

Electronique

Etude de la PLL CD4046B

Caractérisation du VCO

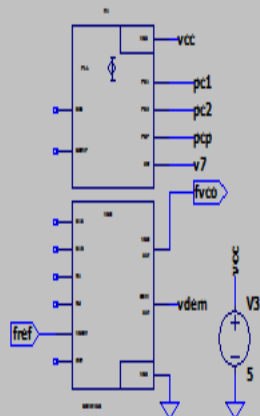
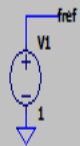
Q1.

The CD4046 PLL
Helmut-Sennewald, V0.8
Please refer to TI, Fairchild, Onsemi and Philips datasheets.
<http://focus.ti.com/lit/ds/symlink/cd4046b.pdf>
<http://www.fairchildsemi.com/ds/CD/CD4046BC.pdf>
<http://www.onsemi.com/pub/Collateral/MC14046B-D.PDF>
http://www.semiconductors.philips.com/acrobat_download/datasheets/HEF4046B_CNV_3.pdf
Check carefully the datasheets, because there may be differences.

This is a hierarchical design. You can RightMouseClicked on the instance(symbol) and probe down the hierarchy.
To probe signals down the hierarchy requires Control Panel -> Save Defaults
...Save Subcircuit Voltages
...Save Subcircuit Currents

.options cshunt=1e-15

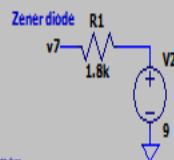
.tran 0 50m 0 500n
.options plotwinsize=0

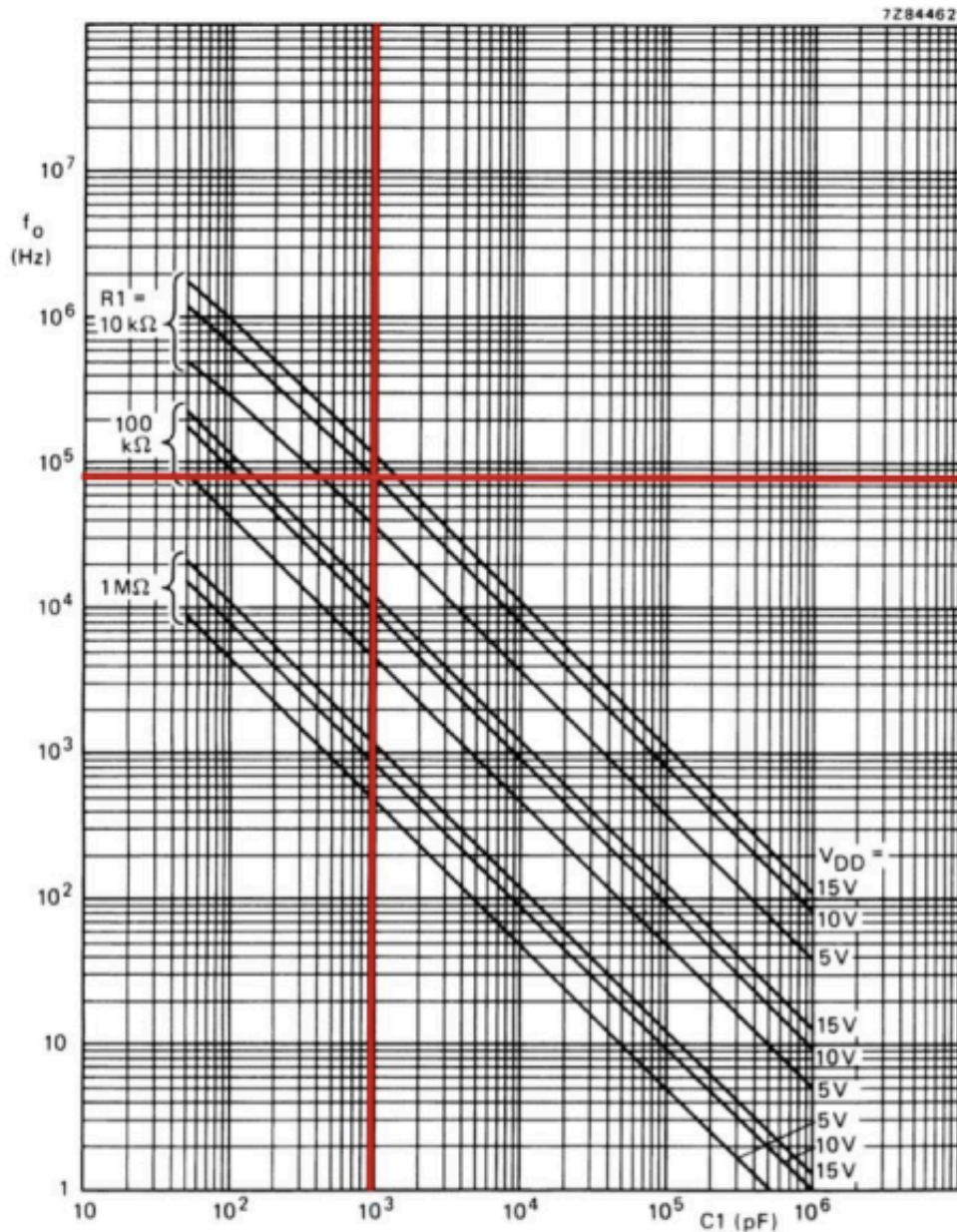


VCC1=10 FMIN=0.000001e6 FMAX=0.160e6 SPEED=1.0 TDEL1=20n TRIPDT1=8n

The visible parameters are from the CD4046 model.
They can be made invisible in the symbol's dialog.
Therefore RightMouseClicked on the symbol and uncheck it.

FMAX = max. VCO frequency
FMIN = min. VCO frequency
TDEL1=20n internal gate delay; don't change it
TRIPDT1=8n change it to 8n for Fvco >= 2.5e5, 8n*2.5e5/Fvco_max
Example: Fvco_max=1kHz -> TRIPDT=2u

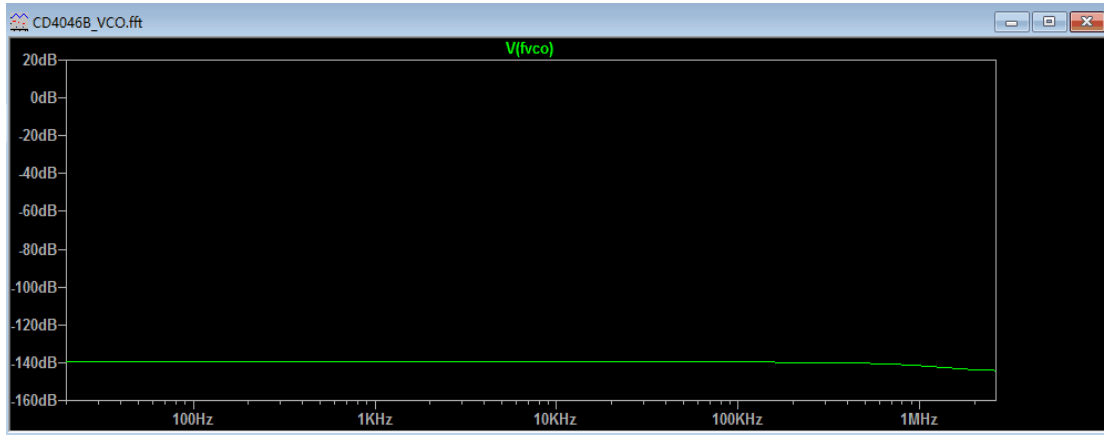




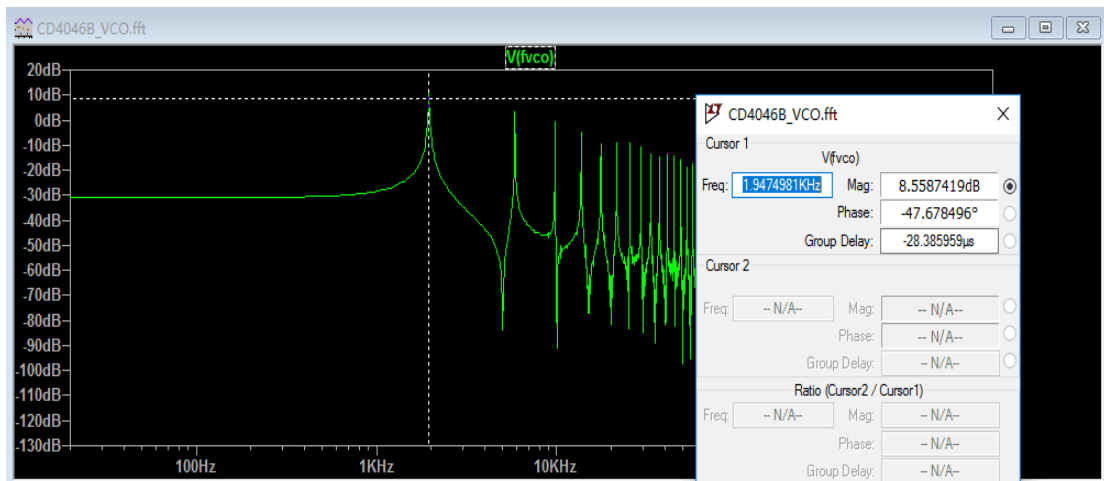
On peut obtenir par la data sheet que la plage de fonctionnement du VCO est centrée autour $f_0 = 80\text{ kHz}$, avec une largeur de $2f_L = 160\text{ kHz}$.

Q2.

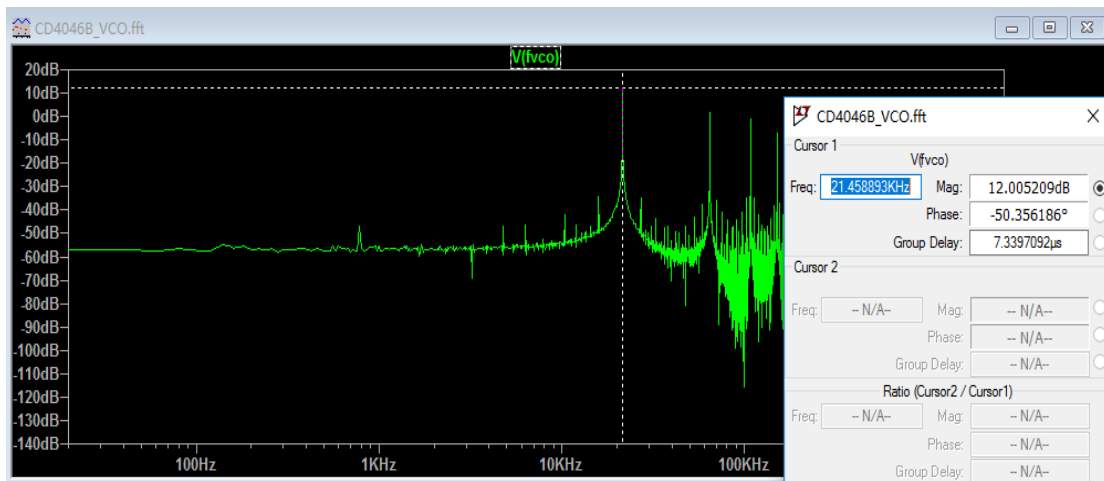
Quand $V1=0V$:



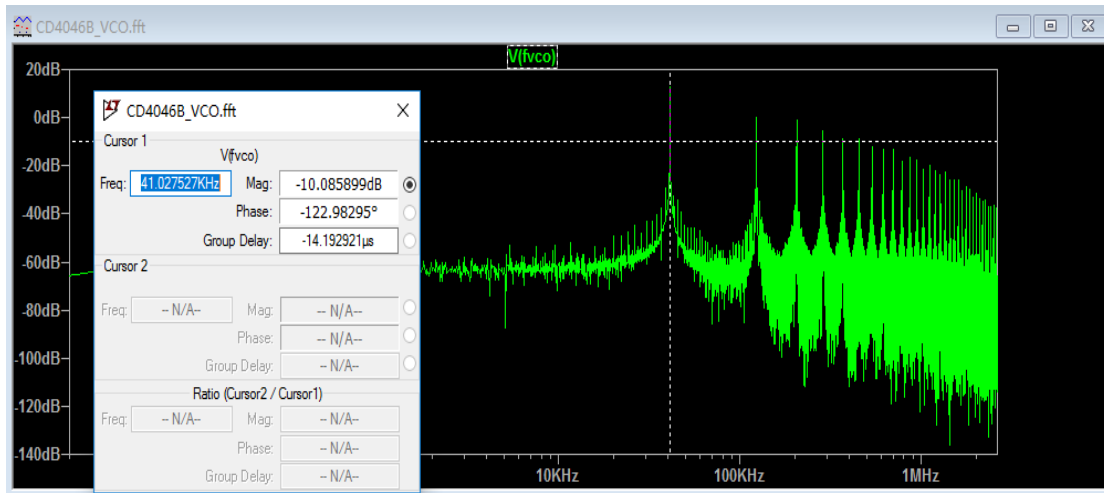
Quand $V1=1V$, $f_{VCO}=1.9474981kHz$:



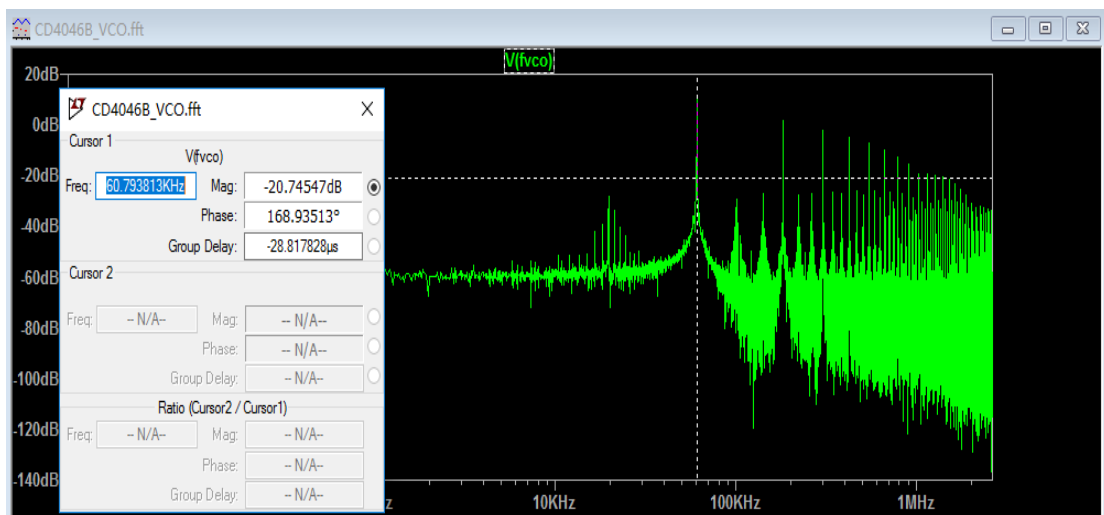
Quand $V1=2V$, $f_{VCO}=21.4588893kHz$:



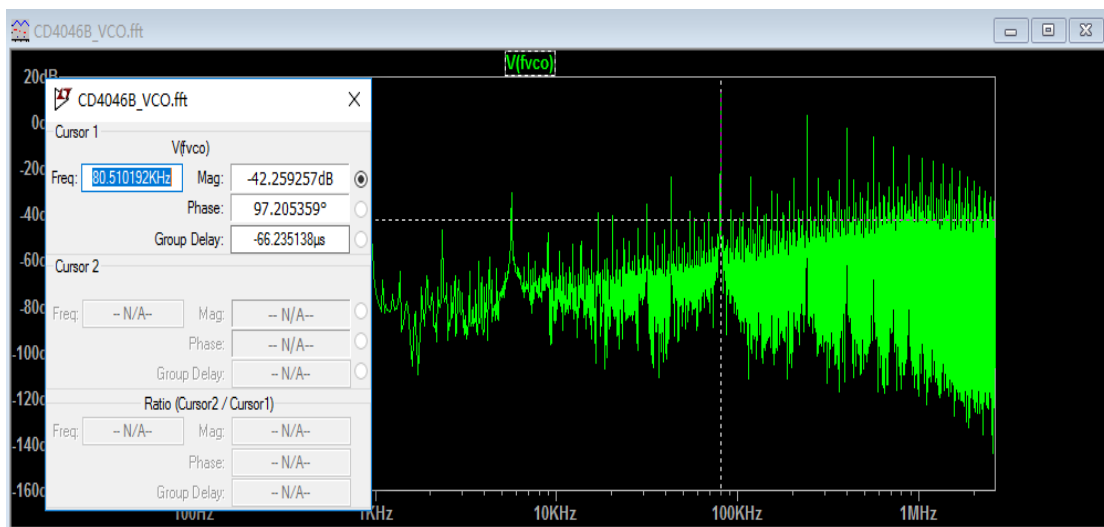
Quand $V_1=3V$, $f_{VCO}=41.027527kHz$:



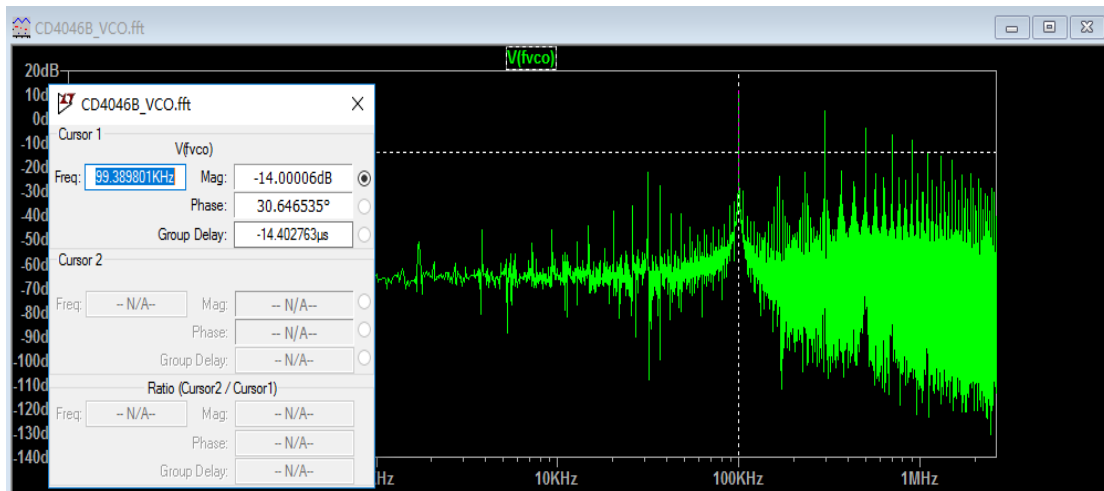
Quand $V_1=4V$, $f_{VCO}=60.793813kHz$:



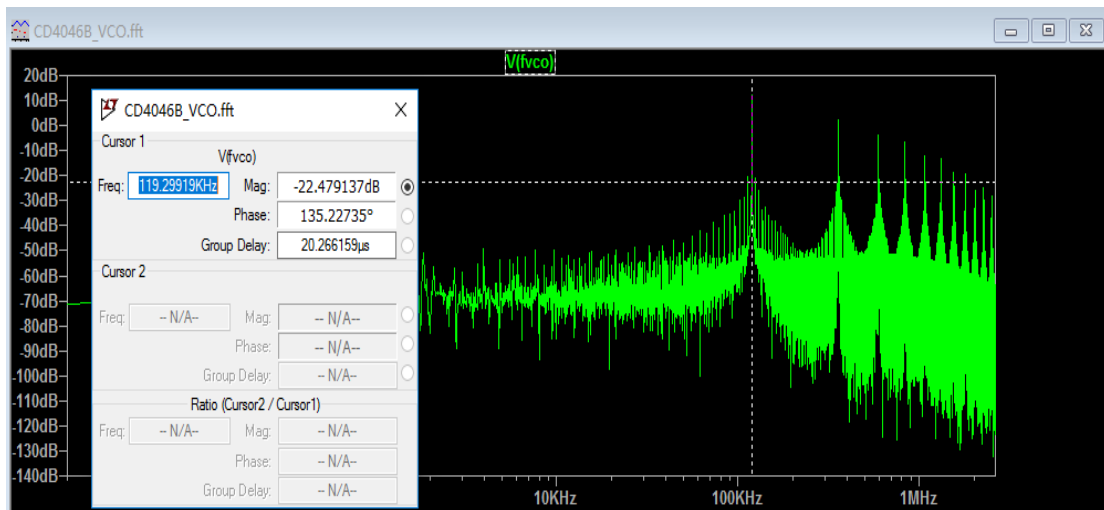
Quand $V_1=5V$, $f_{VCO}=80.510192kHz$:



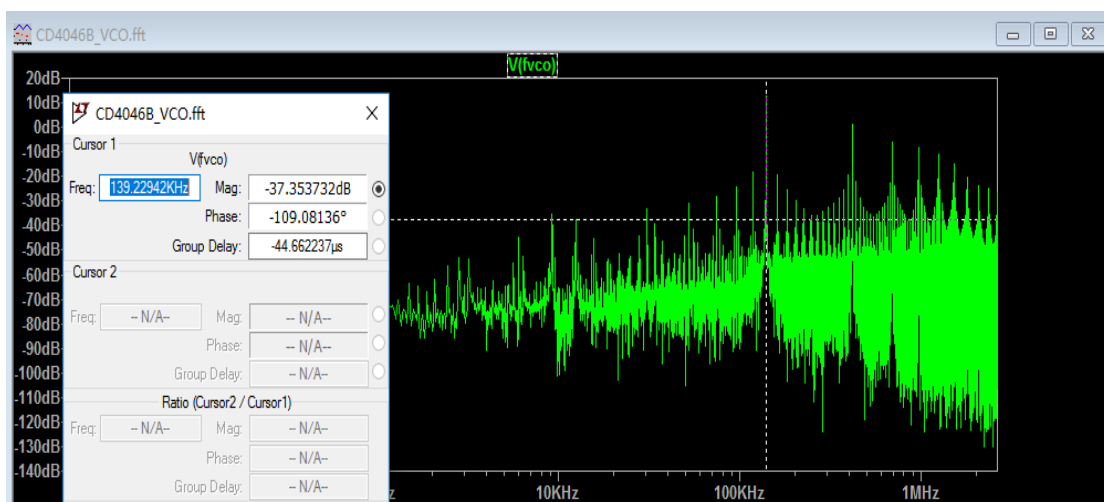
Quand $V_1=6V$, $f_{VCO}=99.389801kHz$:



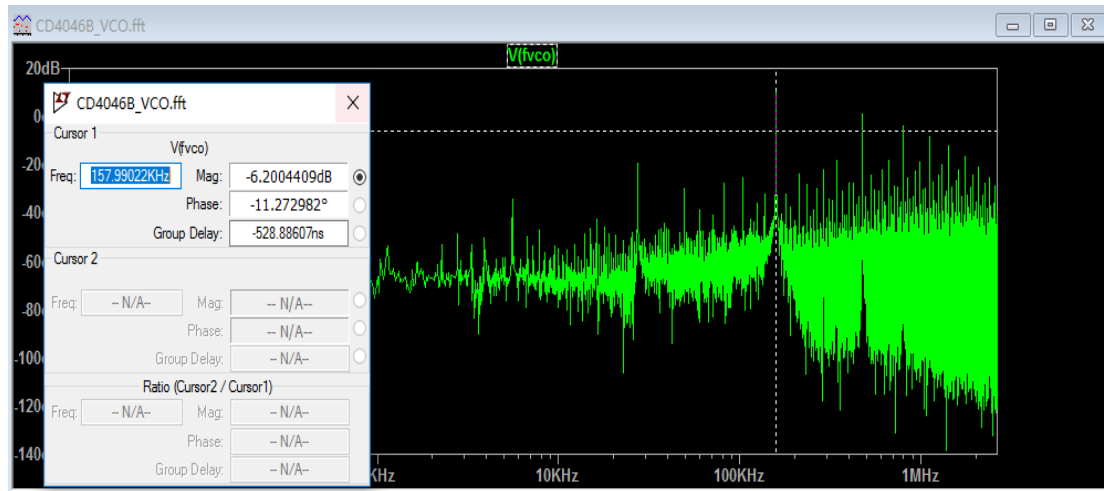
Quand $V_1=7V$, $f_{VCO}=119.29919kHz$:



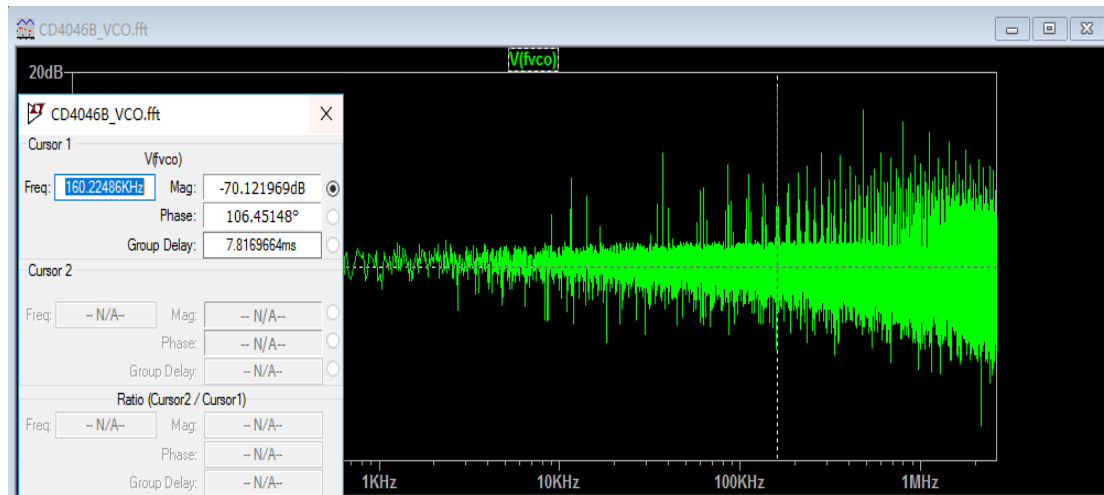
Quand $V_1=8V$, $f_{VCO}=139.22942kHz$:



Quand $V_1=9V$, $f_{VCO}=157.99022kHz$:



Quand $V_1=10V$, $f_{VCO}=160.22486kHz$:

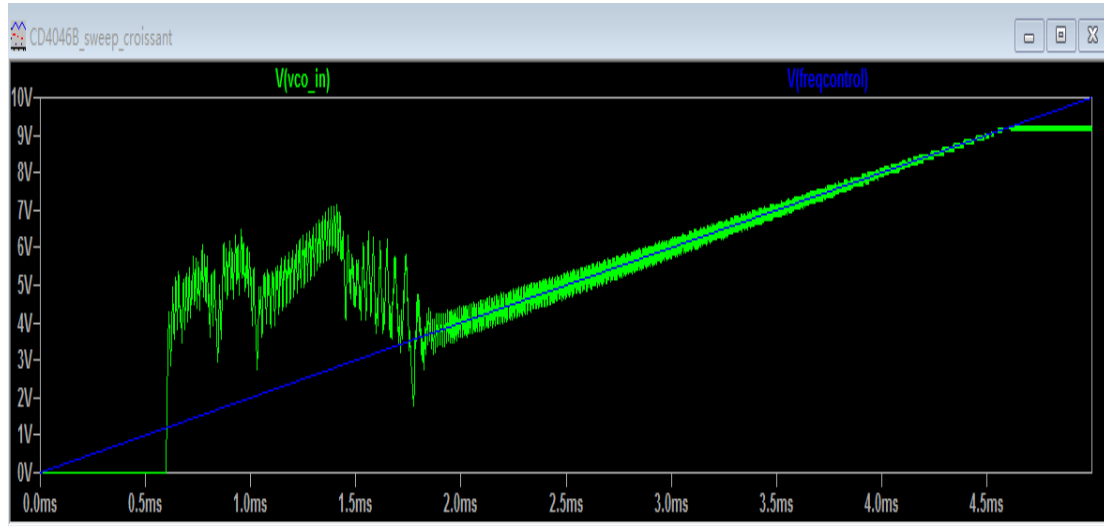


On peut trouver que la fréquence $f_{min} = 0Hz$ et $f_{max} = 160kHz$, qui vérifie le bon fonctionnement de la simulation du VCO.

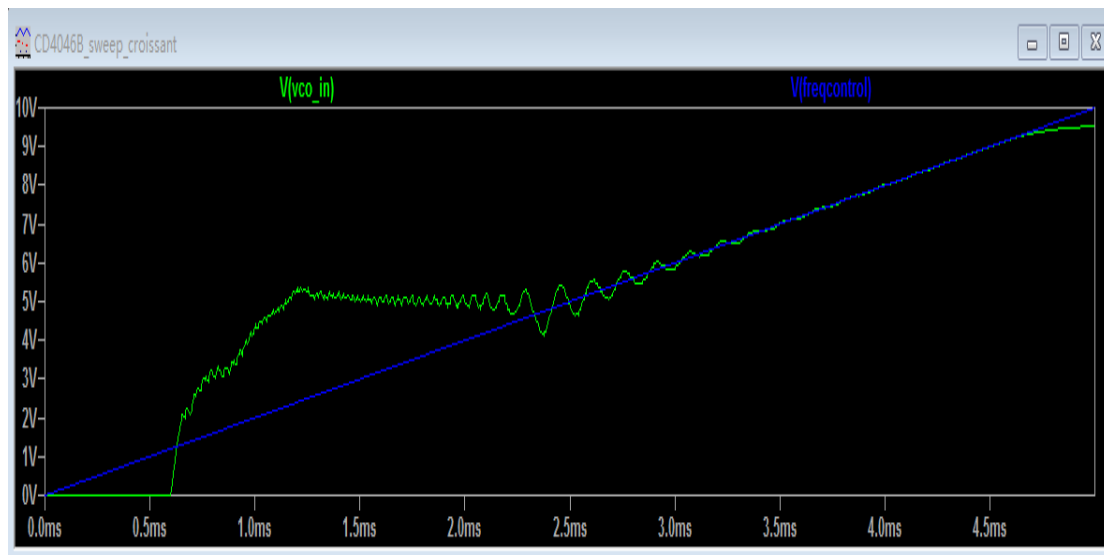
Mesure des plages de capture et de verrouillage

Q3.

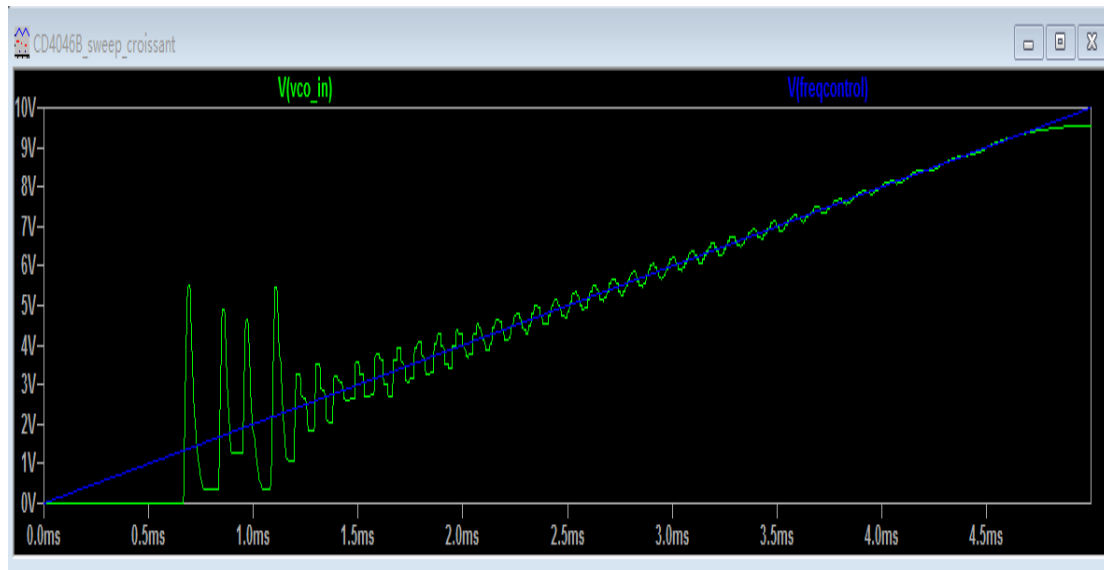
Pour le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=10\text{nF}$:



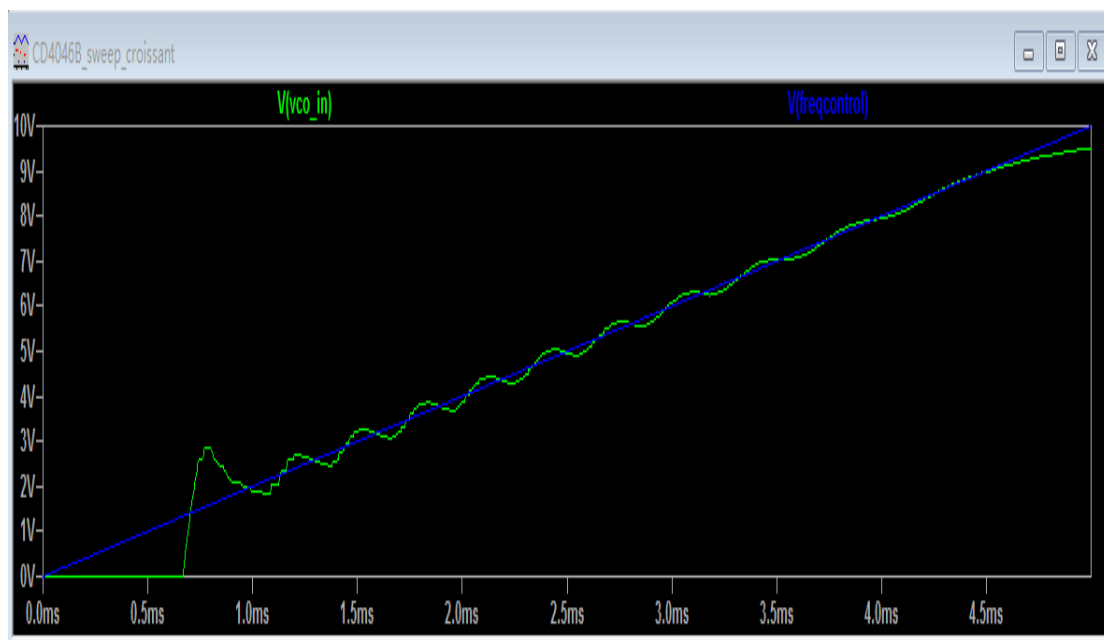
Pour le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



Pour le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=10\text{nF}$:

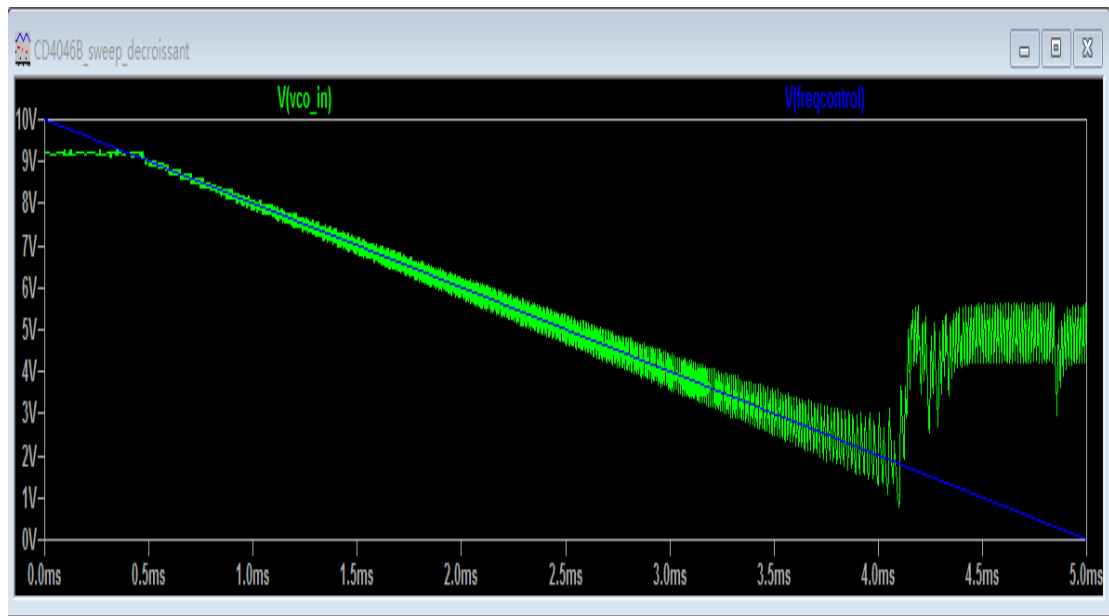


Pour le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=100\text{nF}$:

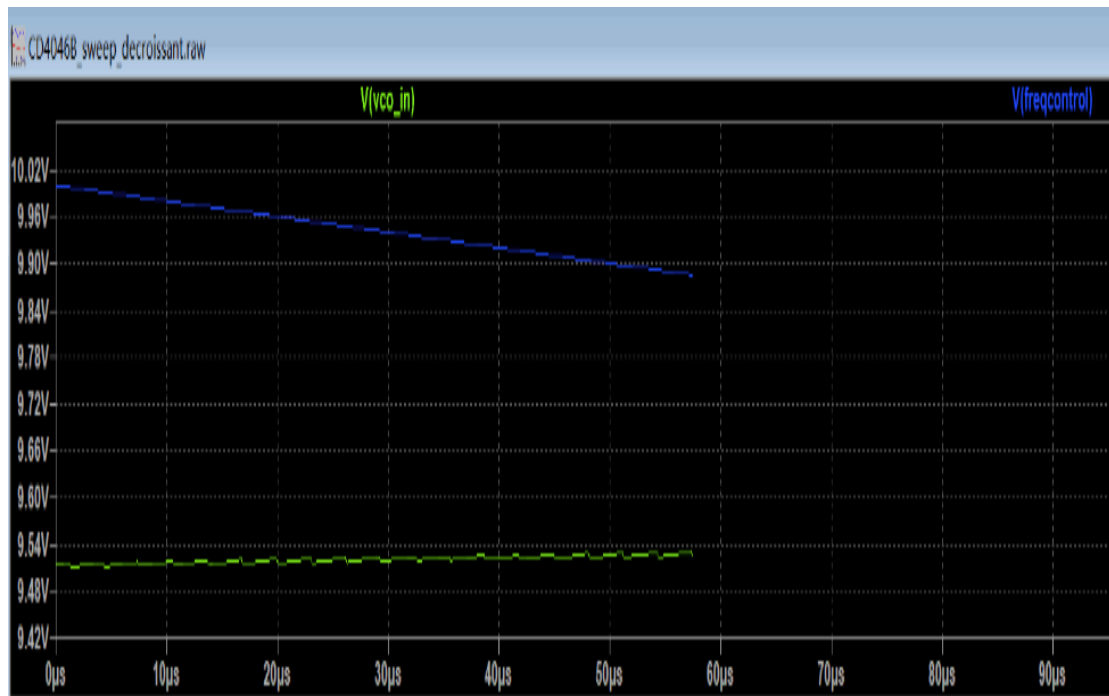


Q4.

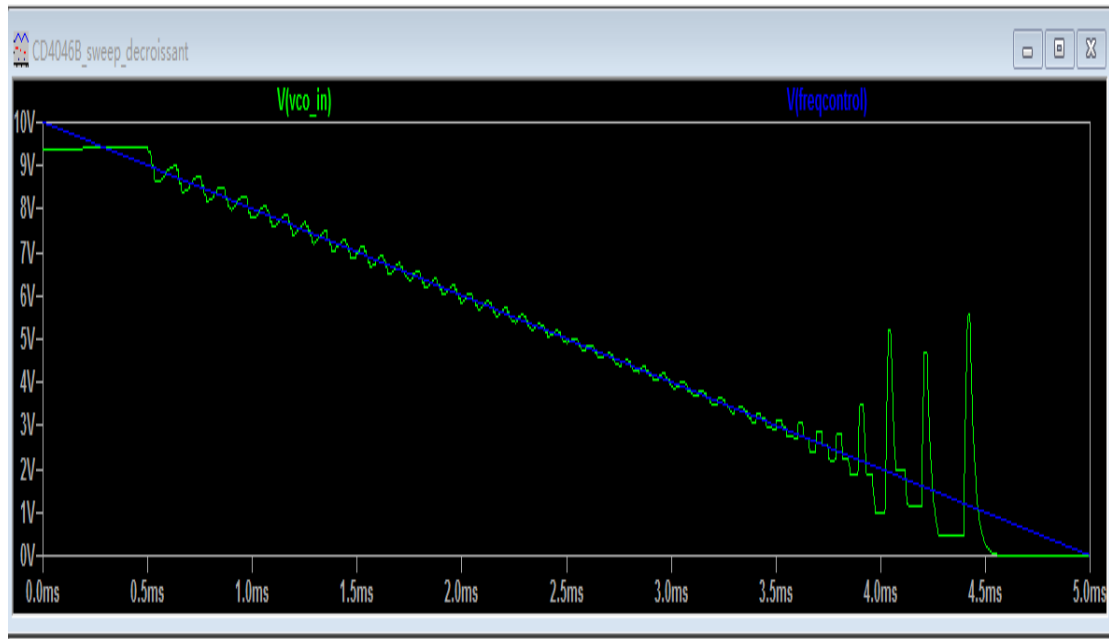
Pour le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=10\text{nF}$:



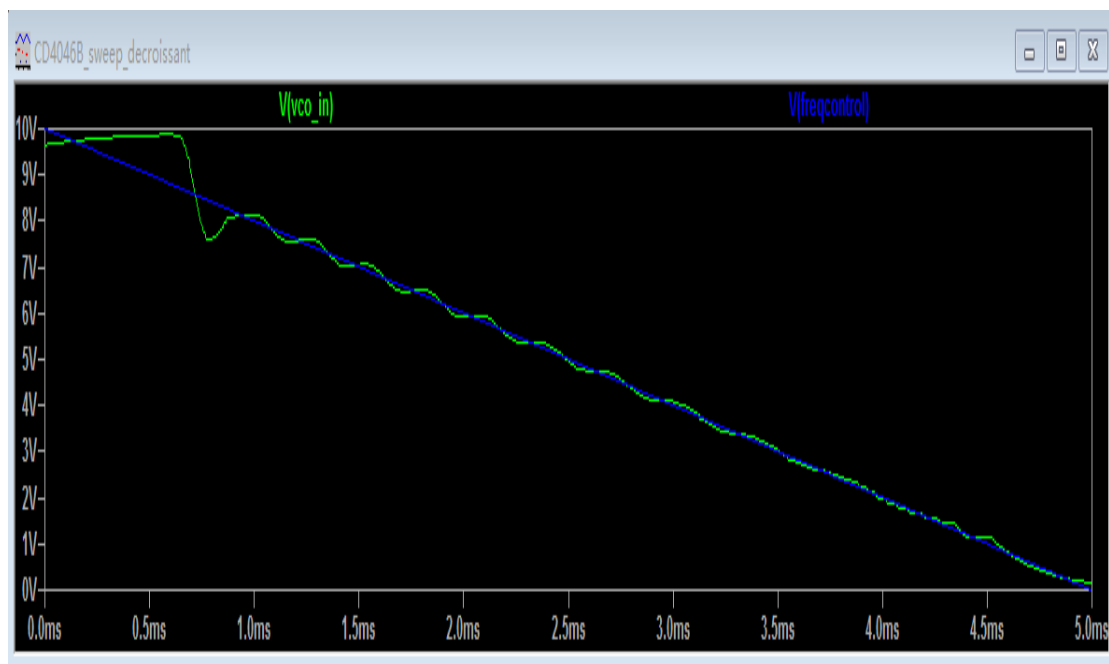
Pour le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



Pour le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=10\text{nF}$:

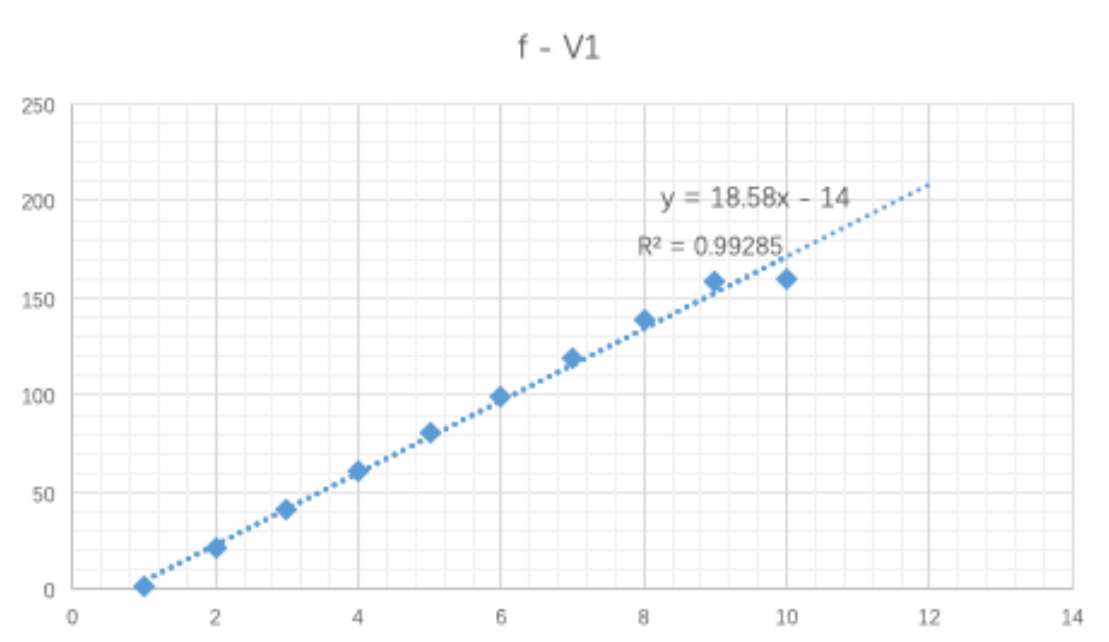


Pour le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



Q5.

D'après la question 2, on peut obtenir la relation entre f et $V1$:



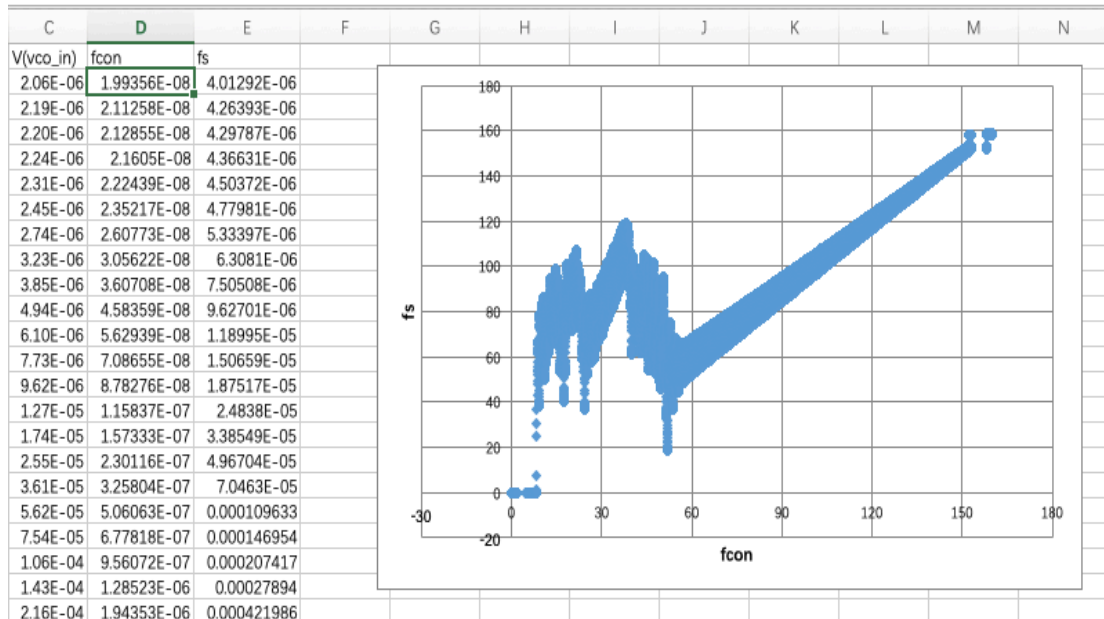
Si V est dans l'intervalle $[0,1]$, $f = 1.95V$

Si V est dans l'intervalle $[1,9]$, $f = 18.58V - 14$

Si V est dans l'intervalle $[9,10]$, $f = 2.23V + 137.88$

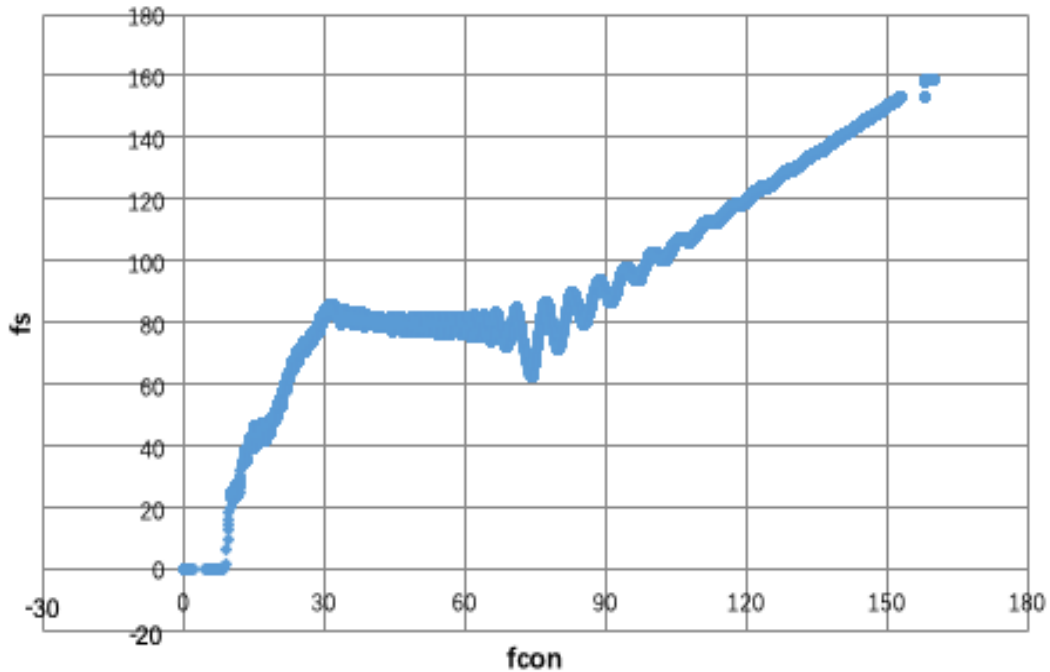
➤ Pour croissant, le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=10nF$:

$f_x = \text{=IF}(B2 < 1, 1.95 * B2, \text{IF}(B2 < 9, 18.58 * B2 - 14, 2.23 * B2 + 137.88))$



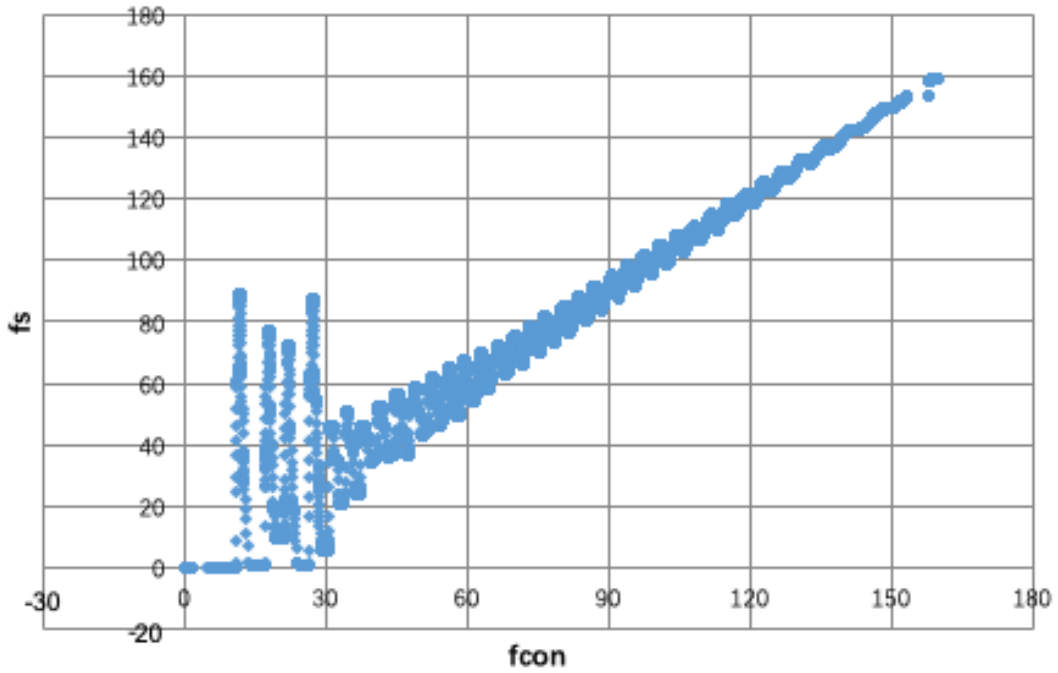
$f_1 = 5.75kHz$ et $f_2 = 153.20kHz$

➤ Pour croissant, le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=100nF$:



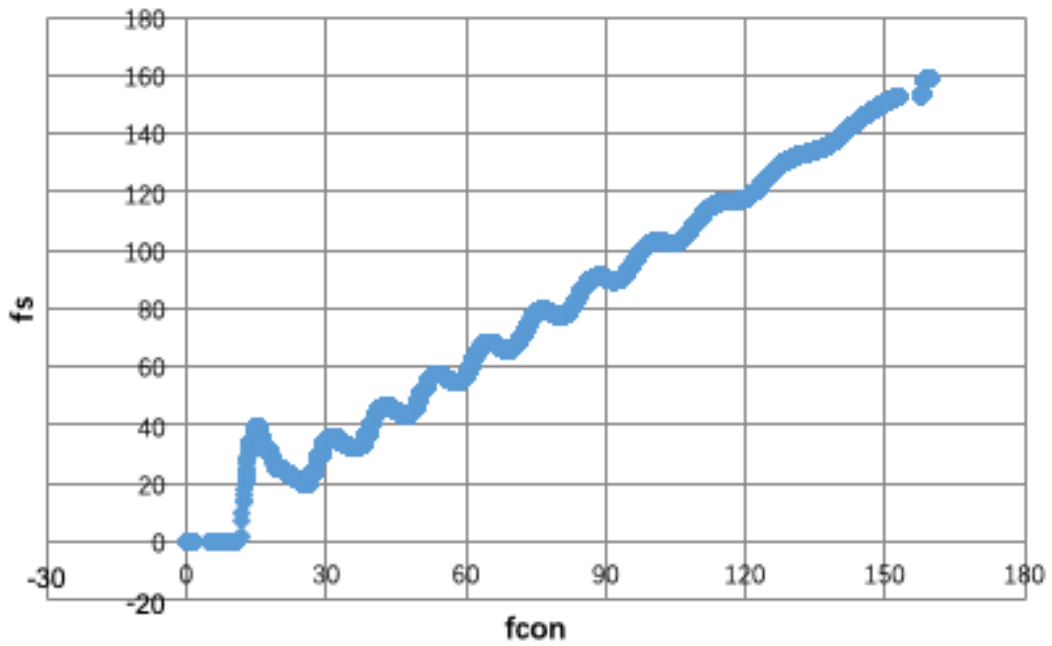
$f_1 = 7.02kHz$ et $f_2 = 160.17kHz$

- Pour croissant, le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=10nF$:



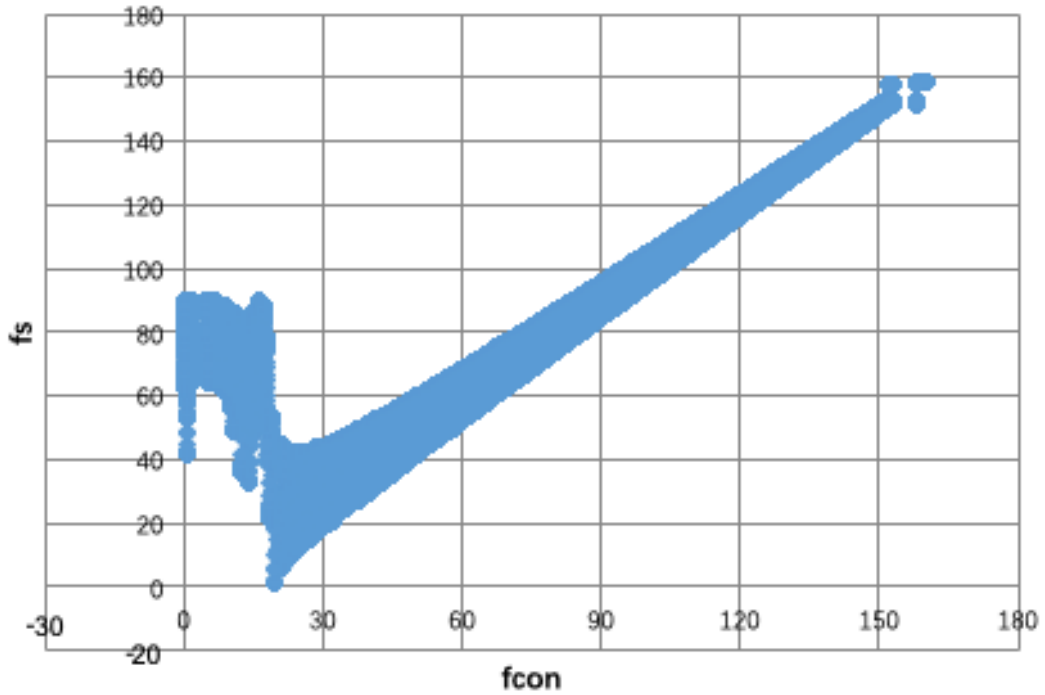
$$f_1 = 13.45kHz \text{ et } f_2 = 160.17kHz$$

- Pour croissant, le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=100nF$:



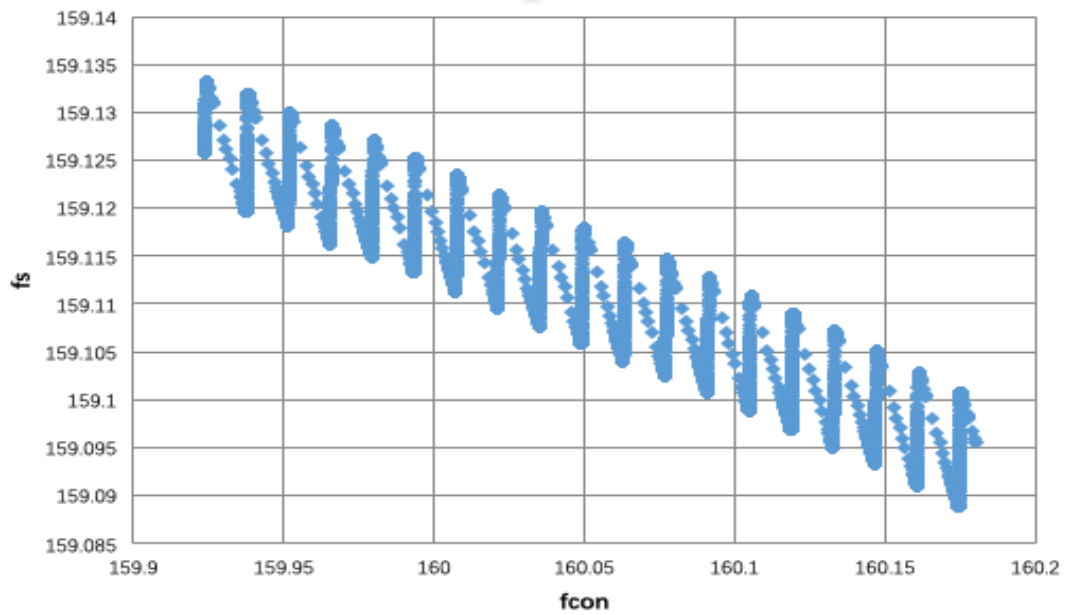
$$f_1 = 10.77kHz \text{ et } f_2 = 160.17kHz$$

- Pour décroissant, le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=10nF$:



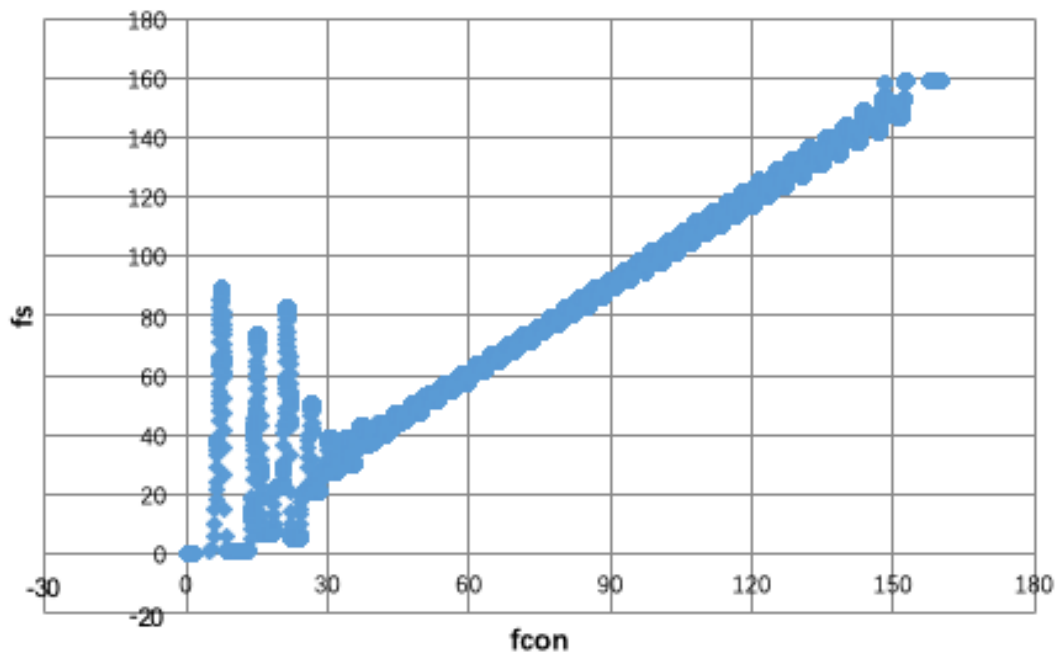
$$f_1 = 0Hz \text{ et } f_2 = 157.97kHz$$

- Pour décroissant, le comparateur pc1 et $C_2=100nF$:



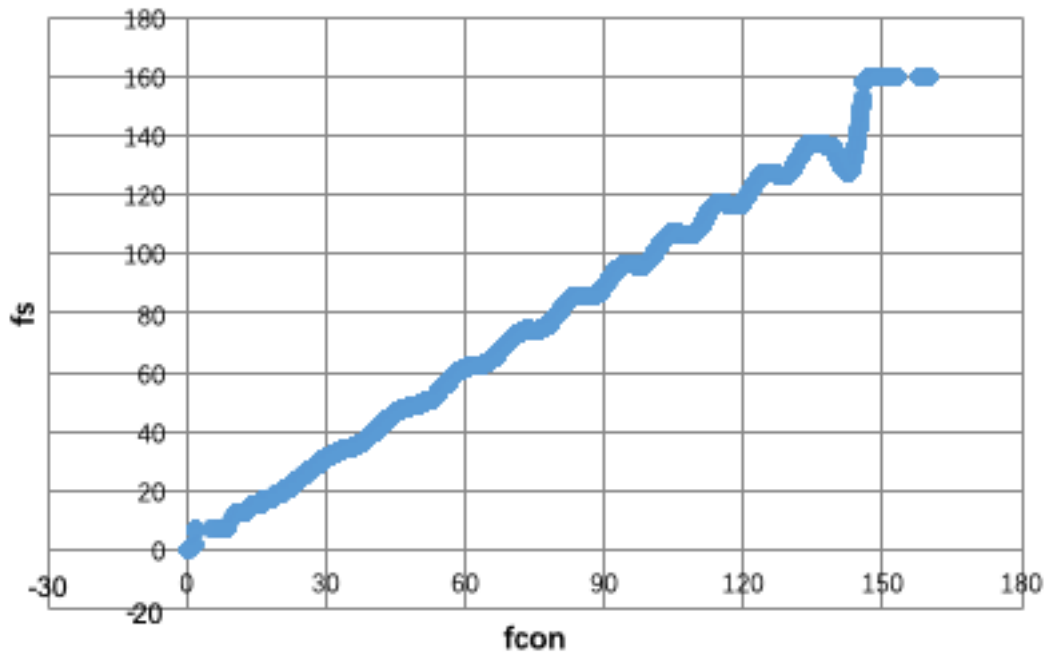
Cette figure est un peu bizarre.

- Pour décroissant, le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=10nF$:



$$f_1 = 5.83Hz \text{ et } f_2 = 152.24kHz$$

- Pour décroissant, le comparateur pc2 et $C_2=100nF$:

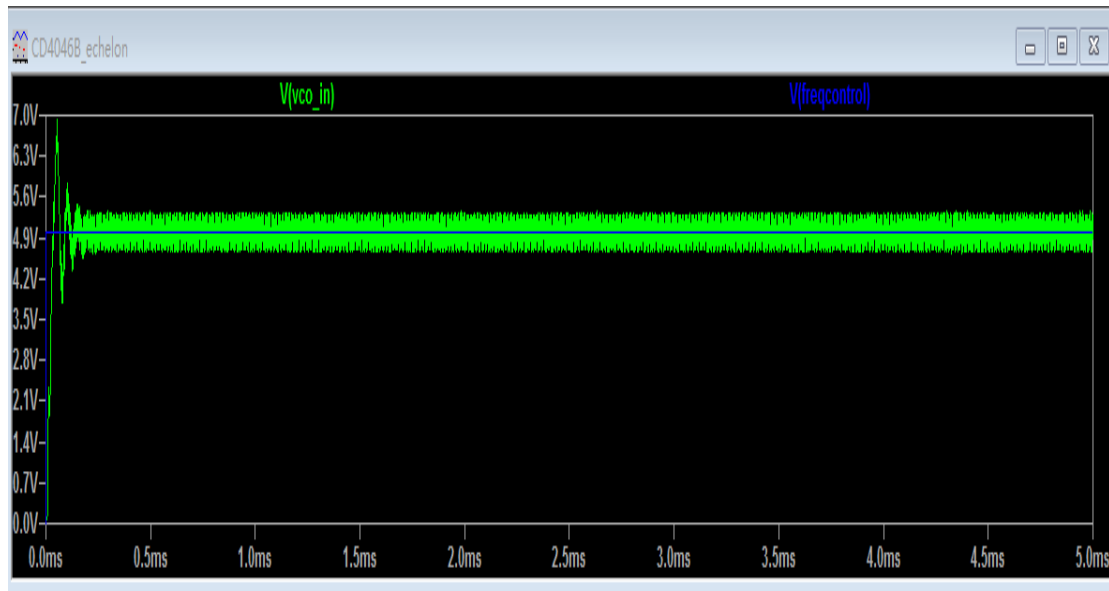


$$f_1 = 0Hz \text{ et } f_2 = 145.81kHz$$

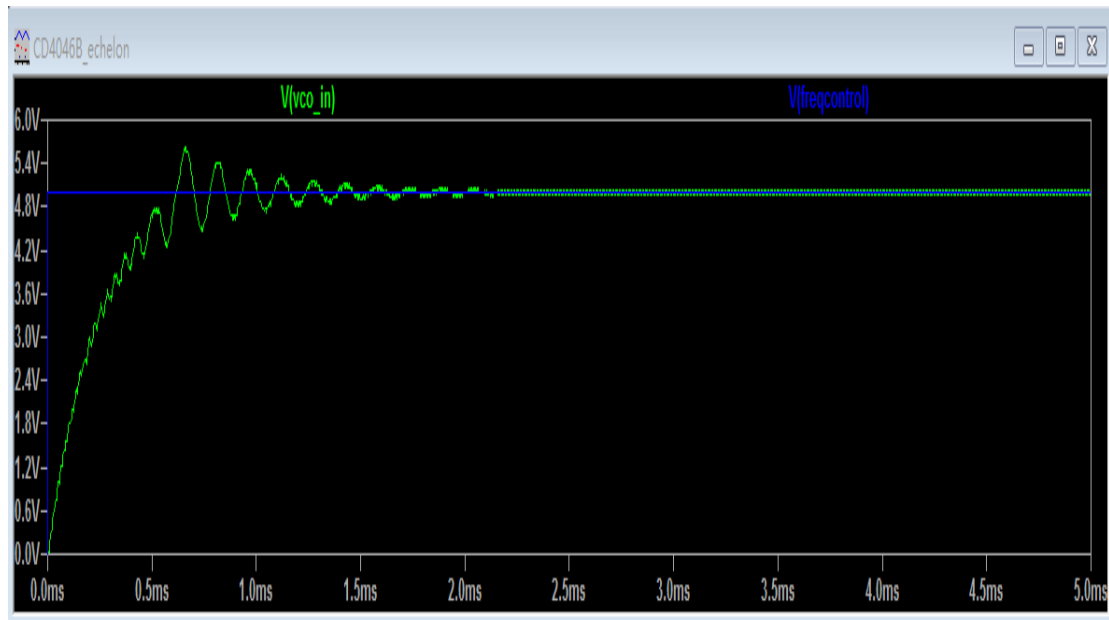
Réponse de la PLL à un échelon

Q1.

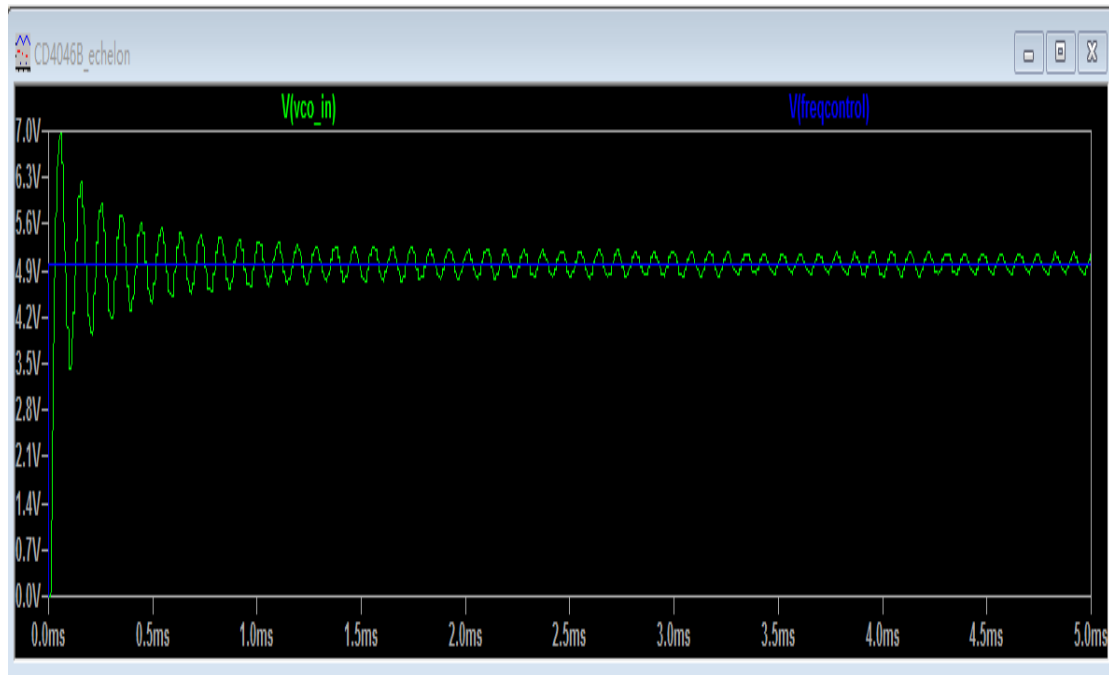
Pour le comparateur pc1, $C_2=10\text{nF}$:



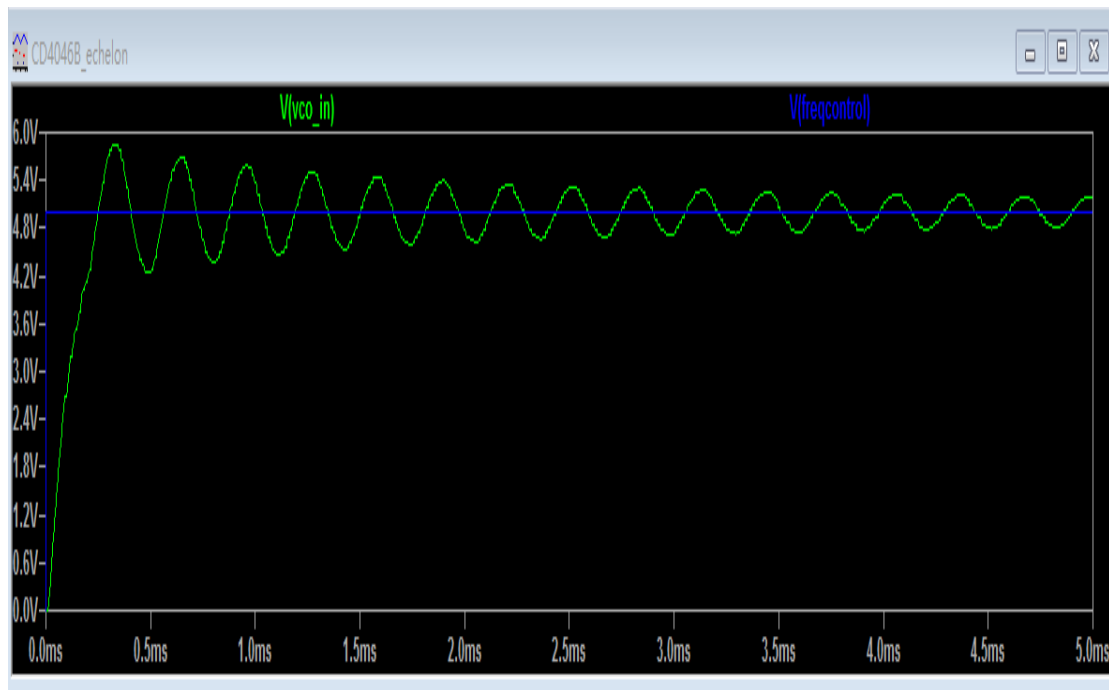
Pour le comparateur pc1, $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



Pour le comparateur pc2, $C_2=10\text{nF}$:



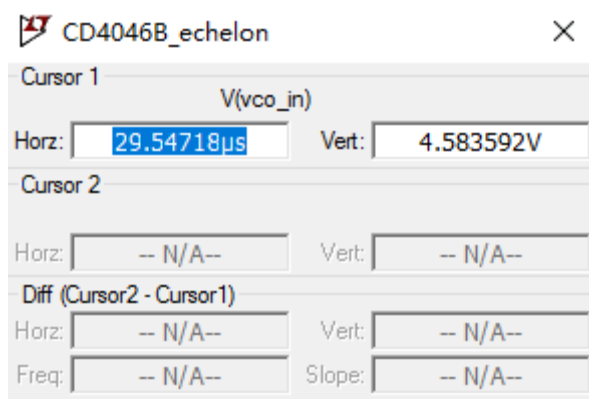
Pour le comparateur pc2, $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



Q2.

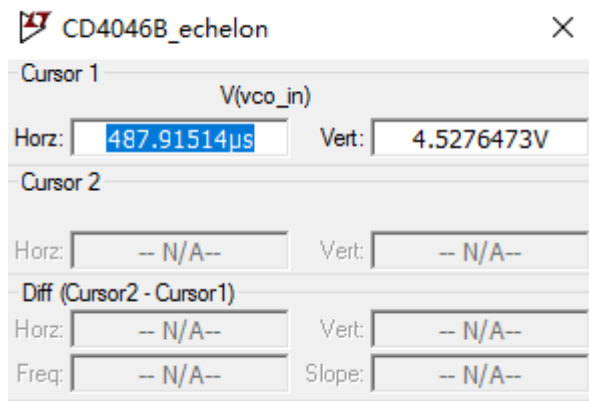
$V(\text{freqcontrol})=5\text{V}$, $90\%V(\text{freqcontrol})=4.5\text{V}$.

Pour le comparateur pc1, $C_2=10\text{nF}$:



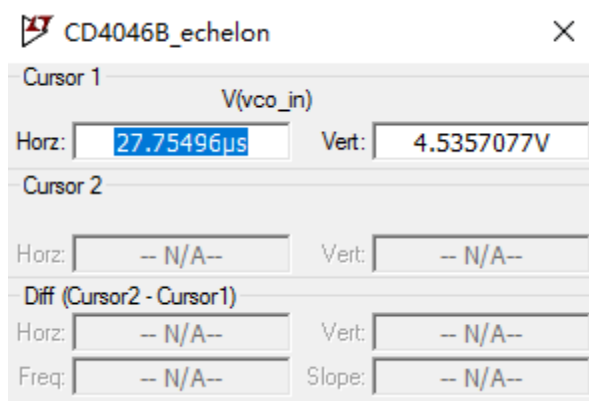
Le temps pour atteindre 90% de la valeur de $V(\text{freqcontrol})$ est $29.54718\mu\text{s}$.

Pour le comparateur pc1, $C_2=100\text{nF}$:



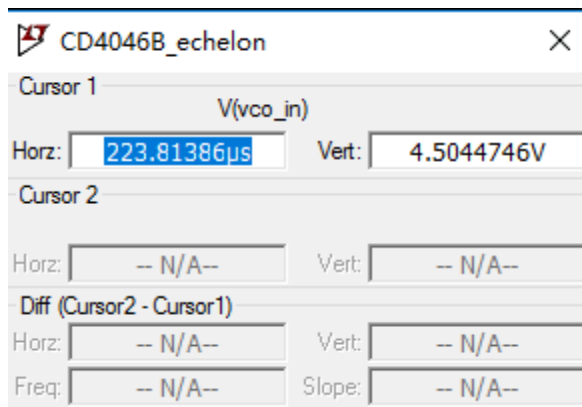
Le temps pour atteindre 90% de la valeur de $V(\text{freqcontrol})$ est $487.91514\mu\text{s}$.

Pour le comparateur pc2, $C_2=10nF$:



Le temps pour atteindre 90% de la valeur de V(freqcontrol) est 27.75496µs.

Pour le comparateur pc2, $C_2=100nF$:



Le temps pour atteindre 90% de la valeur de V(freqcontrol) est 223.81386µs.

Q3.

on sait que $\tau = RC$

1) $C_2=100\text{nF}$, $R_3=1.8\text{k}\Omega$

$$\tau = 180 \mu\text{s}$$

2) $C_2=10\text{nF}$, $R_3=1.8\text{k}\Omega$

$$\tau = 18 \mu\text{s}$$

En fait, les temps réels nécessaires pour atteindre 90% de la valeur de $V(\text{freqcontrol})$ sont tous supérieurs aux temps caractéristiques que l'on a calculés.