

Gate-Level Minimization

Karnaugh map or K-map



Gate-Level Minimization

- Design task of finding an optimal gate-level implementation of the Boolean functions describing a digital circuit
- The complexity of implementing digital logic gates is directly related to the complexity of the algebraic expression
- Simple straightforward procedure for minimizing Boolean functions is
 - Karnaugh map or K-map

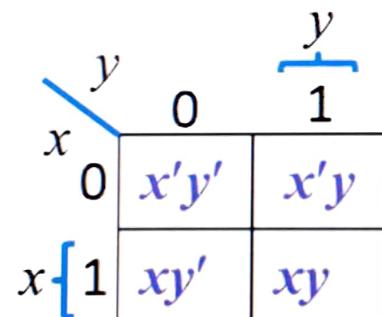
Karnaugh map

- Diagram of squares
- Each square represents one minterm of the function that is to be minimized

Two-variable K-map

- Two variables
- Four minterms
- The K-map consists of four squares, one for each minterm

m_0	m_1
m_2	m_3



00	01
10	11

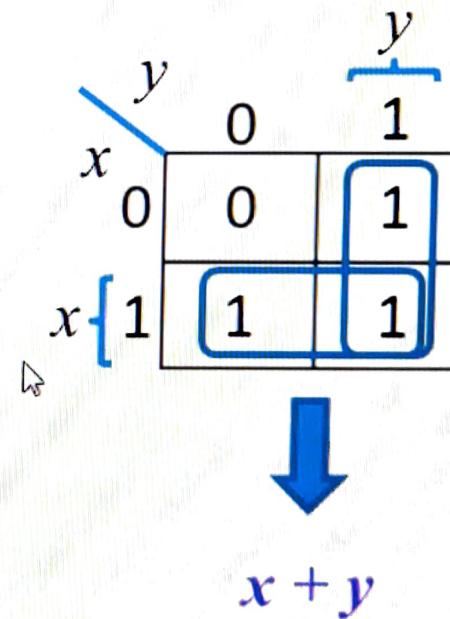
0	0
0	1
1	0
1	1

Two-variable K-map

- Minimize the function $m_1 + m_2 + m_3$
- $m_1 + m_2 + m_3 = x'y' + xy' + xy = x + y$

m_0	m_1
m_2	m_3

$x'y'$	$x'y$
xy'	xy



Three-variable K-map

- Three variable K-map
- There are eight minterms
- ∴ Eight squares
- Characteristic: Only one bit changes

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6

		y			
		00	01	11	10
x \ yz		00	01	11	10
0	0	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$
	1	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$	$x'y'z'$

Three-variable K-map

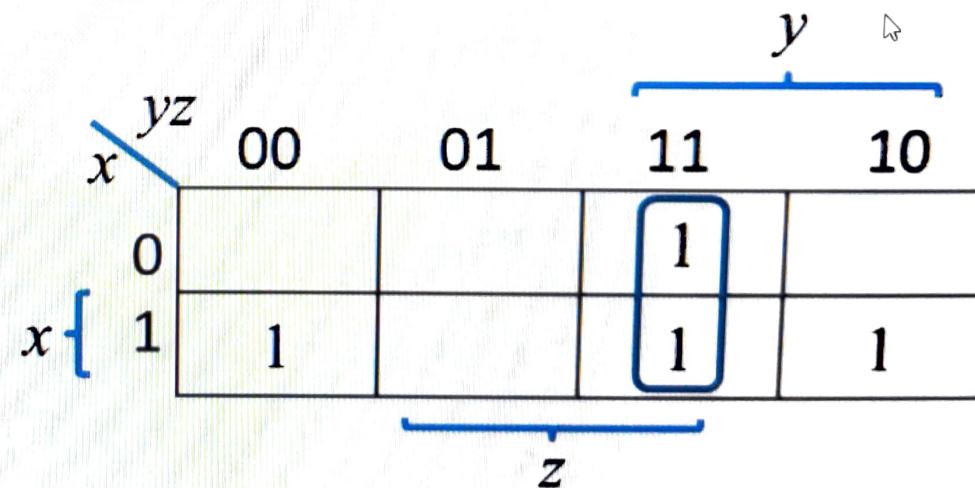
- Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(2, 3, 4, 5)$
- $xy' + x'y$

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

The Karnaugh map shows the function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(2, 3, 4, 5)$. The variables are labeled x , y , and z . The rows are labeled by x (0 and 1) and the columns by yz (00, 01, 11, 10). The values in the cells are 0 or 1, indicating the function's output for each combination of inputs.

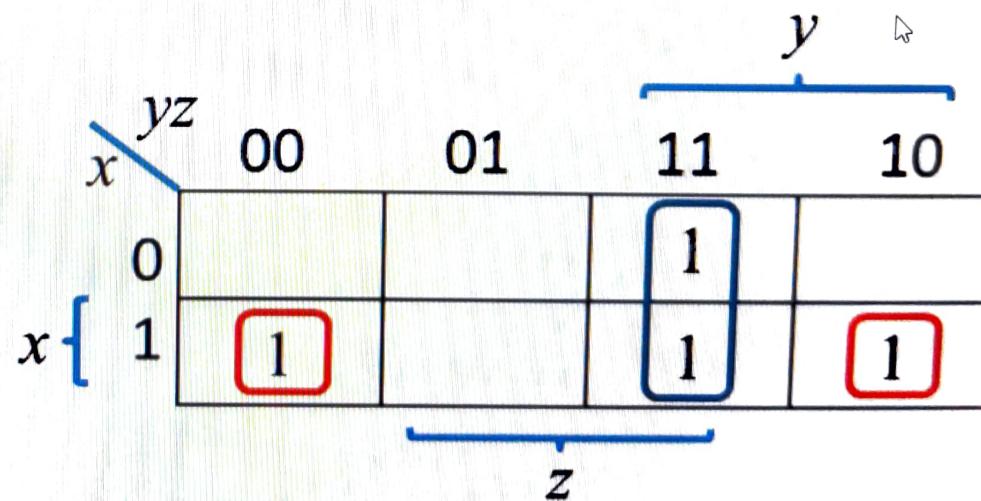
Three-variable K-map

- Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(3, 4, 6, 7)$
- $xz' + yz$



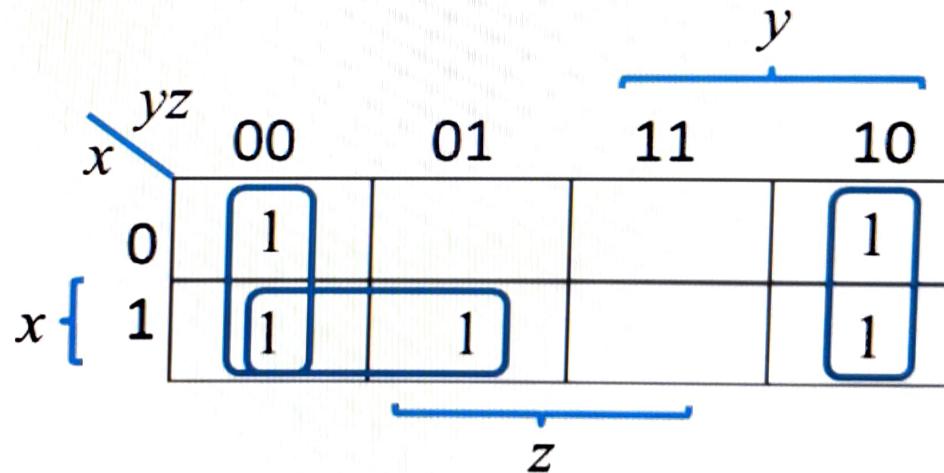
Three-variable K-map

- Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(3, 4, 6, 7)$
- $xz' + yz$



Three-variable K-map

- Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$
- $F = z' + xy'$



Three-variable K-map

- For the Boolean function $F = A'C + A'B + AB'C + BC$
 - Express the function as a sum of minterms
 - Find the minimal Sum-of-products

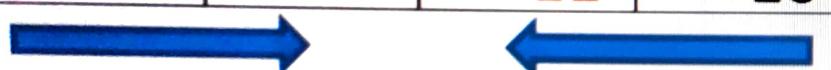
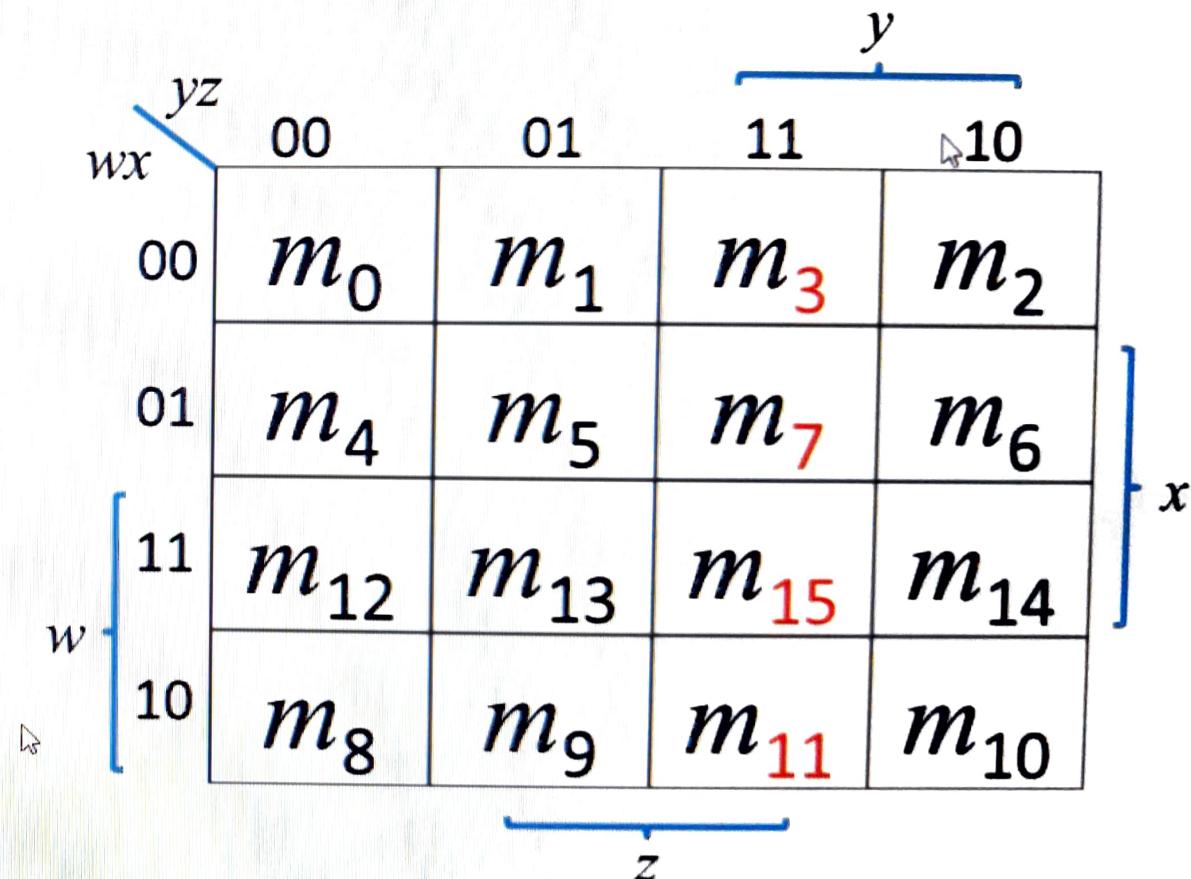


Four-variable K-map

- One square represents one minterm with four literals
- Two adjacent squares represent a term with three literals
- Four adjacent squares represent a term with two literal
- Eight adjacent squares represents a function one literal
- Sixteen adjacent squares represents a function that is always equal to 1

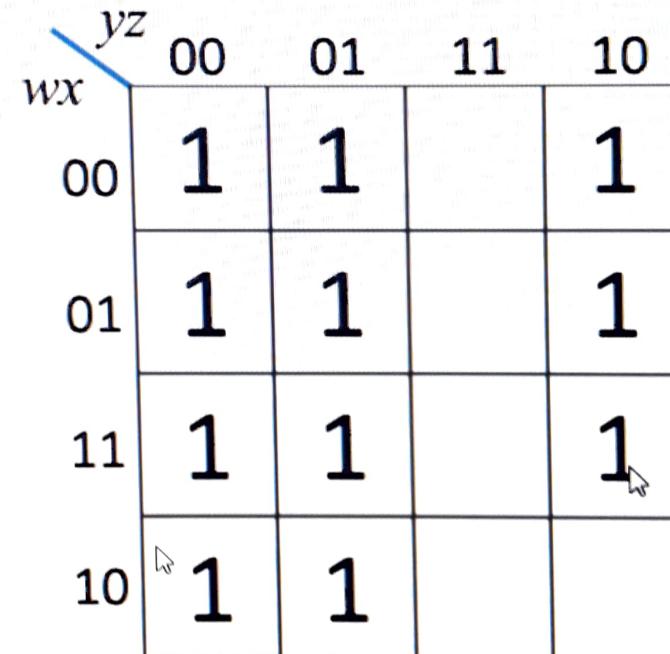
Four-variable K-map

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

Four-variable K-map

Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14)$

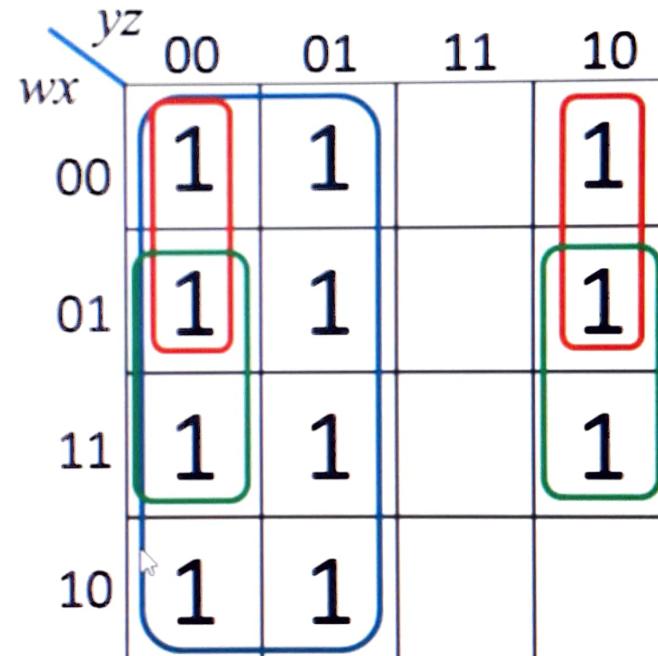


m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

Four-variable K-map

Simplify the Boolean function $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14)$

y'
 $w'z'$
 xz'



m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

Four-variable K-map

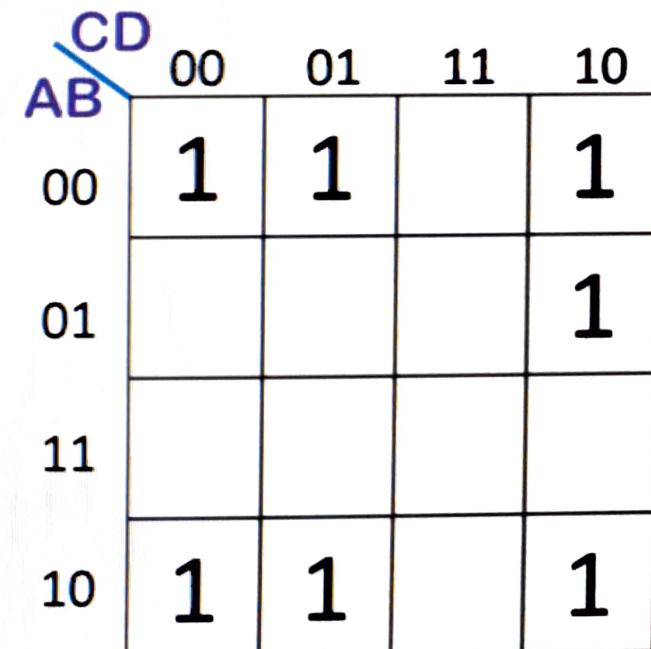
Simplify the Boolean function given in standard SOP form

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

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

Add missing variables

$$F = A'B'C'(D+D') + (A+A')B'CD' + A'BCD' + AB'C'(D+D')$$



Four-variable K-map

Simplify the Boolean function given in standard SOP form

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

Add missing variables

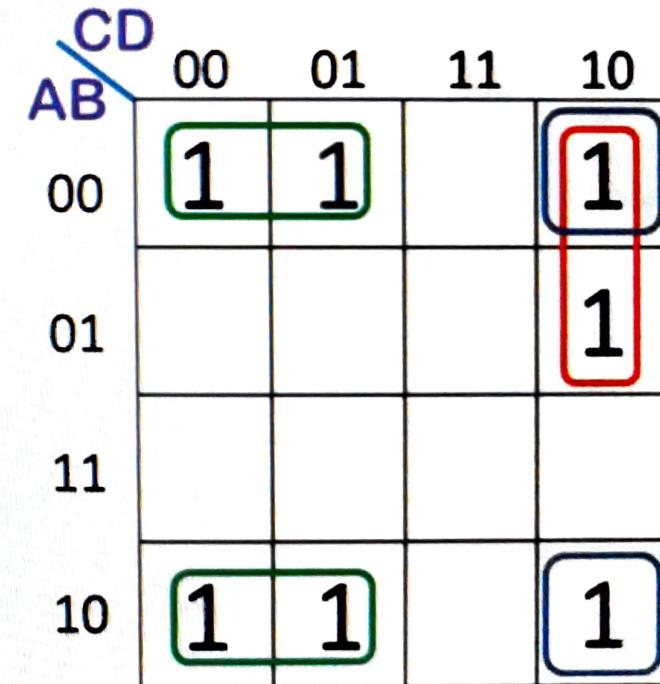
$$F = A'B'C'(D+D') + (A+A')B'CD' + A'BCD' + AB'C'(D+D')$$

$$B'C'$$

$$A'CD'$$

$$B'CD'$$

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}



Four-variable K-map

Simplify the Boolean function given in standard SOP form

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

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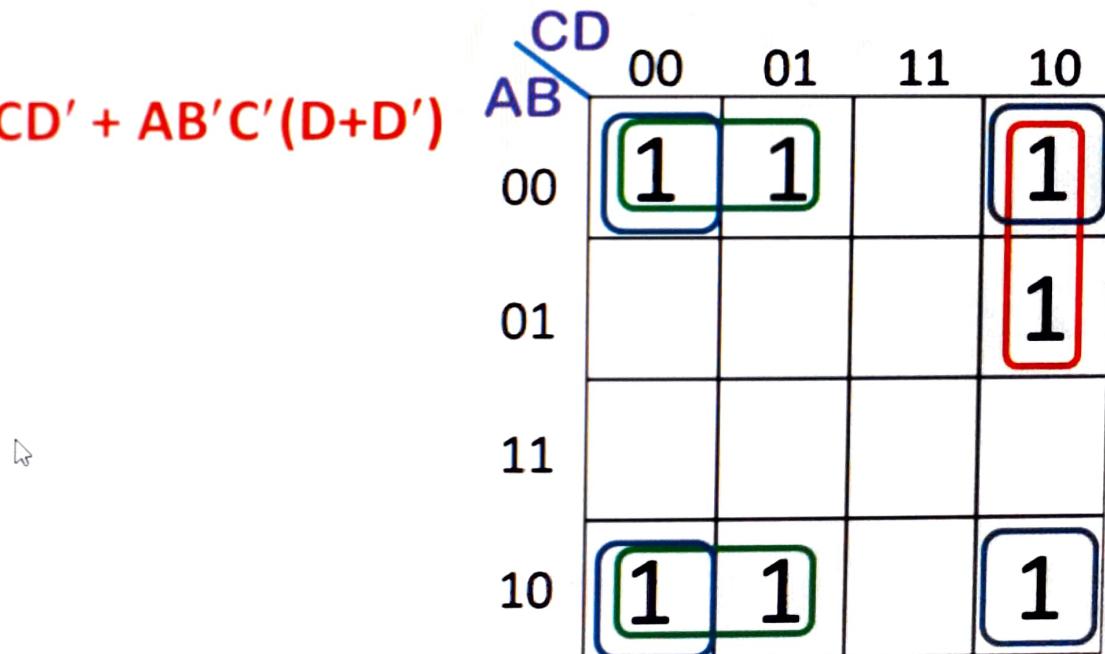
$$F = A'B'C'(D+D') + (A+A')B'CD' + A'BCD' + AB'C'(D+D')$$

$B'C'$

$A'CD'$

$B'D'$

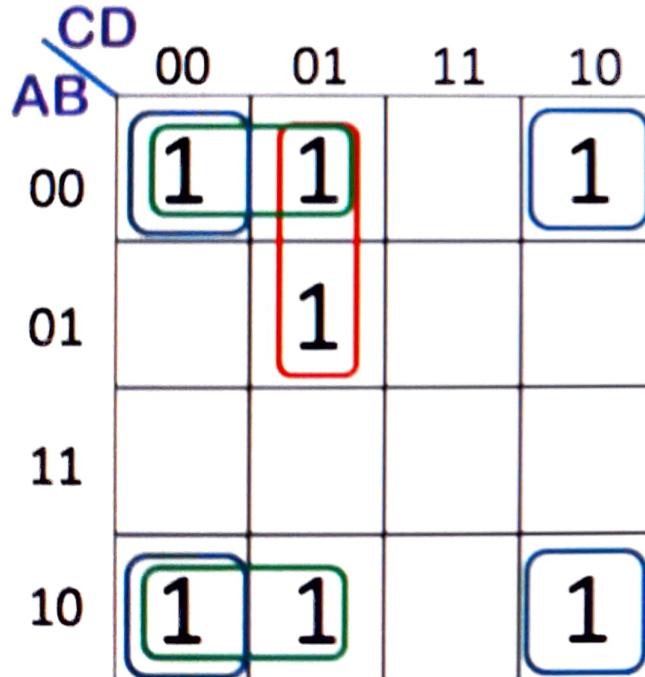
m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}



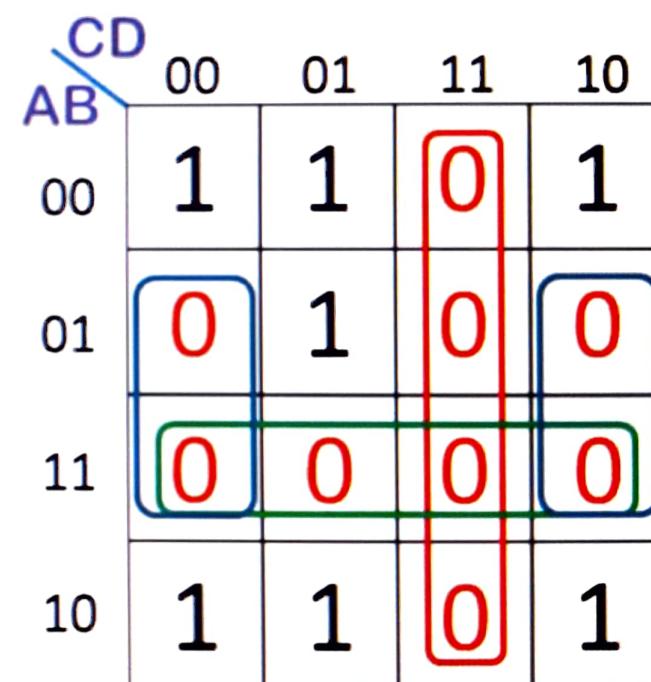
Four-variable K-map

Simplify the Boolean function into SOP and POS forms

$$F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(0, 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10)$$



$$B'C' + A'C'D + B'D'$$



$$(A' + B')(C' + D')(B' + D)$$

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}
m_8	m_9	m_{11}	m_{10}

Don't care conditions

- The logical sum of the minterms of a Boolean function is equal to 1
 - For the sum of other terms the function is equal to 0
 - Ex: The four bit binary code for the decimal digits has six combinations that are not used, the unused are termed don't care conditions