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Digital to Frequency Converting Flying Adder Architecture for Fractional Frequency Synthesis

M.Rajeswari¹, T.Rajasekhar²

¹M.Tech in VLSI & ES, Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University -Kakinada, Kanuru, Vijayawada-7, Andhra Pradesh

²Assistant Professor, Electronics and Communication Engineering department, affiliated to Velagapudi Ramakrishna Siddhartha Engineering College, Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University -Kakinada, Kanuru, Vijayawada-7, Andhra Pradesh

Abstract: Flying adder is an architecture which plays a vital role nowadays in our day to day life. It mainly helps to generate a fractional frequency from the given frequency. The main advantage in the architecture is it consist circuits which are pure digital. It can provide fast switching and reduce phase noise without effecting the phase locked loop bandwidth. Here Time average frequency concept is used , it makes clock generation easily. Combination of these two gives a Digital to frequency converter.

Keywords: Flying adder, time average frequency, phase locked loop (PLL), Digital to frequency convertor.

I. INTRODUCTION

Flying adder is a digital circuit for example multiplexer, flip flops and accumulators. Nowadays digital circuits are widely used than analog because these analog circuits are sensitive to environment. Finally we will get corrupted signal. Better to use less number of analog components to get spectrally pure results. Previously we came across different PLL's example integer PLL, fractional PLL, sigma delta PLL. To generate direct frequency integer PLL is used. To fractional multiple of given frequency fractional PLL is used. These are facing a problem of spectrum purity degradation. Flying adder eliminates all these drawbacks without effecting loop bandwidth.

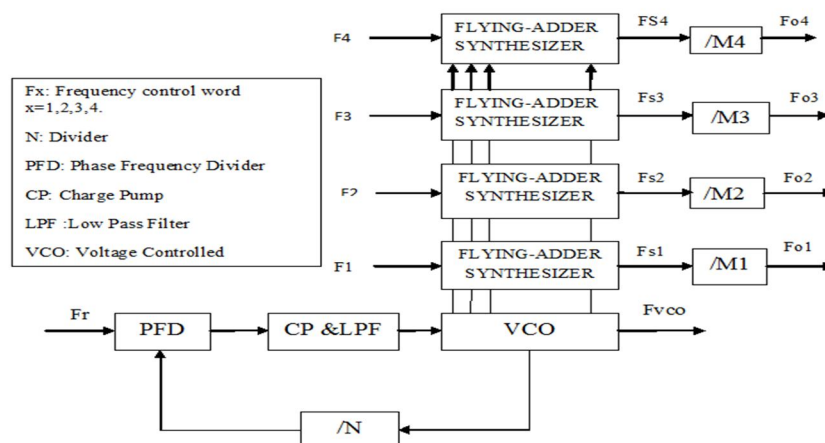


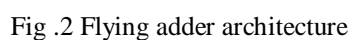
Fig . 1 ON-CHIP frequency generator using Flying adder's

II. FLYING ADDER AS ON-CHIP FREQUENCY GENERATOR

Direct period synthesis is also referred as Flying adder. Here Time average Frequency is used combination of these two concepts is known as digital to frequency convertor. By using this flying adder number of required PLL count in large circuits will reduce. For example consider only one PLL and take Flying adder's as many frequencies required as shown in fig .1 above.

III. FLYING ADDER ARCHITECTURE

Reference frequency is given to PLL from crystal oscillator. VCO present in PLL converts voltage to frequencies which are having same period with Δ phase difference. These VCO outputs are give as multiplexer input's as shown in fig.2 below .



IV. TIME AVERAGE FREQUENCY CONCEPT

Frequency (all cycles have same length exactly)

Time average frequency (cycles lengths might not be same)

In both cases number of cycles are same within a period

Fig. 3 Frequency and time average frequency difference.

V. FLYING ADDER WORKING PRINCIPLE

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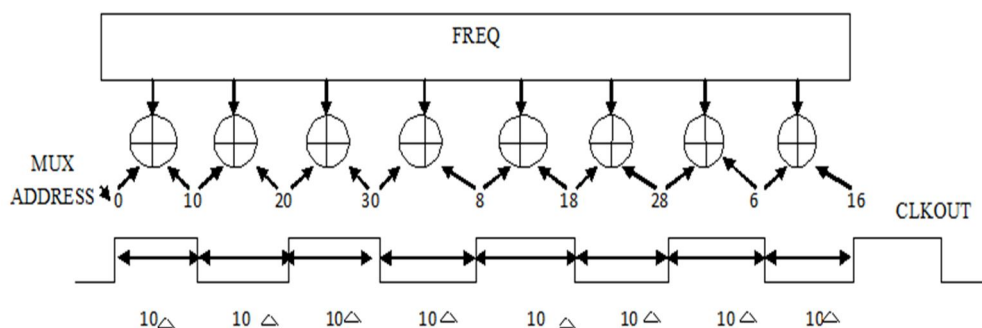


Fig .4 FREQ [4:0]=10=01010b and k=32 example for flying adder.

A. Forward Step

Here flying adder has fractional part also previously it has only integer part. Register having 5 bit integer part and 5 bit fractional part and it's operation is shown in below fig .5. Let consider 10 bit frequency control word as 10.25 and its binary value is 01010.01000b. K=32 inputs are given for multiplexer. The above block diagram shows the working of flying adder. Initially value Mux address is 0 so 0th input is selected as MUX out and it trigger's DFF. And then control word is added to it now address is 10.25 out of 32 inputs 10th input will be selected. Similarly 20th and 30th inputs are selected.

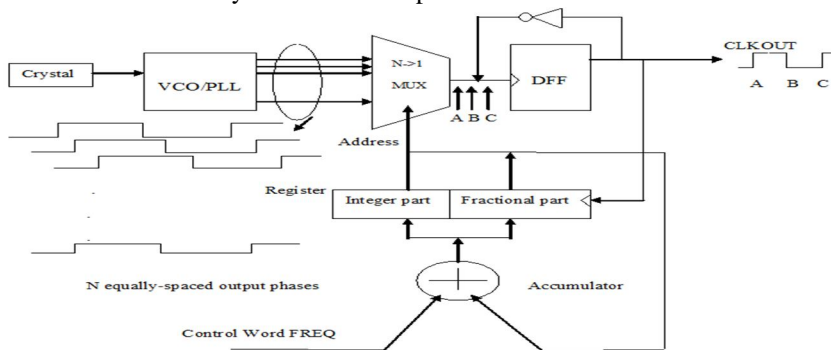


Fig 5. Flying adder architecture

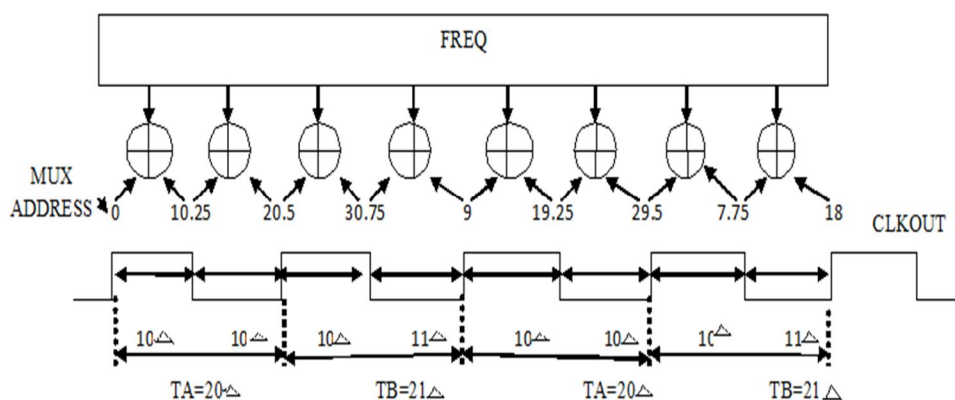


Fig. 6 FREQ[9:0]= 10.25 =01010.01000b and k=32 example for flying adder

Next 9th input is selected instead of 8th as in above case. So the clock which is synthesised gets one more Δ . By this fractional part cycle prolonging takes place. As shown in fig .6 it have different time period $T_A = 20\Delta$ and $T_B = 21\Delta$ consecutively like ABABAAB pattern. Here Time average frequency concept will plays an important role. Now fundamental frequency = $(20\Delta + 21\Delta) = 41\Delta$ and the average frequency is $T_{TAF} = (41\Delta)/2 = 20.5\Delta$. By changing the fractional part we can observe different patterns and cycle prolonging also takes place differently this concept is very helpful to generate different frequencies.

B. Digital To Frequency Convertor

By these flying adder and time average frequency techniques a new component digital to frequency converter (DFC) comes into role. And it is shown in below fig. 7.

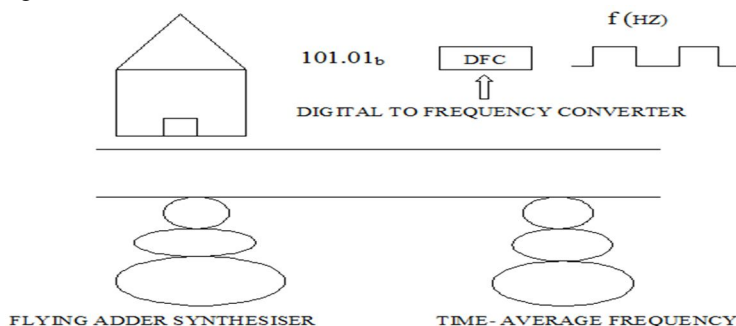


Fig 7. Digital to frequency converter

C. Output waveform:

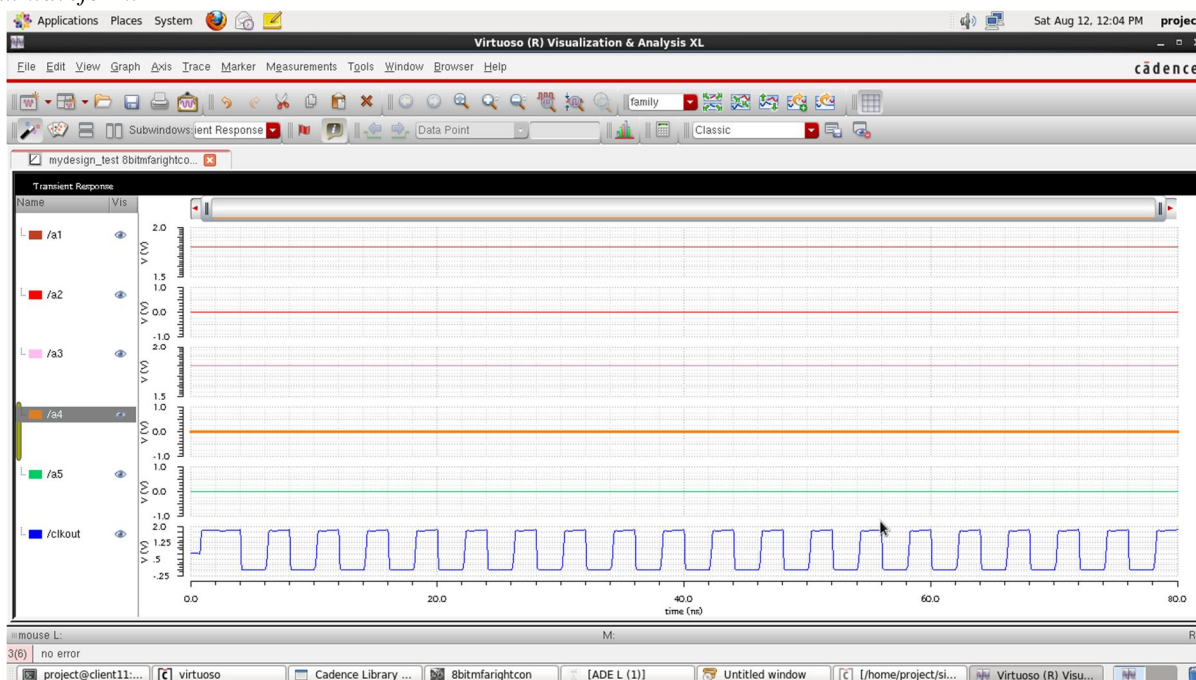


Fig 9. Digital inputs and it's frequency output

D. Results

Control word $A=101.00 \Rightarrow 5$, carry-in $CIN=0$, delay between two VCO signals $\Delta=0.401ns$

1) Theoretical Value

Time delay between two adjacent outputs

output clock = control word $\times \Delta \times 2$

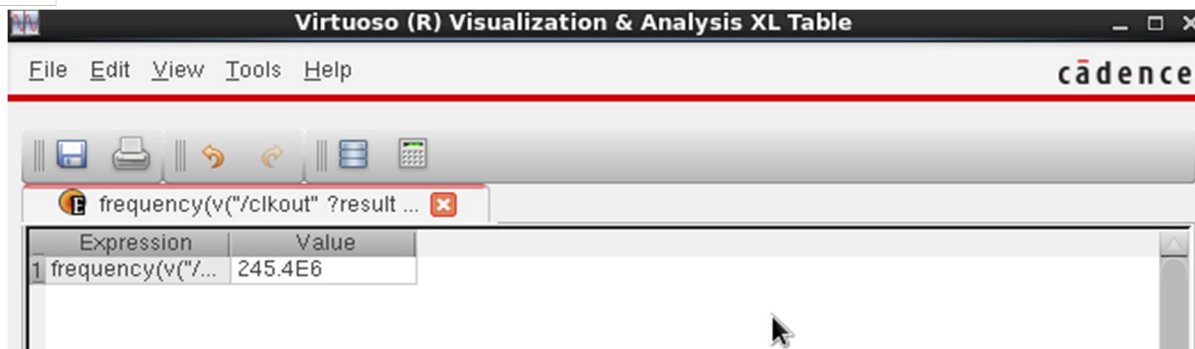
$$= 5 \times 0.401n \times 2$$

$$= 4.01ns$$

Desired output clock freq = $1/4.01ns = 249.37Mhz$

2) Practical Value

Output clock freq = $245.4Mhz$



Expression	Value
1 frequency(v(\"/clkout\" ?result ...)	245.4E6

VI. CONCLUSION

By these flying adder and time average frequency techniques a new component digital to frequency converter (DFC) comes into role. This technique is useful to get generate fractional frequencies very easily without facing difficulties like environmental changes as it is completely consist of digital circuits. This proposed technique improves frequency switching and phase noise. For generating large systems ON-CHIP frequencies this flying adder helps a lot to reduce area.

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