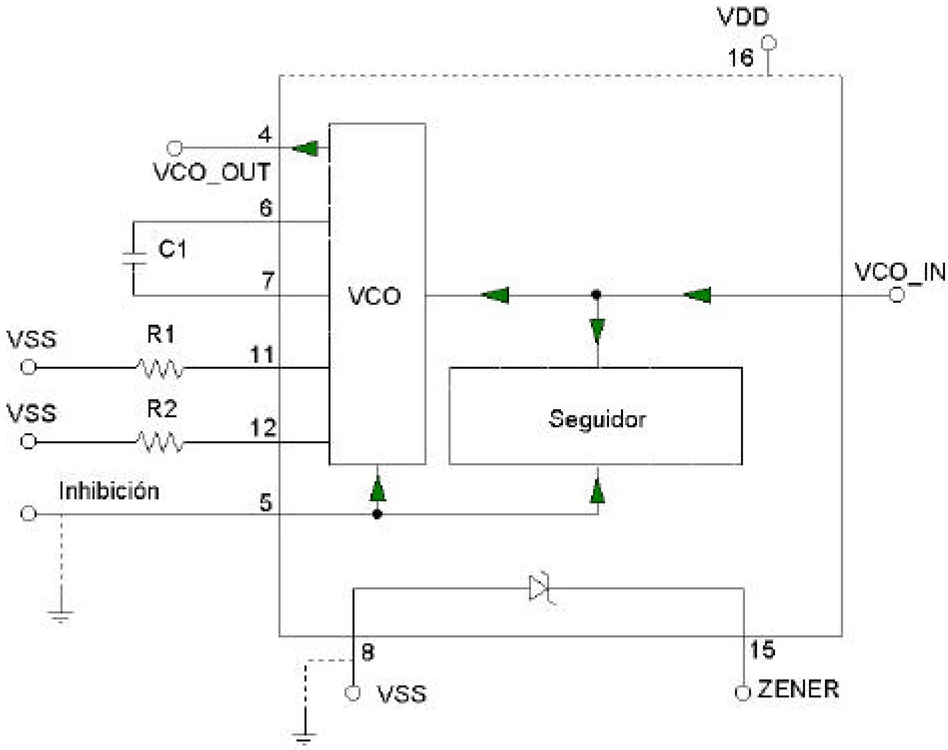
Práctica VCO y PLL.

En esta práctica se va a comprobar el funcionamiento de un VCO y de un PLL. Para ello utilizaremos el VCO incluido en el PLL HCF4046B para generar un tren de pulsos con una frecuencia dependiente de una tensión de entrada. Luego aplicaremos esta señal a un PLL funcionando como demodulador para reconstruir la señal primitiva.



1. VCO. Vamos a construir un VCO que genere una señal cuadrada de entre 10KHz y 100KHz según una tensión en la entrada entre 0 y 5V. Utilizamos la parte del VCO del integrado como se indica en la figura.

   Se va a utilizar una alimentación de 5V y la entrada VCO IN será entre 0 y 5V. Según los datos anteriores y utilizando los pasos indicados en la página 12 de las características del integrado, los valores de los componentes externos serán:

   R1 = 47KΩ

   R2 = 1MΩ

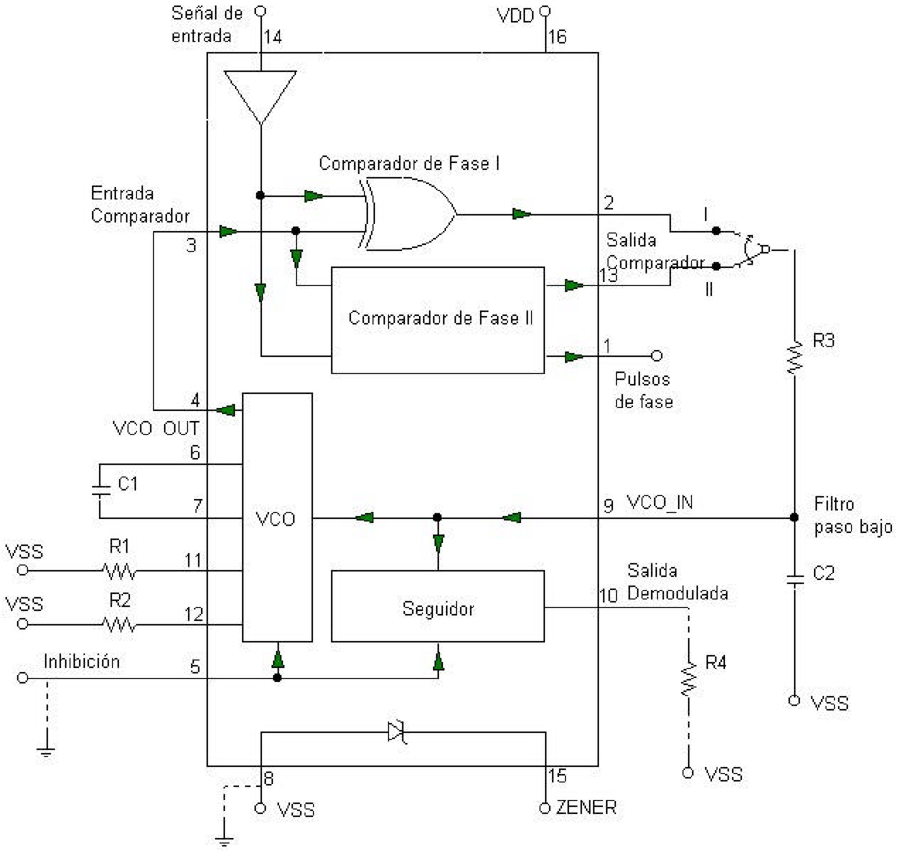
   C1 = 130pF

   (Hay que notar que la entrada de inhibición debe estar a masa para que funcione el circuito)

   Comprobar con el osciloscopio la frecuencia de la señal de salida para todo el rango de valores de entrada (de 0 a 5V en pasos de 0,2V) y dibujar la gráfica correspondiente.

   Calcular los valores de los componentes externos para otro rango de frecuencias (a elegir) y comprobar como en el caso anterior.

2. PLL. Dejando el circuito anterior para que genere la señal entre 10 y 100 KHz, construiremos un PLL con otro circuito integrado como se indica en la figura.



Como en el caso anterior y siguiendo los pasos indicados en la página 12 de las características obtenemos los valores para un PLL que trabaje en el rango de frecuencias de 10 a 100KHz, como en el caso anterior. Los valores de los componentes externos serán:

R1 = 47KΩ R3 = 3.3KΩ

R2 = 1MΩ C2 = 220nF

C1 = 130pF

Conectar a la entrada del PLL la salida del VCO anterior y comprobar la salida demodulada del PLL. (Hacer una tabla como en el caso anterior)

Ahora a la entrada del VCO se conecta una señal sinusoidal de 100 Hz y una amplitud de 1,5 a 3,5V. Comprobar la salida demodulada del PLL.

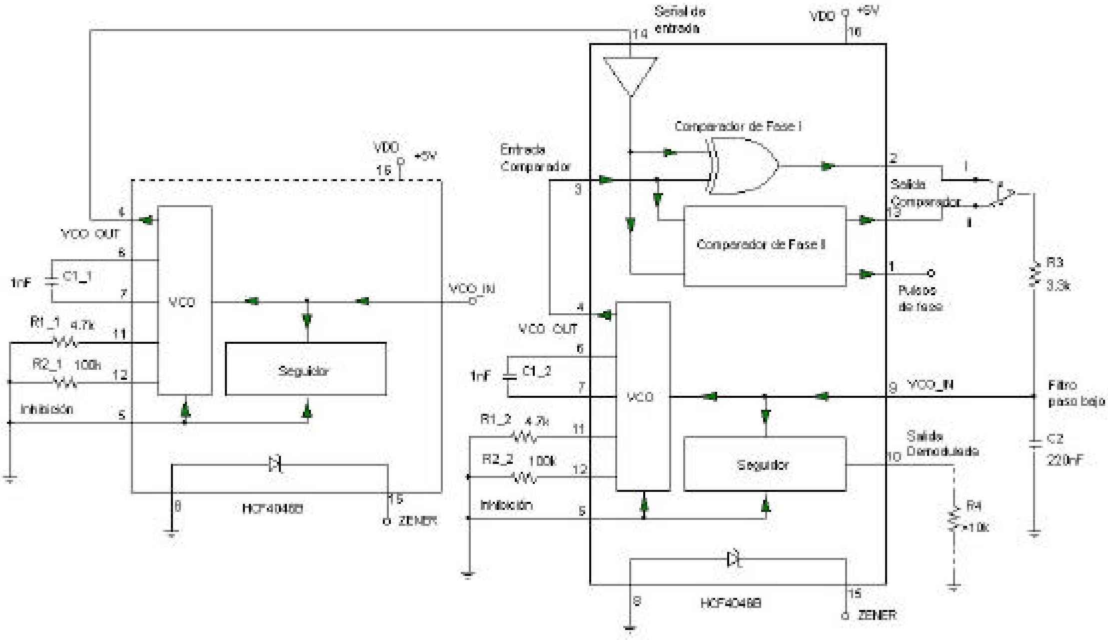
Cambiar a onda cuadrada y triangular. ¿Qué sucede?

Variar la frecuencia de la señal de entrada y observar lo que ocurre.

Con la señal de entrada a 100 Hz cambiar el condensador C2 por valores de 1nF, 100nF y mayores de 220 nF. ¿Qué efecto produce?

(En todos los casos comprobar las formas de onda en la entrada del PLL, la salida del segundo VCO y la salida demodulada)

Si se cambia la entrada del PLL por una onda senoidal de 40KHz. ¿Cómo se comporta el circuito?



(No poner el conmutador, utilizar la salida del Comparador de Fase II)

FAIRCHILD
SEMICONDUCTOR™

October 1987
Revised March 2002

CD4046BC
Micropower Phase-Locked Loop

General Description

The CD4046BC micropower phase-locked loop (PLL) consists of a low power, linear, voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO), a source follower, a zener diode, and two phase comparators. The two phase comparators have a common signal input and a common comparator input. The signal input can be directly coupled for a large voltage signal, or capacitively coupled to the self-biasing amplifier at the signal input for a small voltage signal.

Phase comparator I, an exclusive OR gate, provides a digital error signal (phase comp. I Out) and maintains 90° phase shifts at the VCO center frequency. Between signal input and comparator input (both at 50% duty cycle), it may lock onto the signal input frequencies that are close to harmonics of the VCO center frequency.

Phase comparator II is an edge-controlled digital memory network. It provides a digital error signal (phase comp. II Out) and lock-in signal (phase pulses) to indicate a locked condition and maintains a 0° phase shift between signal input and comparator input.

The linear voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) produces an output signal (VCO Out) whose frequency is determined by the voltage at the VCO_{IN} input, and the capacitor and resistors connected to pin $C1_A$, $C1_B$, R1 and R2.

The source follower output of the VCO_{IN} (demodulator Out) is used with an external resistor of 10 kΩ or more.

The INHIBIT input, when high, disables the VCO and source follower to minimize standby power consumption. The zener diode is provided for power supply regulation, if necessary.

Features

- Wide supply voltage range: 3.0V to 18V
- Low dynamic power consumption: 70 μW (typ.) at f_o = 10 kHz, V_{DD} = 5V
- VCO frequency: 1.3 MHz (typ.) at V_{DD} = 10V
- Low frequency drift: 0.06%/°C at V_{DD} = 10V with temperature
- High VCO linearity: 1% (typ.)

Applications

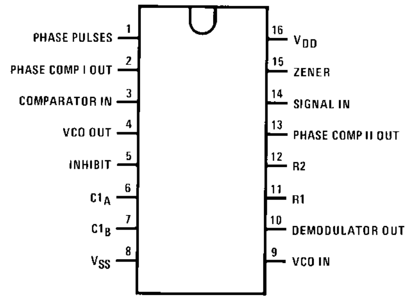
- FM demodulator and modulator
- Frequency synthesis and multiplication
- Frequency discrimination
- Data synchronization and conditioning
- Voltage-to-frequency conversion
- Tone decoding
- FSK modulation
- Motor speed control

Ordering Code:

Order Number	Package Number	Package Description
CD4046BCM	M16A	16-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, 0.150" Narrow
CD4046BCN	N16E	16-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide

Devices also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending the suffix letter “X” to the ordering code.

Connection Diagram



Top View

Block Diagram

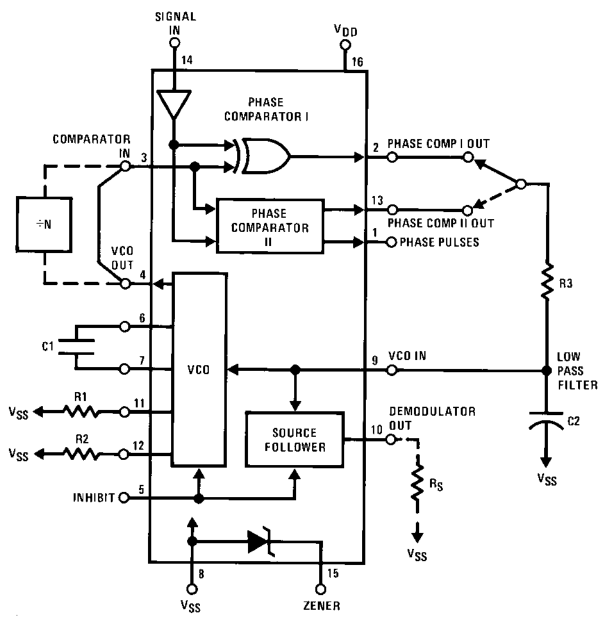


FIGURE 1.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

(Note 2)

DC Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	–0.5 to +18 V_{DC}
Input Voltage (V_{IN})	–0.5 to V_{DD} +0.5 V_{DC}
Storage Temperature Range (T_S)	–65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation (P_D)	
Dual-In-Line	700 mW
Small Outline	500 mW
Lead Temperature (T_L)	
(Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C

Recommended Operating Conditions (Note 2)

DC Supply Voltage (V_{DD})	3 to 15 V_{DC}
Input Voltage (V_{IN})	0 to V_{DD} V_{DC}
Operating Temperature Range (T_A)	–55°C to +125°C

Note 1: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. They are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The table of "Recommended Operating Conditions" and "Electrical Characteristics" provides conditions for actual device operation.

Note 2: V_{SS} = 0V unless otherwise specified.

DC Electrical Characteristics (Note 2)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	–55°C		+25°C			+125°C		Units
			Min	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Max	
I_{DD}	Quiescent Device Current	Pin 5 = V_{DD}, Pin 14 = V_{DD},								
		Pin 3, 9 = V_{SS}								
		V_{DD} = 5V		5		0.005	5		150	
		V_{DD} = 10V		10		0.01	10		300	µA
		V_{DD} = 15V		20		0.015	20		600	
		Pin 5 = V_{DD}, Pin 14 = Open,								
		Pin 3, 9 = V_{SS}								
		V_{DD} = 5V		45		5	35		185	
		V_{DD} = 10V		450		20	350		650	µA
		V_{DD} = 15V		1200		50	900		1500	
V_{OL}	LOW Level Output Voltage	V_{DD} = 5V		0.05		0	0.05		0.05	
		V_{DD} = 10V		0.05		0	0.05		0.05	V
		V_{DD} = 15V		0.05		0	0.05		0.05	
V_{OH}	HIGH Level Output Voltage	V_{DD} = 5V	4.95		4.95	5		4.95		
		V_{DD} = 10V	9.95		9.95	10		9.95		V
		V_{DD} = 15V	14.95		14.95	15		14.95		
V_{IL}	LOW Level Input Voltage	V_{DD} = 5V, V_O = 0.5V or 4.5V		1.5		2.25	1.5		1.5	
	Comparator and Signal In	V_{DD} = 10V, V_O = 1V or 9V		3.0		4.5	3.0		3.0	V
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_O = 1.5V or 13.5V		4.0		6.25	4.0		4.0	
V_{IH}	HIGH Level Input Voltage	V_{DD} = 5V, V_O = 0.5V or 4.5V	3.5		3.5	2.75		3.5		
	Comparator and Signal In	V_{DD} = 10V, V_O = 1V or 9V	7.0		7.0	5.5		7.0		V
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_O = 1.5V or 13.5V	11.0		11.0	8.25		11.0		
I_{OL}	LOW Level Output Current	V_{DD} = 5V, V_O = 0.4V	0.64		0.51	0.88		0.36		
	(Note 4)	V_{DD} = 10V, V_O = 0.5V	1.6		1.3	2.25		0.9		mA
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_O = 1.5V	4.2		3.4	8.8		2.4		
I_{OH}	HIGH Level Output Current	V_{DD} = 5V, V_O = 4.6V	–0.64		–0.51	–0.88		–0.36		
	(Note 4)	V_{DD} = 10V, V_O = 9.5V	–1.6		–1.3	–2.25		–0.9		mA
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_O = 13.5V	–4.2		–3.4	–8.8		–2.4		
I_{IN}	Input Current	All Inputs Except Signal Input								
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_{IN} = 0V		–0.1		-10^{-5}	–0.1		–1.0	µA
		V_{DD} = 15V, V_{IN} = 15V		0.1		10^{-5}	0.1		1.0	
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance	Any Input (Note 3)							7.5	pF
P_T	Total Power Dissipation	f_o = 10 kHz, R1 = 1 MΩ,								
		R2 = ∞, $VCO_{IN} = V_{CC}/2$								
		V_{DD} = 5V				0.07				
		V_{DD} = 10V				0.6				mW
		V_{DD} = 15V				2.4				

Note 3: Capacitance is guaranteed by periodic testing.

Note 4: I_{OH} and I_{OL} are tested one output at a time.

AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 5)

$T_A = 25°C$, $C_L = 50$ pF

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
VCO SECTION						
I_{DD}	Operating Current	$f_o = 10$ kHz, R1 = 1 MΩ,				
		R2 = ∞, $VCO_{IN} = V_{CC}/2$				
		$V_{DD} = 5V$		20		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		90		μA
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		200		
f_{MAX}	Maximum Operating Frequency	C1 = 50 pF, R1 = 10 kΩ,				
		R2 = ∞, $VCO_{IN} = V_{DD}$				
		$V_{DD} = 5V$	0.4	0.8		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$	0.6	1.2		MHz
		$V_{DD} = 15V$	1.0	1.6		
	Linearity	$VCO_{IN} = 2.5V \pm 0.3V$,				
		$R1 \geq 10$ kΩ, $V_{DD} = 5V$		1		
		$VCO_{IN} = 5V \pm 2.5V$,				%
		$R1 \geq 400$ kΩ, $V_{DD} = 10V$		1		
		$VCO_{IN} = 7.5V \pm 5V$,				
		$R1 \geq 1$ MΩ, $V_{DD} = 15V$		1		
	Temperature-Frequency Stability	%/°C < 5c1/f. V_{DD}				
	No Frequency Offset, $f_{MIN} = 0$	R2 = ∞				
		$V_{DD} = 5V$		0.12–0.24		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		0.04–0.08		%/°C
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		0.015–0.03		
	Frequency Offset, $f_{MIN} \neq 0$	$V_{DD} = 5V$		0.06–0.12		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		0.05–0.1		%/°C
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		0.03–0.06		
VCO_{IN}	Input Resistance	$V_{DD} = 5V$		10^6		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		10^6		MΩ
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		10^6		
VCO	Output Duty Cycle	$V_{DD} = 5V$		50		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		50		%
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		50		
t_{THL}	VCO Output Transition Time	$V_{DD} = 5V$		90	200	ns
t_{THL}		$V_{DD} = 10V$		50	100	ns
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		45	80	
PHASE COMPARATORS SECTION						
R_{IN}	Input Resistance					
	Signal Input	$V_{DD} = 5V$	1	3		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$	0.2	0.7		
		$V_{DD} = 15V$	0.1	0.3		MΩ
	Comparator Input	$V_{DD} = 5V$		10^6		
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		10^6		
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		10^6		
	AC-Coupled Signal Input Voltage Sensitivity	$C_{SERIES} = 1000$ pF				
		f = 50 kHz				
		$V_{DD} = 5V$		200	400	
		$V_{DD} = 10V$		400	800	mV
		$V_{DD} = 15V$		700	1400	
DEMODULATOR OUTPUT						

AC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
VCO_{IN}– V_{DEM}	Offset Voltage	RS ≥ 10 kΩ, V_{DD} = 5V		1.50	2.2	
		RS ≥ 10 kΩ, V_{DD} = 10V		1.50	2.2	V
		RS ≥ 50 kΩ, V_{DD} = 15V		1.50	2.2	
	Linearity	RS ≥ 50 kΩ				
		VCO_{IN} = 2.5V ± 0.3V, V_{DD} = 5V		0.1		
		VCO_{IN} = 5V ± 2.5V, V_{DD} = 10V		0.6		%
		VCO_{IN} = 7.5V ± 5V, V_{DD} = 15V		0.8		
ZENER DIODE						
V_Z	Zener Diode Voltage	I_Z = 50 µA	6.3	7.0	7.7	V
R_Z	Zener Dynamic Resistance	I_Z = 1 mA		100		Ω

Note 5: AC Parameters are guaranteed by DC correlated testing.

Phase Comparator State Diagrams

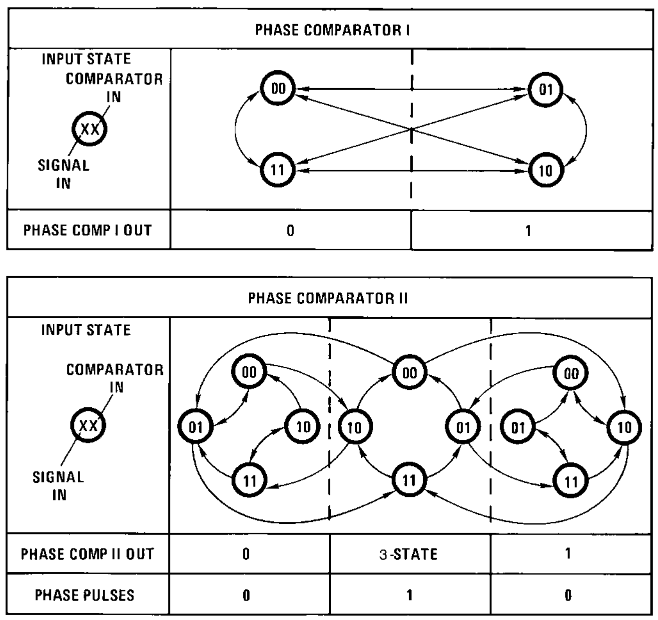


FIGURE 2.

Typical Waveforms

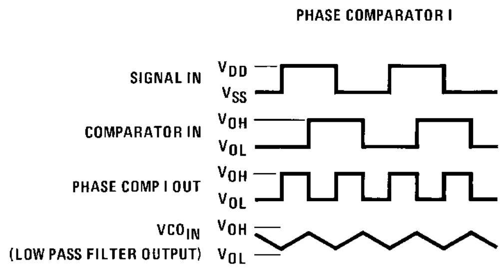


FIGURE 3. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator I in Locked Condition

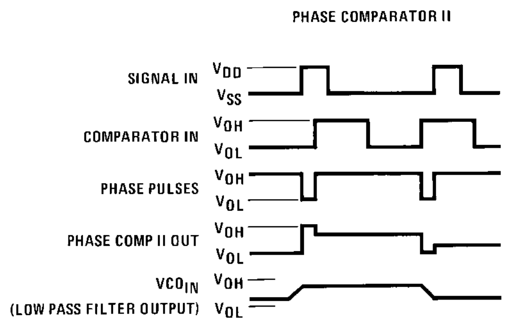


FIGURE 4. Typical Waveform Employing Phase Comparator II in Locked Condition

Typical Performance Characteristics

Typical Center Frequency vs C1
for R1 = 10 kΩ, 100 kΩ and 1 MΩ

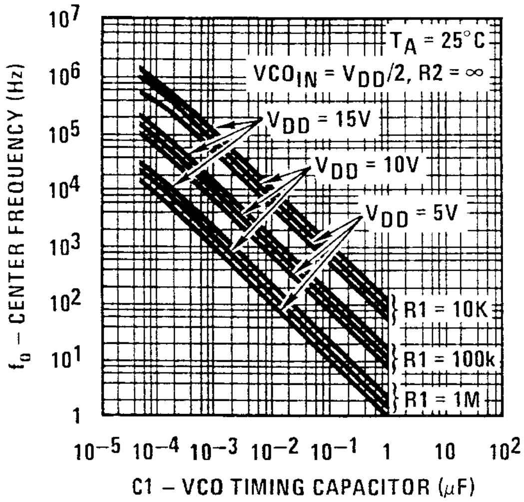


FIGURE 5.

Typical Frequency vs C1
for R2 = 10 kΩ, 100 kΩ and 1 MΩ

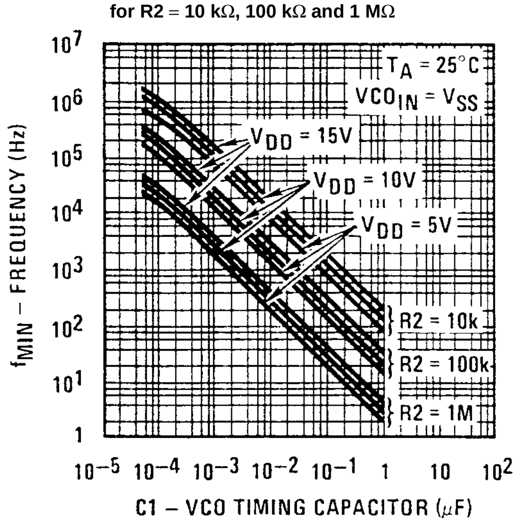


FIGURE 6.

Note: To obtain approximate total power dissipation of PLL system for no-signal input: Phase Comparator I, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_o) + P_D (f_{MIN}) + P_D (R_S); Phase Comparator II, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_{MIN}).

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Typical f_{MAX}/f_{MIN} vs R2/R1

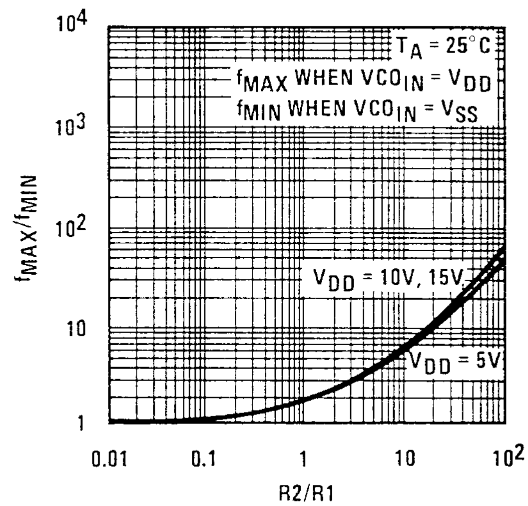


FIGURE 7.

Typical VCO Power Dissipation at Center Frequency vs R1

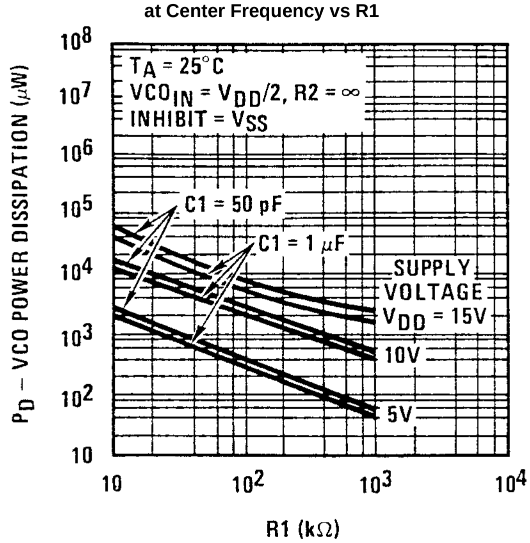


FIGURE 8.

Note: To obtain approximate total power dissipation of PLL system for no-signal input: Phase Comparator I, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_o) + P_D (f_{MIN}) + P_D (R_S); Phase Comparator II, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_{MIN}).

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Typical VCO Power Dissipation at f_{MIN} vs R2

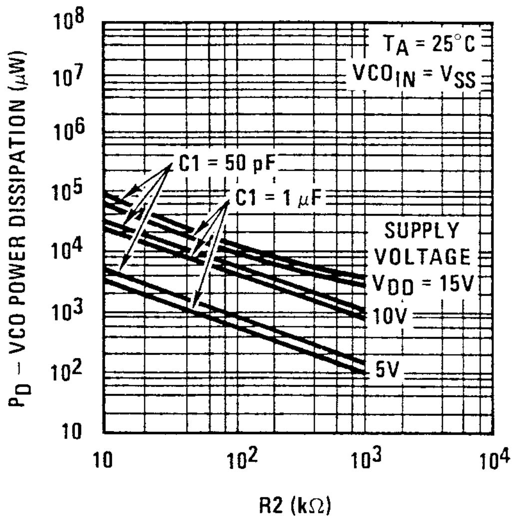


FIGURE 9.

Typical Source Follower Power Dissipation vs R_S

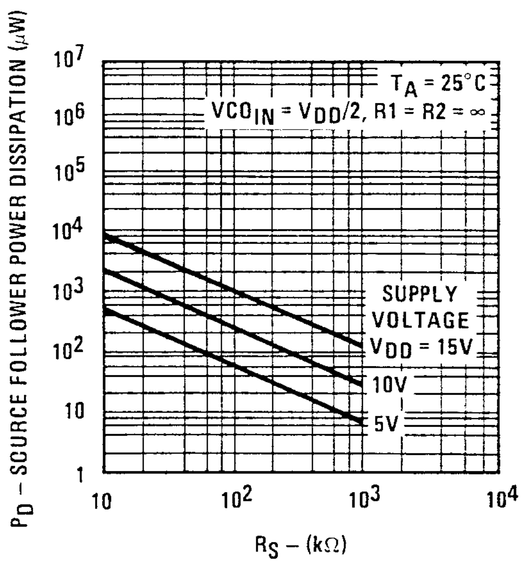
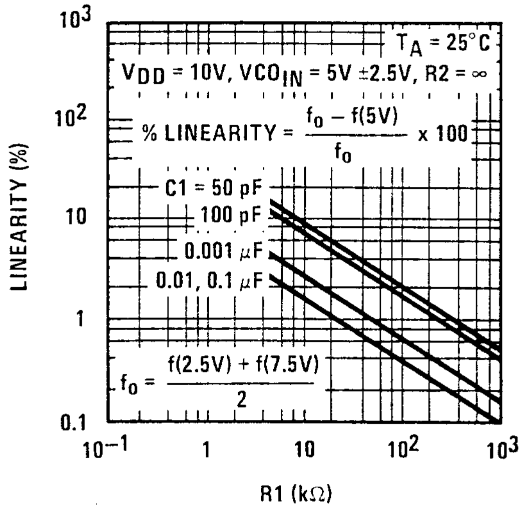


FIGURE 10.

Note: To obtain approximate total power dissipation of PLL system for no-signal input: Phase Comparator I, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_o) + P_D (f_{MIN}) + P_D (R_S); Phase Comparator II, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_{MIN}).

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



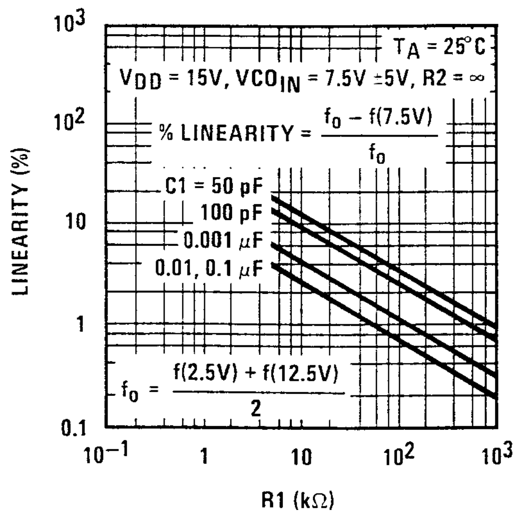


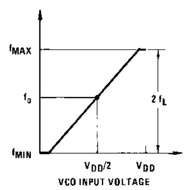
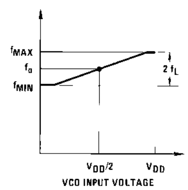
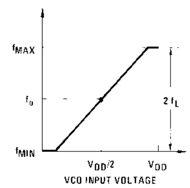
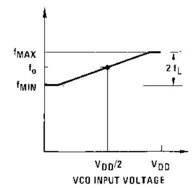
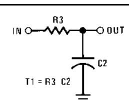
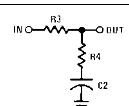
FIGURE 11. Typical VCO Linearity vs R1 and C1

Note: To obtain approximate total power dissipation of PLL system for no-signal input: Phase Comparator I, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_o) + P_D (f_{MIN}) + P_D (R_S); Phase Comparator II, P_D (Total) = P_D (f_{MIN}).

Design Information

This information is a guide for approximating the value of external components for the CD4046B in a phase-locked-loop system. The selected external components must be within the following ranges: R1, R2 ≥ 10 kΩ, R_S ≥ 10 kΩ, C1 ≥ 50 pF.

In addition to the given design information, refer to Figure 5, Figure 6, Figure 7 for R1, R2 and C1 component selections.

Characteristics	Using Phase Comparator I		Using Phase Comparator II	
	VCO Without Offset R2 = ∞	**VCO With Offset**	**VCO Without Offset R2 = ∞**	**VCO With Offset**
VCO Frequency				
For No Signal Input	VCO in PLL system will adjust to center frequency, f_o		VCO in PLL system will adjust to lowest operating frequency, f_{min}	
Frequency Lock Range, 2 f_L	2 f_L = full VCO frequency range 2 $f_L = f_{max} - f_{min}$			
Frequency Capture Range, 2 f_C		$2 f_C \approx \frac{1}{\pi}\sqrt{\frac{2 \pi f_L}{\tau 1}}$	$f_C = f_L$	
Loop Filter Component Selection		For 2 f_C, see Ref.		
Phase Angle Between Single and Comparator	90° at center frequency (f_o), approximating 0° and 180° at ends of lock range (2 f_L)		Always 0° in lock	
Locks on Harmonics of Center Frequency	Yes		No	
Signal Input Noise Rejection	High		Low	

Design Information (Continued)

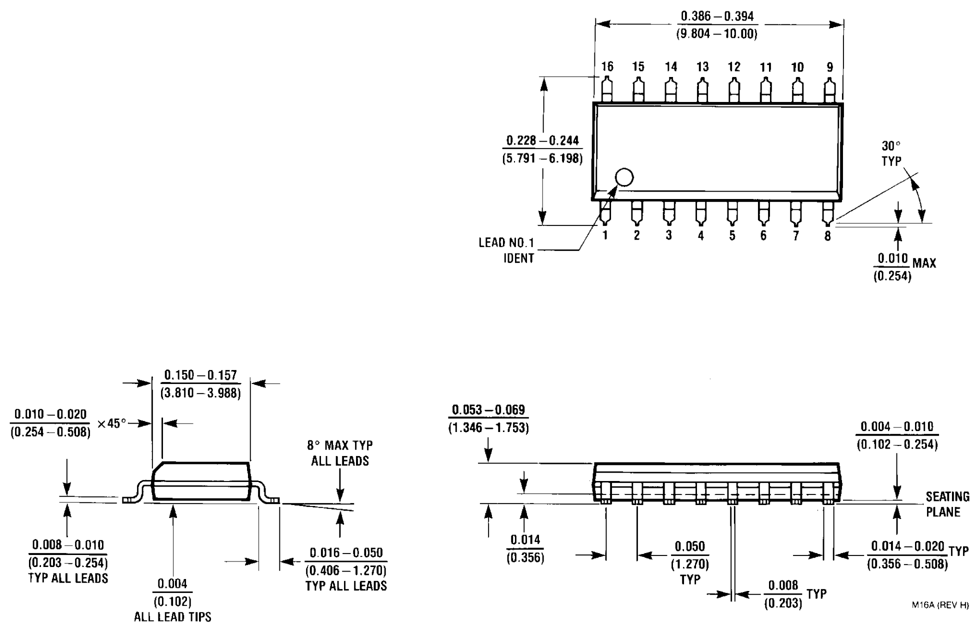
Characteristics	Using Phase Comparator I		Using Phase Comparator II	
	VCO Without Offset $R2 = \infty$	VCO With Offset	VCO Without Offset $R2 = \infty$	VCO With Offset
VCO Component Selection	Given: f_o. Use f_o with Figure 5 to determine R1 and C1.	Given: f_o and f_L. Calculate f_{min} from the equation $f_{min} = f_o - f_L$. Use f_{min} with Figure 6 to determine R2 and C1. Calculate $\frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}}$ from the equation $\frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}} = \frac{f_o + f_L}{f_o - f_L}$. Use $\frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}}$ with Figure 7 to determine ratio R2/R1 to obtain R1.	Given: f_{max}. Calculate f_o from the equation $f_o = \frac{f_{max}}{2}$. Use f_o with Figure 5 to determine R1 and C1.	Given: f_{min} and f_{max}. Use f_{min} with Figure 6 to to determine R2 and C1. Calculate $\frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}}$ Use $\frac{f_{max}}{f_{min}}$ with Figure 7 to determine ratio R2/R1 to obtain R1.

References

G.S. Moschytz, "Miniaturized RC Filters Using Phase-Locked Loop", BSTJ, May, 1965.

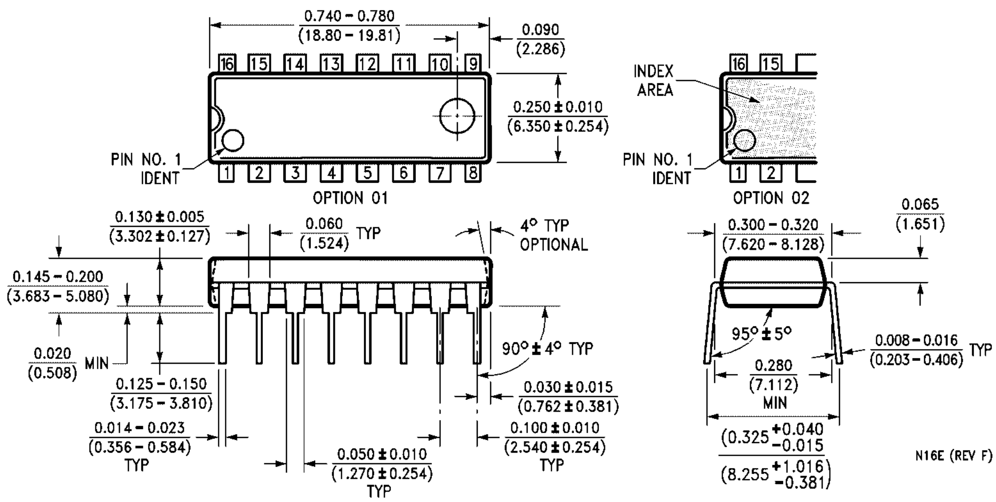
Floyd Gardner, "Phaselock Techniques", John Wiley & Sons, 1966.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



16-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-012, 0.150" Narrow
Package Number M16A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



16-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide
Package Number N16E