

ESc201 : Introduction to Electronics

Logic Gates and Minimization

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3-variable minimization (recap)

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.\bar{z} + \bar{x}.y.z + x.y.z + x.\bar{y}.z$$

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0

$$y.z$$

$$x.z$$

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.\bar{z} + y.z + x.z$$

Idea is to cover all the 1's with as few and as simple terms as possible

3-variable minimization (recap)

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.\bar{z} + \bar{x}.y.\bar{z} + x.y.z + x.\bar{y}.z$$

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

$$\bar{x}.\bar{z}$$

$$x.z$$

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{z} + x.z$$

3-variable minimization (recap)

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.\bar{z} + \bar{x}.\bar{y}.z + x.y.\bar{z} + x.y.z$$

$$x.\bar{y}$$

$$x.y$$

$$f = x.\bar{y} + x.y$$

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$f = x.(\bar{y} + y) = x$$

$$x$$

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0

\bar{x}

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1

\bar{z}

x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0

z

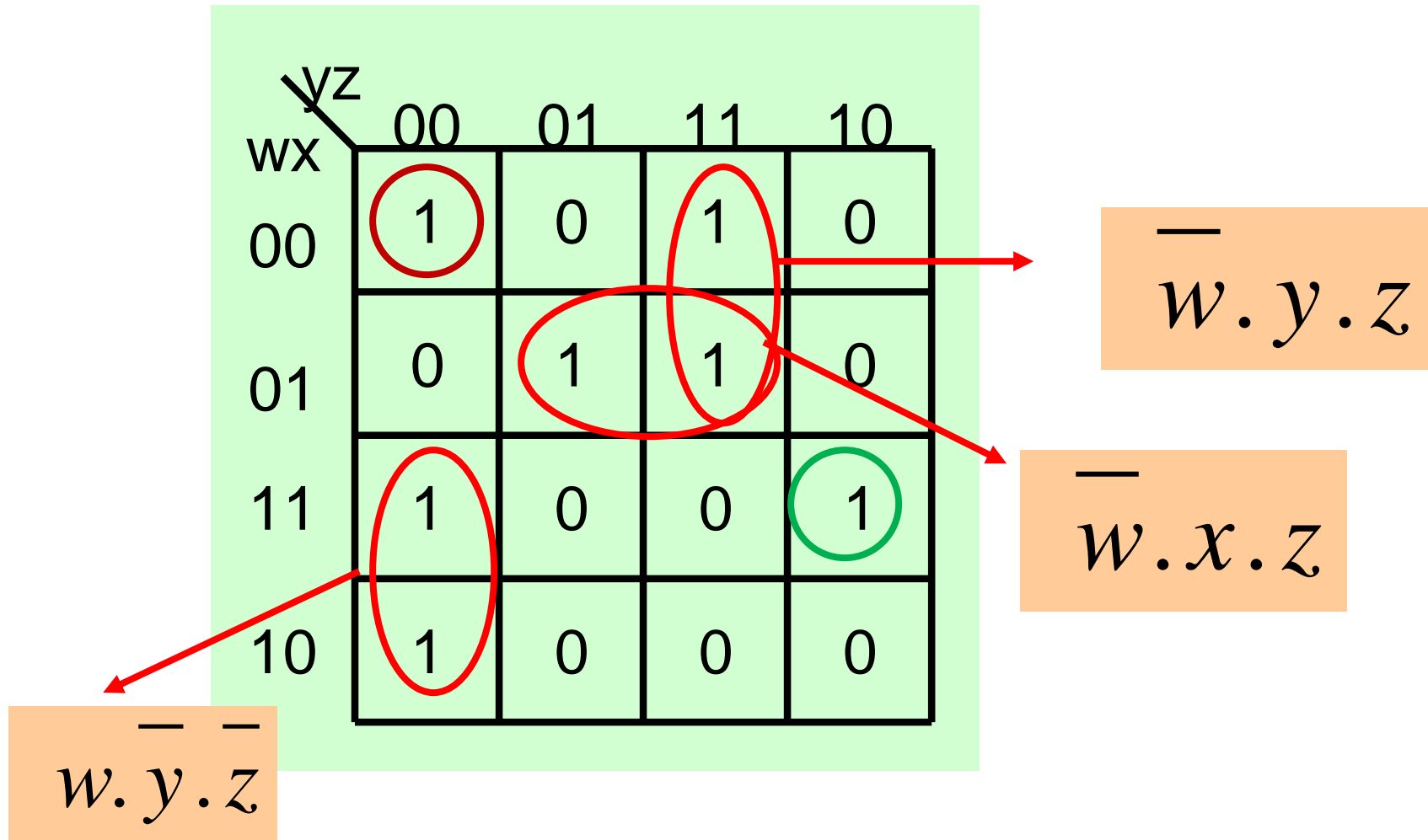
x \ yz	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

\bar{z}

$$f = x + \bar{z}$$

x

4-variable minimization



$$f = \bar{w}.y.z + \bar{w}.x.z + w.\bar{y}.\bar{z} + \bar{w}.x.y.\bar{z} + w.x.y.\bar{z}$$

Is this the simplest expression ?

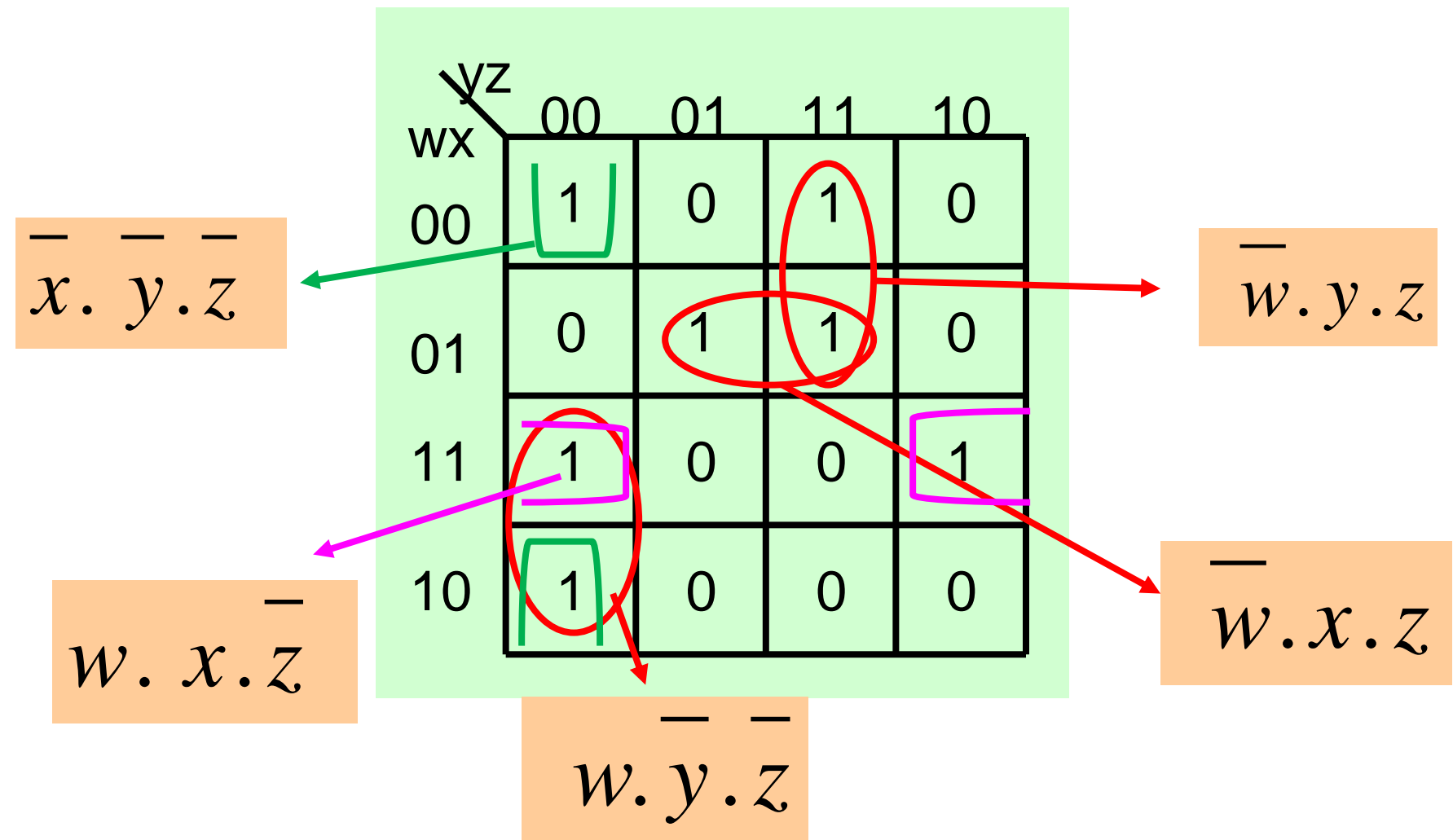
wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	1	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	0

$$w \cdot x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot \bar{z} = w \cdot x \cdot \bar{z}$$

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	1	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	0

$$w \cdot \bar{x} \cdot y \cdot z + w \cdot x \cdot y \cdot z = x \cdot y \cdot z$$

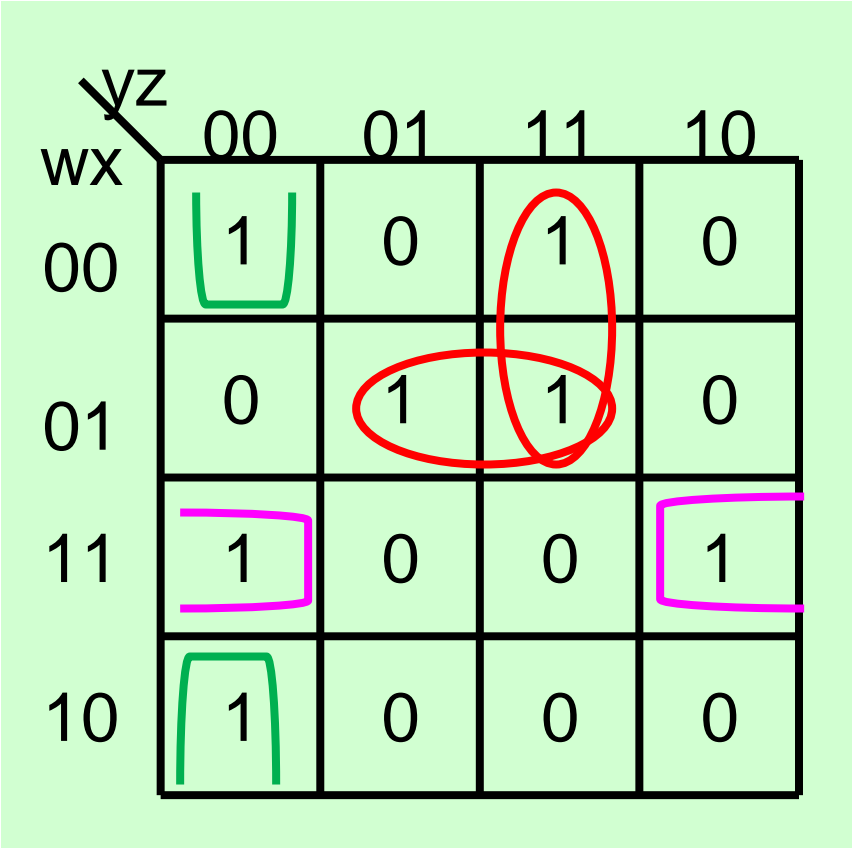
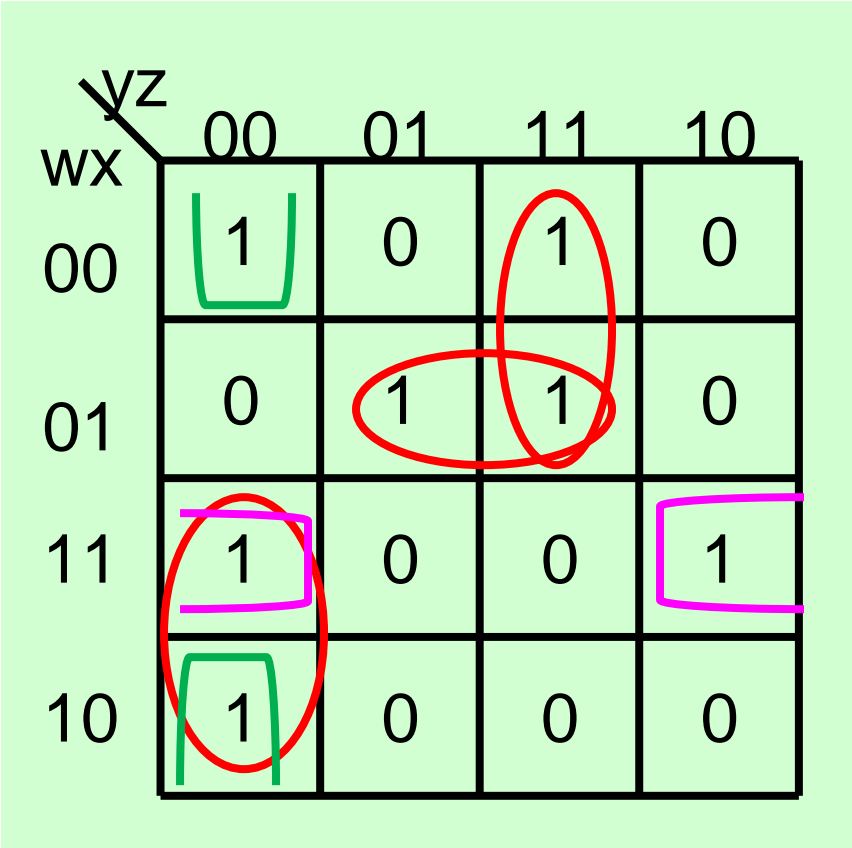
4-variable minimization



$$f = \bar{w} \cdot y \cdot z + \bar{w} \cdot x \cdot z + w \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z} + w \cdot x \cdot \bar{z} + \bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}$$

Is this the best that we can do ?

Cover the 1's with minimum number of terms



$$f = \overline{w}.y.z + \overline{w}.x.z + \overline{w}.y.\overline{z} + \overline{w}.x.\overline{z} + x.y.\overline{z}$$

$$f = \overline{w}.y.z + \overline{w}.x.z + \overline{w}.x.\overline{z} + x.y.\overline{z}$$

4-variable minimization

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	0
01	1	1	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	0
01	1	1	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1

$$f = \overline{w}.x.y + \overline{w}.x.z + \overline{w}.y.z$$

$$f = \overline{w}.x.y + \overline{w}.x.z + x.y.z$$

Groups of 4

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	0
01	1	1	1	1
11	0	1	0	0
10	0	1	0	0

$$\overline{w} \cdot x$$

$$x \cdot z$$

$$\overline{y} \cdot z$$

$$w \cdot z$$

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	1	1	0
10	0	1	1	0

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	1	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	0

$$\overline{x} \cdot z$$

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	0
01	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	1	0

$$\overline{x} \cdot z$$

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1

$$\overline{x} \cdot \overline{z}$$

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	1	0
01	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	1	0

$$??$$

Groups of 8

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	1	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	1	1	0
10	0	1	1	0

z

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	0	0
01	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	0

x

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	0	1

\bar{z}

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	1	1	1

\bar{x}

Examples

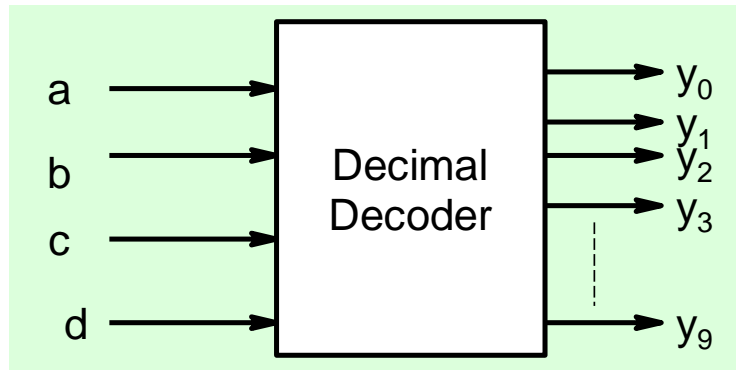
A 4x4 Karnaugh map for a 4-variable function. The vertical axis is labeled 'WX' and the horizontal axis is labeled 'YZ'. The map contains 1s in the following cells: (00,01), (00,10), (01,00), (01,01), (01,10), (01,11), (10,00), (10,01), (10,10), (10,11). The prime implicants are highlighted: a blue oval for the 2x2 square (00,01), (00,10), (01,00), (01,01); a red oval for the 2x2 square (00,10), (00,11), (10,10), (10,11); and a magenta rectangle for the 2x4 rectangle (01,00), (01,01), (01,10), (01,11).

WX \ YZ	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	1
01	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	1

A 4x4 Karnaugh map for a 4-variable function, identical to the one on the left. The prime implicants are highlighted: a blue oval for the 2x2 square (00,01), (00,10), (01,00), (01,01); a red oval for the 2x2 square (00,10), (00,11), (10,10), (10,11); a magenta rectangle for the 2x4 rectangle (01,00), (01,01), (01,10), (01,11); and a green oval for the 2x4 rectangle (01,10), (01,11), (10,10), (10,11).

WX \ YZ	00	01	11	10
00	0	1	0	1
01	1	1	0	1
11	1	1	1	1
10	0	0	0	1

Don't care terms



Y_3

	cd	00	01	11	10
ab					
00		0	0	1	0
01		0	0	0	0
11		x	x	x	x
10		0	0	x	x

$$y_3 = \bar{a}.\bar{b}.c.d$$

a	b	c	d	y_0	y_1	y_2	y_3	y_4	y_5	y_6	y_7	y_8	y_9
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	0	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	1	0	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1	1	1	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Don't care terms can be chosen as 0 or 1. Depending on the problem, we can choose the don't care term as 1 and use it to obtain a simpler Boolean expression

Y_3

cd \ ab	00	01	11	10
00	0	0	1	0
01	0	0	0	0
11	x	x	x	x
10	0	0	x	x

$$y_3 = \bar{b}.c.d$$

Don't care terms should only be included in encirclements if it helps in obtaining a larger grouping or smaller number of groups.

SOP/POS form (recap)

x_1	x_2	x_3	y
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$$y = \overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2} \cdot x_3 + \overline{x_1} \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 + x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2} \cdot x_3 + x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3$$

Sum of Products (SOP) form

$$y = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) \cdot (x_1 + \overline{x_2} + x_3) \cdot (\overline{x_1} + x_2 + x_3) \cdot (\overline{x_1} + \overline{x_2} + x_3)$$

Product of Sum (POS) form

Minimization of Product of Sum Terms using Kmap

		y	
x	0	0	1
	1	1	1
0	0	1	
1	1	1	

$$f = x + y$$

		y	
x	0	0	1
	1	0	1
0	0	1	
1	0	1	

$$f = y$$

		y	
		0	1
x	0	1	0
	1	1	0

$$\Rightarrow f = \bar{y}$$

		y	
		0	1
x	0	1	1
	1	0	0

$$\Rightarrow f = \bar{x}$$

$$\bar{x} + z$$

		yz			
		00	01	11	10
x	0	1	0	0	1
	1	0	1	1	0

$$x + \bar{z}$$

$$f = (\bar{x} + z) \cdot (x + \bar{z})$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot z$$

$$x + y + z$$

		yz			
		00	01	11	10
wx	00	0	1	0	1
	01	1	1	1	1
	11	1	0	1	1
	10	0	0	0	0

$$x + \bar{y} + \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{w} + y + \bar{z}$$

$$\bar{w} + x$$

$$f = (x + y + z) \cdot (x + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{w} + y + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{w} + x)$$

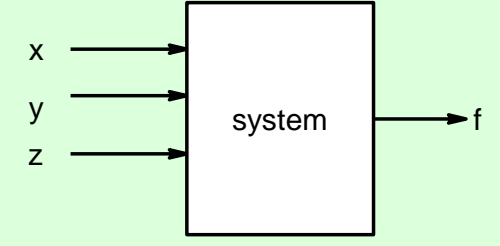
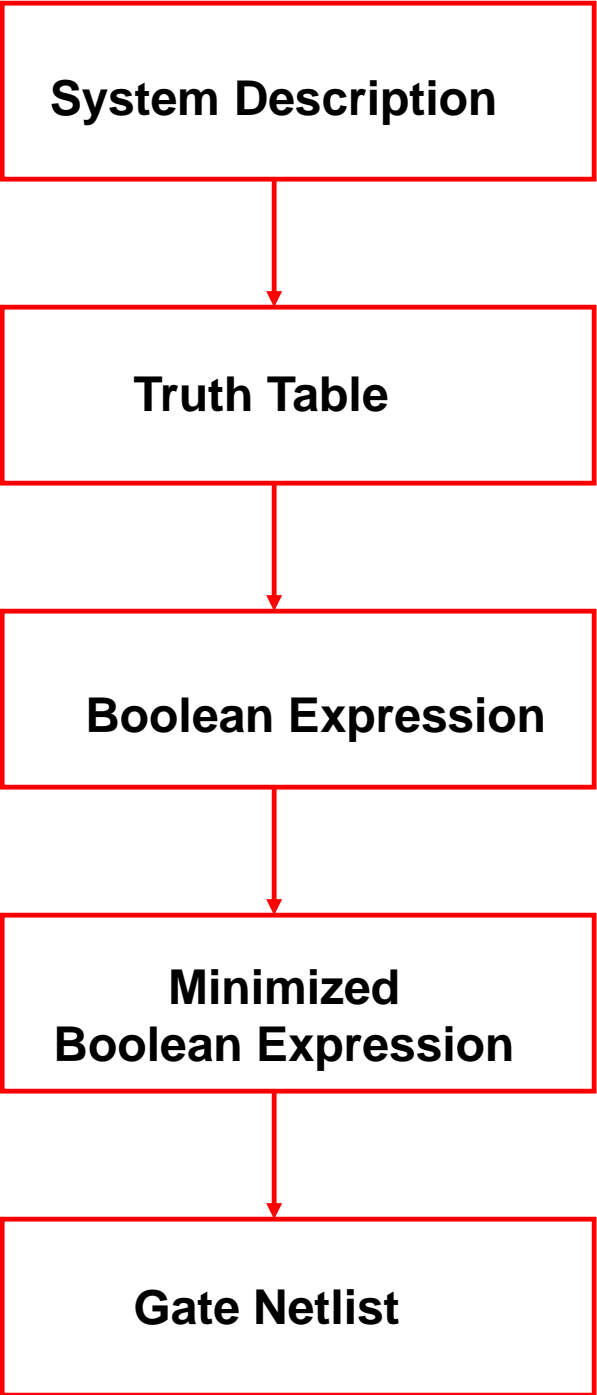
Example

Obtain the minimized PoS by suitably using don't care terms

wx \ yz	00	01	11	10
00	1	x	0	1
01	1	0	1	1
11	0	x	1	1
10	1	x	1	x

$$f = (w + x + \bar{z}) (\bar{w} + \bar{x} + y) (y + \bar{z})$$

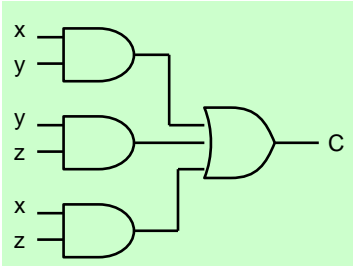
Design Flow



x	y	z	f
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

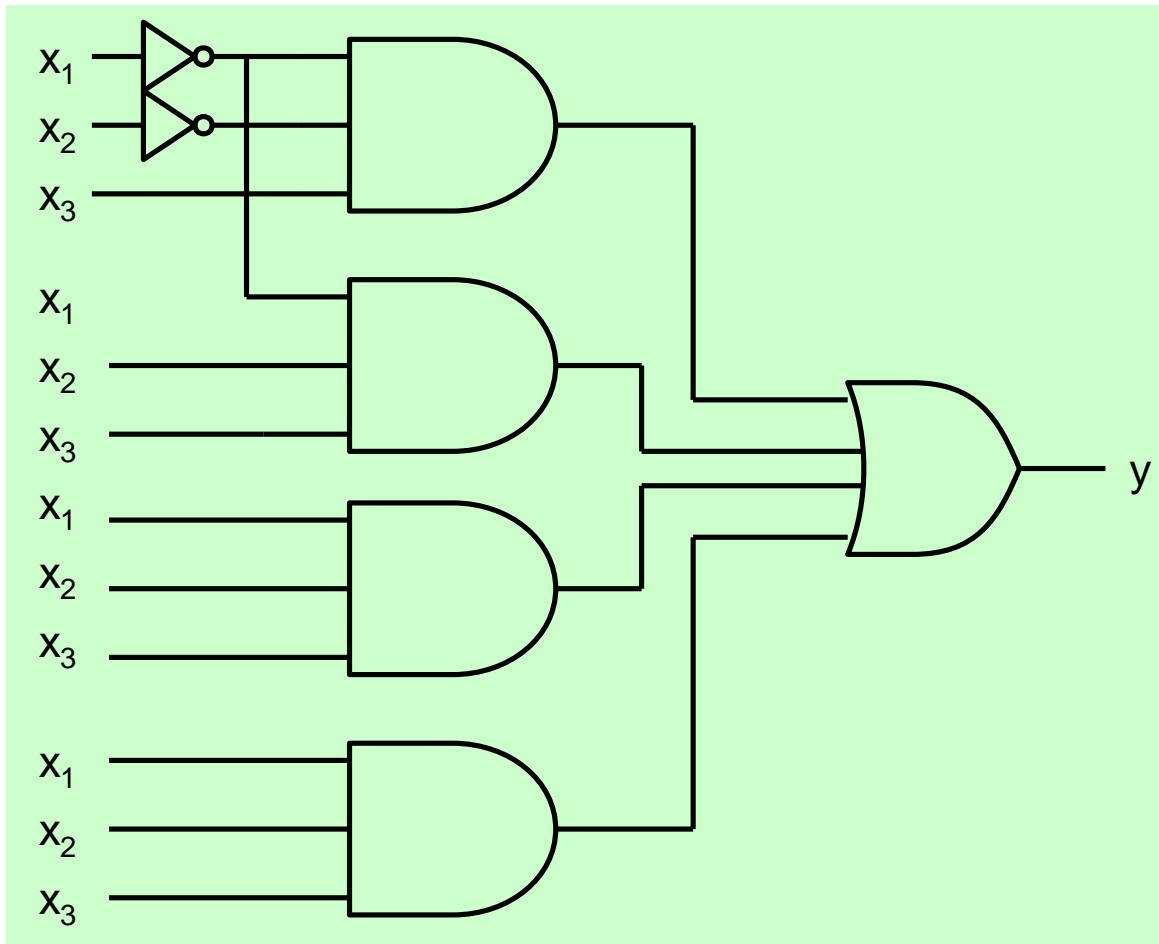
$$f = \bar{x}.\bar{y}.z + \bar{x}.y.z + x.\bar{y}.z + x.y.z$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \bar{x}.\bar{z} + x.z$$



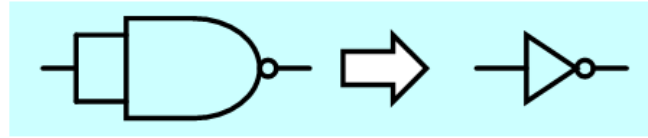
Mapping of Boolean expression to a Network of gates available in the library

$$y = \overline{x_1} \cdot \overline{x_2} \cdot x_3 + \overline{x_1} \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 + x_1 \cdot \overline{x_2} \cdot x_3 + x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3$$



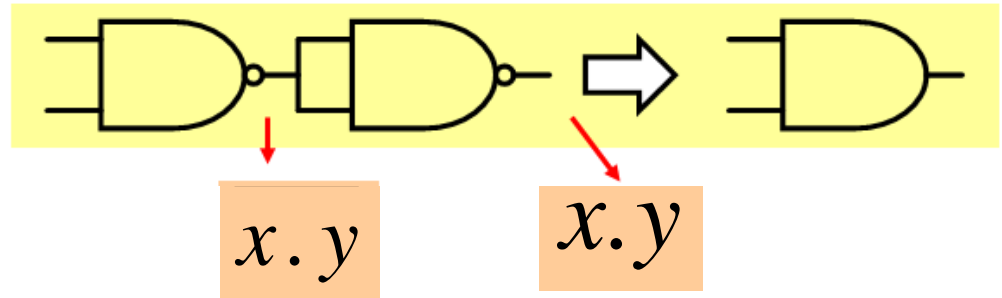
Implementation using only NAND gates

NAND to Inverter

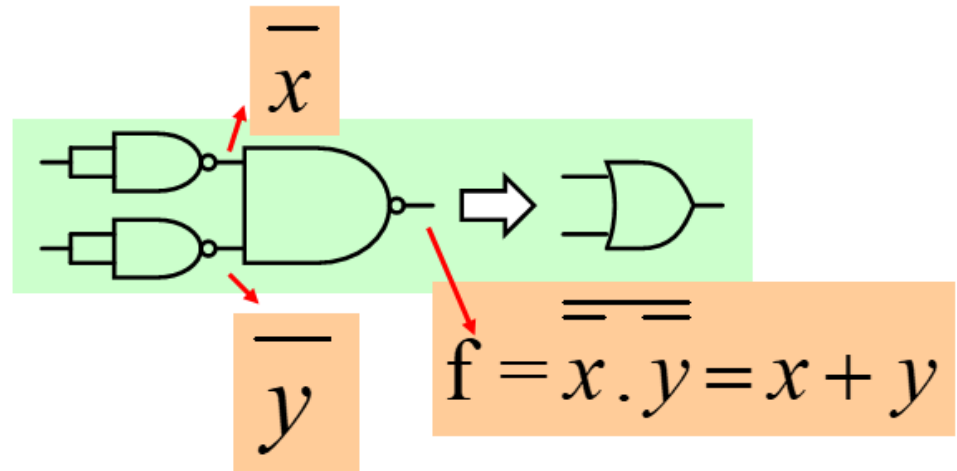


$$\overline{x \cdot x} = \bar{x}$$

NAND to AND

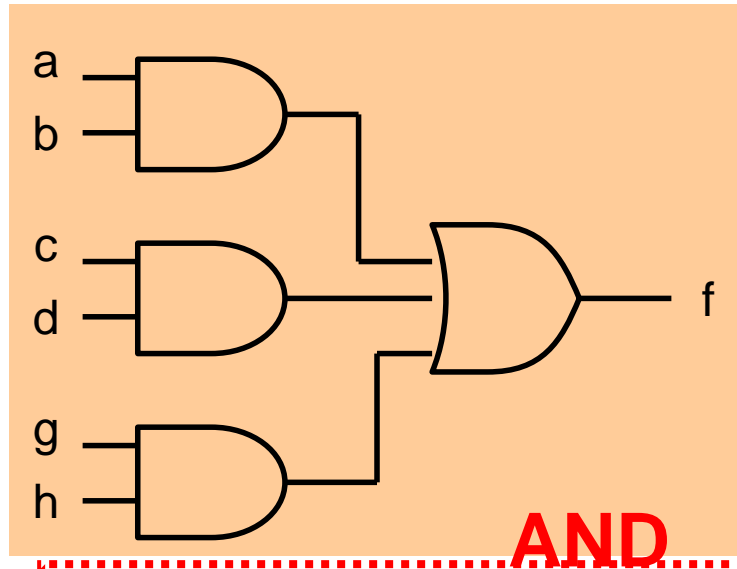


NAND to OR

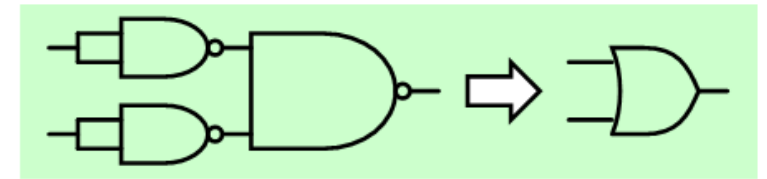
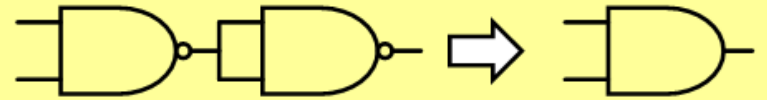


Implementation using only NAND gates

A SoP expression is easily implemented with NAND gates.

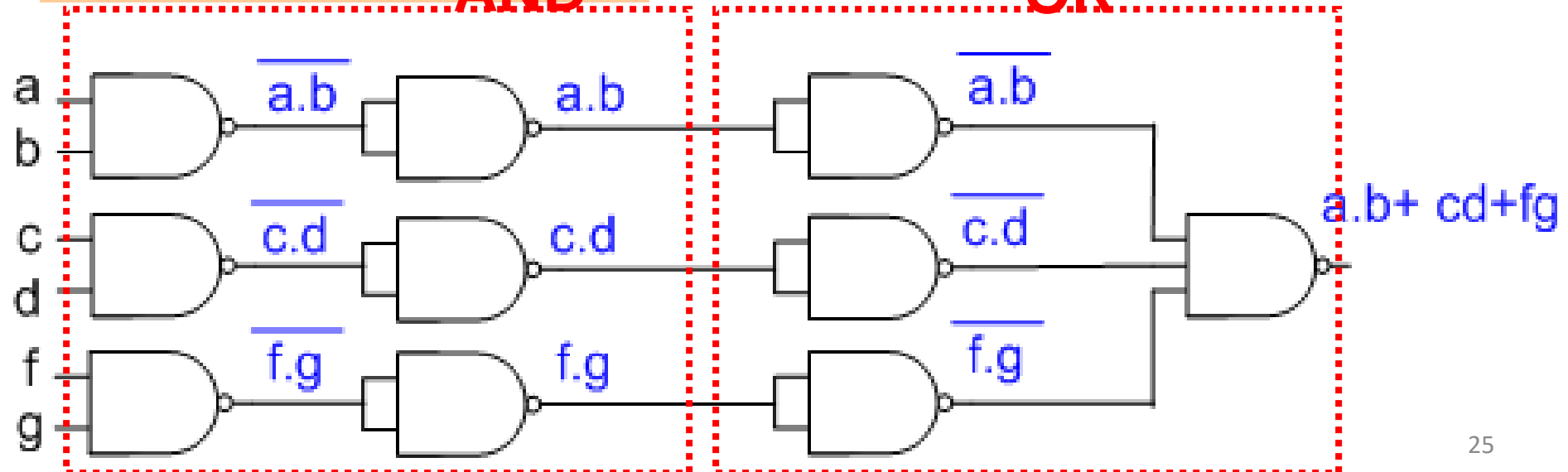


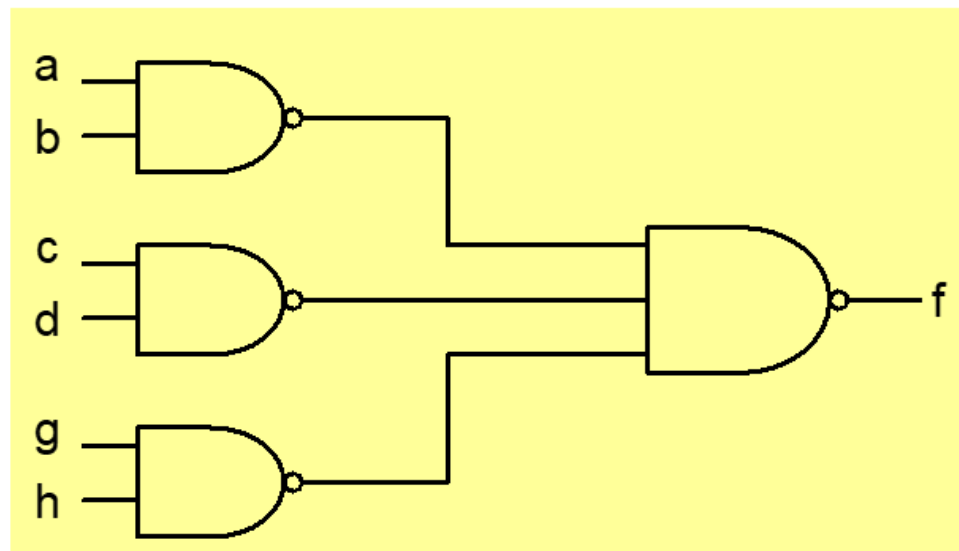
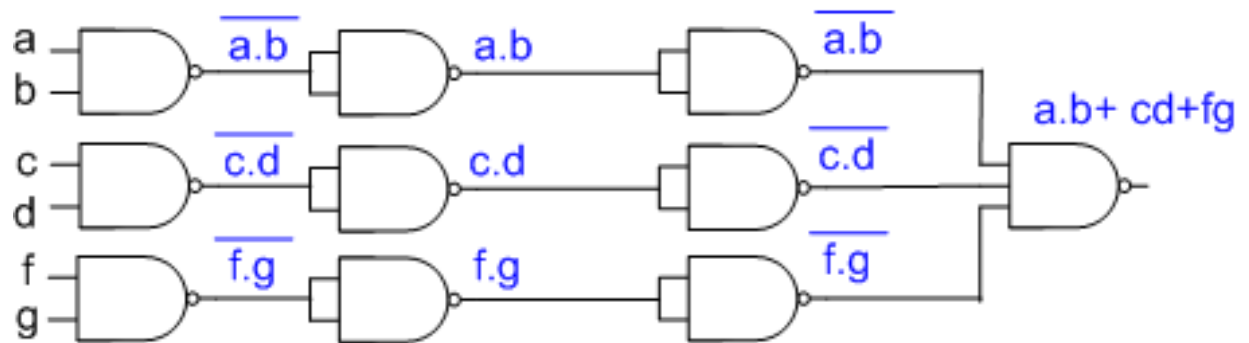
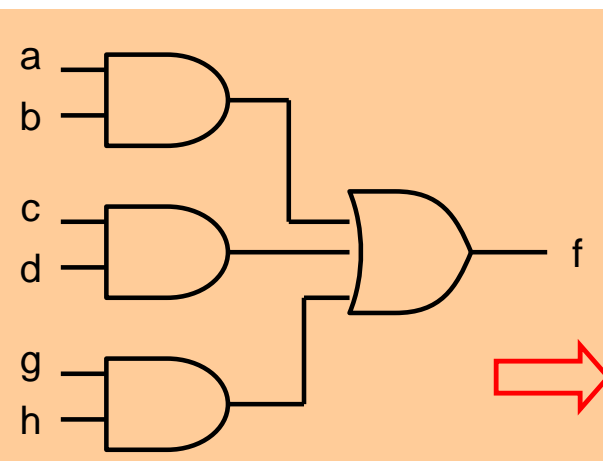
$$f = a.b + c.d + f.g$$



AND

OR

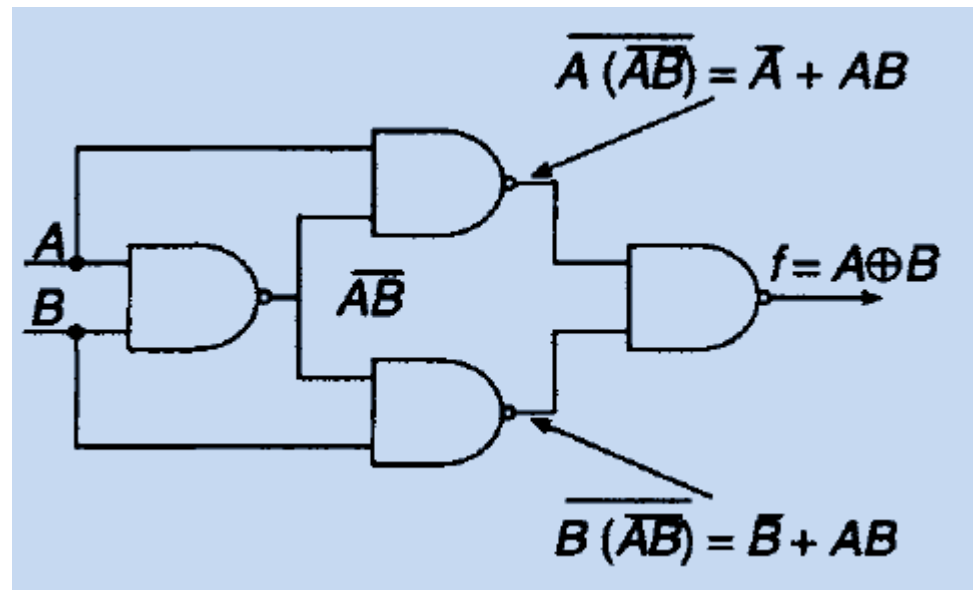
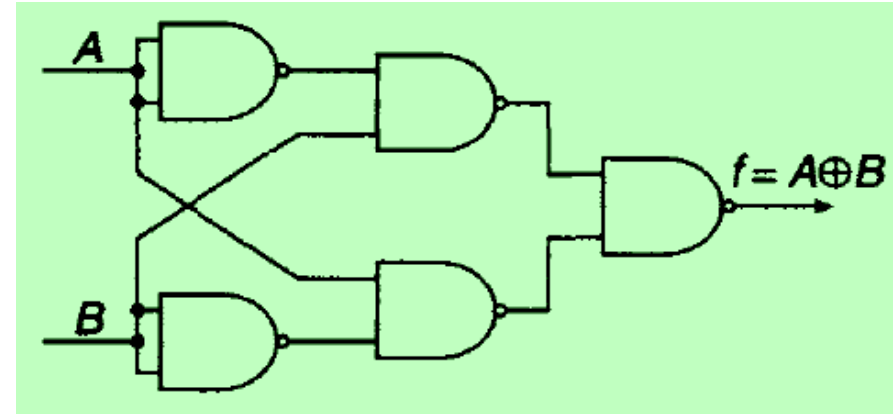
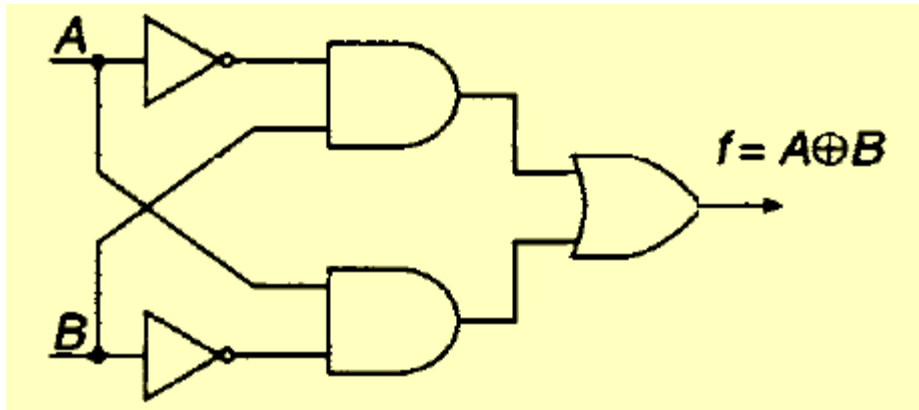




There is a one-to-one mapping between AND-OR network and NAND network

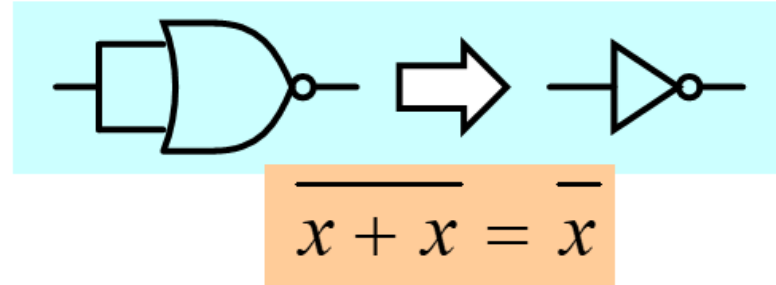
Often there is lot of further optimization that can be done

Consider implementation of XOR gate $f = \bar{A}.B + A.\bar{B}$

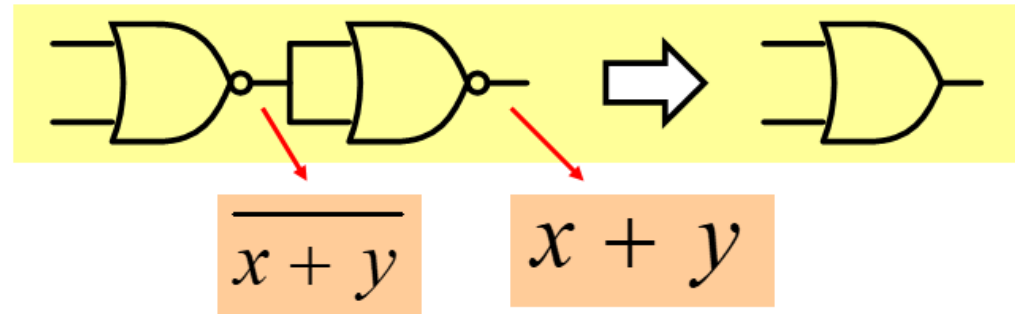


Implementation using only NOR gates

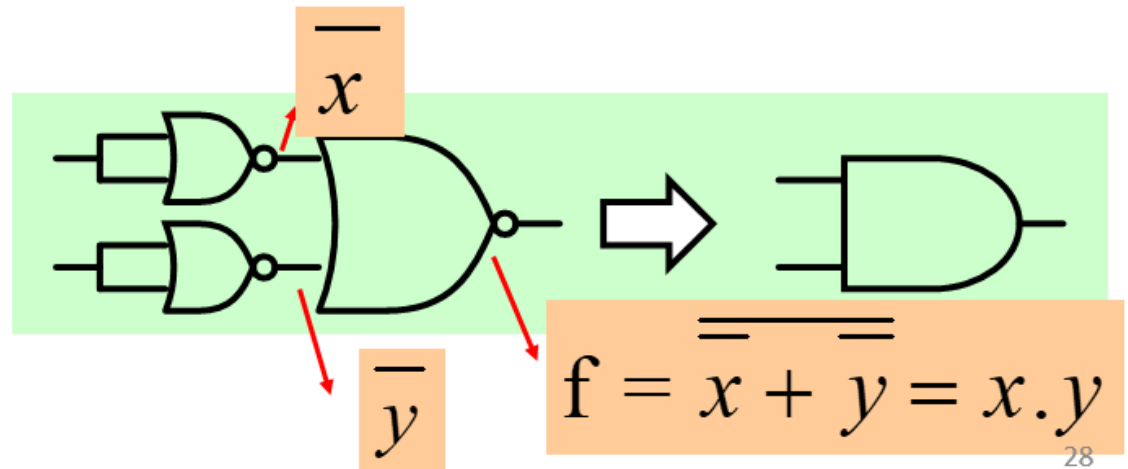
NOR to Inverter



NOR to OR



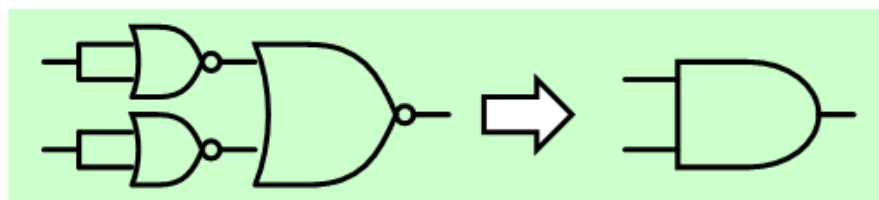
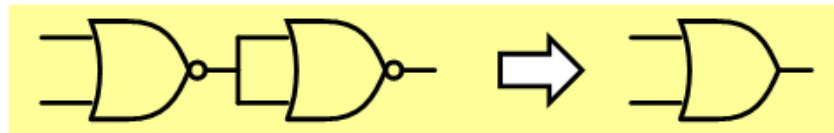
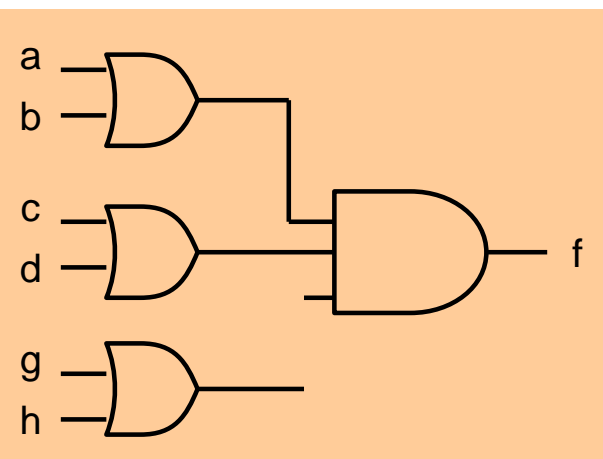
NOR to AND



Implementation using only NOR gates

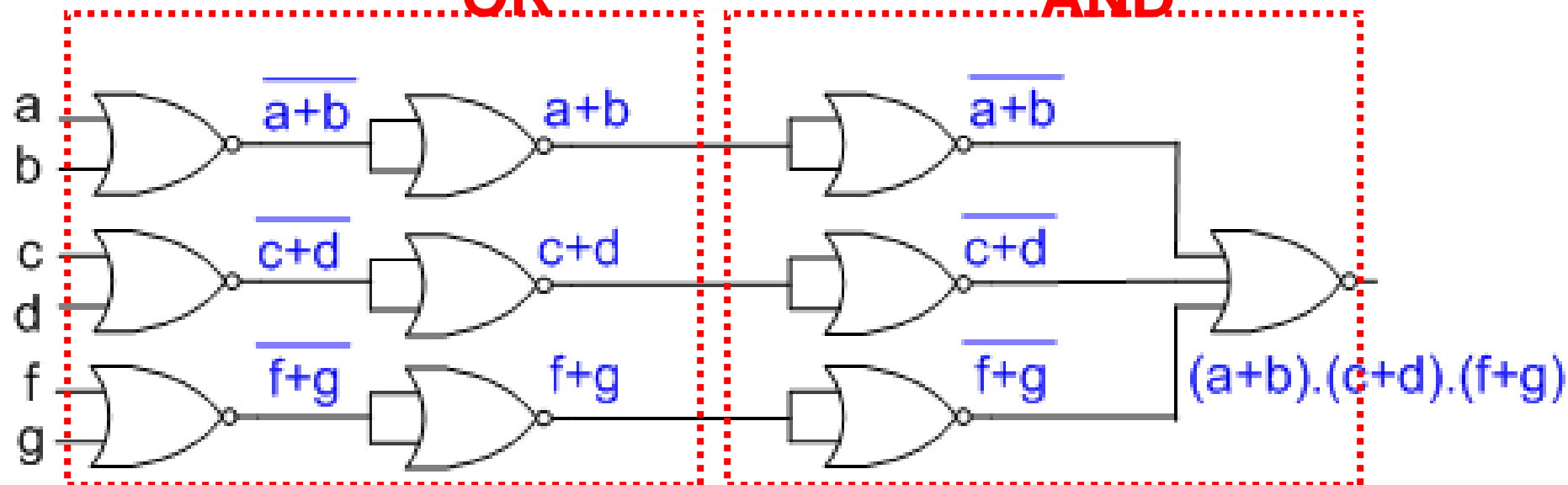
To implement using NOR gates, it is easiest to start with minimized Boolean expression in POS form

$$f = (a + b).(c + d).(f + g)$$

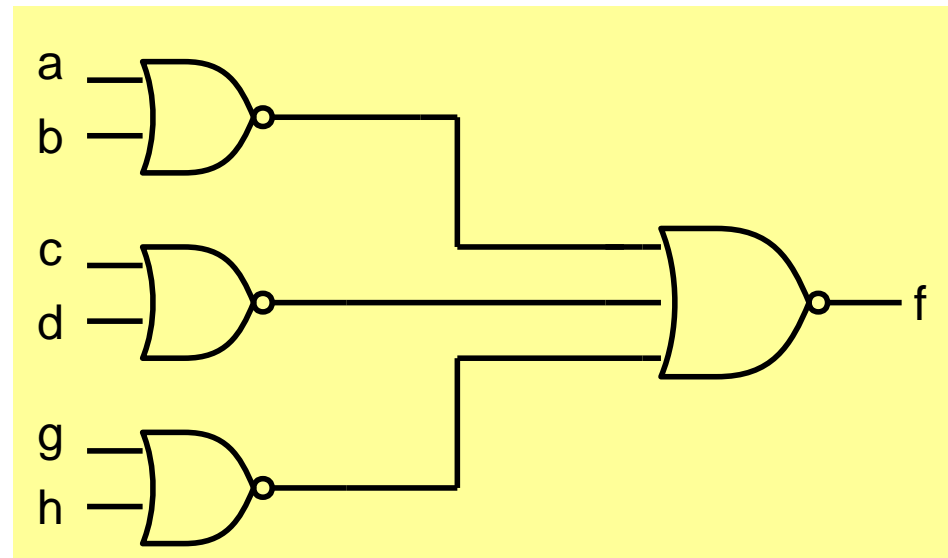
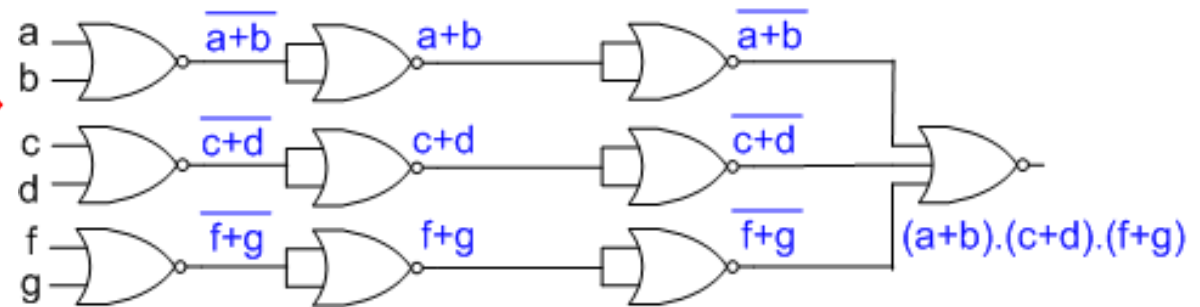
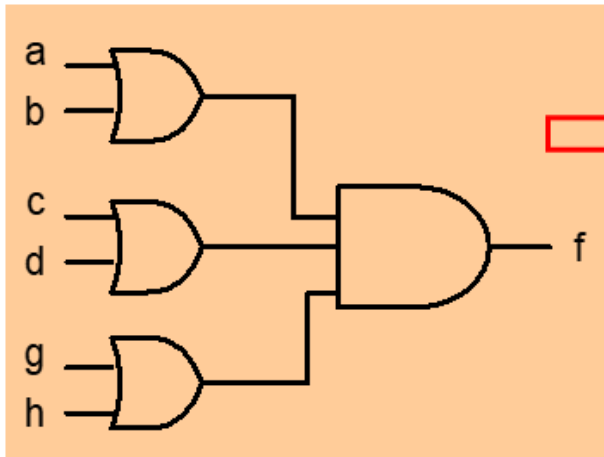


OR

AND



$$f = (a + b).(c + d).(f + g)$$



There is a one-to-one mapping between OR-AND network and NOR network

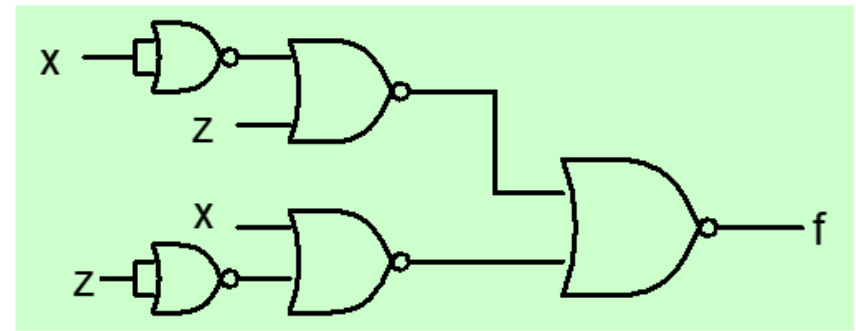
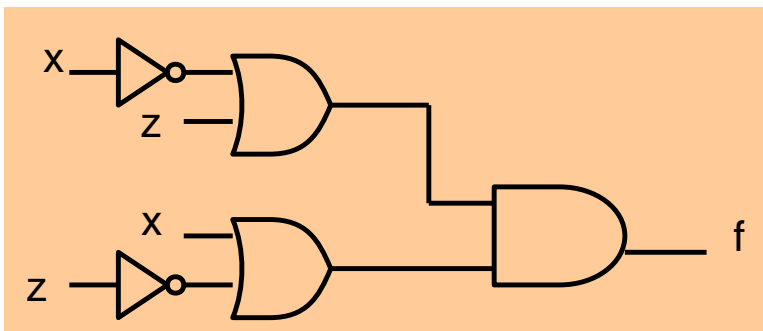
To implement SoP expression using NOR gates, determine first the corresponding PoS expression and then follow the procedure outlined earlier

Implement $f(x,y,z) = \bar{x} \cdot \bar{z} + x \cdot z$ using NOR gates

↓

yz x	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

$$\Rightarrow f = (\bar{x} + z) \cdot (x + \bar{z})$$



Similarly PoS expression can be implemented as NAND network by first converting it to SoP expression and then following the procedure outlined earlier



How do we get the chocolate?