

**IBIS Open Forum Minutes**

Meeting Date: **November 4, 2019**

Meeting Location: **Taipei, Taiwan**

**VOTING MEMBERS AND 2019 PARTICIPANTS**

ANSYS Curtis Clark, Marko Marin, Miyo Kawata

Toru Watanabe, Akira Ohta, Bailing Zhang, Xi Wu

Xin Sun, Jack Wu\*, Gregory Liao\*, Frances Peng\*

Joan Chen\*, Ruby Wu\*

Applied Simulation Technology (Fred Balistreri)

Broadcom (Yunong Gan)

Cadence Design Systems [Brad Brim], Ambrish Varma, Ken Willis

Yingxin Sun, Zhen Mu, Jinsong Hu, Skipper Liang\*

Zuli Qin, Haisan Wang, Hui Wang, Yaofei Wang

Yitong Wen, Binyue (Kathy) Yang, Zhangmin Zhong

George Zhu, Eric Lu\*, Frank Pai\*, Jessica Yeh\*

Sylvia Kao\*, Nemo Hsu\*, Tric Chiang\*

Cisco Systems Hannah Bian, Guobing (Robin) Han, Wei Li

Zongyuan Liu, Sijie Mao, Jun (Gene) Zhang

Dassault Systemes (CST) Stefan Paret, Longfei Bai

Ericsson Anders Ekholm\*, Anders Vennergrund, Felix Mbairi

Hui Zhou, Inmyung Song, Mattias Lundqvist

Wenyan Xie, Zilwan Mahmod, Nan Hou, Amy Zhang

GLOBALFOUNDRIES Steve Parker

Google Zhiping Yang, Songping Wu

Huawei Technologies Antonio Ciccomancini, Haiping Cao, Peng Huang

Hongxing Jiang, Chunhai Li, Shengli (Victory) Wang

Zhengrong Xu, Hang (Paul) Yan, Chen (Jeff) Yu

Zhengyi Zhu, Tianqi Fang

Futurewei Technologies Albert Baek

IBM Michael Cohen, Greg Edlund

Infineon Technologies AG Anke Sauerbrey, Pietro Brenner, Francesco Settino

Instituto de Telecomunicações (Abdelgader Abdalla)

Intel Corporation Hsinho Wu, Michael Mirmak, Nhan Phan

Kinger Cai, Eddie Frie, Wendem Beyene

Yuanhong Zhao, Bruce Qin, Kai Yuan, Denis Chen\*

Neo Hsiao\*

Keysight Technologies Radek Biernacki, Hee-Soo Lee, Stephen Slater

Jian Yang, Ming Yan, Pegah Alavi, Jiarui Wu

Jiajie Zhao, Nash Tu\*

Maxim Integrated Joe Engert, Yan Liang, Charles Ganal

Mentor, A Siemens Business Arpad Muranyi, Raj Raghuram, Weston Beal

Vladimir Dmitriev-Zdorov, Mikael Stahlberg

Todd Westerhoff, Ed Bartlett, Nitin Bhagwath

Micron Technology Randy Wolff\*, Justin Butterfield, Jingwei Cheng

Zack Yang, Cheng Zhang

NXP (John Burnett)

SiSoft (MathWorks) Mike LaBonte, Graham Kus, Walter Katz

SPISim Wei-hsing Huang

Synopsys Ted Mido, Adrien Auge, John Ellis, Sam Sim

Scott Wedge, Claire (Wen) Cao, Kevin Li, Lan Ni

Yu Wang, Jianguo Zhou, Xuefeng Chen

Yuyang Wang, Jinhua Huang

Teraspeed Labs Bob Ross

Xilinx Ravindra Gali

ZTE Corporation Shunlin Zhu, Fengling Gao, Yuling Li, Dongdong Ye

Zuken Michael Schäder, Crab Chen\*, Yoshio Nakajima\*

Deva Yang\*, Kevin Yang\*

Zuken USA Lance Wang\*

**OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN 2019**

51Semicon Guorong Ao, Yan Huang

ADLINK Technology Rain Chen\*, Robert Hsu\*, Ned (Nanku) Lu\*

Advanced Micro Devices (AMD) Hellen Lo\*

Amkor Technology Ian Yu\*

Apollo Giken Co. Satoshi Endo

ASRock Rack Inc. Eric Chien\*

ASUSTek Computer KT Chen\*, Nick Chan\*, Eric Hsieh\*, Nick KH Huang\*

AVL Wolfgang Röhrner

Bitmain Technology Holding Co. Pan Jiang, Yuanyang Qing, Huichao (Whisper) Weng

Carleton University Ram Achar

Celestica Sophia Feng, Bowen Shi, Jimmy Zhang

Chiptops Darcy Liu

Compal Electronics Cortex Chen\*, Arthur Hsu\*

Continental Stefanie Schatt

GIGABYTE Technology Eddie Lin\*

Hewlett Packard Enterprise Corey Huang\*, Cucumber Lin\*, Edward Pan\*

Hitachi Norio Chujo

HTC Corporation Andrew Huang\*

iITAC Computing Technology Ella Wang\*

Iluvatar Luping Liu

Inspur Technologies Co. Steven Ho\*, Rock Wang\*

Institute for Information Industry Joseph Yang\*

Inventec Peng Zhong

IO Methodology [Lance Wang]

John Baprawski, Inc. John Baprawski

Hamburg University of Technology Til Hillebrecht

KEI Systems Shinichi Maeda

Kingston Technology Hardy Chang\*, CF Chen\*, Mars Ho\*

Lenovo Aje Chang\*, Alan Sun\*, John Liu\*

Marvell Johann Nittmann, Jianping Kong, Banglong Qian

Songjie (Jacky) Wang

MiTAC Ivan (Weichen) Huang\*

Nanya Technology Corp. Hsing Chen\*, Taco (Changqun) Hsieh\*, Andre Huang\*

Raphael Huang\*, Thomas Huang\*, George Lee\*

Tom Lee\*, Benson Peng\*

New H3C Group Zixiao Yang, Muwang Ye

Novatek Josh Wu\*

Nvidia Corp. Norman Chang\*, David Chen\*, Chiayuan Hsieh\*

Richie Lu\*, Chihwei (Jason) Tsai\*

OmniVision Sirius Tsang, Baohua Tu, Wenhui Shang, Bibo Ping

Wei Li, Xuanjiang Shen

Politecnico di Torino Stefano Grivet-Talocia, Paolo Manfredi

Alessandro Zanco

Qualcomm Kevin Roselle

Quanta Computer Joseph Huang\*, Kyle Lin\*

Raytheon Joseph Aday

Renesas Genichi Tanaka

Ricoh Co. Kazuki Murata

SAE ITC (Jose Godoy)

SALE Yang Weng

Seagate Alex Tain

Shinewave (Xiangwei International) Nike Yang\*

Signal Metrics Ron Olisar

Silvaco Japan Co. Yoshiharu Furui

Socionext Megumi Ono, Motoaki Matsumura, Yuji Nakagawa

STMicroelectronics Olivier Bayet, Aurora Sanna

Toshiba Imi Hitoshi

Toshiba Electronic Devices & Atsushi Tomishima

Storage Corp.

Unisoc Technologies Richard Ren, Yoona Wang, Xuhai Guo

Université de Bretagne Occidentale Mihai Telescu

University of Cassino Antonio Maffucci

University of Toronto Fadime Bekmambetova

University of Zagreb Adrijan Baric

U-PKG Jiancai San

Xpeedic Cunhui Gui

Zhaoxin (Shanghai Zhaoxin Zhen (Caffrey) Fu, Chuanyu (Liam) Li

Semiconductor)

In the list above, attendees at the meeting are indicated by \*. Principal members or other active members who have not attended are in parentheses. Participants who no longer are in the organization are in square brackets.

**UPCOMING MEETINGS**

The bridge numbers for future IBIS teleconferences are as follows:

Date Meeting Number Meeting Password

November 8, 2019 Asian IBIS Summit (Tokyo) – no teleconference

November 22, 2019 624 227 121 IBISfriday11

For teleconference dial-in information, use the password at the following website:

http://tinyurl.com/IBISfriday

All teleconference meetings are 8:00 a.m. to 9:55 a.m. US Pacific Time. Meeting agendas are typically distributed seven days before each Open Forum. Minutes are typically distributed within seven days of the corresponding meeting.

NOTE: "AR" = Action Required.

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**OFFICIAL OPENING**

The Asian IBIS Summit took place on Monday, November 4, 2019 at the Sherwood Hotel in Taipei. About 67 people representing 27 organizations attended.

The notes below capture some of the content and discussions. The meeting presentations and other documents are available at:

<http://www.ibis.org/summits/nov19b/>

Randy Wolff opened the summit by welcoming everyone and thanking the sponsors ANSYS, Cadence Design Systems, and Synopsys. He noted that minutes of the meeting would be posted. There would be two breaks for refreshments and vendor interaction, and free lunch. The Summit would be followed by a vendor presentation session led by Lance Wang of Zuken as moderator.

**IBIS CHAIR’S REPORT**

Randy Wolff (Micron Technology, USA)

Randy described the status and activities of the IBIS Open Forum. There are 26 member companies of IBIS in 2019. The 2019-2020 officers have changed significantly from the previous year. Many IBIS meetings occur weekly to yearly from task groups to Summits around the world. SAE ITC is the parent organization of IBIS, providing financial and legal services. IBIS has four task groups meeting weekly to discuss technical topics, IBIS quality, and the Editorial task group, which meets only as needed to produce new IBIS specification documents. The latest IBIS milestone is the release of IBIS 7.0 and the ibishchk7 parser to support it.

Beyond IBIS 7.0, there are currently 5 BIRDs in discussion. The interconnect task group is working on an important update to EBD to support IBIS-ISS and Touchstone models. BIRD200 is already approved, and it improves die capacitance modeling. BIRD195.1 is also approved, and it simplifies some AMI input models.

Randy encouraged new contributions to IBIS from the meeting participants to ensure that IBIS continues to meet the needs of new technology, including improving power delivery design. He also described the BIRD process, and he noted that ideas do not need to be written in formal BIRD templates, but first can be presented in task groups for discussion before a BIRD is proposed.

Randy noted that there was interest expressed in the Shanghai Summit for a regular task group meeting in Asia. He encouraged meeting attendees to think about participating in such a meeting in the future.

**INTRODUCING IBIS VERSION 7.0**

Michael Mirmak\*, Randy Wolff\*\* (\*Intel Corporation, \*\*Micron Technology, USA)

[Presented by Randy Wolff (Micron Technology, USA)]

Randy introduced IBIS 7.0, ratified on March 15, 2019 and available for download from the IBIS website. The specification is now 331 pages. Randy reviewed that 17 BIRDs are addressed in IBIS 7.0.

The Interconnect BIRD brings IBIS up-to-date for package modeling, and there are several related smaller BIRDs. The interconnect package modeling adds support to directly connect Touchstone and IBIS-ISS into the IBIS model. The BIRD also gives explicit buffer and die pad locations, which gives the ability to define better on-die power delivery networks.

IBIS 7.0 adds backchannel support for Tx and Rx equalizers to interact. IBIS now supports connecting 4-port Touchstone files for analog buffer characteristics. The Special\_Param\_Names parameter has been added to allow EDA functions beyond current IBIS limitations. Parameters can be passed to instances of [External Circuit]. Randy noted that supporting files could now be in directory structures.

IBIS 7.0 has additional editorial changes for readability, and there are now subsections with numbering. The document now contains hyperlinks to sections, tables and figures. Randy listed the BIRDs that were excluded from IBIS 7.0. There is also a list of known editorial issues already started. An ibischk7 version 7.0.0 parser for IBIS 7.0 has recently been released. Randy noted he expects to see support for IBIS 7.0 in new releases of EDA tools now that the parser is available.

A question was asked about how to choose the version of IBIS necessary for correctly modeling a device operating at higher data rates. Randy responded that the answer depends on several factors. For example, at the package level, you need to look at the required bandwidth of the package model based on factors of data frequency, frequency content of the signal from rise/fall time of the buffer, as well as the electrical length of the package. In many cases, the RLC models available in versions of IBIS before IBIS 7.0 are adequate. If you determine that you need a multi-section SPICE package model or S-parameter model, then you should choose IBIS 7.0 to support the new interconnect syntax. Lance Wang responded that the characteristics of the buffer would also be a factor. Support for more data points in V-T curves may be necessary. Randy added that IBIS version 5.1 should be used for modeling power delivery effects, such as simulating SSN.

**HOW TO OBTAIN BUFFER IMPEDANCE FROM IBIS**

Lance Wang (Zuken, USA)

Lance explained that matching output buffer impedance to interconnect impedance is a necessary task for the SI engineer. Impedance is represented as a complex quantity Z. He showed how to measure input and output impedance of an I/O buffer. Example I-V curves for input and output buffers were shown, including inputs with ODT. Obtaining impedance from an IBIS model starts with overlaying a load line on the Pullup or Pulldown I-V curves. Operating point impedance is the intersection of the load line and the I-V curve. I/O impedance may vary for different loads.

**IBIS-AMI AND COM CO-DESIGN FOR 25G SERDES**

Nan Hou\*, Amy Zhang\*, Guohua Wang\*, David Zhang\*\*, Anders Ekholm\*\* (Ericsson, \*PRC, \*\*Sweden)

[Presented by Anders Ekholm (Ericsson, Sweden)]

Anders started with an overview of the IBIS-AMI flow. Channel operating margin (COM) is related to the ratio of a calculated signal amplitude to a calculated noise amplitude. He described the COM flow, the channel transfer function, and the method for determining the optimal EQ settings. He noted that the channel transfer function combines frequency domain calculations with a time domain calculation to include DFE.

Two cases were shown of simulating COM results, followed by IBIS-AMI simulation with the recommended COM parameter settings. He stressed that COM is only useful for optimizing signal to noise ratio, if other types of optimization are needed, then other methods must be used. In a co-design simulation flow, COM is used for channel optimization followed by IBIS-AMI simulation.

Question page 24, if passed COM simulation, why do we do AMI? Anders: more detailed modeling of simulation in IBIS-AMI, so AMI is necessary to verify with AMI. AMI will always be more accurate, so is necessary to follow COM. Also asked on page 16, is FEC used in the simulation configuration? Anders responded that FEC is not used.

Randy noted that COM was adopted by three standards as shown on slide 7. Is COM useful for more applications? Anders noted that he is trying to understand all the applications for COM. It is possible that COM could be the only metric needed to evaluate certain systems, but that is not proven. Also, COM is only frequency domain, not time domain analysis.

**INNOVATIONS IN DDR MEMORY SIMULATION**

Stephen Slater (Keysight Technologies, USA)

[Presented by Nash Tu (Keysight Technologies, Taiwan)]

Nash defined the measure of success for a DDR5 design, as no system failures under stress testing with satisfactory product quality risk. Ensuring success with DDR5 requires complicated methodology. Challenges for DDR5 include managing crosstalk and jitter and using BER specifications. Closed eyes need equalization and training. Innovations are required in LPDDR5 and DDR5 modeling and simulations. The signal return path design becomes very important for reducing crosstalk.

Key insights are that jitter and crosstalk are very significant. Simulation must predict eye closure due to random jitter down to the system BER (1e-16) in a practical time. EM simulation must capture crosstalk accurately.

DDR5 and LPDDR5 are the first DRAM technologies to include DFE in the receiver. DDR5 Rx specifications are inside the die, so virtual probing inside the die is needed. DDR5 Rx testing now includes a loopback test feature. Skew adjustment is also performed with Write-leveling by the controller.

IBIS-AMI has been widely adopted by IC, system and EDA companies for SerDes signals, but this is the first application to DDR single-ended signals. IBIS-AMI flows for DDR5 must be able to support passing the DC common mode voltage to the Rx model, modeling of asymmetric eyes due to driver rise/fall mismatch, and inclusion of external clocking to track uncorrelated jitter between DQ and DQS. A backchannel interface for training could also be an improvement.

**CHANNEL SIMULATION OVER DDR4/5 AND ABOVE**

Kumar Keshavan\*, Ambrish Varma\*, Ken Willis\*, Skipper Liang\*\* (Cadence Design Systems, \*USA, \*\*Taiwan)

[Presented by Skipper Liang (Cadence Design Systems, Taiwan)]

Skipper noted that as the transmission rate of a memory bus goes beyond 5Gbps, besides the well-known timing and overshoot/undershoot analysis, it requires BER prediction analysis and channel analysis. Two additional concerns we need to face while using a channel engine to deal with a memory bus include asymmetric rising/falling edges and strobes as a timing reference.

As channel simulation and IBIS-AMI modeling methods are adapted from serial link to DDR interface analysis, we encounter IBIS I/O models with asymmetric rising and falling edges. This is different from the highly symmetric drivers we typically encounter with serial link analysis. Traditional single-step response methods for impulse response generation may not reproduce circuit simulation results accurately enough. An EDA tool can handle this without changes to the IBIS specification. Characterization methods using rising and falling edges captured the rising/falling asymmetry behavior very well for channel simulation.

As channel simulation and IBIS-AMI modeling methods are adapted from serial link to DDR interface analysis, serial link CDR algorithms are often used for analysis. Using a default CDR instead of the actual strobe to get clock ticks will miss important impairments/jitter for a parallel bus topology. Analysis results show false optimism using the CDR approach as compared to a true strobe timing methodology. It is necessary to model delay accurately between data and strobe.

**IBIS FILE FORMAT LINKS**

Bob Ross (Teraspeed Labs, USA)

[Presented by Randy Wolff (Micron Technology, USA)]

Randy presented an overview of the evolution in the number and types of file formats supported by IBIS. IBIS now directly or indirectly supports over 17 formats ranging from IBIS defined formats (ebd, ibs, pkg, ami, Touchstone, etc.) to formats managed by other standards bodies (VHDL\_AMS, Berkley SPICE, etc.). Electrical Module Description (EMD) is a future format that is under development in the Interconnect task group.

**CLOSING REMARKS**

Randy Wolff closed the Summit, thanking the sponsors, the authors and presenters, and all participants. He encouraged all to consider participation in future IBIS meetings in Asia and proposing their ideas for IBIS through the BIRD process. The summit was adjourned.

**NEXT MEETING**

The next IBIS Open Forum teleconference meeting will be held on November 22, 2019. The following IBIS Open Forum teleconference meeting is tentatively scheduled on December 13, 2019.

The Asian IBIS Summit in Tokyo will be held November 8, 2019. No teleconference will be available for the Summit meeting.

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**NOTES**

IBIS CHAIR: Randy Wolff (208) 363-1764

[rrwolff@micron.com](mailto:rrwolff@micron.com)

Principal Engineer, Silicon SI Group, Micron Technology, Inc.

8000 S. Federal Way

P.O. Box 6, Mail Stop: 01-711

Boise, ID 83707-0006

VICE CHAIR: Lance Wang (978) 633-3388

[lance.wang@ibis.org](mailto:lance.wang@ibis.org)

Solutions Architect, Zuken USA

238 Littleton Road, Suite 100

Westford, MA 01886

SECRETARY: Curtis Clark

[curtis.clark@ansys.com](mailto:curtis.clark@ansys.com)

ANSYS, Inc.

150 Baker Ave Ext

Concord, MA 01742

TREASURER: Bob Ross (503) 246-8048

[bob@teraspeedlabs.com](mailto:bob@teraspeedlabs.com)

Engineer, Teraspeed Labs

10238 SW Lancaster Road

Portland, OR 97219

LIBRARIAN: Anders Ekholm (46) 10 714 27 58, Fax: (46) 8 757 23 40

[ibis-librarian@ibis.org](mailto:ibis-librarian@ibis.org)

Digital Modules Design, PDU Base Stations, Ericsson AB

BU Network

Färögatan 6

164 80 Stockholm, Sweden

WEBMASTER: Steven Parker (845) 372-3294

[steven.parker@averasemi.com](mailto:steven.parker@averasemi.com)

Principal Member of Technical Staff, GLOBALFOUNDRIES  M/S 5E1

2070 Route 52

Hopewell Junction, NY 12533-3507

POSTMASTER: Mike LaBonte

[mlabonte@](mailto:mikelabonte@eda.org)sisoft.com

IBIS-AMI Modeling Specialist, SiSoft

1 Lakeside Campus Drive

Natick, MA 01760

This meeting was conducted in accordance with ANSI guidance.

All inquiries may be sent to [info@ibis.org](mailto:info@ibis.org). Examples of inquiries are:

* To obtain general information about IBIS.
* To ask specific questions for individual response.
* To subscribe to the official [ibis@freelists.org](mailto:ibis@freelists.org) and/or [ibis-users@freelists.org](mailto:ibis-users@freelists.org) email lists (formerly [ibis@eda.org](mailto:ibis@eda.org) and [ibis-users@eda.org](mailto:ibis-users@eda.org)).
* To subscribe to one of the task group email lists: [ibis-macro@freelists.org](mailto:ibis-macro@freelists.org), [ibis-interconn@freelists.org](mailto:ibis-interconn@freelists.org), or [ibis-quality@freelists.org](mailto:ibis-quality@freelists.org).
* To inquire about joining the IBIS Open Forum as a voting Member.
* To purchase a license for the IBIS parser source code.
* To report bugs or request enhancements to the free software tools: ibischk6, tschk2, icmchk1, s2ibis, s2ibis2 and s2iplt.

The BUG Report Form for ibischk resides along with reported BUGs at:

<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/ibischk/>   
[http://www.ibis.org/ bugs/ibischk/bugform.txt](http://www.ibis.org/%20bugs/ibischk/bugform.txt)

The BUG Report Form for tschk2 resides along with reported BUGs at:

<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/tschk/>   
<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/tschk/bugform.txt>

The BUG Report Form for icmchk resides along with reported BUGs at:

<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/icmchk/>   
<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/icmchk/icm_bugform.txt>

To report s2ibis, s2ibis2 and s2iplt bugs, use the Bug Report Forms which reside at:

<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/s2ibis/bugs2i.txt>   
<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/s2ibis2/bugs2i2.txt>   
<http://www.ibis.org/bugs/s2iplt/bugsplt.txt>

Information on IBIS technical contents, IBIS participants and actual IBIS models are available on the IBIS Home page:

<http://www.ibis.org/>

Check the IBIS file directory on ibis.org for more information on previous discussions and results:

<http://www.ibis.org/directory.html>

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**SAE STANDARDS BALLOT VOTING STATUS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Organization** | **Interest Category** | **Standards Ballot Voting Status** | **September 27, 2019** | **October 18, 2019** | **November 1, 2019** | **November 4, 2019** |
| ANSYS | User | Active | X | X | X | X |
| Applied Simulation Technology | User | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| Broadcom Ltd. | Producer | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| Cadence Design Systems | User | Active | - | - | X | X |
| Cisco Systems | User | Inactive | - | - | X | - |
| Dassault Systemes | User | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| Ericsson | Producer | Active | - | - | X | X |
| GLOBALFOUNDRIES | Producer | Active | - | X | - | - |
| Google | User | Inactive | X | - | - | - |
| Huawei Technologies | Producer | Inactive | - | - | X | - |
| Infineon Technologies AG | Producer | Inactive | X | - | - | - |
| Instituto de Telecomunicações | User | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| IBM | Producer | Inactive | X | X | - | - |
| Intel Corp. | Producer | Active | X | X | X | X |
| Keysight Technologies | User | Active | X | - | X | X |
| Maxim Integrated | Producer | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| Mentor, A Siemens Business | User | Inactive | X | X | - | - |
| Micron Technology | Producer | Active | X | X | X | X |
| NXP | Producer | Inactive | - | - | - | - |
| SiSoft | User | Inactive | X | X | - | - |
| SPISim | User | Inactive | X | X | - | - |
| Synopsys | User | Active | X | X | X | - |
| Teraspeed Labs | General Interest | Inactive | X | X | - | - |
| Xilinx | Producer | Inactive | - | - |  |  |
| ZTE Corp. | User | Inactive | - | - | X | - |
| Zuken | User | Active | X | X | X | X |

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* Must attend two consecutive meetings to establish voting membership
* Membership dues current
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Interest categories associated with SAE standards ballot voting are:

* Users - members that utilize electronic equipment to provide services to an end user.
* Producers - members that supply electronic equipment.
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