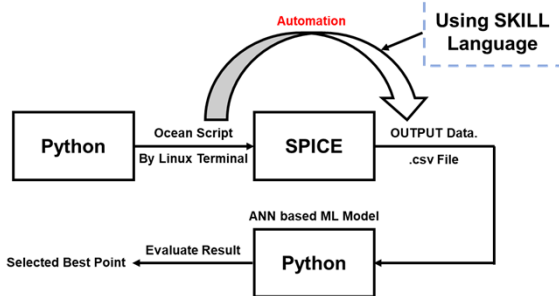


# Regression Model-based VCO Design Optimization Technique

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## Introduction

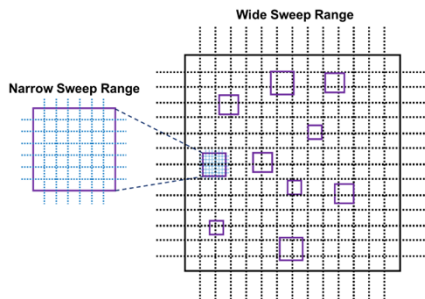


- In this work, we implemented design automation of mixed-signal circuit using ANN-based regression model. And divided searching steps that consist of wide sweep range simulation and narrow sweep range step. Also, we considered PVT variation by verification step and high-accuracy regression model. We applied this algorithm in CMOS 65nm tech.

- The goal of this paper is,
  - Reducing computer processing time
  - Applying variation by mismatch of transistors

## Method

### ① Zoom-in Algorithm



- The zoom-in algorithm subdivides the search step into two steps (Wide S.R./Narrow S.R) for efficient design.
- The narrow sweep ranges set the range proportional to the error in the verification step.

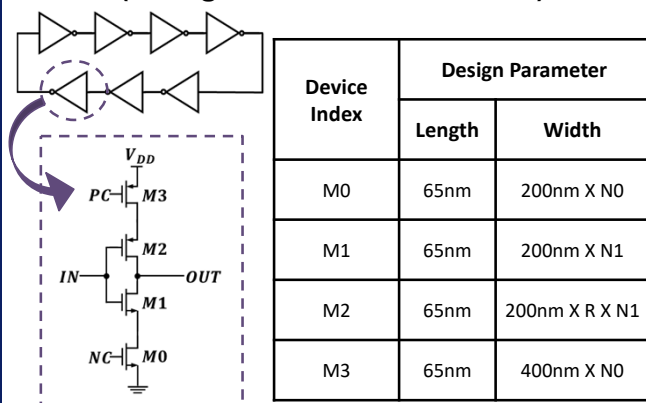
### ② Reflecting PVT Variation



- In narrow sweep range simulation, the accuracy of the regression model is high.
- Due to the high-accuracy regression model, the variation of the FoM (Figure-of-Merit) is reliable.

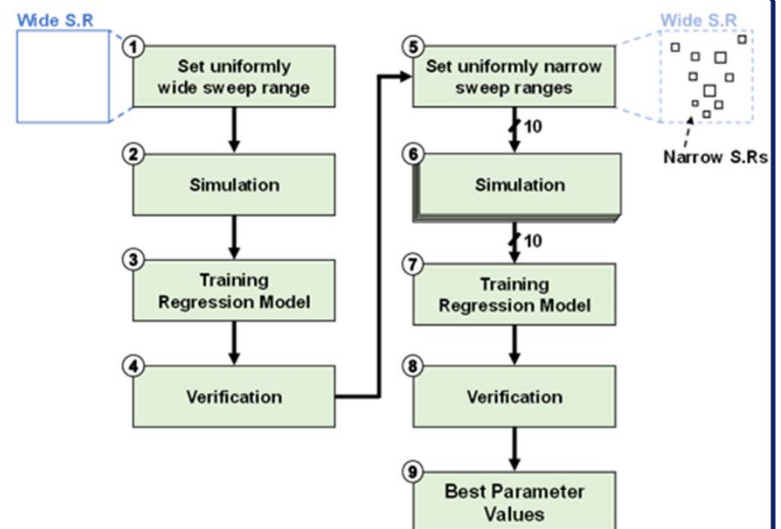
## Design circuit

### VCO (voltage-controlled-oscillator)



## Design Flow

### Flowchart of the optimizing algorithm



## Simulation Result

| Index            | Random Jitter [ps] | Average Cycle [ps] | Duty Cycle [%] | Power Dissipation [mW] | Rising Time [ps] | Falling Time [ps] | FoMJ* [dB] |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------|
| SPICE            | 1.139              | 0.888              | 51.52          | 0.137                  | 121              | 177               | -257.50    |
| Regression Model | 1.138              | 1.000              | 51.67          | 0.125                  | 136              | 203               | -257.91    |
| Error [%]        | 0.09 %             | 12.61 %            | 0.29 %         | 8.76 %                 | 12.40 %          | 14.69 %           | 0.16%      |

$$* FoM_j = 10 \log \left[ \left( \frac{\sigma_{t_j}}{1s} \right)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{P_{DC}}{1mW} \right) \right]$$

## Future Work

- By devising an additional verification method, we will be able to compensate for the point where the regression model is mis-trained.
- By merging the genetic algorithm that generates the next range by distinguishing the weights according to the target specifications based on the previous results and the zoom-in algorithm we proposed, an accurate design will be possible while reducing the computer processing time.