

Description

The invention relates to an oscillator circuit comprising a feedback amplifier circuit having a power supply terminal, a resonant circuit comprising a crystal and a differential amplifier which is coupled to a bias current source. A crystal oscillator circuit of this type is known, *inter alia*, from United States Patent 4,574,257.

The starting behaviour of crystal oscillators upon switching on the power supply voltage is greatly dependent on the way in which a sufficient quantity of energy is supplied to the crystal to achieve resonance. The quantity of supplied energy is mainly determined by the way in which the power supply voltage is built up, which depends, *inter alia*, on the decoupling capacitors for the power supply voltage used in the circuit, by the implementation of D.C. bias circuits in the circuit and by the noise applied to the crystal. Consequently, crystal oscillators have an undefined, non-reproducible starting behaviour in practice.

However, such an undefined, non-reproducible starting behaviour causes difficulties when testing crystal oscillators. The total test period of, for example, integrated circuits is approximately 4 to 5 seconds dependent on their volume. However, if these integrated circuits comprise a crystal oscillator, the total test period is extended by the period which is required to make the oscillator resonate. Since this period, as stated above, cannot be laid down or is not known in advance, a waiting time with a safety margin of the order of approximately 0.5 sec. is generally used in practice. This means that the total test period of integrated circuits comprising a crystal oscillator is approximately 10% longer than that of corresponding circuits without crystal oscillators. It will therefore be evident that the total time which is required to manufacture integrated circuits comprising a crystal oscillator is also longer. A reduction of the total manufacturing period of such integrated circuits may not only have a cost saving effect in practice, but it also provides the possibility of increasing the total production.

It is known from IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, Vol. 21, No 2, July 1978, pp. 492-493 that the starting behaviour of a crystal oscillator circuit can be improved by stepped excitation of the resonant circuit. An oscillator is shown in which the excitation is realised by stepped interruption of a current through a coil which forms part of the resonant circuit. The sudden interruption of the current causes a change of the voltage across the coil so that the oscillator circuit starts. However, this known method of excitation is only effective in crystal oscillator circuits in which the resonant circuit incorporates a coil and it is not suitable for an

oscillator circuit of the type described in the opening paragraph.

The invention has for its object to improve the starting behaviour of the oscillator circuit type described in the opening paragraph. According to the invention this is achieved in that the bias current source is switchable from an off-condition to an on-condition in response of a switching signal and in that a level detector is provided for generating the switching signal when the voltage at the power supply terminal exceeds a predetermined potential.

As soon as the power supply voltage of the amplifier circuit has reached a predetermined value at which the feedback amplifier can certainly oscillate, the level detector supplies a stepped signal which switches on the bias current source and hence the entire amplifier circuit. This results in a stepped supply of energy to the crystal, so that this crystal achieves resonance in a defined and reliable way.

The value of the power supply voltage at which the level detector switches on the bias current source of the amplifier circuit is of course dependent on the implementation and the type of amplifier circuit and may be determined in advance (for example, by way of experiment).

By starting the oscillator circuit in this defined way, the moment at which the oscillator circuit will definitely achieve resonance can accurately be fixed in advance when testing integrated circuits comprising a crystal oscillator circuit. The waiting time used in practice for testing crystal oscillator circuits according to the prior art can be reduced to the time which is at least required to achieve resonance when using the level detection circuit according to the invention. Typically, the aforementioned waiting time of 0.5 sec. can be reduced to several tens of milliseconds with the circuit according to the invention. The test period of integrated circuits comprising one or more crystal oscillator circuits according to the invention can therefore be shorter than the test period of corresponding circuits comprising known crystal oscillators.

In addition to the advantage of a faster rate of processing or a shorter time cycle, the crystal oscillator circuit according to the invention has the advantage that the loop gain of the amplifier circuit may be lower due to the stepped excitation of this circuit than the loop gain values which crystal manufacturers normally recommend to achieve resonance of the crystal. A lower loop gain improves the noise behaviour of the oscillator circuit.

An embodiment of a crystal oscillator circuit according to the invention is characterized in that the level detector comprises an emitter-coupled transistor pair having a first and a second transistor, the base of said first transistor being coupled to a threshold circuit and the base of said second

transistor being coupled to the power supply terminal and its collector being coupled to an input of a first current mirror, a first output of which is coupled to the base of the second transistor and a second output of which is coupled to the bias current source.

A level detector formed in this way is a combined comparator and trigger circuit which is insensitive to interference signals on the power supply voltage, thus preventing unwanted excitations of the feedback amplifier circuit.

The invention will now be described in greater detail, by way of example, with reference to a crystal oscillator circuit which is particularly suitable for use in integrated circuits.

Fig. 1 is a block-schematic diagram of the principle of the crystal oscillator circuit according to the invention, and

Fig. 2 is a basic circuit diagram for use in the integrated semiconductor technique.

The block-schematic diagram of Fig. 1 comprises a feedback amplifier circuit 1 having an output terminal 2 to which a resonant circuit comprising a series arrangement of a crystal 3 and a capacitor 4 are connected to ground. Instead of being connected to ground, the resonant circuit may also be connected between the output terminal 2 and the positive or negative power supply terminal of the oscillator circuit. If necessary, the capacitor 4 may be replaced by a short circuit. Instead of the resonant circuit shown, the resonant circuit described in the above cited United States Patent 4,574,257 may be used alternatively. The output signal of the oscillator circuit is available at terminal 5. The amplifier circuit 1 is fed from a power supply terminal 20 to which the power supply voltage V_B is connected and it comprises a differential amplifier 21 and a switchable bias current source 22 supplying a direct current to the differential amplifier.

A level detector including a trigger circuit 6 which is triggered by the output signal of a comparator 7 is also coupled to the amplifier circuit 1. The power supply voltage V_B is connected to one input 8 of the comparator 7 and a threshold voltage V_d present at the other input 9. Instead of the full power supply voltage V_B a part of the power supply voltage can be applied to the input 8 of the comparator 7 by means of, for example, a voltage divider circuit (not shown).

As soon as the voltage at the input terminal 8 of the comparator 7 exceeds the threshold voltage at the input terminal 9 a trigger signal is applied to the trigger circuit 6 which applies a stepped excitation signal to the amplifier circuit 1. As a result of this stepped excitation signal a quantity of energy with which the crystal 3 is made to resonate is suddenly applied to this crystal.

The choice of the threshold voltage V_d at the input 9 of the comparator 7 is determined by the value of the power supply voltage V_B at which the amplifier circuit 1 has reached such a setting that a resonance signal can be generated. The value of V_d is of course dependent on the type of amplifier circuit and on the implementation of its various D.C. bias circuits.

Fig. 2 is a basic circuit diagram of a preferred embodiment of an oscillator circuit comprising a level detector according to the invention which is particularly suitable for use in an integrated circuit.

The level detector comprises a combined comparator/trigger circuit consisting of the emitter-coupled transistor pair constituted by the transistors T_1 and T_2 . The base of the transistor T_1 is connected to the common negative power supply terminal via a threshold circuit of three semiconductor junctions constituted by the transistors T_3 , T_4 and T_5 and to the common positive power supply terminal via a resistor R_1 . A part of the power supply voltage predetermined by the resistive voltage divider R_2 , R_3 is present at the base of the transistor T_2 . The collector of the transistor T_1 is connected to the positive power supply terminal and the collector of the transistor T_2 is connected to the input of a known current mirror circuit constituted by the transistors T_6 , T_7 and T_8 and is arranged as shown in Fig. 2. The output of the current mirror constituted by the collector of the transistor T_7 is connected to the base of the transistor T_2 . The emitters of the transistors T_1 and T_2 are connected together and to the negative power supply terminal via a current reference element 10.

The level detector thus formed is an integrated form of a bistable trigger circuit of the Schmitt-type. As long as the voltage at the base of the transistor T_2 is smaller than the threshold value constituted by the three semiconductor junctions at the base of the transistor T_1 , no current flows in the collector lead of the transistor T_2 . As soon as the voltage at the base of the transistor T_2 exceeds the threshold value at the base of the transistor T_1 as a result of the increase of the power supply voltage V_B of the circuit, the current through the transistor T_1 will be taken over in a stepped form by the transistor T_2 . Since the output of the current mirror T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , i.e. the collector of the transistor T_7 , is coupled to the base of the transistor T_2 , this transistor T_2 will also remain turned on when the voltage at the base of the transistor T_2 becomes lower than the voltage at the base of the transistor T_1 as a result of, for example, interference pulses or other influences.

Due to the current through the current mirror T_6 , T_7 , T_8 a current will also flow through the transistor T_9 which, as is shown, is coupled thereto. The collector lead of the transistor T_9 incorporates

a further current mirror comprising the transistors T_{10} and T_{11} . The bases of the transistors T_{10} and T_{11} are interconnected and are connected to the collector of the transistor T_9 . The emitter of the transistor T_{10} is connected to the negative power supply terminal via a resistor R_4 and the emitter of the transistor T_{11} is connected to this terminal via a resistor R_5 . The values of the resistors R_4 , R_5 determine the respective input and output currents of this current mirror.

The transistor T_{11} is incorporated as a switchable current source in the power supply circuit of the actual resonant circuit which is constituted by the transistor T_{12} arranged as an amplifier, which is fed back via a differential amplifier operating as an inverting symmetrical voltage limiter and comprising the transistors T_{13} and T_{14} , and a transistor T_{15} arranged as an emitter follower.

The collector of the transistor T_{12} is connected via a resistor R_{10} to the positive power supply terminal and its emitter is connected via a current source 13 to the negative power supply terminal. The emitter of T_{12} constitutes the terminal 2 for the resonant circuit in accordance with Fig. 1. The emitters of the transistors T_{13} and T_{14} are interconnected and are connected to the collector of the transistor T_{11} . The base of the transistor T_{13} is connected via a current source 11 to the negative power supply terminal and via a resistor R_6 to the positive power supply terminal. The collector of the transistor T_{13} is also coupled to the positive power supply terminal via a resistor R_7 . The collector of the transistor T_{14} is connected to the positive power supply terminal via a series arrangement of two resistors R_8 and R_9 , whilst the junction point of the two resistors is connected to the base of a transistor T_{15} whose collector is connected to the positive power supply terminal and whose emitter is connected via a current source 12 to the negative power supply terminal. The emitter of the transistor T_{15} is also connected to the base of the transistor T_{12} and the base of the transistor T_{14} is connected to the collector of the transistor T_{12} .

During resonance the collector of the transistor T_{12} conveys a sinusoidal signal whose frequency corresponds to the resonance frequency of the resonant circuit connected to the point 2. By means of the difference pair T_{13} , T_{14} the signal at the collector of T_{12} is symmetrically limited, inverted and fed back via the transistor T_{15} to the base of the transistor T_{12} via the voltage divider constituted by the resistors R_8 and R_9 . The amplifier transistor T_{12} has a somewhat negative collector-base voltage which limits the amplitude of the sinusoidal voltage at its collector to several hundreds of millivolts. This value is, however, sufficient to cause the difference pair constituted by the transistors T_{13} and T_{14} to operate as a switch so

that their collectors convey square-wave-shaped signals having a frequency which is equal to the resonance frequency. The transistor T_{15} arranged as an emitter follower increases the control range of the amplifier circuit but, if necessary, it may be replaced by a short circuit between the junction point of the resistors R_8 and R_9 and the base of the transistor T_{12} , whilst the current source 12 is then redundant.

The amplitude of the square wave at the collector of the transistor T_{14} should be such that the peak value of the current in the crystal does not exceed the bias current of the transistor T_{12} supplied by the current source 13 when this square-wave voltage is applied to the crystal via the voltage divider R_8 , R_9 and the transistor T_{15} . Since the series resonance resistance of the crystal is of the order of 50 ohm, the peak value of the voltage should be maintained very small if the entire circuit works on a low power, which will substantially always be the case in, for example, integrated circuits.

The feedback capacitance C arranged between the base and the collector of the transistor T_{14} constitutes, together with the resistor R_9 , an increase of the capacitive load of the amplifier transistor T_{12} so that an increase of the loop gain due to a capacitance incorporated in the resonant circuit is reduced and the stability of the oscillator circuit is improved. The operation of the resonant circuit has been described in greater detail in Proceedings 30th Midwest Symposium on Circuits and Systems, June 3-5, 1987, Syracuse, USA.

Tests performed with the crystal oscillator shown in Fig. 2 according to the invention have proved that a very stable and reliable starting behaviour can be obtained, even with crystals which had been rejected by the manufacturer because their series resonance resistance was dependent to an unwanted extent on their control level.

It will be evident that the invention is not limited to the embodiment shown, but may also be used, for example, for an oscillator circuit in accordance with United States Patent 4,574,257 whose amplifier circuit is also fed via a current source and can therefore be switched on by means of a current mirror T_{10} , T_{11} in a similar way as is shown in Fig. 2. Those skilled in the art can replace the combination of bistable trigger circuit and comparator circuit shown by various known trigger circuits and comparator circuits in a relatively easy way without passing beyond the scope of the invention. Although only transistors of the bipolar type are shown in Fig. 2, the oscillator circuit according to the invention may of course also be designed in other semiconductor technologies such as CMOS or BIMOS.



Claims

1. An oscillator circuit comprising a feedback amplifier circuit (1) having a power supply terminal (20), a resonant circuit (3, 4) comprising a crystal (3) and a differential amplifier (21) which is coupled to a bias current source (22), characterized in that the bias current source (22) is switchable from an off-condition to an on-condition in response of a switching signal and in that a level detector (6, 7) is provided for generating the switching signal when the voltage at the power supply terminal (20) exceeds a predetermined potential.
2. An integrated oscillator circuit comprising a feedback amplifier circuit (1) having a power supply terminal (20), a terminal (2) for connecting a resonant circuit (3, 4) comprising a crystal (3) and a differential amplifier (21) which is coupled to a bias current source (22), characterized in that the bias current source (22) is switchable from an off-condition to an on-condition in response of a switching signal and in that a level detector (6, 7) is provided for generating the switching signal when the voltage at the power supply terminal (20) exceeds a predetermined potential.
3. An oscillator circuit as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the level detector (6, 7) comprises an emitter-coupled transistor pair (T_1 , T_2) having a first (T_1) and a second (T_2) transistor, the base of said first transistor (T_1) being coupled to a threshold circuit (R_1 , T_3 , T_4 , T_5) and the base of said second transistor (T_2) being coupled to the power supply terminal (20) and its collector being coupled to an input (T_6 , T_8) of a first current mirror (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9), a first output (T_7) of which is coupled to the base of the second transistor (T_2) and a second output (T_9) of which is coupled to the bias current source (T_{11} , R_5).
4. An oscillator circuit as claimed in Claim 3, characterized in that the bias current source (T_{11} , R_5) is an output branch of a second current mirror (T_{10} , R_4 , T_{11} , R_5), an input branch (T_{10} , R_4) of which is coupled to the second output (T_9) of the first current mirror (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9).

Patentansprüche

1. Oszillatorschaltung mit einer rückgekoppelten Verstärkerschaltung (1), die einen Spannungsversorgungsanschluß (20), einen Resonanzkreis (3,4) mit einem Schwingquarz (3) und einen

mit einer Eingangsruhestromquelle (22) gekoppelten Differenzverstärker (21) umfaßt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Eingangsruhestromquelle (22) in Reaktion auf ein Schaltsignal von einem Aus-Zustand in einen Ein-Zustand schaltbar ist und daß ein Pegeldetektor (6, 7) vorgesehen ist, um das Schaltsignal zu erzeugen, wenn die Spannung an dem Spannungsversorgungsanschluß (20) ein vorbestimmtes Potential übersteigt.

2. Integrierte Oszillatorschaltung mit einer rückgekoppelten Verstärkerschaltung (1), die einen Spannungsversorgungsanschluß (20), eine Anschlußklemme (2) zum Anschließen eines Resonanzkreises (3,4) mit einem Schwingquarz (3) und einen mit einer Eingangsruhestromquelle (22) gekoppelten Differenzverstärker (21) umfaßt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Eingangsruhestromquelle (22) in Reaktion auf ein Schaltsignal von einem Aus-Zustand in einen Ein-Zustand schaltbar ist und daß ein Pegeldetektor (6, 7) vorgesehen ist, um das Schaltsignal zu erzeugen, wenn die Spannung an dem Spannungsversorgungsanschluß (20) ein vorbestimmtes Potential übersteigt.

3. Oszillatorschaltung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Pegeldetektor (6, 7) ein emittergekoppeltes Transistorpaar (T_1 , T_2) mit einem ersten (T_1) und einem zweiten (T_2) Transistor umfaßt, wobei die Basis des ersten Transistors (T_1) mit einer Schwellenschaltung (R_1 , T_3 , T_4 , T_5) und die Basis des zweiten Transistors (T_2) mit dem Spannungsversorgungsanschluß (20) und sein Kollektor mit einem Eingang (T_6 , T_8) eines ersten Stromspiegels (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9) gekoppelt ist, von dem ein erster Ausgang (T_7) mit der Basis des zweiten Transistors (T_2) und ein zweiter Ausgang (T_9) mit der Eingangsruhestromquelle (T_{11} , R_5) gekoppelt ist.

4. Oszillatorschaltung nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Eingangsruhestromquelle (T_{11} , R_5) ein Ausgangszweig eines zweiten Stromspiegels (T_{10} , R_4 , T_{11} , R_5) ist, von dem ein Eingangszweig (T_{10} , R_4) mit dem zweiten Ausgang (T_9) des ersten Stromspiegels (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9) gekoppelt ist.

Revendications

1. Circuit oscillateur comportant un circuit amplificateur de réaction (1) pourvu d'une borne d'alimentation (20), un circuit résonnant (3, 4) comprenant un cristal (3), et un amplificateur différentiel (21) couplé à une source de courant de



polarisation (22), caractérisé en ce que la source de courant de polarisation (22) peut être commutée entre un état de débranchement et un état de branchement en réaction à un signal de commutation et en ce qu'il est prévu un détecteur de niveau (6, 7) pour engendrer le signal de commutation lorsque la tension à la borne d'alimentation (20) dépasse un potentiel prédéterminé.

5

10

2. Circuit intégré oscillateur comportant un circuit amplificateur de réaction (1) ayant une borne d'alimentation (20), une borne (2) pour accorder un circuit résonnant (3, 4) comprenant un cristal (3), et un amplificateur différentiel (21) couplé à une source de courant de polarisation (22), caractérisé en ce que la source de courant de polarisation (22) peut être commutée entre un état de débranchement et un état de branchement en réaction à un signal de commutation et en ce qu'il est prévu un détecteur de niveau (6, 7) pour engendrer le signal de commutation lorsque la tension à la borne d'alimentation (20) dépasse un potentiel prédéterminé.

15

20

25

3. Circuit oscillateur selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisé en ce que le détecteur de niveau (6, 7) comporte une paire de transistors à émetteurs couplés (T_1 , T_2) comportant un premier (T_1) et un second (T_2) transistor, la base dudit premier transistor (T_1) étant couplée à un circuit de seuil (R_1 , T_3 , T_4 , T_5) et la base dudit second transistor (T_2) étant couplée à la borne d'alimentation (20), tandis que son collecteur est couplé à une entrée (T_6 , T_8) d'un premier miroir de courant (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9), dont une première sortie (T_7) est couplée à la base du second transistor (T_2) et dont une seconde sortie (T_9) est couplée à la source de courant de polarisation (T_{11} , R_5).

30

35

40

4. Circuit oscillateur selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que la source de courant de polarisation (T_{11} , R_5) est une branche de sortie d'un second miroir de courant (T_{10} , R_4 , T_{11} , R_5), dont une branche d'entrée (T_{10} , R_4) est couplée à la seconde sortie (T_9) du premier miroir de courant (T_6 , T_7 , T_8 , T_9).

45

50

55