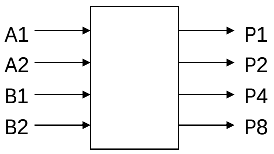
Working with combinational logic

- Simplification
  - two-level simplification
  - exploiting don't cares
  - algorithm for simplification
- Logic realization
  - two-level logic and canonical forms realized with NANDs and NORs
  - multi-level logic, converting between ANDs and ORs
- Time behavior
- Hardware description languages

Design example: 2x2-bit multiplier



block diagram
and
truth table

A2	A1	B2	B1	P8	P4	P2	P1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	1	0	0	0	0
		1	0	0	0	0	0
		1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	1	0	0	0	1
		1	0	0	0	1	0
		1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	1	0	0	1	0
		1	0	0	1	0	0
		1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	1	0	0	1	1
		1	0	0	1	1	0
		1	1	1	0	0	1

4-variable K-map
for each of the 4
output functions

Design example: 2x2-bit multiplier (activity)

K-map for P8

			A2		
	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	B1
B2	0	0	1	0	
	0	0	0	0	
		A1			

K-map for P4

			A2		
	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	0	B1
B2	0	0	0	1	
	0	0	1	1	
		A1			

K-map for P2

			A2		
	0	0	0	0	
	0	0	1	1	B1
B2	0	1	0	1	
	0	1	1	0	
		A1			

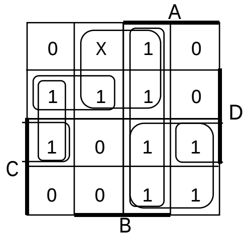
K-map for P1

			A2		
	0	0	0	0	
	0	1	1	0	B1
B2	0	1	1	0	
	0	0	0	0	
		A1			

Definition of terms for two-level simplification

- Implicant
  - single element of ON-set or DC-set or any group of these elements that can be combined to form a subcube
- Prime implicant
  - implicant that can't be combined with another to form a larger subcube
- Essential prime implicant
  - prime implicant is essential if it alone covers an element of ON-set
  - will participate in ALL possible covers of the ON-set
  - DC-set used to form prime implicants but not to make implicant essential
- Objective:
  - grow implicant into prime implicants (minimize literals per term)
  - cover the ON-set with as few prime implicants as possible (minimize number of product terms)

Examples to illustrate terms



6 prime implicants:

A'B'D, BC', AC, A'C'D, AB, B'CD

essential

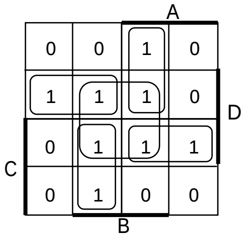
minimum cover: AC + BC' + A'B'D

5 prime implicants:

BD, ABC', ACD, A'BC, A'C'D

essential

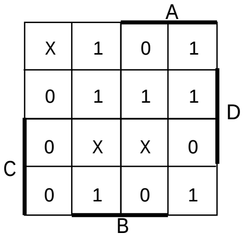
minimum cover: 4 essential implicants



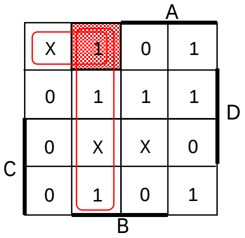
Algorithm for two-level simplification

- Algorithm: minimum sum-of-products expression from a Karnaugh map
  - Step 1: choose an element of the ON-set
  - Step 2: find "maximal" groupings of 1s and Xs adjacent to that element
    - consider top/bottom row, left/right column, and corner adjacencies
    - this forms prime implicants (number of elements always a power of 2)
  - Repeat Steps 1 and 2 to find all prime implicants
  - Step 3: revisit the 1s in the K-map
    - if covered by single prime implicant, it is essential, and participates in final cover
    - 1s covered by essential prime implicant do not need to be revisited
  - Step 4: if there remain 1s not covered by essential prime implicants
    - select the smallest number of prime implicants that cover the remaining 1s

Algorithm for two-level simplification (example)



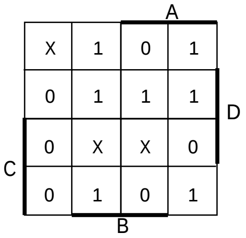
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1



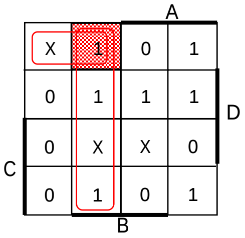
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 primes around A'BC'D'

Algorithm for two-level simplification (example)

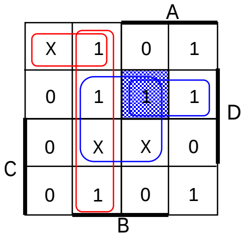


X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1



X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

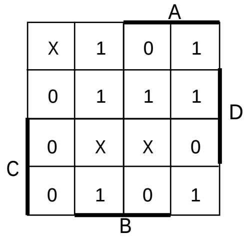
2 primes around A'BC'D'



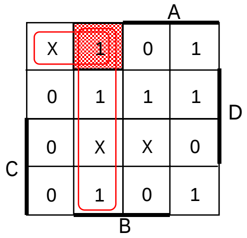
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 primes around ABC'D

Algorithm for two-level simplification (example)

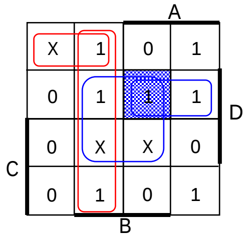


X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1



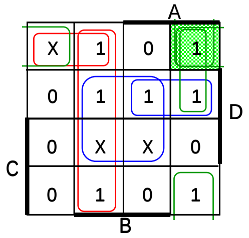
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 primes around A'BC'D'



X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

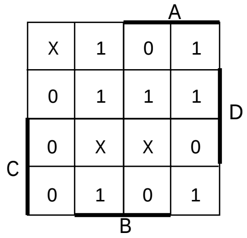
2 primes around ABC'D



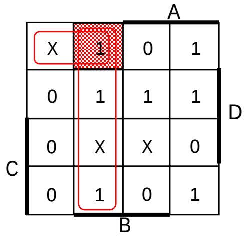
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

3 primes around AB'C'D'

Algorithm for two-level simplification (example)

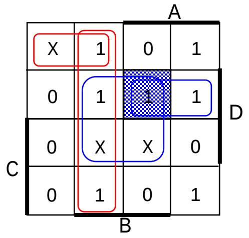


X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1



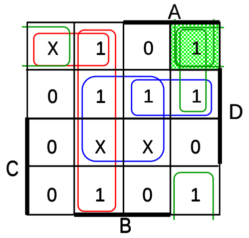
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 primes around A'BC'D'



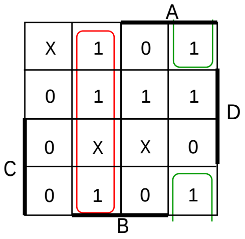
X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 primes around ABC'D



X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

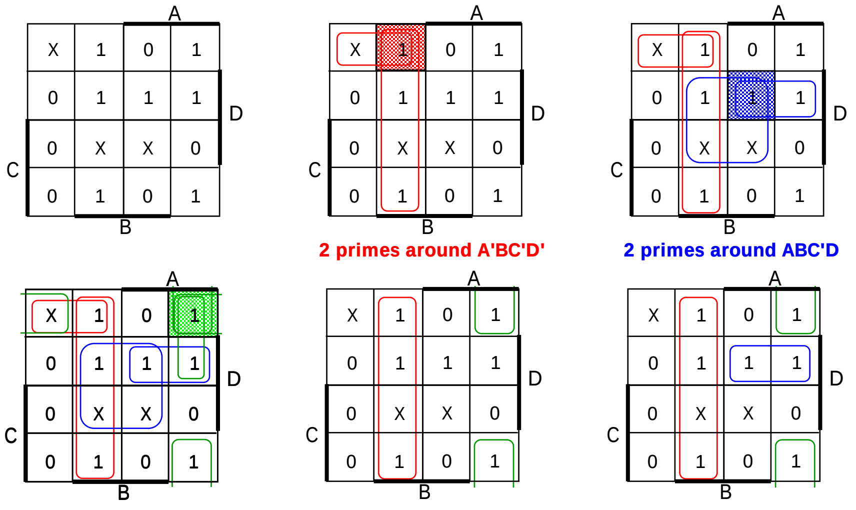
3 primes around AB'C'D'



X	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
0	X	X	0
0	1	0	1

2 essential primes

Algorithm for two-level simplification (example)



2 primes around A'BC'D'

2 primes around ABC'D

3 primes around AB'C'D'

2 essential primes

minimum cover (3 primes)

Activity

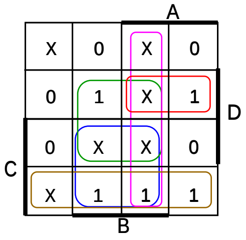
- List all prime implicants for the following K-map:

			A	A	
	X	0	X	0	
	0	1	X	1	D
C	0	X	X	0	D
C	X	1	1	1	
		B	B		

- Which are essential prime implicants?
- What is the minimum cover?

Activity

- List all prime implicants for the following K-map:



X	0	X	0
0	1	X	1
0	X	X	0
X	1	1	1

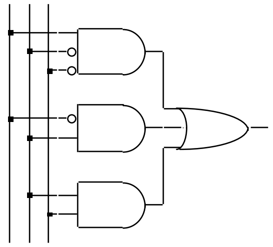
CD’ BC BD AB AC’D

- Which are essential prime implicants? CD’ BD AC’D

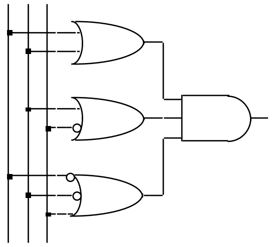
- What is the minimum cover? CD’ BD AC’D

Implementations of two-level logic

- Sum-of-products
  - AND gates to form product terms (minterms)
  - OR gate to form sum

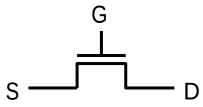


- Product-of-sums
  - OR gates to form sum terms (maxterms)
  - AND gates to form product



Why NANDs and NORs

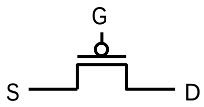
- CMOS technology makes it easier to build NANDs and NORs than ANDs and ORs
- MOS transistors have three terminals: drain, gate, and source
  - N-type pass “0” well, P-type pass “1” well



n-channel

open when:
voltage at G is low

closed when:
voltage(G) > voltage (S/D) + ε

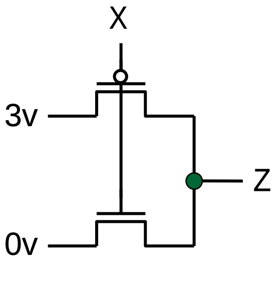


p-channel

closed when:
voltage at G is low

open when:
voltage(G) < voltage (S/D) – ε

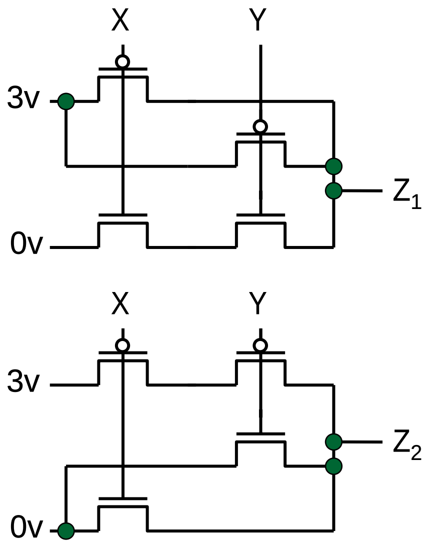
A simple MOS transistor network (1-input)



what is the
relationship
between x and y?

X	Z
0 volts	
3 volts	

Two input networks

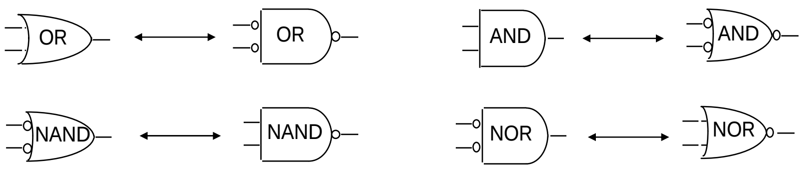


what is the relationship between X, Y and Z1 and Z2?

X	Y	Z1	Z2
0 volts	0 volts		
0 volts	3 volts		
3 volts	0 volts		
3 volts	3 volts		

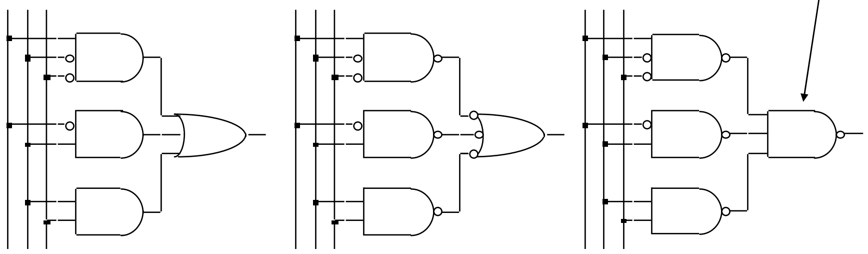
Two-level logic using NAND and NOR gates

- NAND-NAND and NOR-NOR networks
  - de Morgan's law: (A + B)' = A' • B' (A • B)' = A' + B'
  - written differently: A + B = (A' • B')' (A • B) = (A' + B')'
- In other words —
  - OR is the same as NAND with complemented inputs
  - AND is the same as NOR with complemented inputs
  - NAND is the same as OR with complemented inputs
  - NOR is the same as AND with complemented inputs



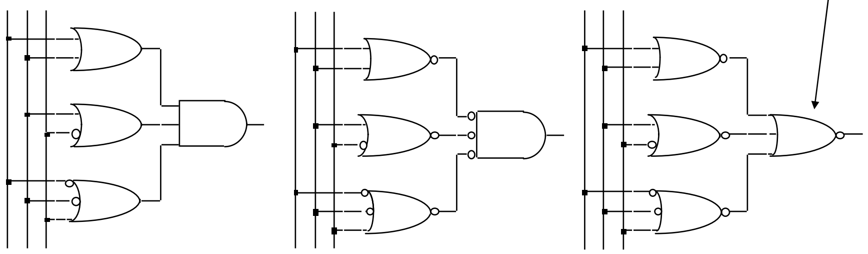
Two-level logic using NAND gates (cont'd)

- OR gate with inverted inputs is a NAND gate
  - de Morgan's: A' + B' = (A • B)'
- Two-level NAND-NAND network
  - inverted inputs are not counted
  - in a typical circuit, inversion is done once and signal distributed



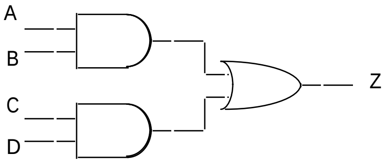
Two-level logic using NOR gates (cont'd)

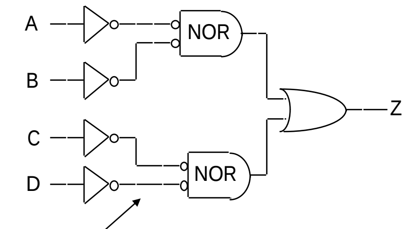
- AND gate with inverted inputs is a NOR gate
  - de Morgan's: A' • B' = (A + B)'
- Two-level NOR-NOR network
  - inverted inputs are not counted
  - in a typical circuit, inversion is done once and signal distributed



Conversion between forms (cont'd)

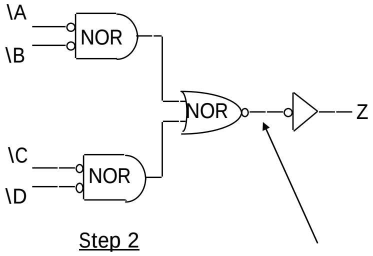
- Example: map AND/OR network to NOR/NOR network





Step 1

conserve "bubbles"

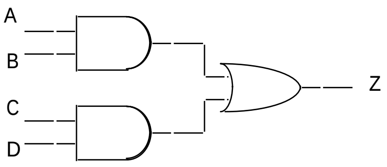


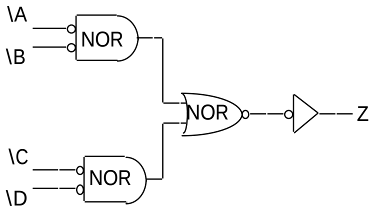
Step 2

conserve "bubbles"

Conversion between forms (cont'd)

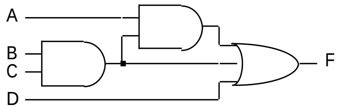
- Example: verify equivalence of two forms





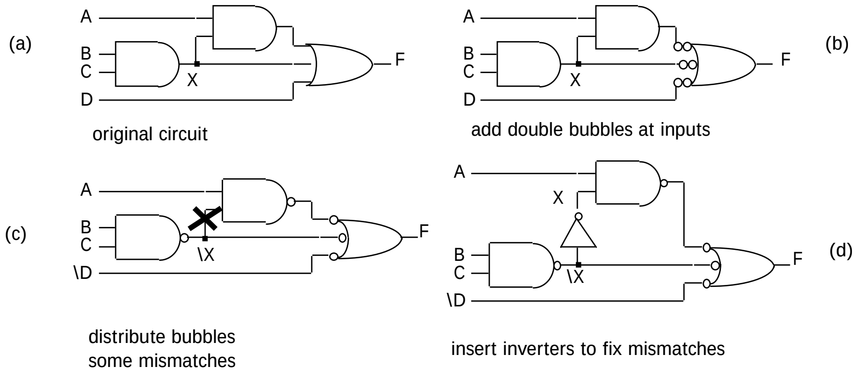
$$
\begin{aligned}
Z &= \{\ [\ (A' + B')' + (C' + D')'\ ]'\ \}' \\
&= \{\quad (A' + B') \bullet (C' + D') \quad \}' \\
&= \quad (A' + B')' + (C' + D')' \\
&= \quad (A \bullet B) + (C \bullet D) \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}
$$

Activity: convert to NAND gates



Activity: convert to NAND gates

- Example



original circuit

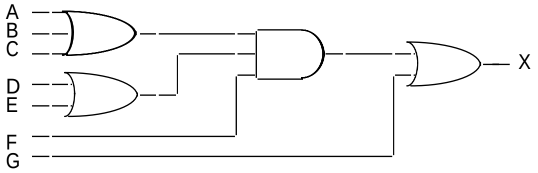
add double bubbles at inputs

distribute bubbles
some mismatches

insert inverters to fix mismatches

Multi-level logic

- x = A D F + A E F + B D F + B E F + C D F + C E F + G
  - reduced sum-of-products form – already simplified
  - 6 x 3-input AND gates + 1 x 7-input OR gate (that may not even exist!)
  - 25 wires (19 literals plus 6 internal wires)
- x = (A + B + C) (D + E) F + G
  - factored form – not written as two-level S-o-P
  - 1 x 3-input OR gate, 2 x 2-input OR gates, 1 x 3-input AND gate
  - 10 wires (7 literals plus 3 internal wires)



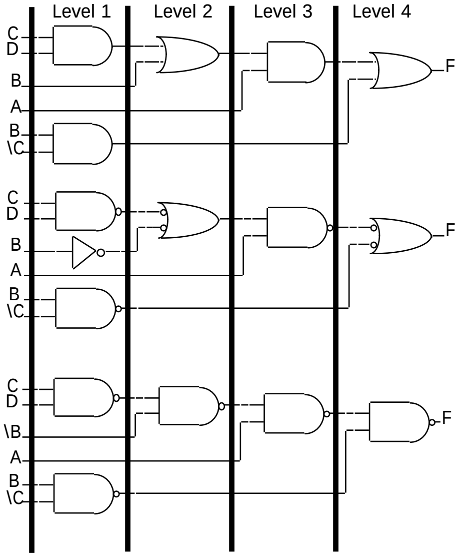
Conversion of multi-level logic to NAND gates

- F = A (B + C D) + B C'

original AND-OR network

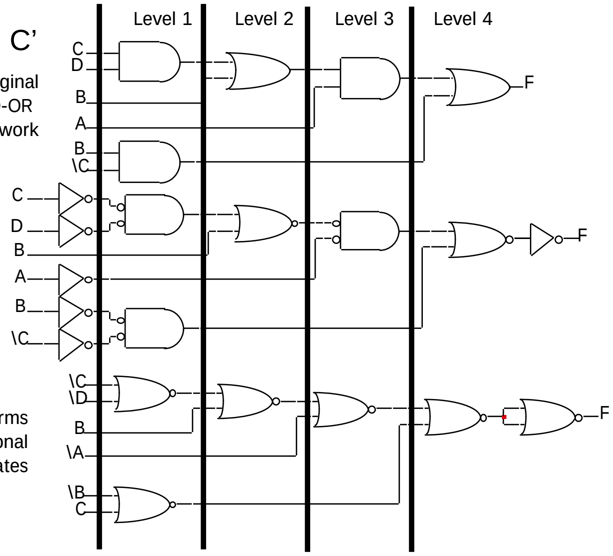
introduction and conservation of bubbles

redrawn in terms of conventional NAND gates



Conversion of multi-level logic to NORs

- F = A (B + C D) + B C’



original AND-OR network

introduction and conservation of bubbles

redrawn in terms of conventional NOR gates

Summary for multi-level logic

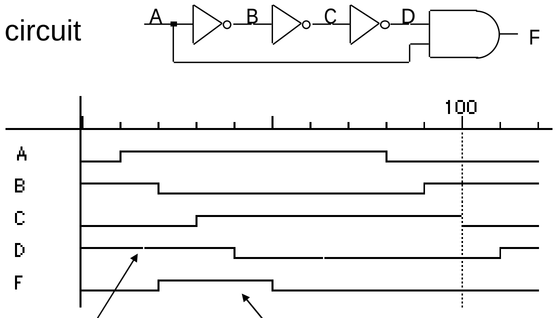
- Advantages
  - circuits may be smaller
  - gates have smaller fan-in
  - circuits may be faster
- Disadvantages
  - more difficult to design
  - tools for optimization are not as good as for two-level
  - analysis is more complex

Time behavior of combinational networks

- Waveforms
  - visualization of values carried on signal wires over time
  - useful in explaining sequences of events (changes in value)
- Simulation tools are used to create these waveforms
  - input to the simulator includes gates and their connections
  - input stimulus, that is, input signal waveforms
- Some terms
  - gate delay — time for change at input to cause change at output
    - min delay – typical/nominal delay – max delay
    - careful designers design for the worst case
  - rise time — time for output to transition from low to high voltage
  - fall time — time for output to transition from high to low voltage
  - pulse width — time that an output stays high or stays low between changes

Momentary changes in outputs

- Can be useful — pulse shaping circuits
- Can be a problem — incorrect circuit operation (glitches/hazards)
- Example: pulse shaping circuit
  - A' • A = 0
  - delays matter

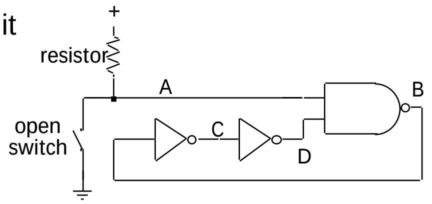


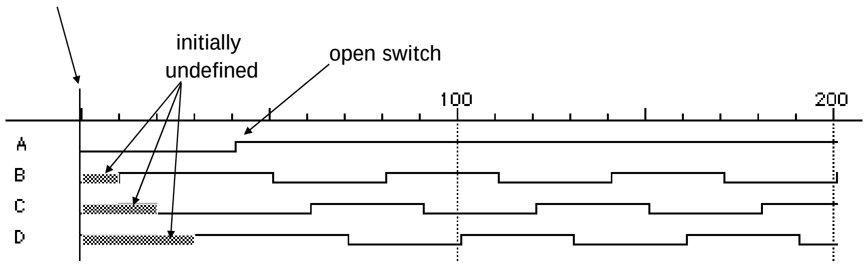
D remains high for three gate delays after A changes from low to high

F is not always 0 pulse 3 gate-delays wide

Oscillatory behavior

- Another pulse shaping circuit





Hardware description languages

- Describe hardware at varying levels of abstraction
- Structural description
  - textual replacement for schematic
  - hierarchical composition of modules from primitives
- Behavioral/functional description
  - describe what module does, not how
  - synthesis generates circuit for module
- Simulation semantics

HDLs

- Abel (circa 1983) - developed by Data-I/O
  - targeted to programmable logic devices
  - not good for much more than state machines
- ISP (circa 1977) - research project at CMU
  - simulation, but no synthesis
- Verilog (circa 1985) - developed by Gateway (absorbed by Cadence)
  - similar to Pascal and C
  - delays is only interaction with simulator
  - fairly efficient and easy to write
  - IEEE standard
- VHDL (circa 1987) - DoD sponsored standard
  - similar to Ada (emphasis on re-use and maintainability)
  - simulation semantics visible
  - very general but verbose
  - IEEE standard

Verilog

- Supports structural and behavioral descriptions
- Structural
  - explicit structure of the circuit
  - e.g., each logic gate instantiated and connected to others
- Behavioral
  - program describes input/output behavior of circuit
  - many structural implementations could have same behavior
  - e.g., different implementation of one Boolean function
- We’ll mostly be using behavioral Verilog in Aldec ActiveHDL
  - rely on schematic when we want structural descriptions

Structural model

```
module xor_gate (out, a, b);
  input     a, b;
  output    out;
  wire      abar, bbar, t1, t2;

  inverter invA (abar, a);
  inverter invB (bbar, b);
  and_gate and1 (t1, a, bbar);
  and_gate and2 (t2, b, abar);
  or_gate  or1 (out, t1, t2);

endmodule
```

Simple behavioral model

- Continuous assignment

```
module xor_gate (out, a, b);
  input         a, b;
  output        out;
  reg           out;

  assign #6 out = a ^ b;

endmodule
```

simulation register - keeps track of value of signal

delay from input change to output change

Simple behavioral model

- always block

```
module xor_gate (out, a, b);
  input          a, b;
  output         out;
  reg            out;

  always @(a or b) begin
     #6 out = a ^ b;
  end

endmodule
```

specifies when block is executed
ie. triggered by which signals

Driving a simulation through a “testbench”

```
module testbench (x, y);
  output        x, y;
  reg [1:0]     cnt;

  initial begin
    cnt = 0;
    repeat (4) begin
      #10 cnt = cnt + 1;
      $display ("@ time=%d, x=%b, y=%b, cnt=%b",
        $time, x, y, cnt); end
    #10 $finish;
  end

  assign x = cnt[1];
  assign y = cnt[0];
endmodule
```

2-bit vector

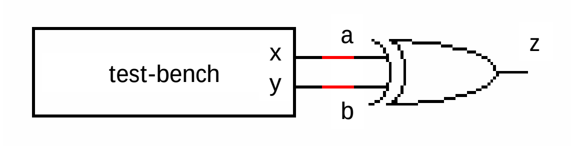
initial block executed
only once at start
of simulation

print to a console

directive to stop
simulation

Complete simulation

- Instantiate stimulus component and device to test in a schematic



Comparator example

```
module Compare1 (Equal, Alarger, Blarger, A, B);
  input     A, B;
  output    Equal, Alarger, Blarger;

  assign #5 Equal = (A & B) | (~A & ~B);
  assign #3 Alarger = (A & ~B);
  assign #3 Blarger = (~A & B);
endmodule
```

Hardware description languages vs. programming languages

- Program structure
  - instantiation of multiple components of the same type
  - specify interconnections between modules via schematic
  - hierarchy of modules (only leaves can be HDL in Aldec ActiveHDL)
- Assignment
  - continuous assignment (logic always computes)
  - propagation delay (computation takes time)
  - timing of signals is important (when does computation have its effect)
- Data structures
  - size explicitly spelled out - no dynamic structures
  - no pointers
- Parallelism
  - hardware is naturally parallel (must support multiple threads)
  - assignments can occur in parallel (not just sequentially)

Hardware description languages and combinational logic

- Modules - specification of inputs, outputs, bidirectional, and internal signals
- Continuous assignment - a gate’s output is a function of its inputs at all times (doesn’t need to wait to be "called")
- Propagation delay- concept of time and delay in input affecting gate output
- Composition - connecting modules together with wires
- Hierarchy - modules encapsulate functional blocks

Working with combinational logic summary

- Design problems
  - filling in truth tables
  - incompletely specified functions
  - simplifying two-level logic
- Realizing two-level logic
  - NAND and NOR networks
  - networks of Boolean functions and their time behavior
- Time behavior
- Hardware description languages
- Later
  - combinational logic technologies
  - more design case studies