



Study of Frequency Divider PLL

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Outlines:

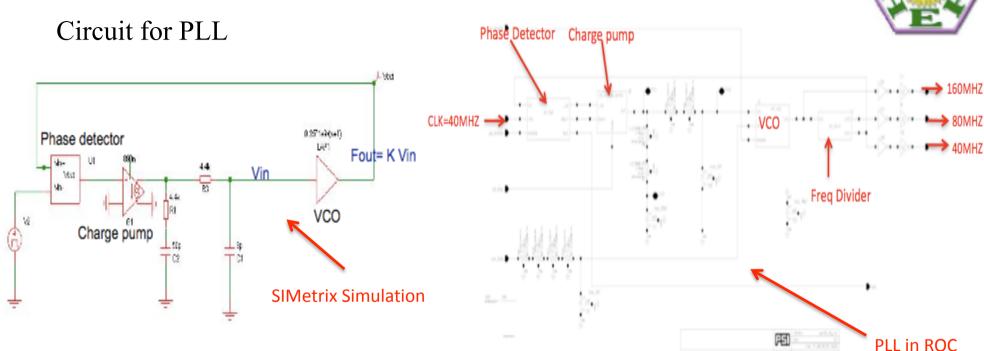
Working principle of PLL

Importance of PLL in ROC

Behavior of PLL at room and low temperature

Simulation Results of ADC

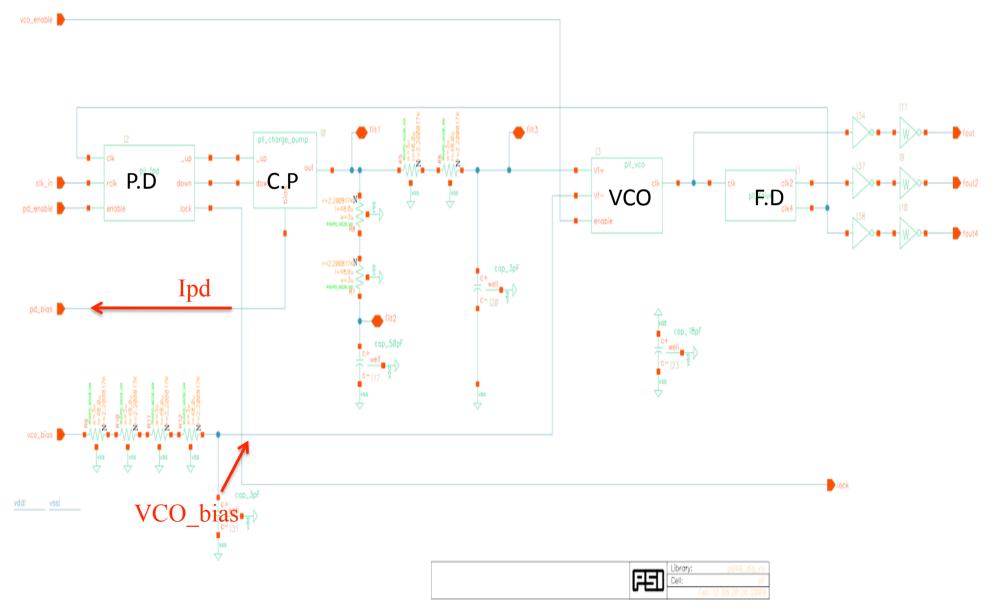
Working Principle of PLL



- Feed back Control system that controls the phase of the VCO.
- Input signal applied one input of P.D, the other input is connected to the output of a divide by N counter.
- •The Output of the P.D is phase difference between the two inputs.
- •This signal is applied to the loop filter with the help of charge pump. The filter signal controls the VCO . (if fvco >fclk, the capacitor to discharges to decrease input voltage to the VCO since fout=K Vin)

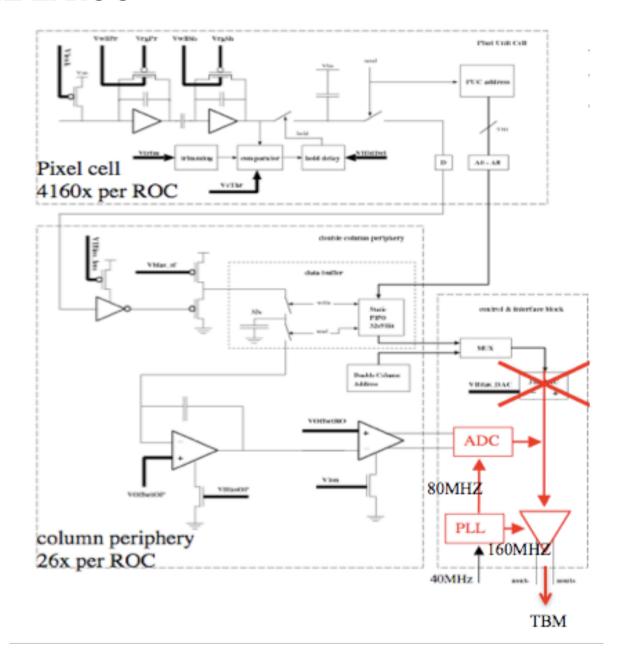
Components of PLL





Use of PLL in ROC



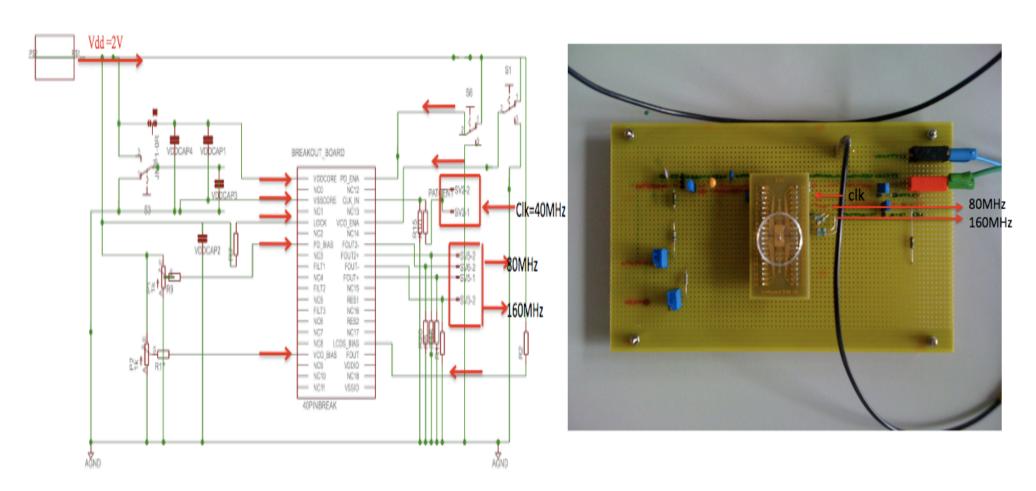


Layout of PLL

SC Eq

Circuit for Input and Outputs to be taken

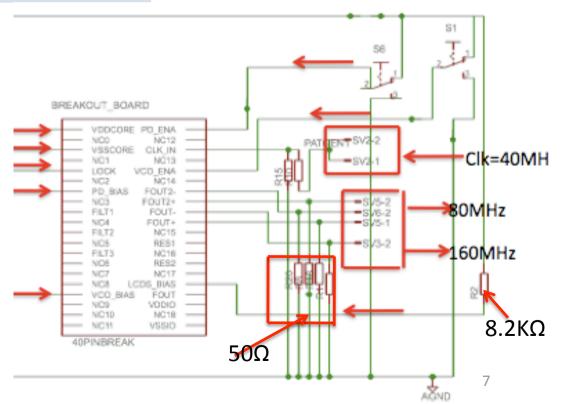
Test Setup for periphery Board





Power Consumption

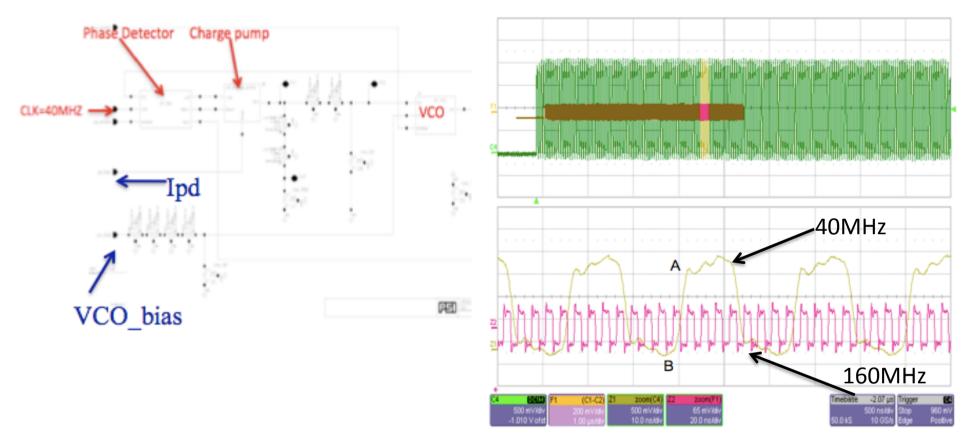
Ref Frequency(40MHZ)	I(mA)	Power Consumption (mW)
Without 50Ω resistances	0.773	1.546
Without 50Ω and $8.2K\Omega$	0.728	1.456
With all 50Ω and $8.2K\Omega$	4.783	9.566



Calculation of Locking time PLL



Locking time:

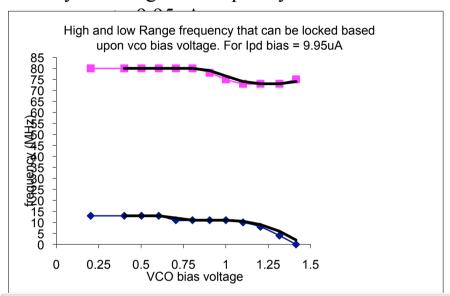


Variation parameters taken for calculating locking time are Ipd and VCO_bias

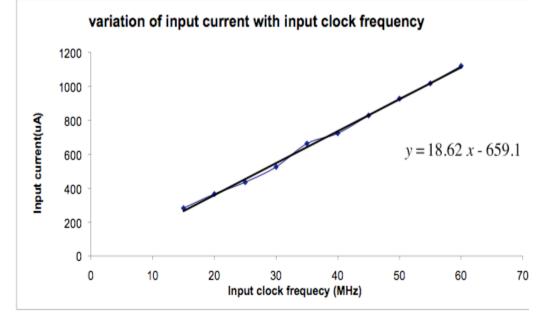


Locking time

Study of Range of Frequency that can be locked based upon VCO bias voltage for Ipd bias



From 80MHz output, PLL locks from 10MHz - 75MHz Reference Input frequency.



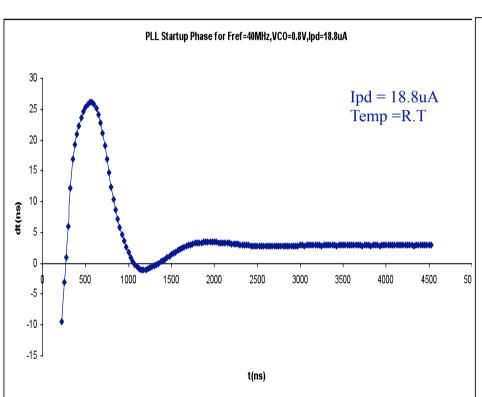
When Fref = 0, I=-659uA Observed when Fref=0, I=134uA

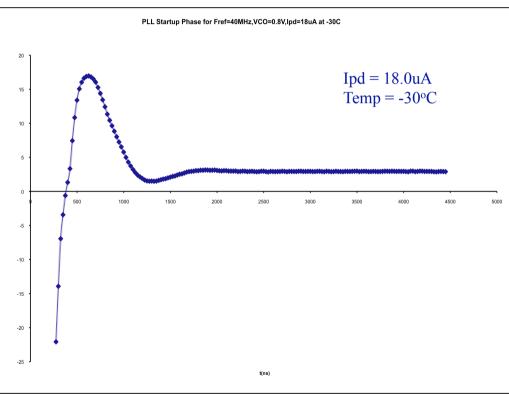


Locking time:

Standard Fref = 40MHz and VCO = 0.8V

Comparison Plots for temperature for different Ipd





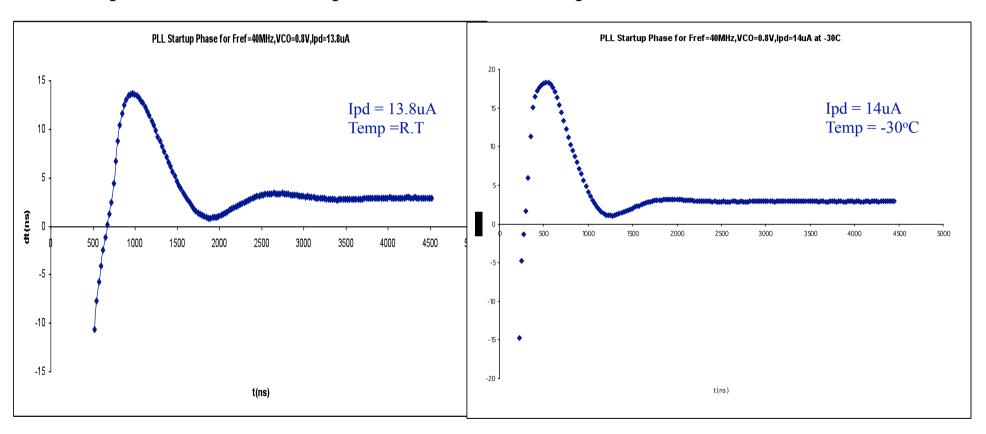
1st overshoot 23ns at 600ns 1st undershoot -3.9ns at1100ns 2nd overshoot 0.6ns at 1900ns Damping = 38 Locking time ~3.5us 1st overshoot 14ns at 625ns 1st undershoot -1.4ns at 250ns 2nd overshoot 0.1ns at 1800ns Damping =140 Locking time ~2.5us

SC EQ

Locking time:

Standard Fref = 40MHz and VCO = 0.8V

Comparison Plots for temperature for different Ipd



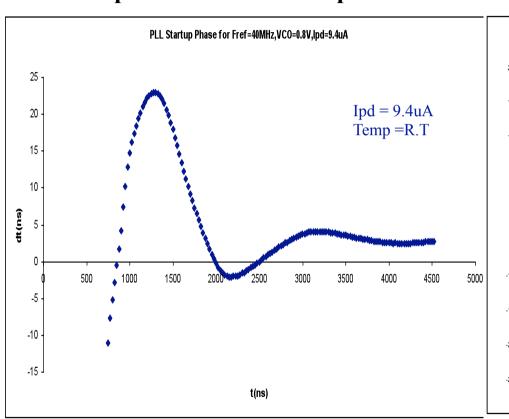
1st overshoot 10ns at 945ns 1st undershoot -2.0ns at 1845ns 2nd overshoot 0.4ns at 2600ns Damping = 25 Locking time ~3.7us 1st overshoot 15.5ns at 542ns 1st undershoot -1.8ns at1200ns 2nd overshoot 0.2ns at 1800ns Damping = 77.5 Locking time ~ 3.0us

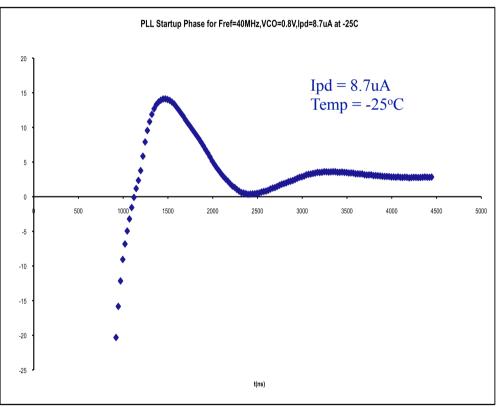
SC Eq

Locking time:

Standard Fref = 40MHz and VCO = 0.8V

Comparison Plots for temperature for different Ipd





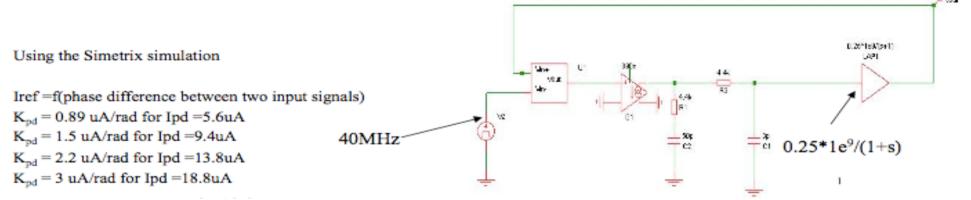
1st overshoot 20ns at 1273ns 1st undershoot -4.4ns at 2200ns 2nd overshoot 1.6ns at 3200ns 2nd undershoot 0.1ns at 4200ns Damping = 12.8 Locking time >4.5us

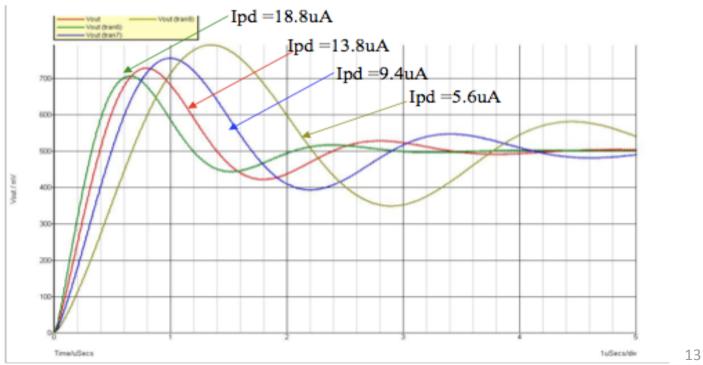
1st overshoot 11.3ns at 1445ns 1st undershoot -2.4ns at 2420ns 2nd overshoot 0.7ns at 3220ns Damping = 16 Locking time >4.5us

Results from SIMetrix Simulation



For the study of K parameter for VCO using relation Vout = K.Vin for the test





Study of ADC



In Upgrade ROC



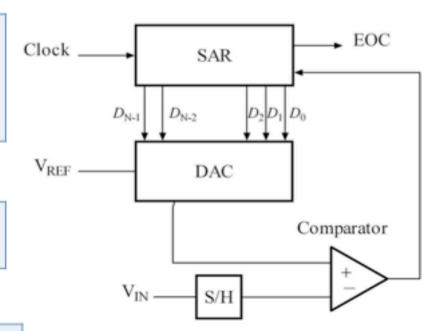
Working Principle: Successive approximation

SAR initialized so that MSB =1 \longrightarrow DAC which supplies the analog \sim of this digital code ($V_{ref}/2$).

Comparator to compare with V_{in}.

If analog voltage>V_{in}, the comparator leads SAR to reset this bit and set the next bit to a digital 1.

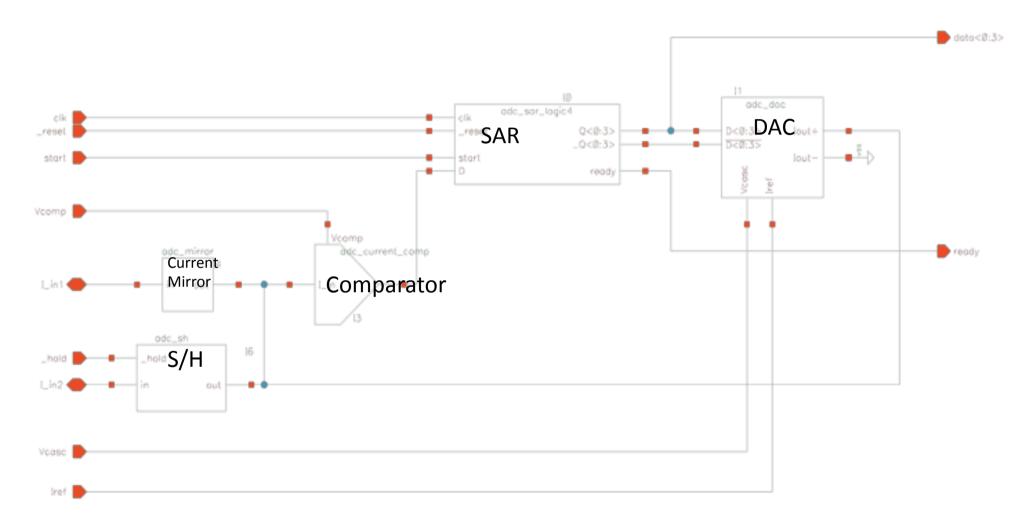
This binary search continues until every bit in SAR is tested. The resulting code is the digital approximation of V_{in} and is finally output by the DAC at EOC.



Study of ADC



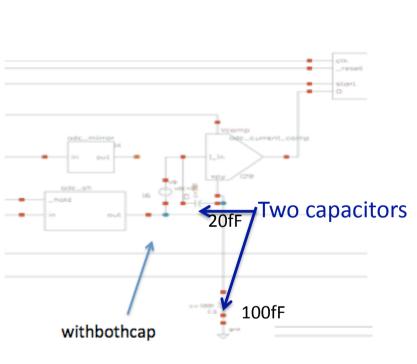
4 bit ADC

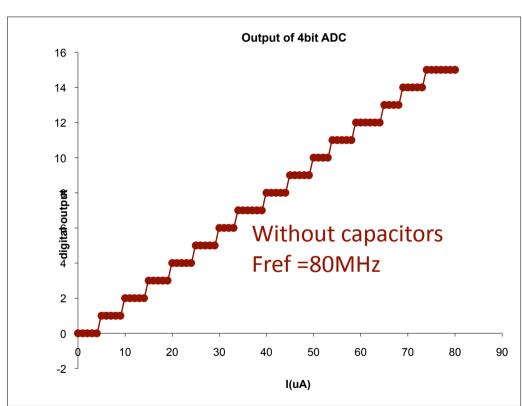


Study of ADC

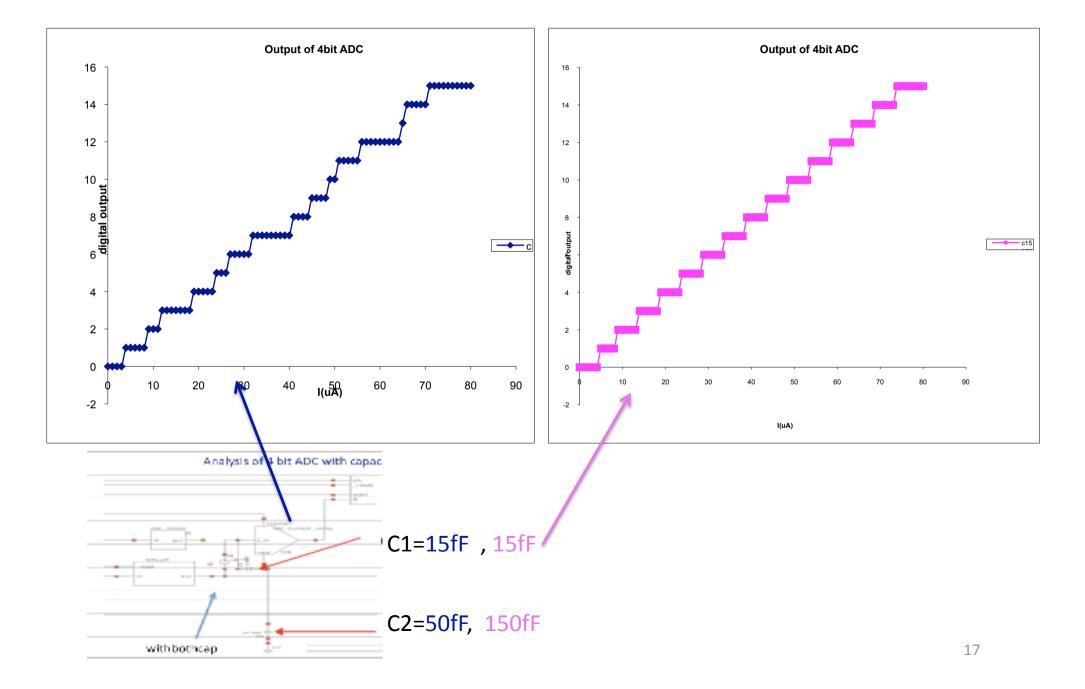


Study of unequal step with testing the 4 bit ADC with the help of Simulation





Analysis of 4bit ADC with capacitor across the comparator

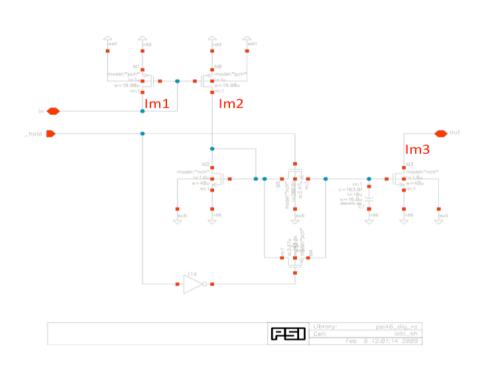


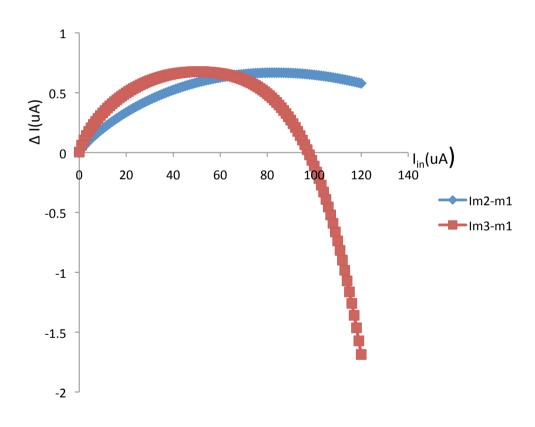
Study of Sample and Hold Circuit



Study of sample and Hold circuit

Sample and Hold circuit





Next Step



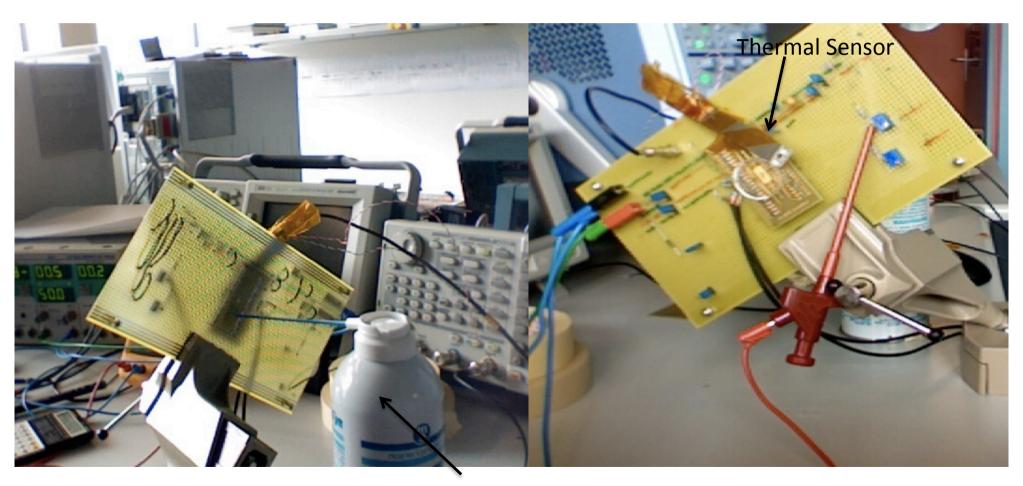
For ADC, need to take some more measurements by connecting microprobe to the spy pad to understand the unequal step.

For PLL, calculate locking time using irradiated chip.

Back up Slide



Test Set up for calculation of Locking time at low temperature.



1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane