

Code Selective Histogram Method: Two-Tone Signal for ADC Linearity Test Time Reduction

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Outline

- **Background and Objective**
- **ADC Test with Histogram Method**
- **Sine Wave Histogram and Waveform Missing**
- **Combine Multiple Sine Waves**
- **General Two-Tone Input Signal Configuration**
- **Conclusion**

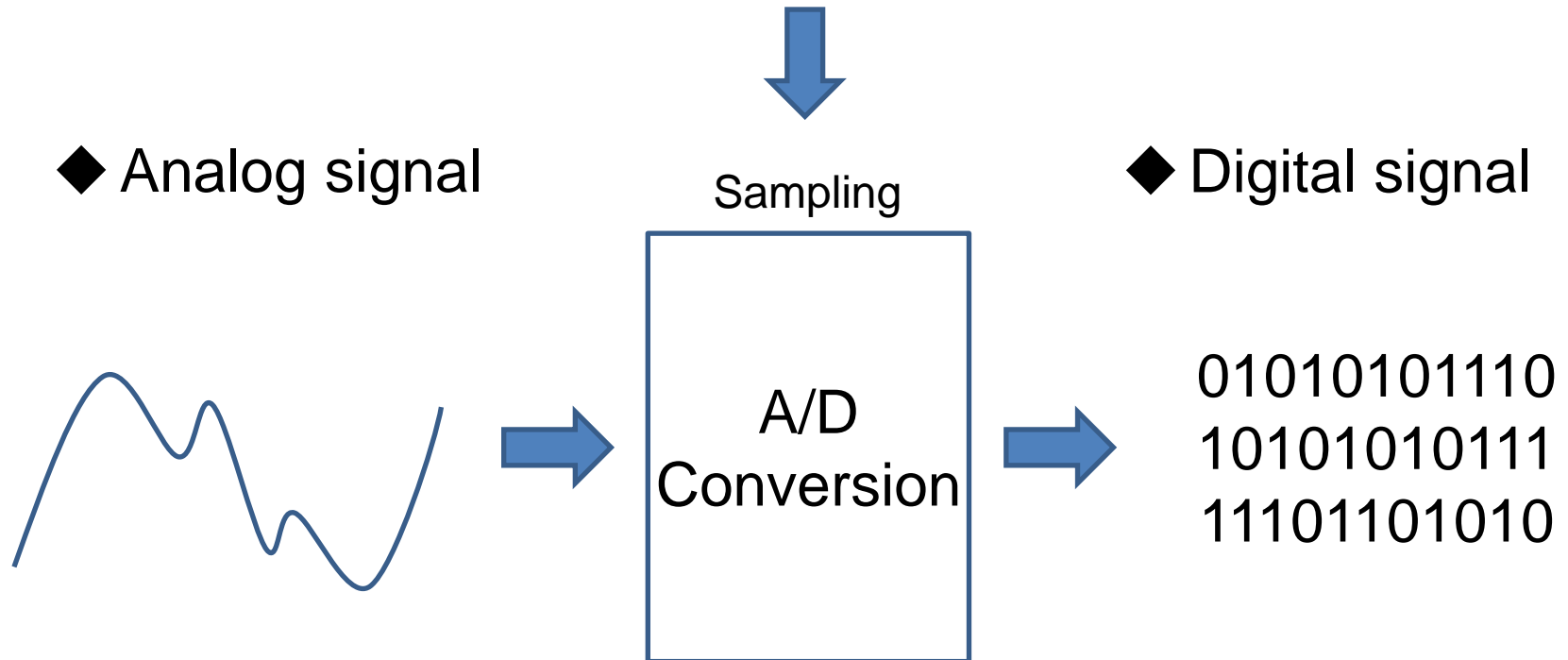
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Background

IoT era is coming !

ADC is a key component



High quality & Low cost ADC test is required

Research Objective & Approach

SAR ADC linearity test takes a long time

- low-speed sampling
- high-resolution



Test cost → Proportional to test time

This Work

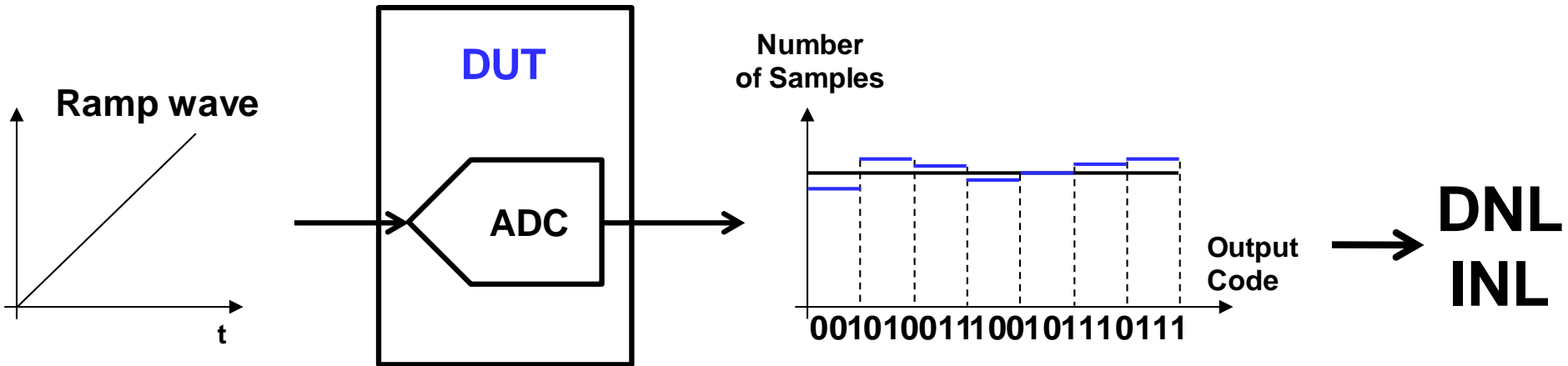
ADC linearity test with histogram method:
Investigation of “high efficiency relationship”
between input and sampling frequencies

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Conventional Linearity Testing 1

■ Histogram method (Ramp wave input)

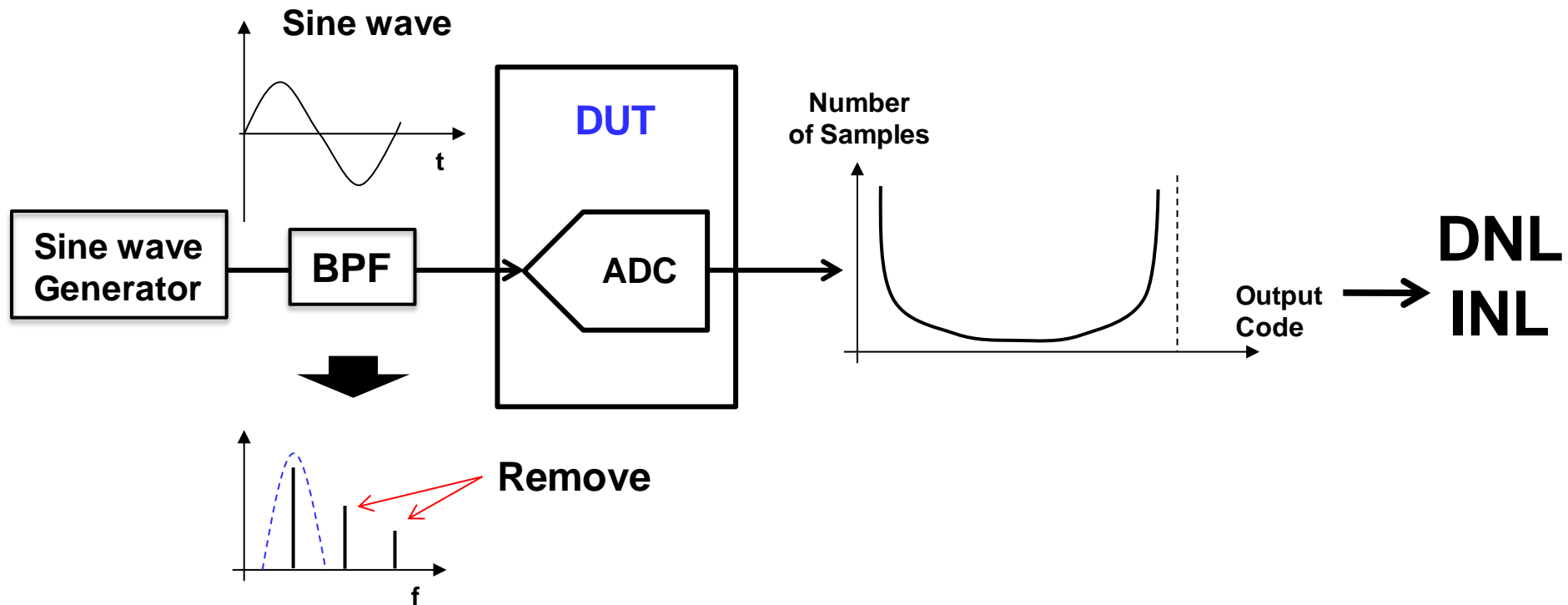


- if ADC is perfectly linear →
“ADC output histograms for all bins → Equal”
- Highly linear ramp signal generation → Difficult
(limitation up to 14-bit ADC)



Conventional Linearity Testing 2

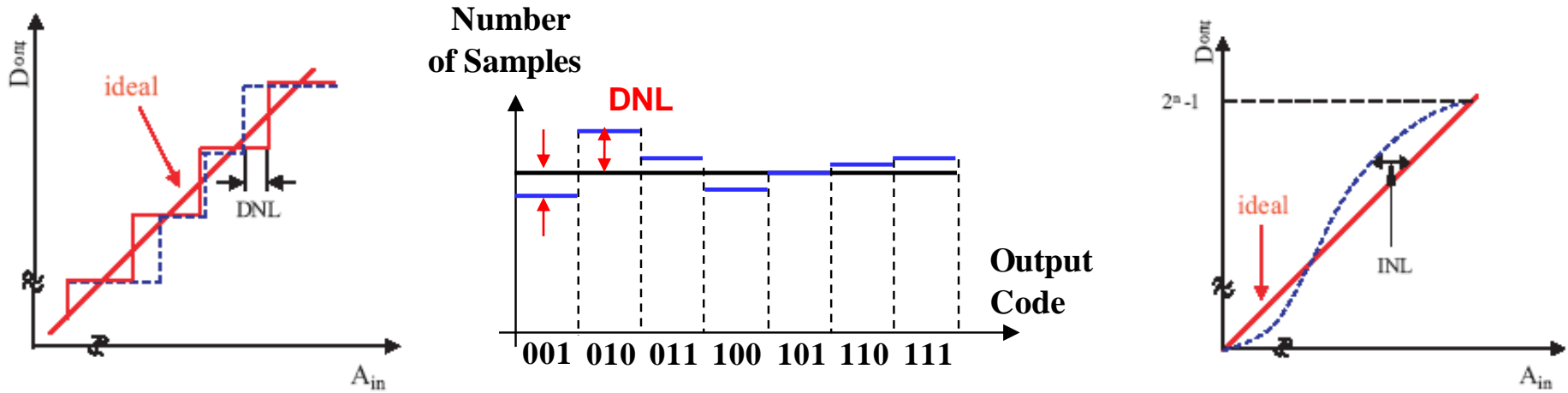
■ Histogram method (Single sine wave input)



- Low distortion sine using an analog filter
- Number of samples is small around the middle of output range ➡ Many samples required (long test time)



DNL & INL



- Important ADC testing items

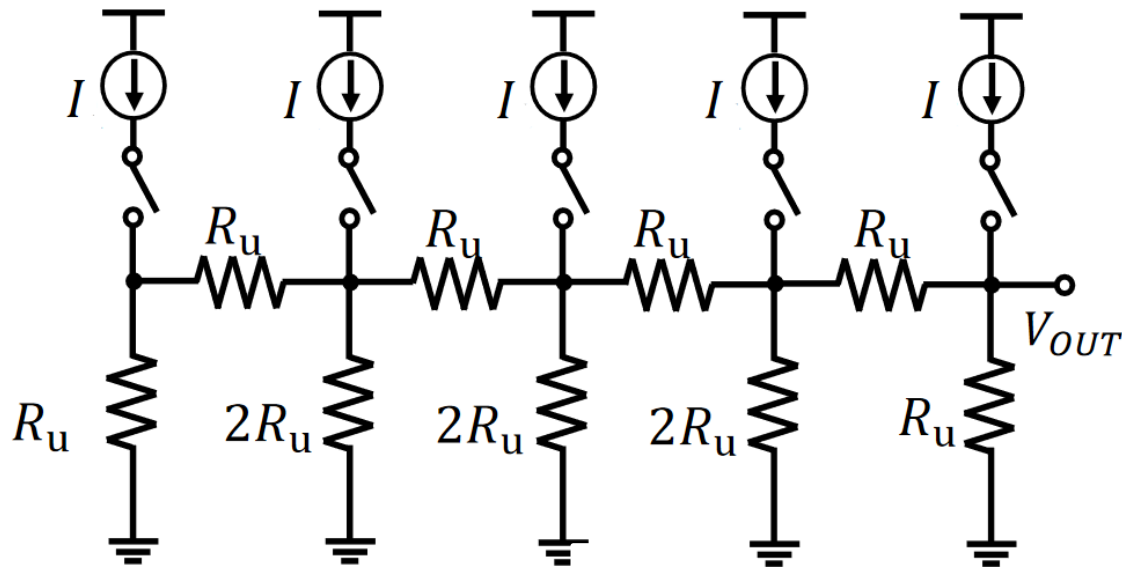
DNL : Difference between actual step width and ideal value

INL : Deviation from ideal conversion line

$$INL(k) = \sum_{i=1}^k DNL(i)$$

DAC Inside ADC

DAC linearity inside ADC → Entire ADC linearity



R-2R ladder network DAC.

Target SAR ADC under test → Binary-weighted DAC inside.

In 10-bit case, large DNL →

At digital codes of 512, 256, 768, 128, 384, 640, 896, ...

ADC Codes Prone to Non-linearity

Increase the number of histogram points in these codes.
→ Measure DNL with high accuracy.

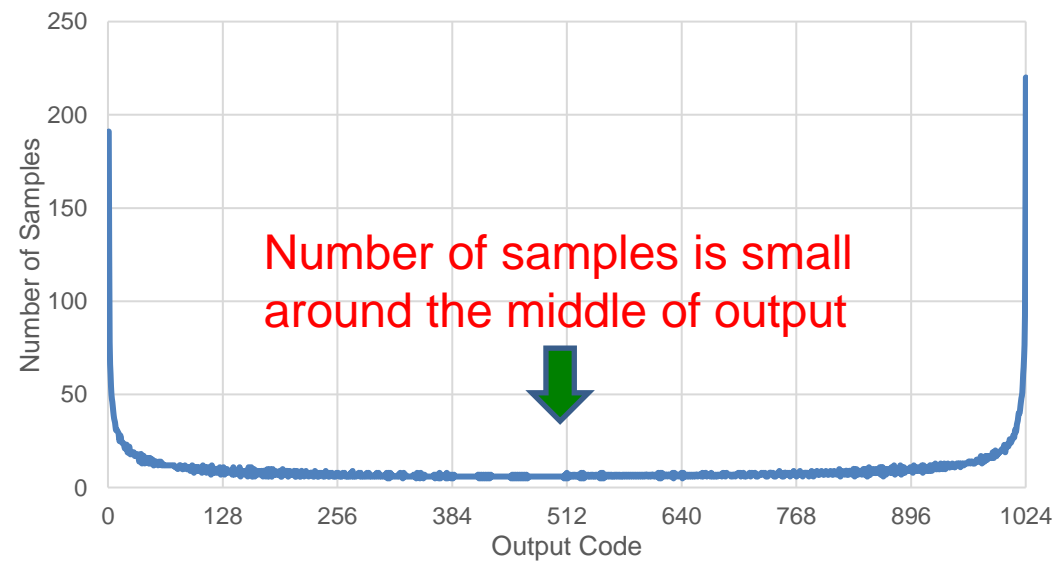
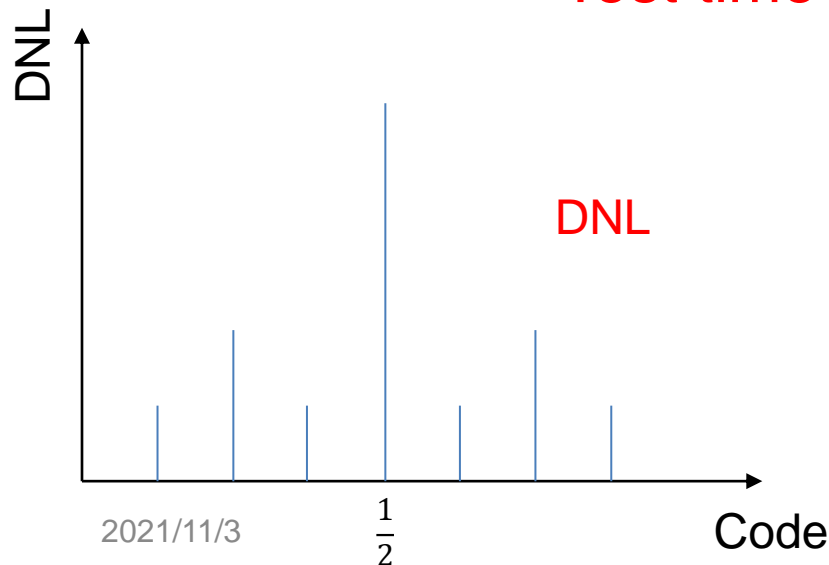
All codes of ADC digital output during testing.



Focus on specific codes prone to non-linearity.



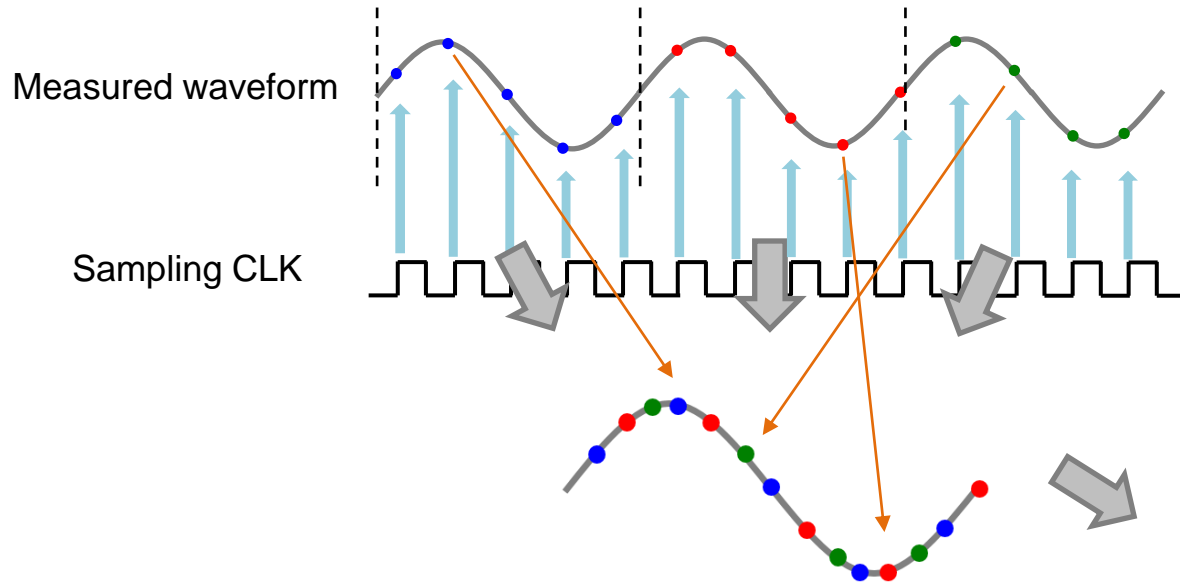
Test time can be shortened.



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Sine Wave Histogram



Repetitive waveform sampled asynchronously



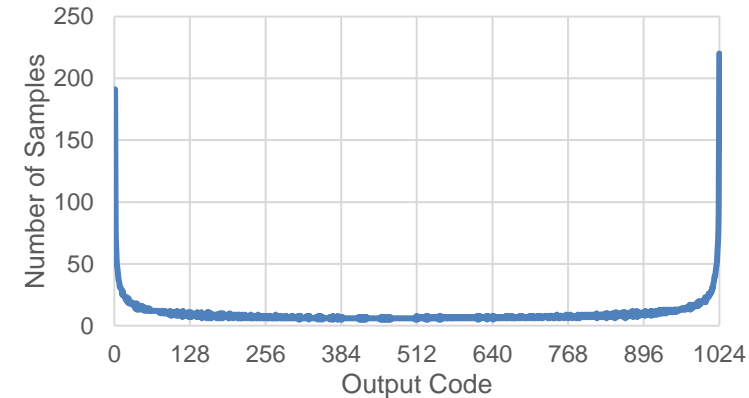
Reconstruct a 1-period waveform

- Sampled histogram is compared with PDF.
- Histogram is obtained. - DNL, INL are calculated.

PDF:

Probability Distribution Function

$$p(v) = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{A^2 - v^2}}$$

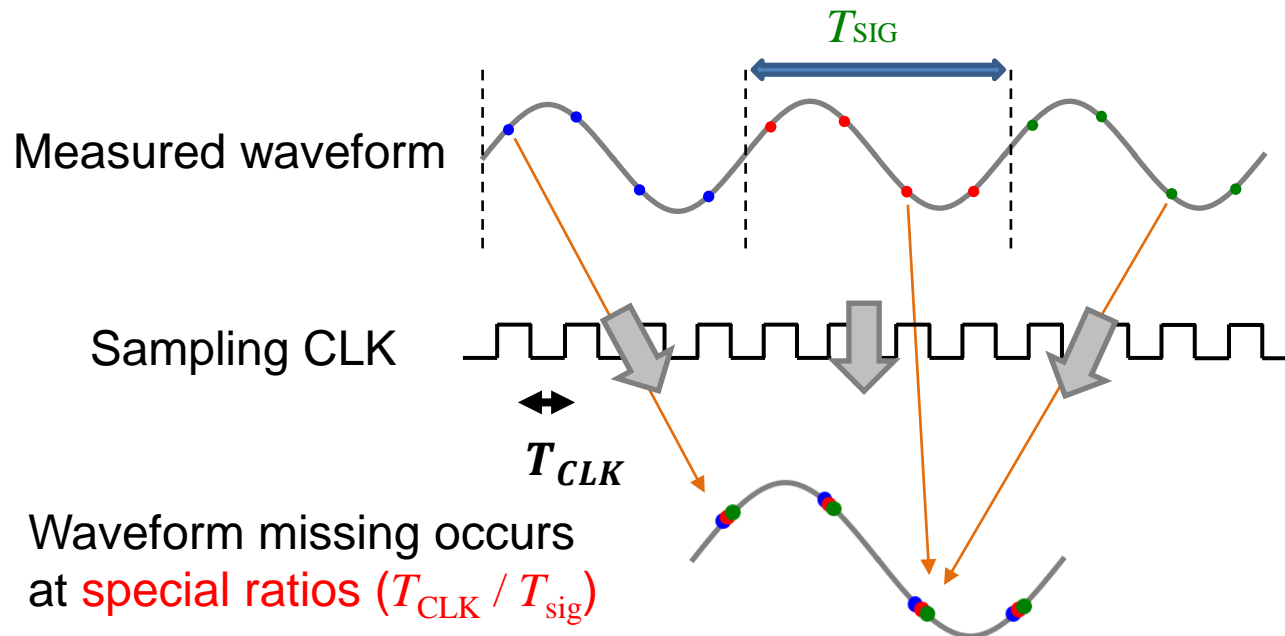


Waveform Missing Phenomena

Repetitive waveform sampled asynchronously

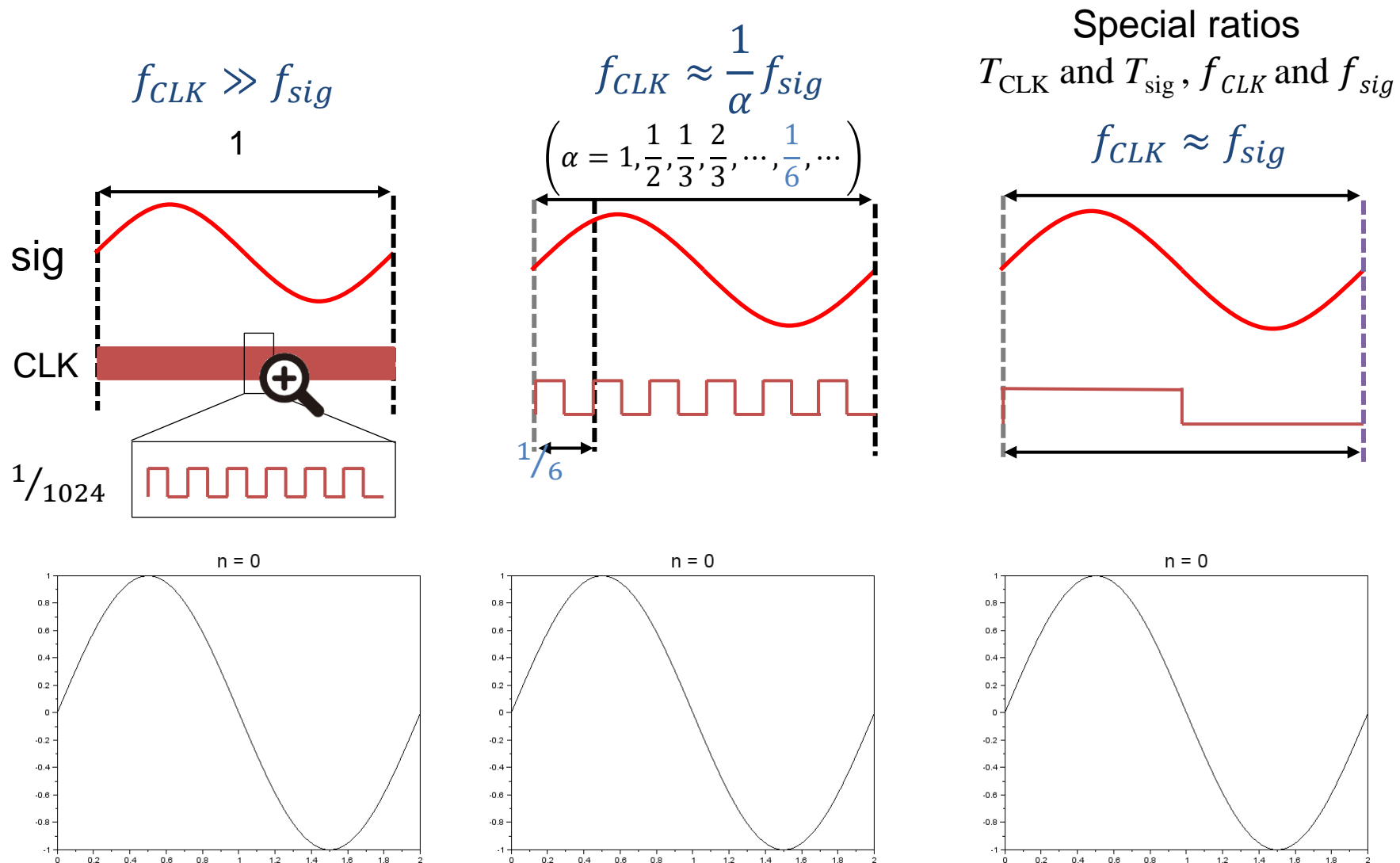


Reconstruct a 1-period waveform

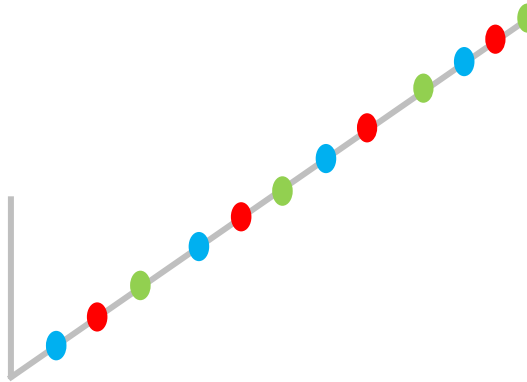


A large amount of data are required to reconstruct the waveform → Test time: long

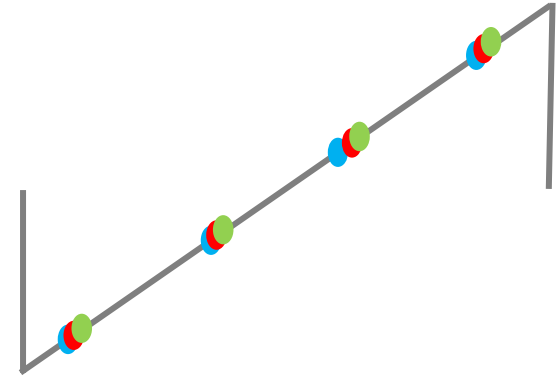
Waveform Missing for Sine Signal



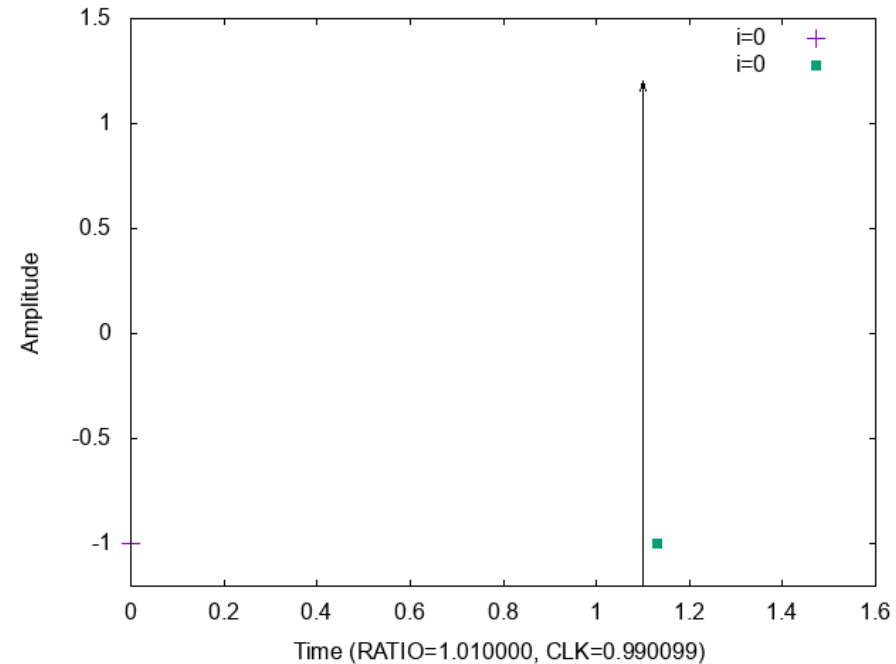
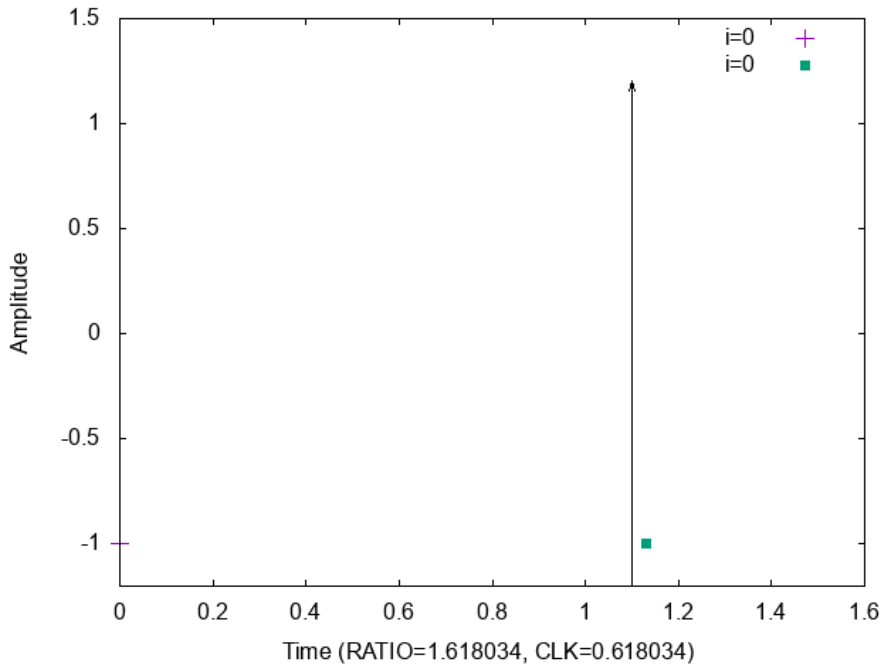
Waveform Missing for Saw Signal



Normal situation

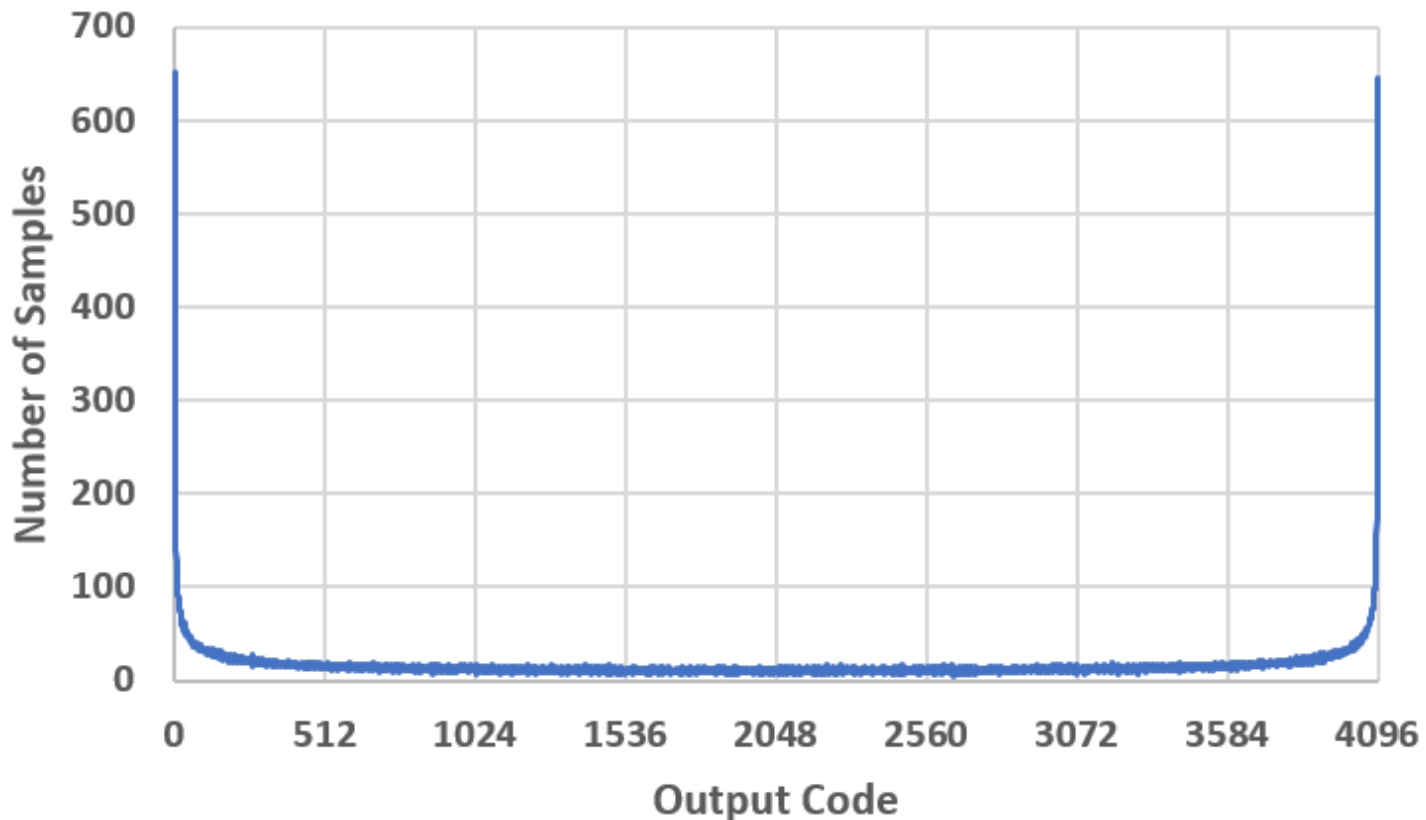


Waveform Missing



Use Waveform Missing

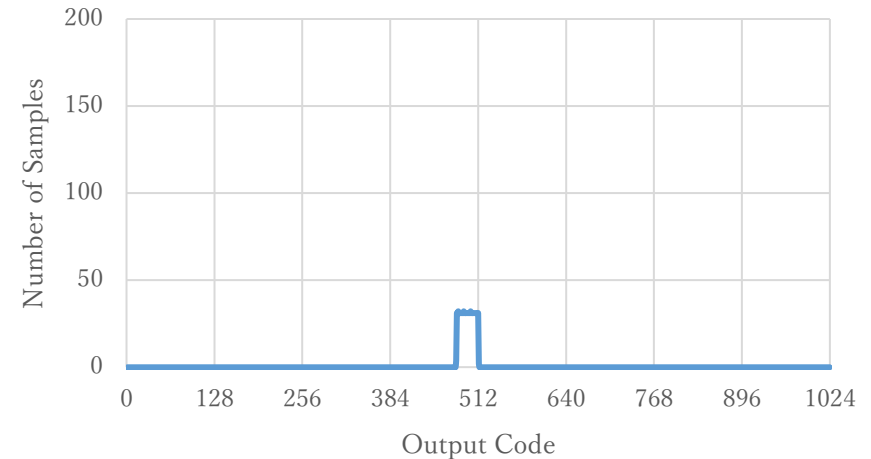
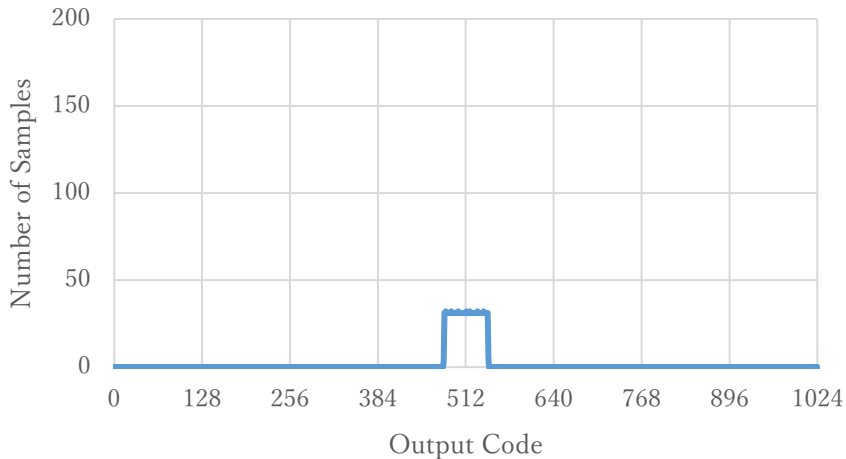
Using waveform missing → Focus on specific codes



Sine Wave Histogram

Examples of Using Waveform Missing

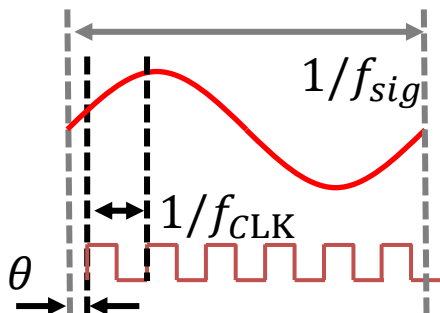
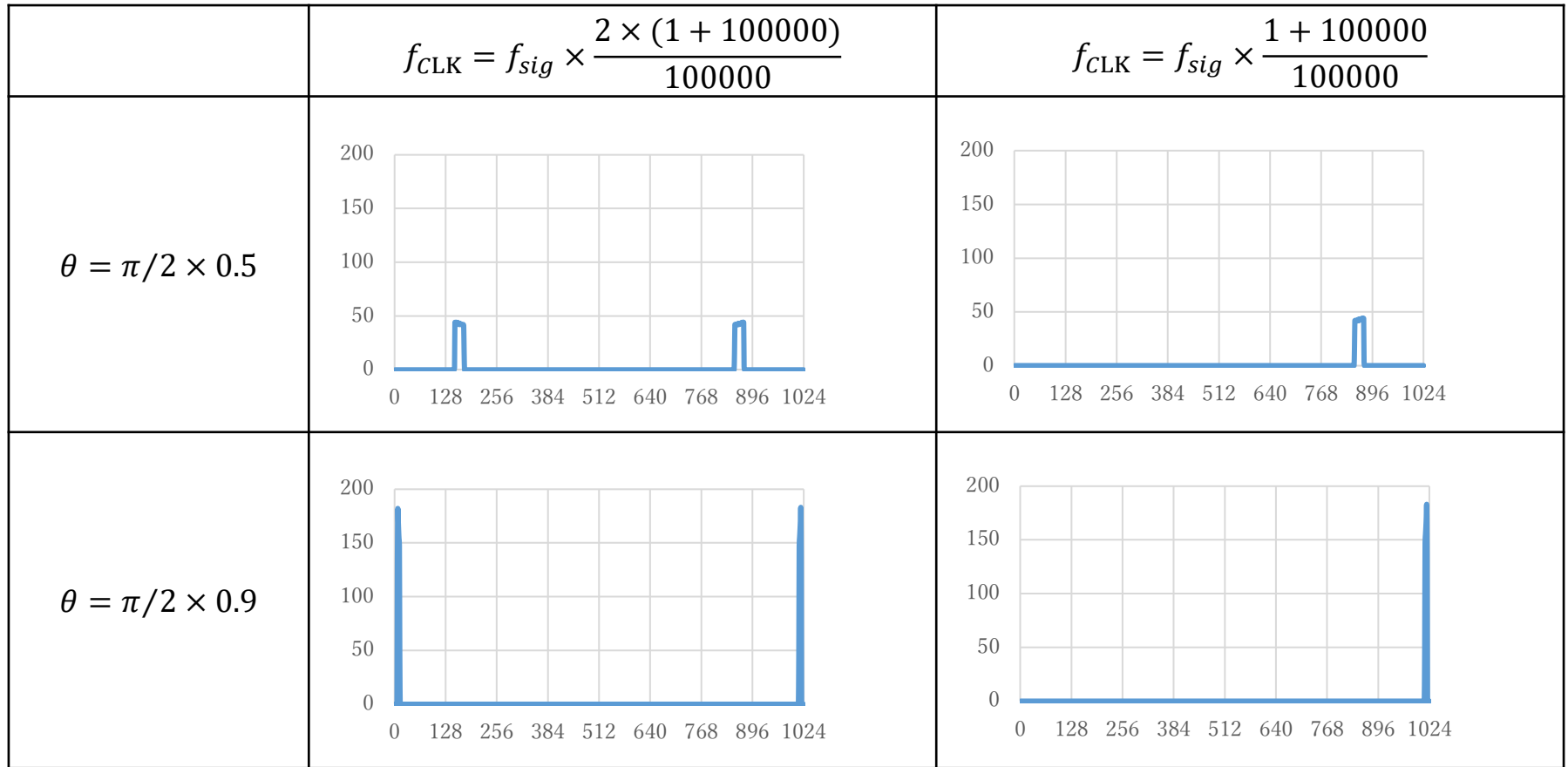
Histogram can be focused on specific codes:



$$f_{CLK} = f_{sig} \times \frac{2 \times (1 + 100000)}{100000}$$

$$f_{CLK} = f_{sig} \times \frac{1 + 100000}{100000}$$

Problem of Using Waveform Missing



$f_{CLK} = f_{sig} \times \bullet \rightarrow$ Concentration
 $\theta \rightarrow$ Position to concentrate

$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_{CLK} = f_{sig} \times \bullet \rightarrow \text{Concentration} \\ \theta \rightarrow \text{Position to concentrate} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Can be adjusted}$



For implementation, free adjust θ \rightarrow difficult

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Our Previous Research

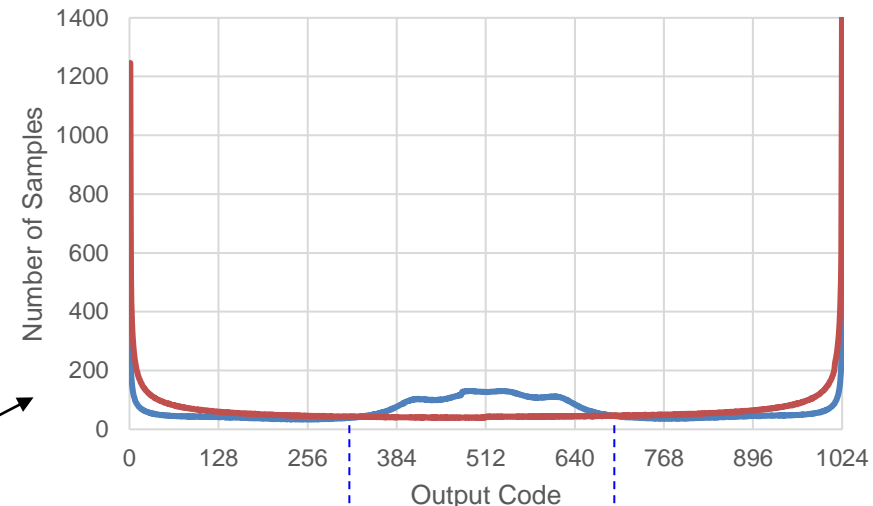
Single sine wave (red)



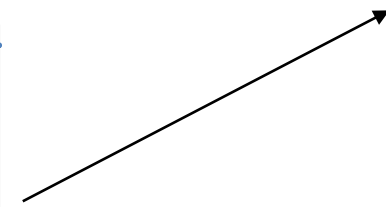
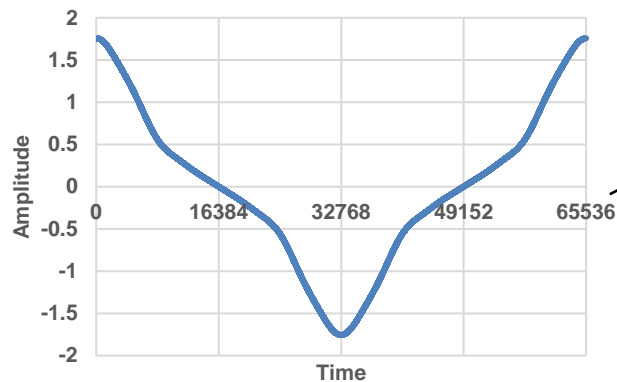
$$f(t) = \sin \omega t$$



histogram



Two-tone signal (blue)

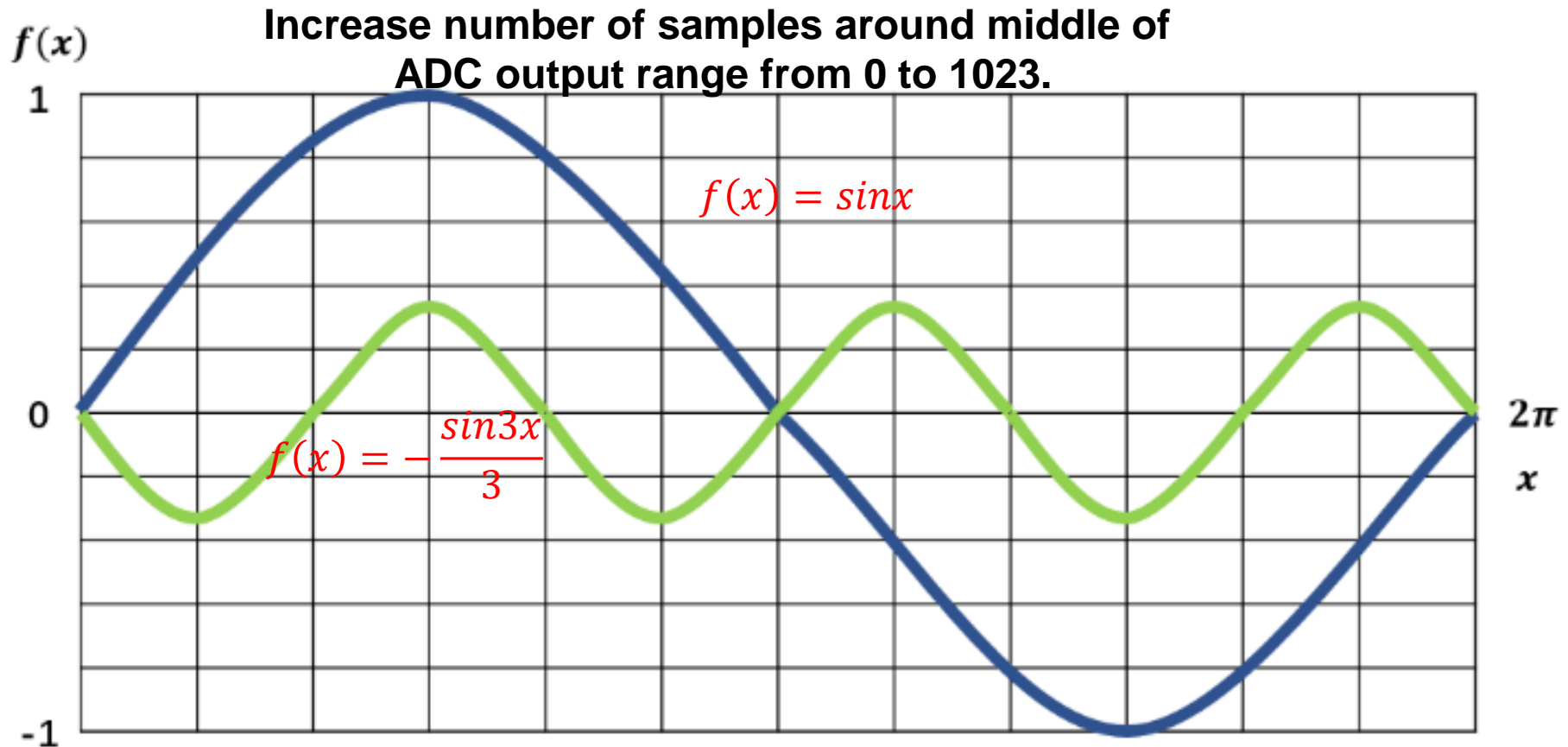


Histogram focused on a specific code

$$f(t) = A(W_1 + 2.6 \cdot W_2 + 1.8 \cdot W_3 + 1.4 \cdot W_6 + 1.2 \cdot W_7) + V_{OS}$$

$$W_m = \frac{\cos((2m-1)\omega t)}{(2m-1)^2} \quad A = 2.90[V] \quad V_{OS} = 4.0[V]$$

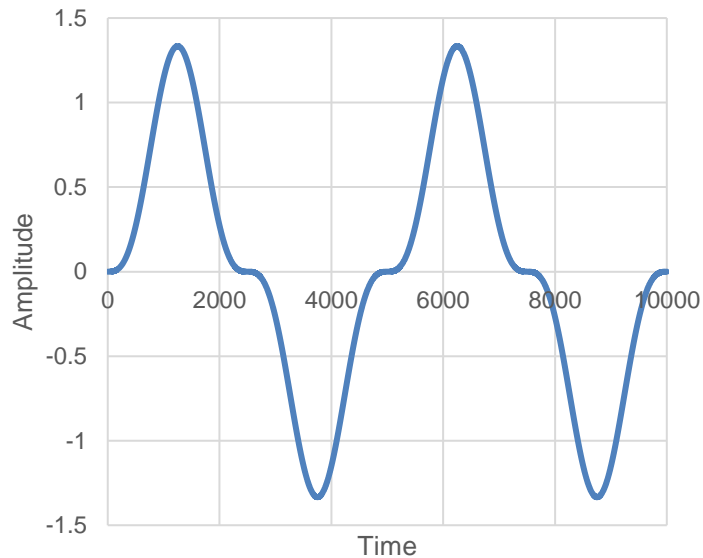
Multiple Sine Waves Combination



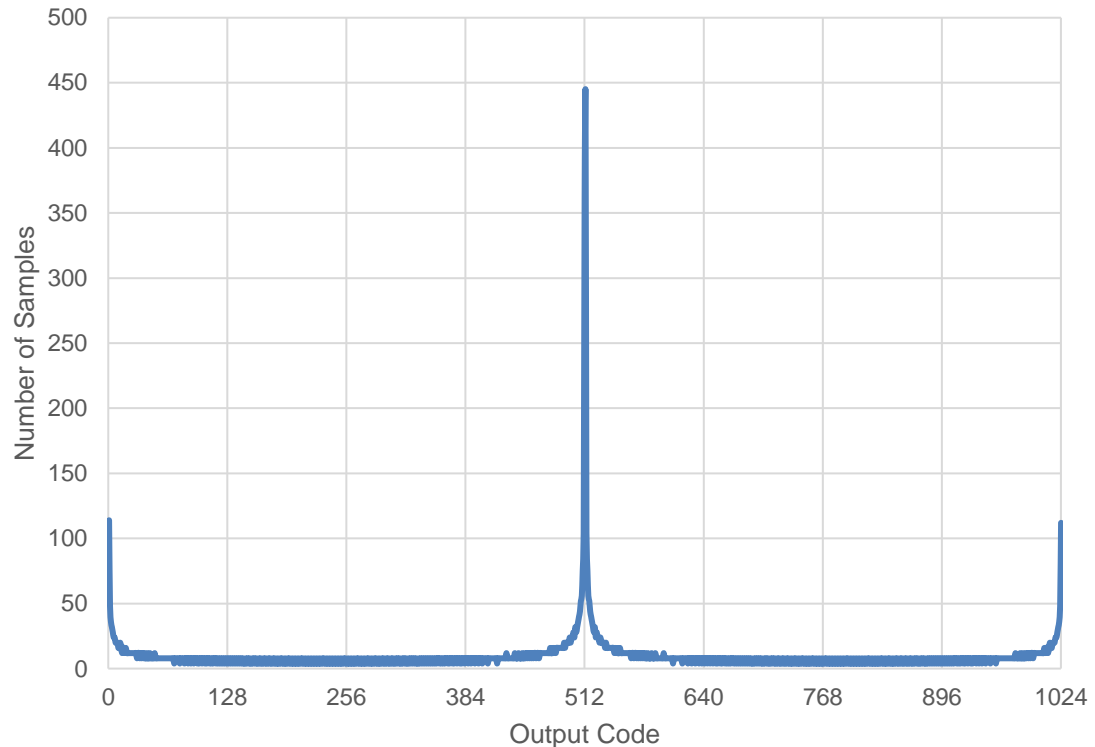
Smaller slope of input signal → More samples in histogram

Consider the input signal slope reduction at target amplitude positions by combining sine waves.

Result of Multiple Sine Waves

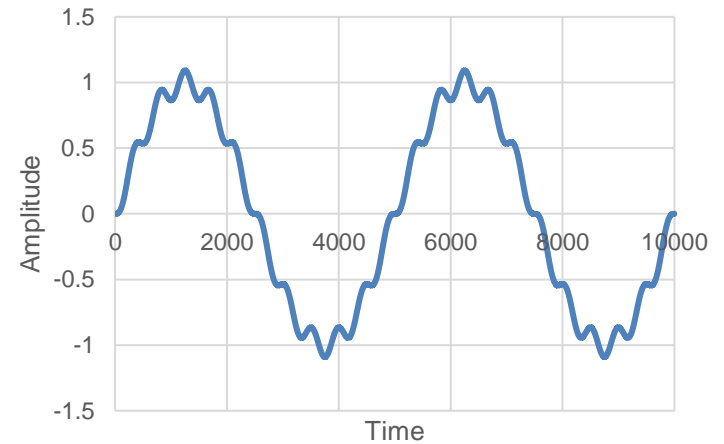
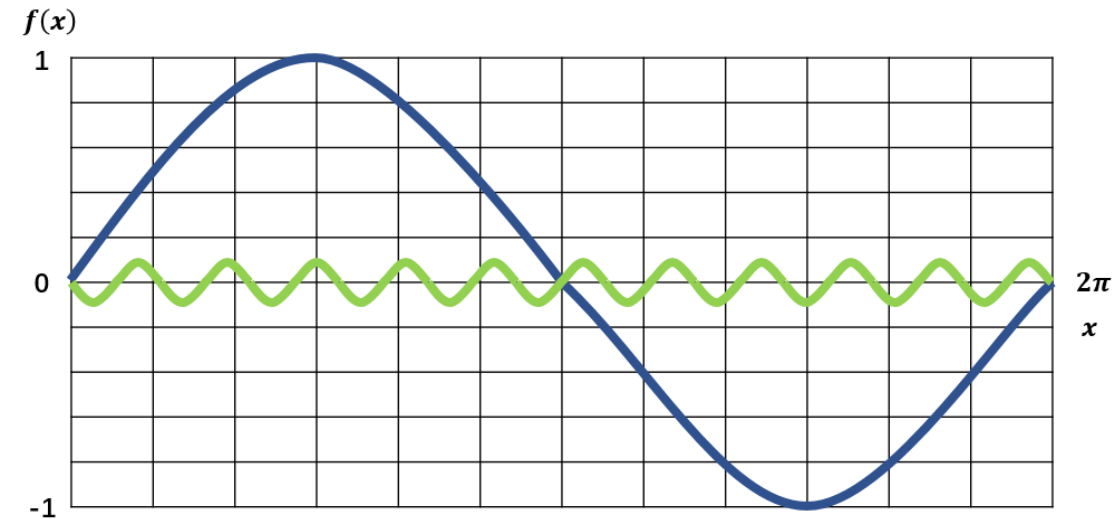


$$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{\sin 3x}{3}$$



Number of samples around the middle (digital output 512) is increased.

Result of Other Codes

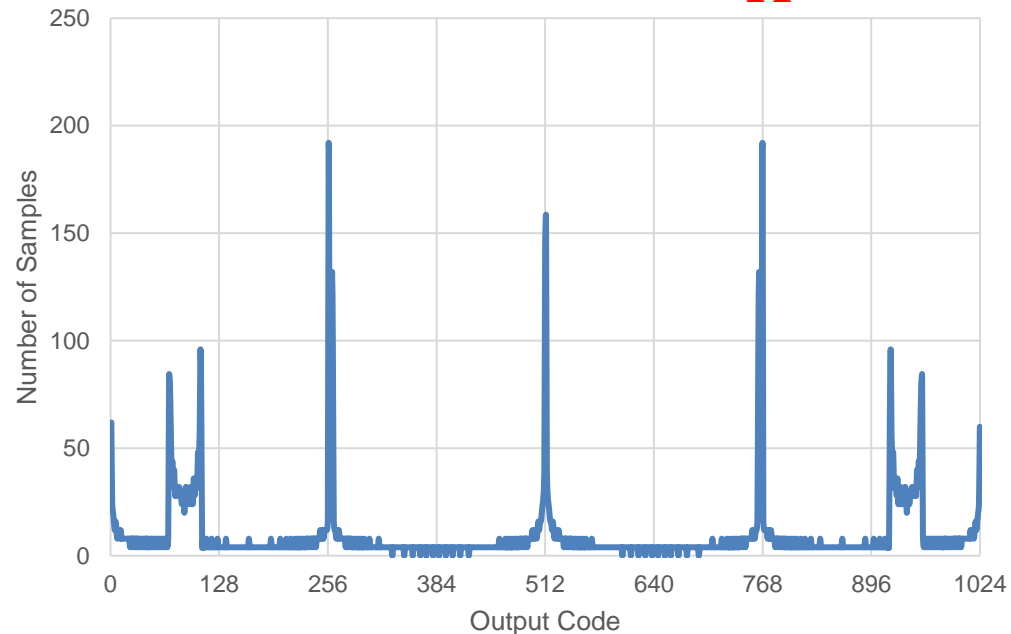


$$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{\sin 11x}{11}$$

Consider to increase 256 and 768
in output range from 0 to 1023.

$$\arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \left(\frac{1}{12} \text{ of period } 2\pi\right)$$

Try to use **11**.

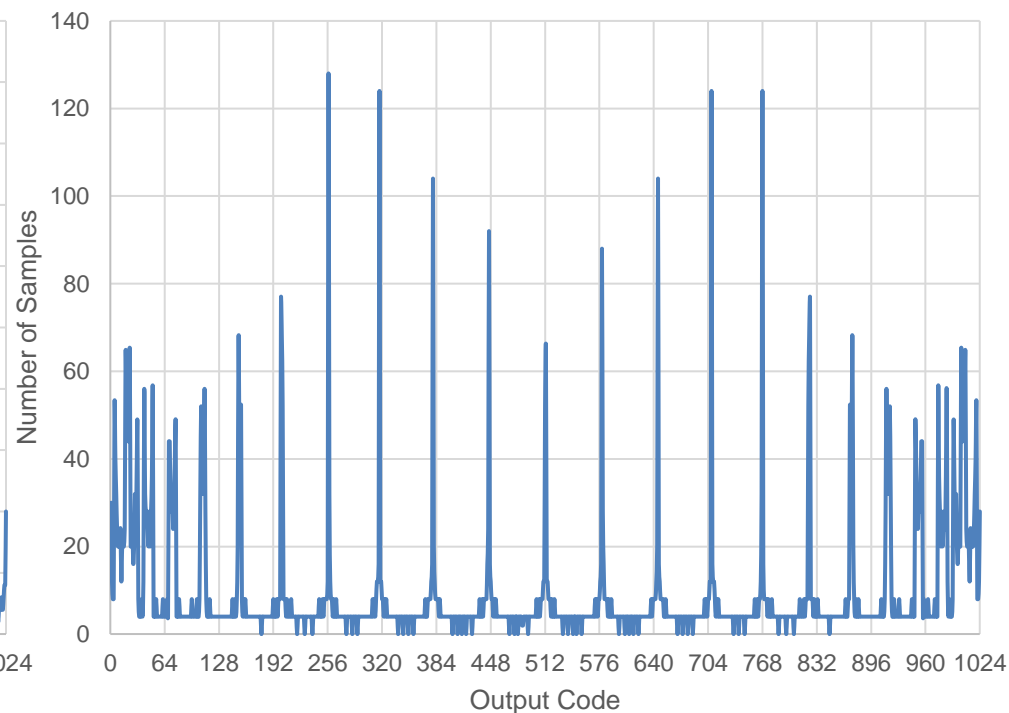
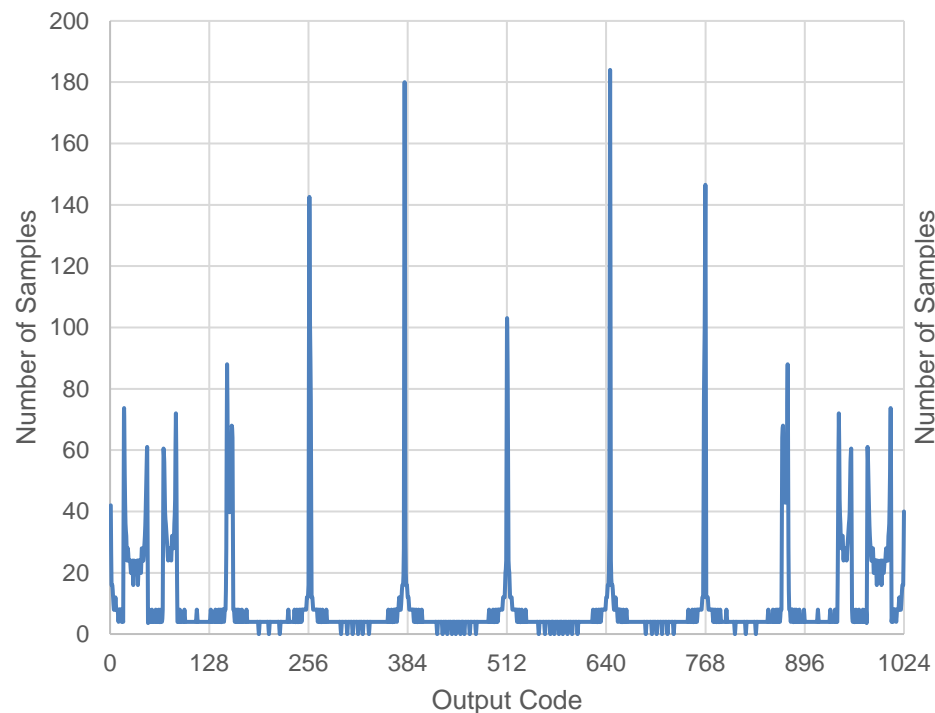


Results of More Codes

In the same way

$$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{\sin 23x}{23}$$

$$f(x) = \sin x - \frac{\sin 49x}{49}$$



Numbers of samples around the target digital output codes ➔ Increase.

$$f(x) = \sin(\omega_1 x) - \frac{\sin(\omega_2 x)}{k}$$

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Two-Tone Input Signal Configuration

$$f(x) = \sin(\omega_1 x) - \frac{\sin(\omega_2 x)}{k}$$

General two-tone input signal for ADC linearity histogram test



Simulating the following waveforms and obtained ADC histograms.

$$g_{3,3}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{3}$$

$$g_{3,3.5}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{3.5}$$

$$g_{3,4}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{4}$$

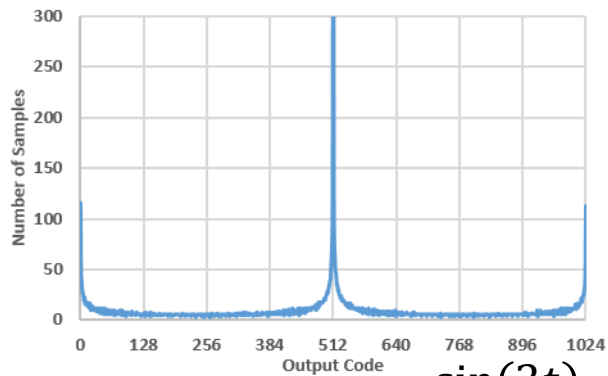
$$g_{11,11}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{11}$$

$$g_{11,11.5}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{11.5}$$

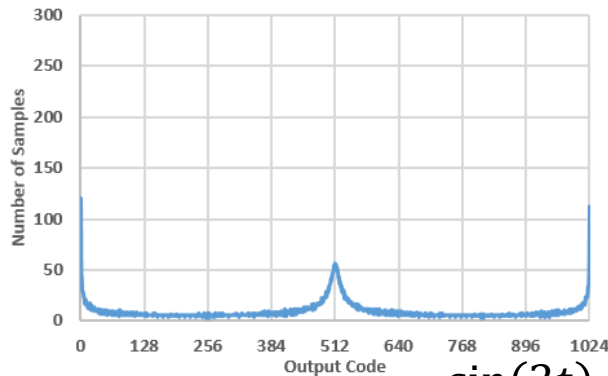
$$g_{11,12}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{12}$$

Using AWG (Arbitrary Waveform Generator) for signal generation

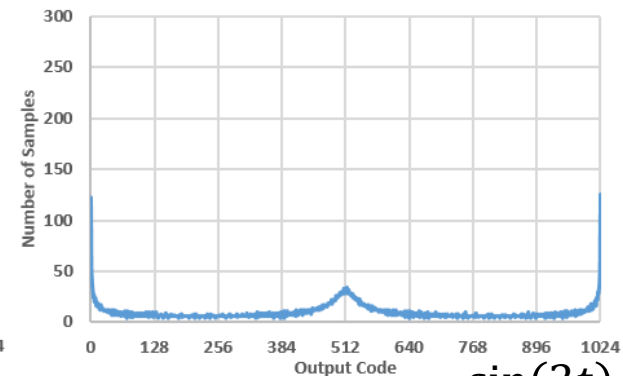
Results of Simple Configuration



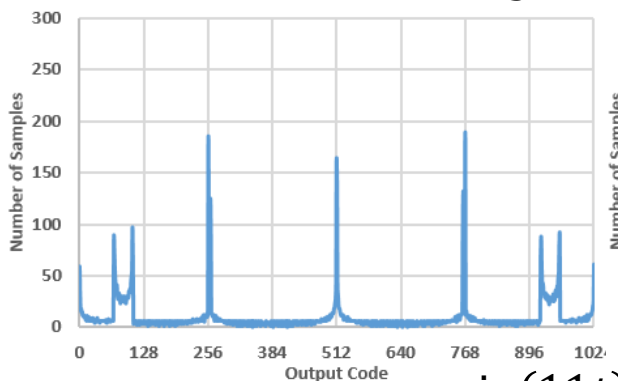
$$g_{3,3}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{3}$$



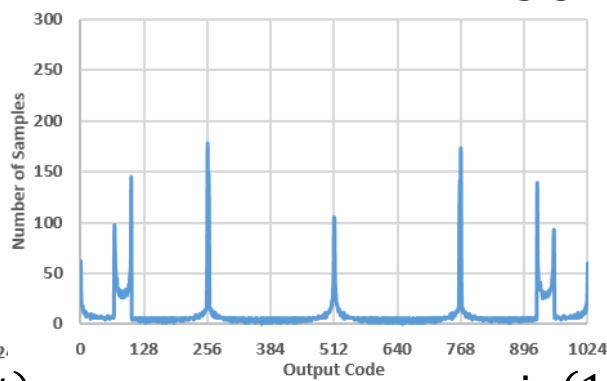
$$g_{3,3.5}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{3.5}$$



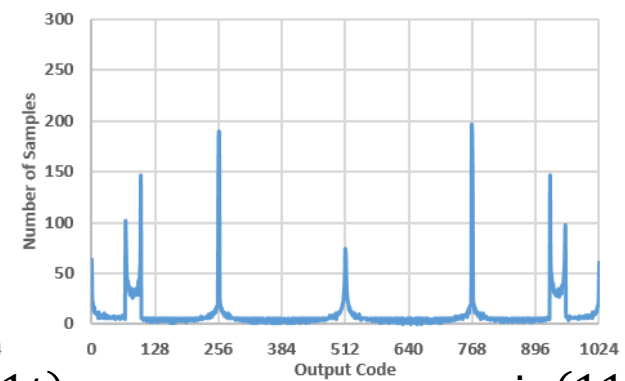
$$g_{3,4}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(3t)}{4}$$



$$g_{11,11}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{11}$$



$$g_{11,11.5}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{11.5}$$

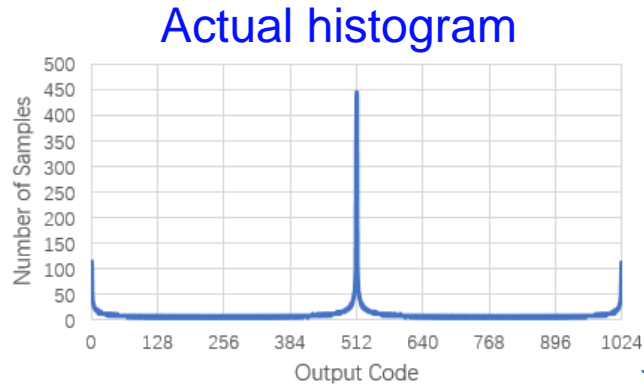
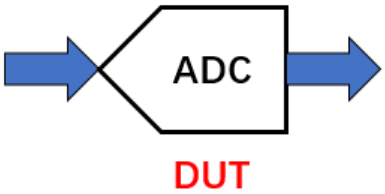
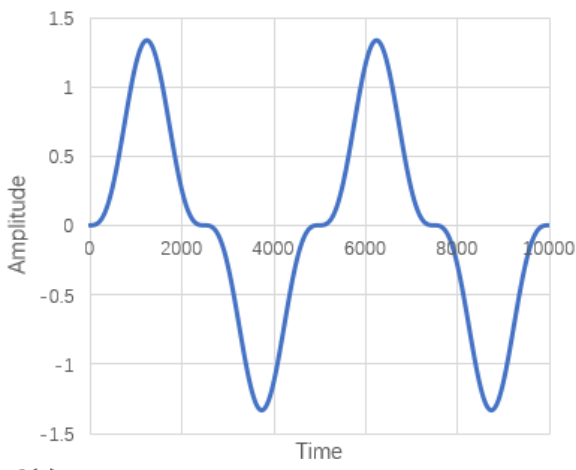


$$g_{11,12}(t) = \sin(t) - \frac{\sin(11t)}{12}$$

$$f(x) = \sin(\omega_1 x) - \frac{\sin(\omega_2 x)}{k}$$

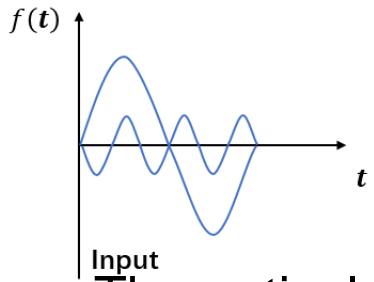
k increases \rightarrow Histogram peaks spread.

Problem of Two-Tone Input Signal



DNL
INL

PDF is required to calculate the ideal histogram for DNL.



Proposed signal → No inverse function



Theoretical derivation of probability density function (PDF) → difficult



Histogram method requires explicit PDF.

→ Alternatively, PDF obtained by simulation can be used.

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Conclusion

- Focused ADC output histogram on specific codes by a two-tone wave with simple synthesis method for short time ADC linearity testing.
- Simulation results verified the proposed code selective histogram method.
- Addressed problem of the proposed method



Future work:

To investigate the ratio between input frequency and sampling frequency to control the sampling points spread for efficient waveform sampling, such as metallic ratios (golden ratio, silver ratio,...), prime number ratios.

Start with the simplest and reach the complex.



René Descartes

Thanks for your attention.