

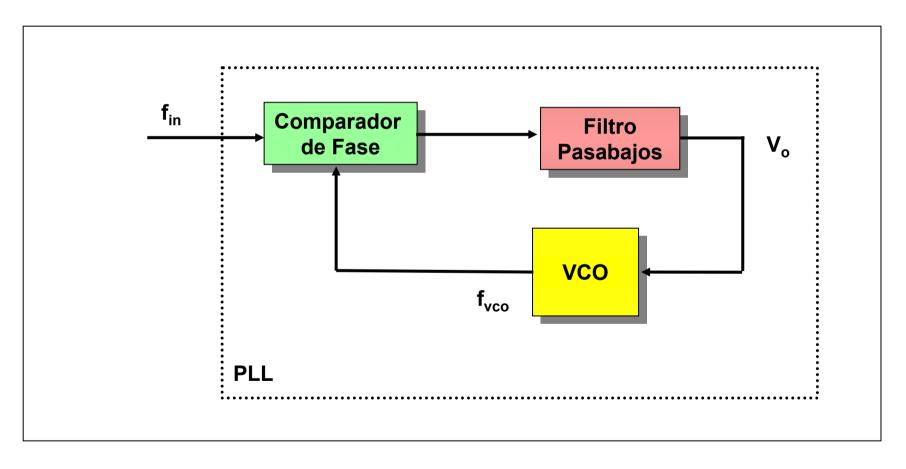
PLL (Phase Locked Loop)

- Diagrama en bloques
- Detector de fase
- VCO
- Transferencia
- Filtros
- Aplicaciones



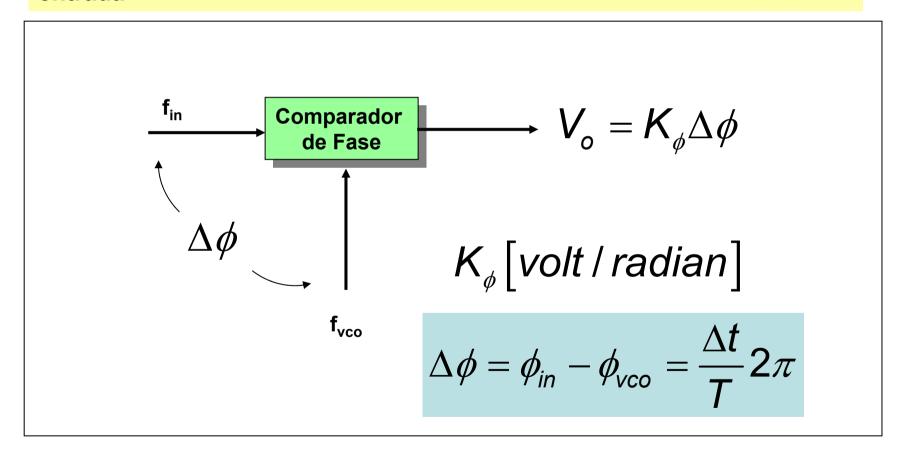
Diagrama en bloques

La función de un PLL es la de "enganchar" la frecuencia del VCO a la frecuencia de la señal de entrada



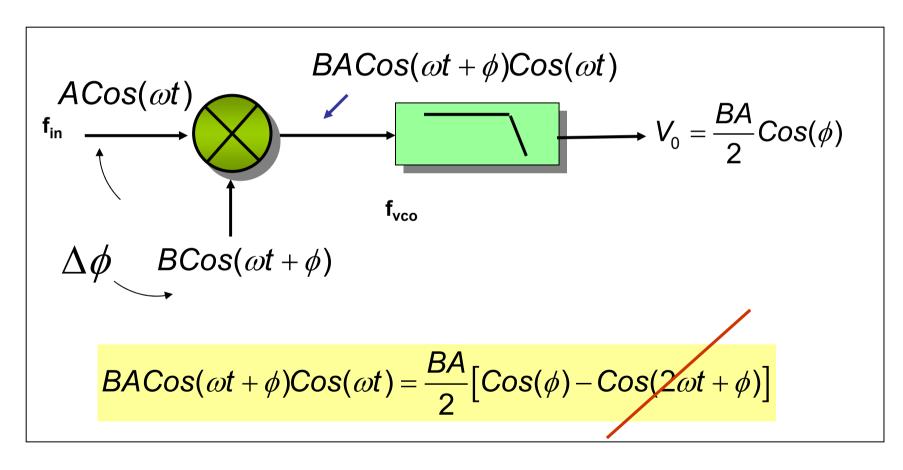


La función del comparador de fase es la de entregar una tensión proporcional a la diferencia de fase entre la señal del VCO y la señal de entrada





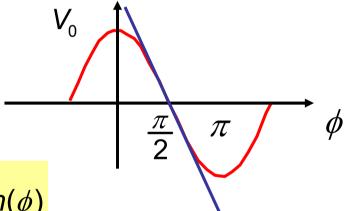
Implementación 1: Multiplicador





Implementación 1: Multiplicador

$$V_0 = \frac{BA}{2}Cos(\phi)$$



$$K_{\phi} = \frac{dV_{o}}{d\phi} = -\frac{BA}{2}Sen(\phi)$$

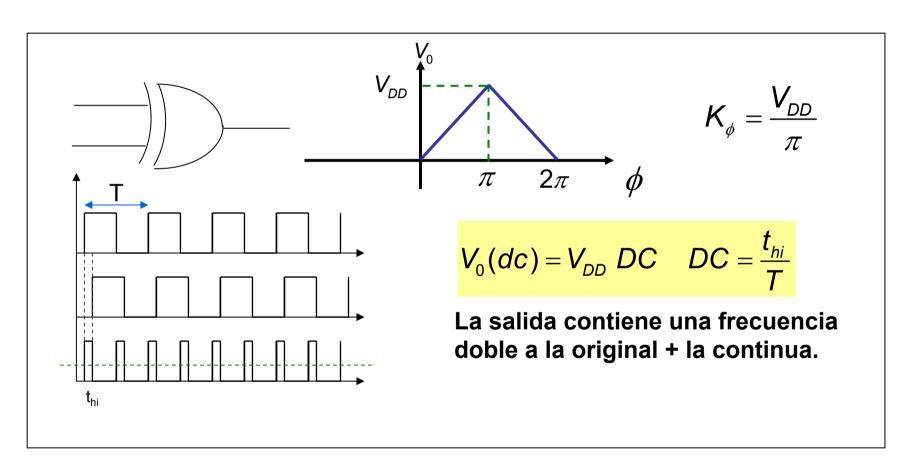
$$\left|K_{\phi=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{dV_o}{d\phi}\right|_{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{BA}{2}$$

Lazo enganchado en cuadratura

La ganancia del detector es máxima en pi/2

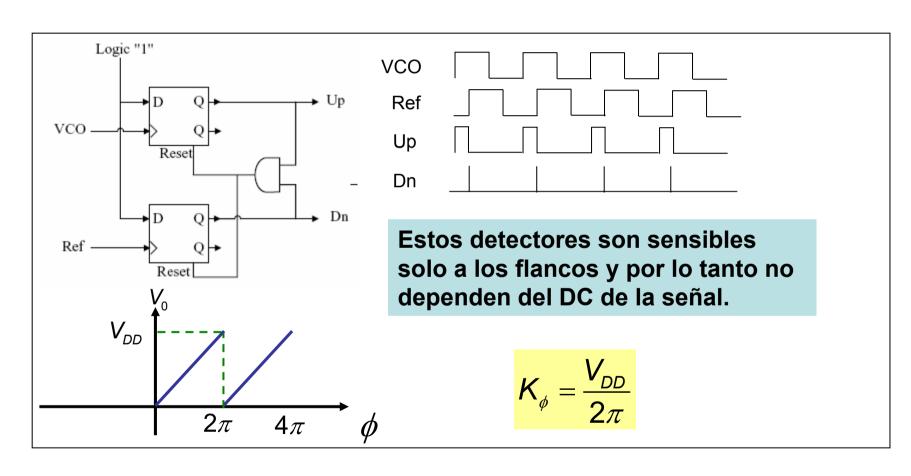


Implementación 2: XOR



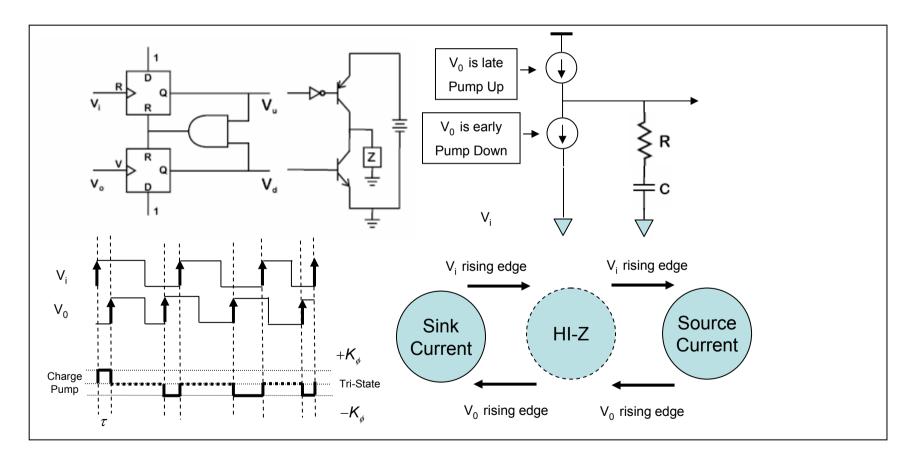


Implementación 3: Edge Detector (Phase Frequency Detector)





Implementación 4: Edge Detector + Charge Pump





Análisis del PFD + Charge Pump

Suponiendo que Vi y V0 son de igual frecuencia y que el flanco de Vo aparece un tiempo τ después del flanco de Vi tenemos dos posibilidades:

 $\tau=0$ En este caso ambas señales están sincronizadas en frecuencia y en fase y por lo tanto no existe salida en el detector.

au>0 La salida estara cargando al capacitor durante un tiempo au por cada periodo de la senial Vi. Si el periodo de la senial Vi es Ti entonces el valor medio de la salida del Charge and Pump sera:

$$\overline{Vout} = 2\pi \frac{\tau}{T_i} K_{\phi}$$

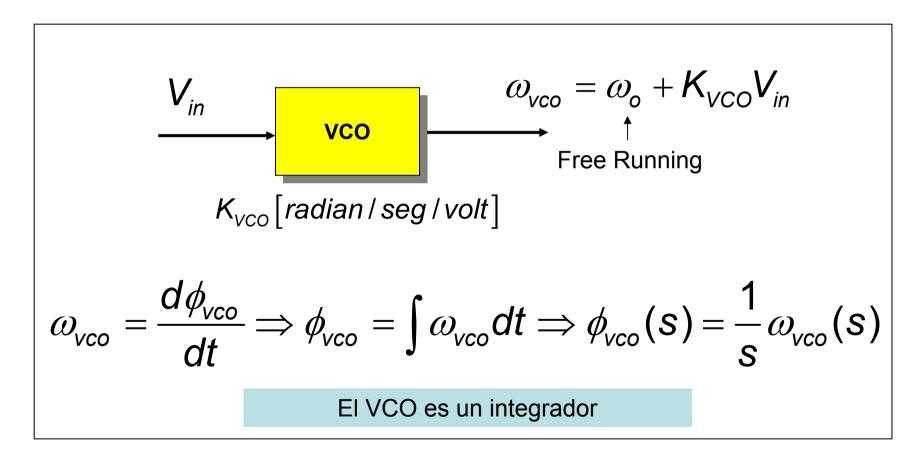
La constante 2π se introduce para convertir retardo temporal en un retardo de fase. Notese que el retardo de fase deberá ser a lo sumo Ti. Cuando la fase es $+2\pi$ la corriente suministrada sera K_{ϕ} mientras que cuando es -2π la corriente absorbida sera $-K_{\phi}$ por lotanto la ganancia del detector sera :

$$Kd = \frac{K_{\phi}}{2\pi} \quad mA/rad$$



VCO

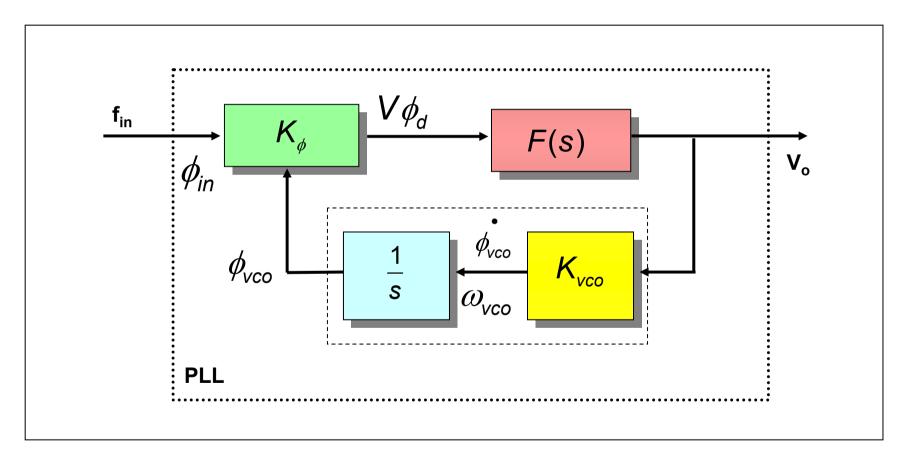
La función del VCO es generar una frecuencia proporcional a la tensión de entrada.





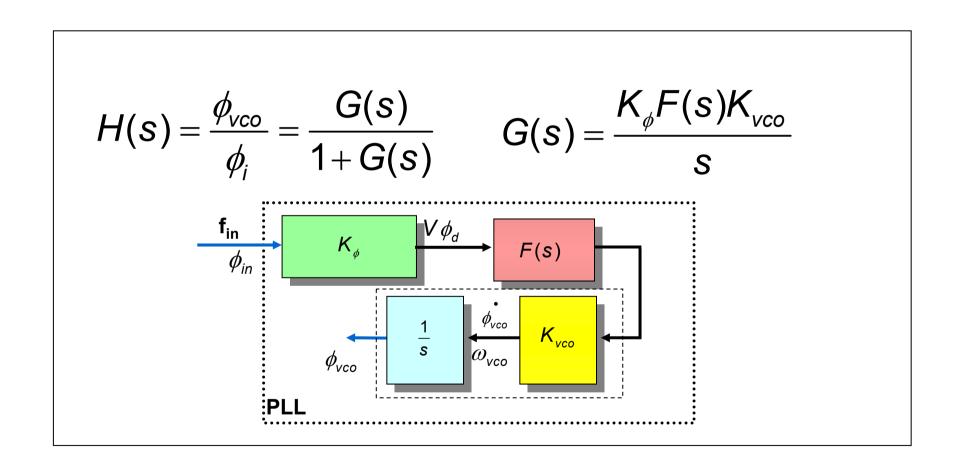
PLL: Transferencia

Transferencia



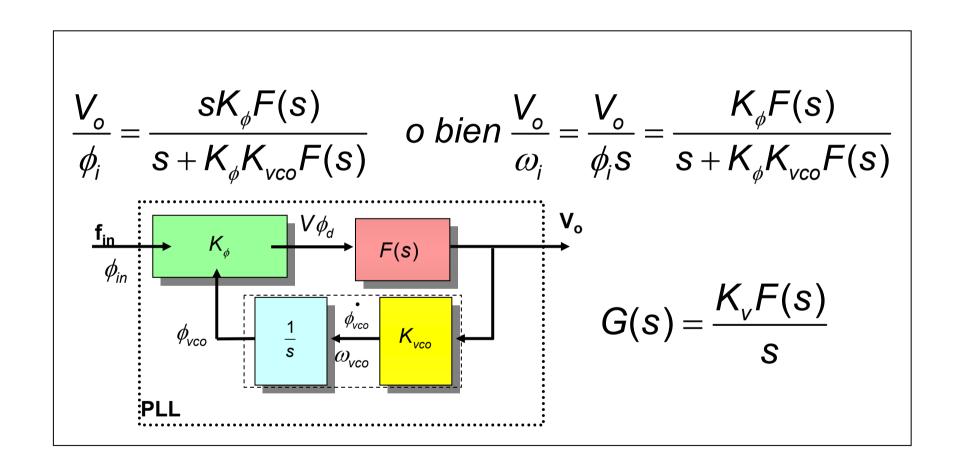


PLL: Transferencia





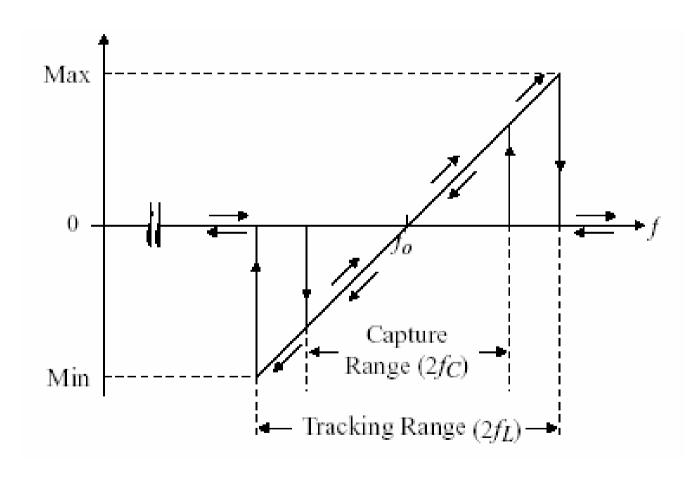
PLL: Transferencia





PLL

Rangos de captura y enganche





PLL

Transferencias

$$\phi_{vco}(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 + G(s)} \phi_i(s)$$
 $G(s) = \frac{K_v F(s)}{s} \leftarrow \frac{\text{Low}}{s}$

Como
$$\lim_{t\to\infty} h(t) = \lim_{s\to 0} sH(s)$$
 Teorema del valor final

$$\lim_{s\to 0} (s \,\phi_{vco}(s)) = \lim_{s\to 0} s \left[\frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} \phi_i(s) \right] = \phi_i(s)$$

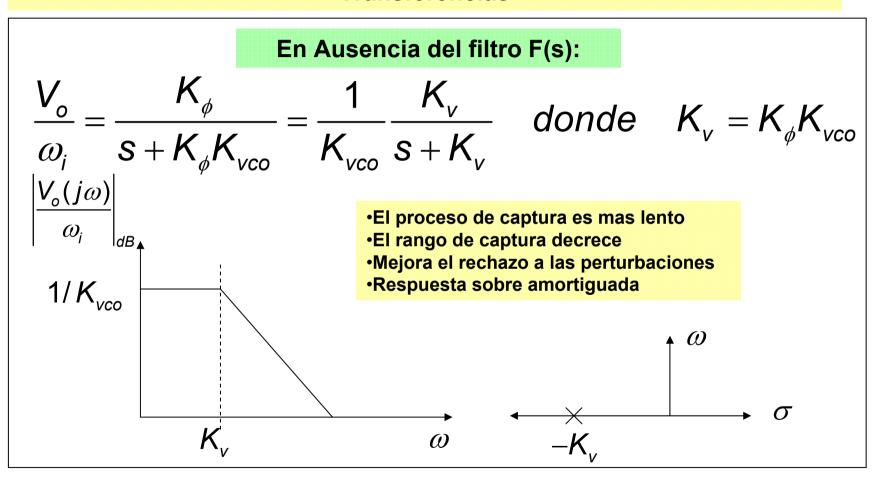
$$\phi_{vco}(t) \approx \phi_i(t)\big|_{t\to\infty}$$

Tracking !!!



PLL

Transferencias





PLL: Filtros

Filtros de primer orden

$$F(s) = \frac{\omega_1}{s + \omega_1} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{s}{\omega_1}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_o(s)}{\omega_i} = \frac{K_D F(s)}{s + K_v F(s)} = \frac{K_D}{s \left(1 + \frac{s}{\omega_1}\right) + K_v} = \frac{1}{K_o} \left(\frac{\omega_1 K_v}{s^2 + \omega_1 s + \omega_1 \cdot K_v}\right)$$

$$\frac{V_o(j\omega)}{\omega_i} = \frac{1}{K_o} \left(\frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + \zeta \omega_n s + \omega_n^2} \right) \qquad \omega_n = \sqrt{K_v \omega_1} \qquad \zeta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\omega_1}{K_v}}$$

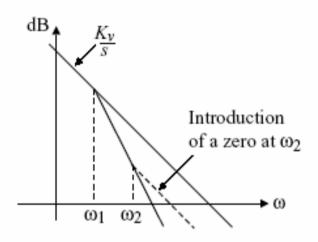
$$\zeta = 0.707$$
 $\omega_1 = 2K_v$. $\omega_{-3dB} = \omega_n = \sqrt{2}K_v$

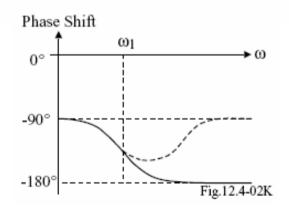
$$p_1, p_2 = -\frac{\omega_1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\omega_1^2 - 4\omega_1 \cdot K_v} = -\frac{\omega_1}{2} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{4K_v}{\omega_1}} \right)$$

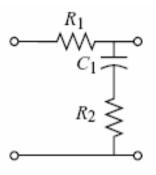


PLL: Filtros

Filtros de primer orden



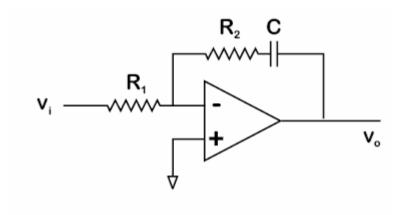






PLL: Filtros

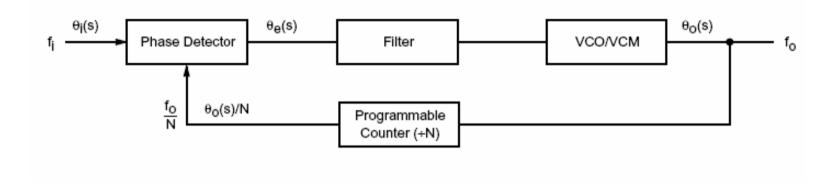
Filtros de primer orden Activo



$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{sR_2C + 1}{sR_1C}.$$

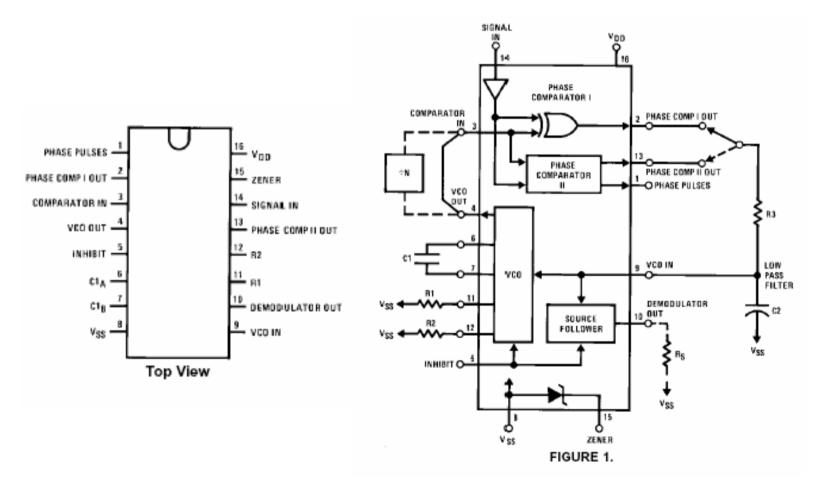


Síntesis de frecuencias





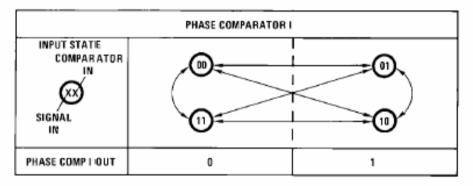
PLL CD4046BC





PLL CD4046BC

Phase Comparator State Diagrams



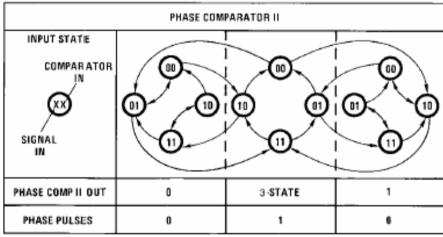


FIGURE 2.



PLL CD4046BC

Typical Waveforms

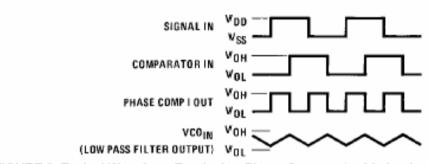


FIGURE 3. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator I in Locked Condition

PHASE COMPARATOR II

PHASE COMPARATOR I

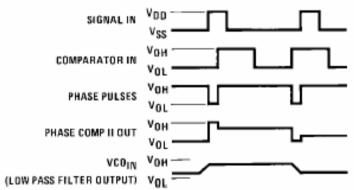


FIGURE 4. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator II in Locked Condition



PLL CD4046BC

Typical Waveforms

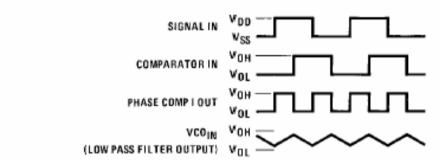


FIGURE 3. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator I in Locked Condition

PHASE COMPARATOR II

PHASE COMPARATOR I

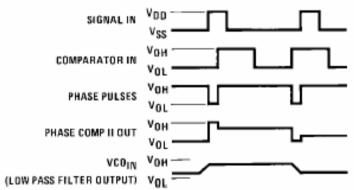


FIGURE 4. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator II in Locked Condition