



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



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

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

23ECB201 – DIGITAL SYSTEMS DESIGN

II YEAR/ III SEMESTER

UNIT 2 – COMBINATIONAL CIRCUITS

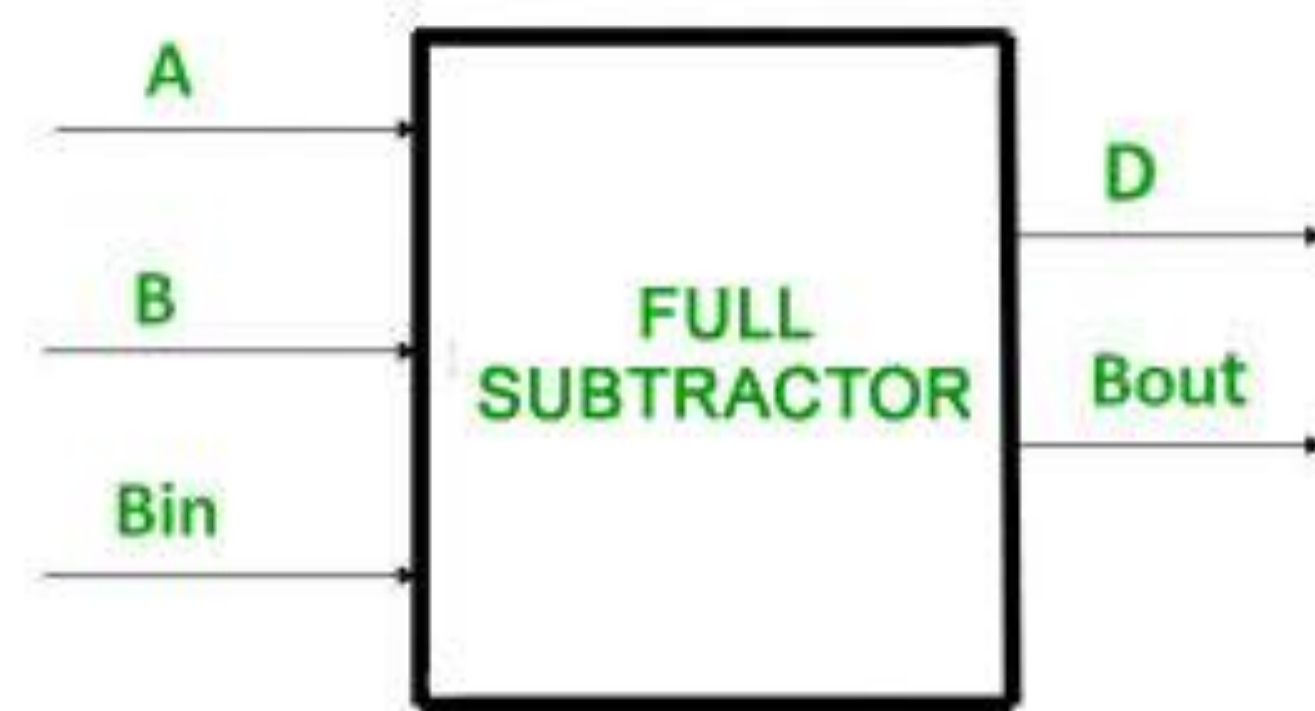
TOPIC- FULL SUBTRACTOR



FULL SUBTRACTOR



- A full-subtractor is a combinational circuit that has three inputs A, B, bin and two outputs d and b.
- A is the minuend, B is subtrahend, bin is borrow produced by the previous stage, d is the difference output and b is the borrow output.





TRUTH TABLE



Inputs			Outputs	
A	B	Borrow _{in}	Diff	Borrow
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



LOGICAL EXPRESSION



For D

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

For B_{out}

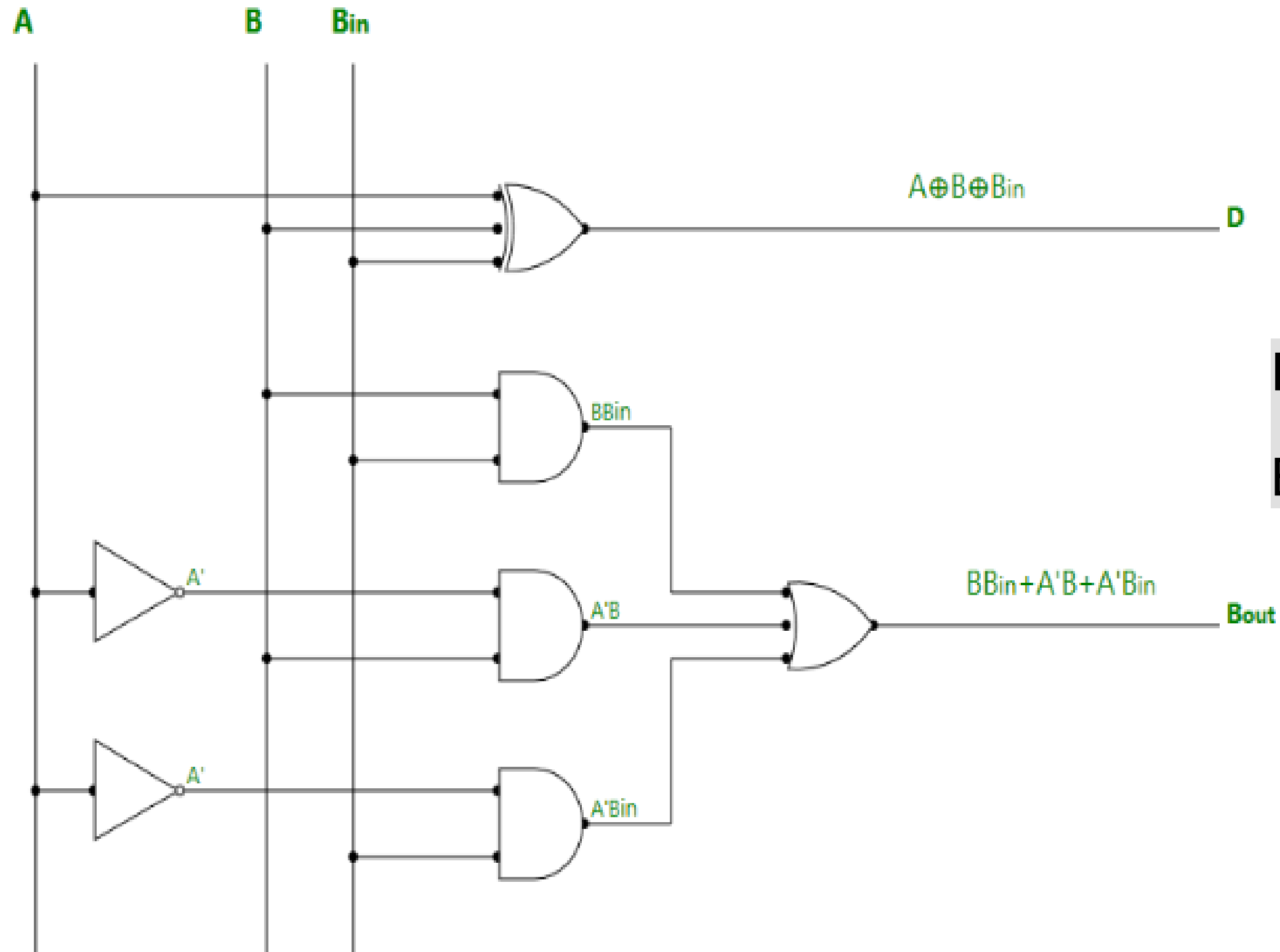
A \ B B _{in}	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \bar{A} \bar{B} B_{in} + \bar{A} B \bar{B}_{in} + A \bar{B} \bar{B}_{in} + A B B_{in} \\ &= B_{in} (\bar{A} \bar{B} + AB) + \bar{B}_{in} (\bar{A} B + A \bar{B}) \\ &= B_{in} (A \odot B) + \bar{B}_{in} (A \oplus B) \\ &= B_{in} (\overline{A \oplus B}) + \bar{B}_{in} (A \oplus B) \\ &= B_{in} \oplus (A \oplus B) \end{aligned}$$

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



IMPLEMENTATION



$$D = A \text{ xor } B \text{ xor } B_{in}$$
$$B_{out} = BB_{in} + A'B + A'B_{in}$$



APPLICATIONS OF FULL SUBTRACTOR



1. Arithmetic circuits
2. Microcontrollers
3. Timers and Program Counters
4. Processors
5. DSP
6. ALUs





ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES



ADVANTAGES

- The designing of subtractor is very simple as well as implement
- Power deduction within DSP (digital signal processing)
- Computational tasks can be carried out at high speed.

DISADVANTAGES

- The speed of the subtractor is limited by the longest delay through the circuit.





ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS



1. Full subtractor is used to perform subtraction of _____
 - a) 2 bits
 - b) 3 bits**
 - c) 4 bits
 - d) 8 bits

2. The full subtractor can be implemented using _____
 - a) Two XOR and an OR gates
 - b) Two half subtractors and an OR gate**
 - c) Two multiplexers and an AND gate
 - d) Two comparators and an AND gate

3. What does minuend and subtrahend denotes in a subtractor?
 - a) Their corresponding bits of input
 - b) Its outputs
 - c) Its inputs**
 - d) Borrow bits





THANK YOU