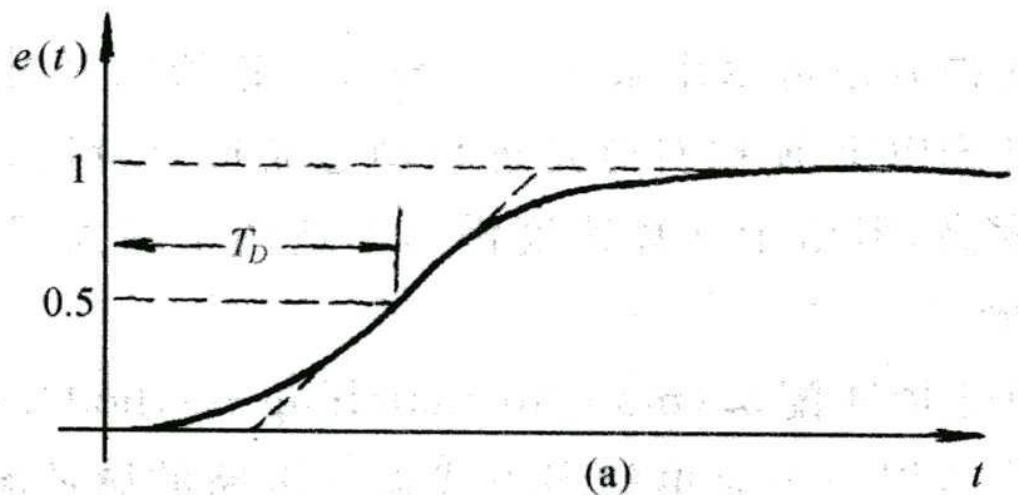
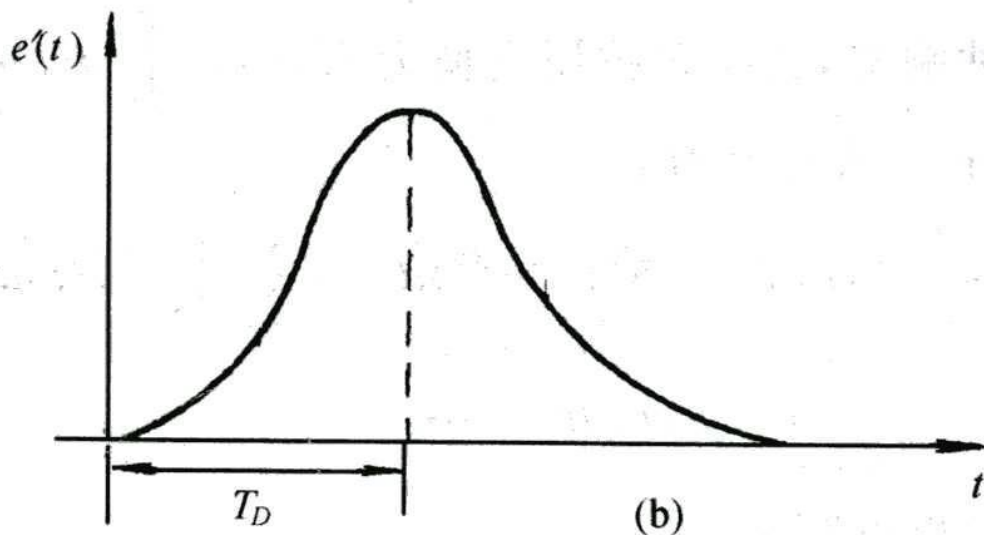


时间延迟(time delay)



定义1:

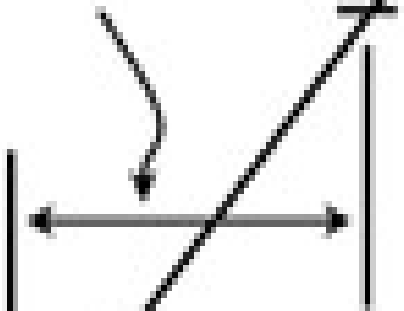
阶跃响应达到终值一半时所需要的时间 T_D



$$T_D = \int_0^{\infty} te'(t)dt$$

时间延迟(time delay)

rise time



定义2:

阶跃响应由终值的10%增加到90%所需要的时间 T_R

delay length of circuit



Driver

Receiver

时间延迟计算&模拟方法

1. SPICE电路级模拟。

(Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis)

- 对电路进行动态波形分析来计算延时，优点是精度高。对于复杂度愈来愈高的ULSI延时分析，提取关键连线分析。
- 可进行非线性直流分析、非线性瞬态分析和线性交流分析等。
- 被分析的电路中的元件可包括电阻、电容、电感、互感、独立电压源、独立电流源、各种线性受控源、传输线以及有源半导体器件等。
- Hspice、Pspice等

时间延迟计算&模拟方法

2. Elmore延时模型。

- 把延时度量为由从 $t=0$ 时起到阶跃响应上升到终值的一半（即50%）的时间 T_d 。
- 计算简单，但具有一定的局限性。如果响应曲线 $e(t)$ 为非单调，Elmore延时计算结果可能不太准确。
- 计算上可以表达为阶跃响应导数 $e'(t)$ 曲线下面积的质心对应 T_d :

$$T_D = \int_0^{\infty} te'(t)dt$$

时间延迟计算&模拟方法

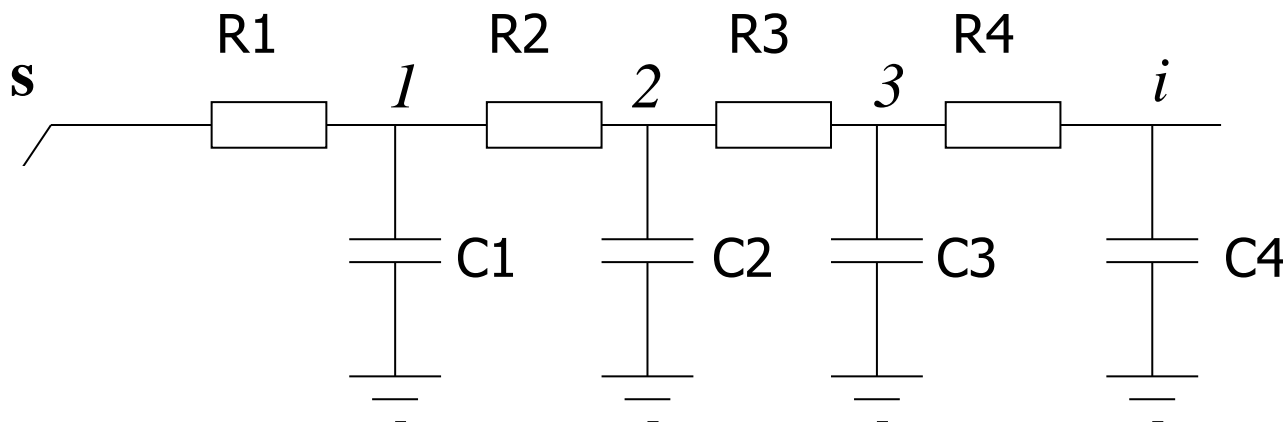
3. 分量匹配法。

- 基本思路:用一个简单的多项式逼近电路的脉冲响应。此方法计算过程中涉及脉冲响应的分量一般情况下阶数取得大,精度高,但计算复杂耗时。
- 缺点:合适阶数的选取困难,选择不当会引起不稳定问题。
- 分量匹配法的典型代表是AWE (asymptotic waveform evaluation, 渐进波形估计)。

4. 其他方法。

Elmore延迟

$$T_D = \sum_{\text{all node}} R_{nk} C_k \quad (\text{无分支的RC链})$$



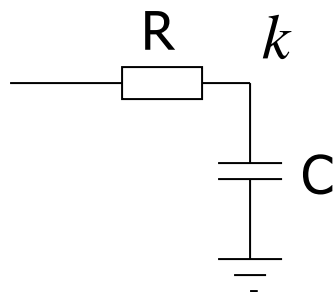
举例:

$$T_D = \sum_{\text{all node}} (\text{从源端到节点}k\text{的电阻}R) \cdot C_k$$

$$= R_1 C_1 + (R_1 + R_2) C_2 + (R_1 + R_2 + R_3) C_3 + (R_1 + R_2 + R_3 + R_4) C_4$$

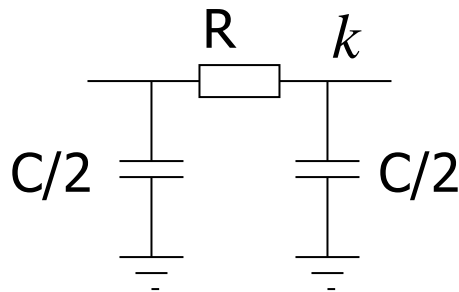
Elmore时间延迟计算模型

$$T_D = \sum_{\text{all node}} R_{nk} C_k$$



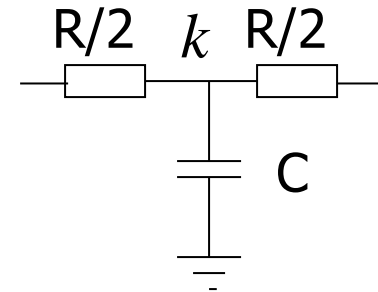
(a) L型

$$T_D = RC$$



(b) Π 型

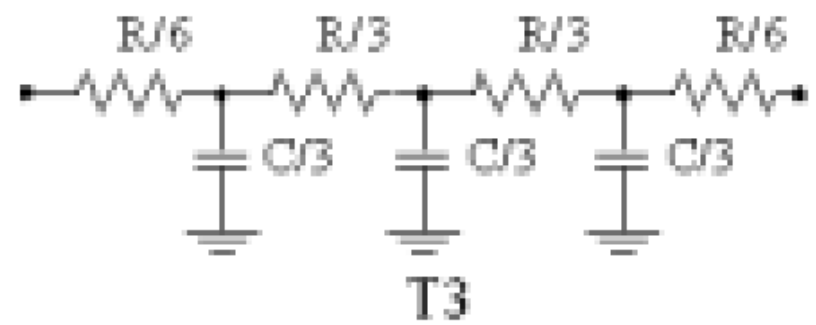
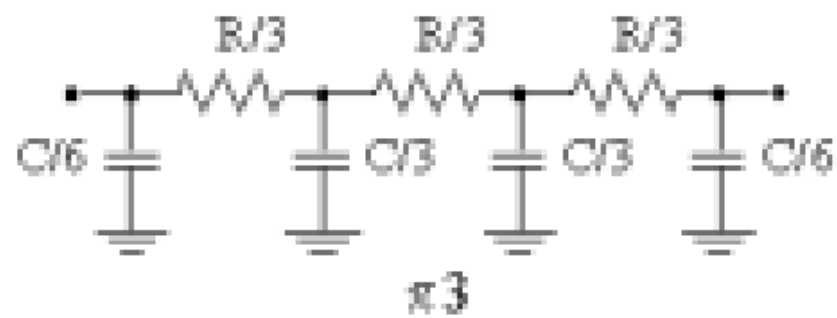
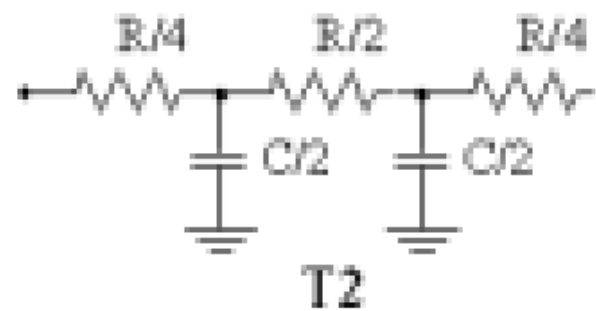
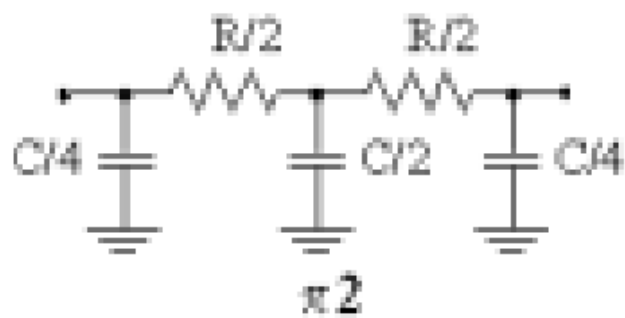
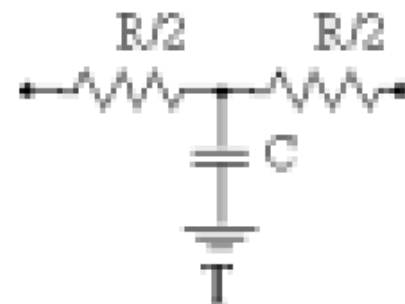
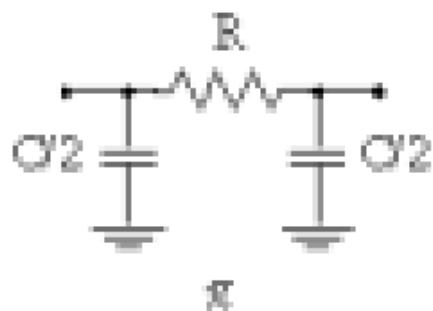
$$T_D = \frac{1}{2} RC$$



(c) T型

$$T_D = \frac{1}{2} RC$$

RC 模型

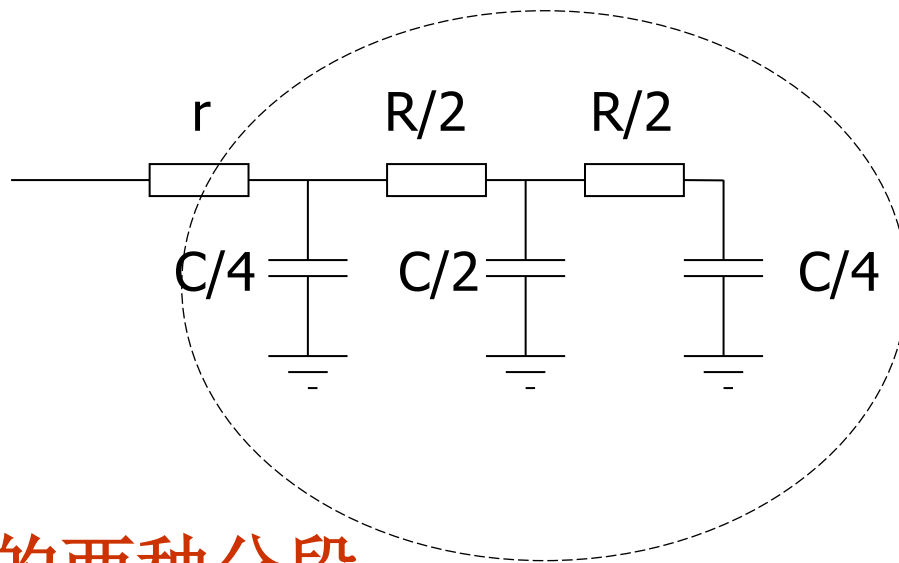
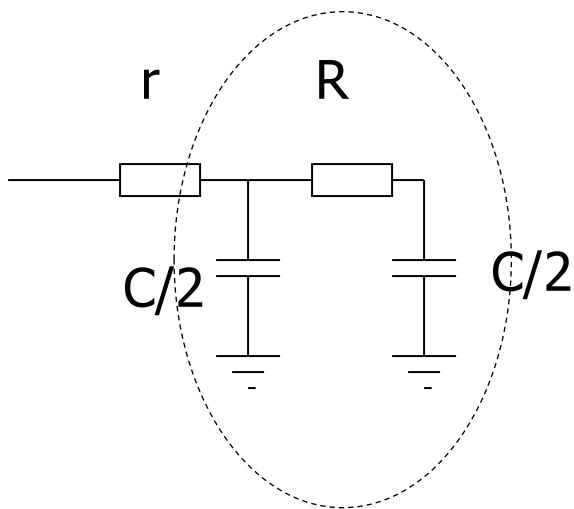


π 型

T型

时间延迟

$$T_D = \sum_{\text{all node}} R_{nk} C_k$$



Π型的两种分段

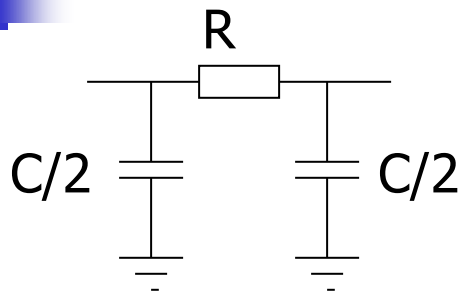
$$T_D = rC + \frac{1}{2}RC$$

$$T_D = rC + \frac{1}{2}RC$$

(Π型及T型的分段数目的选取不影响计算结果)

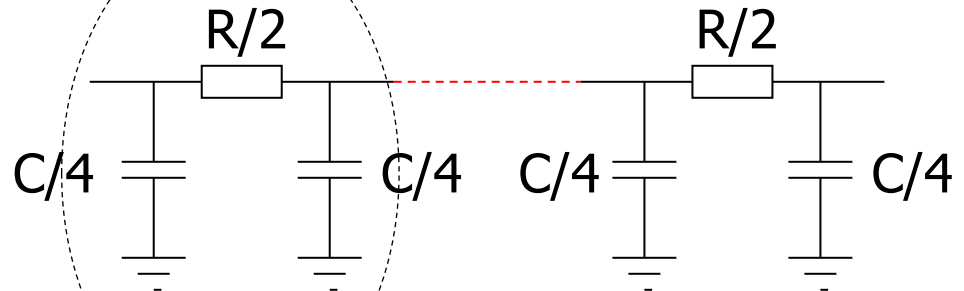
附: Elmore模型Π型RC分段对结果的影响

$$T_D = \sum_{all\ node} R_{nk} C_k$$



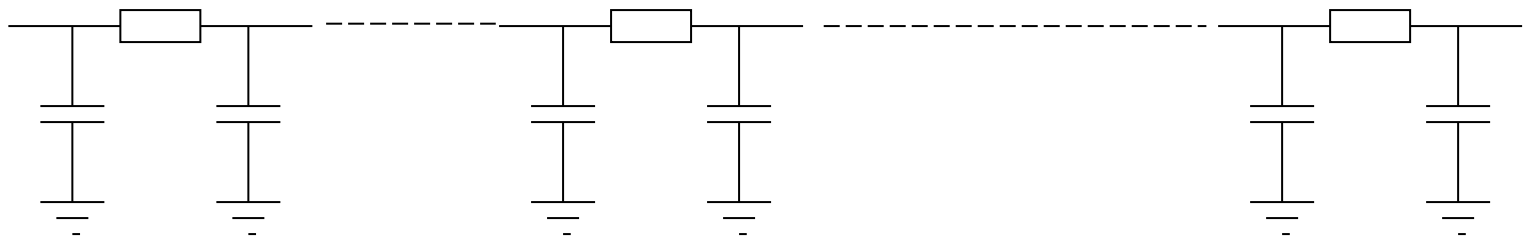
1个分段

$$T_d = \frac{1}{2} RC$$



2个分段

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot \frac{1}{2} C + (\frac{1}{2} R + \frac{1}{2} R) \cdot \frac{1}{4} C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

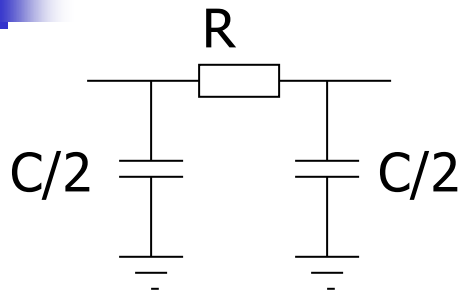


N个分段

$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

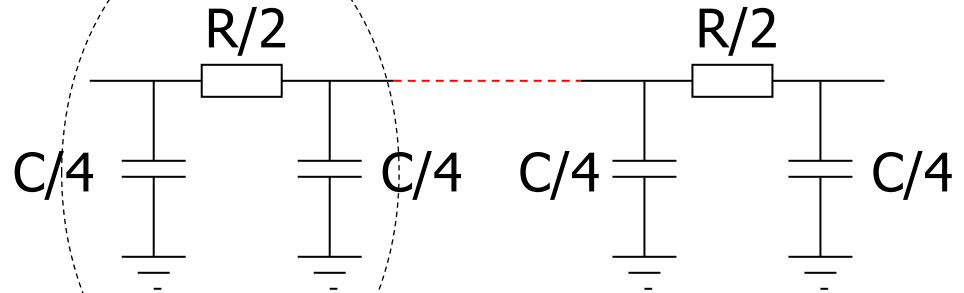
附: Elmore模型Π型RC分段对结果的影响

$$T_D = \sum_{all\ node} R_{nk} C_k$$



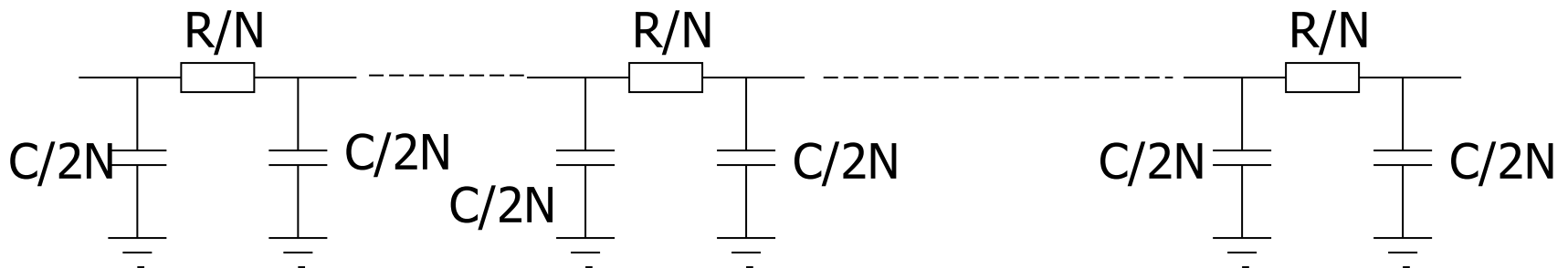
1个分段

$$T_d = \frac{1}{2} RC$$



2个分段

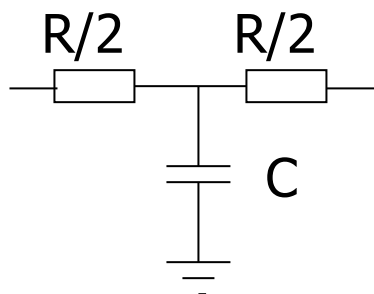
$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot \frac{1}{2} C + (\frac{1}{2} R + \frac{1}{2} R) \cdot \frac{1}{4} C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot C \end{aligned}$$



N个分段

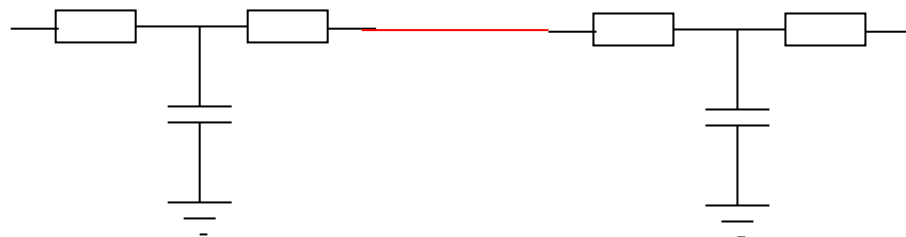
$$\begin{aligned} T_d &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} R \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

附：Elmore模型T型RC分段对结果的影响



1个分段

$$T_d = \frac{1}{2} RC$$

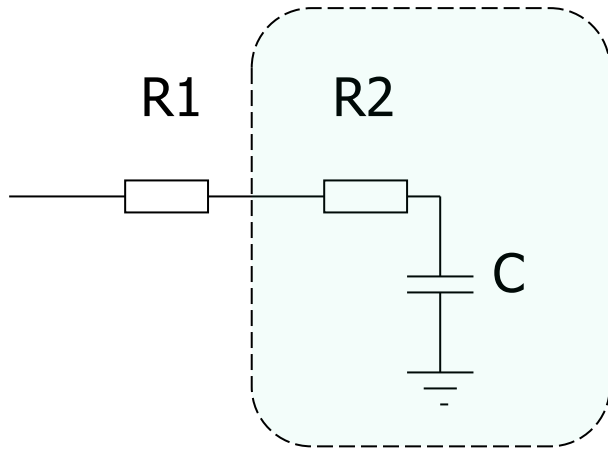


2个分段

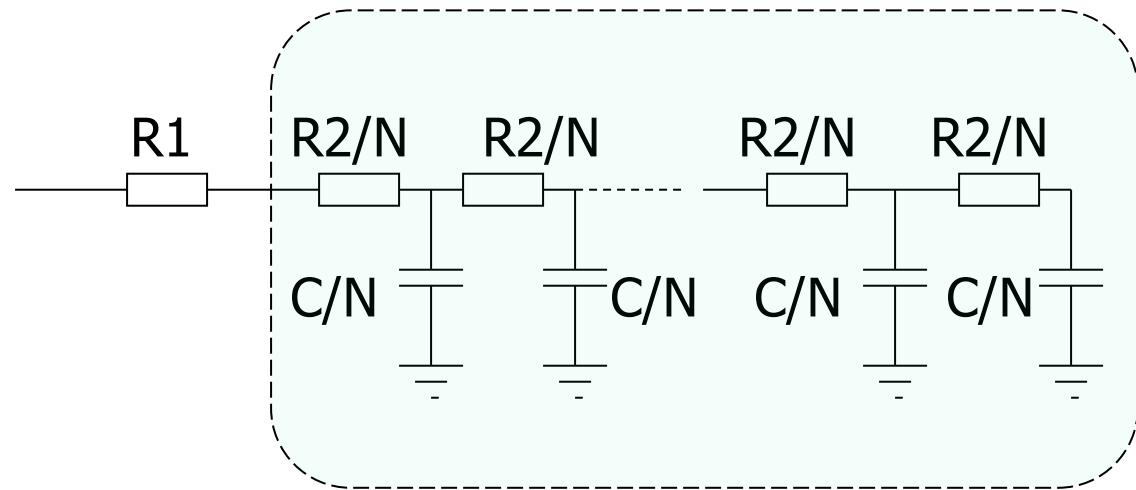
N个分段

时间延迟

L型分段



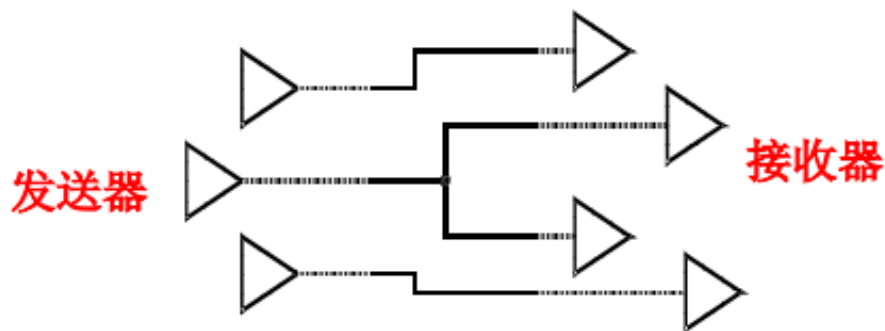
$$T_D = R_1 C + R_2 C$$



$$\begin{aligned} T_D &= R_1 C + \frac{R_2}{N} \frac{C}{N} + \frac{2R_2}{N} \frac{C}{N} + \dots + \frac{(N-1)R_2}{N} \frac{C}{N} + \frac{NR_2}{N} \frac{C}{N} \\ &= R_1 C + \frac{N+1}{N+N} R_2 C \quad (< R_1 C + R_2 C) \end{aligned}$$

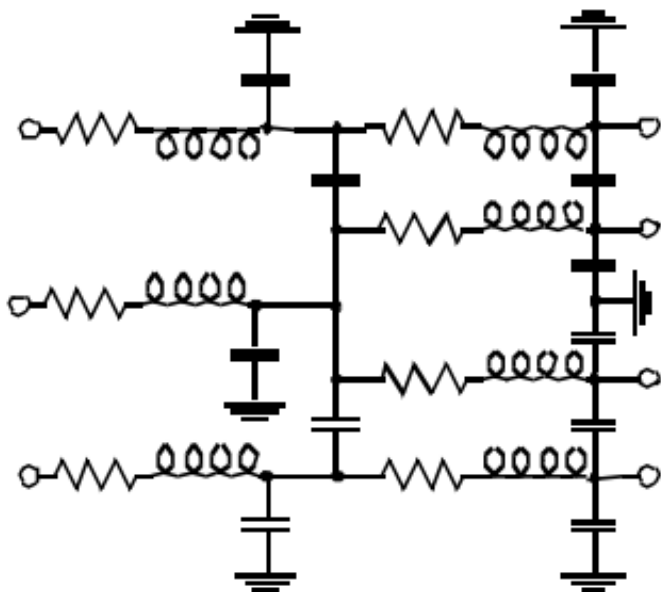
L型分段增加时计算的总延时减少

导线及模型

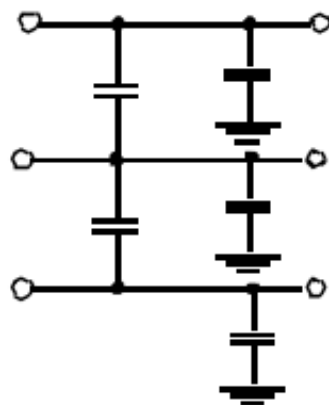


互连线将影响:

- (1) 可靠性
- (2) 性能
- (3) 功耗



完整模型 (电阻+电容+电感)

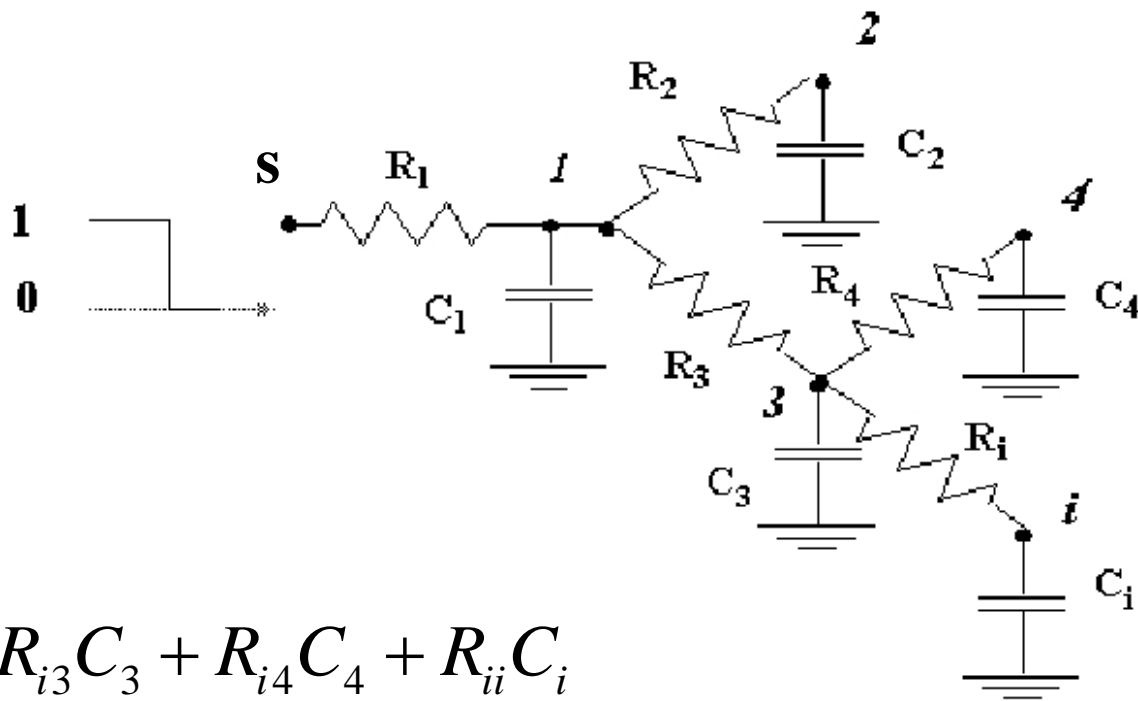


电容模型

Elmore延时计算 (有分支的RC链)

假设这一网络的N个节点中的每一个都被放电至地，并且在t=0时在节点源端s加一个阶跃输入，则在节点i处的Elmore延时为：

$$\tau_{Di} = \sum_{k=1}^N R_{ik} C_k$$



$$\tau_{Di} = R_{i1}C_1 + R_{i2}C_2 + R_{i3}C_3 + R_{i4}C_4 + R_{ii}C_i$$

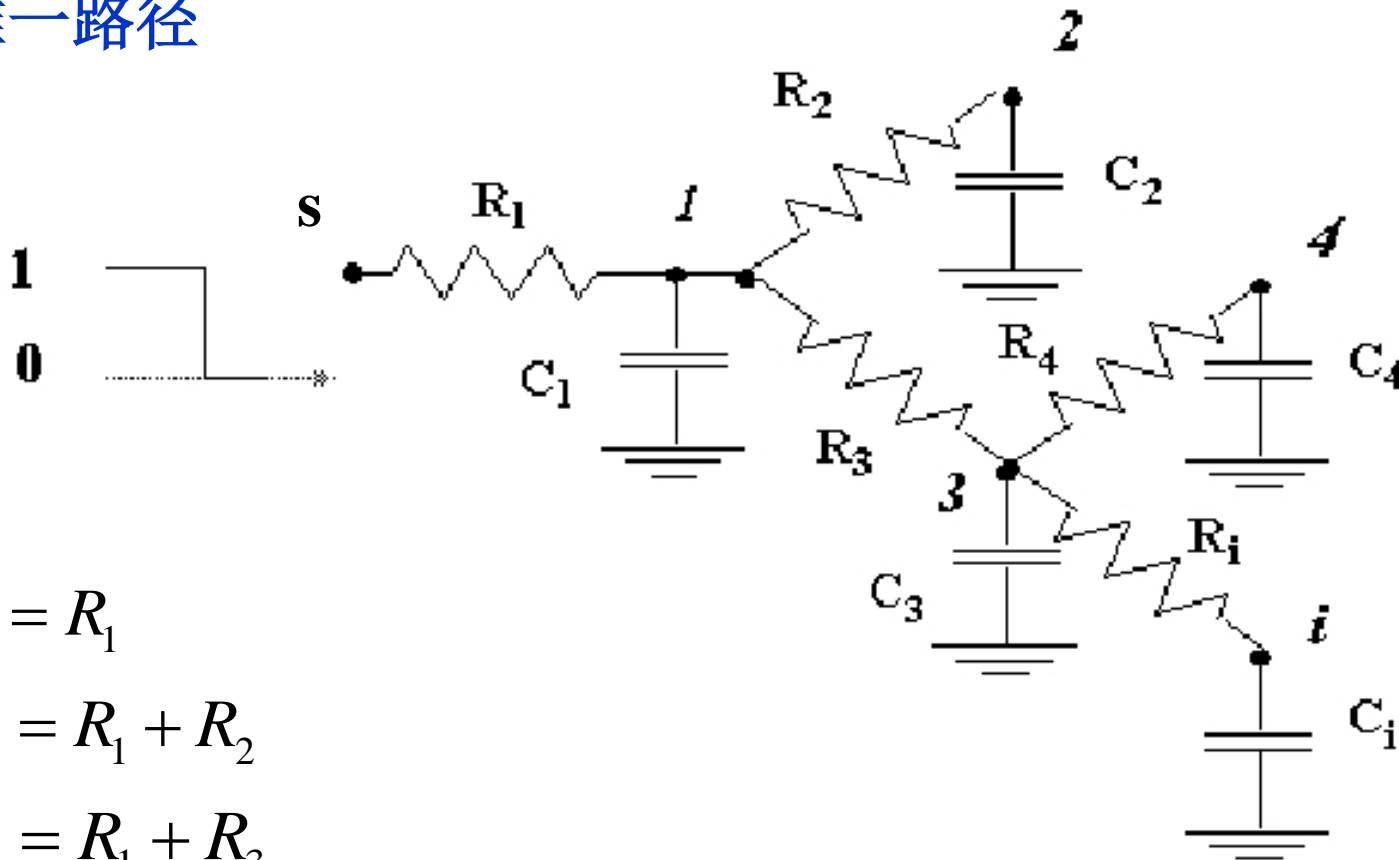
$$= R_1C_1 + R_1C_2 + (R_1 + R_3)C_3$$

$$+ (R_1 + R_3)C_4 + (R_1 + R_3 + R_i)C_i$$

(计算规则见后页说明)

Elmore延迟

路径电阻 R_{ij} : 在源节点 s 和该电路的任何节点 i 之间存在的唯一路径



$$R_{11} = R_1$$

$$R_{22} = R_1 + R_2$$

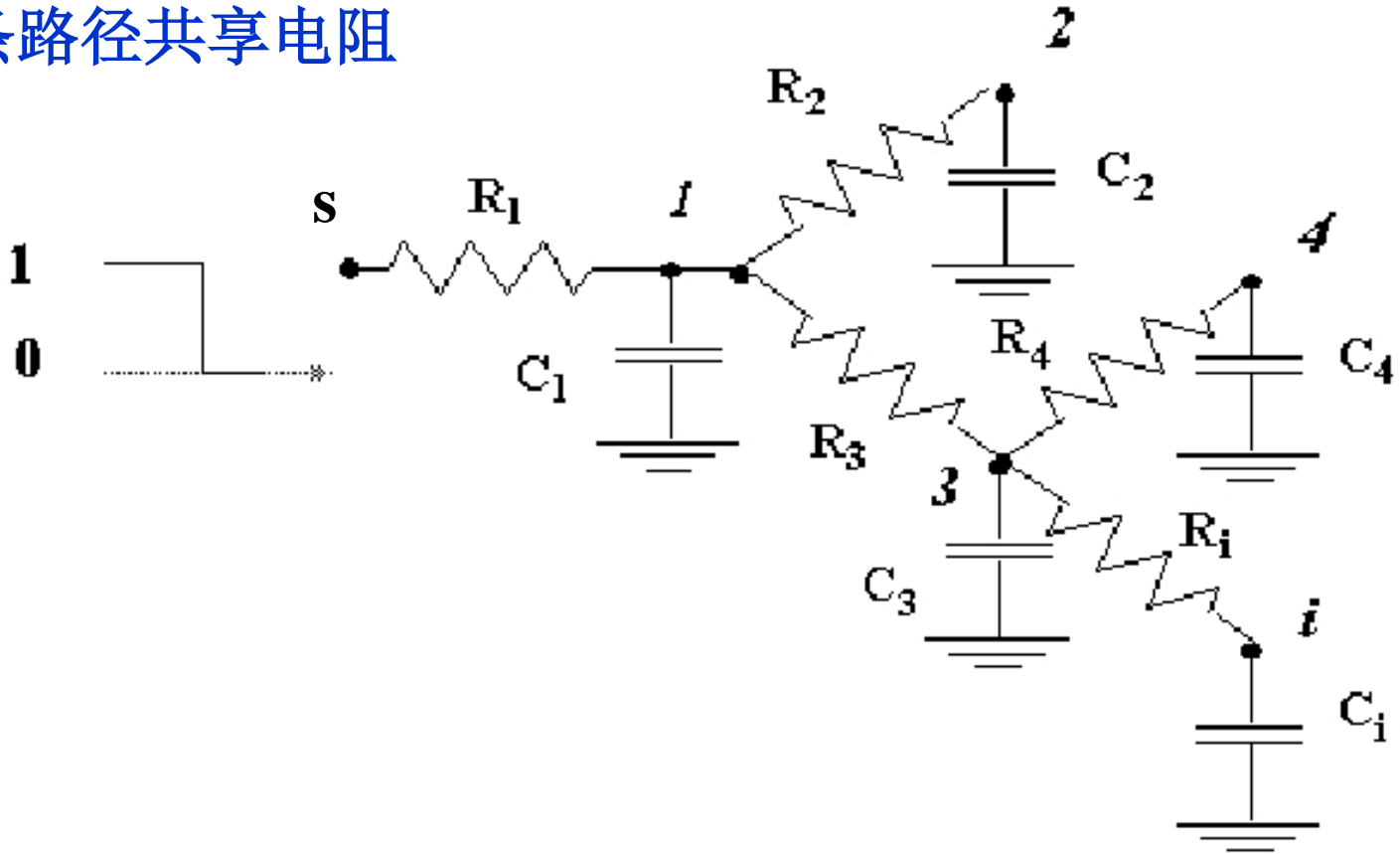
$$R_{33} = R_1 + R_3$$

$$R_{44} = R_1 + R_3 + R_4$$

$$R_{ii} = R_1 + R_3 + R_i$$

Elmore延迟

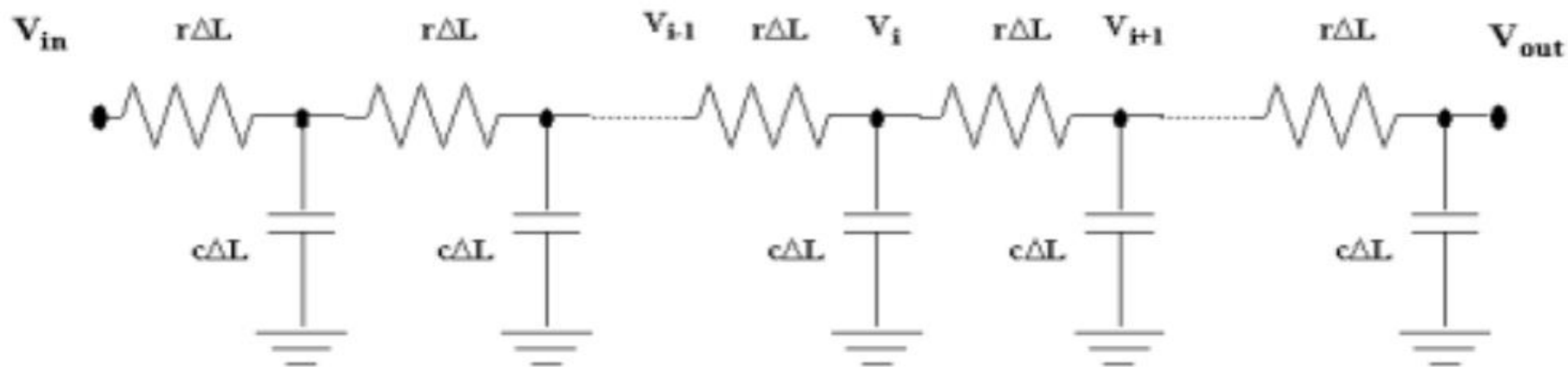
共享路径电阻 R_{ik} : 在源节点 s 到节点 k 和节点 i 这两条路径共享电阻



$$R_{ik} = \sum R_j \Rightarrow (R_j \in [path(s \rightarrow i) \cap path(s \rightarrow k)])$$

例: $R_{i4} = R_1 + R_3$

RC 链的 Elmore 延时



$$\tau_N = \sum_{i=1}^N R_i \sum_{j=i}^N C_j = \sum_{i=1}^N C_i \sum_{j=1}^i R_j$$

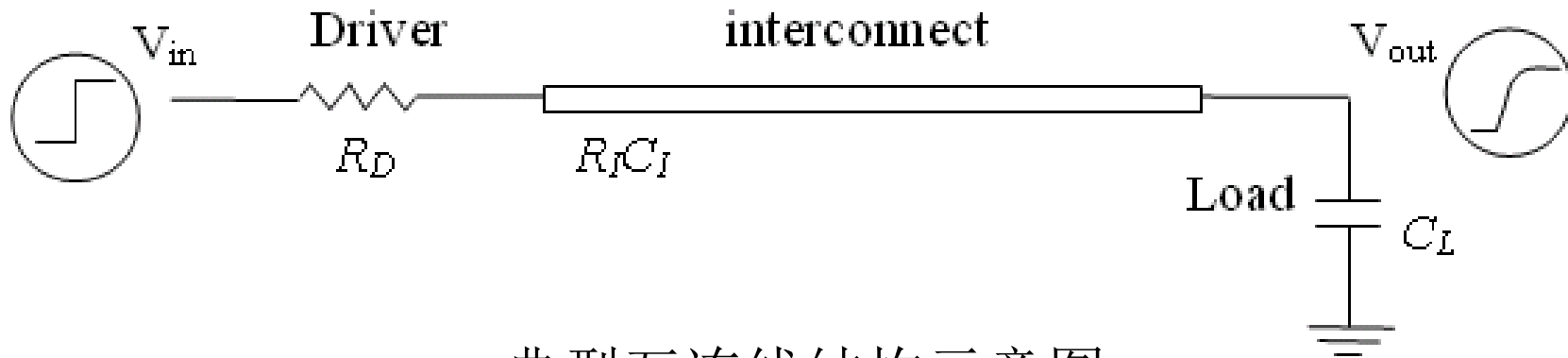
当导线由 N 个等长的导线段 (r, c) 组成时:

$$\tau_{DN} = \left(\frac{L}{N}\right)^2 (rc + 2rc + \dots + Nrc) = (rcL^2) \frac{N(N+1)}{2N^2} = RC \frac{N+1}{2N}$$

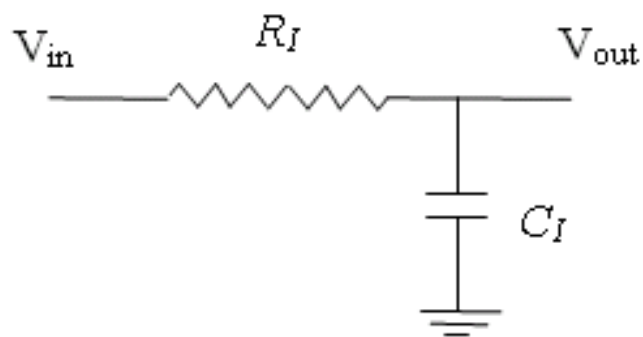
当 N 很大时:

$$\tau_{DN} = \frac{RC}{2} = \frac{rcL^2}{2}$$

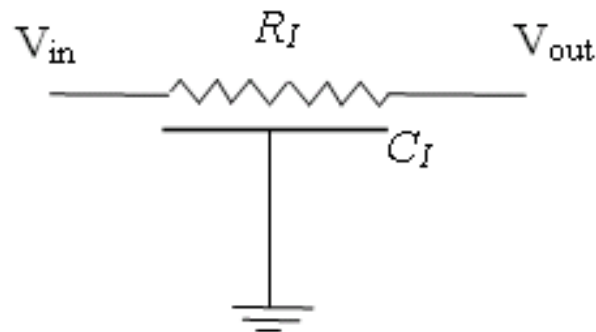
互连线 RC 模型



典型互连线结构示意图

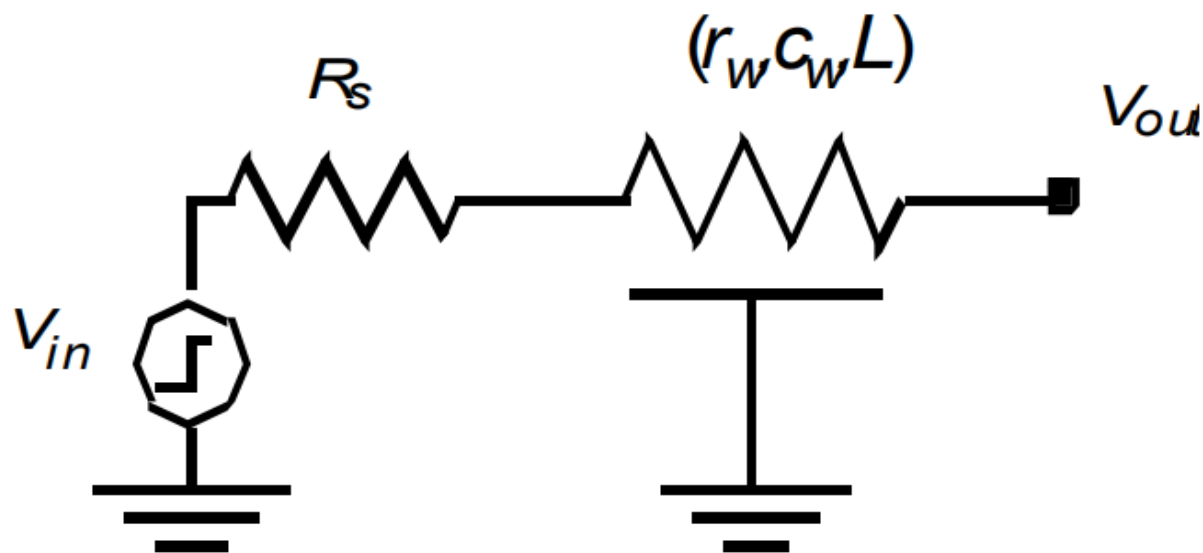


集总模型



分布模型

考虑驱动器内阻 R_S 时RC线的延时



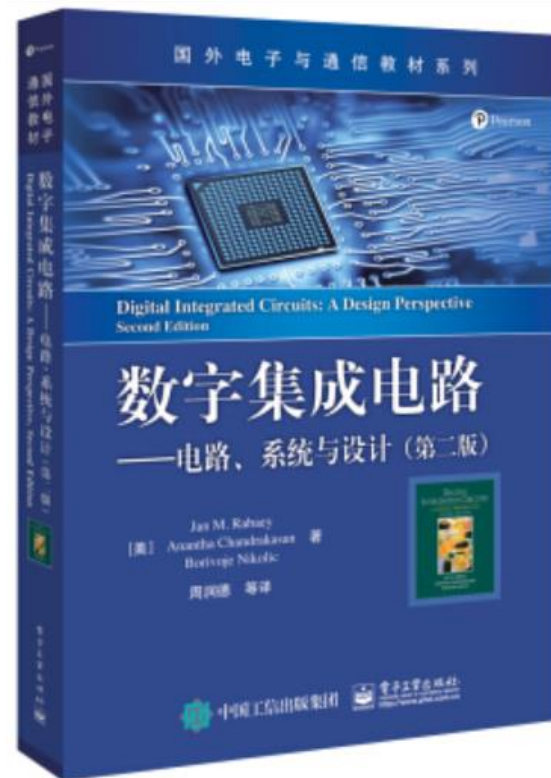
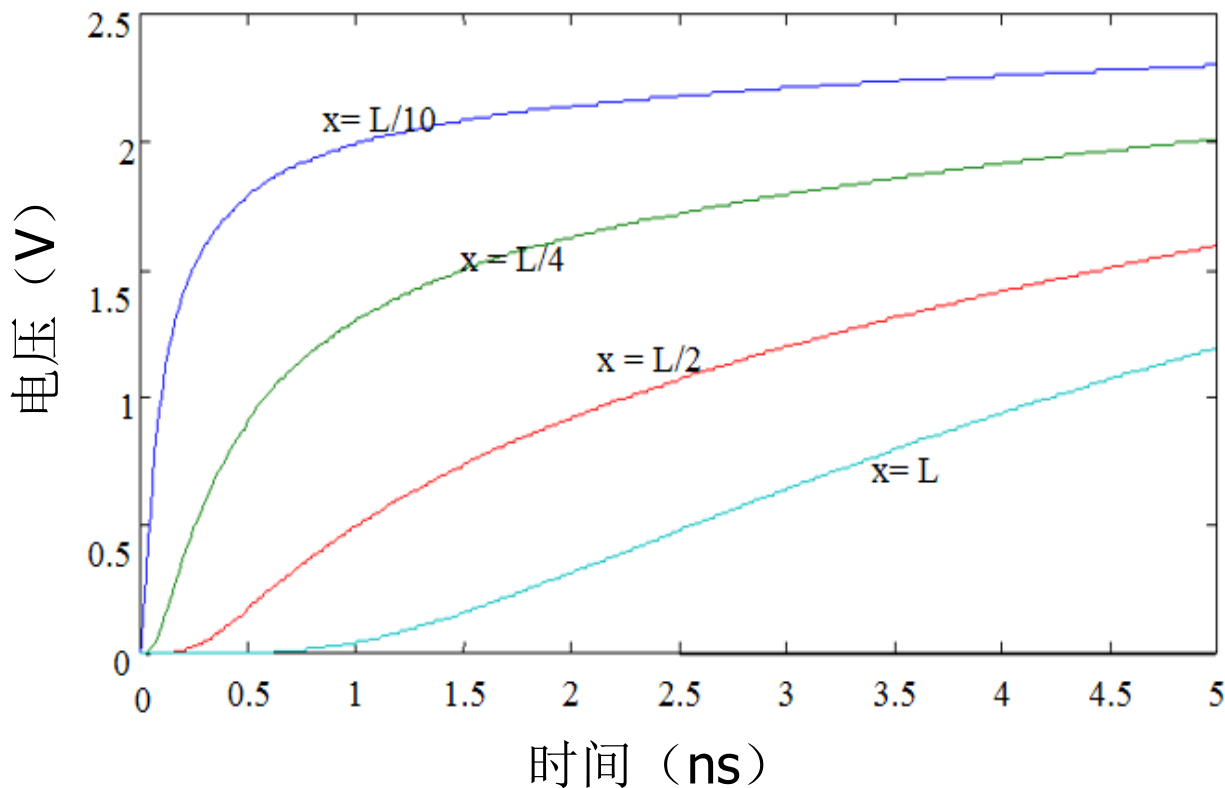
$$\tau_D = R_S C_w + \frac{R_w C_w}{2} = R_S C_w + 0.5 r_w c_w L^2$$

RC导线的阶跃响应（与时间、位置的关系）

节点*i*处的电压可以通过求解微分方程来确定：

$$c\Delta L \frac{\partial V_i}{\partial t} = \frac{(V_{i+1} - V_i) + (V_{i-1} - V_i)}{r\Delta L}$$

$$\text{当 } \Delta L \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } rc \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2}$$



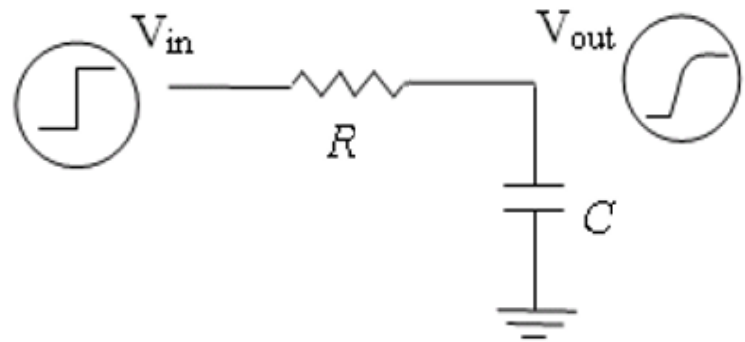
参考书：数字集成电路----电路、系统与设计，周润德译 第4章

补充:

电路响应:

$$V_{out}(t) = (1 - e^{-t/RC}) \cdot V_{in}$$

$$t = \tau \ln \frac{V_{in}}{V_{in} - V_{out}}$$



其中RC为电路的时间常数 τ :

信号到达终值50%的时间: $t = \tau \ln(2) = 0.69\tau$

信号到达终值63%的时间: $t = \tau \ln(e) = \tau$

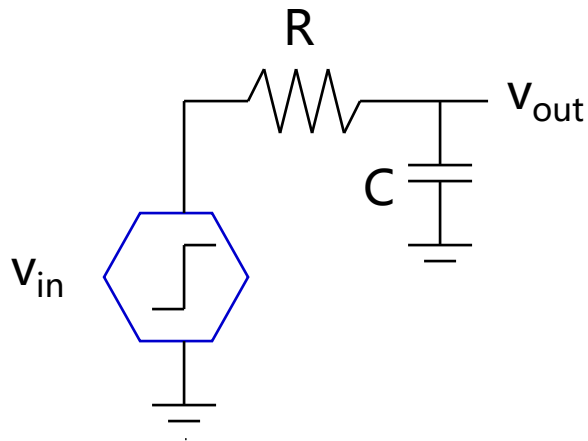
信号到达终值90%的时间: $t = \tau \ln(10) = 2.3\tau$ ($t_{0.9}$)

信号到达终值10%的时间: $t = \tau \ln(10/9) = 0.1\tau$ ($t_{0.1}$)

信号从10%到达终值90%的时间: $t = \tau \ln(9) = 2.2\tau$ ($t_{0.9} - t_{0.1}$)

补充:

■ 用一阶 RC网络分析



$$v_{out}(t) = (1 - e^{-t/\tau})V$$

$$\tau = RC, \text{ 时间常数}$$

到达50%的点的的时间

$$t = \ln(2) \tau = \mathbf{0.69} \tau$$

由10%到达90%的点的的时间

$$t = \ln(9) \tau = \mathbf{2.2} \tau$$

表 4.7 集总与分布 RC 网络的阶跃响应——一些有意义的参考点

电压范围	集总 RC 网络	分布 RC 网络
0→50% (t_p)	0.69RC	0.38RC
0→63% (τ)	RC	0.5RC
10%→90% (t_r)	2.2RC	0.9RC
0%→90%	2.3RC	1.0RC

总长为L的导线被分隔成完全相同的N段，每段长度为L/N，每段的电阻为rL/N，电容为cL/N。利用Elmore公式，该线的主要时间常数为：

$$T_{DN} = (rcL^2) \frac{N(N+1)}{2N^2} = RC \frac{N+1}{2N} \quad (\text{L型估算})$$

其中： $R = rL, C = cL$ 为导线的集总电阻和电容。

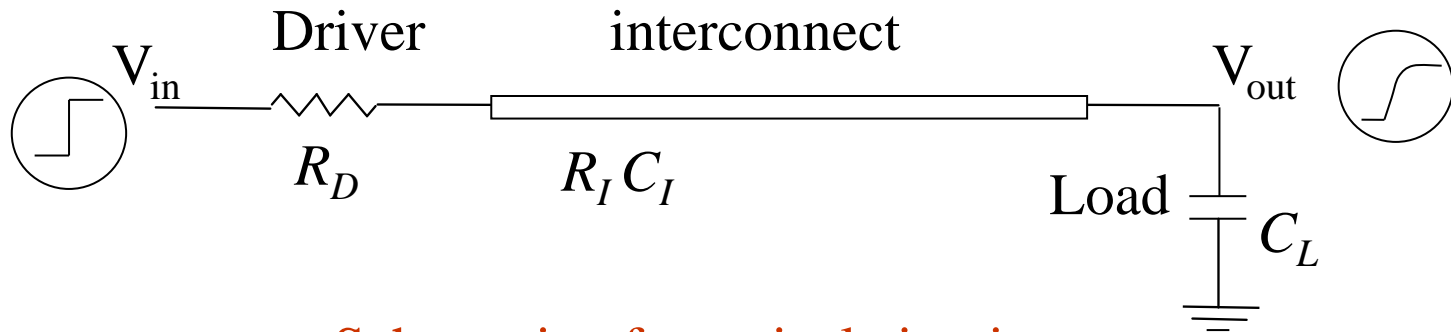
N值很大时，趋近于分布rc连线。

$$T_{DN} = \frac{rcL^2}{2} = \frac{RC}{2}$$

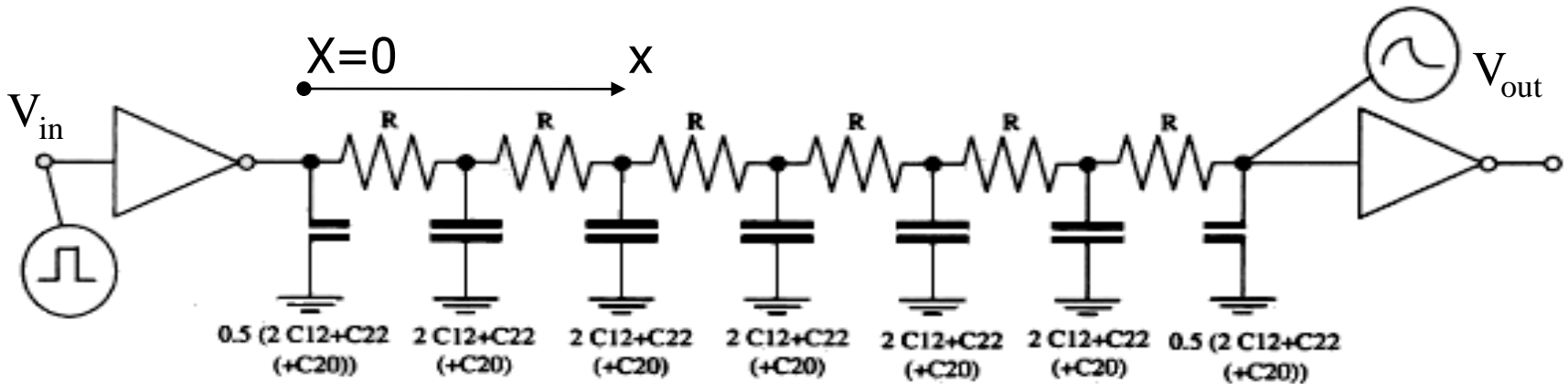
结论：集总模型对时间延时的估计比较保守

时间延迟 (Time delay)

$$V_{out}(t) = (1 - e^{-t/RC}) \cdot V_{in} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} V(x,t) = RC \frac{\partial}{\partial t} V(x,t)$$

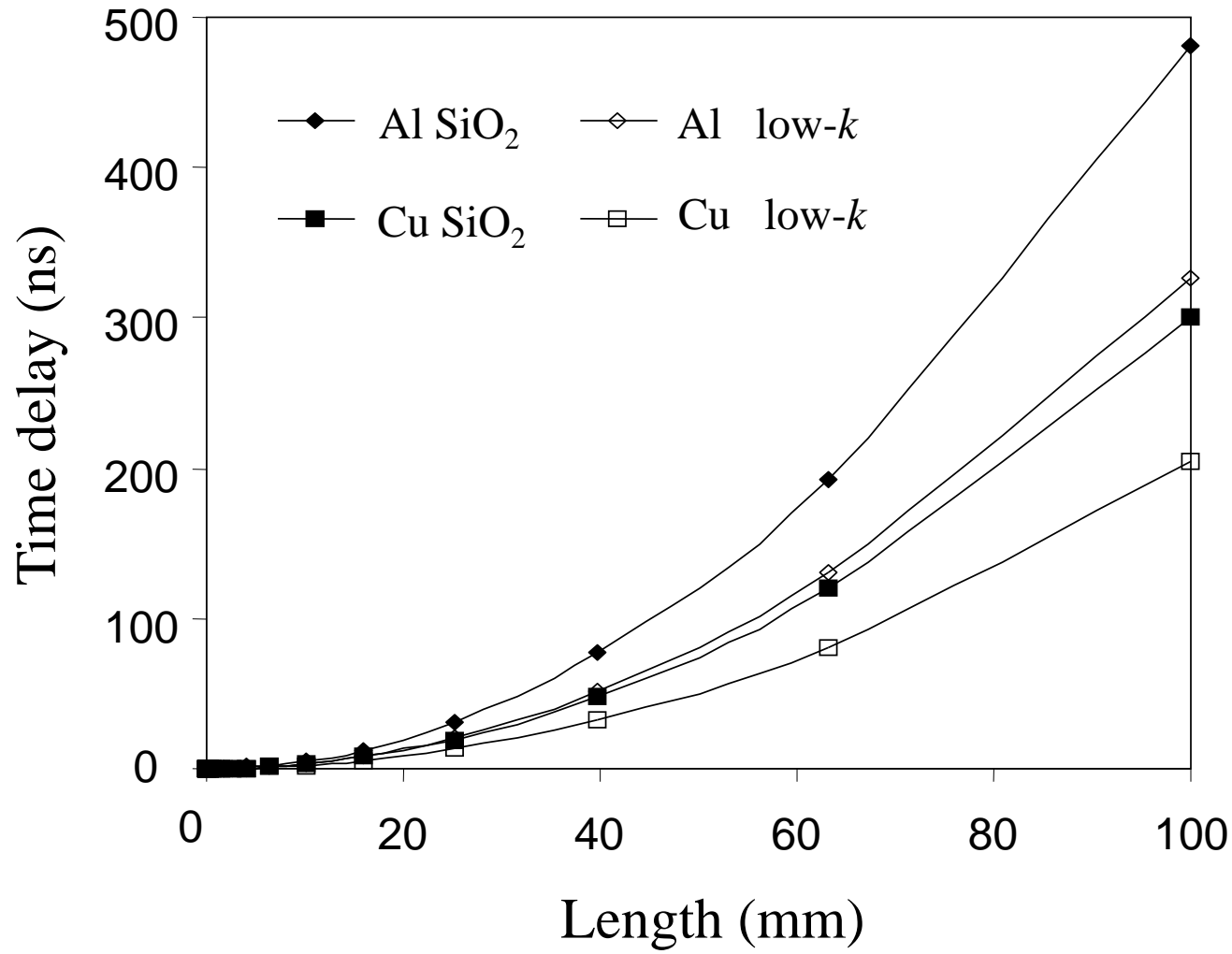


Schematic of a typical circuit



The circuit used for the time delay calculation.

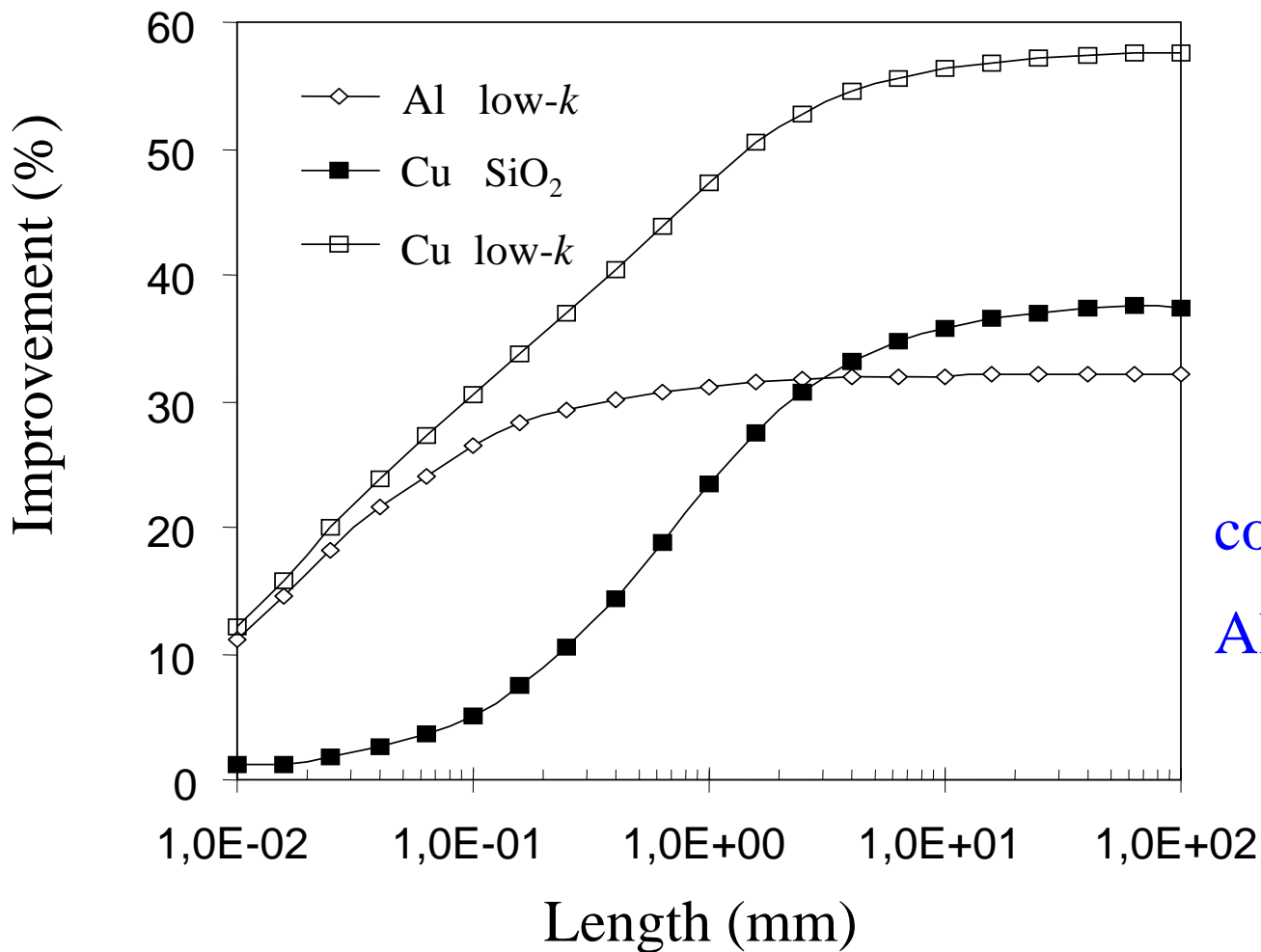
时间延迟



(W/P=0.3, T=0.5 μ m, H = 1 μ m)

时间延迟改善情况

$$\left(\tau_{\text{conventional}} - \tau_i \right) / \tau_{\text{conventional}} \times 100\%$$



conventional case:
Al/low- k

(W/P=0.3, T=0.5 μm , H = 1 μm)