

Automated Mixed-Signal PHY Generation of the AIB Die-to-Die Interface

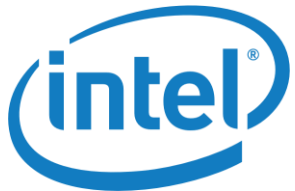
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David Kehlet, Intel Corporation



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Agenda: Automated Mixed-Signal PHY Generation of AIB

- Motivations for Chiplets and Automated Analog Design
- Generator-Based Design Methodology and Application to AIB
- AIB Generator and Open Source Hardware
- AIB 2.0
- Conclusion



Why Are Chiplets Interesting Now?

- Heterogeneous integration advancements
 - Mix foundries, process nodes, IP sources, etc.
- Time-to-market advantages
 - No need to port everything to same node
- Advanced packaging technology
 - Enables high die-to-die bandwidth
- Open source standards like AIB encourage chiplet ecosystem

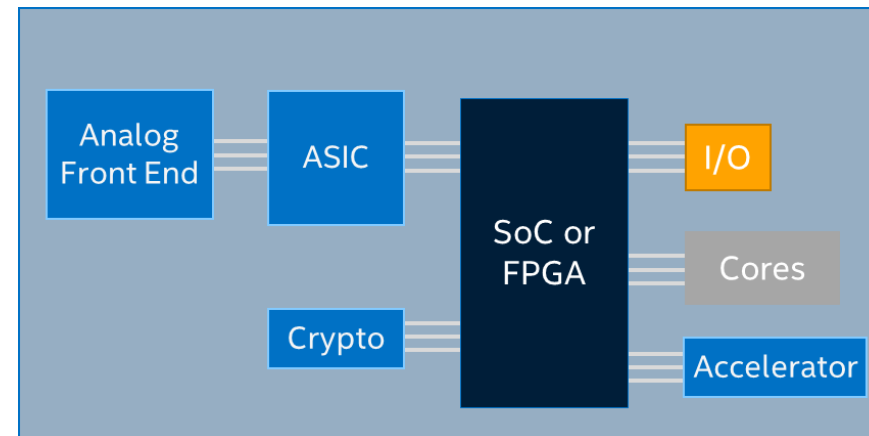
"It may prove to be more economical to build large systems out of smaller functions, which are separately packaged and interconnected¹."

Gordon E. Moore

1: 3rd Page of Moore's 1965 paper, "Cramming more components onto integrated circuits"



Image: Intel



Barriers to Entry in Developing Custom Silicon

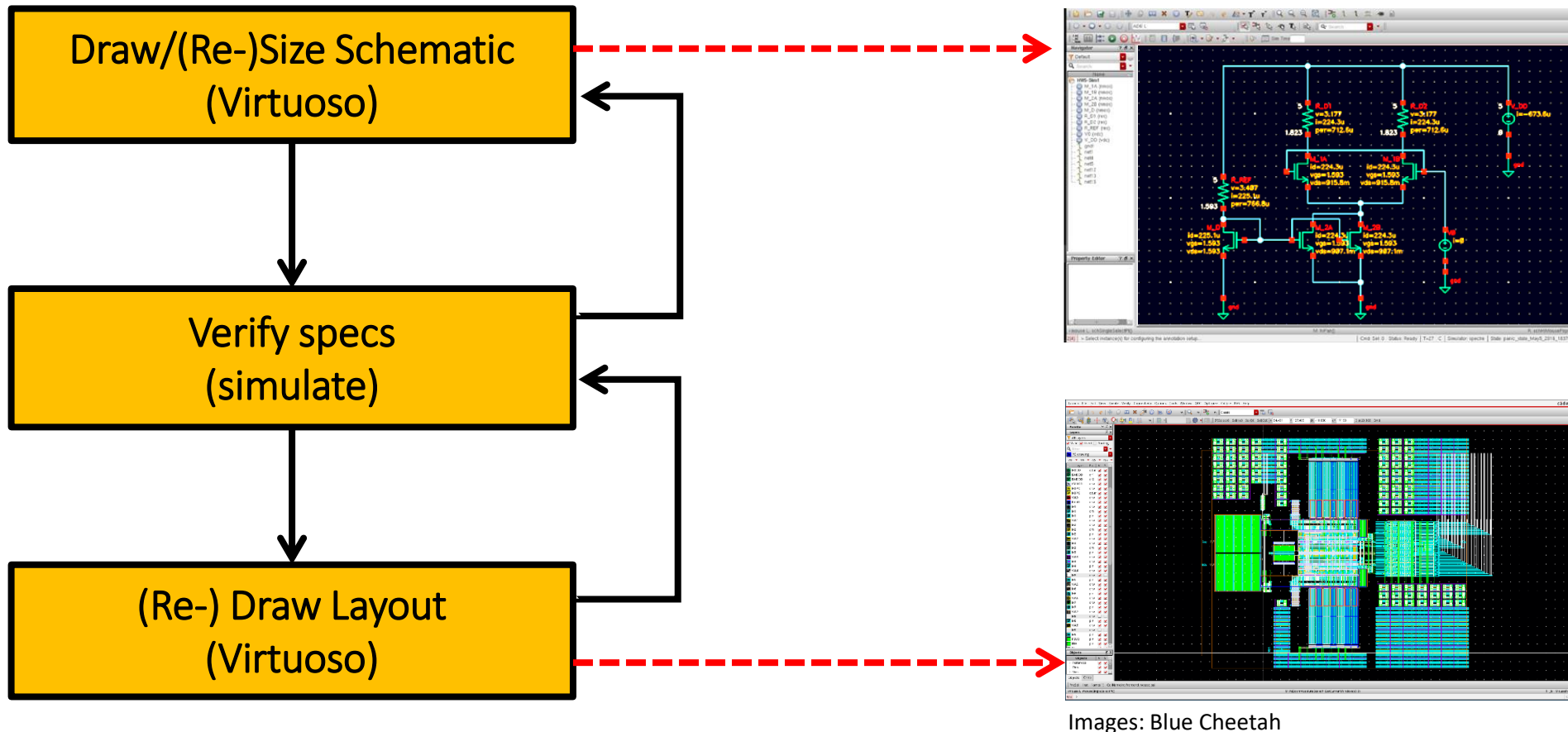
- Rapid generation of IP, across many technology nodes = catalyst for chiplet / AIB ecosystem
 - **Barriers** -- Labor, time-to-market, risk profile, broad expertise
 - **Focus** -- For many in industry, analog design is an exemplar of the above barriers
- Reuse of **instance** is a myth!
 - Features, performance, specifications, design attributes, process **change** every time.

Solution: Don't just develop instances – re-use designer knowledge and practices in **generators**!

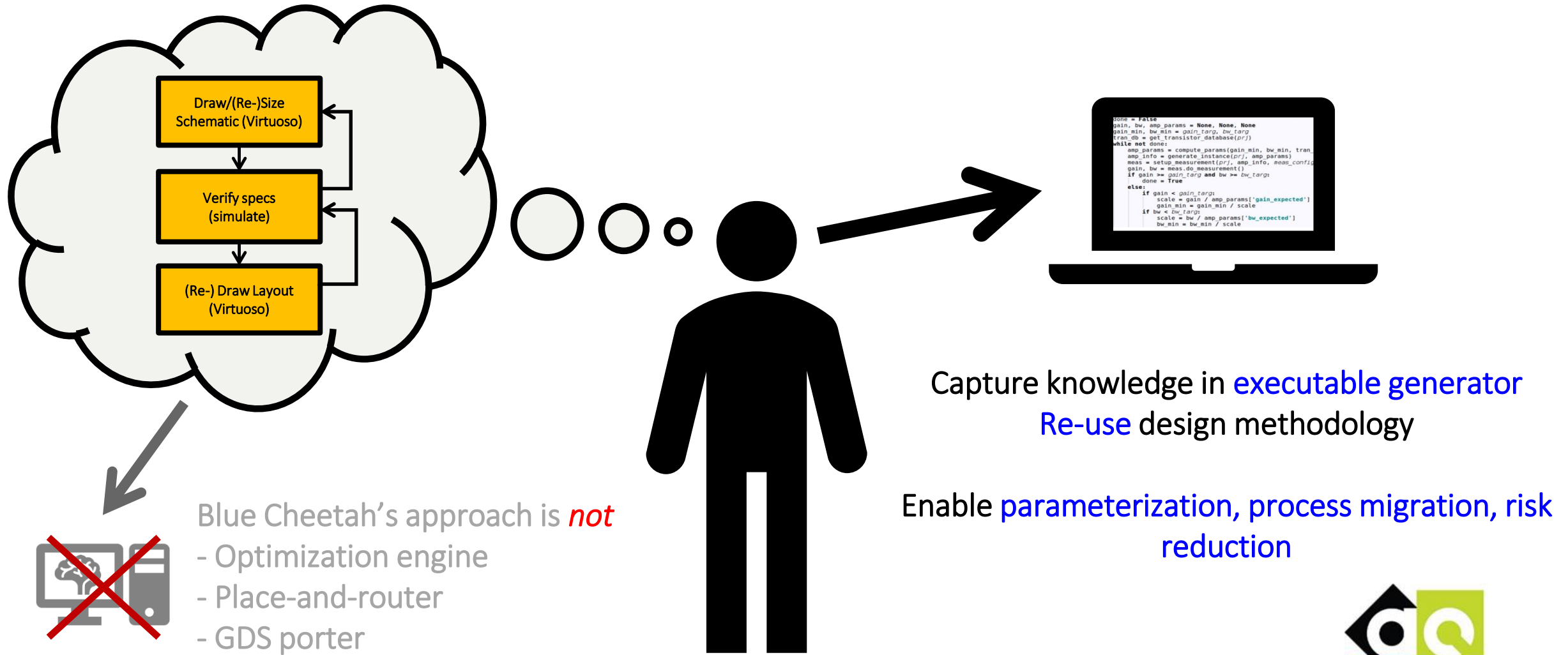


Why is Analog Design a Bottleneck?

- Core design loop hasn't really changed for 30+ years

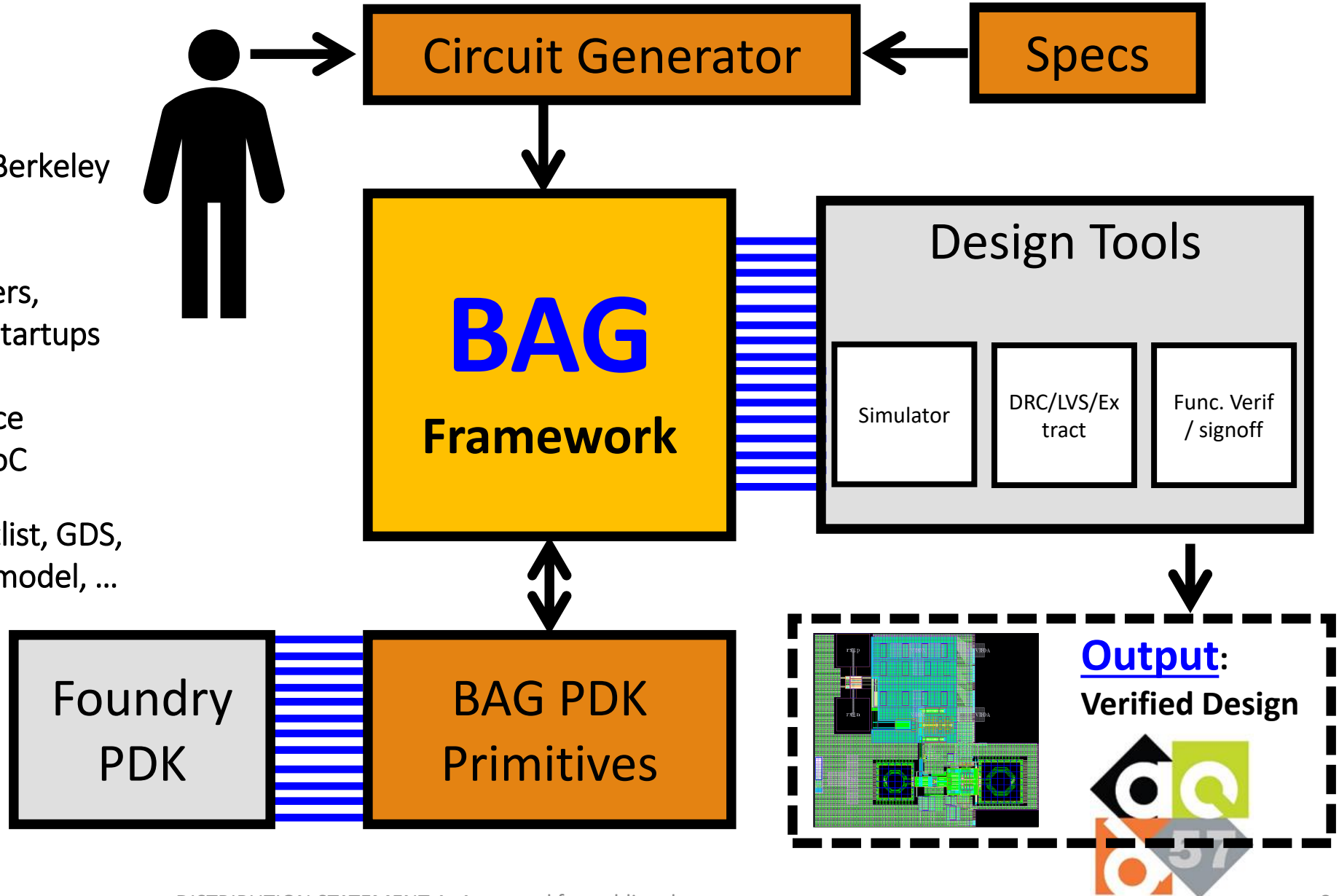


Generator-Based Design

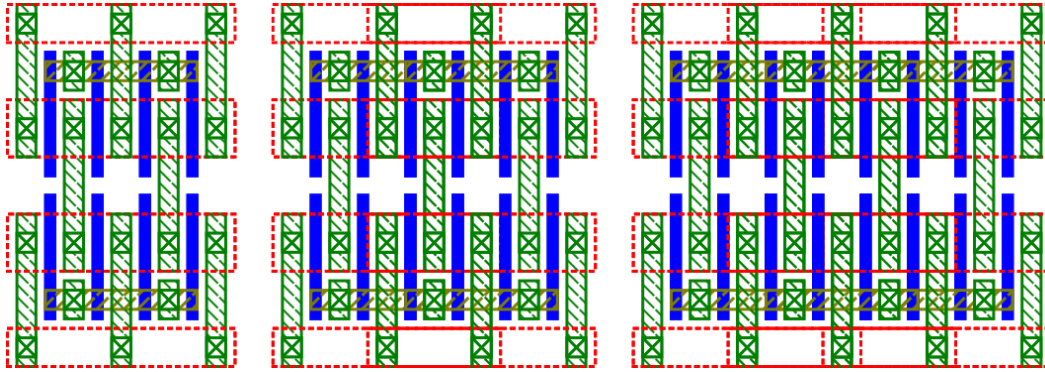


Key Technology Enabler: BAG Framework

- Based on work done at UC Berkeley starting in 2012¹
- Adopted by many researchers, universities, companies, & startups
- Powerful features to produce instances + integrate into SoC
- Full generators produce netlist, GDS, LEF file, LIB file, behavioral model, ...
- Blue Cheetah is leader in Framework development and driving commercialization



Capturing Floorplan Concept

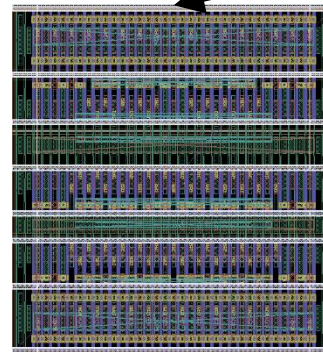


Floorplan Concept

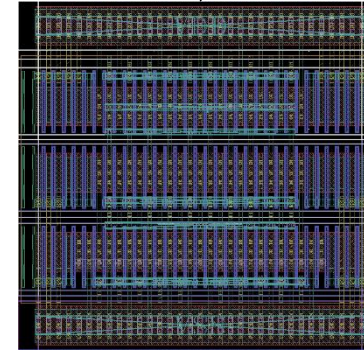
- Key: floorplan concept is process portable
- BAG APIs support allowable operations with given floorplan concept
 - Generator writer uses API to encode layout strategy

```
# specify width/threshold of each row
nw_list, nth_list = [w_dict['amp']], [intent_dict['amp']] # NMOS
pw_list, pth_list = [w_dict['load']], [intent_dict['load']] # PMOS
# specify number of horizontal routing tracks for each row
ng_tracks, nds_tracks = [1], [1] # NMOS gate and drain/source tracks
pg_tracks, pds_tracks = [1], [1] # PMOS gate and drain/source tracks
# specify row orientations
n_orient = ['R0'] # gate connection on bottom
p_orient = ['MX'] # gate connection on top
# draw transistor rows
self.draw_base(lch, fg_tot, ptap_w, ntap_w, nw_list,
               nth_list, pw_list, pth_list,
               ng_tracks=ng_tracks, nds_tracks=nds_tracks,
               pg_tracks=pg_tracks, pds_tracks=pds_tracks,
               n_orientations=n_orient, p_orientations=p_orient,
               )
# ...
# create transistor connections
amp_ports = self.draw_mos_conn('nch', 0, amp_col, fg_amp, nsdir, nddir)
load_ports = self.draw_mos_conn('pch', 0, load_col, fg_load, 2, 0)
# ...
# connect transistors to routing tracks
vin = self.connect_to_tracks(amp_ports['g'], vin_tr)
vout = self.connect_to_tracks([amp_ports['d']], load_ports['d'], vout_tr)
vbias = self.connect_to_tracks(load_ports['g'], vbias_tr)
```

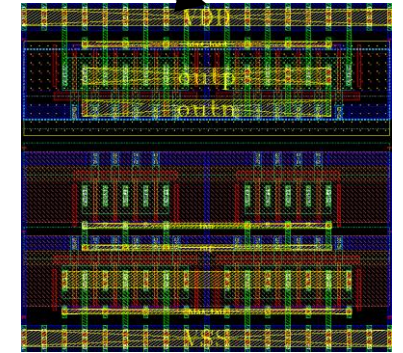
Layout
Generator
Script



FinFET



Bulk

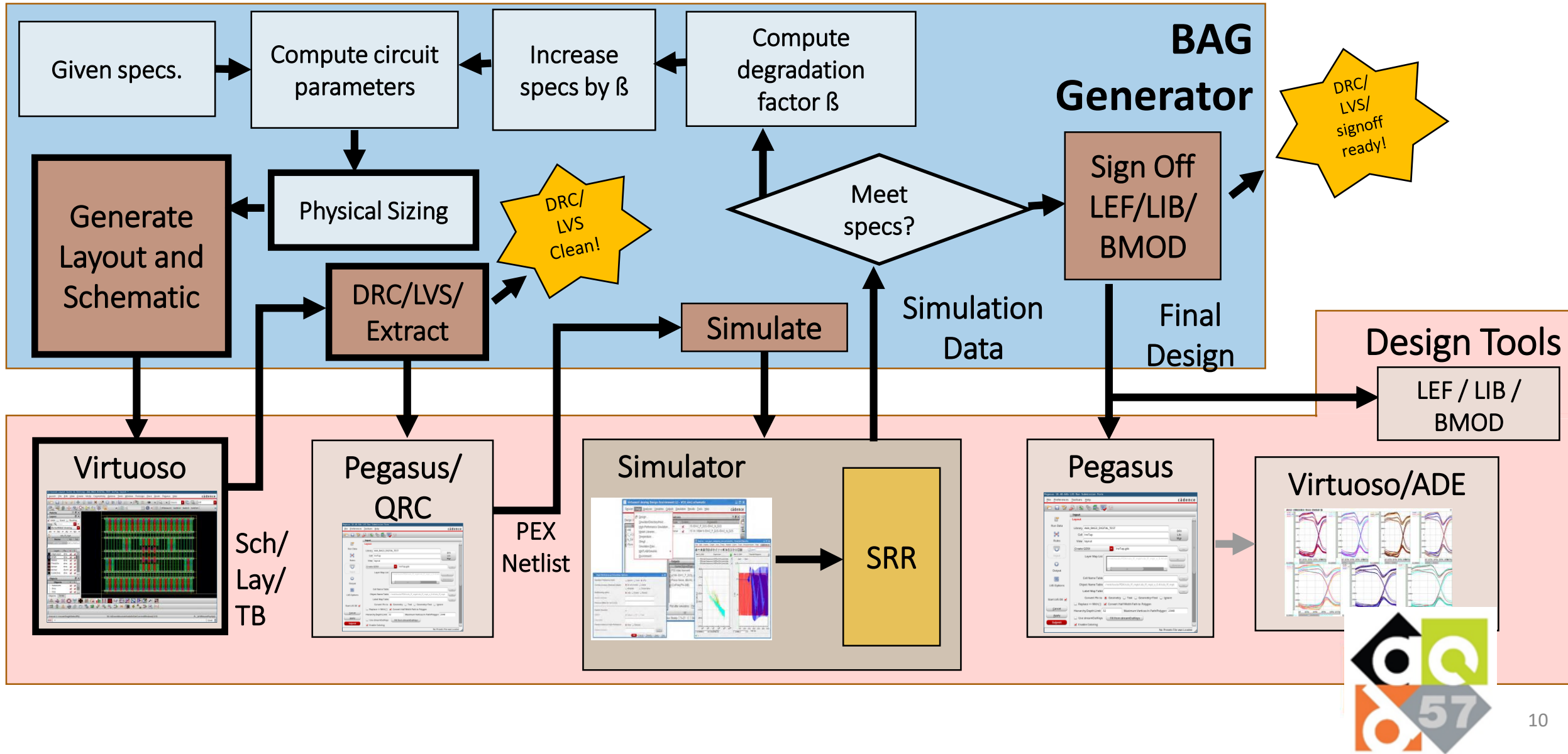


SOI



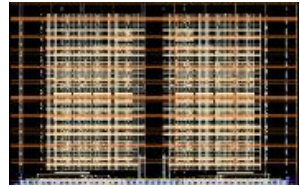
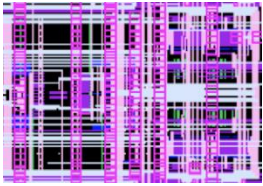
Chang, Eric, et al. "BAG2: A process-portable framework for generator-based AMS circuit design." 2018 IEEE Custom Integrated Circuits Conference (CICC). IEEE, 2018.

End-to-End Generator



Generator Instances & Hierarchy (UCB)

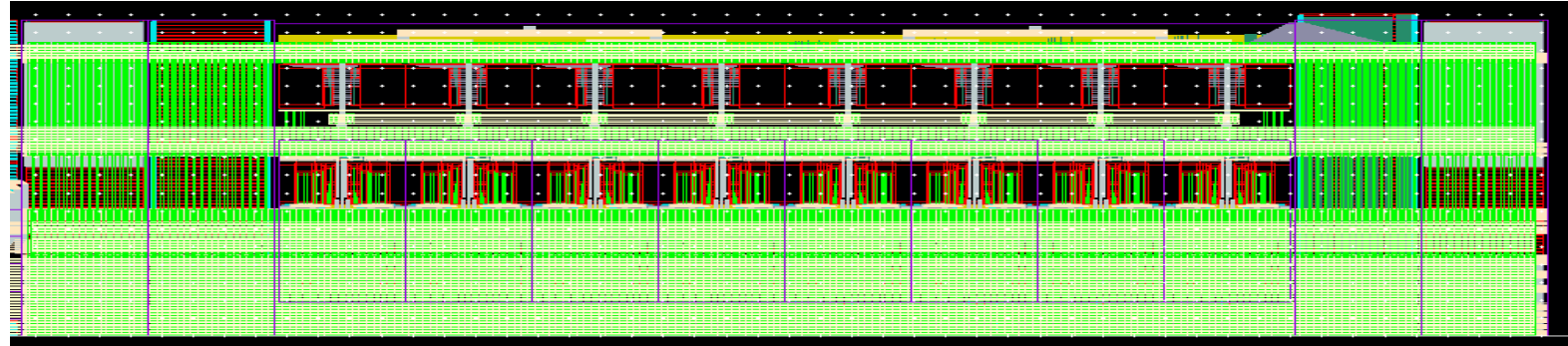
Active CTLE



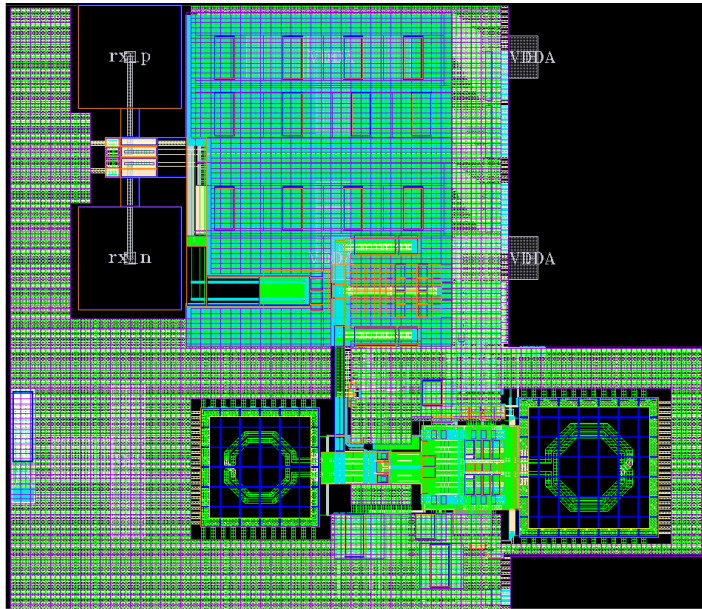
Switch-Cap DAC



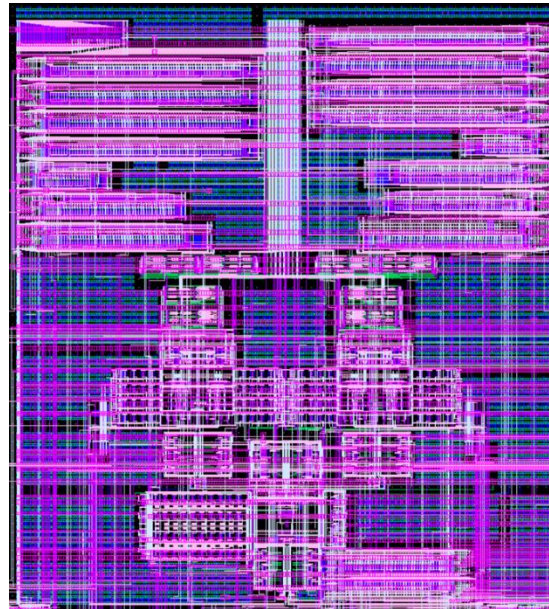
Comparator



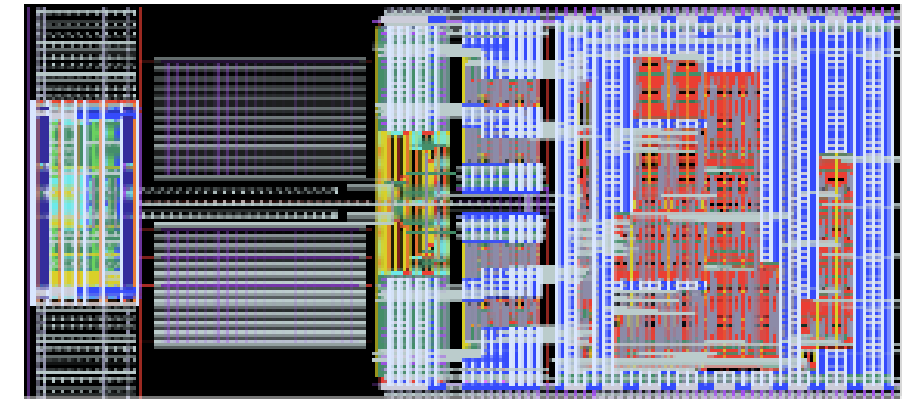
Time-Interleaved SAR ADC



Full SerDes RX



Photonic Receiver AFE

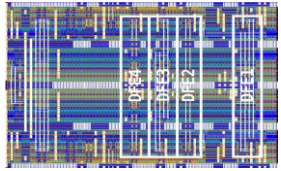


SAR ADC

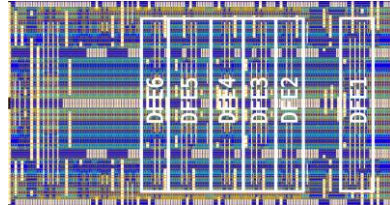


Power of Generators

Advanced FinFET SerDes RX



4-tap DFE

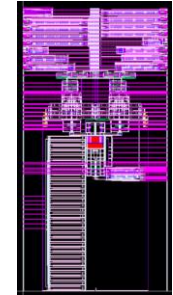
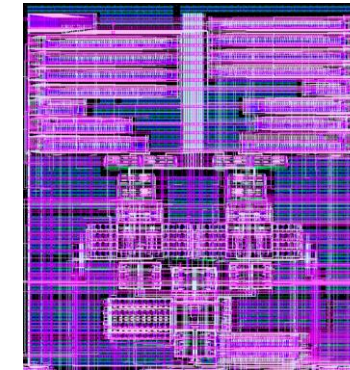
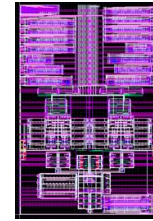


6-tap DFE

Parameterization:

Change # of taps and re-execute generator

PDSOI PAM4 RX



Parameterization:

Change bump pitch and re-execute generator

SerDes Rx
Datapath
Generator Script

With **Process X** Primitives
Library

Process X (FinFET)

With **Process Y** Primitives
Library

Process Y (PDSOI)

- Design effort of generator ~ design effort of instance #1
- Using Generator, instance #2 and beyond ~ **factor of 10X+ reduction in labor and time**



Blue Cheetah AIB PHY Generator

- Generator for the AIB PHY
 - Full generators for all custom blocks (e.g.. driver, phase interp., etc.)
 - 2-channel test chip taped out in Intel 22FFL Jan 2020
 - Blue Cheetah is already leveraging AIB generators in follow-on projects; generators released to open source

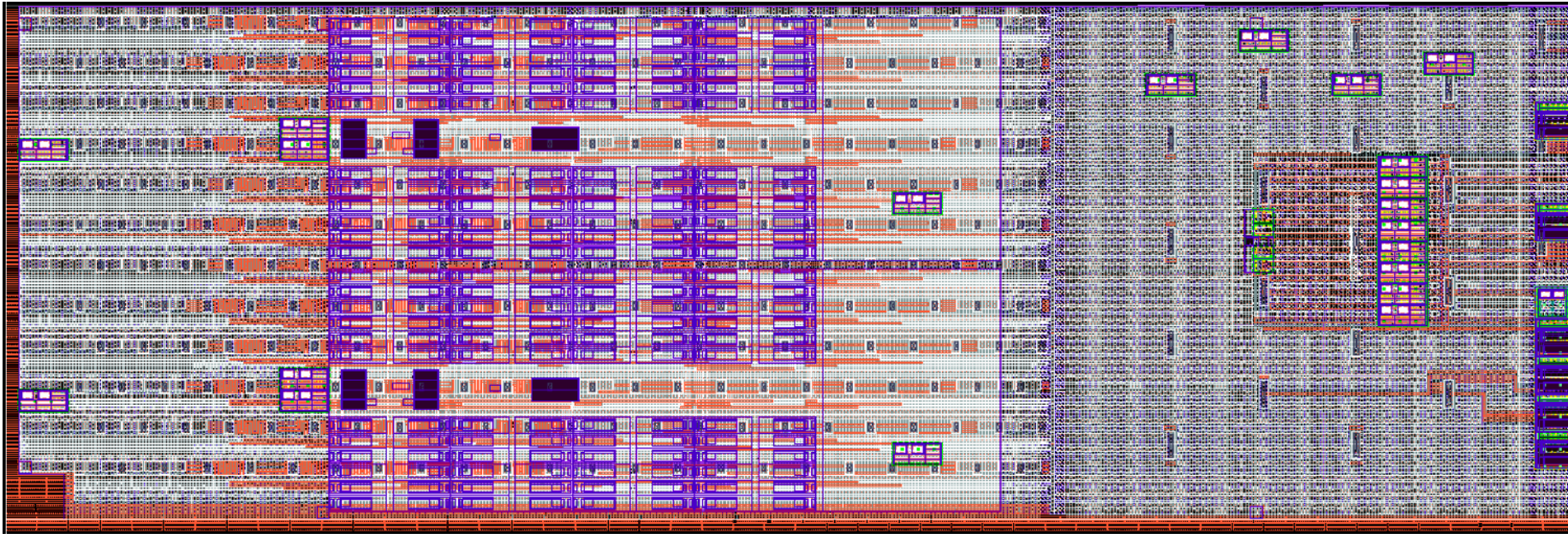
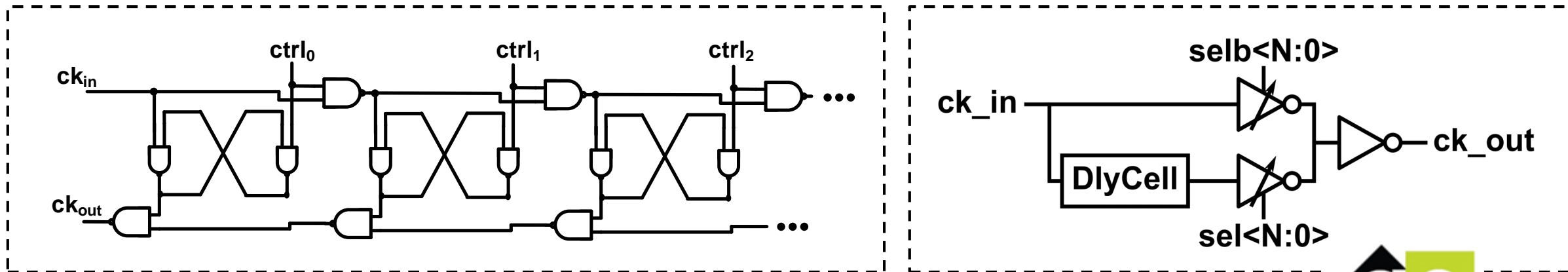
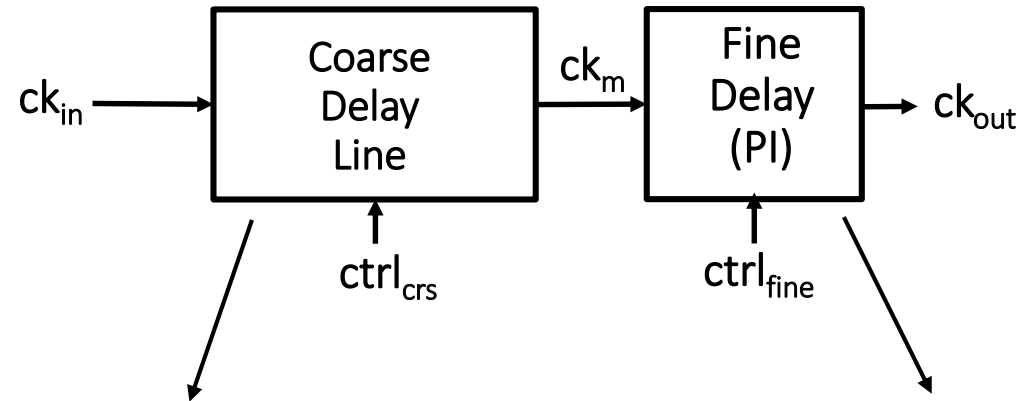


Image: Blue Cheetah



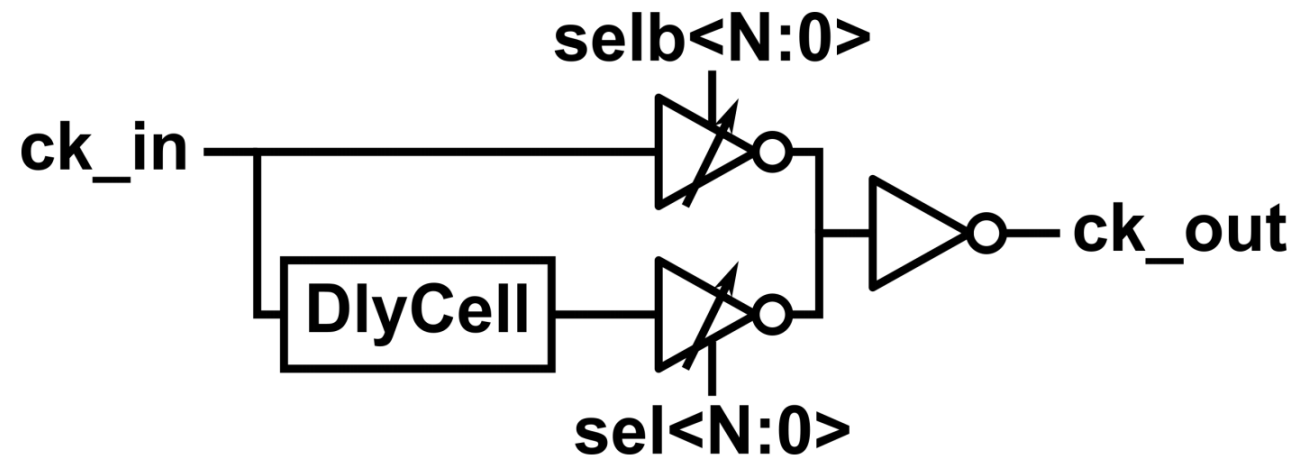
Example AIB Sub-block Generator: Delay Line

- Core of both DCC (for Tx) and DLL (for Rx)



AIB Custom Block Generator Example: Phase Interpolator (Fine Delay)

- Top-level specifications:
 - $t_{d,step,min}$, $t_{d,step,max}$, $t_{p,max}$, $S_{td,step}$
 - # of delay steps
- End-to-end generator: executable code produces netlist, GDS, LIB, LEF, and behavioral model
 - All sizing decisions needed to achieve top-level specs made in code based on feedback from simulated (post-layout) results



Generated Phase Interpolator Instances

Input yaml

8 Steps

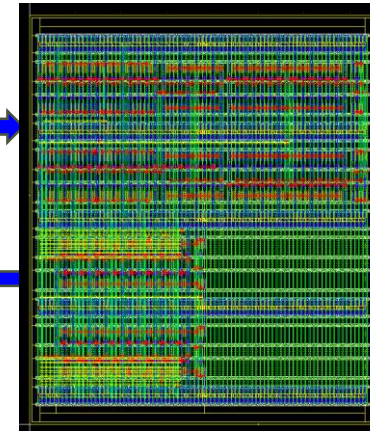
```
dsn_params:
  target:
    td_min: 1.0e-12
    td_max: 15.0e-12
    td_sigma: 0.25e-12
    t_max: 150.0e-12

  tristate_seq: 2
  nbits: 7
  seg_buf_min_override: 2
  seg_buf_max_override: 50
  design_using_signoff: True

  rtol: 1.0e-3
  atol: 1.0e-3
  tbit: 1.0e-9
  trf: 20.0e-12
  cload: 5.0e-15
  plot_result: True
```

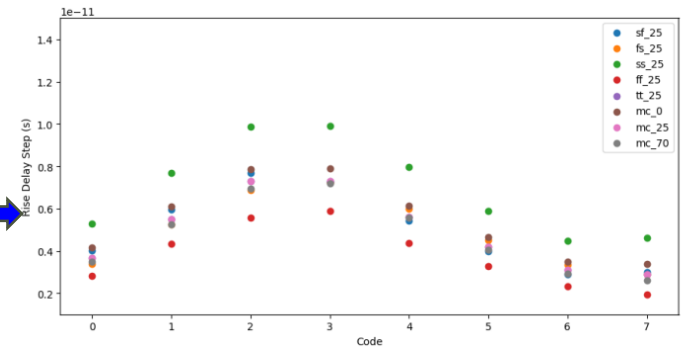
Generator
Code

Generated Layout



Images: Blue Cheetah

Simulated Results

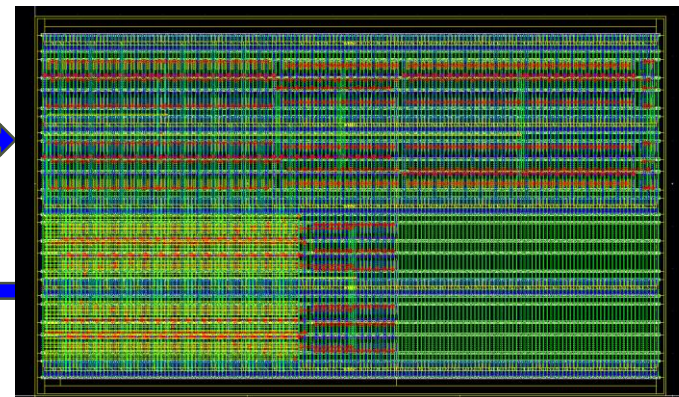


15 Steps

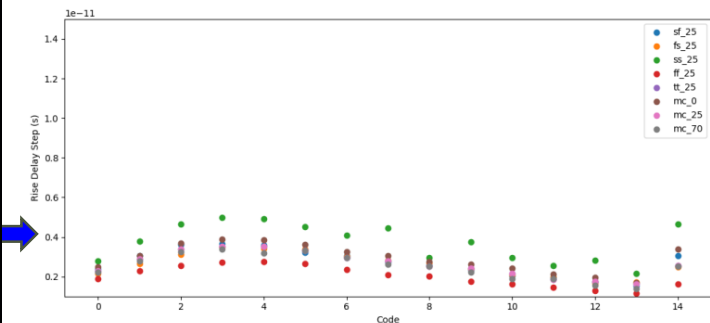
```
dsn_params:
  target:
    td_min: 1.0e-12
    td_max: 15.0e-12
    td_sigma: 0.25e-12
    t_max: 250.0e-12

  tristate_seq: 2
  nbits: 14
  seg_buf_min_override: 2
  seg_buf_max_override: 50
  design_using_signoff: True

  rtol: 1.0e-3
  atol: 1.0e-3
  tbit: 1.0e-9
  trf: 20.0e-12
  cload: 5.0e-15
  plot_result: True
```



(designs shown on cds_ff_mpt)



AIB Generated Interface Hardware Success!

Image: Intel

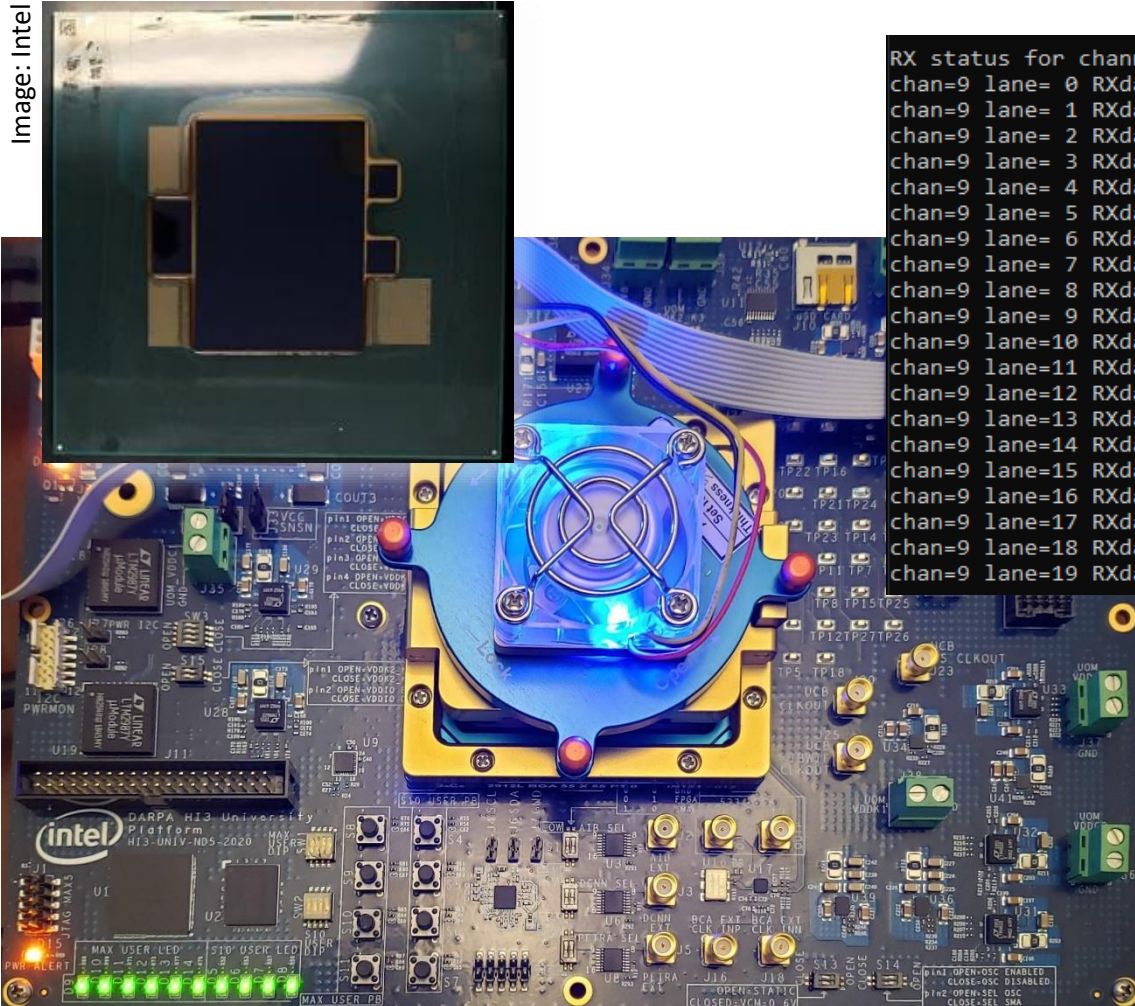


Image: Blue Cheetah

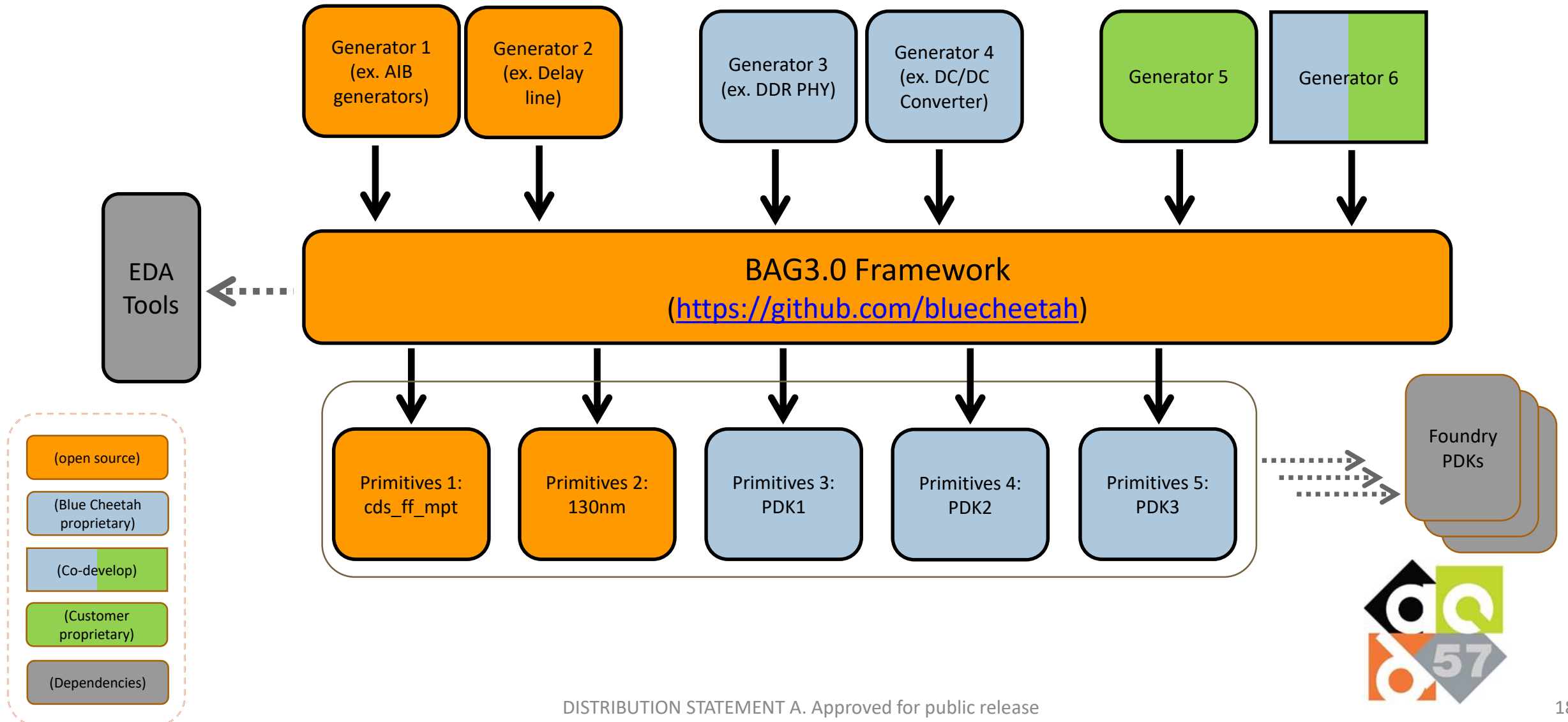
Multi-Chip Package and Board

```
RX status for channel 9
chan=9 lane= 0 RXdata=0x7EE2A299C5684CA76612C1629FDE4BB3 bits= 1,019,172,419,980 errs= 0 ber=<9.81e-13
chan=9 lane= 1 RXdata=0xE5646D83BD64512319F66FB0354455DB bits= 1,019,461,769,164 errs= 0 ber=<9.81e-13
chan=9 lane= 2 RXdata=0xCC61115889FD90A5A71825F5F03698F5 bits= 1,019,735,316,064 errs= 0 ber=<9.81e-13
chan=9 lane= 3 RXdata=0xB603505144942426410964D6487D650D bits= 1,020,019,163,220 errs= 0 ber=<9.80e-13
chan=9 lane= 4 RXdata=0x745DD77F098AF0E2581701FBC90FFC78 bits= 1,020,306,084,048 errs= 0 ber=<9.80e-13
chan=9 lane= 5 RXdata=0x8D9ED487E7C50863B89936078110600E bits= 1,020,582,015,552 errs= 0 ber=<9.80e-13
chan=9 lane= 6 RXdata=0xD2D75C18B3D43FC86AF6AAC9E8F333EE bits= 1,020,860,844,920 errs= 0 ber=<9.80e-13
chan=9 lane= 7 RXdata=0x0CFC1EFDAC76E1C33F0C4ADDC6C08518 bits= 1,021,156,358,272 errs= 0 ber=<9.79e-13
chan=9 lane= 8 RXdata=0x78BF562D5A399FAF5F8355E2E36BD1FA bits= 1,021,422,326,504 errs= 0 ber=<9.79e-13
chan=9 lane= 9 RXdata=0xDF5676E51D0D4566E6C2D0D7289748B9 bits= 1,021,711,255,440 errs= 0 ber=<9.79e-13
chan=9 lane=10 RXdata=0x4F6ADC89ABA18811784A5B4B80843087 bits= 1,022,007,677,548 errs= 0 ber=<9.78e-13
chan=9 lane=11 RXdata=0x589862CD135BB3E6F9879561CA47D0D8 bits= 1,022,290,662,440 errs= 0 ber=<9.78e-13
chan=9 lane=12 RXdata=0x9BB24A535CFBE9943E31EEF6A94A8C61 bits= 1,022,568,045,872 errs= 0 ber=<9.78e-13
chan=9 lane=13 RXdata=0xF955E94C7D0A82C0E6CC976C453EF0C0 bits= 1,022,846,107,480 errs= 0 ber=<9.78e-13
chan=9 lane=14 RXdata=0xD74C4A3AF089A07AB7EE92A1473A684B bits= 1,023,144,137,220 errs= 0 ber=<9.77e-13
chan=9 lane=15 RXdata=0xE65CFA23BBC1CDF87891AE3637D856BB bits= 1,023,427,887,788 errs= 0 ber=<9.77e-13
chan=9 lane=16 RXdata=0x376BABD94615EAEF602E1739FFA90F83 bits= 1,023,710,087,304 errs= 0 ber=<9.77e-13
chan=9 lane=17 RXdata=0x1EB6C45FC5D7643898B9F6A58158F32E bits= 1,024,007,413,384 errs= 0 ber=<9.77e-13
chan=9 lane=18 RXdata=0x66F076D44549D74099A7464835F09F7F bits= 1,024,301,639,596 errs= 0 ber=<9.76e-13
chan=9 lane=19 RXdata=0xD4A136E8BE9061ECE100D8C1FDB75AD8 bits= 512,296,826,296 errs= 0 ber=<1.95e-12
```

- Zero error loopback results @ 2Gbps!
- Test Chip Tx → Stratix 10 Rx → Stratix 10 Tx → Test Chip Rx
- Simultaneous offset PRBS-31 patterns on each lane



Blue Cheetah Ecosystem

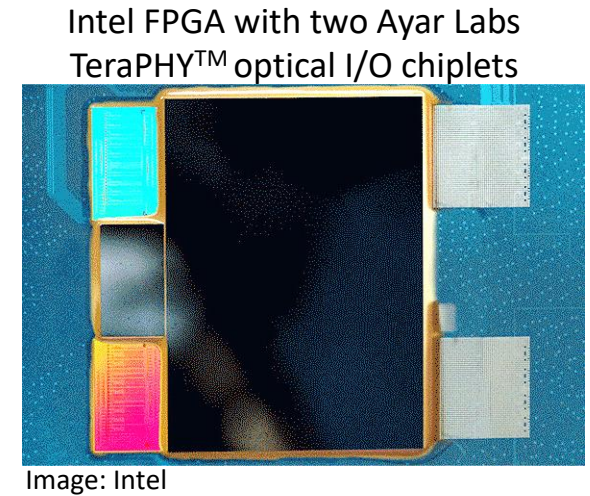


AIB Generator and Open Source Hardware



Open Source Hardware?

- Open source user's point of view, pro and con:
 - “[The CHIPS Alliance is addressing] the problem of high expenses of chipmaking and what can be done in the open source domain to reduce the cost.” – *Zvonimir Bandic, Chair of the CHIPS Alliance, Sr. Director at Western Digital*¹
 - “Replacing proprietary IP license costs with open-source IP licenses will only reduce these [SoC development] costs by ~1%-20%.” – *Brucek Khailany, Director of Research at NVidia*²
 - **Reuse** to lower the cost of hardware development
- Open source provider's point of view:
 - Enable other companies' silicon to interoperate with my silicon
 - Address an expanded set of customer requirements

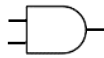
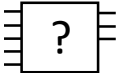


1. “Five Minutes with Zvonimir Bandic,” Embedded Computing Design, May 2019

2. Khailany, Brucek, “ISSCC 2020 Panel: Open Source Hardware,” IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference, February 2020



AIB Generator Open Source Hardware

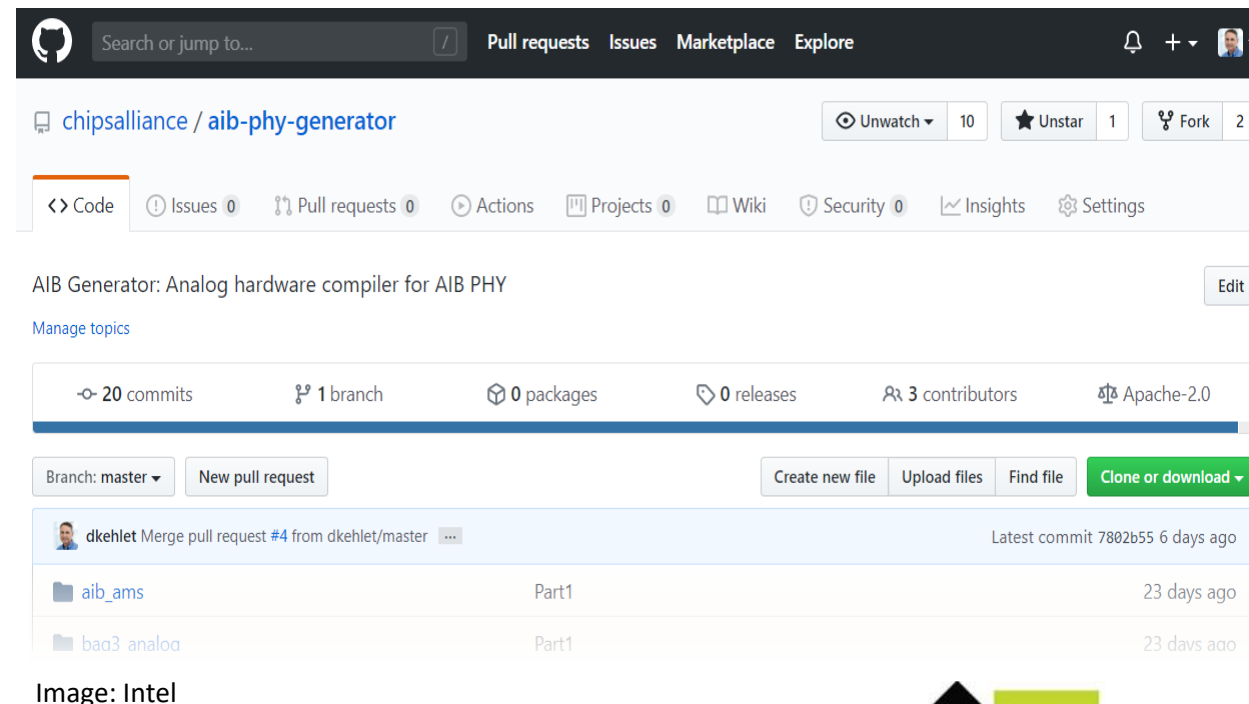
- AIB PHY Generator builds on the AIB PHY Hardware open source
 - <https://github.com/chipsalliance/aib-phy-hardware>
 - Verilog RTL, netlists and cell models
 - Easy cell to realize: **c3lib_and2_svt_2x** 
 - `assign out = in0 & in1;`
 - Map **c3lib_and2_svt_2x** to “and” gate in your target process’ cell library
 - Open source hardware for RTL: no problem
 - Less easy cell to realize: **aibcr3_dll_interpolator** 
 - Delays the input clock to achieve 90 degree offset for data sampling
 - Compensates for PVT through dynamic phase interpolation
 - Usually implemented as custom design in a target process
 - Cannot open source a design in a foundry’s process!



Introducing AIB Generator Open Source Release

<https://github.com/chipsalliance/aib-phy-generator>

- Design of analog macrocells is abstracted from realization in a proprietary semiconductor process
 - Generator is an analog hardware compiler (analog synthesis)
 - Analog macrocells are defined through electrical and physical specifications
- Creates portability across processes demonstrated with Intel 22FFL, Cadence Generic Process Design Kit (PDK)
- Generator is open source even when GDSII cannot be open source



AIB Generator Installation and Usage

- You need to have a silicon design ready computer
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux 6, 64 bit
 - git tools with Internet connection
 - Cadence Virtuoso, Pegasus/PVS, Spectre (could be ported to other vendors)
- Download the Cadence Generic Process Design Kit, free to Cadence users
- **git clone** (download) the AIB PHY Generator

```
git clone https://github.com/chipsalliance/aib-phy-generator aib-phy-generator
```
- Tell the run scripts where to find your Cadence tools
- Design your AIB analog macrocells!

```
./run_bag.sh BAG_framework/run_scripts/dsn_cell.py  
data/aib_ams/specs_dsn/dll_phase_interp.yaml
```



AIB Generator Operation

- Delay Locked Loop Phase Interpolator Design – one of the AIB analog macrocells
 - Iterates in the design space to meet the input specs
 - The Phase Interpolator script in addition can create a graph of delay vs. step code over process corners
 - .gds, .lef, .v, .lib stored in output directory

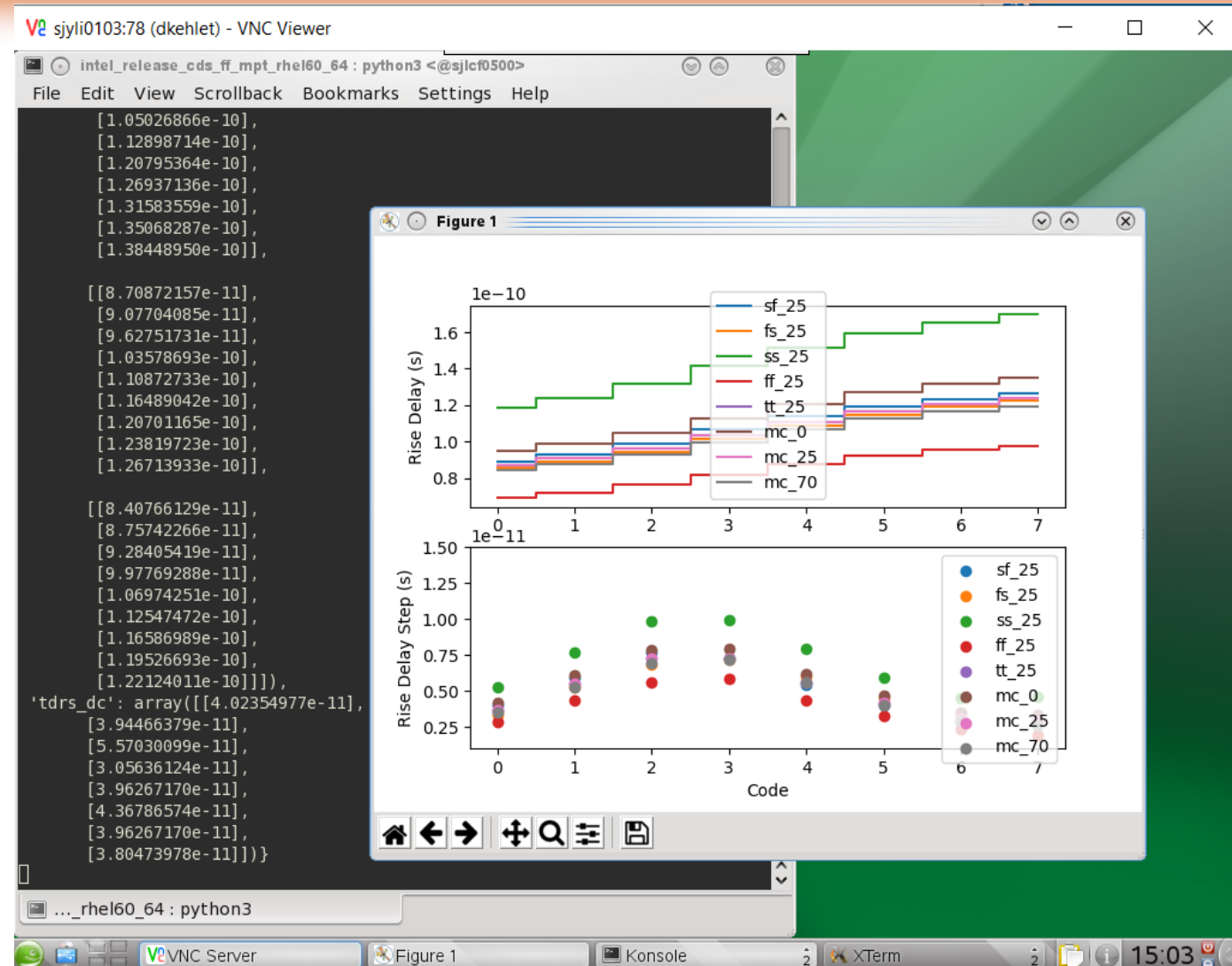


Image: Intel



AIB Generator Analog Blocks

DLL and Duty Cycle Corrector (DCC)

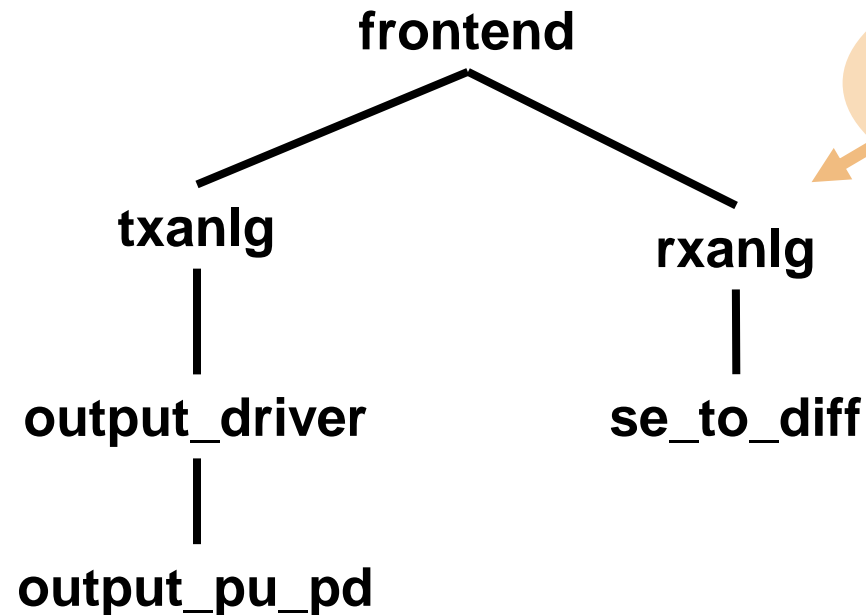
dcc/dll_phasedet

dcc/dll_interpolator

dcc/dll_delay_line

dcc_helper

Input / Output



Next Steps: AIB 2.0

- CHIPS Alliance AIB 2.0 Specification
 - 2x the IOs, ½ the bump array size, 6.4x the edge bandwidth density!
- CHIPS Alliance AIB 2.0 Draft Specification available at
 - <https://github.com/chipsalliance/AIB-specification>
- AIB 2.0 tape out intended for early 2021

Feature	AIB 1.0	AIB 2.0
Bandwidth/wire (Gbps)	2	Up to 6.4
Common case* IOs/channel (TX/RX)	40 (20/20)	80 (40/40)
Bump density (um)	55	55/45/36
Bandwidth/mm shoreline (Gbps/mm)	256 (40 IOs/channel)	1638 (80 IOs/channel)
IO Voltage Output Swing (V)	0.90	0.90/0.40
Energy/bit (pJ/bit)	0.85	0.50
Backward Compatibility	n/a	1.0

* Common case is a high volume device from Intel. AIB specification and technology supports 20/20 to 80/80 IOs/channel.



Conclusion

- The chiplet era is here! And Generators are the catalyst!
- Powerful designer-centric generator methodology enables rapid parameterization and process migration
- Open source AIB Generator enables rapid generation of sign-off ready AIB custom A/MS blocks across many PDKs
 - <https://github.com/chipsalliance/aib-phy-hardware> RTL
 - <https://github.com/chipsalliance/aib-phy-generator> Analog
- Technologies such as optical networking are pushing bandwidth density – AIB 2.0 is coming



Questions

