4 bit full adder

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Introduction

- **A 4-bit full adder is a fundamental digital circuit that performs the addition of two 4-bit binary numbers and produces a sum along with a carry-out.**

- **It forms the building block for more complex arithmetic units in digital systems.**

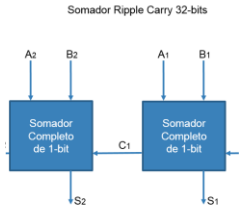
Introduction

- **Two common methods for designing a 4-bit full adder are the carry ripple adder and the carry look-ahead adder.**

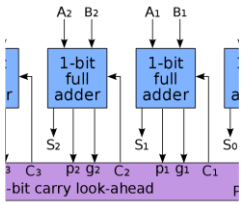
- **These methods differ in their approach to generating the carry signals, impacting the overall speed and efficiency of the addition process.**

Introduction

4 bit full adder



Carry Ripple Adder



Carry Look-Ahead Adder

Introduction

1. **Carry Ripple Adder:**

- **The carry ripple adder is a straightforward approach to designing a full adder.**

- **It relies on a cascaded arrangement of full adder cells, where the carry-out of one stage serves as the carry-in for the next stage.**

Introduction

1. **Carry Ripple Adder:**

- **While conceptually simple, the carry ripple adder's drawback is that the addition process is sequential, leading to a linear increase in propagation delay with the number of bits.**

- **As a result, this method may not be optimal for high-speed applications where quick computation is essential.**

Introduction

2. Carry Look-Ahead Adder:

- **In contrast, the carry look-ahead adder is designed to overcome the sequential nature of the carry ripple adder, providing a more efficient solution for parallel addition.**

- **This method utilizes additional logic to compute the carry-out signals for all stages simultaneously, eliminating the need for a ripple carry.**

Introduction

2. Carry Look-Ahead Adder:

By doing so, the carry look-ahead adder reduces the propagation delay associated with the carry generation, making it more suitable for applications requiring high-speed arithmetic operations.

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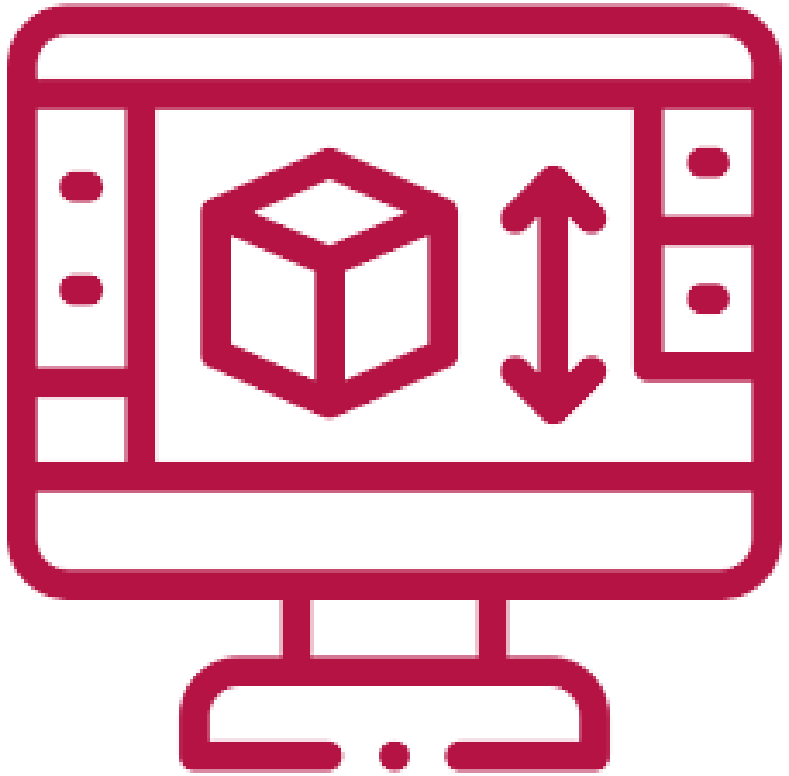
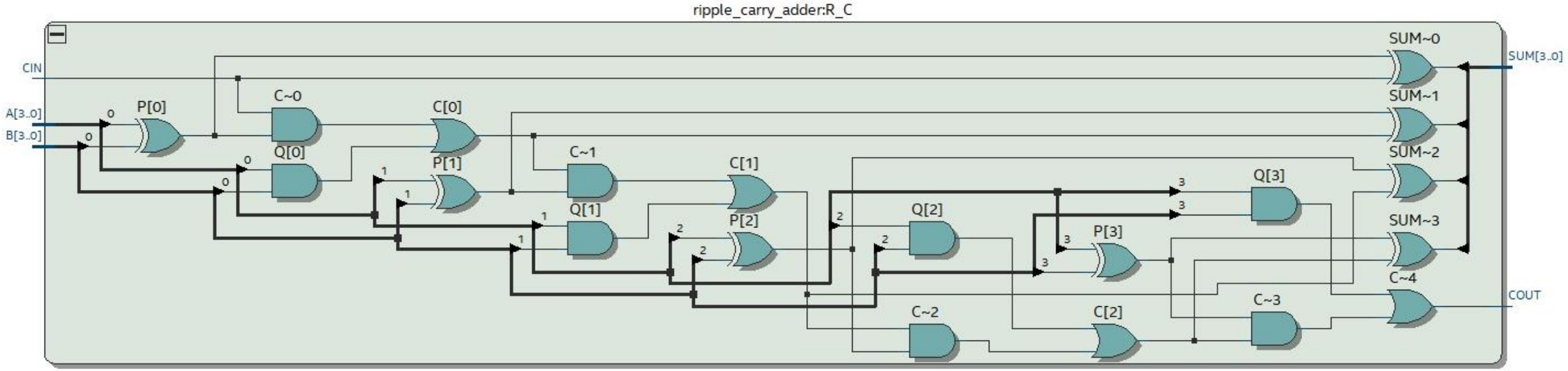
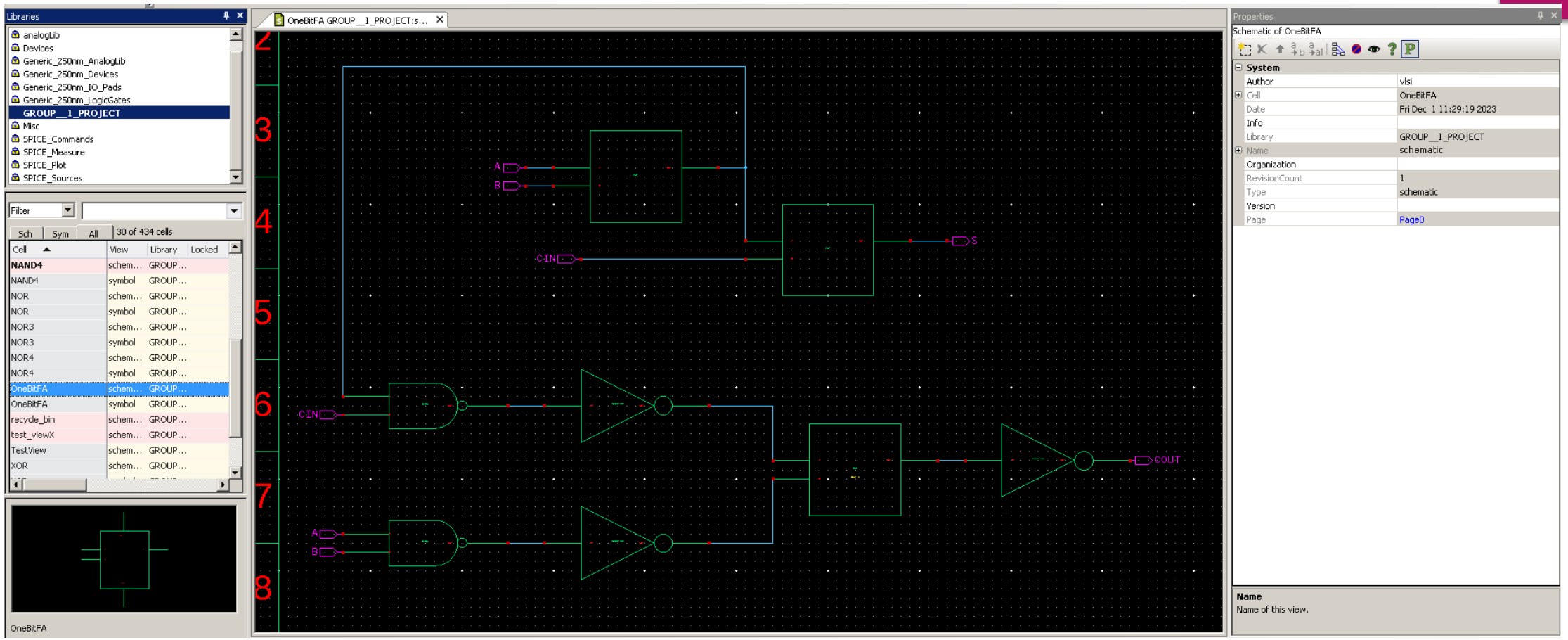


4-Bit Full Adder Design Net List



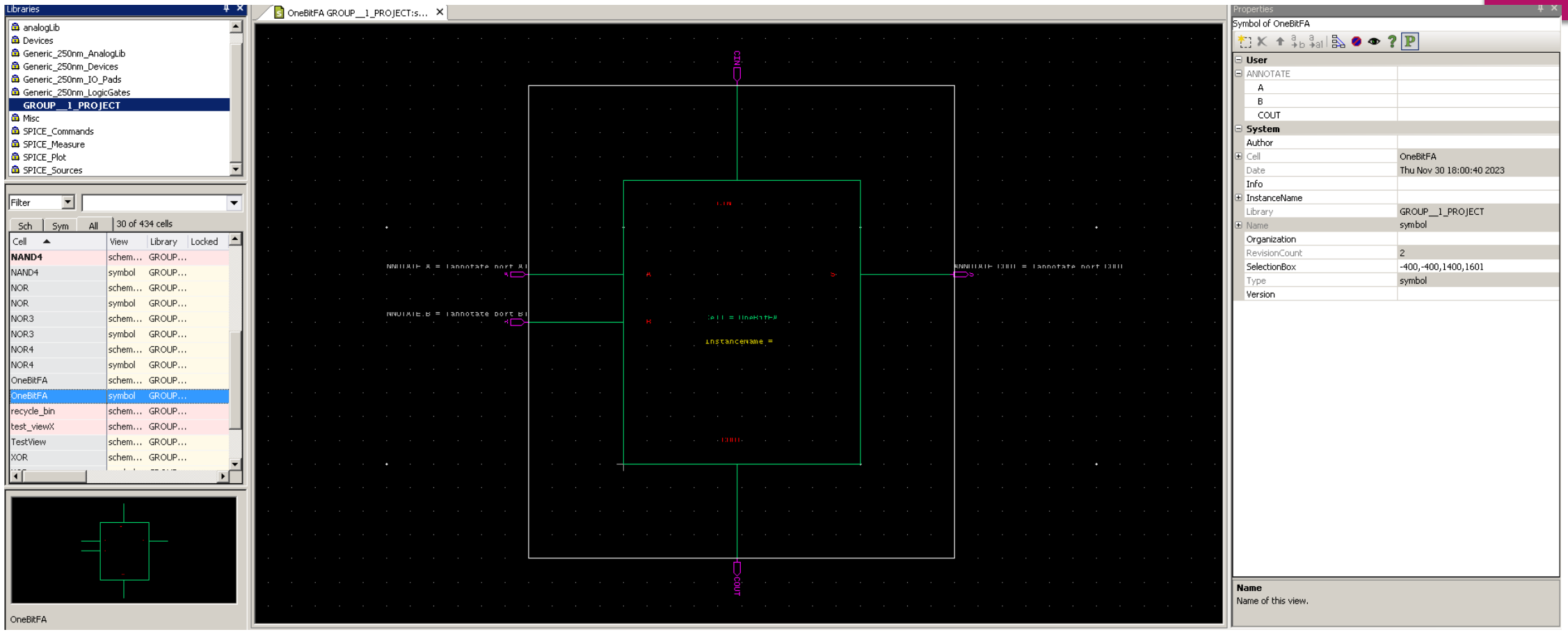
4 bit full adder Carry ripple Net List

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic



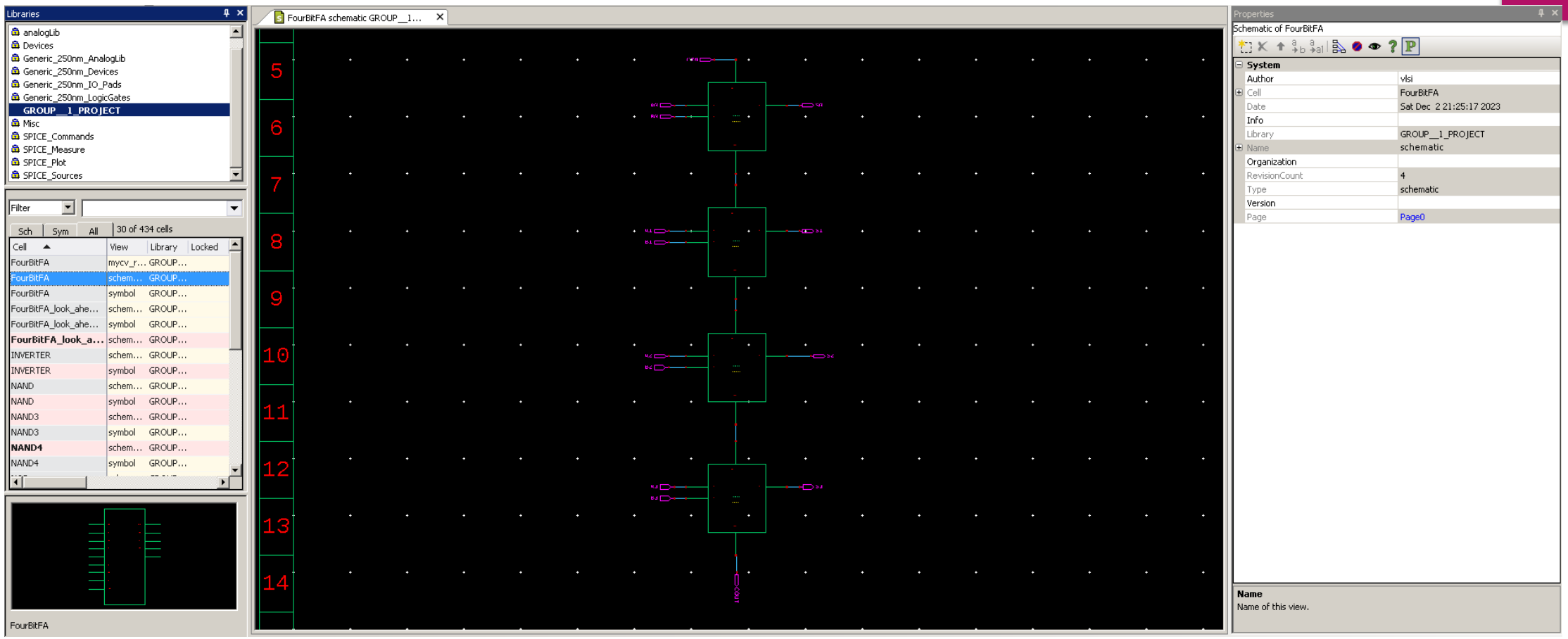
1 bit full adder Carry ripple schematic

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic



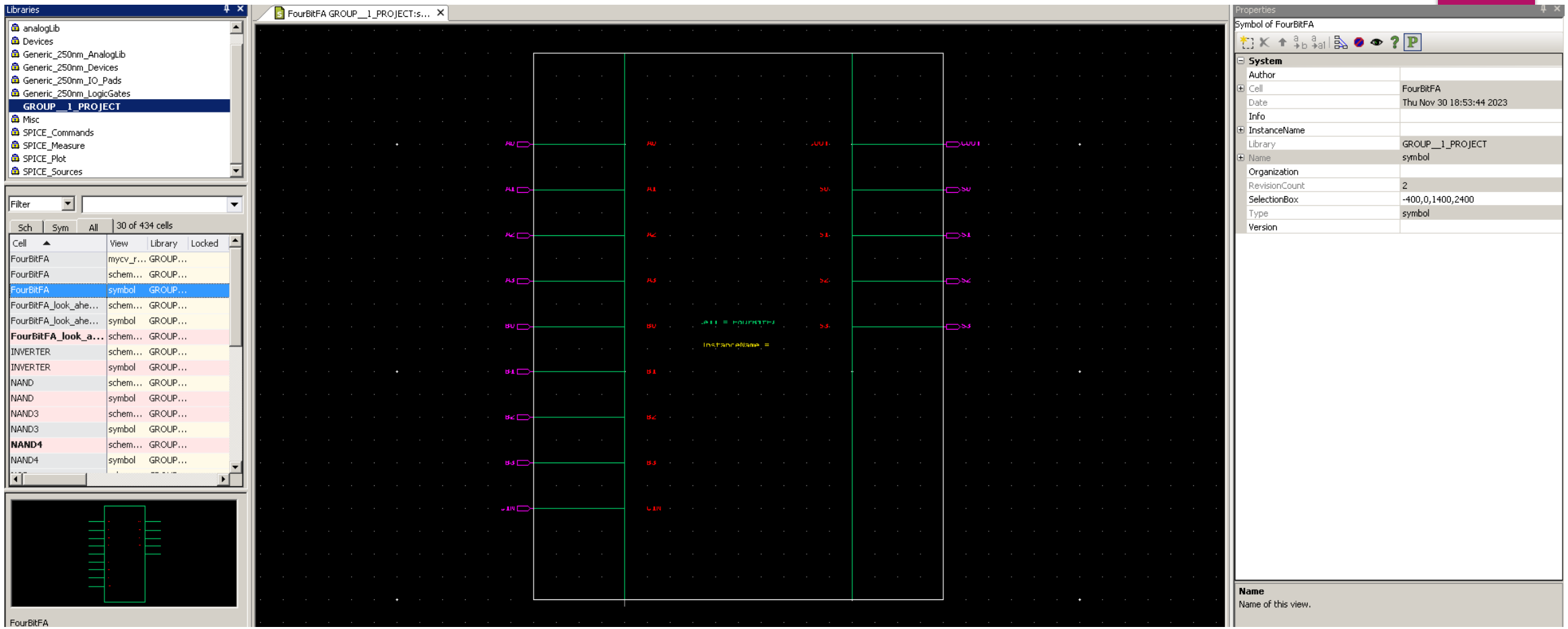
1 bit full adder Carry ripple symbol

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic



4 bit full adder Carry ripple schematic

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic



4 bit full adder Carry ripple symbol

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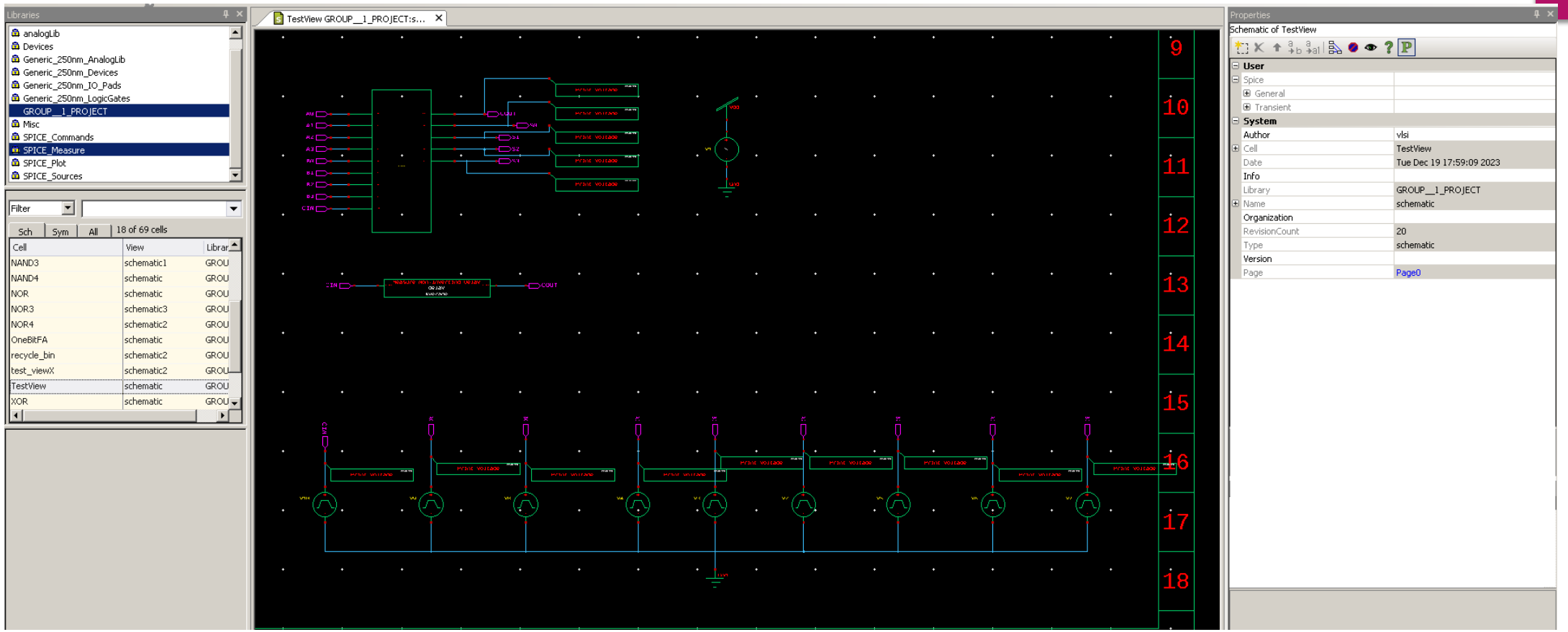
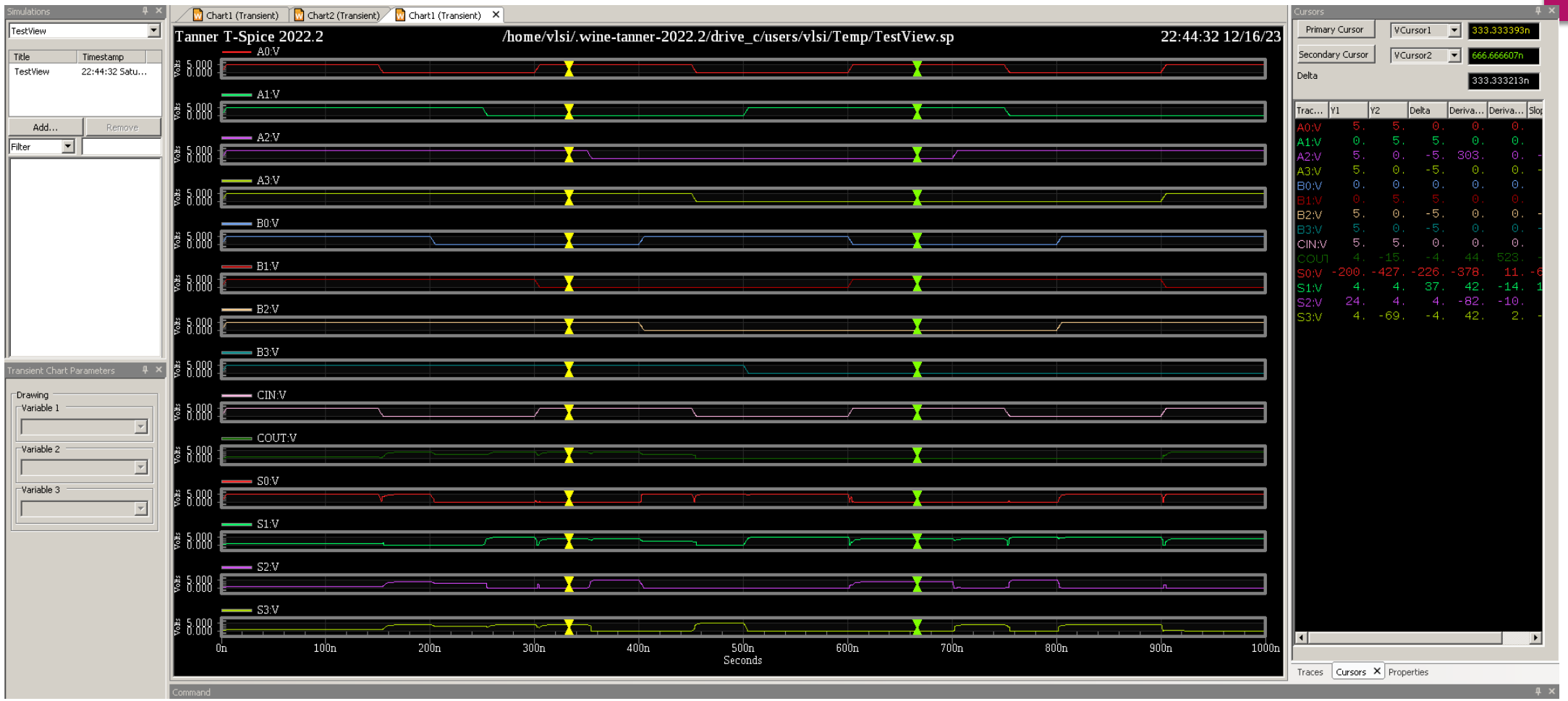


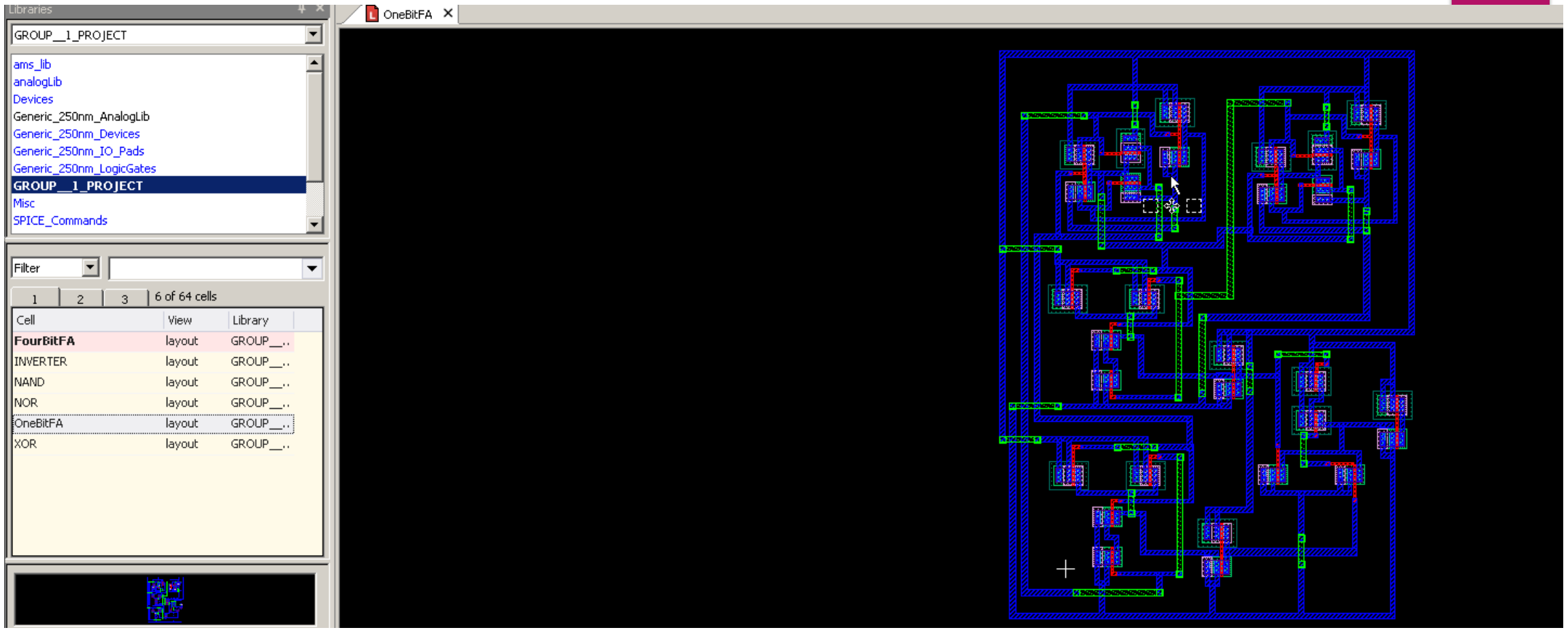
4 bit full adder Carry ripple test bench

4-Bit Full Adder Design wave



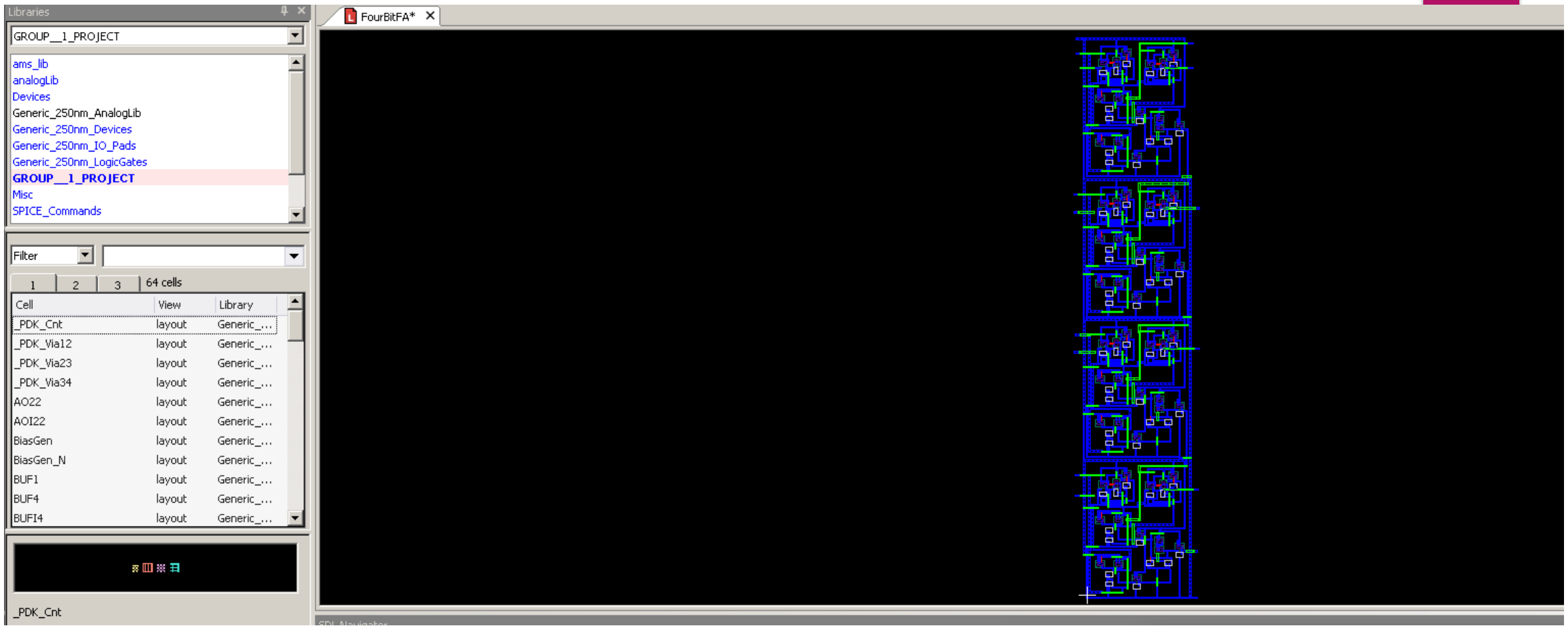
4 bit full adder Carry ripple test bench wave

4-Bit Full Adder Design Layout



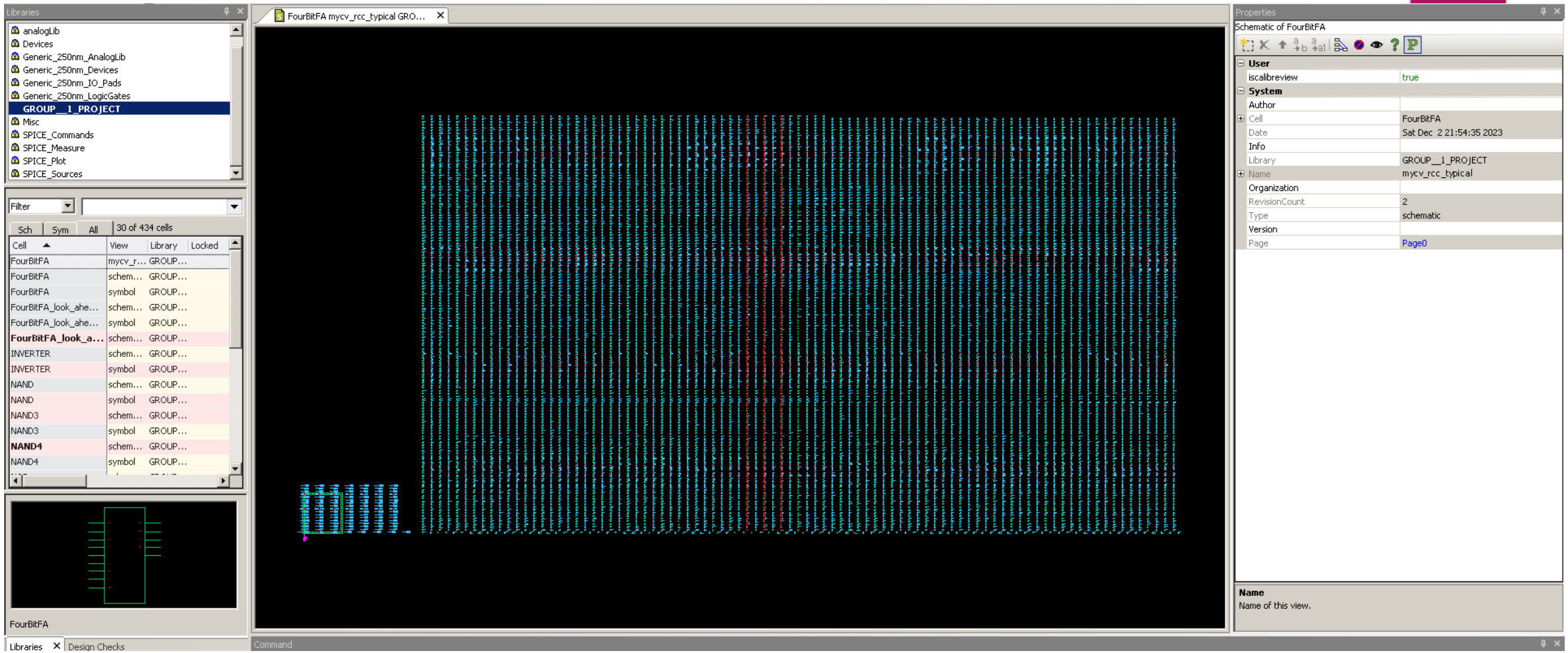
1 bit full adder Carry ripple layout

4-Bit Full Adder Design Layout



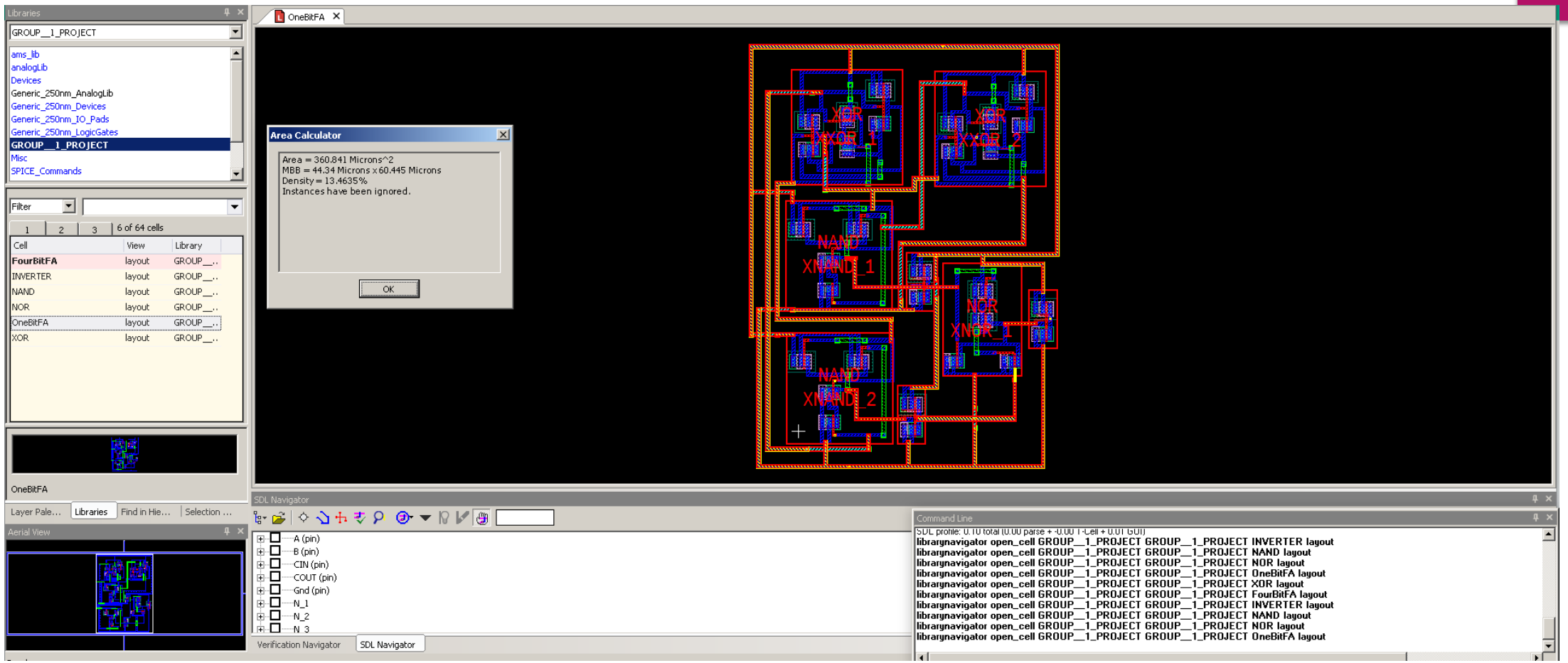
4 bit full adder Carry ripple layout

4-Bit Full Adder Design Layout



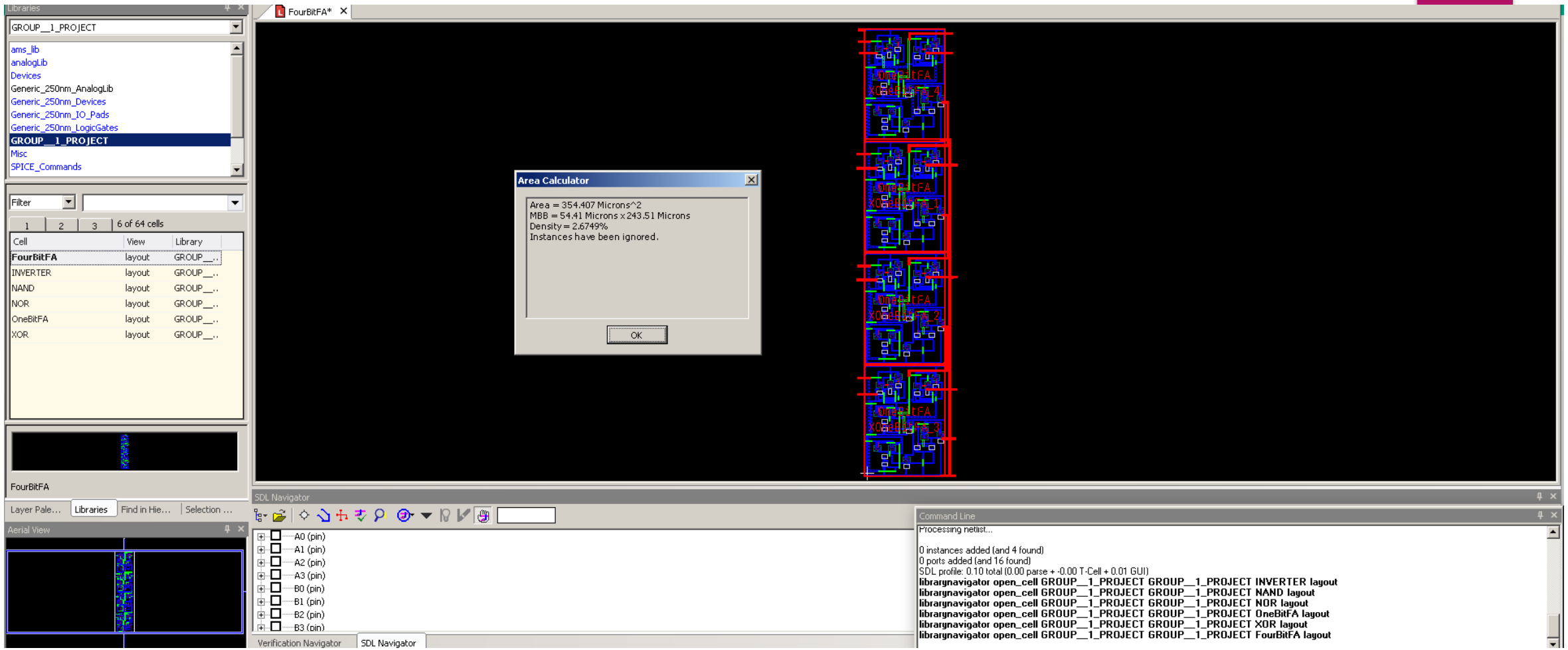
4 bit full adder Carry ripple parasitic capacitance

4-Bit Full Adder Design Area



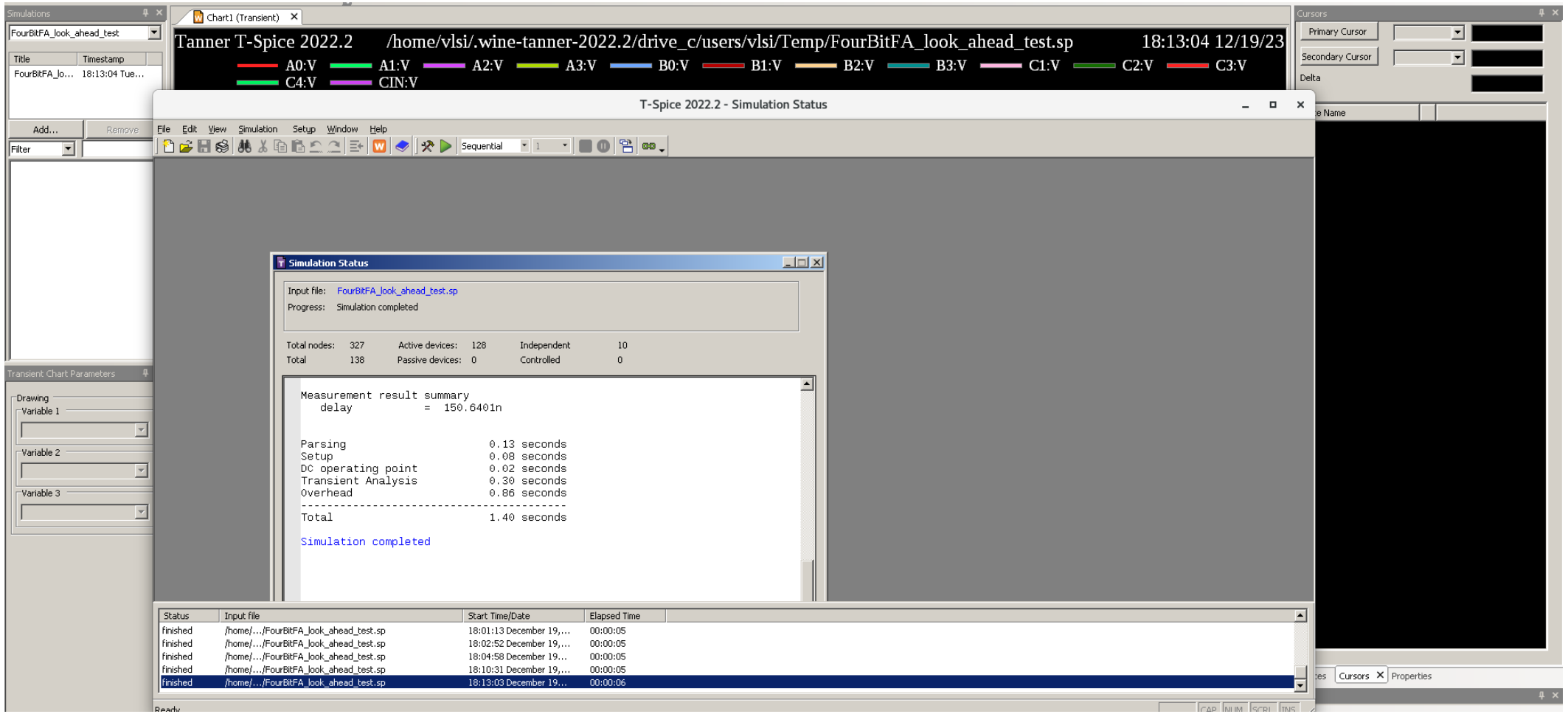
1 bit full adder Carry ripple layout area

4-Bit Full Adder Design Area



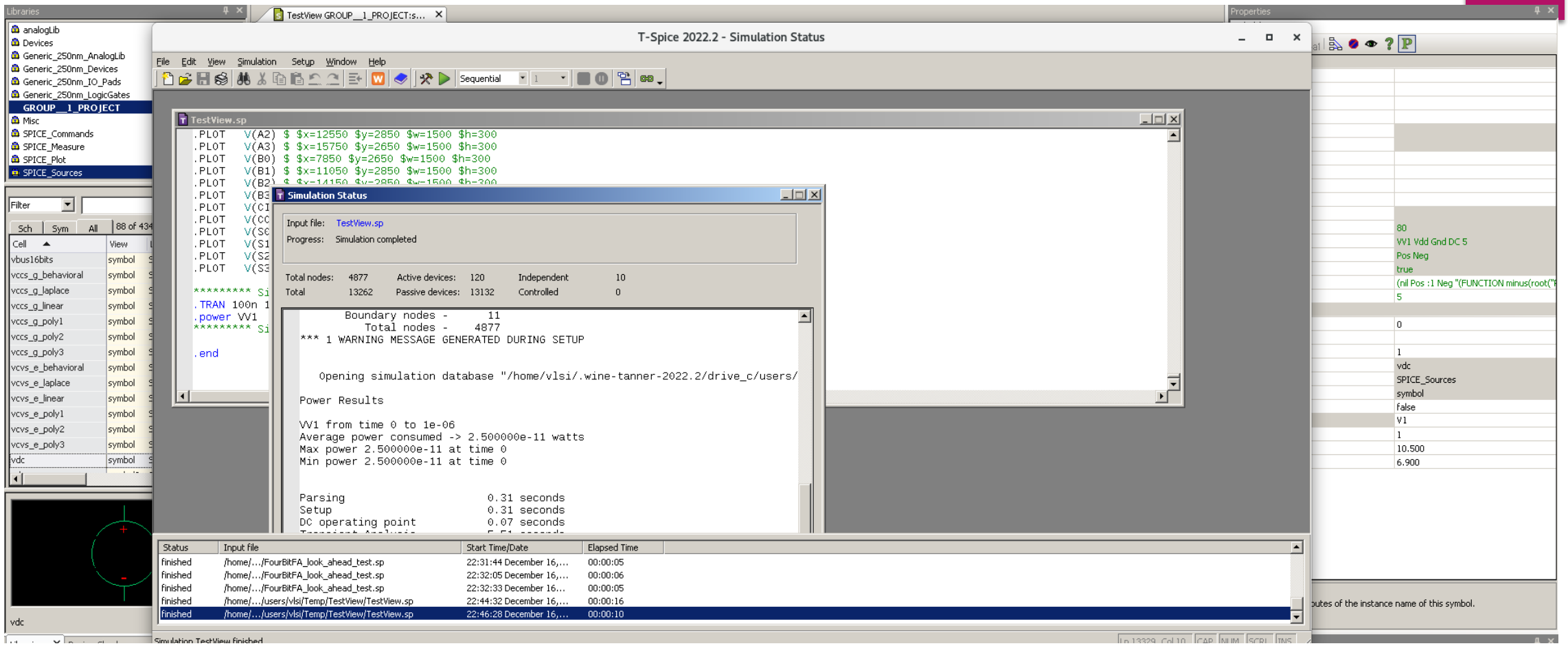
4 bit full adder Carry ripple layout area

4-Bit Full Adder Design Delay



4 bit full adder Carry ripple delay

4-Bit Full Adder Design Power



4 bit full adder Carry ripple power

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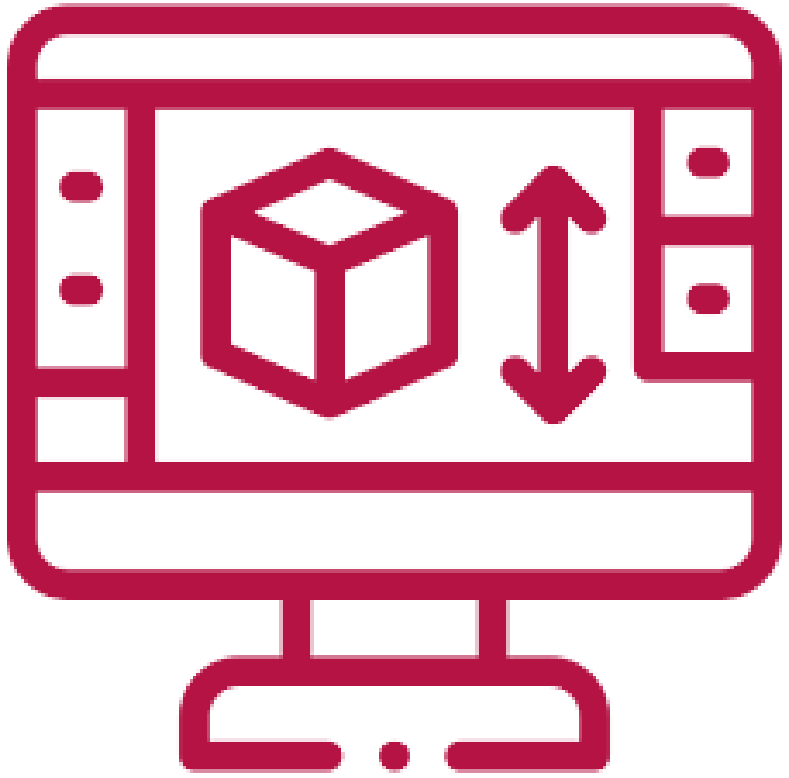
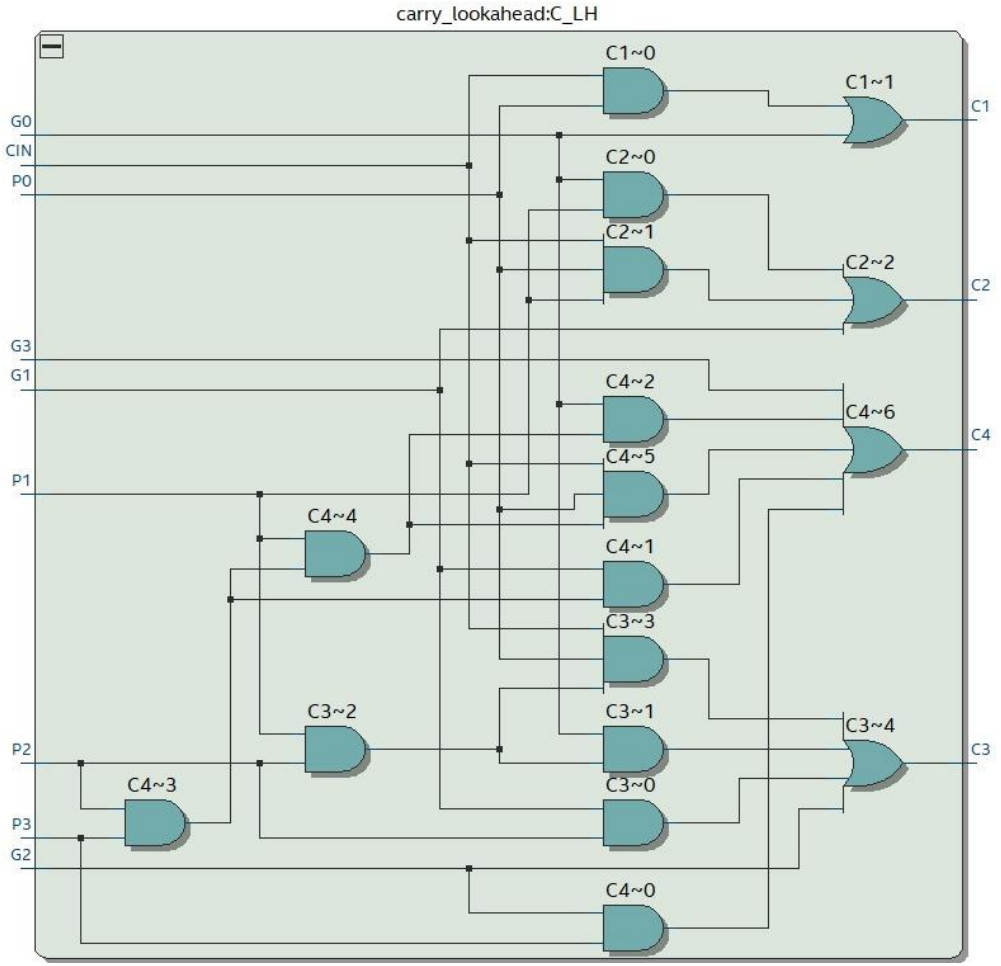


4-Bit Full Adder Design Equations

Gi = Ai AND Bi
Pi = Ai XOR Bi

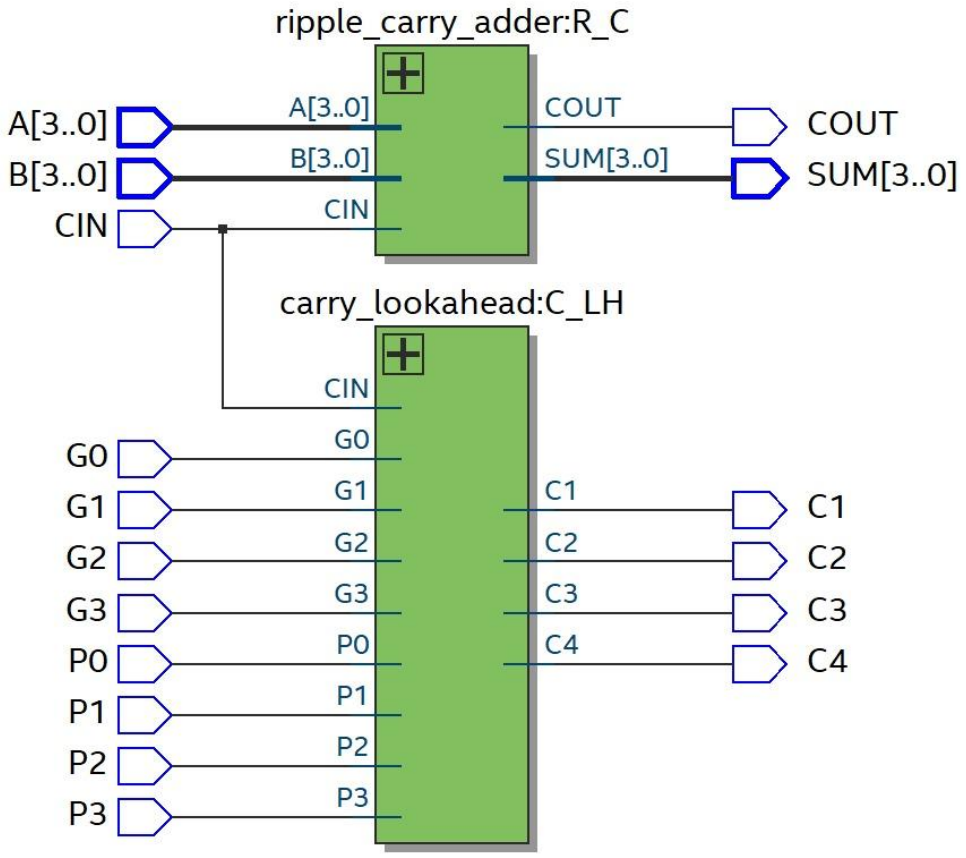
C1 = G0 + (P0 * Cin)
C2 = G1 + (P1 * G0) + (P1 * P0 * Cin)
C3 = G2 + (P2 * G1) + (P2 * P1 * G0) + (P2 * P1 * P0 * Cin)
C4 = G3 + (P3 * G2) + (P3 * P2 * G1) + (P3 * P2 * P1 * G0) + (P3 * P2 * P1 * P0 * Cin)

4-Bit Full Adder Design Net List



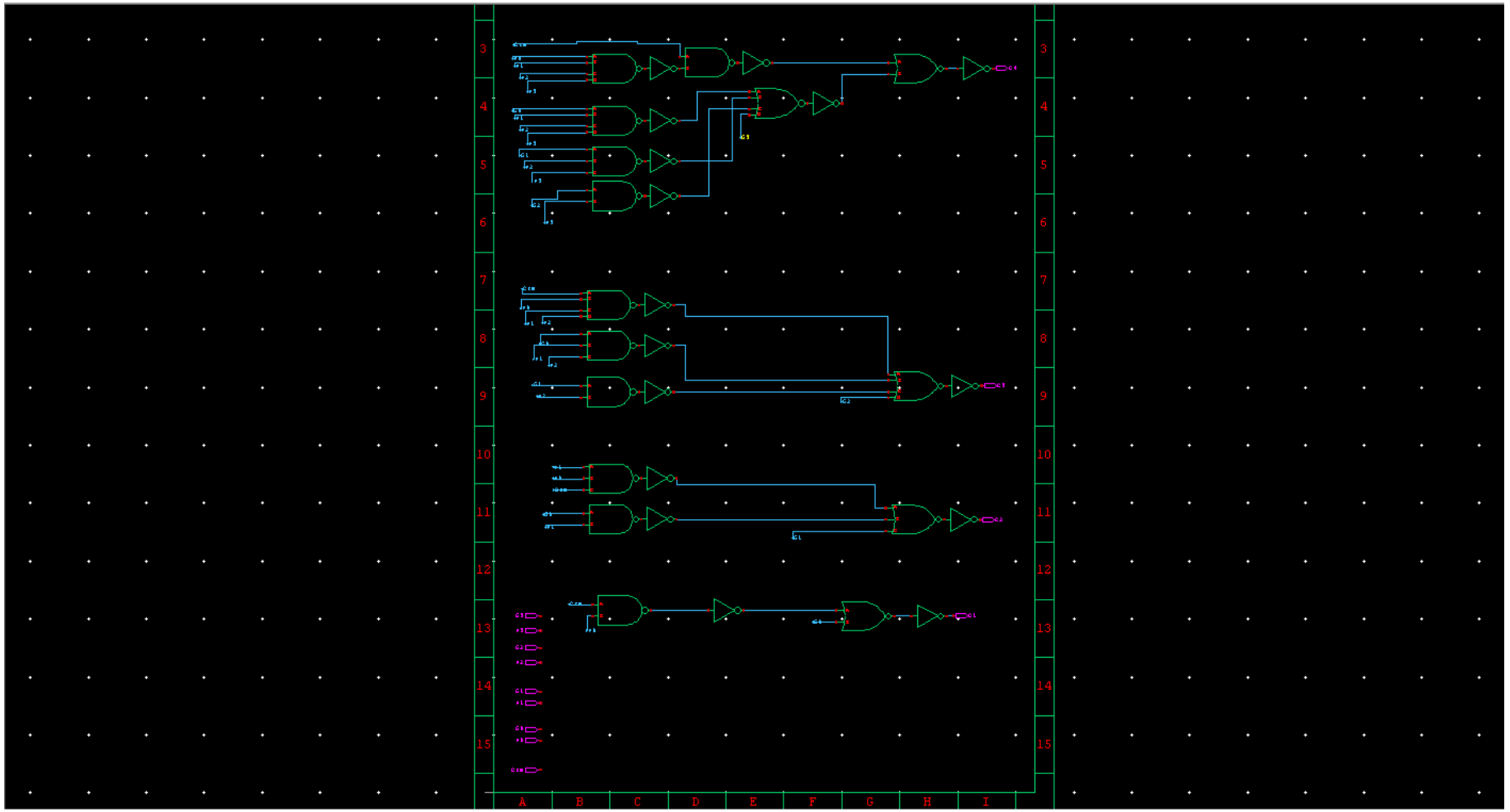
4 bit full adder Carry look ahead Net List

4-Bit Full Adder Design Net List



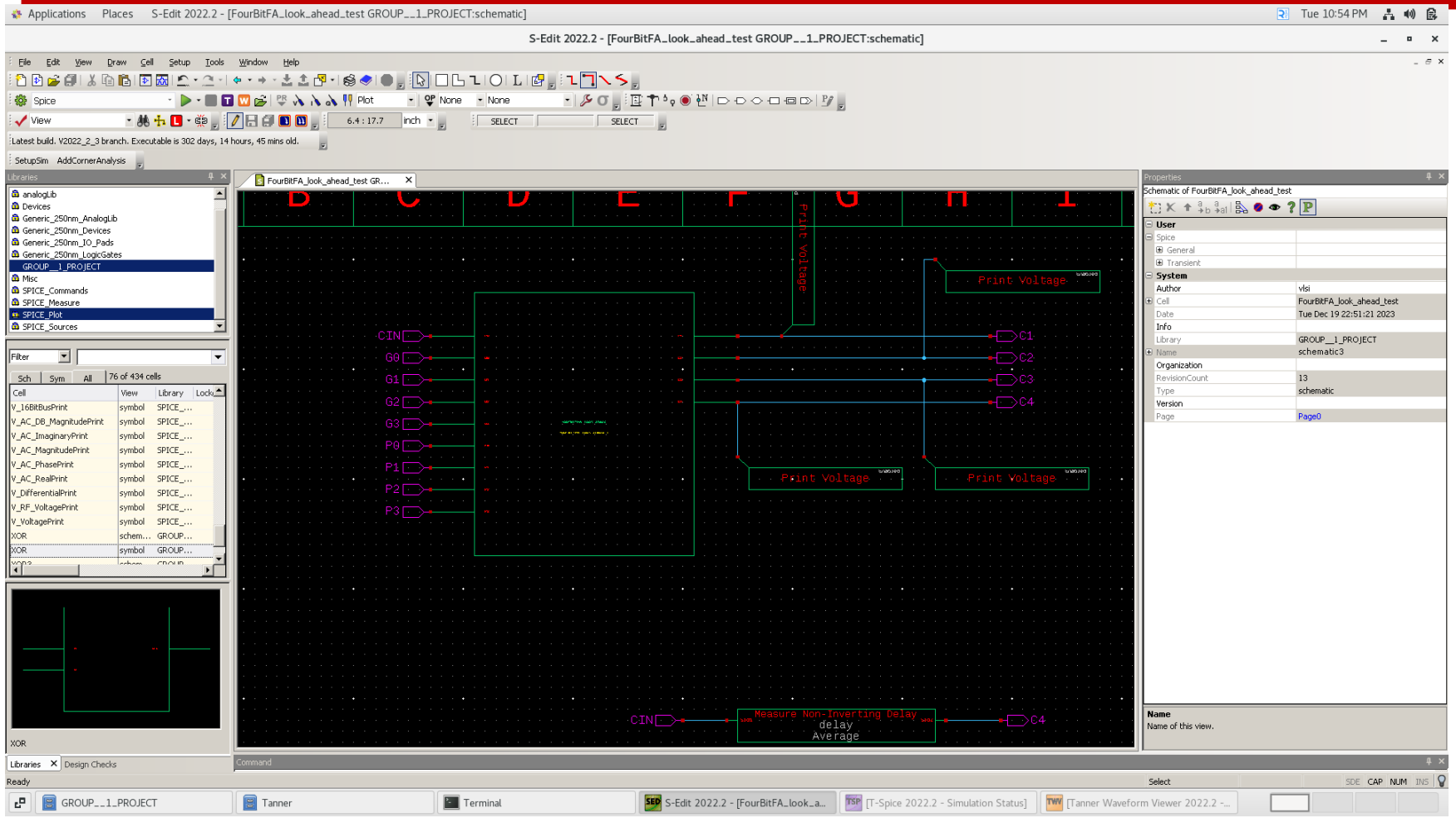
4 bit full adder Carry look ahead Net List main

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic



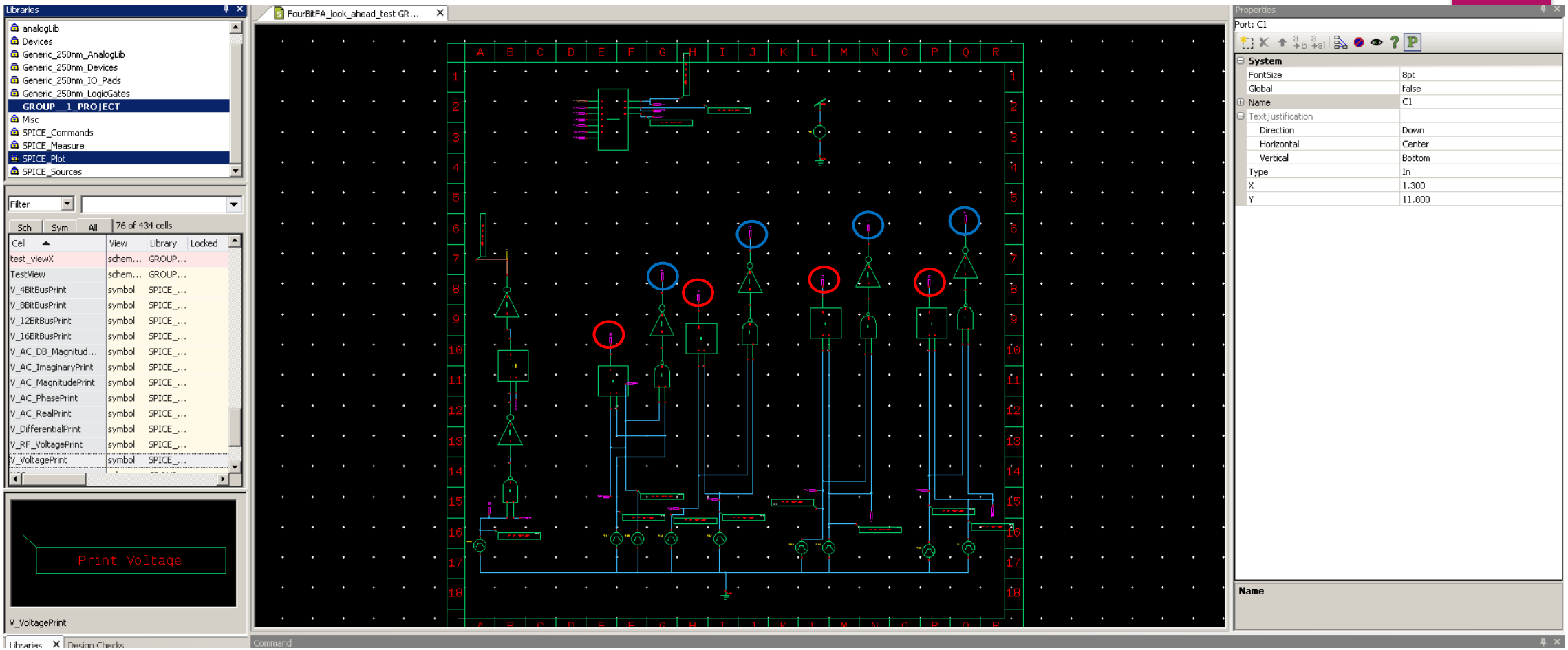
4 bit full adder Carry look ahead schematic

4-Bit Full Adder Design Schematic

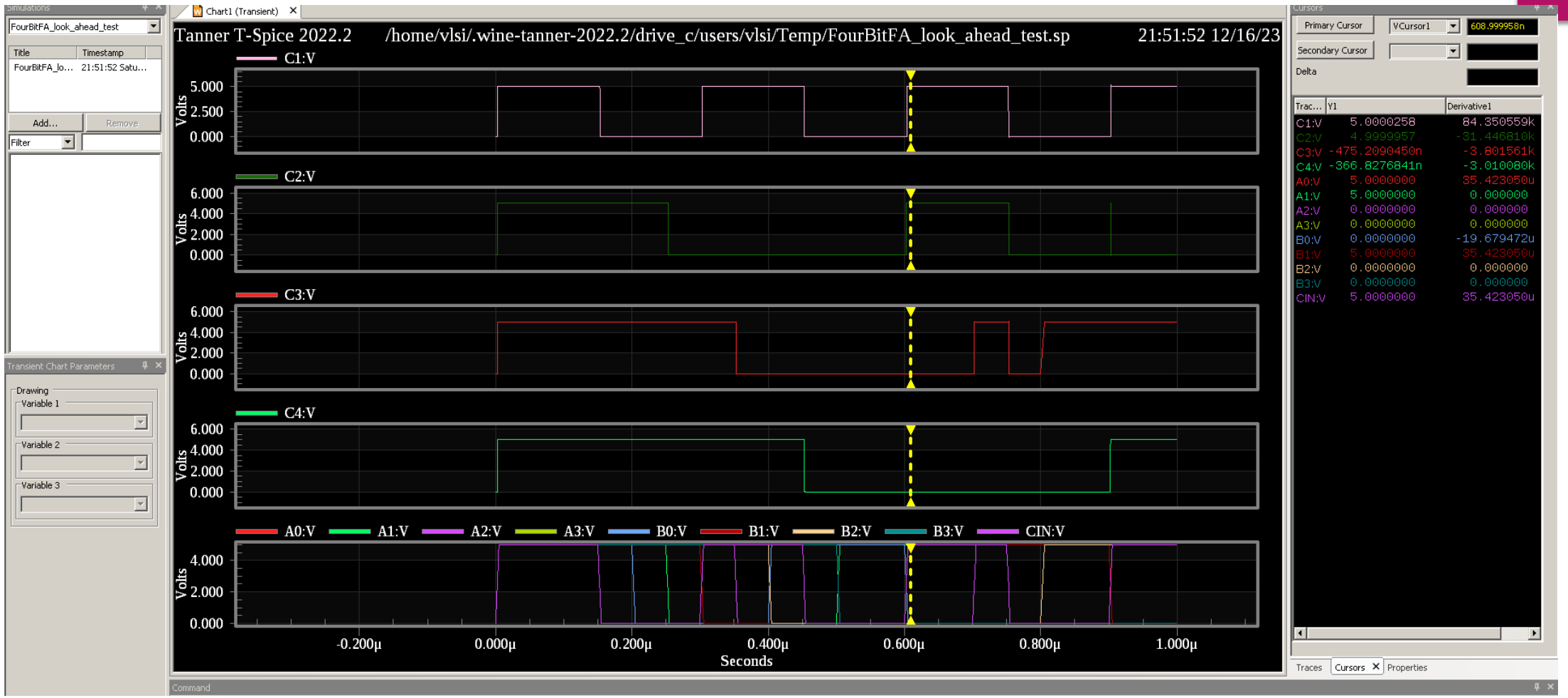


4 bit full adder Carry look ahead test bench

Carry Lookahead Testbench

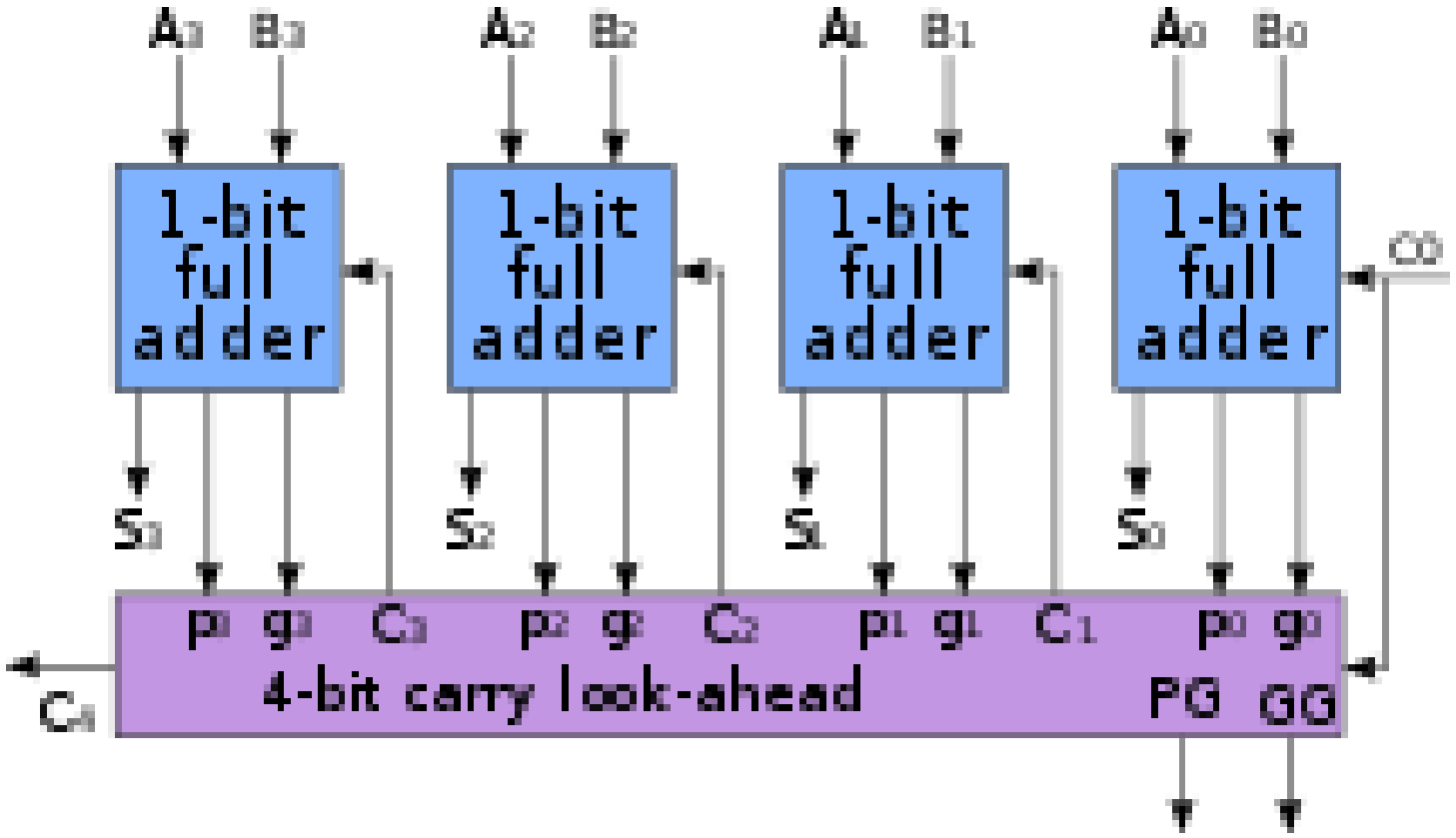


4-Bit Full Adder Design wave

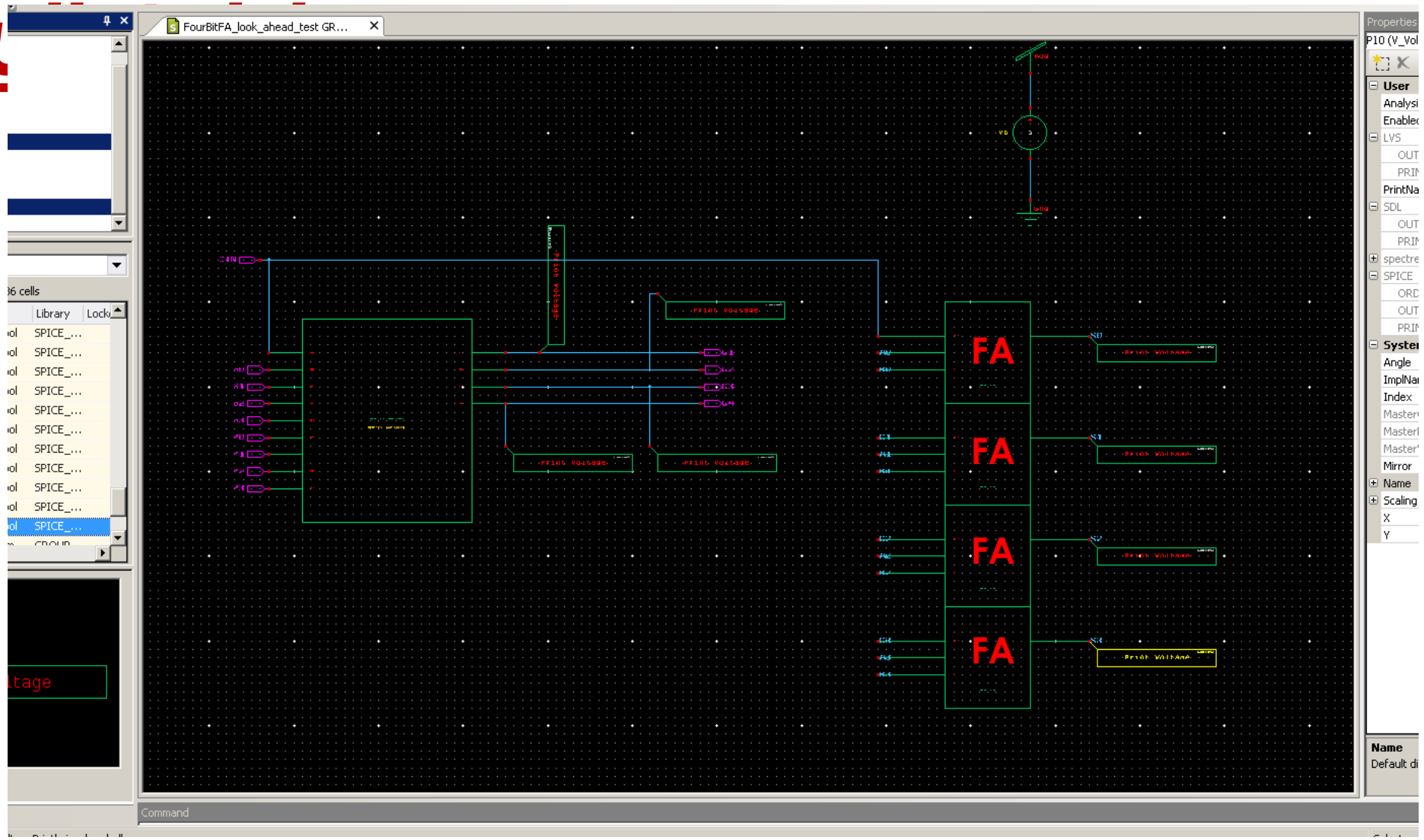


4 bit full adder Carry look ahead test bench wave

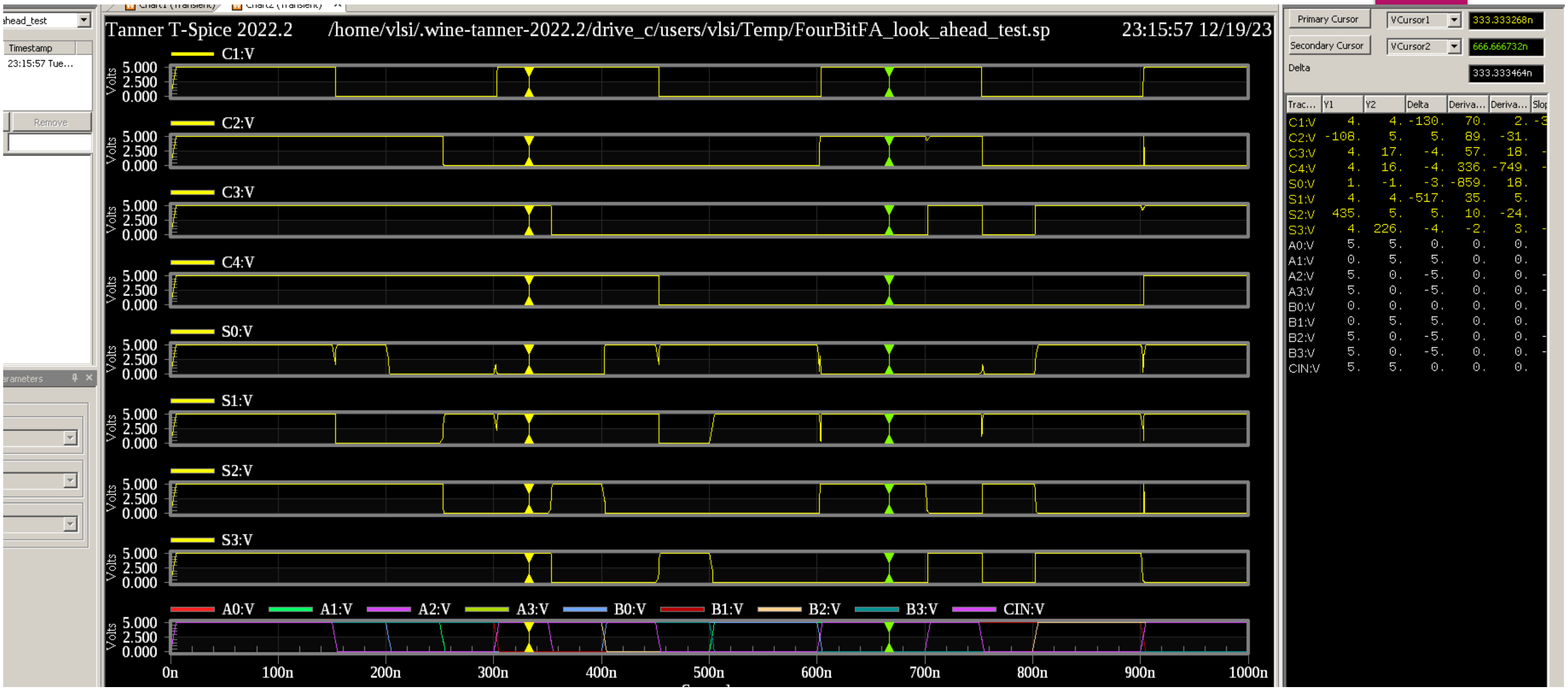
Add One-Bit Full Adders To Make 4-Bit Full Adder



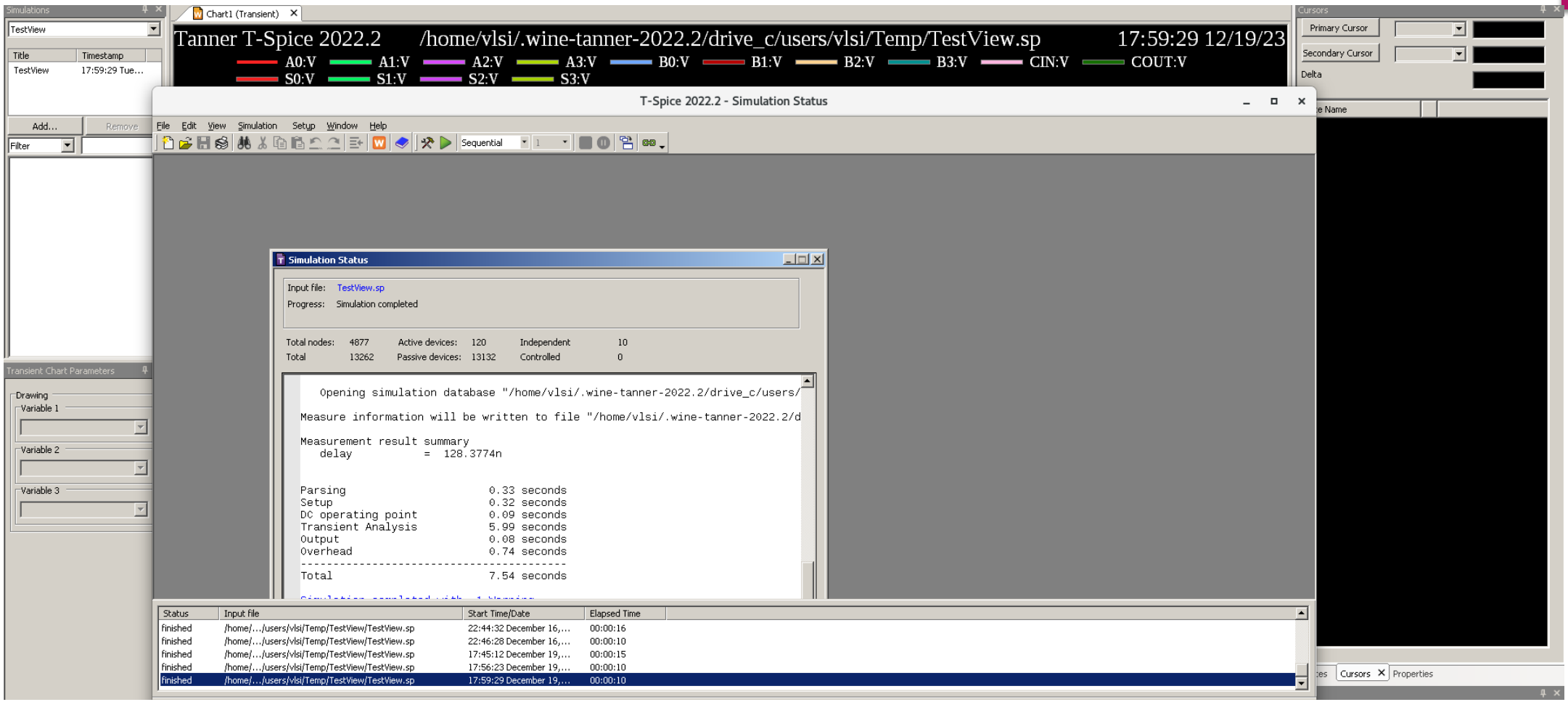
Add One-Bit Full Adders To Make 4-Bit Fu



4-Bit Full Adder Simulation Results

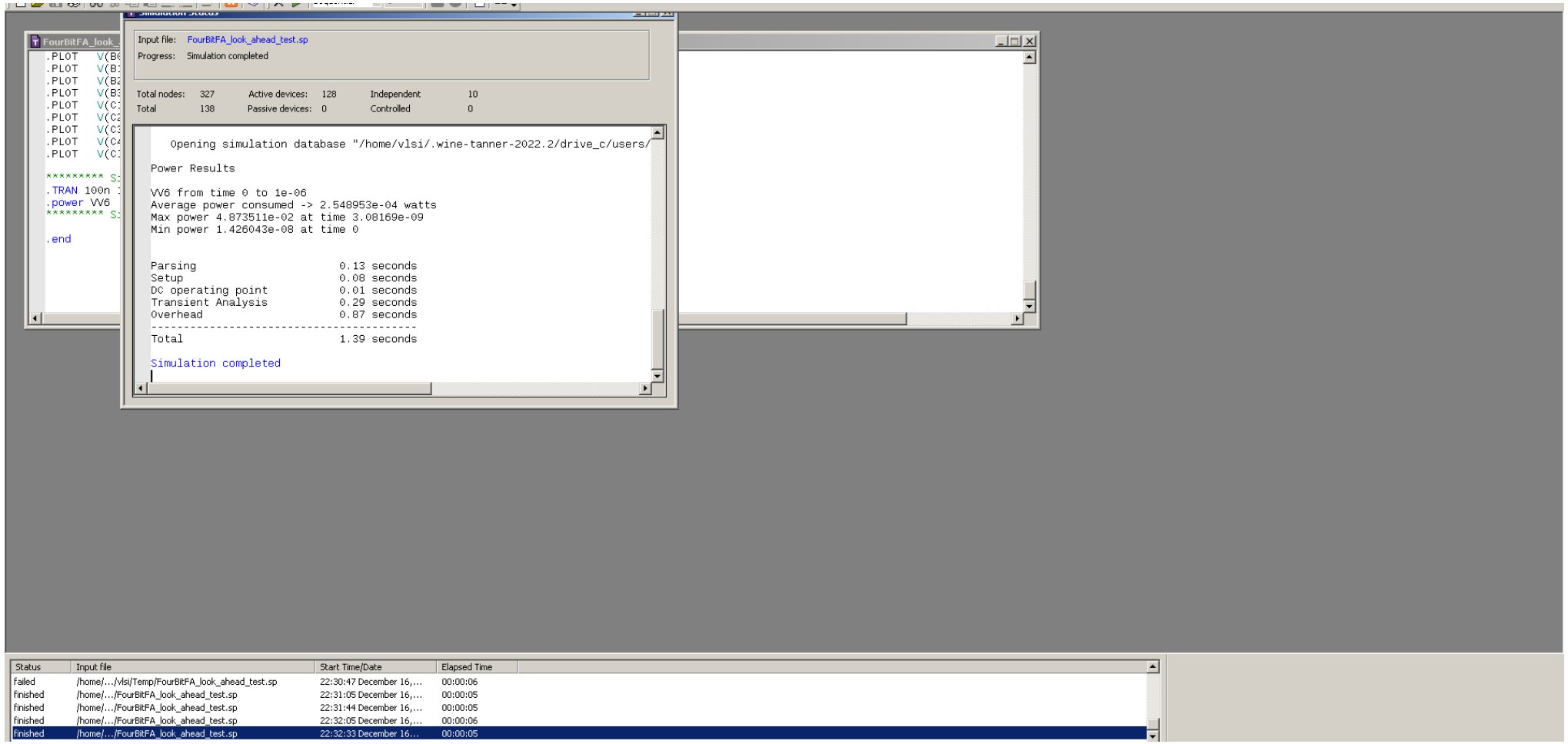


4-Bit Full Adder Design Delay



4 bit full adder Carry look ahead delay

4-Bit Full Adder Design Power



4 bit full adder Carry look ahead test bench wave

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Conclusion

In this exploration of the 4-bit full adder utilizing the Carry Ripple and Carry Look-Ahead methods, we have delved into the intricacies of two distinct approaches to achieving binary addition. Each method carries its own set of advantages and trade-offs, contributing to the rich tapestry of digital circuit design.

Conclusion

Carry Ripple Adder:

The Carry Ripple Adder, with its sequential ripple propagation, embodies simplicity in its design. It offers a clear and intuitive implementation of a full adder, making it accessible and easy to comprehend.

Conclusion

Carry Ripple Adder:

While its straightforward nature facilitates ease of construction, it comes at the cost of increased propagation delay, limiting its suitability for applications that demand high-speed arithmetic computations.

Conclusion

Carry Look-Ahead Adder:

Contrastingly, the Carry Look-Ahead Adder presents a more sophisticated solution to the challenge of carry generation. By computing carry-out signals in parallel, this method significantly reduces propagation delay, making it a compelling choice for applications requiring swift and efficient arithmetic operations. However, the enhanced speed comes with increased complexity in logic design, demanding careful consideration of trade-offs.

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THANK
YOU