

IBIS-AMI: Assumptions, Terminology & Analytical Flows

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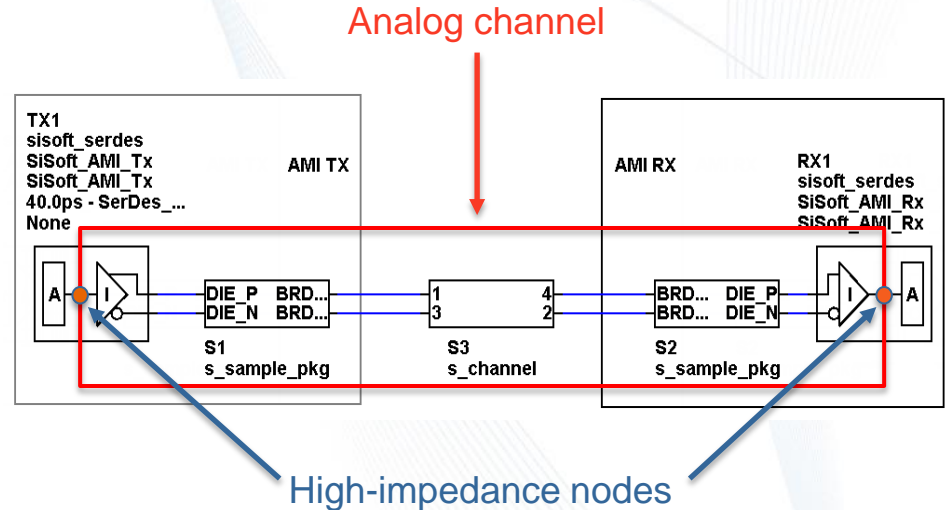
Santa Clara, California

Agenda

- IBIS-AMI Assumptions & Terminology
- IBIS-AMI Model Components
- Analysis Stages & Simulation Types
- Algorithmic Model Types
- Static and Dynamic Equalization
- IBIS-AMI Simulation Cases & Reference Flows
- Interpreting Simulation Results
- Recovered Clock Processing
- Jitter
- Summary

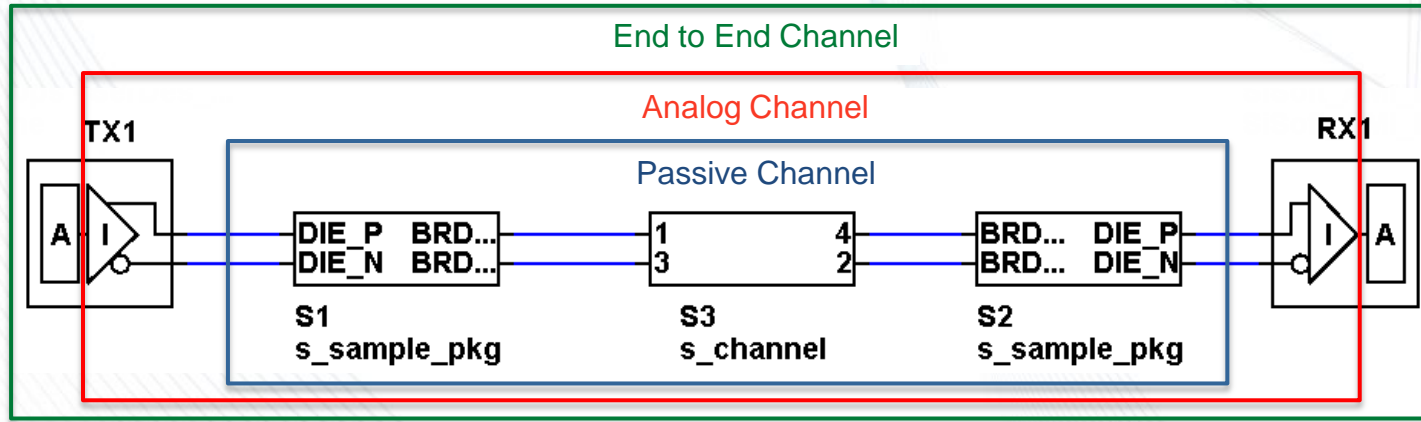
IBIS-AMI Assumptions

- SerDes channels can be broken into two parts for analysis:
 - Analog (electrical) and Algorithmic
- TX analog input & RX analog output have “high-impedance” connection to analog channel
- Analog channel can be considered linear and time-invariant (LTI)



http://ibis.org/ver6.1/ver6_1.pdf, page 170

IBIS-AMI Channel Terminology



- Circuit simulation techniques are used for the analog channel
- Signal processing techniques are used for the end to end channel

IBIS-AMI Model Components

- **Analog model**

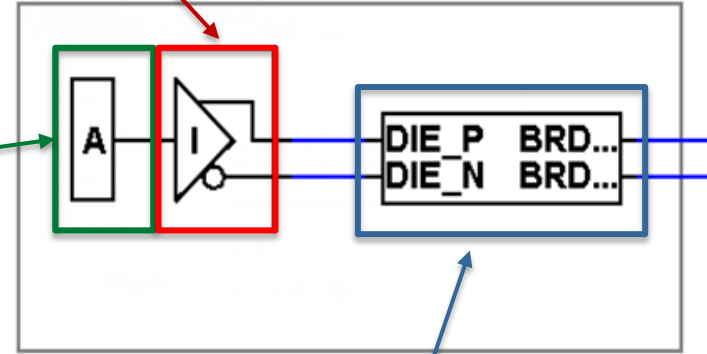
- [Model] keyword in .ibs file
- Tabular V/I & V/T data
- Assumed to be LTI

- **Algorithmic model**

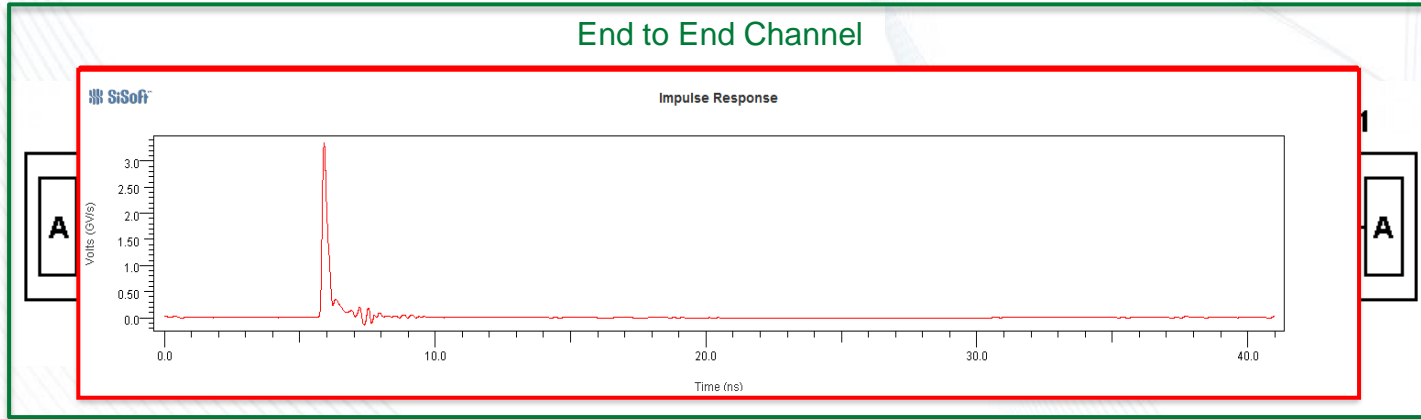
- [Algorithmic Model] keyword in .ibs file
- .ami file describes capabilities & inputs

- **Package model**

- Can be described in .ibs file
- Often supplied separately as .sNp file



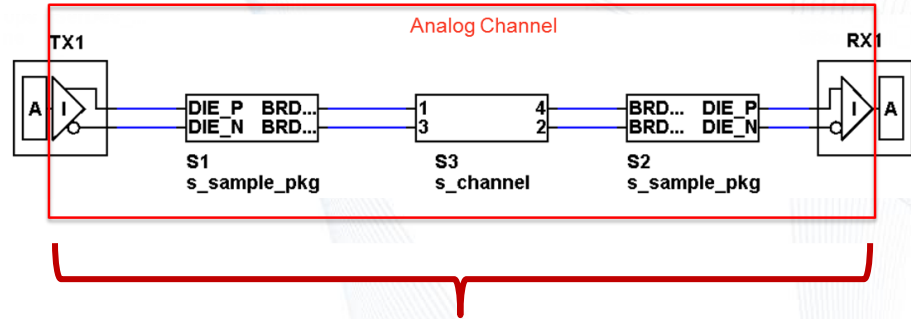
Analysis Stages



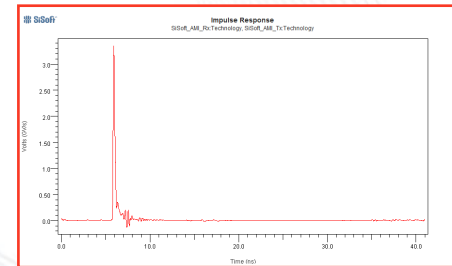
- Network Characterization (Circuit Simulation)
- Channel Simulation (Signal Processing)
 - Statistical Simulation
 - Time-Domain Simulation

Network Characterization

- Inputs:
 - Analog sections of .ibs file
 - Passive topology elements
- Analysis Method:
 - Not specified by IBIS
 - Time-domain (step response)
 - Frequency-domain (transfer function)
- Outputs:
 - Impulse response
 - Fixed time steps
 - Long enough for signal to settle

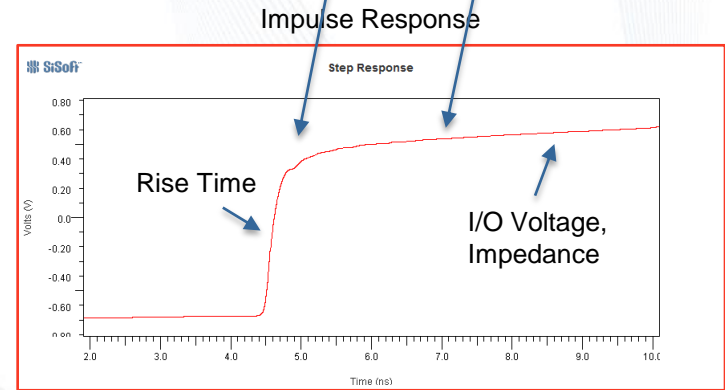
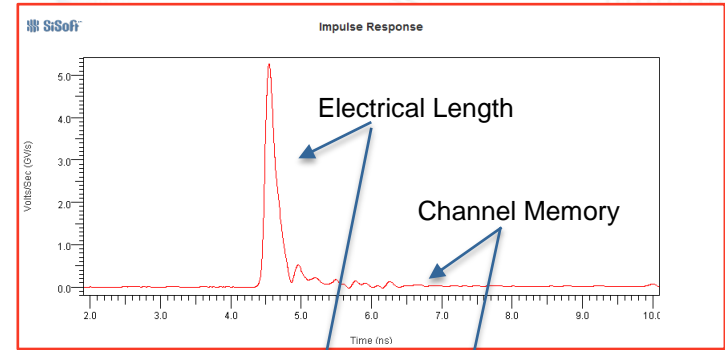


Time-Domain or
Frequency-Domain



About the Impulse Response ...

- Only the impulse response goes forward from Network Characterization
 - If the impulse response is bad, running Channel Simulation is a waste of time
- Verify impulse response before running channel analysis
- Step response is easier to interpret
 - Voltage levels
 - Rise time
 - Network delay
 - Reflections and settling behavior
- Remember – impulse response does not include TX or RX equalization

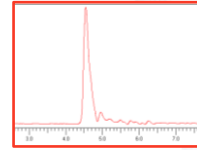


Step Response

Statistical Simulation

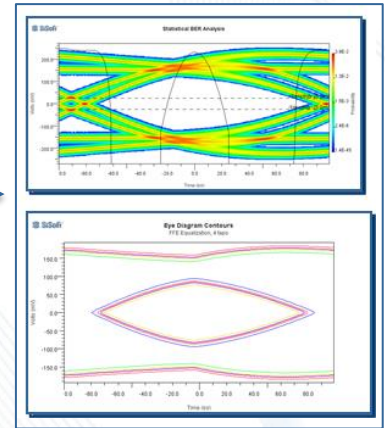
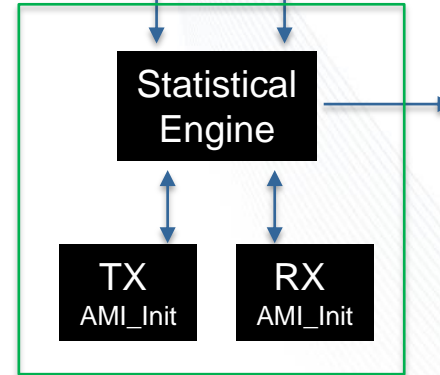
- **Inputs:**
 - Analog channel impulse response
 - User selections for model parameters
 - Algorithmic models (AMI_Init / impulse response processing)
- **Analysis Method:**
 - Convolution engine (pulse response)
- **Outputs:**
 - Not specified by IBIS
 - Statistical eye diagrams
 - Eye height / width measurements
 - Eye contours @ probabilities
 - Equalized / unequalized responses

Analog Channel



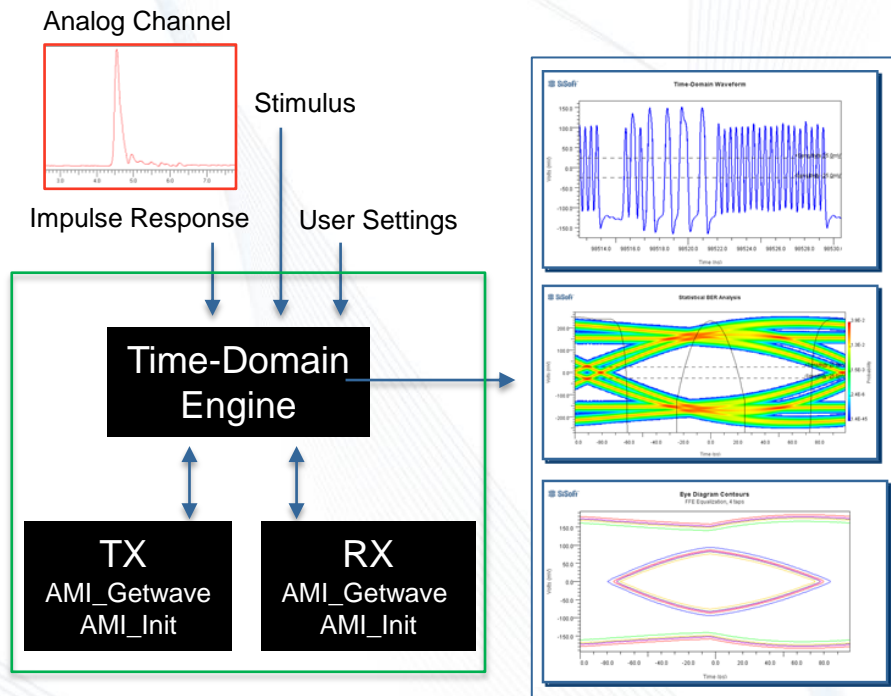
Impulse Response

User Settings



Time-Domain Simulation

- Inputs:
 - Impulse responses from prior steps
 - User-defined input stimulus
 - Algorithmic models (AMI_Getwave / waveform processing)
- Analysis Method:
 - Waveform processing & convolution
- Outputs:
 - Not specified by IBIS
 - Persistent eye diagrams
 - Eye height / width measurements
 - Eye contours @ probabilities
 - Equalized / unequalized responses



Algorithmic Model Types

3 types of algorithmic models exist:

1. Impulse response (Init) only

- Init_Returns_Impulse = TRUE
- Getwave_Exists = FALSE

2. Waveform (Getwave) only

- Init_Returns_Impulse = FALSE
- Getwave_Exists = TRUE

3. Dual

- Init_Returns_Impulse = TRUE
- Getwave_Exists = TRUE

```
(IBIS_AMI_Tx
  (Description "Generic transmitter model published by SiSoft")

  (Reserved_Parameters
    (Ignore_Bits (Usage Info) (Type Integer) (Default 4)
      (Description "Ignore four bits to fill up tapped delay line."))
    (Max_Init_Aggressors (Usage Info) (Type Integer) (Default 25)
      (Description "Number of aggressors is actually unlimited."))
    (Init_Returns_Impulse (Usage Info) (Type Boolean) (Default True)
      (Description "Both impulse and parameters_out returned."))
    (GetWave_Exists (Usage Info) (Type Boolean) (Default True)
      (Description "GetWave is well and truly provided in the module."))
  ) | End Reserved_Parameters

  (Model_Specific
    (tap_filter (Description "Array of transmit de-emphasis tap weights")
      (-1 (Usage InOut) (Format Range 0.0 -1.0 1.0) (Type Tap) (Default 0)
        (Description "Pre-cursor tap weight"))
      (0 (Usage InOut) (Format Range 1.0 -1.0 1.0) (Type Tap) (Default 1)
        (Description "Main tap weight"))
      (1 (Usage InOut) (Format Range 0.0 -1.0 1.0) (Type Tap) (Default 0)
        (Description "First post-cursor tap weight"))
      (2 (Usage InOut) (Format Range 0.0 -1.0 1.0) (Type Tap) (Default 0)
        (Description "Second post-cursor tap weight"))
    ) | End tap_filter
    (tx_swing (Usage In) (Format Range 0.8 0.3 1.0) (Type Float) (Default 0.8)
      (Description "Peak differential output voltage"))
  ) | End Model_Specific
) | End IBIS_AMI_Tx
```

Reserved Parameters
Provide information on
model function and control
analysis flow
[Info for the simulator]

Model Specific
Parameters used by this
specific model, legal and
default values
[Info for providing inputs
to the model]

.AMI file

Static and Dynamic Equalization

- **Static equalization**
 - Impulse response processing (Init)
 - Happens once - does not vary from bit to bit
 - Treated as LTI by simulation engine
 - Can be used to generate Statistical and Time-Domain results
- **Dynamic equalization**
 - Waveform processing (Getwave)
 - Can vary from bit to bit
 - Includes equalization and clock recovery
 - Only used to generate Time-Domain results

Model Type	Equalization
Init-Only	Static
Getwave-Only	Dynamic
Dual	Static & Dynamic

The 9 AMI Simulation Cases

- The method an AMI simulator uses to create Time-Domain results is based on the types of TX and RX algorithmic models involved.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Init-Only} \\ \text{Getwave-Only} \\ \text{Dual} \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Init-Only} \\ \text{Getwave-Only} \\ \text{Dual} \end{array} \right\} = 9 \text{ Cases}$$

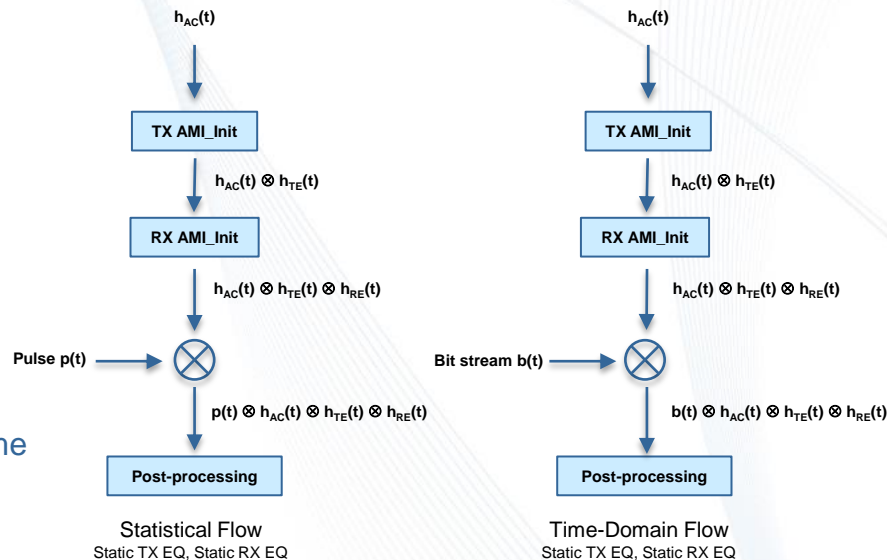
Case #	TX			RX		
	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning
1	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only
2	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only
3	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model
4	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only
5	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only
6	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model
7	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model	FALSE	TRUE	Init Model Only
8	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave Model Only
9	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model	TRUE	TRUE	Dual Model

IBIS-AMI Simulation Terminology

- $h_{AC}(t)$ – Analog channel impulse response
- $p(t)$ – Unit pulse at target data rate
- $b(t)$ – Data bit stream suitable for convolution processing
- $h_{TE}(t)$ – Impulse response of TX AMI_Init equalization
- $h_{RE}(t)$ – Impulse response of RX AMI_Init equalization
- $g_{TE}[x(t)]$ – Waveform output of TX Getwave processing
- $g_{RE}[x(t)]$ – Waveform output of RX Getwave processing

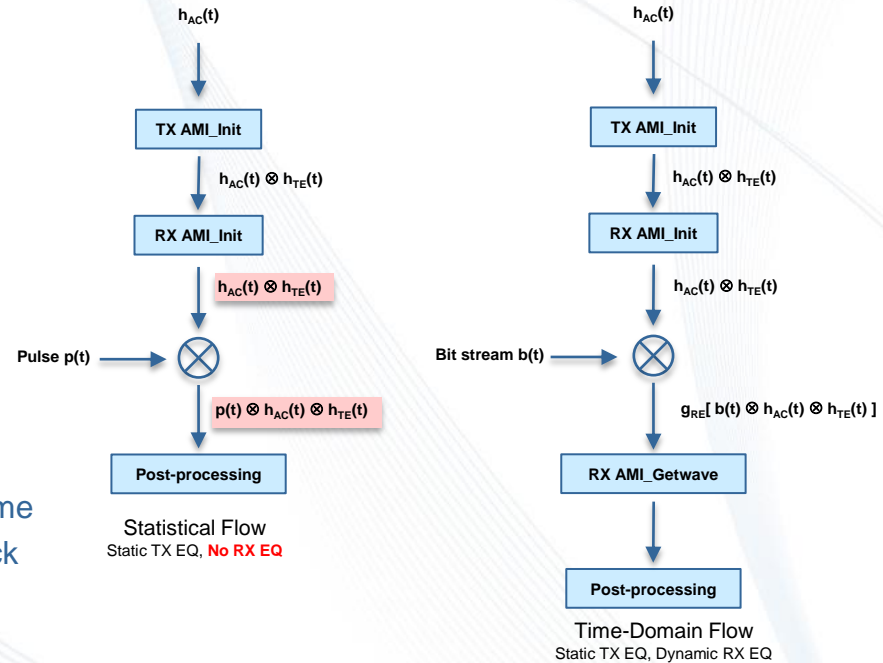
Case 1: TX: Init-only → RX: Init-only

- Statistical Simulation
 - Includes TX & RX equalization
- Time-Domain simulation
 - Neither model supports waveform processing
 - Static TX & static RX equalization
 - Any clock recovery is performed by simulator
- Implications
 - Statistical & Time-Domain equalization is the same
 - Little benefit in running Time-Domain, unless
 - Low density encoding (e.g. 8b10b) is used
 - Need to isolate specific stimulus pattern
 - Time-Domain simulations (if run) can be fairly short, as there are no RX control loops to settle



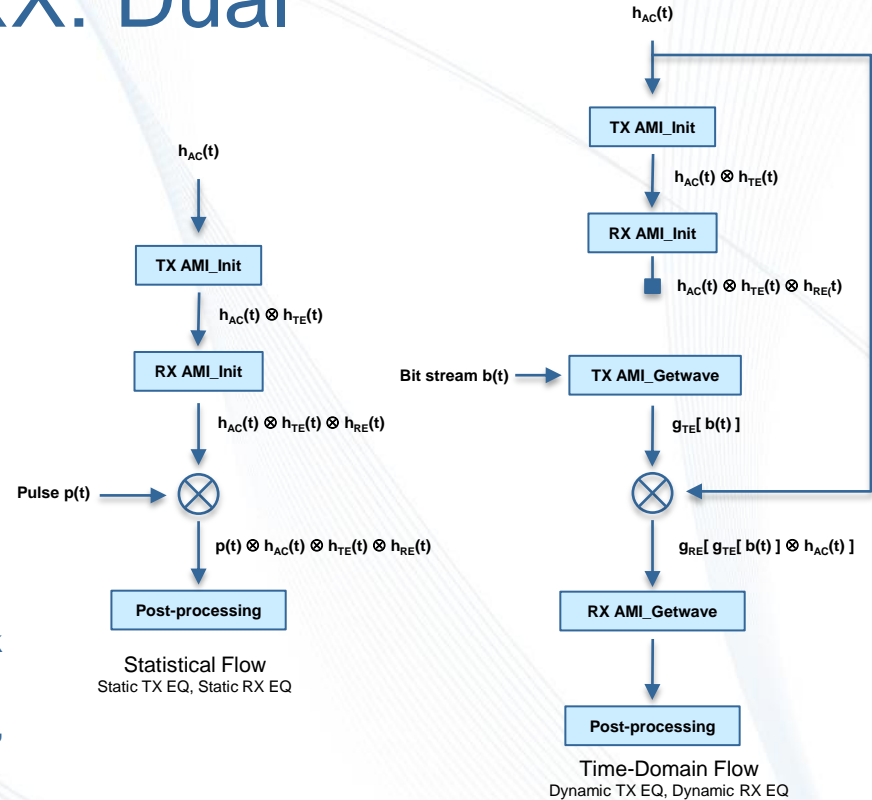
Case 2: TX: Init-only → RX: Getwave-only

- Statistical Simulation
 - Includes TX equalization only
- Time-Domain simulation
 - Static TX & Dynamic RX equalization
 - Clock recovery (usually) performed by RX model
- Implications
 - Statistical results are missing RX equalization
 - Consider results as “signal at RX die pad”
 - Statistical & Time-Domain TX behavior is the same
 - Time-domain simulations must allow RX feedback loops to settle before data accumulation begins

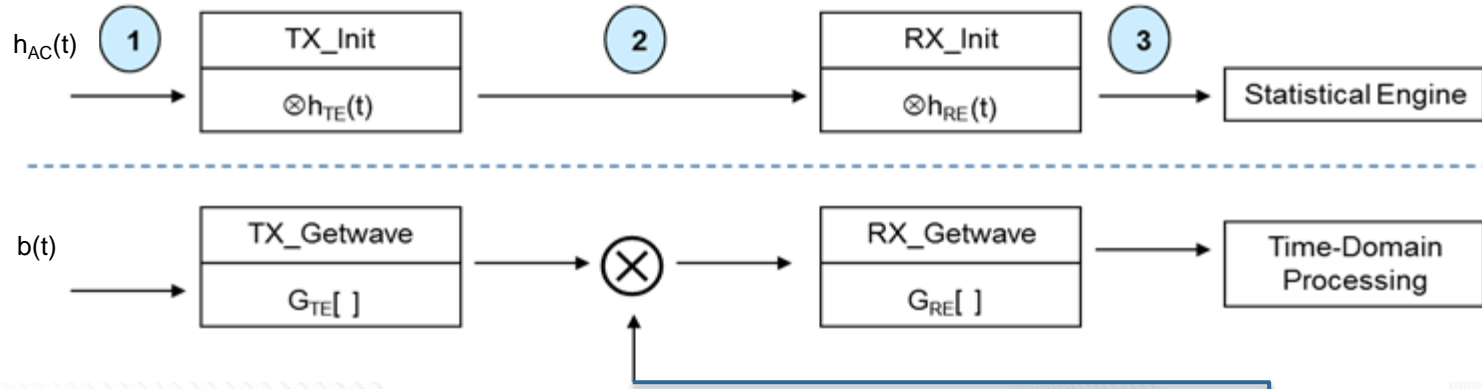


Case 9: TX: Dual → RX: Dual

- Statistical Simulation
 - Includes TX & RX equalization
- Time-Domain simulation
 - Dynamic TX & Dynamic RX equalization
 - Clock recovery (usually) performed by RX model
- Implications
 - Best possible case: fully supports Statistical & Time-Domain simulation
 - Time-domain simulations must allow RX feedback loops to settle before data accumulation begins
 - Statistical simulations can be used for exploration, Time-Domain simulations for validation
 - Should compare Statistical & Time-Domain results to determine how well Statistical results predict their Time-Domain counterparts




IBIS-AMI Reference Flow



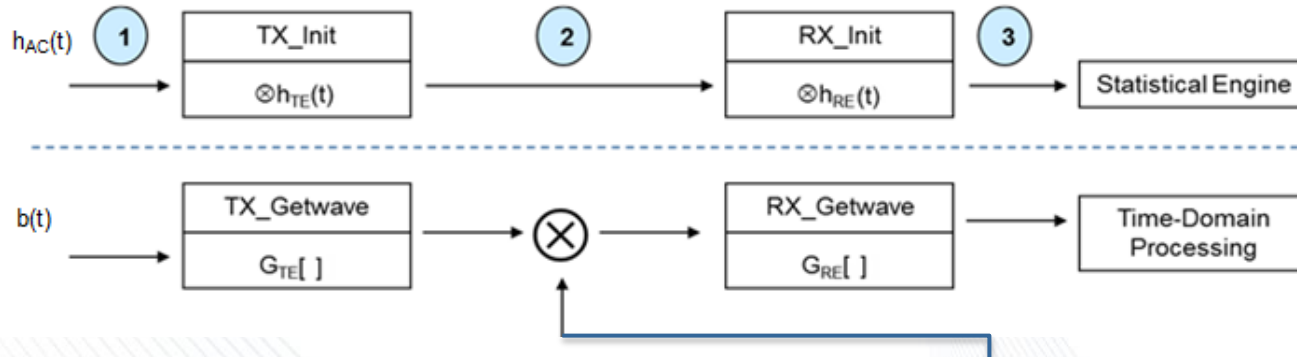
Case #	TX			RX			Convolution Input
	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning	
1	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	3
2	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1 or 2
3	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	2
4	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	3
5	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1,2,or 3
6	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	1
7	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	iFFT(FFT(3))/FFT(2))
8	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1
9	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	1

Interpreting Simulation Results

Case #	TX			RX			Statistical	Time Domain
	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning		
1	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	OK	Static TX EQ, Static RX Eq
2	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	No RX EQ	Static TX EQ, Dynamic RX Eq
3	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	OK	Static TX EQ, Dynamic RX Eq
4	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	No TX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Static RX EQ
5	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	No TX or RX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
6	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	No TX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
7	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	OK	Dynamic TX EQ, Static RX EQ
8	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	No RX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
9	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	OK	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
				Correct equalization of TX and RX modeled				
				Correct equalization of TX and RX modeled :Assuming no adaptation in TX				
				Assumes Static RX EQ is a good representation of the RX: No Adaptation				
				Assumes Static RX EQ is a good representation of the RX: No Adaptation, advanced simulator required				
				Equalization data is missing				

- Statistical simulations can be missing TX and/or RX equalization, depending on case
 - Some partial statistical results are useful, others are not
 - Time-Domain simulations ALWAYS include TX & RX equalization
 - Equalization can be either static or dynamic, depending on the case
 - Case 9 fully supports both Statistical & Time-Domain simulation
- 
- The SiSoft logo is located in the bottom right corner of the slide. It consists of a stylized icon of three vertical bars of increasing height to the left of the word "SiSoft" in a bold, sans-serif font, with a trademark symbol (TM) to its upper right.

The Whole Enchilada

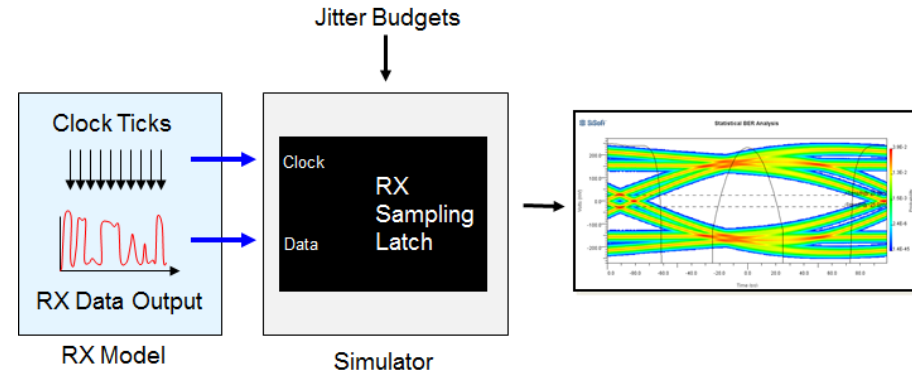


Case #	TX			RX			Convolution Input	Statistical	Time Domain
	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning	Getwave Exists	Init_Returns_Impulse	Meaning			
1	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	3	OK	Static TX EQ, Static RX Eq
2	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1 or 2	No RX EQ	Static TX EQ, Dynamic RX Eq
3	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	2	OK	Static TX EQ, Dynamic RX Eq
4	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	3	No TX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Static RX EQ
5	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1,2,or 3	No TX or RX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
6	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	1	No TX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
7	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	FALSE	TRUE	Init-Only	iFFT(FFT(3)/FFT(2))	OK	Dynamic TX EQ, Static RX EQ
8	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	FALSE	Getwave-Only	1	No RX EQ	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ
9	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	TRUE	TRUE	Dual	1	OK	Dynamic TX EQ, Dynamic RX EQ

	Correct equalization of TX and RX modeled
	Correct equalization of TX and RX modeled :Assuming no adaptation in TX
	Assumes Static RX EQ is a good representation of the RX: No Adaptation
	Assumes Static RX EQ is a good representation of the RX: No Adaptation, Requires advanced math capabilities in Simulator
	Equalization data is missing

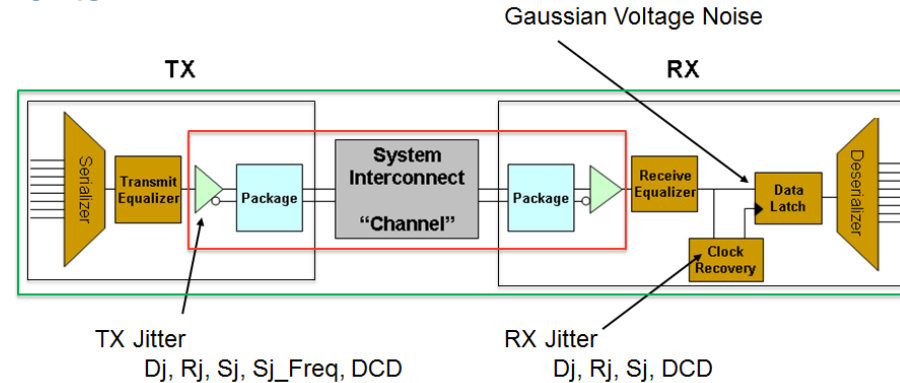
Recovered Clock Processing

- AMI models can return both equalized signal and recovered clock behavior
- Understanding where an eye is sampled is critical to analyzing system margin
- RX models are not required to return clock behavior
 - Simulators must handle these situations appropriately
- RX jitter budgets are combined with clock behavior returned from the algorithmic model



Jitter and Noise

- IBIS 6.1 provides multiple TX & RX impairments
 - TX jitter directly modulates the TX output
 - There is no jitter transfer function; transfer is 100%
- RX jitter affects recovered clock behavior
 - Simulators combine jitter data with clock information returned by the model
- RX noise affects sampling latch data input



Summary

- IBIS-AMI simulation is a multi-stage process that includes pre- and post-processing steps
- IBIS-AMI simulations combine Circuit Simulation & Signal Processing
- Each Algorithmic model can be 1 of 3 types
- Simulators must support 9 different simulation flows
 - The significance of Statistical results varies by flow
 - Time-Domain results have differing TX & RX equalization by flow
- Understanding how simulators work and how to isolate issues is key

Next Steps / Questions

- Is this information complete and correct?
- Should we incorporate these terms into IBIS?
- Would this terminology speed the process of proposing and discussing new BIRDs (e.g. Repeater flows)?

Thanks!