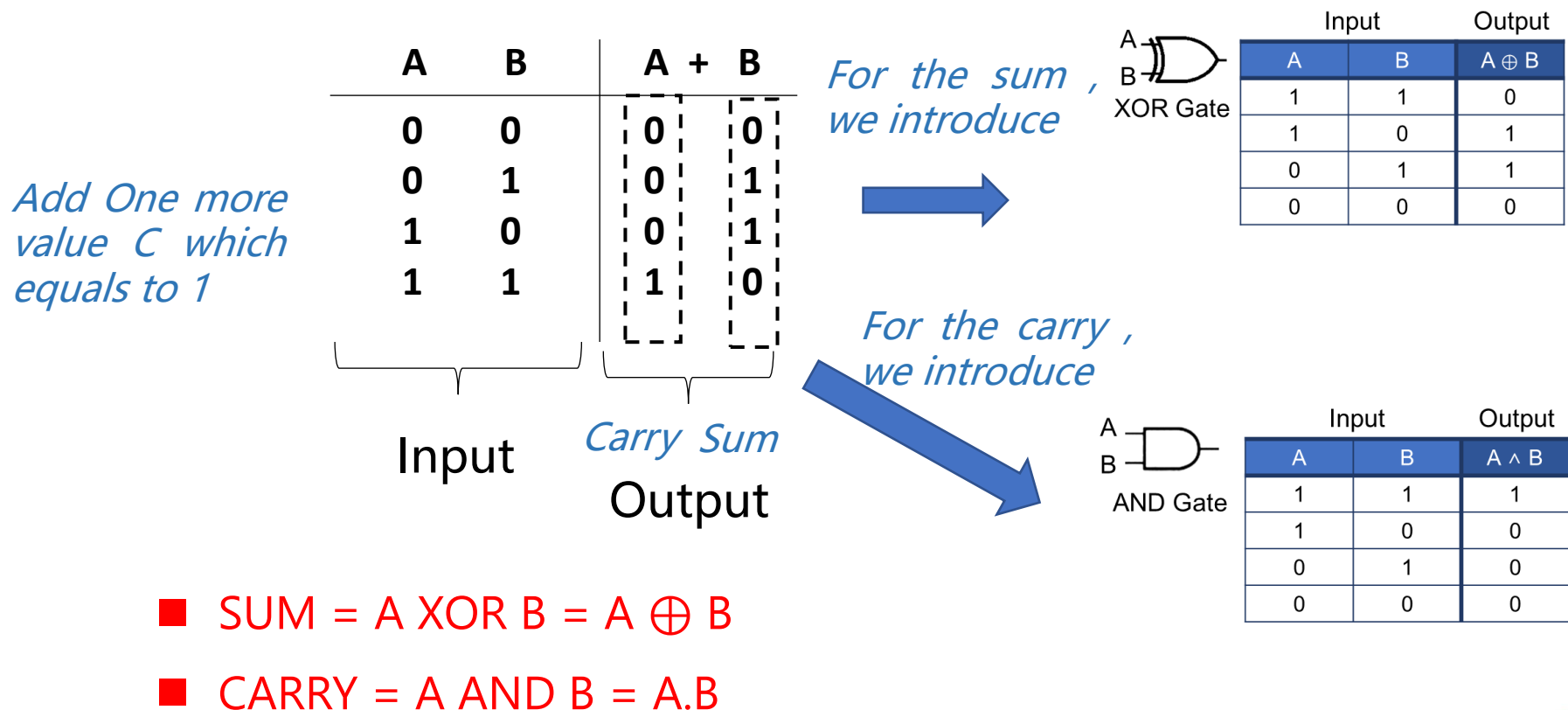


Input		Output
A	B	$A \oplus B$
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

More details will be studied in the section of Boolean Algebra,
and you will exploit them during the labs

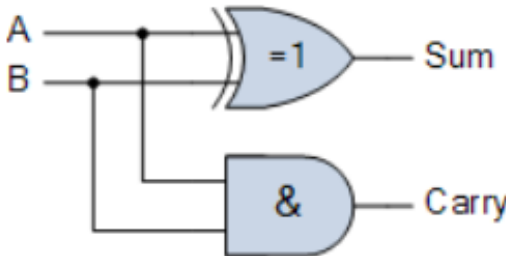
logic circuits

- This problem can be solved with *the logic circuits*
- Consider we have two terms A and B, and compute A+B. Both of A and B can only take the value 1 or 0.



Half Adder Circuit

- A **half adder** is a logical circuit that performs an addition operation on two binary digits. The half adder produces a **sum** and a **carry** value which are both binary digits.

Symbol	Truth Table			
	B	A	SUM	CARRY
	0	0	0	0
	0	1	1	0
	1	0	1	0
	1	1	0	1

Full Adder Circuit

- Apart from A and B, let consider another C which equals to 1.
- C also can be regarded a carrier from the previous stage.

C	A	B	A + B + C
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Carry-in	Input	<i>Carry-out</i>	<i>Sum</i>
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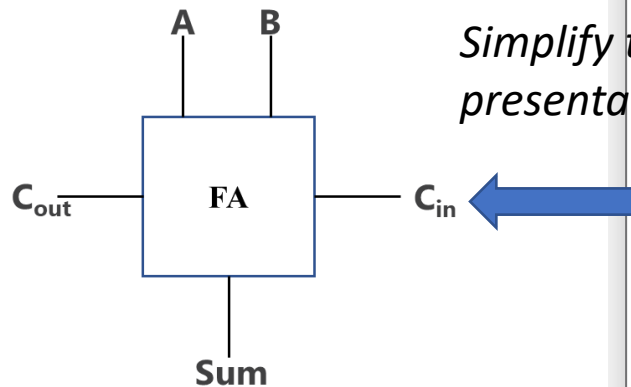
- Compared with the result of $A+B+C$ with $A+B$, it can be found:

■ $SUM = (A \text{ XOR } B) \text{ XOR } C = (A \oplus B) \oplus C = A \oplus B \oplus C$

■ CARRY-OUT = A AND B OR $C_{in}(A \text{ XOR } B) = A.B + C_{in}(A \oplus B)$

Full Adder Circuit

- The **Full Adder** is an adder has *three* inputs. The same two single bit data inputs A and B as before plus an additional Carry-in (C_{in}) input to *receive the carry from a previous stage*.



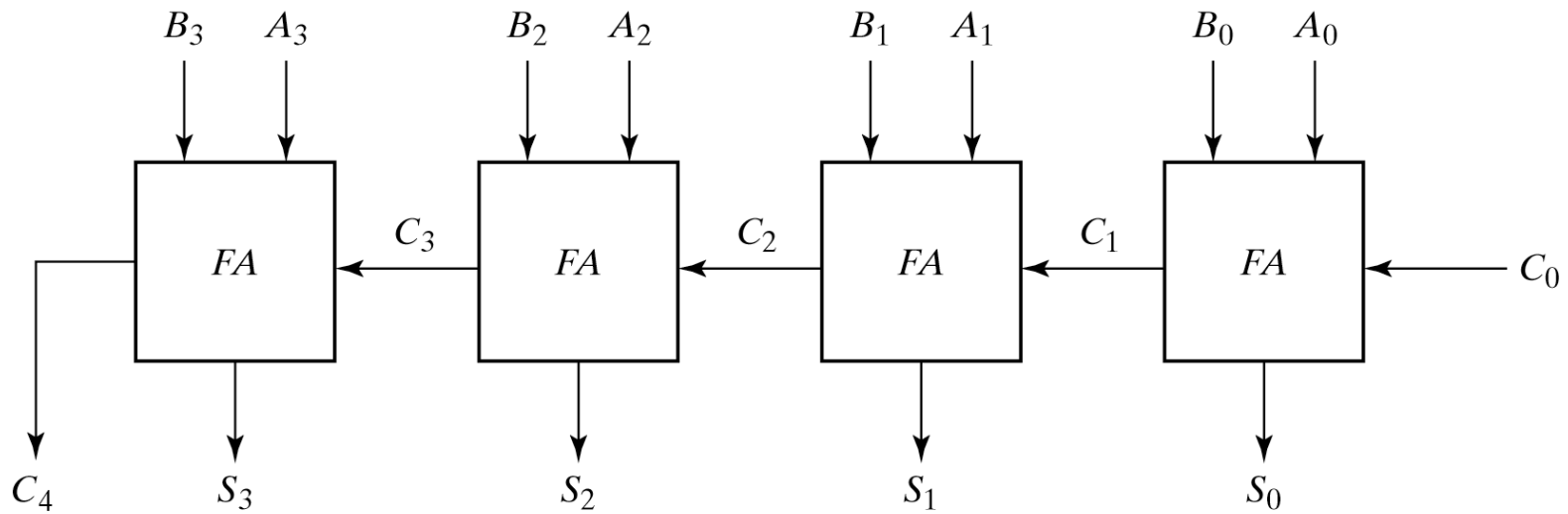
Symbol	Truth Table				
	C-in	B	A	Sum	C-out
	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	1	0
	0	1	0	1	0
	0	1	1	0	1
	1	0	0	1	0
	1	0	1	0	1
	1	1	0	0	1
	1	1	1	1	1

4-bit Adder Implementation

- Let's consider two 4-bit binary numbers A and B as inputs to the Digital Circuit for the operation with digits:

A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3

B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3



- n-bit binary adder requires n full adders.
- The sum of each stage will be the output of the stage;
- The carry-out in this stage will be the carry-in in the next stage;
- The carry-out of the final stage will also be the output;

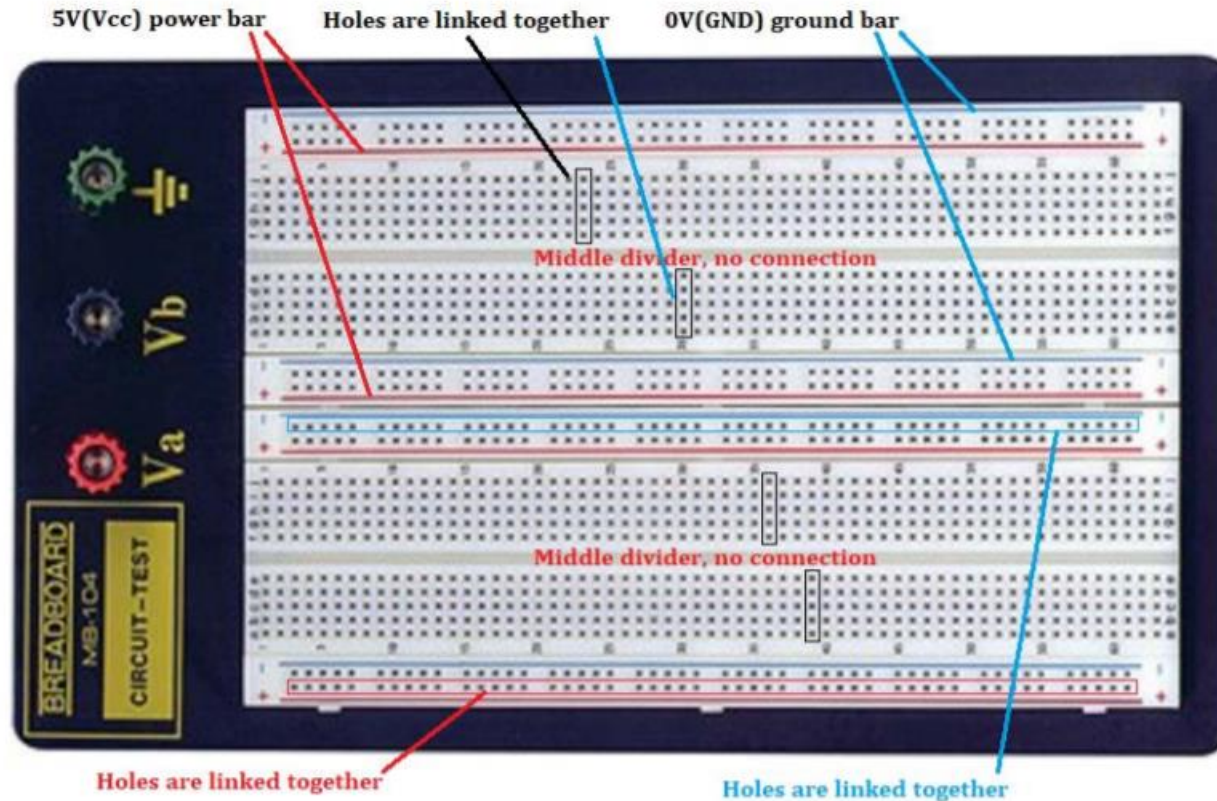
Implementation

■ Components provided:

Breadboard		1
2-input AND gate	74LS08	2
3-input AND gate	74LS11	1
2-input OR gate	74LS32	1
2-input XOR gate	74LS86	2
LEDs (Red x 4, white x4)		8
4-ways DIP switch		2
470 Ω resistor (color ring: yellow, purple, black, black)		10
1k Ω resistor (color ring: brown, black, black, brown)		10
5V USB wire (option: lab at home)		1
Breadboard red wire (option: lab at home)		0.5M
Breadboard black wire (option: lab at home)		0.5M
Breadboard yellow wire (option: lab at home)		2M
Breadboard green wire (option: lab at home)		2M

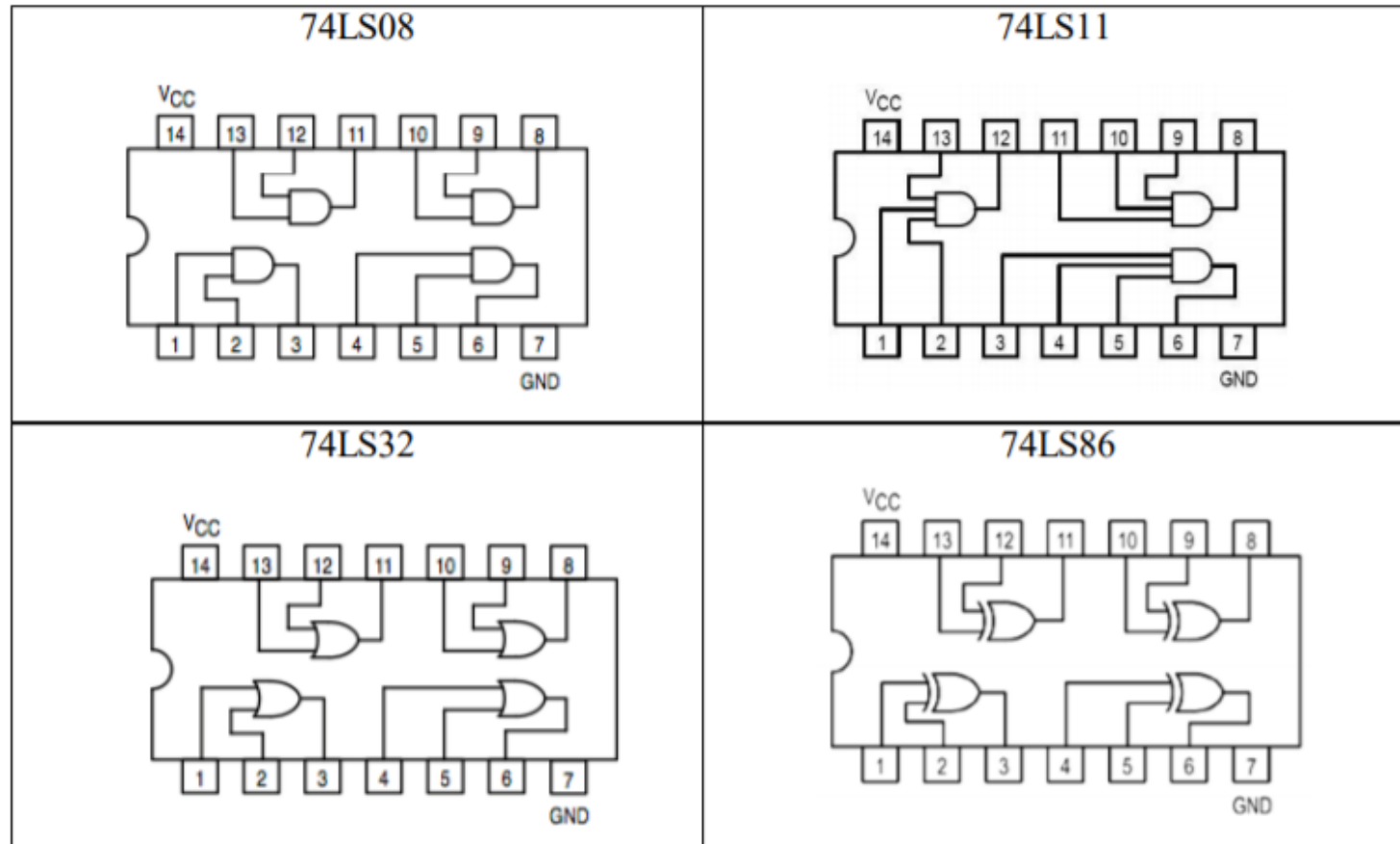
Introduction to bread board

■ Equipment provided:



Introduction to Chipset

- Each Chipset contains 4 Gates



Before implementing on the bread board, please read carefully the Laboratory Manual to make sure you are safe and hopefully also avoid damaging equipments.

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