

IBIS-AMI & COM Co-design for 25G Serdes

Asian IBIS Summit Shanghai, PRC November 1, 2019



- Traditional IBIS-AMI
- COM Overview
- IBIS-AMI Co-design with COM for 25G
- Two example channels
- Co-simulation Conclusion
- Next Steps

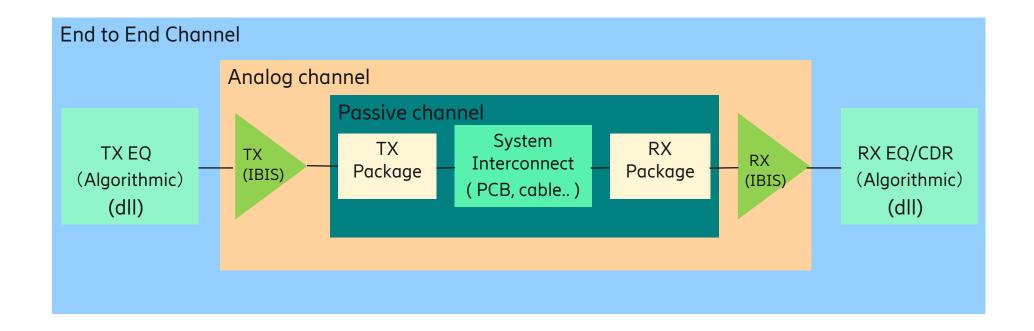


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IBIS-AMI OVERVIEW

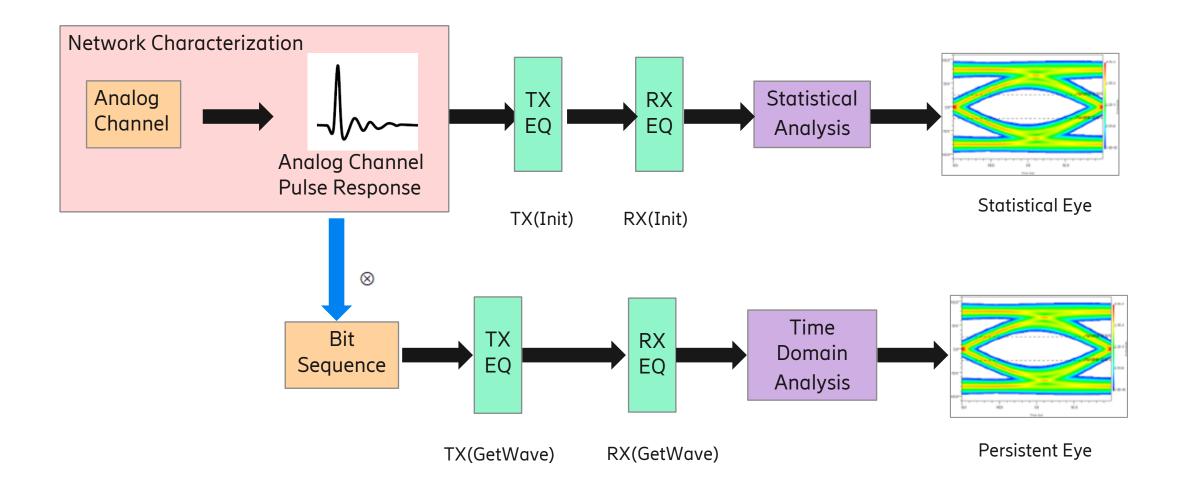


- IBIS is Input/output Buffer Information Specification
- AMI stands for Algorithmic Modeling Interface
- Analog model: drive strength/amplitude, rise/fall time, impedance
- Algorithmic model: Equalizer (CTLE, FFE, DFE), clock data recovery



IBIS-AMI FLOW







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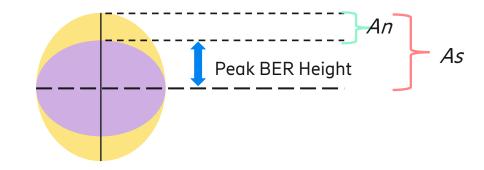
COM OVERVIEW



The Channel Operating Margin (COM) is a figure of merit for a channel derived from a measurement of its scattering parameters

COM is related to the ratio of a calculated signal amplitude to a calculated noise amplitude as defined by Equation

$$COM = 20 \times log 10(As/An)$$



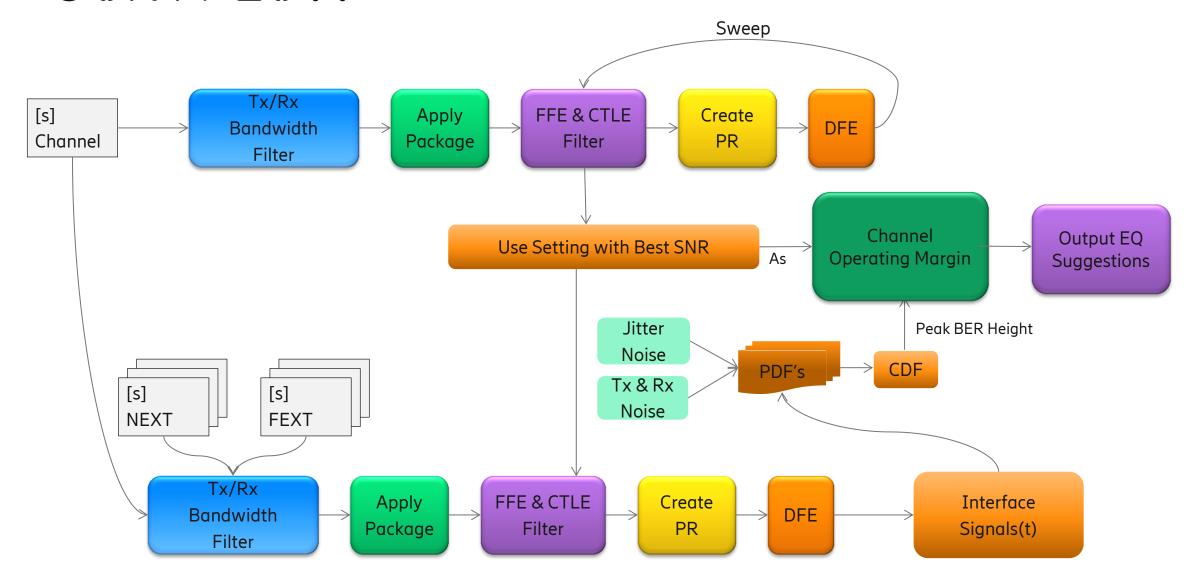
Where As is the signal amplitude, An is the noise amplitude COM has been adapted by various standards:

- IEEE 802.3
- OIF CEI
- JEDEC 204C

An (Peak BER Noise) = As - Peak BER Height

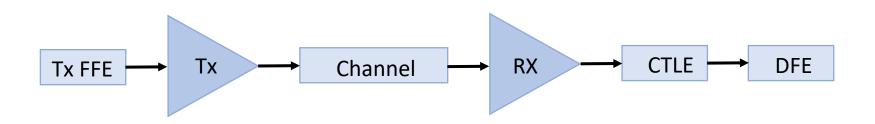
COM FLOW



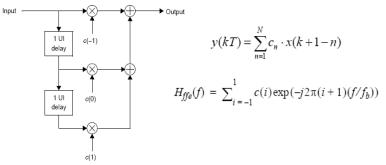


COM CHANNEL TRANSFER FUNCTION





$$H(f) = H_{Tx}(f) \times H_{TxFFE}(f) \times H_{ch}(f) \times H_{Rx}(f) \times H_{RxCTLE}(f)$$

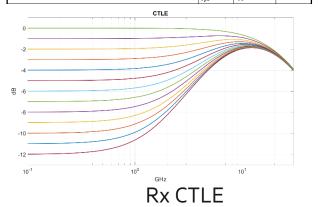


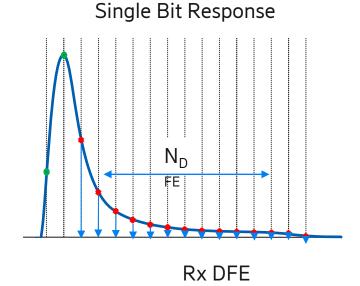
Transmitter equalizer, minimum cursor coefficient	c(0)	0.62	_
Transmitter equalizer, pre-cursor coefficient Mnimum value Maximum value Step size	c(-1)	-0.18 0 0.02	_
Transmitter equalizer, post-cursor coefficient Minimum value Maximum value Step size	c(1)	-0.38 0 0.02	

Tx FFE

H (f) -	$10^{g_{DC}/20} + jf/f_z$	
11ctf()	_	$\frac{j + j + j}{(1 + jf/f_{p1})(1 + jf/f_{p2})}$

_			
Continuous time filter, DC gain Minimum value Maximum value Step size	gDC	-12 0 1	dB dB dB
Continuous time filter, zero frequency	f_z	f _b / 4	GHz
Continuous time filter, pole frequencies	f_{p1} f_{p2}	f _b / 4	GHz





COM OPTIMAL EQ SETTINGS



- COM is a figure of merit (FOM), which calculates the ratio of peak signal level to the peak noise level at the receiver sampling latch, comprehending device Tx characteristics (i.e., driver filter, FFE filter, package S-parameters), channel characteristics (i.e., S-parameters) and receiver characteristics (i.e., Rx filter, CTLE filter, package S-parameters and DFE)
- Determine optimal equalization settings
 - An exhaustive search for the best SNR used as a FOM for finding the best FFE and CTLE setting
 - FFE and CTLE are optimized jointly
 - The DFE is only used to gate the SBR

$$FOM = 10log_{10}(\frac{A_S^2}{\sigma_{TX}^2 + \sigma_{ISI}^2 + \sigma_I^2 + \sigma_{XT}^2 + \sigma_N^2})$$

 A_S – peak signal amplitude

 σ_{TX} - transmitter noise

 σ_{ISI} - residual ISI

 σ_J — jitter contribution to amplitude noise

 σ_{XT} – peak crosstalk

 σ_N – spectral noise at the ouput of CTLE



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IBIS-AMI COMBINE WITH COM





- Can we use COM to evaluate the channel margin in early design phase of a project?
- Are the COM recommended equalization parameters suitable for the Channel?
- How can we combine the advantages of COM with IBIS-AMI?

25G CO-SIMULATION PROCESS



- Extraction of passive S parameter model of the simulation channel
- Use S parameter to do COM simulation
- IBIS simulation using COM recommended EQ parameter
- IBIS simulation to sweep EQ parameter
- Comparing the eye diagram in time domain



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CASE1-SIMULATION TOPOLOGY

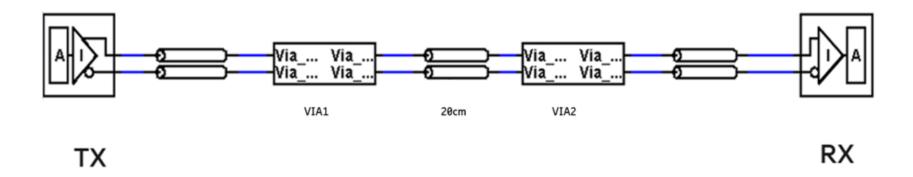


Simulation Topology Configuration

• Signal Rate: 25Gbps

PCB Material: Mid-loss FR4

PCB Channel Length: 20 cm



COM SIMULATION CONFIGURATION



	Table 93A-1 paramete	ers	
Parameter	Setting	Units	Information
f b	24.576	GBd	
f_min	0.05	GHz	
Delta f	0.01	GHz	
C d	[2.5e-4 2.5e-4]	nF	[TX RX]
z p select	[12]		[test cases to run]
z_p (TX)	[12 30]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (NEXT)	[12 12]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (FEXT)	[12 30]	mm	[test cases]
z_p (RX)	[12 30]	mm	[test cases]
C_p	[1.8e-4 1.8e-4]	nF	[TX RX]
R 0	50	Ohm	
R d	[55 55]	Ohm	[TX RX]
f_r	0.75	*fb	
c(0)	0.62		min
c(-1)	[-0.18:0.02:0]		[min:step:max]
c(1)	[-0.38:0.02:0]		[min:step:max]
g_DC	[-12:1:0]	dB	[min:step:max]
f z	6.144	GHz	,
f_p1	6.144	GHz	
f_p2	24.576	GHz	
A_v	0.4	V	
A_fe	0.4	V	
A_ne	0.6	V	
L	2		
М	32		
N_b	0	UI	
b_max(1)	1		
b_max(2N_b)	1		
sigma_RJ	0.01	UI	
A_DD	0.05	UI	
eta_0	5.20E-08	V^2/GHz	
SNR_TX	27	dB	
R_LM	1		
DER_0	1.00E-12		
	Operational contro	I	
COM Pass threshold	3	dB	
Include PCB	0	logical	

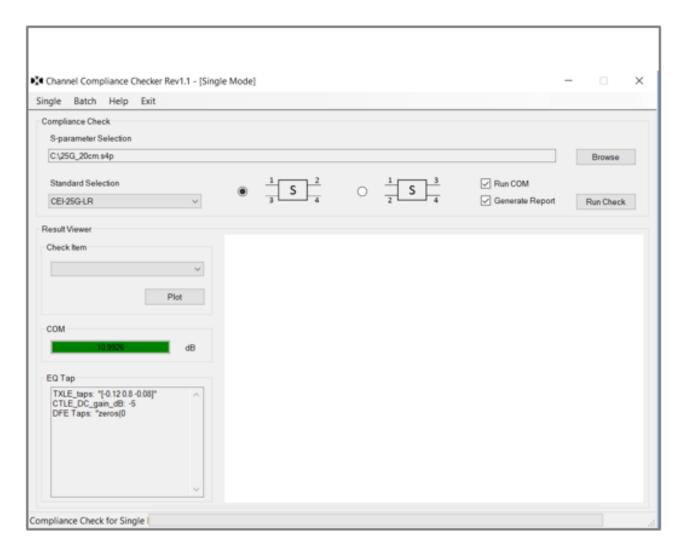
Table 95 <mark>A"C2 parameter</mark>			
Parameter	Setting	Units	
package_tl_tau	6.141E-03	ns	
package_tl_gamma0_a1_a2	[0 1.734e-3 1.455e-4]		
package_Z_c	78.2	Ohm	

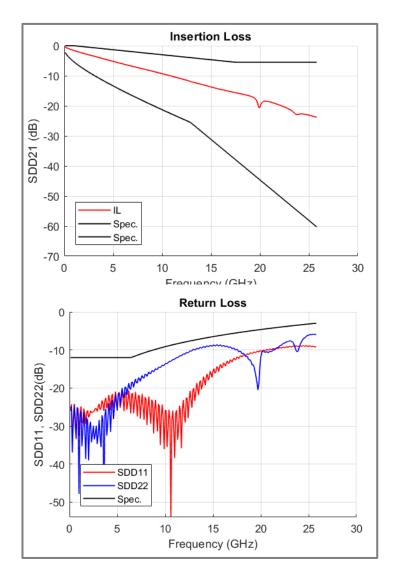
Table 92"C12 parameter			
Parameter	Setting		
board_tl_tau	6.191E-03	ns	
board_tl_gamma0_a1_a2	[0 4.114e-4 2.547e-4]		
board_Z_c	109.8	Ohm	
z_bp (TX)	151	mm	
z_bp (NEXT)	72	mm	
z_bp (FEXT)	72	mm	
z_bp (RX)	151	mm	

All parameter come from IEEE 802.3bj

COM SIMULATION RESULT

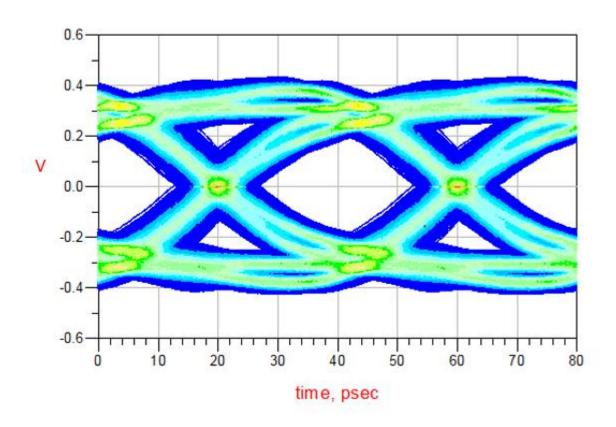






IBIS-AMI SIMULATION WITH COM RECOMMENDED PARAMETER





Eye Diagram after RX EQ

index	Width	Height
0.000	2.780E-11	0.289

EQ Parameters: COM Recommend

TX: C(-1)=-0.12 C(0)=0.8

C(1) = -0.08

RX: CTLE=-5

DFE off

IBIS-AMI SWEEP PARAMETERS RESULT





✓ COM recommended EQ parameters produce an acceptable eye opening, but possibly less optimal than the eye opening obtained by time domain simulation

Sweep parameter:

TX: C(-1),C(0),C(1)

RX: CTLE

Total case: 80

Time Domain Simulation

In the red circle is COM recommend EQ parameters

CASE2-SIMULATION TOPOLOGY

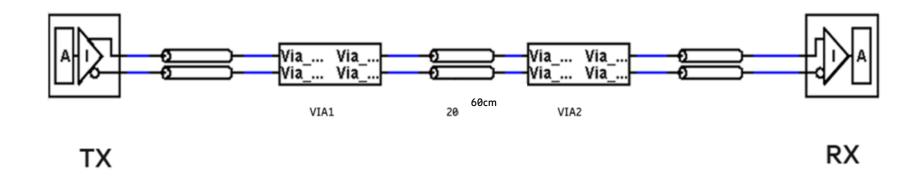


Simulation Topology Configuration

• Signal Rate: 25Gbps

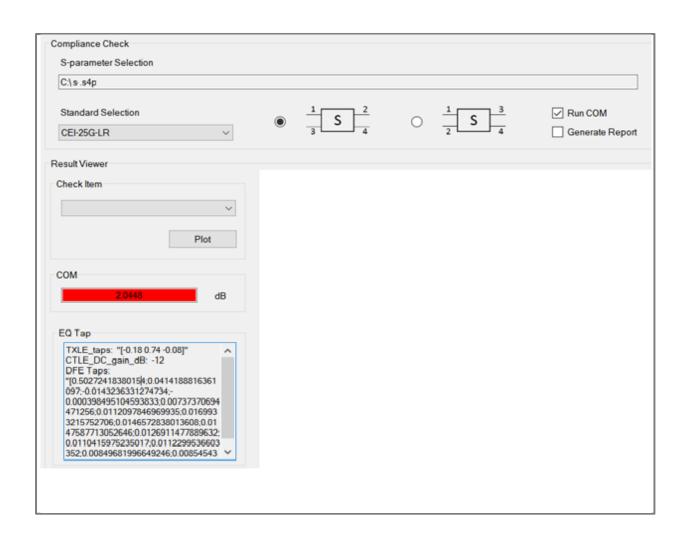
PCB Material: Mid-loss FR4

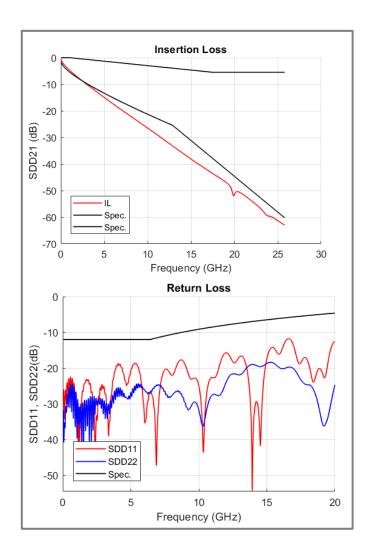
PCB Channel Length: 60 cm



COM SIMULATION RESULT

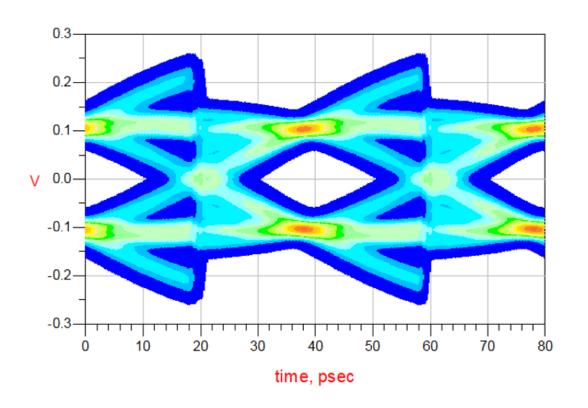






IBIS-AMI SIMULATION WITH COM RECOMMENDED PARAMETER





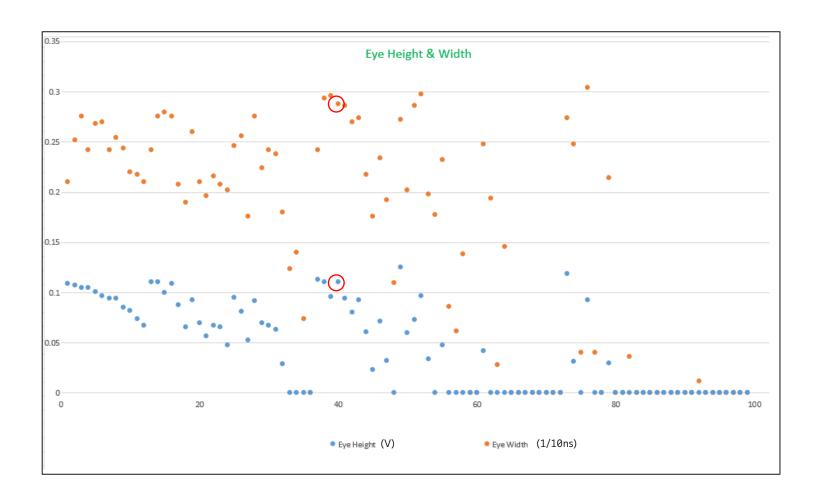
index	robe1.Height)	Probe1.Width)
0.000	0.109	2.100E-11

Eye Diagram after RX EQ

EQ Parameters: Use COM Recommended

IBIS-AMI SWEEP PARAMETERS RESULT





✓ COM recommended EQ parameters produce a good time domain eye diagram

Sweep parameter:

TX: C(-1),C(0),C(1)

RX: CTLE&DFE

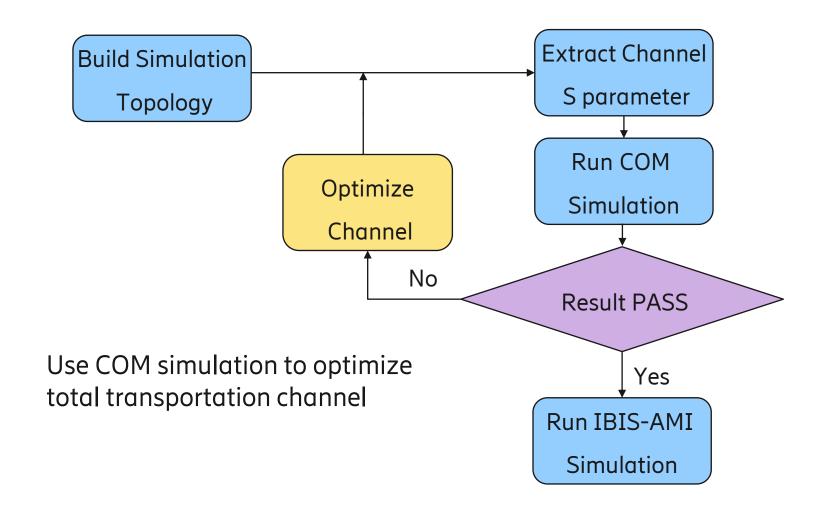
Total case: 100

Time Domain Simulation

In the red circle is COM recommended EQ parameters

CO-DESIGN SIMULATION FLOW







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CO-SIMULATION CONCLUSION



- COM enables passive channel evaluation of high-speed signals at early design phase
- COM recommended EQ parameters are suitable for same channel in time domain simulation
- COM simulation is faster, making them more suitable for the post-layout phase of large designs to sweep EQ parameters



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NEXT STEPS



- Model crosstalk in actual link
- Co-simulation for 56G PAM-4
- Accuracy of IBIS-AMI model
- Correlation of Co-simulation with measurement

