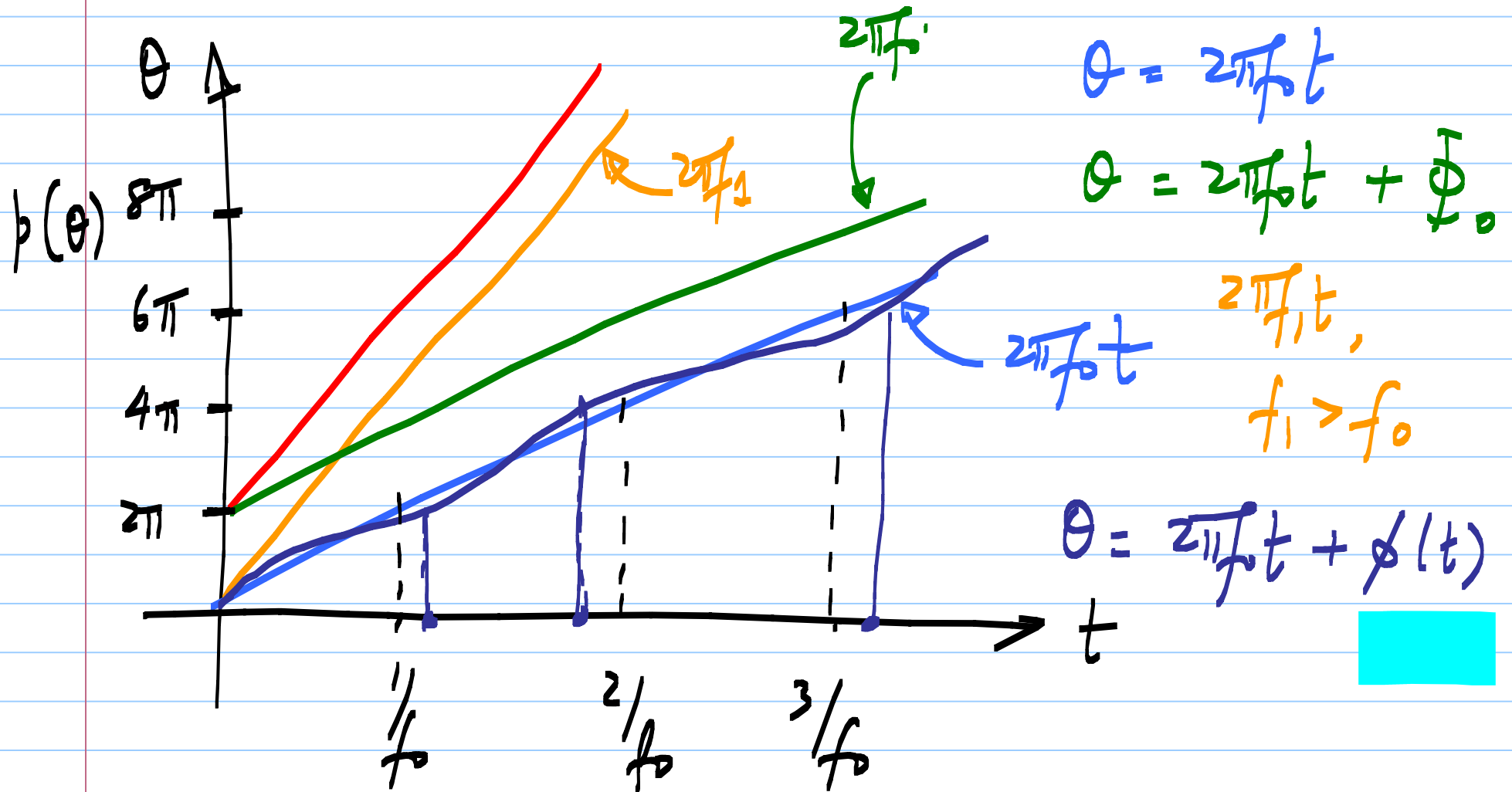


Phase of a signal periodic in time:



Phase and frequency of (quasi) periodic signals

$p(\theta)$: periodic in θ with a period 2π

$$\text{Phase } \theta(t) = \underbrace{2\pi f_0 t + \Phi_0}_{\text{periodic signal}} + \underbrace{\phi(t)}_{\text{zero-average}}$$

θ -vs- t is a straight line

Radial Frequency = $\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 2\pi f_0 + \frac{d\phi(t)}{dt}$

Deviation from periodicity

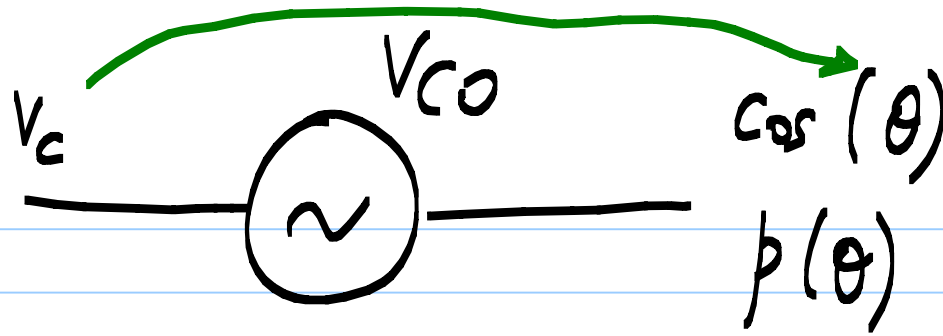
cyclic frequency

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = f_0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

Instantaneous
frequency

$\propto t$ if
 f is a constant
different from
 f_0

Voltage
Controlled
Oscillator

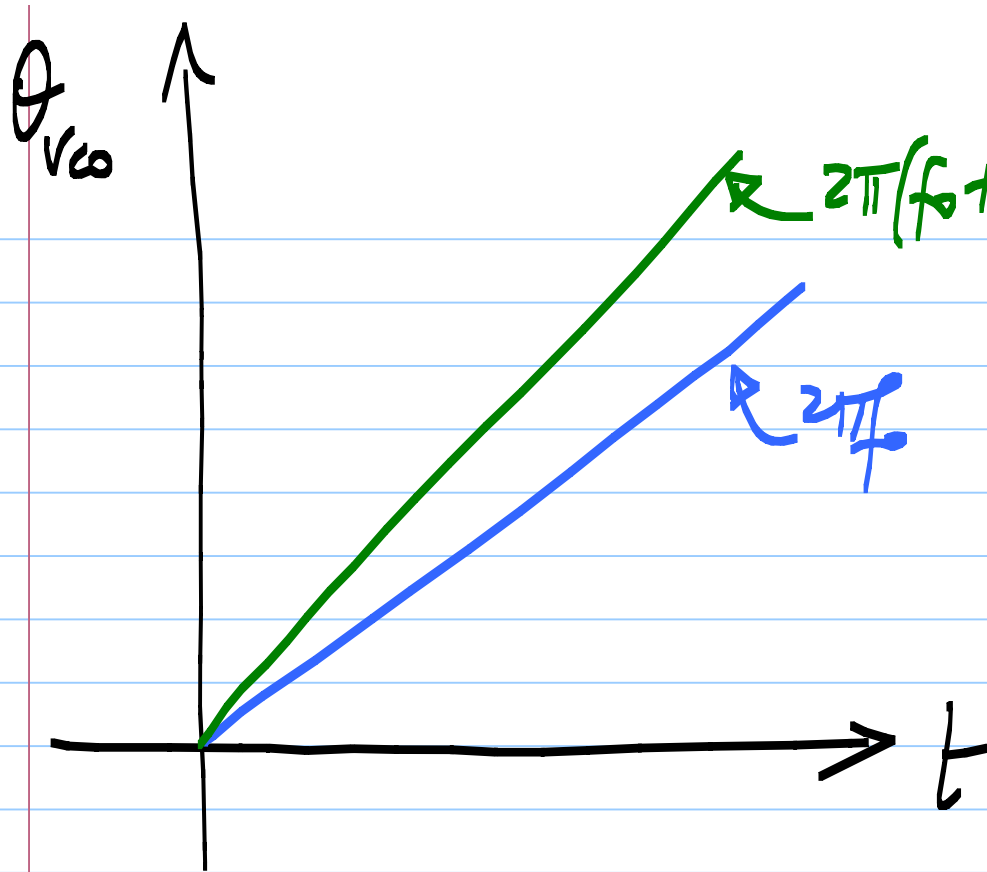


$$f_{vco} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{d\theta}{dt} = f_0 + K_{vco} \cdot \sqrt{V_c} \text{ Control Voltage}$$

free-running frequency VCO gain Hz/V

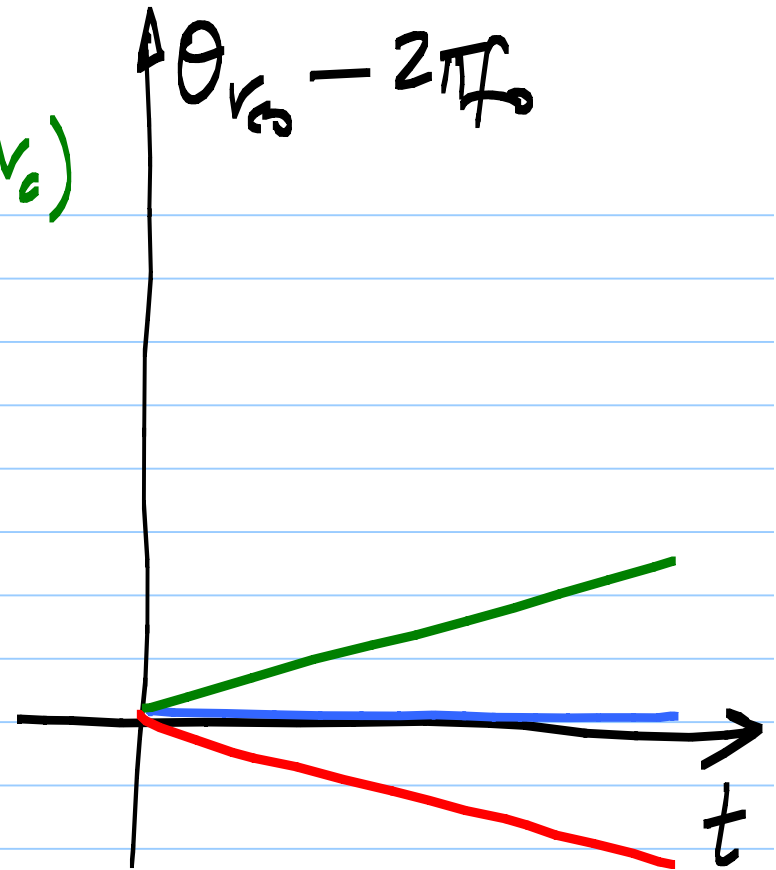
$$\theta = 2\pi \int f_{vco} \cdot dt$$

$$\theta(t) = 2\pi f_0 t + \phi_0 + 2\pi K_{vco} \int_0^t V_c \cdot dt$$



$$V_c = 0$$

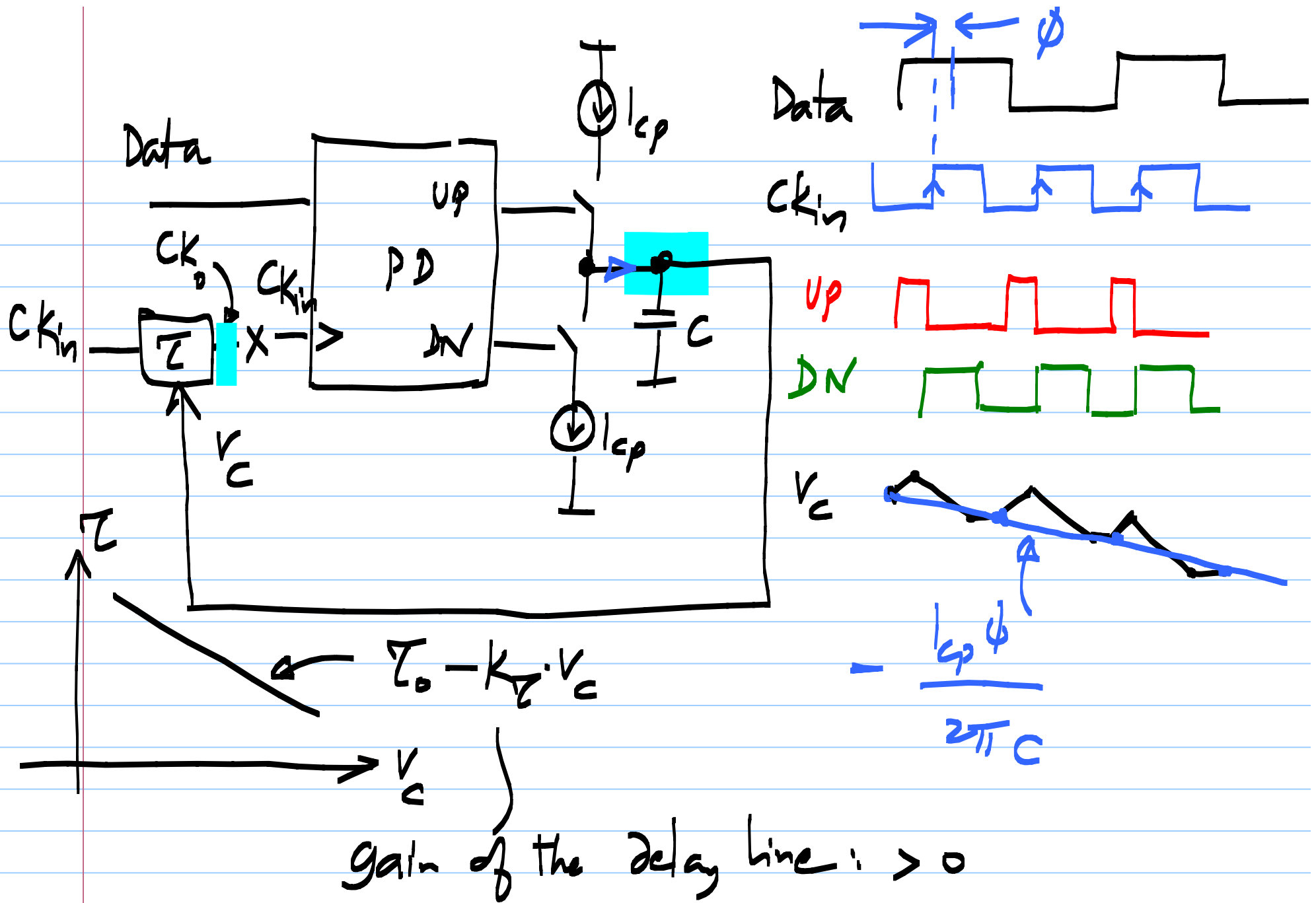
$$V_c > 0 \text{ (dc)}$$

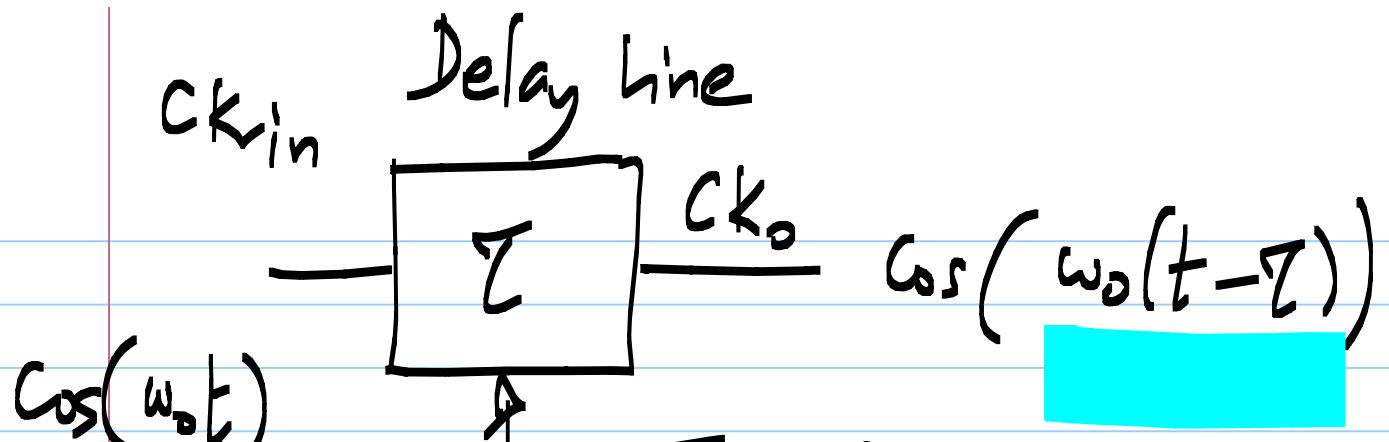


$$V_c = 0$$

$$V_c > 0 \text{ (dc)}$$

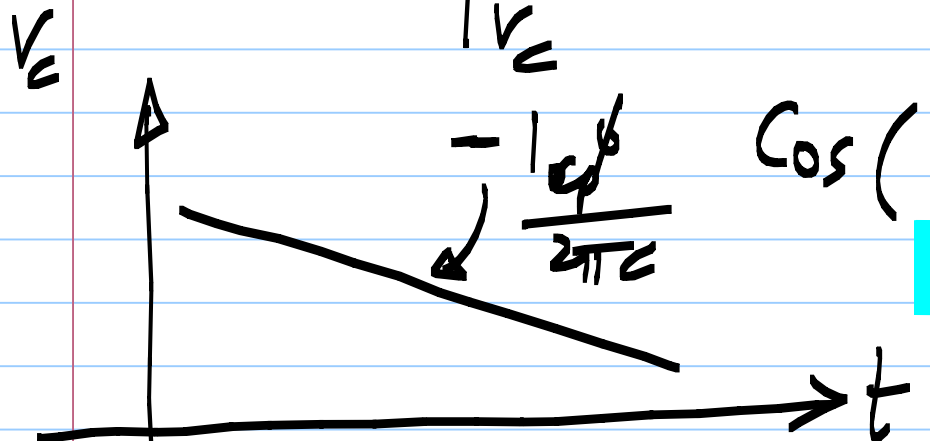
$$V_c < 0 \text{ (dc)}$$





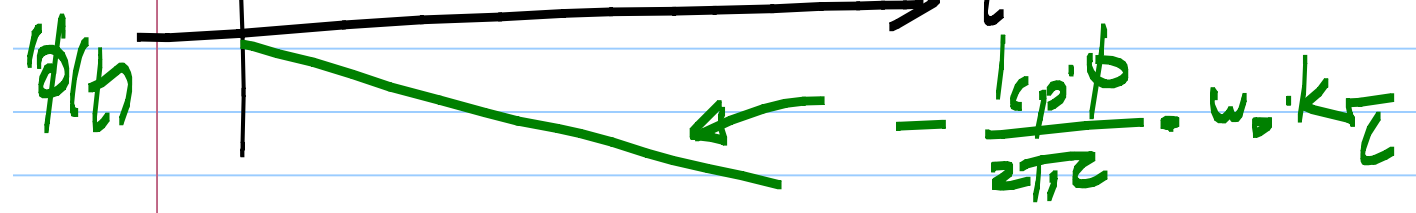
$$\tau = \tau_0 - k_{\tau} \cdot v_c$$

$$\cos(\omega_0 t)$$



$$\cos(\omega_0 t - \omega_0 \tau_0 + \underbrace{\omega_0 k_{\tau} \cdot v_c}_{\phi(t)})$$

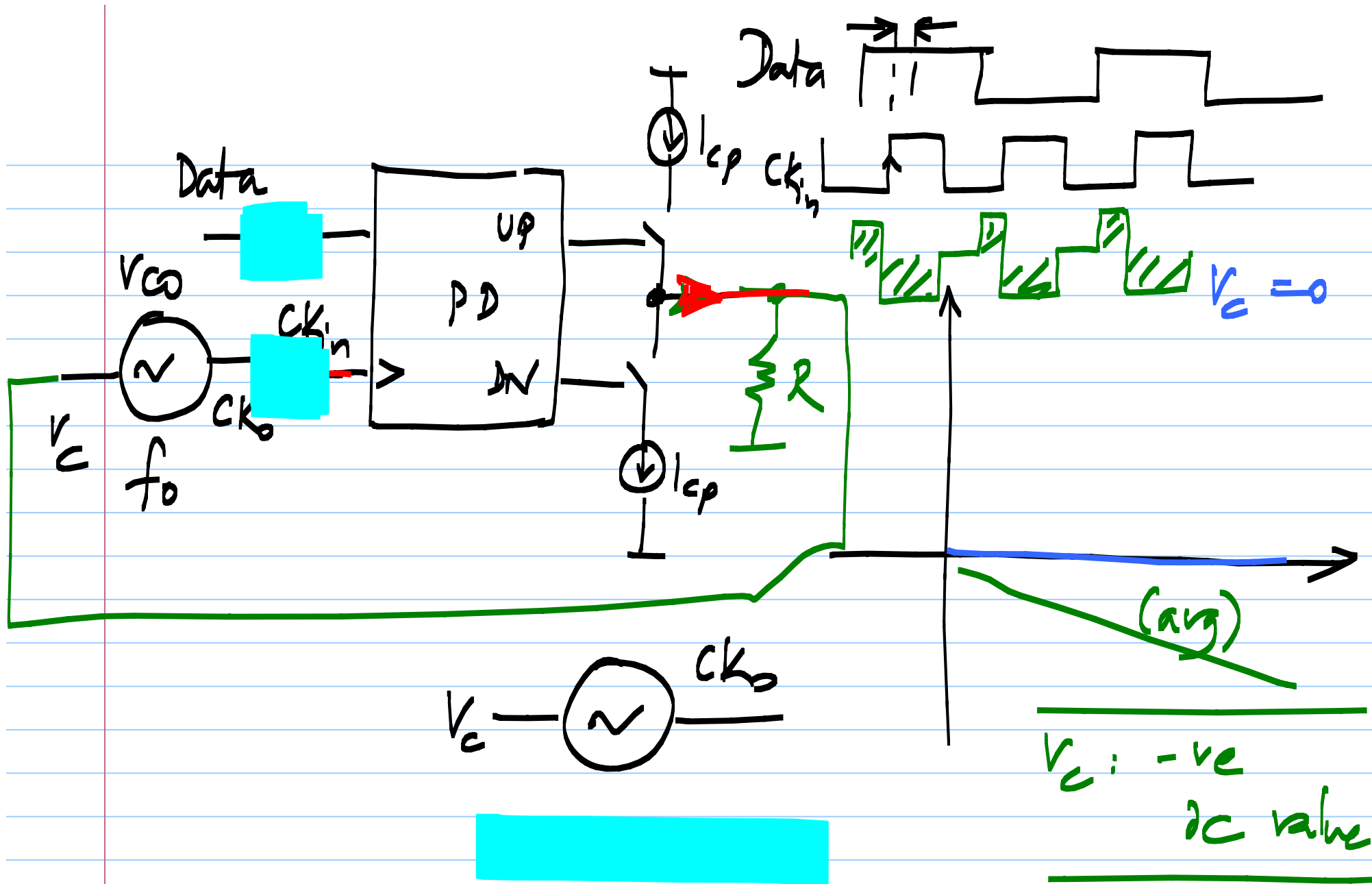
Excess phase controlled by v_c





decreasing
 $\theta(CK_o) - \theta(CK_{in})$

→ Rising edge of CK_o keeps moving to the right compared to rising edge of CK_{in}



Locking condition

(with free-running
 $\text{freq} = \text{data rate}$)

