

Digital Systems Design and Laboratory

[5. Karnaugh Maps]

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Outline

- ❑ **Minimum Forms of Switching Functions**

- ❑ Two- and Three-Variable Karnaugh Maps

- ❑ Four-Variable Karnaugh Maps

- ❑ Determination of Minimum Expressions Using Essential Prime Implicants

- ❑ Five-Variable Karnaugh Maps

- ❑ Other Forms of Karnaugh Maps

Recap: Logic Design

❑ Design a combinational logic circuit starting with a word description of the desired circuit behavior

❑ Steps

- Translate the word description into a switching function (Unit 4)
 - Truth table
 - Boolean expression
 - SOP/POS derived from minterm or maxterm expansion (Unit 4)
- Simplify the function
 - Boolean algebra (Units 2 and 3)
 - Karnaugh map (Unit 5)
 - Quine-McCluskey (Unit 6)
 - Other methods
- Realize it using available logic gates

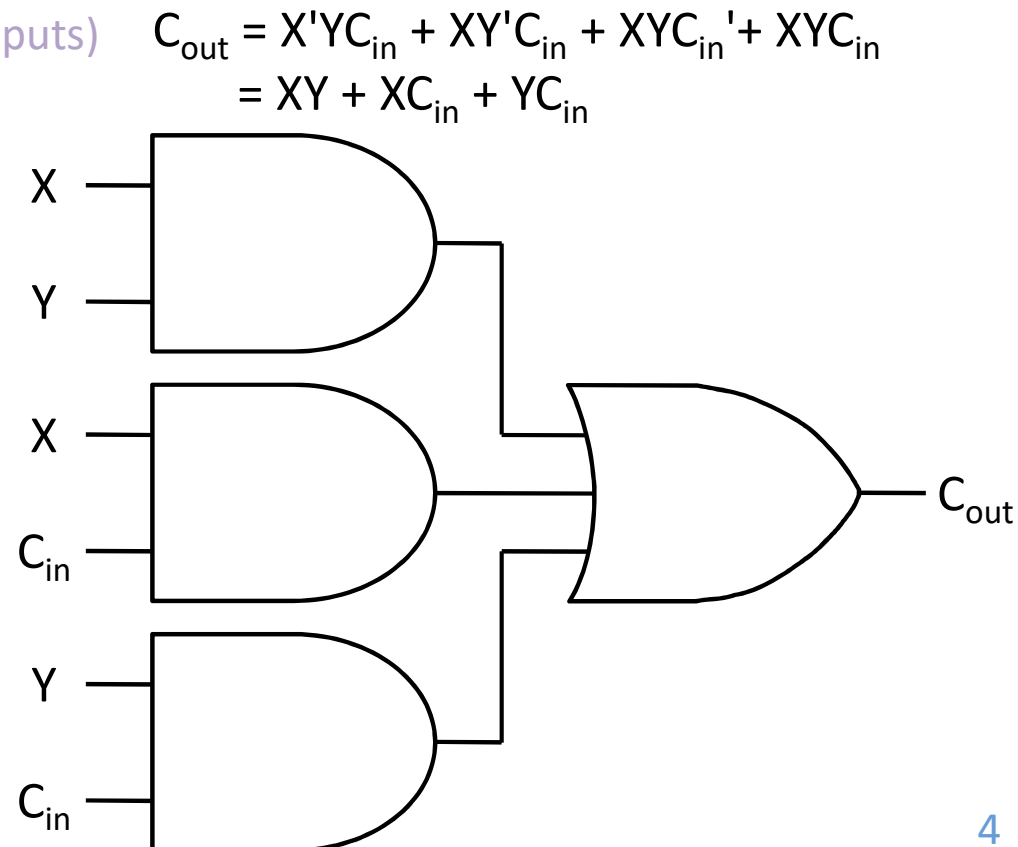
Difficulties in Algebraic Simplification

□ Problems

- Difficult to apply in a systematic way
- Difficult to tell when you have arrived at a minimum solution
 - Minimum SOP/POS
 - Minimum # of terms (i.e., # of gates)
 - Minimum # of literals (i.e., # of gate inputs)

□ Solutions: systematic methods

- Karnaugh map (K-map) (Unit 5)
 - Especially useful for 3 or 4 variables
- Quine-McCluskey (Unit 6)
- Other methods



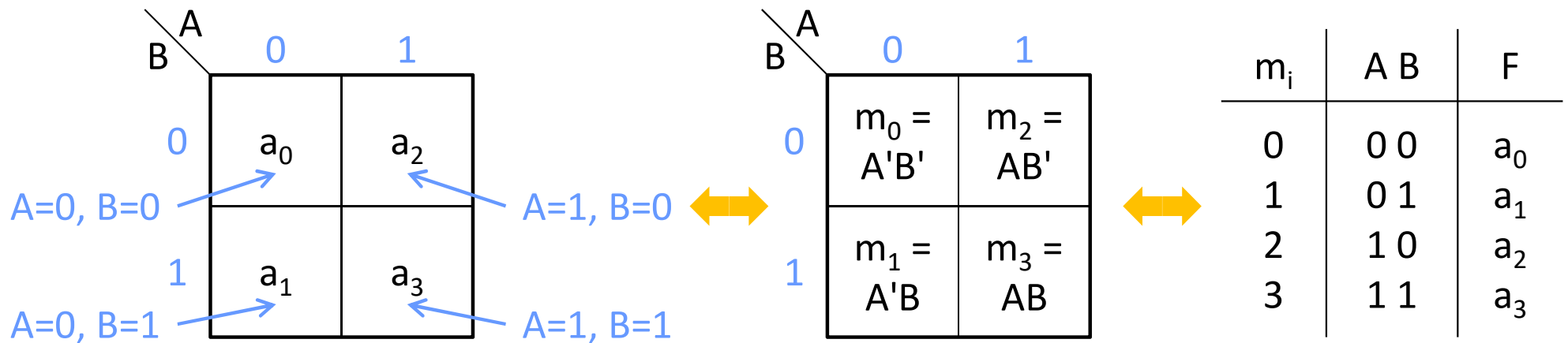
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- ❑ Minimum Forms of Switching Functions
- ❑ **Two- and Three-Variable Karnaugh Maps**
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Two-Variable Karnaugh Maps (1/2)

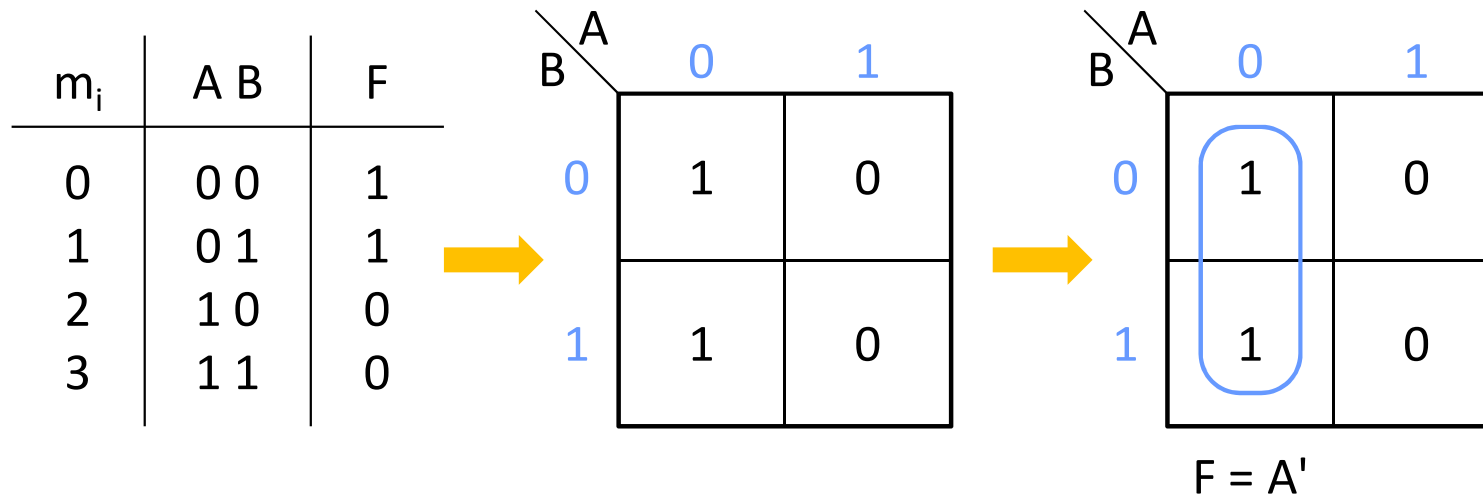
□ Truth table = minterm expansion = Karnaugh map

- Each square of the K-map corresponds to a combination of values of inputs
- Each square = a minterm = a row in truth table



Two-Variable Karnaugh Maps (2/2)

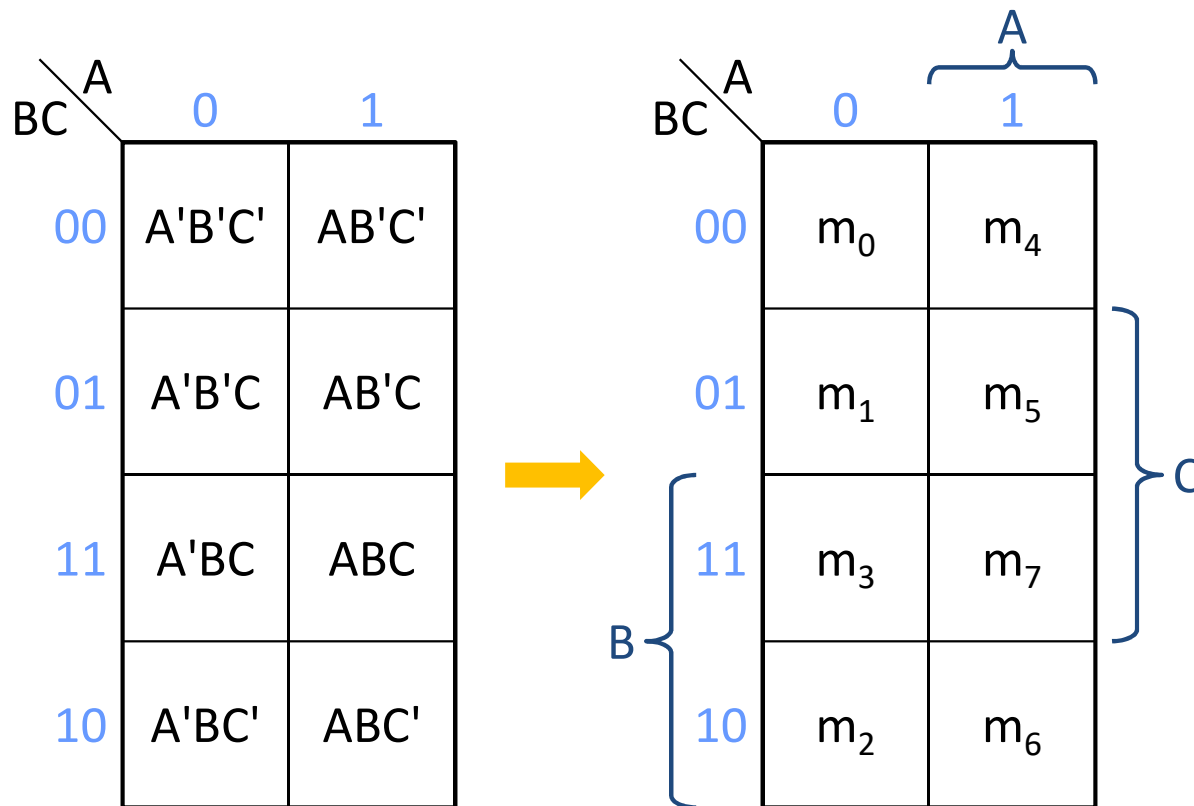
□ Example



Three-Variable Karnaugh Maps (1/2)

□ Minterms in adjacent squares of K-map differ in only ONE bit

➤ Combine them: $XY' + XY = X(Y' + Y) = X$



Three-Variable Karnaugh Maps (2/2)

□ Example

| m_i | A B C | F |
|-------|-------|---|
| 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 0 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 0 1 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 1 1 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 0 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 0 1 | 1 |
| 6 | 1 1 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 1 1 1 | 0 |

$$F = A'B'C + A'BC + AB'C$$

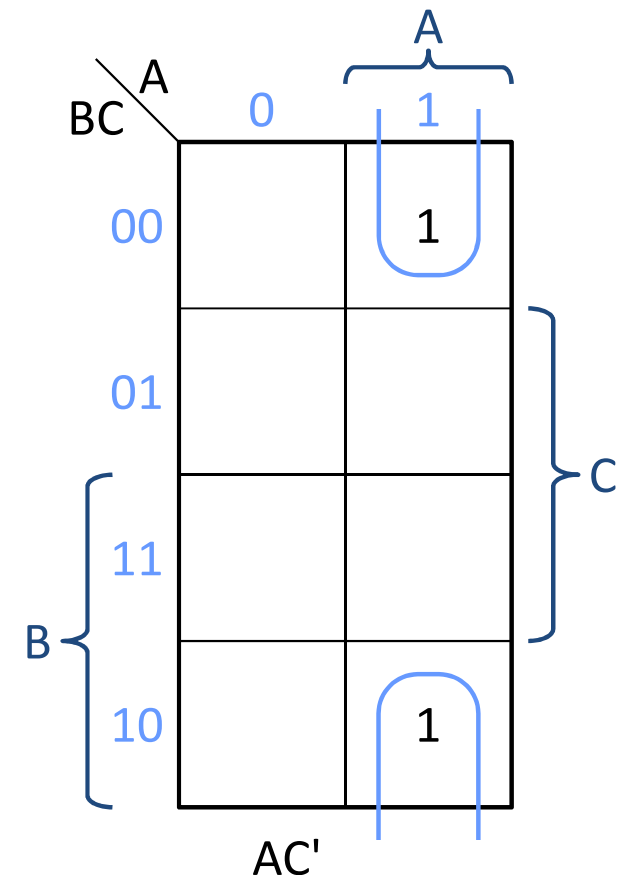
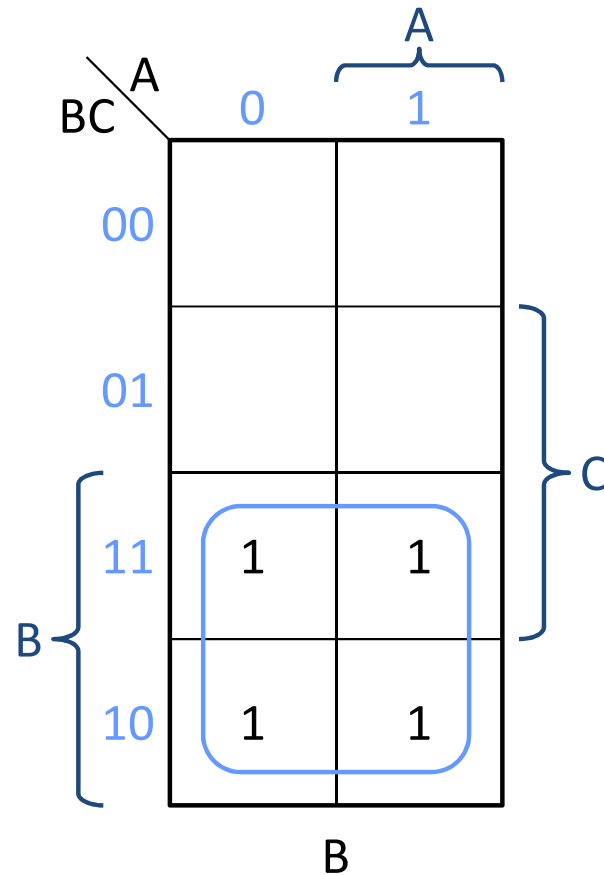
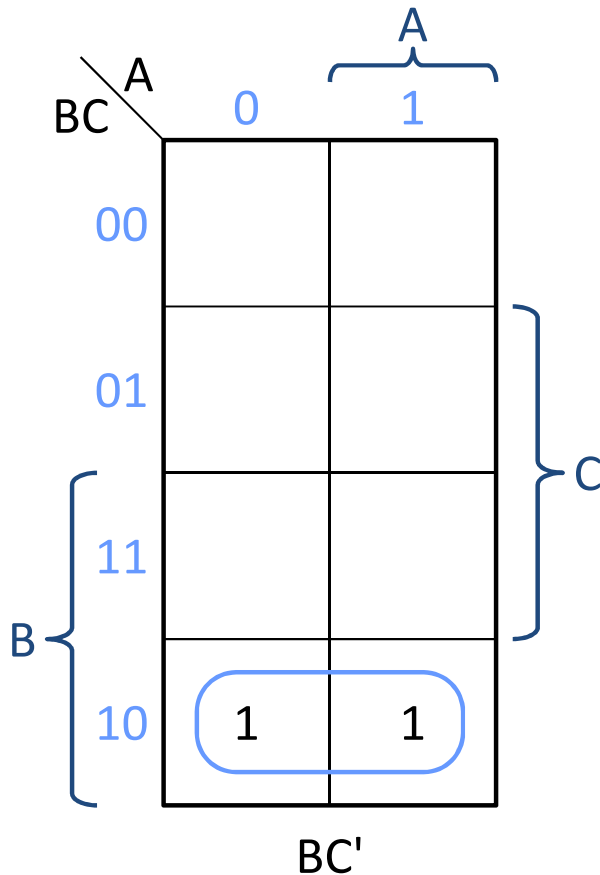


| A | | 0 | 1 |
|----|----|---|---|
| BC | 00 | 0 | 0 |
| | 01 | 1 | 1 |
| | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| | 10 | 0 | 0 |

$$F = A'C + B'C$$

Product Terms in Karnaugh Maps

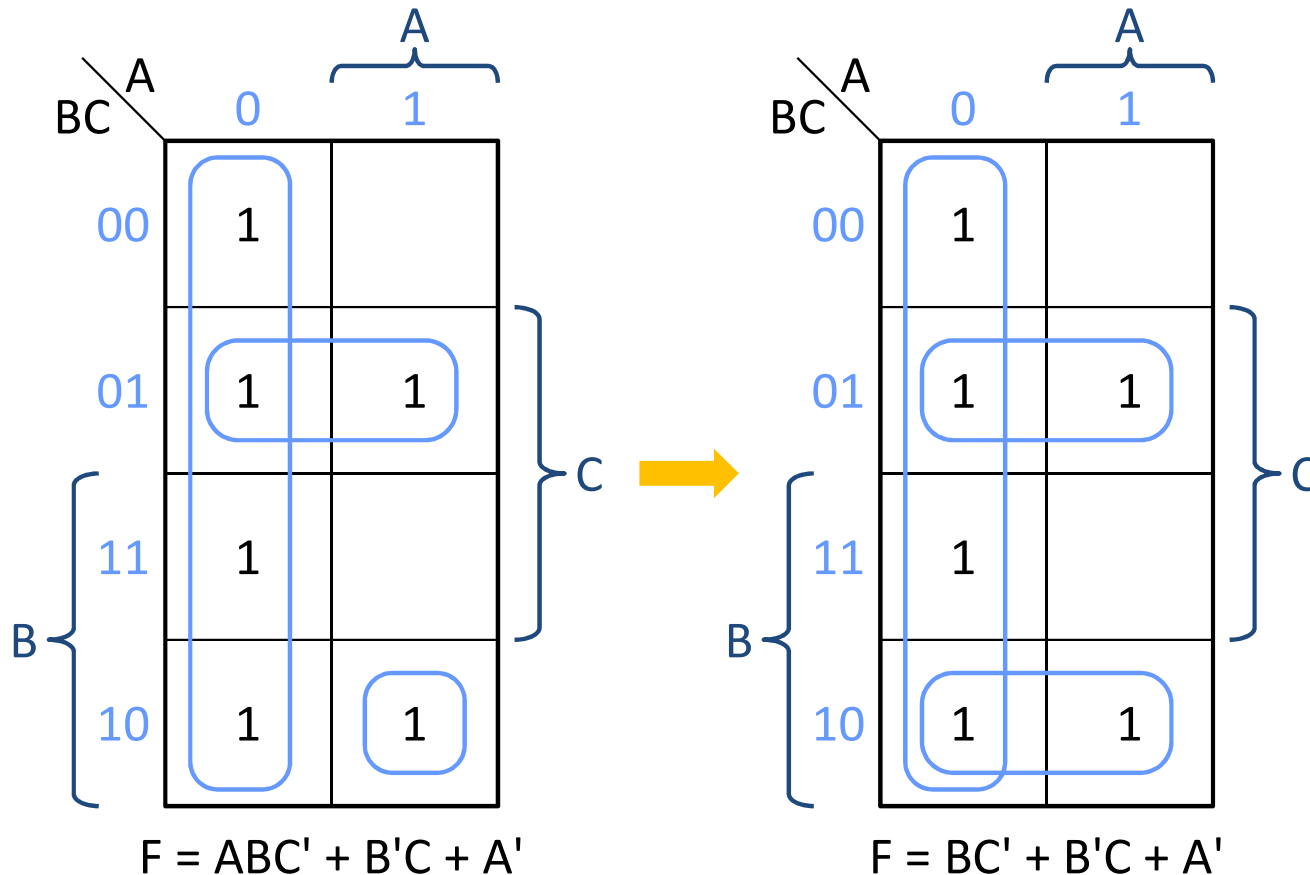
□ Examples



Another Example

□ $F = ABC' + B'C + A'$

- Mark 1's
- Make circles (simplify)



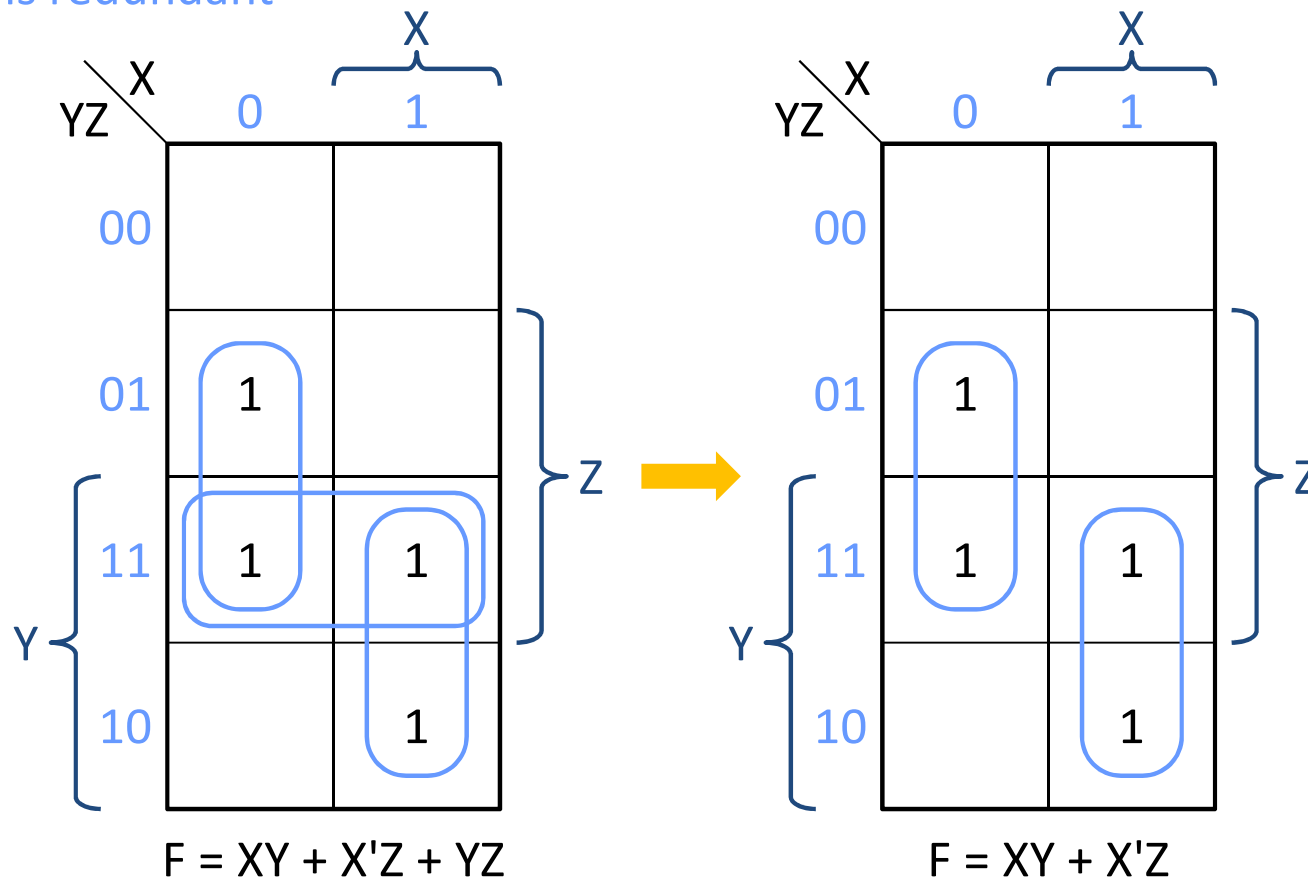
Consensus Theorem in Karnaugh Maps

❑ Overlapped circles imply redundant terms

❑ Consensus theorem

➤ $XY + X'Z + YZ = XY + X'Z$

- YZ is redundant



All Solutions in Karnaugh Maps

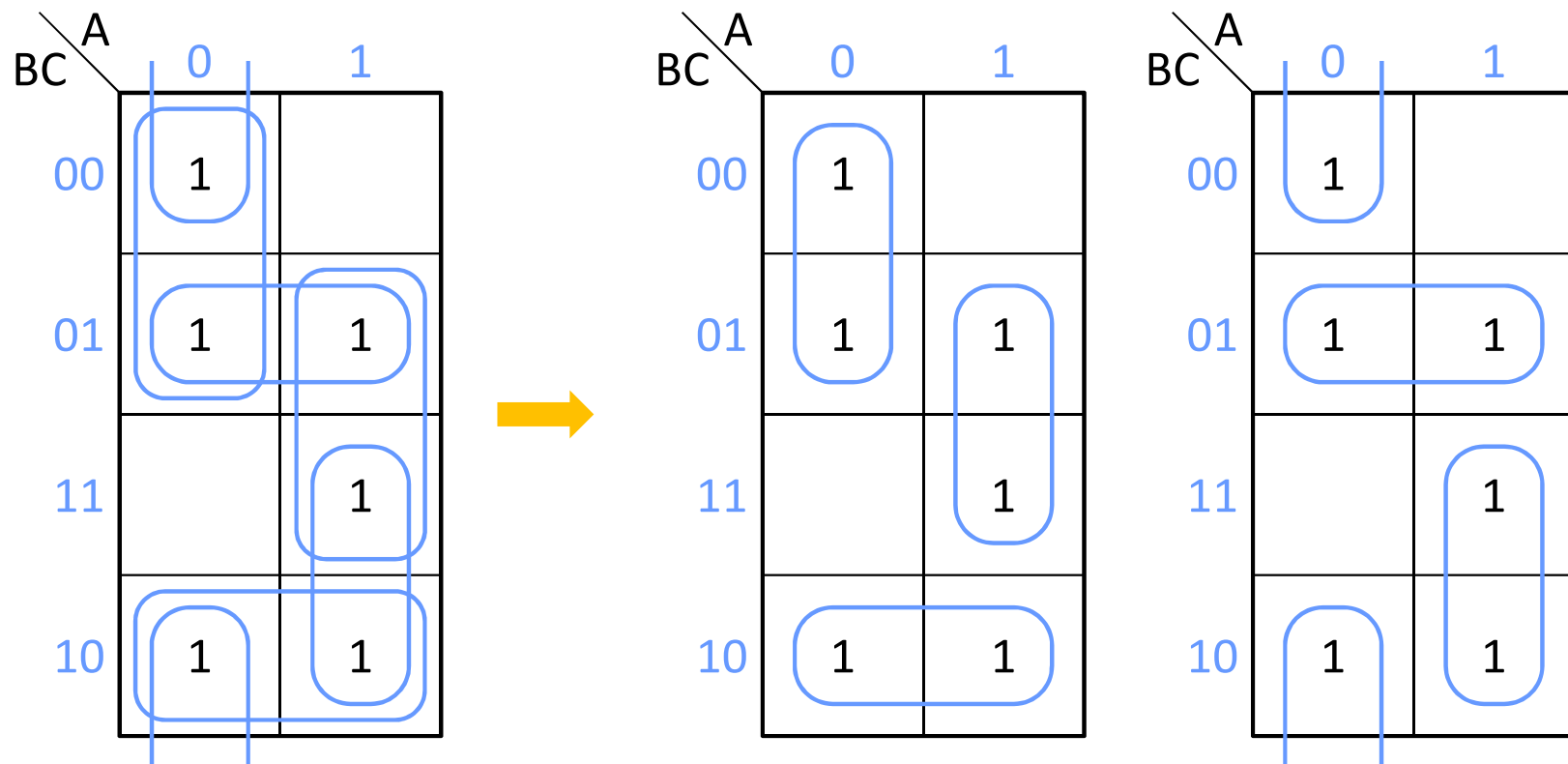
❑ All possible minimum SOPs can be determined from K-map

➤ # of terms and # of literals

❑ Example: $F = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7)$

➤ Make each circle as large as possible

➤ Select as few circles as possible to cover all minterms



Summary

❑ Truth table = minterm expansion = Karnaugh map

❑ Simplification in Karnaugh maps

- Minimum SOP = (min # of terms, min # of literals)
- Steps (make adjacent squares different in only one bit)
 - Mark 1's
 - Make circles
 - Make each circle as large as possible (# of literals)
 - Select as few circles as possible to cover all 1's (# of terms)

❑ Algebraic simplification also holds in Karnaugh maps

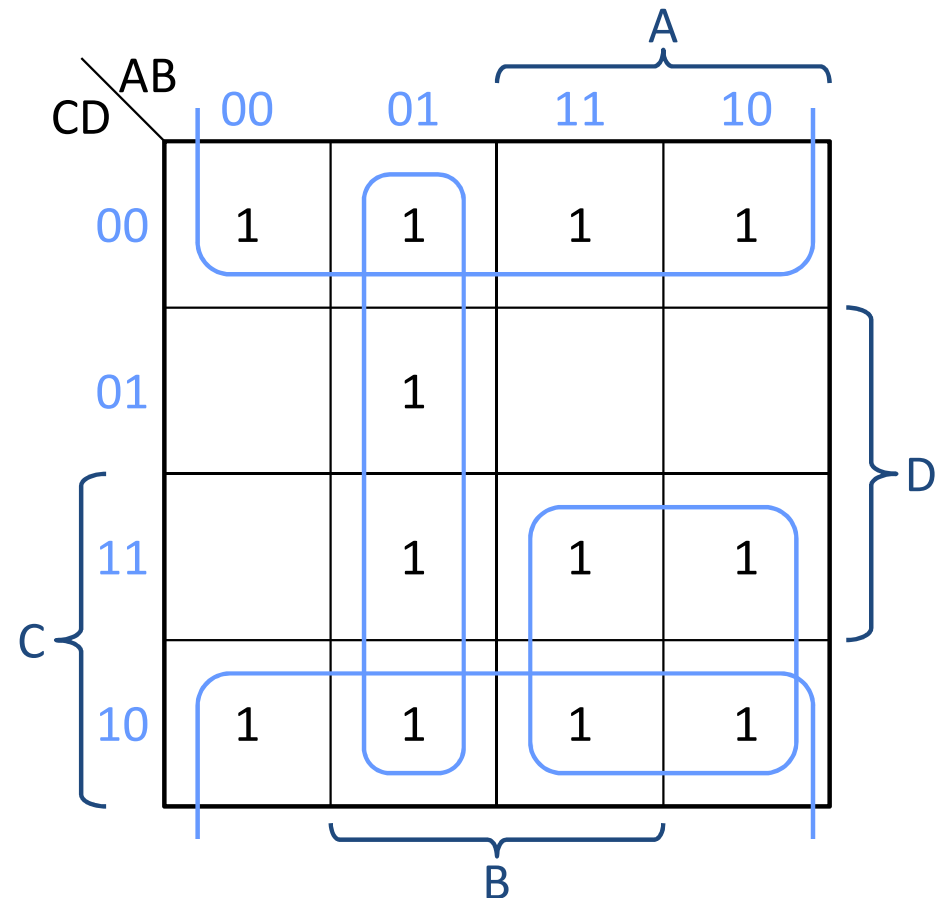
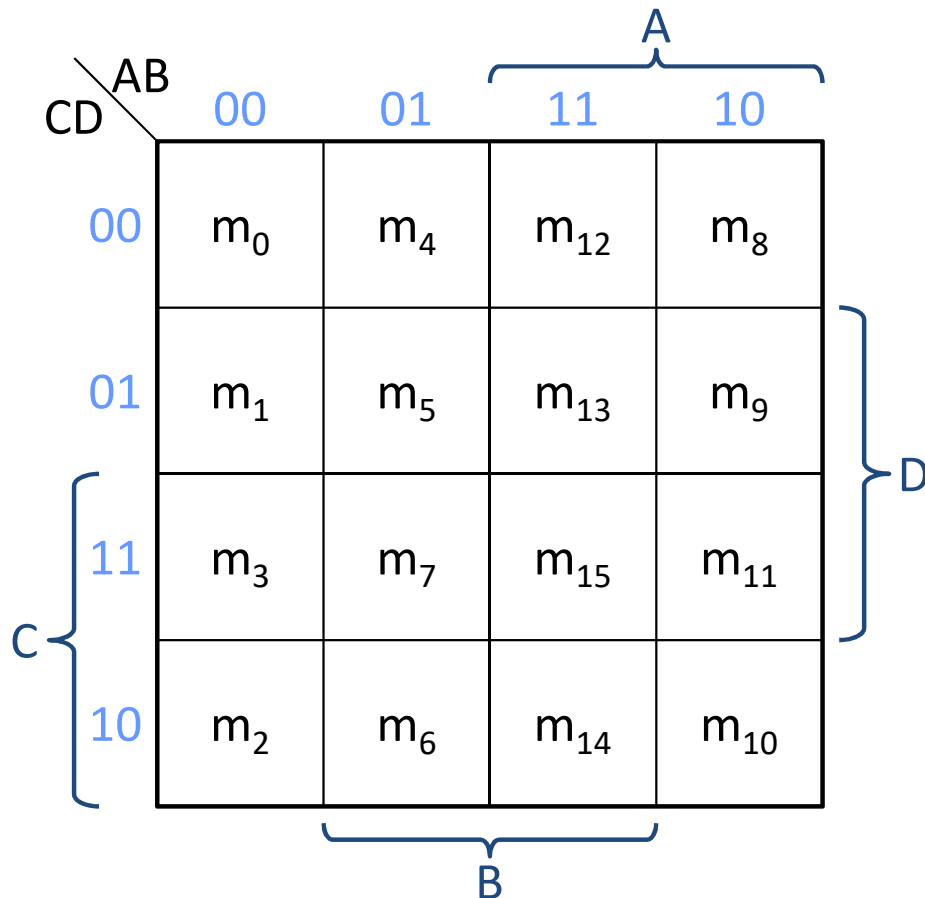
- Combining terms: $XY + XY' = X$
- Eliminating terms: $X + XY = X$; $XY + X'Z + YZ = XY + X'Z$
- Eliminating literals: $X + X'Y = X + Y$
- Adding redundant terms:
 $Y = Y + XX'$; $Y = Y(X + X')$; $XY + X'Z = XY + X'Z + YZ$; $X = X + XY$

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Four-Variable Karnaugh Maps

□ Minterms in adjacent squares of K-map differ in only ONE bit

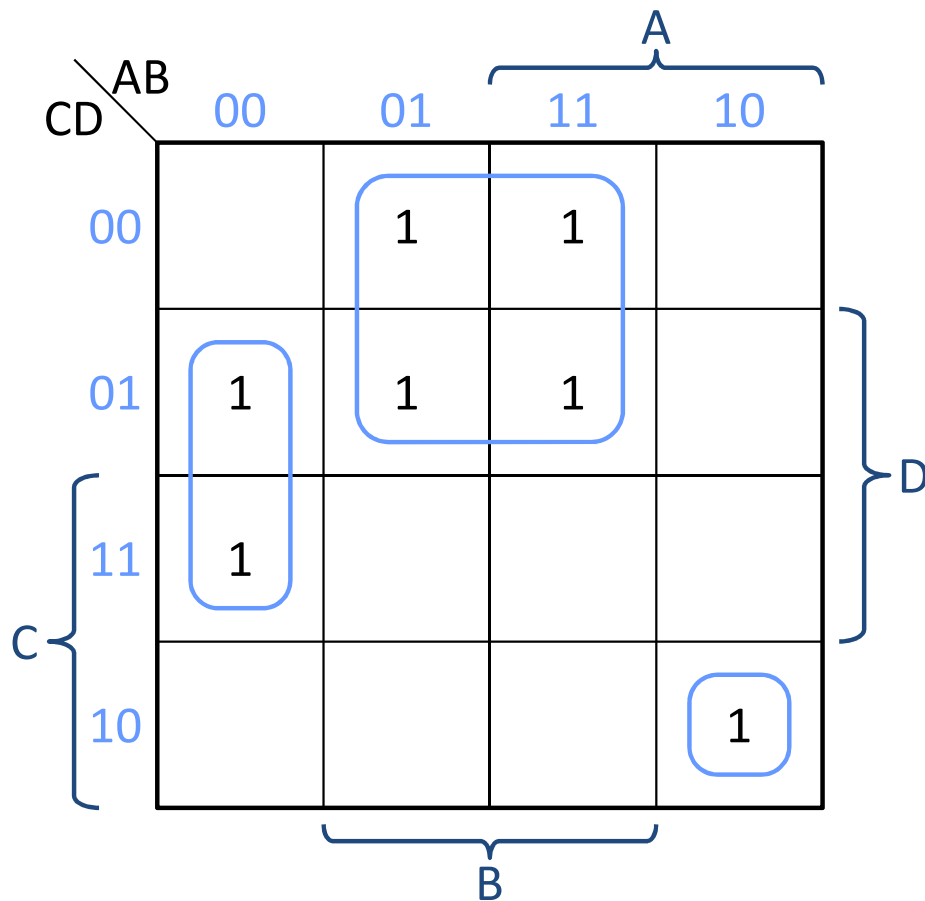


$$F = AC + A'B + D'$$

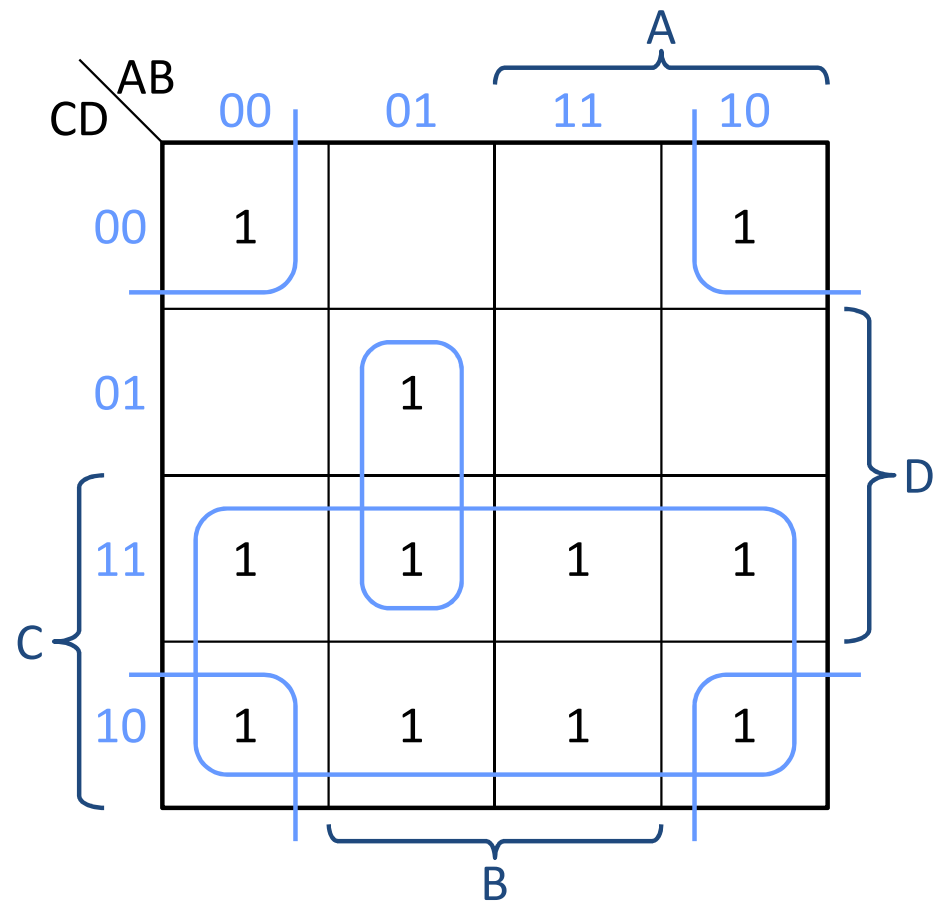
Two More Examples

□ $F_1 = \sum m(1, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 13)$

□ $F_2 = \sum m(0, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15)$



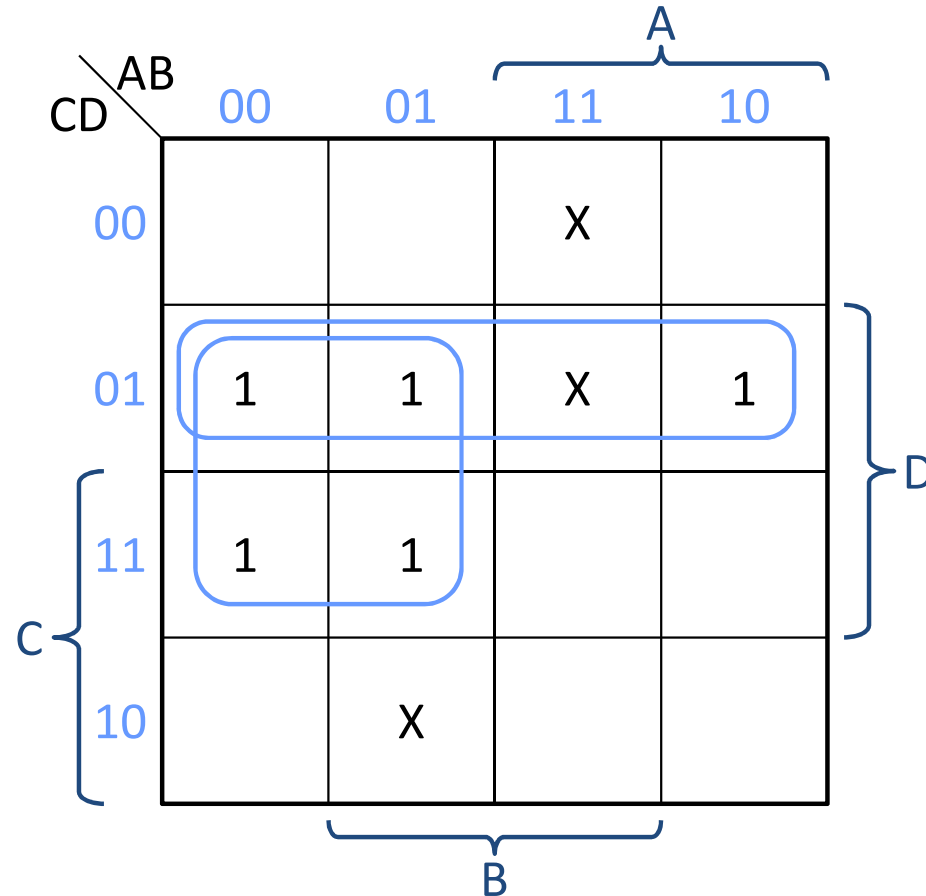
$$F_1 = BC' + A'B'D + AB'CD'$$



$$F_2 = C + B'D' + A'BD$$

Karnaugh Maps with Don't Cares

- ❑ Don't cares can be assigned with 0's or 1's
 - After assignment, the function becomes completely specified
- ❑ $F = \sum m(1, 3, 5, 7, 9) + \sum d(6, 12, 13)$



$$F = A'D + C'D$$

Minimum POS

□ Minimum SOP = circle 1's of F

□ Minimum POS = circle 0's of F

➤ Find minimum SOP of f' and then complement it

➤ Example: $F = X'Z' + WYZ + W'Y'Z' + X'Y$

| YZ \ WX | | W | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
| Y | 00 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 11 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Diagram illustrating the Karnaugh map for the function F. The map is a 4x4 grid with variables W, X, Y, and Z. The top row is labeled WX (00, 01, 11, 10) and the left column is labeled YZ (00, 01, 11, 10). The map shows the following values:

- Row 00: 1, 1, 0, 1
- Row 01: 0, 0, 0, 0
- Row 11: 1, 0, 1, 1
- Row 10: 1, 0, 0, 1

Groupings for Minimum POS (circled 0's):

- Group 1: (0,2), (1,2), (2,2), (3,2) - $W'XY$
- Group 2: (0,1), (0,2), (1,1), (1,2) - WXZ'
- Group 3: (0,0), (0,1), (1,0), (1,1) - $Y'Z$

$$F' = Y'Z + W'XY + WXZ'$$

By DeMorgan's law:

$$F = (Y + Z')(W + X' + Y')(W' + X' + Z)$$

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Prime Implicants (1/2)

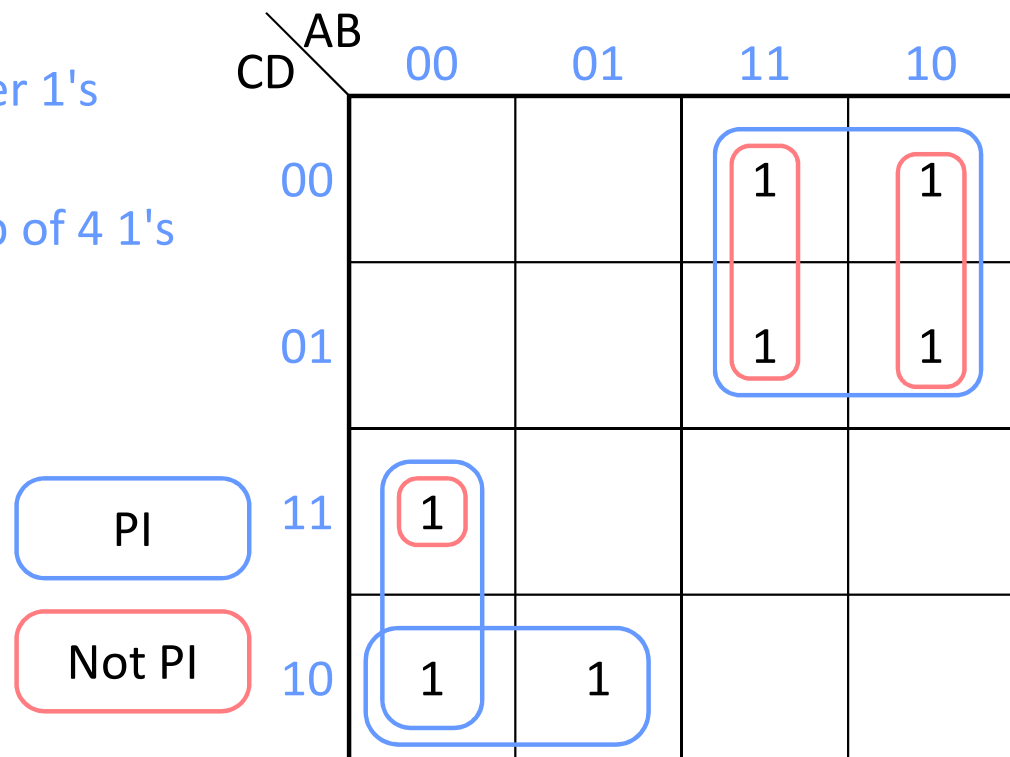
❑ **Implicant**: a product term

➤ Any single 1 or any group of 1's in the K-map

❑ **Prime implicant** (PI): an implicant that cannot be covered by other implicants

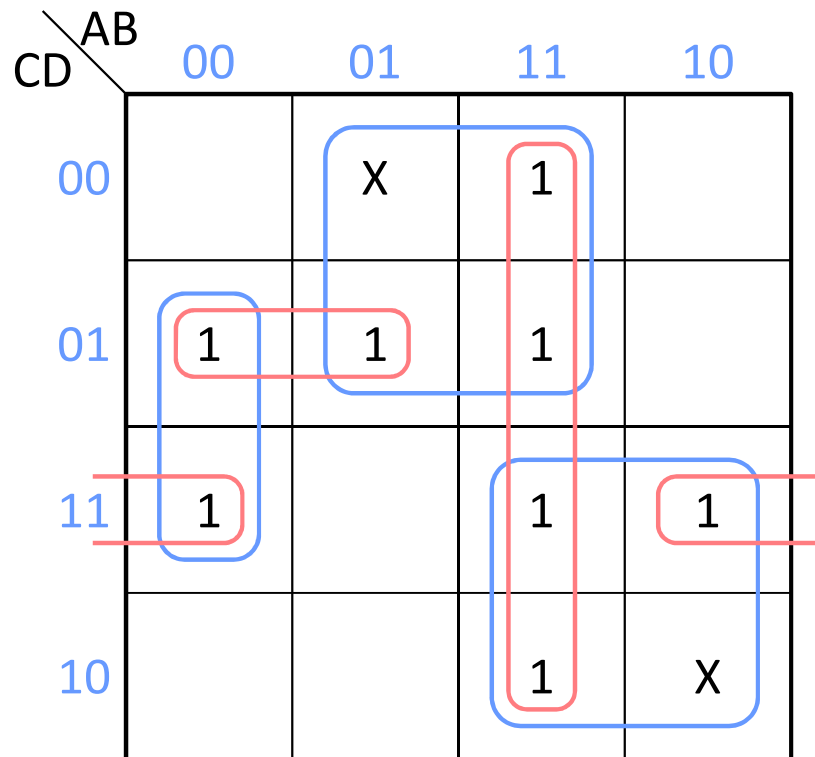
➤ A circle that cannot be enlarged any more

- A single 1 is a PI
if not adjacent to any other 1's
- Two adjacent 1's is a PI
if not contained in a group of 4 1's



Prime Implicants (2/2)

- ❑ **Cover:** a set of prime implicants which covers all 1's
- ❑ A minimum SOP contains only prime implicants (why?)
 - Minimum cover = (min # of PIs, min # of literals)
- ❑ Don't cares are treated just like 1's here



$$F = A'B'D + BC' + AC$$

$$F = A'C'D + AB + B'CD$$

Essential Prime Implicants

❑ **Essential prime implicant**: if a minterm is covered by only one PI, the PI is essential

- Essential PI must be included in minimum SOP
- Find essential PI's = find the 1's circled only once

❑ **Example**: $F = CD + BD + B'C + AC = BD + B'C + AC$

| CD \ AB | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | | | | |
| 01 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |

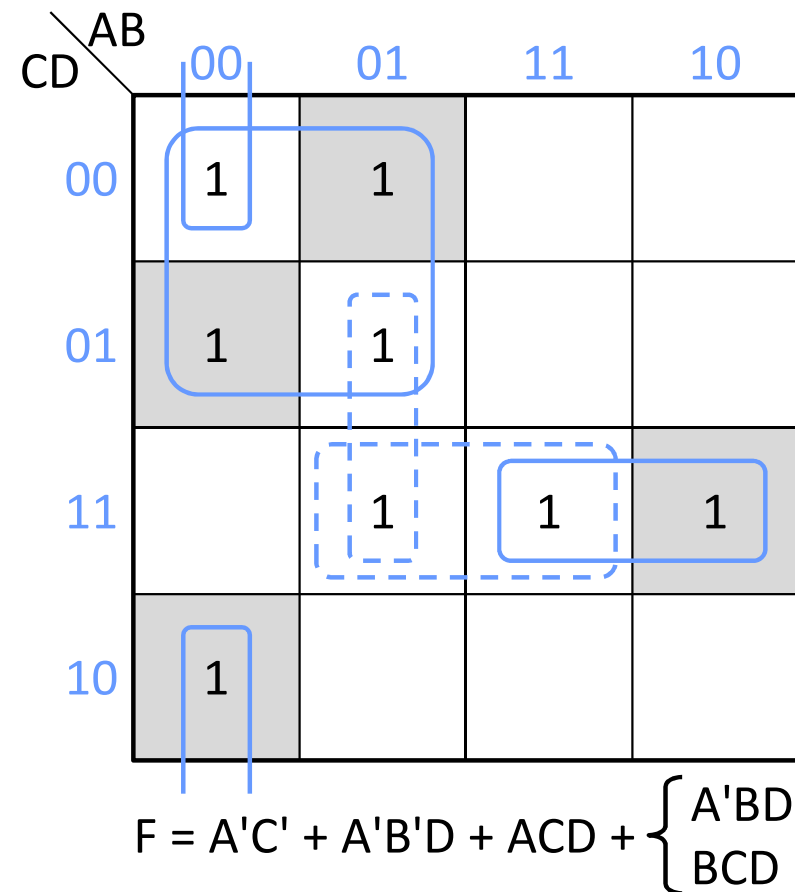
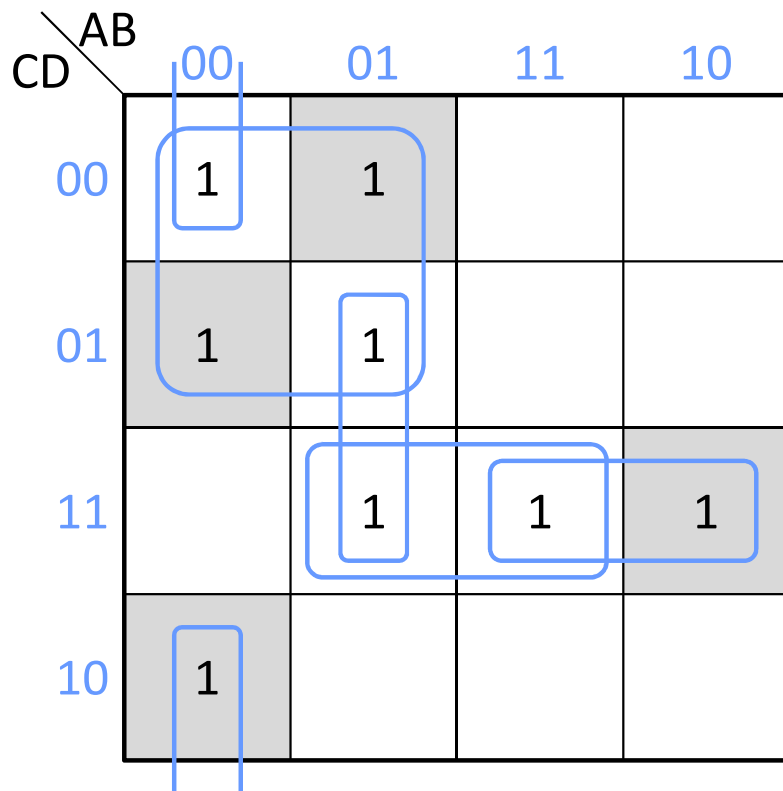


| CD \ AB | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|---------|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | | | | |
| 01 | | 1 | 1 | |
| 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |

Another Example

Find minimum cover

- Find all PI's
- Find essential PI's
- Find a minimum set of PI's to cover the remaining 1's



Summary

❑ Minimum SOP = minimum cover = a minimum set of PI's which cover all 1's

➤ Minimum cover = (min # of PIs, min # of literals)

❑ Steps

➤ Find all PI's

➤ Find essential PI's

➤ Find a minimum set of PI's to cover the remaining 1's

❑ Recap: steps of simplification in Karnaugh maps

➤ Mark 1's

➤ Make circles

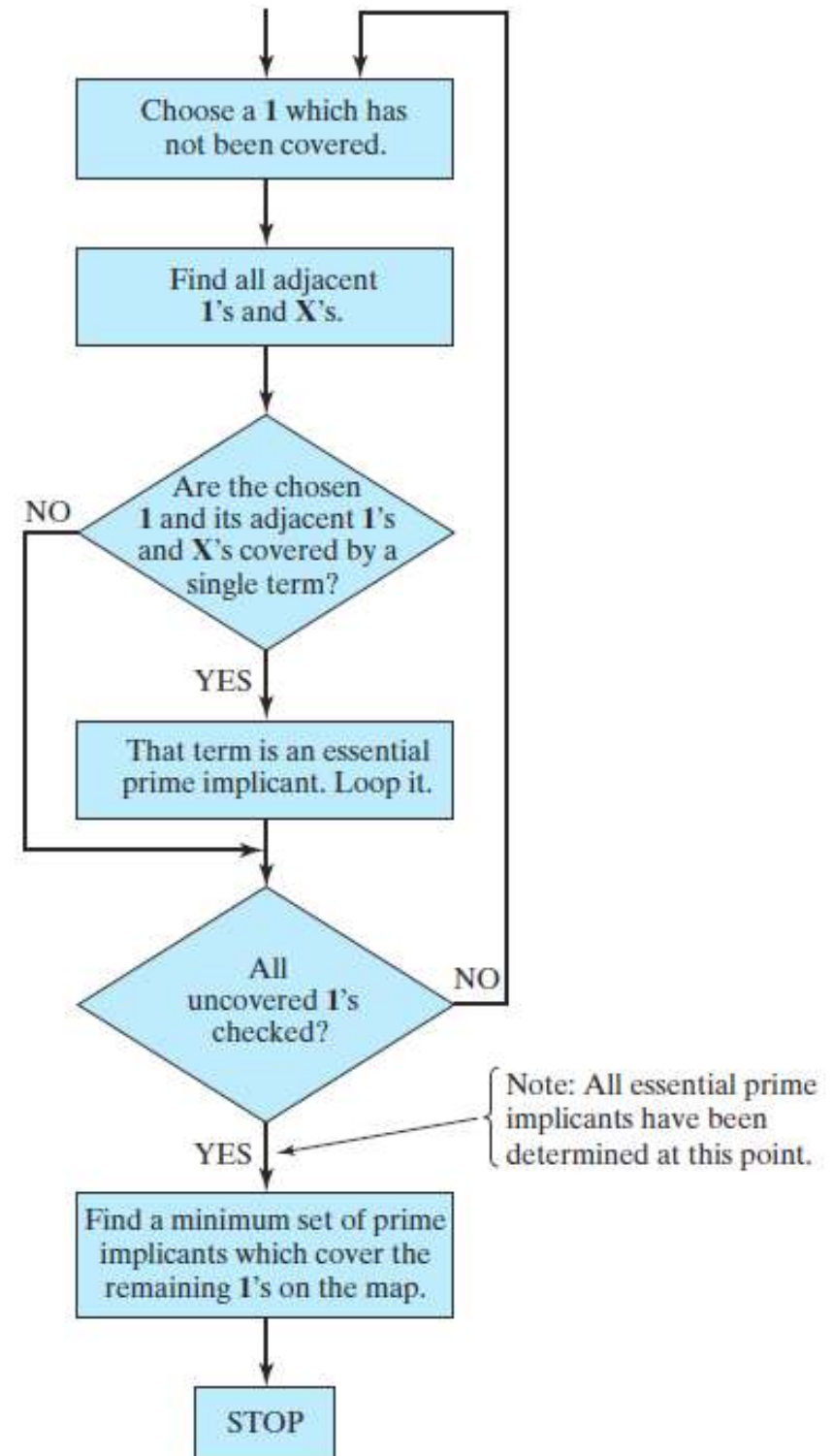
- Make each circle as large as possible = find PI

- Select as few circles as possible to cover all 1's = find minimum cover

Flowchart

FIGURE 5-19
Flowchart for
Determining a
Minimum Sum of
Products Using a
Karnaugh Map

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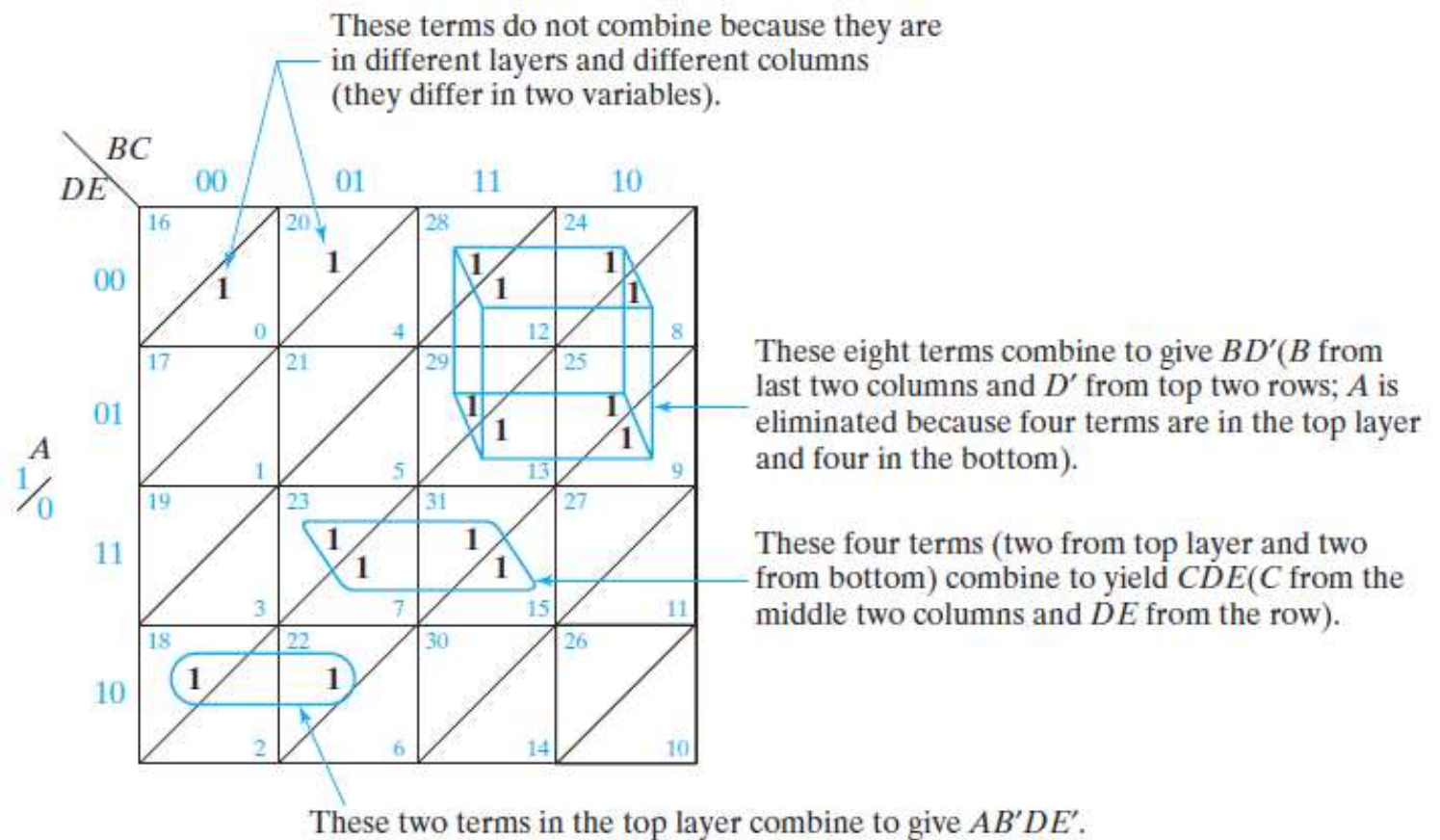
Five-Variable Karnaugh Maps (1/2)

Example

➤ $F = BD' + CDE + AB'DE' + AB'CD'E' + A'B'C'D'E'$

FIGURE 5-21
A Five-Variable Karnaugh Map

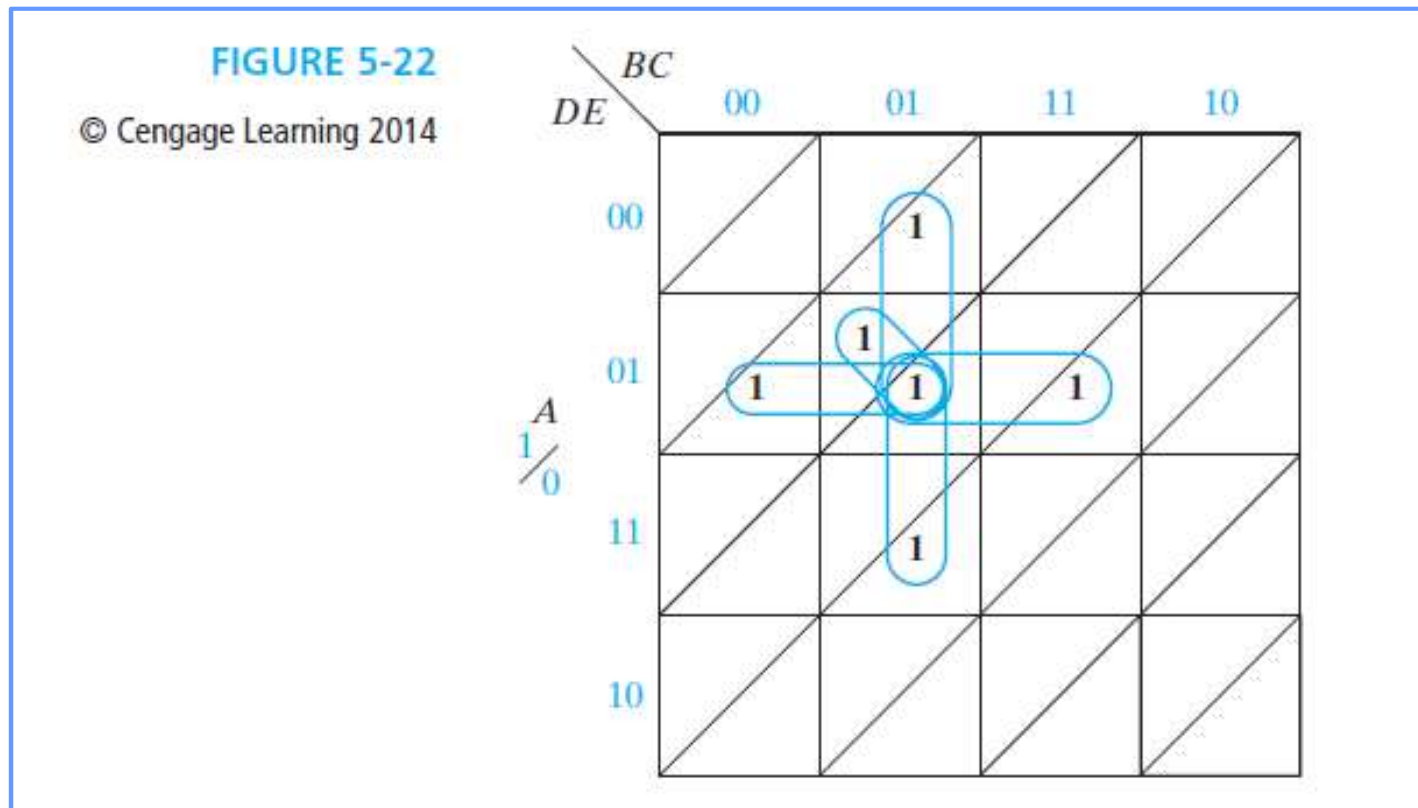
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Five-Variable Karnaugh Maps (2/2)

□ Example

➤ $F = A'B'CD' + A'B'CE + A'B'D'E + A'CD'E + B'CD'E$



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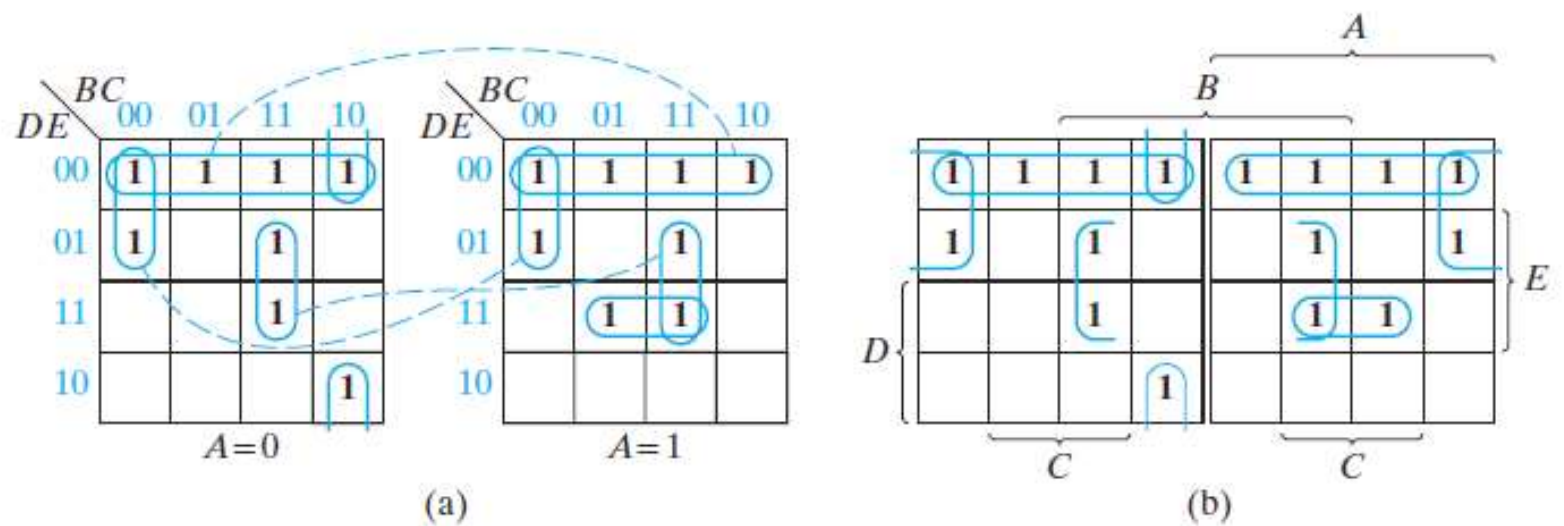
Other Forms of Karnaugh Maps

- ❑ Side-by-side maps
- ❑ Mirror image maps

FIGURE 5-28

Other Forms of
Five-Variable
Karnaugh Maps

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Q&A