

## IV. PLL (PHASE LOCKED LOOP) DENGAN DEVIDER

$$f_s = f_d \rightarrow f_d = \frac{f_o}{N}$$

$$f_o = N \cdot f_d = N \cdot f_s$$

output detektor phasa

$$V_Q = K_d \cdot (\theta_s - \theta_d) \quad [Volt/Rad]$$

Di mana :  $K_d$  = faktor penguatan detektor phasa

Output frekuensi VCO

$$\Delta\omega = K_o \cdot V_C \quad [Radian/S/Volt]$$

Di mana :  $K_o$  = faktor penguatan VCO

Output Frekuensi :

$$\omega_o = \Delta\omega = \omega_C + K_o \cdot V_C$$

Di mana :

$$\omega_C = \text{frekuensi VCO}$$

### 1. PHASE DETECTOR

$$\underline{V_e \approx \theta_d = \theta_s - \theta_o}$$

Bila :  $f_s = f_o \rightarrow V_d = 0$  dan  $V_e = 0$

$$V_e = 0 \rightarrow \theta_d = \pi/2 \quad (\text{untuk sinusoida \& segitiga})$$

$$V_e = 0 \rightarrow \theta_d = \pi \quad (\text{untuk gigi gergaji})$$

$$\theta_e = \theta_d - \pi/2 \quad (\text{untuk sinusoida \& segitiga})$$

$$\theta_e = \theta_d - \pi \quad (\text{untuk gigi gergaji})$$

$$V_e = A \sin \theta_e \quad (\text{sinusoida})$$

$$V_e = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot A \cdot \theta_e \quad (\text{segitiga})$$

$$V_e = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot A \cdot \theta_e \quad (\text{gigi gergaji})$$

$$K_d = \frac{V_e}{\theta_e} \quad (\text{Volt / Rad}) \quad [\text{Gain Factor}]$$

## 2. LOW PASS FILTER

Selama frekuensi merupakan turunan dari fasa terhadap waktu, maka :

$$\Delta\omega = \frac{d\theta_o}{dt} = K_o V_C$$

Output pembagi frekuensi :

$$F_d = \frac{f_o}{N} \quad \text{atau} \quad \theta_d = \frac{\theta_o}{N}$$

## 3 . VOLTAGE – CONTROLLED OSCILLATOR (VCO)

Pada VCO →  $f_f$  = frekuensi M.V. (free running)

$$\Delta_f = \text{deviasi frekuensi} \approx V_d$$

Output frekuensi VCO ( $f_o$ ) :

$$F_o = f_f + K_o \cdot V_d \quad \{H_z\}$$

Atau :  $\omega_o = \omega_f + K_o \cdot V_d \quad [\text{Rad} / \text{s}]$

$$K_o = \frac{\text{hertz}}{\text{volt}} = \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} / \text{volt}$$

$$\theta_{(t)} = \int_0^t (\omega_f + \Delta\omega) dt = \omega_f \cdot t + \theta_o(t)$$

Atau :  $\theta_{(t)} = \int_0^t \Delta\omega dt$

$$\frac{d\theta_o(t)}{dt} = \boxed{\Delta\omega = K_o \cdot V_d} \dots\dots\dots \#$$

$$V_d = V_e \cdot F(s) \cdot K_a \cdot$$

\* Dalam bidang S :  $\theta_o = \frac{K_o V_d}{s}$

$$\text{Loop Gain : } K_v = K_d \cdot K_a \cdot K_o = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\theta_e}$$

$$\text{Sehingga : } \theta_o = K_v \cdot \theta_e \cdot \frac{F(s)}{s}$$

## 4 . VOLTAGE – CONTROLLED RELAXATION OSCILLATOR

$$\frac{dV_o}{dt} = \frac{-i_{iN}}{C} = \frac{-i_f}{C} = \frac{-V_C}{R \cdot C}$$

$$V_o = - \int_0^t \frac{V_C}{R \cdot C} dt$$

Jika  $V_C$  konstan, maka

$$V_o = \frac{V_C}{R.C} \cdot t$$

Untuk fixed voltage ( $V_f$ ) ditentukan oleh nilai R, C dan  $V_C$ , sehingga bila :

$t = T$  dan  $V_o = -V_f$ , maka :

$$T = \frac{V_f.R.C}{V_C}$$

dan

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{V_C}{V_f.R.C}$$