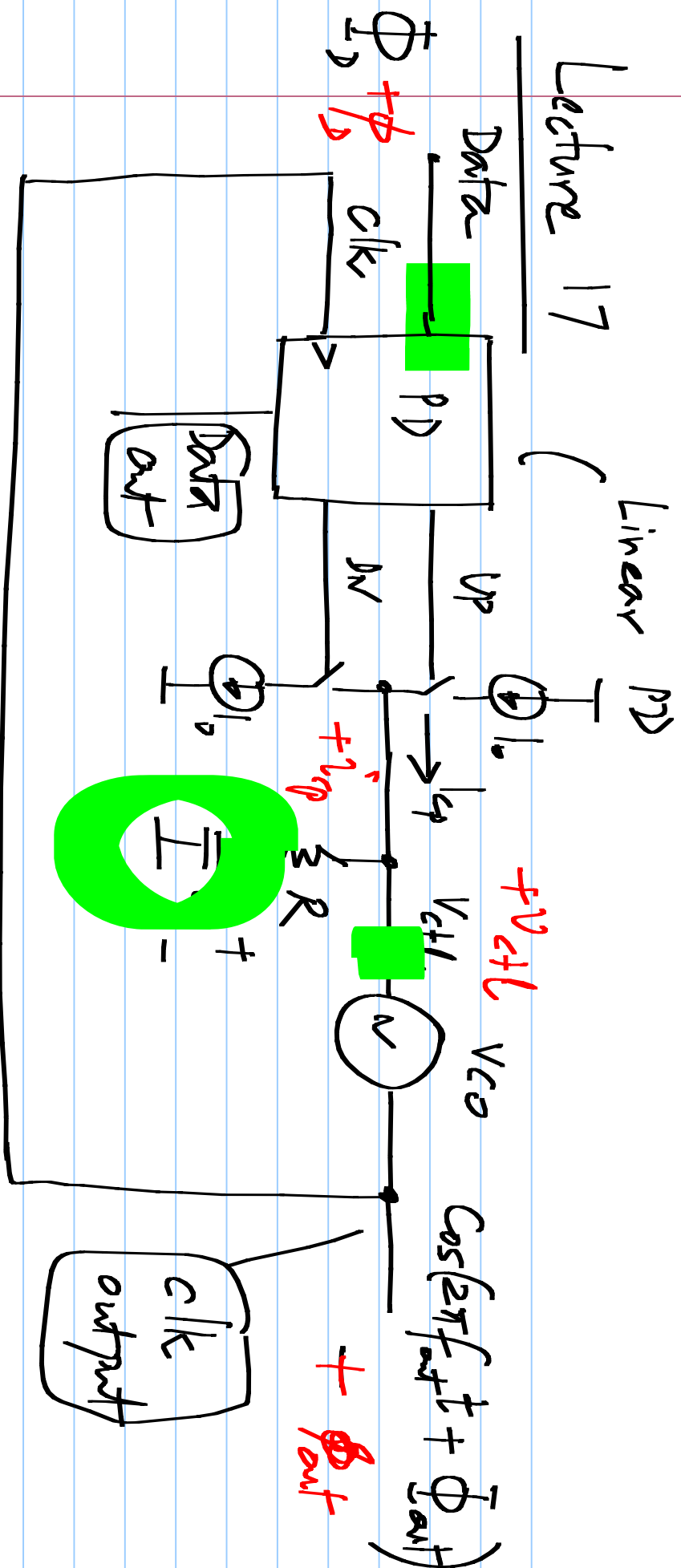
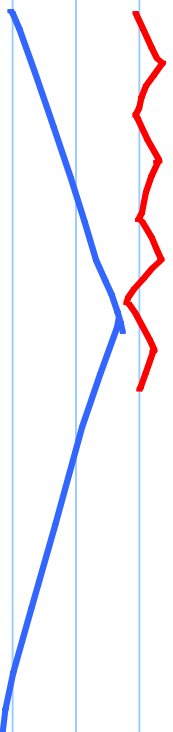
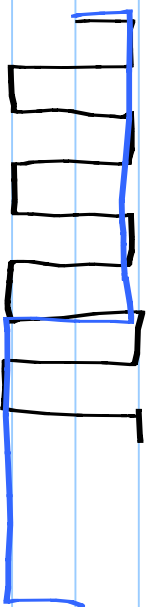
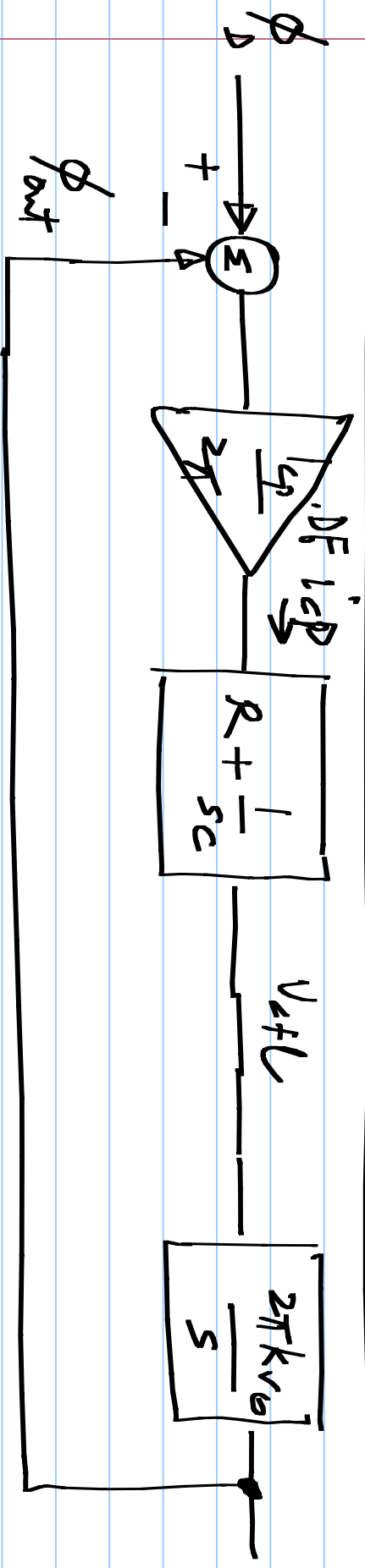


Lecture 17

Linear



Linear model of the clock and data recovery (CDR) loop



Abstract

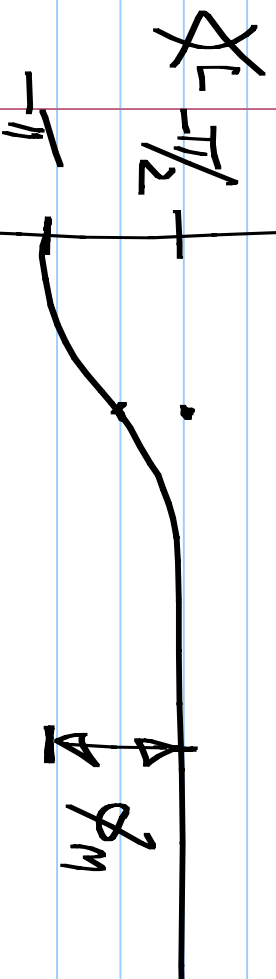
2f: additional

25: additional
multiply in



$$\phi_+ / \phi_-$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \overline{) 71} \\ \underline{7} \\ 0 \end{array}$$



$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10kT_0} \cdot C}$$

$$= \frac{1 + sCR}{1 + s \cdot CR + s^2 \cdot \frac{C}{10 \text{ K}\Omega}}$$

$$N(s) = 1 + sCR$$

$$\text{Zero @ } -\frac{1}{RC} \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$D(s) = 1 + sCR + s^2 \frac{C}{1/K_{VCO}}$$

$$\text{Poles @ } -\frac{1}{RC}, \quad \text{rad/s}$$

$$\text{Poles @ } -1/0R K_{VCO}$$

pole-zero doublet

pole freq. higher than $(+1/RC)$

Peaking in the transfer function ϕ_{out}

(rise above 0dB) ϕ_D

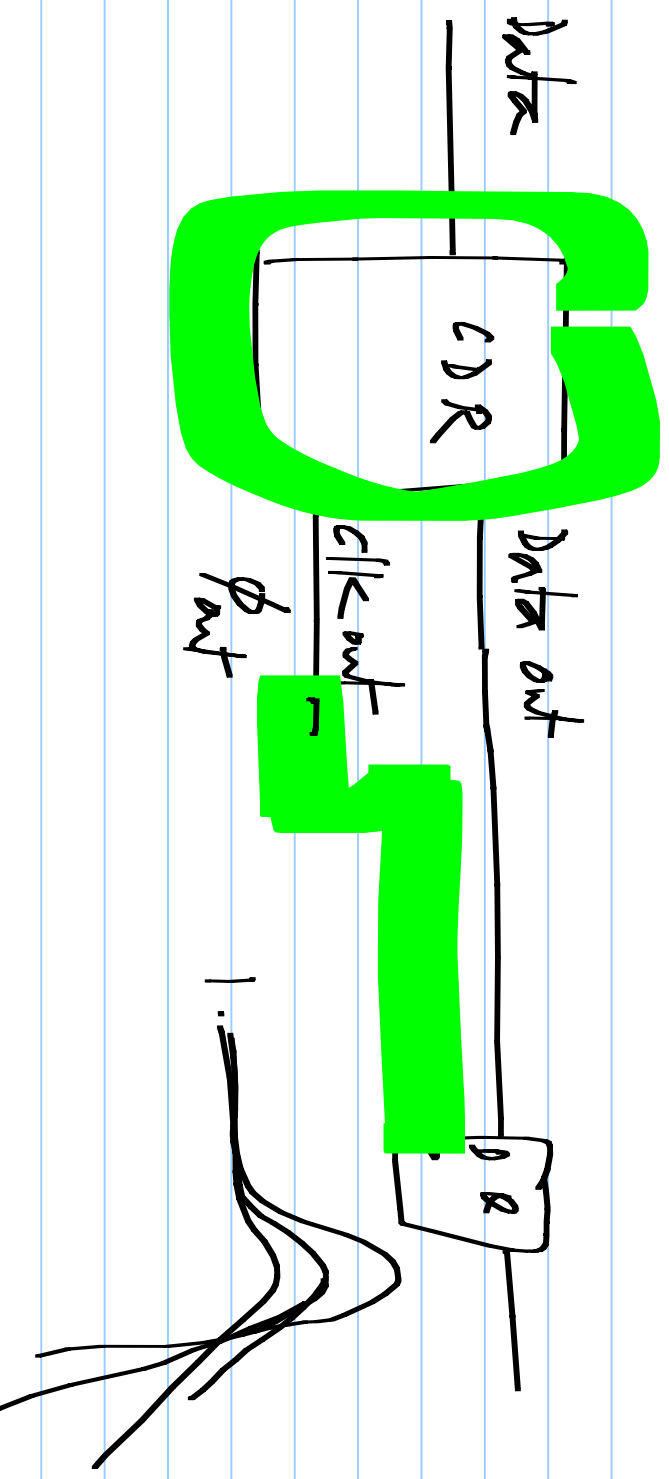
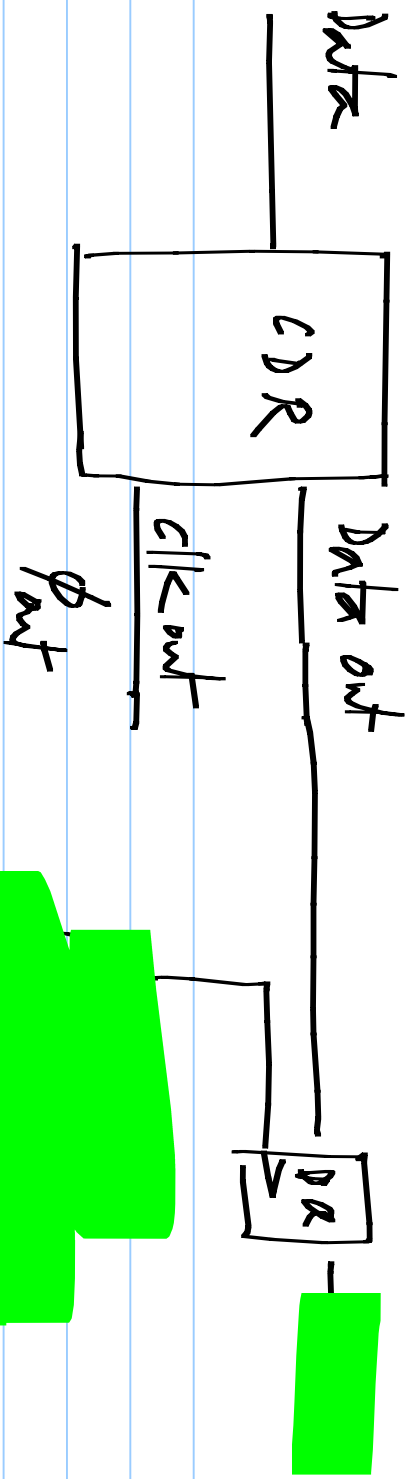
→ gets worse as the zero moves closer to $\omega_{n,loop}$

2nd order polynomial

$$as^2 + bs + c$$

$$w_n = \sqrt{\frac{c}{a}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\sqrt{ac}}{b}$$



$\left[\begin{array}{l} \phi_{out} \\ \phi_D \end{array} \right] : \left. \begin{array}{l} * \text{ Low pass transfer fn.} \\ * \text{ pole-zero doublet (} \approx \frac{1}{R_c} \text{)} \\ * 20 \text{ dB/dec roll off @ HF} \end{array} \right\} \text{How the output clock edge follows the data}$

Jitter transfer
 JTRAN

Jitter tolerance (J_{TOL})

$$BER < 10^{-12}$$

$\phi < ?$ for error-free recovery

$$\frac{|\phi - \phi_{out}|}{\phi_D} < \frac{\phi_x}{\phi_D} = H_1$$

$$\frac{|\phi_D|}{|1 - H_1|} < \phi_x$$

determined by
noise & resync
BER and

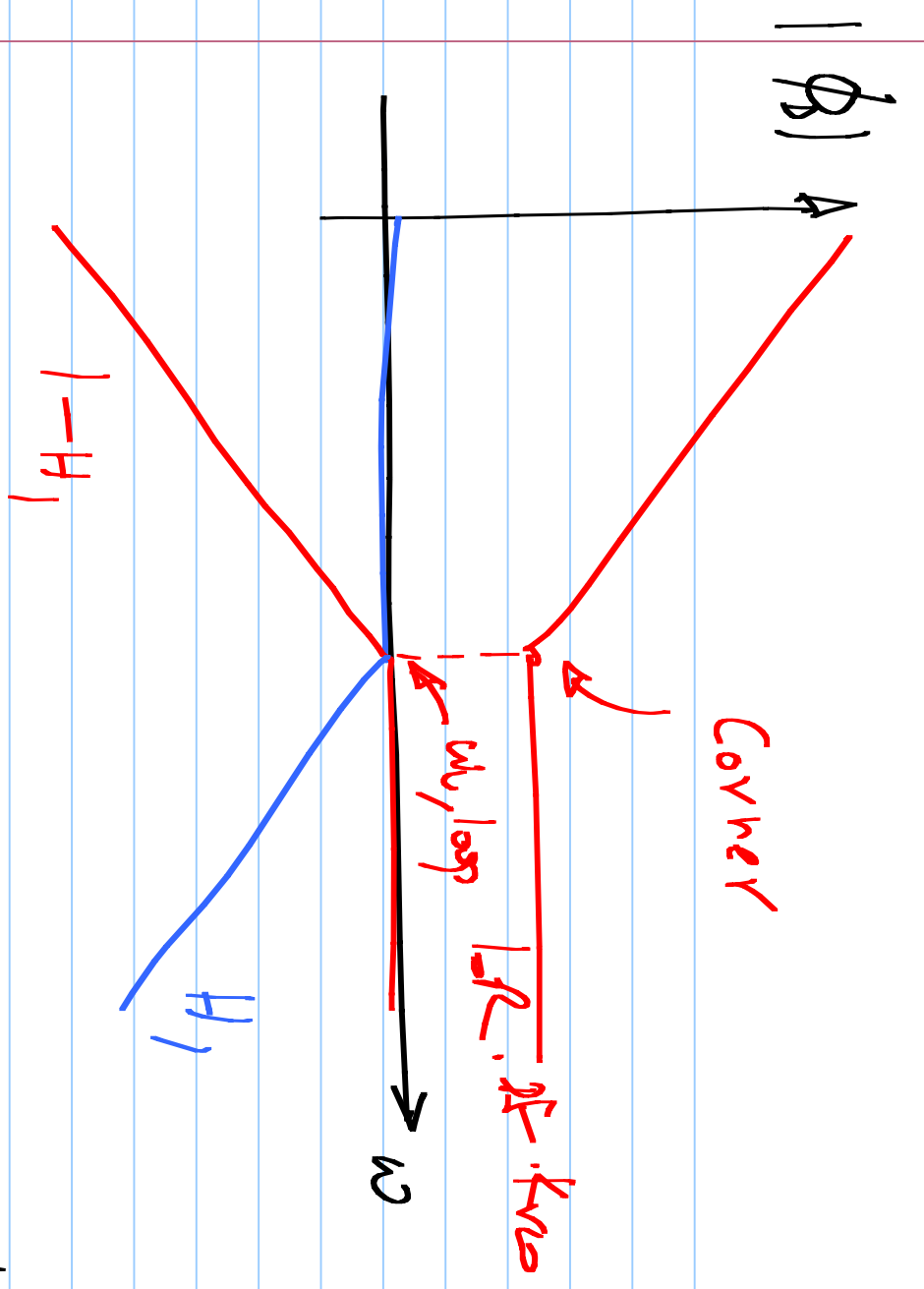
$$|\phi_D| < \frac{\phi_x}{|1 - H_1|}$$

$$\phi \cdot \frac{T_0}{2\pi}$$

$$\frac{\phi_x}{|1-H_1|}$$

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{1+s/p_1}$$

$$1-H_1 = \frac{s/p_1}{1+s/p_1}$$



Jitter tolerance corner: as high as possible

Jitter transfer BW: as low as possible
(for a clean clock)

$$= \omega_{\text{loop}} = l_p R \cdot \text{DF} \cdot K_{VCO} \quad (\text{rad/s})$$

Jitter generation (J_{GEN})