

Digital Systems Design and Laboratory

[6. Quine-McCluskey Method]

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Two-Level Logic Minimization

❑ Karnaugh map vs. Quine-McCluskey method

- Same input
 - Minterm expansion
- Same output
 - A minimum SOP
- Same high-level procedure
 - Find all Prime Implicants (PIs)
 - Find a minimum SOP

Finding All Prime Implicants (1/5)

- ❑ Start with all minterms
- ❑ Group pairs of adjacent minterms
 - Mark and remove all covered terms
- ❑ Repeat grouping until no more grouping possible

AB		00	01	11	10
CD	00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
	01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
	11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
	10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

#1s	Minterm	Binary
0	0	0000
	1	0001
	2	0010
	8	1000
2	5	0101
	6	0110
	9	1001
	10	1010
3	7	0111
	14	1110

Finding All Prime Implicants (2/5)

- ❑ Start with all minterms
- ❑ Group pairs of adjacent minterms
 - Mark and remove all covered terms
- ❑ Repeat grouping until no more grouping possible

AB		00	01	11	10
CD	00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
	01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
	11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
	10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

#1s	Minterm	Size 1	Minterm	Size 2
0	0	0000	0, 1	000-
	1	0001	0, 2	00-0
1	2	0010	0, 8	-000
	8	1000	1, 5	0-01
	5	0101	1, 9	-001
2	6	0110	2, 6	0-10
	9	1001	2, 10	-010
	10	1010	8, 9	100-
3	7	0111	8, 10	10-0
	14	1110	5, 7	01-1
			6, 7	011-
			6, 14	-110
			10, 14	1-10

Finding All Prime Implicants (3/5)

- ❑ Start with all minterms
- ❑ Group pairs of adjacent minterms
 - Mark and remove all covered terms
- ❑ Repeat grouping until no more grouping possible

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m ₀	m ₄	m ₁₂	1 m ₈
01	1 m ₁	1 m ₅	m ₁₃	1 m ₉
11	m ₃	1 m ₇	m ₁₅	m ₁₁
10	1 m ₂	1 m ₆	1 m ₁₄	1 m ₁₀

#1s	Minterm	Size 1
0	0	0000
	1	0001
	2	0010
1	8	1000
	5	0101
	6	0110
	9	1001
2	10	1010
	7	0111
	14	1110

Minterm	Size 2
0, 1	000-
0, 2	00-0
0, 8	-000
1, 5	0-01
1, 9	-001
2, 6	0-10
2, 10	-010
8, 9	100-
8, 10	10-0
5, 7	01-1
6, 7	011-
6, 14	-110
10, 14	1-10

Finding All Prime Implicants (4/5)

- ❑ Start with all minterms
- ❑ Group pairs of adjacent minterms
 - Mark and remove all covered terms
- ❑ Repeat grouping until no more grouping possible

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m ₀			1 m ₈
01	1 m ₁	1 m ₅		1 m ₉
11		1 m ₇		
10	1 m ₂	1 m ₆	1 m ₁₄	1 m ₁₀

#1s	Minterm	Size 1
0	0	0000
	1	0001
	2	0010
1	8	1000
	5	0101
	6	0110
	9	1001
2	10	1010
	7	0111
	14	1110

Minterm	Size 2
0, 1	000-
0, 2	00-0
0, 8	-000
1, 5	0-01
1, 9	-001
2, 6	0-10
2, 10	-010
8, 9	100-
8, 10	10-0
5, 7	01-1
6, 7	011-
6, 14	-110
10, 14	1-10

Minterm	Size 4
0,1,8,9	-00-
0,2,8,10	-0-0
0,8,1,9	-00-
0,8,2,10	-0-0
2,6,10,14	--10
2,10,6,14	--10

Finding All Prime Implicants (5/5)

- ❑ Start with all minterms
- ❑ Group pairs of adjacent minterms
 - Mark and remove all covered terms
- ❑ Repeat grouping until no more grouping possible

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m ₀			1 m ₈
01	1 m ₁	1 m ₅		1 m ₉
11		1 m ₇		
10	1 m ₂	1 m ₆	1 m ₁₄	1 m ₁₀

#1s	Minterm	Size 1
0	0	0000
	1	0001
1	2	0010
	8	1000
	5	0101
2	6	0110
	9	1001
	10	1010
	7	0111
3	14	1110

Minterm	Size 2
0, 1	000-
0, 2	00-0
0, 8	-000
1, 5	0-01
1, 9	-001
2, 6	0-10
2, 10	-010
8, 9	100-
8, 10	10-0
5, 7	01-1
6, 7	011-
6, 14	-110
10, 14	1-10

Minterm	Size 4
0,1,8,9	-00-
0,2,8,10	-0-0
0,8,1,9	-00-
0,8,2,10	-0-0
2,6,10,14	--10
2,10,6,14	--10

Comparing with Karnaugh Map

- Try to find all prime implicants directly in the Karnaugh map

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

#1s	Minterm	Size 1
0	0	0000
	1	0001
	2	0010
1	8	1000
	5	0101
	6	0110
2	9	1001
	10	1010
	7	0111
3	14	1110

Minterm	Size 2
0, 1	000-
0, 2	00-0
0, 8	-000
1, 5	0-01
1, 9	-001
2, 6	0-10
2, 10	-010
8, 9	100-
8, 10	10-0
5, 7	01-1
6, 7	011-
6, 14	-110
10, 14	1-10

Minterm	Size 4
0,1,8,9	-00-
0,2,8,10	-0-0
0,8,1,9	-00-
0,8,2,10	-0-0
2,6,10,14	--10
2,10,6,14	--10

Finding a Minimum SOP (1/4)

☐ Build the prime implicant chart (table)

☐ Simplify the table using essential

➤ Select an essential, delete covered minterms, and repeat

☐ Optimally select PIs by column covering

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

		Minterms									
PIs		0	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
0,1,8,9	-00-	x	x					x	x		
0,2,8,10	-0-0	x		x				x		x	
2,6,10,14	--10			x		x				x	x
1,5	0-01		x		x						
5,7	01-1				x		x				
6,7	011-					x	x				

Finding a Minimum SOP (2/4)

- ❑ Build the prime implicant chart (table)
- ❑ Simplify the table using essential prime implicants
 - Select essential prime implicants and delete covered minterms
- ❑ Optimally select PIs by column covering

CD \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

		Minterms									
PIs		0	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
0,1,8,9	-00-	x	x					x	x		
0,2,8,10	-0-0	x		x				x		x	
2,6,10,14	--10			x		x				x	x
1,5	0-01		x		x						
5,7	01-1				x		x				
6,7	011-					x	x				

Finding a Minimum SOP (3/4)

- ❑ Build the prime implicant chart (table)
- ❑ Simplify the table using essential prime implicants
 - Select essential prime implicants and delete covered minterms
- ❑ Optimally select PIs by column covering

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

		Minterms									
PIs		0	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
0,1,8,9	-00-	x	x					x	x		
0,2,8,10	-0-0	x		x				x		x	
2,6,10,14	--10			x		x				x	x
1,5	0-01		x		x						
5,7	01-1				x		x				
6,7	011-					x	x				

Finding a Minimum SOP (4/4)

- ❑ Build the prime implicant chart (table)
- ❑ Simplify the table using essential prime implicants
 - Select essential prime implicants and delete covered minterms
- ❑ Optimally select PIs by column covering

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

		Minterms									
PIs		0	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
0,1,8,9	-00-	x	x					x	x		
0,2,8,10	-0-0	x		x				x		x	
2,6,10,14	--10			x		x				x	x
1,5	0-01		x		x						
5,7	01-1				x		x				
6,7	011-					x	x				

Comparing with Karnaugh Map

- Try to find a minimum SOP directly in the Karnaugh map

AB \ CD	00	01	11	10
00	1 m_0	m_4	m_{12}	1 m_8
01	1 m_1	1 m_5	m_{13}	1 m_9
11	m_3	1 m_7	m_{15}	m_{11}
10	1 m_2	1 m_6	1 m_{14}	1 m_{10}

		Minterms									
PIs		0	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
0,1,8,9	-00-	x	x					x	x		
0,2,8,10	-0-0	x		x				x		x	
2,6,10,14	--10			x		x				x	x
1,5	0-01		x		x						
5,7	01-1				x		x				
6,7	011-					x	x				

Difficulty and Summary

❑ Column covering is hard

- NP-complete
- Consider a Boolean expression with n variables, in general
 - $\sim 2^n$ minterms
 - $\sim 3^n/n$ prime implicants
- The proof is optional: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/82016049.pdf>

❑ Summary

- Karnaugh map
 - Exact and effective as # of variables ≤ 5
- Quine-McCluskey method
 - Exact and realizable for more variables
- Espresso
 - Heuristic and faster than the Quine-McCluskey method

More Than Logic Design

❑ Are Integrated Circuit (IC) designers still doing this?

- Maybe not...
- Existing semiconductor intellectual property (IP) core
- Electronic Design Automation (EDA) tools

❑ How to decompose a complicated system to components (libraries) which you can implement easily?

- This decomposition must be correct, i.e., logically equivalent in this case

Q&A