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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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EMC IC modelling Teh STANDARD PREVIEW Part 6: Models of integrated circuits for pulse immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted pulse immunity modelling (ICIM-CPI)^{a1}

Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la CEM 5551/10fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9-Partie 6: Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la simulation du comportement d'immunité aux impulsions – Modélisation de l'immunité aux impulsions conduites (ICIM-CPI)





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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE



EMC IC modellingiTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Part 6: Models of integrated circuits for pulse immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted pulse immunity modelling (ICIM-CPI)

IEC 62433-6:2020

Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la CEM/sist/f0fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9-Partie 6: Modèles de circuits intégrés pour la simulation du comportement d'immunité aux impulsions – Modélisation de l'immunité aux impulsions conduites (ICIM-CPI)

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CONTENTS

F	FOREWORD				
1	Scop	e	7		
2	2 Normative references				
3	Terms definitions abbreviated terms and conventions				
•	3 1	Terms and definitions	e		
	3.1		0		
	33	Conventions	11		
٨	Dhilo	sonhy	11		
4	Philosophy				
Э					
	5.1	General	12		
	5.2		14		
	5.2.1	Typical structure of a PPN	14		
	5.2.2	PDN description	15		
	5.2.3	NLB description	16		
_	5.3	FB description	16		
6	CPIN	IL format	18		
	6.1	General	18		
	6.2	CPIML structure II STANDARD FREVIEW	19		
	6.3	Global elements(standards.iteh.ai)	20		
	6.4	Header section.	20		
	6.5	Lead_definitions section	20		
	6.6	Macromodels/section.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f0fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9-	21		
	6.7	Validity section <u>2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020</u>	22		
	6.8	PDN	22		
	6.9	NLB	22		
	6.9.1	General	22		
	6.9.2	Attribute definitions	23		
	6.9.3	Data description	24		
	6.10	FB	25		
	6.10.	1 General	25		
	6.10.	2 Attribute definitions	26		
	6.10.	3 Data description	30		
A	nnex A (informative) Extraction of model components	34		
	A.1	General	34		
	A.2	PPN description	34		
	A.3	PDN Extraction	34		
	A.3.1	General	34		
	A.3.2	S/Z/Y-parameter measurement	34		
	A.3.3	Conventional one-port method	35		
	A.3.4	Two-port method for low impedance measurement	35		
	A.3.5	Two-port method for high impedance measurement	36		
	A.4	NLB extraction	36		
	A.4.1	General	36		
	A.4.2	TLP test method	37		
	A.5	FB extraction	39		
	A.5.1	General	39		

A.5.2	Example of FB data in case of test criteria type = Class E_IC	39						
A.5.3	Example of FB data in case of test criteria type = Class C_IC	41						
Annex B (informative) NLB implementation techniques in a circuit simulator4								
B.1	General	42						
B.2	NLB modelling based on a R/I table	42						
B.3	NLB modelling based on a switch based model	42						
B.4	NLB modelling based on physical device model	43						
Annex C ((informative) Example of ICIM-CPI model	45						
C.1	General	45						
C.2	Example of Power switch ICIM-CPI model	45						
C.2.1	General	45						
C.2.2	2 CPImodel	45						
C.2.3	B ICIM-CPI model use	48						
C.3	Example of 32-bit microcontroller ICIM-CPI model	50						
C.3.1	General	50						
C.3.2	2 CPImodel	51						
Bibliograp	bhy	54						
Figure 1 –	- Structure of the ICIM-CPI model	13						
Figure 2 –	- Example of an ICIM-CPI model of an electronic board	14						
Figure 3 -	- Structure of a typical PPN	15						
Figure 4 –	- Characteristics of a voltage pulse entering the DI during a TLP test	17						
Figure 5 –	- Example of defect monitored at the OO, when a disturbance							
is applied	to the DI	18						
Figure 6 -	- CPIML inheritance hier <u>archyl 2ce</u> 79c/iec-62433-6-2020	19						
Figure 7 –	- Example of a NLB external file	25						
Figure 8 –	- Example of an external FB file	33						
Figure A.1	1 – Conventional one-port S-parameters measurement	35						
Figure A.2	2 – Two-port method for low impedance measurement	35						
Figure A 3	3 – Two-port method for high impedance measurement	36						
Figure A 4	 Example of I/V measurements to extract NLR 							
	T D mathed act up (not a successful IC)							
Figure A.5	5 – TLP method set-up (not powered IC)	38						
Figure A.6	6 – Example of NLB extraction using standard TLP pulse	38						
Figure A.7	7 – Graphs for identification of IC failure mechanism for destruction prediction	40						
Figure B.1	1 – NLB model based on a R/I table	42						
Figure B.2 behavioura	2 – Example of a generic model architecture based on switches for NLB al modelling	43						
Figure B.3	3 – Example of core MOS large signal model of the GGNMOS	43						
Figure C.1	1 – Use of the ICIM-CPI model for simulation	45						
Figure C.2	2 – Power switch V/I curve for 50 ns-pulse width	46						
Figure C.3	3 – Power switch ICIM-CPI model	46						
Figure C 4	4 – Power switch ICIM-CPI model use for ESD protection design	49						
Figure C 5	5 – Calculated voltage at Power switch pin, for different ESD protection							
capacitor v	values	49						
Figure C.6	6 – Voltage at Power switch pin for fog lamp left and right sides	50						
Figure C 7	7 – Example of 32-bit microcontroller protection devices	50						
ga. 0 0.7								

Table 1 – Attributes of Lead tag in the Lead_definitions section	20
Table 2 – Compatibility between the <i>Mode</i> and <i>Type</i> fields for correct CPIML annotation	21
Table 3 – Definition of the Lead tag for NIb section	22
Table 4 – Default values of <i>Unit_voltage and Unit_current</i>	24
Table 5 – Allowed file extensions for Data_files	24
Table 6 – Definition of the Lead tag in Fb section	26
Table 7 – Table sub-attributes definition	27
Table 8 – Pulse_characteristics parameters definition	27
Table 9 – Test_criteria parameters definition	28
Table A.1 – Example of FB data corresponding to Class E _{IC} failure	41
Table A.2 – Example of FB data corresponding to Class C _{IC} failure	41
Table C.1 – Synthesis Peak voltage and Energy for different pulse widths	46

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<u>IEC 62433-6:2020</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f0fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9-2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

EMC IC MODELLING -

Part 6: Models of integrated circuits for pulse immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted pulse immunity modelling (ICIM-CPI)

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International Standard IEC 62433-6 has been prepared by subcommittee 47A: Integrated circuits, of IEC technical committee 47: Semiconductor devices.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
47A/1090/CDV	47A/1098/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62433 series, published under the general title *EMC IC modelling*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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EMC IC MODELLING -

Part 6: Models of integrated circuits for pulse immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted pulse immunity modelling (ICIM-CPI)

1 Scope

The objective of this part of IEC 62433 is to describe the extraction flow for deriving an immunity macro-model of an Integrated Circuit (IC) against conducted Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) according to IEC 61000-4-2 and Electrical Fast Transients (EFT) according to IEC 61000-4-4.

The model addresses physical damages due to overvoltage, thermal damage and other failure modes. Functional failures can also be addressed.

This model allows the immunity simulation of the IC in an application. This model is commonly called "Integrated Circuit Immunity Model Conducted Pulse Immunity", ICIM-CPI.

The described approach is suitable for modelling analogue, digital and mixed-signal ICs. Several terminals of an IC can be part of a single model (e.g. input, output and supply pins). The implementation of the model is capable of representing the non-linear behaviour of overvoltage protection circuits. (standards.iteh.ai)

The model can be implemented for the use in different software tools for circuit simulation in time-domain. The described modelling approach allows simulating device failure due to ESD or EFT at component and system level considering all components necessary for the immunity simulation of an IC, such as a PCB or external protection elements.

This document demonstrates, in detail, the construction of models in a defined XML-based format which is suitable for the exchange of models without any deeper knowledge of the semiconductor circuit. However, the model functionality can be implemented in different formats including, but not limited to, tables, SPICE[1] ¹ netlists, hardware description languages such as VHDL-AMS [2] and Verilog-AMS [3].

This document provides:

- the description of ICIM-CPI macro-model elements representing electrical, thermal or logical behaviour of the IC.
- a universal data exchange format based on XML.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61000-4-2, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-2: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrostatic discharge immunity test*

¹ Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

IEC 61000-4-4, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 4-4: Testing and measurement techniques – Electrical fast transient/burst immunity test*

IEC 62215-3, Integrated circuits – Measurement of impulse immunity – Part 3: Nonsynchronous transient injection method

IEC 62433-1, EMC IC modelling – Part 1: General modelling framework

IEC 62433-4:2016, EMC IC modelling – Part 4: Models of integrated circuits for RF immunity behavioural simulation – Conducted immunity modelling (ICIM-CI)

IEC 62615, Electrostatic discharge sensitivity testing – Transmission line pulse (TLP) – Component level

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1.1 pulse

IEC 62433-6:2020

abrupt variation of short duration of a physical quantity followed by a rapid return to the initial value 2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020

Note 1 to entry: In this document, a pulse can be represented by a voltage or current quantity.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-161:1990, 161-02-02, modified – Note 1 has been added.]

3.1.2

non-linear

qualifies a circuit (element) for which not all relations between the integral quantities are linear

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-131:2002, 131-11-19]

3.1.3

network

set of ideal circuit elements and their interconnections, considered as a whole

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-131:2002, 131-13-03, modified – The words "in network topology" have been removed at the beginning of the definition as well as the note.]

3.1.4

branch

subset of a network, considered as a two-terminal circuit, consisting of a circuit element or a combination of circuit elements

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-131:2002, 131-13-06]

3.1.5

node

end-point of a branch connected or not to one or more other branches

[SOURCE: IEC 60050:2002, 131-13-07, modified – The US term "vertex" has been removed.]

3.1.6

external terminal

terminal of an integrated circuit macro-model which interfaces the model to the external environment of the integrated circuit

EXAMPLE Power supply pins and input/output pins.

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-2:2017, 3.1.1, modified – The note has been removed.]

3.1.7

internal terminal

terminal of an integrated circuit macro-model's component which interfaces the component to other components of the integrated circuit macro-model

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-2:2017, 3.1.2, modified – The note has been removed.]

3.1.8

performance degradation undesired deviation in the operational performance of any device, equipment or system from its intended performance (standards.iteh.ai)

Note 1 to entry: The term "degradation" can apply to both recoverable failure and permanent silicon damage.

IEC 62433-6:2020

3.1.9 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f0fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9hard failure 2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020 irreversible failure due to damage of the IC

3.1.10

soft failure

temporary functional failure, self or user recoverable

3.1.11 PPN Pulse Propagation Network electrical network that models the propagation network of the disturbance

3.1.12 PDN

Passive Distribution Network the part of the PPN that represents the linear characteristics of propagation path of electromagnetic noises such as power distribution network

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-2:2017, 3.1.10, modified – The definition has been adapted to linear part of the PPN.]

3.1.13 DI Disturbance Input input terminal for the injection of transient disturbances

Note 1 to entry: It could be any pin of IC, an input, supply or an output.

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-4:2016, 3.1.9, modified – The definition has been adapted to transient disturbances.]

- 10 -

3.1.14

DO

Disturbance Output

terminal whose load influences the impedance of DI terminal, and/or the transfer characteristics of PPN, and that outputs a part of the disturbance received on the DI terminals

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-4:2016, 3.1.10, modified – The definition has been adapted to PPN.]

3.1.15

00

Observable Output

output terminal or internal terminal where the failure criteria are monitored or computed during the test

[SOURCE: IEC 62433-4:2016, 3.1.11, modified - The definition has been adapted to failure criteria.]

3.1.16

NLB

Nonlinear Block part of the PPN that represents the non-linear characteristics of propagation path of electromagnetic noises such as power distribution network

EXAMPLE: ESD diodes, clamping diodes, back-to-back diodes, active MOS-based protection, silicon-controlled rectifier (SCR)-based protection

IEC 62433-6:2020 3.1.17 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f0fc6e0a-3806-4925-94b9-FB 2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020

Failure Behavioural block that describes the internal failure behaviour of the IC

3.1.18 **VNA**

Vector Network Analyser

network analyser capable of measuring complex values of the S-parameters

[SOURCE: CISPR 16-1-4:2019 3.1.21, modified – The definition has been adapted so as not to limit to 4-port VNA]

3.1.19

CPIML

Conducted Pulse Immunity Markup Language data exchange format for ICIM-CPI macro-model

3.1.20

CPIMLBase

Conducted Pulse Immunity Markup Language Base abstract type from which all CPIML model components are directly or indirectly derived in the ICIM-CPI model definition

3.1.21

parser

tool for syntactic analysis of data that is encoded in a specified format

3.1.22

section

XML element placed one level below the root element or within another section and that only contains one or more child elements (no character data, for example)

3.1.23

parent

keyword which is one level above another keyword (child)

3.1.24

child

keyword which is one level below another keyword (parent)

3.2 Abbreviated terms

- EFT Electrical Fast Transient
- ESD ElectroStatic Discharge
- SPICE Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis
- TLP Transmission Line Pulse
- VHDL-AMS Very high speed integrated circuits Hardware Description Language Analog and Mixed Signal

XML eXtensible Markup Language

3.3 Conventions **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

For the sake of clarity, but with **some exceptions, the** writing conventions of XML language have been used in text and tables.

IEC 62433-6:2020

The symbol " μ " is used/in the text part to/definesmicrocede3606The symbol "u" is used in the XML parts to define micro = 1e-6. 2cb9612ce79c/iec-62433-6-2020

4 Philosophy

With shrinking transistors and lowering operating voltages, the IC manufacturers and users have especially to take care on the immunity of their products to fast transient electrical stresses such as ESD and EFT. An ESD may be caused by component handling or assembly. An EFT may be caused by a switching event. The amplitude of these stresses ranges from hundreds of Volts to several tens of kV and/or from a few Amperes to tens of Amperes, their duration from tens to hundreds of nanoseconds.

To prevent failure of electronic products due to transient stresses, various tests have been designed. The IEC 61000-4-2 and IEC 61000-4-4 are used to evaluate system components robustness to ESD and EFT respectively.

The TLP test described in IEC 62615 is often used to characterise non-linear device I/V curves of on-chip and off-chip protection circuits. However there are different ways to extract and implement behavioural models for system level ESD and EFT simulation in descriptive languages such as SPICE, VHDL-AMS, and Verilog-AMS. Models which are suitable to cover the ESD and EFT domain allow system designers to simulate protection performance. The purpose of the simulation using these models is to reduce the number of prototyping cycles, reduce time and cost. To be readily available, these models are recommended to be expressed in a standardized exchange format.

The proposed model describes the electrical characteristics of the pulse propagation path and the functional behaviour of the IC affected by that transient event. The electrical network, the Pulse Propagation Network (PPN), propagates the transient pulse into the IC. This network represents linear effects via the Passive Distribution Network (PDN) and the non-linear effects

via the Non-linear Block (NLB), respectively. The voltage, current and energy affecting the IC can be calculated in a circuit simulator (e.g. SPICE) by modelling the PPN. These voltage, current and/or energy may cause failure, as described by the Failure Behavioural (FB) block of the model. Comparing the simulated voltage, current and energy with the thresholds contained in the FB, failure can be predicted. Multiple failure mechanisms (e.g. overvoltage and overheating) can be described by the FB. Moreover, various classes of performance can be predicted (i.e. hard and soft failures). Clause 5 defines the model structure in detail.

To allow easy exchange of models, the ICIM-CPI model data is arranged in a human and machine-readable, nested manner using the XML format. Clause 6 defines how the model structure maps to the XML format called Conducted Pulse Immunity Mark-up Language (CPIML).

5 ICIM-CPI model structure

5.1 General

The internal structure of an IC can be broken down into two parts:

- Passive part: parasitic elements of pins, bonding and tracks, etc., which conduct the disturbances from the external environment to the internal IC blocks,
- Active part: CPU core, clock system, memory, analogue blocks, ESD protection, etc., which are sensitive to the incoming pulse disturbances.

An ICIM-CPI model is used to predict the pulse immunity level of an IC as illustrated in Figure 1. The ICIM-CPI model consists of a set of data describing three parts:

- PDN: the passive distribution network that describes the linear characteristics of the devices in the pulse propagation path<u>EC 62433-6:2020</u>
- NLB: the non-linear block that describes the non-linear characteristics of the devices in the pulse propagation path 2cb9612cc79c/icc-62433-6-2020
- FB: the failure behavioural component that describes the failure behaviour of IC regarding to the applied disturbances. FB contains also the failure criteria and the time domain waveform if needed.

The PDN and NLB together form the pulse propagation network (PPN).

The disturbance is applied to the external terminal T1 which is considered as the DI (Disturbance Input). The disturbance can flow out of the IC through the terminal T2 which is considered as the DO (Disturbance Output). The effect of the disturbance is observed at the OO (Output Observable). The signal at OO could be monitored or computed on external terminal (for example OO1 is measured on T3 in Figure 1) or monitored or computed on internal terminal (for example OO2 is computed on IT1 in Figure 1). According to the failure criteria defined in the FB and applied to the OO, the failure level caused by the disturbance could be evaluated.



Figure 1 – Structure of the ICIM-CPI model

NOTE IT1 is an internal terminal situated within the PPN.

There is a direct electrical connection between the PDN and the NLB inside the PPN. There is no direct electrical connection between the PPN block and the FB block.

The PDN can be extracted from S-parameter measurement or design data. The NLB can be extracted from design data or from I/V measurements (using e.g. TLP) typically performed between DI and its associated external terminals (ground, power supply). The PPN can also be extracted by simulation with a circuit simulator from the design data or without simulation by processing the schematic and layout information of the IC.

The FB is a file linking the electrical characteristics in time domain of the pulse entering the DI and the electrical and/or functional characteristics measured or computed in time domain at the OO terminal. For one DI, there can be several OOs. In this case, the FB shall contain measurements or computed values performed both on a D1 and its associated OOs. A failure criterion could be set on an OO to express the failure and terms of performance classes as defined in IEC 62215-3.

An ICIM-CPI model has limited validity around the conditions in which it has been extracted. Therefore, an ICIM-CPI model shall specify its validity range. Such conditions should include at least:

- power supply voltage range
- temperature range
- load conditions on the external terminals
- pulse width and pulse level

Different ICIM-CPI models can be combined to model and describe a full electronic system such as an electronic board. That proposed structure can also be used to model an equipment. The DO terminal of one ICIM-CPI model can be used to connect with the different terminals of neighbouring ICIM-CPI blocks.

Figure 2 gives a typical example of a complete ICIM-CPI model of an electronic board. The board is fully described by three stand-alone ICIM-CPI models. T11 and T21 are connected together and they receive the same disturbance. The ICIM-CPI-1 propagates a fraction of its disturbance to the ICIM-CPI-3 model through its T12 (DO) terminal which is connected to the T31 (DI) terminal of the ICIM-CPI-3 model.