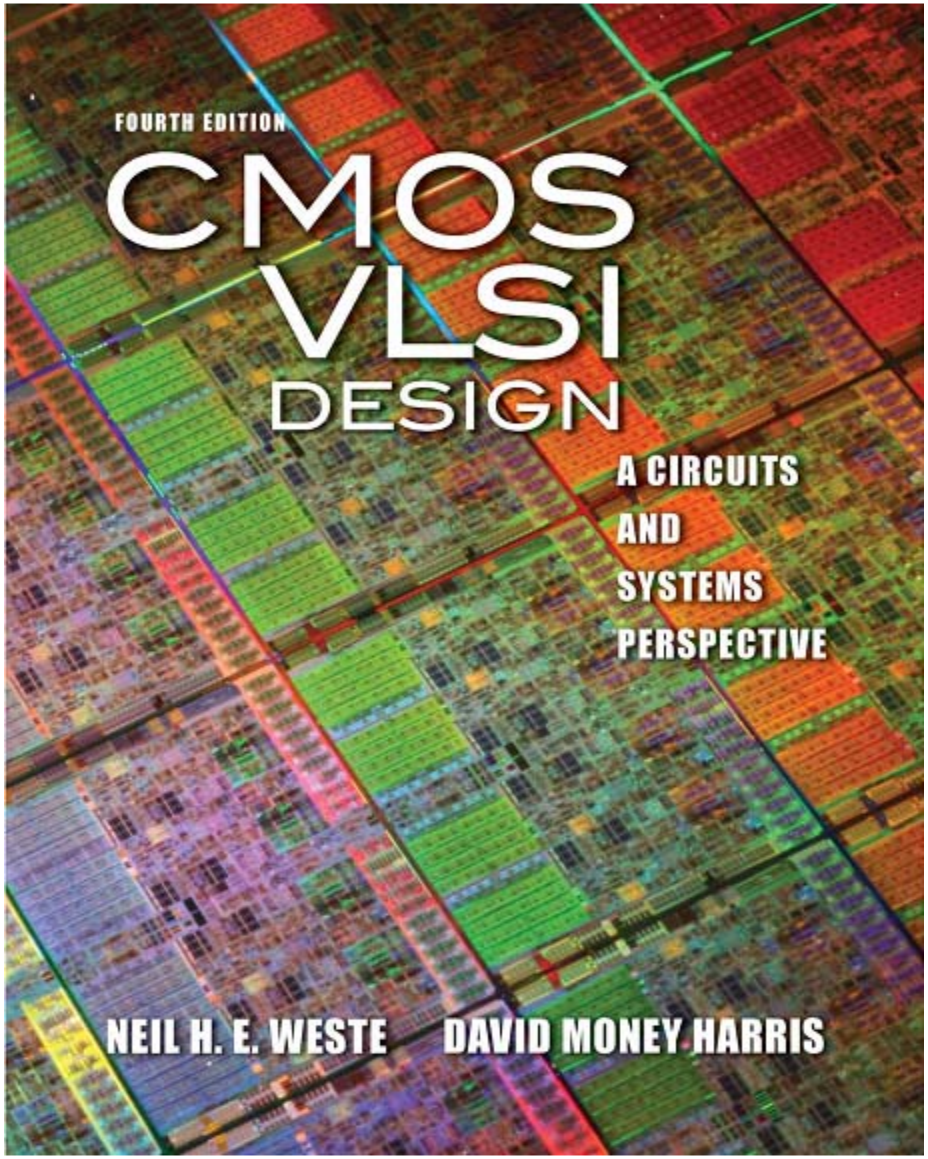


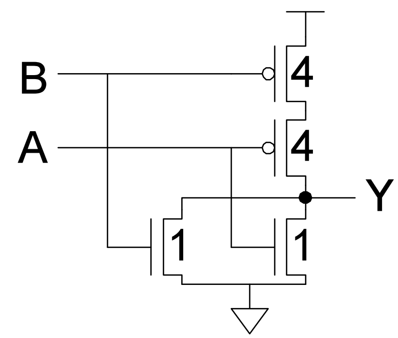
Lecture 10: Circuit Families

Outline

- Pseudo-nMOS Logic
- Dynamic Logic
- Pass Transistor Logic

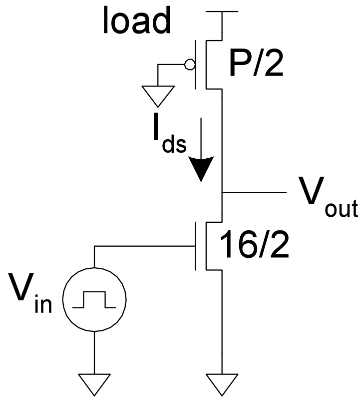
Introduction

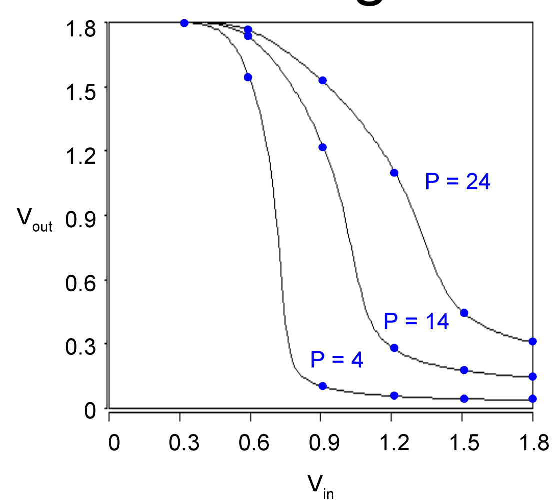
- What makes a circuit fast?
  - $I = C\,dV/dt$ -> $t_{pd} \propto (C/I)\,\Delta V$
  - low capacitance
  - high current
  - small swing
- Logical effort is proportional to C/I
- pMOS are the enemy!
  - High capacitance for a given current
- Can we take the pMOS capacitance off the input?
- Various circuit families try to do this…



Pseudo-nMOS

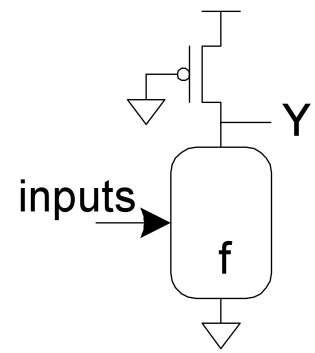
- In the old days, nMOS processes had no pMOS
  - Instead, use pull-up transistor that is always ON
- In CMOS, use a pMOS that is always ON
  - *Ratio* issue
  - Make pMOS about ¼ effective strength of pulldown network



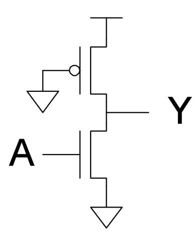


Pseudo-nMOS Gates

- Design for unit current on output to compare with unit inverter.
- pMOS fights nMOS

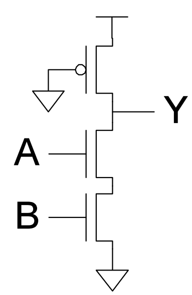


Inverter



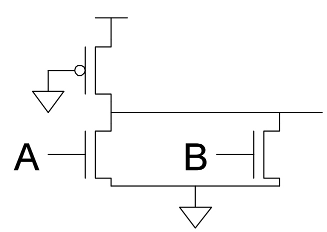
g_u =
g_d =
g_{avg} =
p_u =
p_d =
p_{avg} =

NAND2



g_u =
g_d =
g_{avg} =
p_u =
p_d =
p_{avg} =

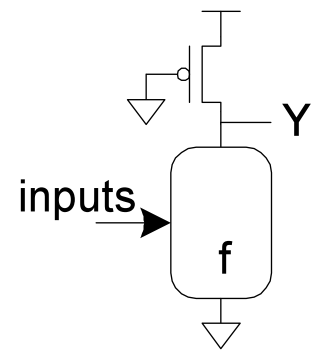
NOR2



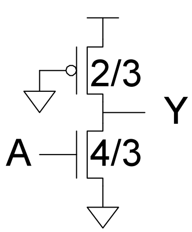
g_u =
g_d =
g_{avg} =
p_u =
p_d =
p_{avg} =

Pseudo-nMOS Gates

- Design for unit current on output to compare with unit inverter.
- pMOS fights nMOS

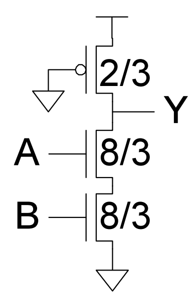


Inverter



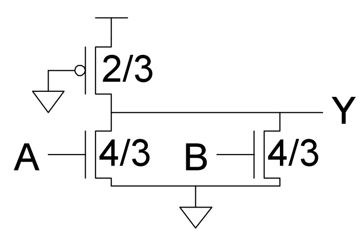
$g_u = 4/3$
$g_d = 4/9$
$g_{avg} = 8/9$
$p_u = 6/3$
$p_d = 6/9$
$p_{avg} = 12/9$

NAND2



$g_u = 8/3$
$g_d = 8/9$
$g_{avg} = 16/9$
$p_u = 10/3$
$p_d = 10/9$
$p_{avg} = 20/9$

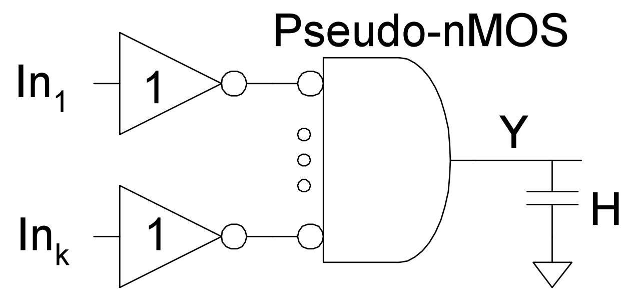
NOR2



$g_u = 4/3$
$g_d = 4/9$
$g_{avg} = 8/9$
$p_u = 10/3$
$p_d = 10/9$
$p_{avg} = 20/9$

Pseudo-nMOS Design

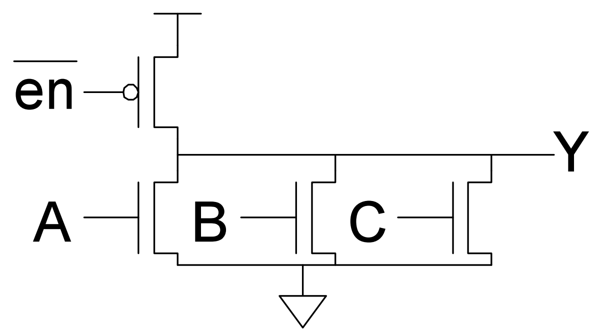
- Ex: Design a k-input AND gate using pseudo-nMOS. Estimate the delay driving a fanout of H



- G =
- F =
- P =
- N =
- D =

Pseudo-nMOS Power

- Pseudo-nMOS draws power whenever Y = 0
  - Called static power $P = I_{DD}V_{DD}$
  - A few mA / gate * 1M gates would be a problem
  - Explains why nMOS went extinct
- Use pseudo-nMOS sparingly for wide NORs
- Turn off pMOS when not in use



Ratio Example

- The chip contains a 32 word x 48 bit ROM
  - Uses pseudo-nMOS decoder and bitline pullups
  - On average, one wordline and 24 bitlines are high
- Find static power drawn by the ROM
  - $I_{on\text{-}p} = 36\ \mu A$, $V_{DD} = 1.0\ V$

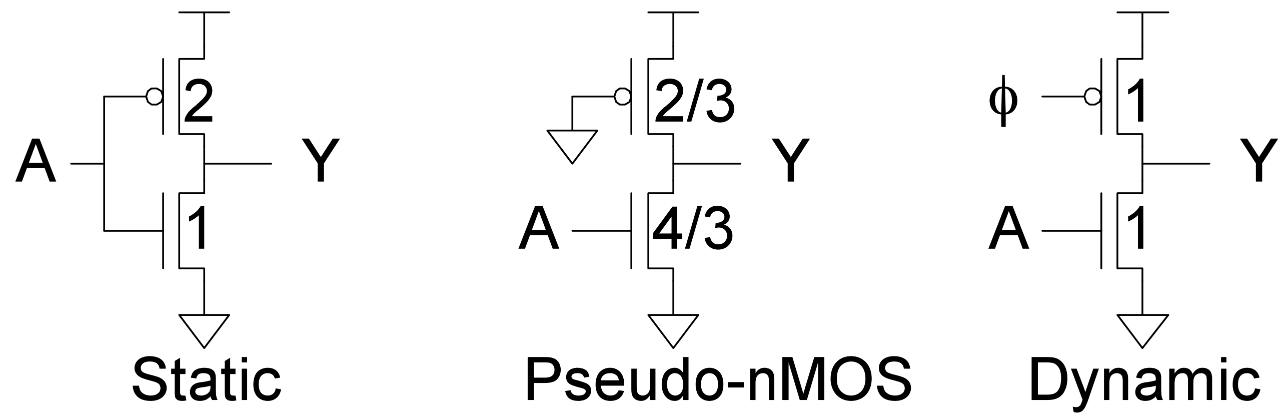
- Solution:

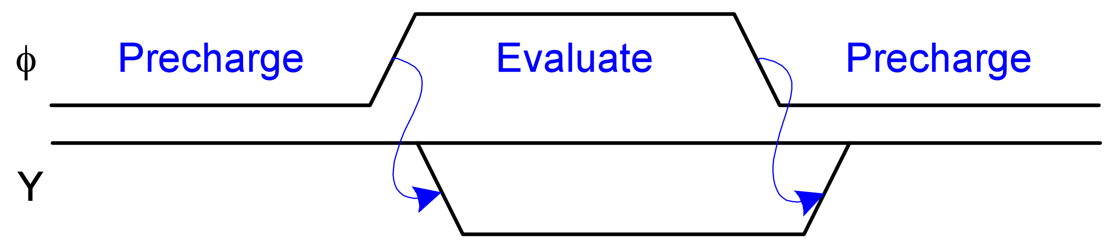
$$P_{\text{pull-up}} =$$

$$P_{\text{static}} =$$

Dynamic Logic

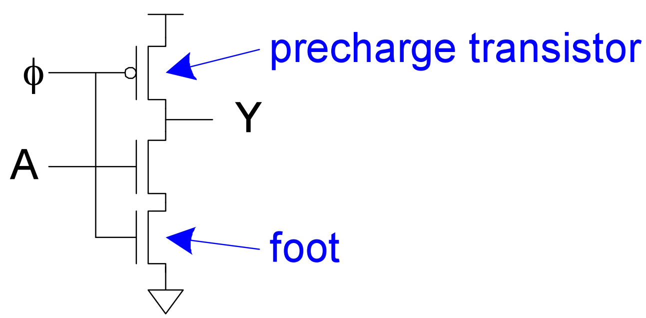
- *Dynamic* gates uses a clocked pMOS pullup
- Two modes: *precharge* and *evaluate*

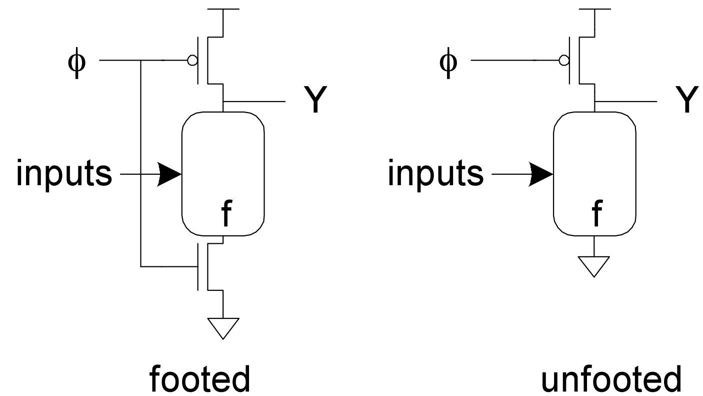




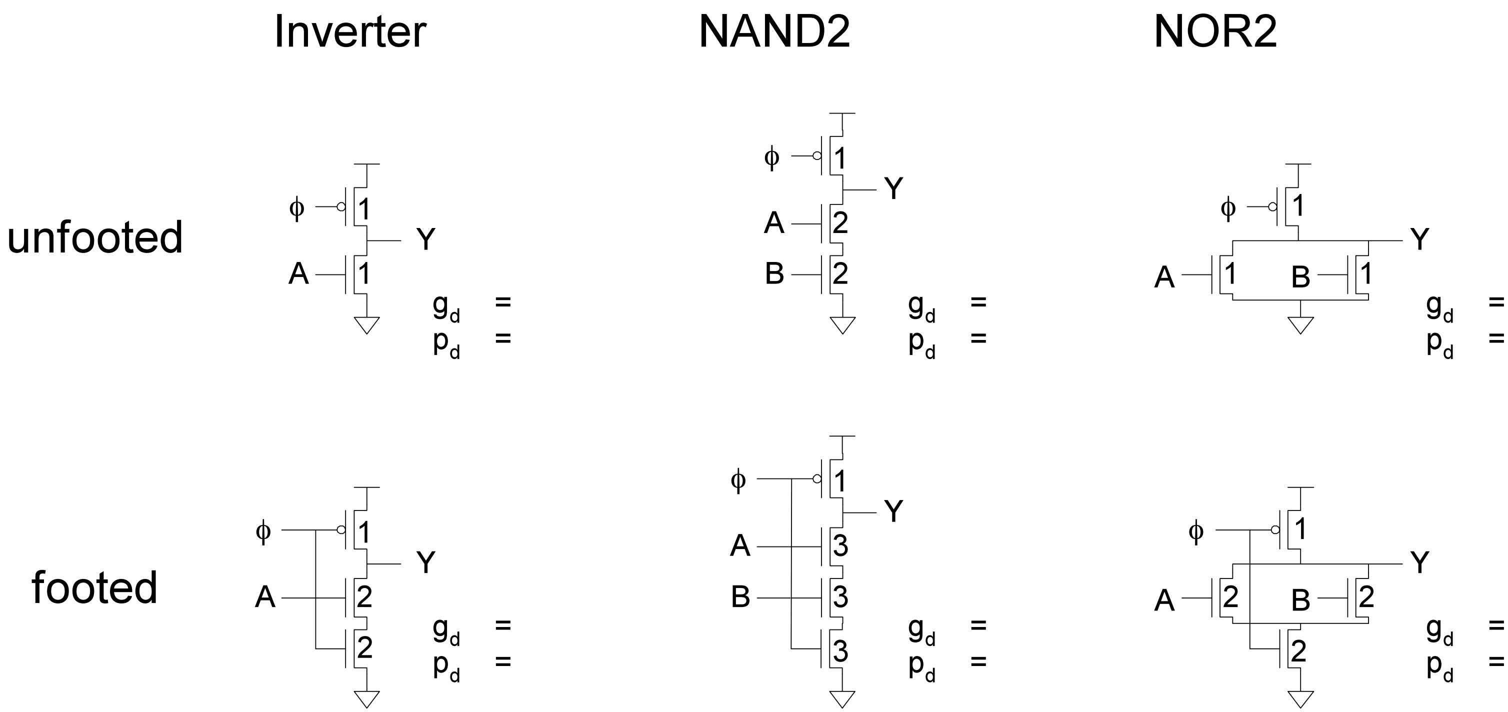
The Foot

- What if pulldown network is ON during precharge?
- Use series evaluation transistor to prevent fight.



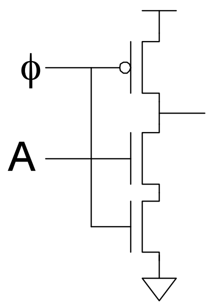


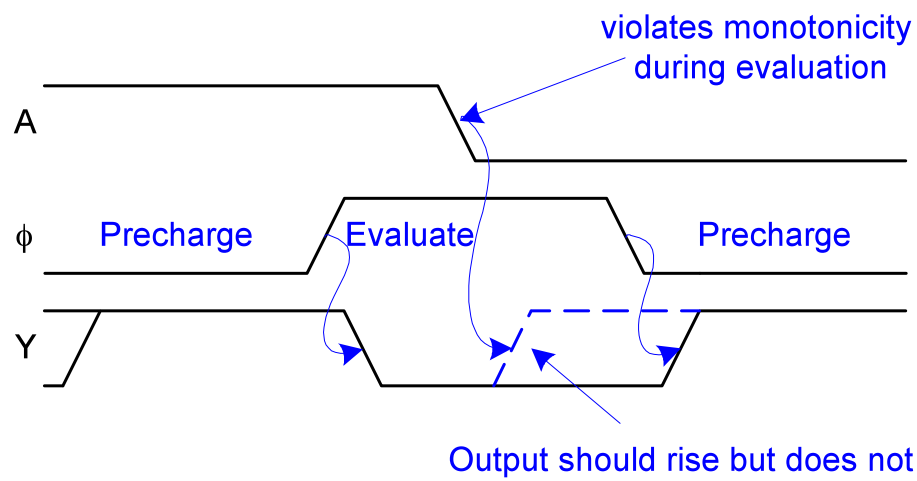
Logical Effort



Monotonicity

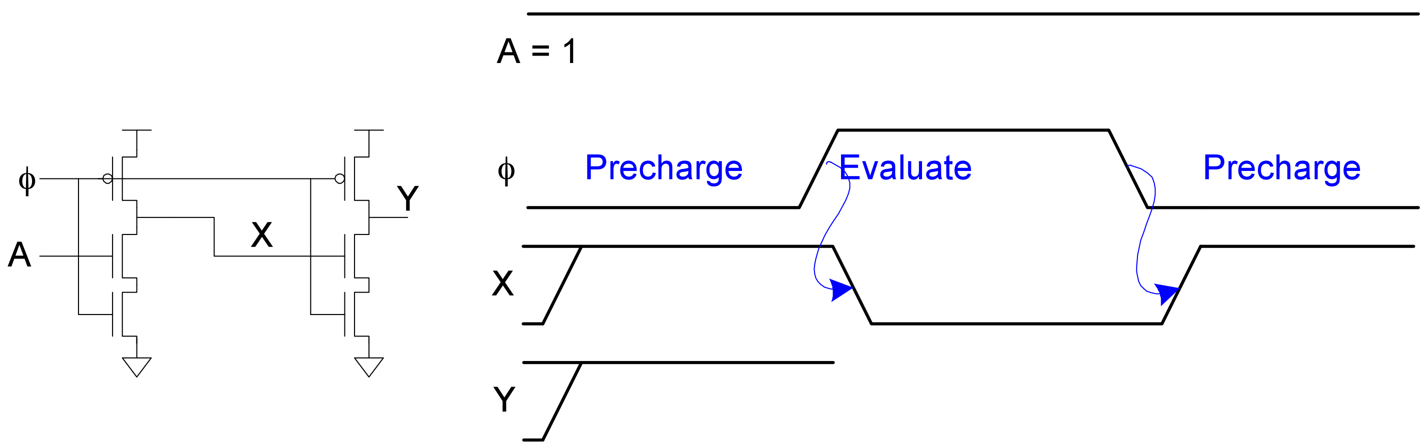
- Dynamic gates require *monotonically rising* inputs during evaluation
  - 0 -> 0
  - 0 -> 1
  - 1 -> 1
  - But not 1 -> 0





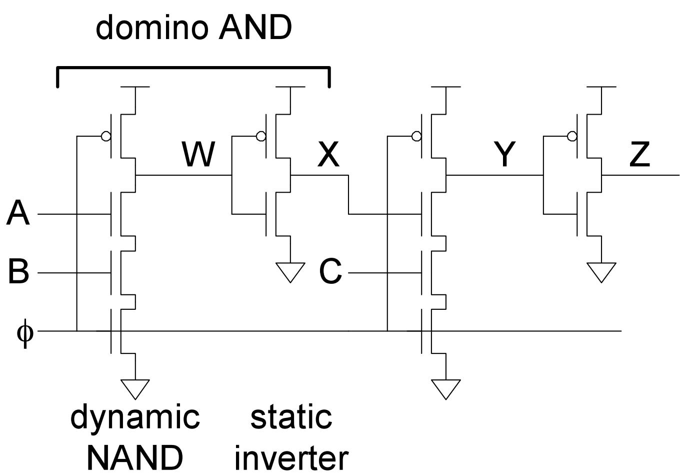
Monotonicity Woes

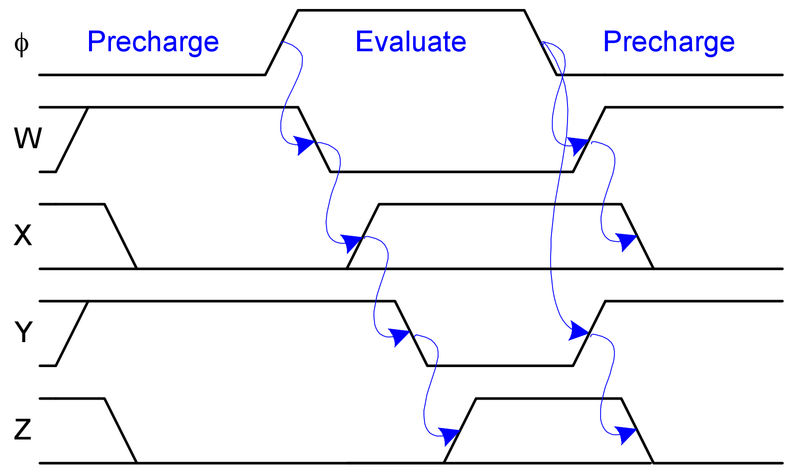
- But dynamic gates produce monotonically falling outputs during evaluation
- Illegal for one dynamic gate to drive another!

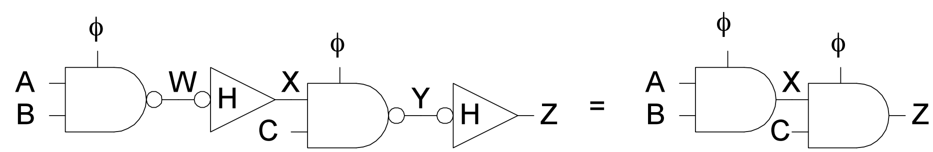


Domino Gates

- Follow dynamic stage with inverting static gate
  - Dynamic / static pair is called domino gate
  - Produces monotonic outputs

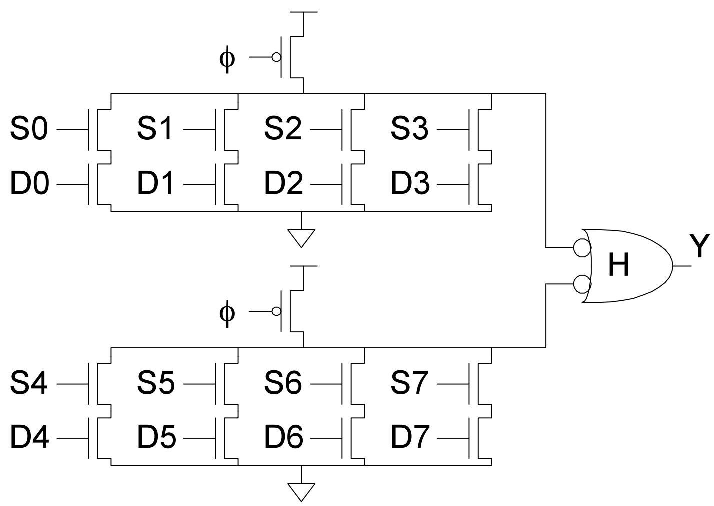






Domino Optimizations

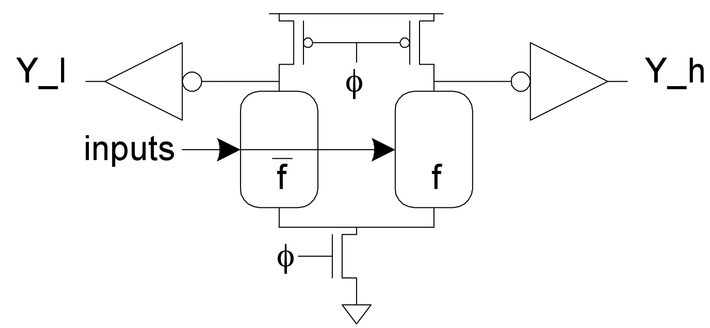
- Each domino gate triggers next one, like a string of dominos toppling over
- Gates evaluate sequentially but precharge in parallel
- Thus evaluation is more critical than precharge
- HI-skewed static stages can perform logic



Dual-Rail Domino

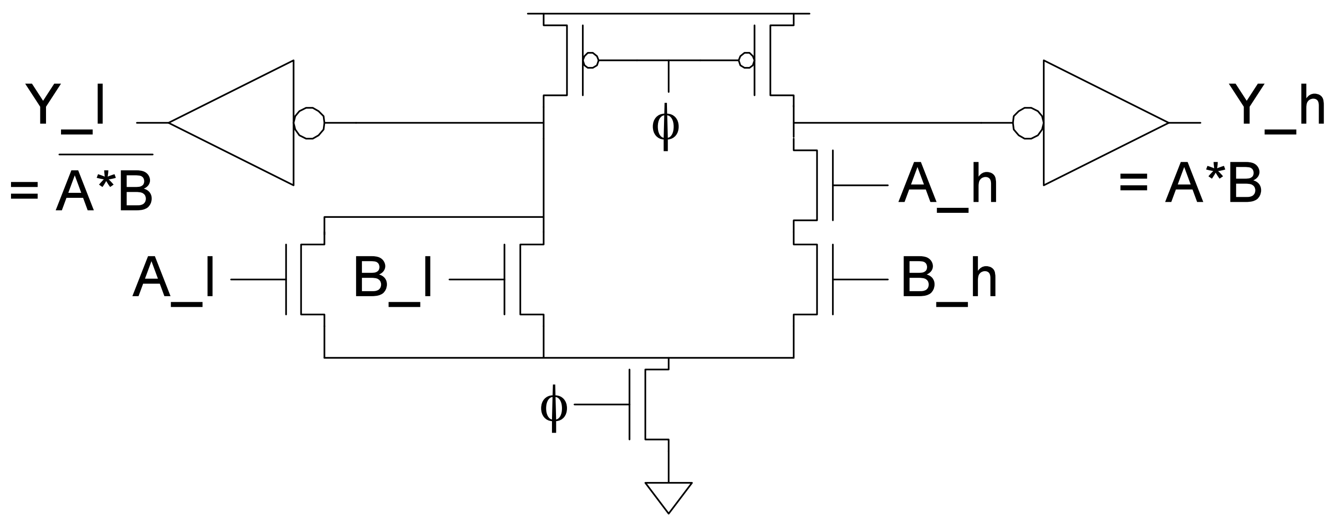
- Domino only performs noninverting functions:
  - AND, OR but not NAND, NOR, or XOR
- Dual-rail domino solves this problem
  - Takes true and complementary inputs
  - Produces true and complementary outputs

sig_h	sig_l	Meaning
0	0	Precharged
0	1	‘0’
1	0	‘1’
1	1	invalid



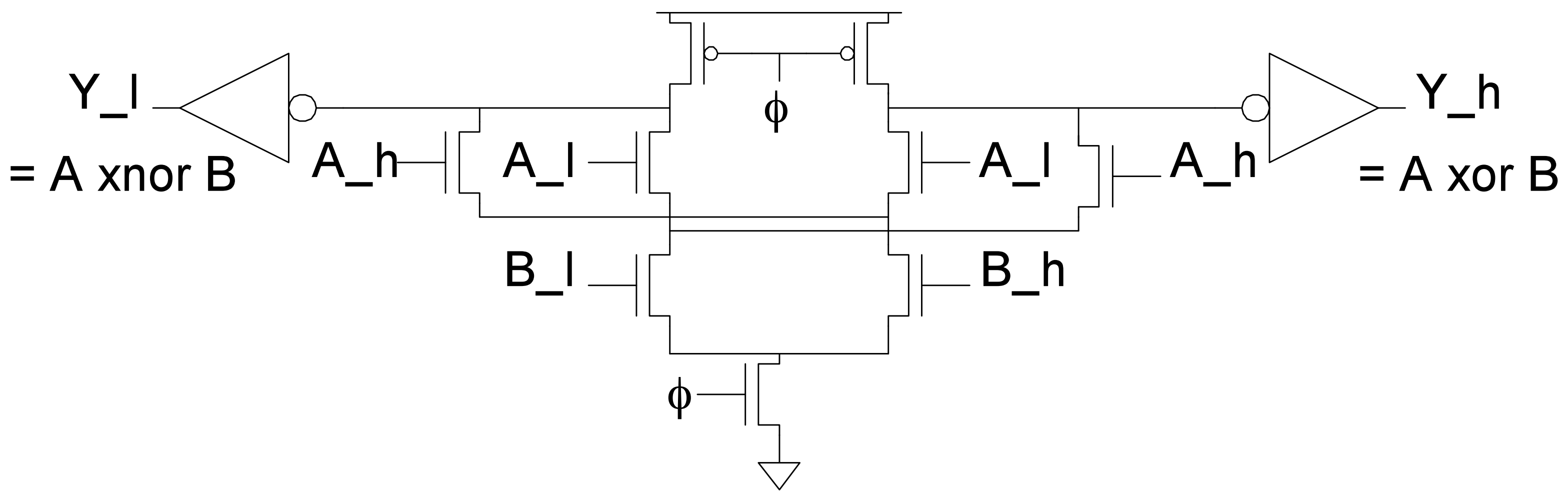
Example: AND/NAND

- Given A_h, A_l, B_h, B_l
- Compute Y_h = AB, Y_l = $\overline{AB}$
- Pulldown networks are conduction complements



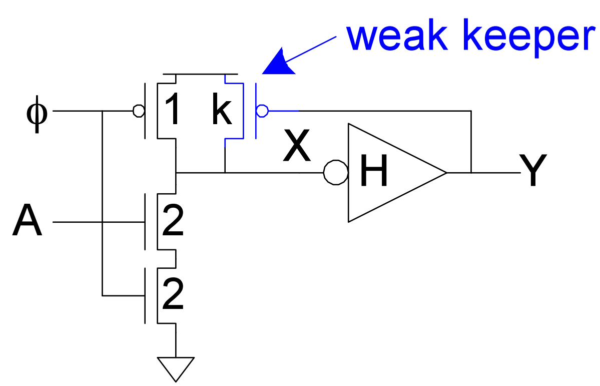
Example: XOR/XNOR

- Sometimes possible to share transistors



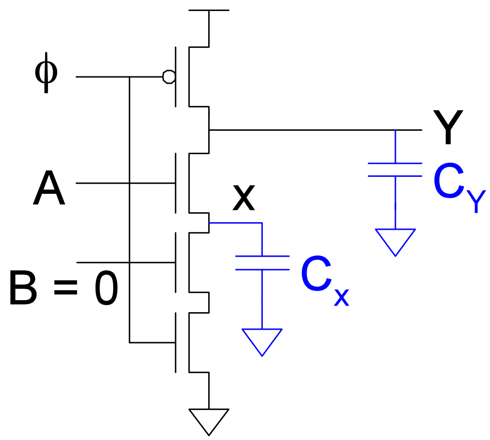
Leakage

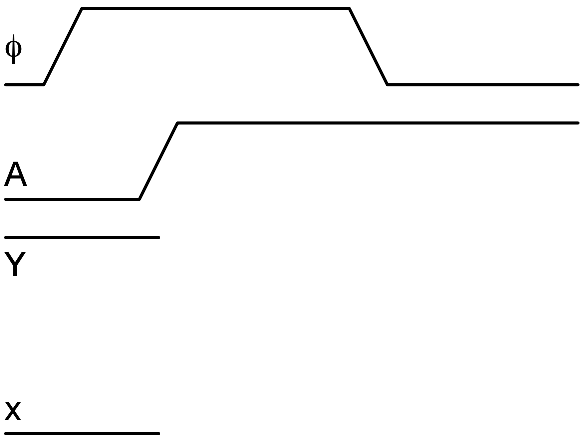
- Dynamic node floats high during evaluation
  - Transistors are leaky ($I_{OFF} \neq 0$)
  - Dynamic value will leak away over time
  - Formerly miliseconds, now nanoseconds
- Use keeper to hold dynamic node
  - Must be weak enough not to fight evaluation



Charge Sharing

- Dynamic gates suffer from charge sharing

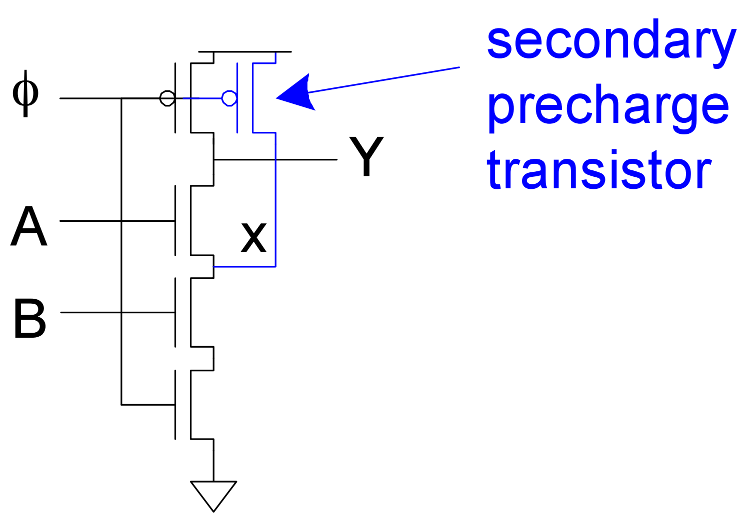




$$V_x = V_Y =$$

Secondary Precharge

- Solution: add secondary precharge transistors
  - Typically need to precharge every other node
- Big load capacitance C_Y helps as well



Noise Sensitivity

- Dynamic gates are very sensitive to noise
  - Inputs: $V_{IH} \approx V_{tn}$
  - Outputs: floating output susceptible noise
- Noise sources
  - Capacitive crosstalk
  - Charge sharing
  - Power supply noise
  - Feedthrough noise
  - And more!

Power

- Domino gates have high activity factors
  - Output evaluates and precharges
    - If output probability = 0.5, α = 0.5
      - Output rises and falls on half the cycles
  - Clocked transistors have α = 1
- Leads to very high power consumption

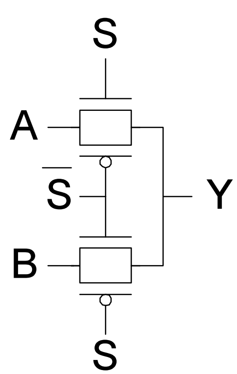
Domino Summary

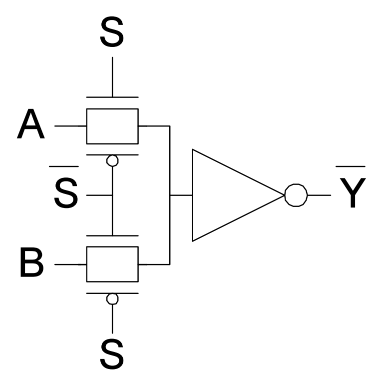
- Domino logic is attractive for high-speed circuits
  - 1.3 – 2x faster than static CMOS
  - But many challenges:
    - Monotonicity, leakage, charge sharing, noise
- Widely used in high-performance microprocessors in 1990s when speed was king
- Largely displaced by static CMOS now that power is the limiter
- Still used in memories for area efficiency

Pass Transistor Circuits

- Use pass transistors like switches to do logic
- Inputs drive diffusion terminals as well as gates

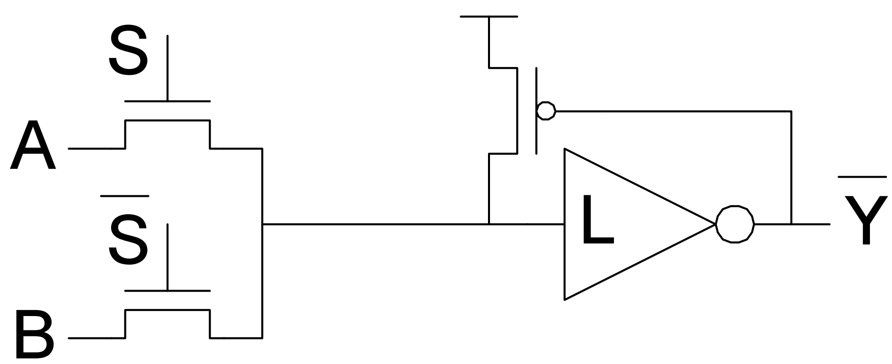
- CMOS + Transmission Gates:
  - 2-input multiplexer
  - Gates should be restoring





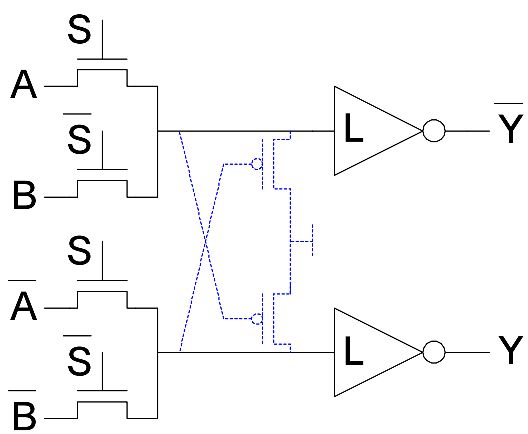
LEAP

- **LEA**n integration with **P**ass transistors
- Get rid of pMOS transistors
  - Use weak pMOS feedback to pull fully high
  - Ratio constraint



CPL

- **C**omplementary **P**ass-transistor **L**ogic
  - – Dual-rail form of pass transistor logic
  - – Avoids need for ratioed feedback
  - – Optional cross-coupling for rail-to-rail swing



Pass Transistor Summary

- Researchers investigated pass transistor logic for general purpose applications in the 1990's
  - Benefits over static CMOS were small or negative
  - No longer generally used
- However, pass transistors still have a niche in special circuits such as memories where they offer small size and the threshold drops can be managed