ROHDE&SCHWARZ

Make ideas real

43

Power Integrity
Measurement Fundamentals

ROHDE&SCHWARZ

Make ideas real

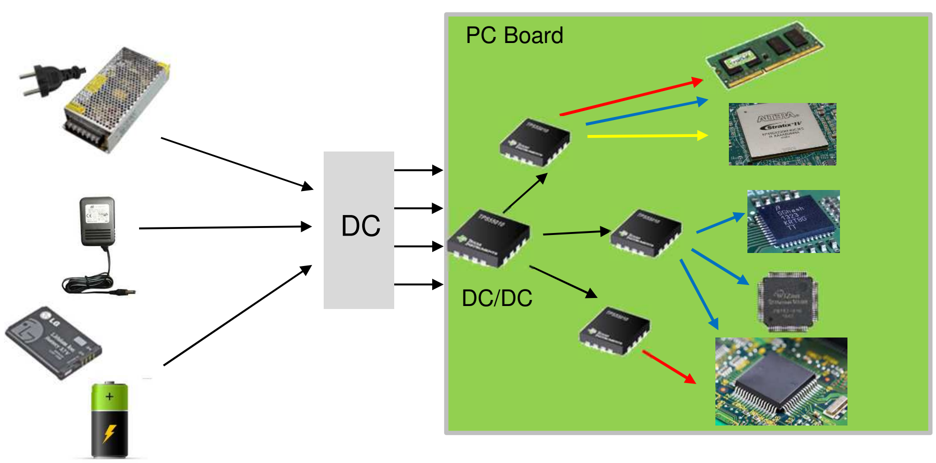
44

AGENDA

- ❑ Power Integrity overview
- ❑ What probe for Power Integrity?
- ❑ Power integrity best practice

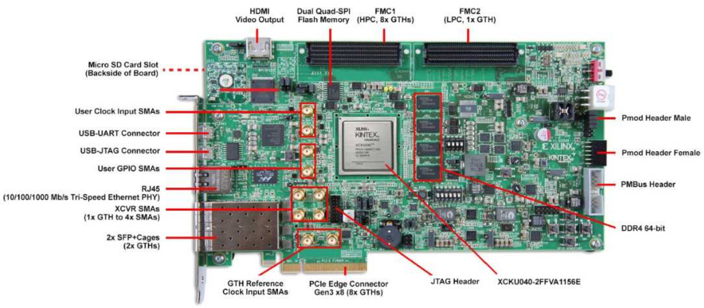
45

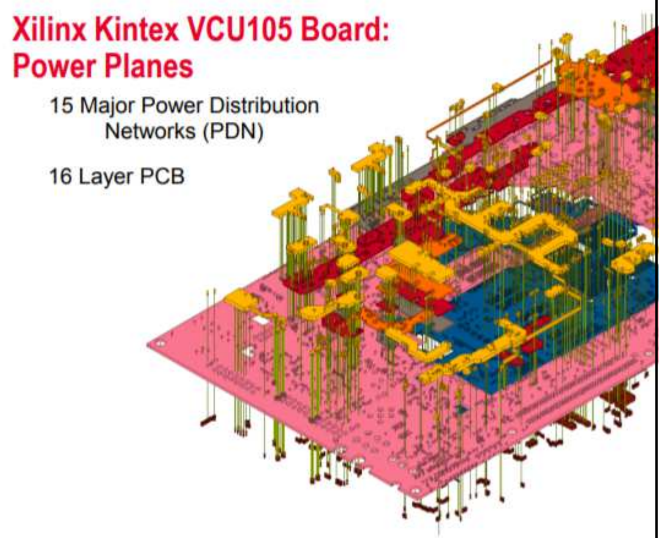
TYPICALLY LOTS OF POWER RAILS



46

PDN (POWER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK) EXAMPLE

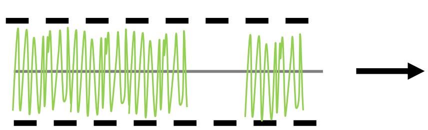


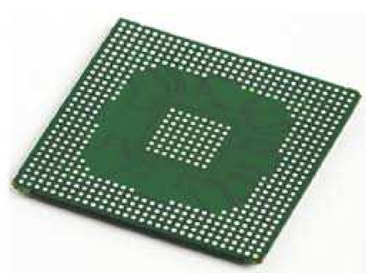


POWER RAIL TESTING

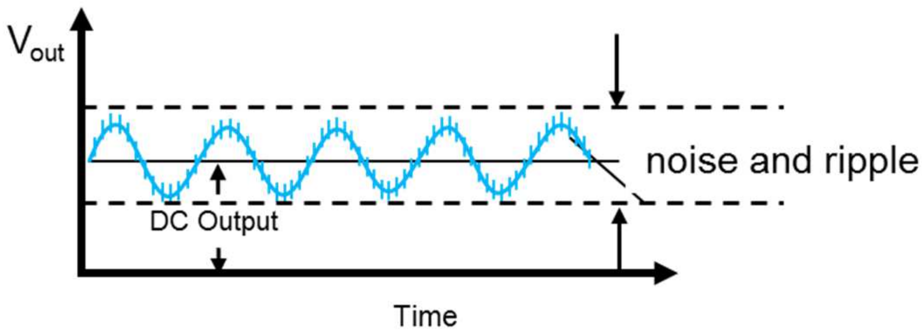
► IC suppliers specify # of power rails, voltage for each, and tolerance for each.
  – FPGAs, ASICs, CPUs, DDR memory…
► Measurements: sequencing, noise / ripple, drift, load/step response, EMI

Power
voltage

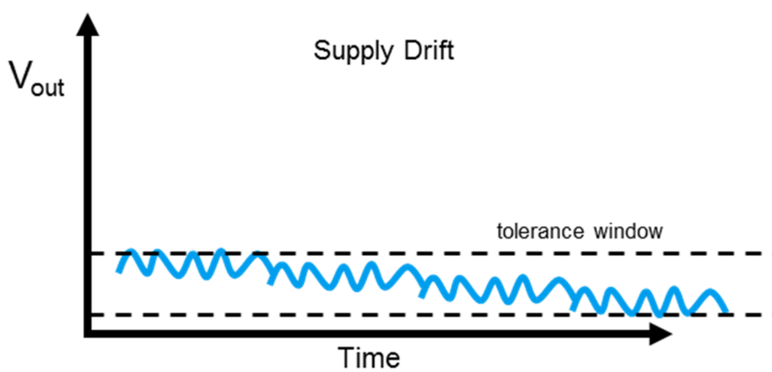




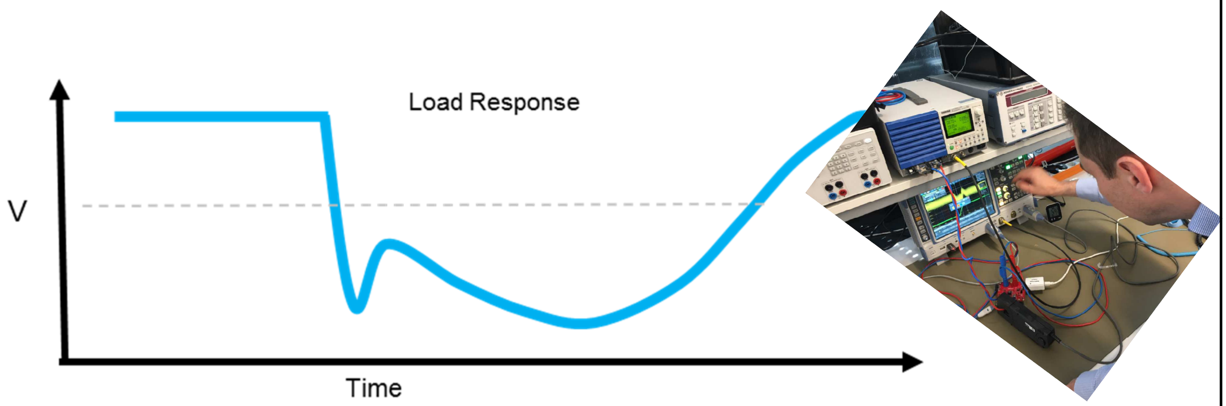
POWER RAIL MEASUREMENTS: NOISE / RIPPLE (VPP)



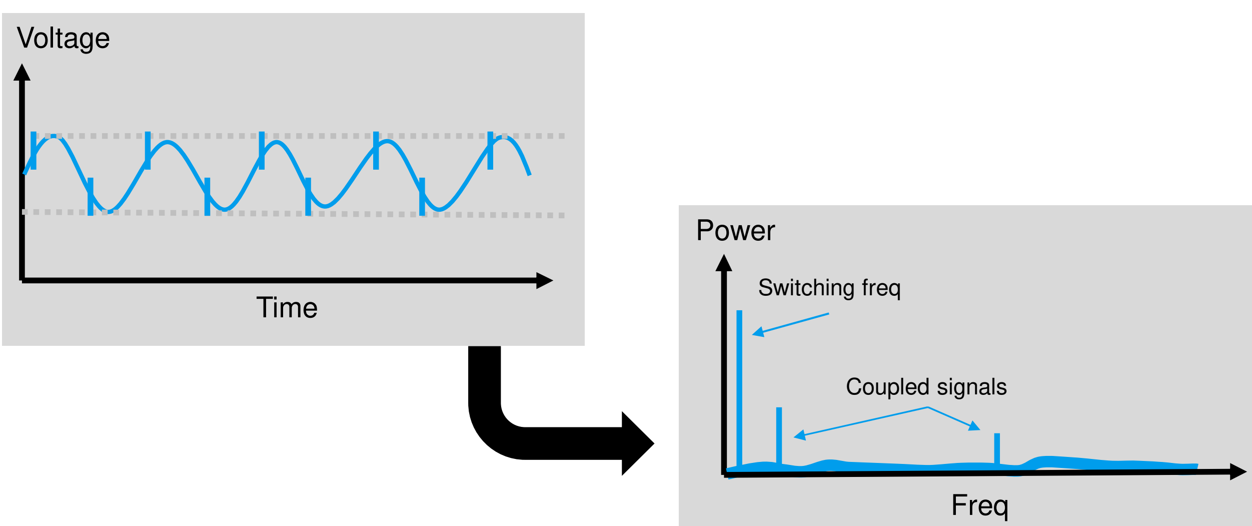
POWER RAIL MEASUREMENTS: SUPPLY DRIFT



POWER RAIL MEASUREMENTS: LOAD/STEP RESPONSE

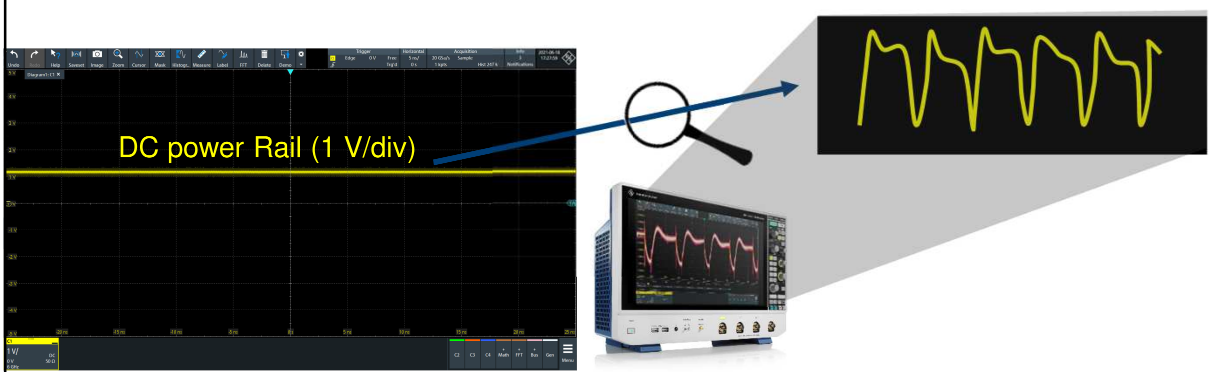


POWER RAIL MEASUREMENTS: COUPLED SIGNALS (EMI)



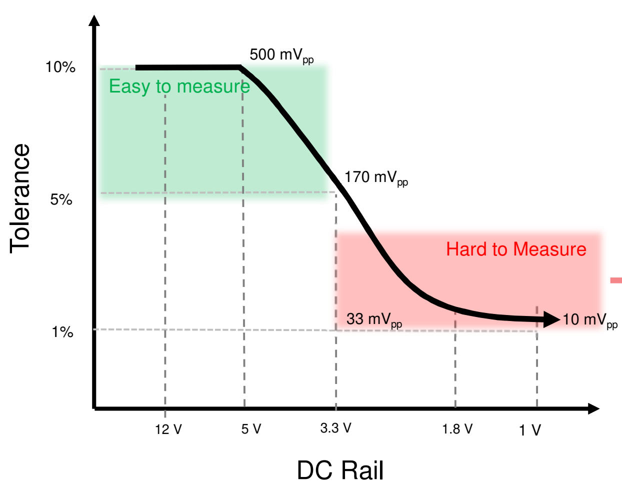
OSCILLOSCOPE:

Primary tool for power rail analysis



POWER RAIL MEASUREMENT CHALLENGES

Lower rail voltages and smaller tolerances



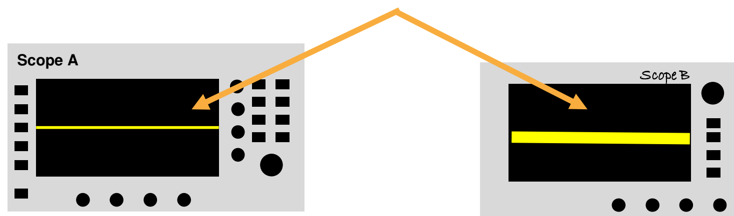
Examples

Rail Value	Tolerance	Need to measure
3.3 V	1%	33 mV_{pp}
1.8 V	2 %	36 mV_{pp}
1.2 V	2 %	24 mV_{pp}
1 V	1 %	10 mV_{pp}

Scope measurement noise can approach or exceed needed signal measurement values

MEASUREMENT NOISE…
IS A FUNCTION OF WHAT SCOPE YOU USE

You will never be able to measure signal attributes smaller than the intrinsic noise of the scope.



Less noise

More noise

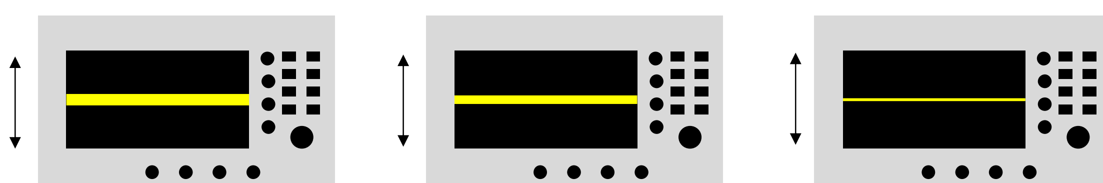
Intrinsic measurement noise with all input signals disconnected.

MEASUREMENT NOISE…
IS A FUNCTION OF FULL-SCALE VERTICAL SCALING (% OF FULL VERTICAL)

10 mV full screen

100 mV full screen

5 V full screen



Least noise

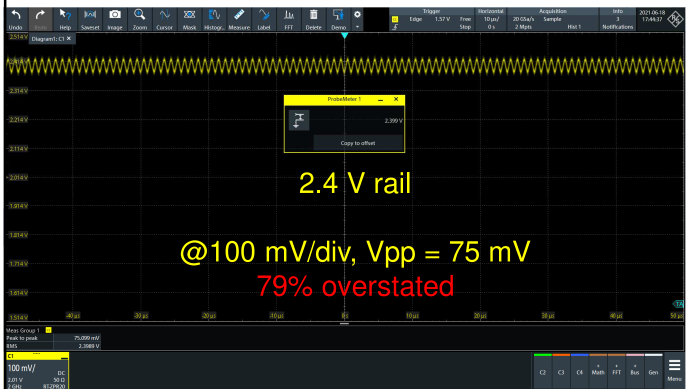
More noise

Even more noise

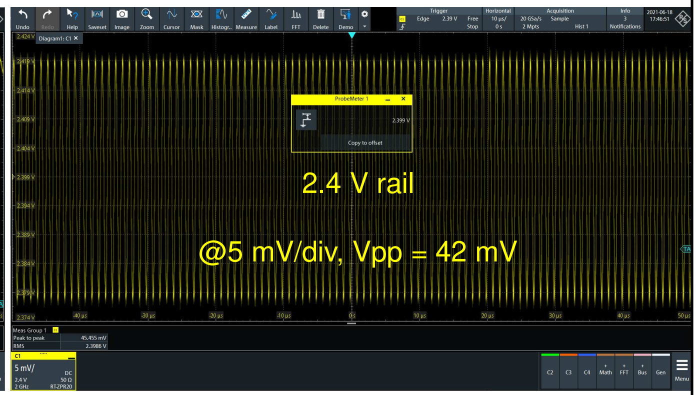
MEASUREMENT NOISE: INSUFFICIENT INTRINSIC OFFSET IMPACTS

Requires using a higher vertical sensitivity → more noise

Using max built-in scope offset

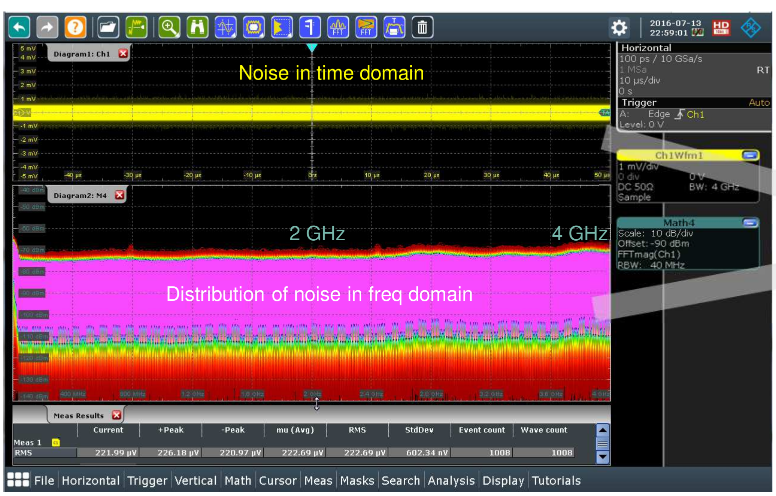


Using built-in probe offset



MEASUREMENT NOISE…

IS A FUNCTION OF MEASUREMENT BANDWIDTH



Noise in time domain
=
∫ freq domain form 0 to BW

More measurement bandwidth = more measurement noise

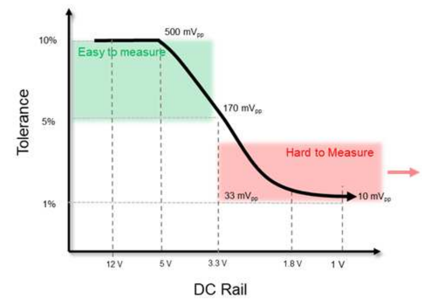
MEASUREMENT NOISE…

IS A FUNCTION OF MEASUREMENT SIGNAL PATH (50Ω / 1 MΩ) +PROBE + PROBE ACCESSORIES

AGENDA

- ❑ Power Integrity overview
- ❑ What probe for Power Integrity?
- ❑ Power integrity best practice

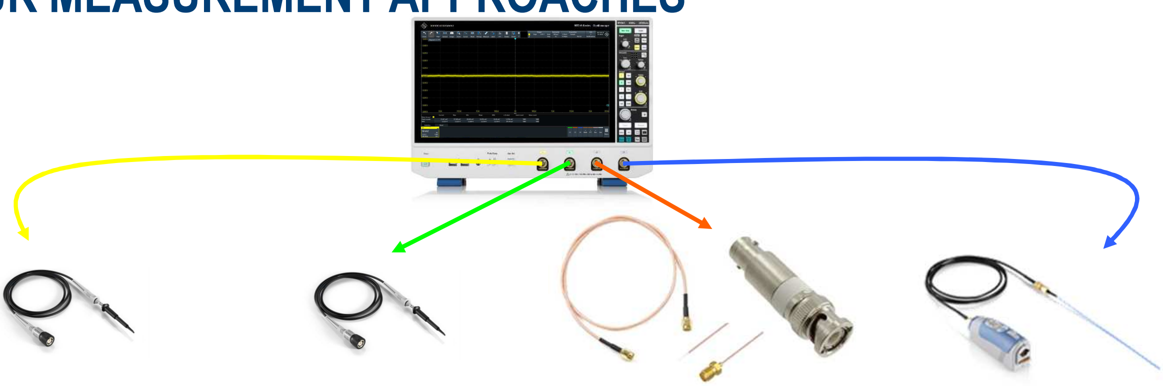
MEASUREMENT CONSIDERATIONS



How important is measurement accuracy?

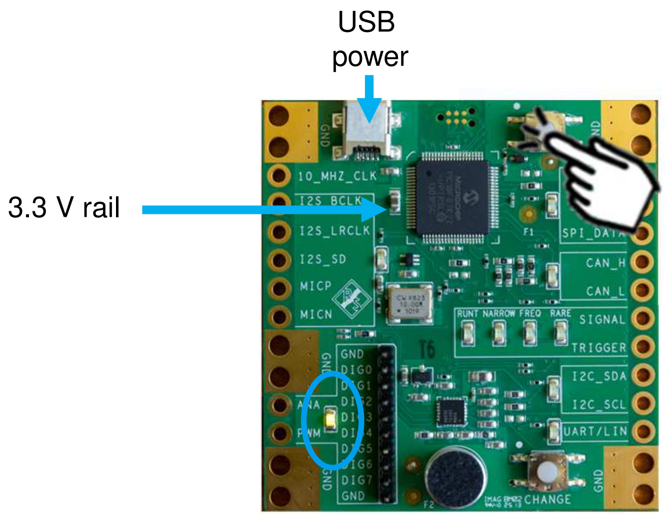
1. Learn & use scope settings that impact accuracy
2. Investment in a low-noise scope with needed BW for your power rail needs
3. Investment in specialized power rail probes

FOUR MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

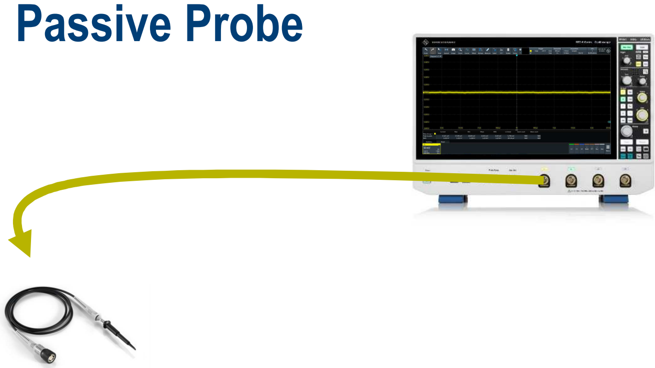


Standard **10:1** passive probe	Low BW **1:1** passive probe	50 Ω cable (with blocking cap)	Specialized **power rail** probe

DEVICE UNDER TEST – 3.3V POWER RAIL



10:1 Passive Probe



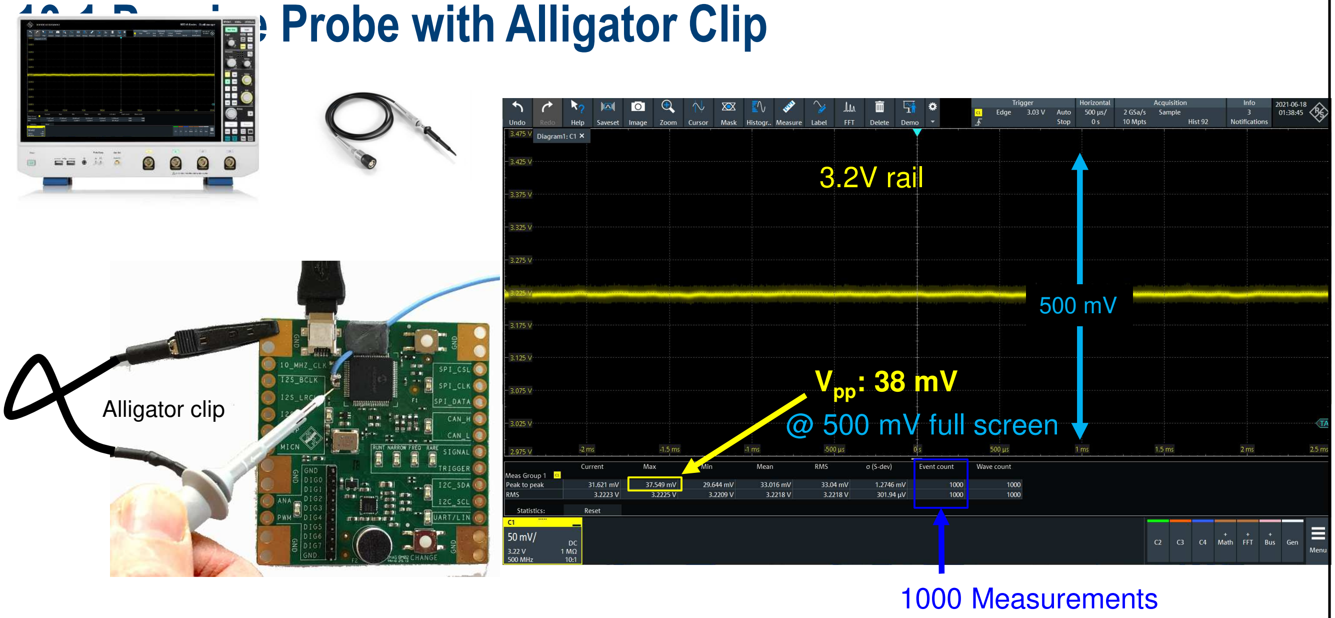
Standard **10:1** passive probe

Low BW **1:1** passive probe

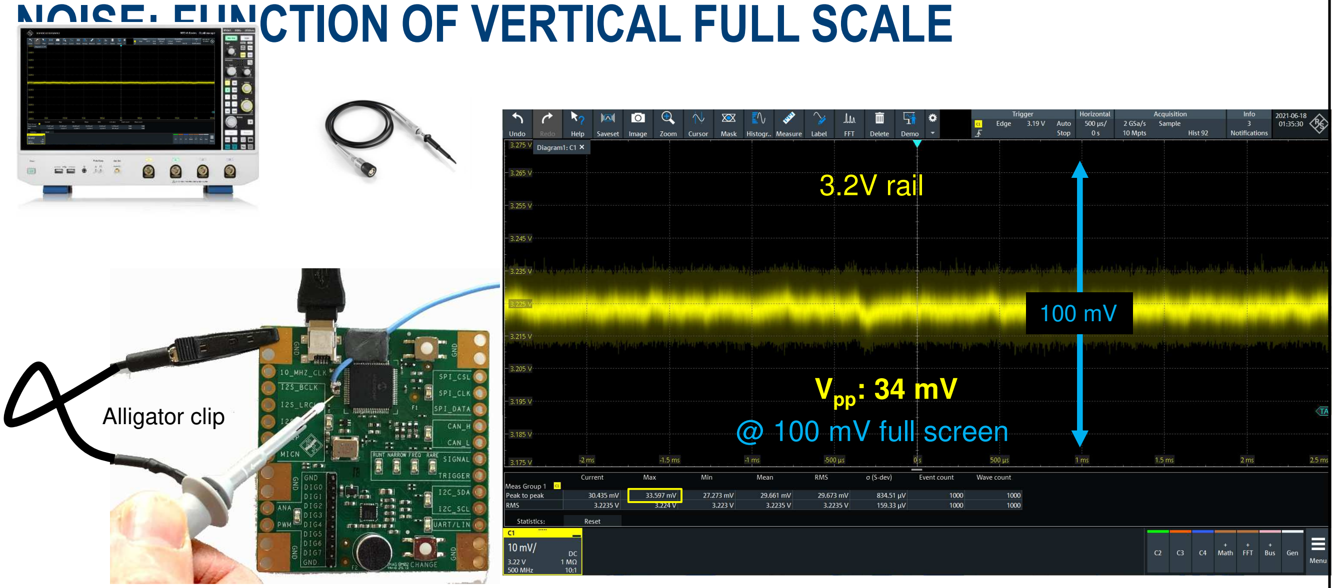
50 Ω cable (with blocking cap)

Specialized **power rail** probe

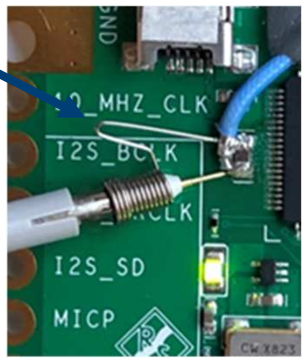
Probe with Alligator Clip

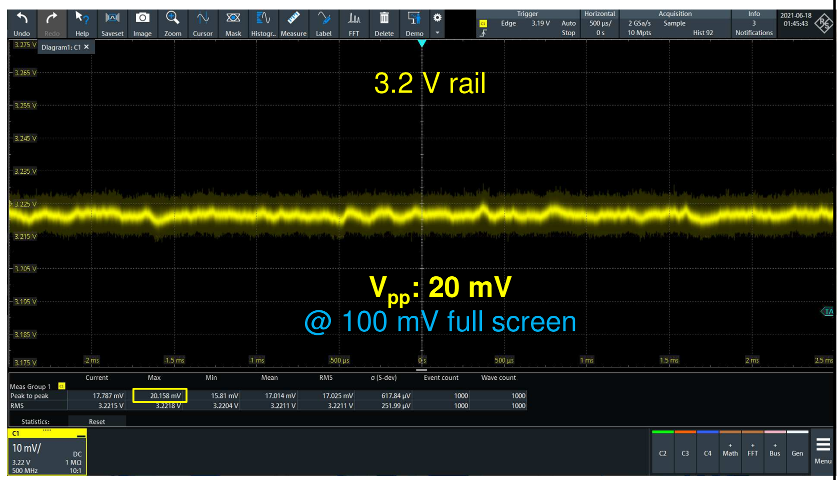


NOISE: FUNCTION OF VERTICAL FULL SCALE



NOISE: FUNCTION OF PROBING ACCESSORIES





10:1 Passive Probe

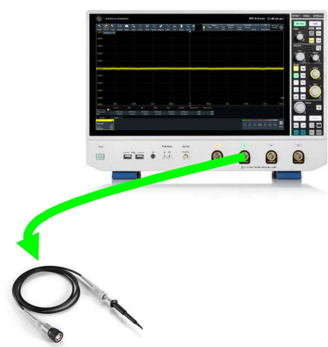
Advantages

- ► Comes standard with most scopes
  - – no extra expense
- ► 1 MΩ loading at DC
  - – Preserves expected DC value
- ► Easy to connect using browser tip
  - – Multiple ground alternatives

Disadvantages

- ► Significant noise
  - – 10:1 attenuation
  - – Minimum vertical setting of 10 mV/div
- ► Long grounds
- ► BW limited (500 MHz for ZP-10)
- ► No solder-in alternative

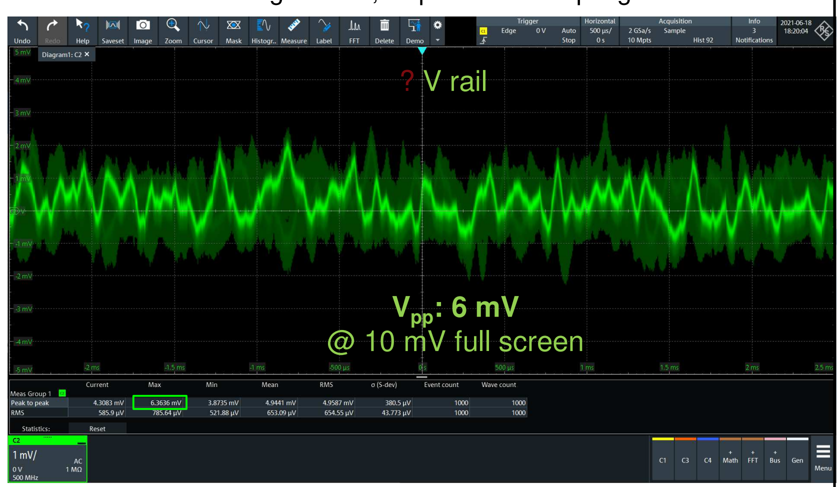
1:1 Passive Probe



Standard **10:1** passive probe	Low BW **1:1** passive probe	50 Ω cable (with blocking cap)	Specialized **power rail** probe

38 MHZ 1:1 PASSIVE PROBE WITH GROUND SPRING

Not enough offset, required AC coupling



1:1 Passive Probe

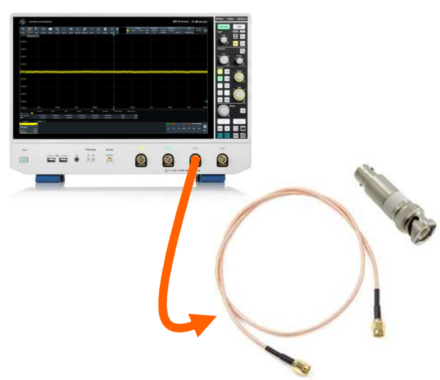
Advantages

- Low cost
- Excellent 1 MΩ loading at DC
  - preserves expected DC value
- Ability to scale to 1 mV/div
- Easy to connect using browser tip
  - Ground spring ground alternative

Disadvantages

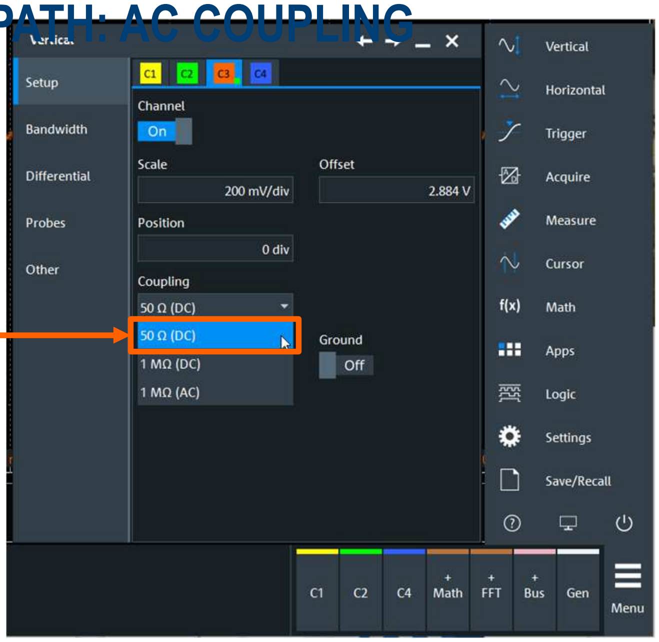
- Limited BW
  - 38 MHz for ZP-1X
  - under reports V_{pp} measurements
  - masks high freq signal coupling
- Limited offset – may require AC coupling
- No solder-in alternative

50Ω PATH



Standard **10:1** passive probe	Low BW **1:1** passive probe	50 Ω cable (with blocking cap)	Specialized **power rail** probe

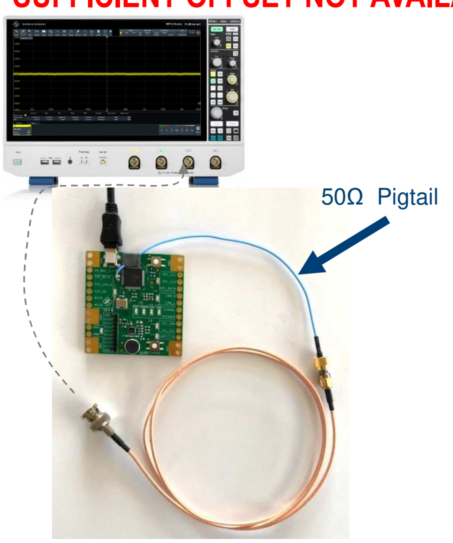
50Ω PATH: AC COUPLING

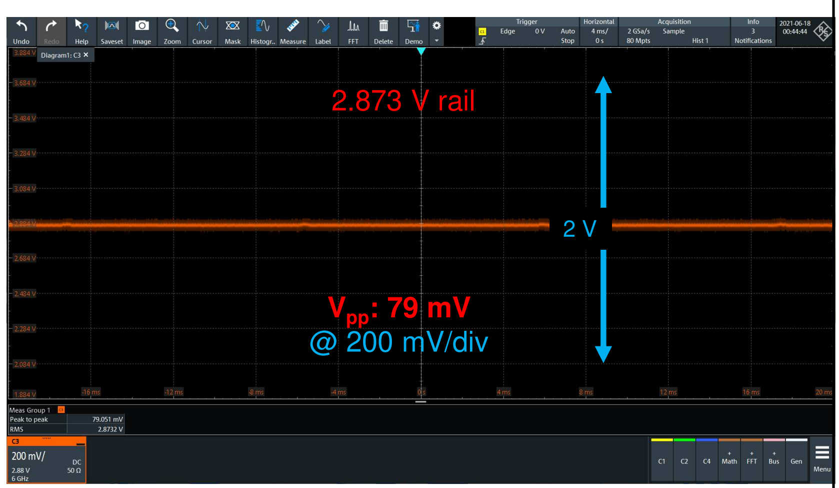


- Set to 50Ω path (channels setup)
- Attenuation to 1:1 (probe setup)
- 50Ω path (limited offset may require AC coupling)

74

50Ω PATH:
SUFFICIENT OFFSET NOT AVAILABLE: REQUIRES 200 MV/DIV SCALING.

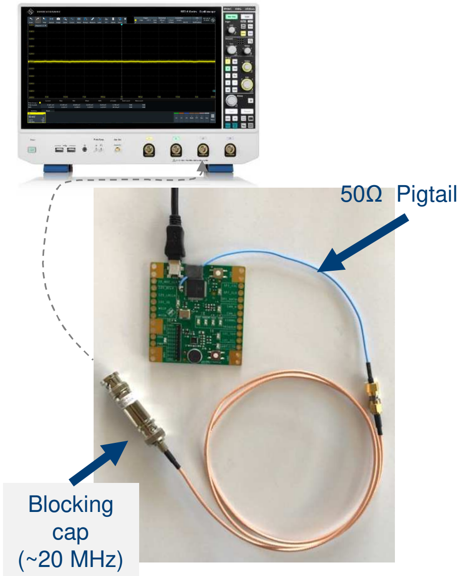


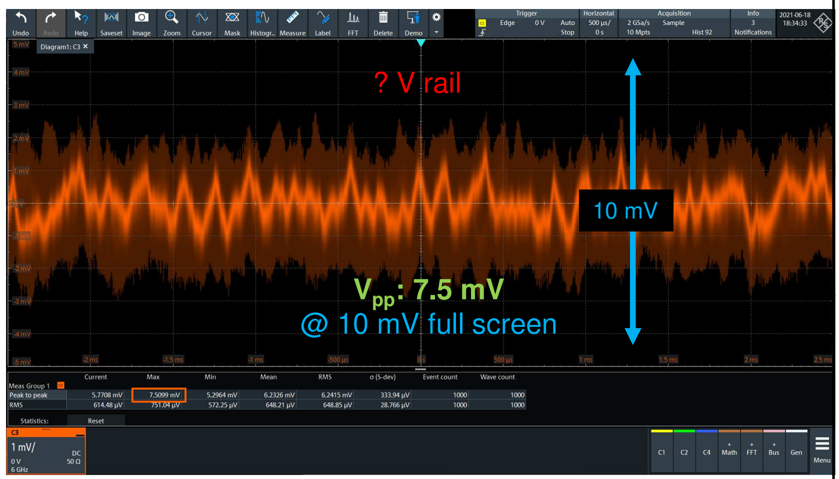


75

50Ω PATH WITH BLOCKING CAP (3DB BW = ~20 MHZ)

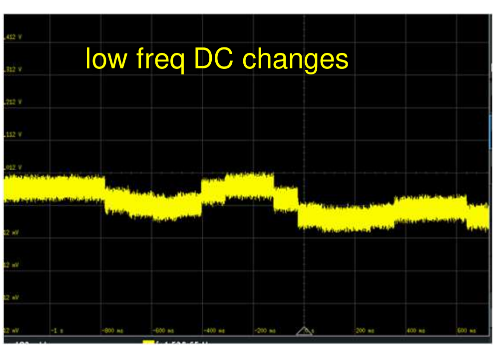
NO ABILITY TO MEASURE ABSOLUTE VERTICAL VALUES

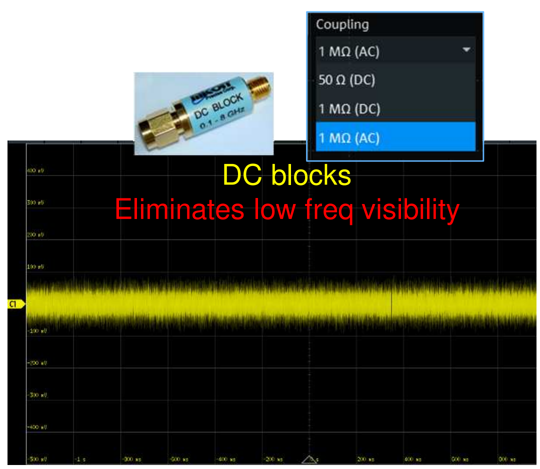




Blocking Caps (and AC coupling) Create Measurement Problems

AC coupling mode and blocking caps eliminate ability to see DC changes





50Ω PATH

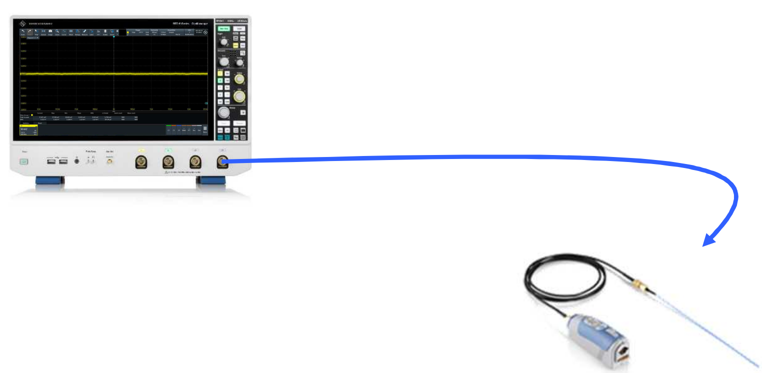
Advantages

- 50 Ω scope path typically has less noise than 1M Ω scope path
- SMA connector or solder-in pigtail allows for measurement consistency and ease of access

Disadvantages

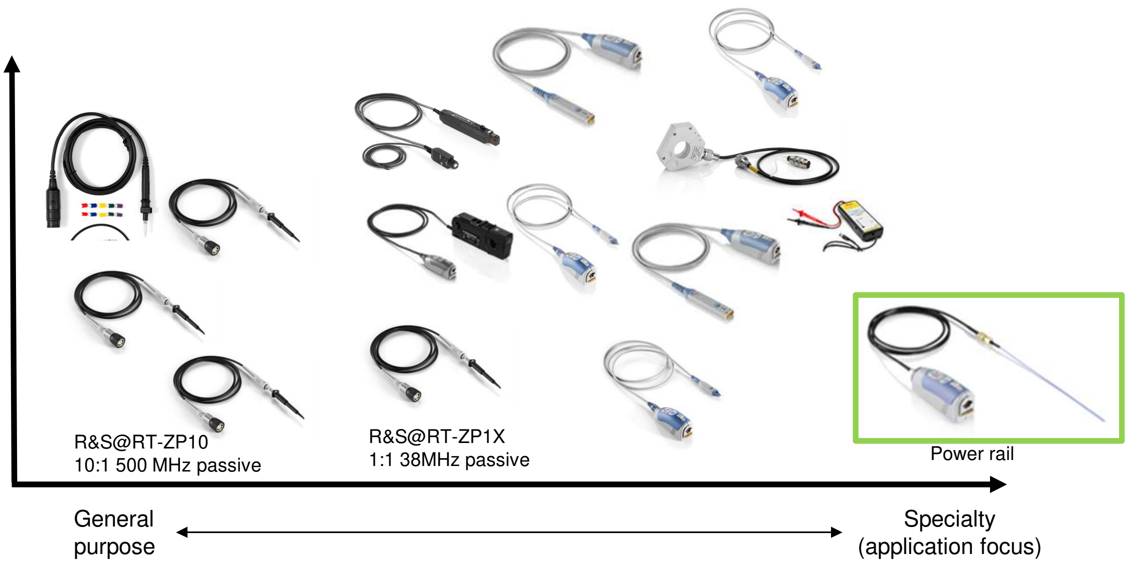
- 50 Ω loading at DC reduces power rail voltage
- Insufficient offset (requires blocking cap or AC coupling)
  - Masks DC drift
  - Eliminates ability to see true DC voltage

POWER RAIL PROBES



Standard **10:1** passive probe	Low BW **1:1** passive probe	50 Ω cable (with blocking cap)	Specialized **power rail** probe

LOTS OF PROBES FOR DIFFERENT APPLICATIONS



POWER RAIL PROBE SPECS
R&S EXAMPLE

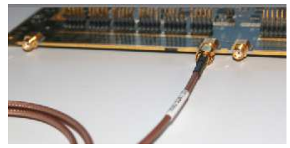
- Designed uniquely for measuring small perturbations on power rails
- Active, single-ended probe
- Low noise with 1:1 attenuation
- Offset compensation capability
- Built-in DC meter

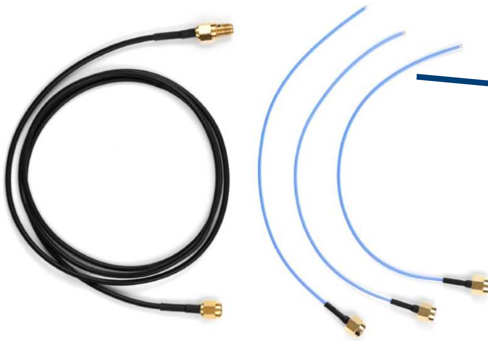
Key Specifications	
Attenuation	**1:1**
BW	**2 GHz (or 4GHz)**
Browser BW	350 MHz
Dynamic Range	±850 mV
Offset Range	**> ±60 V**
Probe Noise Scope standalone Scope + Probe (at 1 GHz, 1mV/div)	 107 µV AC_{rms} **120 µV AC_{rms}**
Input Resistance	**50 kΩ** @ DC
R&S ProbeMeter	Integrated
Coupling	DC or AC

TYPICAL POWER RAIL PROBE SOLDER-IN TECHNIQUE

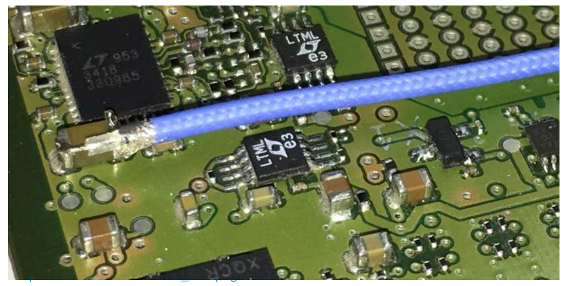
Active probe head, main cable and solder-in cables

Direct connect to SMA





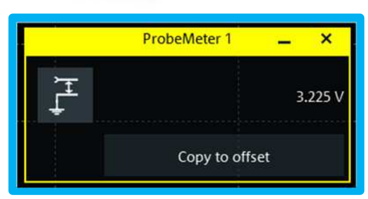
50 Ω SMA coaxial solder-in (2.5 GHz BW)



Some Power Rail Probes have an Integrated Voltmeter

R&S probes call this a "ProbeMeter"

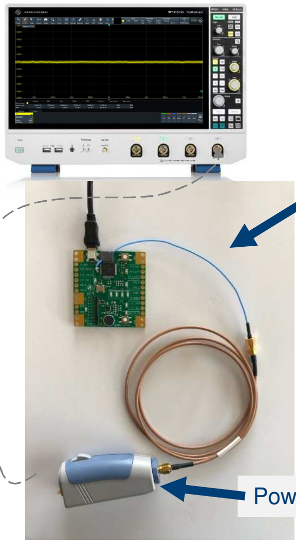
- ► Separate circuit with 18-bit ADC inside the probe
- ► Independent of scope ADC
- ► Measures DC value with 0.05% accuracy
  - – > 10X more accurate than scope channel for DC measurement
- ► Eliminates need to attach a separate DVM in parallel to accurately measure DC



INTEGRATED VOLT METER

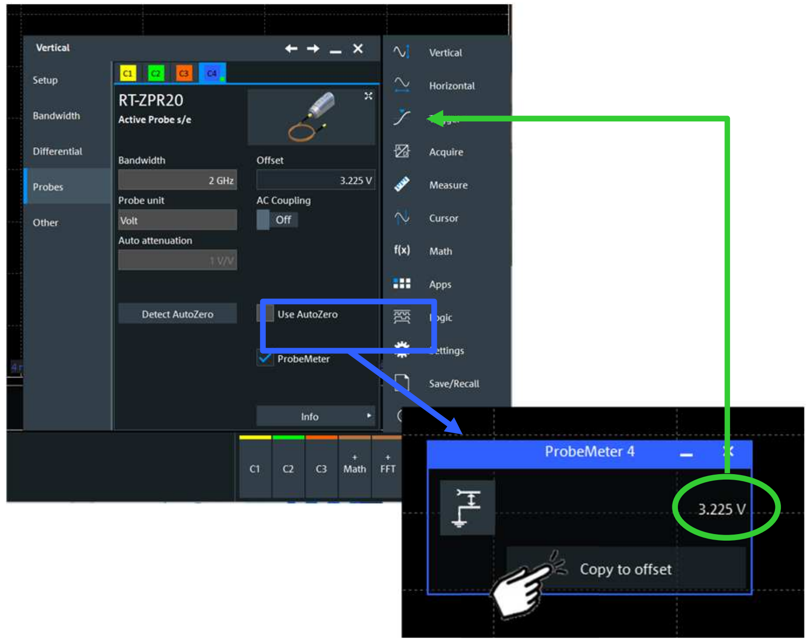
WITH CUT/PASTE DC OFFSET

3.225 V rail

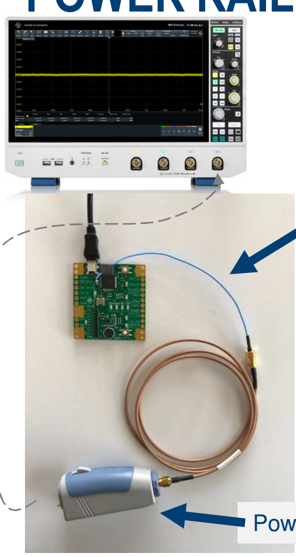


50Ω Pigtail

Power Rail Probe

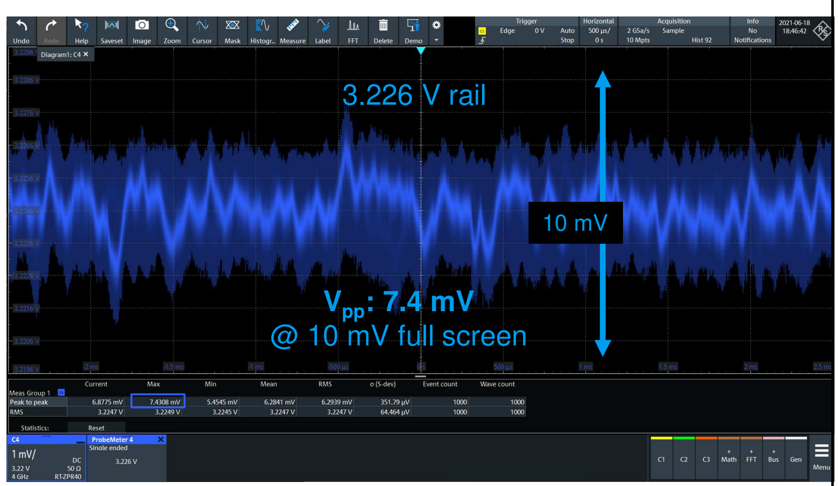


POWER RAIL PROBE



50Ω Pigtail

Power Rail Probe



POWER RAIL PROBE

Advantages
- Low noise (typically 1:1 attenuation ratio)
- Built-in offset (typically at least +/- 12V)
- Excelling loading at DC (typically 50 KOhms)
  - Power rail retains DC value
- Browser and solder-in connection

Disadvantages
- Initial investment expense
- Requires solder-in/SMA for full BW

87

MEASUREMENT TECHNIQUE RESULTS COMPARISON

Noisy
10 MΩ DC loading
Limited BW
Limited scaling

Vpp: 20 mV

Standard
10:1
passive
probe

Low noise
1MΩ DC loading
Limited BW
Limited offset

Vpp: 6 mV

Low BW
1:1
passive
probe

Low noise
50 Ω loading
Inability to see drift
Inability to see DC value

Vpp: 7.5 mV

50 Ω cable
(with blocking cap
or AC coupling)

Low noise
50 KΩ loading
High BW
Built-in offset

Vpp: 7.4 mV

Specialized
power rail
probe

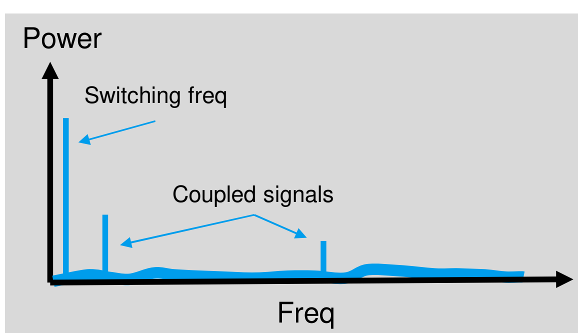
88

AGENDA

- ❑ Power Integrity overview
- ❑ What probe for Power Integrity?
- ❑ Power integrity best practice

89

HOW MUCH BANDWIDTH FOR PI MEASUREMENTS?

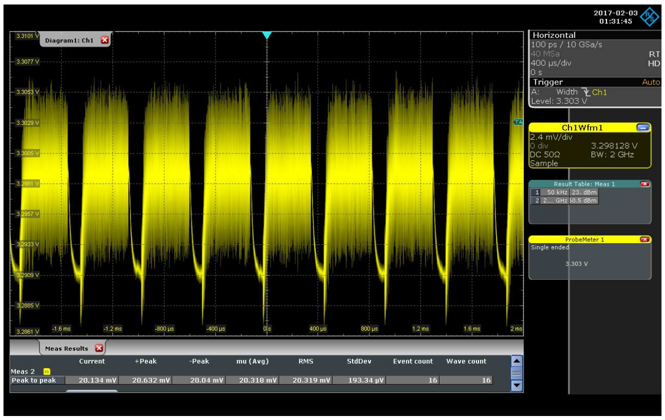


90

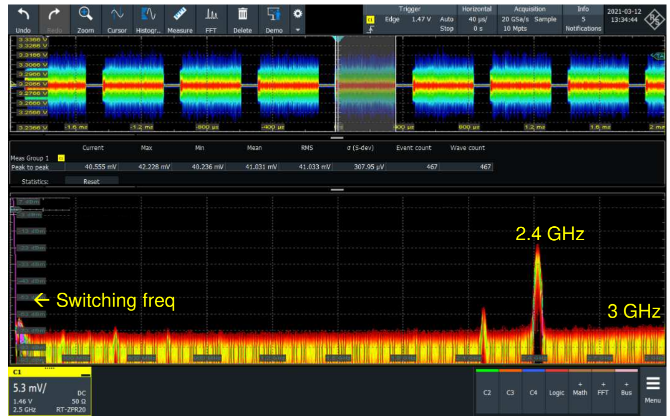
HOW MUCH BANDWIDTH DO YOU NEED?

USE THE FFT TO HELP YOU DETERMINE

How much is needed here?



How much is needed here?

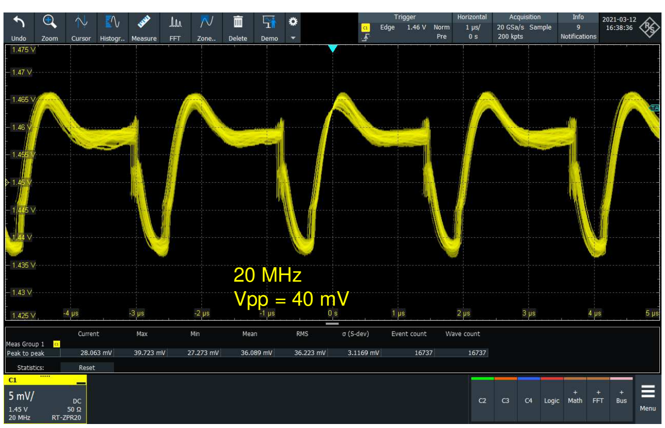


91

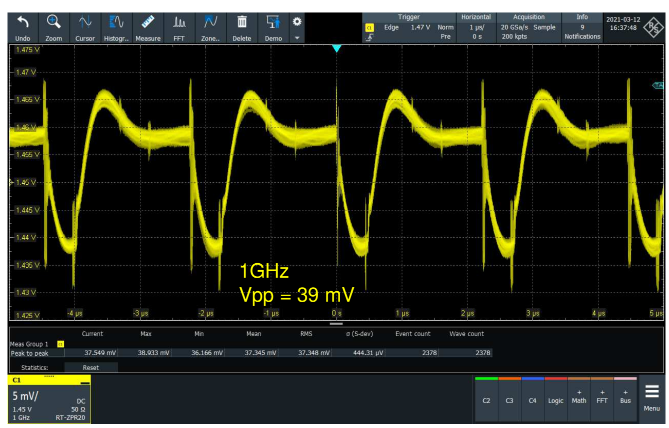
HOW MUCH BW DO YOU NEED?

START HIGH AND REDUCE. USE FFT TO HELP DETERMINE HOW MUCH.

20 MHz

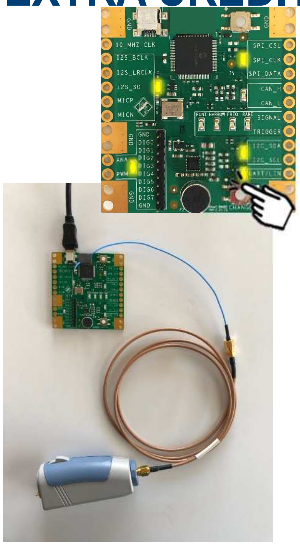


1 GHz



92

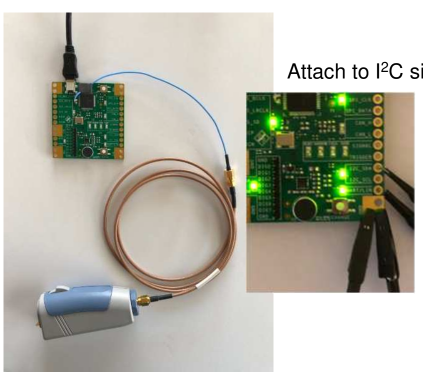
EXTRA CREDIT: WHAT'S CAUSING PERIODIC RAIL SPIKES?

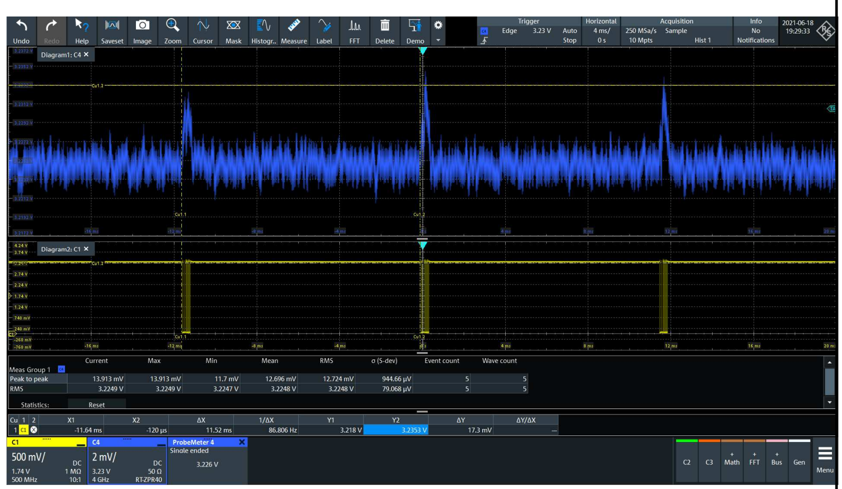


Timebase at 4 ms / div

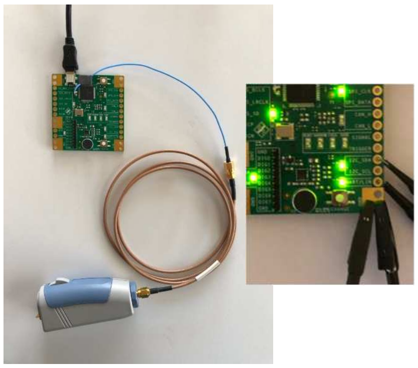
POWER RAIL PEAKING CORRESPONDS TO I²C PACKETS

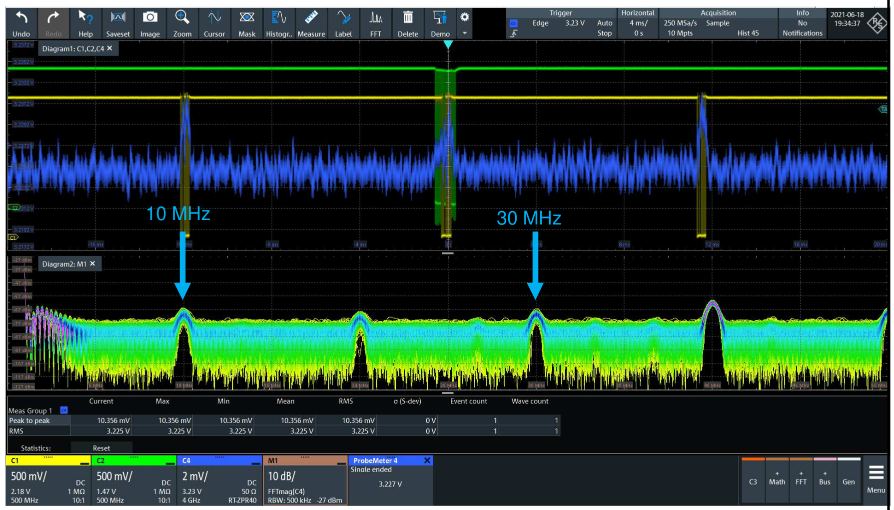
Attach to I²C signals





FFT ON POWER RAIL SHOW 10 MHZ AND HARMONIC TONES



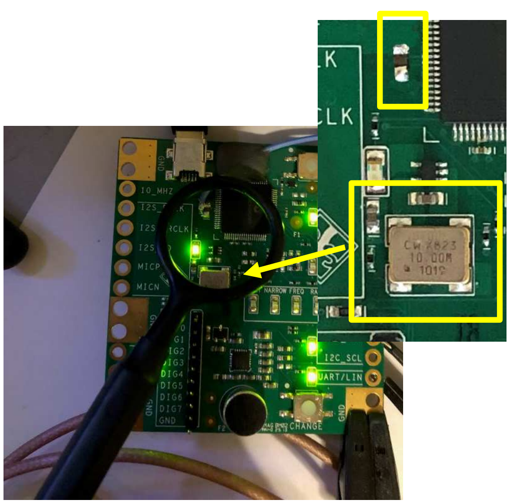


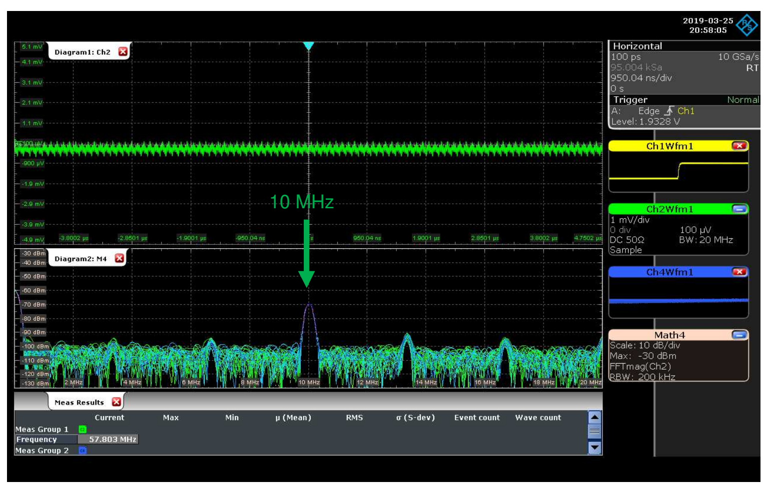
95 Rohde & Schwarz Digital Test: Power Integrity Fundamentals

95

NEAR FIELD PROBE

10 MHZ EMI…. COMING FROM 10 MHZ OSCILLATOR





96 Rohde & Schwarz Digital Test: Power Integrity Fundamentals

96

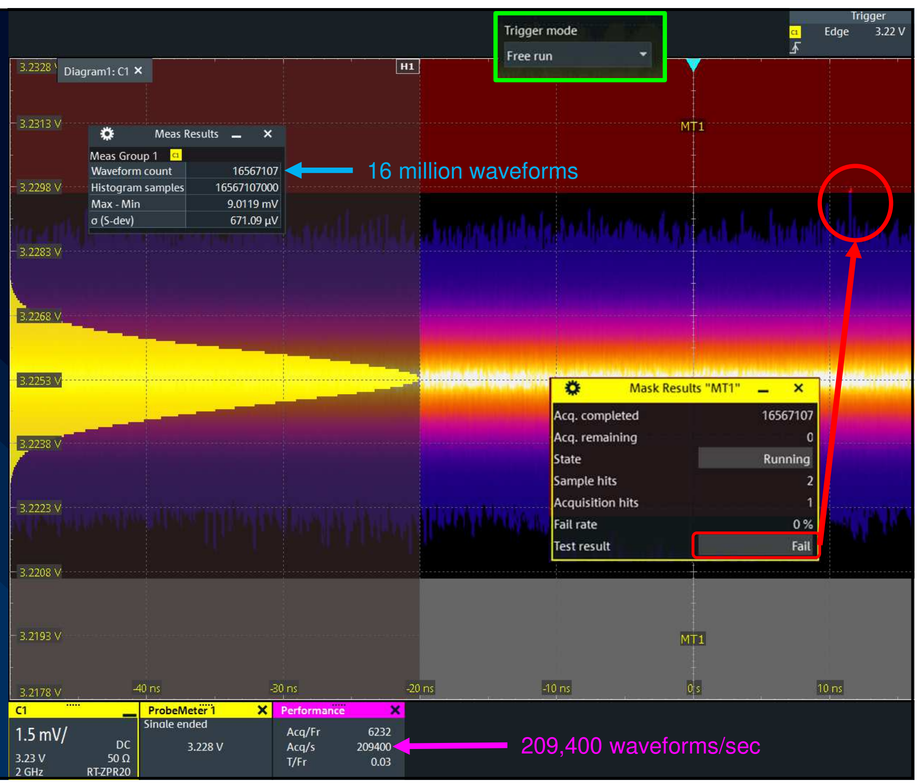
MEASUREMENT LIMIT CHECK

- ► Set acceptable limit range and margin if desired
- ► Define "Action": trigger out, stop, screenshot, run script, more…
- ► Measurement Histogram and Measurement statistics provide visibility to outliers.

97

WAVEFORM HISTOGRAMS AND MASKS

- ► Direct measurement of power rail deviation from tolerance
- ► Set scope trigger to "Free Run"
- ► Hardware acceleration gathers massive amounts of measurement data in seconds
- ► Minimal blind time ensures capture of slow drift as well as spurious impairment to power rail



98

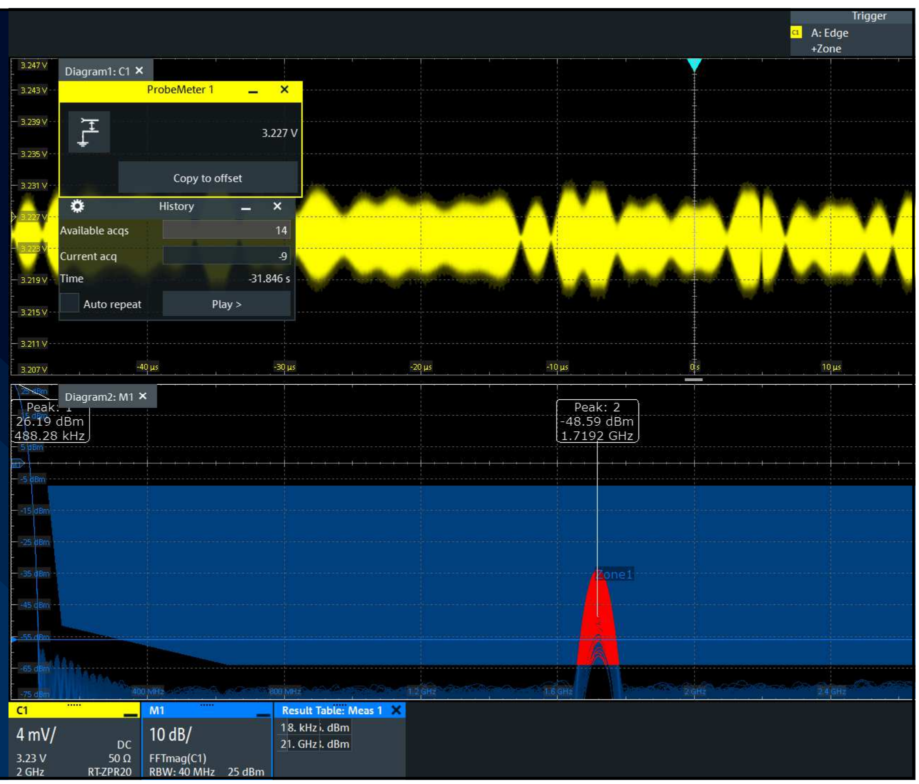
WINDOW TRIGGER & HISTORY

- ► Set Window-Exit trigger to find rare disturbance to power rail
- ► History mode to “play back” each timestamped violation
- ► Use Gated-FFT to understand harmonics on power rail at specific times

99

FREQUENCY ZONE TRIGGER

- ► Use zone trigger to isolate impairments to power rail base on frequency
- ► Correlate time and frequency
- ► History mode to “play back” each timestamped violation



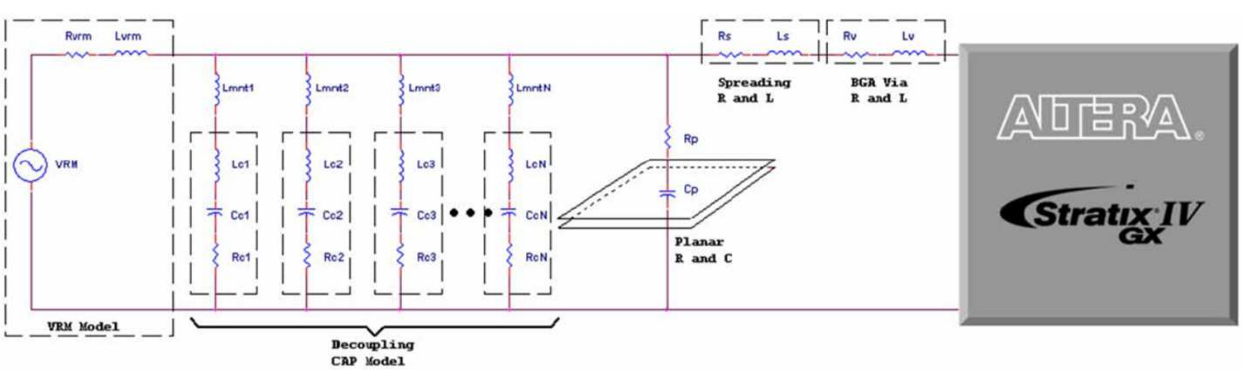
100

WHAT IS THE TYPICAL ROOT CAUSE FOR PI PROBLEMS?

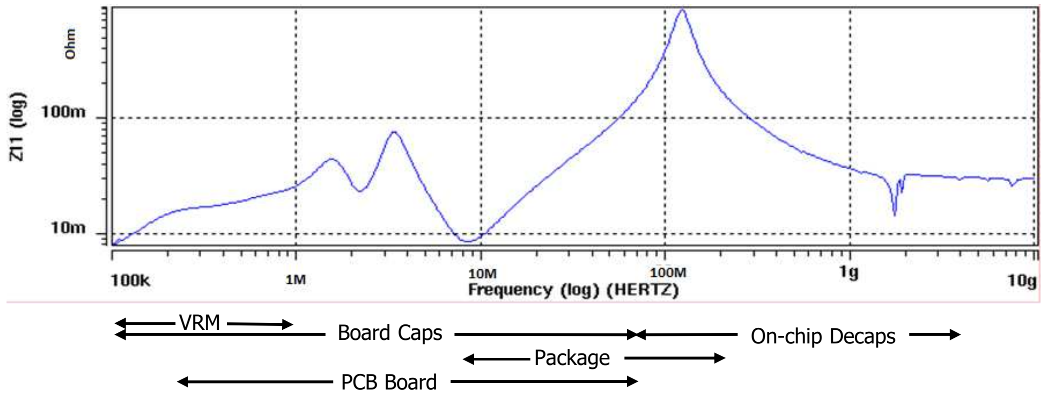
Impedance

POWER DELIVERY NETWORK (PDN): IMPEDANCE

The network has an **impedance** (Z_{PDN}) associated with the path from the Voltage Regulator Module (VRM) to the load (e.g. FPGA)

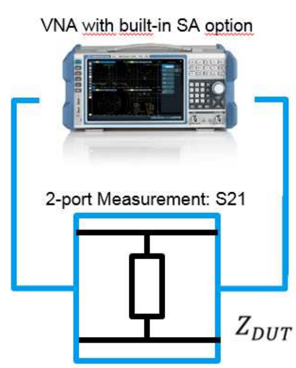


PDN IMPEDANCE:



→ resonances cause PI problems
→ resonances cause EMI / EMS problems

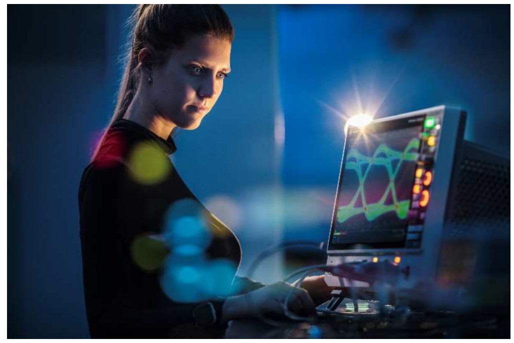
HOW TO MEASURE WITH A VNA?



$$Z_{DUT} = 25 * \frac{S_{21}}{1 - S_{21}}$$

SUMMARY / Q&A

1. Use a scope with low noise
2. Adjust vertical scale to most sensitive setting (noise reduction)
3. Apply bandwidth limit filters (noise reduction)
4. Use a power rail probe (offset + noise reduction + excellent DC loading)
   - During design, consider how you are going to probe your prototype
     - Browser (more noise, lower BW)
     - SMA (low noise, easy access)
     - Across a bypass cap (SMA coax with pigtail solder accessory)



106 Rohde & Schwarz Digital Test: Power Integrity Fundamentals

106

Thank You!

107