

* STICK DIAGRAM *

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- i) Equation should be represented in terms of bar.
eg $\rightarrow y = \overline{A+B}$
- ii) using equation draw static CMOS logic diagram.
- iii) from static CMOS logic diagram, we can easily draw stick diagram.

Stick diagram Color Code \rightarrow

- i) p-diffusion \rightarrow yellow / Brown
 - ii) n-diffusion \rightarrow Green
 - iii) poly silicon \rightarrow Red
 - iv) Contacts & Taps \rightarrow Black
- Metal 1 \rightarrow Blue
Metal 2 \rightarrow purple

Stick diagram \rightarrow Its a Capturing topography and layer information using simple diagram (using Color Code).

\Rightarrow A stick diagram is a Cartoon of a layout.

Limitations :-

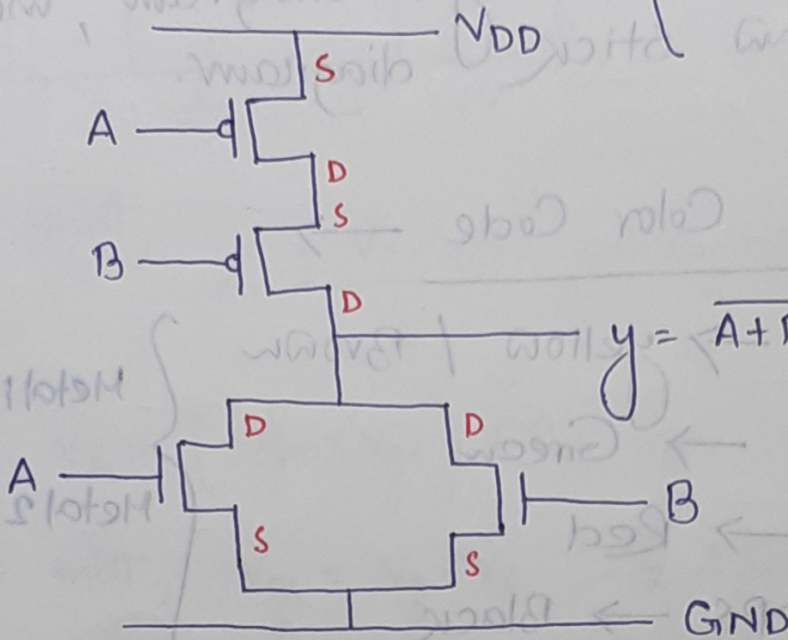
- i) Exact placement of Components.
- ii) Transistor sizes.
- iii) Wire length, width, tube boundaries.
- iv) Any other low level details, such as parasitics.

Example 1 Draw the stick diagram of $y = \overline{A+B}$

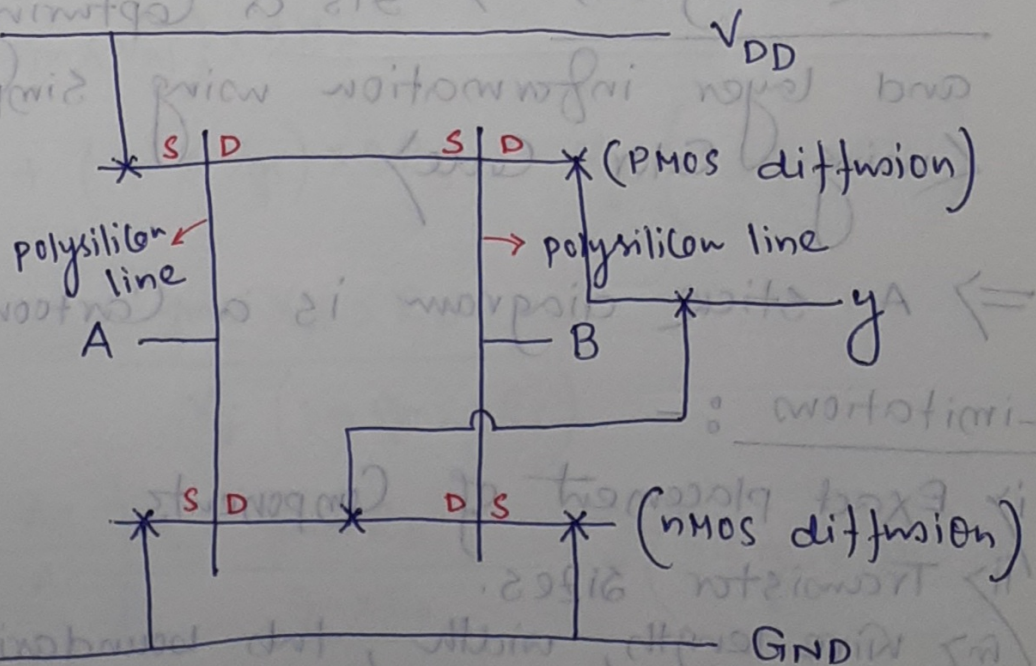
When the terms are added, nmos should be connected in parallel.

nmos \rightarrow $\left[\begin{array}{l} + \rightarrow \text{parallel} \\ \cdot \rightarrow \text{series} \end{array} \right]$

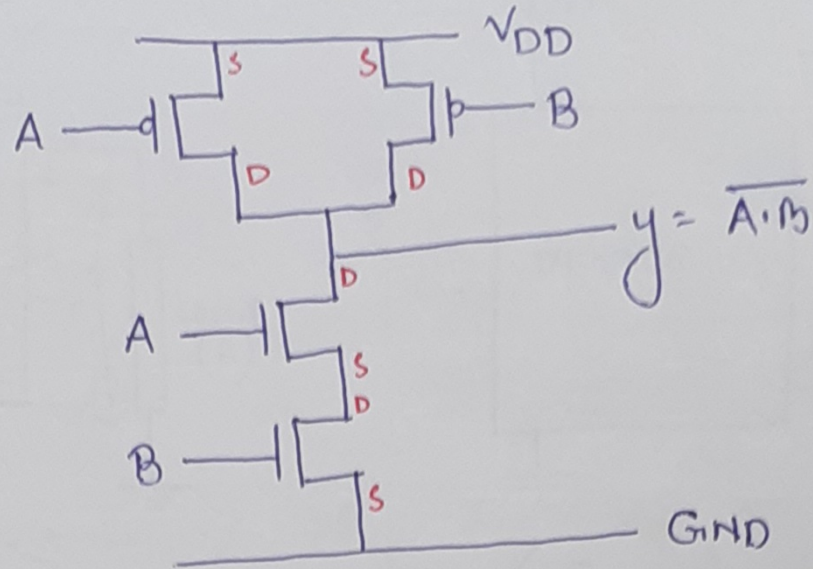
pmos \rightarrow $\left[\begin{array}{l} + \rightarrow \text{series} \\ \cdot \rightarrow \text{parallel} \end{array} \right]$



Stick diagram



Example 2 > Draw the stick diagram of $y = \overline{A \cdot B}$



Stick diagram

