Course Name:	**Digital Design Laboratory**	**Semester:**	**III**
Date of Performance:	**31/ 7 /2023**	**Batch No:**	**C2**
Faculty Name:		**Roll No:**	**16010122267**
Faculty Sign & Date:		**Grade/Marks :**	**___/25**

Experiment No: 2
Title: Binary Adders and Subtractors

Aim and Objective of the Experiment:
To implement half and full adder–subtractor using gates and IC 7483

COs to be achieved:
CO2: Use different minimization technique and solve combinational circuits.

Tools used:
Trainer kits

Theory:

Adder: The addition of two binary digits is the most basic operation performed by the digital computer. There are two types of adder:

- Half adder
- Full adder

Half Adder: Half adder is a combinational logic circuit with two inputs and two outputs. It is the basic building block for the addition of two single-bit numbers.

Full adder: A half adder has a provision not to add a carry coming from the lower order bits when multi-bit addition is performed. for this purpose, a third input terminal is added and this circuit is to add A, B, and C where A and B are the nth order bits of the number A and B respectively and C is the carry generated from the addition of (n-1) order bits. This circuit is referred to as full adder.

Subtractor: Subtraction of two binary digits is one of the most basic operations performed by digital computer .there are two types of subtractors:

- Half subtractor

- Full subtractor

Half subtractor: Logic circuit for the subtraction of B from A where A,B are 1 bit numbers is referred to as half subtract or .the subtract or process has two input and difference and borrow are the two outputs.

Full subtractor: As in the case of the addition using logic gates, a full subtractor is made by combining two half-sub tractors and an additional OR-gate. A full subtractor has the borrow in capability (denoted as BOR_{IN}) and so allows cascading which results in the possibility of multi-bit subtraction.

IC 7483

For subtraction of one binary number from another, we do so by adding 2's complement of the former to the latter number using a full adder circuit.

IC 7483 is a 16 pin, 4-bit full adder. This IC has a provision to add the carry output to transfer and end around carry output using Co and C4 respectively.

2's complement: 2's complement of any binary no. can be obtained by adding 1 in 1'scomplement of that no.

e.g. 2's complement of $+(10)_{10}$ =1010is

1C of 1010 0101

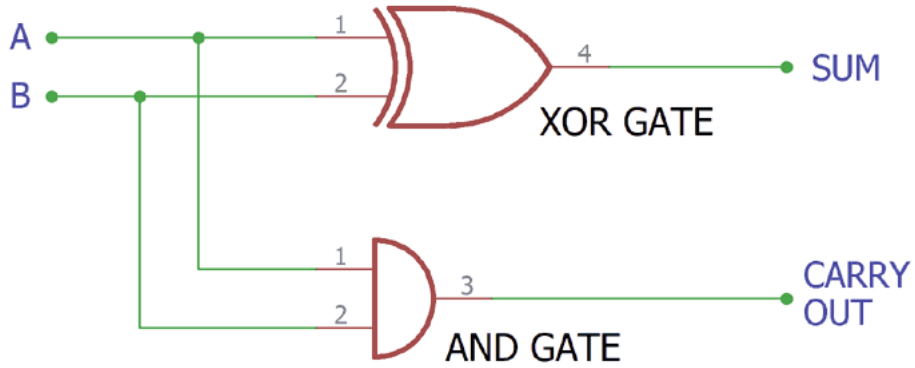
\+ 1

$-(10)_{10}$ 0110

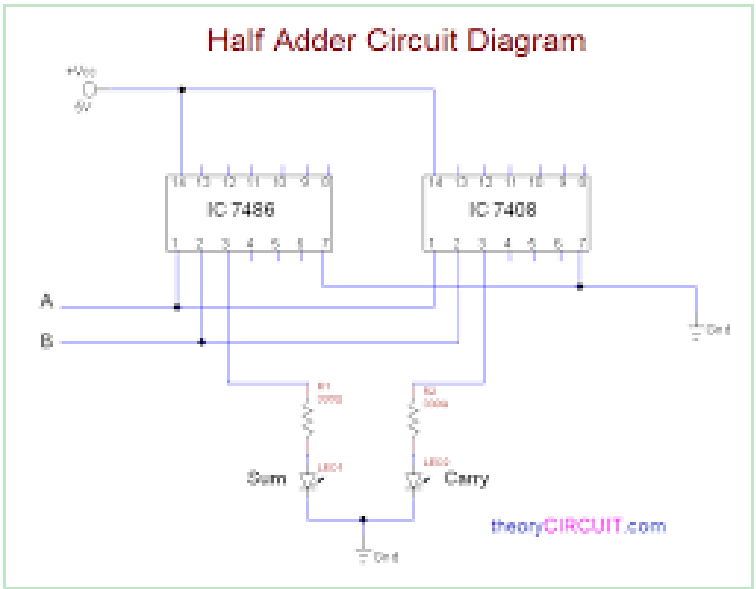
In 2's complement subtraction using IC 7483, we are representing negative number in 2's complement form and then adding it with 1st number.

Implementation Details:

Half Adder Block Diagram



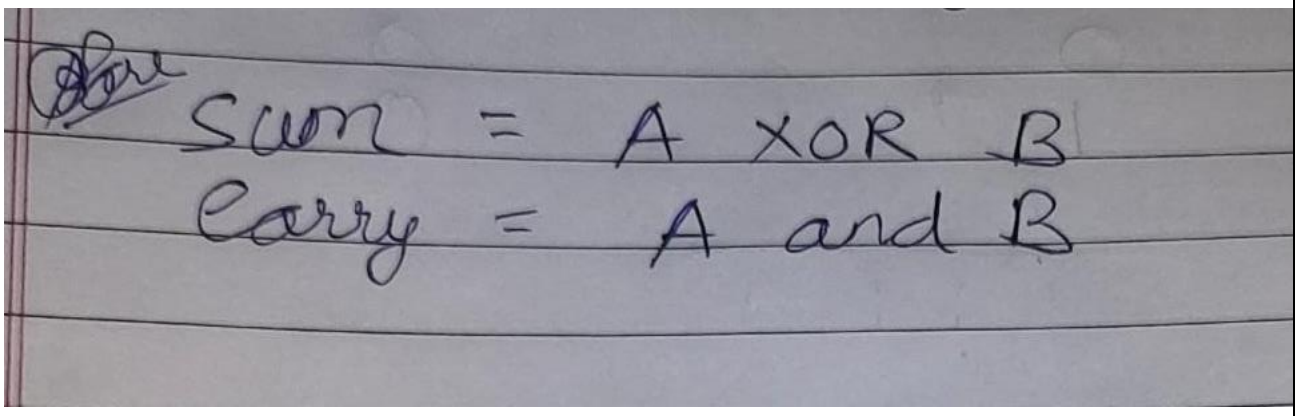
Half Adder Circuit



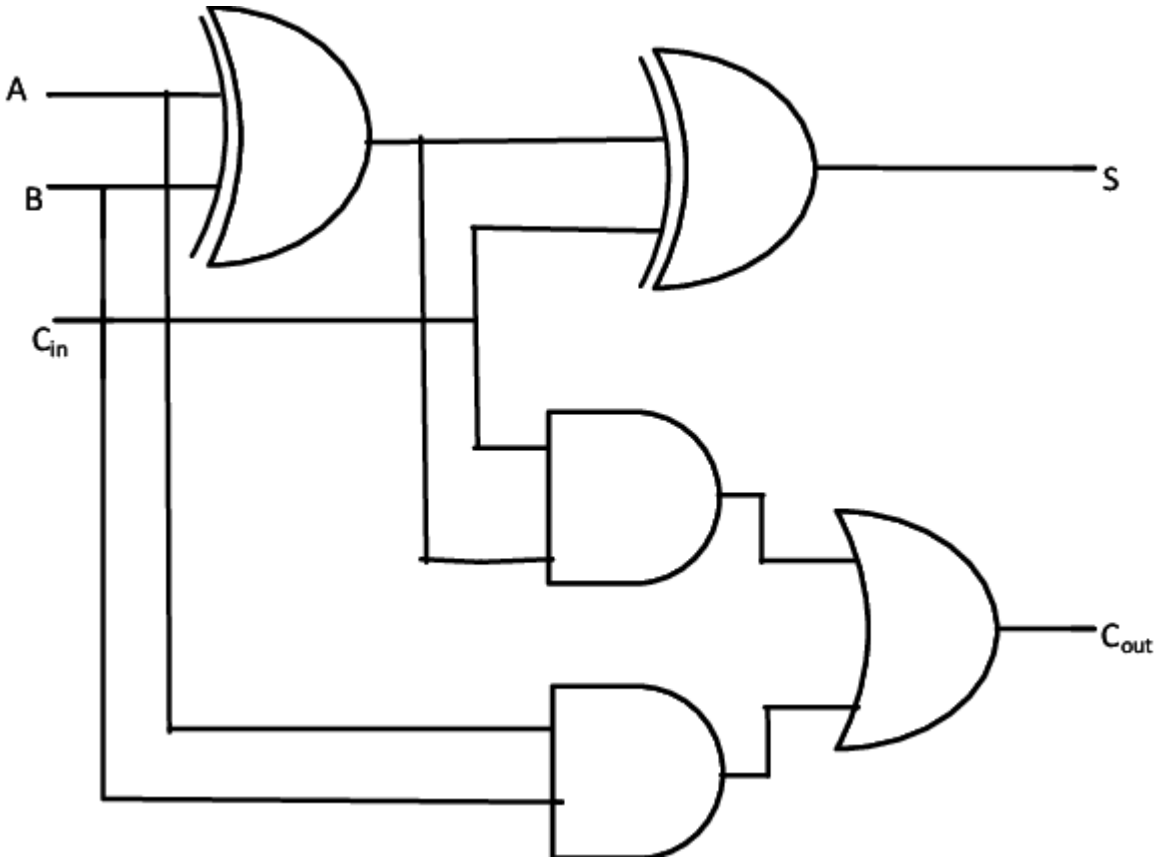
Truth Table for Half Adder

Inputs		Outputs	
A	**B**	**A**	**B**
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

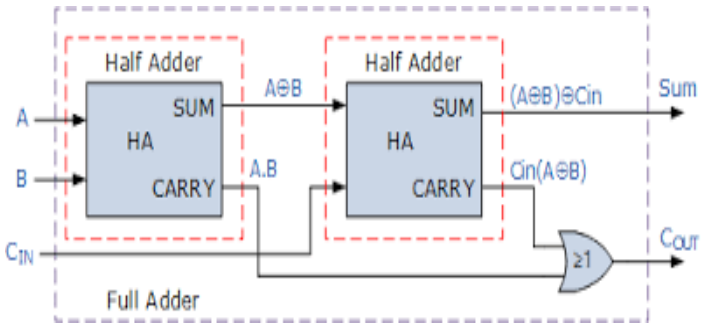
From the truth table (with steps):



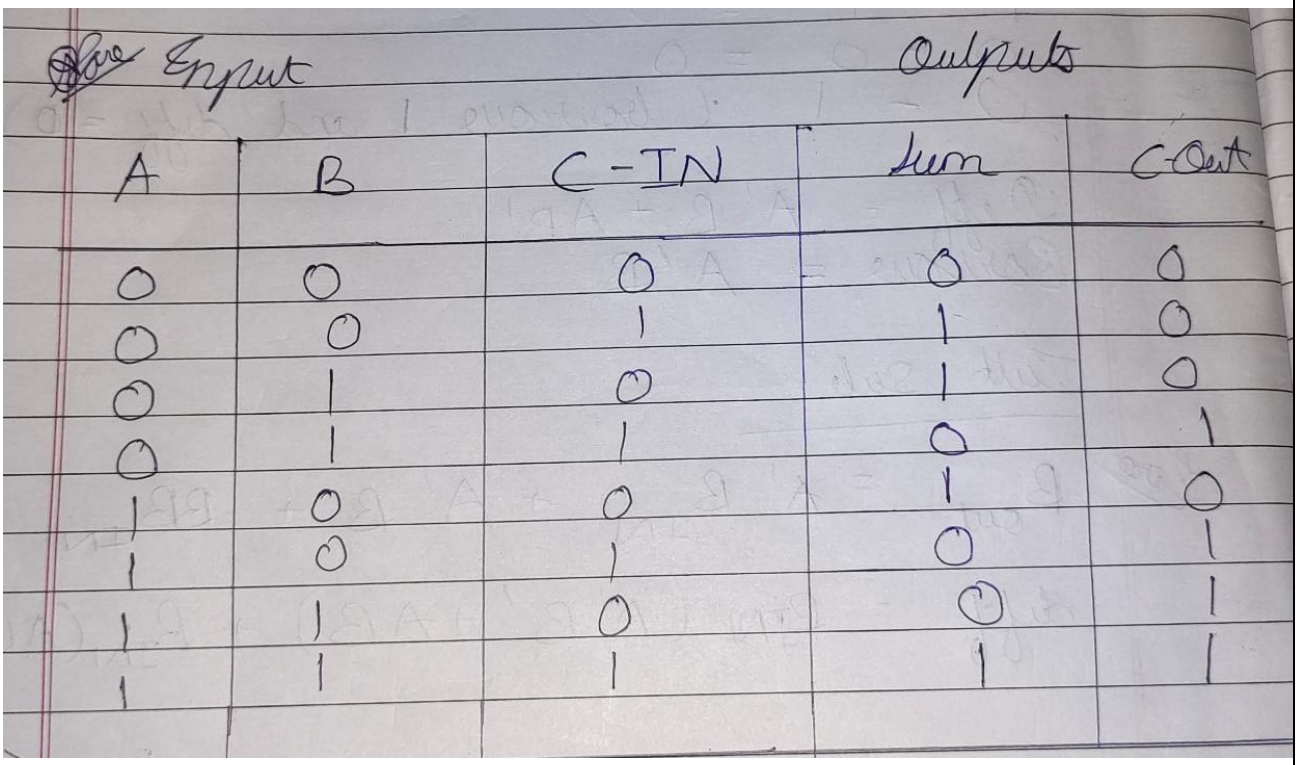
Full Adder Block Diagram



Full Adder Circuit

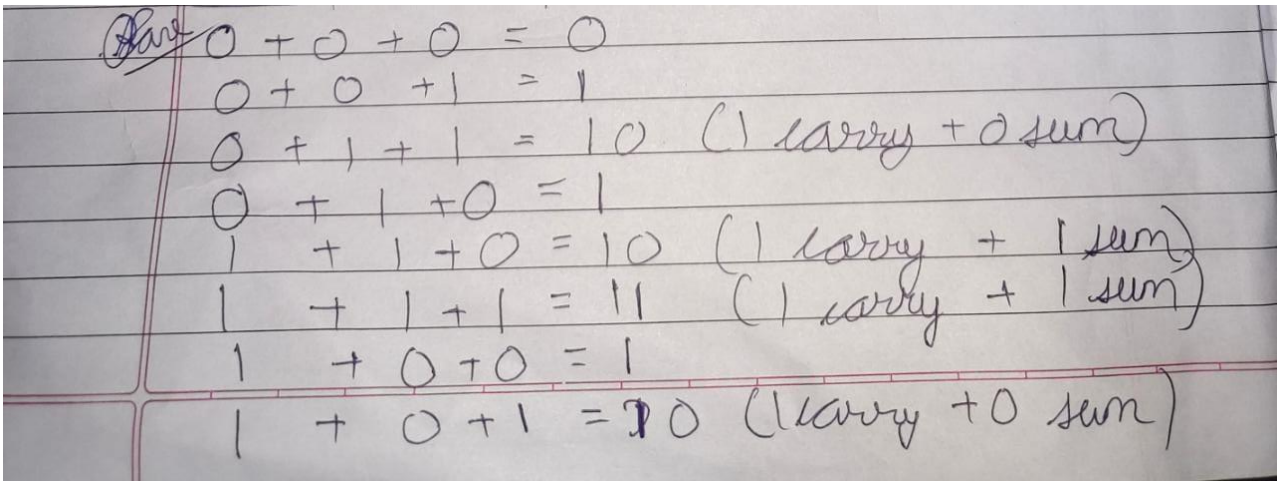


Truth Table for Full Adder

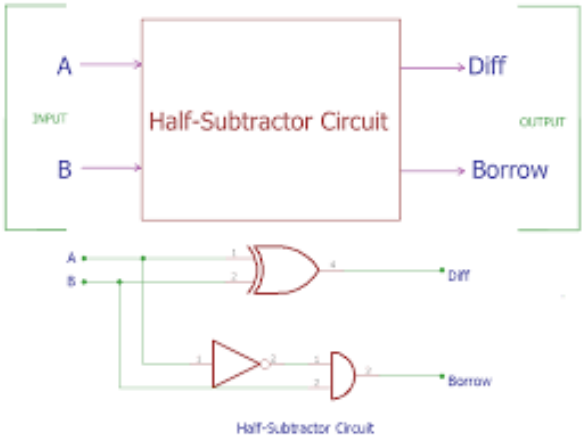


Inputs			Outputs	
A	B	C-IN	Sum	C-out
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

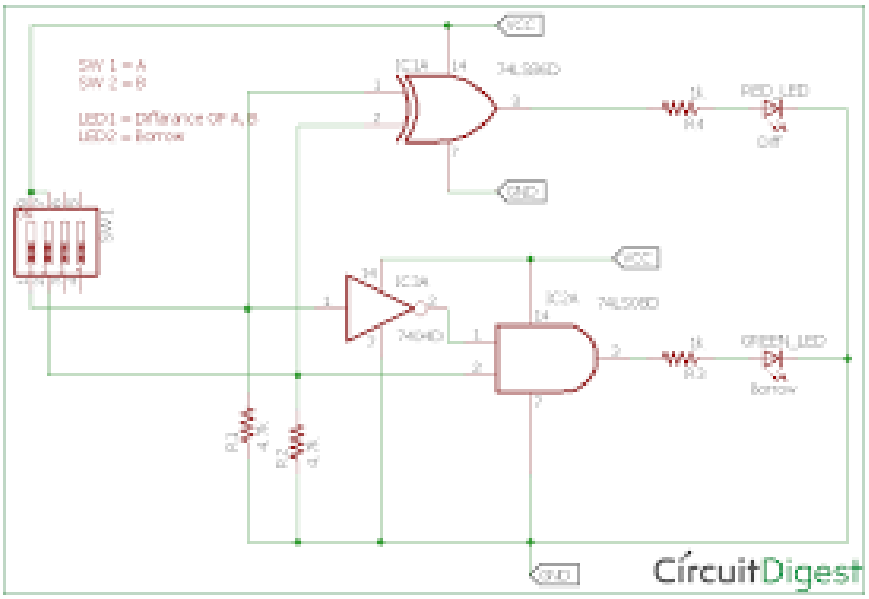
From the truth table (with steps):



Half Subtractor Block Diagram



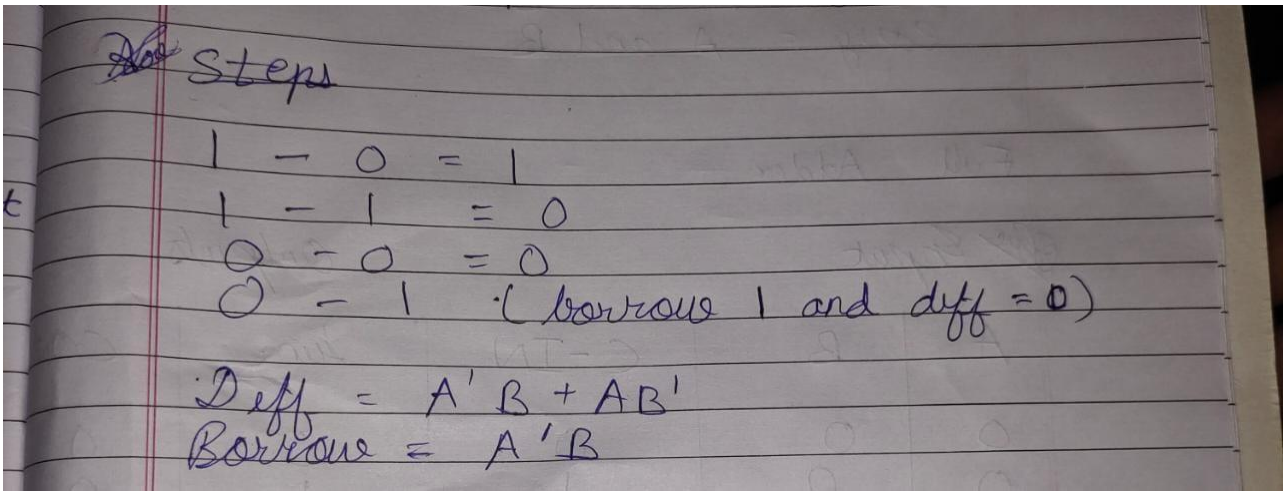
Half Subtractor Circuit



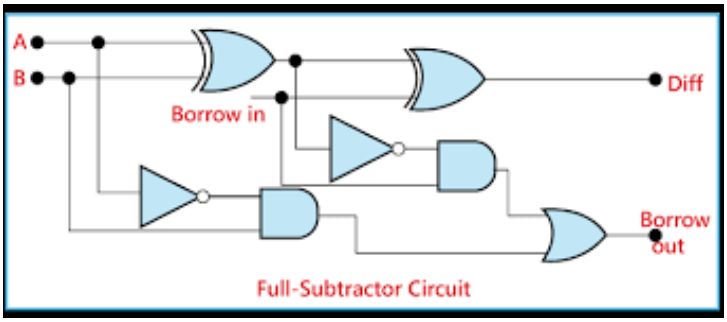
Truth Table for Half Subtractor

A	B	DIFFERENCE(D)	BORROW(Bo)
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1

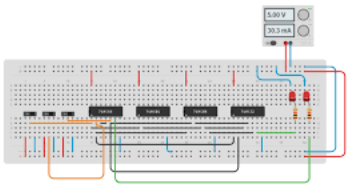
From the truth table (with steps) :



Full Subtractor Block Diagram



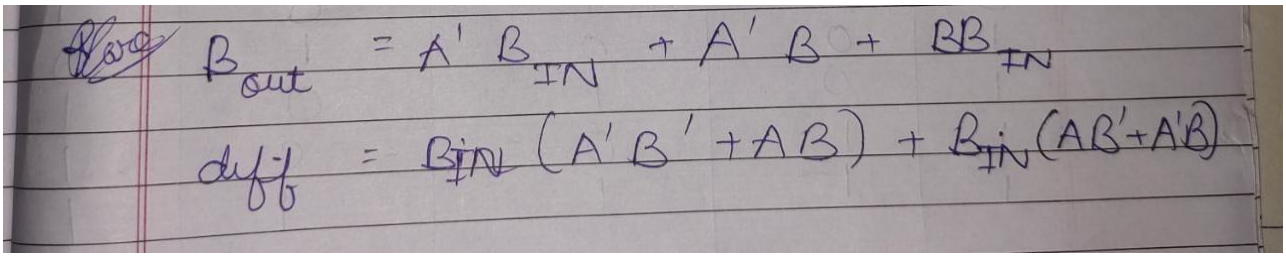
Full Subtractor Circuit



Truth Table for Full subtractor

A	B	B_{IN}	D	BOR_{OUT}
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

From the truth table (with steps):



Example:

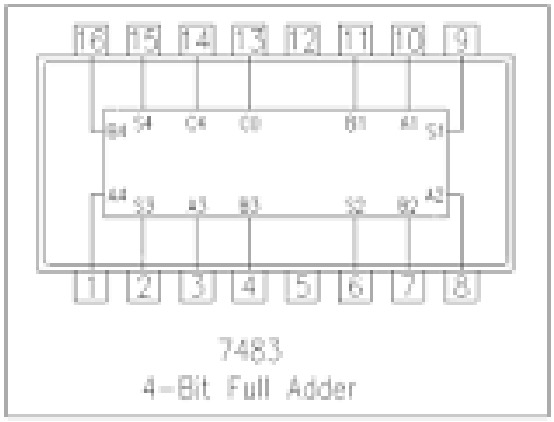
1) $7_{10} - 2_{10} = 5_{10}$

7	0111
2	0010
1'C of 2	1101
	+ 1
2'C of 2	1110

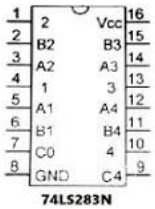
0111 + 1110 1
0101

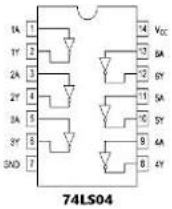
Pin Diagram IC7483

Adder



Subtractor





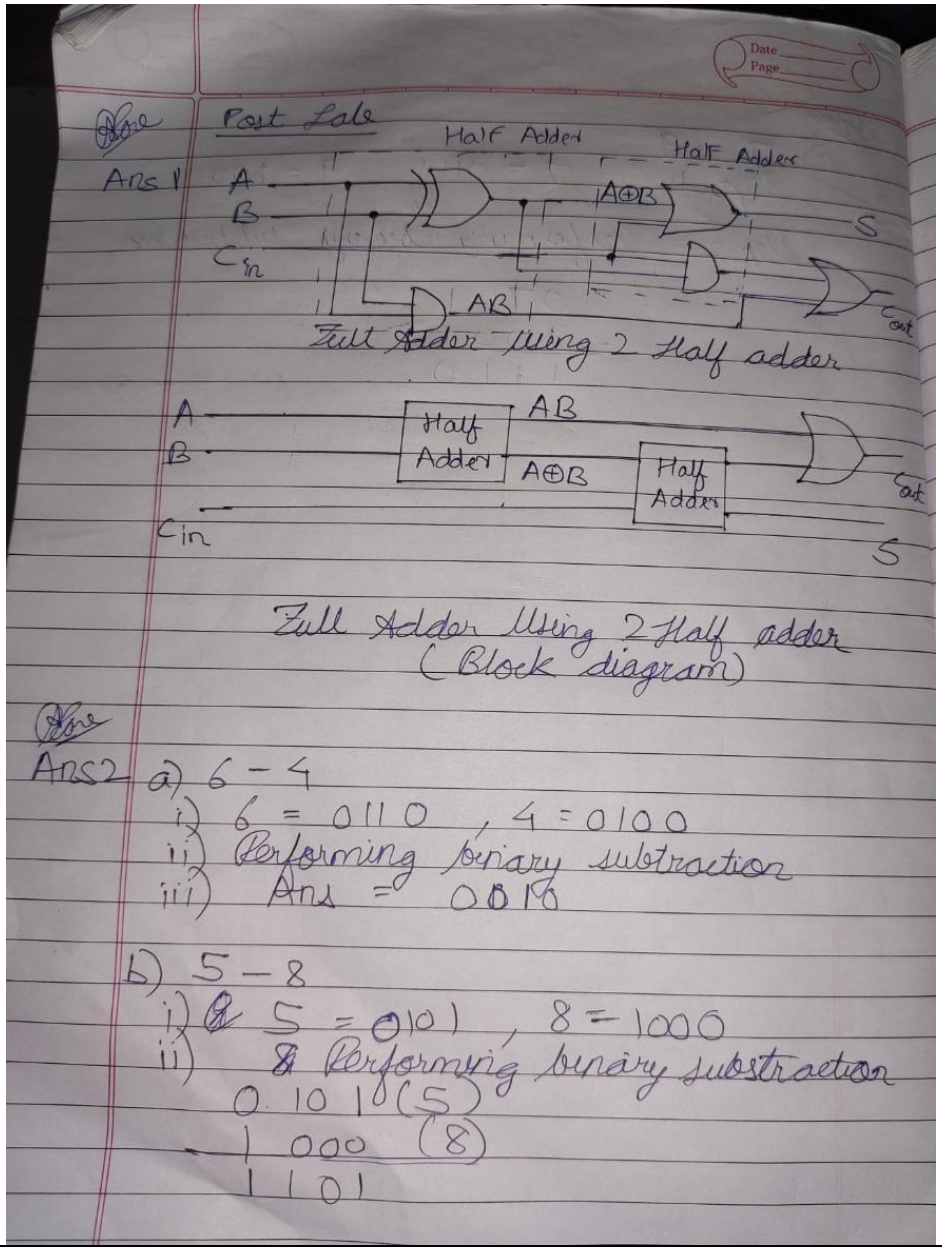
Implementation Details

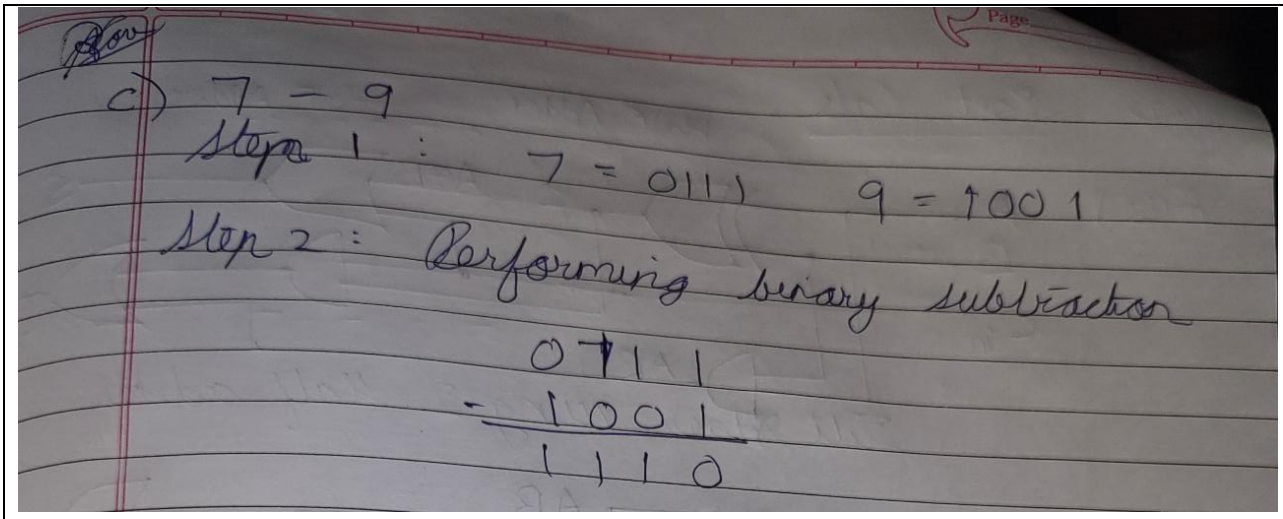
Procedure:

1) Locate the IC 7483 and 4-not gates block on trainer kit.
2) Connect 1st input no. to A4-A1 input slot and 2nd (negative) no. to B4-B1 through 4-not gates (1C of 2nd no.)
3) Connect high input to Co so that it will get added with 1C of 2nd no. to get 2C.
4) Connect 4-bit output to the output indicators.
5) Switch ON the power supply and monitor the output for various input combinations.

Post Lab Subjective/Objective type Questions:

1. Design a full adder using two half adders.
2. Perform the following Binary subtraction with the help of appropriate ICs:
    a. 6-4
    b. 5-8
    c. 7-9





Conclusion:

In conclusion, we learnt and understood the working and logic behind half adder, full adder, half subtracter and full subtracter.

Signature of faculty in-charge with Date: