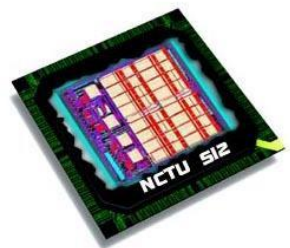


# STATIC TIMING ANALYSIS

---

NYCU-EE IC LAB FALL-2021

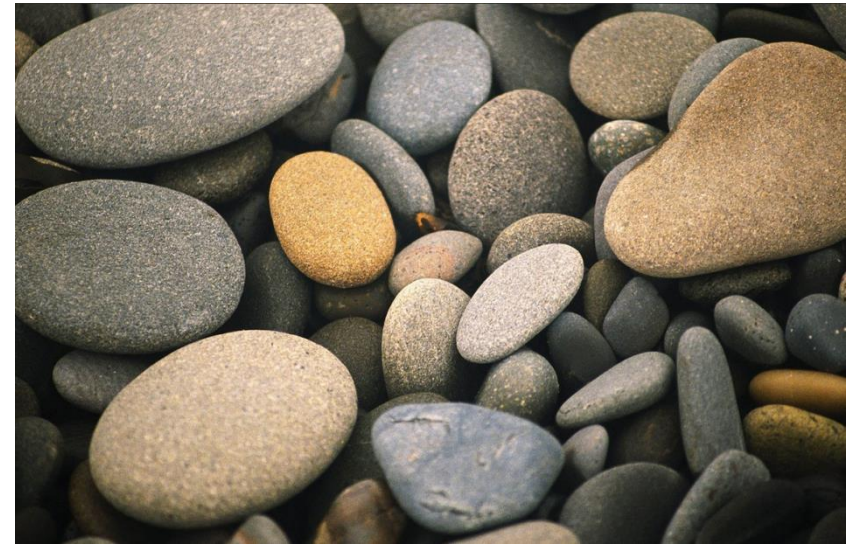
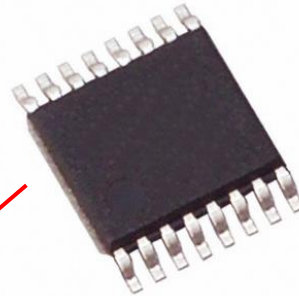


Lecturer: Hai-Feng Wang

- ✓ Timing analysis is integral part of ASIC/VLSI design flow. Anything else can be compromised but not timing!

**Timing correct !**

**Timing error !**



# Outline

## ✓ **Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency**

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ **Multicycle Path Specification**

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

## ✓ **Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)**

## ✓ **Appendix**



## ✓ **Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency**

- STA vs DTA
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## ✓ **Appendix**



# STA vs DTA

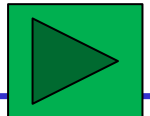
## ✓ STA(Static Timing Analysis)

- Verify the timing of a digital design based on a **statistic** method without requiring a simulation of the full circuit
- STA is a **complete** and **exhaustive** verification of all timing checks of a design because it **analyzes every timing paths in design according to constraints.**
- check that if there is any violation on setup/hold time in the timing path, glitches, critical path and clock skew.
- STA aims at different corner to analysis, so the analysis time is faster than DTA.

## ✓ DTA (Dynamic Timing Analysis)

- Quality(Coverage) of the Dynamic Timing Analysis (DTA) increases with the increase of **input test vectors.**
- The growing size of test vectors increase simulation time, especially in post-sim.

**Review setup/hold time**



# Clock Latency

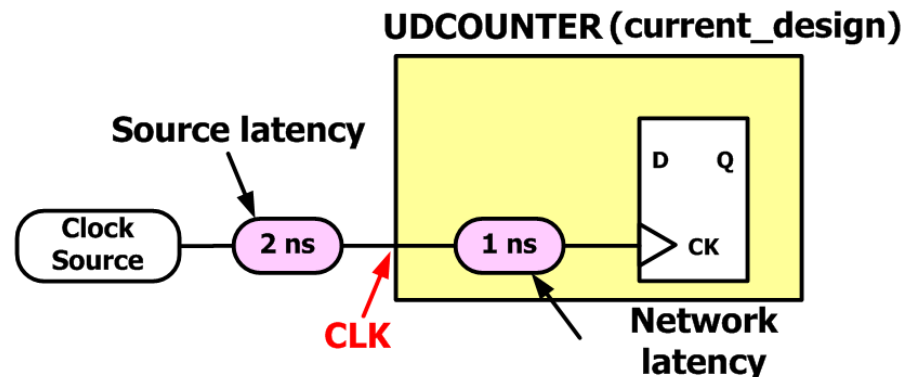
## ✓ Two types of clock latency

### – Clock source latency

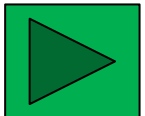
- Clock source latency is the delay from the **clock source** to the **clock definition point(CLK)**.
- Source latency could represent either on-chip or off-chip latency.

### – Clock network latency

- from the **clock definition point(CLK)** to the **clock pin of a flip-flop**.



Appendix



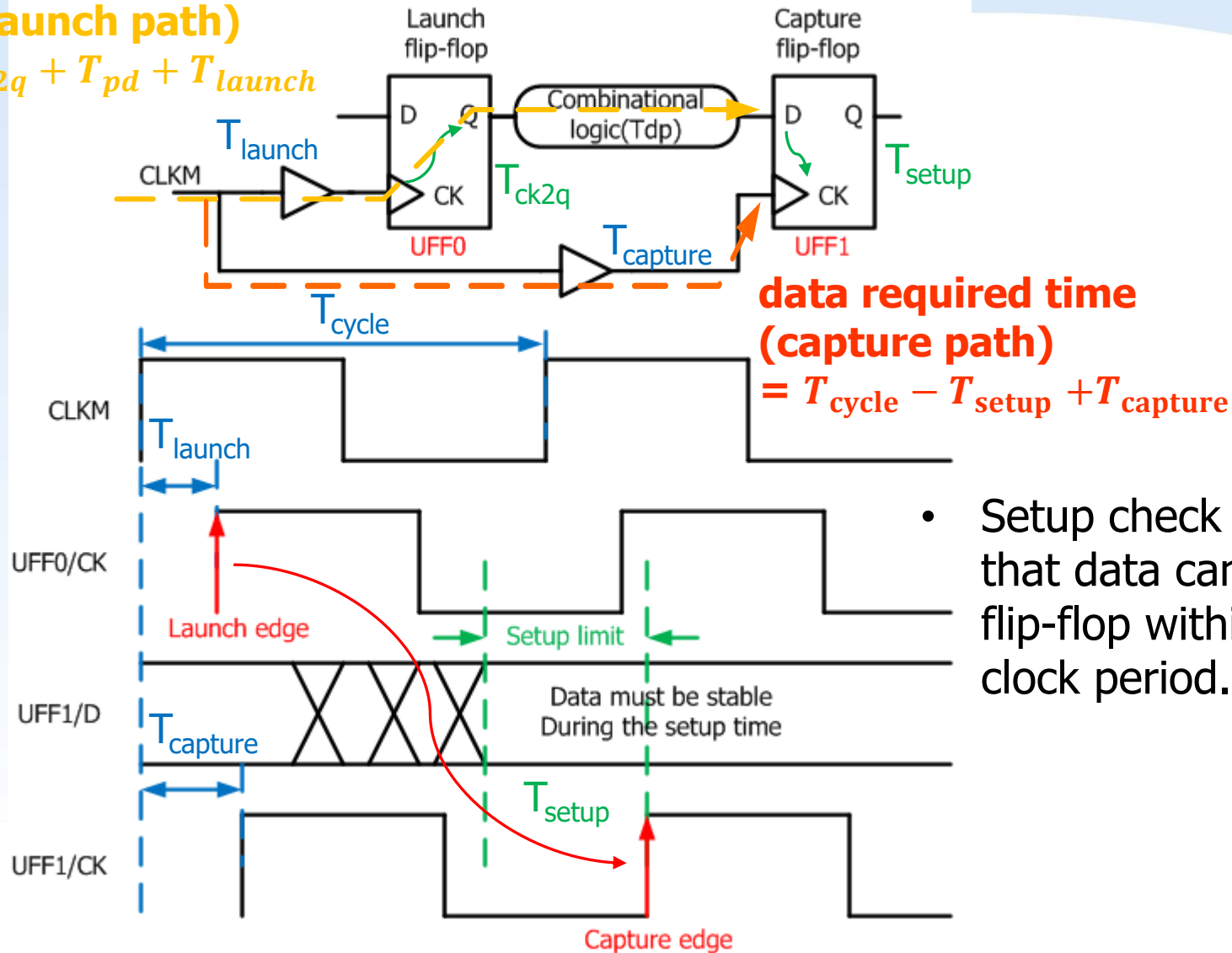


# Setup time issue

**data arrival time**

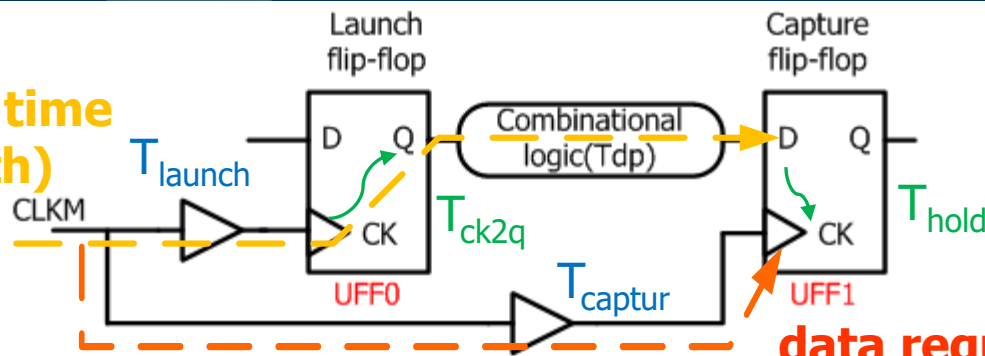
**(Launch path)**

$$= T_{clk2q} + T_{pd} + T_{launch}$$



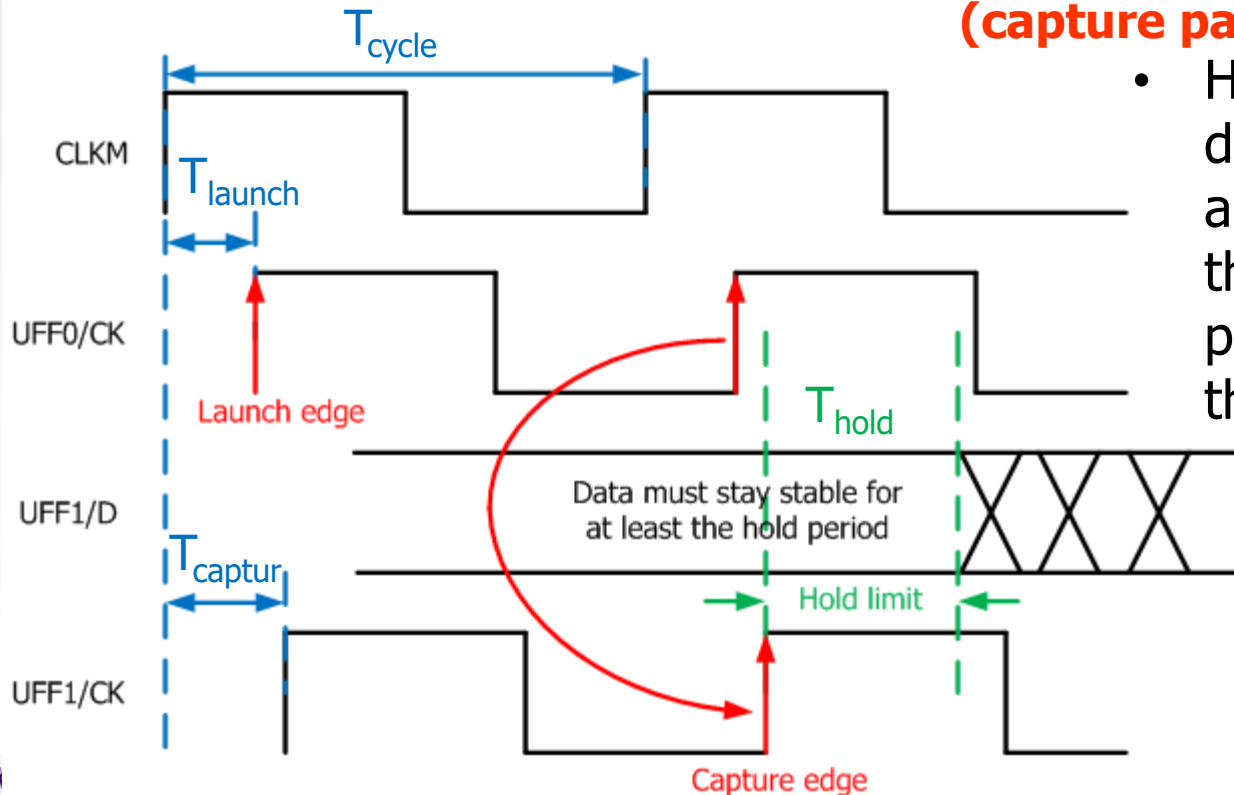
# Hold time issue

data arrival time  
(Launch path)



data required time  
(capture path)

- Hold check ensures that data is held for at least a minimum time so that there is no unexpected pass-through of data through a flip-flop.





# Clock Latency(cont.)

## ✓ Example

```
dc_shell>current_design UDCOUNTER
```

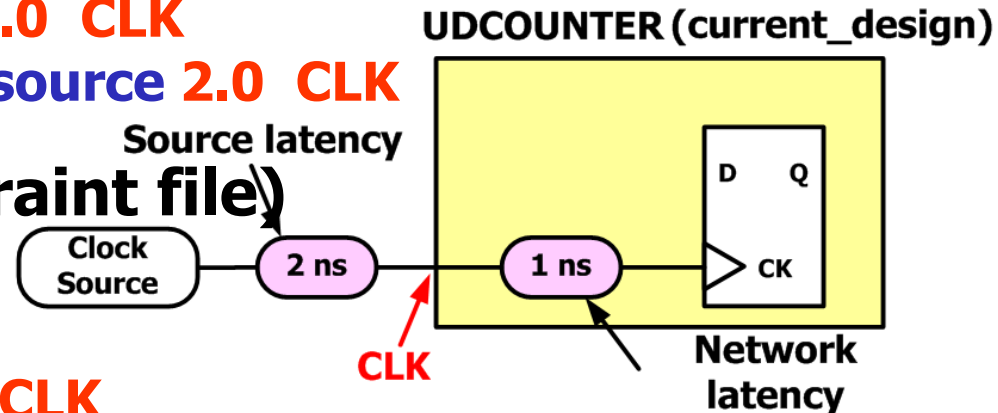
```
dc_shell>set_clock_latency 1.0 CLK
```

```
dc_shell>set_clock_latency -source 2.0 CLK
```

## ✓ .sdc file (design constraint file)

## ✓ Check clock latency

```
dc_shell>report_clock -skew CLK
```



\*\*\*\*\*

Report : clock\_skew

Design : UDCOUNTER

\*\*\*\*\*

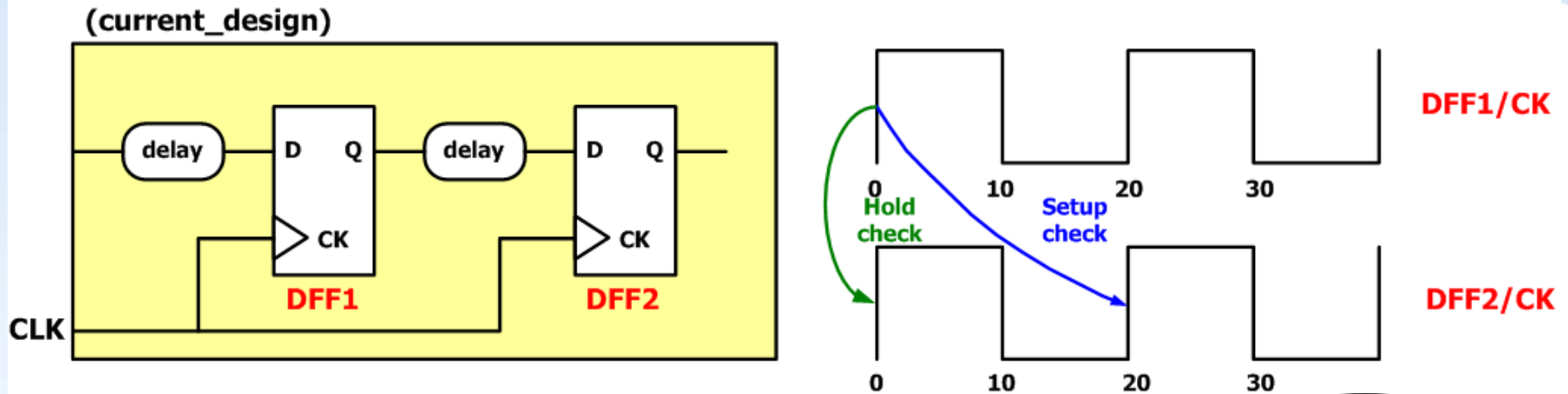
Object	Rise	Fall	Min Rise	Min fall	Uncertainty	
	Delay	Delay	Delay	Delay	Plus	Minus
CLK	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-

Object	Max Source Latency				Min Source Latency			
	Early Rise	Early Fall	Late Rise	Late Fall	Early Rise	Early Fall	Late Rise	Late Fall
CLK	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

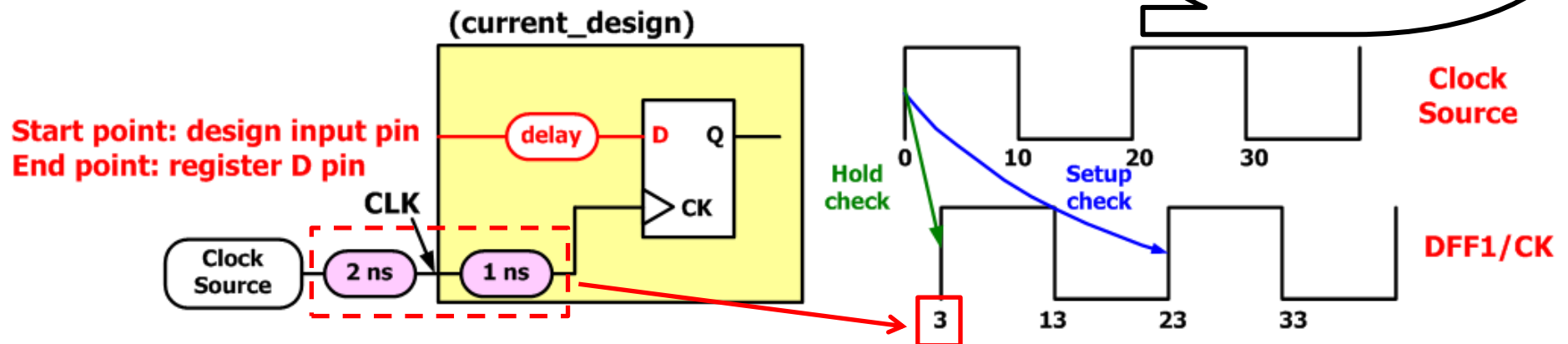


# Clock Latency<sub>(cont.)</sub>

## – Timing checks for ideal case

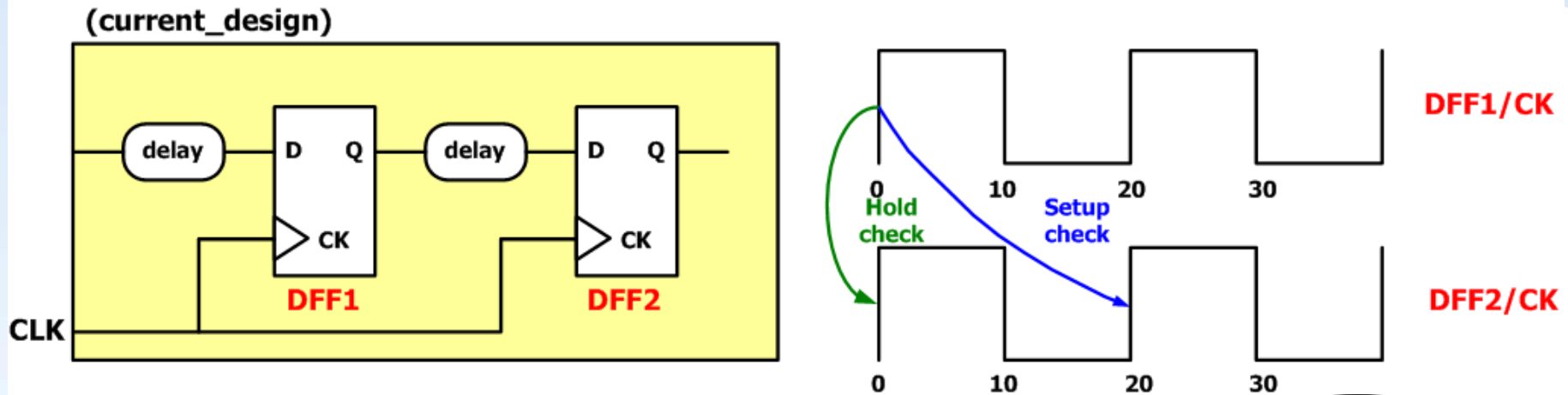


## – Timing checks with clock network latency

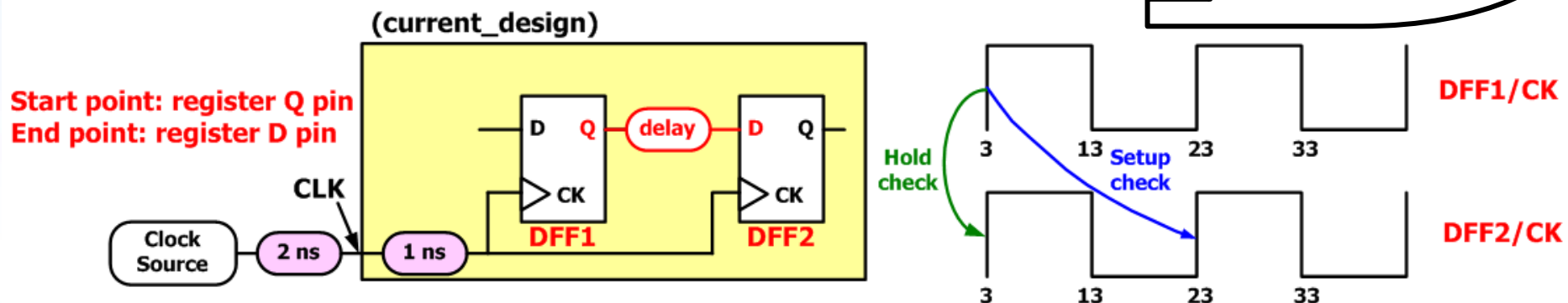


# Clock Latency<sub>(cont.)</sub>

## – Timing checks for ideal case



## – Timing checks with clock network latency



# Clock Latency<sub>(cont.)</sub>

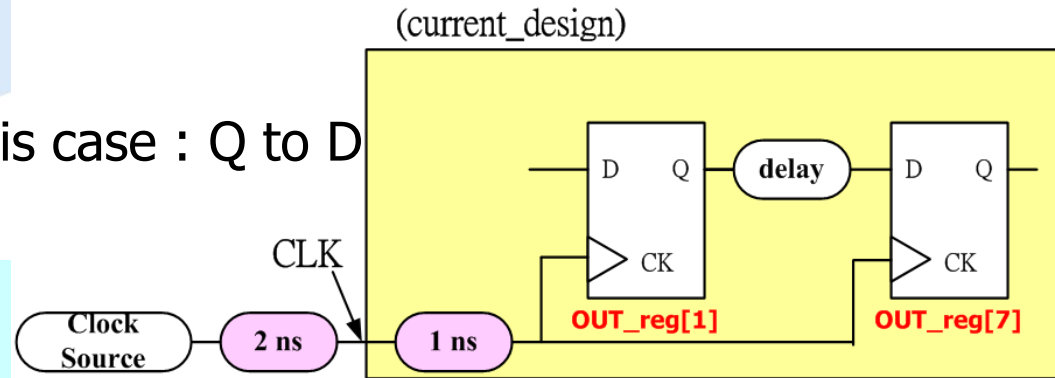
## ✓ Example

- Setup timing report for this case : Q to D

**dc\_shell>report\_timing**

```
*****
Report : timing -path full -delay max -max_paths 1
Design : UDCOUNTER
*****
```

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	3.00	3.00
OUT_reg[1]/CK (EDFFX1)	0.00	3.00 r
OUT_reg[1]/Q (EDFFX1)	0.36	3.36 f
add_70/A[1] (UDCOUNTER_DW01_add_8_0)	0.00	3.36 f
...(ignored)		
U274/Y (DLY4X1)	1.10	12.63 f
OUT_reg[7]/D (EDFFX1)	0.00	12.63 f
data arrival time		12.63
clock CLK (rise edge)	20.00	20.00
clock network delay (ideal)	3.00	23.00
OUT_reg[7]/CK (EDFFX1)	0.00	23.00 r
library setup time	-0.89	22.11
data required time		22.11
data required time		22.11
data arrival time		-12.63
slack (MET)		9.48



**Clock network delay**  
 = source latency + network latency  
 = 2.0 + 1.0 = 3.0

**critical path** of **setup time** check

- start point : register Q pin
- end point : register D pin

**dc\_shell> report\_timing -max\_paths 5**



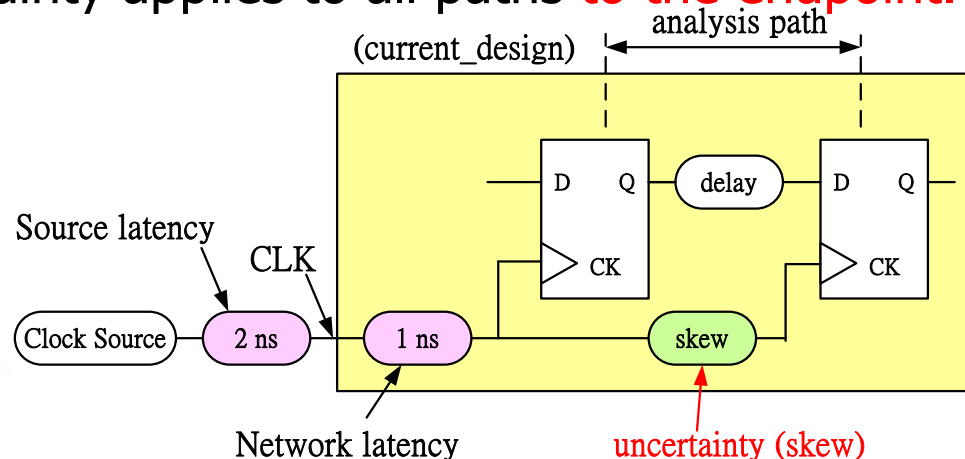
# Set Clock Uncertainty

## ✓ Clock uncertainty (clock skew)

- This constraint can be used to model various factors that can influence the effective clock period.
- These factors may come from clock jitter and any other factors that one may want to include for timing analysis.
- Leave some **timing margin** for **APR routing** imperfection.

## ✓ Clock skew of **single** clock network

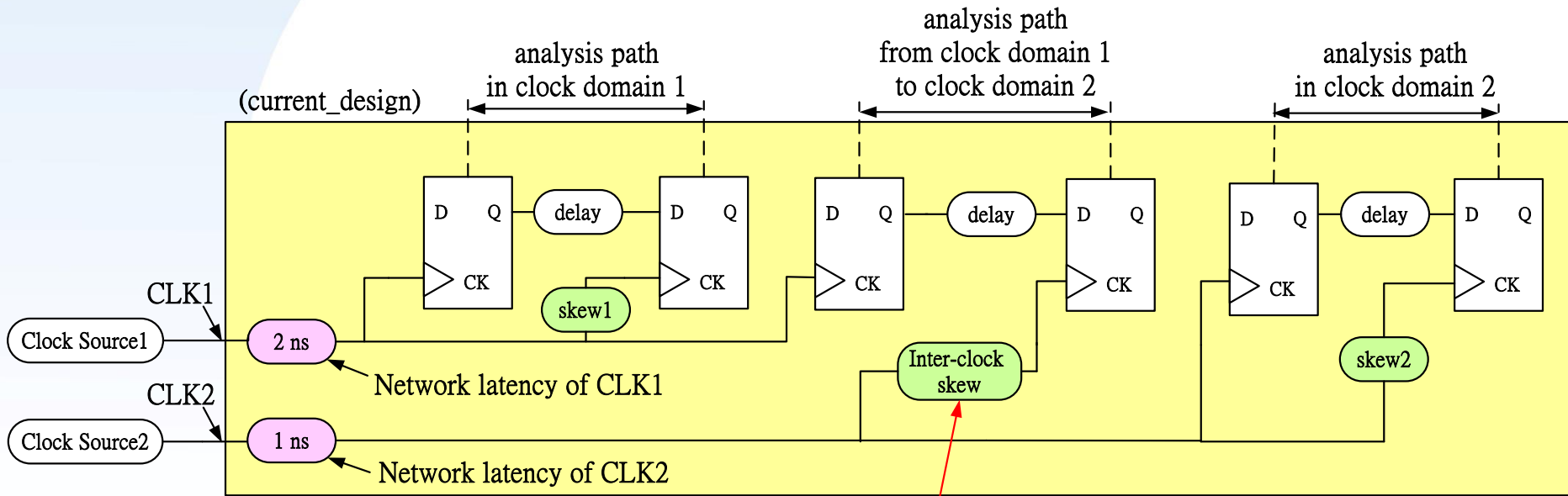
- **Simple uncertainty** means the setup uncertainty and hold uncertainty applies to all paths **to the endpoint**.



# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

## ✓ Inter-clock skew of **multiple** clock networks

- **Inter-clock uncertainty** means the setup uncertainty and hold uncertainty applies to all paths **from start point of clock domain1 to the endpoint of clock domain2**
- skew1 and skew2 are simple uncertainty of clock domain1 and clock domain 2



Inter-clock uncertainty  
(if not defined, it will be skew2)



# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

## ✓ Setting simple clock uncertainty

```
set_clock_uncertainty [-setup] [-hold] value {object_list}
```

## ✓ Setting inter-clock uncertainty

```
set_clock_uncertainty [-from from_clock] [-to to_clock] [-rise] [-fall] [-setup] [-hold]  
value
```

### — Options

arguments	Usage	Default
[-setup]	If specified, uncertainty is applied only for setup check	Both setup and hold checks
[-hold]	If specified, uncertainty is applied only for hold check	Both setup and hold check
[-from from_clock]	Specifies the source clock for inter-clock uncertainty	
[-to to_clock]	Specifies the destination clock for inter-clock uncertainty	
[-rise]	Specifies uncertainty applied to the rising edge of destination clock	Both
[-fall]	Specifies uncertainty applied to the falling edge of destination clock	Both



# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

✓ Example:

```
module MULTICLOCK
(
  // Output Port
  OUT,
  // Input Port
  CLK1, CLK2, IN1, IN2
);

output OUT;
input CLK1;
input CLK2;
input IN1;
input IN2;

reg temp1, temp2, OUT;
wire CLK1, CLK2, data;

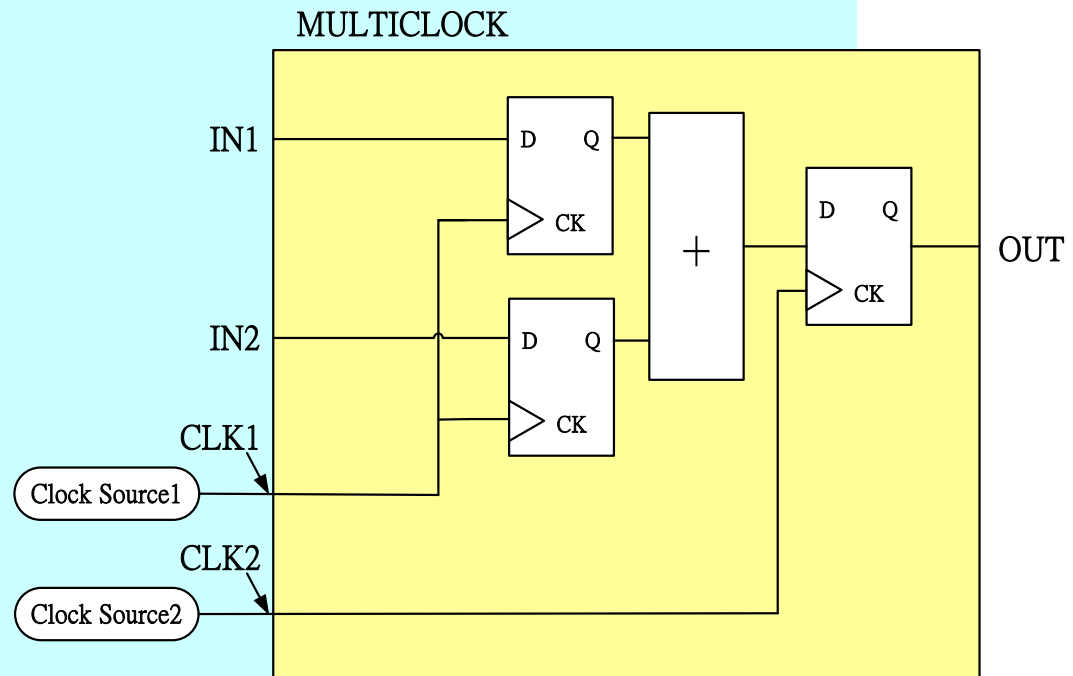
assign data = temp1 + temp2;

always @(posedge CLK1)
  temp1 <= IN1;

always @(posedge CLK1)
  temp2 <= IN2;

always @(posedge CLK2)
  OUT <= data;

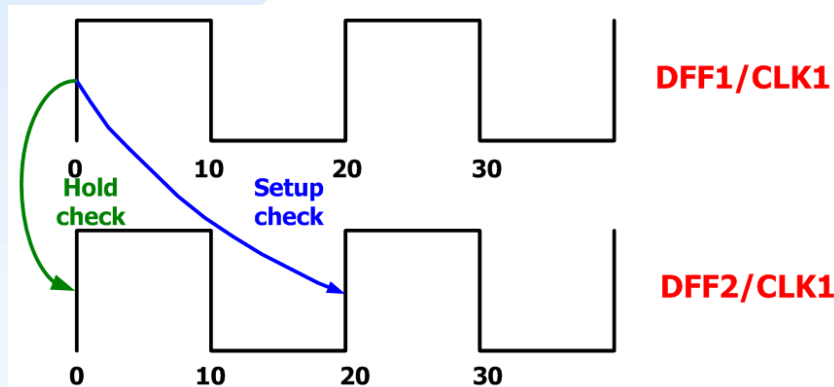
endmodule
```



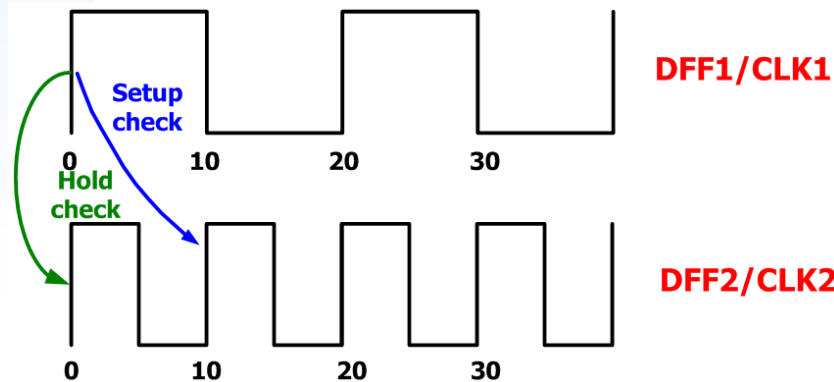
# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

**dc\_shell>create\_clock -period 20 CLK1**

**dc\_shell>create\_clock -period 10 CLK2**



setup and hold check  
in clock domain 1



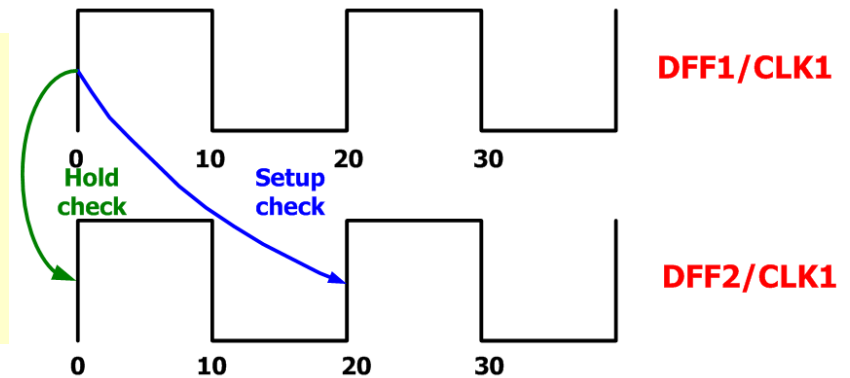
setup and hold check  
from clock domain 1  
to clock domain 2



# Set Clock Uncertainty(cont.)

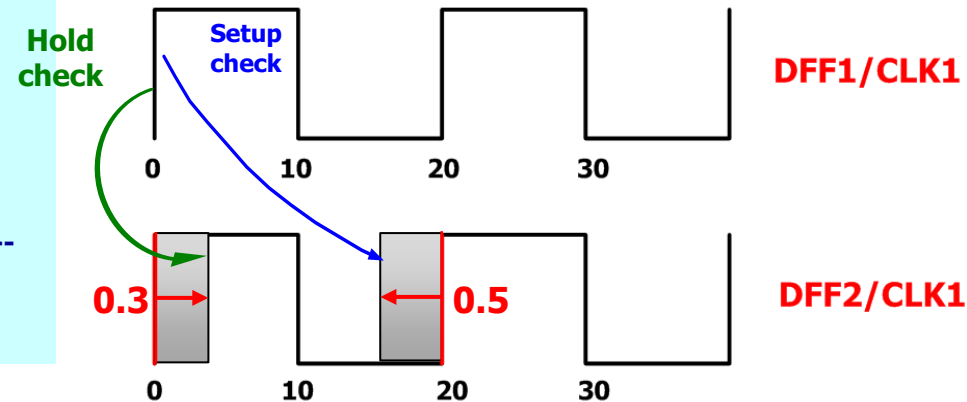
- During timing analysis, clock uncertainty will **tighten up** the timing constraints.
- **Plus** uncertainty is for **hold time** check.
- **Minus** uncertainty is for **setup time** check.

```
set_clock_uncertainty -setup 0.5 CLK1
set_clock_uncertainty -hold 0.3 CLK1
set_clock_uncertainty -setup 0.6 CLK2
set_clock_uncertainty -hold 0.4 CLK2
report_clock -skew
```



```
*****
Report : clock_skew
Design : MULTICLOCK
*****
```

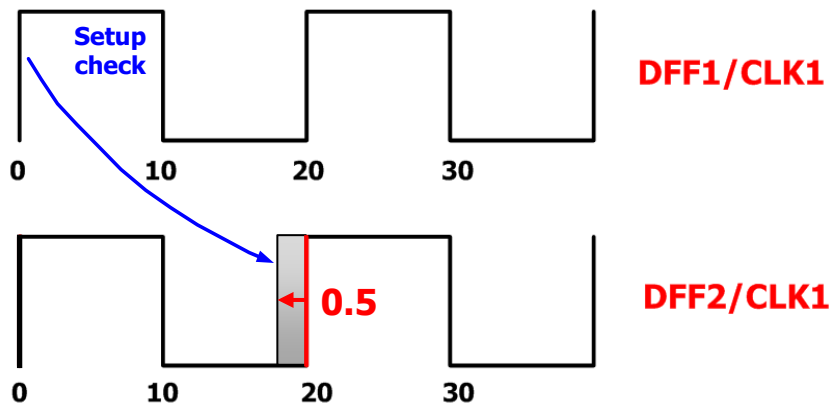
Object	Rise Delay	Fall Delay	Min Rise Delay	Min fall Delay	Uncertainty Plus	Minus
CLK1	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.50
CLK2	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.60



# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- Timing report (setup time check)

```
dc_shell>compile
dc_shell>report_timing
```



Minus uncertainty 0.5 of CLK1 for setup time check

\*\*\*\*\*

Report : timing -path full -delay max -max\_paths 1

Design : MULTICLOCK

\*\*\*\*\*

Path Group: CLK1

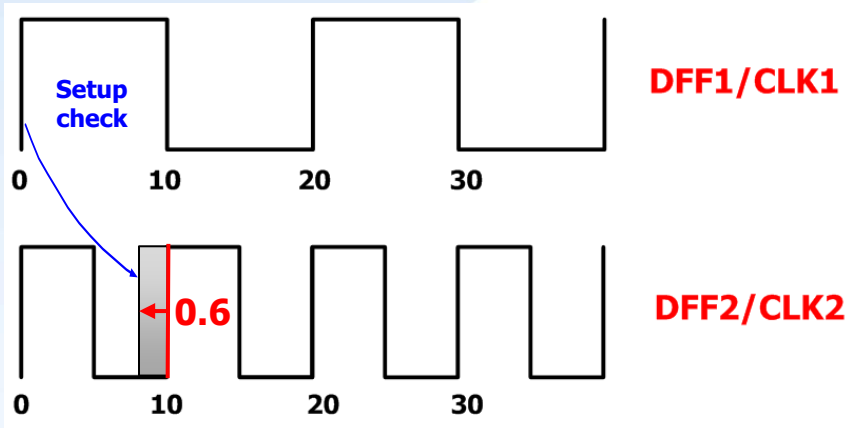
Clock domain : CLK1

Path Type: max

Point	Incr	Path
-----		
clock (input port clock) (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
input external delay	0.00	0.00 f
IN1 (in)	0.00	0.00 f
U8/Y (DLY4X1)	1.03	1.03 f
TEMP1_reg/D (DFFX1)	0.00	1.03 f
data arrival time		1.03
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	20.00	20.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	20.00
clock uncertainty	-0.50	19.50
TEMP1_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	19.50 r
library setup time	-0.33	19.17
data required time		19.17
-----		
data required time		19.17
data arrival time		-1.03
-----		
slack (MET)		18.13

# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- Timing report (setup time check)



Because **inter-clock uncertainty is not defined**, here compiler uses **uncertainty of CLK2 automatically**.

## Clock domain : from CLK1 to CLK2

(cont.)

Path Group: CLK2

Path Type: max

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
TEMP2_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
TEMP2_reg/Q (DFFX1)	0.41	0.41 r
U5/Y (XOR2XL)	0.40	0.81 f
U4/Y (DLY4X1)	1.09	1.90 f
OUT_reg/D (DFFX1)	0.00	1.90 f
data arrival time		1.90
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	10.00	10.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	10.00
clock uncertainty	-0.60	9.40
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	9.40 r
library setup time	-0.33	9.07
data required time		9.07
data required time		9.07

```

set_clock_uncertainty -setup 0.5 CLK1
set_clock_uncertainty -hold 0.3 CLK1
set_clock_uncertainty -setup 0.6 CLK2
set_clock_uncertainty -hold 0.4 CLK2
report_clock -skew
    
```





# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- Timing report (setup time check)
- Add inter-clock uncertainty and re-compile

```
dc_shell>set_clock_uncertainty -from CLK1 -to CLK2 0.7
dc_shell>report_clock -skew
```

\*\*\*\*\*

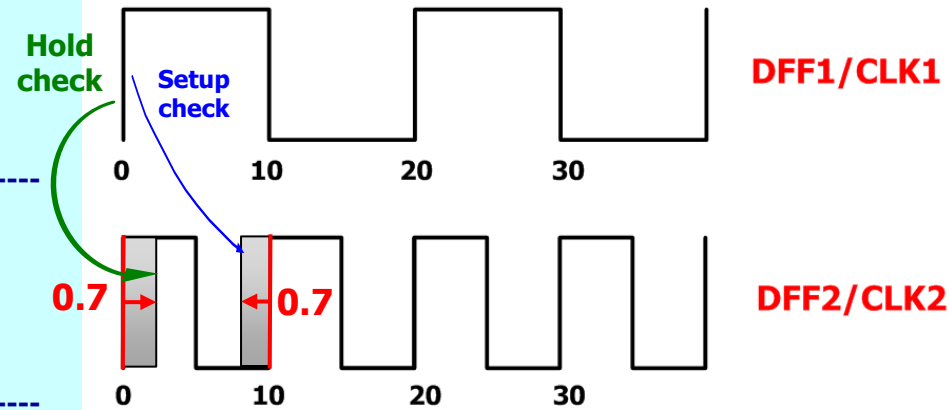
Report : clock\_skew

Design : MULTICLOCK

\*\*\*\*\*

Object	Rise Delay	Fall Delay	Min Rise Delay	Min fall Delay	Uncertainty Plus	Minus
CLK1	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.50
CLK2	-	-	-	-	0.40	0.60

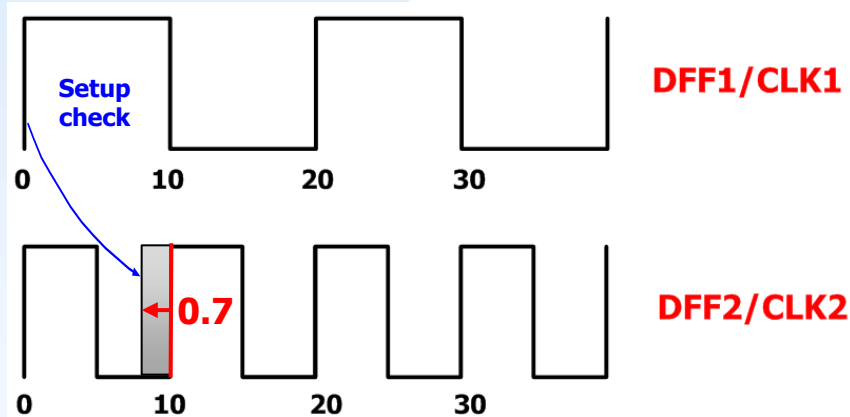
From Clock	To Clock	Hold Uncertainty Rise	Fall	Setup Uncertainty Rise	Fall
CLK1	CLK2	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70



# Set Clock Uncertainty<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- Timing report (setup time check)

```
dc_shell>compile
dc_shell>report_timing
```



Because inter-clock uncertainty is **specified**, here compiler **uses inter-clock uncertainty**

**Clock domain :  
from CLK1 to CLK2**

Path Group: CLK2		
Path Type: max		
Point	Incr	Path
-----		
--		
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
TEMP2_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
TEMP2_reg/Q (DFFX1)	0.41	0.41 r
U13/Y (XOR2XL)	0.40	0.81 f
U12/Y (DLY4X1)	1.09	1.90 f
OUT_reg/D (DFFX1)	0.00	1.90 f
data arrival time		1.90
-----		
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	10.00	10.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	10.00
inter-clock uncertainty	-0.70	9.30
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	9.30 r
library setup time	-0.33	8.97
data required time		8.97
-----		
--		
data required time		8.97
data arrival time		-1.90
-----		
--		
slack (MET)		7.07

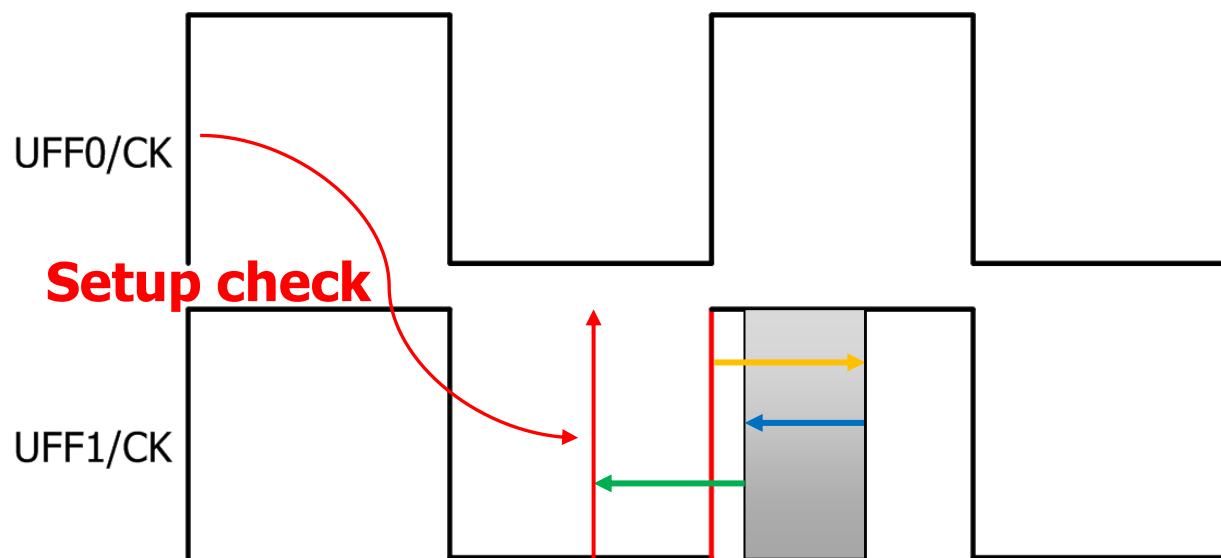


# Summary timing check behavior

## ✓ Positive edge trigger circuit timing check

### – Setup check

- check\_edge :  $\text{ideal\_clock\_rise\_edge}$   
+  $\text{rise\_delay}(\text{network latency} + \text{source latency})$   
–  $\text{setup\_uncertainty}(\text{minus uncertainty})$   
–  $T_{\text{setup}}(\text{library setup time})$

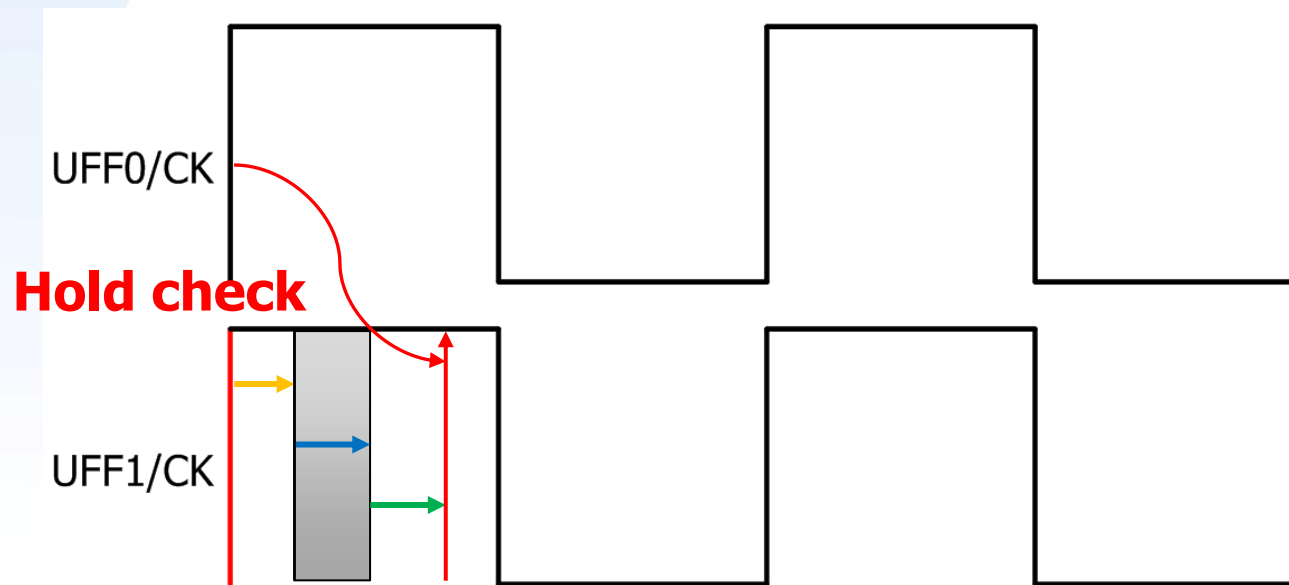


# Summary timing check behavior

## ✓ Positive edge trigger circuit timing check

### — Hold check

- check\_edge : **ideal\_clock\_rise\_edge**  
+ rise\_delay(network latency+source latency)  
+ hold\_uncertainty(plus uncertainty)  
+  $T_{\text{hold}}$ (library hold time)



## ✓ **Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency**

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ **Multicycle Path Specification**

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

## ✓ **Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)**

## ✓ **Appendix**



## ✓ Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ Multicycle Path Specification

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

## ✓ Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)

## ✓ Appendix

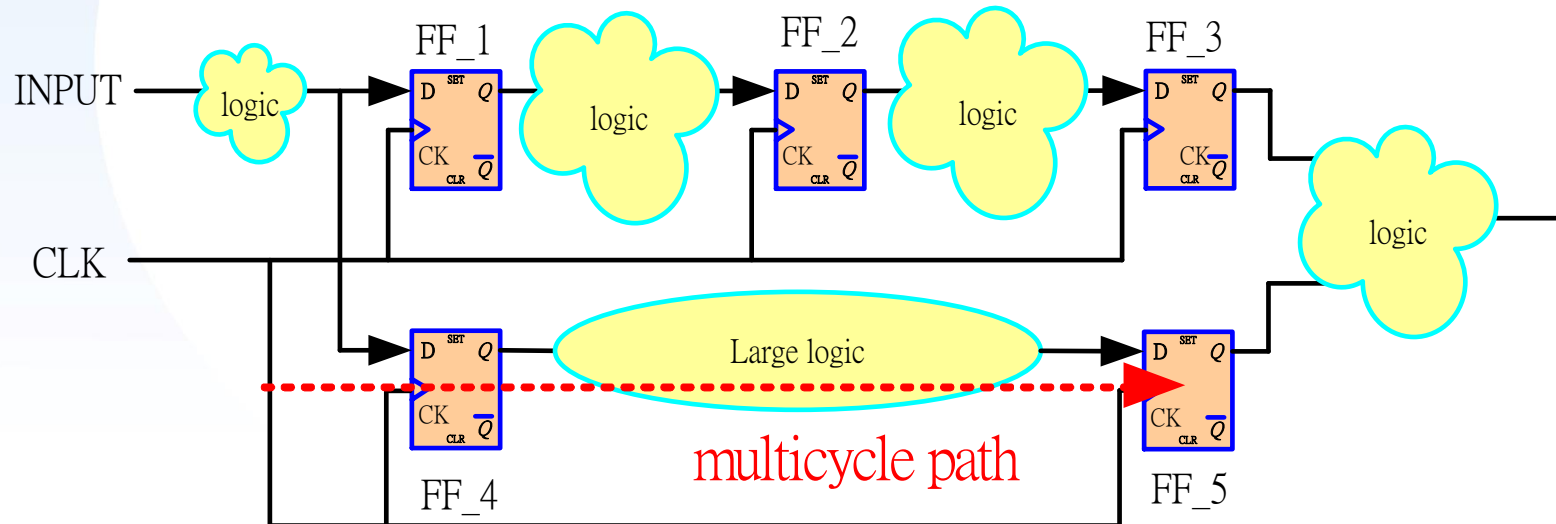




# Multicycle Path

## ✓ A multicycle path

- A timing path which is not expected to propagate a signal in one cycle.
- Normally, all paths are constrained for single-cycle timing. Multicycle paths are exceptions to the default single-cycle timing.
- Set multicycle paths to direct compiler to allow multiple clock cycles for data to propagate along a path.



# Specify Multicycle Path

## ✓ Set multicycle path

```
set_multicycle_path path_multiplier –from $start_point –to  
$end_point [-setup] [-hold][-start][-end]
```

## ✓ Option definition:

- path\_multiplier: Specify the number of cycles
- \$start\_point: Specifies start points (clocks, ports, pins, or cells) of multicycle path
- \$end\_point: Specifies through points (ports, pins, or leaf cells) of multicycle path
- -setup: Used for setup time calculation
- -hold: Used for hold time calculation
- -start (clock launch edge)(Hold check default): Indicate the multicycle information is relative to the start clock
- -end (clock capture edge)(Setup check default): Indicate the multicycle information is relative to the end clock



## ✓ Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ Multicycle Path Specification

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

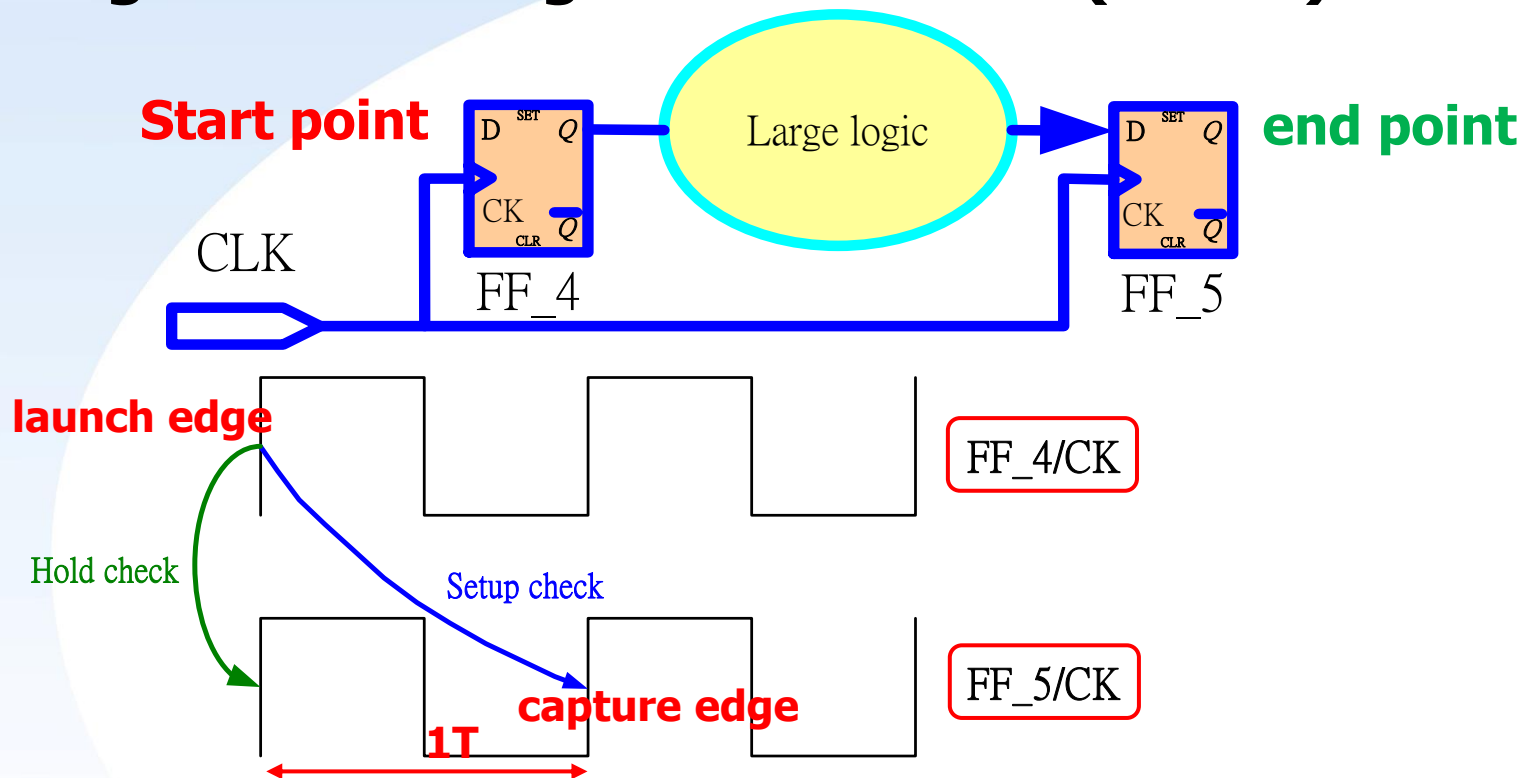
## ✓ Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)

## ✓ Appendix



# Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain

## ✓ Timing check in single clock domain(Initial)



**Equivalent(default setting, don't need to write):**

`set_multicycle_path` **1** –from **FF\_4/CK** –to **FF\_5/D**

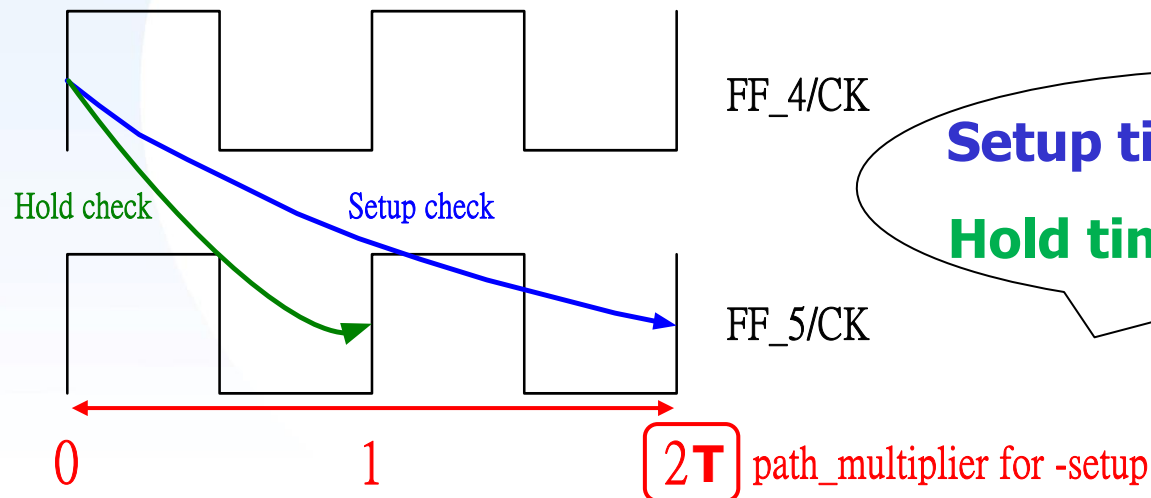
`set_multicycle_path` **0** –hold –from **FF\_4/CK** –to **FF\_5/D**

# Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- ✓ Specify multiple path for **setup** time check
  - Hold time check edge will be changed too!!

set\_multicycle\_path **2** –from FF\_4/CK –to FF\_5/D

set\_multicycle\_path 0 –hold -end –from FF\_4/CK –to FF\_5/D



**Setup time check looser**

**Hold time check tighter**

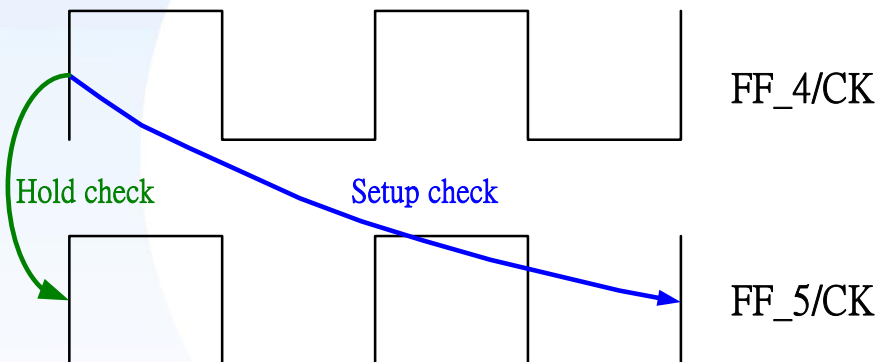
# Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- ✓ Specify multiple path for **hold** time check

```
set_multicycle_path 2 -from FF_4/CK -to FF_5/D
```

```
set_multicycle_path 1 -hold -end -from FF_4/CK -to FF_5/D
```

- Timing check edge is what we desire!



**Setup time check looser**

**Hold time check same**

0

1

2T

path\_multiplier for -setup

1T

0

-1

path\_multiplier for -hold



## ✓ Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ Multicycle Path Specification

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

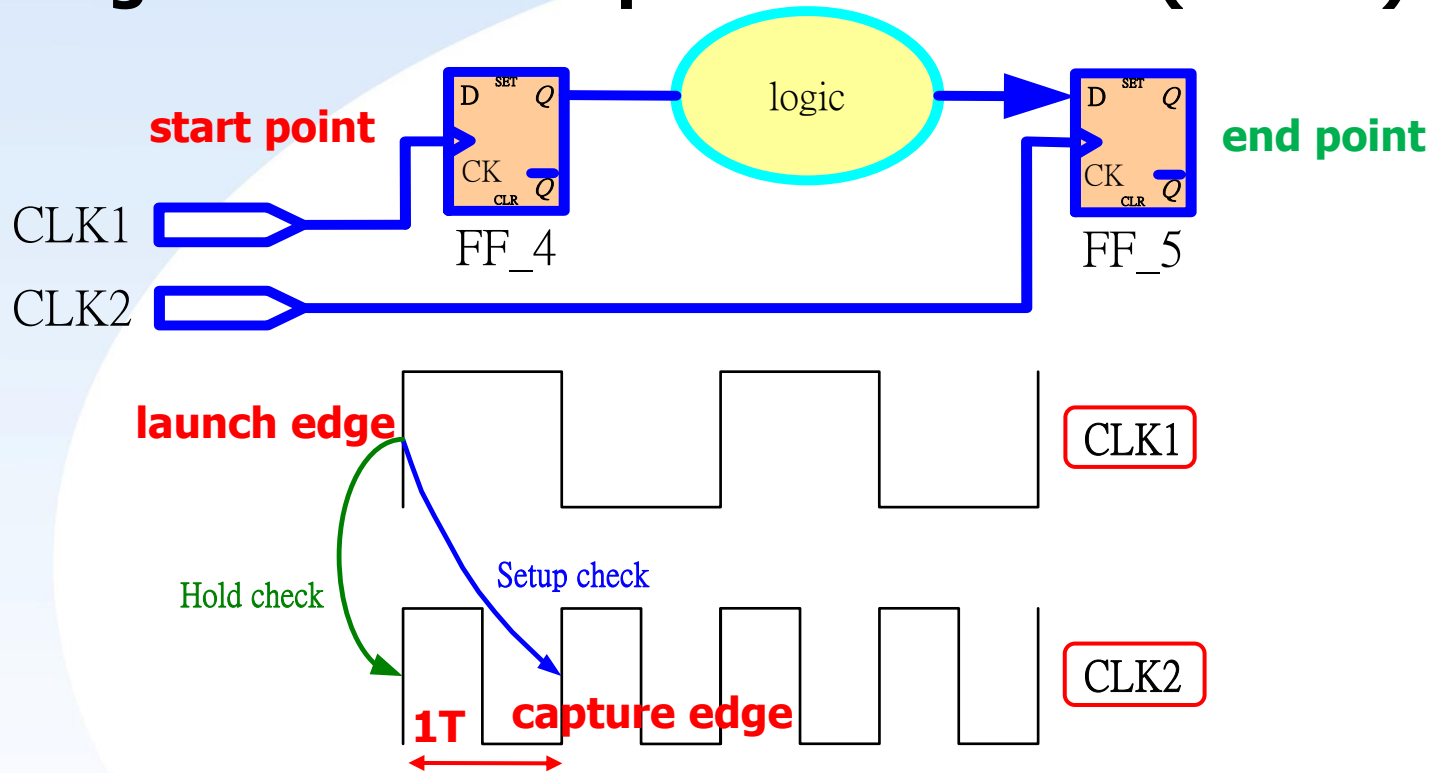
## ✓ Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)

## ✓ Appendix



# Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain

## ✓ Timing check in multiple clock domain(Initial)



**Equivalent:**

set\_multicycle\_path **1** -end -from CLK1 -to CLK2

set\_multicycle\_path **0** -hold -start -from CLK1 -to CLK2



# Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

## ✓ Specify multiple path

`set_multicycle_path` **2** –from CLK1 –to CLK2

– Hold time check edge will be changed too!!

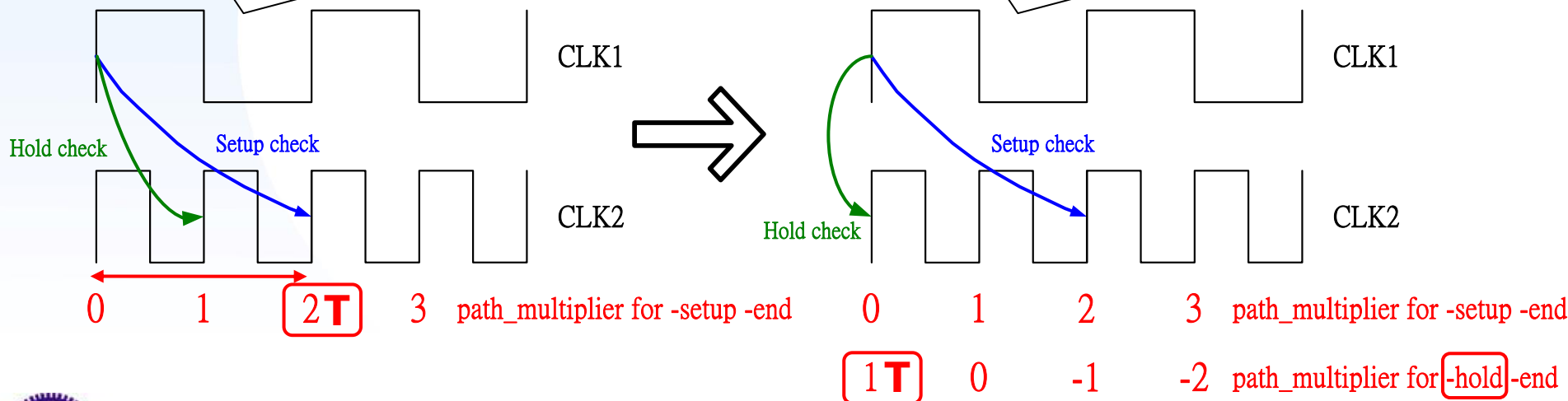
`set_multicycle_path` **1** -hold -end –from CLK1 –to CLK2

Setup time check **looser**

Hold time check **tighter**

Setup time check **looser**

Hold time check **same**



# Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

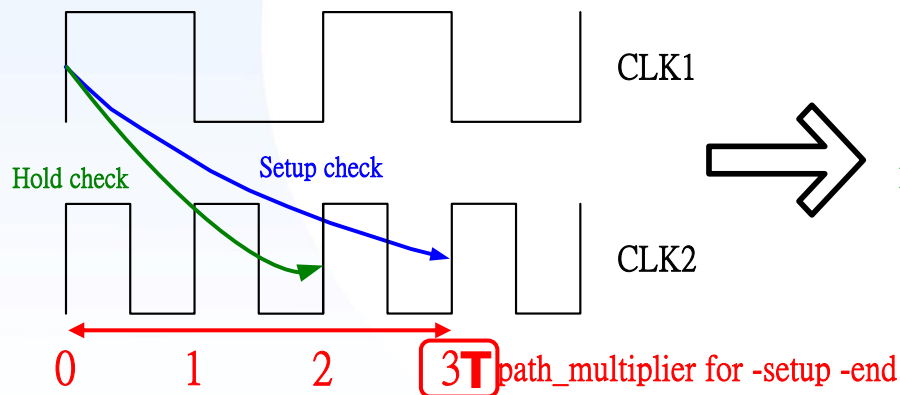
## ✓ Specify multiple path(Different combinations)

set\_multicycle\_path **3** -from CLK1 -to CLK2

set\_multicycle\_path **1** -hold -end -from CLK1 -to CLK2

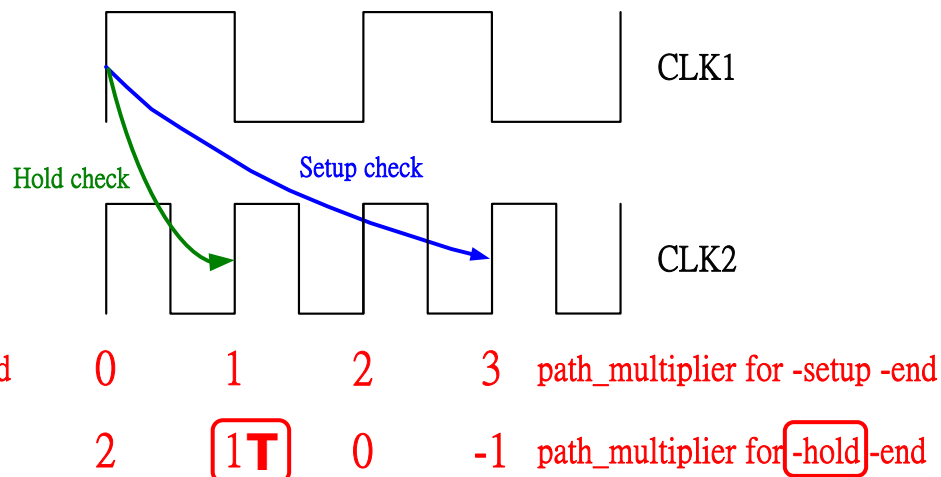
Setup time check **looser**

Hold time check **tighter**



Setup time check **looser**

Hold time check **tighter**



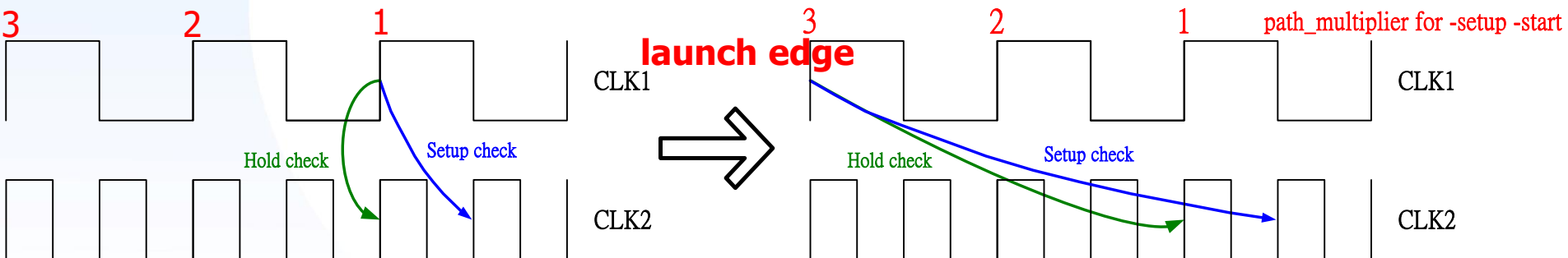
# Multicycle Path of Multiple Clocks Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- ✓ Specify multiple path for setup time check **relative to start point**

set\_multicycle\_path **3** -start -from CLK1 -to CLK2

Setup time check **looser**

Hold time check **tighter**

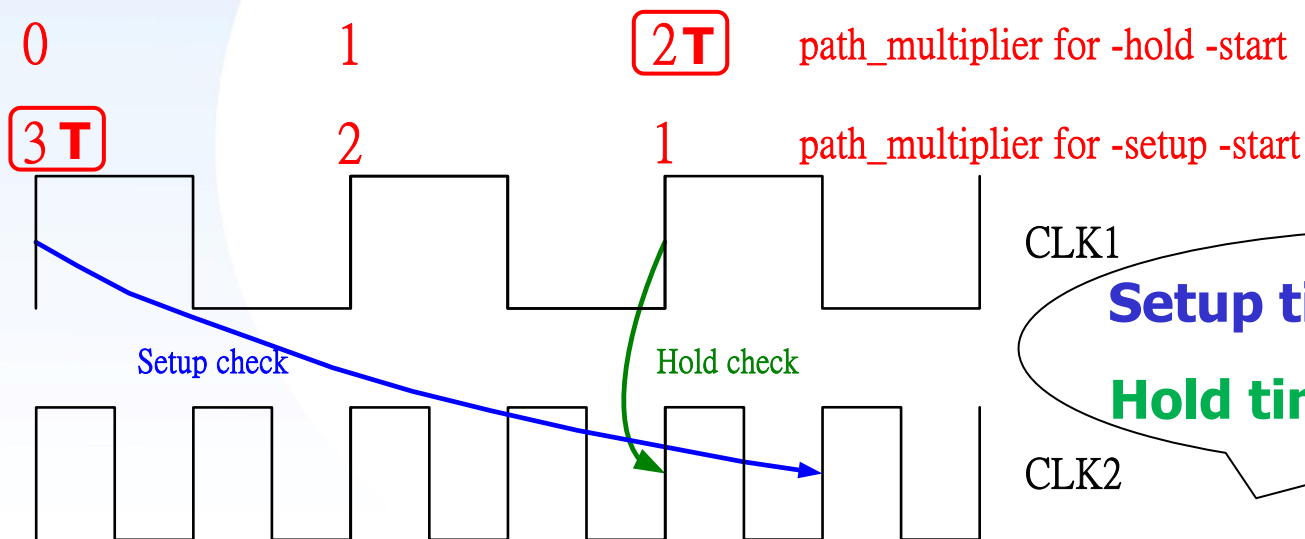


# Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain<sub>(cont.)</sub>

- ✓ Specify multiple path for hold time check **relative to start point**

```
set_multicycle_path 3 -start -from CLK1 -to CLK2
```

```
set_multicycle_path 2 -hold -start -from CLK1 -to CLK2
```

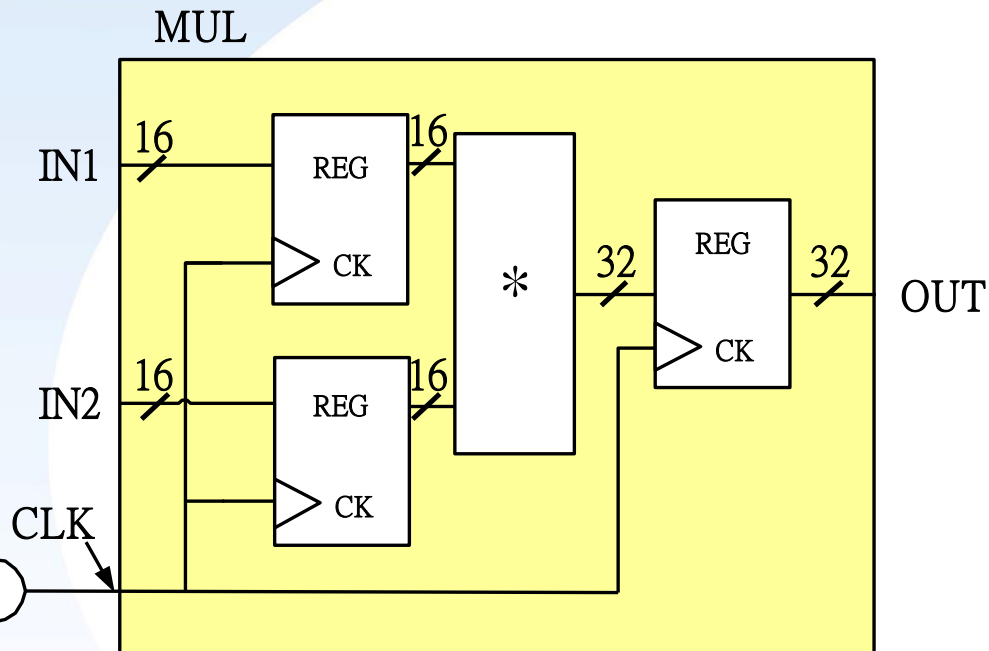


**Setup time check looser**

**Hold time check same**

# Example: Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain

e.g.1



```
module MUL
(
    // Output Port
    OUT,
    // Input Port
    IN1, IN2, CLK
);

output reg[31:0] OUT;
input  [15:0] IN1, IN2;
input          CLK;

reg [15:0] IN1_R, IN2_R;

always @(posedge CLK)
    IN1_R <= IN1;

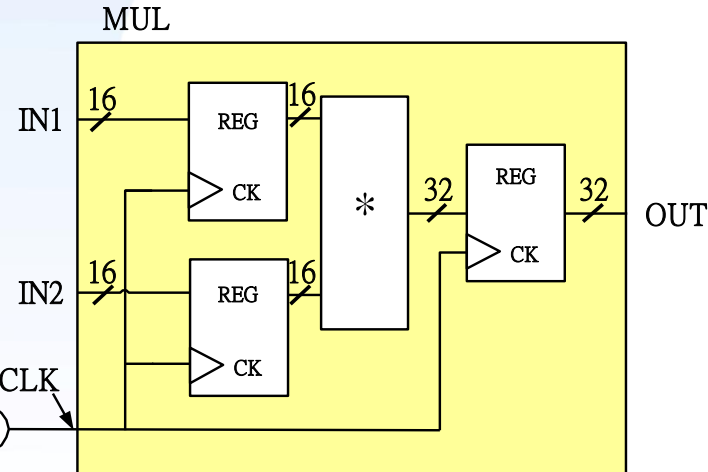
always @(posedge CLK)
    IN2_R <= IN2;

always @(posedge CLK)
    OUT <= IN1_R*IN2_R;

endmodule
```

# Example: Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain

```
dc_shell>create_clock -period 4 CLK
dc_shell>compile
dc_shell>report_timing
```



\*\*\*\*\*

Report : timing -path full -delay max  
-max\_paths 1

Design : MUL

\*\*\*\*\*

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
IN1_R_reg[14]/CK (DFFHQX4)	0.00	0.00 r
IN1_R_reg[14]/Q (DFFHQX4)	0.30	0.30 r
U14/Y (BUFX20)	0.18	0.48 r
mult_21/A[14]		
(MUL_DW02_mult_16_16_0)	0.00	0.48 r
... (ignored)		
mult_21/PRODUCT[28]		
(MUL_DW02_mult_16_16_0)	0.00	4.91 r
OUT_reg[28]/D (DFFXL)	0.00	4.91 r
data arrival time		4.91
clock CLK (rise edge)	4.00	4.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	4.00
OUT_reg[28]/CK (DFFXL)	0.00	4.00 r
library setup time	-0.10	3.90
data required time		3.90
data required time		3.90
data arrival time		-4.91
slack (VIOLATED)		-1.00

**Timing Violation!!!**





# Example: Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain

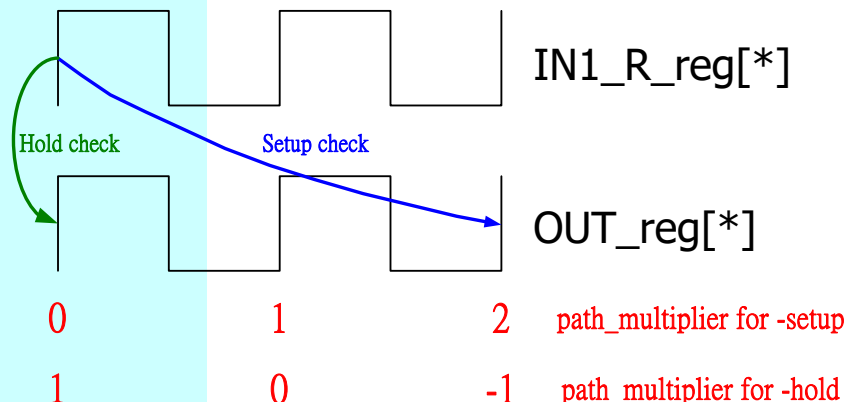
```
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 2 -from [get_cells IN1_R_reg[*]] -to [get_cells OUT_reg[*]]
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 2 -from [get_cells IN2_R_reg[*]] -to [get_cells OUT_reg[*]]
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 1 -hold -end -from [get_cells IN1_R_reg[*]] -to [get_cells OUT_reg[*]]
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 1 -hold -end -from [get_cells IN2_R_reg[*]] -to [get_cells OUT_reg[*]]
dc_shell>report_timing_requirements
```

```
*****
Report : timing_requirements -attributes
Design : MUL
*****
```

Description	Setup	Hold
TIMING EXCEPTION	cycles=2	cycles=1(end)

```
-from { IN1_R_reg[0]\
.....
      IN1_R_reg[15]}\
-to   { OUT_reg[0]\
.....
      OUT_reg[31] }

-from { IN2_R_reg[0]\
.....
      IN2_R_reg[15]}\
-to   { OUT_reg[0]\
.....
      OUT_reg[31] }
```



# Example: Multicycle Path of Single Clock Domain

\*\*\*\*\*

Report : timing -path full -delay **max**  
-max\_paths 1

**Setup time**

Design : MUL

\*\*\*\*\*

Point	Incr	Path
-----		
clock CLK (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
IN1_R_reg[13]/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
IN1_R_reg[13]/Q (DFFX1)	1.27	1.27 r
mult_21/A[13]		
(MUL_DW02_mult_16_16_0)	0.00	1.27 r
.....(ignored)		
mult_21/PRODUCT[28]		
(MUL_DW02_mult_16_16_0)	0.00	7.56 f
OUT_reg[28]/D (DFFX1)	0.00	7.56 f
data arrival time		7.56
-----		
clock CLK (rise edge)	8.00	8.00 <b>2T</b>
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	8.00
OUT_reg[28]/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	8.00 r
library setup time	-0.33	7.67
data required time		7.67
-----		
data required time		7.67
data arrival time		-7.56
-----		
slack (MET)		0.11

dc\_shell>compile

dc\_shell>report\_timing

dc\_shell>report\_timing -delay min

\*\*\*\*\*

Report : timing -path full -delay **min**  
-max\_paths 1

**Hold time**

Design : MUL

\*\*\*\*\*

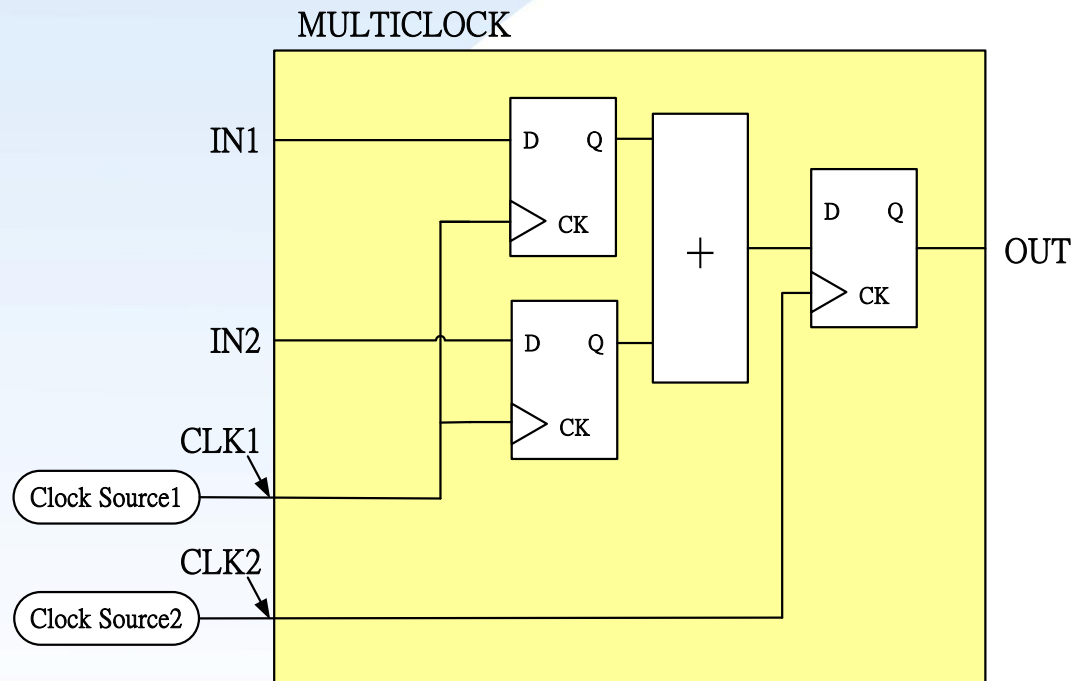
Point	Incr	Path
-----		
clock (input port clock) (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
input external delay	0.00	0.00 r
IN1[0] (in)	0.00	0.00 r
IN1_R_reg[0]/D (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
data arrival time		0.00
-----		
clock CLK (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
IN1_R_reg[0]/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
library hold time	-0.03	-0.03
data required time		-0.03
-----		
data required time		-0.03
data arrival time		0.00
-----		
slack (MET)		0.03

**Timing Met !!!**



# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain

e.g.2



```
module MULTICLOCK  
(  
    // Output Port  
    OUT,  
    // Input Port  
    CLK1, CLK2, IN1, IN2  
);
```

```
    output reg OUT;  
    input CLK1, CLK2;  
    input IN1, IN2;
```

```
    reg temp1, temp2;
```

```
    assign data = temp1 + temp2;
```

```
    always @(posedge CLK1)  
        temp1 <= IN1;
```

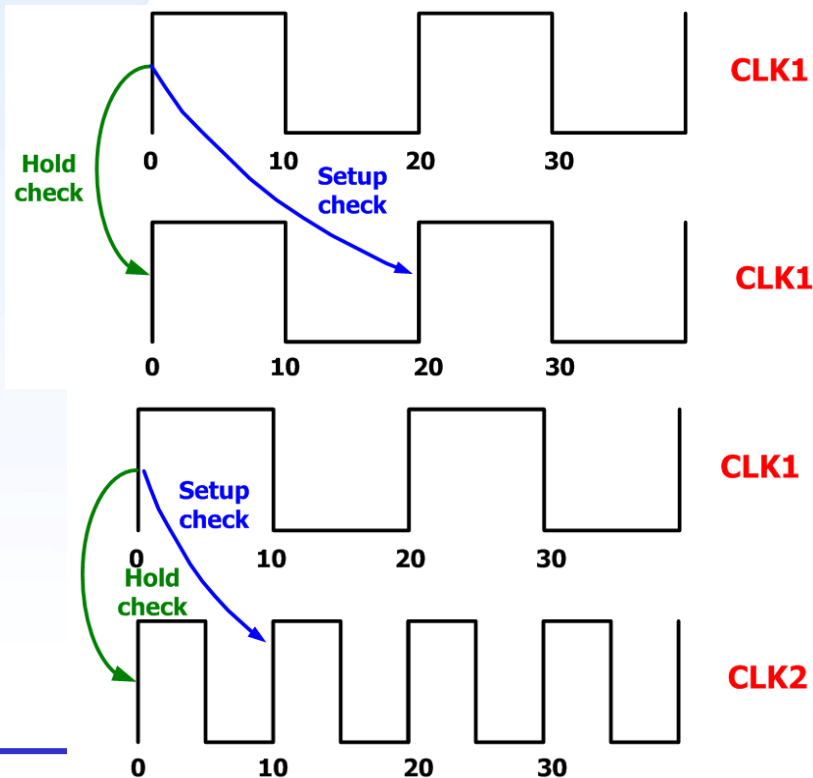
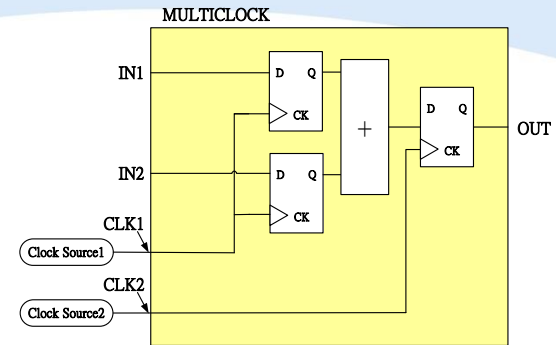
```
    always @(posedge CLK1)  
        temp2 <= IN2;
```

```
    always @(posedge CLK2)  
        OUT <= data;
```

```
endmodule
```

# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain

```
dc_shell>create_clock -period 20 CLK1  
dc_shell>create_clock -period 10 CLK2
```



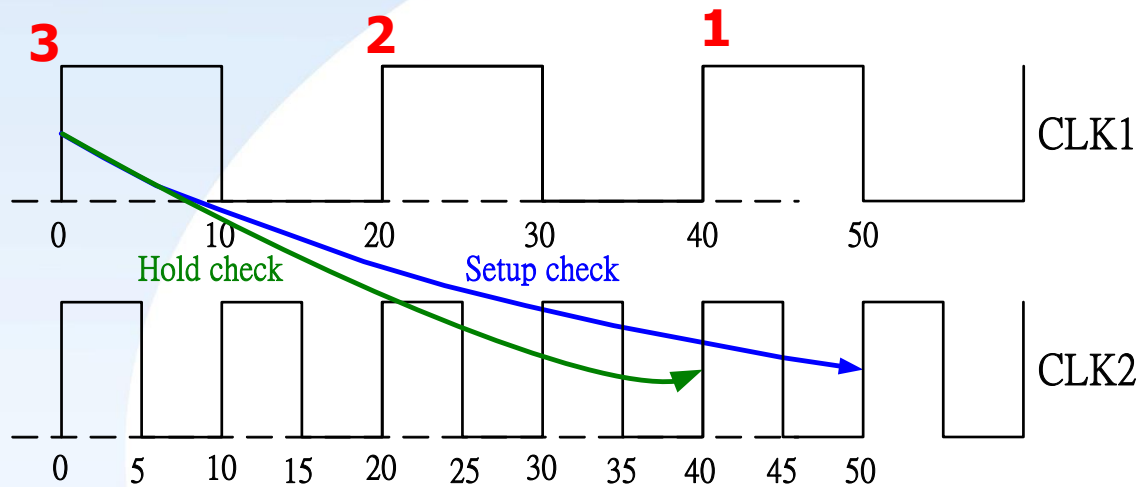
setup and hold check  
in clock domain 1

setup and hold check  
from clock domain 1  
to clock domain 2



# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain (Hold Time violation version)

```
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 3 -start -from CLK1 -to CLK2
dc_shell>report_timing_requirements
```



```
*****
Report : timing_requirements
-attributes
Design : MULTICLOCK
*****
```

Description	Setup	Hold
TIMING EXCEPTION	cycles=3(start)	cycles=0
-from CLK1\ -to CLK2		



# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain (Hold Time violation version)

dc\_shell>compile

dc\_shell>report\_timing

dc\_shell>report\_timing -delay min

Try to satisfy hold time check by insert many delay cells

Path Group: CLK2

Path Type: max

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
TEMP2_reg/CK (DFFX4)	0.00	0.00 r
TEMP2_reg/Q (DFFX4)	0.28	0.28 r
U48/Y (XOR2XL)	0.41	0.69 r
.....(ignored)		
U5/Y (INVXL)	0.21	49.77 f
U4/Y (CLKINX8)	0.08	49.85 r
OUT_reg/D (DFFX4)	0.00	49.85 r
data arrival time		49.85
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	50.00	50.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	50.00
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX4)	0.00	50.00 r
library setup time	-0.14	49.86
data required time		49.86
data required time		49.86
data arrival time		-49.85
slack (MET)		0.01

Path Group: CLK2

Path Type: min

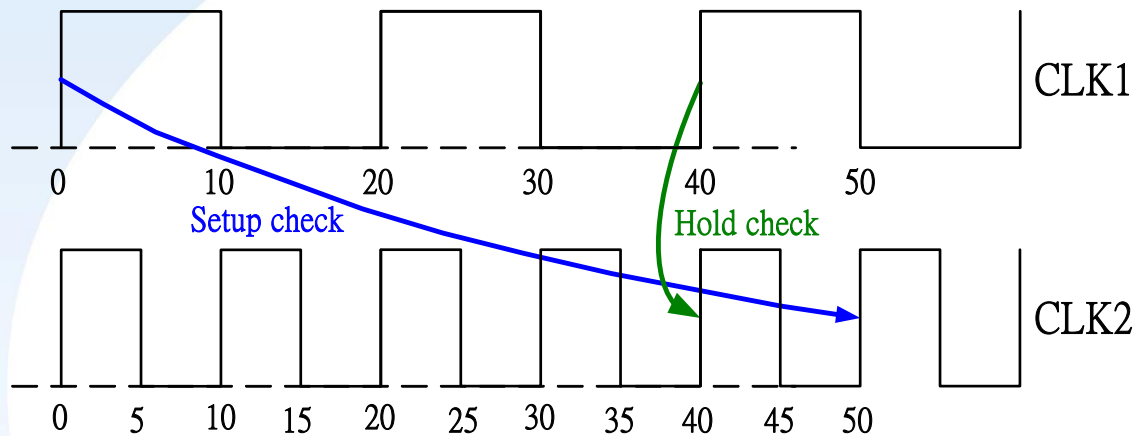
Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
TEMP1_reg/CK (DFFX4)	0.00	0.00 r
TEMP1_reg/Q (DFFX4)	0.10	0.10 f
U48/Y (XOR2XL)	0.10	0.20 f
U47/Y (DLY4X1)	0.46	0.65 f
U46/Y (DLY4X1)	0.47	1.12 f
U45/Y (DLY4X1)	0.47	1.59 f
.....(ignored)		
U6/Y (DLY4X1)	0.47	19.90 f
U5/Y (INVXL)	0.15	20.05 r
U4/Y (CLKINX8)	0.03	20.08 f
OUT_reg/D (DFFX4)	0.00	20.08 f
data arrival time		20.08
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	40.00	40.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	40.00
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX4)	0.00	40.00 r
library hold time	-0.04	39.96
data required time		39.96
data required time		39.96
data arrival time		-20.08
slack (VIOLATED)		-19.88

Timing Violation!!!



# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain (Correct version)

```
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 3 --start --from CLK1 --to CLK2
dc_shell>set_multicycle_path 2 --hold --start --from CLK1 --to CLK2
dc_shell>report_timing_requirements
```



```
*****
Report : timing_requirements
-attributes
Design : MULTICLOCK
*****
```

Description

Setup

Hold

**TIMING EXCEPTION**

-from CLK1\  
-to CLK2

cycles=3(start)

cycles=2



# Example: Multicycle Path of Multiple Clock Domain (Correct version)

```
dc_shell>compile
```

```
dc_shell>report_timing
```

```
dc_shell>report_timing -delay min
```

Path Group: CLK2

Path Type: **max**

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	0.00	0.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	0.00
TEMP1_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	0.00 r
TEMP1_reg/Q (DFFX1)	0.44	0.44 r
U49/Y (XOR2X1)	0.29	0.73 f
OUT_reg/D (DFFX1)	0.00	0.73 f
data arrival time		0.73
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	50.00	50.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	50.00
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	50.00 r
library setup time	-0.31	49.69
data required time		49.69
data required time		49.69
data arrival time		-0.73
slack (MET)		48.95

Path Group: CLK2

Path Type: **min**

Point	Incr	Path
clock CLK1 (rise edge)	40.00	40.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	40.00
TEMP2_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	40.00 r
TEMP2_reg/Q (DFFX1)	0.14	40.14 f
U49/Y (XOR2X1)	0.08	40.22 r
OUT_reg/D (DFFX1)	0.00	40.22 r
data arrival time		40.22
clock CLK2 (rise edge)	40.00	40.00
clock network delay (ideal)	0.00	40.00
OUT_reg/CK (DFFX1)	0.00	40.00 r
library hold time	-0.03	39.97
data required time		39.97
data required time		39.97
data arrival time		-40.22
slack (MET)		0.25

Timing  
Met !!!





## ✓ Timing Analysis Considering Clk Latency

- STA vs DTA
- CLK latency
- CLK uncertainty

## ✓ Multicycle Path Specification

- Specify Multicycle Path
- Single clock system
- Multiple clocks system

## ✓ Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)

## ✓ Appendix



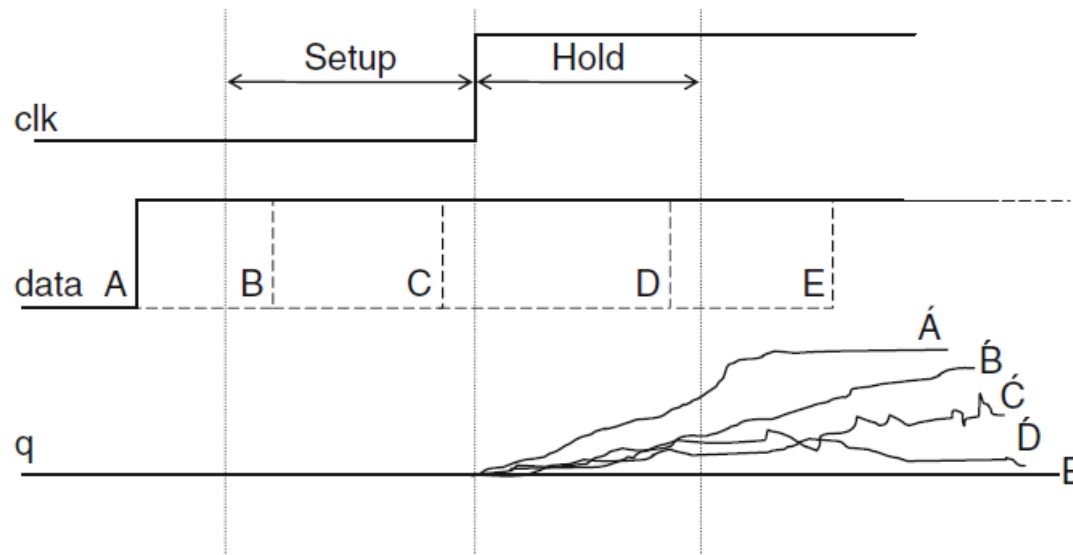
# Clock Domain Crossing (CDC)

- ✓ Because different blocks require different clock period, some blocks need long clock period to operate, but others only do simple work. If we all use long clock period, it will cause the performance to be poor. So that's why we need to use clock domain crossing .



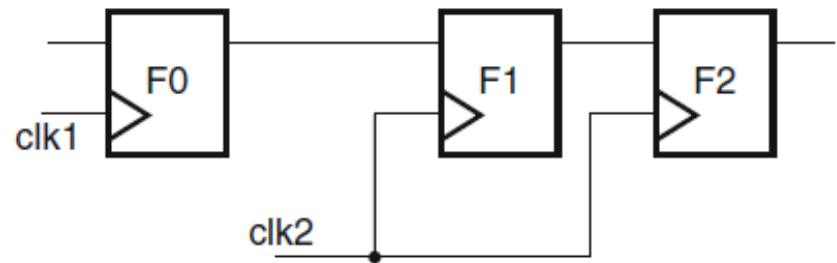
# Metastability

- ✓ The unstable status due to non-ideal data transition is called metastability.
- ✓ To avoid this phenomenon, we have to ensure no data transition during setup/hold timing check.
- ✓ However, CDC designs will inevitably face this problem.

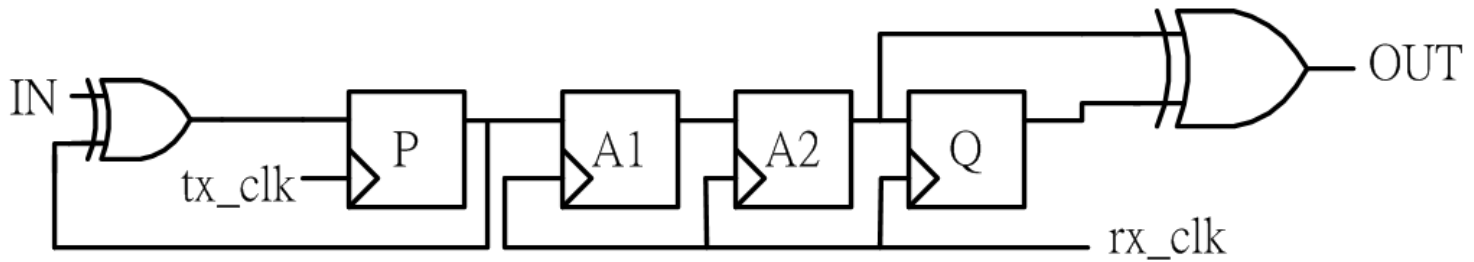


# CDC solution

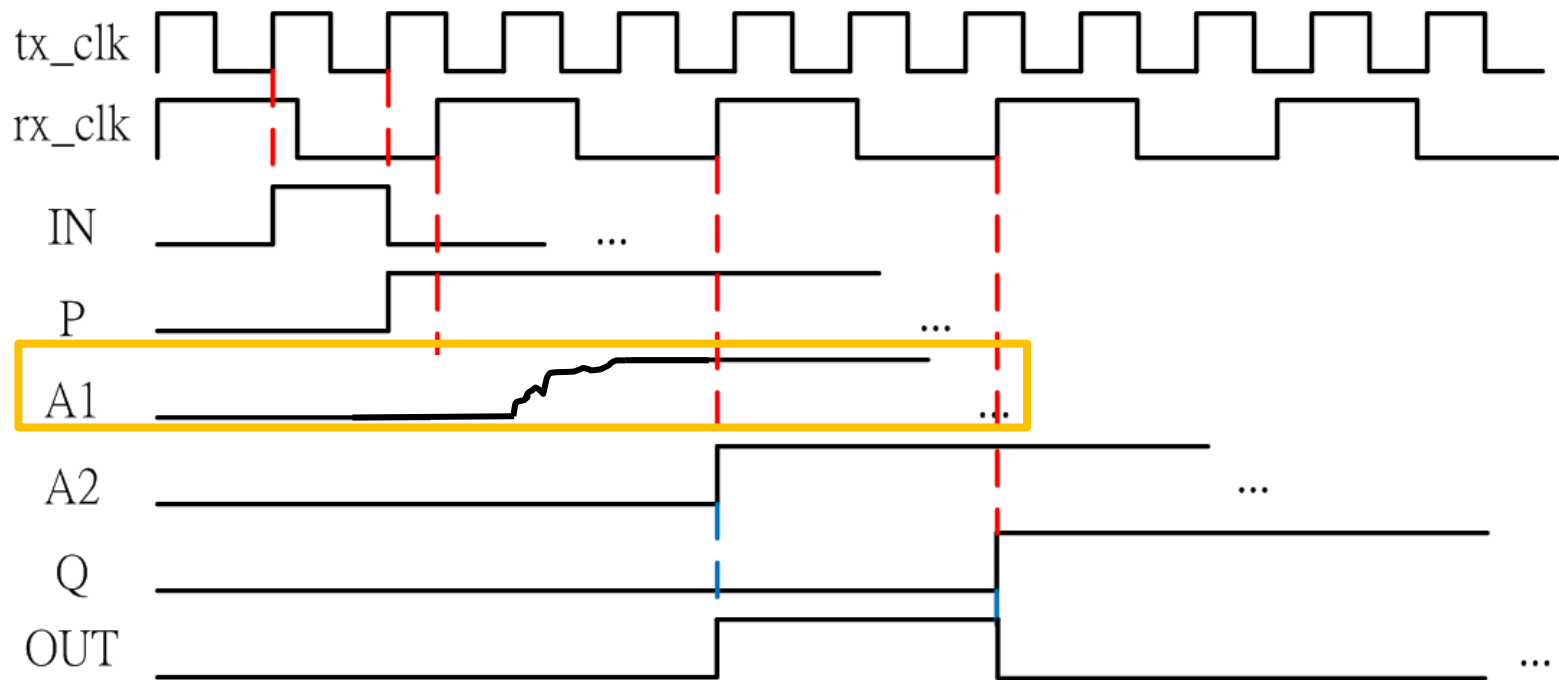
- ✓ There are lots of solutions for CDC designs, here we would only introduce an easy one.
- ✓ Double Flop(2-FF) Synchronizer
  - F1 samples the asynchronous input signal into the destination clock domain, probably a meta-stable value.
  - With a full clk2 cycle to permit any meta-stability on the F1 output signal to decay.
  - Then the signal is sampled by the same clock into F2, which we expect to be a stable and valid signal.
  - Often used in 1-bit flag transmission.



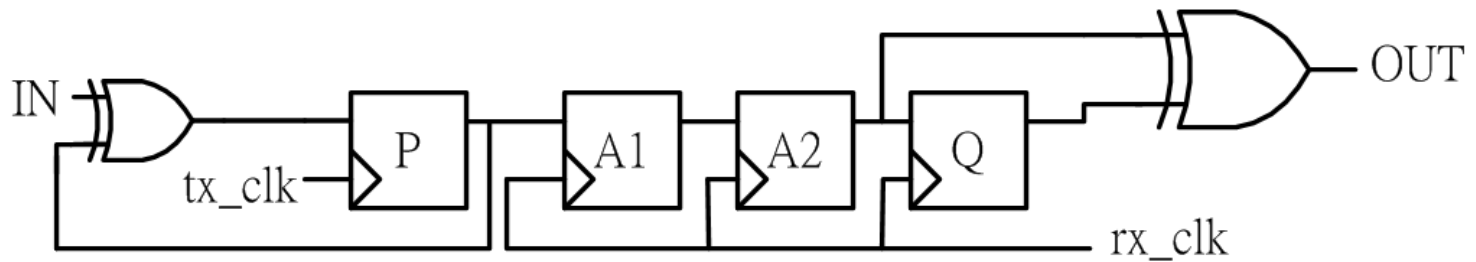
# Example



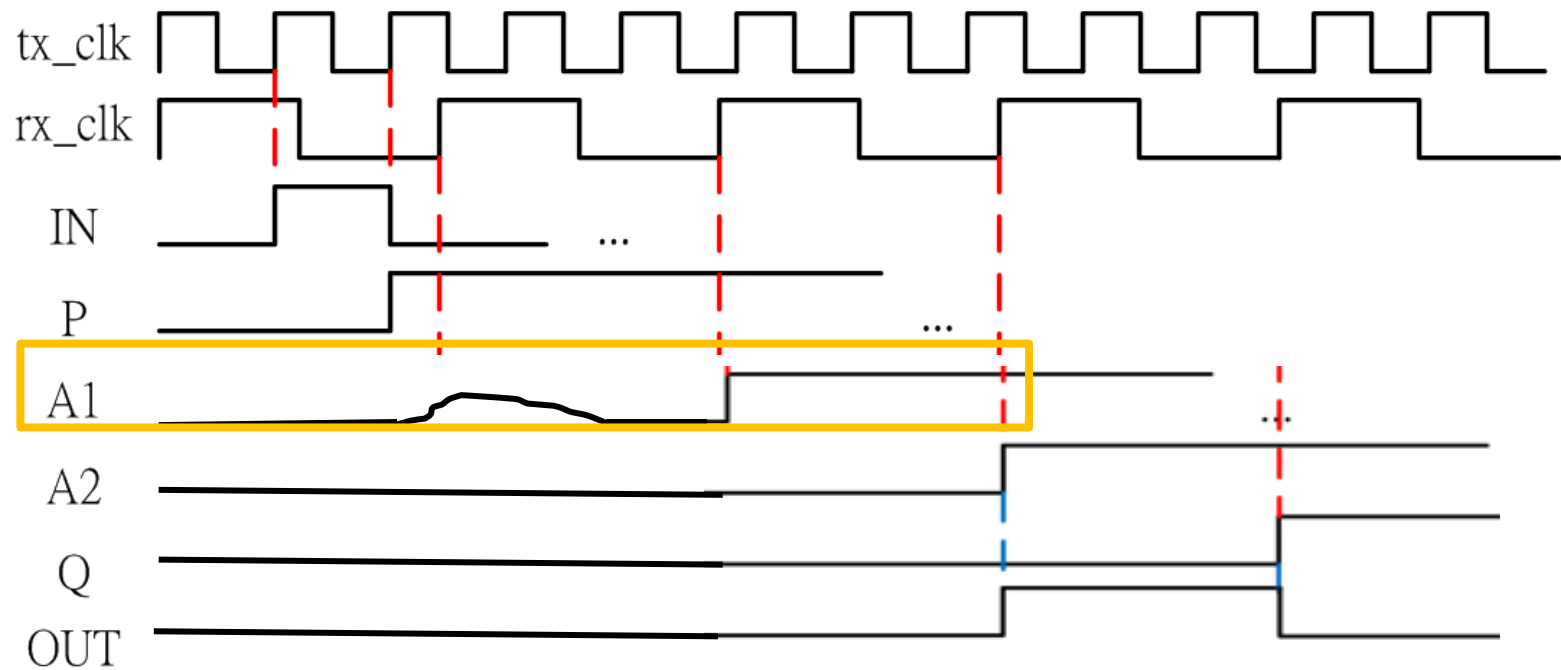
fast to slow



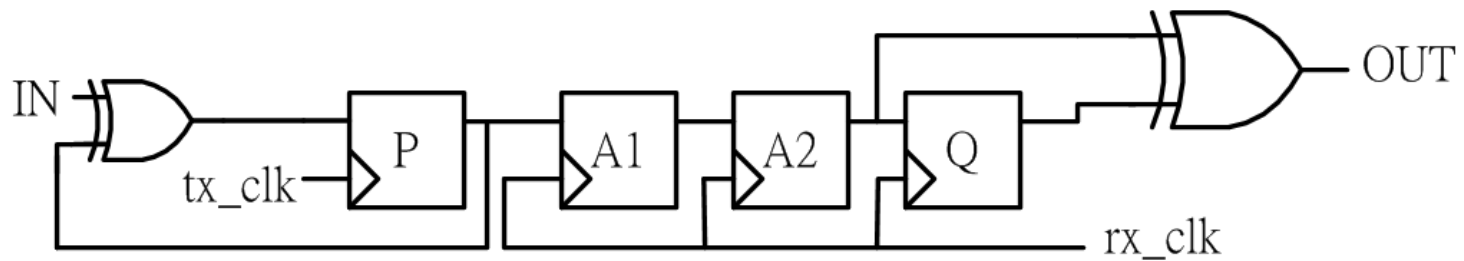
# Example



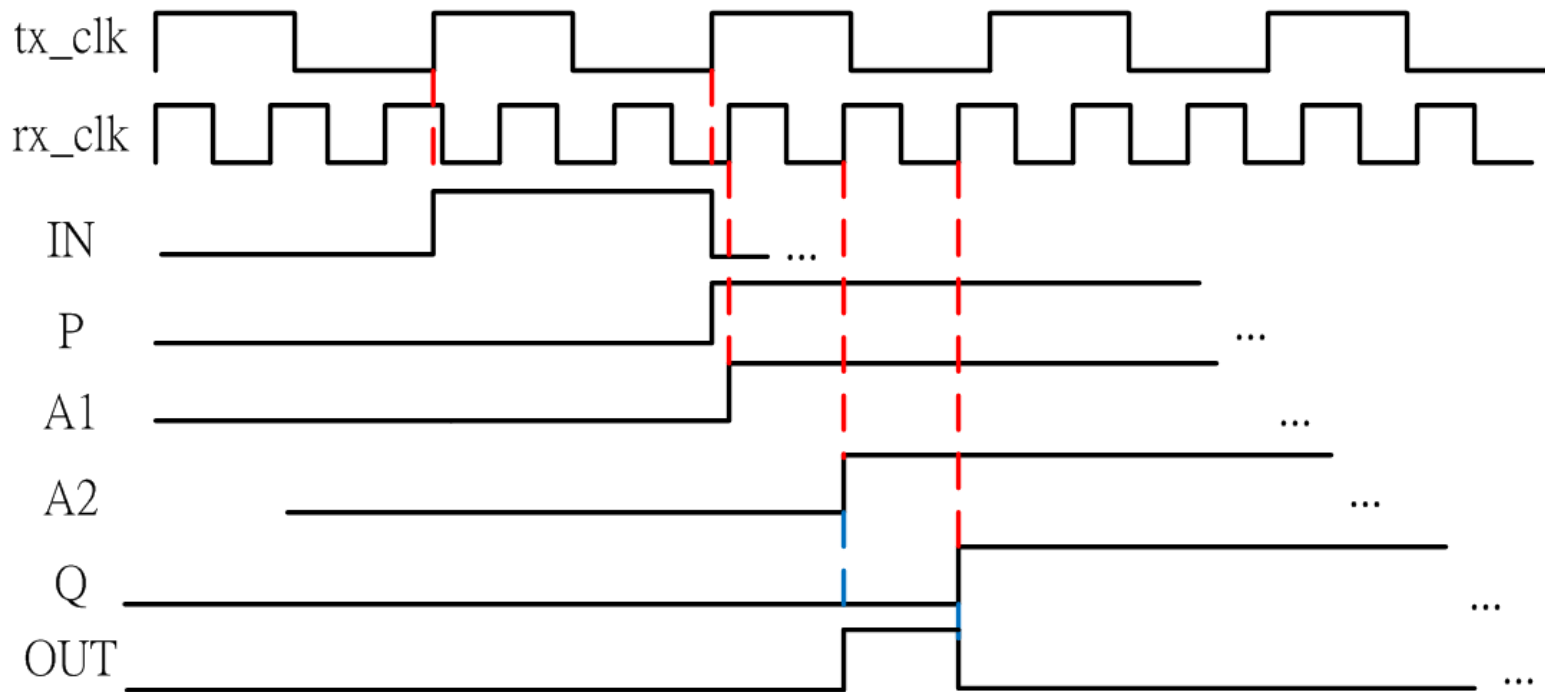
fast to slow



# Example

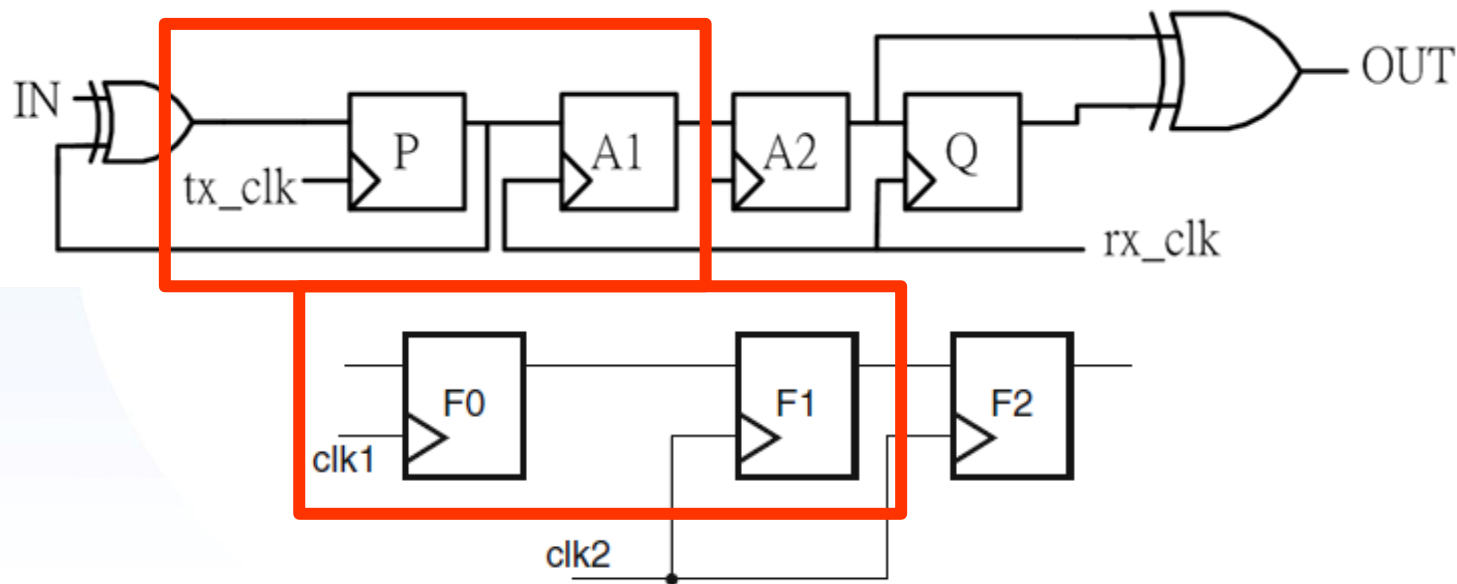


slow to fast



# Specify False Path

- ✓ **Remove timing constraints from particular path**
  - Timing checks of false path will be disabled. Therefore, use this command carefully
- ✓ `dc_shell>set_false_path -from FF_A/CK -to FF_D/D`

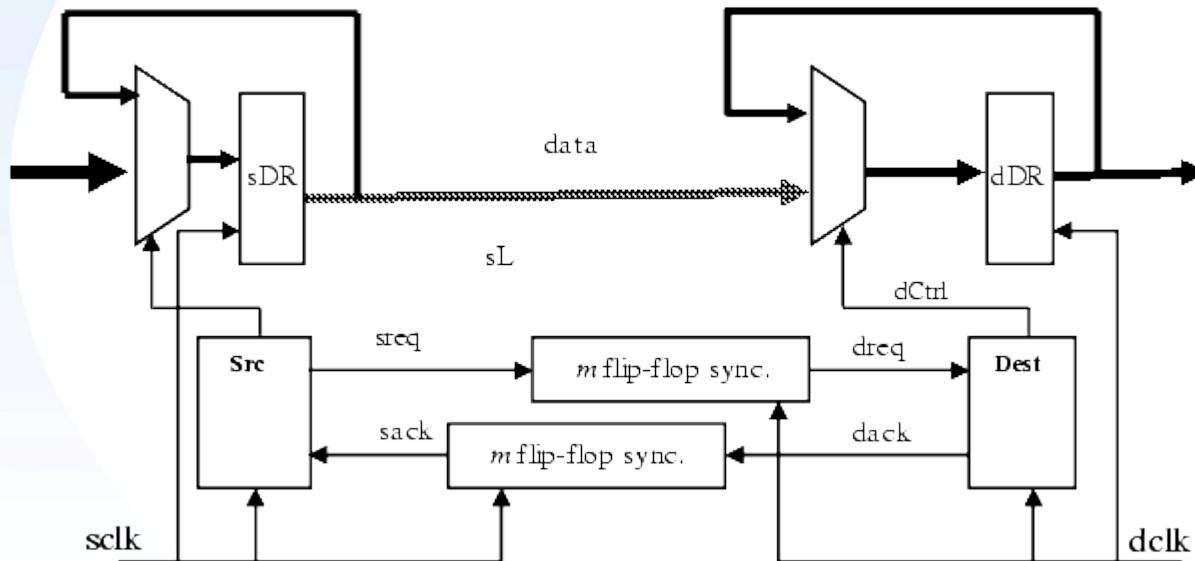




# CDC solution

## ✓ Handshake Synchronizers.

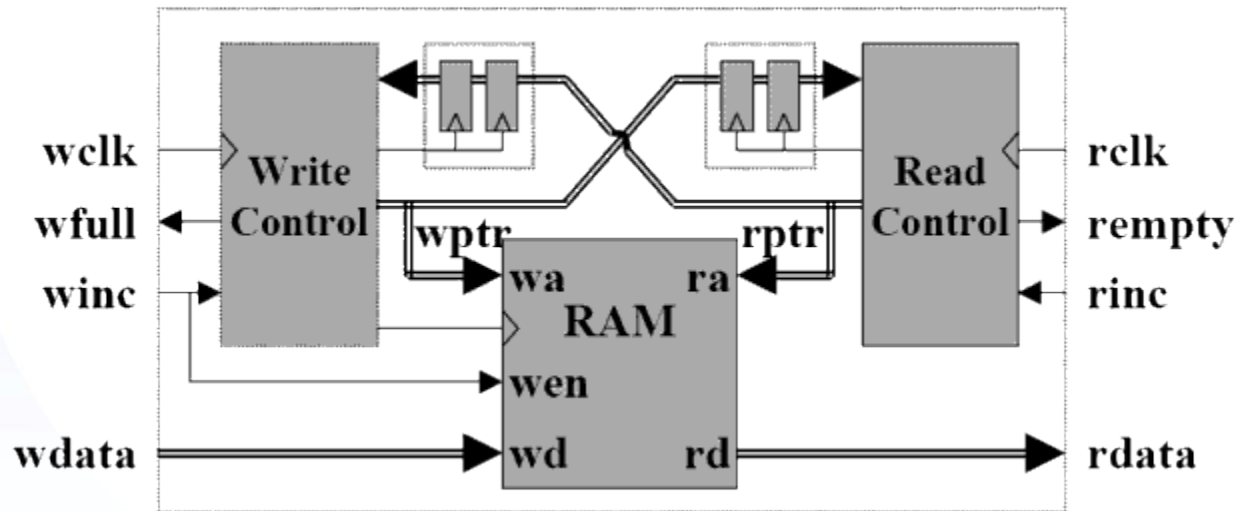
- Synchronize a single-bit request into the destination clock domain and wait for a synchronized version of the acknowledge to come back.
- Time uncertainty and high latency.
- Data stability and protocol check



# CDC solution

## ✓ Dual Clock FIFO synchronizers

- Data is written into a dual-port RAM block from the source clock domain and the RAM is read in the destination clock domain.
- Gray-coded read and write pointers are passed into the alternate clock domain to generate full and empty status flags.
- High throughput but difficult hardware.

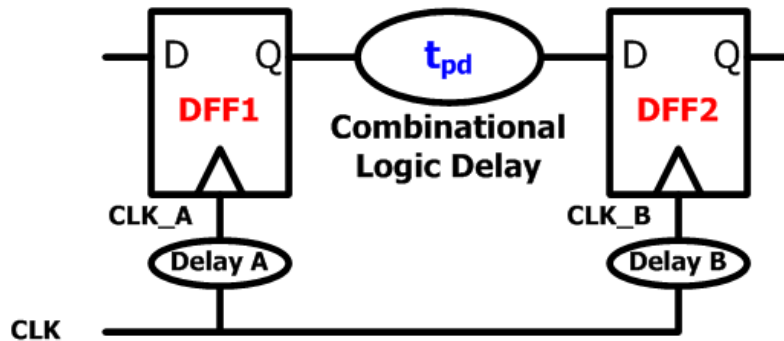
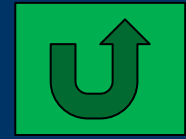


# Reference

- ✓ More detail please refer “Principles of VLSI RTL Design A Practical Guide”
- ✓ More detail please refer “Static Timing Analysis for Nanometer Design”

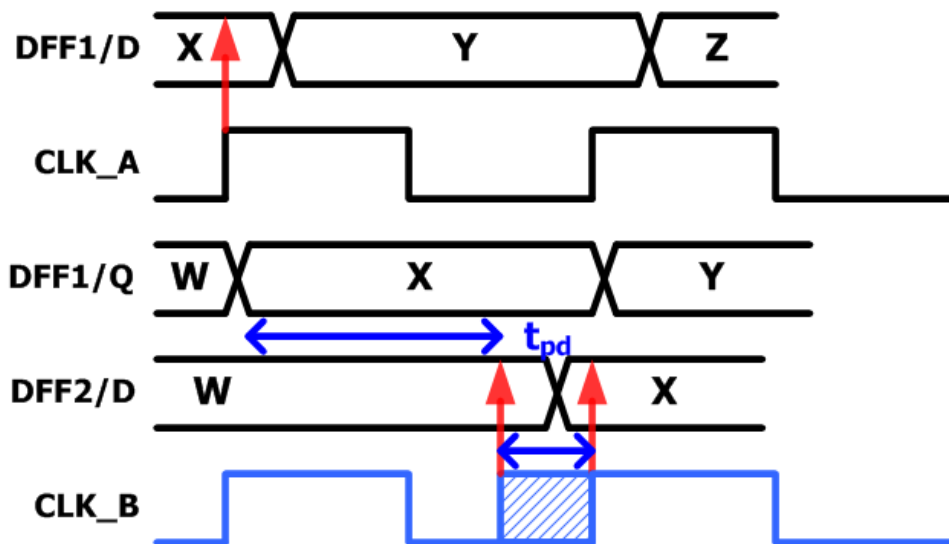


# Appendix-Timing Check

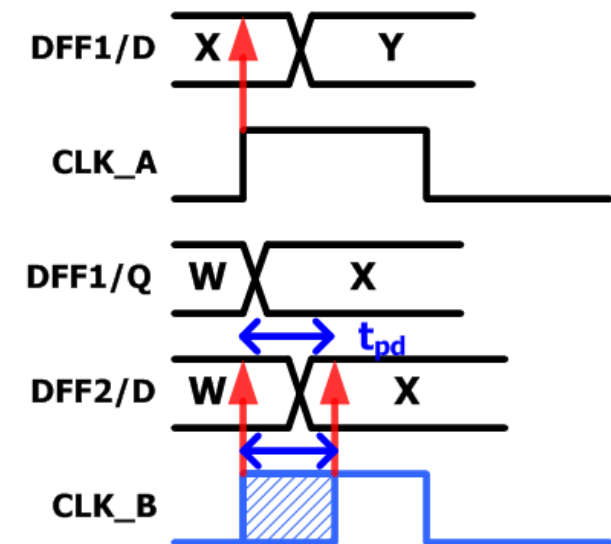


Setup time determines **max** value of  $t_{pd}$

Hold time determines **min** value of  $t_{pd}$

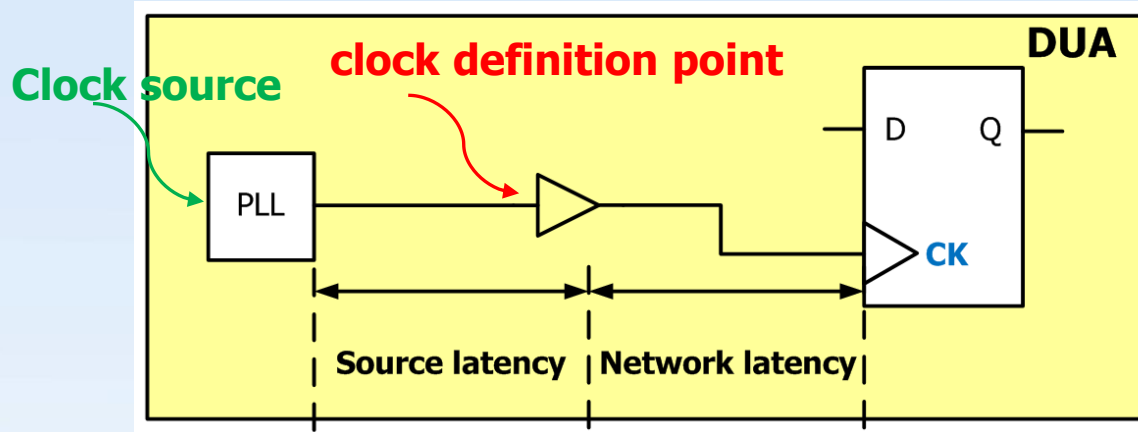
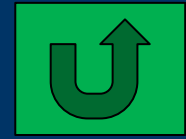


Setup Time Check



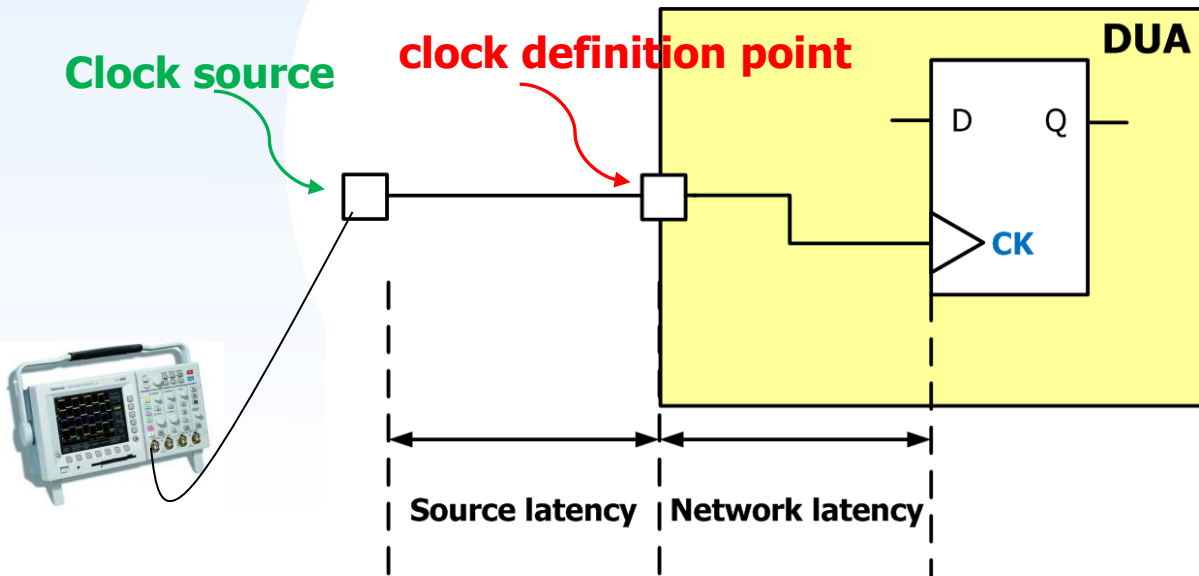
Hold Time Check

# Appendix-Clock Latency



p.s. DUA(Design under analysis)

- On-chip clock source



- Off-chip clock source