**axis\_pfb\_readout\_v2**

Introduction

axis\_pfb\_readout\_v2 can separately demodulate four superposed frequencies. This ip enables reading out multiple qubits using just one ADC, which is good for scaling up to larger qubit number.

Specs

* Frequency (fs is sampling rate of ADC): max input frequency is fs/2; min input frequencies may be limited by external RF circuits (e.g. baluns).
* Power: input power range -5V ~ 2.1V (limited by ADC) [1].
* Waveform length: max waveform length is limited by axis\_avg\_buffer ip, which is also introduced in this thesis.
* No two frequencies can be in same bin, where the size of each bin fbin is fs / 16, where fs is sampling rate of the ADC. The first bin is from -fbin/2 to fbin/2, second is from fbin/2 to fbin/2 + fbin, and so on.

How to get started using it (zcu216)

We design a simple experiment on zcu216 to test the axis\_pfb\_readout ip core. The experiment is as follow: We combine the output of 4 DAC with a 4-way combiner, and feed the combined signal into one ADC, as shown in the figure below.

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| Circled in red on the left: Combine signals from 4 DAC with a 4-way combiner. Circled in red on the right: feed combined signals into one ADC. |

Next, we let the four DAC’s play pulse at the same time with different frequencies, and then let the ADC acquire the signal. Following shows the acquired pulses for three different combinations of 4 frequencies:

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We see that the pulse’s shape looks good. The codes to reproduce the above results are here:

<https://github.com/Ri-chard-Wu/thesis/tree/master/codes/axis_pfb_readout_v2-test-216>

how to include it in firmware (zcu216)

IP core settings:

"interleaved input" checked.

RFDC ADC settings:

* Digital Output Data: I/Q
* Decimation Mode: 2x
* Samples per AXI4-Stream Cycle: 8
* Mixer Type: Coarse
* Mixer Mode: Real->I/Q
* Frequency: -Fs/4

RFDC ADC tile clocking settings:

Wirings:

RFDC -> axis register slice (optional, defaults) -> PFB readout ("interleaved input" checked)

How it work (optional)

Assume that:

* ADC Sampling rate fs = 800 MHz. The frequency range of interest will be 0 ~ fs/2 or 0 - 400 MHz.
* Spectrum of input signal: containing 8 components.

The spectrum is shown below.

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| C:\Users\Richard\Downloads\Untitled.png |
| x units: MHz, y unit: dBm. |

To be able to seperate out the components, we first divide it into several bins. In this example, we divide it into 8 bin, each is 50 MHz broad, centered at 0, 50, 100, …, 350 MHz. Need to make sure no two components fall in the same bin.

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| x units: MHz, y unit: dBm. |

Next, process each bin independently. Steps for processing each bin is as follow:

Step1. shift i’th bin down such that the bin is centered at 0 MHz.

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Step2. use DDS to remove offset of component frequencies from their bin center frequencies.

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| C:\Users\Richard\Downloads\4.png |
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References

[1] Zynq UltraScale+ RFSoC Data Sheet: DC and AC Switching Characteristics (DS926).