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(54) **PHASE SPLITTER USING DIGITAL DELAY LOCKED LOOPS**

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(51) **Int. Cl.**
H03D 3/24 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **375/376; 375/371; 327/147; 327/149; 327/153; 327/156; 327/158**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** **375/371-376; 327/144-160**

See application file for complete search history.

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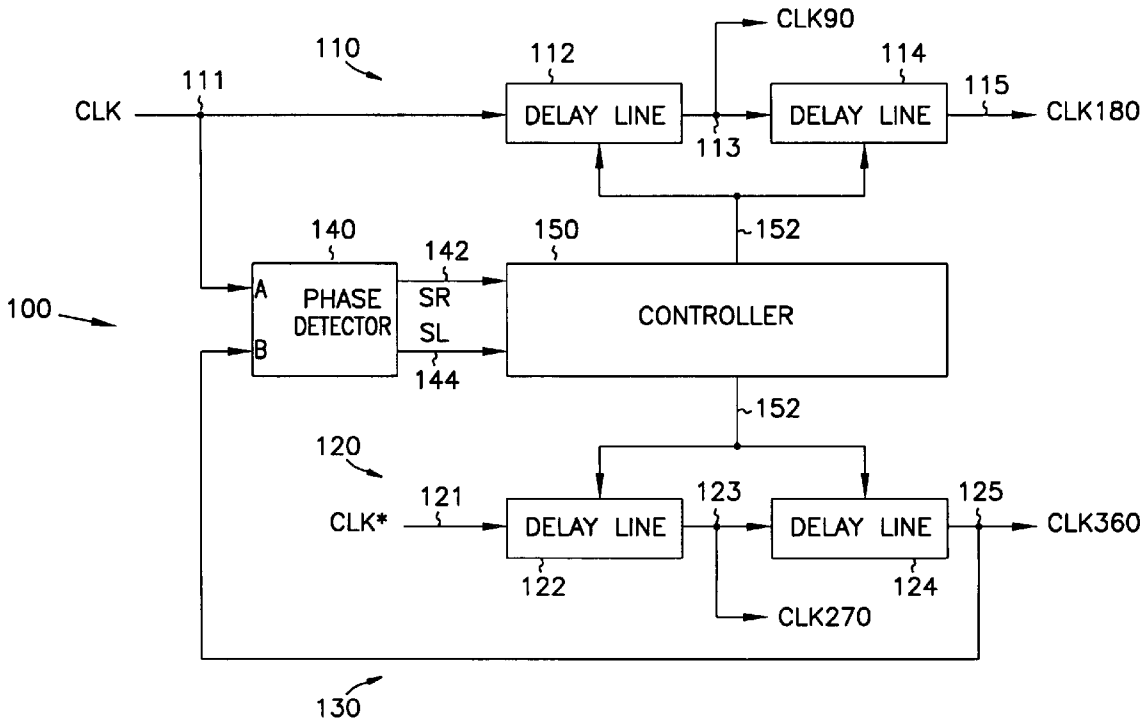
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A phase splitter using digital delay locked loop (DLL) to receive complementary input clock signals to generate a plurality of output signals having different phase shifts. When the DLL is locked, the delay resolution of the phase splitter is equal to two delay stages of the DLL.

57 Claims, 10 Drawing Sheets



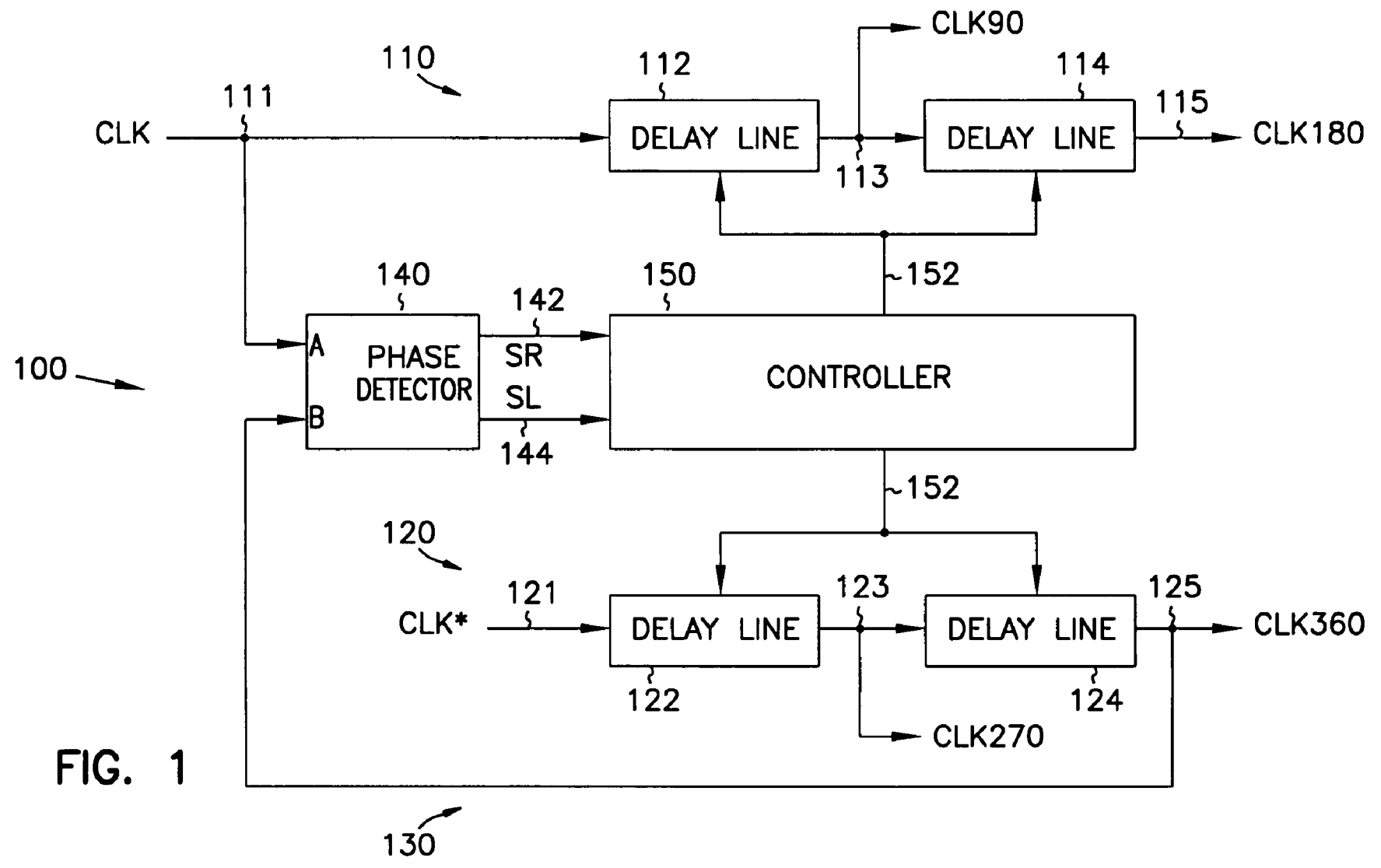


FIG. 1

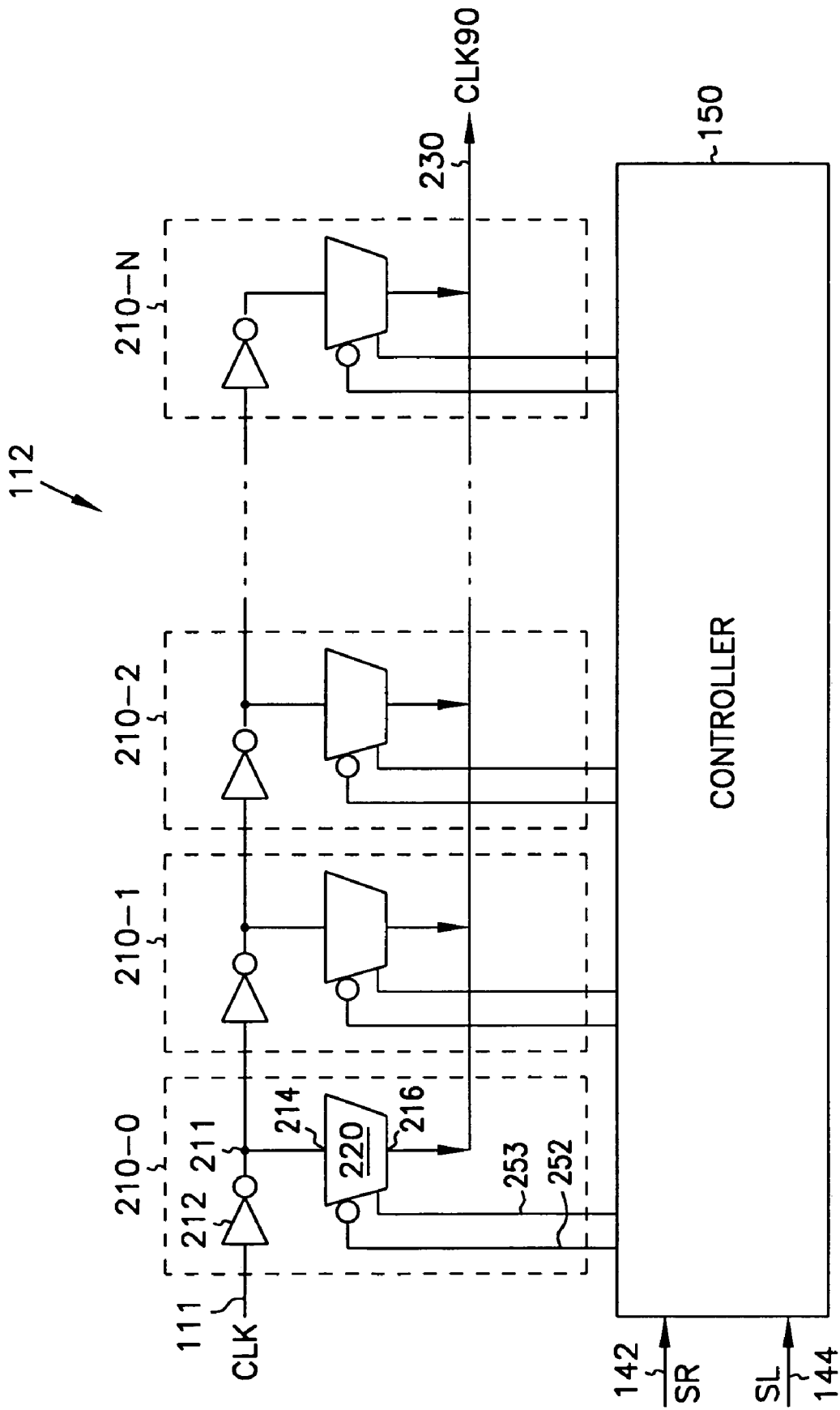


FIG. 2

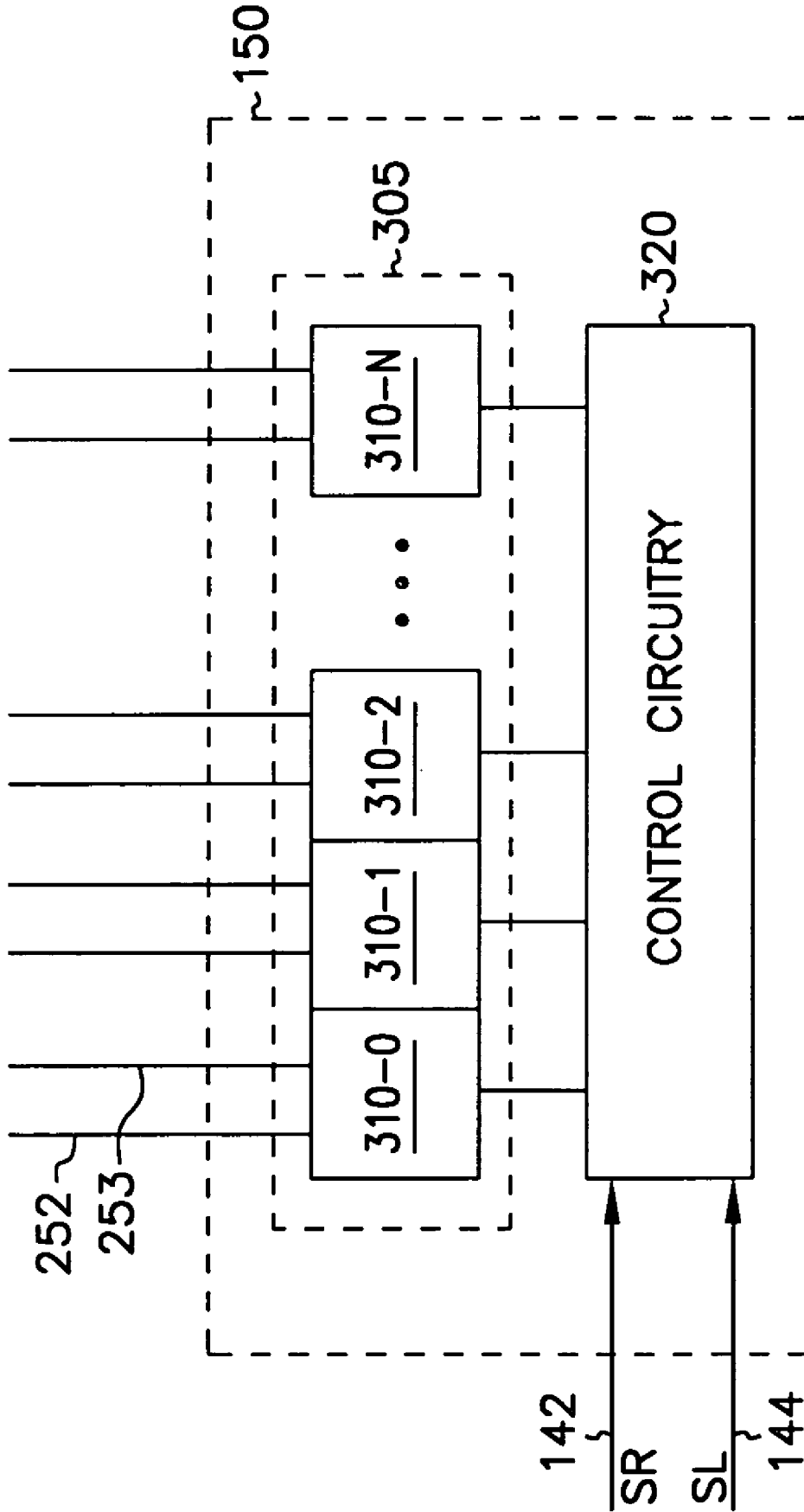


FIG. 3

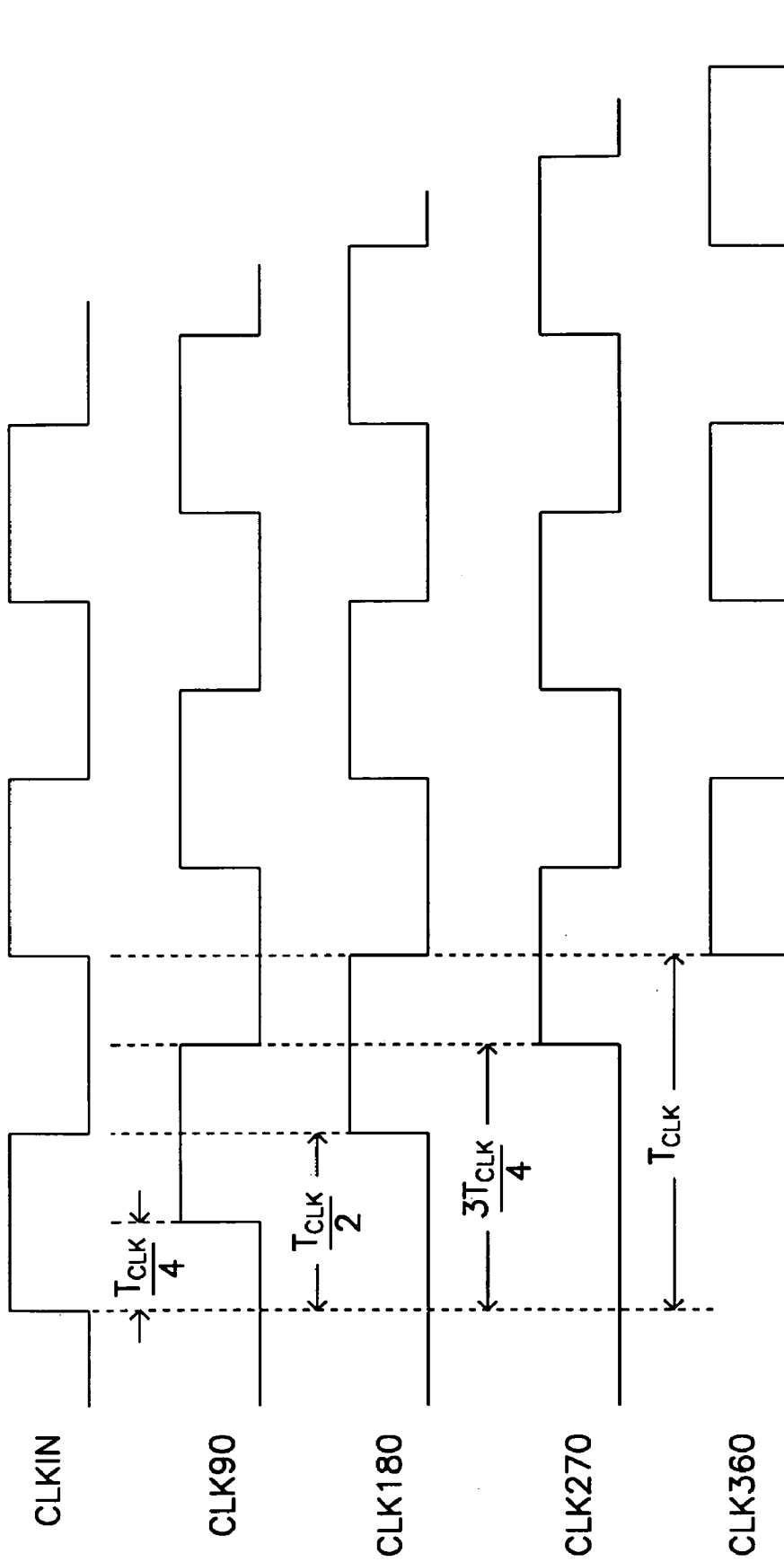


FIG. 4

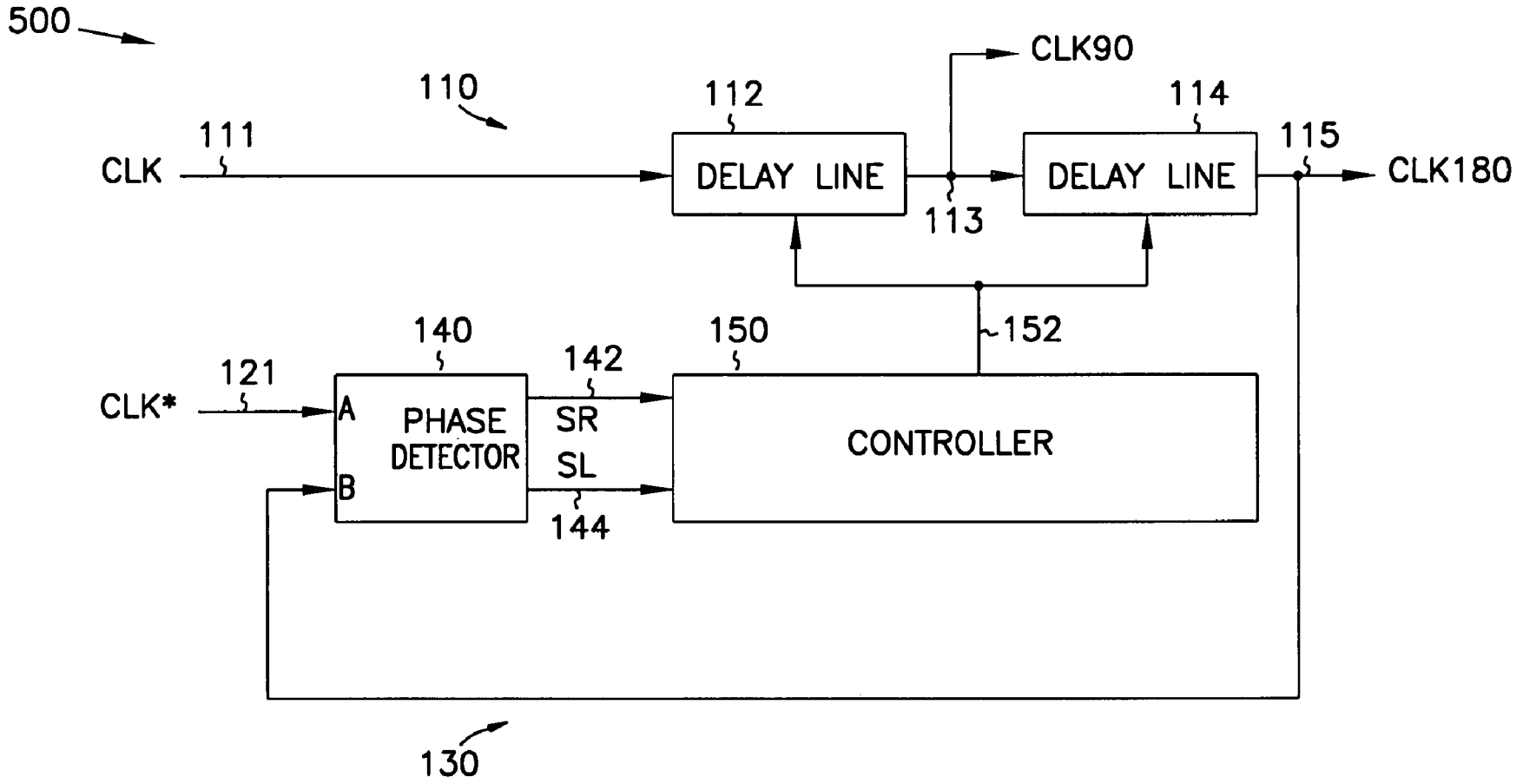


FIG. 5

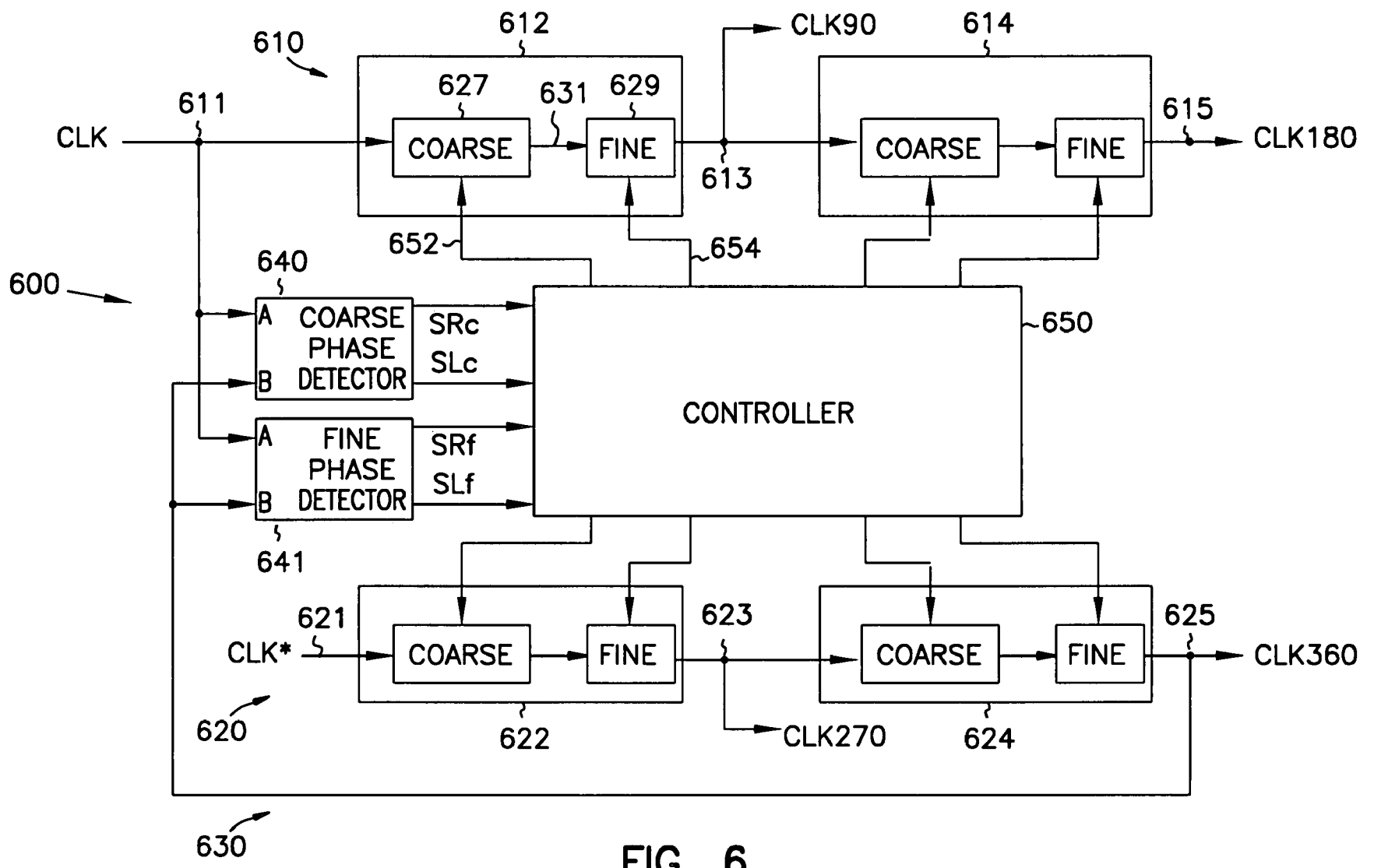


FIG. 6

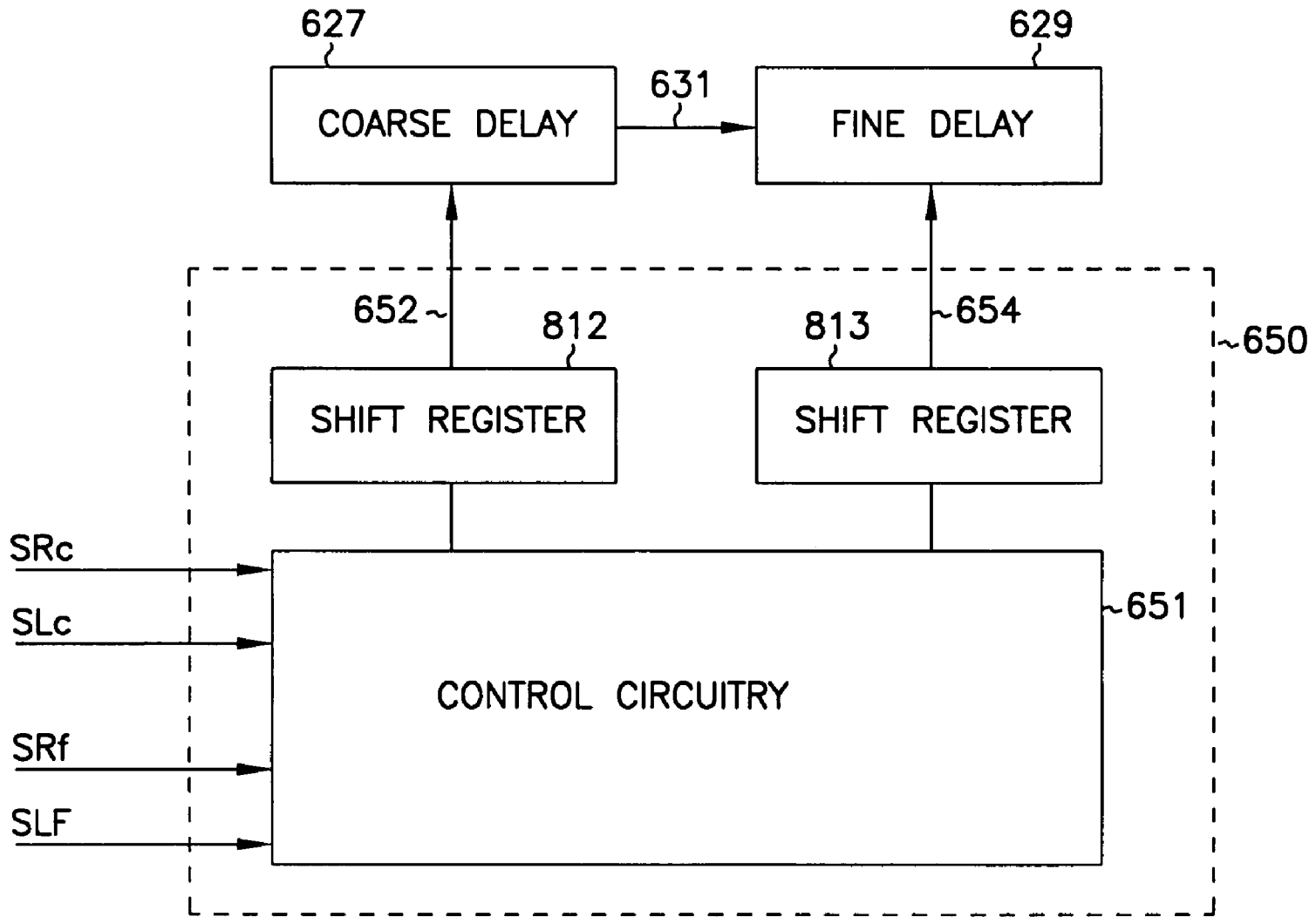


FIG. 7

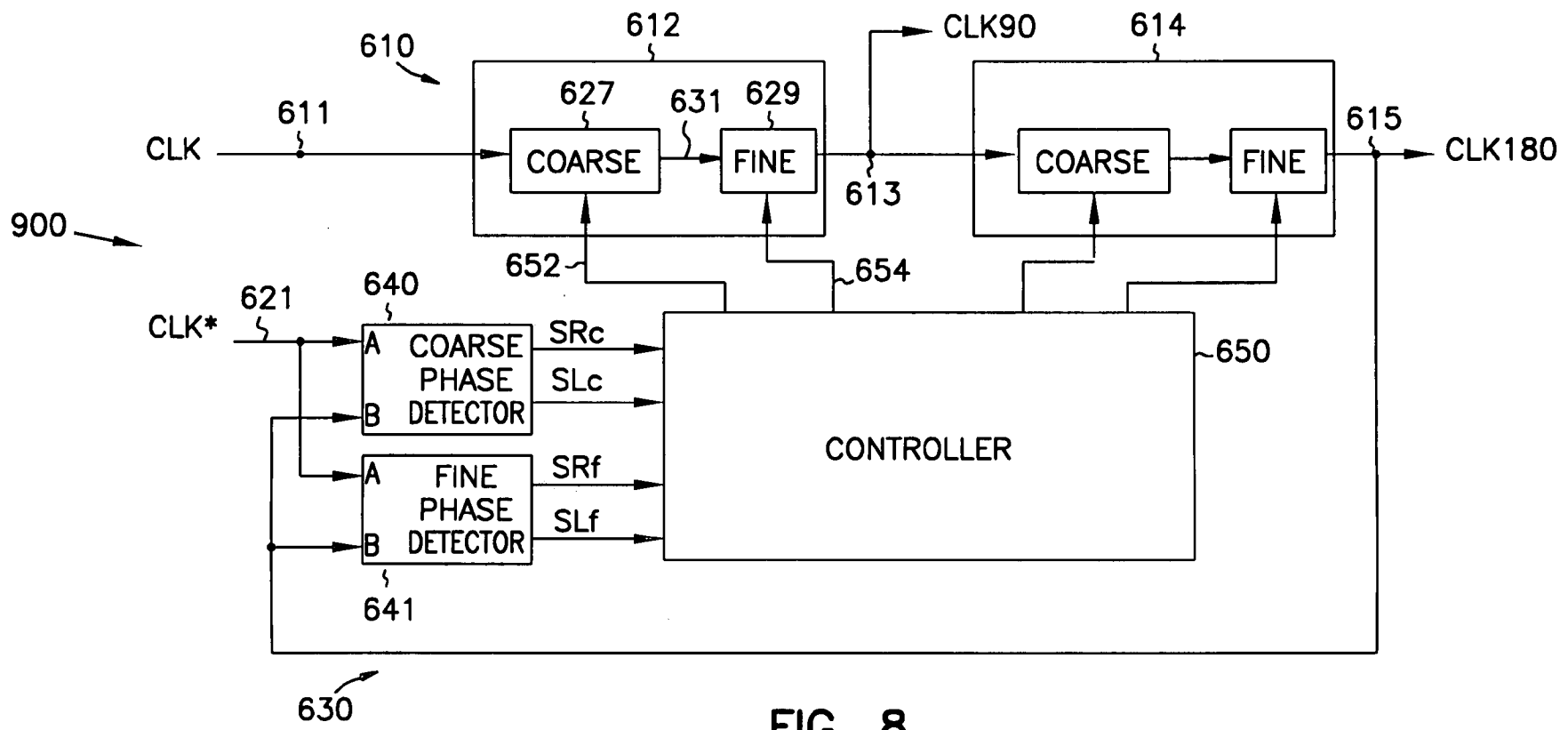


FIG. 8

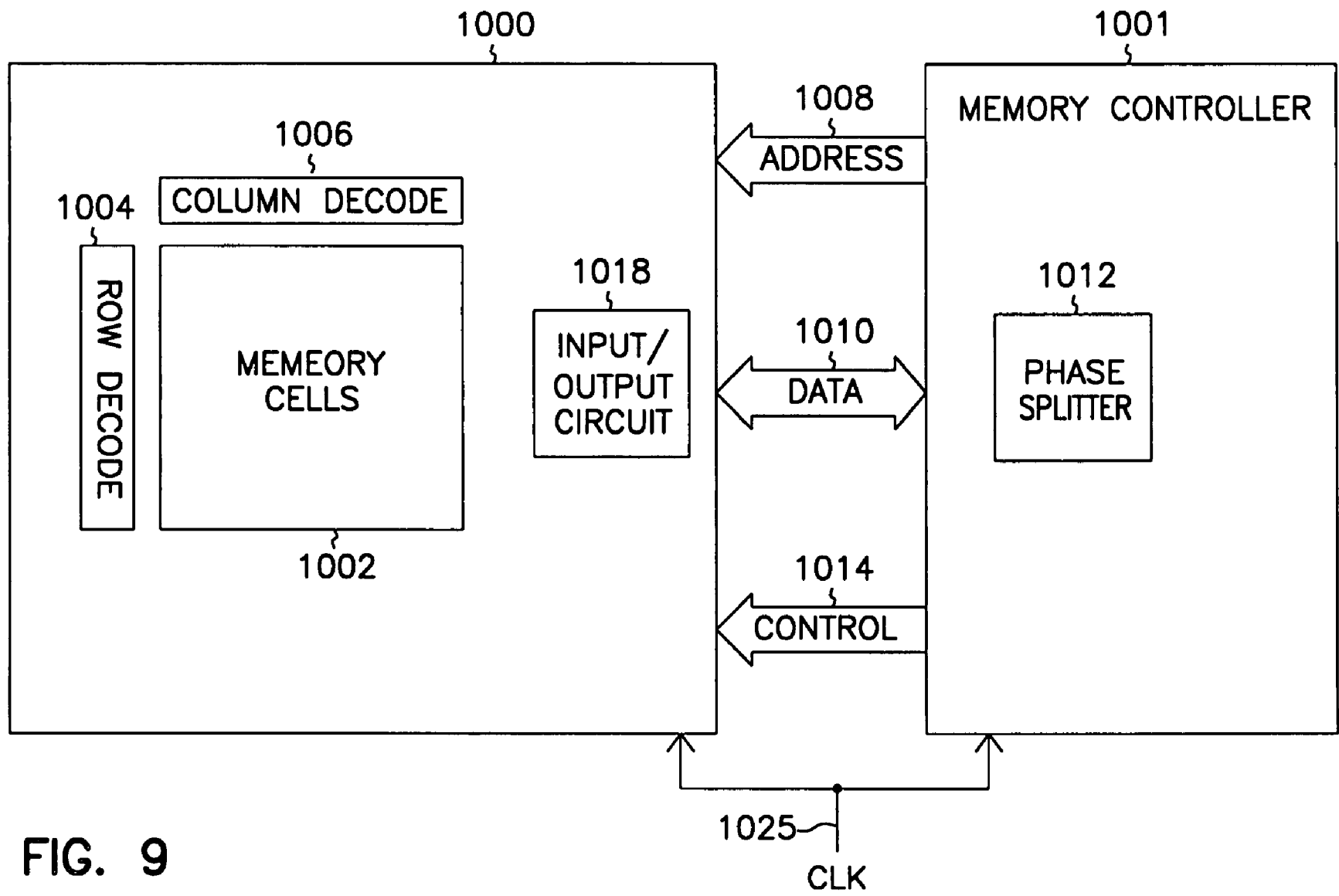


FIG. 9

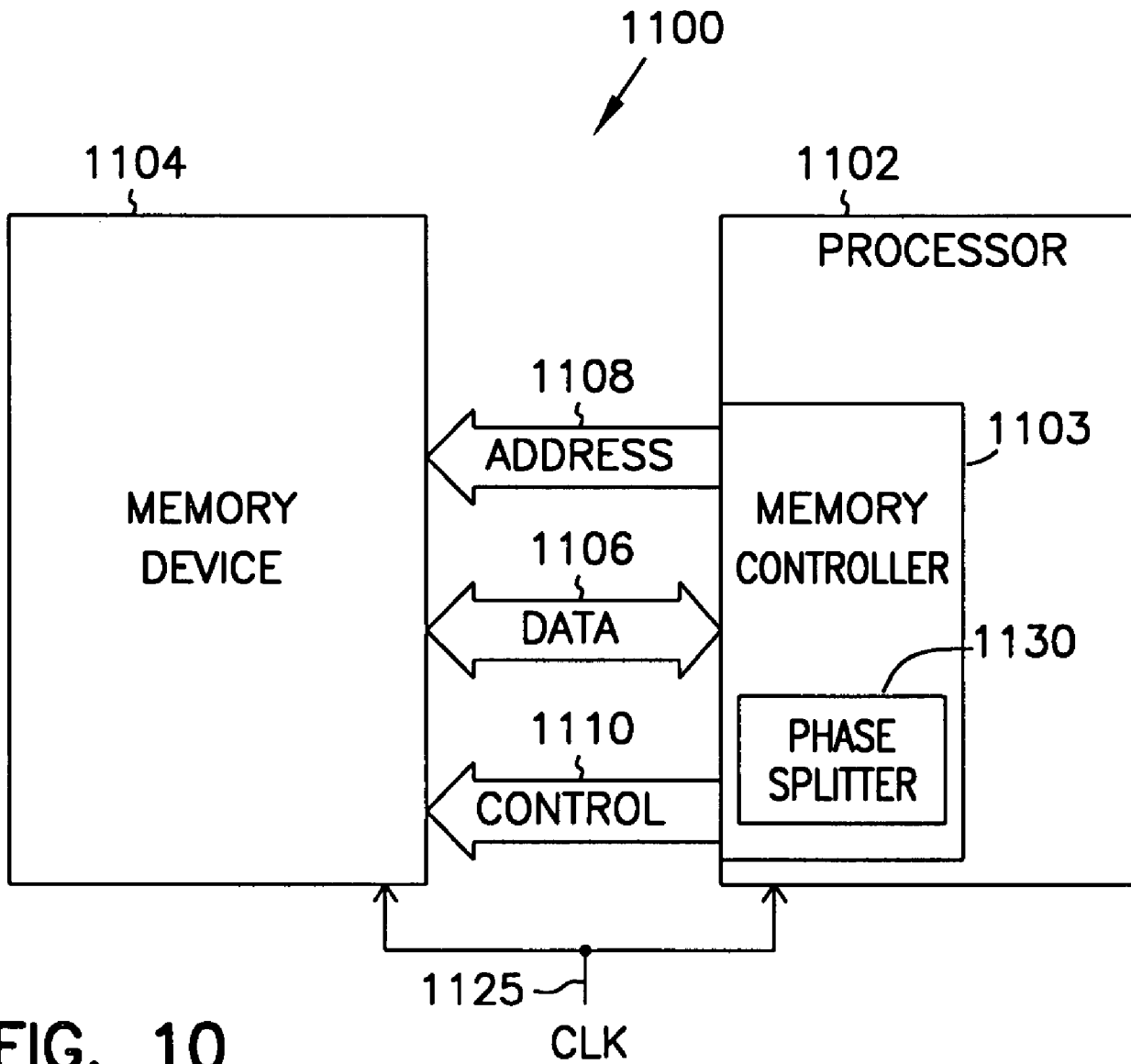


FIG. 10

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PHASE SPLITTER USING DIGITAL DELAY LOCKED LOOPS

This application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 09/861,121, filed May 18, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,950,487 which is incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to integrated circuits (ICs), and in particular to generating multiple clock signals for an IC.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In an integrated circuit, a clock signal having a different phase shift with the system clock signal is sometimes required for a specific function. For instance, in one method of capturing a data signal, a clock signal 90 degrees out of phase with the system clock is needed. This clock signal is normally referred to as a quadrature clock signal.

Conventionally, the quadrature clock signal can be generated by a phase splitter using analog or digital delay locked loop (DLL). A traditional phase splitter using digital DLL has four delay segments connected in series. Each of the delay segments has a plurality of delay stages to provide a quarter of clock cycle delay to an input or system clock signal. Together, the four delay lines generate four output clock signals having 90, 180, 270 and 360 degrees out of phase with the system clock signal.

Since the traditional phase splitter using digital DLL has four delay lines connected in series, each time the DLL performs a signal synchronization to generate the output clock signals, four delay stages are used, one from each delay segment. Each delay stage includes two delay gates to avoid logic inversion. Thus, the delay resolution of the traditional digital phase splitter is equal to eight delay gates. This resolution may not provide a satisfactory level of accuracy for some devices, especially for high speed devices such as new generations of memory devices.

There is a need for improving the delay resolution of digital phase splitters for producing multiple clock signals.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention includes a phase splitter using digital delay locked loop (DLL) to receive complementary input clock signals to generate a plurality of output signals having different phase shifts. When the DLL is locked, the delay resolution of the phase splitter is equal to two delay gates of the DLL.

In one aspect, the phase splitter includes a first forward path to delay a first input clock signal by an amount of delay to produce first and second output clock signals. A second forward path delays a second input clock signal by the same amount of delay to produce third and fourth output clock signals. A feedback path connects to the second forward path to produce a feedback signal. The phase splitter also includes a phase detector to provide shifting signals based on a difference between the phases of the feedback and first input clock signals. A controller is used to adjust the amount of delay of the first and second forward paths such that when the feedback and first input clock signals are synchronized, the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals are 90, 180, 270 and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

In another aspect, a method of generating multiple clock signals includes delaying a first clock signal with an amount

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of delay to generate first and second output clock signals. The same amount of delay is applied to a second clock signal to generate third and fourth output clock signals. A feedback signal is generated from the fourth output clock signal. The method also includes generating shifting signals based on a difference between the phases of the feedback and first clock signals. Based on the shifting signals, the amount of delay of the first and second forward paths is adjusted such that when the feedback and first input clock signals are synchronized, the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals are 90, 180, 270 and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a delay line of the phase splitter of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of a controller of the phase splitter of FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is a timing diagram of output clock signals generated by the phase splitter of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of a controller of the phase splitter of FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a block diagram of a memory device including the phase splitter according to the invention.

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a system including the phase splitter according to the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The following detailed description refers to the accompanying drawings which form a part hereof, and show by way of illustration specific embodiments in which the invention may be practiced. These embodiments are described in sufficient detail to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, and it is to be understood that other embodiments may be utilized and that logical, mechanical and electrical changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. The following detailed description is, therefore, not to be taken in a limiting sense, and the scope of the invention is defined only by the appended claims.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to one embodiment of the invention. Digital phase splitter 100 includes first and second forward paths 110 and 120, and a feedback path 130. Each of the forward paths 110 and 120 includes two delay lines.

Forward path 110 includes a delay line 112 connected to another delay line 114. Delay line 112 has an output at node 113 to provide a first output clock signal or a quadrature signal CLK90. Delay line 114 has an output at node 115 to provide a second output clock signal CLK180.

Forward path 120 includes a delay line 122 connected to another delay line 124. Delay line 122 has an output at node 123 to provide a third output clock signal CLK270. Delay line 124 has an output at node 125 to provide a fourth output clock signal CLK360.

Forward paths 110 has an input node 111 to receive an input signal CLK. Forward path 120 has an input node 121 to receive a second input clock signal CLK*. The CLK and

CLK* signals are complementary clock signals. In other terms, each of the clock signals CLK and CLK* is an inverse of the other.

Delay lines 112, 114, 122 and 124 have the same initial setting. That is each of the delays lines 112, 114, 122 and 124 has the same number of delay stages initially set to provide the same amount of delay. When phase splitter 100 is in a locked position, each of the delay lines 112, 114, 122 and 124 provides a quarter (one-fourth) of clock cycle (clock period) delay.

Phase splitter 100 also includes a phase detector 140 and a controller 150. Controller 150 connects to the first and second forward paths 110 and 120 via a plurality of control lines 152. Phase detector 140 has an input A connected to node 111 to receive the CLK signal, and an input B connected to node 125 to receive the feedback signal (CLK360). Phase detector 140 connects to controller 150 via lines 142 and 144 to provide shifting signals. The shifting signals include a shift right (SR) provided on line 142 and a shift left (SL) provided on line 144.

Feedback path 130 connects between the output of delay line 124 at node 125 and input B of phase detector 140. In the embodiment of FIG. 1, feedback path 130 receives the CLK360 signal and uses it as a feedback signal and passes this feedback signal to input B of phase detector 140.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of one embodiment a delay line of the phase splitter 100 of FIG. 1. For simplicity, FIG. 2 only shows a schematic diagram of delay line 112; other delay lines 114, 122 and 124 have the same construction. Delay line 112 includes a plurality of delay stages 210-0, 210-1, 210-2 through 210-N. Each of the delay stages 210 0-N includes a delay element 212. In FIG. 2, delay element 212 is an inverter. In other embodiments, however, delay element 212 can be a NAND gate or other logic gates. The output of inverter 212 of each of the delay stages 210 0-N connects to the input of the inverter 212 of the adjacent delay stage at node 211 such as is illustrated in delay stage 210-0. The input of inverter 212 of first delay stage 210-0 connects to node 111 to receive the CLK signal.

Each of the delay stages 210 0-N also includes a multiplexer (MUX) 220. MUX 220 has an input at node 214, an output at node 216, and select lines 252 and 253. MUX 220 connects to controller 150 via select lines 252 and 253. Select lines 252 and 253 are represented in FIG. 1 by line 152. Input 214 of each MUX 220 connects to node 211 for a respective delay stage at the output of the inverter 212 of the same delay stage. For instance, input 214 of MUX 200 of delay stage 210-0 connects to the output of inverter 212 of the same delay stage 210-0. The output of each MUX 220 connects to a common output line 230. Line 230 of FIG. 2 is represented in FIG. 1 as node 113 associated with delay line 112. Each time, only one Mux of the delay line can be selected to pass the clock signal.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram of controller 150 of phase splitter 100 of FIG. 1. Controller 150 includes a shift register 305 connected to a register control circuitry 320. Shift register 305 includes a plurality of shift register cells 310-0 to 310-N (310 0-N). Each of the register cells 310 0-N connects to one MUX 220 via lines 252 and 253 for each delay stage. The number of shift register cells 310 0-N is equal to the number of delay stages 210 0-N. Control circuitry 320 connects to lines 142 and 144 shown in FIG. 1, to receive the SR and SL signals.

In general, referring to FIG. 1, phase splitter 100 receives the complementary clock signals CLK and CLK* at forward paths 110 and 120. Forward path 110 applies an appropriate amount delay to the CLK signal to generate the CLK90 and CLK180 signals. Similarly, forward path 120 applies the

same amount of delay to the CLK* signal to generate the CLK270 and CLK360 signals. In other words, the amount of delay applied to each of the delay lines 112, 114, 122 and 124 is the same. During the operation, phase detector 140 compares the feedback and CLK signals. In this case, the feedback signal is the CLK360 signal. Based on the phase relationship between these two signals, phase detector 140 generates either the SR or SL signal. Controller 150 receives the SR or SL signal and performs a shifting operation to adjust the amount of delay applied to the CLK and CLK* signals. When the CLK360 and CLK signals are synchronized, phase detector 140 disables or deactivates the SR and SL signals. Consequently, controller 150 stops performing the shifting operation. At this point phase splitter 100 is in a locked position.

When phase splitter 100 is locked (when the CLK360 and CLK signals are synchronized) the quadrature clock signal or the CLK90 output clock signal is one-fourth clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal; and each of the other output clock signals CLK180, CLK270 and CLK360 is a multiple of one-fourth clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal. In other words, when the CLK360 and CLK signals are synchronized, the CLK90, CLK180, CLK 270 and CLK360 are 90, 180, 270 and 360 degrees out of phase with the CLK signal.

The operation of phase splitter 100 of FIG. 1 is further understood with the description of the operation of delay line 112 of FIG. 2. The operations of other delay lines 114, 122 and 124 are the same as the operation of delay line 112. In FIG. 2, delay line 112 receives the CLK signal at nodes 111. The CLK signal propagates following a path starting from node 111 through a certain number of delay stages 210 0-N and through one of the MUXs 220 before arriving at output node 230. Since each of the delay stages 210 0-N has one inverter 212, the amount of delay applied to the CLK signal depends on the number, e.g., how many of the inverters 221 it has propagated through.

At the start of the operation, delay line 112 applied an initial amount of delay to the CLK signal by using an initial or a predetermined number of delay stages 210 0-N. The predetermined number of delay stages is initially set by controller 150. In subsequent actions of the operation, controller 150 selects a different number of delay stages to adjust, e.g., increase or decrease the amount of delay by increasing or decreasing the number of delay stages. Thus, the amount of delay is proportional to the number of the selected delay stages through which the CLK signal passes. In other terms, when the number of delay stages increases, the amount of delay applied to the CLK signal is increased. Conversely, when the number of delay stages decreases, the amount of delay is decreased.

To select a different number of delay stages, controller 150 selects a different MUX 220 by activating select lines 252 and 253 of the selected MUX. Based on the SR or SL signal provided by phase detector 140 on lines 142 and 144, controller 150 performs a shifting operation to select a MUX to the right or left of the current MUX. Thus, only one MUX 220 is selected and is activated to pass the CLK signal from node 111 to node 230.

As an example, in FIG. 2, assuming that MUX 220 of delay stage 210-1 is selected. This selected MUX can be an initial selected MUX at the beginning of the operation or a current selected MUX after at least one shifting operation performed by controller 150. In this example, the CLK signal propagates through two delay stages 210-0 and 210-1. If controller 150 received the SR (shift right) signal, it will perform a shift right operation to increase the amount of delay by de-selecting MUX 220 of delay stage 210-1 and selecting MUX 220 of delay stage 210-2. As a result, the CLK signal will propagate

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through three delay stages **210 0-2**. Back to the initial assumption, if controller **150** received the SL (shift left) signal (instead of the SR signal), it will perform a shift left operation to decrease the amount of delay by de-selecting MUX **220** (initial selected MUX) of delay line **210-1** and selecting MUX **220** of delay stage **210-0**. As a result, the CLK signal will propagate through one delay stage **210-0**.

From the example above, for each shifting operation, the delay applied to the CLK signal is decreased or increased by one delay stage. In the embodiment of FIG. 2 in which each of the delay stages **210 0-N** includes one inverter **212**, the delay of each stage is equal to one inverter delay, which is about 100 picoseconds.

Referring to FIG. 1, delay lines **112**, **114**, **122** and **124** are constructed the same and operate in the same manner as described in FIG. 2. Thus, for each shifting operation, the amount of delay in each delay line varies by one delay stage, which in this embodiment is one inverter delay. However, since delay line **114** or **124** receives input from delay lines **112** or **122**, for each shifting operation, the amount of delay of the input clock signal CLK, CLK* varies by two delay stages or two inverter delays. In other words, for each shifting operation, the total amount of delay is equal to one inverter delay of delay line **124** plus one inverter delay caused by delay line **122**.

Since the CLK**360** is provided by the output of delay line **124**, for each shifting operation, the amount of delay applied to the CLK* is varied by two inverter delays. Because the CLK**360** is used as a feedback signal by phase detector **140** to provide a clock synchronization, the delay resolution of phase splitter **100** is equal to two inverter delays. In other words, the delay resolution of phase splitter **100** is equal to two delay gates, which is about 200 picoseconds (100 picoseconds for each inverter).

FIG. 4 is a timing diagram of the output clock signals generated by phase splitter **100** of FIG. 1. When phase splitter **100** is in a locked position, that is, when the CLK**360** and CLK signals are synchronized, the CLK**90** signal is 90 degrees or one-fourth clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal, as indicated by $T_{CLK}/4$. The CLK**180** signal is 180 degrees or one-half clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal, as indicated by $T_{CLK}/2$. The CLK**270** signal is 270 degrees or three-fourths clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal, as indicated by $3T_{CLK}/4$. The CLK**360** signal is 360 degrees or one clock cycle delayed from the CLK signal, as indicated by T_{CLK} .

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention. Phase splitter **500** is a variation of phase splitter **100**. For simplicity, similar elements in both phase splitters have the same reference numbers. In the embodiment of FIG. 5, phase splitter **500** includes only two delay lines **112** and **114**. Inputs A and B of phase detector **140** receive the CLK* and CLK**180** signals instead of the CLK and CLK**360** signals. Feedback path **130** in this variation connects between the output of delay line **114** at node **115** and input B of phase detector **140**. The quadrature clock signal (CLK**90**) is still provided at node **113**.

Operation of phase splitter **500** is similar to the operation of phase splitter **100**. Phase detector **140** compares the CLK**180** and CLK* signals to provide a clock synchronization. The delay resolution of phase splitter **500** is still equal to two inverter delays because each of the delay stages still has one inverter.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention. Digital phase splitter **600** is arranged in a similar configuration as phase splitter **100**. Phase splitter **600** includes first and second forward

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paths **610** and **620**, and a feedback path **630**. Each of the forward paths **610** and **620** includes two delay lines. In this case, each delay line can include a coarse delay segment and a fine delay segment. The fine delay is less than the coarse delay.

Forward path **610** includes a delay line **612** connected to another delay line **614**. Delay line **612** has an output at node **613** to provide a first output clock signal or a quadrature signal CLK**90**. Delay line **614** has an output at node **615** to provide a second output clock signal CLK**180**.

Forward path **620** includes a delay line **622** connected to another delay line **624**. Delay line **622** has an output at node **623** to provide a third output clock signal CLK**270**. Delay line **624** has an output at node **625** to provide a fourth output clock signal CLK**360**.

Forward path **610** has an input node **611** to receive a first clock signal CLK. Forward path **620** has an input node **621** to receive a second clock signal CLK*. The CLK and CLK* signals are complementary clock signals.

Each of the delay lines **612** and **614** includes a coarse delay segment **627** and a fine delay segment **629**. An output of coarse delay segment **627** connects to an input of fine delay segment **629** at node **631**. Coarse delay segment **627** has the same construction as delay line **112** of phase splitter **100** as shown in FIG. 2. Thus, each delay stage of coarse delay segment **627** also includes one inverter such as inverter **212**. Fine delay segment **629** also includes a plurality of delay stages, where each of the delay stages of fine delay segment provides a smaller amount of delay. Similar to phase splitter **100**, each of the delay lines **612**, **614**, **622** and **624** provides a quarter (one-fourth) of clock cycle delay when phase splitter **600** is locked, which is when the CLK**360** and CLK signals are synchronized.

Phase splitter **600** also includes a coarse phase detector **640**, a fine phase detector **641**, and a controller **650**. Controller **650** connects to the first and second forward paths **610** and **620** at coarse delay segment **627** and fine delay segment **629** via a plurality of control lines **652** and **654**.

Coarse phase detector **640** and fine phase detector **641** each has an input A connected to node **611** to receive the CLK signal, and an input B connected to node **625** to receive the CLK**360** signal. Coarse phase detector **640** is connected to controller **650** to provide a first set of shifting signals. The shifting signals include a coarse shift right (SRc) and a coarse shift left (SLc). Fine phase detector **641** is connected to controller **650** to provide a second set of command signals or shifting signals. The shifting signals include a fine shift right (SRf) and a fine shift left (SLf).

In comparison to phase splitter **100** of FIG. 1, the interpolation of the coarse and fine delay segments **627** and **629** of phase splitter **600** further improves the delay resolution of the phase splitter. In FIG. 1, the resolution of phase splitter **100** is equal to two delay stages of the delay lines, which is equivalent to two delay stages of the coarse delay segments of phase splitter **600** of FIG. 6. In FIG. 6, however, fine loops further improve the resolution because they have a smaller delay than the delay of the coarse loops.

FIG. 7 shows a block diagram of controller **650** of phase splitter **600** of FIG. 6. Controller **650** includes a control circuitry **651** connected to a first shift register **812** and second shift register **813**. Shift register **812** is used to control coarse delay segment **627** and shift register **813** is used to control fine delay segment **629**. In one embodiment, shift register **812** includes a plurality of register cells such as those shown as register cells **314 0-N** in FIG. 3 connected to a plurality of delay stages of coarse delay segment similar to the delay stages **210 0-N** shown in FIG. 2. In one embodiment, shift

register **813** includes a plurality of register cells similar to register cells **314 0-N** of FIG. **3**, in which each of the register cells connects to one delay stage of fine delay segment **629**.

The operation of phase splitter **600** includes a coarse delay operation and a fine delay operation. The coarse delay operation is the same as the operation of phase splitter **100**. In this operation, coarse phase detector **640** compares the CLK**360** and CLK signal and provides either the SRc or SLc to control circuitry **651**. Control circuitry **651** enables shift register **812** to apply appropriate amount of delay to the CLK and CLK* signals. When the CLK**360** and CLK are synchronized, phase detector **640** disables the SRc and SLc signals which causes shift register to stop shifting. At this point, phase splitter **600** provides the four output clock signals CLK**90**, CLK**180**, CLK**270** and CLK**360** with a delay resolution equal to two delay stages of course delay segment **627**. Since coarse delay segment **627** is the same as delay line **112**, the delay resolution of the coarse delay operation is equal to two inverter delay. That is about 200 picoseconds.

The fine delay operation further improves the delay resolution of phase splitter **600** after the coarse delay operation. Following the coarse delay operation, fine delay segment **629** receives the signal from the output of coarse delay segment **627** at node **631**. At this time, phase detector **640** is idling and phase detector **641** activates the SRf or SLf signals. Control circuitry **651** causes shift register **813** to enable fine delay segment **629** to further improve the delay resolution. After the fine delay operation is done, the delay resolution of phase splitter is equal to two delay stages of fine delay segment **629**. That is about 60 picoseconds, when the fine delay per stage is about 30 picoseconds.

FIG. **8** is a block diagram of a phase splitter according to another embodiment of the invention. Digital phase splitter **900** is a hybrid of the phase splitters **600** as shown in FIGS. **5** and **6**. For simplicity, similar elements in both phase splitters have the same reference numbers. In the embodiment of FIG. **8**, phase splitter **900** includes only two delay lines **612** and **614**. Inputs A and B of phase detector **640** and **641** receive the CLK* and CLK**180** signal. In this variation, feedback path **630** connects between the output of delay line **614** at node **615** and inputs B of phase detector **640** and **641**. The quadrature clock signal (CLK**90**) is still provided at node **613**.

Operation of phase splitter **900** is similar to the operation of phase splitter **600**. Coarse phase detector **640** and fine phase detector **641** compare the CLK**180** and CLK* signals to provide a clock synchronization. The coarse delay operation provides a delay resolution of two coarse delay stages which is about 200 picoseconds. The fine delay operation improves the delay resolution of phase splitter **900** to two fine delay stages which is about 60 picoseconds.

The embodiments of the phase splitters described above only represent some exemplary configurations of a digital phase splitter according to the invention. In another embodiment, a different configuration of the phase splitter can be used to generate multiple output signals such as the output signals CLK**90**, CLK**180**, CLK**270** but using different combination of delay lines. For example, in one embodiment, the phase splitter has a configuration that is similar to phase splitter **100** or **600** but includes only three delay lines, two delay lines in a first forward path and only one delay line in a second forward path.

In yet another embodiment, the phase splitter has similar configuration as phase splitter **500** but generates multiple output signals having phase shift other than 90 degrees. For example, the phase splitter can generate multiple output signals having 60, 120 or 180 degrees out of phase with the

external clock signal. In that case, the phase splitter has three delay lines (instead of two) connected in series in one forward path.

Based on the phase splitters shown in FIGS. **1**, **5, 6** and **8**, and other configurations of the phase splitter can be implemented. Therefore, the phase splitter according to the invention is not limited to those shown in FIGS. **1**, **5, 6** and **8**, or to the configurations mentioned in the previous two paragraphs. Furthermore, different configurations of the phase splitter may provide different delay resolutions. Therefore, the delay resolution of the phase splitter in other embodiments may not be the same as the delay resolution of the phase splitters described in FIGS. **1**, **5, 6** and **8**.

FIG. **9** is a block diagram of a memory system **1000** according to one embodiment of the invention. Memory system includes a memory device **1000** and a memory controller **1001**. Memory device **1000** includes a plurality of memory cells **1002** generally arranged in rows and columns. Row decode circuit **1004** and column decode circuit **1006** access the rows and columns in response to an address, provided on a plurality of address lines **1008**. Data communication to and from memory device **1000** are transmitted via input/output circuit **1018** in response to command signals on control lines **1014**. Both memory device **1000** and memory controller **1001** receive an external clock signal CLK on line **1025**. Memory controller **1001** includes a phase splitter **1012**. Phase splitter **1012** represents phase splitter **100**, **500**, **600** or **900** according to the invention. Data is transferred between memory controller **1001** and memory device **1000** through data lines **1010**.

According to the invention, phase splitter **1012** receives the CLK signal on line **1025** to generate a plurality of output signals such as the CLK**90**, CLK**180**, CLK**270** and CLK**360** signals of FIGS. **1**, **5**, **6** and **8**. The CLK signal on line **1025** of FIG. **9** is shown as the CLK signal at node **111** or **611** of FIGS. **1** and **5**, or **6** and **8**. One of the output signals of phase splitter **1012**, such as the CLK**90** signal, can be used by memory controller **1001** to generate a capture signal to capture a data signal sent from memory device **1000** during a read operation. In that read operation, the capture signal is 90 degrees out of phase with the data signal. The CLK**90** signal can also be used by memory controller **1001** to generate a control or address signal, which is sent to memory device **1000** during a write operation. The control or address signal is 90 degrees out of phase with the CLK signal.

Memory device **1000** of FIG. **9** can be a dynamic random access memory (DRAM) or other types of memory circuits such as SRAM (Static Random Access Memory) or Flash memories. Furthermore, the DRAM could be a synchronous DRAM commonly referred to as SGRAM (Synchronous Graphics Random Access Memory), SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory), SDRAM II, or DDR SDRAM (Double Data Rate SDRAM), as well as Synchlink or Rambus DRAMs. Those of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that memory device **1000** of FIG. **9** is simplified to illustrate one embodiment of a memory device of the present invention and is not intended to be a detailed description of all of the features of a memory device.

FIG. **10** shows a processing system **1100** according to the invention. System **1100** includes processor **1102** connected to a memory device **1104**. System **1100** can also include many other devices such as, input/output devices, and others. These other devices are omitted from FIG. **10** for ease of illustration. Processor **1102** can be a microprocessor, digital signal processor, embedded processor, microcontroller, or the like. In the embodiment of FIG. **10**, processor **1102** includes a memory controller **1103**. However, in other embodiments such as in the embodiment of FIG. **9**, memory controller **1103**

is an independent device separated from processor **1102**. Processor **1102** and memory device **1104** communicate using address signals on lines **1108**, control signals on lines **1110**, and data signals on lines **1106**. Both processor **1102** and memory device **1104** receive an external clock signal CLK on line **1125**.

Memory controller **1001** includes a phase splitter **1012**. Phase splitter **1012** represents phase splitter **100**, **500**, **600** or **900** according to the invention. Data is transferred between memory controller **1103** and memory device **1104** through data lines **1110**. According to the invention, phase splitter **1130** receives the CLK signal on line **1125** to generate a plurality output signals such as the CLK**90**, CLK**180**, CLK**270** and CLK**360** signals of FIGS. **1**, **5**, **6** and **8**. The output signals can be used to generate a capture signal, a control signal, or an address signal for use during a memory operation such as the read or write operation as described in FIG. **9**.

CONCLUSION

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that any arrangement which is calculated to achieve the same purpose may be substituted for the specific embodiment shown. This application is intended to cover any adaptations or variations of the present invention. Therefore, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the claims and the equivalents thereof.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:
 - a plurality of memory cells; and
 - a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory cells, the circuit including:
 - forward paths to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal based on an input clock signal, wherein the forward paths include a first forward path for delaying the input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal, and a second forward path for delaying a complement of the input signal to provide the second output clock signal;
 - a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the second output clock signal and the input clock signal; and
 - a controller for adjusting delays of the forward paths based on the shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be one-half clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be one clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal.
2. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein each of the first and second forward paths includes a plurality of delay stages coupled in series.
3. The apparatus of claim **2**, wherein the first forward path is configured for delaying the input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second forward path is configured for delaying the complement of the input signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay stages of the first and second forward paths.
4. The apparatus of claim **1**, wherein the complement of the input signal and the first output clock signals are synchronized when the first output clock signal is one-half clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal.

5. An apparatus comprising:
 - a plurality of memory cells; and
 - a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory cells, the circuit including:
 - a first delay line for applying a delay to a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal;
 - a second delay line for applying the delay to the first output clock signal to produce a second output clock signal;
 - a feedback path for providing a feedback signal based on an additional output clock signal that is produced based on a second input clock signal, such that the additional output signal is 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal;
 - a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the feedback signal and the first input clock signal, wherein the second input clock is an inverse of the first input clock signal; and
 - a controller for adjusting the delay applied to the first and second delay lines based on the shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.
6. The apparatus of claim **5**, wherein the second input clock signal and the feedback signal are synchronized when the second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.
7. The apparatus of claim **5**, wherein the first delay line is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second delay line is configured for delaying the first output clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second delay lines.
8. The apparatus of claim **5**, wherein the feedback signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the second output clock signal.
9. An apparatus comprising:
 - a plurality of memory cells; and
 - a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory cells, the circuit including:
 - a forward path for delaying a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;
 - a first phase detector for providing a first set of shifting signals based on the second output clock signal and a second input clock signal;
 - a second phase detector for providing a second set of shifting signals based on the second output clock signal and the second input clock signal; and
 - a controller for adjusting a delay of the forward path based on the first and second sets of shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.
10. The apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the second input clock is a complement of the first input clock signal.
11. The apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the second output clock signal and the second input clock signal are synchronized when the second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.
12. The apparatus of claim **9**, wherein the forward path includes a first delay line for delaying the first input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal, and a second delay line for delaying the first output clock signal to provide the second output clock signal.

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13. The apparatus of claim 12, wherein the first delay line is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second delay line is configured for delaying the first output clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second delay lines.

14. An apparatus comprising:

a plurality of memory cells; and

a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory cells, the circuit including:

a first forward path for delaying a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal at a first node and a second output clock signal at a second node;

a second forward path for delaying a second input clock signal provided at a third node to produce a third output clock signal and a fourth output clock signal, wherein the third node is different from the second node;

a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal; and

a controller including a shift register for adjusting a delay in each of the first and second forward paths for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

15. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signals are synchronized when second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

16. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first forward path is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second forward path is configured for delaying the second input clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second forward paths.

17. The apparatus of claim 14, wherein the first forward path includes:

a first delay line for delaying the first input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal; and

a second delay line for delaying the first output clock signal to provide the second output clock signal.

18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the first delay line is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second delay line is configured for delaying the first output clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second delay lines.

19. The apparatus of claim 18, wherein the second forward path includes:

a third delay line for delaying the second input clock signal to provide the third output clock signal; and

a fourth delay line for delaying the third output clock signal to provide the fourth output clock signal.

20. The apparatus of claim 19, wherein the third delay line is configured for delaying the second input clock signal with a third delay, wherein the fourth delay line is configured for delaying the third output clock signal with a fourth delay, and wherein the third delay and the fourth delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the third and fourth delay lines.

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21. An apparatus comprising:

a plurality of memory cells; and

a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory cells, the circuit including:

a first forward path for delaying a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;

a second forward path for delaying a second input clock signal to produce a third output clock signal and a fourth output clock signal, wherein the second input clock signal is a complement of the first input clock signal;

a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal; and

a controller including a shift register for adjusting a delay in each of the first and second forward paths for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

22. A system comprising:

a processor;

a dynamic random access memory device; and

a memory controller coupled to the processor and the dynamic random access memory device, the memory controller including a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory device, the circuit including:

forward paths to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal based on an input clock signal, wherein the forward paths include a first forward path for delaying the input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal, and a second forward path for delaying a complement of the input signal to provide the second output clock signal;

a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the second output clock signal and the input clock signal; and

a controller for adjusting a delay of the forward paths based on the shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be one-half clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be one clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal.

23. The system of claim 22, wherein the input clock signal and the second output clock signals are synchronized when the first output clock signal is one-half clock cycle delayed from the input clock signal.

24. The system of claim 22, wherein each of the first and second forward paths includes a plurality of delay stages coupled in series.

25. The system of claim 24, wherein the first forward path is configured for delaying the input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second forward path is configured for delaying the complement of the input signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay stages of the first and second forward paths.

26. A system comprising:

a processor;

a dynamic random access memory device; and

a memory controller coupled to the processor and the dynamic random access memory device, the memory controller including a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory device, the circuit including:

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- a first forward path for delaying a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal at a first node and a second output clock signal at a second node;
- a second forward path for delaying a second input clock signal provided at a third node to produce a third output clock signal and a fourth output clock signal, wherein the third node is different from the second node;
- a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal; and
- a controller including a shift register for adjusting a delay in each of the first and second forward paths for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

27. The system of claim 26, wherein the first forward path is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second forward path is configured for delaying the second input clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second forward paths.

28. The system of claim 26, wherein the first forward path includes:

- a first delay line for delaying the first input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal; and
- a second delay line for delaying the first output clock signal to provide the second output clock signal.

29. The system of claim 28, wherein the first delay line is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second delay line is configured for delaying the first output clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second delay lines.

30. The system of claim 29, wherein the second forward path includes:

- a third delay line for delaying the second input clock signal to provide the third output clock signal; and
- a fourth delay line for delaying the third output clock signal to provide the fourth output clock signal.

31. The system of claim 30, wherein the third delay line is configured for delaying the second input clock signal with a third delay, wherein the fourth delay line is configured for delaying the third output clock signal with a fourth delay, and wherein the third delay and the fourth delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the third and fourth delay lines.

32. The system of claim 26, wherein the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signals are synchronized when second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

33. A system comprising:

- a processor;
- a dynamic random access memory device; and
- a memory controller coupled to the processor and the dynamic random access memory device, the memory controller including a circuit for providing timing for data transferred to and from the memory device, the circuit including:
 - a first forward path for delaying a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;
 - a second forward path for delaying a second input clock signal to produce a third output clock signal and a

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- fourth output clock signal, wherein the second input clock signal is an inverse of the first input clock signal;
- a phase detector for providing shifting signals based on the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal; and
- a controller including a shift register for adjusting a delay in each of the first and second forward paths for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

34. A method comprising:

- applying a delay to a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;
- comparing an additional output clock signal with the first input clock signal for providing shifting signals, the additional output clock signal produced based on a second input clock signal, wherein the additional output signal is 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, wherein the second input clock signal is a complement of the first input clock signal;
- adjusting the delay based on the shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal; and
- transferring data with a memory device using timing provided by at least one of the first and second output clock signals.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the second input clock signal and the second output clock signals are synchronized when first output clock signal is 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

36. The method of claim 34, wherein applying the delay includes:

- applying a first delay to the first input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal; and
- applying a second delay to the first output clock signal to provide the second output clock signal.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements.

38. A method comprising:

- applying a delay to a first input clock signal using a delay line to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;
- comparing an additional output clock signal with the first input clock signal for providing shifting signals, the additional output clock signal produced based on a second input clock signal, wherein the additional output signal is one clock cycle delayed from the first input clock signal, wherein the second input clock signal is a complement of the first input clock signal; and
- adjusting the delay based on the shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be one-fourth clock cycle delayed from the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be one-half clock cycle delayed from the first input clock signal.

39. The method of claim 38 further comprising:

- transferring data with a memory device using timing provided by at least one of the first and second output clock signals.

40. The method of claim 38, wherein the second input clock signal and the second output clock signal are synchro-

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nized when the second output clock signal is one-half clock cycle delayed from the first input clock signal.

41. The method of claim **38**, wherein applying the delay includes:

applying a first delay to the first input clock signal to provide the first output clock signal; and

applying a second delay to the first output clock signal to provide the second output clock signal.

42. The method of claim **41**, wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements.

43. The method of claim **42**, wherein applying the first delay includes applying a first coarse delay and a first fine delay less than the first coarse delay, and wherein applying the second delay includes applying a second coarse delay and a second fine delay less than the second coarse delay.

44. A method comprising:

applying a delay to a first input clock signal to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;

comparing the second output clock signal with a second input clock signal using a first phase detector to provide a first set of shifting signals;

comparing the second output clock signal with the second input clock signal using a second phase detector to provide a second set of shifting signals; and

adjusting the delay based on the first and second sets of shifting signals for causing the first output clock signal to be 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal to be 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

45. The method of claim **44** further comprising:

transferring data with a memory device using timing provided by at least one of the first and second output clock signals.

46. The method of claim **44**, wherein the second input clock signal and the second output clock signals are synchronized when the first output clock signal is 90 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal, and the second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

47. The method of claim **44**, wherein the second input clock signal is an inverse of the first input clock signal.

48. The method of claim **44**, wherein applying a delay includes propagating the first input clock signal through a first delay line to provide the first output clock signal, and propagating the first output clock signal through a second delay line to provide the second output clock signal.

49. The method of claim **48**, wherein the first input clock signal is propagated through a plurality of delay stages of a coarse delay segment and a plurality of delay stages of a fine delay segment of the first delay line, wherein the first output clock signal is propagated through a plurality of delay stages of a coarse delay segment and a plurality of delay stages of a fine delay segment of the second delay line, and wherein a delay of each of the fine delay stages is less than a delay of each of the coarse delay stages in each of the first and second delay lines.

50. A method comprising:

delaying a first input clock signal in a first forward path to produce a first output clock signal at a first node and a second output clock signal at a second node;

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delaying a second input clock signal provided at a third node in a second forward path to produce a third output clock signal and a fourth output clock signal;

comparing the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal for providing shifting signals;

adjusting the first delay and the second delay based on the shifting signals for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal; and transferring data with a memory device using timing provided by at least one of the first, second, third, and fourth output clock signals.

51. The method of claim **50**, wherein the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signals are synchronized when the second output clock signal is 180 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal.

52. The method of claim **50**, wherein the first forward path is configured for delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay, wherein the second forward path is configured for delaying the second input clock signal with a second delay, and wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements of the first and second forward paths.

53. The method of claim **50**, wherein delaying the first input clock signal includes:

delaying the first input clock signal with a first delay to provide the first output clock signal; and

delaying the first output clock signal with a second delay to provide the second output clock signal.

54. The method of claim **53**, wherein the first delay and the second delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements.

55. The method of claim **54**, wherein delaying the second input clock signal includes:

delaying the second input clock signal with a third delay to provide the third output clock signal; and

delaying the third output clock signal with a fourth delay to provide the fourth output clock signal.

56. The method of claim **55**, wherein the third delay and the fourth delay are provided by an equal number of delay elements.

57. A method comprising:

delaying a first input clock signal in a first forward path to produce a first output clock signal and a second output clock signal;

delaying a second input clock signal in a second forward path to produce a third output clock signal and a fourth output clock signal, wherein the second input clock signal is a complement of the first input clock signal;

comparing the first input clock signal and the fourth output clock signal for providing shifting signals;

adjusting the first delay and the second delay based on the shifting signals for causing the first, second, third and fourth output clock signals to be 90, 180, 270, and 360 degrees out of phase with the first input clock signal; and transferring data with a memory device using timing provided by at least one of the first, second, third, and fourth output clock signals.

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