

Feedback Oscillator

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To get Sustained Sinusoidal oscillations two requirements are as follows:

- (1) Total Phase Shift must be zero or 360°
- (2) Loop Gain AB must be equal to unity.

Feedback Oscillators

In Audio Frequency Range.

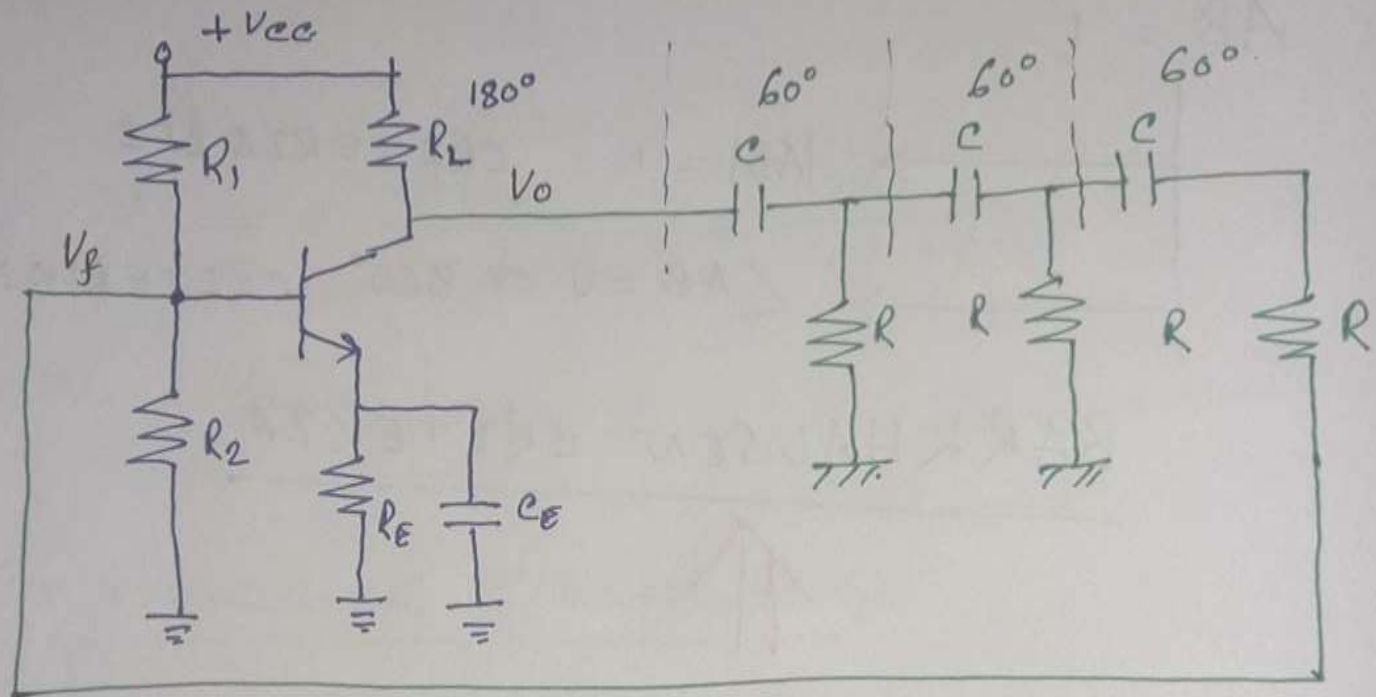
- Phase Shift Oscillator
- Wien Bridge Oscillator

In Radio Frequency Range.

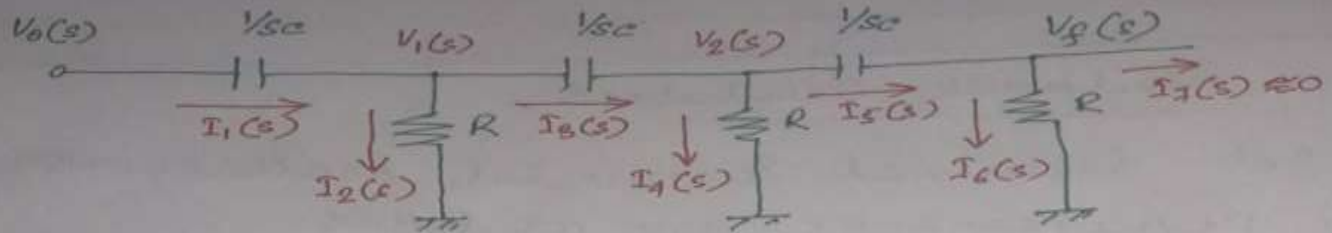
- Hartley Oscillator
- Colpitt Oscillator

Feedback Oscillators

Phase Shift Oscillator



Feedback Oscillators



By KCL

$$I_1(s) = I_2(s) + I_3(s)$$

$$\frac{V_0(s) - V_1(s)}{1/sC} = \frac{V_1(s)}{R} + \frac{V_1(s) - V_2(s)}{1/sC}$$

$$V_1(s) = \frac{[V_0(s) + V_2(s)] Rcs}{2Rcs + 1} \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$I_3(s) = I_4(s) + I_5(s)$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_1(s) - V_2(s)}{1/sC} = \frac{V_2(s)}{R} + \frac{V_2(s) - V_f(s)}{1/sC}$$

$$\therefore V_1(s) = \frac{(2Rcs + 1)V_2(s)}{Rcs} - V_f(s) \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

Feedback Oscillators

Since $I_7(s) = 0$

$$I_5(s) = I_6(s)$$

$$V_f(s) = \frac{R}{R + 1/sC} \cdot V_2(s)$$

$$\therefore V_2(s) = \frac{(Rcs + 1)}{Rcs} \cdot V_f(s) \quad \dots \quad (3)$$

Substituting this in eqn no. (1)

$$V_1(s) = \frac{Rcs \cdot V_0(s)}{2Rcs + 1} + \frac{(Rcs + 1) V_f(s)}{2Rcs + 1} \quad \dots \quad (4)$$

Also substituting the value of $V_2(s)$ in equation (2)

$$V_1(s) = \frac{(2Rcs + 1)(Rcs + 1) V_f(s)}{(Rcs)(Rcs)} - V_f(s) \quad \dots \quad (5)$$

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Equating eqn (4) & (5)

$$\frac{V_f(s)}{V_o(s)} = B = \frac{R^3 C^3 s^3}{R^3 C^3 s^3 + 6 R^2 C^2 s^2 + 5 R C s + 1}$$

$$A = \left(-\frac{R_4}{R_1} \right) \cdot \text{Gain} \quad \& \text{ substitute, } s = j\omega$$

$$A \left(\frac{-j R^3 C^3 \omega^3}{-6 R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + j 5 R C \omega + 1} \right)$$

$$\underline{AB = -1}$$

$$A \left(\frac{-j R^3 C^3 \omega^3}{-6 R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + j 5 R C \omega + 1} \right) = \frac{-j R^3 C^3 \omega^3}{-6 R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + j 5 R C \omega + 1}$$

Real part,

$$0 = -6 R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{6 R C}}}$$

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Imaginary part

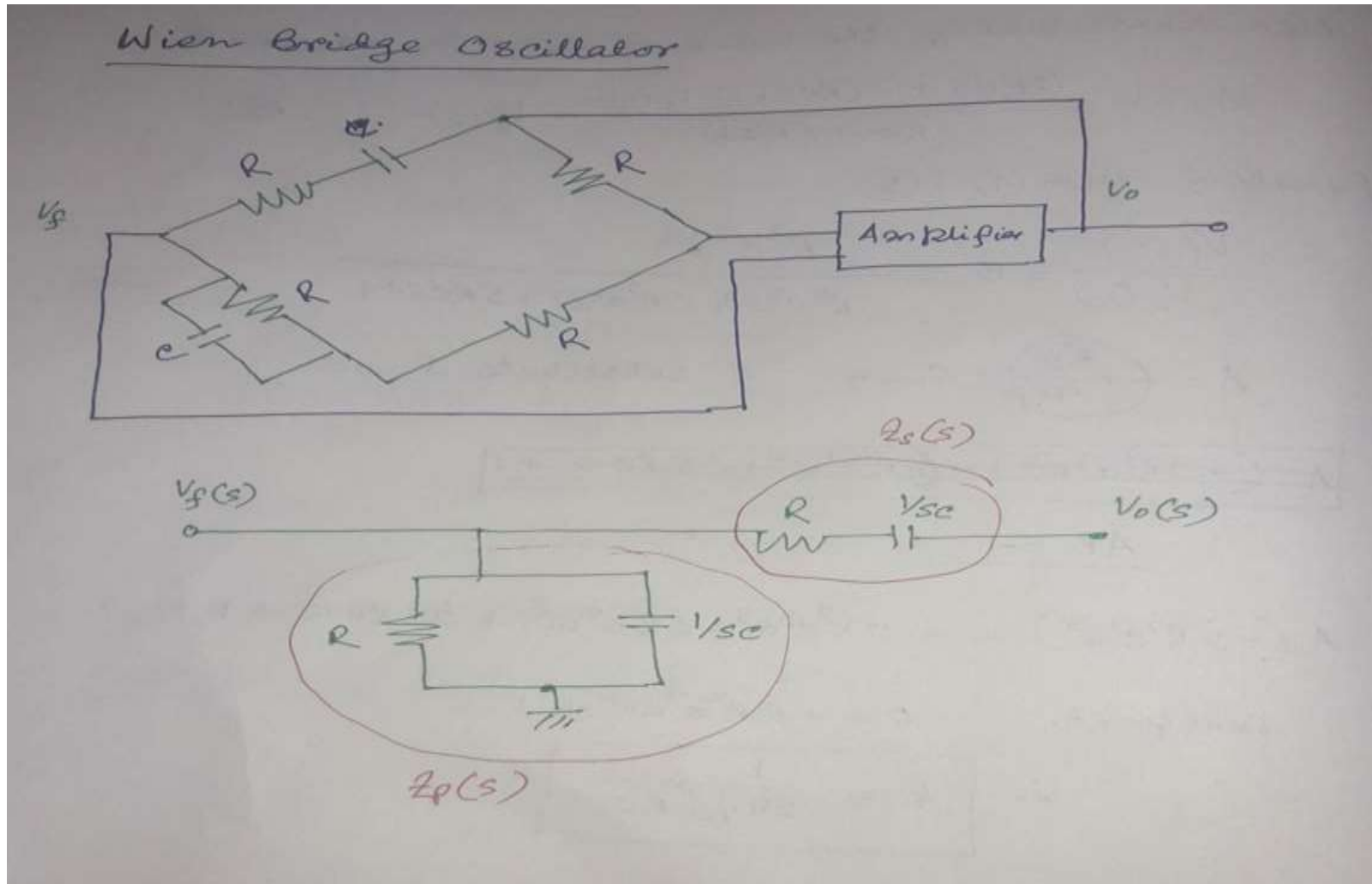
$$A (-j R^3 C^3 \omega^3) = -j R^3 C^3 \omega^3 + j 5 R C \omega$$

$$-A = 1 - \frac{5}{R^2 C^2 \omega^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{5}{R^2 C^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6 R^2 C^2}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{A = 29}$$

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$$Z_p(s) = R \parallel \frac{1}{sC} = \frac{R}{Rsc + 1}$$

$$Z_s(s) = R + \frac{1}{sC} = \frac{Rsc + 1}{sC}$$

$$V_f(s) = \frac{Z_p(s) V_o(s)}{Z_p(s) + Z_s(s)}$$

$$= \frac{(Rcs) V_o(s)}{(Rcs + 1)^2 + Rcs}$$

$$\therefore B = \frac{V_f(s)}{V_o(s)} = \frac{Rcs}{R^2c^2s^2 + 3Rc + 1}$$

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$$\underline{AB = 1}$$

$$(A) \cdot \frac{RCs}{R^2 C^2 s^2 + 3RCs + 1} = 1$$

$$\underline{s = j\omega}$$

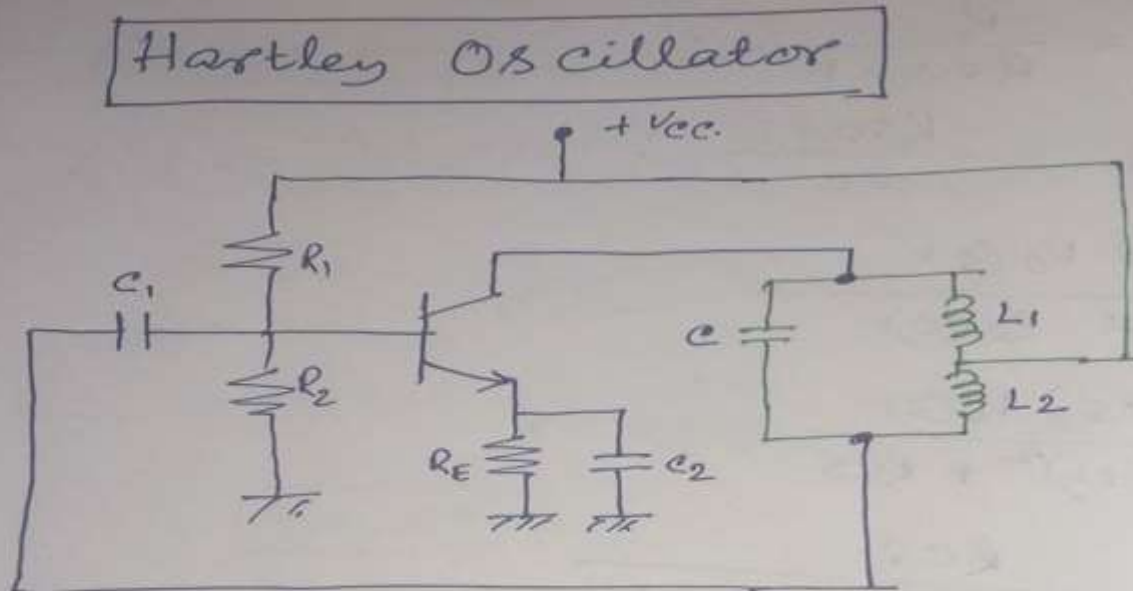
$$A RC j\omega = -R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + 3jRC\omega + 1$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{R^2 C^2} \therefore \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}}$$

$$A \cdot RC j\omega = 3j\omega RC$$

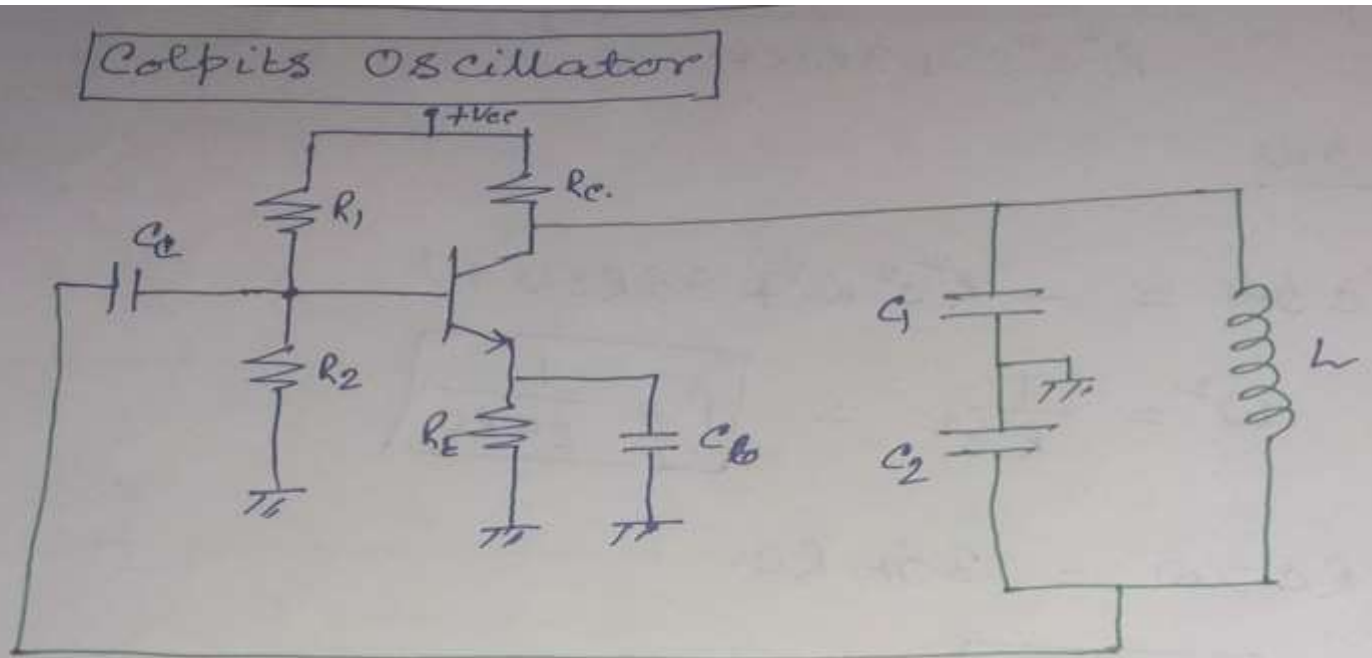
$$\therefore \boxed{A = 3}$$

Feedback Oscillators



$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC}}$$

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$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L C}}$$

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