

微細集積回路の設計自動化技術

Variation-aware electrical design automation

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目的, Purpose

継続的微小化を実現する設計技術の研究

- ばらつき要因の統計学的考察
- 統計的回路解析・最適化技術
- 微小化に適する回路性能向上技術

Design methodologies for quality-enhancing miniaturization

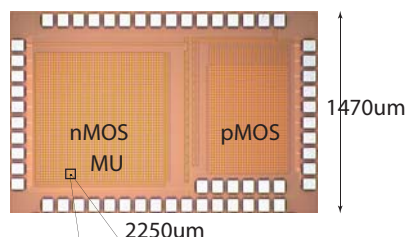
- Statistical device modeling under process variation
- Statistical analysis and optimization
- Variation-aware circuit design

ハイライト, Highlights

- トランジスタアレイによる微小漏れ電流 / チャネル長の高精度測定と大域・局所ばらつき成分の最適分離
- ノンパラメトリック統計による任意分布統計的タイミング解析
- Array based sub-threshold current / channel-length measurement and optimal systematic trend determination
- Non-parametric statistical static timing analysis for arbitrary delay distribution

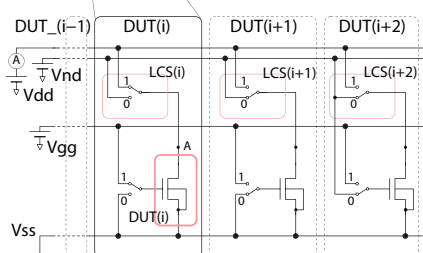
詳細技術, Details

Array-based device-variation evaluation

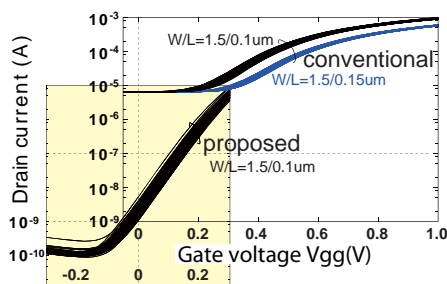


Shared source/drain for high device density
16x16 Matrix Unit (MU)

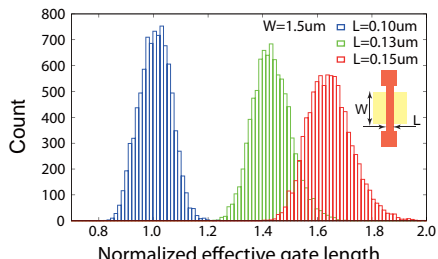
20 different size DUT and 4 resistors



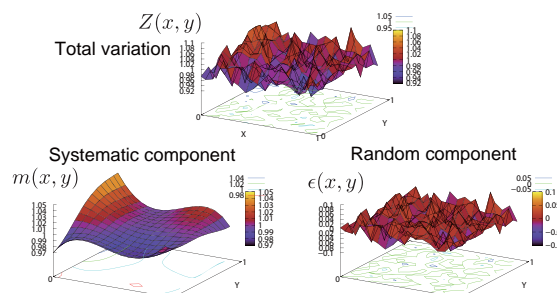
DUT: Device under test, LCS: Leakage cutoff switch



pA-order precision for 1-k DUT array

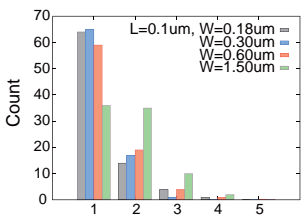


Estimated variation of poly-Si gate length



$$Z(x, y) = \hat{m}(x, y) + \hat{\epsilon}(x, y)$$

Variation decomposition for accurate modeling
Too complex model may result in overfit problem



Optimal model order for a chip

Proposed flow based on Akaike information criteria (AIC) suggests the 1-st order polynomial is sufficient to model systematic component

Non-parametric statistical static timing analysis

Timing graph and critical path

Sum $p_2(t)$ Max $p_C(t)$

$p(t) = \int_0^{\infty} p_1(t-\tau)p_2(\tau)d\tau$ $p(t) = p_C(t)P_D(t) + P_C(t)p_D(t)$

Two fundamental operations for STA

Probability density $Y = \max\{N(0, 1), N(0, 2^2)\}$

max: nonlinear func. Approx. using parametric distribution is inaccurate

Iteration-free Monte Carlo STA

Fundamental ops. for vectors

Ra	Rb	Ua=6	Ra	Rb	Ua=0
1	2	Ub=6	1	4	Ub=9
3	4	P=0.5	2	5	
5	6		3	6	
7					

	Determin. STA	Statistical	
		Conventional SSTA	Non-parametric STA
Delay repr.	Deterministic val.	Parametric probability distribution	Delay vector
Fund. op.	max	Gaussian that matches both mean and variance to $\max(A, B)^{1)}$	Vector selection by Mann-Whitney U
	sum	Prob. variables add (convolution)	Element-wise add
Criticality		Tightness ²⁾ , etc.	Mann-Whitney U, P-value
Memo		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal distribution Canonical delay model Repetition of 2-input procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arbitrary distribution Arbitrary delay model Single procedure for multiple input

1) Clark (1961), 2) Visweswariah (2004)