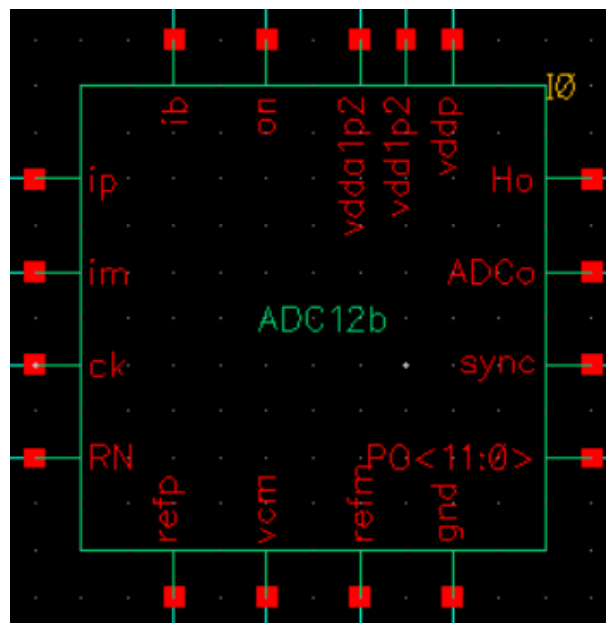


GF65nm 12b SAR ADC

ADC Simulation Results

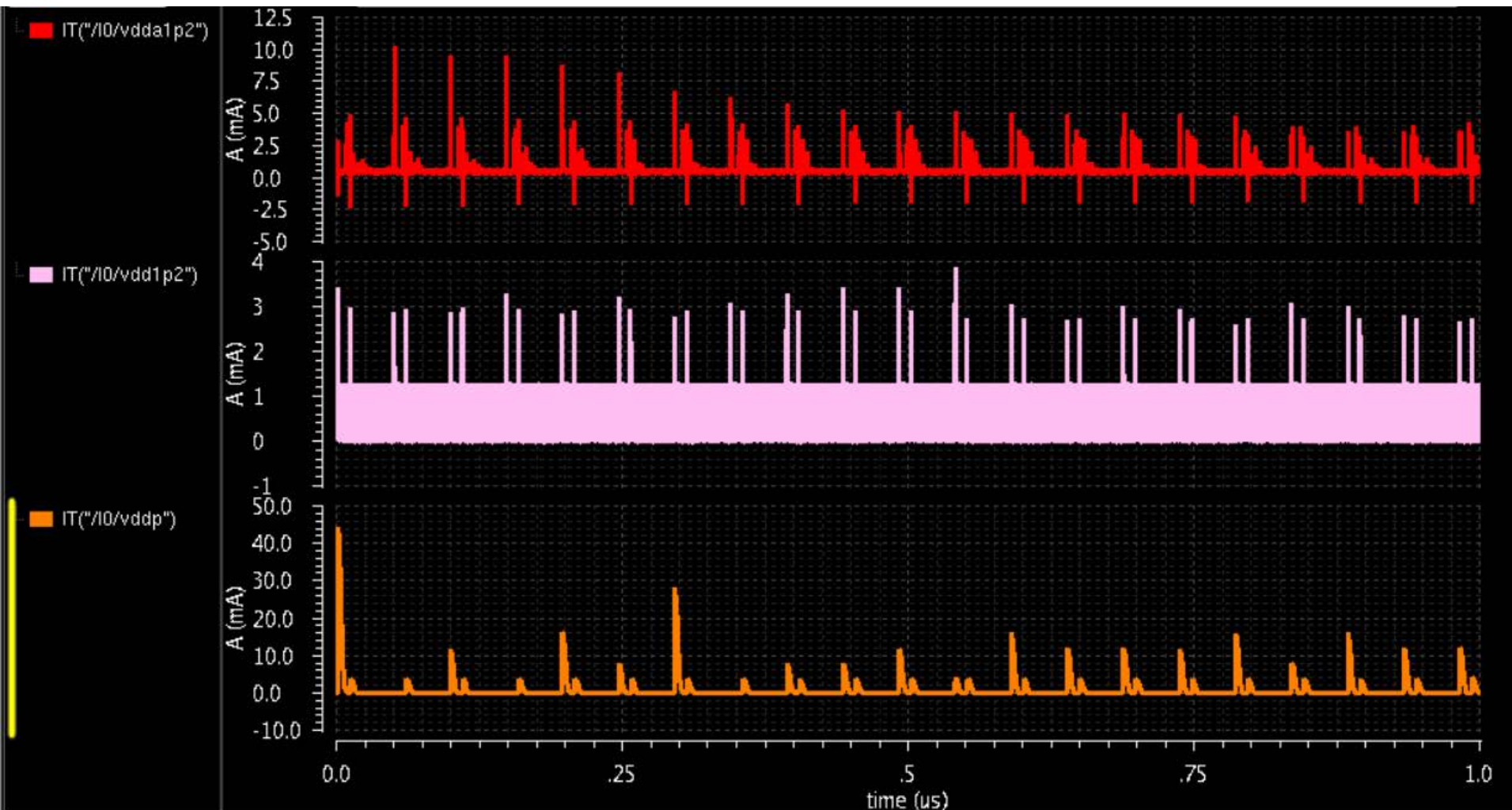
Test Benches provided in
submission library

ADC pin out definitions



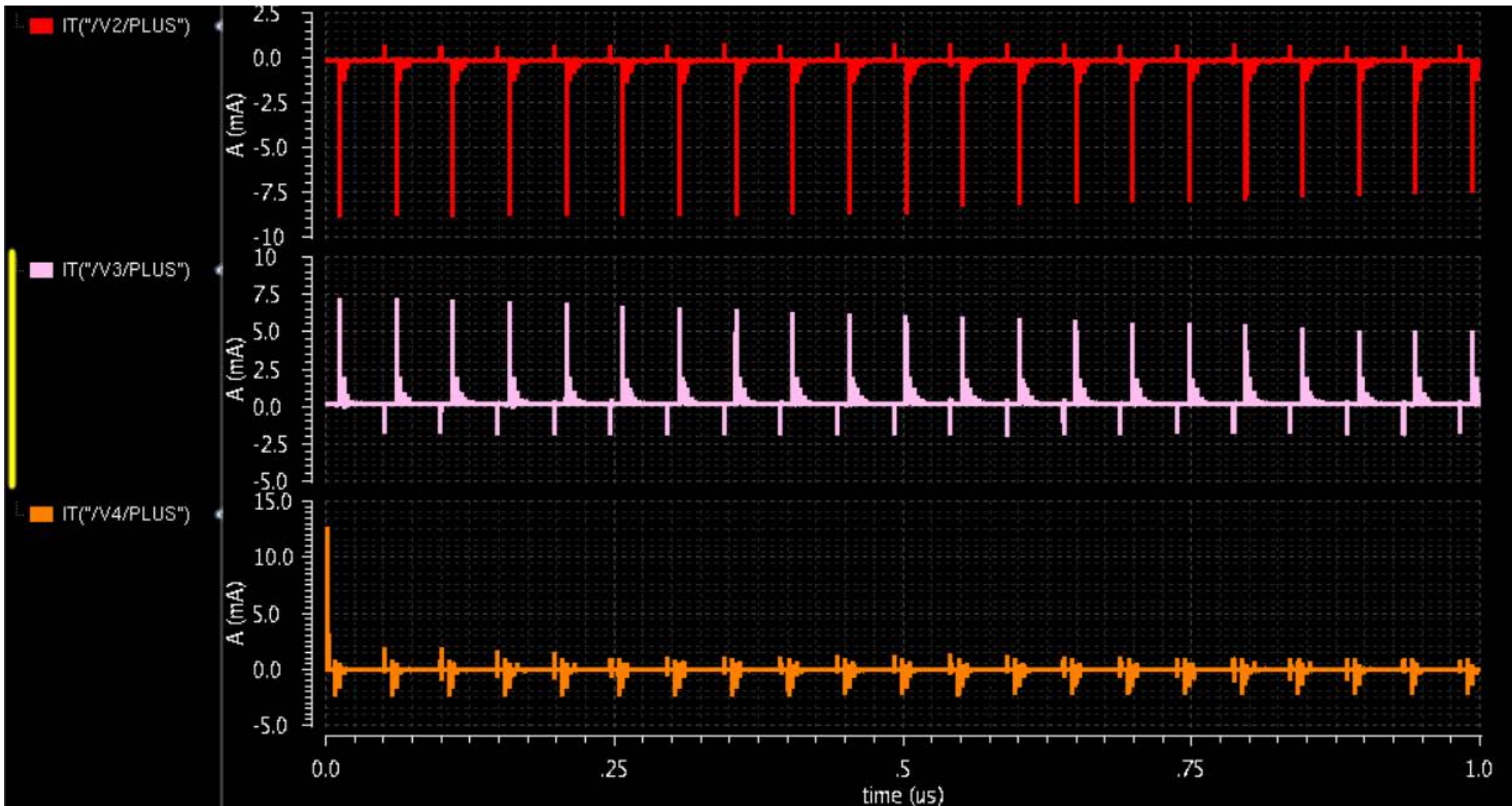
- ip & im: differential input; on: logic 1 to turn on ADC
- ck: clock input (sampling rate x 14); RN: logic 0 to reset ADC
- refp & refm: differential reference inputs (refp = 1.2V & refm = 0V)
- vcm: common-mode input (set to 0.6V)
- gnd: ground; vdda1p2: 1.2V analog supply; vdd1p2: 1.2V digital supply; vddp = 1.2V output pad driver supply; ib: current bias input (10uA source to ib)
- Ho: serial data sync signal; ADCo: ADC serial data output starting after Ho (Both Ho & ADCo need LVDS drivers (not included))
- sync: sync signal for parallel output; PO<11:0>: 12-bit parallel ADC output starting at the falling edge of sync (max 10pF at outputs for 20MS/s)

Test Bench `test_ADC12b` (I): supply current



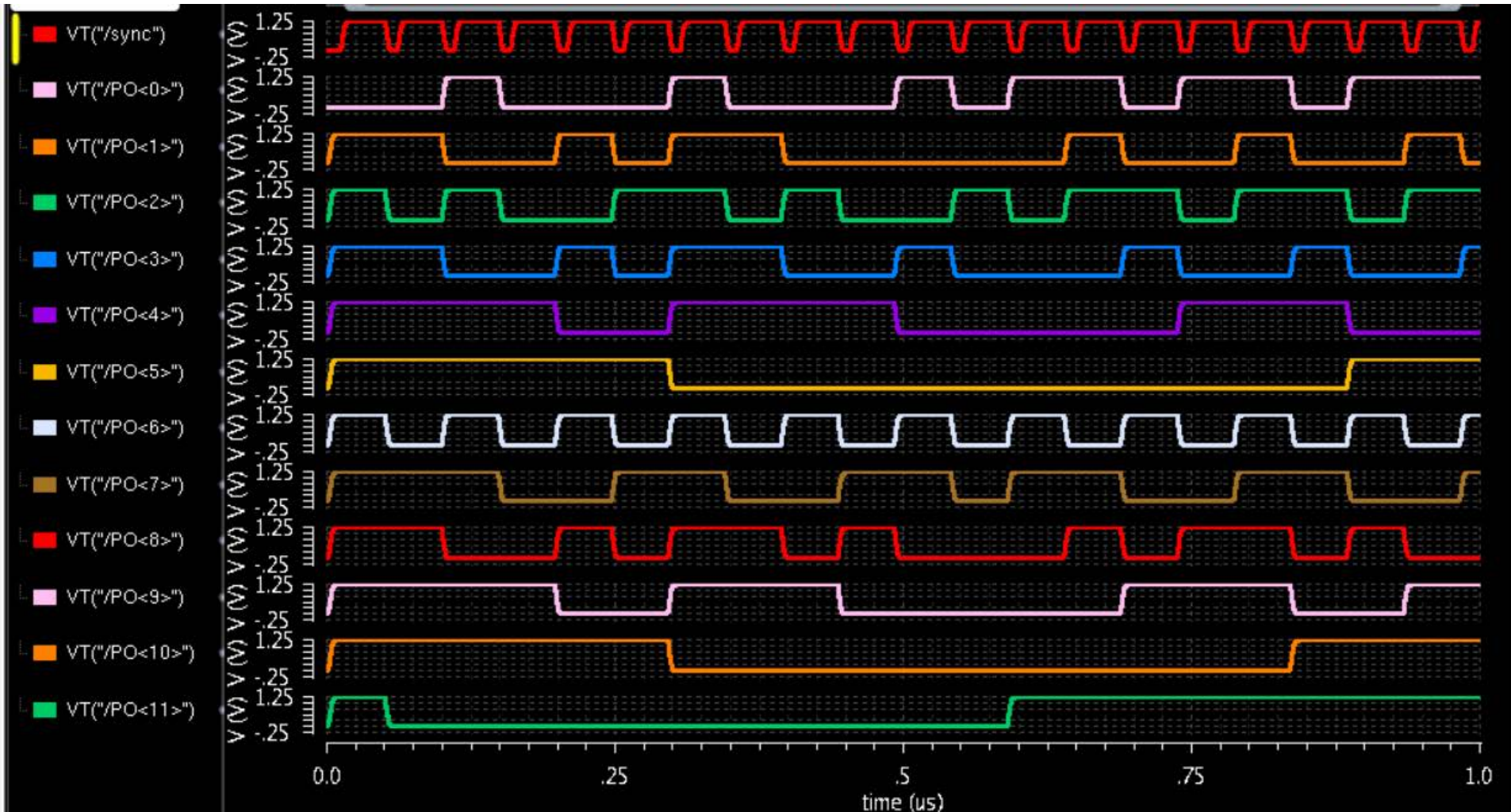
- Schematic: `test_ADC12b`
- Sampling rate ~ 20MS/s (sample period = 14 x 3.5ns), Vdd = 1.2V
- Top – analog supply current (avg. = 483.4uA); middle – digital supply current 3 (avg. = 93.1uA); bottom – output driver supply current (avg. = 1.024mA)

test_ADC12b (II): current drawn by references



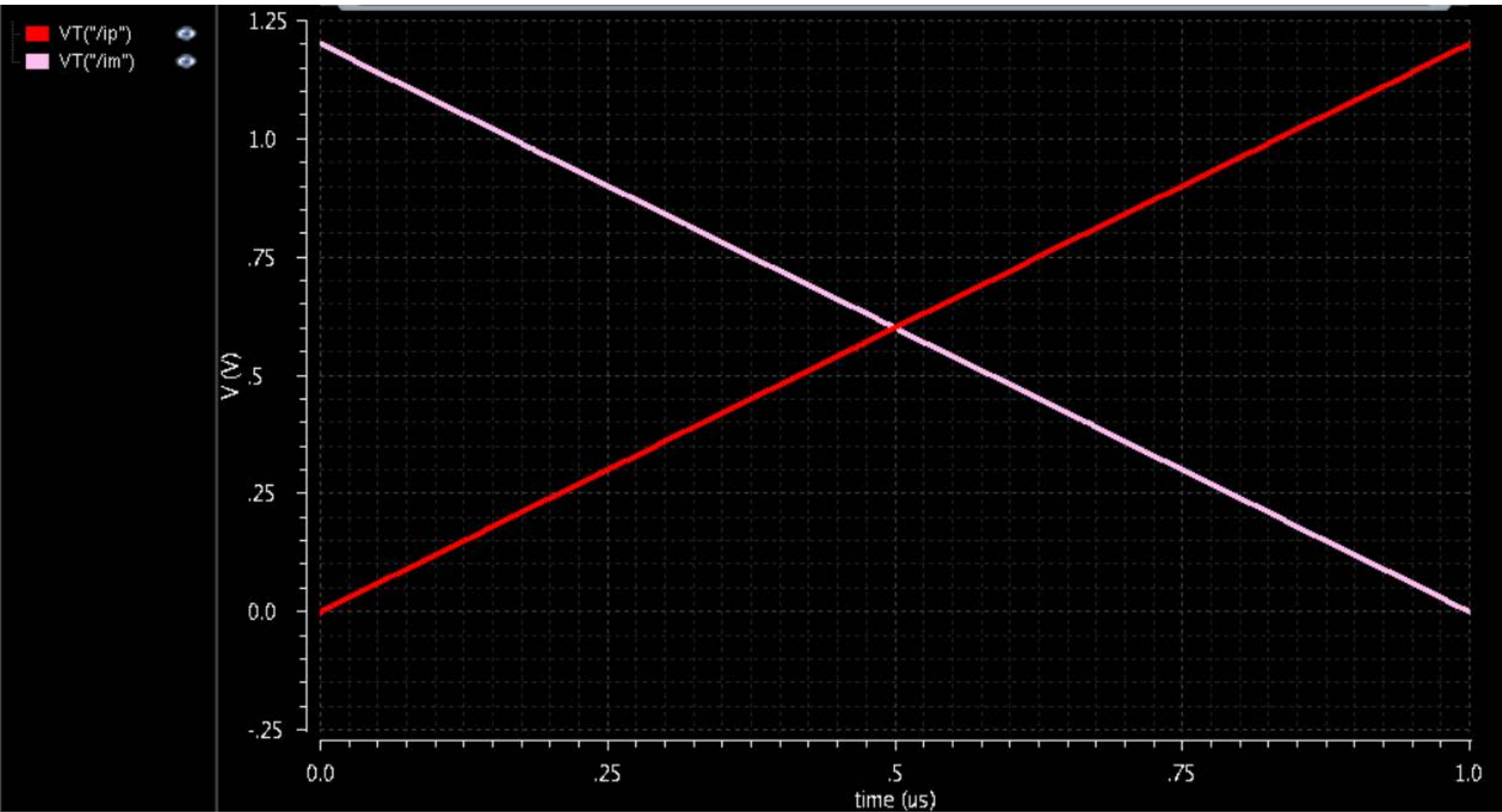
- Top – refp (avg. = 189.3uA); middle – vcm (avg. = 196.2uA); bottom – refm (avg. = 1.2uA)

Test Bench `test_ADC12b` (III): sync & PO<11:1>

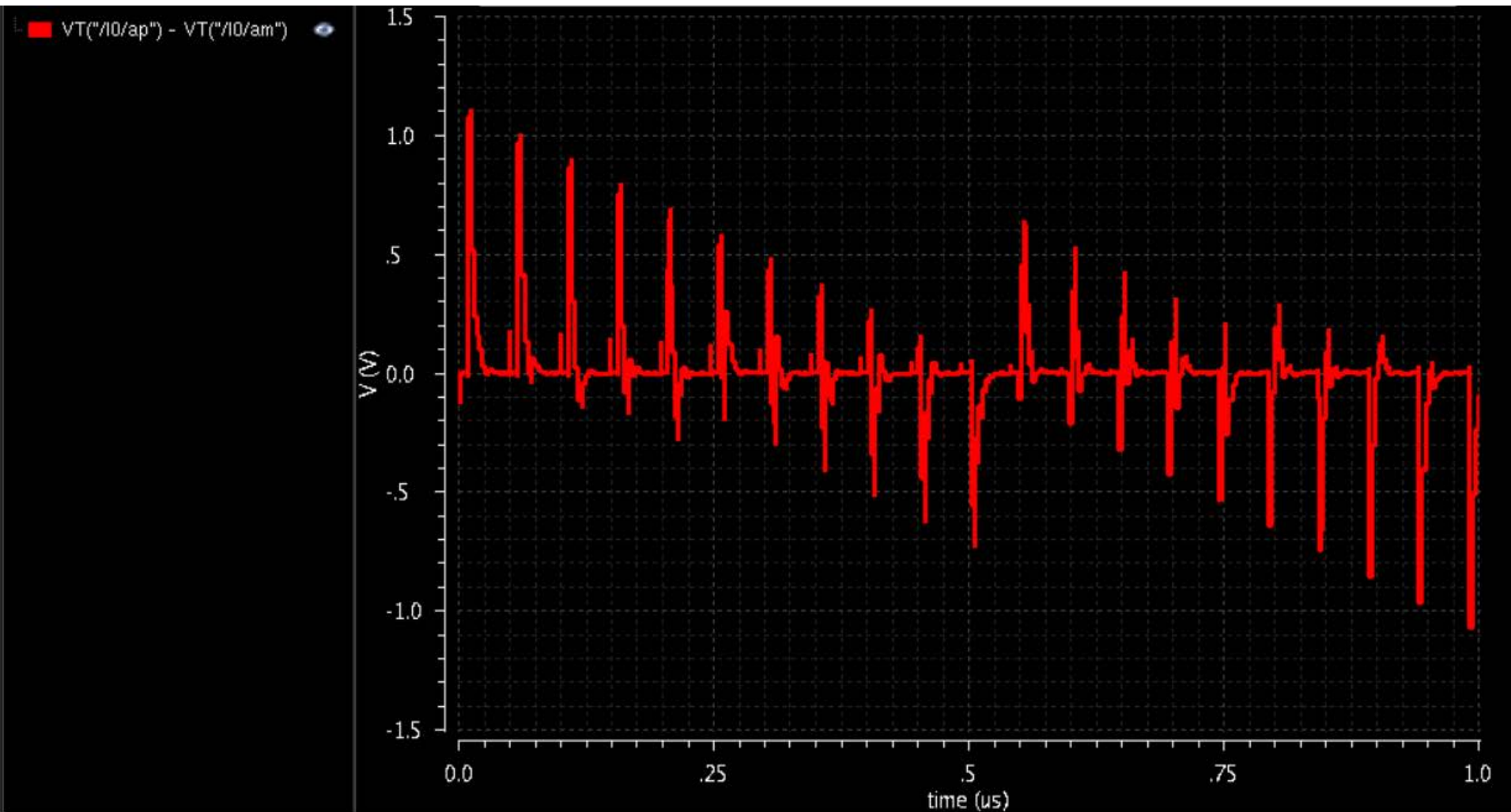


- Differential linear ramp down input from 1.2V to 0V from 0 to 1us (shown in next slide)
- Parallel outputs (PO<11:0>) and sync have 10pF cap loads

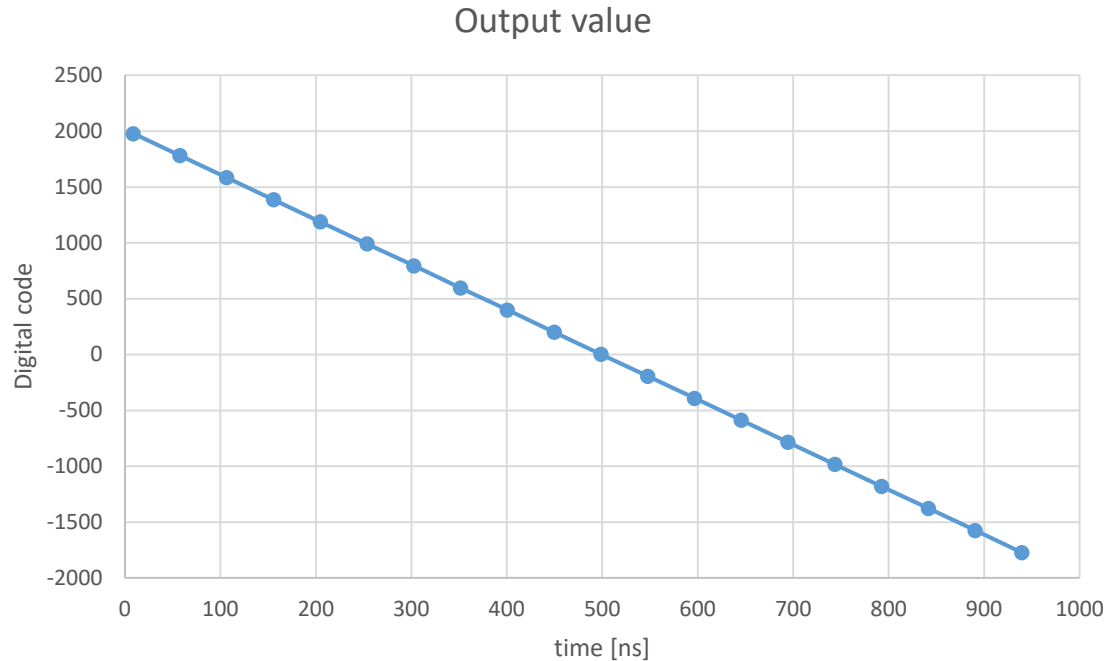
Test Bench **test_ADC12b** (IV): differential input



test_ADC12b (V): difference b/w comparator input

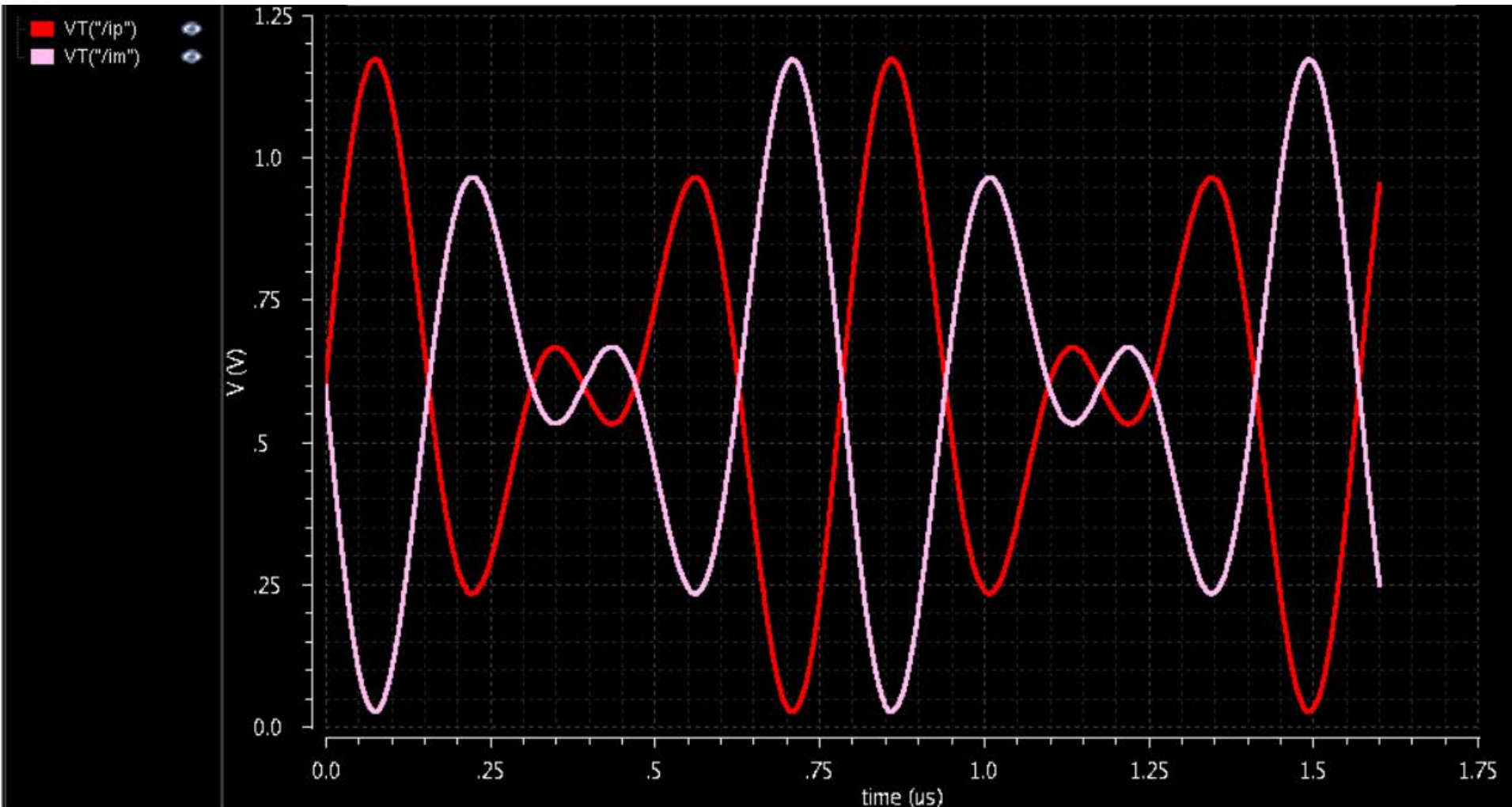


test_ADC12b (VI): reconstruction output



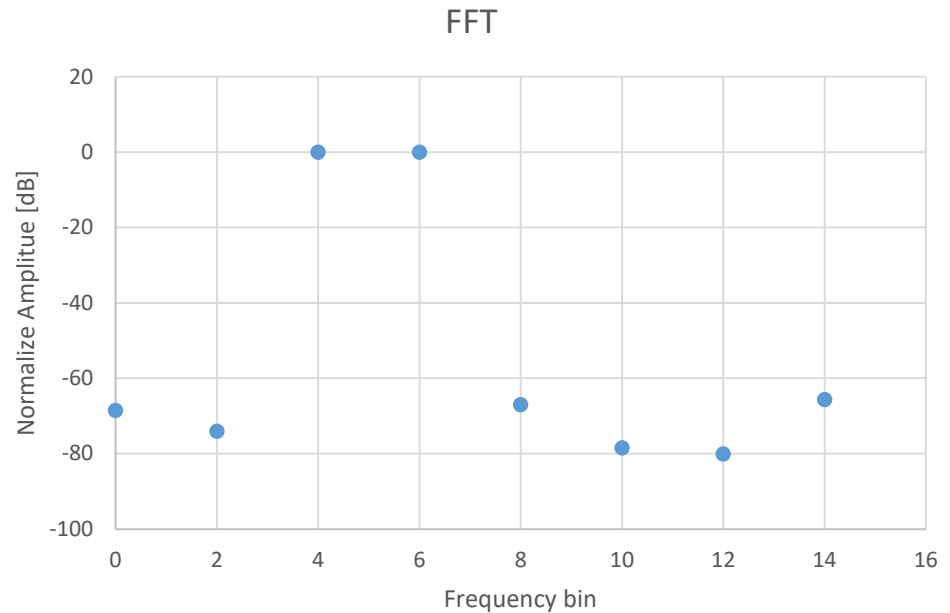
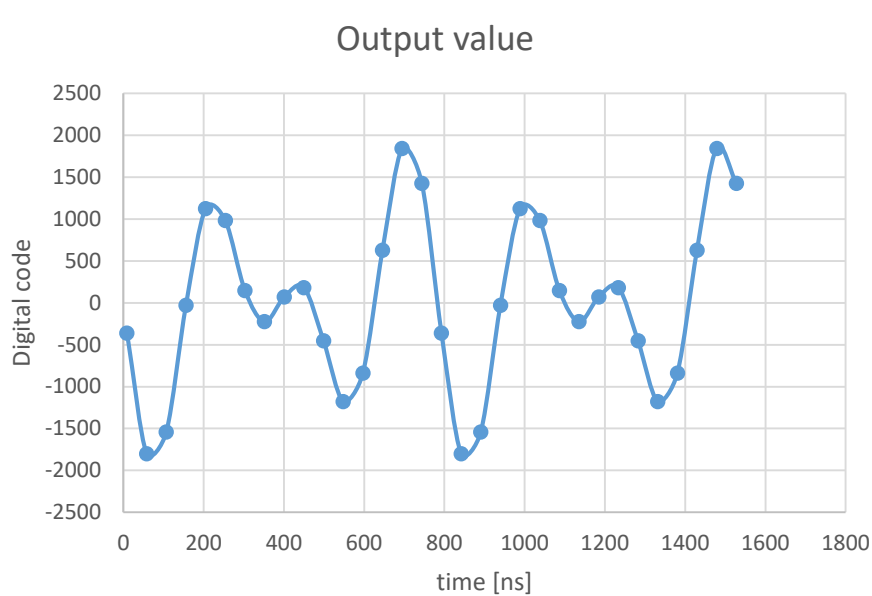
- $\text{Output} = (1 - 2 \cdot \text{PO}_{\langle 11 \rangle}) \cdot (2^{10} \cdot \text{PO}_{\langle 10 \rangle} + \dots + 2^0 \cdot \text{PO}_{\langle 0 \rangle})$
- Refer to schematic for formula that calculates output from serial output data
- Linearity is within -0.79 LSB and +1.37 LSB (1 V_LSB ~ 0.586mV)

Test Bench `test_ADC12b_sin` (I): differential input



- Schematic: `test_ADC12b_sin`
- Sampling rate $\sim 20\text{MS/s}$ (sample period = $14 \times 3.5\text{ns}$), $V_{dd} = 1.2\text{V}$
- Input frequencies: $4/(32 \times 14 \times 3.5\text{ns}) \sim 2.551\text{MHz}$ & $6/(32 \times 14 \times 3.5\text{ns}) \sim 3.827\text{MHz}$ with equal diff. amplitude (diff. peak value) = 600mV

test_ADC12b_sin (II): reconstruction output



- Each frequency bin = $1/(32 \times 14 \times 3.5\text{ns}) \sim 637.755\text{kHz}$
- $\text{IMD}_3 < -66.98\text{dB}$
- $\text{SNDR} = 64.72 \text{ dB}$

ADC Sim. Setup 3: Ramp input for INL & DNL

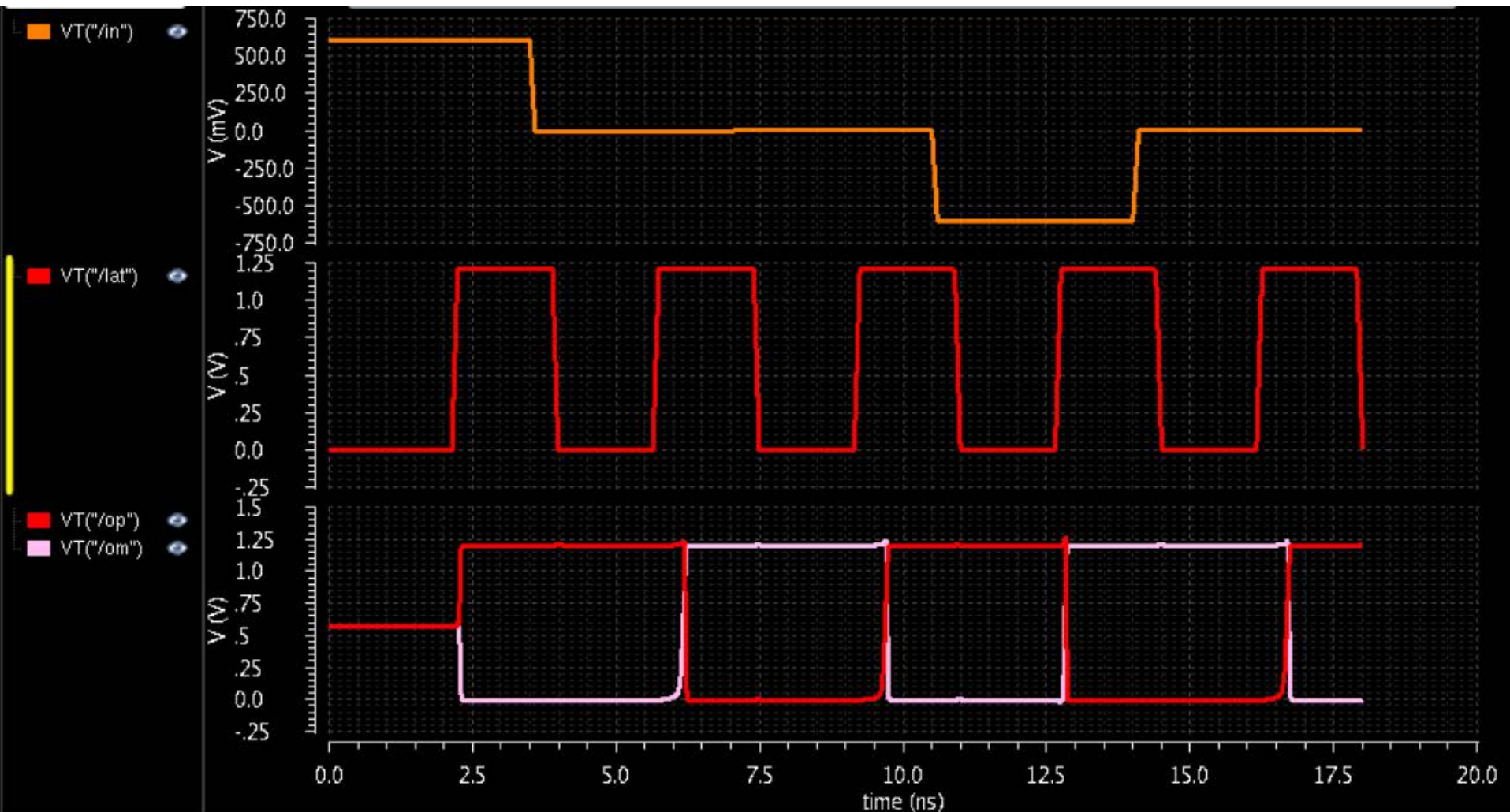
- Schematic: test_ADC12b_ramp
- Sampling rate = $14 \times 3.5\text{ns} = 49\text{ns}$
- No. of digital codes for 12-bit ADC = 4096
- A linear ramp is inputted to the ADC for simulating INL & DNL
- To have a resolution of ~ 0.1 LSB for INL & DNL, it requires ideally 10 voltage steps in between two V_{LSB} 's
- To cover the entire ADC input range, the total number of ADC samples that needs to be collected is $10 \times 4096 = 40960$ samples
- The differential input ramp for simulation starts from -1.2V at time = 0 second to 1.2V at time = $40960 \times 49\text{ns} = 2.00704\text{m}$ seconds
- From the ADC output data, count the number of occurrences of each code j as $O(j)$.
- $\text{DNL}(j) = [O(j) - 10]/10$ LSBs
- $\text{INL}(j) = \text{DNL}(j) + \text{INL}(j-1)$ LSBs

GF65nm 12b SAR ADC

Comparator Simulation Results

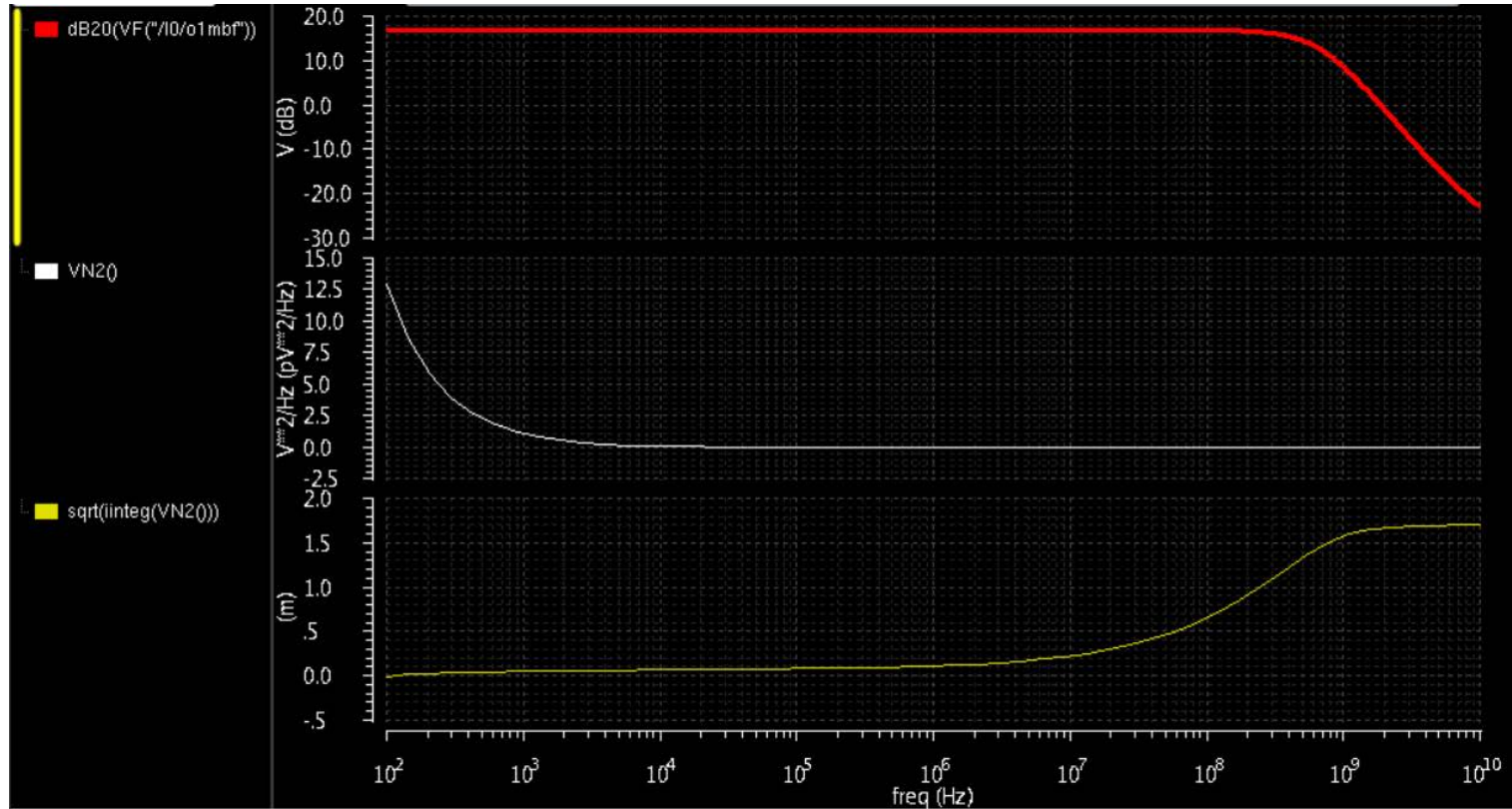
Test Benches provided in
submission library

Comparator Sim. Setup (1): (**test_comp2**)



- ADC full range: -1.2V – 1.2V for 12-bit resolutions
- $V_{LSB} = 2.4V/4096 = 0.586mV \rightarrow$ simulated with $\frac{1}{2} V_{LSB}$
- Differential input values: 0.6V, -0.29mV, 0.29mV, -0.6V, 0.29mV
- Set signal “lat” to logic 1 to latch the outputs (op & om)

Comparator Sim. setup (2): (**test_comp2_ac**)



- Red – single-ended comparator pre-amp low frequency gain (diff. gain $\sim 16.83\text{dB} + 6.02\text{dB}$)
- Noise due to comparator latch can be ignored due to sufficient pre-amp gain
- White – output pre-amp noise power density vs. freq.
- Yellow – Integrated output pre-amp noise voltage vs. freq. (Total pre-amp output noise $\sim 1.697\text{mV}$)
- Pre-amp input referred noise = $1.697\text{mV} / (10^{((16.83\text{dB} + 6.02\text{dB})/20)}) \sim 122\mu\text{V} < \frac{1}{2} V_{\text{LSB}}$