# 此較器與基本振盪電路應用

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#### 比較器



在10-1小節中,證明過理想的運算放大器未接上 任何負回授網路時,其功能特性相當於比較器。 利用以下步驟,可得比較器輸出電壓。



分別找出 $V_{i(+)}$ 與 $V_{i(-)}$ 。







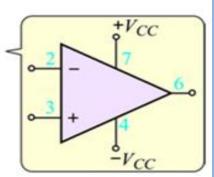






若
$$V_{i(+)} > V_{i(-)}$$
則 $V_o = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc}$ ;若 $V_{i(+)} < V_{i(-)}$ 則 $V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$ 。







※註:理想OPA做為比較器時,

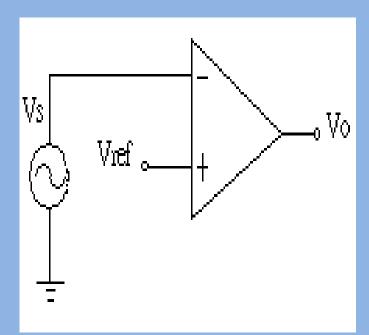
若Vi(+) = Vi(-) 則Vo = 0 , 屬於特例情況。





#### 反相輸入比較器







分別找出V<sub>i(+)</sub>與V<sub>i(-)</sub>。

由圖可知 $V_{i(+)} = V_{ref}$  ,  $V_{i(-)} = V_s$  。



若
$$V_{i(+)} < V_{i(-)}$$
則 $V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$  .

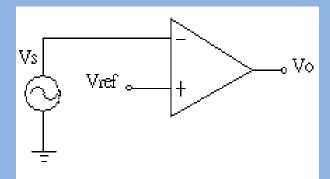




#### 反相輸入比較器之 輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線

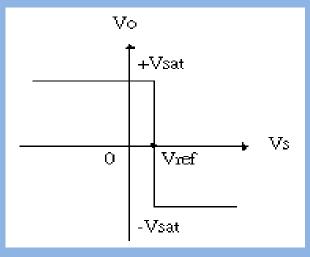


- $V_s > V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$
- $V_s < V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc}$



V<sub>ref</sub>為輸入一輸出轉移特性曲線
 之轉折電壓(crossover voltage)



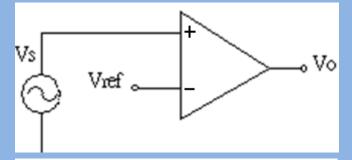


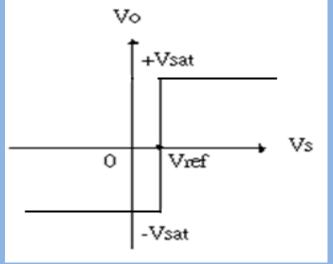


#### 非反相輸入比較器之 輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線



- 同理可得右圖所示非反相輸入比較器之輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線。
- $V_s > V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc}$
- $V_s < V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$





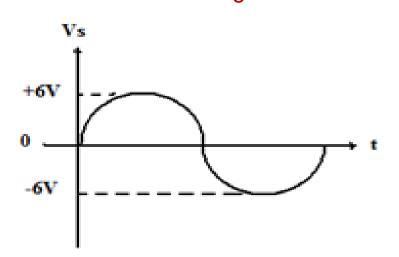


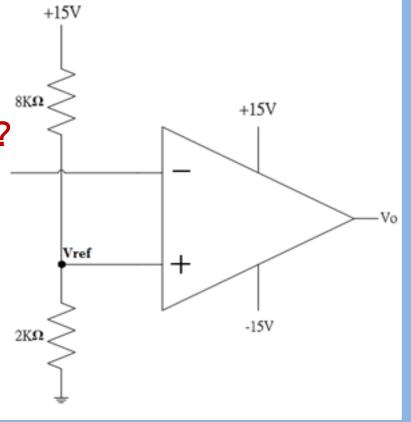


#### 例題



如右圖所示反相輸入比較器 若輸入信號為一峰值6V之正 弦波,則其輸出V。波形為何?





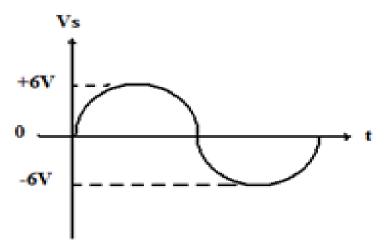


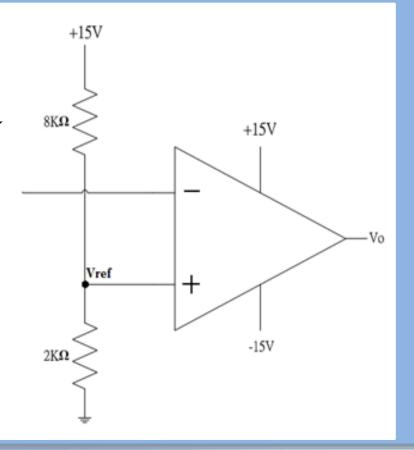
#### 游 答



#### Ans: 參考電壓

$$V_{ref} = 15V \times \frac{2k\Omega}{8k\Omega + 2k\Omega} = 3V$$

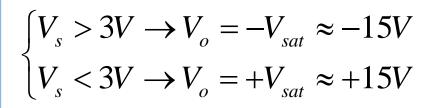


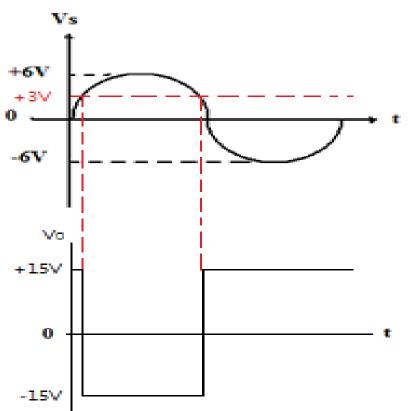




#### 解 答



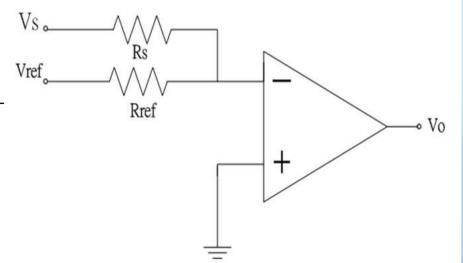




▶ 步驟一:分別找出V<sub>i(+)</sub>與V<sub>i(-)</sub>。

$$V_{i(+)} = 0$$

$$V_{i(-)} = V_S \times \frac{R_{ref}}{R_S + R_{ref}} + V_{ref} \times \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_{ref}}$$
Vref



▶ 步驟二:

若
$$V_{i(+)} > V_{i(-)}$$
則 $V_o = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc}$ ;

若
$$V_{i(+)} < V_{i(-)} 則 V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$$

若
$$V_{i(+)} > V_{i(-)}$$
則  $0 > V_S \times \frac{R_{ref}}{R_S + R_{ref}} + V_{ref} \times \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_{ref}}$ 

化簡可得V<sub>s</sub> < (-R<sub>s</sub>/R<sub>ref</sub>) × V<sub>ref</sub>時,

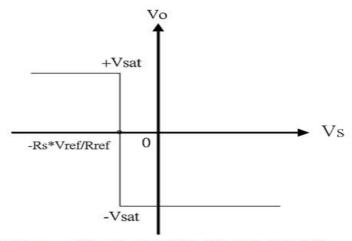
$$ag{E} = 0 < V_S \times \frac{R_{ref}}{R_S + R_{ref}} + V_{ref} \times \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_{ref}}$$
 若 $V_{i(+)} < V_{i(-)}$ 則  $V_S \times \frac{R_{ref}}{R_S + R_{ref}} + V_{ref} \times \frac{R_S}{R_S + R_{ref}}$  化簡可得 $V_S > (-R_S/R_{ref}) \times V_{ref}$ 時,其輸出 $V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$ 。



#### 反相輸入臨界電位比較電路



- 整理上述結果,可得反相輸入臨界電位比較器 之輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線,其關係為
- $V_s < (-R_s/R_{ref}) \times V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc}$
- $V_s > (-R_s/R_{ref}) \times V_{ref} \rightarrow V_o = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc}$
- 上式中 (-R<sub>s</sub>/R<sub>ref</sub>) × V<sub>ref</sub>為
   輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線之
   轉折電壓



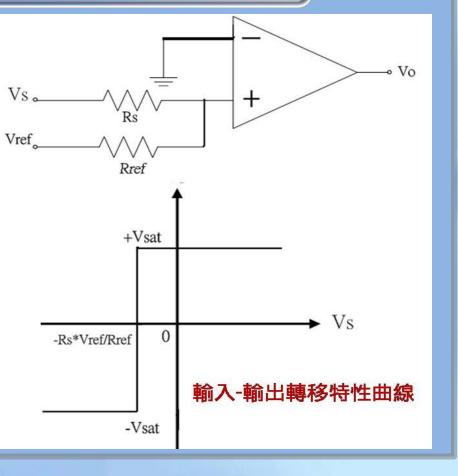
輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線



#### 非反相輸入臨界電位比較電路



- 同理可得右圖所示非反相輸入比較器之輸入-輸出轉移特性曲線。
- $\begin{array}{l} V_{s} > (-R_{s}/R_{ref}) \times V_{ref} \rightarrow \\ V_{o} = +V_{sat} = +V_{cc} \end{array}$
- $\begin{array}{l} V_{s} < (-R_{s}/R_{ref}) \times V_{ref} \rightarrow \\ V_{o} = -V_{sat} = -V_{cc} \end{array}$

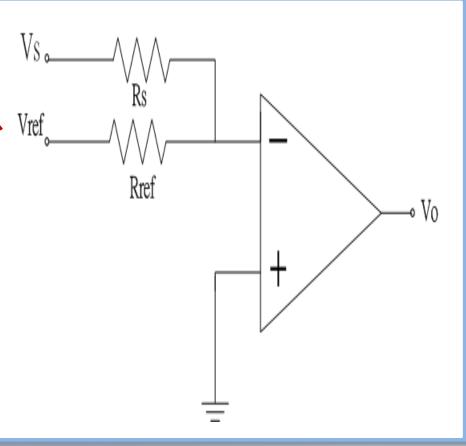




#### 例題



如右圖所示反相輸入臨界電位比較器,若 $R_s$ =3 $K\Omega$ 、 $V_{ref}$   $R_{ref}$ =  $2K\Omega$ 及 $V_{ref}$ =6V,試求(1)  $V_s$ =3V, (2)  $V_s$ = -10V時,其輸出電壓 $V_o$ 分別為何?已知OPA電源電壓為±15V。



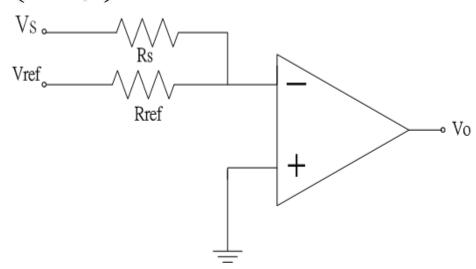


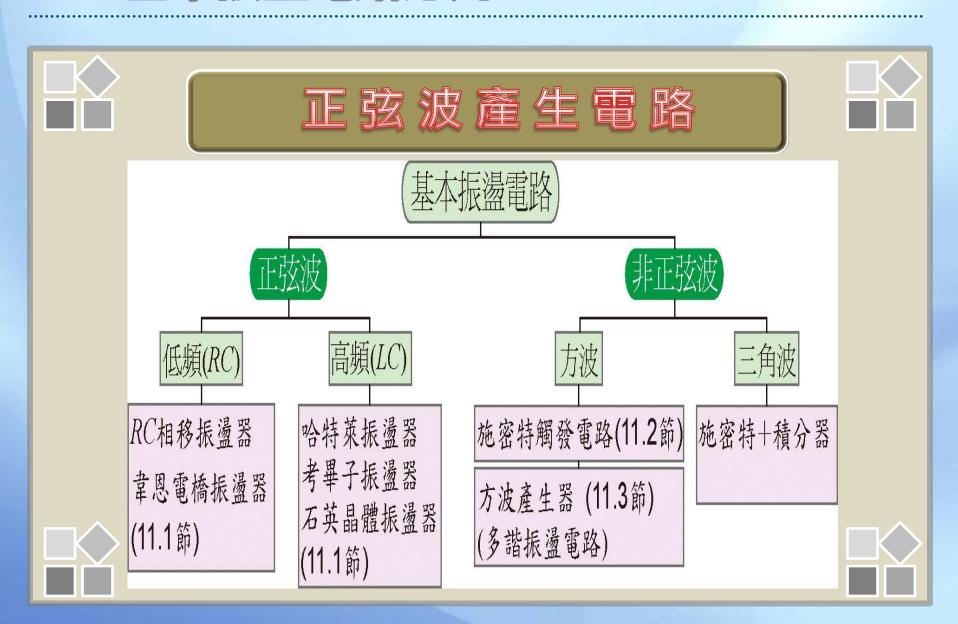




#### Ans: 因轉折電壓

$$\left(-\frac{R_s}{R_{ref}}\right) \times V_{ref} = -\frac{3k\Omega}{2k\Omega} \times 6V = -9V$$







#### 單元薑點



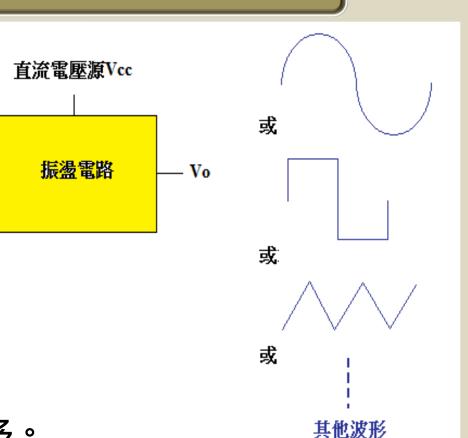
- 1.巴克豪森準則βA=1∠0<sup>0</sup>
- 2.正弦波產生電路有韋恩電橋、相移、LC調諧及 石英等振盪電路。
- 在電子電路的應用中,我們常需要輸入信號來量測或控制電路,如輸入不同頻率的弦波信號至放大電路,以觀測其輸出頻率響應變化情形;提供方波時脈信號至邏輯電路,以控制邏輯電路的輸出狀態;提供鋸齒掃描波至示波器之時基掃描電路,以控制時基掃描線之位置等等。



#### 單元薑糕



波形產生電路或稱振盪 電路(oscillator)的功能 是將電路中的直流電能 轉換為交流電能,以產 生各種交流信號波形輸 出,如正弦波、方波、 脈波、三角波、鋸齒掃 描波及階梯坡等等。在 各類的信號波形中,以 正弦波應用類比電路與 方波應用於數位電路最多。

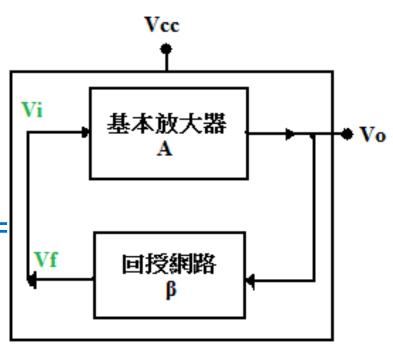




#### 正弦波振盪電路基本原理



右圖為正弦波振盪電路的組成方塊圖,其中增益A= V<sub>o</sub>/V<sub>i</sub>之基本放大器功能為 放大振盪信號,回授因數β= V<sub>f</sub>/V<sub>o</sub>之回授網路功能為選擇振盪信號頻率。

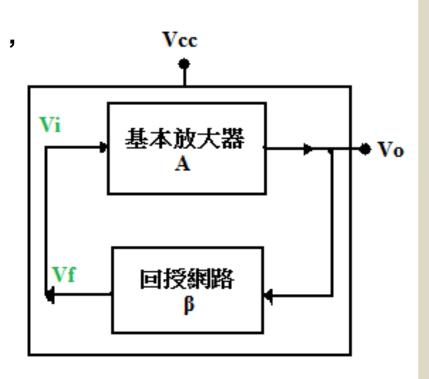




#### 正弦波振盪電路基本原理



當直流電源加入振盪電路時, 因電路上會有不同頻率成份 的雜訊信號,這些信號經基 本放大器放大並經具有頻率 選擇功能的回授網路後,會 產生一個特定頻率之正弦波 信號輸出。





#### 正弦波振盪電路基本原理



此特定頻率之正弦波振盪信號,若能使放大器輸出經回授網路所產生的電壓V<sub>f</sub>等於放大器輸入電壓V<sub>s</sub>時,即V<sub>f</sub> = V<sub>s</sub>時,即可得到一個穩定的等幅振盪之正弦波信號輸出,其中電路迴路增益:

$$\beta \times A = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \times \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 1 \angle 0^0$$

- 上式即為正弦波振盪條件-巴克豪森準則 (Barkhausen criterion)
- 註 $\beta A = 1 \angle 0^0$ ,可表示為 $\beta A = 1 \angle (360 \times n)$



#### 例 題



若要滿足巴克豪森振盪條件,試求以下各條件分別為何?

(1) 
$$\beta = 0.2 \angle 0^0$$
,  $A = ?$ 

ANS: 
$$\beta A = 1 \angle 0^0 = 0.2 \angle 0^0 \times A \rightarrow A = 5 \angle 0^0$$

(2) 
$$\beta = 0.1 \angle 180^{\circ}$$
,  $A = ?$ 

ANS: 
$$\beta A = 1 \angle 0^0 = 0.1 \angle 180^0 \times A \rightarrow$$

$$A = 10 \angle 180^0 = -10 \angle 0^0$$

(3) 
$$\beta = -0.5 \angle 0^0$$
,  $A = ?$ 

ANS: 
$$\beta A = 1 \angle 0^0 = -0.5 \angle 0^0 \times A \rightarrow$$

$$A = -2 \angle 0^0 = 2 \angle 180^0$$

右圖為回授網路採RC 回授式的韋恩電橋振 盪器(Wien-bridge oscillator),由回授網 路,及頻率選擇網路 (frequency-selective network),利用基本 電學分壓定理,可得 回授因數。

R2 非反相放大 R1 Vf



#### 韋恩電橋振盪電路



$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{R_B / / (-jX_B)}{(R_A - jX_A) + R_B / / (-jX_B)} = \frac{R_B \times (-jX_B)}{(R_A - jX_A) \times (R_B - jX_B) + R_B \times (-jX_B)}$$

$$= \frac{R_B \times (-jX_B)}{(R_A R_B - X_A X_B) - j(R_A X_B + R_B X_A + R_B X_B)}$$

$$= \frac{R_{B}X_{B}}{j(R_{A}R_{B} - X_{A}X_{B}) + (R_{A}X_{B} + R_{B}X_{A} + R_{B}X_{B})}$$





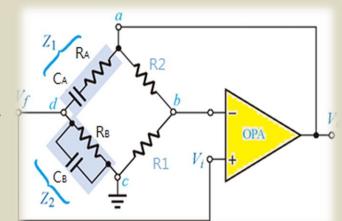
#### **韋思電橋振盪電路**



- 若要滿足巴克豪森準則 $\beta$  A = 1  $\angle$  0°之正弦波振盪 條件,上式之虛數項必須為 $\theta$  ,即
- $R_A R_B = X_A X_B \Rightarrow R_A R_B = \frac{1}{\omega C_A} \times \frac{1}{\omega C_B}$

#### 可得振盪頻率:

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_A R_B C_A C_B}} \quad \text{IV} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R_A R_B C_A C_B}}$$







#### **丰思電橋振盪電路**



此時 
$$\beta = \frac{R_B X_B}{R_A X_B + R_B X_A + R_B X_B} = \frac{1}{\frac{R_A}{R_B} + \frac{X_A}{X_B} + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{R_A}{R_B} + \frac{1/\omega C_A}{1/\omega C_B} + 1}$$

化簡可得 
$$\beta = \frac{1}{\frac{R_A}{R_B} + \frac{C_B}{C_A} + 1} \qquad A = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{R_A}{R_B} + \frac{C_B}{C_A} + 1$$

若 
$$R_A=R_B=R$$
 ,  $C_A=C_B=C$  則



$$\omega = \frac{1}{RC} \quad \mathbf{g} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$





### 章恩電橋振盪電路



$$\beta = 1/3$$

由β A = 1  $\angle$  0 $^{0}$  ,可得放大器之增益必須 等於3之正相放大,即

$$A = 3$$

OPA非反相放大器之增益A =  $1+R_2/R_1$  可得  $R_2 = 2R_1$ 







#### 例 題



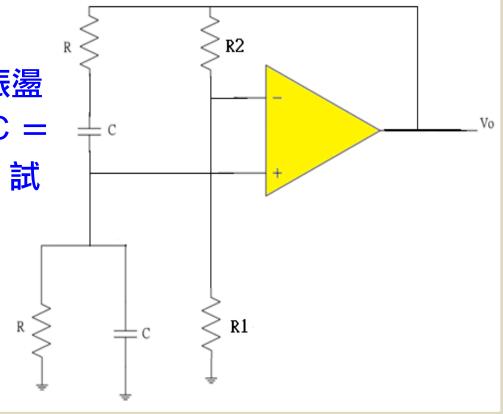
如右圖所示韋恩電橋振盪

電路,若R = 1K  $\Omega$ ,C =

 $0.1 \, \mu \, F$ , $R1 = 5 K \, \Omega$ ,試

求振盪發生時,

- (1)正弦波振盪頻率f
- (2) R2電阻值?

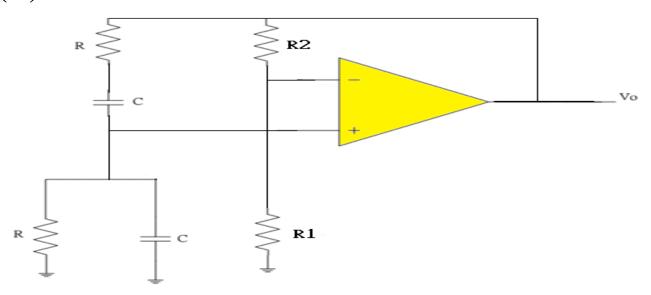






$$(1) f = \frac{1}{2\pi RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 1K\Omega \times 0.1\mu F} \approx 1.59kHz$$

$$(2)R_2 = 2R_1 = 10k\Omega$$

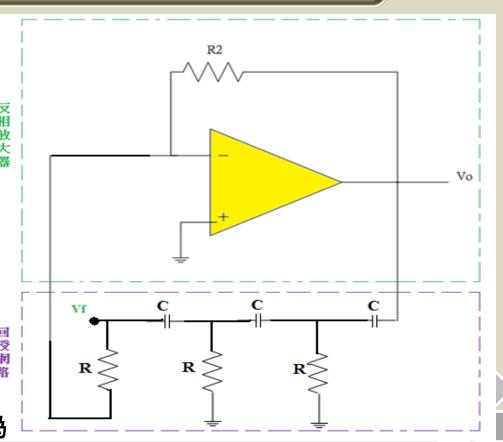






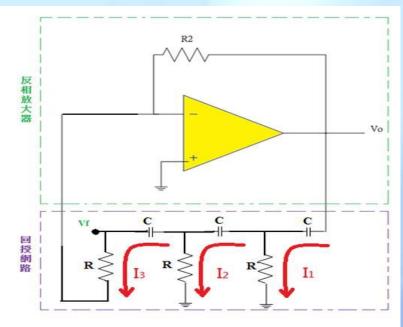
右圖為回授網路採RC 回授式的相移振盪器 (phase-shift oscillator), 由回授網路,即頻率 選擇網路,利用基本 電學迴路電流法,可 得滿足巴克豪森準則  $\beta A = 1 \angle 0^0$ 時,其正 弦波振盪頻率、回授

因數與放大器增益分別為



$$\begin{cases} (R - jX_c) \times I_1 - R \times I_2 + 0 \times I_3 = V_o \\ -R \times I_1 + (2R - jX_c) \times I_2 - R \times I_3 = 0 \\ 0 \times I_1 - R \times I_2 + (2R - jX_c) \times I_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$I_{3} = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} \left(R - jX_{c}\right) & -R & V_{0} \\ -R & \left(2R - jX_{c}\right) & 0 \\ 0 & -R & 0 \end{pmatrix}}{\begin{pmatrix} \left(R - jX_{c}\right) & -R & 0 \\ -R & \left(2R - jX_{c}\right) & -R \\ 0 & -R & \left(2R - jX_{c}\right) \end{pmatrix}}$$



$$=\frac{R^2 \times V_o}{\left(R - jX_c\right) \times \left(2R - jX_c\right)^2 - R^2 \times \left(R - jX_c\right) - R^2 \times \left(2R - jX_c\right)}$$

$$= \frac{R^2 V_o}{R^3 - 5RX_c^2 - j\left(6R^2 X_c - X_c^3\right)}$$

$$\beta = \frac{V_f}{V_o} = \frac{I_3 \times R}{V_o} = \frac{R^3}{R^3 - 5RX_c^2 - j(6R^2X_c - X_c^3)}$$













$$6R^2X_c = X_c^3 \Rightarrow 6R^2 \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{\omega^3 C^3} \Rightarrow 6R^2 = \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}$$



#### 相移振盪電路



$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}RC}$$
 或  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC}$ 

$$\beta = \frac{R^3}{R^3 - 5RX_c^2} = \frac{R^3}{R^3 - 5R\frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}}$$
,代入  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6RC}}$  化簡可得

$$\beta = -1/29 = 1/29 \angle 180^{\circ}$$

$$A = -29 = 29 \angle 180^{\circ}$$

上式結果表示相移振盪電路之回授網路與放大器皆為反相,即相移180°,但迴路增益仍為正回授,即βA=1∠360°=1∠0°滿足巴克豪森準則。

 $OPA反相放大器之增益A = -R_2/R_1$  可得  $R_2 = 29R$ 



#### **伤**儿 起



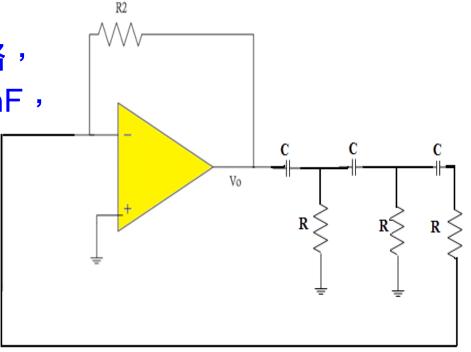
如右圖為相移振盪電路,

若R =  $10K\Omega$ ,C = 1nF,

試求振盪發生時,

(1)正弦波振盪頻率f

(2)R2電阻值



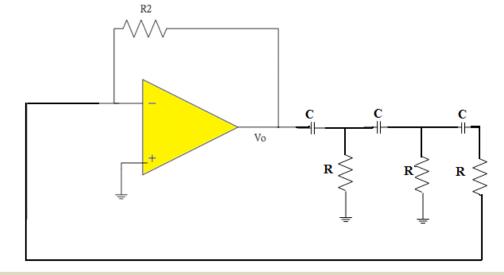




$$(1) f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC} = \frac{1}{2\pi\times\sqrt{6}\times10k\Omega\times1nF} \approx 6.5kHz$$

$$(2) R_2 = 29R = 29\times10k\Omega = 290k\Omega$$

$$(2)R_2 = 29R = 29 \times 10k\Omega = 290k\Omega$$





#### LC調諧振盪電路



採RC回授式網路的韋恩電橋振盪電路與相移振盪電路,因電阻會消耗能量,所以最高振盪頻率大約在數百KHz左右,為得到更高之振盪頻率,則回授網路應改用LC回授式,如

- 1.考畢子(Colpitts)振盪電路
- 2.哈特萊(Hartley)振盪電路







#### LC調諧振盪電路



$$Z_o = (Z_1 + Z_3) / / Z_2 = \frac{Z_2 \times (Z_1 + Z_3)}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$\beta A = \frac{V_f}{V_o} \times \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_3} \times A \frac{Z_o}{R_o + Z_o} = \frac{Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_3} \times A \frac{\frac{Z_2 \times (Z_1 + Z_3)}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}}{R_o + \frac{Z_2 \times (Z_1 + Z_3)}{Z_1 + Z_2 + Z_3}}$$

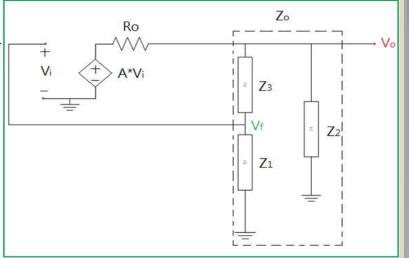
$$\beta = \frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{1} + Z_{3}} \times \frac{Z_{2} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{3})}{R_{o} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{2} + Z_{3}) + Z_{2} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{3})}$$

$$= \frac{Z_{1}Z_{2}}{R_{o} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{2} + Z_{3}) + Z_{2} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{3})}$$

$$= \frac{Z_{1}Z_{2}}{R_{o} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{2} + Z_{3}) + Z_{2} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{3})}$$

$$= \frac{Z_{1}Z_{2}}{R_{o} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{2} + Z_{3}) + Z_{2} \times (Z_{1} + Z_{3})}$$

$$\beta = \frac{-X_1 X_2}{R_0 \times j(X_1 + X_2 + X_3) - X_2 \times (X_1 + X_3)}$$





#### LC調諧振盪電路

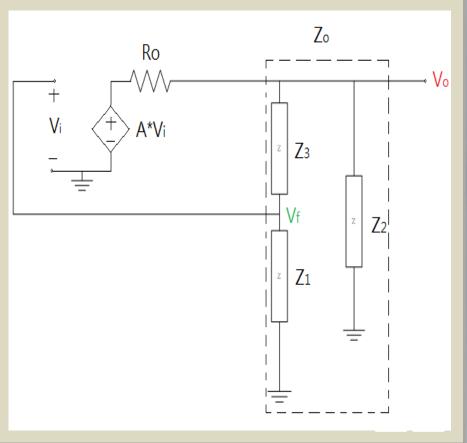


若要滿足巴克豪森準則βA=1 ∠0°之正弦波振盪條件, 上式之虛數項必須為0,即

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = 0$$

$$eta = rac{-X_1}{X_2}$$



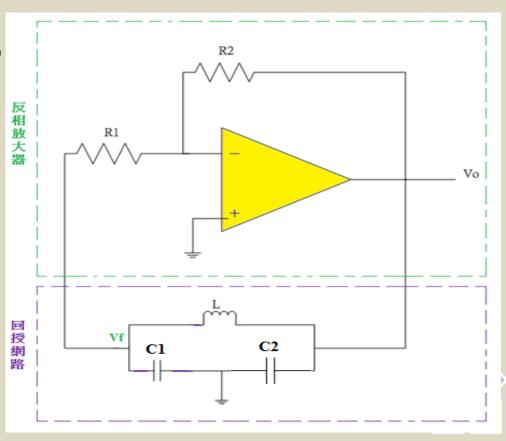




#### 考單子(Colpitts)振盪電路



右圖為考畢子振盪電路 其中兩個電容 $C_1 \times C_2$ 及一個電感L構成LC回 授網路,由電路分析, 可得滿足巴克豪森準則  $\beta A = 1 \angle 0^{\circ}$ 時,其正弦 波振盪頻率,回授因數 與放大器增益,分別為





#### 考畢子(Colpitts)振盪電路



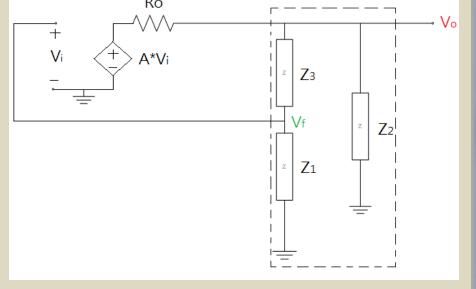
Zo

• 考畢子振盪電路之

$$Z_1 = jX_1 = j\frac{-1}{\omega C_1}$$

$$Z_2 = jX_2 = j\frac{-1}{\omega C_2}$$

$$Z_3 = jX_3 = j\omega L$$



• 分別可得



$$\frac{-1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{-1}{\omega C_2} + \omega L = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega C_1} + \frac{1}{\omega C_2} = \omega L \rightarrow \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} = \omega^2 L$$





#### 考畢子(Colpitts)振盪電路



• 
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_T}} \quad \mathbf{Z} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_T}}$$

· 其中等效電容量C<sub>T</sub>為 C<sub>1</sub>與 C<sub>2</sub>之串聯值,即

$$C_T = \frac{C_1 \times C_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$
  $\beta = \frac{-C_2}{C_1}$   $A = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{-C_1}{C_2}$ 

• 上式結果表示考畢子振盪電路之回授網路與放大器皆為 反相,即相移 1 8 0  $^{0}$  ,但迴路增益為正回授 ,即 $\beta$  A =

$$1 \angle 3 6 0^{\circ} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ}$$
滿足巴克豪森準則。

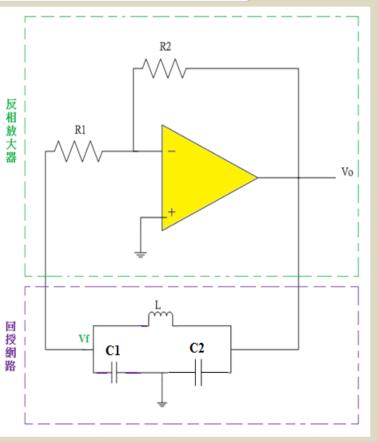


#### 例 超



考畢子振盪電路,已知L=1mH, C1=30pH,C2=15pH,在不考 慮OPA反相放大器輸入電阻R1= 100kΩ對回授網路之負載效應, 試求(1)正弦波振盪頻率f

- (2)回授因數β
- (3) R2電阻值?







$$(1)C_{T} = \frac{C_{1} \times C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}} = \frac{30 pF \times 15 pF}{30 pF + 15 pF} = 10 pF$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{LC_{T}}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{1mH \times 10 pF}} \approx 1.59 MHz$$

$$(2)\beta = -\frac{C_{2}}{C_{1}} = -\frac{15 pF}{30 pF} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3)A = \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{C_{1}}{C_{2}} = -\frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}}$$

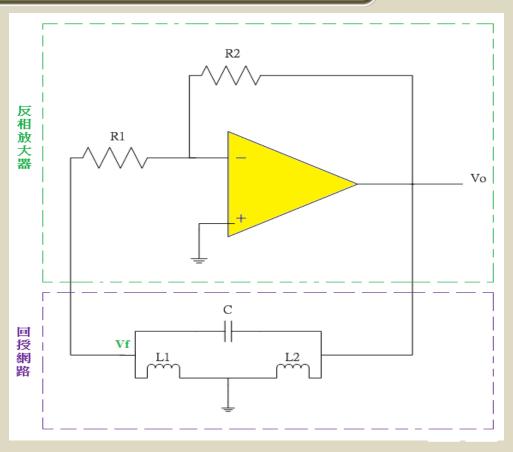
$$\rightarrow R_2 = \frac{C_1}{C_2} \times R_1 = \frac{30 pF}{15 pF} \times 100 k\Omega = 200 k\Omega$$



#### 哈特萊(Hartley)振盪電路



右圖為哈特萊振盪電路, 其中兩個電感L1×L2及 一個電容C構成LC回授 網路,由電路分析,可得 滿足巴克豪森準則β A = 1 ∠00時,其正弦波振盪 頻率,回授因數與放大器 增益,分別為





#### 哈特萊(Hartley)振盪電路



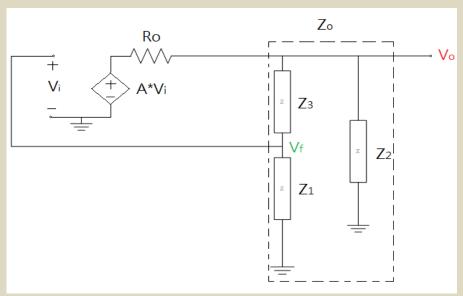
• 哈特萊振盪電路之

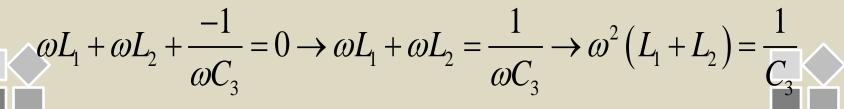
$$Z_{1} = jX_{1} = j\omega L_{1}$$

$$Z_{2} = jX_{2} = j\omega L_{2}$$

$$Z_{3} = jX_{3} = j\frac{-1}{\omega C_{3}}$$

• 分別可得







#### 哈特萊(Hartley)振盪電路



• 
$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_T C}} \quad \mathbf{g} \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_T C}}$$

- · 其中等效電容量LT為L1與L2之串聯值,即
- $L_T = L_1 + L_2$

$$\beta = -\frac{L_1}{L_2}$$
  $A = \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{L_2}{L_1}$ 

- 上式結果表示哈特萊振盪電路之回授網路與放大器皆為 反相,即相移 1 8 0  $^{0}$  ,但迴路增益為正回授  $^{1}$  即 $^{1}$  及 A  $^{2}$ 
  - $1 \angle 3 6 0^{\circ} = 1 \angle 0^{\circ}$ 滿足巴克豪森準則。

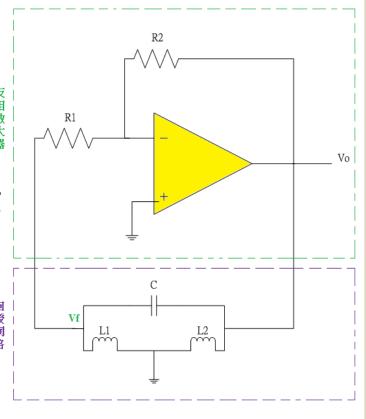


#### 例 題



哈特萊振盪電路,已知C=16pF,  $L_1=1mH$ , $L_2=4mH$ ,在不考慮 QPA DPA DPA

- (1)正弦波振盪頻率f
- (2)回授因數β
- (3) R<sub>2</sub>電阻值







$$(1)L_T = L_1 + L_2 = 1mH + 4mH = 5mH$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{L_T C}} = \frac{1}{2\pi \times \sqrt{5mH \times 16pF}} \approx 530kHz$$

$$(2)\beta = -\frac{L_1}{L_2} = -\frac{1mH}{4mH} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3)A = \frac{1}{\beta} = -\frac{L_2}{L_1} = -\frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

$$\rightarrow R_2 = \frac{L_2}{L_1} \times R_1 = \frac{4mH}{1mH} \times 20k\Omega = 80k\Omega$$



#### 石英晶體振盪電路



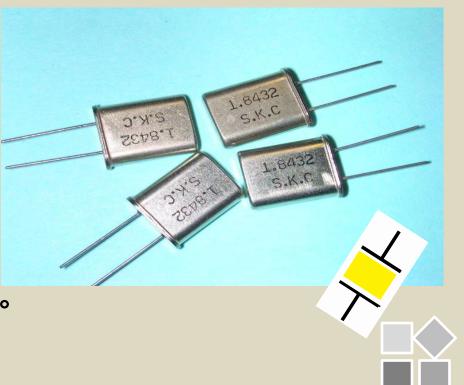
- 1.石英晶體振盪器的物理結構與電路符號
- 2.石英晶體的壓電效應
- 3.石英晶體的等效電路與振盪頻率





#### 石英電晶振盪器的物理結構與電路符號

石英晶體(簡稱晶體)基本上 為二氧化矽的結晶體,若將 一塊切割好的石英晶體(外觀 像是一片很薄的玻璃片)兩邊 塗上導電銀薄膜並各銲上一 根導線,再加上金屬外殼封 裝,及構成石英晶體振盪器。

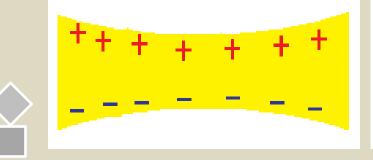


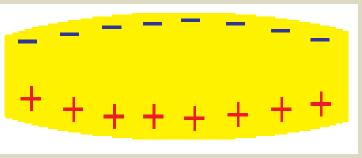


#### 石英晶體的壓電效應



石英晶體的振盪原理是利用壓電效應(piezoelectric effect),使晶體產生共振現象。當在石英晶體的兩端加上電場時,晶體會產生機械變形,相反地,若在石英晶體的兩端施以壓力時,晶體則會在其對應方向產生電場,這種物理現象稱為壓電效應。







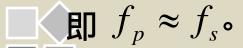


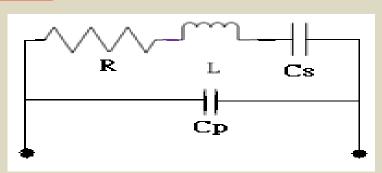
#### 石英品體的等效電路與振盪頻率

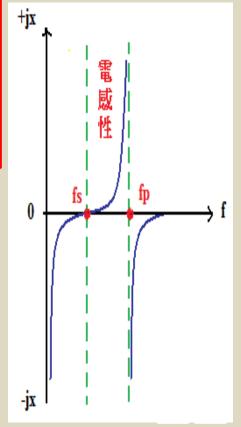


- 串聯諧振頻率或  $\omega_s = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_s}}$ 或  $f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_s}}$
- 並聯諧振頻率或  $\omega_P = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC_T}}$  或  $f_P = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_T}}$
- 其中  $C_T = \frac{C_S \times C_P}{C_S + C_P}$  ,因  $C_p >>> C_S$  ,

所以  $C_T \square C_s$  ,





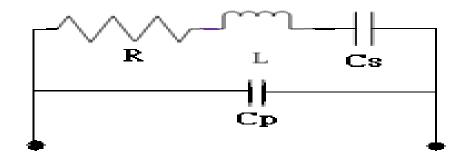


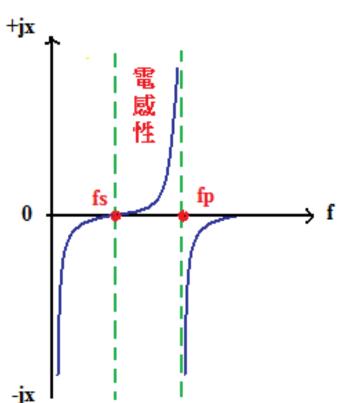


#### 例 題



如圖之石英晶體等效電路, 若R=100Ω, Cs=0.01pF, Cp=10pF, Ls=10mH, 試求晶體(1)串聯諧振頻率fs (2)並聯諧振頻率fp











$$(1) f_s = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_s}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{10mH \times 0.01pF}} \approx 15.9MHz$$

$$(2)C_{T} = \frac{C_{s} \times C_{p}}{C_{s} + C_{p}} = \frac{0.01pF \times 10pF}{0.01pF + 10pF} \approx 0.01pF = C_{s}$$

$$f_p = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_T}} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC_s}} = f_s \approx 15.9MHz$$







- 2009甄試入學題型範例:
- 49. 如圖所示為超前型 RC振盪電路,此電路之振盪頻率(fo)為何?

```
(A) 1/(2\pi (\sqrt{6}) RC) (B) 1/(2\pi 6RC)
```

(C) 
$$(\sqrt{6})/(2\pi RC)$$
 (D)  $6/(2\pi RC)$ 





超前型 RC 振盪電路,振盪頻率為  $f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC}$ 

落後型 RC 振盪電路,振盪頻率為  $f_o = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\pi RC}$ 

