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The Bitter-Sweet Experiences of using IBIS Models



High-Speed Design Challenges

- On Board Data Rates
 - Commonly 133MHz - 500MHz; moving to 1GHz+
- Detailed Signal Integrity and Timing analysis required
 - Must simulate over Process, Voltage, and Temperature
 - Inter Symbol Interference
 - Simultaneous Switching Output Noise and Crosstalk
 - Pre-Layout Solution Space analysis
 - Post-Layout Verification
- Large number of simulations required



IBIS Benefits

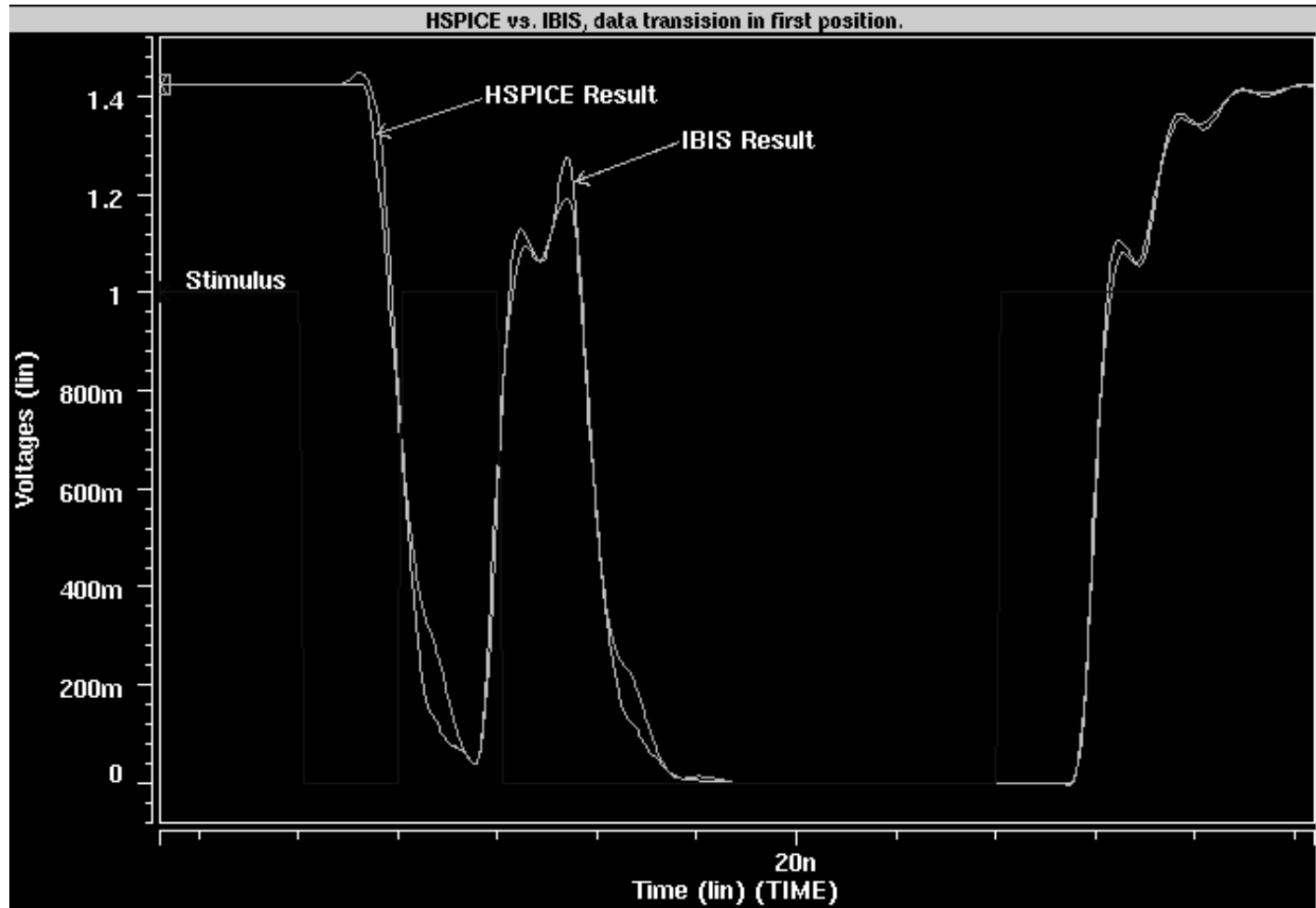
- Performance
 - 10 -100x faster than transistor level models
- Encapsulates large amount of information for
 - Waveform analysis
 - Timing Analysis
 - System Verification
- Can be as accurate as transistor level models
- No proprietary transistor level information



Generating good models is hard

- Requires significant effort
 - Correctly converting transistor level models to IBIS is a complicated process
 - Simulate transistor level and IBIS models into representative topologies
 - Review I-V and V-T data
 - Check results in different process corners
 - Various frequencies of operation
- Good models result in good correlation

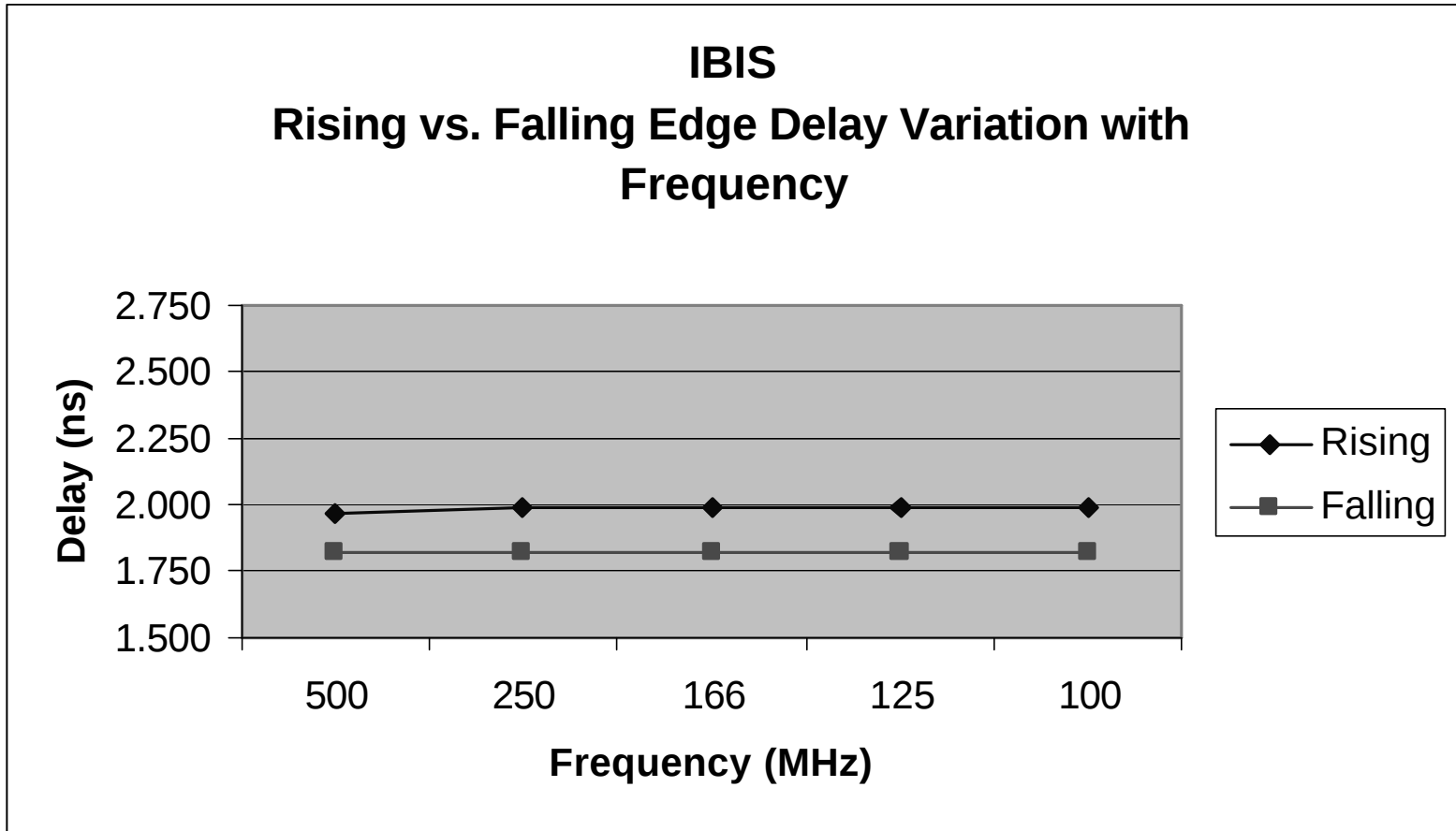
Hspice vs. IBIS correlation



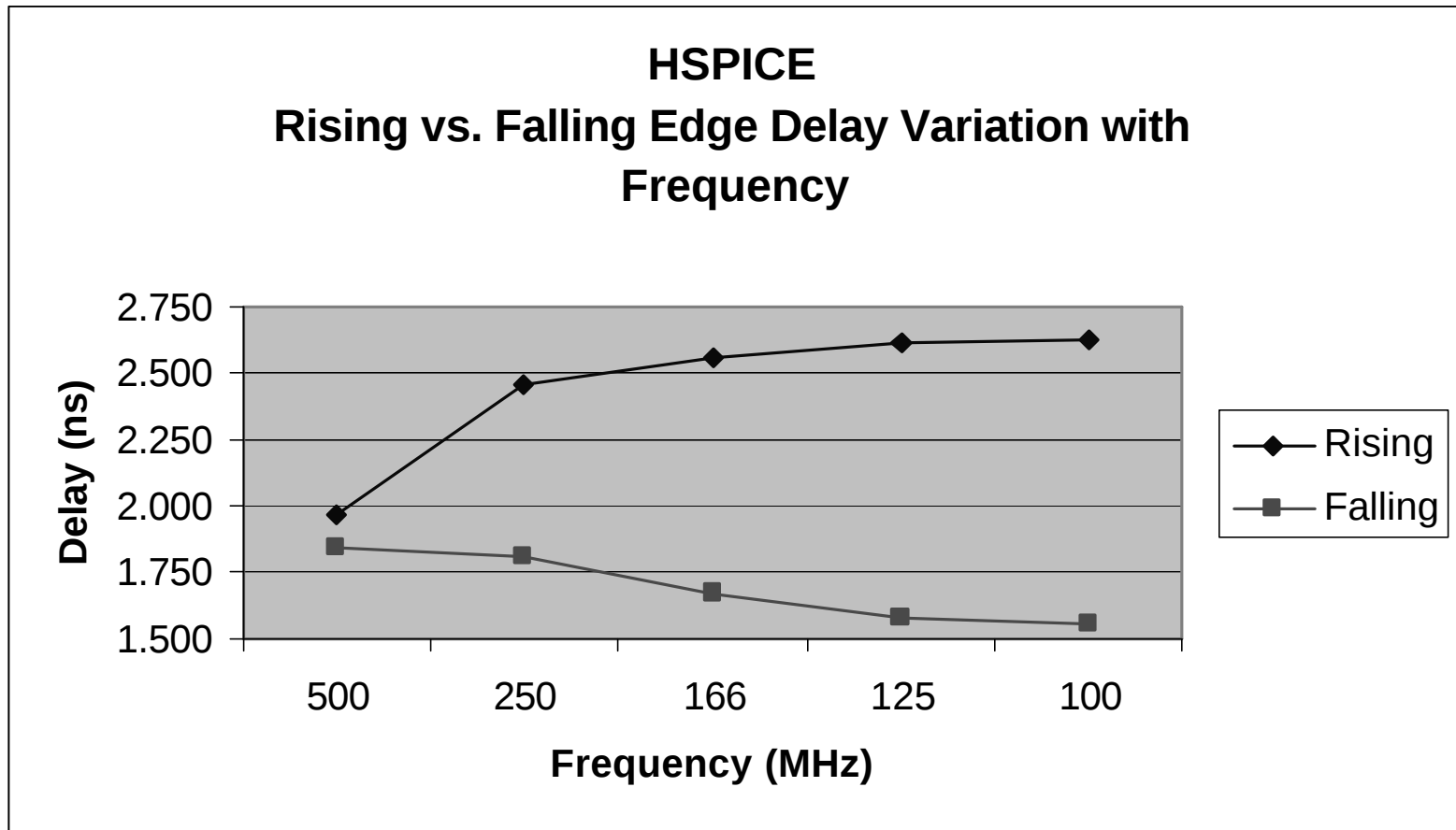
However...

- Effects not currently captured by IBIS models
 - Frequency dependent delays
 - Delay variation as a function of slew-rate
 - Signal amplitude delay variations

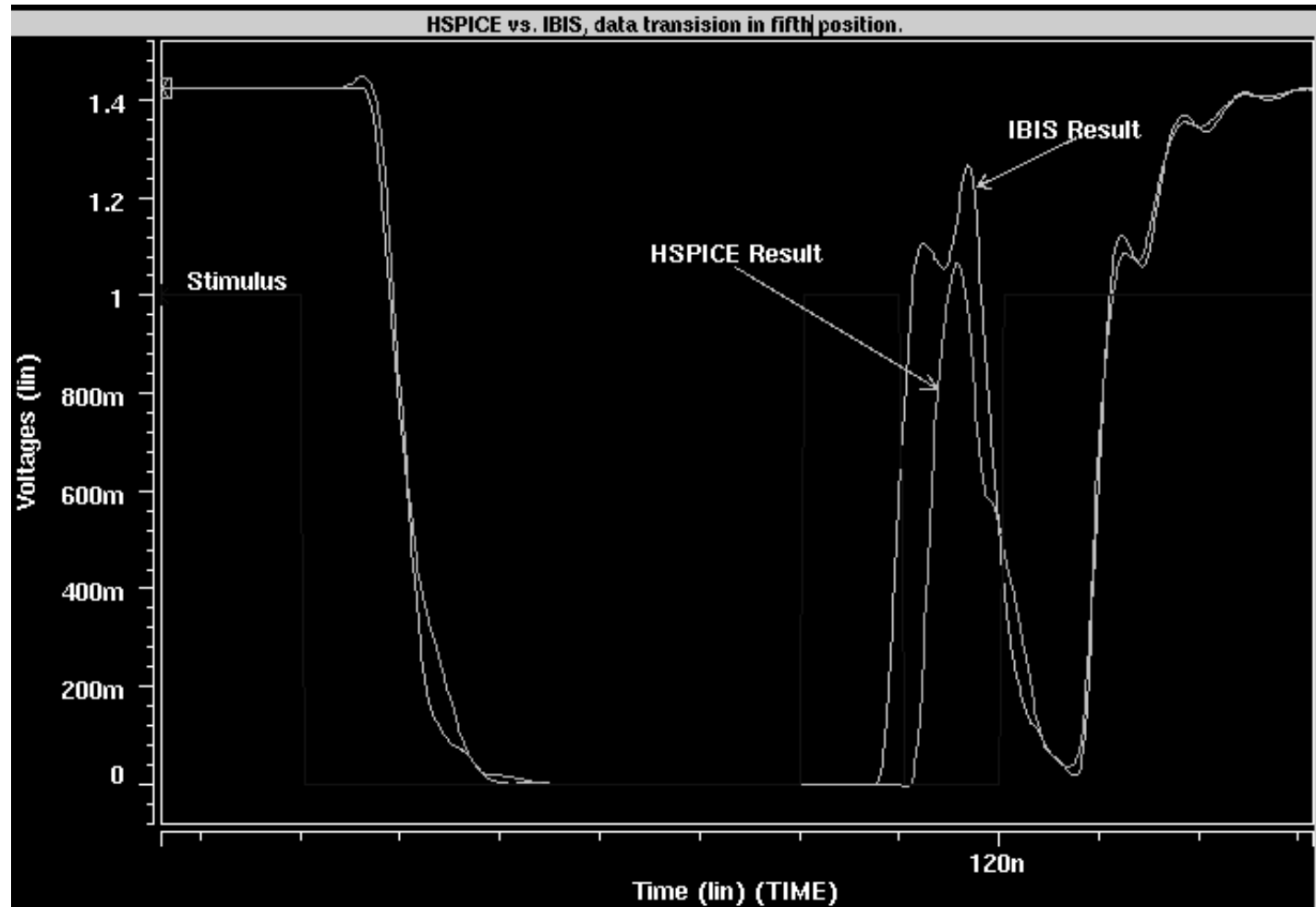
Delay Variations



Delay Variations



Delay Variations, slow process



Steps to Design Success using IBIS models

- I/O Characterization
 - Understand I/O behavior over operating conditions
- Model Qualification
- IBIS results needs to be correlated to transistor level simulations



Conclusions

- Using IBIS models allows us to run a larger solution space analysis
- Creating good IBIS models requires significant effort
- Using IBIS for High-Speed Interfaces requires validated and correlated models
- In many cases IBIS models can be used for designing 600+ MHz interfaces