

# Building an Adder

Based on slides by Jared Moore

# Circuits that do things

When working with Booleans, we are accustomed to yes/no questions

How can we perform addition (or any task) using just yes/no?

We have seen that when we get enough bits together, we can treat them as numbers instead of True/False values

If we transition our thinking slightly, we can make circuits that perform calculations

# Adders

An adder is a circuit that... adds

Inputs will be binary numbers, as will outputs

Assume for now that we are working with unsigned numbers, *but* you already saw that adding works the same way with signed two's complement numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 0100_2 \\ + 0101_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

# Adders

Example problem would require 8 input bits, 4 output bits for the sum, and 1 output bit to detect carry out

How many rows in truth table?

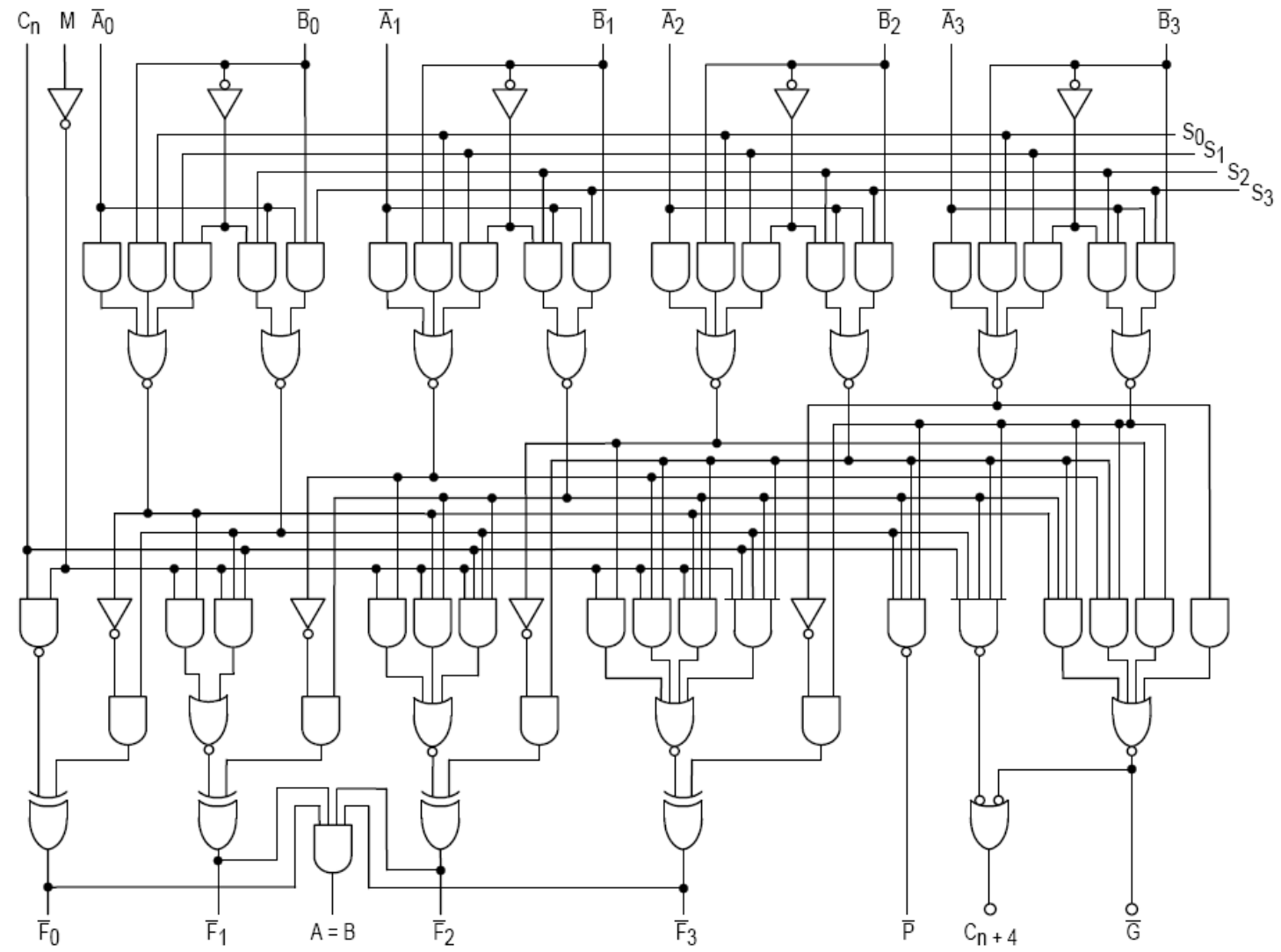
# Adders

Example problem would require 8 input bits, 4 output bits for the sum, and 1 output bit to detect carry out

How many rows in truth table?

$2^8 = 256$  rows

How would the circuit look?



# Adders

We're going to use our design principles to make that more manageable

Start off with just one bit arithmetic, then work our way up



# One Bit Addition

Construct a truth table for 1-bit addition

What are the inputs? How many are there?

How many rows in the truth table?

How many outputs?

$$\begin{array}{r} 1_2 \\ + 1_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The inputs are the bits being added, of which there are two

Two inputs => 4 rows in truth table

Two outputs: sum and carry out

$$\begin{array}{r} 1_2 \\ + 1_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0_2 \\ + 0_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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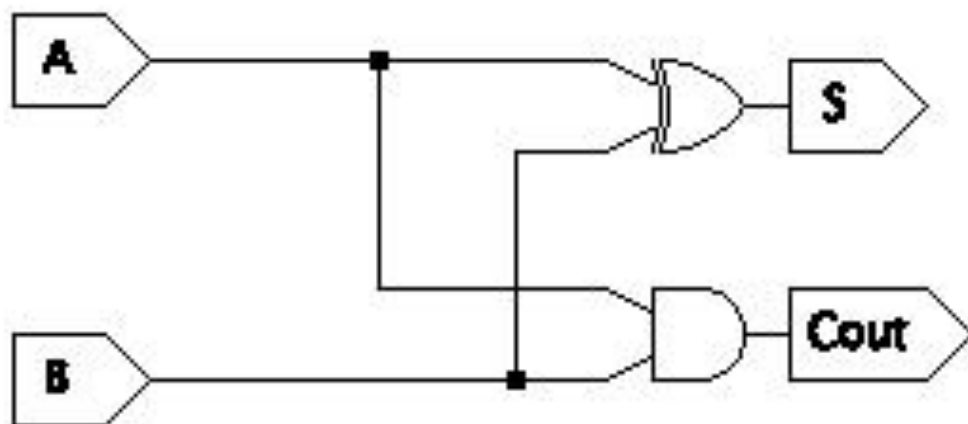
$A$	$B$	$C_{\text{out}}$	$S$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

# From truth table to circuit

Design a circuit that implements the truth table for a one-bit adder

Remember that the two outputs are independent of one another – you can almost imagine you are designing two separate circuits

PLA-style is always an option, though you can find a more convenient way for this table



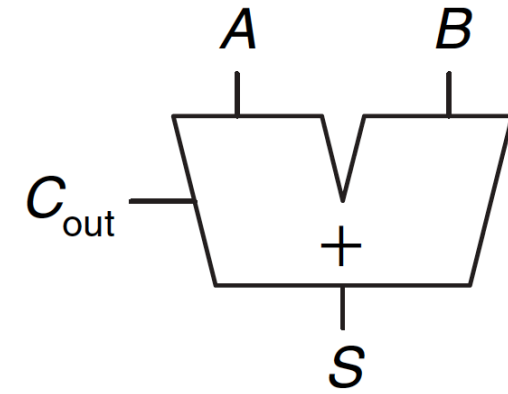
$A$	$B$	$C_{\text{out}}$	$S$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

# Half Adder

2 inputs ( A and B)

2 outputs (S and  $C_{out}$ )

Now that we know how this circuit is built, we use it as a “black box” to create other circuits without drawing out the inside



$A$	$B$	$C_{out}$	$S$
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0