

第四章 正弦振荡器

- 4.1 反馈型正弦振荡器基本原理
- 4.2 振荡器分析预备知识
- 4.3 正弦振荡器分析举例
- 4.4 石英晶体正弦波振荡器
- 4.5 阻容振荡器(RC振荡器)



4. 3. 1变压器反馈式0SC

$$\beta = 50$$
, $C = 1000PF$, $L_1 = 4uH$

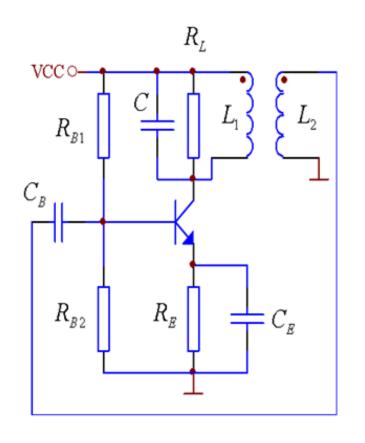
$$L_2 = 1uH, M = 0.4uH, V_{CC} = 9V,$$

$$R_{R1} = 47 K\Omega$$
, $R_{R2} = 22 K\Omega$

$$R_E = 2.2K\Omega$$
, $R_L = 22K\Omega$

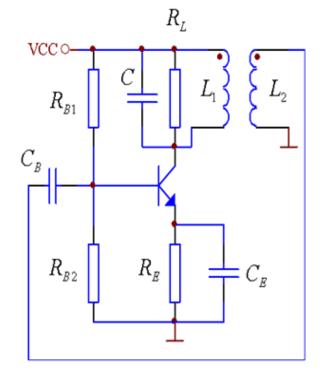
分析步骤:

- 1. 判断电路有无错误;
- 2. 画直流电路, 计算I_{EQ}和g_{mQ};
- 3. 画交流等效电路, 判断相位平衡条件和起振幅值条件;
- 4. 计算f_{osc}和U_{osc}。





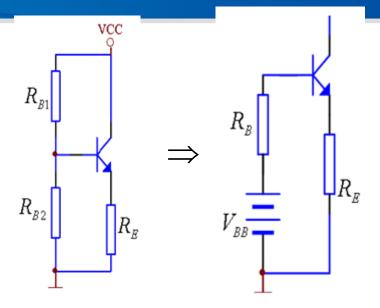
2. 画直流电路,计算I_{EO}和g_{mO};



判断晶体管有无合适静态工作点

NPN: $U_C > U_B > U_E$

PNP: $U_C < U_R < U_E$



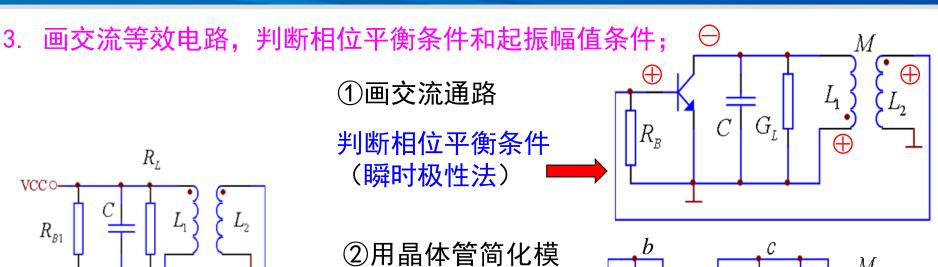
$$R_{B} = R_{B1} / / R_{B2} = 14.986K$$

$$V_{BB} = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} V_{CC} = 2.87V$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{V_{BB} - 0.7}{R_{E} + (1 - \alpha)R_{B}} = 0.87mA$$

$$\therefore g_{mQ} = \frac{\alpha I_{EQ}}{U_r} = 32.805 ms$$

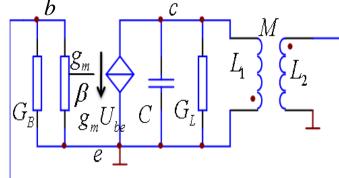


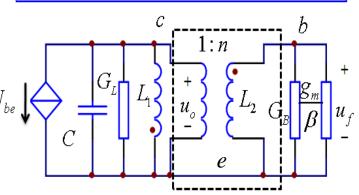


③根据阻抗变换关 系进一步等效。

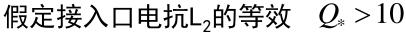
型取代晶体管,

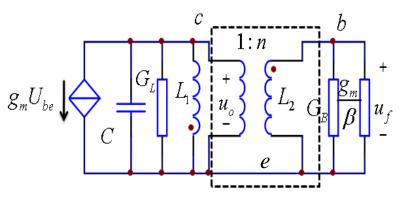
交流等效电路;











$$Q_{*} = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}L_{2}(G_{B} + \frac{g_{m}}{\beta})}$$

$$L = L_{1}, n = \frac{M}{L_{1}} = 0.1, \omega_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_{1}C}}$$

$$Q_{T} = \frac{\omega_{0}C}{G_{L} + n^{2}(G_{B} + \frac{g_{m}}{\beta})} \quad \text{if } g_{\Sigma} = G_{L} + n^{2}(G_{B} + \frac{g_{m}}{\beta})$$

分析起振的幅值条件

$$T = AF = \frac{\overrightarrow{U_o}}{\overrightarrow{U_b}} \frac{\overrightarrow{U_f}}{\overrightarrow{U_o}} = \frac{\overrightarrow{U_f}}{\overrightarrow{U_{be}}}$$

$$\overrightarrow{U_{be}} \overrightarrow{U_o} = n\overrightarrow{U_{o}} = ng_m \overrightarrow{U_{be}}/g_{\Sigma}$$

$$\Rightarrow AF = ng_m / g_{\Sigma} > 1$$

::起振幅度条件为:
$$ng_m/g_{\Sigma} > 1$$

$$\frac{ng_m}{g_{\Sigma}} = \frac{ng_m}{G_L + n^2(G_B + \frac{g_m}{\beta})} > 1$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m > \frac{G_L + n^2G_B}{n(1 - n/\beta)} = g_{m,\min} = 10.037ms$$

 $g_{mQ} > g_{m,\min}$,故本电路满足起振的幅度条件



4. 计算f_{osc}和U_{osc}。

①幅度Uosc 自限幅特性

$$U_i \uparrow \rightarrow G_{m1}(x) \downarrow \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} G_{m1}(x) = g_{m,\min}, \quad AF = 1$$

振荡达到平衡状态

平衡状态时

$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mQ}} = \frac{g_{m,\min}}{g_{mQ}} = \frac{10.027}{32.805} = 0.30565$$

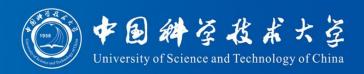
$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mQ}} = \left[1 + \frac{\ln I_o(x)}{x_\lambda}\right] \frac{2I_1(x)}{xI_o(x)}$$

分压式偏置
$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mQ}} = \left[1 + \frac{\ln I_o(x)}{x_\lambda}\right] \frac{2I_1(x)}{xI_o(x)} \qquad x_\lambda = \frac{U_\lambda}{U_r} = \frac{2.87 - 0.7}{0.026} = 83.4615$$

查附录B. 1, B. 2得:

x=6:
$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mQ}} = [1 + \frac{4.208}{83.46}] \times 0.30412 = 0.3195$$

x=7:
$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{m0}} = [1 + \frac{5.128}{83.46}] \times 0.26444 = 0.2806$$



内插得:

$$0.3056 = 0.3195 + \frac{0.2806 - 0.3195}{7 - 6}(x - 6) \Rightarrow x = 6.36 \qquad n = \frac{M}{L_1} = \frac{0.4}{4} = 0.1$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{U_f}{U_r} = \frac{nU_{OSC}}{U_r} \implies U_{OSC} = \frac{xU_r}{n} = \frac{6.36}{0.1} \times 0.026 = 1.653V$$

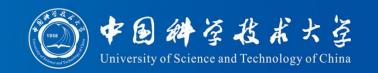
②振荡频率
$$\omega_{osc} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1C}} = 10^7 \, rad \, / \, s$$

平衡状态

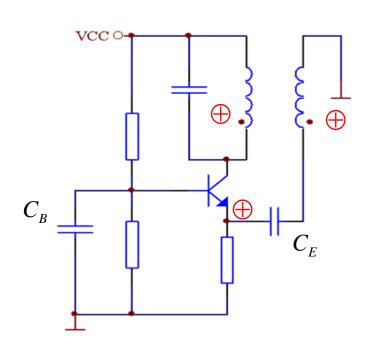
$$Q_* = \frac{1}{\omega_{osc} L_2(G_B + \frac{g_m}{\beta})} = 374 >> 10$$

$$Q_T = \frac{1}{\omega_{osc} L_1(G_L + n^2(G_B + \frac{g_m}{\beta}))} = 25 >> 10$$

可见以上分析是合理的

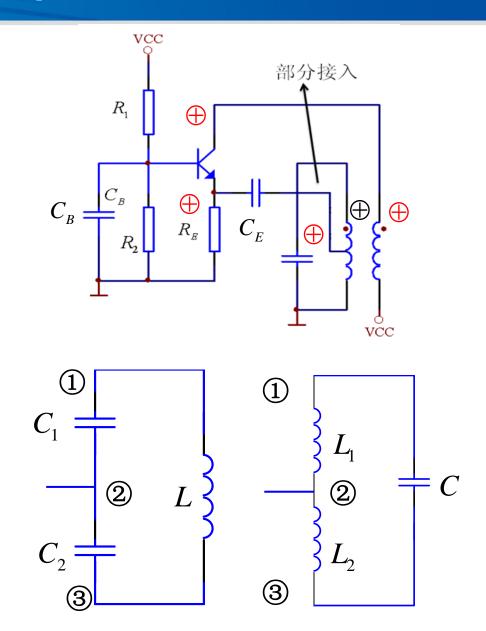


瞬时极性法举例



电容(电感)三点式相位关系:

- ①中间点交流到地,两头相位相反;
- ②两头其中一点交流到地, 另两点相位相同。





• 作业: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4

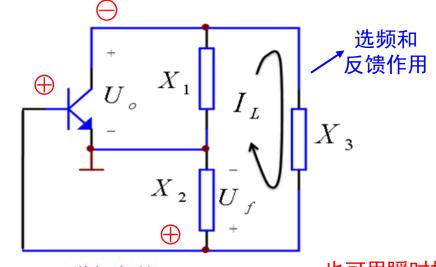


4.3.2 三点式OSC (产生几百MHz的高频信号)

在晶体管(场效应管)的3个电极间分别接上一个电抗而构成的振荡电路,其交流通路如图所示。

1. 相位平衡条件分析

共射组态:射同基反原则



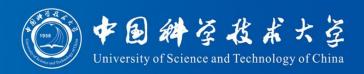
谐振条件 (形成正反馈,相位平衡条件) 也可用瞬时极 性法判断

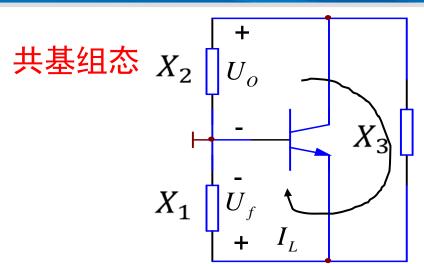
$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow X_3 = -(X_1 + X_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} U_f = I_L \ jX_2 \\ \vdots \\ U_o = -jX_1 I_L \end{array} \} \Rightarrow F = \frac{U_f}{U_o} = -\frac{X_2}{X_1} < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{X_2}{X_1} > 0, X_1, X_2$$
性质相同
$$V = X_1 \times V \text{ 性质相反}$$

 X_3 与 X_1 , X_2 性质相反。

三点式振荡电路组成法则:与发射极相接的为两个同性质电抗,与基极相接的为异性电抗,必满足相位平衡条件,实现正反馈。



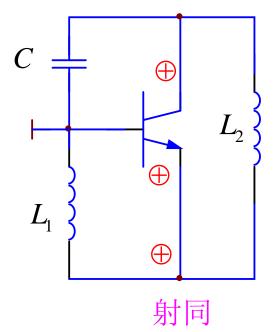


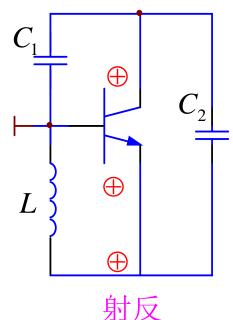
$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow X_3 = -(X_1 + X_2)$$

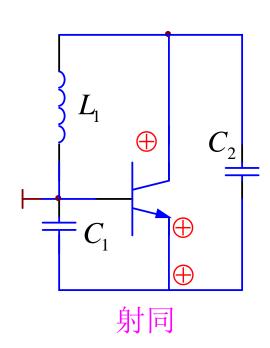
$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{U_f}{\dot{U_o}} = \frac{jX_1I}{-jX_2I} = -\frac{X_1}{X_2} > 0$$

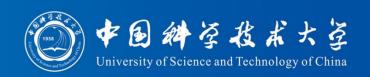
 \rightarrow X₁, X₂性质相反

即基反应严格保证



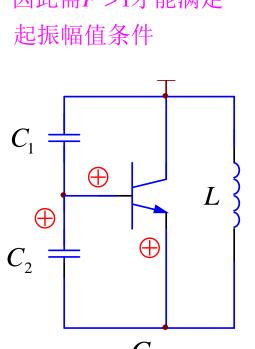




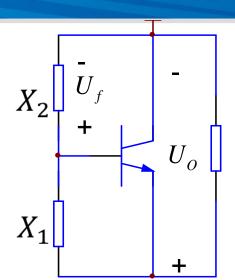


共集组态

对于共集组态,有A < 1, 因此需F > 1才能满足 起振幅值条件



$$F = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2} < 1 \times$$

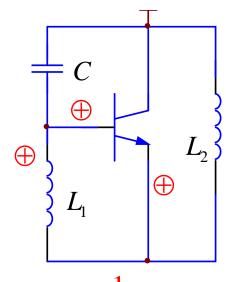


$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0 \Rightarrow X_1 = -(X_3 + X_2)$$

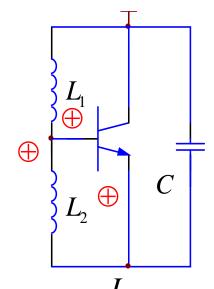
$$\Rightarrow F = \frac{U_f}{U_o} = \frac{jX_2I}{-jX_3I} = -\frac{X_2}{X_3} > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow X_2, X_3$$
性质相反

即集反应严格保证

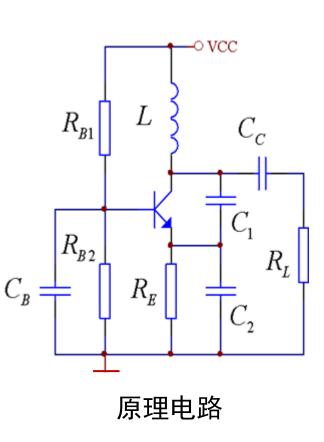


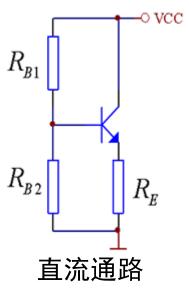
$$F = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L C} |\overrightarrow{\Pi}\rangle 1$$

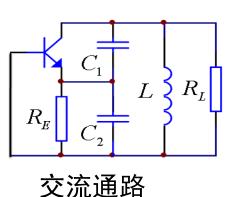




2. 电容三点式振荡电路: 设原理电路中, V_{cc} =5V, L=5uH, $\alpha = 0.98$ C₁=1200*PF*, C₂=4800*PF*, R_{B1}=22K, R_{B2}=18K, R_F=2. 2K, R_I=1. 5K。







(1) 静态分析

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{\frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} V_{CC} - 0.7}{R_E + (1 - \alpha)R_B} = 0.6464mA$$

$$g_{mQ} = \frac{\alpha I_{EQ}}{U_r} = 24.363ms$$

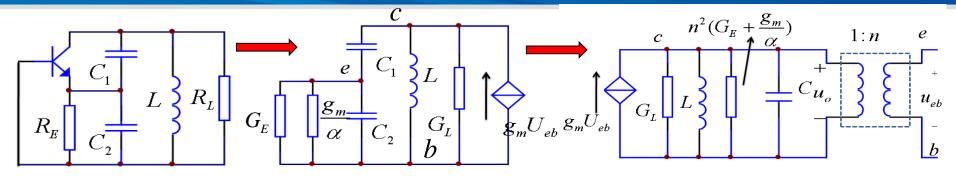
(2) 交流分析

相位平衡条件:满足射同基反原则

振荡频率:

$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 2.297MHz$$





交流通路

交流等效电路 阻抗变换后的交流等效电路

$$g_{\Sigma} = G_L + n^2 (G_E + \frac{g_m}{\alpha})$$
 $C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} = 960 pF$ $n = \frac{C}{C_2} = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 0.2$

$$AF = \frac{U_f}{U_{eb}} = \frac{nU_o}{U_{eb}} = \frac{ng_m}{g_{\Sigma}} > 1 \quad \exists \xi g_m > \frac{G_L + n^2 G_E}{n(1 - n/\alpha)} = 4.3023ms = g_{m,\min} < g_{mQ}$$

平衡状态:
$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mQ}} = \frac{g_{m,\min}}{g_{mQ}} = \frac{4.3023}{24.363} = 0.1766$$
 $\Rightarrow x = 12.87$

 $\therefore U_o = x \frac{0.026}{n} = 1.673V \quad Q_* = \frac{\omega_{osc} C_2}{G_E + g_m/\alpha} = 14.3 > 10 \quad Q_T = \frac{\omega_{osc} C}{g_{\Sigma}} = 16.1 > 10$

4.3 正弦振荡器分析举例 Williversity of Science and Technology of China



(3) 电容三点式电路优缺点

a. 反馈信号取自电容两端,电容对高次谐波呈现较小的阻抗,故振荡波形好,振荡频率可 以很高,只要减小电容,就能提高振荡频率,一般可达100 MHz以上。

b. 放大器中有源器件的正向传输延迟 $\varphi_f < 0$,振荡频率越大, $|\varphi_f|$ 越大。 $\varphi_F = \varphi_f + \varphi_F$ 较小,有利于提高振荡频率的稳定性, f_{osc} 靠近RLC谐振频率。

$$\dot{F} = \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C_2 + G_E + g_m/\alpha}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2 + G_E + g_m/\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{j\omega C_1}{j\omega (C_1 + C_2) + G_E + g_m/\alpha}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2 + G_E + g_m/\alpha}} \Rightarrow \varphi_F = \frac{\pi}{2} - arctg \frac{\omega (C_1 + C_2)}{G_E + g_m/\alpha} > 0$$

缺点:

- a. 极间电容对 f_{osc} 有影响,加大 C_1 、 C_2 可降低极间电容影响。若同时要保证 f_{osc} ,将要降低L,而小容量电感制作困难,匝数小,磁损厉害,Q值低,不利于 f_{osc} 的 稳定:
- b. 调谐不方便, C₁、C₂要同时改变;
- c. 极间电容接入系数大,外接阻抗影响 f_{osc} 的稳定性。

$$n_1 = \frac{C}{C_1}, \qquad n_2 = \frac{C}{C_2}, \qquad n_1 + n_2 = 1$$



3. 改进型电容 三点式振荡电路

(1) Clapp电路 C₃<<C₁,C₂

$$\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \approx \frac{1}{C_3}$$

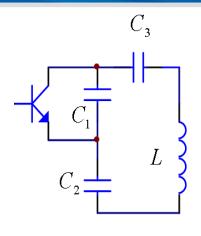
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_3}}$$

$$n_1 = \frac{C}{C_1} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_1}$$
 / $n_2 = \frac{C}{C_2} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_2}$ / $n_3 = \frac{C}{C_2} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_2}$ / $n_4 = \frac{C}{C_2} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_2}$ / $n_5 = \frac{C}{C_2} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_2}$

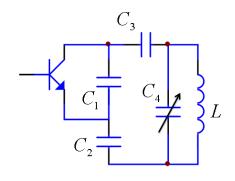
:: 极间电容接入效应为 $n_1^2 C_{ce}, n_2^2 C_{b'e}$

:: 极间电容的影响变小

$$g_{m,\min} = \frac{G_L + n^2 G_E}{n(1 - n/\alpha)}$$



Clapp电路



Siller电路

(2) Siller电路: C_{3,} C₄ <<C₁, C_{2,} 通过C₄调节频率。

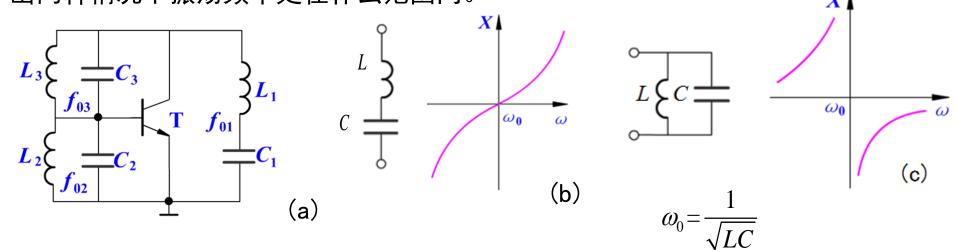
优点: 改变C₄不影响任何其它接入系数。 所有波段式电容三点式电路均采用此电路。

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L(C_3 + C_4)}}$$

缺点: C_3 减小时,接入系数变小, $g_{m,min}$ 变大。在改变 C_3 调整频率时,有可能不满足起振幅度条件而停振。



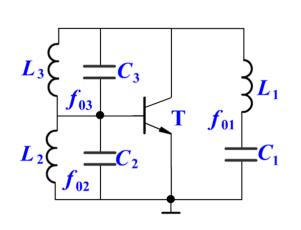
复合电抗举例:图(a)示为三回路振荡器交流通路, f_{01} , f_{02} , f_{03} 分别为三个 回路的固有谐振频率,写出它们之间能满足相位平衡条件的两种关系式,并指 出两种情况下振荡频率处在什么范围内。

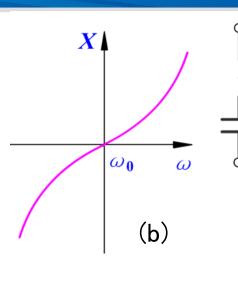


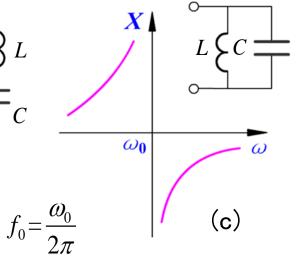
串联回路:
$$Z=j\omega L+\frac{1}{j\omega C}=j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})=jX \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \omega>\omega_0,\ X>0,\ \Xi感性;\\ \omega<\omega_0,\ X<0,\ \Xi密性. \end{array} \right.$$
 见图 (b) 并联回路:

$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}} = j\frac{1}{(\frac{1}{\omega L} - \omega C)} = jX \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \omega > \omega_0, \ X < 0, \ \Xi$$
 欠多 (c)









1. 若构成电容三点式电路

 L_1C_1 、 L_2C_2 回路呈容性失谐; L_3C_3 回路呈感性失谐。

$$f_{o2} < f_{OSC} < f_{o1}$$

$$f_{\rm OSC} < f_{o3}$$

2. 若构成电感三点式电路

 L_1C_1 、 L_2C_2 回路呈感性失谐; L_3C_3 回路呈容性失谐。

$$f_{o1} < f_{OSC} < f_{o2}$$

$$f_{\rm OSC} > f_{o3}$$

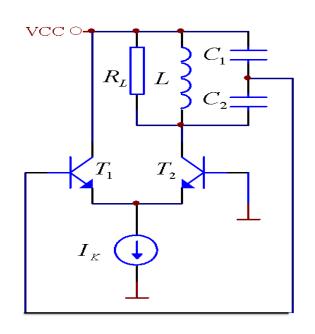


作业:

- (1) 4.6, 其中(5) 中的"若去掉C5, 还能满足起振幅度条件, RE最大允许值为何?"无需回答;
 - (2) 4.7, 其中(3) 无需回答;
 - (3) 4.9, 4.10。

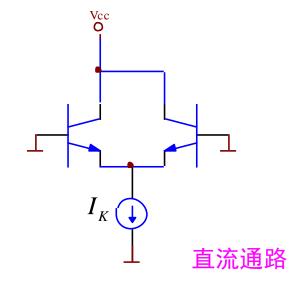


3. 差分三点式振荡电路



 $L = 0.1 \mu H$, $C_{b'e} = 20 p F$, $\alpha = 0.98$, $I_K = 2 m A$, $C_1 = 7500 p F$, $C_2 = 2500 p F$, $R_L = 1 K \Omega$ 。 试计算 U_{osc} , f_{osc}

(1) 直流分析

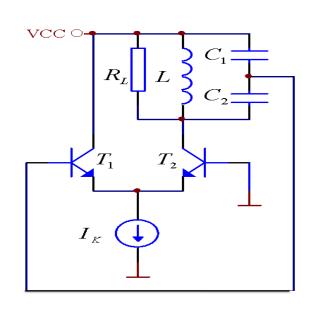


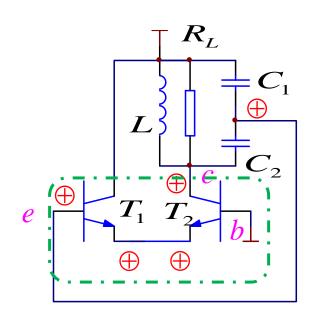
$$I_{EQ} = \frac{1}{2}I_K = 1mA$$

$$g_{mdQ} = \frac{1}{2} g_{mQ} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha I_{EQ}}{U_r} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\alpha I_K}{U_r} = 18.846 ms$$



(2)交流分析





交流通路

差分对为射极跟随器和共基放大器的级联,T₁-T₂可看作一复合管:

 $T_{1-}b_1$ 为等效器件的发射极; T_2-b_2 为基极; T_2-c_2 为集电极; 因此为共基组态。

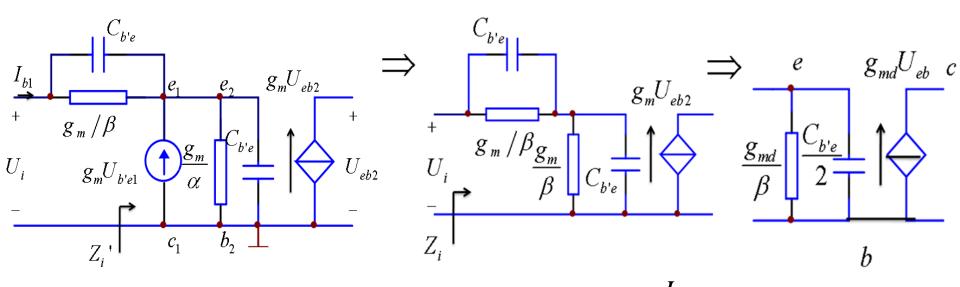
输入信号由发射极跟随后作为共基极 T_2 的输入, T_2 将其放大后由 C_1 、 C_2 分压后反馈到 T_1 基极。

相位平衡条件:满足射同基反原则



①差分对输入阻抗

等效电路



$$U_{eb2} = (I_{b1} + g_m U_{b'e1}) / (j\omega C_{b'e} + g_m/\alpha) = (I_{b1} + \frac{g_m I_{b1}}{g_m/\beta + j\omega C_{b'e}}) / (j\omega C_{b'e} + g_m/\alpha)$$

$$= I_{b1} (1 + \frac{g_m}{g_m/\beta + j\omega C_{b'e}}) / (j\omega C_{b'e} + g_m/\alpha)$$

$$Z_{i}' = \frac{U_{eb2}}{I_{b1}} = \frac{1}{g_{m}/\beta + j\omega C_{b'e}}$$

$$U_{eb} = 2U_{eb2}$$

$$Z_{i} = 2Z_{i}', 差分对相当于 \frac{g_{md}}{\beta}$$
 和结电容 $C_{b'e}$ 并联

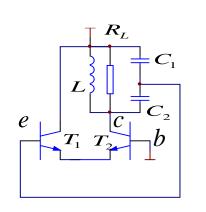
$$g_m/\alpha$$
)
$$\begin{cases} g_m \neq g_m \end{cases} = \frac{g_m}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{g_m}{2} \end{cases}$$

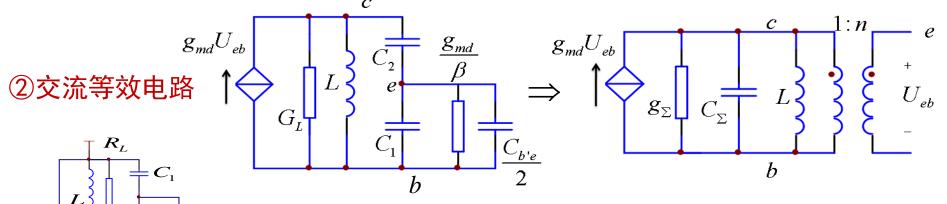
$$\begin{cases} U_{eb} = 2U_{eb2} \end{cases}$$

$$Z_i = 2Z_i'$$
,差分对相当于 g_{md}/g 和结电容 $c_{b'e}/2$ 并取









$$n = \frac{C}{C_1} = 0.25 \qquad g_{\Sigma} = G_L + n^2 \frac{g_{md}}{\beta}$$

$$C_{\Sigma} = C + n^2 \frac{C_{b'e}}{2} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2} + n^2 \frac{C_{b'e}}{2} = 1875.625 \, pF$$

③起振幅度条件

$$AF = \frac{U_f}{U_{eb}} = \frac{nU_o}{U_{eb}} = \frac{ng_{md}}{g_{\Sigma}} > 1 \implies g_{md} > g_{md, \min} = \frac{G_L}{n(1 - n/\beta)} \approx \frac{G_L}{n} = 4ms$$

$$g_{mdQ} = 18.846 > g_{md, min}$$

::满足起振幅度条件

4.3 正弦振荡器分析举例 ②中国科学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China



4)平衡状态

$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mdQ}} = \frac{g_{md,min}}{g_{mdQ}} = \frac{4}{18.846} = 0.1228$$

$$\frac{G_{m1}(x)}{g_{mdQ}} = \frac{4a_1(x)}{x}$$

查附录B. 3,并利用插入法,可得 x=11.88

$$U_{osc} = \frac{x}{n}U_r = \frac{11.88}{0.25} \times 0.026 = 1.236V$$

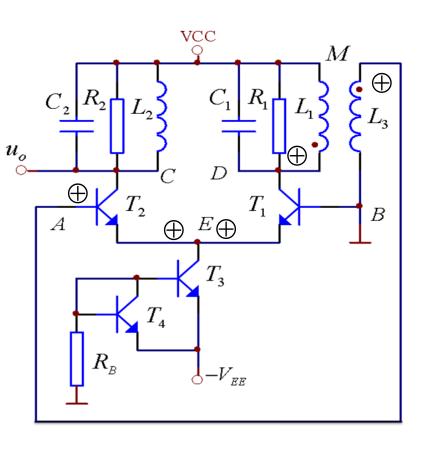
$$f_{osc} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}} = 11.62MHz$$

与单管振荡器相比,差分对管振荡器更为优越:

输出不含有偶次谐波,且奇次谐波成分也小,故失真大为减小。



4. 差分对管互感耦合0SC电路



电路特点:

- (1) 两差分对管的集电极分别接有由 L_1 , C_1 , R_1 和 L_2 , C_2 , R_2 组成的并联谐振回路;
- (2) 反馈电压U_f由T₁管的集电极取出,形成正反馈;
 - (3)输出电压U。由T2管的集电极取出。
- (4) 只要T₂不工作在饱和区,负载与反馈 环路就处于隔离状态,振荡器的频率稳定度与 幅度稳定性都会有所提高;

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1$$
: $u_0 = V_{CC} - \alpha I_K a_1(x) R_2 \cos \omega_1 t$

$$\omega_2 = 3\omega_1$$
: $u_0 = V_{CC} - \alpha I_K a_3(x) R_2 \cos 3\omega_1 t$

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• 作业: 4.12 , 4.13