



# Binary adders and subtractors

- Half adder, full adder, parallel adder
- Half subtractor , full subtractor, parallel subtractor
- Subtraction using complements, parallel adder/subtractor
- Carry Look ahead adder, Decimal adder

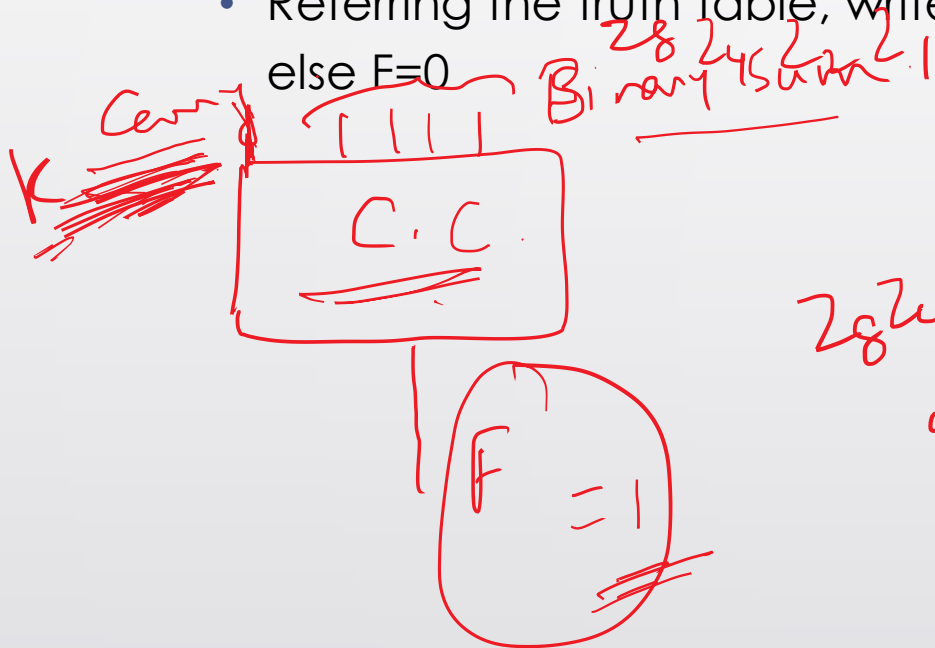
# BCD ADDER: TRUTH TABLE



K	Binary Sum				F	BCD Sum					Decimal
	Z <sub>8</sub>	Z <sub>4</sub>	Z <sub>2</sub>	Z <sub>1</sub>		C	S <sub>8</sub>	S <sub>4</sub>	S <sub>2</sub>	S <sub>1</sub>	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10
0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	11
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	12
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	13
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	14
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	15
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	16
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	17
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	18
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	19

# BCD ADDER

- Binary sum can be converted to BCD by adding 6 to binary sum.
- 6 needs to be added only when binary sum is  $> 9$  or  $(1001)_2$
- Referring the truth table, write the expression for F such that,  $F=1$  if binary sum is  $> 9$  else  $F=0$



$Z_8 Z_4 / Z_2 Z_1$

	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	0	0	0	0
11	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	1	1

$F = 1 \Rightarrow \text{Add } 6$

$F = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Add } 0$

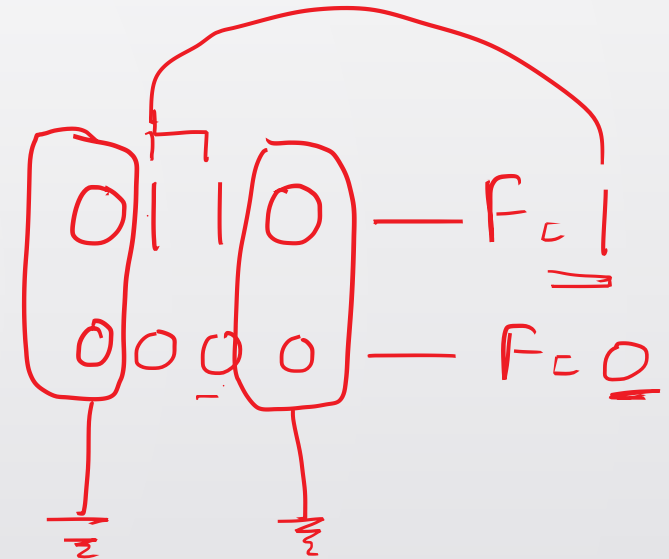
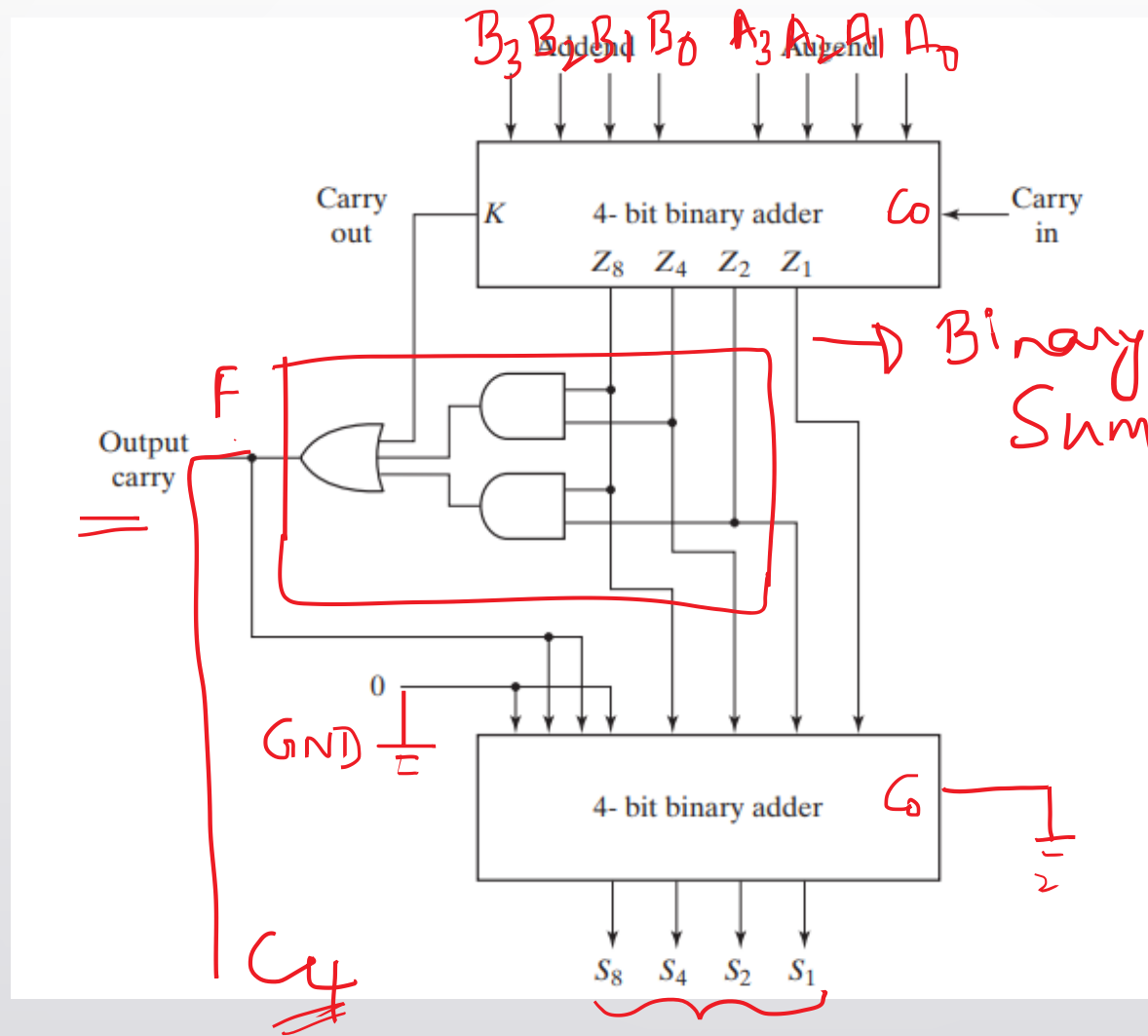
Sum  $> 9$

$F_1 = Z_8 Z_4 + Z_8 Z_2$

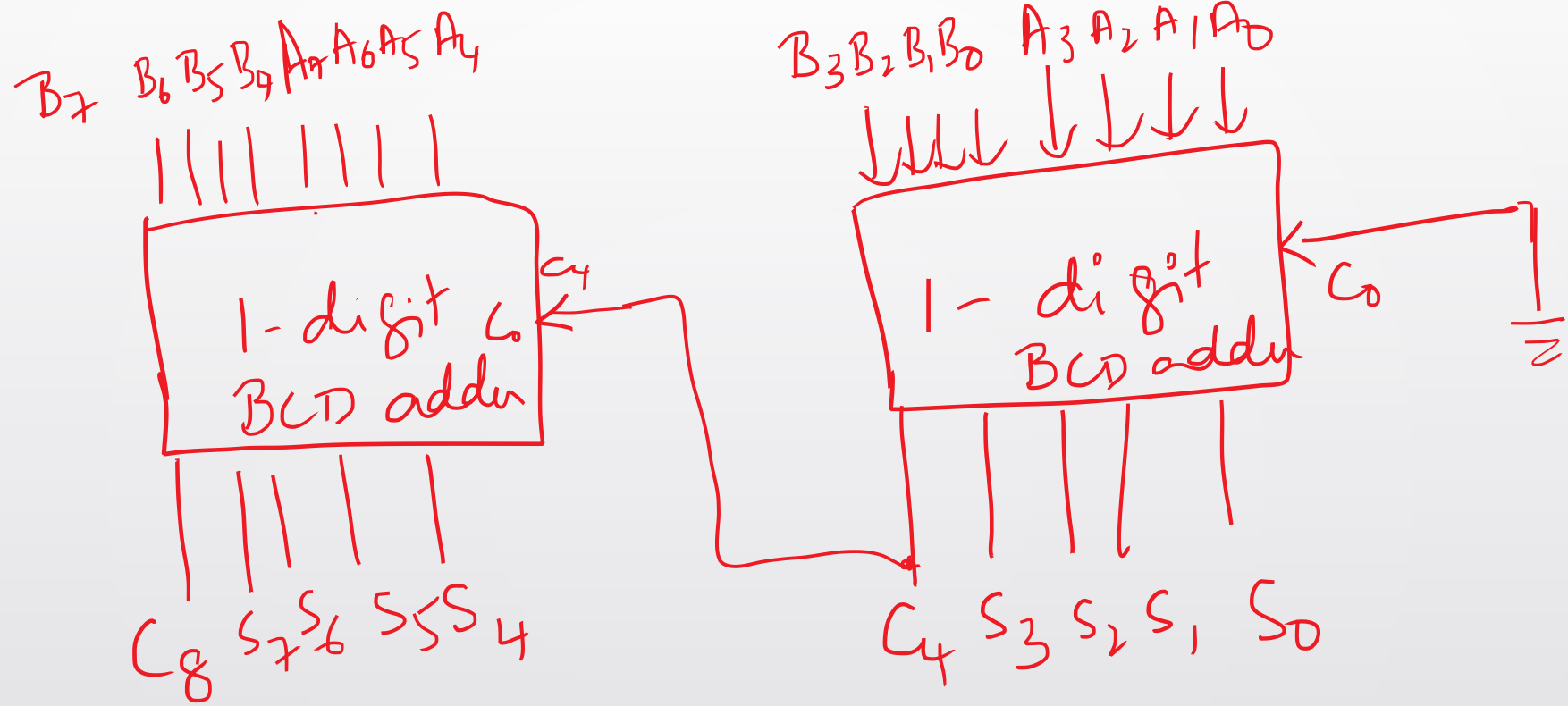
$F = K + F_1$

$F = K + Z_8 Z_4 + Z_8 Z_2$

# Block diagram of BCD adder



# 2-digit BCD adder using 1-digit BCD adder



# Reference:



- Digital design , third edition by morris mano, chapter 4
- . Slides are used only as a supporting material to teach the subject.
- . Students should write down the notes and read the text book.





**Questions?**