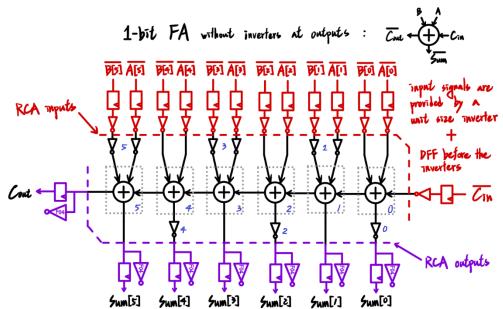
# Digital Integrated Circuits homework 4 電子所 陳柏翔 313510156

- 1. A 6-bit one stage pipelining ripple adder as shown at Fig.4.1(a) is designed with Fully Complementary Static Logic Gate for the 1-bit FA as shown at Fig4.1(c) and the D-register as shown at Fig.4.1(b). Input signals are A[5:0], B[5:0] and Cin which are provided by a unit size inverter. Outputs are Cout@Sum [6:0] with loading of 4 unit size inverters (FO4) connected in parallelism. (You shall provide SPICE simulation results of timing and power waveforms.)
  - (1) Try your best to design the **fastest adder without pipelining registers**. First, show your **block diagrams** in terms of the **1-bit Full-Adder(FA)**. Second, show the **circuit schematic** of **each block**. Use **logic effort concepts** (you do not have to write down the procedure) **to design transistor widths** (in table form). Describe your design concept. (40%)

## • Block diagram in terms of the 1-bit FA:

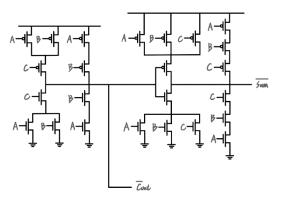
據題目要求,為了設計最快的 Ripple-Carry Adder,我採用與講義上 Fig. 10.12 相同的架構(如下圖 Block diagram),其中每個 1-bit FA 在輸出端都不具有 Inverter,這樣就能在 Carry 的傳遞路徑上少 6 個 Inverters,因此有較短的 Delay (但相對的需要在某些輸入與輸出端加上 Inverters 以修正電路邏輯)。



在整個 Ripple-Carry Adder 的輸入端與輸出端上,按照題目(以及助教在作業討論區所述)的要求,加上了 DFF 與 Inverters。此外,由於輸入端的要求是需要加上 Inverters,因此模擬時給到輸入端 DFF 的訊號是相反的。

## • Circuit schematic of each block:

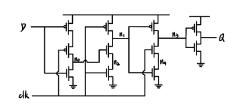
對於上圖Block diagram中的所有Block (即⊕號),都代表著1-bit FA (without inverter at outputs)、以及Inverter與DFF (D-register)如下所示:



Circuit schematic of 1-bit Full adder (without inverter at outputs)



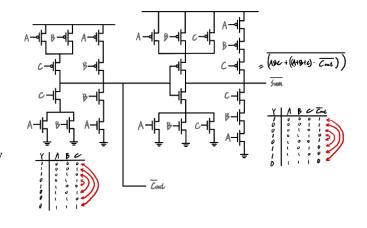
**Circuit schematic of Inverter** 



Circuit schematic of DFF

此外,我重新從Circuit schematic層級驗證了電路邏輯的正確性,

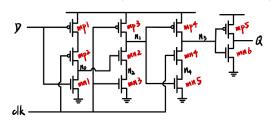
如右圖所示,可以發現當 輸入訊號相反時,其對應 的輸出結果正好也是相反 的,因此在前面的Block diagram中,接在輸入端與 輸出端的Inverters是交替出 現在不同的FA上,而Carry 的傳遞路徑上則不需要加 上任何Inverters。



### • <u>Design transistor widths</u>:

根據先前Homework 3中的實驗結果,NMOS與PMOS的比例應保持為 1:1 才能讓一個Inverter的Logical Threshold更靠近  $(1/2)V_{DD}$  的位置,因此 我將以此為基礎來決定出電路中個個電晶體的大小(寬度)。

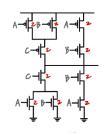
首先要先決定DFF電路中個電晶體大小,才能方便後續的計算順利進行,考量到電晶體的串並聯結構,以及輸入端所看到的電容希望能越小越好的情況下,再經過HSPICE測試微調mp4, mn4, mn5使  $T_{pcq0}$  與  $T_{pcq1}$  接近一致,所得電晶體大小結果如下 (DFF模擬結果請見第(2)小題):

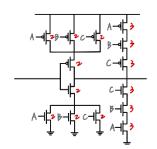


### Transistor widths of all DFFs:

MOS	mp1	mp2	mn1	тр3	mn2	mn3	mp4	mn4	mn5	mp5	mn6
nfin	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

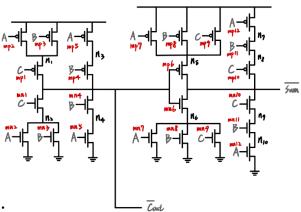
接著將一個FA拆分為  $\overline{C_{out}}$  電路與  $\overline{Sum}$  電路兩個部分,右 圖為拆分後的初步預設大小, 後續將根據這樣的大小進行每 一級的縮放。





為了讓電路有最快的速度

,以Logical effort的概念來看,希望Critical Path (從FA0輸入端的Unit size inverter,到FA5的sum輸出端外所接的DFF+FO4電容)上的Delay能夠最小,使每一級的 $\hat{f}$ 能夠盡量趨近於一致的大小。據題目所述,此部分不需要敘述計算過程,因此下方是我計算後的最終結果:



### **Transistor widths of all FAs:**

nfin	mp1-5	mn1-5	mp6-9	mn6-9	mp10-12	mn10-12
FA0	2	2	2	2	3	3
FA1	2	2	2	2	3	3
FA2	2	2	2	2	3	3
FA3	2	2	2	2	3	3
FA4	2	2	2	2	3	3
FA5	2	2	2	2	3	3

由於此計算結果顯示每個FA的大小皆設置相同寬度,直覺上不容易 反應出此結果,因此以下簡述此結果的計算過程:

透過計算第二長的Critical path(由FA0  $C_{\rm in}$ 到FA5  $C_{\rm out}$ ),假設每一級 1-bit FA電路與下一級FA電路有 x 倍的大小縮放關係,經過的每一級 $\overline{C_{\rm out}}$  電路所形成的  $G=1\times 2^6$ , $B=((7x+2)/2x)^5$ ,H=5/1,經過疊代求解  $F=GBH=\hat{f}^6=(g_ih_i)^6$ ,可以反推當每一級的 $h_i=4.5$ ,對應得 x=1。此結果表示不同級FA之間不需要進行比例縮放。

最後還要決定交替出現在FA輸入與輸出上的Inverters,考量到FA的 大小與輸出端負載趨近於FO4,我決定將所有的Inverters都設為Unit size。 Transistor widths of all Inverters (inside RCA):

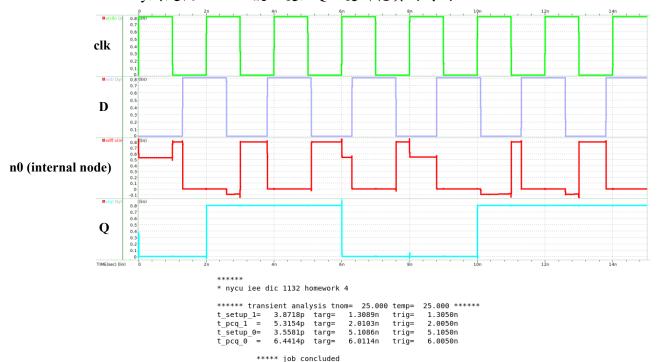
nfin	INV0	INV1a	INV1b	INV2	INV3a	INV3b	INV4	INV5a	INV5b
PMOS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MMOS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

對於以上所有設置的Transistor widths,我還有再用HSPICE實驗數種 其他設置方式(如每一級的FA寬度遞增),但結果是此設置方法相較其他設 置都來得更快,因此驗證了以上的計算與設置方式的正確性。

(2) Based on the design of (1), run SPICE to find the **propagation delay time** (with pattern from **0000001111110** to **0000001111111** (**A[5:0]@B[5:0]@Cin**). Determine the **minimum clock cycle time** with the delay time estimated by SPICE. (20%)

## • Setup time & Clock-to-Q propagation delay of DFF:

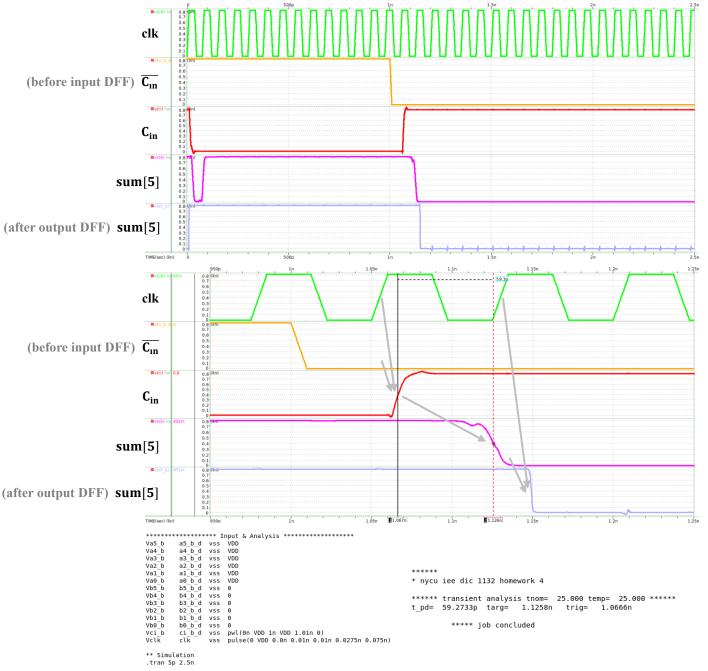
為了後續決定出最小的Cycle time,此處需要先測量DFF的時間資訊,詳細的各種時間分析在講義Ch6.5中可以找到。測量Setup time的方式是從輸入D至第一個儲存點n0所花費的時間,Clock-to-Q propagation delay則是從Clock訊號改變至Q改變所花費的時間。



	$t_{setup1}$	$t_{pcq1}$	$t_{setup0}$	$t_{pcq0}$
Time	3.87ps	5.31ps	3.56ps	6.44ps

# • Propagation delay time & Minimum clock cycle time :

由於訊號太多,因此以下只截圖主要改變的訊號以及Critical path從輸入C<sub>in</sub>到FA5的sum輸出訊號:



	<b>Propagation delay time</b> (C <sub>in</sub> to sum[5])	Minimum clock cycle time		
Time	59.27ps	0.075ns (=75ps)		

以上結果可以發現符合先前所學的公式: $t_{pd} \leq T_c - (t_{setup} + t_{pcq})$  帶入測量結果: $59.27ps \leq 75 - (3.56 + 6.44) = 65ps$ 

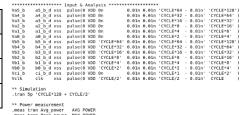
考量到輸入DFF與RCA的 $C_{in}$ 輸入端之間還有一個Inverter,因此還有約5ps的Delay造成Cycle time沒辦法低於75ps,如果將Cycle time設置得更小則會造成sum[5] (after output DFF)往後一個Cycle才改變為0。

(3) Run SPICE to get the average, peak and leakage power dissipation and energy/bit, respectively of this adder with loading (FO4) when working at the maximum working frequency. (20%)

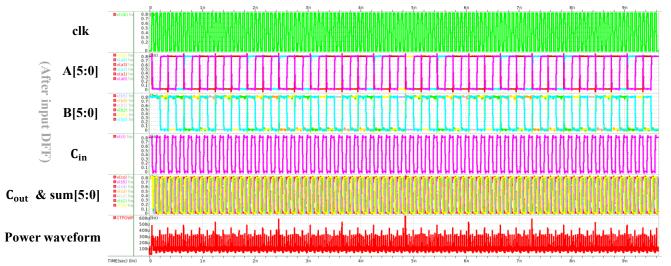
## • Input pattern:

Average & Peak power	Leakage power
A[5:0] = 6'd0, 6'd1,, 6'd63	A[5:0] = 6'b0000000
B[5:0] = 6'd63, 6'd62,, 6'd0	B[5:0] = 6'b111111
C <sub>in</sub> is 0/1 by turns	$C_{in} = 0$

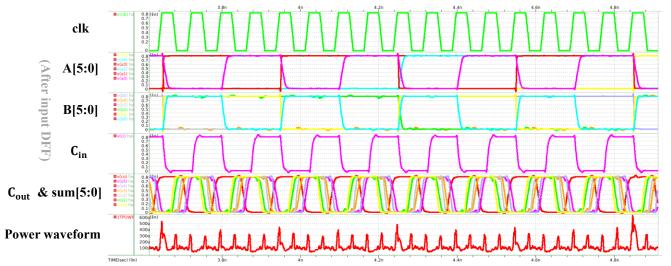
(Input pattern for average & peak power)



• <u>Timing and power waveforms (Full UnZoom)</u>:







### Simulation Time (Total 128.5 cycles)

 $= 0.075 ns \times 128.5 = 9.6375 ns$ 

(一開始等0.5 cycle是為了錯開訊號)

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******

* nycu iee dic 1132 homework 4

****** transient analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 ******

avg_power = 115.3683u from= 0. to= 9.6375n

peak_power= 618.3058u at= 4.8472n from= 0. to= 9.6375n

****** job concluded
```

# • Leakage Power:

\*\*\*\*\*\*
\* nycu iee dic 1132 homework 4

\*\*\*\*\*\* transient analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 \*\*\*\*\*\*
leak\_power= 106.0300n from= 0. to= 10.0000n

\*\*\*\*\* job concluded

**Simulation Time** = 10ns

(此部分的波形圖全都是水平線因此沒有對此波形截圖)

# • Final Results:

計算 Energy/Bit: (Average power × Simulation time) / Bits

= 
$$115.3683 \times 10^{-6} \times 9.6375 \times 10^{-9} / 6 = 1.8531 \times 10^{-13} = 185.31$$
fJ

Average power	Peak power	Leakage power	Energy/Bit	
115.37μW	618.31μW	106.03nW	185.31fJ	