ESE370: Circuit-Level Modeling, Design, and Optimization for Digital Systems

Lec 19: April 19, 2023

Crosstalk

1

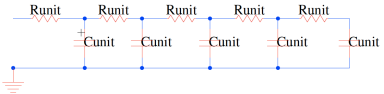
Today

- Crosstalk
  - Characterization
    - Magnitude
  - Avoiding
    - Design practices

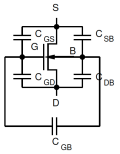
2

Capacitance

- There are capacitors everywhere
- We already talked about
  - Wires modeled as a distributed RC network



  - Parasitic capacitances between terminals on transistor



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Capacitance Everywhere

- Potentially a capacitor between any two conductors
  - On the chip
  - On the package
  - On the board
- All wires
  - Package pins
  - PCB traces (what you did in lab)
  - Cable wires
  - Bit/word lines

4

Capacitance…

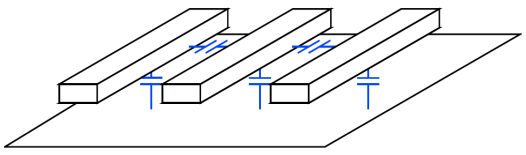
- …decreases with conductor separation
- …increases with size
- …depends on dielectric

$$C = \varepsilon_r \varepsilon_0 \frac{A}{d}$$

5

Wire Capacitance

- Changes in voltage on one wire may couple through parasitic capacitance to an adjacent wire



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Crosstalk

- A wire has high capacitance to its neighbor.
  - When the neighbor switches from 1-> 0 or 0->1, the wire tends to switch too.
  - Called capacitive *coupling* or *crosstalk*.
- Crosstalk effects
  - Noise on non-switching wires
  - Increased delay on switching wires

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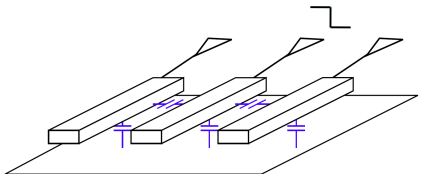
Qualitative

8

Undriven Wire

- What happens to undriven wire?
- Where do we have undriven wires?



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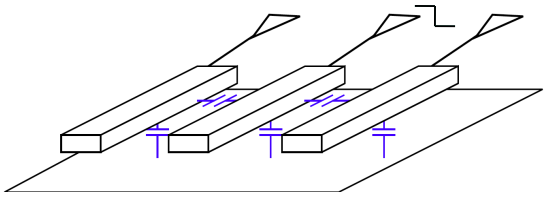
Driven Wire

- What happens to a driven "neighbor" wire?
  - One wire switches
  - Neighbors driven but not switch
  - What happens to neighbors?



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Clocked Logic

- CMOS driven lines
- Clocked logic
  - Willing to wait to settle/evaluate
- Impact is on delay
  - May increase delay of transitions

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Quantitative

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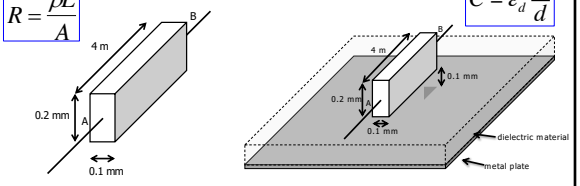
Isolated Wire RC

$R = \frac{\rho L}{A}$

$C = \varepsilon_d \frac{A}{d}$



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Isolated Wire RC

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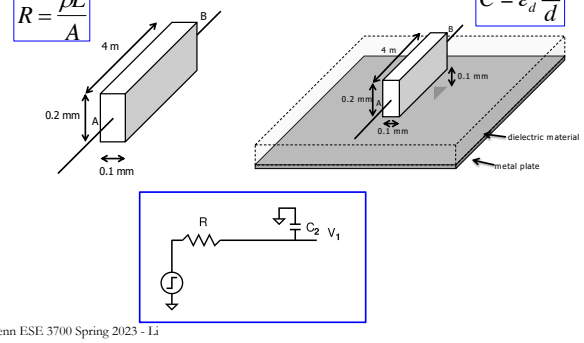

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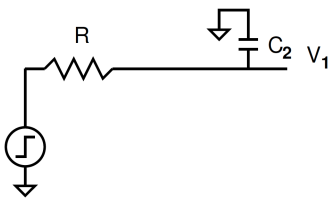
Wire step response (preclass 1)

- Step response for isolated wire?



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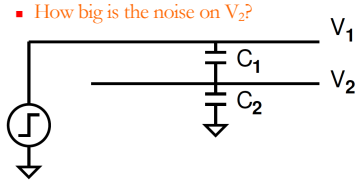
Undriven Adjacent Wire (preclass 2)

- V_1 transitions from 0 to V
  - How big is the noise on V_2?



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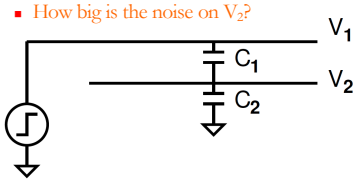
Undriven Adjacent Wire

- V_1 transitions from 0 to V
  - How big is the noise on V_2?

$I(t) = C\frac{dV(t)}{dt}$



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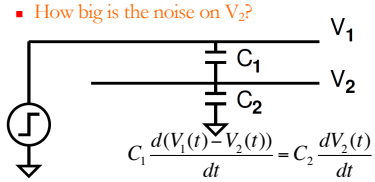

$C_1 \frac{d(V_1(t) - V_2(t))}{dt} = C_2 \frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$

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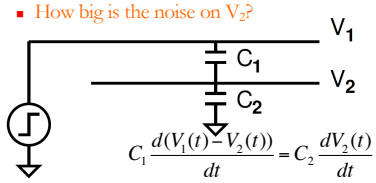
Undriven Adjacent Wire

- V_1 transitions from 0 to V
  - How big is the noise on V_2?

$$I(t) = C\frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$



$$C_1\frac{d(V_1(t)-V_2(t))}{dt} = C_2\frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$C_1\frac{dV_1(t)}{dt} = (C_1+C_2)\frac{dV_2(t)}{dt}$$

$$C_1V_1(t) = (C_1+C_2)V_2(t)$$

$$V_2(t) = \frac{C_1}{C_1+C_2}V_1(t)$$

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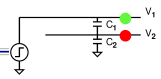
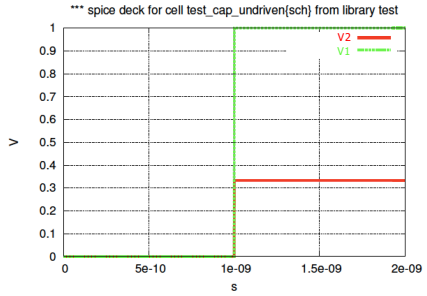
SPICE C_1=10pF, C_2=20pF





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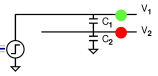
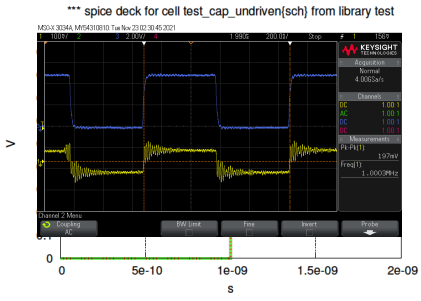
SPICE C_1=10pF, C_2=20pF





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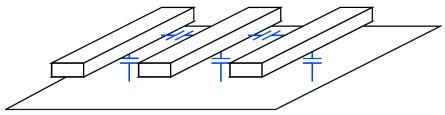
Good (?) Capacitance

- High capacitance to ground plane (C_2)
  - Limits node swing from adjacent conductors



$$V_2 = \left(\frac{C_1}{C_1+C_2}\right)V_1$$

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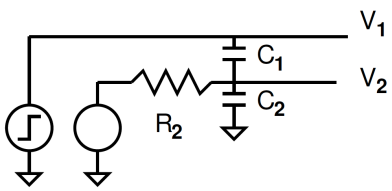
Driven Adjacent Wire (preclass 2)

- What happens when neighbor line is driven?



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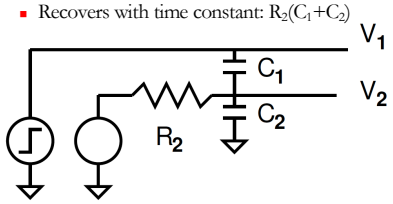
Driven Adjacent Wire

- What happens when neighbor line is driven?
  - Recovers with time constant: $R_2(C_1+C_2)$



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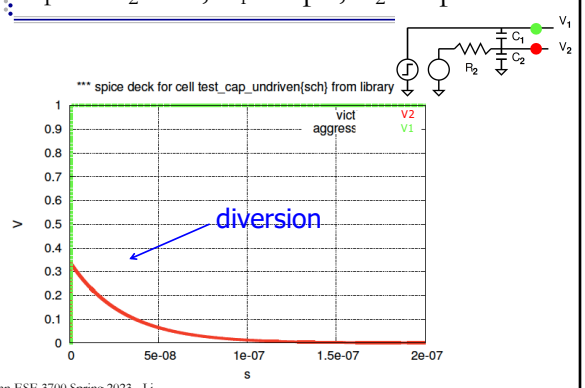
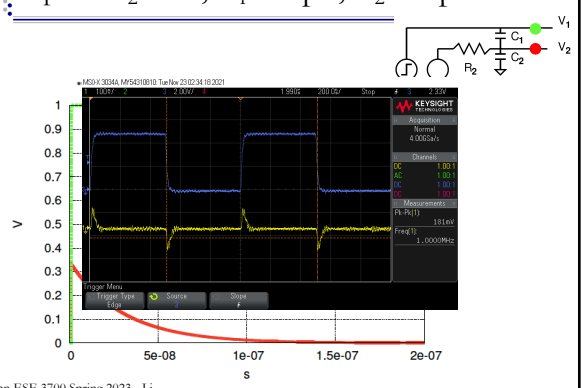
Spice: R_2=1K, C_1=10pF, C_2=20pF



25

Spice: R_2=1K, C_1=10pF, C_2=20pF



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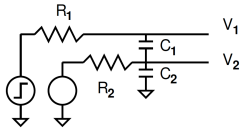
Magnitude of Noise on Driven Line (preclass 3)

- Magnitude of diversion depends on relative time constants
  - $\tau_1 << \tau_2$
  - $\tau_1 >> \tau_2$
  - $\tau_1 \sim = \tau_2$



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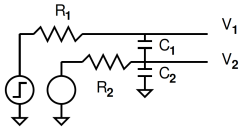
Magnitude of Noise on Driven Line

- Magnitude of diversion depends on relative time constants
  - $\tau_1 << \tau_2$
    - full diversion, then recover
  - $\tau_1 >> \tau_2$
    - Drive capacitor (C_2) faster than line 1 can change
      - little noise
  - $\tau_1 \sim = \tau_2$
    - Somewhere in between



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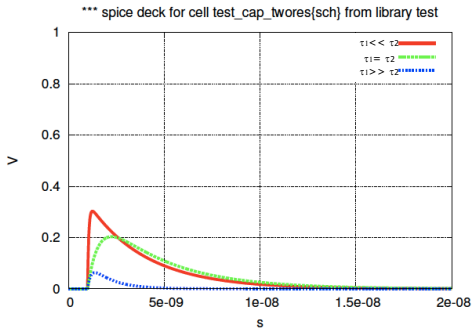
Spice: C_1=1pF, C_2=2pF



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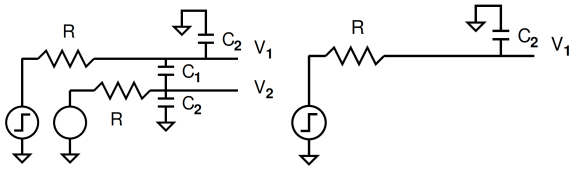
Switching Line with Finite Drive

- What impact does the presence of the neighbour line have on the **switching** line?
  - All previous questions were about noise on non-switching wire
  - Finite drive (R)



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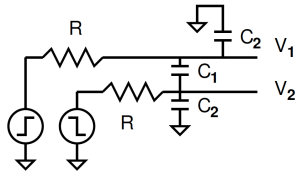
Simultaneous Transition

- What happens if lines transition in opposite directions?



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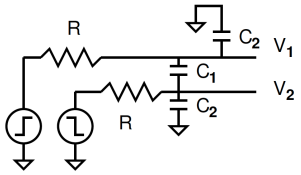
Simultaneous Transition

- What happens if lines transition in opposite directions?
  - Must charge C_1 by 2V
  - Or looks like $2C_1$ between wires



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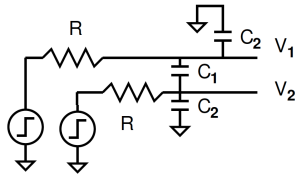
Simultaneous Transition

- What happens if lines transition in same direction?



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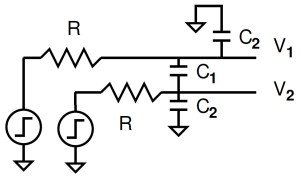
Simultaneous Transition

- What happens if lines transition in same direction?
  - Looks like no coupling capacitor!



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Where Does it Arise?

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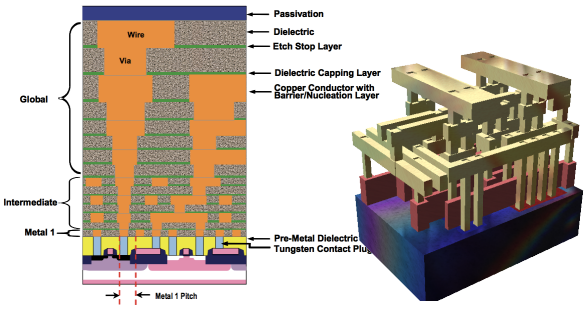
Interconnect Cross Section



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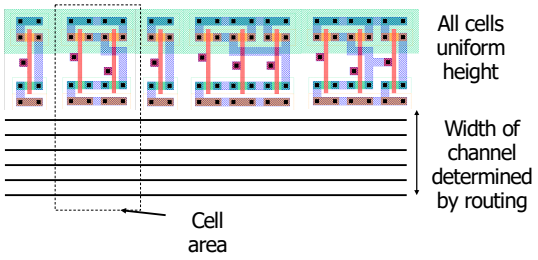
Standard Cell Area



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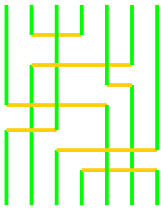
Wires

- Will be capacitively coupled to many adjacent wires of varying degrees



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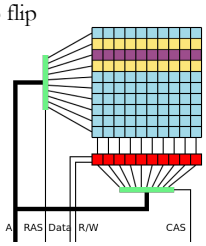
Rowhammer Attack

- Smaller and higher density DRAMs leads to increase electromagnetic interactions between memory cells
- Rapid wordline switching can affect adjacent words causing them to flip



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Noise Implications

- *So what* if we have noise?
- If the noise is less than the noise margin, nothing happens
- Static CMOS logic will eventually settle to correct output even if disturbed by large noise spikes
  - But glitches cause extra delay
  - Also cause extra power from false transitions
- Dynamic logic never recovers from glitches
  - Can't correct mid-cycle, need precharge nodes
- Memories and other sensitive circuits also can produce the wrong result

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Wire Engineering

- Goal: achieve delay, area, power goals with acceptable noise
- Degrees of freedom:

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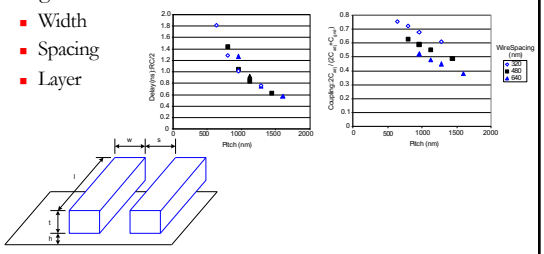
Wire Engineering

- Goal: achieve delay, area, power goals with acceptable noise
- Degrees of freedom:
  - Width
  - Spacing
  - Layer



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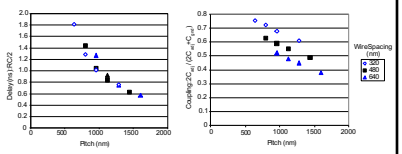
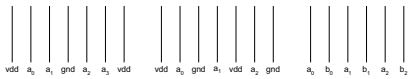
Wire Engineering

- Goal: achieve delay, area, power goals with acceptable noise
- Degrees of freedom:
  - Width
  - Spacing
  - Layer
  - Shielding





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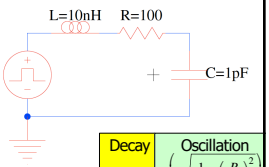
Idea

- Long wires are inductive
  - **Avoid** them
  - Especially on power supplies
- Bypass capacitors help
- Capacitance is everywhere
  - Especially between adjacent wires
- Will get "noise" from crosstalk
- Clocked and driven wires
  - Slow down transitions
- Undriven wires voltage changed
- Can cause spurious transitions



Decay | Oscillation

$$V_2 = V_S + Be^{\left(-\frac{R}{2L}\right)t} e^{\left(j\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}-\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2}\right)t}$$

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Admin

- Project 2
  - Final report due Friday 4/26
- Final Exam
  - Date: 5/3 (W)
  - Location: TBD
  - Time: 3:00pm -5:00pm

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Acknowledgement

- Prof. André DeHon (University of Pennsylvania)
- Prof. Tania Khanna (University of Pennsylvania)

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