

Dual-MEMS-Resonator Temperature-to-Digital Converter with 40 μ K Resolution and FOM of 0.12pJK²

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Precision Oscillator Applications



$\pm 1\text{ppm} - \pm 10\text{ppm}$

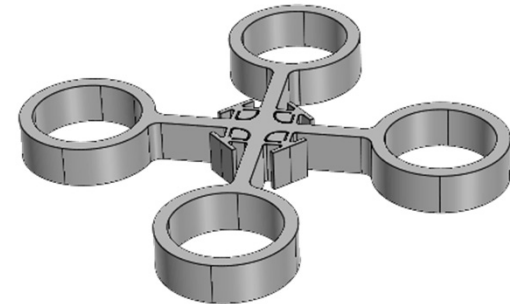


$\pm 0.01\text{ppm} - \pm 1\text{ppm}$



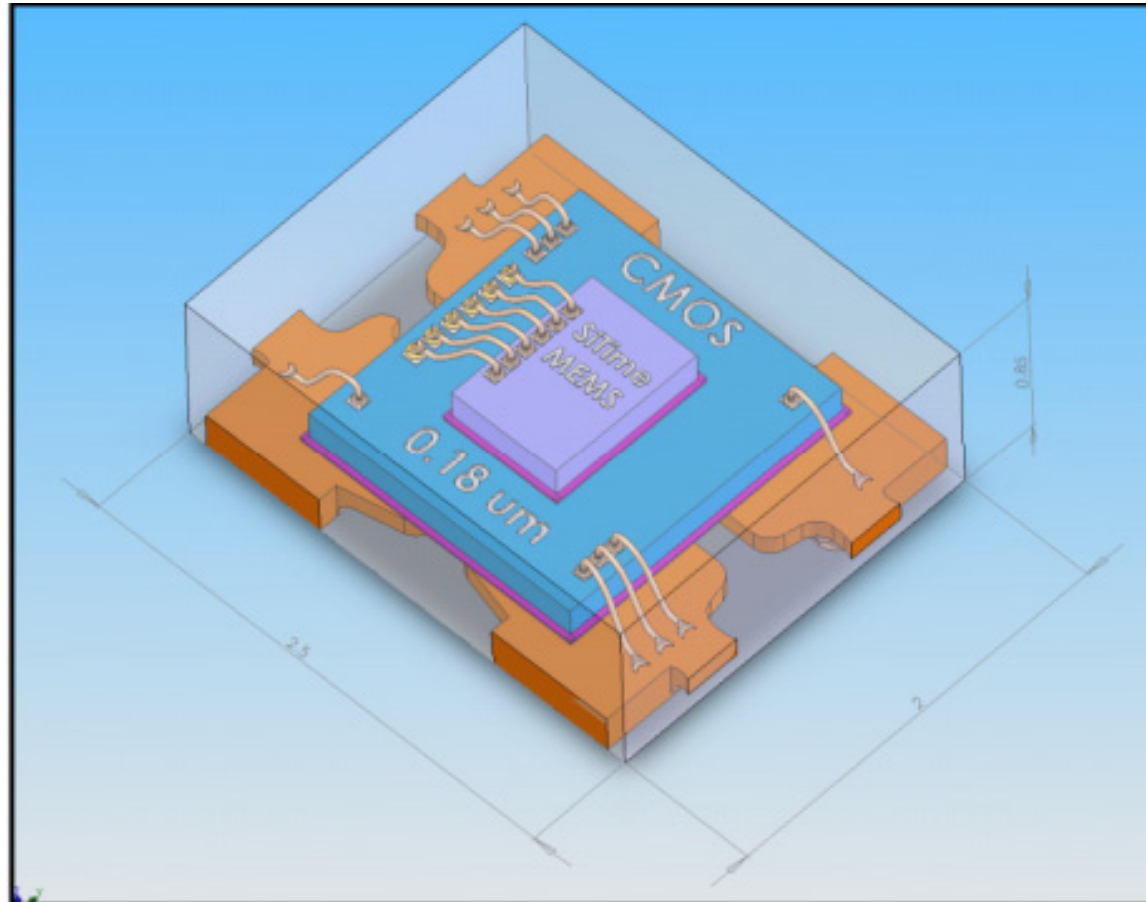
$\pm 0.5\text{ppm}$

Precision Oscillator Resonators



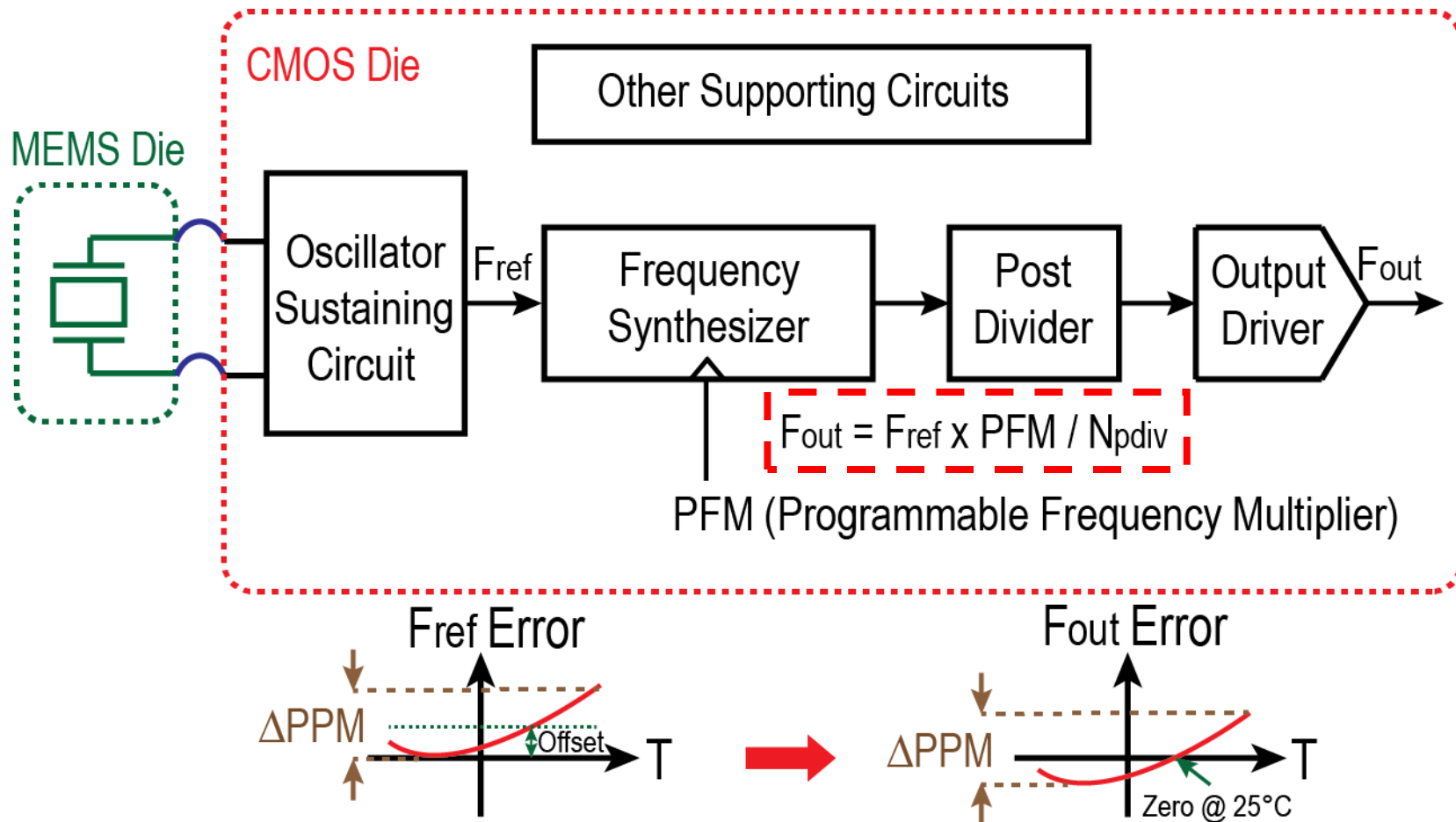
Parameter	Quartz	MEMS
Quality Factor	High	High
Stability	High	High
Fabrication	Dedicated Manufacturing Process	Leverages Semiconductor Process
Performance Against Shock and Vibration	Sensitive	Robust
Vacuum Seal	Package	Die

MEMS-Based Programmable Oscillator Package



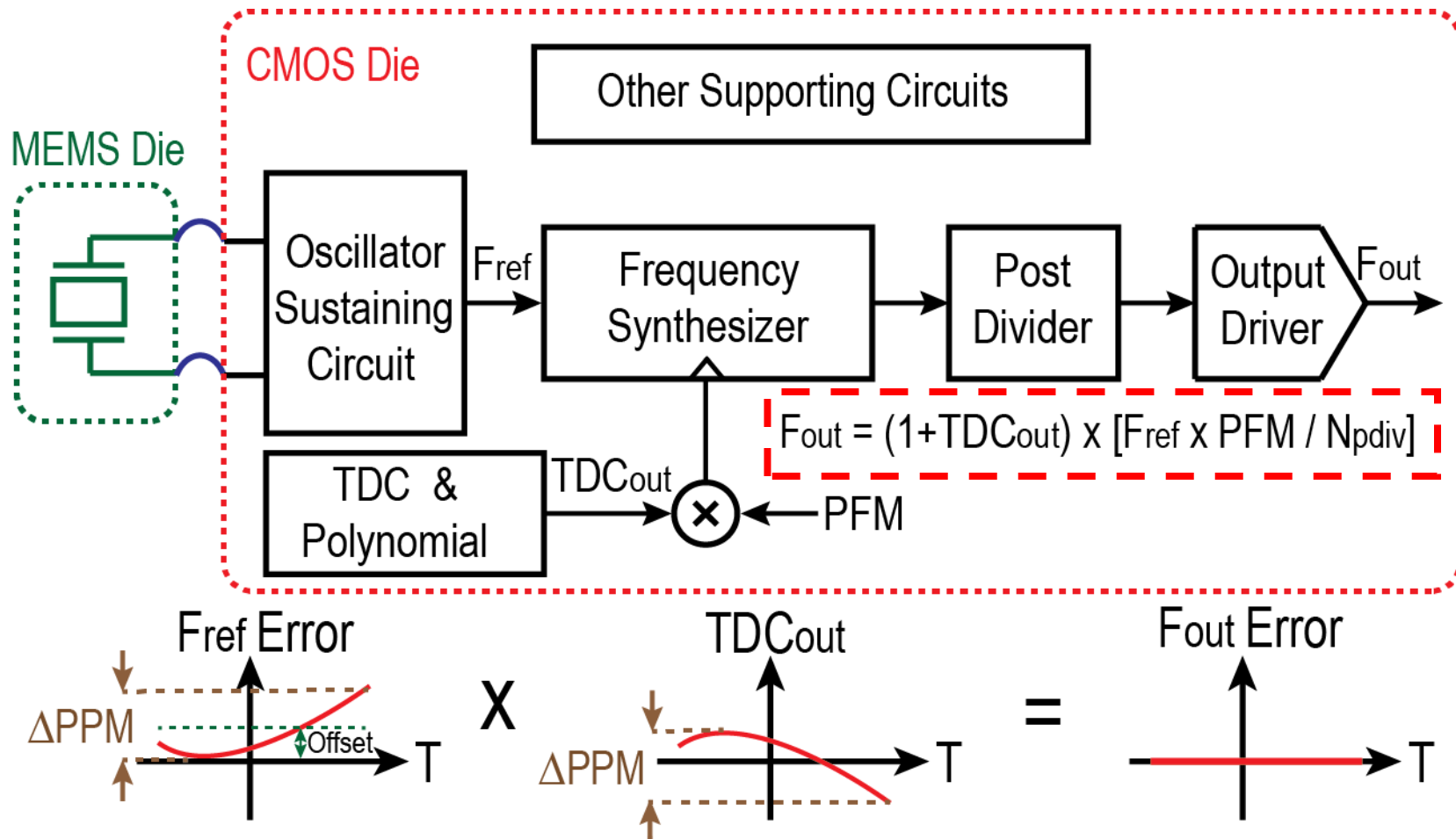
MEMS die, CMOS die and leadframe in a package

MEMS-Based Programmable Oscillator (XO)



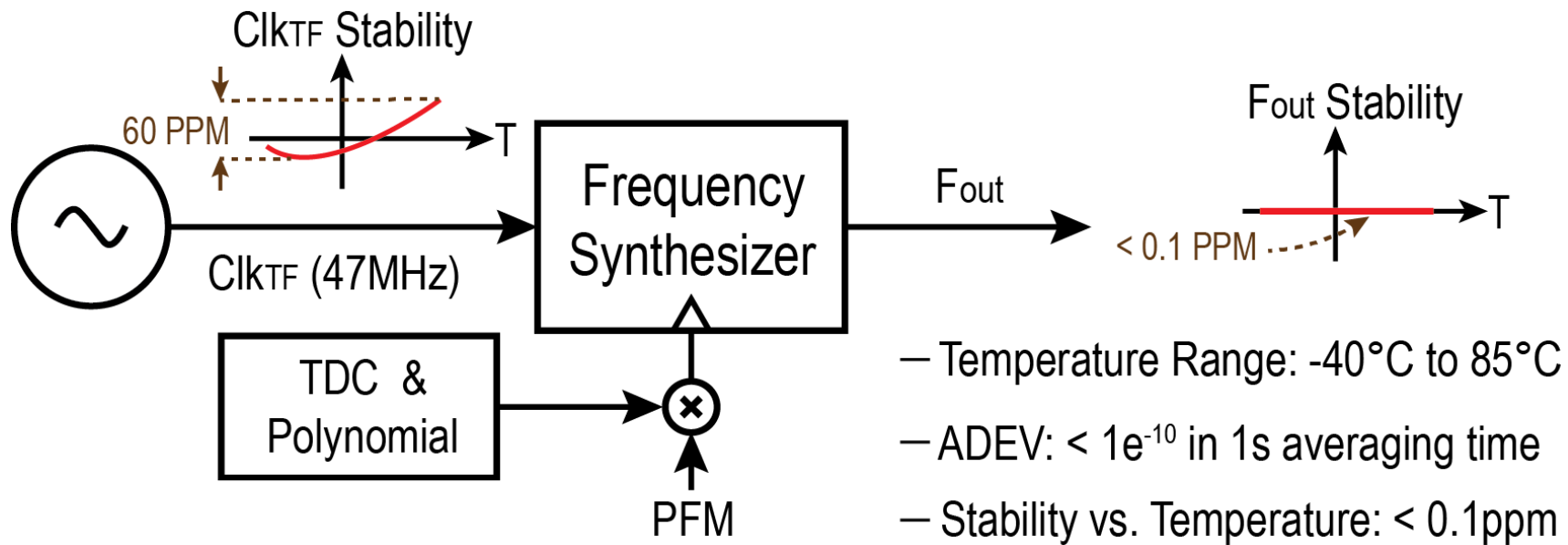
Output stability matches reference resonator

MEMS-Based Programmable Oscillator (TCXO)

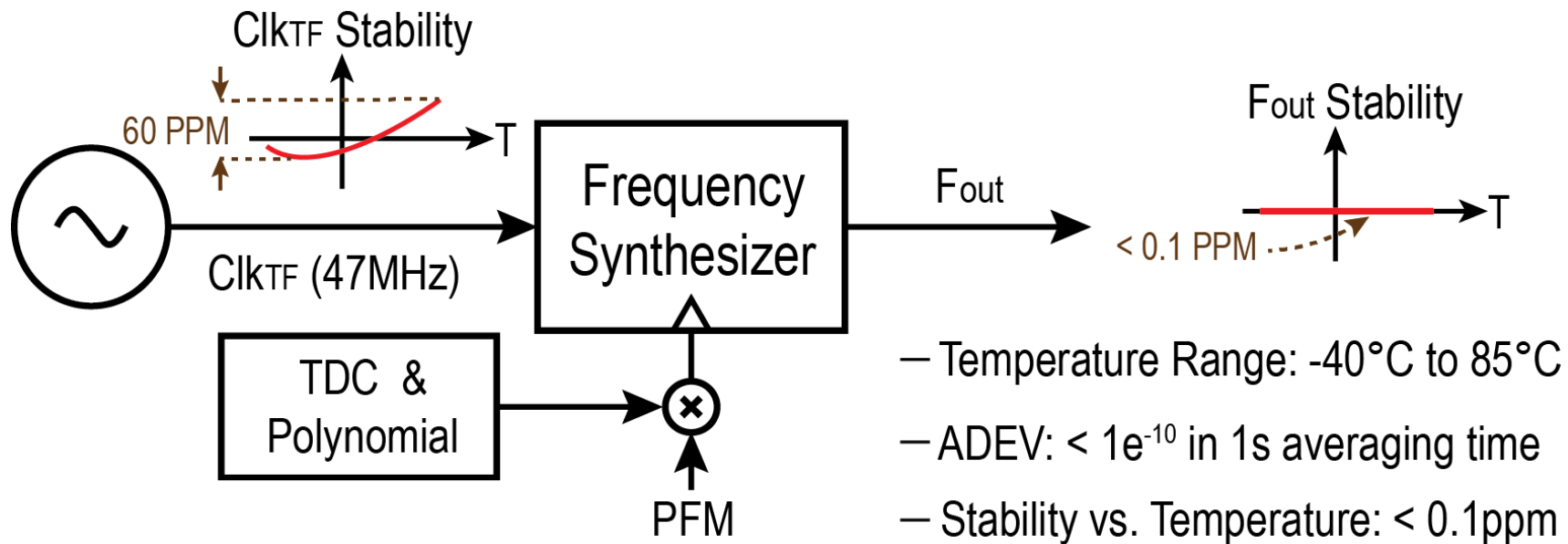


Temperature-to-Digital Converter (TDC) is needed

TDC Specifications



TDC Specifications

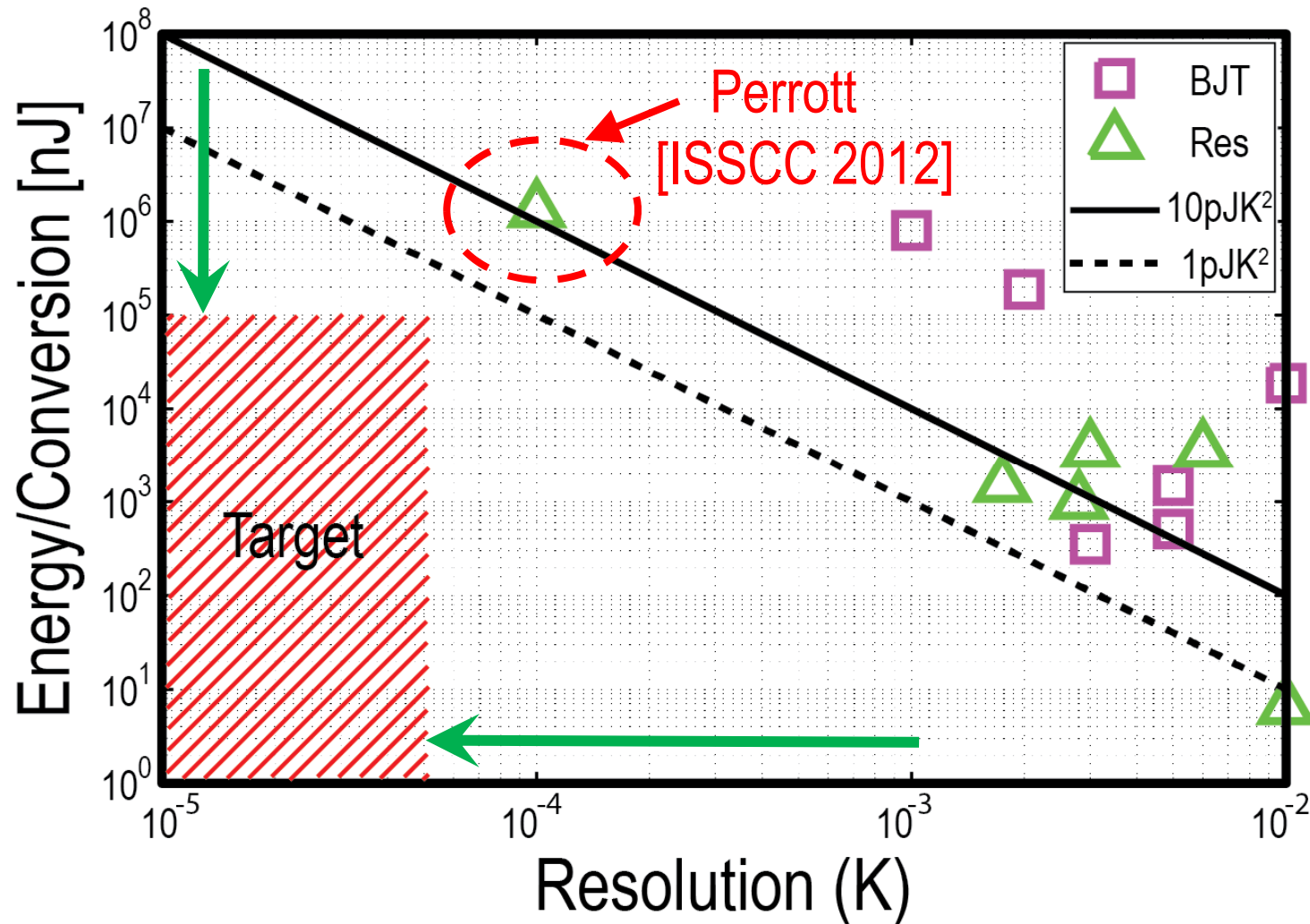


Parameter	TDC Spec.	Device Spec.
Power	$< 20\text{mW}$	application demand
Bandwidth (BW)	$> 100\text{Hz}$	maintain ADEV in thermally noisy environment (fan,...)
Resolution	$< 0.05\text{mK}$	ADEV requirement

State-of-the-Art TDCs

	BJT-Based		Resistor-Based		
Parameter	A. Heidary [ISSCC'14]	R. Eitan [JLPEA'14]	M. Perrott [ISSCC'12]	C. H. Weng [JSSC'15]	Target
CMOS Technology	0.07 μm	0.02 μm	0.18 μm	0.18 μm	0.18 μm
Power Consumption	159 μW	1150 μW	13 mW	64.5 μW	< 20 mW
Conversion Time	2.2 ms	0.02 ms	100 ms	0.1 ms	< 5 ms
Resolution	3 mK	250 mK	0.1 mK	10 mK	< 0.05 mK

Prior Architectures Unsuitable

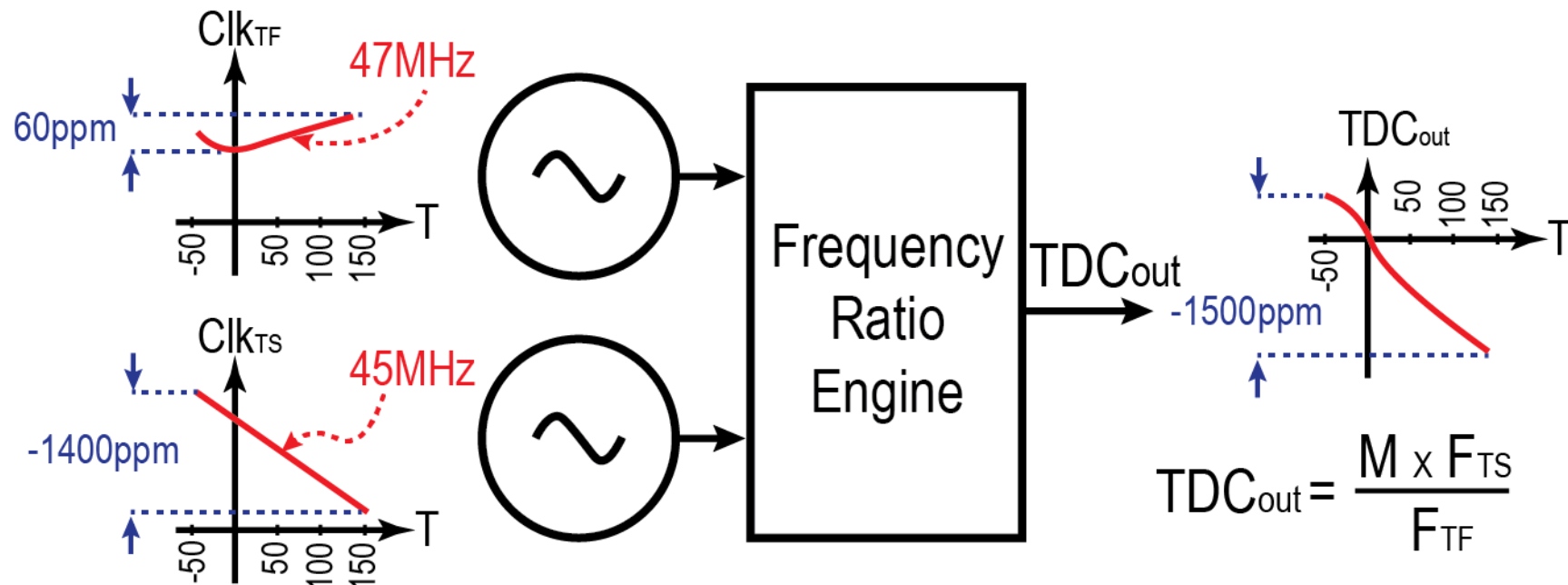


$$\text{Resolution FOM} = (\text{Energy/Conversion}) \times \text{Resolution}^2$$

K.A.A. Makinwa, "Smart Temperature Sensor Survey", [Online]. Available: http://ei.ewi.tudelft.nl/docs/TSensor_survey.xls

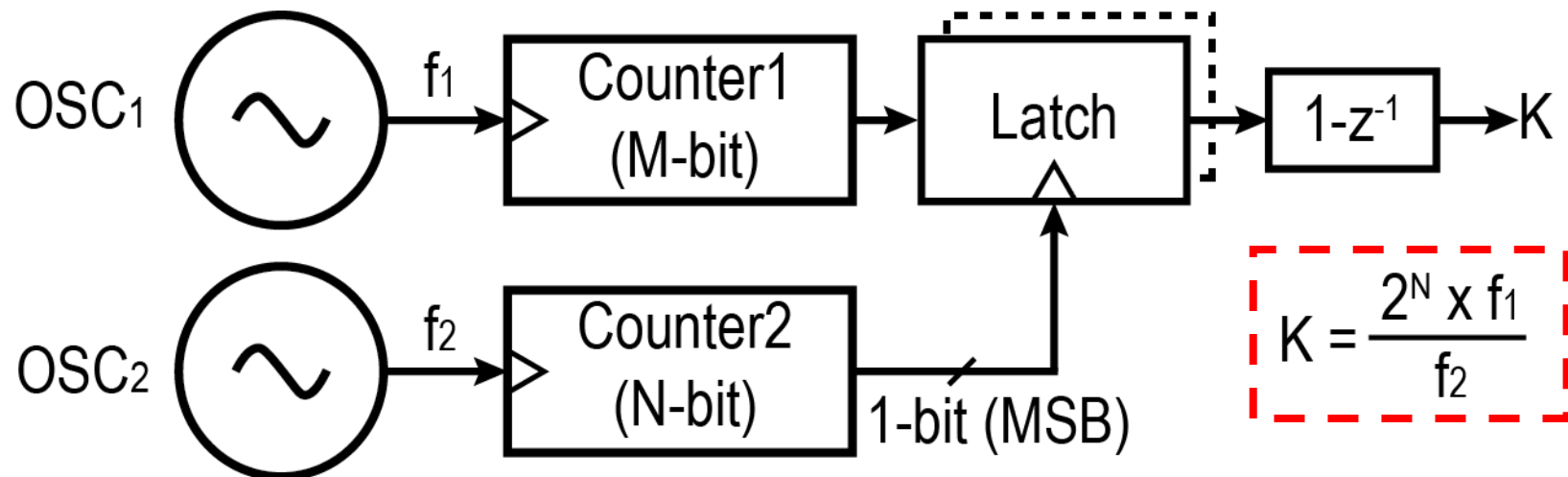
Dual-MEMS Resonator TDC

- Different temperature coefficients (TC) for two clocks
 - Frequency ratio indicates temperature
 - TempSense clock (Clk_{TS}): $\text{TC} = -7\text{ppm/K}$
 - TempFlat clock (Clk_{TF}): $\text{TC} < 1\text{ppm/K}$

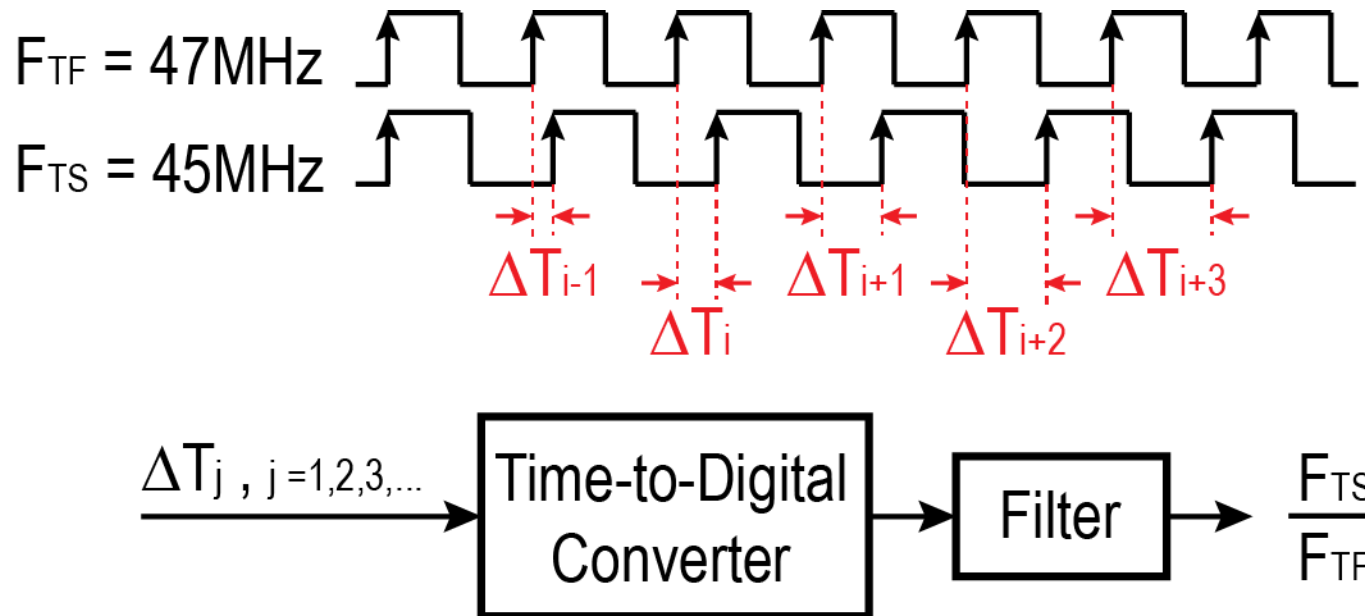


Frequency Ratio Measurement Techniques

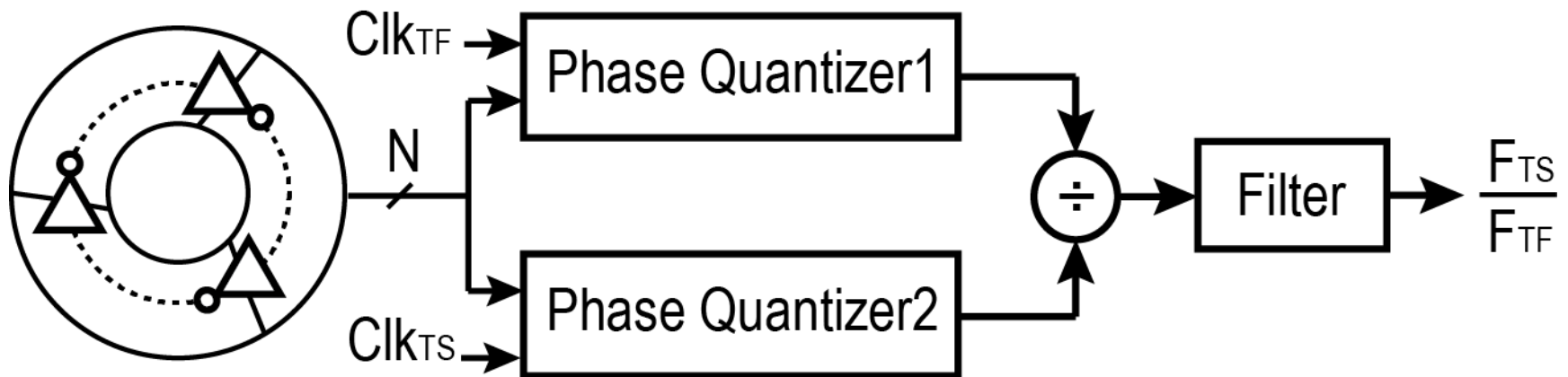
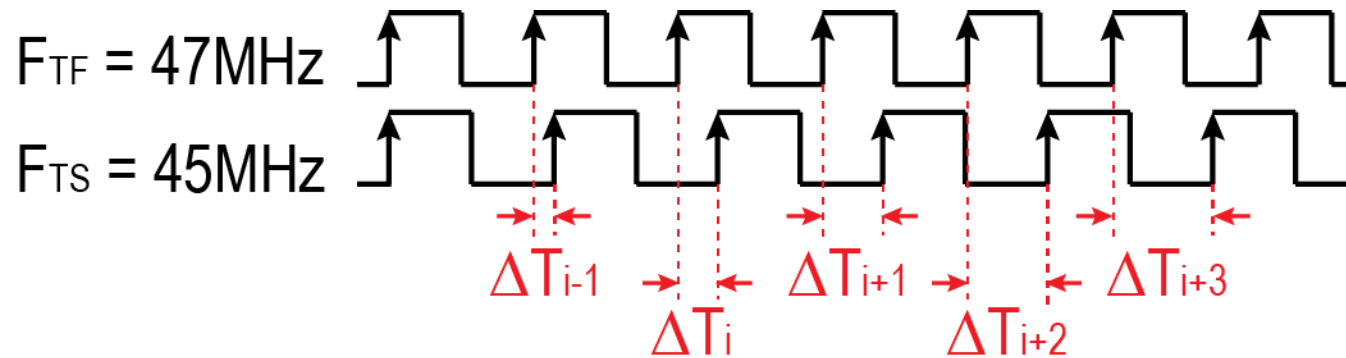
- Reciprocal counting method
- Counts OSC_1 's number of cycles in a time window set by OSC_2 and counter2



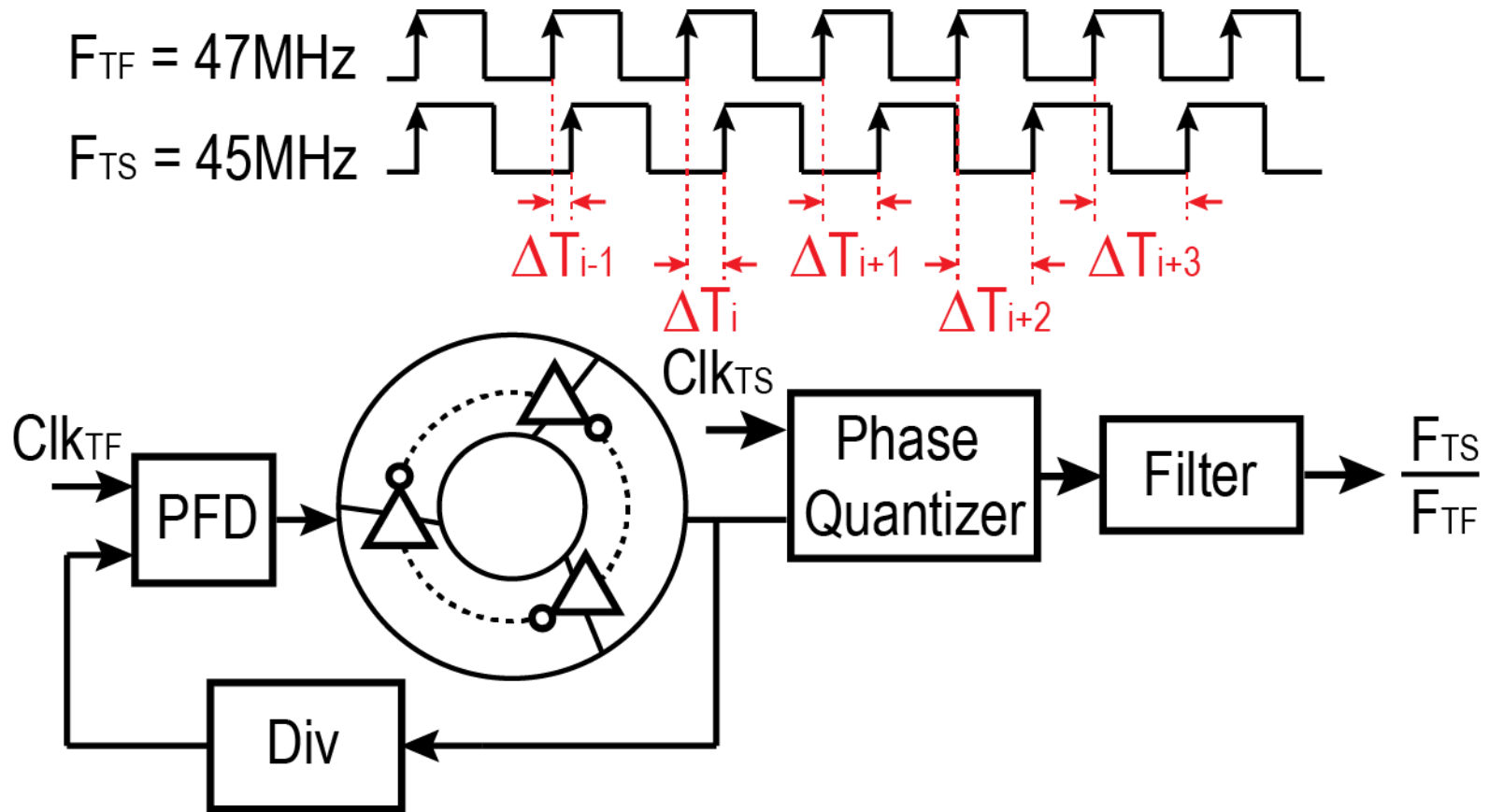
Proposed Ratio Engine



Proposed Ratio Engine

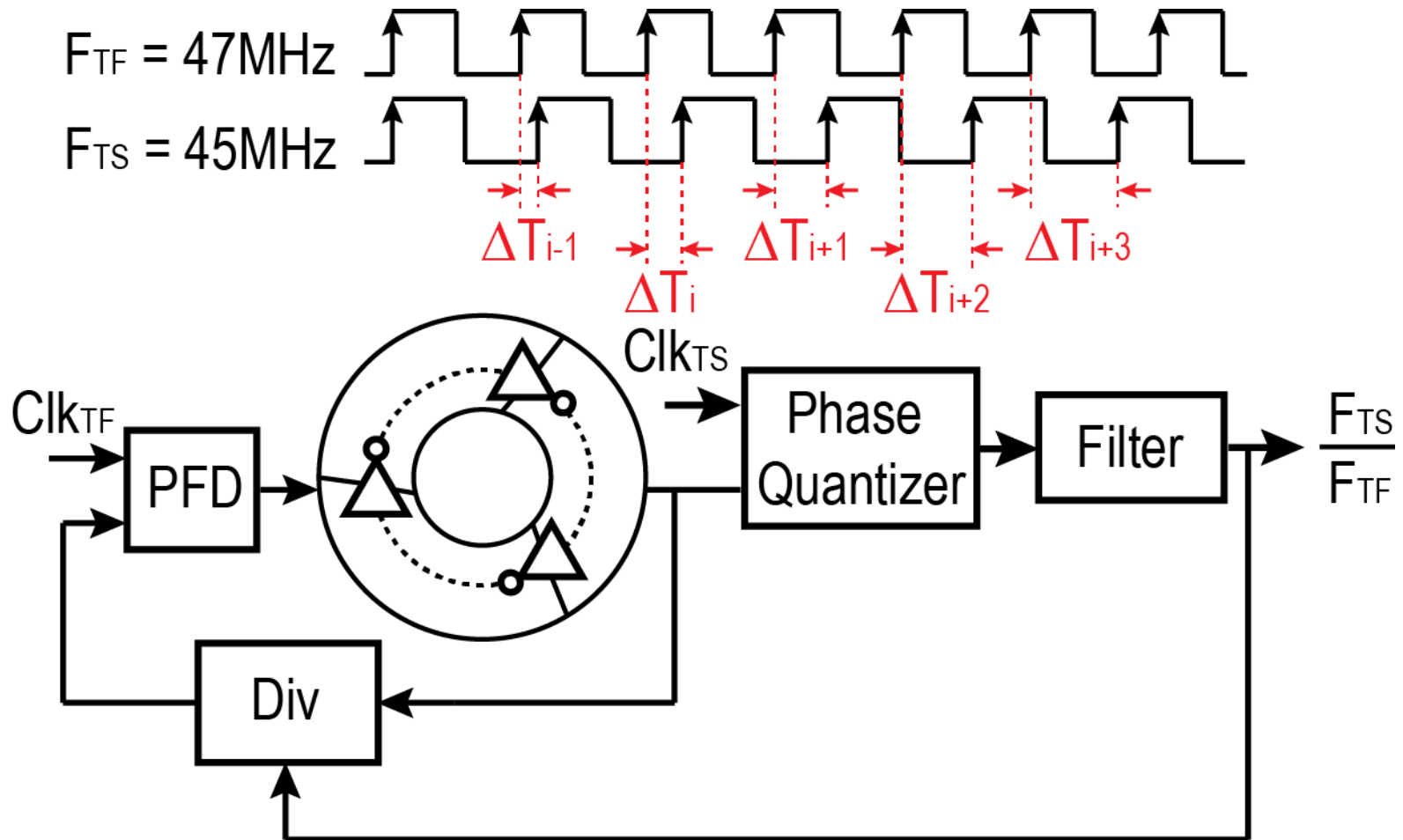


Proposed Ratio Engine

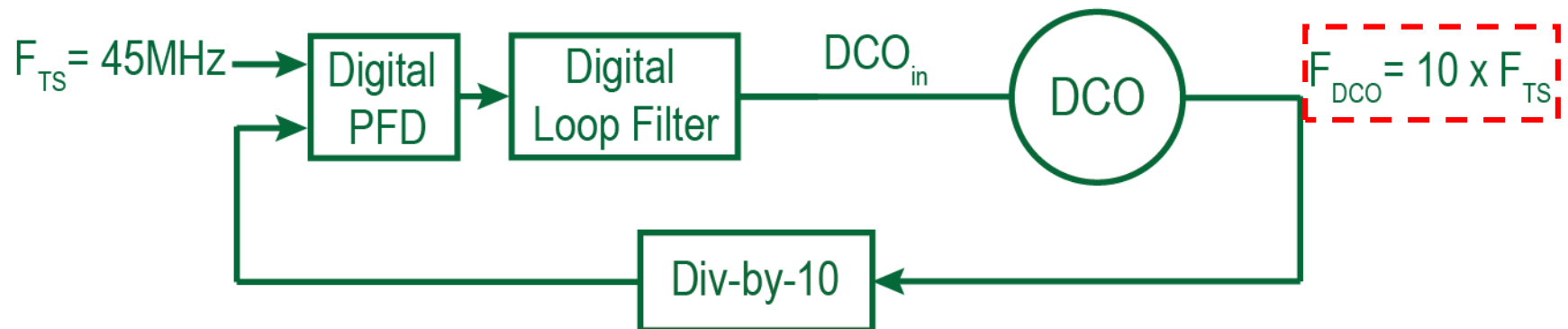


VCO is locked to Clk_{TF}

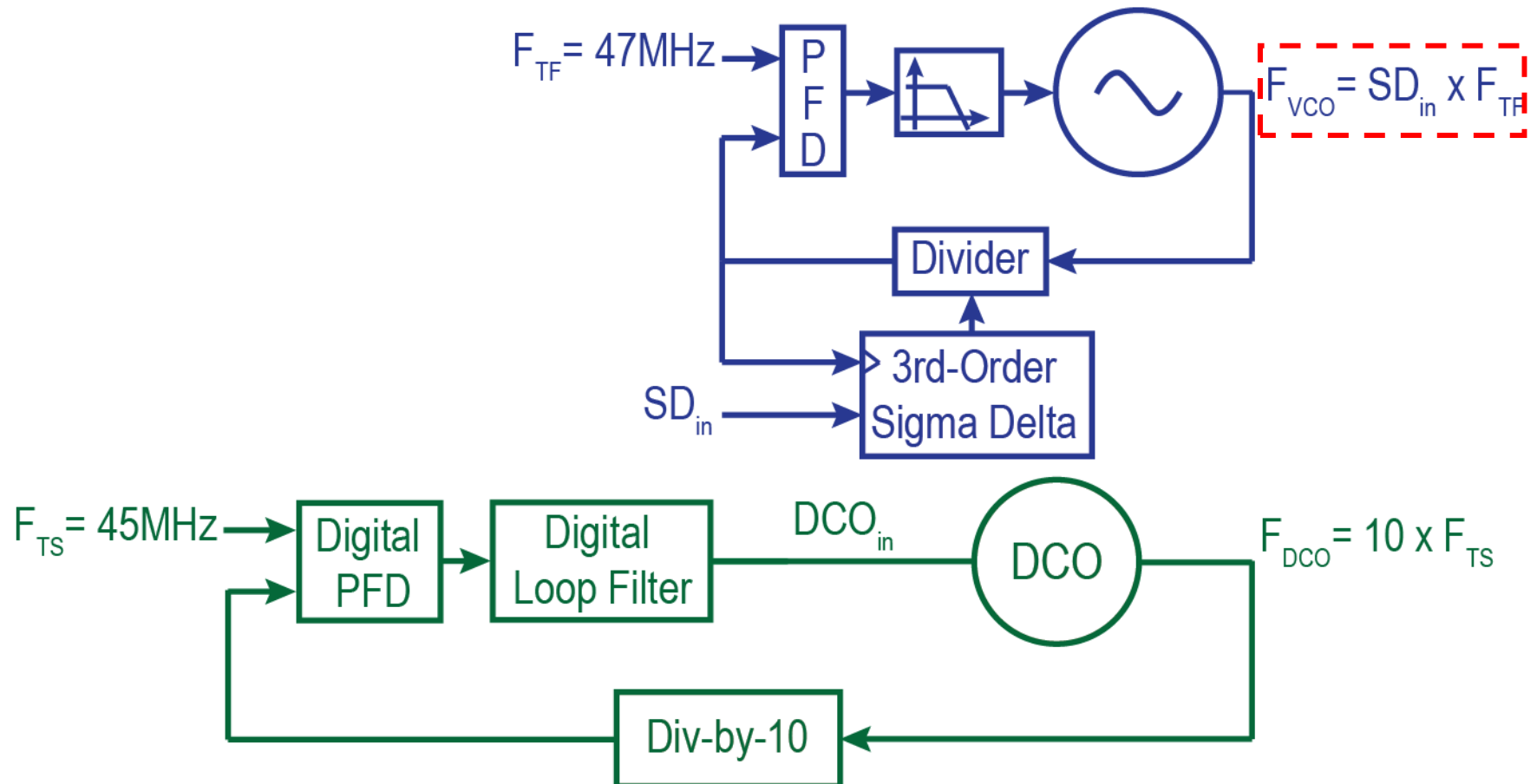
Proposed Ratio Engine



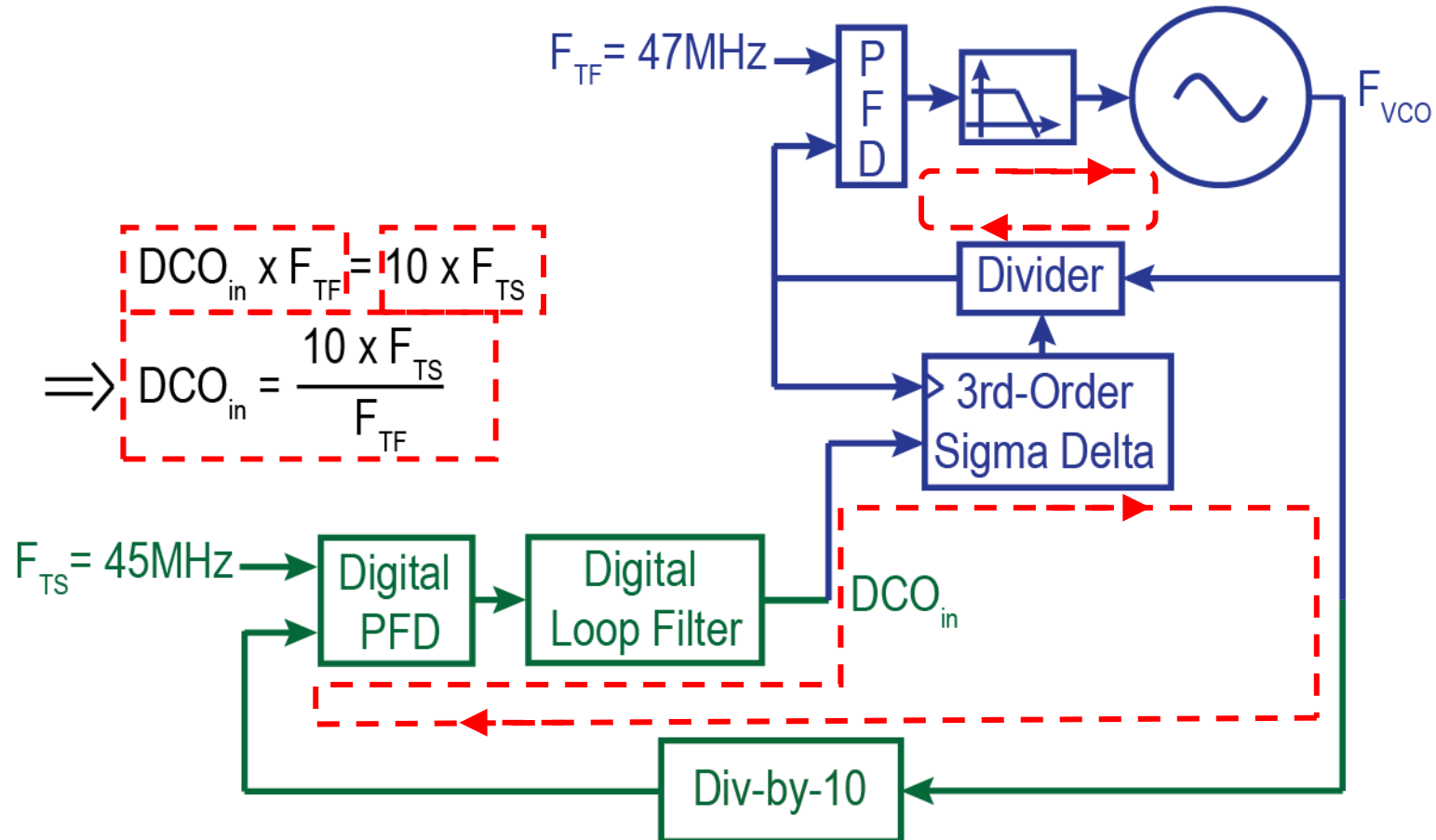
Implementation Flow



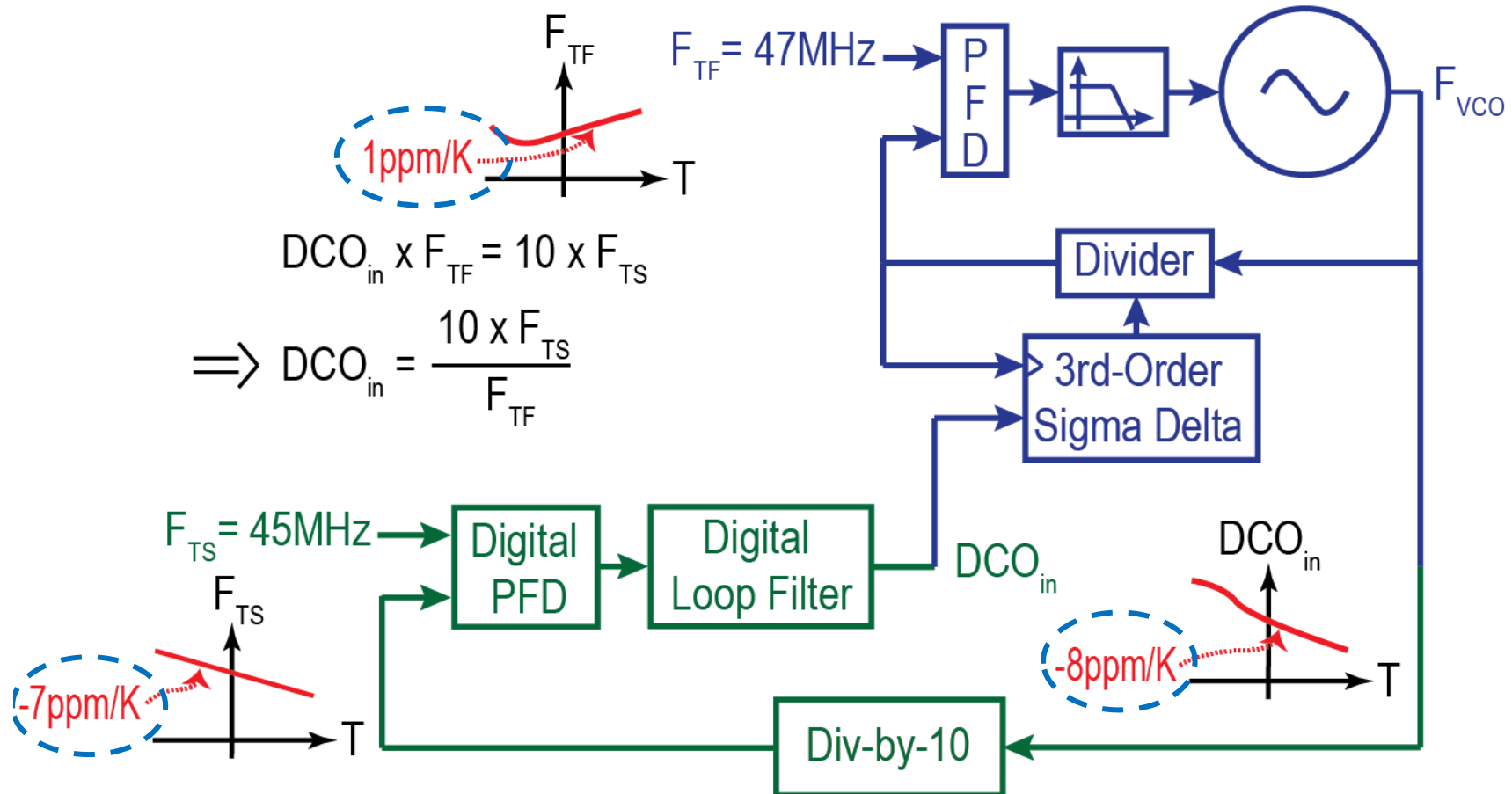
Implementation Flow



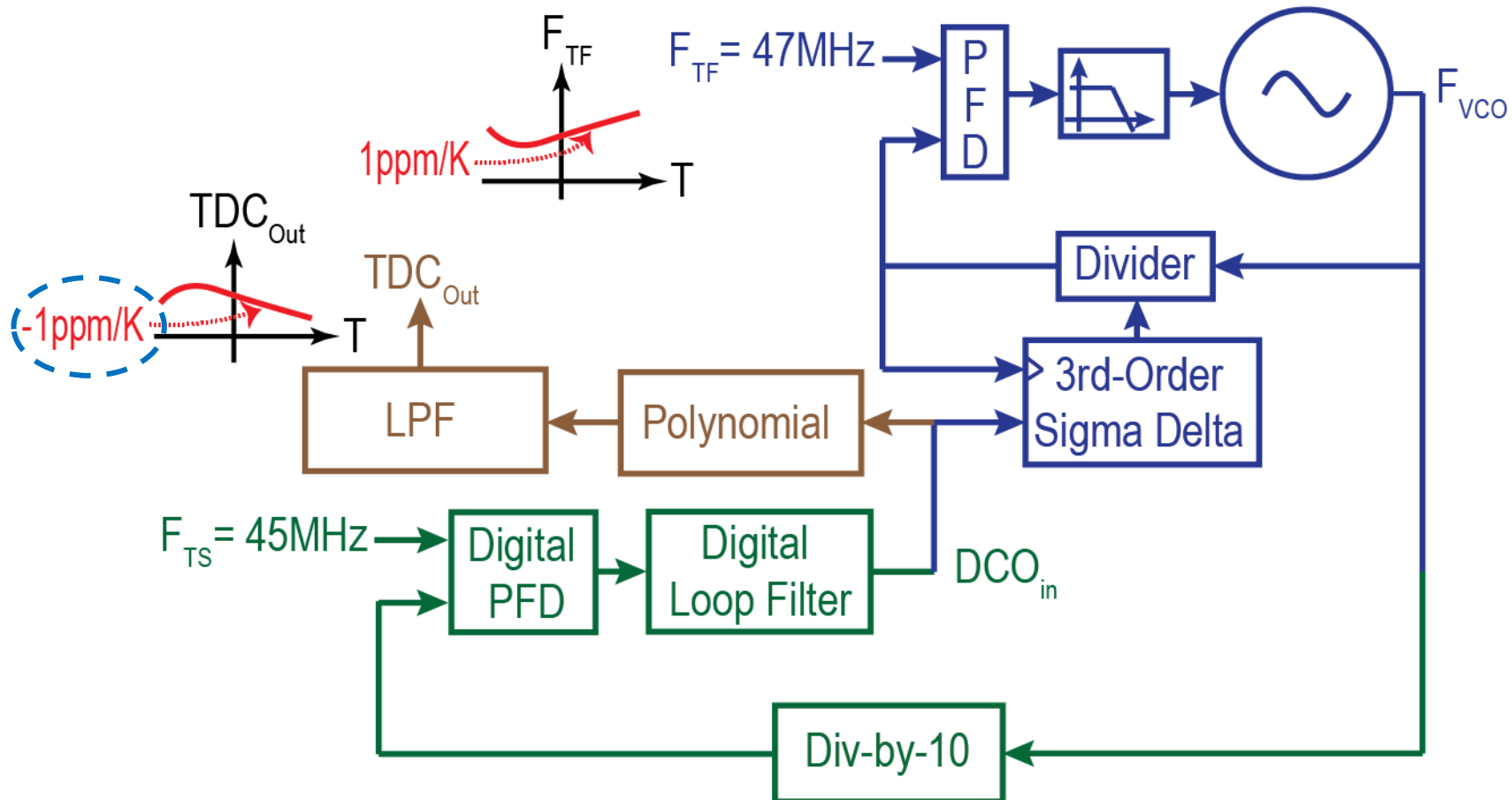
Implementation Flow



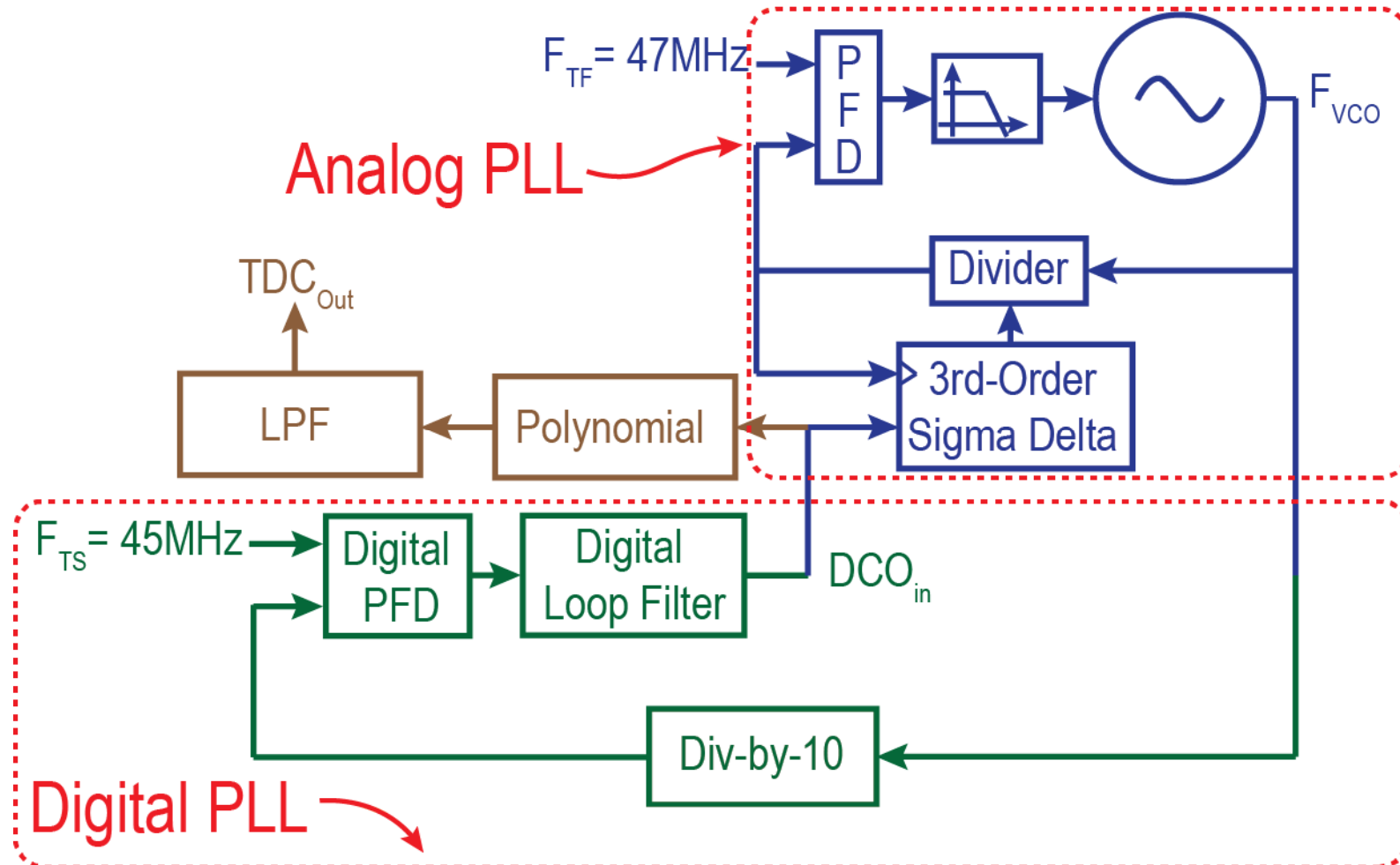
Implementation Flow



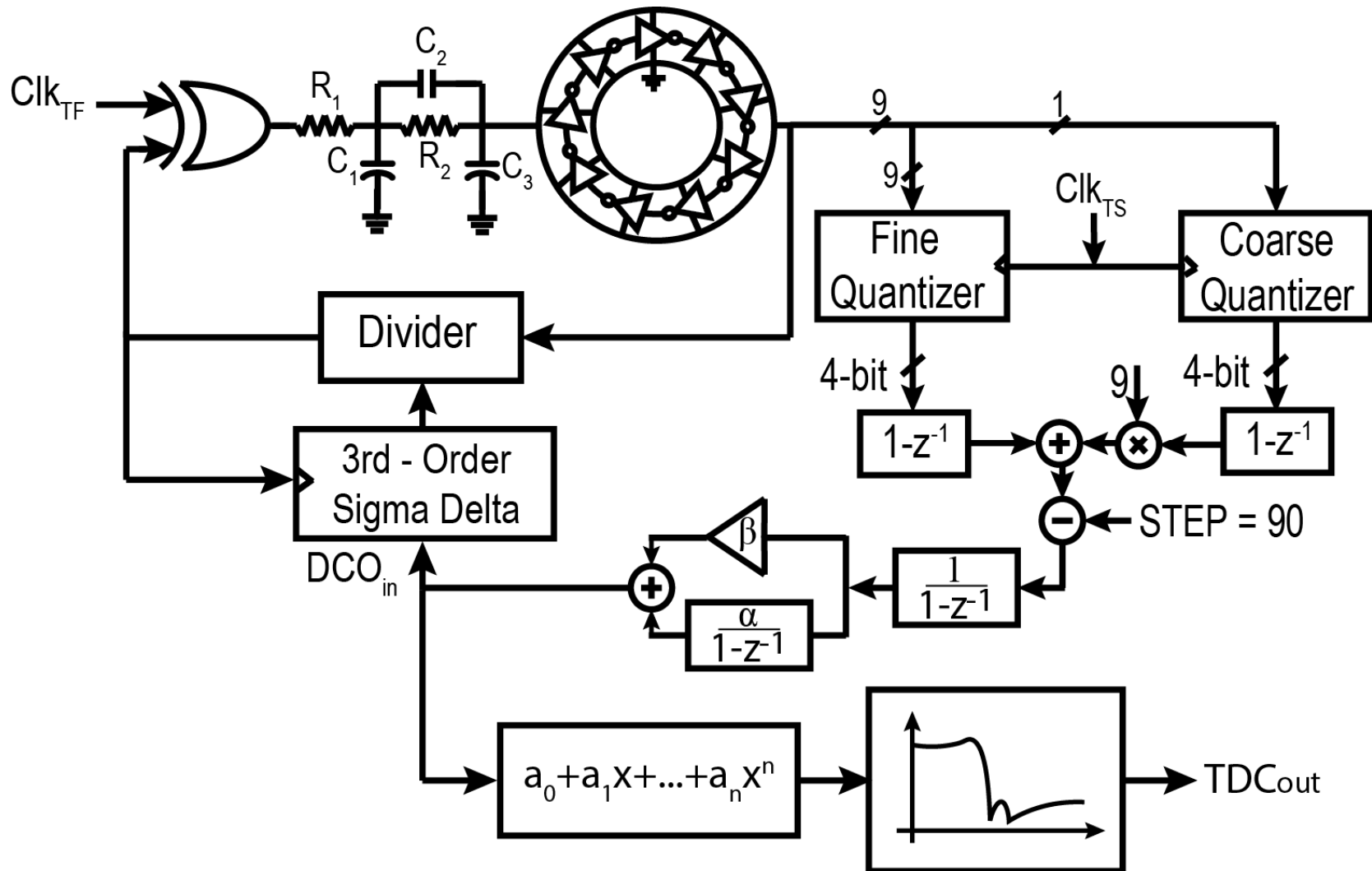
Implementation Flow



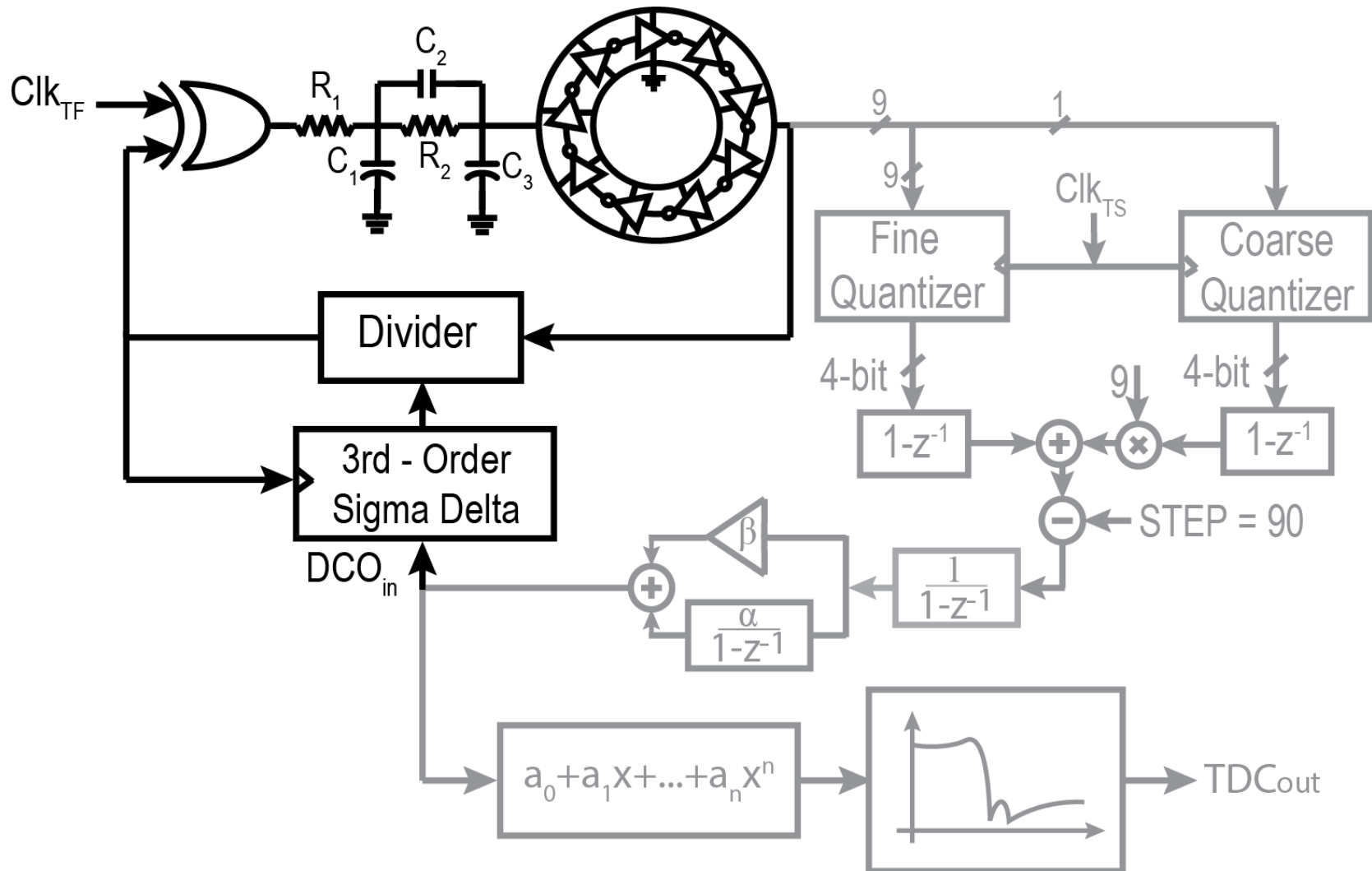
Implementation Flow



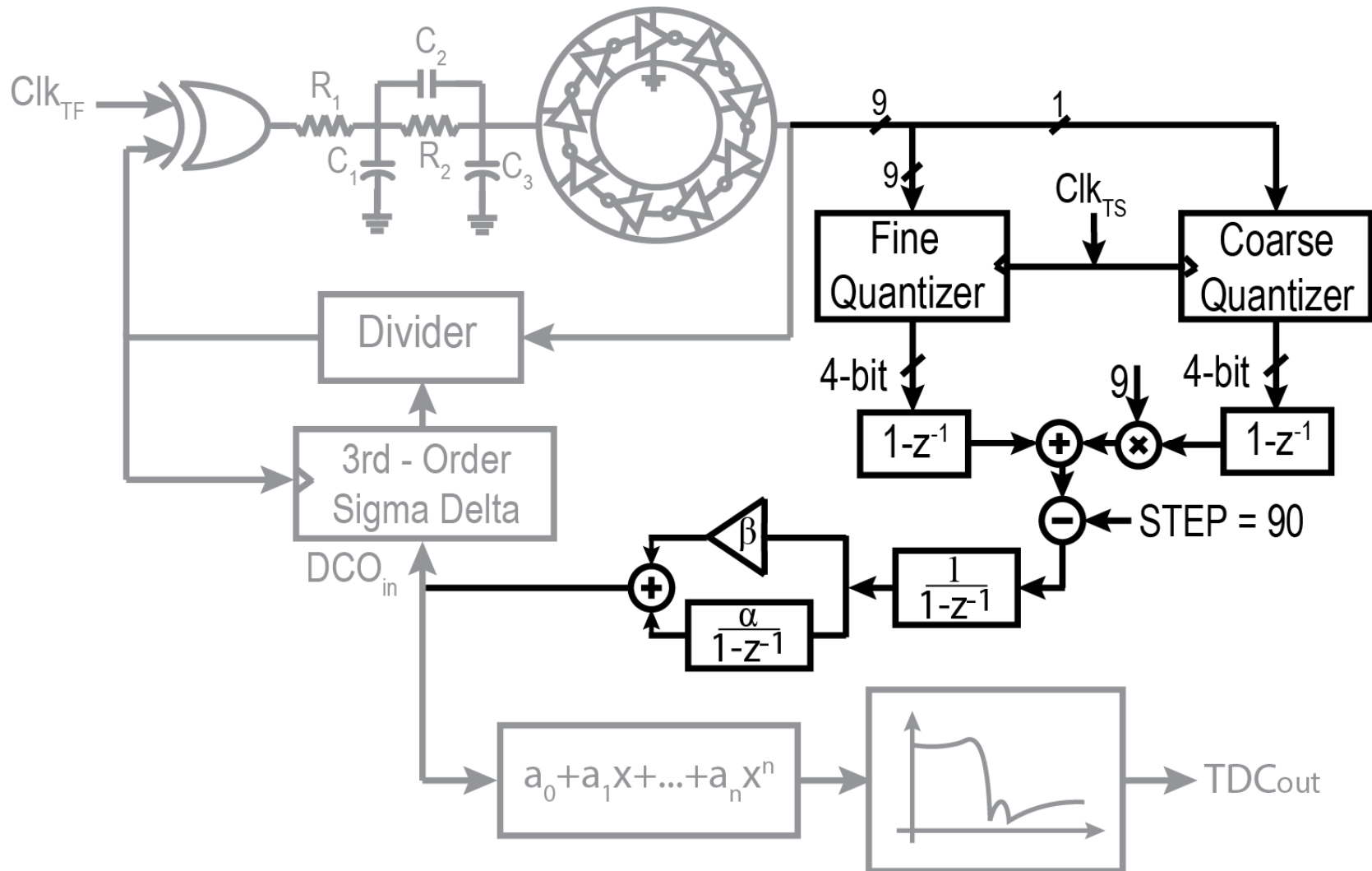
More Details



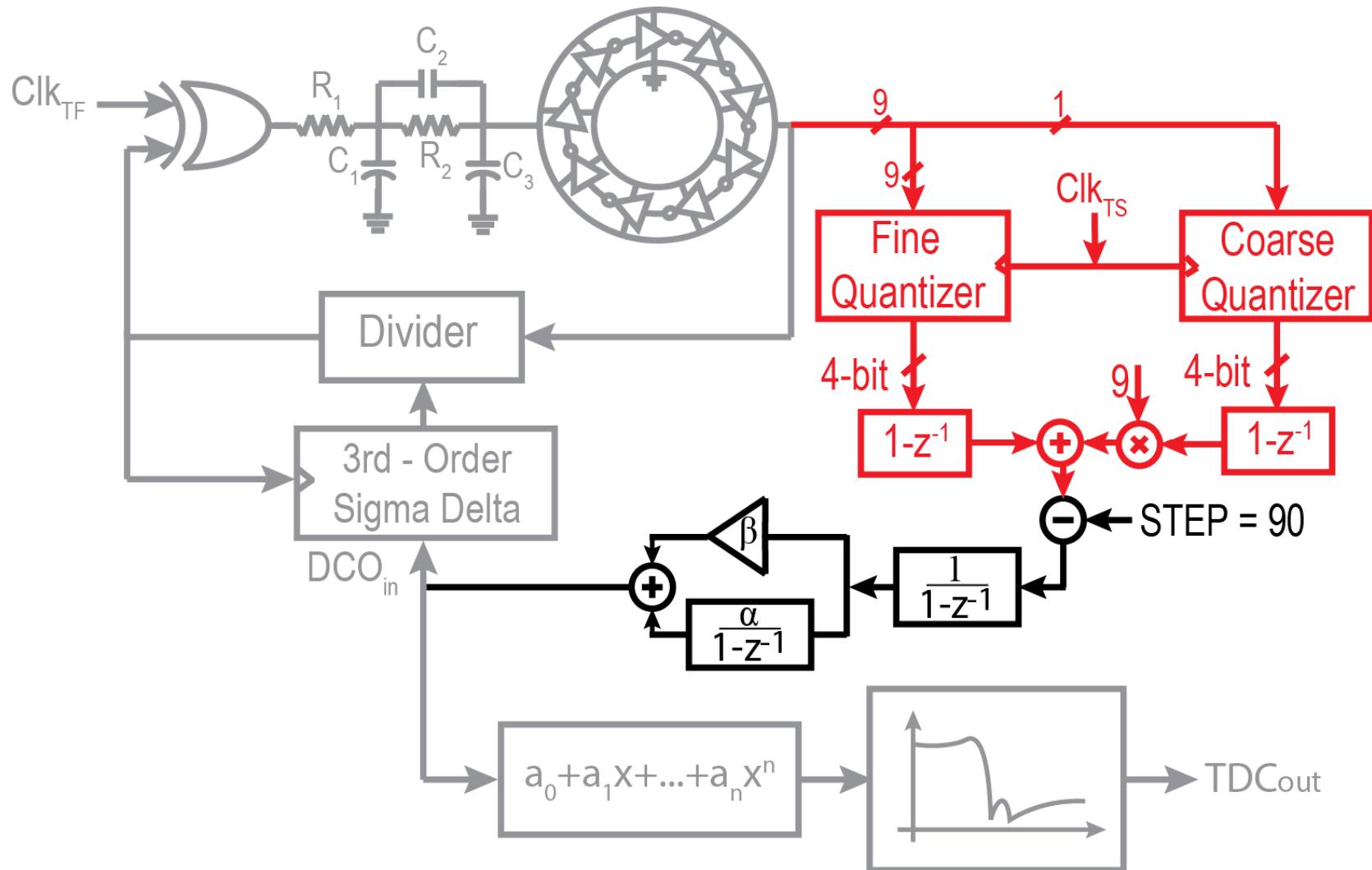
More Details



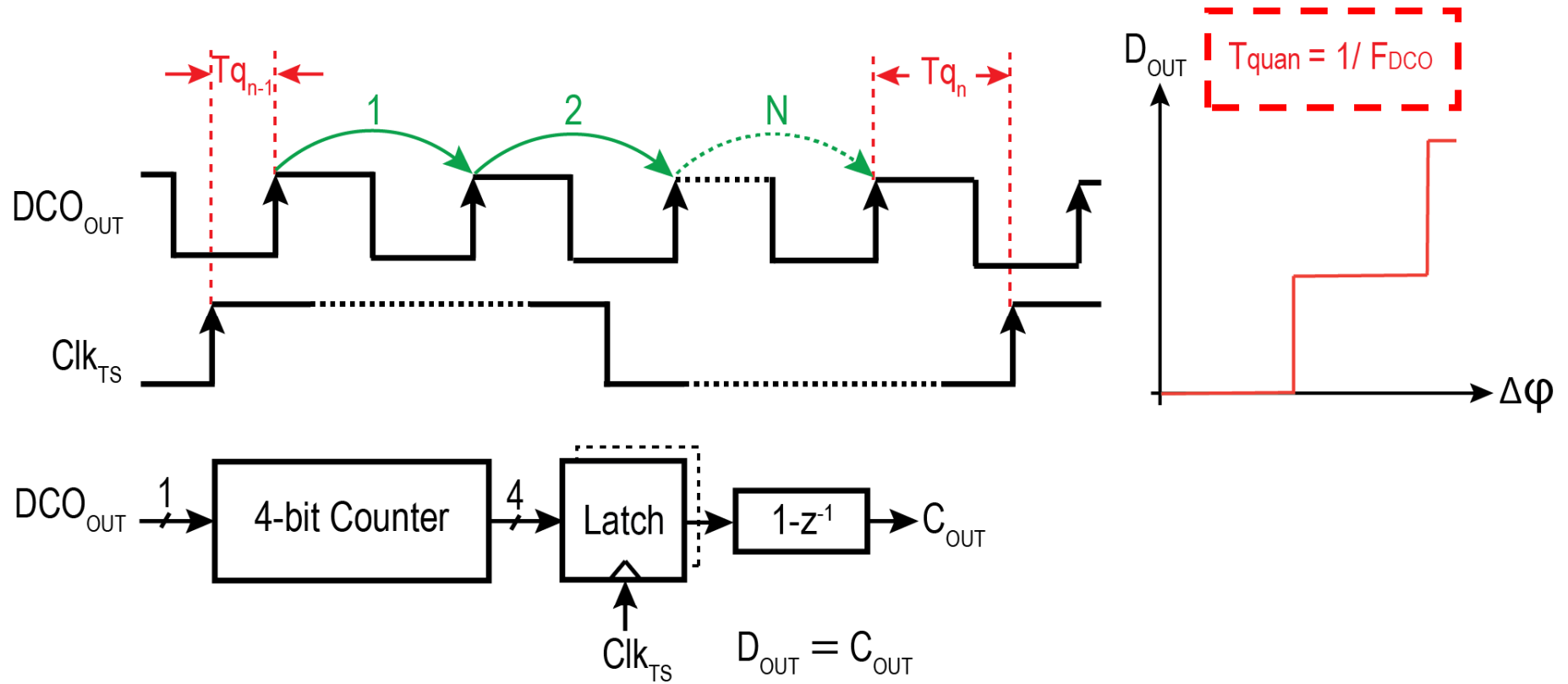
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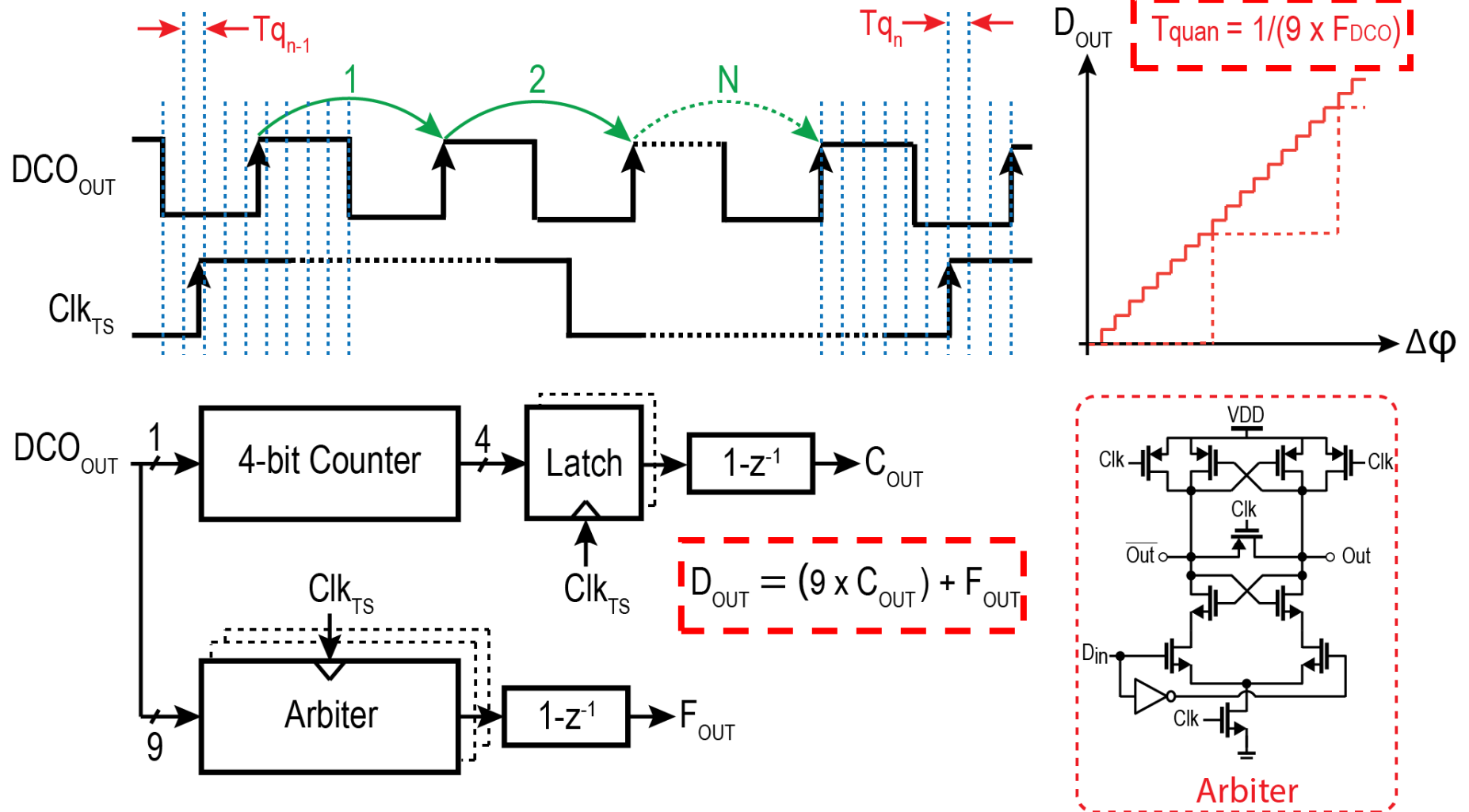
More Details



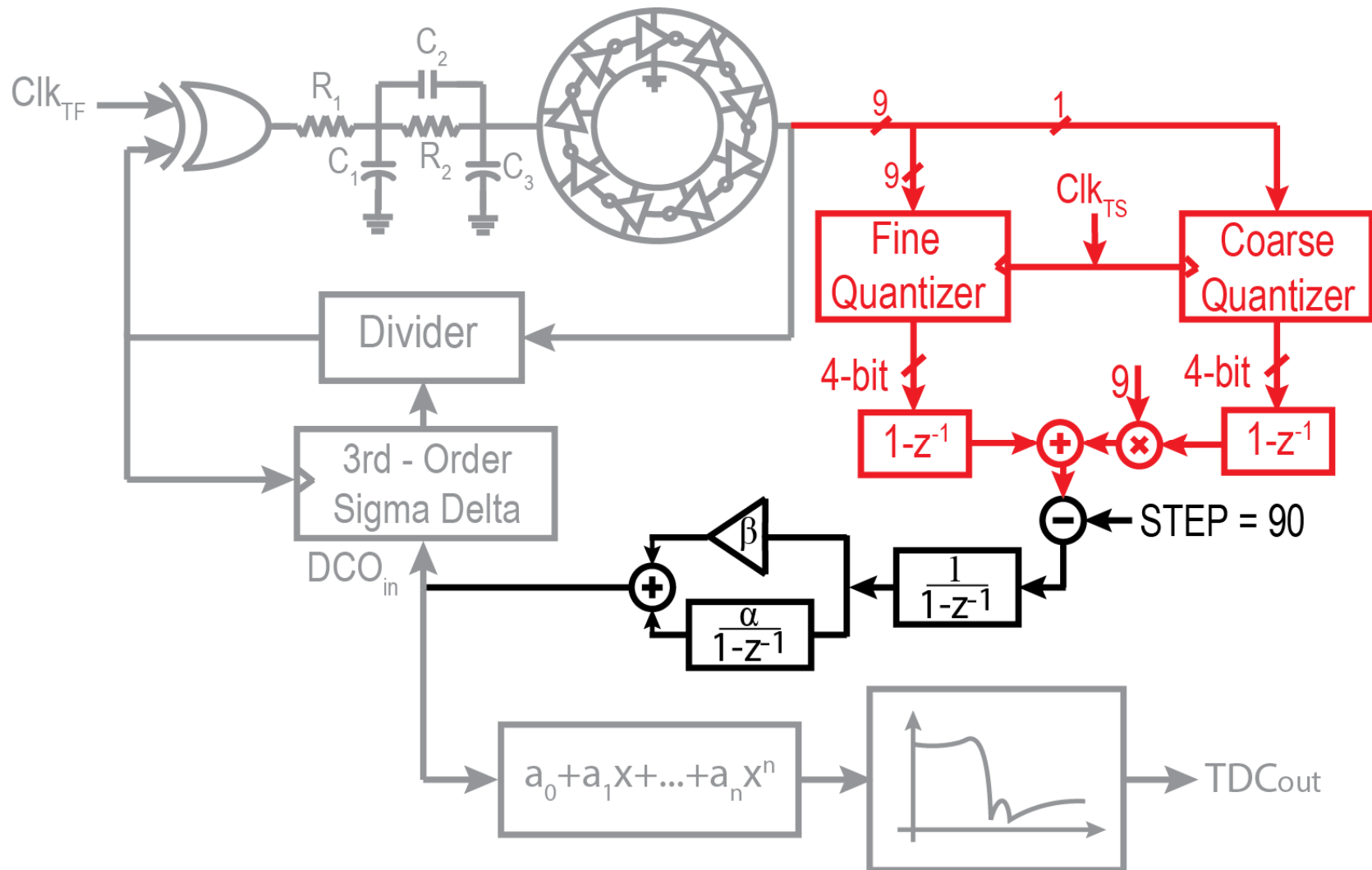
Digital PFD



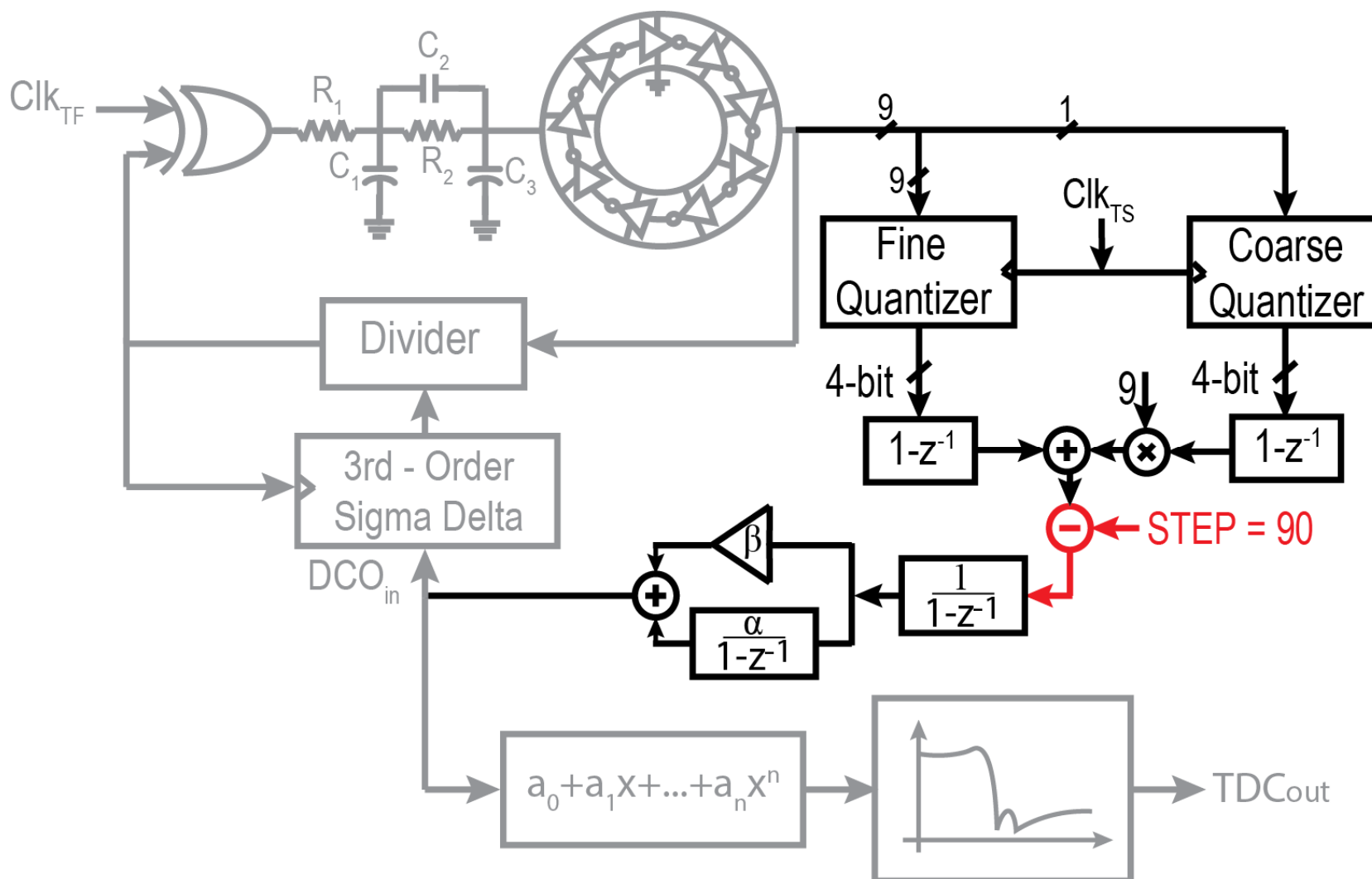
Digital PFD



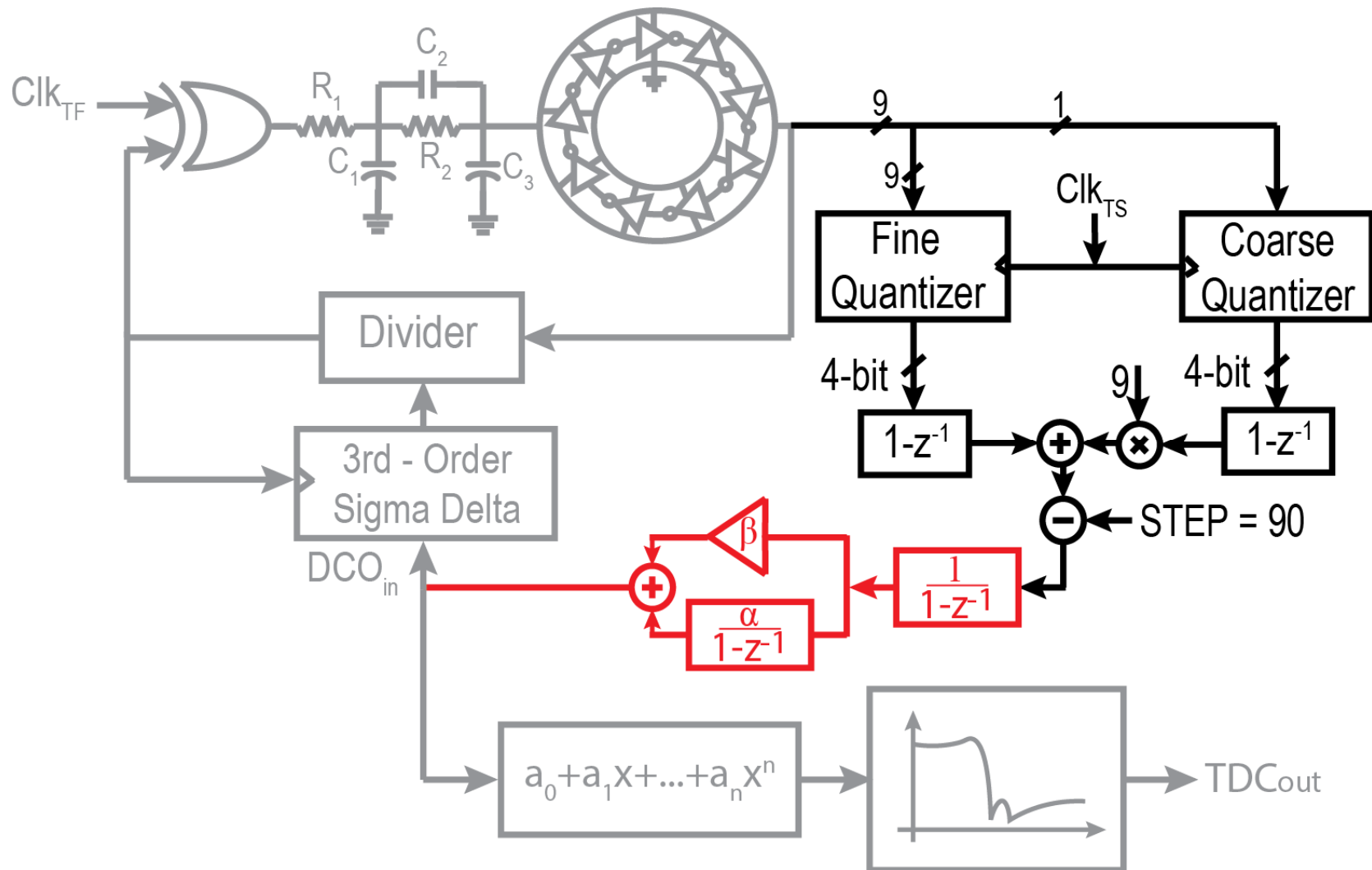
More Details



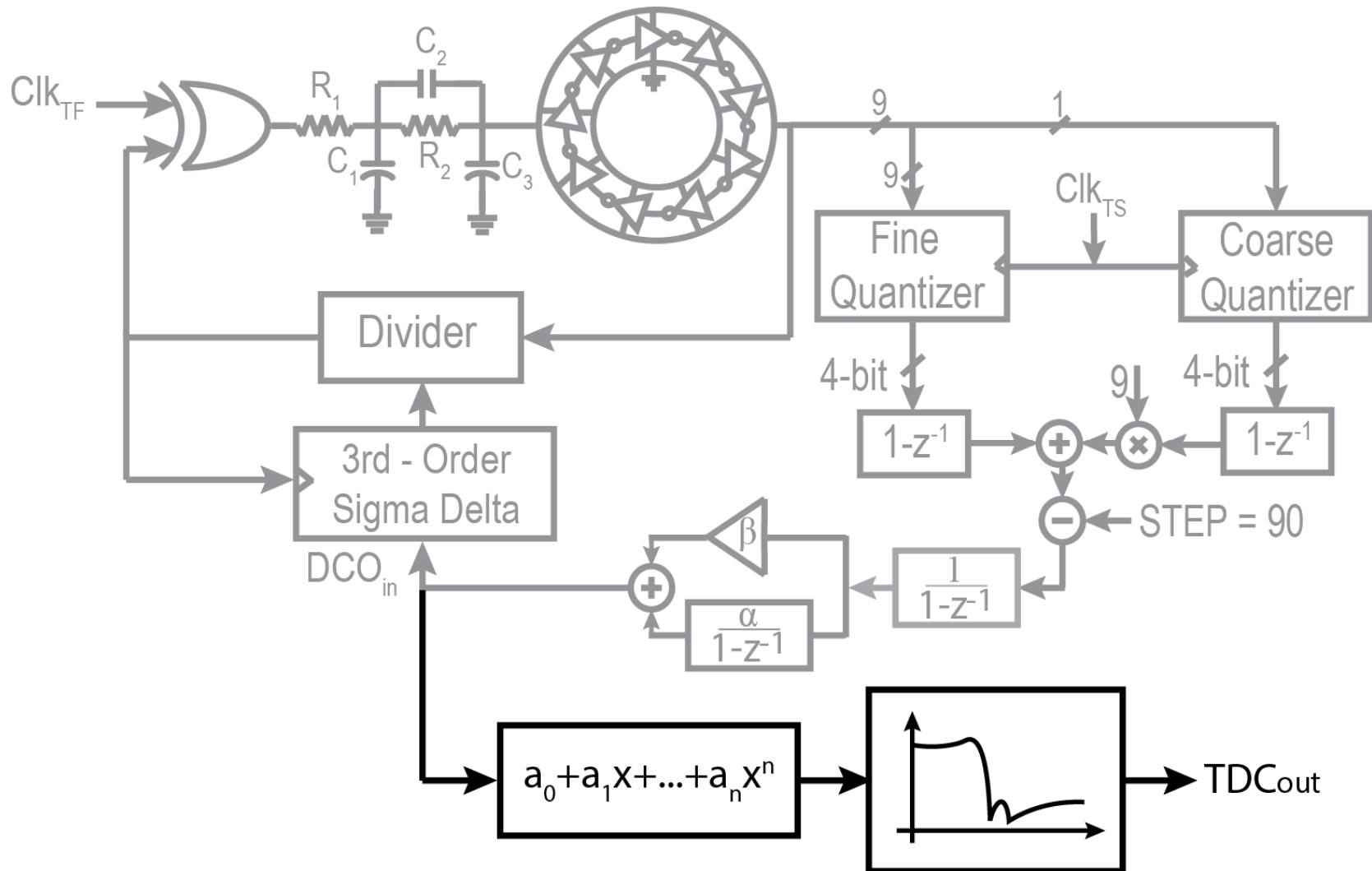
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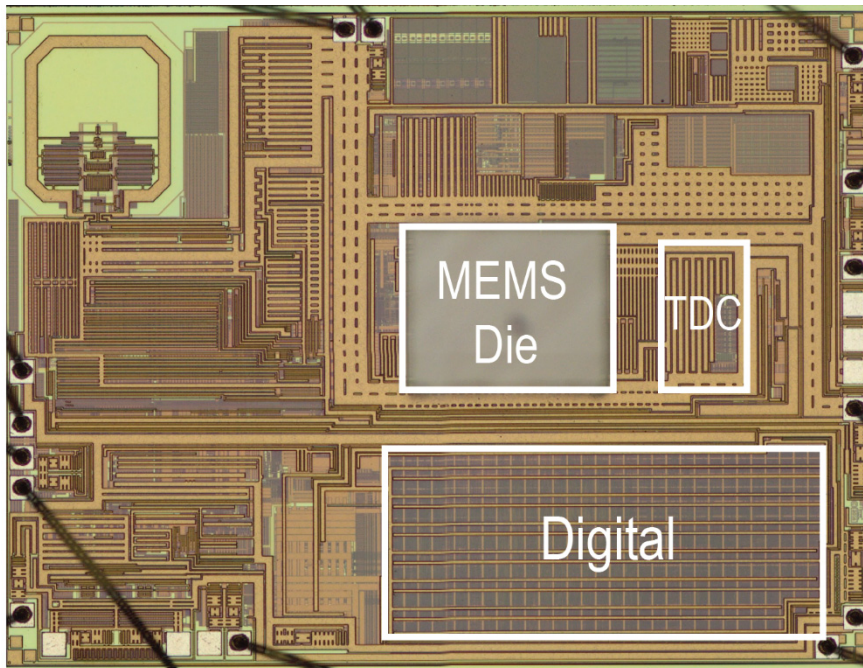
More Details



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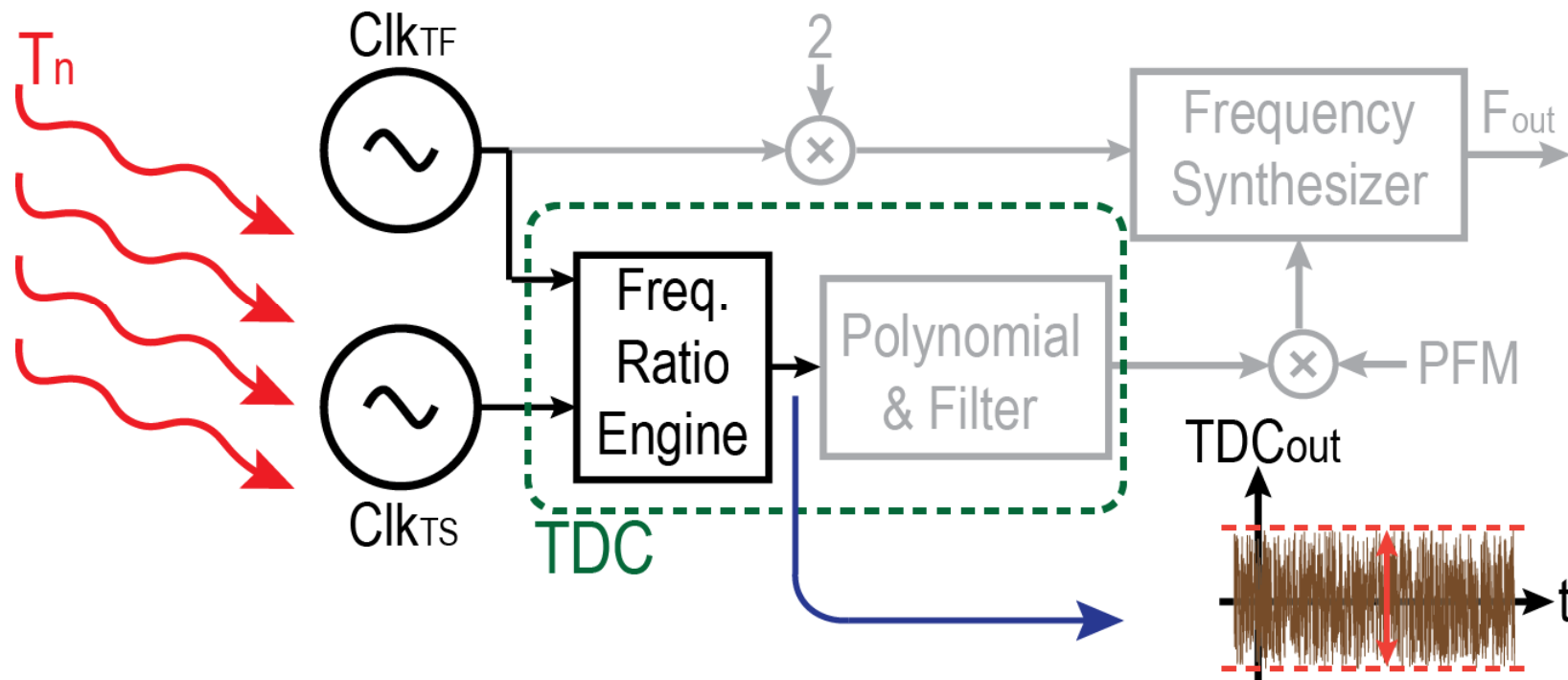


Chip Micrograph



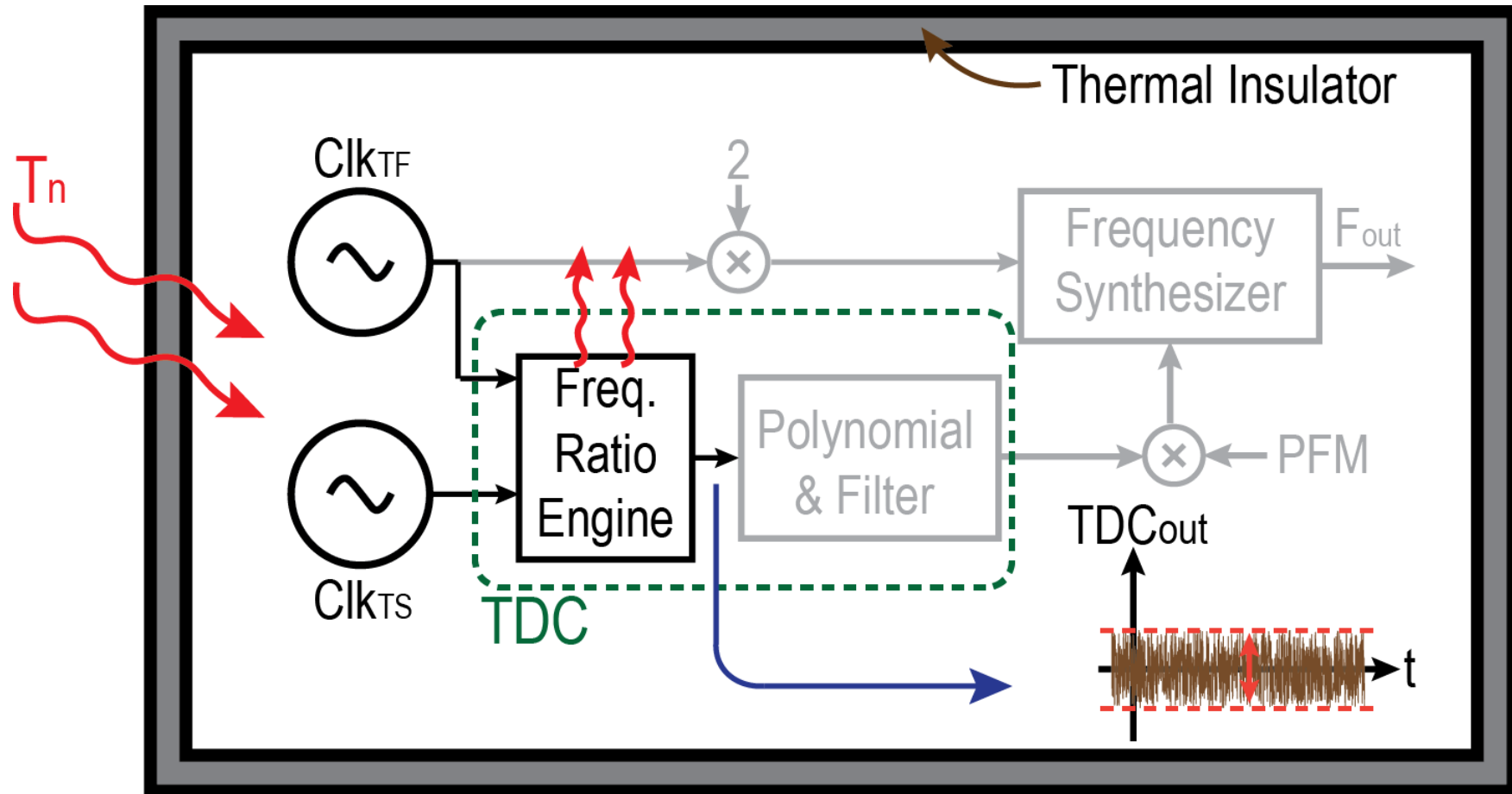
- 0.18 μm CMOS
- 0.54mm²
 - Resonator included
- 12mA current for:
 - Sustaining circuits
 - Frequency ratio engine
 - Digital
- Supply voltage: 1.6V

Resolution Measurement Setup



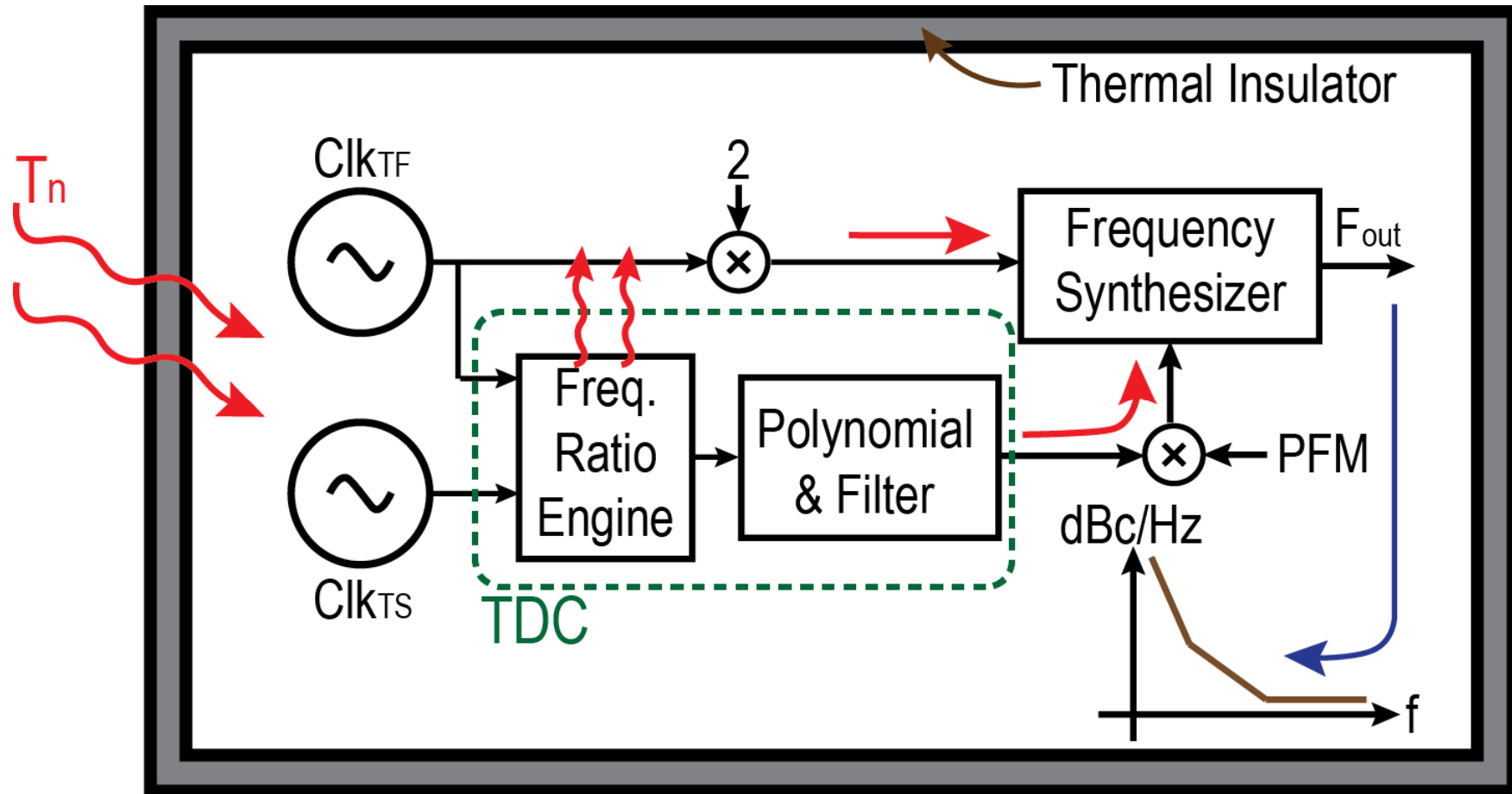
Thermal insulator is needed

Resolution Measurement Setup



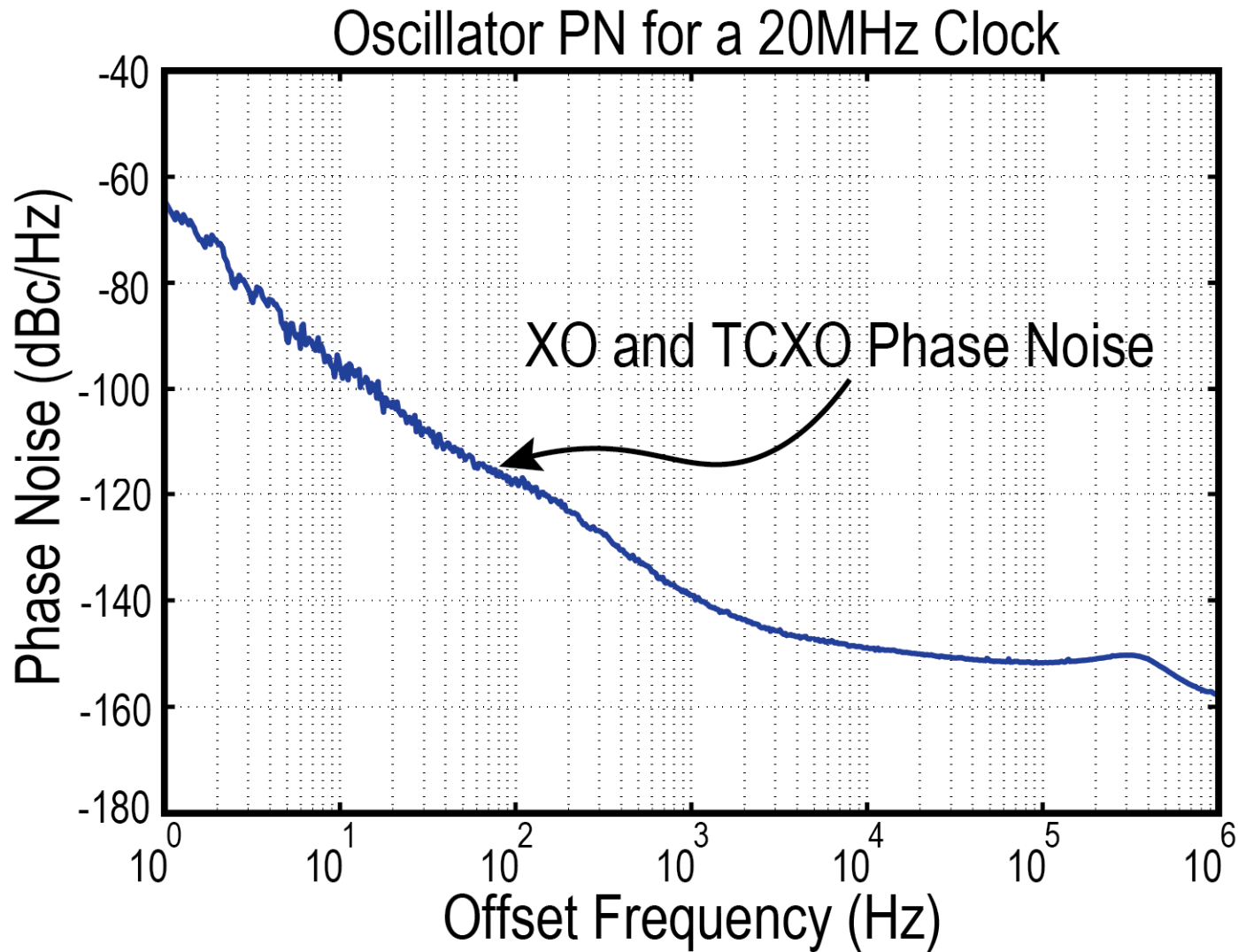
Environmental noise dominates the TDC resolution

Resolution Measurement Setup

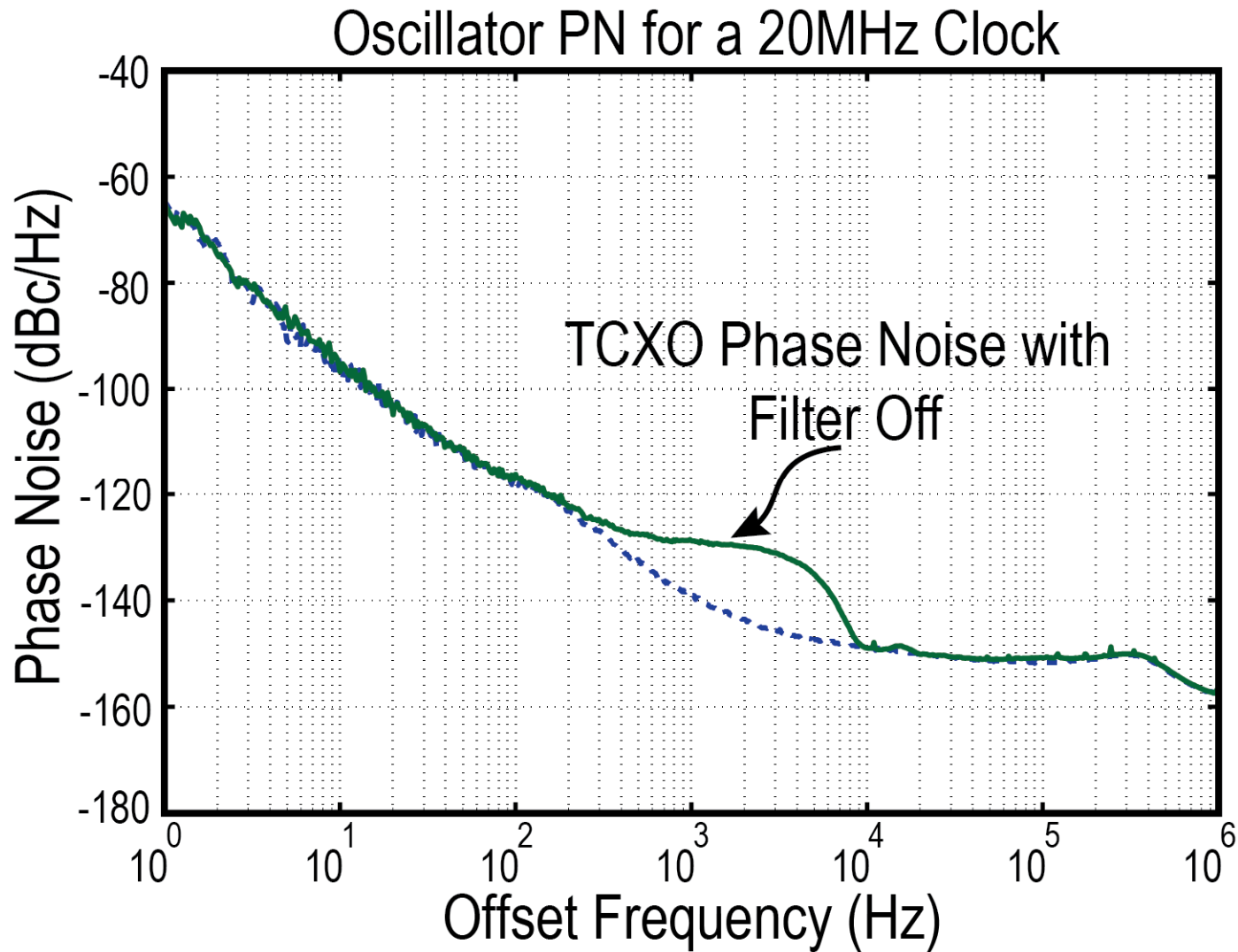


Instead of TDC output, clock PN is measured

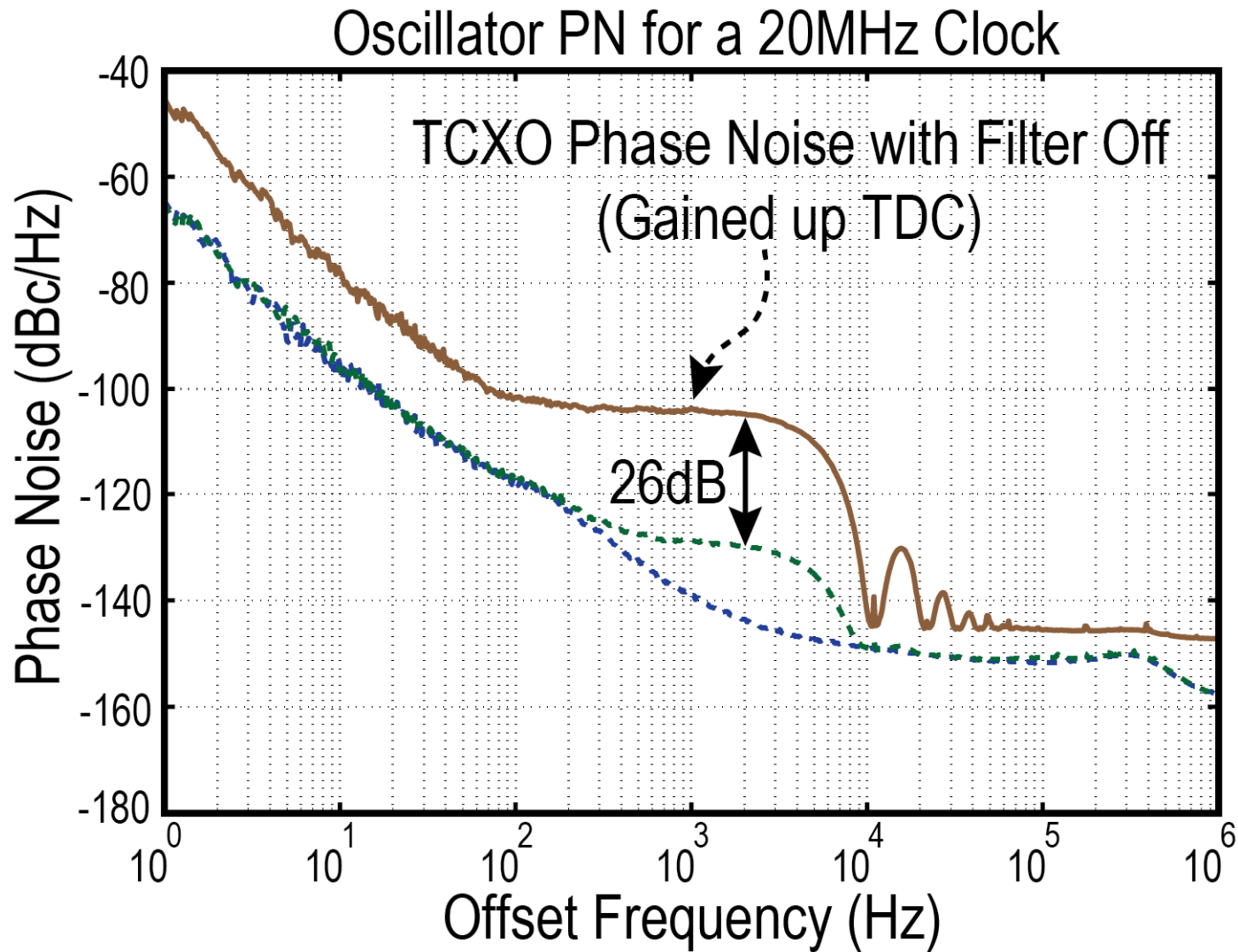
TDC Contribution on PN



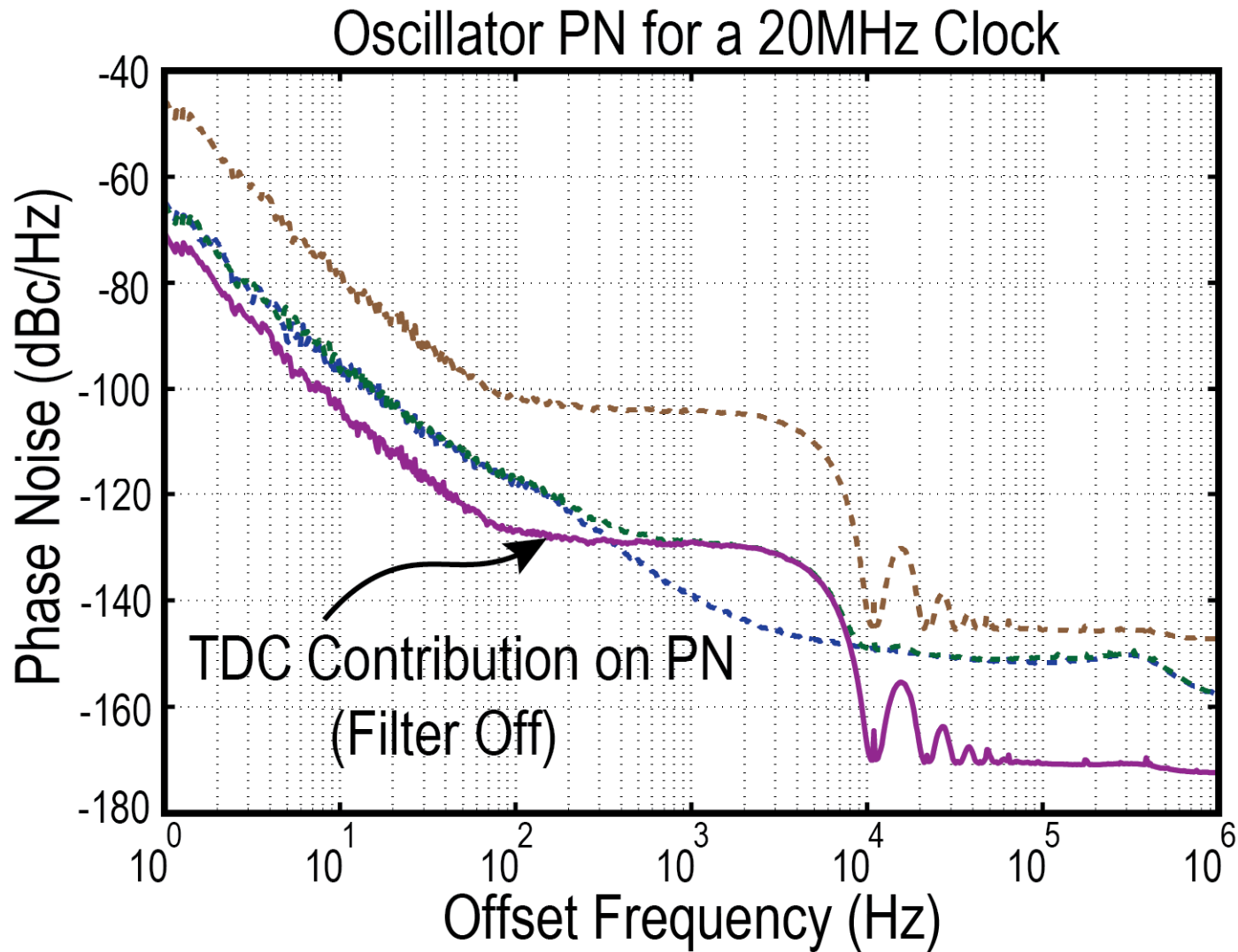
TDC Contribution on PN



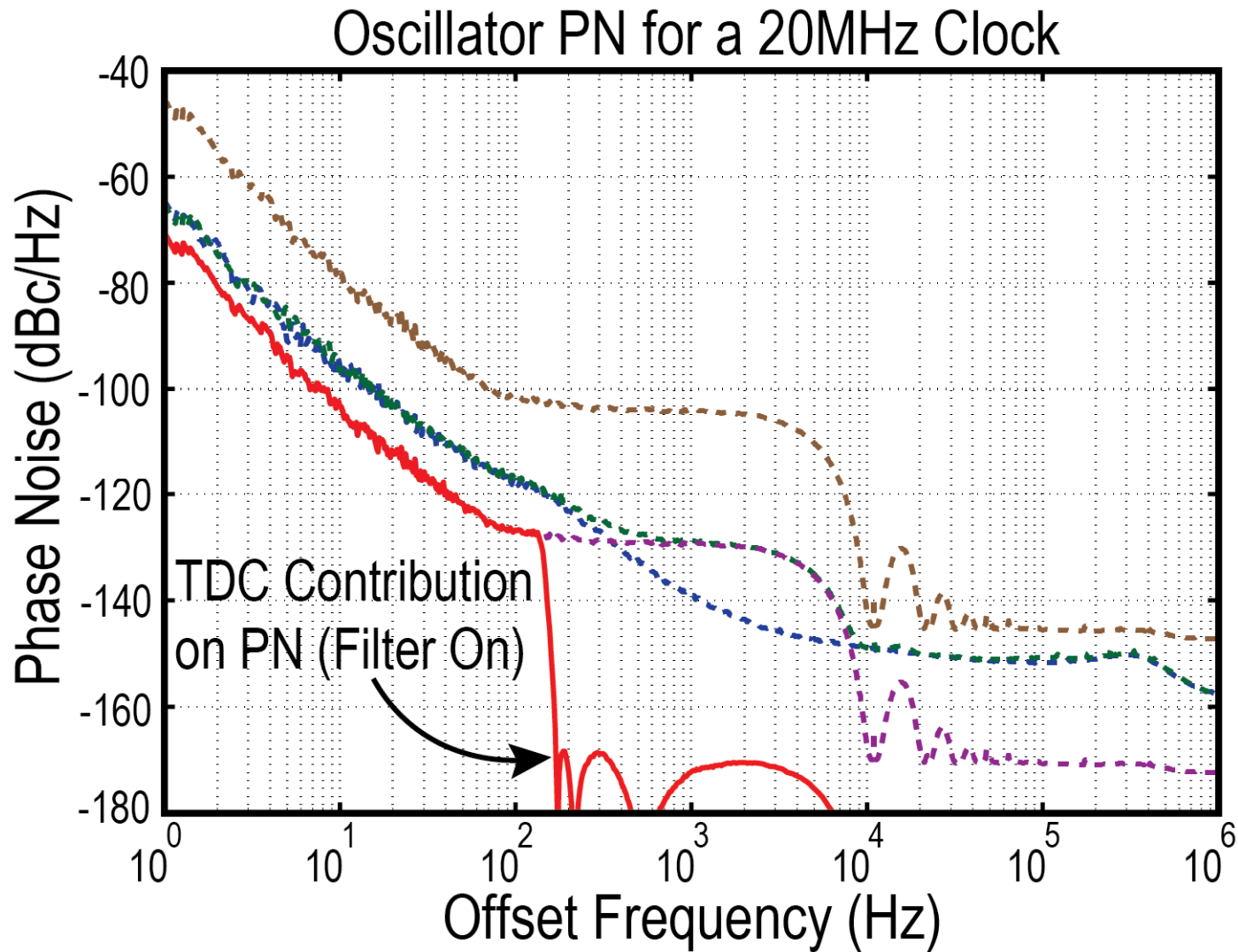
TDC Contribution on PN



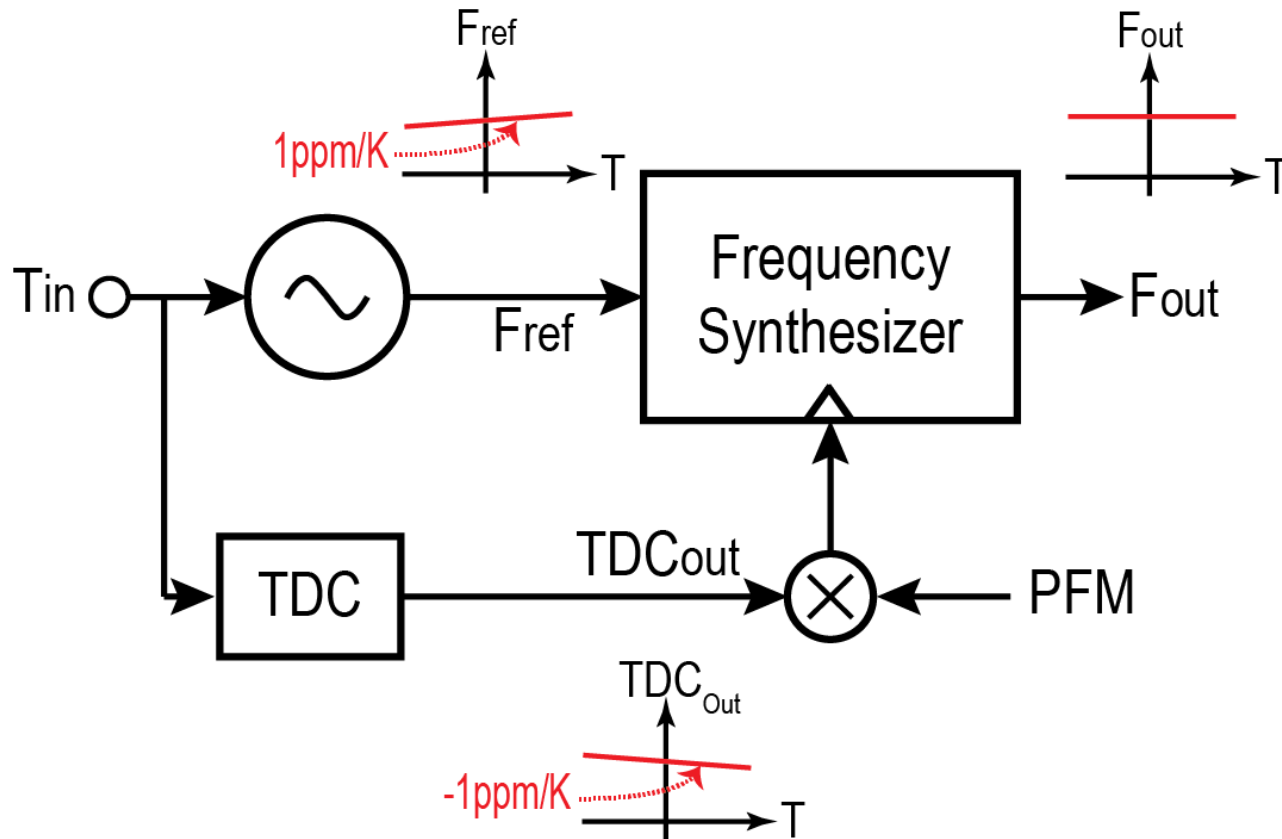
TDC Contribution on PN



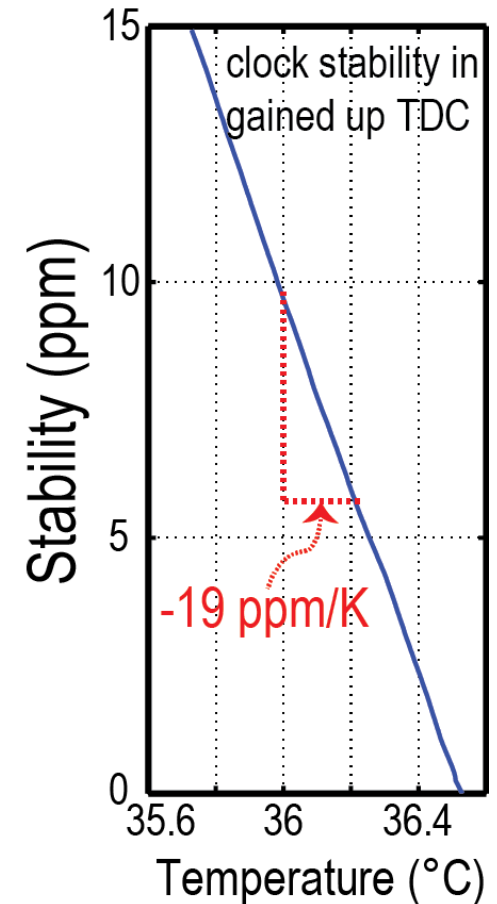
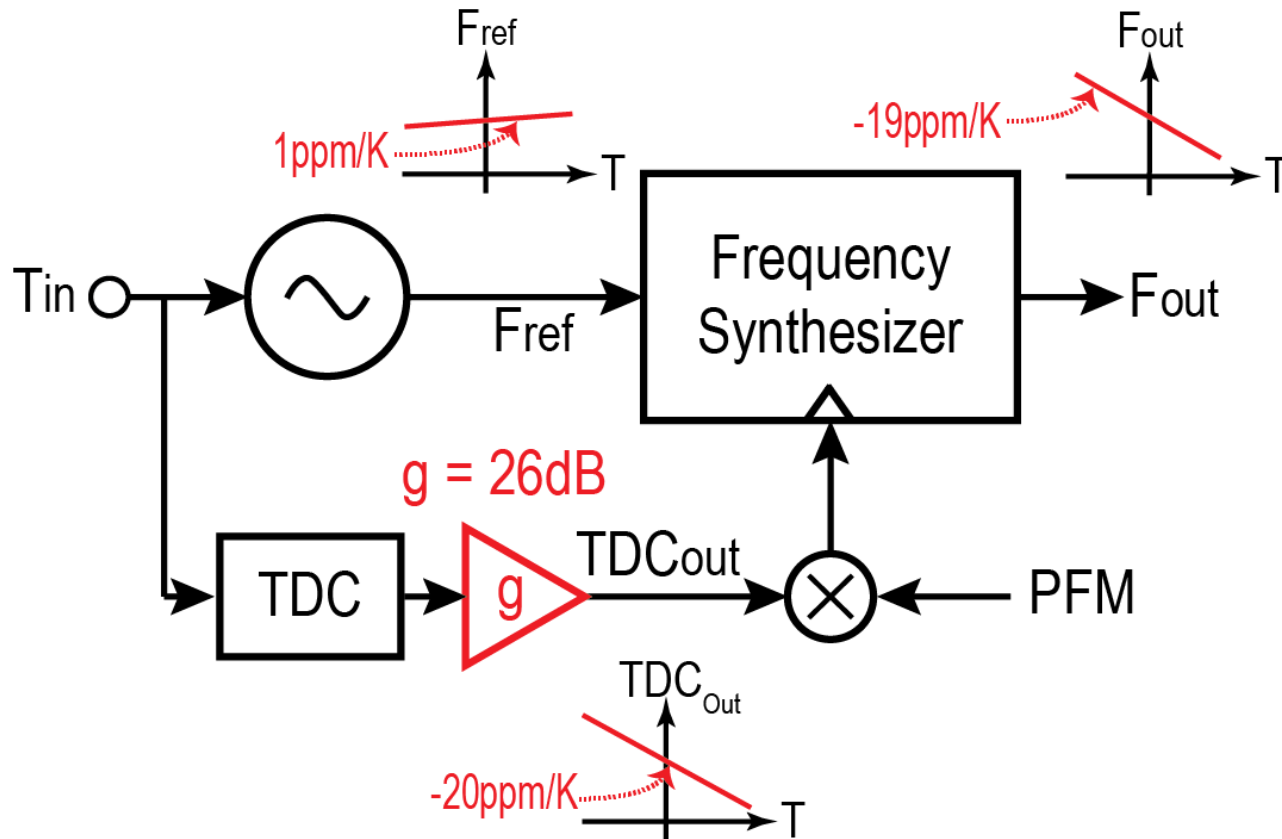
TDC Contribution on PN



TCXO with Gained-up TDC

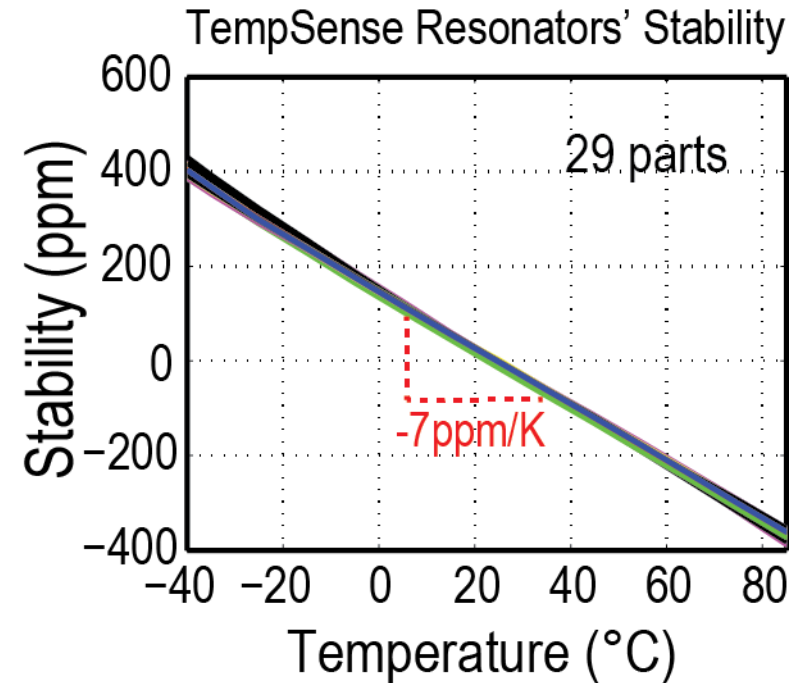
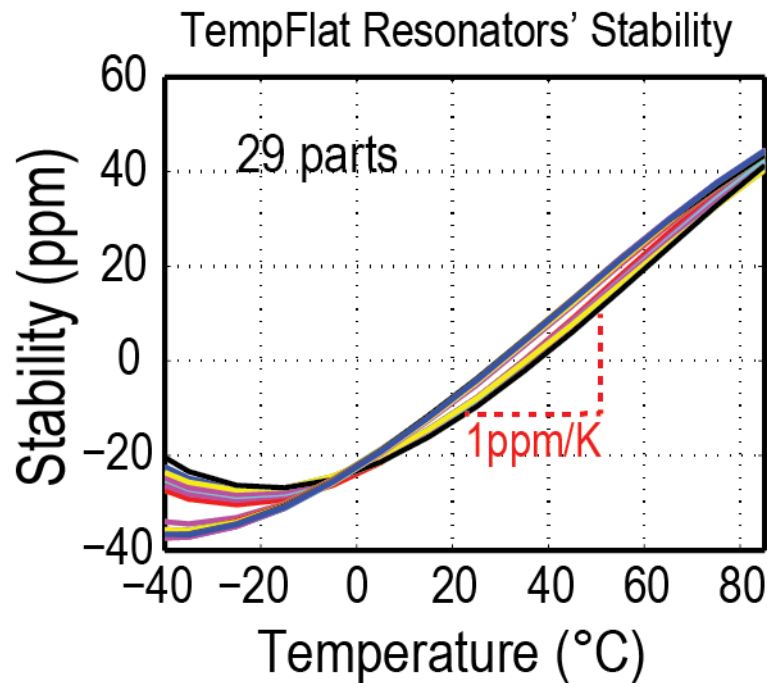


TCXO with Gained-up TDC

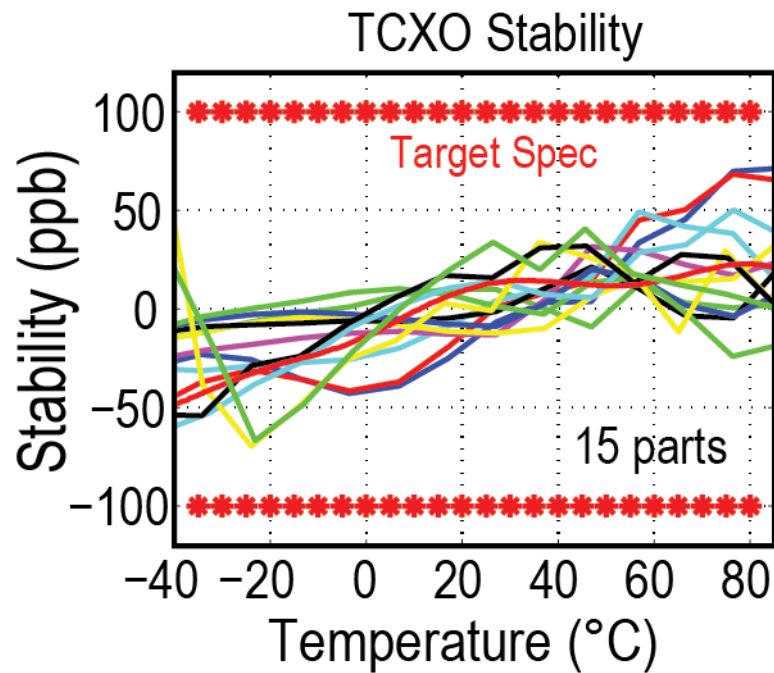


TDC has $40\mu\text{K}$ resolution over a BW of 130Hz

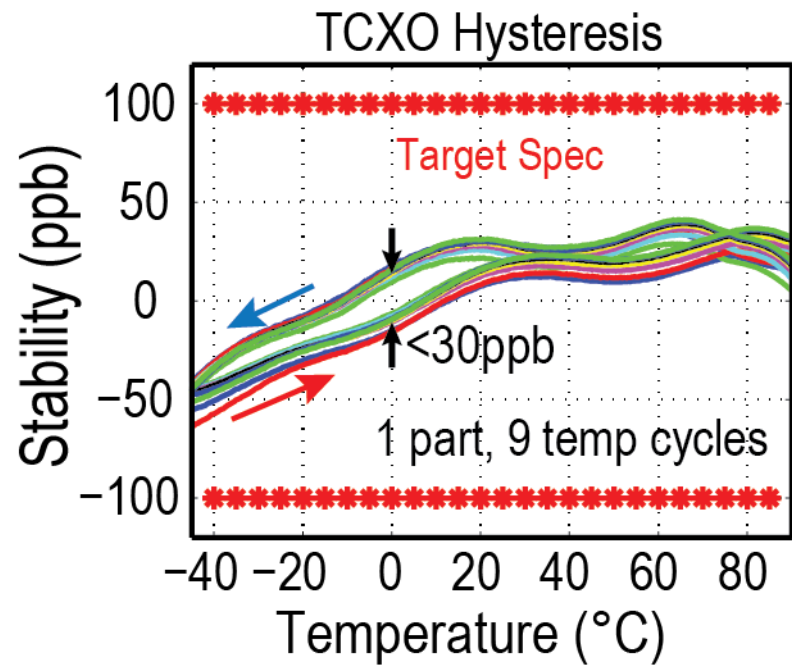
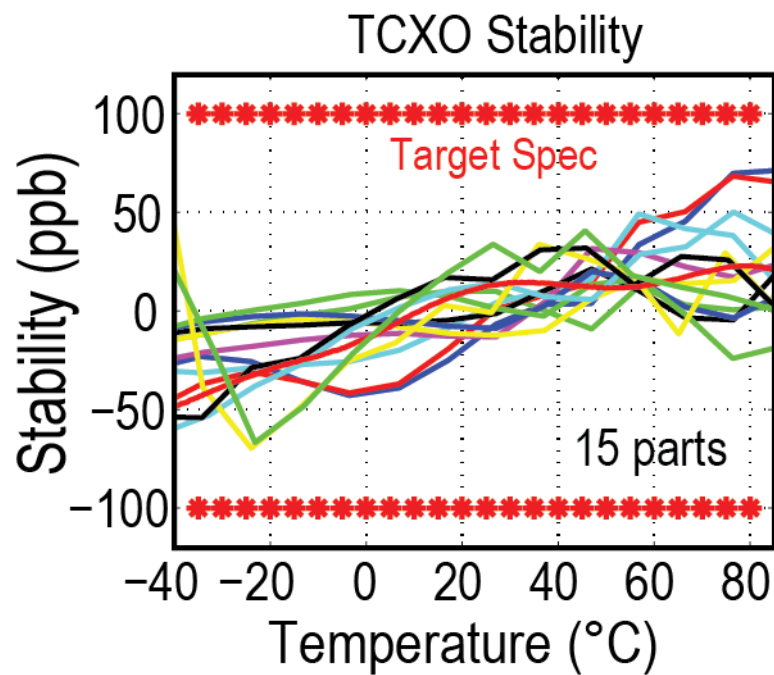
MEMS Resonators' Stability Measurements



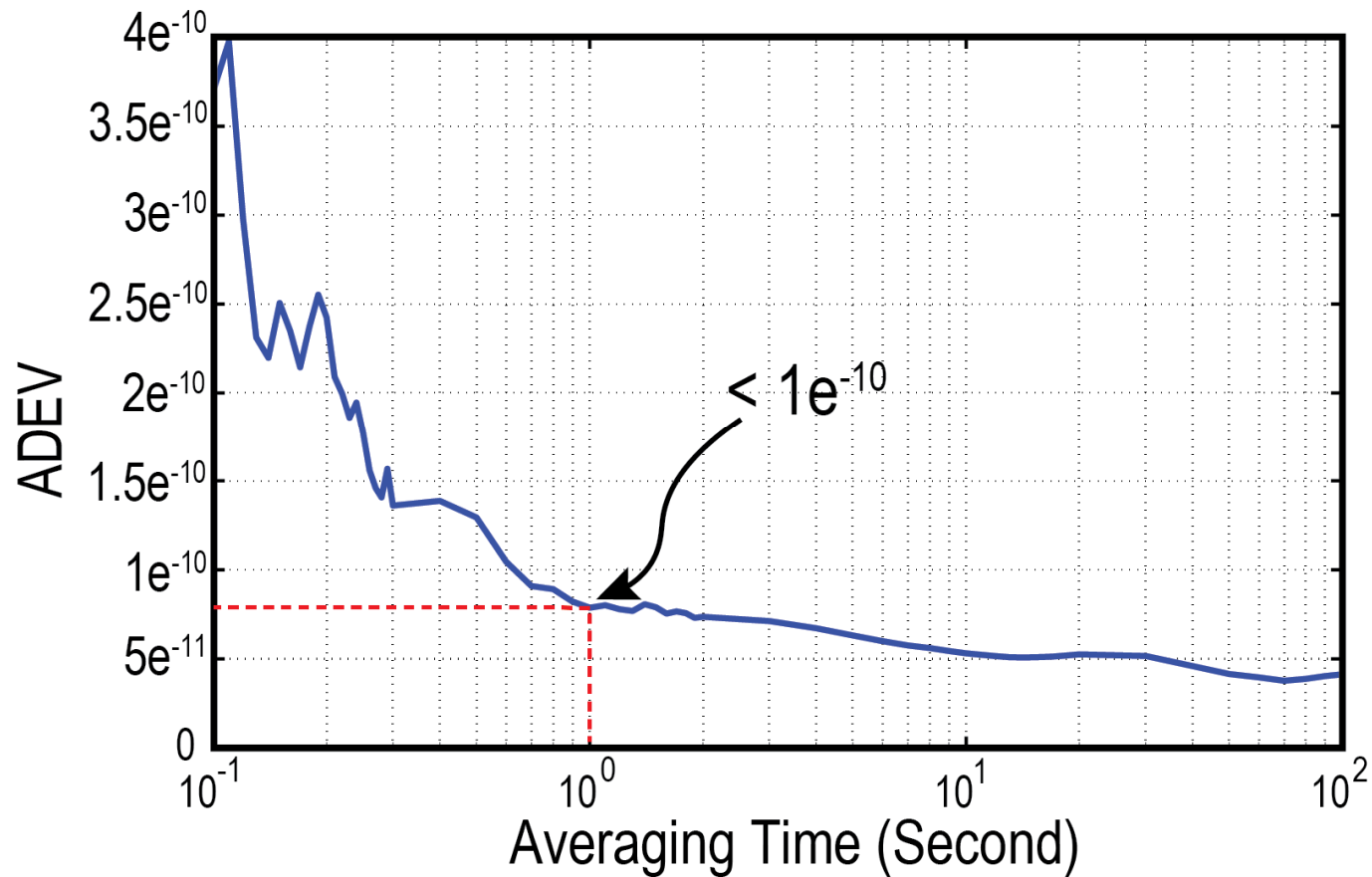
Measured TCXO's Stability



Measured TCXO's Stability



Allan Deviation Measurement

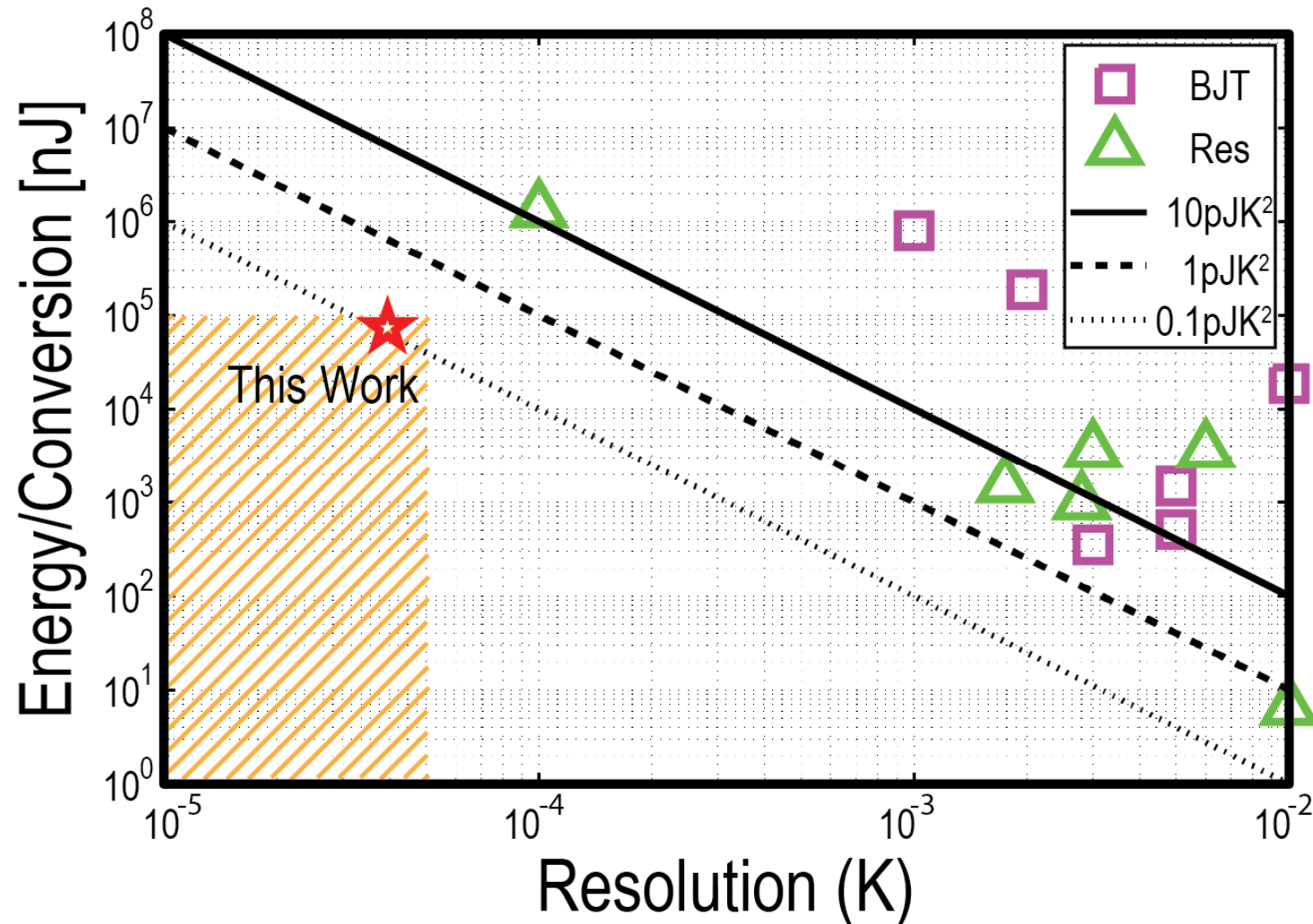


TCXO meets the ADEV target of $< 1e^{-10}$

Comparison Table

Parameter	This Work	C. H. Weng [JSSC'15]	P. Park [JSSC'15]	M. Perrott [ISSCC'12]	A. Heidary [ISSCC'14]
Sensor Type	Dual-MEMS Resonator	Resistor	Resistor	Resistor	BJT
CMOS Technology	0.18 μm	0.18 μm	0.18 μm	0.18 μm	0.7 μm
Area	0.54 mm ²	0.43 mm ²	0.09 mm ²	0.18 mm ²	0.8 mm ²
Power Consumption	19 mW	64.5 μW	31 μW	13 mW	159 μW
Temperature Range	-40 to 85°C	-45 to 125°C	-40 to 85°C	-40 to 85°C	-45 to 130°C
Conversion Time	3.85ms	0.1ms	32ms	100ms	2.2ms
Resolution	0.04mK	10mK	2.8mK	0.1mK	3mK
FOM	0.12pJK ²	0.65pJK ²	8pJK ²	13pJK ²	3.2pJK ²

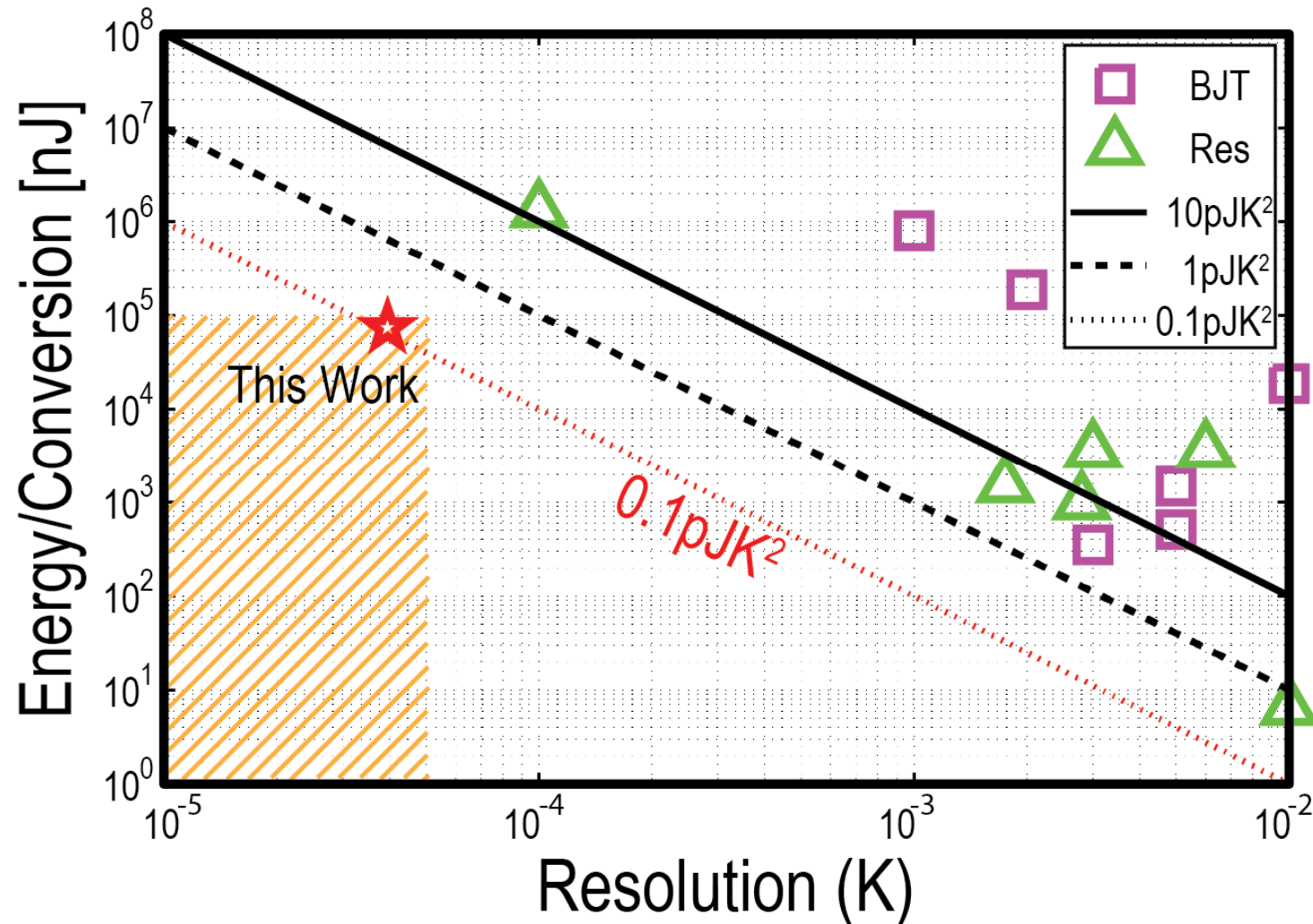
Energy/Conversion vs. Resolution*



$$\text{Resolution FOM} = (\text{Energy/Conversion}) \times \text{Resolution}^2$$

*K.A.A. Makinwa, "Smart Temperature Sensor Survey", [Online]. Available: http://ei.ewi.tudelft.nl/docs/TSensor_survey.xls

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Conclusions

- The first of a new category of the temperature sensors

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 - Resolution of $40\mu\text{K}$ $\rightarrow$ 2.5x improvement
 - Resolution FOM of 0.12pJK^2 $\rightarrow$ 5.5x improvement

Conclusions

- The first of a new category of the temperature sensors
- Dual-MEMS-Resonator TDC:
 - Resolution of 40 μ K $\rightarrow$ 2.5x improvement
 - Resolution FOM of 0.12pJK² $\rightarrow$ 5.5x improvement
- MEMS-Based Oscillator for telecom applications:
 - Allan Deviation of $< 1e^{-10}$ in 1s averaging time
 - Frequency stability of $< \pm 0.1$ ppm
 - Temperature range of -40°C to 85°C

Acknowledgement

- Prof. Kofi Makinwa for his support, review, and comments!
- Nazariy Tshchynskyy, Anton Prygrodskyi and Trushal Chokshi from SiTime for their dedicated support during the measurements