



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 6 Issue: VI Month of publication: June 2018

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2018.6246>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

A Review on Design and Analysis of Low Power PLL for Digital Applications

Ashish Tiwari¹, Renu Prabha Sahu²

¹Assistant professor, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication, FET-SSGI, Bhilai.

²M.Tech Scholar, Department of Electronics and Telecommunication, FET-SSGI, Bhilai.

Abstract: *This paper discusses the challenges and outcomes in designing the low power PLL for digital applications. PLL being an important block for providing clocking scheme in many electronic circuits raises the requirement of decreasing the power with the growing CMOS technology. The state of art designs adopted is critically reviewed and improvements are suggested.*

Keywords: *PLL, CMOS, Clocking, Power, Digital Applications*

I. INTRODUCTION

The PLL is the predominant and constructing a part of Digital electronics, communication (wireless and wire-line) and excessive-speed (Low propagation delay) digital methods. A PLL designed by means of built-in CMOS has executed the fine importance within the last few many years considering the fact that of the high performance system design within the digital and communication area. It is in actual fact utilized in many methods for frequency synthesis, clock/data restoration, clock de-skewing, and many others. For an IC, the important element to be regarded for its designing is its low power consumption (because of smaller chip dimension) and increased operating speed. Right here enhancement of speed isn't the major obstacle; here the focus is more commonly on reduction of power consumption via PLL as a lot as viable. There are basic components present inside PLL whose circuitry might be modified to obtain the desired outcomes, without effecting different fundamental phenomenon.

II. PAGE LAYOUT

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. A brief description of the PLL is described in section III. Section IV contains the architecture adopted so far for low power PLL design. And conclusions are drawn in section V.

III. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PLL

PLL can be seen as a circuit which synchronizes an output signal (generated by an oscillator) with a reference or provided input signal in phase as well as frequency [1].

In the synchronizing state, which is also referred to as “the locked state”, the phase error which occurs between the output signal and the input or reference signal remains either constant or is zero. However, if in the process due to some discrepancy a phase error has some value rather than zero or constant, a control mechanism gets triggered, which acts upon oscillator to counter-balance the obtained resulted phase error in such a way that it will be reduced to minimum until it is matched. As the control system locks (matches) the phase of the output signal to the phase of the reference signal. Hence it is named, “Phase-locked loop”.

The important feature to note here is that, the PLL is not only responsible to set a fixed relationship between its output clock phase and the input or reference clock phase but it also keeps track on the subsequent phase that changes within its bandwidth.

Due to its characteristics features, the PLL has been used for communication network systems and other circuits which require a data synchronization, clock recovery and frequency multiplier.

It ensures the system and circuit engineers with a high extent of freedom to generate well-timed on-chip clocks in great performance digital systems. PLL consists of PFD (Phase Frequency Detector), Charge pump, Loop filter and VCO (Voltage Control Oscillator), these are the basic building blocks of the PLL.

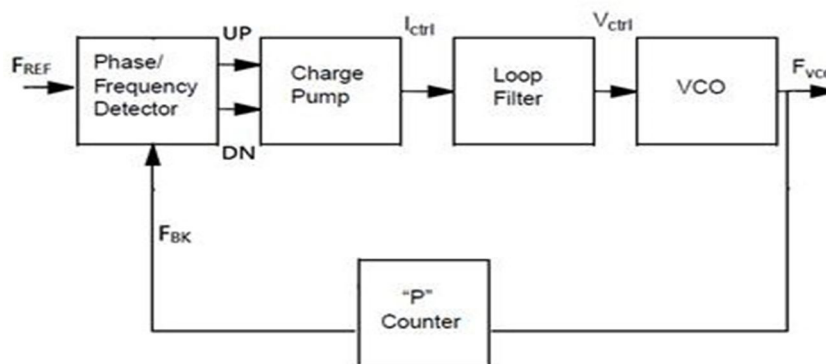


Fig. 1 Basic Building Block diagram of PLL

A. PFD (Phase Frequency Detector)

It is basically used to compare the phase of feedback signal from VCO with the phase of input or reference signal and generate outputs (UP or DOWN) as per the Phase difference also known as phase error. UP signal will be HIGH, when phase of input or reference signal leads towards VCO output signal else DOWN signal will be HIGH.

B. Charge pump (CP)

It mainly used for conversion of the digital output of PFD into the current signal, such that a stable controllable signal has been generated for oscillator to control the oscillation frequency. Charge pump stores the charge in the capacitor of Loop Filter and charges or discharges the capacitor of the Low pass filter as per the provided UP or DOWN signal of the PFD..

C. Loop Filter

The loop filter is the heart of PLL. It is very important to choose the loop filter values appropriately, as any random values may either lead to the long oscillation of loop without reaching the locked state or it may happen that for once it is locked, but for small variations in the input data may cause the loop to unlock. It is used to stabilize the system and achieve the desired response.

D. VCO

The voltage controlled oscillators is the very important device component of this feedback system that helps to produce the essential frequency output (Fref) in the PLL. Depending upon control voltage of the low pass filter, the VCO generates a reference signal that matches the frequency. An oscillator is an independent system which gives a periodic output without any input signal. A voltage controlled oscillator is an electronic oscillator designed such that its input voltage controls its oscillation frequency, in PLL it increases or decreases output frequency as per the control voltage produced by the charge pump. The basic block diagram of the PLL is shown in the Fig. 1.

IV.ARCHITECTURE ADOPTED FOR LOW POWER PLL DESIGN

Zafer Ozgiir Gursoy et.al (2003) have given paper in which it is designed, verified, system integrated and physically realized a high-speed monolithic phase locked loop (PLL) based high performance clock and data recovery (CDR) circuit(as shown in Fig. 2) using conventional 0.13- μ m digital CMOS Technology which operates up to 3.2 GHz of sampling frequency and can achieve the robust phase alignment with overall power consumption of 18.6mW having silicon area of the CDR is approximately 0.3 mm² with its internal loop filter capacitors. [1].

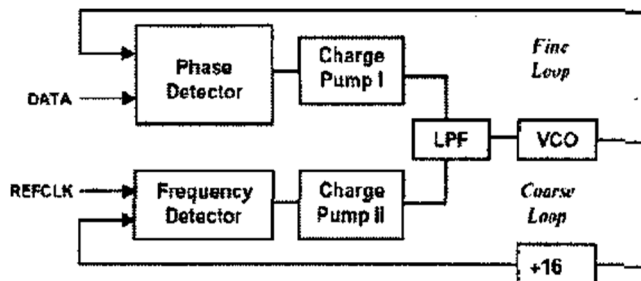


Fig.2 Architecture proposed by Z.O. Gursoy et.al of two loop CDR block

Ashish mishra et.al (2014) has analyzed that by using 5-stage CSVCO(Current starved VCO) as shown in Fig. 3, lock range from 357MHz-900MHz has increased with large VCO gain, lock time has reduced and got improved around (54ns) with oscillation frequency range 431.683 MHz-1.7966 GHz because of more number of inverter stages with PLL power dissipation of 7.08mW. Also the phase noise performance for the 5-stage VCO has improved. [2]

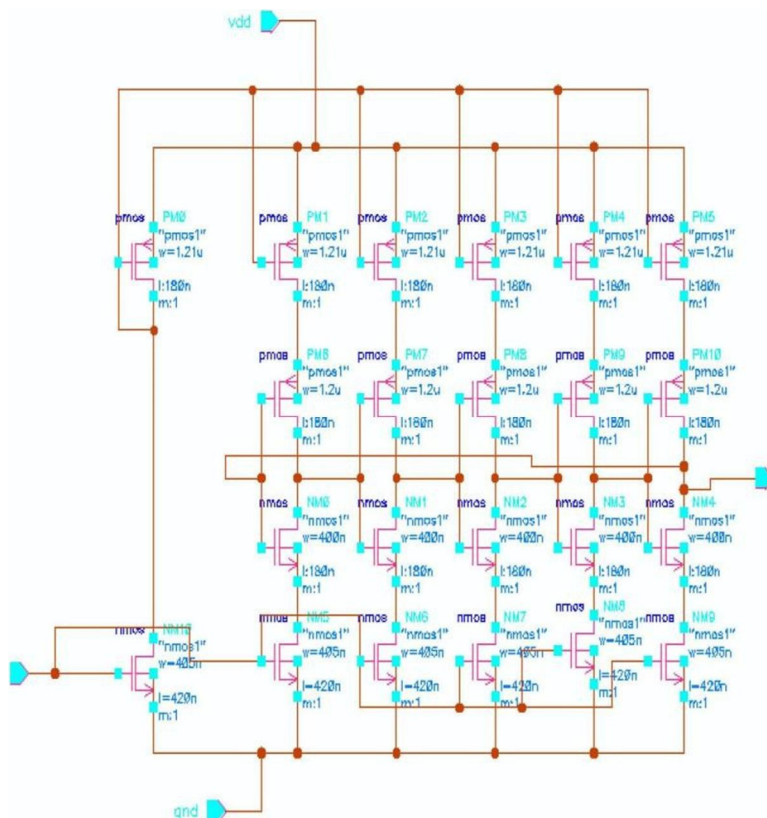


Fig. 3 Architecture proposed by Ashish Mishra et.al of 5 stage CS-VCO

S. Moorthi et.al (2013) has focused to design a 1GHz range PLL with low power consumption and low jitter. A telescopic OTA based ICO (current controlled oscillator) is designed as shown in Fig. 4 to make the PLL operate at high frequency and improve the lock-in range. The problems of current mismatch between the charging and discharging current, charge sharing and jitter due to the delay have minimized and a conventional charge pump has designed. Due to this jitter performance has reduced and passive loop filters and a D-latch based PFD have used to minimize the overall power consumption and to enhance the system stability. The major power consuming block in the proposed system was VCO. The system is simulated in CADENCE UMC180nm technology and the results obtained showed maximum jitter is 27.1ps and that the lock-in range is 1GHz with 0.34mW power consumption. [3]

Jussi Ryynanen et.al (2009) Has presented a 2.4-GHz all-digital phase locked loop (ADPLL) frequency synthesizer for wireless applications. Around a digitally controlled LC oscillator The ADPLL has been built, and with fine frequency resolution it covers the target frequency range. A high-speed topology has employed in the feedback path for the variable phase accumulator to count full cycles of the RF output. A short delay line based on a simple technique in the reference signal path effectively reduces power consumption of the time-to-digital converter (TDC) and lowers in-band spurs of the output spectrum. It has been fabricated in a 65-nm CMOS. The ADPLL has provided an active area of about 0.24 mm². Output frequency range is from 2.29 to 2.92 GHz has measured. The worst case phase noise is -120dBc at the frequency range 1MHz, when power is lowered to 8mW, the PLL consumed 12mW from a 1.2-V supply. The far-off spurs below -57dBc and inband spurs are below - 61dBc. [4]

Chung-Ting Lu et.al (2010) has given a circuit topology of the quadrature voltage-controlled oscillator (QVCO) has presented in this paper for low-power and low-voltage applications. Quadrature output phases can be generated at minimum power consumption, with the antiphase coupling provided by the MOSFETs in a passive mode, while maintaining desirable circuit performance in terms of phase noise and phase error. An integer-N phase-locked loop (PLL) is implemented in a standard 0.18- m CMOS process Based on the proposed QVCO circuit (as shown in Fig. 5). As the building blocks are optimized for low-power and low-voltage operations,

the fabricated PLL has frequency range of 2.4-GHz consumes a dc power of 14.4mW from a 0.6-V supply. By applying a reference frequency of 20 MHz, the phase noise and measured spur rejection at 1-MHz offset are 104.69dBc/Hz and 39.83 dB, respectively has produced quadrature output waveforms, the phase error is 2.21. [5]

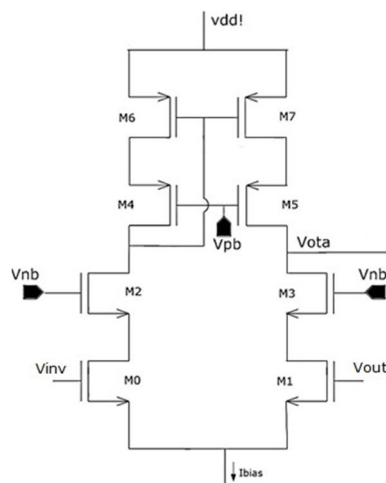


Fig. 4 Architecture proposed by S.Moorthy et.al of telescopic OTA

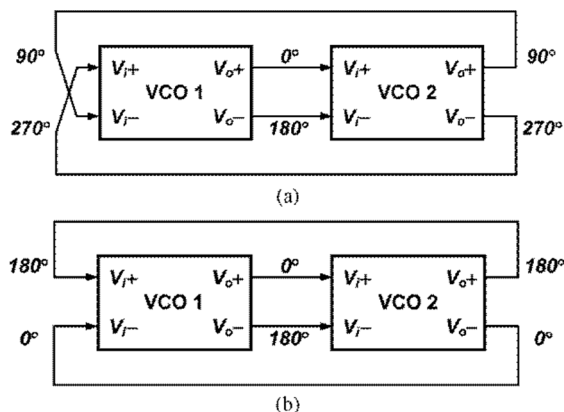


Fig. 5 Architecture proposed by chung-ting lu et.al. Fig (a)Antiphase (b)inphase coupling structures

Jogi ganesh et.al (2016) have proposed ADPLL in which functionality of the design has confirmed by utilizing Incisive Unified Simulator .The performance issues like area, timing analysis and power consumption are analyzed at a typical libraries of TSMC 45nm technology by using Verilog-HDL and by using Encounter RTL Compiler the designs are exclusively synthesized. A low power All Digital phase locked loop (ADPLL) yield better testability, programmability, stability and portability over different processes also it has better noise immunity. It has wide applications in signal processing and communication systems like SerDes. The lock range is less than 11 cycles and total power dissipation is 1127nW. [6] Anshul agrawal et.al (2015) has performed and designed the PLL in which PFD has designed in such a way that the PLL became free in dead zone, VCO is giving larger tuning range (167MHz- 1.711GHz), high gain 2.21GHz/V or 13.875*10⁹radians/s*V, pull-in range 950MHz(50MHz – 1GHz) with max jitter 9.8ps with pull-in time is 265ns at 1GHz. power consumption has reduced to 277.2μW. here also, 180nm CMOS technology have used with suppl of 1.8V and simulated by using CADENCE spectre simulator. [7] Abdul Majeed K.K. et.al (2013) have presented two phase frequency detectors PFD1 and PFD2 have designed by using 15 and 8 transistors respectively with a supply voltage 1.8V. In this work power consumption has reduced by 80.3% and 99.2%, area reduced up to 64.9% and 81.4% as comparison with conventional PFDs, phase noise has reduced to -161.8dBc/Hz and - 142.1dBc/Hz for PFD1 and PFD2 respectively, also frequency range has enhanced 3-5times higher as compared to conventional PFD. To speed up acquisition process and to eliminate blind zone the reset process has removed completely, by implementation of 180nm technology using GPDK090 library in CADENCE virtuoso environment. [8].

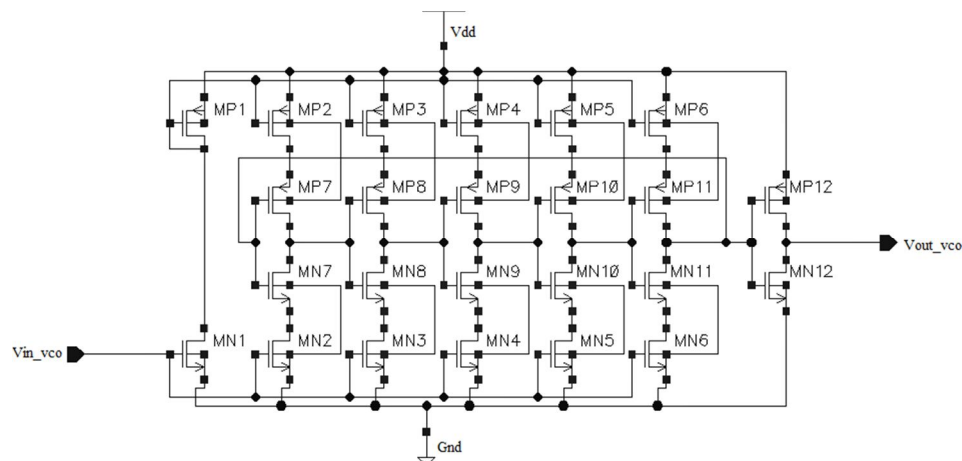


Fig. 6 Architecture proposed by anshul agrawal et.al CS-VCO

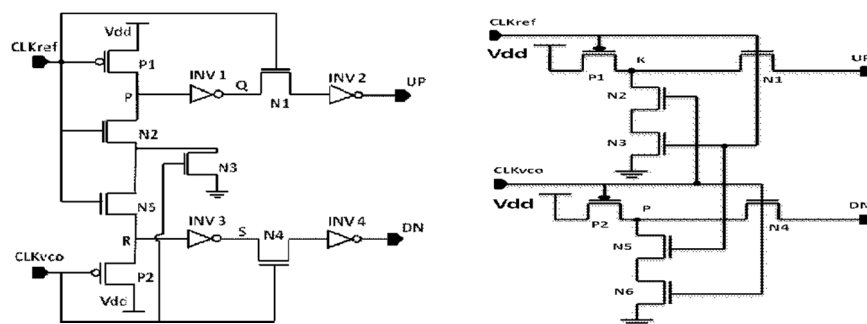


Fig. 7 Architecture proposed by Abdul Majeed K.K et.al of PFD1 and PFD2

Sreedhar Vineel R. Kaipu et.al (2016) have designed third order, fully integrated low power phase-locked loop (PLL) with a wide range of 1.7GHz to 2.5GHz using UMC 180nm CMOS technology. In this paper they have designed integer-N PLL based on frequency synthesizer with some modifications in VCO. This resulted into the jitter of around 35.26ps which has settled down at frequency of 2GHz at 14.1 μ s. the overall power consumed here is 274.34 μ W at 1.4/1.8V. the design has taken an area of 0.11862mm² which could be used for Zigbee applications. [9]

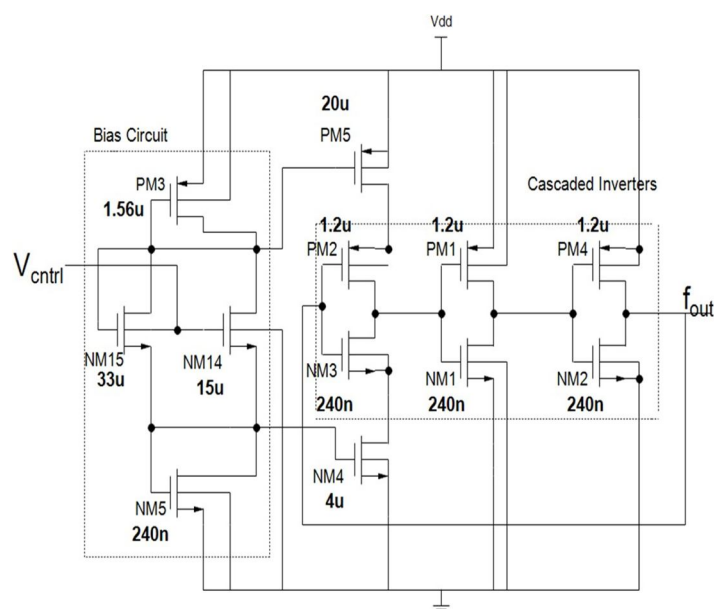


Fig. 8 Architecture proposed by S.V.R Kaipu et.al of VCO along with transistor widths

Kanika Garg et.al (2013) have presented third order PLL by focusing on reduction of power consumption to get wide applications on low power. They have tried to reduce power consumption to 37% with minimum 12mW and maximum 31mW with RMS value equals to 1.7V and average value 1.3V with power supply of 3V at 350nm technology node by using SPICE model. The proposed design has been similar to conventional PLL but instead of VCO, a fully differential ring oscillator based VCO has taken. Also, second order passive loop filter, 7-bit digital frequency divider using 350nm, 180nm and 130nm technology nodes at 350MHz have used [10] Swati Kasht et.al (2012) designed and simulated low power PLL and fast locking using 180nm CMOS technology of TANNER tool and National Clock Design tool has used to analyze jitter and phase noise. To achieve these specific properties of PLL few modifications has been done into its internal components as they have designed PFD using edge triggered D flip flop for reduction of static phase error and area, charge pump of current mirrored structure to decrease the current mismatch with enhanced output voltage and self bias differential ring oscillator VCO to obtain low jitter. Hence the paper presented its result with less locking time of 554ns, with consumed power as 0.38mW, phase noise of -98.14dBc/Hz at 100kHz and having RMS jitter of 159.5ps [11]

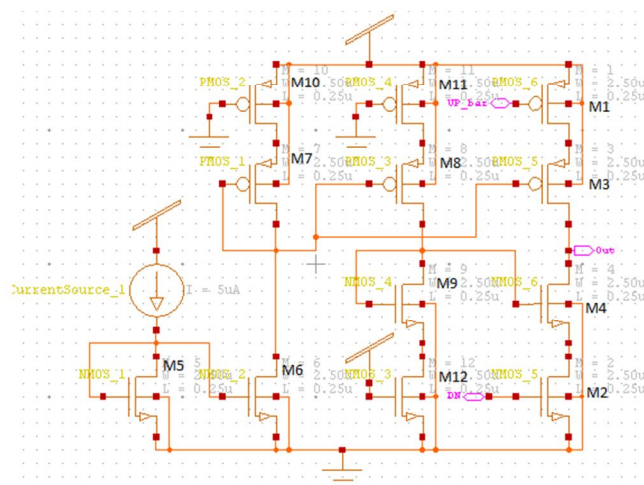


Fig. 9 Architecture proposed by Swati Kasht et.al for charge pump

K. N. Minhad et.al (2014) proposed work has focused on power supply, power consumption, layout area, dead zone size and wide input frequency range while considering mainly on characteristics of PFD, it should be preserved by using 18 transistors operated at 1.2V supply. It has been designed by using Mentor Graphics environment and 180nm CMOS process. The active layout area comprised is 101 μ m², total power consumption is 59pW when input frequency clock operates at 50MHz while feedback input frequency clock operated at 4GHz and peak-to-peak spikes has lowered to 76mV. [12]

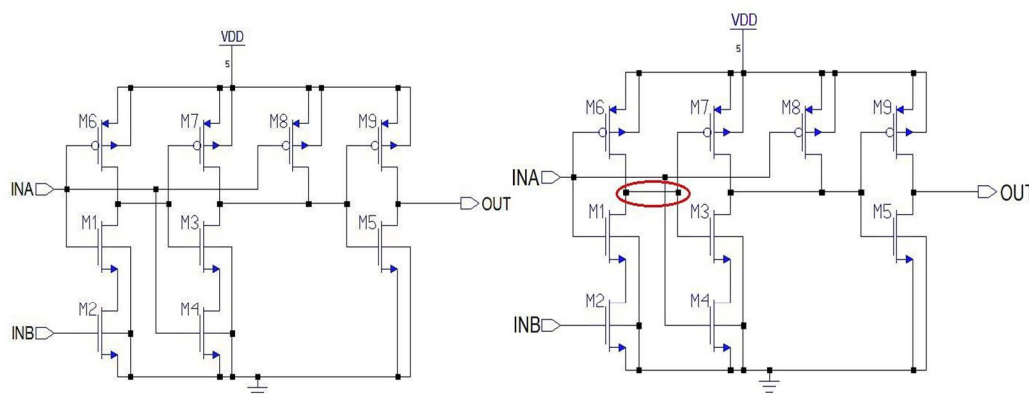


Fig. 10 Architecture proposed by K.N Minhad et.al

Kruti P. Thakore et.al (2011) presented three types of PFDs- traditional, modified and high speed, on comparing these with each other in respect of low power and low jitter it has detected that high speed PFD has achieved it. High speed PFD has operated at input frequency of 1GHz with 1.8V supply voltage, total power consumed is 0.39nW and resulted only 2ps of jitter. It has been

simulated with 350nm CMOS technology [13]

Jeng-Han Tsai et.al (2015) Designed and fabricated an X-band 9.75/10.6GHz fully-integrated low power PLL on 180nm CMOS process. Nearly 24mW power has consumed, with output frequency of 9.75GHz and 10.6GHz which has successfully synthesized with a reference source of 12.5MHz, through band control circuit of VCO and modulus frequency divider. At an offset frequency of 10MHz the closed loop phase noise of PLL measured is -116.24dBc/Hz and -122.64dBc/Hz with center at 9.75GHz and 10.6GHz respectively. The PLL having low power consumption, better phase noise and high level integration which has been suitable for X-band and found many applications in low noise block(LNB) converter of satellite television [14]

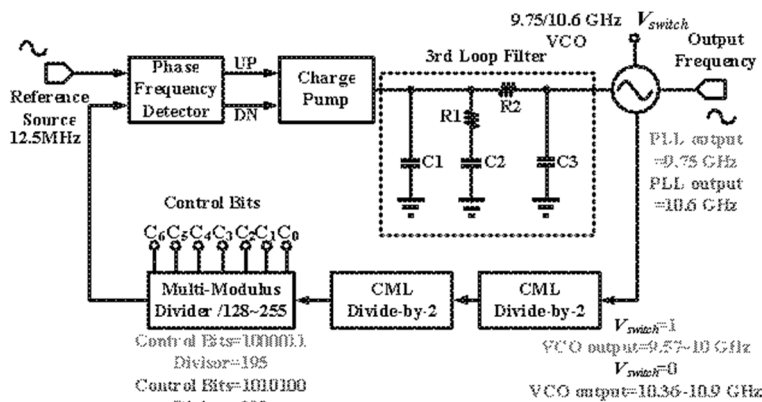


Fig. 21 Architecture proposed by Jeng-Han Tsai et.al.

Shao-Wei Huang et.al (2014) designed and integrated a 5.5GHz full integrated low power PLL on standard 180nm CMOS process. Here 9.23mW power consumption has achieved by the utilization of transformer feedback VCO and high speed true single phase clock (TSPC) divider. Also, to give full voltage swing for TSPC input a rail-to-rail buffer amplifier is incorporated between the VCO and TSPC divider chain. The phase noise measured at 1MHz and 10MHz of offsets frequency are -85dBc/Hz and -116.6dBc/Hz respectively. [15].

V. CONCLUSIONS

The low power PLL design circuits discussed in this paper mainly describes the modification on design of VCO and PFD. However since loop filter plays major role in PLL design, the charging and discharging of loop filter's capacitor must be controlled in a way so that power dissipation can be further reduced. Future work will be based on modification of loop filter design for power reduction

VI.ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank all the researchers who have already contributed in this field of PLL for low power consumption, their work and experiments will be beneficial and also they have provided us a leading way for our future implementations. The authors hope this acknowledgment of some contributors will let readers know that the field they are working in or are about to venture is one of the most demanding field around the globe. Individuals, too numerous to mention, have also played a role in contributing towards this article. The authors would like to take this opportunity to also thank them for their contributions. Also a very special thanks to our college committee for motivating us and for providing us a golden opportunity to work on this area.

REFERENCES

- [1] Zafer Ozgur Gursoy, "Design and realization of a 2.4 Gbps - 3.2 Gbps clock and data recovery circuit using deep-submicron digital CMOS technology" SOC Conference, 2003 Proceedings IEEE International [Systems-on-Chip]
- [2] Ashish Mishra, Mr. Gaurav Kr. Sharma Dr. D. Boolchandani" Performance Analysis of Power Optimal PLL Design Using Five-Stage CS-VCO in 180nm" International Conference on Signal Propagation and Computer Technology (ICSPCT) 2014 IEEE.
- [3] S. Moorthi, S. Aditya" A Low Jitter Wide Tuning range Phase Locked Loop with Low Power Consumption in 180nm CMOS Technology" 2013 IEEE Asia Pacific Conference on Postgraduate Research in Microelectronics and Electronics (PrimeAsia).
- [4] Jussi Rynnänen , Liange Xu, Saska Lindfors, Kari Stadius "A 2.4 -GHz Low-Power All-Digital Phase-Locked Loop" IEEE 2009 Custom Intergrated Circuits Conference (CICC).
- [5] Chung-Ting Lu," A Low-Power Quadrature VCO and Its Application to a 0.6-V 2.4-GHz PLL" IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS—I: REGULAR PAPERS, VOL. 57, NO. 4, APRIL 2010.
- [6] Jogi ganesh, k.suresh babu, Design of low Power All Digital Phase Locked Loop for SerDes International Journal of VLSI System Design and Communication Systems Volume.04, IssueNo.10, October-2016, Pages: 0999-1003

- [7] Anshul Agrawal, Rajesh Khatri Design of Low Power, High Gain PLL using CS-VCO on 180nm Technology International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 – 8887) Volume 122 – No.18, July 2015
- [8] Abdul Majeed, K.K. and Binsu J. Kailath, “Low power, High Frequency, Free Dead Zone PFD for a PLL Design”, IEEE2013.
- [9] Sreedhar Vineel R. Kaipu, Kriti Vaish, Sneha Komatireddy, Akshat Sood, Manish Goswami, Design of a Low Power Wide Range Phase Locked Loop using 180nm CMOS Technology 978-1-5090-2684-5/16/\$31.00 ©2016 IEEE.
- [10] Kanika Garg and V. Sulochana Verma, “Low Power Design Analysis of PLL Components in Submicron Technology” Advances in Computing & Inf. Technology, AISC 178, pp. 687–696 Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2013.
- [11] Swati Kasht, Sanjay Jaiswal, Dheeraj Jain, Kumkum Verma, Arushi Somani, Designing of Charge Pump for Fast-Locking and Low-Power PLL International Journal of Computer Technology and Electronics Engineering (IJCTEE) Volume 2, Issue 6, December 2012.
- [12] K. N. Minhad, M. B. I. Reaz, J. Jalil, A Low Power 0.18- μ m CMOS Phase Frequency Detector for High Speed PLL. ELEKTRONIKA IR ELEKTROTECHNIKA, ISSN 1392-1215, VOL. 20, NO. 9, 2014.
- [13] Kruti P. Thakore, Hari Krishna C. Parmar, Dr.N.M. Devashrayee, “High Speed PFD with Charge Pump and Loop Filter for Low Jitter and Low Power PLL” International Journal of Electronics & Communication Technology IJECT Vol. 2, Issue 2, June 2011 ISSN : 2230 -7109(Online) | ISSN : 2230- 9543(Print).
- [14] Jeng-Han Tsai, Chin-Yi Hsu, and Chia-Hsiang Chao, An X-Band 9.75/10.6 GHz Low-Power Phase-Locked Loop using 0.18- μ m CMOS Technology Proceedings of the 10th European Microwave Integrated Circuits Conference 7-8 Sept 2015, Paris, France.
- [15] Shao-Wei Huang, Jeng-Han Tsai and Jian-Ping Chou, A 5.5 GHz Low-Power PLL using 0.18- μ m CMOS technology, 978-1-4799-2181-2/14/\$31.00 © 2014 IEEE.
- [16] Morris Jones, “The Design of A Low-Power Low-Noise Phase Lock Loop” 11th Int’l Symposium on Quality Electronic Design 978-1-4244-6455-5/10/\$26.00 ©2010 IEEE.
- [17] Prof.V.Sujatha, Dr.R.S.D.Wahida Banu,” High Performance Charge Pump Phase-Locked Loop with Low Current Mismatch” IJCSI International Journal of Computer Science Issues, Vol. 9, Issue 1, No 2, January 2012.
- [18] Kashyap K. Patel, Nilesh D. Patel, Kruti P. Thakore, Charge Pump, Loop Filter and VCO for Phase Lock Loop Using 0.18 μ m CMOS Technology IOSR Journal of VLSI and Signal Processing (IOSR-JVSP) Volume 2, Issue 4 (May. – Jun. 2013).
- [19] A.J. Ginés, R. Doldán, A. Villegas, A. J. Acosta, M. A. Jalón, D. Vázquez, A. Rueda and E. Peralías, A 1.2V 5.14mW Quadrature Frequency Synthesizer in 90nm CMOS Technology for 2.4GHz ZigBee Applications 978-1-4244-2342-2/08/\$25.00 ©2008IEEE.
- [20] Yi-Chieh Huang, Che-Fu Liang, Hsien-Sheng Huang, Ping-Ying Wang, A 2.4GHz ADPLL with Digital-Regulated Supply-Noise-Insensitive and Temperature-Self-Compensated Ring DCO 2014 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference.
- [21] Mark A. Ferriss and Michael P. Flynn, A 14 mW Fractional-N PLL Modulator with a Digital Phase Detector and Frequency Switching Scheme. IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, VOL. 43, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 2008.
- [22] Salvatore Levantino, Giovanni Marucci, Giovanni Marzin, Andrea Fenaroli, Carlo Samori and Andrea L.Lacaita. A 1.7 GHz Fractional-N Frequency Synthesizer based on a Multiplying Delay-Locked Loop. IEEE JOURNAL OF SOLID-STATE CIRCUITS, VOL. 50, NO. 11, NOVEMBER 2015.
- [23] Deepshikha mittal, virendra verma, Design and Analysis of Charge Pump for PLL Applications using 70nm Technology International Journal of Advanced Information Science and Technology (IJAIST) ISSN: 2319:2682 Vol.4, No.9, September 2015.
- [24] K. P. Thakore, H. C. Parmar, N. M. Devashrayee, “Low power and low jitter phase frequency detector for phase lock loop”, Int. Journal of Engineering Science and Technology, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 1998–2004, 2011.
- [25] Kuan-Yueh James Shen, Syed Feruz Syed Farooq, Yongping Fan, Khoa Minh Nguyen, Qi Wang, Amr Elshazly, Nasser Kurd, A 0.17 -to-3.5mW 0.15-to-5GHz SoC PLL with 15dB Built-In Supply Noise Rejection and Self-Bandwidth Control in 14nm CMOS, 2016 IEEE International Solid-State Circuits Conference 978-1-4673-9467-3/16/\$31.00 c2016 IEEE.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)