

Partie 1 Caractérisation du VCO

Q1

5	0,22—0,30	%/°C	no frequency offset
10	0,04—0,05	%/°C	($f_{min} = 0$);
15	0,01—0,05	%/°C	see also note 1

Recommended range for R1 and R2: 10 kΩ to 1 MΩ; for C1: 50 pF to any practical value.

1. VCO without frequency offset ($R_2 = \infty$).

- a) Given f_o : use f_o with Fig.7 to determine R1 and C1.
- b) Given f_{max} : calculate f_o from $f_o = \frac{1}{2} f_{max}$; use f_o with Fig.7 to determine R1 and C1.

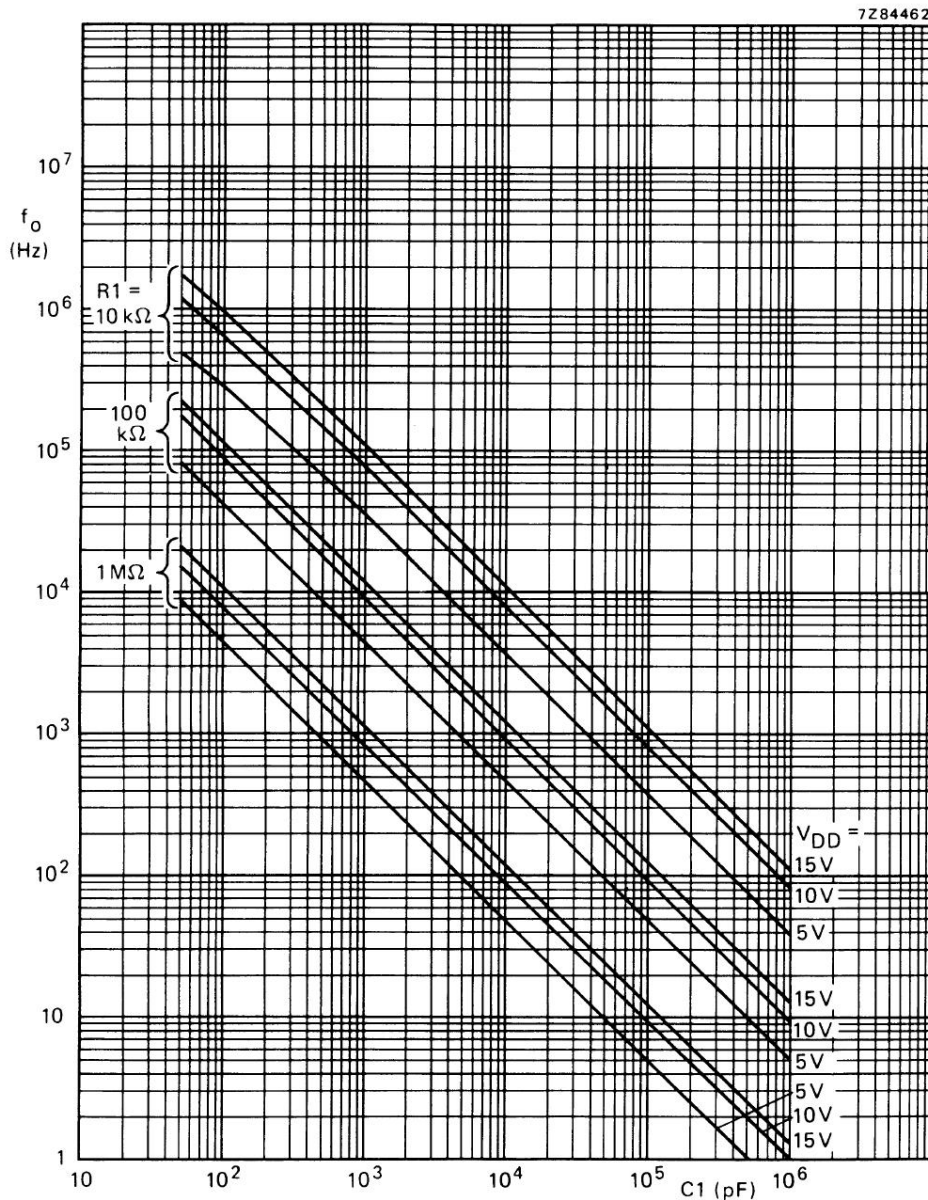


Fig.7 Typical centre frequency as a function of capacitor C1; $T_{amb} = 25^\circ\text{C}$; V_{COIN} at $\frac{1}{2} V_{DD}$; INH at V_{SS} ; $R_2 = \infty$.

Donc, $f_{\min}=0\text{Hz}$, $f_{\max}=2*f_0=2*7.5e4\text{Hz}=0.15\text{MHz}$

Q2

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`

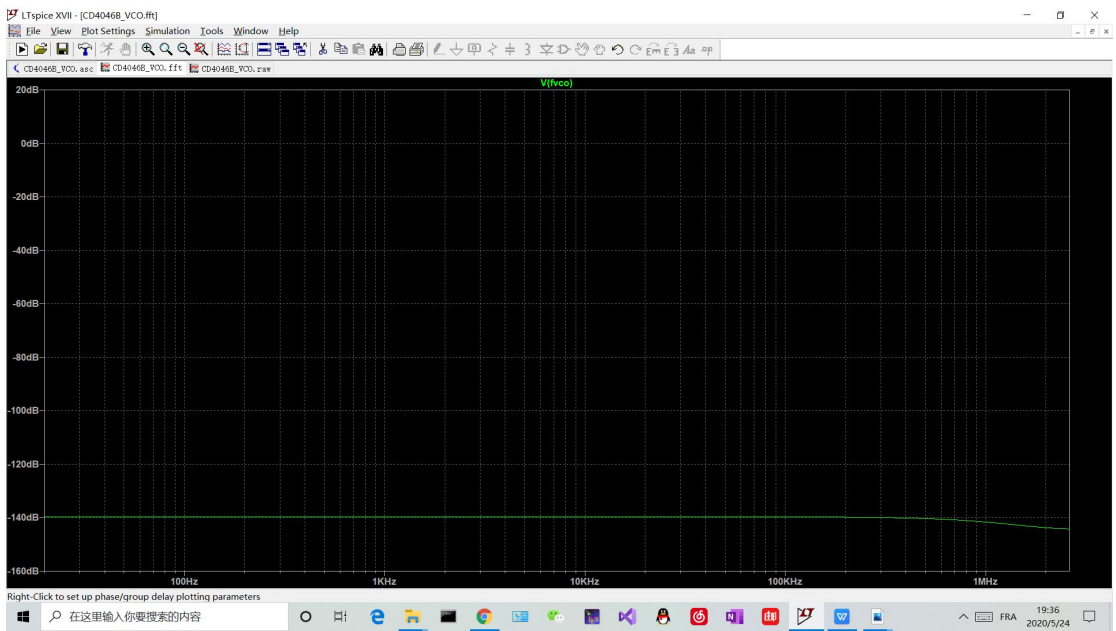
`.tran 0 50m 0 500n`
`.options plotwinsize=0`

`VCC1=10 FMIN=0.000000e6 FMAX=0.150e6 SPEED=1.0 TDEL1=20n TRIPD1=8n`

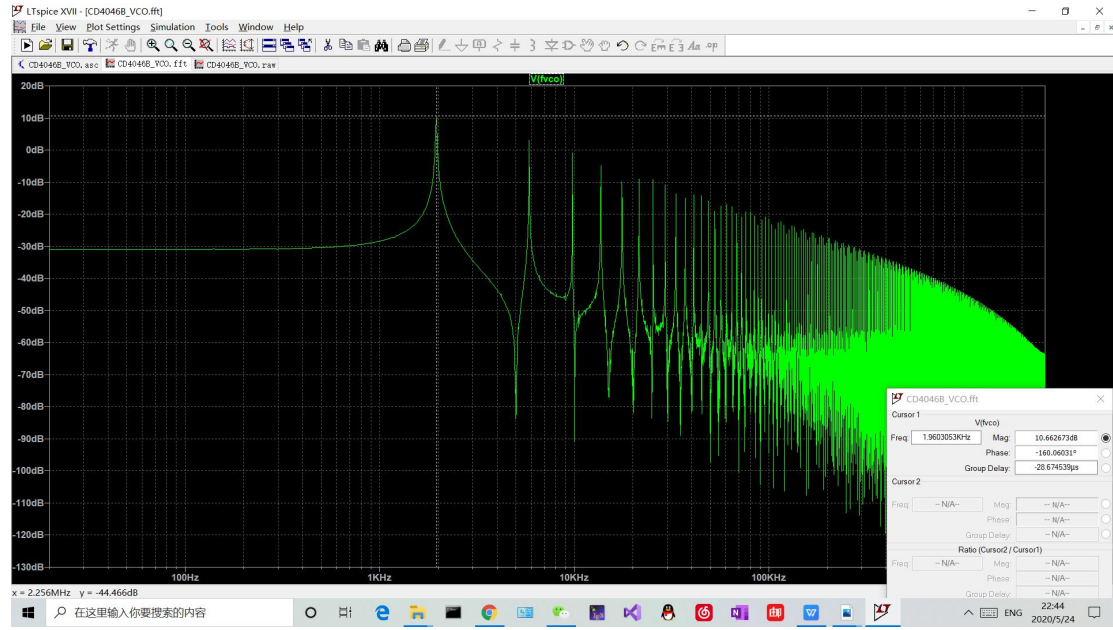
The visible parameters are from the CD4046 model. They can be made invisible in the symbol's dialog. Therefore RightMouseClicked on the symbol and uncheck it.

FMAX = max. VCO frequency
 FMIN = min. VCO frequency
 TDEL1=20n internal gate delay; don't change it
 TRIPD1=8n change it to 8n for $F_{vco} > 2.5e5$; $8n * 2.5e5 / F_{vco_max}$
 Example: $F_{vco_max} = 1\text{kHz} \rightarrow TRIPD1 = 2\mu$

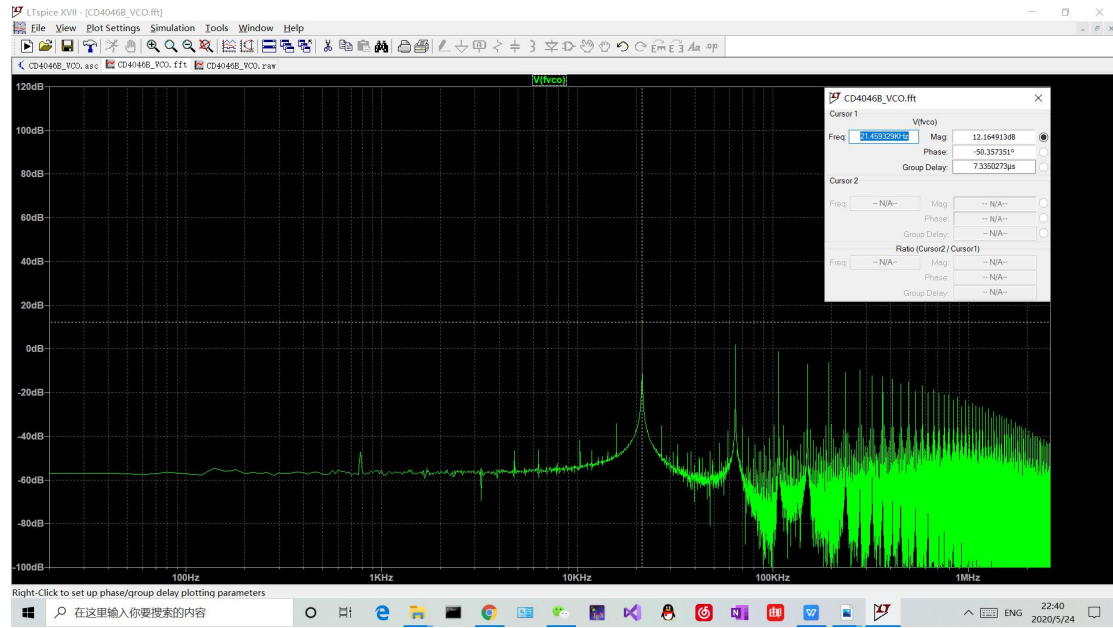
V1=0V



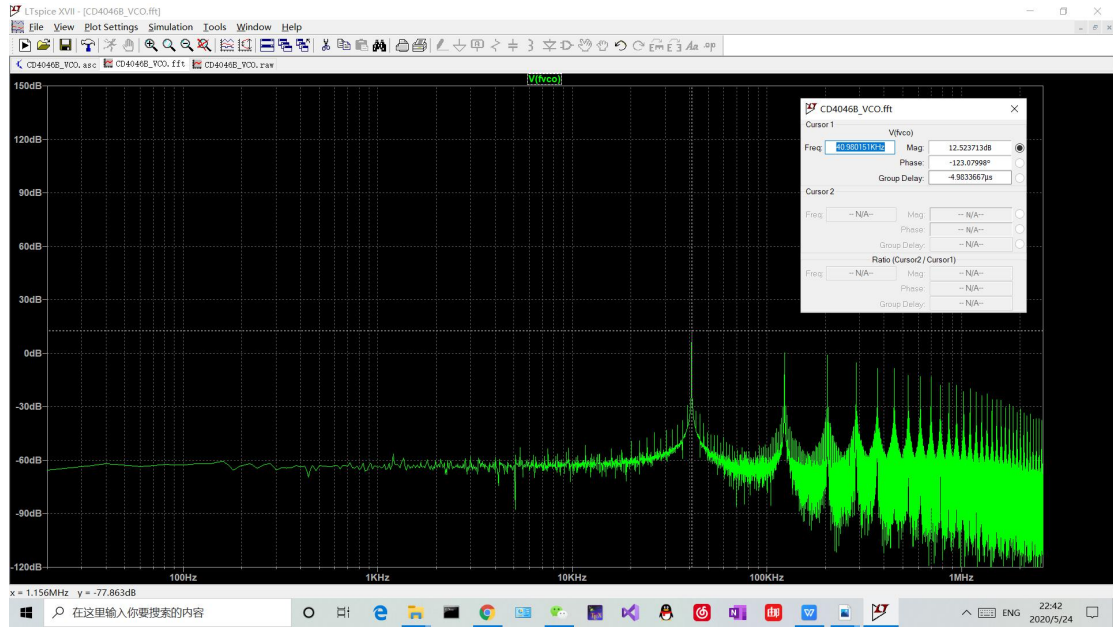
V1=1V



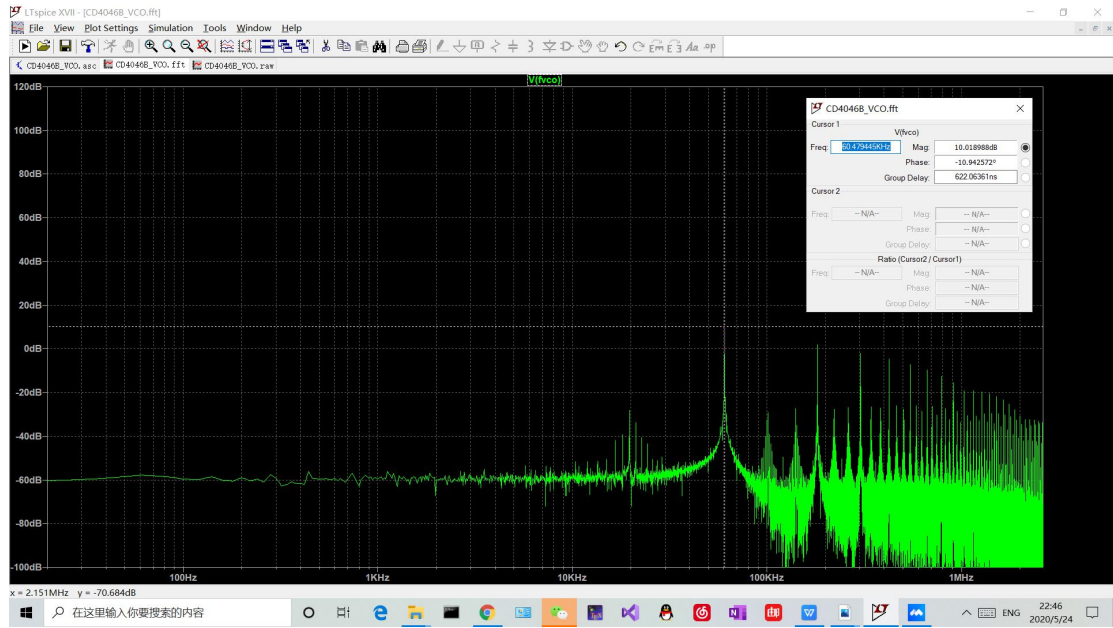
V1=2V



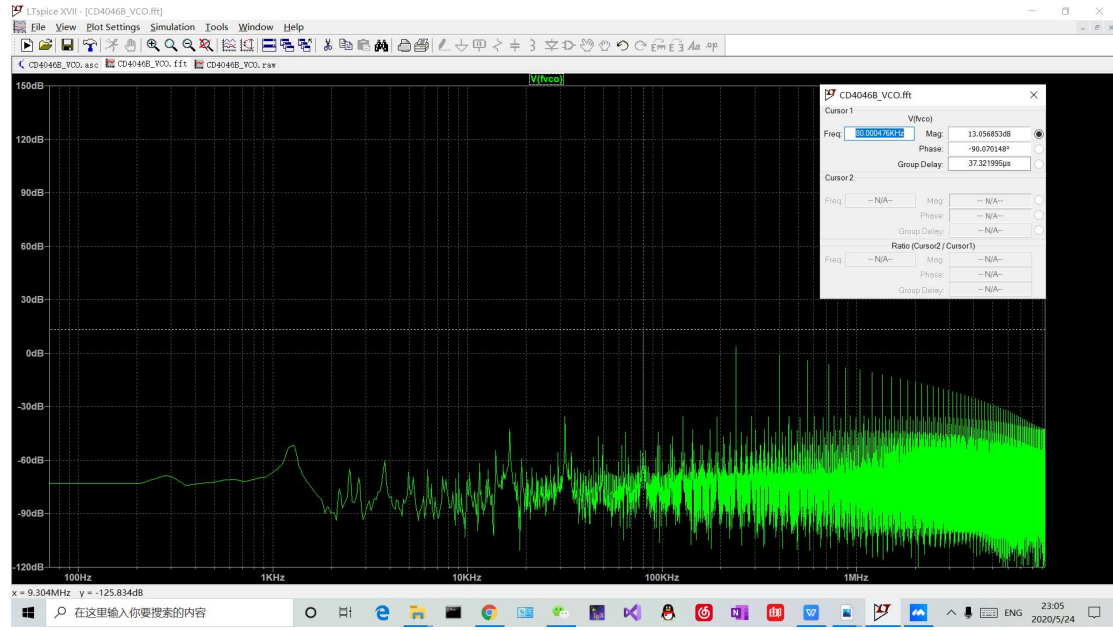
V1=3V



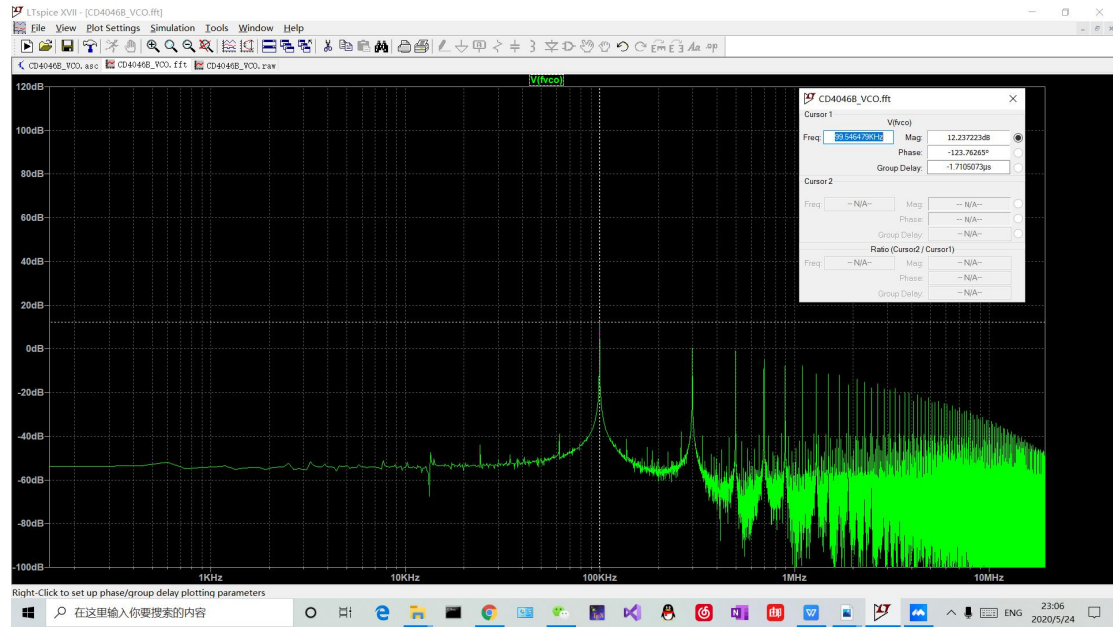
V1=4V



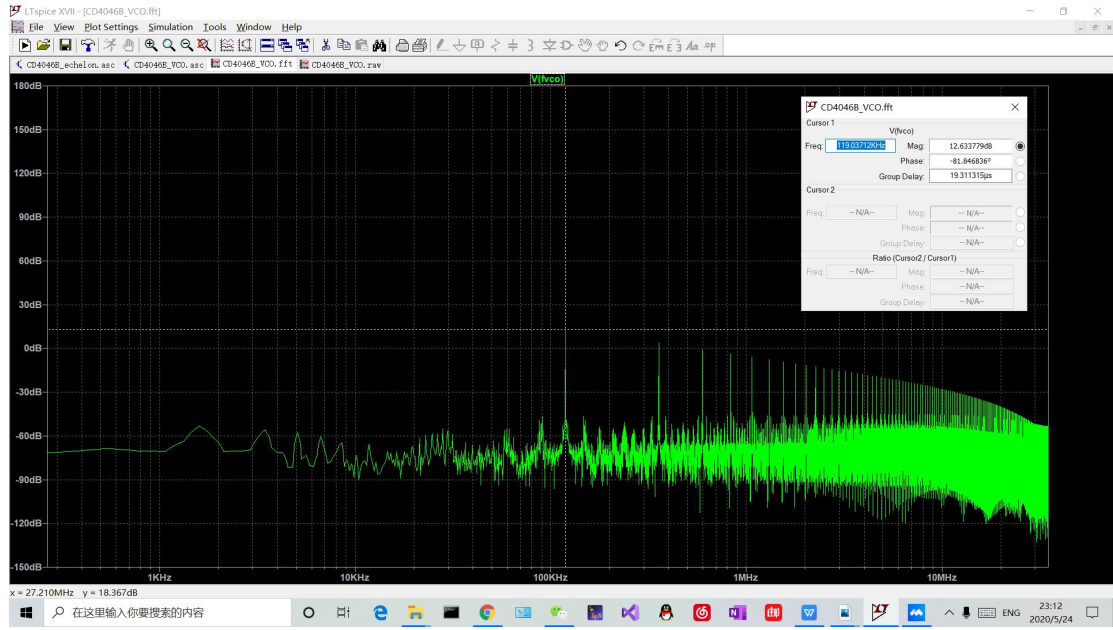
V1=5V



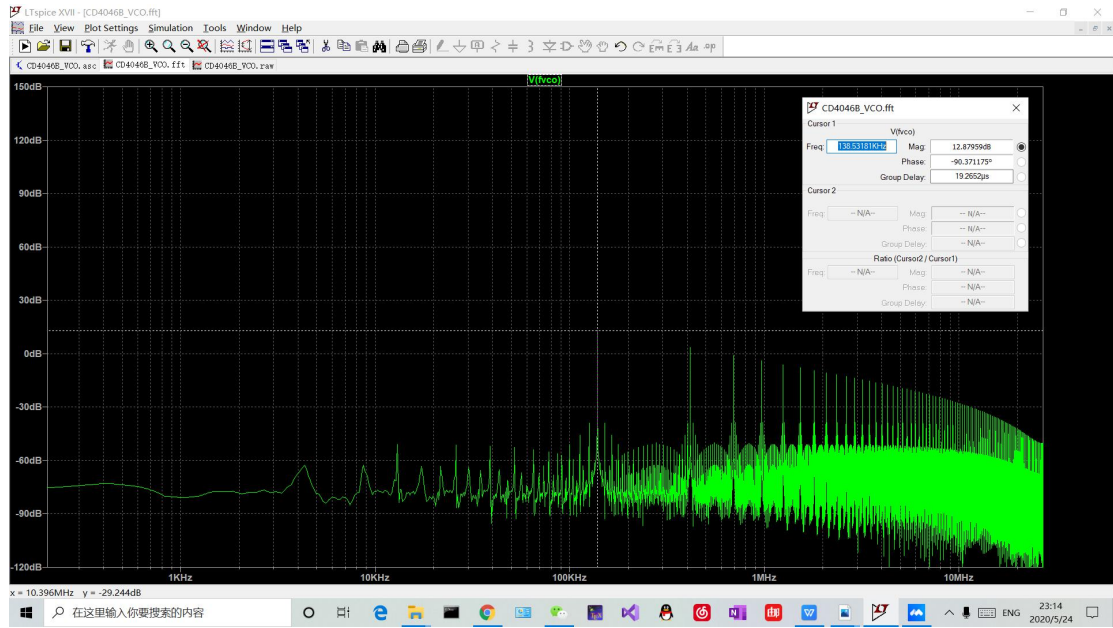
V1=6V



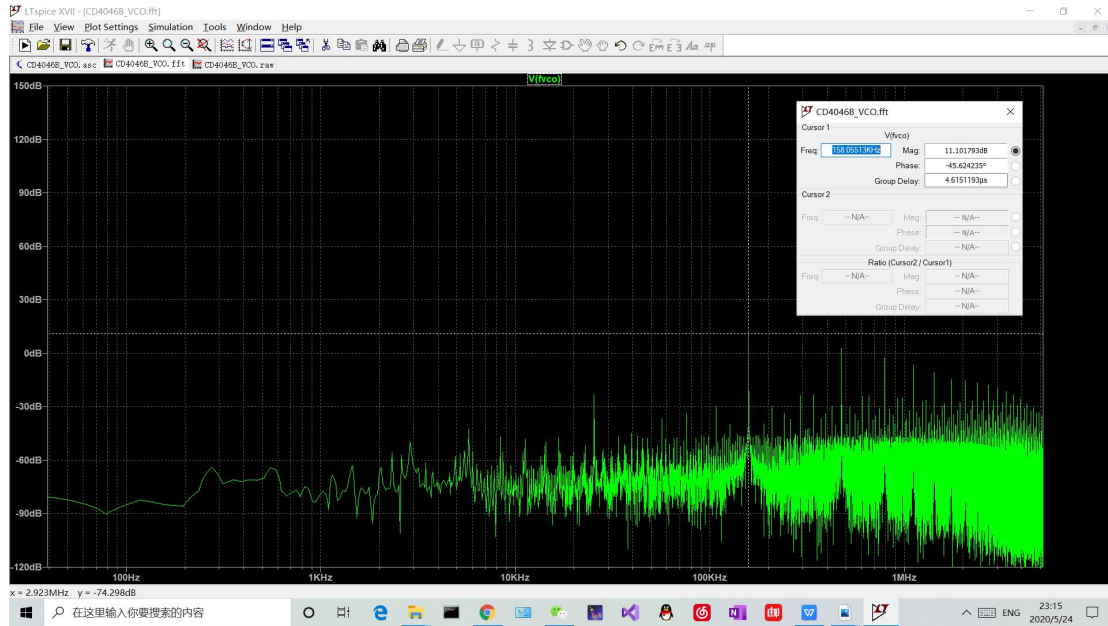
V1=7V



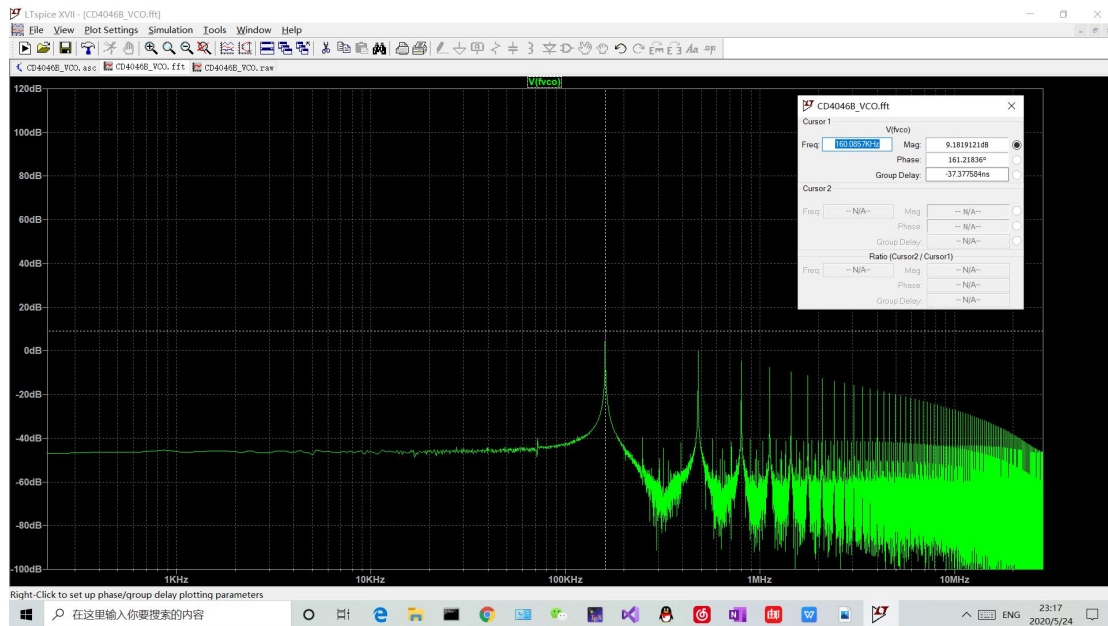
V1=8V



V1=9V



V1=10V

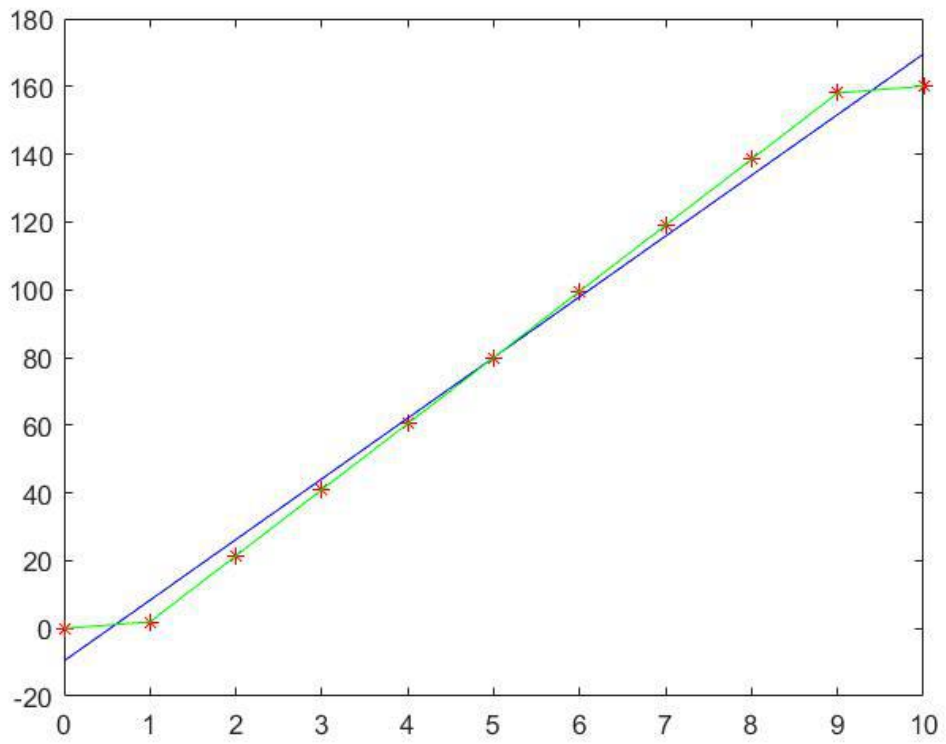


Donc, on a

V1(V)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f(kHz)	0	1.96	21.46	40.99	60.48	80.00	99.55	119.04	138.53	158.06	160.09

Donc, il est linéaire entre 1V et 9V, en faisant un programmation matlab

```
clear all;
x=[0:10];
y=[0 1.96 21.46 40.99 60.48 80.00 99.55
119.04 138.53 158.06 160.09];
poly10=polyfit(x,y,10);
poly1=polyfit(x,y,1);
plot(x,y,'*r',x,polyval(poly1,x),'b',x,polyval(poly10,x),'g')
```

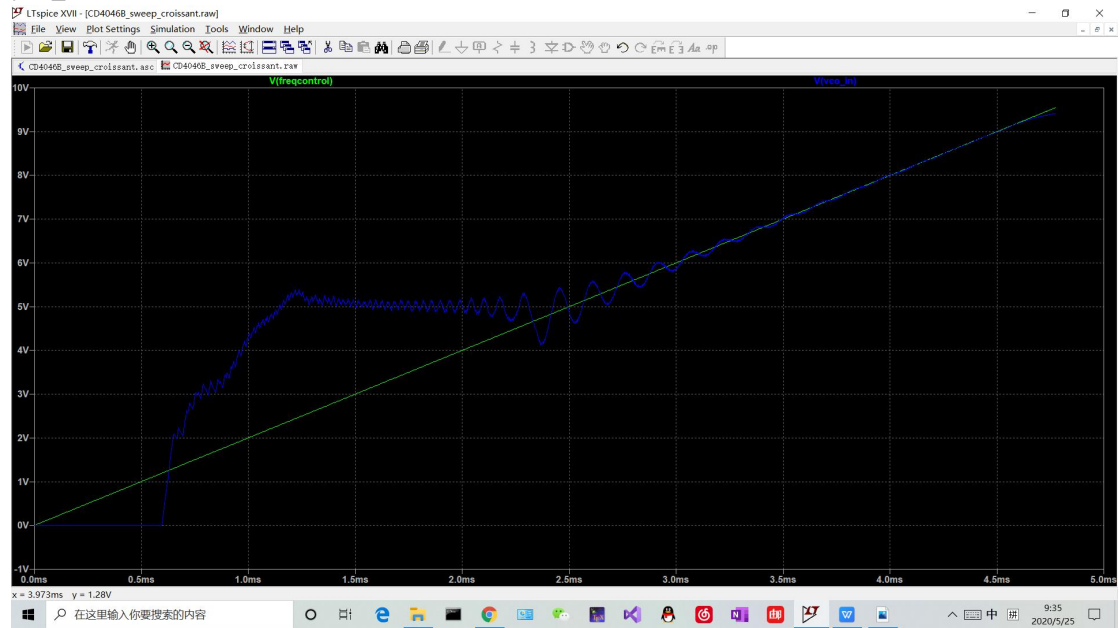



Le polynôme d'ordre 10 est meilleur mais très complexe, on va prendre celui d'ordre 1.

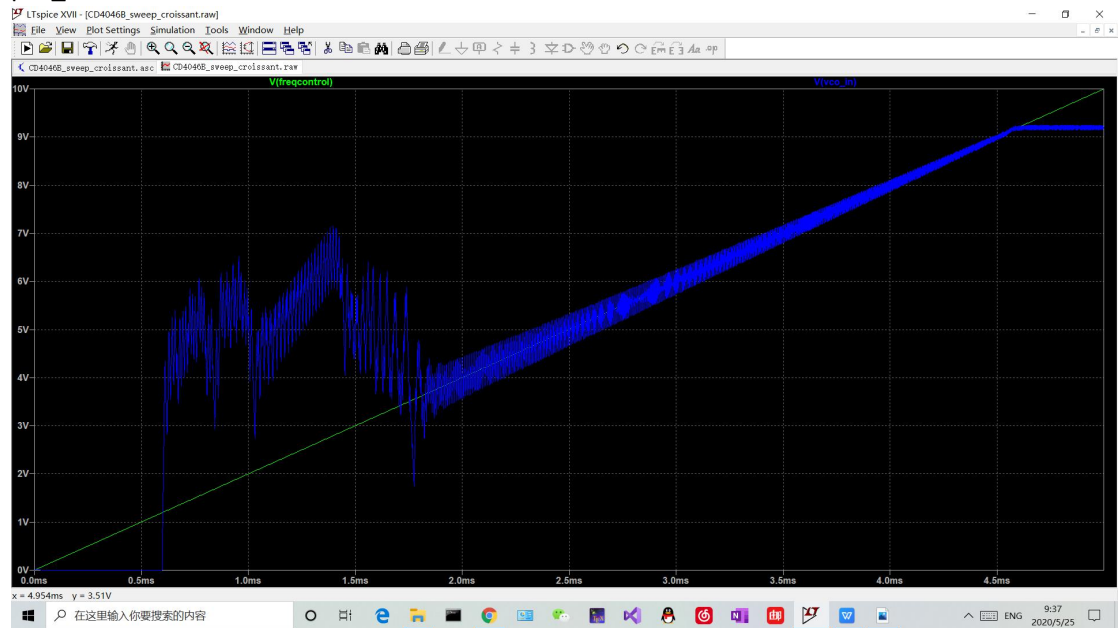
Partie 2 Mesure des plages de capture et de verrouillage

Q3

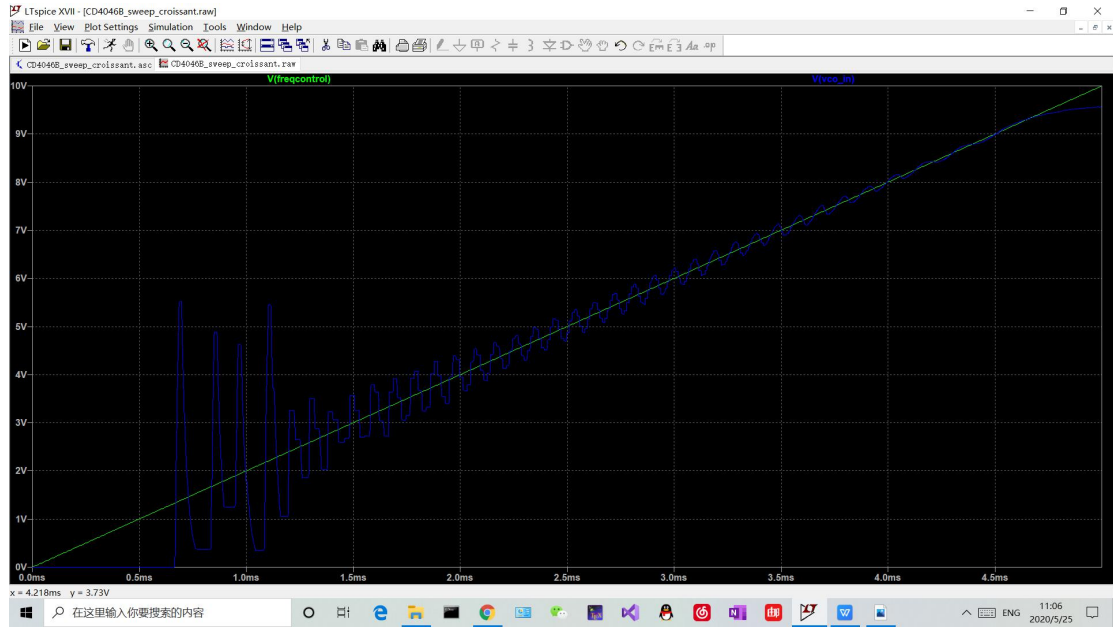
pc1_100nF



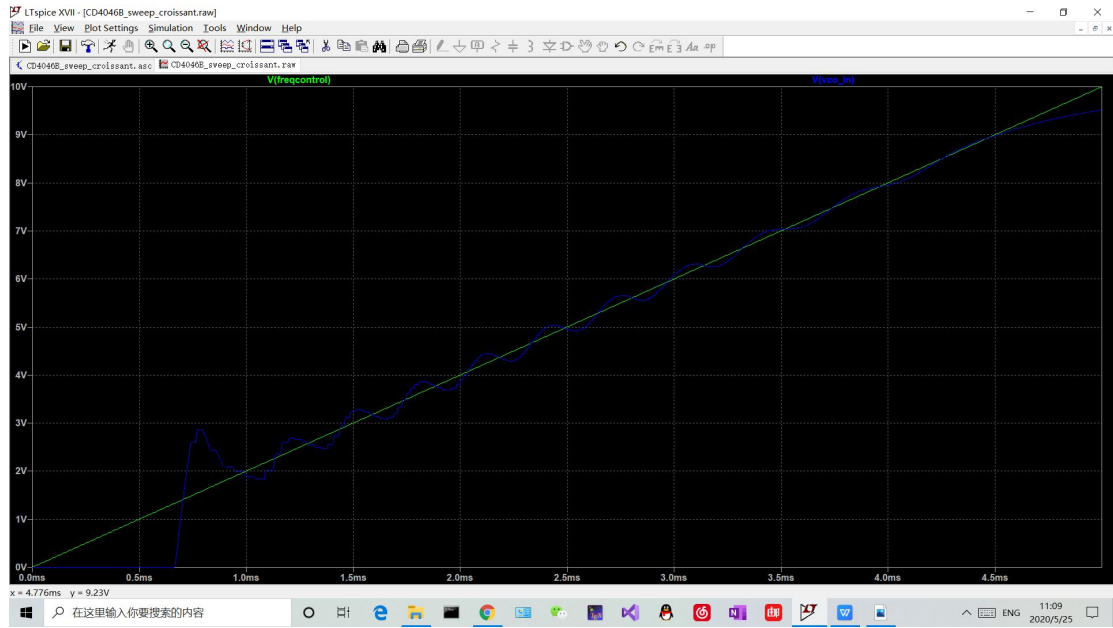
pc1_10nF



pc2_10nF

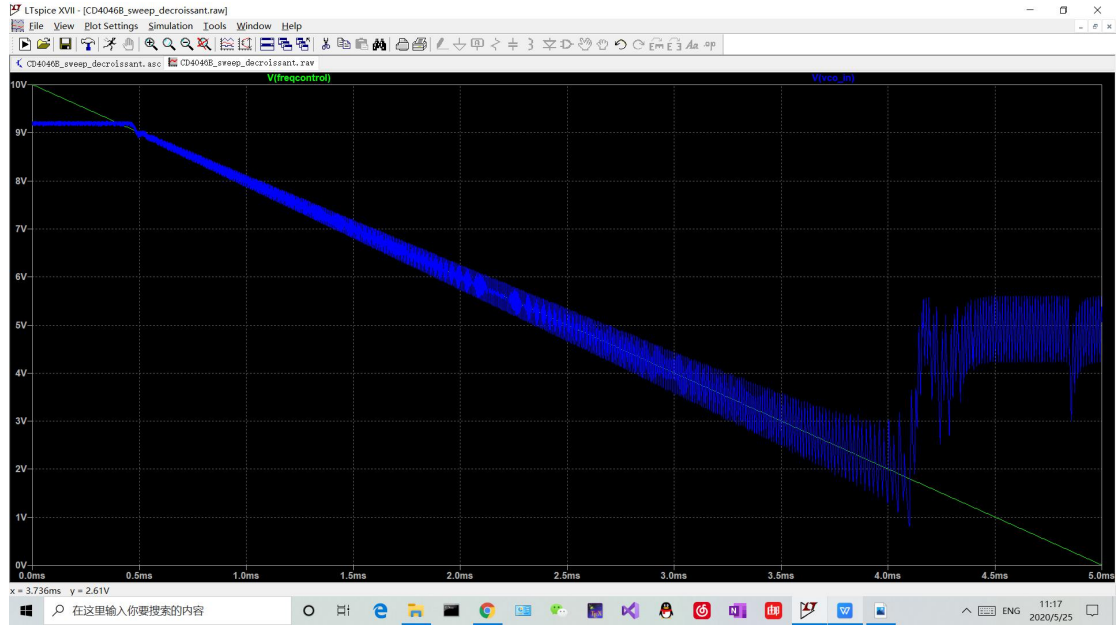


pc2_100nF

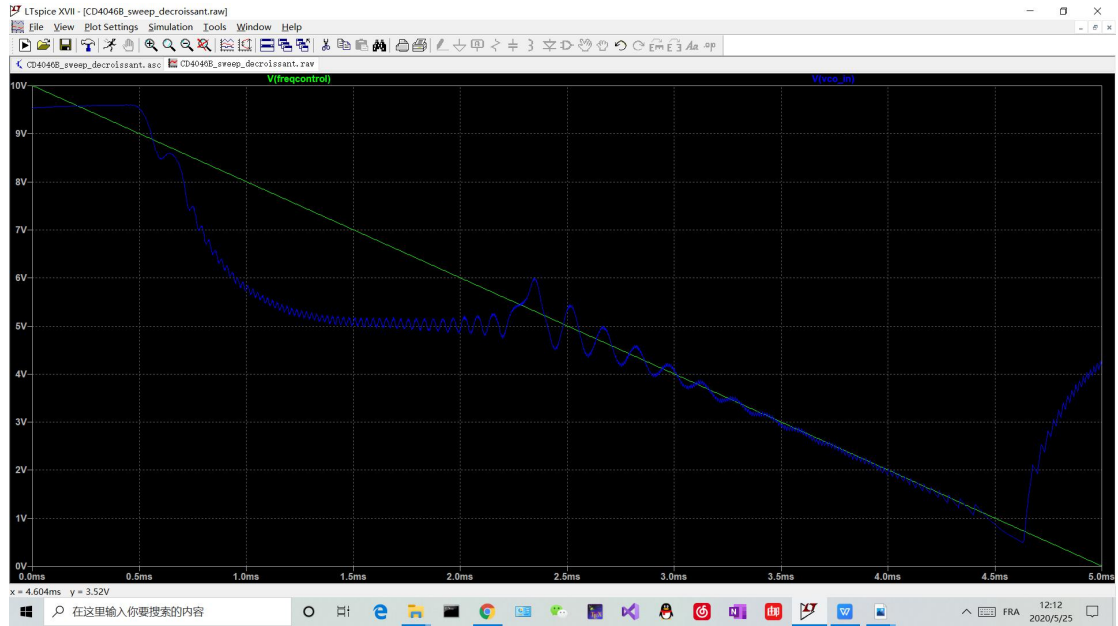


Q4

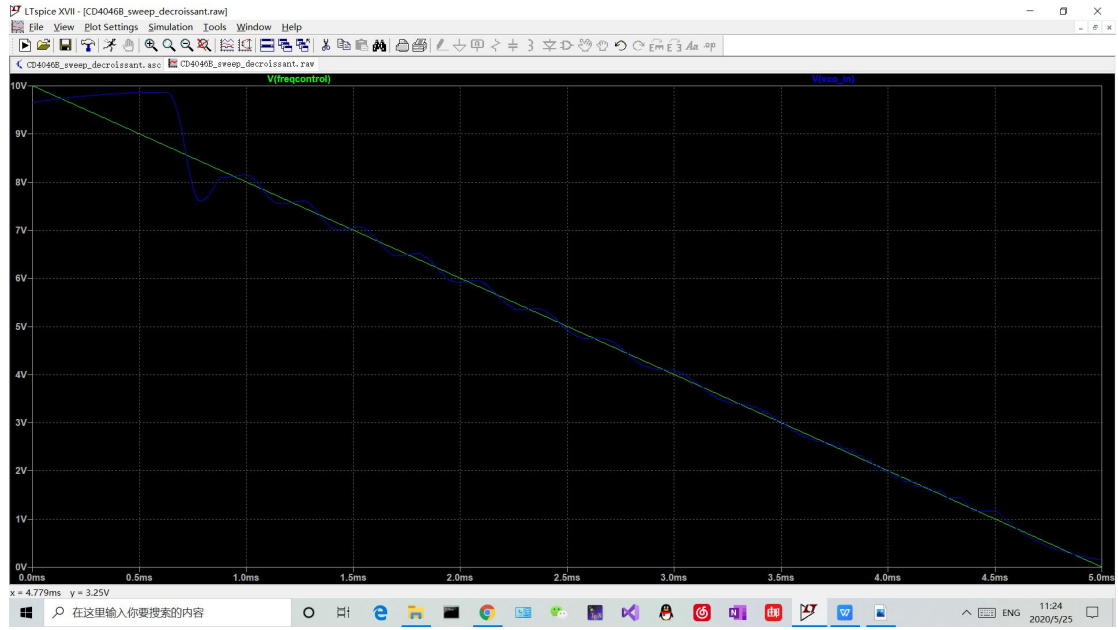
pc1_10nF



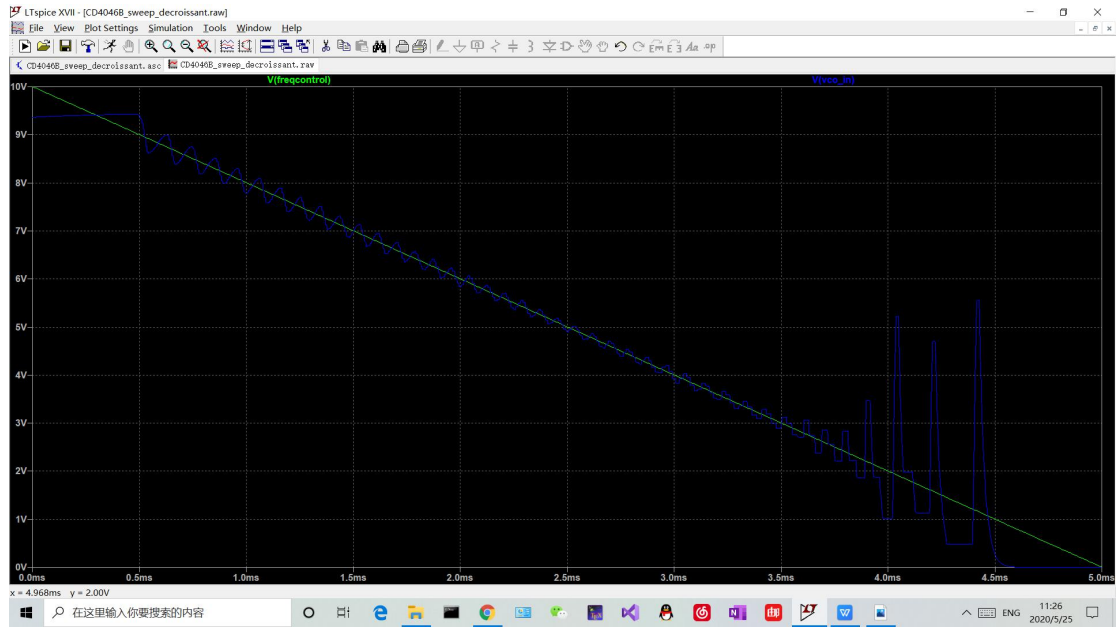
pc1_100nF



pc2_100nF



pc2_10nF



Q5

```

clear all;
%%
x=[0:10];
y=[0    1.96    21.46    40.99    60.48    80.00    99.55
119.04 138.53 158.06 160.09];
poly10=polyfit(x,y,10);
poly1=polyfit(x,y,1);
%plot(x,y,'*r',x,polyval(poly1,x),'b',x,polyval(poly1
0,x),'g')
%%
m=599898;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_croissantpc1_10nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end
fclose(fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=589425;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_croissantpc1_100nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end

```

```

end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=573847;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_croissantpc2_10nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=581072;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_croissantpc2_100nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end

```

```

end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=606428;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_decroissantpc1_10nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=529020;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_decroissantpc1_100nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end

```



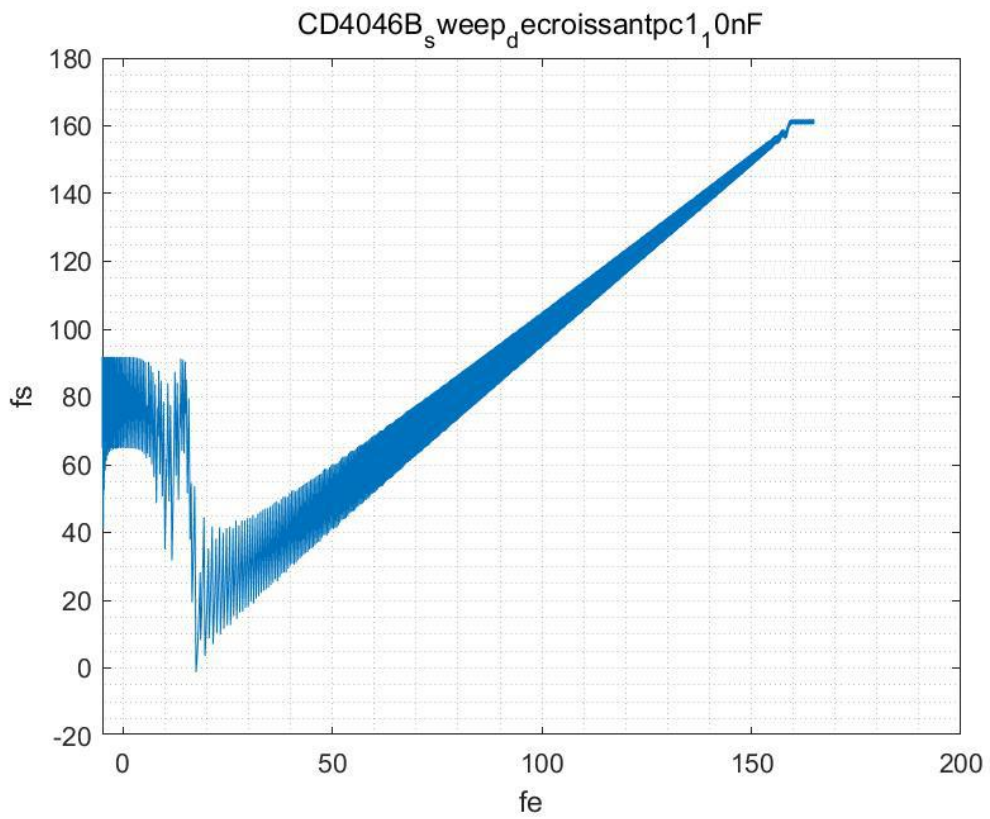
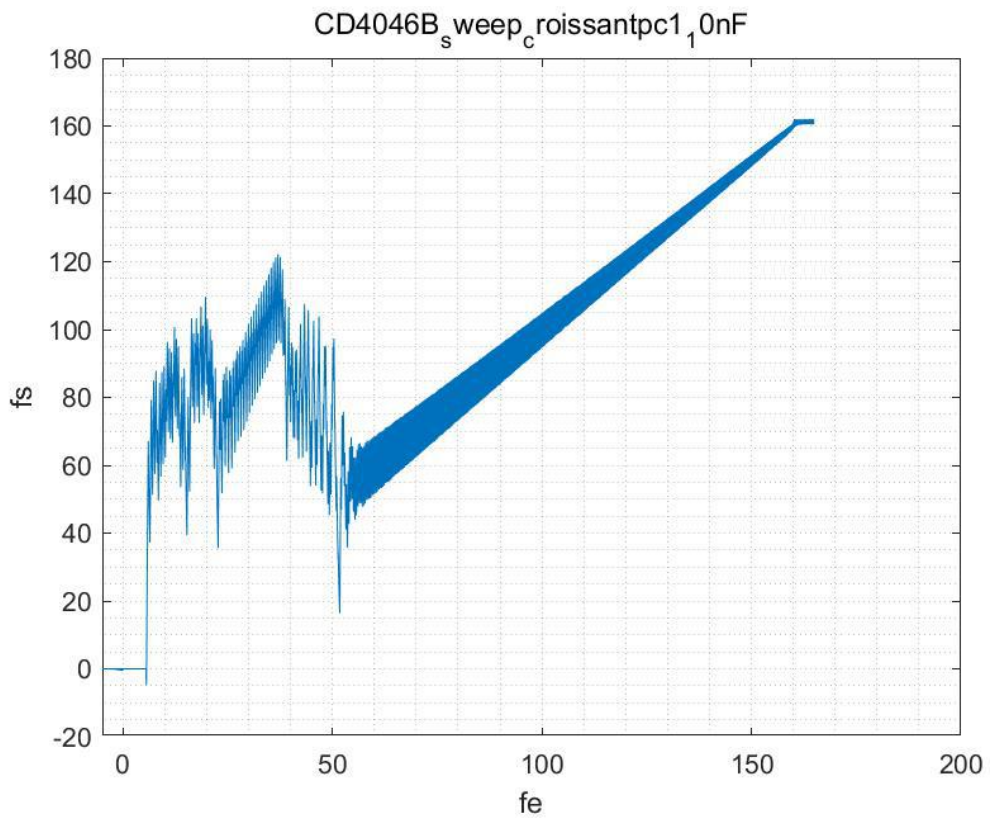
```

end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=573845;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_decroissantpc2_10nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
%%
m=571485;n=3;
data=cell(m,n);
name='CD4046B_sweep_decroissantpc2_100nF';
fid=fopen([name,'.txt'],'r');
%textscan('char','headerlines',1)
fgetl(fid);
for i=1:m
    for j=1:n
        data{i,j}=fscanf(fid,'%f',[1,1]);
    end
end

```

```
end
fclose (fid);
data1=data(:,2:3);
data2=cell2mat(data1);
data3=polyval(poly10,data2);
plot(data3(:,1),data3(:,2));
xlabel('fe');
ylabel('fs');
title(name);
grid minor
saveas(gcf,name,'jpg');
```

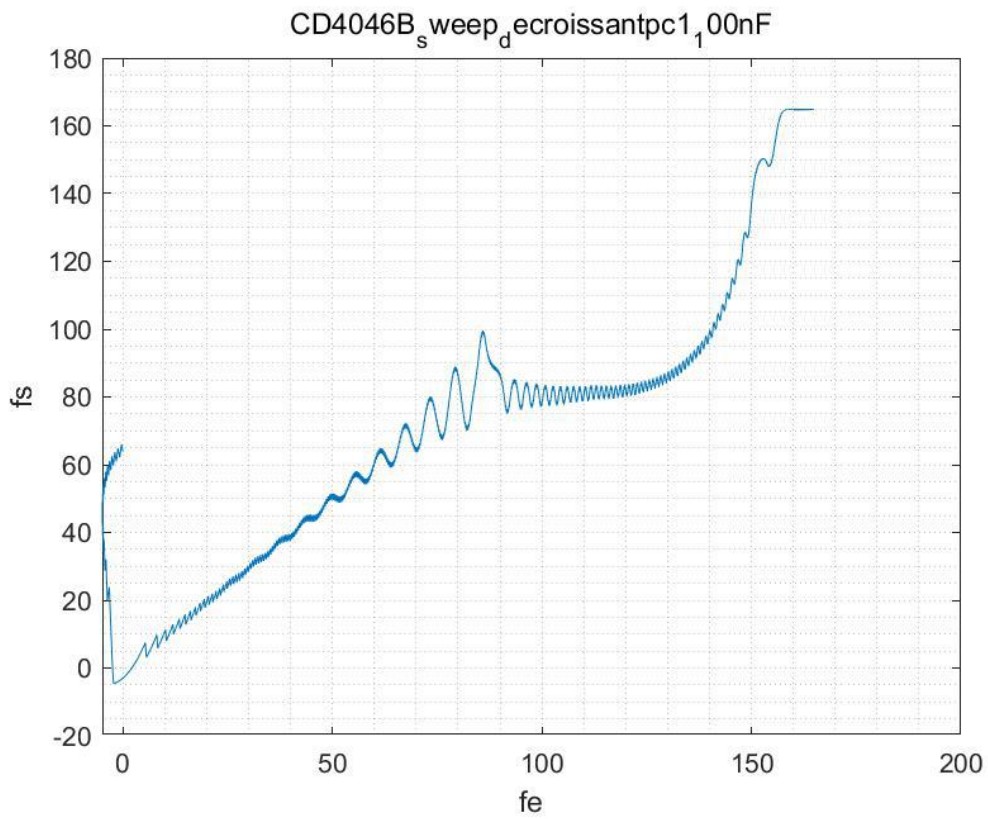
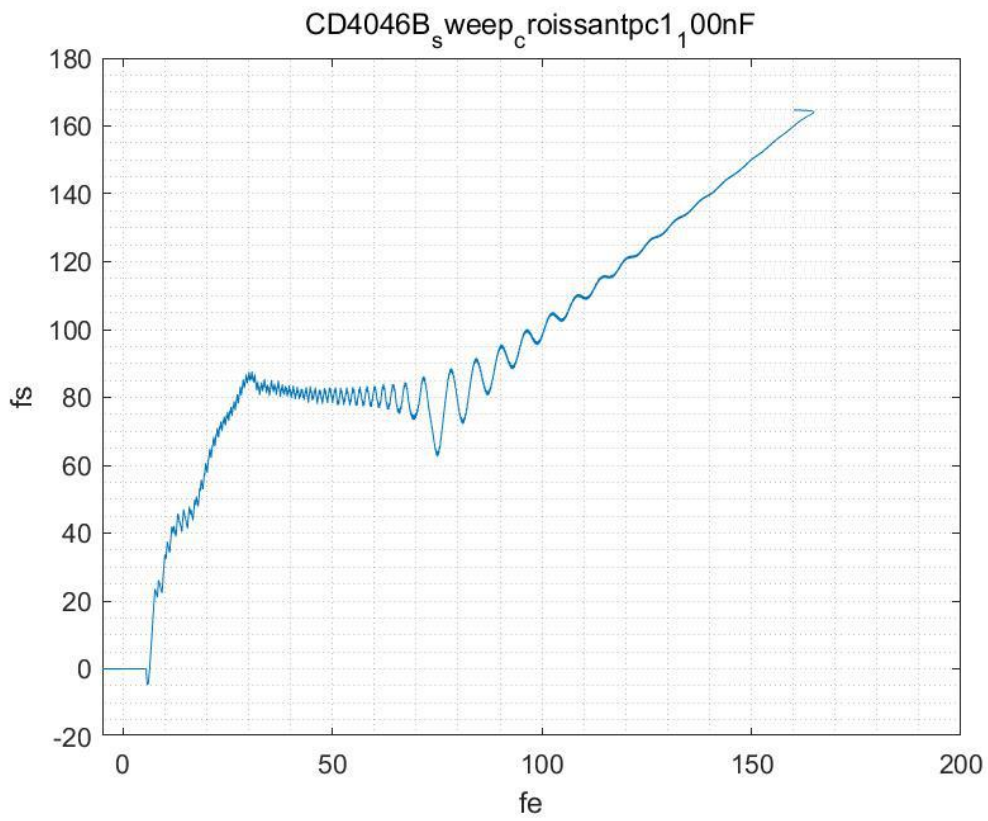
pc1_10nF



Donc, la plage de verouillage est 18--160 kHz

La plage de capture est 7.5--160kHz

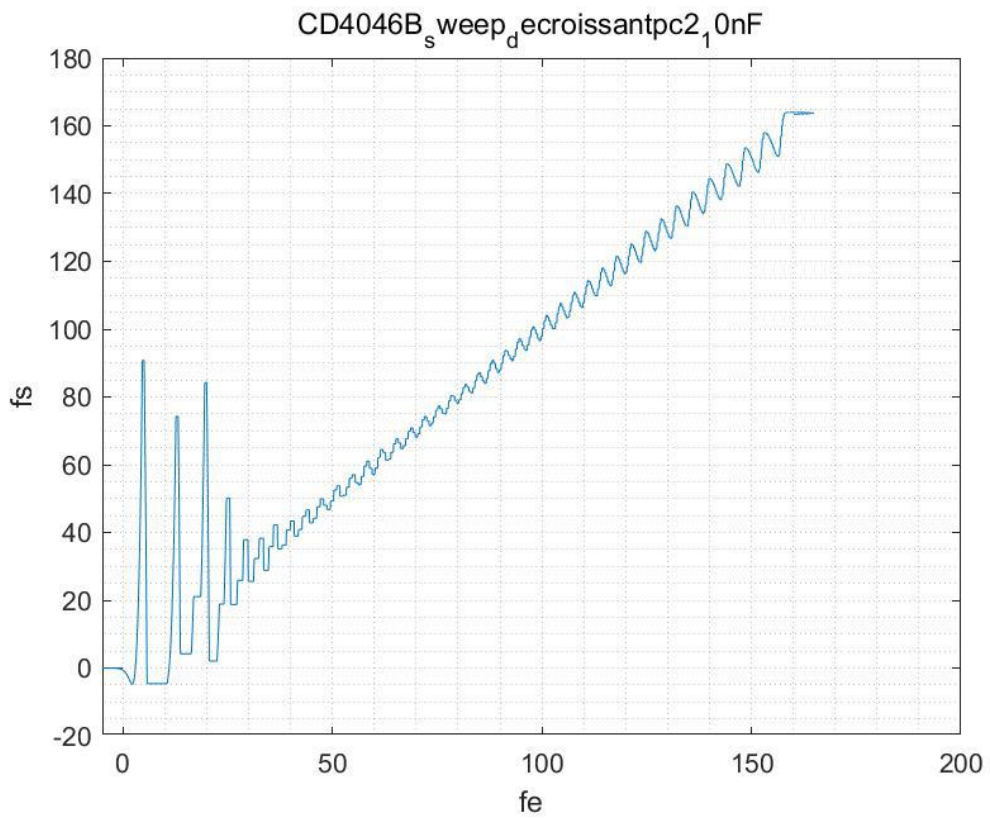
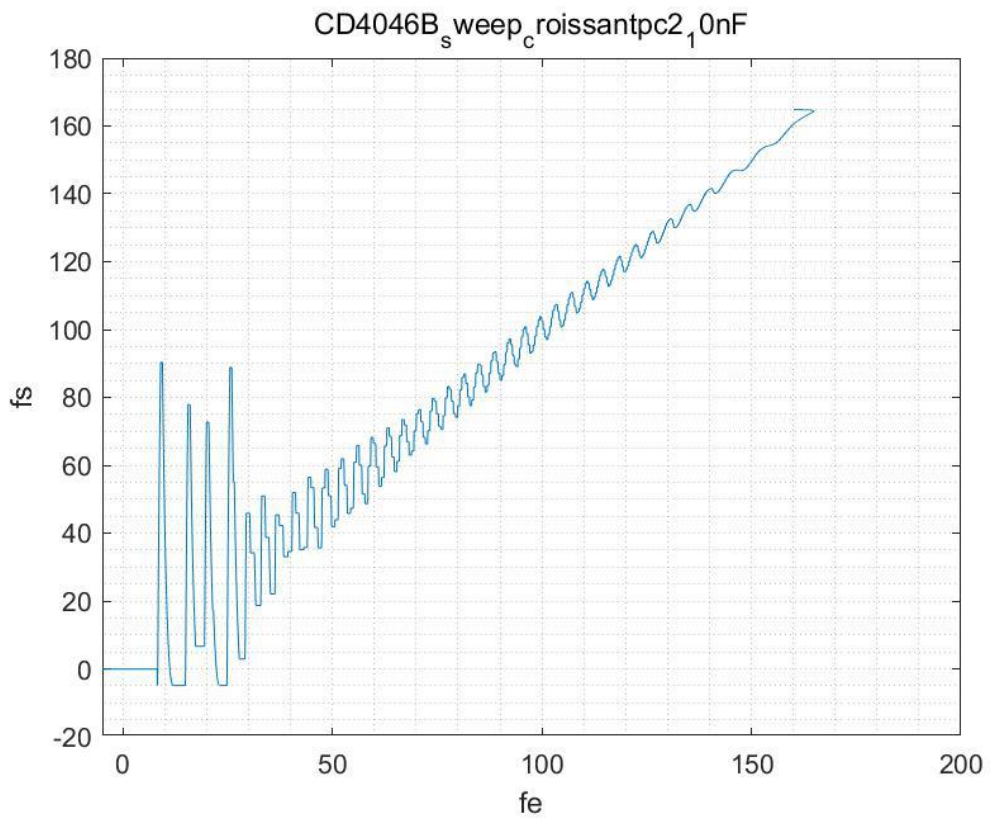
pc1_100nF



Donc, la plage de verouillage est 6--155 kHz

La plage de capture est 0--165kHz

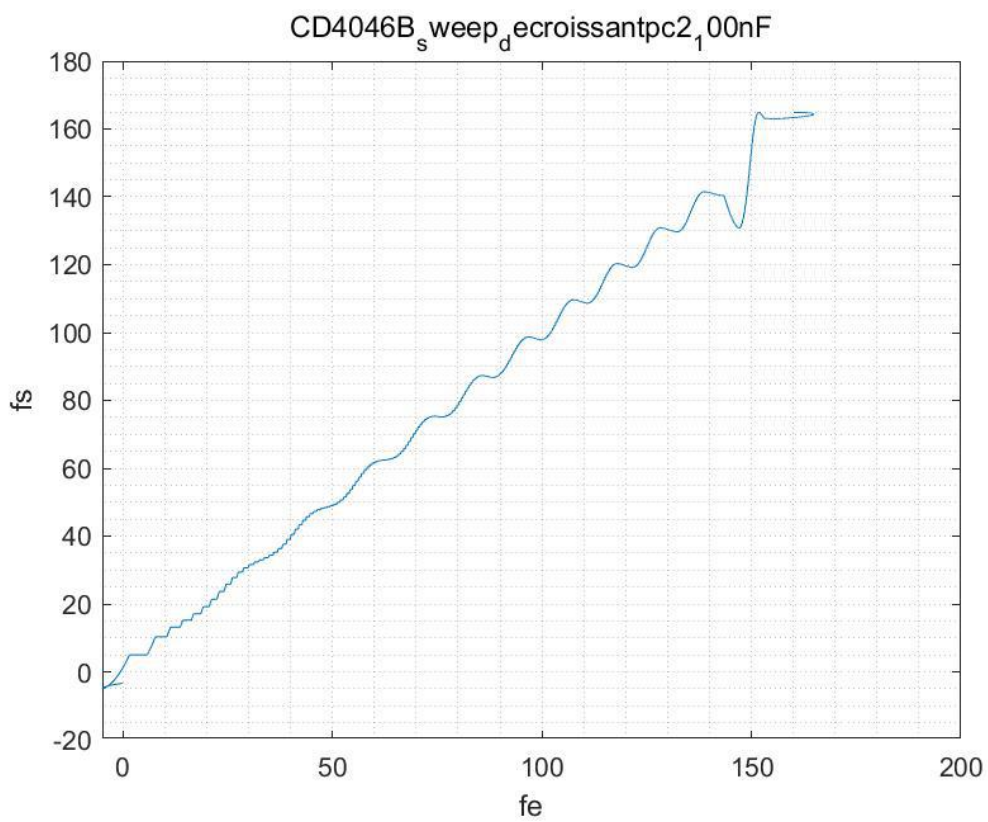
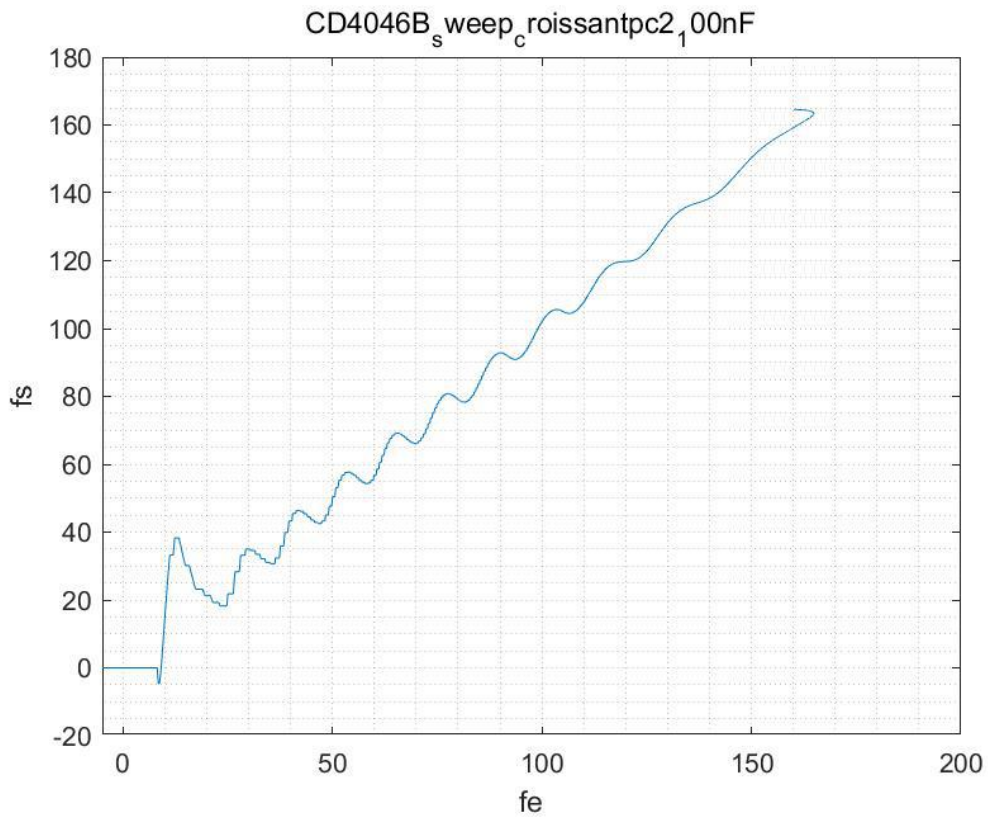
pc2_10nF



Donc, la plage de verouillage est 8--160 kHz

La plage de capture est 2--165kHz

pc2_100nF



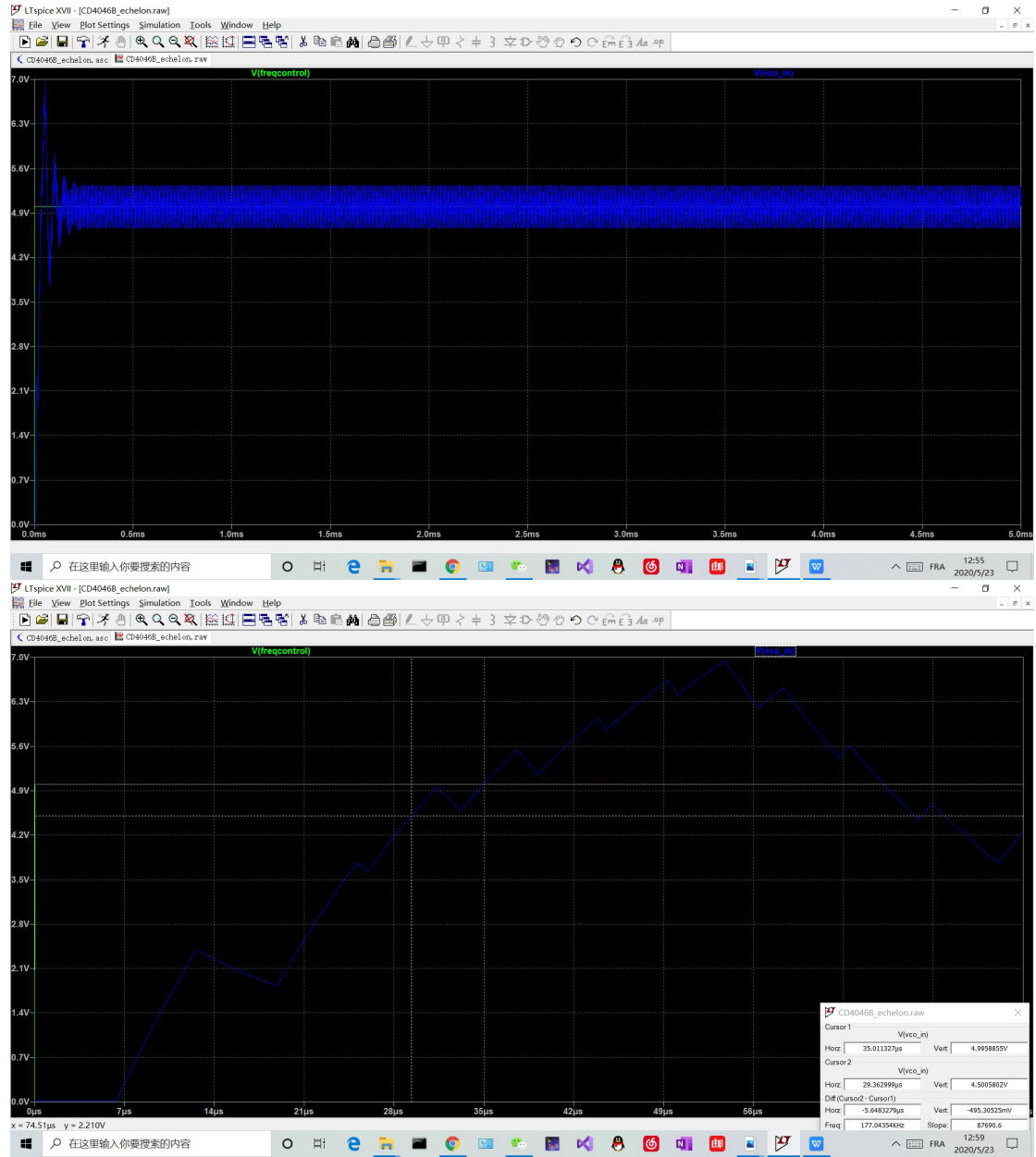
Donc, la plage de verouillage est 8--150 kHz

La plage de capture est 0--165kHz

Partie 3 Réponse de la PLL à un échelon

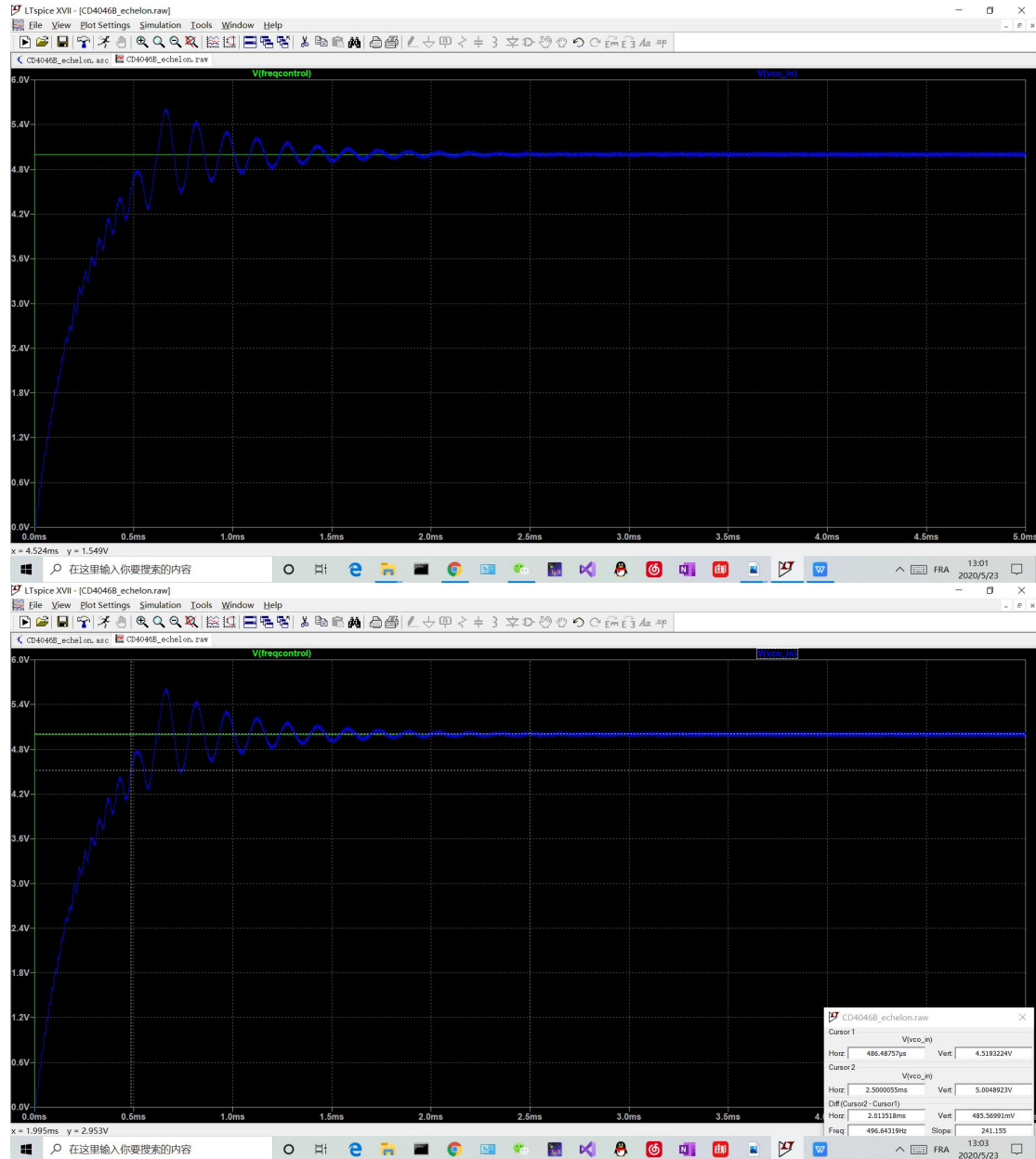
Q1 Q2

pc1_10nF



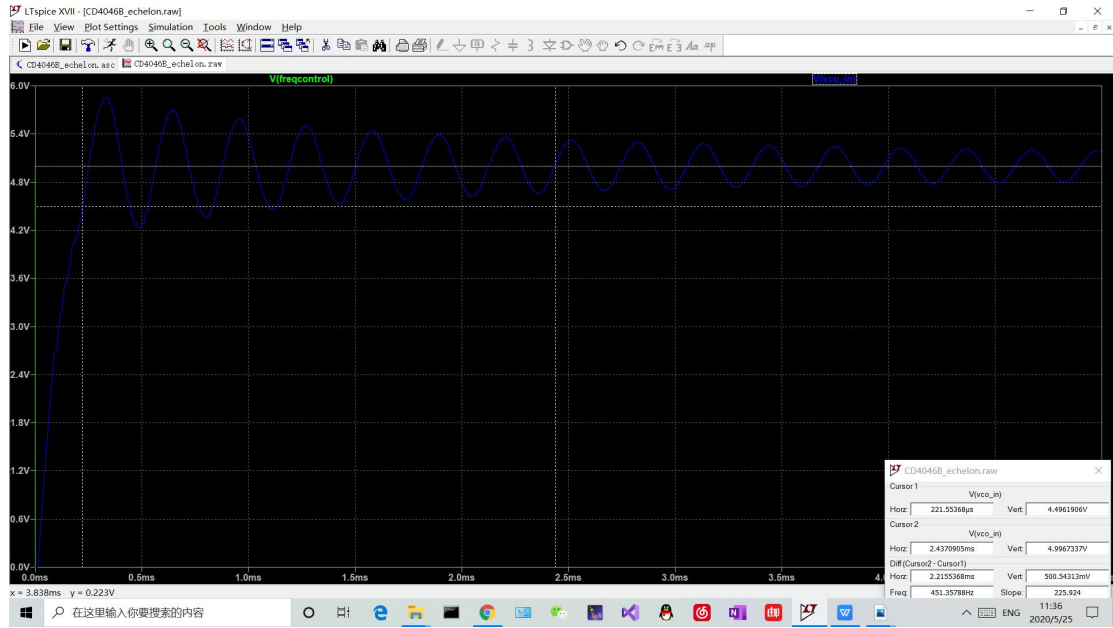
$t=30e-6s$

pc1_100nF



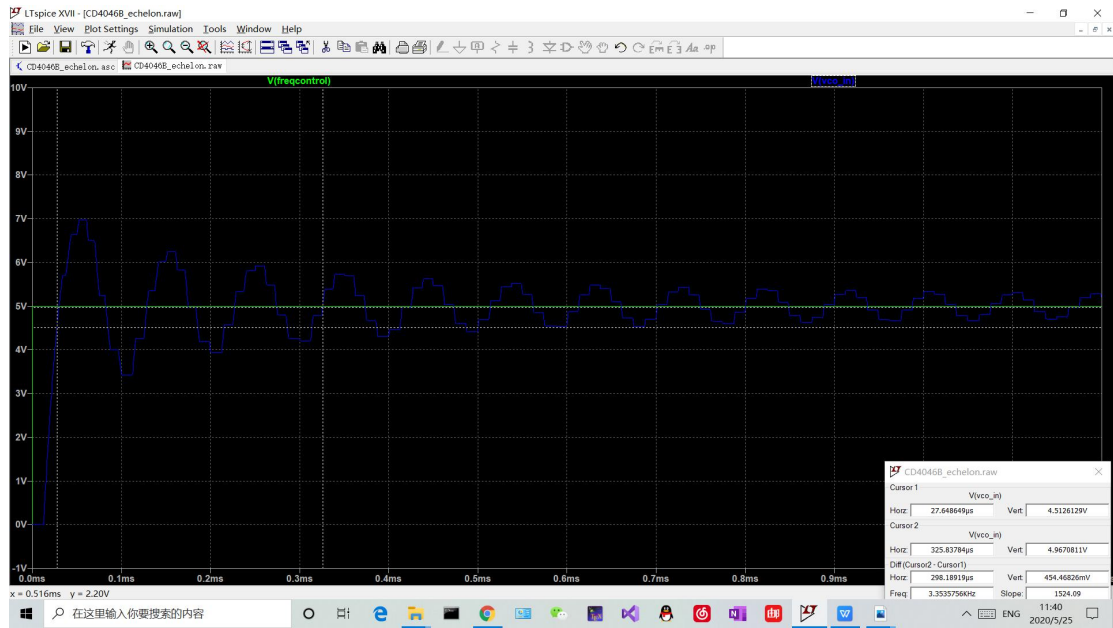
t=486e-6s

pc2_100nF



t=221e-6s

pc2_10nF



t=27e-6s

Q3

$$C2=10\text{nF}$$

$$T=R3*C2=18\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

$$T_{pc1}=30\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

$$T_{pc2}=27\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

$$C2=100\text{nF}$$

$$T=R3*C2=180\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

$$T_{pc1}=486\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

$$T_{pc2}=221\text{e-}6\text{s}$$

Donc, il y a des erreurs mais l'ordre de grandeur est vrai.