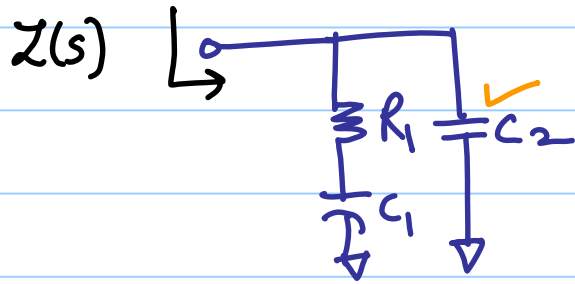


ECE 518 - Lecture 9

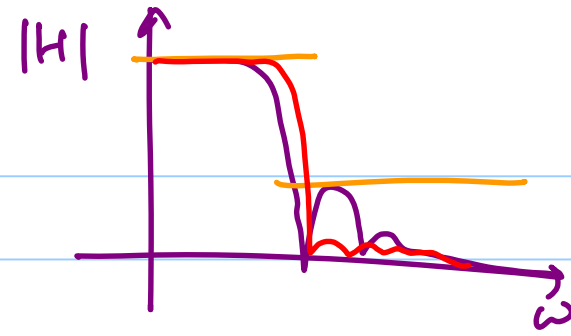
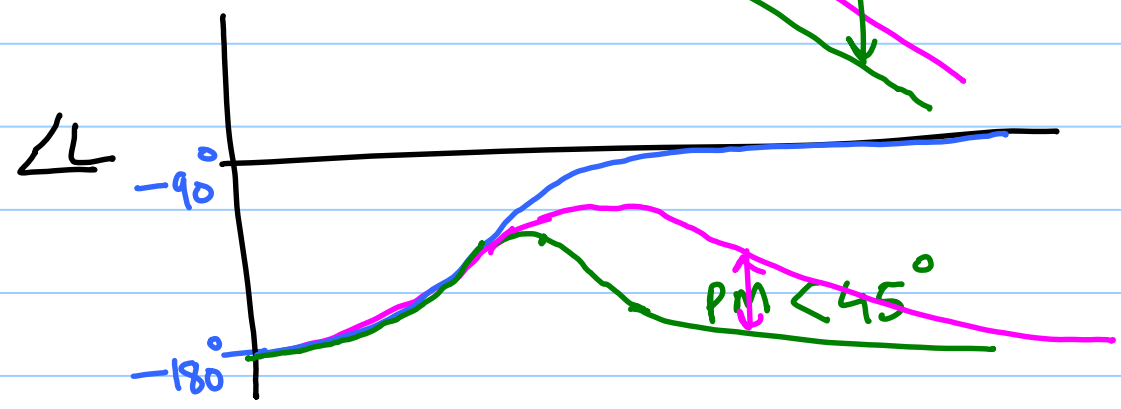
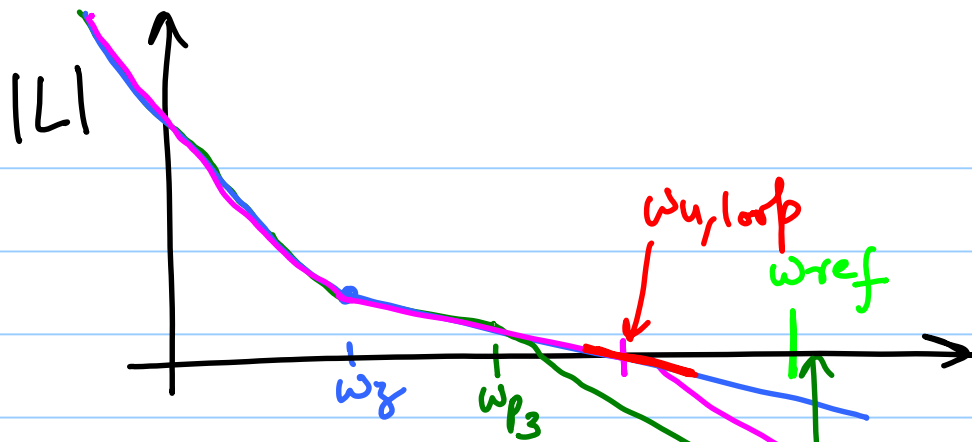
Note Title

2/12/2015

Type-II, 3rd order PLL



$$L(s) = \frac{K_v \omega_0}{N} \frac{I_0}{s^2} \frac{(1 + sR_1C_1)}{(1 + sR_1C_1)(C_2)} \cdot \frac{1}{C_1 + C_2}$$



$\omega_{p3} > \omega_{u,loop}$
for phase Margin $> 45^\circ$

Phase Margin

$$\phi_M = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_{u,loop}}{\omega_z}\right) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega_{u,loop}}{\omega_{p3}}\right)$$

↑ increases

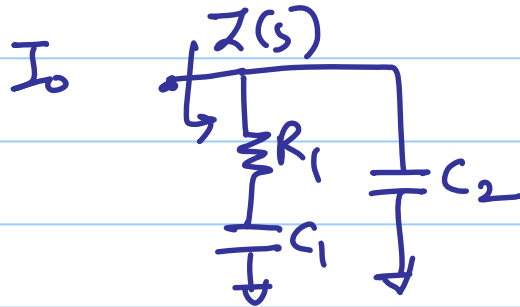
↑ decreases PM

$$= \tan^{-1}(R_1 C_1 \cdot \omega_{u,loop}) - \tan^{-1}(R_1 C_1 \| C_2 \cdot \omega_{u,loop})$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(A) - \tan^{-1}(B)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{A-B}{1-AB}\right)$$

from H. Rategh's JSSC 2000 paper:



PLL Assistant
Michael Perott
cppsim.com

$$b = \frac{C_1}{C_2}$$

$$\omega_z = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1}$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \frac{1}{R_1 \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}} = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \left(\frac{C_1 + C_2}{C_2} \right)$$

$$\omega_{p3} = \omega_z \cdot (b + 1)$$

for a 3rd-order PLL, Type-II PLL

$$Z(s) = \frac{b}{b+1} \cdot \frac{(s/\omega_z + 1)}{s C_1 \left(\frac{s}{(b+1)\omega_z} + 1 \right)}$$

$$L(s) = \frac{K_{vco} \cdot I_0}{N} \cdot \left(\frac{b}{b+1} \right) \cdot \frac{(s/\omega_z + 1)}{s^2 C_1 \left(\frac{s}{\omega_z(b+1)} + 1 \right)} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$\left(\frac{s}{\omega_{p3}} + 1 \right)$

Phase margin of the loop:

$$\phi_m = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_{u, loop}}{\omega_z} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\omega_{u, loop}}{(b+1)\omega_z} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_m}{\partial \omega_{u, loop}} = 0 \quad \text{for PM maxima}$$

$$\phi_m = \phi_{M, max} \quad \text{when } \omega_{u, loop} = (\sqrt{b+1})\omega_z$$

$$\phi_{M, \max} = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{b+1}) - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{b+1}}\right) = f(b) \rightarrow \textcircled{2}$$

Max ϕ_M is function of $b = \frac{c_1}{c_2} > 1$ ←

for $b < 1$ or $c_1 < c_2 \Rightarrow PM < 20^\circ$
↳ unstable loop

for $\omega_{u,loop} = \sqrt{b+1} \omega_z$ for maximizing PM \rightarrow (3)

from (1) we have

$$\omega_{u,loop} \leq \frac{K_{vco} \cdot I_0}{N} \left(\frac{b}{b+1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_1 \omega_z} \rightarrow (4)$$

combining (3) & (4)

$$\Rightarrow \omega_{u,loop} = \frac{K_{vco} I_0}{N} \left(\frac{b}{b+1} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{C_1} \cdot \frac{1}{\omega_z} = \sqrt{b+1} \cdot \omega_z$$

$$\frac{K_{vco} \cdot I_0}{N} = \frac{(b+1)^{3/2}}{b} C_1 \omega_z^2 \rightarrow (4)$$

from (2)

$$\phi_M = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{b}{2\sqrt{1+b}} \right) \longrightarrow (5)$$

$$b = 2 \left(\tan^2 \phi_M + \tan \phi_M \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \phi_M} \right) \longrightarrow (6)$$

$$\text{Also, } \zeta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c_1}{c_1 + c_2} \right)^{1/4} \longrightarrow (7)$$

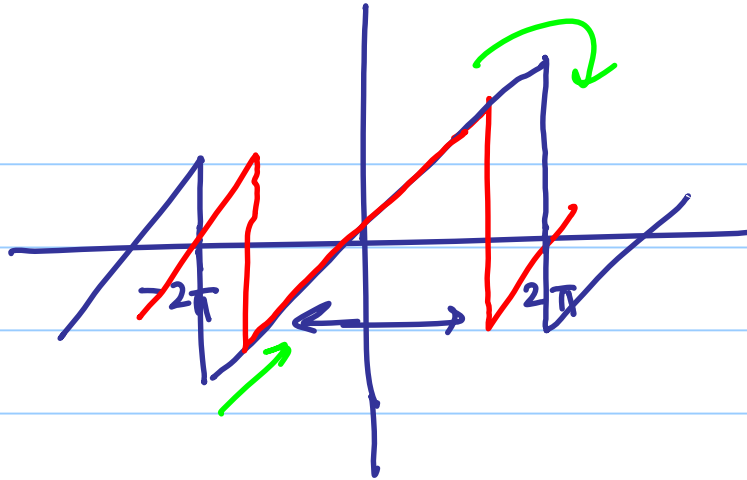
$$\zeta = 0.783 \text{ for } b = \frac{c_1}{c_2} = 5 \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Design Procedure:

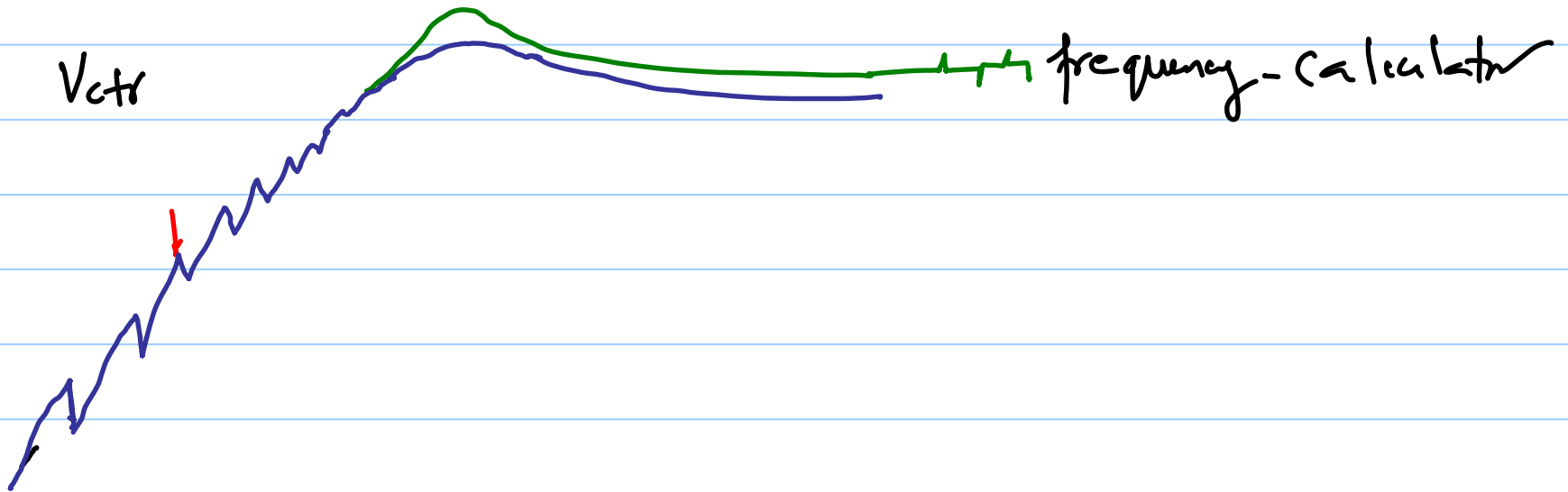
- ① find K_{rc0} from simulation (unit $\frac{Hz}{V}$)
- ② choose a desired phase margin (ϕ_m) and find b from ξ_1 ①
- ③ choose a loop bandwidth (ω_{cl}) and find ω_z from ξ_1 ③
- ④ select C_1 & I_o such that ξ_1 ④ is satisfied
- ⑤ $\omega_z = \frac{1}{R_1 C_1} \Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{1}{\omega_z C_1}$
estimate noise contribution from R_1
if too noisy go back to step ④ and

change c_1

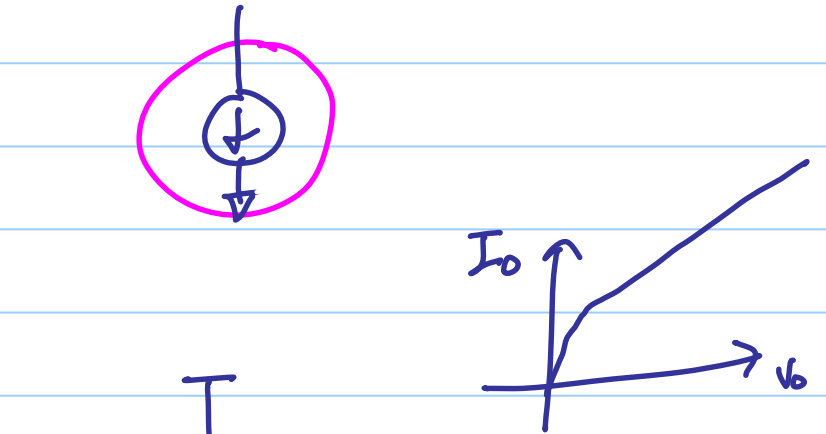
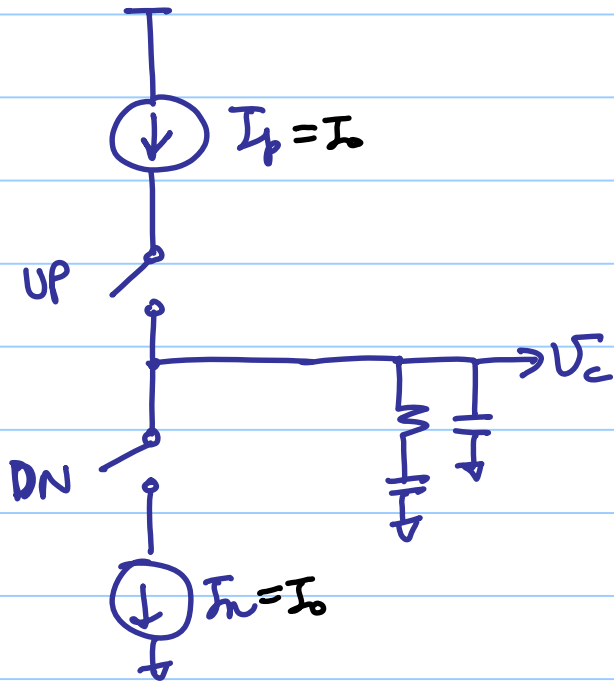
PFD



V_{ctr}



Charge Pump :



PVT independent

