

Cadence Virtuoso Tutorial

version 6.1

University of Southern California

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EE209 – Fall 2015

Table of Contents

System Setup	3
1. Basic setup	3
2. Cadence setup.....	3
Basic Design Flow	5
1. Overall design flow.....	5
2. Create Library	6
3. Schematic.....	8
A. Create a cell view	8
B. Draw a schematic	9
4. Run Spectre simulation (Transient analysis).....	16
A. Launch ADE (Analog Design Environment) L.....	16
B. Basic setup.....	17
C. Model Libraries	17
D. Stimuli	18
E. Choose a type of analysis - transient.....	20
F. Select signals to plot.....	21
G. Run simulation.....	21
H. Measurement	22
5. Run Spectre simulation (DC analysis)	25
A. Voltage Source	25
B. Replace Input Pin	26
C. Choosing Analyses.....	26
D. Run Simulation	27
6. Layout.....	29
A. Create a layout	29
B. Add an instance - nmos	30
C. Add more instances – pmos, ptap, ntap, and m1_ploy.....	31
D. Draw metal1	32
E. Run DRC.....	33
F. Add pins	35
G. Extract.....	37
H. Run LVS.....	38
I. Run Spectre simulation.....	39

System Setup

Basic setup

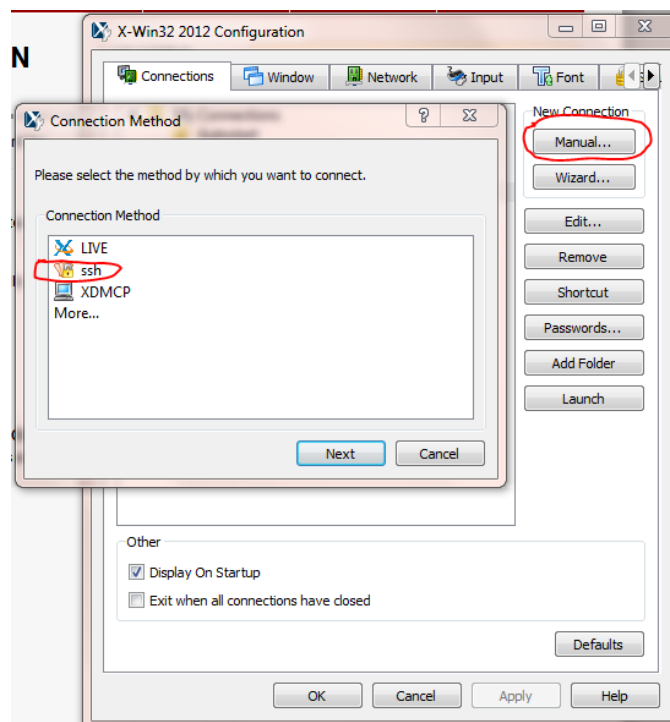
Cadence can only run on the unix machines at USC (e.g., viterbi-scf1). You will need to remote login (XTerm) to these machines to run the tools.

- If you're using Windows, download X-Win32 2012 (for remote login) and Filezilla (for file transfer) from <http://software.usc.edu> (usc account login required)
- If you're using MAC or Ubuntu, use terminal command "ssh -X" for remote login and "scp" or "sftp" for file transfer. If you're not familiar, please read this tutorial for more information: <http://www.linuxtutorialblog.com/post/ssh-and-scp-howto-tips-tricks>

If you have any license issues when you run X-Win32, you can either try to connect to USC Wireless Plus (how-to link: <http://www.usc.edu/its/wireless/plus/>) or use USC VPN (how-to link: <http://www.usc.edu/its/vpn/anyconnect.html>).

a) X-Win32 Connection Setup

To remote login using X-Win32, select Manual and choose ssh:



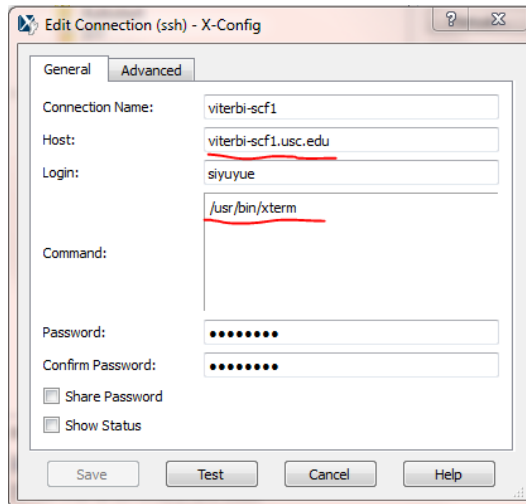
Connection Name: (anything you like)

Host: viterbi-scf1.usc.edu

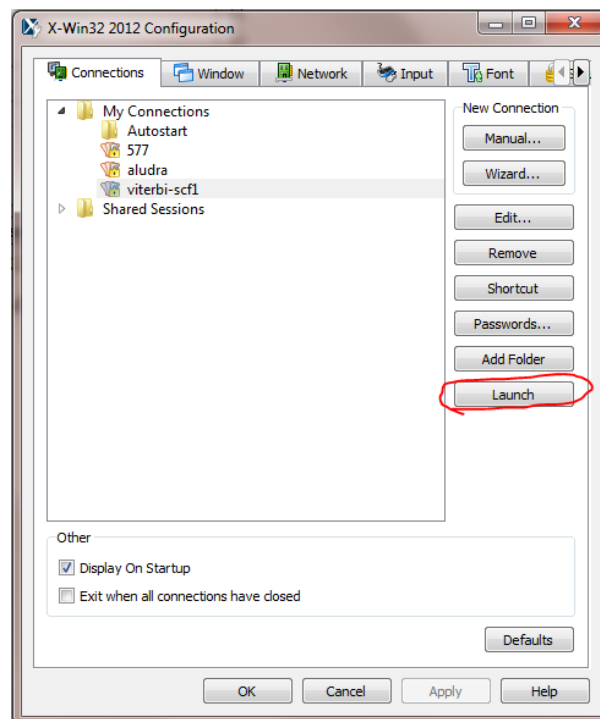
Login: (your my.usc.edu account name)

Command: /usr/bin/xterm

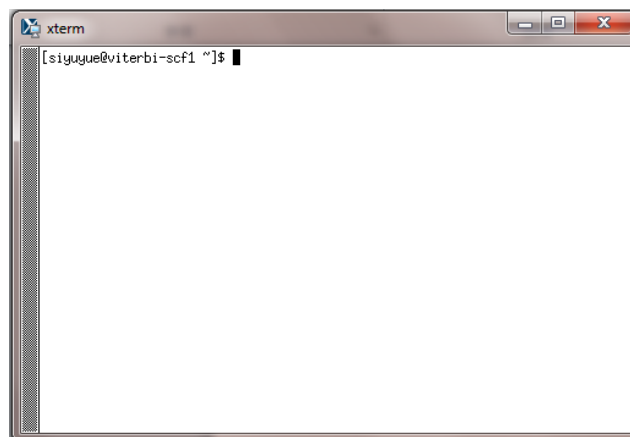
Password: (your my.usc.edu account password)



Save your connection. Launch it:

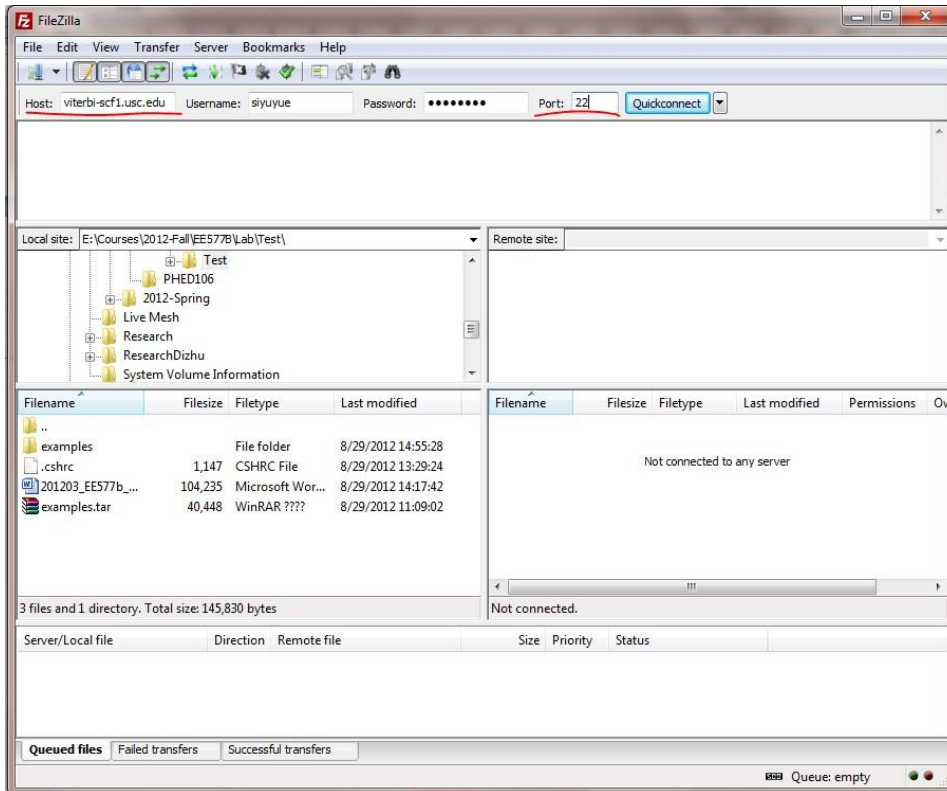


If you see the xterm window like below, congratulations your X-Win32 is all setup.

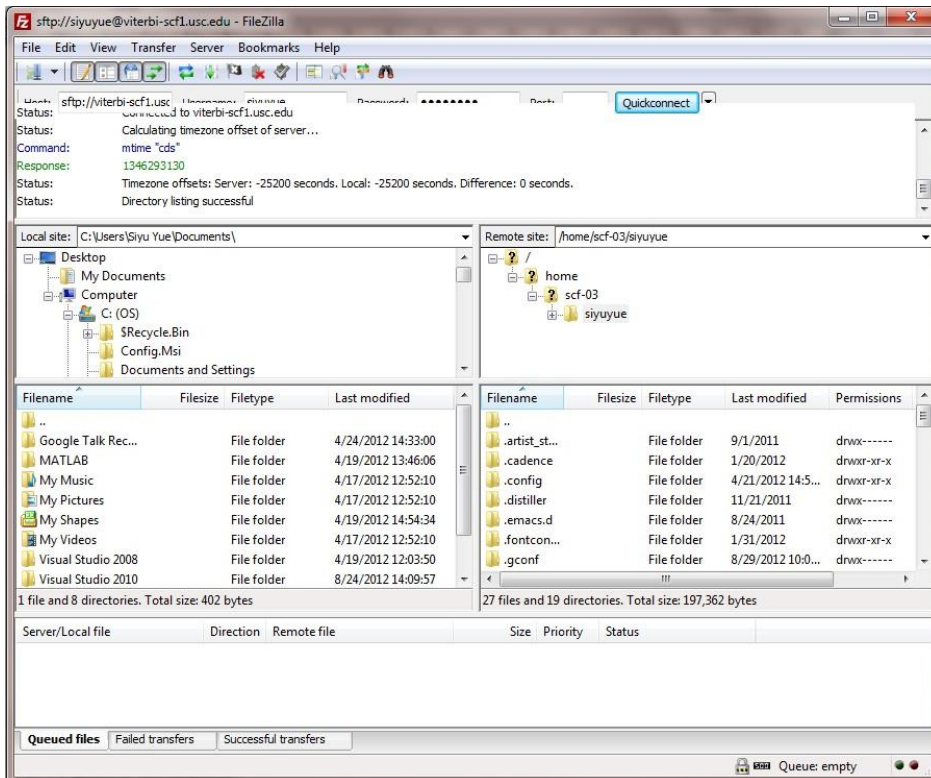


b) Filezilla Connection Setup

Open Filezilla, use **viterbi-scf1.usc.edu** as host and **22** as Port. The username and password are the same as your X-Win32 connection.



Navigate and choose files from the left window to upload and files from the right window to download.



Cadence setup

Before you start, familiarize yourself with the following linux commands:

ls	// List files
pwd	// Show your current directory
cd	// Navigate to some directory
mv	// Move
cp	// Copy
rm	// Remove
mkdir	// Create a directory

Google them for more information about their usage if needed.

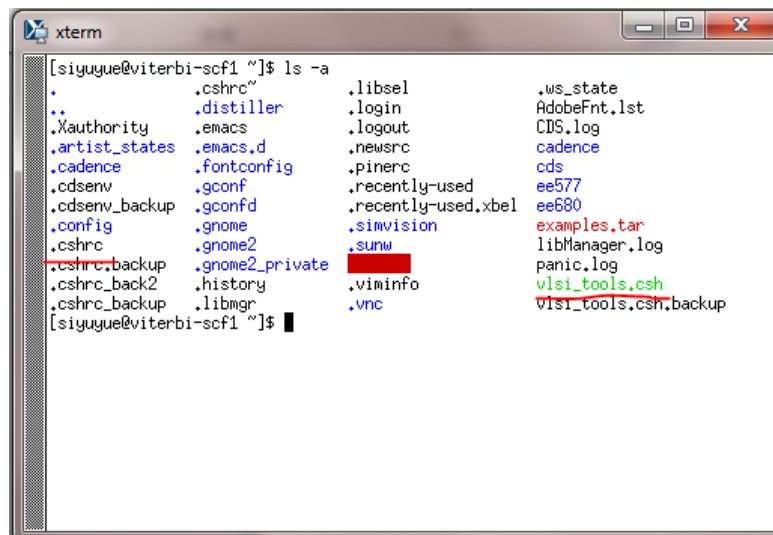
You can find 'cshrc_linux', 'tsmc.spice' and 'vlsi_tools.csh' from <http://bits.usc.edu/ee209/> site. Note that the file entitled 'cshrc_linux' should be renamed to 'cshrc' after uploading it in your home directory.

Download *.cshrc*, *tsmc.spice* and *vlsi_tools.csh* from <http://bits.usc.edu/ee209/> under Lab Tutorial.

Use Filezilla (or scp) to upload these files to your home folder on viterbi-scf1. Make sure they are named *.cshrc* or *vlsi_tools.csh* exactly.

Type command "ls -a" to list all files under your home directory:

ls -a



```
[siyuyue@viterbi-scf1 ~]$ ls -a
.          .cshrc    .libsel    .ws_state
..         .distiller .login     AdobeFnt.lst
.Xauthority .emacs    .logout    CDS.log
.artist_states .emacs.d  .newsrsrc  cadence
.cadence    .fontconfig .pinerc    cds
.cdsenv     .gconf    .recently-used .ee577
.cdsenv_backup .gconfd  .recently-used.xbel ee580
.config     .gnome    .simvision examples.tar
.cshrc      .gnome2   .sunw     libManager.log
.cshrc.backup .gnome2_private .vnc     panic.log
.cshrc_back2 .history  .viminfo  vlsi_tools.csh
.cshrc_backup .libmgr   .vnc     vlsi_tools.csh.backup
[siyuyue@viterbi-scf1 ~]$
```

If you need to edit the linux files, don't edit them by Window based editor (e.g., Word, Text). You have to use unix editors, such as gedit, vi, emacs..

If you need to rename those files to *.cshrc* or *vlsi_tools.csh*, use command "mv", for example, to rename *cshrc* to *.cshrc*, you can say:

```
mv cshrc .cshrc
```

Convert the encoding of those two files by dos2unix command:

```
dos2unix .cshrc
```

```
dos2unix vlsi_tools.csh
```

Create a folder named cds:

```
mkdir cds
```

Copy useful files to your cds directory:

```
cp ~ee577/design_pdk/tsmc25/files/* ./cds/
```

```
cp ~ee577/design_pdk/tsmc25/files/.cds* ./cds/
```

Check you have the following files in the cds folder:

```
ls -a ./cds/
```

```
.cdsinit // cadence initialized file
```

```

.cdsplotinit // cadence printing setup file
cds.lib // cadence library setup file
schBindKeys.il // Binding key files for shortcut keys
tsmc25.spice // TSMC 25 spice parameters
leBindKeys.il // Binding key files for shortcut keys

```

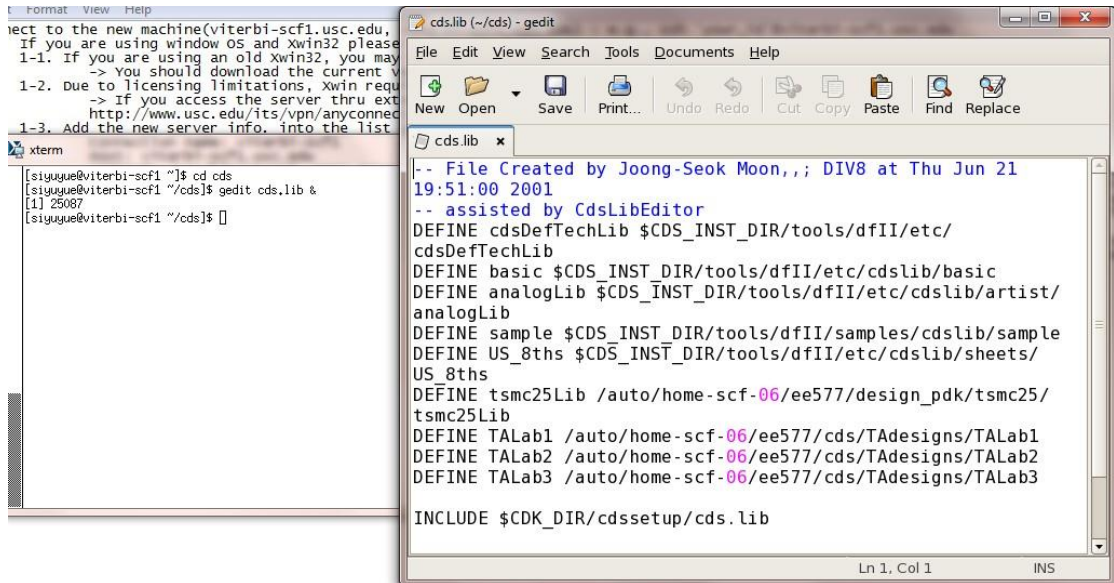
Now go to the cds folder:

```
cd cds
```

Use gedit to open cds.lib:

This step is no more necessary

```
gedit cds.lib
```



Add the following line to it; do not remove any existing content:

```
INCLUDE $CDK_DIR/cdssetup/cds.lib
```

Or you can you type 'cd ~', whenever going back to home directory

Go back to your home directory:

```
cd ..
```

Copy the cadence environment files to your cds working directory:

```
cp ~ee577/design_pdk/ncsu-cdk-1.6.0.beta/cdssetup/cdsinit ./cds/.cdsinit
```

Copy the .simrc file to your cds directory:

```
cp ~ee577/design_pdk/ncsu-cdk-1.6.0.beta/cdssetup/simrc ./cds/.simrc
```

Then you can source .cshrc file:

```
source .cshrc
```

If nothing comes out, then you're successful:



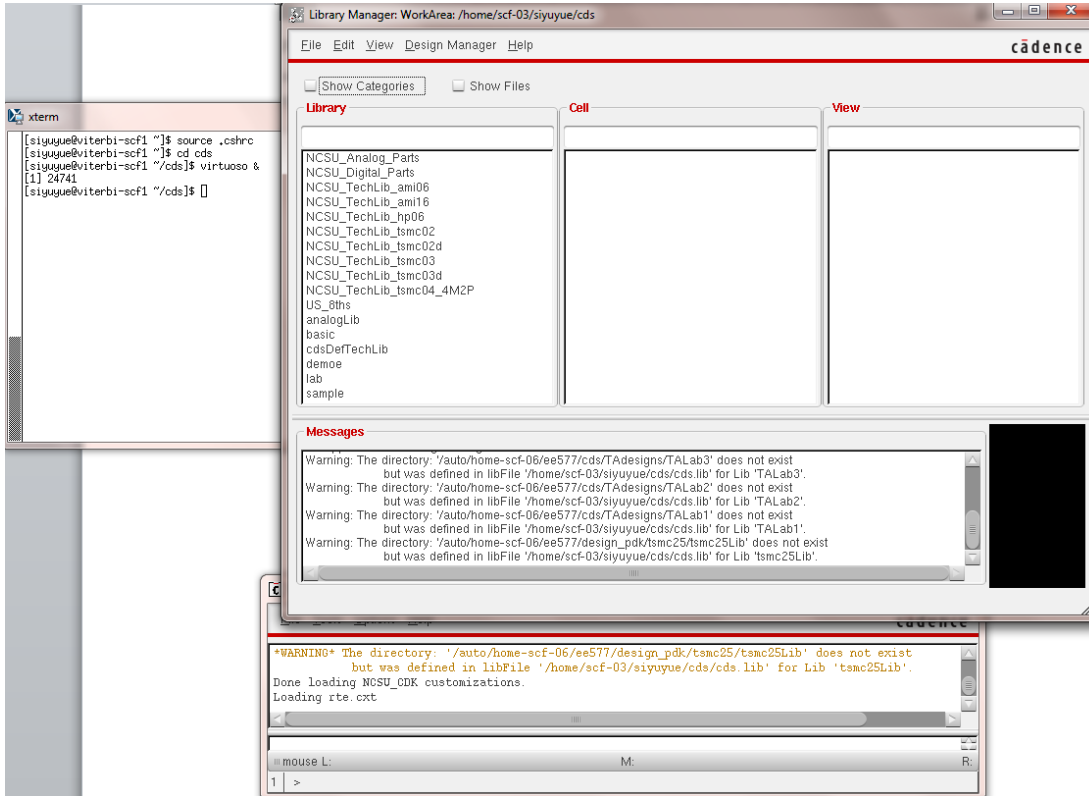
Please remember that you need to source `.cshrc` every time you login before running virtuoso. You don't need to repeat other steps though.

To run virtuoso, now go to cds directory: *(always run virtuoso in the cds directory)*

cd cds

And open virtuoso: (by adding `&` you can use virtuoso and xterm and the same time)

virtuoso &



Make sure you can see those NCSU_XX libraries and then you're all set!


```
.cdsplotinit          // cadence printing setup file
cds.lib                // cadence library setup file
schBindKeys.il        // Binding key files for shortcut keys
tsmc25.spice          // TSMC 25 spice parameters
leBindKeys.il         // Binding key files for shortcut keys
```

- A. Make sure you can run cadence tool by typing.

```
%which virtuoso
/usr/usc/cadence/2009/IC610/tools/dfII/bin/virtuoso
```

- B. Go to your home directory, open your .cshrc file and add the following lines at the end of this file:

```
setenv CDK_DIR /home/scf-06/ee577/design_pdk/ncsu-cdk-1.6.0.beta
setenv CDS_Netlisting_Mode Analog
```

- C. Close the .cshrc file and source this file by typing the following command:

```
% source .cshrc
```

- D. Open the library file cds.lib which is located in your cds directory. Just add the following line to cds.lib. Do not remove existing contents in cds.lib:

```
INCLUDE $CDK_DIR/cdssetup/cds.lib
```

- E. Go to your home directory. Copy the cadence environment files to your cds working directory by typing the following command while you are in your home directory:

```
%cp ~ee577/design_pdk/ncsu-cdk-1.6.0.beta/cdssetup/cdsinit ./cds/.cdsinit
```

- F. Stay at your home directory. Copy the .simrc file in your cds directory by typing the following command while you are in your home directory:

```
% cp ~ee577/design_pdk/ncsu-cdk-1.6.0.beta/cdssetup/simrc ./cds/.simrc
```

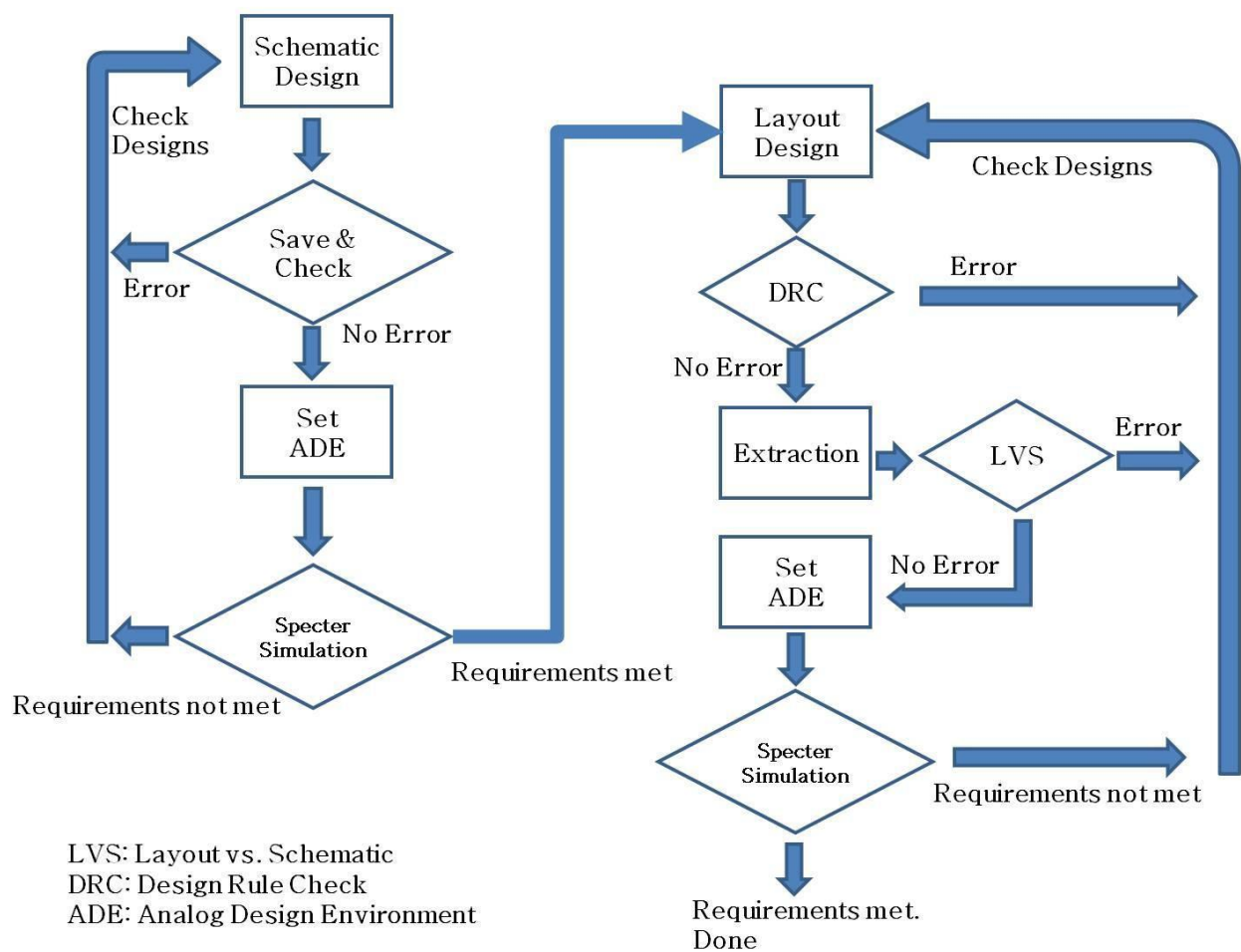
Note that the name of the file that you are accessing is "cdsinit" but you need to save it as ".cdsinit". Also note that you may already have a ".cdsinit" file from the past in your cds directory. In this case you still need to overwrite it by this new file.

- G. Always invoke "virtuoso" in your ~/cds directory because all setup files are in this directory. Type **virtuoso &** at the command prompt. The "&" is for background execution, it is useful when we want to keep the command prompt in the same console.

Basic Design Flow

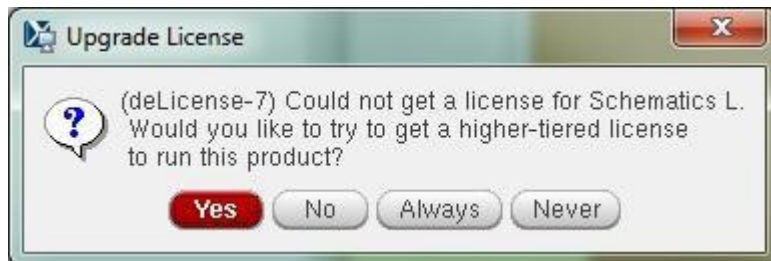
1. Overall design flow

Following flow chart shows overall design flow.

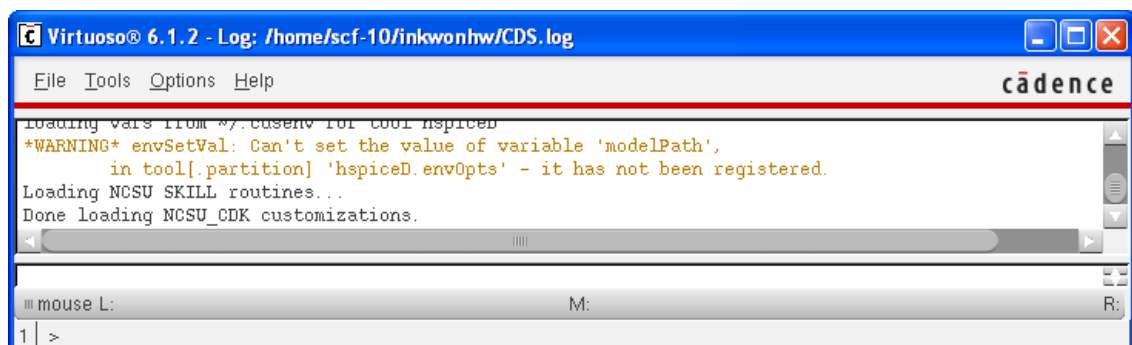


2. Create Library

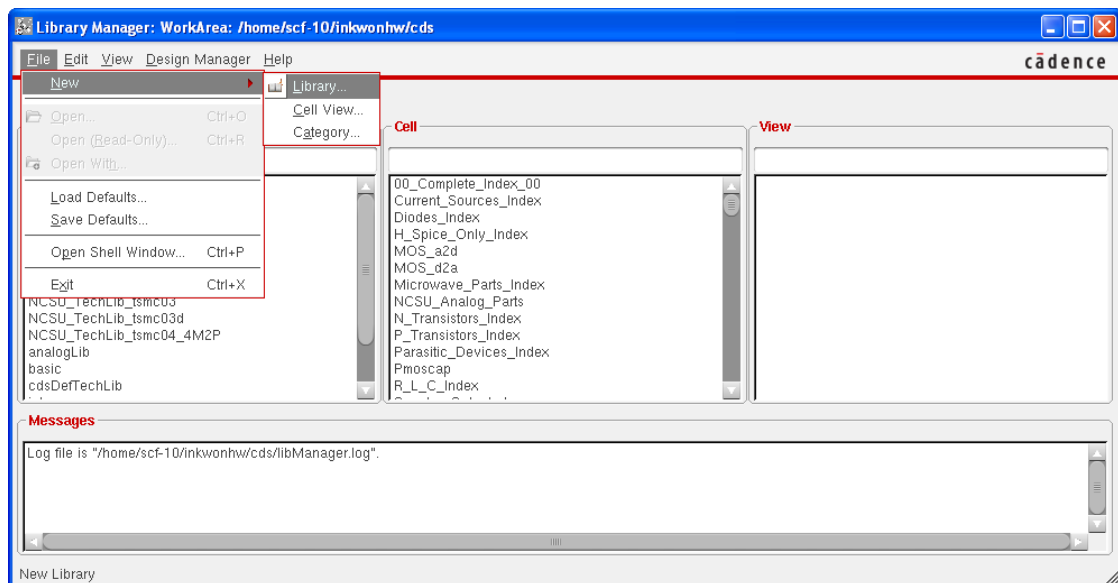
For prompt to access for higher tiered license, click “always”.



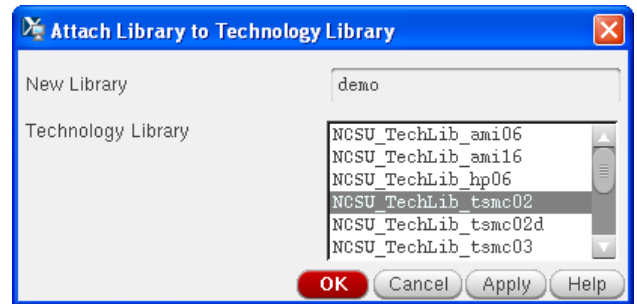
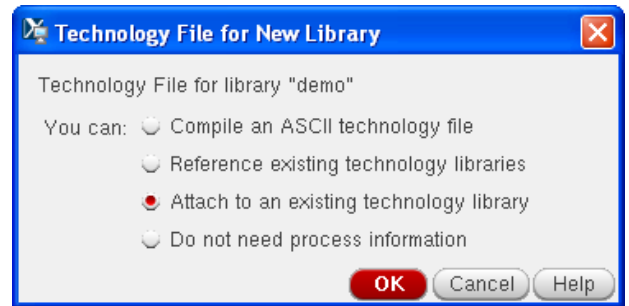
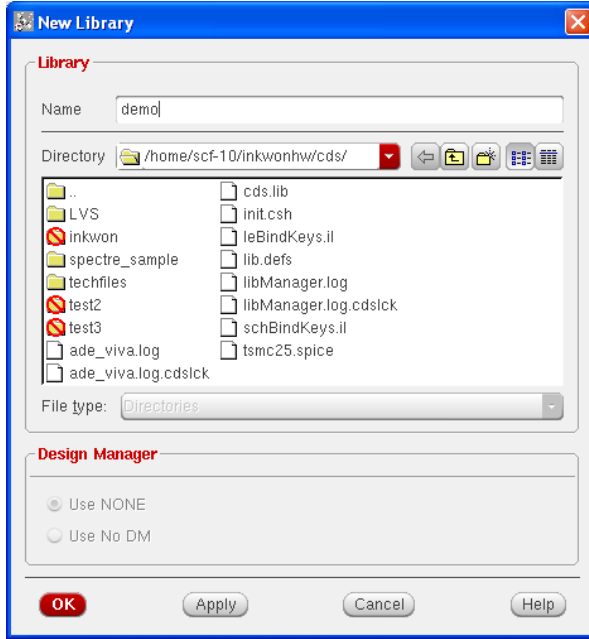
A. Tools → Library Manager



B. File → New → Library



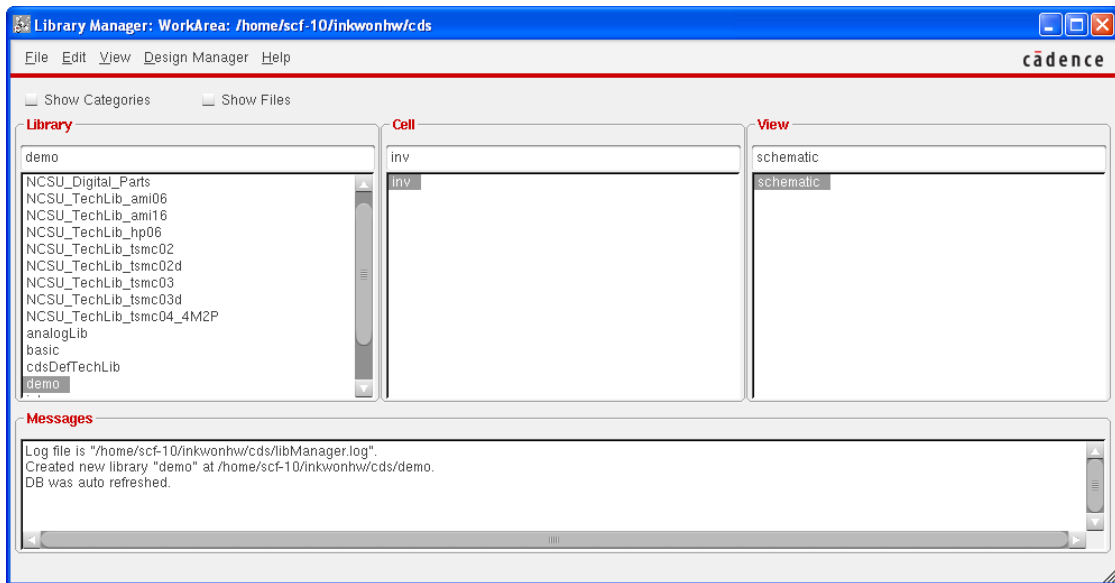
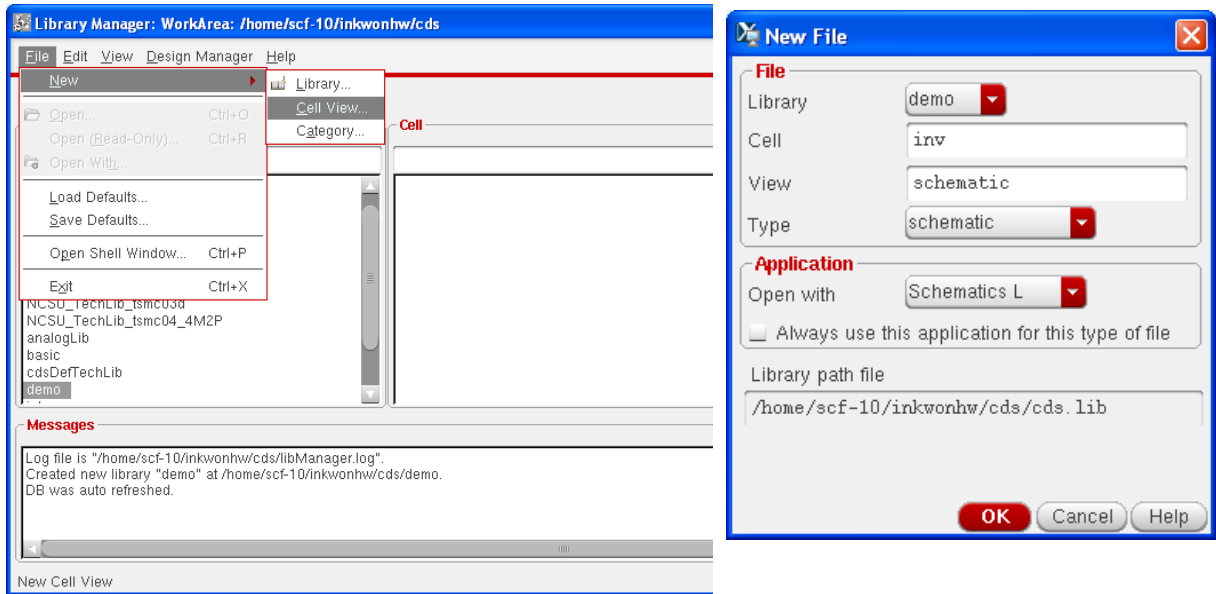
C. Give a name and attach it to a technology library



3. Schematic

A. Create a cell view

select the library just created, File->new

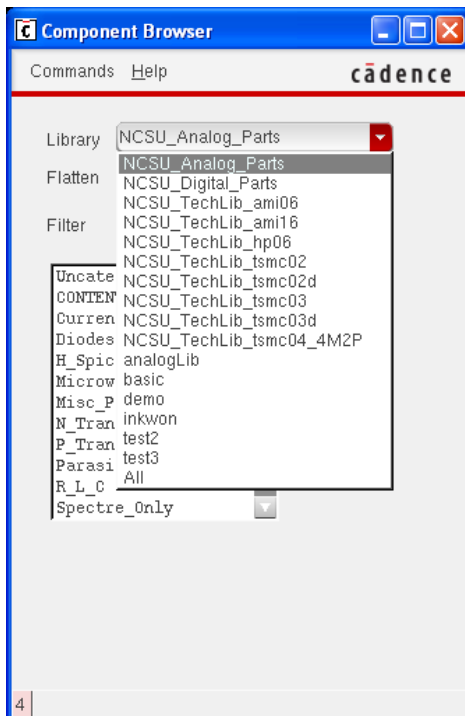
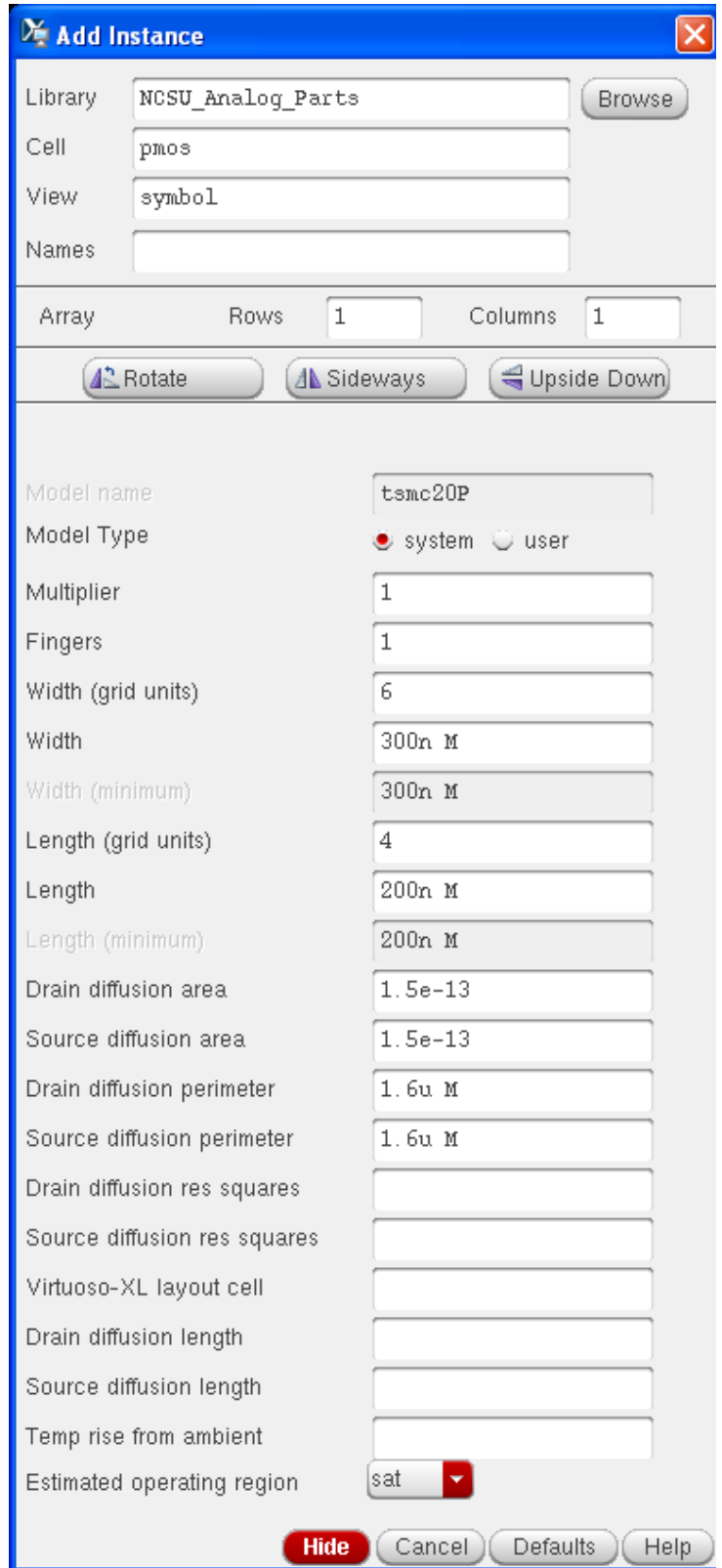


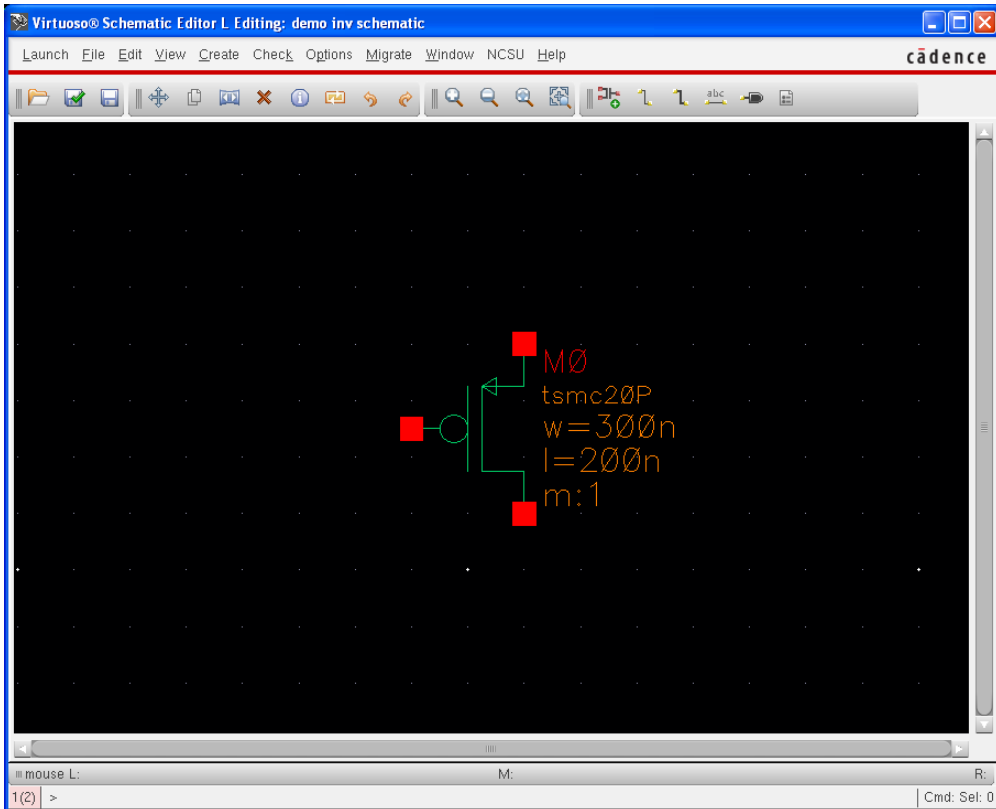
B. Draw a schematic

i. Add instances – pmos

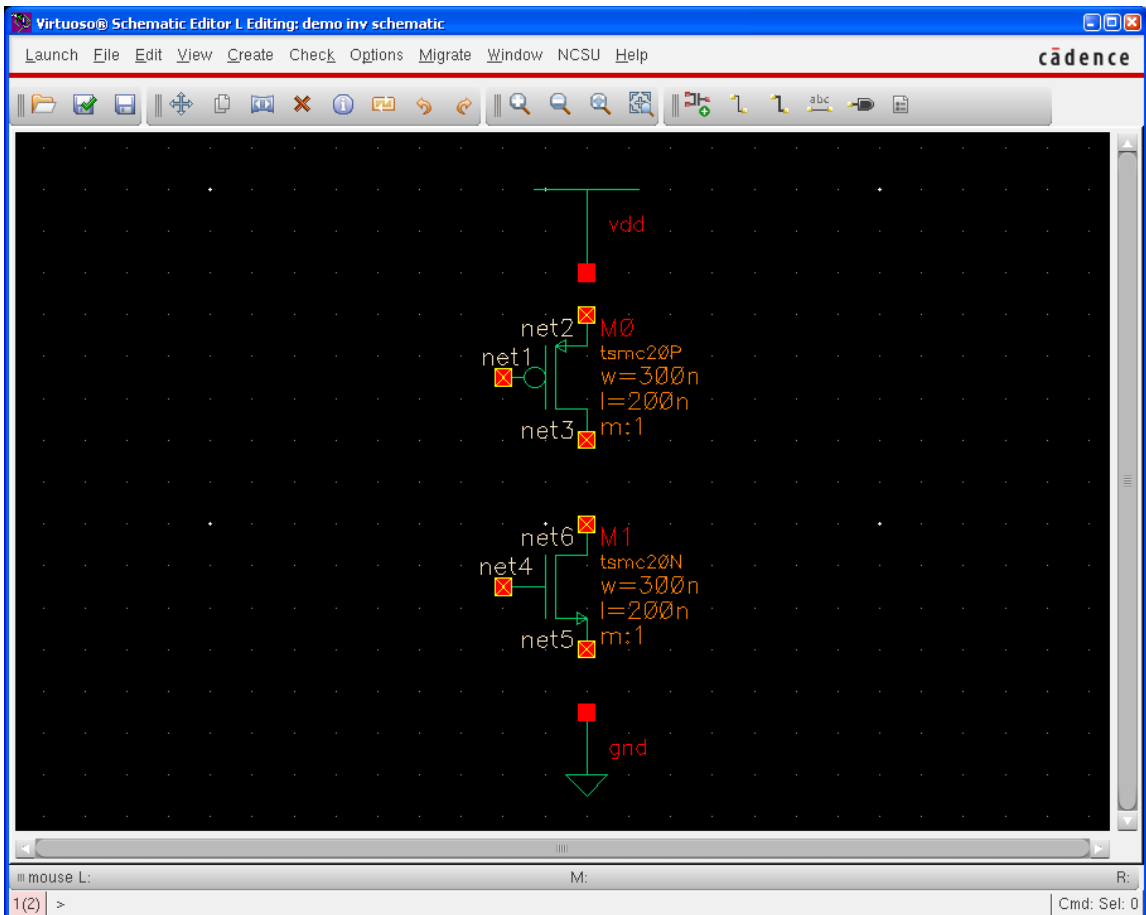
You can modify Width of transistors. Don't modify length unless you have a special purpose.

You should select a NCSU_Analog_Parts library.

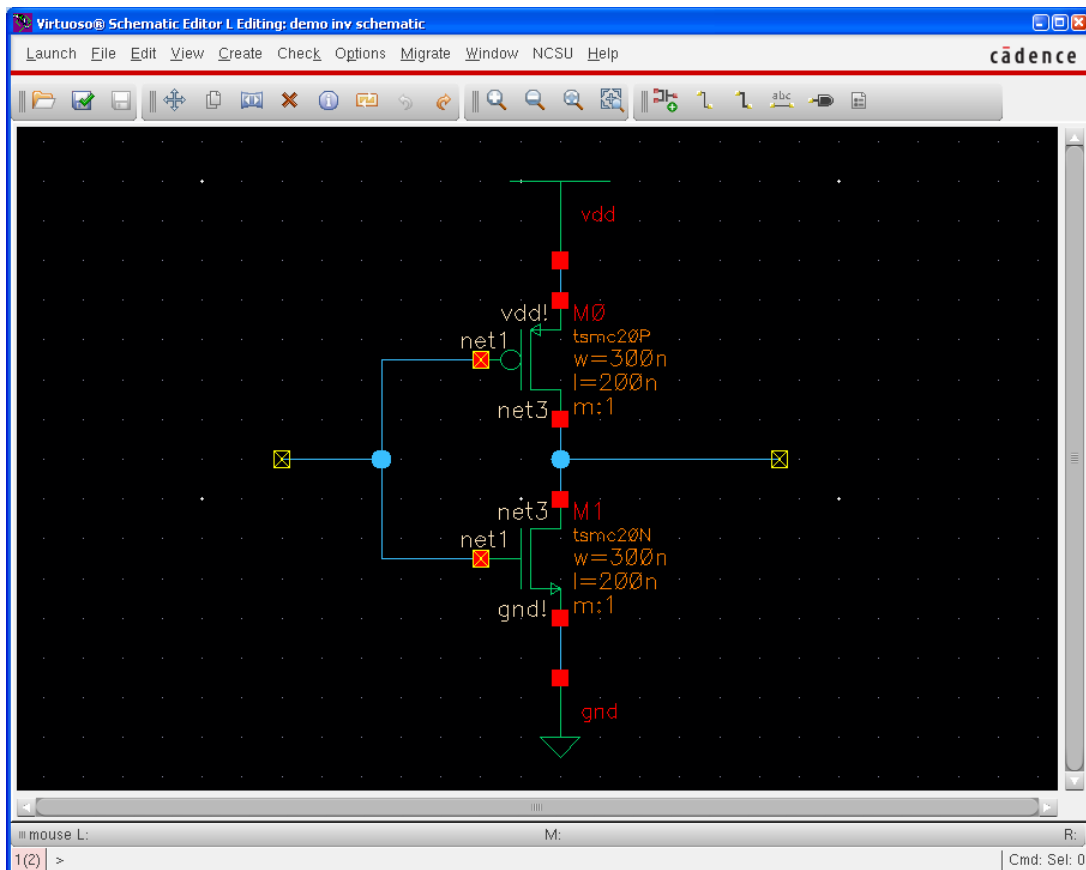
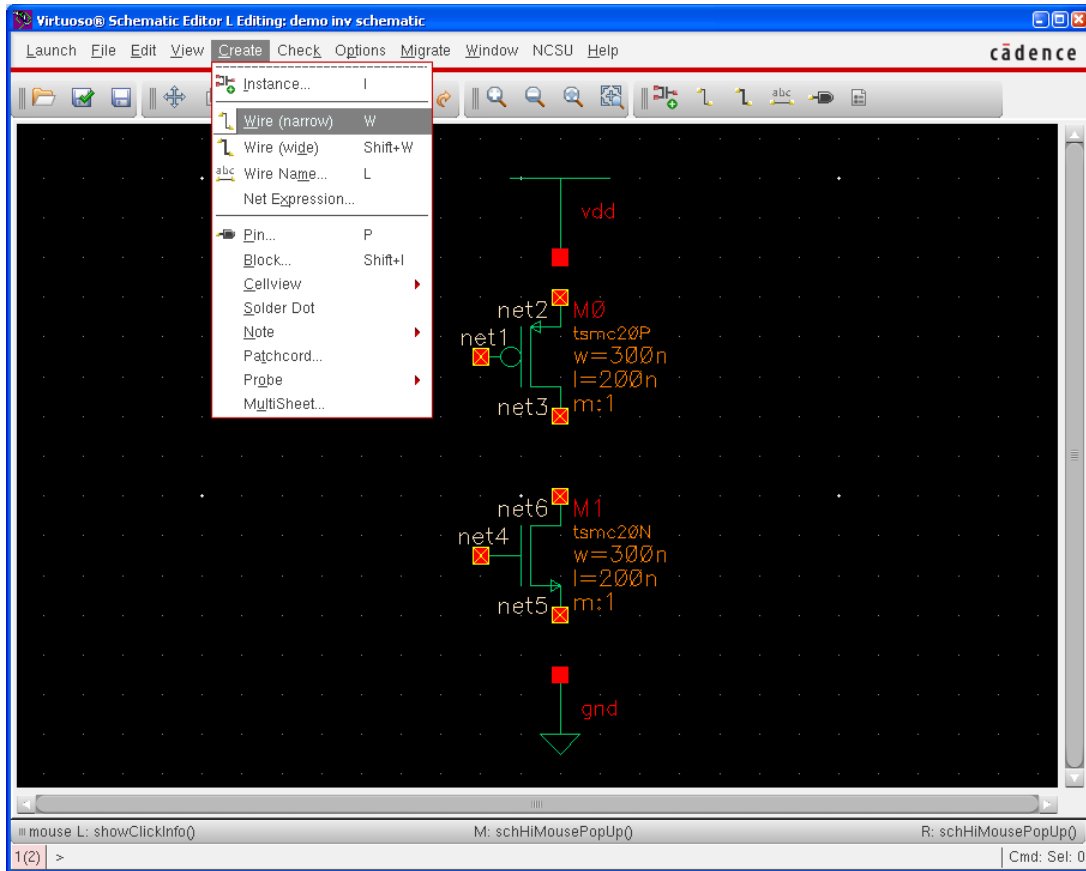




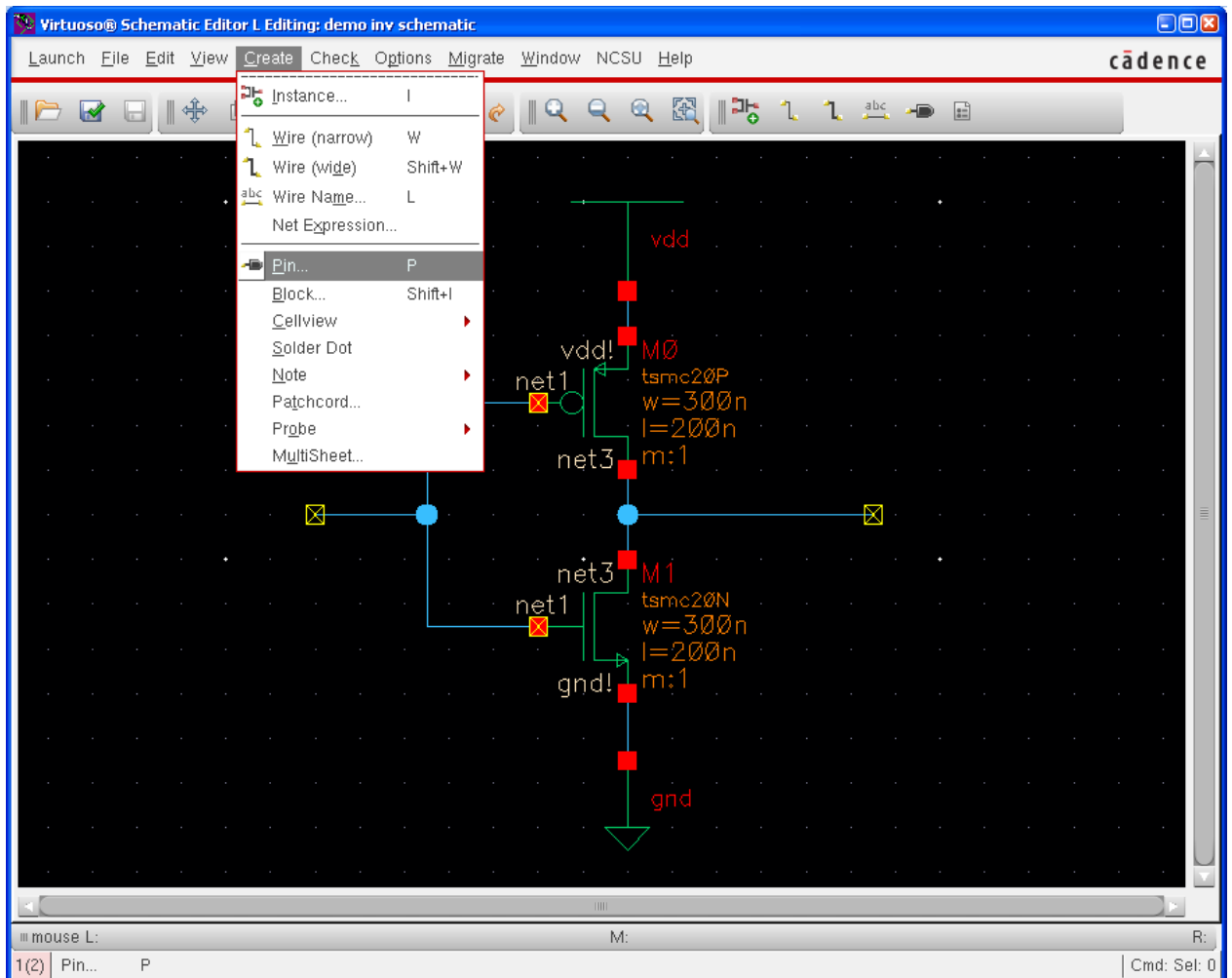
ii. Add instances – nmos, vdd, and gnd



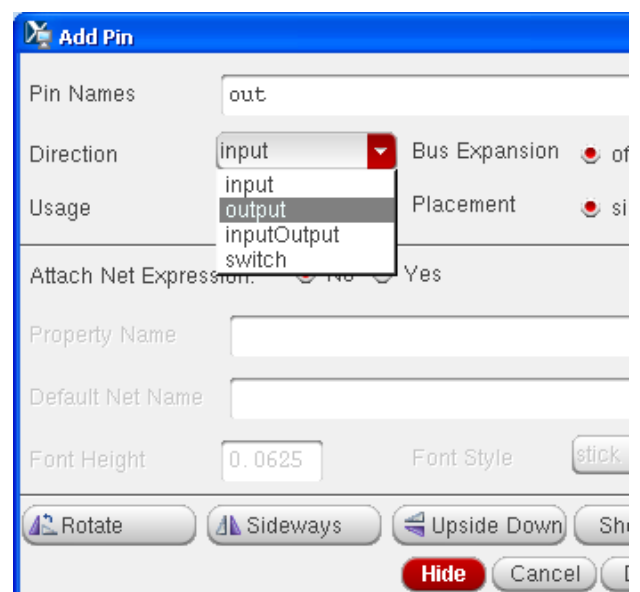
iii. Add wires: Create → Wire

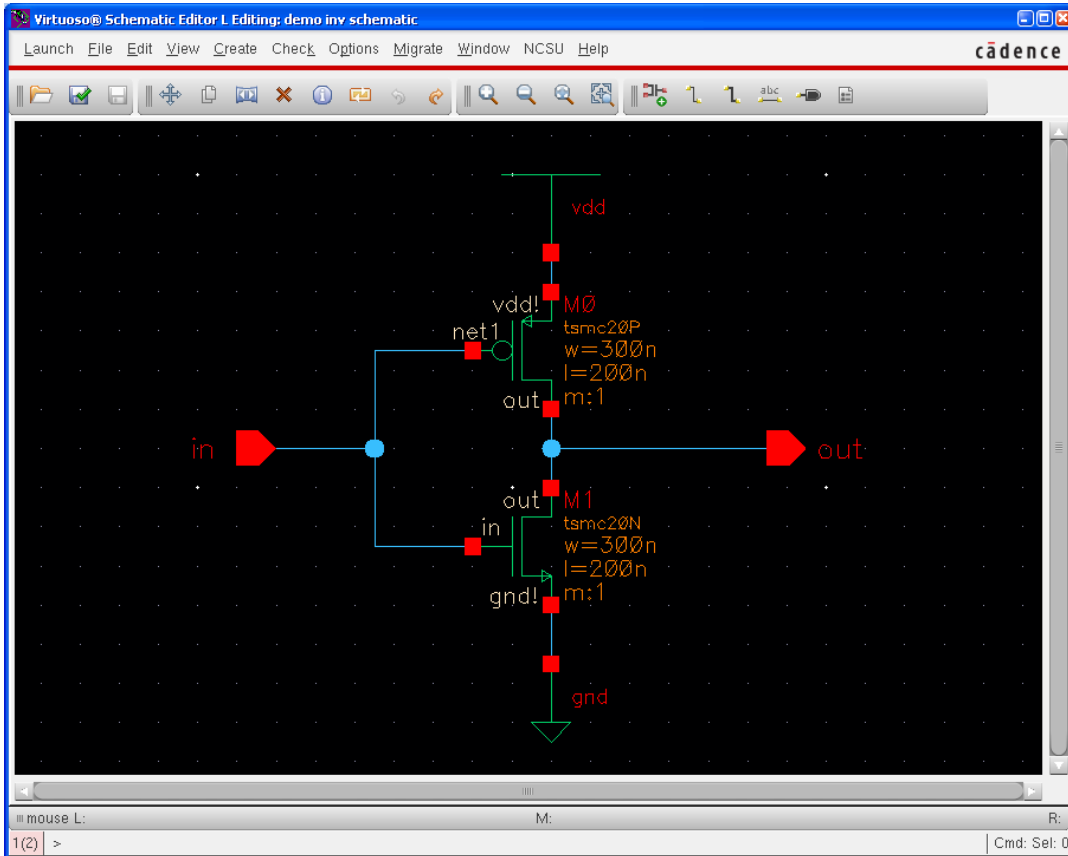



iv. Add pins: Create → Pin



We have for different types of direction. For schematics, we only use two types, input and output. InputOutput type is for supply changes, and it is necessary only for layout. We will discuss about this later.



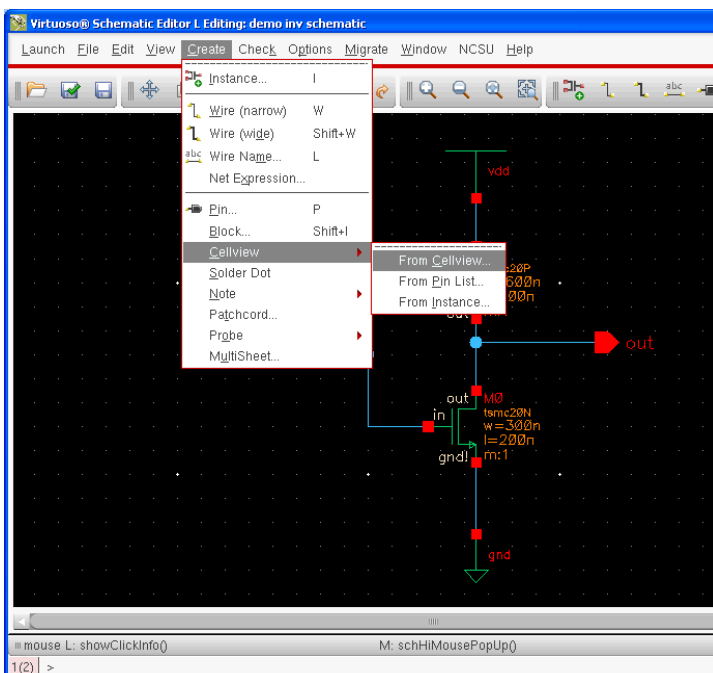


Check and save →  to make sure there are no errors.

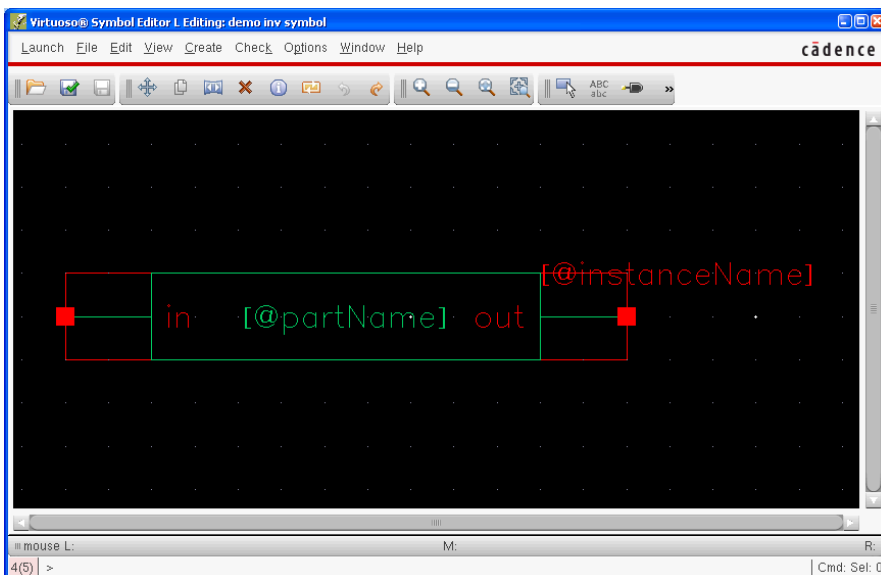
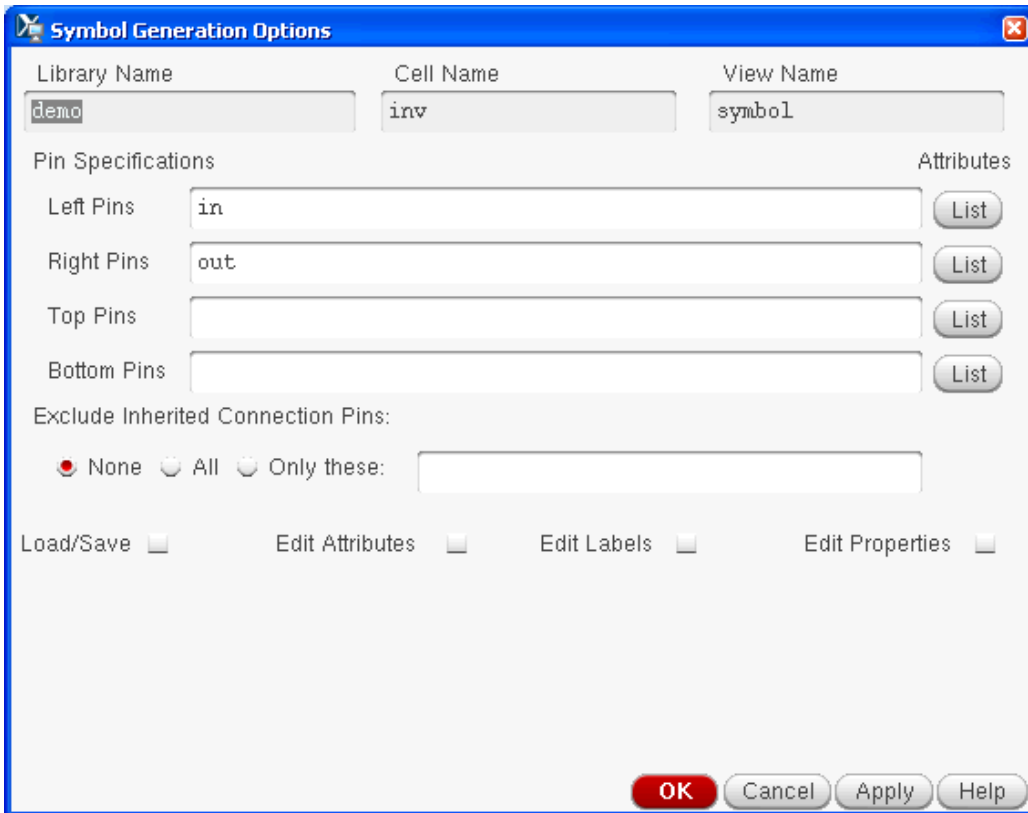
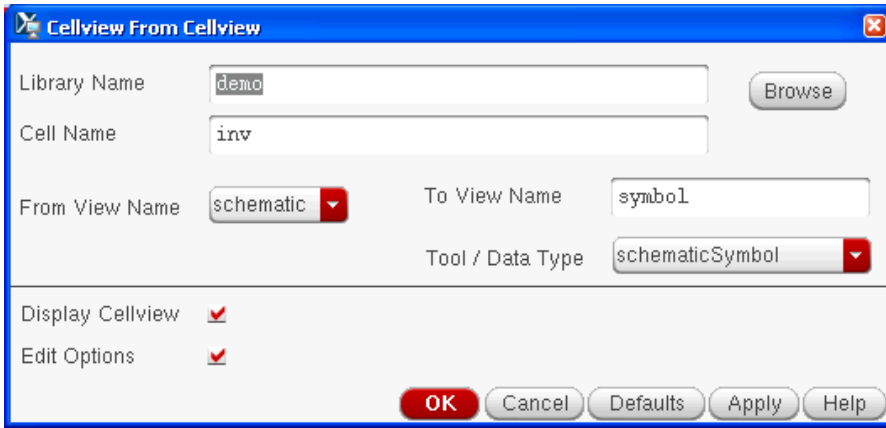
Now, we completed a schematic design.

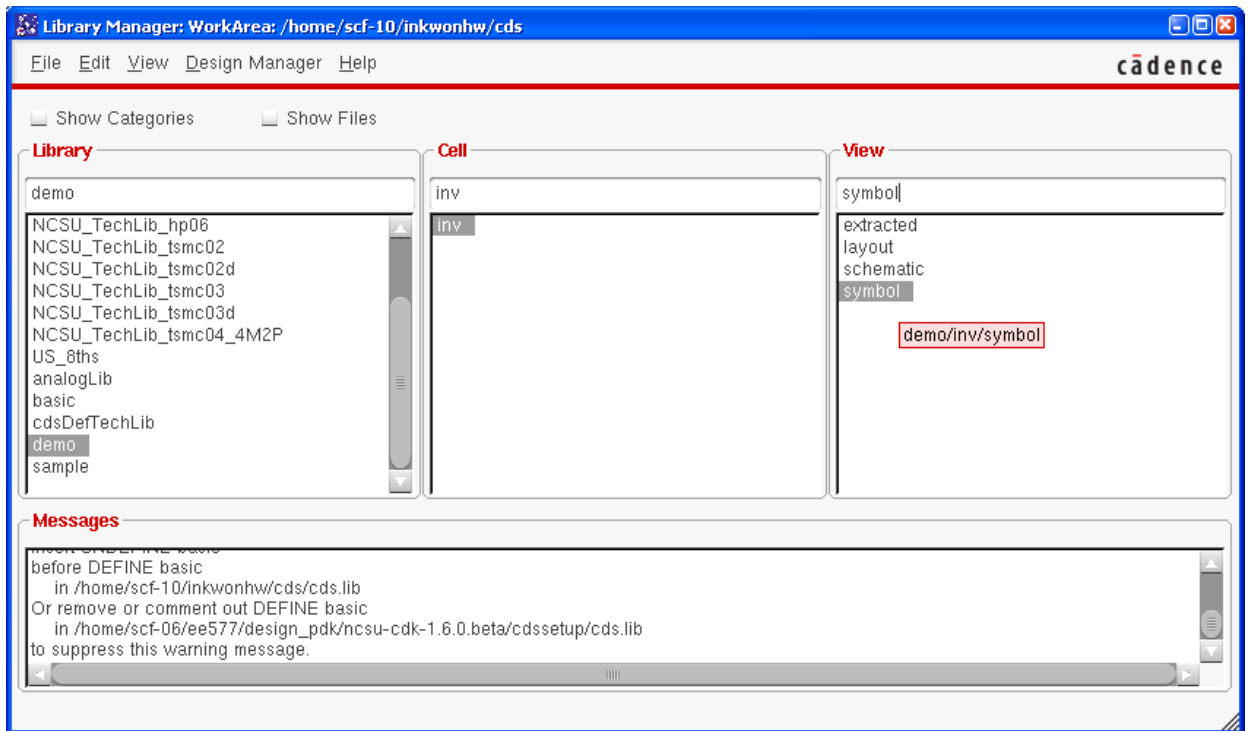
C. Create a symbol (Optional)

For hierarchical design, we may need to make symbols of designed circuits.



Create → Cellview → From Cellview





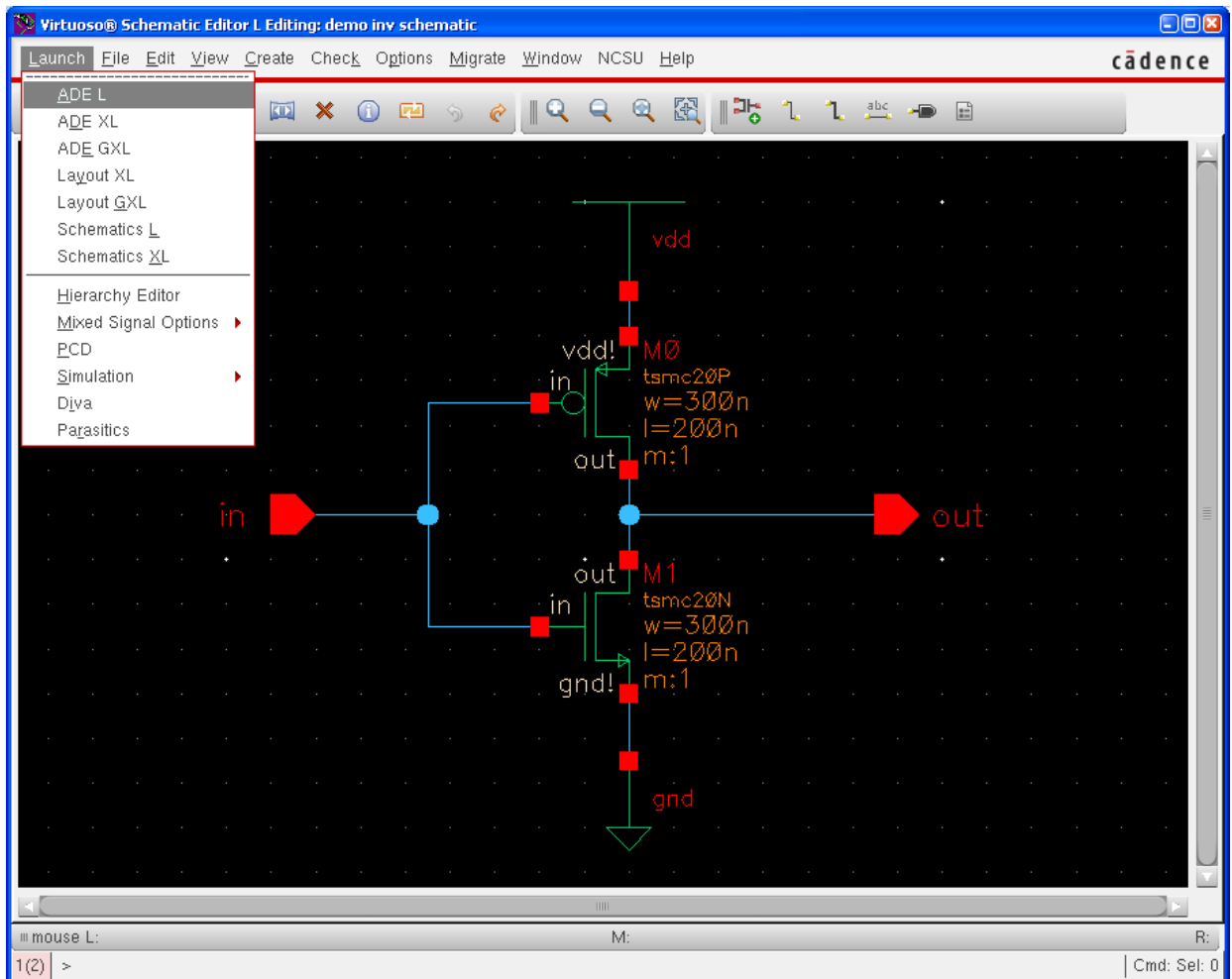
Remember that when you use more than one symbol in schematic, they all will have common Vdd and Gnd even if there are one Gnd and Vdd for each symbol (in the original design). To design with symbols in layout, you should make sure that all of the Vdd and Gnds are connected.

4. Run Spectre simulation (Transient analysis)

We will run spectre simulation. This section is for **both** schematics and layouts. I will show an example for a schematic. You can do the same thing for a layout.

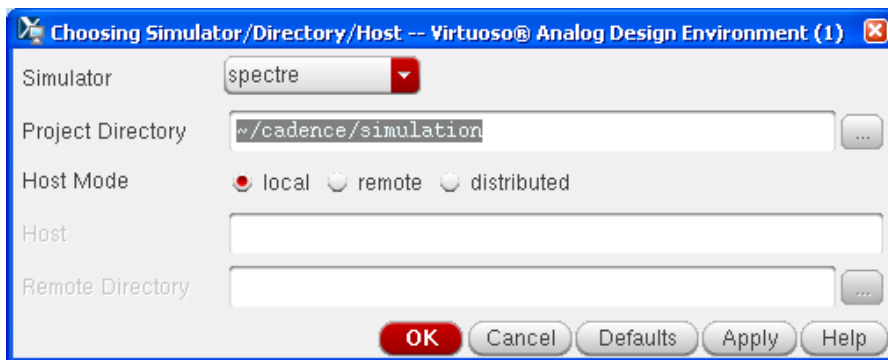
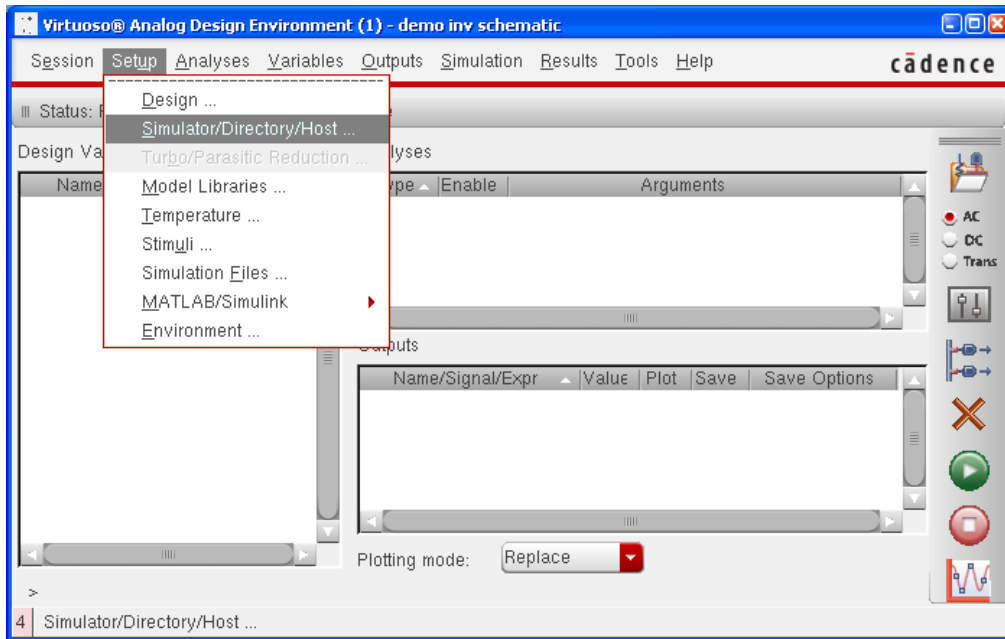
A. Launch ADE (Analog Design Environment) L

Launch → ADE L



B. Basic setup

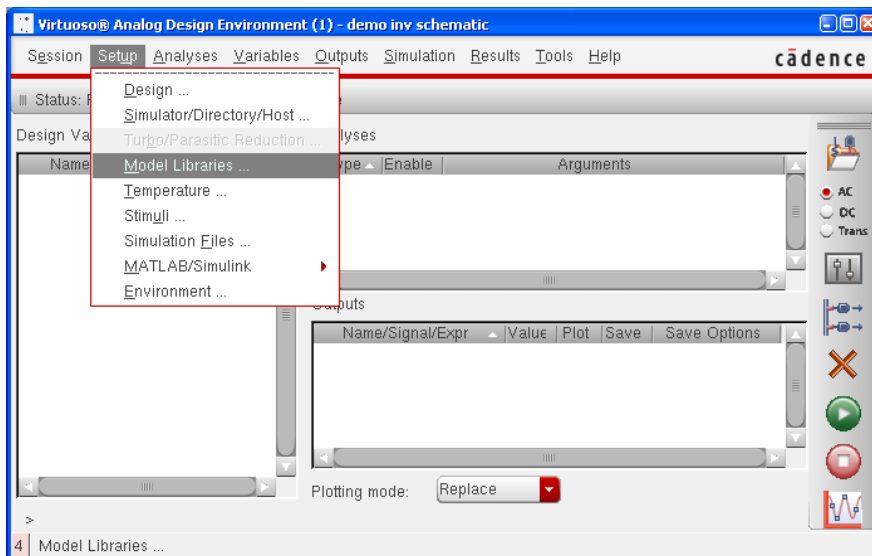
Check if your simulator is spectre. You can modify project directory.

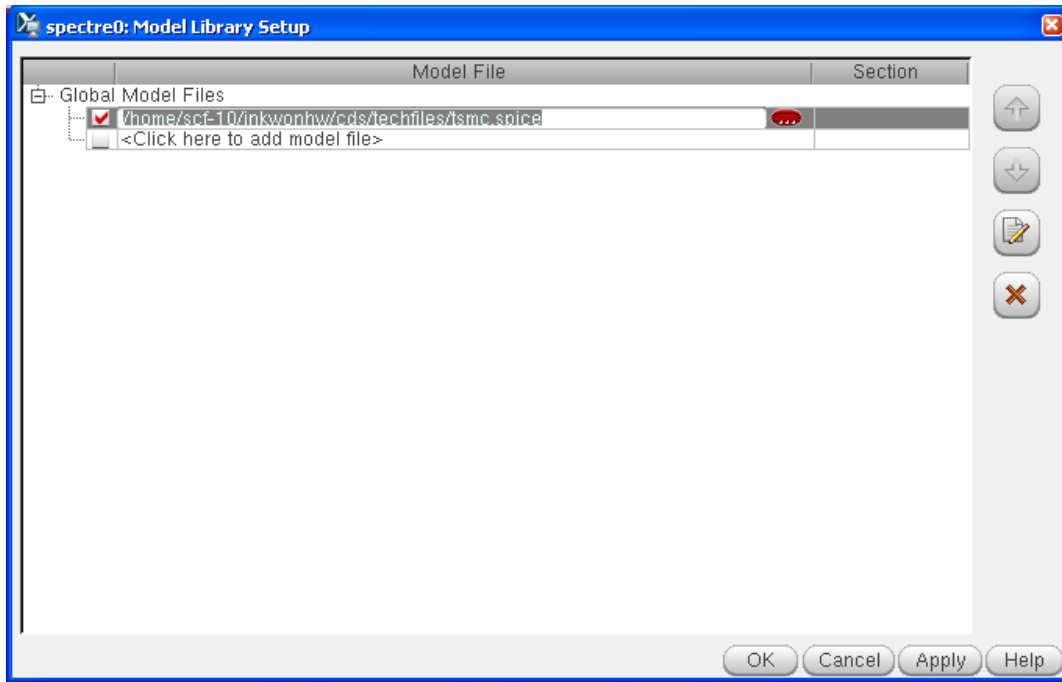


C. Model Libraries

You can download a library file at the DEN blackboard.

Put the tech file under /home/scf-10/your-user-name/cds/techfiles/

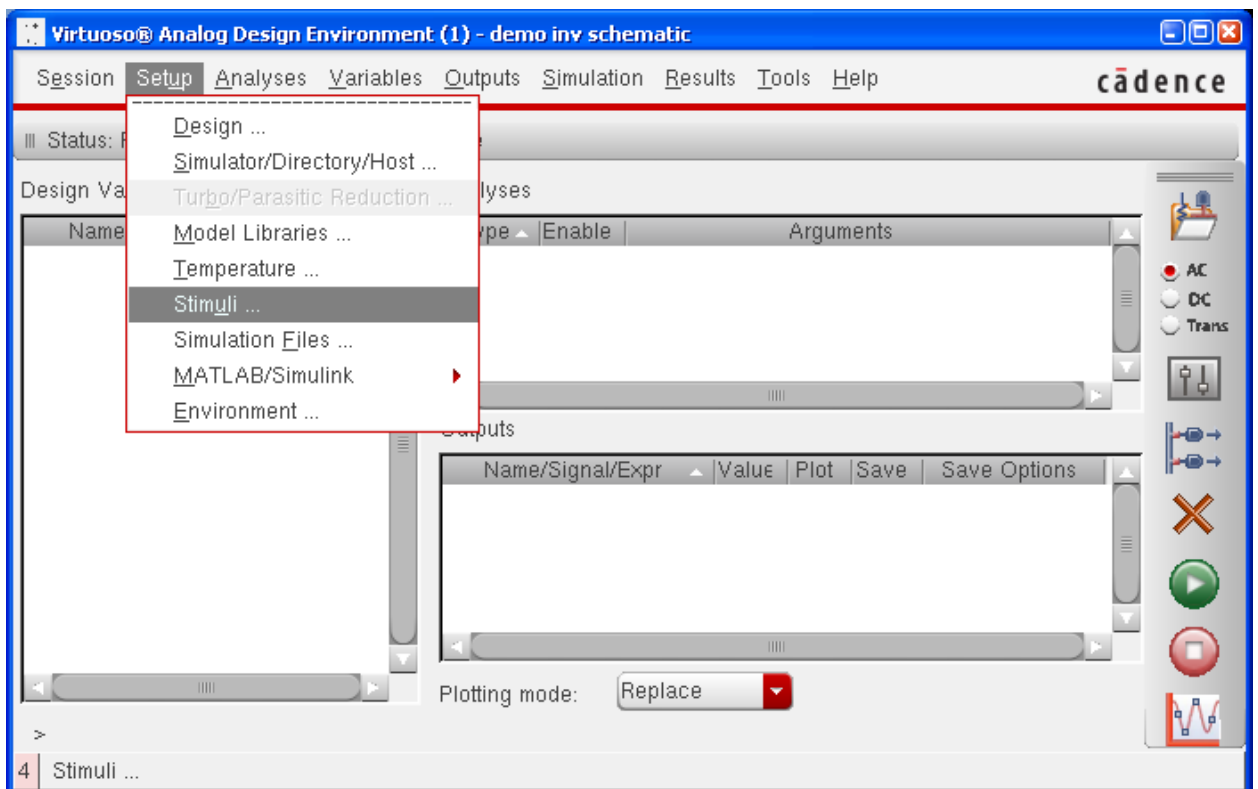




Please only use the provided tsmc file because some tsmc files does not work correctly.

D. Stimuli

Define input signals include supply nets (for layout, vdd! and gnd! are under inputs and both should be enabled.)



Global sources

Setup Analog Stimuli

Stimulus Type Inputs Global Sources

ON vdd! /gnd! Voltage dc "DC voltage""=1.5

Enabled Function **dc** Type Voltage

DC voltage 1.5

AC magnitude

AC phase

XF magnitude

PAC magnitude

PAC phase

Temperature coefficient 1

Temperature coefficient 2

Nominal temperature

Source type dc

Noise file name

Number of noise/freq pairs 0

Freq 1

Noise 1

Freq 2

Noise 2

Freq 3

OK Cancel Apply

Input (change)

Setup Analog Stimuli

Stimulus Type Inputs Global Sources

ON in /gnd! Voltage pulse "Voltage 1""=0 "Voltage 2""=1.5

Enabled Function **pulse** Type Voltage

DC voltage

AC magnitude

AC phase

XF magnitude

PAC magnitude

PAC phase

Voltage 1 0

Voltage 2 1.5

Period 2n

Delay time 0

Rise time 200p

Fall time 200p

Pulse width 1n

Temperature coefficient 1

Temperature coefficient 2

Nominal temperature

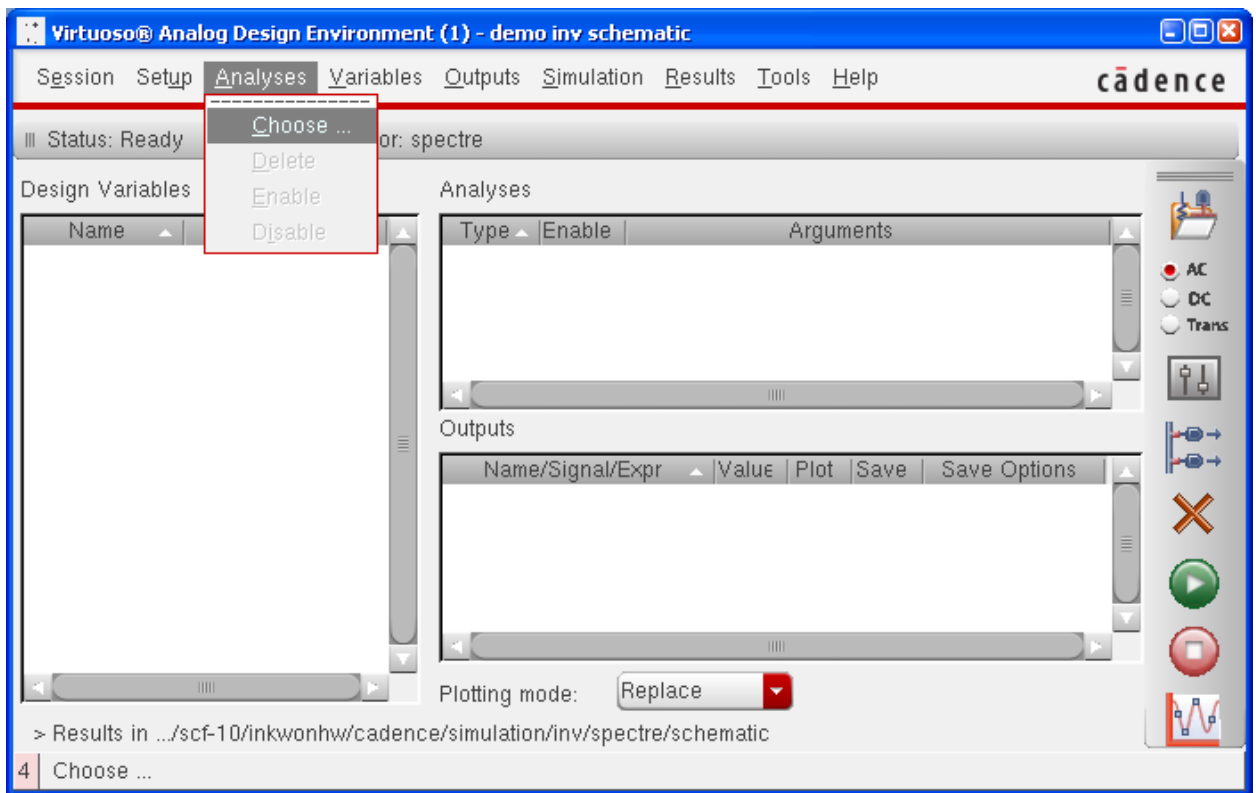
Source type pulse

OK Cancel Apply

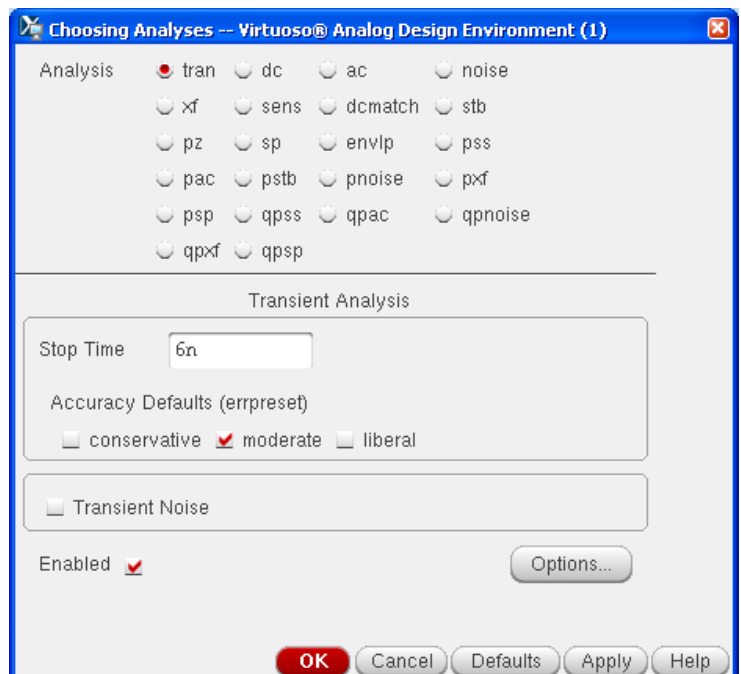
Remember to check Enabled button and then press OK or APPLY otherwise you will lose the configured numbers.

E. Choose a type of analysis - transient

You can choose „dc“ if you want to do dc analysis



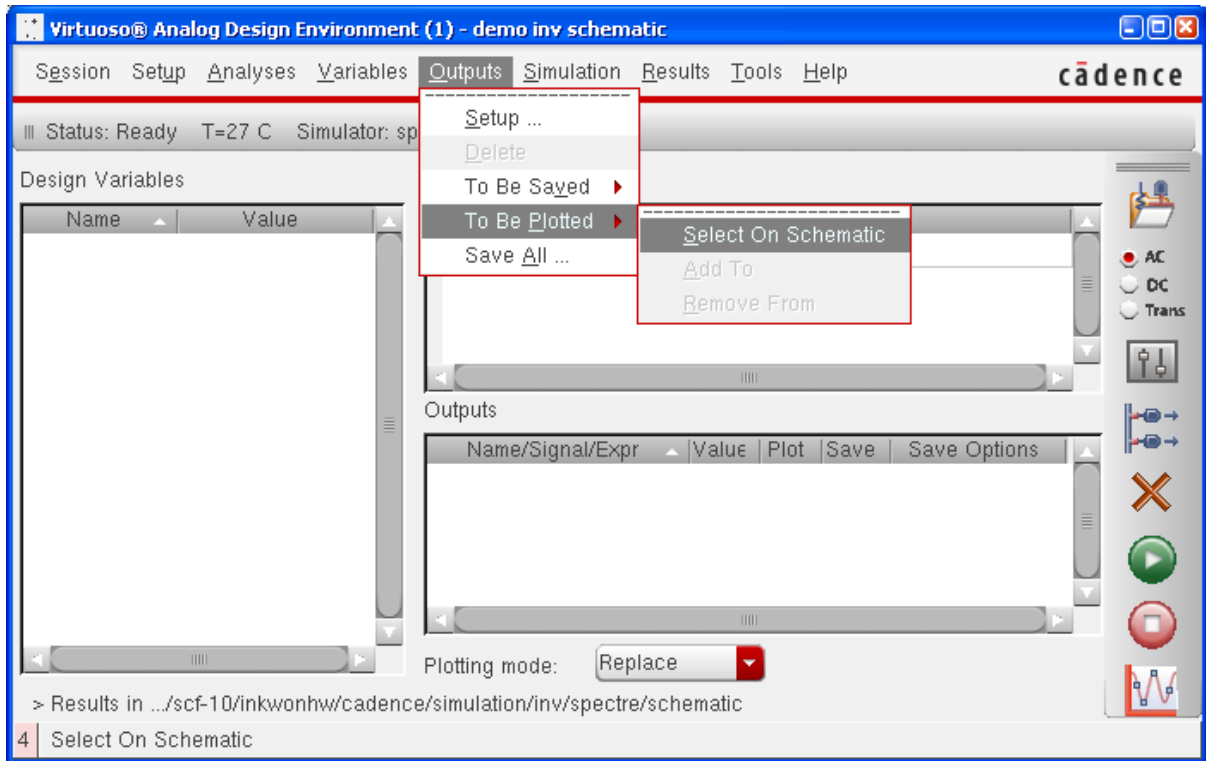
- A. Choose tran
- B. Give Stop time which means how long you want to simulate
- C. Select moderate as accuracy defaults
- D. Do not check Transient Noise
- E. Check Enabled



F. Select signals to plot

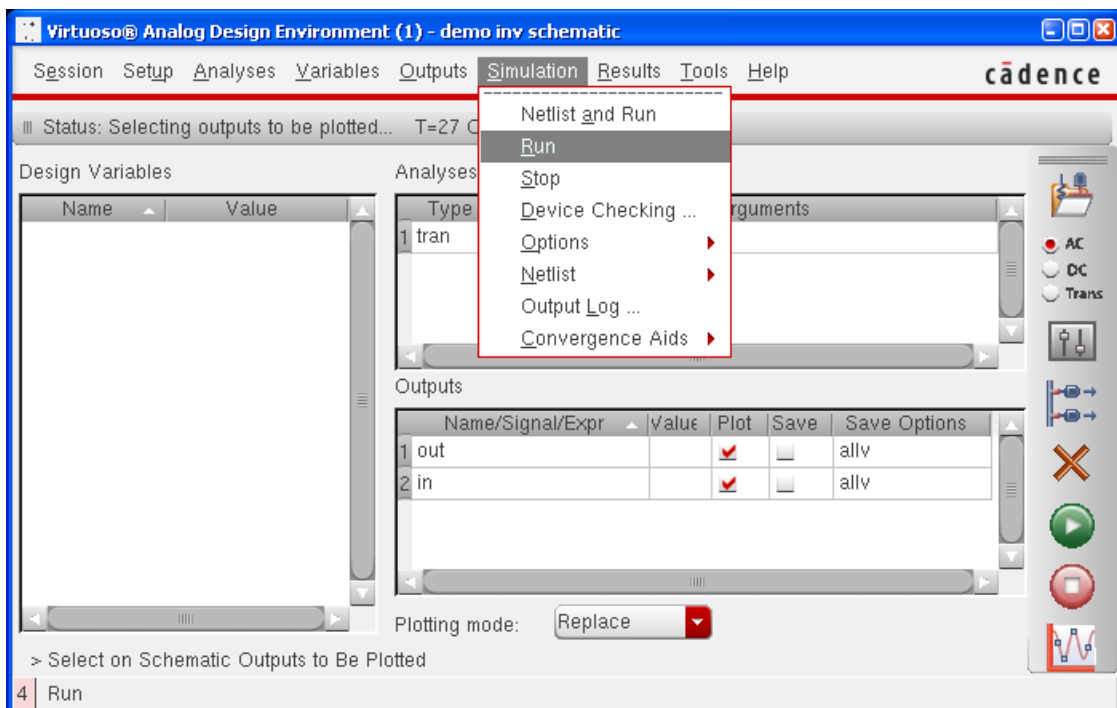
Outputs → To Be Plotted → Select On Schematic

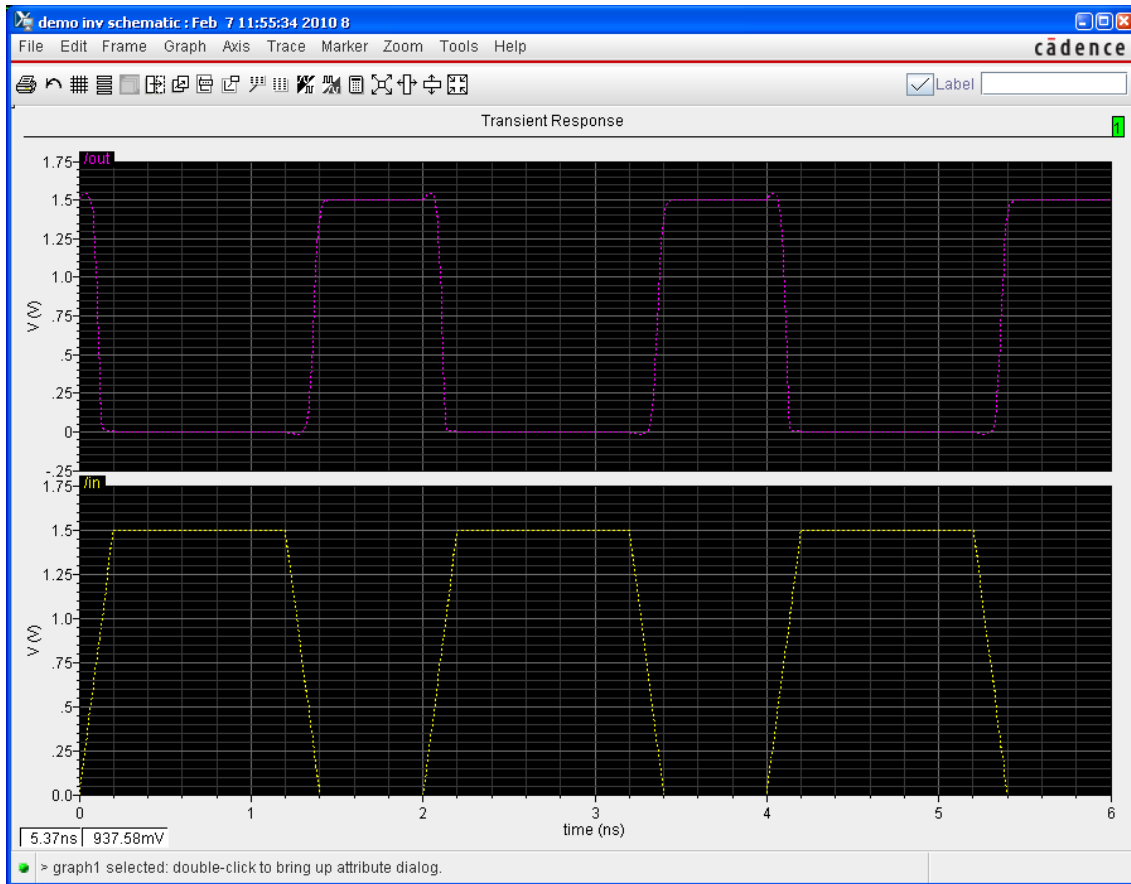
Click a signal (Pin) on a schematic/extracted. In Extracted try to use pins for signal that you need in the simulation because it is hard to select a net in the extracted view.



G. Run simulation

Simulation → Run




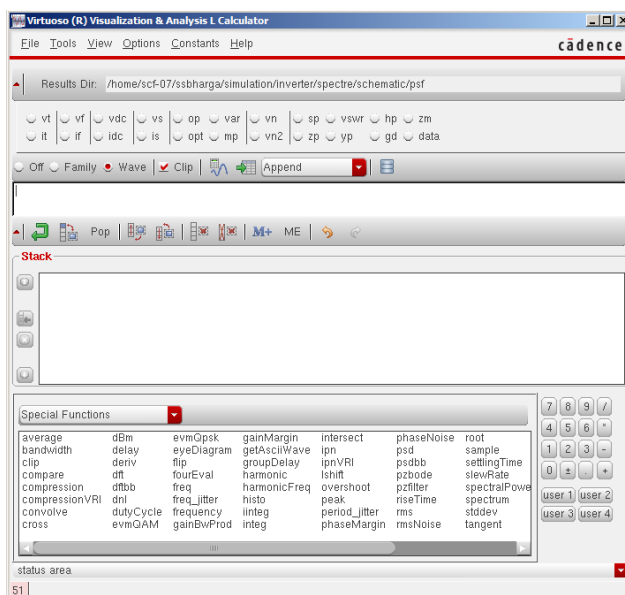


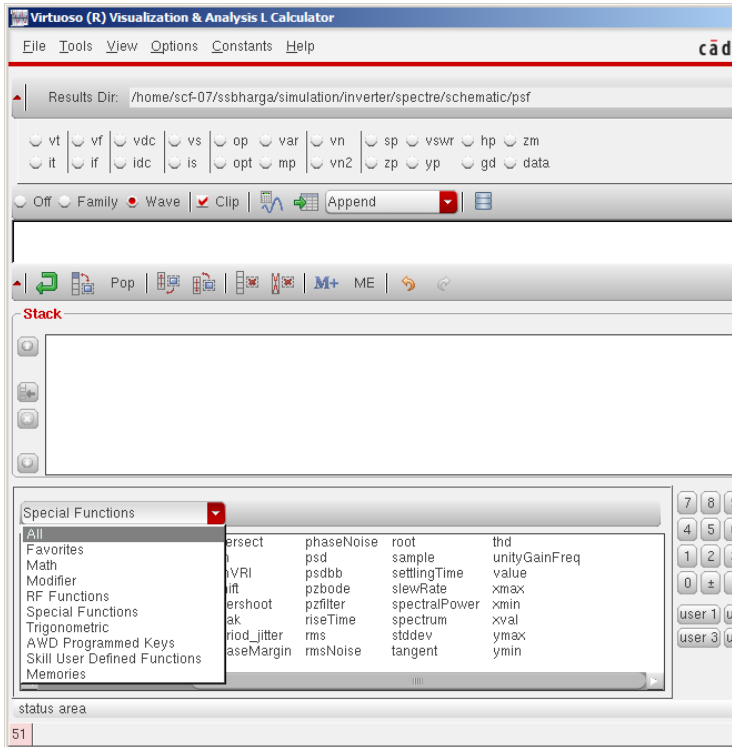
If you see a waveform like above picture, you followed every step properly.
Good job!

H. Measurement

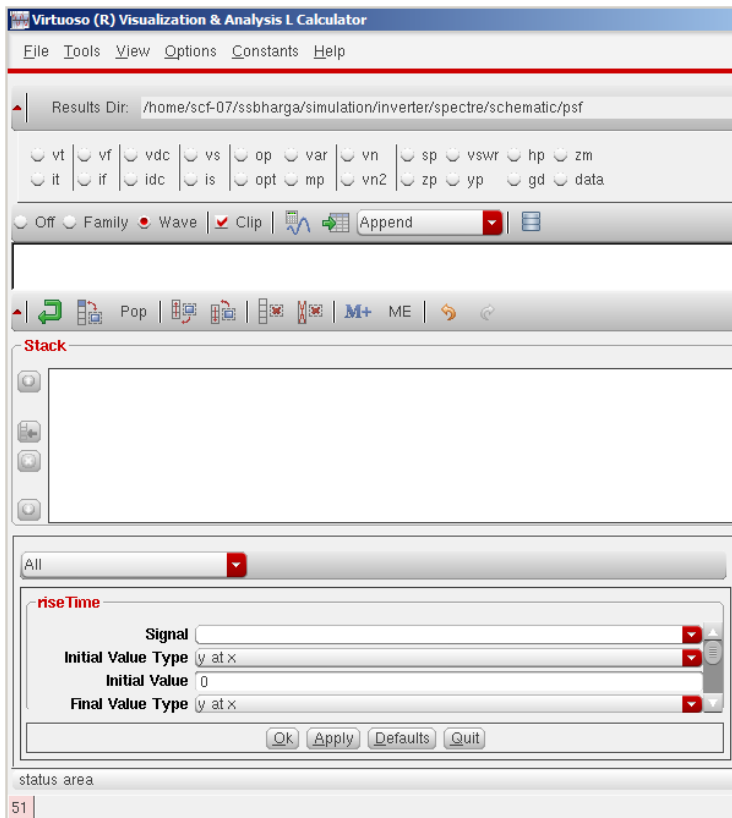
The following steps describe the measurement of rise time. Using similar steps other parameters of delay, fall time can be estimated.

Invoke the calculator  or tools-> calculator , select the Wave radio button:

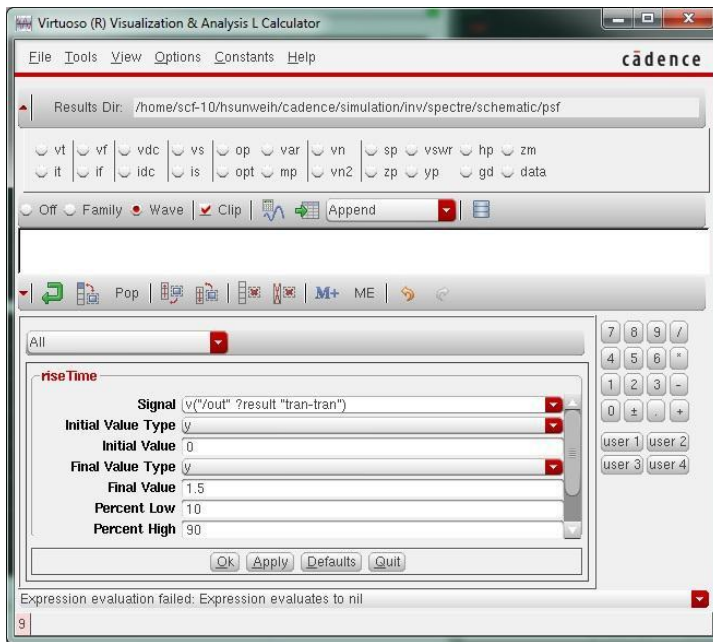




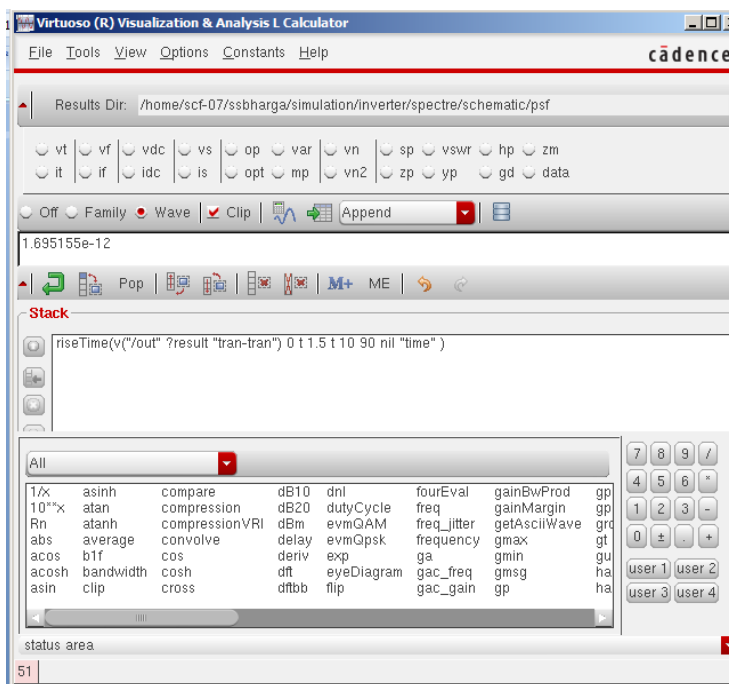
In the functions window – choose “all”



Select the rise time option



Select the signal from the waveform window whose rise time needs to be determined and click “OK”:



Click the evaluate buffer →



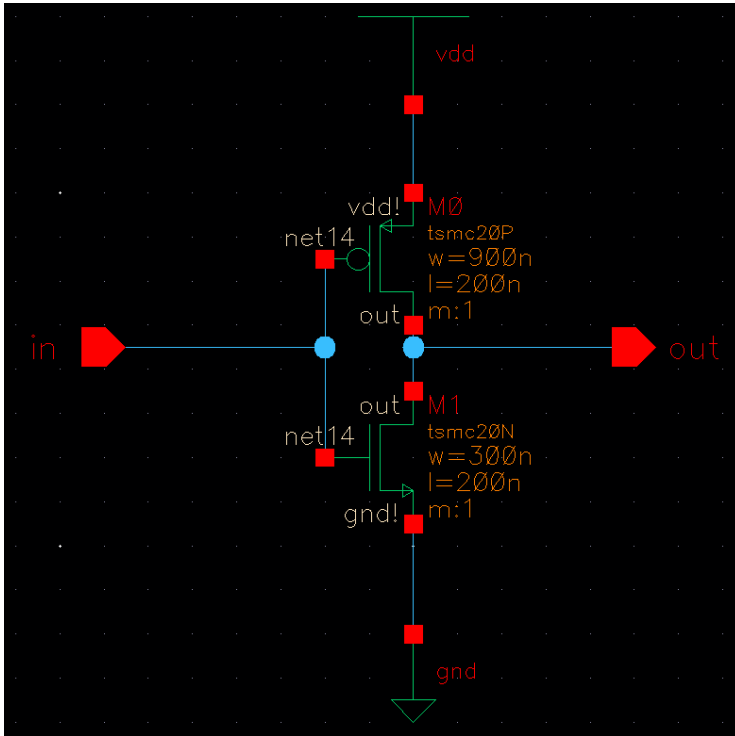
to display results as follows

You can also select a signal from calculator for example $\cos(V_{in})$ as one of the plotted signals and you can see the results whenever you run the simulation.

Remember to save the simulation setup to use it later. You can do so by clicking on **Session** → **Save State** in the ADE (Analog Design Environment) window. Next time you want to simulate the same cell, you can reload your configuration by clicking on **Session** → **Load State**.

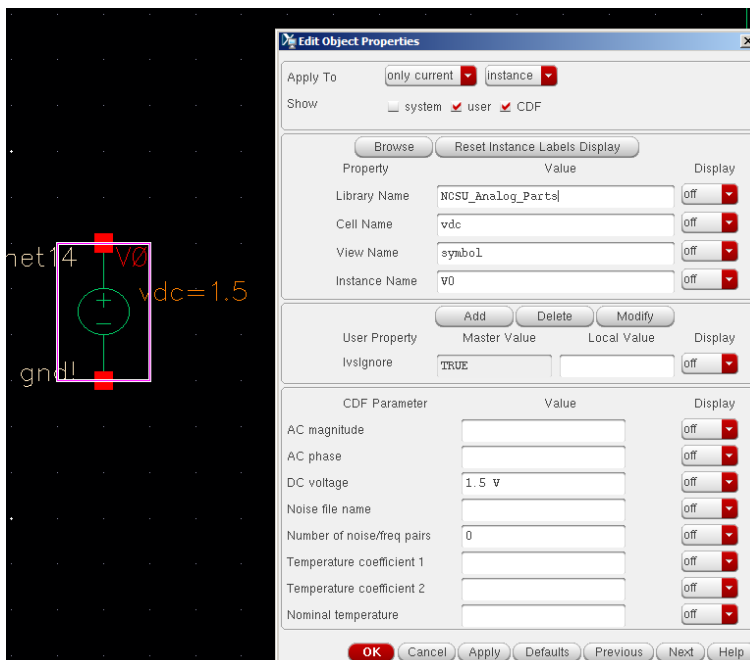
5. Run Spectre simulation (DC analysis)

The following inverter schematic is already created



A. Voltage Source

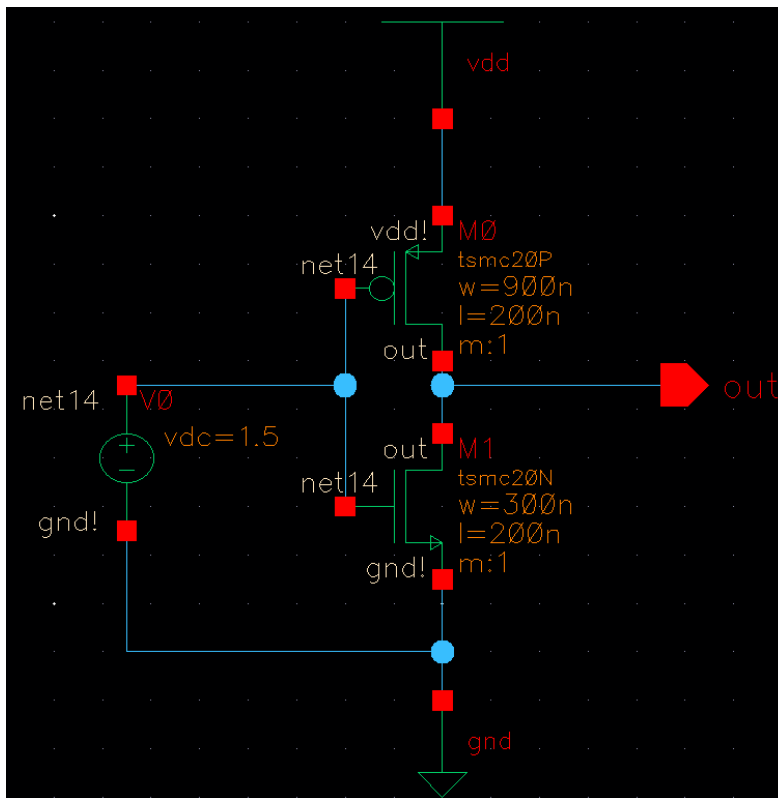
For DC analysis, the input pin “in” must be altered. The following are the steps to alter the pin “in” : Create→instance→NCSU analog parts→Voltage_sources select Vdc



The DC voltage must be set to 1.5V as shown.

B. Replace Input Pin

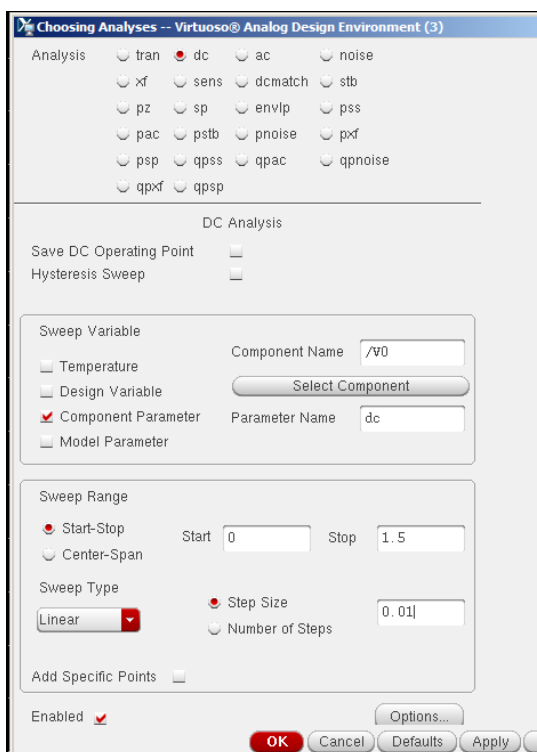
The Input pin “in” must be replaced with the above voltage source as shown below



Check and Save (make sure you get no errors)

C. Choosing Analyses

Launch ADE L, repeat steps A to D in section 3 of „Basic Design Flow“ except that there is no “in” input signal this time.

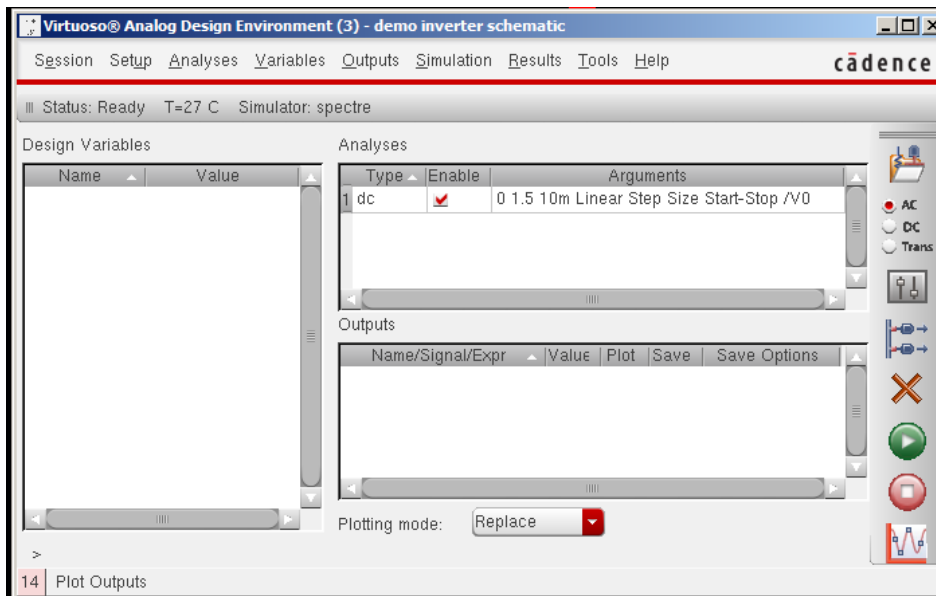


Go to Analyses → Choose dc

Choose „Component Parameter“,

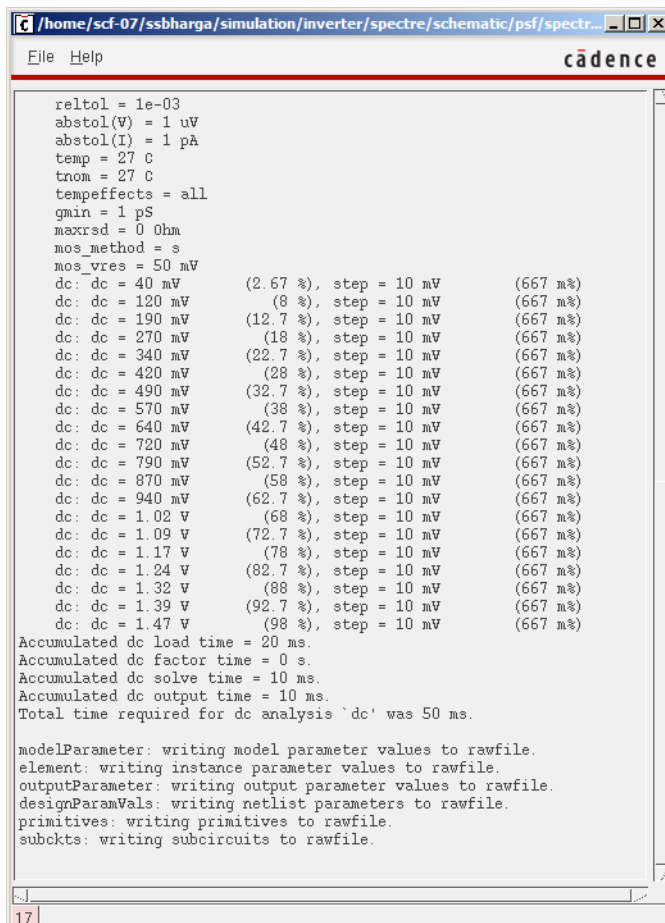
Select Component, then the voltage source in the schematic, then choose 0 as Start, 1.5 as Stop and 0.01 as step .

Make sure that there are no other analyses selected apart from DC

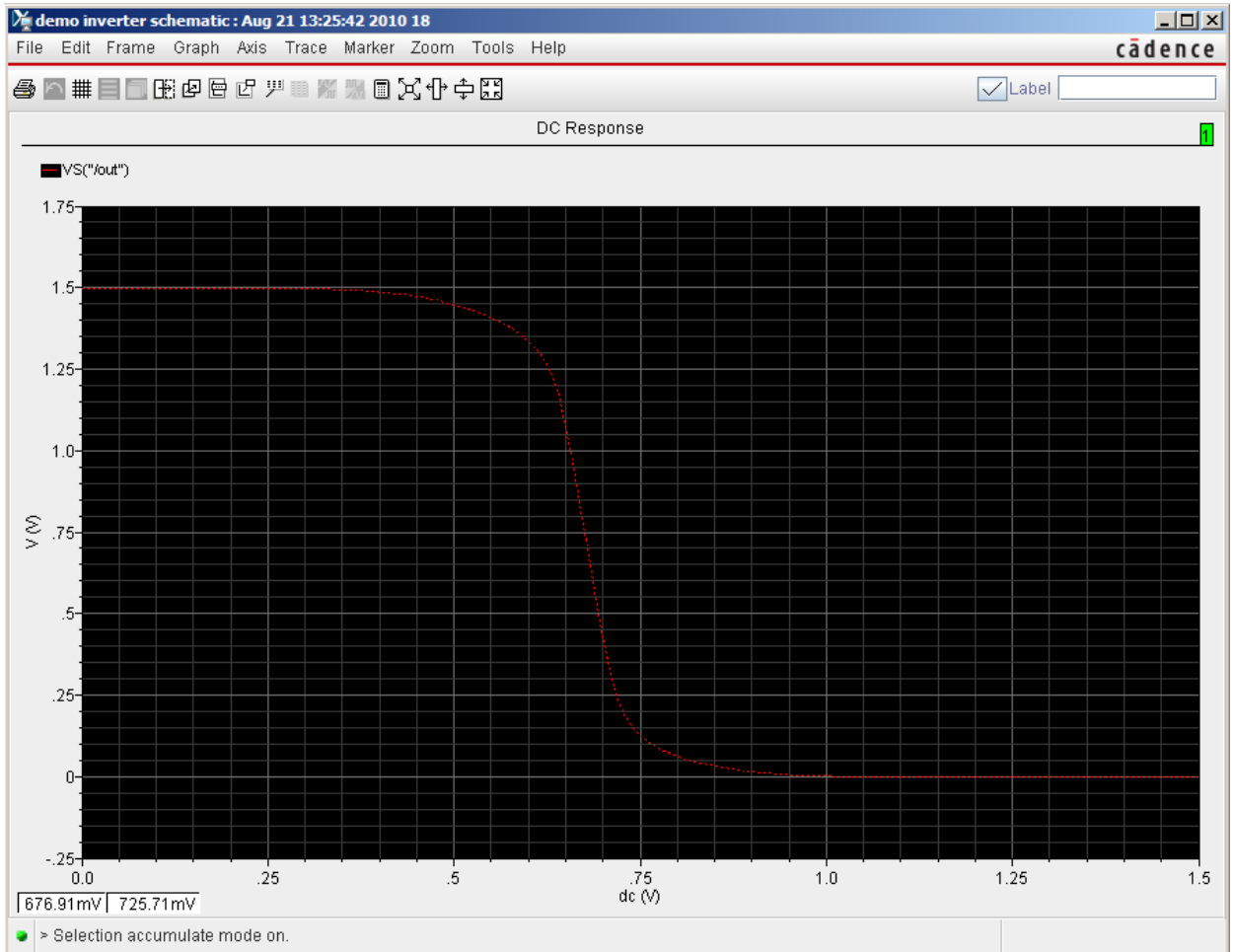


D. Run Simulation

Do simulations → netlist and run. On successful completion we get the following



Now, go to the results→Direct plot→DC. Click on the output pin “out” on the schematic and ESC key to get the following VTC

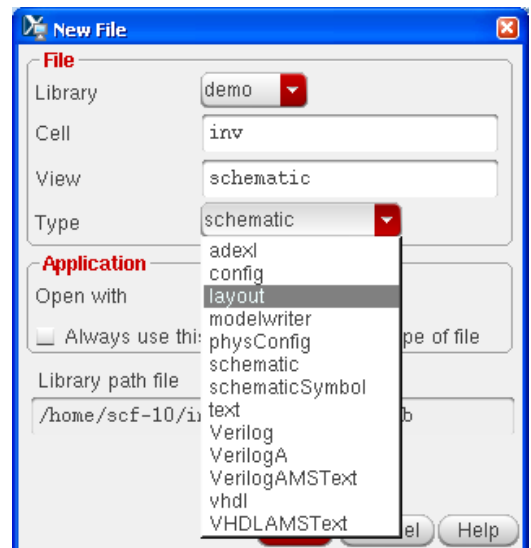
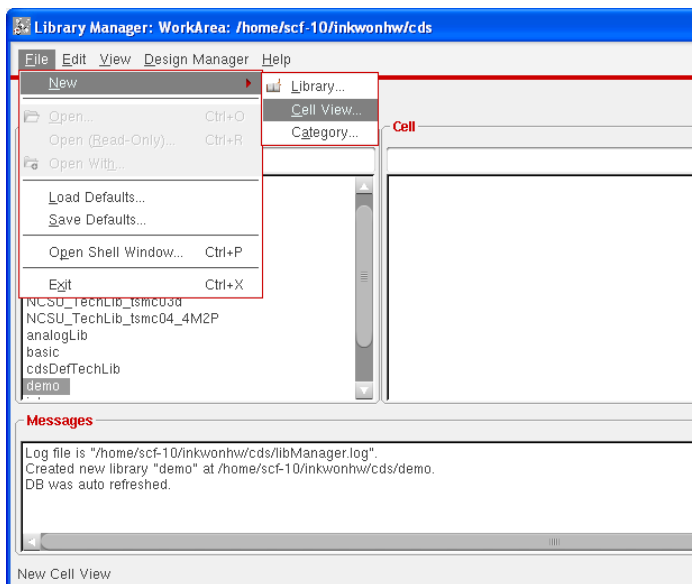


6. Layout

It's time to draw layout. Schematics are for verifying your design very roughly. They don't consider physical features like parasitic capacitances. After determining your design variables by schematics, you need to draw layouts.

Design flow of layouts is very similar to one of schematics, but it has additional step which is LVS check. It is for check if your layout is identical to the schematic or not. Hence, this step is very important. If your logic doesn't pass this step, you may lose significant points for that.

A. Create a layout



B. Add an instance - nmos

The image shows two windows from the Virtuoso Layout Suite. The top window is the 'Create Instance' dialog, and the bottom window is the 'Library Browser - Create Instance' dialog.

Create Instance Dialog:

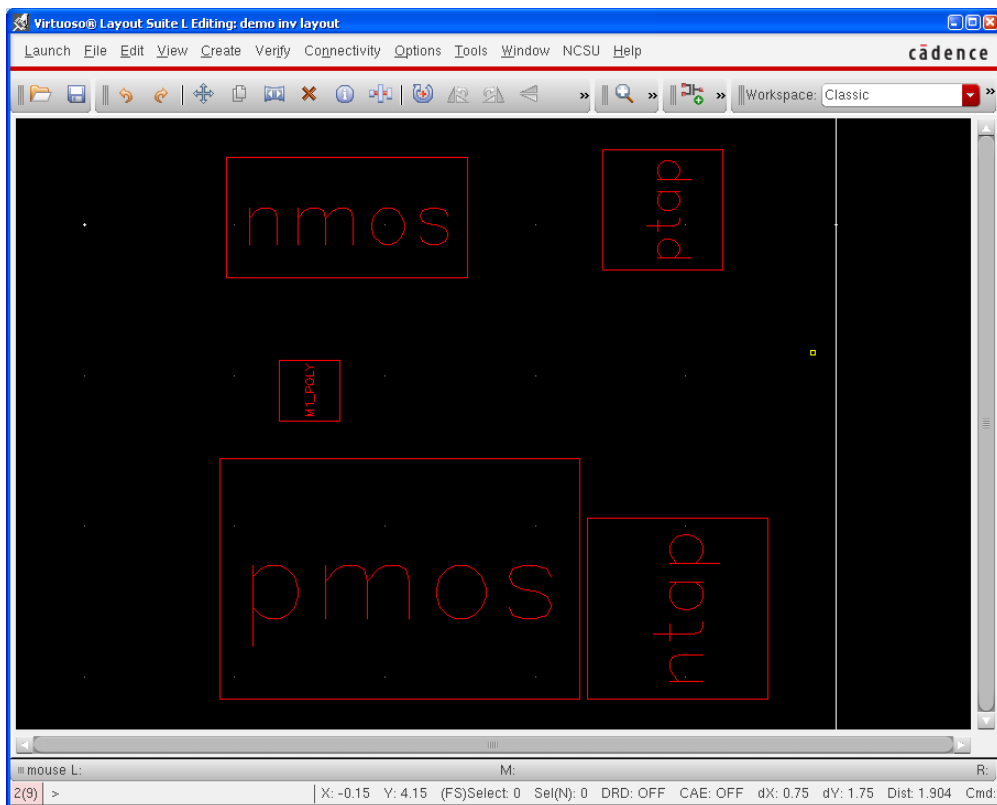
- Library: NCSU_TechLib_tsmc02
- Cell: nmos
- View: layout
- Names: I1
- Mosaic: Rows 1, Columns 1
- Delta Y: 0.8, Delta X: 1.6
- Halo: Define Halo ...
- Physical Only:
- Buttons: Rotate, Sideways, Upside
- Model name: tsmc20N
- Model Type: system user
- Multiplier: 1
- Fingers: 1
- Width (grid units): 6
- Width: 300n M
- Width (minimum): 300n M
- Length (grid units): 4
- Length: 200n M
- Length (minimum): 200n M
- Drain diffusion area: 1.5e-13
- Source diffusion area: 1.5e-13
- Drain diffusion perimeter: 1.6u M
- Buttons: Hide, Cancel, Defaults

Library Browser - Create Instance Dialog:

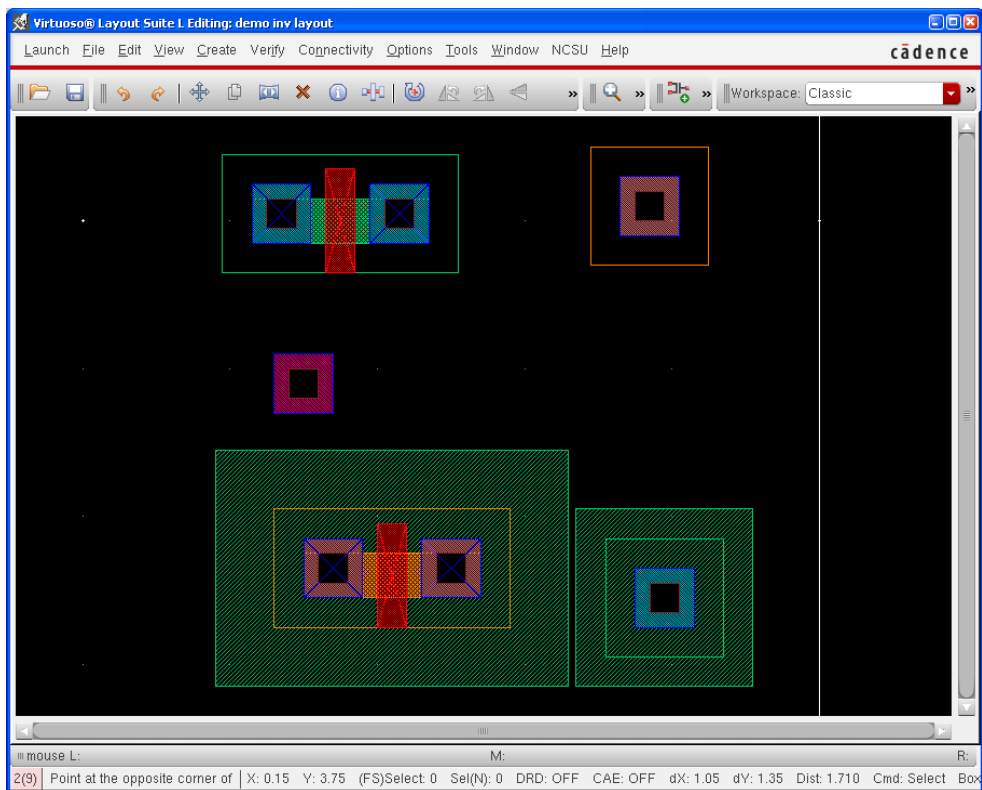
- Show Categories:
- Library: NCSU_TechLib_tsmc02
- Category: Everything
- Cell: nmos
- Buttons: Close, Filters...

You can modify width of transistors.

C. Add more instances – pmos, ptap, ntap, and m1_ploy



You can select alternate view of a layout. Try „Shift + f“ and „Ctrl + f“.

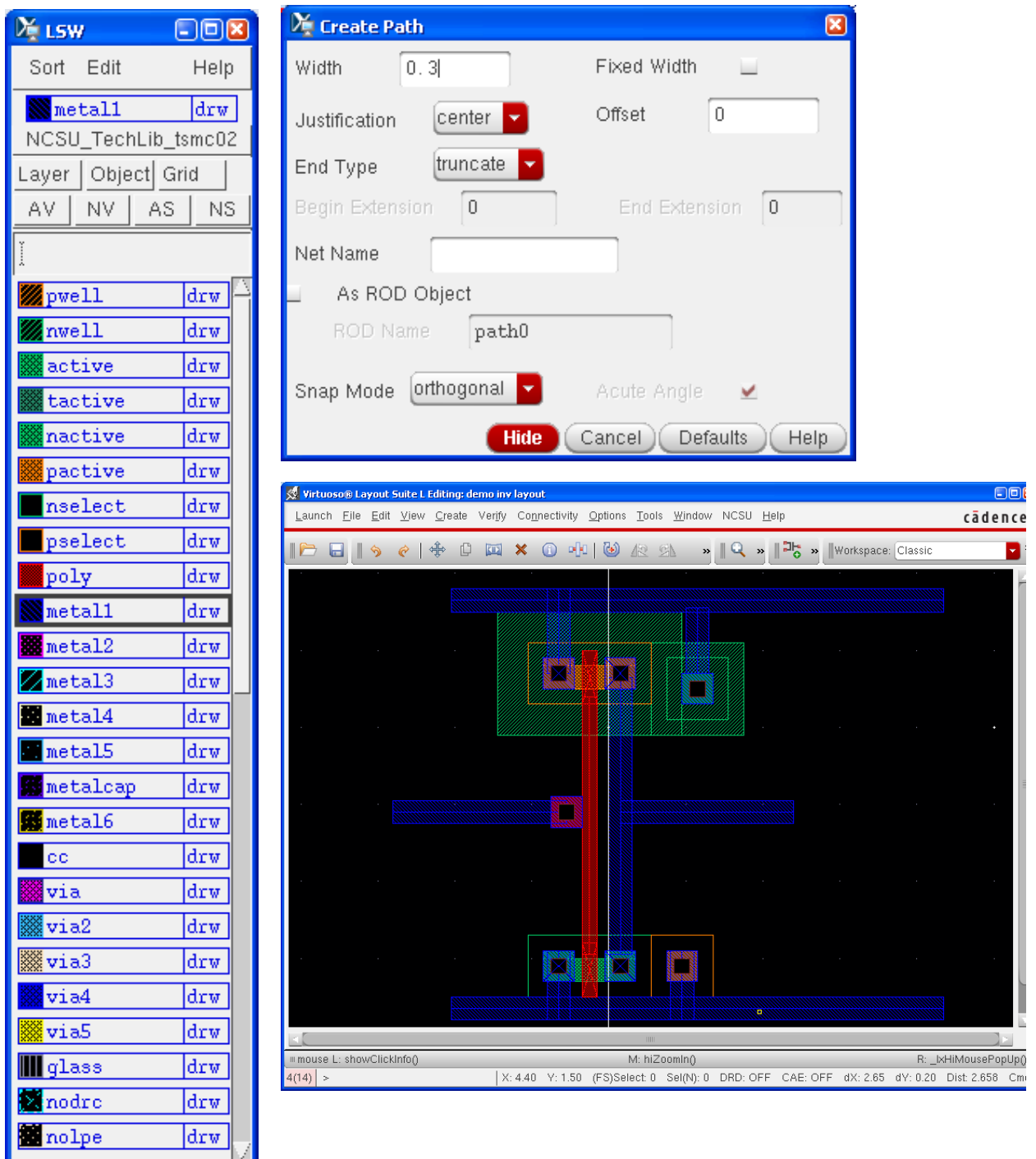


D. Draw metal1

There are few ways for drawing metal, but I recommend you use „path“. It's quite convenience than others.

Create → Shape → Path

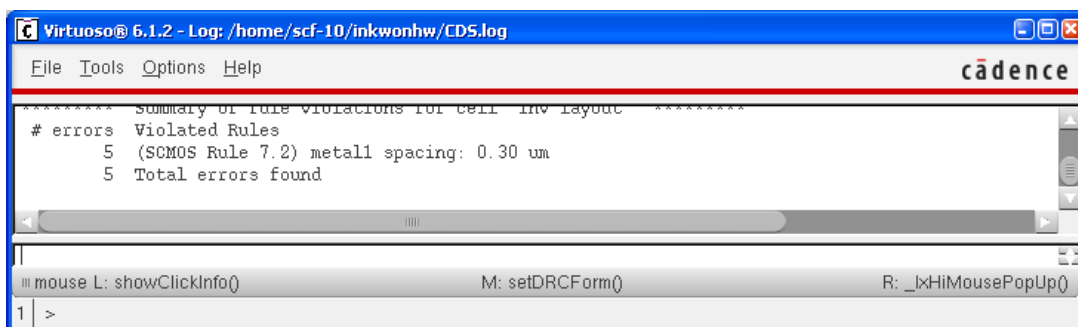
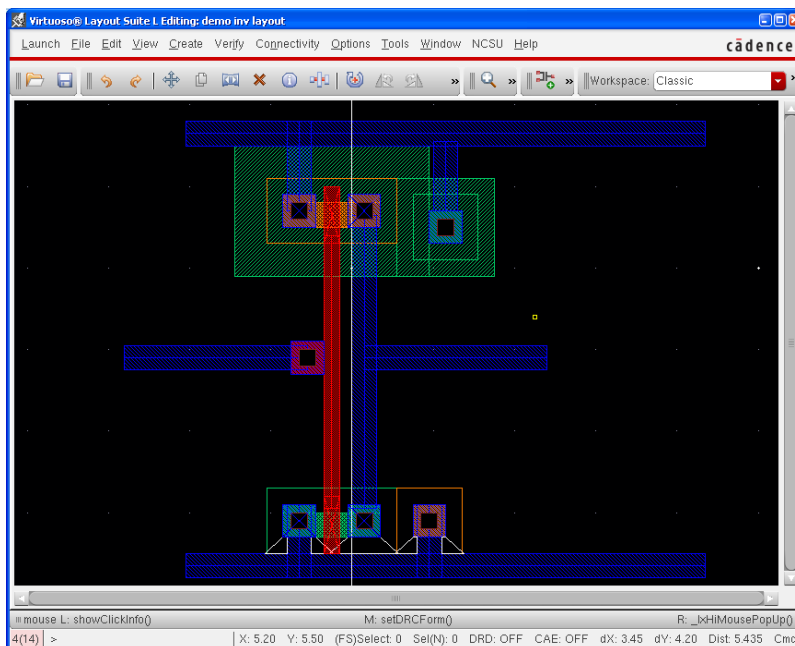
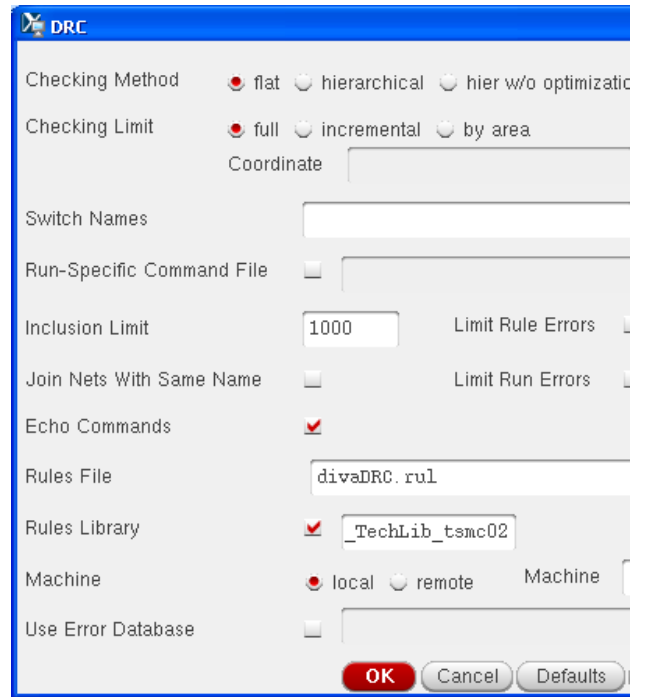
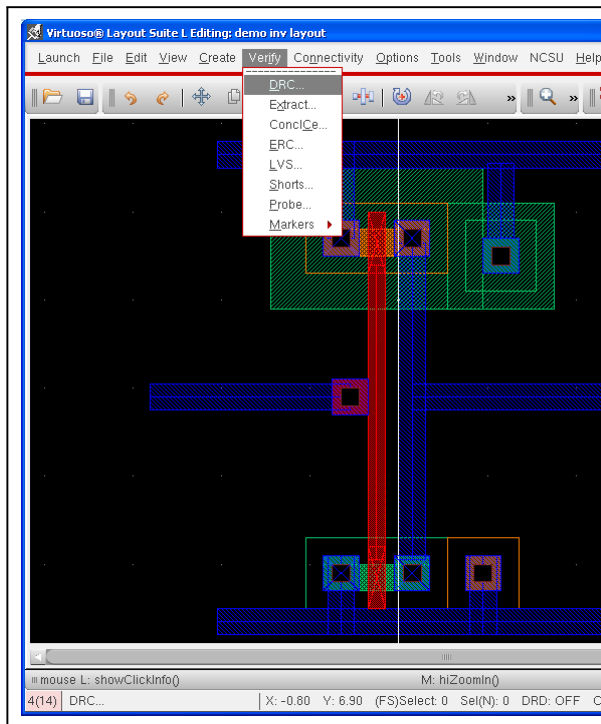
First of all, you should select metal1 on LSW window. Default width for metal1 is 0.3, which means 300nm (3λ). You can draw metal layer simply by clicking



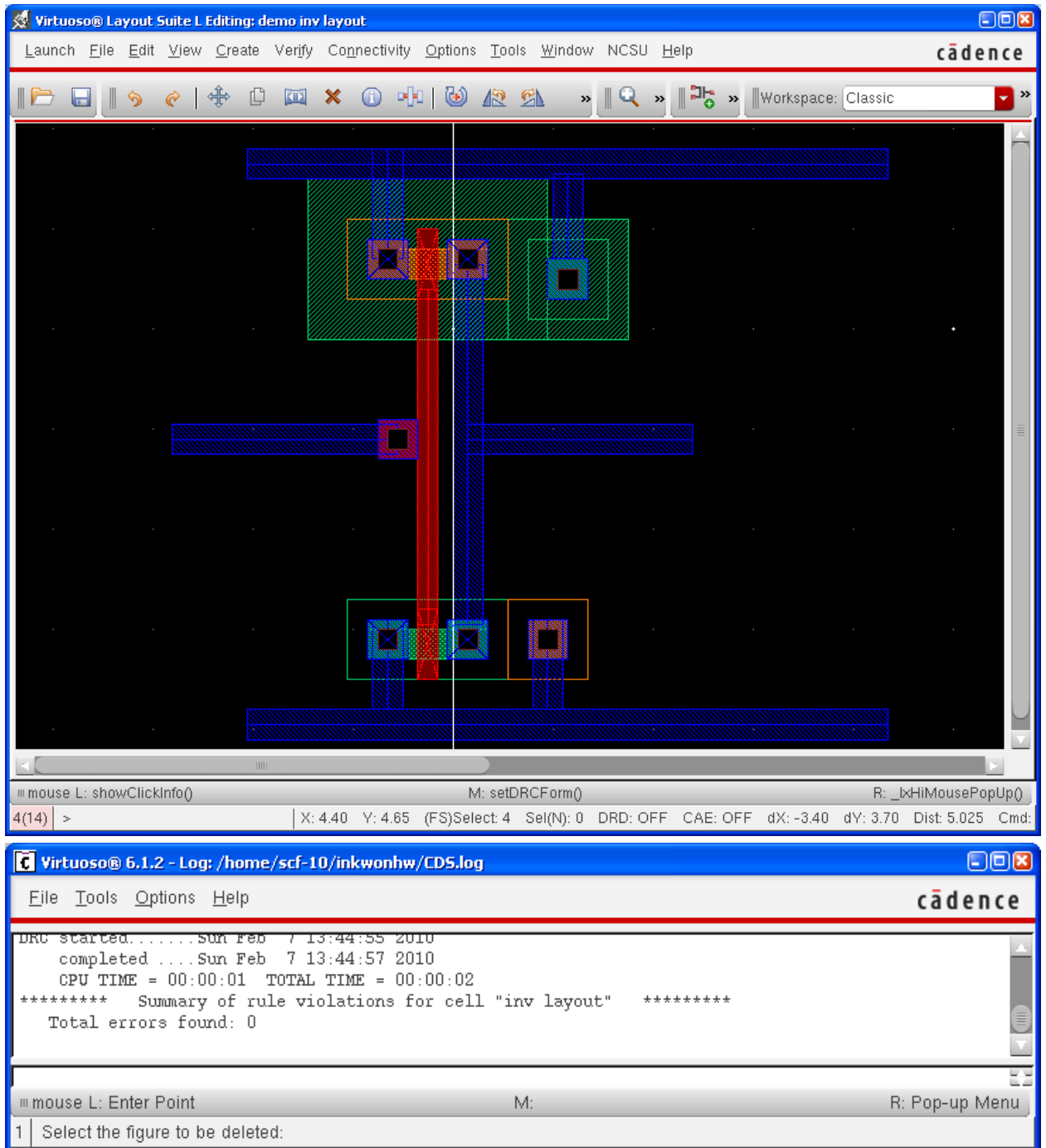
E. Run DRC

This step checks if your layout follows design rules.

Verify → DRC



We have five errors. It is because a gnd metal layer is too close to an nmos transistor.
After modifying layout, run DRC again.

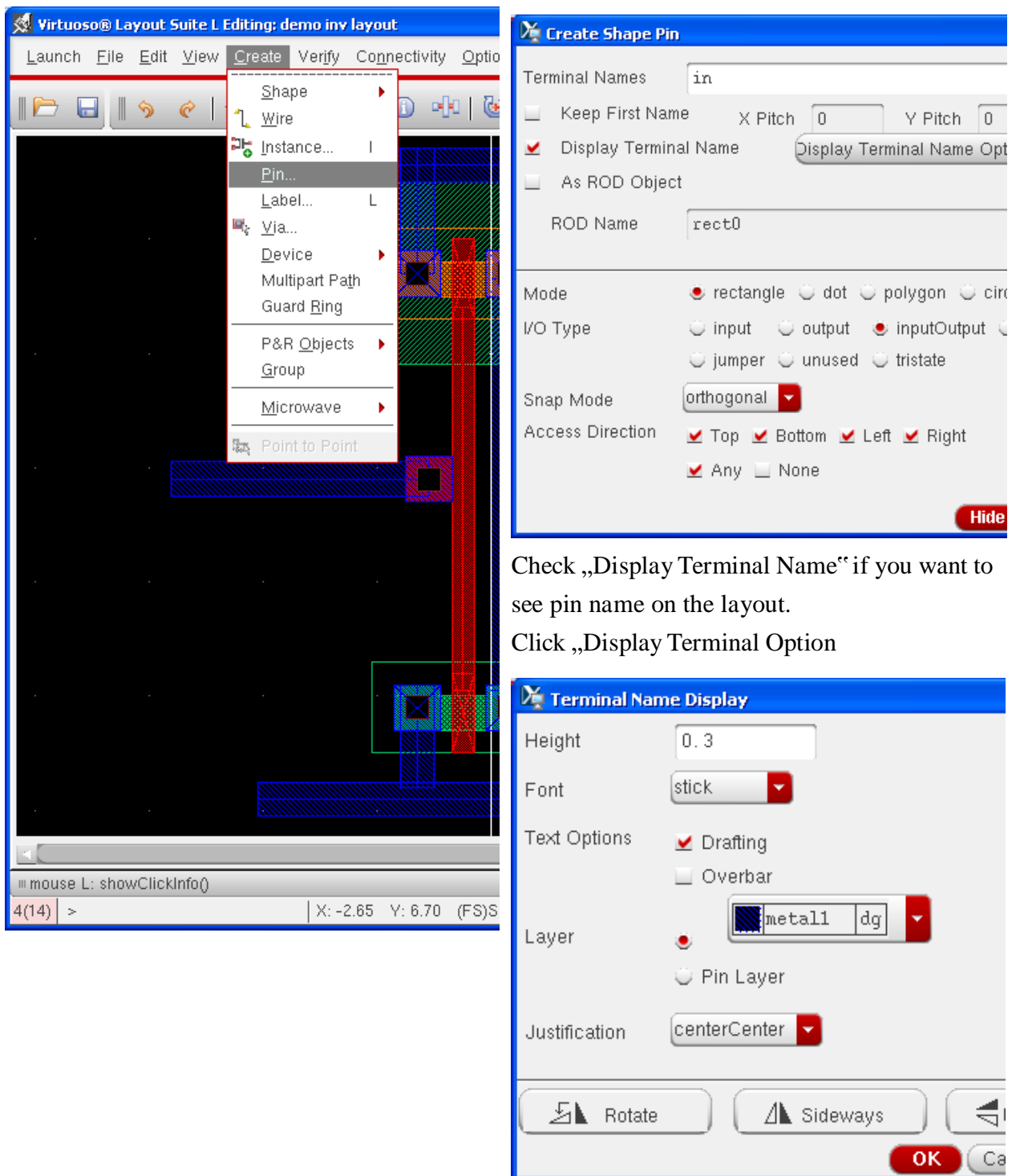


There is no error!!

F. Add pins

We had two pins on a schematic, which are „in“ and „out“. Pins are for assigning signals to physical device, so we assign voltage level of gnd and vdd by using pins. Hence, we have 4 pins for the layout, which are „in“, „out“, „gnd!“, and „vdd!“.

Create → Pin



The image shows two screenshots from the Virtuoso Layout Suite L. The left screenshot shows the 'Create' menu with 'Pin...' selected, and a layout view with a red wire and a blue wire. The right screenshot shows the 'Create Shape Pin' dialog box with the following settings:

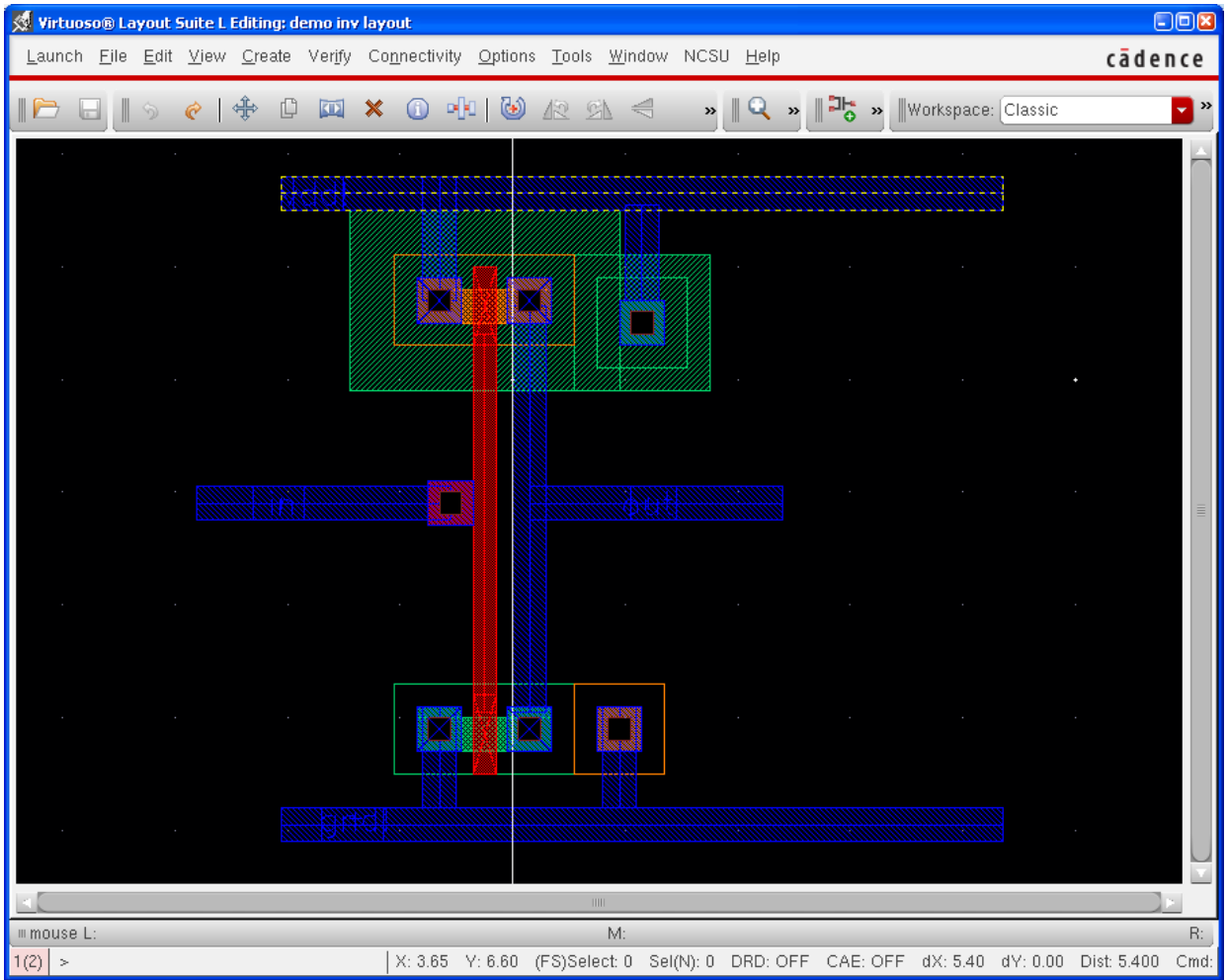
- Terminal Names: in
- Keep First Name:
- X Pitch: 0
- Y Pitch: 0
- Display Terminal Name: (with a tooltip 'Display Terminal Name Opt')
- As ROD Object:
- ROD Name: rect0
- Mode: rectangle
- I/O Type: input, output, inputOutput
- Snap Mode: orthogonal
- Access Direction: Top, Bottom, Left, Right, Any, None

Check „Display Terminal Name“ if you want to see pin name on the layout.
Click „Display Terminal Option“

The bottom screenshot shows the 'Terminal Name Display' dialog box with the following settings:

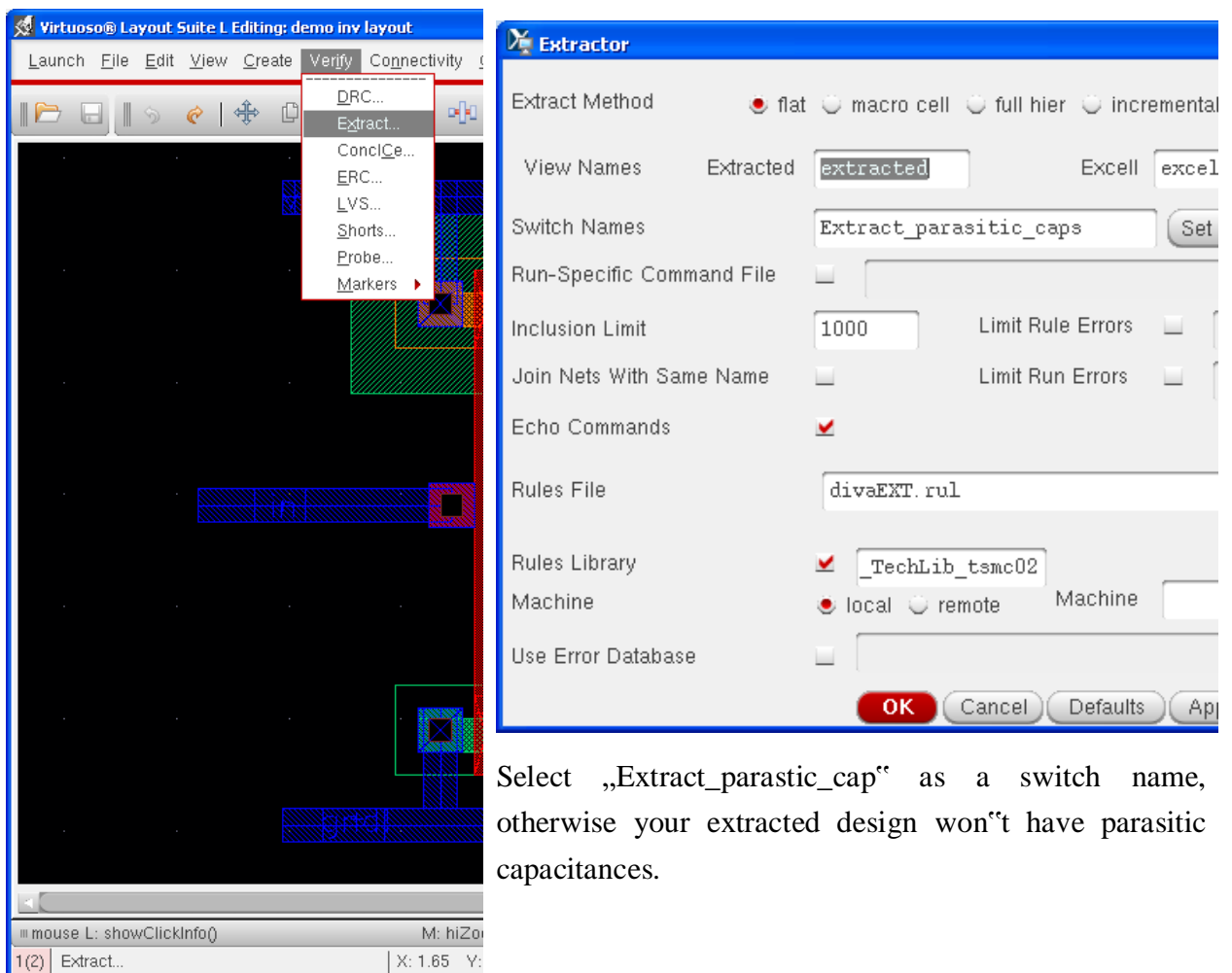
- Height: 0.3
- Font: stick
- Text Options: Drafting, Overbar
- Layer: metal1 dg
- Justification: centerCenter

Buttons: Rotate, Sideways, OK, Ca

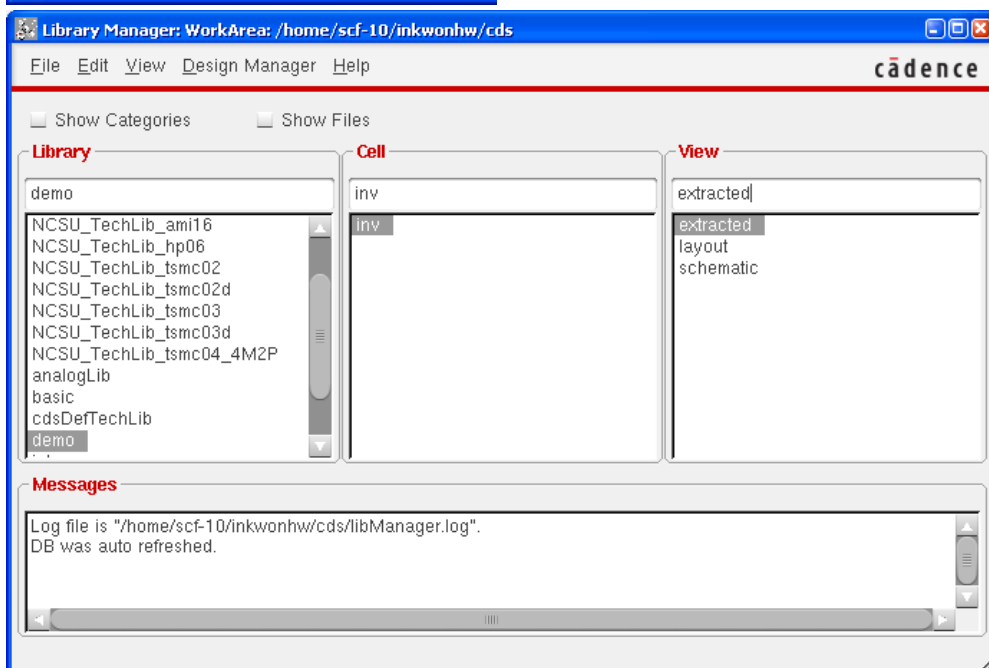


G. Extract

A layout is just a picture. If you need to run simulation using the layout, you should convert it to the other format. It is done by extracting. It's something like compiling a code.



Select „Extract_parastic_cap“ as a switch name, otherwise your extracted design won't have parasitic capacitances.

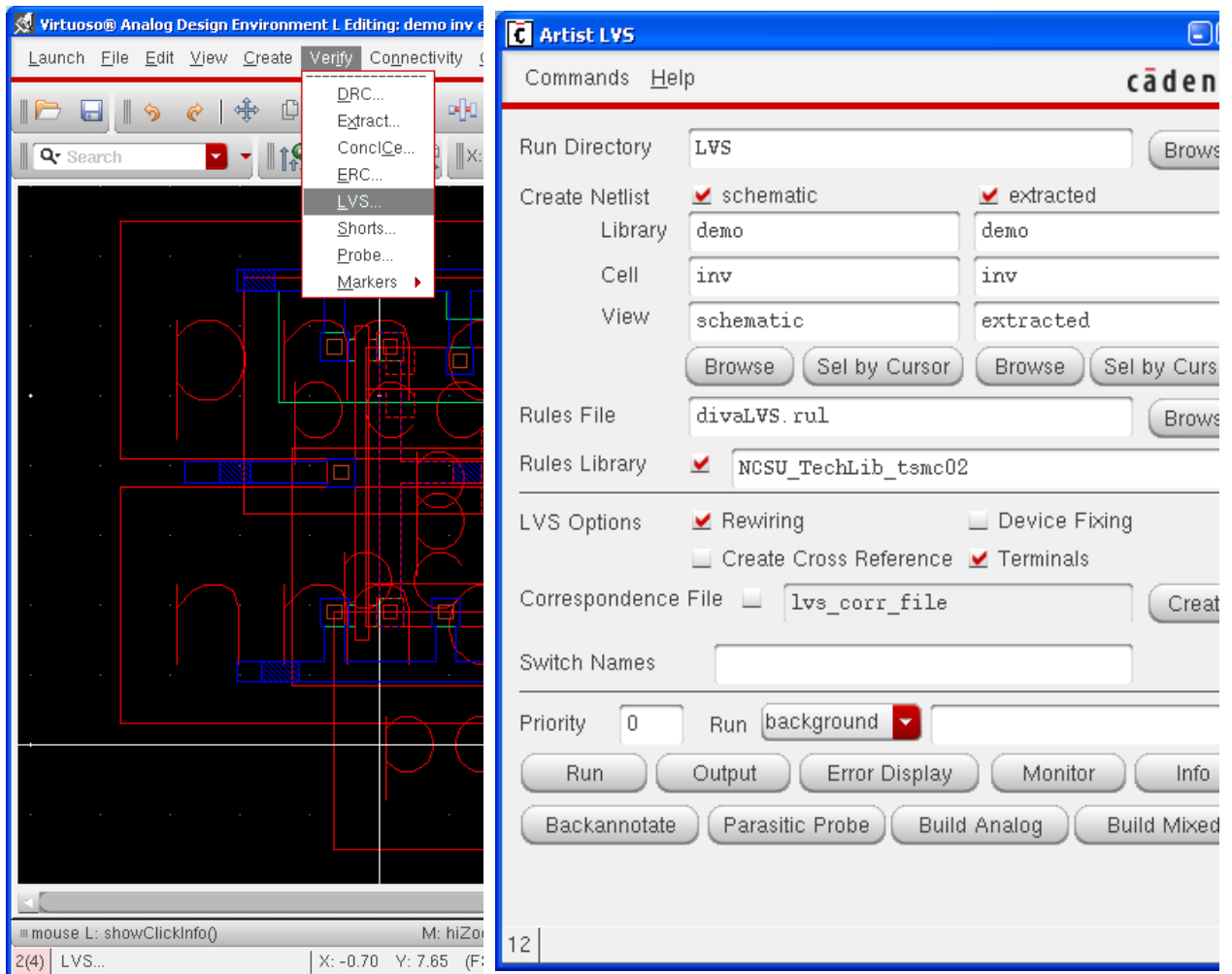


H. Run LVS

As I mentioned before, this step is very important for your grading. More complicated design, more time will be required for debugging LVS.

Verify → LVS

Keep in mind. You **SHOULD** compare your schematic with **EXTRACTED**.



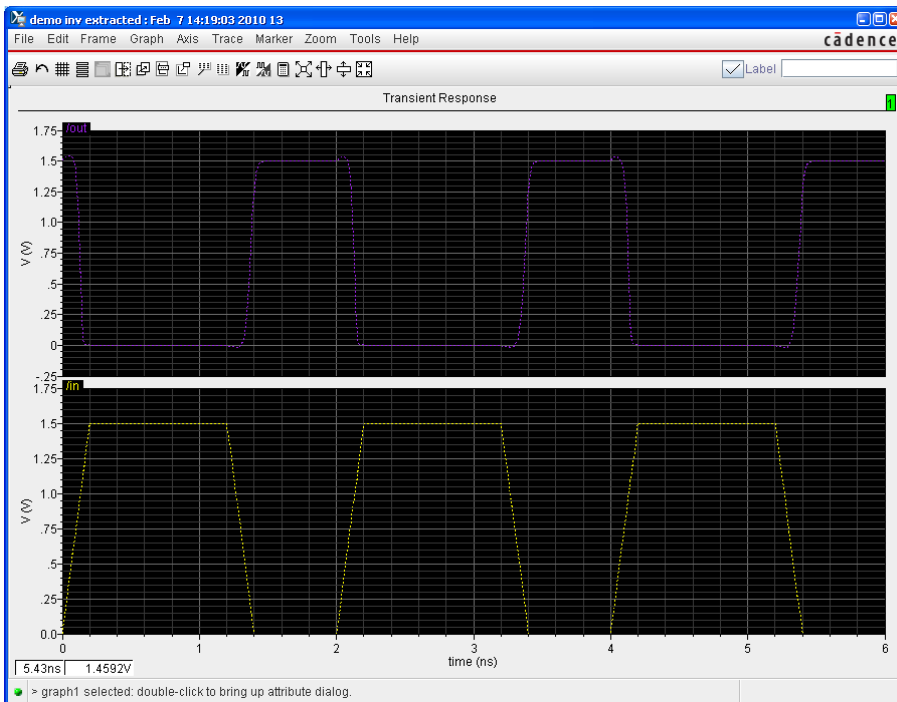
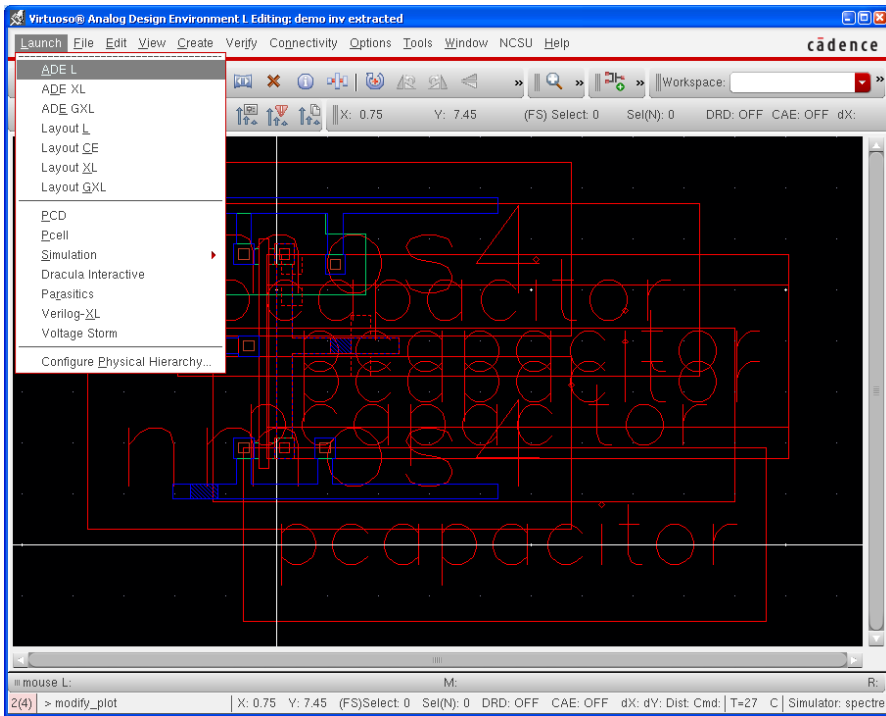
I hope all of you will see the following window.



If there are errors, you can check the results by clicking „Output“ button. „Error Display“ also might be helpful.

I. Run Spectre simulation

It is same as schematics. Please follow the instructions for the schematics.



Congratulations!!

You followed all steps I prepared. Let's do the same thing for more complicated designs.

***Some useful information**

Useful Links:

<http://www.edaboard.com/>

http://www.eda.ncsu.edu/wiki/NCSU_EDA_Wiki

<http://www.cadence.com/community/forums/>