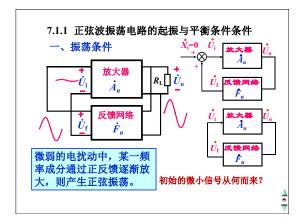
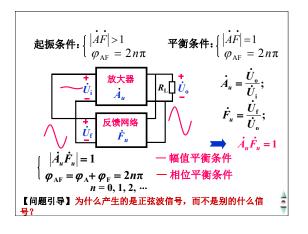
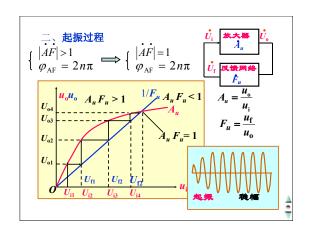
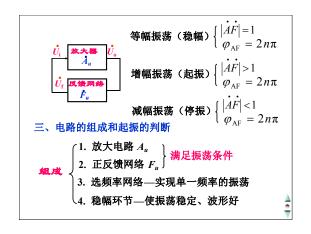


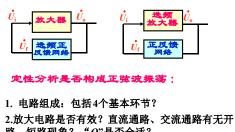
7.1 正弦波产生电路
7.1.1 正弦波振荡电路的起振与平衡条件
7.1.2 RC正弦波振荡电路
7.1.3 LC正弦波振荡电路
7.1.3 石英晶体正弦波振荡电路



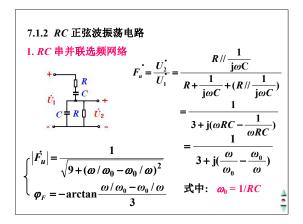


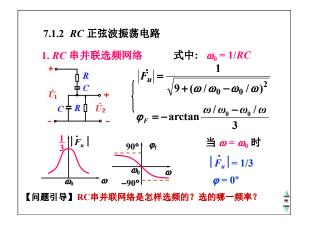


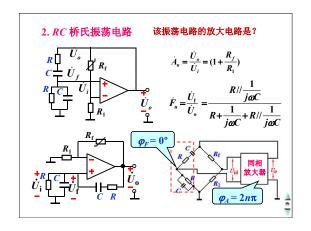


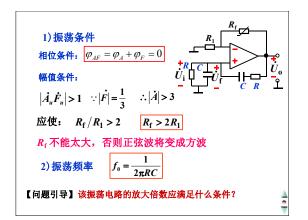


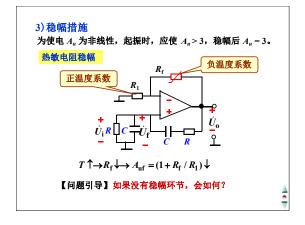
2.放大电路是否有效?直流通路、交流通路有无开路、短路现象? "Q"是否合适? 3. 是否满足起振条件?只要是正反馈,就认为满足相位条件。

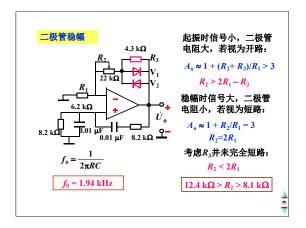


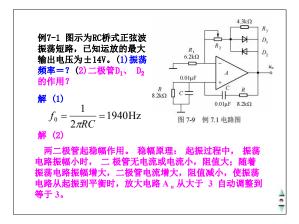




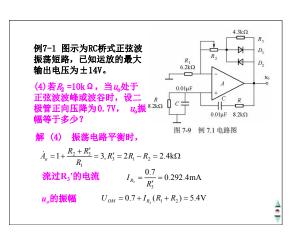


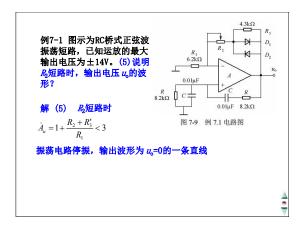


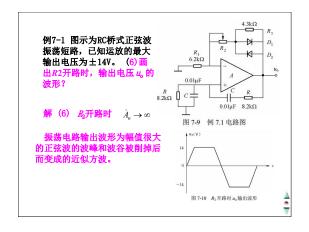


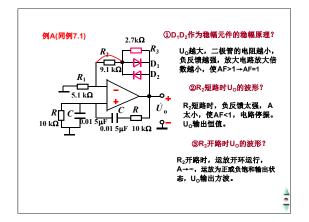


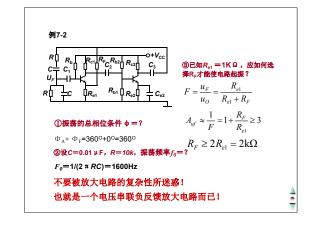
例7-1 图示为RC桥式正弦波 D_1 振荡短路,已知运放的最大 D, 输出电压为±14V。 (3) 心的取值范围? 0.01µF 解(3) 起振时振幅小,二极管电流小, 0.01μF 8.2kΩ 电阻大,若视为开路: 图 7-9 例 7.1 电路图 $\dot{A}_{v} = 1 + \frac{R_2 + R_3}{1 + R_3} > 3, R_2 > 2R_1 - R_3 = 8.1 \text{k}\Omega$ 平衡时振幅大,二极管电流大,电阻小,若视为短路: $\dot{A}_{u} = 1 + \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} = 3, R_{2} = 2R_{1}$ 考虑二极管不能视为完全短路,应使 $R_2 < 2R_1 = 12.4 \text{k}\Omega$ 所以 $8.1k\Omega < R_2 < 12.4k\Omega$

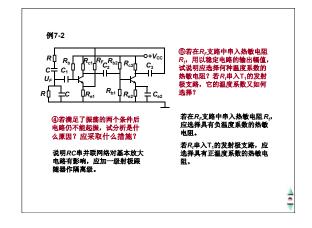


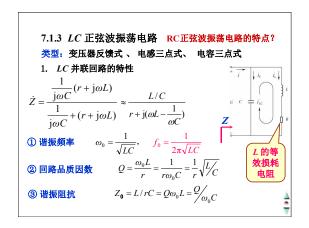


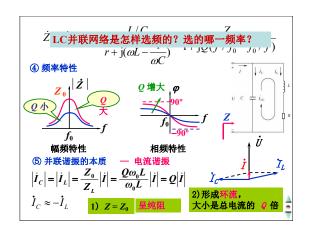


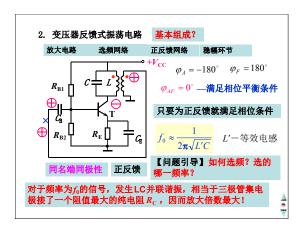




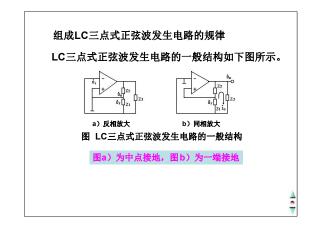


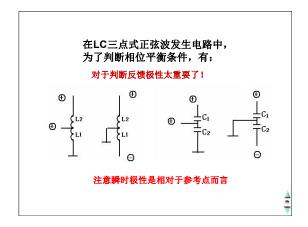


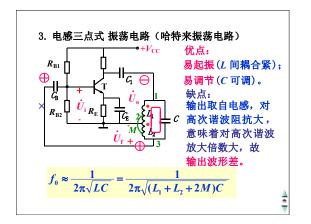


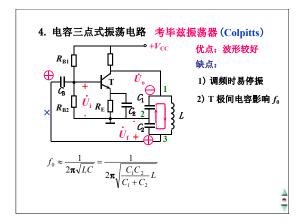


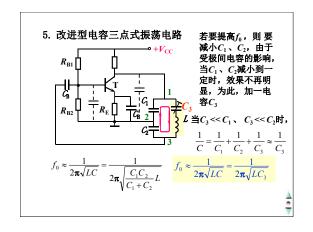


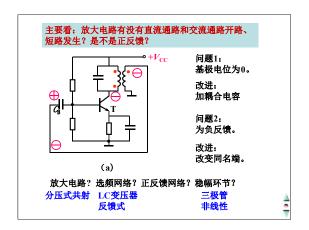


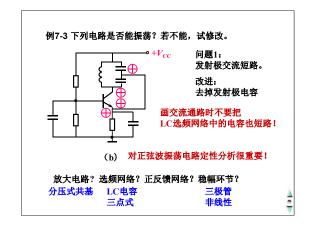


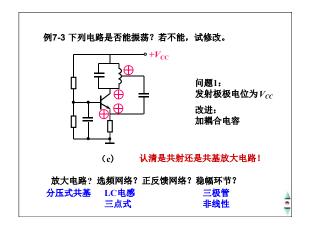


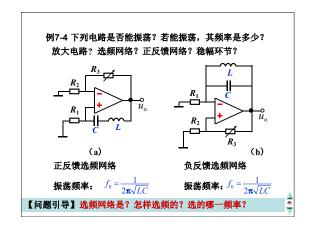


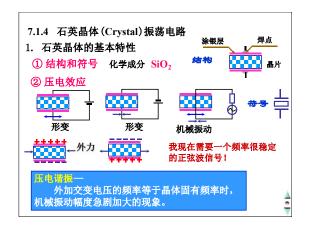


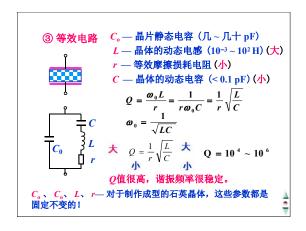


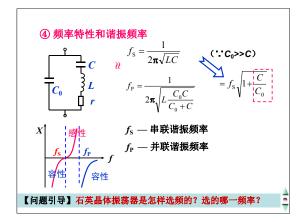


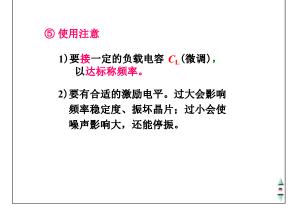


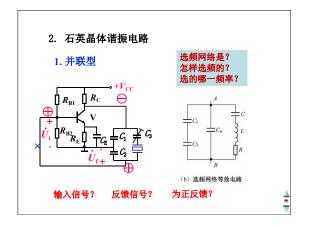


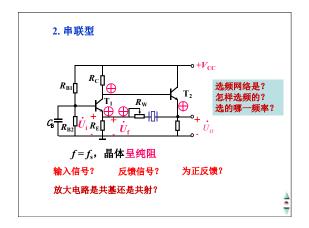




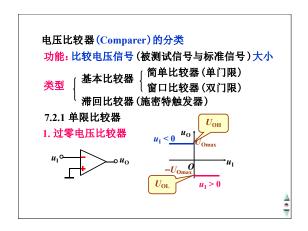


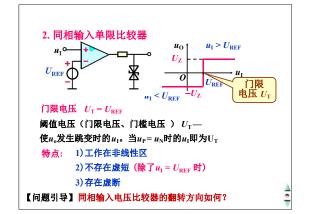


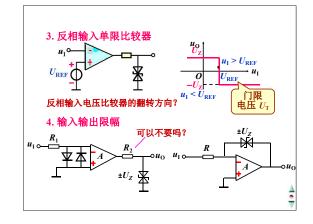


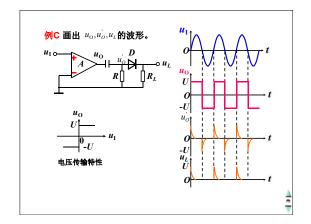


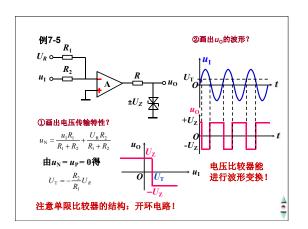


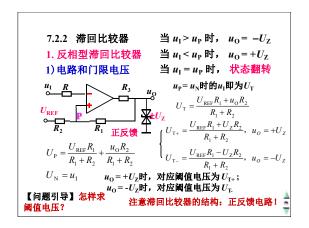


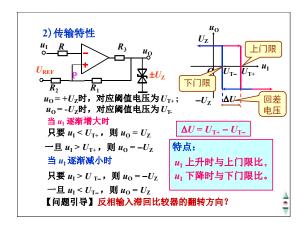


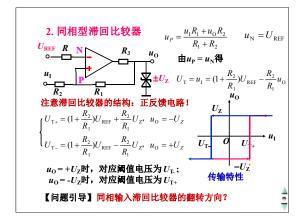


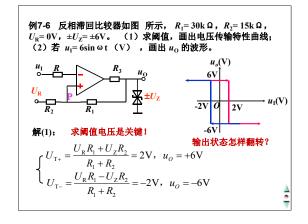


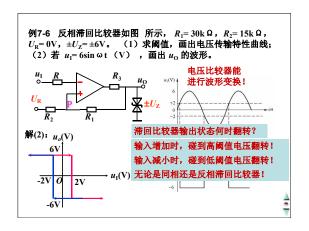


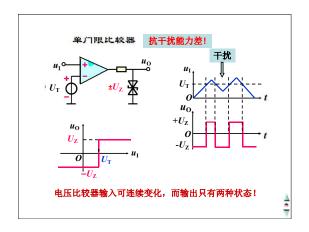


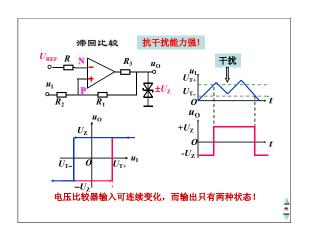


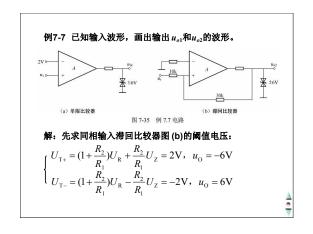


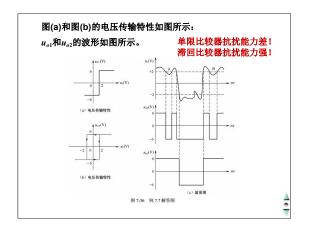


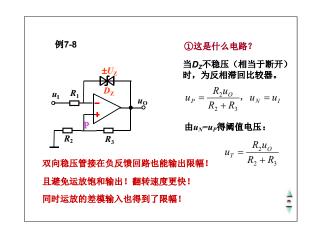


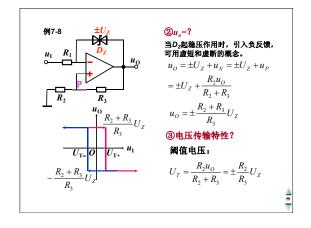


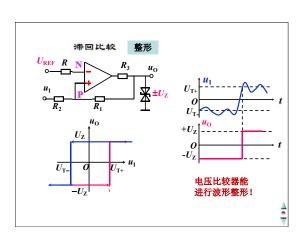


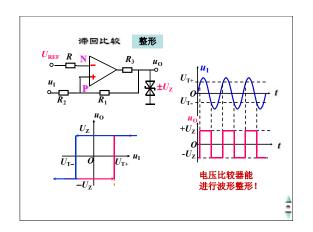


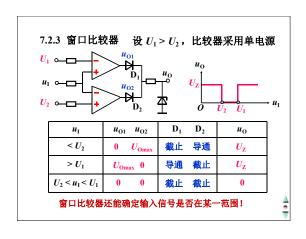


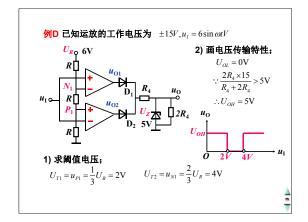


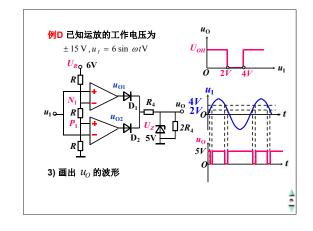


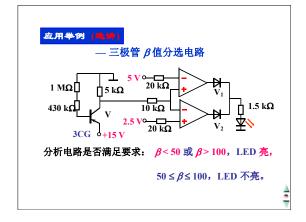


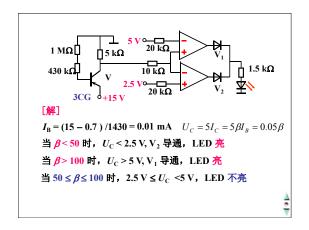








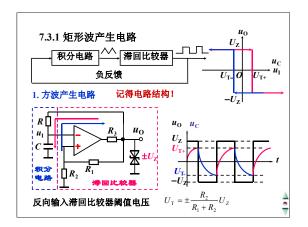


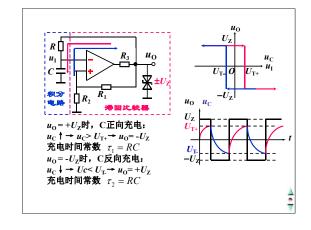


7.3 非正弦波产生电路

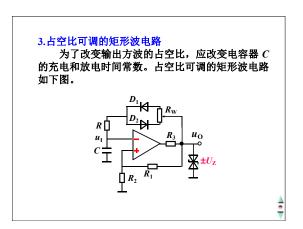
7.3.1 矩形波产生电路

7.3.2 三角波发生电路





2. 振荡頻率 根据三要素法 $u_c(t) = u_c(\infty) + [u_c(0) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$ 选取 u_c 的一个上升段计算,则 $U_{T+} = u_c(\infty) + [u_c(0) - u_c(\infty)]e^{-\frac{1}{RC}\frac{T}{2}}$ 其中 $U_{T+} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}U_Z$ $u_c(\infty) = U_Z$ $u_c(0) = U_Z$ $u_c(0) = U_T = -\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}U_Z$ U_T $U_$



7.3.2 三角波产生电路 获得三角波的基本方法

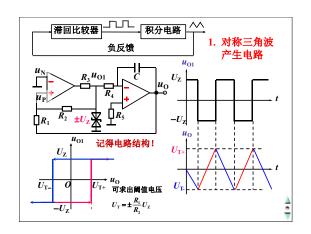
方波——积分电路 ── 三角波

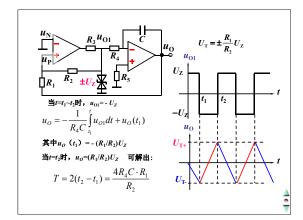
锯齿波产生电路

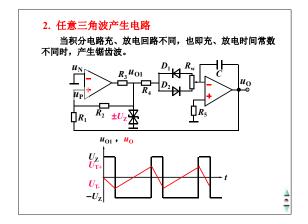
三角波是锯齿波的一种特例,锯齿波是三角波的一种变形。 在三角波发生电路中,如果电容的充、放电回路不同, 充、放电时间常数不相等,则三角波发生电路输出为锯齿波。

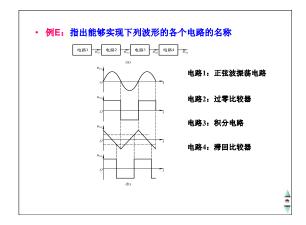
三角波产生电路的构成

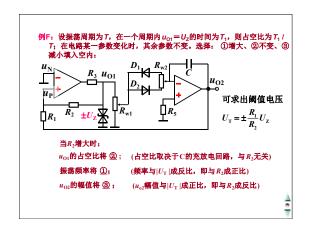


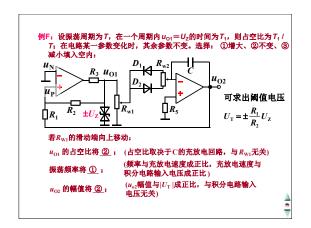


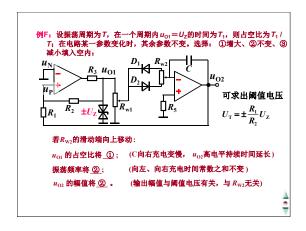


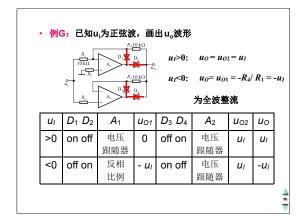


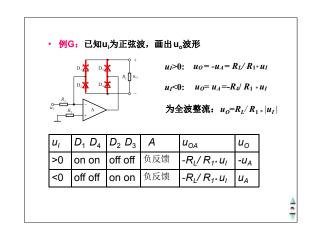


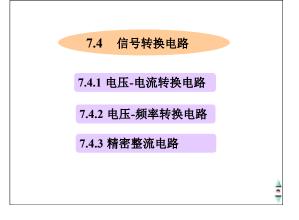


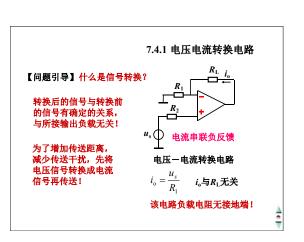


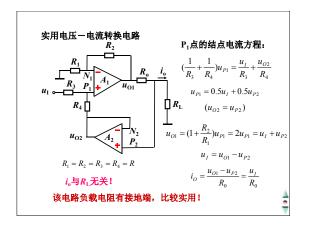


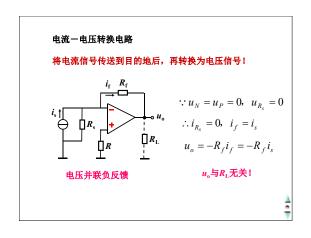


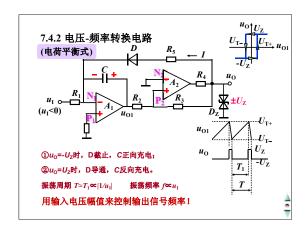


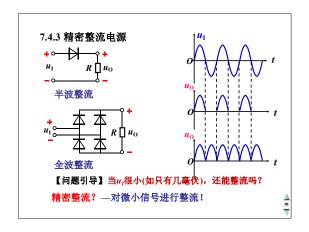


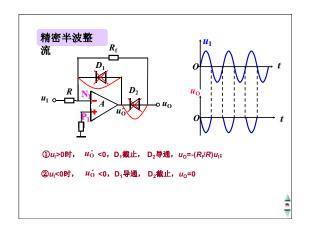


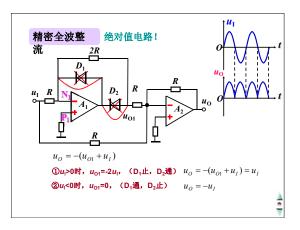


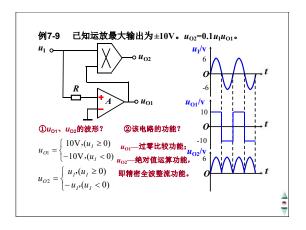








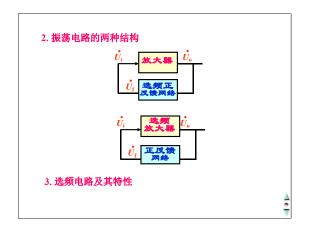


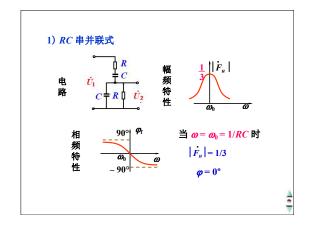


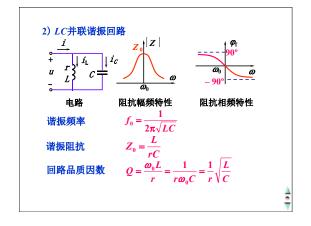


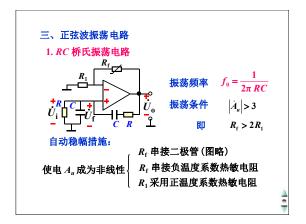
二、正弦波振荡条件、电路结构和选频电路

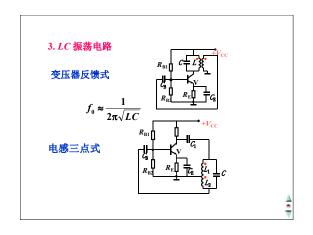
1. 振荡条件 $\begin{vmatrix} \dot{A}_u \dot{F}_u | = 1 & - & \frac{1}{1} & \frac{1}{1$

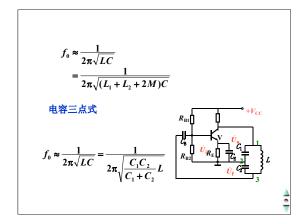


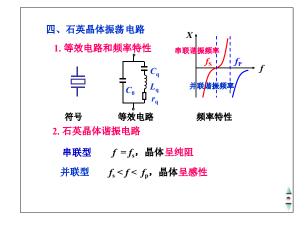


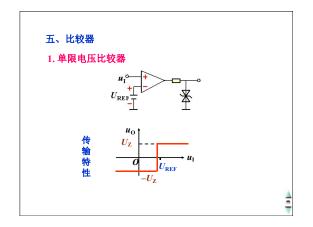


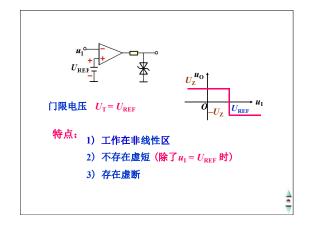












六、非正弦波振荡电路 1. 产生方波振荡的基本原理 当施密特触发器输出高(低)电平时,电容 C 的充电方向不同,每当 u_C 超过上(下)门限电压时,施密特触发器的输出电平就发生跳变,使电容改变充电方向,于是形成 u_0 周而复始的高、低电平跳变,即方波振荡。

