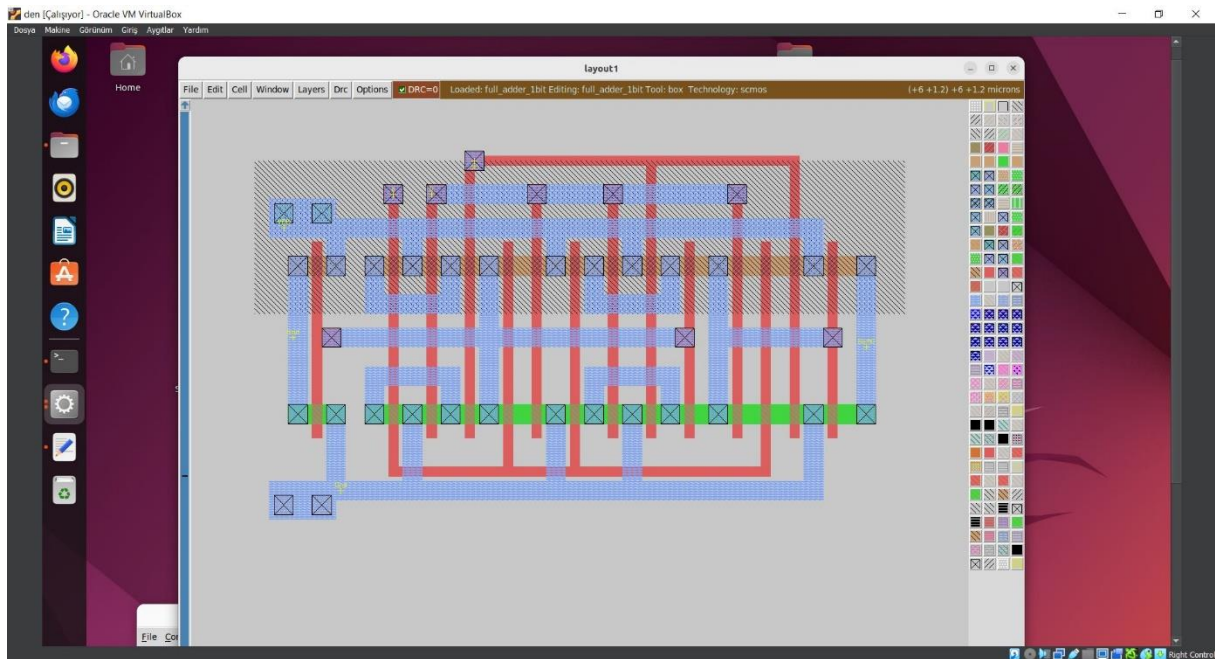


First of all, The 1 bit full adder is designed.

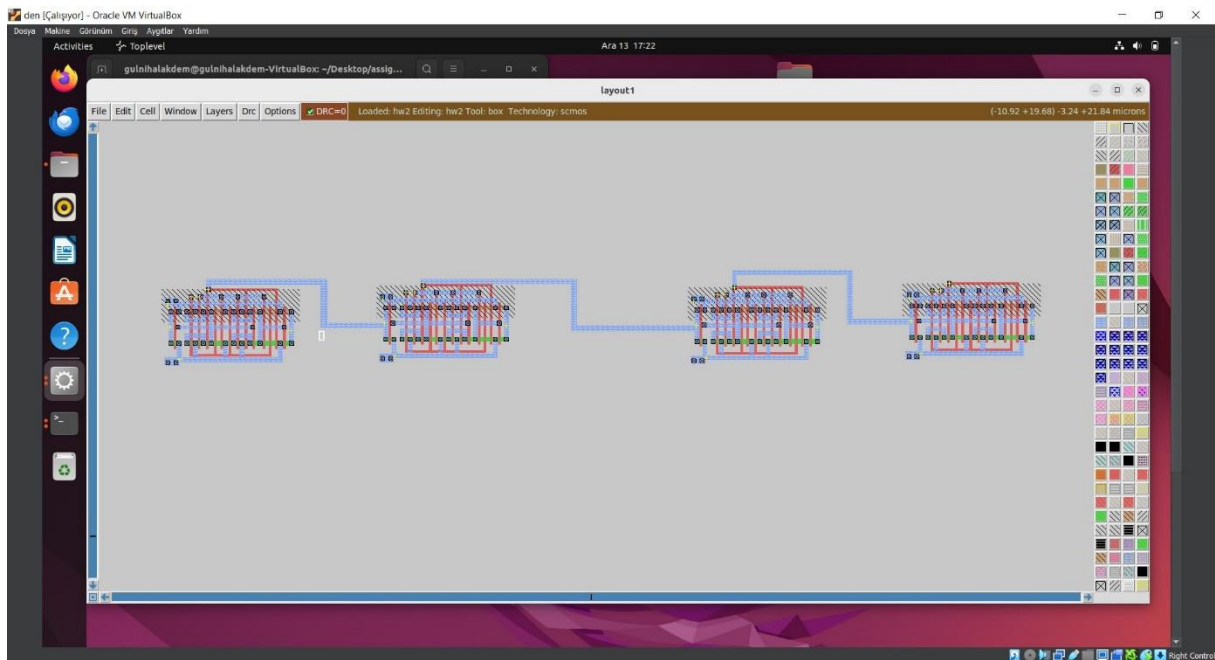


The full adder is checked whether Works correctly or not.

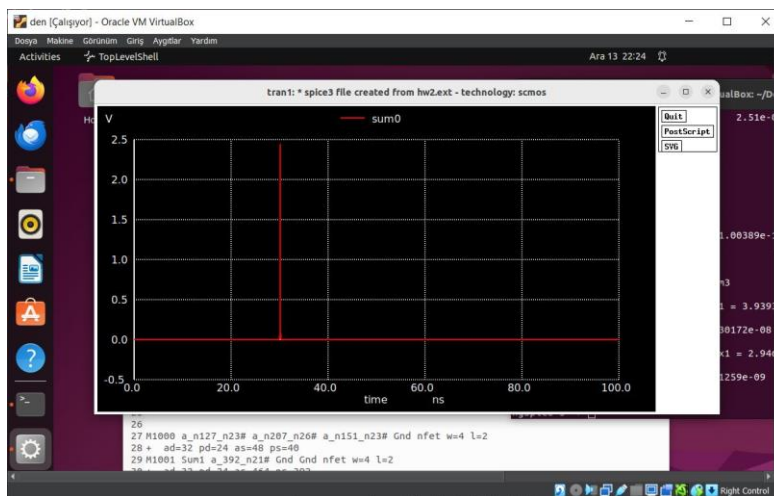
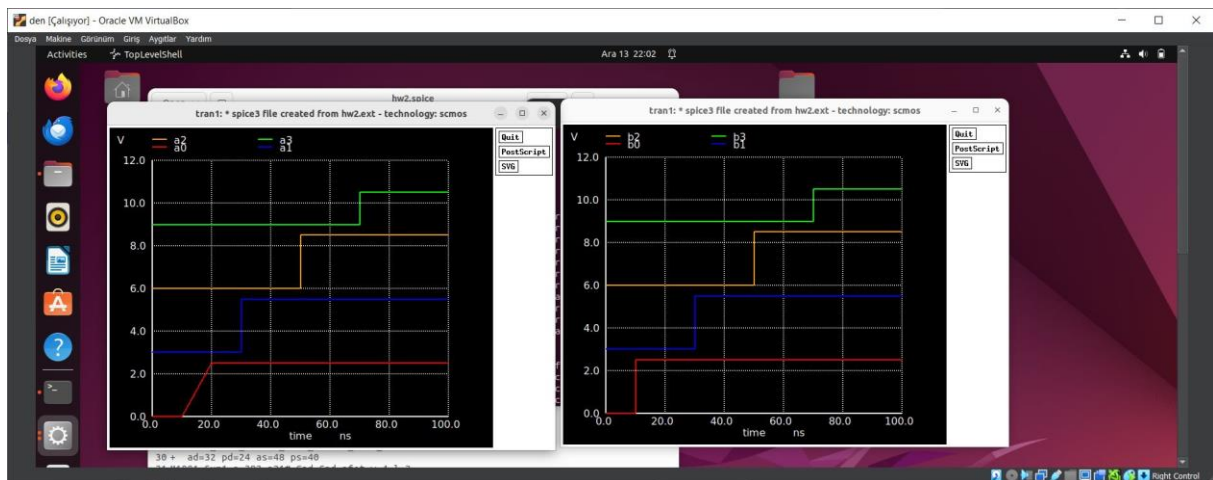
In the ss folder, you can see the values correctness.

Then, 4 full adders(1 bit) are merged to create 4 bit Carry Ripple Adder.

#### 4 bit Carry Ripple Adder

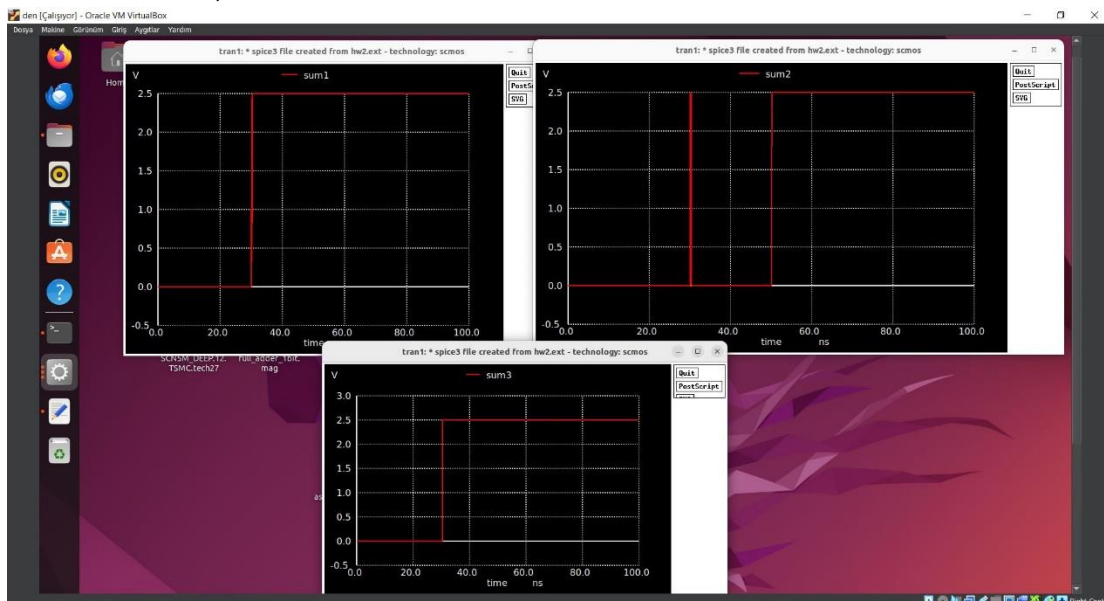


This image show a and b inputs.



This shows sum0.

This Shows sum1,sum2 and sum3.



From 0 to 10ns => a[3:0] is 0000 and b[3:0] is 0000. The result should be 0000. The last cout is 0.

From 20 to 30ns => a[3:0] is 0001 and b[3:0] is 0001. The result should be 0010. The last cout is 0.

From 30 to 50ns => a[3:0] is 0011 and b[3:0] is 0011. The result should be 0110. The last cout is 0.

From 50 to 70ns => a[3:0] is 0111 and b[3:0] is 0111. The result should be 1110. The last cout is 0.

From 70 to 90ns => a[3:0] is 1111 and b[3:0] is 1111. The result should be 1110. The last cout is 1.

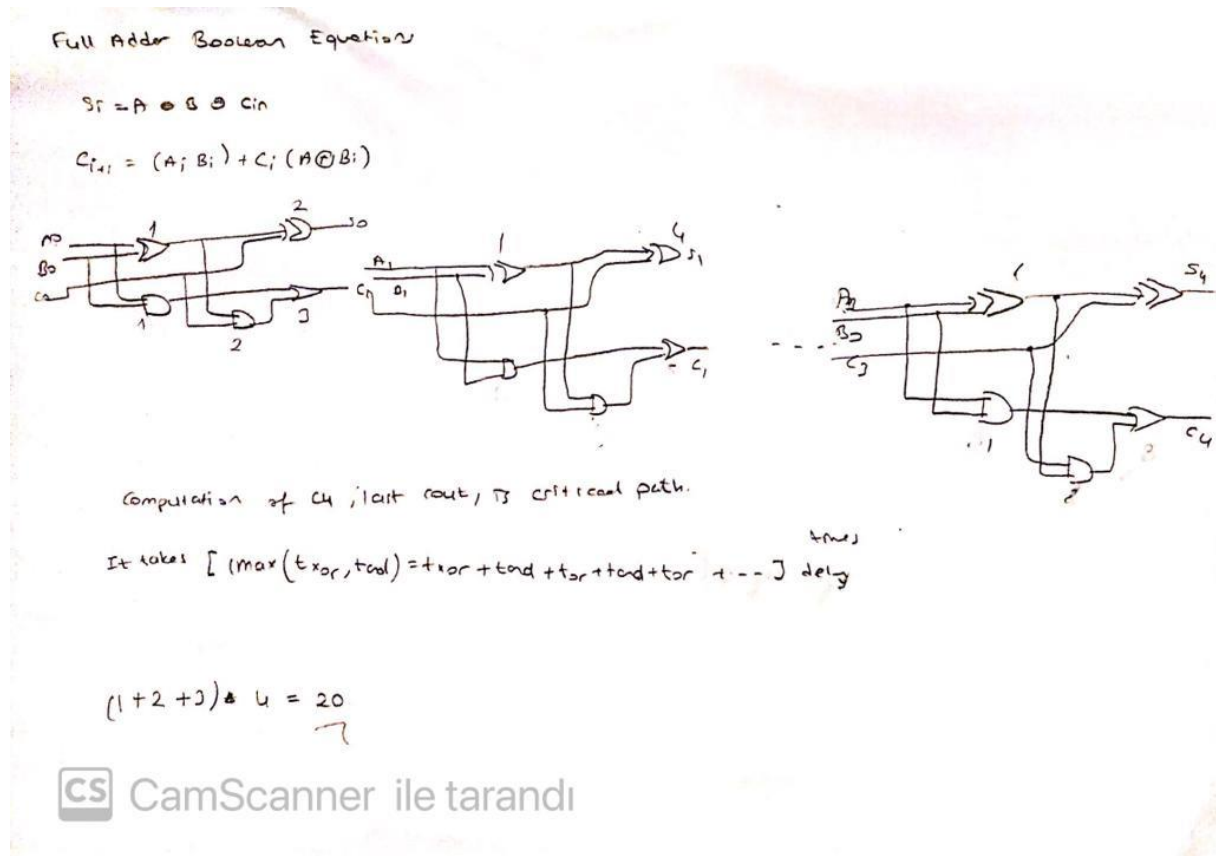
According to these information sum0 should be 0 from 0 to 90 ns. And the garph is 0 ,but suddenly goes up 1 to 0. I thought that when adding the signal goes to 1 ,then change to 0.

When range is 20ns to 30ns sum 1 is become 1.The remaing ones are same.

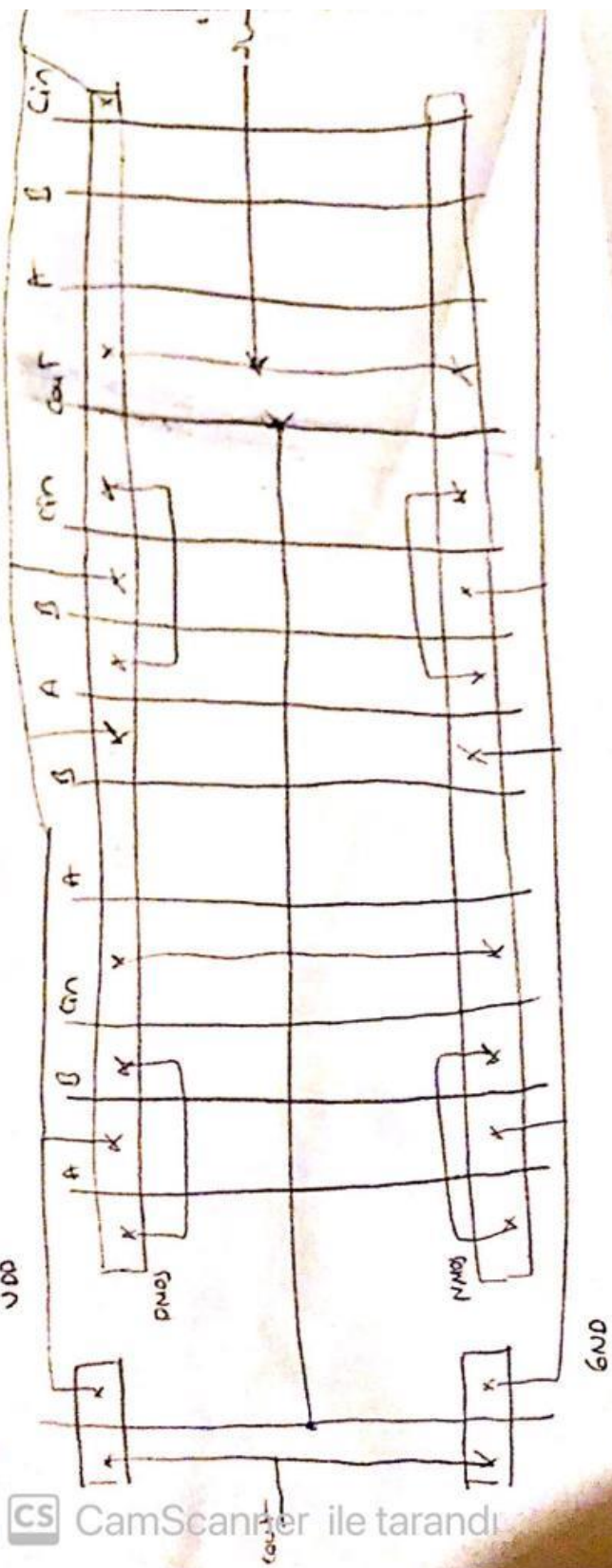
When range is 30ns to 50ns sum 2 is become 1. The remaing ones are same.

When range is 50ns to 70ns sum 3 is become 1. The remaing ones are same.

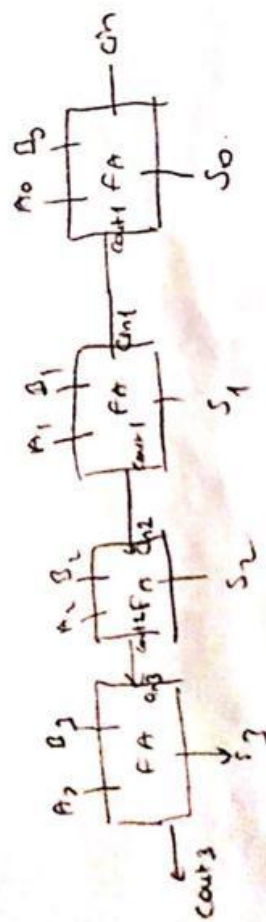
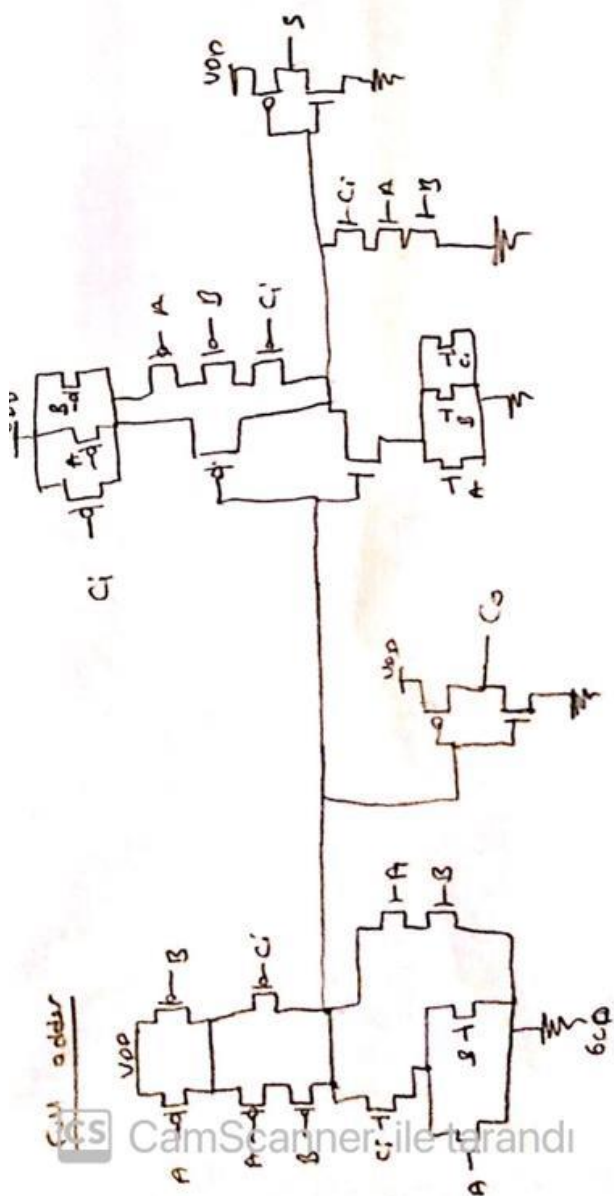
When range is 70ns to 90ns ,the sum values same but last cout becomes 1.



Stick diagram







Carry ripple Adder

$9 \times 8 = 72$  lambda width,  $14 \times 8 = 112$  lambda height for full adder

Between two full adder, at least 9 lambda space should be because of metal.

So height becomes  $112 + 9 + 9 + 9 = 139$  lambda

The area is  $72 \times 139 = 10.008$  lambda.