

COMMON STRUCTURAL PATTERNS

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Here are some common small patterns (but larger than conventional library cells) found in the 200 benchmarks. All variables are assumed to be polarity selectable.

-- These are ordered very roughly by commonness, probably an overemphasis on arithmetic functions. Ordering gets arbitrary toward the end.

-- Chunked to a small grain size, they can be viewed as common building blocks.

-- I've put all inside a container, but they are just as common in shared space.

-- Names are somewhat descriptive in the beginning, fuzzier toward the end.

-- Analysis is in terms of 2NAND cells. Each cell is illustrated, together with connective topology.

C = cell

X = pass-through

% = level achievable by between tier NAND
without selectable polarity (ie as is)

= level achievable with fully selectable between tier NAND

\$ = level achievable with fully selectable NAND,
and selectable pass-through

-- from % and #, selectable polarity on the between tier 2NAND saves a lot. This is basically saying that most building block forms are neighbors, and that non-neighbor will not put a great demand on the next tier routing, so that middle cells may have only minimal routing.

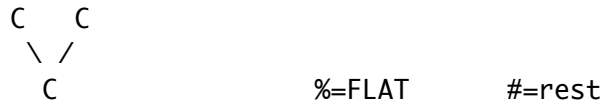
-- from \$, this is actually giving cells two levels of selectable internal logic.

-- For multilevel structures with pass-through (which is all of them!), we can use feedup to save a level. Actually no time is saved, making feedup a packing freedom. Feedup does permit nice packing of wide functions.

Common gate types

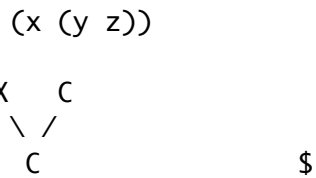
$((x \ y)((x)(y)))$	XOR
$((x \ y)(z \ (x)))$	MUX
$(w \ x \ y \ z)$	FLAT
$((w)(x) \ ((y)(z)))$	OR of ANDs

with level structure

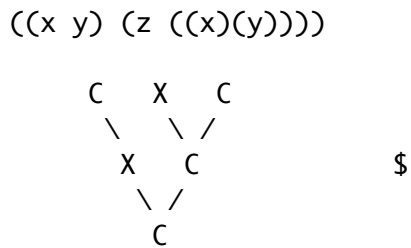


Level combinations

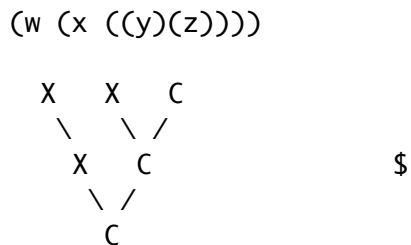
NOR OR x



CONDITIONAL XOR, MAJORITY



NESTED AND



INVERTED CONDITIONAL XOR

$$((w \ x \ y) \ (z \ (x)(y)))$$

DEPENDENT MUX

$$((w \ x \ (y)) \ (y \ z \ (w)))$$

INVERTED MUX

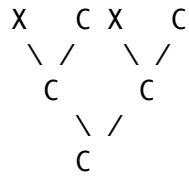
$$((w \ x \ y)(z \ (w \ (y))))$$

MAJORITY OR x

$$(x \ (y \ z) \ (w \ ((y)(z))))$$

PSEUDO-MAJORITY OR x

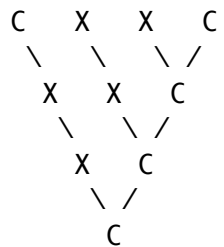
$$(x \ (y \ z) \ (w \ ((v)(y))))$$



\$
 ^ only ONE v
 %=first two #=others

MUX on NOR OR x

$$((u \ v) \ ((u) \ (x \ (y \ z))))$$



\$

\$