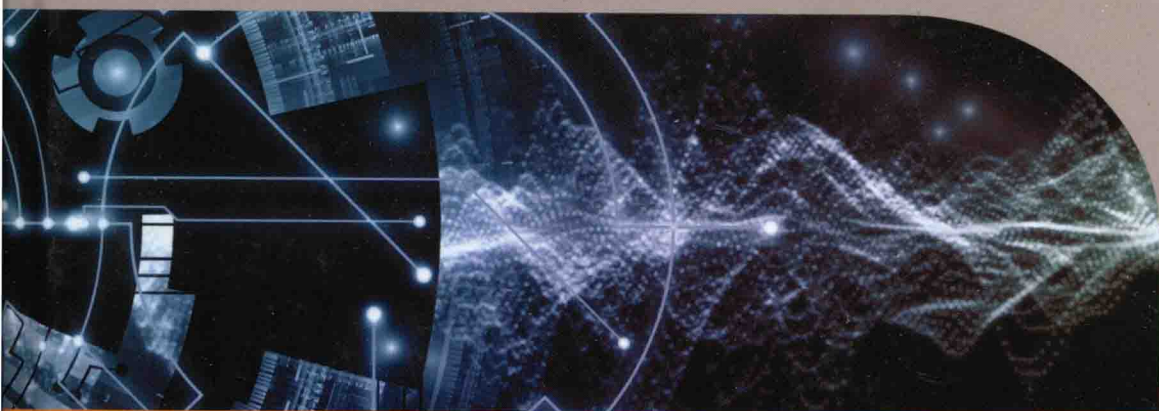




Oscillator Circuits

Frontiers in Design,
Analysis and Applications

Edited by
Yoshifumi Nishio



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An electronic oscillator is an electronic circuit that produces a periodic (often a sine wave, a square wave, or a pulse trains) or a non-periodic (a double-mode wave or a chaotic wave) oscillating electronic signal. Oscillators convert direct current from a power supply to an alternating current signal, and are widely used in many electronic devices. This book surveys recent developments in the design, analysis and applications of this important class of circuits.

Topics covered include an introduction to recent developments; analysis of bifurcation in oscillatory circuits; fractional-order oscillators; memristive and memcapacitive astable multivibrators; piecewise-constant oscillators and their applications; master-slave synchronization of hysteresis neural-type oscillators; multimode oscillations in coupled hard-oscillators; wave propagation of phase difference in coupled oscillator arrays; coupled oscillator networks with frustration; graph comparison and synchronization in complex networks; experimental studies on reconfigurable network of chaotic oscillators; fundamental operation and design of high-frequency tuned power oscillator; ring oscillators and self-timed rings in true random number generators; and attacking on-chip oscillators in cryptographic applications.

Providing an overview of the state-of-the-art in oscillator circuits, this book is essential reading for researchers, advanced students and circuit designers working in circuit theory and modelling, especially nonlinear circuit engineering.

Yoshifumi Nishio is a Professor at the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at Tokushima University, Japan, where his research interests are in the areas of nonlinear circuits engineering. He was the Chair of the IEEE CAS Society Technical Committee on Nonlinear Circuits and Systems (2004-2005), the Steering Committee Secretary of the IEICE Research Society of Nonlinear Theory and its Applications (2004-2007), and is currently a member of the IEEE CAS Society Board of Governors (from 2012). He was an Editor or an Associate Editor of *IEICE Fundamentals Review*, *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems I*, *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II*, *IEEE CAS Magazine* and the *RISP Journal of Signal Processing*. He currently serves as a Secretary for NOLTA, IEICE and as an Associate Editor for *IEEE Transactions on Circuits and Systems II*, *IEEE CAS Society Newsletter* and *International Journal of Bifurcation and Chaos*.

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Contents

1	Introduction	1
	<i>Yoshifumi Nishio</i>	
	References	3
2	Analysis of bifurcations in oscillatory circuits	5
	<i>Hiroyuki Asahara, Takuji Kousaka and Tetsushi Ueta</i>	
2.1	Introduction	5
2.2	Analysis of bifurcations of autonomous systems	7
2.2.1	Stability of equilibrium point	7
2.2.2	Bifurcation at equilibrium point	8
2.2.3	Stability of fixed point	10
2.2.4	Bifurcation of fixed point	14
2.3	Example of bifurcation analysis applied to an autonomous system	15
2.3.1	Single BVP oscillator	16
2.3.2	Coupled BVP oscillators	18
2.4	Conclusions	21
	Acknowledgments	23
	References	23
3	Fractional-order oscillators	25
	<i>Ahmed G. Radwan, Brent J. Maundy and Ahmed S. Elwakil</i>	
3.1	Fractional-order sinusoidal oscillators	25
3.1.1	Fractional-order linear time invariant systems (FLTI)	26
3.1.2	Stability analysis	26
3.1.3	Stability analysis examples	27
3.1.4	General theorems of fractional-order LTI systems	30
3.2	Fractional-order relaxation oscillators	36
3.2.1	The fractional multivibrator	36
3.2.2	Verification via simulation and experimentation	39
3.2.3	Multivibrator with biological tissues	42
3.3	Conclusion	47
	References	47
4	Memristive and memcapacitive astable multivibrators	51
	<i>Dongsheng Yu, Herbert Ho-Ching Lu, Tyrone Fernando and Jason Eshraghian</i>	
4.1	Introduction	51
4.2	Circuit schematic of floating memristor emulator	54

4.3	Theoretical analysis of memristive astable multivibrator	56
4.3.1	Discharging interval	57
4.3.2	Charging interval	58
4.4	Simulation validation for memristive astable multivibrator	59
4.4.1	Testing the memristor emulator	59
4.4.2	Observing the oscillation of memristive astable multivibrator	60
4.5	Memcapacitor-based astable oscillator circuit	63
4.6	Simulation validation for memcapacitive astable multivibrator	65
4.7	Conclusion	68
	References	68
5	Piecewise-constant oscillators and their applications	73
	<i>Tadashi Tsubone, Keisuke Suzuki and Takahiro Aoki</i>	
5.1	Basic concept of piecewise-constant oscillations	73
5.2	Example 1: a piecewise-constant chaotic spiking oscillator	78
5.2.1	Circuit and dynamics	79
5.2.2	Embedded return map	80
5.3	Example 2: coupled systems of piecewise-constant oscillators	82
5.3.1	A piecewise-constant oscillator exhibiting limit cycle	82
5.3.2	Coupled system of piecewise-constant oscillators	85
5.3.3	Analysis of PWC oscillators	88
5.4	Conclusions	90
	References	91
6	Master-slave synchronization of hysteresis neural-type oscillators	93
	<i>Kenya Jin'no, Takuya Kurihara and Toshimichi Saito</i>	
6.1	Introduction	93
6.2	Relaxation oscillator with a time-variant threshold	94
6.2.1	Periodic fluctuation threshold	94
6.2.2	Period adjustment capability	96
6.3	The response to non-periodic external force	97
6.3.1	Without external force	99
6.3.2	Periodic external force	101
6.3.3	Uniform random period external force	104
6.4	Conclusions	107
	References	107
7	Multimode oscillations in coupled hard oscillators	109
	<i>Kuniyasu Shimizu and Tetsuro Endo</i>	
7.1	Introduction	109
7.2	Two inductor-coupled hard oscillators	111
7.2.1	Weakly nonlinear oscillators	111
7.2.2	Strongly nonlinear oscillators	121
7.3	Propagating waves in a coupled hard-oscillator ring	126
7.4	Conclusions	130
	References	131

8 Wave propagation of phase difference in coupled oscillator arrays	133
<i>Masayuki Yamauchi, Yoshihito Todani and Syohei Fujimoto</i>	
8.1 Introduction	133
8.2 Circuit model	134
8.3 Phase-inversion waves	138
8.3.1 Basic synchronization phenomena	138
8.3.2 Sample of phase-inversion waves	139
8.3.3 Characteristics of the phase-inversion waves	145
8.3.4 Propagation velocity of phase-inversion waves	146
8.3.5 Mechanisms	146
8.4 Conclusion	161
Acknowledgment	161
References	161
9 Coupled oscillator networks with frustration	163
<i>Yoko Uwate and Yoshifumi Nishio</i>	
9.1 Introduction	163
9.2 Frustration in ring van der Pol oscillators with different frequencies	165
9.2.1 Circuit model	165
9.2.2 Synchronization phenomena	166
9.3 Frustration in coupled polygonal oscillatory networks	169
9.3.1 Weakly coupled oscillators	169
9.3.2 Strongly coupled oscillators	176
9.4 Conclusions	179
References	180
10 Graph comparison and synchronization in complex networks	183
<i>Hui Liu, Ming Cao and Chai Wah Wu</i>	
10.1 Introduction	183
10.2 Network model and preliminaries	185
10.3 Tools of graph comparison	187
10.4 Synchronization in an undirected network	188
10.4.1 Graph comparison with the complete graph	188
10.4.2 Graph comparison with the star graph	190
10.4.3 Illustrative examples	192
10.5 Synchronization in a directed network	196
10.5.1 Graph comparison with the complete graph	196
10.5.2 Illustrative examples	200
10.6 Conclusions	203
Acknowledgments	203
Appendix A: Comments on Assumption 10.1	203
Appendix B: Numerical simulation	205
References	206

11 Experimental studies on reconfigurable networks of chaotic oscillators	209
<i>Massimiliano de Magistris, Carlo Petrarca and Soudeh Yaghouti</i>	
11.1 Introduction	209
11.2 Realization of a network of nonlinear oscillators with linear coupling	210
11.2.1 Designing a reconfigurable complex network of nonlinear oscillators	211
11.2.2 Chua's circuits as system nodes	213
11.2.3 A reconfigurable linear N -pole as interconnection network	213
11.2.4 The actual system implementation	215
11.3 Collective behaviours and relative analysis tools	217
11.3.1 Synchronization	217
11.3.2 Clustering	220
11.4 Experimental results and validation of theoretical predictions	220
11.4.1 Experiments on synchronization with diffusive links	221
11.4.2 Experiments on synchronization with dynamic links	223
11.4.3 Experiments on clustering	225
11.4.4 Observation of patterns and waves	231
11.5 Concluding remarks	236
References	241
12 Fundamental operation and design of high-frequency high-efficiency tuned power oscillator	245
<i>Hiroo Sekiya</i>	
12.1 Introduction	245
12.2 Power amplifiers	247
12.2.1 Class-D amplifier	247
12.2.2 Class-E amplifier	250
12.2.3 Driver circuit	251
12.3 Tuned power oscillator	252
12.3.1 Free-running class-E oscillator	252
12.3.2 Injection-locked class-E oscillator	254
12.3.3 Class- E_M oscillator with second harmonic injection	255
12.4 Design of free-running class-E oscillator	256
12.4.1 Design strategies	256
12.4.2 Numerical design procedure	257
12.4.3 Design examples and experimental measurements	260
12.5 Conclusion	263
References	264

13 Ring oscillators and self-timed rings in true random number generators	267
<i>Viktor Fischer, Patrick Haddad and Abdelkarim Cherkaoui</i>	
13.1 Introduction	267
13.2 Design of TRNGs	268
13.3 Electric noise and clock jitter as a source of randomness	269
13.3.1 Electric noise in clock generators	269
13.3.2 Jitter of the generated clock signal	270
13.4 Harvesting the entropy from jittery clock signals	275
13.5 Single-event ring oscillators as sources of jittery clocks	276
13.5.1 Modelling the jitter of clocks generated in ring oscillators	278
13.6 Multi-event ring oscillators with signal collisions	279
13.6.1 Modelling number of oscillations in TERO	280
13.7 STR oscillators	281
13.7.1 Clock jitter in STRs	284
13.8 Examples of oscillator-based TRNGs	285
13.8.1 Elementary ring oscillator-based TRNG	285
13.8.2 Multiple ring oscillator-based TRNG	286
13.8.3 TERO-based TRNG	287
13.8.4 STR-based TRNG	288
13.9 Conclusions	290
References	290
 14 Attacking on-chip oscillators in cryptographic applications	 293
<i>Lilian Bossuet, Pierre Bayon and Viktor Fischer</i>	
14.1 Introduction	293
14.2 Background	294
14.2.1 TRNG model and implementation	294
14.3 Figures	295
14.3.1 Attack scenario	296
14.4 Retrieving information on the RO-TRNG: passive electromagnetic attack	297
14.4.1 Electromagnetic analysis platform	297
14.4.2 Frequency analysis	298
14.4.3 Differential frequency analysis	299
14.4.4 Experiments	300
14.4.5 Experimental results	301
14.5 Modifying the RO-TRNG behavior: active electromagnetic attack	304
14.5.1 Injection platform	304
14.5.2 Experiments	306
14.5.3 Attack description	307

x *Oscillator circuits: frontiers in design, analysis and applications*

14.5.4	Effect of the electromagnetic waves on the ROs—Target #1	308
14.5.5	Effect of the electromagnetic waves on the TRNG—Target #2	311
14.5.6	Discussion	314
14.6	Conclusion	315
	References	315
	Index	319

Chapter 1

Introduction

*Yoshifumi Nishio*¹

Oscillator circuit has been an absorbing theme of great interest for long time [1]. The researchers of oscillator circuit have been working in order to develop various electrical engineering systems from radio communication circuits to clock generators for microprocessors.

At the same time, synchronization of oscillator circuits has attracted attentions of many researchers not only in the electrical engineering field but also in the fields of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, medical science, neuroscience, social science, and so on. Oscillation waves (periodic or non-periodic) are the most basic and the most important signals in natural and artificial systems, and hence developing new oscillators and investigating synchronization and related phenomena in coupled oscillators are essential topics for many researchers in various fields. Oscillator circuits are good models of various systems generating oscillations in the sense that they are real physical systems realized easily and handled easily. This is the reason why oscillator circuits have been a common subject for researches in diverse fields.

This book is a collection of recent researches on oscillator circuits. Design, analysis, and applications of oscillator circuits are described by different authors.

In Chapter 2, bifurcation analysis of oscillator circuits is described with some example circuits. It is important to know what kinds of bifurcations exist in the circuits and how the oscillation states change as circuit parameters in order to understand the features of the circuits and to use the circuits for real applications. The authors of this chapter classify the bifurcations and describe how to calculate the parameters at which the bifurcations occur.

Because of the recent development of circuit devices and nonlinear theory, several researchers have been proposing novel oscillator circuits. In this book, three types of oscillator circuits are introduced by different authors.

In Chapter 3, fractional-order oscillator circuits are described. Fractional-order calculus is a mathematical theory dealing with non-integer order differentiation [2]. The authors describe how to realize oscillator circuits with fractional-order circuit elements and their advantages with a possible application in biomaterial characterization.

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2 *Oscillator circuits: frontiers in design, analysis and applications*

In Chapter 4, oscillator circuits including memristive devices are described. After the first nanoscale device was reported in 2008 [3], many researchers have been trying to produce different kinds of circuits including memristive devices. In this chapter, the authors concentrate on the floating memristor emulator, which extends the application possibility of memristive devices, and utilize it to realize oscillator circuits.

In Chapter 5, piecewise-constant oscillator circuits are described. The circuits are extremely simple and are also realized very easily. The most important advantage of the circuits is that rigorous analysis using exact solutions becomes possible. In spite of their simplicities, the circuits exhibit a rich nonlinear phenomena. The authors show two example oscillator circuits with theoretical analysis using exact solutions.

Coupled systems of oscillator circuits have been an important subject in relatively wide range of research field. Basic coupled oscillator circuits were investigated in 1960s [4,5] and they are extended to larger systems in 1970s [6–8]. Since then, many different types of coupled oscillator circuits have been reported and investigated.

In Chapter 6, a new type of master–slave synchronization method is described. Namely, common non-periodic pulse is injected to oscillator circuits as an external force. Complete and stochastic synchronizations are achieved according to the features of the external force. This method may offer a simple control method to attain synchronization of engineering systems such as power-grid networks, communication networks, and so on. Also, the investigation of the synchronization mechanism may help to understand the behavior of a group of small animals.

Oscillator circuit containing a nonlinear resistor whose voltage–current characteristics are described by a fifth-power nonlinear polynomial equation is known to exhibit hard excitation [9,10]. Namely, the origin is asymptotically stable and proper initial values are necessary to generate oscillation. Such an oscillator circuit is often called as a hard oscillator or said to have a hard nonlinearity. In Chapter 7, coupled oscillator circuits with hard nonlinearities are investigated. Multimode oscillation, one of typical oscillation phenomena observed in such circuits, is described in detail. The authors extend their circuits to one-dimensional ring structure and report propagating waves.

In Chapter 8, the authors report the wave propagation of phase difference between adjacent circuits in one-dimensional and two-dimensional arrays of inductively coupled oscillator circuits. They describe the physical mechanism of the wave using the relationship between the instantaneous frequency and the phase difference.

In Chapter 9, a concept of frustration in coupled oscillator circuits is introduced, which is a kind of difficult situation for circuits to generate apparent stable synchronization patterns. The authors investigate coupled polygonal oscillator networks as an example of oscillator circuit networks with frustration and describe the calculation method of synchronization states by using power consumption under some assumptions.

Synchronization of complex networks has been intensively investigated in these two decades. In Chapter 10, the authors describe the method to achieve global synchronization of complex networks composed of coupled oscillator circuits using the topological information of the network. The method is explained to be especially

useful for networks with growing topologies. Successful practical applications are expected in near future.

In Chapter 11, a lot of interesting nonlinear phenomena observed from oscillator networks, more specifically coupled Chua's circuits which are the most famous chaotic oscillator circuits, are reported. It should be emphasized that almost all results in this chapter are obtained from real circuit experiments, which are not easy for large-size networks.

There have been many different engineering applications of oscillator circuits. In this book, two different applications are introduced.

In Chapter 12, an application to power electronics is described. The author has developed a design method of tuned power oscillators satisfying the class-E conditions, which achieves high-power conversion efficiency at high frequencies. This chapter describes how to design the class-E tuned power oscillators.

In Chapters 13 and 14, an application of ring oscillators to true random number generators is described, which is one of key technologies in data security systems. In Chapter 13, the authors introduce different types of ring oscillators and how to construct true random number generators with those ring oscillators. The characteristics of different true random number generators are explained with their advantages and disadvantages in detail. In Chapter 14, a possible attacking on a true random number generator based on a ring oscillator is described. Improving and attacking are a kind of two wheels of one car to develop a robust security system. In the next step, the authors may add an innovative idea to ring oscillators to make true random number generators robust against electromagnetic field.

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4 *Oscillator circuits: frontiers in design, analysis and applications*

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