

Minimizing Logic Circuits

GOAL: Find the minimal realization of the function

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	$f(A,B,C)$	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	
1	0	1	0	
1	1	0	1	} $ABC\bar{C}$
1	1	1	1	} ABC

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Algebraic Solution:

Write a canonical sum-of-products expression

$$f(A, B, C) = ABC\bar{C} + ABC$$

Apply distributivity

$$f(A, B, C) = AB(\bar{C} + C)$$

Apply $\bar{C} + C = 1$ and $AB1 = AB$

$$f(A, B, C) = AB$$

Needs one 2-input AND gate.

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

GOAL: Find the AND-OR two-level minimal realization of the function (Find the minimum SOP.)

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	$f(A,B,C)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Reflected Gray Code

		<i>AB</i>			
		00	01	11	10
<i>C</i>	0	0	0	1	0
	1	0	0	1	0

AB

Karnaugh Map

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Karnaugh Map Solution:

Circle the two adjacent pair of 1's and write the corresponding expression

$$f(A, B, C) = AB$$

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Karnaugh Maps were developed by Maurice Karnaugh, a Bell Laboratories engineer in 1953 and presented as

Maurice Karnaugh, “The map method for synthesis of combinational logic circuits,” *Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*, 72, 1, 593-599, November, 1953

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

GOAL: Find the AND-OR two-level minimal realization of the function

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	$f(A,B,C)$	
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	
0	1	0	0	
0	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	
1	0	1	1	} $A\bar{B}C$
1	1	0	1	} $AB\bar{C}$
1	1	1	1	} ABC

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Algebraic Solution:

Write a canonical sum-of-products expression

$$f(A, B, C) = A\bar{B}C + ABC + AB\bar{C}$$

Apply $ABC = ABC + ABC$

$$f(A, B, C) = A\bar{B}C + ABC + ABC + AB\bar{C}$$

Apply distributivity

$$f(A, B, C) = (B + \bar{B})AC + AB(C + \bar{C})$$

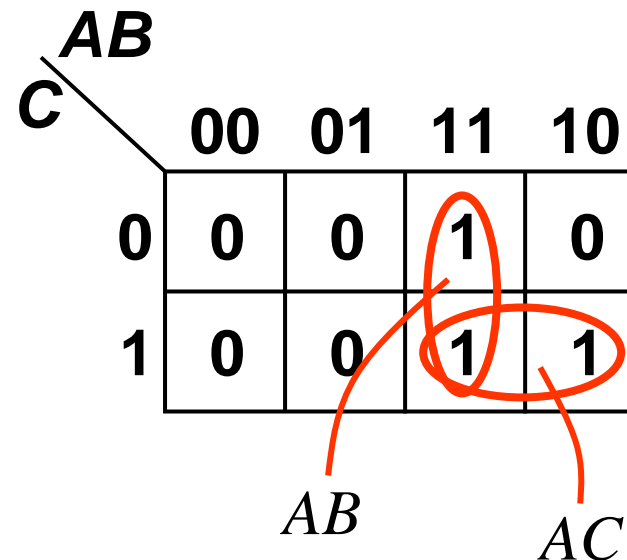
Apply $B + \bar{B} = 1$ and $A1C = AC$

$$f(A, B, C) = AC + AB$$

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

GOAL: Find the AND-OR two-level minimal realization of the function

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	$f(A,B,C)$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1



Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Karnaugh Map Solution:

Circle the two adjacent pairs of 1's and write the corresponding expression

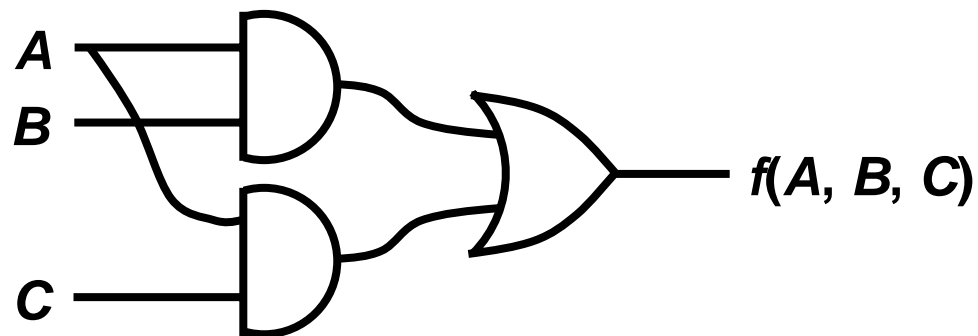
$$f(A, B, C) = AB + AC$$

Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

Minimal AND-OR two-level circuits are not necessarily minimal. Consider

$$f(A, B, C) = AB + AC$$

which can be realized as

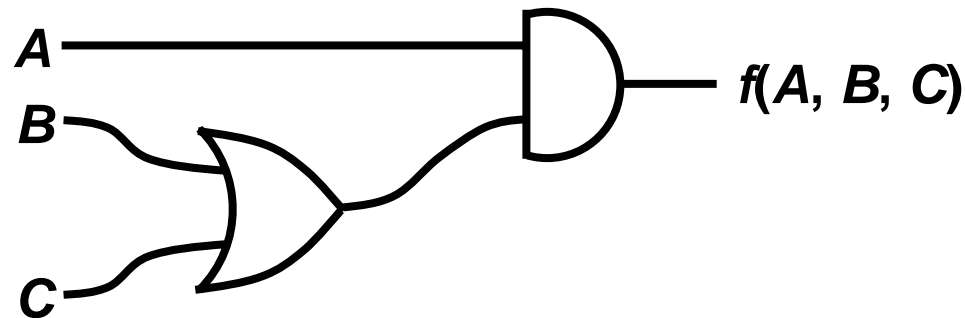


Minimizing Logic Circuits (cont'd)

However, we can write

$$f(A, B, C) = AB + AC = A(B + C)$$

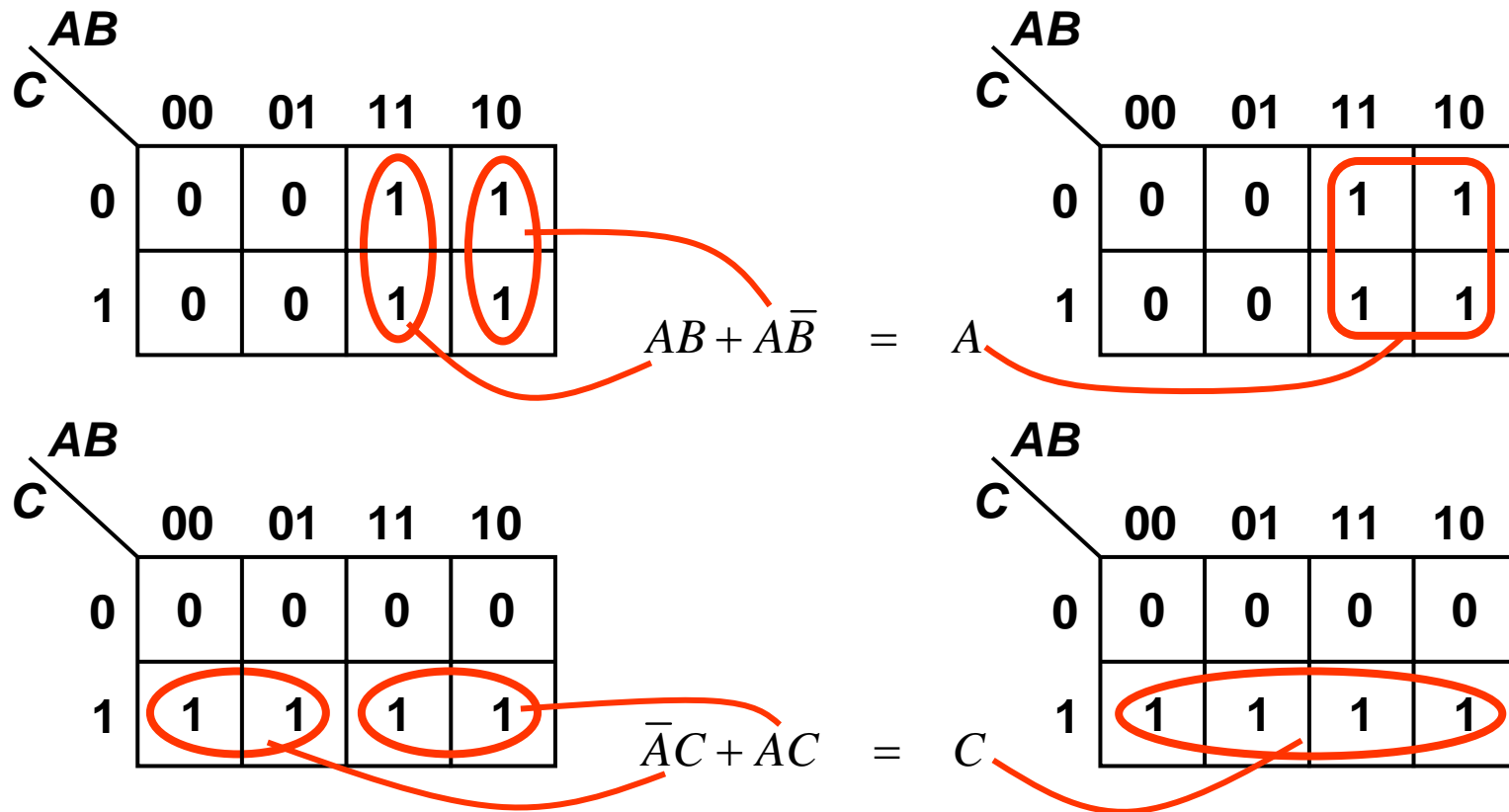
which can be realized as



This is NOT an AND-OR two-level circuit. Rather, it is an OR-AND two-level circuit.

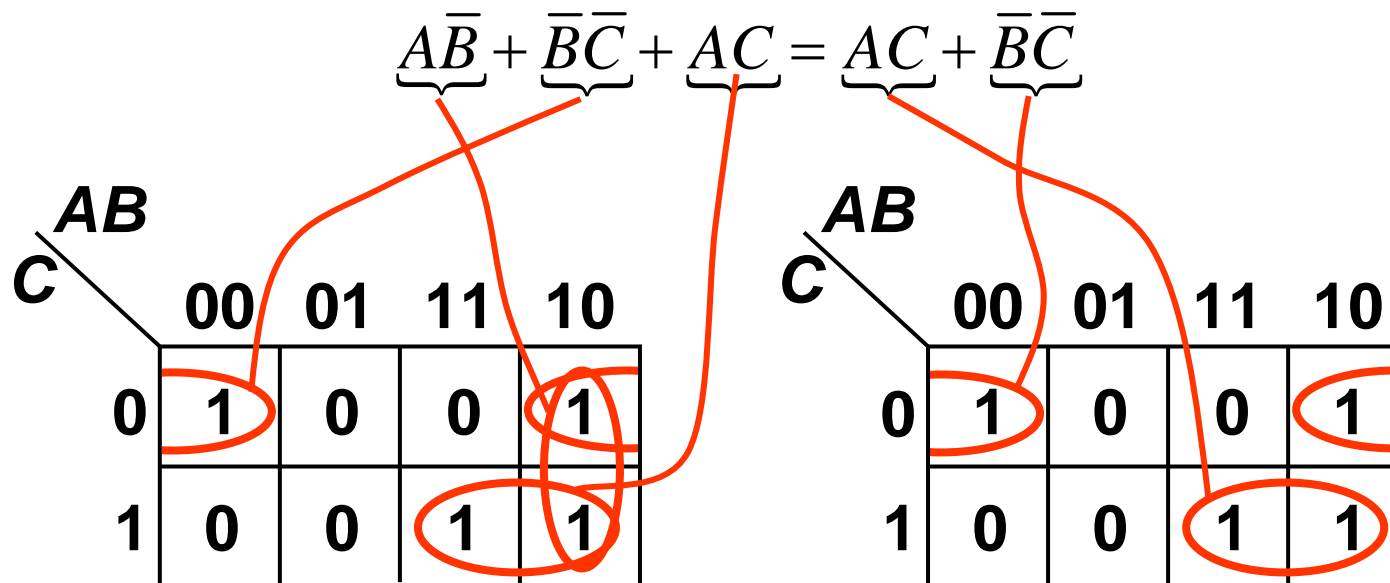
Other Combinations

From previous slides, a pair of 1's yields a single product term. However, other combinations are possible.



A “Look-See” Proof of Consensus

Use the Karnaugh Map to prove a result stated previously. This is called “consensus”.



Other Examples

	AB			
C	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1

$$f(A, B, C) = \bar{B}C + AC$$

	AB			
C	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	0

$$f(A, B, C) = \bar{A} + B\bar{C}$$

Other Examples (cont'd)

	AB			
C	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1

$$f(A, B, C) = \overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}B + AC$$

	AB			
C	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1

$$f(A, B, C) = \overline{A}\overline{C} + BC + A\overline{B}$$

Procedure for Karnaugh Map Circling

- 1. Start by covering single 1 cells that cannot combine with any other 1 cell. Circle 1 cells that can combine in only one way with one other 1 cell. Continue: circle 1's that combine uniquely in a group of 4, 8, 16, etc.**
- 2. A minimal expression is obtained as a collection of 1's that are as large as possible and as few as possible, so that every 1 cell is covered.**

Four-Variable Karnaugh Map

		AB			
		00	01	11	10
CD	00	0	0	1	1
	01	1	0	0	0
	11	0	1	1	0
	10	1	1	1	1

$$f(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D + A\bar{D} + BC + C\bar{D}$$

		AB			
		00	01	11	10
CD	00	0	0	1	0
	01	1	1	1	0
	11	0	1	1	1
	10	0	1	0	0

$$f(A, B, C, D) = ABC\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}BC + ACD$$

Four-Variable Karnaugh Map (cont'd)

		AB			
		00	01	11	10
CD	00	0	0	1	1
	01	0	1	1	0
	11	0	0	1	1
	10	0	1	1	0

$$f(A, B, C, D) = A\bar{C}\bar{D} + B\bar{C}D \\ + ACD + BC\bar{D}$$

Forbidden Circlings

		AB			
CD		00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	1	
01	0	0	0	0	
11	1	0	0	0	
10	0	1	0	0	

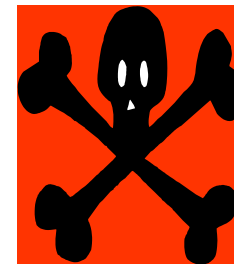
$$\overline{A}B\overline{C}\overline{D} + AB\overline{C}\overline{D} + A\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}$$

$$B\overline{C}\overline{D} + A\overline{C}\overline{D}$$

Not combinable

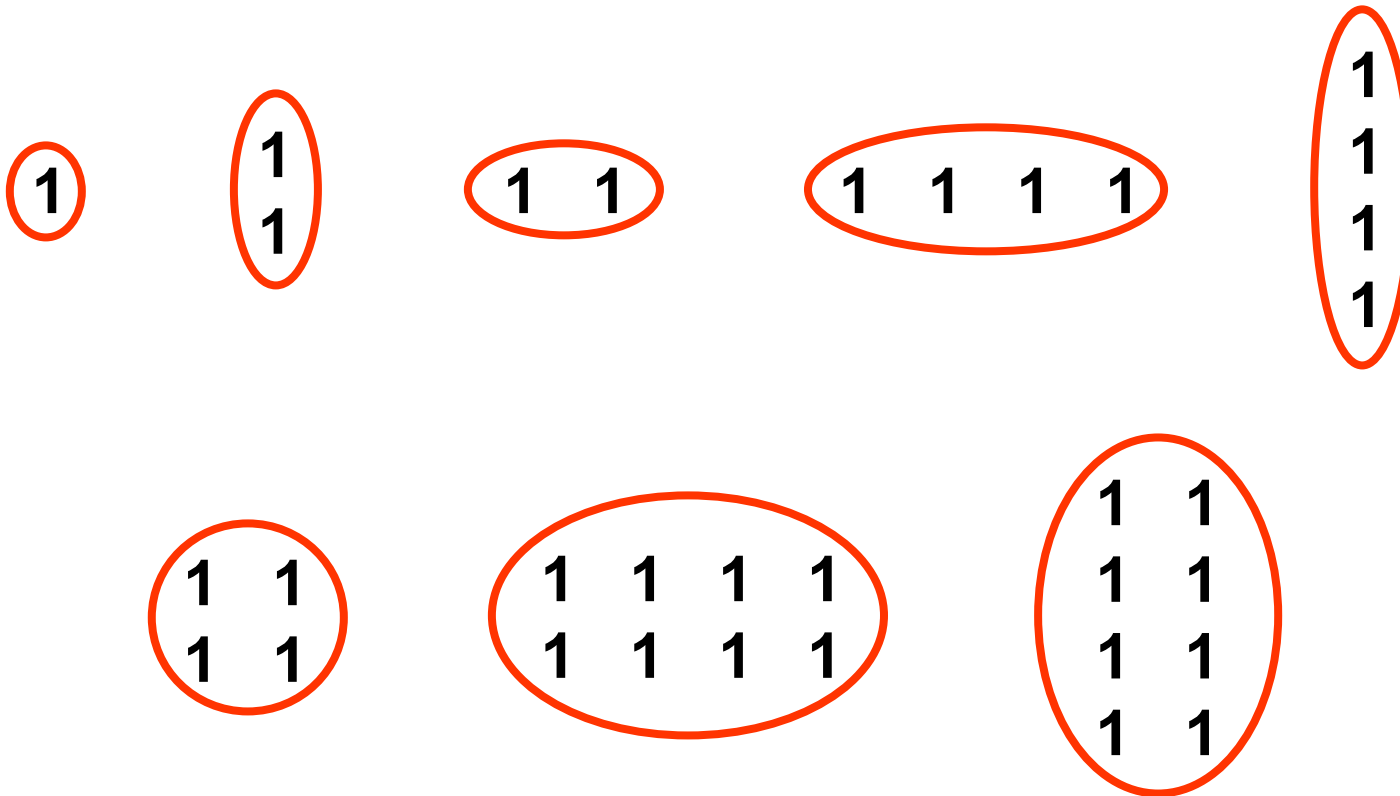
$$\overline{A}\overline{B}CD + \overline{A}BC\overline{D}$$

Not combinable



Warning !

Acceptable Circlings



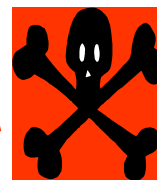
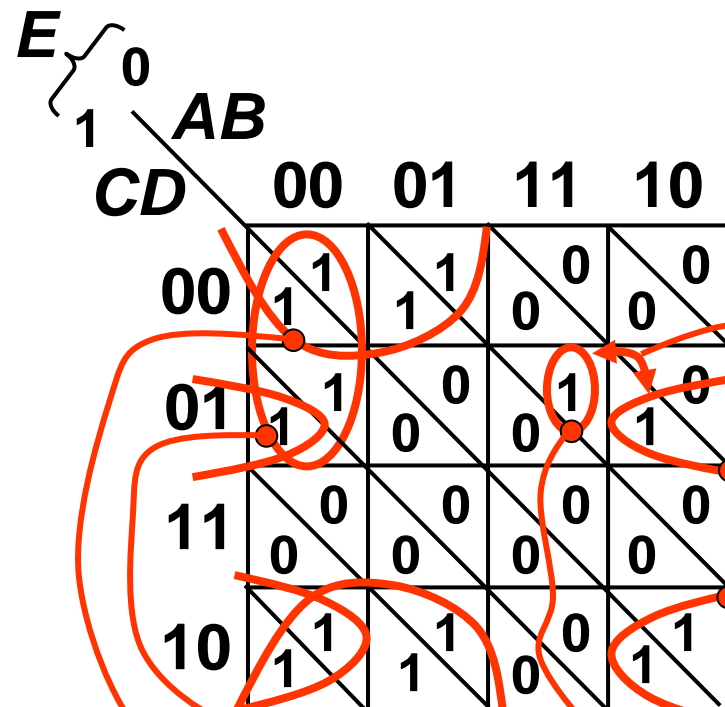
Five-Variable Karnaugh Map

Reflected Gray Code

<i>DE</i> \ <i>ABC</i>		Reflected Gray Code							
		000	001	011	010	110	111	101	100
00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{E} + \bar{B}C\bar{D}E + B\bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{E} + AC\bar{D}\bar{E}$$

Five-Variable Karnaugh Map

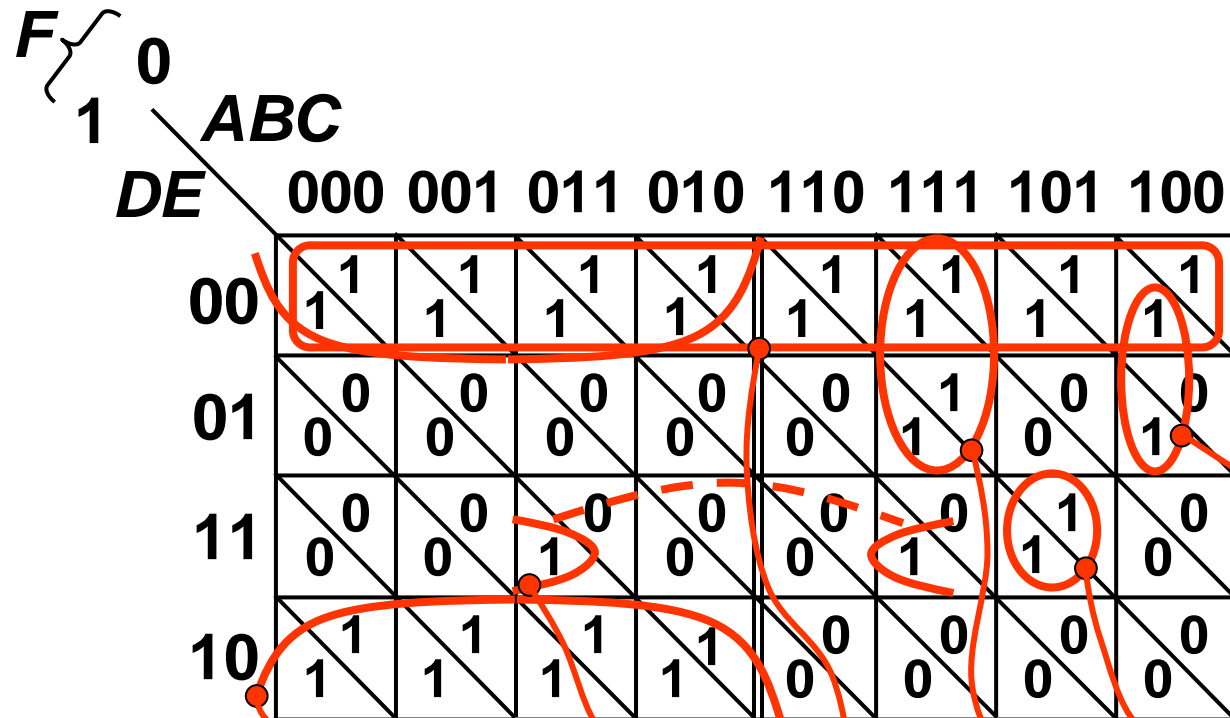


Warning !

This pair of 1's
CANNOT be
combined.

$$f(A, B, C, D, E) = \overline{\overline{A}}\overline{\overline{D}} + \overline{\overline{A}}\overline{\overline{B}}\overline{\overline{C}} + \overline{\overline{A}}\overline{\overline{B}}\overline{\overline{C}}\overline{\overline{D}}\overline{\overline{E}} + \overline{\overline{B}}\overline{\overline{C}}\overline{\overline{D}} + \overline{\overline{B}}\overline{\overline{C}}\overline{\overline{D}}\overline{\overline{E}}$$

Six-Variable Karnaugh Map



$$f(A, B, C, D, E, F) = \overline{A}\overline{E} + BCDEF + \overline{D}\overline{E} + ABC\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}CDE + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}\overline{D}F$$