VLSI LABORATORY

Course Code : **18ECL77**	CIE Marks : 40	SEE Marks : 60
Lecture Hours/Week: 02 Hours Tutorial (Instructions) + 02 Hours Laboratory		
RBT Level : L1, L2, L3	Exam Hours : 03	
CREDITS – 02		

Course Learning Objectives: This course will enable students to:

- Design, model, simulate and verify CMOS digital circuits
- Design layouts and perform physical verification of CMOS digital circuits
- Perform ASIC design flow and understand the process of synthesis, synthesis constraints and evaluating the synthesis reports to obtain optimum gate level netlist
- Perform RTL-GDSII flow and understand the stages in ASIC design

Experiments can be conducted using any of the following or equivalent design tools: Cadence/Synopsis/Mentor Graphics/Microwind

Laboratory Experiments

Part – A

Analog Design

Use any VLSI design tools to carry out the experiments, use library files and technology files below 180 nm.

1.a) Capture the schematic of CMOS inverter with load capacitance of 0.1pF and set the widths of inverter with Wn = Wp, Wn = 2Wp, Wn = Wp/2 and length at selected technology. Carry out the following:

   i. Set the input signal to a pulse with rise time, fall time of 1ns and pulse width of 10ns and time period of 20ns and plot the input voltage and output voltage of designed inverter?

   ii. From the simulation results compute tpHL, tpLH and td for all three geometrical settings of width?

   iii. Tabulate the results of delay and find the best geometry for minimum delay for CMOS inverter?

1. b) Draw layout of inverter with Wp/Wn = 40/20, use optimum layout methods. Verify for DRC and LVS, extract parasitic and perform post layout simulations, compare the results with pre-layout simulations. Record the observations.

2. a) Capture the schematic of 2-input CMOS NAND gate having similar delay as that of CMOS inverter computed in experiment 1. Verify the functionality of NAND gate and also find out the delay td for all four possible combinations of input vectors. Table the results. Increase the drive strength to 2X and 4X and tabulate the results.

2. b) Draw layout of NAND with Wp/Wn = 40/20, use optimum layout methods. Verify for DRC and LVS, extract parasitic and perform post layout simulations, compare the results with pre-layout simulations. Record the observations.

3. a) Capture schematic of Common Source Amplifier with PMOS Current Mirror Load and find its transient response and AC response? Measures the Unity Gain Bandwidth (UGB), amplification factor by varying transistor geometries, study the impact of variation in width to UGB.

3. b) Draw layout of common source amplifier, use optimum layout methods. Verify for DRC and LVS, extract parasitic and perform post layout simulations, compare the results with pre-layout simulations. Record the observations.

4.a) Capture schematic of two-stage operational amplifier and measure the following:

   i. UGB
   ii. dB bandwidth
   iii. Gain margin and phase margin with and without coupling capacitance
   iv. Use the op-amp in the inverting and non-inverting configuration and verify its functionality
   v. Study the UGB, 3dB bandwidth, gain and power requirement in op-amp by varying the stage wise transistor geometries and record the observations.

4.b) Draw layout of two-stage operational amplifier with minimum transistor width set to 300 (in 180/90/45 nm technology), choose appropriate transistor geometries as per the results obtained in 4.a. Use optimum layout methods. Verify for DRC and LVS, extract parasitic and perform post layout simulations, compare the results with pre-layout simulations. Record the observations.

Part - B

Digital Design

Carry out the experiments using semicustom design flow or ASIC design flow, use technology library 180/90/45nm and below

Note: The experiments can also be carried out using FPGA design flow, it is required to set appropriate constraints in FPGA advanced synthesis options

1. Write verilog code for 4-bit up/down asynchronous reset counter and carry out the following:
   a. Verify the functionality using test bench
   b. Synthesize the design by setting area and timing constraint. Obtain

the gate level netlist, find the critical path and maximum frequency of operation. Record the area requirement in terms of number of cells required and properties of each cell in terms of driving strength, power and area requirement.

c. Perform the above for 32-bit up/down counter and identify the critical path, delay of critical path, and maximum frequency of operation, total number of cells required and total area.

2. Write verilog code for 4-bit adder and verify its functionality using test bench. Synthesize the design by setting proper constraints and obtain the net list. From the report generated identify critical path, maximum delay, total number of cells, power requirement and total area required. Change the constraints and obtain optimum synthesis results.
3. Write verilog code for UART and carry out the following:
    a. Perform functional verification using test bench
    b. Synthesize the design targeting suitable library and by setting area and timing constraints
    c. For various constrains set, tabulate the area, power and delay for the synthesized netlist
    d. Identify the critical path and set the constraints to obtain optimum gate level netlist with suitable constraints
4. Write verilog code for 32-bit ALU supporting four logical and four arithmetic operations, use case statement and if statement for ALU behavioral modeling.
    a. Perform functional verification using test bench
    b. Synthesize the design targeting suitable library by setting area and timing constraints
    c. For various constrains set, tabulate the area, power and delay for the synthesized netlist
    d. Identify the critical path and set the constraints to obtain optimum gate level netlist with suitable constraints

    Compare the synthesis results of ALU modeled using IF and CASE statements.
5. Write verilog code for Latch and Flip-flop, Synthesize the design and compare the synthesis report (D, SR, JK).
6. For the synthesized netlist carry out the following for any two above experiments:
    a. Floor planning (automatic), identify the placement of pads
    b. Placement and Routing, record the parameters such as no. of layers used for routing, flip method for placement of standard cells, placement of standard cells, routes of power and ground, and routing of standard cells
    c. Physical verification and record the LVS and DRC reports

d. Perform Back annotation and verify the functionality of the design
e. Generate GDSII and record the number of masks and its color composition

Course Outcomes: On the completion of this laboratory course, the students will be able to:

1. Design and simulate combinational and sequential digital circuits using Verilog HDL
2. Understand the Synthesis process of digital circuits using EDA tool.
3. Perform ASIC design flow and understand the process of synthesis, synthesis constraints and evaluating the synthesis reports to obtain optimum gate level net list
4. Design and simulate basic CMOS circuits like inverter, common source amplifier and differential amplifiers.
5. Perform RTL-GDSII flow and understand the stages in ASIC design.