ECEN620: Network Theory Broadband Circuit Design Fall 2014

Lecture 7: Phase Detector Circuits

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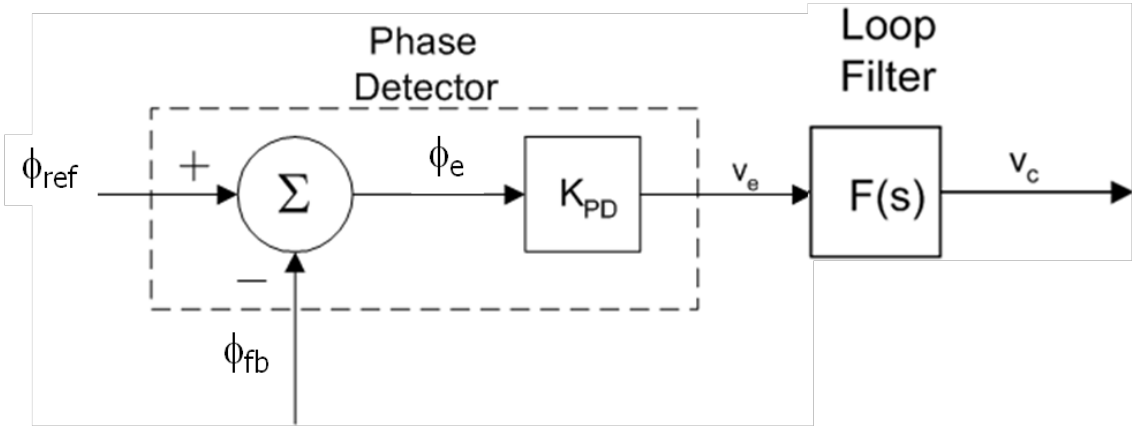
Announcements & Agenda

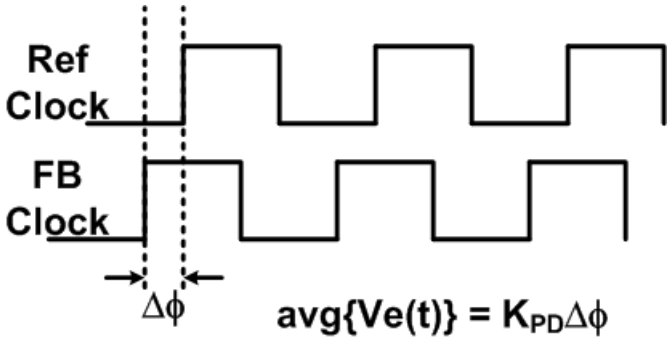
- HW2 is due Oct 6
- Exam 1 is on Wed. Oct 8
  - Covers Lectures 1-6
  - One double-sided 8.5x11 notes page allowed
  - Bring your calculator
  - Previous exams are posted for reference
- Phase Detector Circuits
  - Mixer PD
  - XOR PD
  - J-K Flip-Flop PD
  - Phase-Frequency Detector (PFD)

References

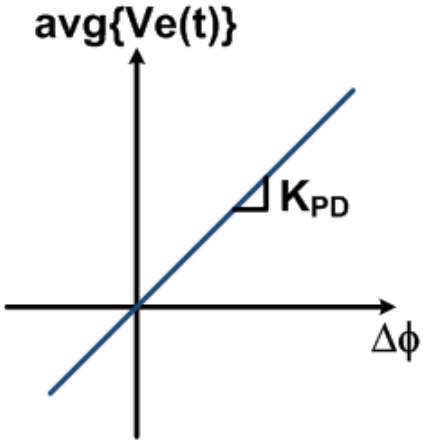
- *RF Microelectronics,* B. Razavi, Prentice Hall, 1998.
- *Design of Integrated Circuits for Optical Communications,* B. Razavi, McGraw-Hill, 2003.
- *Monolithic Phase-Locked Loops and Clock Recovery Circuits,* B. Razavi, Wiley, 1996.
- M. Perrott, *High Speed Communication Circuits and Systems Course*, MIT Open Courseware

Phase Detector





- Detects phase difference between feedback clock and reference clock
- The loop filter will filter the phase detector output, thus to characterize phase detector gain, extract average output voltage
- The K_{PD} factor can change depending on the specific phase detector circuit

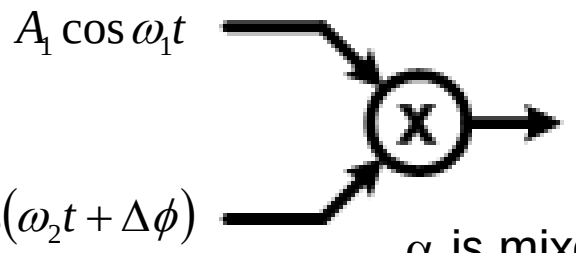


K_{PD} units are V/rad when used with a dimension - less filter

K_{PD} units are rad^{-1} (averaged) or A/rad when combined with the charge - pump

when used with a impedance filter

Analog Multiplier Phase Detector



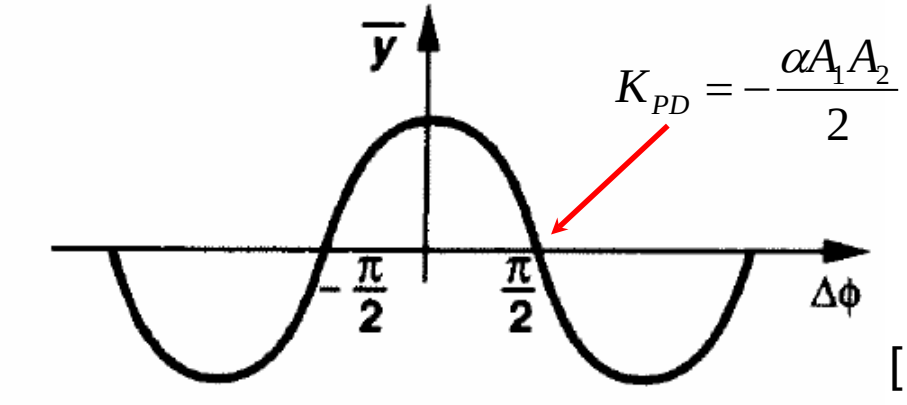
$$\frac{\alpha A_1 A_2}{2}\cos[(\omega_1+\omega_2)t+\Delta\phi]+\frac{\alpha A_1 A_2}{2}\cos[(\omega_1-\omega_2)t-\Delta\phi]$$

α is mixer gain

- If $\omega_1 = \omega_2$ and filtering out high-frequency term

$$\overline{y(t)} = \frac{\alpha A_1 A_2}{2}\cos\Delta\phi$$

- Near $\Delta\phi$ lock region of $\pi/2$: $\overline{y(t)} \approx \frac{\alpha A_1 A_2}{2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\Delta\phi\right)$



[**Razavi**]

Analog Mixer PD Properties

- The nominal lock point (zero frequency offset or Type-2) with a mixer PD is a 90° static phase shift
  - For many applications this is unimportant or can be cancelled elsewhere
- The mixer cannot serve as a frequency detector, as on average the output will be zero for a frequency difference
- K_{PD} is a function of the input amplitude, which is not desired

Mixer Circuits

Active Mixers

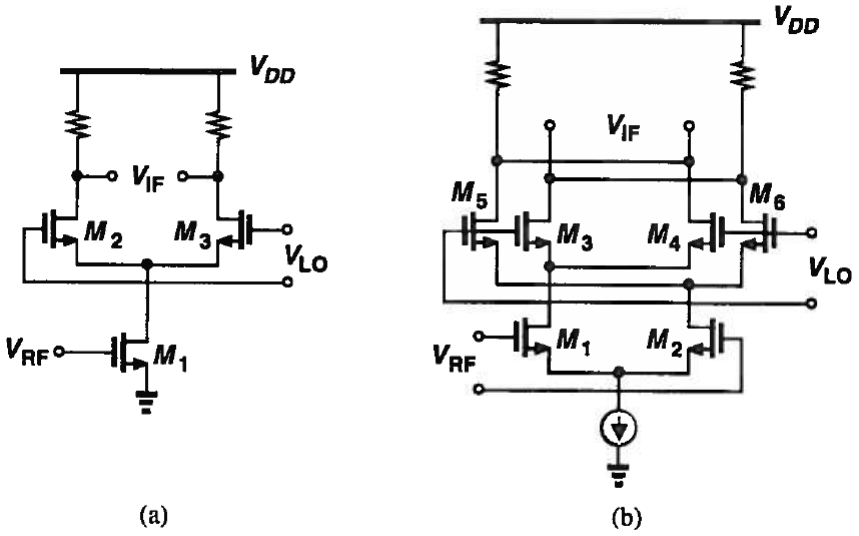
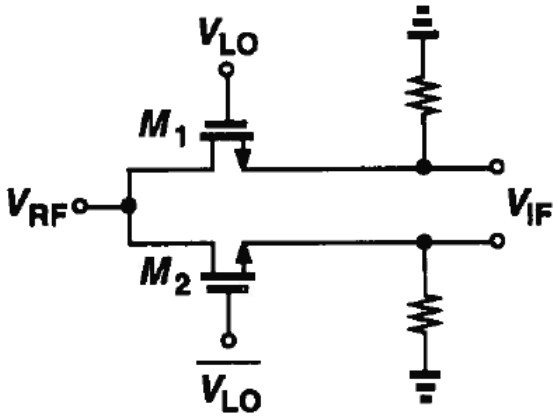
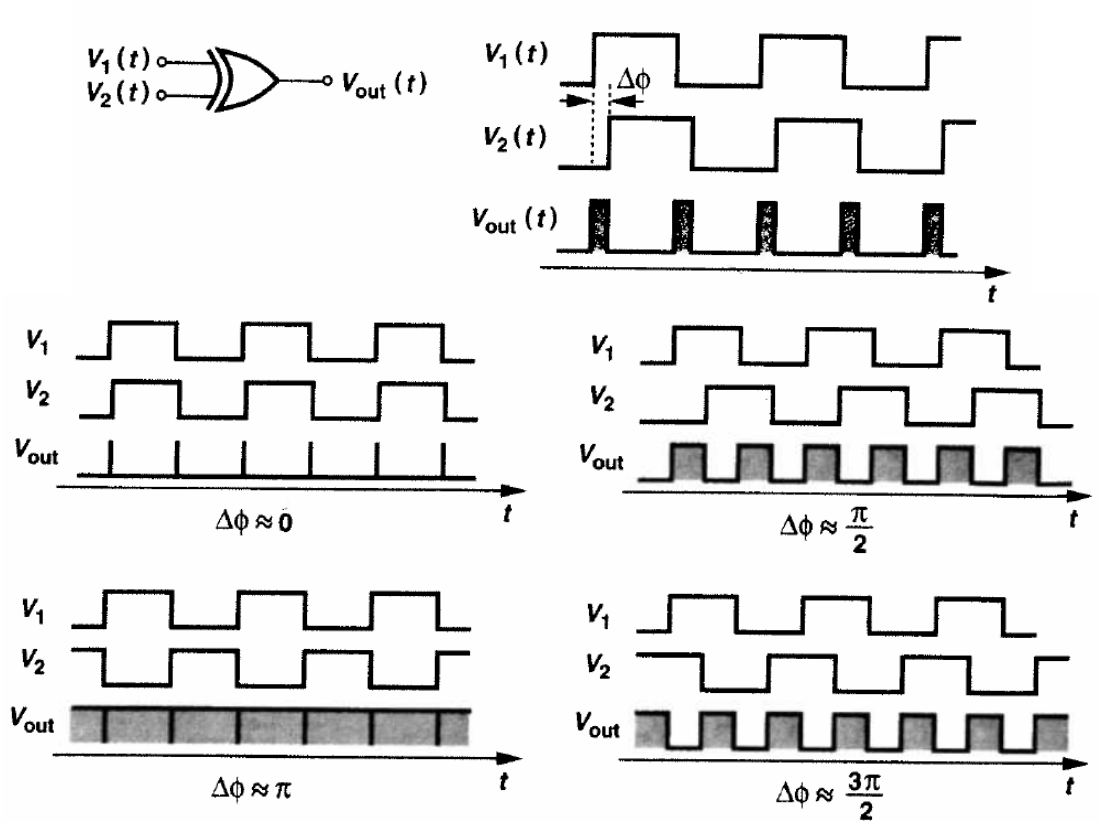


Figure 6.19 (a) Single-balanced mixer, (b) double-balanced mixer.

Passive Mixer



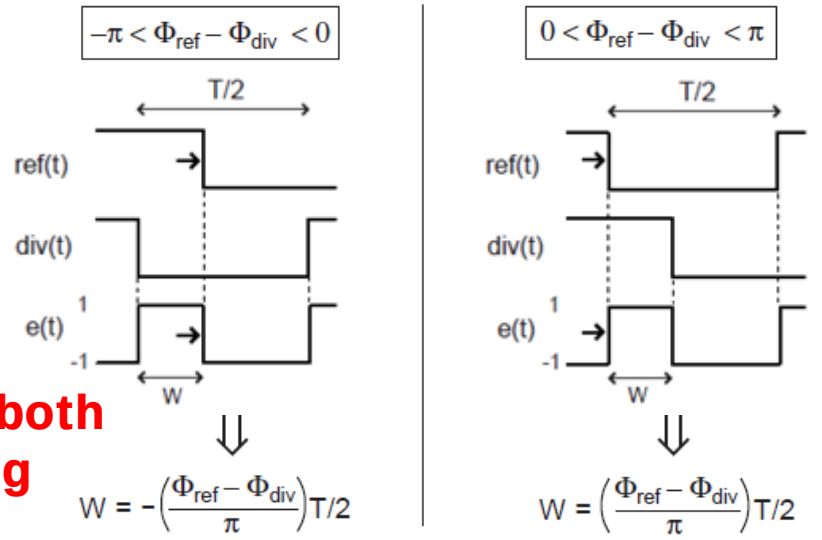
XOR Phase Detector



[**Razavi**]

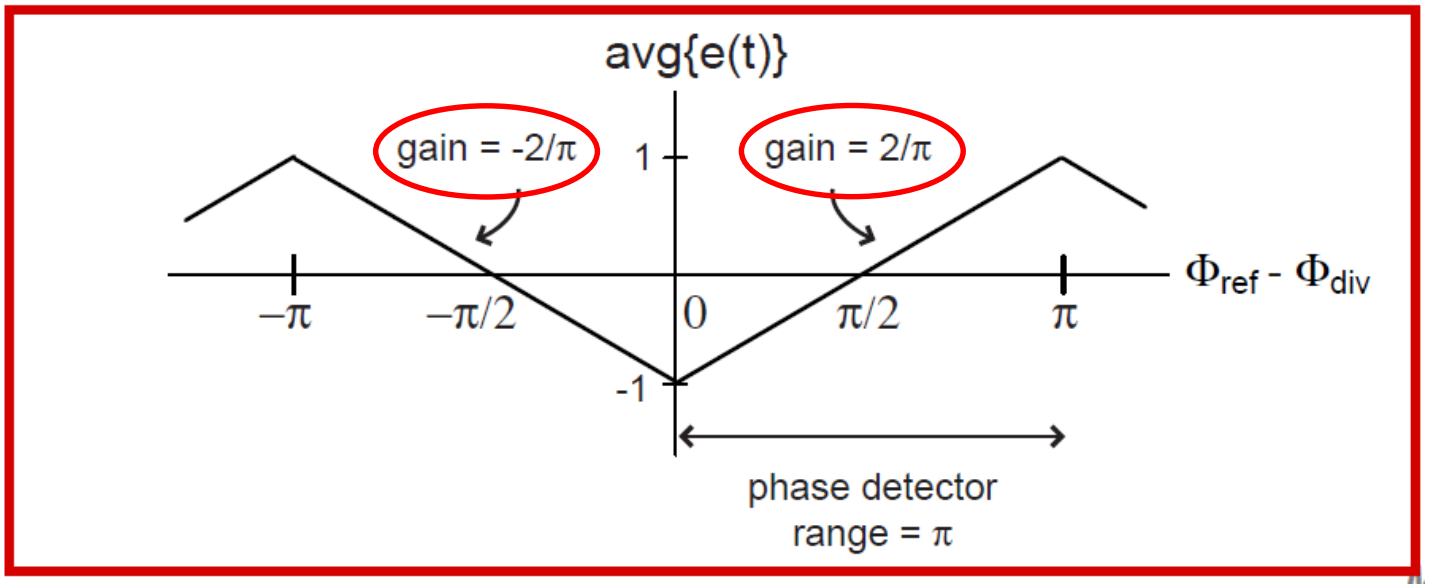
- Assuming logic 1="+1" and 0="-1", the XOR PD will lock when the average output is 0
  - Generally, $\pi/2$ is a stable lock point and $-\pi/2$ is a metastable point
- Sensitive to clock duty cycle

XOR Phase Detector



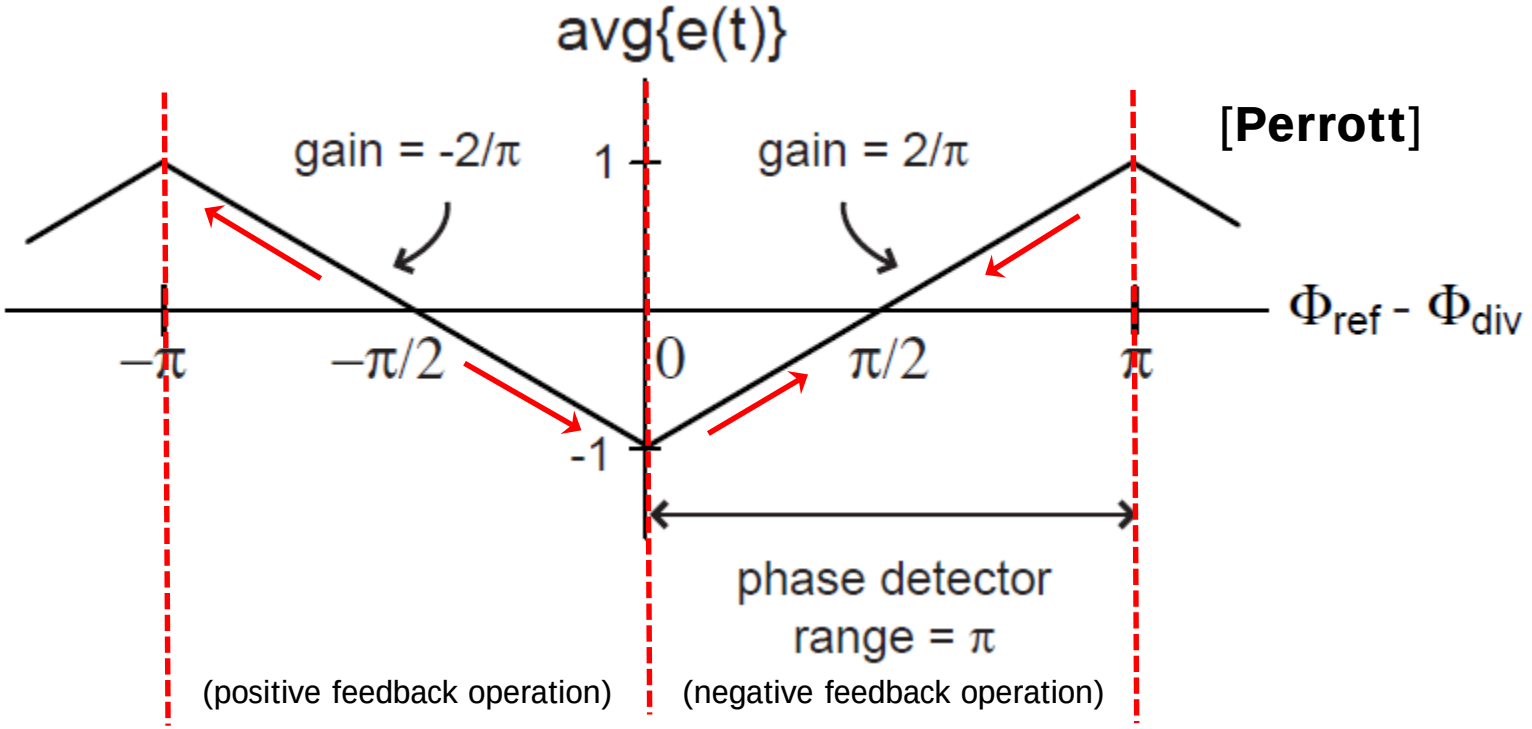
Width is same for both leading and lagging phase difference!

[Perrott]

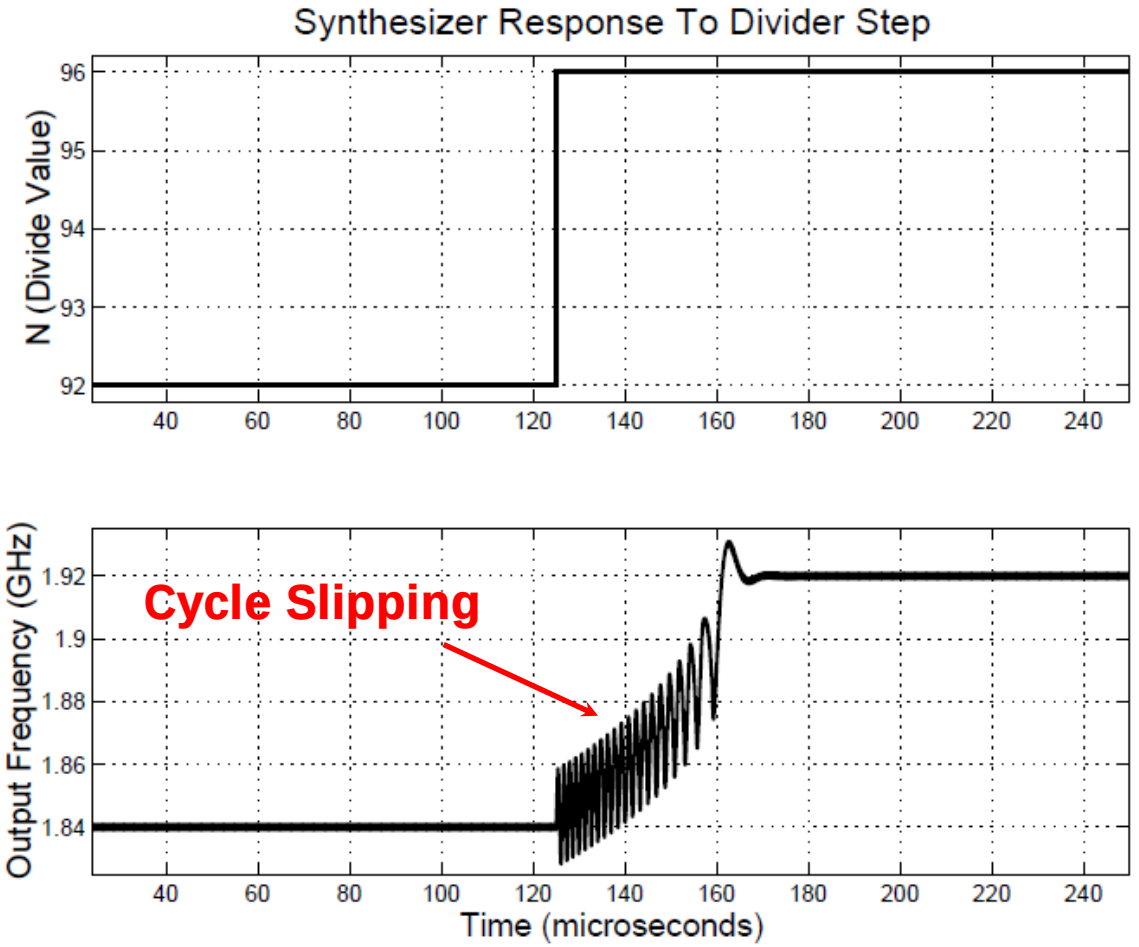


Cycle Slipping

- If there is a frequency difference between the input reference and PLL feedback signals the phase detector can jump between regions of different gain
  - PLL is no longer acting as a linear system



Cycle Slipping



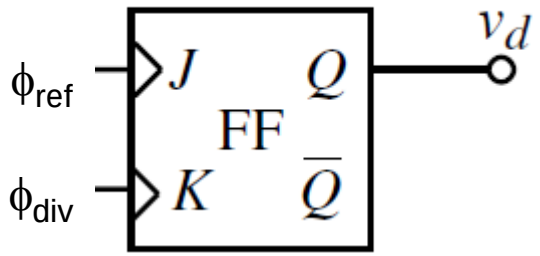
[**Perrott**]

- If frequency difference is too large the PLL may not lock

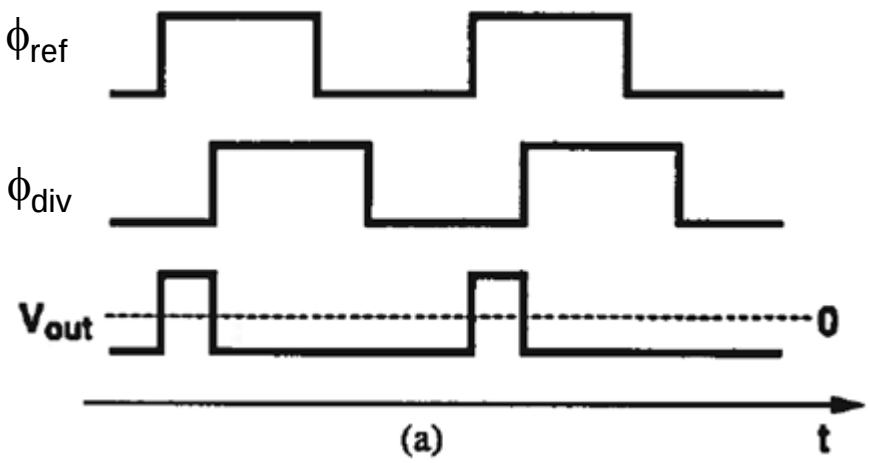
XOR PD Properties

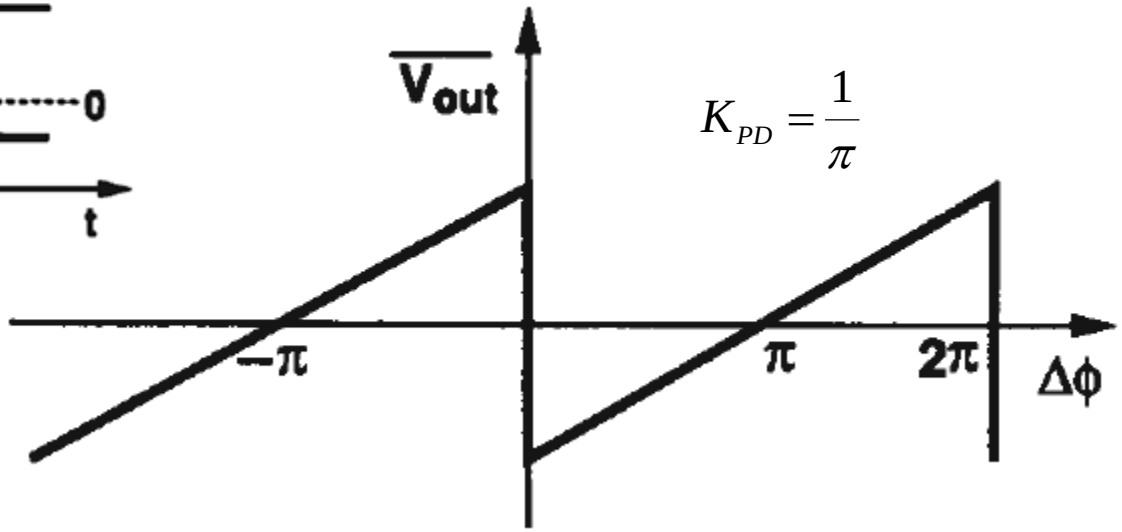
- The nominal lock point with an XOR PD is also a 90° static phase shift
- Unlike the analog mixer, K_{PD} is independent of input amplitude and constant over a π phase range
- The XOR PD is sensitive to input duty cycle, and will lock with a phase error if the input duty cycles are not 50%

J-K Flip-Flop Phase Detector

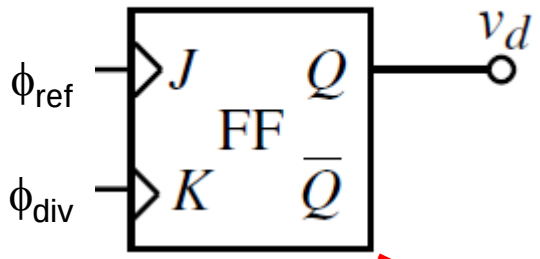


J	K	Q_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n
0	↓	0
↓	0	1
1	1	$\overline{Q_n}$

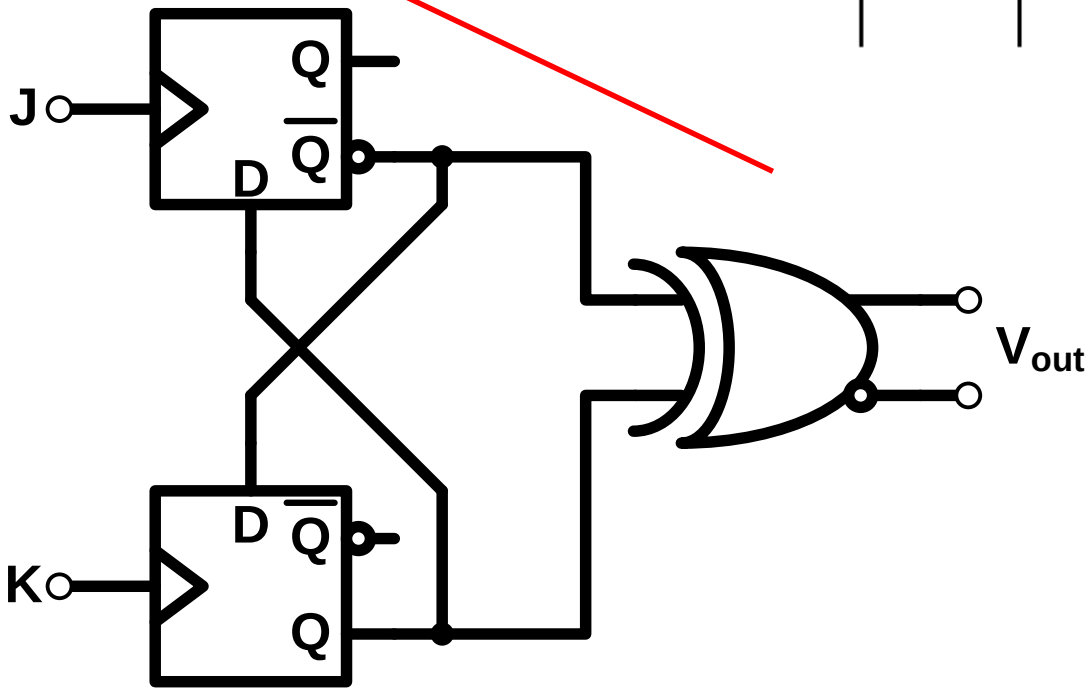




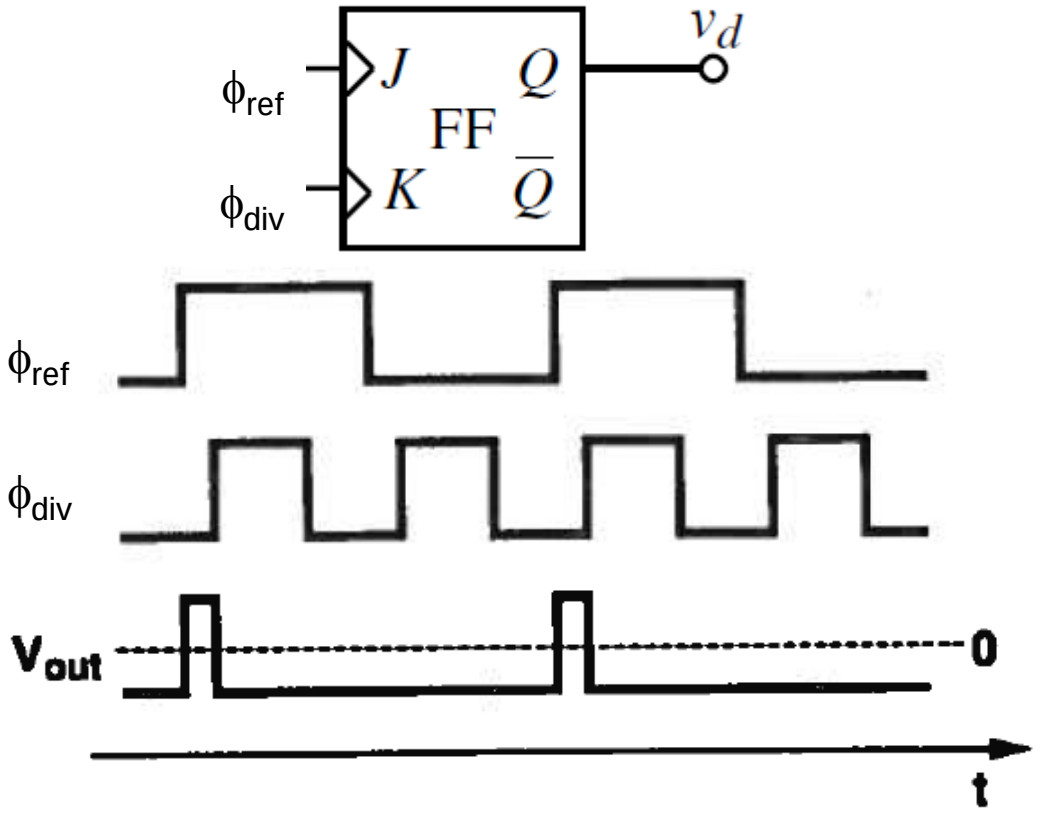
J-K Flip-Flop Details



J	K	Q_{n+1}
0	0	Q_n
0	↓	0
↑	0	1
1	1	$\overline{Q_n}$



J-K Flip-Flop Phase Detector Harmonic Locking



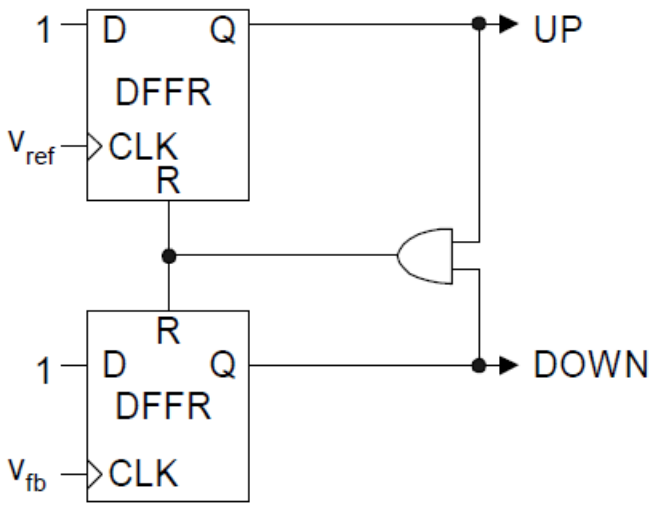
- Harmonic signals can display the same DC output, leading to potential locking to harmonics

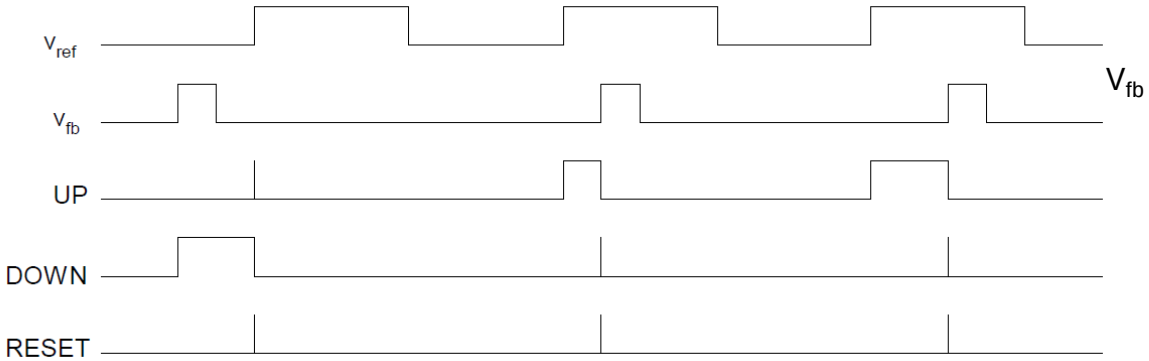
J-K Flip-Flop PD Properties

- The nominal lock point with an J-K Flip-Flop PD is a 180° static phase shift
- The J-K Flip-Flop PD is not sensitive to input duty cycle
- The J-K Flip-Flop displays a constant KPD over a 2π range
- There is the potential to lock to harmonics of the reference clock

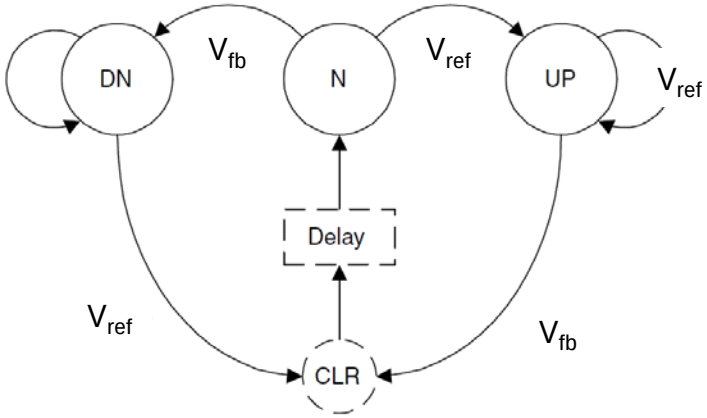
Phase Frequency Detector (PFD)

- Phase Frequency Detector allows for wide frequency locking range, potentially entire VCO tuning range
- 3-stage operation with UP and DOWN outputs
- Edge-triggered results in duty cycle insensitivity



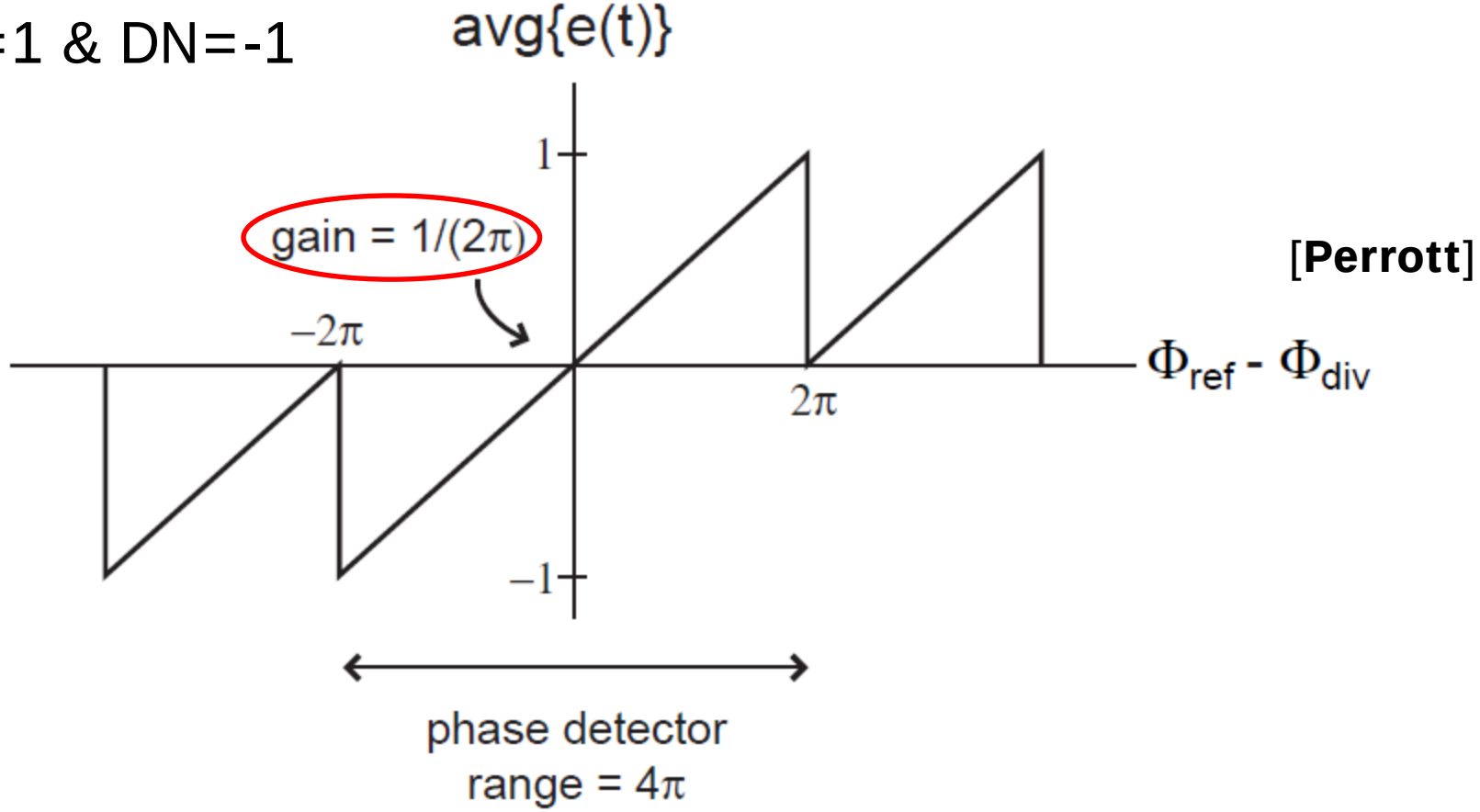


Change states on rising edges



PFD Transfer Characteristic

UP=1 & DN=-1

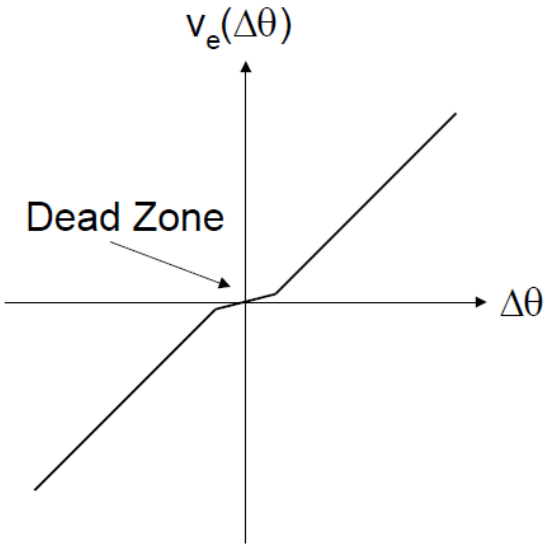


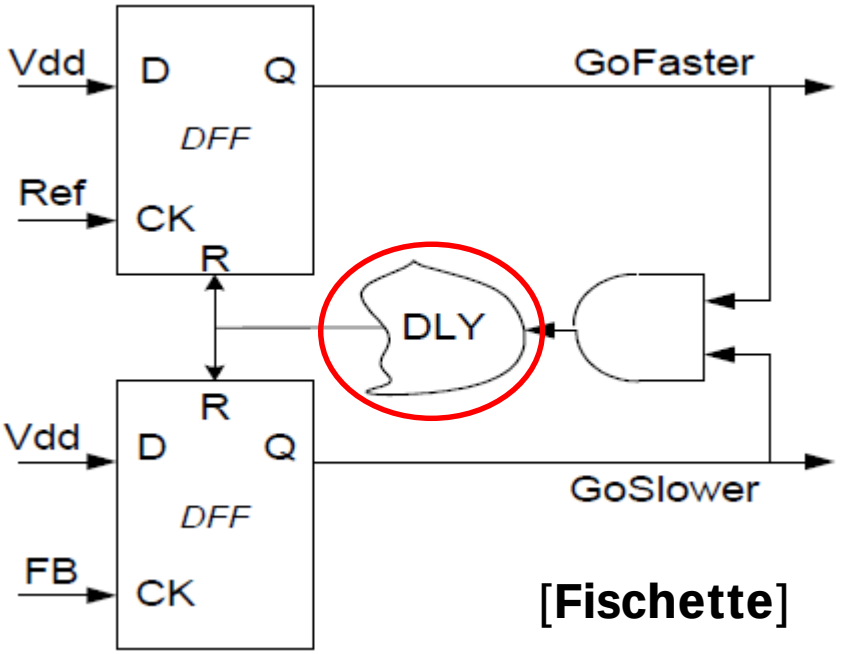
[**Perrott**]

- Constant slope and polarity asymmetry about zero phase allows for wide frequency range operation

PFD Deadzone

- If phase error is small, then short output pulses are produced by PFD
- Cannot effectively propagate these pulses to switch charge pump
- Results in phase detector “dead zone” which causes low loop gain and increased jitter
- Solution is to add delay in PFD reset path to force a minimum UP and DOWN pulse length





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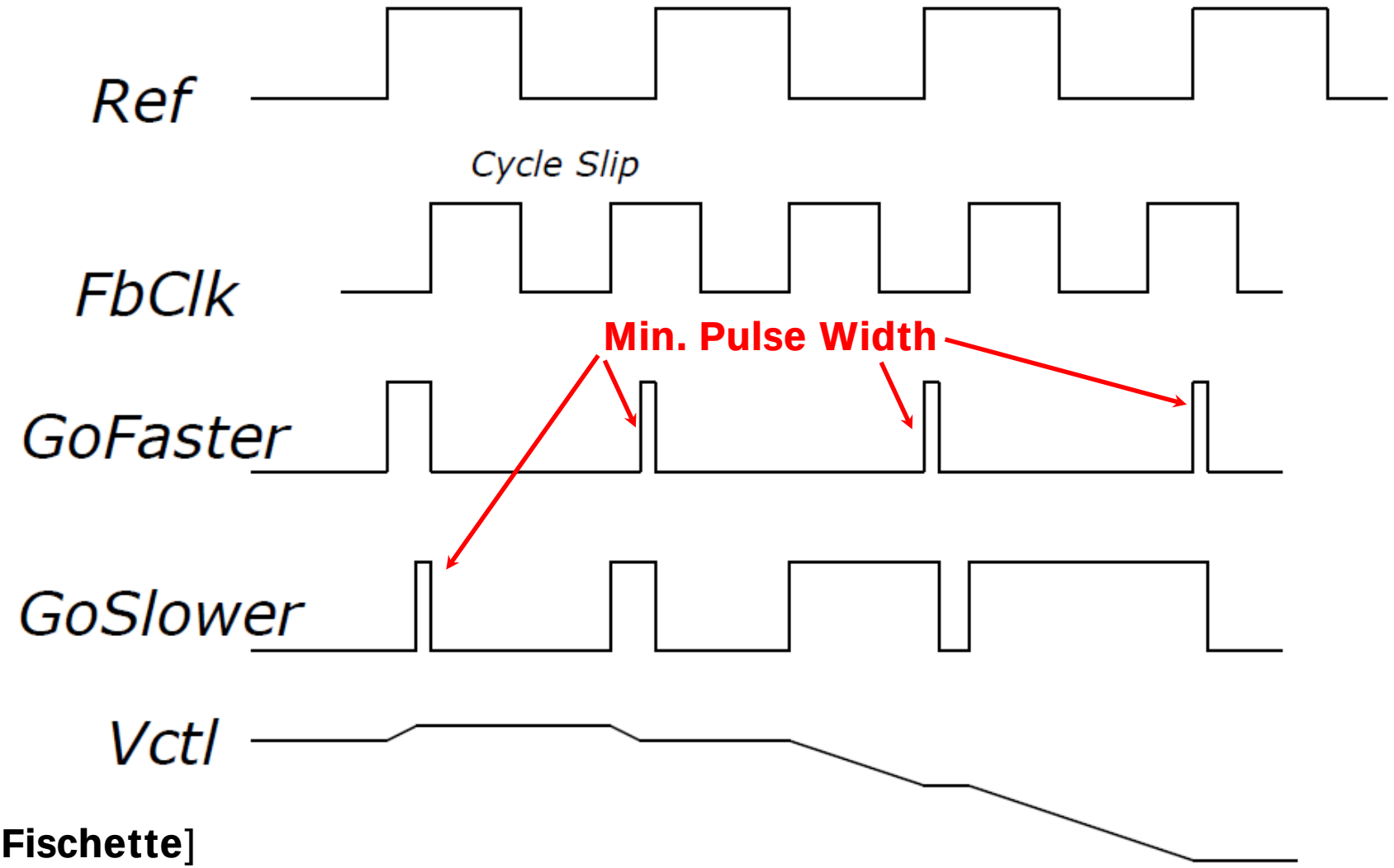
PFD Operation



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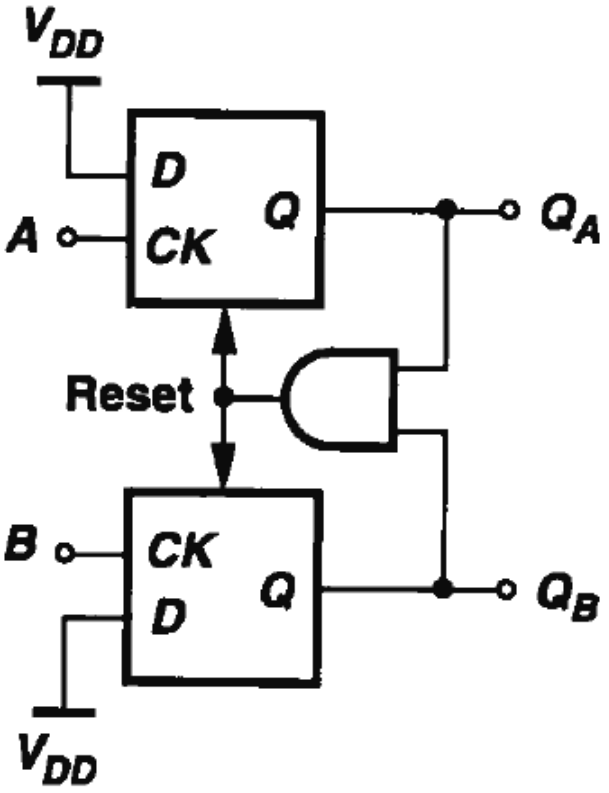
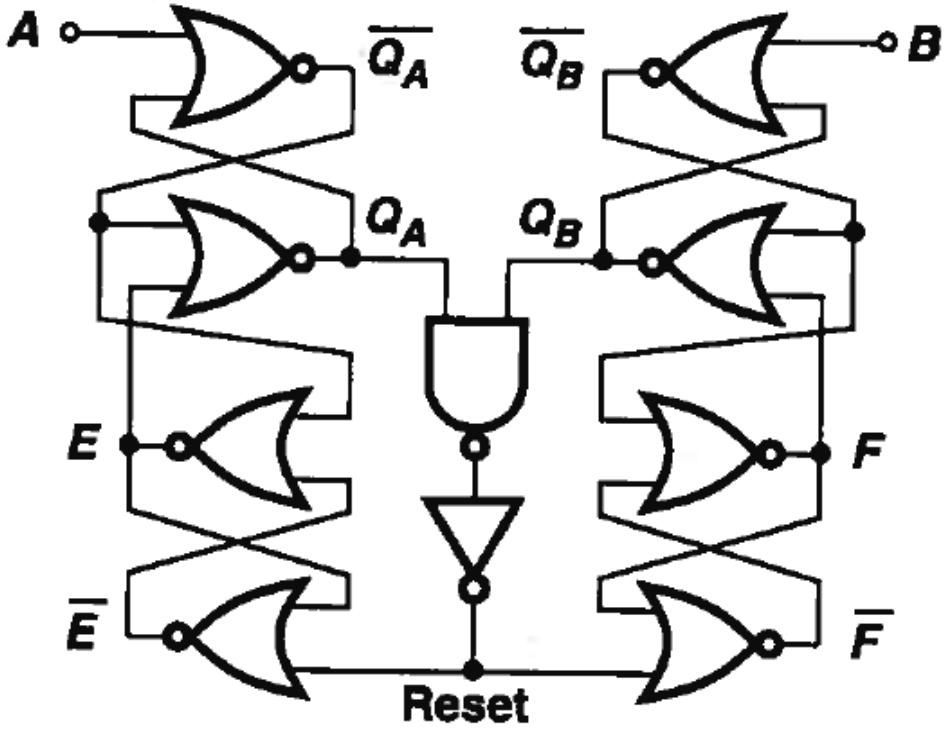
PFD Properties

- The nominal lock point with a PFD is 0°
- The PFD is not sensitive to input duty cycle
- The PFD outputs “UP” and “DN” are not complementary and stay high until reset by the other, allowing for efficient frequency detection
- Near lock, the propagation of narrow pulses to switch the charge pump can cause a phase detector “dead zone”
  - To prevent this, extra delay is generally inserted in the PFD reset path

Detailed Optimized PFD Schematic





- Because the flip-flop data input is always “1”, the logic can be optimized for higher speed operation

Next Time

- Charge Pump Circuits