



# HALF AND FULL ADDERS

## COMBINATIONAL LOGIC CIRCUITS

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*prepared by:*

**Gyro A. Madrona**  
Electronics Engineer

# TOPIC OUTLINE

Half-Adder

Full-Adder



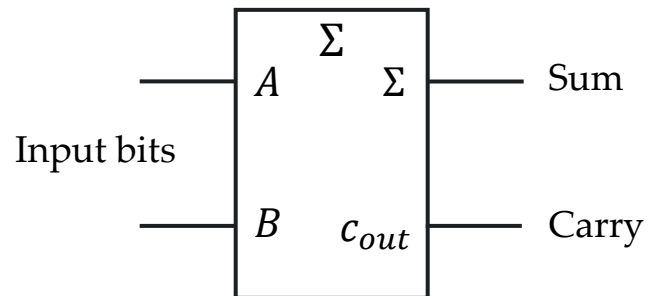
# HALF-ADDER



# HALF-ADDER

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

## Logic Symbol



## Truth Table

| $A$ | $B$ | $C_{out}$ | $\Sigma$ |
|-----|-----|-----------|----------|
| 0   | 0   | 0         | 0        |
| 0   | 1   | 0         | 1        |
| 1   | 0   | 0         | 1        |
| 1   | 1   | 1         | 0        |



## EXERCISE

Using the truth table of a half-adder, derive and synthesize the minimized expressions for both the Sum and Carry outputs.

Truth Table

| A | B | $C_{out}$ | $\Sigma$ |
|---|---|-----------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | 0         | 0        |
| 0 | 1 | 0         | <u>1</u> |
| 1 | 0 | 0         | <u>1</u> |
| 1 | 1 | 1         | 0        |

Minterm

$\bar{A}B$

$A\bar{B}$

$AB$

Solution

$$C_{out} = AB$$

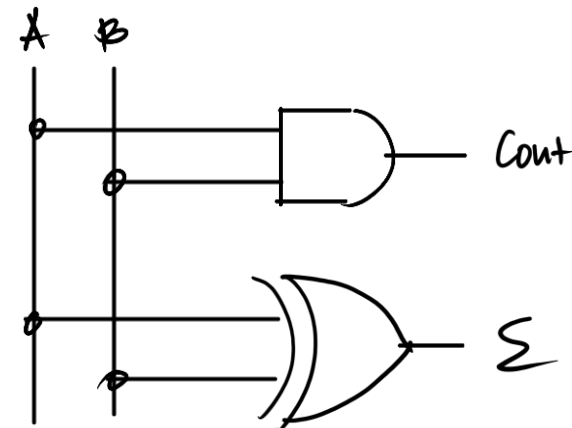
ans

$$\Sigma = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B}$$

XOR

$$\Sigma = A \oplus B$$

ans



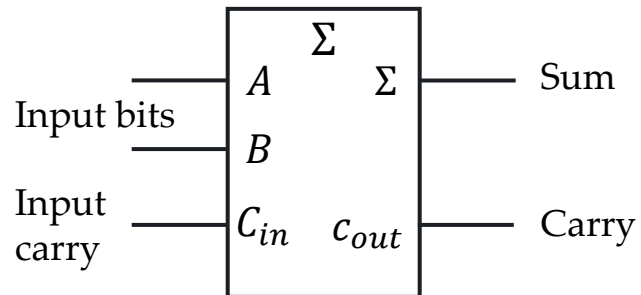
# FULL-ADDER



# FULL-ADDER

The full-adder accepts two input bits and an input carry and generates a sum output and an output carry.

## Logic Symbol



## Truth Table

| $A$ | $B$ | $C_{in}$ | $C_{out}$ | $\Sigma$ |
|-----|-----|----------|-----------|----------|
| 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        |

## EXERCISE

Using the truth table of a full-adder, derive and synthesize the minimized expressions for both the Sum and Carry outputs.

| A | B | $C_{in}$ | $C_{out}$ | $\Sigma$ |
|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 0 | 0 | 1        | 0         | 1        |
| 0 | 1 | 0        | 0         | 1        |
| 0 | 1 | 1        | <u>1</u>  | 0        |
| 1 | 0 | 0        | 0         | 1        |
| 1 | 0 | 1        | <u>1</u>  | 0        |
| 1 | 1 | 0        | <u>1</u>  | 0        |
| 1 | 1 | 1        | <u>1</u>  | 1        |

Minterm

$\bar{A} \bar{B} C_{in}$

$A \bar{B} C_{in}$

$A \bar{B} \bar{C}_{in}$

$A B C_{in}$

Solution

$$C_{out} = \bar{A} \bar{B} C_{in} + A \bar{B} C_{in} + \bar{A} B \bar{C}_{in} + A B C_{in}$$

$$C_{out} = C_{in} (\underbrace{\bar{A} \bar{B} + A \bar{B}}_{\text{Xor}}) + A B (\bar{C}_{in} + C_{in})$$

$$C_{out} = C_{in} (A \oplus B) + A B$$

ans





## EXERCISE

Using the truth table of a full-adder, derive and synthesize the minimized expressions for both the Sum and Carry outputs.

| A | B | $C_{in}$ | $C_{out}$ | $\Sigma$ |
|---|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| 0 | 0 | 0        | 0         | 0        |
| 0 | 0 | 1        | 0         | <u>1</u> |
| 0 | 1 | 0        | 0         | <u>1</u> |
| 0 | 1 | 1        | 1         | 0        |
| 1 | 0 | 0        | 0         | <u>1</u> |
| 1 | 0 | 1        | 1         | 0        |
| 1 | 1 | 0        | 1         | 0        |
| 1 | 1 | 1        | 1         | <u>1</u> |

Minterm

$\bar{A} \bar{B} C_{in}$

$\bar{A} B \bar{C}_{in}$

$A \bar{B} \bar{C}_{in}$

$A B C_{in}$

Solution

$$\Sigma = \bar{A} \bar{B} \underline{C_{in}} + \bar{A} B \underline{\bar{C}_{in}} + A \bar{B} \underline{\bar{C}_{in}} + A B \underline{C_{in}}$$

$$\Sigma = C_{in} (\underbrace{\bar{A} \bar{B} + A B}_{XNOR}) + \bar{C}_{in} (\underbrace{\bar{A} B + A \bar{B}}_{XOR})$$

$$\Sigma = C_{in} (\overline{A \oplus B}) + \bar{C}_{in} (A \oplus B)$$

$\times \quad \cup \quad + \quad \cap \quad \cup \quad \leftarrow \text{XOR}$

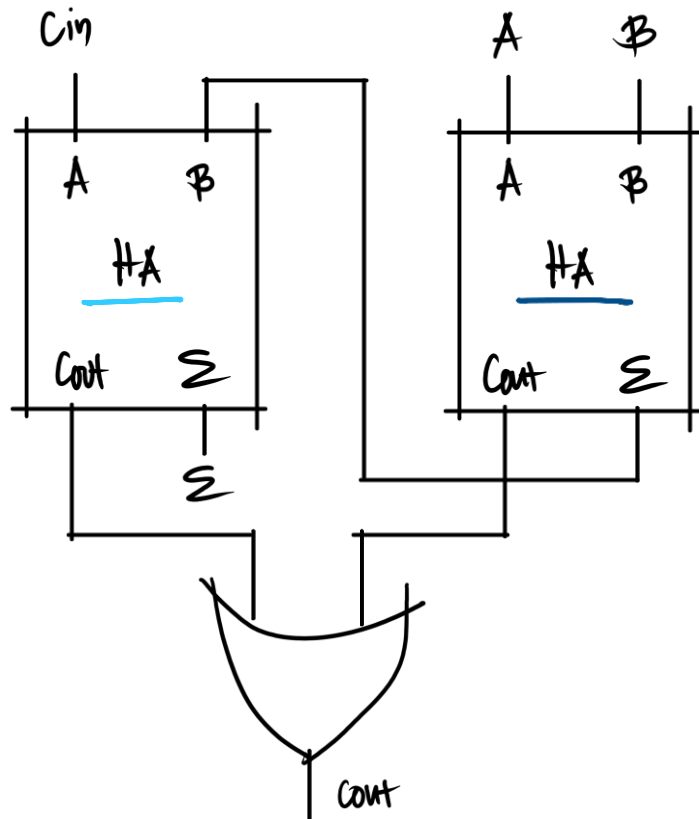
$$\Sigma = C_{in} \oplus A \oplus B$$

ans

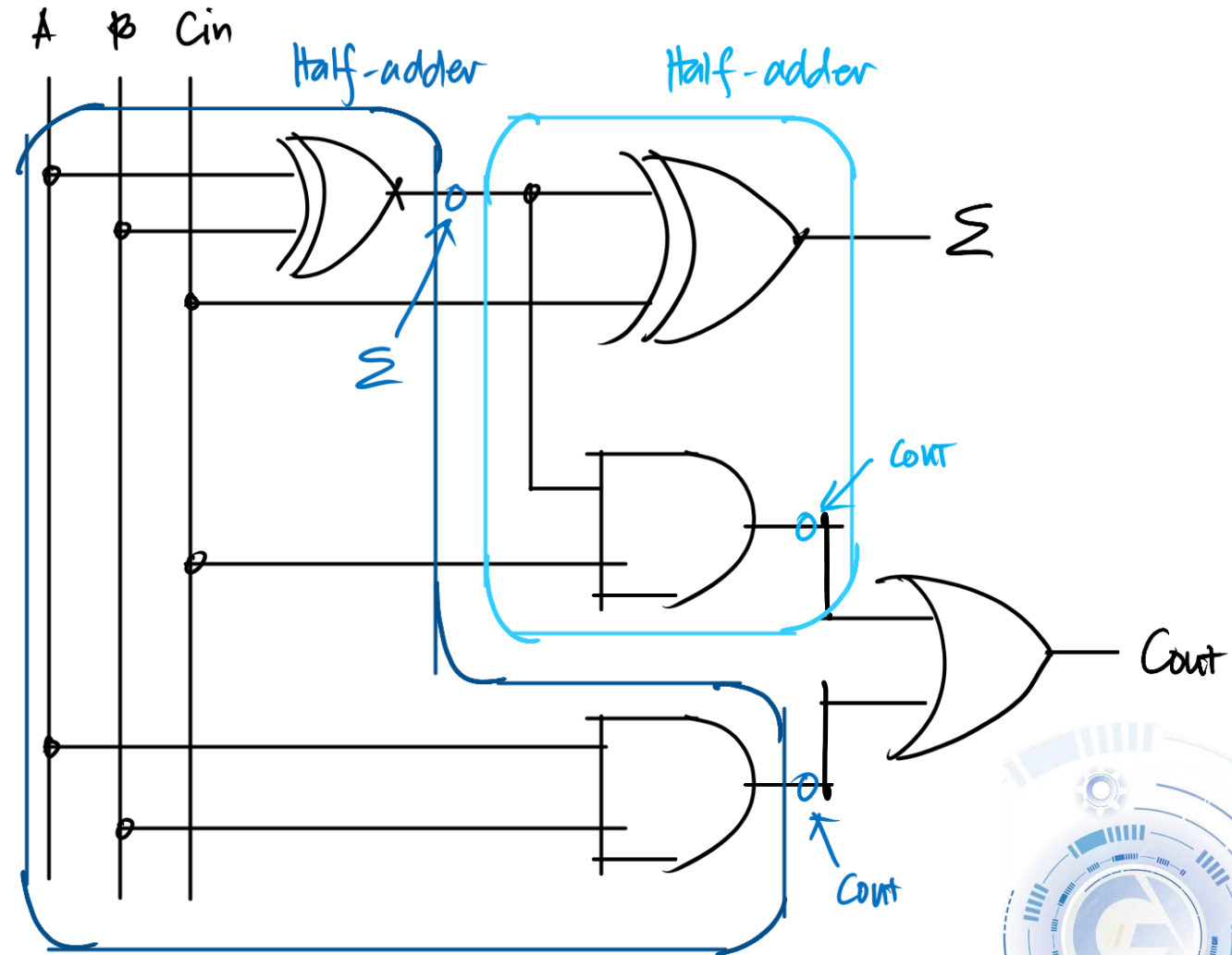


## EXERCISE

Using the truth table of a full-adder, derive and synthesize the minimized expressions for both the Sum and Carry outputs.

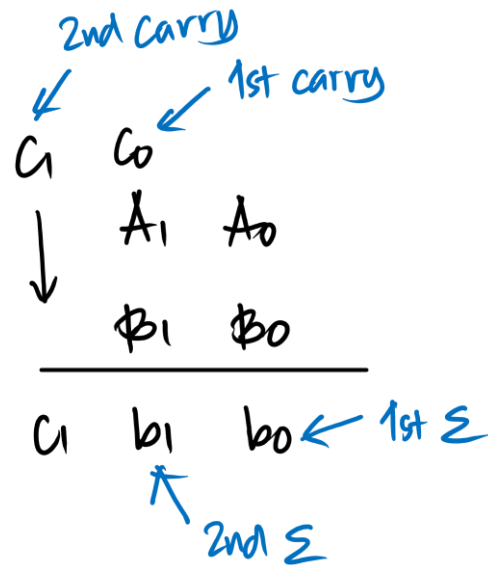


## Solution

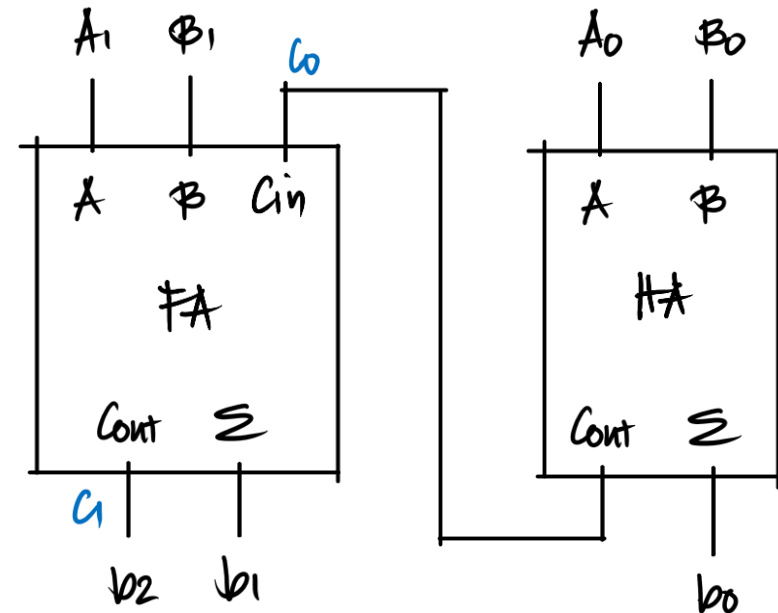


## EXERCISE

Create a block-level representation of a 2-bit binary adder using full-adder modules.



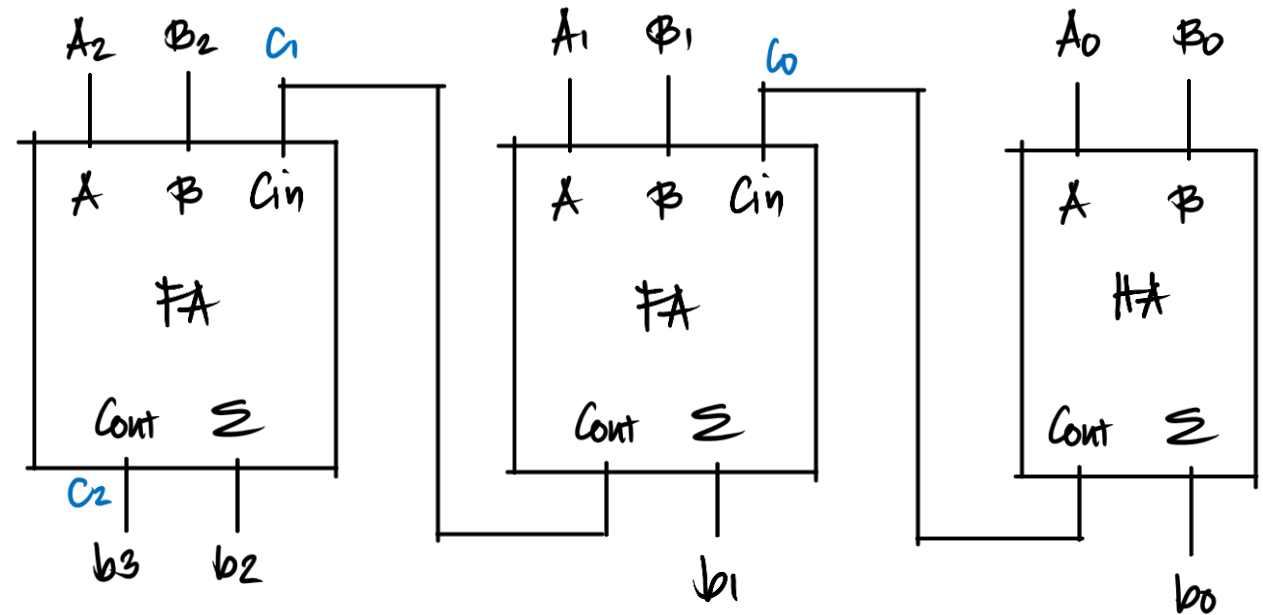
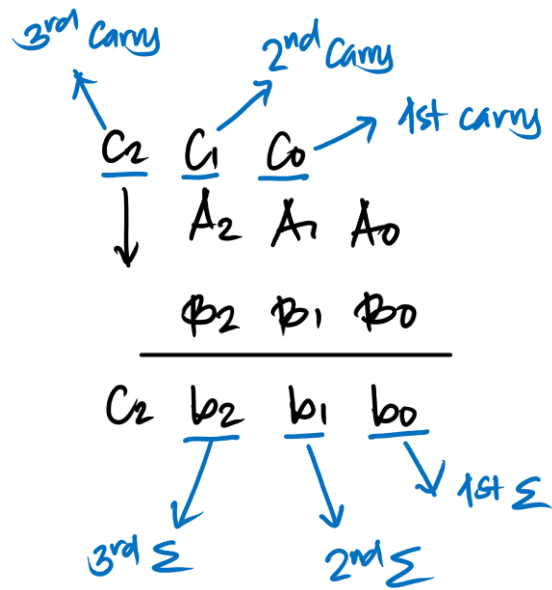
Solution



## EXERCISE

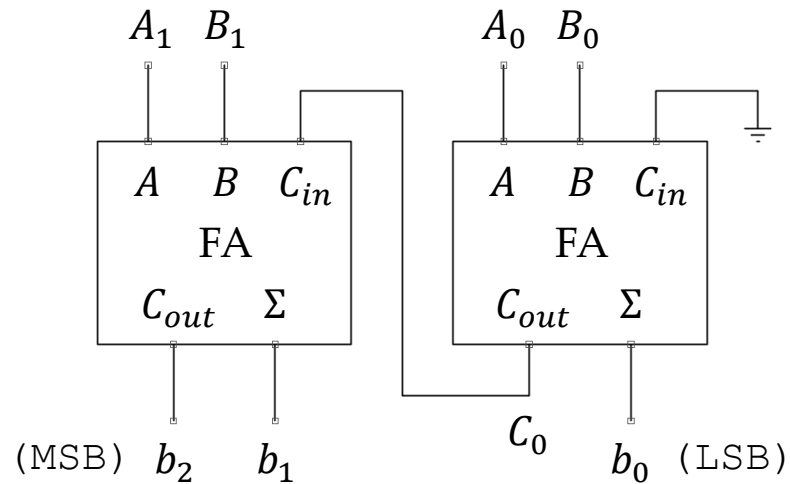
Create a block-level representation of a 3-bit binary adder using full-adder modules.

Solution



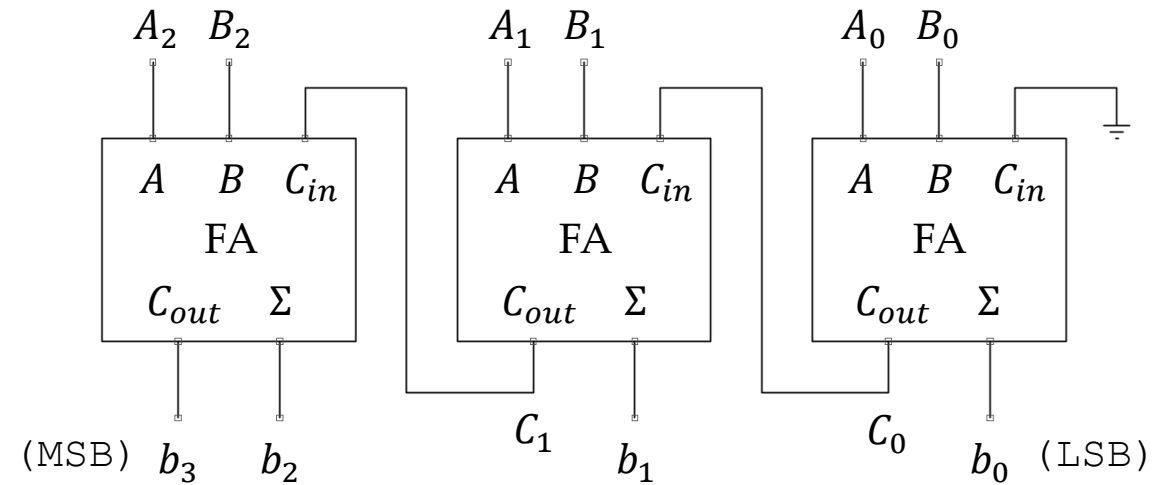
# PARALLEL BINARY ADDERS

## 2-bit Parallel Adder



$$\begin{array}{r} C_1 \ C_0 \\ A_1 \ A_0 \\ B_1 \ B_0 \\ \hline b_2 \ b_1 \ b_0 \end{array}$$

## 3-bit Parallel Adder

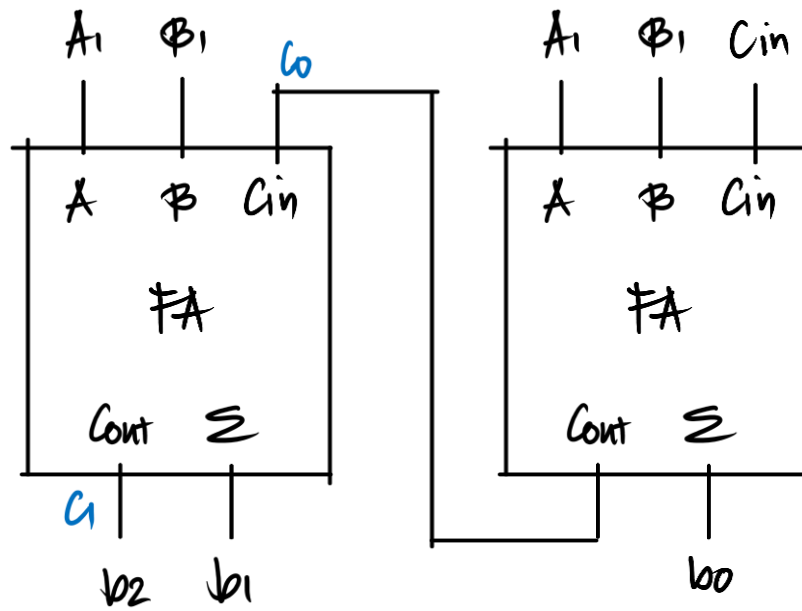


$$\begin{array}{r} C_2 \ C_1 \ C_0 \\ A_2 \ A_1 \ A_0 \\ B_2 \ B_1 \ B_0 \\ \hline b_3 \ b_2 \ b_1 \ b_0 \end{array}$$

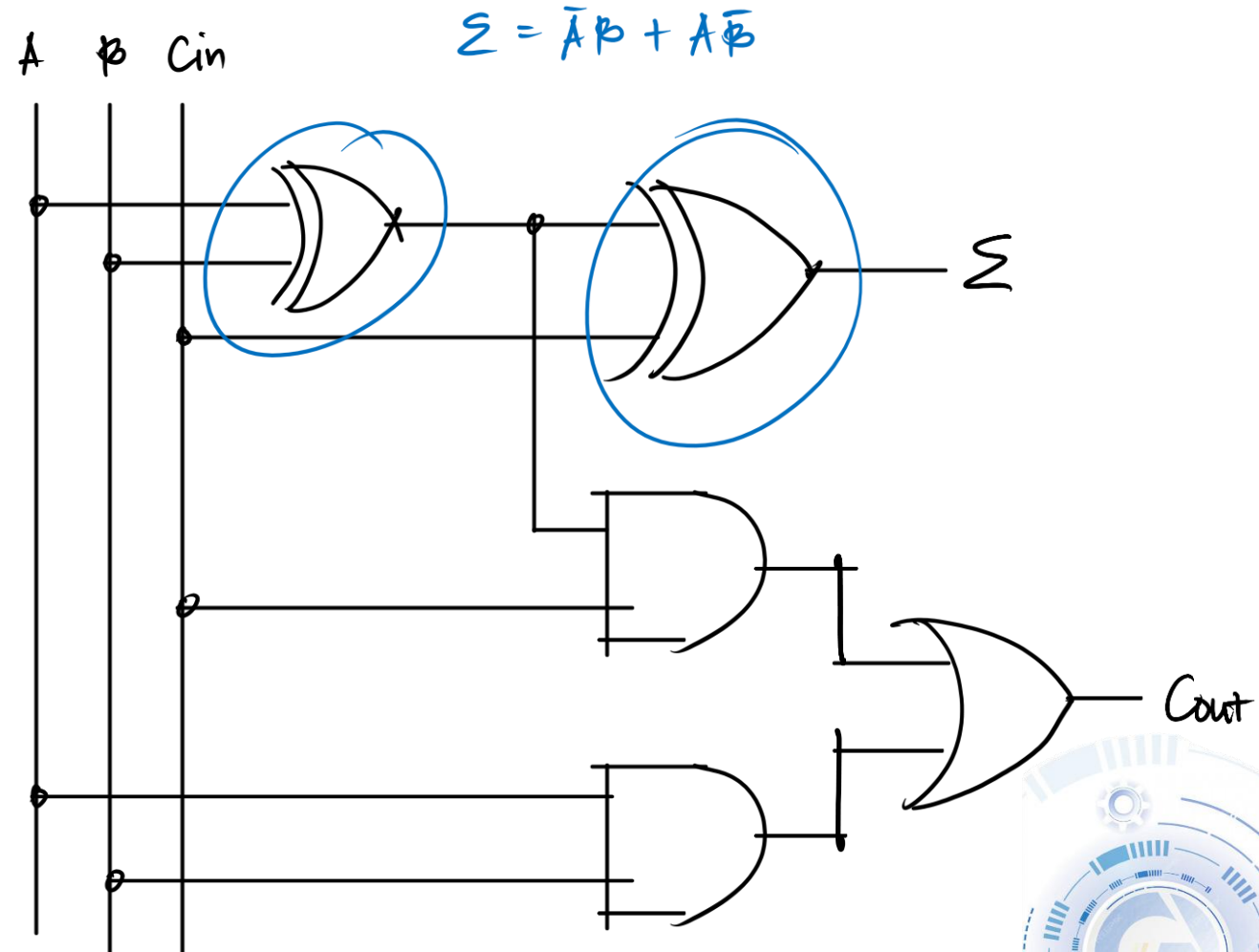


## EXERCISE

Synthesize and implement a 2-bit parallel binary adder without utilizing XOR or XNOR gates.



Solution



# LABORATORY

