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Industrial Solutions and Services



BIRD 104.1 – AMI Model – New IBIS Support

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Overview

Overview

Motivation

“Classical” IBIS

BIRD104.1

AMI approach

Summary

❑ Motivation

❑ Classical Way of IBIS

➤ ASCII – File

➤ Simulation Tool „creates“ the simulation-model

❑ BIRD104.1

❑ AMI approach for SERDES

➤ definition

➤ DLL- File

➤ advantages

❑ Summary



What is AMI? Why AMI ?

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- ❑ Questions from customer
- ❑ Questions from IBIS user
- ❑ Curiosity of BIRD104.1
- ❑ Different presentations in the last 2 years
 - Examples of AMI modeling
from **Cadence** and **SiSoft**
 - IBIS AMI Model Developers Toolbox (H. Shah / Cadence)



„Classical“ type of IBIS model

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Summary

- ❑ **ASCII file in a very detailed specified format**

- ❑ **Parameter & Tables:**

 - **description of the I/O-behavior under certain loads**

- ❑ **IBIS File - „standalone“**

 - **„readability“**

 - **usefull information gained w/o simulator**

 - **quality of the information → more or less → evidently**



Improvements of IBIS models

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Summary

❑ Driver Schedule / Submodel / Series MOSFET

❑ External Model

➤ VHDL – AMS

➤ SPICE model

❑ Algorithmic Modeling Interface (AMI)

➤ a new quality of model



Distribution of the model types

Overview

Motivation

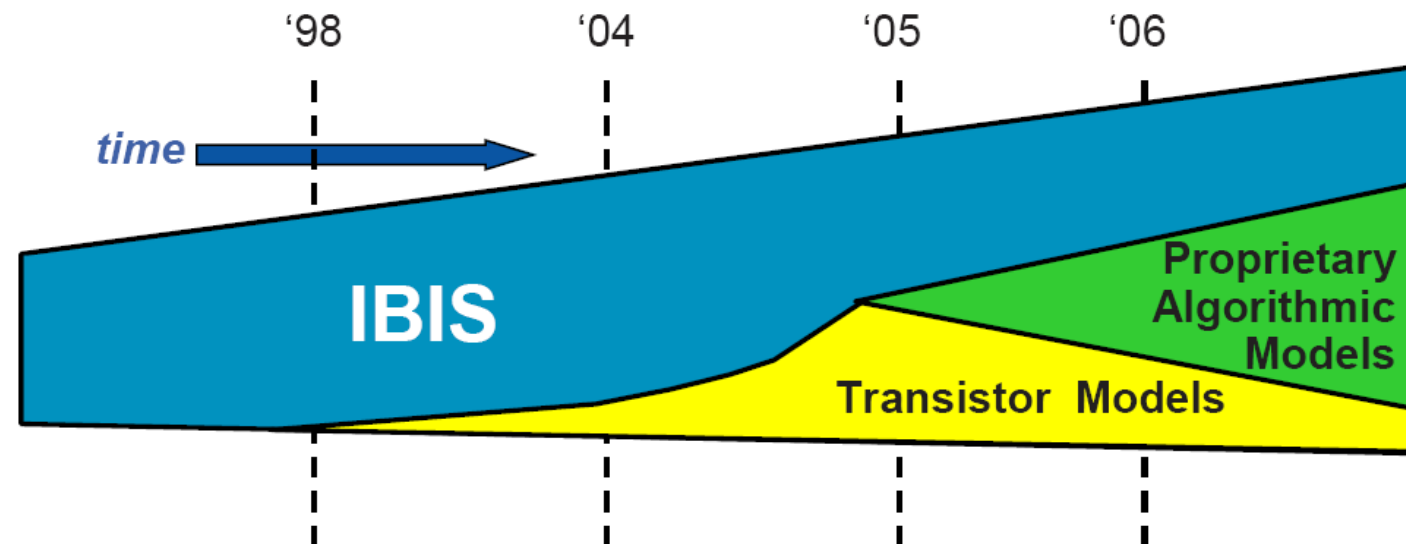
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Modeling Background



Ambrish Varma & Co./ @ DesignCon 2008 / Cadence/IBM/Mathworks

IBIS Summit Meeting Munich 2008



Reason for BIRD104.1

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Summary

❑ SERDES

- above 5 GHz
- difficult to simulate
 - Equalization / Feed back / CLK recovery
 - long bit streams (> 10 million UI)

❑ Each SERDES IP vendor

- proprietary SW to solve
- NO interoperability / compatibility
 - **Models / EDA tools**
 - **Different vendors**

❑ Solution ➔ AMI specified in BIRD104.1



Mean topics of BIRD104.1 (1 / 2)

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□ Definitions

- Parameter (IN / OUT / INOUT)
- Type (Integer / Float / String / Boolean / TAP / UI)
- Format (Value / Range/ List / Corner / Inc. / Step / Table)
- Keywords [Algorithmic Model] [End Algorithmic Model]
- Subparameters: **Executable**
 - Platform_Compiler_Bit
 - File_Name
 - Parameter_File
 - Reserved
 - Init_Return_Impulse / GetWave_Exists / Max_Init_Aggressors
 - Model_Specific (optional) e.g. tap
- User defined parameter
 - Tx_Jitter / Tx_DCD (duty-cycle-distortion)
 - Rx_Clock_PDF (prob.dens.func.) / Rx_Receiver_Sensitivity



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□ Function Signatures

- **AMI_INIT** → Initialisation
 - Declaration
 - Arguments (e.g. impulse_matrix, aggressors, parameters etc.)
- **AMI_GetWave** → simulation → convolution
 - Declaration
 - Arguments (e.g. wave, wave_size, clock_times etc.)
- **AMI_Close** → termination
 - Declaration
 - Return value
 - Free memory space



Algorithmic Modeling

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Summary

- ❑ I/O model (IBIS / SPICE)
 - ❑ Channel Information
 - ❑ Source & Sink circuits
 - Preemphasis / Equalizer
 - Clock & Data recovery
 - Feed back
 - ❑ Control Parameter (by user)
 - Input Waveform format
 - Jitter / Noise amount
 - Bitpattern typ
- ➔ ➔ packed into a **Dynamic Linked Library (DLL)**



Structure of a AMI model

- ❑ Can be described within the IBIS framework
- ❑ Two parts of a AMI model:
 - ❖ **electrical / analog**
 - Transmitter / Receiver
 - Channel
 - characterized by means of an **impulse response**
 - considered **linear + time invariant**
 - ❖ **algorithmic**
 - Equalization
 - Clock & Data recovery etc.
 - connected by **high Zo** to the analog part
 - modeled by executable code (C++ / Matlab)

IBIS Summit Meeting Munich 2008

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❑ Advantages of the AMI models

- maximal flexibility / compatibility / interoperability for SERDES
- protection of proprietary information
- Contains the
 - Tx+Rx
 - the whole channel
 - simulation environment
- Short simulation time / millions of UI

❑ Disadvantages

- NO more a ASCII file, but a DLL

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Questions