

SIEMENS

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Information Technology Plant Solutions

SSTL_2 Modeling Experiences

B. Unger

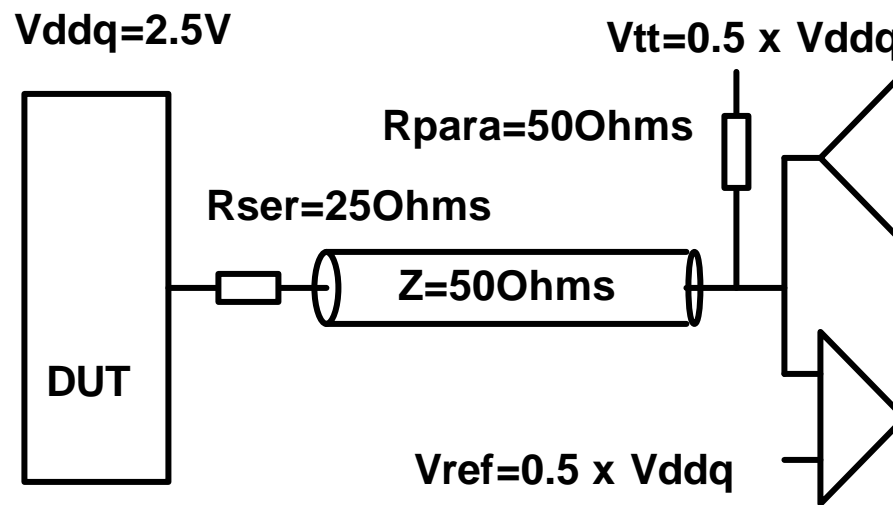
**Solution
Multivendor
Simulation**

IT PS SSTL_2 Modeling Experiences

**Industrial Solutions and Service
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Introduction

■ SSTL_2 → Stub Series Terminated Logic for 2.5V



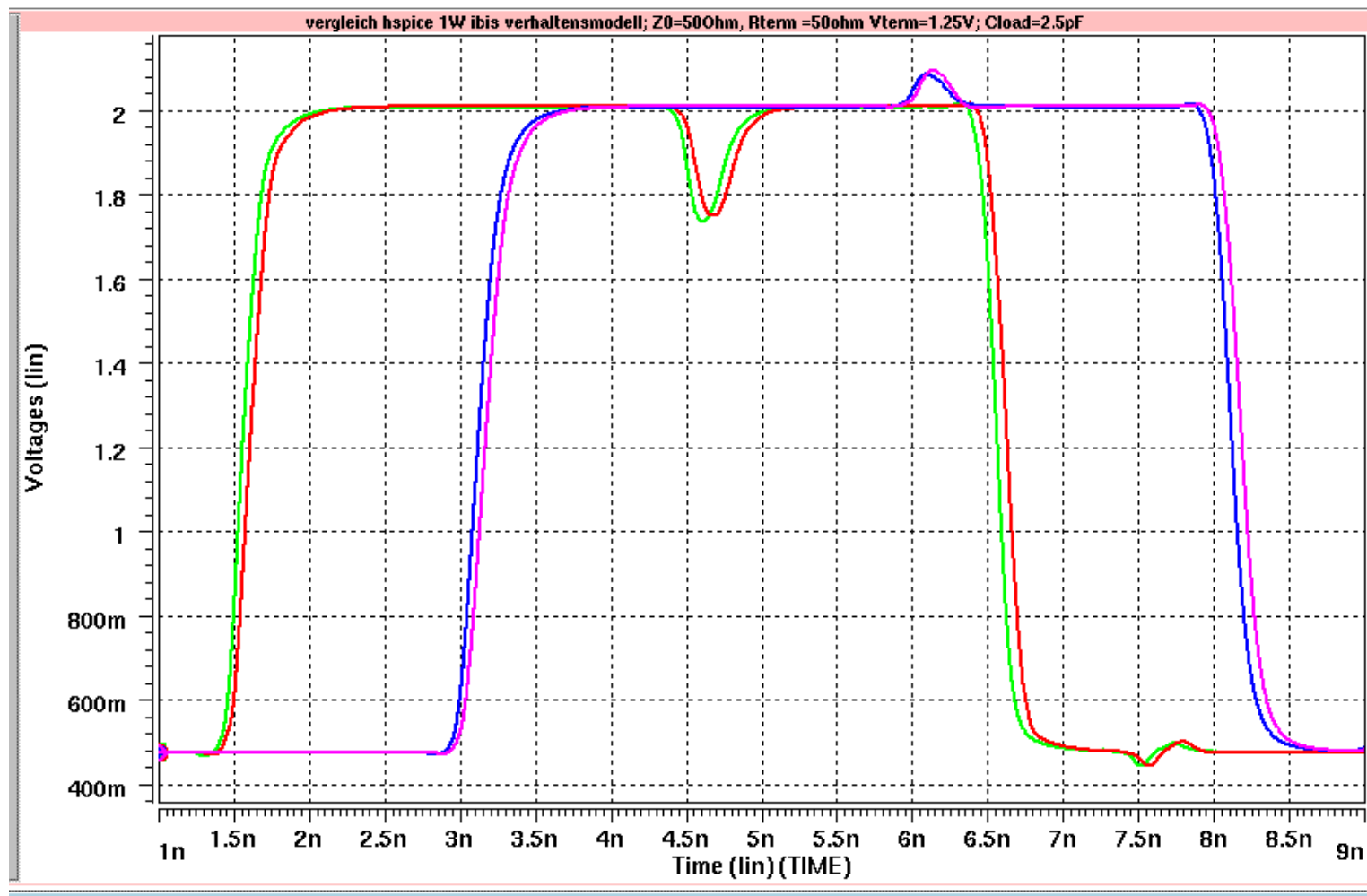
SSTL_2 Class I symmetrically single parallel terminated output load and series resistor

SSTL_2 Analysis

- Comparison of transistor level SPICE simulations with HSPICE B-Model behavioral simulations
- SPICE based generation of one waveform and two waveform IBIS models
 - ◆ One waveform: $R_{\text{fixture}} = 50\text{Ohms}$, $V_{\text{fixture}} = V_{\text{ccq}}/2 = 1.25\text{V}$
 - ◆ Two waveform: $R_{\text{fixture}} = 50\text{Ohms}$, $V_{\text{fixture}} = 0\text{V}$ and , $V_{\text{fixture}} = 2.5\text{V}$
- Comparison of both models for different loading conditions
 - ◆ Case 1: parallel terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\text{Ohms}$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $R_{\text{para}}=50\text{Ohms}$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$
 - ◆ Case 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\text{Ohms}$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$
 - ◆ Case 3: parallel and series terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\text{Ohms}$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $R_{\text{ser}}=25\text{Ohms}$; $R_{\text{para}}=50\text{Ohms}$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$
- Model quality dependence on the assumption of the multiplier relationship

One Waveform Model

CASE 1: parallel terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$; $R_{\text{para}}=50\Omega$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$)

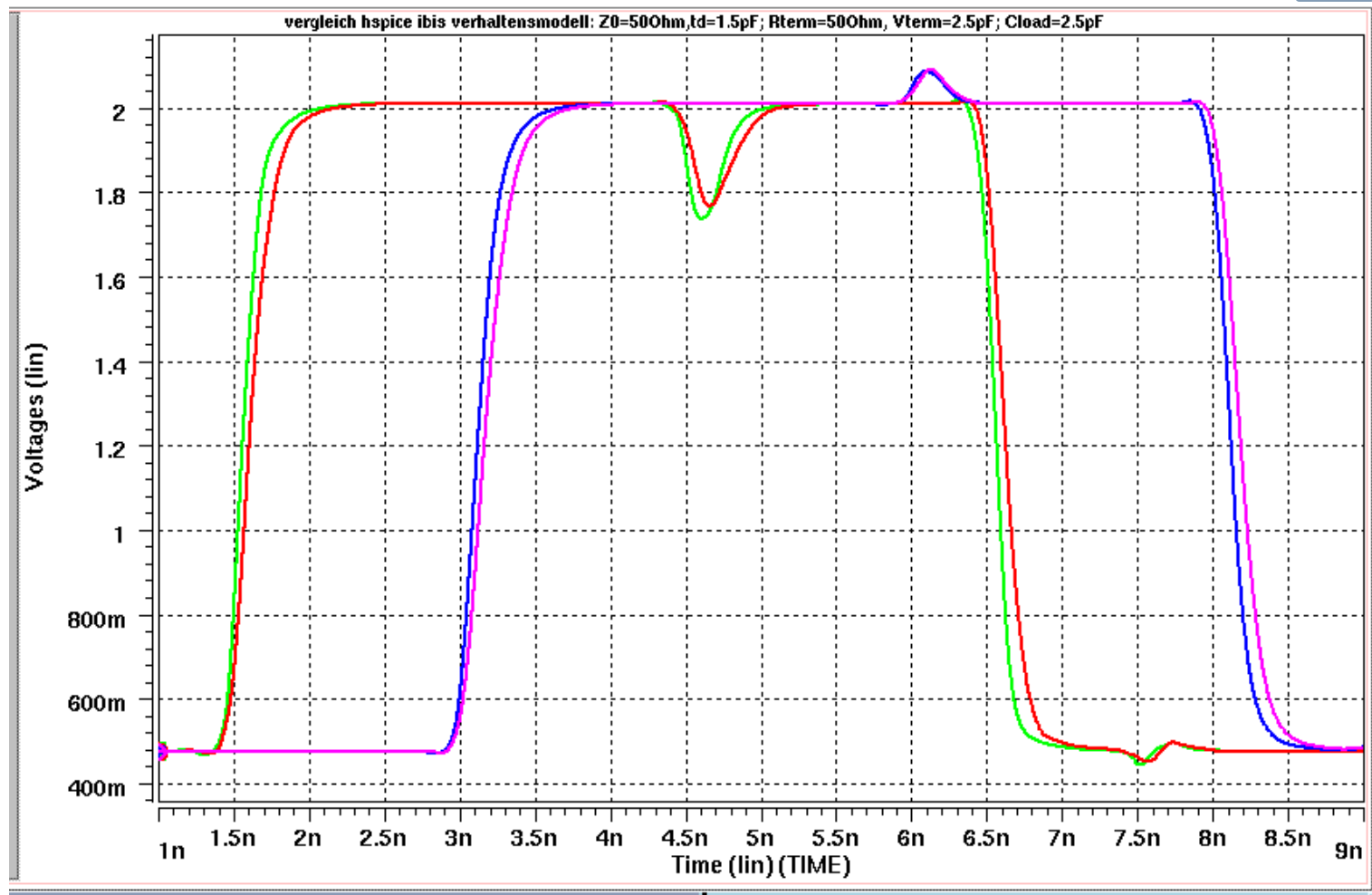


Node OUT:
 Transistor based
 Behavioral

Node END:
 Transistor based
 Behavioral

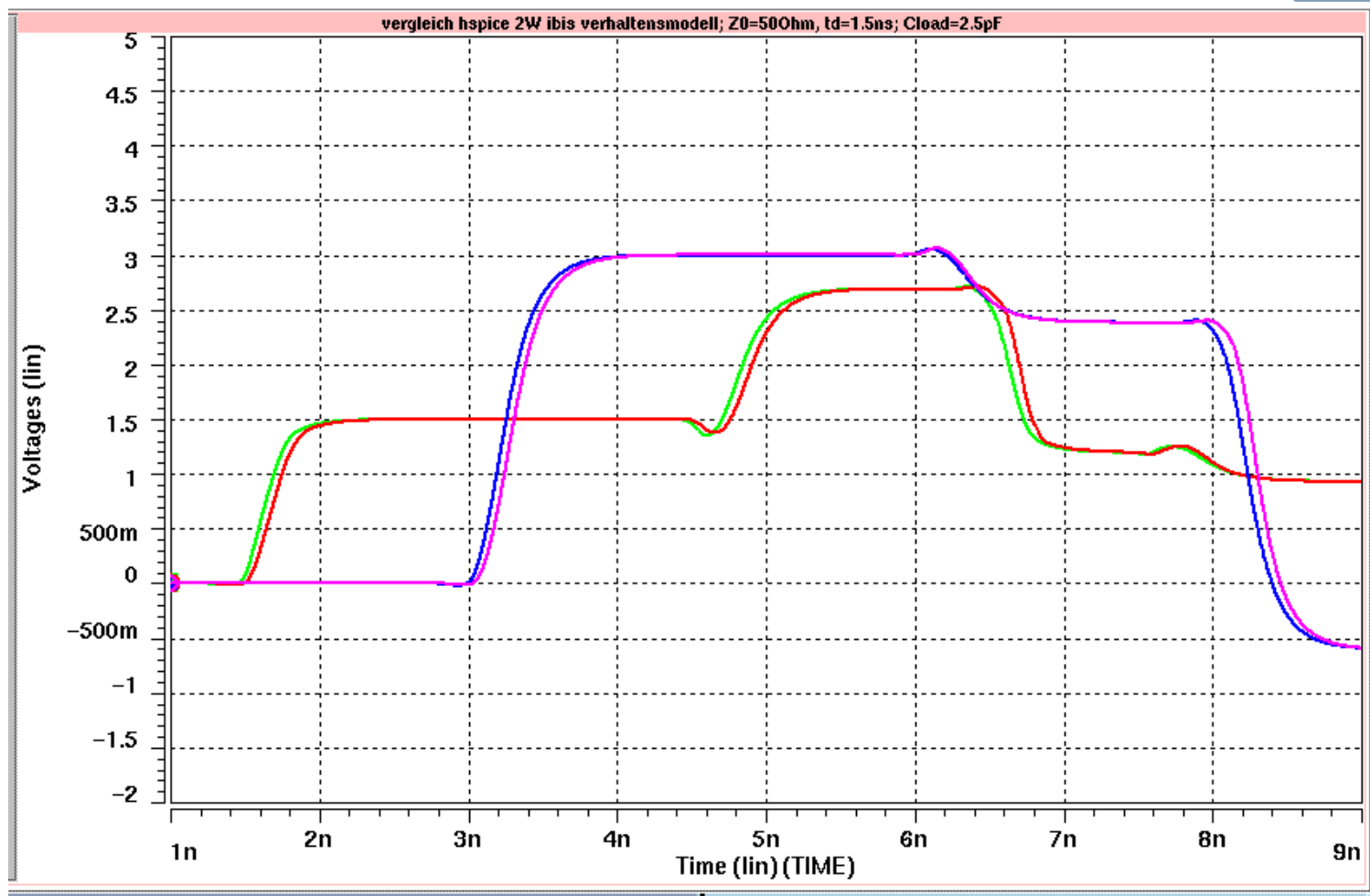
Two Waveform Model

CASE 1: parallel terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $R_{\text{para}}=50\Omega$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$



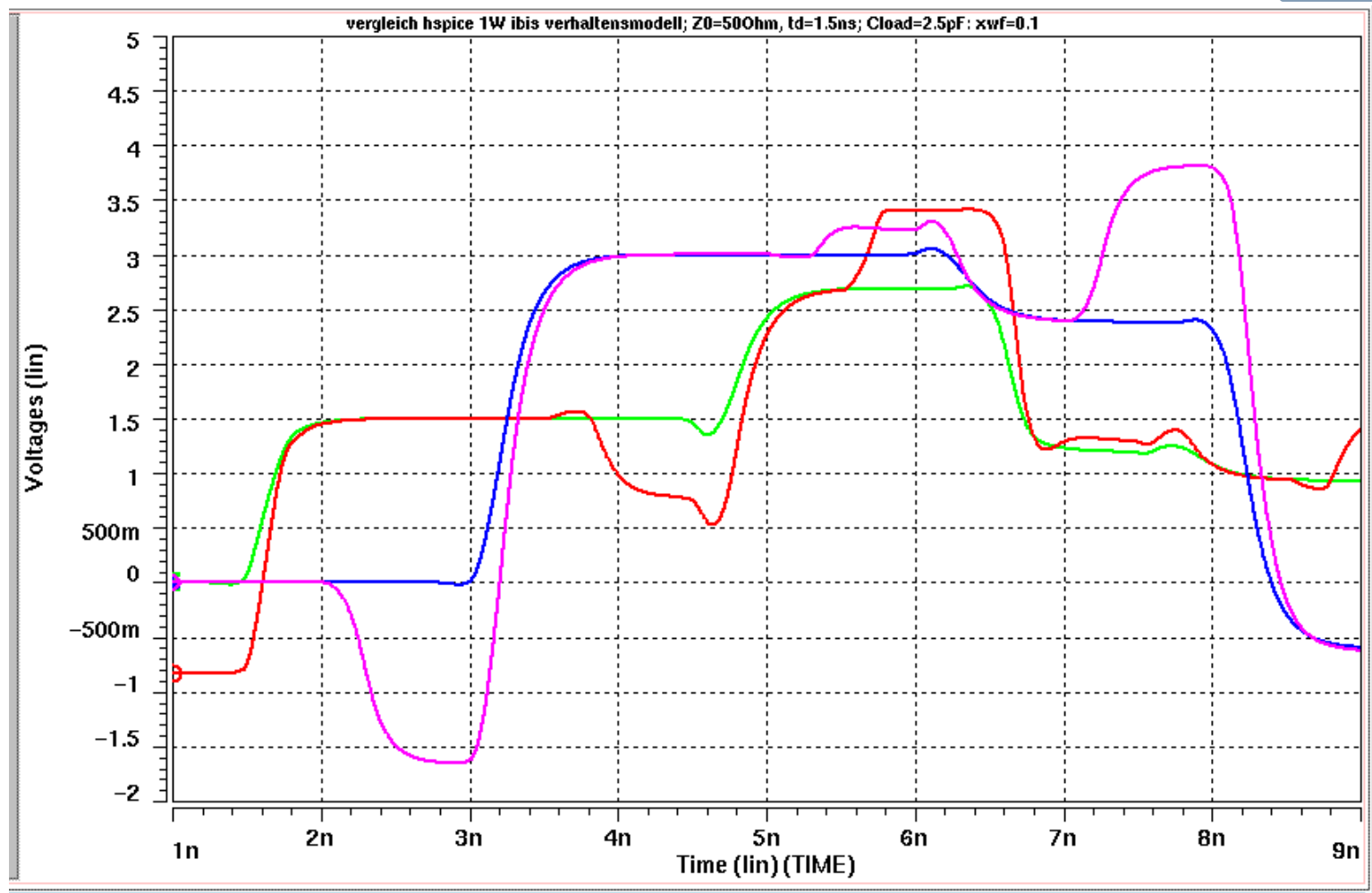
Two Waveform Model

CASE 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$



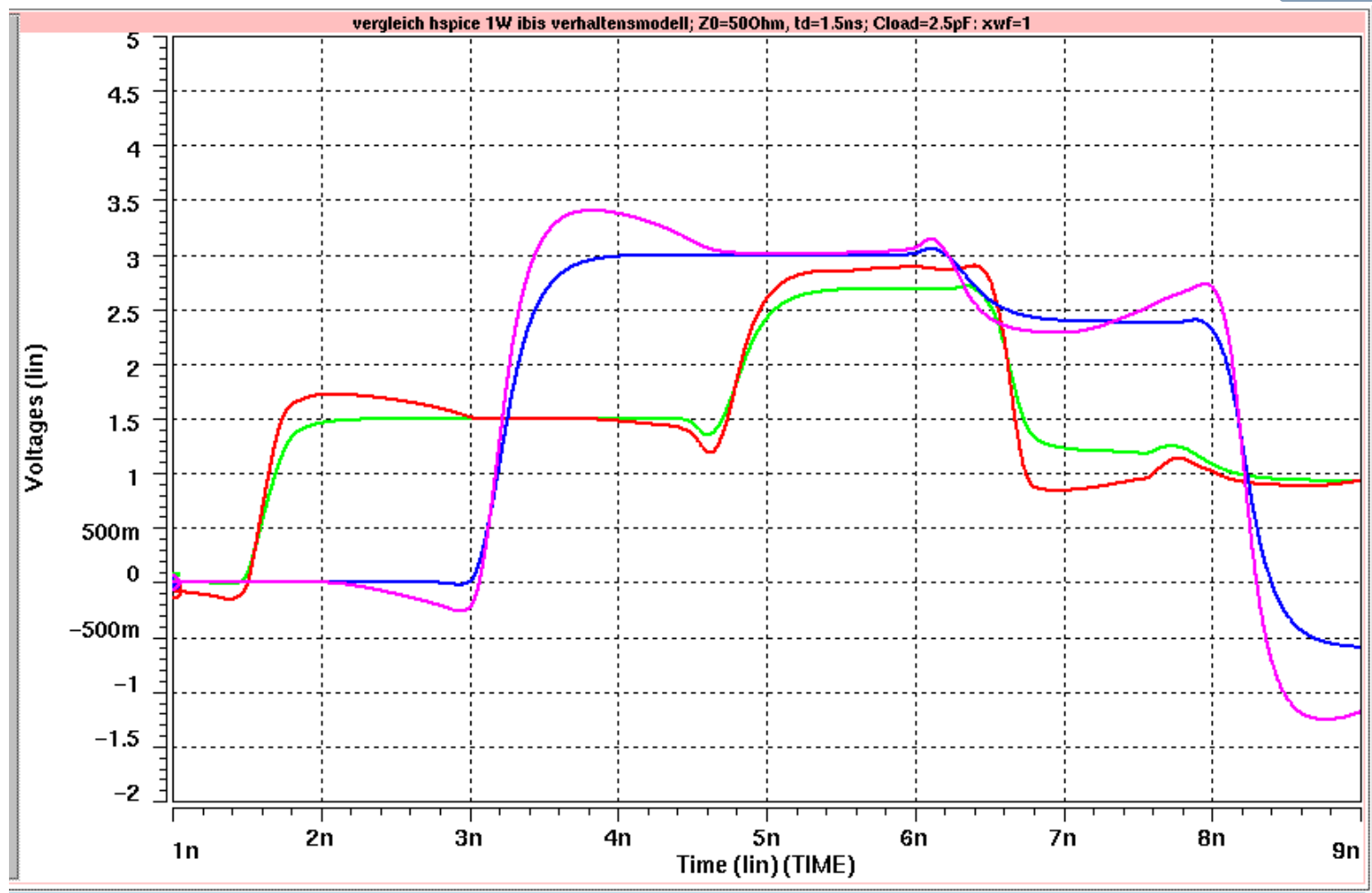
One Waveform Model with Parameter $r/fwf=0.1$

CASE 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $C_{load}=2.5\text{pF}$



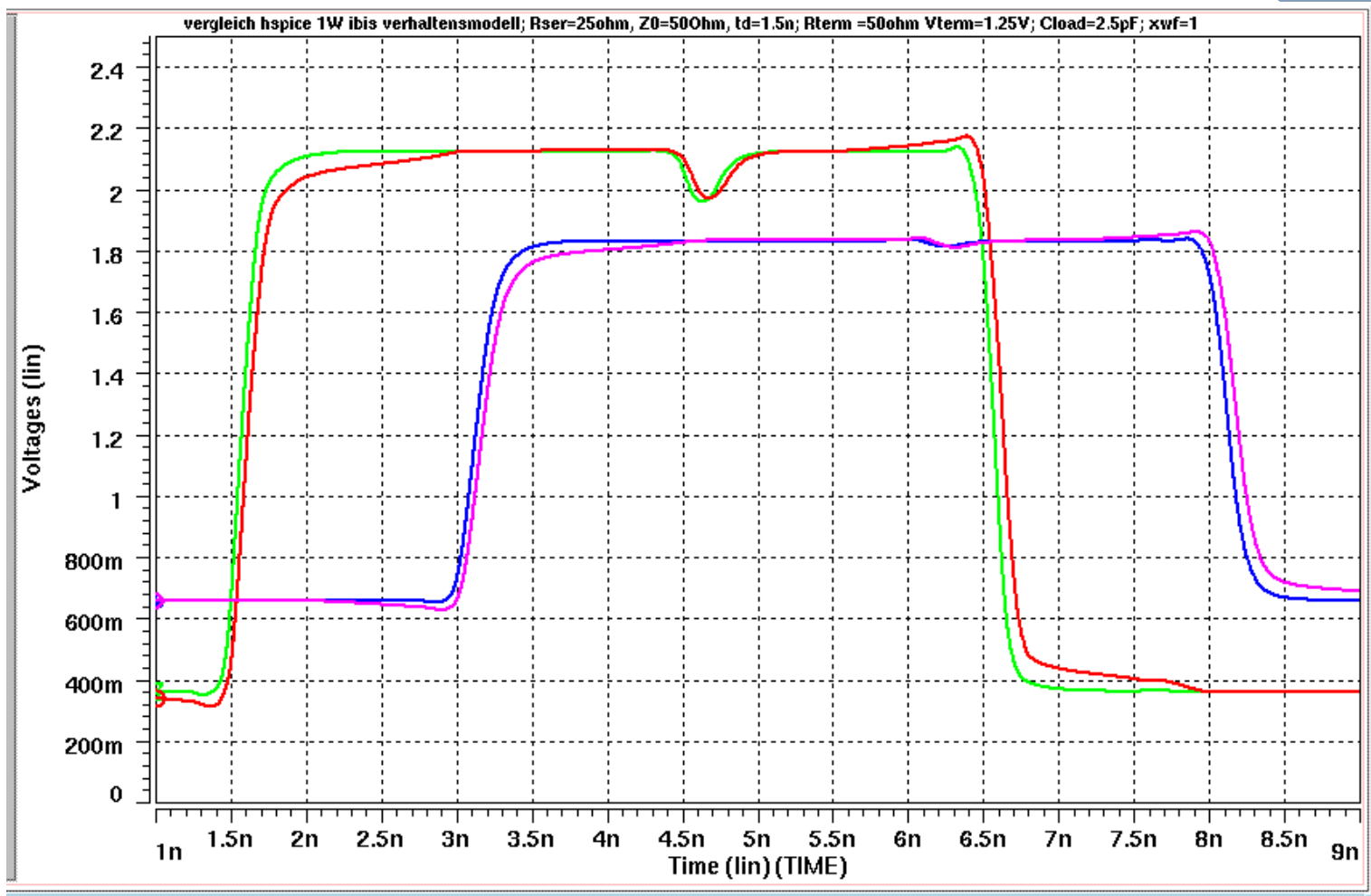
One Waveform Model with Parameter $r/fwf=1$

CASE 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $C_{load}=2.5\text{pF}$



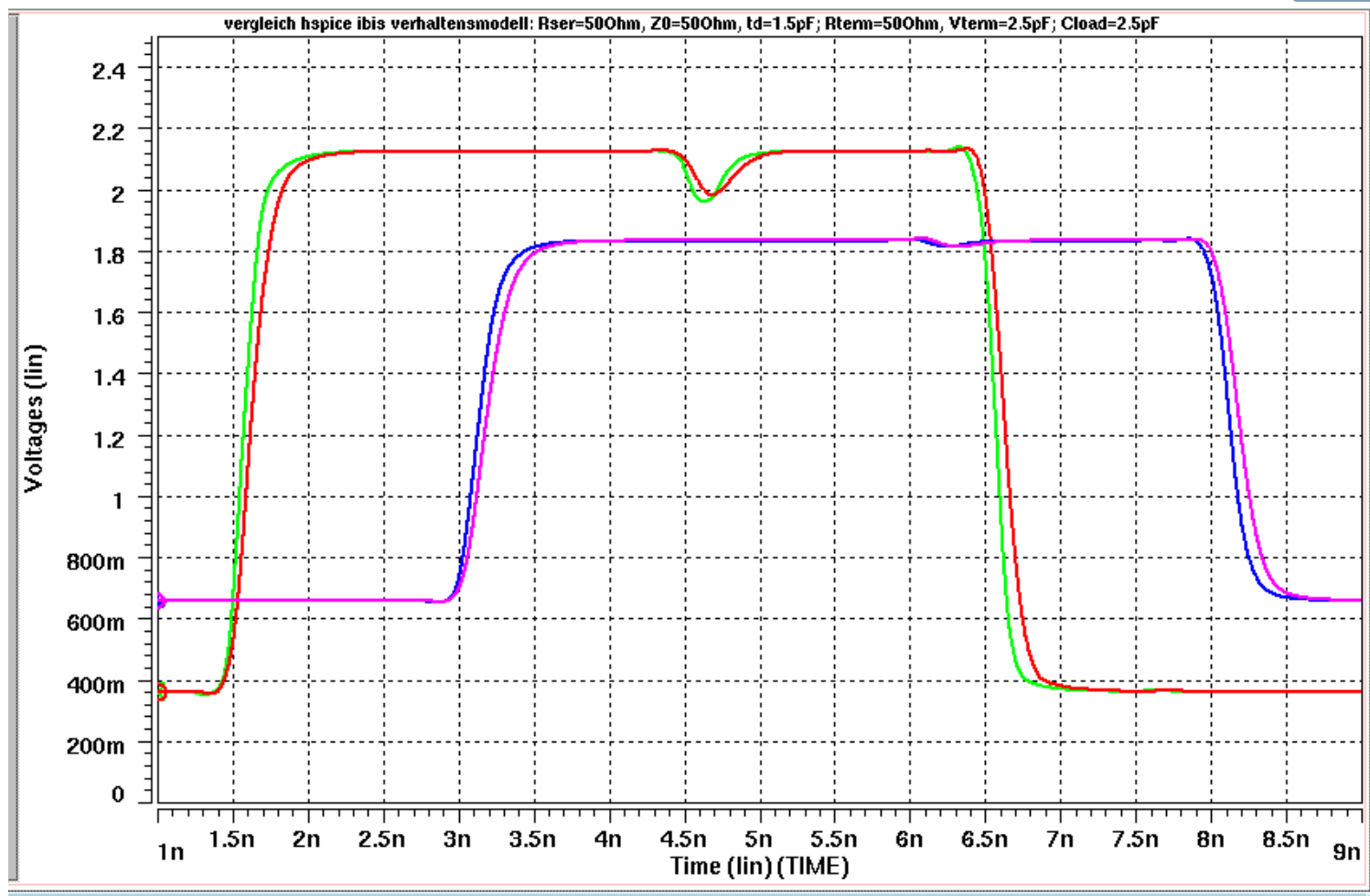
One Waveform Model with Parameter r/fwf=1

CASE 3: parallel and series terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $R_{\text{ser}}=25\Omega$; $R_{\text{para}}=50\Omega$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$



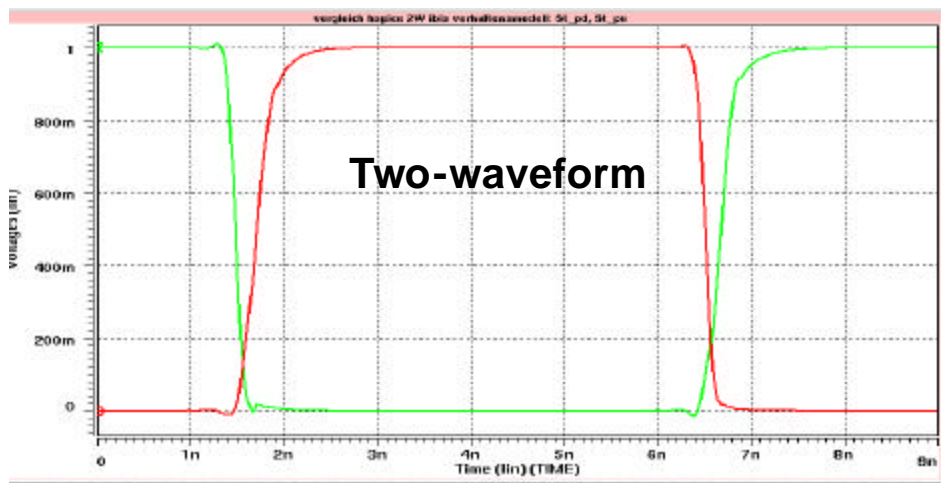
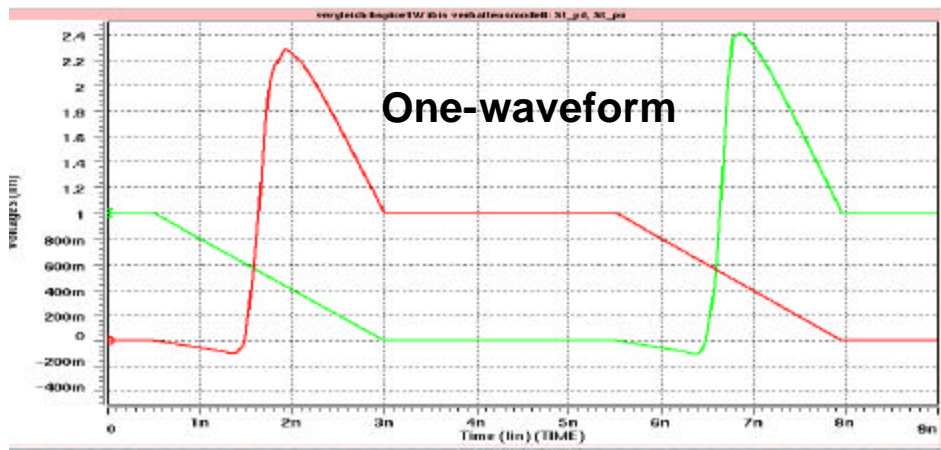
Two Waveform Model

CASE 3: parallel and series terminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $R_{\text{ser}}=250\Omega$; $R_{\text{para}}=50\Omega$; $V_{\text{term}}=1.25\text{V}$; $C_{\text{load}}=2.5\text{pF}$



Kpu(t) and Kpd(t) Multiplier Relationships

HSPICE B-model St_pd(t) (green) and St_pu(t) (red) multiplier functions



Model types:

- **One-waveform model**

Vt-tables for only 1 load condition per edge available. Arbitrarily assumption of the multiplier relationships

- HSPICE B-model:

ramp funktion for **kpdr(t)** and **kpuf(t)**

ramp can be tuned by **rwf/fwf** parameters

- Other assumption

$kpur/f(t) + kpdr/f(t) = 1$; function range: 0 to 1

- **Two-waveform model**

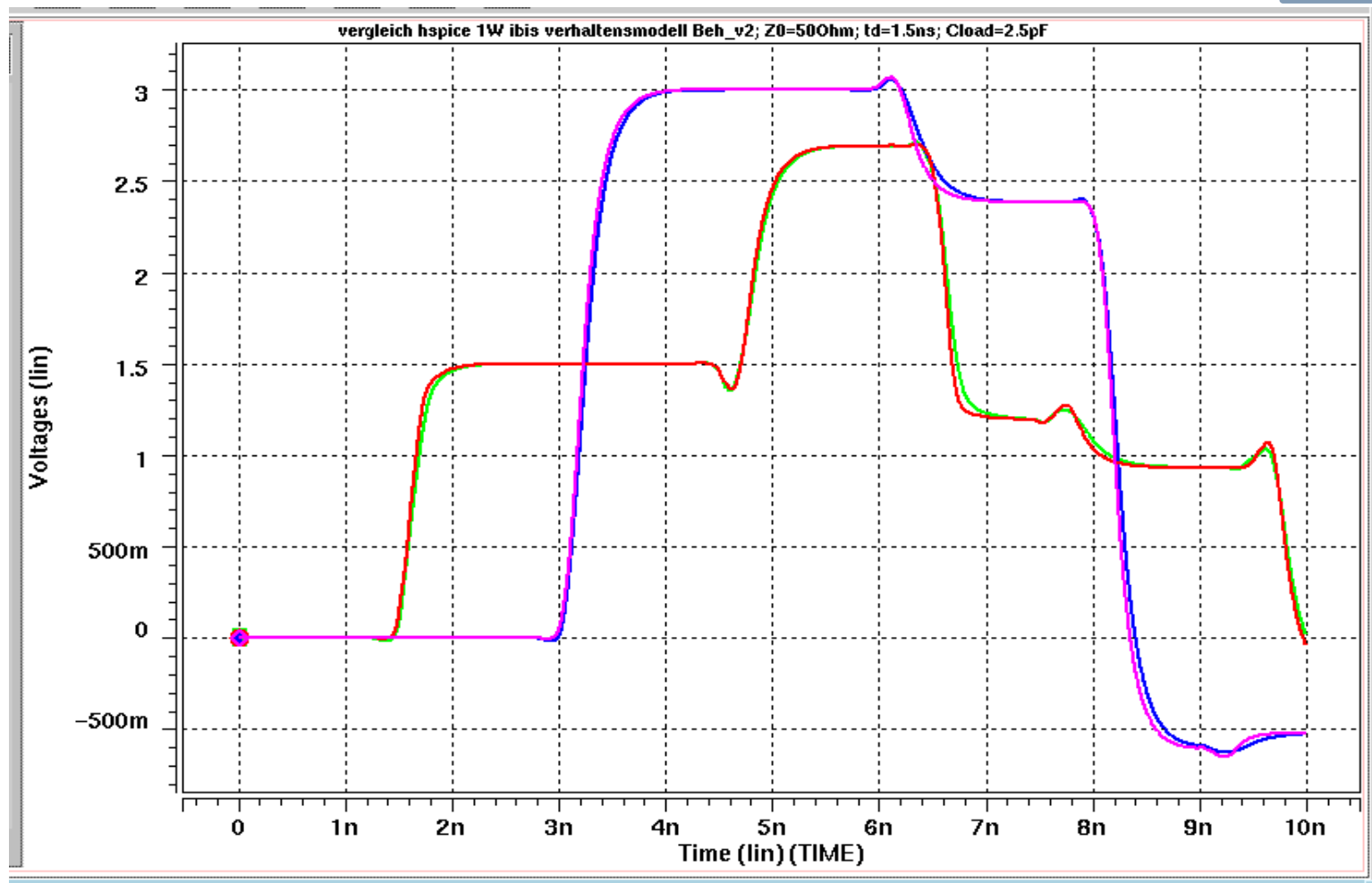
Vt-tables for at least 2 load conditions available

None assumption of the multiplier relationships

kpur/f(t); kpdr/f(t); function range: 0;1 to 1;0

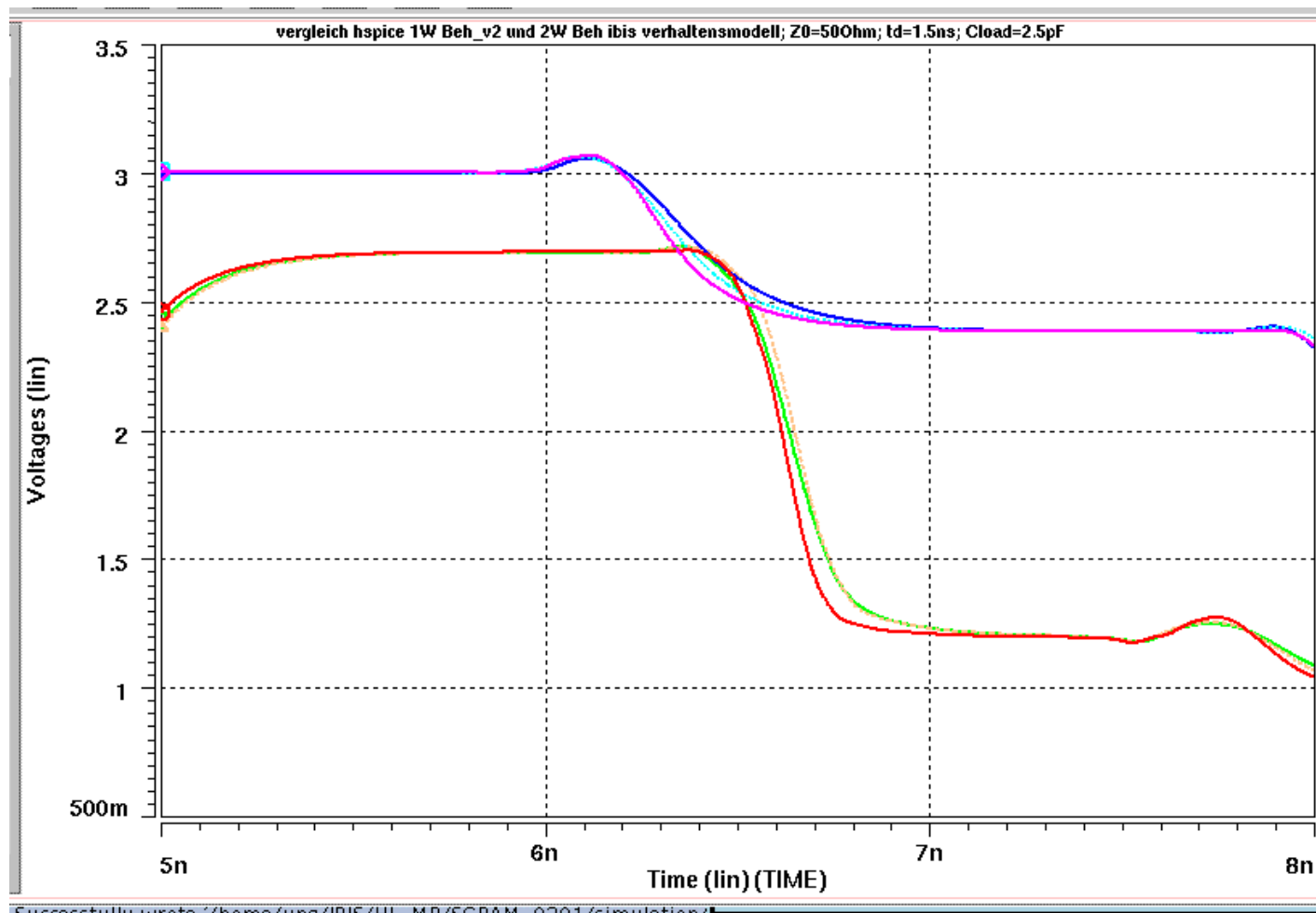
One Waveform Model with $k_{pu}(t) + k_{pd}(t) = 1$

CASE 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$; $C_{load}=2.5\text{pF}$)



One and Two Waveform Model

CASE 2: unterminated tr-line ($Z_0=50\Omega$, $t_d=1.5\text{ns}$); $C_{load}=2.5\text{pF}$



Conclusions

- Generation conditions: $R_{\text{fixture}} = 50\Omega$, $V_{\text{fixture}} = V_{\text{ccq}}/2 = 1.25\text{V}$:
best results for single parallel terminated output load
- Generation conditions: $R_{\text{fixture}} = 50\Omega$, $V_{\text{fixture}} = 0\text{V}$ and , $V_{\text{fixture}} = 2.5\text{V}$
best results for unterminated output load
- Model quality of „One Waveform“ models strongly depends on loading conditions and assumption of multiplier relationship
- IBIS models with golden waveforms are a real need to check the quality
 - ◆ of the tool dependent behavioral models
 - ◆ in case of real world application conditions