

Towards real-time S-parameter qualification and macromodeling

Stefano Grivet Talocia

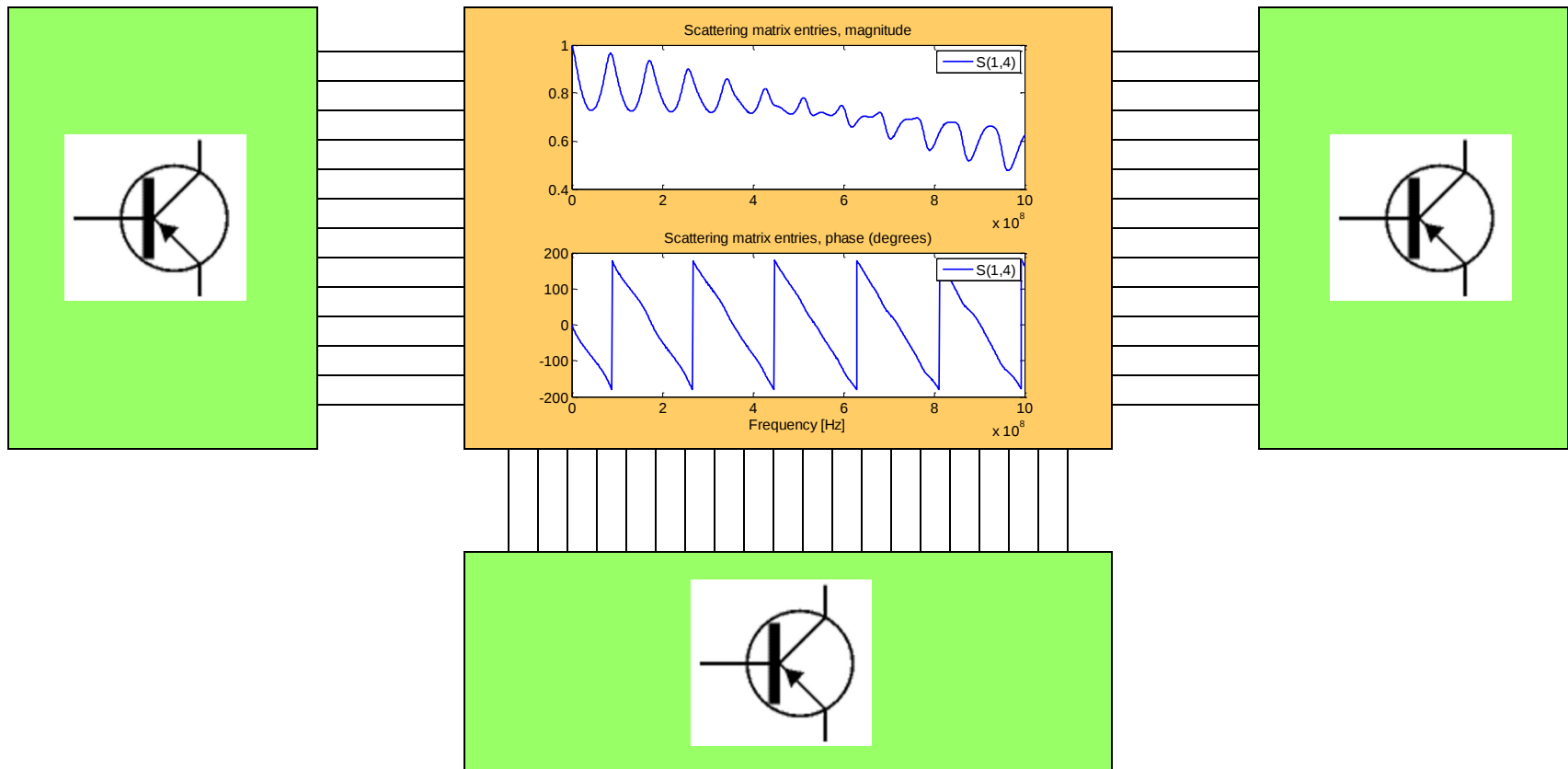
Politecnico di Torino, Italy

stefano.grivet@polito.it

16th IEEE Workshop on Signal and Power Integrity
IBIS Summit, 16 May 2012, Sorrento, Italy

The objective

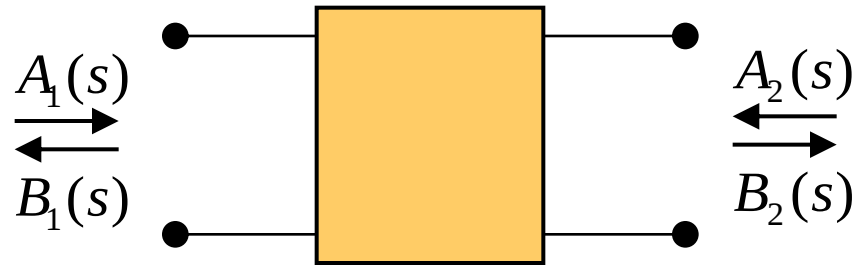
S-parameter block



Why S-parameters

- S-parameters are always defined
 - Impedance or admittance may not
- S-parameters are normalized
 - Good numerical properties in simulation
- S-parameters are easily measured
 - Even at very high frequency, good reliability
- Standard format for S-parameters
 - Touchstone files from measurement hardware
 - All field solvers provide S-parameters on output
- Tabulated frequency data
 - Intrinsic IP protection for vendors
 - Do not disclose design details, but only I/O electrical properties
- Best way to represent broadband EM/circuit interactions
 - The essence of Signal and Power Integrity

Scattering network functions



power waves

complex frequency

$$\begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} S_{11}(s) & S_{12}(s) \\ S_{21}(s) & S_{22}(s) \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{Scattering matrix}} \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scattering matrix

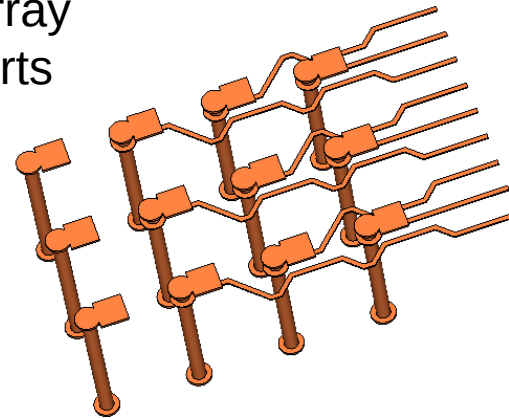
Examples of S-parameter data



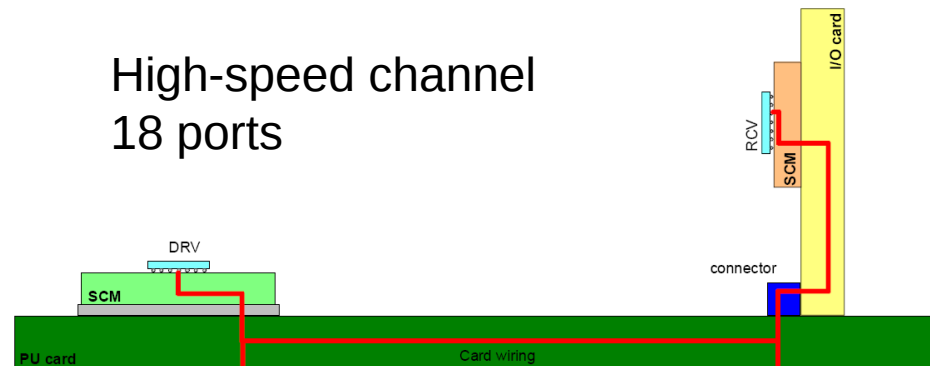
Wiring harness
8 ports



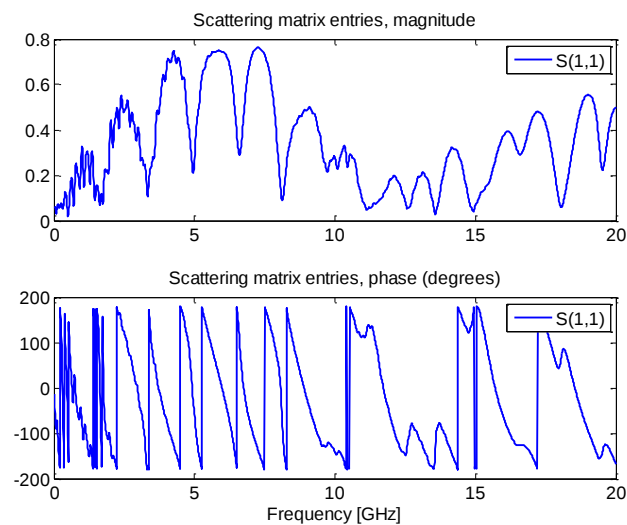
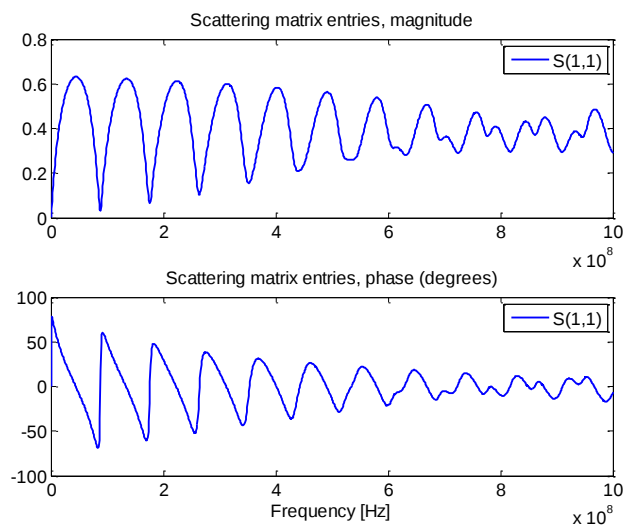
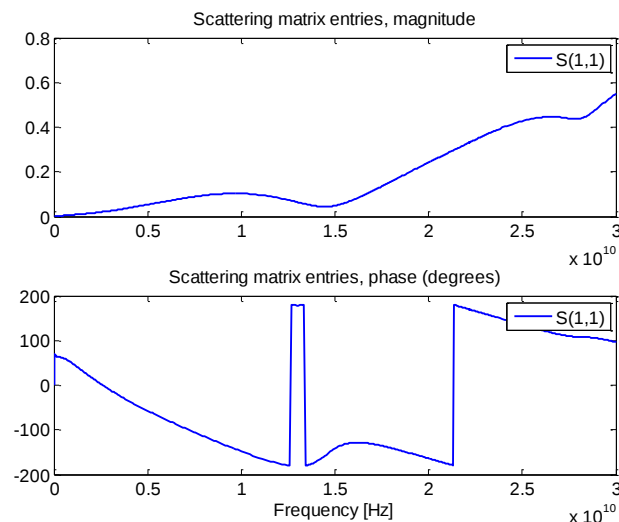
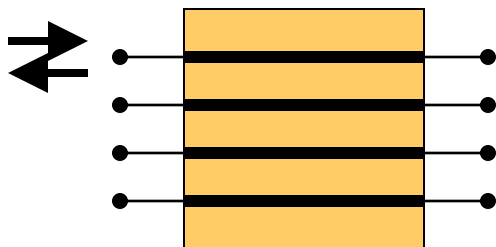
Via array
12 ports



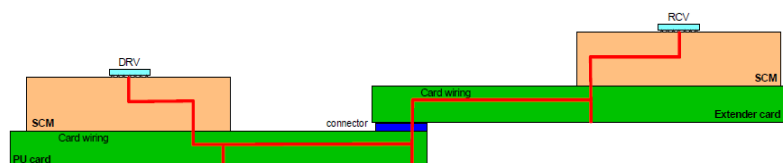
High-speed channel
18 ports



Examples of S-parameter data



S-parameter modeling flow

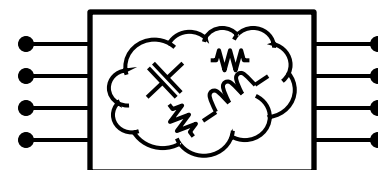


Measurement
Simulation

Frequency response

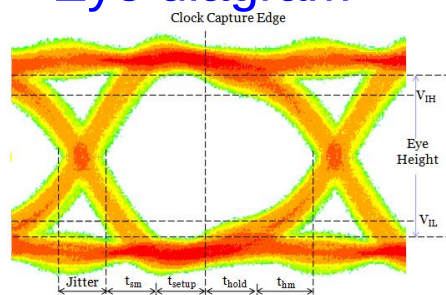
Data qualification
Rational approximation
Passivity enforcement
Synthesis

Passive Causal
Macromodel



Circuit solver
Time domain simulation

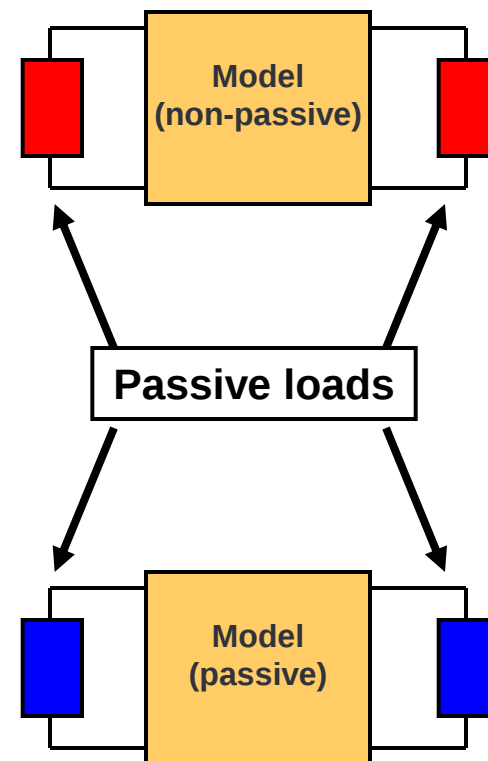
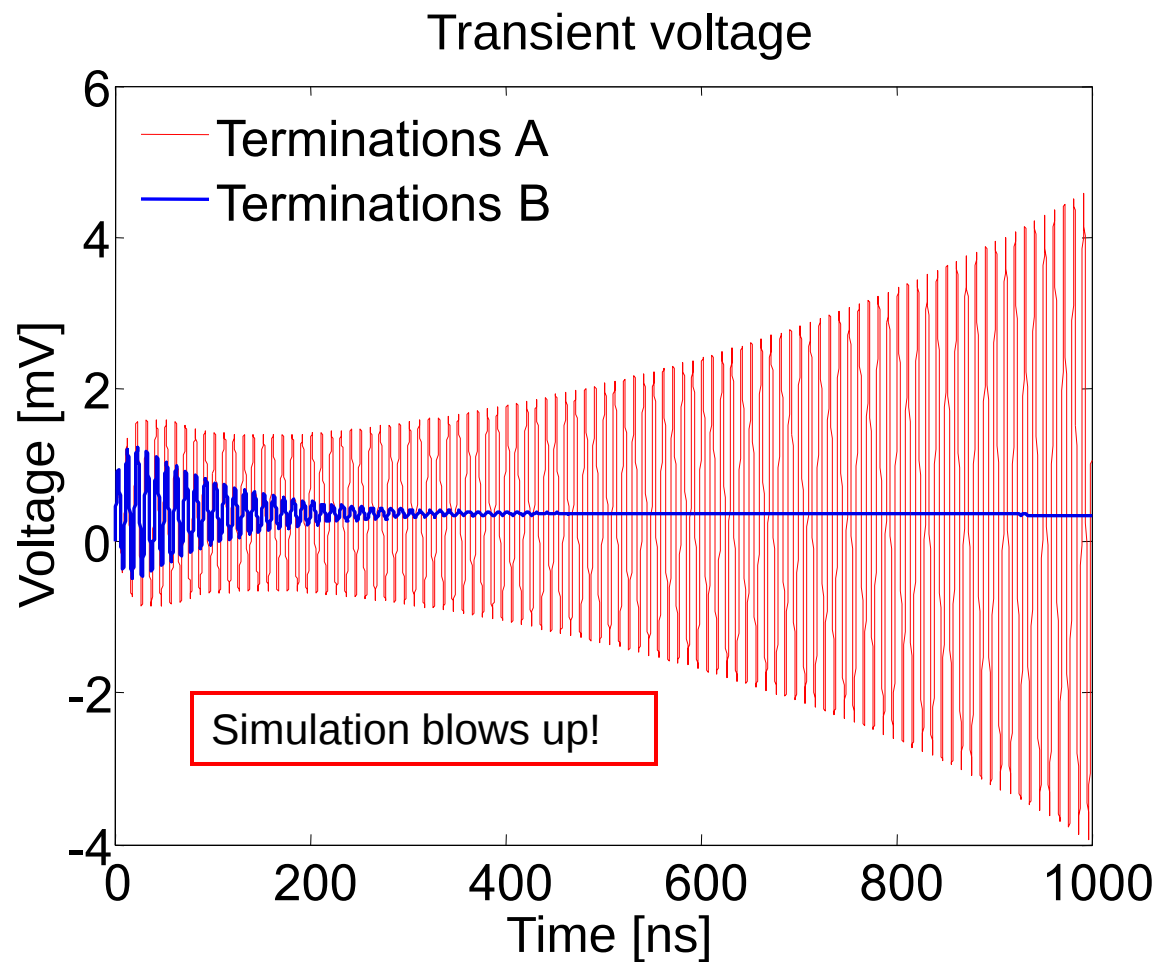
Eye diagram



Part I: qualification

A quick overview

Passivity: why?



Passivity

$$\mathbf{S}(-j\omega) = \mathbf{S}^*(j\omega)$$

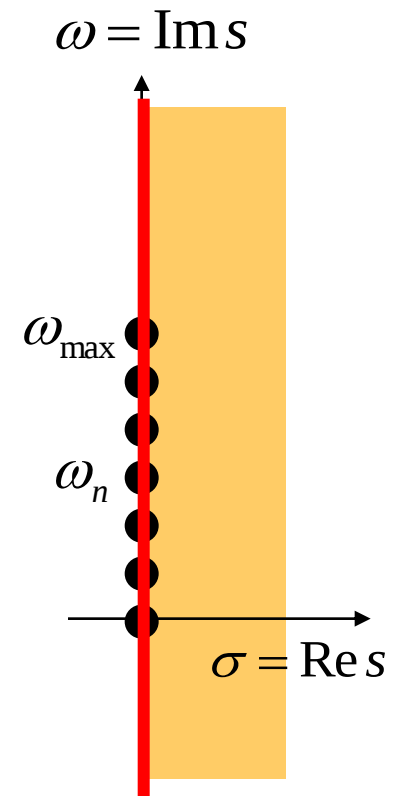
Guarantees real-valued impulse response.
Always assumed by construction

$$\|\mathbf{S}(j\omega)\| \leq 1 \quad \text{or} \quad \max_i \sigma_i\{\mathbf{S}(j\omega)\} \leq 1$$

Energy condition: structure must not amplify signals.
Sometimes called simply “passivity” condition

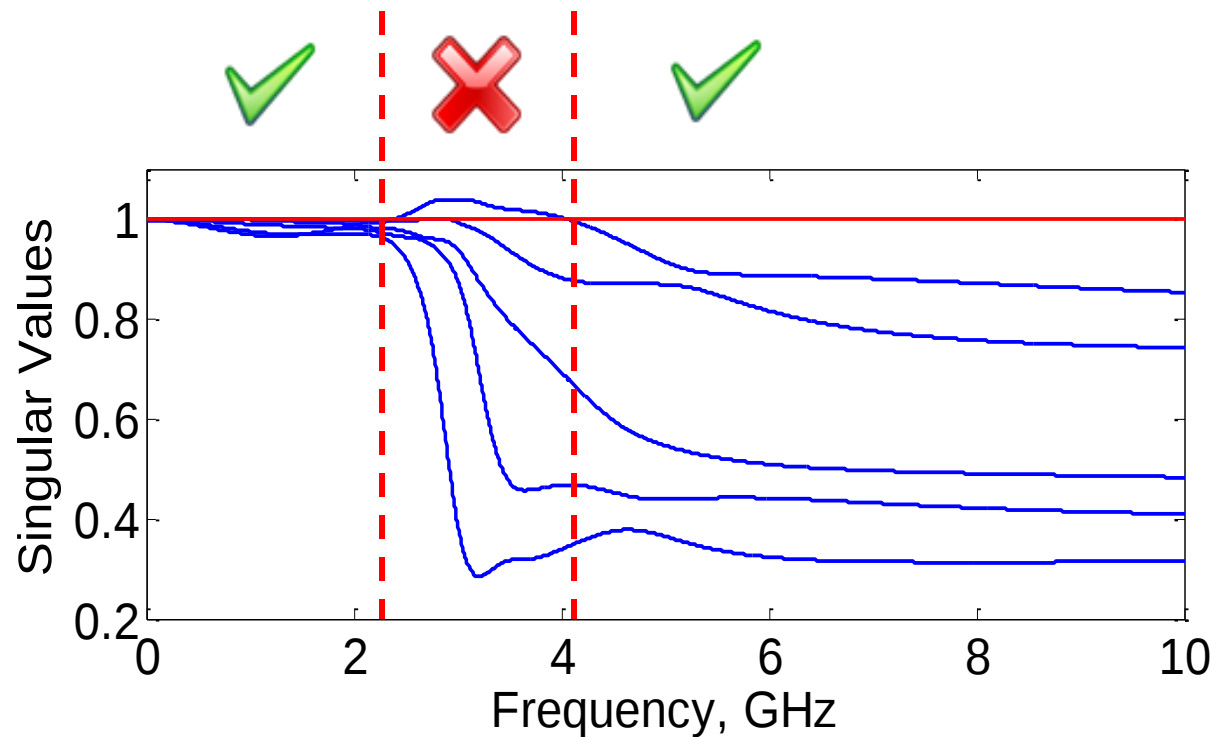
$\mathbf{S}(j\omega)$ is causal

No anticipatory behavior in time-domain.
Note: causality is a prerequisite for passivity!

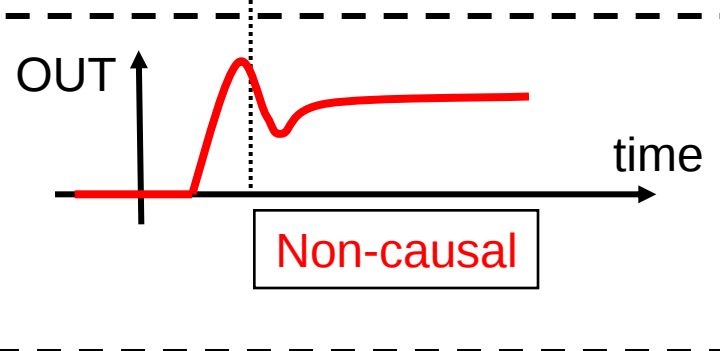
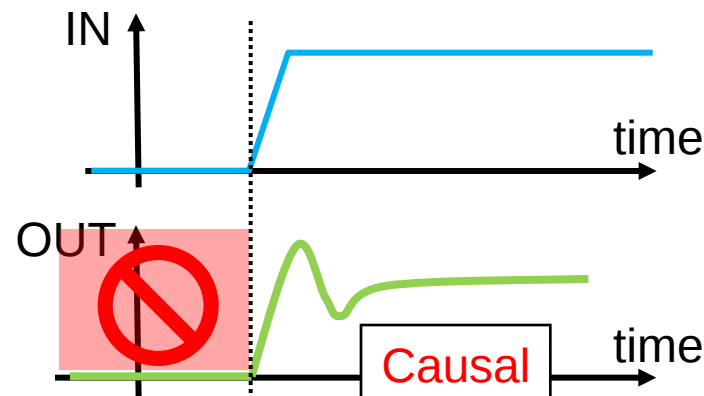
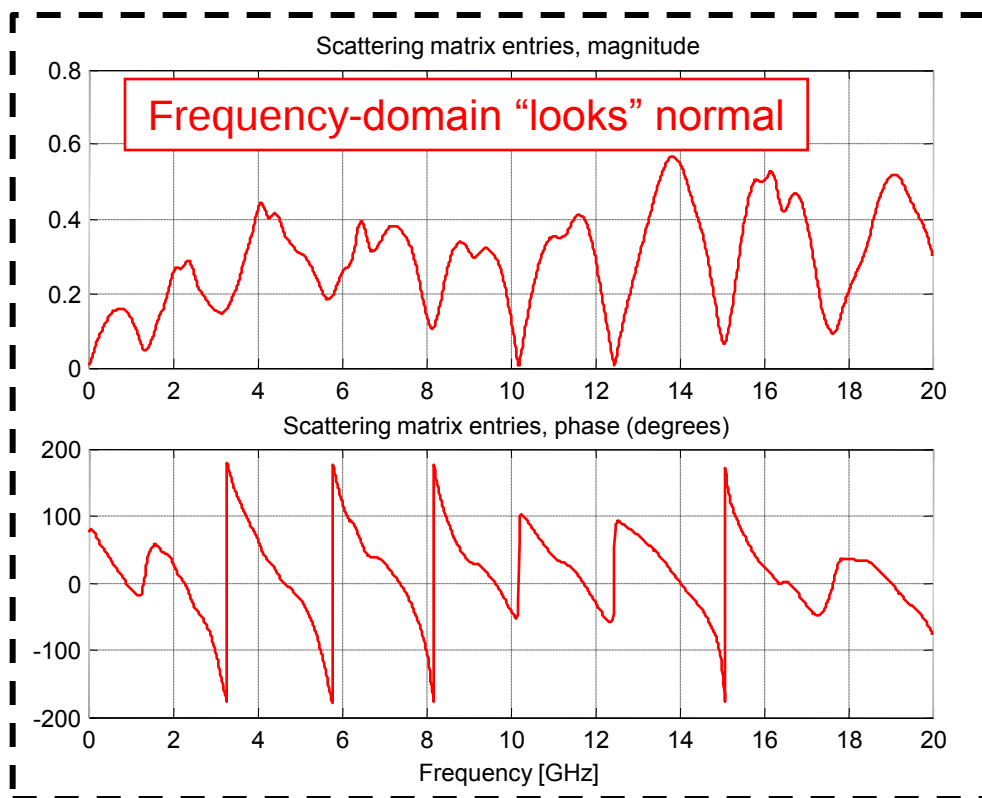


Passivity

$\mathbf{S}(s)$ is passive $\Rightarrow \{ \text{singular values of } \mathbf{S}(j\omega) \} \leq 1, \forall \omega$

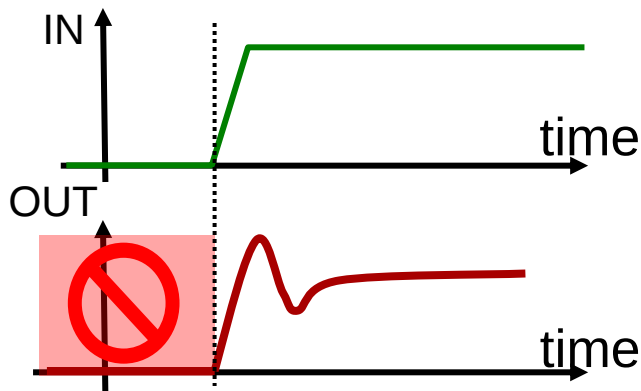


Causality



Causality: definitions

Time-domain



Note: no delay extraction here

Frequency-domain

Hilbert transform

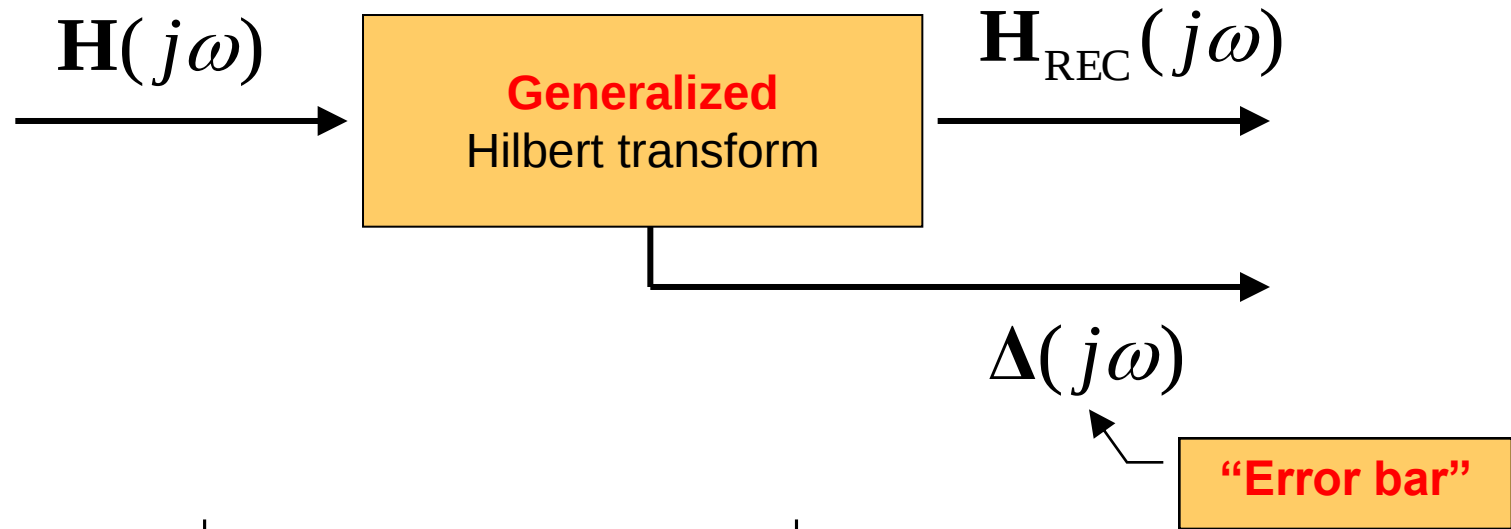
Kramers-Krönig dispersion relations

$$H(j\omega) = \frac{1}{j\pi} \text{p.v.} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H(j\omega') \frac{d\omega'}{\omega - \omega'}$$

Self-consistency

All samples are strongly related

Causality check



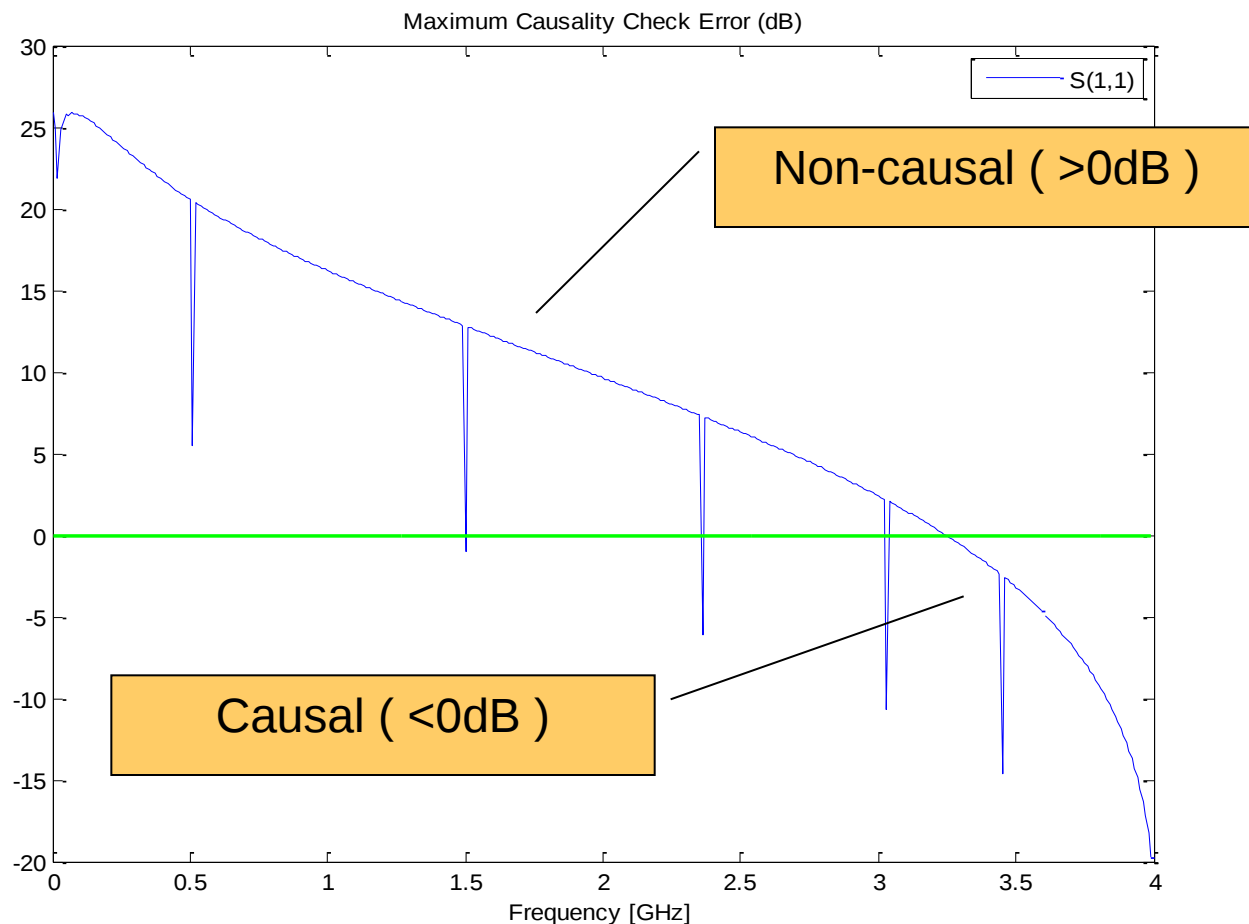
Causal $|\mathbf{H}_{\text{REC}}(j\omega) - \mathbf{H}(j\omega)| < \Delta(j\omega)$

Non-causal $|\mathbf{H}_{\text{REC}}(j\omega) - \mathbf{H}(j\omega)| > \Delta(j\omega)$

Causality check error

$$E_{dB}(j\omega) = 20 \log_{10} \frac{|H_{\text{REC}}(j\omega) - H(j\omega)|}{\Delta(j\omega)}$$

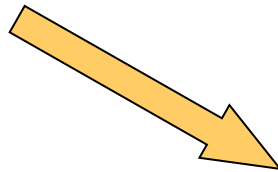
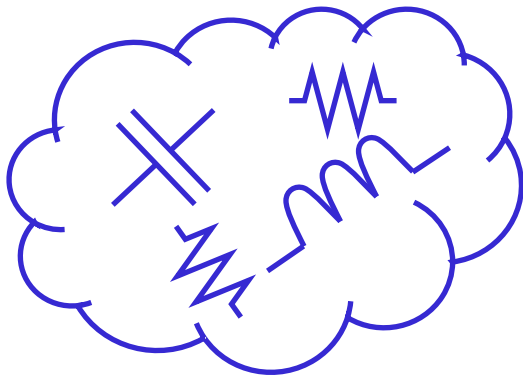
Computed (parallel) for
each scattering response



Part II: macromodeling

An update on recent developments

Rational function fitting: why?



Circuit solvers understand circuits

Any lumped circuit has rational frequency responses (poles-residues, poles-zeros, ratio of polynomials)

$$\mathbf{S}(s) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{R}_n}{s - p_n} + \mathbf{S}_{\infty}$$

Impedance, admittance, scattering

Rational function fitting: why?

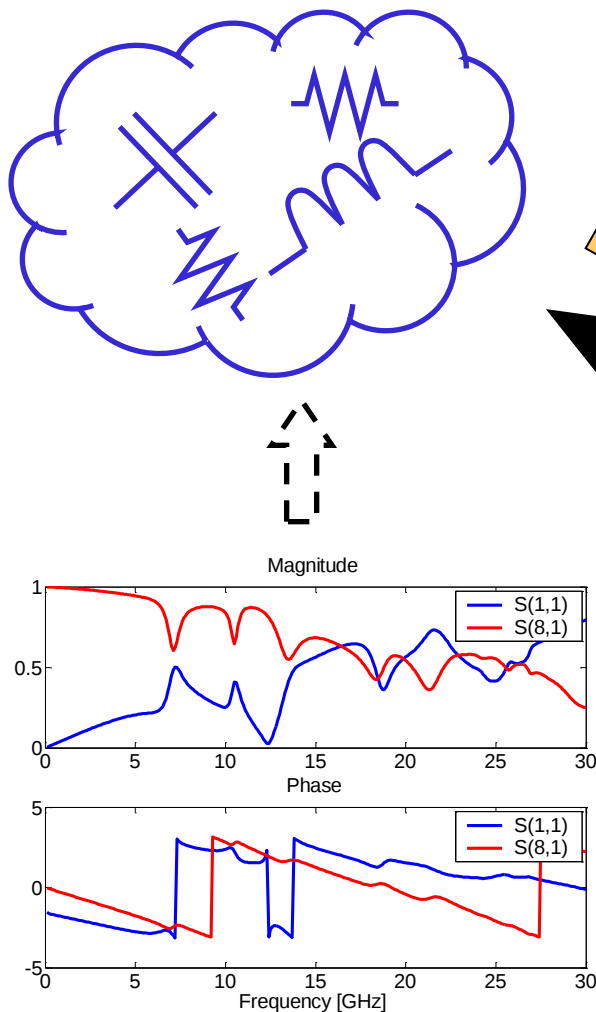
Circuit solvers understand circuits

Any lumped circuit has rational frequency responses (poles-residues, poles-zeros, ratio of polynomials)

$$S(s) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{R}_n}{s - p_n} + \mathbf{S}_{\infty}$$

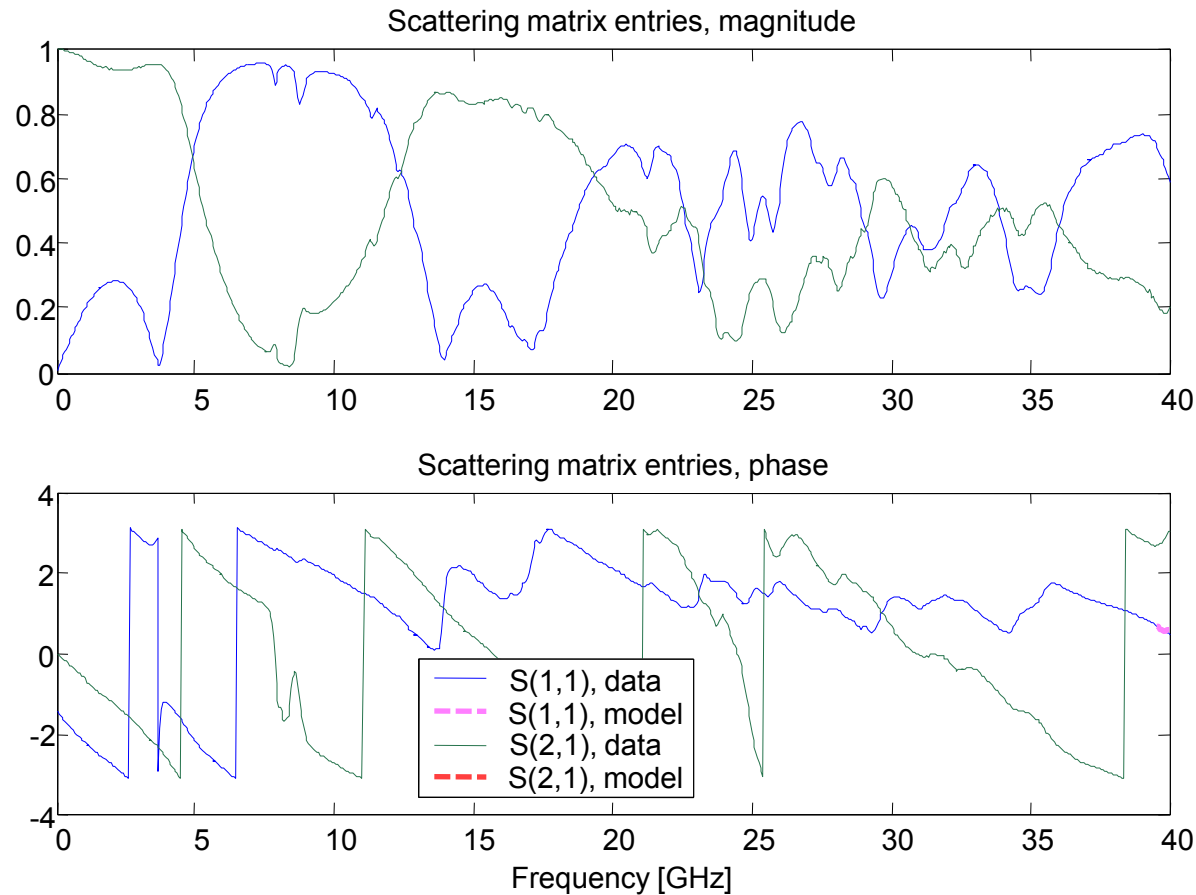
Impedance, admittance, scattering

Extraction of an equivalent circuit is an inverse problem (two-step)



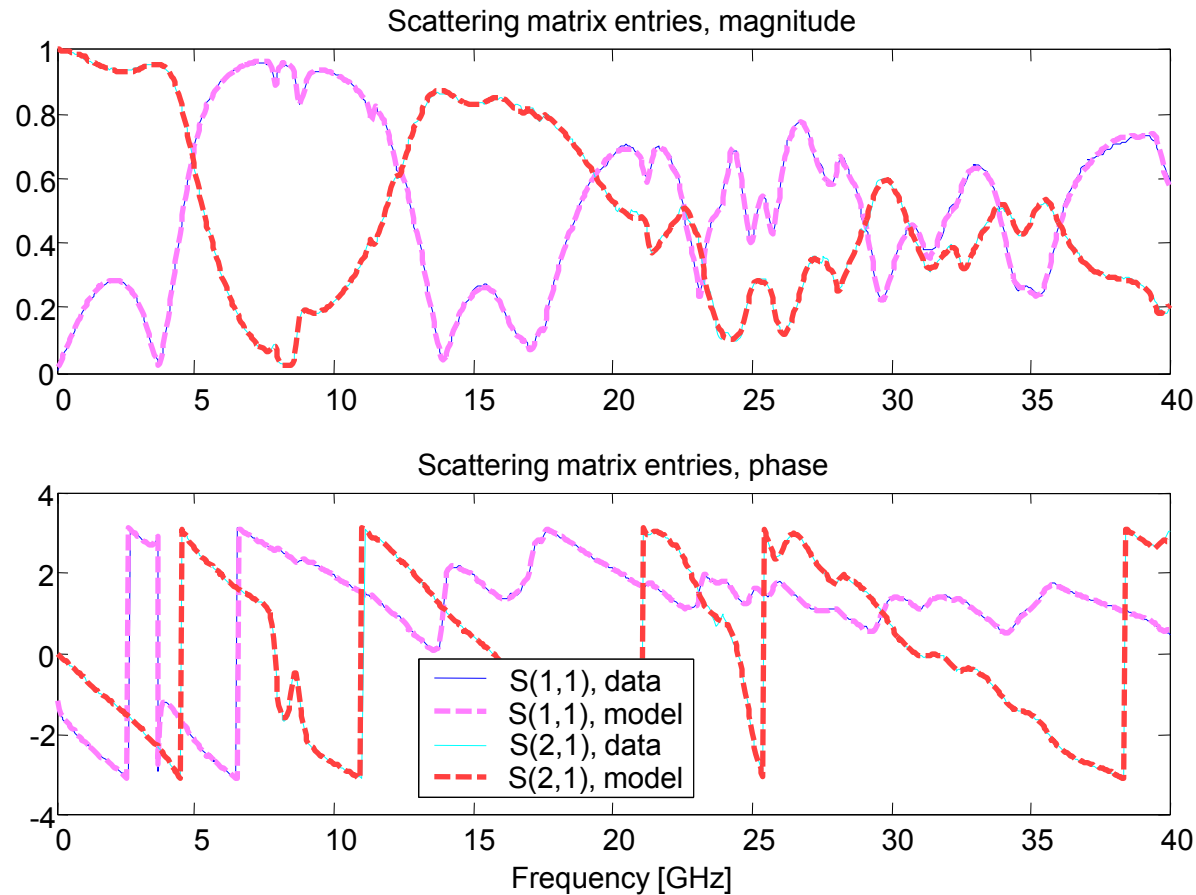
Stripline + launches

Data: measured S-parameters

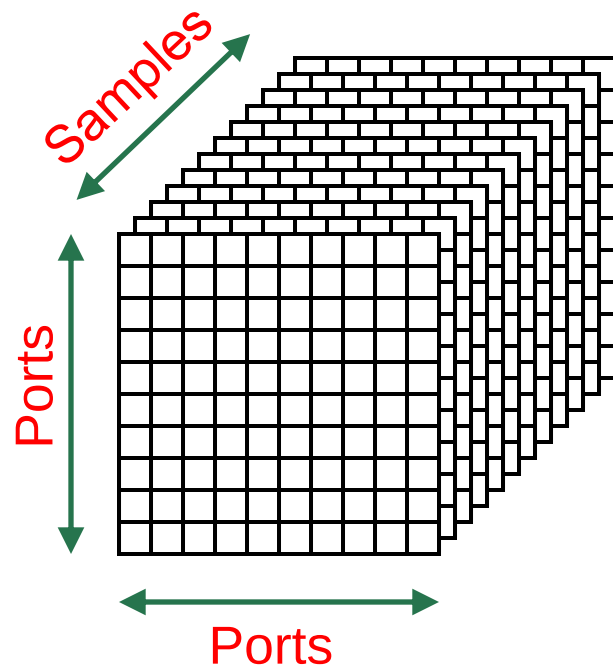


Stripline + launches

Macromodel: 60 poles



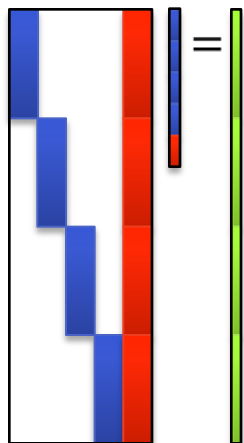
Handling many ports



$$\hat{S}_{i,j}(s) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{R_n^{i,j}}{s - p_n} + S_{\infty}^{i,j}$$

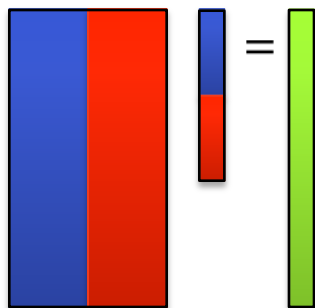
Processing **all** responses may lead to a **large** system!

Parallel Vector Fitting

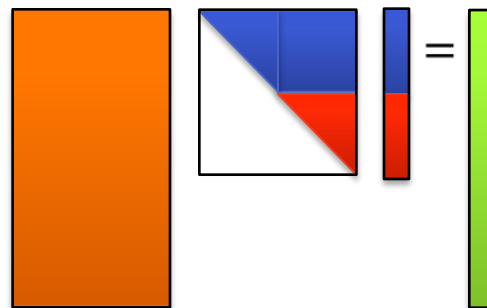


$$\begin{bmatrix} I_K & \varphi & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -S_1 \varphi \\ 0 & 0 & I_K & \varphi & \dots & 0 & 0 & -S_2 \varphi \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & I_K & \varphi & -S_{p^2} \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ \vdots \\ R_{p^2} \\ C \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} S_1 I_K \\ S_2 I_K \\ \vdots \\ S_{p^2} I_K \end{bmatrix}$$

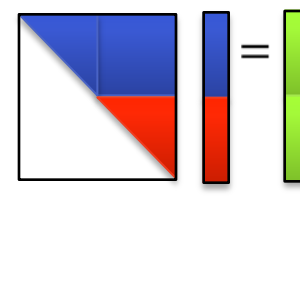
$$\begin{bmatrix} I_K & \varphi & -S_l \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_l \\ C \end{bmatrix} = S_l I_K$$



$$Q_l \begin{bmatrix} R_l^{(11)} & R_l^{(12)} \\ 0 & R_l^{(22)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_l \\ C \end{bmatrix} = S_l I_K$$

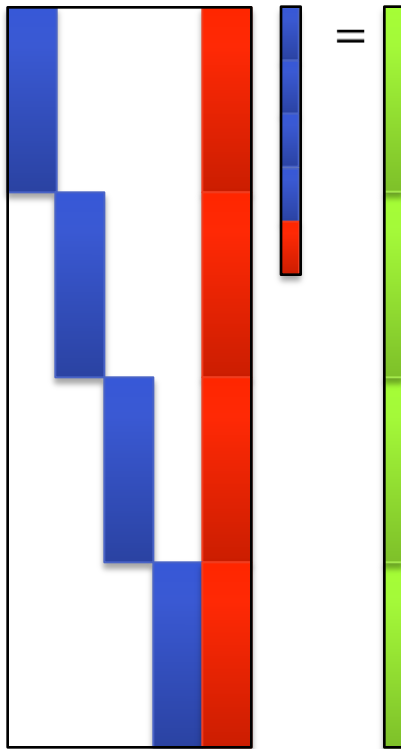


$$\begin{bmatrix} R_l^{(11)} & R_l^{(12)} \\ 0 & R_l^{(22)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_l \\ C \end{bmatrix} = Q_l^T S_l I_K$$



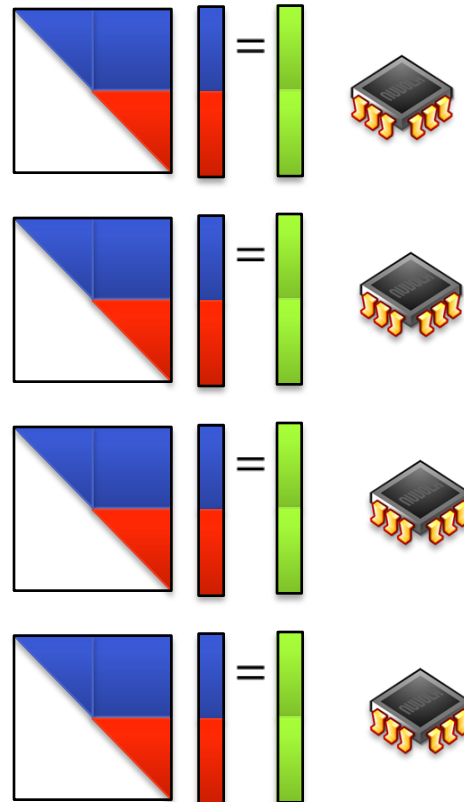
Parallel Vector Fitting

Original LSP

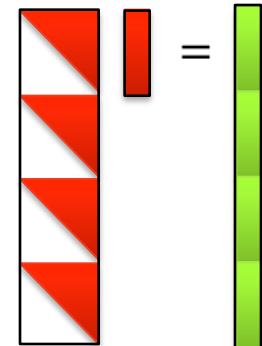


1 GB

QR decompositions



New LSP



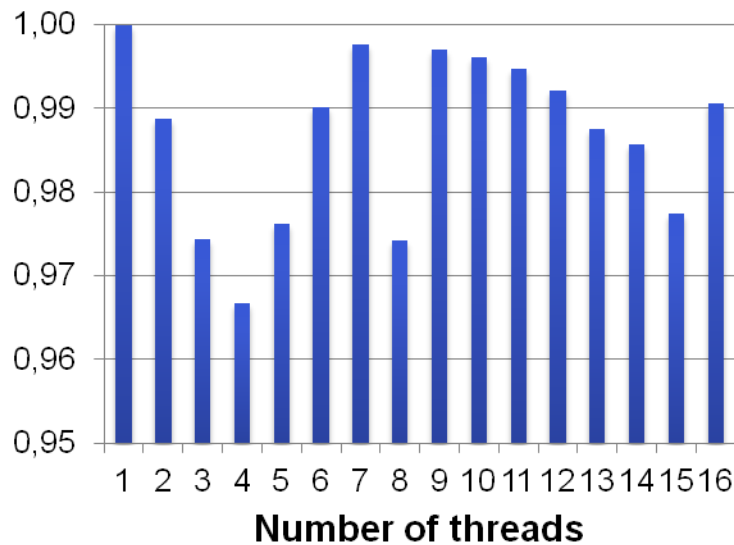
12 MB

$P = 83$ $K = 1228$ $N = 30$

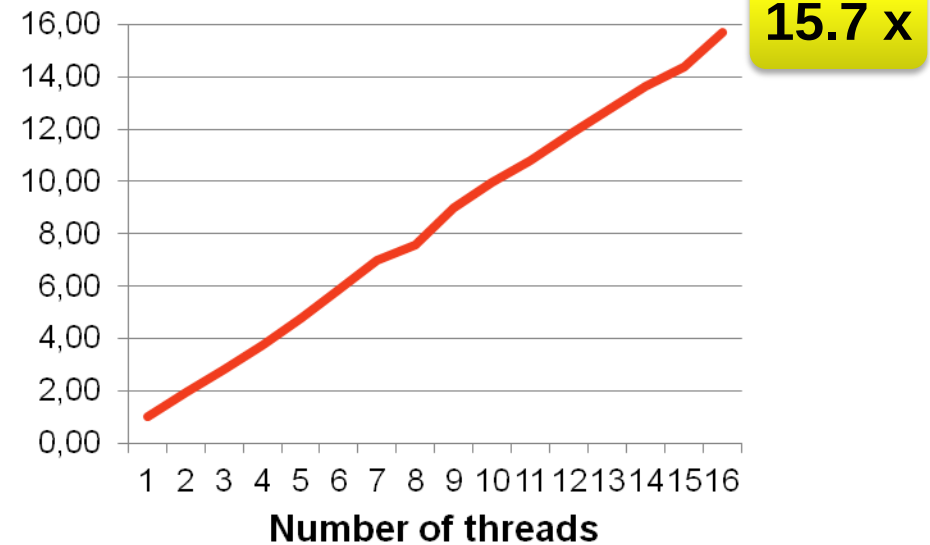
Parallel Vector Fitting

$$P = 83 \quad K = 1228 \quad N = 30$$

Parallel efficiency

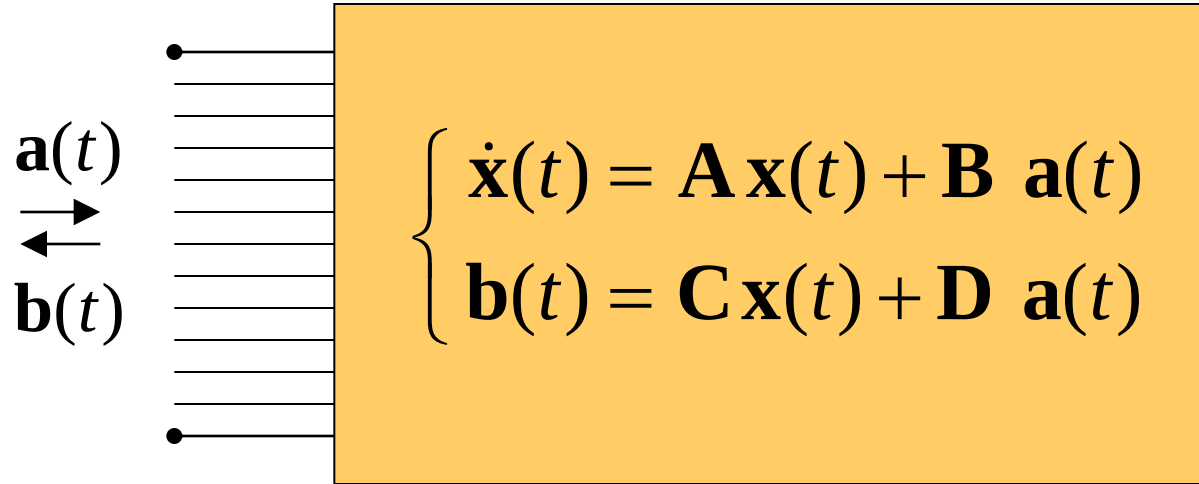


Speed up



From 193.33 to 12.23 seconds

State-space macromodel realization



$$\mathbf{S}(s) \approx \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{\mathbf{R}_n}{s - p_n} + \mathbf{S}_{\infty} = \mathbf{D} + \mathbf{C}(s\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B}$$

Checking macromodel passivity

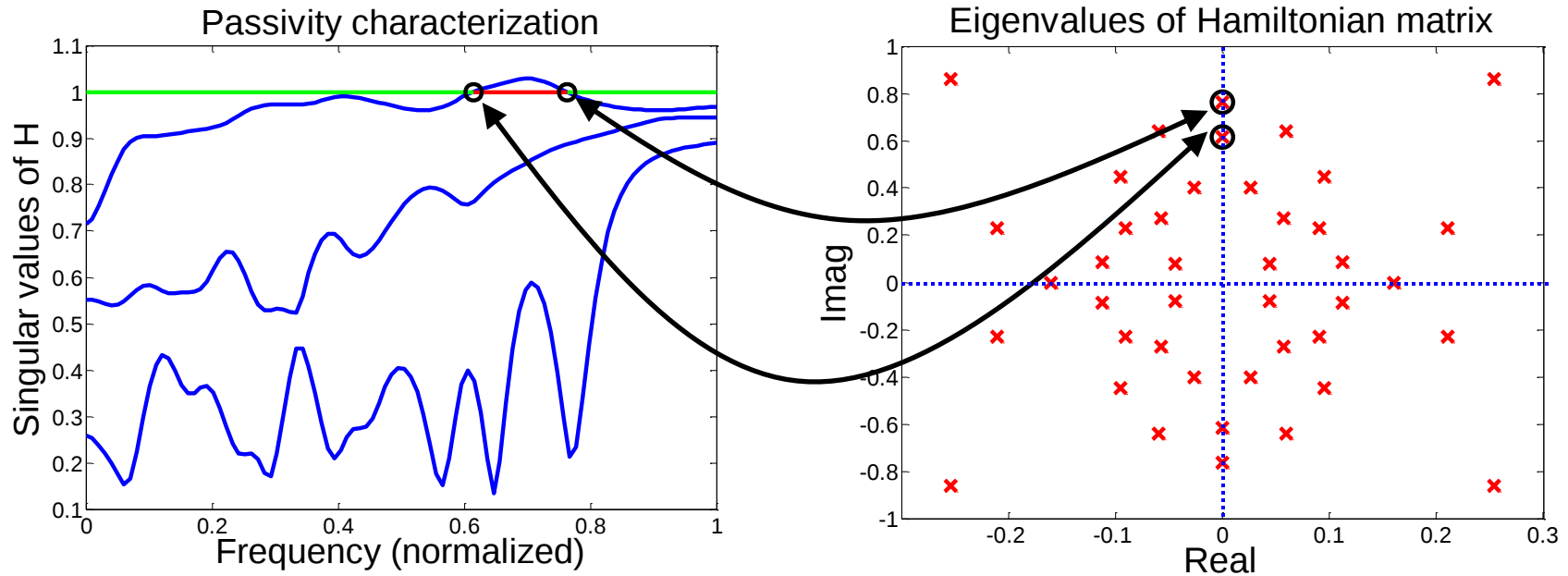
$$\{\text{singular values of } \mathbf{S}(j\omega)\} \leq \mathbf{1}, \quad \forall \omega$$

Eigenvalues of Hamiltonian matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}(\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{C} & -\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \\ \mathbf{C}^T (\mathbf{D} \mathbf{D}^T - \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{C} & -\mathbf{A}^T + \mathbf{C}^T \mathbf{D} (\mathbf{D}^T \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{B}^T \end{pmatrix}$$

Real matrix $\mathbf{M}$ must have no imaginary eigenvalues

Checking macromodel passivity



Theorem

$j\omega_0$ is an eigenvalue of $\mathbf{M} \Leftrightarrow \sigma = 1$ is a singular value of $\mathbf{S}(j\omega_0)$

Passivity enforcement

- Generate a **new passive macromodel**
- Apply **small correction** to **preserve accuracy** through
 - iterative passivity check
 - solution of small-size optimization problems

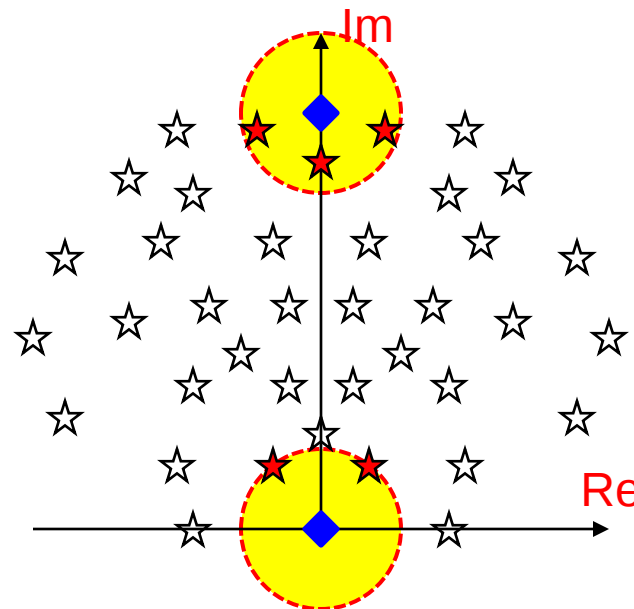
$$\begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{C} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a} \end{cases} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{B} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{C} + \Delta \mathbf{C}) \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D} \mathbf{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta \mathbf{S} = \Delta \mathbf{C} (\mathbf{s} \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{A})^{-1} \mathbf{B}$$

Passivity check: computing few eigenvalues

We need only all purely imaginary eigenvalues of $\mathbf{M}$
Iterative single-shift Arnoldi iterations to find few eigenvalues “close” to imaginary “shift points”.

Pick initial
shifts at ends
of spectrum

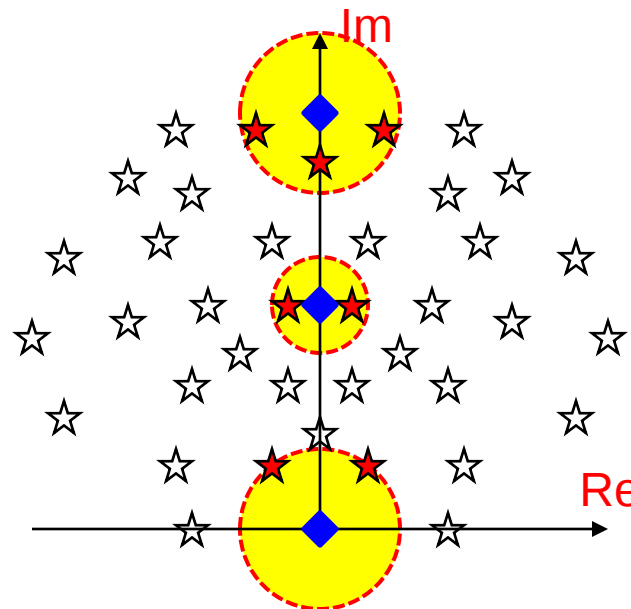


Passivity check: computing few eigenvalues

We need only all purely imaginary eigenvalues of $\mathbf{M}$
Iterative single-shift Arnoldi iterations to find few
eigenvalues "close" to imaginary "shift points".

Pick initial
shifts at ends
of spectrum

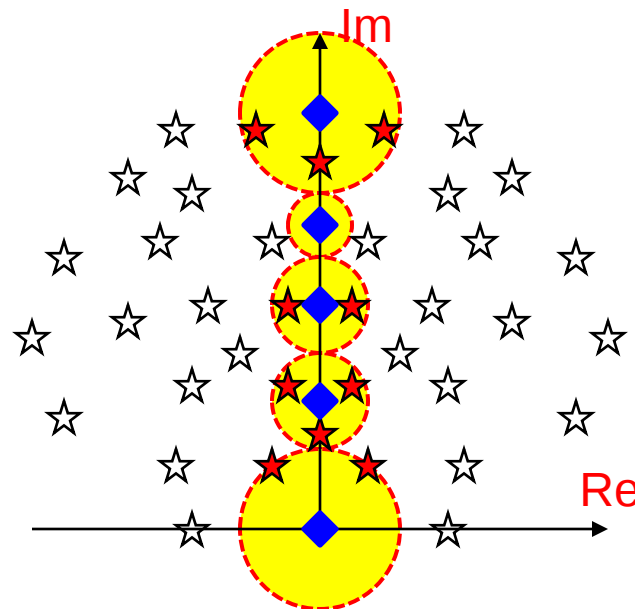
Bisection on
imaginary axis



Passivity check: computing few eigenvalues

We need only all purely imaginary eigenvalues of $\mathbf{M}$
Iterative single-shift Arnoldi iterations to find few eigenvalues "close" to imaginary "shift points".

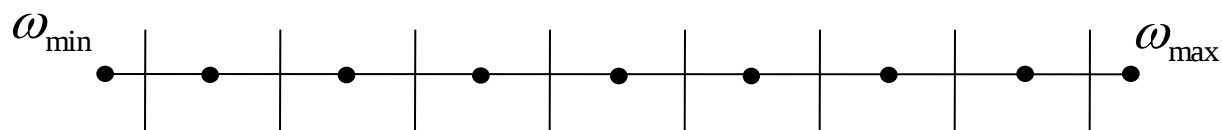
Pick initial
shifts at ends
of spectrum



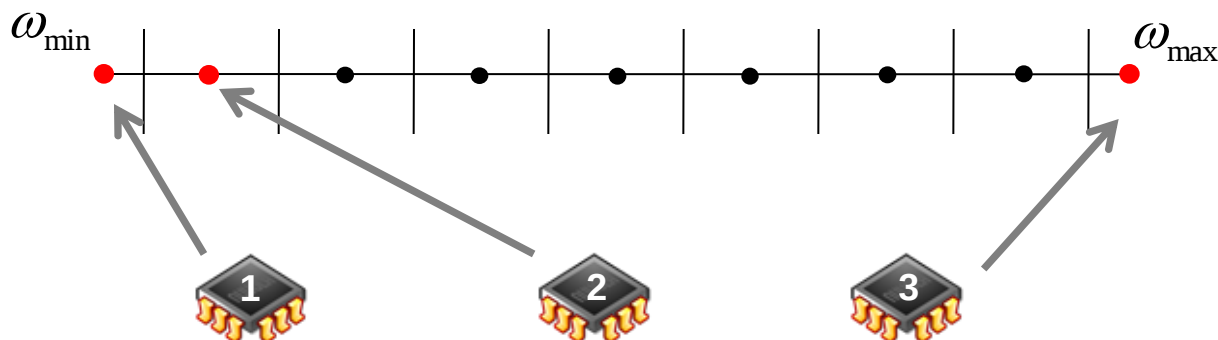
Bisection on
imaginary axis

The union of all
disks must have
no "gaps"!

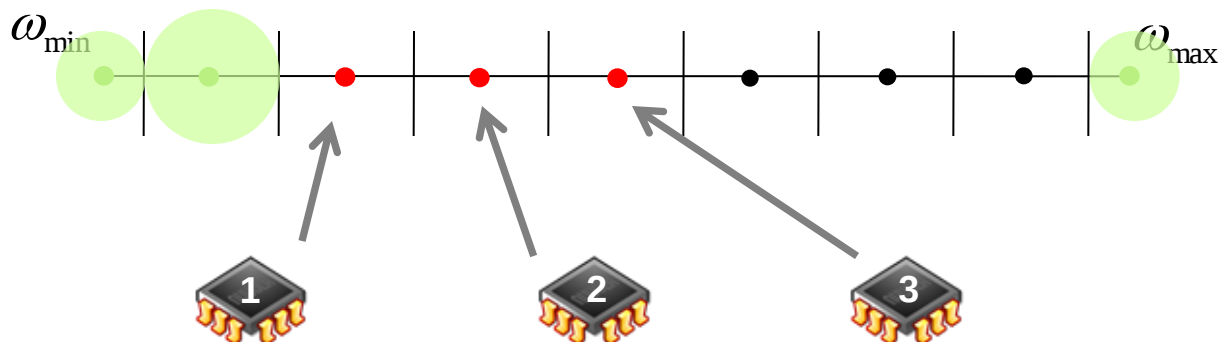
Basic idea: single-shift $\leftrightarrow$ single-thread



Split bandwidth into
N subbands
 $N = F(T)$
T= threads

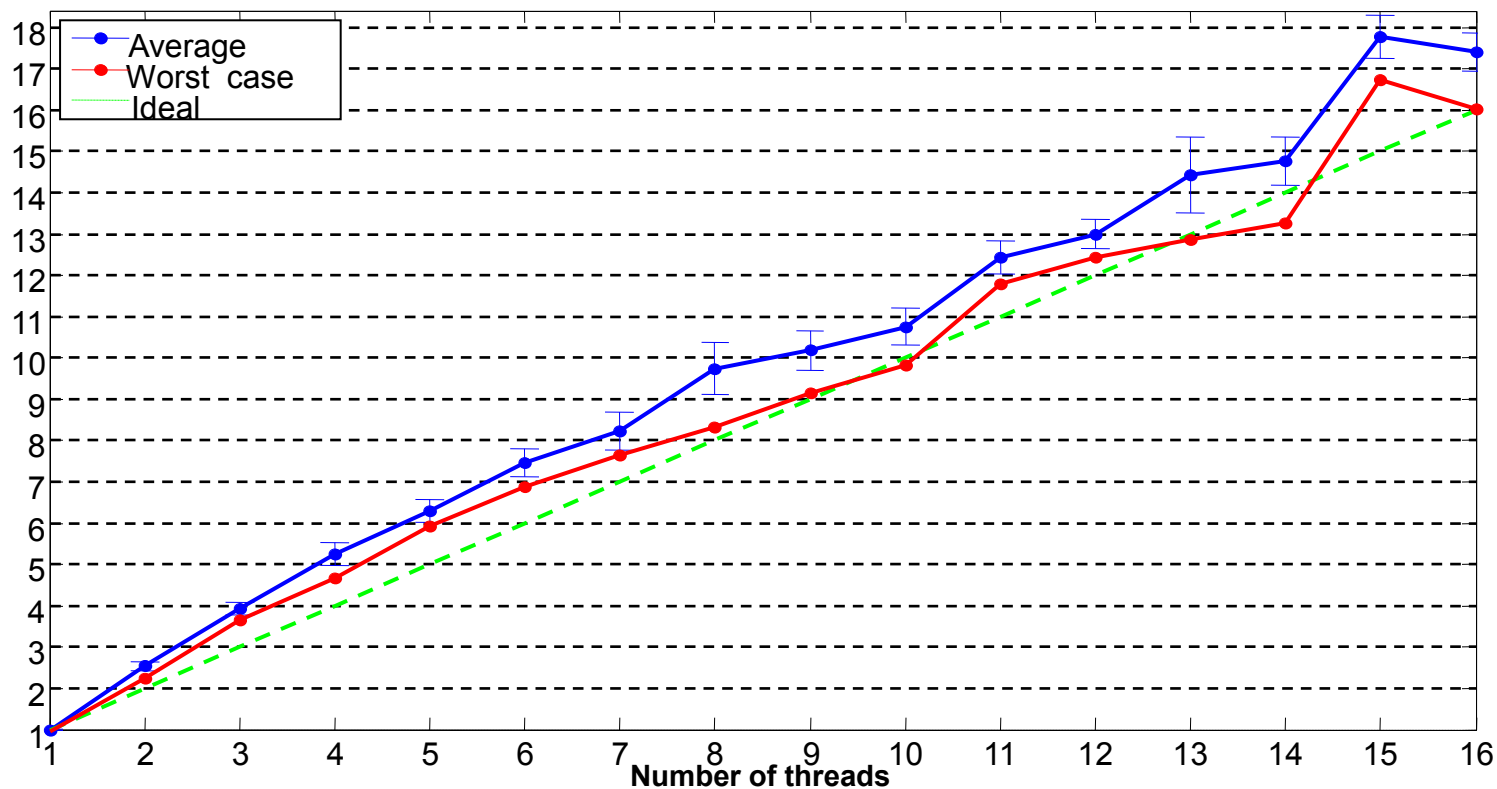


Startup phase



- Ready
- In execution
- Completed

Speedup (high-speed connector model)



Order	2240
Ports	56
$f_{\min}$	0 GHz
$f_{\max}$	21 GHz
α	5
$N \lambda_{\text{imag}}$	22

Number of threads	1	2	8	16
Number of λ	90	110	86	84
Analysis time [s]	33.778	13.259	3.369	1.830
Refine time[s]	0.096	0.039	0.021	0.019
Total time [s]	33.972	13.398	3.487	1.950
Speedup		2.5 X	9.7 X	17.4 X

S-parameter modeling flow: a summary



Input

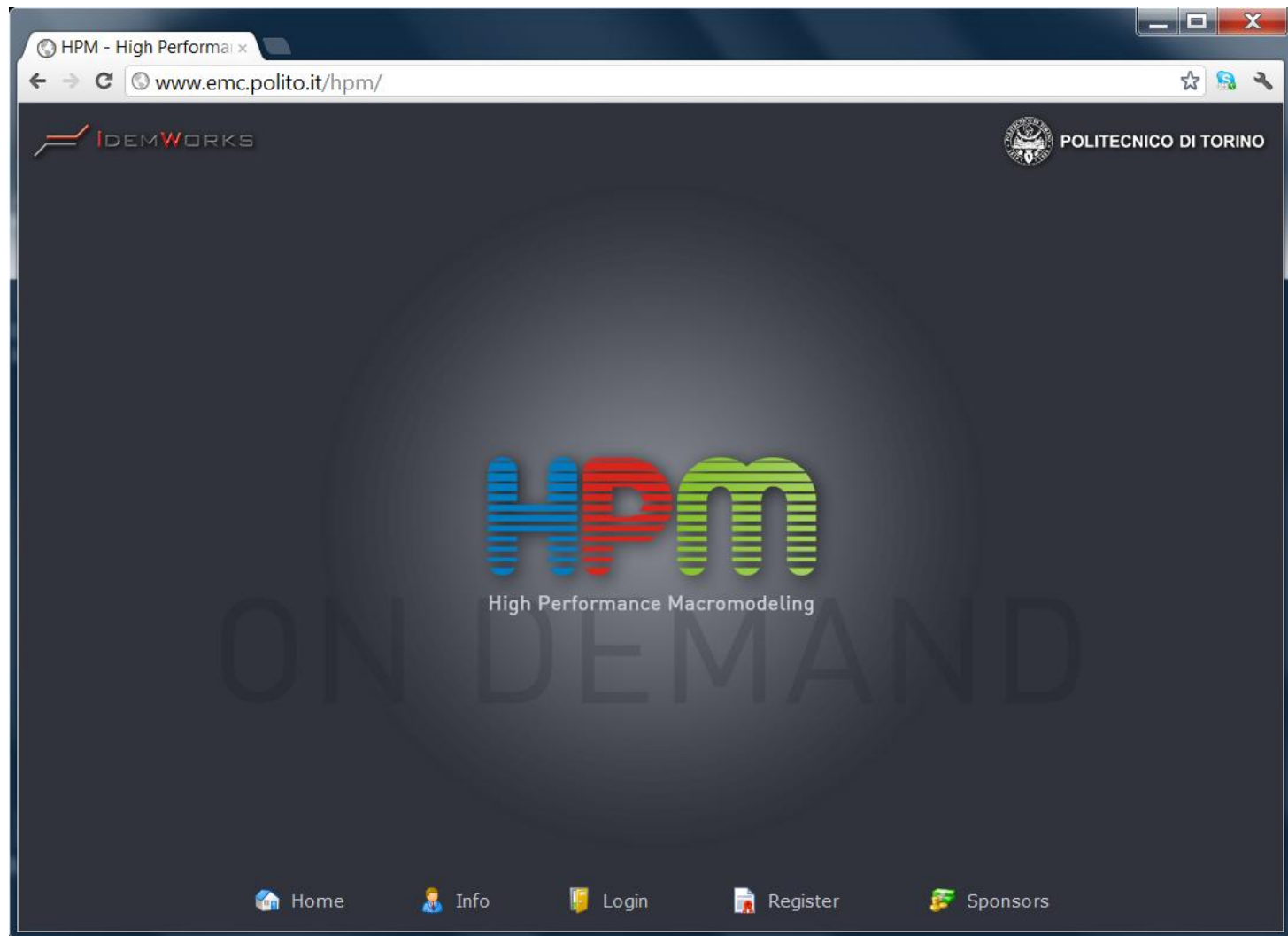
- Tabulated frequency responses (“numbers”, “S-parameters”)
 - From EM simulations (in-house or external tools)
 - From measurements
 - From vendors (connectors, filters, etc...)
- Standardized (Touchstone format)
- Small-size, compact files
- Hides IP (behavioral data)



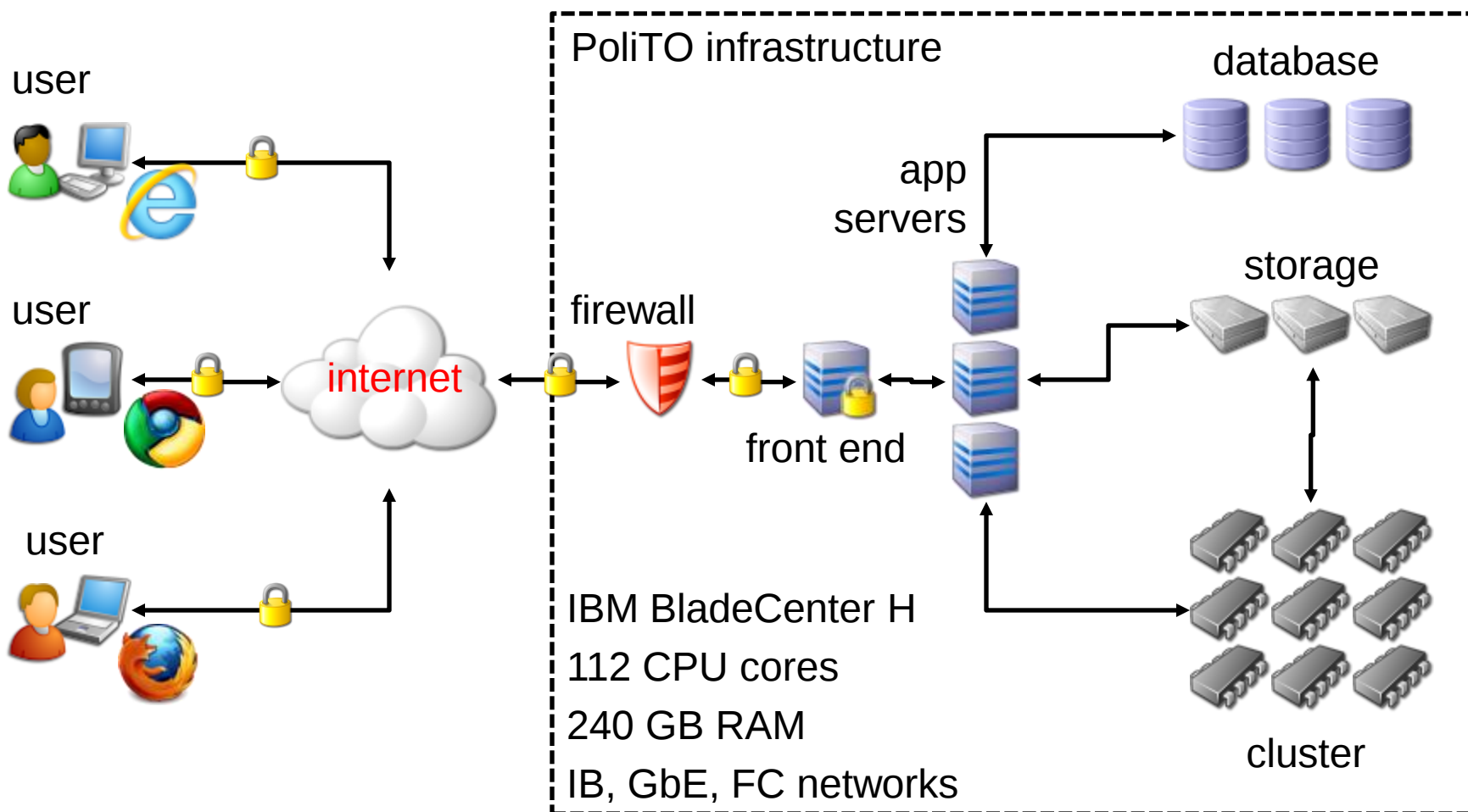
Output

- System-level simulation model (“equation”, “netlist”)
- Qualification certificate (WHY?)
 - Physical self-consistency (stability, causality, passivity)
 - Guaranteed performance in system-level analysis

The HPM Service



The HPM Service



Sponsors



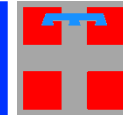
SUR Grant
2007-2009



*Ministero dell'Istruzione,
dell'Università e della Ricerca*



PRIN 2008-2011
(algorithm
parallelization)



REGIONE
PIEMONTE



R&D funds to SMEs
(SaaS prototype)

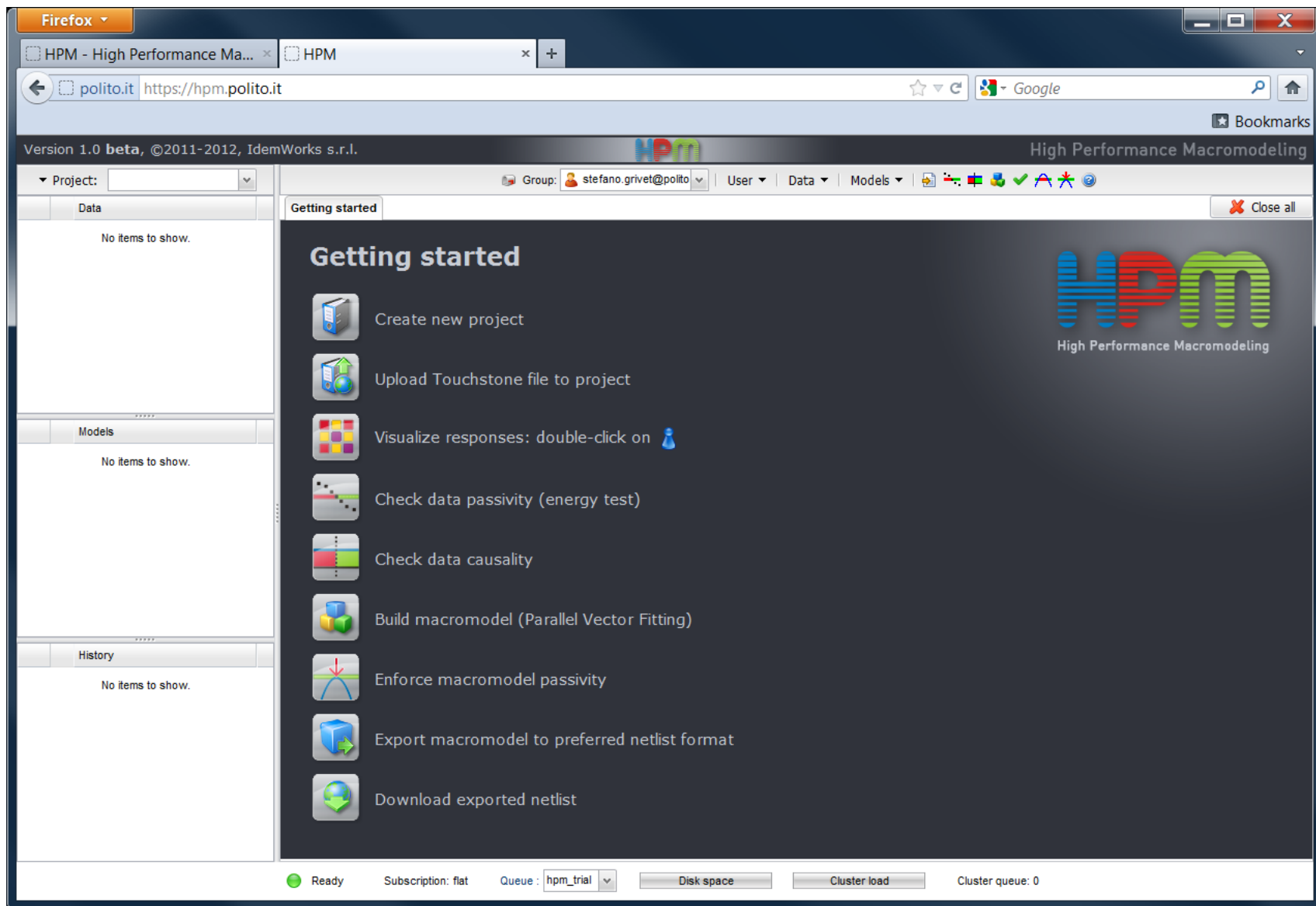


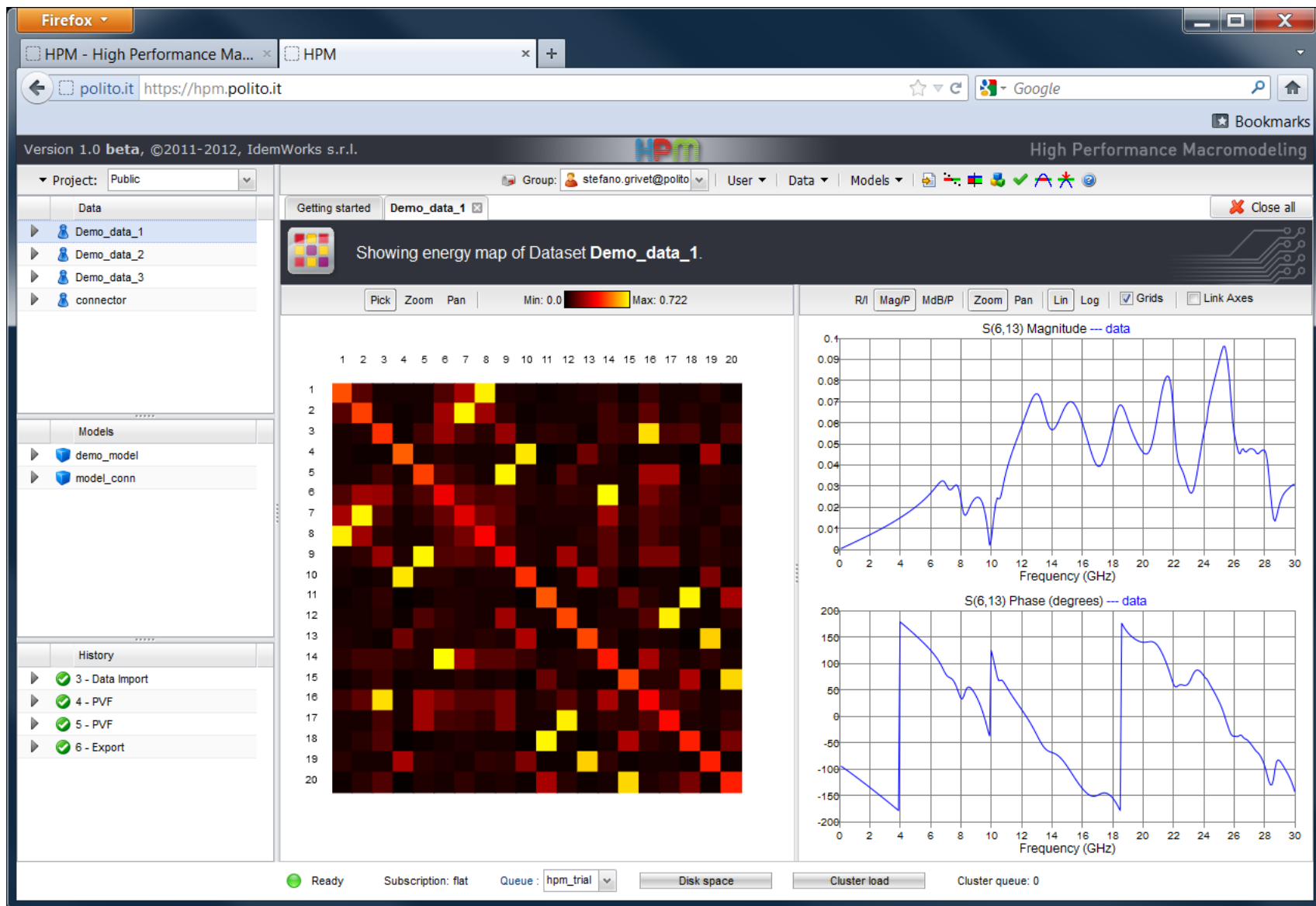
POLITECNICO DI TORINO

R&D
Contracts



IDEMWORKS





Firefox - HPM - High Performance Ma... x HPM

polito.it https://hpm.polito.it

Version 1.0 beta, ©2011-2012, IdemWorks s.r.l.

Project: Public Group: stefano.grivet@polito User Data Models

Model build

INPUT File

Dataset Demo_data_1

OUTPUT File

Model demo_model

OPTIONS File

Model generation custom

Fitting options custom

Computing options custom

Model Build Fitting Options Computing Options

Modeling options

Bandwidth: 30

Frequency Unit: GHz

Target accuracy: 0.001

Model order selection

Submit Save Clone Cancel

Ready Subscription: flat Queue: hpm_trial Disk space Cluster load Cluster queue: 0

Frequency (GHz)

30

28

26

24

22

20

18

16

14

12

10

8

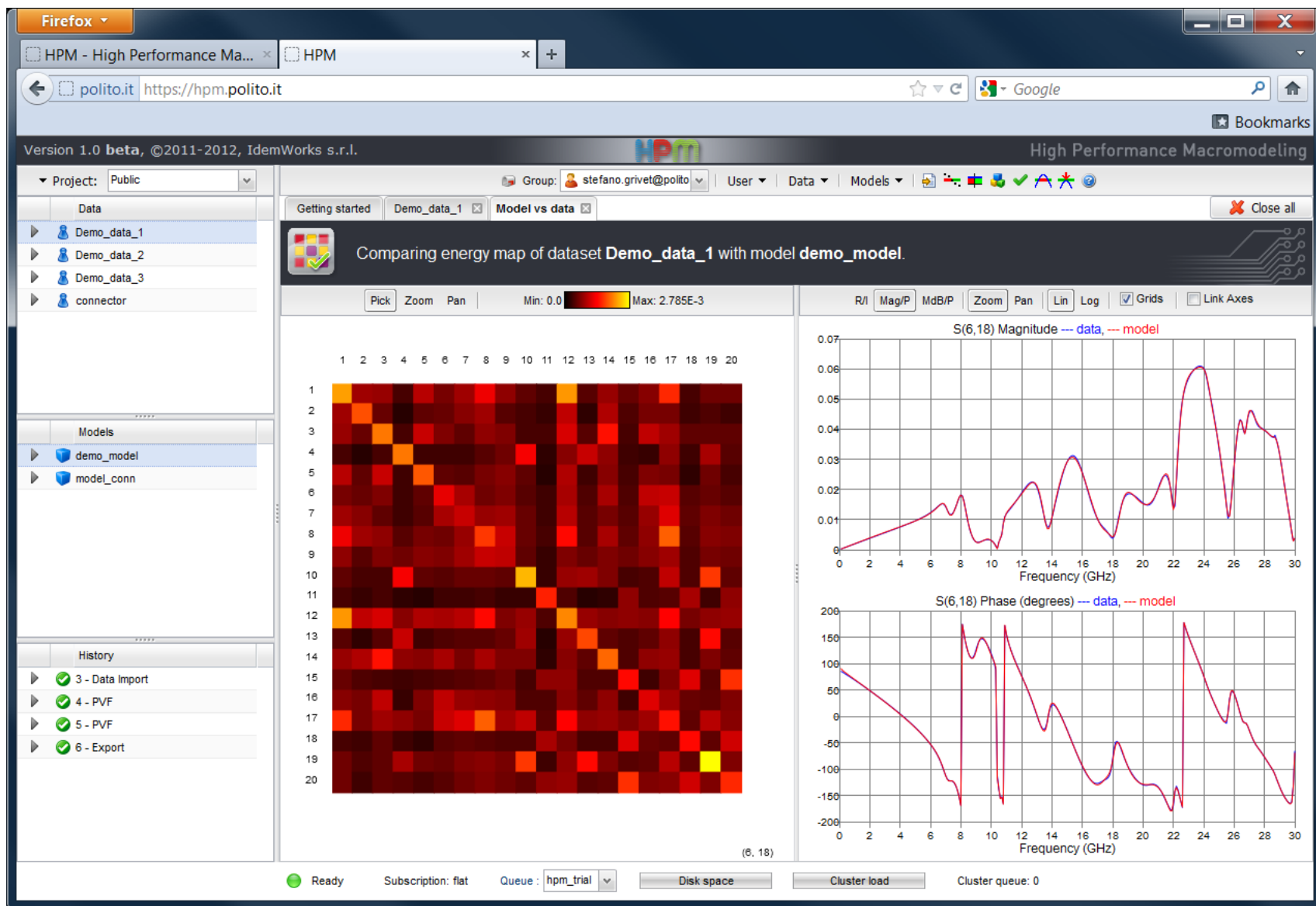
6

4

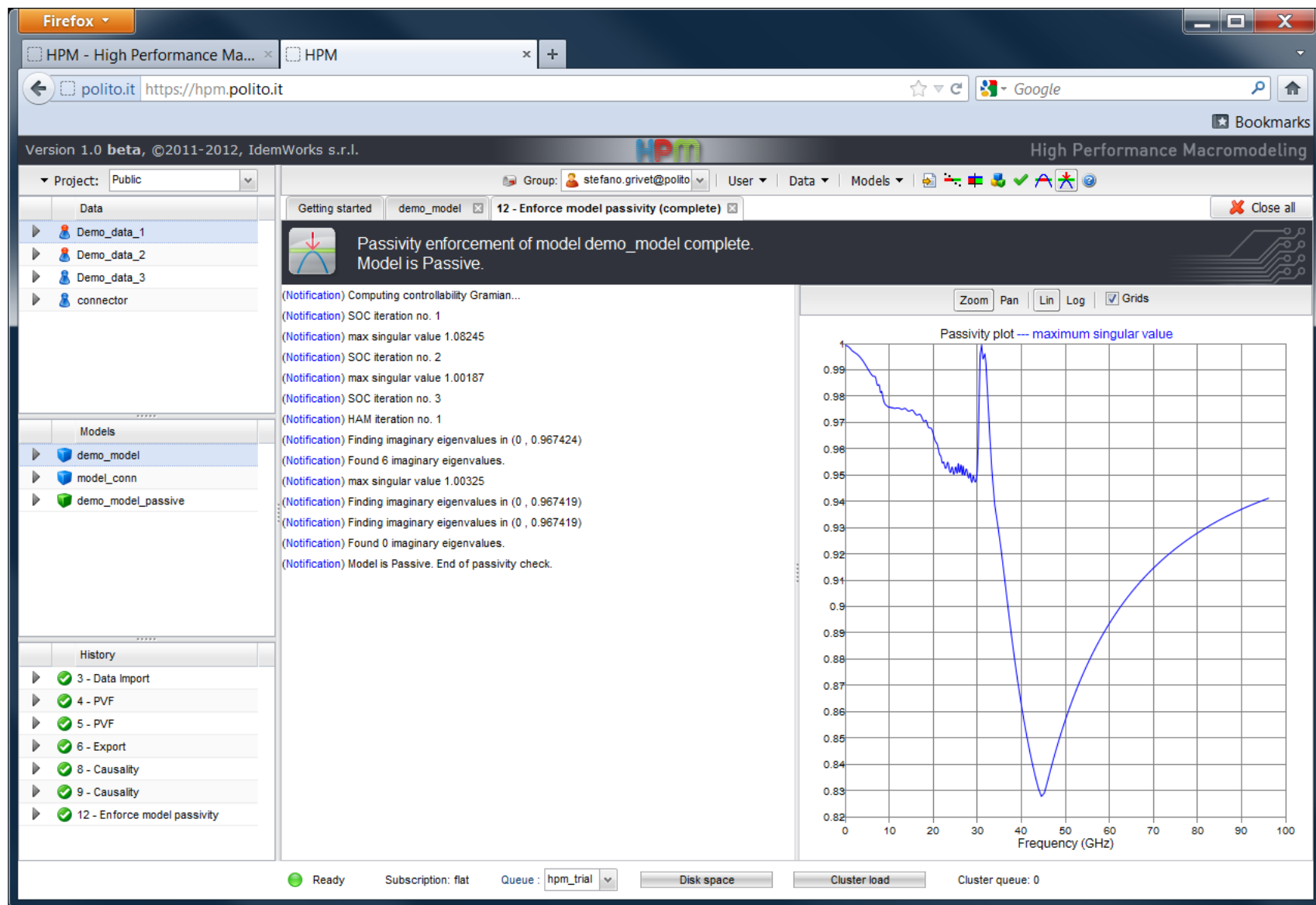
2

0

(3, 19)







Firefox

HPM - High Performance Ma... x HPM

polito.it https://hpm.polito.it

Version 1.0 beta, ©2011-2012, IdemWorks s.r.l.

High Performance Macromodeling

Project: Public

Group: stefano.grivet@polito User Data Models

Getting started demo_model 12 - Enforce model passivity (complete)

Passivity enforcement of model demo_model complete.
Model is Passive.

(Notification) Computing controllability Gramian...
(Notification) SOC iteration no. 1
(Notification) max singular value 1.08245

Zoom Pan Lin Log Grids

Passivity plot --- maximum singular value

14 - Export - unsaved

Model export

INPUT File

Model demo_model_passive

OUTPUT File

Downloadable demo_model_passive

OPTIONS File

Export options custom

Export Options

Export format

Export format: SPICE standard

Port referencing scheme: Common port references

Resistor synthesis: Standard resistors

Submit Save Clone Cancel

Ready Subscription: flat Queue: hpm_trial Disk space Cluster load Cluster queue: 0

History

- 3 - Data Import
- 4 - PVF
- 5 - PVF
- 6 - Export
- 8 - Causality
- 9 - Causality
- 12 - Enforce model passivity
- 14 - Export

Models

- demo_model
- model_conn
- demo_model_passive

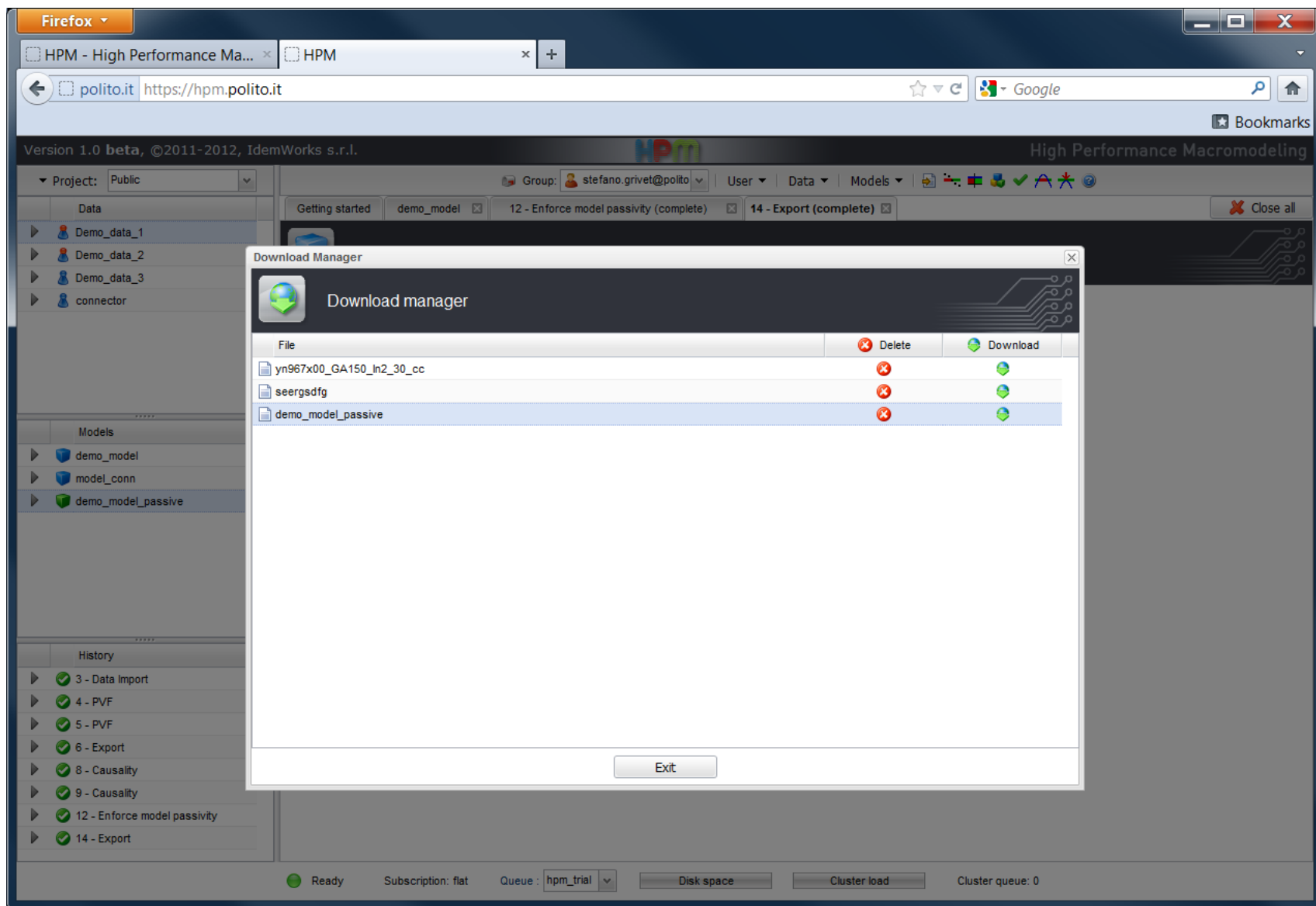
Data

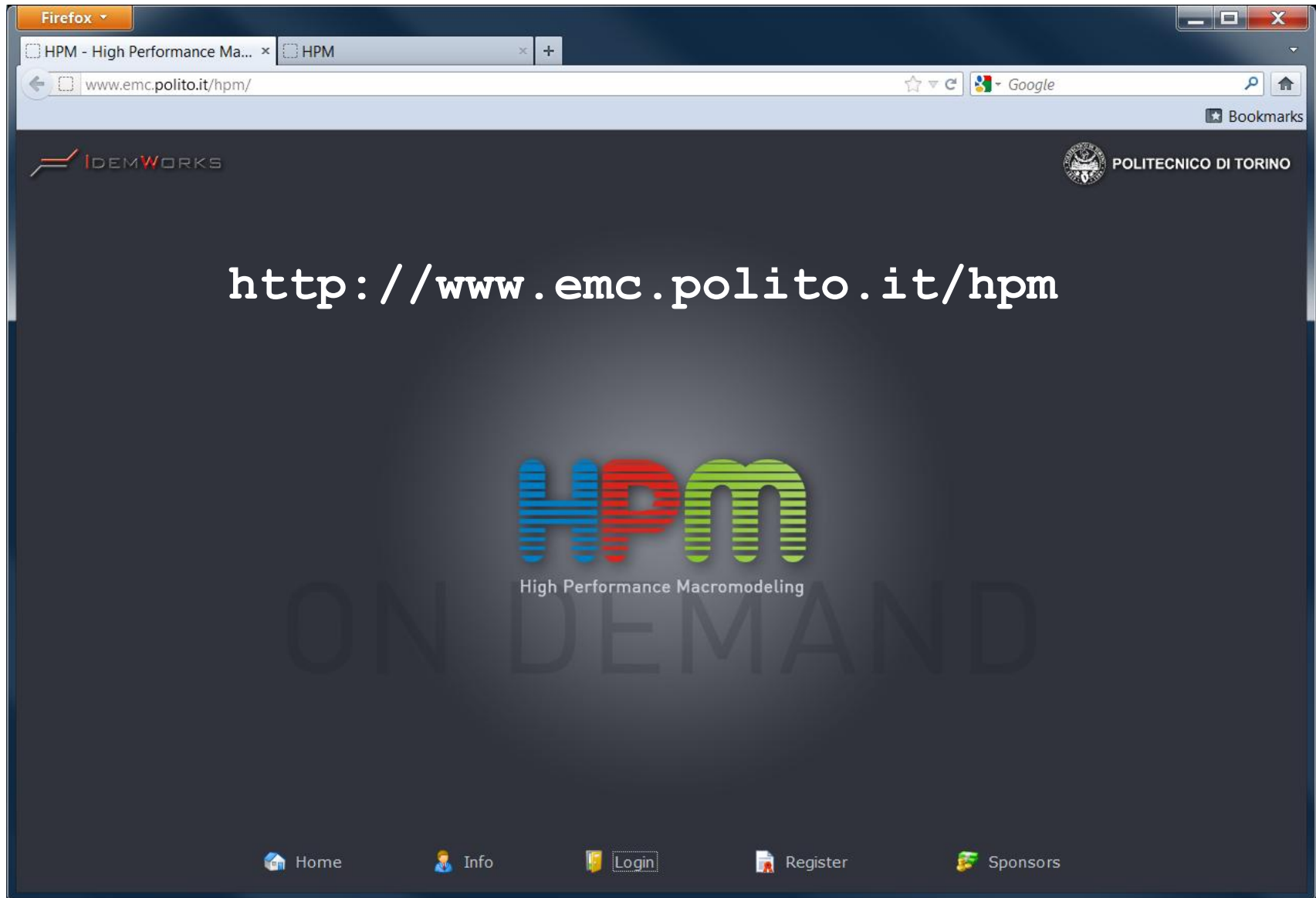
- Demo_data_1
- Demo_data_2
- Demo_data_3
- connector

Frequency (GHz)

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

0.82 0.83 0.84 0.85 0.86





Thank you



<http://www.emc.polito.it>



<http://www.idemworks.com>

References

1. S. Grivet-Talocia, HPM: an interactive web service for high-performance macromodeling of passive interconnects in system-level verification flows, *University Booth, Design Automation and Test in Europe Conference (DATE12), Dresden (Germany)*, March 12-16, 2012.
2. HPM service. Available online: <http://www.emc.polito.it/hpm>
3. P. Triverio, S. Grivet-Talocia, M.S. Nakhla, F. Canavero, R. Achar, "Stability, Causality, and Passivity in Electrical Interconnect Models" , *IEEE Transactions on Advanced Packaging*, vol. 30, n. 4, pp. 795-808, November, 2007
4. A. Chinae, S. Grivet-Talocia, "On the Parallelization of Vector Fitting Algorithms" , *IEEE Transactions on Components, Packaging, and Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 1 , n. 11, pp. 1761-1773, November 2011, 2011
5. L. Gobbato, A. Chinae, S. Grivet-Talocia, "A Parallel Hamiltonian Eigensolver for Passivity Characterization and Enforcement of Large Interconnect Macromodels" , *Design, Automation and Test in Europe Conference (DATE11), Grenoble (France)*, pp. 26-31, March 14-18, 2011