XOR Evaluation For 4×4-Bit Array Two-Phase Clocked Adiabatic Static CMOS Logic Multiplier

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Abstract— **This paper evaluates four designs of XOR employing our previously presented two-phase clocked adiabatic static CMOS logic (2PASCL) circuit techniques. 2PASCL XOR, which demonstrates the lowest power dissipation, is used for the 4×4-bit array 2PASCL multiplier. From our simulation results, at transition frequencies of 1 to 100 MHz, the 4×4-bit 2PASCL multiplier shows a maximum of 55% reduction in power dissipation to that of a static CMOS.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent times, one of the major goals in VLSI design is a long battery operating life. In conventional CMOS circuits, power dissipation primarily occurs during device switching. Sudden flow of current through channel resistive elements resulting in one-half the supplied energy, i.e., $(\frac{1}{2})C_L V_{dd}^2$ dissipated at each transition. The innovation of low-power circuit systems by implementing the concept of adiabatic switching and energy recovery has been applied where several early adiabatic logic families have been proposed [1]–[4]. A few more papers on the applications of adiabatic logics [5]–[14] have been added subsequently. As it shows lower power dissipation than that in static CMOS circuits, adiabatic circuits are promising candidates for low-power circuits that can be operated in the frequency range in which signals are digitally processed.

At the earlier stage of the 2PASCL [15], we have designed, simulated, and compared the power consumption of 2PASCL NOT, 2NAND, 2XOR, and 2NOR to CMOS topology. 2PASCL fundamental logics significantly exhibit a lower power dissipation [16], [17]. In this paper, we design, simulate, and evaluate several new schematics of 2PASCL 2XOR. Then, a 4×4-bit array 2PASCL multiplier is simulated, and a comparison to CMOS multiplier is carried out. The simulations in this paper use SPICE implemented with 0.18 μm standard CMOS technology.

II. 2PASCL

A. Circuit Operation

Figure 1 shows a circuit diagram and waveforms illustrating the operation of the 2PASCL inverter [15]. A two-diode circuit is used; one diode is placed between the output node and power clock, and the other diode is placed adjacent to the nMOS logic circuit and connected to another power source.
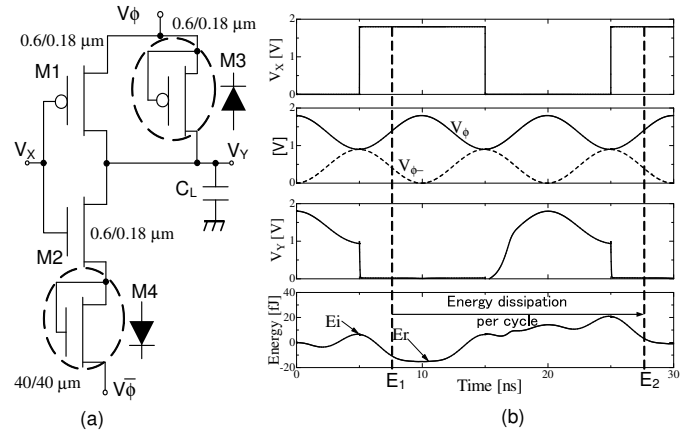

Fig. 1. (a) 2PASCL inverter circuit. (b) Waveforms from the simulation, transition frequency X=50 MHz, $V_\phi = V_{\bar{\phi}} = 100$ MHz.

Both the MOSFET diodes are used to recycle charges from the output node and to improve the discharging speed of internal signal nodes.

A novel method for reducing energy dissipation in a quasi-adiabatic 2PASCL involves the design of a charging path without diodes. In this case, during charging, current flows only through the transistor. Thus, the 2PASCL circuit is different from other diode-based adiabatic circuits, in which current flows through the diode and the transistor. With the aforementioned 2PASCL circuit, we can achieve high amplitude and reduce energy dissipation. In energy-recovery circuits, based on the energy conservation law– energy dissipated is equal to the total energy injected to the circuit, E_i and the energy received back from the circuit capacitance, E_r. This is shown in the energy graph in Fig. 1. Therefore in the simulation, the power dissipated is calculated by integrating the product of voltage and current divided by the period of the primary input signal, T as follows:

$$P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} (V_{pi} I_{pi}) \right) dt, \qquad (1)$$

where V_p, the power supply voltage; I_p, the power supply current; and n, is the number of power supplies [13].

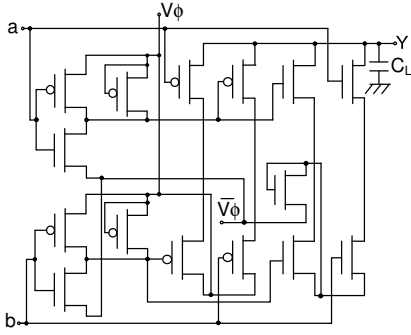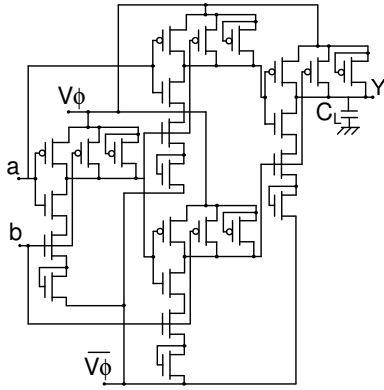| Mode	Y_{-1}	pMOS	nMOS	Y
Evaluation	LO	ON	OFF	HI
	HI	OFF	ON	LO
Hold	HI	OFF	ON	No Transition

Fig. 2.　2PASCL 2XOR schematic (1st Design).

Fig. 3.　2PASCL 2XOR schematic (2nd Design).

The proposed system uses a two-phase clocking split-level sinusoidal power supply, wherein V_ϕ and $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ replace V_{dd} and V_{ss}, respectively. One clock is in phase while the other is inverted. The voltage level of V_ϕ exceeds that of $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ by a factor of $V_{dd}/2$. By using these two split-level sinusoidal waveforms, which have peak-to-peak voltages of 0.9 V, the voltage difference between the current-carrying electrodes can be minimized; consequently, power consumption can be suppressed. The substrates of the pMOS and nMOS transistors are connected to 1.8 V V_{dd} and V_{ss} respectively.

The circuit operation is divided into two phases, *evaluation* and *hold*. In the *evaluation* phase, V_ϕ swings up and $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ swings down. On the other hand, in the *hold* phase, $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ swings up and V_ϕ swings down. Let us consider the inverter logic circuit demonstrated in Fig. 1. The operation of the 2PASCL inverter is explained as follows:

1) *Evaluation* phase:
   a) When Y is LOW and the pMOS tree is turned ON, C_L is charged through the pMOS transistor; hence,
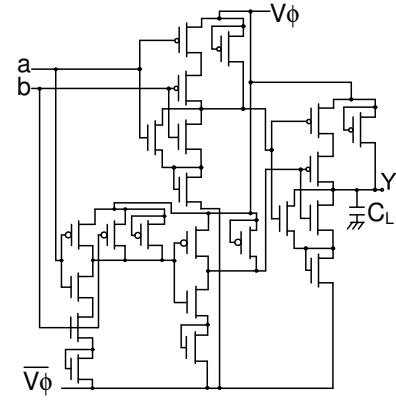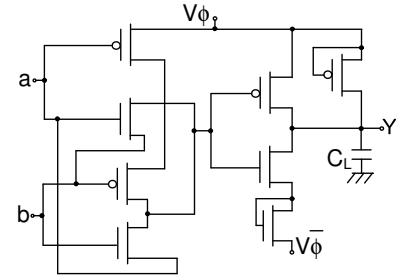

Fig. 4.　2PASCL 2XOR schematic (3rd Design).

Fig. 5.　2PASCL 2XOR schematic (4th Design).

Y is in the HIGH state.
   b) When node Y is HI and nMOS is ON, discharging via M1 and M4 occurs; hence , Y is in the LOW state.

2) *Hold* phase:
   a) At the point when the preliminary state of Y is HIGH and the pMOS is ON, no transition occurs.

Table I shows simplified 2PASCL NOT logic circuit operation. The number of dynamic switching transition occuring during the operation of the 2PASCL circuit decreases since the charging/discharging of the circuit nodes does not necessarily occur during every clock cycle. Hence, node switching activities are suppressed to a significant extent and consequently, energy dissipation is also reduced. One of the advantages of the 2PASCL circuit is that it can be made to behave like a static logic circuit.

B. Evaluation of 2PASCL 2XOR logic designs

Table II describes the details of all four 2PASCL 2XORs.

Figure 2 shows the schematic of the first 2PASCL 2XOR logic circuit design. *a* and *b* are the inputs; V_ϕ and $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ are the power supply clocks; and *Y* is the output. In Fig. 3, 2XOR is presented using four 2NANDs logic. The combination of two 2NORs and one 2AND for 2XOR is shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 5 demonstrates the least gates of 2PASCL 2XOR. This schematic is derived from 2XOR CMOS presented in [18] to the 2PASCL 2XOR by adding the nMOS and pMOS diodes only at the NOT logic of the original 2XOR. Then, the split

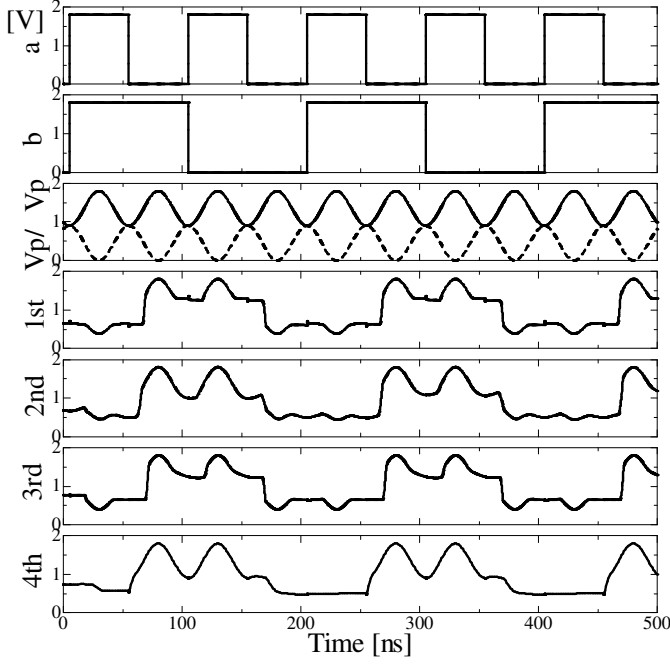|	Dsg 1	Dsg 2	Dsg 3	Dsg 4
No. of gates	15	24	22	8
Energy diss./cyc, [fJ] (f_T=1 MHz)	18	33	28	11

Fig. 6. The input, voltage clocks, and the output waveforms of all four 2PASCL 2XOR designs from the simulation.

level sinusoidal power clocks are supplied to the circuit. In Fig. 6, we describe the output waveforms from the simulation results of each schematic designs. By comparing these four results at 10 MHz transition frequency, output waveforms generated by the schematic shown in Fig. 5 has the least glitches in the signal. In Table II, the 4th Design also shows relatively lower energy dissipation at transition frequency of 10 MHz. Thus, 4th Design is used for the 4×4-bit 2PASCL multiplier.

C. 4×4-bit 2PASCL multiplier

Figure 7 shows the diagram of 4×4-bit multiplier which consists of sixteen ANDs, six full adders and four half adders logics. Load capacitance ranging from 0.01 to 0.1 pF are set at all outputs (p_0 to p_7). For fabrication, 2PASCL D-flipflops [15] are also used to capture all the 8-bit signals at the moment the clock is in HI state. In Fig. 8, we demonstrate the input and output waveforms of 50 MHz transition frequency 4×4-bit array 2PASCL multiplier. Figure 9 shows the power dissipation of 2PASCL multipliers which are about 55% less than CMOS multipliers. However, from our simulation results, 4×4-bit
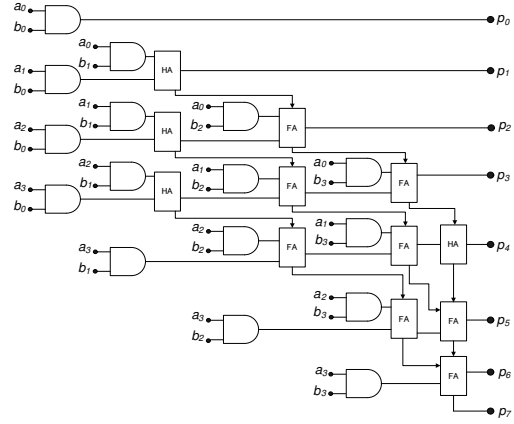

Fig. 7. Block diagram of 4×4-bit multiplier.

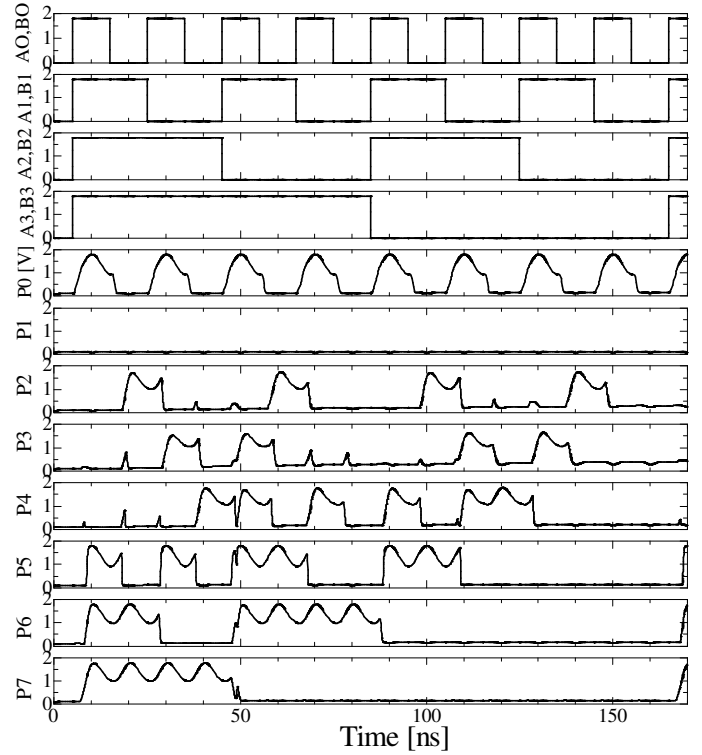

Fig. 8. Output waveforms of 4×4-bit 2PASCL multiplier at 50 MHz transition frequency from the simulation.

2PASCL multiplier only shows a good logic functionality of up to 200 MHz transition frequency. We observed some signal degradations for transition frequency of more than 200 MHz. In Figure 10 we include the layout design of 2PASCL half adder and full adder using 1.2μm CMOS process. Based on the simulation in 1.2μm CMOS technology, at the transition frequency of 5 to 50 MHz, we saved up to 65% power dissipation compared with CMOS. Table III lists the main parameters used in the simulation.
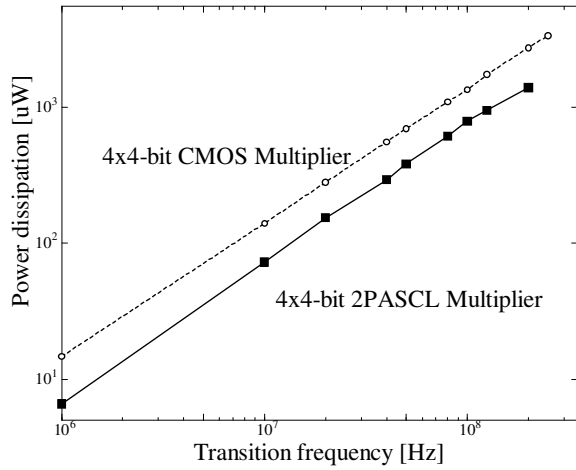
Fig. 9. Power dissipation comparison of 4×4-bit 2PASCL multiplier and 4×4-bit CMOS multiplier.

TABLE III

PARAMETER FOR ALL THE DESIGNS

W/L	0.6 μ/0.18 μ
W/L (nMOS diode)	40μ/40μ
V_ϕ, $V_{\overline{\phi}}$	0.9 V, 0.9 V
C_L	0.01 pF

D. Power supply clock

2PASCL has been powered by split-level sinusoidal power supply clocks [15]–[17]. To generate this, we have presented the proposed circuit in [19]. The generation of 1 MHz for the V_ϕ and $V_{\overline{\phi}}$ dissipates 16 μW from the power clock circuit. We evaluate other power clock circuits for higher efficiency which will be discussed in future publication.

III. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have designed and simulated a 4×4-bit two-phase clocked adiabatic CMOS logic (2PASCL) multiplier circuit using the selected 2PASCL 2XOR from the evaluation. The simulation results show that power consumption in the 2PASCL multiplier is considerably less than that of a CMOS. For instance, when the input frequency is simulated from 1 to 100 MHz, the 2PASCL multiplier logic dissipates minimally as only half of the power dissipated by a static CMOS logic circuit. We believe that the proposed adiabatic logic circuit is advantageous for ultra low-energy computing applications.

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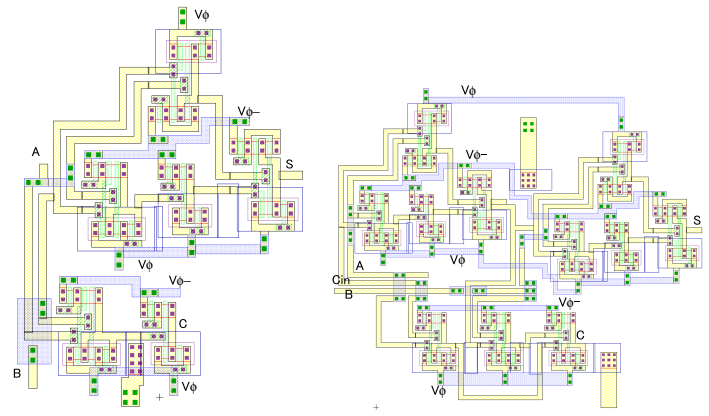
Fig. 10. Layout design of 2PASCL 1-bit half adder (left) and 2PASCL 1-bit full adder (right) using 1.2μm CMOS technology.

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