

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.

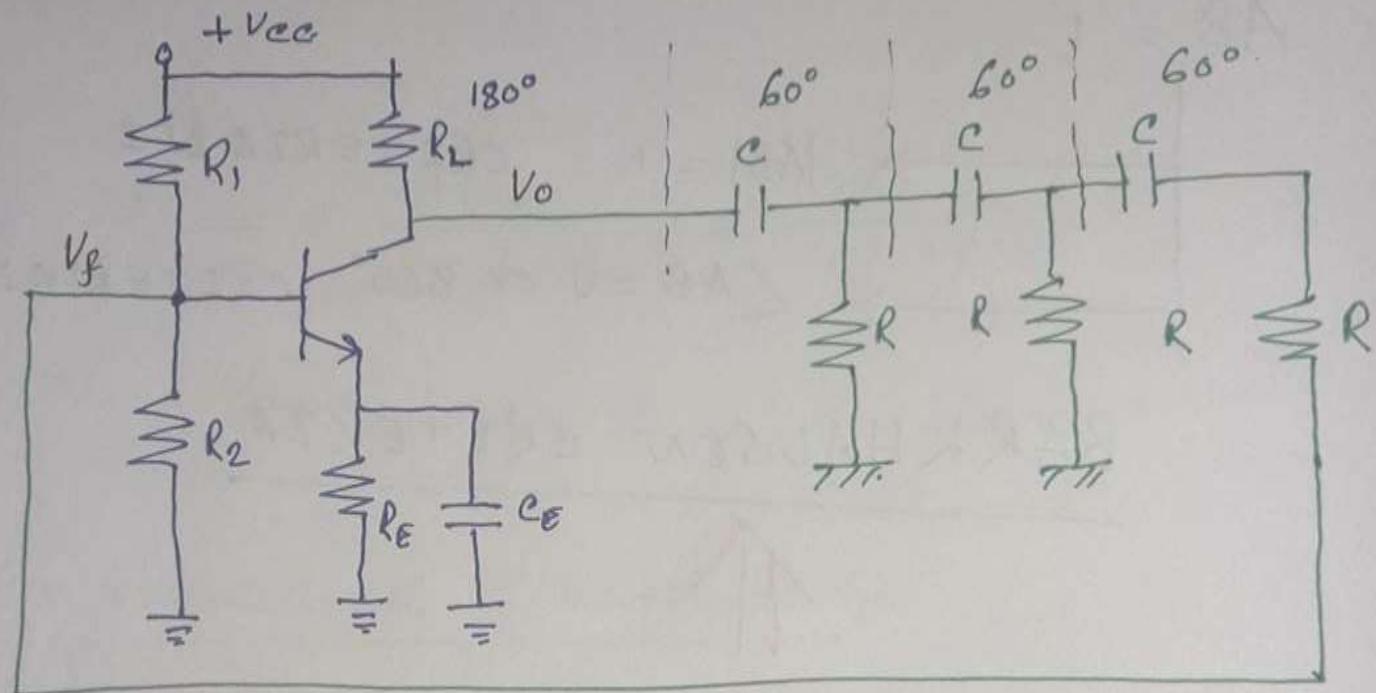
- Phase Shift Oscillator
- Wien Bridge Oscillator

In Radio Frequency Range.

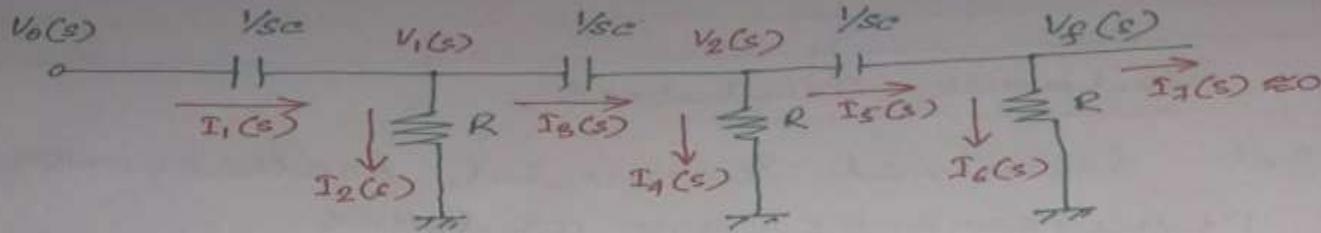
- Hartley Oscillator
- Colpitt Oscillator

Feedback Oscillators

Phase Shift Oscillator



Feedback Oscillators



By KCL

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

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

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

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

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

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

Feedback Oscillators

Since $I_7(s) = 0$

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

$$V_f(s) = \frac{R}{R + V_{sc}} \cdot V_2(s)$$

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

Substituting this in eqn no. ①

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

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

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

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Equating eqn ④ + ⑤

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

$A = \left(\frac{R_f}{R_i} \right) \cdot \text{Gain} \cdot \text{ } f \text{ Substitute, } s = j\omega$

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

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

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

$$\text{Real part, } 0 = -6 R^2 C^2 \omega^2 + 1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC}}$$

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Imaginary part

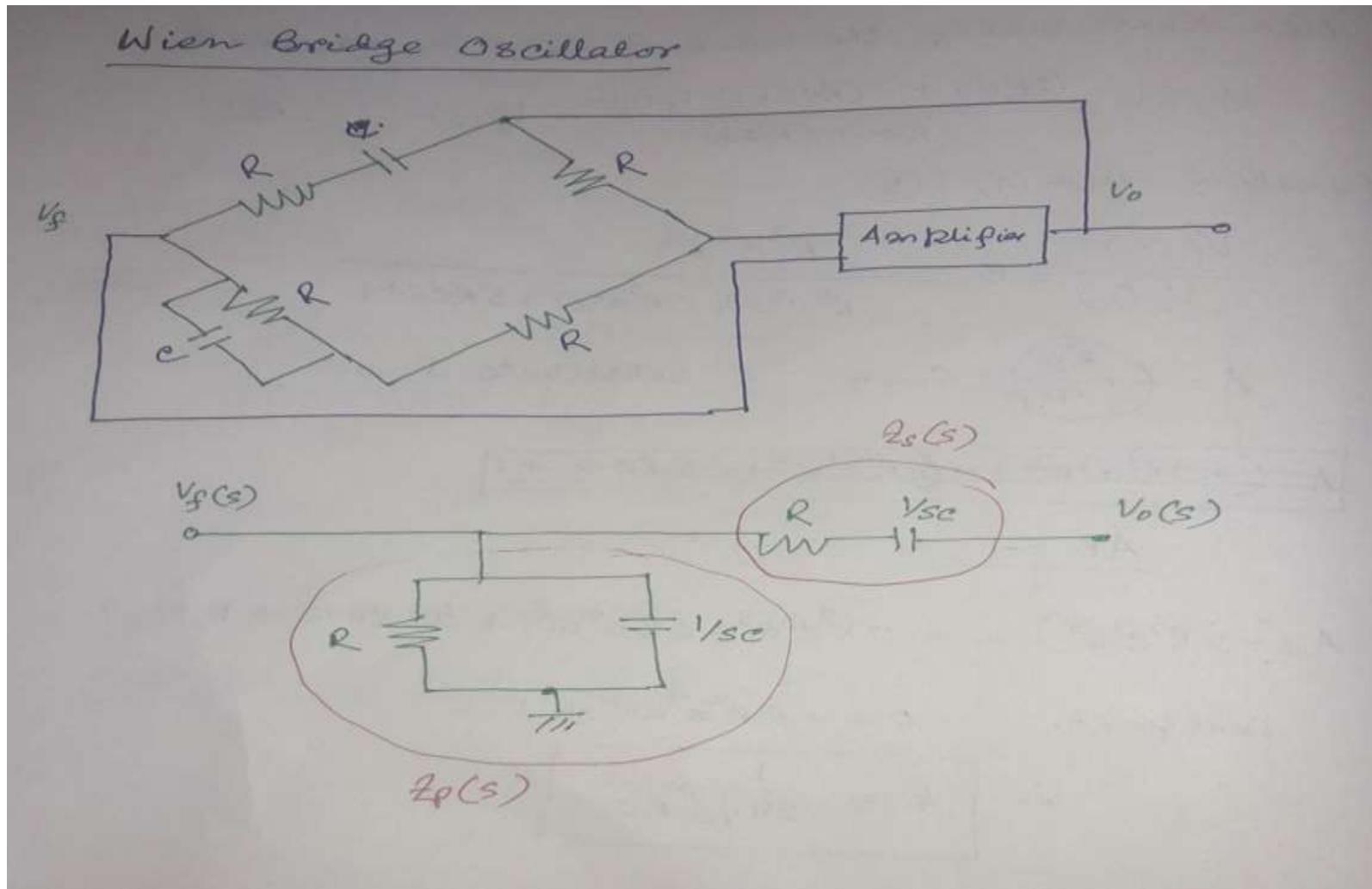
$$A(-jR^3C^3\omega^3) = -jR^3C^3\omega^3 + j5RC\omega$$

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

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

$$\boxed{A = 29}$$

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$$Z_P(s) = R \parallel \frac{1}{sc} = \frac{R}{Rsc + 1}$$

$$Z_S(s) = R + \frac{1}{sc} = \frac{Rsc + 1}{sc}$$

$$V_F(s) = \frac{Z_P(s) V_o(s)}{Z_P(s) + Z_S(s)}$$

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

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

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$$\underline{AB = 1}$$

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

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

$$A \cdot RCSj\omega = - R^2C^2\omega^2 + 3jRC\omega + 1$$

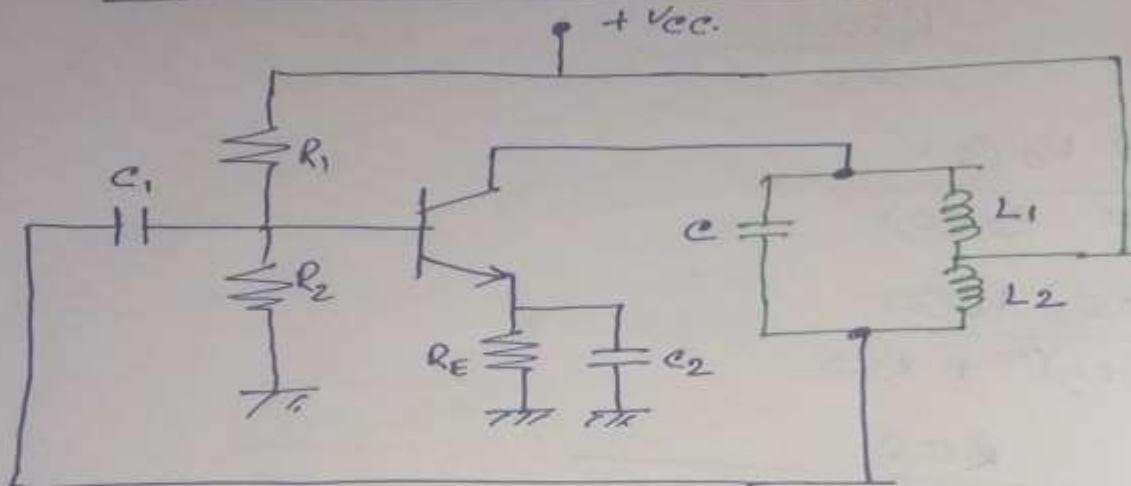
$$\omega^2 = \frac{1}{R^2C^2} \quad \therefore \boxed{f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}}.$$

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

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

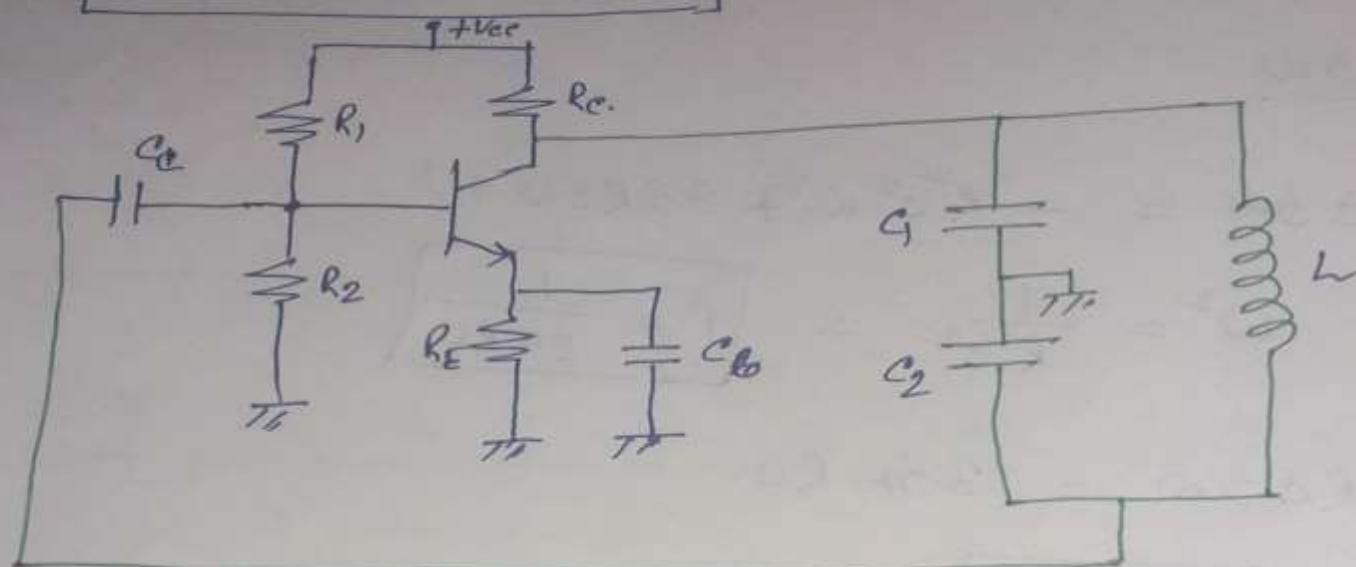
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Hartley Oscillator



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

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

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