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Course code: CSE-1212

Course Title: Introduction to Digital  
Electronics Lab

Department: Computer Science and Engineering

Session: 2020-21

## Name of Experiment:

Design and implementation of 2 bit adder and Subtractor using logic gates.

## Objective:

- To design, realize and verify the 2 bit adder and subtractor circuits using basic gates and universal gates.
- To design, realize and verify 2 bit adder.
- To design, realize and verify 2 bit subtractor.

## Theory of Adder:

A full adder is a combinational circuit that forms the arithmetic sum of inputs; it consists of three bits at a time but a half adder cannot do so. In full adder Sum output will be taken from X-OR gate, Carry output will be taken from OR gate. Here we have used 2 bit full Adder.

## Theory of Subtractor:

The full subtractor is a combination of X-OR, AND, OR gates. In a full subtractor the logic circuit should have three input and two outputs. The two half subtractor put together gives a full subtractor.

The first subtractor will be  $C$  and  $A-B$ .

The output will be difference output of full subtractor. The expression  $AB$  assembles the borrow output of the half subtractor and the second term is the inverted difference output of first X-OR.

## Apparatus:

1. Bread Board
2. Trainer kit
3. 5V dc (Vcc) power supply
4. X-OR gate - IC 7486
5. AND gate - IC 7408
6. OR gate - IC 7432
7. wire

## Circuit Diagram:

### 1. 2 bit Full Adder

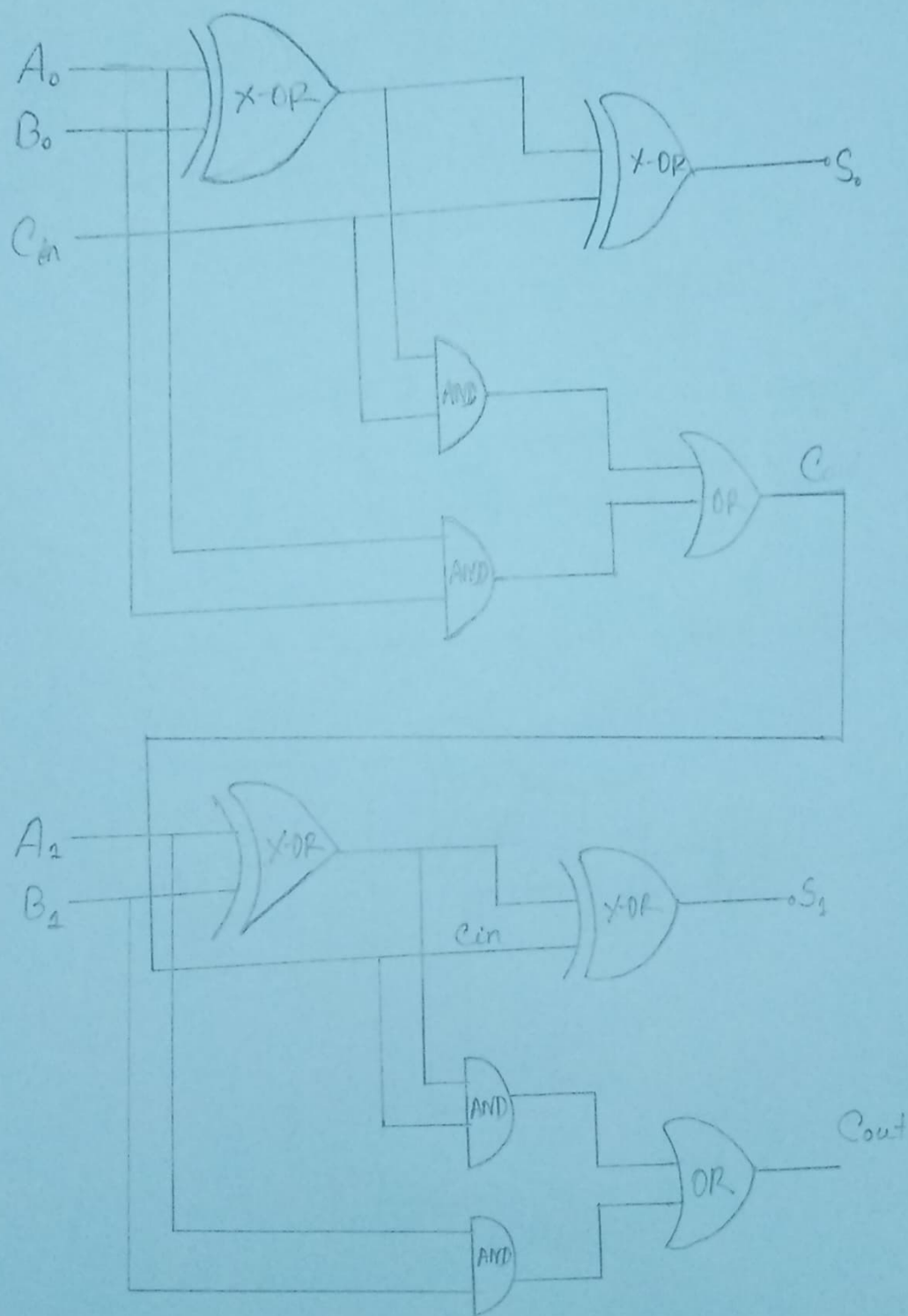


Fig-1: 2 bit Adder using logic gates



## 2-bit Subtractor:

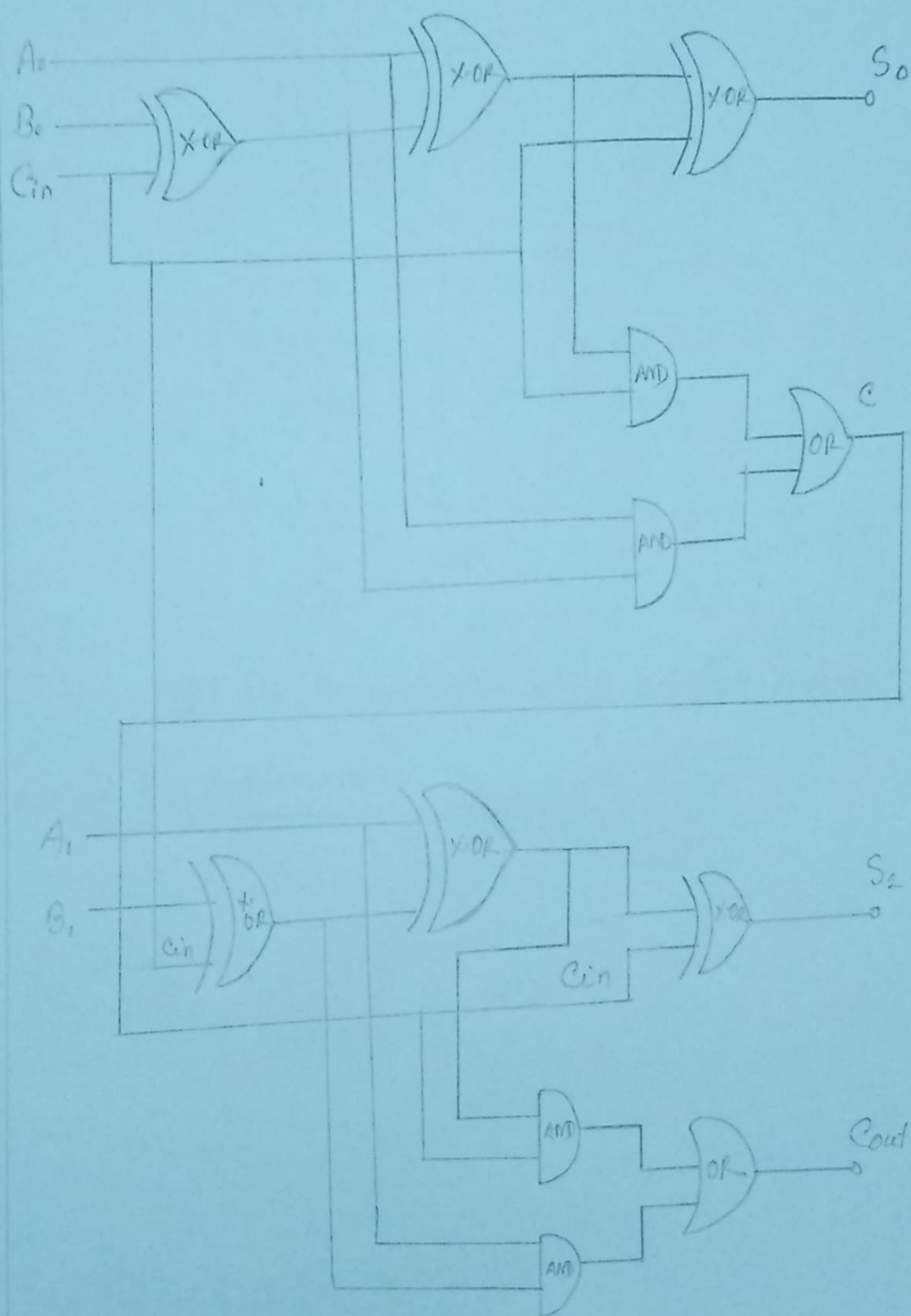


Fig: 2bit Subtractor using logic gate

## Block Diagram:

### 1. 2-bit Adder:

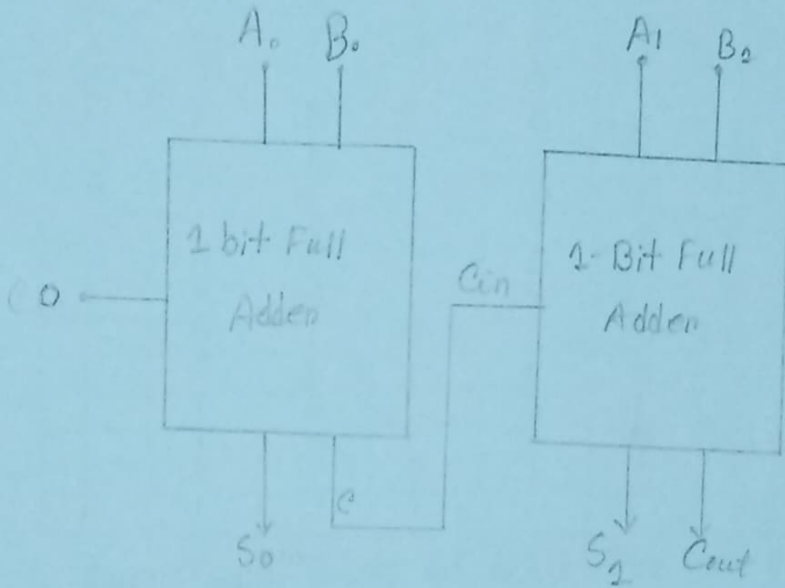


Fig: Configuration of 2 bit full Adder

### 2. 2-bit full subtractor:

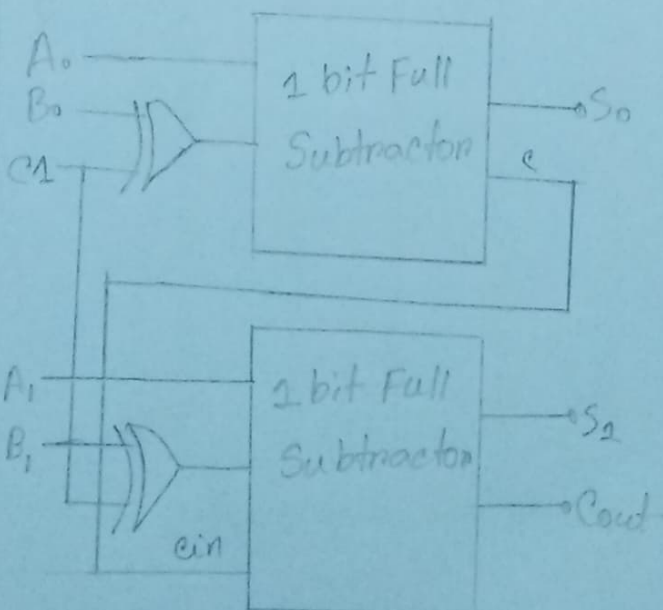


Fig: Configuration of 2 bit full Subtractor

## Truth Table:

### 1. 2 bit Full Adder:

$A_1$	$A_0$	$B_1$	$B_0$	Count	$S_2$	$S_0$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	0

Fig: Truth Table of 2 bit Full adder

### 2. 2 bit Full Subtractor:

$A_1$	$A_0$	$B_1$	$B_0$	Count	$S_2$	$S_0$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Fig: 2-bit Subtractor of Truth table

## Working procedure:

### 1. 2-bit Adder:

- i) Check the components and gates for their working.
- ii) Insert the appropriate IC into the IC base.
- iii) Make connections as shown in the circuit of diagram of Adder.
- iv) Verify the truth table and observe the outputs of 2-bit <sup>full</sup> adder.

### 2. 2-bit Full Subtractor:

- i) Check the components and gates for their working.
- ii) Insert the appropriate IC into the IC base.
- iii) Make connections as shown in the circuit diagram of subtractor.
- iv) Verify the truth table and observe the outputs of 2 bit full Subtractor.



Results: In case

2 bit Full Adder, <sup>Firstly</sup> the sum of bit  $A_0 + B_0 = S_0$  And Carry  $C_1$ . Secondly the sum of bit  $A_1 + B_1 = S_1$  and Carry  $C_2$  2nd 2 bit Full adder of  $C_1$  and Output is  $C_{out}$ . Similarly In case of 2 bit Full Subtractor, Firstly the subtraction of  $A_0 - B_0 = S_0$  and Carry  $C_1$  2nd 2 bit full Subtractor of  $C_1$ . Then the subtraction of  $A_1 - B_1 = S_1$  and Carry is  $C_{out}$ .

Precaution:

- i) Check the connection according to the IC pin diagram.
- ii) The connection should be tightly.
- iii) Check the equipment before starting the examination.
- iv) power supply ~~to~~ turned off when we leave the experimental lab.