

Alireza Imani and Prof. Hossein Hashemi
Ming Hsieh Department of Electrical Engineering

Motivation

Amplitude Noise, Phase Noise and Jitter

Ideal Oscillator

Active core
Passive resonator

Power vs Frequency: ω_0

Amplitude vs Time: $a \cos(\omega_0 t)$

Real Oscillator

Active core
Passive resonator

Power vs Frequency: Phase Noise

Amplitude vs Time: Jitter

Waveform: $(a + a_n(t)) \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$

Jitter in Data Conversion

Clock with Jitter: $\cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$

S&H

Waveform: $V_{in}(nT + \tau_n)$

SNDR [dB] vs BW [Hz]

Basic Model

Noise Factor = F

Active core
Passive resonator

Loaded Quality Factor = Q

Power on Resonator = P_s

$S_{\phi}(\Omega) \propto \frac{(\omega_0)^2}{2Q} \frac{2FK_B T}{P_s} \frac{1}{\Omega^2}$

$\propto \frac{2FK_B T}{P_s}$

Miniaturization

DRO vs NEMS Resonator (1 μ m)

- Complex systems in small form factors
- Power reduction due to lower weight (e.g., space applications)
- Lower quality factor of resonator
- Smaller resonator power handling (e.g., nonlinear behavior at larger power levels)

Oscillator Noise Analysis with Linear Resonator

Linear Resonator Model

AIN Piezoelectric Thin Film Bulk Acoustic Resonator (FBAR)

Equivalent Circuit Model

$R_s = 1 \Omega$
 $L_m = 450 \text{ nH}$
 $R_m = 1.68 \Omega$
 $C_0 = 1.1 \text{ pF}$
 $C_m = 25 \text{ fF}$

Noise Analysis and Power scaling

P_{res} (Resonator Power)

$N^2 P_{res}$ (Noise Power)

$I_{BIAS} \uparrow \Rightarrow P_{res} \uparrow \Rightarrow PN \downarrow$

AM Noise PSD: Lorentzian

FM Noise PSD: Constant

PM Noise PSD: $\propto 1/\Omega$

Small-Signal S-parameter Measurement and Modeling

Simulated (Model) vs Measured

AM Noise SDE

$$a^*(t) = f(a(t), I_{BIAS}) + \frac{I_n(t)}{\lambda C_2} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$$

Deterministic Term + Stochastic Term

PM Noise SDE

$$\phi^*(t) = \frac{I_n(t)}{\lambda C_2 a(t)} \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$$

Standard Diffusion Process

Oscillator Noise Analysis with Nonlinear Resonator

Proposed Nonlinear Resonator Model

2-tone IMD_3 Measurement Setup

Peak IMD_3 Level (dBm) vs Offset Frequency (Hz)

Noise Analysis

FBAR with Nonlinearity and Memory Effects

$V(t) = a(t) \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$

AM Noise PSD: Lorentzian

FM Noise PSD: Memory Effect, Nonlinearity

PM Noise PSD: Linear, Nonlinear Resonator

Proposed Model

$R_s = 1 \Omega$
 $C_0 = 1.1 \text{ pF}$
 $R_m = 1.68 \Omega$
 $R_0 = 8 \Omega$
 $C_m = 25 \text{ fF}$

$L(h(t)) = \frac{s \omega_0}{s^2 + s \frac{\omega_0}{Q_{NL}} + \omega_0^2}$

$\Phi(I) = 450 \text{ nH} \cdot (I + 0.05 I^3 + .15 (I * h)^2 I)$

$Q_{NL} = 37500$

Nonlinearity, Memory

Standard Diffusion Process

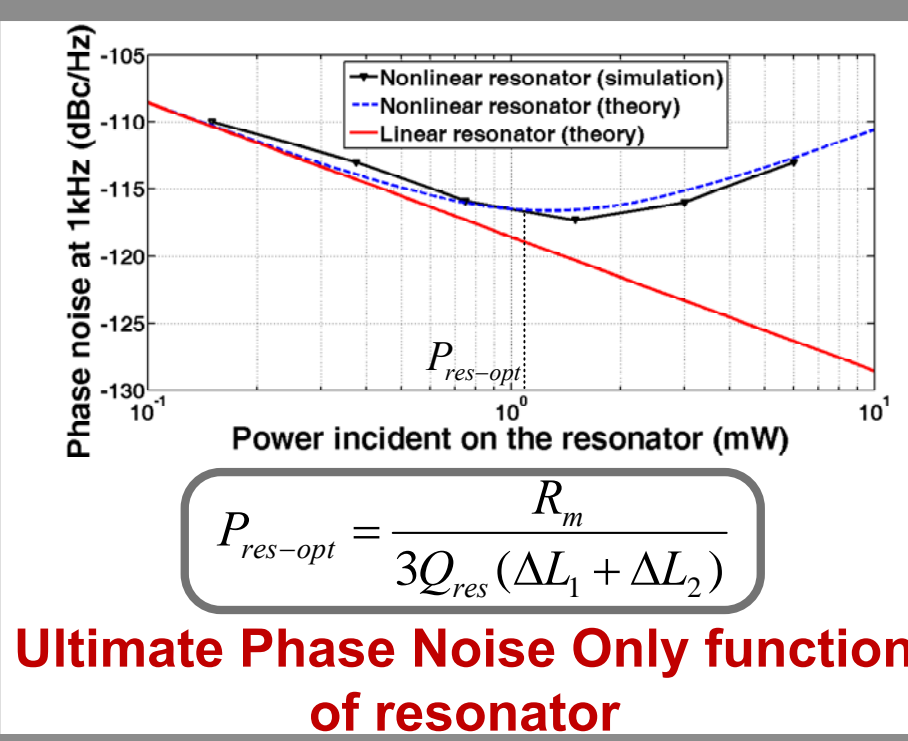
$$a^*(t) = f(a(t), I_{BIAS}) + \frac{I_n(t)}{\lambda C_2} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi(t))$$

Nonlinearity and Memory Effect

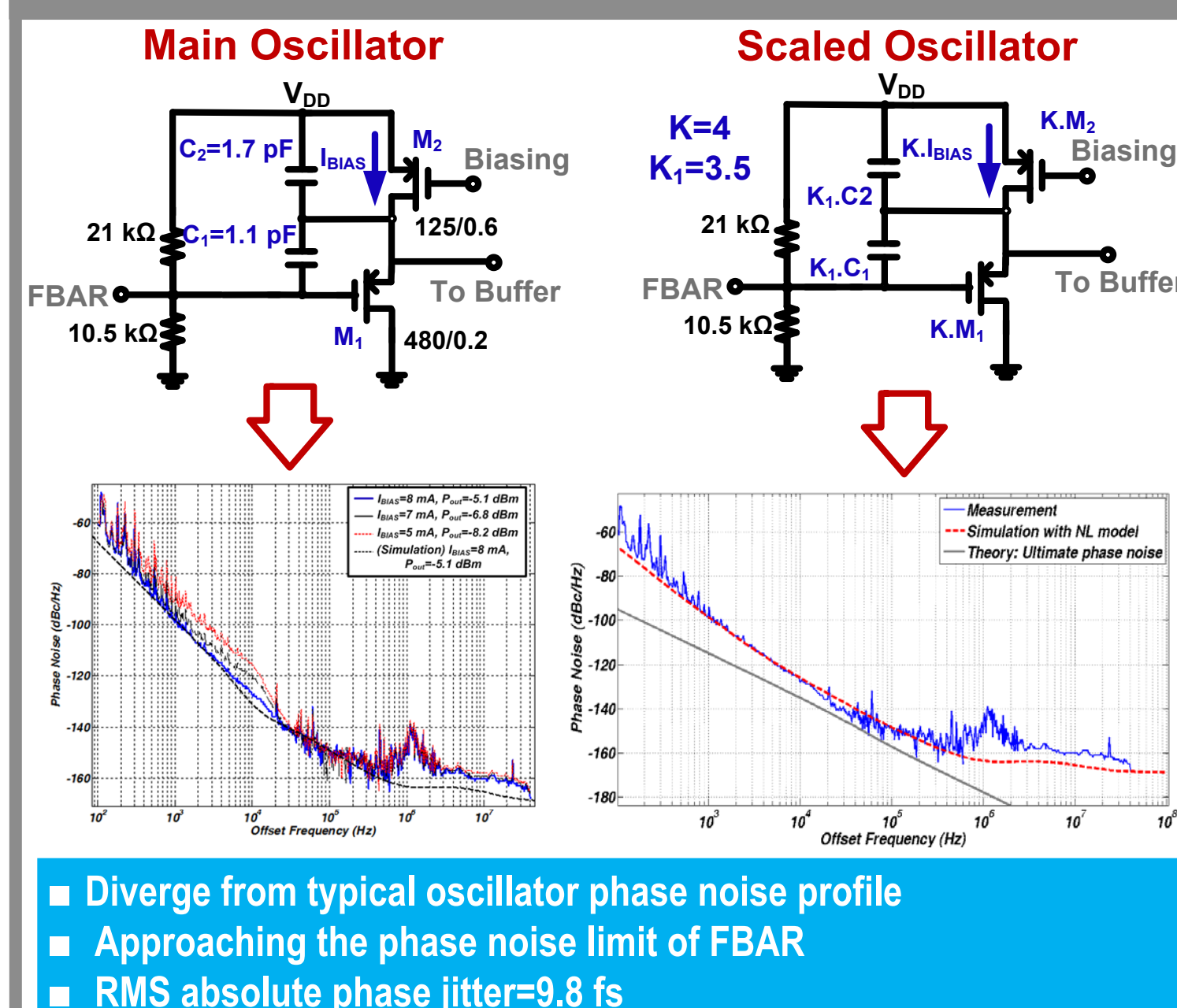
$$\phi^*(t) = \frac{I_n(t)}{\lambda C_2 a(t)} \sin(\omega_0 t + \phi(t)) - N_1 \Delta L_1 a(t)^2 - N_2 \Delta L_2 a_{LP}(t)^2$$

- Use quasi-harmonic approximations and averaging to form SDEs
- Use properties of Ito stochastic integrals to solve the SDEs

Ultimate Phase Noise



Schematics and Measurements



Comparison Table

Resonator	Frequency (GHz)	PN @ 1 kHz	PN @ 10 kHz	PN @ 100 kHz	PN @ 10 MHz	Jitter (fs)	Power (mW)
This Work	FBAR ($Q_{series} = 1500$)	1.5	-100	-125	-145	-160	9.8 (w/ buffer)
Elec. Dev. Letter, 2008	FBAR ($Q_{series} = 1000$)	0.6	-100	-130	-149	-152	40 (w/o buffer)
TMTT 2008	Air Dielectric Cavity ($Q = 200,000$)	10	-160	-170	-	-	Output Power = 28 dBm
Vectron.com	SAW ($Q = 9800$)	1.97	-90	-118	-139	-158	14

Conclusion & Future Work

- Model nonlinearity and memory effect of miniature resonators
- Analysis of oscillators with NL resonators
- 1.5 GHz FBAR oscillator with 9.8 fs jitter
- Exploit nonlinearity to enhance oscillator phase noise
- Investigate other miniature resonators' nonlinearity effects

[1] A. Imani, H. Hashemi, "Monolithic low phase-noise CMOS FBAR nonlinear oscillators," GOMACTech, 2012.
[2] A. Imani, H. Hashemi, "Analysis and design of low phase noise oscillators with nonlinear resonators," Submitted to TMTT, 2012.