Extended Investigation on Asynchronous Sequential Symbol Synchronizers based on Pulse Comparison by Both Transitions at Half Bit Rate

Antonio D. Reis, Jose F. Rocha, A. S. Gameiro and Jose P. Carvalho

Abstract— **This work studies the asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizers based on pulse comparison by both transitions at half bit rate. Their performance will be compared with the reference asynchronous symbol synchronizers based on pulse comparison by both transitions at bit rate.**

For the reference and proposal variants, we consider two versions which are the manual (m) and the automatic (a).

The objective is to study the four asynchronous synchronizers and evaluate their output jitter UIRMS (Unit Interval Root Mean Square) versus input SNR (Signal Noise Ratio).

Index Terms— **Synchronism, Digital Communications**

I. INTRODUCTION

This work studies the asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizer based on pulse comparison operating by both transitions at half bit rate (ab/2). Their jitter is compared with the reference asynchronous synchronizers operating by both transitions at bit rate (ab) [1, 2].

For both, reference and proposal variant, we consider the versions manual (m) and automatic (a) [3, 4, 5, 6, 7].

The difference between the reference and proposal synchronizer is in the symbol phase comparator since the others blocks are similar. The phase comparator compares the input variable pulse duration Pv with the intern reference fixed pulse duration Pf and the error pulse Pe synchronizes the VCO (Voltage Controlled Oscillator) [8, 9].

The synchronizer regenerates the data, recovering a clock (VCO) that samples and retimes the data [10, 11, 12, 13].

Fig.1 shows the blocks of the general symbol synchronizer.

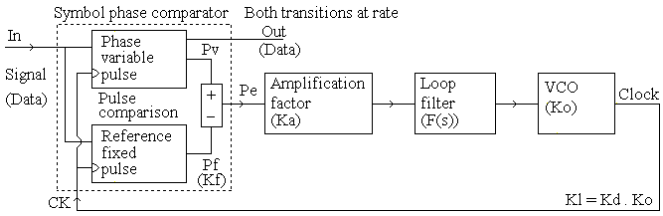

Fig.1 Synchronizer based on pulse comparison

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Kf is the phase comparator gain, F(s) is the loop filter, Ko is the VCO gain and Ka is the loop amplification factor that controls the root locus and then the loop characteristics.

In priori and actual-art state was developed various synchronizers, now is necessary to know their performance.

The motivation of this work is to create new synchronizers and to evaluate their performance with noise. This contribution increases the knowledge about synchronizers.

We, firstly, developed synchronous and later asynchronous prototypes. This work is an extension of article [14].

Following, we present the reference variant, asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizers based on pulse comparison by both transitions at bit rate, with versions manual (ab-m) and automatic (ab-a). Next, we present the proposal variant, asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizer based on pulse comparison by both transitions at half bit rate, with versions manual (ab-m/2) and automatic (ab-a/2).

After, we present the design and tests. Then, we present the results. Finally, we present the conclusions.

II. REFERENCE BY BOTH AT BIT RATE

The standard reference, asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizers based on pulse comparison operating by both transitions at bit rate has two versions, which are the manual (ab-m) and the automatic (ab-a) [1, 2].

The versions difference is in the phase comparator, the variable pulse Pv is common but the fixed Pf is different.

A. Reference by both at rate manual (ab-m)

The block Pv, shown below, produces a variable pulse Pv between the input bits and VCO. The manual adjustment delay with Exor produces a manual fixed pulse Pf (Fig.2).

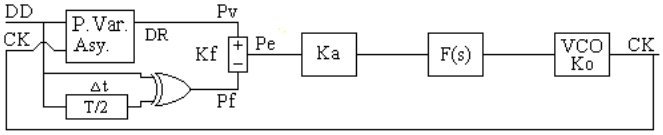


Fig.2 Asynchronous by both at rate and manual (ab-m)

The comparison between the pulses Pv and Pf provides the error pulse Pe that forces the VCO to synchronize the input. The block Pv is an asynchronous circuit (Fig.3).

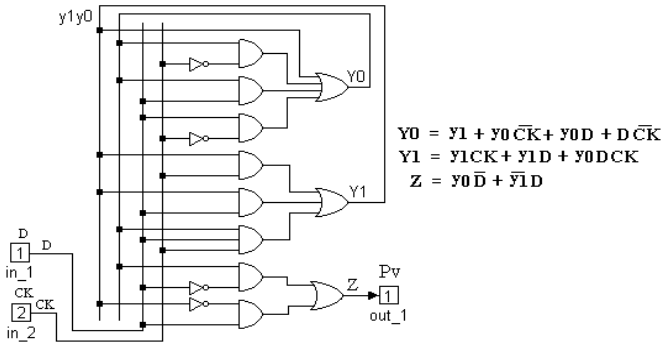


Fig.3 Intern aspect of the block Pv

Fig.4 shows the waveforms of the reference manual (equal to the corresponding synchronous version) [3].

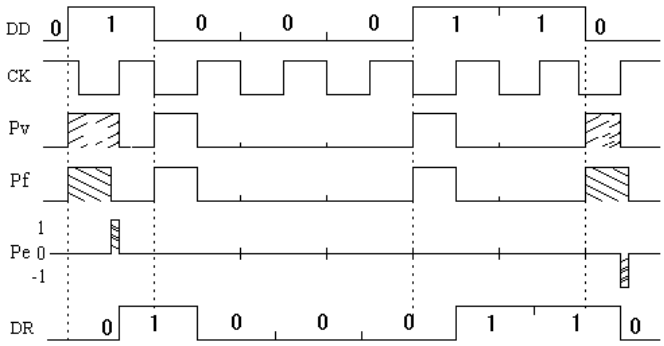
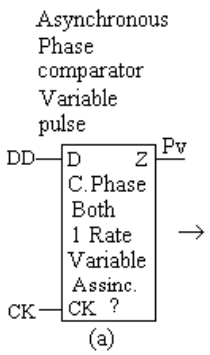


Fig.4 Waveforms of the asynchronous by both at rate manual

The error pulse Pe diminishes during the synchronization time and disappear at the equilibrium point.

- Project:

To project the anterior circuit, we observe the anterior waveforms, then we obtain the primitive table. After, by a routine process, involving the map of implications, diagrams of compatibility and incompatibility, table reduced of flows, graph of adjacency, table of transitions and outputs, maps of karnaugh, logical expressions, we obtained the circuit (Fig.5)



ES / Z	0 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	CK D
1	①/0	2	—	3	
2	1	②/0	4	—	
3	—(a)	—	5	③/1	6
4	—	—(a)	④/1	3	7
5	—	7	⑤/0	8	
6	⑥/1	2	—	—(b)	3
7	6	⑦/1	—(b)	—	4
8	6	—	5	⑧/0	
EP					(b)

Fig.5 Primitive table

The other steps of the routine process are dispensed.

B. Reference by both at rate automatic (ab-a)

The block Pv, common with anterior, produces the variable pulse Pv between input and VCO. The block Pf, shown below, produces the comparison fixed pulse Pf (Fig.6).

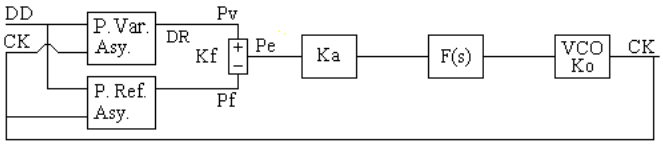


Fig.6 Asynchronous by both at rate and automatic (ab-a)

The comparison between the pulses Pv and Pf provides the error pulse Pe that forces the VCO to follow the input. The block Pf is an asynchronous circuit (Fig.7).

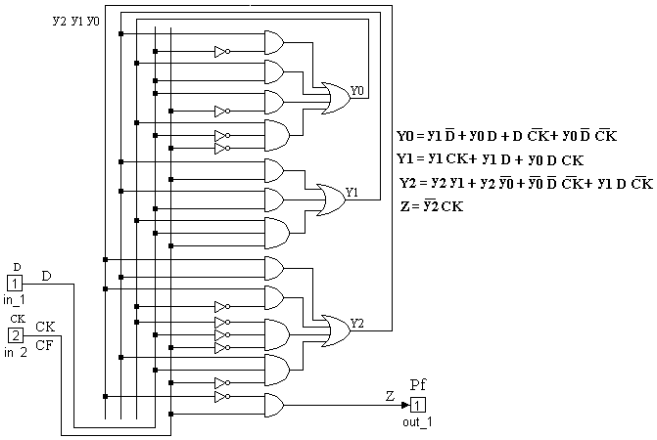


Fig.7 Intern aspect of the block Pf

Fig.8 shows the waveforms of the reference automatic (equal to the corresponding synchronous version) [3].

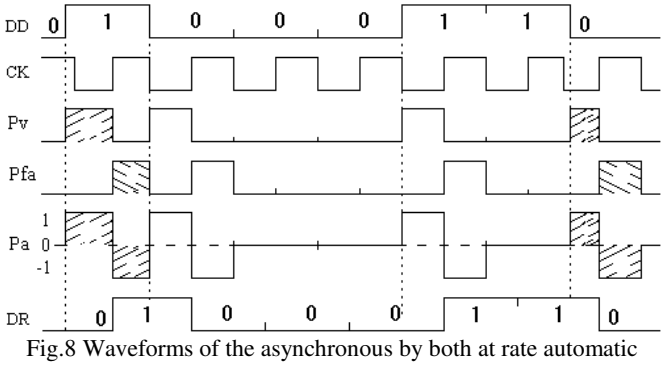
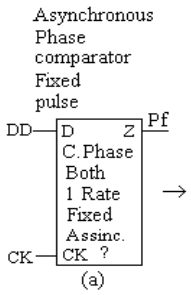


Fig.8 Waveforms of the asynchronous by both at rate automatic

The error pulse Pe don't disappear, but the variable area Pv is equal to the fixed Pf at the equilibrium point.

- Project:

To project the anterior asynchronous circuit, we observed the anterior waveforms obtaining the primitive table. After, by the routine process, we get the circuit (Fig.9)



ES / Z	0 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	CK D
1	①/0	2	—	4	
2	1	②/0	3	—	
3	—	—/2	③/0	4	
4	—/1 (a)	—	5	④/0	
5	—	8	⑤/1	6	
6	9	—	7	⑥/0	
7	—	12	⑦/0	6	
8	9	⑧/1	—/3	—	
9	⑨/0	10	—	—/4	
10	1	⑩/1	11	—	
11	—	—/10	⑪/1	4	
12	9	⑫/0	—/7	—	

(b) **EP**

Fig.9 Primitive table

The other steps of the routine process are dispensed.

III. PROPOSAL BY BOTH AT HALF BIT RATE

The new proposal, asynchronous sequential symbol synchronizers based on pulse comparison operating by both transitions at half rate has also two versions namely the manual (ab-m/2) and the automatic (ab-a/2) [3, 4].

The versions difference is in the phase comparator, the variable pulse Pv is common but the fixed Pf is different.

A. Proposal by both at half rate manual (ab-m/2)

The block Pv produces the variable pulse Pv between input transitions and VCO. The manual adjustment delay T/2 with Exor produces a fixed pulse Pf (Fig.10).

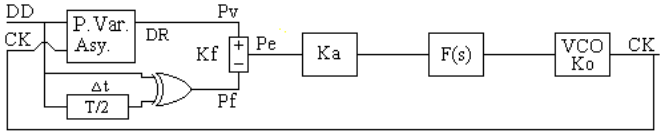


Fig.10 Asynchronous by both at half rate and manual (ab-m/2)

The comparison between pulses Pv and Pf provides the error pulse Pe that forces the VCO to synchronize the input. The block Pv is an asynchronous circuit (Fig.11).

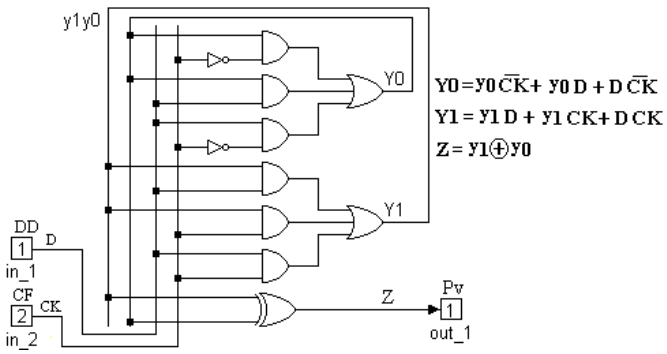


Fig.11 Intern aspect of the block Pv

Fig.12 shows the waveforms of the proposed manual (equal to the corresponding synchronous version) [3].

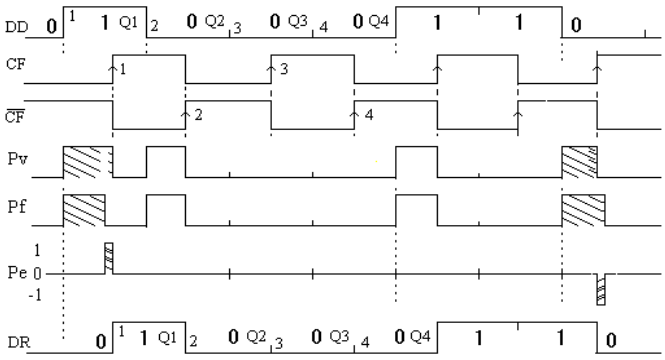
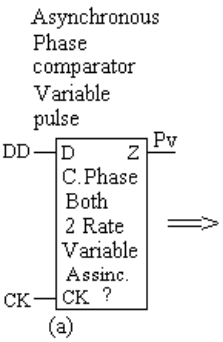


Fig.12 Waveforms of the asynchronous both at half rate manual

The error pulse Pe diminishes during the synchronization time and disappear at the equilibrium point.

- Project:

To project the anterior asynchronous circuit, we observed the anterior waveforms obtaining the primitive table. After, by the routine process, we get the circuit (Fig.13)



ES / Z	0 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	CF D
1	①/0	2	—	3	
2	1	②/0	4	—	
3	6	—	5	③/1	
4	—	7	④/1	8	
5	—	7	⑤/0	8	
6	⑥/1	2	—	3	
7	1	⑦/1	4	—	
8	6	—	5	⑧/0	

EP P. left P. right (b)

Fig.13 Primitive table

The other steps of the routine process are dispensed.

B. Proposal by both at half rate automatic (ab-a/2)

The block Pv, common, produces the variable pulse Pv between input and VCO. The block Pf, shown below, produces the comparison fixed pulse Pf (Fig.14).

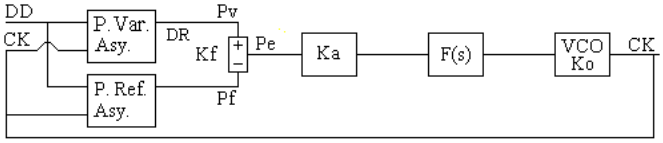


Fig.14 Asynchronous by both at half rate and automatic (ab-a/2)

The comparison between the pulses Pv and Pf provides the error pulse Pe that forces the VCO to follow the input. The block Pf is an asynchronous circuit (Fig.15).

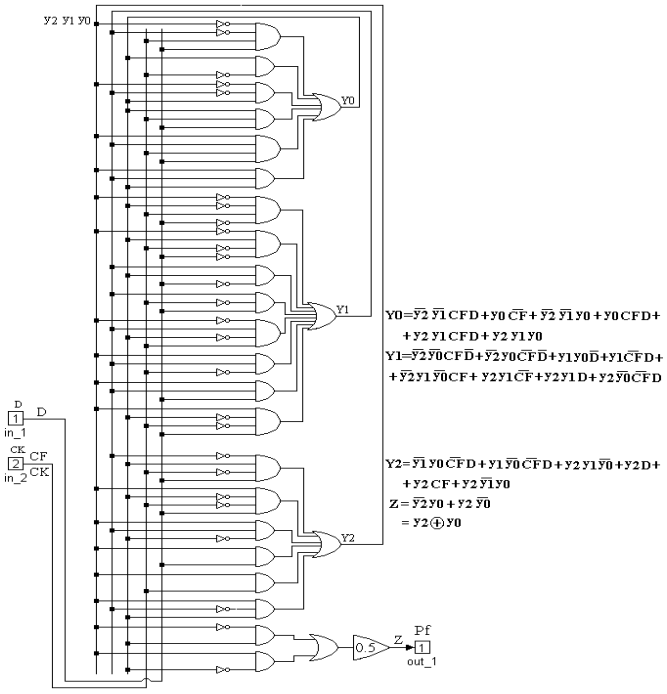


Fig.15 Intern aspect of the block Pf

Fig.16 shows the waveforms of the proposed automatic (equal to the corresponding synchronous version) [3].

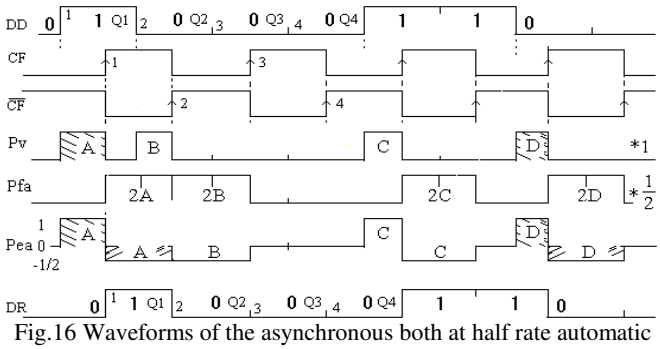
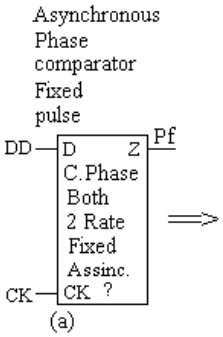


Fig.16 Waveforms of the asynchronous both at half rate automatic

The error pulse Pe don't disappear, but the variable area Pv is equal to the fixed Pf at the equilibrium point.

- Project:

To project the anterior asynchronous circuit, we observed the anterior waveforms obtaining the primitive table. After, by the routine process, we get the circuit (Fig.17)



ES / Z	0 0	1 0	1 1	0 1	D CF
1	①/0	2	—	7	
2	—	②/0	3	—	
3	—	13	③/1	4	
4	5	—	—	④/1	
5	⑤/1	6	—	7	
6	—	⑥/1	3	—	
7	1	—	8	⑦/0	
8	—	9	⑧/0	—	
9	10	⑨/1	15	—	
10	⑩/1	—	—	11	
11	1	—	12	⑪/1	
12	—	9	⑫/1	—	
13	14	⑬/0	—	—	
14	⑭/0	—	—	11	
15	—	—	⑮/0	16	
16	5	—	—	⑯/0	
EP	P. left		P. right		(b)

Fig.17 Primitive table

The other steps of the routine process are dispensed.

IV. DESIGN, TESTS AND RESULTS

We present the design, tests and results of the various synchronizers [5].

A. Design

To have guaranteed results, is necessary to dimension all the synchronizers with equal conditions. Then, the loop gain Kl=KdKo=KaKfKo must be equal in all the synchronizers. The phase detector gain Kf and the VCO gain Ko are fixed. Then, the loop gain amplification Ka controls the root locus and consequently the loop characteristics.

For analysis facilities, we use normalized values for the transmission rate tx=1baud, clock frequency fCK=1Hz, extern noise bandwidth Bn=5Hz and loop noise bandwidth Bl=0.02Hz. Then, we apply a signal power Ps= A^2_{ef} and a noise power Pn= No= $2\sigma n^2.\Delta\tau$, where σn is the noise standard deviation and $\Delta\tau = 1/fSamp$ is the sampling period. The relation between SNR and noise variance σn^2 is

$$SNR = A^2_{ef}/(No.Bn) = 0.5^2/(2\sigma n^2 * 10^{-3} * 5) = 25/\sigma n^2 \quad (1)$$

Now, for each synchronizer, is necessary to measure the output jitter UIRMS versus the input SNR

- 1st order loop:

We use a cutoff loop filter F(s)=0.5Hz, which is 25 times greater than Bl=0.02Hz, what eliminates the high frequency, but maintains the loop characteristics. The transfer function is

$$H(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1+G(s)} = \frac{KdKoF(s)}{s+KdKoF(s)} = \frac{KdKo}{s+KdKo} \quad (2)$$

the loop noise bandwidth is

$$Bl = \frac{KdKo}{4} = Ka\frac{KfKo}{4} = 0.02Hz \quad (3)$$

So, with (Km=1, A=1/2, B=1/2, Ko=2π) and loop bandwidth Bl=0.02, we obtain respectively the Ka, for analog, hybrid, combinational and sequential synchronizers, then

$Bl=(Ka.Kf.Ko)/4 = (Ka.Km.A.B.Ko)/4 \rightarrow Ka=0.08*2/\pi$ (4)

$Bl=(Ka.Kf.Ko)/4 = (Ka.Km.A.B.Ko)/4 \rightarrow Ka=0.08*2.2/\pi$ (5)

$Bl=(Ka.Kf.Ko)/4 = (Ka*1/\pi*2\pi)/4 \rightarrow Ka=0.04$ (6)

$Bl=(Ka.Kf.Ko)/4 = (Ka*1/2\pi*2\pi)/4 \rightarrow Ka=0.08$ (7)

For the analog PLL, the jitter is

$\sigma_\phi^2=Bl.No/Aef^2=0.02*10^{-3}*2\sigma n^2/0.5^2=16*10^{-5}.\sigma n^2$ (8)

For the others PLLs, the jitter formula is more complicated.

- 2nd order loop:

Is not used here, but provides similar results.

B. Tests

We used the following setup to test synchronizers (Fig.18)

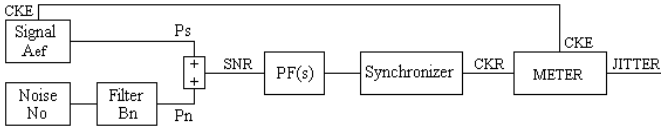


Fig.18 Block diagram of the test setup

The receiver recovered clock with jitter is compared with the emitter original clock, the difference is the jitter.

C. Jitter measurer (METTER)

The jitter measurer compares the emitter clock (no jitter) with the receiver clock (some jitter) (Fig.19).

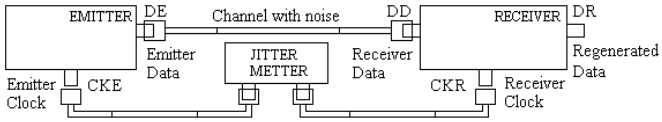


Fig.19 Aspect of the emitter, receiver and jitter measurer

The jitter measurer (METTER) consists of a RS flip flop, an integrator and a sampler and hold (Fig.20).

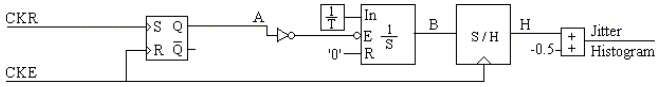


Fig.20 The jitter measurer

The flip flop detects the clocks relative phase variation (jitter), the other blocks (integrator, sample / hold) convert this phase variation into amplitude variation, which is the jitter histogram (Fig.21).

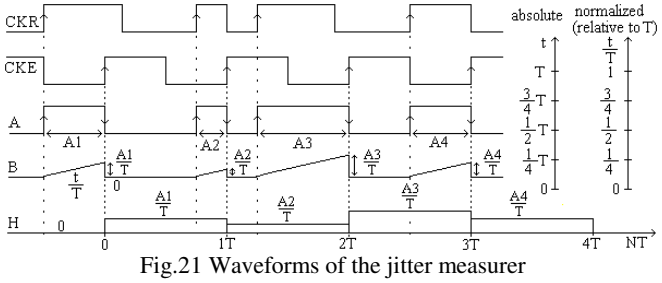


Fig.21 Waveforms of the jitter measurer

The jitter histogram is then sampled and processed by an appropriated program giving the jitter standard deviation in unit intervals root mean squared UIRMS.

D. Results

We present the results in terms of output jitter UIRMS versus input SNR. Fig.22 shows the jitter - SNR curves of the four synchronizers which are the both rate manual (ab-m), the both rate automatic (ab-a), the both half rate manual (ab-m/2) and the both half rate automatic (ab-a/2).

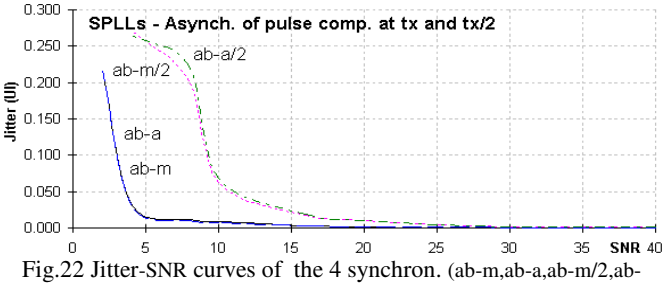


Fig.22 Jitter-SNR curves of the 4 synchron. (ab-m,ab-a,ab-m/2,ab-a/2)

We observe that, in general, the output jitter UIRMS decreases gradually with the input SNR increasing.

We verify that, for high SNR, the four jitter curves tend to be similar. However, for low SNR, the variant asynchronous both at rate manual (ab-m) and automatic (ab-a) are better than the variant asynchronous both at half rate manual (ab-m/2) and automatic (ab-a/2).

These asynchronous prototypes haven't resonance jitter zones as in some synchronous automatic subrate prototypes.

V. CONCLUSION

We studied four synchronizers involving the reference variant asynchronous by both transitions at bit rate with versions manual (ab-m) and automatic (ab-a) and the proposal variant asynchronous by both transitions at half bit rate with versions manual (ab-m/2) and automatic (ab-a/2). Then, we tested and compared their jitter - SNR curves.

We observed that, in general, the output UIRMS jitter curves decrease gradually with the input SNR increasing.

We verified that, for high SNR, the four synchronizers jitter curves tend to be similar, this is comprehensible since all the synchronizers are digital, with equal noise margin. However, for low SNR, the variant asynchronous by both at rate with their versions manual (ab-m) and automatic (ab-a) are better than the variant asynchronous by both at half rate with their versions manual (ab-m/2) and automatic (ab-a/2), this is comprehensible because the variant by both transitions at rate has minus states than the variant by both transitions at half rate, and then, the time to pass from the error state to the correct state is lesser.

These asynchronous prototypes have not problems of jitter resonance zones.

In the future, we are planning to extend the present study to other types of synchronizers.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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