

Lecture 11: Sequential Circuit Design

Outline

- ☐ Sequencing
- ☐ Sequencing Element Design
- ☐ Max and Min-Delay
- ☐ Clock Skew
- ☐ Time Borrowing
- ☐ Two-Phase Clocking

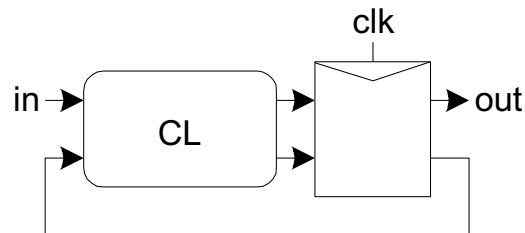
Sequencing

❑ *Combinational logic*

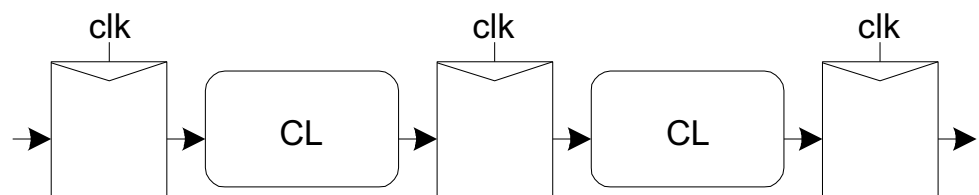
- output depends on current inputs

❑ *Sequential logic*

- output depends on current and previous inputs
- Requires separating previous, current, future
- Called *state* or *tokens*
- Ex: FSM, pipeline



Finite State Machine



Pipeline

Sequencing Cont.

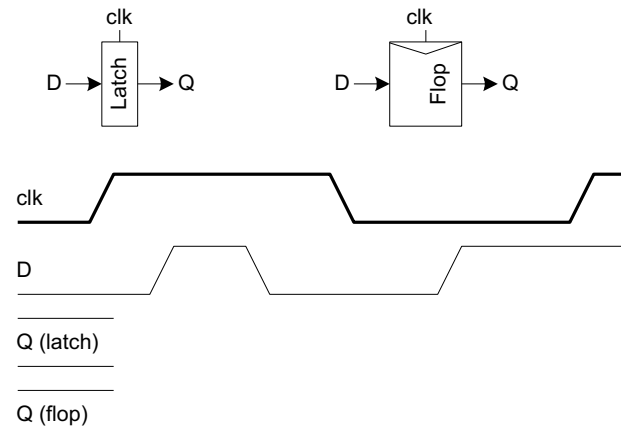
- ❑ If tokens moved through pipeline at constant speed, no sequencing elements would be necessary
- ❑ Ex: fiber-optic cable
 - Light pulses (tokens) are sent down cable
 - Next pulse sent before first reaches end of cable
 - No need for hardware to separate pulses
 - But *dispersion* sets min time between pulses
- ❑ This is called *wave pipelining* in circuits
- ❑ In most circuits, dispersion is high
 - Delay fast tokens so they don't catch slow ones.

Sequencing Overhead

- ❑ Use flip-flops to delay fast tokens so they move through exactly one stage each cycle.
- ❑ Inevitably adds some delay to the slow tokens
- ❑ Makes circuit slower than just the logic delay
 - Called sequencing overhead
- ❑ Some people call this clocking overhead
 - But it applies to asynchronous circuits too
 - Inevitable side effect of maintaining sequence

Sequencing Elements

- ❑ **Latch:** Level sensitive
 - a.k.a. transparent latch, D latch
- ❑ **Flip-flop:** edge triggered
 - A.k.a. master-slave flip-flop, D flip-flop, D register
- ❑ **Timing Diagrams**
 - Transparent
 - Opaque
 - Edge-trigger



Latch Design

- ☐ Pass Transistor Latch

- ☐ Pros

 - +

 - +

- ☐ Cons

 -

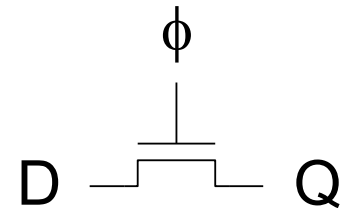
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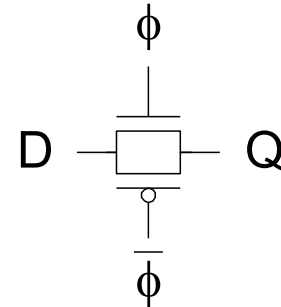
Used in 1970' s

Latch Design

□ Transmission gate

+

-



Latch Design

❑ Inverting buffer

+

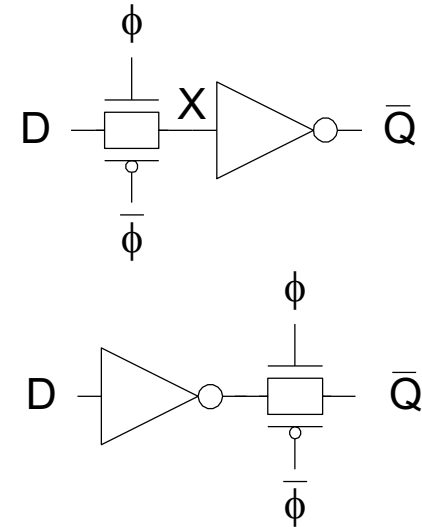
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+ Fixes either

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•

—



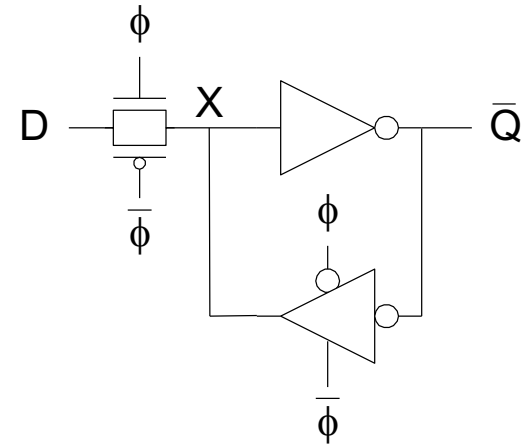
Latch Design

❑ Tristate feedback

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❑ Static latches are now essential because of leakage

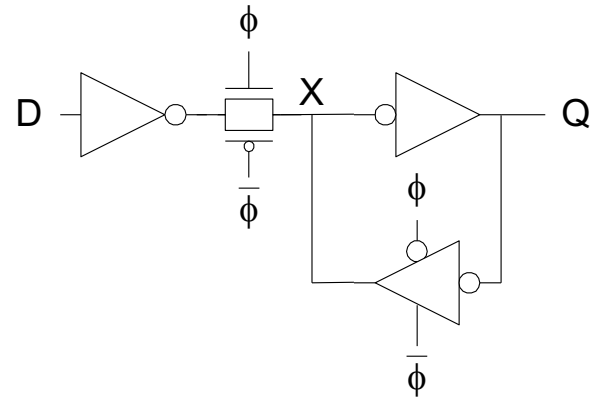


Latch Design

□ Buffered input

+

+



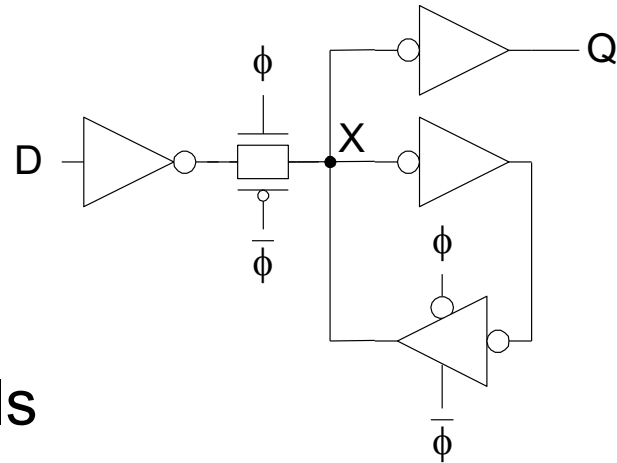
Latch Design

❑ Buffered output

+

❑ Widely used in standard cells

- + Very robust (most important)
- Rather large
- Rather slow (1.5 – 2 FO4 delays)
- High clock loading



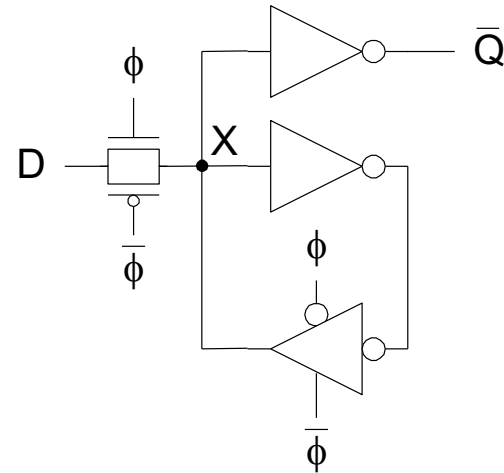
Latch Design

□ Datapath latch

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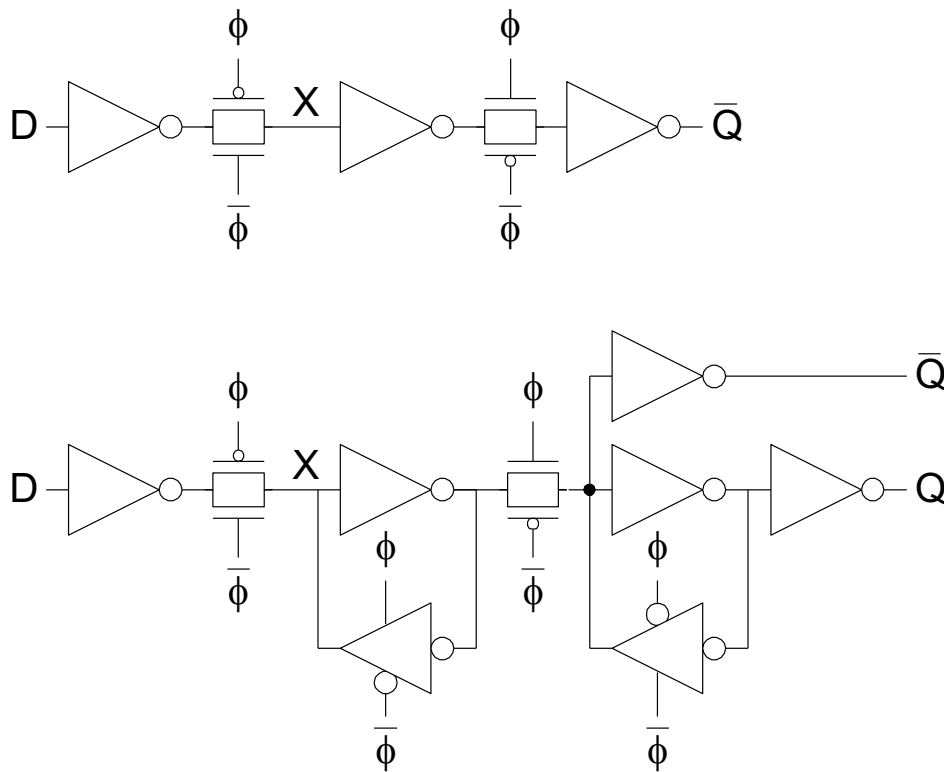
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Flip-Flop Design

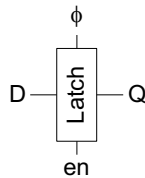
- ❑ Flip-flop is built as pair of back-to-back latches



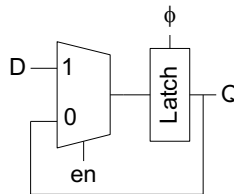
Enable

- ❑ Enable: ignore clock when $en = 0$
 - Mux: increase latch D-Q delay
 - Clock Gating: increase en setup time, skew

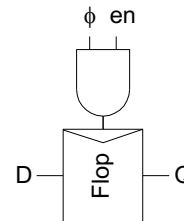
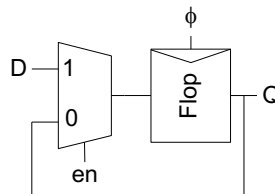
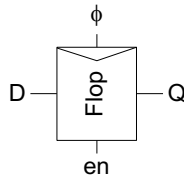
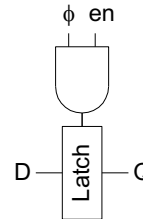
Symbol



Multiplexer Design

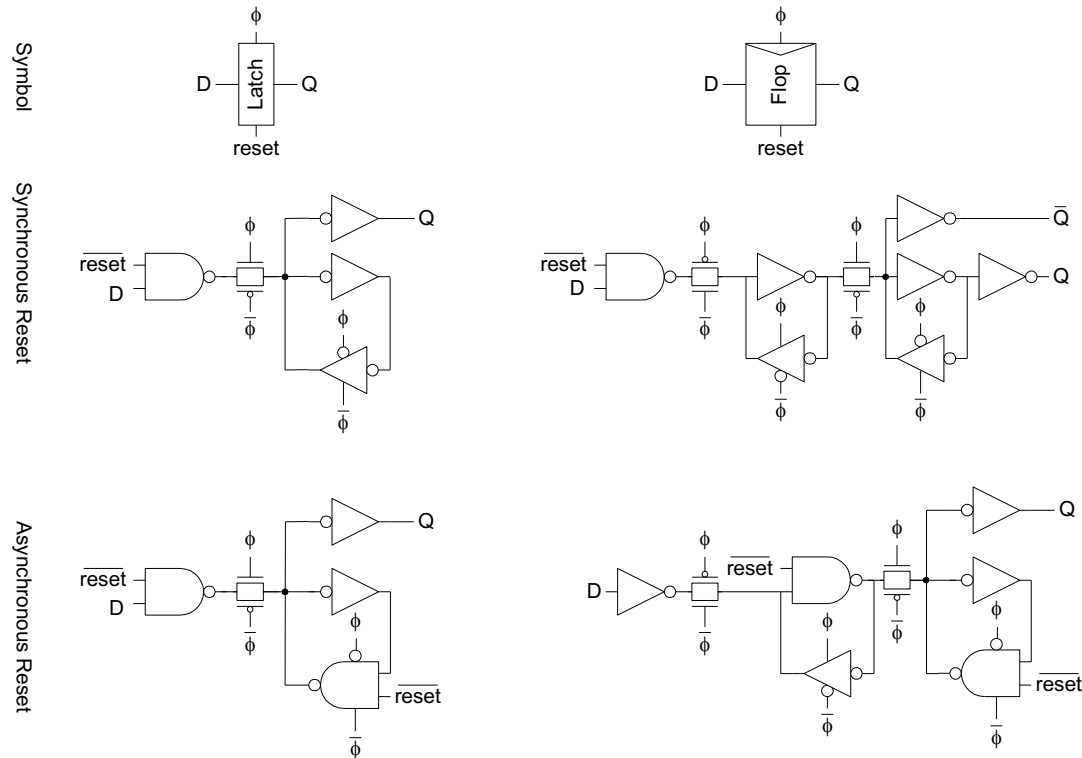


Clock Gating Design



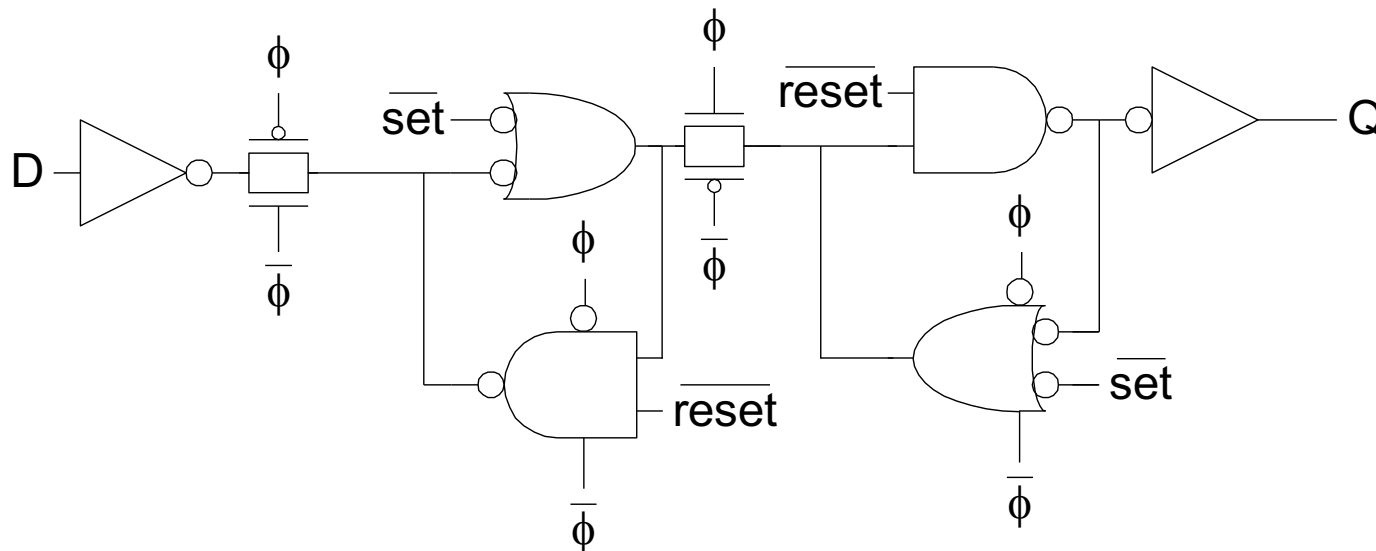
Reset

- ❑ Force output low when reset asserted
- ❑ Synchronous vs. asynchronous



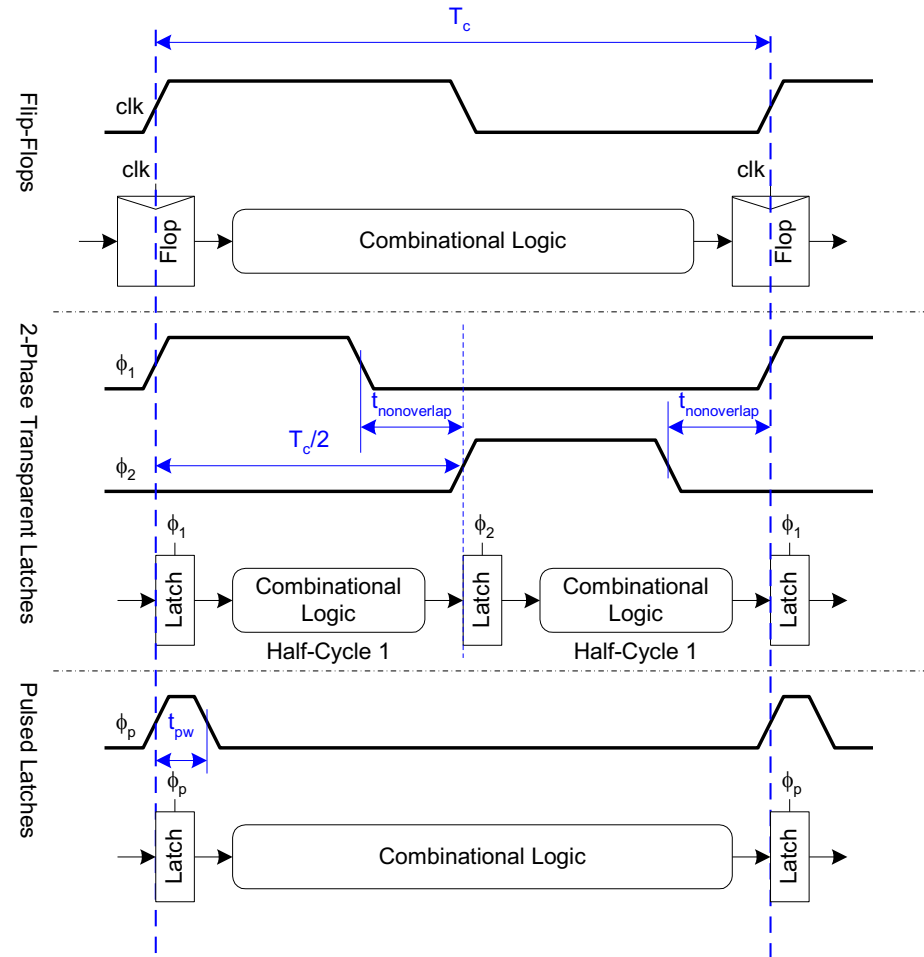
Set / Reset

- ❑ Set forces output high when enabled
- ❑ Flip-flop with asynchronous set and reset



Sequencing Methods

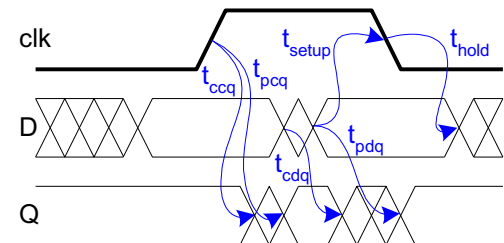
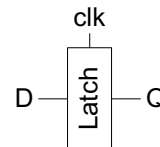
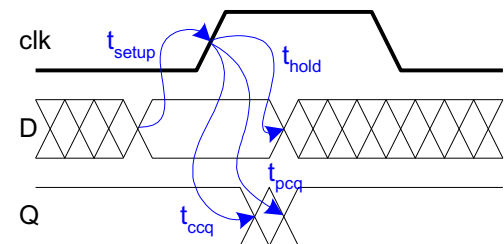
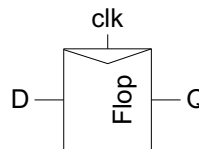
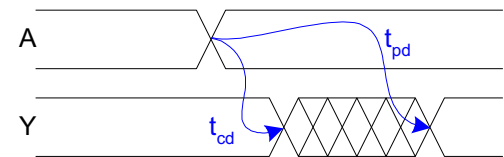
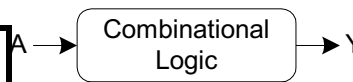
- ❑ Flip-flops
- ❑ 2-Phase Latches
- ❑ Pulsed Latches



Timing Diagrams

Contamination and Propagation Delays

t_{pd}	Logic Prop. Delay
t_{cd}	Logic Cont. Delay
t_{pcq}	Latch/Flop Clk->Q Prop. Delay
t_{ccq}	Latch/Flop Clk->Q Cont. Delay
t_{pdq}	Latch D->Q Prop. Delay
t_{cdq}	Latch D->Q Cont. Delay
t_{setup}	Latch/Flop Setup Time
t_{hold}	Latch/Flop Hold Time

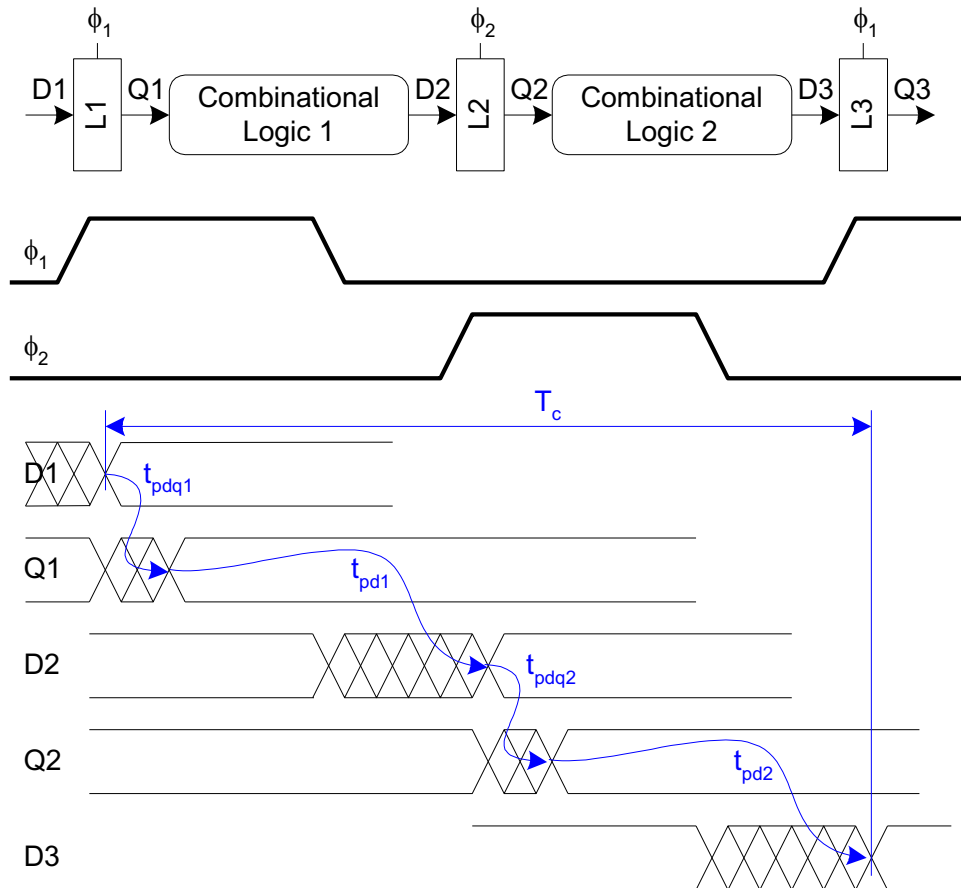


sequencing overhead

Max Delay: 2-Phase Latches

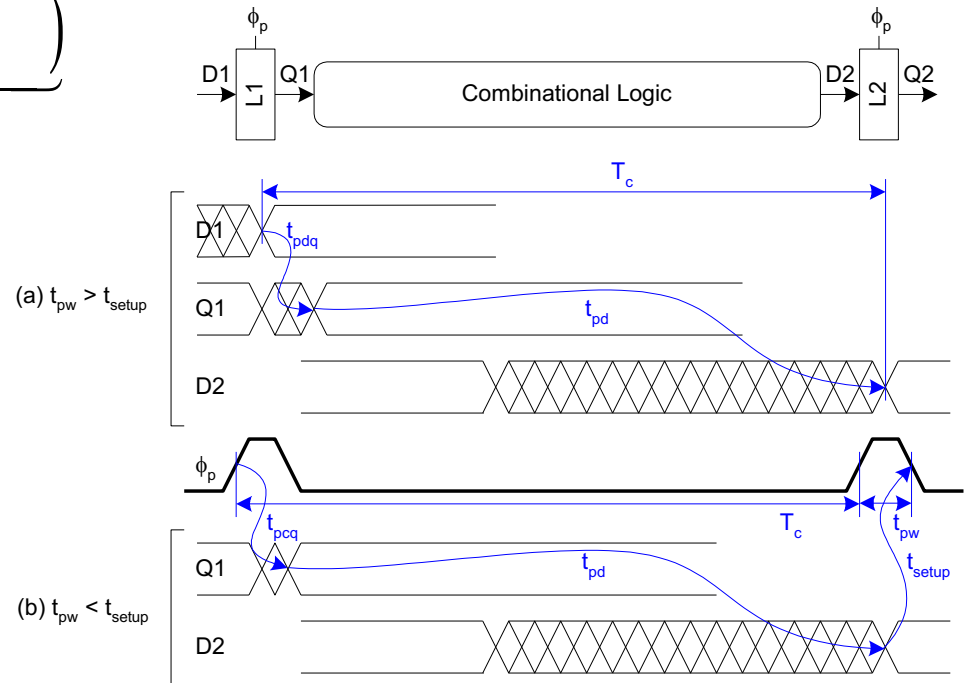
$$t_{pd} = t_{pd1} + t_{pd2} \leq T_c -$$

sequencing overhead



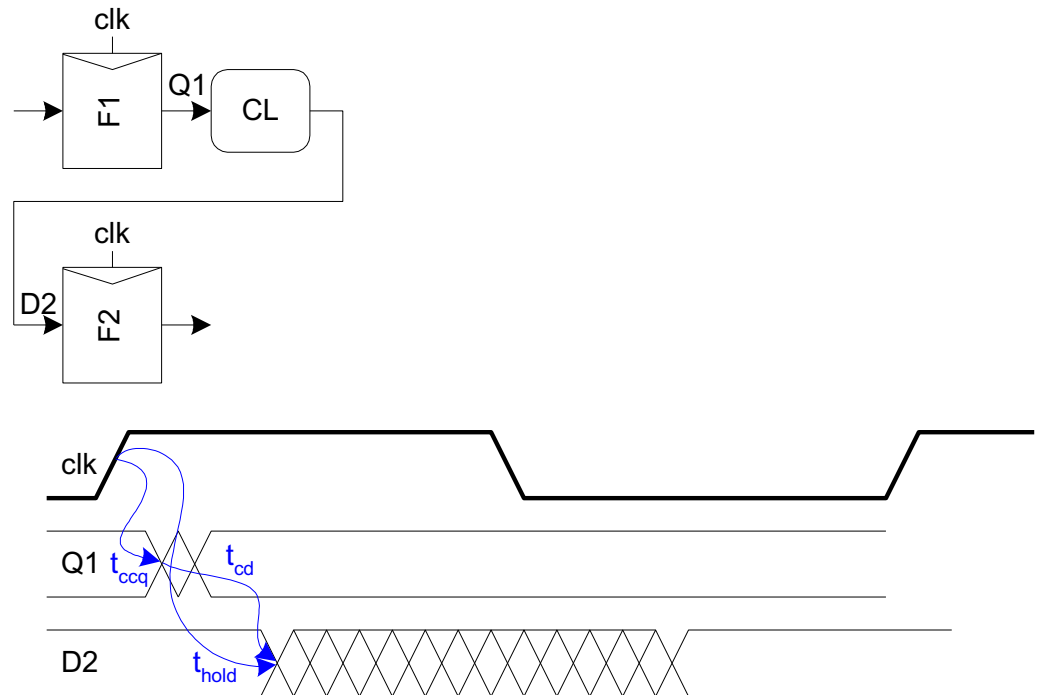
Max Delay: Pulsed Latches

$$t_{pd} \leq T_c - \underbrace{\max(\quad)}_{\text{sequencing overhead}}$$



Min-Delay: Flip-Flops

$$t_{cd} \geq$$



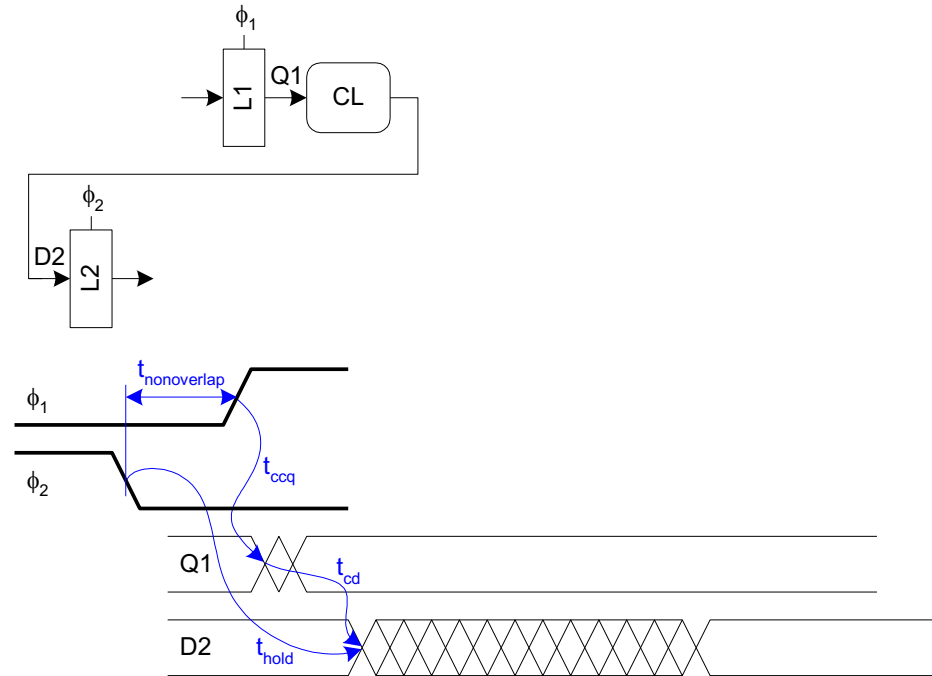
Min-Delay: 2-Phase Latches

$$t_{cd1}, t_{cd2} \geq$$

Hold time reduced by nonoverlap

Paradox: hold applies twice each cycle, vs. only once for flops.

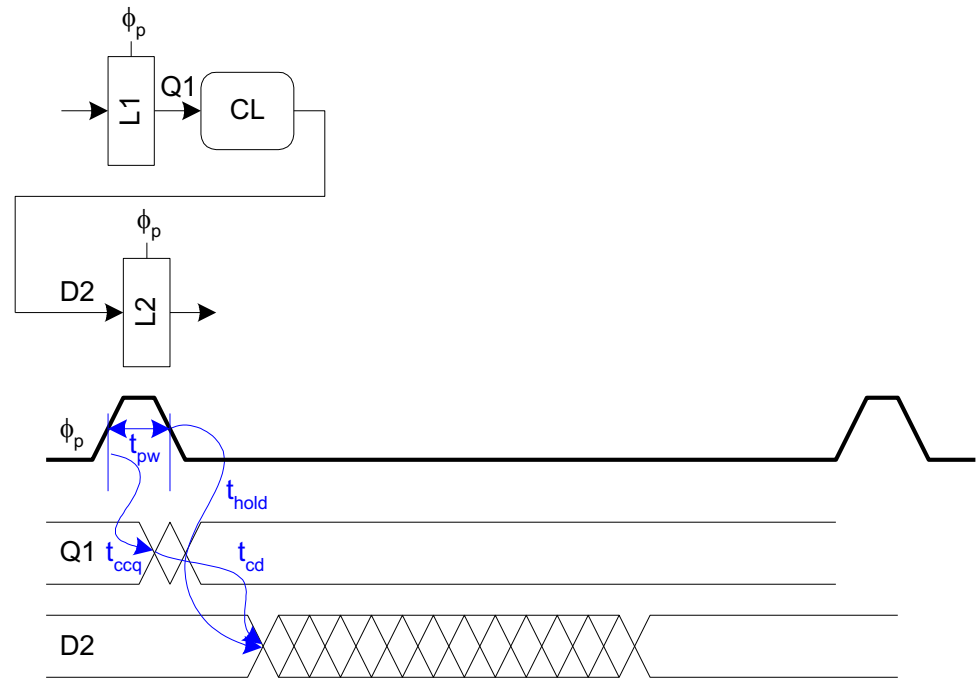
But a flop is made of two latches!



Min-Delay: Pulsed Latches

$$t_{cd} \geq$$

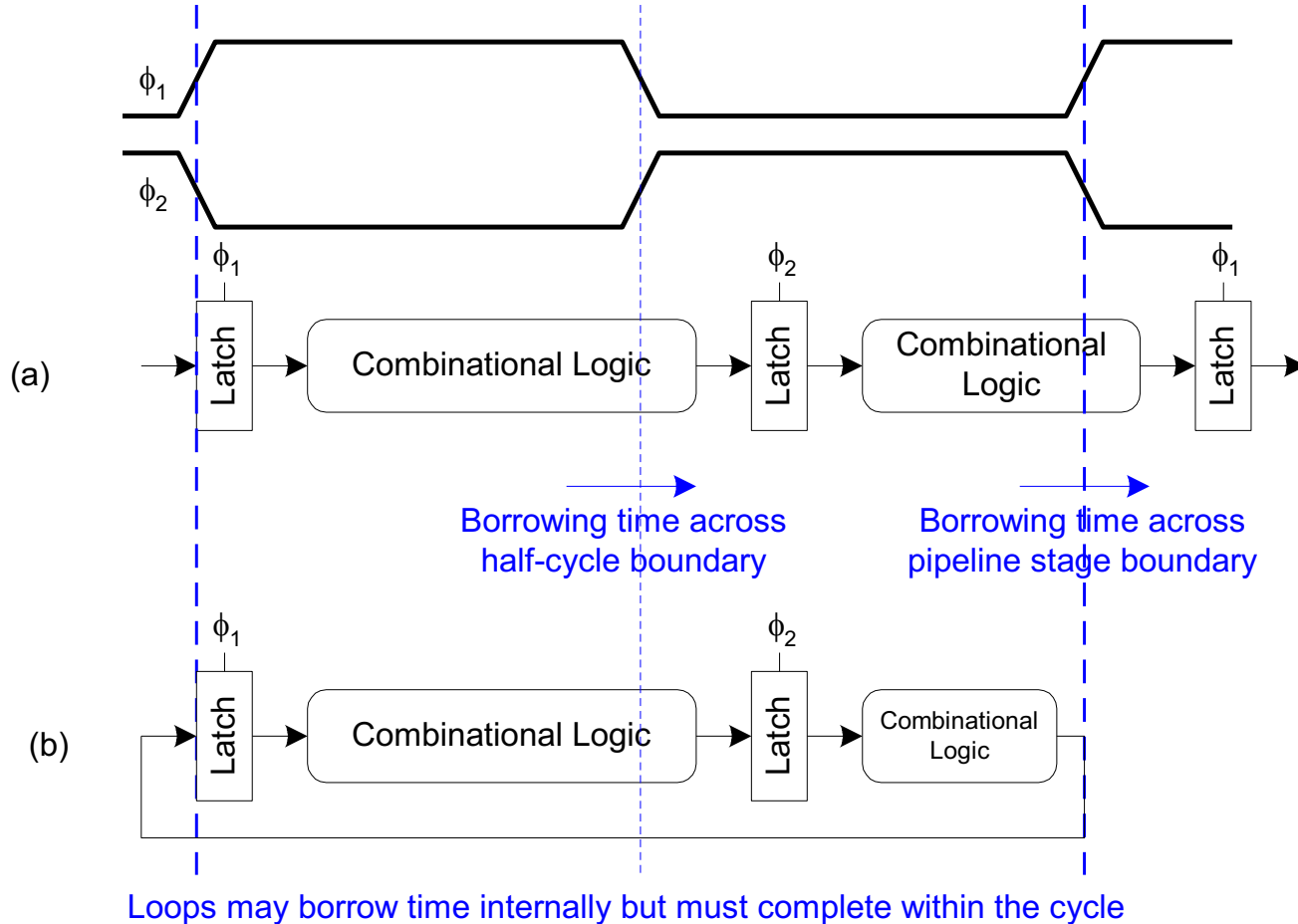
Hold time increased
by pulse width



Time Borrowing

- ❑ In a flop-based system:
 - Data launches on one rising edge
 - Must setup before next rising edge
 - If it arrives late, system fails
 - If it arrives early, time is wasted
 - Flops have hard edges
- ❑ In a latch-based system
 - Data can pass through latch while transparent
 - Long cycle of logic can borrow time into next
 - As long as each loop completes in one cycle

Time Borrowing Example



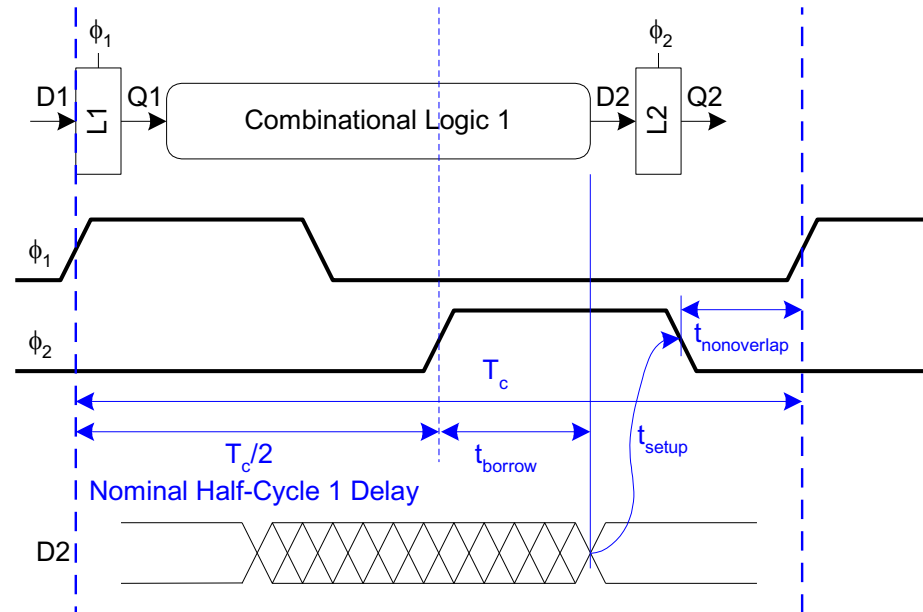
How Much Borrowing?

2-Phase Latches

$$t_{\text{borrow}} \leq \frac{T_c}{2} - (t_{\text{setup}} + t_{\text{nonoverlap}})$$

Pulsed Latches

$$t_{\text{borrow}} \leq t_{pw} - t_{\text{setup}}$$



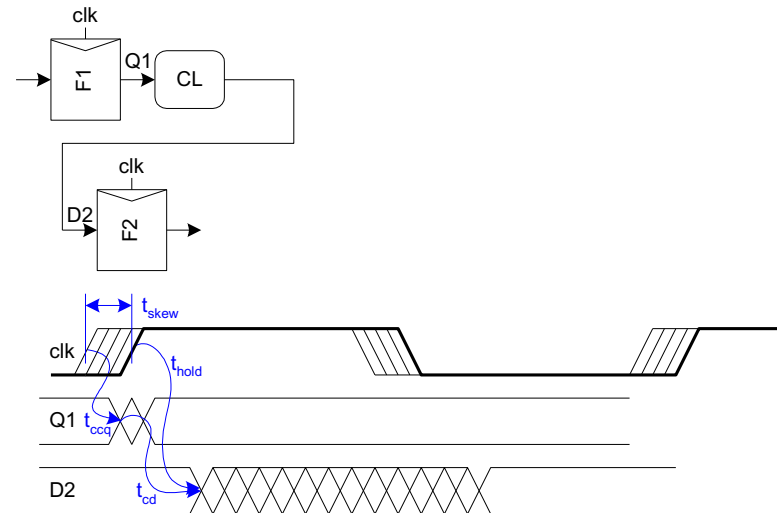
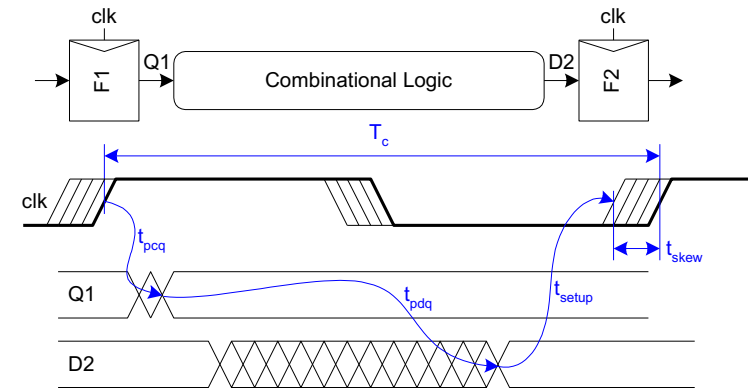
Clock Skew

- ❑ We have assumed zero clock skew
- ❑ Clocks really have uncertainty in arrival time
 - Decreases maximum propagation delay
 - Increases minimum contamination delay
 - Decreases time borrowing

Skew: Flip-Flops

$$t_{pd} \leq T_c - \underbrace{(t_{pcq} + t_{setup} + t_{skew})}_{\text{sequencing overhead}}$$

$$t_{cd} \geq t_{hold} - t_{ccq} + t_{skew}$$



Skew: Latches

2-Phase Latches

$$t_{pd} \leq T_c - \underbrace{(2t_{pdq})}_{\text{sequencing overhead}}$$

$$t_{cd1}, t_{cd2} \geq t_{\text{hold}} - t_{ccq} - t_{\text{nonoverlap}} + t_{\text{skew}}$$

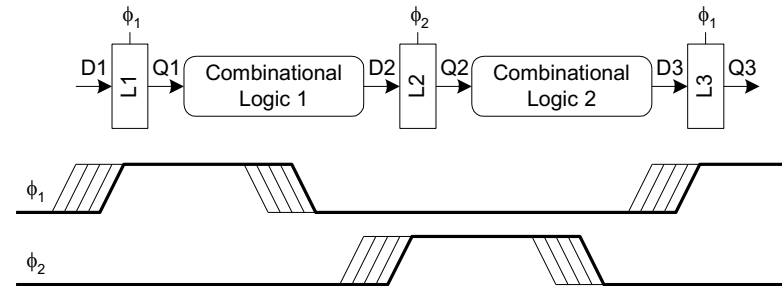
$$t_{\text{borrow}} \leq \frac{T_c}{2} - (t_{\text{setup}} + t_{\text{nonoverlap}} + t_{\text{skew}})$$

Pulsed Latches

$$t_{pd} \leq T_c - \underbrace{\max(t_{pdq}, t_{pcq} + t_{\text{setup}} - t_{pw} + t_{\text{skew}})}_{\text{sequencing overhead}}$$

$$t_{cd} \geq t_{\text{hold}} + t_{pw} - t_{ccq} + t_{\text{skew}}$$

$$t_{\text{borrow}} \leq t_{pw} - (t_{\text{setup}} + t_{\text{skew}})$$

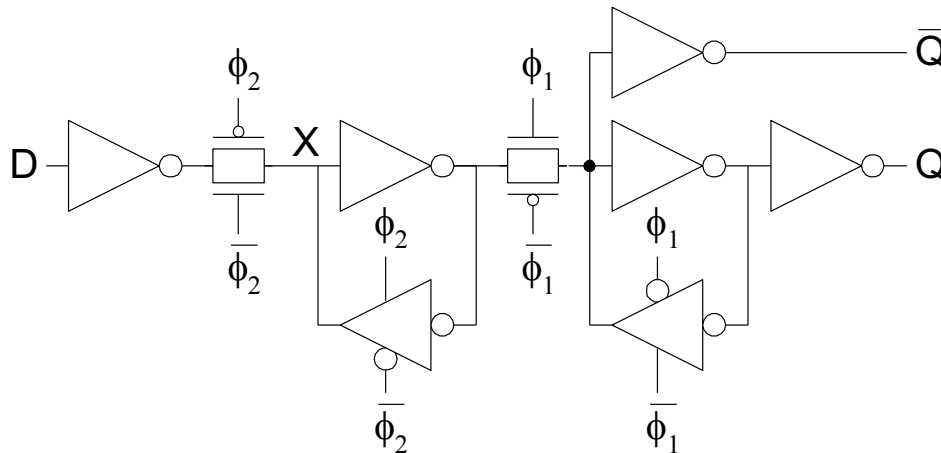


Two-Phase Clocking

- ❑ If setup times are violated, reduce clock speed
- ❑ If hold times are violated, chip fails at any speed
- ❑ In this class, working chips are most important
 - No tools to analyze clock skew
- ❑ An easy way to guarantee hold times is to use 2-phase latches with big nonoverlap times
- ❑ Call these clocks φ_1 , φ_2 (ph1, ph2)

Safe Flip-Flop

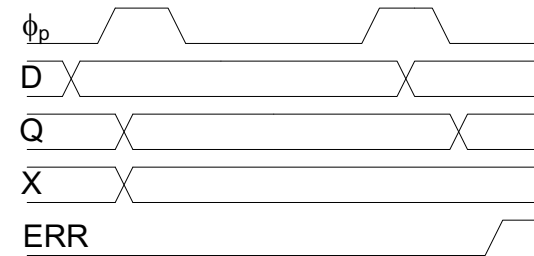
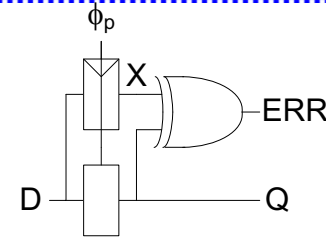
- ❑ Past years used flip-flop with nonoverlapping clocks
 - Slow – nonoverlap adds to setup time
 - But no hold times
- ❑ In industry, use a better timing analyzer
 - Add buffers to slow signals if hold time is at risk



Adaptive Sequencing

❑ Designers include timing margin

- Voltage
- Temperature
- Process variation
- Data dependency
- Tool inaccuracies



❑ Alternative: run faster and check for near failures

- Idea introduced as “Razor”
 - Increase frequency until at the verge of error
 - Can reduce cycle time by ~30%

Summary

- ❑ Flip-Flops:
 - Very easy to use, supported by all tools
- ❑ 2-Phase Transparent Latches:
 - Lots of skew tolerance and time borrowing
- ❑ Pulsed Latches:
 - Fast, some skew tol & borrow, hold time risk

	Sequencing overhead ($T_c - t_{pd}$)	Minimum logic delay t_{cd}	Time borrowing t_{borrow}
Flip-Flops	$t_{pcq} + t_{setup} + t_{skew}$	$t_{hold} - t_{ccq} + t_{skew}$	0
Two-Phase Transparent Latches	$2t_{pdq}$	$t_{hold} - t_{ccq} - t_{nonoverlap} + t_{skew}$ in each half-cycle	$\frac{T_c}{2} - (t_{setup} + t_{nonoverlap} + t_{skew})$
Pulsed Latches	$\max(t_{pdq}, t_{pcq} + t_{setup} - t_{p\omega} + t_{skew})$	$t_{hold} - t_{ccq} + t_{p\omega} + t_{skew}$	$t_{p\omega} - (t_{setup} + t_{skew})$