

DEF File Export Considering Overlapping Structures

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- Introduction
- Approach
- Implementation
- Challenges
 - Automatic Shape Conversion
 - Design data consistency
- Conclusion































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A. Krinke, R. E. Stephan, "DEF File Export Considering Overlapping Structures", CDNLive! 2011, May 2011, Munich, Germany





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Approach

- Creation of a SKILL script for Cadence CIC
- Input:
 - 1. Cell to extract, e.g. the digital core
 - 2. Arbitrary higher-level cell, e.g. the top cell
- Output:
 - DEF file of the cell including all overlapping shapes







Approach

- Start traversing the design hierarchy at the top cell
- For the current cell:
 - Calculate and store intersection of all shapes with the boundary
 - Add all child instances to the queue
- Finally, write all shapes to the DEF file

Secondary Goals

- No modification of design data
- Short runtime (seconds to a few minutes at most)

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Implementation – Preparations

• Get the path between the cells

```
path = geFindPathToCellViewInst(topcell cell)
```

Get the transformation lists

cell2top = geGetInstTransform(path)

top2cell = icDbInvertTransform(cell cell2top)

Copy the boundary to the top cell

dbCopyFig(boundary topcell cell2top)

Load routing layers from tech file

techGetViaLayers(techfile)

techGetPrRoutingLayers(techfile)





Implementation – Main Loop (1)

Start at the top cell

```
queue = list(list(topcell list(0:0 "R0" 1.0))
```

- Remove first element from queue
- Process all shapes
 - For each layer: Copy shapes to the top cell
 - copy = dbCopyFig(shape topcell transformation)
 - Calculate and store the intersection with the boundary

shapes = dbLayerAnd(topcell ... boundary copies)





Implementation – Main Loop (2)

- Process all instances (ignoring mosaics)
 - Transform bounding box to top cell coordinates

dbTransformBBox(instance~>bBox transformation)

Calculate transformation list of all children

dbConcatTransform(instance~>transform transformation)

• If bounding box intersects:

queue = cons(list(instance~>master newTransformation) queue)





Implementation – Main Loop (3)

- Process all mosaics
 - Copy mosaic to top cell

copy = dbCopyFig(mosaic topcell transformation)

• Flatten the copy

dbFlattenInst(copy 1)

• Add intersecting instances to the queue

queue = cons(list(instance~>master instance~>transform) queue)

Restart main loop: Process next instance in queue





Graphical User Interface	-	GenerateDef Settings
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	If you need help, click the 'Help' button or press <f1> while the mouse pointer is over the option you want help for. Your browser will display the respective help page.</f1>	
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	Allowed Shapes in DEF File	 ♦ Rectangles ↓ Rectilinear Polygons ↓ 45-degree Polygons ↓ Arbitrary Polygons
	If polygons contain edges at a rectilinear steps.	ngles that are not allowed, these edges will be approximated by
May 5, 2011	Maximum Step Width	10

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Challenges

- Problem: Multiple versions of the DEF standard exist
- EDA tools support different versions with varying properties
- Main difference: Supported shape types
 - Rectangles
 - Rectilinear polygons
 - Octilinear polygons
 - (Arbitrary polygons)
- Conversion of unsupported shape types is necessary





Shape Conversion

- Allowed shape types are configurable
- Automatic conversion of forbidden shape types
- Conversion to rectilinear polygons:
 - Iterating over all edges
 - If angle not allowed: Approximation with rectilinear steps
 - Maximum step width configurable







Design data consistency

- Goal: No modification of design data
- Top cell view opened in scratch mode:

cV = dbOpenCellViewByType(libName cellName viewName nil "s")

- Problem: Every window displaying this cell view records changes
- 1st Solution: Unroll all changes
- 2nd Solution:

```
dbClose(cV)
```

if(member(cV dbGetOpenCellViews()) then

; refreshing the cell view discards all edits

```
dbRefreshCellView(cV)
```

) ; if





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Conclusion

- Resulting DEF file contains *all* overlapping shapes
- All shapes are completely located within the bounds of the cell
- Automatic approximation of unsupported shapes
- No modification of design data
- Short runtime
- Shorter average design time (about 3 man days per design)
- Increase of design quality by avoiding potential DRC and LVS errors







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