

# Phase Locked Loops

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# Aligning Phase of Remote Oscillators (in the Presence of Additive Noise)

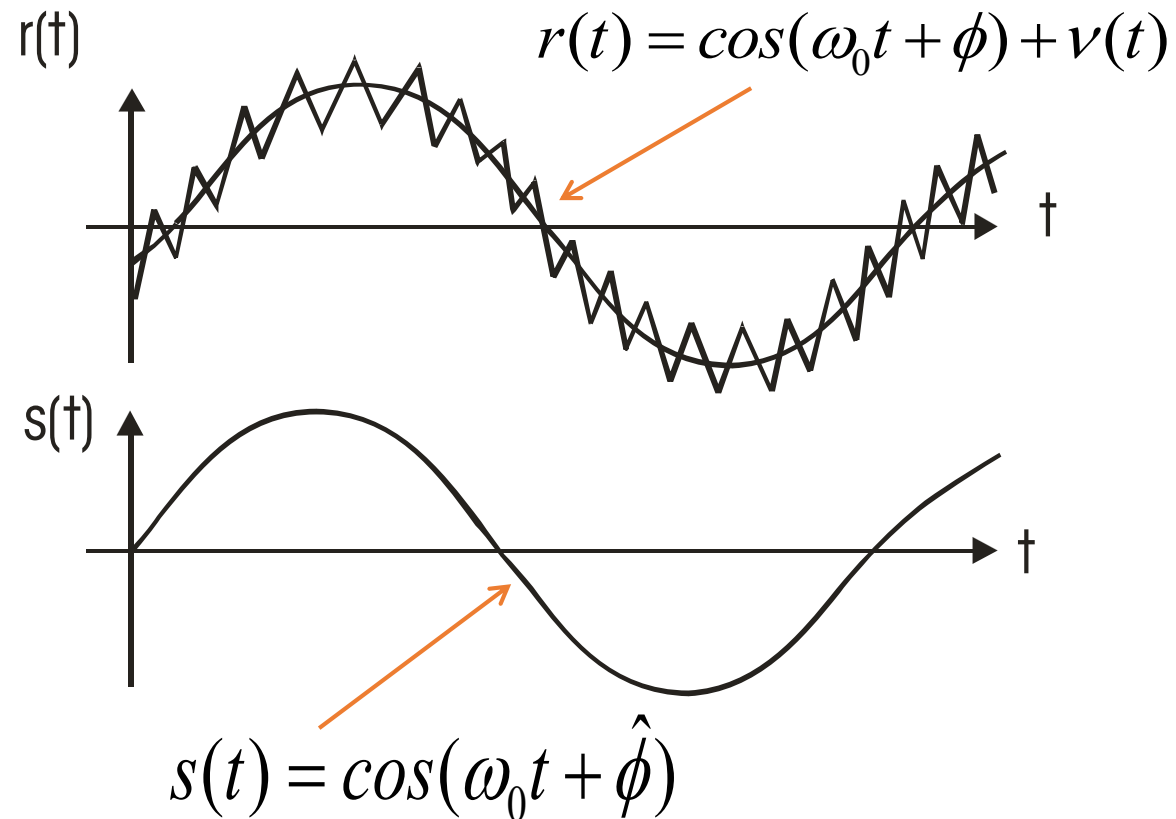
**(Noise Makes the World More Interesting)**

## Phase Locked Loops (PLL)

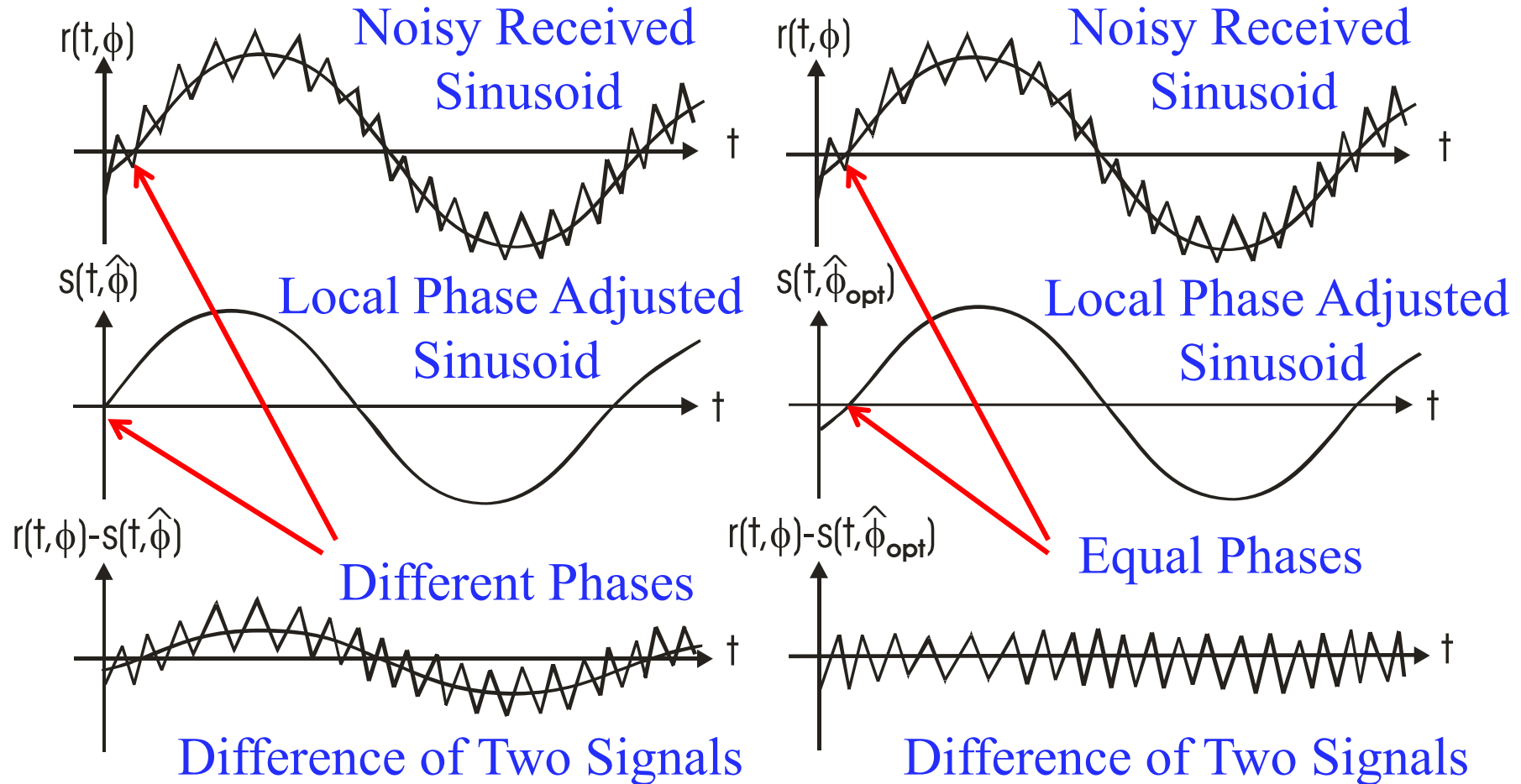
We now present the quick, back of the envelope,  
derivation of a phase locked loop. Hold on to your hats!



# Align Phase of Local Oscillator with Phase of Received Noisy Sinusoid



# Phase Aligned Sinusoids Have Smallest Difference



# Minimize Energy in Difference

$$e(t) = r(t, \phi) - s(t, \hat{\phi})$$

$$e^2(t) = [r(t, \phi) - s(t, \hat{\phi})]^2$$

When phase aligned difference is noise only

$$\text{Min}_{\text{wrt } \hat{\phi}} \int_{T_0} [r(t, \phi) - s(t, \hat{\phi})]^2 dt$$

$$\text{Min}_{\text{wrt } \hat{\phi}} \left\{ \int_{T_0} r^2(t, \phi) dt + \int_{T_0} s^2(t, \hat{\phi}) dt - 2 \int_{T_0} r(t, \phi) s(t, \hat{\phi}) dt \right\}$$

First two integrals are not functions of  $\phi$

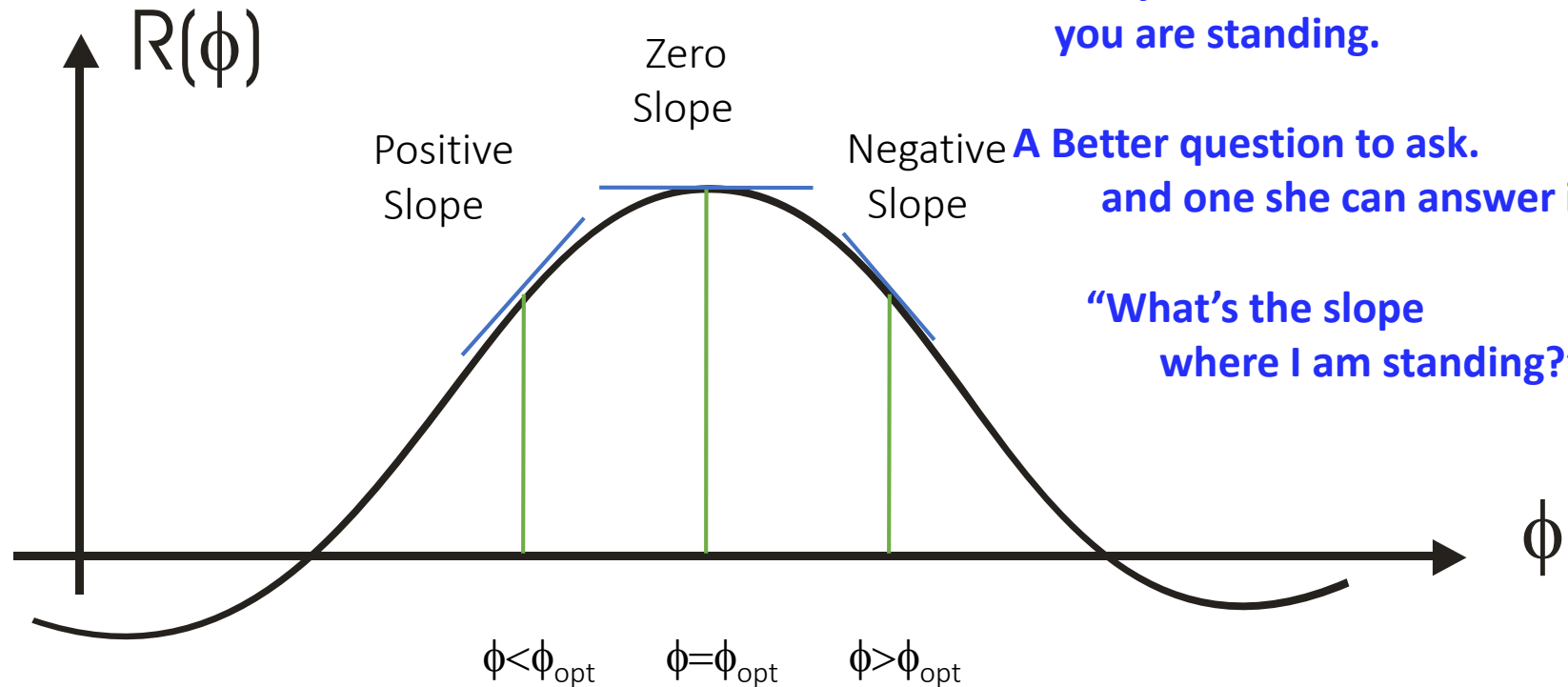
$$\text{Max}_{\text{wrt } \hat{\phi}} \int_{T_0} r(t, \phi) s(t, \hat{\phi}) dt$$

Minimizing Error is Same as  
Maximizing Output of Correlator!

# Find Peak of Correlation Function

Filter can't answer the question:  
"Am I standing at the highest level?"

She can only see the level where  
you are standing.



**A Better question to ask.**  
and one she can answer is:

**"What's the slope  
where I am standing?"**

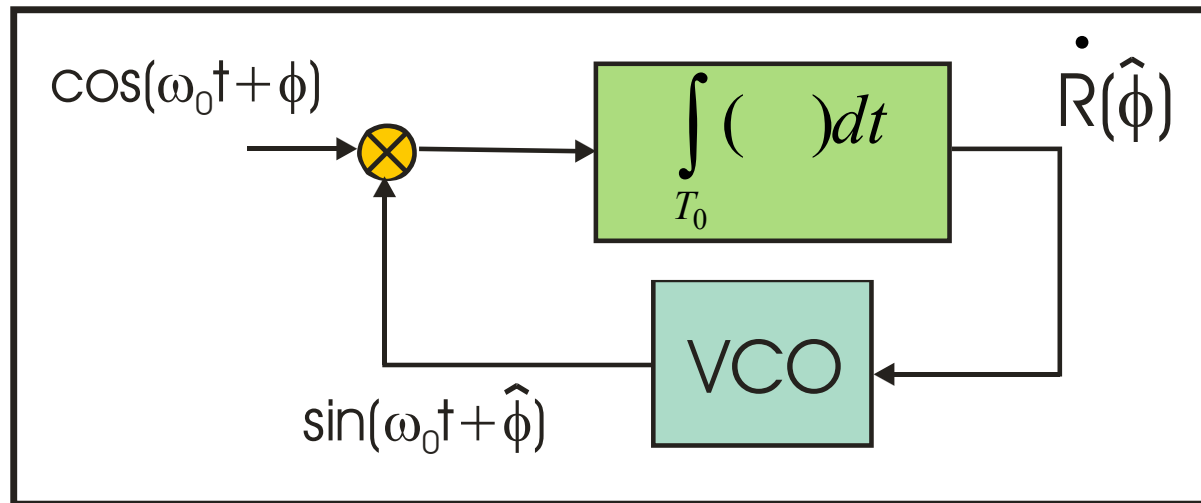
# Phase Lock Loop Feedback Drives Phase Estimate to Peak of Correlation Function by Monitoring the Phase Slope.

To Locate Correlator Peak,  
Determine Where Derivative  
With Respect to Phase  
Is equal to Zero.

$$R(\hat{\phi}) = \int_{T_0} r(t, \phi) s(t, \hat{\phi}) dt$$

$$= \int_{T_0} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \cos(\omega_0 t + \hat{\phi}) dt$$

$$\frac{d}{d\hat{\phi}} R(\hat{\phi}) = \int_{T_0} \cos(\omega_0 t + \phi) \sin(\omega_0 t + \hat{\phi}) dt \triangleq \dot{R}(\hat{\phi})$$

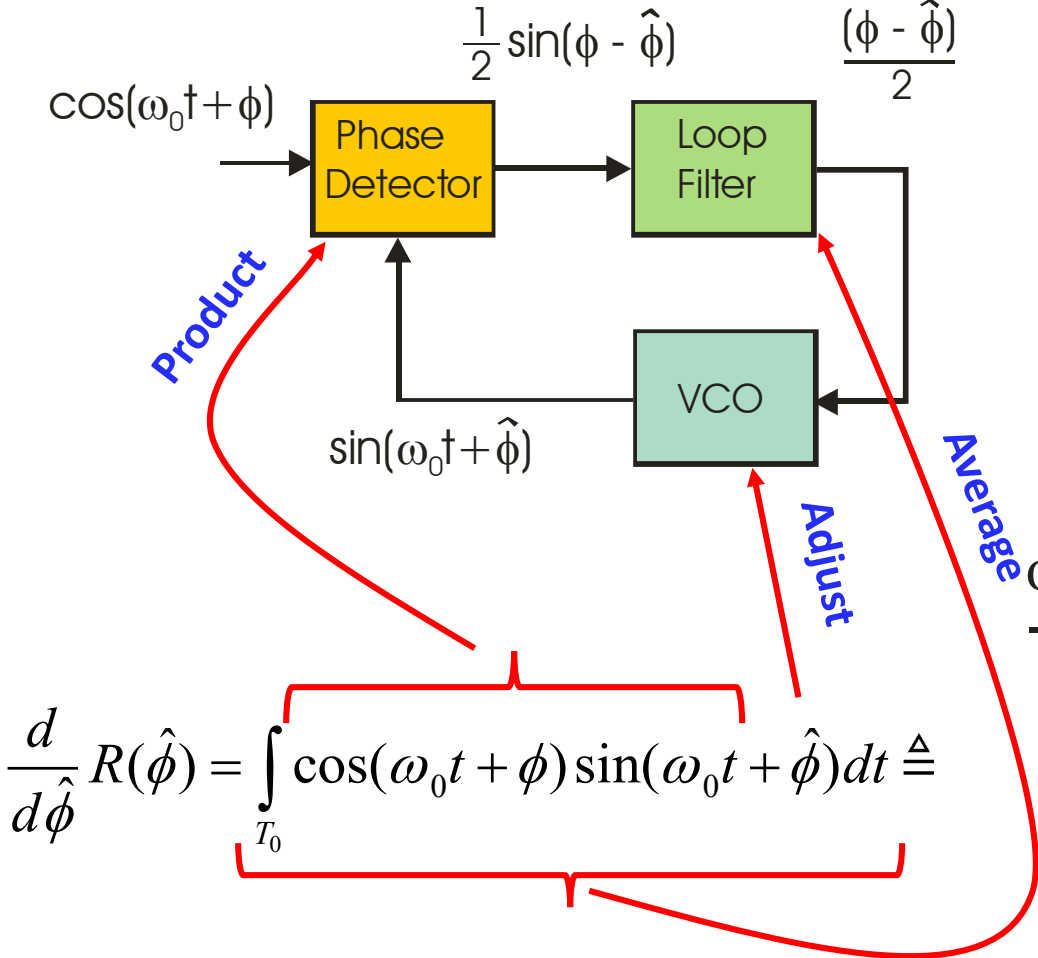


Common to All  
Iterative  
Estimators of  
Parameter  $\lambda$ .  
Drive to Zero  
The Average  
Value of Product

$$y(t, \lambda) \cdot \frac{d}{d\lambda} y(t, \lambda)$$

The Important Information is, not where are you, but rather where are you going!

# Three Basic Components of PLL



## Small Signal Model

