

Tassadaq Hussain



VLSI Design

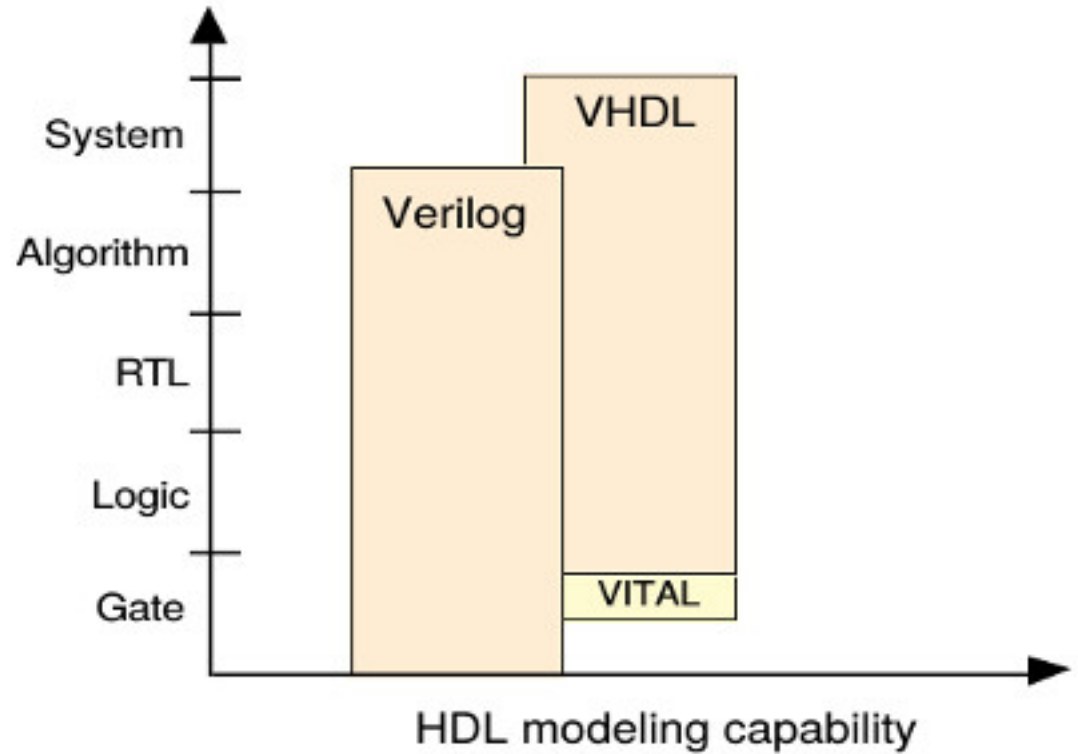
Switch Level Modeling



Outline

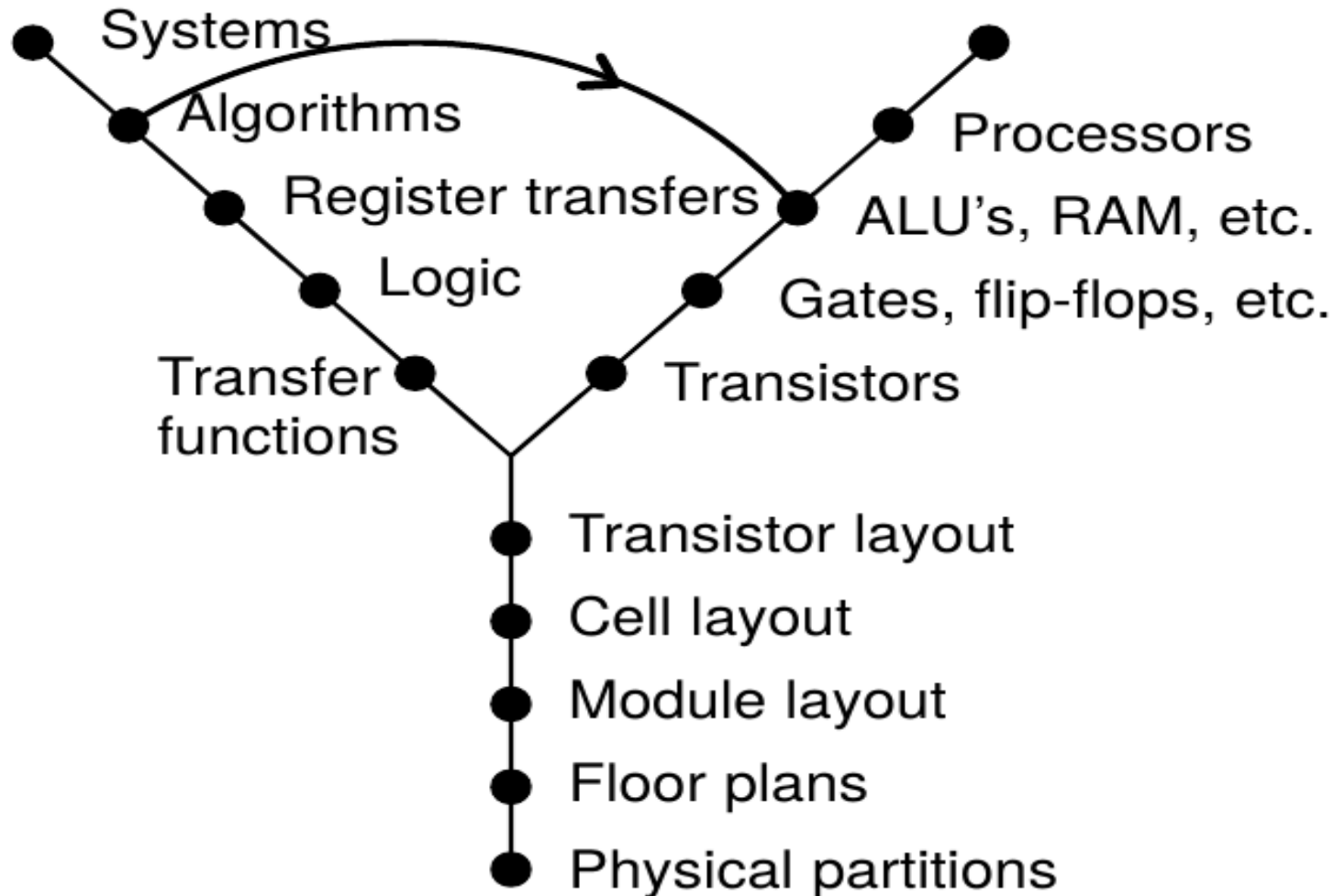
Verilog Modelsim

Behavioral
level of
abstraction

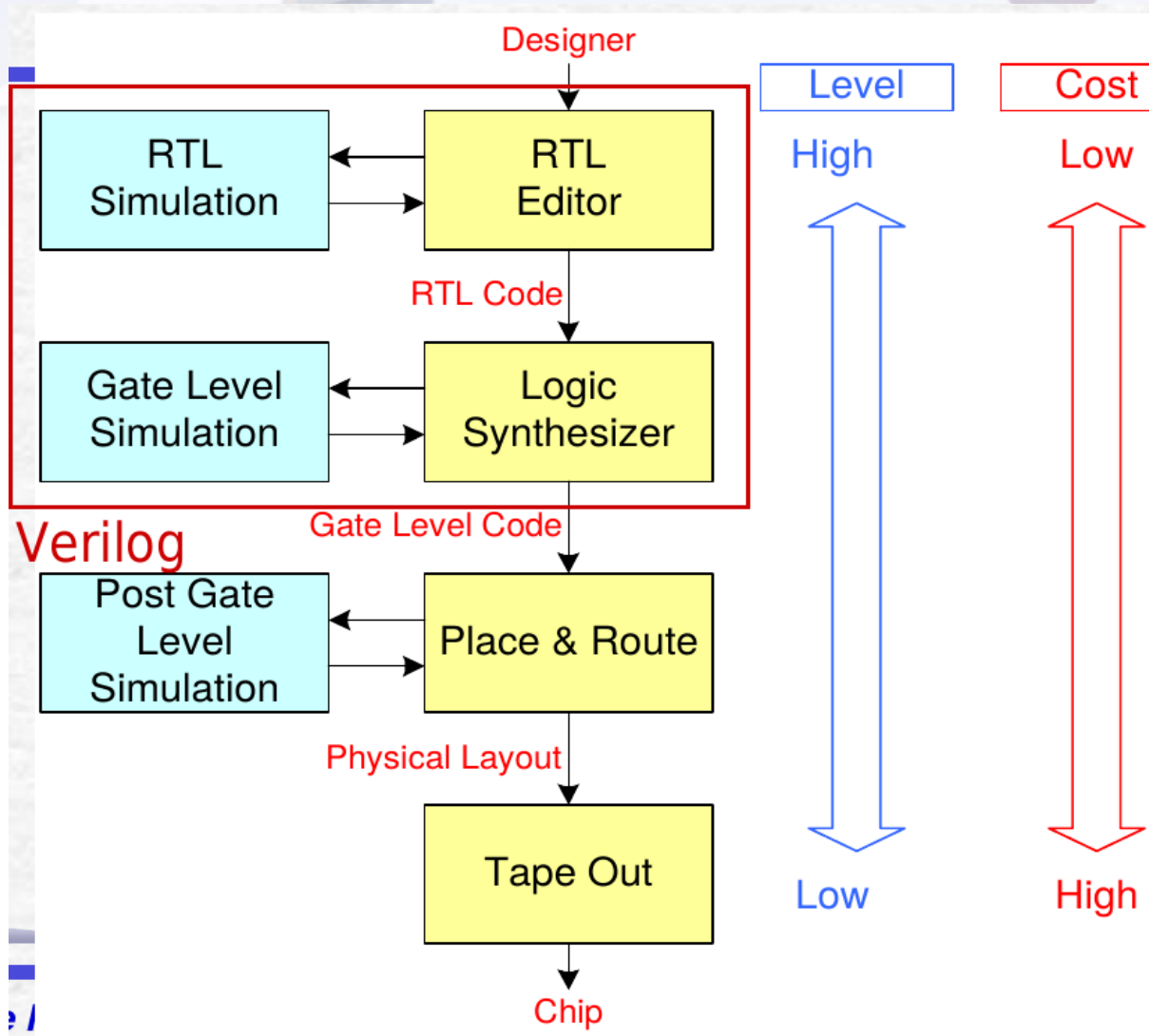


BEHAVIORAL D.

STRUCTURAL D.



PHYSICAL D.



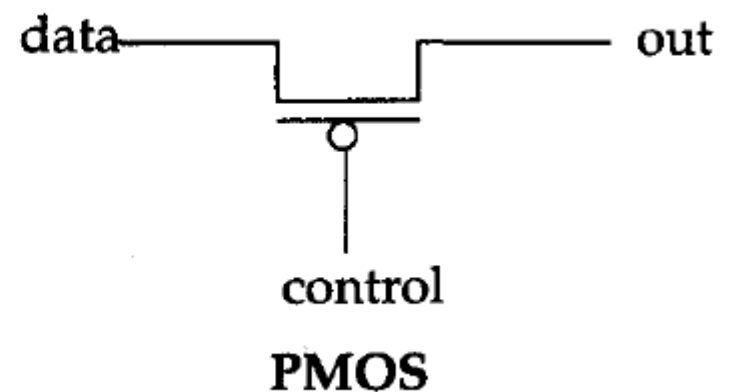
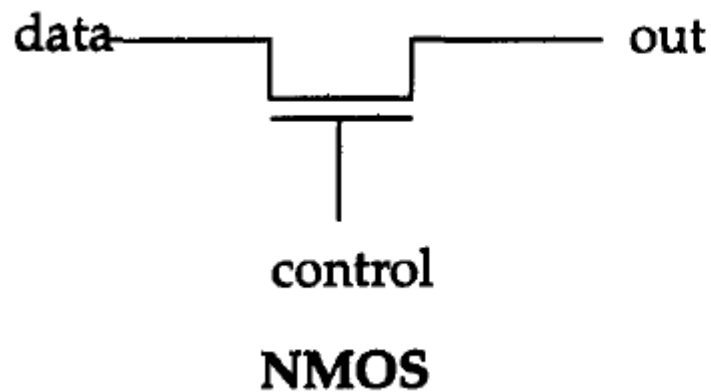
Verilog HDL Switch Level

- Verilog provides the ability to design at a MOS-transistor level.
- Design at switch level is becoming rare with the increasing complexity of circuits (millions of transistors) and with the availability of sophisticated CAD tools.
- Verilog HDL currently provides only digital design capability with logic values 0, 1, X, z, and the drive strengths associated with them.
- There is no analog capability. Thus, in Verilog HDL, transistors are also known switches that either conduct or are open.

Objectives

- Describe basic MOS switches nmos, pmos, and cmos.
- Understand modeling of bidirectional pass switches, power, and ground.
- Identify resistive MOS switches.
- Explain the method to specify delays on basic MOS switches and bidirectional pass switches.
- Build basic switch-level circuits in Verilog, using available switches.

```
//MOS switch keywords  
nmos          pmos
```



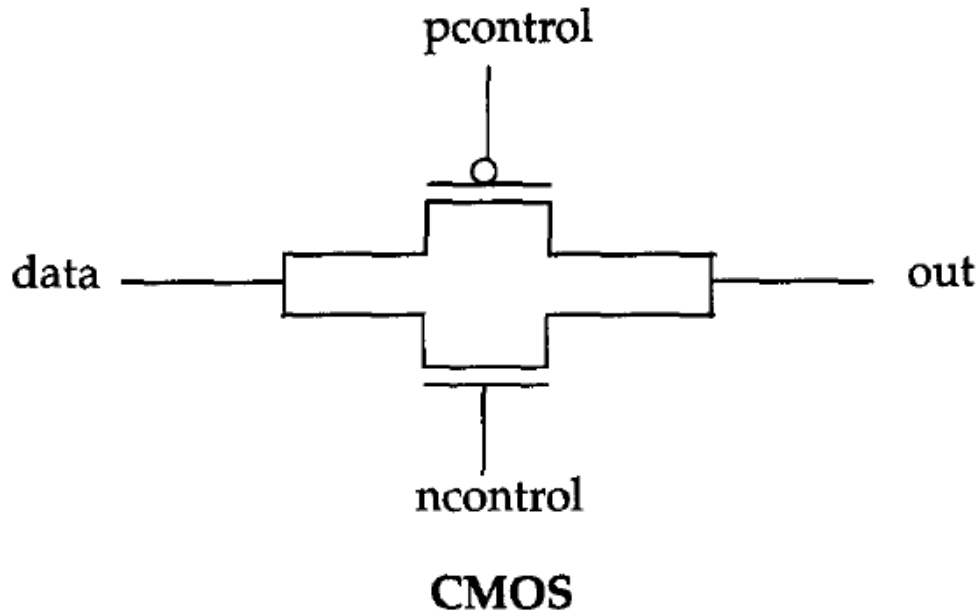
```
nmos n1(out, data, control); //instantiate a nmos switch  
pmos p1(out, data, control); //instantiate a pmos switch
```


Logic Tables for NMOS and PMOS

		control			
		0	1	x	z
data	0	z	0	L	L
	1	z	1	H	H
	x	z	x	x	x
	z	z	z	z	z

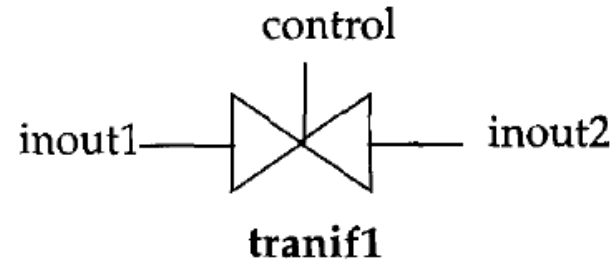
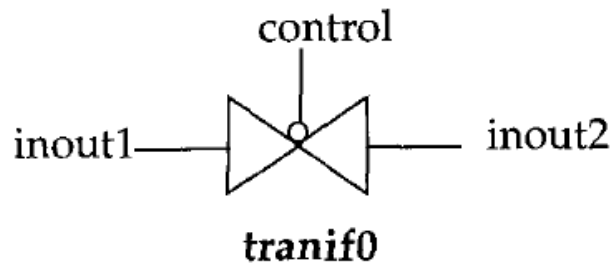
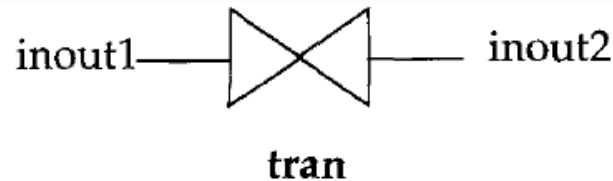
		control			
		0	1	x	z
data	0	0	z	L	L
	1	1	z	H	H
	x	x	z	x	x
	z	z	z	z	z

CMOS Switch



```
cmos c1(out, data, ncontrol, pcontrol); //instantiate cmos gate.  
or  
cmos (out, data, ncontrol, pcontrol); //no instance name given.
```

Bidirectional Switches



```
tran t1(inout1, inout2); //instance name t1 is optional
tranif0 (inout1, inout2, control); //instance name is not specified
tranif1 (inout1, inout2, control); //instance name is not specified
```

Power and Ground

```
supply1 vdd;  
supply0 gnd;  
  
assign a = vdd; //Connect a to vdd  
assign b = gnd; //Connect b to gnd
```

Delays

Switch Element	Delay Specification	Examples
pmos, nmos, rpmos, rnmos	Zero (no delay) One (same delay on all transitions) Two (rise, fall) Three (rise, fall, turnoff)	pmos p1(out, data, control); pmos #(1) p1(out, data, control); nmos #(1, 2) p2(out, data, control); nmos #(1, 3, 2) p2(out, data, control);
cmos, rcmos	Zero, one, two or three delays (same as above)	cmos #(5) c2(out, data, nctrl, pctrl); cmos #(1,2) c1(out, data, nctrl, pctrl);

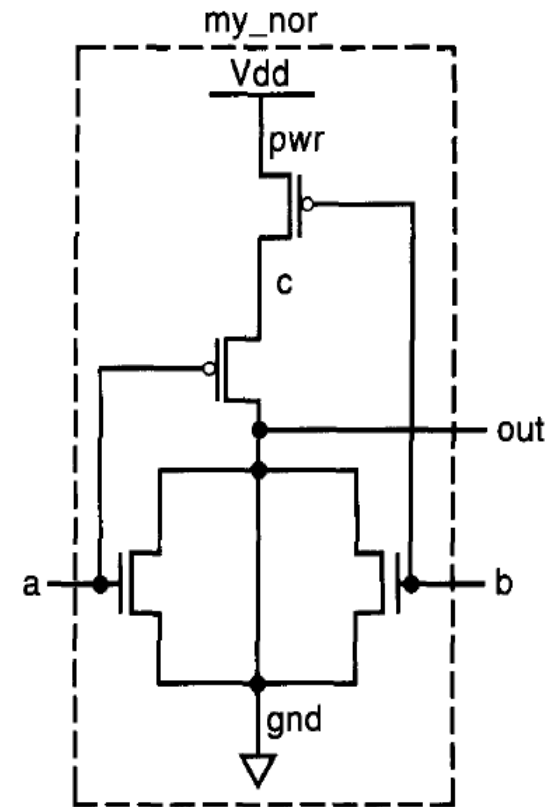
Switch Element	Delay Specification	Examples
tran, rtran	No delay specification allowed	
tranif1, rtranif1 tranif0, rtranif0	Zero (no delay) One (both turn-on and turn-off) Two (turn-on, turn-off)	rtranif0 rt1(inout1, inout2, control); tranif0 #(3) T(inout1, inout2, control); tranif1 #(1,2) t1(inout1, inout2, control);

Example

CMOS NOR Gate

```
//Define our own nor gate, m_nor
```

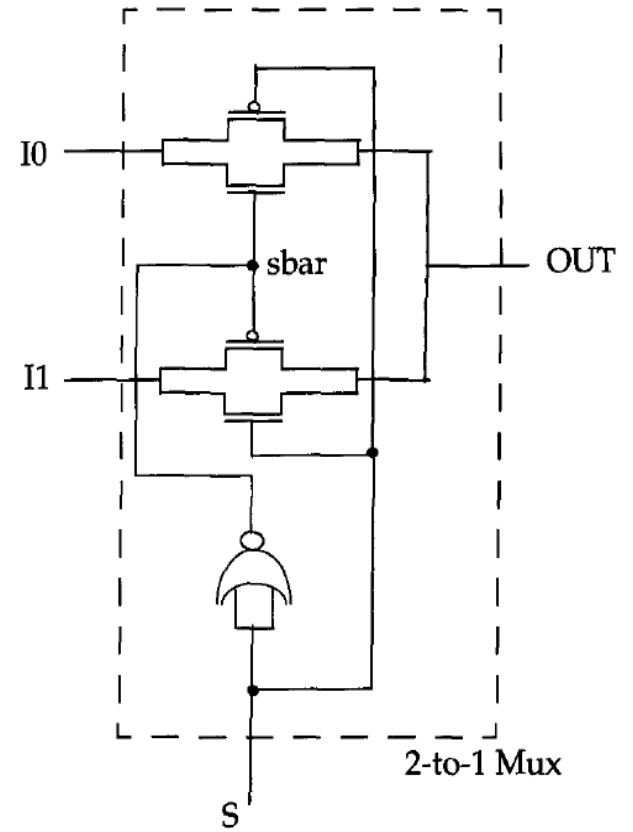
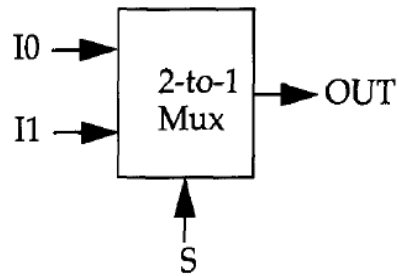
```
module my_nor (out, a, b);  
output out;  
input a, b;  
//internal wires  
wire c;  
//set up power and ground lines  
supply1 pwr;  
//pwr is connected to Vdd (power supply)  
supply0 gnd;  
//gnd is connected to Vss(ground)  
//instantiate pmos switches  
pmos (c, pwr, b);  
pmos (out, c, a);  
//instantiate nmos switches  
nmos (out, gnd, a);  
nmos (out, gnd, b);  
endmodule
```

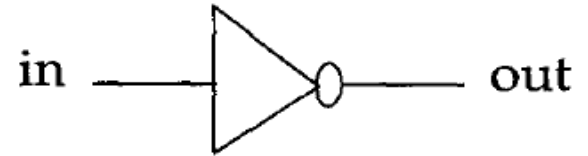


Test bench

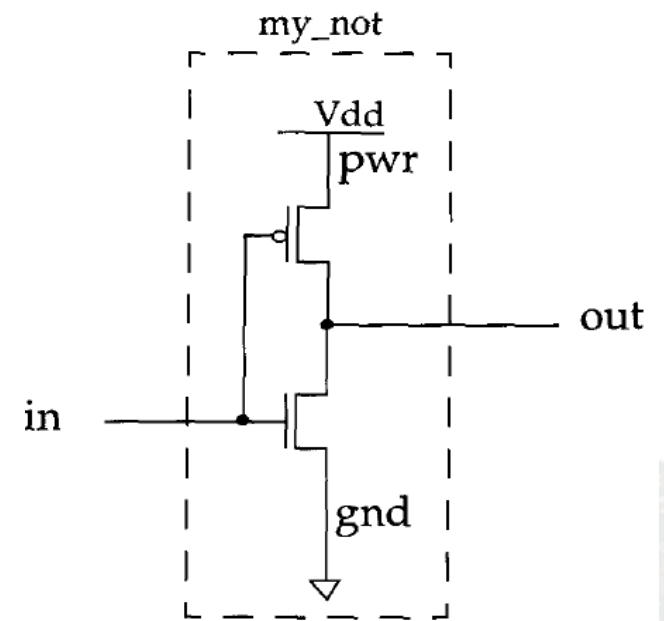
```
//stimulus to test the gate
module stimulus;
reg A, B;
wire OUT;
//instantiate the my_nor module
my_nor n1(OUT, A, B);
//Apply stimulus
initial
begin
//test all possible combinations
A=1'b0; B = 1'b0;
#5 A=1'b0; B=1'b1;
#5 A=1'b1; B=1'b0;
#5 A=1'b1; B=1'b1;
end
//check results
initial
$monitor("Time", $time, " OUT %b, A %b, B %b", OUT, A, B);
endmodule
```

2 to 1 Mux

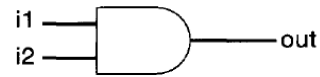




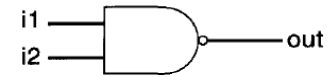
my_not



Gate Level Modeling



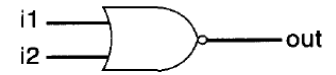
and



nand



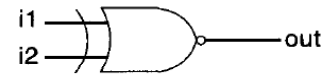
or



nor



xor

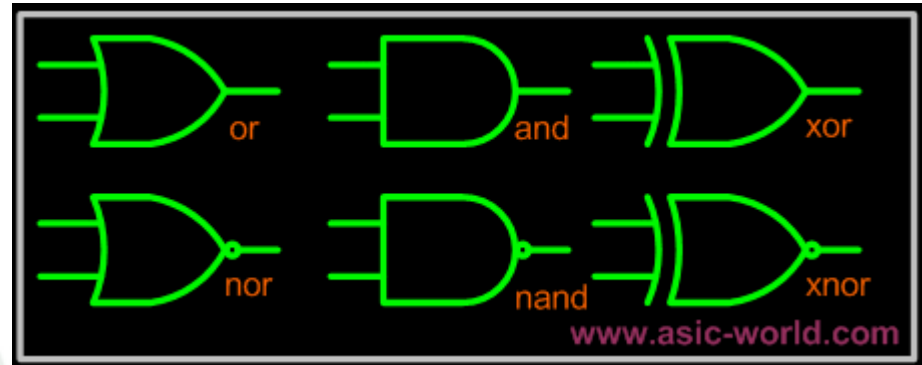


xnor

and
nand

or
nor

xor
xnor



Basic Gates Instantiation

```
and a1(OUT, IN1, IN2);  
nand na1(OUT, IN1, IN2);  
or or1(OUT, IN1, IN2);  
nor nor1(OUT, IN1, IN2);  
xor x1(OUT, IN1, IN2);  
xnor nx1(OUT, IN1, IN2);
```