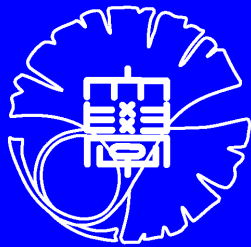

On-chip di/dt Detector IP for Power Supply

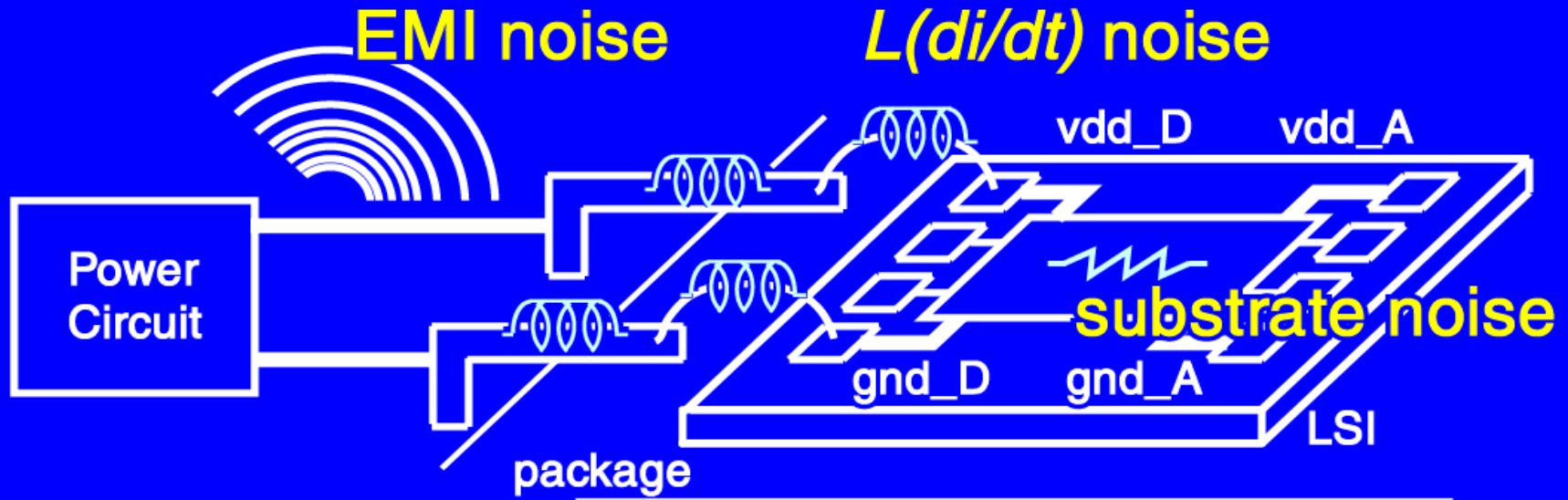
Toru Nakura, Makoto Ikeda, Kunihiro Asada



University of Tokyo

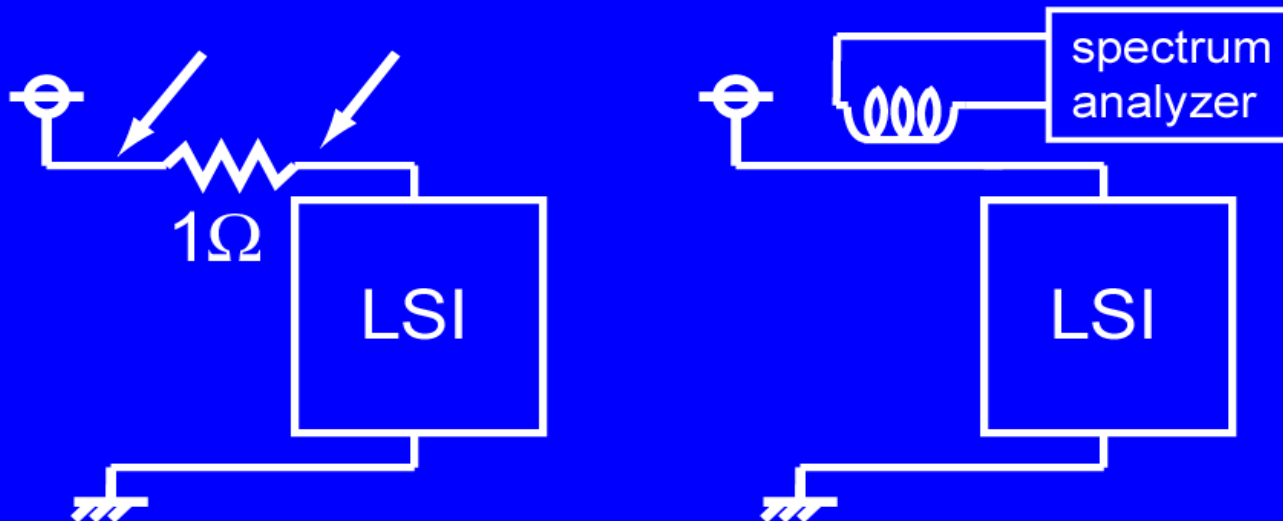
Signal Integrity and di/dt

- Power Supply Noise : $L(di/dt)$
- EMI Noise : Caused by di/dt
- Substrate Noise : related to Power Supply



Conventional Current Meas.

- Probe the voltage difference of the R
 - Needs numerical calculation
- Probe the magnetic field by pickup coil
 - Phase information is lost

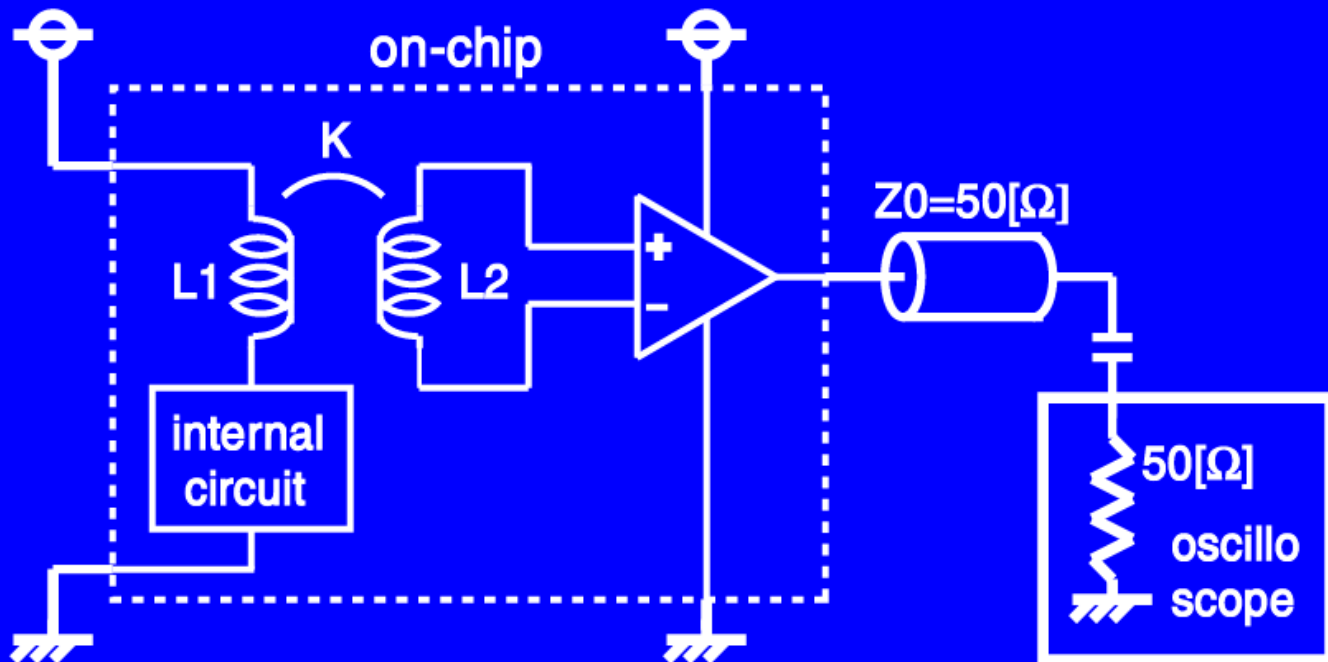


Contents

- **di/dt detector circuit design**
 - Mutual Inductor
 - Amplifier
 - Setup for measurement
- **Measurement results**
- **Summary**

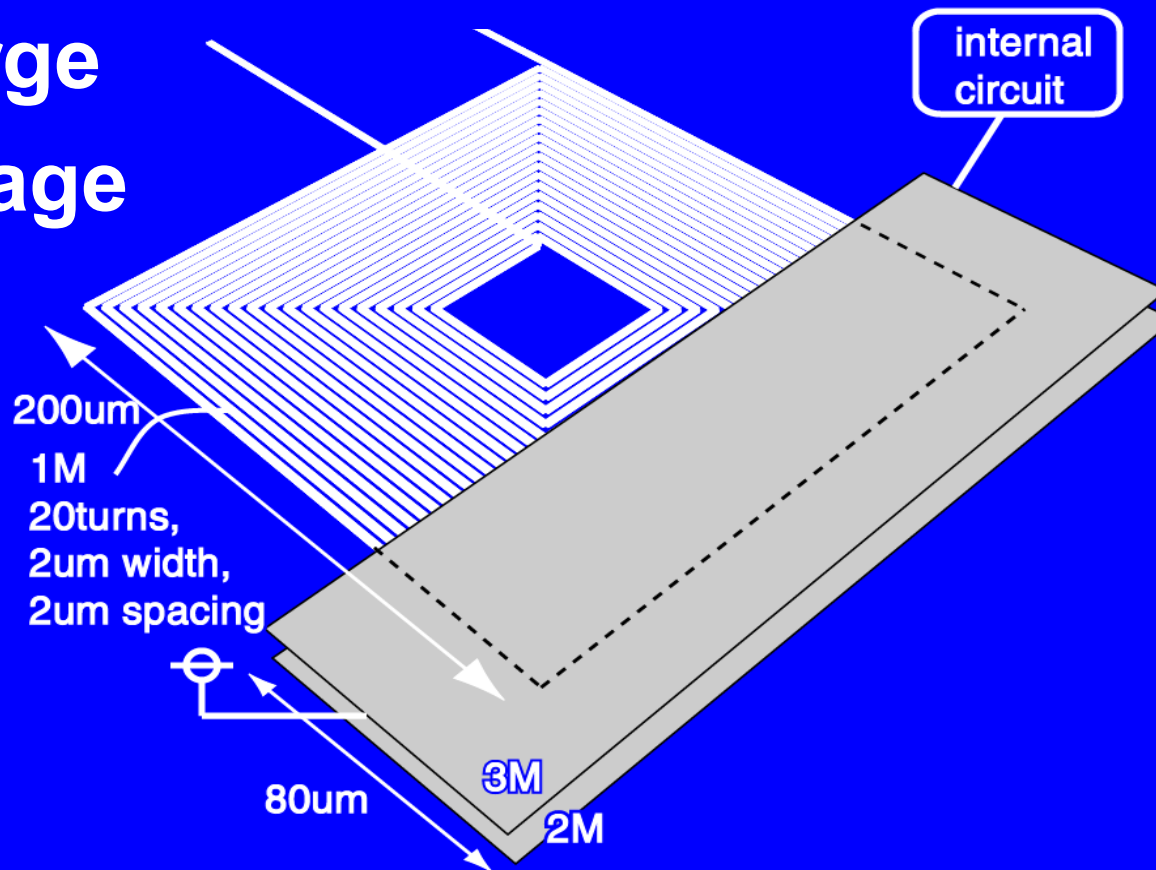
On-chip di/dt Detector

- L2 picks up the di/dt, induces the voltage
- Amplifier amplifies/output the voltage
- Pros: on-chip, real time, high-bandwidth



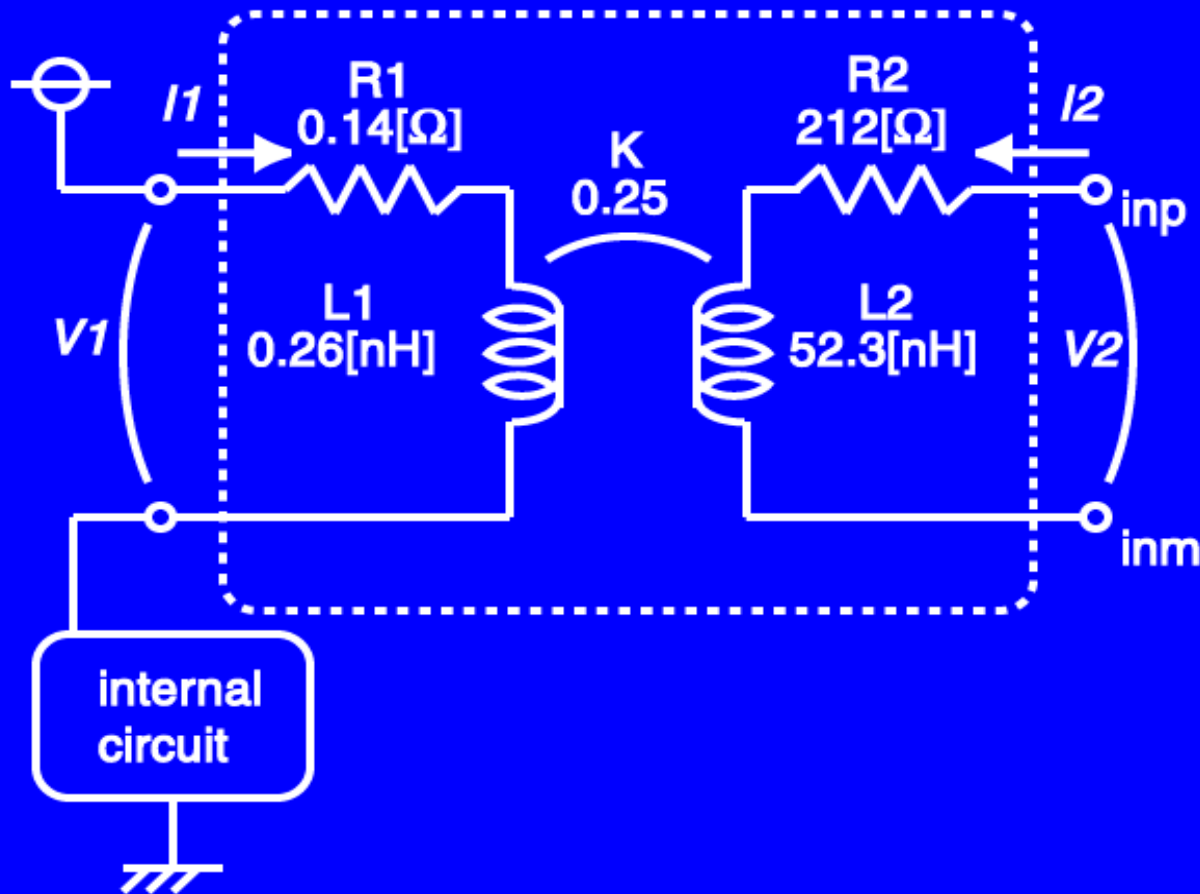
Mutual Inductor Structure

- **Primary:** in series to the power supply
→ low impedance
- **Secondary:** large induced voltage
→ large L_2 ,
and large K



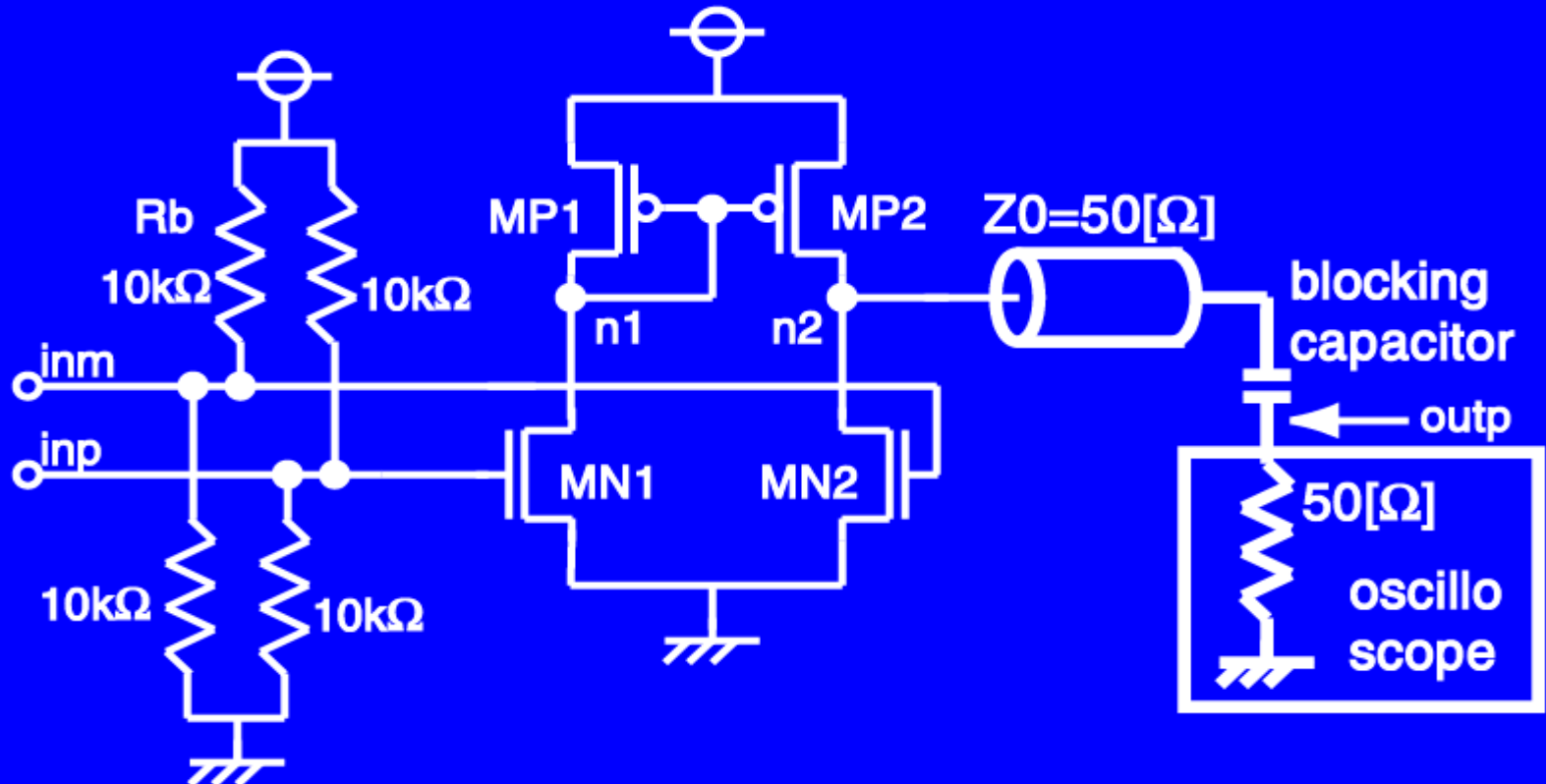
Equivalent Circuit

- Extracted using FastHenry field solver

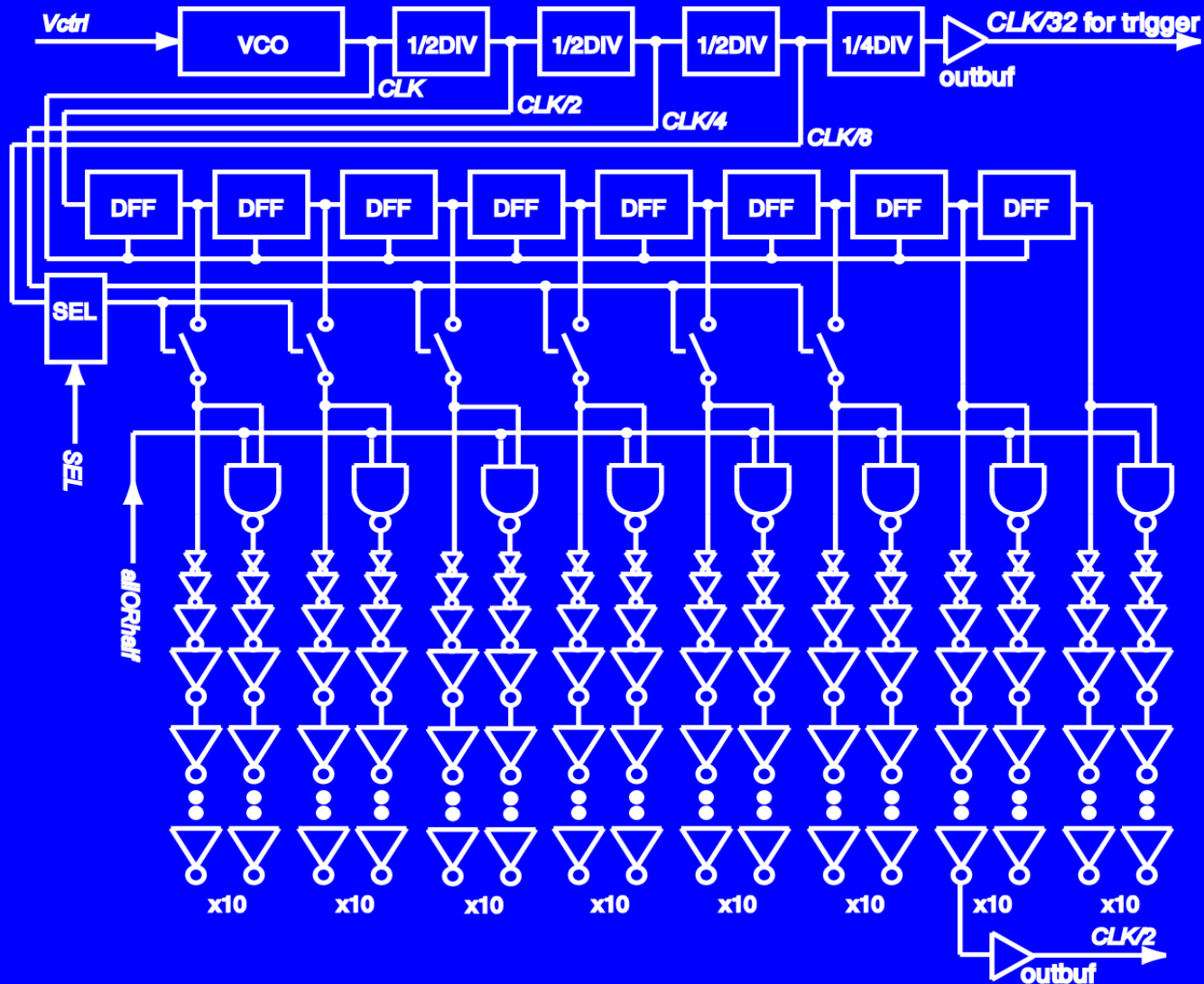


Amplifier / Output buffer

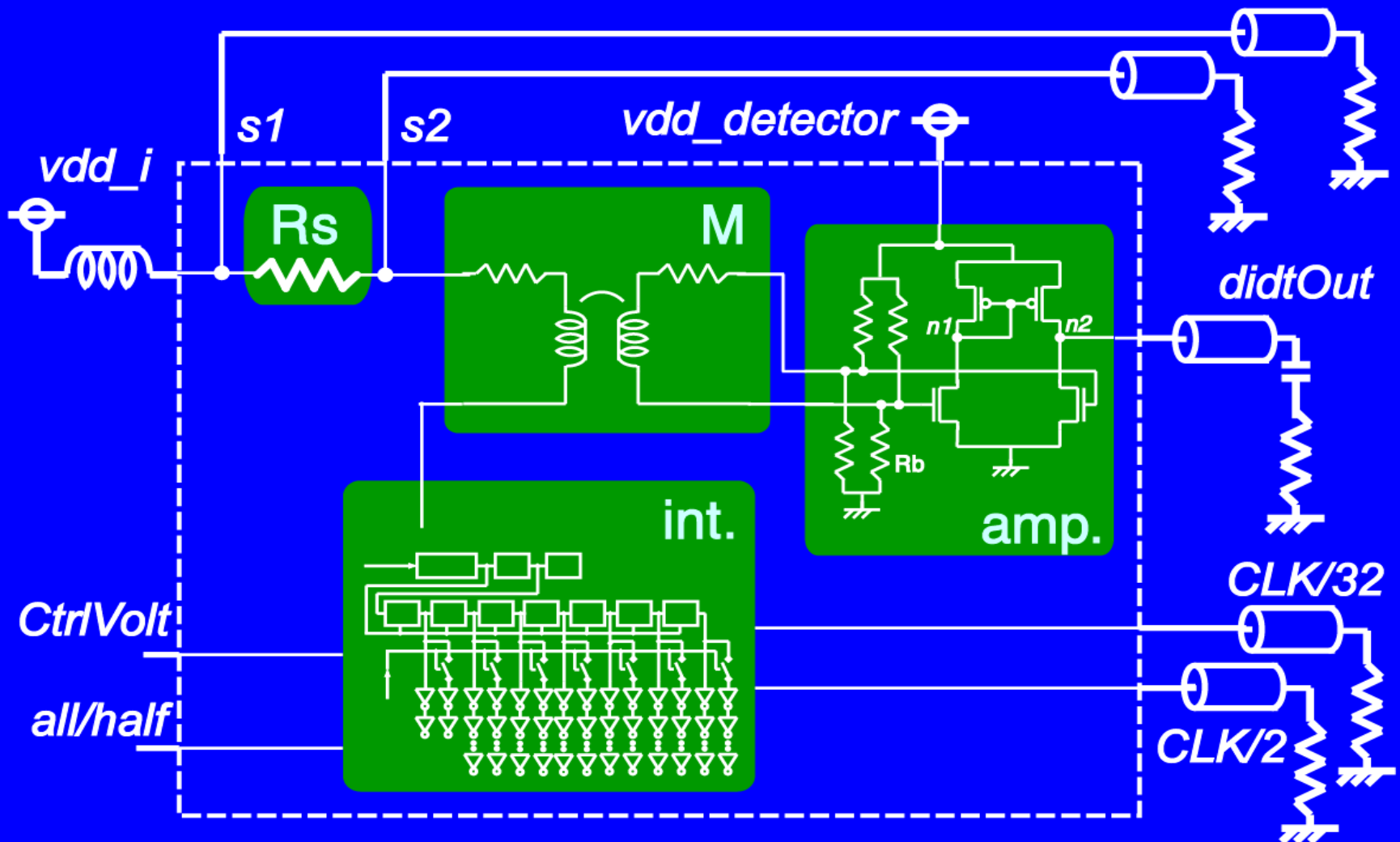
- Gain: 0.76, $f_{\text{cut-off}}$: 3.3GHz
Linearity: $\pm 0.35\text{V}$ (simulation)



Internal Circuit as Noise Source

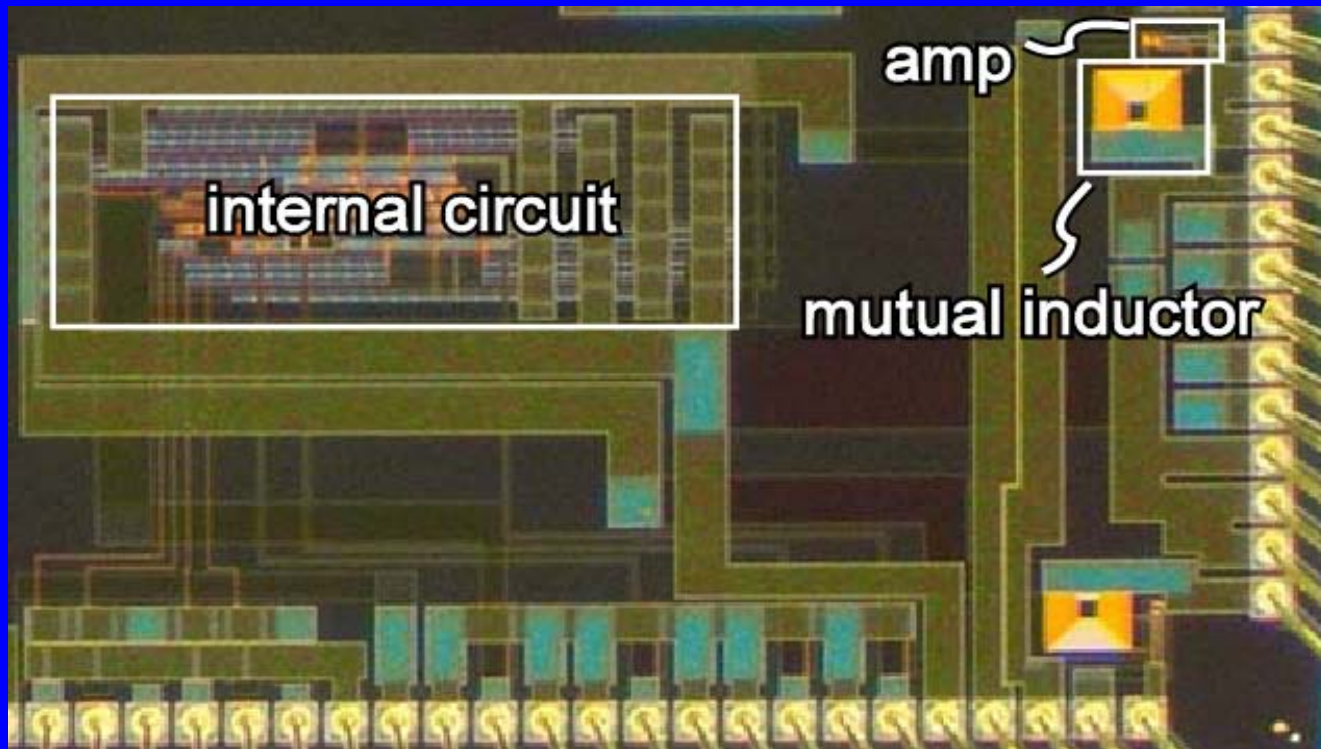


Whole Circuit / Meas. Setup



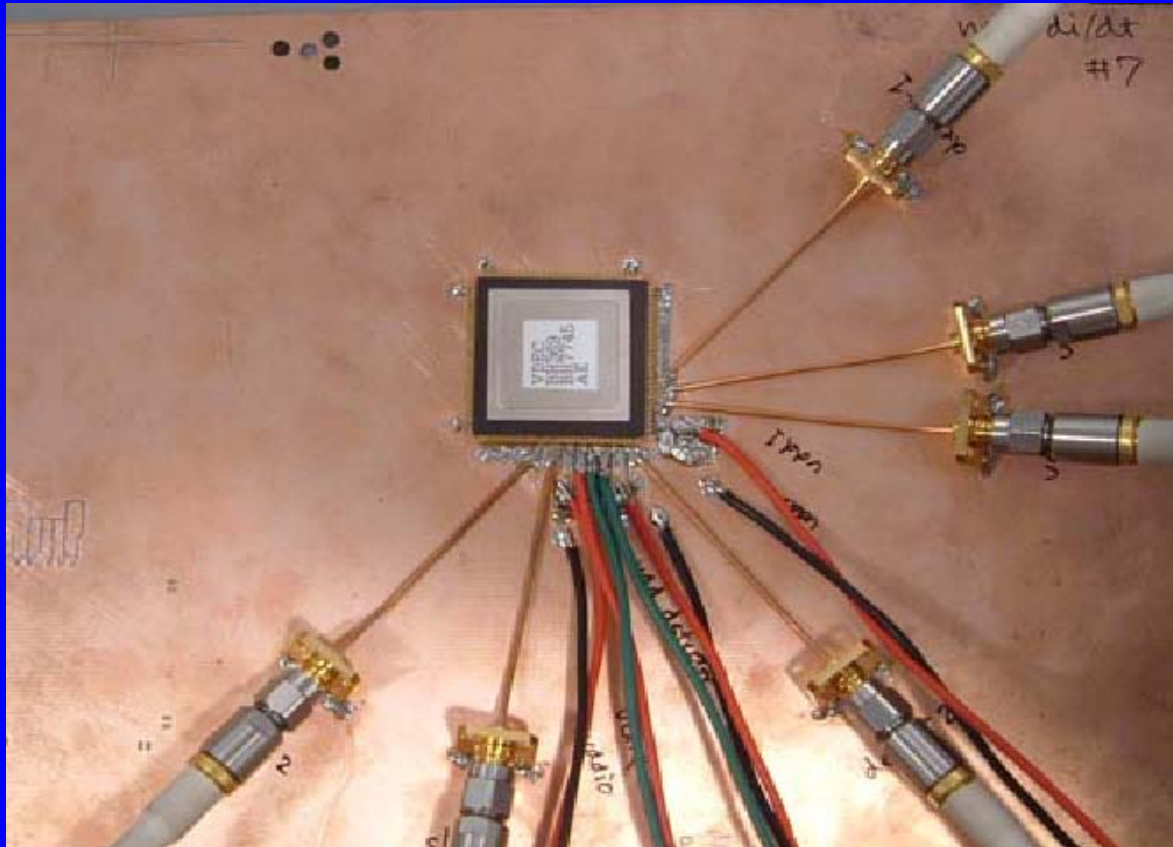
Chip Photograph

- 0.35 μ m 3ML 2P CMOS
 - Circuit area : 3.0mm x 1.8mm.
 - di/dt detector core : 340 μ m x 280 μ m

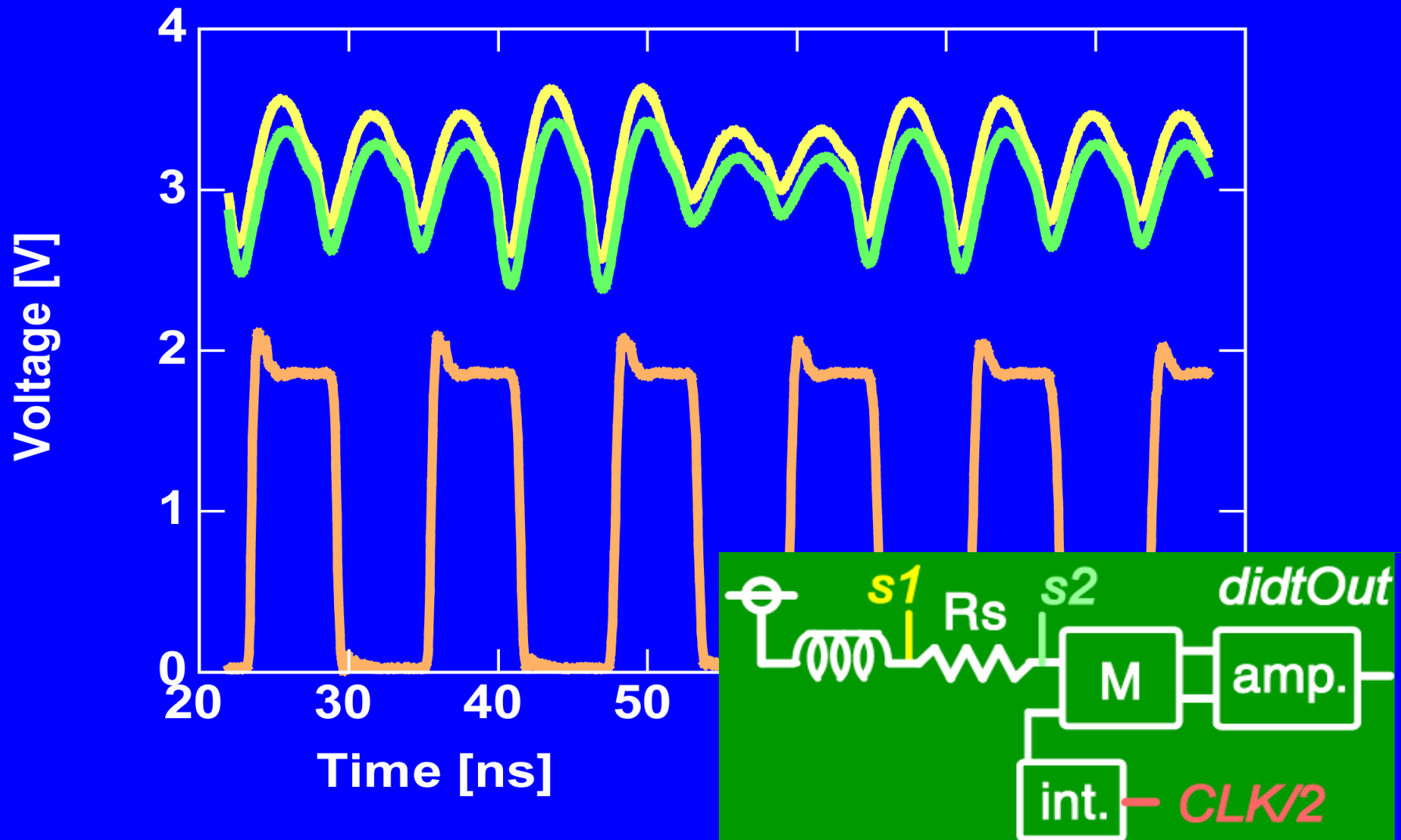


Measurement Setup

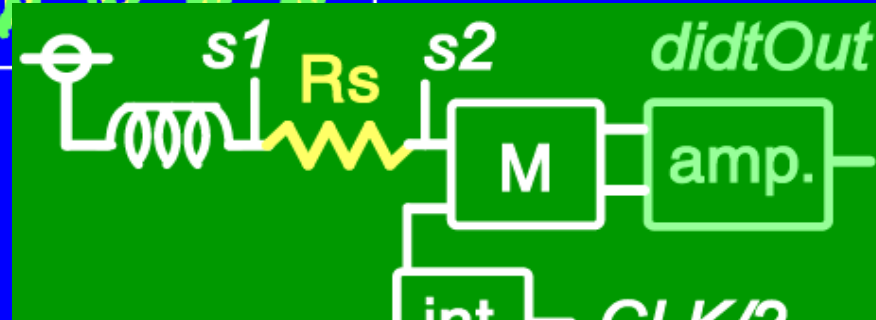
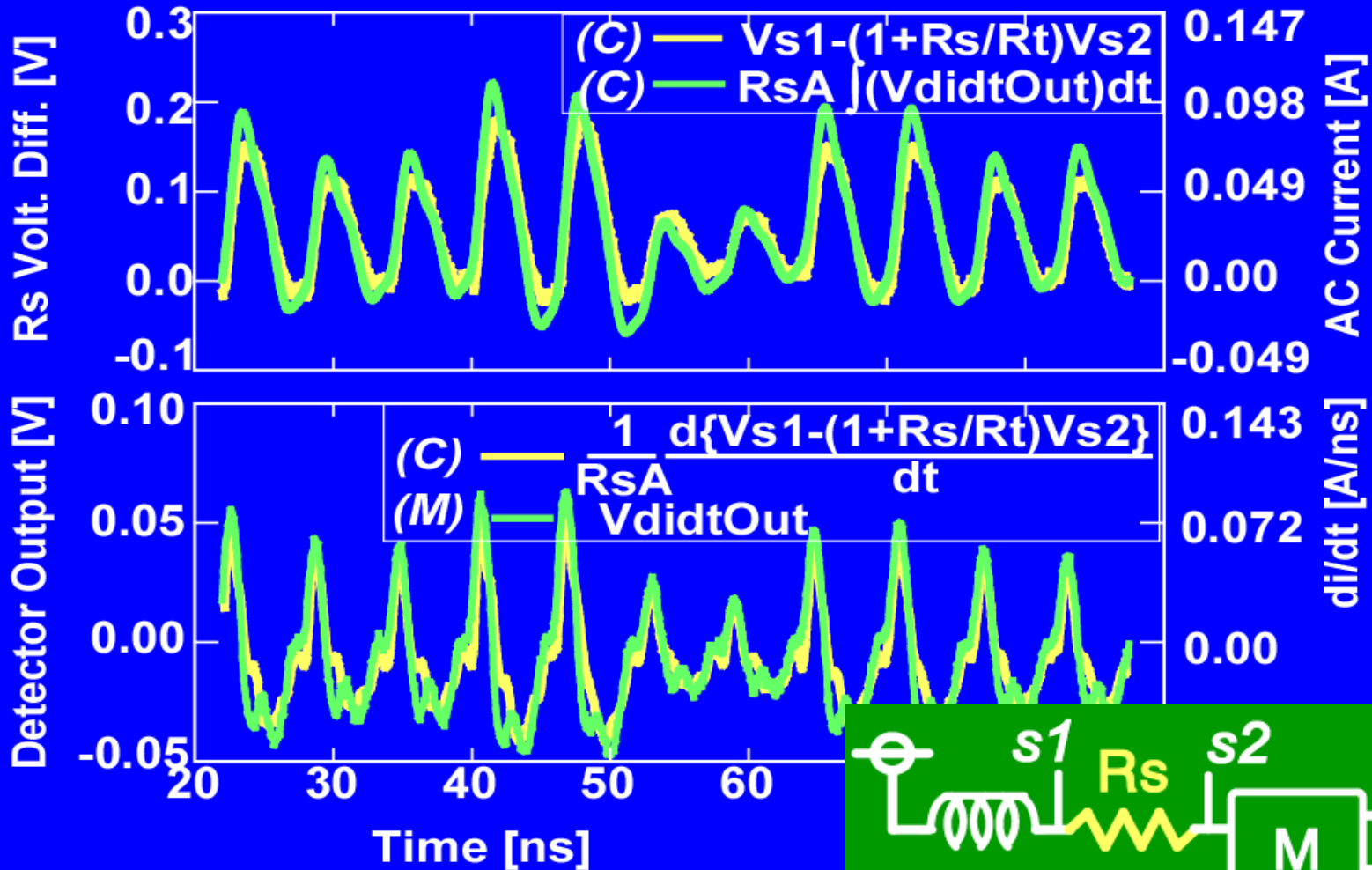
- The chip is mounted on a Cu board
- 50Ω transmission lines are connected



Waveforms #1

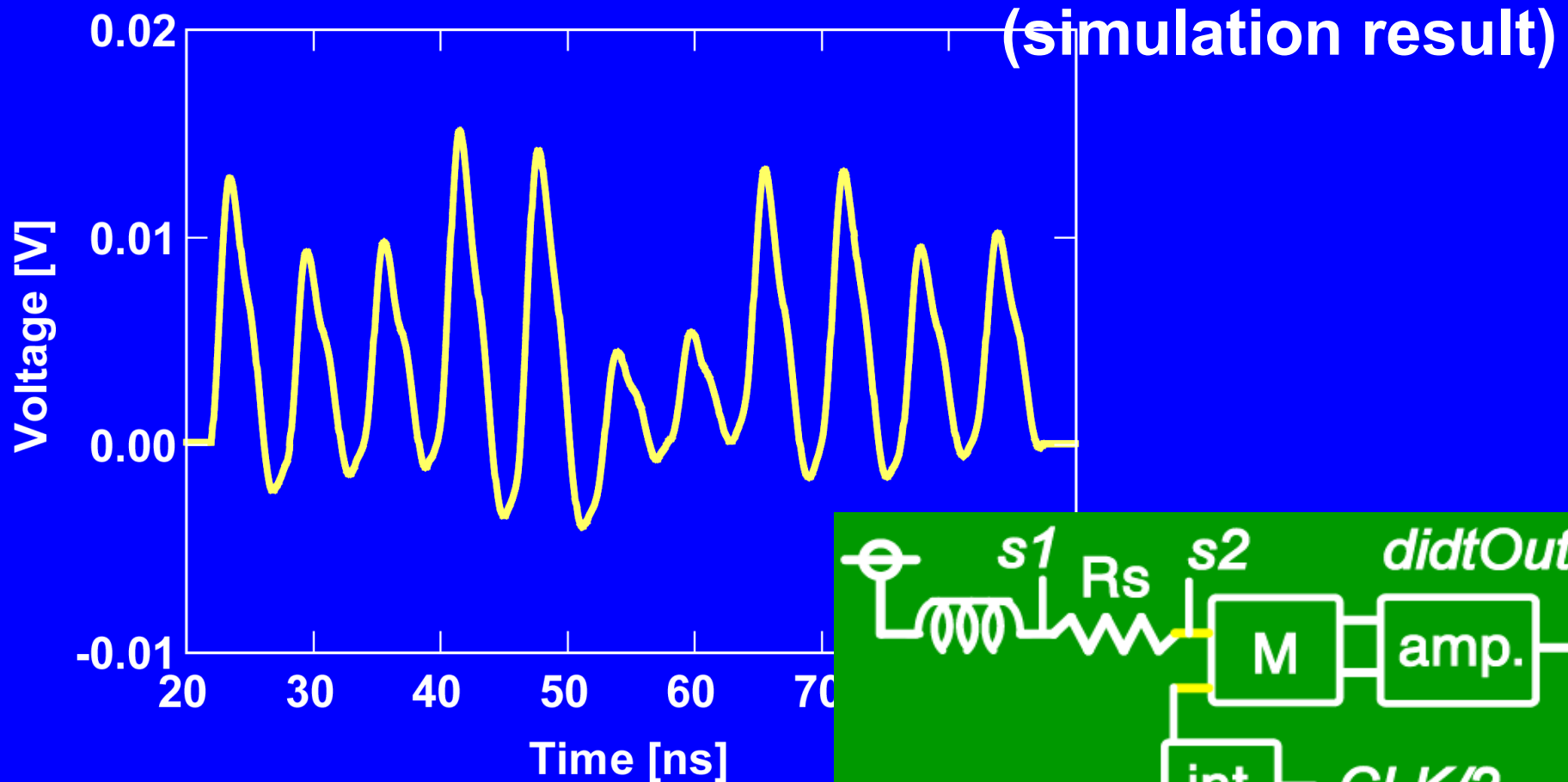


Waveforms #2



di/dt Detector Input Impedance

- Voltage drop caused by the di/dt detector



Specifications

- **Area** : 280um x 340um
- **Pin count** : 3
di/dt output, Vdd/Gnd for Amp.
- **Input Impedance** : $R=0.14\Omega$, $L=0.26\text{nH}$
- **Accuracy** : 10mA/ns
- **Measurable range** : 500mA/ns
- **Measurable freq.** : 3.3GHz

Summary

- **On-chip di/dt detector core has been developed**
- **It consists of a power supply line, underlying spiral inductor, an amplifier**
- **di/dt waveforms obtained from the di/dt detector and the resistor agree well**
- **Current waveform can be calculated by integrating the detector output by time**