



US006577201B2

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Ho et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,577,201 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Jun. 10, 2003**

(54) **PRECISION OVEN-CONTROLLED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR**

(75) Inventors: **John C. Ho**, Woodbury, NY (US);  
**Charles Stone**, Kings Park, NY (US);  
**Thomas McClelland**, Northport, NY (US)

(73) Assignee: **Frequency Electronics, Inc.**, Northport, NY (US)

(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **10/023,954**

(22) Filed: **Dec. 17, 2001**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2002/0079976 A1 Jun. 27, 2002

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 60/256,009, filed on Dec. 15, 2000.

(51) **Int. Cl.**<sup>7</sup> ..... **H03L 7/06**; H03L 7/085; H03L 7/18

(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **331/16**; 331/25; 331/66; 327/156; 375/376

(58) **Field of Search** ..... 331/1 A, 16, 17, 331/18, 25, 66, 68, 69, 70, 175, 176; 327/105-107, 156-159; 332/127; 360/51; 375/376; 455/260

(56) **References Cited**

**U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

5,184,092 A	2/1993	Shahriary et al.	
5,212,817 A *	5/1993	Atkinson .....	455/161.2
5,329,253 A *	7/1994	Ichihara .....	331/17
5,548,252 A	8/1996	Watanabe et al.	
5,701,598 A *	12/1997	Atkinson .....	455/161.2
5,724,009 A	3/1998	Collins et al.	
6,198,353 B1 *	3/2001	Janesch et al. ....	331/16
6,271,736 B1	8/2001	Kim	
6,366,174 B1 *	4/2002	Berry et al. ....	331/78

\* cited by examiner

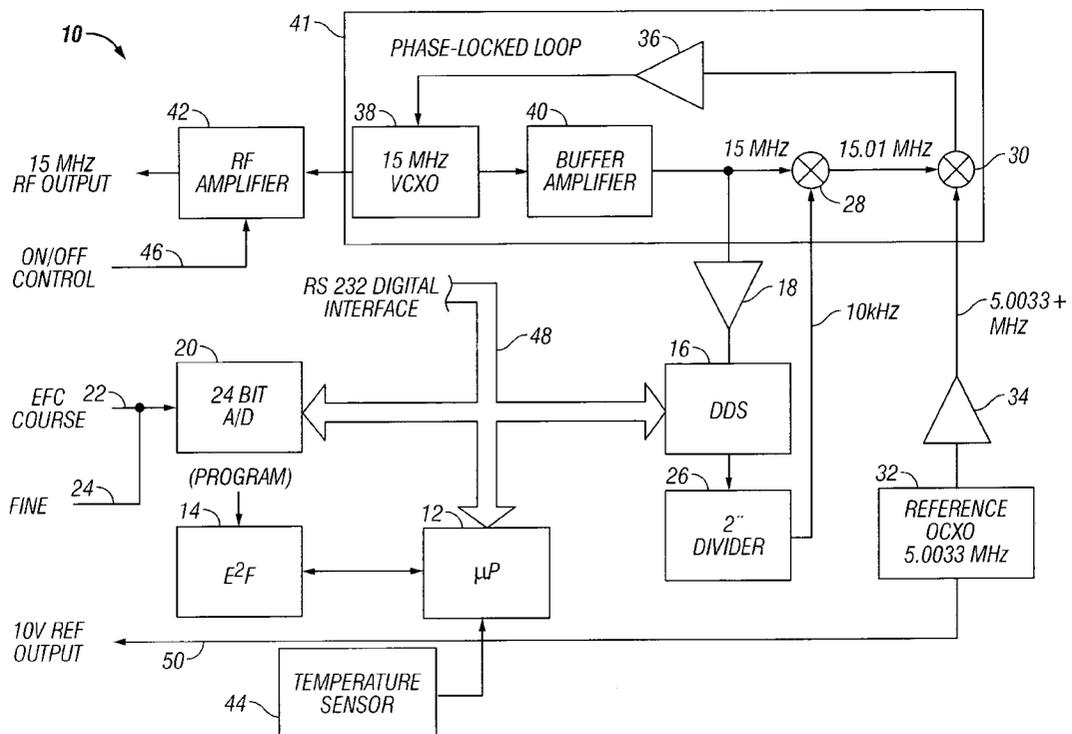
*Primary Examiner*—David C. Mis

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Brown Raysman Millstein Felder & Steiner, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A precision oven-controlled crystal oscillator (OCXO) uses an adjustment feedback signal that, when mixed with a reference signal from a stable reference oscillator, accurately controls the generation of an output signal from a voltage controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO). An OCXO according to the invention has high stability and high accuracy. The digital OXCO can be manufactured at low cost, and is particularly beneficial for Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) base station applications in cellular communication networks an the like.

**20 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets**



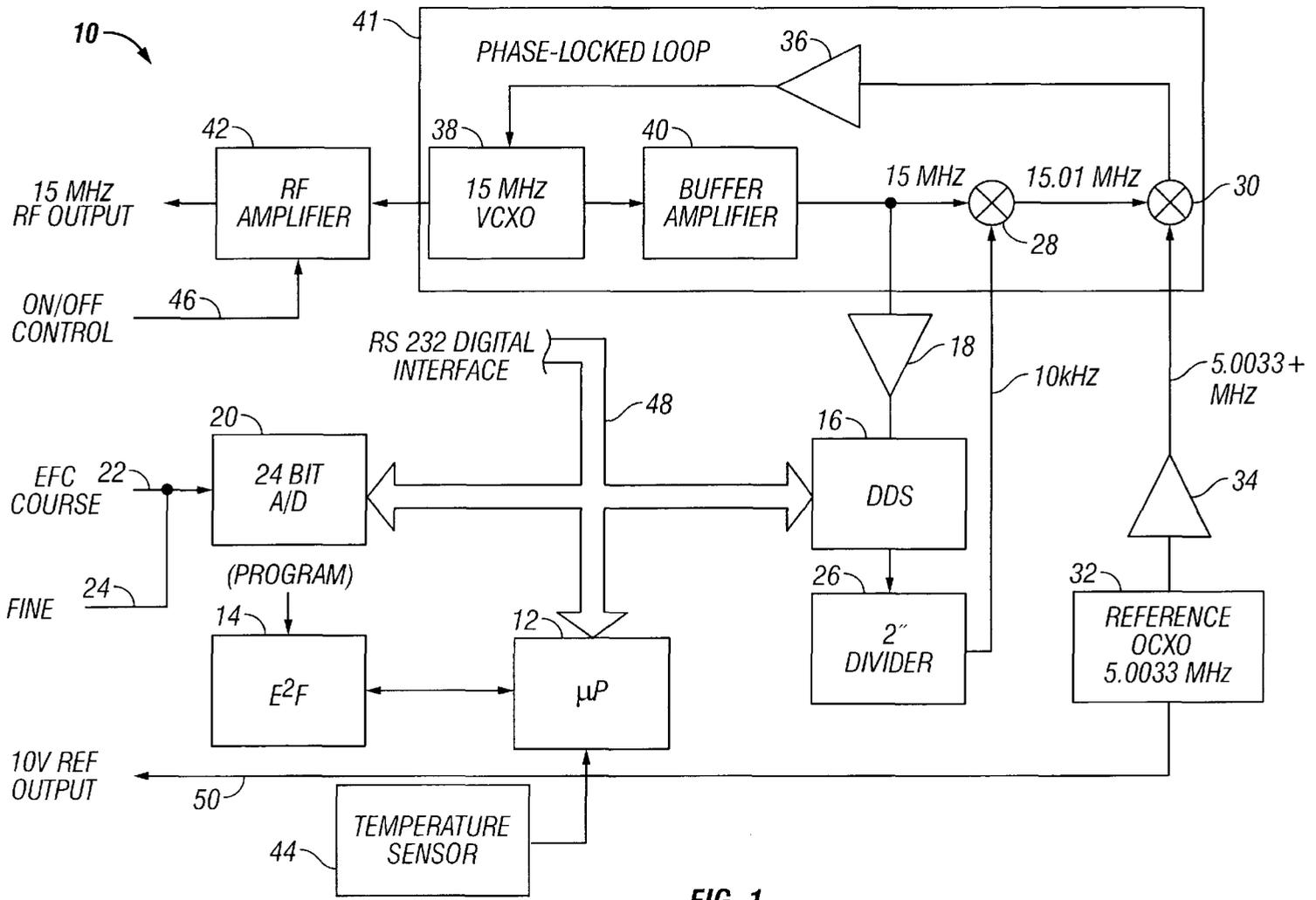


FIG. 1

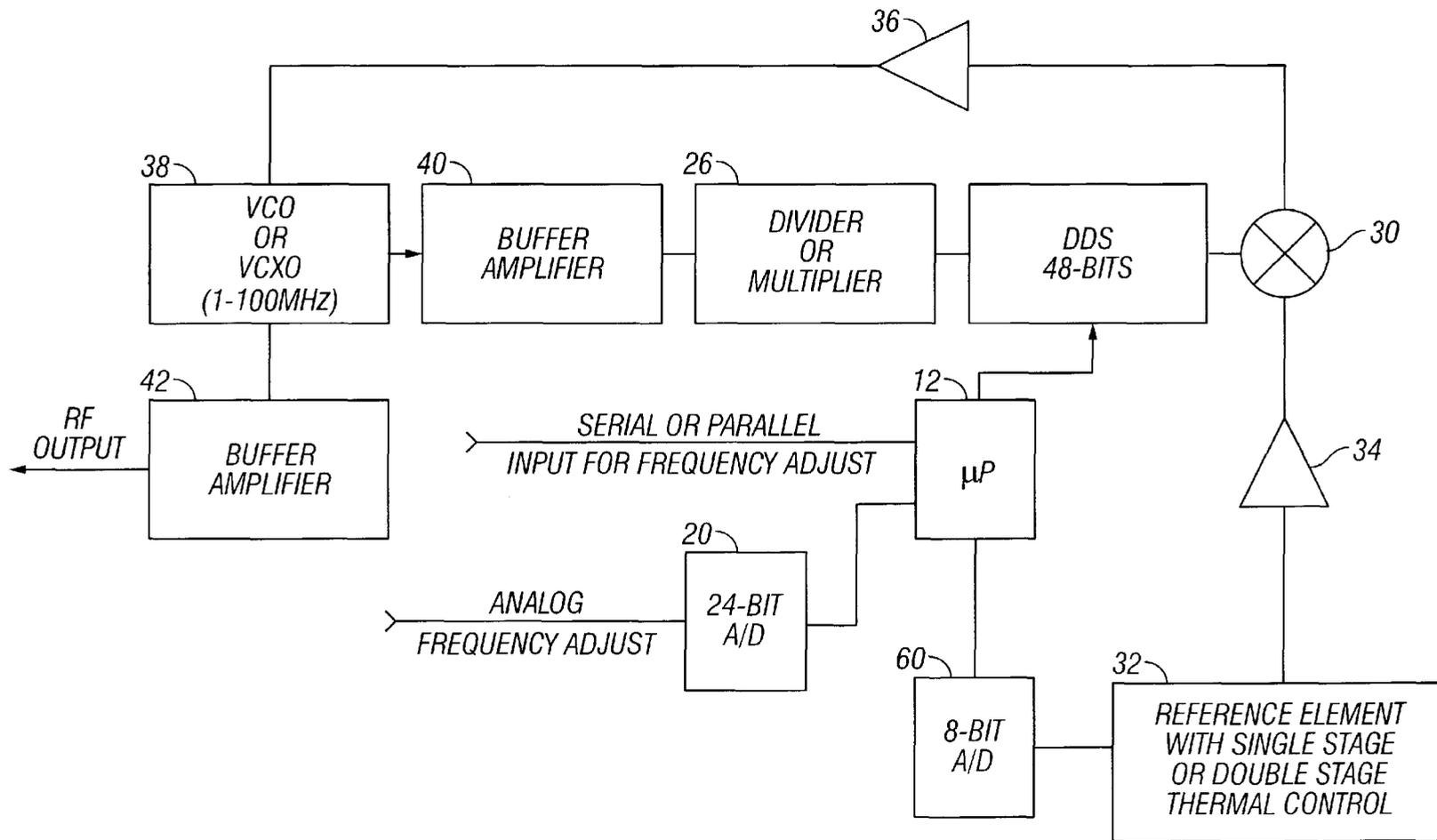


FIG. 2

## PRECISION OVEN-CONTROLLED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

### CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED DOCUMENTS

This application claims the benefit claimed under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of co-pending provisional application, Ser. No. 60/256,009, filed Dec. 15, 2000, entitled "DIGITAL OVENIZED CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR" by John C. Ho, et al. A copy of the provisional application is included herewith, and the provisional application is incorporated by reference in the entirety herein.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates generally to oscillators and, more particularly, to oven-controlled or "ovenized" quartz crystal oscillators or OCXOs.

Oscillators are used to generate frequencies for applications varying from relatively unsophisticated applications for wristwatches and the like, to such extremely sophisticated applications as timing systems for space navigational systems. Most commonly, quartz crystals composed of SiO<sub>2</sub> are used in oscillators, although certain highly accurate frequency standards can be configured using an atomic reference source, such as cesium or rubidium.

Precision OCXOs, that are both stable and accurate, are highly desirable for use in many applications. Currently, for example, both stable and accurate OCXOs are sought for use in the design of base stations for cellular, PCS (personal communication system), and wireless local loop (WLL) systems that connect subscribers to a public switched telephone network. OCXOs can be used successfully, for instance, in the transmit and receive functions or in the clocks of CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) base stations.

The stability of a crystal is rated according to the extent to which the crystal's inherent instabilities can be compensated. Significant contributors to the assessment of stability are the degree to which the frequency of the crystal changes with temperature, and the degree to which the frequency changes over the long-term, i.e., the aging characteristic of the crystal. Typically, the accuracy per year of OCXO is on the order  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ , and desired stability over a wide range of environmental conditions is better than  $1 \times 10^{-10}$ . These conditions include operating temperature, humidity, supply voltage variations, repeatability, frequency-setting ability, and frequency drift over long periods of time. (Frequency "drift" is distinguishable from "aging," insofar as the aging characteristic of a crystal is defined with reference to internal changes in oscillator when external factors, such as the environment or the power supply voltage, are constant.)

In an OCXO, the crystal and associated components, the latter of which might also be sensitive to temperature, are enclosed in an oven with a stable temperature. The temperature is kept constant by adjusting the amount of power supplied to the oven whenever the ambient temperature in the oven begins to change. The oven temperature selected is one at which the slope of the frequency vs. temperature curve for the crystal is zero. The oven thus minimizes the degree to which the frequency of the oscillator will vary with variations in temperature.

The realization of an OCXO typically requires (1) a reference element (e.g., a quartz crystal); (2) associated circuitry for frequency generation or synthesis; (3) a frequency tuning element or elements; (4) a thermal control

system for the oven; and (5) an output buffer amplifier so that the signal output of the OCXO can be utilized.

In order to achieve an OCXO with a desired accuracy and stability, the precision of the reference element has always been of great significance. Unfortunately, the requirement for a precise reference element has limited the yield of crystal production and has kept the cost of creating OCXOs high. This is because the precision of the frequency of a crystal is affected by a great number of factors in the manufacturing process, such as the thickness of the cut of the crystal wafer, the angle of the cut, and imperfections or scratches on the crystal. The oscillator circuitry sensitivity to the frequency of the reference element likewise has contributed to manufacturing obstacles to large-scale and cost-effective OCXO production. Typical frequency-tuning components, such as inductors, capacitors and varactor diodes, are sensitive to environmental conditions, such as temperature, and repeatability and tolerance drift of these components over time must be taken into account in a typical OCXO design. The thermal control system for the oven had to be capable of achieving very accurate temperature settings adjusted for the characteristics of the particular reference element used.

Accordingly, those concerned with the design and manufacture of OCXOs have long recognized the need for an OCXO which can be manufactured with good yields in fairly large quantities and for reasonable cost. The present invention fulfills this need.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, and in general terms, the present invention provides an oscillator and method for realizing an oscillator that is a precision oscillator with desirable accuracy and stability over a wide range of environmental conditions, even while using a reference element with a frequency that is not as precise as has been necessary in the past. According to the present invention, an accurate and stable (better than  $1 \times 10^{-10}$ /day) OCXO can be implemented using a reference element cut from a quartz bar to a thickness corresponding to, for example, 5.0033 or 5.0049 MHz (as opposed to, for example to 5.0000 MHz), and which has been manufactured without an especially precise cutting angle as otherwise would be required to achieve precise operating temperature characteristics. The OCXO according to the invention also is not dependent on reactive components, such as capacitors and the like, to tune and set the desired output frequency. Thus, by eliminating the necessity for cost-driving features normally associated with the manufacture of a precise reference element, the present invention results in a very precise OCXO that is reproducible and relatively easy to manufacture at reasonable cost.

The design of the OCXO according to the invention provides a stable reference source that is not wholly dependent on the precision of the reference element. More particularly, and by way of example and not necessarily by way of limitation, the present invention provides an OCXO characterized by a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCXO) which is configured to provide a desired predetermined output frequency, for example, 15 MHz. The VCXO frequency also is used by a high resolution frequency synthesizer to generate a VCXO adjustment frequency which, when added to the VCXO output frequency, will correspond to the frequency of the reference element or a multiple thereof. The sum of the adjustment frequency and the VCXO output frequency is then mixed with the reference frequency, or a multiple thereof, to create a substantially zero-beat

feedback signal that is introduced into a phase-locked loop including the VCXO. The feedback signal thus locks the VCXO to the desired frequency. The high resolution frequency synthesizer thus insures that the VCXO output frequency is maintained as stable as the frequency of the reference element, but the accuracy of the output of the VCXO nevertheless will not be dependent on the precision of the reference element.

In a presently preferred embodiment, the VCXO adjustment frequency, is generated from the VCXO frequency using a direct digital synthesizer or DDS. In a DDS, adding circuitry or a phase accumulator is used to accumulate phase at a rate dependent upon the value of the frequency selected. The phase value is used to address some type of read-only memory (ROM), which stores discrete values of the sine function. The digital output of the read-only memory is converted to a sine wave by a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter. The sine wave is then low-pass filtered to remove such elements as the clock frequency and glitches due to the D/A conversion. However, it should be appreciated by one skilled in the art that other techniques for high resolution synthesis of a VCXO adjustment frequency from the VCXO frequency are possible using any method known in the art.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment, the VCXO RF output frequency (e.g., 15 MHz) is first applied to a buffer amplifier, and the output signal from the buffer amplifier is applied simultaneously (1) to another amplifier which precedes the input of the DDS, and (2) to a first mixer. The DDS synthesizes a signal, which has been predetermined to serve as an adjustment frequency for the VCXO. A divider preferably is used to divide down the signal from the DDS (e.g., to 10 kHz). The output of the divider is input to a first mixer, together with the VCXO output frequency. The mixer sums the two signals that are input to it (e.g., 15 MHz+10 kHz=15.01 MHz). The result of the first mixer then is input into a second mixer. The other input to the second mixer is the reference element frequency (e.g., 5.0033 MHz). The second mixer functions to multiply the reference element frequency by three and then subtract the result from the result of the first mixer (e.g.,  $(3)(5.0033)-15.01=15.0099-15.01=0.0001$ ). This substantially zero-beat signal from the second mixer is used to lock the VCXO, via a phase-locked loop, to maintain the VCXO output frequency. Given that the frequency of the VCXO output frequency is adjustable via the feedback signal derived from the high resolution DDS, the precision of the frequency of the reference element is not as critical to the stability of the oscillator as it would otherwise have been in prior art OCXO designs.

In some preferred embodiments of the invention, a microprocessor may be provided to generate various control signals for, e.g., the DDS to accomplish fine and coarse adjustments of the adjustable VCXO output frequency signals. For example, the OCXO may include an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter for generating electronic frequency control (EFC) signals. These EFC signals may be provided to the DDS for adjustment of the adjustable VCXO output frequency signals. Alternatively, a digital interface port may be provided to permit digital system interface controls to the DDS for frequency adjustment.

In other preferred embodiments, a temperature sensor preferably may be included for generating temperature control signals or signals to adjust the synthesizer frequency to accommodate the effect of temperature variations on frequency. The oven structure preferably might one with a thermal gain greater than 100,000, such as can be accomplished by using a zero-temperature gradient outer oven surrounding an inner oven.

Hence, the present invention satisfies a long-existing need for an oscillator with high stability and accuracy, which can be manufactured at reasonable cost with high yields.

These and other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following, more detailed description, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a circuit configured and operating in accordance with one preferred of an oscillator (OCXO) of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of a circuit configured and operating in accordance with another preferred embodiment of an OCXO of the present invention.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Referring now to the FIG. 1, a precision digital oven-controlled crystal oscillator 10 is illustrated. The OCXO includes a stable reference oscillator 32, which, in this example, generates a frequency of 5.0033 MHz, and a voltage-controlled crystal oscillator (VCXO) 38 which, in this example, has a desired or predetermined radio frequency (RF) output frequency of 15 MHz. For the stable reference oscillator 32, a fifth-overtone quartz crystal has been used with success.

In addition to being made available for use by other circuitry via a RF amplifier 42, the output frequency of the VCXO 38 also is applied to a direct digital synthesizer (DDS) 16, via first a buffer amplifier 40 and a second amplifier 18. In a preferred embodiment, the DDS 16 is a 32-bit DDS with a resolution of  $2^{32}$ . In another preferred embodiment, a 48-bit DDS is used.

Based on instructions from a microprocessor ( $\mu$ P) 12, the DDS 16 synthesizes a frequency corresponding to the frequency of the VCXO 38. More specifically, the microprocessor 12 is programmed with a specific control word that tells the DDS which frequency to synthesize. The same control word is stored in the memory 14, which preferably is electrically-erasable programmable read-only memory or (EEPROM or E<sup>2</sup>P).

The operation of a typical DDS 16 will now be generally described. The control word is a digital phase increment word that is stored in the j-bit frequency register of the DDS 16 phase accumulator. The phase accumulator also includes a j-bit full adder and a phase register. On each clock pulse, the data in the frequency register is added to the data already in the phase register. The digital phase increment word corresponds to a phase angle step that is added to the previous value at each  $1/f_{clk}$  seconds to create a linearly increasing digital value. The phase value is created by reason of the modulo  $2^j$  overflowing characteristic of a j-bit phase accumulator. The rate of the overflows is the output frequency of the phase accumulator. The read-only memory is a sine look-up table, whereby digital phase information can be converted into the values of a sine wave. The output of the memory is input to a digital-to-analog (D/A) converter, and a quantized analog sine wave results as an output. A filter after the D/A converter removes high frequency sampling components, such that a pure sine wave output is approximated.

The output of the DDS 16 is input to a divider 26, which in the example illustrated in FIG. 1 is a  $2^8$  divider, and the resultant frequency after the divider is 10 kHz. The fre-

frequency output from the divider **26** (e.g., 10 kHz) is introduced into a first mixer **28**, into which the actual VCXO **38** output frequency (e.g., 15 MHz) is also input. The first mixer **28** functions to add the VCXO **38** output signal to the divider **26** output signal. In the example, the output of the first mixer **28** is 15 MHz+10 kHz=15.01 MHz.

The output of the first mixer **28** is next input to a second mixer **30**, which also receives, via an amplifier **34**, the output of the stable reference oscillator **32** (e.g., 5.0033 MHz). The second mixer performs the function  $3f_1 - f_2$ , where  $f_1$  is the output of the stable reference oscillator **32** and  $f_2$  is the output of the  $2^8$  divider following the DDS **16**. Thus, in the example, the output of the second mixer is  $3(5.0033 \text{ MHz}) - 15.01 \text{ MHz}$ , or  $15.0099 \text{ MHz} - 15.01 \text{ MHz} = 0.0001 \text{ MHz}$ . The result of the second mixer **30** is amplified by amplifier **36** and input into the VCXO **38** in a phase-locked loop configuration. The essentially zero-beat feedback signal from the second mixer **30** closes the phase-locked loop and locks the VCXO **38** to the desired output frequency.

In the preferred embodiment in which a 48-bit DDS is used, and as illustrated in FIG. 2, the feedback signal for the phase-locked loop can be derived using only a single mixer. In this embodiment, a divider or multiplier **26**, the choice of which is dependent upon the frequency values of the stable reference oscillator **32** and the desired RF output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator **38**, which oscillator in FIG. 2 may or may not include a crystal. Also provided in FIG. 2 is an A/D converter **60** (e.g., an 8-bit A/D converter) which, based on signals received from the microprocessor **12**, is used to adjust the temperature of thermal control system for the stable reference oscillator **32**. FIG. 2 allows for use of either a single stage thermal to control system (e.g., a single oven), on a double stage thermal control system (e.g., a double oven).

In another embodiment according to the present invention, the buffer amplifier **34** can be augmented or replaced with a frequency doubler, to produce a 10 MHz reference output signal, if desired. A stable reference voltage **50** can be provided from the stable reference oscillator **32**, such as, a 10 V reference, or any other desired voltage.

The frequency-setting ability of an OXCO **10** according to the present invention is linear and predictable. In the preferred embodiment described above, and for the exemplary values given in the drawing, the frequency-setting ability of the OXCO **10** is calculated as:

$$\Delta f/\text{bit} = 15 \text{ MHz} / 2^{32} / 2^8 = 0.0001364 \text{ Hz/bit}$$

$$f/\text{bit} / 15 \text{ MHz} = 0.000013642 \text{ Hz} / 15 \text{ MHz} = 9.095^{-13} / \text{bit}$$

It is preferable to provide capability for adjusting the desired value of the VCXO **38** output frequency. One method for accomplishing this is via an analog input. As illustrated in FIG. 1, a 24-bit analog-to-digital (A/D) converter **20** is provided, to which can be applied a voltage ranging from 0 to 10V. The output signals of the A/D converter **20**, or electronic frequency control (EFC), signals are directed to the microprocessor **12** to cause a change in the control word for the DDS **16**, to instruct the DDS **16** to synthesize a different adjustment frequency. The ensuing signal from the DDS **16** and the divider **26** will result in a new output of the first mixer **28** and the second mixer **30**. The result will be a change in the phase-lock frequency for the phase-locked loop, and the RF output of the VCXO **38** thus will adjust to a new stable output frequency. In this manner, coarse or fine adjustments of the VCXO **38** output frequency can be accomplished.

A second method for accomplishing changes in the desired output frequency of the VCXO **16** is to communicate with the microprocessor **12** over an RS232 digital interface **48**. Imbedded software provided in the microprocessor **12** can be used to interpret information input from the RS232 interface **48** and to reset the RF output of the VCXO **38** to a new adjusted output frequency that is different, for example, from the 15 MHz output frequency indicated in FIG. 1.

In a preferred embodiment, a digital temperature sensor **44** is incorporated into the system to monitor the ambient operating temperature such that digital frequency compensation can be programmed in to the microprocessor **12** to additionally enhance accuracy and stability of the output frequency of the VCXO **38**.

While it is preferable, in order to minimize phase disturbances, to divide the VCXO adjustment frequency down by divider **26** after it is synthesized by the DDS **16**, it is also possible to divide the VCXO **38** output frequency first, and then input the divider output into the DDS to create the VCXO adjustment frequency.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, the VCXO **38** output frequency which is applied to RF amplifier **42** for use by other circuitry and the like, can be provided with an on/off control signal **46**, to enable or disable the OXCO **10**.

In keeping with still another aspect of the invention, the microprocessor **12** and/or the memory **14** (e.g., E<sup>2</sup>P) can be programmed with logic for furthering the stability of the OXCO **10**. Such logic may provide compensation for temperature and for aging of other components, for example, the components of the device with which the OXCO **10** is employed, such as a computer. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the programming may include algorithms and/or tables for providing control signals to the DDS **16** for providing compensation over a predetermined range of values.

The principle method of thermal control in the OXCO **10** according to the invention is, of course, via an oven or other thermal control system. In a preferred embodiment, a double oven is used, which has a thermal gain of greater than 100,000. The outer oven is kept to a near zero temperature gradient with a system of satellite heating semiconductors that are controlled by a main controller. The satellite heaters function as point sources to provide uniform heat. Preferably, the same make and model of semiconductor heater is used for each of the point sources. In one embodiment, a satellite heater is positioned on either side of an oven joint, so that the joint need not be optimized for heat transfer. The heat dissipation of the satellite heaters and the controller is preferably is optimized over the outer oven surfaces in such a way as to minimize the temperature change of the crystal to less than 0.001° C. over an ambient temperature range of -55° C. to 75° C.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the OXCO **10** can be configured to output any RF output frequency in the range of 5 to 20 MHz, for example, by replacing the 15 MHz VCXO **38** of the example illustrated in FIG. 1 with a VCXO having a desired RF output frequency of from 5 MHz-20 MHz.

Although the invention has been described in language specific to particular components of, or architecture for, a precision OXCO, it is to be understood that the invention defined in the appended claims is not necessarily limited to the particular components or architecture described. Therefore, the particular components and/or architecture are disclosed as exemplary embodiments implementing the invention.

7

Further, the various embodiments described above are provided by way of illustration only and should not be construed to limit the invention. Those skilled in the art will readily recognize various modifications and changes that may be made to the present invention without following the example embodiments and applications illustrated and described herein, and without departing from the true spirit and scope of the present invention, which is set forth in the following claims. Accordingly, the invention has been described by way of illustration rather than limitation.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of generating a stable and accurate RF output frequency from a voltage-controlled oscillator, comprising:

- (a) providing a voltage-controlled oscillator adapted to provide a predetermined RF output frequency;
- (b) providing a reference oscillator adapted to provide a predetermined reference frequency;
- (c) providing a frequency synthesizer;
- (d) inputting the predetermined RF output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator into the frequency synthesizer;
- (e) causing the frequency synthesizer to synthesize a voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency;
- (f) mixing the voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency with the reference frequency so as to provide a feedback signal;
- (g) inputting the feedback signal into a phase-locked loop so as to close the phase-locked loop and lock the voltage-controlled oscillator to the RF output frequency.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein providing a frequency synthesizer comprises providing a direct digital synthesizer.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein mixing the voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency with the reference frequency further comprises:

- (a) adding the voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency to the voltage-controlled oscillator RF output frequency;
- (b) subtracting the sum of the voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency and the voltage-controlled oscillator RF output frequency from a multiple of the reference frequency.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein causing the frequency synthesizer to synthesize a voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency comprises causing the frequency synthesizer to synthesize a voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency that is derived from the value of the reference frequency.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein causing the frequency synthesizer to synthesize a voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency comprises causing the frequency synthesizer in response to instructions from a microprocessor to synthesize a voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency that is derived from the value of the reference frequency.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- (a) providing means for sensing the temperature in the ambient environment of the voltage-controlled oscillator and the reference oscillator;
- (b) providing means for adjusting the synthesized frequency in response to the sensing means.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- (a) providing means for sensing the temperature in the ambient environment of the voltage-controlled oscillator and the reference oscillator;

8

- (b) providing means for adjusting the temperature in response to the sensing means.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

- (a) providing means for changing the value of the predetermined RF output frequency of the voltage-controlled oscillator.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein providing means for changing the value of the predetermined RF output frequency further comprises:

- (a) providing an analog-to-digital converter;
- (b) inputting at least one voltage signal into the analog-to-digital converter to produce at least one electronic frequency control signal;
- (c) inputting the at least one electronic frequency control signal into the frequency synthesizer to cause the frequency synthesizer to change the value of the frequency synthesized.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein providing means for changing the value of the predetermined RF output frequency further comprises:

- (a) providing a direct digital synthesizer; and
- (b) providing a microprocessor to change the frequency output by the direct digital synthesizer.

11. The method of claim 9, further comprising:

- (a) adding the frequency synthesized to the voltage-controlled oscillator RF output frequency;
- (b) subtracting the sum of the frequency synthesized and the voltage-controlled oscillator RF output frequency from a multiple of the reference frequency to create a feedback signal;
- (c) inputting the feedback signal into the phase-locked loop so as to cause the RF output frequency to adjust to the changed value.

12. A stable and accurate oscillator, comprising:

- a voltage-controlled oscillator capable of providing a predetermined RF output frequency;
- a reference oscillator capable of providing a predetermined reference frequency;
- a frequency synthesizer capable of providing an adjustment frequency for the voltage-controlled oscillator, based upon the predetermined reference frequency;
- a phase-locked loop, including the voltage-controlled oscillator;

means for mixing the voltage-controlled oscillator adjustment frequency and the reference oscillator reference frequency to create a feedback signal;

means for introducing the feedback signal into the phase-locked loop so as to lock the voltage-controlled oscillator to the predetermined RF output frequency.

13. The oscillator of claim 12, wherein the frequency synthesizer is a direct digital synthesizer.

14. The oscillator of claim 12, further comprising:

- a microprocessor for providing instructions to the frequency synthesizer.

15. The oscillator of claim 12, wherein the mixing means further comprises:

- (a) a first mixer into which the adjustment frequency and the RF output frequency are input and added;
- (b) a second mixer into which the result of the first mixer and the reference frequency are input and the result of the first mixer is subtracted from a multiple of the reference frequency.

16. The oscillator of claim 12, further comprising:

means to sense and to provide a signal corresponding to the temperature in the ambient environment of the-

9

voltage-controlled oscillator and the reference oscillator; and  
means to adjust the synthesized frequency, in response to  
the sensing means, in the ambient environment of the  
voltage-controlled oscillator and the reference oscillator. 5  
**17.** The oscillator of claim **12**, further comprising:  
a thermal control system to keep constant the temperature  
in the ambient environment of the voltage-controlled 10  
oscillator and the reference oscillator.  
**18.** The oscillator of claim **12**, further comprising:  
means to reset the predetermined frequency of the  
voltage-controlled oscillator to a different value.

10

**19.** The oscillator of claim **18**, wherein the reset means  
comprises:  
(a) an analog-to-digital converter adapted to generate at  
least one electronic frequency control signal based  
upon an input voltage, wherein the at least one elec-  
tronic frequency control signal is inputted to the fre-  
quency synthesizer to cause the frequency synthesizer  
to change the value of the frequency synthesized.  
**20.** The oscillator of claim **18**, wherein the reset means  
comprises:  
(a) a direct digital synthesizer; and  
(b) a microprocessor to provide instructions to change the  
frequency output by the direct digital synthesizer.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
**CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

PATENT NO. : 6,577,201 B2  
DATED : June 10, 2003  
INVENTOR(S) : Ho et al.

Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 4,

Lines 47, 49 and 55, before "-bit" italicize the letter -- j --.

Column 5,

Line 32, after the word "thermal" delete the word -- to --.

Line 49, before the letter "f" insert the symbol --  $\Delta$  --.

Column 6,

Line 52, before the word "over" delete ".".

Line 53, before the word "to" delete ".".

Signed and Sealed this

Sixteenth Day of September, 2003

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Rogan", with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

JAMES E. ROGAN  
*Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office*