

# iVAMS: Intelligent Metamodel-Integrated Verilog-AMS for Circuit-Accurate System-Level Mixed-Signal Design

Geng Zheng, Saraju P. Mohanty, Elias Kougiannos, Oghenekarho Okobiah

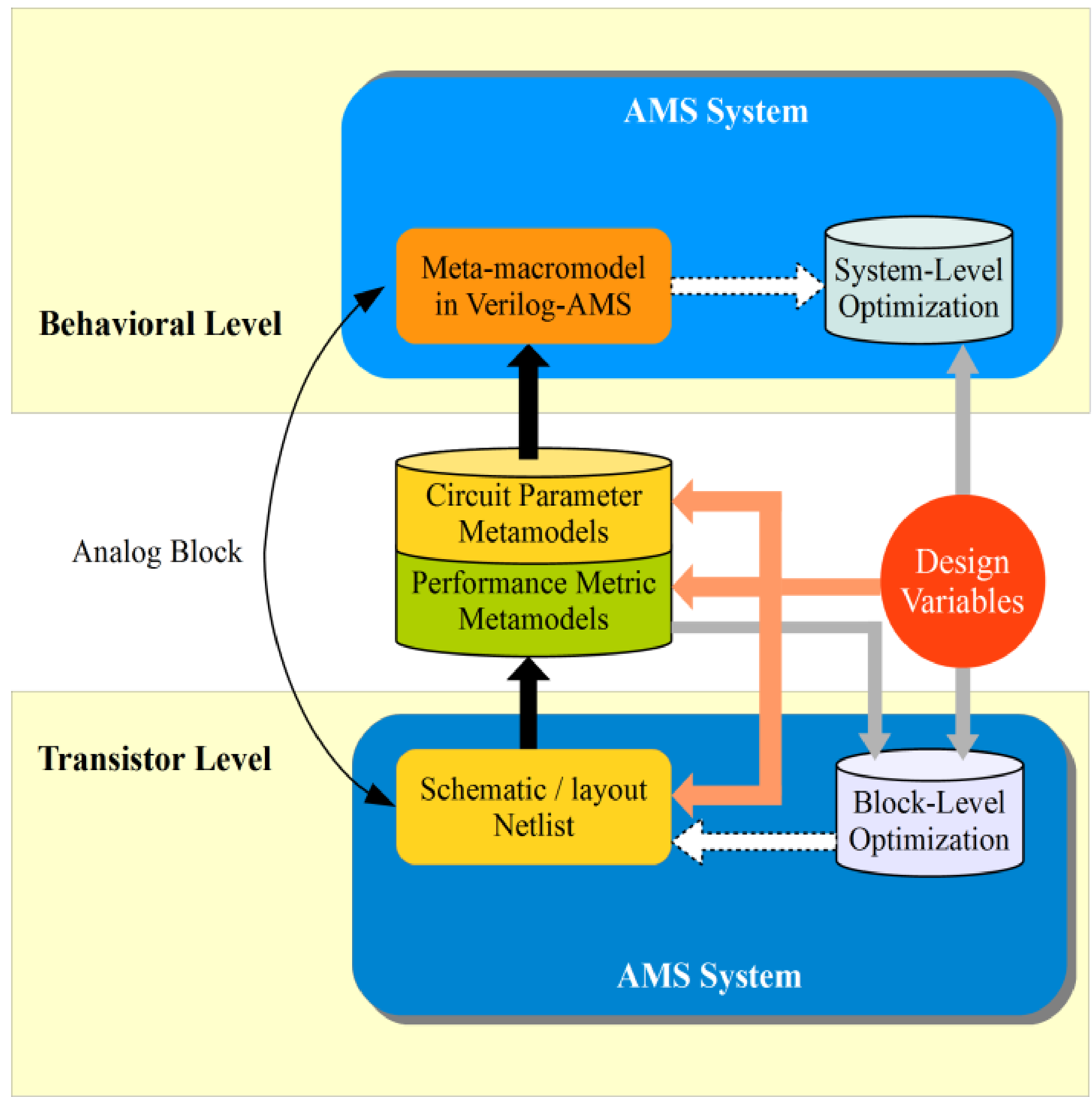
NanoSystem Design Laboratory (<http://nsdl.cse.unt.edu>), University of North Texas, USA. Email: saraju.mohanty@unt.edu

## Abstract

The gap between abstraction levels in analog design is a major obstacle for advancing analog and mixed-signal design automation. Intelligent surrogate models for low-level analog building blocks are needed to bridge behavioral and transistor-level simulations. Parameterized behavioral models in Verilog-AMS based on the neural network metamodels are constructed for efficient system-level design exploration. To the best of the authors' knowledge this is the first paper to integrate artificial neural network models in Verilog-AMS. To demonstrate the application of iVAMS, a biologically-inspired "firefly optimization algorithm" is applied to an OP-AMP design. The optimization process is sped up by 5580x due to the use of iVAMS with negligible loss in accuracy.

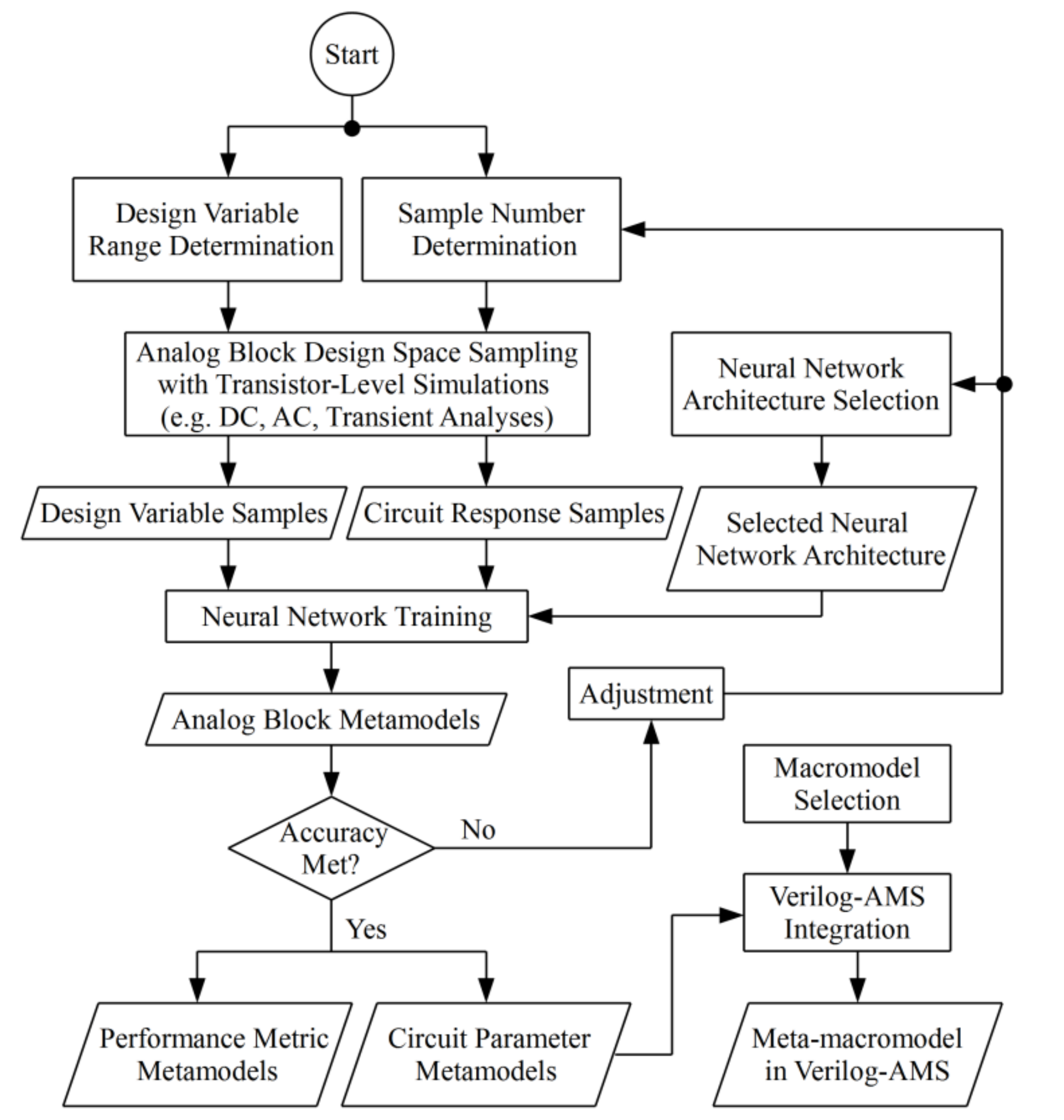
## iVAMS Concept

iVAMS aims at closing the gap between behavioral- and transistor-level Analog/Mixed-Signal (AMS) design exploration. Parameterized Verilog-AMS modules incorporating transistor-level non-idealities are provided for high-level design exploration. Efficient metamodels are generated for low-level block optimization. The concept is illustrated below:



## iVAMS Generation

Given an analog block, the goal of iVAMS generation is to obtain the neural network metamodels and the meta-macromodel integrated Verilog-AMS module.



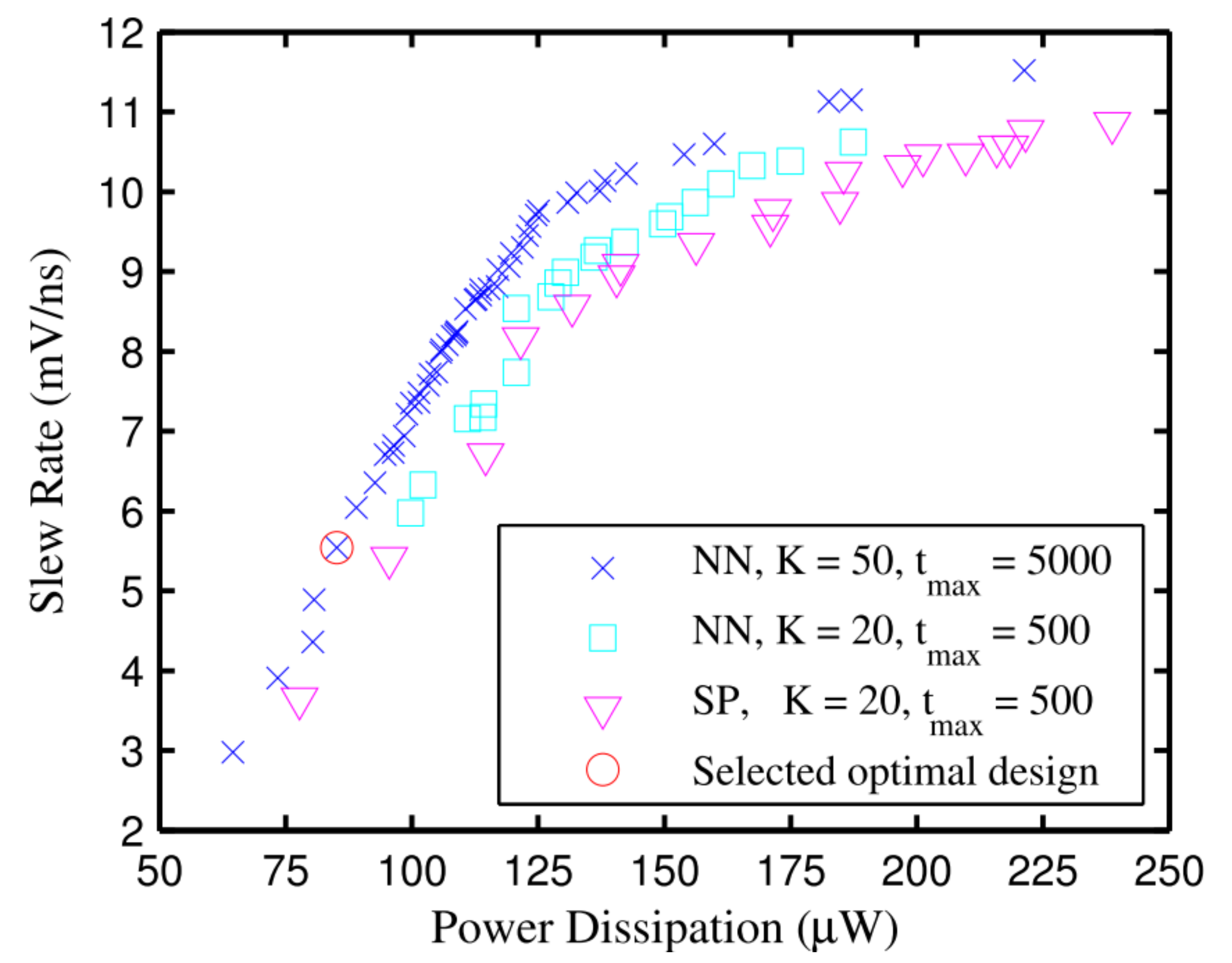
## Metamodel Accuracy

- The neural networks were trained using 500 samples.
- A verification set consists 2000 samples were used.

Metamodel	Output	Type	Accuracy Metric			
			$R^2$	RMAE	RRSE	RMSE
$A_0$		NN	0.959	1.324	0.202	41.93 V/V
		PO	0.973	1.044	0.163	33.78 V/V
BW		NN	0.987	0.894	0.116	2.12 kHz
		PO	0.986	0.965	0.117	2.14 kHz
PM		NN	0.901	2.161	0.317	4.99°
		PO	0.348	4.466	0.807	12.70°
SR		NN	0.989	0.483	0.105	0.292 mV/ns
		PO	0.985	0.662	0.119	0.332 mV/ns
$P_D$		NN	0.996	0.523	0.062	8.306 $\mu$ W
		PO	0.980	1.314	0.141	18.817 $\mu$ W

## Block-Level Multi-objective Optimization

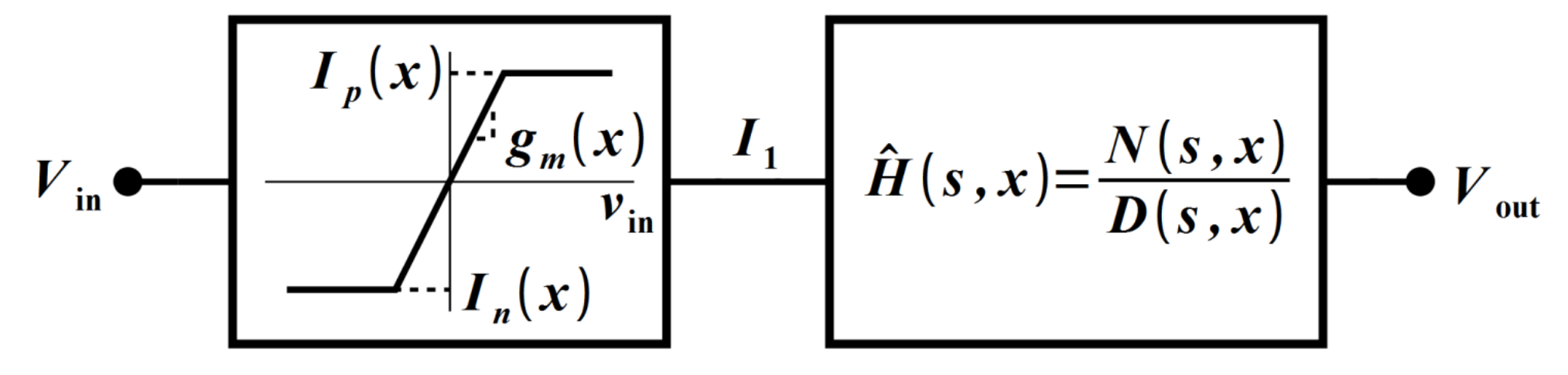
- Objective: minimize power and maximize slew rate.
- A metaheuristic multi-objective firefly algorithm is employed to generate the Pareto front.
- The results from neural network metamodel and SPICE simulations are compared:



Optimization #	1	2	3
Model Type	NN	NN	SP
Number of Pareto Points, $K$	50	20	20
Number of Iterations, $t_{max}$	5000	500	500
Runtime	0.57 h	84.63 s	131.18 h
Normalized Speed	-	$\times 5580$	1

## Meta-Macromodel Construction

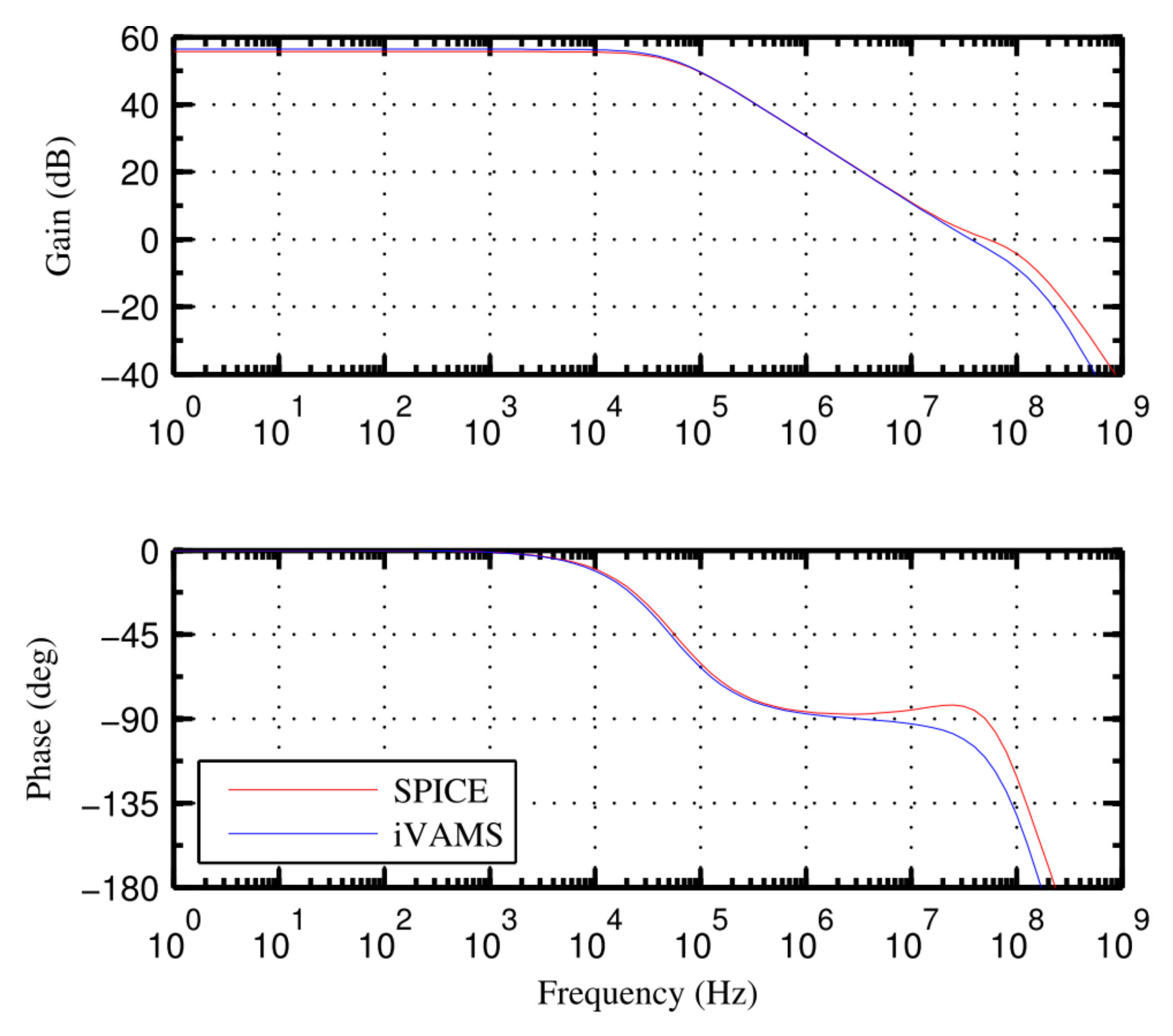
The following macromodel is selected to be implemented in Verilog-AMS:



The circuit parameters,  $I_p$ ,  $I_n$ ,  $g_m$ , the poles and zeros in the transfer function are parameterized and estimated using neural network metamodels:

$$\hat{y} = b_{21} + \sum_{j=1}^M w_{2,j} \cdot \tanh \left( b_{1j} + \sum_{i=1}^N w_{1,i,j} \cdot x_i \right)$$

The above mathematical function is implemented in Verilog-AMS. The SPICE and iVAMS simulations are compared:



## Conclusion

- iVAMS:
- is a circuit-level modeling framework.
  - creates efficient models that bridge different abstraction levels of AMS designs.
  - is compatible with optimization algorithm.
- Future research includes adding yield-estimation capability.

## Case Study Circuit: Op Amp

- iVAMS is applied to a fully-differential Op Amp:
- 90 nm CMOS process, 1-V supply.
  - 16 design variables (Ls and Ws, bias current...).
- Metamodels:
- neural networks with a single hidden layer.
  - 4-neuron hidden layer is used.

