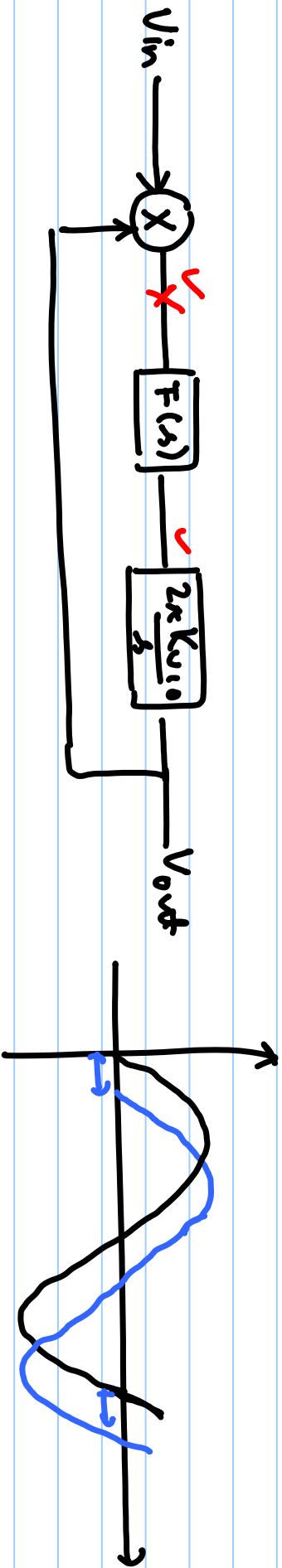


# Lecture #9



Ex:  $v_{in} = \sin(\omega_{in}t)$  ;  $\omega_{in} = 2\pi \times 1 \text{ GHz}$

$0.95 \leq \omega_{out} \leq 1.05 \text{ GHz}$ .

$K_{vco} = 100 \text{ MHz/V}$

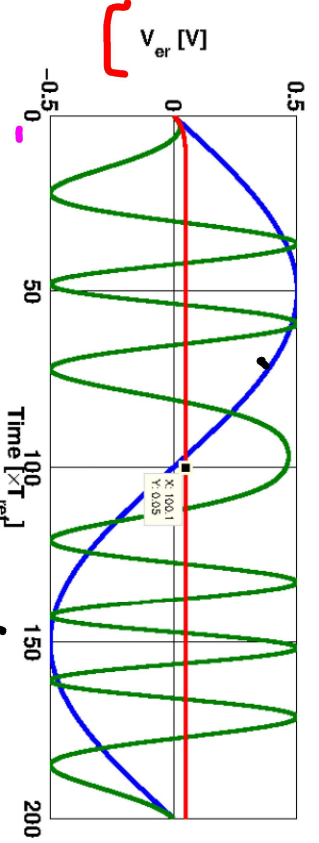
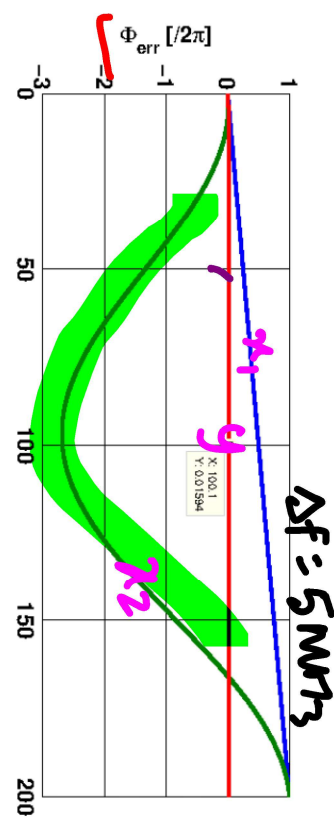
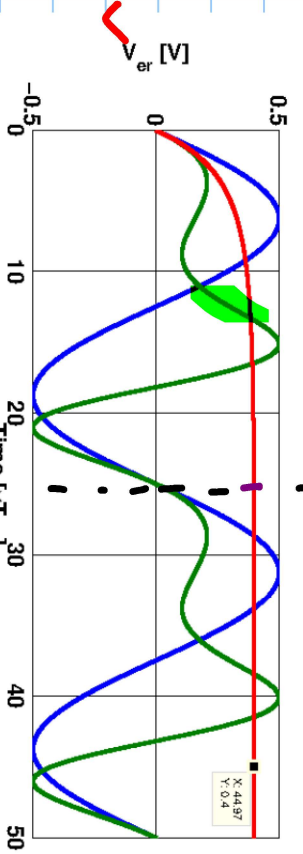
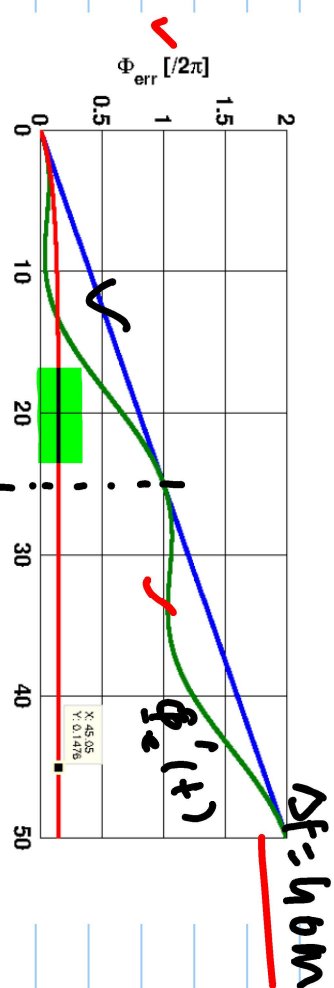
$$\Phi(\Omega) = \Delta\omega \cdot t$$

$$v_e = \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t)$$

$$v_{out} = \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t)$$

$f_{vco} = f_{ref} + K_{vco} \cdot \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t)$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int (\omega_{in} - \omega_{out}) dt \\ &= \Delta\omega \cdot t - 2\pi K_{vco} \int K_{pd} \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t) dt \\ &= \Delta\omega \cdot t - \frac{2\pi K_{pd} K_{vco}}{\Delta\omega} \cos(\Delta\omega \cdot t) \end{aligned}$$



$t=0$ ;  $\omega_{free} = 960 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $\omega_{in} = 6 \text{ MHz}$ ,  $T_{rq} = 1 \text{ ns}$

$\Delta\omega = 25 \text{ rad}$

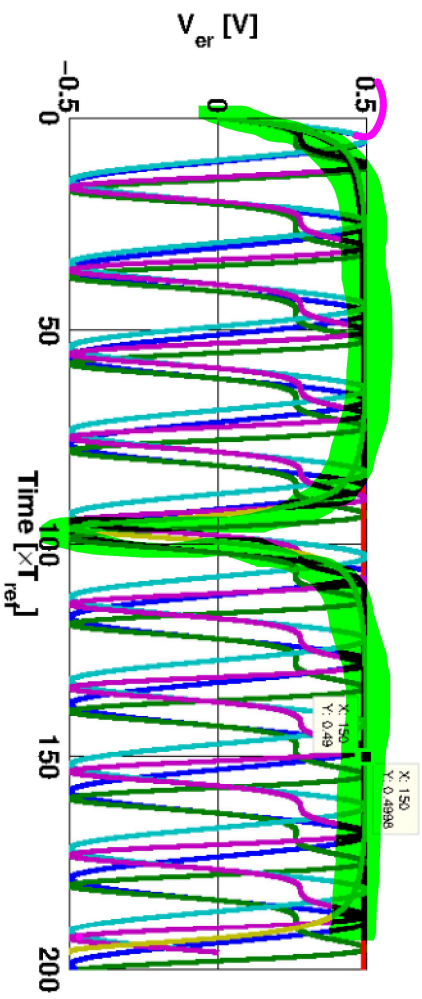
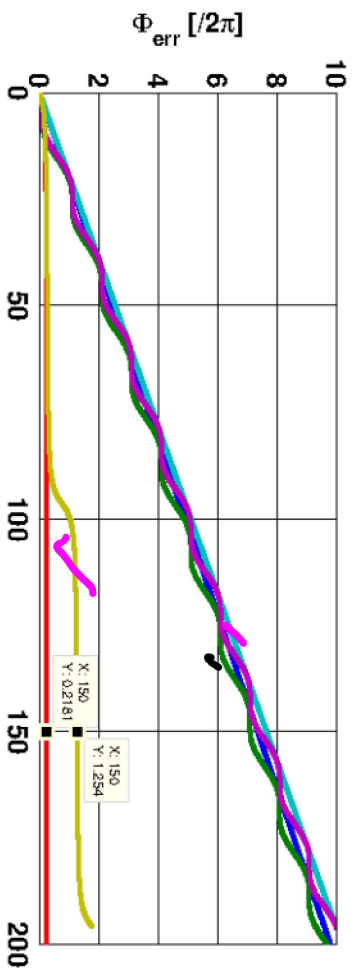
$\Delta\omega = 200 \text{ rad}$

$\Delta\omega = 40 \text{ MHz} = \omega_{in} - \omega_{free}$   $V_e = \sin(\Delta\omega \cdot t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \left[ \frac{F(s)}{s} \right] - V_{e1}(t)$

$\dot{\Phi}_e(t) = \Delta\omega \cdot t - \frac{2\pi K_{vco} \cdot K_{pd}}{\Delta\omega} \cos(\Delta\omega \cdot t)$

$V_e'(t) = \sin(\dot{\Phi}_e(t))$

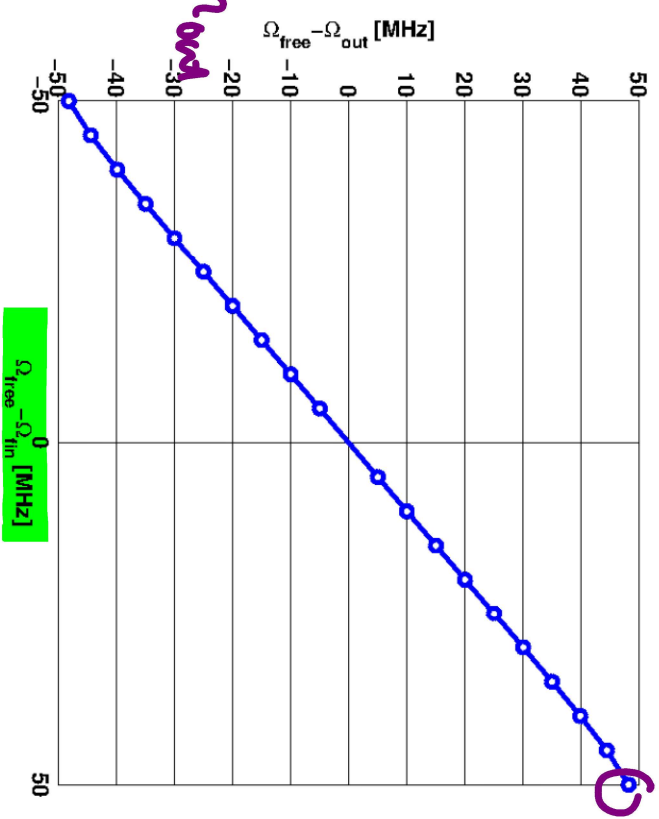
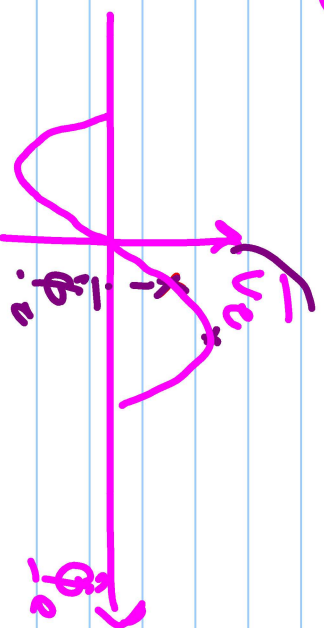
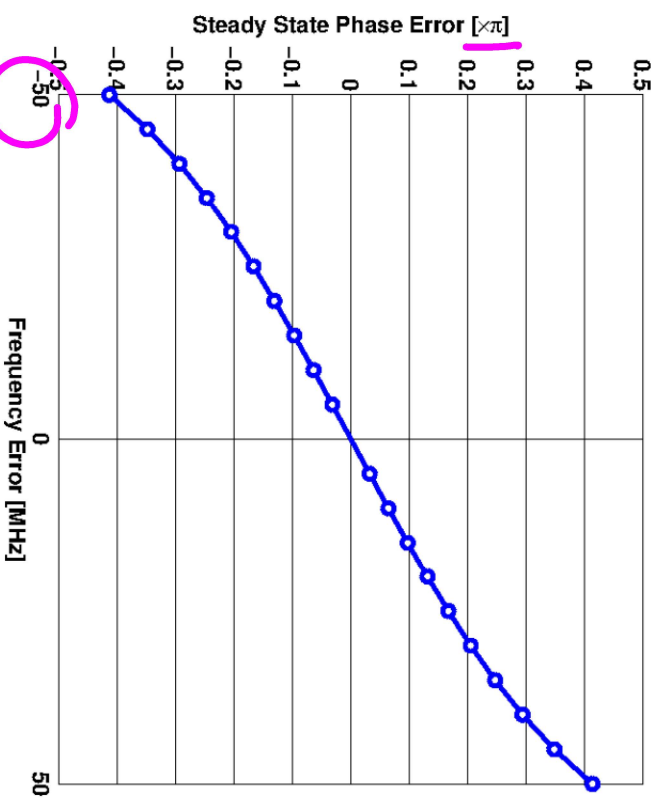




$\omega_{free} = 940 \text{ rad/s}$

$$\frac{\Delta \omega}{K} = \sin(\dot{\theta}_e) \approx 1$$

$$T = \frac{1\kappa}{\Delta\omega}$$



$\Omega_{free} - \Omega_{out}$

$$\sin(\phi_e) = \frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi K_{pd} K_{vco}}$$

$$\phi_e = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\Delta\omega}{2\pi K_{pd} K_{vco}}\right)$$

