

BIRD95 and BIRD98 Simulations

Randy Wolff – Micron Technology
Lance Wang – IO Methodology

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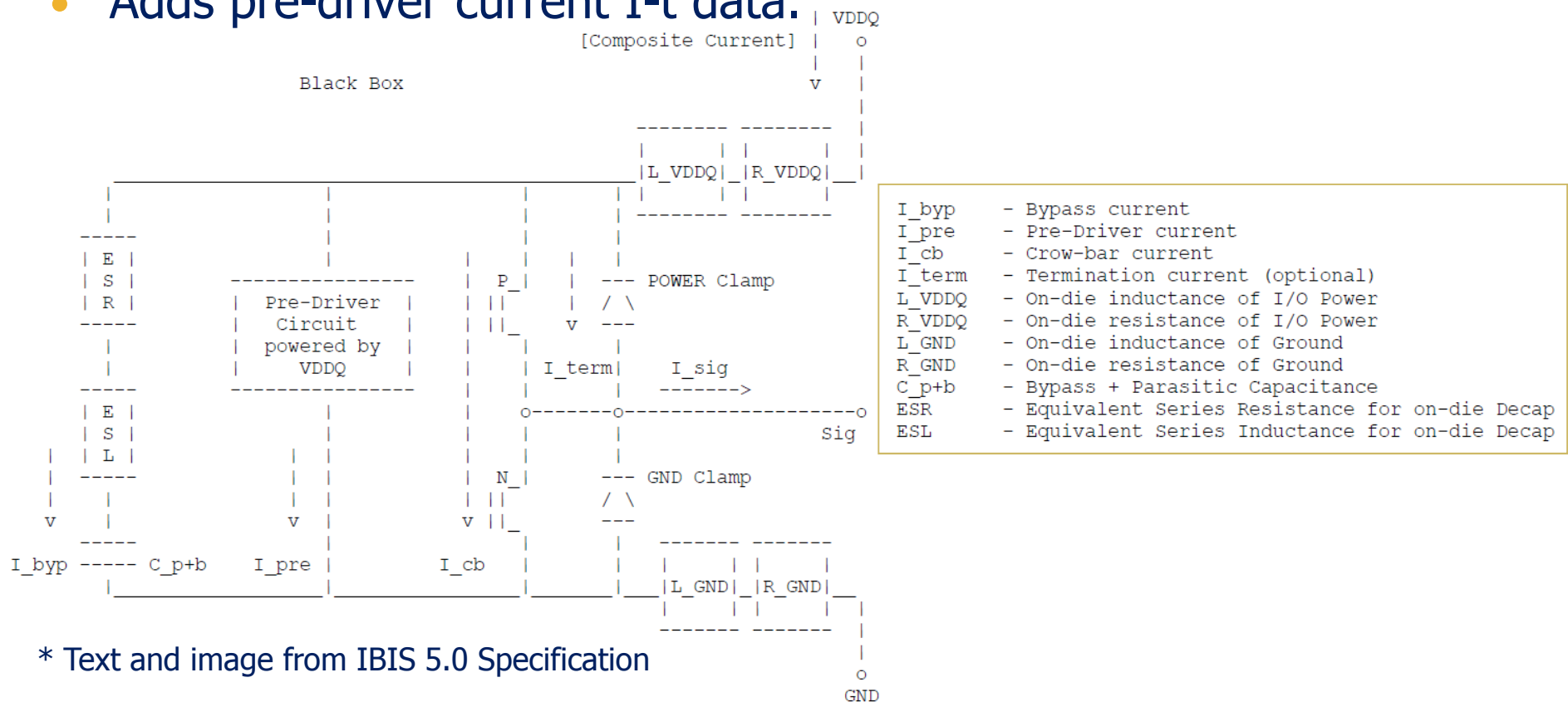
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Introduction

- [Composite Current] table data – added to IBIS 5.0 through BIRD95.
- [ISSO PD] and [ISSO PU] table data – added to IBIS 5.0 through BIRD98.
- Simulation done with two tools (available to authors) that include full/partial support for BIRD95 and BIRD98 in current releases.
- IBIS 5.0 DDR3 model developed and used to compare simulation tools to golden SPICE model results.

[Composite Current]

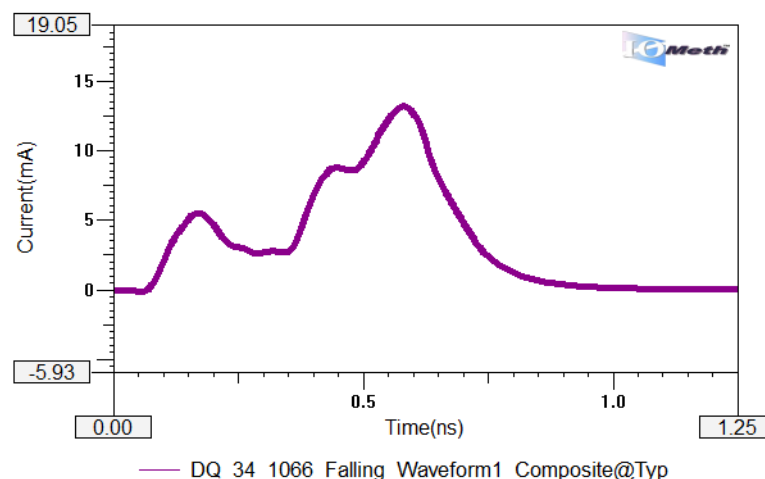
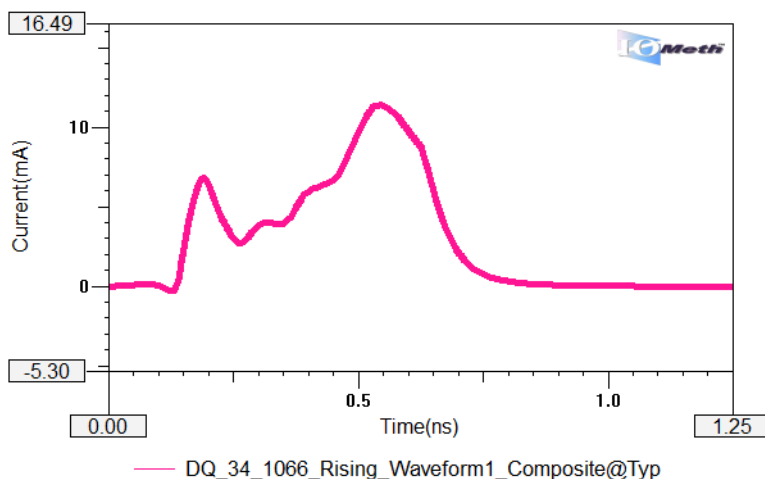
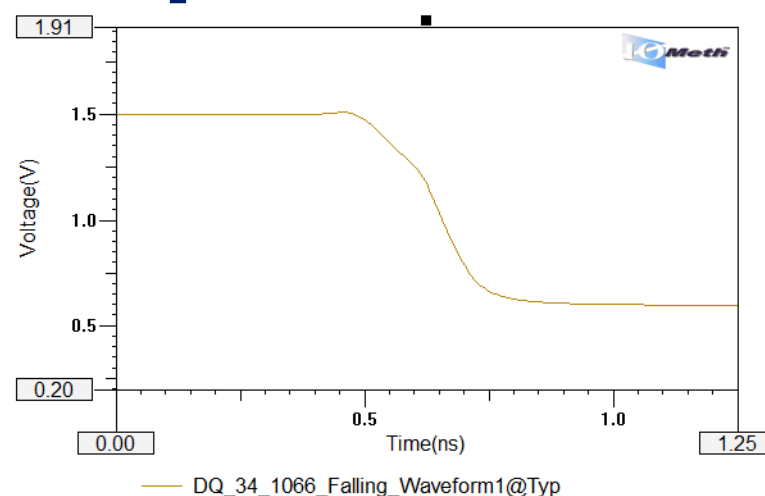
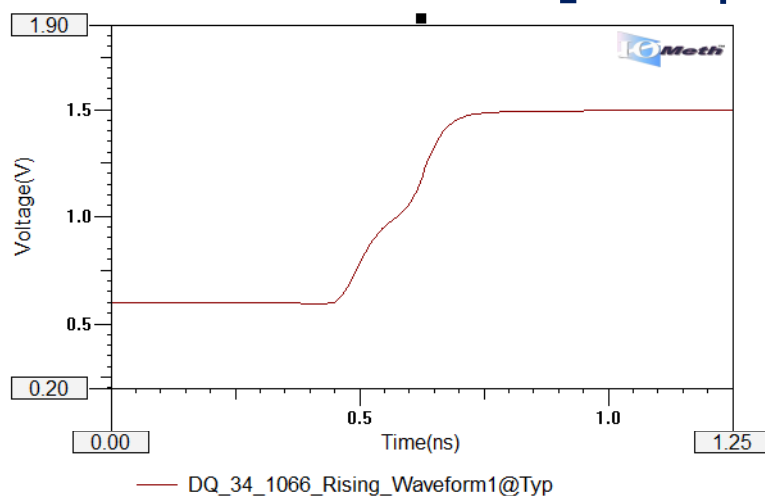
- Describes the shape of the rising and falling edge current waveforms from the power reference terminal of the buffer*.
- Adds pre-driver current I-t data.



* Text and image from IBIS 5.0 Specification

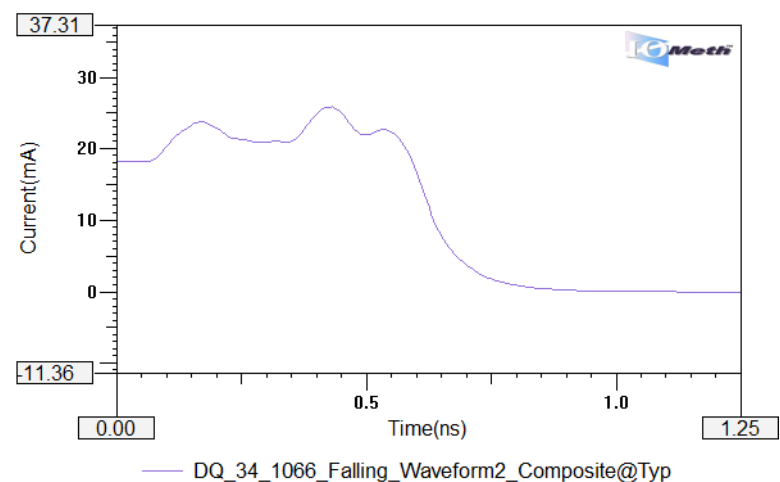
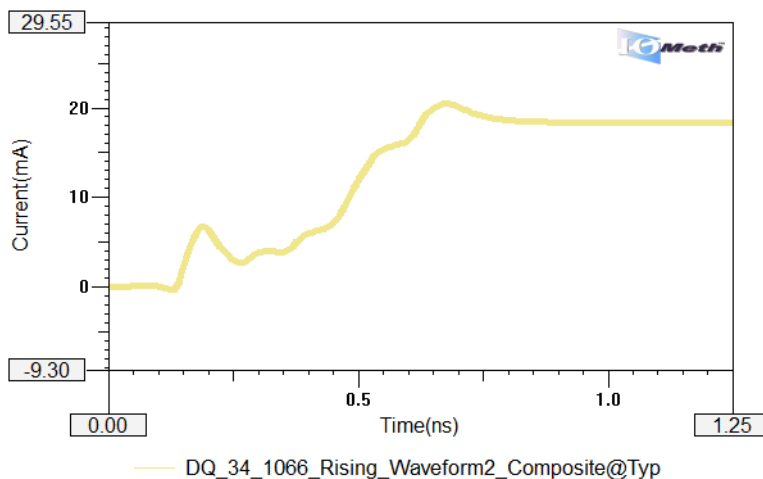
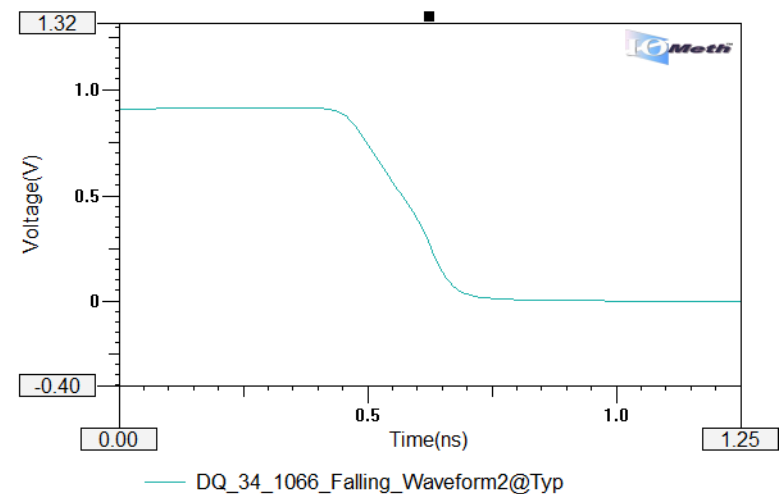
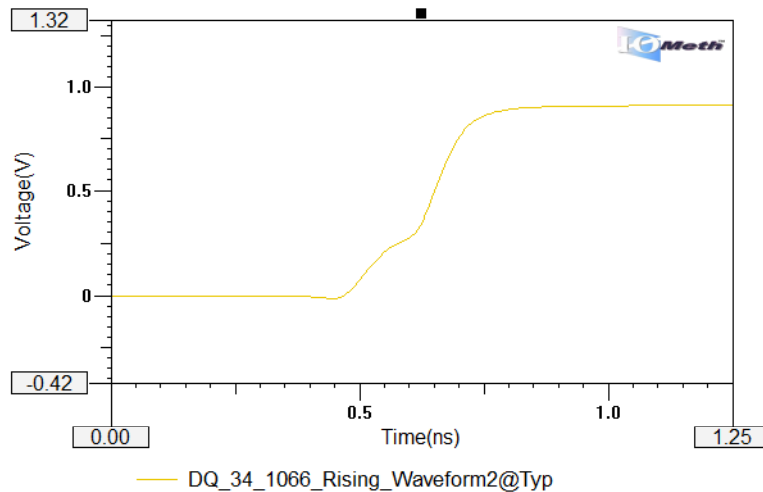
[Composite Current] Data

- Load = 50 ohms to [Pullup Reference]



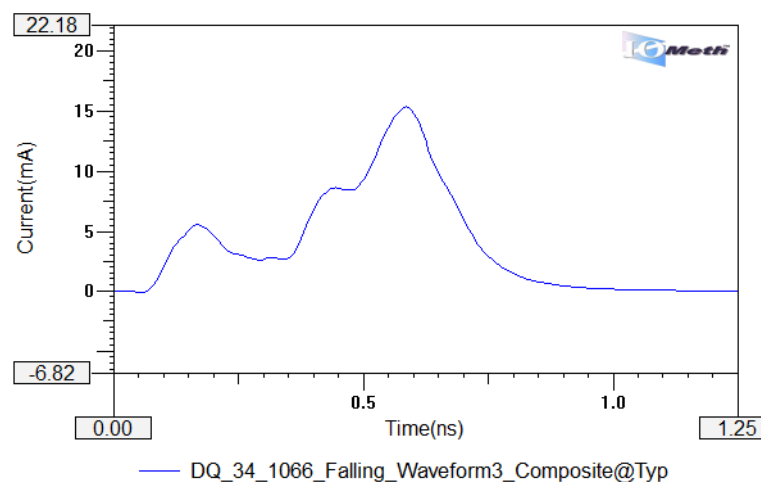
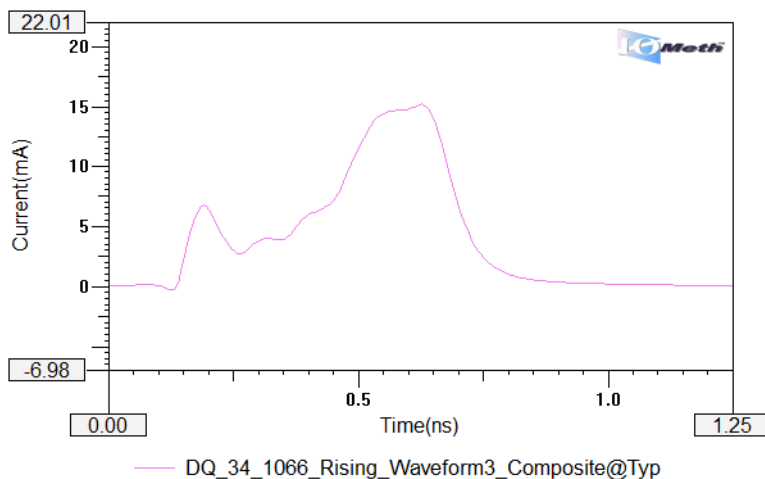
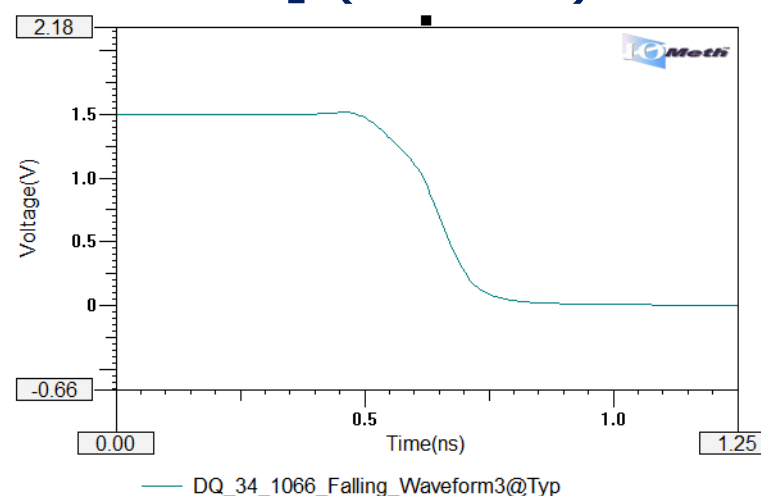
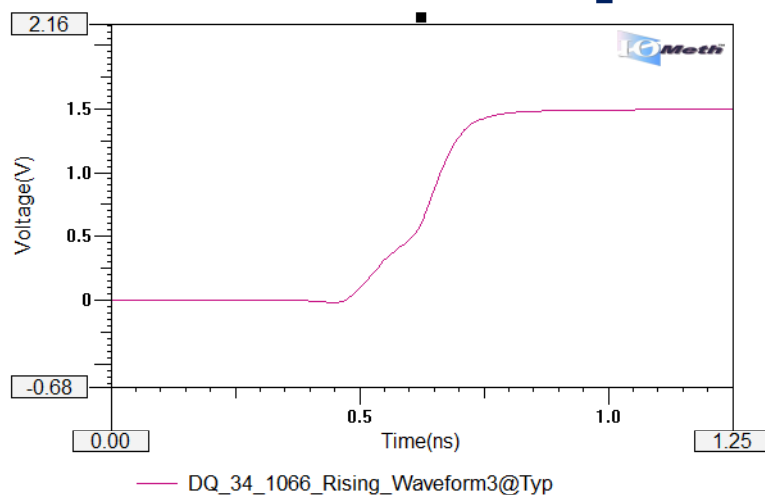
[Composite Current] Data

- Load = 50 ohms to [Pulldown Reference]



[Composite Current] Data

- Load = 1E9 ohms to [Pulldown Reference] (No load)

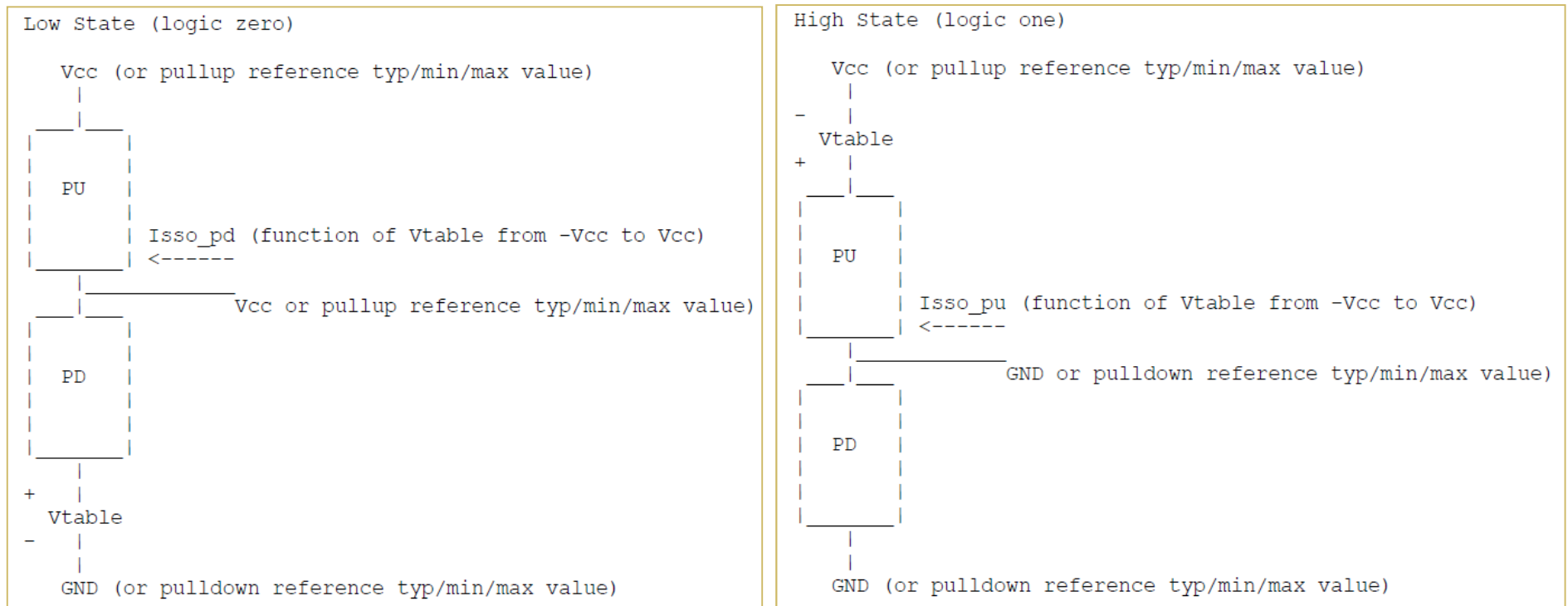


[Composite Current] Observations

- Significant 'dead time' must be added to beginning of V-t curves to correlate with time of pre-driver current.
 - This limits model switching rate – encourages overclocking.
 - Example model originally DDR3-1066, now DDR3-800.
- [Composite Current] only includes [Pullup Reference] supply current.
 - Algorithms can only assume that [Pulldown Reference] current is equal to [Pullup Reference] current.
 - Is this valid?

[ISSO PU] & [ISSO PD]

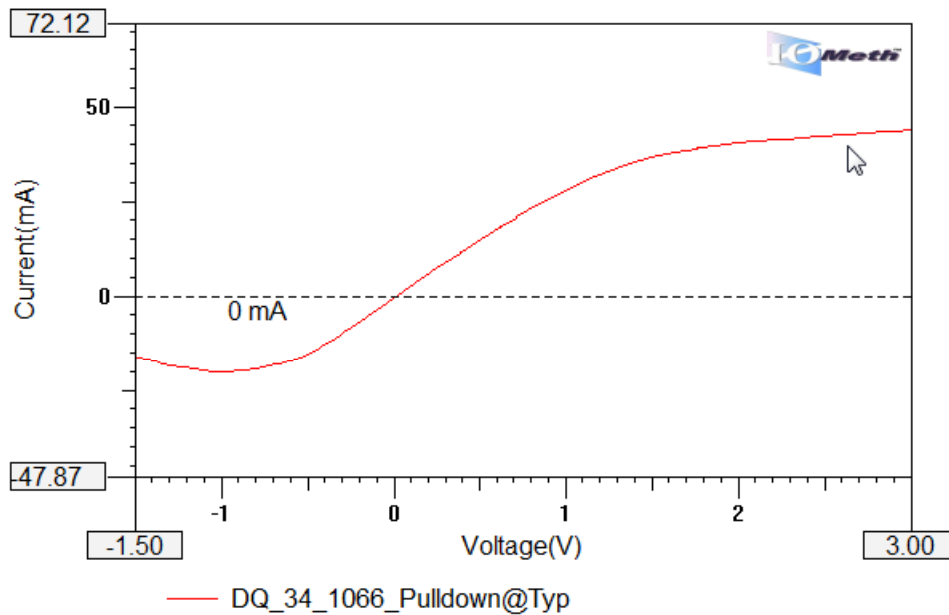
- Data tables define the effective current of the pullup/pulldown structures of a buffer as a function of the voltage on the pullup/pulldown reference nodes*.
- Adds modeling of the gate modulation effect on driver current (I_{DS} vs. V_{GS}).



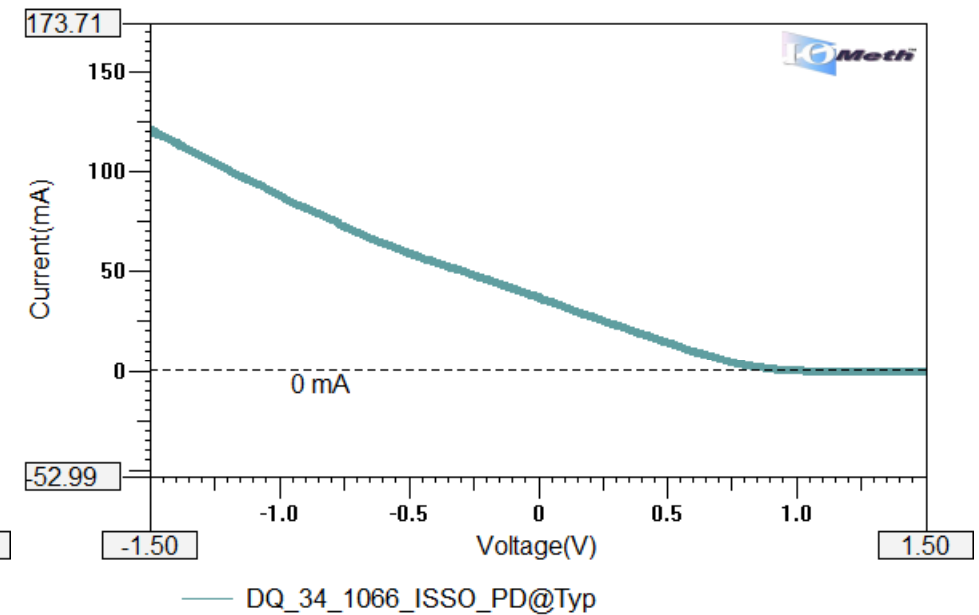
* Text and image from IBIS 5.0 Specification

[ISSO PD] Data

Pulldown



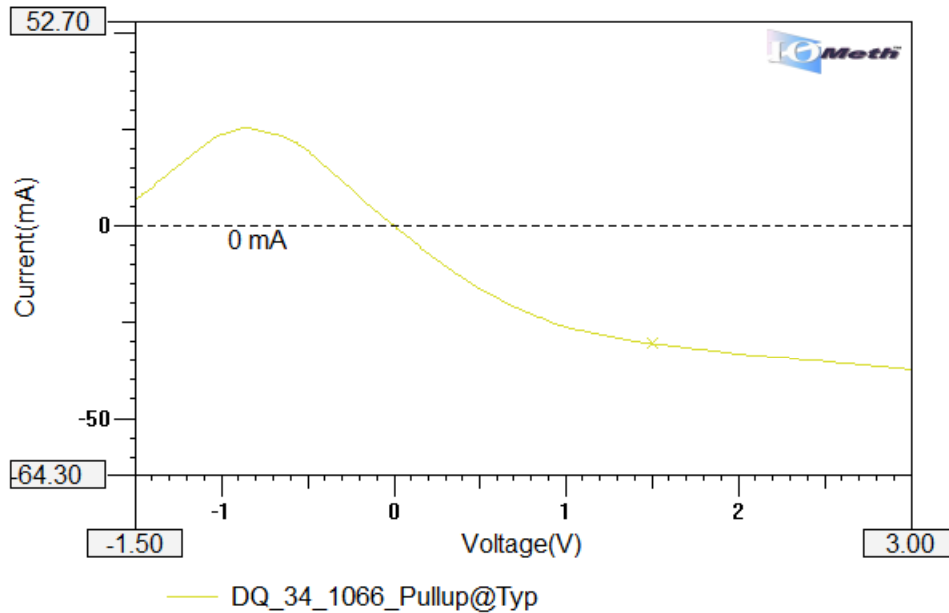
ISSO PD



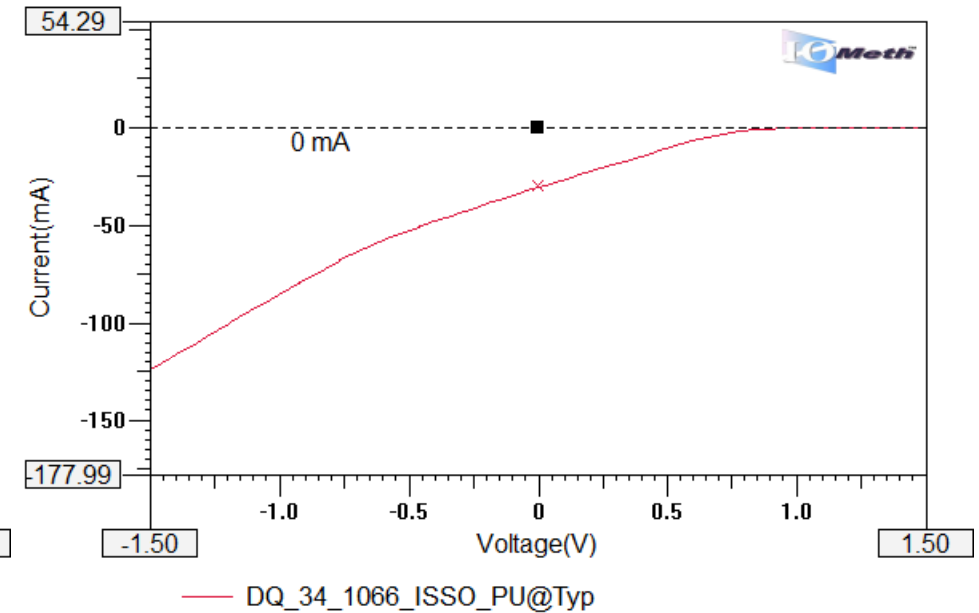
Name: DQ_34_1066_Pulldown@Typ Type: Crossing Y		Name: DQ_34_1066_ISSO_PD@Typ Type: Crossing Y	
X	Y	X	Y
1.500000e+000	3.697962e-002	0.000000e+000	3.713536e-002

[ISSO PU] Data

Pullup



ISSO PU



Name: DQ_34_1066_Pullup@Typ Type: Crossing Y		Name: DQ_34_1066_ISSO_PU@Typ Type: Crossing Y	
X	Y	X	Y
1.500000e+000	-3.012817e-002	0.000000e+000	-3.016485e-002

[ISSO PU] & [ISSO PD] data in IBISCHK5

- IBISCHK5 checks that $\text{Isso_pd}(0) = \text{Ipdc}(\text{Vcc})$ and $\text{Isso_pu}(0) = \text{Ipu}(\text{Vcc})$.
 - ▶ Pulldown is 0.42% different, Pullup is 0.12% different (typ).
 - ▶ IBISCHK5 issues a WARNING. Is it too sensitive?
 - WARNING - Model DQ_34_1066: Minimum ISSO_PD current (0.031A) at 0V does not match Pulldown current (0.031A) at reference (1.425V)
- IBISCHK5 checks that $\text{Isso_pd}(\text{Vcc}) = 0$ and $\text{Isso_pu}(\text{Vcc}) = 0$.
 - ▶ Should a value of X nA cause a WARNING?
 - WARNING - Model DQ_34_1066: Minimum ISSO_PD current (-0.000A) at Pullup reference (1.425V) - table value (1.425V) is non-zero
 - ▶ Note that the number of significant digits reported in the WARNING messages are not enough to indicate a problem.

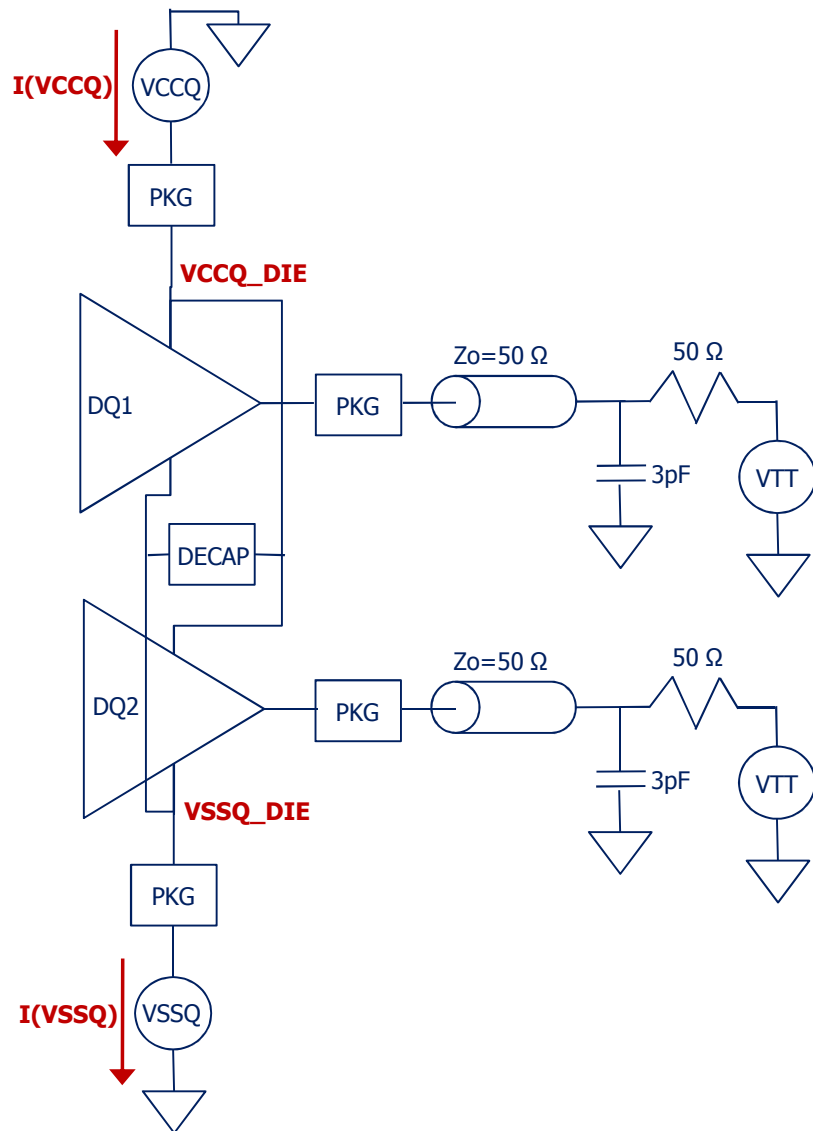
Using [ISSO PU] & [ISSO PD] data

- Modulation coefficients can be calculated from the data (Ksso_pu & Ksso_pd).
 - ▶ What is the Ksso_pu value for a 50mV drop in Vcc?
 - $Ksso_pu(Vtable_pu) = Isso_pu(Vtable_pu)/Isso_pu(0)$
 - $Ksso_pu(50mV) = Isso_pu(50mV)/Isso_pu(0)$
 - $Ksso_pu = -28.1067mA/-30.16485mA = 0.9318$
 - ▶ What is the Ksso_pd value for a 50mV rise in Vss?
 - $Ksso_pd(Vtable_pd) = Isso_pd(Vtable_pd)/Isso_pd(0)$
 - $Ksso_pd(50mV) = Isso_pd(50mV)/Isso_pd(0)$
 - $Ksso_pd = 34.83905mA/37.13536mA = 0.9382$
 - ▶ For this example, a 50mV drop in supply voltage translates to a ~7% reduction in the K scale factor.

Simulation Results

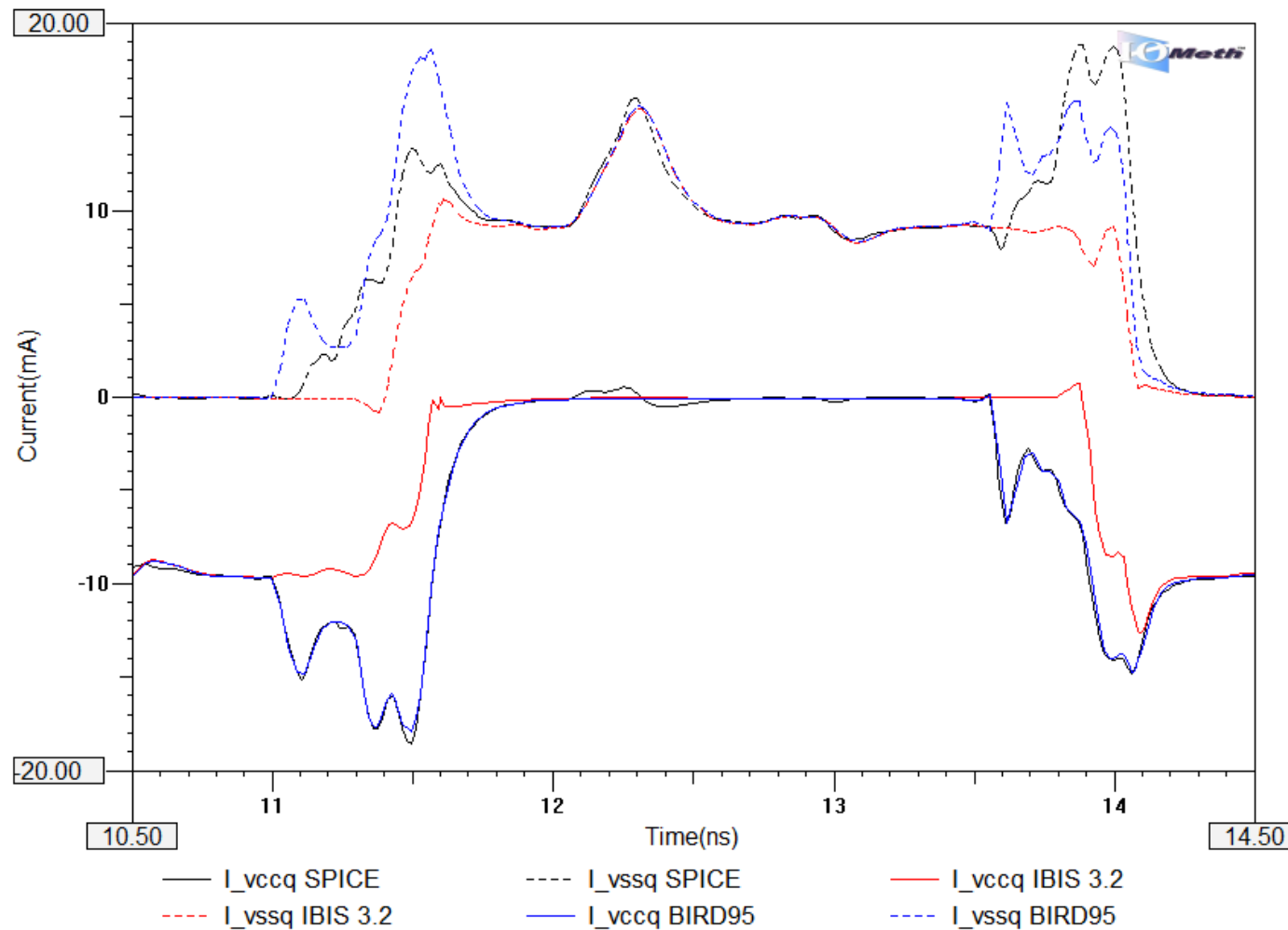
Comparing Tools A & B

Simulation Setups



- PRBS pattern, minimum bit width of 1.25ns.
- Typical corner only.
- On-die decoupling capacitance included.
 - No method to properly include through IBIS syntax (Series models attach to Pins, not die).
- Sim 1: DQ1 only, no package model
 - Compares BIRD95 directly to SPICE.
- Sim 2: DQ1 only, $R_{pkg} = 5\ \Omega$
 - Tests BIRD98 current scaling.
- Sim 3: DQ1 + DQ2 (in tri-state) with 8-port SPICE coupled package model
 - What happens with real package RLCs?
- Sim 4: DQ1 + DQ2 (with different PRBS) with SPICE package model
 - What happens with more than one buffer (real SSO conditions)?

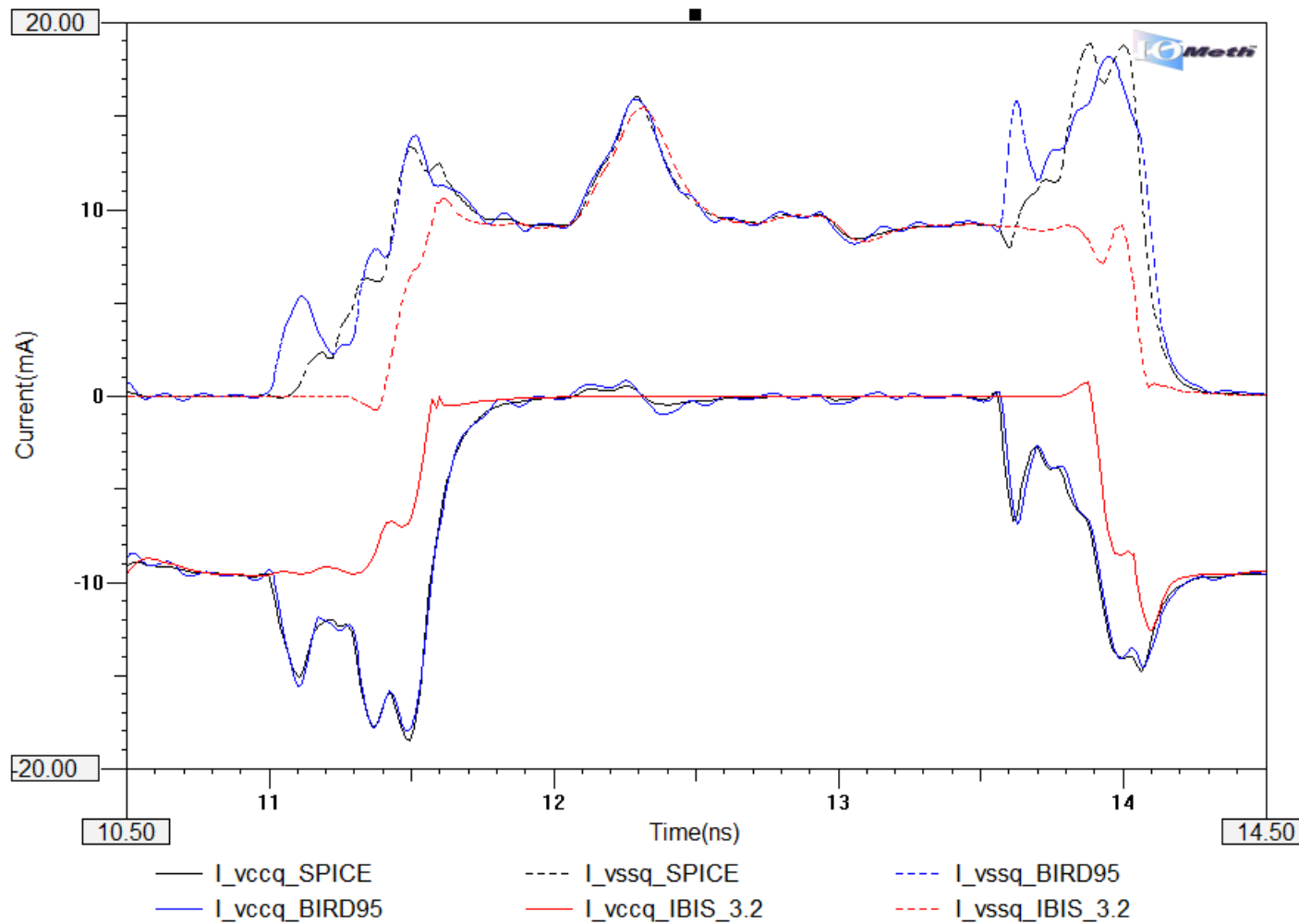
Sim 1, Tool A



VSSQ
current
improved
over
baseline.

VCCQ
current
matches
well.

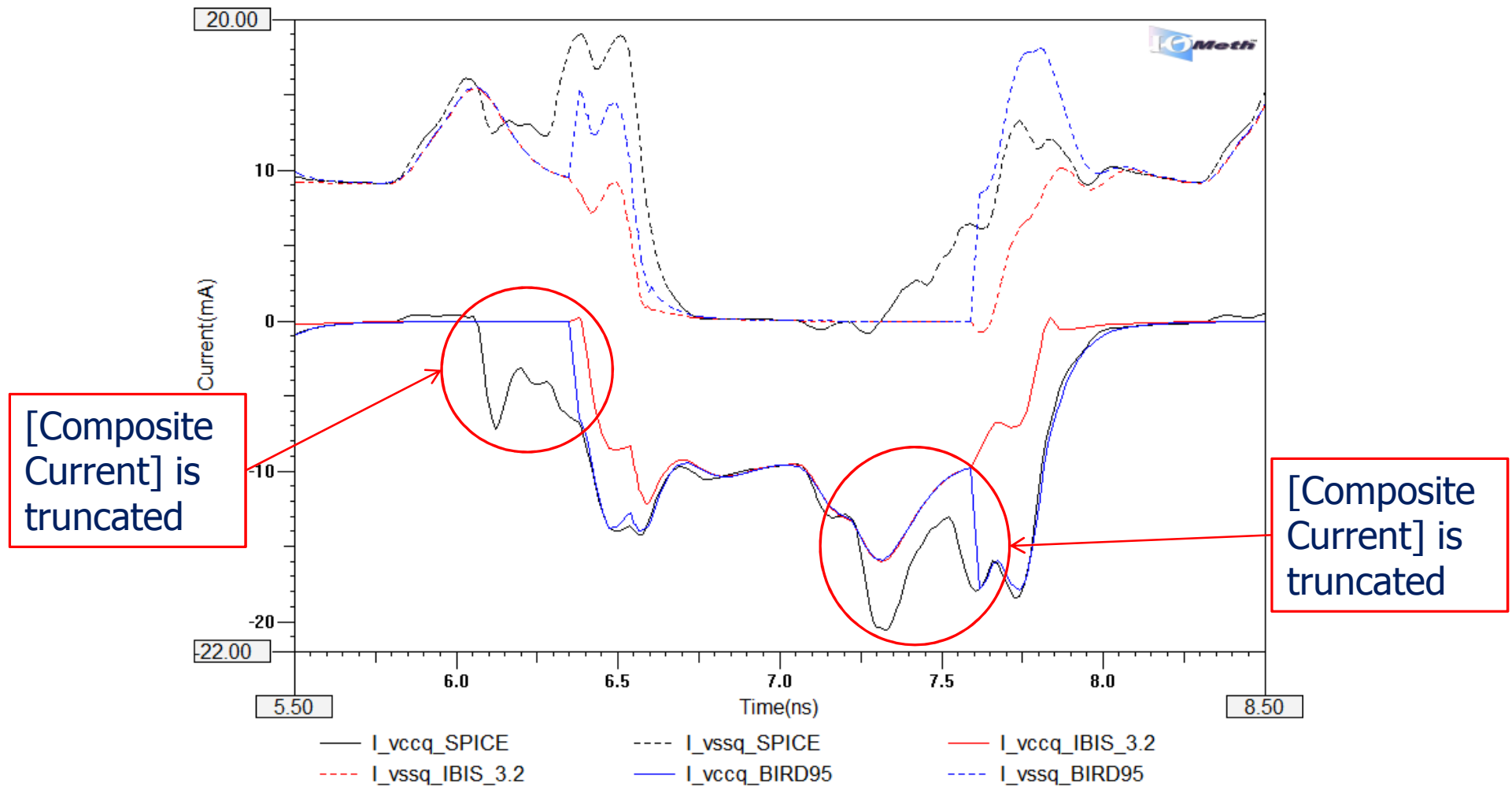
Sim 1, Tool B



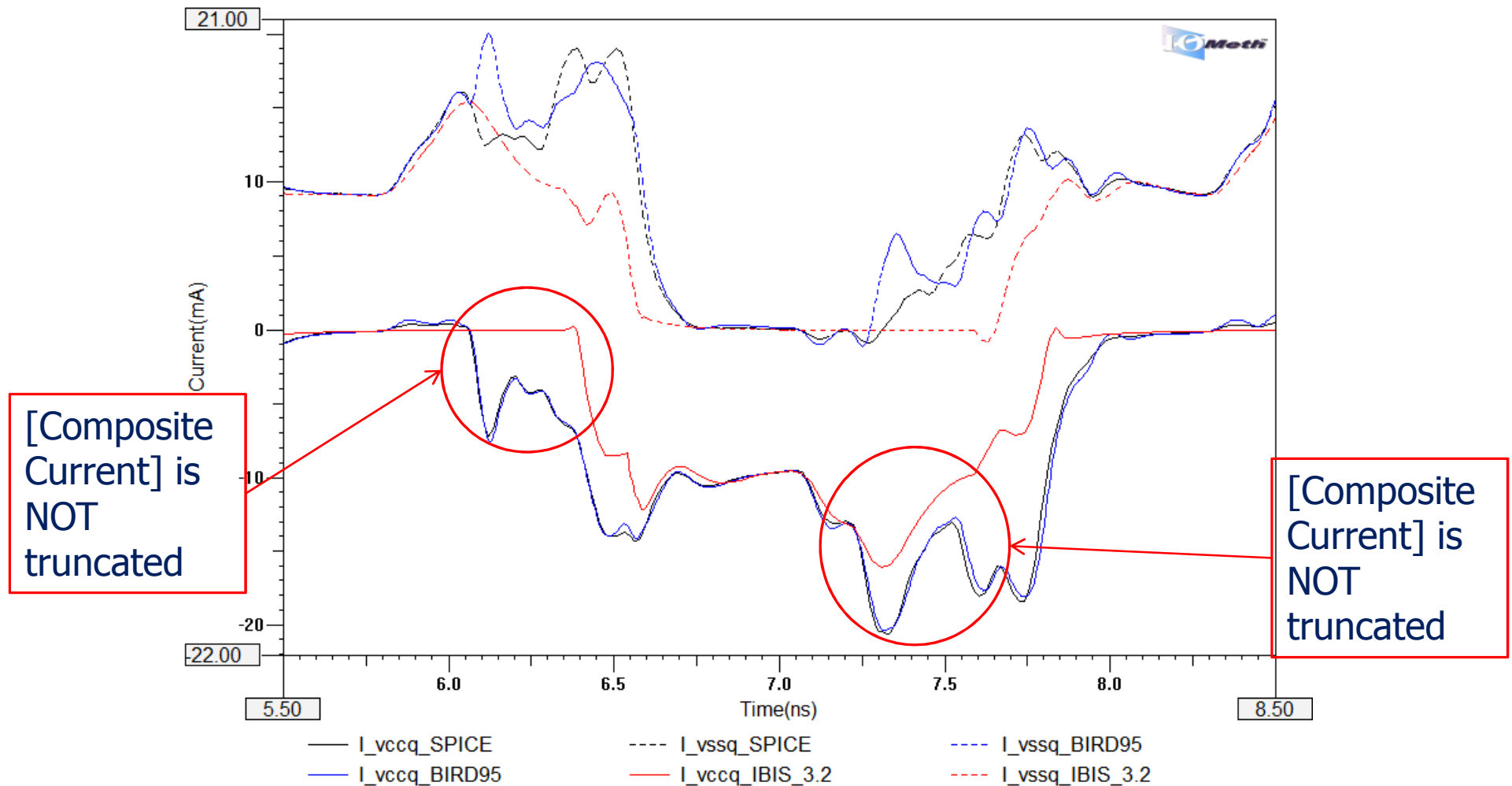
VSSQ
current
improved
over tool
A.

VCCQ
current
matches
well.

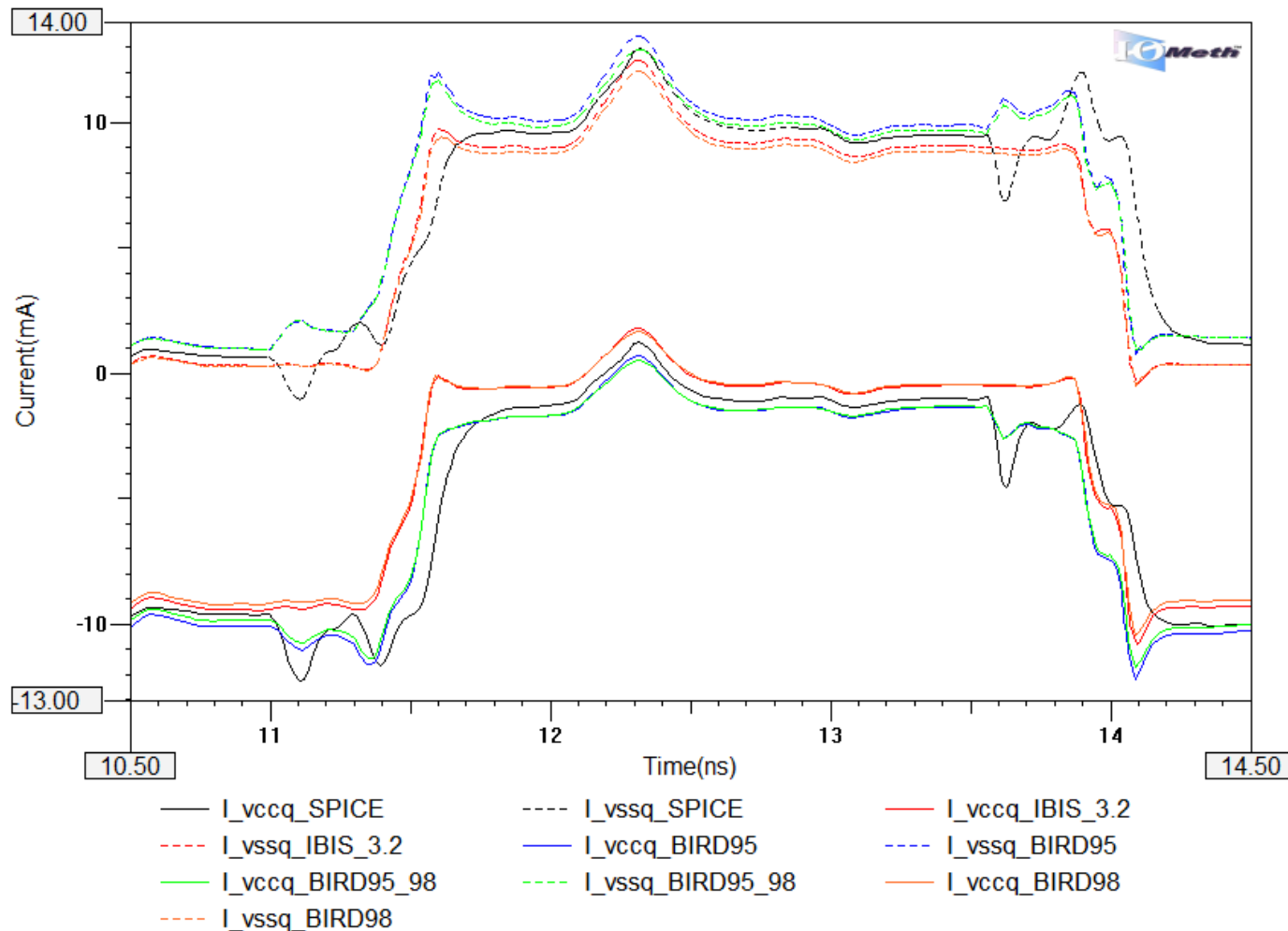
Sim 1, Tool A, 1.25ns Bit Width



Sim 1, Tool B, 1.25ns Bit Width



Sim 2, Tool A

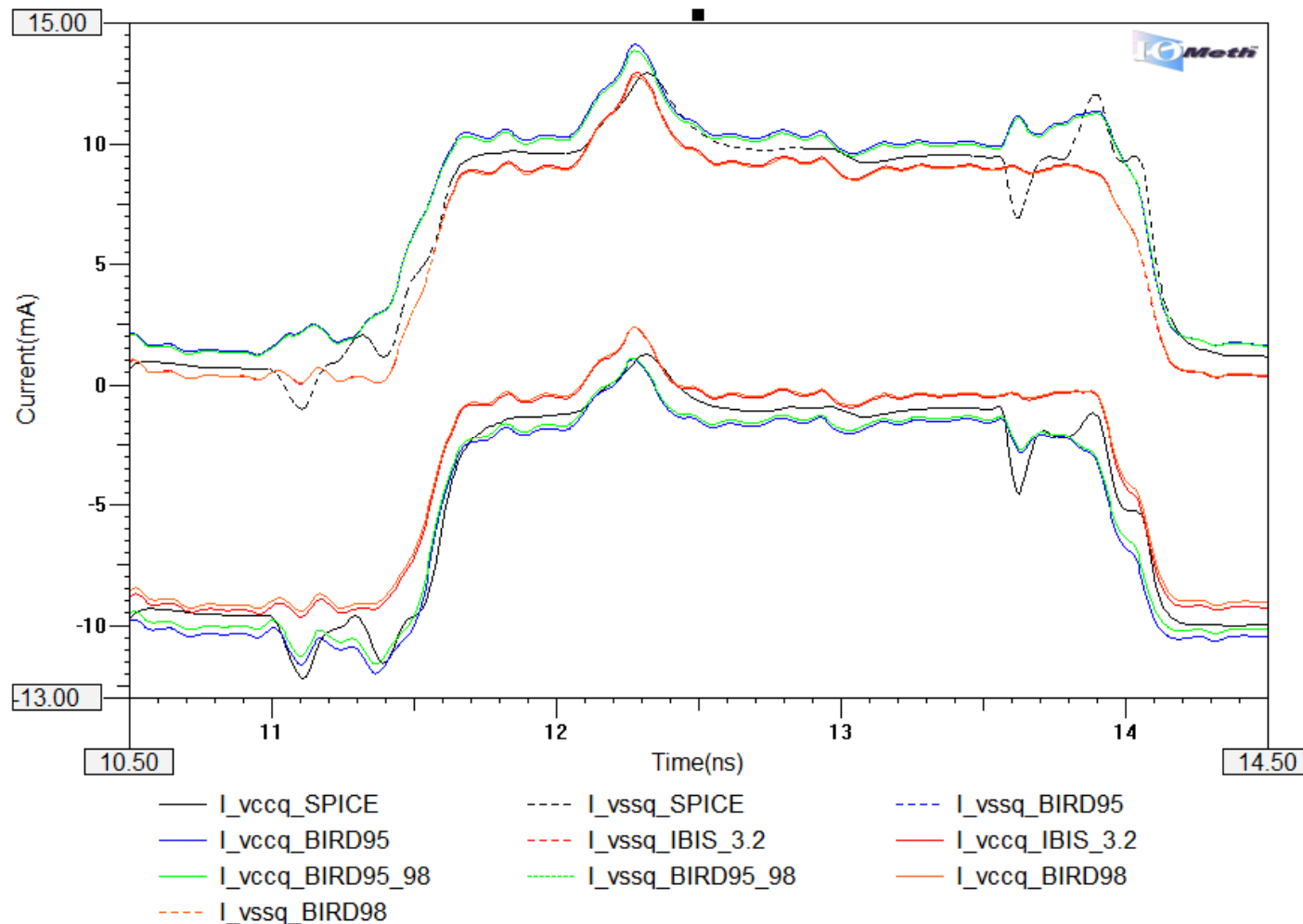


BIRD98 alone is a poor match.

BIRD98 improves BIRD95 results.

Matching to SPICE results ok.

Sim 2, Tool B

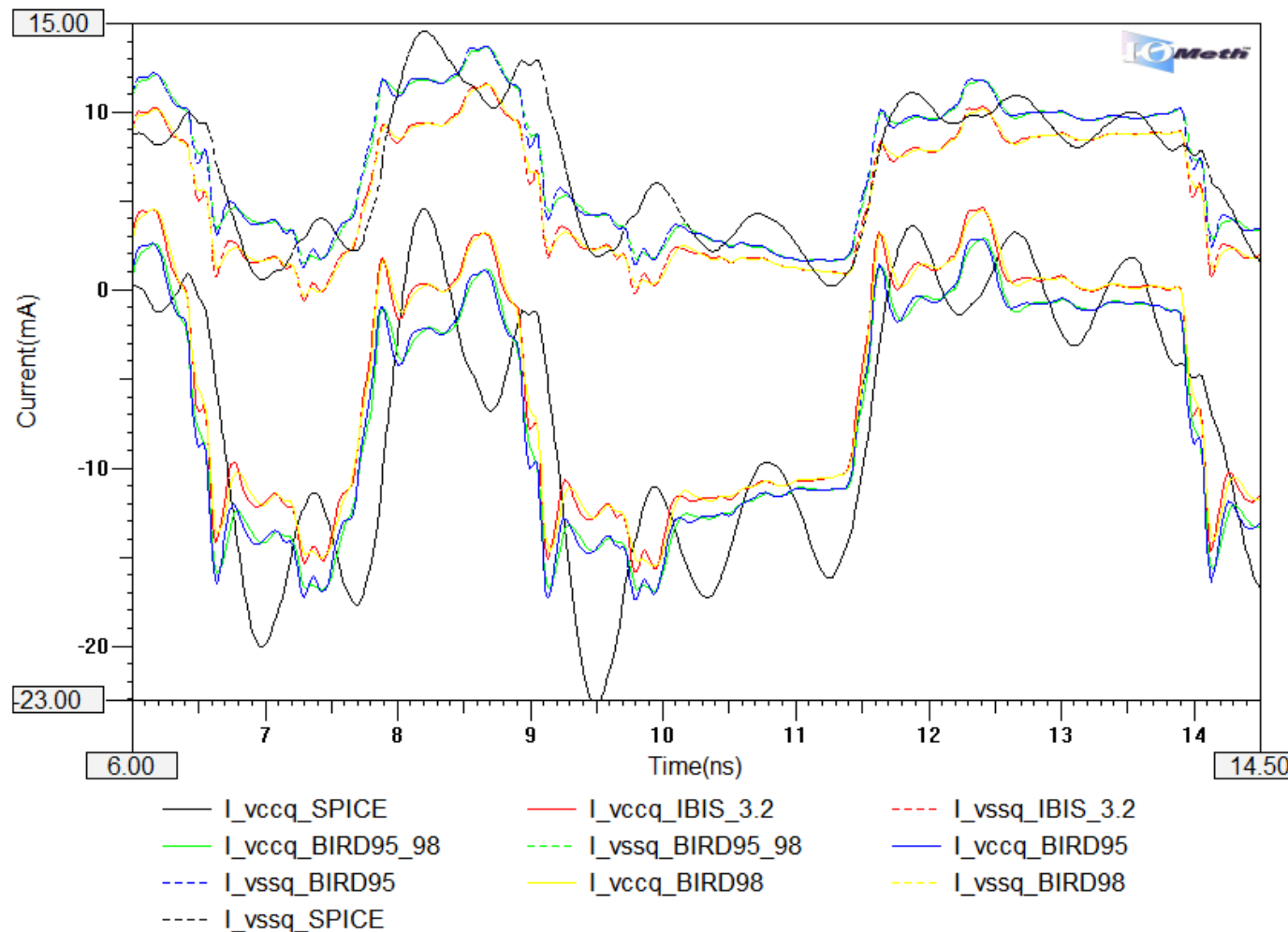


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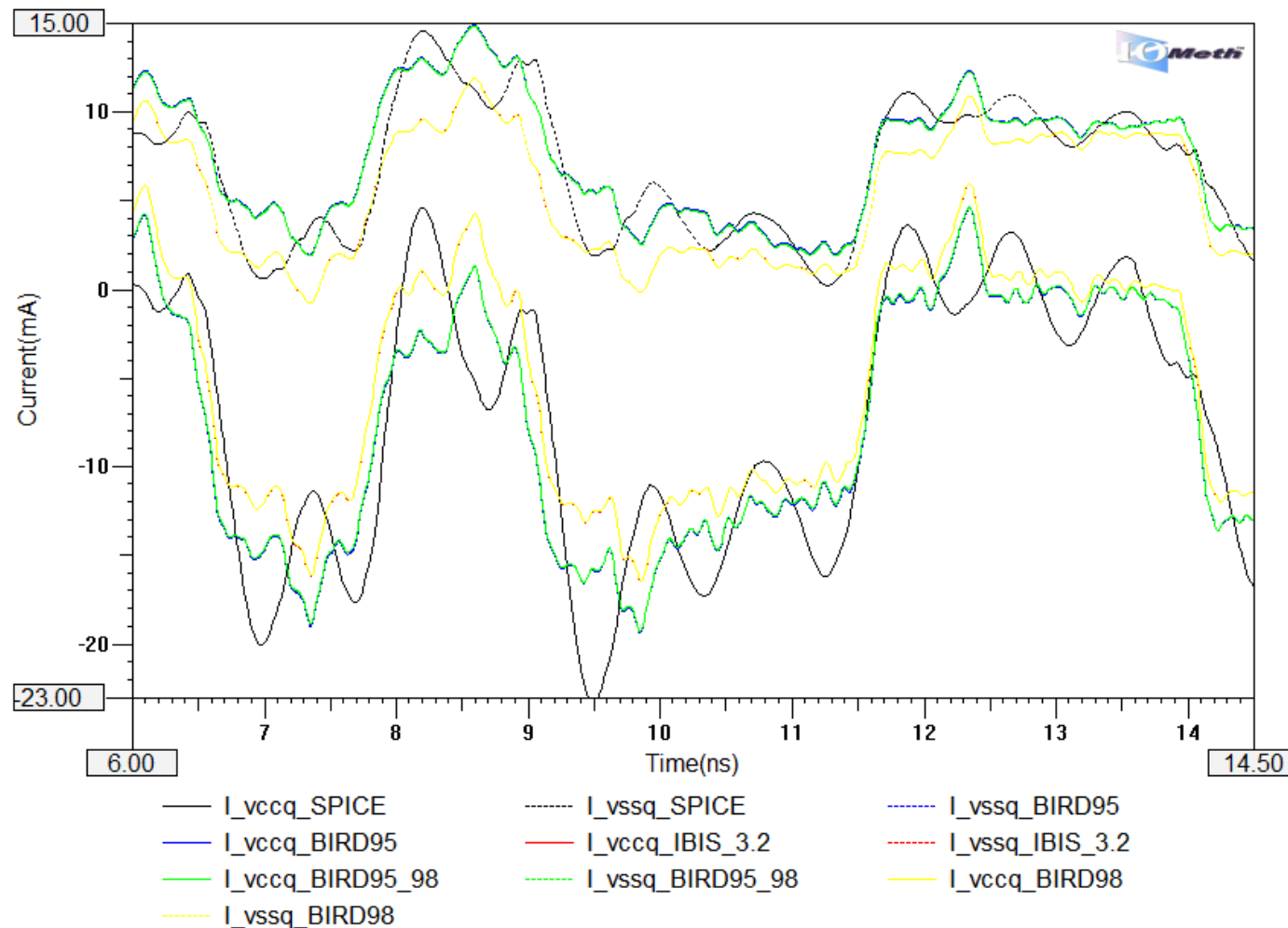
Sim 3, Tool A



BIRD95 and BIRD95 + 98 results are a better match to SPICE.

SPICE shows delay not seen with IBIS.

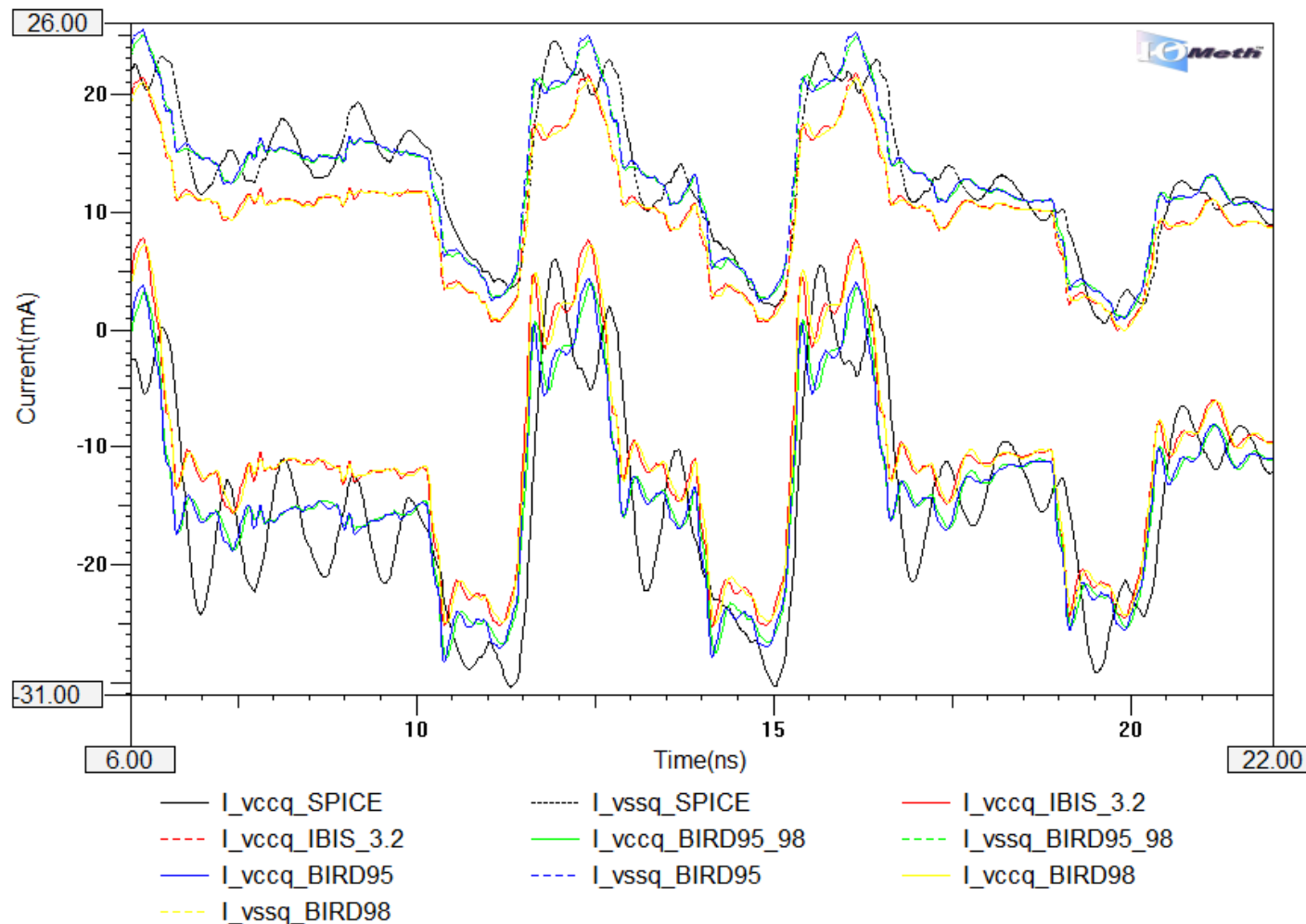
Sim 3, Tool B



BIRD95 and BIRD95 + 98 results are a better match to SPICE.

SPICE shows some delay not seen with IBIS.

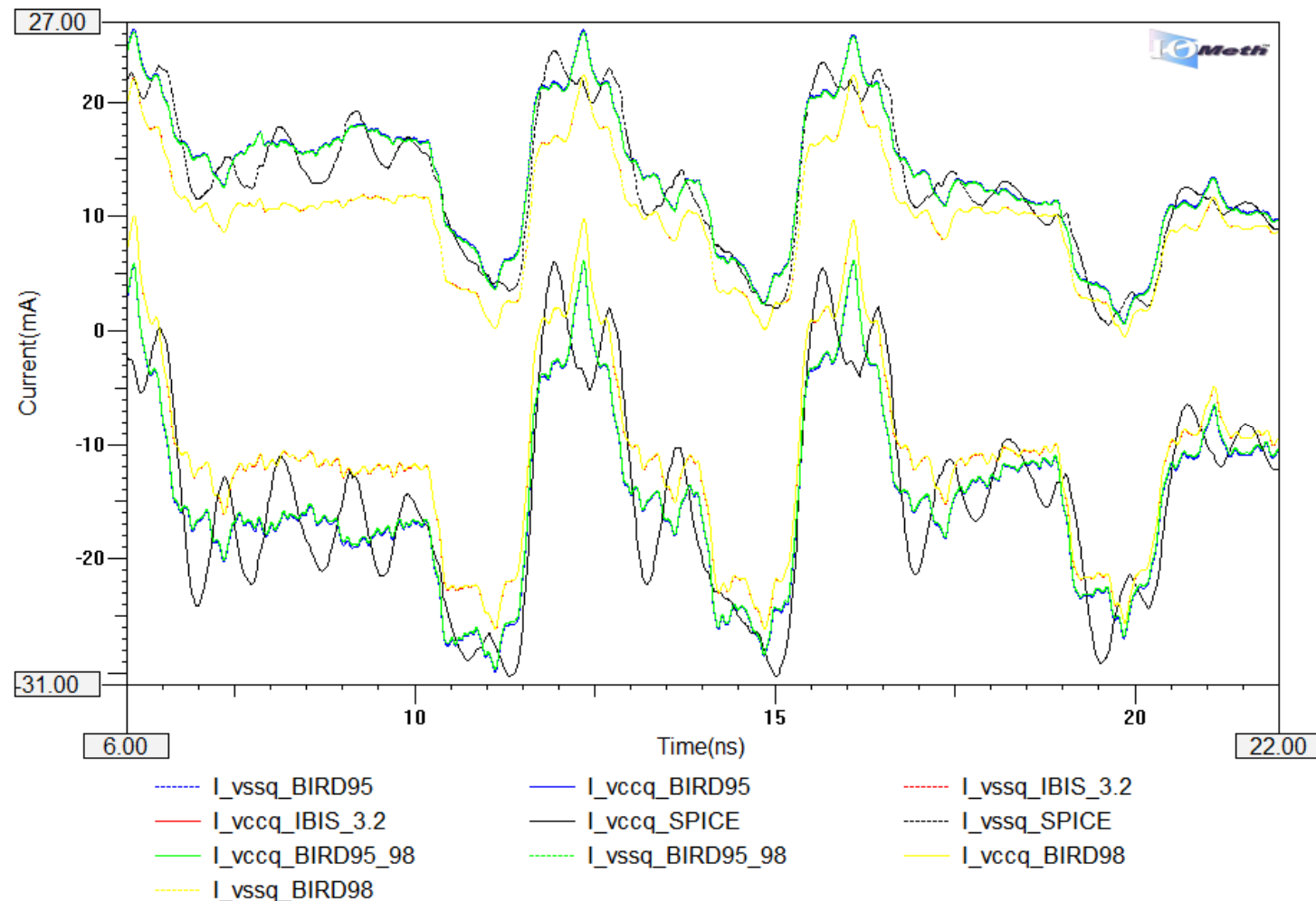
Sim 4, Tool A



BIRD95 and BIRD95 + 98 results are a better match to SPICE.

Results not improving with complexity of sim.

Sim 4, Tool B



BIRD95 and BIRD95 + 98 results are a better match to SPICE.

Results not improving with complexity of sim.

Conclusions

- Implementations of BIRD95 significantly improve power supply current simulation accuracy.
- Implementations of BIRD98 improve upon accuracy of BIRD95 alone.
- BIRD98 without BIRD95 does not improve results for these test cases.
- Algorithms could use further improvement to better match SPICE simulations that include package parasitics.
- IBISCHK5 may be too 'sensitive' for BIRD98 checks.

