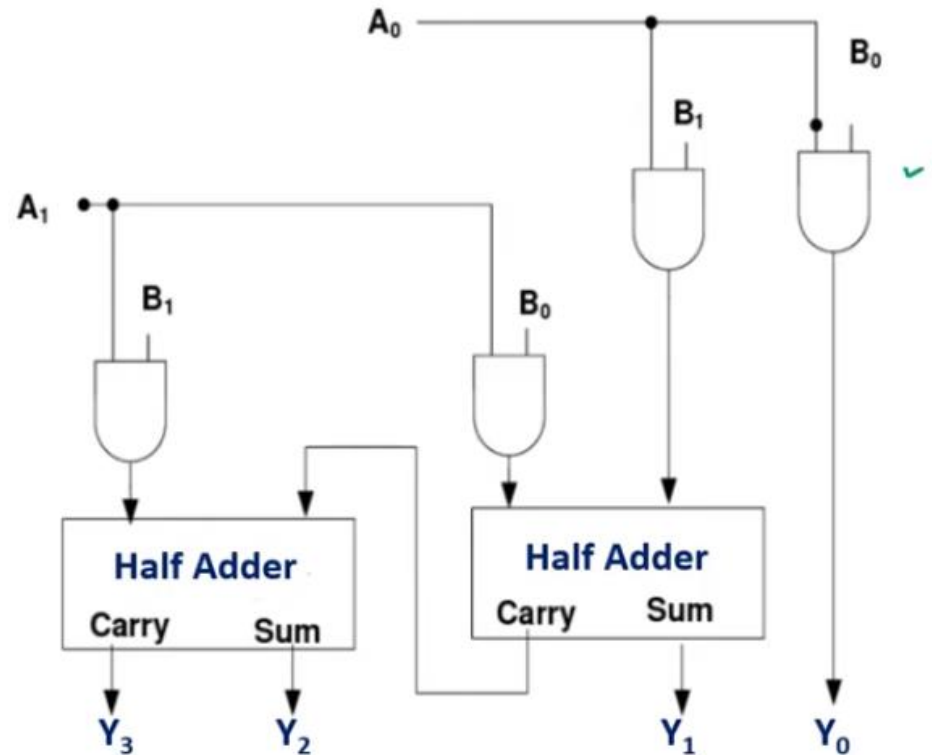


# Array Multiplier

# Array Multiplier

- ✓ ☐ **Multiplication of two binary numbers** can be performed with one microoperation by a **combinational circuit** which forms product bits all at once
  - ✓ ☐ It is a **fast way of multiplying** two numbers since all it takes is the time for the signals to propagate through the gates that form the multiplication array
- 
- ✓ ☐ An array multiplier is a **digital combinational circuit** used for **multiplying two binary numbers** by employing an **array of full adders** and **half adders**
  - ✓ ☐ This array is **used** for the nearly simultaneous addition of the various product terms involved

# Array Multiplier



2-bit by 2-bit Array Multiplier

- ✓ ☐ Array multiplier is **well known** due to its regular structure
- ✓ ☐ Multiplier circuit is based on **add and shift algorithm**
- ☐ Each **partial product** is **generated** by the multiplication of the multiplicand with one multiplier bit
- ☐ The **partial product** are **shifted** according to their bit orders and then added
- ✓ ☐ The **addition** can be **performed** with **normal carry propagate adder**
- ☐ N-1 adders are required where N is the multiplier length

$$\begin{array}{r}
 B_1 B_0 \times \bar{A}_1 A_0 \\
 \hline
 A_1 B_1 \quad A_0 B_0 \\
 A_1 B_1 \quad A_1 B_0 \quad X \\
 \hline
 Y_3 \quad Y_2 \quad Y_1 \quad Y_0
 \end{array}$$

AND  
①

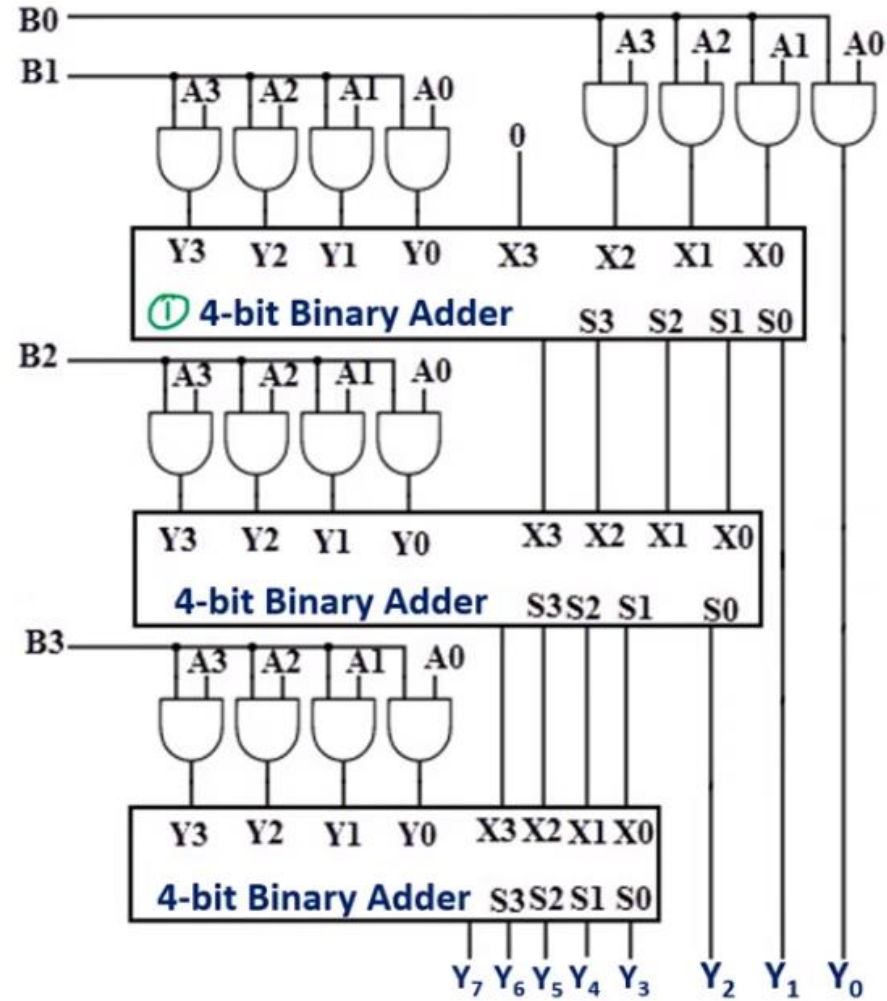
# Array Multiplier

|    |    |    |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|----|----|----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|    |    |    |         | A3      | A2      | A1      | A0      |         |
|    |    | x  |         | B3      | B2      | B1      | B0      | Inputs  |
|    |    |    | C       | B0 x A3 | B0 x A2 | B0 x A1 | B0 x A0 | 1       |
|    | +  |    | B1 x A3 | B1 x A2 | B1 x A1 | B1 x A0 |         | 2       |
|    |    | C  | sum     | sum     | sum     | sum     |         |         |
|    | +  |    | B2 x A3 | B2 x A2 | B2 x A1 | B2 x A0 |         |         |
|    |    | C  | sum     | sum     | sum     | sum     |         |         |
|    | +  |    | B3 x A3 | B3 x A2 | B3 x A1 | B3 x A0 |         |         |
|    |    | C  | sum     | sum     | sum     | sum     |         |         |
| Y7 | Y6 | Y5 | Y4      | Y3      | Y2      | Y1      | Y0      | Outputs |

An example of 4-bit by 4-bit Array Multiplier

- These partial products are then added by using **4 bit parallel adder**
- The **three most significant bits** of first partial product with carry (considered as zero) are added with second partial term in the first full adder
- Then the result is added to the next partial product with carry out and it goes on till the final partial product
- Finally it produces **8 bit sum** which indicates the **multiplication value of the two binary numbers**


# Array Multiplier



An example of 4-bit by 4-bit Array Multiplier

$$a = A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$$

$$b = B_3 B_2 B_1 B_0$$

|    |    |     |     | A3      | A2      | A1      | A0      | Inputs  |   |
|----|----|-----|-----|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| x  |    |     |     | B3      | B2      | B1      | B0      |         |   |
|    |    |     |     | C       | B0 x A3 | B0 x A2 | B0 x A1 | B0 x A0 |  |
| +  |    |     |     | B1 x A3 | B1 x A2 | B1 x A1 | B1 x A0 |         |   |
|    | C  | sum | sum | sum     | sum     |         |         |         |   |
| +  |    |     |     | B2 x A3 | B2 x A2 | B2 x A1 | B2 x A0 |         |   |
|    | C  | sum | sum | sum     | sum     |         |         |         |   |
| +  |    |     |     | B3 x A3 | B3 x A2 | B3 x A1 | B3 x A0 |         |   |
|    | C  | sum | sum | sum     | sum     |         |         |         |   |
| Y7 | Y6 | Y5  | Y4  | Y3      | Y2      | Y1      | Y0      | Outputs |   |

# Practice Problems

Q1. Design 3\*3 bit array multiplier.

Q2. Solve  $11010101 \times 10111001$  by using Array multiplier.