

Etude de la PLL CD4046B

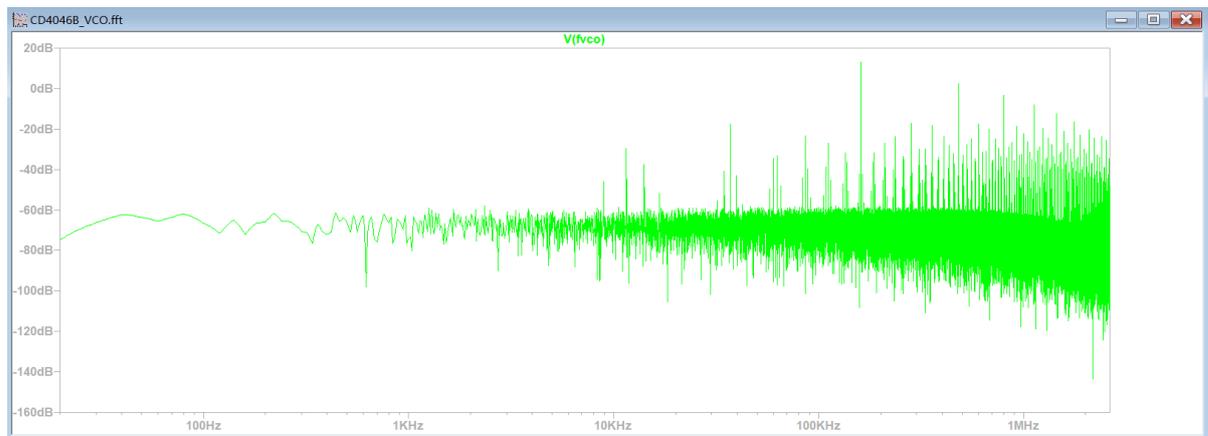
Nom: Sacha

Numéro: SY1924144

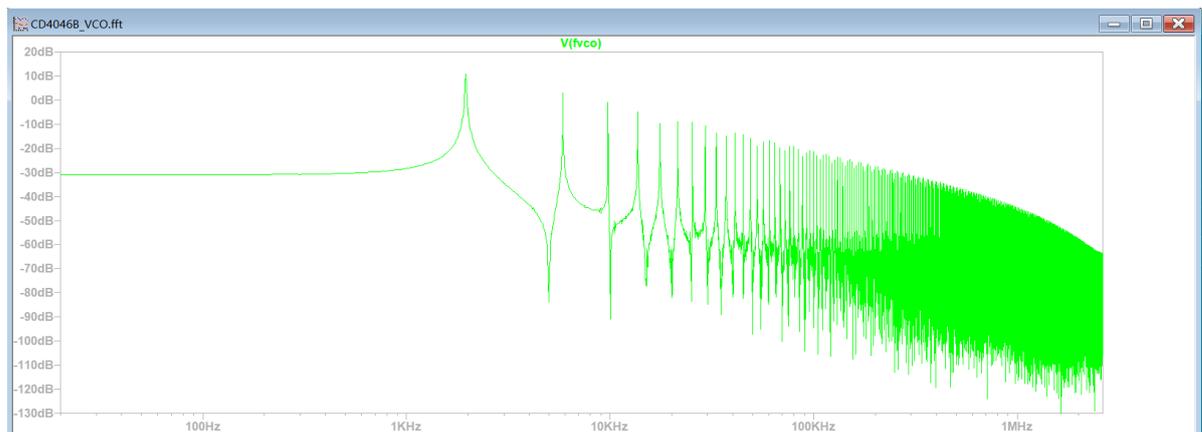
1. Caractérisation du VCO

1. En fonction de la notice technique : figure 7, on peut trouver que $f_0 = 80kHz$, donc $f_{max} = 160kHz$. la plage de fonctionnement du VCO est $[80kHz, 160kHz]$.

2. $f_{max} = 160kHz$, $f_{min} = 1Hz$. En changeant la tension d'entrée, je peux observer le changement de fréquence. Ensuite je vous donne un exemple de $V=10V$ et $V=1V$

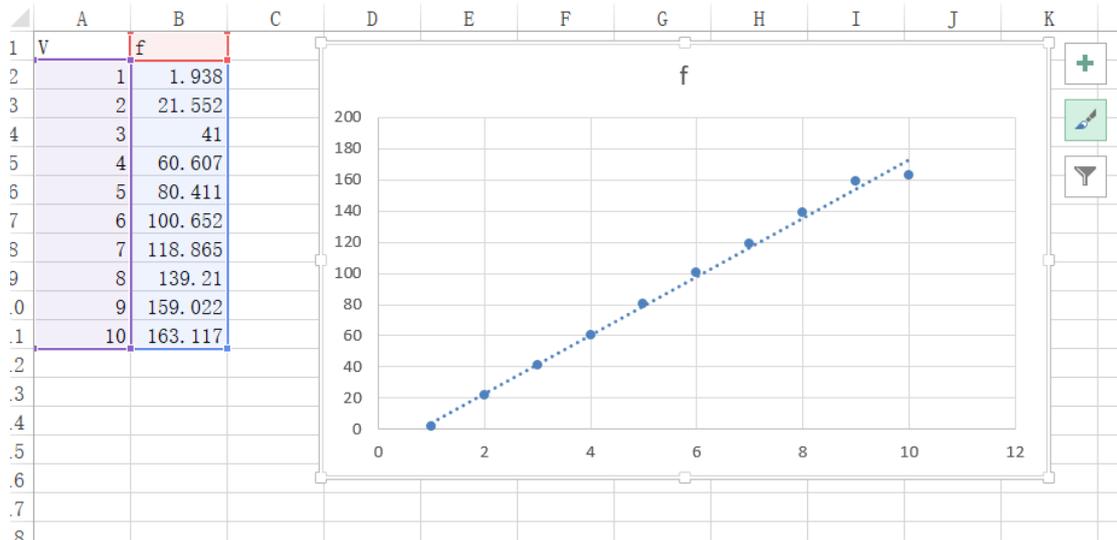


$V=10V$, FFT de $fvco$



V=1V, FFT de fvco

En collectant tous les datas, je peux construire un tableau de fréquence en fonction de tension :

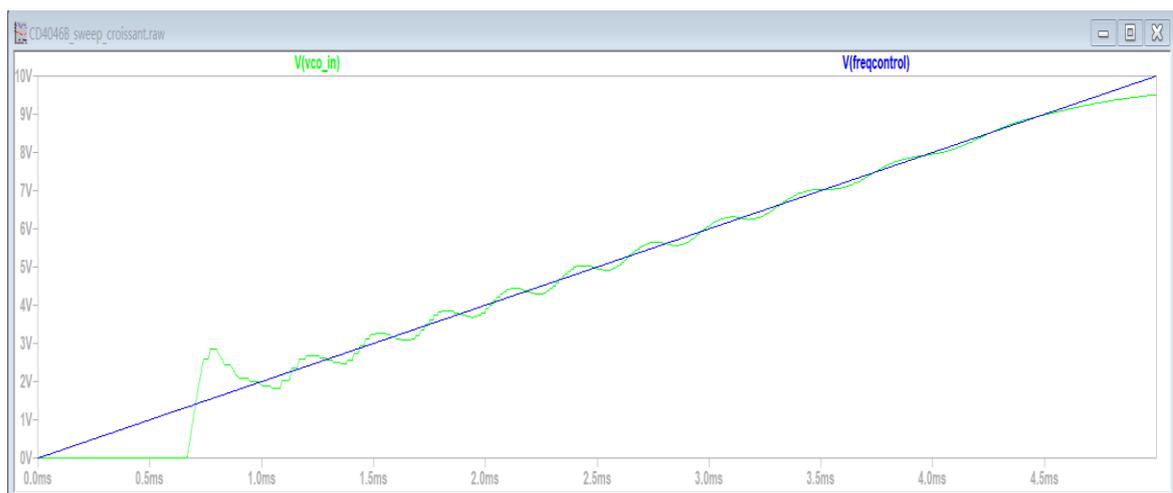


On peut voir qu'il change linéairement.

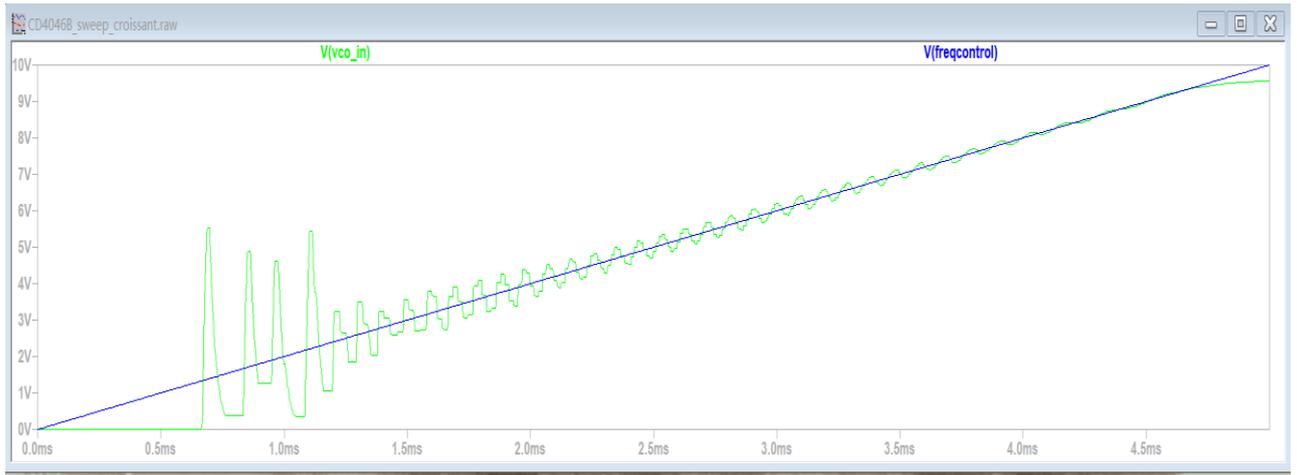
2 Mesure des plages de capture et de verrouillage

1)pc2

C=100nF

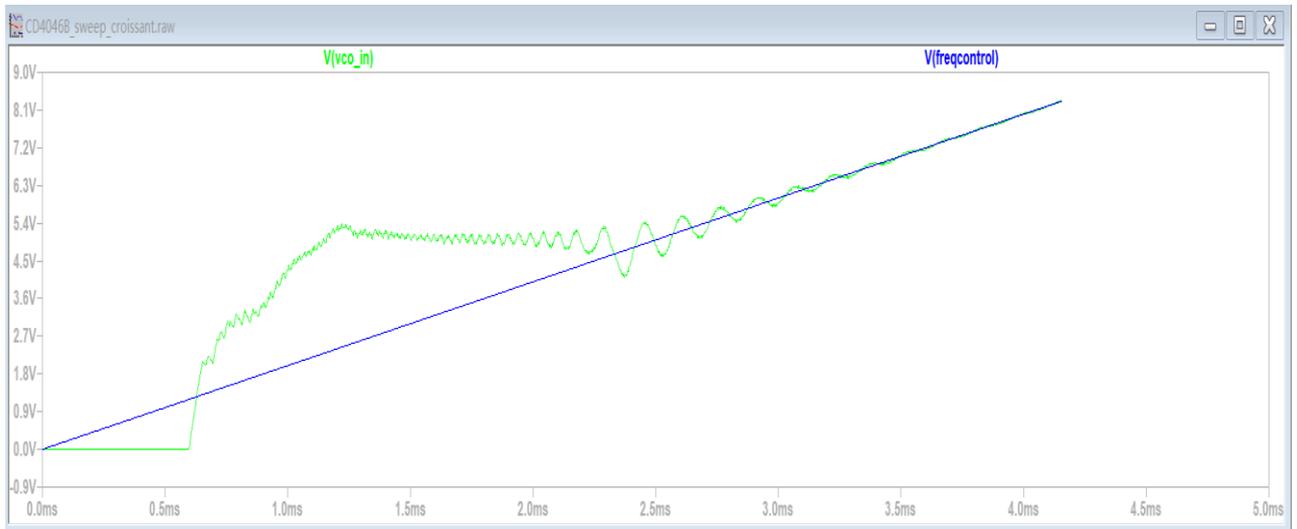


C=10nF

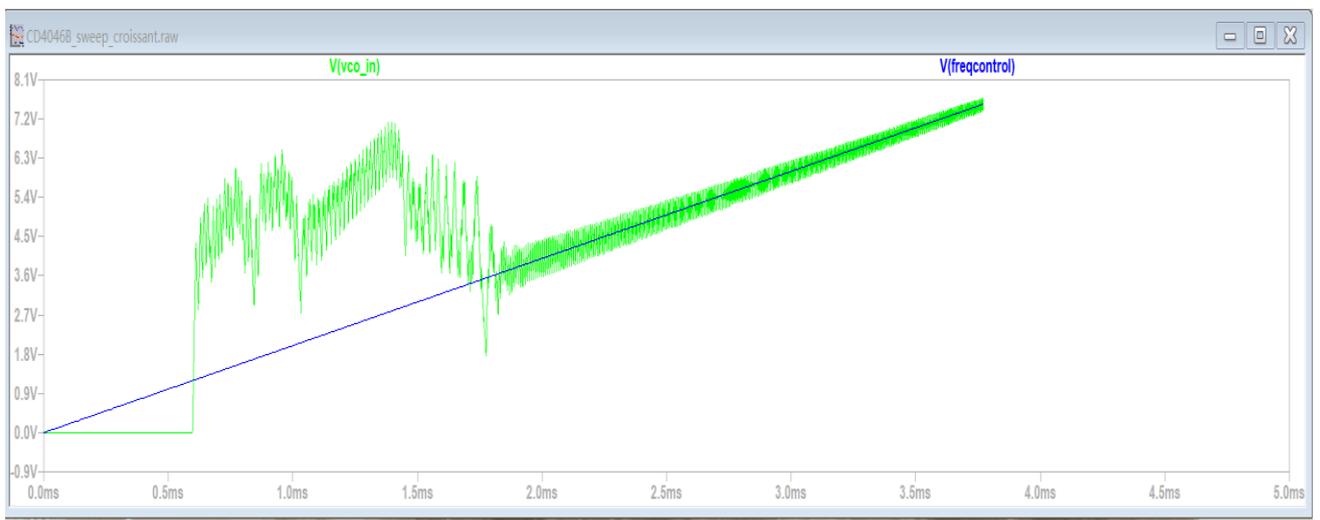


2) pc1

C=100nF



C=10nF



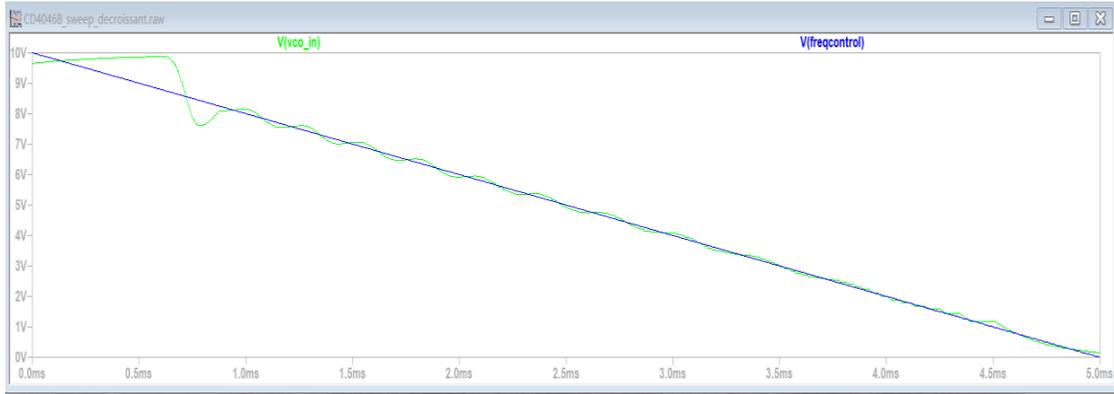
Les données dans le texte est comme ci-dessous :

time	V(freqcontrol)	V(vco_in)
0.0000000000000000e+000		1.022339e-008 2.057910e-006
3.051757793953031e-013		1.083374e-008 2.186631e-006
3.461313109639093e-013		1.091565e-008 2.204035e-006
4.280423741011225e-013		1.107947e-008 2.239131e-006
5.918645003755481e-013		1.140712e-008 2.309600e-006
9.195087529244002e-013		1.206241e-008 2.451186e-006
1.574797258022104e-012		1.337298e-008 2.735370e-006
2.724759223897450e-012		1.567291e-008 3.234924e-006
4.137219929934598e-012		1.849783e-008 3.848757e-006
6.641101205481487e-012		2.350559e-008 4.936930e-006
9.322644076431070e-012		2.886868e-008 6.102310e-006
1.305894883953869e-011		3.634129e-008 7.726084e-006
1.740820269658731e-011		4.503979e-008 9.616239e-006
2.459005012103647e-011		5.940349e-008 1.273742e-005
3.523005596681717e-011		8.068350e-008 1.736149e-005
5.389235748276427e-011		1.180081e-007 2.547199e-005
7.842771433226354e-011		1.670788e-007 3.613486e-005
1.246480099745535e-010		2.595194e-007 5.622181e-005
1.686879116492434e-010		3.475992e-007 7.536114e-005
2.400350640661027e-010		4.902935e-007 1.063679e-004
3.244333631612985e-010		6.590901e-007 1.430463e-004
4.932299613516900e-010		9.966833e-007 2.164029e-004
6.489310001473855e-010		1.308085e-006 2.840679e-004
7.525796875002298e-010		1.515383e-006 3.291116e-004
8.968643389403622e-010		1.803952e-006 3.918145e-004
1.060098213116585e-009		2.130420e-006 4.627518e-004
1.259765983657644e-009		2.529755e-006 5.495217e-004
1.472682380108527e-009		2.955588e-006 6.420483e-004
1.692914669976618e-009		3.396053e-006 7.377532e-004
1.871948139597271e-009		3.754120e-006 8.155541e-004
1.987510064190481e-009		3.985243e-006 8.657724e-004

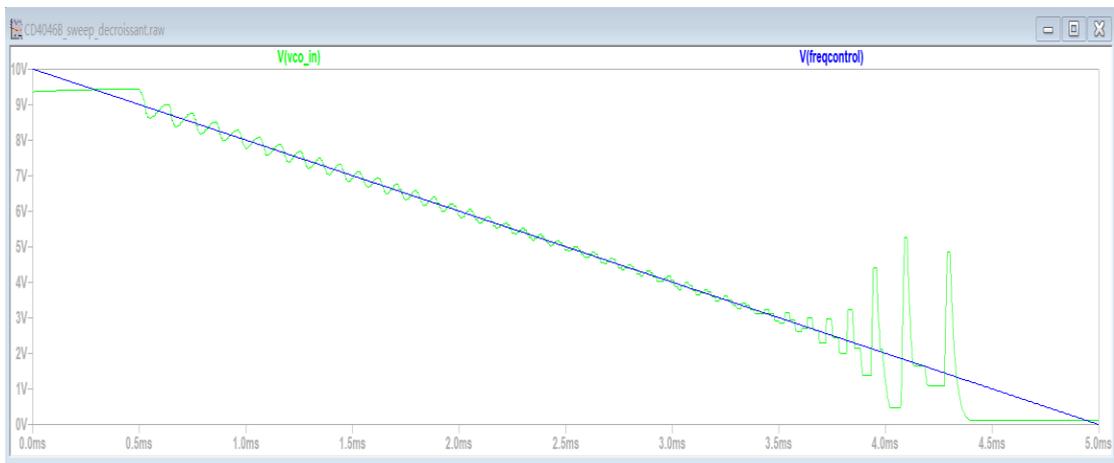
4.

1) pc2

C=100nF

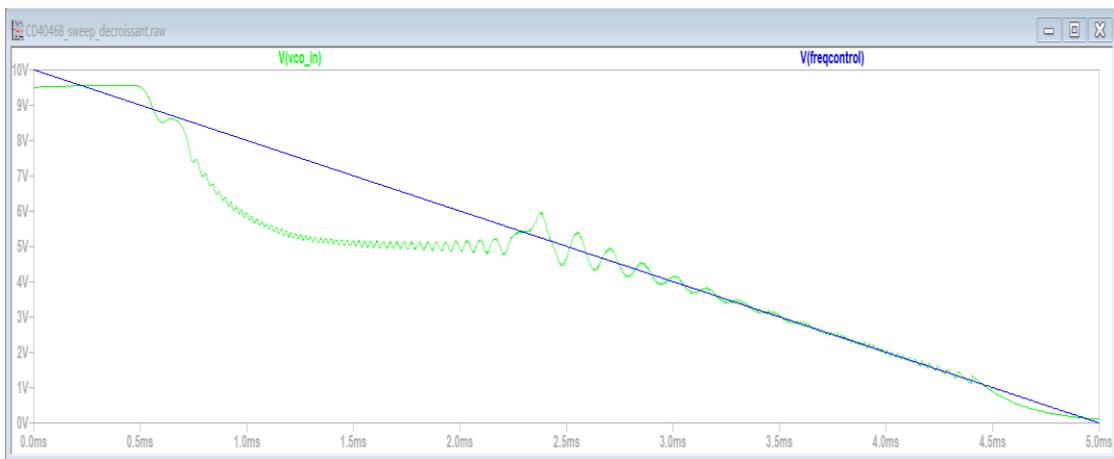


C=10nF

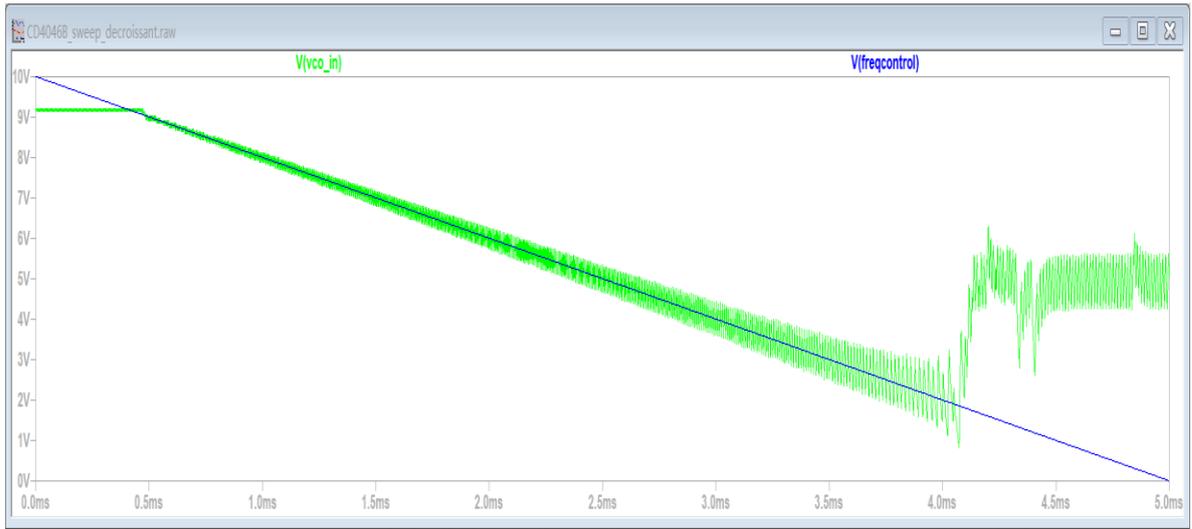


2) PC1

C=100nF



C=10nF



5. on doit faire très attention aux limites de V qui est très grand ou petit.

Si $1 < V < 10$, $f = 18.782V - 14.661$

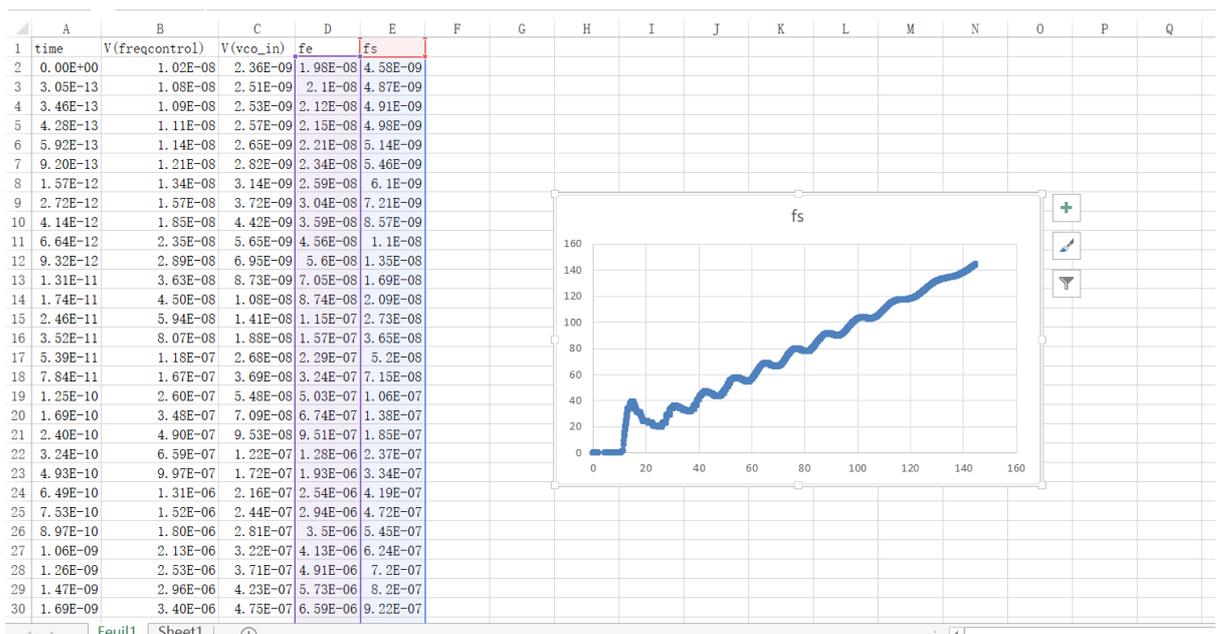
Si $0 < V < 1$, $f = 1.94V$

Si $V = 10$, $V = 4.1V + 122.12$

En utilisant le logiciel Excel, j'obtiens :

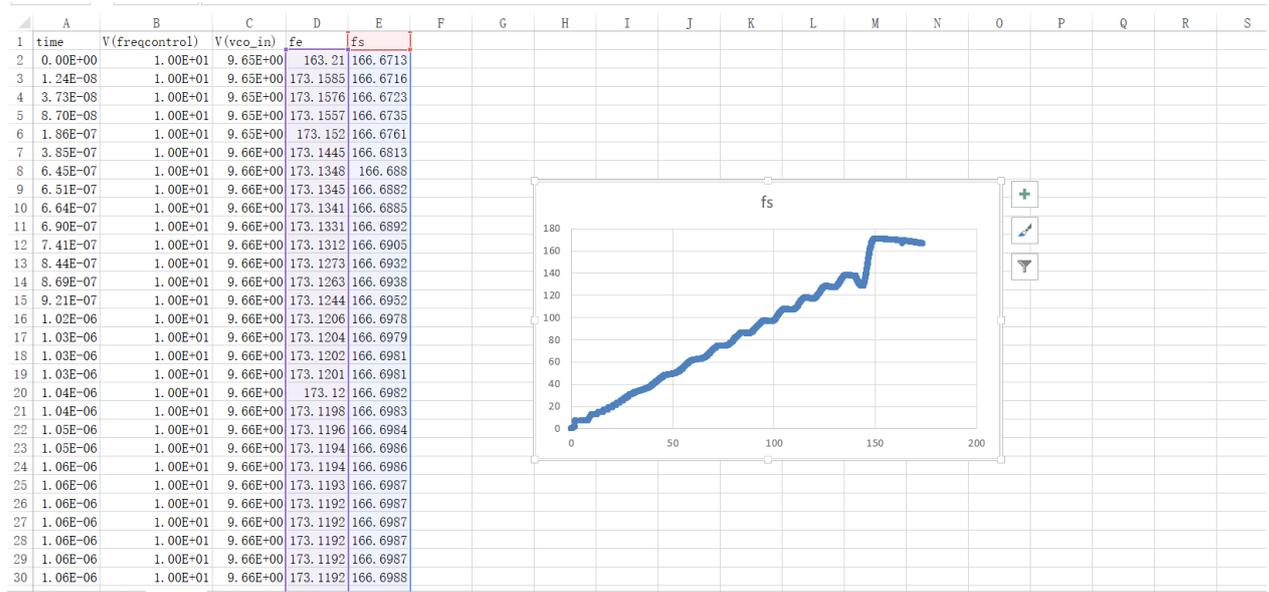
1) pc2 C=100pF

Croissant



$f_1 = 20\text{kHz}$, $f_2 = 144.57\text{kHz}$

Décroissant



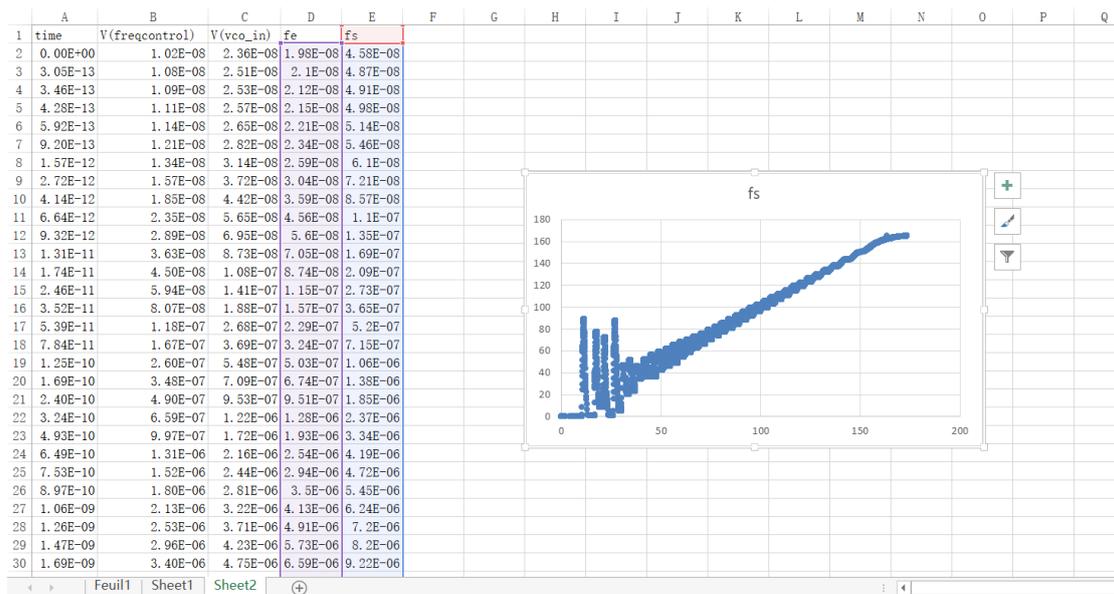
$f_1=0\text{kHz}$, $f_2=141\text{kHz}$

la plage de capture :20-141kHz

la plage de verrouillage :0-144.57kHz

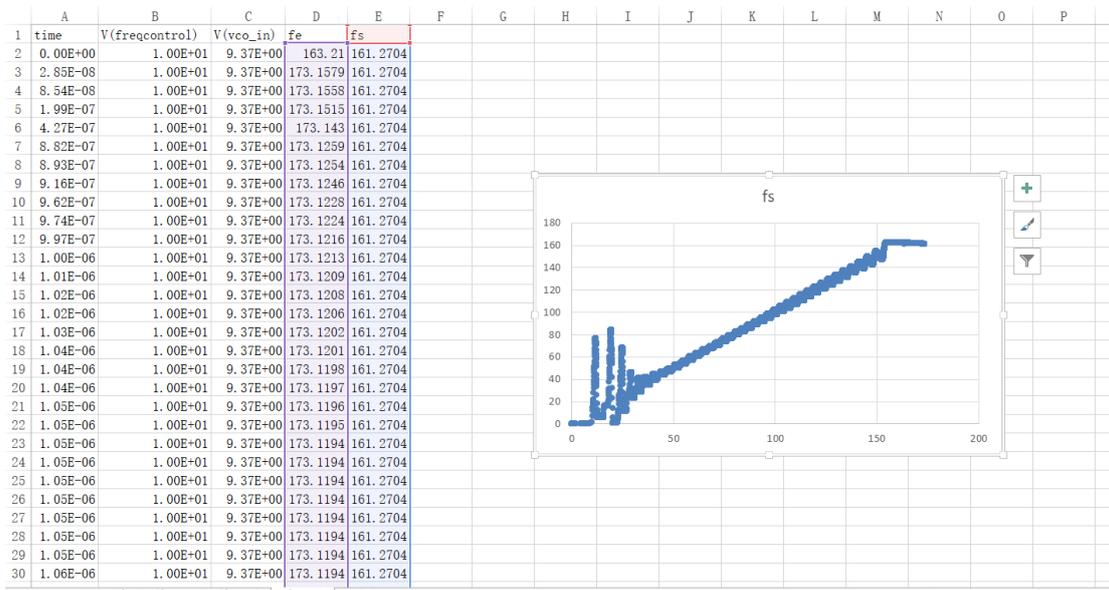
2)pc2 C=10nF

Croissant



$f_1=40\text{kHz}$, $f_2=163\text{kHz}$

décroissant



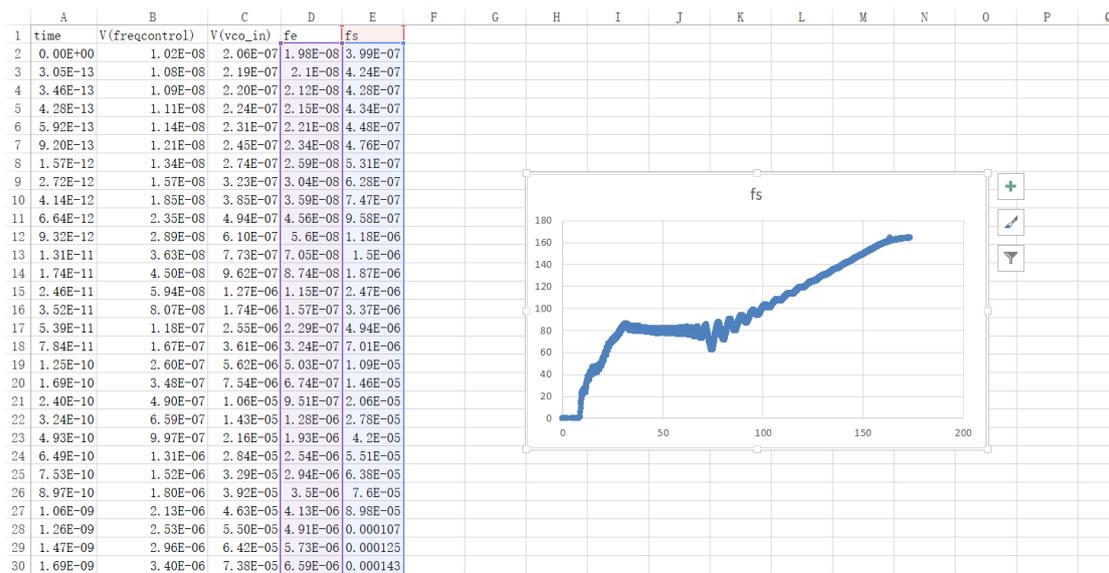
$f_1=30\text{kHz}, f_2=150\text{kHz}$

la plage de capture :40-150kHz

la plage de verrouillage :30-163kHz

3)pc1 C=100nF

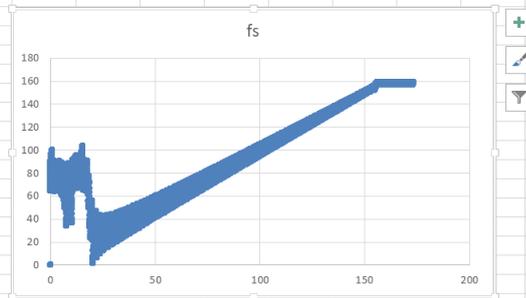
Croissant



$f_1=75\text{kHz}, f_2=163\text{kHz}$

décroissant

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1	time	V(freqcontrol)	V(vco_in)	fe	fs											
2	0.00E+00	1.00E+01	9.21E+00	163.21	158.285											
3	2.99E-08	1.00E+01	9.21E+00	173.1579	158.3043											
4	8.97E-08	1.00E+01	9.21E+00	173.1566	158.3428											
5	2.09E-07	1.00E+01	9.22E+00	173.1511	158.4195											
6	4.49E-07	1.00E+01	9.22E+00	173.1422	158.5713											
7	9.27E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1242	158.8722											
8	9.39E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1237	158.8797											
9	9.42E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1236	158.8816											
10	9.45E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1234	158.8854											
11	9.50E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1233	158.8863											
12	9.53E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1232	158.8882											
13	9.59E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.123	158.8919											
14	9.64E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1228	158.895											
15	9.66E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1227	158.8964											
16	9.71E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1225	158.8994											
17	9.73E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1225	158.9009											
18	9.74E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9012											
19	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9018											
20	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9021											
21	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9022											
22	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9022											
23	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9023											
24	9.75E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9023											
25	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											
26	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											
27	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											
28	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											
29	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											
30	9.76E-07	1.00E+01	9.24E+00	173.1224	158.9024											



$f_1=22\text{kHz}, f_2=153\text{kHz}$

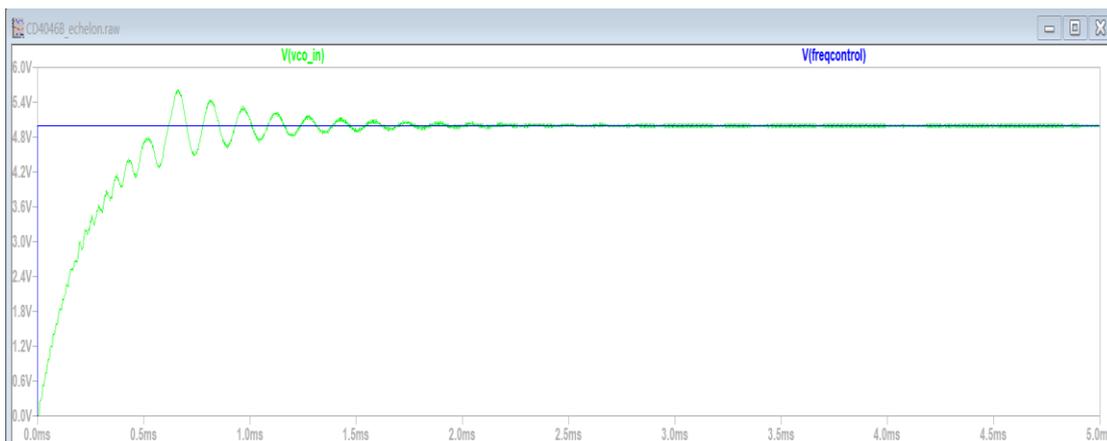
la plage de capture :55-153kHz

la plage de verrouillage :22-160kHz

3 Réponse de la PLL à un échelon

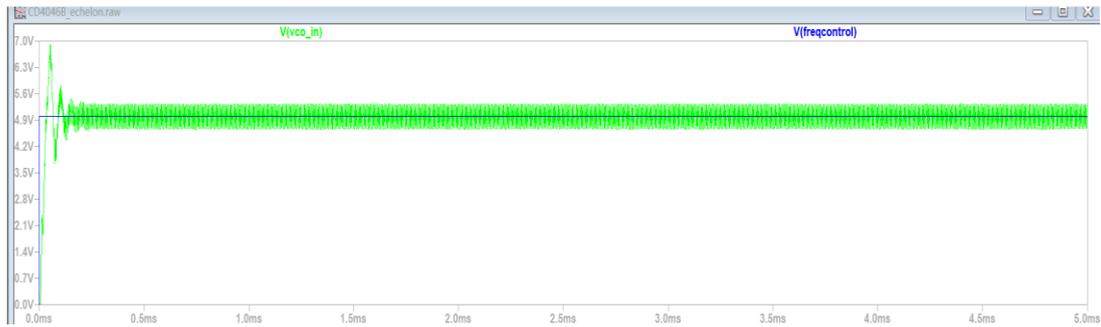
Question 1 et 2

1)Pc1 C=100nF



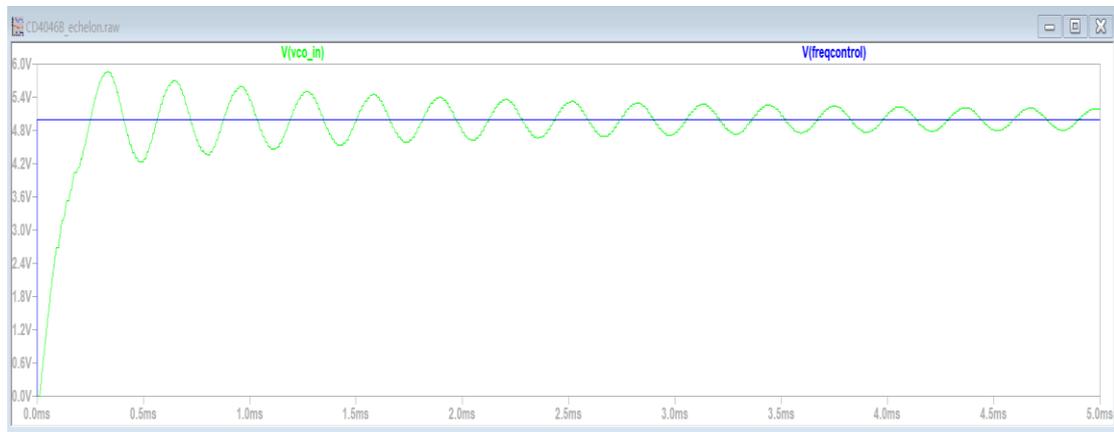
Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est 0.49ms

2)Pc1 C=10nF



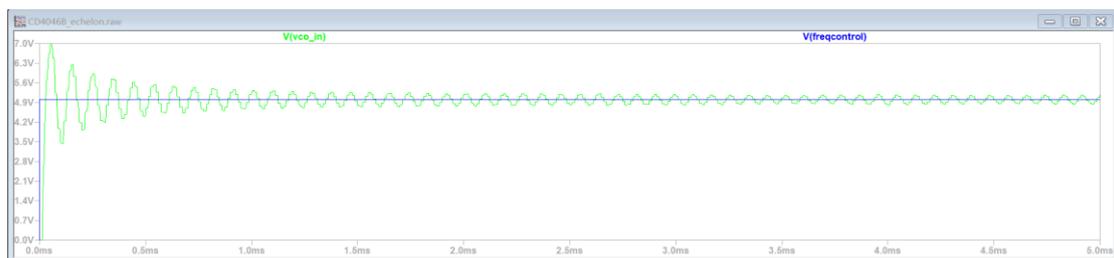
Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est 0.027ms

3)PC2 C=100nF



Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est 0.222ms

4)PC2 C=10nF



Le temps nécessaire pour attendre 90% de V est 0.025ms

$3.\tau = RC$, pour $R3 = 1.8k \Omega$, $C2 = 100nF$, $\tau = 0.18ms$

pour $R3 = 1.8k \Omega$, $C2 = 10nF$, $\tau = 0.018ms$

ces résultats sont presque les mêmes.