

Oscillator

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CONTENTS

For the circuit shown in Fig. 1.1, find the loop gain $L(s) = G(s)H(s)$, $L(j\omega)$, the frequency for zero loop phase, and R_2/R_1 for oscillation.

1. Draw the equivalent control system representation for the circuit in Fig. 1.1 as well as the small signal model.

Solution: See Figs. 1.2 and

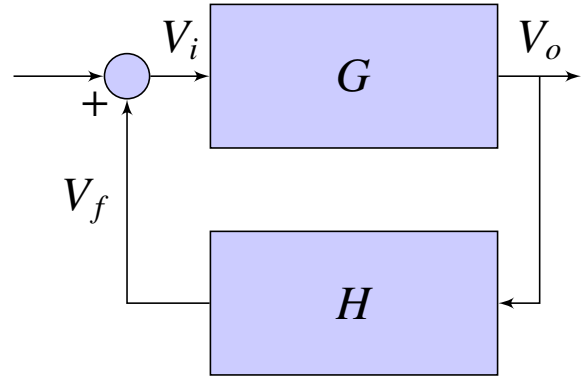


Fig. 1.2

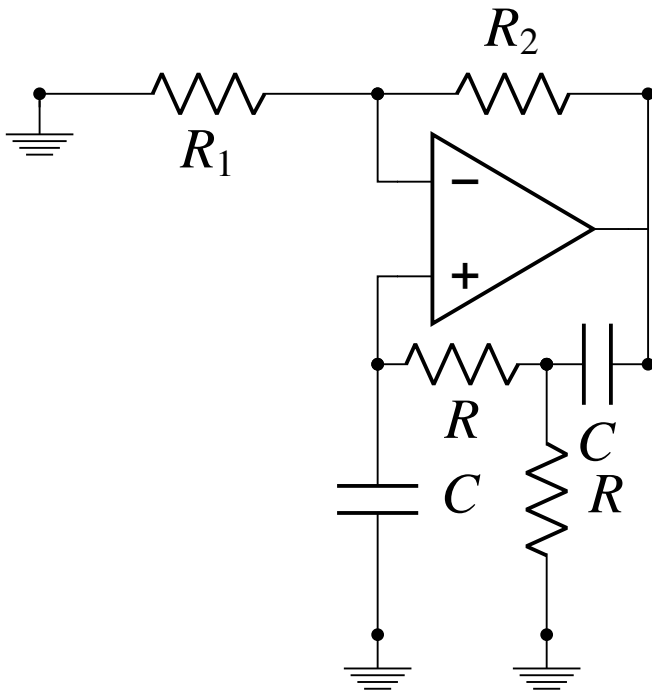


Fig. 1.1

Solution: See Fig. 1.2. Oscillators do not include input signal.

2. Find the open loop gain G .

Solution: Let the closed loop gain, open-loop gain of op-amp connected in non-inverting

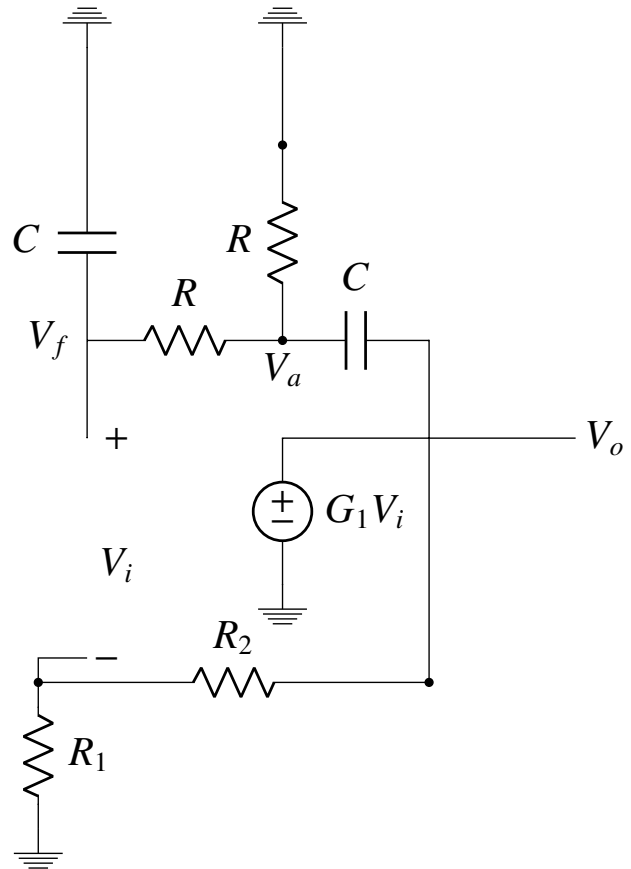


Fig. 1.3

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configuration be T_1 and G_1 respectively. From

Table ??

$$T_1 = \frac{G_1 (R_1 + R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2) + G_1 R_1} \quad (2.1)$$

$$T_1 = \frac{(R_1 + R_2)}{(R_1 + R_2)/G_1 + R_1} \quad (2.2)$$

Assuming $G_1 \rightarrow \infty$

$$T_1 = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (2.3)$$

The open loop gain of the circuit shown in Fig. 1.1 is equal to the closed loop gain of an op-amp connected in non-inverting configuration.

$$G = T_1 \quad (2.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (2.5)$$

3. Find the feedback factor H .

Solution: The small signal model is shown in Fig. 3 Applying KCL at node V_f

$$\frac{V_f - 0}{\frac{1}{sC}} + \frac{V_f - V_a}{R} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$V_f \left(sC + \frac{1}{R} \right) = \frac{V_a}{R} \quad (3.2)$$

$$V_a = V_f (sRC + 1) \quad (3.3)$$

Applying KCL at node V_a

$$\frac{V_a - V_f}{R} + \frac{V_a - 0}{R} + \frac{V_a - V_o}{\frac{1}{sC}} = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

$$V_a \left(\frac{2}{R} + sC \right) = \frac{V_f}{R} + V_o sC \quad (3.5)$$

Substitute V_a value from equation(3.3)

$$V_f (sRC + 1) \left(\frac{2}{R} + sC \right) = \frac{V_f}{R} + V_o sC \quad (3.6)$$

$$V_f \left(3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC} \right) = V_o \quad (3.7)$$

The feedback factor H is given by

$$H = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{\left(3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC} \right)} \quad (3.9)$$

4. Find the loop gain $L(s)$.

Solution: The transfer function of the equivalent positive feedback circuit in Fig. 1.2 is

$$T = \frac{G}{1 - GH} \quad (4.1)$$

Therefore, loop gain is given by

$$L = GH \quad (4.2)$$

From equations (2.5) and (3.9)

$$L(s) = \left(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \right) \left(\frac{1}{3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC}} \right) \quad (4.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(s) = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC}} \right) \quad (4.4)$$

5. Find the loop gain in terms of $j\omega$.

Solution: Substitute $s = j\omega$ in equation (4.4)

$$L(j\omega) = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + j\omega RC + \frac{1}{j\omega RC}} \right) \quad (5.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow L(j\omega) = \left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + j\left(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC}\right)} \right) \quad (5.2)$$

6. Find the frequency for zero loop phase.

Solution: The frequency at which loop phase will be zero (i.e. loop gain will be a real number). To obtain the required frequency, equate the imaginary part of the loop gain $L(j\omega)$ to zero.

$$j\left(\omega RC - \frac{1}{\omega RC}\right) = 0 \quad (6.1)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{(RC)^2} \quad (6.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega = \frac{1}{RC} \quad (6.3)$$

7. Find R_2/R_1 for oscillation.

Solution: For oscillations to start,

- the imaginary part of the loop gain should become zero.
- the loop gain must be at least equal to unity.

From equation (5.2)

$$\left(\frac{1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1}}{3 + j(0)} \right) \geq 1 \quad (7.1)$$

$$1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \geq 3 \quad (7.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{R_2}{R_1} \geq 2 \quad (7.3)$$

8. Draw the block diagram and circuit diagram for H .

Solution: See figs 8.4 and 8.5 .From Fig.

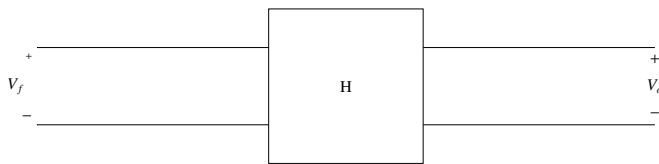


Fig. 8.4: Feedback block diagram

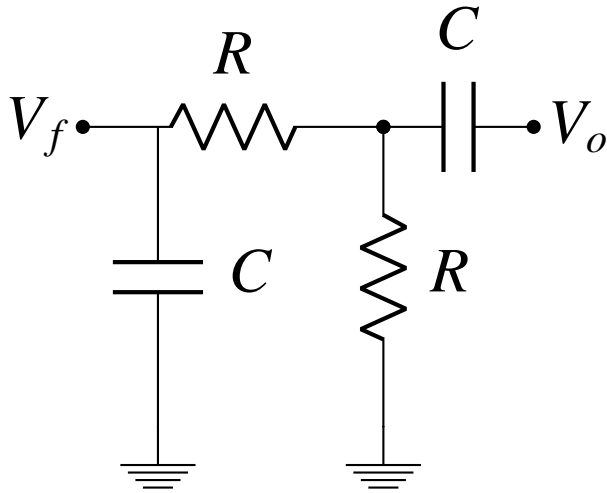


Fig. 8.5: Feedback circuit

8.5,the analysis is same as problem 3

$$\frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{1}{\left(3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC} \right)} \quad (8.1)$$

$$\Rightarrow H = \frac{1}{\left(3 + sRC + \frac{1}{sRC} \right)} \quad (8.2)$$

9. Find the input and output resistances of the feedback network.

Solution: To find the input resistance R_{11} short the output node V_o to ground.

$$R_{11} = Z \parallel (R + (R \parallel Z)) \quad (9.1)$$

where $Z = \frac{1}{sC}$ is the impedance of the capacitor.

$$\Rightarrow R_{11} = \left(\frac{1}{sC} \parallel \left(R + R \parallel \frac{1}{sC} \right) \right) \quad (9.2)$$

To find the output resistance R_{22} short the input node V_f to ground.

$$R_{22} = Z + (R \parallel R) \quad (9.3)$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{22} = \frac{1}{sC} + \frac{R}{2} \quad (9.4)$$

10. Draw the block diagram and circuit diagram for G .

Solution: See figs 10.6 and 10.7.From Fig.

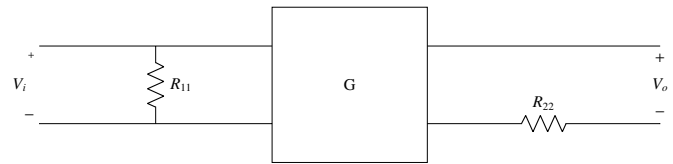


Fig. 10.6: Open loop block diagram

10.7 using same analysis as problem 2

$$G = \frac{V_o}{V_i} \quad (10.1)$$

$$G = \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1} \quad (10.2)$$

$$\Rightarrow G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} \quad (10.3)$$

Hence verified with equation (2.5).

11. Find the amplitude and frequency for some arbitrary values given in Table 11.

Solution: From equation (2.5)

Parameter	Value
R	250Ω
C	$1mF$
R_2	$2k\Omega$
R_1	$1k\Omega$

TABLE 11

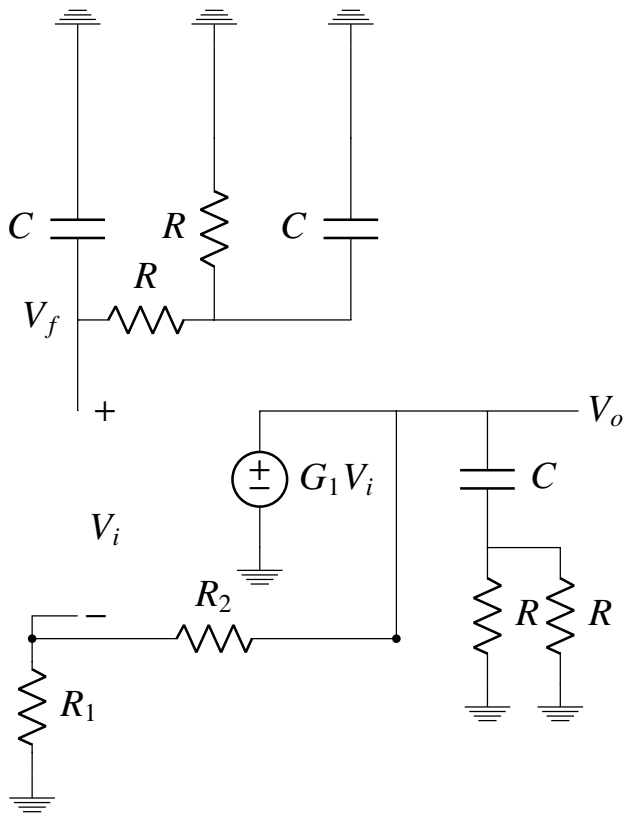


Fig. 10.7: Open loop circuit diagram

$$G = 1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 3 \quad (11.1)$$

From equation (3.9)

$$H = \frac{1}{3 + 0.25s + \frac{1}{0.25s}} \quad (11.2)$$

From equation (4.1)

$$T = \frac{3(0.0625s^2 + 0.75s + 1)}{0.0625s^2 + 1} \quad (11.3)$$

The following code plots the oscillating response of the system.

```
codes/ee18btech11047/ee18btech11047.py
```

Amplitude: From Fig. 11 \$V_{\text{peak-peak}}\$ is

$$V_{p-p} = 18.12 \quad (11.4)$$

$$V_{\max} = \frac{V_{p-p}}{2} = 9.06 \quad (11.5)$$

Frequency: From equation (6.3)

$$\omega = \frac{1}{RC} = 4 \text{ rad/sec} \quad (11.6)$$

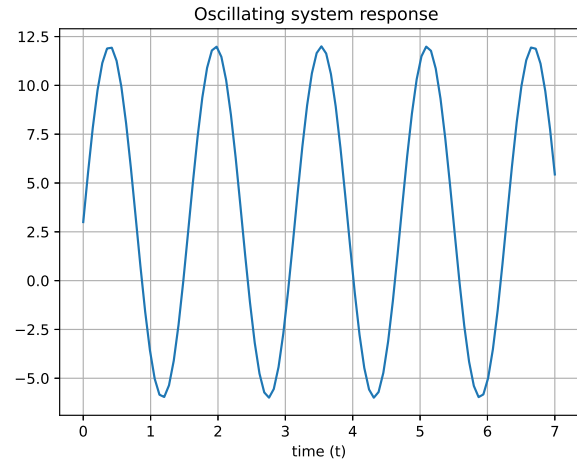


Fig. 11

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = 0.636 \text{ Hz} \quad (11.7)$$