Design of a time-to-digital converter to be used as a phase detector in a PLL in 65 nm technology

Luis Guillermo Macias Rojas

 $March\ 7,\ 2025$

Abstract

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Acknowledgements

Dedications

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Theoretical framework

2.1 Phase-locked loop fundamentals

2.1.1 Basic structure

2.1.2 Key PLL parameters

Phase noise / jitter

Jitter is defined as the time deviation (Δ_t) of a signal's transition edges from their ideal positions in time. It is a metric of the outmost importance in the design of PLLs as it is a direct measure of the quality of the clock signal generated. Phase noise describes the same phenomenon in the frequency domain (the phase noise of a signal is the Fourier transform of the jitter) and is usually expressed in dBc/Hz.

Output frequency

It is defined as the range of frequencies that the PLL is capable of generating and can be determined by the VCO output range and the division ratio of the feedback frequency divider. This is a key metric in establishing the application of the PLL (e.g., clock generation or RF synthesizer) and it bears

significant importance in the design process due to the tradeoff it has with the phase noise performance of the PLL.

Loop bandwidth

The closed-loop bandwidth of a PLL is the frequency range over which the PLL can track the phase/frequency variations of the input signal (from DC to -3 dB from the open-loop gain). It affects the acquisition time and phase noise performance of the PLL.

Noise bandwidth

It is the PLL's noise due to the filter's loop bandwidth, the higher frequencies of the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) are the major contributor to this effect, therefore the need to set a low enough bandwidth in order to supress the most out of it. Even if reducing the loop bandwidth would be desirable to supress in-band phase noise, it's also necessary to take into consideration that there is a tradeoff between the lock-in time and in-band phase noise.

Beat-note period

Defined as the time interval between successive "beats" (oscillations) observed at the phase detector output, in other words, is the inverse of the frequency difference's magnitude between the reference and feedback signals as shown in figure 2.2. Beat-note period is closely related to the acquisition time of the PLL and can be estimated by equation (2.1).

$$T_{beat} = \frac{1}{|f_{ref} - f_{feed}|} \tag{2.1}$$

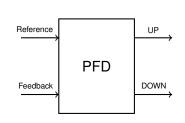


Figure 2.1: a) PFD block.

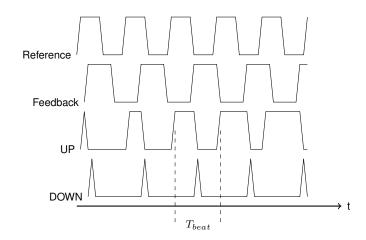


Figure 2.2: b) PFD output.

Lock-in time

Lock-in time (also called aquisition time) is defined as the time for the PLL to lock onto the input reference phase and frequency within one beat-note period after a frequency change or startup of the system. It is a fast locking process.

Pull-in time

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Lock-in range

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Pull-in range

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Pull-out range

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SNR									
adfn									
Power consumption									
dfanna									
Spurious tones									
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Hold range

Literature review

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Methodology

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Results

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Discussion

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Conclusion

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Appendix A

Appendix

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