Quadrature Oscillator

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Consider the quadrature-oscillator circuit given Fig. 0 without the limiter. Let the resistance R_f be equal to $\frac{2R}{1+\Delta}$ where $\Delta << 1$. Show that the poles of the characteristic equation are in the right-half s plane and given by $s \approx \frac{1}{CR}(\frac{\Delta}{4} \pm j)$

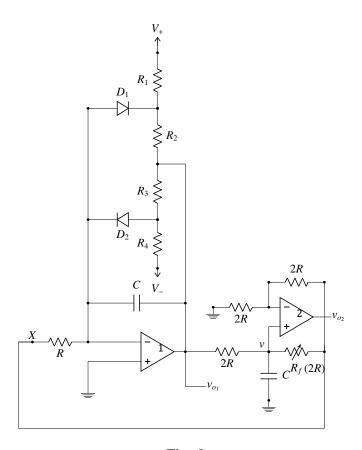


Fig. 0

1. Identify the the open loop gain and feedback components of the circuit.

Solution: See Figs. 1.1 and 1.2

2. Draw the block diagram and equivalent circuit for *H*.

Solution: See Figs. 2.1 and 2.2.

$$H = \frac{v_f}{v_o} \tag{2.1}$$

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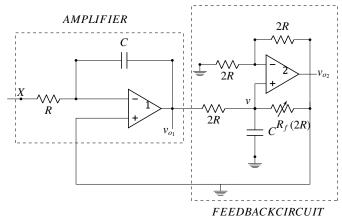


Fig. 1.1: Circuit without the limiter

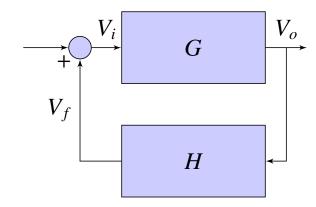


Fig. 1.2: Simplified equivalent block diagram

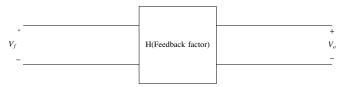


Fig. 2.1: Feedback Block diagram

3. Find *H*.

Solution: In Fig. 2.2,

$$v_{+} = v_{-} = \left(\frac{v_{o_2}}{2R + 2R}\right)(2R) = \frac{v_{o_2}}{2}$$
 (3.1)

Using node analysis at the non-inverting ter-

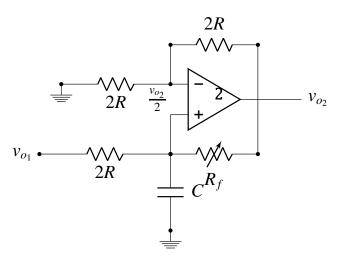


Fig. 2.2: Equivalent Feedback Circuit

minal, and substituting

$$R_{f} = \frac{2R}{1+\Delta}, \qquad (3.2)$$

$$\frac{\frac{v_{0_{2}}}{2} - v_{o_{1}}}{2R} + \frac{\frac{v_{0_{2}}}{2}}{\frac{1}{sC}} + \frac{\frac{v_{0_{2}}}{2} - v_{o_{2}}}{R_{f}} = 0$$

$$(3.3)$$

$$\implies \frac{v_{o_{2}} - 2v_{o_{1}}}{4R} + sCv_{o_{2}} - \frac{v_{o_{2}}}{2R}(1+\Delta) = 0$$

or,
$$H = \frac{v_{o_2}}{v_{o_1}} = \frac{1}{sRC - \frac{\Delta}{2}}$$
 (3.5)

after some algebra.

4. Find R_{11} and R_{22} from Fig 4 **Solution:**

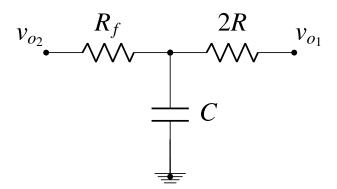


Fig. 4: From Feedback Circuit

Shorting v_{o_1} to ground,

$$R_{11} = R_f + \left(2R \parallel \frac{1}{sC}\right) \tag{4.1}$$

From (3.2),

$$R_{11} = \left(\frac{2R}{1+\Delta}\right) + \left(2R \parallel \frac{1}{sC}\right) \tag{4.2}$$

Shorting v_{o_2} to ground,

$$R_{22} = 2R + \left(R_f \parallel \frac{1}{sC}\right) \tag{4.3}$$

From (3.2),

$$R_{22} = 2R + \left(\left(\frac{2R}{1+\Delta} \right) \parallel \frac{1}{sC} \right) \tag{4.4}$$

5. Draw the block diagram and equivalent circuit for the open loop gain *G*.

Solution: See Figs. 5.1 and 5.2

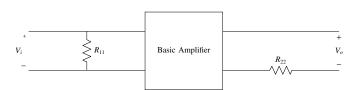


Fig. 5.1: Open Loop Block diagram

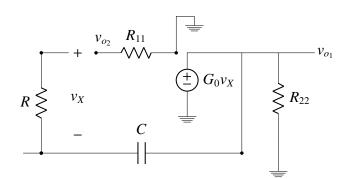


Fig. 5.2: Equivalent Circuit for open loop block diagram

6. Find *G*.

Solution: From Fig. 5.2,

$$G = \frac{v_{o_1}}{v_X} = -\frac{1}{sCR} \tag{6.1}$$

7. Find the loop gain L and the frequency of oscillation.

Solution: From (6.1) and (3.5),

$$L(s) = G(s)H(s) = \frac{-1}{sCR} \frac{1}{sCR - \frac{\Delta}{2}}$$
 (7.1)

$$= \frac{1}{-s^2 C^2 R^2 + \frac{sCR\Delta}{2}}$$
 (7.2)

Oscillations occur for

$$L(s) = 1 \tag{7.3}$$

$$\implies -s^2 C^2 R^2 + \frac{sCR\Delta}{2} = 1$$
or, $s = \frac{\frac{\Delta}{2} \pm 2j\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\Delta}{4}\right)^2}}{2RC}$
(7.5)

$$\implies \omega_0 \approx \frac{1}{RC}, \quad \Delta \ll 1 \tag{7.6}$$

which is the desired frequency of oscillation.

- 8. What is the significance of Δ ?
- 9. Find the step and impulse response of T(s) for the parameters given in Table 9.

Solution:

$$T(s) = \frac{G(s)}{1 - G(s)H(s)}$$
 (9.1)

$$= \frac{-SCR + \frac{\Delta}{2}}{s^2C^2R^2 - \frac{sCR\Delta}{2} + 1}$$
 (9.2)

From Table 9,

$$T(s) = \frac{-0.05s + 0.05}{0.0025s^2 - 0.0025s + 1}$$
(9.3)

The following code plots the step response of the system in Fig. 9.1

The following code plots the impulse response of the system in Fig. 9.2

10. Verify your results using spice for the parameters given in Table 9. **Solution:** The loop will

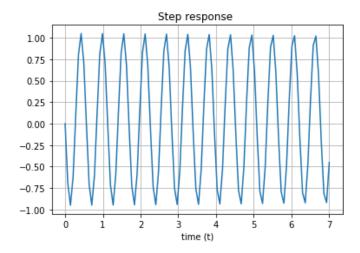


Fig. 9.1

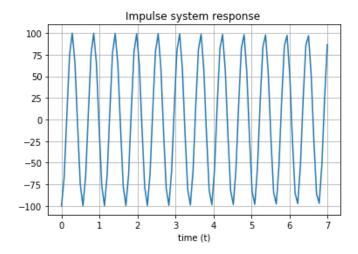


Fig. 9.2

Parameter	Value
R	$1k\Omega$
C	$10\mu F$
Δ	0.1
$R_f = \frac{2R}{1+\Lambda}$	1818.18

TABLE 9

oscillate at frequency ω_o , given by

$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC} \tag{10.1}$$

$$= 20 rad/s$$
 (10.2)

or,
$$f = 3.184Hz$$
 (10.3)

The following spice netlist generates the output

spice/es17btech11009.net

which is plotted by the following python code in Fig. 10

codes/es17btech11009/es17btech11009_spice.

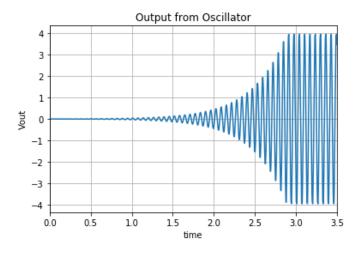


Fig. 10

A zoomed version is plotted in Fig. 10 by the following code.

codes/es17btech11009/ es17btech11009_spice1.py

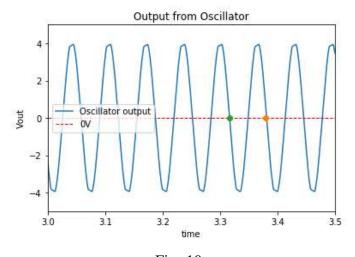


Fig. 10

From Fig 10, Time period of oscillation

$$T = 3.3801 - 3.317 \tag{10.4}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = 15.847Hz \tag{10.5}$$

which is close to the theoretical value in (10.3)