

### Lecture 3: The Canonical Form of Combinatorial Circuits and its Minimisation

We have already seen that circuits can be represented by Boolean equations, and indeed any digital circuit has a corresponding system of Boolean equations, and *vice versa*. For this lecture, we will consider only combinatorial circuits, that is those whose outputs are defined as functions of their inputs only (not in terms of other outputs). That is to say a set of equations of the form:

$$X1 = f1(A,B,C,D) \quad X2 = f2(A,B,C,D) \quad X3 = f3(A,B,C,D)$$

where  $X1, X2$  and  $X3$  are outputs,  $A, B, C$  and  $D$  are inputs and  $f1, f2$  and  $f3$  are Boolean functions. Circuits where the outputs can appear on the right hand side of the equation as well are called sequential circuits, and we will deal with them later in the course.

Any combinational circuit can be expressed in one of two canonical forms. (A canonical form is simply a standard way of writing a mathematical equation.) To do this we first define a *minterm*. Suppose a

circuit has  $n$  inputs designated  $A, B, C$ , etc. a minterm is simply a Boolean product term in which for each input, say  $K$ , either  $K$  or its complement  $K'$  appears exactly once. For example, if we have a three input circuit with inputs  $A, B$  and  $C$  then:

$A \cdot B \cdot C'$  and  $A \cdot B \cdot C$  are both minterms, but

$A \cdot B'$  and  $B \cdot C'$  are not minterms,

since they do not contain all the input variables.

The canonical form is a set of Boolean equations, one for each output, in which each equation is a Boolean sum of minterms.

A simple example is the three input majority circuit which has output 1 when two or more of its inputs are 1. Let the inputs be  $A, B$ , and  $C$  and the output be  $X$ , then we can write all the possible input states in the form of a truth table, as shown in Diagram 3.1. For each input state yielding a 1 output the corresponding minterm must appear in the canonical equation, which is therefore:

$$X = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

The canonical form can be derived directly from the equations, without drawing up a truth table, by multiplying out the brackets and augmenting the terms that do not contain all the variables. For example consider the badly designed circuit, shown in Diagram 3.2, and represented by the equation:

$$X = A \cdot (B + C \cdot (A + B))$$

We first multiply out the brackets to get:

$$X = A \cdot B' + A \cdot A \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

and since  $A \cdot A$  is always 0 this simplifies to:

$$X = A \cdot B' + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

We have one minterm  $A \cdot B \cdot C$ , but the first term does not contain input  $C$ . To augment this we note that for any Boolean variable  $(C + C') = 1$ , and so

$$A \cdot B' = A \cdot B' \cdot (C + C') = A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C'$$

and so the canonical form is:

$$X = A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot C.$$

The strength (and purpose) of the canonical form is that it allows us to devise a simple algorithm for designing any circuit automatically, starting from a set of Boolean equations and finishing with an integrated circuit. We will see next lecture the structure of an integrated circuit, called a programmable logic array, which supports this design methodology. However, we also note that the canonical form is not the smallest representation of most circuits, and consequently not the best implementation. We therefore now consider how to transform the canonical form into the smallest circuit that implements it. This is done by factorisation and simplification (essentially the reverse of the augmentation process that we used in deriving the canonical form). For example if we consider the majority circuit defined by the truth table of Diagram 3.1:

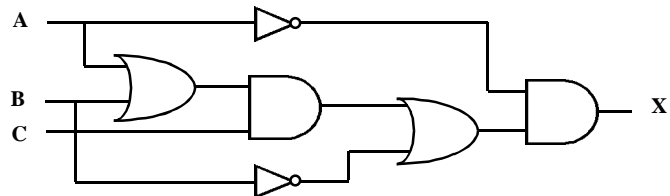
$$X = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

we can see that we can factorise  $A \cdot B$  out of the last two terms giving

$$X = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot (C' + C) = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B$$

| A | B | C | D |         |
|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |         |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |         |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |         |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Minterm |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |         |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Minterm |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Minterm |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Minterm |

**Diagram 3.1:**  
The truth Table for a majority voter



**Diagram 3.2:** A badly designed circuit

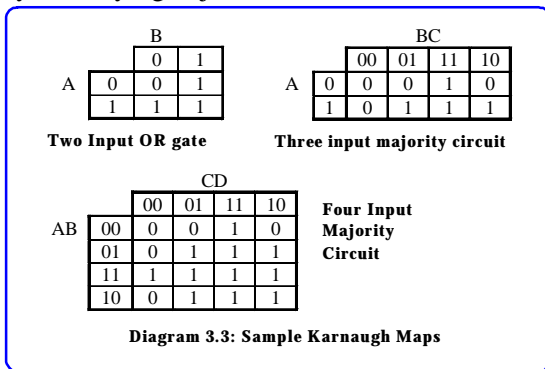
and this factorisation has already reduced the number of gates that we will need in the implementation. However, this is not the minimum form of the circuit, which can be derived by first expanding the expression to:

$$X = A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C' + A \cdot B' \cdot C' + A \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot B' \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

and then applying the three possible factorisations to get the minimal form:

$$X = B \cdot C + A \cdot C + A \cdot B$$

Factorisations of this kind are not easy to see, and one practical visual aid to find them is called the Karnaugh Map. The Karnaugh Map is simply the truth table written out as a two dimensional array. The format for two three and four variables is shown in Diagram 3.3. Notice that the order in which the input values are written preserves the rule that adjacent values change in only one variable. Each non-zero square represents a minterm which will appear in the canonical equation. Factorisations can be found by identifying adjacent 1s in either the horizontal or vertical directions (but not the diagonal direction).



Consider the two input map first. This corresponds to the canonical equation:

$$X = A \cdot B + A \cdot B' + A \cdot B$$

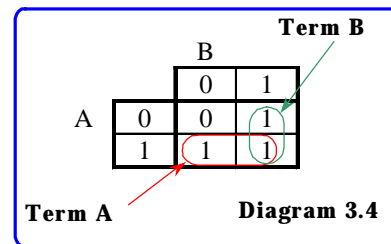
Looking at the map we can see two possible simplifications, or factorisations of the expression which are:

$$X = A \cdot (B' + B) + A \cdot B = A + A \cdot B$$

$$\text{and } X = B \cdot (A' + A) + A \cdot B' = B + A \cdot B'$$

In practice we would apply both of these to obtain the minimal form which is  $X = A + B$ . To do this we indicate

simplifications by circling the adjacent 1s as shown in Diagram 3.4. Each circle will represent one term in the expression (NB we use the term circle loosely here to mean a closed boundary around adjacent squares on the Karnaugh map). The fact that a 1 in the Karnaugh map may appear in more than one circle is irrelevant. Thus, in diagram 3.4 we see that the last row circled together is independent of B, and corresponds to the term A, and similarly the last column corresponds to the term B in the simplest form.



In general a circle on the Karnaugh map of a group of 1's represents a factorization applied to the canonical form. In the Canonical form every 1 on the Karnaugh map has a corresponding term in the equation. However, if we can circle adjacent 1s then only one term, corresponding to the area covered by the circle, need appear in the equation. The areas circled must have side lengths of 1, 2 or 4 - never 3.

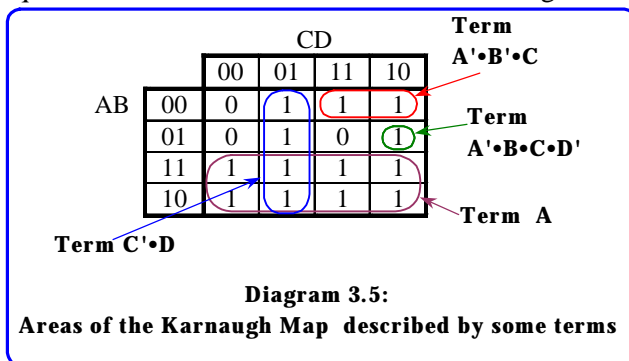


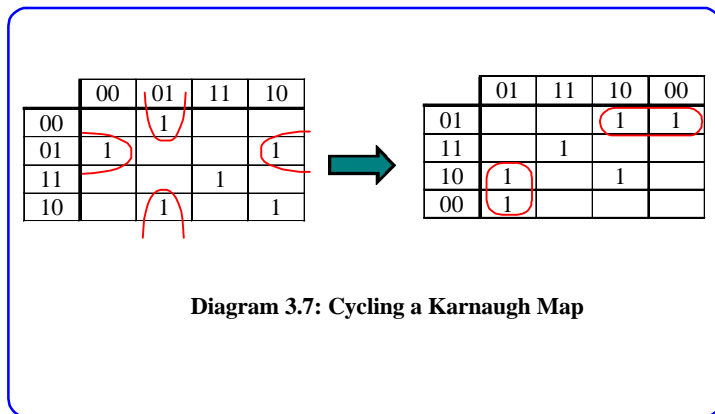
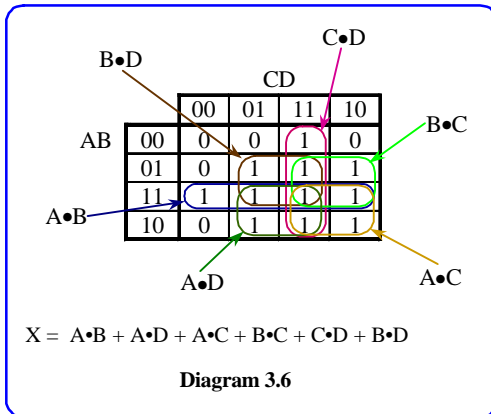
Figure 3.5 shows a four by four Karnaugh map, and indicates some possible circles on it. To find the term that corresponds to a circle we find the inputs that do not vary in that circle. The circle covering the second column is defined by  $C=0, D=1$ . The inputs A and B can be either 1 or 0 at within the circle. To make sure that the output is a 1 at all four input values within that circle we simply need ensure that  $C' \cdot D = 1$ . Notice that we always try to find the largest possible circle since this will

correspond to the greatest simplification. In diagram 3.5 we could find a greater simplification by circling together the 1s in the fourth column.

We can now consider the at the four input majority voter again. We can see that there are may possible factorisations which can be applied. Consider in particular the square block of four ones in the bottom right hand corner. The top pair corresponds to the minterms  $A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot B \cdot C \cdot D'$  which simplifies to  $A \cdot B \cdot C$ , and the bottom pair corresponds to  $A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D + A \cdot B' \cdot C \cdot D'$ , which simplifies to  $A \cdot B' \cdot C$ . There is a further factorisation of these two simplified terms to  $A \cdot C$ , and this will always be the case for any square block of four, or any row or column of the Karnaugh Map where all the entries are ones. Clearly the bigger the block that we can mark the fewer the variables in each term, and the simpler the expression. Hence we can derive the simplest expression using the six groups of four ones shown in Diagram 3.6. Inspection tells

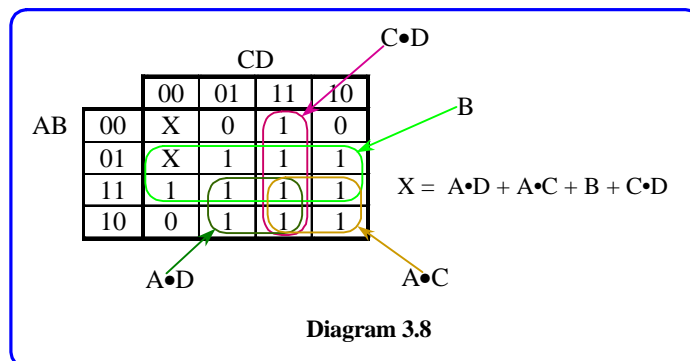
us the which variables appear in the terms. These are just the ones that are always constant in the circled block. From the Karnaugh map we read the simplified expression for the four input majority voter as:

$$X = A \cdot B + A \cdot C + A \cdot D + B \cdot C + B \cdot D + C \cdot D$$



The Karnaugh map must be treated as cyclic, so that the last row and column should be considered to be adjacent to the first. We can make this explicit by moving the top row to the bottom, and then the first column to the right hand side end. Consider the four input map shown in Diagram 3.7. Without cycling, there are no apparent simplifications, but when the cycle is made explicit the two possible simplifications become clear.

In many applications we may know that some possible input states may never occur, and therefore we do not care about the outputs of the circuit. We can make these explicit in the truth table by placing a cross in the output column rather than a zero or one. This has the advantage in minimisation problems that the corresponding points in the Karnaugh map may be treated as either a 1 or a 0 for the purpose of simplification. For example, considering again the four input majority circuit, if we happen to know the input states 0000 and 0100 never occur we can make them as don't cares in the Karnaugh map as shown in Diagram 3.8. Clearly it is advantageous to treat 0100 as a 1 then we can obtain a major simplification with the central block of eight which corresponds to the term B in the second row.



We can apply the principal of duality to all of the preceding material. Firstly we define a maxterm, which is a Boolean sum term in which for each input, for example, K, either K or its complement K' appears exactly once. Thus for a four input circuit,  $A+B'+C+D$  and  $A+B+C'+D'$  are maxterms. The dual canonical form is a boolean product of maxterms:

$$X = (A'+B+C+D) \cdot (A+B'+C+D) \cdot (A+B+C'+D) \cdot (A+B+C+D')$$

Notice the characteristic of the dual canonical form which is that if any of the maxterms is zero the output is zero. The maxterms are therefore derived from the zeros in the truth table. Karnaugh maps can again be used, but this time it is adjacent zeros that represent possible simplifications. These simplifications follow the rule:

$$(A'+B) \cdot (A+B) = B$$

Don't cares can be applied in the same way, but remembering that simplifications will arise by treating them as zeros not ones. Lastly, it should be noted that the choice of canonical form will often lead to a dramatic simplification. A trivial, but telling example is the design of the OR function.

| A | B | X |         |
|---|---|---|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Maxterm |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | Minterm |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | Minterm |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Minterm |

The minterm expression which we noted above is  $X = A \cdot B + A \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A} \cdot B$  whereas the maxterm expression is  $X = (A + B)$ .