Practical No 3

Half/Full Adder Design

Aim: Design and verify the operation of a half/full adder

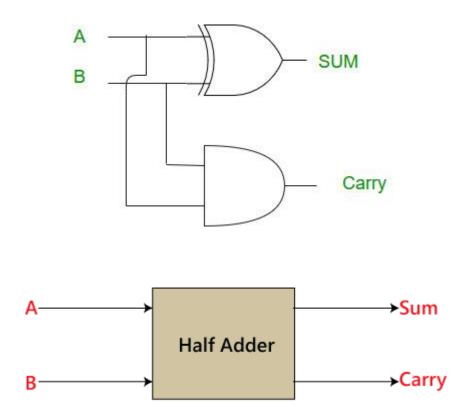
Theory:

A half adder is a digital logic circuit that performs binary addition of two single-bit binary numbers. It has two inputs, A and B, and two outputs, SUM and CARRY. The SUM output is the least significant bit (LSB) of the result, while the CARRY output is the most significant bit (MSB) of the result, indicating whether there was a carry-over from the addition of the two inputs. The half adder can be implemented using basic gates such as XOR and AND gates.

The half adder is used to add only two numbers. To overcome this problem, the full adder was developed. The full adder is used to add three 1-bit binary numbers A, B, and carry C. The full adder has three input states and two output states i.e., sum and carry.

HALF ADDER:-

Logic Diagram:



Truth Table:

Inputs		Outputs		
Α	В	Sum	Carry	
0	0	0	0	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	1	0	
1	1	0	1	

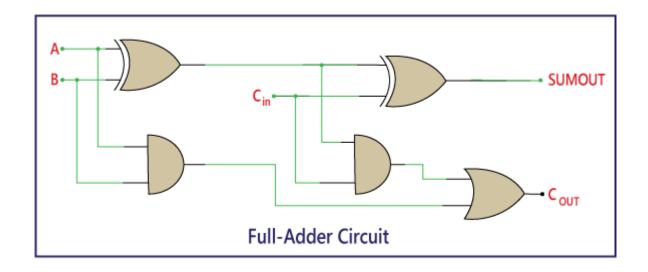
In the above table,

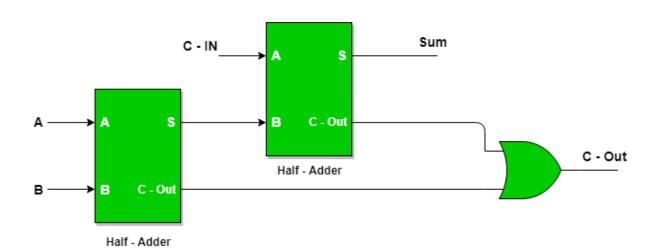
- 1. 'A' and' B' are the input states, and 'sum' and 'carry' are the output states.
- 2. The carry output is 0 in case where both the inputs are not 1.
- 3. The least significant bit of the sum is defined by the 'sum' bit.

The SOP form of the sum and carry are as follows:

FULL ADDER:-

Logic Diagram:





Truth Table:

Inputs			Outputs	
Α	В	C _{in}	Sum	Carry
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

In the above table,

- 1. 'A' and' B' are the input variables. These variables represent the two significant bits which are going to be added
- 2. 'C_{in}' is the third input which represents the carry. From the previous lower significant position, the carry bit is fetched.
- 3. The 'Sum' and 'Carry' are the output variables that define the output values.
- 4. The eight rows under the input variable designate all possible combinations of 0 and 1 that can occur in these variables.

The SOP form can be obtained with the help of K-map as:

