
2003. 6. 10 12

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1. ?

2.

3.

-

-

4.

(Frequency) ?

1. :

- : Hertz, Cycle, bps(bit per second)
- : [Hz]
- (period) = 1 /

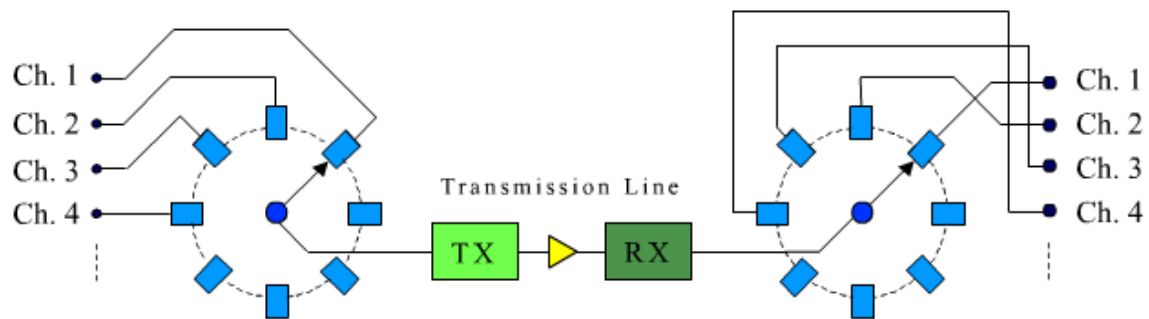
2.

■

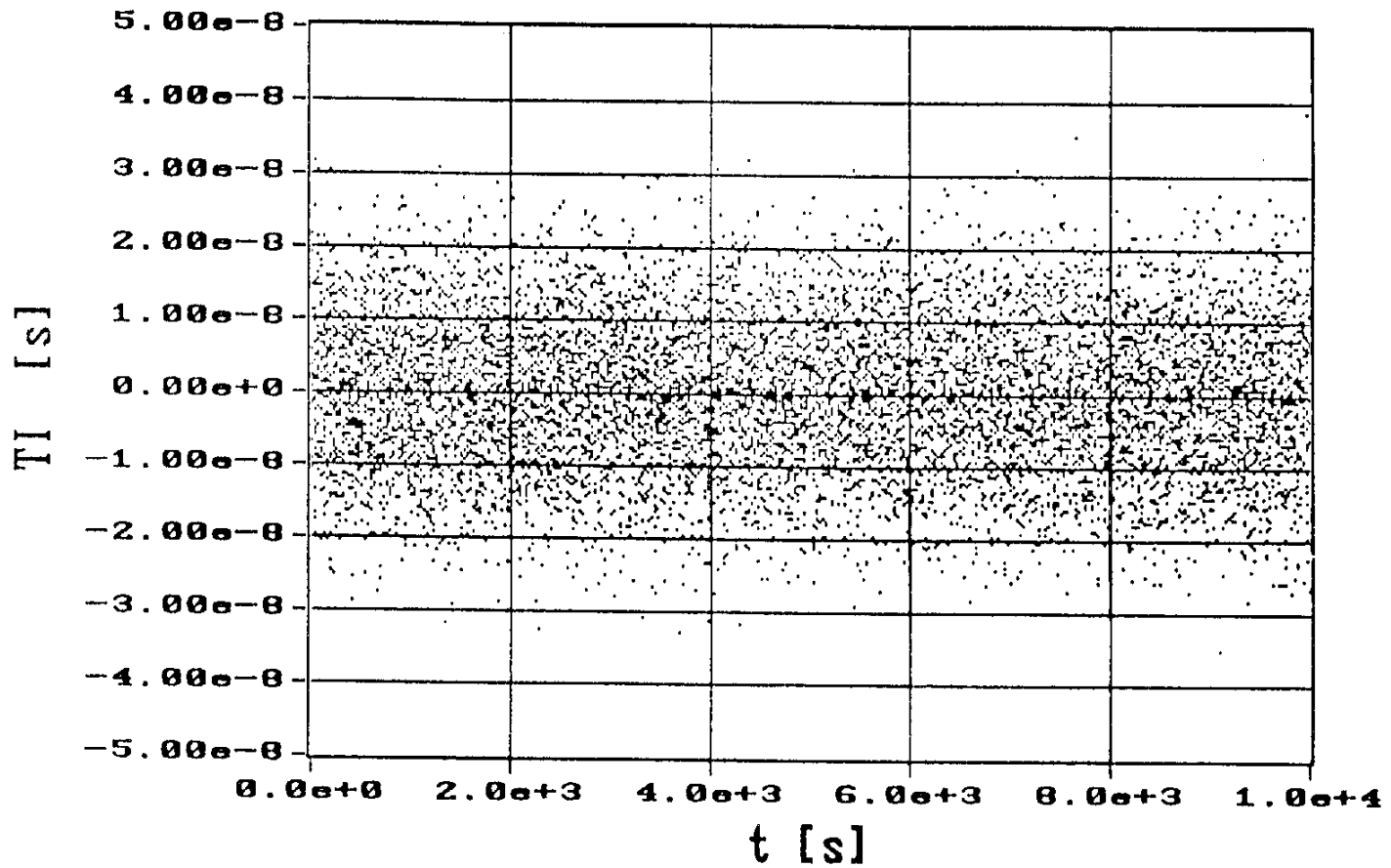
3.

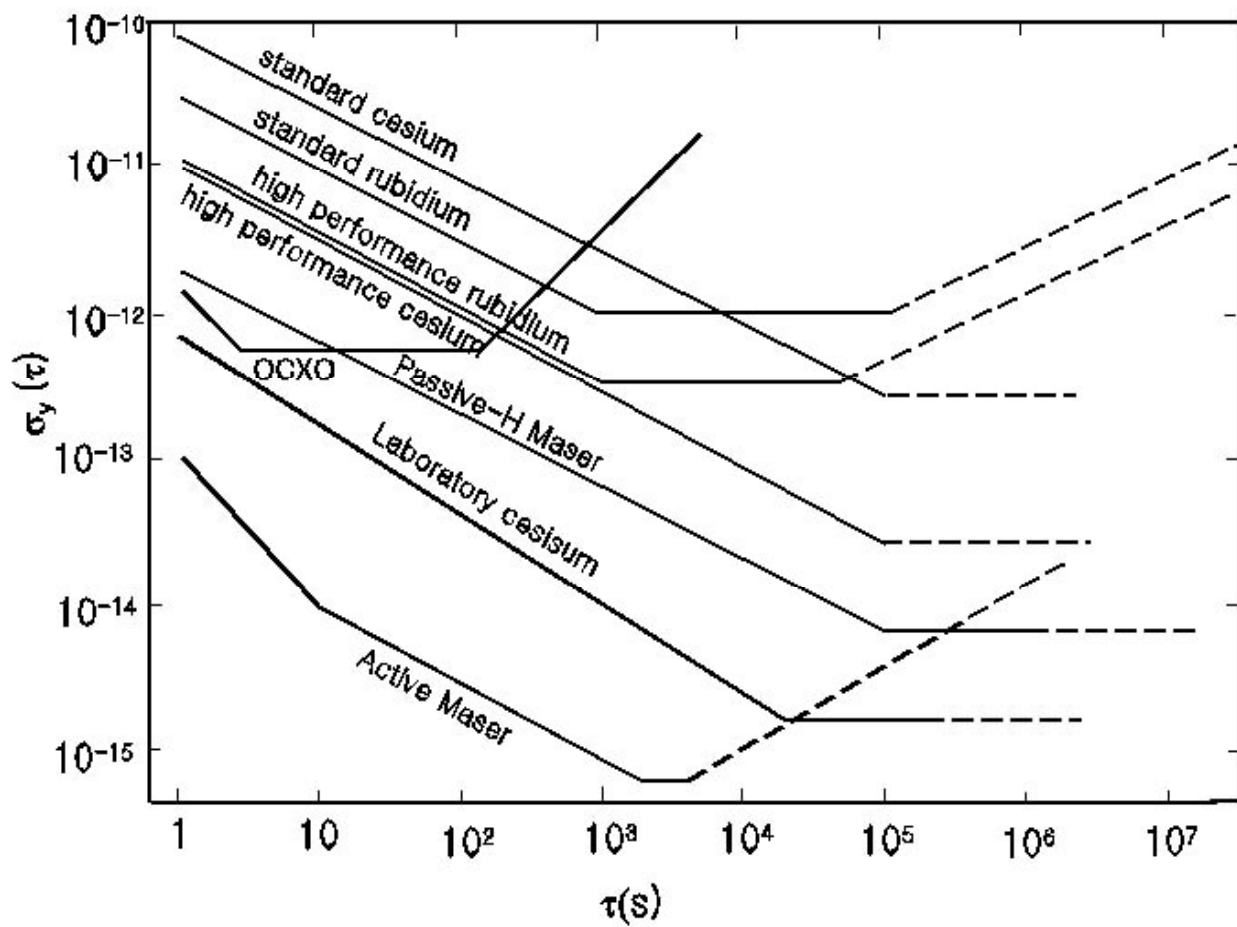
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1. Oscilloscope

- (Lissajous figure)
- (Pattern drift)

2. (Phase recorder)

3. (Electronic counter)

- ,
-
- , DMTD

4.

1. (Accuracy)
■ (Relative Frequency)

2. (Stability)
- (long-term stability)
 - Drift
 - (short-term stability)
 - Allan variance(AVAR)
 - Modified Allan variance
 - TIE(Time Interval Error)
 - MTIE, TVAR(TDEV)
 - Noise, Jitter

(1/2)



$$V(t) = [V_0 + \varepsilon(t)] \sin[2\pi\nu_0 t + \phi(t)]$$

V_0 :

$\varepsilon(t)$:

ν_0 :

$\phi(t)$:



(angular frequency)

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [2\pi\nu_0 t + \phi(t)]$$

$$\nu_t = \nu_0 + \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{d\phi}{dt}$$

- (Accuracy)
 - (Relative Frequency)
 - Frequency Offset
 - (Dimensionless)

$$y(t) = \frac{\nu(t) - \nu_0}{\nu_0} = \frac{1}{2\pi\nu_0} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$x(t) = \phi(t) / 2\pi\nu_0 :$$

-
- (long-term stability)
 -
 - Drift, Aging

$$K = y_2 - y_1 / \textit{period}$$

- (short-term stability)
 - (frequency domain)
 - (time domain)

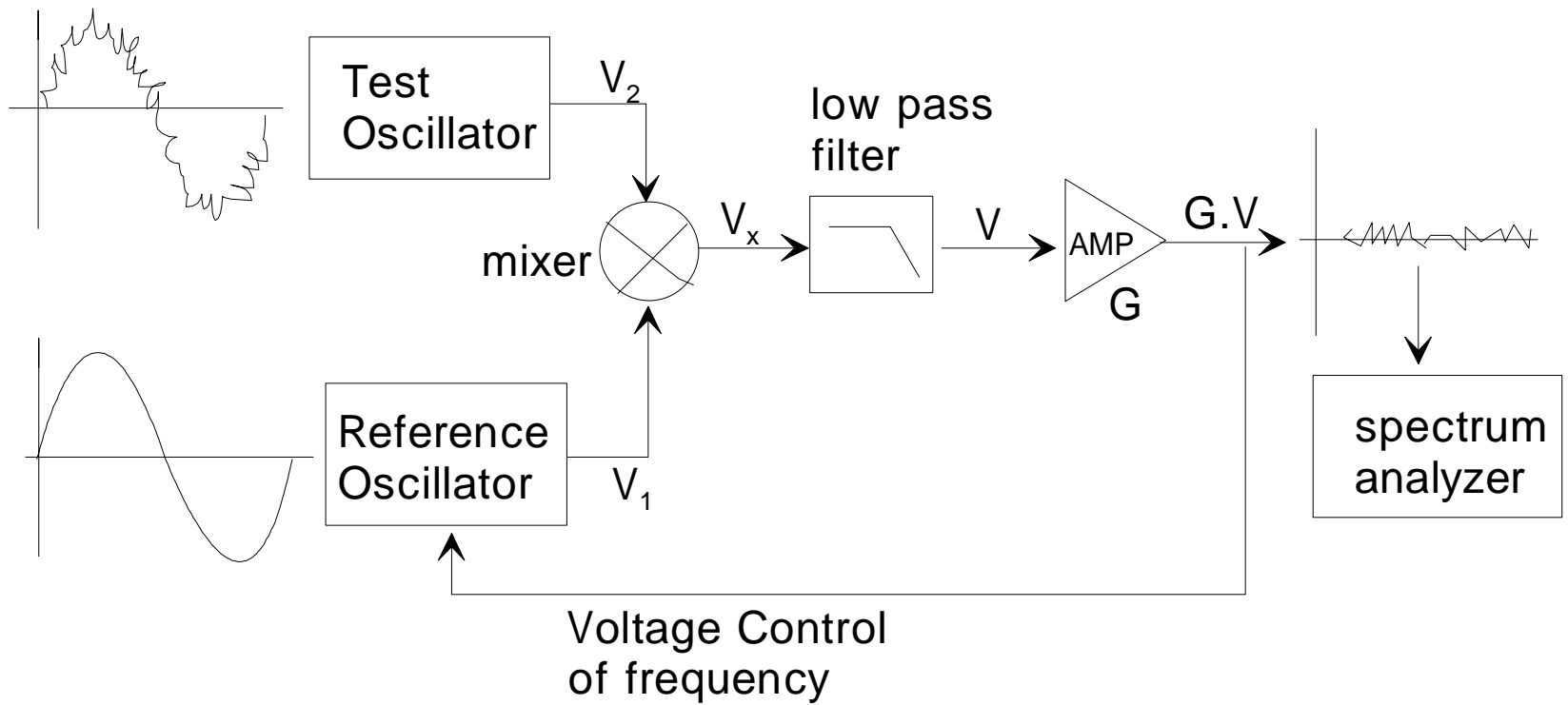
- (frequency domain)
 - measure the spectral density of y_t

- y_t [Hz⁻¹]

$$S_y(f) = \left(\frac{f}{\nu_0}\right)^2 S_\phi(f)$$

-

$$S_\phi(f) = \left(\frac{2}{A_{pp}}\right)^2 \frac{\{V_{rms}(f)\}^2}{B} \frac{1}{G^2}$$



- (time domain)
 - sample variance
 - Allan variance(AVAR) -

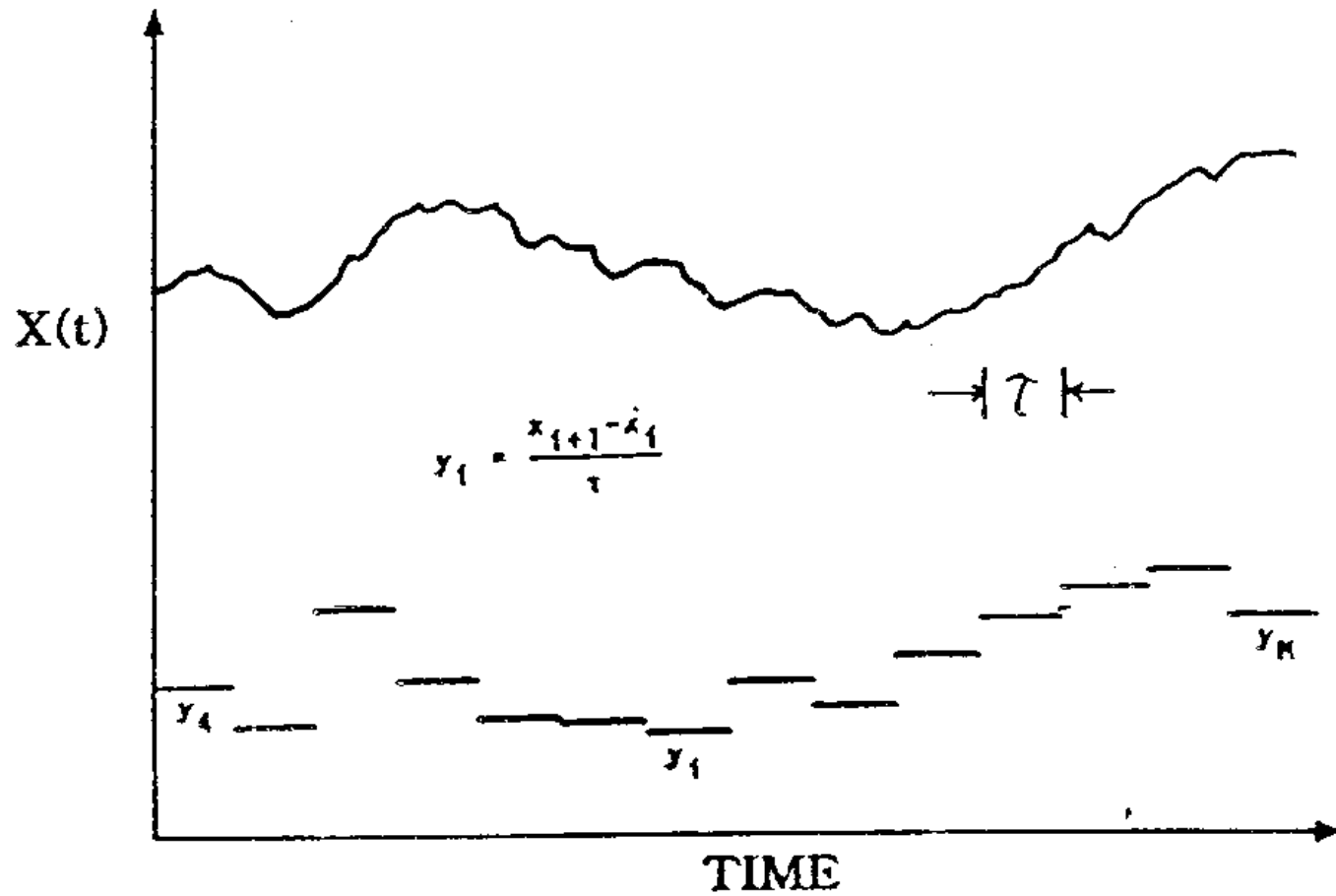
$$\langle \sigma_y^2(N, T, \tau) \rangle \equiv \left\langle \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\bar{y}_n - \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N \bar{y}_k \right)^2 \right\rangle$$

$$\sigma_y^2(\tau) \equiv \langle \sigma_y^2(N = 2, T = \tau, \tau) \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{(\bar{y}_{k+1} - \bar{y}_k)^2}{2} \right\rangle$$

$$\cong \frac{1}{2(M-1)} \sum_{k=1}^{M-1} (\bar{y}_{k+1} - \bar{y}_k)^2$$

Simulation of Time Fluctuation



Allan Variance

	(Hz)	$\overline{\Delta f}$	\overline{y}_k	$\overline{y}_{k+1} - \overline{y}_k$	$(\overline{y}_{k+1} - \overline{y}_k)^2$
1	10,000,001	1	1×10^{-7}	-2×10^{-7}	4×10^{-14}
2	9,999,999	-1	-1×10^{-7}	3×10^{-7}	9×10^{-14}
3	10,000,002	2	2×10^{-7}	-4×10^{-7}	16×10^{-14}
4	9,999,998	-2	-2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-7}	4×10^{-14}
5	10,000,000	0	0	-1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-14}
6	9,999,999	-1	-1×10^{-7}	2×10^{-7}	4×10^{-14}
7	10,000,001	1	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-7}	1×10^{-14}
8	10,000,002	2	2×10^{-7}	-4×10^{-7}	16×10^{-14}
9	9,999,998	-2	-2×10^{-7}	2×10^{-7}	4×10^{-14}
10	10,000,000	0	0		
					59×10^{-14}

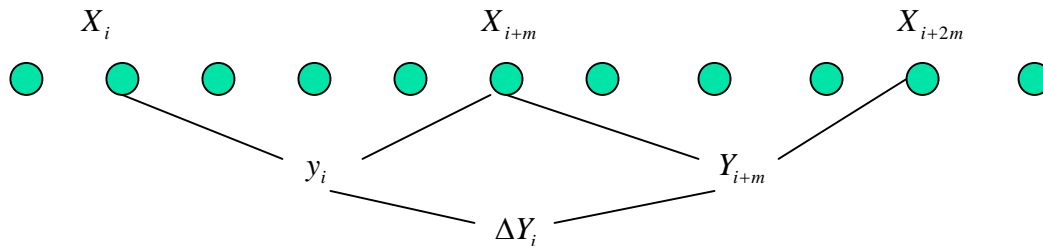
(3/4)

$$\sigma_y^2(\tau) = \left\langle \frac{(\bar{y}_{k+1} - \bar{y}_k)^2}{2} \right\rangle : \text{Two-sample variance}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y^2(\tau) &= \left\langle \frac{1}{2} \tau^{-2} [X(t_k + 2\tau) - 2X(t_k + \tau) + X(t_k)]^2 \right\rangle \quad (\because \bar{y}_k = \frac{X(t_k + \tau) - X(t_k)}{\tau}) \\ &\cong \frac{1}{2(N-2)\tau^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-2} (X_{i+2} - 2X_{i+1} + X_i)^2 \end{aligned}$$

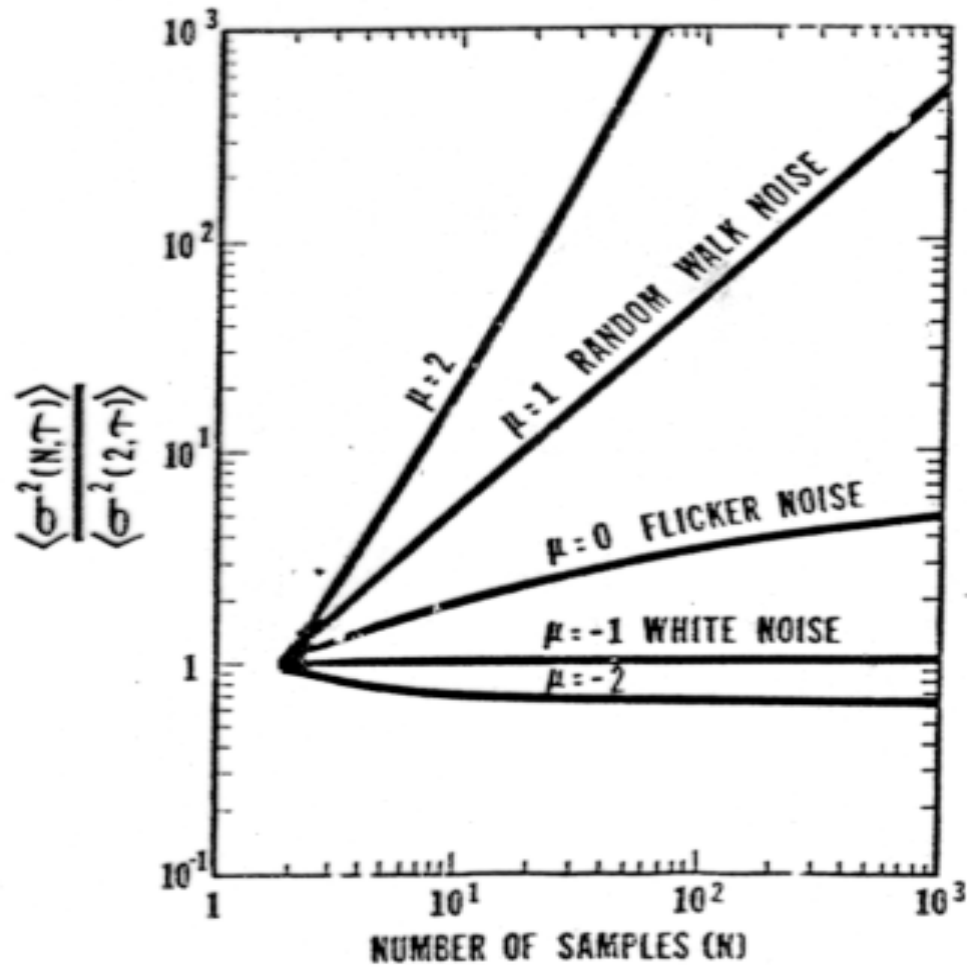
$$\tau = m\tau_0 \quad \text{AVAR,}$$

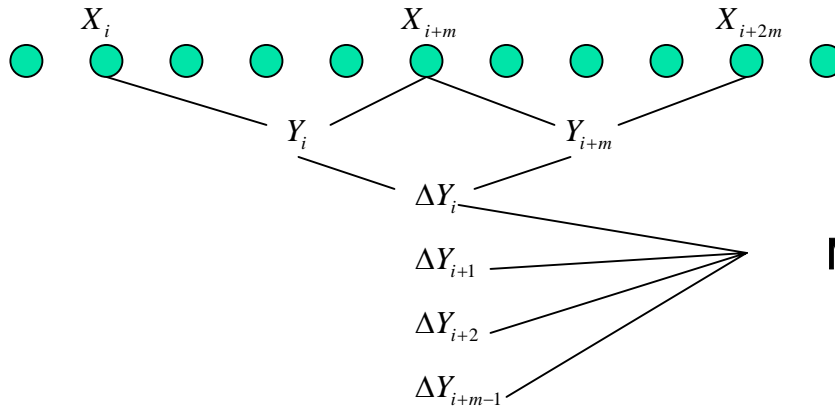
$$\sigma_y^2(m\tau_0) = \frac{1}{2(N-2m)m^2\tau_0^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N-2m} (X_{i+2m} - 2X_{i+m} + X_i)^2$$



N

2





MVAR=Modified $\sigma_y^2(m\tau_0)$

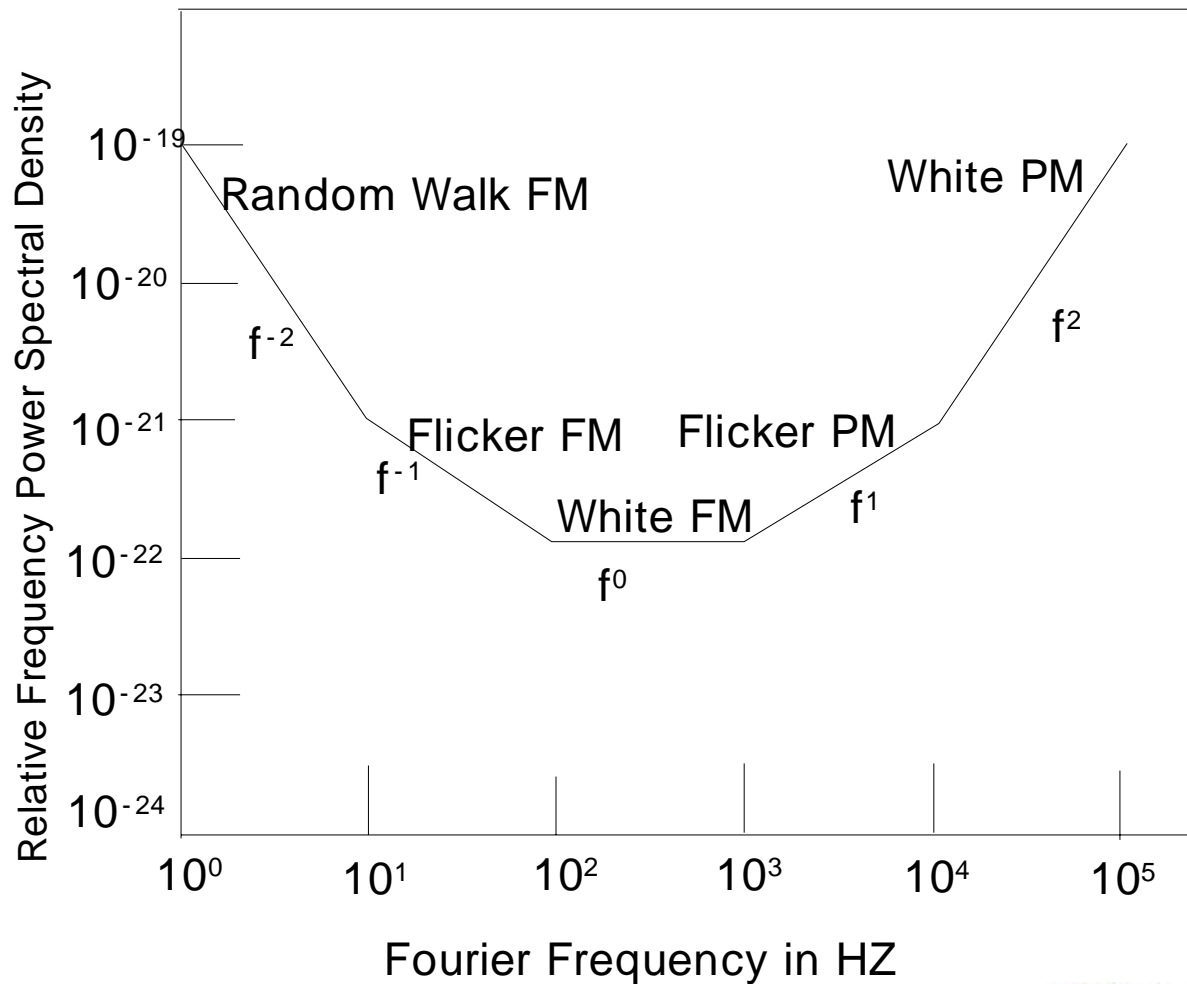
$$= \frac{1}{2(N-3m+1)(m\tau_0)^2} \sum_{j=0}^{N-3m} \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m \Delta Y_i \right]^2$$

τ_0 : Sample Period[s], $\tau = m\tau_0$: Observation Time, $X_i = \{X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_N\}$

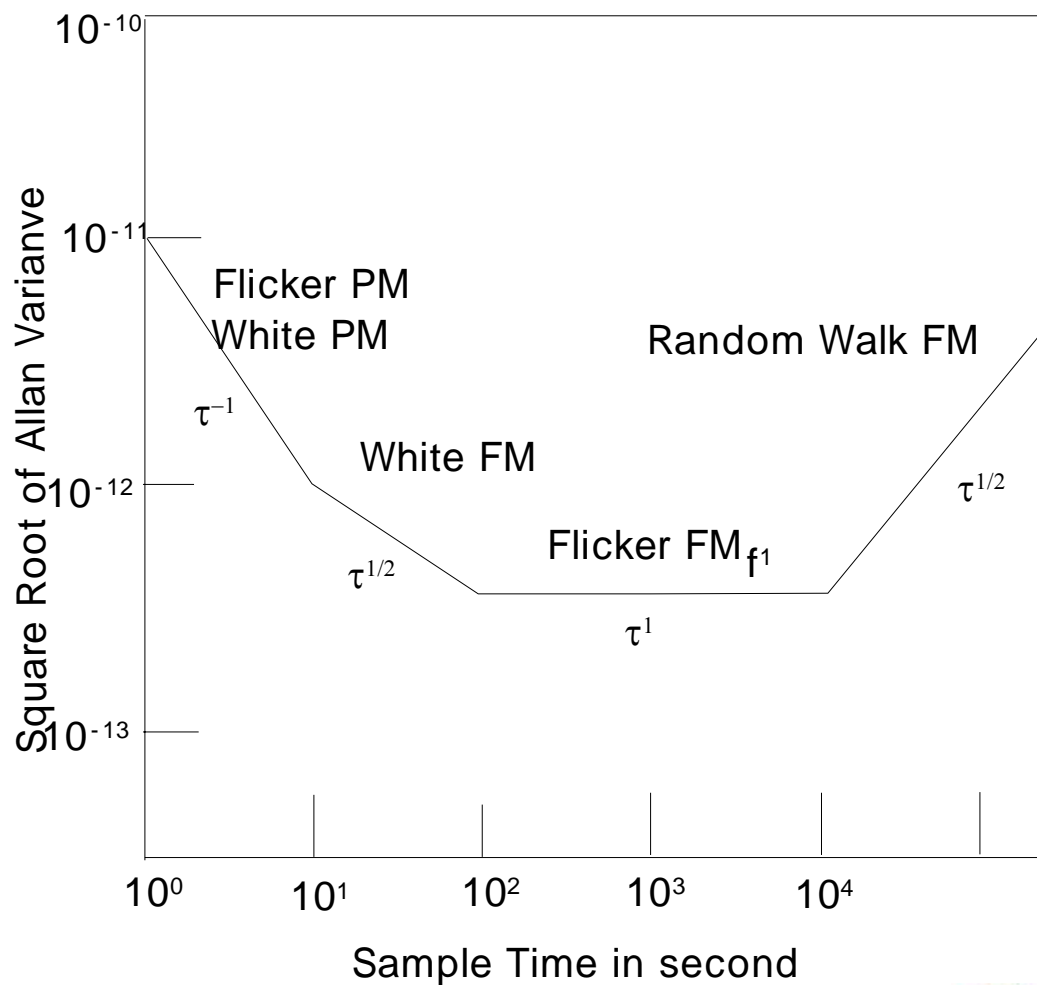
$$\begin{aligned} \text{MVAR} &= \frac{1}{2(N-3m+1)(m\tau_0)^2} \sum_{j=0}^{N-3m} \left[\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m X_{i+2m+j} - 2X_{i+m+j} + X_{i+j} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2m^2(N-3m+1)(m\tau_0)^2} \sum_{j=0}^{N-3m} \left[\sum_{i=1}^m X_{i+2m+j} - 2X_{i+m+j} + X_{i+j} \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{TDEV(TVAR)} = \frac{(m\tau_0)^2}{3} \text{MVAR}$$

Model of $S_y(f)$

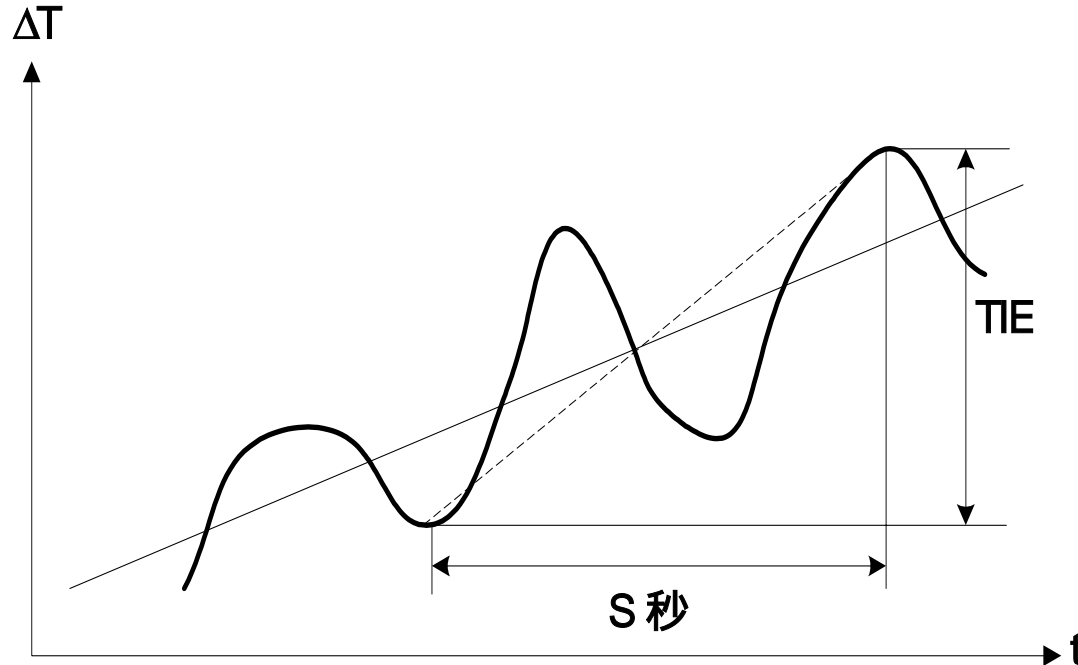


Model of time domain frequency stability



	$(S_{\Phi}(f))$	$(S_y(f))$	$(\sigma_y^2(\tau))$	$S_y(f) = a\sigma_y^2(\tau)$ $a =$	$\sigma_y^2(\tau) = bS_{\Phi}(f)$ $b =$
White phase noise	f^0	f^2	τ^{-2}	$\frac{(2\pi)^{2\tau^2 f^2}}{3f_h}$	$\frac{3f_h}{(2\pi)^2 \tau^2 \nu_0^2}$
Flicker phase noise	f^{-1}	f^1	τ^{-2}	$\frac{(2\pi)\tau^2 f}{3.81 + 3\ln(\omega_h \tau)}$	$\frac{[3.81 + 3\ln(\omega_h \tau)]f}{(2\pi)^2 \tau^2 \nu_0^2}$
White frequency noise	f^{-2}	f^0	τ^{-1}	2τ	$\frac{f^2}{2\tau \nu_0^2}$
Flicker frequency noise	f^{-3}	f^{-1}	τ^0	$\frac{1}{2\ln(2)f}$	$\frac{2\ln(2)f^3}{\nu_0^2}$
Random walk frequency noise	f^{-4}	f^{-2}	τ^1	$\frac{6}{(2\pi)^2 \tau f^2}$	$\frac{(2\pi)^2 \tau f^4}{6\nu_0^2}$

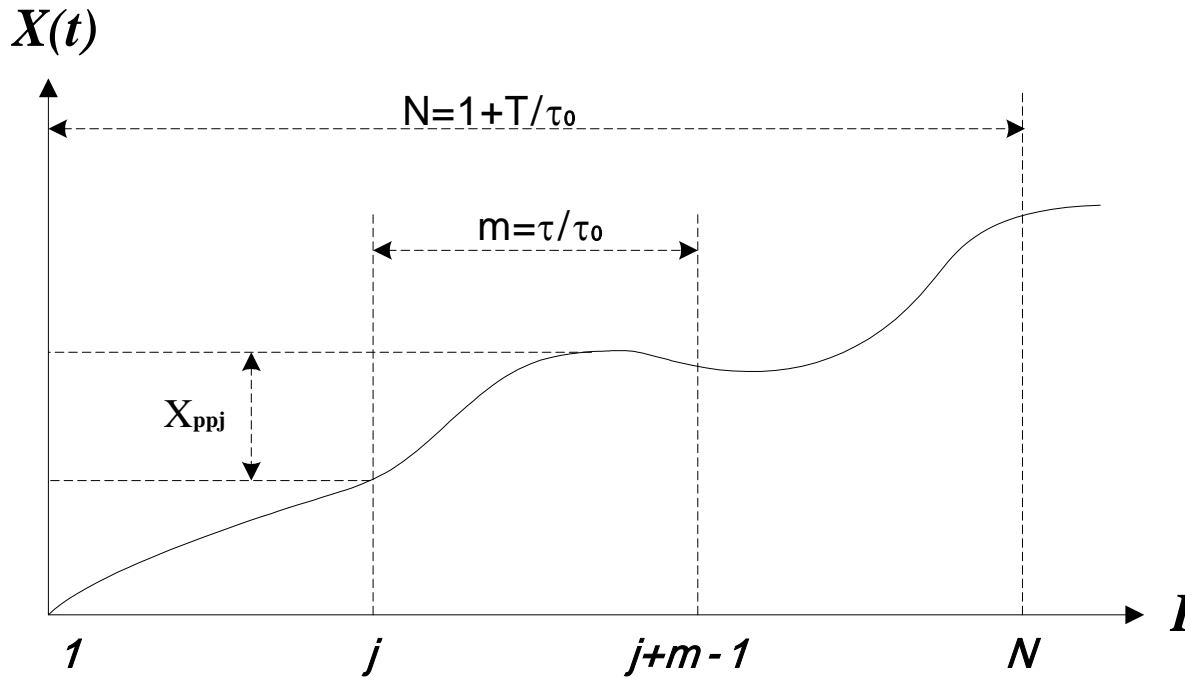
TIE (Time Interval Error)



$$TIE = \Delta T(t + S) - \Delta T(t)$$

$$\frac{\Delta f}{f} (= y) = TIE/S$$

MTIE (Maximum TIE)



τ_0 : Sample Period[s]

$\tau = m \tau_0$: Observation Time

T : Measurement Periods[s]

$$\text{MTIE}(\tau) = \max_{j=1}^{N-m+1} [\max_{i=j}^{m+j-1} (X_i) - \min_{i=j}^{m+j-1} (X_i)]$$