

Influence of stimuli on the rising falling waveform timing

SIEMENS

Agenda



Motivation



Possible reasons for mismatch



Investigation scenarios



First results



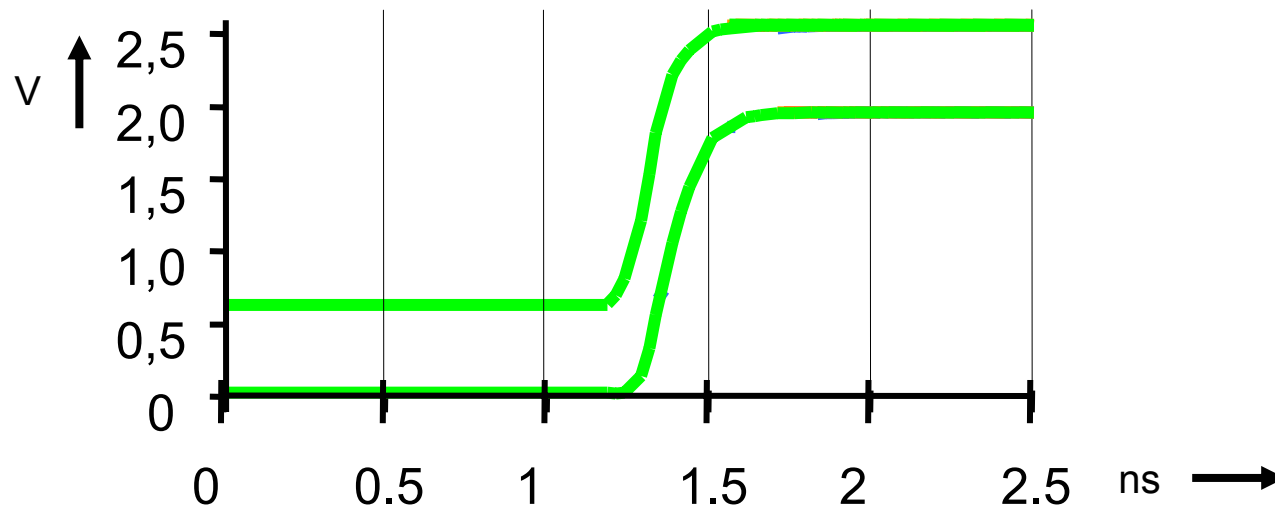
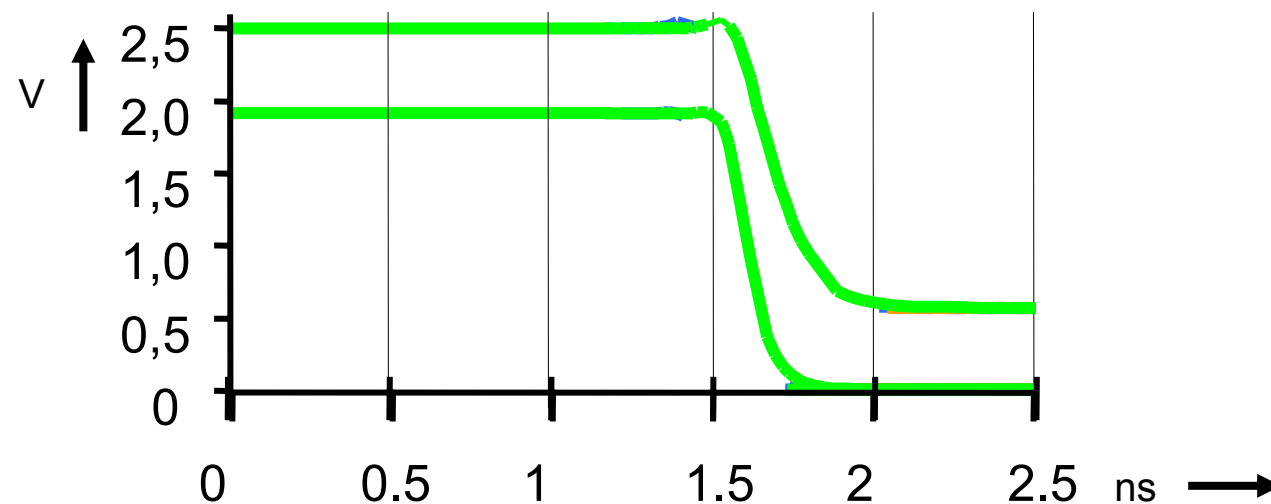
Operating frequency



Summary

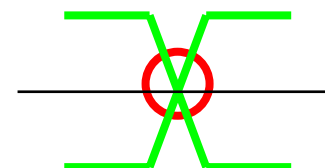
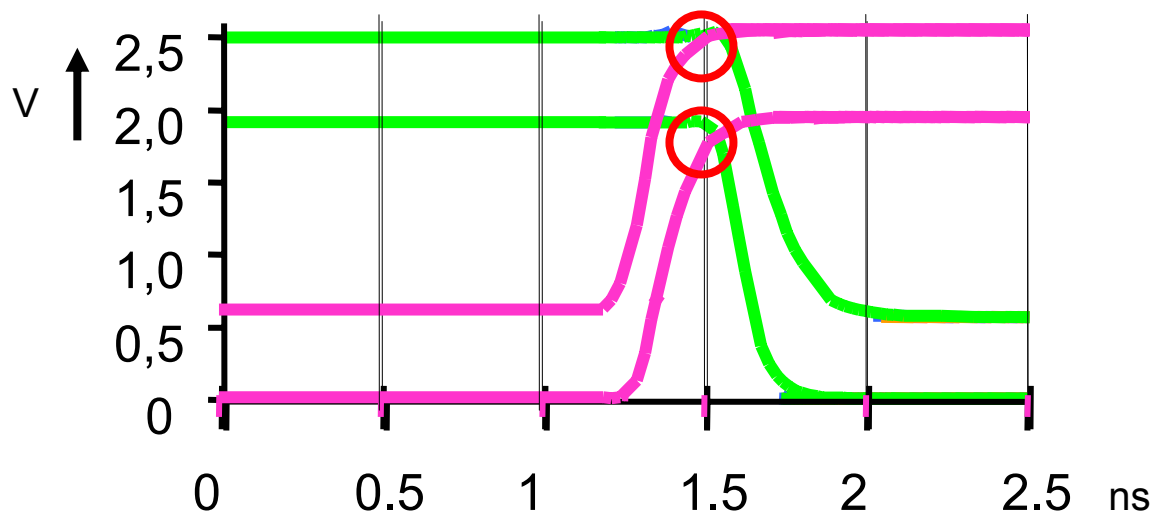


Single ended

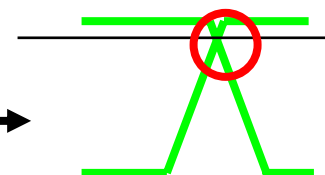




differential



Correct Crossing
For differential signal



Bad Crossing
For differential signal

Possible reasons for bad model



Wrong threshold for core



Wrong temperature range



Wrong spice node description



Wrong spice node connections



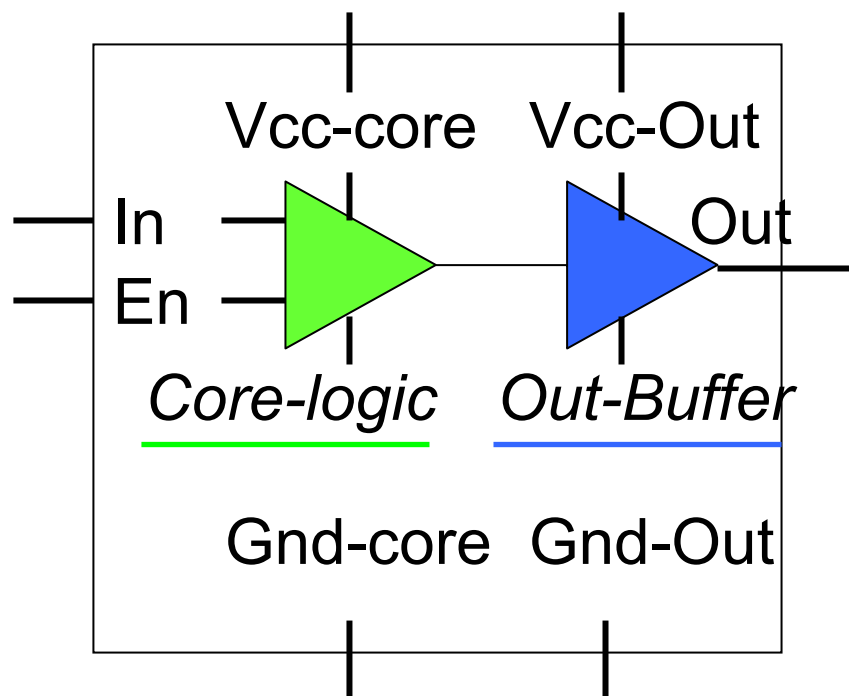
Wrong extraction (wrong spice 2 ibis)



other



Spice subcircuit





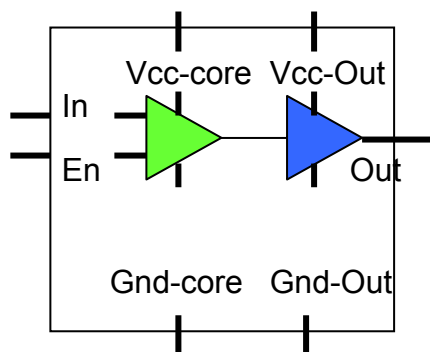
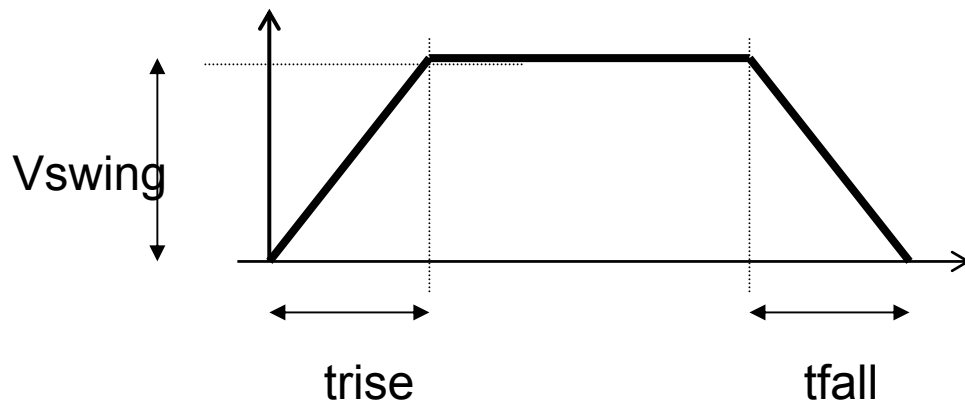
Cookbook definition

Cookbook definition

Internal driving waveform should be appropriate
to the normal use of the device



Stimuli cases for core-input

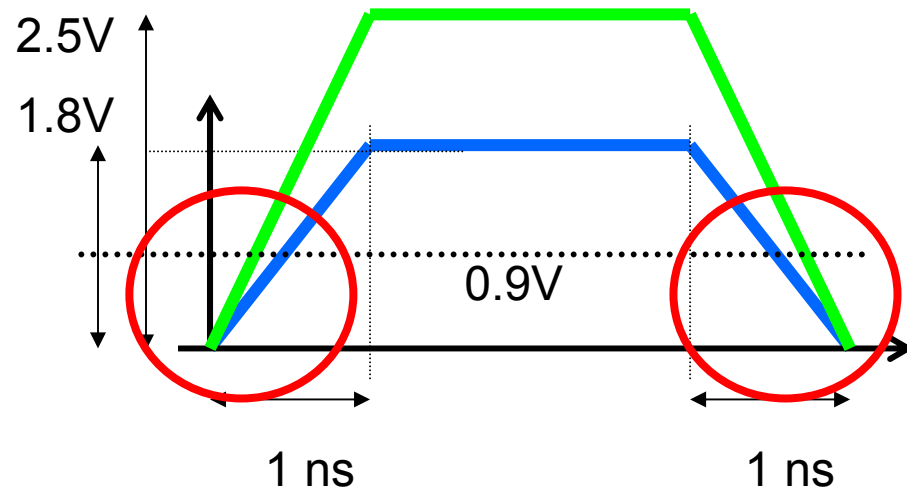


Case	Trise	Tfall	Vswing
1	1ps	1ps	1.8V
2	1ns	1ns	1.8V
3	1ps	1ps	2.5V
4	1ns	1ns	2.5V

Vcc-core 1P8V // Vcc-Out 2P5V



Stimuli comparison for internal 1.8V Vcc-core



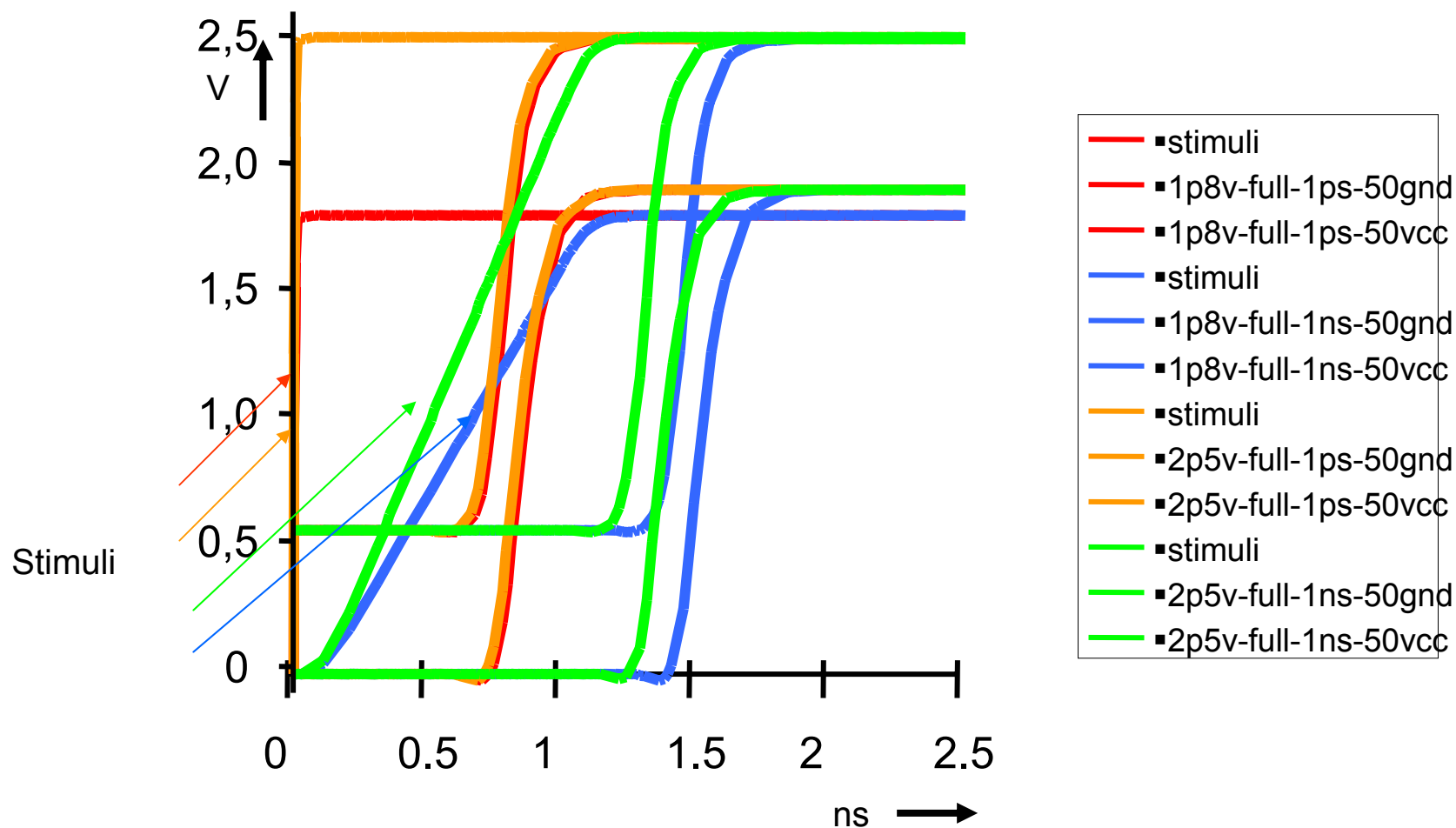
1.8V symmetrical crossing
of threshold

2.5V unsymmetrical crossing
of threshold



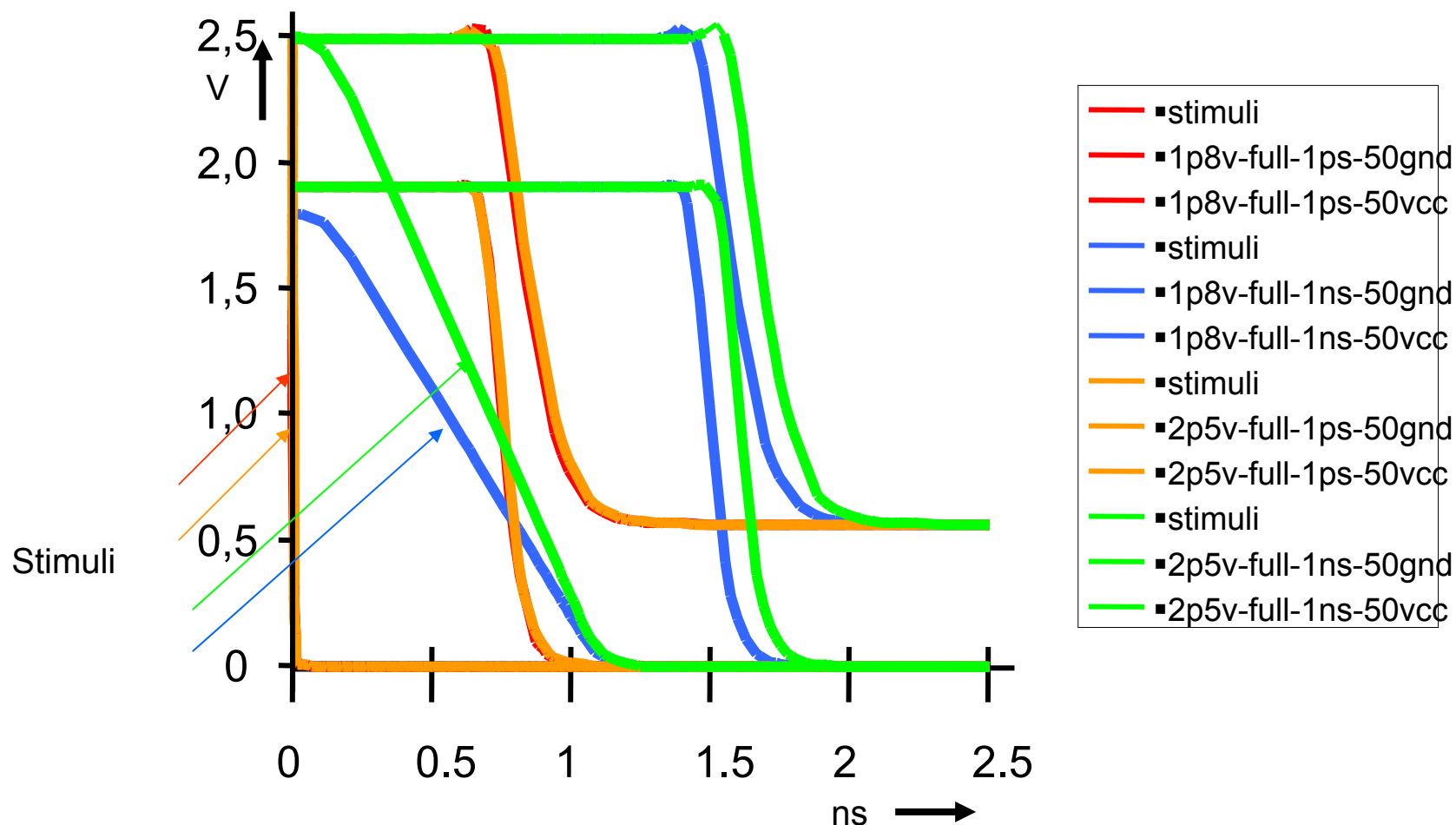


Rising waveforms



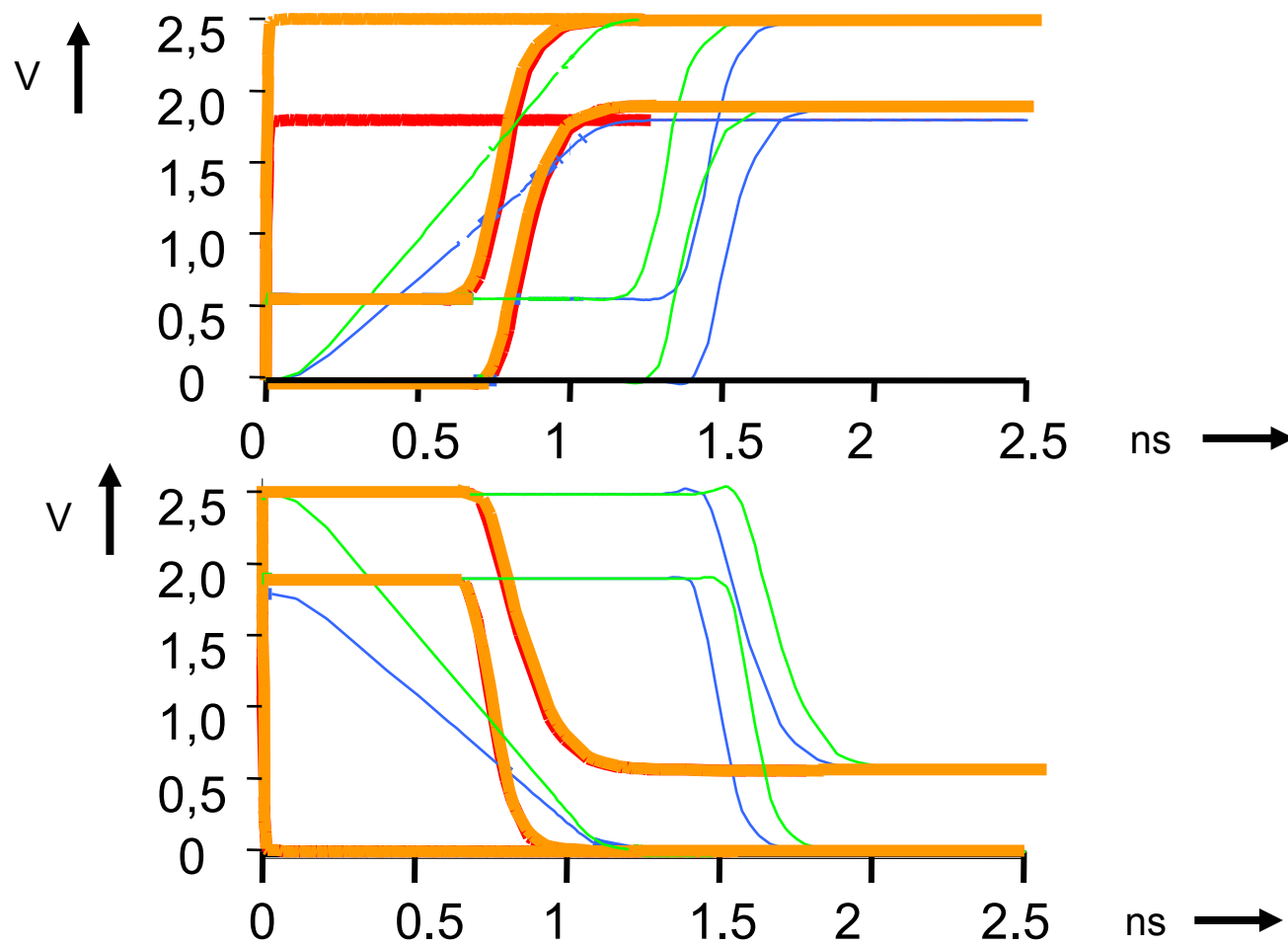


Falling waveforms



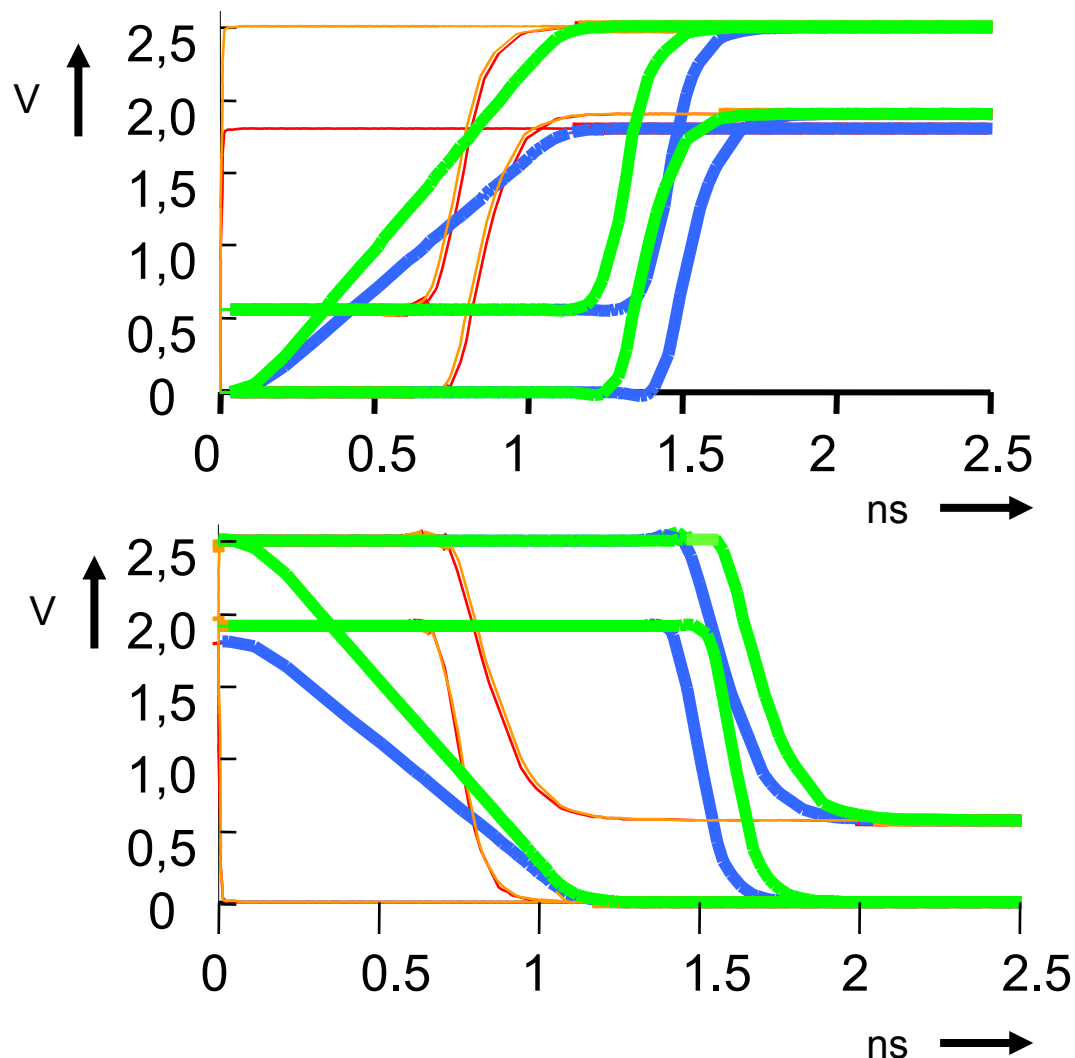


Comparison 1ps risetime and swing 1p8v—2p5v

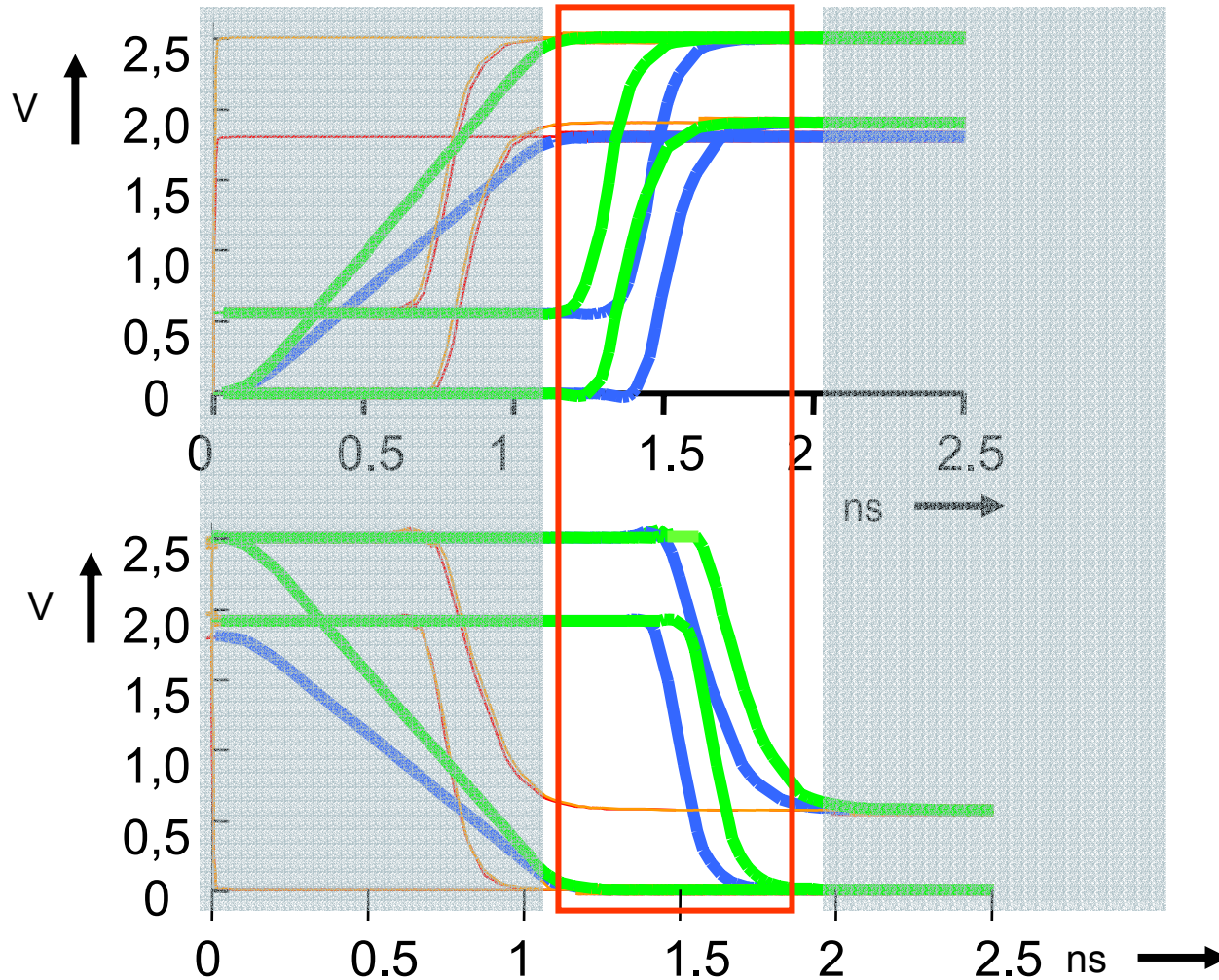




Comparison 1ns risetime and swing 1p8v—2p5v



Closer Comparison 1ns risetime and swing 1p8v—2p5v



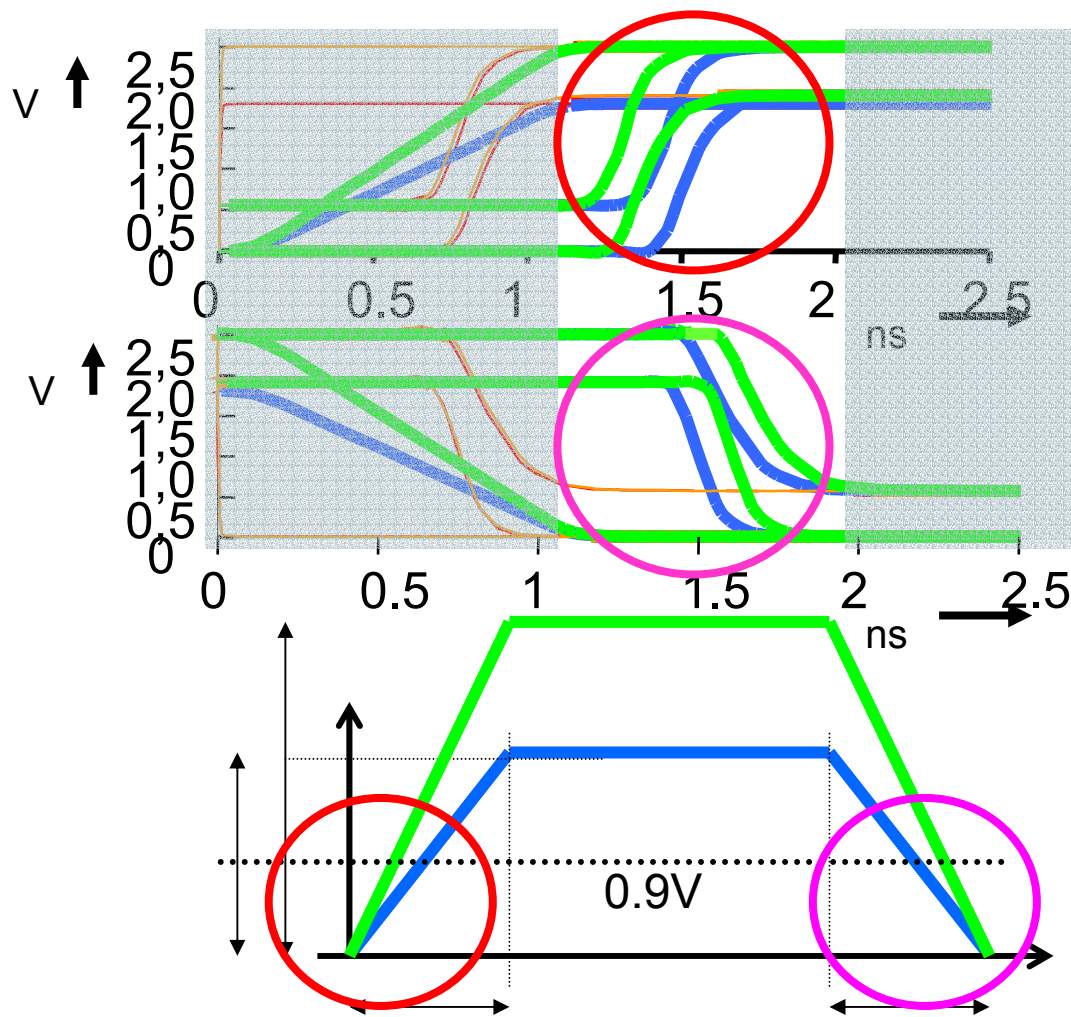
RISING:

Green curves
are starting
before the blue ones

FALLING:

Green curves
are starting
after the blue ones

Very Close Comparison 1ns risetime and swing 1p8v—2p5v

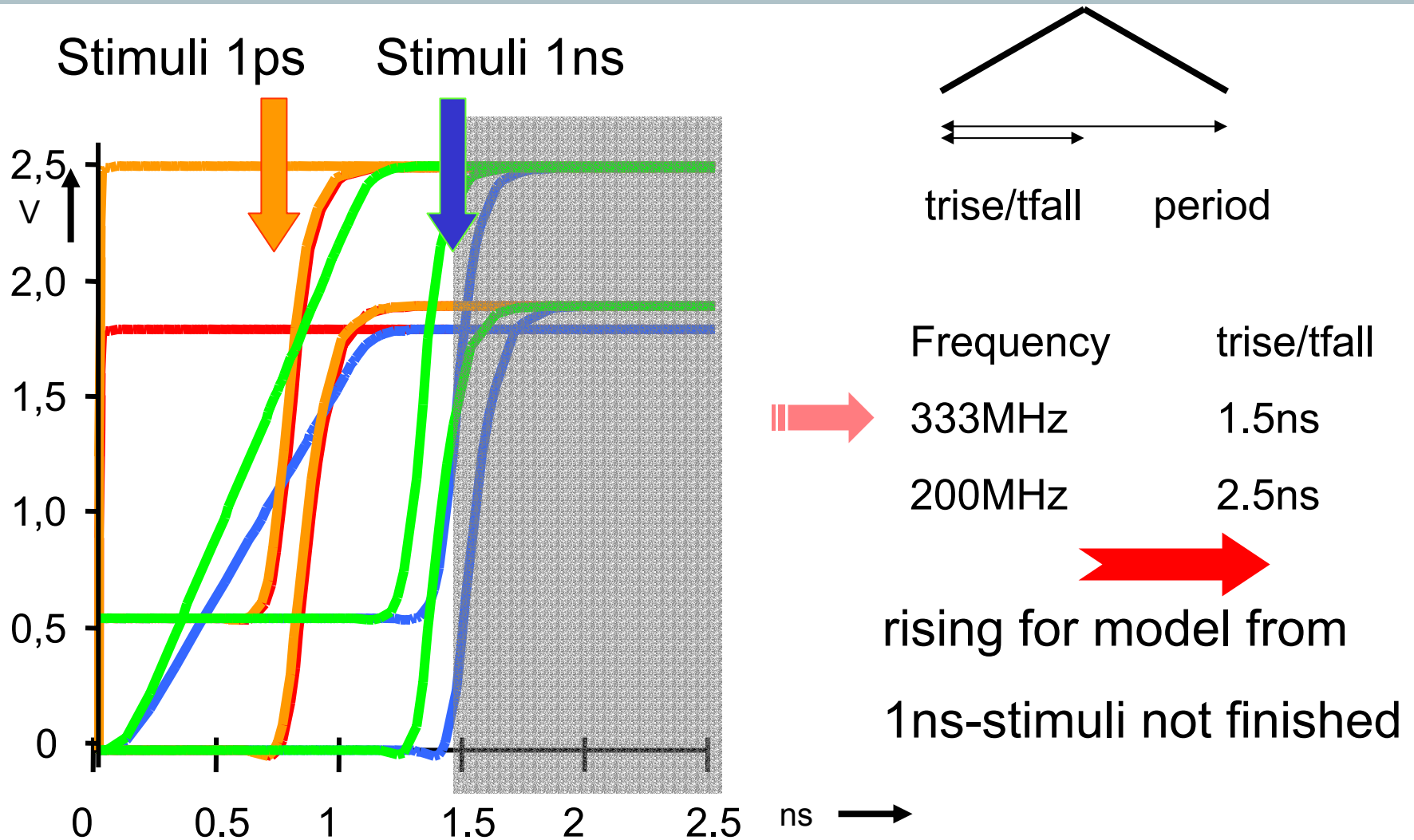


Green curves
are shifted because :

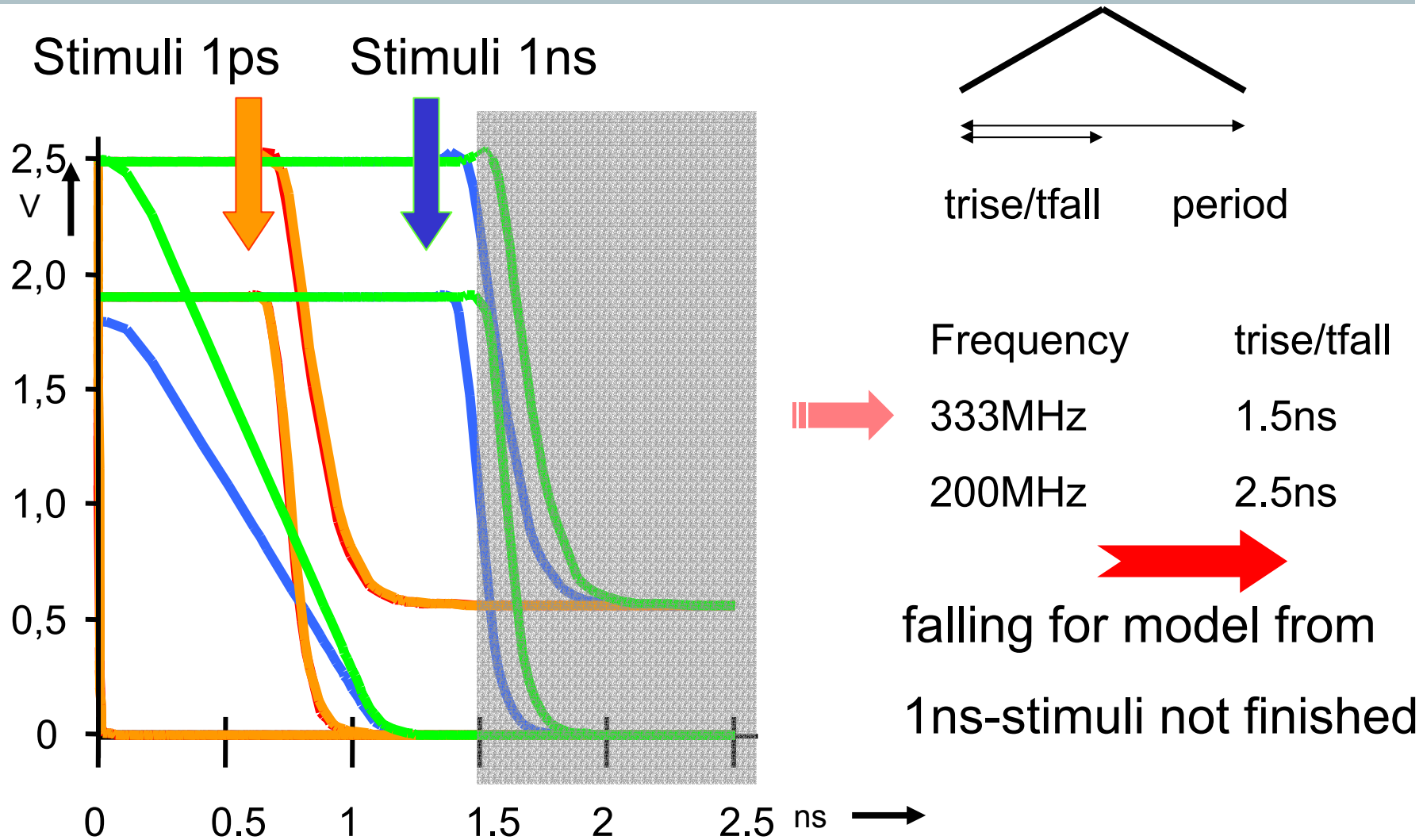
2p5V-swing reaches
Threshold first for rising

2p5V-swing reaches
Threshold second for falling

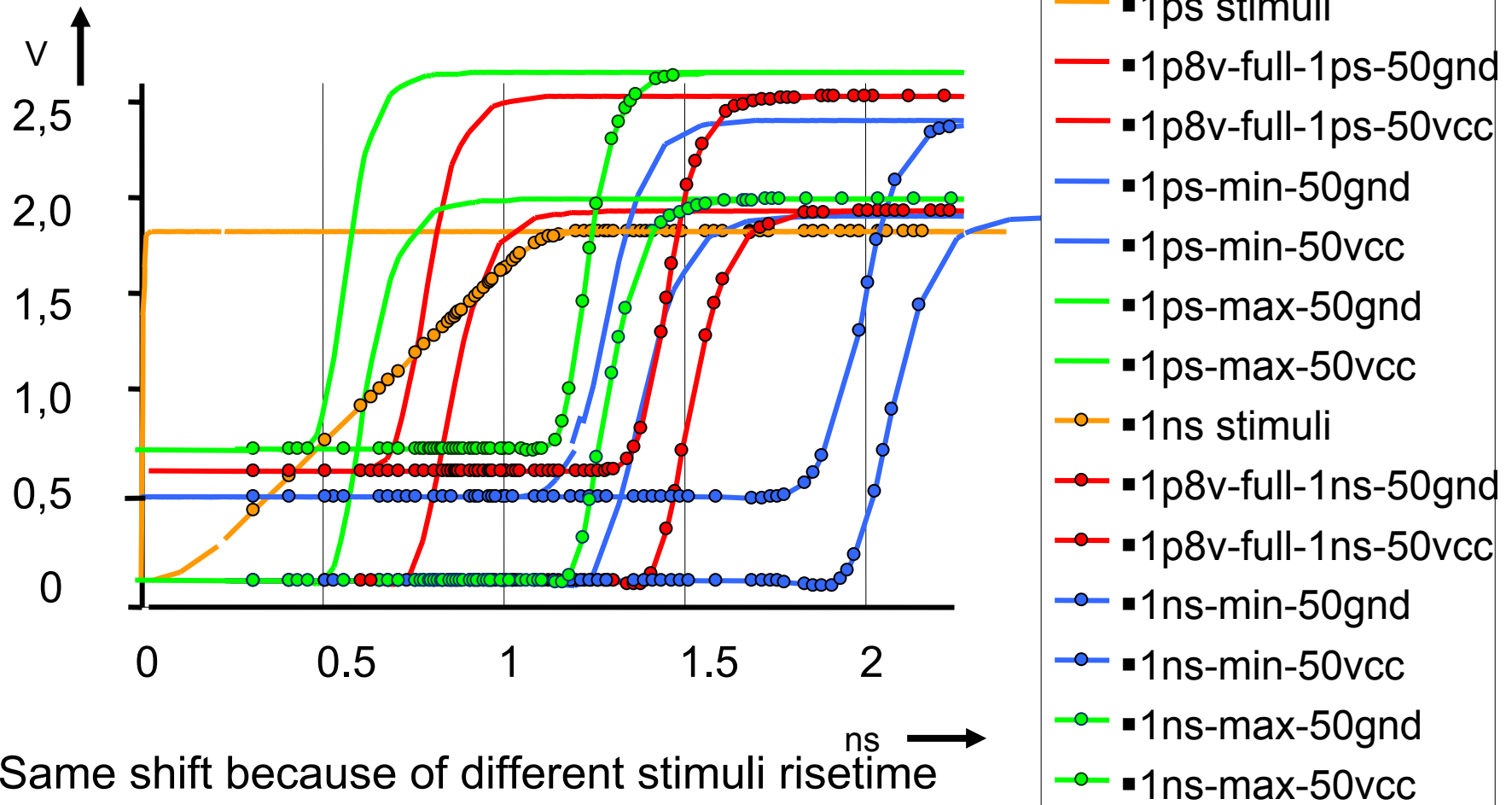
Influence on operating frequency rising edge



Influence on operating frequency falling edge

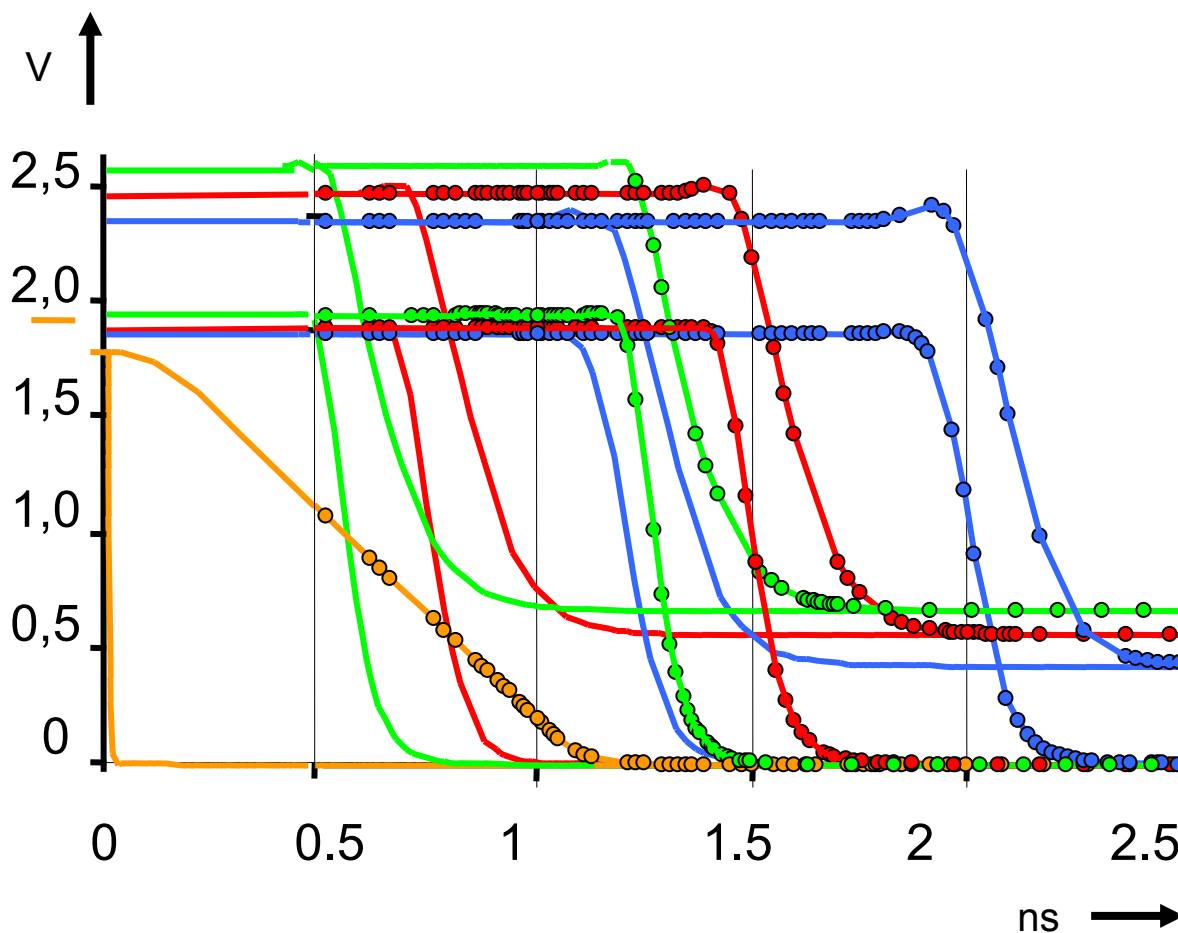


Rise Min typ max waveforms comparison 1p8V swing only





Fall Min typ max waveforms comparison 1p8v swing only



- 1ps stimuli
- 1p8v-full-1ps-50gnd
- 1p8v-full-1ps-50vcc
- 1ps-min-50gnd
- 1ps-min-50vcc
- 1ps-max-50gnd
- 1ps-max-50vcc
- 1ns stimuli
- 1p8v-full-1ns-50gnd
- 1p8v-full-1ns-50vcc
- 1ns-min-50gnd
- 1ns-min-50vcc
- 1ns-max-50gnd
- 1ns-max-50vcc

Same shift because of different stimuli falltime $\xrightarrow{\text{ns}}$

Some rules of thumb



$Tr/tf \text{ stimuli} \ll \text{trisefall IO-buffer}$



$Tr/tf \sim (dt_{\text{ramp}} / 100)$



$Tr/tf \sim T_{\text{period}} / 100$
(333MHz $\Rightarrow$ $T_{\text{period}} = 3\text{ns}$)



Use correct voltage swing



Use correct vcc-core / Vcc-IO combination

Summary



With 1ps stimuli risetime almost no difference in the created models



But 1ps is not always the correct time to use



For 10ns HCMOS even 1ns stimuli risetime is ok.



For a 250ps SSTL25/18 1ns is bad



Information about used stimuli is needed
(e.g. like in the IMIC-model from JEITA)



Cookbook should be more precise about the stimuli