

The University of Texas at Dallas

Dept of Electrical Engineering

EECT 6325: VLSI Design

Project 3

INVERTER DESIGN AND LAYOUT

Done by:

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Energy, Delay, Energy delay product and area measurements :

Energy (E)	Delay (D)	Energy delay Product (EDP)	Area (A) (in)
131.3352 f V	533.3210 ps	$7.0044 \cdot 10^{-23}$	$8.228 \cdot 10^{-14}$

```
NoMachine - NX - EngNX
Applications Places System Tue Oct 1, 4:09 PM Niket Kedarnath Ramani
engnx08.utdallas.edu/home/eng/n/nxr190010/cad/spice

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

+1:n_in_c_8= 1.2000 1:n_in_c_8= 1.2000 1:n_in_mmn= 1.2000
+1:n_in_mmp= 1.2000 1:n_out_c= 71.9138n 1:n_out_c= 71.9500n
+1:n_out_c= 71.9350n 1:n_out_mmn= 71.1206n 1:n_out_mmn= 72.7352n
+1:n_vddi_c= 1.2000 1:n_vddi_c= 1.2000 1:n_vddi_m= 1.2000
+5:4 = 10.3388p 5:9 = 9.0712p 5:13 = 10.0387p
+6:14 = 71.9350n 6:21 = 71.9327n 6:22 = 71.9371n
+7:4 = 1.2000 7:9 = 1.2000 8:3 = 1.2000
+8:16 = 1.2000 8:18 = 1.2000 8:24 = 1.2000

*****
$example hspice setup file

***** transient analysis tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 *****
trise= 528.3380p targ= 1.5613n trig= 1.6330n
tfall= 533.3210p targ= 6.5667n trig= 6.6333n
tavg= 530.8299p
tdiff= 4.9822p
delay= 533.3210p
iavg= -10.9446u from= 0. to= 16.0000n
energy= -131.3352f
edp1= 7.0044e-23
t1= 1.0006n
t2= 2.9494n
t3= 6.0006n
t4= 7.7855n
i1= -55.5878u from= 1.0006n to= 2.9494n
i2= -122.5769n from= 6.0006n to= 7.7855n
energy1= -129.9957f
energy2= -262.5586a
energysum= -130.2583f
edp2= 6.9469e-23

***** job concluded
*****
$example hspice setup file

***** job statistics summary tnom= 25.000 temp= 25.000 *****

***** Machine Information *****
CPU:
model name : AMD Inter(tm) Processor 4784
```

Fig: Energy, delay and Energy delay product

Spice Test Setup File :

\$example HSPICE setup file

\$transistor model

.include

"/proj/cad/library/mosis/GF65_LPe/cmos10lpe_CDS_oa_dl064_11_20160415/models/YI-SM00030/Hspice/models/design.inc"

.include /home/eng/n/nxr190010/cad/gf65/inv1_LVS/inv1.pex.sp

.global vdd! gnd!

.option post runlvl=5

xi GND! OUT VDD! IN inv1

vdd vdd! gnd! 1.2v

vin in gnd! pwl(0ns 1.2v 1ns 1.2v 1.066ns 0v 6ns 0v 6.06666ns 1.2v 12ns

1.2v) cout out gnd! 90f

\$transient analysis

.tr 100ps 12ns

\$example of parameter sweep, replace numeric value W of pfet with WP in

invlvs.sp \$.tr 100ps 12ns sweep WP 4.0400e-07 4.0405e-07 0.00005e-07

.measure tran trise trig v(in) val=0.6v fall=1 targ v(out) val=0.6v rise=1 \$measure tlh at 0.6v

```
.measure tran tfall trig v(in) val=0.6v rise=1 targ v(out) val=0.6v fall=1 $measure tpl at 0.6v
```

```
.measure tavg param = '(trise+tfall)/2' $calculate average delay
```

```
.measure tdiff param='abs(trise-tfall)' $calculate delay difference
```

```
.measure delay param='max(trise,tfall)' $calculate worst case delay
```

```
$ method 1
```

```
.measure tran iavg avg i(vdd) from=0 to=10n $average current in one clock cycle
```

```
.measure energy param='1.2*iavg*10n' $calculate energy in one clock cycle
```

```
.measure edp1 param='abs(delay*energy)'
```

```
$ method 2
```

```
.measure tran t1 when v(in)=1.19 fall=1
```

```
.measure tran t2 when v(out)=1.19 rise=1
```

```
.measure tran t3 when v(in)=0.01 rise=1
```

```
.measure tran t4 when v(out)=0.01 fall=1
```

```
.measure tran i1 avg i(vdd) from=t1 to=t2 $average current when output rise
```

```
.measure tran i2 avg i(vdd) from=t3 to=t4 $average current when output fall
```

```
.measure energy1 param='1.2*i1*(t2-t1)' $calculate energy when output rise
```

```
.measure energy2 param='1.2*i2*(t4-t3)' $calculate energy when output fall
```

```
.measure energysum param='energy1+energy2'
```

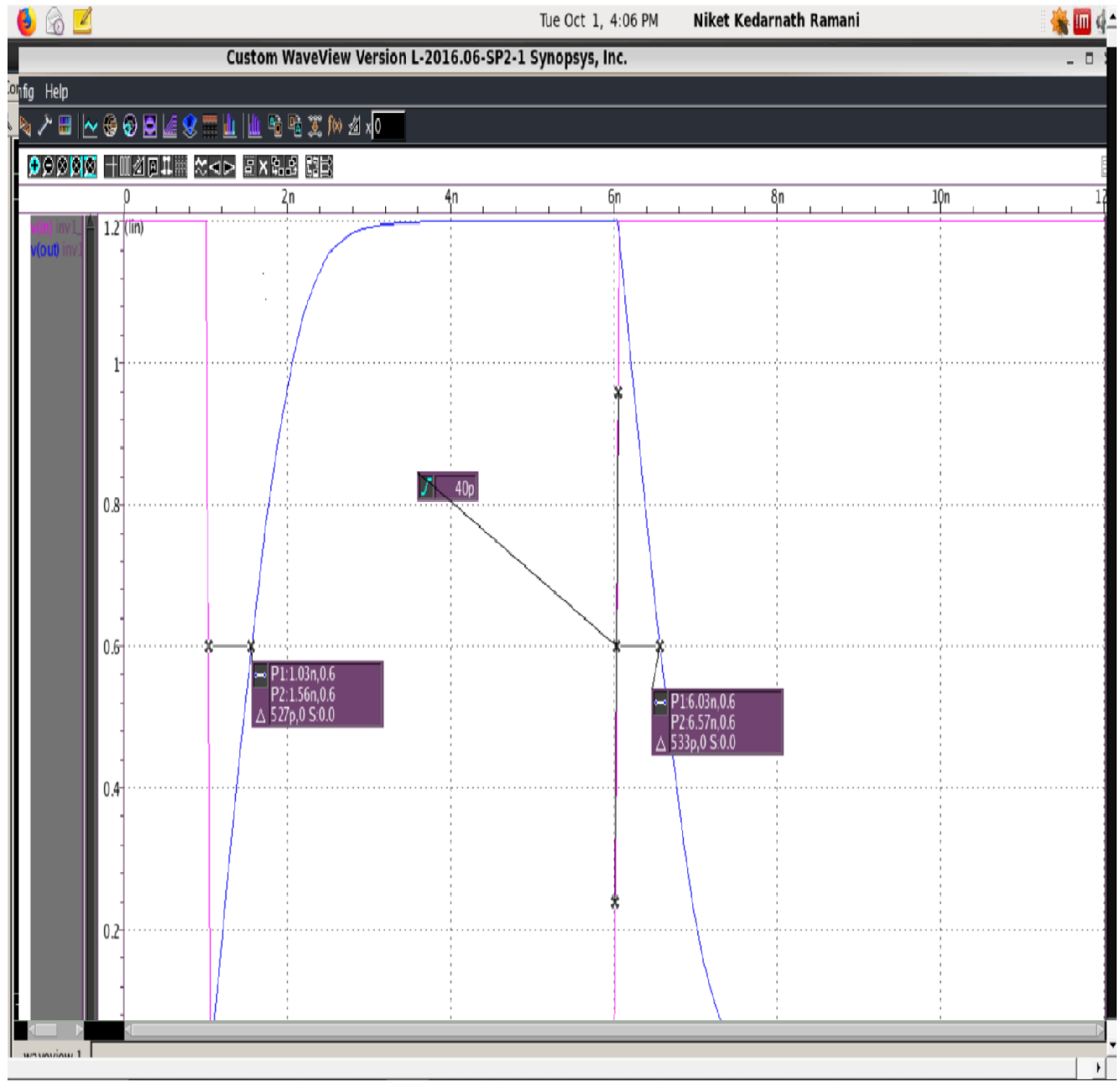
```
.measure edp2 param='abs(delay*energysum)'
```

```
.end
```

Minimum EDP :

We achieved the minimum Energy density product (EDP) by keeping the width of nmos constant and by changing the width of the pmos and then doing a parameter sweep until we get the time difference (t_{diff}) less than 5 picoseconds (5ps). We should also satisfy the condition that width of pmos is 3 times that of nmos ($W_p = 3W_n$). We should observe that the energy density product (EDP) is directly proportional to the width.

Waveform :



Layout :

