Efficient Table-Based I-Q Behavioral Model for High-Speed Digital Buffers/Drivers

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# **Presentation Outlines**

- 1. Behavioral Model Structure
- 2. Output Impedance

-Model Structure

- -Extraction & Implementation
- 3. StIDF Extraction
- 4. Validation Results
- 5. Conclusions





Basic structure of the two port digital output buffer and its main electrical variables





# Output impedance I-Q-Model

### I-V / C-V Extraction



#### I-V / Q-V Implementation



# **IQ Model Extraction**

### **I-V Conduction Current**

### **Extraction Example**



# **Step Input Describing Functions**

The  $w_L(.)$  and  $w_H(.)$  give the transient information about the predriver's nonlinear dynamics (e.g. asymmetric gain, overshoot, rise/fall time, settling time and ringing) for up/down transitions.

#### The transient identification signal data



# Validation-Results

### SI Validation Setup.



## Performance of the TL and Behavioral Models.

Model	NMS	Memory Used	CPU
	E(dB)	(KB)	time (ms)
TL	_	2*10 <sup>3</sup>	$47*10^{3}$
IV/CV	-28.94	860	439
IV/QV	-28.94	661	321



## Conclusions

-The I-Q model can be directly implemented in SPICE-like simulators where the derivative in is implemented by the simulator core functions (in continuous-time).

-The output conduction current-voltage (I-V) static relation, and the displacement charge-voltage (Q-V) function, for the upper and lower devices of the driver's last stage are stored as lookup tables that capture.

-The C-V implementation requires one more floating point operation (FLOP) than the Q-V one, which corresponds to an increase of about 33% in simulation efficiency.

-The proposed implementation is directly applicable to the IBIS definition, extending it with the nonlinear dynamics of the buffer output impedance.



## References

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