

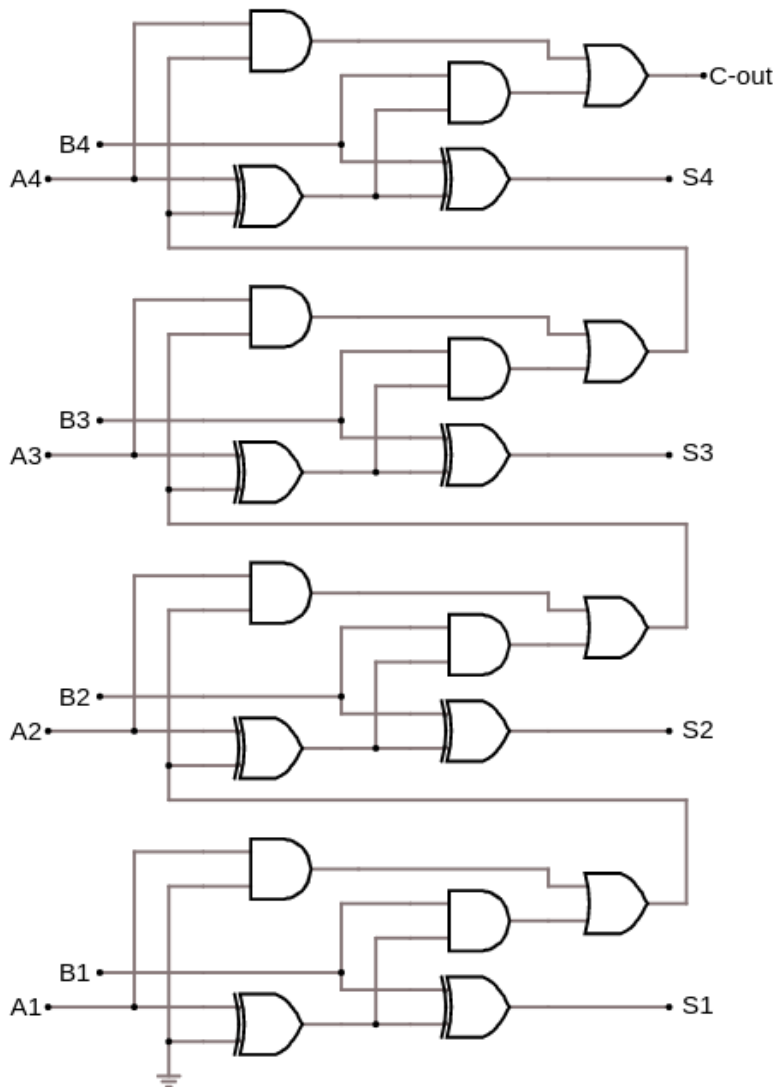
Circuit Lab 10 – 4-Bit Adder**Required Equipment and Supplies**

- Circuit Simulator (software)
- Resistors: 22k Ω (8), 1.8k Ω (5)
- ICs: 7483 4-Bit Adder DIP-16 (1)
- DIP Switch Module - 4 Position (2)
- Indicator LEDs (5)
- Bench-top DC power supply
- Breadboard
- Cables and 22ga wire as needed

Part I. 4-Bit Adder Logic Simulation

Build the following logic circuit in a simulator, then test the arithmetic logic.

Note: It is quickest to build a two bit full-adder, then copy/paste and connect the carry outputs to carry inputs.

**1a.**

A1	0	B1	0	S1	
A2	1	B2	0	S2	
A3	0	B3	1	S3	
A4	1	B4	1	S4	
C-out					

(convert to decimal) and check $A + B = S^*$

2a.

A1	1	B1	0	S1	
A2	0	B2	0	S2	
A3	1	B3	1	S3	
A4	1	B4	0	S4	
C-out					

(convert to decimal) and check $A + B = S^*$

3c.

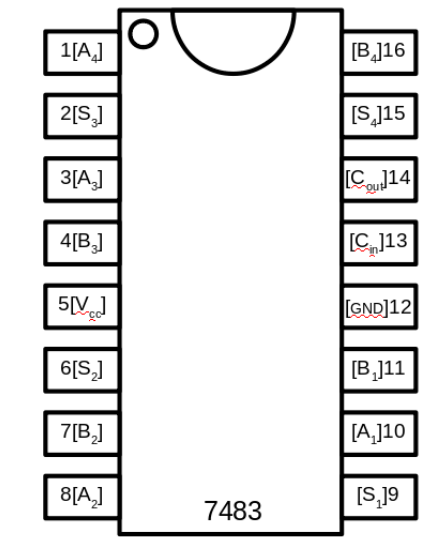
A1	1	B1	1	S1	
A2	0	B2	1	S2	
A3	1	B3	1	S3	
A4	0	B4	1	S4	
C-out					

(convert to decimal) and check $A + B = S^*$

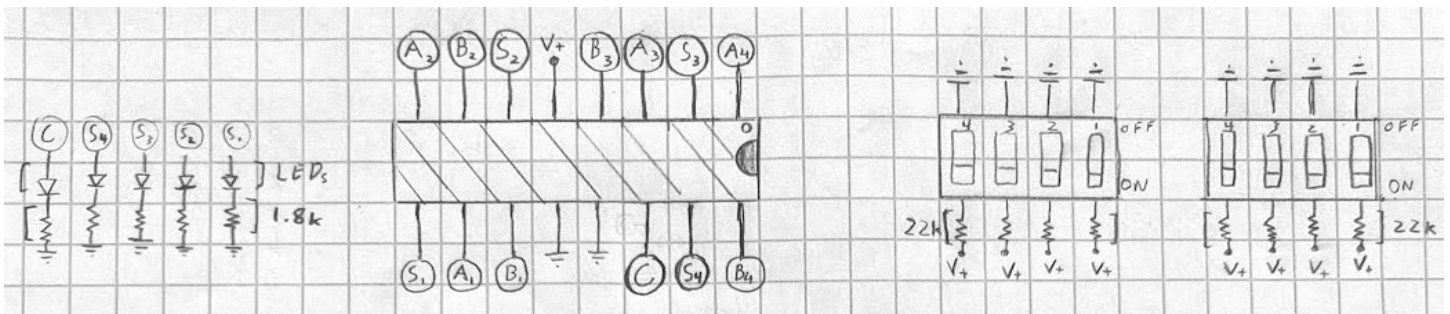
***note the carry bit.**

Part II. Testing a 4-Bit Adder IC

Wire the 7483 4-Bit Adder IC in a DIP-16 package to test the outputs from part **I** in physical circuit. The pin configuration of the 7483 DIP-16 is described below.



Use a 4-pin DIP Switch to represent the 4 A bits and the 4 B bits. The Sum and Carry bits will be visible as LEDs that are illuminated for a '1', and off for a '0'. To verify that the circuit is functional, try each input combination from **I.a**, **I.b**, and **I.c**. You should get identical results to the simulator when your circuit is working properly.



Notes about the above wiring scheme:

- Values will be read such that the **least significant bit** is the **farthest right** on both the input switches and output lights.
- The **DIP Switch** modules are **upside down on purpose**:
 A binary **1** corresponds to the **UP** position (switch **OFF**).
 A binary **0** corresponds to the **DOWN** position (switch **ON**).