



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A+' Grade
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19EC306 – DIGITAL CIRCUITS

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

UNIT 2 – COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS

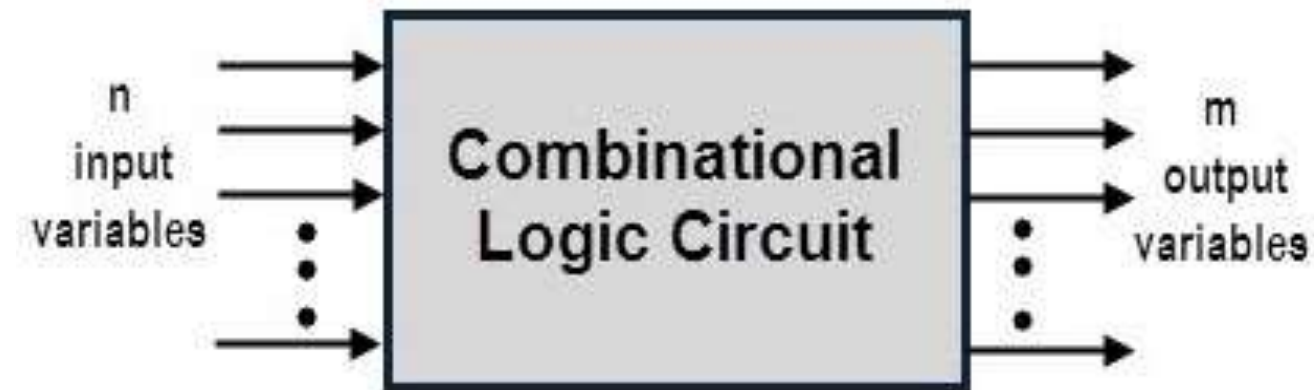
TOPIC - HALF ADDER ,FULL ADDER,HALF SUBTRACTOR AND FULL SUBTRACTOR



WHAT IS COMBINATIONAL CIRCUIT?



- Output is function of input only
i.e. no feedback



Combinational Logic Circuits are memoryless digital logic circuits whose output at any instant in time depends only on the combination of its inputs.



HALF ADDER



Half Adder

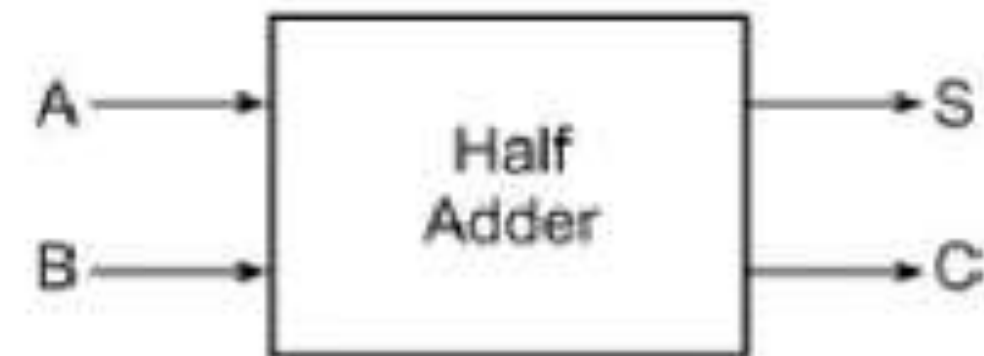
Adds **1-bit** plus **1-bit**

Produces **Sum** and **Carry**

$$\text{SUM } S = A.\bar{B} + \bar{A}.B$$

$$\text{CARRY } C = A.B$$

A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1





HALF ADDER



For Carry

A \ B	0	1
0	0	0
1	0	1

$$\text{Carry} = AB$$

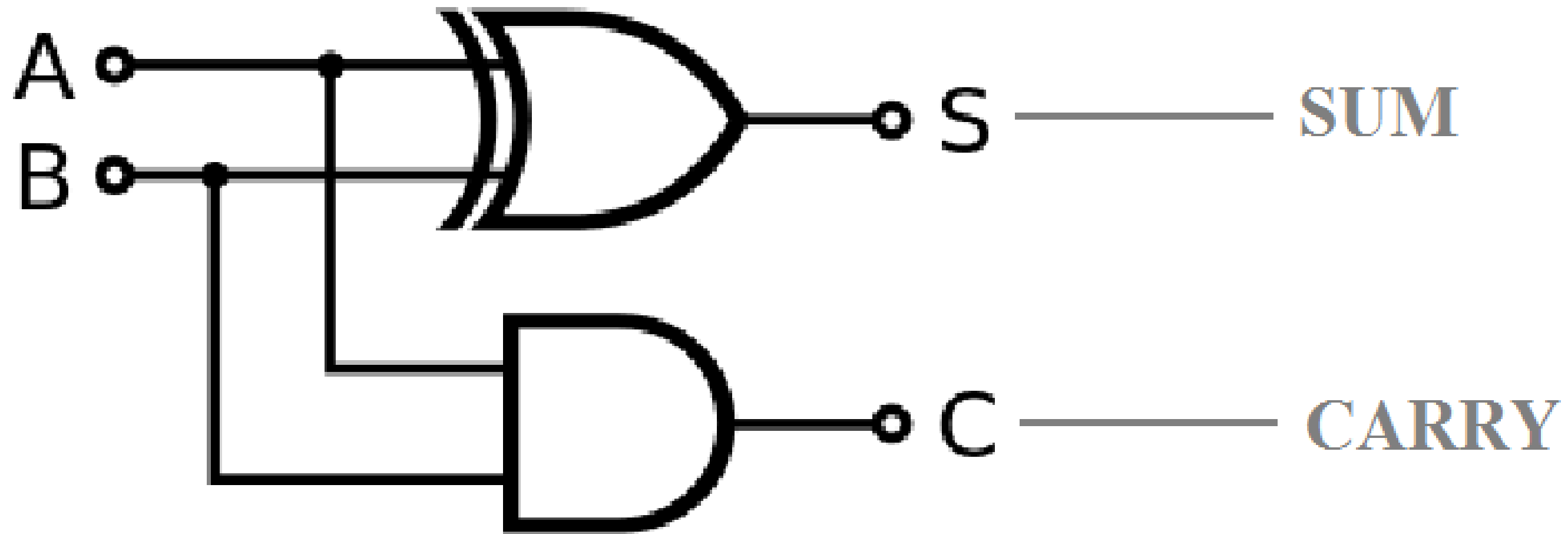
For Sum

A \ B	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

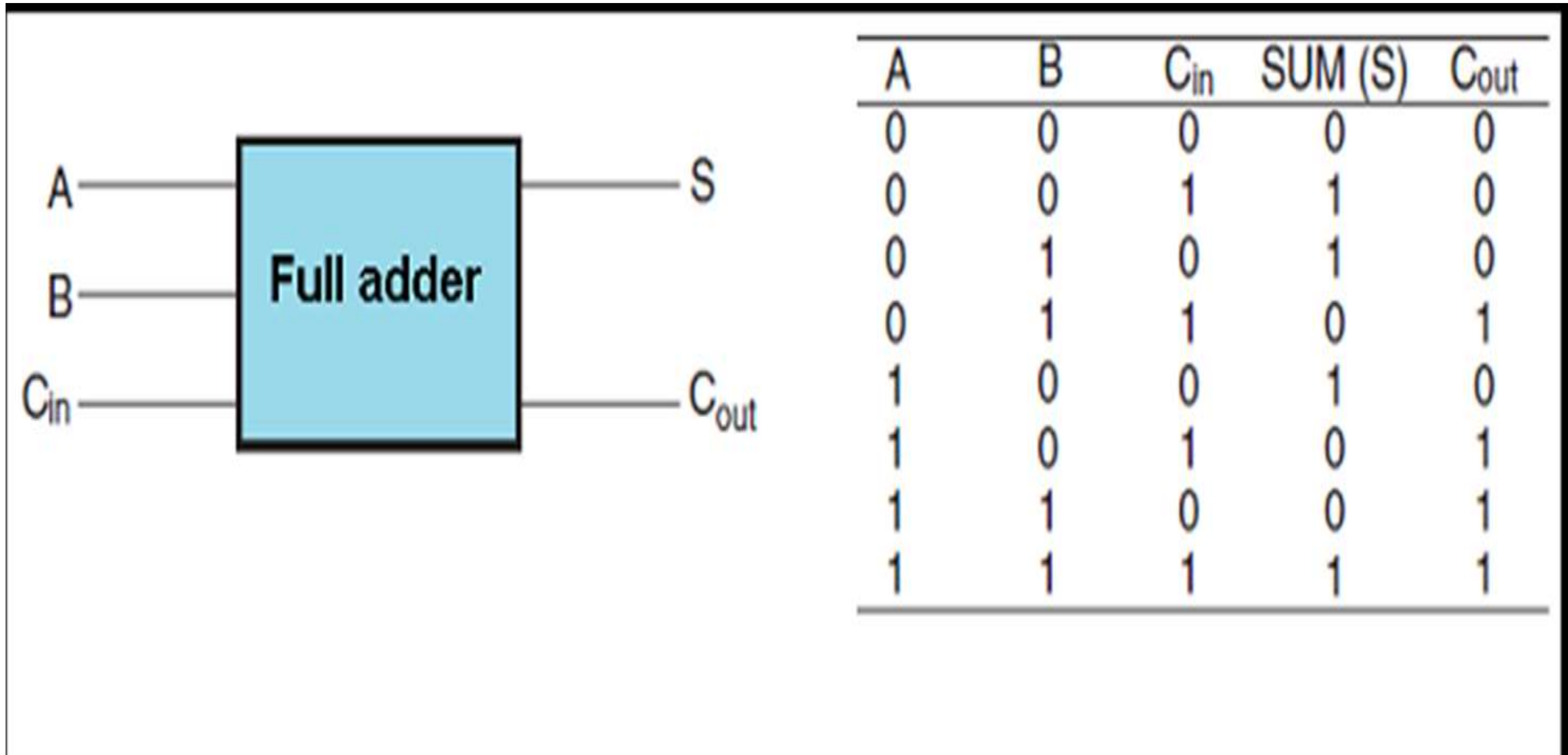
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sum} &= A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B \\ &= A \oplus B \end{aligned}$$



HALF ADDER



FULL ADDER



FULL ADDER

For Carry (C_{out})

BC_{in}		00	01	11	10
A		0	1	1	0
0		0	0	1	0
1		0	1	1	1

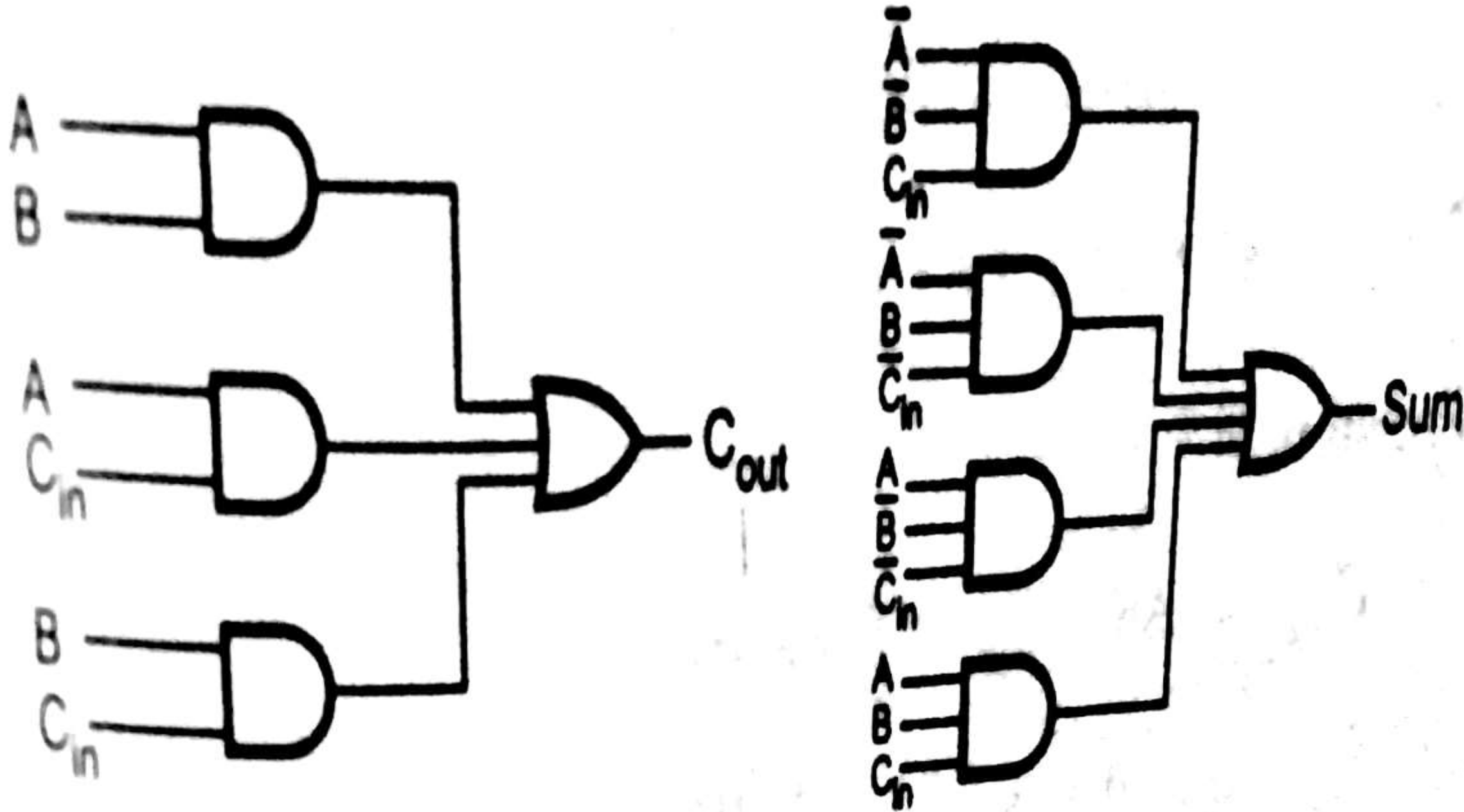
$$C_{out} = AB + AC_{in} + BC_{in}$$

For Sum

BC_{in}		00	01	11	10
A		0	1	1	0
0		0	1	0	1
1		1	0	1	0

$$Sum = \bar{A}\bar{B}C_{in} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}_{in} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}_{in} + ABC_{in}$$

LOGICAL DIAGRAM



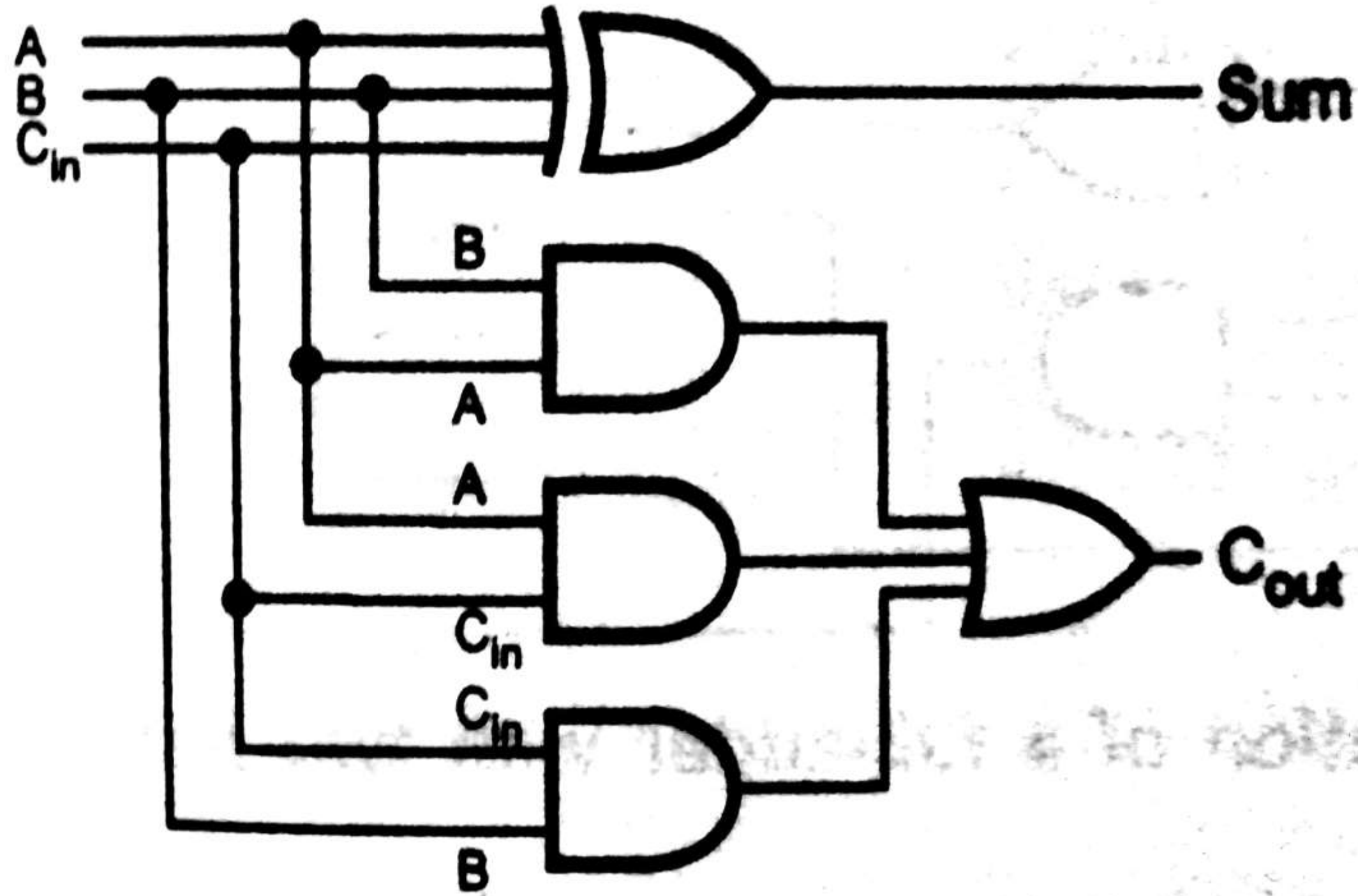


FULL ADDER

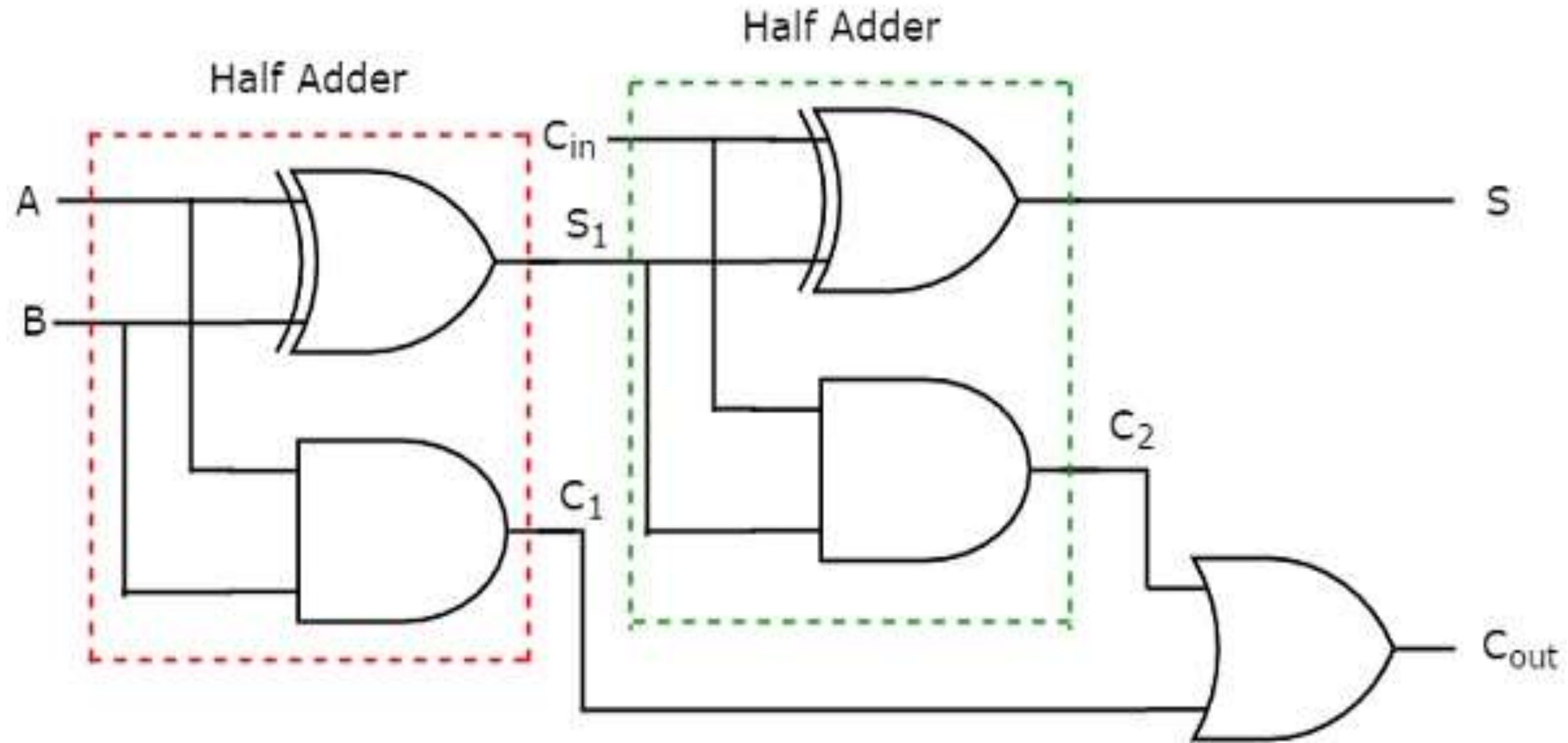


$$\begin{aligned}\text{Sum} &= \bar{A} \bar{B} C_{in} + \bar{A} B \bar{C}_{in} + A \bar{B} \bar{C}_{in} + ABC_{in} \\ &= C_{in} (\bar{A} \bar{B} + AB) + \bar{C}_{in} (\bar{A} B + A \bar{B}) \\ &= C_{in} (A \cdot B) + \bar{C}_{in} (A \oplus B) \\ &= C_{in} (\overline{A \oplus B}) + \bar{C}_{in} (A \oplus B) \\ &= C_{in} \oplus (A \oplus B)\end{aligned}$$

LOGICAL DIAGRAM



IMPLEMENTATION OF FULL ADDER USING TWO HALF ADDERS



HALF SUBTRACTOR

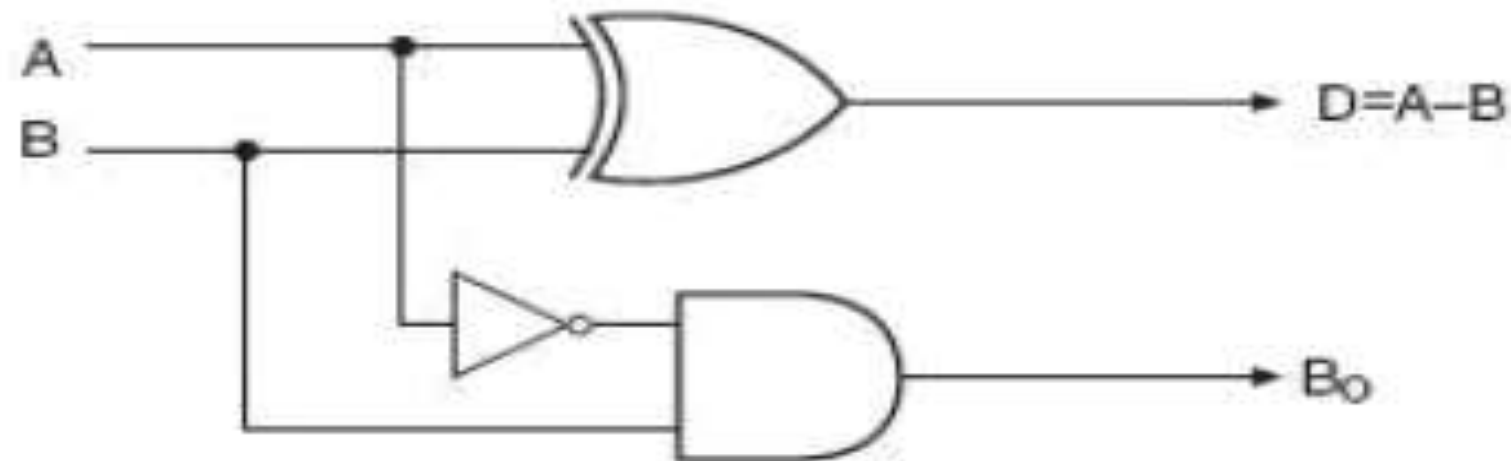
$$D = \bar{A}.B + A.\bar{B}$$

$$B_o = \bar{A}.B$$



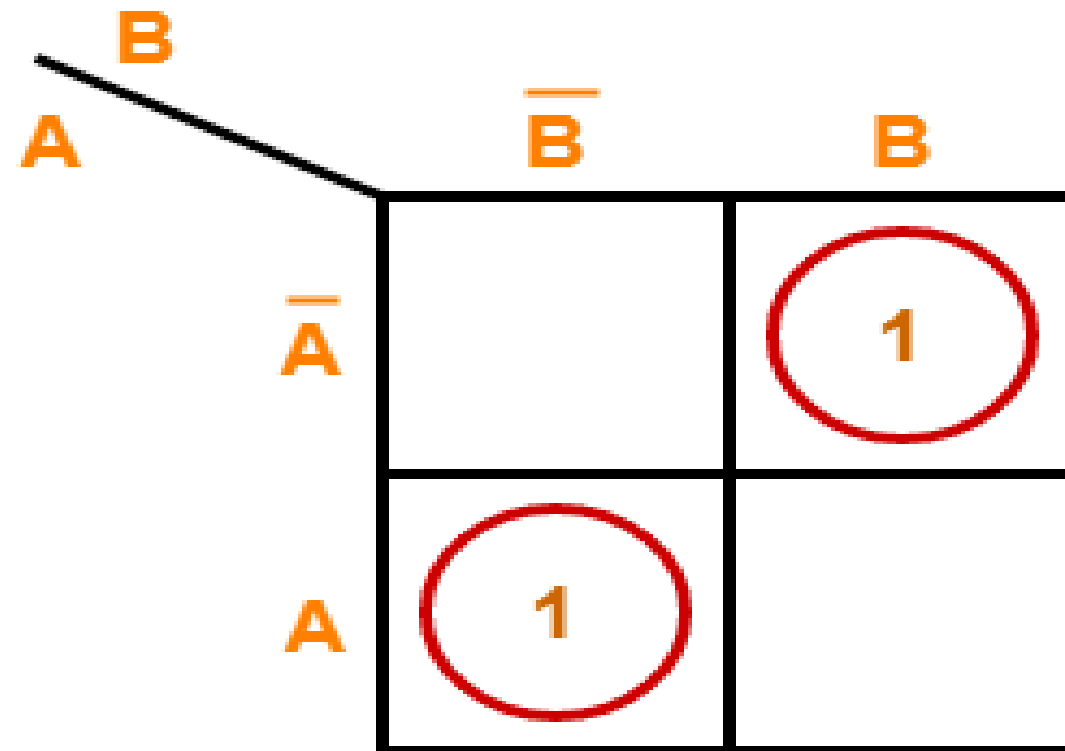
A	B	D	B _o
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

Half Subtractor



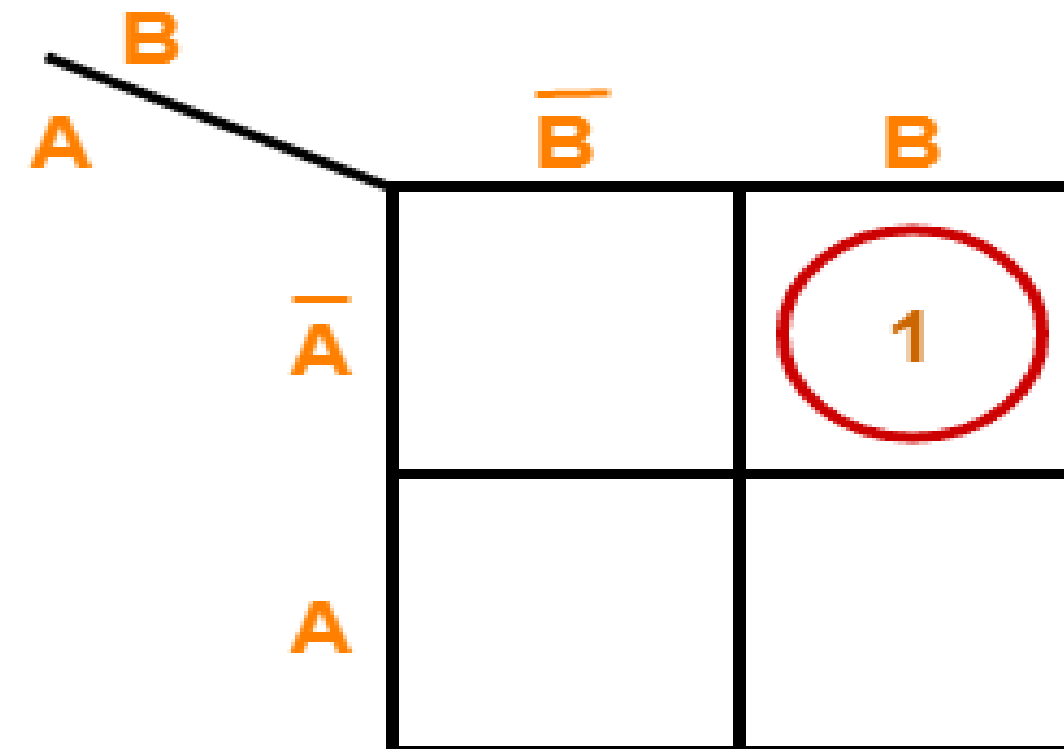
HALF SUBTRACTOR

For D:



$$D = A \oplus B$$

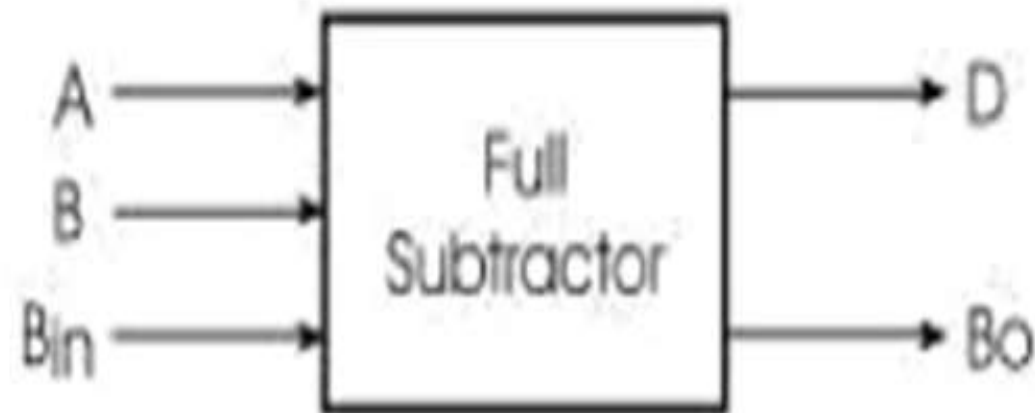
For b:



$$b = \bar{A}.B$$

K Maps

FULL SUBTRACTOR



Minuend (A)	Subtrahend (B)	Borrow In (B_{in})	Difference (D)	Borrow Out (B_o)
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

FULL SUBTRACTOR

For Difference :-

A \ B	$B B_{in}$ 00	$\bar{B} B_{in}$ 01	$B \bar{B}_{in}$ 11	$\bar{B} \bar{B}_{in}$ 10
\bar{A} 0		1		1
A 1	1		1	

$$\therefore \text{Difference} = A \oplus B \oplus B_{in}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Difference} &= \bar{A} \bar{B} B_{in} + \bar{A} B \bar{B}_{in} + A B \bar{B}_{in} + A B B_{in} \\ &= \bar{A} (\bar{B} B_{in} + B \bar{B}_{in}) + A (B \bar{B}_{in} + B B_{in}) \\ &= \bar{A} (B \oplus B_{in}) + A (B \odot B_{in}) = \bar{A} (B \oplus B_{in}) + A (\overline{B \oplus B_{in}}) \\ &= A \oplus B \oplus B_{in} = A \oplus B \oplus B_{in}. \end{aligned}$$

For B_{out} :-

A \ B	$B B_{in}$ 00	$\bar{B} B_{in}$ 01	$B \bar{B}_{in}$ 11	$\bar{B} \bar{B}_{in}$ 10
\bar{A} 0		1	1	1
A 1			1	

$$\therefore B_{out} = \bar{A} B + \bar{A} B_{in} + B B_{in}$$

$$\therefore B_{out} = \bar{A} B + \bar{A} B_{in} + B B_{in}$$



FULL SUBTRACTOR



For D:

	BB_{in}	$\bar{B}\bar{B}_{in}$	$\bar{B}B_{in}$	BB_{in}	$B\bar{B}_{in}$
\bar{A}			1		1
A	1			1	

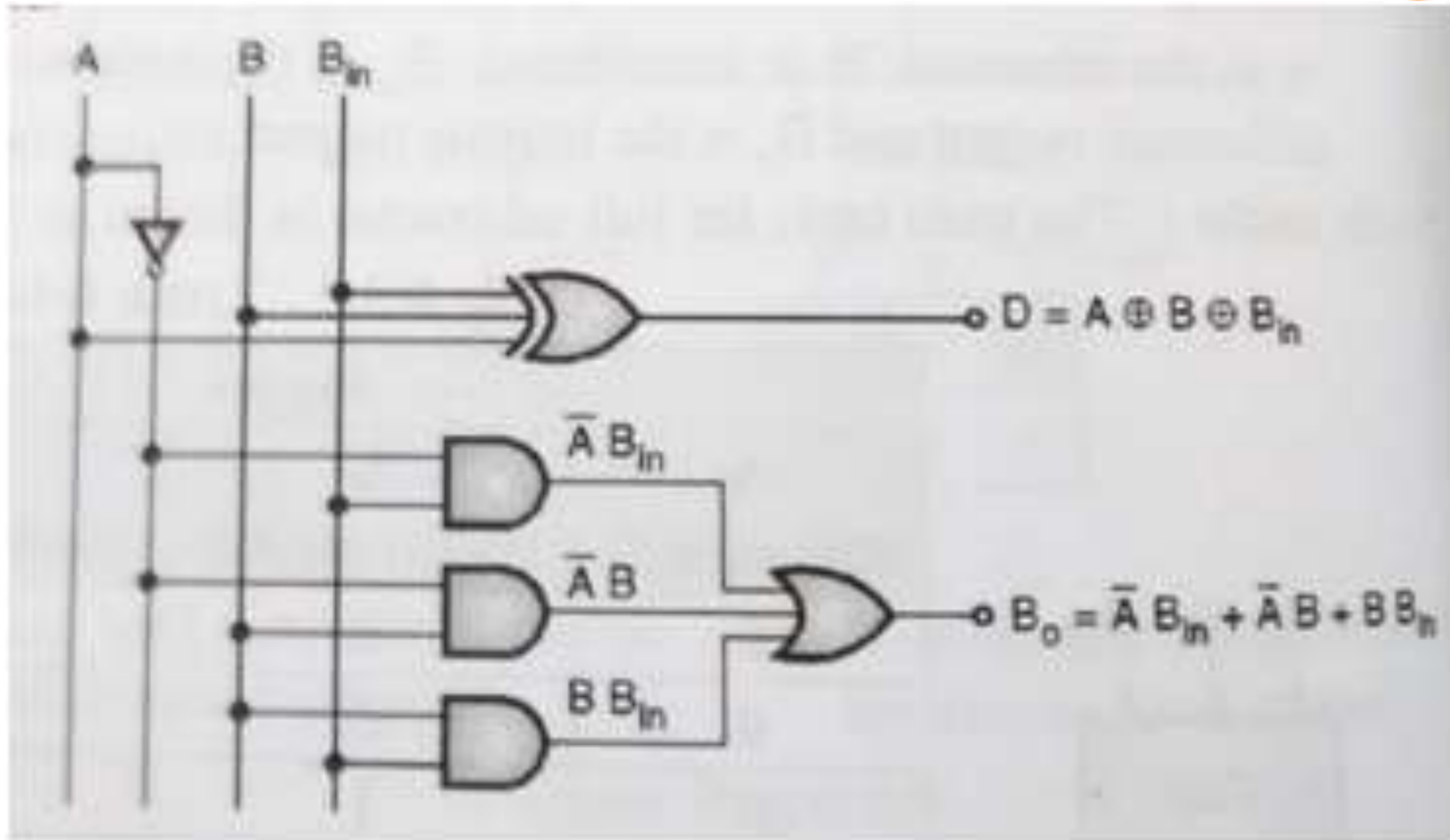
$$D = A \oplus B \oplus B_{in}$$

For B_{out} :

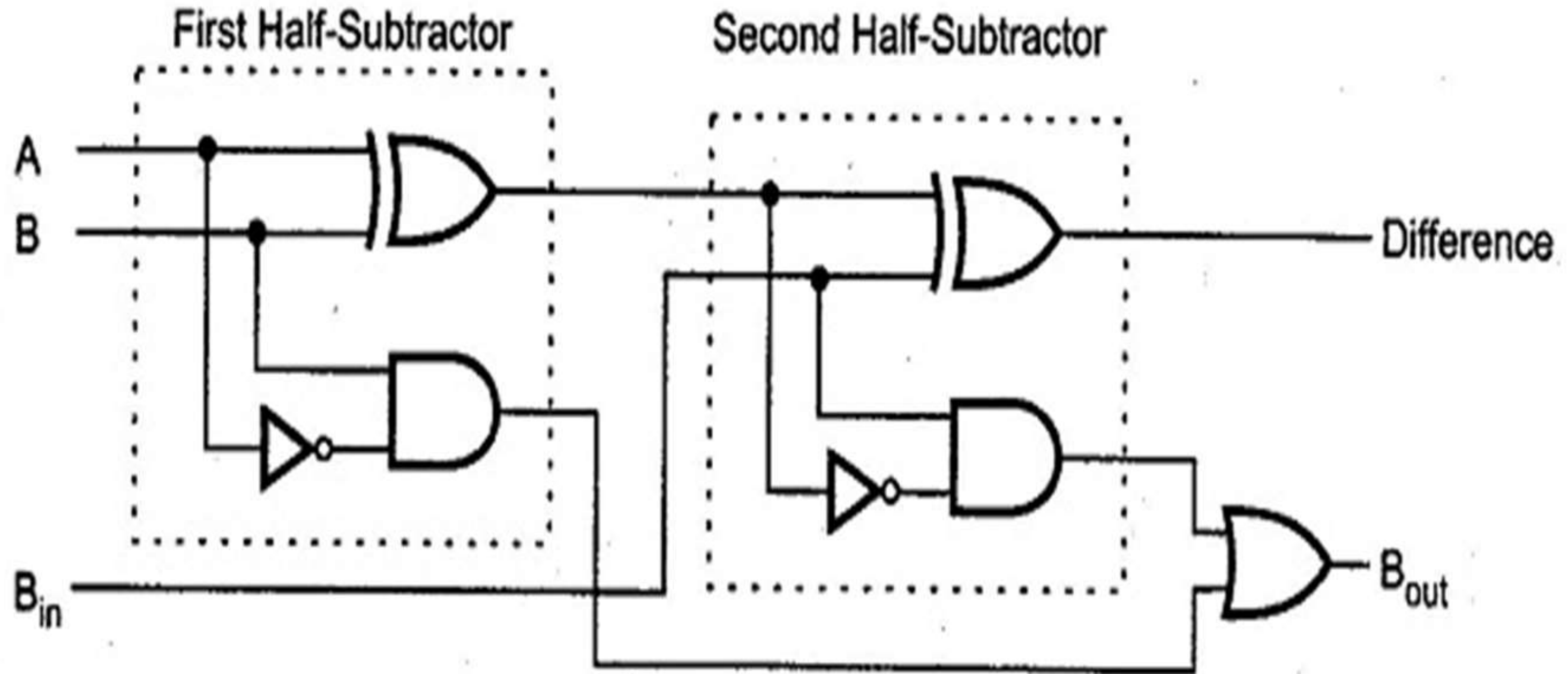
	BB_{in}	$\bar{B}\bar{B}_{in}$	$\bar{B}B_{in}$	BB_{in}	$B\bar{B}_{in}$
\bar{A}			1	1	1
A				1	

$$B_{out} = \bar{A}B + (\bar{A} + B)B_{in}$$

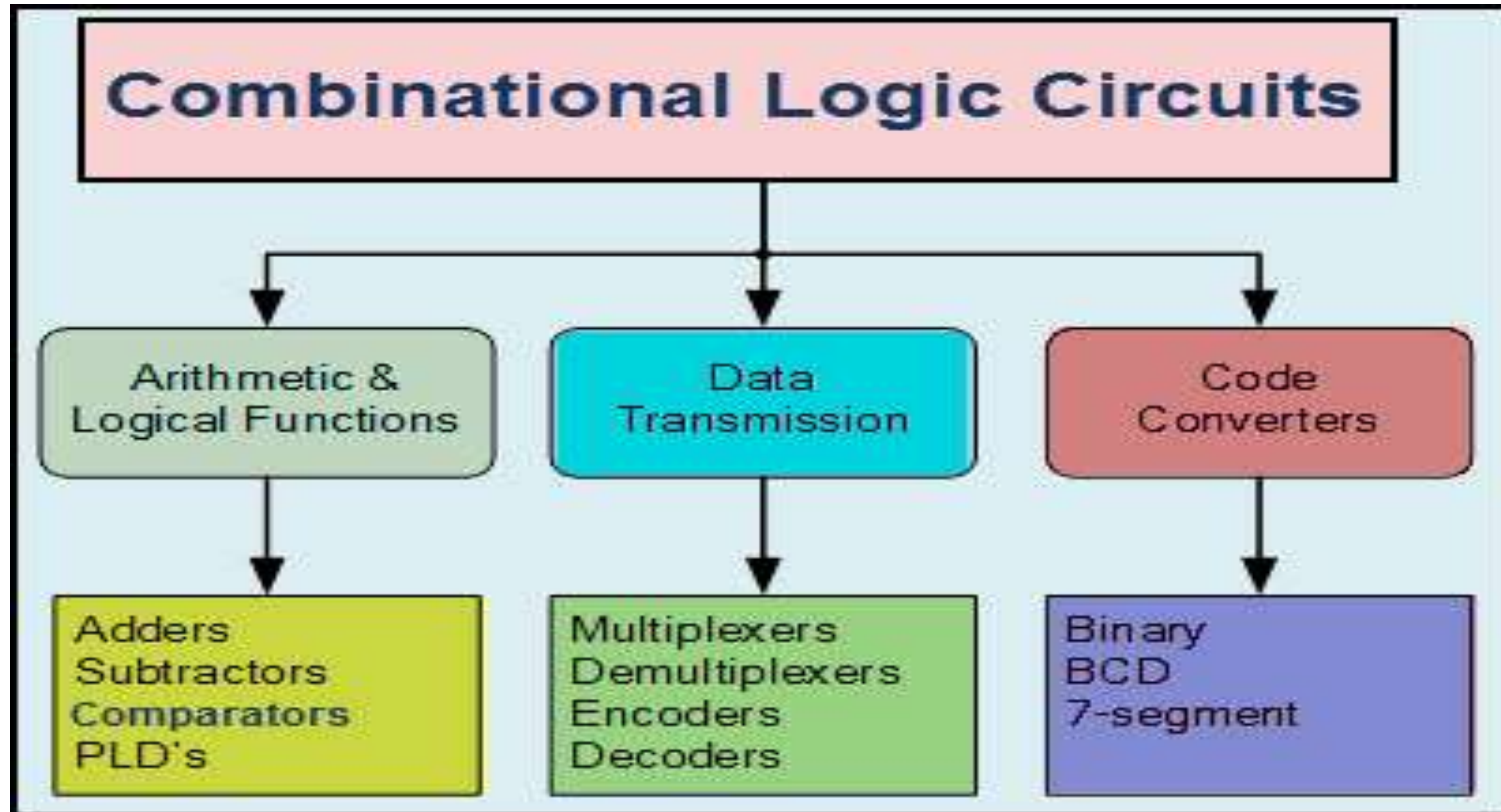
FULL SUBTRACTOR



IMPLEMENTATION OF FULL SUBTRACTOR USING TWO HALF SUBTRACTORS



APPLICATIONS OF COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS



ASSESSMENTS



1. Draw the block diagram of Half adder and Half subtractor.
2. Draw the logical diagram of Full adder.
3. What is Full subtractor?



THANK YOU