IL2239 - Course Project

Design of a SAR ADC

J. Altayó B. Sunedahl

March of 2019

Outline

Project Description

Design of a single-ended SAR ADC with the following specifications.

- Comparator clock frequency: 100 MHz
- SNDR $>$ 28 dB and SFDR $>$ 37 dB
- Technology: 150 nm CMOS
- Supply voltage: 1.8 V
- Input amplitude (V_{in}): 0.5 V_{pp}
- Input common-mode voltage: $0 \leq V_{\mathrm{in,cm}} \leq 1.8$ V
- Voltage reference: $V_{\mathrm{ref}} \leq 1.8$ V
- Switching enegy below 30 pJ for $V_{\mathrm{in}} = 300$ mV

Roles and Responsibilities

Jordi:

- Comparator
- Successive Approximation Register
- Comparator Layout

Björn:

- Digital-to-Analog Converter
- Sample & Hold
- DAC Layout

Design Flow

We used a top-down design approach:

1. System-level design
2. Behavioral modeling using Verilog-AMS
3. Transistor level modeling
4. Layout

Design Flow

We used a top-down design approach:

1. System-level design
2. Behavioral modeling using Verilog-AMS
3. Transistor level modeling
4. Layout

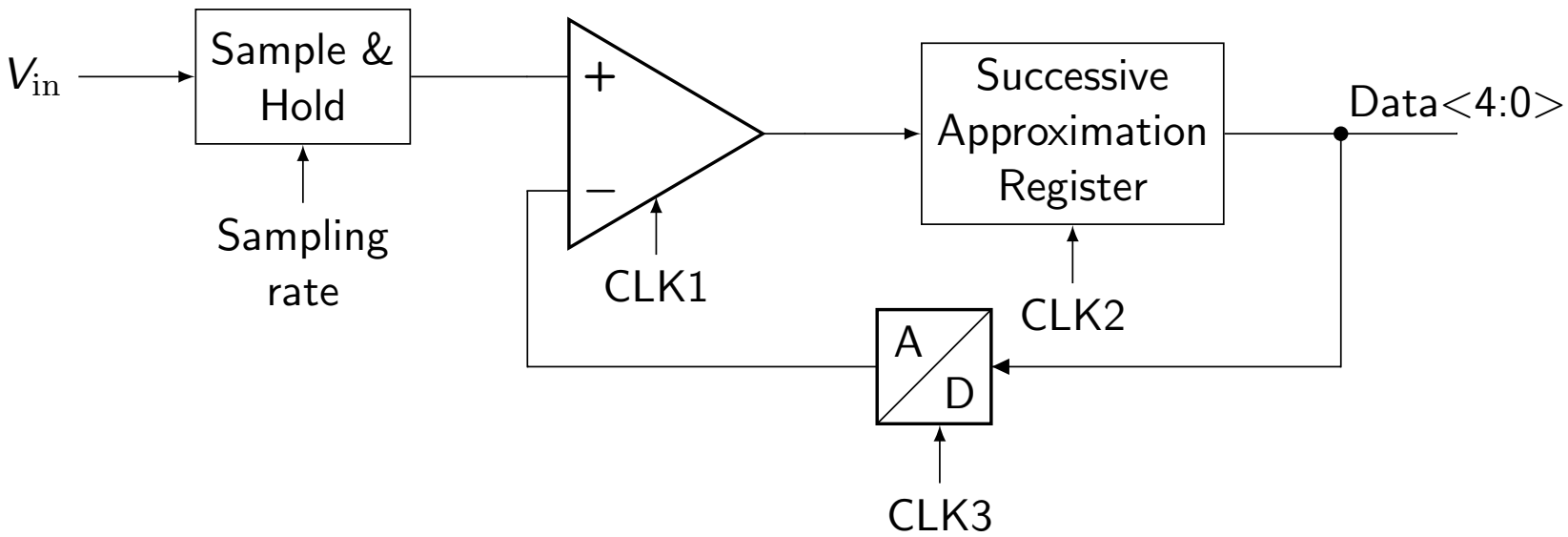
Co-simulations where also used to test individual blocks functionality

Outline

System-level Design I

Problem Statement

The basic block diagram of a SAR ADC looks as follows



System-level Design II

Proposed Solution

The following topology was used:

- Comparator: Strong ARM Latch
  - Reduced power consumption
  - Fast operation
  - Small area

System-level Design II

Proposed Solution

The following topology was used:

- Comparator: Strong ARM Latch
  - Reduced power consumption
  - Fast operation
  - Small area
- DAC: Charge redistribution weighted capacitors
  - Suitable for CMOS technology
  - Integrates the Sample & Hold

System-level Design II

Proposed Solution

The following topology was used:

- Comparator: Strong ARM Latch
  - Reduced power consumption
  - Fast operation
  - Small area
- DAC: Charge redistribution weighted capacitors
  - Suitable for CMOS technology
  - Integrates the Sample & Hold
- SAR: Successive Approximation Register
  - Integrates controls for Sample & Hold
  - Implemented as 7 state FSM
  - Verilog model

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling I

Comparator modeling:

```
1  always @(posedge CLK) begin
2      #5
3      outn = 0; outp = 0;
4  end
5  always @(negedge CLK) begin
6    if(V(inp) > V(inn)) begin
7      #50
8      outp = 1; outn = 0;
9    end else begin
10     #50
11     outp = 0; outn = 1;
12   end
13 end
```

Some delay was added to the behavioral model.

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling II

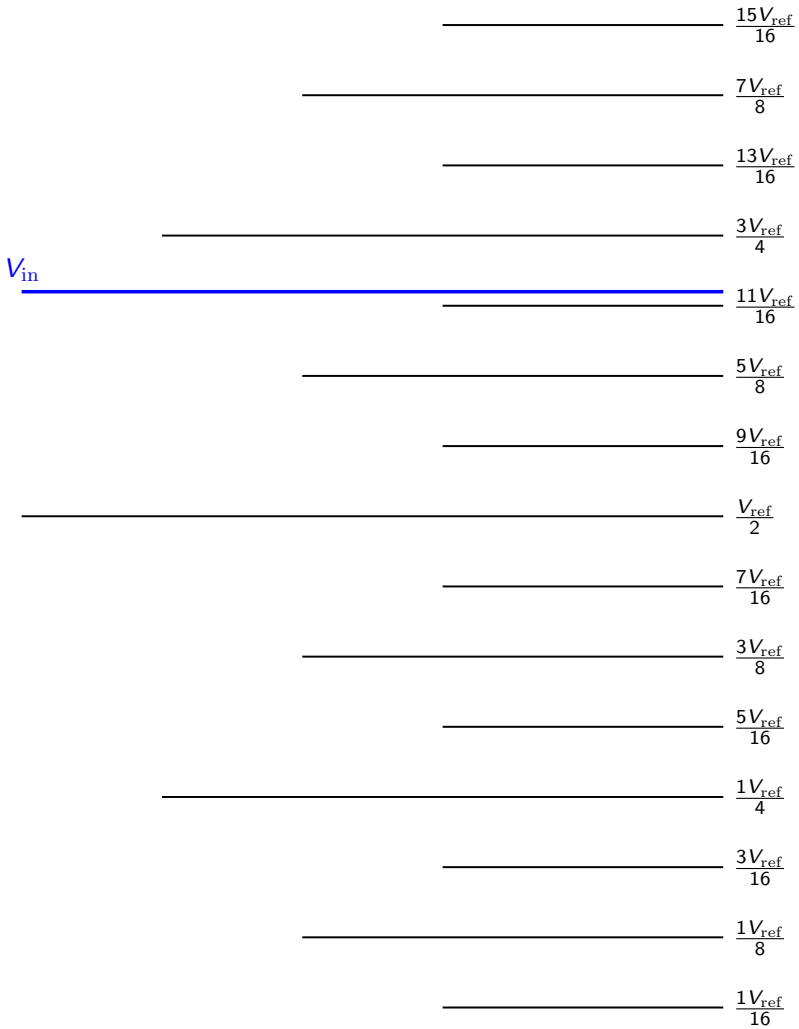
Digital-to-Analog Converter modeling:

```
1  analog begin
2    always @(posedge CLK) begin
3      for(i=0, i < 5, i++) begin
4        result += input[5-i] * Vref/5;
5      end
6      V(out) <+ transition(result, 1ns, 0.1ns, 0.1ns)
7    end
8  end
```

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search

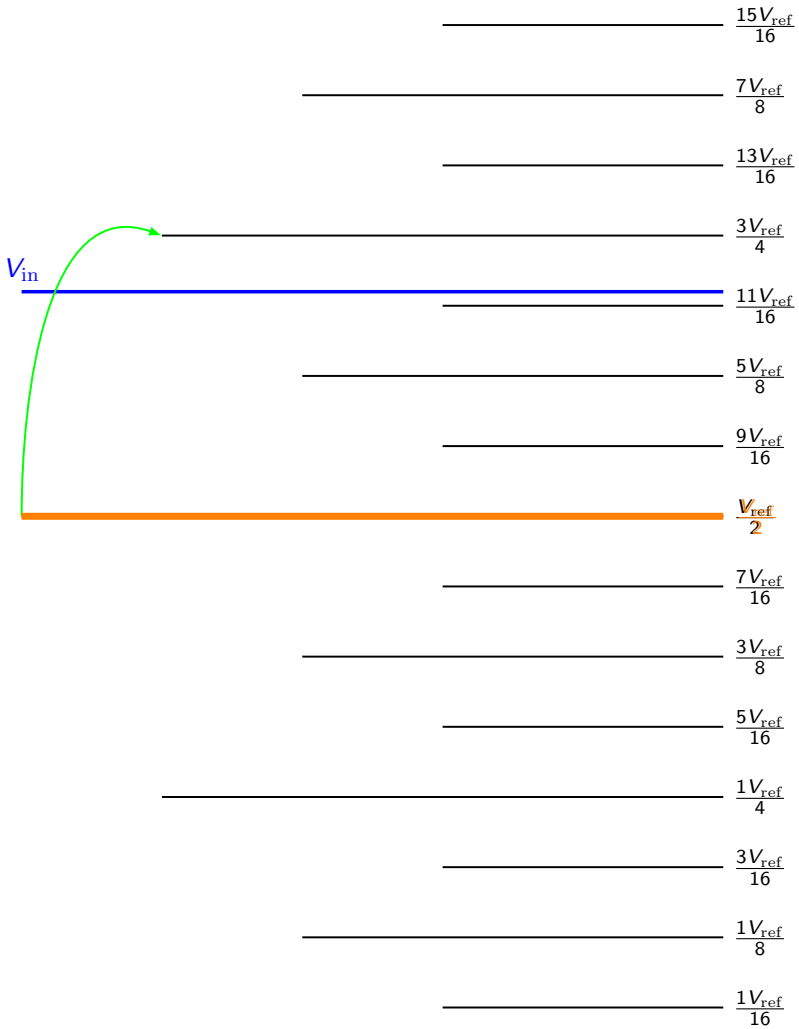


Assume $V_{\text{in}} = 0.7\,\text{V}$, $V_{\text{ref}} = 1\,\text{V}$ and 4 bits

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search



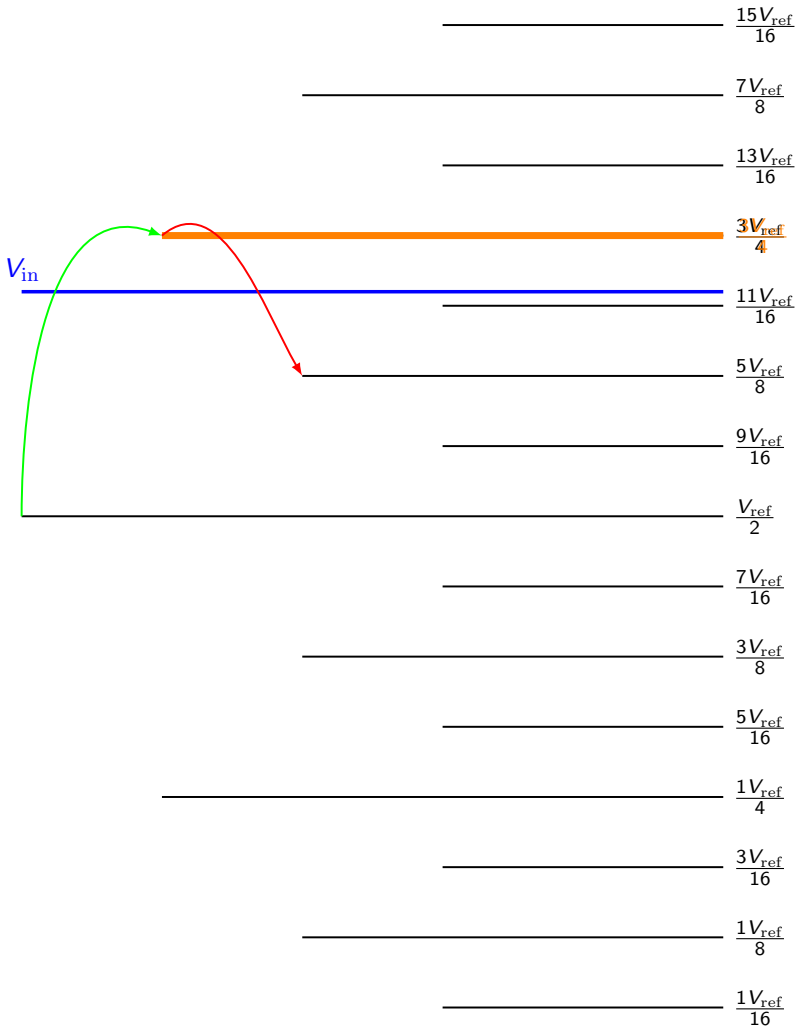
Assume $V_{\text{in}} = 0.7\,\text{V}$, $V_{\text{ref}} = 1\,\text{V}$ and 4 bits

1. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{2}$ ✓

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search



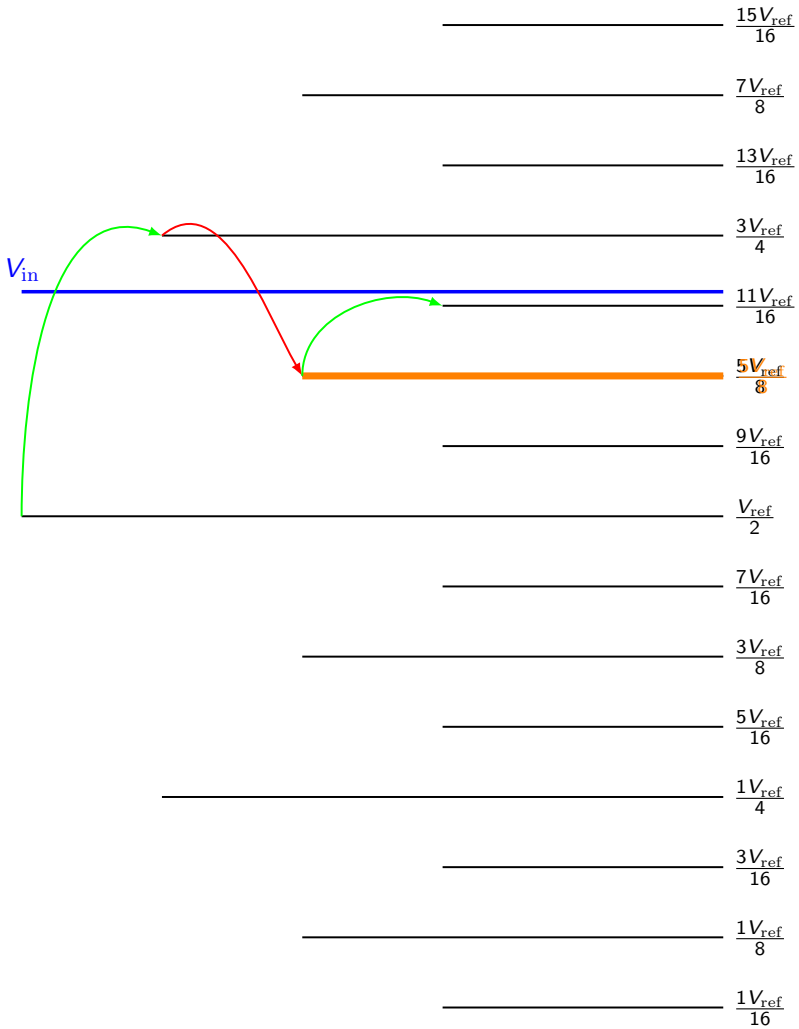
Assume $V_{\text{in}} = 0.7\,\text{V}$, $V_{\text{ref}} = 1\,\text{V}$ and 4 bits

1. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{2}$ ✓
2. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{3V_{\text{ref}}}{4}$ X

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search



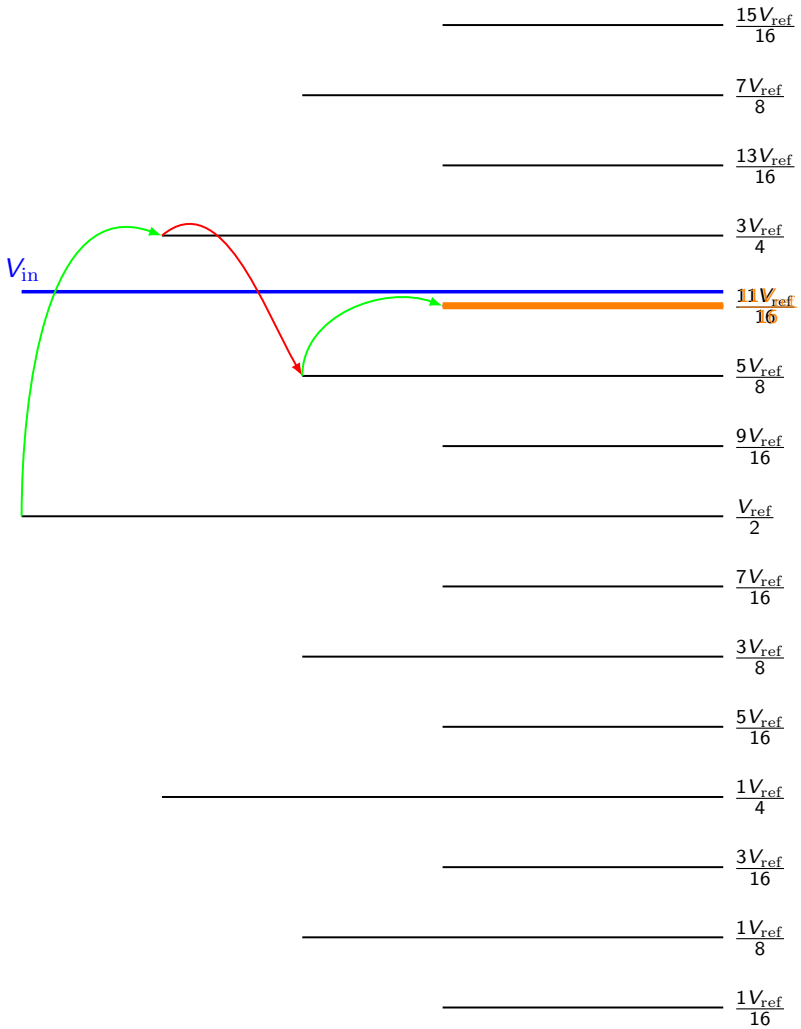
Assume $V_{\text{in}} = 0.7\,\text{V}$, $V_{\text{ref}} = 1\,\text{V}$ and 4 bits

1. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{2}$ ✓
2. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{3V_{\text{ref}}}{4}$ ✗
3. $V_{\text{in}} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{5V_{\text{ref}}}{8}$ ✓

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search



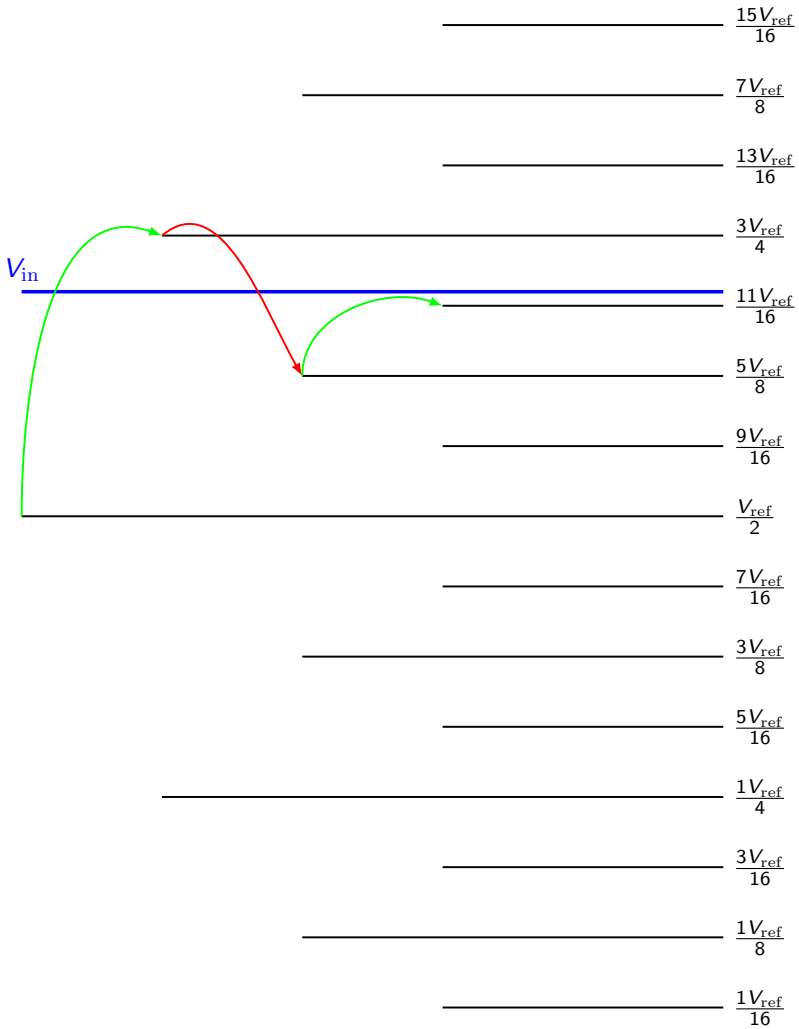
Assume $V_{in} = 0.7\,\mathrm{V}$, $V_{ref} = 1\,\mathrm{V}$ and 4 bits

1. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{V_{ref}}{2}$ ✓
2. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{3V_{ref}}{4}$ ✗
3. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{5V_{ref}}{8}$ ✓
4. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{11V_{ref}}{16}$ ✓

System-level Design III

Behavioral Modeling III

SAR algorithm: binary search



Assume $V_{in} = 0.7\,V$, $V_{ref} = 1\,V$ and 4 bits

1. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{V_{ref}}{2}$ ✓
2. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{3V_{ref}}{4}$ X
3. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{5V_{ref}}{8}$ ✓
4. $V_{in} \overset{?}{\geq} \frac{11V_{ref}}{16}$ ✓

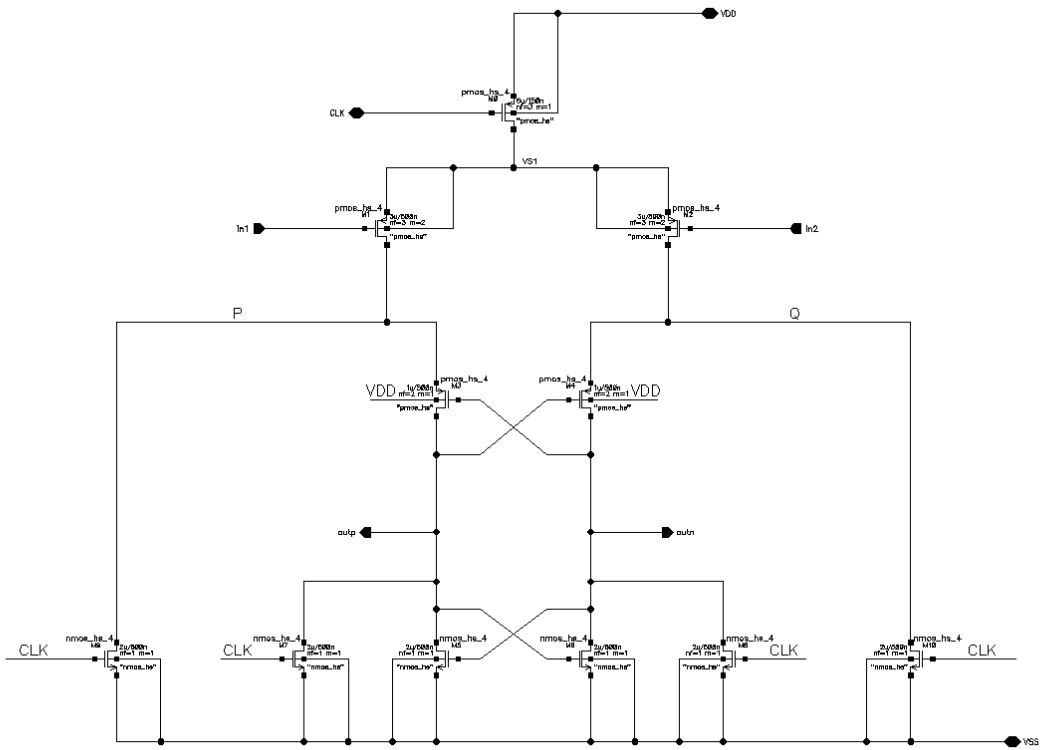
Out = 0b1011 $(\frac{11V_{ref}}{16})$

Outline

Transistor-level Design I

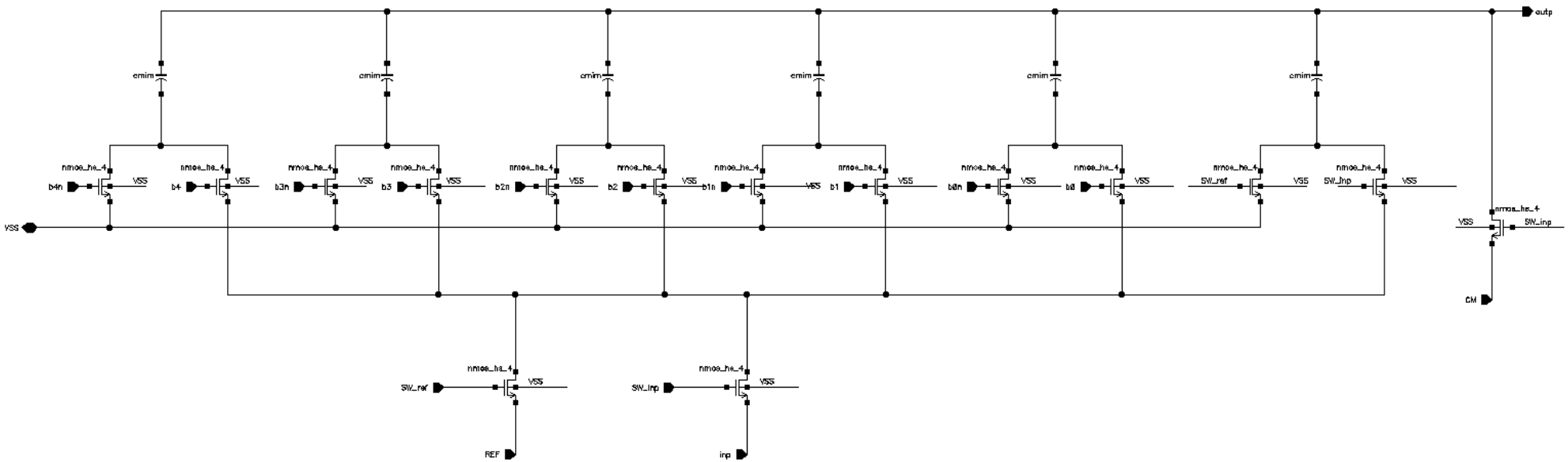
Comparator

Strong ARM Latch topology



Transistor-level Design II

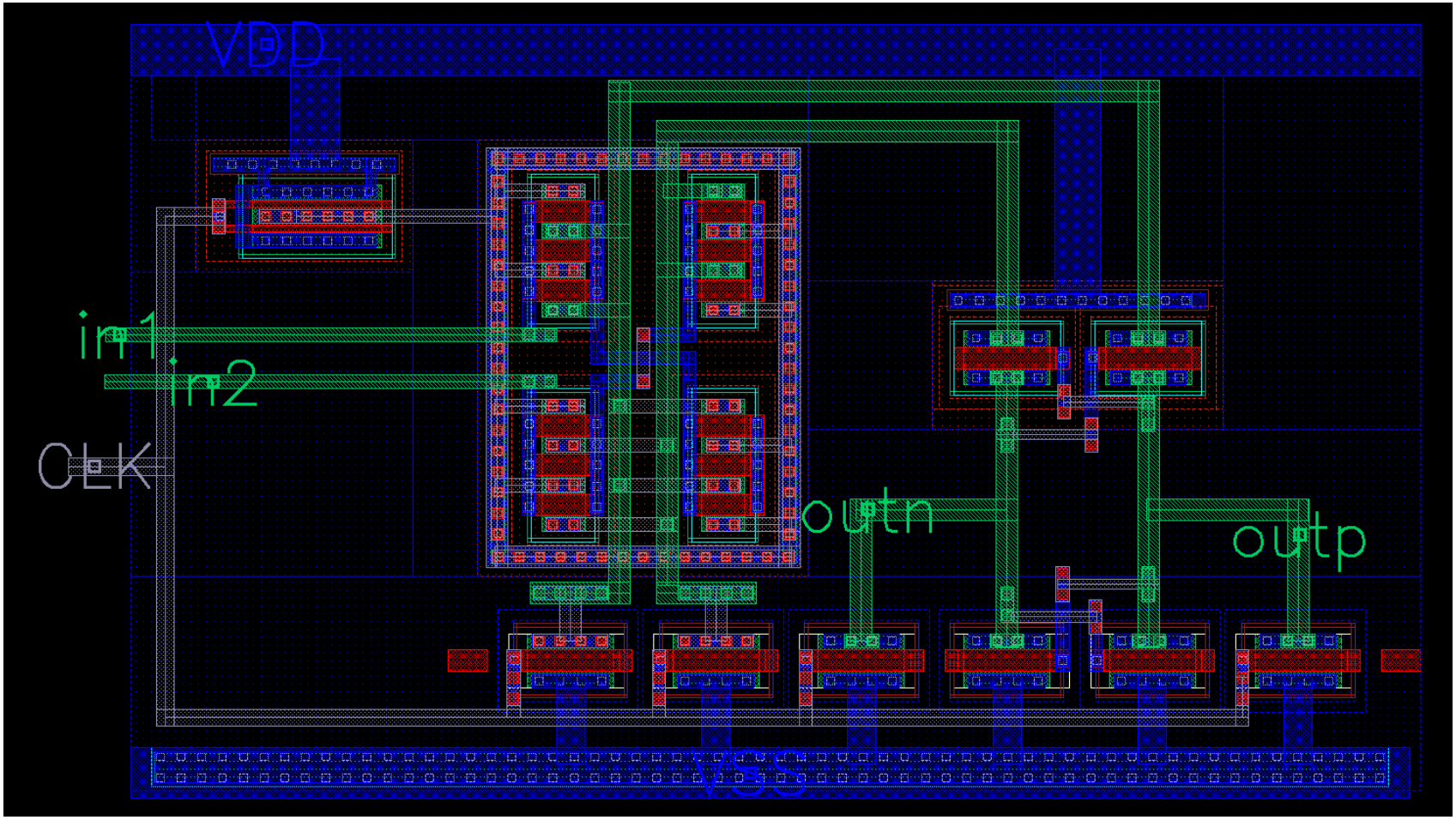
Digital-to-Analog Converter



Outline

Layout I

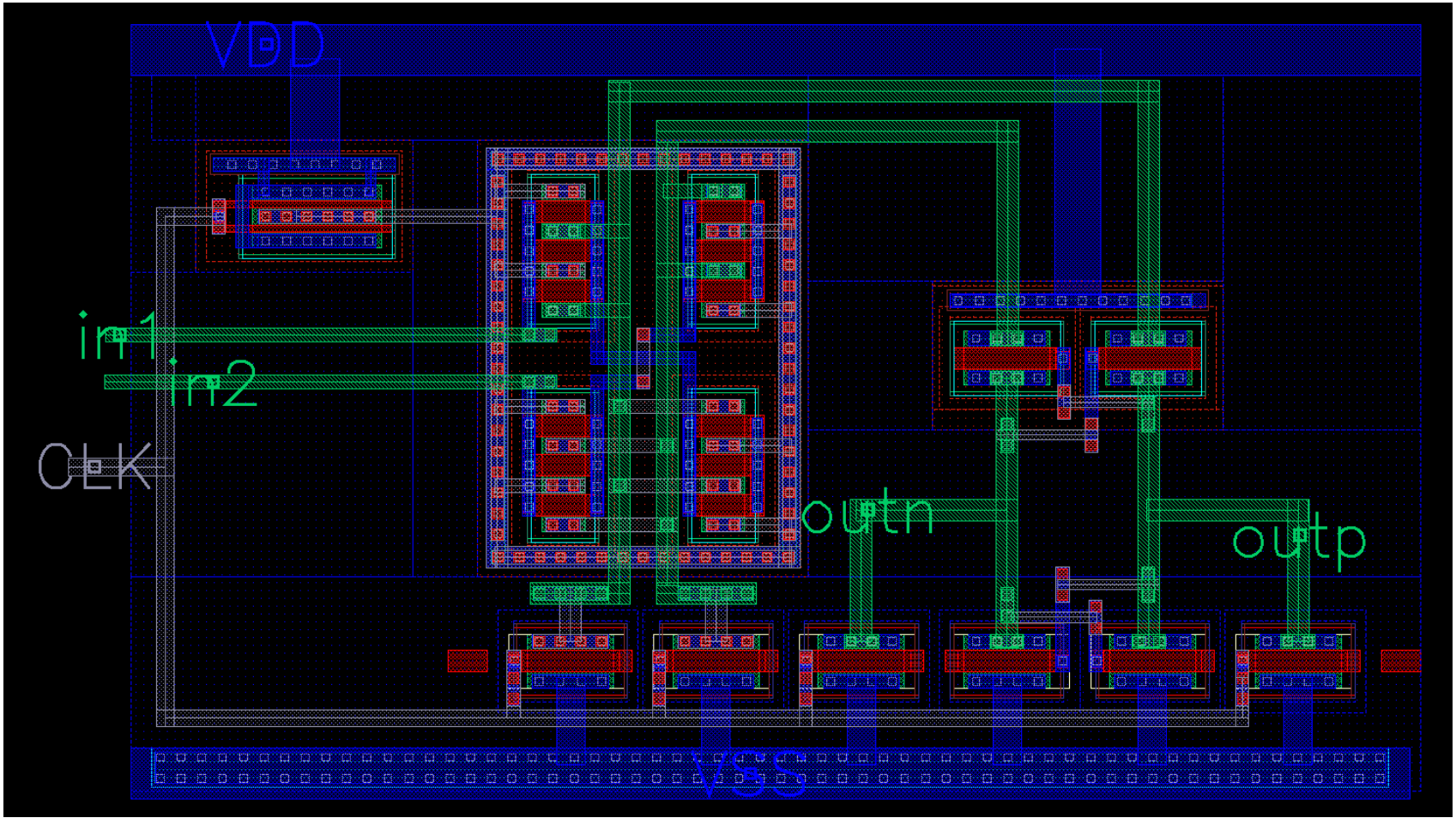
Comparator



- Common centroid for the differential input pair

Layout I

Comparator



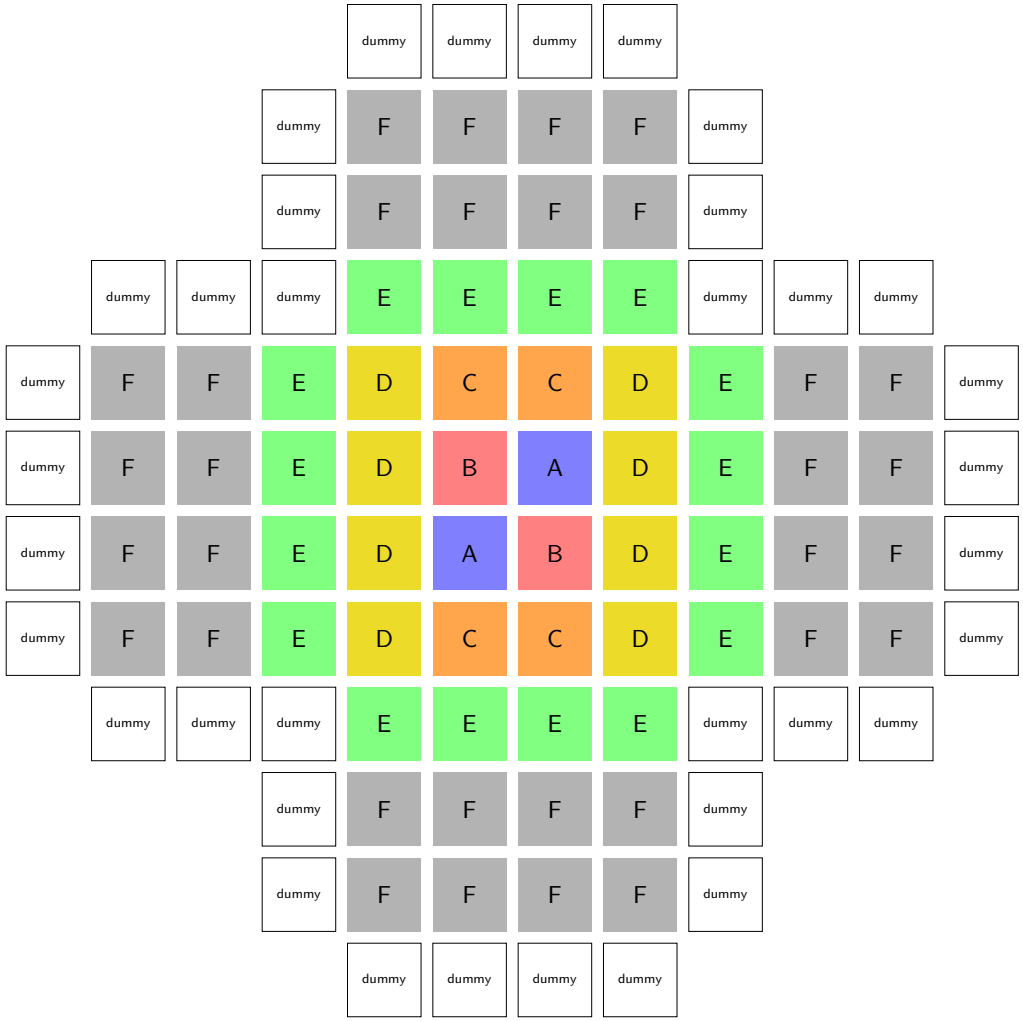
- Common centroid for the differential input pair
- Guard ring around sensitive high impedance nodes

Layout II

Digital-to-Analog Converter I

To ensure good matching we used:

- Common centroid technique

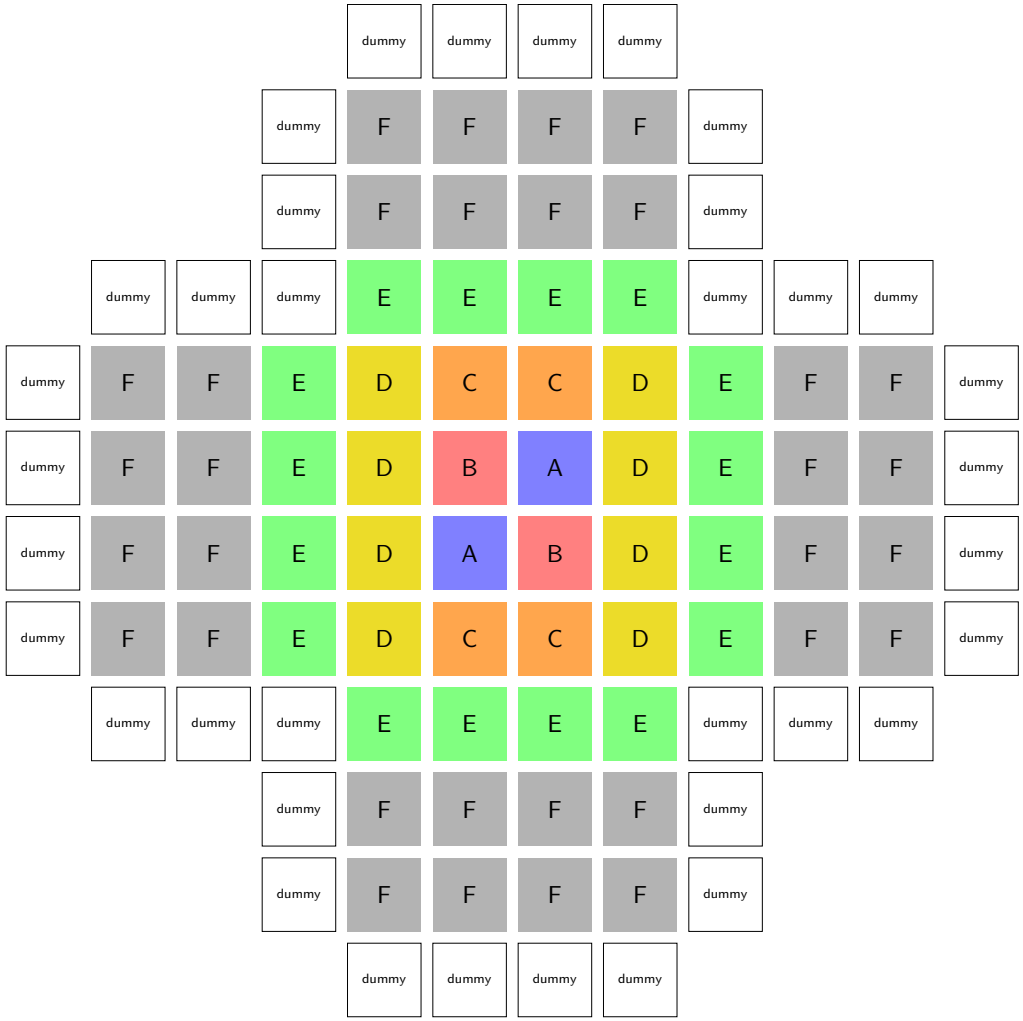


Layout II

Digital-to-Analog Converter I

To ensure good matching we used:

- Common centroid technique
- Base unit of half the minmum capacitance

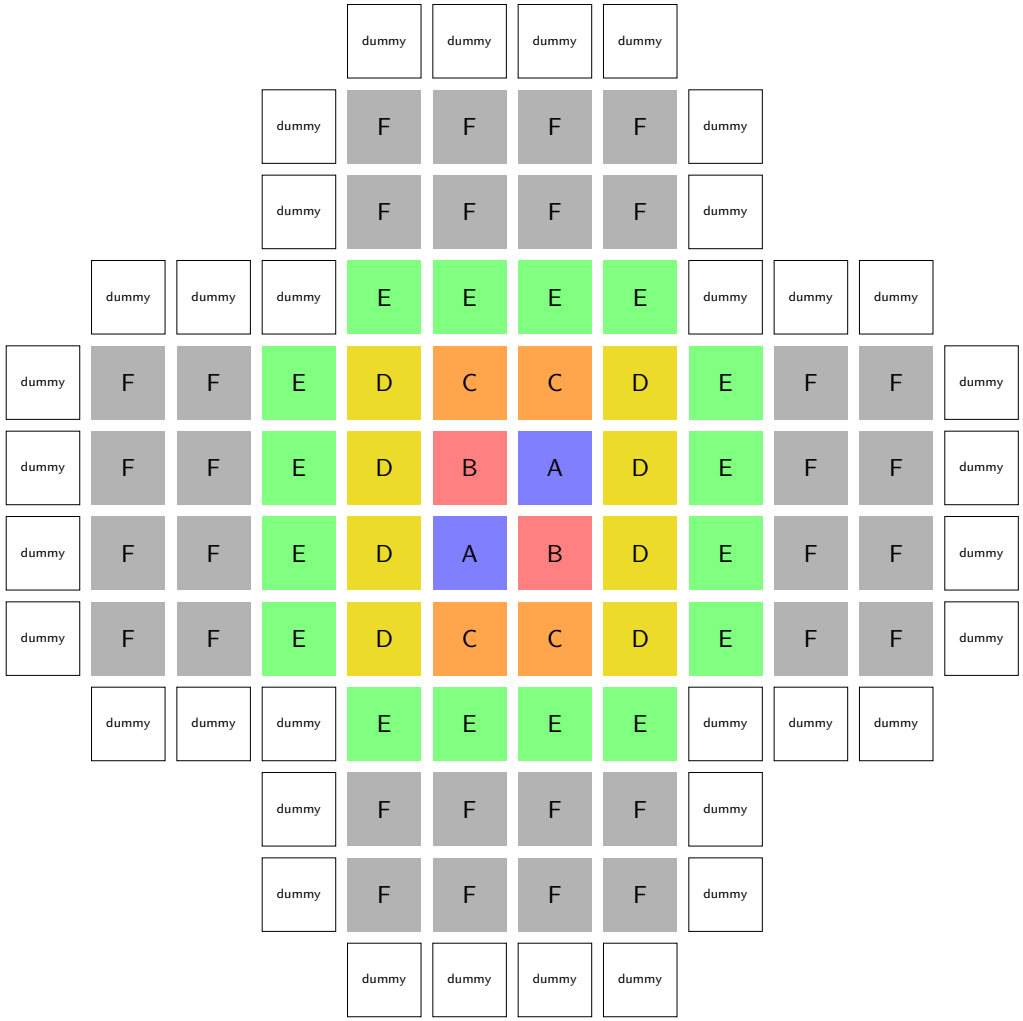


Layout II

Digital-to-Analog Converter I

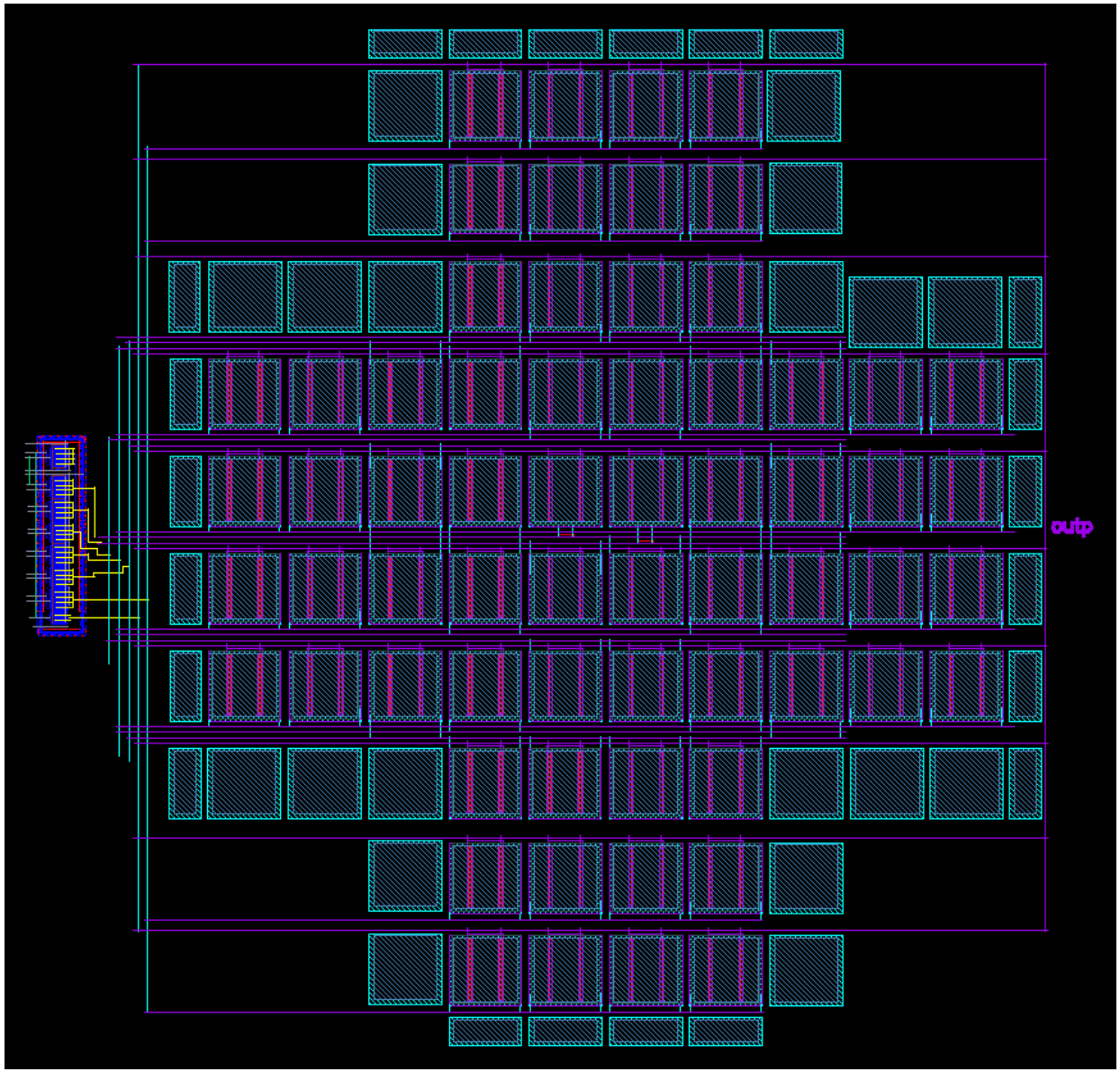
To ensure good matching we used:

- Common centroid technique
- Base unit of half the minmum capacitance
- Dummy capacitors at the edges



Layout II

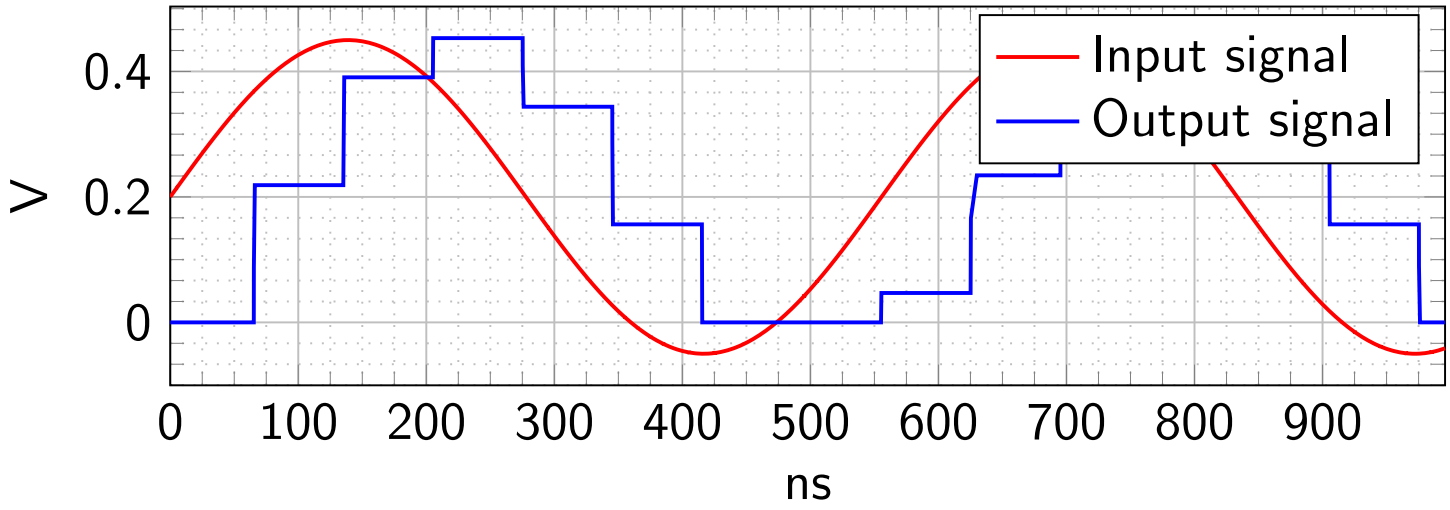
Digital-to-Analog Converter II

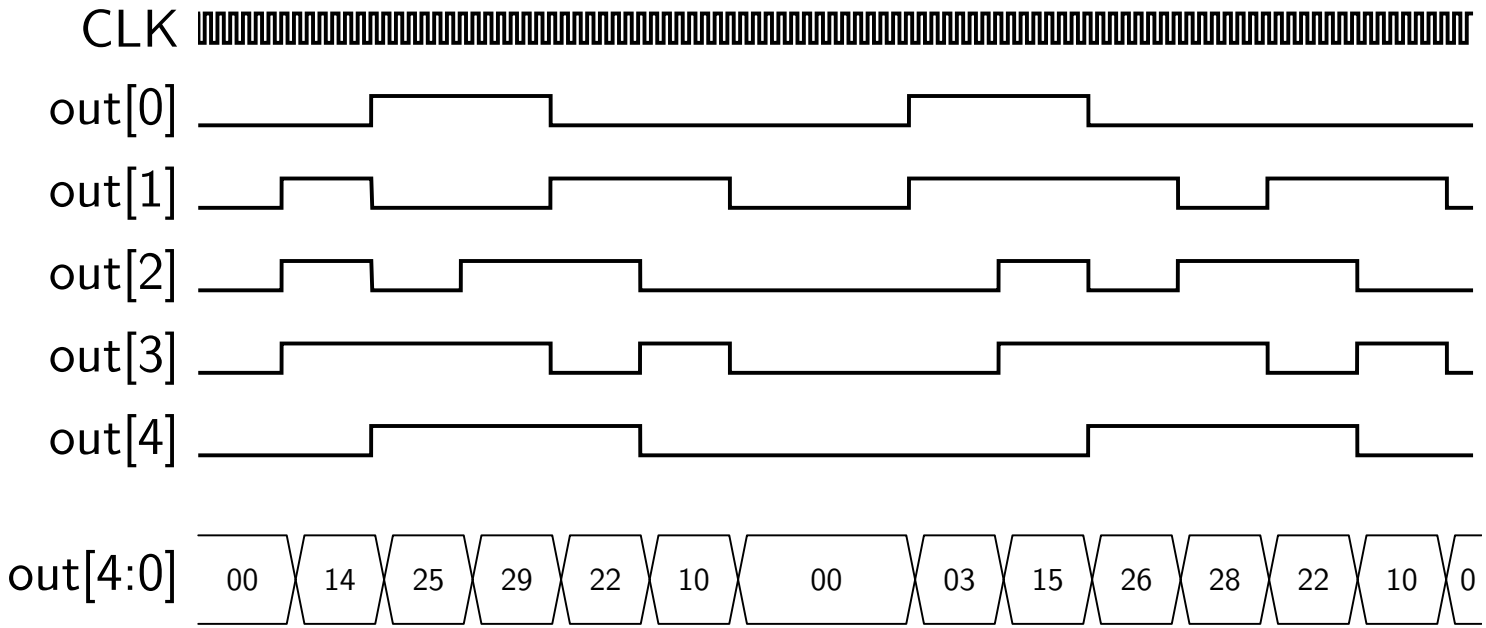


Outline

Simulations I

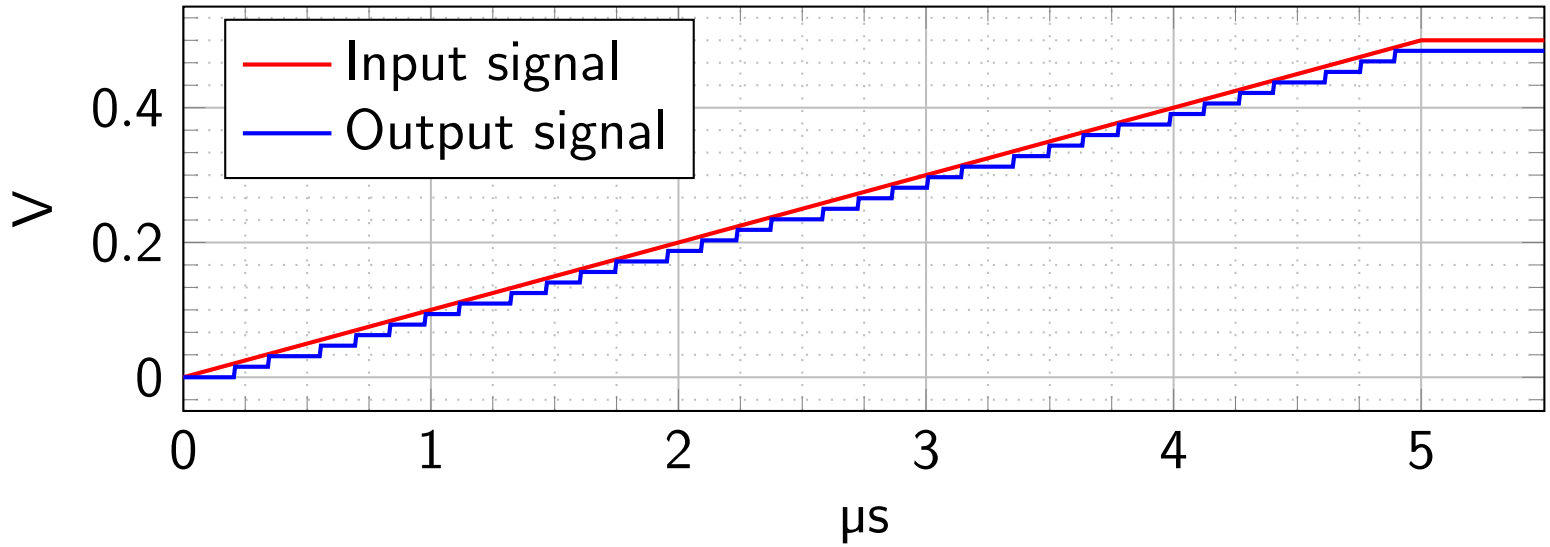
Sinusoidal Stimulus

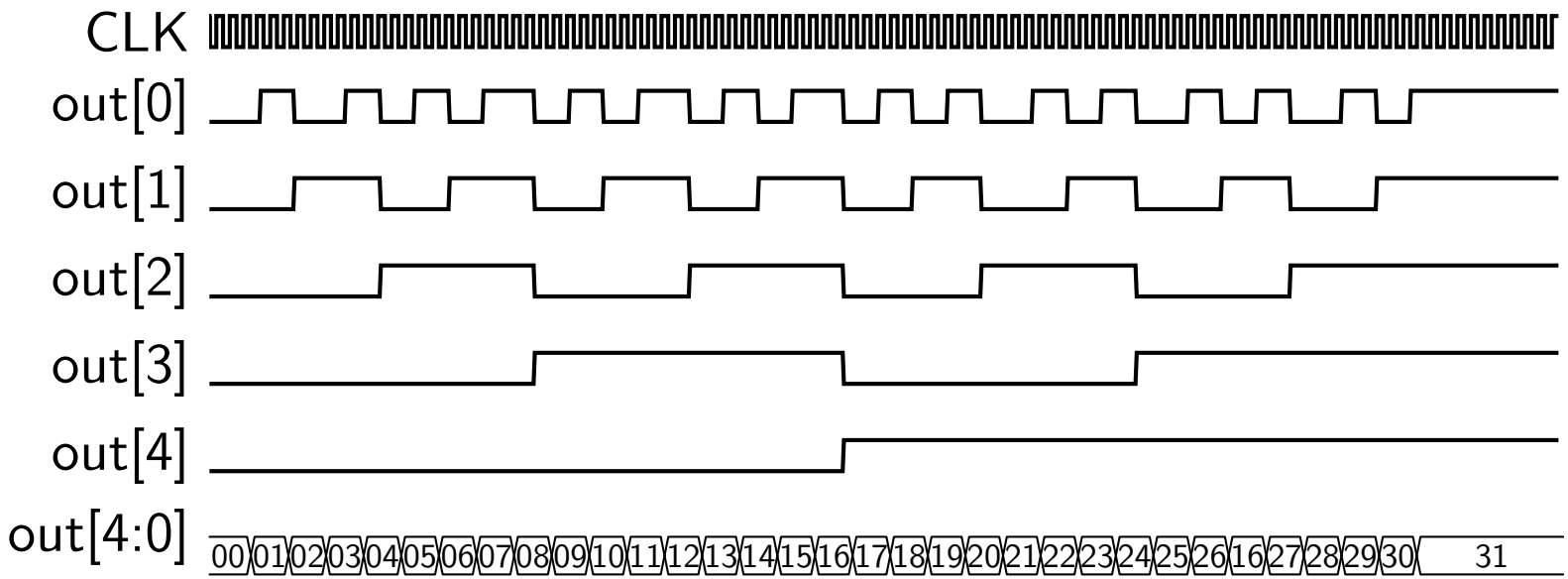




Simulations II

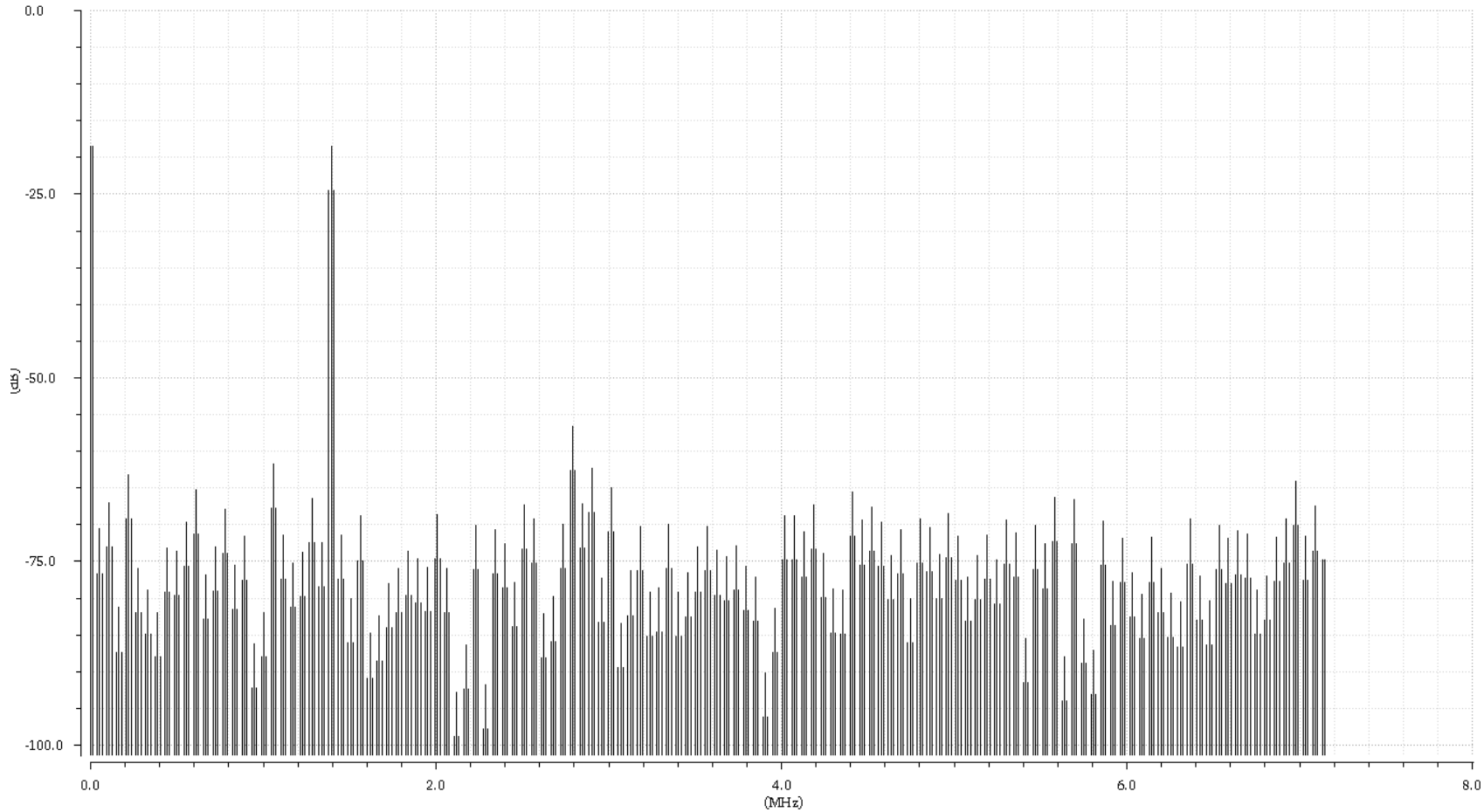
Ramp Stimulus





Simulations III

Spectrum



Input frequency: 1.3 MHz

Figures of Merit

Sample rate	14.29 MHz
ENOB	4.78
SNDR	30.55 dB
SFDR	38.16 dB
THD	1.44 %
INL	10.22 mV
DNL	8.32 mV
Energy per cycle	4.31 pJ

Conclusions

We were able to

- Work on a state-of-the-art ADC topology

Conclusions

We were able to

- Work on a state-of-the-art ADC topology
- Learn behavioral modeling techniques

Conclusions

We were able to

- Work on a state-of-the-art ADC topology
- Learn behavioral modeling techniques
- Hands-on experience with charge redistribution circuits

References


T.C. Carusone, D. Johns, and K. Martin, *Analog integrated circuit design*, Analog Integrated Circuit Design, Wiley, 2011.


Franco Maloberti, *Analog design for cmos vlsi systems*, vol. 646, Springer Science & Business Media, 2006.


Behzad Razavi, *Principles of data conversion system design*, 1 ed., McGraw-Hill, Inc., New York, NY, USA, 2001.


N. Ivanisevic P. Chaourani M. Wakar T. Chen S. Rodriguez, J. Katic, *Course tutorials*, 2011-2018.


C. Saint and J. Saint, *Ic mask design: Essential layout techniques*, McGraw-Hill professional engineering, McGraw-Hill, 2002.