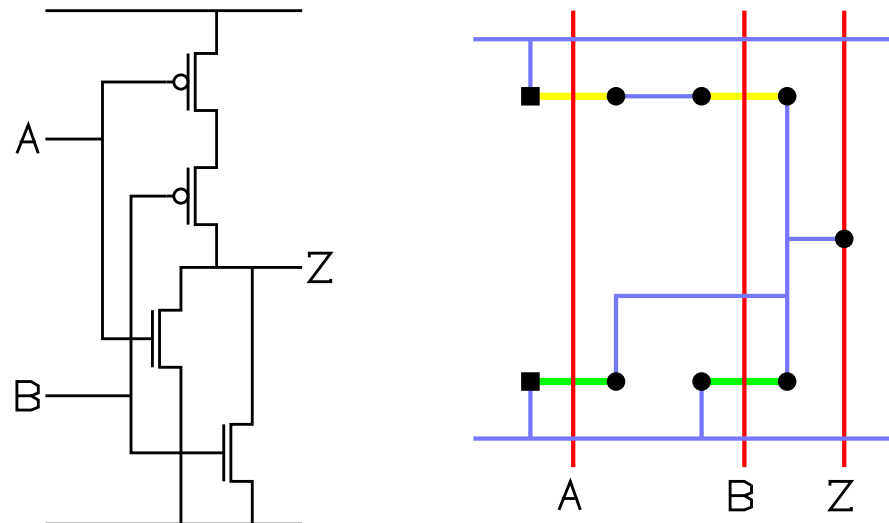


# Digital CMOS Design

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## A logical approach to gate layout.

- *All complementary gates may be designed using a single row of n-transistors above or below a single row of p-transistors, aligned at common gate connections.*

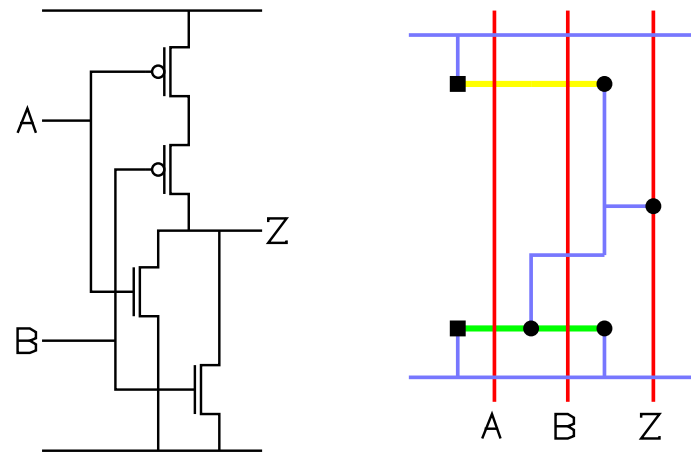


# Digital CMOS Design

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## Euler Path

- For the majority of these gates we can find an arrangement of transistors such that we can butt adjoining transistors.
  - Careful selection of transistor ordering.
  - Careful orientation of transistor source and drain.
- Referred to as *line of diffusion*.



# Digital CMOS Design

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## Finding an Euler Path

### Computer Algorithms

- It is relatively easy for a computer to consider all possible arrangements of transistors in search of a suitable Euler path.

This is not so easy for the human designer.

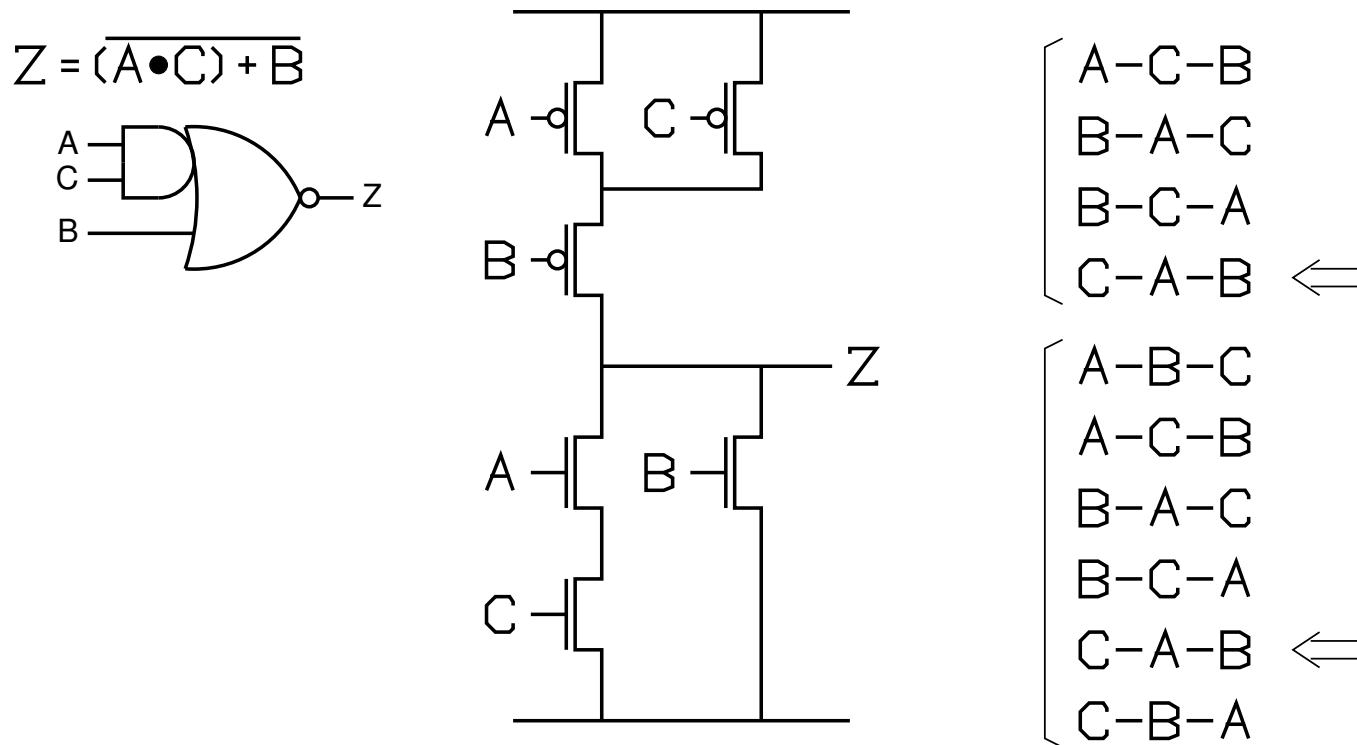
### One Human Algorithm

- Find a path which passes through all n-transistors exactly once.
- Express the path in terms of the gate connections.
- Is it possible to follow a similarly labelled path through the p-transistors?
  - Yes – you've succeeded.
  - No – try again (you may like to try a p path first this time).

# Digital CMOS Design

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## Finding an Euler Path

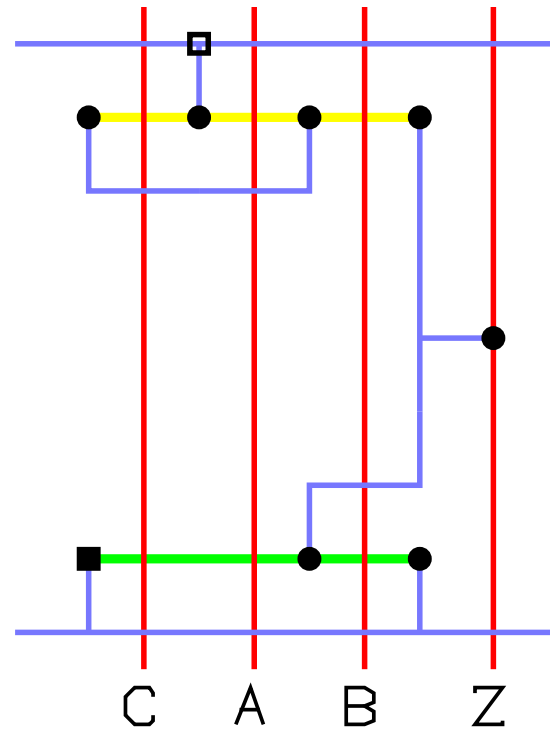
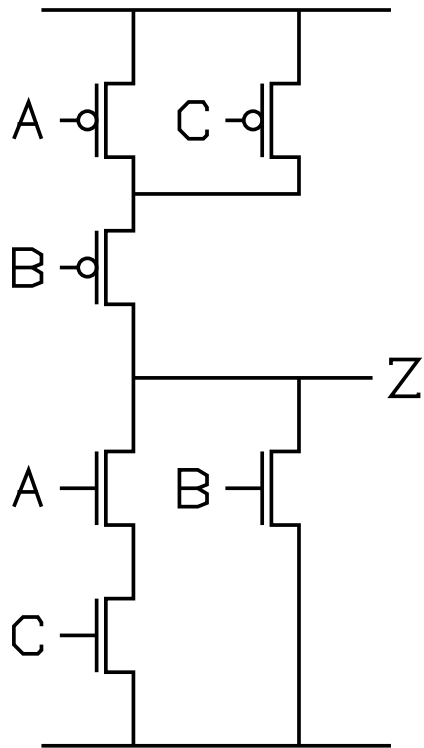


Here there are four possible Euler paths.

# Digital CMOS Design

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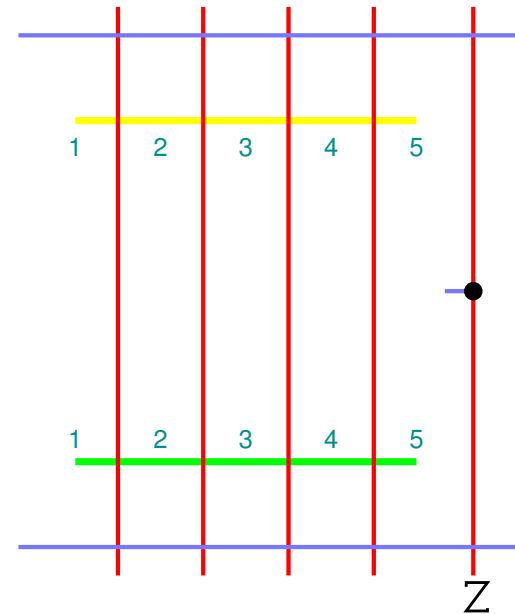
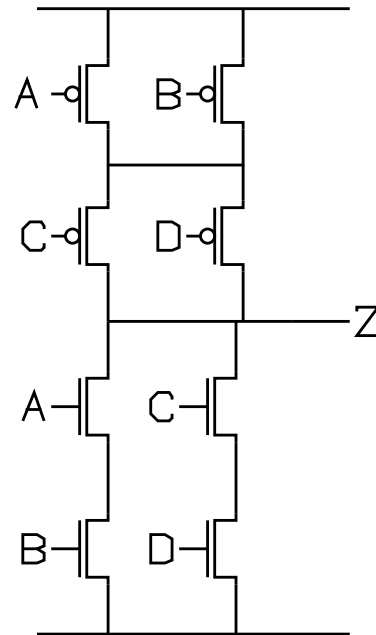
## Finding an Euler Path



# Digital CMOS Design

## Euler Path Example

$$Z = \overline{(A \cdot B) + (C \cdot D)}$$



1. Find Euler path
2. Label poly columns
3. Route power nodes
4. Route output node
5. Route remaining nodes
6. Add taps<sup>1</sup> for PMOS and NMOS

*A combined contact and tap, ■, may be used only where a power contact exists at the end of a line of diffusion. Where this is not the case a simple tap, ▣, should be used.*

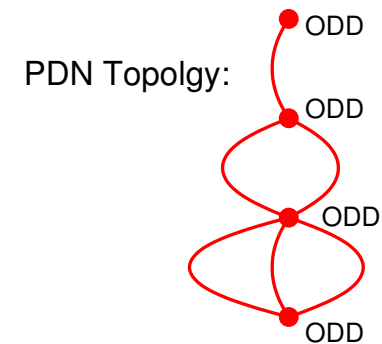
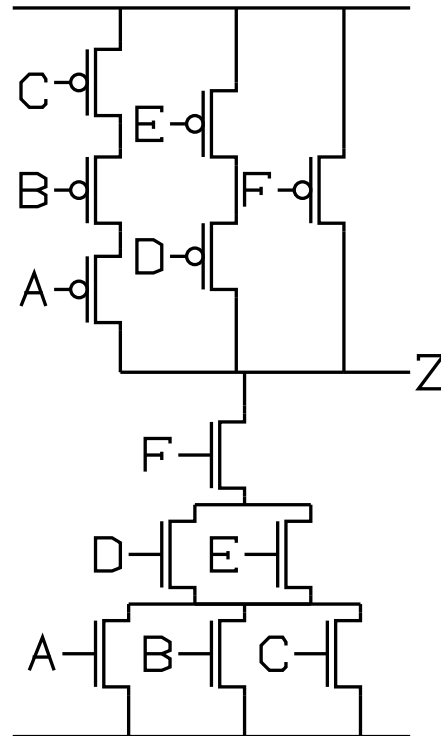
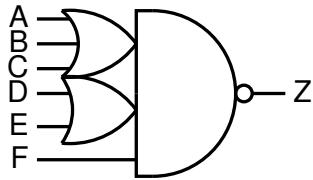
<sup>1</sup>1 tap is good for about 6 transistors – insufficient taps may leave a chip vulnerable to latch-up

# Digital CMOS Design

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## Finding an Euler Path

$$Z = \overline{(A+B+C) \cdot (D+E) \cdot F}$$

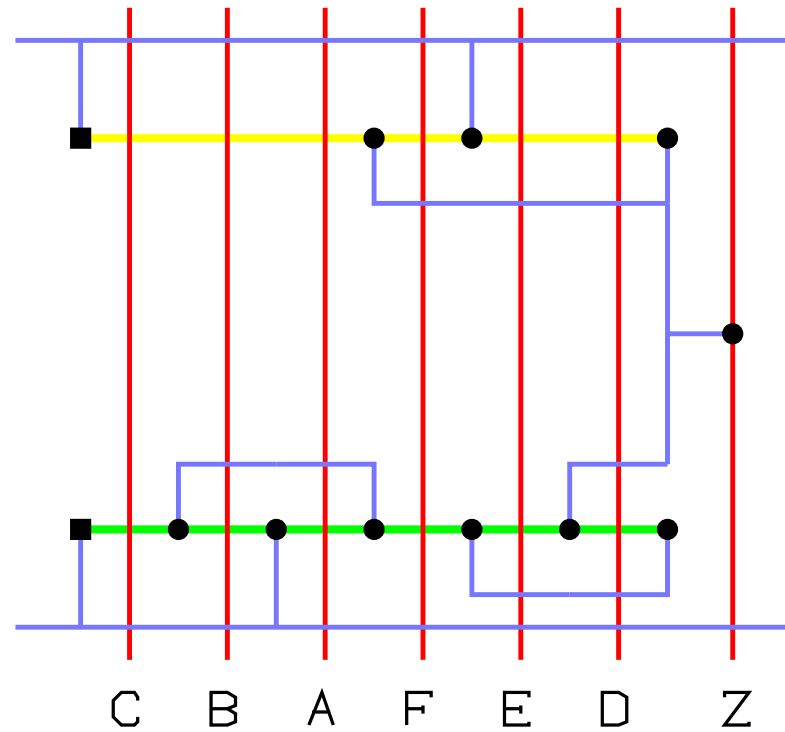
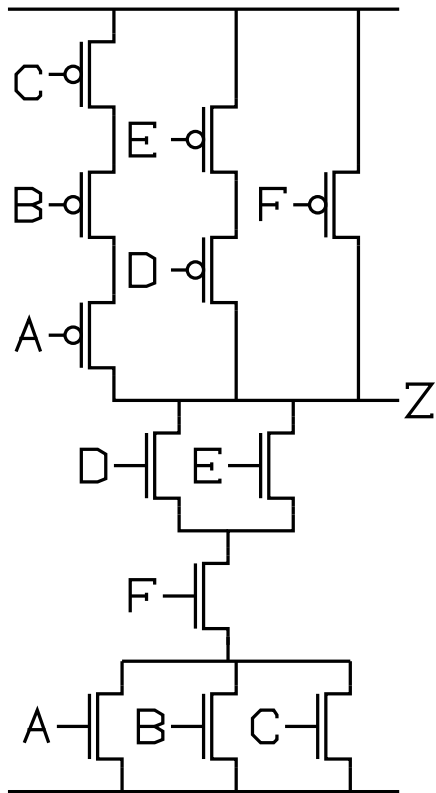


No possible path through n-transistors!

# Digital CMOS Design

## Finding an Euler Path

$$Z = \overline{(A+B+C) \cdot (D+E) \cdot F}$$

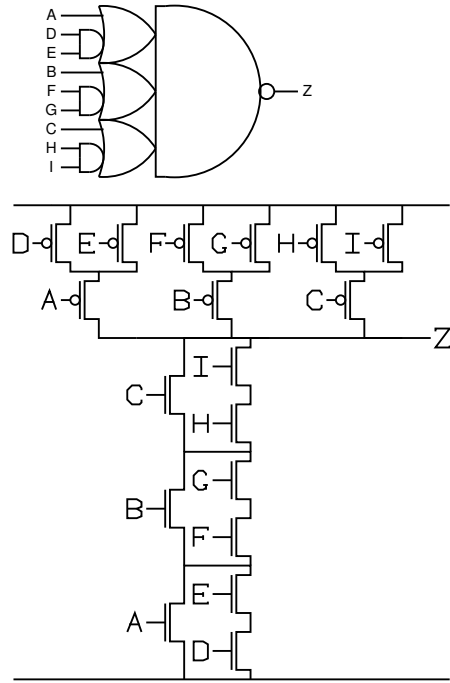




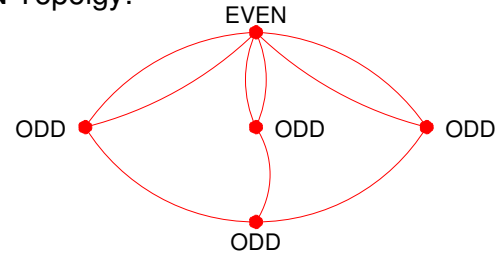
# Digital CMOS Design

## Finding an Euler Path

$$Z = \overline{(A + (D \cdot E)) \cdot (B + (F \cdot G)) \cdot (C + (H \cdot I))}$$



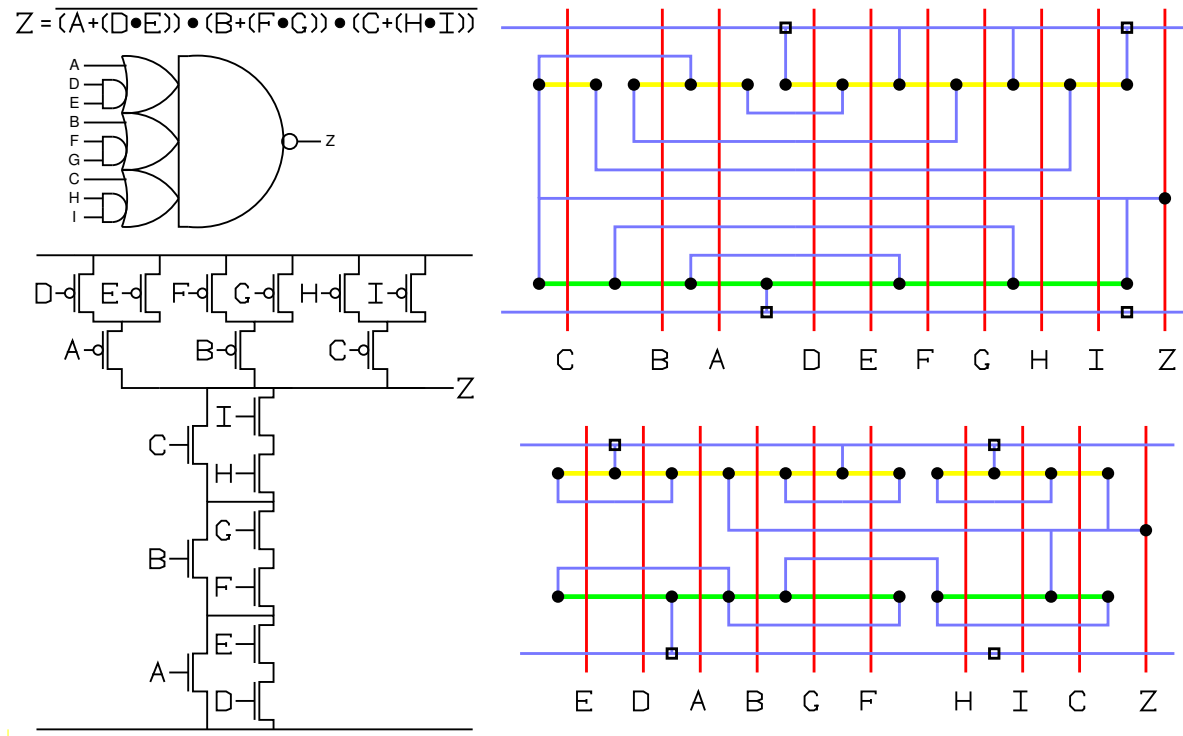
PUN Topolgy:



- No possible path through p-transistors.
- No re-arrangement will create a solution!

# Digital CMOS Design

## Philosophers vs. Engineers



- The philosopher is happy to prove that there is no Euler path to be found.
- The engineer will use *partial Euler paths* to reach the best solution.