

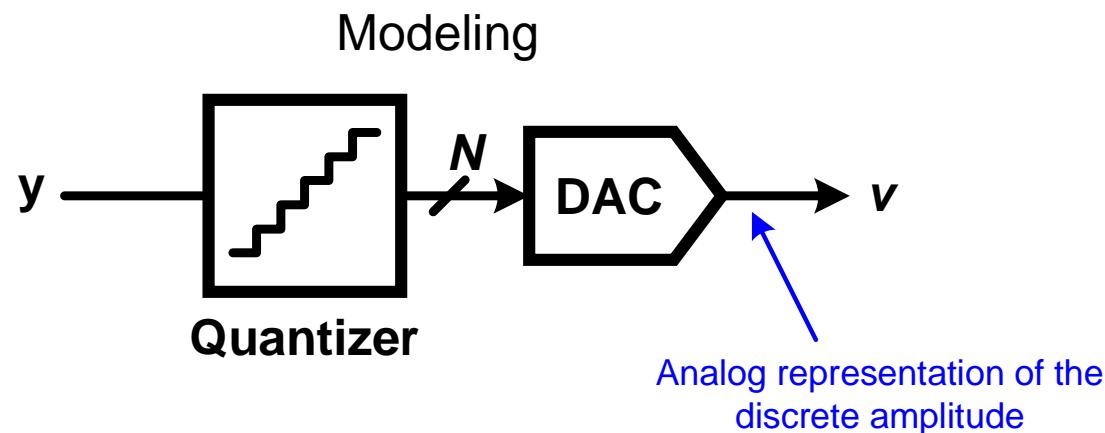
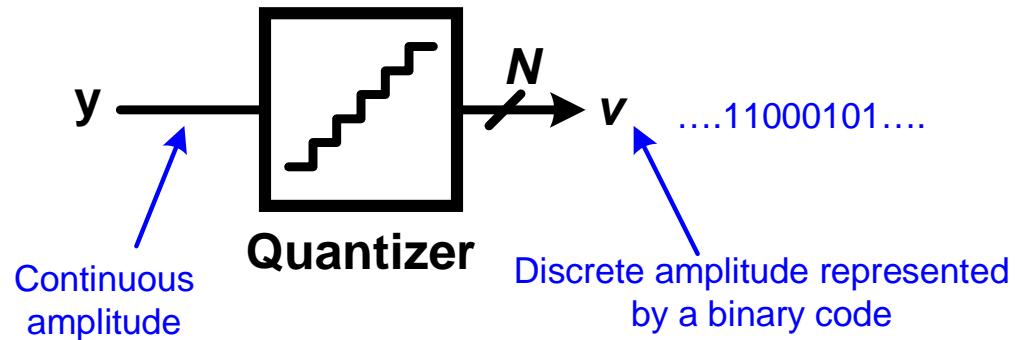
# ECE615 Mixed-Signal IC Design

## Lecture 4 Slides: Quantization

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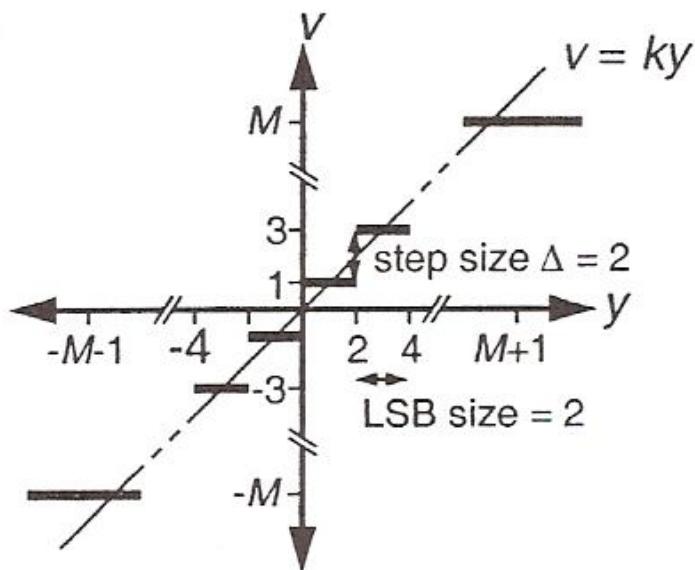
Mixed Signal IC Laboratory  
Boise State University

# Quantizer

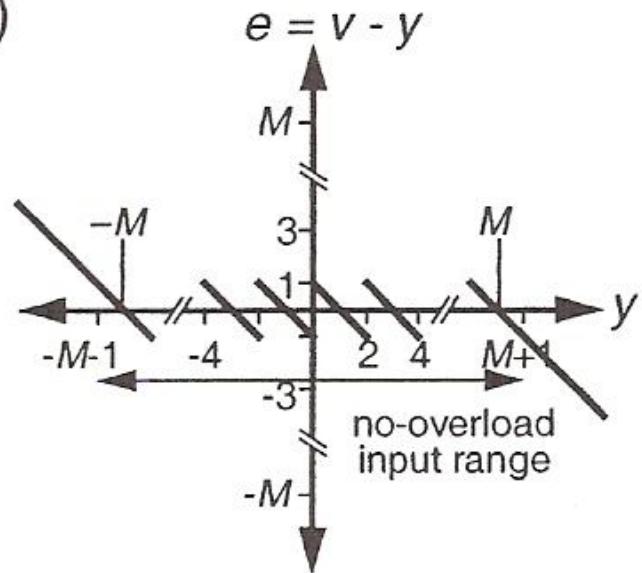


# Mid-Rise Quantizer (even number of levels)

a)

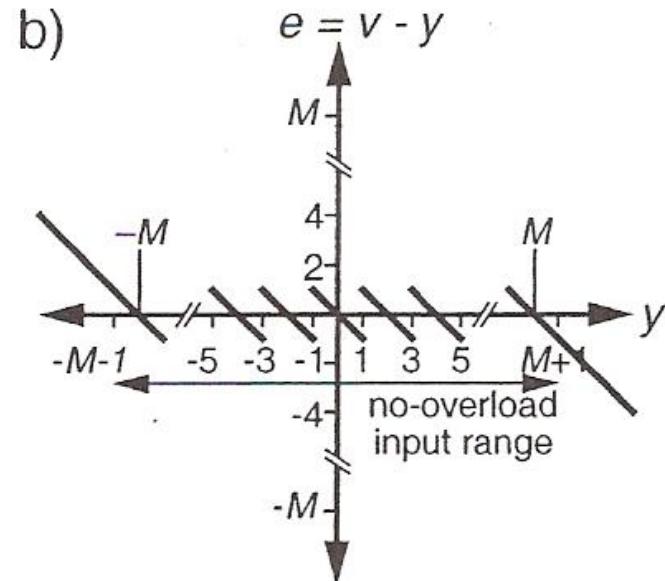
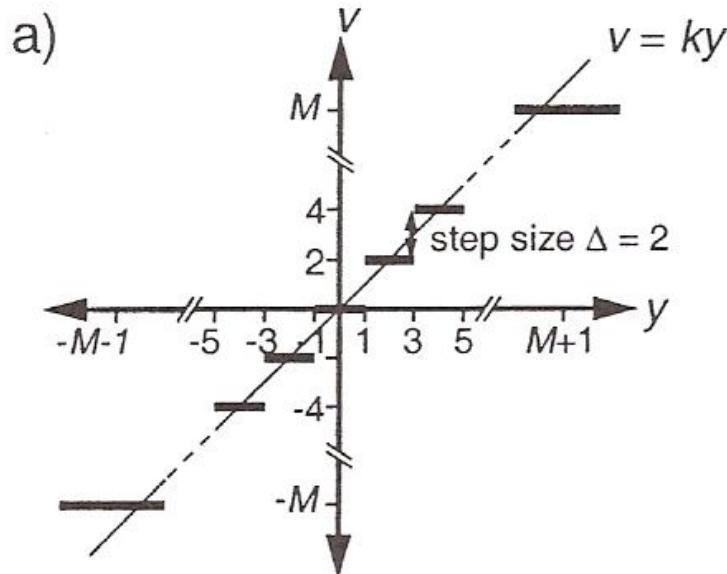


b)



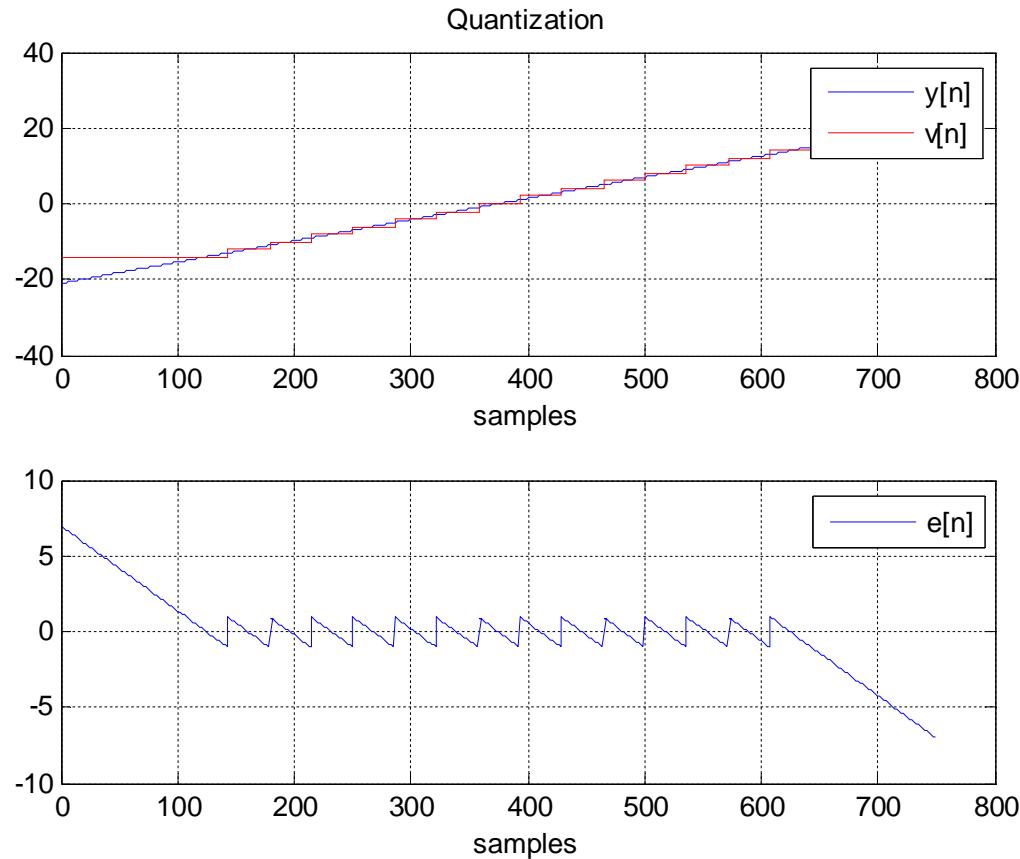
- Step rising at  $y=0$  (mid-rise).
- In this figure (DSM toolbox model),  $\text{LSB} = \Delta = 2$
- $M$  = Number of steps, ( $M$  is odd here)
  - Number of levels ( $n\text{Lev}$ ) =  $M+1$ , (even)
- Input thresholds:  $0, \pm 2, \dots, \pm(M-1)$ .
- Output levels:  $\pm 1, \pm 3, \dots, \pm M$ .

# Mid-Tread Quantizer (odd number of levels)



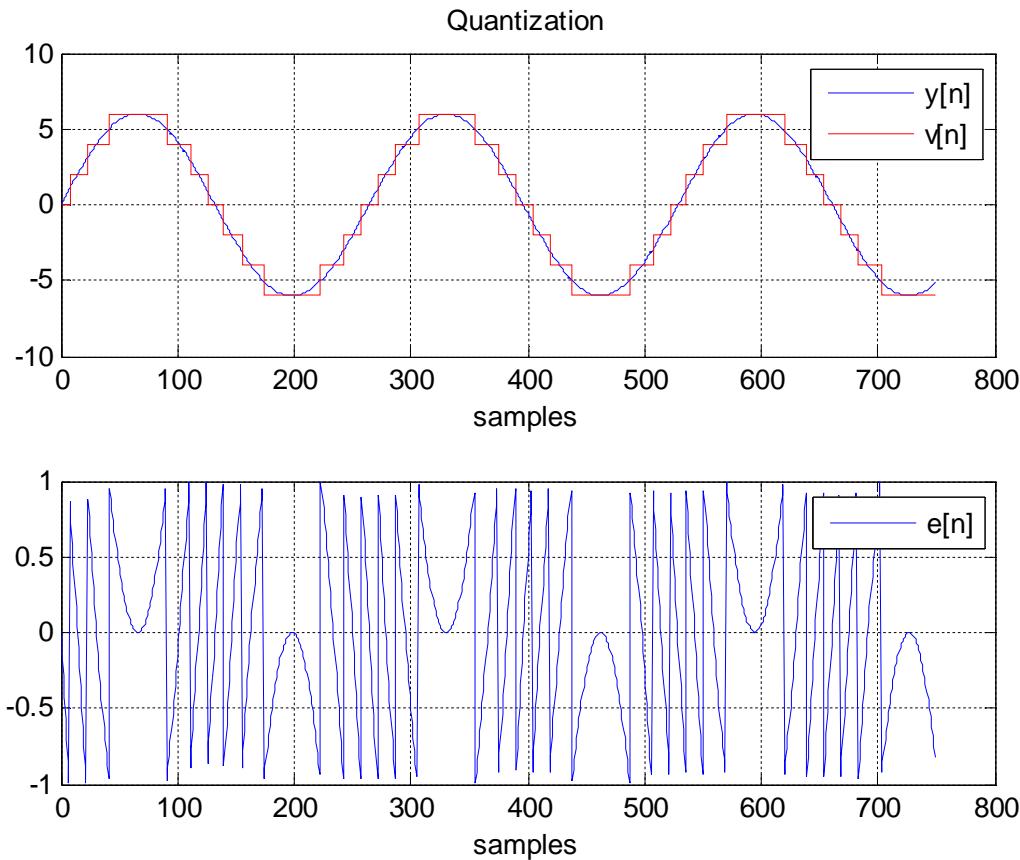
- ❑ Flat part of the step at  $y=0$  (mid-tread).
- ❑ Here,  $\text{LSB} = \Delta = 2$
- ❑  $M$  = Number of steps, ( $M$  is even here)
  - ✓ Number of levels ( $n_{\text{Lev}}$ ) =  $M+1$ , (odd)
- ❑ Input thresholds:  $0, \pm 2, \dots, \pm(M-1)$ .
- ❑ Output levels:  $0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots, \pm M$ .

# Quantizer characteristics : Slow ramp input



File: Quantizer\_ramp\_input.m

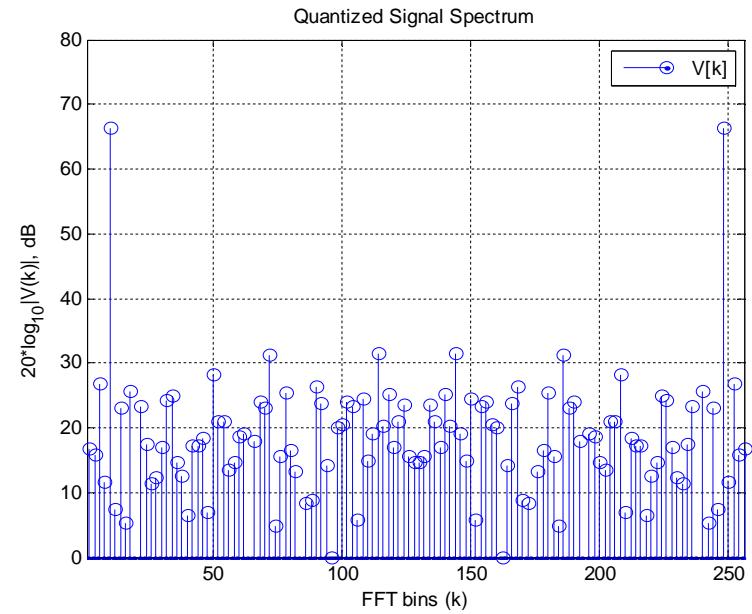
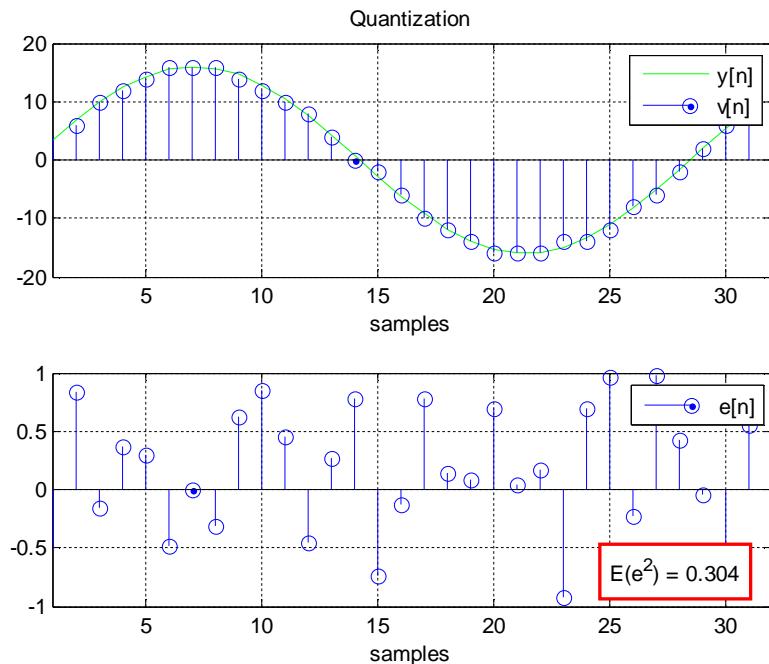
# Quantizer characteristics : Sine input



File: Quantizer\_sine\_input.m

# Quantization Noise Spectrum

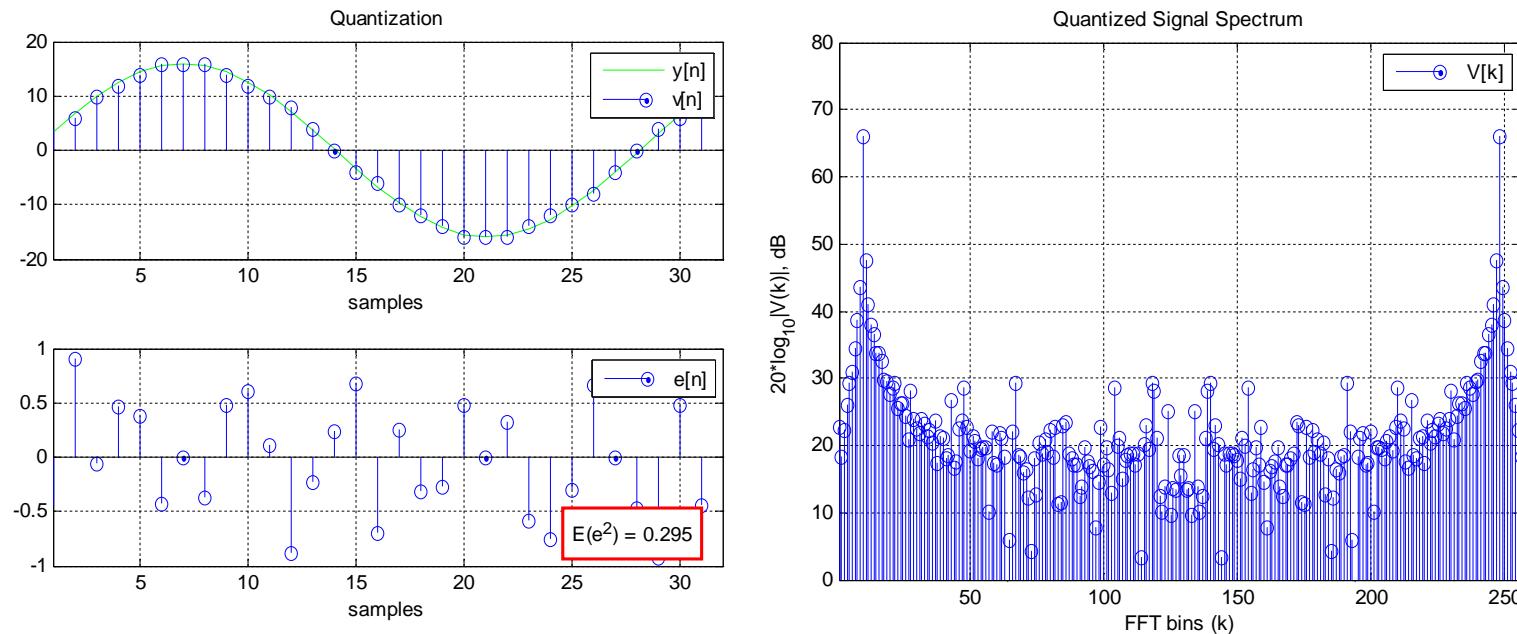
# Quantization Noise : Example 1



$nLev=17, \Delta=2, f_{in}/f_s = 9/256 :$   
•  $E(e^2) = 0.304 \approx \Delta^2/12$

file:Quantization\_Noise1.m

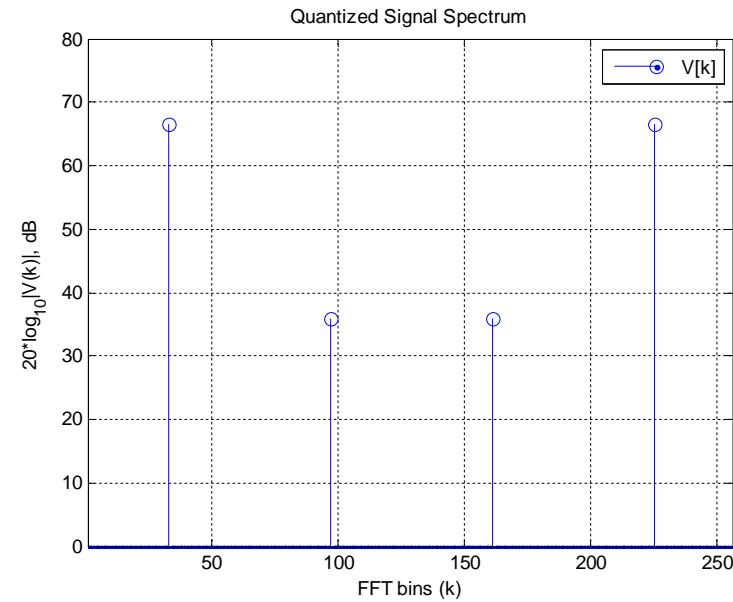
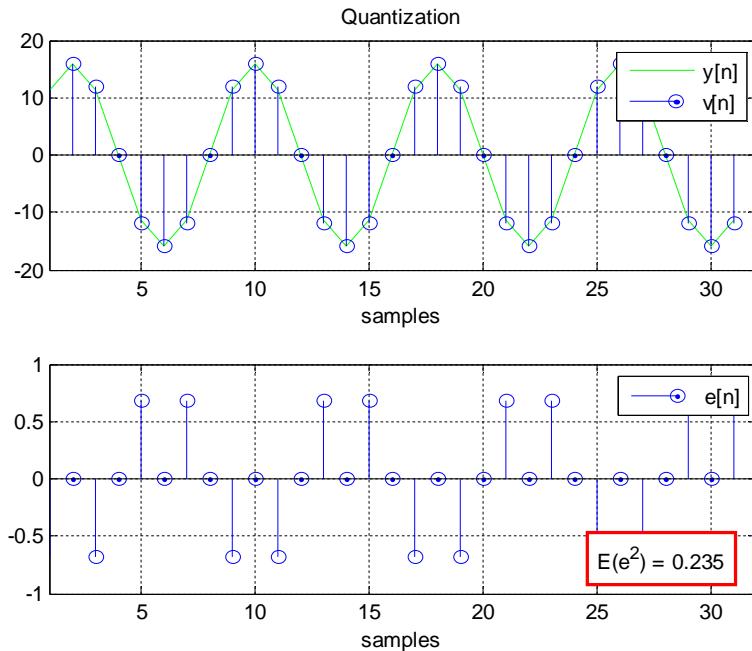
# Quantization Noise : Example 1 contd.



$nLev=17, \Delta=2, f_{in}/f_s = 9.1/256 :$   
• $E(e^2) = 0.295 \approx \Delta^2/12$   
•Notice the FFT leakage.

file:Quantization\_Noise1.m

# Quantization Noise : Example 1 contd.



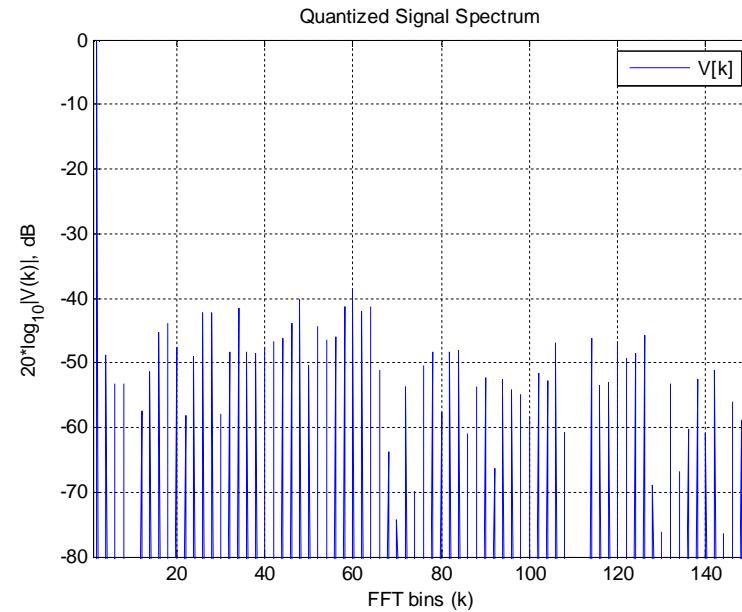
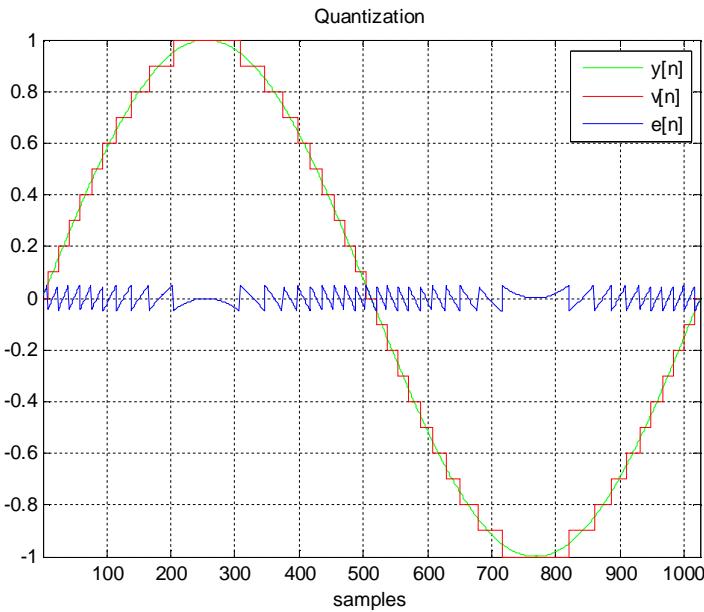
$nLev=17$ ,  $\Delta=2$ ,  $f_{in}/f_s = 32/256 = 1/8$  :

• $E(e^2) = 0.235 < \Delta^2/12$

•Quantization *noise* approximation not valid

file:Quantization\_Noise1.m

# Quantization Noise : Example 2

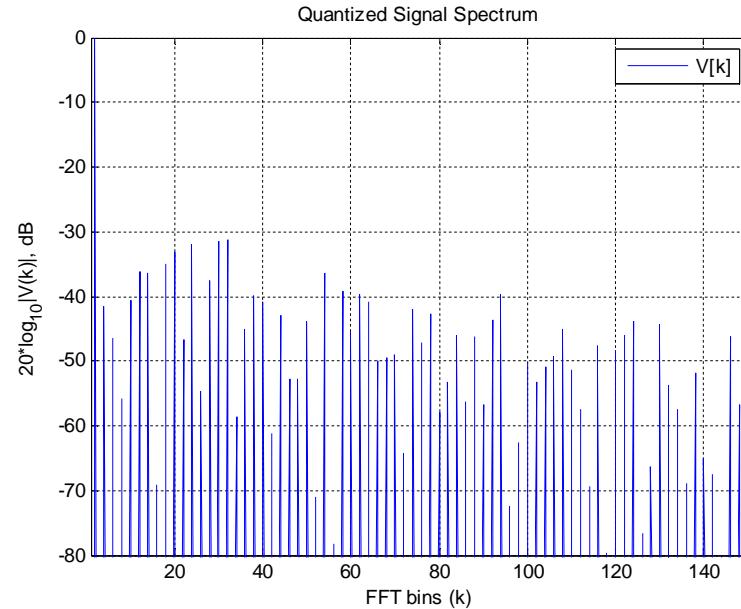
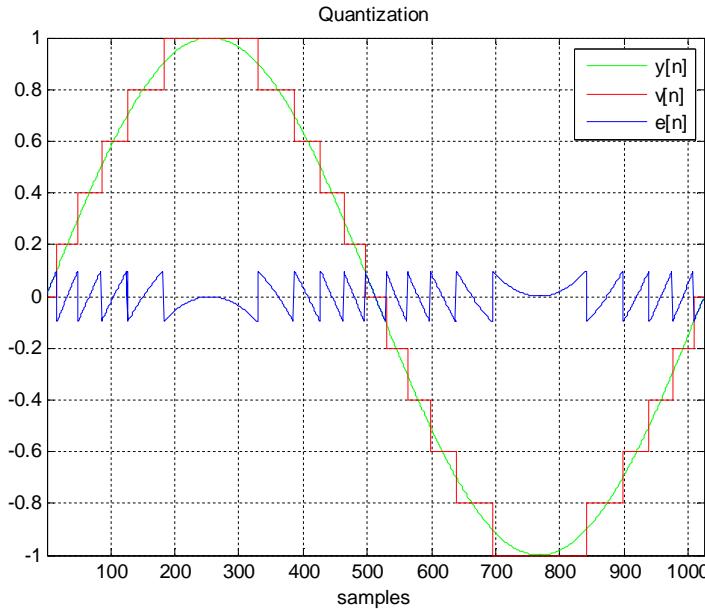


$A=1$ ,  $\Delta=0.1$ ,  $f_{\text{in}}/f_s = 1/1024$  :

- Most of the tones around the 44<sup>th</sup> bin
- Average quantization noise floor lowers by 6 dB
- SFDR = -39 dB (SFDR increases by 9 dB if LSB size is halved)

file:Quantization\_Noise2a.m

# Quantization Noise : Example 2 contd.

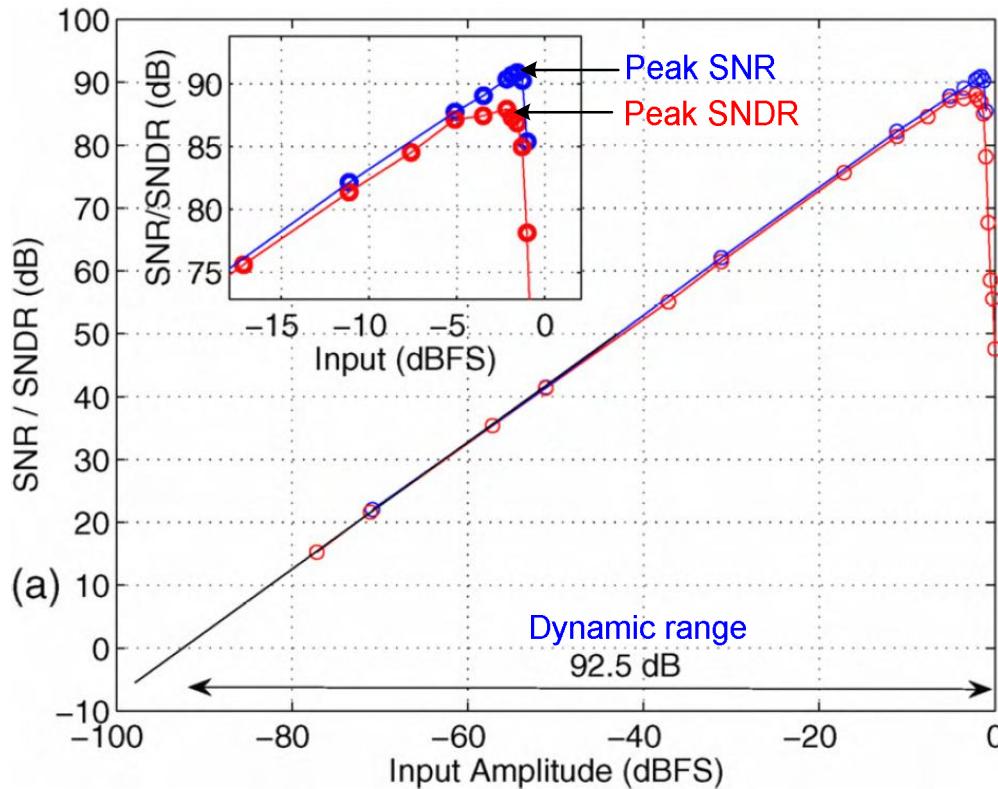


$$A=1, \Delta=0.2, f_{\text{in}}/f_s = 1/1024 :$$

- Most of the tones around the 20<sup>th</sup> bin
- SFDR = -30 dB
- Quantizer spectrum not white and the error ( $e$ ) is correlated with the input ( $y$ ).

file:Quantization\_Noise2b.m

# Frequency Domain Measurements

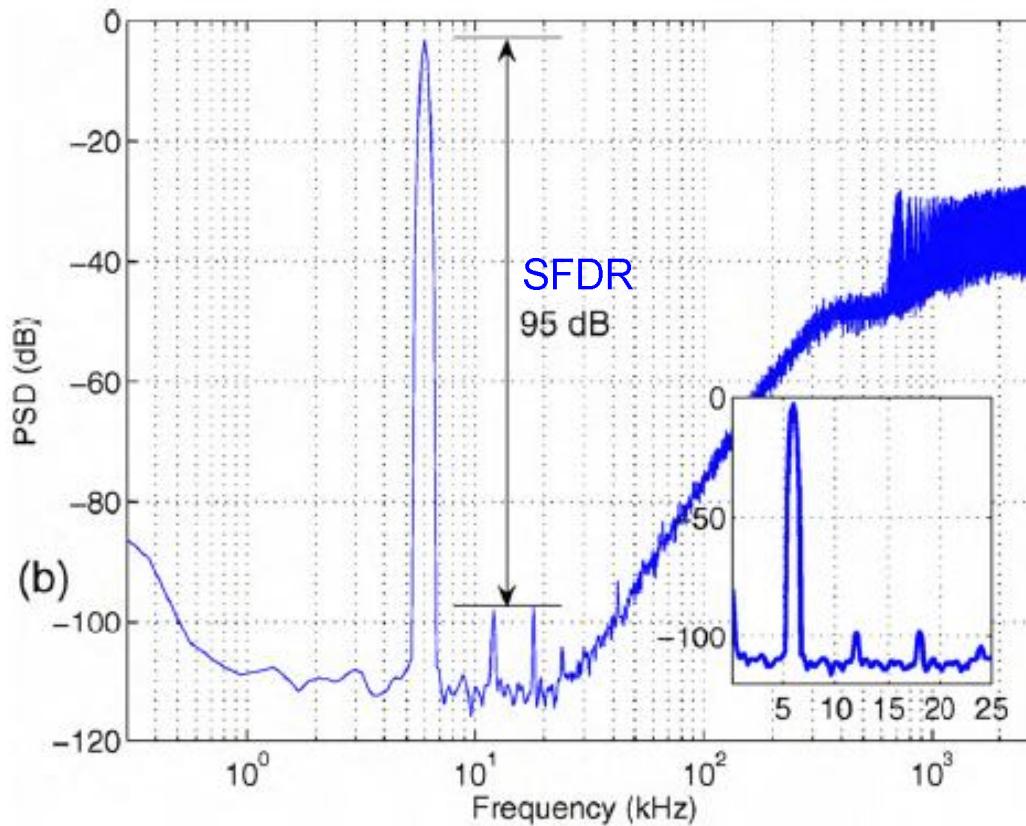


SUMMARY OF MEASURED ADC PERFORMANCE.

Signal Bandwidth/Clock Rate	24 kHz / 6.144 MHz
Quantizer Range	$3.6 \text{ V}_{\text{pp,diff}}$
Input Swing for peak SNR	-1.6 dBFS
Dynamic Range/SNR/SNDR	92.5 dB/91 dB/88 dB
Active Area	$0.24 \text{ mm}^2$
Process/Supply Voltage	$0.18 \mu\text{m}$ CMOS/1.8 V
Power Dissipation (Modulator + References)	$110 \mu\text{W}$
Figure of Merit	0.0665 pJ/level

Reference [2]

# Spurious (tone) Free Dynamic Range (SFDR)



Reference [2]

# References

- [1] M. Gustavsson, J. Wikner, N. Tan, *CMOS Data Converters for Communications*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2000.
- [2] S.Pavan and P.Sankar, “A 110  $\mu$ W Single Bit Audio Continuous-time Oversampled Converter with 92.5 dB Dynamic Range”, *Proceedings of the European Solid State Circuits Conference (ESSCIRC)*, Athens, Greece, September 2009.
- [3] S. Pavan, N. Krishnapura, “EE658 VLSI Data Conversion Circuits Course,” 2008, [Online]: <http://www.ee.iitm.ac.in/~nagendra/videolectures/doku.php?id=start>