

# A 1.2V Low-Power 2.4GHz 0.18μm CMOS Quadrature VCO

X. Redondo, J. Pallarés, **F. Vila**, L. Terés  
and F. Serra-Graells

System Integration Department  
Institut de Microelectrònica de Barcelona  
Centre Nacional de Microelectrònica - CSIC  
Spain

November 2008

# 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions



# 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

## 5 Capacitive Bench

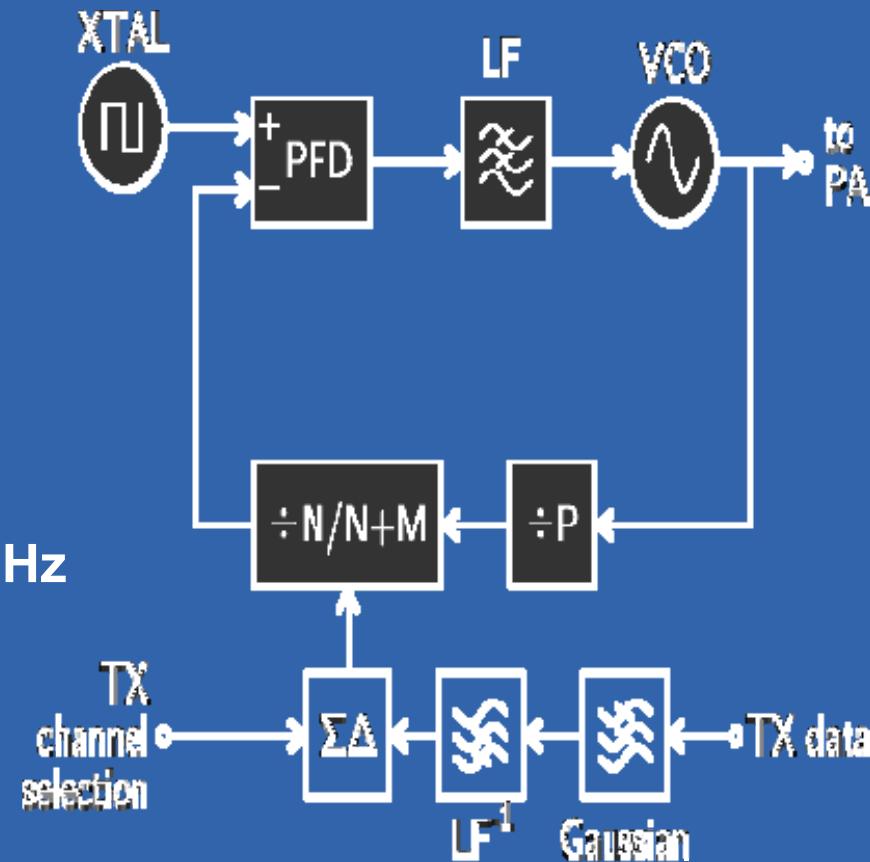
## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions

# Scenario

- ▶ Very Low-Power Superheterodyne TX/RX
- ▶ PLL with Sigma-Delta Modulation
- ▶ QVCO specs:
  - ✓ Frequency BandWidth: 2.40-2.48GHz
  - ✓ Phase noise at 1Mhz: -72dBc/Hz
  - ✓ Phase noise at 2Mhz: -95dBc/Hz
  - ✓ Phase noise at 3Mhz: -105dBc/Hz
  - ✓ Quadrature 90°
  - ✓ Low-Gain < 30MHz/V
  - ✓ Very Low-Power < 1mW at 1.2V Power Supply
  - ✓ Technology: 0.18μm 1poly 6 metal 1.8V



## 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

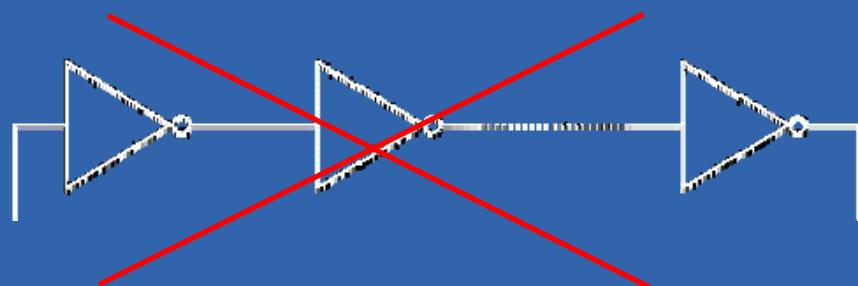
## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

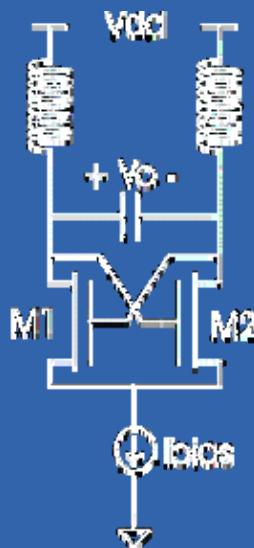
## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions

## ► Ring Oscillator



## ► LC Oscillator



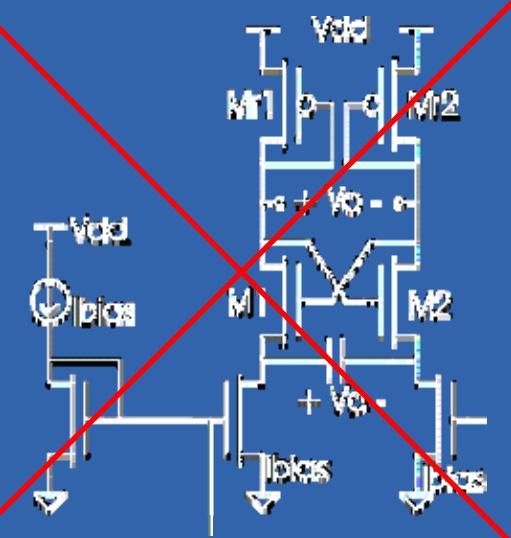
## Avantatges:

- Low phase noise
- One transistor Oscillators
- High frequency resonators
- High spectral purity

## Drawbacks:

- Low Q factor

## ► Relaxation Oscillator



1 Introduction

2 VCO Topology

### 3 Quadrature Generation

4 Bias Control

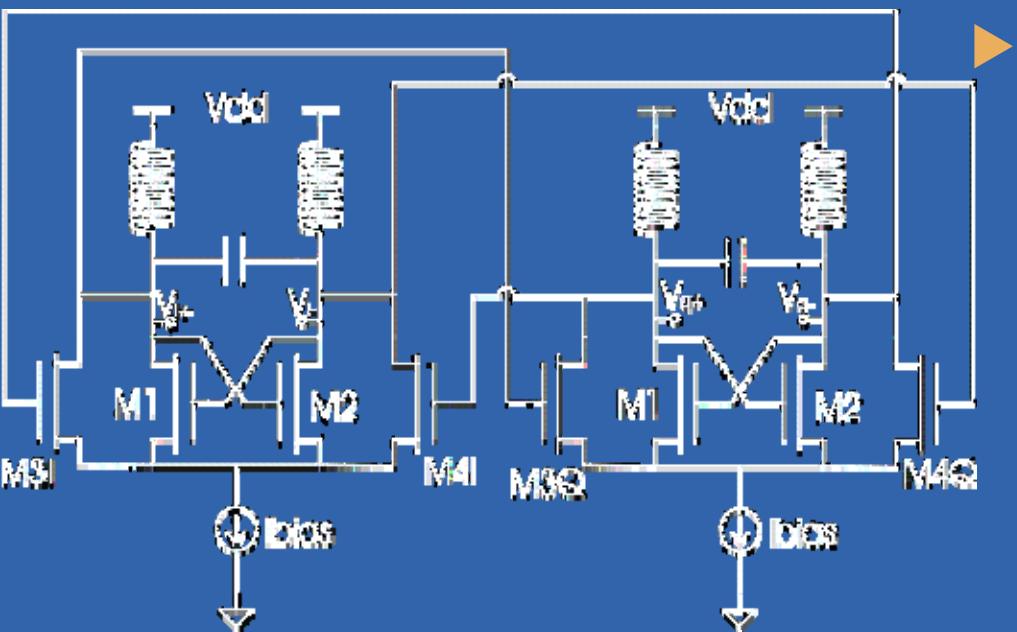
5 Capacitive Bench

6 Physical Design

7 Experimental Results

8 Conclusions

# Active quadrature



## Simulation Results

Output Voltage = 550 mVpp

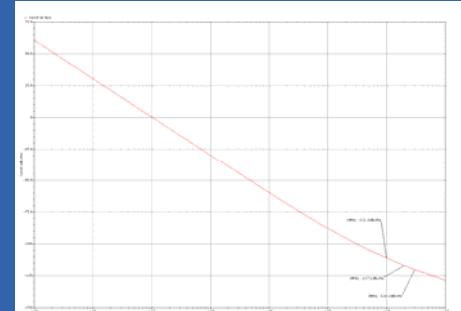
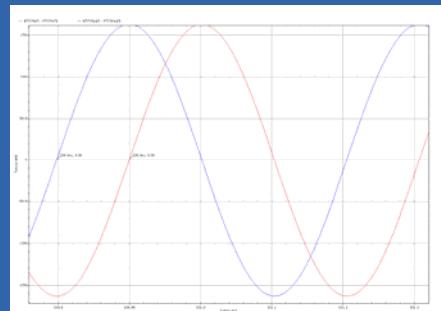
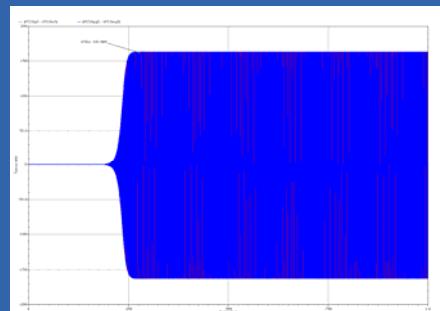
Stabilization Time = 90 ns

Quadrature Error = 0.2°

Phase noise (3MHz) = -120dBc/Hz

Harmonic difference = 50 dB

Mismatch immunity ↑



## 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

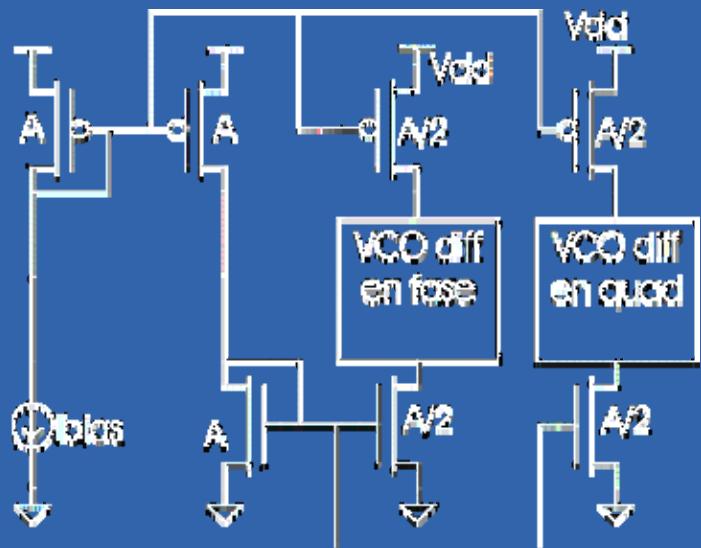
## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

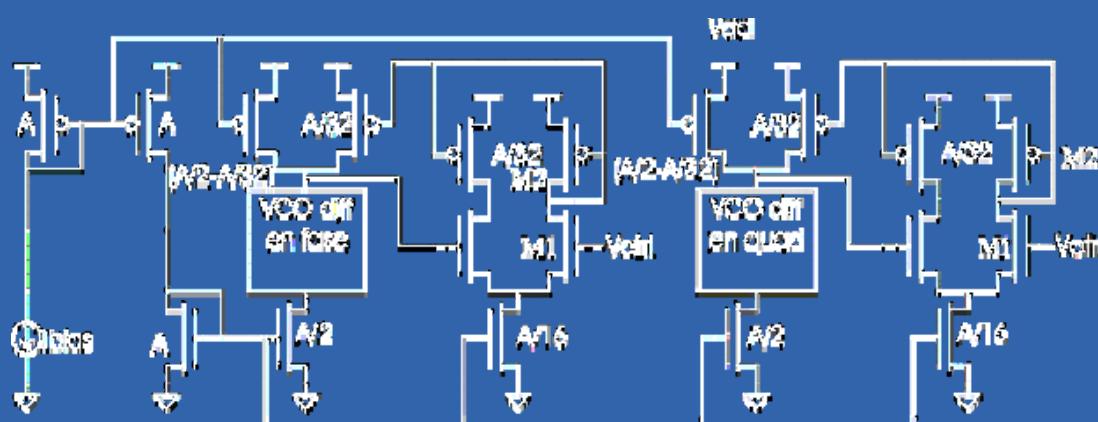
## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions

► Double current source

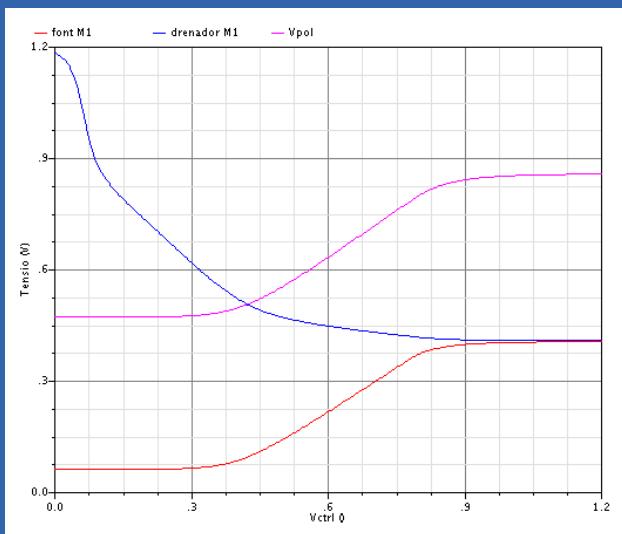
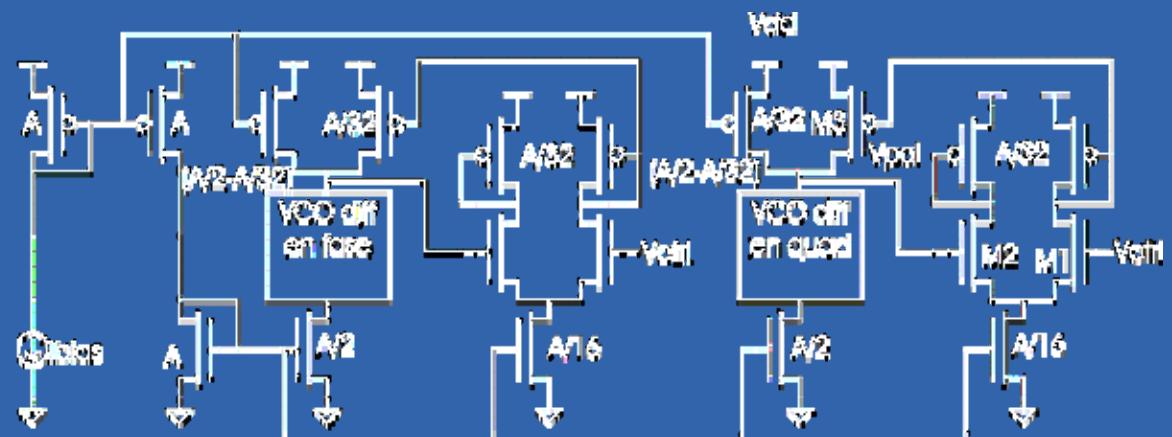


► Polarization control using reference follower



► Simulation Results

► Modified follower



## 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

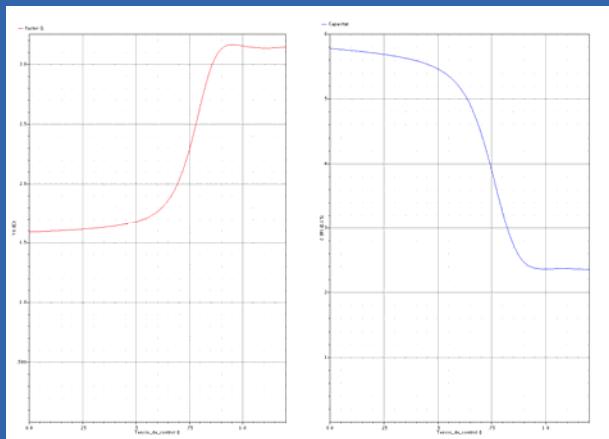
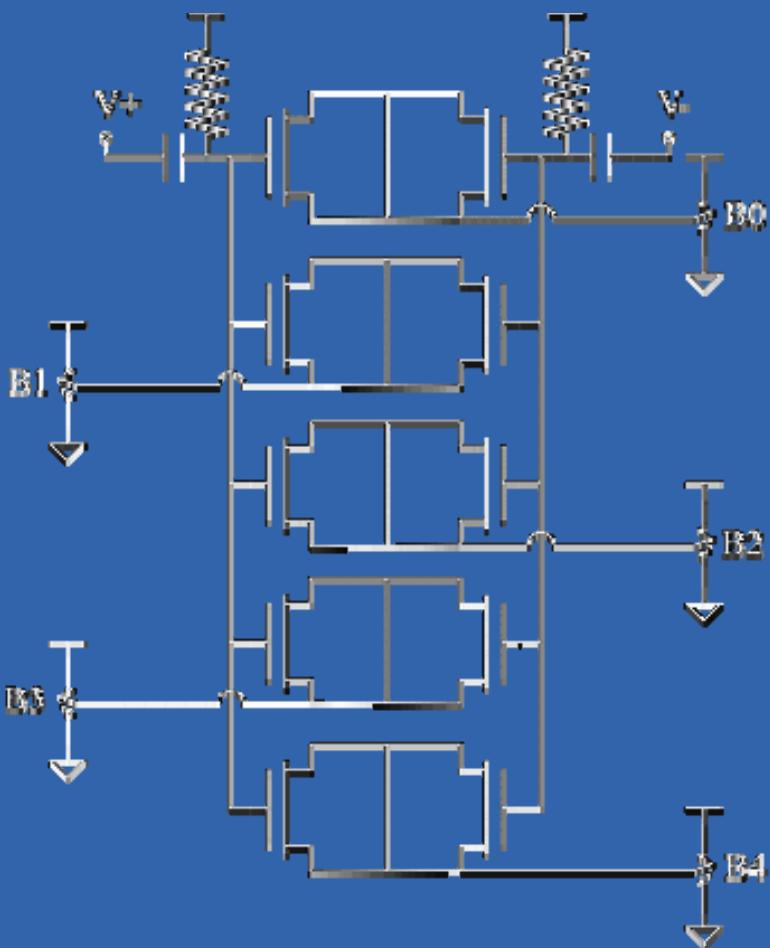
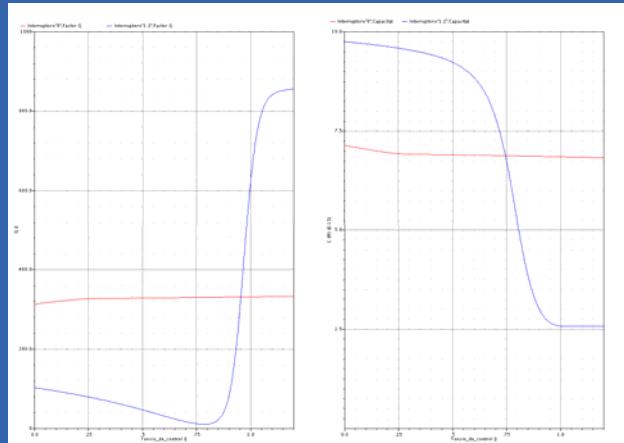
## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions

## ► Switch plus Transistor



## ► MIM plus Switch

CMIM↑↑

## 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

## 5 Capacitive Bench

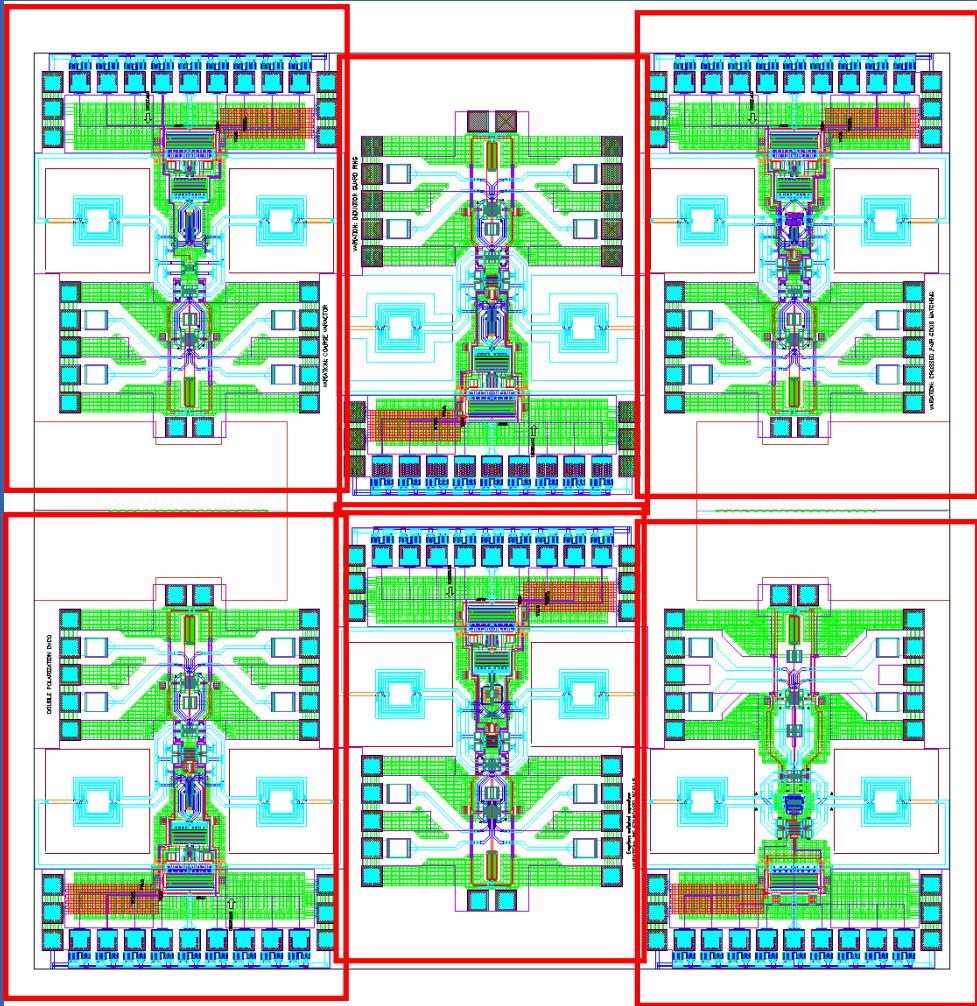
## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

## 8 Conclusions

# Full-Custom Layout Design

- ▶ Reference QVCO
- ▶ QVCO2 No-bias control
- ▶ QVCO3 Varactor
- ▶ QVCO4 N-Well Inductor
- ▶ QVCO5 Optimized Layout
- ▶ QVCO6 Standard Cells



## 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

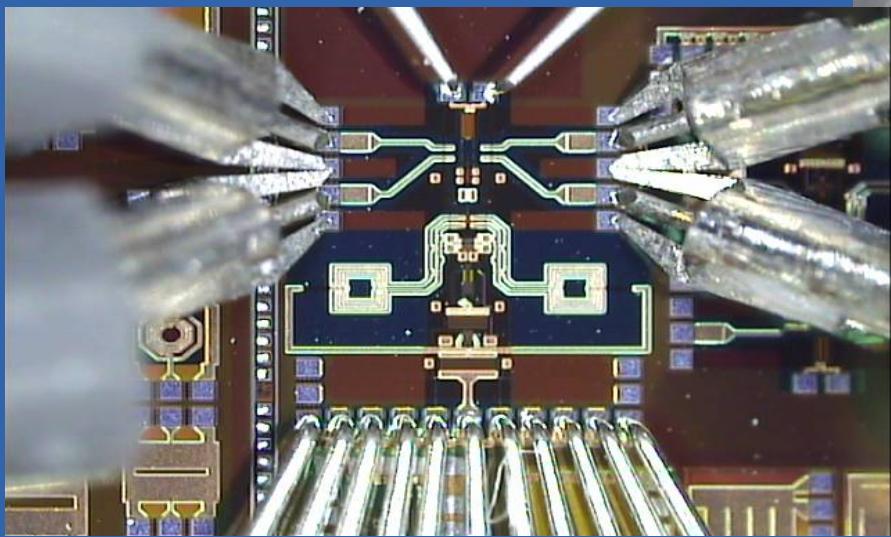
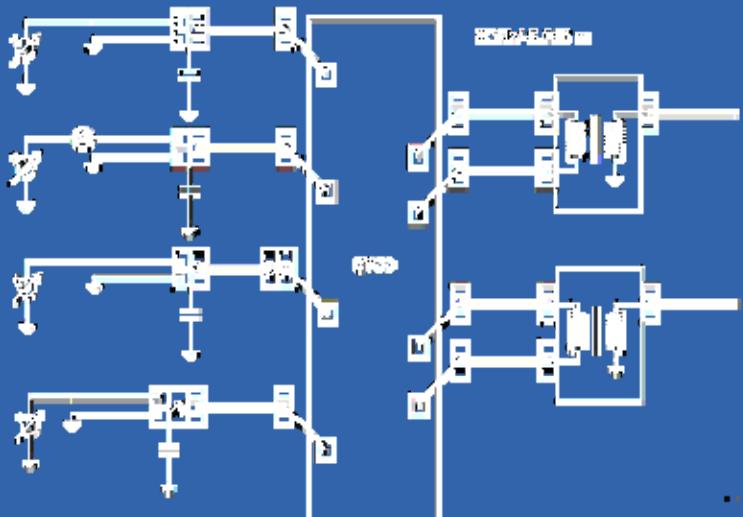
## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

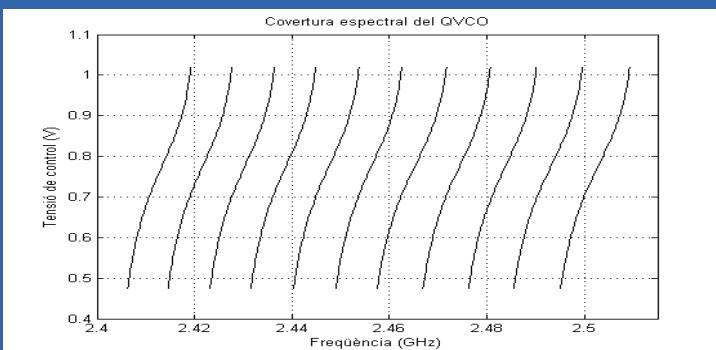
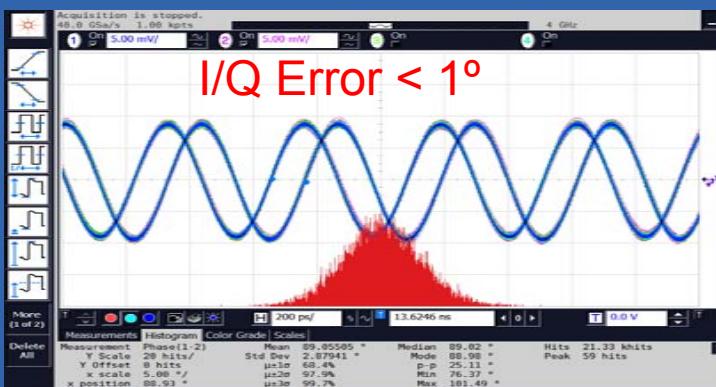
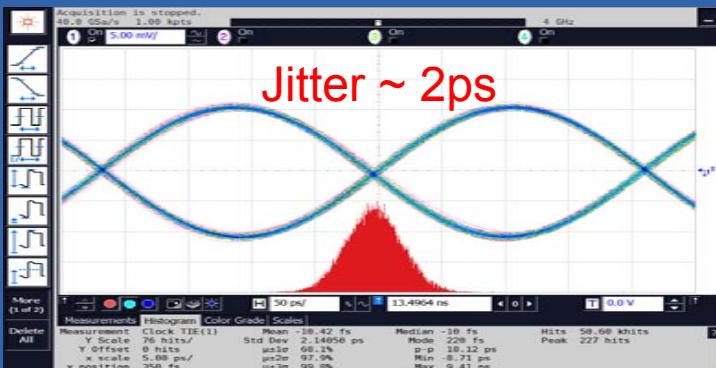
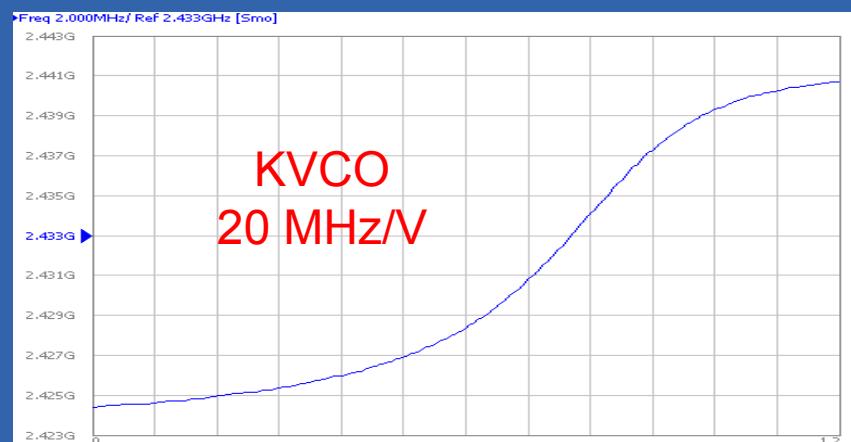
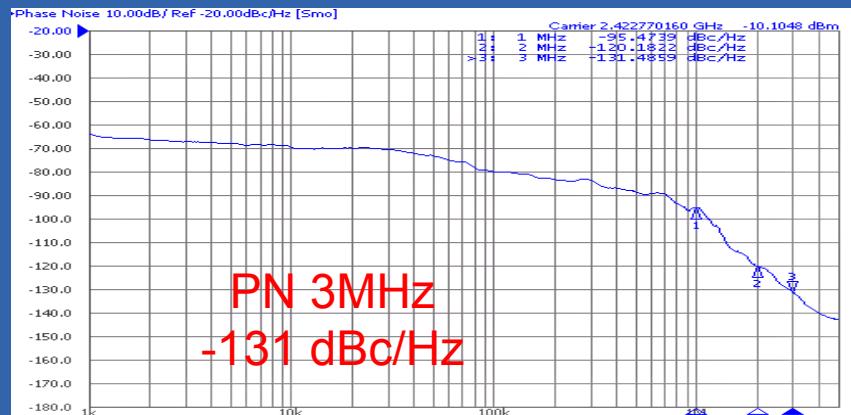
## 8 Conclusions

# Test bench



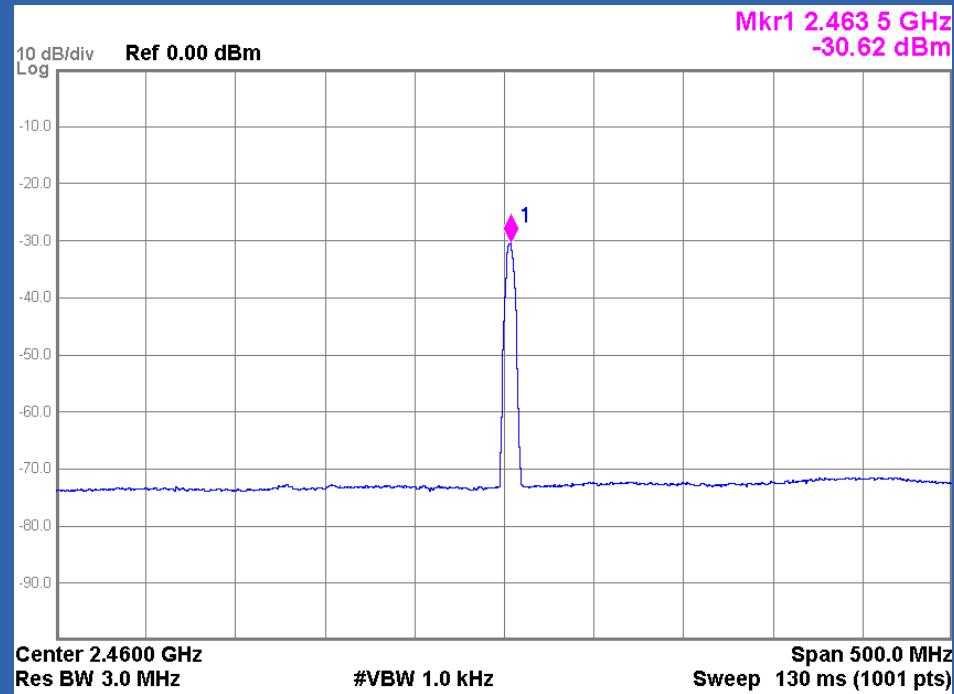
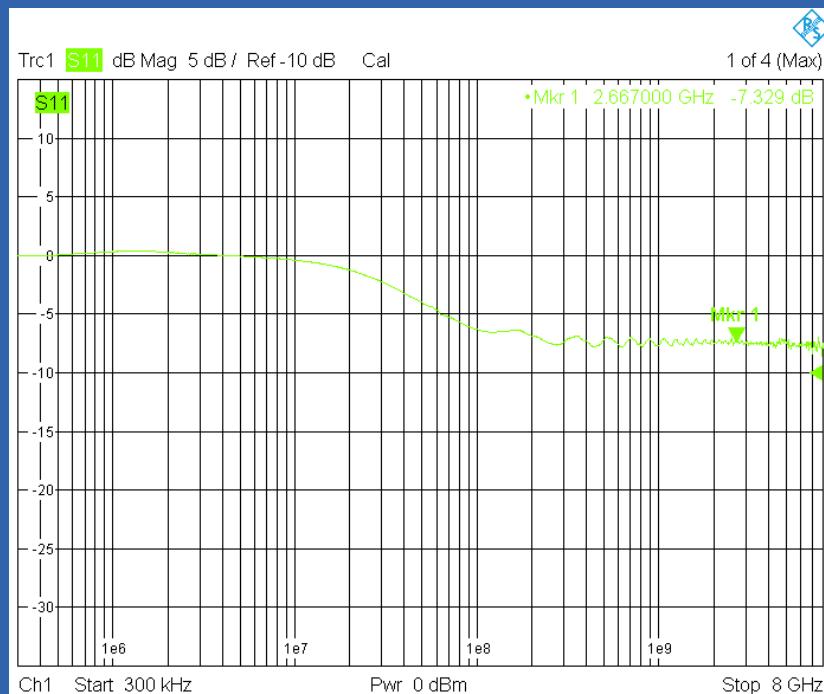
# Reference QVCO Results

- ▶ Power: 700 $\mu$ A at 1.2V; Freq.: 2.45GHz



# Output Power

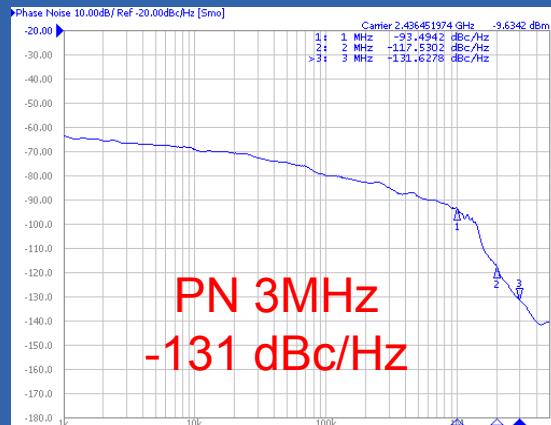
- ▶ Test bench attenuation: 5.5 dB; Buffers gain : -18 dB.



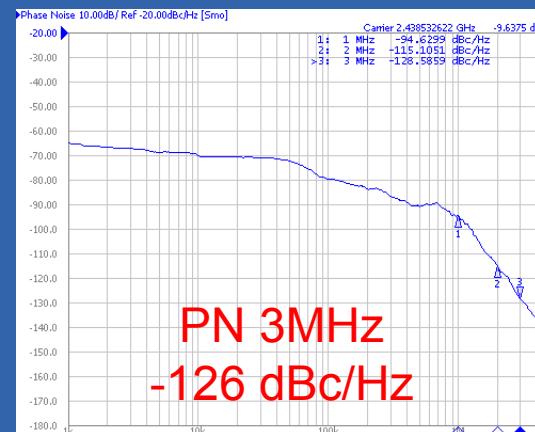
Output Voltage = 500 mVpp

# Comparison with different versions

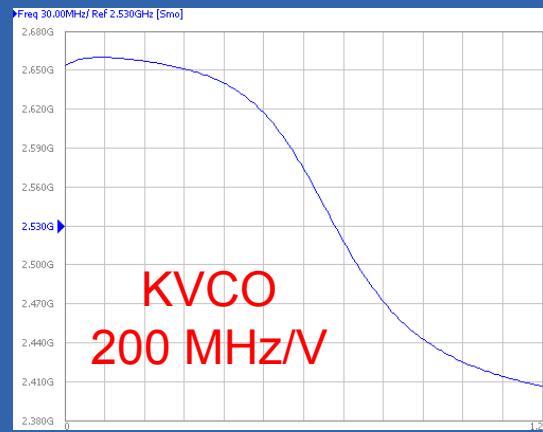
► Phase noise in QVCO2.



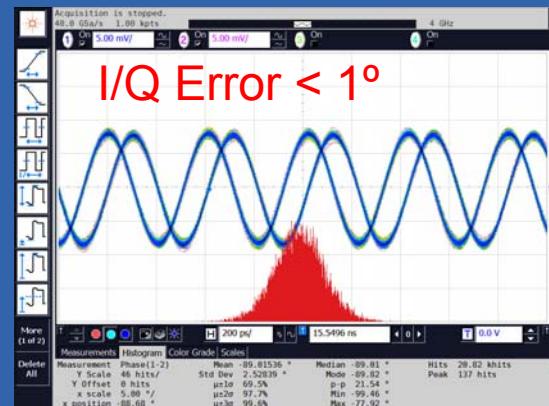
► Phase noise in QVCO4.



► Coarse Gain in QVCO3.

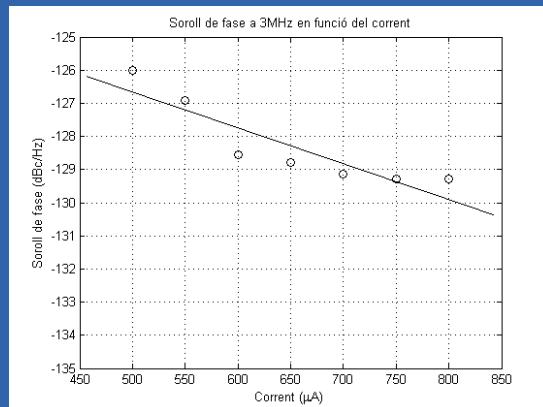


► Quadrature Error in QVCO5.

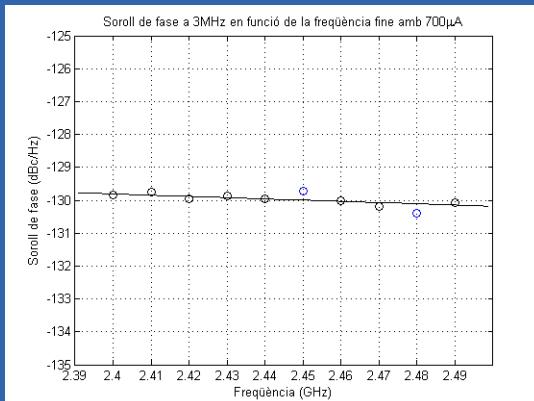


# Parametric results

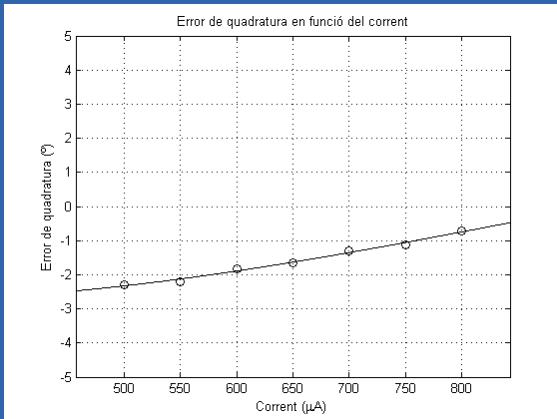
► Phase noise vs Current.



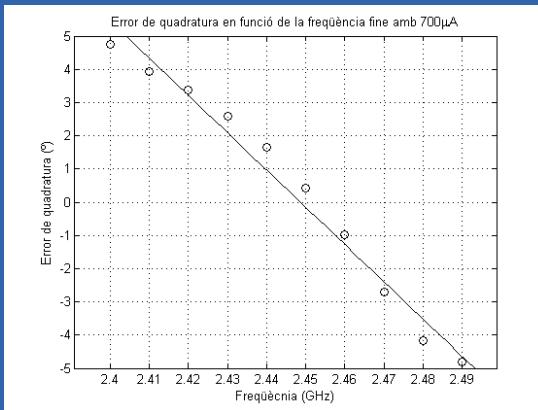
► Phase noise vs Frequency.



► Quadrature Error vs Current.



► Quadrature Error vs Frequency.



# State of art comparison

► Figure of Merit:

$$\text{FOM} = -L(\Delta f) + 20 \cdot \log \left[ \frac{f_{\text{osc}}}{\Delta f} \right] - 10 \cdot \log(P_D)$$

Referència	V <sub>DD</sub> [V]	I <sub>DD</sub> [mA]	P <sub>D</sub> [mW]	F <sub>osc</sub> [GHz]	Δf [MHz]	L(Δf) [dBc/Hz]	FOM [-]
This work	1.20	0.70	0.84	2.50	3.00	-131.68	190.85
	1.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	1.00	-120.3	188.87
	1.30	16.00	20.80	2.27	3.00	-140.00	184.40
	1.80	3.20	5.76	5.50	1.00	-115.00	182.20
	2.00	15.00	30.00	1.57	0.60	-133.50	187.08
	2.50	8.00	20.00	1.85	3.00	-143.00	185.79
	1.25	1.74	2.18	2.01	1.00	-124.00	186.69
	1.20	4.40	5.28	6.00	1.00	-117.00	185.34
	1.80	9.70	17.46	5.00	1.00	-125.60	187.16
	2.50	8.75	21.88	5.20	1.00	-124.00	184.92
	0.70	7.40	5.18	2.40	1.00	-124.90	185.36
	1.80	6.00	10.80	2.60	0.10	-105.00	182.97
	1.80	1.60	2.88	2.40	3.00	-131.50	184.97
	1.20	12.25	14.70	2.45	1.00	-120.00	176.11

# 1 Introduction

## 2 VCO Topology

## 3 Quadrature Generation

## 4 Bias Control

## 5 Capacitive Bench

## 6 Physical Design

## 7 Experimental Results

# 8 Conclusions

# Conclusions

- ▶ Great results on **phase noise**.
- ▶ **Remarkable** results in **FOM**
- ▶ **Low-current** and **Low-Power Supply**.
- ▶ Varactor vs **capacitors bench**.
- ▶ Importance of **mismatch** in quadrature generation.
- ▶ **Amplitude noise** appears in very-low amplitude **output**.
- ▶ **Effective bias control** improvement.

*Thank you for  
your attention!!!*

