# Phase-Locked Loop Design Part 1

RF Circuit Design

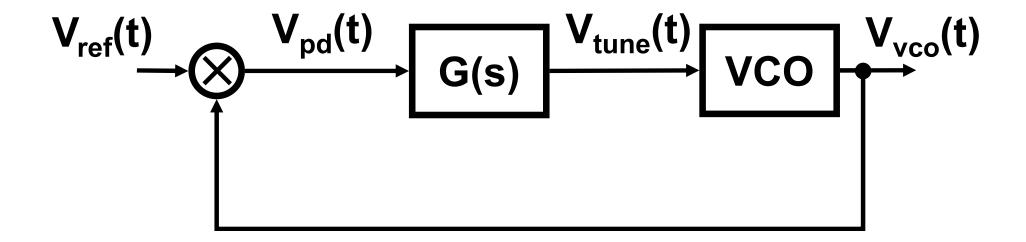
Prof. Salvatore Levantino
2020/2021

#### **Outline**

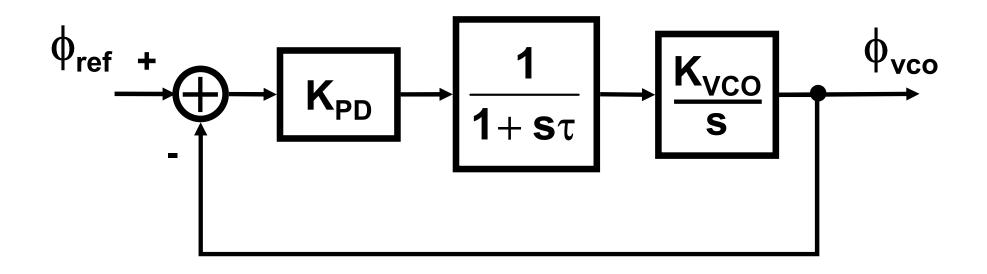
- Type-I PLL with Analog Multiplier
- Type-I PLL with XNOR



## PLL with Analog Multiplier



## Linear Continuous-Time (CT) Model



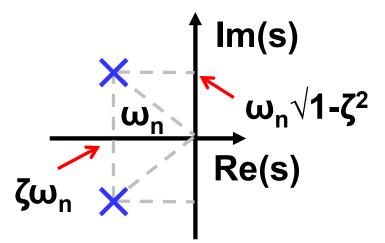
$$\frac{\Phi_{\text{VCO}}(s)}{\Phi_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{k/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + k/\tau}$$

$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_n = \sqrt{k/\tau} \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k\tau}} \end{cases}$$

## Loop dynamics: Step response of 2<sup>nd</sup>ord system

$$H(s) = \frac{\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$



ζ < 1:

#### **Error w.r.t. final values**

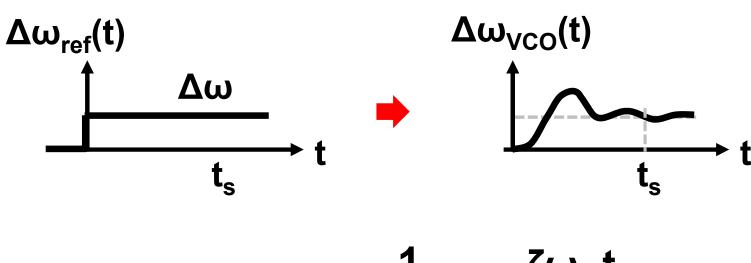
$$y(t) = \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \zeta^2}} e^{-\zeta \omega_n t} \sin(\omega_n \sqrt{1 - \zeta^2} t + \psi)\right] \cdot u(t)$$

$$y(t) \uparrow$$

$$\psi = arcsin\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}$$

Unit Step Function

## Loop dynamics: Settling time of 2<sup>nd</sup> ord. system



$$ω$$
 err  $≤ Δω · \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-ζ^2}} · e^{-ζωnt_S}$ 

#### Parameter Set

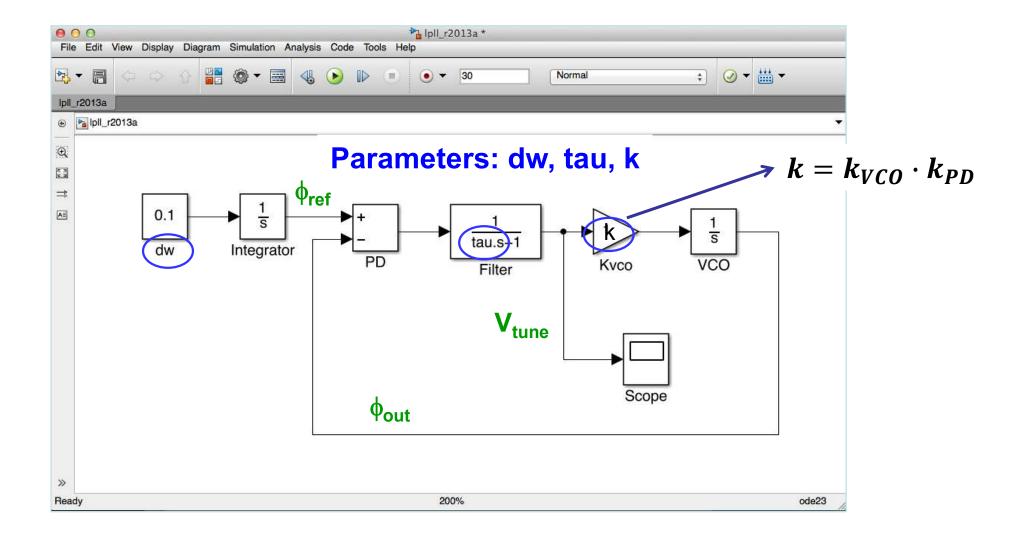
$$\frac{\Phi_{\text{VCO}}(s)}{\Phi_{\text{ref}}} = \frac{k/\tau}{s^2 + s/\tau + k/\tau}$$

$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n} = \sqrt{k/\tau} \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k\tau}} \end{cases}$$

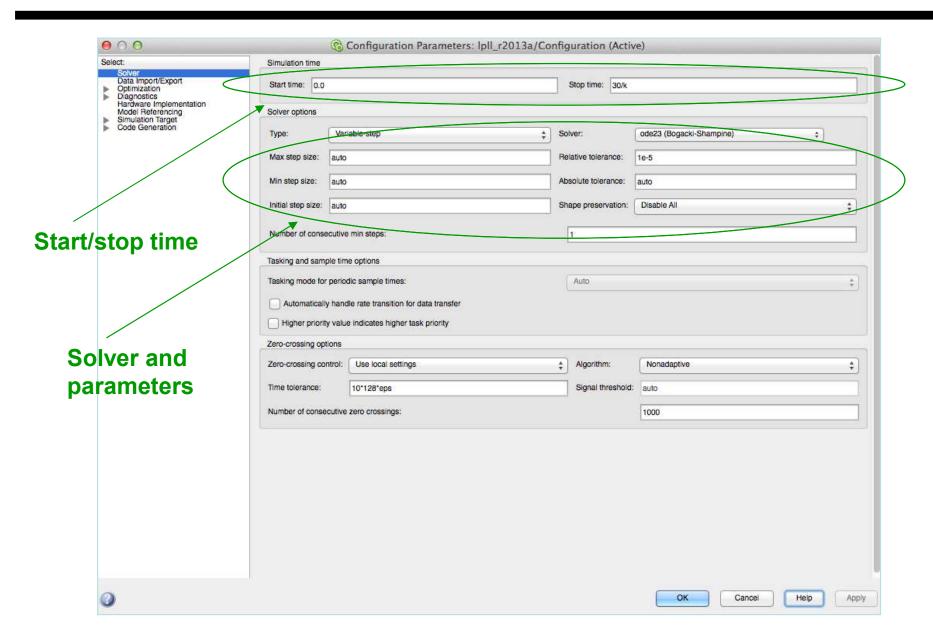
$$\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} \tau = \frac{1}{2k} \\ \omega_{n} = k\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

#### **Critical damping**

## Linear CT Model (Simulink)



## Simulation Parameters (Simulink)



## Parameter Set (Simulink)

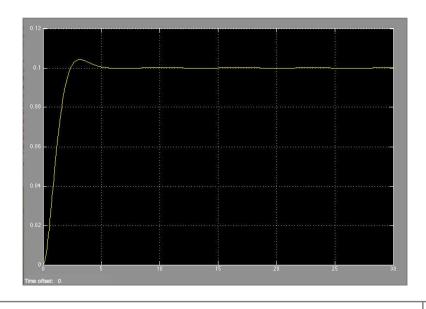
$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n} = \sqrt{k/\tau} \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k\tau}} \end{cases}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} \tau = \frac{1}{2k} \\ \omega_n = k\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

#### **Critical damping**

#### **Parameter set:**

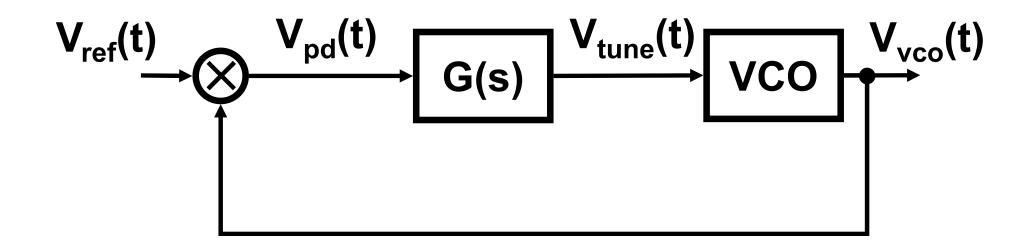
- k = 1
- tau = 0.5
- tstop = 30
- dw = 0.1



#### Exercise #1

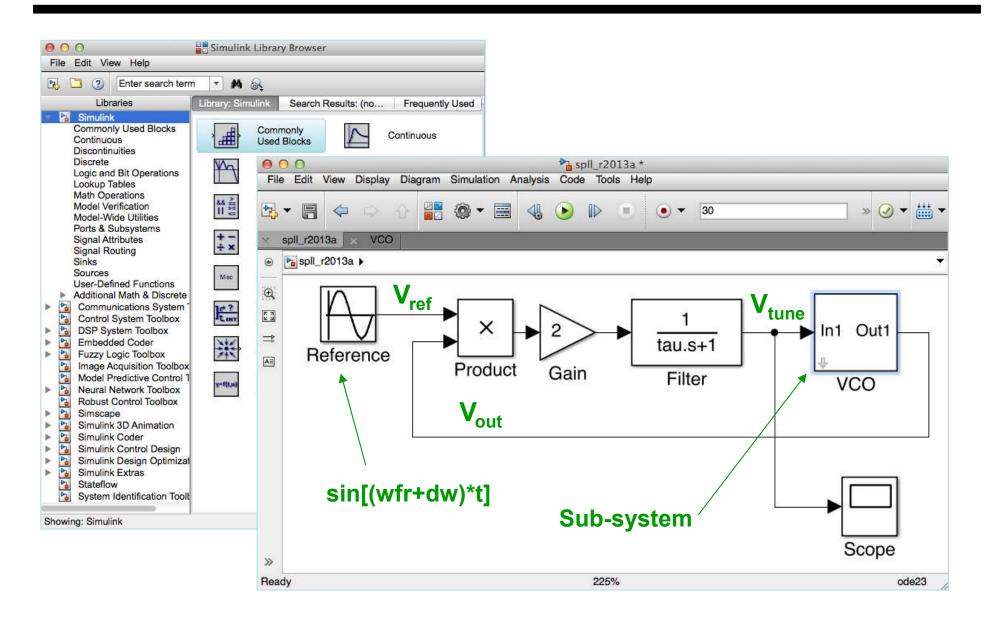
- Estimate the settling time of the PLL linear model to make a frequency step  $\Delta\omega$  with an error  $\omega_e$  such that  $\omega_e/\Delta\omega$  = 1% from theory and simulation.
- Change the parameter settings to halve the damping factor while keeping the same PLL bandwidth value. Plot again the step transient and comment the result.

## PLL with Analog Multiplier: Nonlinear Equations

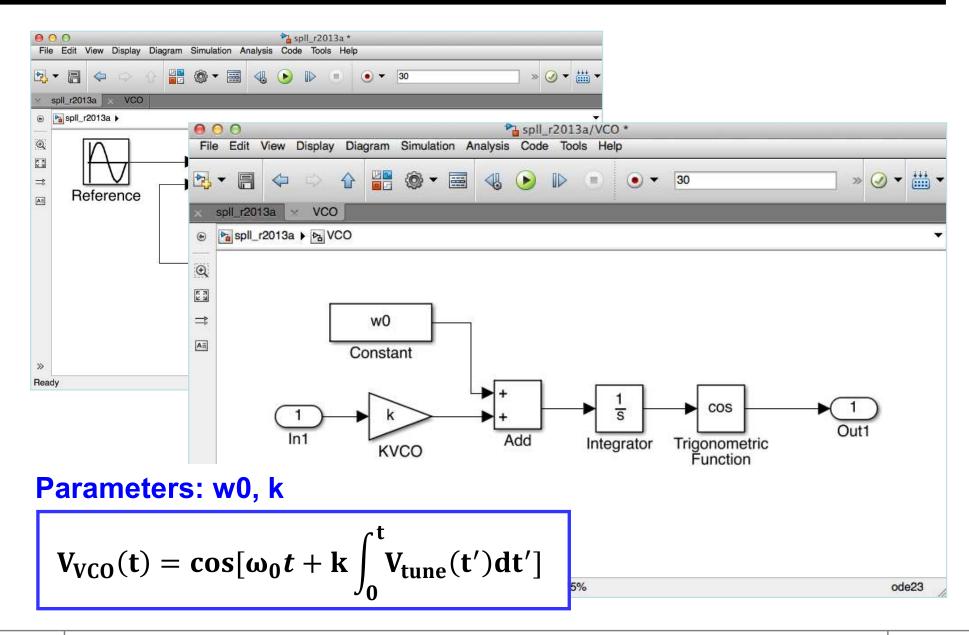


$$\begin{cases} V_{\text{ref}}\left(t\right) = \text{sin}\Big[\left(\omega_{0} + \Delta\omega\right)t\Big] \\ V_{\text{vco}}\left(t\right) = \text{cos}\Bigg[\omega_{0}t + K_{\text{vco}}\int_{0}^{t}V_{\text{tune}}\left(t'\right)dt'\Big] \\ V_{\text{pd}}\left(t\right) = 2V_{\text{ref}}\left(t\right) \cdot V_{\text{vco}}\left(t\right) \\ V_{\text{tune}}\left(t\right) = V_{\text{pd}}\left(t\right) * g(t) \end{cases}$$

## PLL with Analog Multiplier (Simulink)



## VCO Model (Simulink)



#### Parameter Set

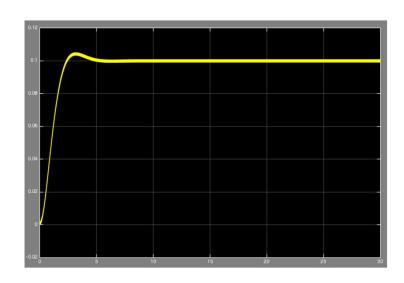
$$\begin{cases} \omega_{n} = \sqrt{k/\tau} \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{k\tau}} \end{cases}$$

#### **Critical damping**

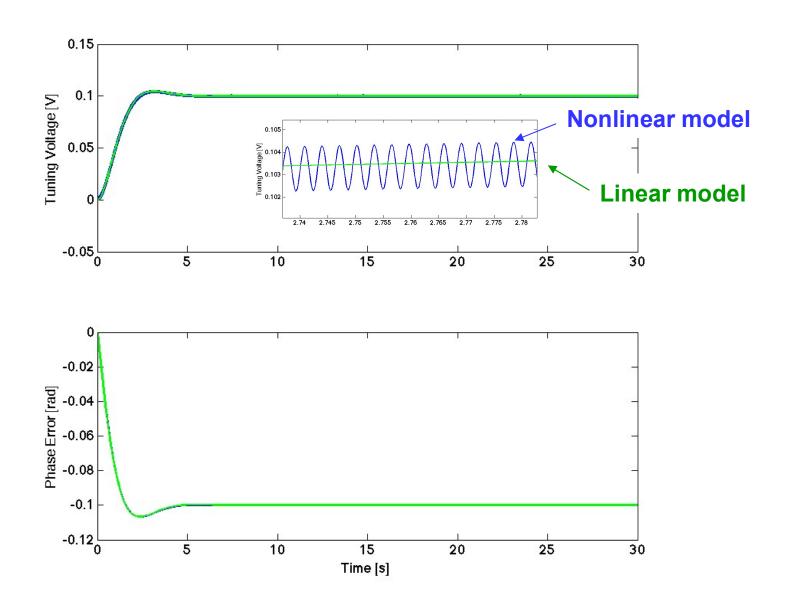
$$\zeta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad \begin{cases} \tau = \frac{1}{2k} \\ \omega_n = k\sqrt{2} \end{cases}$$

#### **Parameter set:**

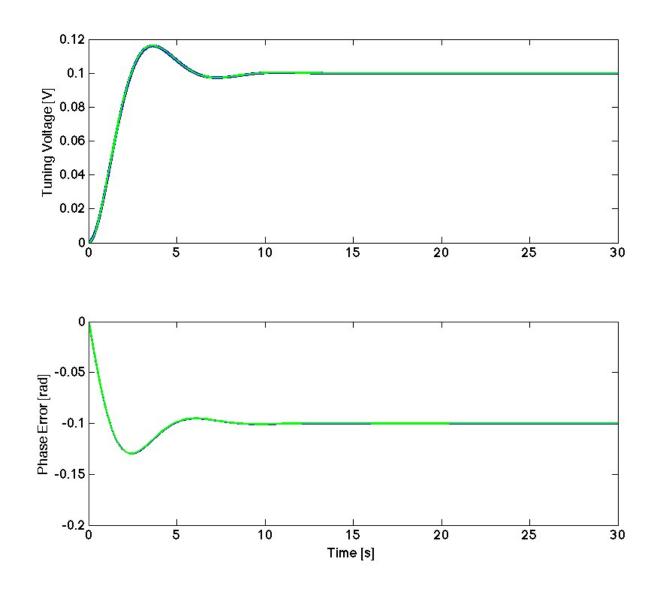
- k = 1
- tau = 0.5
- tstop = 30
- w0 = 1e3
- dw = 0.1



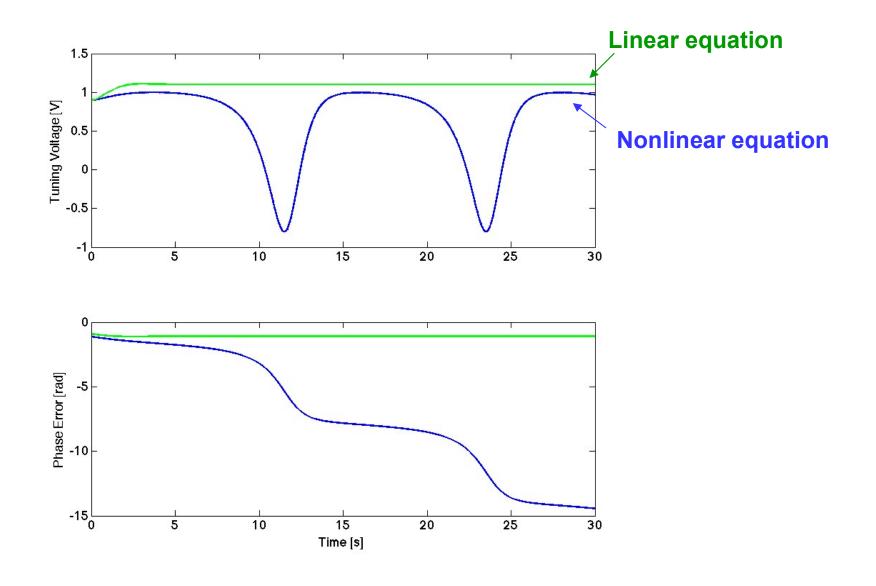
## Nonlinear vs Linear (Maximum Flat Response)



## Nonlinear vs Linear (Underdamped)



## Nonlinear vs Linear (Out of Lock Range)

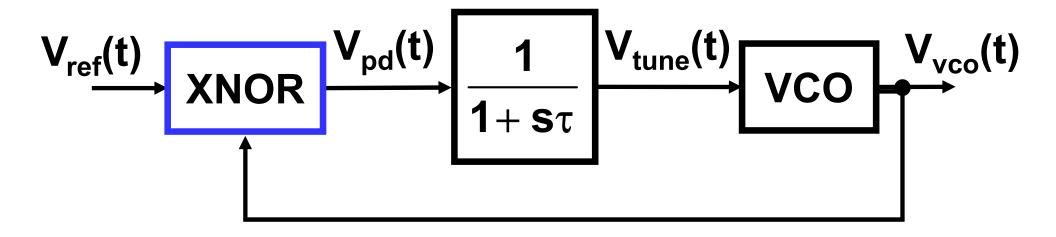


#### Exercise #2

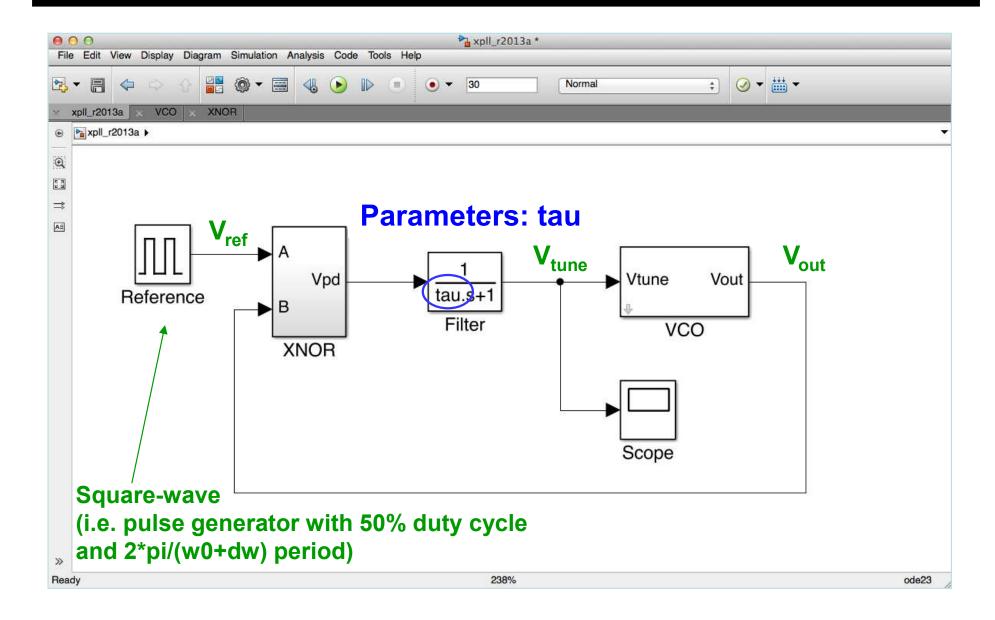
- Estimate the ripple amplitude and frequency of the tuning voltage (in critical damping and underdamped case) from theory and simulation.
- Estimate the lock range and the capture range of the PLL (in critical and underdamped case) from theory and simulation.

## Type-I PLL with XNOR

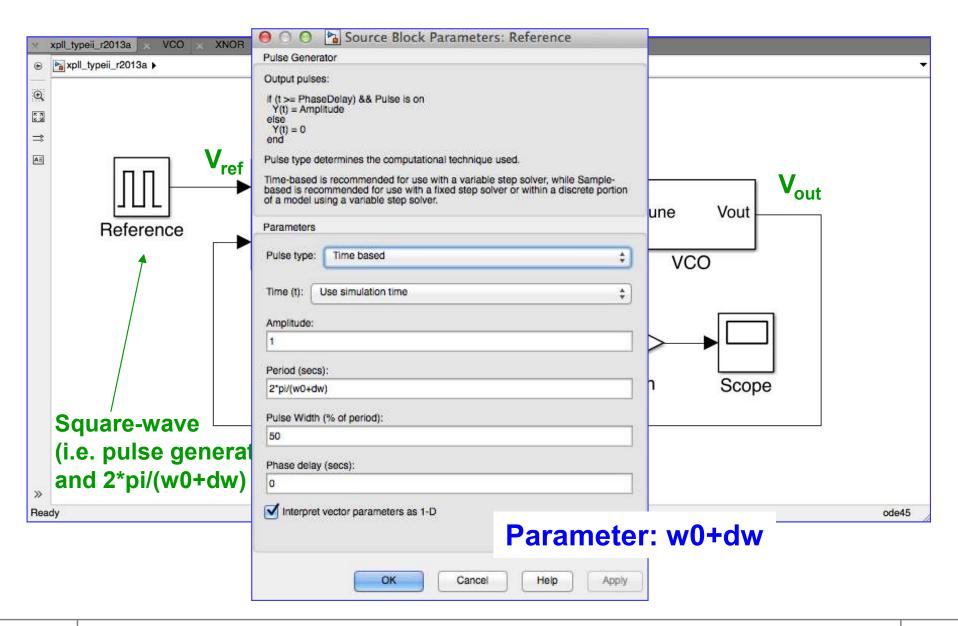
## Type-I PLL with XNOR



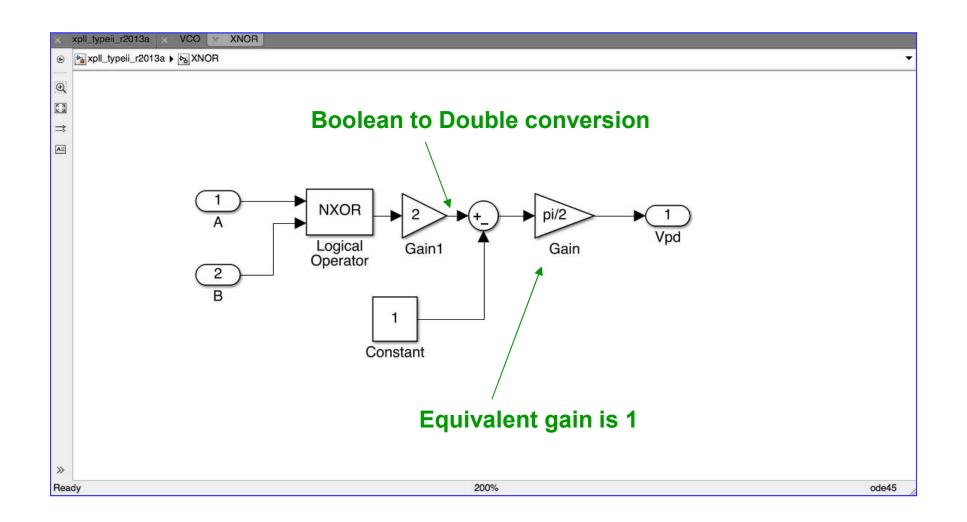
## Type-I PLL with XNOR (Simulink)



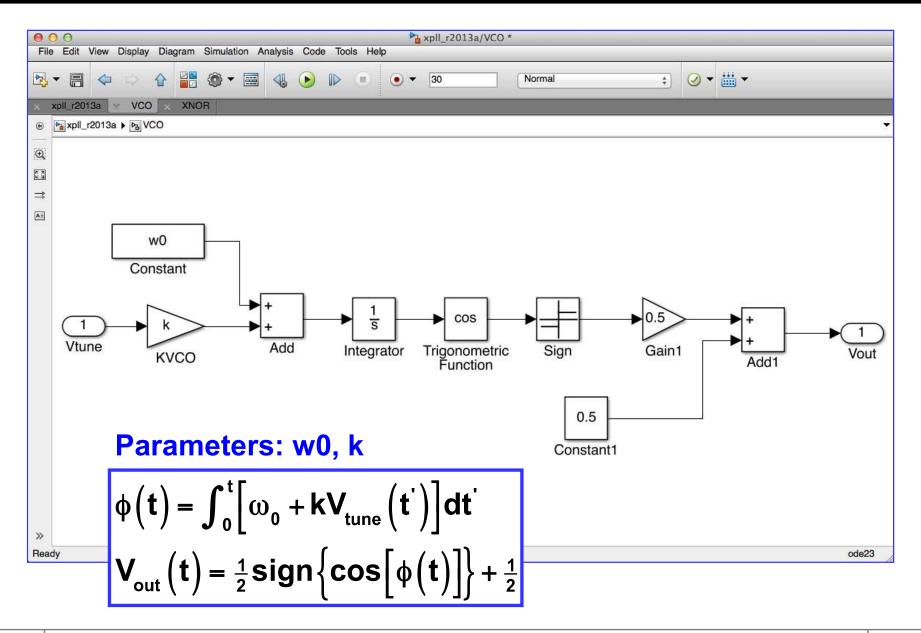
## Reference Signal (Simulink)



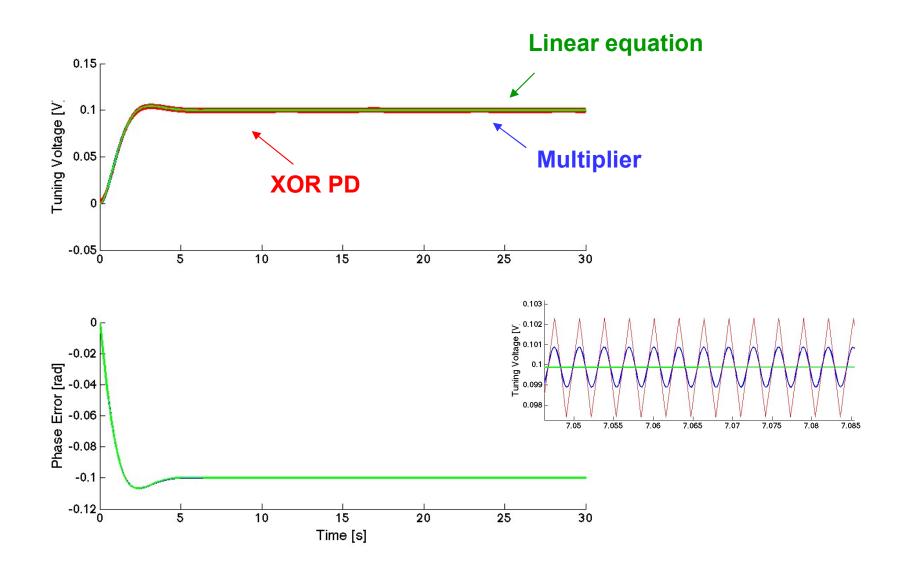
## XNOR Block (Simulink)



## VCO (Simulink)



#### Nonlinear vs Linear



#### Exercise #3

- Estimate the ripple amplitude and frequency of the tuning voltage (in critical damping and underdamped case) from simulation.
- Try to theoretically justify the previous empirical result