



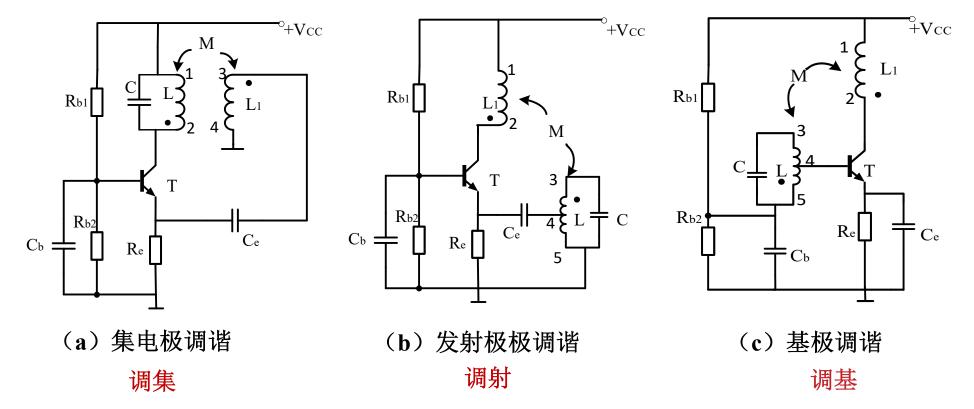
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- 5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路
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- 5.4 晶体振荡电路



-、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。

5.2 反馈型LC振荡电路

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

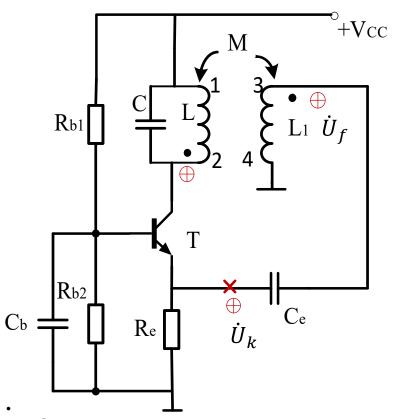
相位条件:采用瞬时极性法。

 $U_k \oplus \to U_c \oplus \to$ 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。

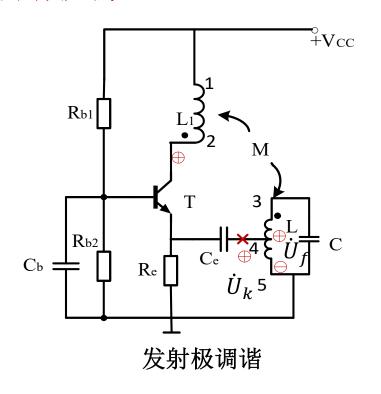
③估算振荡频率

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



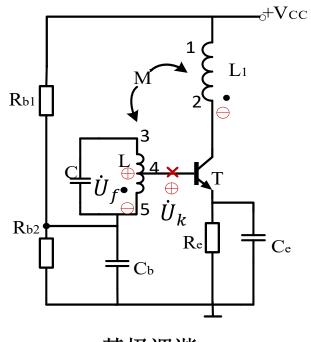


3.调射振荡器



 U_f 取自L₄₅,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_{45} ,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



二、三端式振荡器的相位平衡条件

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

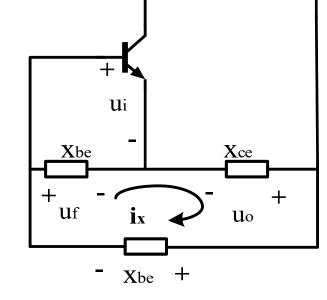
$$F = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{i_x X_{be}}{-i_x X_{ce}} = -\frac{X_{be}}{X_{ce}}$$

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

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

 X_{be} 、 X_{ce} 为同性电抗元件

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

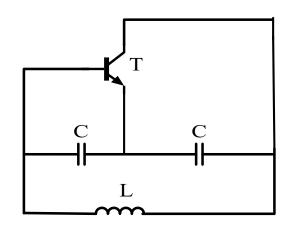


 X_{he} 、 X_{ce} 均为电抗元件

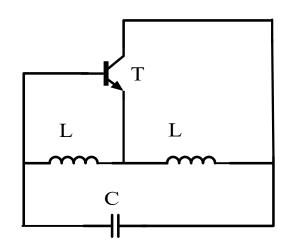
射同基反

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





 $X_{bc}:L;X_{be}, X_{ce}:C$ 电容反馈三点式



 $X_{bc}:C;X_{be}, X_{ce}:L$ 电感反馈三点式

源同栅反 同相端相同,反向端相反



例

B反: *L*, *L*₁并C₁为C

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

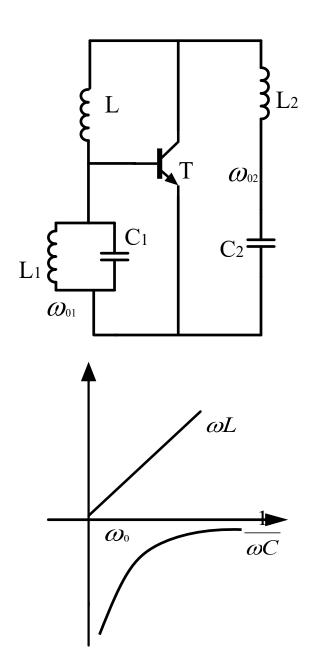
E同: L_1 并 C_1 为C L_2 串 C_2 为C

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

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

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

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





三、三端式振荡器主要参数的计算

1. 谐振频率计算

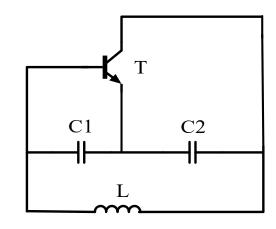
$$\frac{\omega}{\frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C_{1}}} + \frac{1}{j\omega_{0}C_{2}} + j\omega_{0}L = 0$$

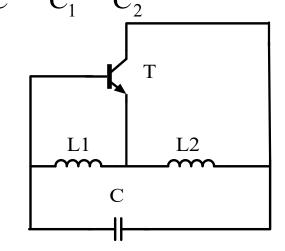
$$j(-\frac{1}{\omega_{0}C_{1}} - \frac{1}{\omega_{0}C_{2}} + \omega_{0}L) = 0$$

$$\omega_{0}L = \frac{1}{\omega_{0}C_{1}} + \frac{1}{\omega_{0}C_{2}} \quad \omega_{0}^{2} = \frac{1}{L}(\frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}}) = \frac{1}{LC} \quad \frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}}$$

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

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







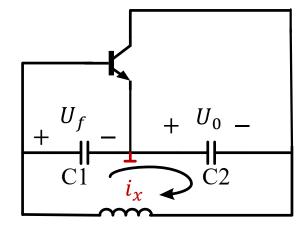
2. 反馈系数的计算

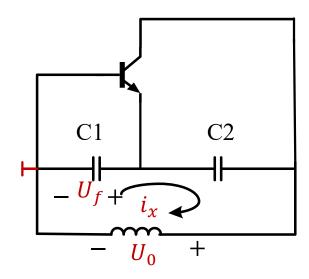
(1) 电容三端式

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

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

$$=\frac{C_1C_2}{C_1(C_1+C_2)}=\frac{C_2}{C_1+C_2}$$



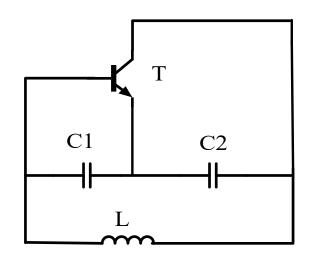


$$\omega_g = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L(C_1//C_2)}}$$

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

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

$$C_1' = C_1 + C_{b'e}$$
 $C_2' = C_2 + C_{ce}$



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



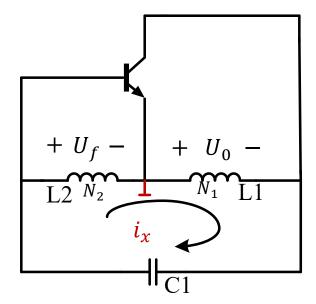
(2) 电感三点式

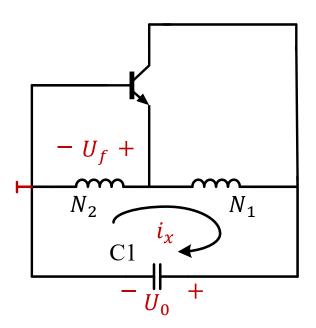
$$\omega_g = \omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C(L_1 + L_2)}}$$

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

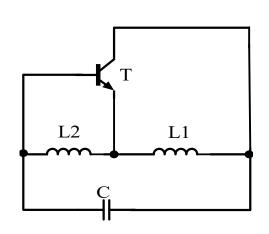
考虑互感
$$F_{ce} = \frac{L_2 + M}{L_1 + M}$$

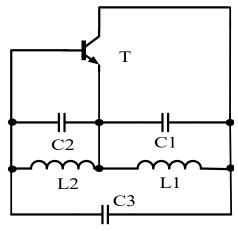
CB:
$$F_{cb} = \frac{U_f}{U_0} = \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = \frac{N_2}{N_1 + N_2}$$







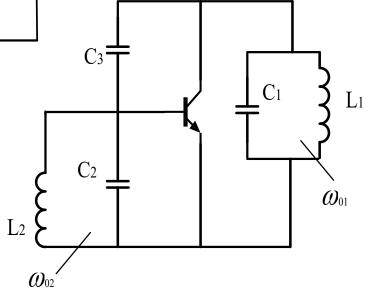




高频时考虑 $C_{bc} \downarrow C_{be} C_{ce}$

$$L_1' = L_1 / C_{ce}$$

$$L_2' = L_2 / / C_{b'e}$$



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

缺点:不适于高频;频率稳定度较差;波形较差