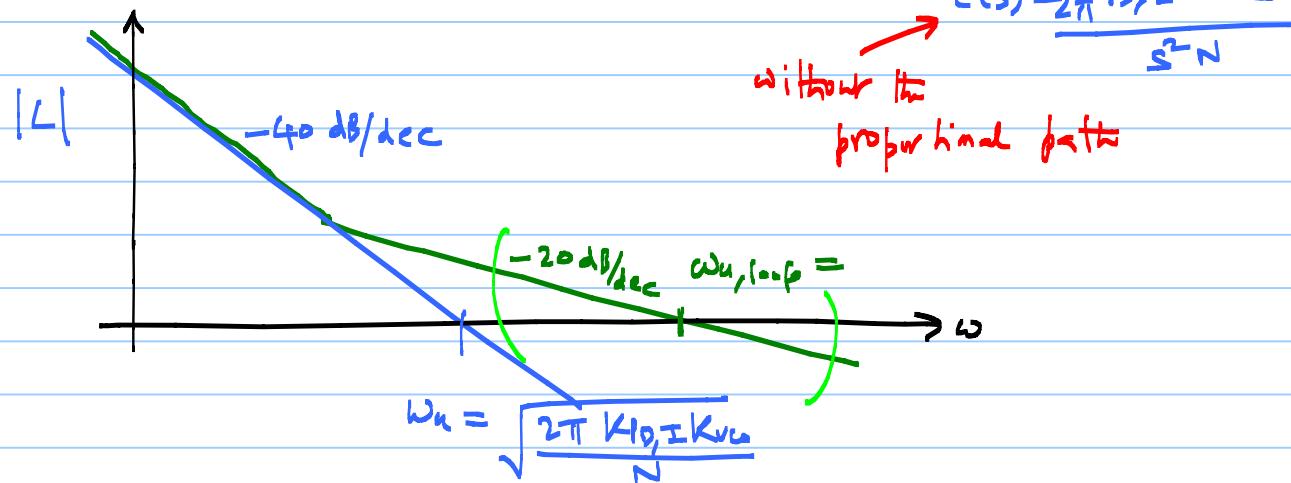
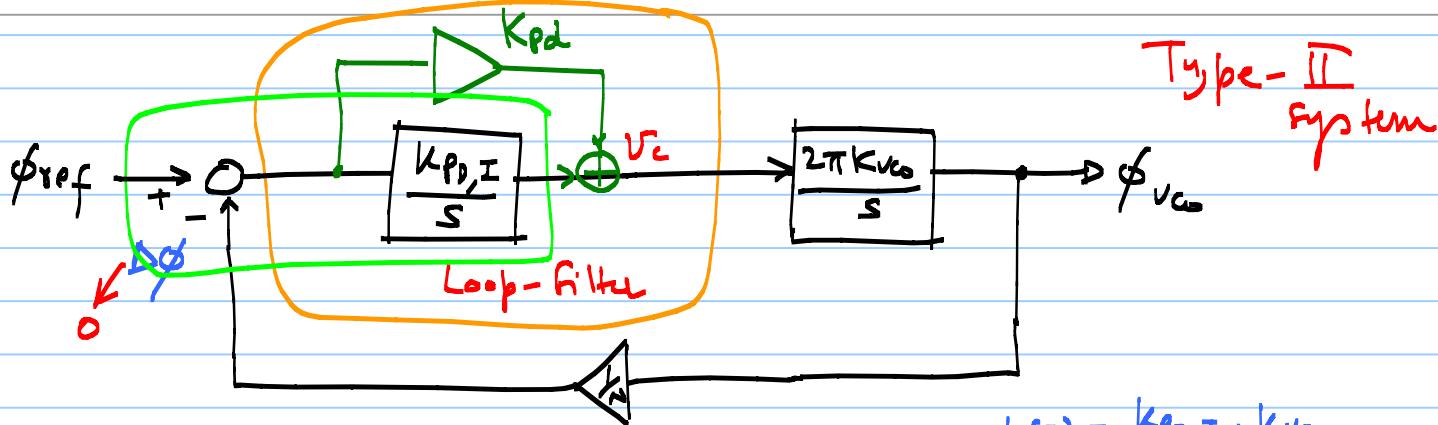
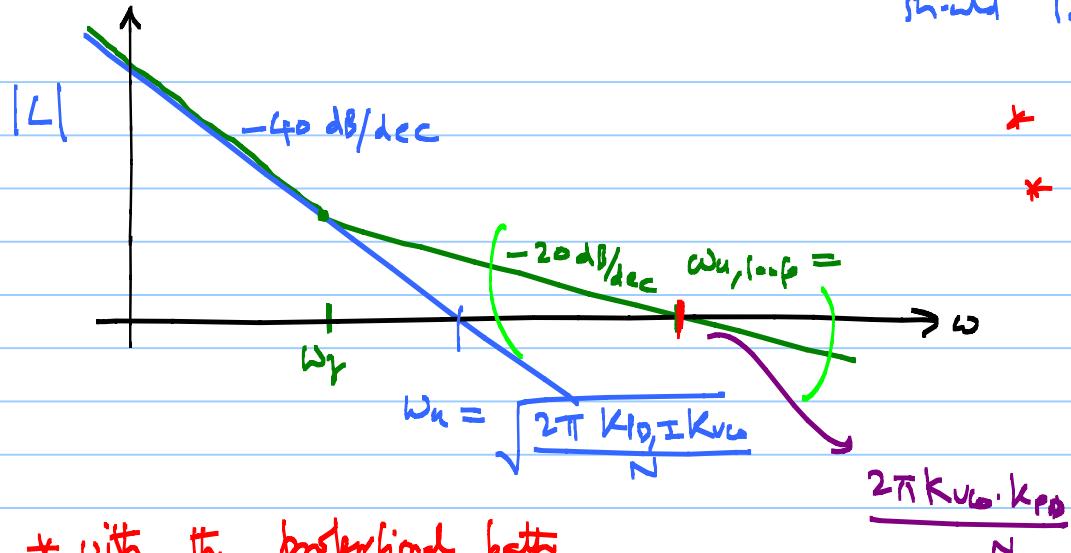


# ECE 518 - Lecture 14





\* around  $\omega_{u,\text{loop}}$  the slope  
should look like  $-20 \text{ dB/dec}$

\* 2 poles @ DC  
\* one zero earlier to  
 $\omega_{u,\text{loop}}$

"Type-II system"

order  $\neq$  Tyke

+ with the preterminal path

$$\begin{aligned} L(s) &= \left[ k_{PD} + \frac{k_{PD,I}}{s} \right] \cdot \frac{2\pi k_{VU}}{s} \cdot \frac{1}{N} \\ &= \frac{2\pi k_{VU} k_{PD,I}}{N} \cdot \underbrace{\left( 1 + \frac{s k_{PD}}{k_{PD,I}} \right)}_{s^2} \end{aligned}$$

@ LHP

$$1 + \frac{s}{\omega_3} \Rightarrow \omega_3 = \frac{k_{PD,I}}{k_{PD}}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi k_{v\omega} \cdot k_{PD,I}}{N} \cdot \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_2}\right)}{s^2}$$

around  $\omega = \omega_u, l=0$

$$\left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_2}\right) \approx \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_2}\right)^2}$$

$$L(s) \approx \frac{2\pi k_{v\omega} k_{PD,I}}{N} \cdot \frac{s}{\left(\frac{k_{PD,I}}{k_{PD}}\right) s^2}$$

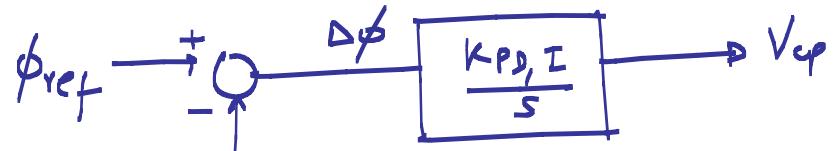
$$L(s) \approx \frac{2\pi k_{v\omega} k_{PD}}{N \omega_2} \cdot \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\boxed{\omega_{u/l=0} = \frac{2\pi k_{v\omega} \cdot k_{PD}}{N}}$$

$$|L(s)| = \left| \frac{2\pi k_{vco} k_{PD,1}}{N} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{s k_{ra}}{k_{PD,2}}\right)}{s^2} \right| = 1$$

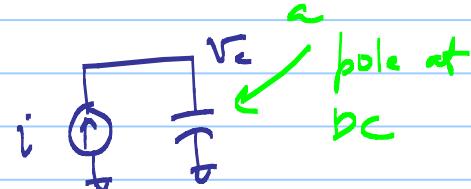
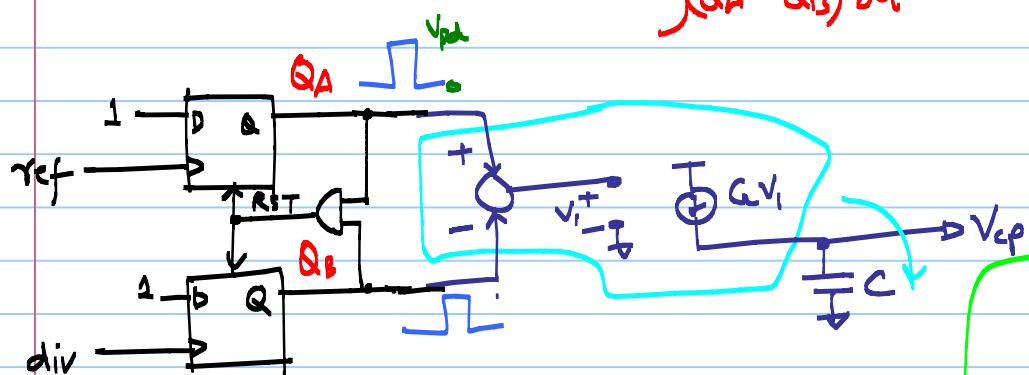
$s \rightarrow j\omega$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{u,loop} = \frac{2\pi k_{vco} \cdot k_{PD}}{N}$$



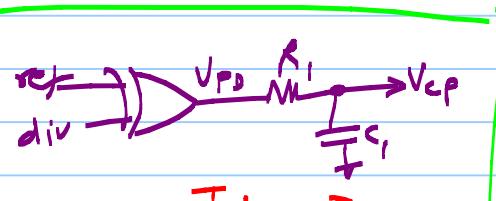
$$\phi_{fb} = \frac{\phi_{vac}}{N}$$

$$\int (Q_A - Q_B) dt$$



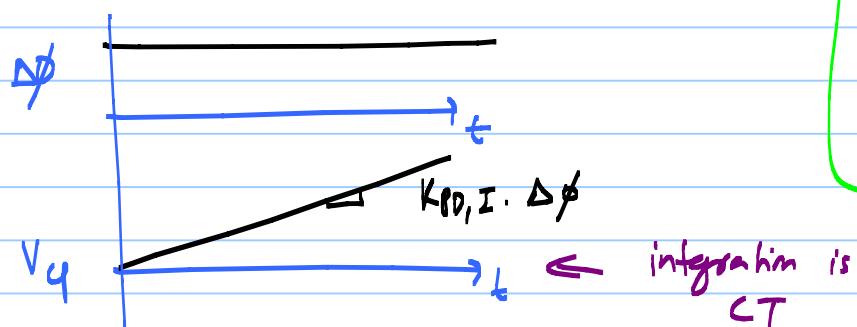
$$V_c = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt$$

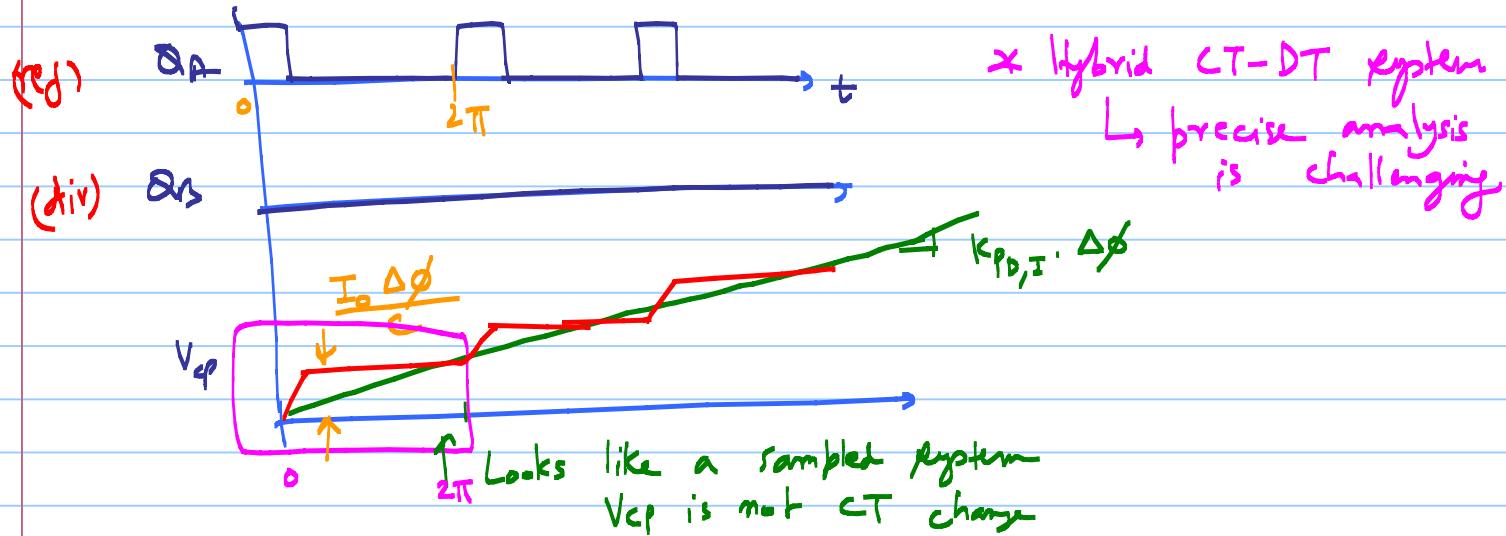
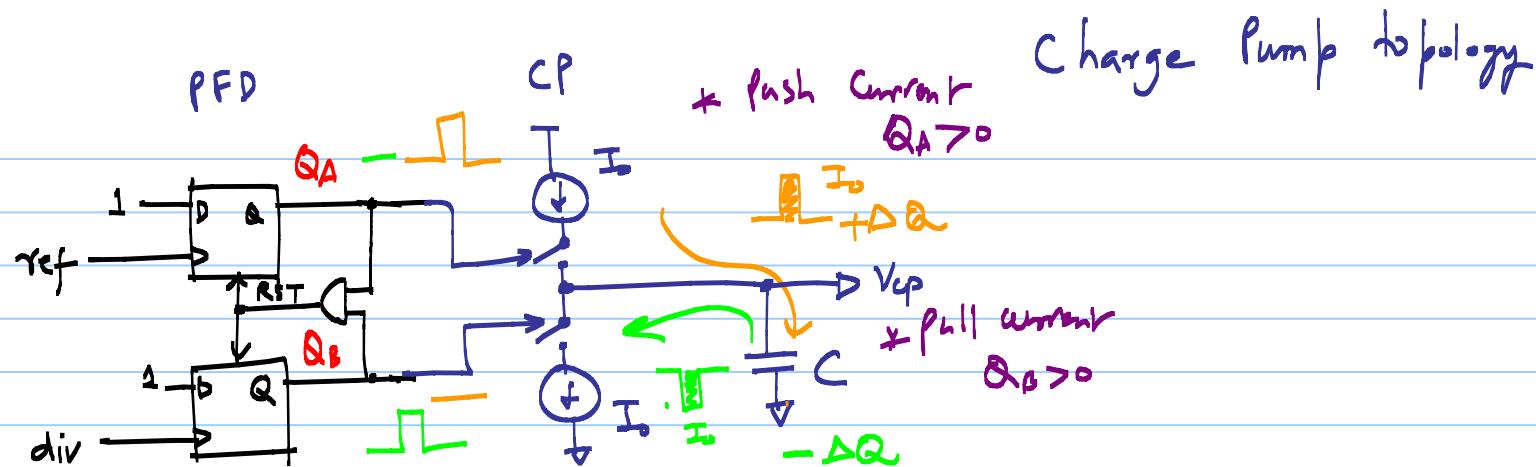
$$V_c(s) = \frac{1}{sC} I(s)$$



Type - I  
2<sup>nd</sup> order

Aside



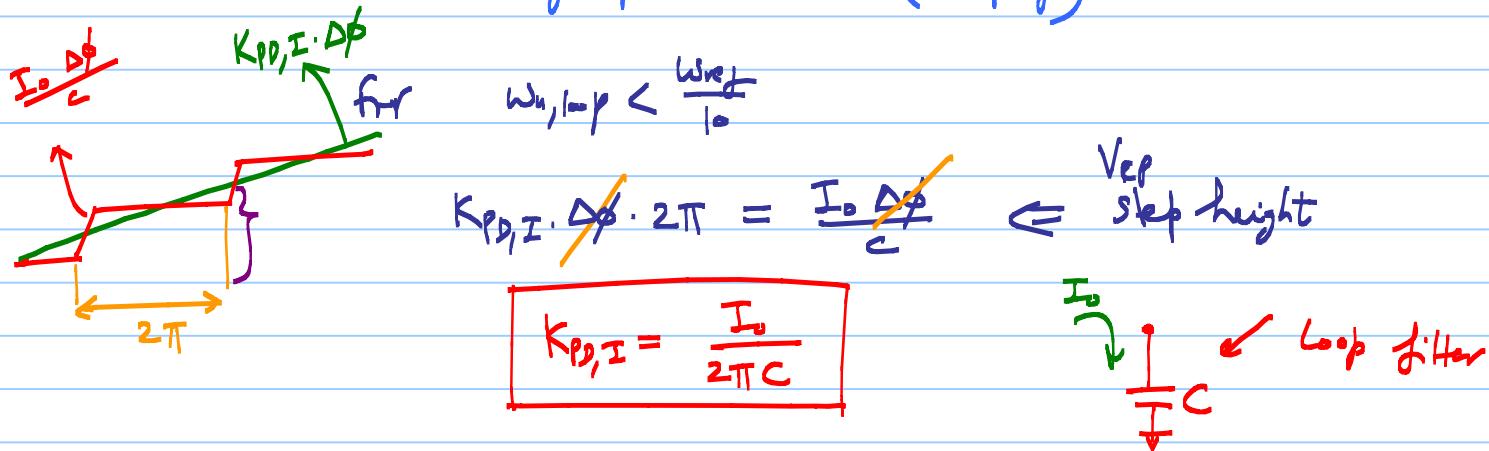


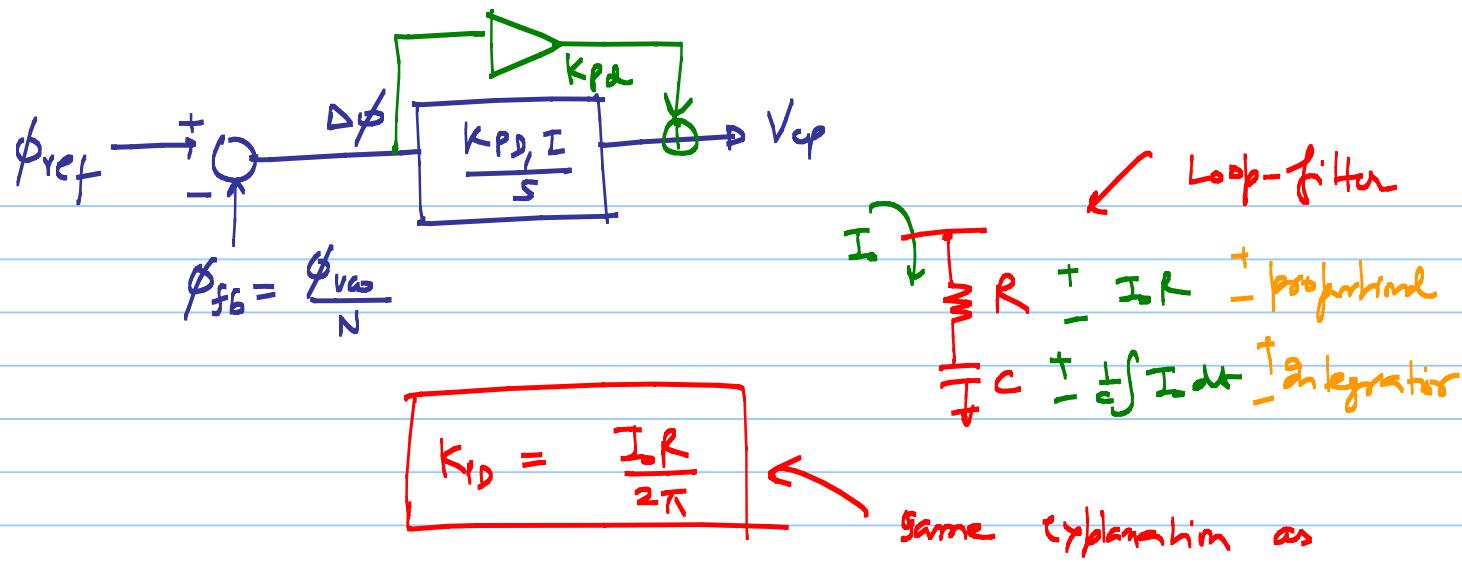
- \* We can approximate this system as a CT system for analysis as long as  $\omega_{u,loop} \ll \omega_{ref}$

$$\boxed{\omega_{u,loop} \ll \frac{\omega_{ref}}{10}}$$

*effective rate of DT sampling*

$\Rightarrow$  the PLL response is much slower than the frequency of phase detection (sampling)



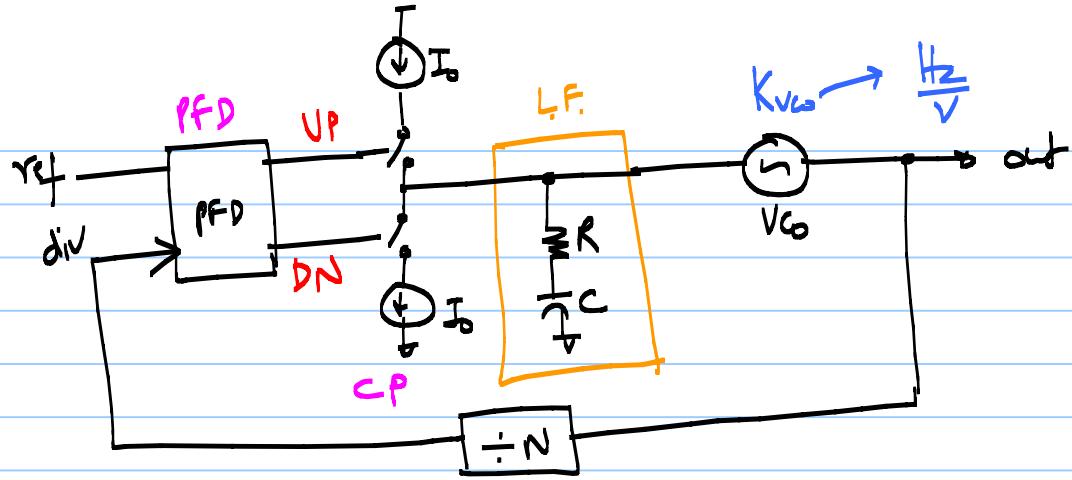


$$K_D = \frac{I_o R}{2\pi}$$

$I_o$  →  
 $\frac{1}{C} \int I_o dt$  ←  
 $\frac{1}{R} I_o$  ←  
 $+ I_o R$  ← proportional  
 $- \frac{1}{C} \int I_o dt$  ← integrator

same mechanism as

$$K_{D,I} = \frac{I_o}{2\pi C}$$



Charge Pump PLL

$UP \Rightarrow$  increase  $V_{CO}$   
frequency

$DN \Rightarrow$  decrement  $V_{CO}$   
frequency