

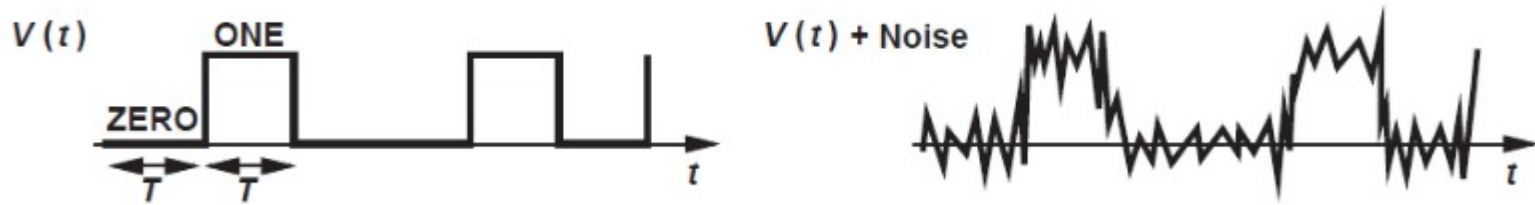
# Analog IC DESIGN

## Lecture 1 Introduction

# Digital vs Analog

- Digital benefits

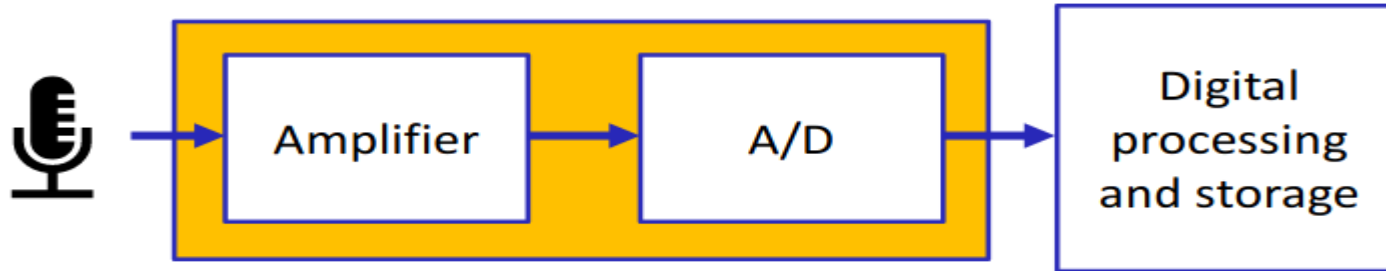
- Noise immunity
- Easier to store and process
- Easier to automate the design and testing
- Direct benefit of scaling



# Digital vs Analog

- Analog Benefits:

- You need analog interface to sense any physical phenomena and convert it to digital
- At high speed digital design is analog design
- You will always Amplifiers, ADC's, DAC's and Power Management blocks



# Why CMOS?

- Consumed negligible static power in the past but not now (due to leakage)
- Required very few devices per gate (for example And or not )
- Can be scaled down and get higher density and lower power consumption
- Lower fabrication cost
- For Analog:
  - CMOS is used today because market is mainly driven by digital which driven by CMOS
  - And we want to integrate analog and digital on the same ship

# Analog IC Design Challenges

- Device scaling
  - Transistors become faster, but the gain declines
- Supply voltage scaling
  - Will limit the available headroom for the transistor
- Complexity
  - Continuous increase in transistor count and system complexity
- PVT variations
  - Tolerate large process, voltage, and temperature variations

# Analog IC Design Flow (Simplified)

