Intro to Cadence

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ECE ILLINOIS

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What We're Doing

- Learn you a Cadence
- Learn simulation vocabulary
- Basic schematic guidelines
- Simulation results

Init

Before we begin, open a terminal:

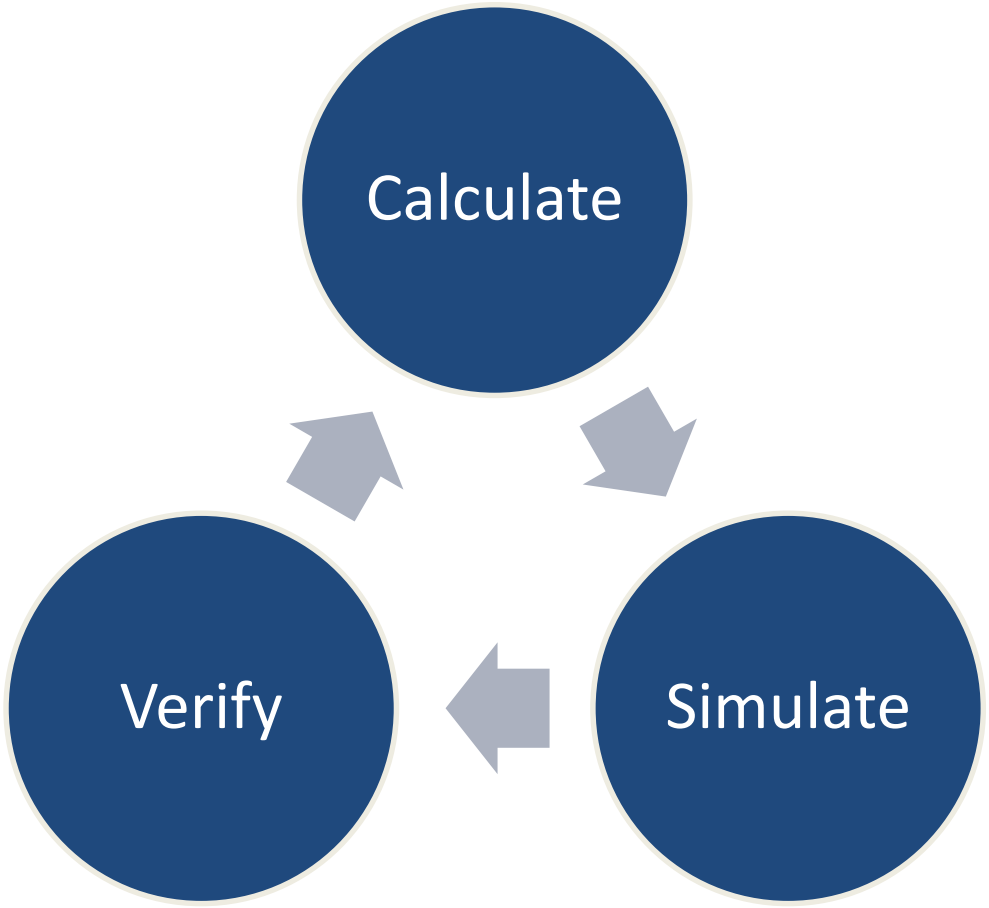
- $ module load ece483
- $ cd ~/ece483.work
- $ virtuoso &

IC Design

- Circuit design is an iterative process

- We have models
- We estimate using math
- Implement estimations
- Simulate implementations
- Verify simulations vs specs

- Repeat till satisfactory



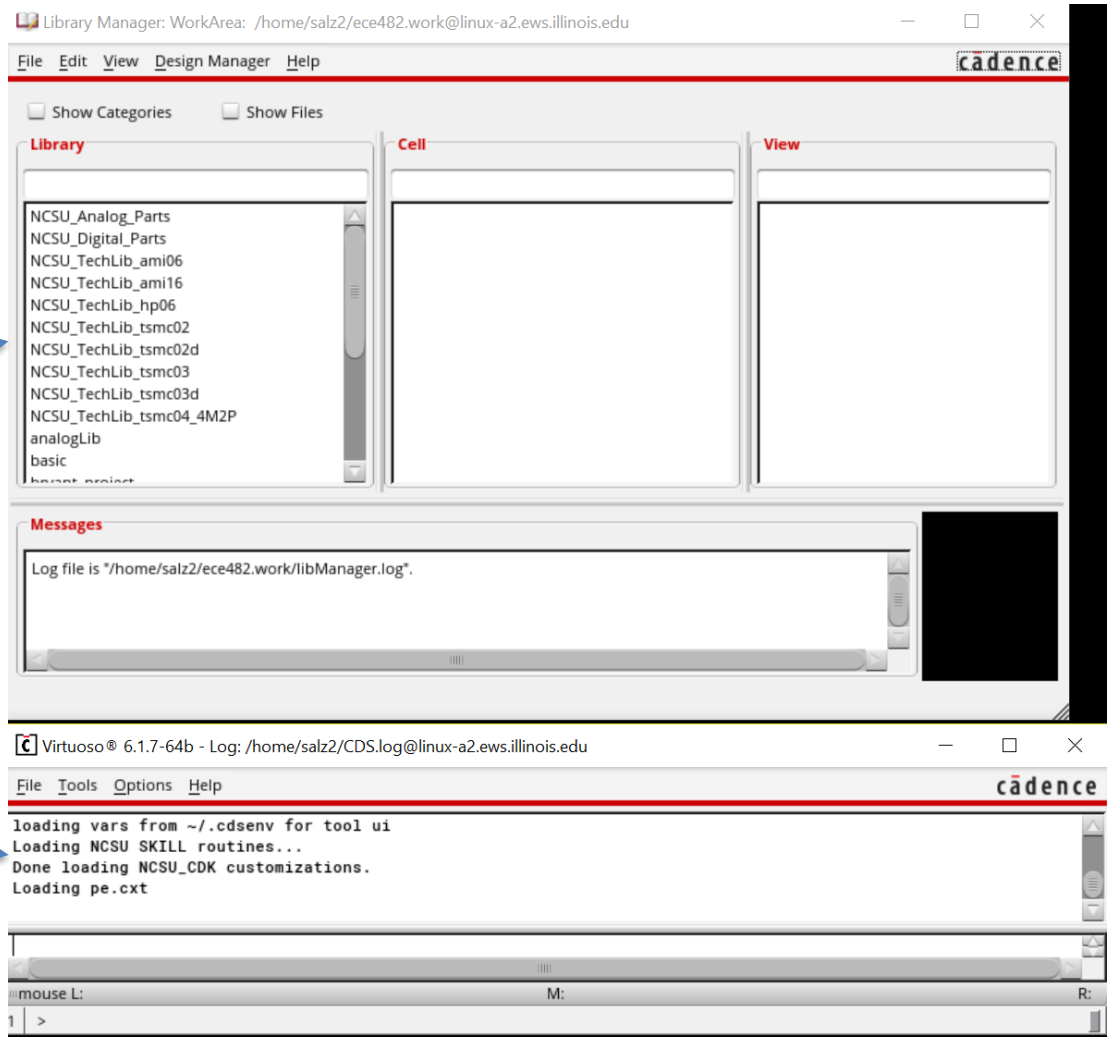
Cadence Design Systems

- Cadence is THE program that is used in industry

- Cadence has 3 levels of hierarchy:
  - Libraries
    - Attached to a certain technology node [250nm, 180nm]
    - Contain lots of cells, grouped by functionality
  - Cells
    - Represent circuit elements [MOSFET, AND gate, ALU]
    - Contains numerous views
  - View
    - Represents individual cell implementation
    - Schematic Symbol, Verilog, Layout

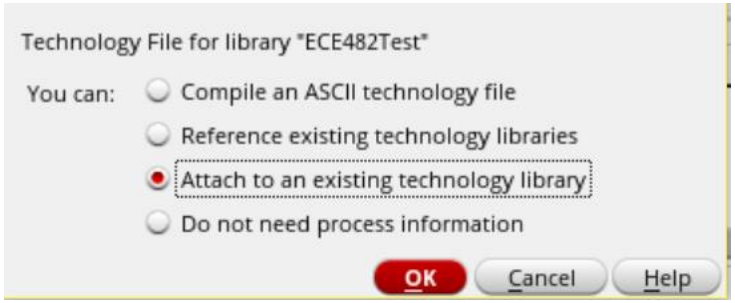
Getting Started

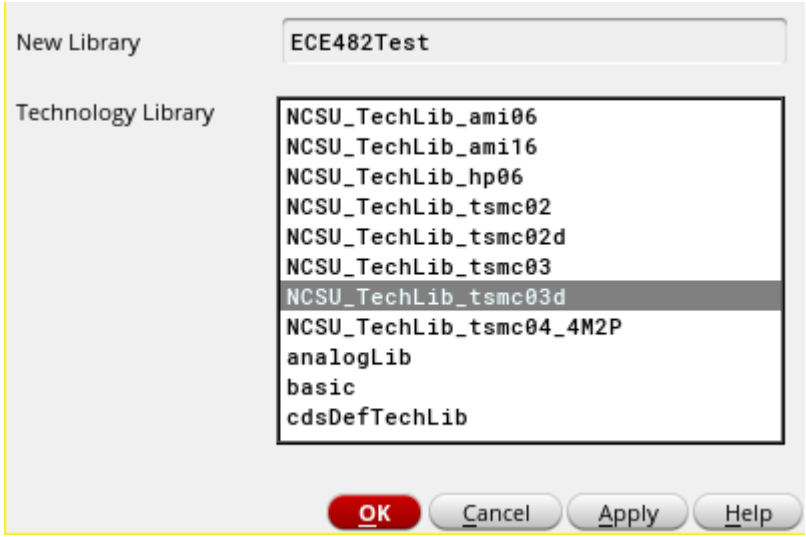
- Two windows pop up immediately
- Library manager
- Command Interface Window (CIW)



Making A Library

- **File → New → Library**
- "Attach to an existing technology library"
- Most important step is CHOOSING THE RIGHT TECHNOLOGY
- 250nm is tsmc03d
- **180nm is tsmc02d**
- 130nm may be available later





Making a Cell

- **File → New → Cell View**
- Be sure to choose the library you made in the last step
- Set the view type to “schematic”
- Double click on the newly created View to open it

Schematic Shortcuts

This list is also on the website now

- **F** → zoom "full", see everything in the schematic
- **I** → add instance
- **M** → move part
- **C** → copy part
- **W** → draw wire
- **L** → label wire
- **Q** → query property
- **U** → undo (shift+U is redo)
- **R** → rotate part (shift+R flips over y-axis)

Library: analogLib

- Cell: **res**
  - Ideal resistor
  - Only should need to change the resistance parameter
- Cell: **cap**
  - Ideal capacitor
  - Only should need to change the capacitance parameter
- Cell: **vdc/vsin/vpulse**
  - Ideal voltage source that can output DC, Sine, Pulse, etc
- Cell: **idc/isin/ipulse**
  - Ideal current source that can output DC, Sine, Pulse, etc
- Cell: **gnd**
  - It's ground

Library: NCSU_Analog_Parts

Library: **NCSU_Analog_Parts**

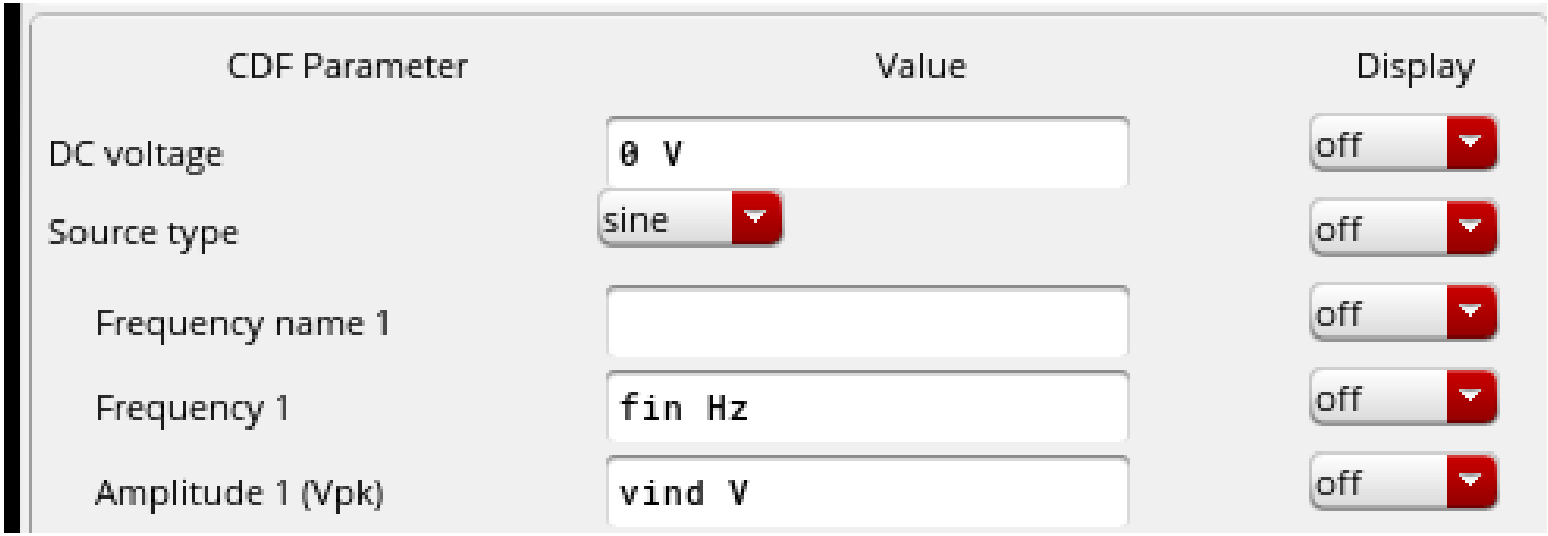
- Cell: **pmos4**
  - Standard 4 terminal PMOS (DGS B)
  - Only change the width/length parameters
  - Can set to any value, but will autocorrect to quantized steps

- Cell: **nmos4**
  - Standard 4 terminal NMOS (DGS B)
  - Only change the width/length parameters
  - Can set to any value, but will autocorrect to quantized steps

Parts Specifics

- Always use the "**symbol**" view for all your parts
  - Other views will spit out an error

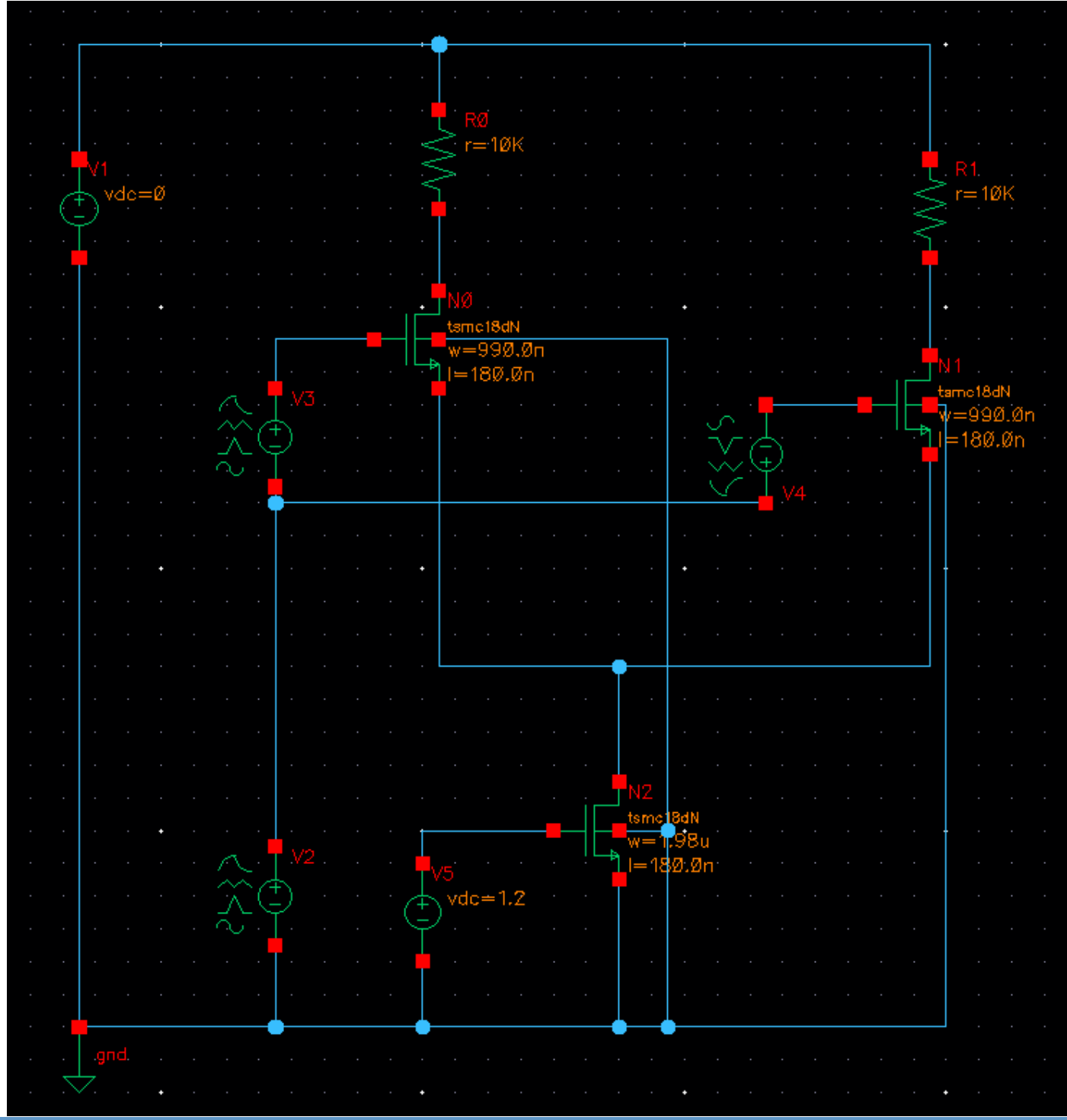
- Parameters can be either constants or variables



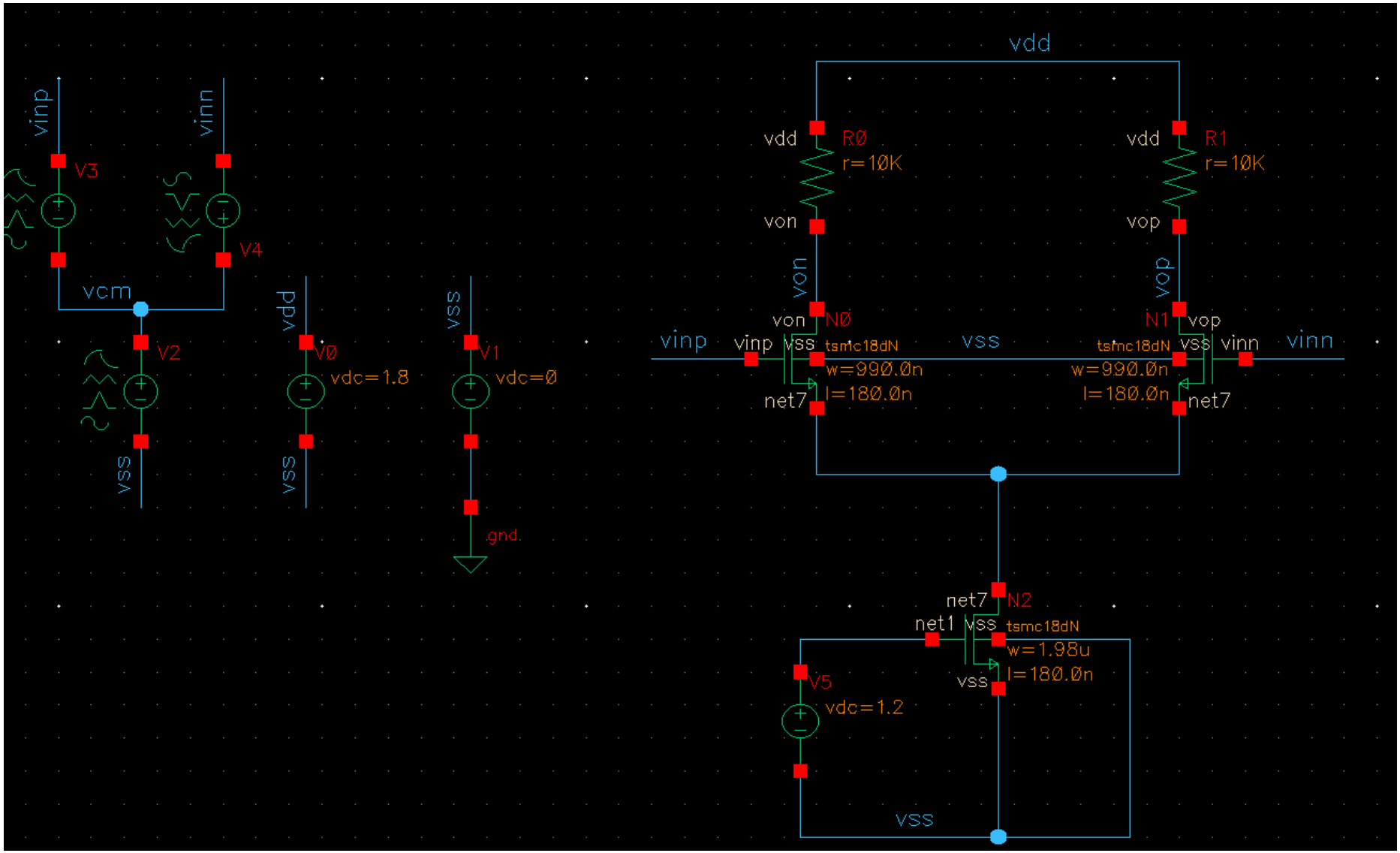
Drawing Schematics

- If you draw good schematics, you will have an easier time
- We encourage frequent use of labels
- Try not to overlap text with text
- You should be able to read everything without zooming out
- Try to align things vertically/horizontally

Bad Diff Amp


R0
r=10K
R1
r=10K
V1
vdc=0
N0
tsmc18dN
w=990.0n
l=180.0n
N1
tsmc18dN
w=990.0n
l=180.0n
V3
V4
N2
tsmc18dN
w=1.98u
l=180.0n
V2
V5
vdc=1.2
gnd

Good Diff Amp!



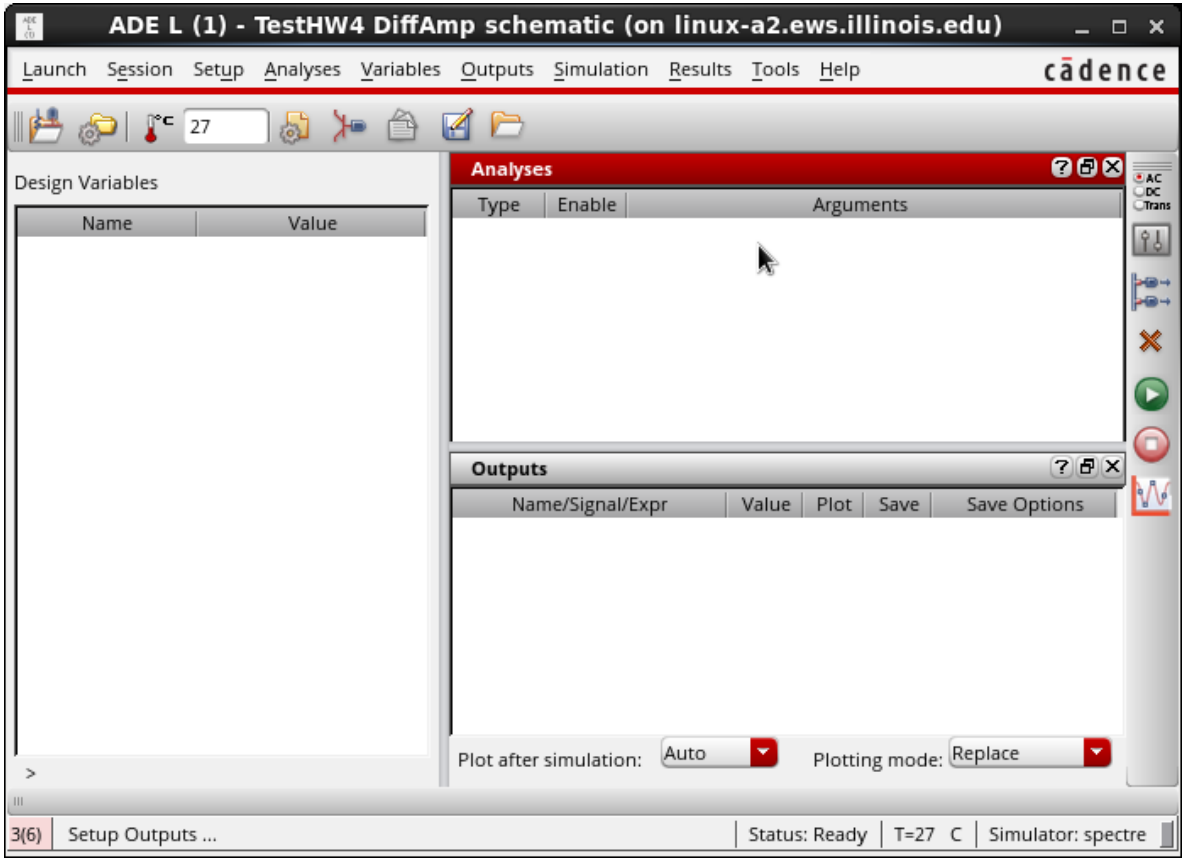
Simulation Types

- DC Simulations
  - Can do point-wise analysis (DC Operating Point)
  - X-axis is the voltage of a swept voltage source
  - Used for checking operating mode, bias currents
- AC Simulations
  - X-axis is the swept frequency of a voltage source (i.e. 1Hz -> 100MHz)
  - Used for checking gain, phase, distortion
  - Can lie! Uses small signal models, not full large signal ones
- Transient Simulations
  - X-axis is time
  - Used for measuring final performance, clipping, all of the above
  - If it works in transient, it works

Running Simulations

- Before you run ANY simulations, **Check+Save** (F8)
  - 90% of your errors will be "netlist not extracted due to changes"

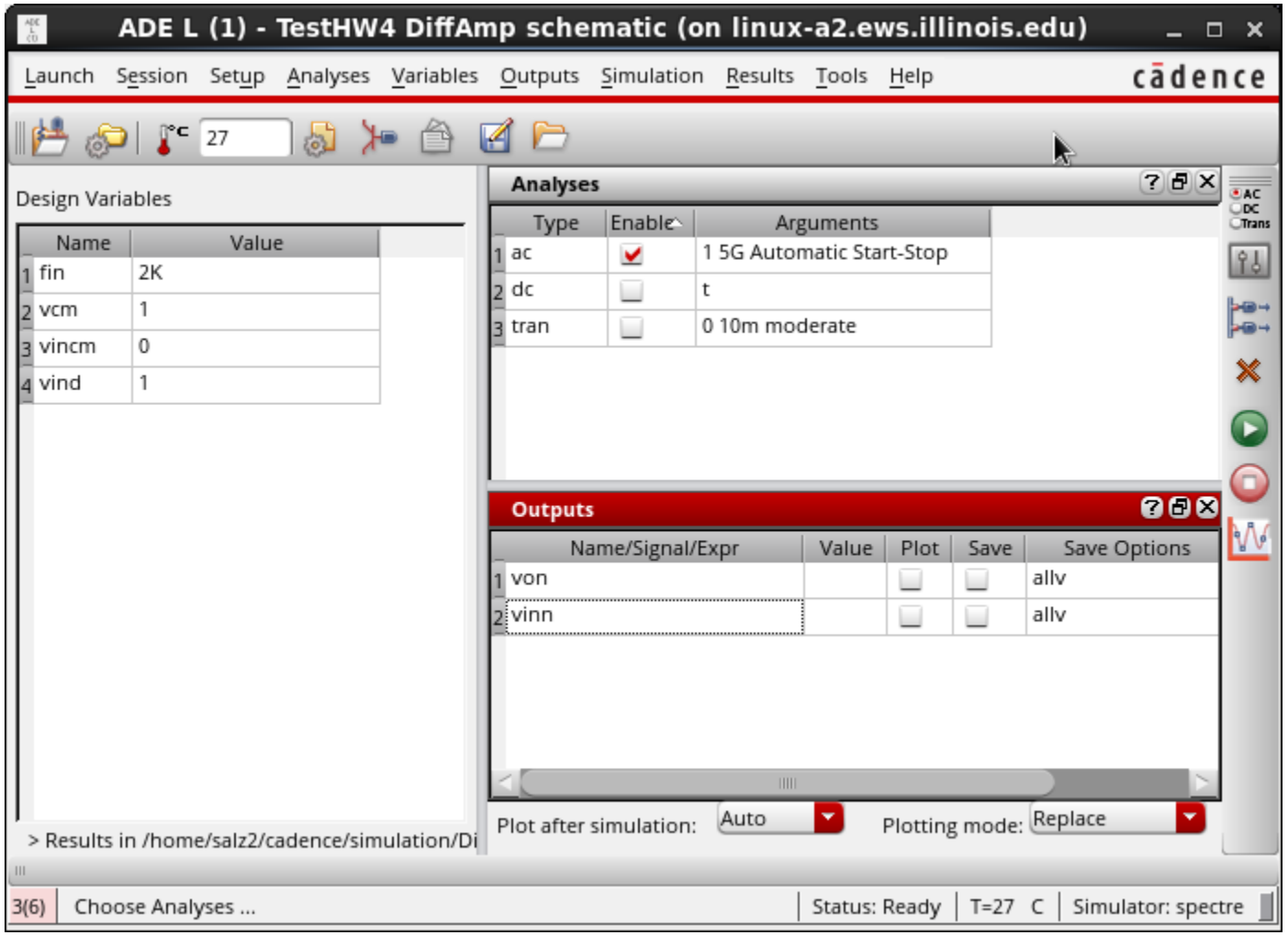
- In schematic window, **Launch → ADE L**



ADE L Steps

- Add your design variables under **Variables → Copy From**
- Choose an analysis under **Analyses -> Choose**
  - TRANsient requires a stop time, in general use 10 * (Input Period)
  - DC sim around one point → "Save DC Operating Point"
  - DC sim sweep → select **Design Variable,** set params
  - AC sim sweep → select **Frequency,** set Fmin, Fmax
- Setup outputs under **Outputs → Setup**
- Big green button → **Netlist and Run**

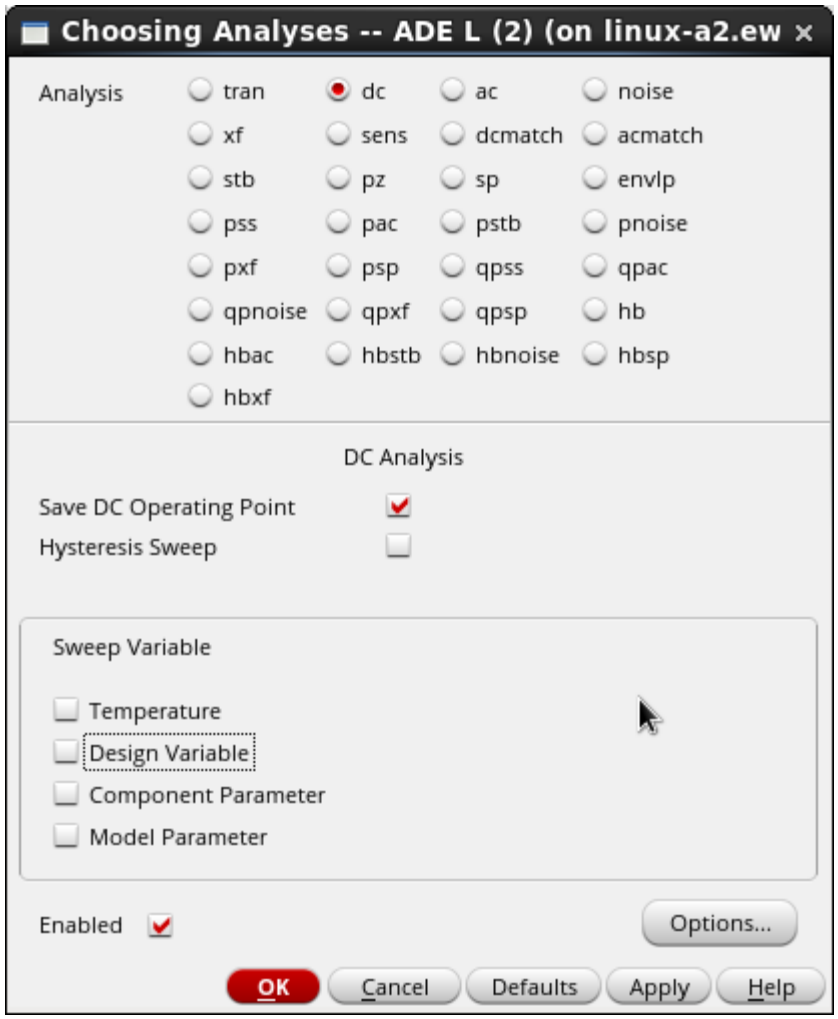
ADE Example


ADE L (1) - TestHW4 DiffAmp schematic (on linux-a2.ews.illinois.edu)
Launch Session Setup Analyses Variables Outputs Simulation Results Tools Help
cadence
27
Design Variables
Name Value
1 fin 2K
2 vcm 1
3 vincm 0
4 vind 1
Analyses
Type Enable Arguments
1 ac 1 5G Automatic Start-Stop
2 dc t
3 tran 0 10m moderate
Outputs
Name/Signal/Expr Value Plot Save Save Options
1 von allv
2 vinn allv
Plot after simulation: Auto
Plotting mode: Replace
> Results in /home/salz2/cadence/simulation/Di
3(6) Choose Analyses ...
Status: Ready
T=27 C
Simulator: spectre

DC Sim Example

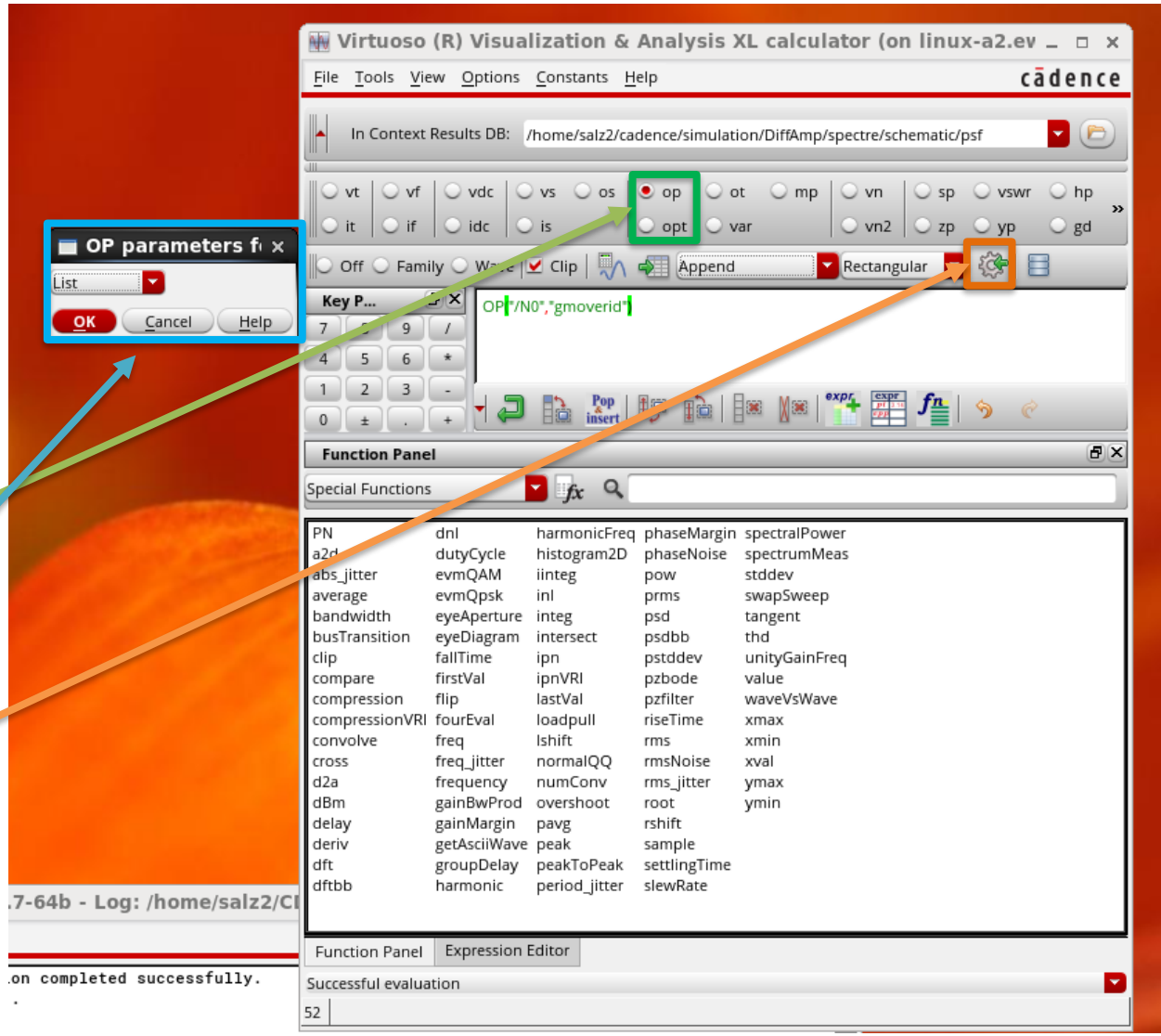
- Checking operating regions
- **Results → Print → DC Operating Points**
- Click on a device

- "region" is most common parameter used
  - 0 → off
  - 1 → triode
  - **2 → saturation**
  - 3 → subthreshold
  - 4 → breakdown

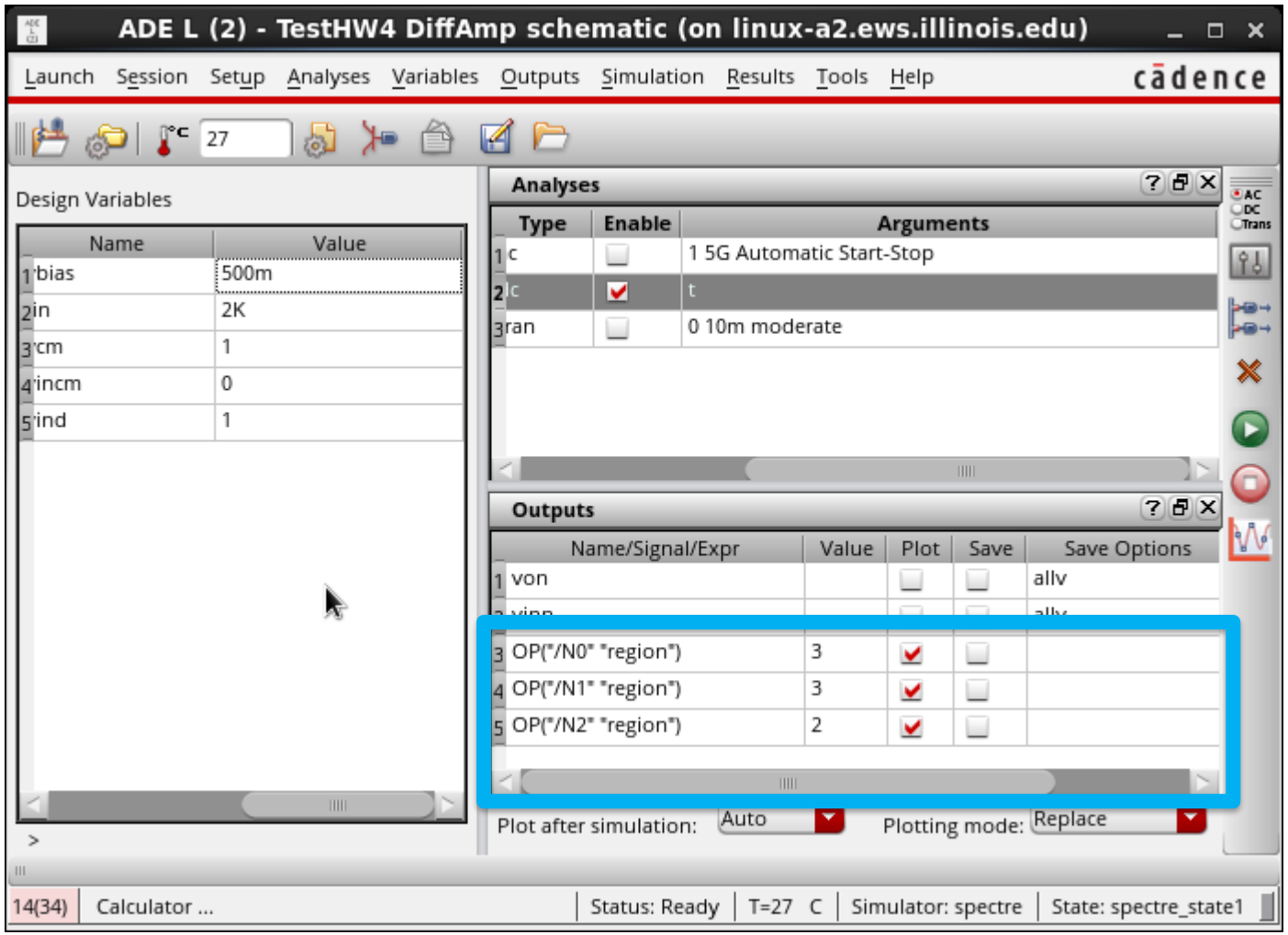


DC Sim Example

- Previous is kind of slow, especially iteratively
- Can use the calculator
- **Tools → Calculator**
- Select OP
- Select a device
- Add to outputs



DC Sim Results



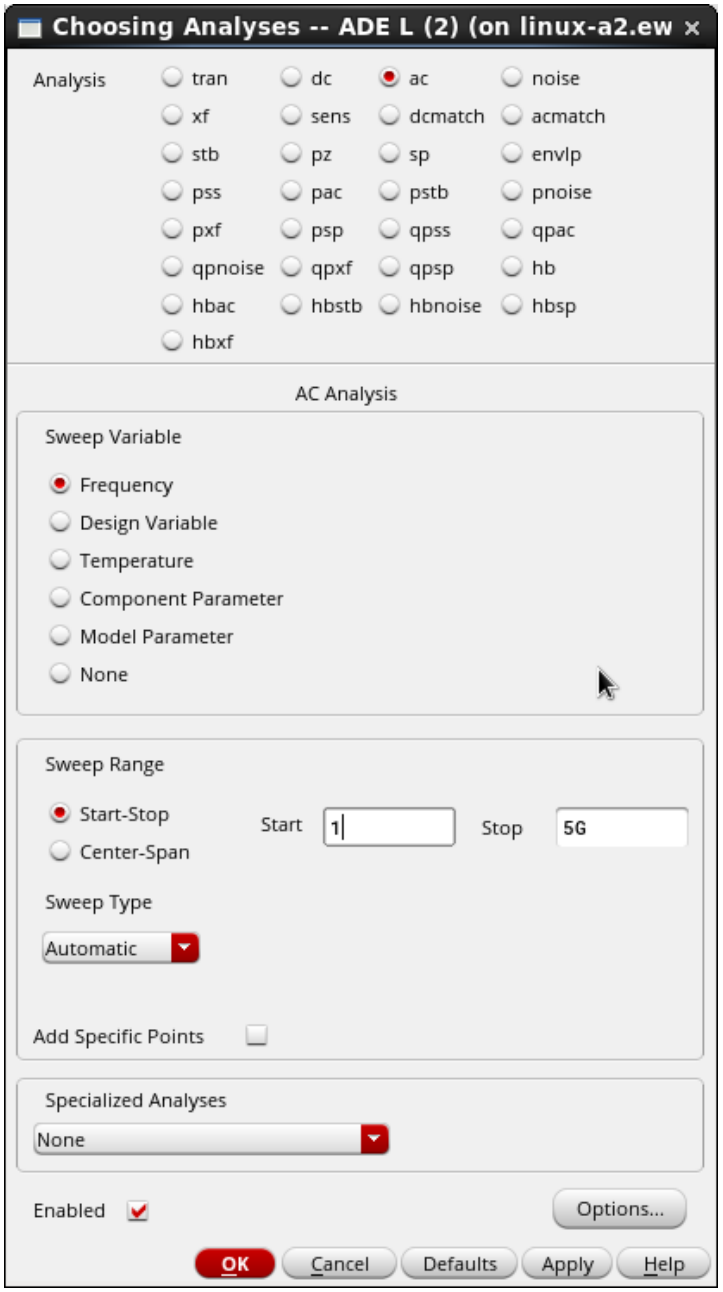
DC Annotations

- Sometimes you want to see all the I/V values on a schematic
- Can change the annotations (labels by devices)
- **Results → Annotations → DC Operating Points**
- Can go back to regular (name, W/L) by setting it to
- **Results → Annotations → Component Parameters**

AC Sim Example

- To use an AC sim, use an “vsin” or “isin” source
- Set the AC magnitude to 1V
  - We generally only care about gain, this normalizes everything

- Sweep Variable **Frequency**
- Choose reasonable limits, automatic points usually fine



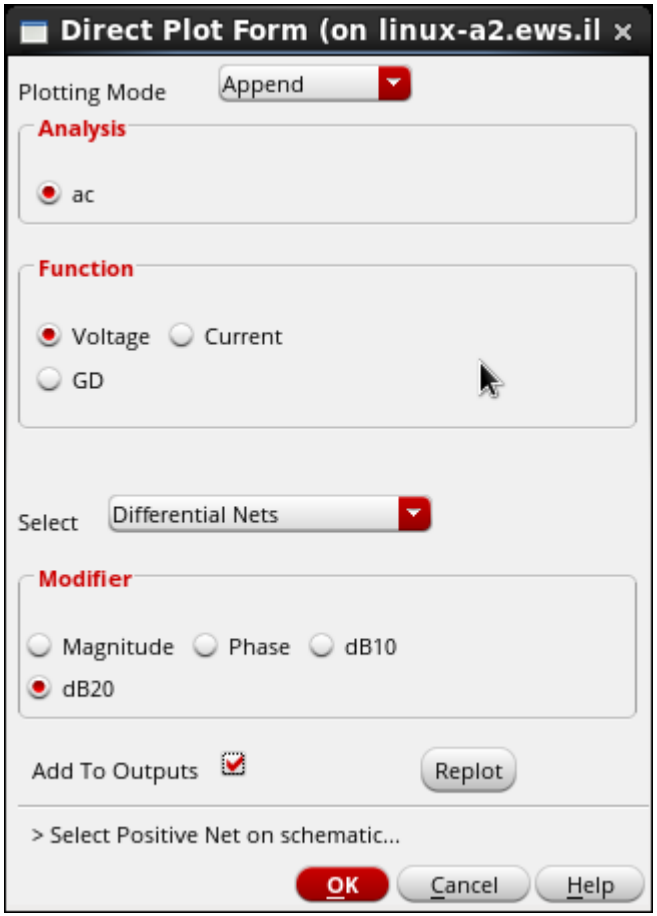
AC Sim Example

- **Netlist+Run**
- **Results → Direct Plot → Main Form**

- Simple form for handling all options
  - Linear vs Log scale
  - Single vs differential

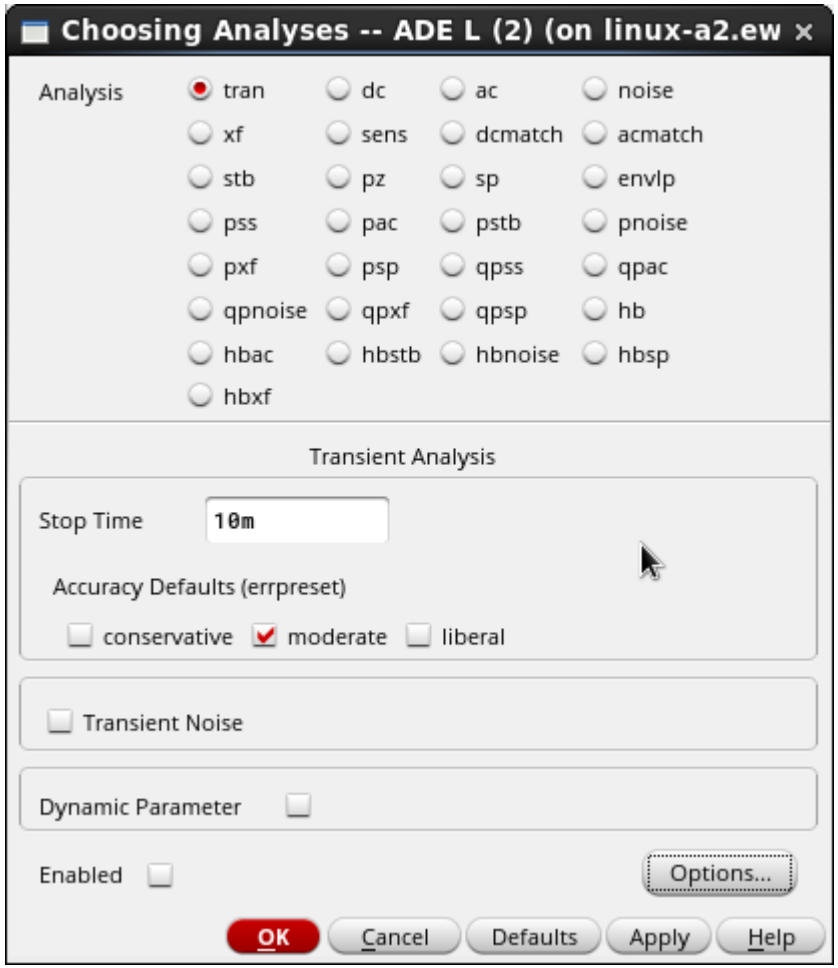
- Follow instructions on bottom of menu

- Add to ADE outputs if you want



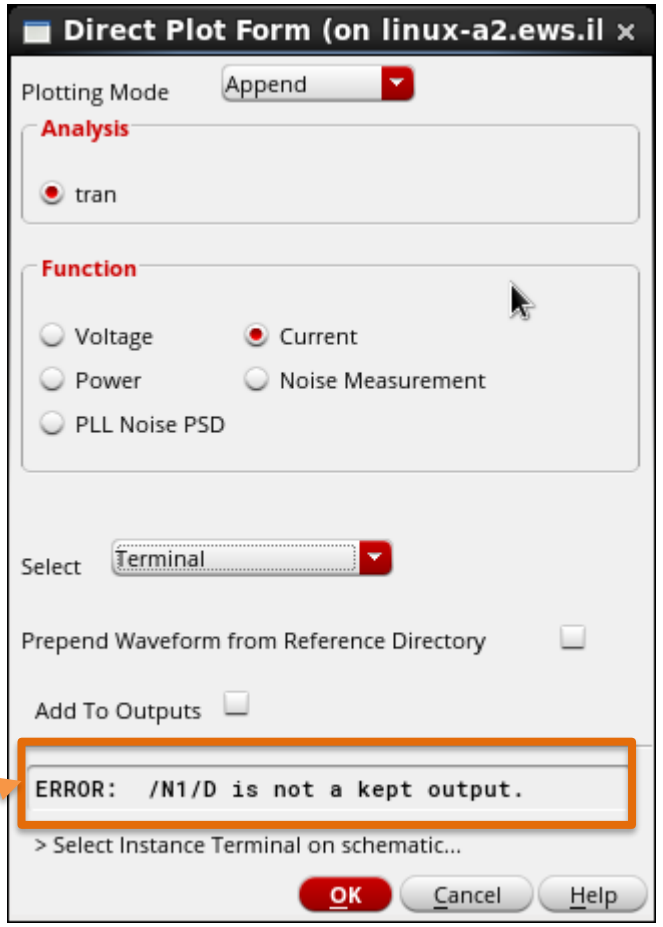
Transient Sim Example

- Can use any source
  - Make sure to set **Amplitude** + **Frequency** params
- Stop time up to you
- Accuracy is a tuning knob:
  - Liberal/moderate OK for now
  - Conservative for final project
- Don't worry about noise (for now)



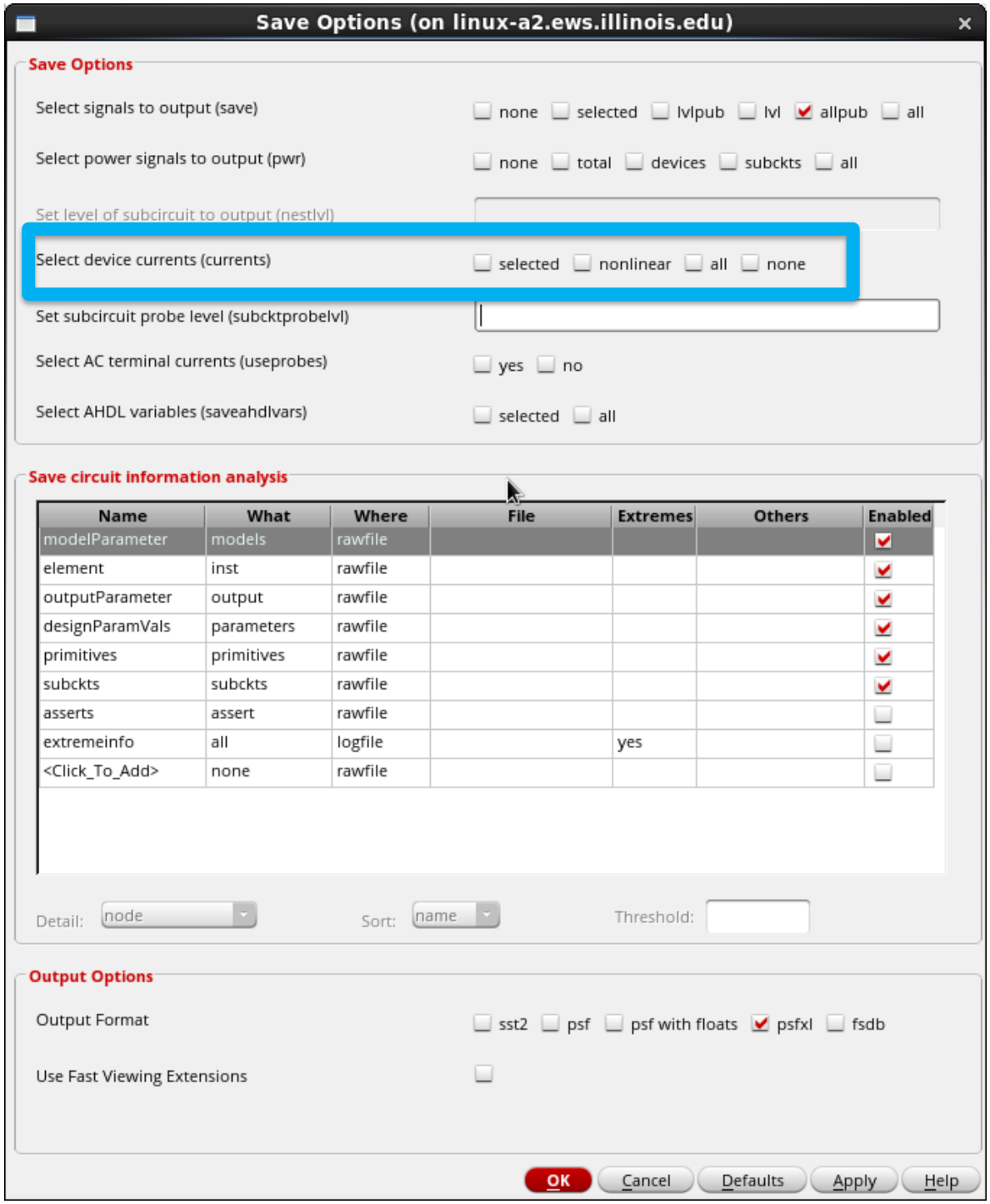
Transient Sim Results

- Same as AC, Direct Plot is easiest
  - **Results → Direct Plot → Main Form**
- Same as AC, get voltage/current
- Can do single/differential
- Can save to outputs for repeated runs
- Tells you if something isn't saved



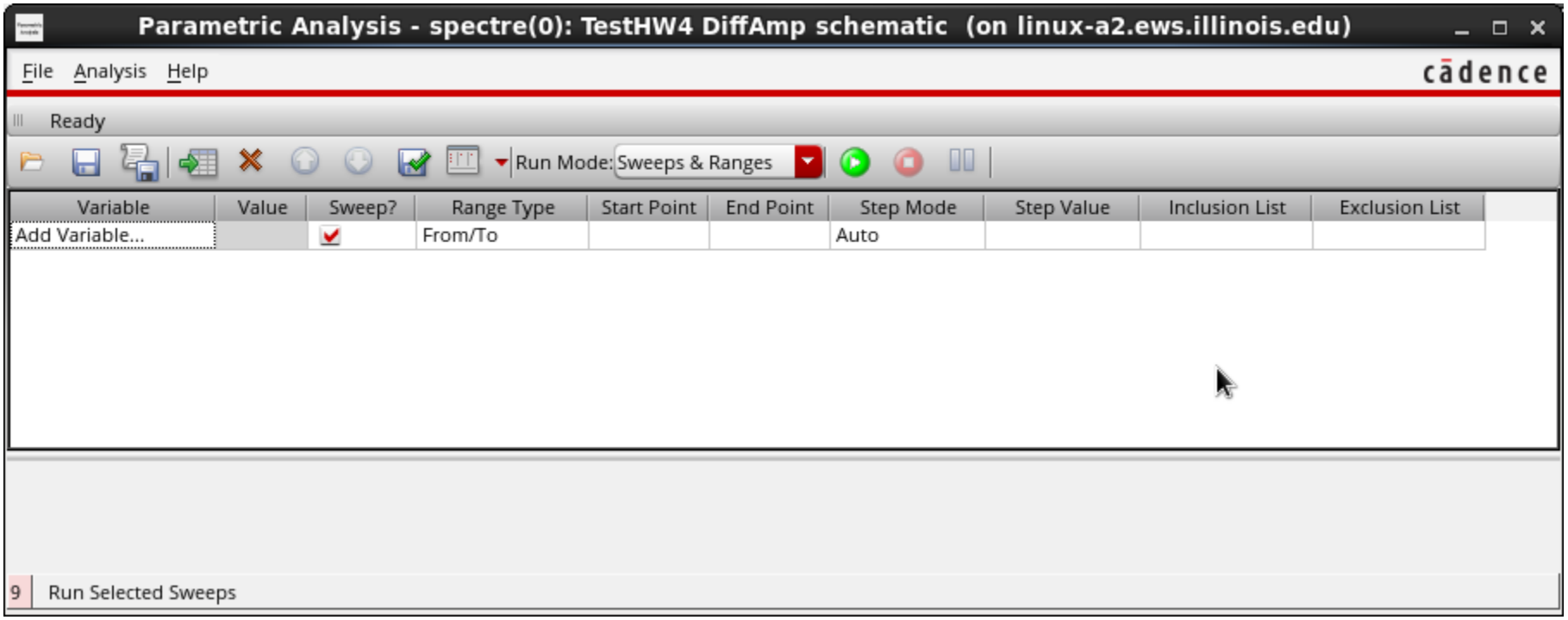
Transient Sim Results

- All voltages saved by default
- Have to individually specify currents
- Or can save all:
  - **Outputs → Save All → Select Device Currents**



Parametric Analysis

- Sometimes you want to do nested sweeps
- Open window under **Tools → Parametric Analysis**
- Can sweep any variable give in ADE



Parametric Analysis Warnings

- Multiple variables go up as O(m^n)
  - This makes things extremely inefficient
- For example, one sim takes 1x times
  - Default # of steps is 5
  - One sweep = 5x
  - Two sweeps = 25x
  - Three sweeps = 125x
- **DO NOT USE PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS INSTEAD OF CALCULATIONS**

Summary

- We've covered approximately 2% of Cadence can do
- Using the tool is not optional, you will fail the final project
- "*Can Cadence/Spectre do this?*"
  - Almost always yes
  - Probably might be a little obtuse
  - Might have to dig deep into documentation
  - Might have to learn some SKILL code (Lisp derivative)