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On and Off-Chip Crosstalk Avoidance in VLSI Design

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Preface

One of the greatest challenges in Deep Sub-Micron (DSM) design is inter-wire crosstalk, which becomes significant with shrinking feature sizes of VLSI fabrication processes and greatly limits the speed and increases the power consumption of an IC. This monograph presents approaches to avoid crosstalk in both on-chip as well as off-chip busses.

The research work presented in the first part of this monograph focuses on crosstalk avoidance with bus encoding, one of the techniques that effectively mitigates the impact of on-chip capacitive crosstalk and improves the speed and power consumption of the bus interconnect. This technique encodes data before transmission over the bus to avoid certain undesirable crosstalk conditions and thereby improves the bus speed and/or energy consumption. We first derive the relationship between the inter-wire capacitive crosstalk and signal speed as well as power, and show the data pattern dependence of crosstalk. A system to classify busses based on data patterns is introduced and serves as the foundation for all the on-chip crosstalk avoidance encoding techniques. The first set of crosstalk avoidance codes (CACs) discussed are memoryless codes. These codes are generated using a fixed code-book and solely dependent on the current input data, and therefore require less complicated CODECs. We study a suite of memoryless CACs: from 3C-free to 1C-free codes, including code design details and performance analysis. We show that these codes are more efficient than conventional crosstalk avoidance techniques. We discuss several CODEC design techniques that enable the construction of modular, fast and low overhead CODECs. The second set of codes presented are memorybased CACs. Compared to memoryless codes, these codes are more area efficient. The corresponding CODEC designs are more complicated, however, since the encoding/decoding processes require the current input and the previous state. The memory-based codes discussed include a 4C-free code, which requires as little as 33% overhead with simple and fast CODEC designs. We also present two general memory-based codeword generation techniques, namely the “code-pruning”-based algorithm and the ROBDD-based algorithm. We then further extend the crosstalk avoidance to multi-valued bus interconnects. The crosstalk classification system is first generalized to multi-valued busses and two ternary crosstalk avoidance schemes are discussed. Details about the ternary driver and receiver circuit designs are also presented in the monograph.

Advances in VLSI design and fabrication technologies have led to a dramatic increase in the on-chip performance of integrated circuits. The transistor delay in an integrated circuit is no longer the single bottleneck to system performance as it has historically been in past decades. System performance is now also limited by the electrical parasitics of the packaging interconnect. Noise sources such as supply bounce, signal coupling, and reflections all result in reduced performance. These factors arise due to the parasitic inductance and capacitance of the packaging interconnect. While advanced packaging can aid in reducing the parasitics, the cost and time associated with the design of a new package is often not suited for the majority of VLSI designs. The second part of this monograph presents techniques to model and alleviate off-chip inductive crosstalk. This work presents techniques to model and improve the performance of VLSI designs without moving toward advanced packaging. A single, unified mathematical framework is presented that predicts the performance of a given package depending on the package parasitics and bus configuration used. The performance model is shown to be accurate to within 10% of analog simulator results which are much more computationally expensive. Using information about the package, a methodology is presented to select the most cost-effective bus width for a given package. In addition, techniques are presented to encode off-chip data so as to avoid the switching patterns that lead to increased noise. The reduced noise level that results from encoding the off-chip data translates into increased bus performance even after accounting for the encoder overhead. Performance improvements of up to 225% are reported using the encoding techniques. Finally, a compensation technique is presented that matches the impedance of the package interconnect to the impedance of the PCB, resulting in reduced reflected noise. The compensation technique is shown to reduce reflected noise as much as 400% for broadband frequencies up to 3 GHz. The techniques presented in this work are described in general terms so as not to limit the approach to any particular technology. At the same time, the techniques are validated using existing technologies to prove their effectiveness.

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