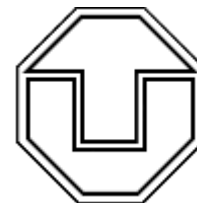


Current-Driven Wire Planning for Electromigration Avoidance in Analog Circuits

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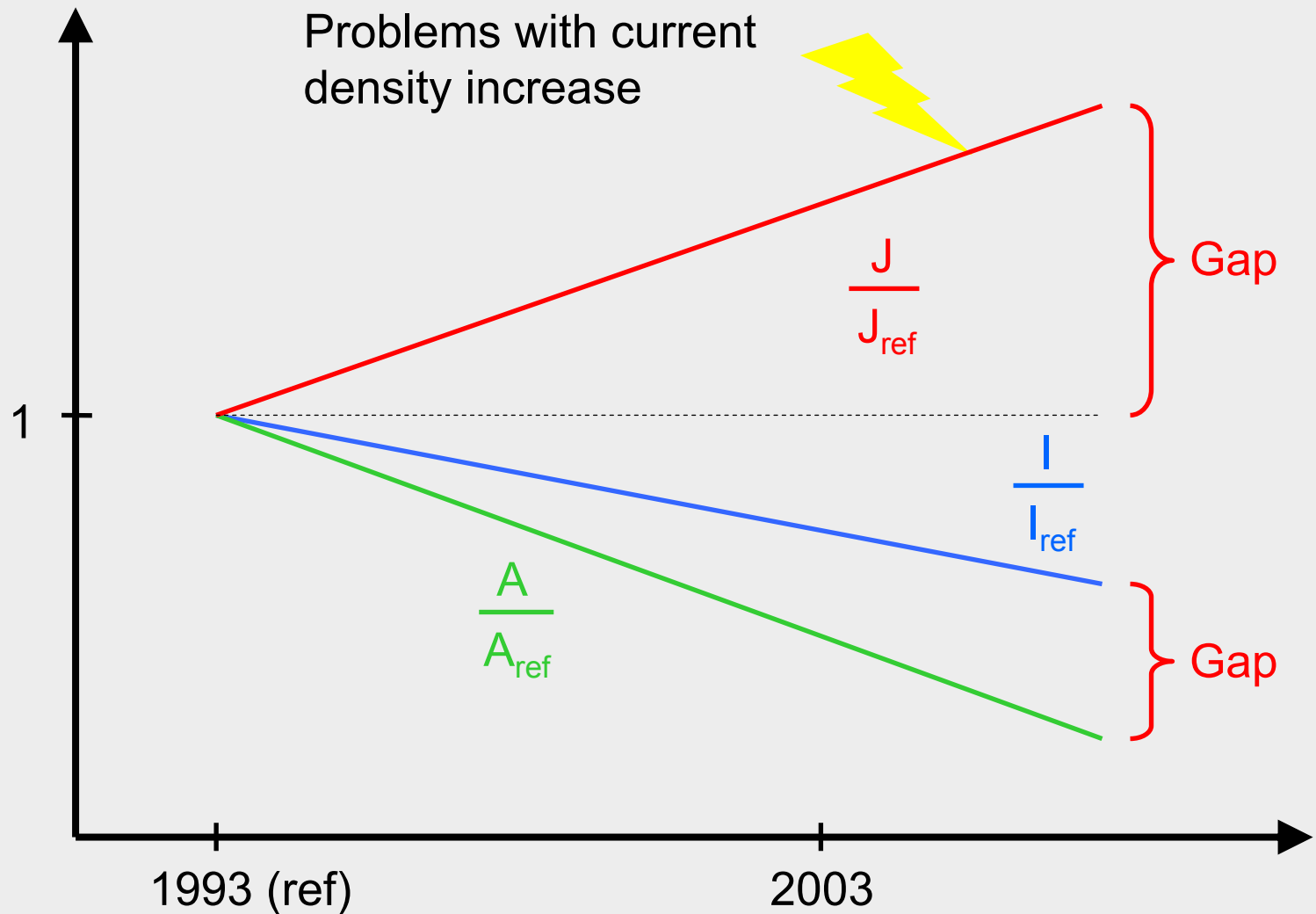
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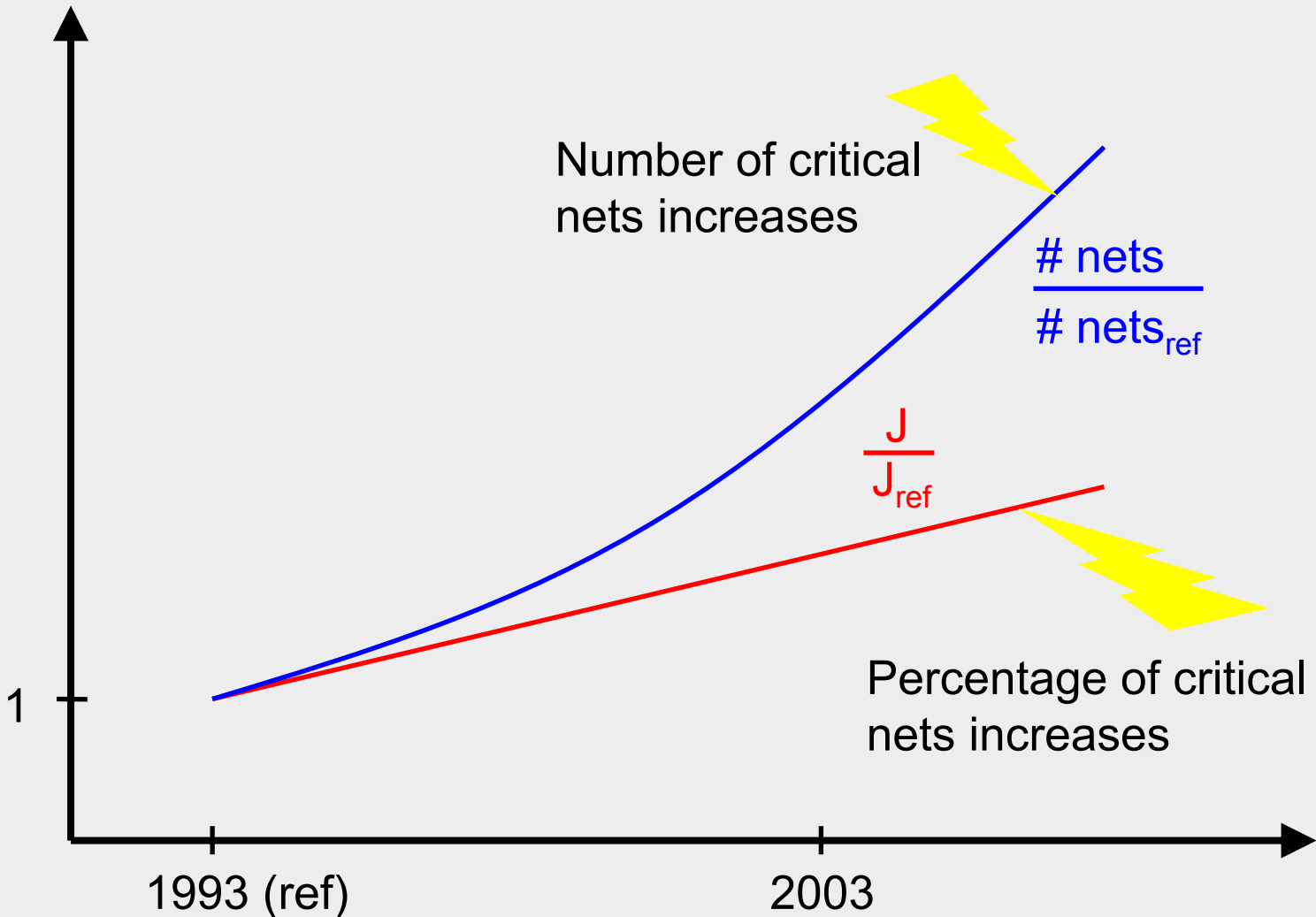
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- Motivation
- Physics of Electromigration
- What is Current-Driven Wire Planning?
The Cyclic Nature of Current-Driven Wire Planning
- Previous Works
- Our Algorithm
- Results
- Conclusion

Motivation

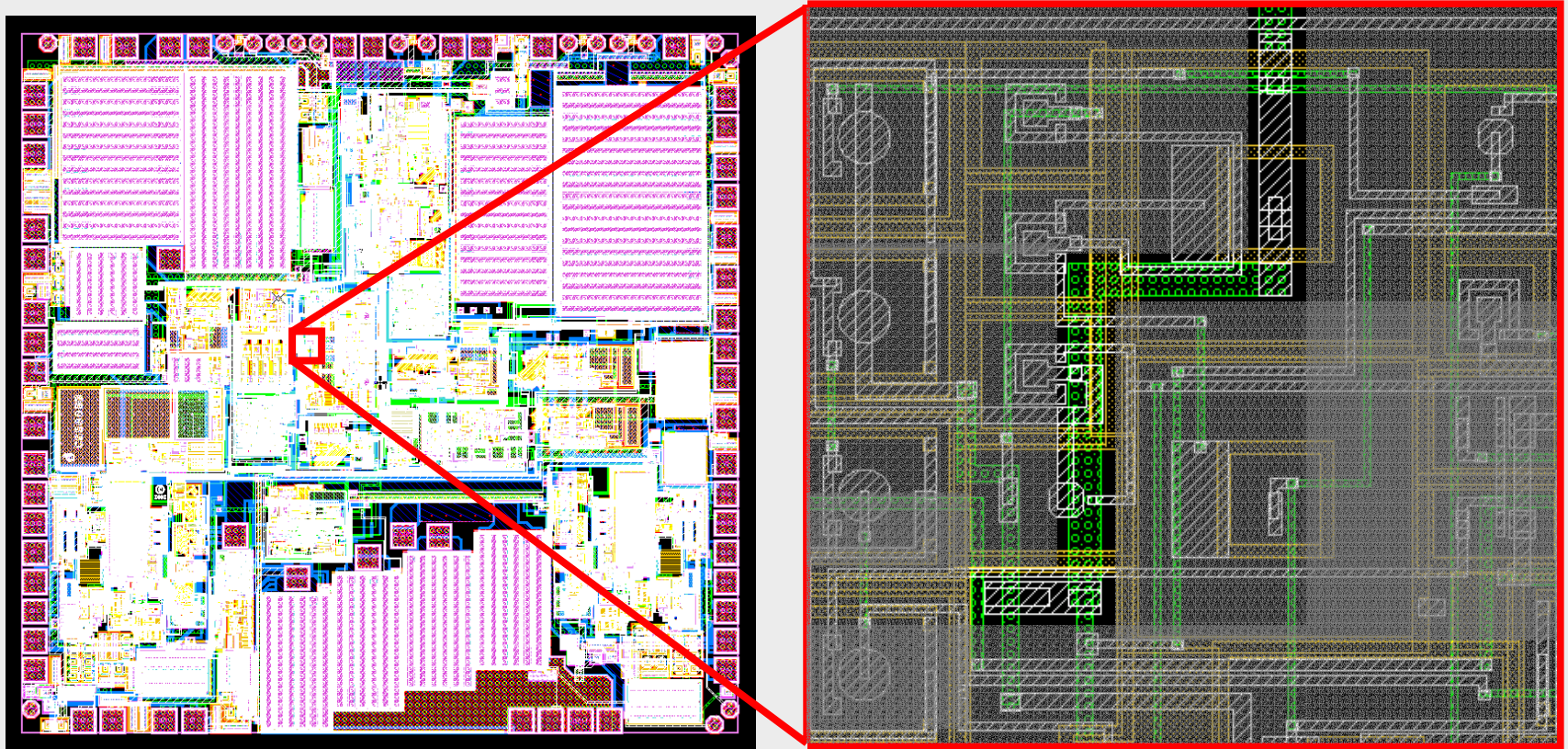


Motivation (cont.'d)

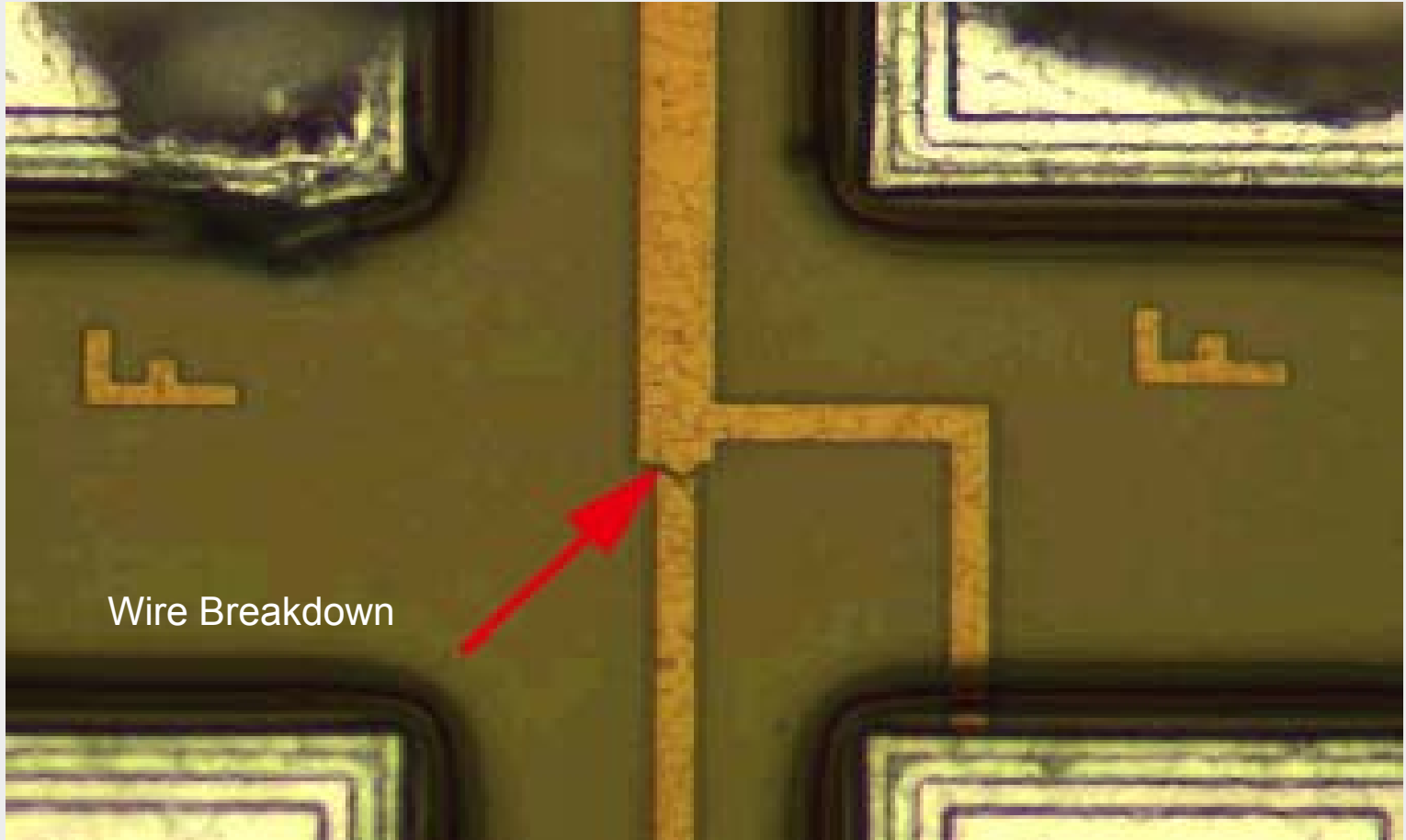


Motivation (cont.'d)

Current density critical nets exist in top level cells *and* block level cells



Physics of Electromigration



What is Current-Driven Wire Planning ?

Layout Design

Topology-driven



Performance-driven



Reliability-driven
(Current-driven)

Constraints

- Design rule correctness

- Design rule correctness
- + Performance

- Design rule correctness
- + Performance
- + Reliability

Optimization Goals

- Min. net length
- Max. percentage of finished nets
- ...

- Min. delay and skew
- Min. number of buffers
- ...

- Max. reliability
- Max. manufacturability
- Max. electromagnetic compatibility
- ...

What is Current-Driven Wire Planning ? (cont.'d)

- *Current flow* is our primary guidance parameter for wire planning

- Definition “Current-Driven Wire Planning”:

Current-driven wire planning is wire planning *controlled* by the current flow to be expected in various net segments.

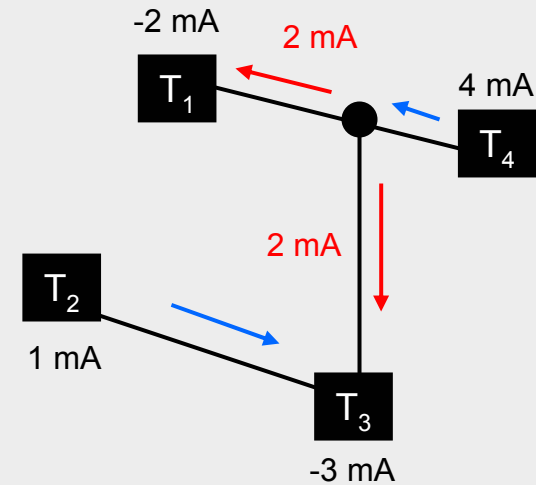
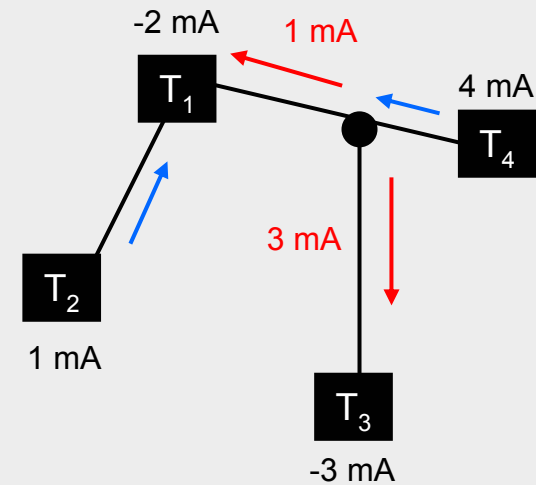
- Optimization goal is to minimize the used routing area while ensuring interconnect reliability

The Cyclic Nature of Current-Driven Wire Planning

... Complete Net Topology requires ...

Cyclic Conflict

... Current Flow in
all Net Segments
requires...



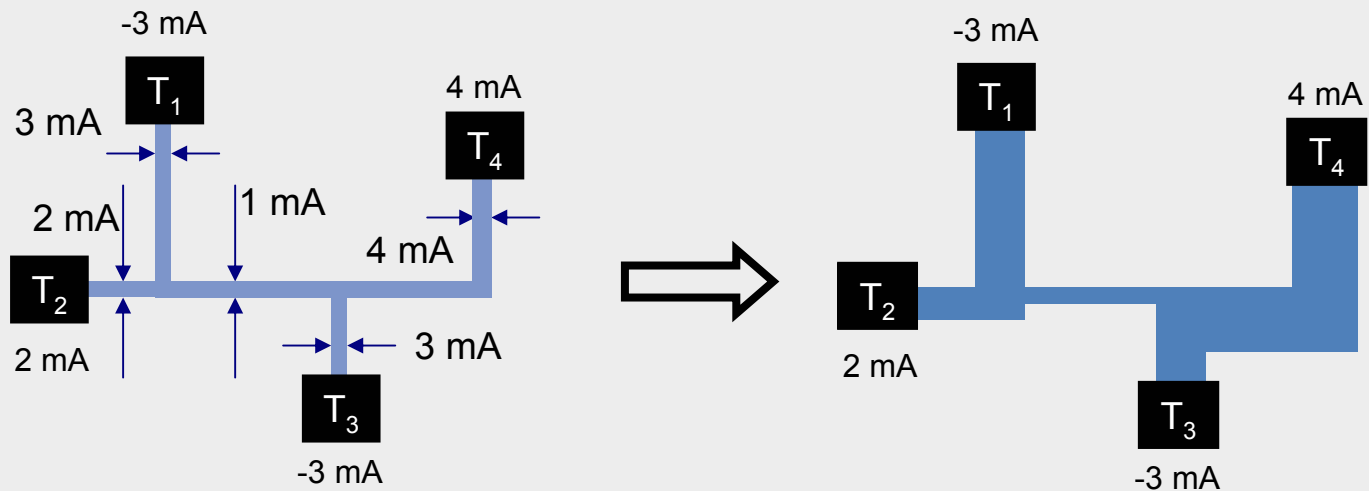
- Electromigration physics:
[Black68], [D'Heurle71], [Black83]
- Wire width adjustment after routing (power routing):
[Syed82], [Rothermel83], [Moulton83], [Haruyama87],
[Chowdhury87], [Mitsuhashi92]
- Current-driven routing: Steiner point insertion
[Adler00a], [Adler00b], [Lienig02]

Previous Solution: Wire Width Adjustment After Routing

Given: Layout topology of a routed net

Objective: Adjust wire and via cross-sections according to current flow in net segments

Algorithm: 1. Route net with arbitrary wire width(s)
2. Calculate all branch currents
3. Adjust cross section of wires and vias / via arrays

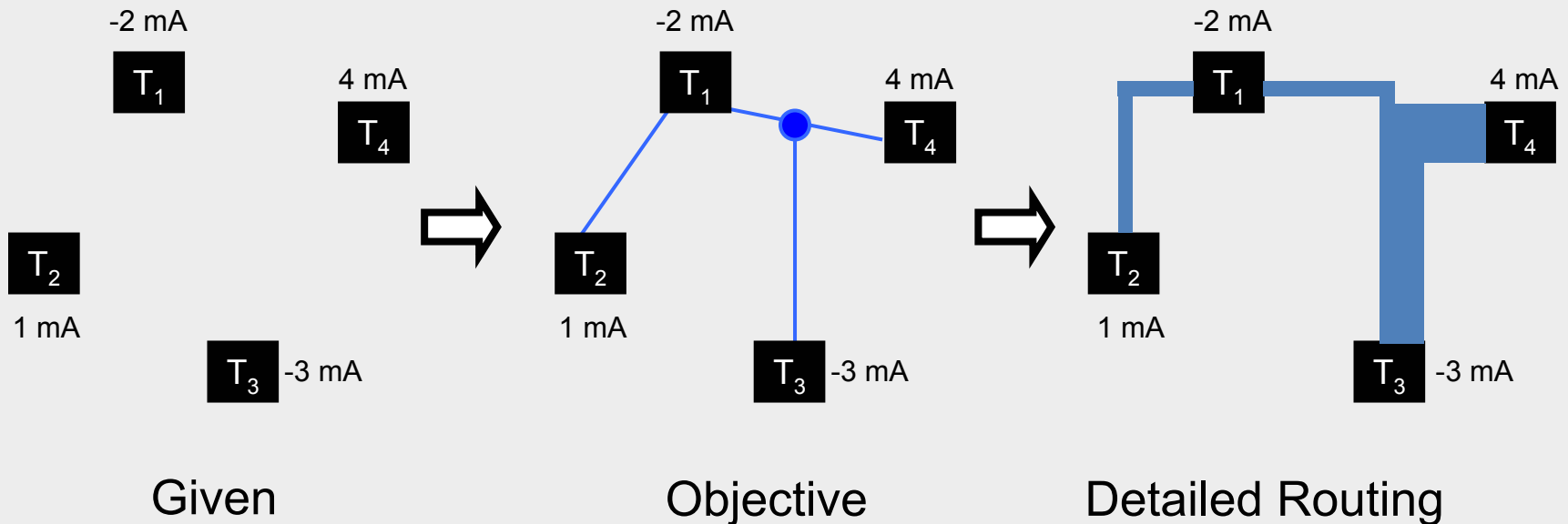


Our Solution: Current-Driven Wire Planning Prior to Routing

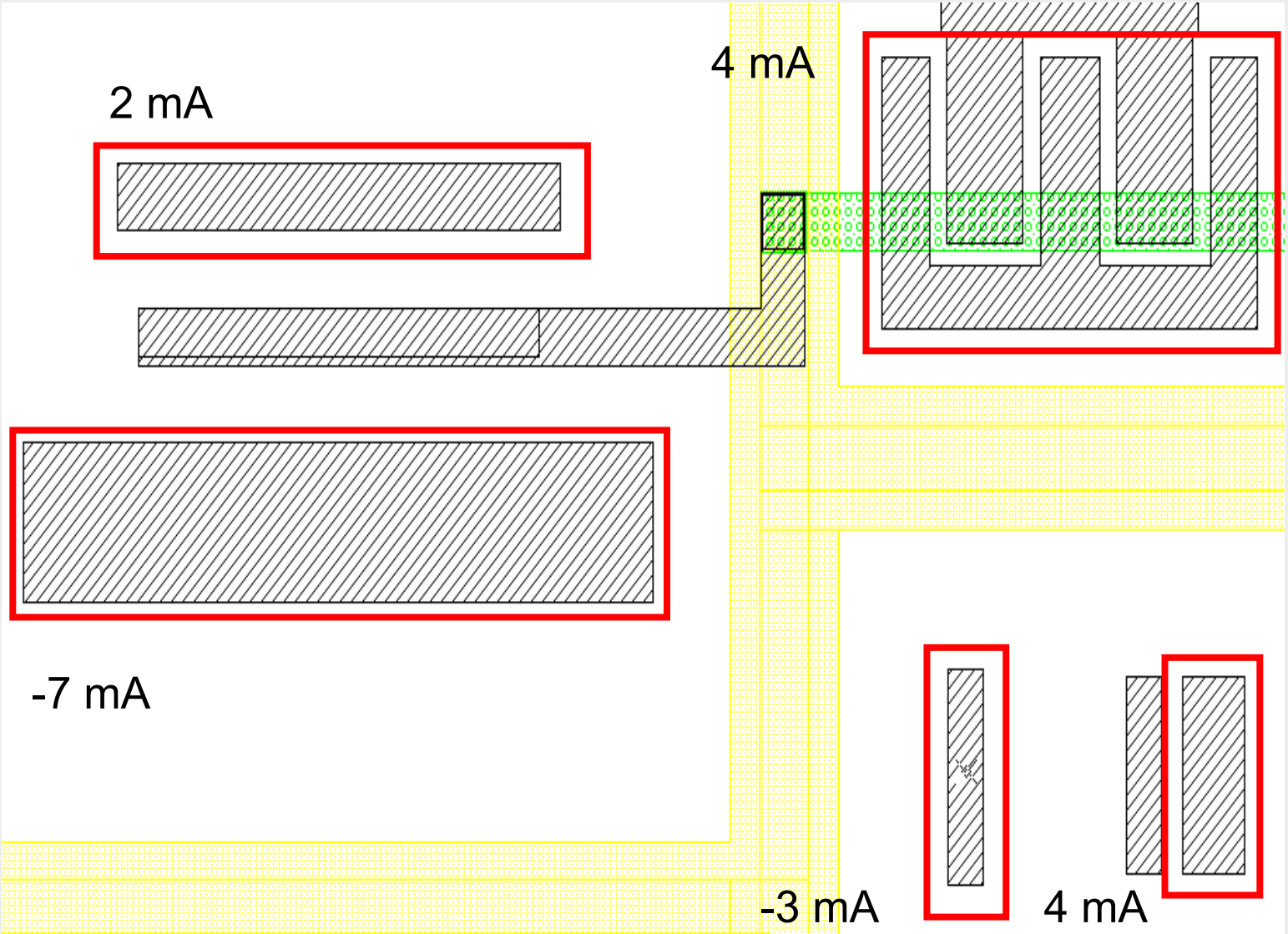
Given: Net terminals with currents

Objective: Obtain a list of net segments with an optimized current flow

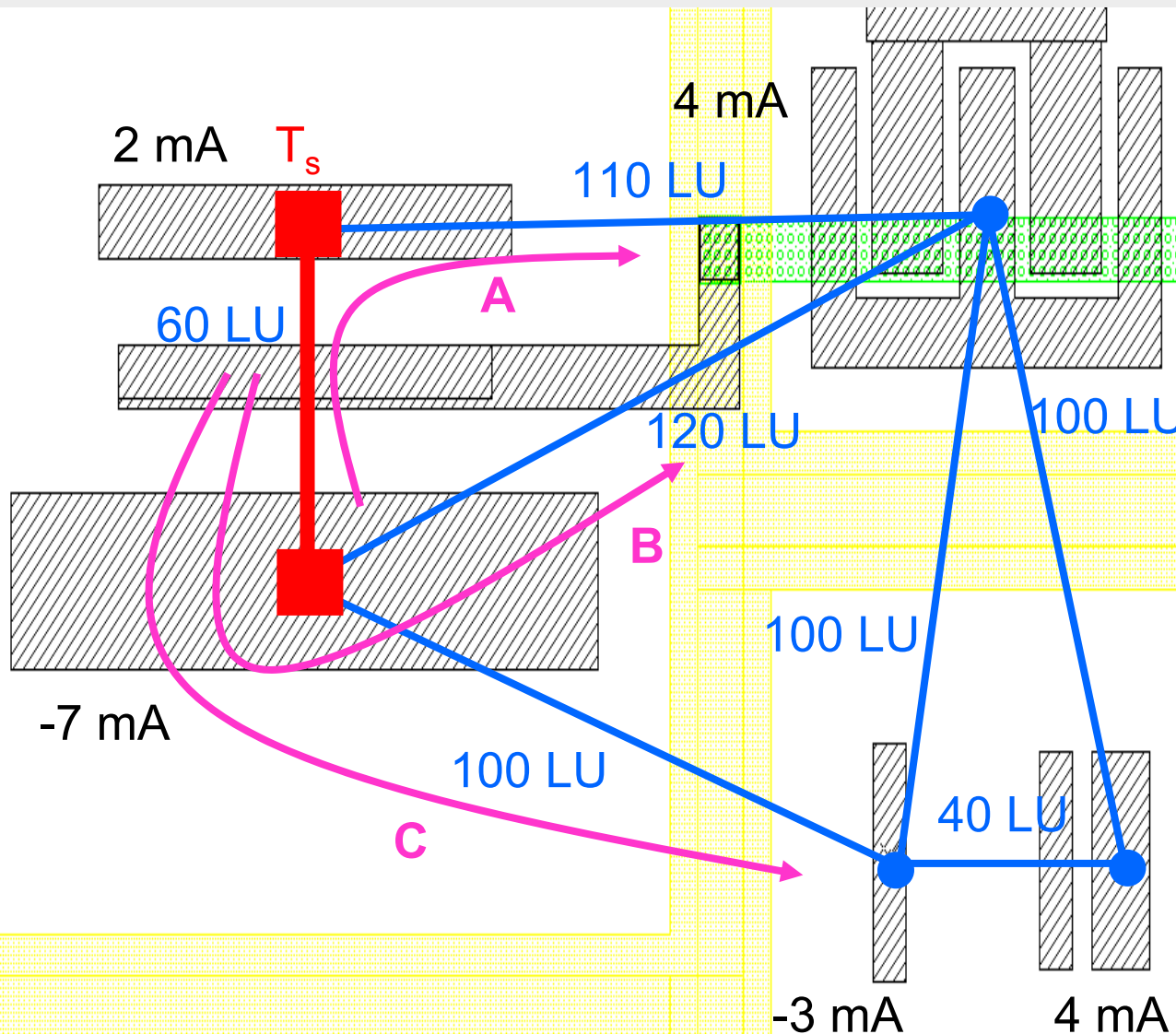
Task: Determine a list of global connections and global Steiner points in order to achieve an optimized current flow



Our Algorithm



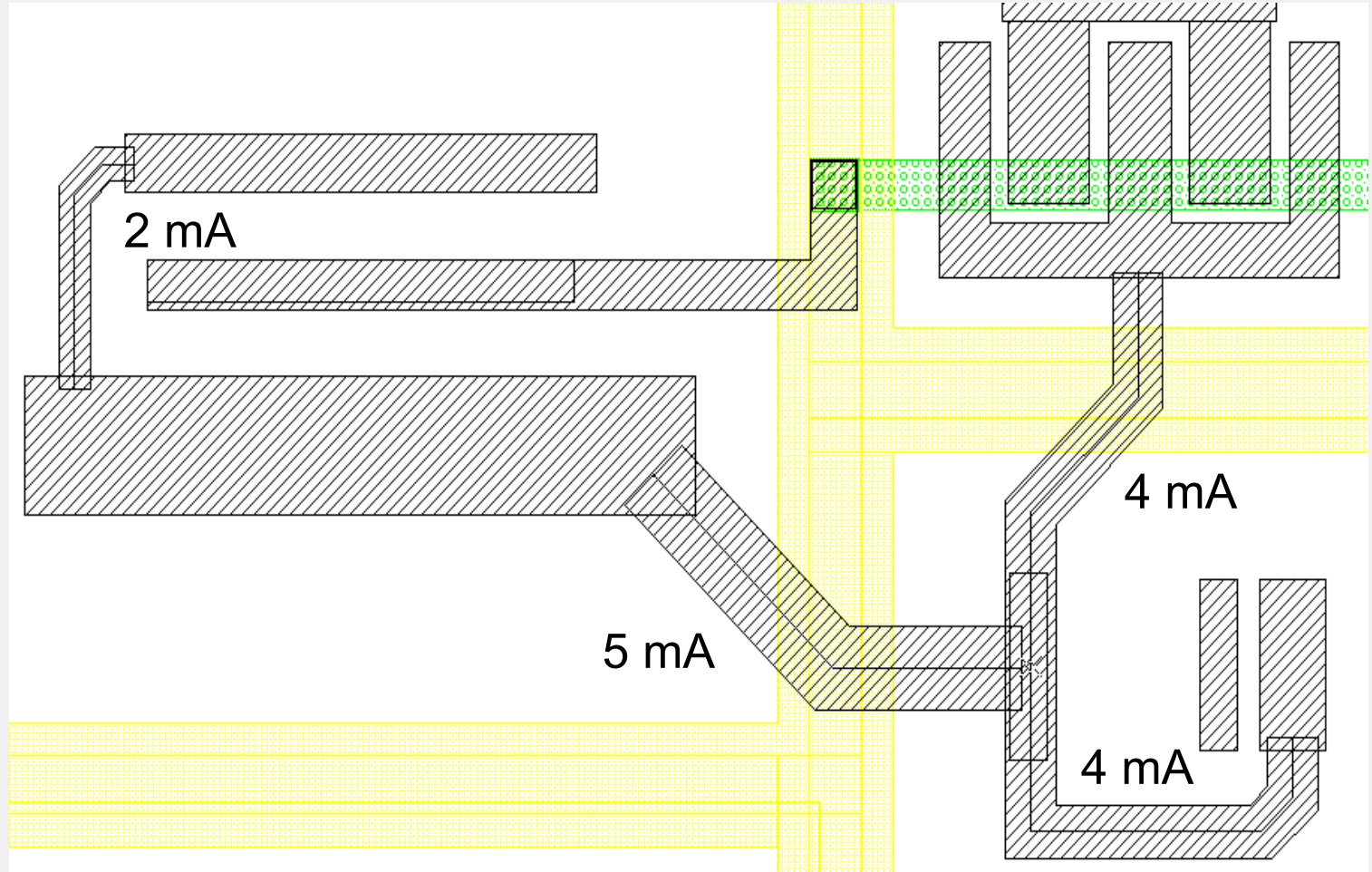
Our Algorithm (cont.'d)



1. Create mesh graph
2. Choose start terminal T_s
3. Get shortest edge for T_s
4. Calculate CCA for active edge:
 A: 970 LU^2
 B: 720 LU^2
 C: 620 LU^2

Our Algorithm

Detailed Routing Result



Results

CELLS	METHOD	WIRE AREA (μM^2)*	VIAS	ROUTING AREA (%)**	ROUTING TIME (MIN)
supply	Our approach	50,220	145	100	3
	Manually	51,440	138	102.6	≈ 125
	Steiner tree	n/a	149	102.0	22
	Terminal tree	n/a	148	102.2	4
wala	Our approach	76,337	136	100	3.5
	Manually	76,340	130	100.3	≈ 150
	Steiner tree	n/a	142	103.0	8
	Terminal tree	n/a	139	104.0	5
imux	Our approach	78,880	178	100	4.5
	Manually	80,320	178	103.4	≈ 180
	Steiner tree	n/a	198	103.8	9
	Terminal tree	n/a	193	103.9	5
receiver	Our approach	54,604	180	100	6
	Manually	58,380	178	102.5	≈ 185
	Steiner tree	n/a	199	102.0	13
	Terminal tree	n/a	197	102.8	7
dcdriver	Our approach	102,275	455	100	14
	Manually	108,880	460	104.1	≈ 240
	Steiner tree	n/a***	n/a***	n/a***	n/a***
	Terminal tree	n/a	483	106.0	20

* *Wire Area = Current connection area (CCA) of all wires according to Equation (6)*

** *Routing Area = Die area used for routing*

*** *Not applicable due to memory and run time limitations*

Conclusion

- Presented new and effective method for **current characterization**
- Presented new strategy for fast current-driven wire planning based on **segment allocation and hence, current calculation, prior to detailed routing**
- Industrial usage showed **very promising results** *and* some important practical issues (e.g. inhomogeneous current flow, via array sizing, etc.)
- In future, **reliability-related constraints** (such as current strengths) must become an **integral part of place/route/verification tools** in order to fulfill reliability constraints