

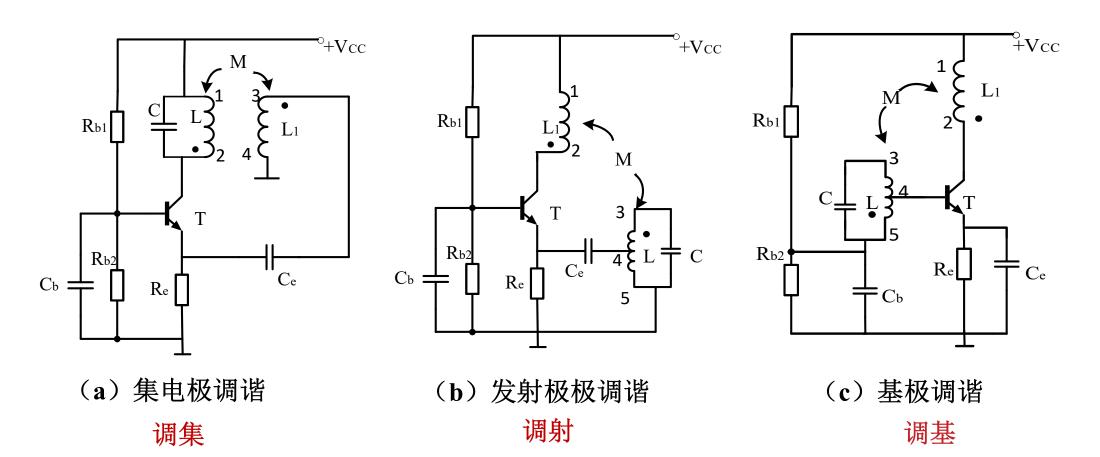


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- 5.1 概述与反馈型LC振荡原理
- 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路
- 5.3 振荡器的频率稳定原理和高稳定度的LC振荡器
- 5.4 晶体振荡电路



- 一、互感耦合振荡电路
- 1. 反馈振荡器的组成



互感耦合式振荡器是利用电感之间的耦合来实现正反馈的。同名端的位置决定了能否实现正反馈。



#### 2. 调集振荡器

- ① 分析电路形式
- 一找组成,二查静态、动态
- ② 判断振荡条件

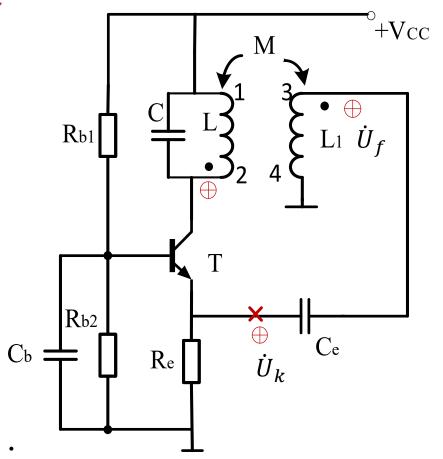
相位条件:采用瞬时极性法。

 $U_k \oplus \to U_c \oplus \to$  由同名端可知3端为  $\oplus \to U_f \oplus$ 

振幅条件: 可适当调节互感M以满足要求。

③ 估算振荡频率

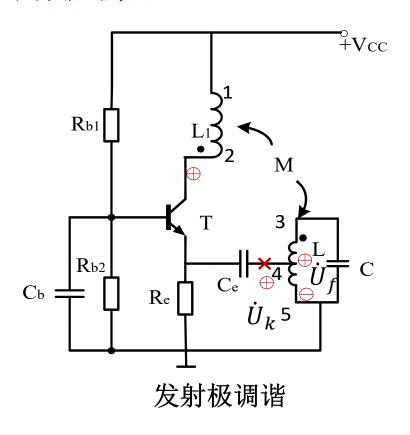
由选频回路决定。 
$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$





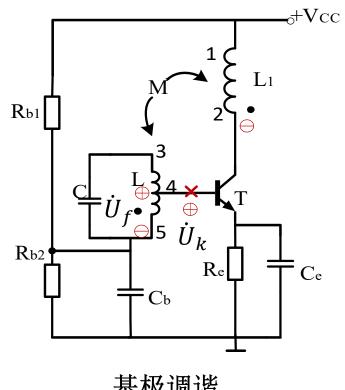
# ▶ 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

#### 3.调射振荡器



 $U_f$ 取自L<sub>45</sub>,加在发射极,共基组态

$$\dot{U}_k \oplus \rightarrow \dot{U}_c \oplus \rightarrow 4 \ddot{\sharp} \oplus \rightarrow \dot{U}_f \oplus \qquad \dot{U}_k \rightarrow \oplus \dot{U}_c \ominus \rightarrow 4 \ddot{\sharp} \oplus \rightarrow \dot{U}_f \oplus$$



基极调谐

 $U_f$ 取自L<sub>45</sub>,加在基极,共射组态

$$\dot{U}_k \to \oplus \dot{U}_c \ominus \to 4$$
端  $\oplus \to \dot{U}_f \oplus$ 

注意: 反馈元件的一个端交流接地



# **◆** 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

### 二、三端式振荡器的相位平衡条件

$$\varphi_{\Sigma} = 2n\pi$$
  $n = 0, 1, 2 \dots$ 

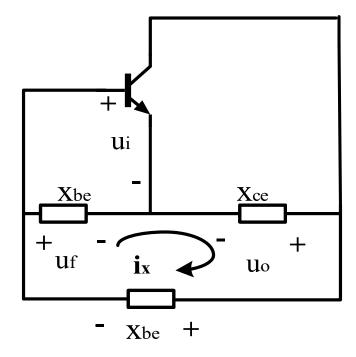
$$F = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{i_x X_{be}}{-i_x X_{ce}} = -\frac{X_{be}}{X_{ce}}$$

正反馈  $\dot{U}_i \stackrel{\Theta}{\rightarrow} \dot{U}_0 \stackrel{\bullet}{\rightarrow} \dot{U}_f$ 

$$\therefore \frac{X_{be}}{X_{ce}} \ge 0$$

 $X_{be}$ 、 $X_{ce}$ 为同性电抗元件

$$\omega = \omega_0 \qquad \Sigma X = X_{be} + X_{ce} + X_{bc} = 0$$



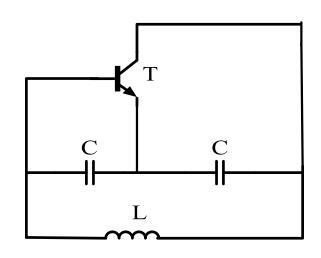
 $X_{be}$ 、  $X_{ce}$  均为电抗元件

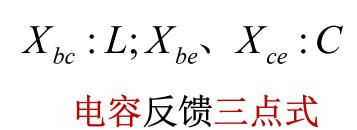
射同基反

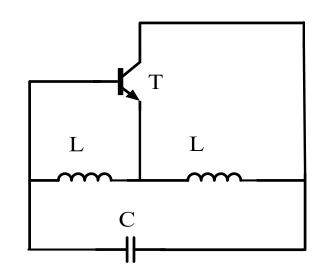
$$X_{bc} = -(X_{be} + X_{ce})$$
  $X_{bc} = X_{ce}$  ,  $X_{be}$  异性



# ◆ 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路







$$X_{bc}$$
: $C$ ; $X_{be}$ 、 $X_{ce}$ : $L$ 电感反馈三点式

源同栅反 同相端相同,反向端相反



## ◆> 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

例

**B反:** *L*, *L*<sub>1</sub>并C<sub>1</sub>为C

$$\omega > \omega_{01} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}}$$

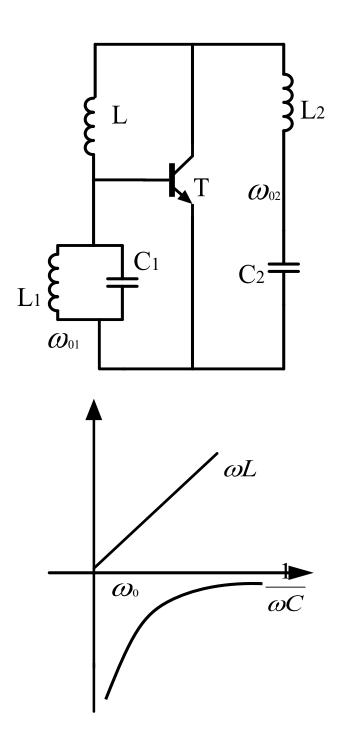
E同: L<sub>1</sub>并C<sub>1</sub>为C  $L_2$ 串 $C_2$ 为C

$$\omega < \omega_{02} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$$

$$\therefore \omega_{01} < \omega < \omega_{02}$$

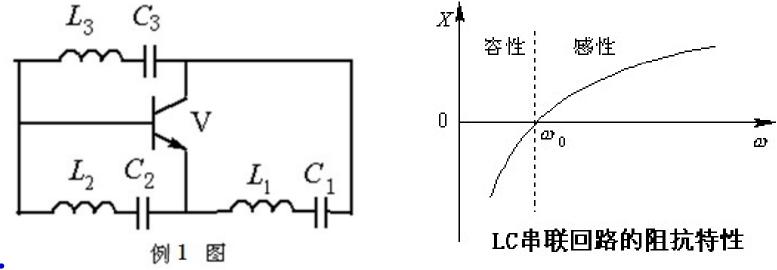
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 C_1}} < \omega < \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$$

$$L_1C_1 > L_2C_2$$



# 例1: 图示是一个三回路的振荡器的等效电路, 设有以下2种情况:

(1)  $L_1C_1 > L_2C_2 > L_3C_3$ , (2)  $L_1C_1 < L_2C_2 < L_3C_3$  试分析上述2种情况是否都能振荡,振荡频率 $f_0$  与回路谐振频率有何关系?



分析:

知识点: {(1)三端式振荡器的组成原则:射同余异 知识点: {(2) *LC*串联谐振回路的阻抗特性见上图 解: 设 $f_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_1C_1}}$ ,  $f_2 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_2C_2}}$ ,  $f_3 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_3C_3}}$ (1):: $L_1C_1 > L_2C_2 > L_3C_3 :: f_1 < f_2 < f_3$ 满足 $f_1 < f_2 < f_0 < f_3$ 时能振荡,

此时L<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>、L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>呈感性,L<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub>呈容性,电路为电感 三端式振荡器

(2):: $L_1C_1 < L_2C_2 < L_3C_3$ :: $f_1 > f_2 > f_3$ 满足 $f_1 > f_2 > f_0 > f_3$ 时能振荡,

此时L<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>、L<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>呈容性,L<sub>3</sub>C<sub>3</sub>呈感性,电路为电容三端式振荡器

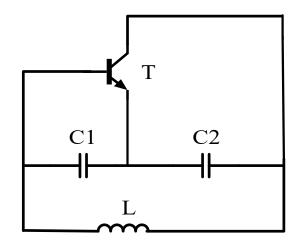


## ◆〉 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

## 三、三端式振荡器主要参数的计算

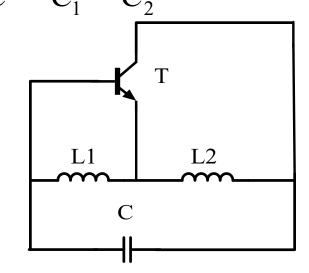
#### 1. 谐振频率计算

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_0 C_1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_0 C_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega_$$



$$\omega_{g} = \omega_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}} \qquad C_{\Sigma} = C_{1} / / C_{2}$$

$$\omega_{g} = \omega_{0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_{\Sigma}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C(L_{1} + L_{2})}}$$





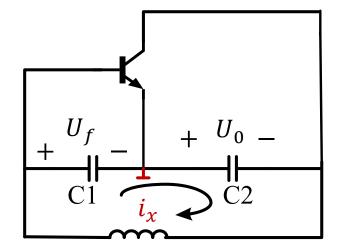
#### 2. 反馈系数的计算

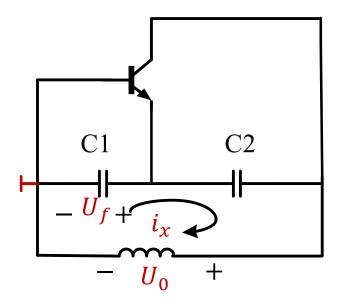
### (1) 电容三端式

**CE:** 
$$F = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

CB: 
$$F = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{i_x \frac{1}{j\omega_0 C_1}}{i_x j\omega_0 L} = \frac{C}{C_1}$$

$$= \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_1 (C_1 + C_2)} = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$



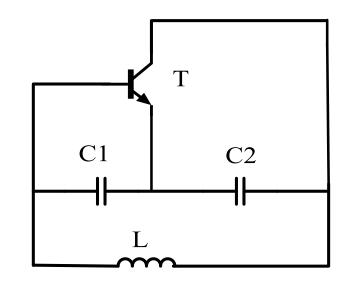


$$\omega_g = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1//C_2)}}$$

**CE:** 
$$F = \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$
 **CB:**  $F = \frac{C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$ 

高频时考虑  $C_{bc} \downarrow C_{be} C_{ce}$ 

$$C_{1}' = C_{1} + C_{b'e}$$
  $C_{2}' = C_{2} + C_{ce}$ 



优点: 适合高频,可工作于Microwave

频率稳定度高; 波形较好

缺点: 起振较难



## ◆〉 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

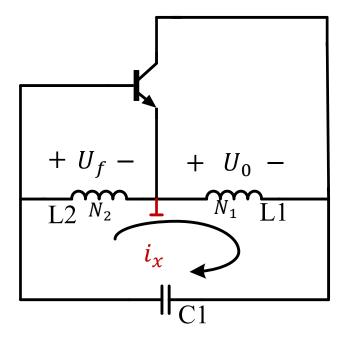
## (2) 电感三点式

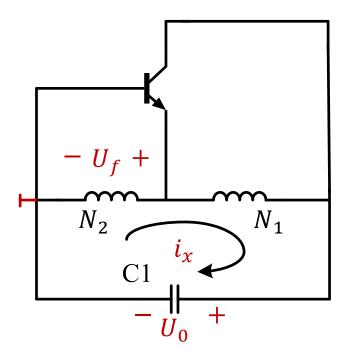
$$\omega_g = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C(L_1 + L_2)}}$$

**CE:** 
$$F_{ce} = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{L_2}{L_1} = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$$

考虑互感 
$$F_{ce} = \frac{L_2 + M}{L_1 + M}$$

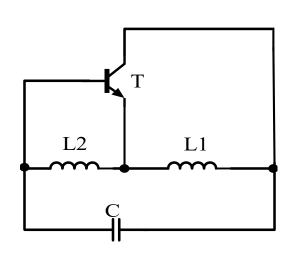
CB: 
$$F_{cb} = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

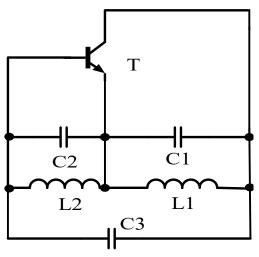






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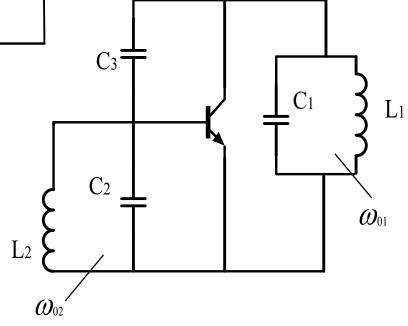




高频时考虑  $C_{bc} \downarrow C_{be} C_{ce}$ 

$$L_{1}' = L_{1} / / C_{ce}$$

$$L_{2}' = L_{2} / / C_{\dot{b'e}}$$



优点: 易起振  $\omega < \min(\omega_{01}, \omega_{02})$ 

缺点: 不适于高频;频率稳定度较差;波形较差