

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

19ECB231 - DIGITAL ELECTRONICS

HALF ADDER, FULL ADDER, HALF
SUBTRACTOR AND FULL SUBTRACTOR
/19EBC231/ Digital Electronics /
P.UmaMaheswari. AP/ECE/SNSCT

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

UNIT 2 – COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS

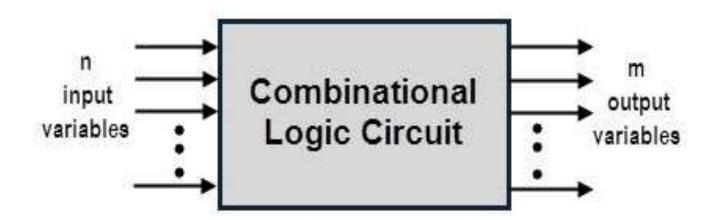
TOPIC - HALF ADDER, FULL ADDER, HALF SUBTRACTOR AND FULL SUBTRACTOR



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

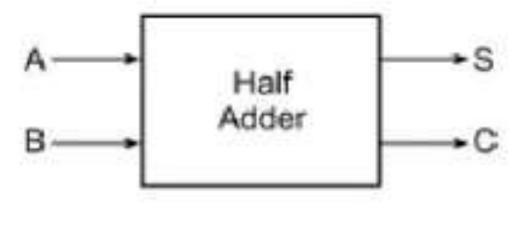


Half Adder
Adds 1-bit plus 1-bit
Produces Sum and Carry

SUM
$$S = A.\overline{B} + \overline{A}.B$$

CARRY $C = A.B$

Α	В	S	С
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

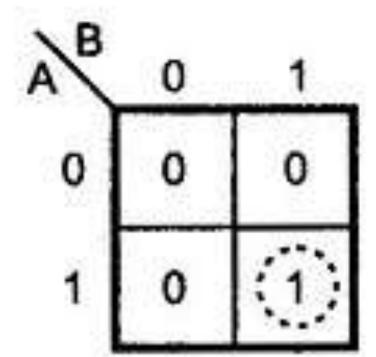




HALF ADDER

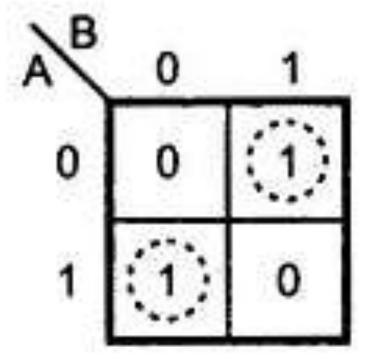


For Carry



Carry = AB

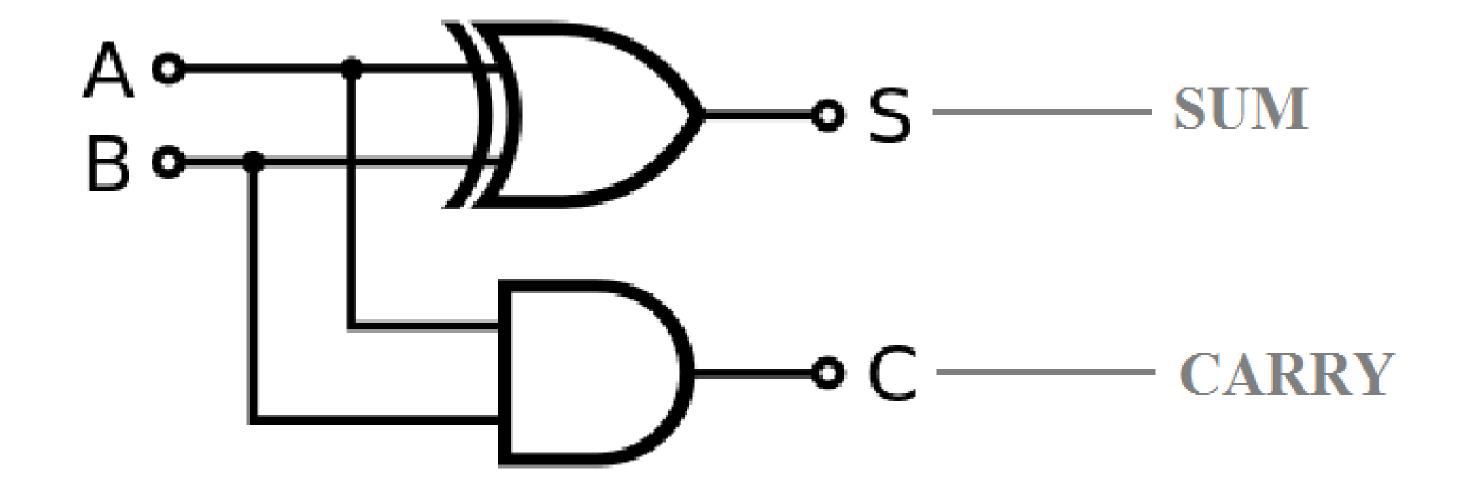
For Sum





HALF ADDER

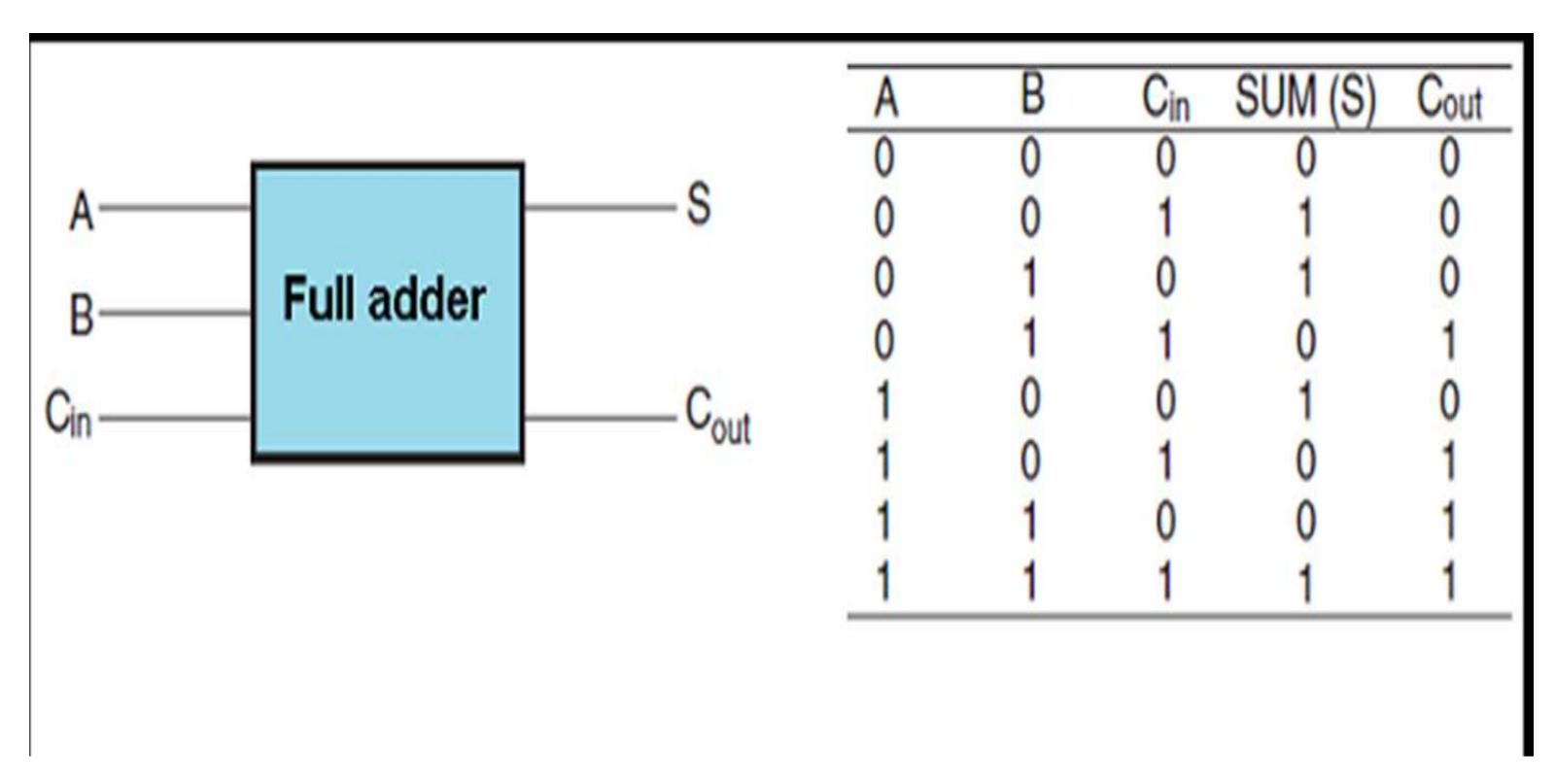








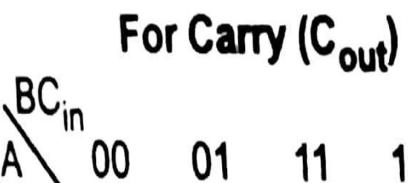


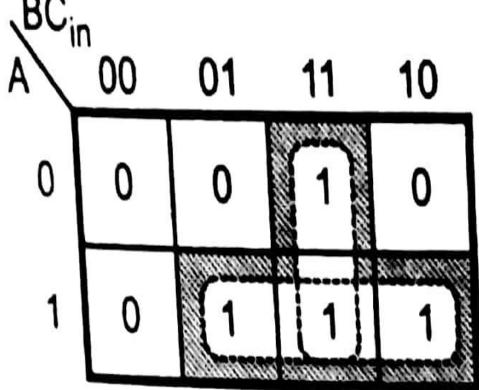










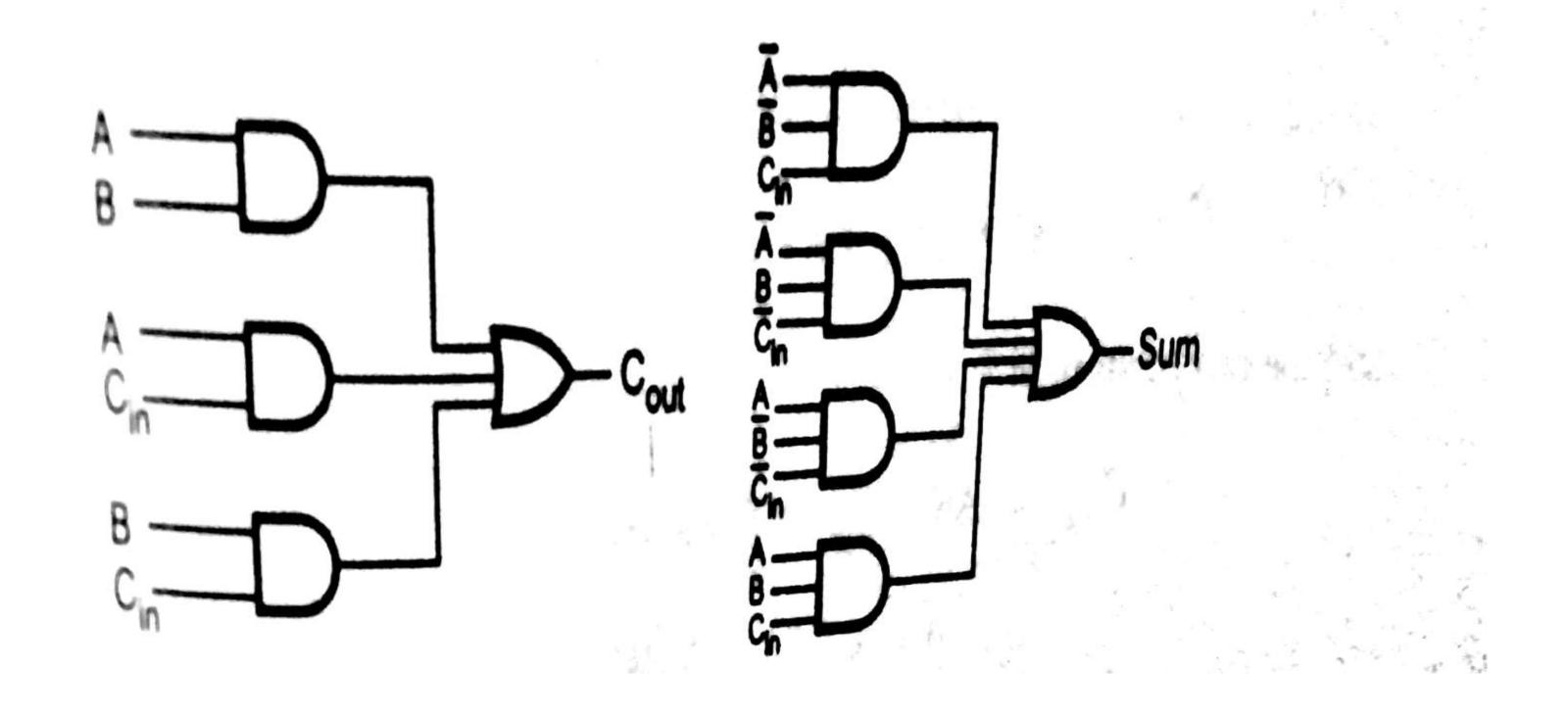


For Sum **BC**in



LOGICAL DIAGRAM







FULL ADDER



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

$$= C_{in} (\overline{A} \overline{B} + AB) + \overline{C}_{in} (\overline{A} B + A \overline{B})$$

$$= C_{in} (A \cdot B) + \overline{C}_{in} (A \oplus B)$$

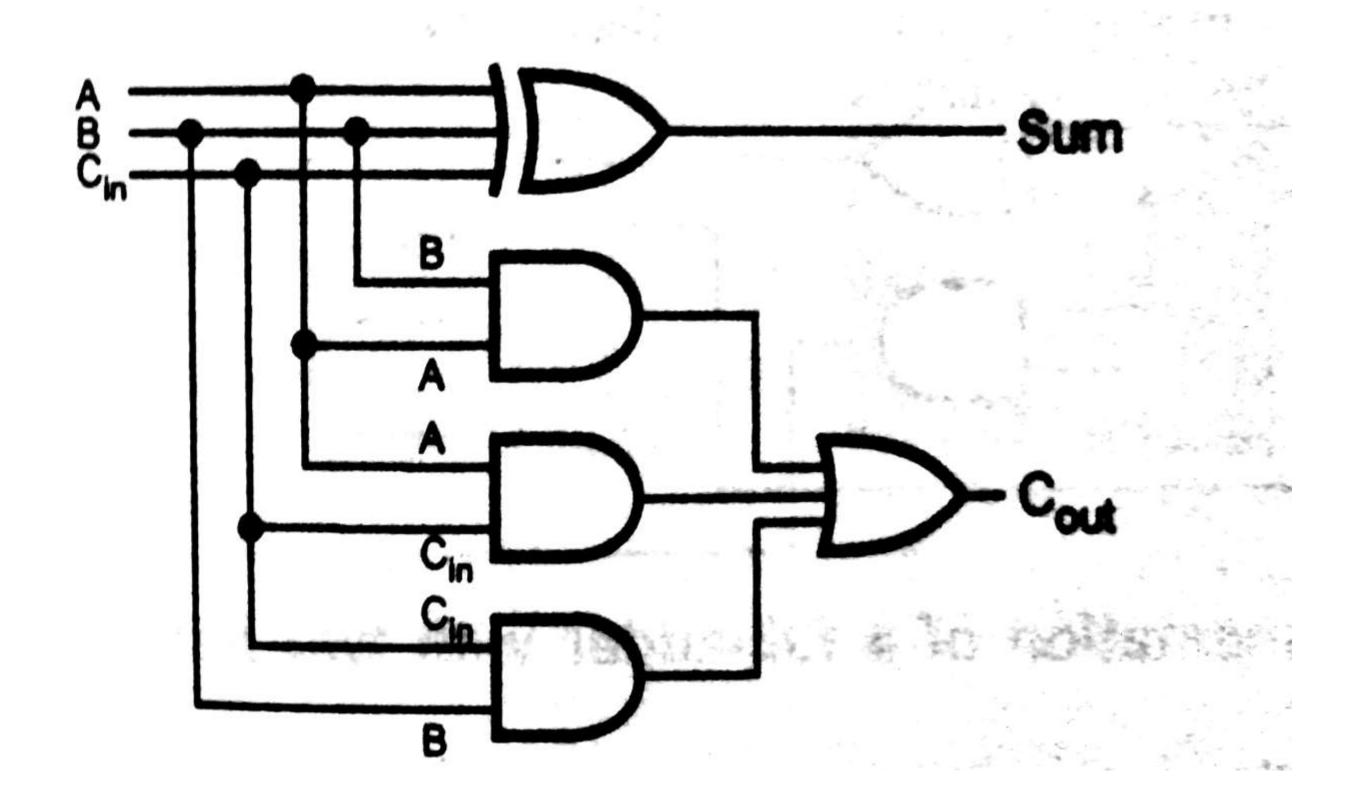
$$= C_{in} (\overline{A \oplus B}) + \overline{C}_{in} (A \oplus B)$$

$$= C_{in} \oplus (A \oplus B)$$





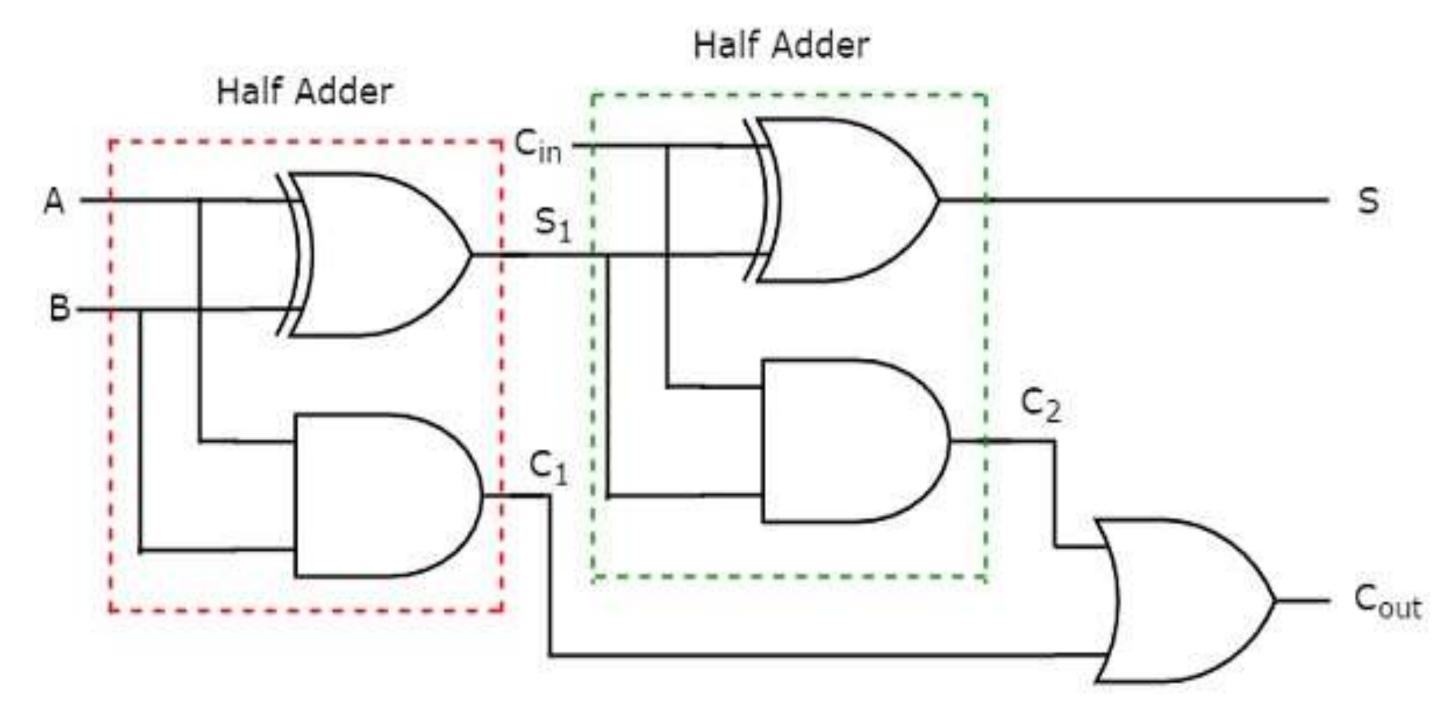






IMPLEMENTATION OF FULL ADDER USING TWO HALF ADDERS



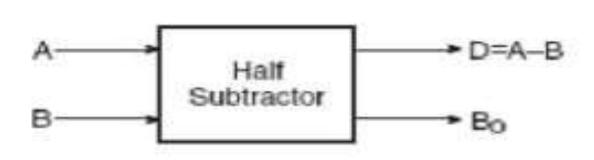




HALF SUBTRACTOR

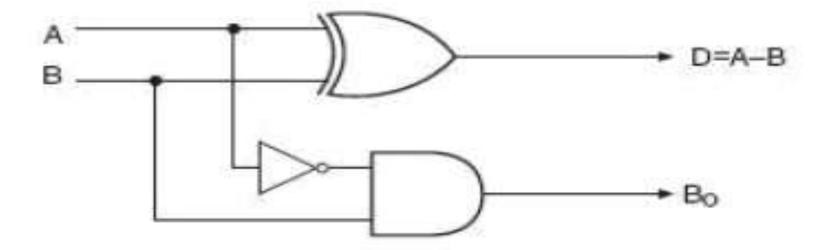


$$D = \overline{A}.B + A.\overline{B}$$
$$B_o = \overline{A}.B$$



A	В	D	Bo
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

Half Subtractor

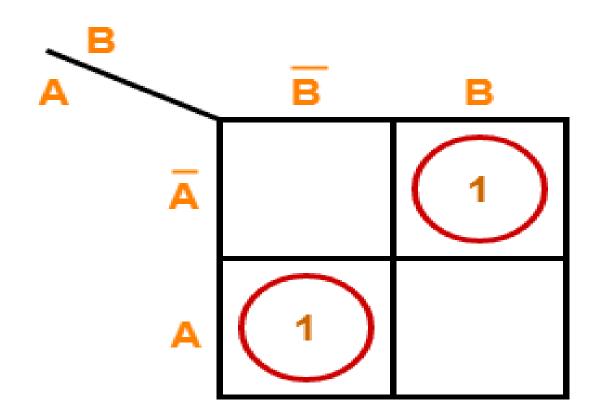




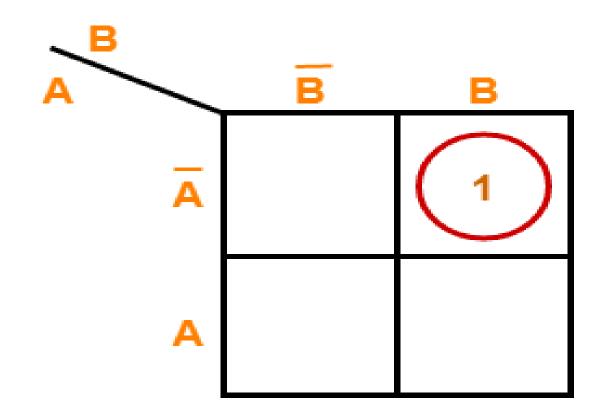
HALF SUBTRACTOR



For D: For b:



$$D = A \oplus B$$

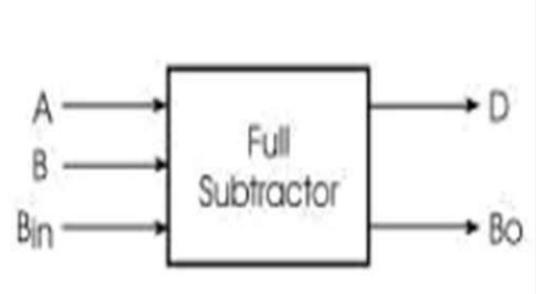


$$b = \overline{A}.B$$

K Maps



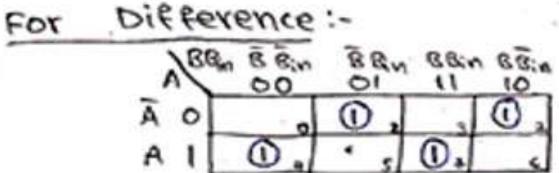




Minuend (A)	Subtrahend (B)	Borrow In (Bin)	Difference (D)	Borrow Out (B ₀)
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1







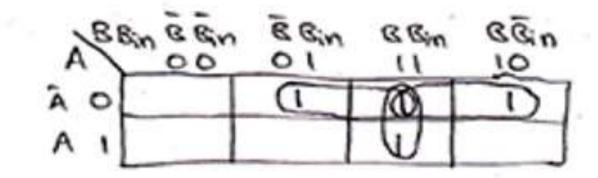
$$Difference = \overline{A} \overline{B} B_{in} + \overline{A} B \overline{B}_{in} + A \overline{B} \overline{B}_{in} + A B B_{in}$$

$$= \overline{A} (\overline{B} B_{in} + B \overline{B}_{in}) + A (\overline{B} B_{in} + B B_{in})$$

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

$$= A B B B B_{in} = A B B B B_{in}.$$

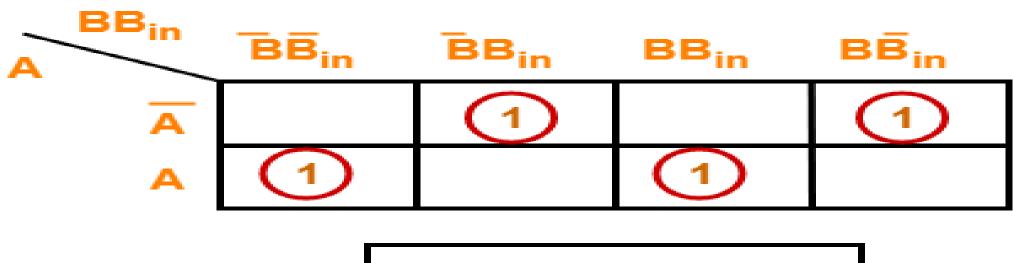
FOY Bout :-



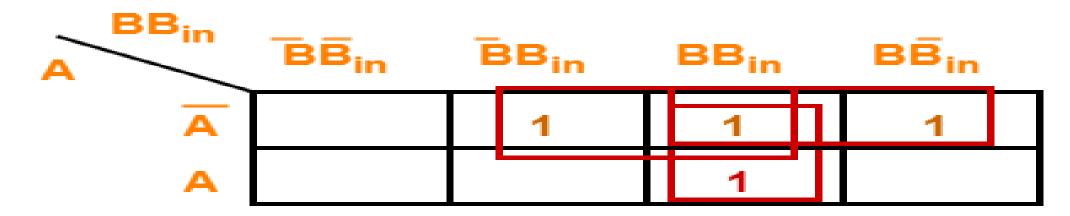




For D:



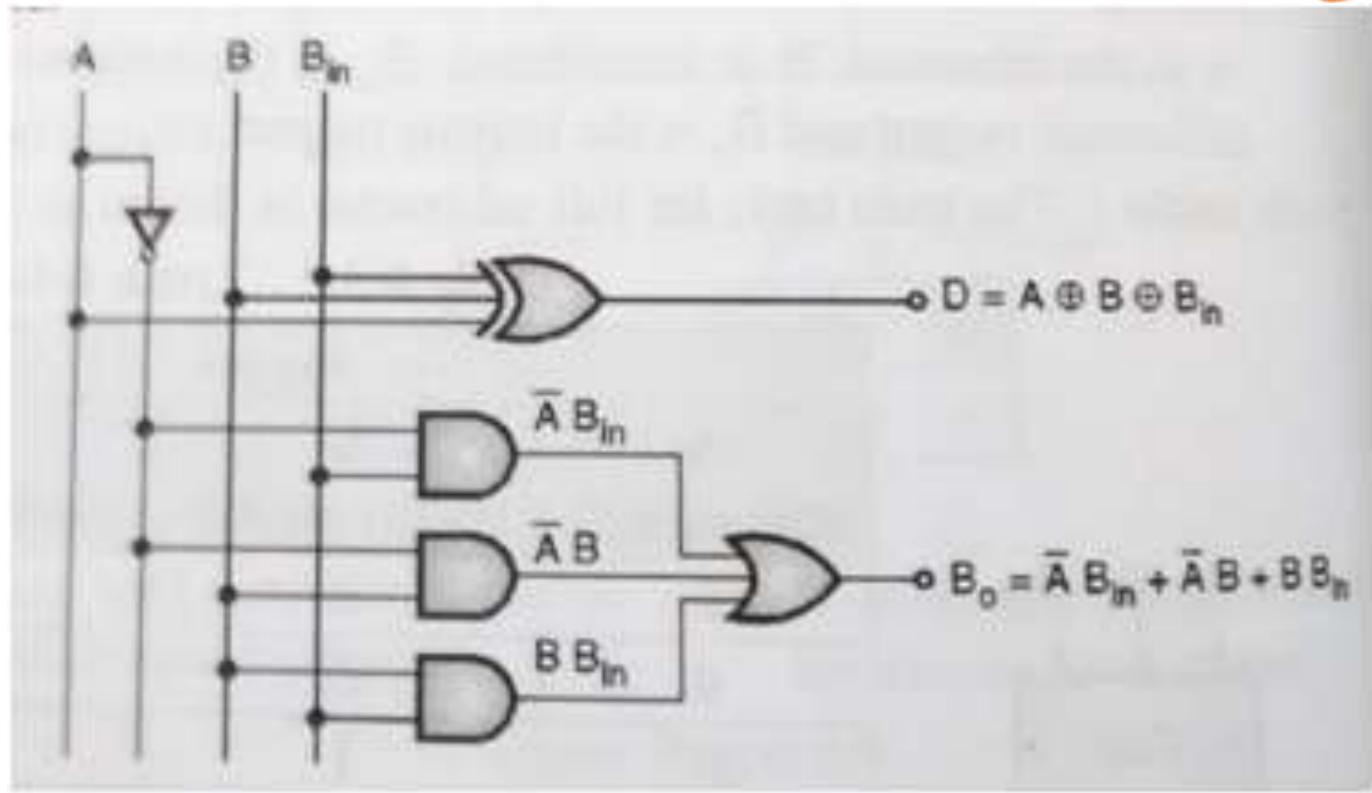
For B in:



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



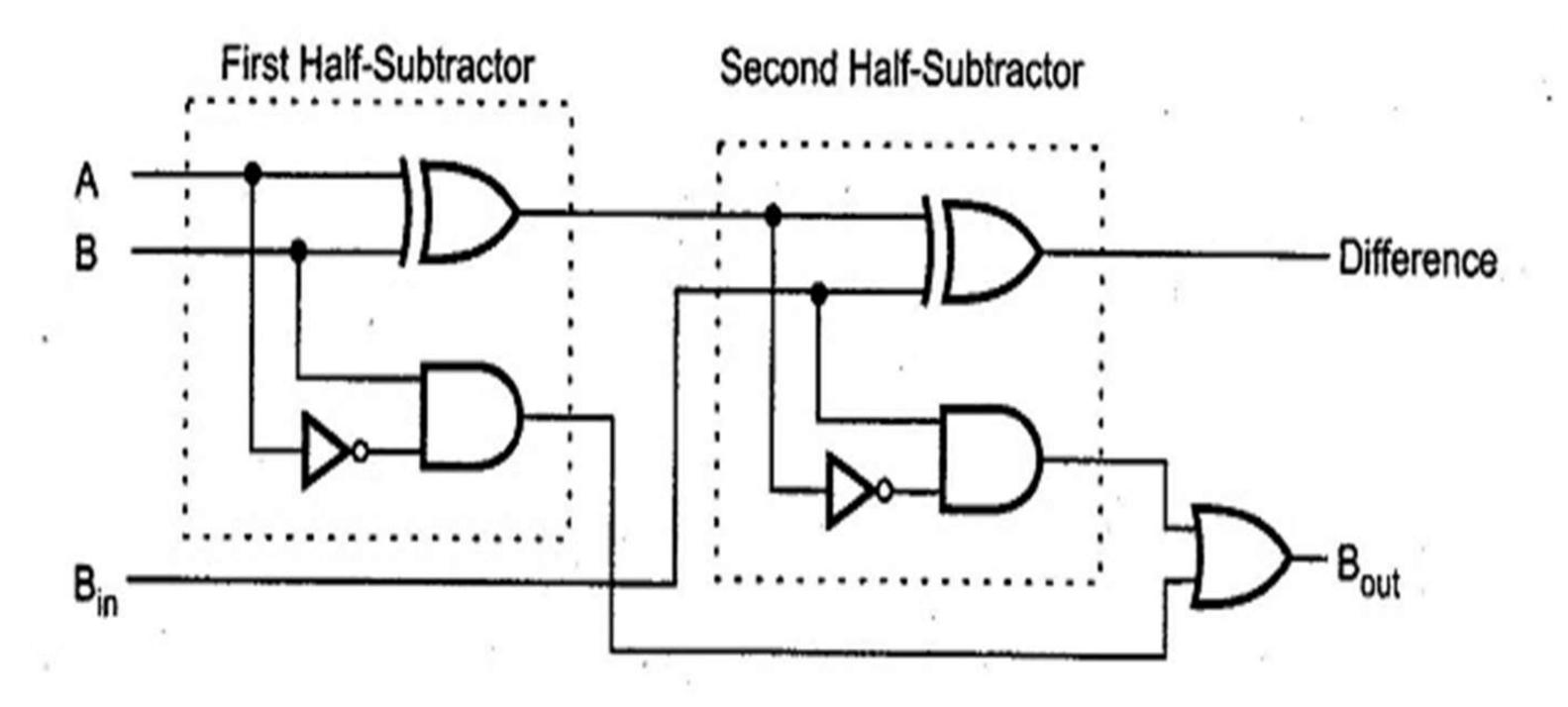






IMPLEMENTATION OF FULL SUBTRACTOR USING TWO HALF SUBTRACTORS

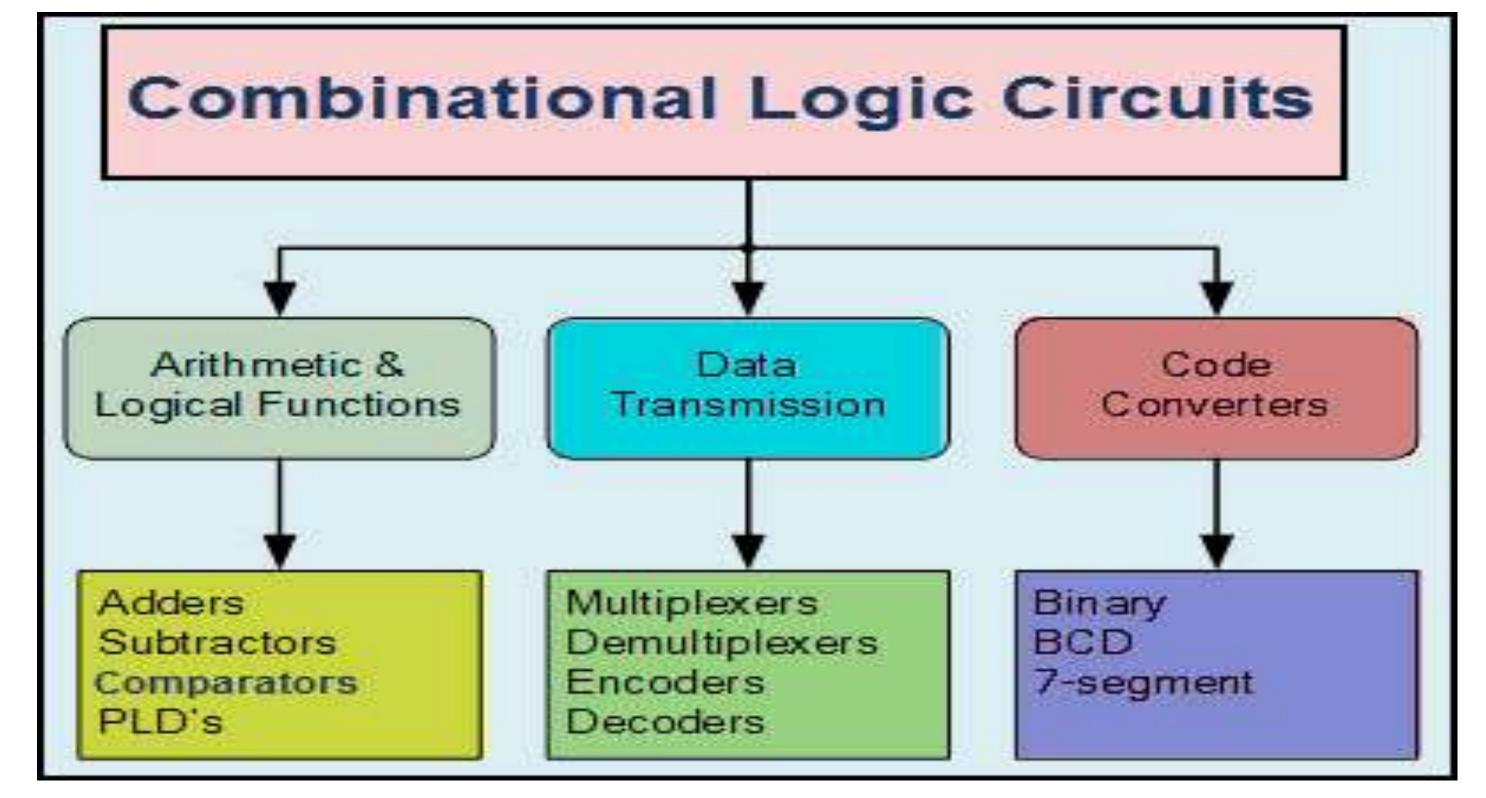






APPLICATIONS OF COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS





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