

Homework

- Reading
 - Tokheim, Section 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 5-7, 5-8
- Machine Projects
 - Continue on MP4
- Labs
 - Continue labs with your assigned section

Designing Logic Circuits

- We want to be able to design a combinational logic circuit from a truth table methodically
 - Sum of Products
 - Product of Sums
- Then we want to be able to simplify it to use the fewest possible gates to implement it
 - Factoring the Boolean logic equation
 - Karnaugh Maps

Maxterm / Minterm

Product of Sums/Sum of Products

(a) Maxterm Boolean expression: $B + A = Y$

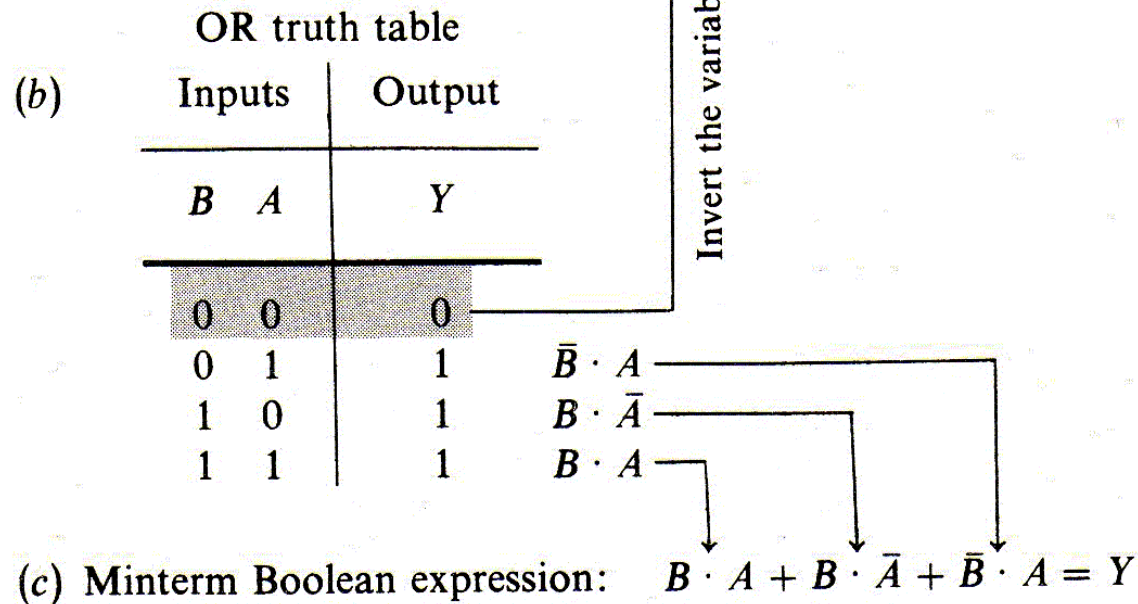


Fig. 5-7

Product of Sums

- Also known as Maxterm expression
- We take each line of the truth table that results in a value of 0 for the output
- We develop a “product” (an AND of each sum term that should create an output value of 0)
- Results in a layer of OR gates followed by an AND gate

Product of Sums

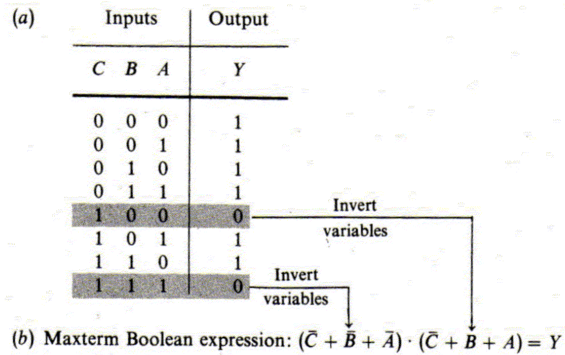


Fig. 5-8 Developing a maxterm expression

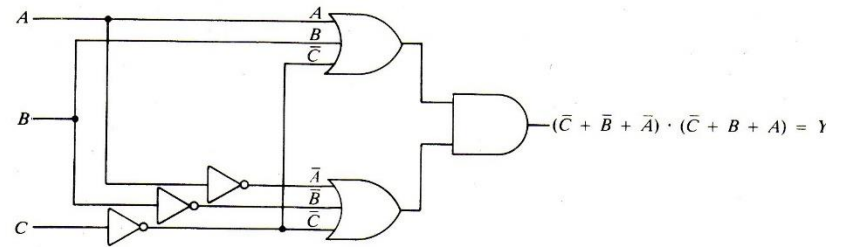


Fig. 5-9 Maxterm expression implemented with OR-AND circuit

Sum of Products

- Also known as Minterm expression
- We take each line of the truth table that results in a value of 1 for the output
- We develop a “sum” (an OR of each product term that should create an output value of 1)
- Results in a layer of AND gates followed by an OR gate

Sum of Products

(a)

Inputs			Output
<i>C</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>Y</i>
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

(b) Boolean expression: $C \cdot B \cdot A + \bar{C} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot A = Y$

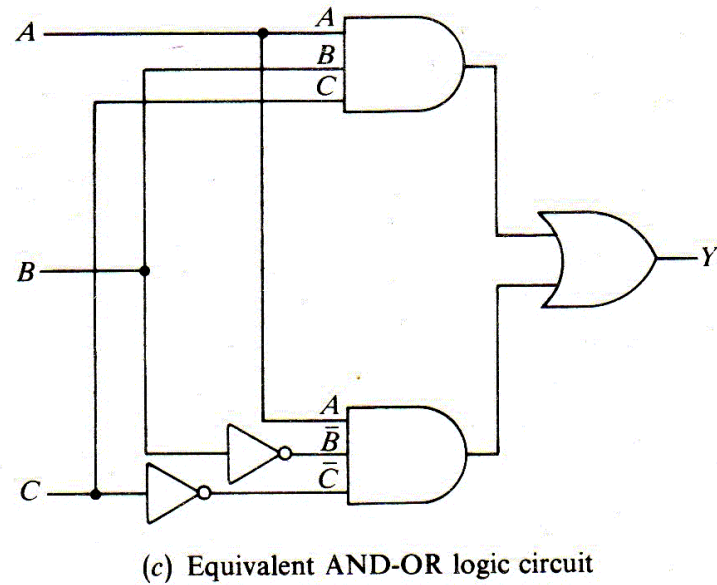
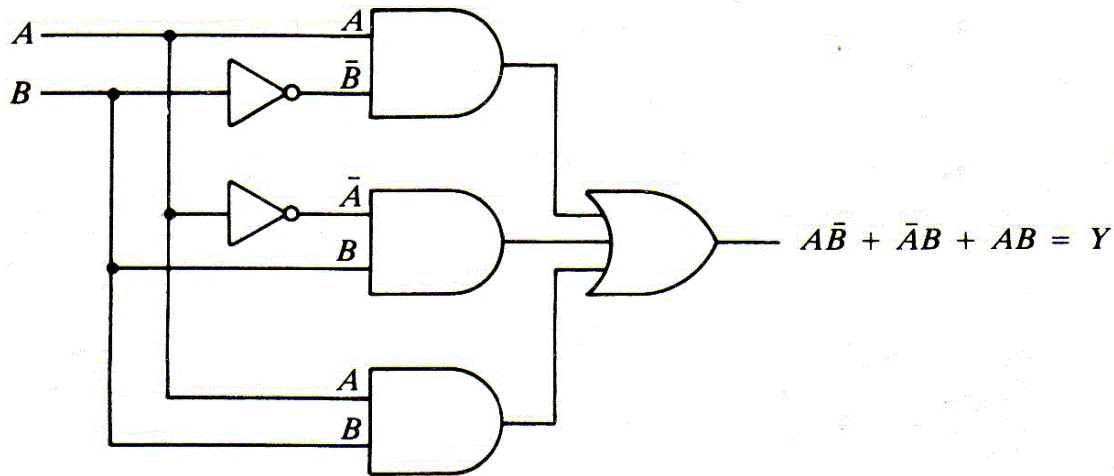


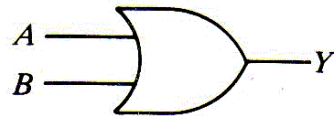
Fig. 5-2

Simplifying Logic Circuits

Minterm / Sum of Products



(a) Unsimplified logic circuit



(b) Simplified logic circuit

Inputs		Output
B	A	Y
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

(c) Truth table for OR function

Fig. 5-1

Factoring the Boolean Equation

- Expand the original sum of products:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B + AB + \bar{A}\bar{B} \\ &= A\bar{B} + AB + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}B \end{aligned}$$

- Factor out A and B from pairs of terms:

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= A(\bar{B} + B) + (\bar{A} + A)B \\ &= A(1) + (1)B \\ &= A + B \end{aligned}$$

- Not easy to see the steps needed to factor

Karnaugh Maps

Minterm / Sum of Products

- A graphical way to reduce the complexity of a logic equation or truth table
- A tool to bring into play the human ability to recognize patterns
- Draw out the pattern of output 1's and 0's in a matrix of input values
- Loop the 1's and derive product terms to sum
- Notice the order of inputs along edge of matrix

Karnaugh Maps (2 Inputs)

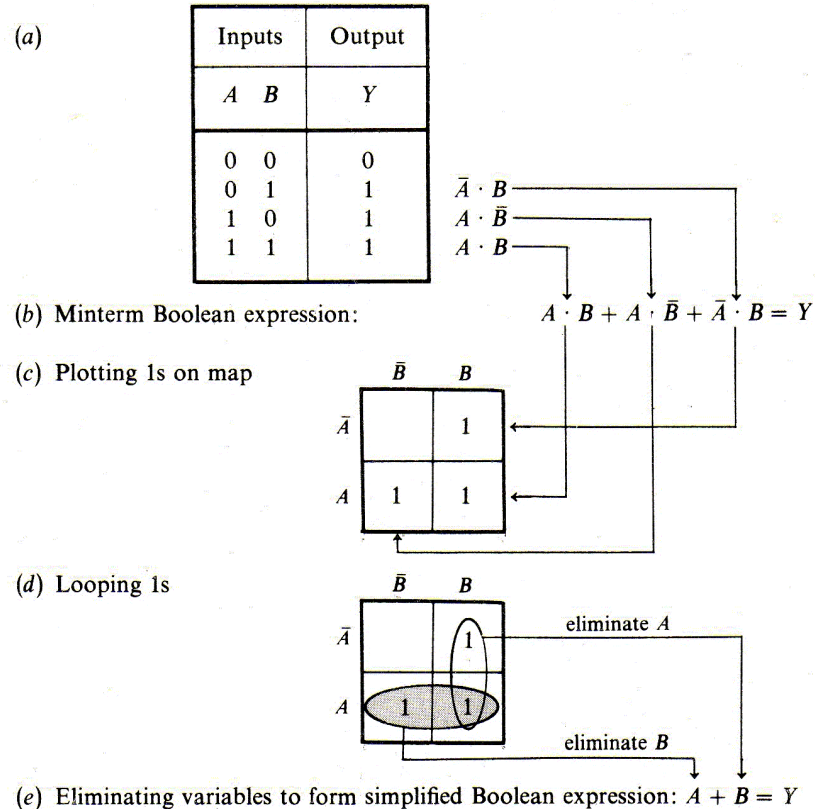


Fig. 5-27 Using a map

Karnaugh Maps (3 Inputs)

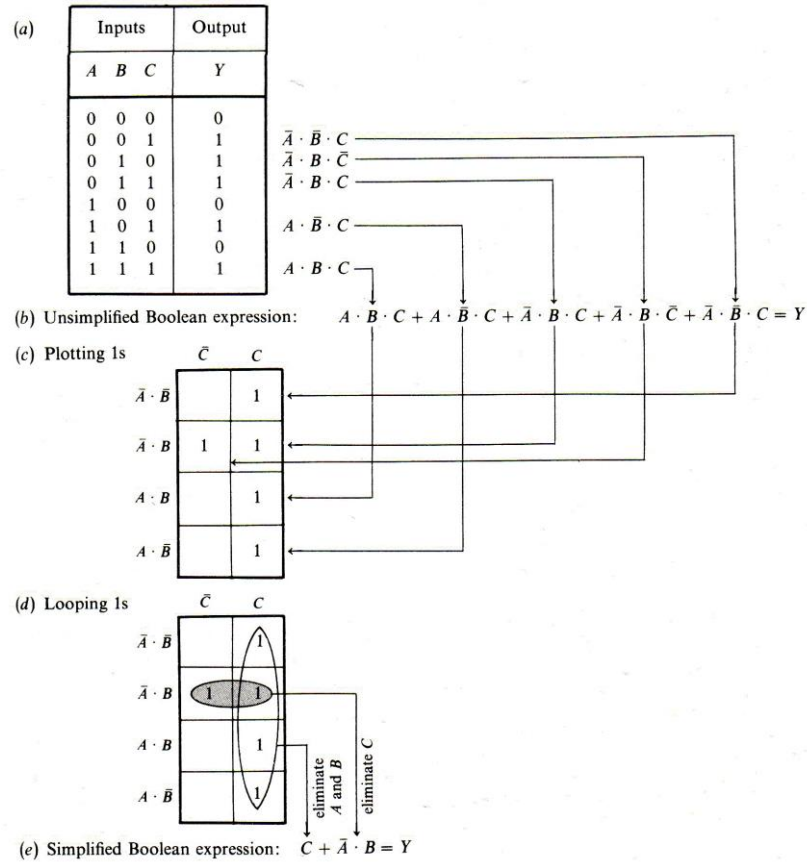


Fig. 5-28 Using a three-variable map

Karnaugh Maps (4 Inputs)

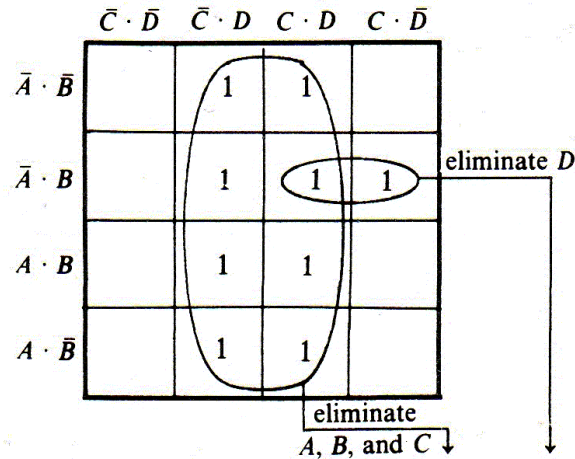
(a)

Inputs				Output
A	B	C	D	Y
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

(b) Unsimplified minterm expression

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot D + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot \bar{D} \\ + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C \cdot D \\ + A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} \cdot D + A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D = Y \end{aligned}$$

(c) Plotting and looping 1s on map



(d) Simplified Boolean expression: $D + \bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C = Y$

Fig. 5-31 Using a four-variable map

Karnaugh Maps

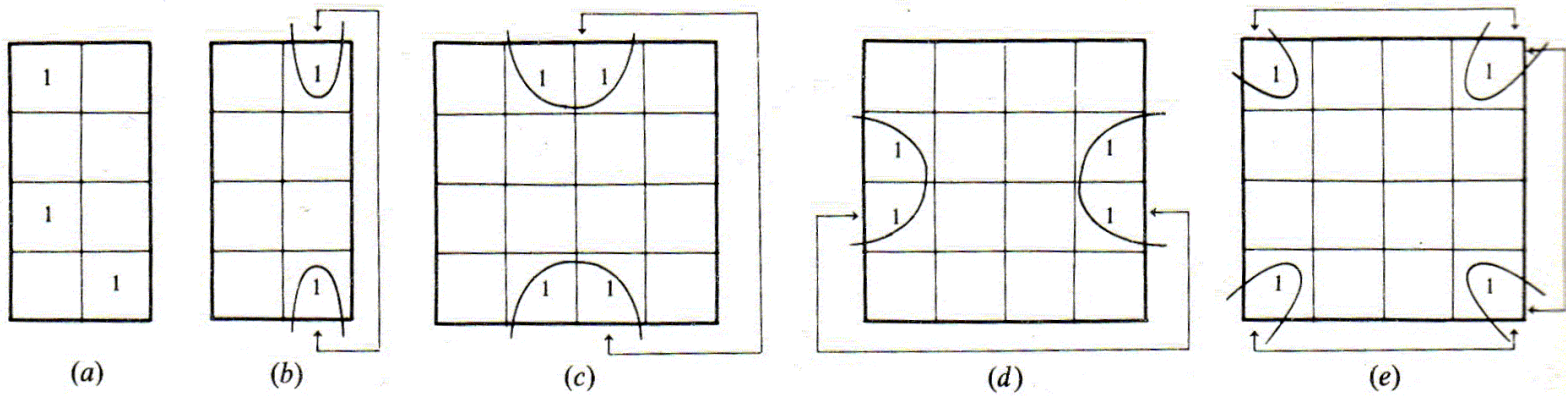


Fig. 5-32 Some unusual looping variations

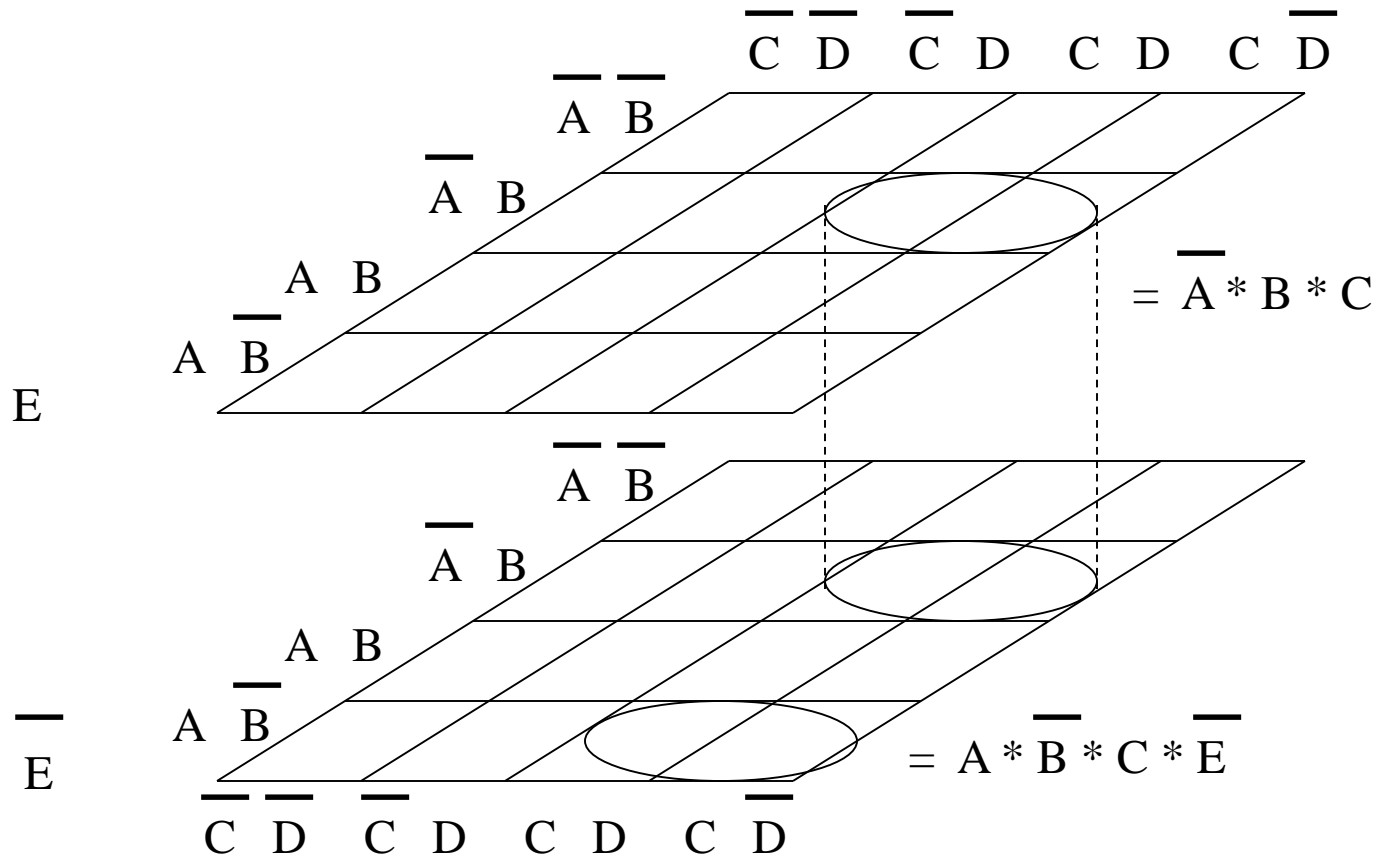
Karnaugh Map Tool

- Link in the references section on my website:
Free Karnaugh Map Tool
<http://puz.com/sw/karnaugh/>
- Let's experiment with it now

Karnaugh Map Blank (4 Input)

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

Karnaugh Map (5 Input)



Karnaugh Map Blank (5 Input)

