

A 16MHz CMOS RC Frequency Reference with ± 400 ppm Inaccuracy from -45°C to 85°C after Digital Linear Temperature Compensation

Gurleyuk, Cagri; Pan, Sining; Makinwa, Kofi A.A.

DOI

[10.1109/ISSCC19947.2020.9063029](https://doi.org/10.1109/ISSCC19947.2020.9063029)

Publication date

2020

Document Version

Final published version

Published in

2020 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference, ISSCC 2020

Citation (APA)

Gurleyuk, C., Pan, S., & Makinwa, K. A. A. (2020). A 16MHz CMOS RC Frequency Reference with ± 400 ppm Inaccuracy from -45°C to 85°C after Digital Linear Temperature Compensation. In *2020 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference, ISSCC 2020* (pp. 64-66). Article 9063029 IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ISSCC19947.2020.9063029>

Important note

To cite this publication, please use the final published version (if applicable). Please check the document version above.

Copyright

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download, forward or distribute the text or part of it, without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license such as Creative Commons.

Takedown policy

Please contact us and provide details if you believe this document breaches copyrights. We will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Green Open Access added to TU Delft Institutional Repository

'You share, we take care!' - Taverne project

<https://www.openaccess.nl/en/you-share-we-take-care>

Otherwise as indicated in the copyright section: the publisher is the copyright holder of this work and the author uses the Dutch legislation to make this work public.

3.4 A 16MHz CMOS RC Frequency Reference with ± 400 ppm Inaccuracy from -45°C to 85°C After Digital Linear Temperature Compensation

Çağrı Gürleyük, Sining Pan, Kofi A. A. Makinwa

Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands

Systems-on-chip traditionally rely on bulky quartz crystals to comply with wired communication standards like CAN or USB 2.0. Integrated frequency references with better than 500ppm inaccuracy could meet this need, resulting in higher integration and lower cost. Candidate architectures have employed RC-, LC- or TD (thermal diffusivity)-based time constants, all of which can be realized in standard CMOS. Compared to LC ($\sim 20\text{mW}$, $\sim 100\text{ppm}$) [1] or TD ($\sim 2\text{mW}$, $\sim 1000\text{ppm}$) [2] references, RC references offer the lowest power consumption and competitive accuracy ($< 1\text{mW}$, 200ppm) [3]. However, due to the nonlinear temperature dependence of on-chip resistors, such references require complex temperature-compensation schemes based on higher-order correction polynomials and extensive calibration [3,4], or complicated analog compensation networks [5].

In this work, we present a 16MHz RC-based frequency reference that achieves ± 400 ppm inaccuracy from -45°C to 85°C after a digital 2-point trim. As shown in Fig. 3.4.1, it consists of a frequency-locked loop (FLL), which locks the frequency f_{DCO} of a digitally controlled oscillator (DCO) to the phase shift of a Wien-bridge (WB) RC filter [6]. The temperature dependence of the WB is compensated by information provided by a Wheatstone-bridge (WhB) temperature sensor [7]. The temperature dependencies of both bridges exhibit similar non-linearity, allowing high accuracy to be achieved with a 2-point trim.

To relax the accuracy requirements on the temperature sensor, the temperature coefficient (TC) of the WB should be minimized. In this work, the WB is implemented with MIM capacitors ($-30\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$) and p-poly resistors ($-200\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$), which are standard components in the chosen $0.18\mu\text{m}$ process. The inaccuracy of the WhB sensor, typically $< 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ over temperature [7], then results in negligible frequency error. The Wheatstone bridge consists of a p-poly resistor, as well as a silicided-diffusion resistor, which has a higher TC than the silicided poly resistor used in [7]. This choice ensures that the accuracy of the frequency reference only depends on the spread of two types of resistors.

The phase-shift of the WB (ϕ_{WB}) is digitized by a 2nd-order Phase-Domain $\Delta\Sigma$ Modulator (PD $\Delta\Sigma\text{M}$) [6]. As shown in Fig. 3.4.2 (top), its phase DAC (ϕDAC) uses the DCO output to generate a square wave that drives the WB at its center frequency f_{drive} ($= f_{\text{DCO}}/32 = 500\text{kHz}$), along with phase references, ϕ_0 and ϕ_1 , and the modulator's sampling clock, $f_{\text{s,WB}}$ ($= f_{\text{drive}}$). Chopper switches demodulate the WB's phase shift (ϕ_{WB}) to DC, using the phase reference selected by the bitstream. The gain of the loop filter drives the output of the chopper demodulator to zero, ensuring that, on average, the selected phase references ($\phi_{\Delta\Sigma}$) are in quadrature with ϕ_{WB} , and that the bitstream average μ_{WB} is a digital representation of ϕ_{WB} .

Figure 3.4.2 (bottom) shows a simplified block diagram of the WhB sensor, which is read out by a CT $\Delta\Sigma\text{M}$ [7]. Unlike [7], it is not trimmed and its FIR resistor DAC only varies the resistance of the p-poly part of the bridge, which improves accuracy by maintaining constant bridge sensitivity. The modulator then balances the bridge by appropriately connecting these elements in parallel, such that the average output current of the bridge is zero. The bitstream average μ_{WB} then represents the ratio of the two resistors, which is a strong function of temperature, but is independent of the driving frequency.

Via a 1st-order polynomial, μ_{WB} is used to generate a compensating phase ϕ_{Comp} that cancels the temperature dependence of ϕ_{WB} . Both bitstreams are decimated by a factor of 1024 by 2-stage CIC filters, resulting in a sampling rate of $\sim 500\text{Hz}$. The phase error ϕ_e is then driven to zero by the FLL's digital integrator, thus locking f_{DCO} to the desired temperature-independent frequency. The overall FLL bandwidth can be programmed by adjusting the gain of the digital integrator, and is set to $\sim 50\text{Hz}$.

Figure 3.4.3 shows the circuit diagram of the $\Delta\Sigma\text{DCO}$. It consists of a 9-stage current-starved ring oscillator, driven by a 4bit coarse current-steering DAC, and a 1bit fine digital $\Delta\Sigma$ DAC ($\Delta\Sigma\text{DAC}$). A coarse-fine structure is utilized to achieve high frequency resolution ($\sim 30\text{ppm}$) and sufficient range to handle process variations. The coarse DAC covers the expected batch-to-batch spread ($\pm 40\%$) around the 16MHz nominal output frequency; while the 1bit fine $\Delta\Sigma\text{DAC}$ covers $1.5\times$ the expected temperature spread ($\pm 7.5\%$), which is minimized by driving the

ring oscillator with a CTAT current. The fine $\Delta\Sigma\text{DAC}$ is driven by a 2nd-order digital modulator, which converts the 16bit loop-filter output into a 2MHz bitstream. It employs a current-mirror structure, which ensures that the average current through M_3 (i_{in}) can be smoothly varied between two CTAT reference currents $i_{\text{ref,p}}$ and $i_{\text{ref,n}}$. A 3rd-order RC filter is used to suppress the modulator's quantization noise and the wideband noise of the on-chip CTAT current generator. Its 4kHz corner frequency defines an OSR of ~ 250 , resulting in a quantization noise floor of about 30ppm (1.8ps jitter).

The frequency reference was fabricated in a TSMC $0.18\mu\text{m}$ CMOS process and packaged in ceramic DIL (Fig. 3.4.7). The WB, WhB and their readout circuitry occupy 0.25mm^2 and draw $100\mu\text{W}$ from a 1.8V supply. The $\Delta\Sigma\text{DCO}$ occupies 0.05mm^2 and draws $250\mu\text{W}$. For flexibility, the decimation filters, the 1st-order polynomial and the integrator were implemented in an external FPGA.

With f_{DCO} fixed at 16MHz, the WB and WhB of 16 samples were characterized over temperature (Fig. 3.4.4, top). As expected, the temperature dependence of the WB output is quite low ($-200\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ from -45°C to 85°C), and has roughly the same non-linearity as the WhB output. After a 2-point trim, the spread of the WhB is $< 0.075^{\circ}\text{C}$ from -45°C to 85°C , in line with the state of the art (Fig. 3.4.4, bottom right) [7]. As shown in Fig. 3.4.4 (bottom left), the 1st-order polynomial that maps μ_{WB} to ϕ_{Comp} is quite linear, and so its coefficients can be accurately determined by trimming ϕ_{Comp} at two temperatures (-35°C and 75°C) until $f_{\text{DCO}} = 16\text{MHz}$. This approach is insensitive to variations in the actual trimming temperature, since both the WhB and WB are on the same die, and so can be assumed to be at the same temperature [4]. The accuracy of the compensated output frequency is then determined by conducting a second temperature sweep.

Figure 3.4.5 (top left) shows the frequency output and the residual frequency error for 20 samples. Over a -45°C to 85°C range, the frequency error with the linear mapping is less than $\pm 400\text{ppm}$, corresponding to a residual TC of $6.15\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ (box method). Figure 3.4.5 (top right) shows that over the 1.6-to-2V supply range, the worst-case peak-to-peak frequency error is 500ppm, corresponding to a worst-case supply sensitivity of $0.12\%/V$.

Figure 3.4.5 (bottom left) shows the closed-loop (39ps_{rms}) and open-loop (37ps_{rms}) period jitter of f_{DCO} , which demonstrate that the jitter contribution of the temperature-compensation scheme is negligible compared to that of the DCO itself. With a fixed digital input, the Allan Deviation of the DCO exhibits a 20ppm noise floor, which drops to 320ppb in the closed-loop configuration (Fig. 3.4.5, bottom right).

Figure 3.4.6 summarizes the performance of the proposed RC frequency reference and compares it to state-of-the-art designs that achieve $< 10\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ residual TC. The proposed frequency reference maintains state-of-the-art accuracy over multiple samples over the industrial temperature range, while its calibration complexity and thus manufacturing cost is greatly reduced. This work demonstrates that integrated RC frequency references can be used in wireline applications such as CAN and USB 2.0.

Acknowledgements:

The authors would like to thank Zu-yao Chang for his invaluable contribution and Infineon Technologies for the financial support.

References:

- [1] M. S. McCorquodale et al., "A 0.5-to-480MHz Self-Referenced CMOS Clock Generator with 90ppm Total Frequency Error and Spread-Spectrum Capability," *ISSCC*, pp. 350-351, Feb. 2008.
- [2] S. M. Kashmiri et al., "A Scaled Thermal-Diffusivity-Based 16 MHz Frequency Reference in $0.16\mu\text{m}$ CMOS," *IEEE JSSC*, vol. 47, no. 7, pp. 1535-1545, July 2012.
- [3] Ç. Gürleyük et al., "A CMOS Dual-RC Frequency Reference With ± 200 -ppm Inaccuracy From -45°C to 85°C ," *IEEE JSSC*, vol. 53, no. 12, pp. 3386-3395, Dec. 2018.
- [4] Y. Satoh et al., "A 2.9mW, ± 85 ppm Accuracy Reference Clock Generator Based on RC Oscillator with On-Chip Temperature Calibration," *IEEE Symp. VLSI Circuits*, pp. 1-2, 2014.
- [5] G. Zhang et al., "A $3.2\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ Second-Order Temperature Compensated CMOS On-Chip Oscillator Using Voltage Ratio Adjusting Technique," *IEEE Symp. VLSI Circuits*, pp. C126-C127, 2017.
- [6] S. Pan et al., "A 0.12mm^2 Wien-Bridge Temperature Sensor with 0.1°C (3σ) Inaccuracy from -40°C to 180°C ," *ISSCC*, pp. 184-185, Feb. 2019.
- [7] S. Pan et al., "A Wheatstone Bridge Temperature Sensor with a Resolution FoM of 20fJ.K^2 ," *ISSCC*, pp. 186-187, Feb. 2019.

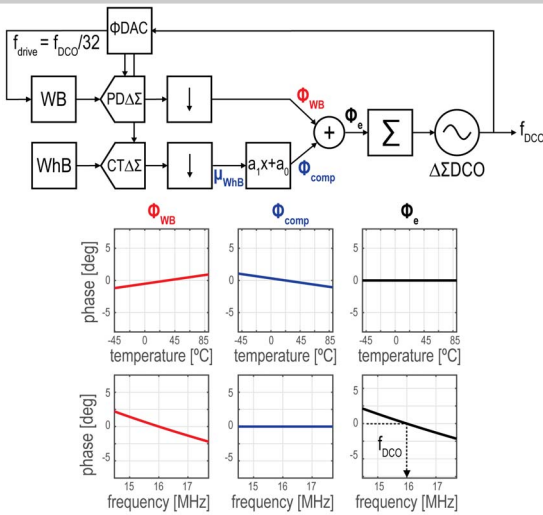


Figure 3.4.1: Block diagram of the proposed frequency reference (top) and simulated phase responses of the Wien Bridge, Wheatstone Bridge and the compensated loop error signal (bottom).

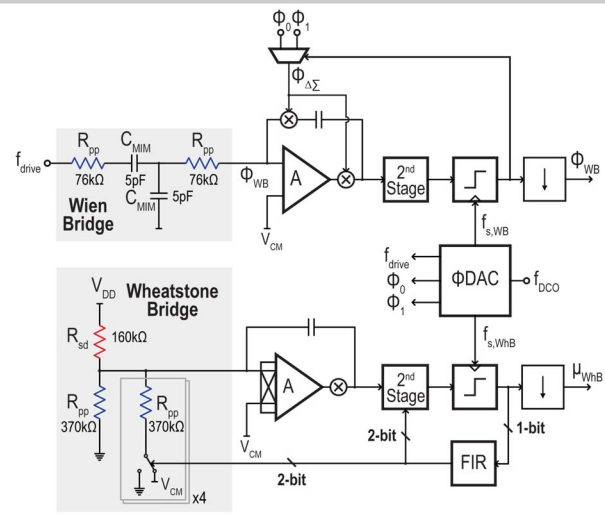


Figure 3.4.2: Simplified single-ended circuit diagrams for the Wien Bridge & PD $\Delta\Sigma$ M (top) and Wheatstone Bridge & CT $\Delta\Sigma$ M with FIR-DAC feedback (bottom).

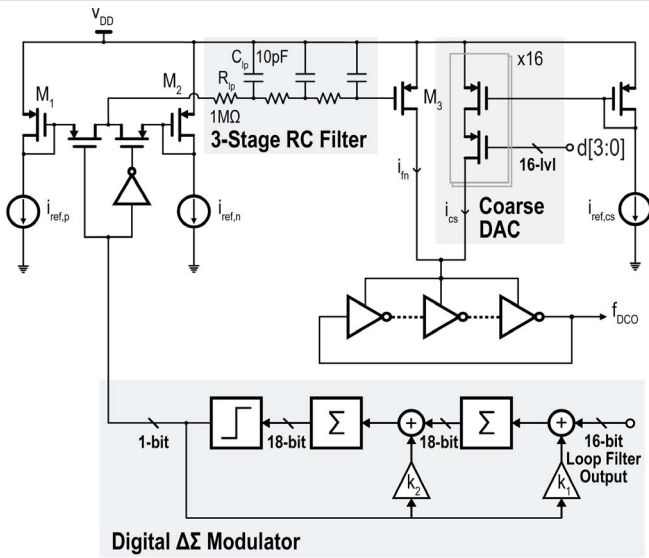


Figure 3.4.3: Circuit diagram of the $\Delta\Sigma$ DCO.

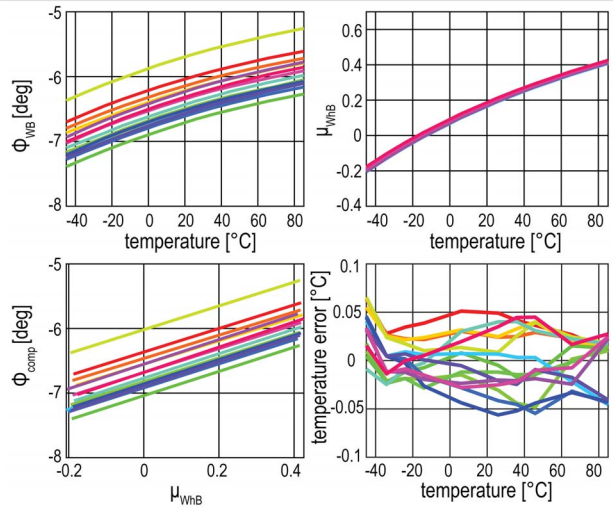


Figure 3.4.4: Measured Wien Bridge (WB) phase (top left), Wheatstone Bridge (WhB) bitstream average (top right), P(.) mapping WhB average to WB phase (bottom left) and WhB temperature-sensing inaccuracy (bottom right).

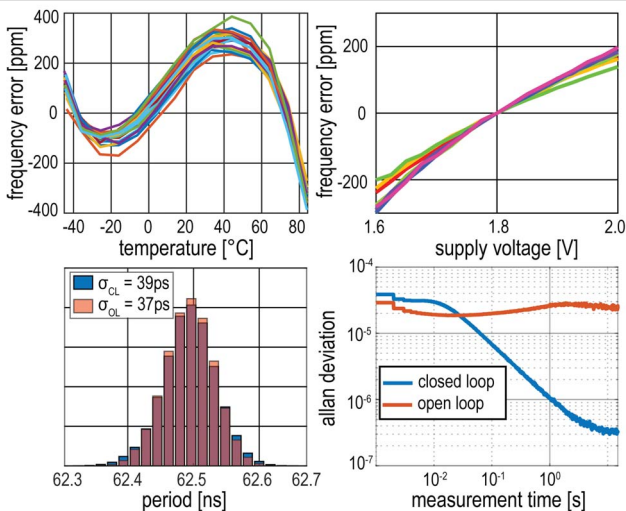


Figure 3.4.5: Measured frequency inaccuracy vs. temperature (20 samples, top left), vs. supply voltage (top right), period jitter (bottom left) and Allan Deviation (bottom right) in closed-loop and open-loop configurations.

	This Work	Gurleyuk [3] JSSC'18	Satoh [4] VLSI'14	Zhang [5] VLSI'17	Chen CICC'19	Liu JSSC'19
Process [nm]	180	180	180	180	180	65
Area [mm ²]	0.3	1.65	1.04	0.17	0.145	0.051
Frequency [MHz]	16	7	2 to 40	24	0.0669	1.05
TC [ppm/°C]	6.15	2.5	2.43	3.2	9.6	4.3
# of Trimming Points	2	2 + Batch	> 4	3	2	> 2
Temperature Range [°C]	-45 to 85	-45 to 85	0 to 70	-40 to 150	-20 to 100	-15 to 55
Supply sensitivity [%/V]	0.12	0.18	0.017	0.03	0.4	4.25
Supply Range [V]	1.6 to 2.0	1.7 to 2.0	1.62 to 1.98	1.8 to 5.0	1.2 to 1.9	0.98 to 1.02
# of Samples	20	8	12	1	5	1
Allan Deviation [ppm]	0.32	0.33	-	-	50	-
Power [μ W]	400	750	2900	200	0.056	69

Figure 3.4.6: Performance summary and comparison table with state-of-the-art.

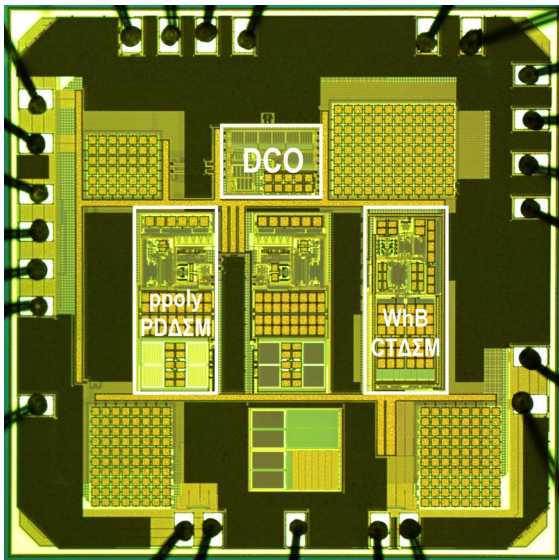


Figure 3.4.7: Die Micrograph.

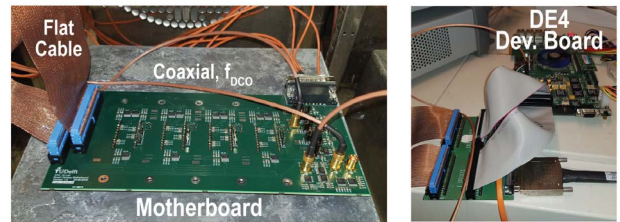
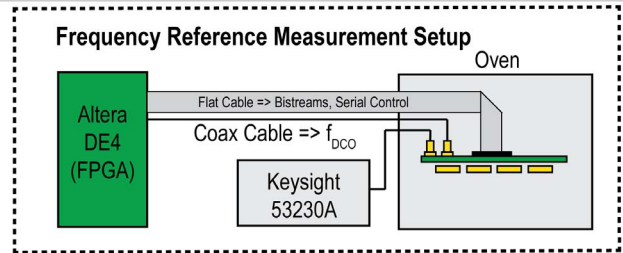


Figure 3.4.S1: The frequency-reference measurement setup (top) consists of a motherboard carrying 4 samples. This is placed in an oven, and the samples are controlled by an FPGA. The PC (via a DAQ card) is only used to control the measurement setup.

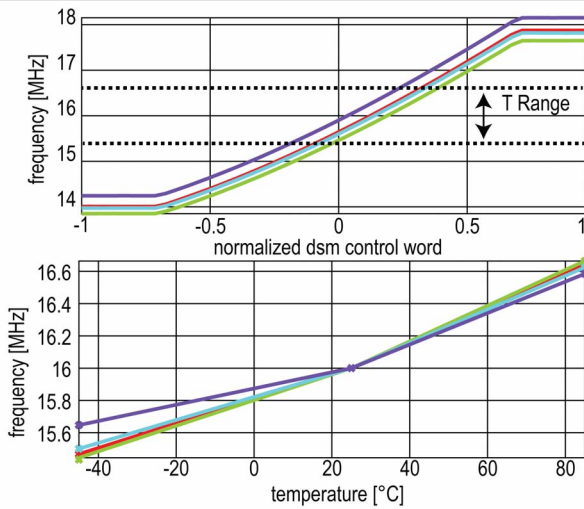


Figure 3.4.S2: DSM control word vs. DCO output frequency (top) and DCO output frequency vs. temperature, after setting the control word at 16MHz at the output (bottom). 4 samples show a comfortable fit.