



# **IBIS 4.0 – An Overview**

---

**Ralf Brüning**  
**Michael Schäder**

**European IBIS Summit**  
**Munich 2003**

Copyright © 2003 Zuken GmbH, EMC Technology Center,  
Vattmannstr. 3, D-33100 Paderborn, Germany  
Email: [ralf.bruening@zuken.de](mailto:ralf.bruening@zuken.de)  
[michael.schaeder@zuken.de](mailto:michael.schaeder@zuken.de)

# IBIS 4.0 – An Overview

---

- ☞ Ratified July 2002 by IBIS Open Forum.
- ☞ Incorporates changes and enhancements of 11 BIRDs:
  - ☞ Package model selection (BIRD64.4)
  - ☞ Golden Waveforms are added for single-ended and differential references (BIRD70.5).
  - ☞ Generalization of the [Series MOSFET] description (BIRD72.3).
  - ☞ Additional Fall\_back Submodel\_type (BIRD 73.4).
  - ☞ Subparameter additions to [Model Spec] (BIRD66, BIRD71).
  - ☞ Enhanced characterization of [Receiver Thresholds] (BIRD62.6).
  - ☞ Subparameter to split C\_comp to up to four reference voltages (BIRD65.2 and BIRD76.1).
  - ☞ Clarification for [Rising/Falling Waveform] tables (BIRD68.1).
  - ☞ Increase the V-T table limit to 1000 points (BIRD67.1).

## [Alternate Package Models]

---

[Alternate Package Models] can be used to select a package model from a list of package models.

```
[Alternate Package Models]
```

```
208p_plastic_PQFP_pkg-even_mode | What more can be said here?
```

```
208p_plastic_PQFP_pkg-odd_mode  | It's all in the name.
```

```
208p_ceramic_PQFP_pkg-even_mode | More comments here.
```

```
208p_ceramic_PQFP_pkg-odd_mode  | And some more here too.
```

```
[End Alternate Package Models]
```

(Example from IBIS 4.0 specification)

## Golden Waveform [Test Data]

---

[Test Data] The VT data provides a **golden waveform** showing how the IC should respond to a known load.

An IBIS file may contain any number of [Test Data] sections representing different driver and load combinations.

Golden Waveforms are reference waveforms derived from transistor-level simulations using known ideal test loads.

They are useful in verifying the accuracy of behavioral simulations against the transistor-level model from which the IBIS model parameters originated.

(Example from IBIS 4.0 specification)

## Generalization of [Series MOSFET]

---

The IBIS FET Bus Switch model assumes a series NMOS FET which has its gate tied to Vdd. We have come across two other topologies for the FET switches, specifically:

1. What appears to be a PMOS device with its gate tied to ground
2. Parallel NMOS and PMOS devices with gates respectively tied to Vdd and ground.

The IBIS Golden Parser **produces warnings and errors** with models that describe this behaviour. (Excerpt from BIRD 72.3)

The **IBIS 4.0 now** supports a generalized [Series MOSFET] description that **resolves both issues named in BIRD 72.3.**



## Additional Submodel\_type Fall\_back

---

[Submodel] is used to define a submodel and its attributes.

Former submodels had a trigger for turning on functions (Bus\_hold and corresponding active terminators and Dynamic\_clamp functions).

Another mechanism to turn off submodels is needed for AVC type devices which have the overall driver strength reduced after the output passes through a voltage threshold value.

The new submodel operates similar to the Bus\_hold submodel, but with opposite action. The trigger turns off a submodel (presumed on) when the output die voltage passes through a trigger threshold.

The total effective die capacitance including the submodel contributions are provided in the top-level

## Changes and Additions to [Model Spec]

The following additional subparameters are added to the [Model Spec] keyword:

Parameter	Description
<i>Cref</i>	Timing specification capacitive load
<i>Rref</i>	Timing specification resistance load
<i>Cref_rising/ Cref_falling</i>	Timing spec. capacitive load for rising/falling edges
<i>Rref_rising/ Rref_falling</i>	Timing spec resistance load for rising/falling edges
<i>Vref_rising/ Vref_falling</i>	Timing spec test load voltage for rising/falling edges
<i>Vmeas_rising/ Vmeas_falling</i>	Meas. voltage for rising/falling edge timing measurements

## [Receiver Thresholds] Single Ended

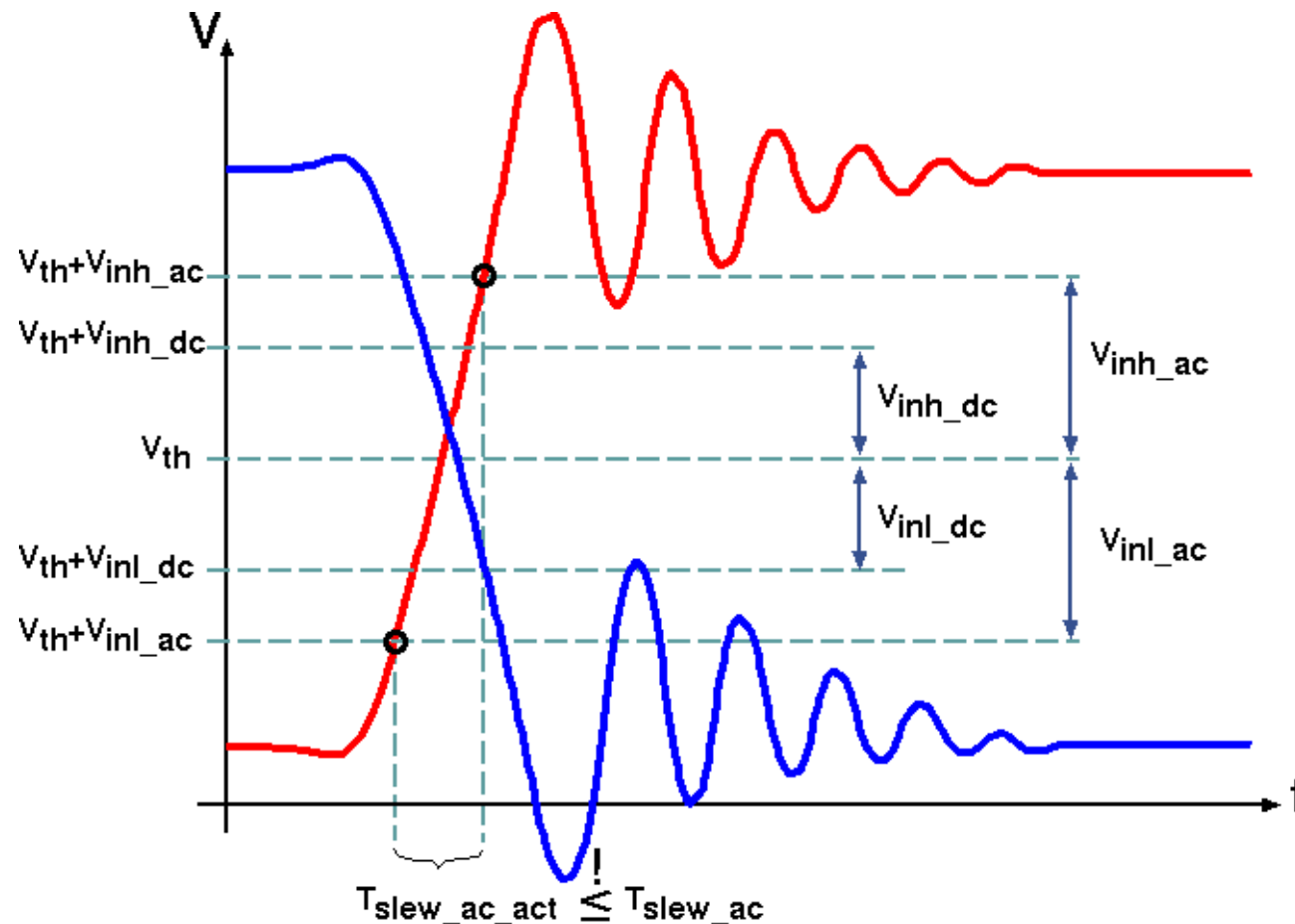
Required single ended receiver threshold parameters:

Parameter	Description
$V_{th}$	ideal input threshold voltage at which the output of a digital logic receiver changes state
$V_{inh\_ac}$	voltage that a L-to-H going input wvfrm must reach to ensure that the receiver's output <b>has changed</b> state
$V_{inh\_dc}$	voltage that an input wvfrm must remain above to ensure that a receiver's output <b>will not change</b> state
$V_{inl\_ac}$	voltage that a H-to-L going input wvfrm must reach to ensure that the receiver's output <b>has changed</b> state
$V_{inl\_dc}$	voltage that an input wvfrm must remain below to ensure that a rec. output <b>will not change</b> state
$T_{slew\_ac}$	<i>absolute time difference between the points at which an input wvfrm crosses <math>V_{inl\_ac}</math> and <math>V_{inh\_ac}</math></i>



## [Receiver Thresholds] Single Ended

Required single ended receiver threshold parameters:  
 $V_{th}$ ,  $V_{inh\_ac}$ ,  $V_{inh\_dc}$ ,  $V_{inl\_ac}$ ,  $V_{inl\_dc}$ , and  $T_{slew\_ac}$



## [Receiver Thresholds] Single Ended

Optional single ended receiver threshold parameters:

Parameter	Description
<i>Vth_min</i>	minimum input threshold voltage at 'typ' conditions
<i>Vth_max</i>	maximum input threshold voltage at 'typ' conditions
<i>Threshold_sensitivity</i>	specifies how Vth varies with respect to the supply voltage
<i>Reference_supply</i>	indicates which supply voltage Vth* tracks; legal arguments are <i>Power_clamp_ref</i> , <i>Gnd_clamp_ref</i> , <i>Pullup_ref</i> , <i>Pulldown_ref</i> , <i>Ext_ref</i>

## [Receiver Thresholds] Single Ended

---

*Threshold\_sensitivity* is defined as:

$$\text{Threshold\_sensitivity} = \frac{\text{change in input threshold voltage}}{\text{change in referenced supply voltage}}$$

*Vth* at minimum or maximum operating conditions:

$$V_{th}(\text{min/max}) = V_{th}^* + \text{Threshold\_sens.} * \text{change\_in\_supply\_voltage}$$

with  $V_{th}^* = (V_{th\_min} | V_{th\_max})$

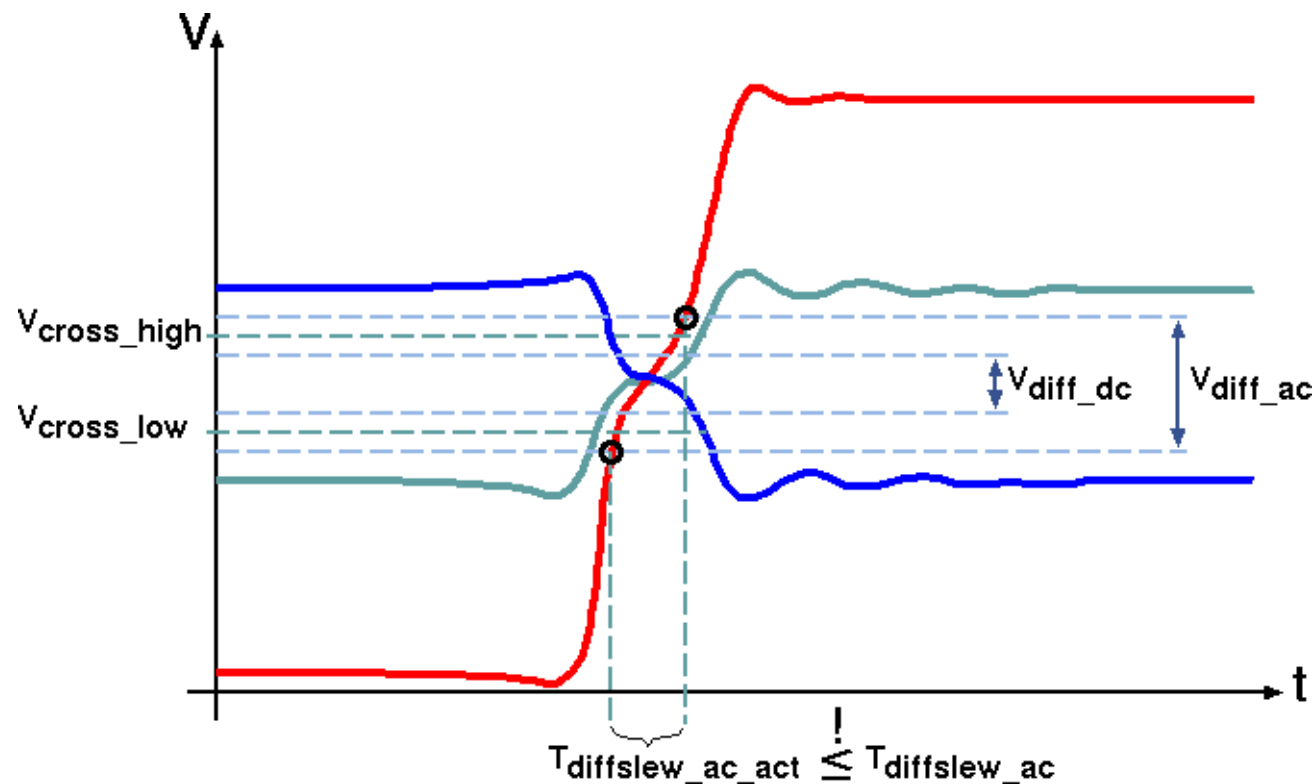
## [Receiver Thresholds] Differential

The following parameters apply for differential receivers:

Parameter	Description
$V_{cross\_low}$	least positive voltage at which a differential receivers' input signals may cross while switching
$V_{cross\_high}$	most positive voltage at which a differential receivers' input signals may cross while switching
$V_{diff\_dc}$	minimum voltage difference that guarantees the receiver <b>will not change</b> state
$V_{diff\_ac}$	minimum voltage difference that guarantees the receiver <b>will change</b> state
$T_{diffslew\_ac}$	the absolute difference in time needed to transcend $V_{diff\_ac}$

## [Receiver Thresholds] Differential

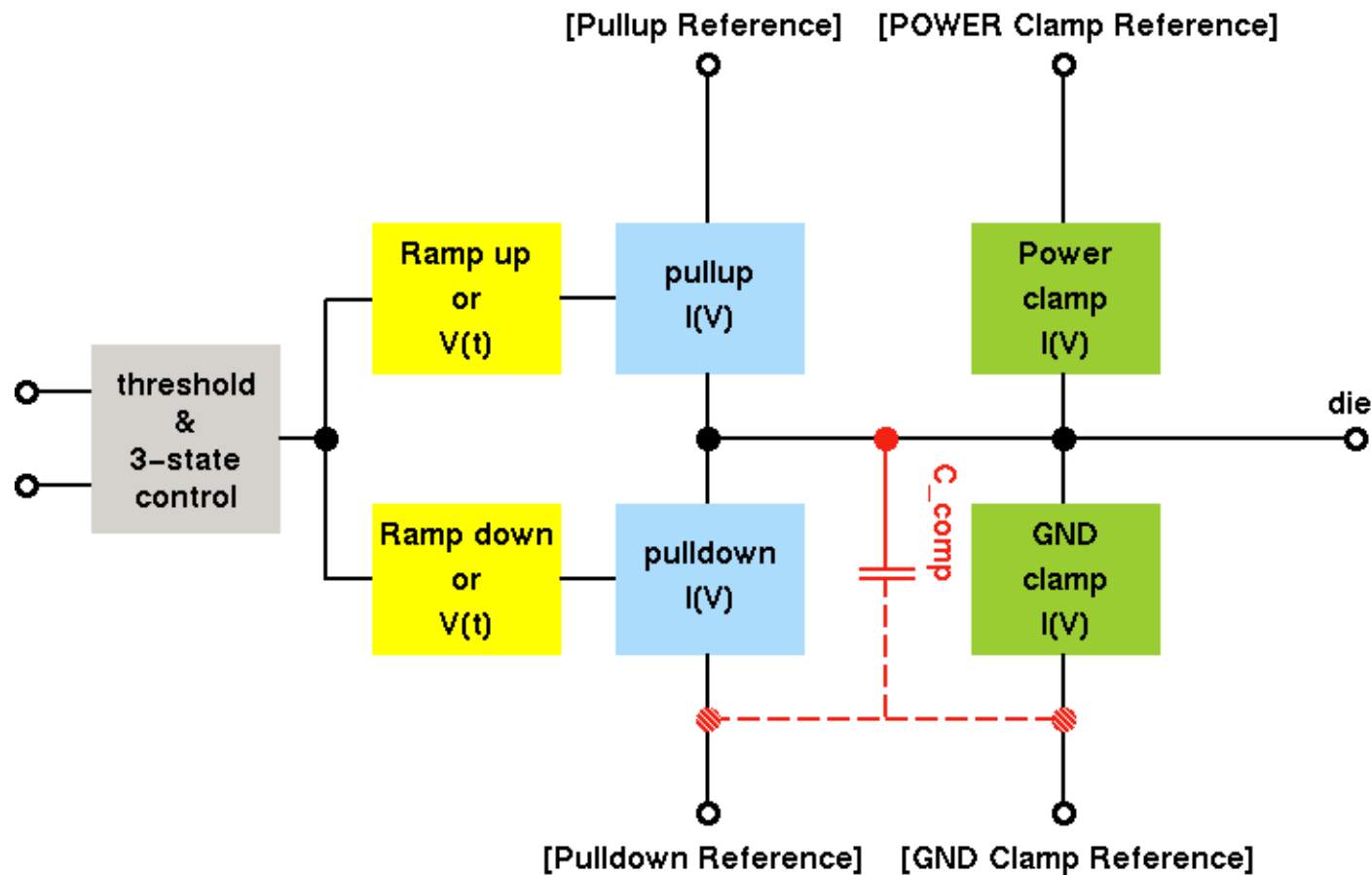
Required differential receiver threshold parameters:  
 $V_{\text{cross\_high}}$ ,  $V_{\text{cross\_low}}$ ,  $V_{\text{diff\_dc}}$ ,  $V_{\text{diff\_ac}}$ , and  
 $T_{\text{diffslew\_ac}}$





# Splitting of C\_comp in [Model] Statement

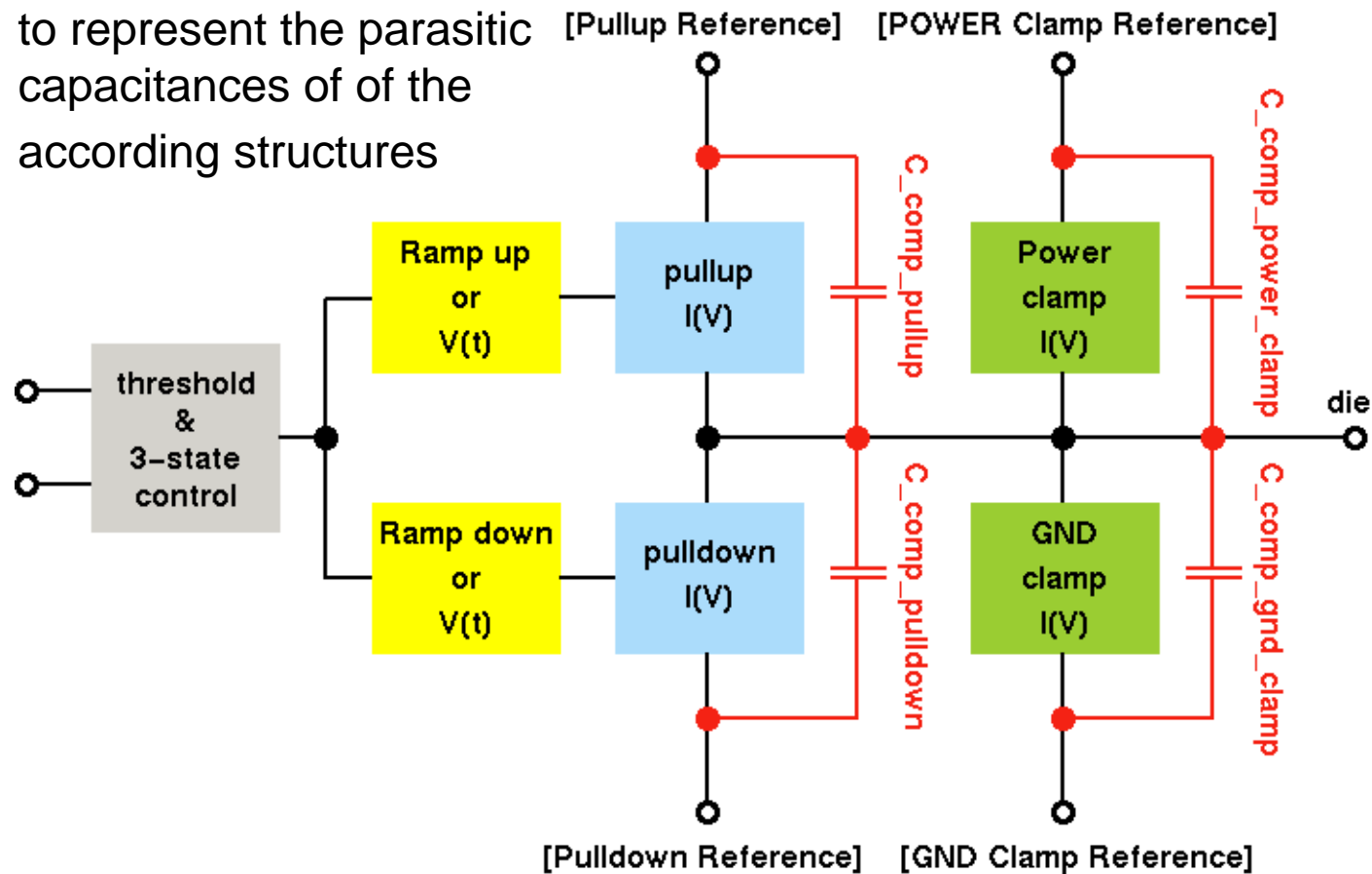
Former IBIS Model Structure:



# Splitting of C\_comp in [Model] Statement

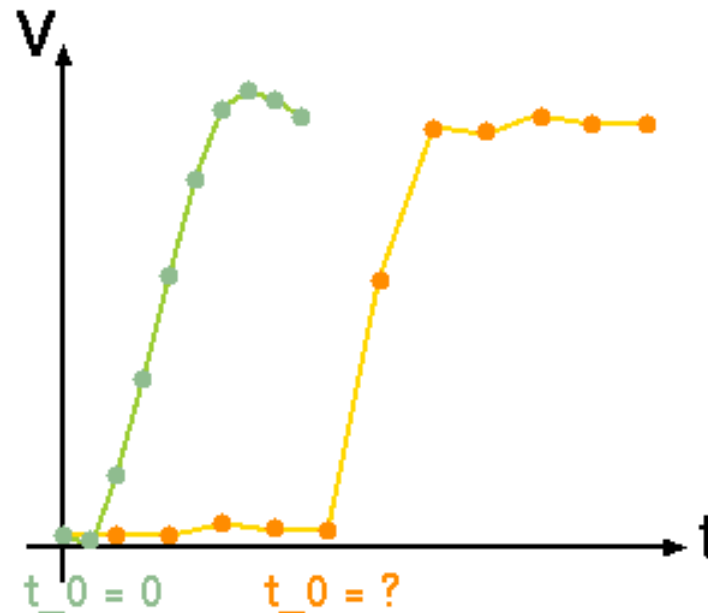
## IBIS 4.0 Model Structure:

C\_comp\* are intended to represent the parasitic capacitances of the according structures



## Clarification of [Rising/Falling Waveform]

*Rising waveform data should be correlated with falling waveform data to help simulators provide accurate duty cycles for their output waveforms. (BIRD 68.1)*



In addition, 1000 points allowed in V-t table now (BIRD67.1)