International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online): 2319-7064
Index Copernicus Value (2013): 6.14 | Impact Factor (2015): 6.391

A Circuitry Implementation Using CMOS Chips

Kondaveni Arun Kumar[1], Ch. Ramesh Babu[2]

[1]M. Tech Student, ECE, SVS Group of Institutions, Telangana, India

[2]Assistant Professor, ECE, SVS Group of Institutions, Telangana, India

Abstract: ***The ring oscillators tend to be appropriate for CMOS technology eats less plastic area as compared to LC tank based oscillators. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is more suitable to ring VCO, while tuning range is pretty small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area. Current Controlled Oscillators will be the critical foundation in high-speed systems. The VCO is very useful circuit because its oscillation frequency set with a preferred value. Current Controlled Oscillator is considered the most significant fundamental foundation for analog, digital plus mixed signal circuits. This paper presents a completely new approach to boost the performance of ring oscillator. The recommended ring VCO shows greater frequency range as compared to existing current starved ring VCO. The VCO is founded on single ended ring oscillator. The variable resistance is implemented using MS transistor and put in the input terminal of each and every inverter. Since the MOS transistors in each and every inverter might be assumed as switches, it might be altered having a resistance. The circuit was produced using .13 m µ CMOS technology with supply current of three.3 V. A VCO wealthy in frequency change from 2.26GHz to 3.50 GHz is accomplished using this method. Simulation results reveal the higher performance in the recommended design as compared to existing current staved ring VCO with regards to oscillation frequency and power consumption. All the simulation of existing and recommended designs have been transported out using Tanner EDA Tool the output frequency of recommended three stage ring VCO which increases with the increase in applied control current. The Three stage recommended ring VCO. Due to its very easy integration ring oscillator found in different programs. Current Controlled Oscillators will be the critical foundation in high-speed systems.***

Keywords: CMOS voltage controlled oscillator, Inverter, Voltage controlled switch, Ring VCO.

1. Introduction

There are numerous types of VCOs: one of these simple is ring oscillator based VCO, that's generally found in time generation subsystems and understanding recovery circuits. The approach of wide frequency selection of the present-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by adjusting the resistance. The Three stage recommended ring VCO. The ring oscillators tend to be appropriate for CMOS technology eats less plastic area as compared to LC tank based oscillators [1]. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is more suitable to ring VCO, while tuning range is pretty small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area. Due to its very easy integration ring oscillator found in different programs. Current Controlled Oscillators will be the critical foundation in high-speed systems. Inverter based oscillators involve some advantages among the other oscillators. The ring oscillators tend to be appropriate for CMOS technology eats less plastic area as compared to LC tank based oscillators. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is more suitable to ring VCO, while tuning range is pretty small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area. The VCO is very useful circuit because its oscillation frequency set with a preferred value. The present-controlled ring oscillator using the current controlled switch is recommended in this particular paper. The recommended ring VCO has high frequency and periodic power consumption as compared to existing current starved ring VCO. Wide straight line tuning frequency range might be accomplished by modifying resistance of MS transistor and vary in line with the gate current.

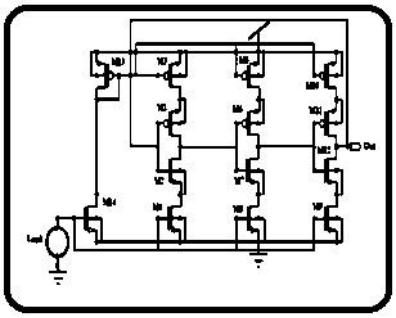


Figure 1: Block Diagram of existing VCO

2. Existing Method

The standard ring oscillator includes inverter as delay stages and volume of delay stages is connected with each other using a series. The development of last stage is offered towards the input of first. The approach of wide frequency selection of the present-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by adjusting the resistance. The Barkhausen criteria ought to be satisfied for oscillation as well as the oscillator must provide a phase shift of p 2 also needs to possess unity current gain. Each delay stage must provide phase shift of N / p where N is the quantity of delay stages [2]. The comfort p phase shift is provided by electricity phase inversion and for that the quantity of delay stages needs to be odd. The current starved ring VCO is presented. The output frequency is controlled by different the delay of each and every inverter stage. The transistors M1and M2 operate becoming an inverter while transistors M3 and M4 become current source which limits the current available to inverters. The current in transistors M13 and M14 are same.

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

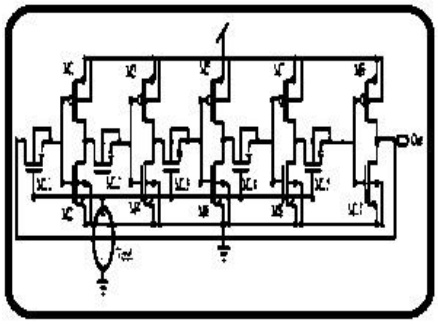


Figure 2: Proposed Voltage Controlled Oscillator

3. Proposed Method

Current Controlled Oscillators would be the critical foundation in high-speed systems. Inclusion from the additional MS transistor based ring VCO is suggested during this paper. The variable resistance is implemented using MS transistor and makes the input terminal of every single inverter. Because the MOS transistors in every single inverter may be assumed as switches, it may be modified getting a resistance [3]. The oscillation frequency of ring VCO relies on Tran's conductance (m G), variable resistance (V R) and capacitance (G C). However, m G and G Care device parameters and assumed to obtain constant. The approach of wide frequency choice of the current-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by modifying the resistance. The 3 stage suggested ring VCO. Within the first delay stage, transistor M7 functions as being a current controlled switch. All of the simulation of existing and suggested designs include been moved out using Tanner EDA Tool the output frequency of suggested three stage ring VCO which increases with the rise in applied control current [4]. Control current remains varied from 1V to three. With corresponding output frequency from 2260.65MHz to 3441.71 MHz with variation in power consumption from 31.08µW to 52.21µW. The ring oscillators are usually suitable for CMOS technology consume less food plastic area as in comparison to LC tank based oscillators. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is much more appropriate to ring VCO, while tuning range is fairly small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area. The simulation most up to date entries for suggested five stage ring VCO. Control current remains varied from 1V to three.0V with corresponding output frequency from 1237.89 MHz to 1995.56 MHz, the deviation in power consumption from 34.67µW to 55.60 µW. The output frequency and power consumption variation with control current is presented. The 3 stage ring VCO shows nearly liner relation between control current and frequency of oscillation. The ring oscillators are usually suitable for CMOS technology consume less food plastic area as in comparison to LC tank based oscillators. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is much more appropriate to ring VCO, while tuning range is fairly small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area [5]. As control current increases output frequency and power consumption also increases. The suggested ring VCO shows greater frequency range as in comparison to existing current starved ring VCO. The approach of wide frequency choice of the current-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by modifying the resistance.

4. Conclusion

Enhanced performance ring VCO continues to be presented within this paper. The suggested ring VCO shows greater frequency range as in comparison to existing current starved ring VCO. The approach of wide frequency selection of the current-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by manipulating the resistance. The variable resistance is implemented using MS transistor and added in the input terminal of every inverter. Because the MOS transistors in every inverter could be assumed as switches, it may be changed with a resistance. Inclusion of an additional MS transistor based ring VCO is suggested within this paper. The output frequency shows almost straight line exposure to the control current. The approach of wide frequency selection of the current-controlled ring oscillator is accomplished by manipulating the resistance. The 3 stages suggested ring VCO. The ring oscillators tend to be more suitable for CMOS technology eat less plastic area as in comparison to LC tank based oscillators. The phase noise performance of LC VCO is preferable to ring VCO, while tuning range is comparatively small, on nick inductors occupy large nick area. The performance of suggested three stage ring VCO continues to be in comparison with existing one and shows better performance when it comes to power consumption and frequency range as in comparison to existing current starved ring VCO. All of the simulation of existing and suggested designs include been carried out using Tanner EDA Tool the output frequency of suggested three stage ring VCO which increases with the rise in applied control current.

References

[1] Vishal, Shruti Suman, K. G. Sharma, P. K. Ghosh, " Design of Ring Oscillator based VCO with Improved Performance," in Innovative Systems Design and Engineering- IISTE, Vol. 5, no. 2, February 2014, pp. 31-41.

[2] Jayna Chawala, *"Comparative study of CMOS voltage controlled" A Thesis of Master of Technology (VLSI Design & CAD), June, 2006.*

[3] M. R Halesh, K. R Rasane, and H. Rohini "Design and Implementation of Voltage Control Oscillator (VCO) Using 180 nm Technology" *Springer - Verlag Berin Heidelberg*, CCIS125, pp. 472-478, 2011.

[4] Minh-Hai Nguyen, Cong-Kha Pham"A wide frequency range and adjustable Duty Cycle CMOS Ring Voltage Controlled Oscillator" Third International Confrence on Communication and electronics, ISBN:978-1-4244-7055-6, pp.107-109, Aug 2010

[5] B. Razvi, *"Design of Analog CMOS Integrated Circuits", Tata McGraw- Hill, Third edition, 2001.*

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY