

工學碩士 學位論文

**3 PLL**

**1/f**

**A Study on and 1/f Noise Modeling of the Frequency  
Synthesizer Using the Third-Order PLL**

指導教授 趙 炯 來

2001年 2月

韓國海洋大學校 大學院

電波工學科

金 炯 道

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委    員    : 工 學 博 士    趙 炯 來    印

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韓 國 海 洋 大 學 校    大 學 院

電 波 工 學 科

金 炯 道

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## Abstract

The phase noise of PLL frequency synthesizer brings about a distortion of the signal in communication systems.

In this thesis, the frequency synthesizer using the third-order PLL was designed in order to predict the phase noise.

With Lascari's method, a variation of phase noise was analyzed in accordance with offset frequency, and the aspect of the  $1/f$ -noise which give rise to troubles in the low frequency band specially was analyzed.

Since it is difficult to analyze mathematically  $1/f$ -noise in the third-order PLL, the concept of pseudo-damping factor was introduced to access easily the  $1/f$ -noise variance.

A numerical formula of  $1/f$ -noise variance was shown in the third-order PLL, which was compared with that of  $1/f$ -noise variance in the second-order PLL.

From the simulation result, it was known that  $1/f$ -noise variance in the third-order PLL exhibited inferior to suppression characteristics of that in the second-order PLL because of its noise bandwidth and  $1/f$  noise variance factor over the damping factor in the range of 0.707 and 1

## Nomenclature

$\varepsilon(t)$	: Amplitude fluctuations
$\Delta\Phi(t)$	: Phase noise (Phase Fluctuations)
$B_L$	: Loop noise bandwidth
$\sigma_\phi^2$	: Phase Noise variance
$\hat{\theta}_p$	: Random angular perturbation
TI	: Time interval
$\Delta f$	: Oscillator frequency settability
$\dot{\Delta}f$	: Drift rate
$\Psi(t)$	: Oscillator random phase noise process
TIS	: Time interval stability
$S_n(\omega)$	: Phase noise power spectral density
$D_T^{(1)}(t; \tau)$	: First structure function
$D_T^{(2)}(t; \tau)$	: Second structure function
$\Delta^1\Psi(t; \tau)$	: The first increment phase noise process
$\Delta^2\Psi(t; \tau)$	: The second increment phase noise process
$\omega_n$	: Natural angular frequency
$\delta$	: Damping factor

# 1

가

가

BER(Bit Error Rate)  
SNR (Signal to

Noise Ratio)

noise, random walk

1/ f noise, white

VCO

가 1/ f

PLL(Phase Locked Loop)

가 3

variance

1/ f

가

가

1925

Johnson

electron tubes

가

$$\frac{1}{f^\delta} \quad (\delta \approx 1)$$

PSD(Power Spectral Density)

1/ f

가

1/ f

1/f  
 1/f  
 1/f  
 [1].  
 2  
 3 2 variance  
 3 1/f variance  
 . 2  
 settling time damping factor 3  
 1/f J.B Encinas  
 pseudo-damping factor  
 3 1/f variance .  
 4  
 . 2 PLL VCO  
 VCO deterministic  
 1/f PLL  
 가 . 3 offset  
 Lascari  
 . 4 5  
 3 VCO  
 1/f PLL  
 .  
 2 3  
 가 settling  
 damping factor 3  
 1/f pseudo-damping factor  
 2 3 1/f  
 .

## 2 PLL

### 2-1 VCO

가

가 [2].

가

가

$$V(t) = V_0 \sin 2\pi f_0 t \quad (2.1)$$

$V_0$   $f_0$   
2.2

$$V(t) = |V_0 + \varepsilon(t)| \sin [2\pi f_0 t + \Delta\Phi(t)] \quad (2.2)$$

$\varepsilon(t) =$  Amplitude Fluctuations

$\Delta\Phi(t) =$  Phase Noise (Phase Fluctuations)

2.2  $\Delta\Phi(t)$  phase fluctuations 가 가

hertz phase fluctuation one-sided  
spectral density



$$S \Delta\Phi(f) = \frac{\Delta\Phi_{RMS}^2}{\Delta\Phi_{RMS} \cdot bandwidth} \quad [rad^2/Hz]$$

offset

$$L(f) = \frac{P_{ssb}}{P_s} \quad (2.3)$$

$L(f)$      $dBc/Hz$

BER(Bit Error Rate)

SNR(Signal to

Noise Ratio)

(1)            Q factor

(2)            Q factor

(3)

(4)

(5)

PLL    VCO            Q factor            Q  
factor    가

VCO

가

VCO

가

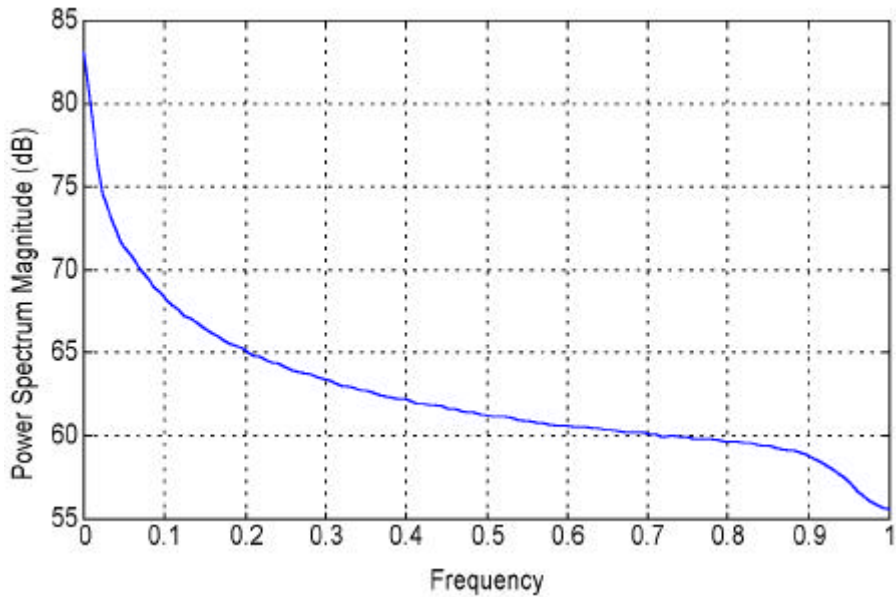
가

long term

1/f

2.1

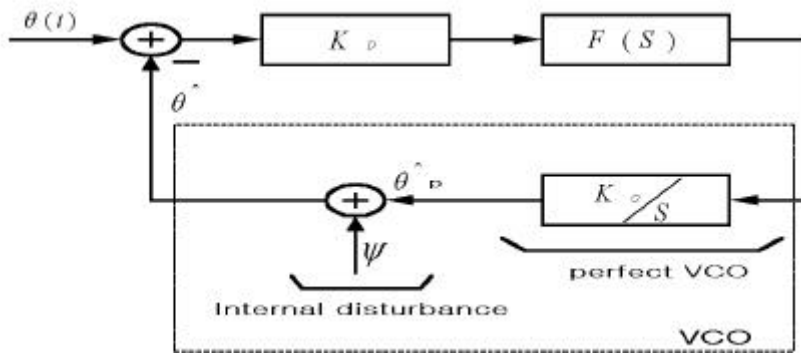
1/ f Flicker , Pink [3].



2.1 1/ f Noise PSD  
 Fig. 2.1. The Normalized PSD of 1/ f Noise.

VCO 가  
 VCO 2.4  
 $\cos [w_0 t + \hat{\theta}_p + \Phi(t)]$  (2.4)  
 $\hat{\theta}_p$  phase  $\Phi(t)$   
 random angular perturbation [4]. 2.2 VCO  
 가  
 2.3

$$\frac{S_{\Phi_{osc,n}}(f)}{f_0^2} = \frac{h_{-1}}{f^3} + \frac{h_0}{f^2} + \frac{h_1}{f} + h_2 \quad (2.5)$$



2.2 VCO가 source  $\psi(t)$  가

PLL

Fig. 2.2. linearized model of the PLL when the VCO has an internal disturbance source  $\psi(t)$ .

$K_D$ : phase detector gain     $F(s)$ : Loop filter     $K_O$ : VCO gain

PSD(Power Spectral Density)    2.5

[5].

$$2.5 \quad h_{-1}, h_0, h_1, h_2$$

$$\begin{cases} h_{-1} = a_{-1}/4Q_L^2; & h_0 = a_0/4Q_L^2; \\ h_1 = a_{-1}/f_0^2; & h_2 = a_0/f_0^2; \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

$h_{\alpha^-}$

[4].

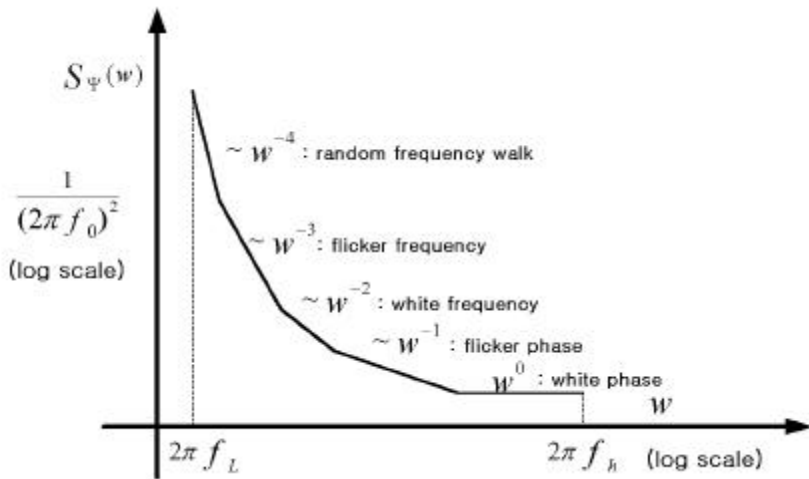
$$S_{\psi^*}(\omega) = \omega^2 S_{\psi}(\omega) \quad (2.7a)$$

$$S_{\dot{y}}(\omega) = \frac{1}{(2f_0)^2} S_{\psi^*}(\omega) = h_{-2}|\omega|^{-2} + h_{-1}|\omega|^{-1} + h_0$$

$$+ h_1 |w| + h_2 |w|^2) \quad (2.7b)$$

$$S_{\psi}(w) \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2} = \frac{1}{(2\pi f_0)^2} \frac{S_{\dot{\psi}}(w)}{w^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{w^2} (h_{-2} |w|^{-2} + h_{-1} |w|^{-1} + h_0 + h_1 |w| + h_2 |w|^2) \quad (2.7c)$$



### 2.3 Phase noise process PSD

Fig. 2.3. PSD of Phase noise process.

$$, \quad 0 < 2\pi f_L \leq |w| \leq 2\pi f_h < \infty$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_{\phi}(s) = k_D k_o \frac{F(s)}{s} \Phi(s)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \Phi(s) & \theta(s) & \widehat{\theta}(s) \\ 2.8a, 2.8b, 2.8c & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\phi(s) = \theta(s) - \hat{\theta}(s) = \theta(s) - [\hat{\theta}(s) + \psi(s)] \quad (2.8a)$$

$$\phi(s) = \theta(s) - \left[ \frac{K_D K_o F(s)}{s} \phi(s) + \psi(s) \right] \quad (2.8b)$$

$$\phi(s) = \frac{1}{1 + [K_o K_D F(s)/s]} [\theta(s) - \psi(s)] \quad (2.8c)$$

variance

2.9 .

$$\sigma_\phi^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty |1 - H(s)|^2 S_\psi(\omega) d\omega \quad (2.9)$$

## 2-2 deterministic

quartz maser, atomic frequency standard  
 deterministic component  
 phase  
 process 가 [4][6].  
 shot, 1/ f  
 random fluctuation  
 , 가 perfect oscillator  
 imperfect oscillator

perfect  $T(t) = t - t_0$  (2.10a)

imperfect  $T(t) = t - t_0 + \frac{\Delta f}{f_0} t + \frac{\dot{\Delta} f}{f_0} \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{\Psi(t) - \Psi(t_0)}{2\pi f_0}$  (2.10b)

TI(Time Interval)

$\Delta^1 T(t; \tau) = T(t + \tau) - T(t)$  (2.11a)

$\Delta_p^{-1} T(t; \tau) = (t + \tau - t_0) - (t - t_0) = \tau$  (2.11b)

$\Delta_t^{-1} T(t; \tau) = \tau + \frac{\Delta f}{f_0} \tau + \frac{\dot{\Delta} f}{2f_0} (2t\tau + \tau^2) + \frac{\Delta^1 \Psi(t; \tau)}{2\pi f_0}$  (2.11c)

imperfect  $T(t)$   
 deterministic term  $\Delta f, \dot{\Delta} f$  random term  $\Psi(t)$   
 $\Delta f$  oscillator frequency settability  $\dot{\Delta} f$  drift rate,  
 $\Psi(t)$  oscillator  
 $\Delta^1 \Psi(t; \tau)$  가  
 2.11c imperfect oscillator 2.12

$$E[\Delta^1 T(t; \tau)] = \tau + \frac{\Delta f}{f_0} \tau + \frac{\dot{\Delta f}}{2f_0} (2\tau t + \tau^2) \quad (2.12)$$

imperfect oscillator 3.3  $\tau$   
 zero crossing .  
 term TI

TI

2.13 [6].

$$D_T^{(1)}(t; \tau) = E\{[\Delta^1 T(t; \tau)]^2\}$$

$$D_T^{(1)}(t; \tau) = \frac{D_{\Psi^{(1)}}(\tau)}{(2\pi f_0)^2} + E\{[\Delta^1 T(t; \tau)]^2\} \quad (2.13)$$

TI variance 2.14  $D_{\Psi^{(1)}}(\tau)$

$$\text{Var}[\Delta^1(t; \tau)] = \frac{D_{\Psi^{(1)}}(\tau)}{(2\pi f_0)^2} \quad (2.14)$$

TIS(Time Interval Stability)

$$\Delta^1 T(t + \tau; \tau) \quad \Delta^1 T(t; \tau) \quad \text{interval } [t, t + \tau],$$

$$[t + \tau, t + 2\tau] \quad T(t) \quad 2 \quad \text{가}$$

2.15 2.16 .

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^2 T(t; \tau) &= \Delta^1 T(t + \tau; \tau) - \Delta^1 T(t; \tau) \\ &= T(t + 2\tau) - 2T(t + \tau) + T(t) \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

$$\lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta^2 T(t; \tau)}{\tau^2} \quad (2.16)$$

$$= \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{T(t + 2\tau) - 2T(t + \tau) + T(t)}{\tau^2} \right]$$

	limit가	TIS	drift
2.17	.		
	$\frac{1}{2\pi f_0} \frac{d^2 \Phi(t)}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 T(t)}{dt^2} = u(t)$		(2.17)
perfect oscillator	T(t) 2	가	2.15
2.18	.		
	$\Delta^2 T(t; \tau) = \tau - \tau = 0$		(2.18)
		perfect oscillator	drift
	.		
2.11c	2.15	2.19	.
	$\Delta^2 T(t; \tau) = \frac{\Delta f \tau^2}{f_0} + \frac{\Delta^2 \Psi(t; \tau)}{2\pi}$		(2.19)
	$\Delta^2 \Psi(t; \tau)$	process 2	가
2.20	2.21	TIS variance	2.22
	$E[\Delta^2 T(t; \tau)] = \frac{\Delta f \tau^2}{f_0}$		(2.20)
	$D_T^{(2)}(t; \tau) = \frac{D_{\Psi}^{(2)}(\tau)}{(2\pi f_0)^2} + (E[\Delta^2 T(t; \tau)])^2$		(2.21)
	$Var[\Delta^2 T(t; \tau)] = \frac{D_{\Psi}^{(2)}(\tau)}{(2\pi f_0)^2}$		(2.22)
	imperfect oscillator	TIS	variance가
t			



time process

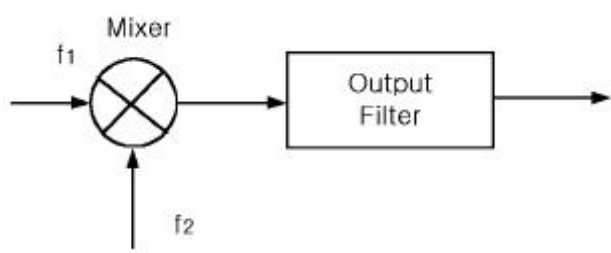
oscillator      deterministic  
random process      1/ f

2-3

가 [2].

1. Mixer Inter-modulation Products
2. Frequency Multipliers
3. Frequency Dividers
- 4.

\* Mixer Inter-modulation Products  
 Mixer 2.2



2.4 Mixer

Fig. 2.4. Mixer and output filter.

Mixer series power

$$e_{out} = K_1 e_{IN} + K_2 e^2_{IN} + \dots + K_n e^2_{IN} + \dots \quad (2.23)$$

$K_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ) Mixer

$e_{IN}$  dc

$$e_{IN} = E_0 + A \sin w_1 t + B \sin w_2 t \quad (2.24)$$

Mixer  $e_{out}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_{out} = & \text{dc Term} + a_{11} \sin w_1 t - a_{12} \cos 2w_1 t + a_{13} \sin 3w_1 t \\
 & + (w_1 \text{ harmonics}) \\
 & \pm a_{21} \sin w_2 t - a_{22} \cos 2w_2 \pm a_{23} \sin 3w_2 t \\
 & \pm a_3 [\cos (w_2 - w_1) t - \cos (w_2 + w_1) t] \\
 & + a_4 [\sin (2w_2 - w_1) t - \sin (2w_2 + w_1) t] \\
 & + a_5 [\cos (2w_2 - w_1) t - \cos (2w_2 + w_1) t] + \dots
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.25)$$

in-band inter-modulation

in-band

Mixer 가  
IF

IF

\* Frequency Multiplier  
Multiplier

$$e_o(t) = K_1 e_{IN}(t) + K_2 e_{IN}^2(t) + \dots + K_n e_{IN}^n(t) + \dots \quad (2.26)$$

$$E_1 \sin w_1 t, E_2 \sin w_2 t$$

$$\begin{aligned}
e'_0(t) = & K_1 (E_1 \sin w_1 t + E_2 \sin w_2 t) + K_2 \left[ \frac{E_1^2 + E_2^2}{2} - \frac{E_1^2}{2} \cos 2w_1 t \right. \\
& - \frac{E_2^2}{2} \cos 2w_2 t + E_1 E_2 \cos (w_1 + w_2)t + E_1 E_2 \cos (w_1 - w_2)t \left. \right] \\
& + \text{higher-order terms}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.27}$$

$$20 \log (E_1/E_2)$$

$$20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{K_2 E_1^2/2}{K_2 E_1 E_2} \right) = 20 \log_{10} \left( \frac{E_1}{2E_2} \right)$$

\* Frequency Divider

FM 가

FM

$$20 \log (1/N) \text{ dB}$$

가

division

N

\*

60Hz

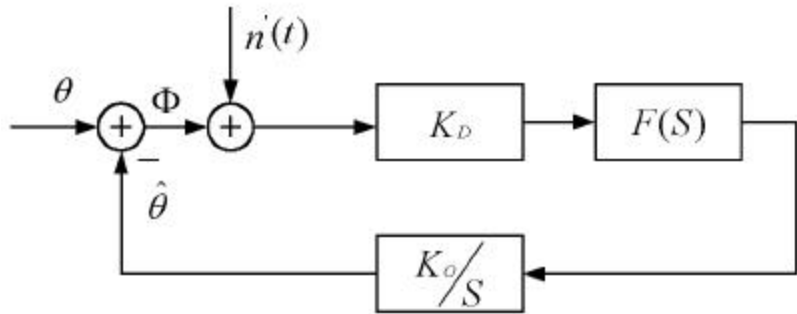
AC

ground pattern,

metal-can

2-4 가

가 ,  
가  
[4].



2.5 가 PLL

Fig. 2.5. linearized model of PLL with additive noise.

2.5 가 PLL

.  $\dot{n}(t)$  PLL  $\theta(t)$   
가 disturbance .

$\theta = 0$  가  $\theta$   $\dot{n}$  2.28

.  $S_{\hat{\theta}}(w)$  가

PSD(power spectral density)  $S_{n\cdot}(w)$

$\theta = 0$   $\sigma_{\phi}^2$  PSD가  $|H(w)|$

variance .

$$\begin{cases} S_{\hat{\theta}}(w) = |H(w)|^2 S_{\theta}(w) \\ S_{\hat{\theta}}(w) = |H(w)|^2 S_{n\cdot}(w) \end{cases} \quad (2.28)$$

$$\sigma_{\phi}^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(w)|^2 S_n(w) dw \quad (2.29)$$

$$S_n(w)$$

2.30

$$S_n(w) \simeq \frac{S_{n_0}(0)}{A^2} = \frac{N_0}{2A^2} \quad (2.30)$$

2.29      2.30      2.31b

$$S_{\phi}(w) = \frac{N_0}{2A^2} |H(w)|^2 \quad (2.31a)$$

$$\sigma_{\phi}^2 = \frac{N_0}{2A^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |H(w)|^2 dw \quad (2.31b)$$

2.31a, 2.31b

$B_L$

$B_L$

$$B_L = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\int_0^{\infty} |H(w)|^2 dw}{|H(0)|^2} \quad [\text{Hz}] \quad (2.32)$$

2.32

variance

2.33

$$\sigma_{\phi}^2 = \frac{N_0 B_L}{A^2} \quad (2.33)$$

### 3

#### 3-1

PLL

PLL

가

PLL

가

National Semicon-

ductor

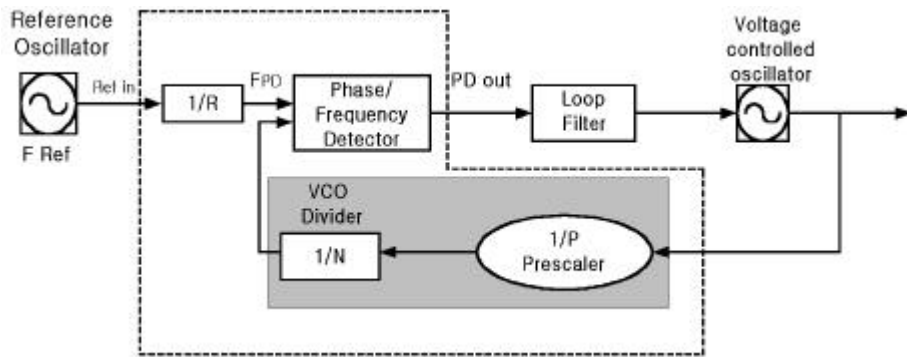
LMX2325

Minicircuit

JTOS-3000P

Specification

[7][8].



3.1

가

Fig. 3.1. Frequency synthesizer structure with prescaler.

3.1

3가

PLL

$$F_{pd} = F_{ref} / R$$

MHz

가

가  $F_{vco}$

$1/N$

$F_{vco} / N$

가

$$F_{pd} = F_{vco} / N$$

가

PLL  $F_{pd}$   $F_{vco}/N$

$F_{vco}=N * F_{pd}$  가  $F_{pd}$   $F_{vco}$  N PLL

가 가

PLL 가

N 가

PLL

4.1

PLL  $F_{vco}$   $N * F_{pd} * P$  N 1  $F_{vco}$  가

$F_{pd} * P$  N 가 PLL 가 1/P N

가 가

PLL

$F_{pd}$  1/p  $F_{pd}$  PLL

$\omega_n$  (natural angular frequency) PLL

가

3.2

PLL

PLL 가 P

P+1 가

가

PLL A,

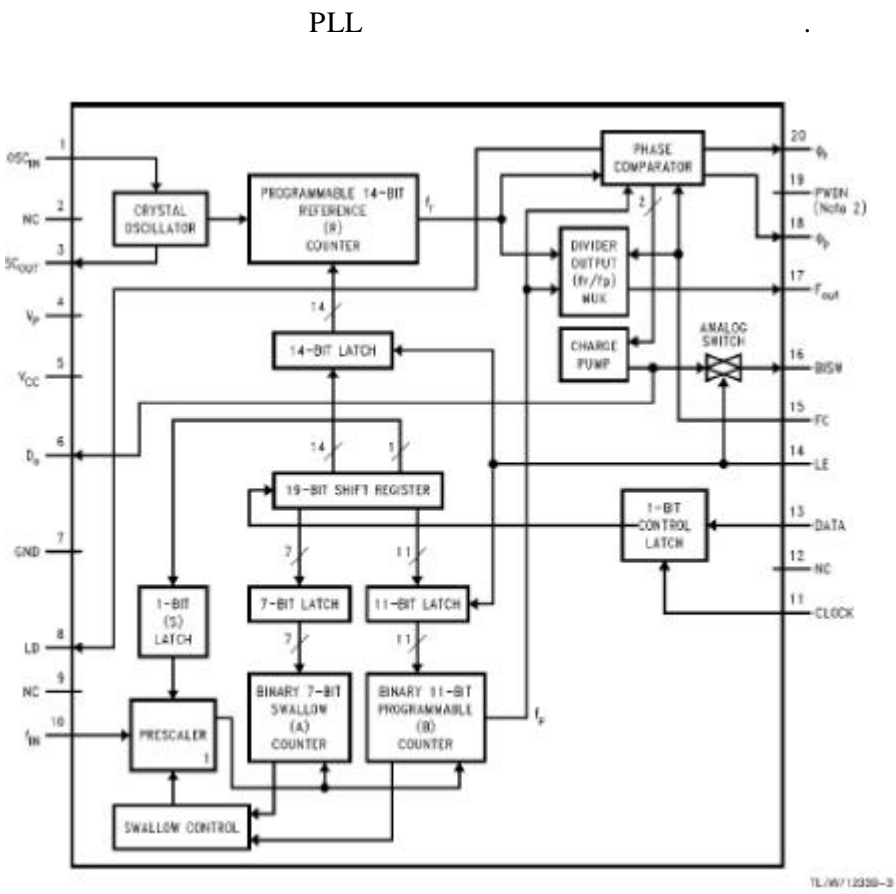
$F_{vco}$  N 3.1



$$F_{vco} = (A + P * N) * F_{pd} \quad (3.1)$$

$$N_t = A + P * N \quad (3.2)$$

PLL  
 $F_{pd}$  step 가  $F_{vco}$   
 PLL  $F_{pd}$



3.2 LMX2325 function block diagram  
 Fig. 3.2. Function block diagram of LMX2325.

LMX2325 2.5 GHz RF 가 (charge pump)PLL  
 (32/ 33, 64/ 65) 가 function  
 LMX 2325 A B A  
 A A 0  
 P A × (P + 1)  
 B (B - A) × P  
 0 (P + 1)  
 A, B

$$N = (B - A) \times P + A \times (P + 1) \quad (3.3)$$

$$= B \times P + A \quad (P > A, B \geq A)$$

(4.4)

$$f_{out} = [(P \times B) + A] \times \frac{f_{ref}}{R} \quad (3.4)$$

19.2 MHz, 50 kHz  
 R 19.2 MHz/ 50 kHz=384  
 RF : target 2.30315  
 GHz, 50 kHz, =64 VCO  
 2.30315 GHz  
 VCO =[(Prescaler \* Ncounter)+ A Counter] \* 50 kHz  
 =[(64 \* 719) + 47] \* 50 kHz= 2.30315 GHz

### 3-2 Phase Noise

3.1 3.2 Minicircuit JTOS-3000P ROS-535  
 offset Lascari  
 2.30315 GHz( 3.1) 445 MHz( 3.2)  
 target offset  
 [9][10].  
 , VCO  
 offset VCO  
 가 loop  
 offset 가 free  
 running VCO  
 offset 가  
 . 3.3 National PLL

#### 3.1 VCO(2.3~2.6 GHz) VCO Phase Noise Value

**Table 3.1 The measured phase noise value of VCO(2.3~2.6 GHz) and The predicted VCO phase noise value before and after loop**

Offset freq Phase noise (dBc/Hz)	1kHz	10kHz	100kHz	1MHz
<b>JTOS-3000P</b>	-65	-92	-112	-132
<b>Before Loop</b>	-72	-92	-112	-132
<b>After Loop</b>	-69.494	-91.953	-112	-132

**3.2 VCO (300~525 MHz) VCO**  
**Phase Noise Value**

**Table 3.2 The measured phase noise value of VCO(300~535 MHz) and The predicted VCO phase noise value before and after loop**

Offset freq Phase noise (dBc/Hz)	1kHz	10kHz	100kHz	1MHz
<b>ROS-535</b>	-75	-98	-118	-138
<b>Before Loop</b>	-78	-98	-118	-138
<b>After Loop</b>	-75.7529	-97.9631	-118	-138

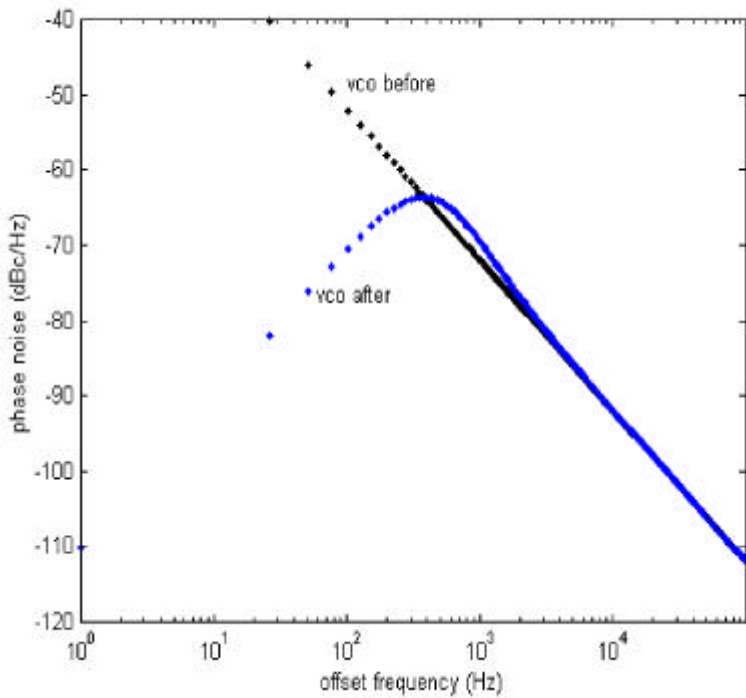
**3.3 National PLL chip Phase Detector**  
**Phase Noise floor**

**Table 3.3 Normalized phase noise floor for Phase Detectors of National PLLs**

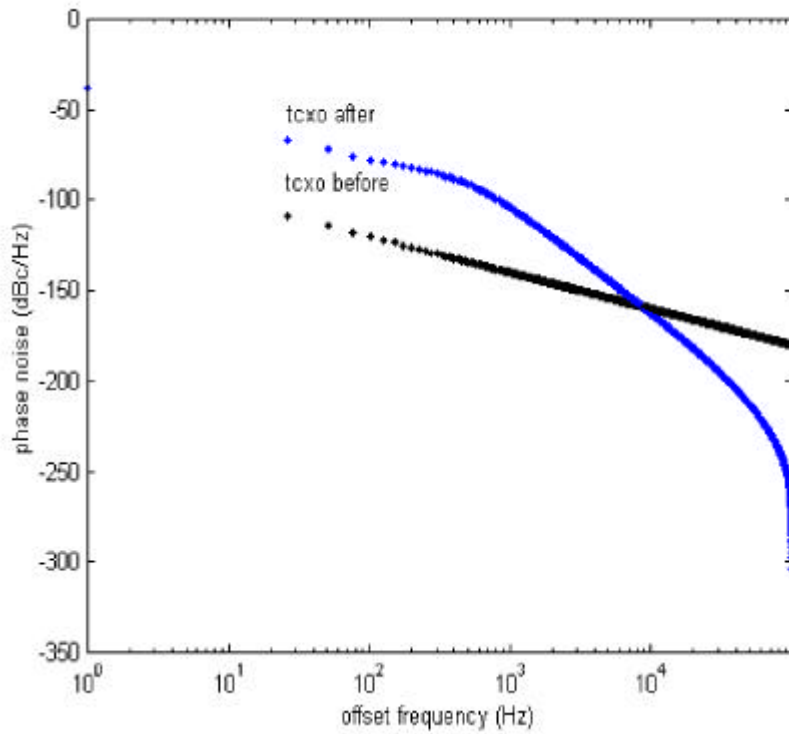
PLL	1Hz	Phase Detector noise Floor (dBc/ Hz)
LMX233x LMX233xL		-211
LMX23x6 single		-210
LMX15x1,23x5		-206
LMX2350/ 52		-201
LMX1600 family		-199

3.3 TCXO                      3.4 VCO

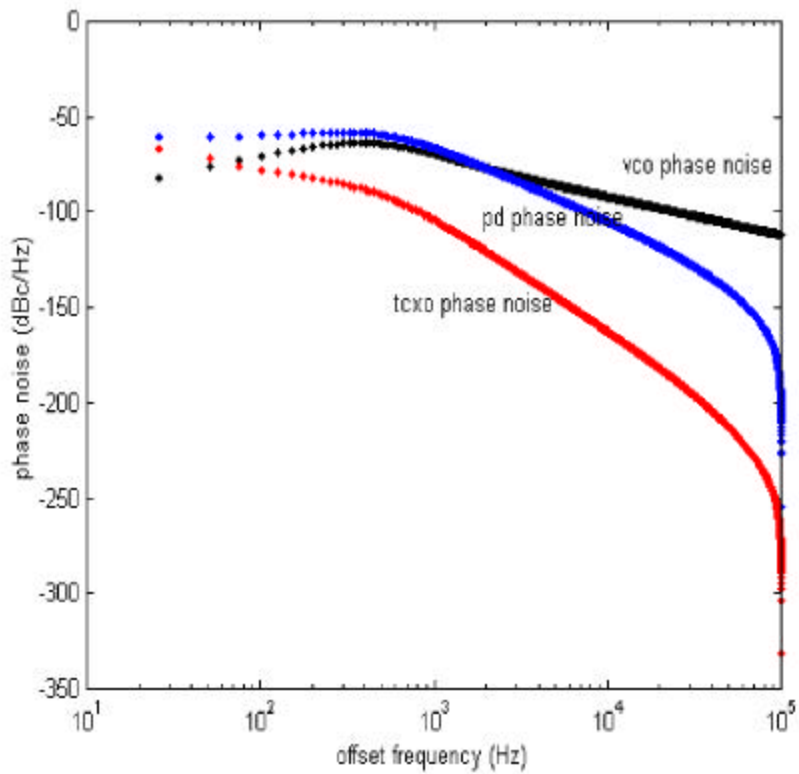
VCO offset 가 3 kHz  
 free running .. 3.5  
 2303.15 MHz  
 offset  
 VCO



**3.3 Loop VCO**  
**Fig. 3.3 VCO Phase Noise before and after loop**



**3.4 Loop TCXO**  
**Fig. 3.4. TCXO Phase Noise before and after loop.**

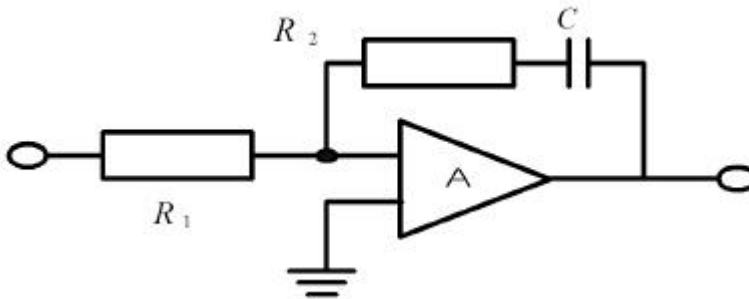


### 3.5. Offset frequency

Fig. 3.5. Phase noise according to offset frequency after Loop.

4 PLL 1/f

4-1 2 PLL 1/f



4.1 2 PLL Active Filter

Fig. 4.1. Active filter of the second-order PLL.

1  
 2  $H(s)$  4.1 [11].

$$H(s) = \frac{2\delta w_n s + w_n^2}{s^2 + 2\delta w_n s + w_n^2} \quad (4.1)$$

$B_n$  4.2 .

$$B_n = \frac{w_n}{8\delta} (1 + 4\delta^2) \quad (4.2)$$

1/f  
 1/f variance

[4][10].

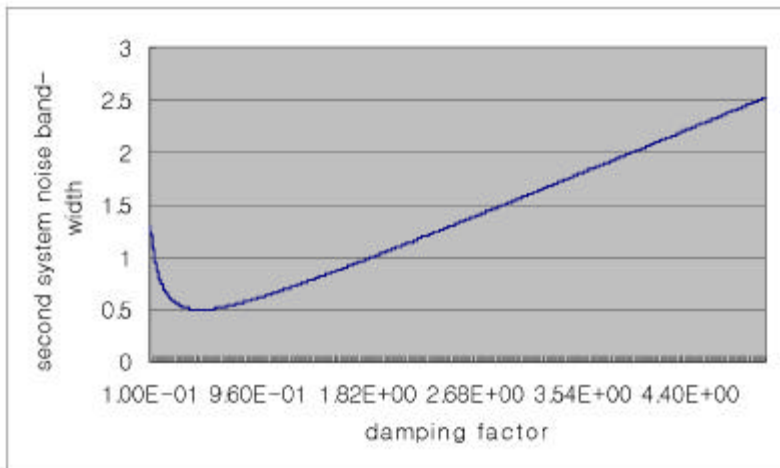


$$\sigma_{\phi}^2 = \frac{w_0^2 h_{-1}}{4\pi(2B_n)^2} r(\delta) = \frac{w_0^2 h_{-1}}{4\pi w_n^2} f(\delta) \quad (4.3)$$

$$r(\delta) = (\delta + 1/4\delta)^2 f(\delta) \quad (4.4)$$

$$f(\delta) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4\delta\sqrt{\delta^2 - 1}} \ln \frac{2\delta^2 - 1 + 2\delta\sqrt{\delta^2 - 1}}{2\delta^2 - 1 - 2\delta\sqrt{\delta^2 - 1}} & (\delta > 1) \\ \frac{1}{2\delta\sqrt{1 - \delta^2}} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \frac{2\delta^2 - 1}{2\delta\sqrt{1 - \delta^2}} \right] & (\delta < 1) \\ 1 & (\delta = 1) \end{cases} \quad (4.5)$$

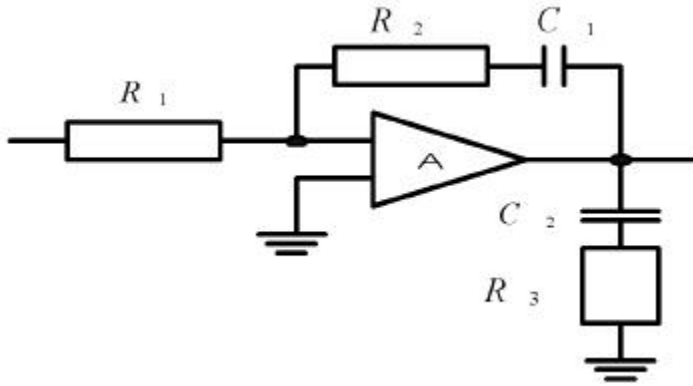
2 4.2 .  
 damping factor가 0.5  
 가  
 damping factor 0.707 1  
 4.3 1/f variance



#### 4.2 2 PLL

**Fig. 4.2. The Noise bandwidth of the second-order PLL.**

4-2 3 PLL 1/f



4.3.3 PLL Active Filter

Fig. 4.3. Active filter of the third-order PLL.

가 가  $w_n$   $\delta$   
 . 3 PLL 1/f variance  $w_n$   $\delta$   
 pseudo-damping factor pseudo-natural  
 [12]  
 2 .

$$H(s) = \frac{(K_v \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1 \tau_3})(s + 1/\tau_2)}{s^3 + (1/\tau_3)s^2 + (K_v \tau_2 / \tau_1 \tau_3)s + K_v / \tau_1 \tau_3} \quad (4.6)$$

$$s^3 + \frac{1}{\tau_3} s^2 + \frac{K_v \tau_2}{\tau_1 \tau_3} s + \frac{K_v}{\tau_1 \tau_3} = 0 \quad (4.7)$$

pole

$$\begin{aligned}
s_1 &= c & c < 0 \\
s_2 &= a + jb & a < 0 \\
s_3 &= a - jb & b > 0
\end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

pseudo-damping factor      pseudo-natural angular frequency

$$\delta = \cos \phi = \cos \left( \arctan \frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{a}{(a^2 + b^2)^{1/2}} \tag{4.9a}$$

$$a = -\omega_n \delta \tag{4.9b}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = a^2 + b^2 \tag{4.9c}$$

4.10a

$$(s - c) [s - (a + jb)] [s - (a - jb)] = 0 \tag{4.10a}$$

$$s^3 - (2a + c)s^2 + (a^2 + b^2 + 2ac)s - c(a^2 + b^2) = 0 \tag{4.10b}$$

$$s^3 + (2\delta\omega_n - c)s^2 + (\omega_n^2 - 2\delta\omega_n c)s - c\omega_n^2 = 0 \tag{4.10c}$$

4.11

$$\begin{aligned}
2\delta\omega_n - c &= \frac{1}{\tau_3} \\
\omega_n^2 - 2\delta\omega_n c &= K_v \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1 \tau_3} = -c\omega_n^2 \tau_2 \\
-c\omega_n^2 &= \frac{K_v}{\tau_1 \tau_3}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.11}$$

4.10c      damping factor      natural angular

frequency

1

가

$$\Phi_M = \arctan \omega \tau_2 - \arctan \omega \tau_3 = 0 \quad (4.12a)$$

$$\frac{d\Phi_M}{d\omega} = \frac{\tau_2}{1 + \omega_M^2 \tau_2^2} - \frac{\tau_3}{1 + \omega_M^2 \tau_3^2} = 0 \quad (4.12b)$$

4.12b

4.13a

$$\tau_2 + \omega_M^2 \tau_3^2 \tau_2 - \tau_3 - \omega_M^2 \tau_2^2 \tau_3 = 0 \quad (4.13a)$$

$$\omega_M^2 = \frac{1}{\tau_2 \tau_3} \quad (4.13b)$$

$$4.12a \quad \tan \Phi_M$$

$$\tan \Phi_M = \frac{\omega \tau_2 - \omega \tau_3}{1 + \omega^2 \tau_2 \tau_3} \quad (4.14a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \tan \Phi_M &= \frac{\tau_2 - \tau_3}{(\tau_2 \tau_3)^{1/2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_M \tau_3} - \omega_M \tau_3 \end{aligned} \quad (4.14b)$$

4.13b

$\tau_3$

$$\omega_M^2 \tau_3^2 + 2 \omega_M \tan(\Phi_M \tau_3) - 1 = 0 \quad (4.14c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_3 &= - \frac{\tan \Phi_M}{\omega_M} + \frac{1}{\omega_M^2} ( \omega_M^2 \tan^2 \Phi_M + \omega_M^2 )^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\omega_M} ( - \tan \Phi_M + \frac{1}{\cos \Phi_M} ) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\omega_M} \frac{1 - \sin \Phi_M}{\cos \Phi_M} \quad (4.14d)$$

$\Phi_M$      $\pi/2$      $\tau_3$     0    3  
           90° 가                    .     $\tau_3$ 가 0  
 2                                    .    4.11    4.15  
 4.16            가                    .

$$\frac{1}{\omega_M} = \left[ \frac{\omega_n - 2\delta c}{-c w_n (2\delta\omega_n - c)} \right]^{1/2} \quad (4.15)$$

$$\frac{1}{(2\delta\omega_n - c)} = \left[ \frac{\omega_n - 2\delta c}{-c w_n (2\delta\omega_n - c)} \right]^{1/2} \frac{1 - \sin \Phi_M}{\cos \Phi_M} \quad (4.16)$$

c                                    4.17a                    .

$$c^2 - c \frac{w_n}{2\delta} \left[ 1 + 4\delta^2 - \left( \frac{\cos \Phi_M}{1 - \sin \Phi_M} \right)^2 \right] + \omega_n^2 = 0 \quad (4.17a)$$

$$c = \frac{w_n}{4\delta} \left[ 1 + 4\delta^2 - \left( \frac{\cos \Phi_M}{1 - \sin \Phi_M} \right)^2 \right. \\ \left. \pm \left( \left( 1 + 4\delta^2 - \left( \frac{\cos \Phi_M}{1 - \sin \Phi_M} \right)^2 \right)^2 - 16\delta^2 \right)^{1/2} \right] \quad (4.17b)$$

                                  가                                     $K_v$ 가                                    가  
 4.17                                    가                                    4.18a,    4.18b

$$\left( \frac{\cos \Phi_M}{1 - \sin \Phi_M} \right)^2 = 4\delta^2 \pm 4\delta + 1 = (1 \pm 2\delta)^2 \quad (4.18a)$$

$$\frac{\cos \Phi_M}{1 - \sin \Phi_M} = 1 + 2\delta \quad (4.18b)$$

$$4.18b \quad \tan \Phi_M \quad 4.19 \quad .$$

$$\tan \Phi_M = \frac{2\delta(\delta+1)}{1+2\delta} \quad (4.19)$$

$$4.20a \quad .$$

$$|T(j\omega_M)| = 1 \quad (4.20a)$$

$$|T(j\omega_M)| = \frac{K_v}{\tau_1 \omega^2} \left( \frac{1 + \tau_2^2 \omega^2}{1 + \tau_3^2 \omega^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (4.20b)$$

$$\frac{K_v}{\tau_1 \omega^2} \left( \frac{1 + \tau_2^2 \omega^2}{1 + \tau_3^2 \omega^2} \right)^{1/2} = 1 \quad (4.20c)$$

$$K_v = \frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2} \left( \frac{1}{\tau_2 \tau_3} \right)^{1/2} \quad (4.21)$$

$$4.22a, \quad 4.22b,$$

$$4.22c \quad .$$

$$\tau_3 = \frac{1}{2\delta\omega_n - c} \quad (4.22a)$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{\omega_n - 2\delta c}{-c\omega_n} \quad (4.22b)$$

$$\tau_1 = -\frac{K_v}{c\omega_n^2} (2\delta\omega_n - c) \quad (4.22c)$$

$$\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_3} = \frac{\omega_n}{K_v} \frac{(\omega_n - 2\delta c)}{(2\delta\omega_n - c)} \quad (4.22d)$$

$$\omega_M = \omega_n \frac{\omega_n - 2\delta c}{2\delta\omega_n - c} \quad (4.23)$$

$$\omega_M = \omega_n \quad 4.13b \quad 4.24 \quad .$$

$$- c = \omega_n = \omega_M \quad (4.24)$$

$$\tau_3 = \frac{1}{\omega_n (1 + 2\delta)} \quad (4.25a)$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{1 + 2\delta}{\omega_n} \quad (4.26b)$$

$$\tau_1 = - \frac{K_v}{\omega_n^2} (2\delta + 1) \quad (4.26c)$$

$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = \frac{\omega_n}{K_v} \quad (4.26d)$$

$$\frac{\tau_3}{\tau_2} = \frac{1}{(1 + 2\delta)^2} \quad (4.26e)$$

4.27

$$s^3 + w_n (1 + 2\delta)s^2 + w_n^2 (1 + 2\delta)s + w_n^3 = 0 \quad (4.27)$$

$$\text{가 } s^3 + 20s^2 + 166s + 572 = 0$$

pseudo-damping factor

$$c = \omega_n = 8.3$$

$$a = \delta \omega_n = 5.85$$

$$b = (1 - \delta^2)^{1/2} \omega_n = 5.89$$

$$\delta = \cos \left( \arctan \frac{b}{a} \right) = 0.7$$

$$\omega_n = (a^2 + b^2)^{1/2} = 8.3$$

$$\Phi_M = \arctan 8.3 * 0.29 - \arctan 8.3 * 0.05 = 44.9^\circ$$

damping factor

$$3 \quad 1/f$$

4.28a

variance

$$\sigma_{\phi}^2 = \frac{h_{-1} w_0^2}{4\pi w_n^2} f(\delta) \quad (4.28a)$$

$f(\delta) =$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{2(1-\delta^2)^{1/2}} \left( \frac{1}{\delta} + 2 + 2\delta \right) \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{2\delta^2 - 1}{2\delta(1-\delta^2)^{1/2}} \right) \right], \delta < 1 \\ 5, \delta = 1 \\ \left| \frac{1}{4\delta(\delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \left[ \left( \frac{\delta(2\delta^2 - 1)}{(\delta - 1)} \right) \cdot \ln \left| \frac{(2\delta^2 - 1) + 2\delta(\delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}}{(2\delta^2 - 1) - 2\delta(\delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \right| \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. + \left( (1 + 2\delta)^2 + \frac{\delta}{\delta - 1} \right) \cdot \ln \left| \frac{(2\delta^2 - 1) - 2\delta(\delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}}{(2\delta^2 - 1) + 2\delta(\delta^2 - 1)^{1/2}} \right| \right] \right|, \delta > 1 \end{array} \right. \quad (4.28b)$$

3

4.29

[12].

$$B_n = \frac{w_n}{2\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{1 + (1 + 2\delta)^2 x^2}{(1 + x^2)[(1 - x^2)^2 + 4\delta^2 x^2]} dx \quad (4.29)$$

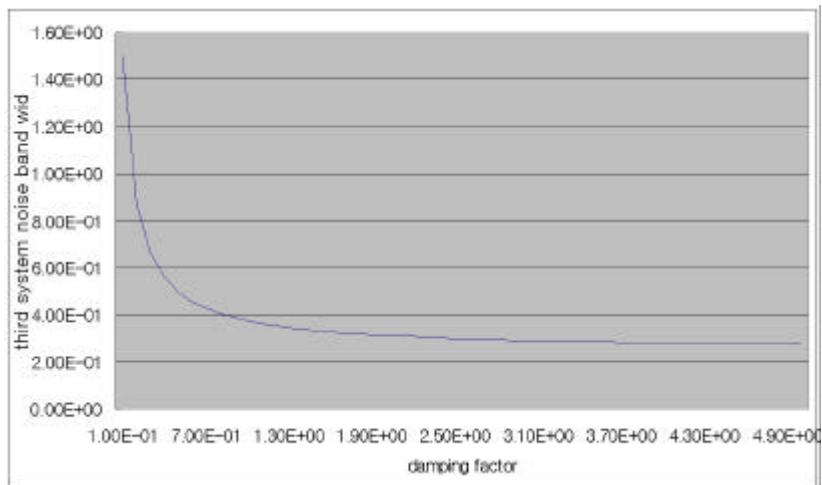
3

4.4

4.4

damping factor 0.707





### 4.4 3 PLL

Fig. 4.4. The Noise bandwidth of the third-order PLL.

**4-3 2 3 PLL 1/f variance**

4.5 4.3 J.B.Encinas pseudo-damping factor 4.28a 1/ f variance [12]. 2 3 가 가 1/ f variance factor 1/ f variance factor 2 variance 가 imperfect oscillator 2.33 4.3 4.30

$$\sigma_{\phi}^2(\omega_n, \delta) = \frac{N_0}{2A} \left( \frac{1 + 4\delta^2}{4\delta} \right) + \frac{\omega_0^2 h}{4\pi(2B_n)^2} r(\delta) \quad (4.30)$$

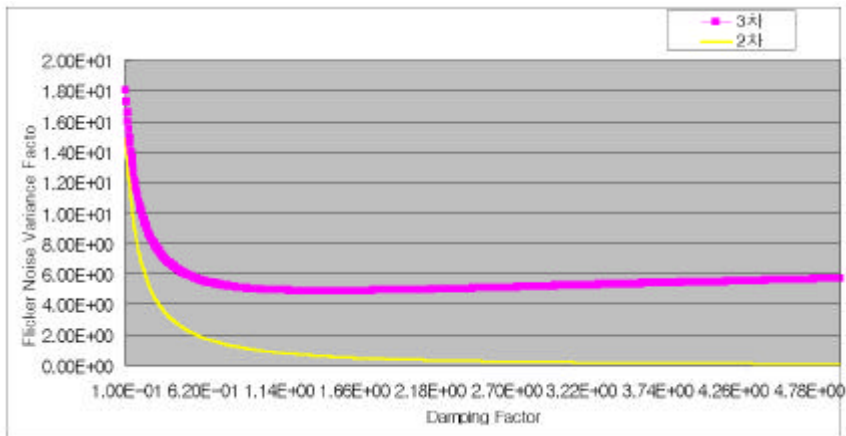
variance 가 imperfect oscillator variance 1/ f variance factor . 2 가 가 3 PLL 4.4 2 가 1/ f variance factor 가 가 imperfect oscillator variance 2 가 4.31 2 3 variance factor .

$$T \simeq (-0.008791) s^3 + (0.196334) s^2 + (-0.213857) s + (5.27416) \quad (4.31)$$

T: 3 1/ f noise variance factor

S: 2 1/f noise variance factor

4.31 981  
 damping factor 0.001 5  $2.3 \times 10^{-3} \%$   
 가 . 4.31 2 1/f  
 variance factor  
 (Active Type) damping factor 가 3 PLL  
 1/f variance factor .



4.5 2 3 1/f  
 Variance Factor

Fig 4.5. 1/f noise variance factor in the second-order PLL and in the third-order PLL.

# 5

1/ f 1/ f

long term

가 .

3

. 2303.15 MHz

VCO Lascari

TCXO 10 kHz offset -160dBc

/ Hz, -162.6705dBc/ Hz, 100 kHz offset -180dBc

/ Hz, -560dBc/ Hz VCO offset

. VCO

. VCO

3 1/ f

2 3

1/ f variance damping factor natural

. pseudo-

damping factor pseudo-natural angular frequency

1/ f variance 가

damping factor natural angular

frequency 가

2 1 LPF가 가 3 PLL

1/ f variance

4.5 damping factor 가

variance가

variance가 2 variance . 3

3 variance factor 2

2 3  
 damping factor 1  
 2 3 5 variance factor가  
 가 variance가  
 PLL 1/ f  
 fractional-PLL

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가

가

, DSP