

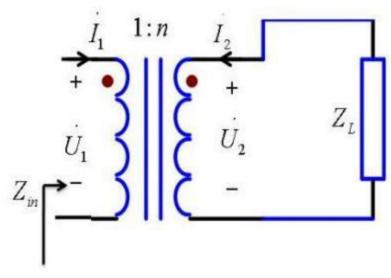
非线性电子线路

非线性电子线路习题课

第4章



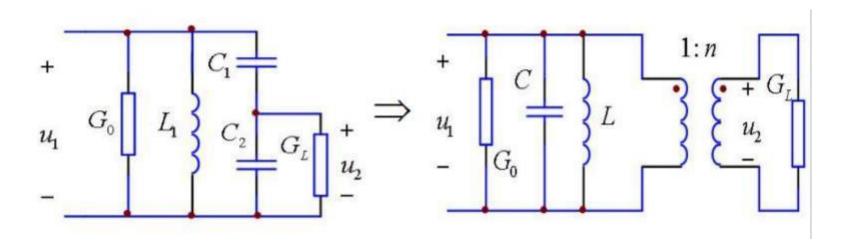
1. 理想变压器的阻抗变换:



$$\dot{U_2} = n\dot{U_1}$$
 变压关系 $Z_{in} - M$ 初级看进去的等效电阻 $\dot{I_2} = -\frac{1}{n}\dot{I_1}$ 变流关系 $Z_L -$ 次级线圈所接纯电阻 $Z_{in} = \frac{1}{n^2}Z_L (G_{in} = n^2G_L)$ 变阻抗关系 $\dot{U_1}\dot{I_1} = \dot{U_2}\,I_2$ 能量守恒



2. 电容分压式部分接入阻抗变换:

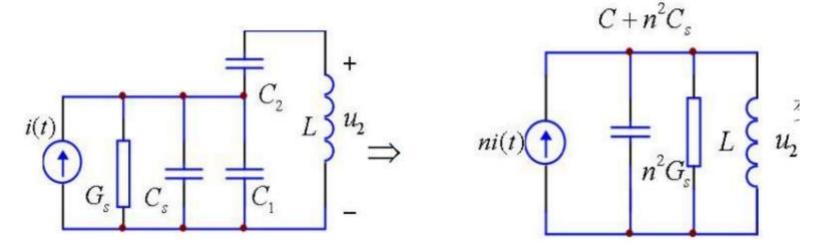


$$\begin{cases} Q^* = \frac{\omega_0 C_2}{G_L}, & C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}, & n = \frac{C}{C_2}, \\ L = L_1, & \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, & Q_T = \frac{\omega_0 C}{G_0 + n^2 G_L} \end{cases}$$

部分接入法有利于减少外接阻抗对回路有 载Q值或谐振频率的 影响



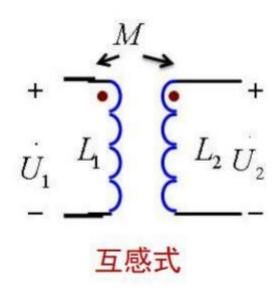
3. 受控源阻抗变换:



$$n = \frac{C}{C_1} < 1$$
 $C = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ $\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$



4. 带互感的全耦合变压器:

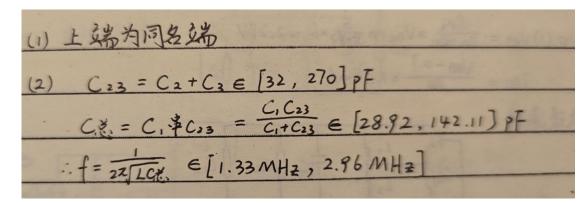


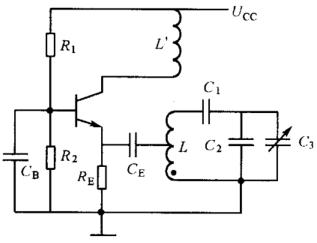
$$\sqrt{L_1L_2}$$
 $\dot{U_2} = n\dot{U_1}$
 $n = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \frac{M}{L_2}(k=1)$ 全耦合变压器



- 4.7 一可变频率振荡器如图 E4.7 所示。已知:L=0.1 mH, $C_1=300 \text{pF}$, $C_2=20 \text{pF}$, $C_3=12\sim250 \text{pF}$ 。
- (1) 标出变压器的同名端。
- (2) 假定在变动范围内,电路均能起振,求振荡频率范围。

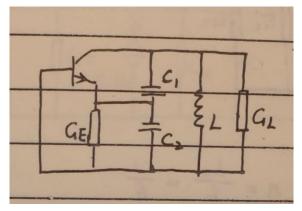
(Ans. :1. $335MHz\sim2.960MHz$)

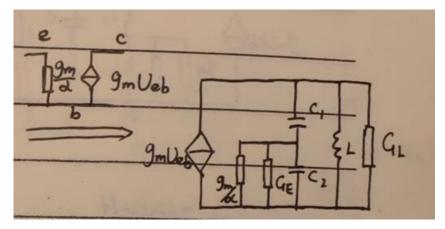


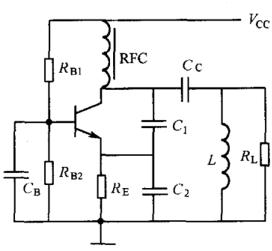




4.9 图 E4.9 所示的一般电容三点式电路中,已知 $C_1 = 100 \text{pF}$, $C_2 = 1000 \text{pF}$, $R_E = 1.2 \text{k}\Omega$, $R_L = 200\Omega$, 电感量 $L = 1 \mu \text{H}$, 其 $Q_0 = 100$ 。晶体管 $\beta = 50$ 。试问此电路的振荡频率约为何值?为保证满足起振的幅度条件, I_{EQ} 应大于何值?

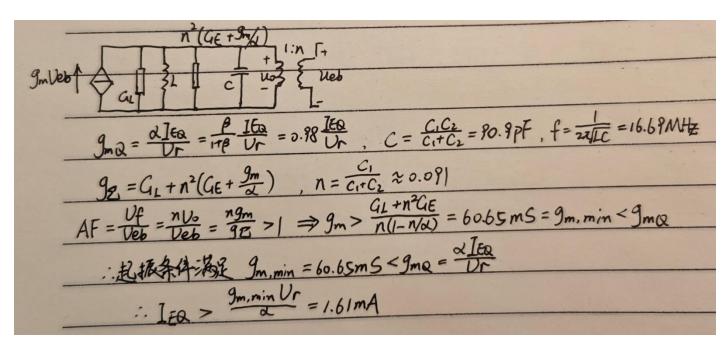


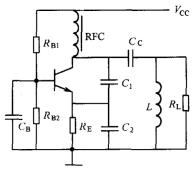






4.9 图 E4.9 所示的一般电容三点式电路中,已知 $C_1 = 100 \mathrm{pF}$, $C_2 = 1000 \mathrm{pF}$, $R_E = 1.2 \mathrm{k}\Omega$, $R_L = 200\Omega$, 电感量 $L = 1 \mu \mathrm{H}$, 其 $Q_0 = 100$ 。晶体管 $\beta = 50$ 。试问此电路的振荡频率约为何值?为保证满足起振的幅度条件, I_{EQ} 应大于何值?







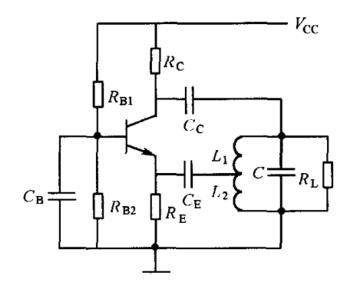
- 4. 10 图 E4. 10 所示的电路中,给定:晶体管 α =0. 98, $V_{\rm CC}$ =6V, $C_{\rm E}$, $C_{\rm C}$ 均为 0. 01 μ F。其他电路元件值为:C=510 μ F, $R_{\rm L}$ =1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm Bl}$ =8. 1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm Bl}$ =8. 1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm E}$ =5 μ Ω, $R_{\rm E}$ =1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm E}$ =1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm E}$ =2 μ Ω.
 - (1) 试推导起振幅度条件。
 - (2) 计算负载 RL 上正弦电压的频率和幅度。

$$V_{BB} = \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} \times V_{CC} = \frac{5}{5 + 8 \cdot 1} \times 6 = 2.29V$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{V_{BB} - 0.7}{R_{E}} = 1.59 \text{ mA}$$

[Ans.: $g_m > 11.05 \text{ mA}$]

[Ans. $:U_{R_L} = 1.602 \text{V}, f_{osc} = 643.35 \text{kHz}$]



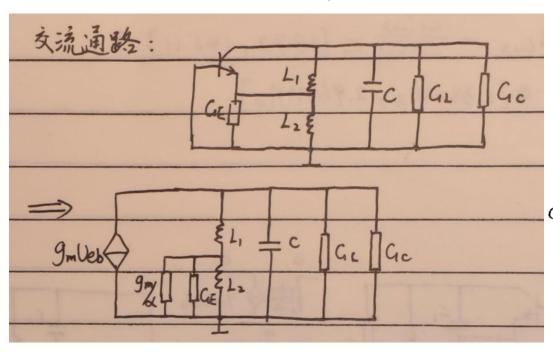


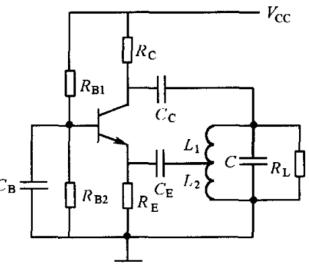
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 - (1) 试推导起振幅度条件。

(2) 计算负载 R_L 上正弦电压的频率和幅度。

[Ans. : $g_m > 11.05 \text{ mA}$]

[Ans. $U_{R_L} = 1.602 \text{V}, f_{osc} = 643.35 \text{kHz}$]







- 4. 10 图 E4. 10 所示的电路中,给定:晶体管 α =0. 98, $V_{\rm CC}$ =6V, $C_{\rm E}$, $C_{\rm C}$ 均为 0. 01 μ F。其他电路元件值为:C=510 μ F, $R_{\rm L}$ =1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm Bl}$ =8. 1 μ Ω, $R_{\rm Bl}$ =5 μ 0. 1 μ 0. 100, $R_{\rm E}$ =1 μ 0. 100, $R_{\rm C}$ =2 μ 0.
 - (1) 试推导起振幅度条件。

[Ans. : $g_m > 11.05 \text{ mA}$]

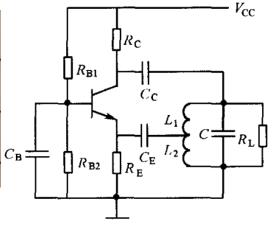
(2) 计算负载 R_L 上正弦电压的频率和幅度。

[Ans. $U_{R_1} = 1.602 \text{V}, f_{osc} = 643.35 \text{kHz}$]

$$L = L_1 + L_2 = 120 \mu H, \quad n = \frac{L_2}{L} = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$g_E = G_C + G_L + n^2 (g_m | \alpha + G_E)$$

$$AF > 1 \implies g_m > \frac{n^2 G_E + G_C + G_L}{n(1 - n | \alpha)} = 11.05 \text{ mS}$$



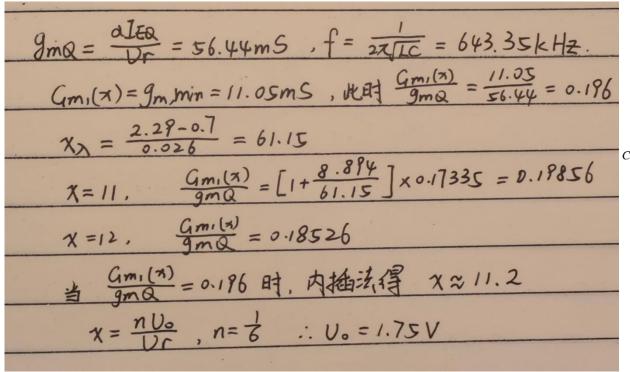


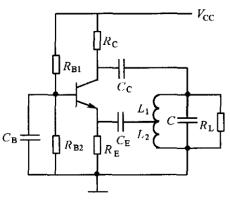
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 - (1) 试推导起振幅度条件。

[Ans. $:g_{m}>11.05\text{mA}$]

(2) 计算负载 R_L 上正弦电压的频率和幅度。

[Ans. $:U_{R_t} = 1.602 \text{V}, f_{osc} = 643.35 \text{kHz}$]







3. 改进型电容 三点式振荡电路

(1) Clapp电路 C₃<<C₁,C₂

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

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

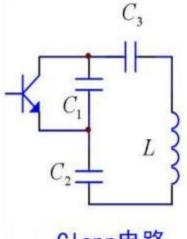
$$n_1 = \frac{C}{C_1} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_1}$$
 is $n_2 = \frac{C}{C_2} \approx \frac{C_3}{C_2}$ is

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

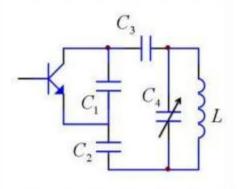
:: 极间电容的影响变小

$$n_2^2 C_{b'e}$$

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



Clapp电路



Siller电路

(2) Siller电路: C₃, C₄ <<C₁, C₂, 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,环路增益T变小。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。

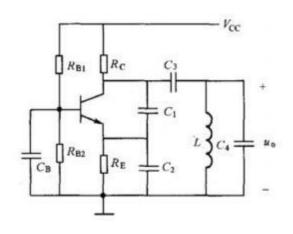


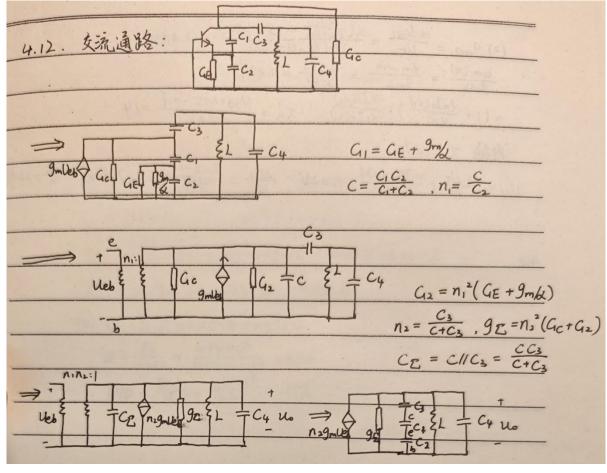
- 4.12 设图 E4.12 所示的 Siller 电路中,晶体管 α = 0.97, V_{CC} = 12V,L = 0.8 μ H; R_{B1} = 39k Ω , R_{B2} = 3.6k Ω , R_{C} =1.5k Ω , R_{E} =1k Ω , C_{1} =100pF, C_{2} =200pF, C_{3} =6.8pF, C_{4} =2.2pF。
 - (1) 求输出电压的频率、幅度和 THD。

[Ans.: $f_{osc} = 61.5 \text{MHz}, U_o = 7.44 \text{V}, \text{THD} = 0.2\%$]

(2) 若电源电压增大 5%, 求输出电压的相对变化量 ΔU。/U。。

[Ans.: 28.5%]



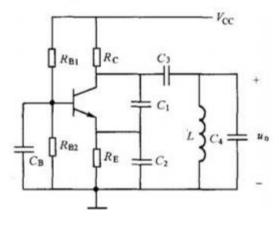


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f = \frac{1}{22\sqrt{L(C_3+C_4)}} = 59MH_{\pm}, C = \frac{C_1C_2}{C_1+C_2} = 66.67pF, C_2 = \frac{66.67\times6.8}{66.67+6.8} = 6.17pF
1_{EQ} = \frac{R_{B_1}}{R_{B_1}+R_{B_2}} \times Vcc - 0.7 / (RE+(I-d)R_B), \ddagger R_B = R_{B_1}//R_{B_2} = 3.296k \Omega
      =\frac{1.014-0.7}{1+0.03\times3.296}=0.2857\text{mA}
   9ma = dlea = 10.66mS
 n_1 = \frac{C_1}{C_1 + C_2} = 0.33, n_2 = \frac{C_3}{C + C_3} = 0.0925, g_{p_1} = n_2^2 \left( C_1 c + n_1^2 \left( C_1 E + \frac{g_{m_1}}{\alpha} \right) \right)
 ac = 0.67ms, GE=1ms, A= Uo = n29mVeb 1 veb = n29m
 F = \frac{Uf}{U_0} = \frac{Cg}{C_0} = \frac{6.17}{200} = 0.031, |AF| \ge 1
  ·· 9m > 3.57ms , 9ma > 9m, min , 可以起振, 稳定时 Gm(x) = 9m, min = 3.57mS
 \frac{Gm_1(x)}{9mQ} = \frac{3.57}{10.66} = 0.335 内括得\chi = 8.84
·· Uo = xUr = 7.41V, Qo = Wose (C.11C.11C3+C4) = 2x3.14 x58x106x (6.17+2.2)x10-12 = 310
   THD = \frac{D(x)}{Q_0} = 0.18
```



(2) 若电源电压增大 5%, 求输出电压的相对变化量 ΔU。/U。。

[Ans.:28.5%]



$$(2) g_{mQ_1} = \frac{d \operatorname{Leal}}{Ur} = \frac{d \left(\frac{RB_2}{Ra_1 + RB_3} \times 1.05 - UBEQ\right)}{Ur \left(RE + (1-d)RB\right)} = 12.38 \, \text{mS}$$

$$\frac{Gm_1(x)}{g_{mb}} = \frac{g_{m,min}}{g_{m'Q}} = \frac{3.556}{12.38} = 0.287$$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{Inl_3(x_1)}{x_{N_1}}\right) \cdot \frac{2l_1(x_1)}{x_1 l_0(x_1)}, \quad \chi'_N = \frac{VBB \times 1.05 - 0.7}{0.026} = 14$$

$$PAE \chi_1 = 10.75$$

$$U_{01} = \frac{x_1 Ur}{F} = \frac{10.75 \times 0.026}{0.031} = 9.02V, \quad \frac{\Delta U_0}{U_0} = \frac{9.02 - 7.41}{7.41} = 21.73 \% \vec{x} = \frac{\Delta X}{X} = 21.6\%$$



- 4.13 一实际差分放大器振荡器如图 E4.13 所示,已知: $ω_0 = 6 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$; $C_2 = 9C_1$, $L_2 = M = 24 \mu\text{H}$, $L_1 = 120 \mu\text{H}$, $L_3 C_3$ 回路亦调谐于 $6 \times 10^6 \text{ rad/s}$,各晶体管的 β值足够大。
 - (1) 求差分放大器的偏置恒流源 I_K 的大小。

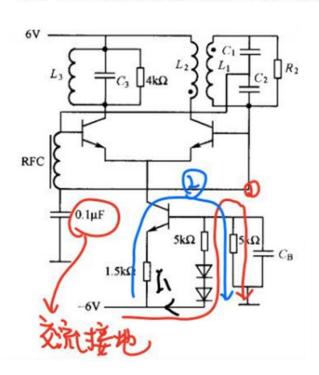
(Ans.:2mA)

(2) 选择 R₂,使左管差动输入电压幅度为 104mV。

(Ans. :4.65kΩ)

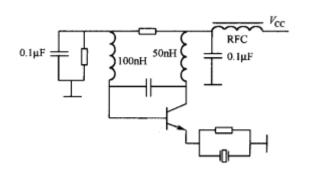
(3) 在(2)的基础上,求输出电压幅度 U。及其 THD。

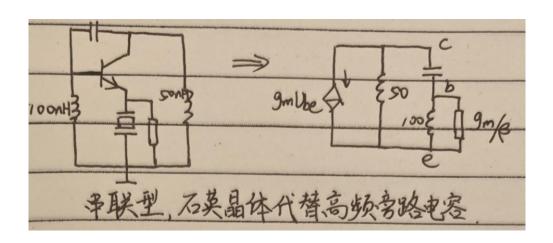
[Ans.: 4.47V, 0.13%]

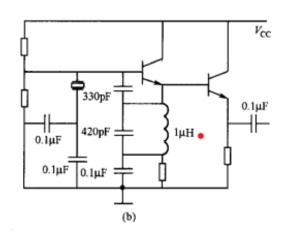


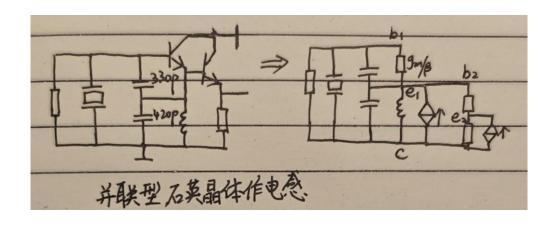


4.17 画出如图 E4.17 所示各电路的交流等效电路,并指明电路类型。



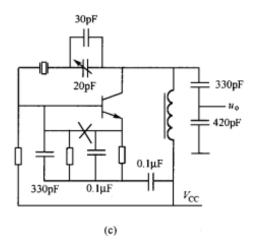


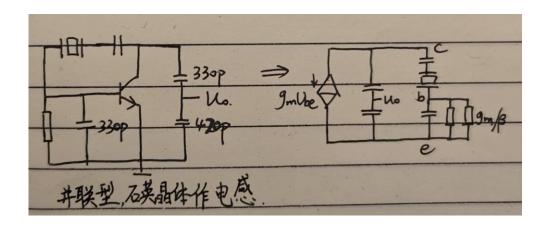


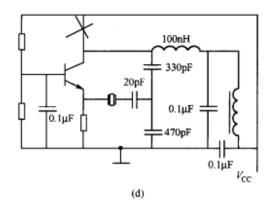


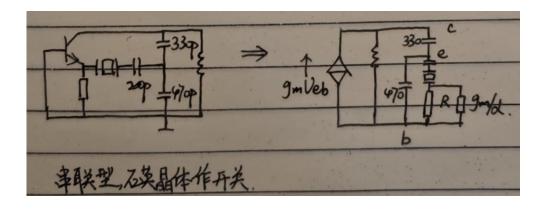


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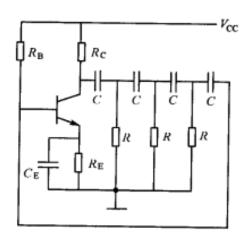




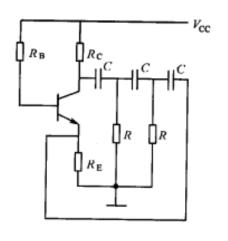




4.21 指出图 E4.20 所示中的电路哪些电路能振荡,哪些不能振荡,为什么?



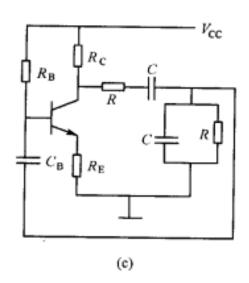
可以振荡, 共射组态反相放大, 相移 180°, 三级移相网络, 每级60°, 共360°



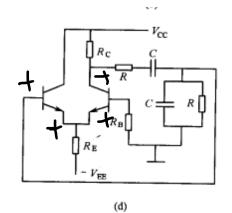
不可以,C和E同相,两级移相网络无法实现0°或360°



4.21 指出图 E4.20 所示中的电路哪些电路能振荡,哪些不能振荡,为什么?



不能, C与B之间相移180°, RC串并联网络相移在-90°到+90°之间



可以,RC串并联网络相移 为0°时满足正反馈



4.22 在图 E4.21 电路所示的文氏桥振荡器中, $C=0.01\mu$ F,R=10kΩ, $A_u=1000$,应如何选定 R_1 , R_2 才能使电路振荡,并计算振荡频率。

4.22.
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{22R_0C} = 1.582kHz$$
 $U_0 = (1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})Ui : A_1 = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{U_0}{Ui}$
 $f = f_0 B^{\dagger}$, $F_{max} = \frac{1}{3}$
 $A_1F_{>1} \Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{R_2} + 1 > 3 \Rightarrow R_1 > 2R_2$

 $A \times R_1 \times R_2$ 构成同相比例运算电路;

$$A_f = 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}$$

RC串并联网络起选频和反馈作用;

$$\omega_{osc} = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{RC}$$
 $F = \frac{1}{3}$

