

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
CAWANGAN PULAU PINANG**

**DESIGN OF CMOS RING OSCILLATOR FOR
TEMPERATURE SENSOR**

AHMAD AKIF FARHAN BIN MOHD YUZI

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (HONS)
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
ENGINEERING**

February 2025

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the result of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student	:	Ahmad Akif Farhan Bin Mohd Yuzi
Student I.D. No.	:	202279
Programme	:	Bachelor of Engineering (Hons) Electrical and Electronic Engineering (CEEE200)
Faculty	:	Electrical Engineering Studies
Thesis	:	Design of CMOS Ring Oscillator for Temperature Sensor
Signature of Student	:
Date	:	February 2025

ABSTRACT

This work investigates the design of a CMOS-based ring oscillator (RO) for temperature monitoring, with an emphasis on a small and energy-efficient solution appropriate to today's integrated circuits (ICs). The suggested design takes advantage of CMOS ROs' intrinsic frequency-temperature relationship, together with supplies from a bandgap reference (BGR) circuit and a low-dropout (LDO) regulator. This integration removes the need for extra sensing components, resulting in lower complexity and power consumption while preserving high accuracy. The system comprises two sets of 5-stage RO and a frequency-to-digital converter (FDC) to detect temperature ranges of $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ with a 16-bit resolution designed with Cadence PDK45nm technology. To guarantee reliable performance, the design process includes simulating essential components such as the BGR, LDO, RO, and FDC in Cadence Virtuoso. The top-level architecture is designed with a chosen NMOS transistor sizing of $4.934\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ producing a reference frequency of 640 MHz making it appropriate for temperature-independent applications. The findings from this study revealed that despite the non-linearity of frequency generation with the elevated temperature, the digital conversion still manages to leverage its output throughout the temperature variations. This paper demonstrates the benefits of CMOS ROs and the FDC technique for on-chip temperature monitoring.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise Allah SWT, I can complete the journey of my Final Year Project 2, entitled “Design of CMOS Ring Oscillator for Temperature Sensor” with His will. Without His blessing, none of this would be possible.

This final year project report was prepared for students in their final year to complete the program that leads to the bachelor's in Electrical and Electronics Engineering. It is prepared according to the methods given by UiTM. Firstly, I would like to express my deepest thanks to all of those who have helped me in the completion of this project especially my sincere gratitude to Ir. Dr. Ing. Emilia Binti Noorsal, a senior lecturer in the Electronic Engineering Department of UiTM, was also assigned, as my supervisor who has guided me a lot during this whole semester. Not to forget, two of my co-supervisors, Mr. Ahmed Saad Abdou Ahmed from Universlink and Dr. Siti Sarah Md Salleh were involved actively in providing ideas and solutions throughout designing the readout circuitry and troubleshooting every problem that arose whenever necessary depending on the circuit's requisite optimal operating conditions. During my work progress, I faced many challenges due to my lack of knowledge and experience but thanks to Dr. Emilia and Mr. Ahmed who were willing to help me to get over all the difficulties by giving me valuable information, suggestions, guidance, and the final compilation of the idea to the realization of the expected output. I would also like to show my gratitude to my project coordinator, IR. Ts. Mohamad Adha Mohamad Idin and Mr. Mohd Daud Alang Hassan for their continuous help and monitoring during the project work. I am also thankful to my parents, families, and others for their cooperation, encouragement, constructive suggestions, and full support in facing all the challenges and winning all the hurdles in the work of completing the final year project 2 from the beginning till the end. Finally, do not forget my thanks to my Personal Advisor (PA), Hjh. Dr. Rosfariza Binti Radzali for great commitment and cooperation during my final year project. I truly believe that this project could not have been done without all their support.

The assistance and encouragement from all the people above will always be pleasant memories. May God bless them. Thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Objectives	6
1.4 Scope of Work	6
1.5 Significance of Study	7
1.6 Project Organization	9
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.1 Introduction	10
2.2 Sensing Elements Advantages and Their Limitations	10
2.3 Sensor Readout Circuitry	12
2.3.1 State-of-Art of Digitization Using Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)	13
2.3.2 State-of-Art of Digitization Using Time-to-Digital Converter (TDC)	18
2.3.3 State-of-Art of Digitization Using Frequency-to-Digital Converter (FDC)	24
2.4 Advantages and Disadvantages Between ADC, TDC, and FDC	31
2.5 Summary Comparison Between ADC, TDC, and FDC	34