廣東工業大學
Guangdong University of Technology

广东工业大学

第五章 正弦波振荡器

信息工程学院

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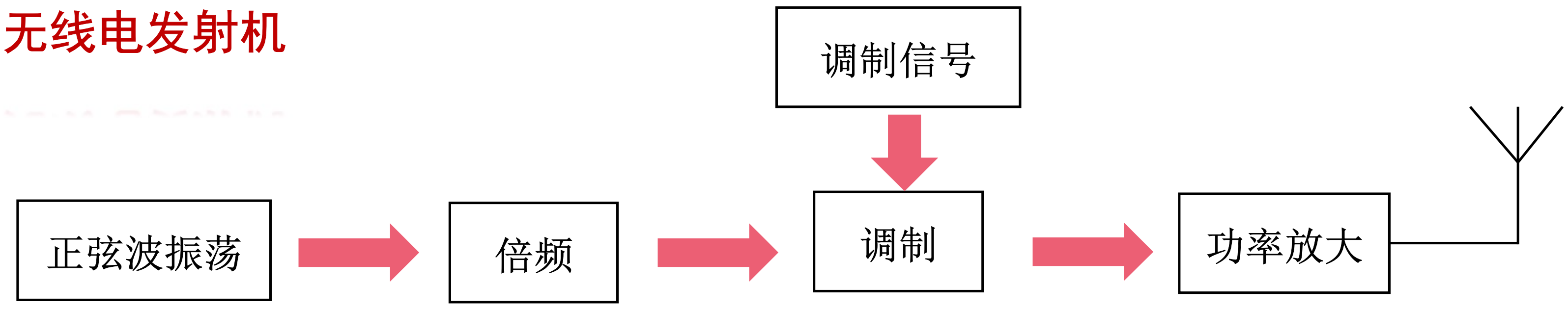
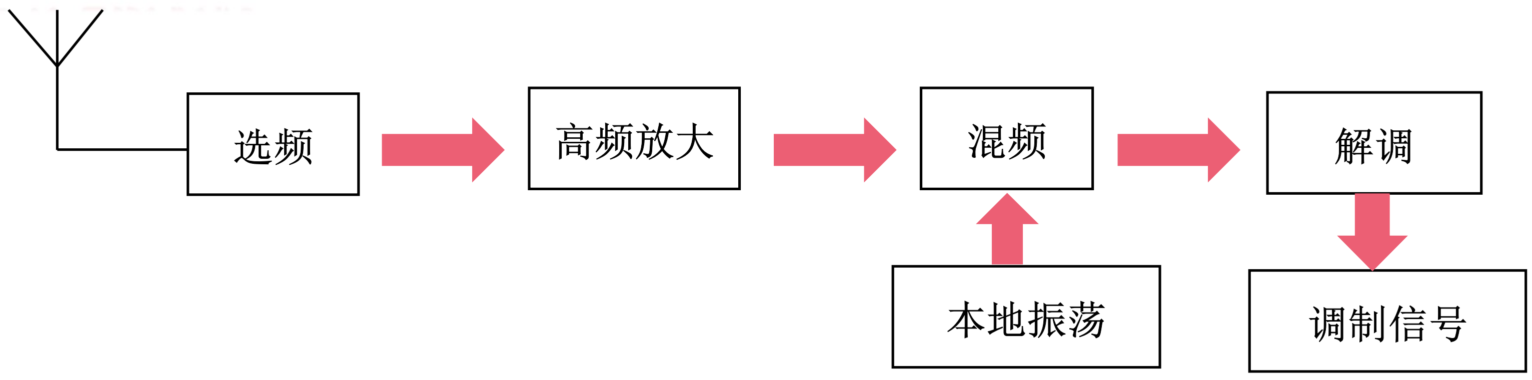
目录

无线电发射机



无线电接收机



振荡器？

振荡器（oscillator）：没有输入信号，只有直流电源供电，就可以产生并输出一定波形、一定频率和一定功率的交流信号的电路。

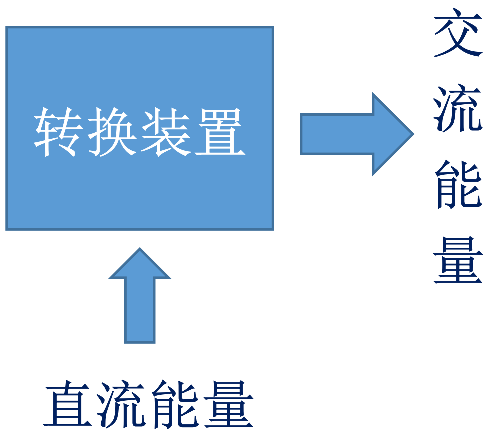
振荡器也可以看作是将直流电源能量转换为交流电能量的装置

振荡器

振荡器与放大器的区别

振荡器无信号输入

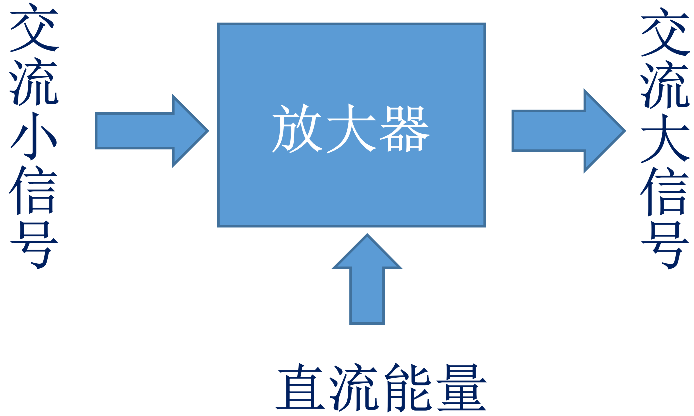
自己产生交流信号



振荡器无中生有

放大器有信号输入

将输入的交流信号放大



放大器照猫画虎

一. Classification

Waveform
- Sine
- Triangular
- Square
- Sawtooth
- 任意波形发生器（计算、输入、键盘、鼠标）

Element
- LC
- RC
- Crystal
- Transformer Couple

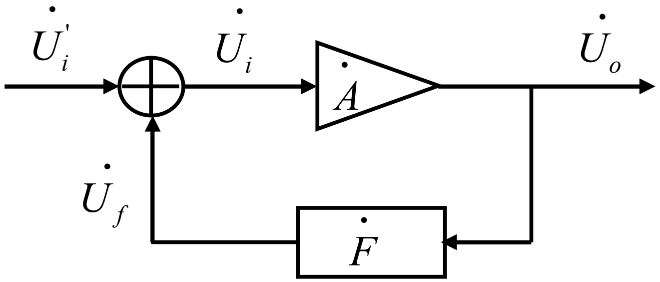
Principle
- Positive Feedback
- Negative resistance

Integration
- Integrated
- Discrete

Use
- Power： MicroWave oven、医疗电子设备
- Frequency : Watch、Carrier Wave 、 Local Oscillator

5.1 反馈式振荡器的工作原理

$\dot{U}_o = \dot{A}\dot{U}_i$ $\dot{U}_f = \dot{F}\dot{U}_o$



⊖ $\dot{U}_i = \dot{U}_i' - \dot{U}_f$

$$\dot{U}_o = \dot{A}\left(\dot{U}_i' - \dot{U}_f\right) = \dot{A}\dot{U}_i' - \dot{A}\dot{F}\dot{U}_o$$

$$\therefore \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i'} = \frac{\dot{A}}{1+\dot{A}\dot{F}}$$

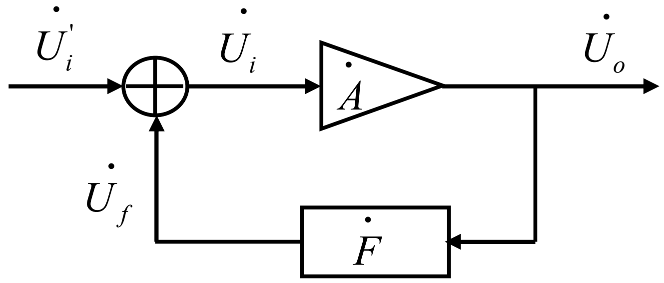
Negative Feedback Amplifier

⊕ $\dot{U}_o = \dot{A}\dot{U}_i' + \dot{A}\dot{F}\dot{U}_o$ $\therefore \dfrac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i'} = \dfrac{\dot{A}}{1-\dot{A}\dot{F}}$

$\dot{A}\dot{F} = 1$ $\dfrac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i'} = \infty$

5.1.1 平衡条件

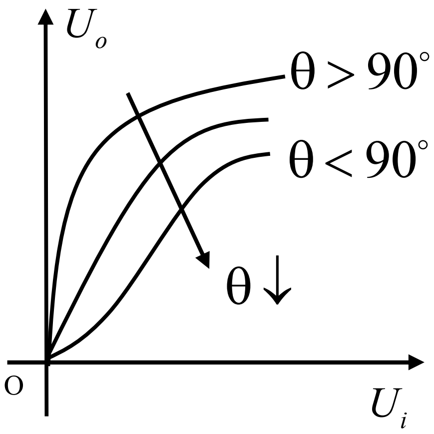
$$\dot{A}\dot{F}=1=\frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i}\cdot\frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{U}_o}=\frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{U}_i}$$

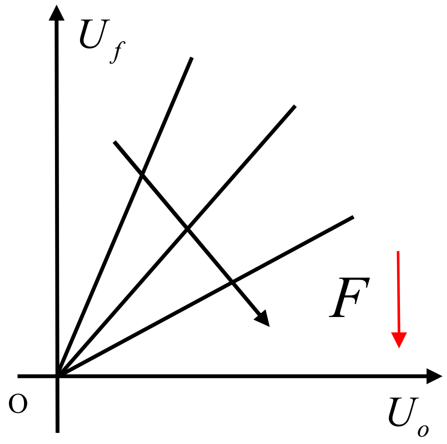


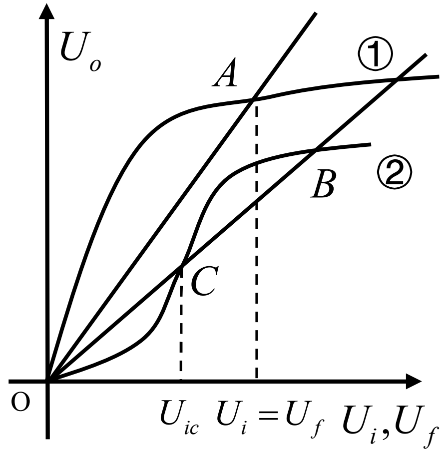
$$\begin{cases}\dot{U}_f=\dot{U}_i\\ \dot{U}_i=\dot{U}_i'+\dot{U}_f\end{cases}\Longrightarrow \dot{U}_i'=0$$

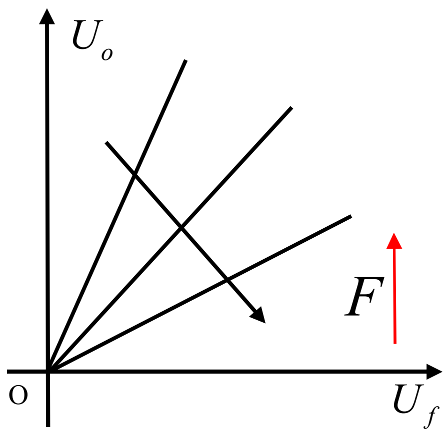
$$\dot{A}\dot{F}=1 \Longrightarrow \begin{cases}AF=1\Leftrightarrow U_f=U_i & \text{振幅平衡条件}\\ \varphi_A+\varphi_F=2n\pi, n=0,1,2,\cdots & \text{相位平衡条件}\end{cases}$$

1. 振幅平衡条件







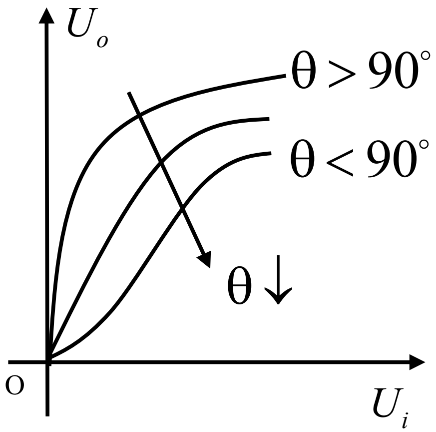


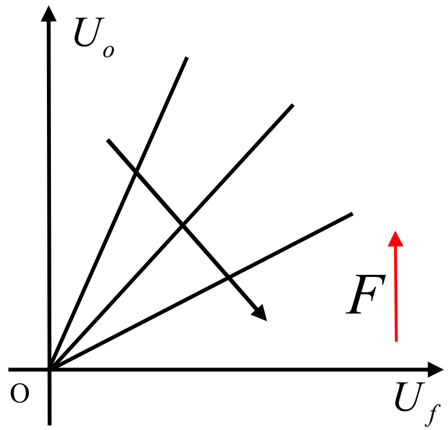
$AF = 1 \Leftrightarrow U_f = U_i$　　振幅平衡条件

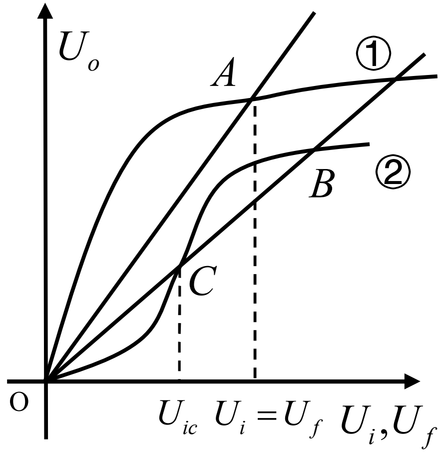
振幅平衡条件 ： 反馈电压等于输入电压幅值 ；

$U_f = U_i$ 的点即为满足振幅平衡条件的平衡点，

相应的 U_o ，就是振荡器产生的电压振幅







$$\left.\begin{aligned} \dot{U}_o &= \dot{A}\dot{U}_i \\ \dot{U}_o &= \frac{\dot{U}_f}{\dot{F}} \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad \left.\begin{aligned} \dot{A}\dot{F}\dot{U}_i &= \dot{U}_f \\ \dot{U}_i &= \dot{U}_f \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad AF = 1$$

2. 相位平衡条件

$\varphi_A + \varphi_F = 2n\pi$ 反馈电压$\dot{U}_f$与输入电压$\dot{U}_i$同相，即正反馈

$$\dot{U}_o = \dot{I}_L \dot{Z}_L(\omega) = \dot{g}_m \dot{U}_i \dot{Z}_L(\omega)$$

$$A = \frac{\dot{U}_o}{\dot{U}_i} = \frac{\dot{g}_m \dot{U}_i \dot{Z}_L(\omega)}{U_i} = \dot{g}_m \dot{Z}_L(\omega) = Ae^{i\varphi_A}$$

$\therefore \varphi_A = \varphi_Y + \varphi_Z$

φ_Y :集电极电流基波分量

φ_Z :负载的相角

$f_0 << f_T$ $\dot{g}_m << g_m$ $\varphi_Y = 0$

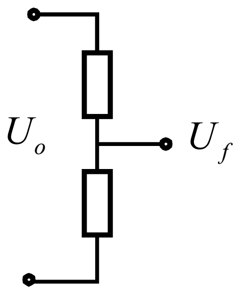
$n = 0$ $\varphi_A + \varphi_F = 0$ $\therefore \varphi_A = -\varphi_F$

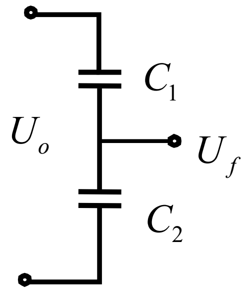
$$\varphi_A + \varphi_F = \varphi_Y + \varphi_Z + \varphi_F = 0$$

若令$\varphi_Y + \varphi_F = \varphi_{YF}$，则 $\varphi_Z = -\varphi_{YF}$

$$\varphi_A + \varphi_F = \varphi_Y + \varphi_Z + \varphi_F = 0 \qquad \varphi_Y + \varphi_F = \varphi_{YF} \qquad \varphi_Z = -\varphi_{YF}$$

φ_F：





$$F = \frac{U_f}{U_o} = \frac{i\dfrac{1}{j\omega c_2}}{i\dfrac{1}{j\omega c_2 // c_1}} = \frac{c_2 // c_1}{c_2} = \frac{c_1}{c_2 + c_1}$$

$\therefore \varphi_F = 0$

一般情况：晶体管少数载流子在通过基区有效宽度时，总需要一定的扩散时间，即I_c总滞后于U_i

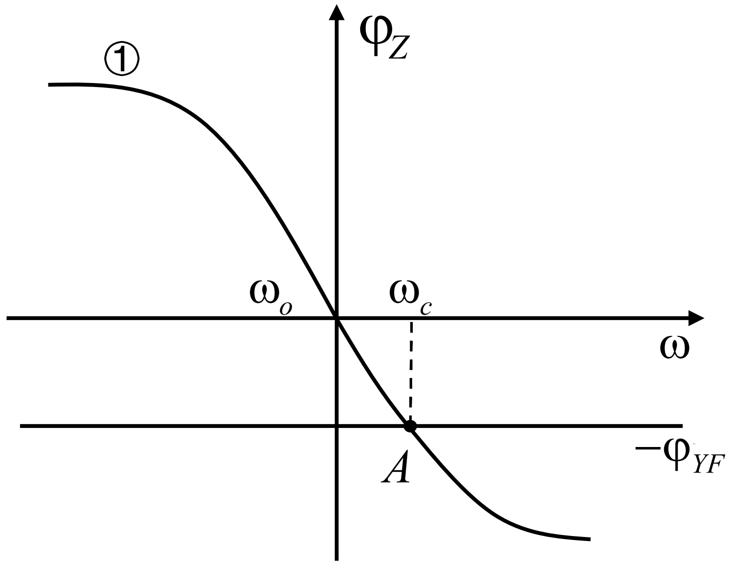
$\therefore \varphi_Y < 0 \qquad \therefore \varphi_{YF} = \varphi_Y + \varphi_F \neq 0 \qquad \therefore \varphi_Z = -\varphi_{YF} \neq 0$

$\because$ 谐振时呈现纯阻　　$\therefore$ 失谐工作即：　$\omega_c \neq \omega_o$

ω_c：电路参数决定的振荡频率　　ω_o：回路谐振频率

$\because \left(\omega_c - \omega_o\right)\downarrow$

$\therefore \omega_c \approx \omega_o$

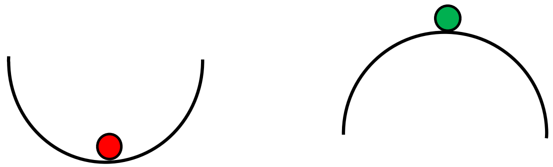


*LC*并联振荡回路

负载相角与频率的关系

5.1.2 稳定条件 stabilization Condition

1. 振幅稳定条件

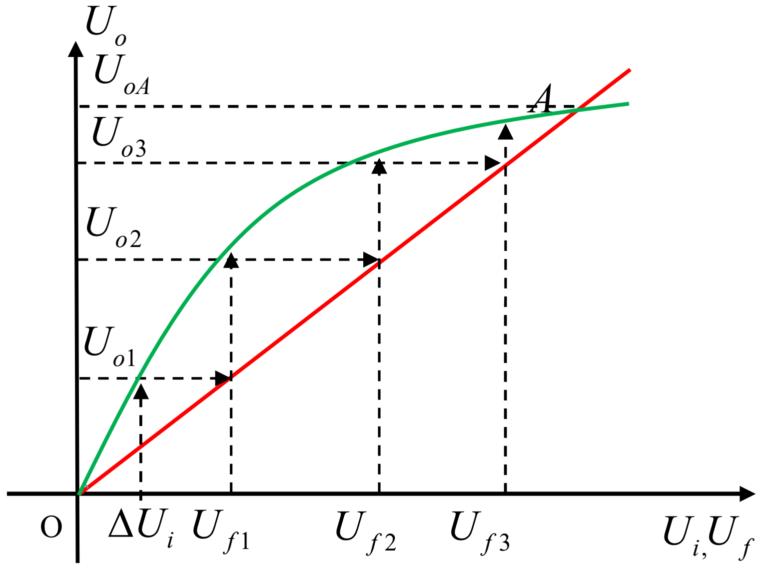


$\theta \geq 90^{\circ}$

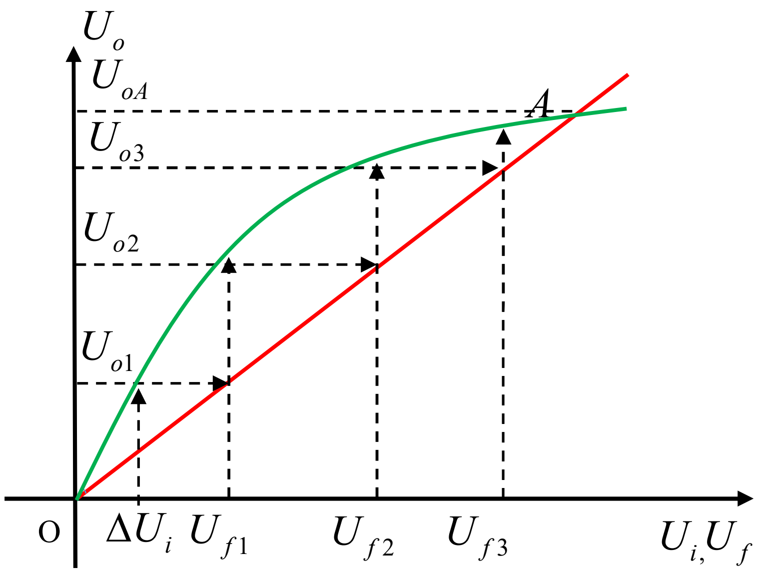
放大特性与反馈特性有两个交点O、A

电源接通瞬间$\dot{U}_i = 0, \dot{U}_o = 0$外界电磁感应在放大器输入端感应电压$\Delta U_i$，放大器输出$U_{o1}$，经过反馈网络，反馈电压$U_{f1}$，由于$U_{f1} > \Delta U_i$，振荡器就会脱离开原点而振荡起来。

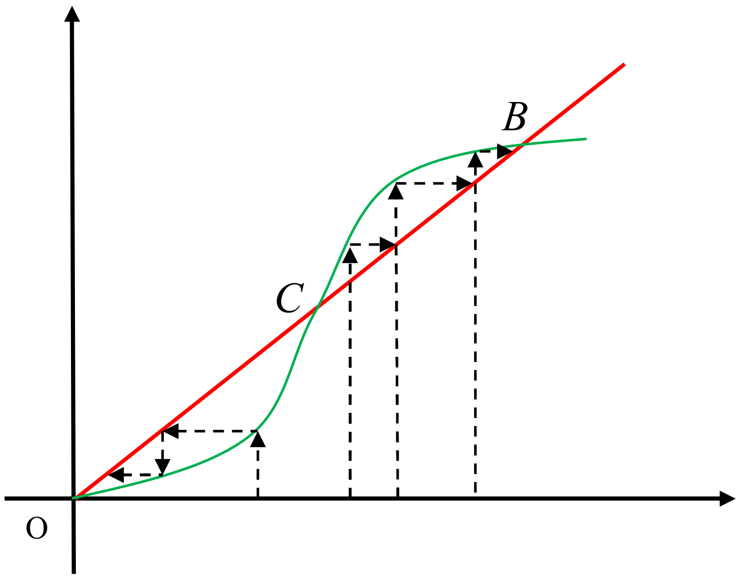
若因外界因素振荡偏离A点，仍可返回



$\theta \geq 90^{\circ}$ 的放大特性与反馈特性



$\theta \geq 90^\circ$



$\theta < 90^\circ$

A 稳定点

Soft Self Excitation

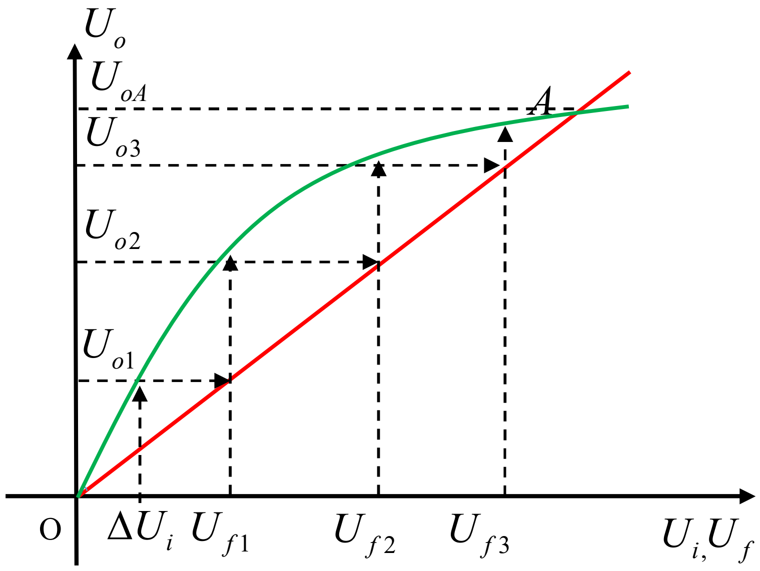
软自激

O、B 稳定点；C 非稳定点

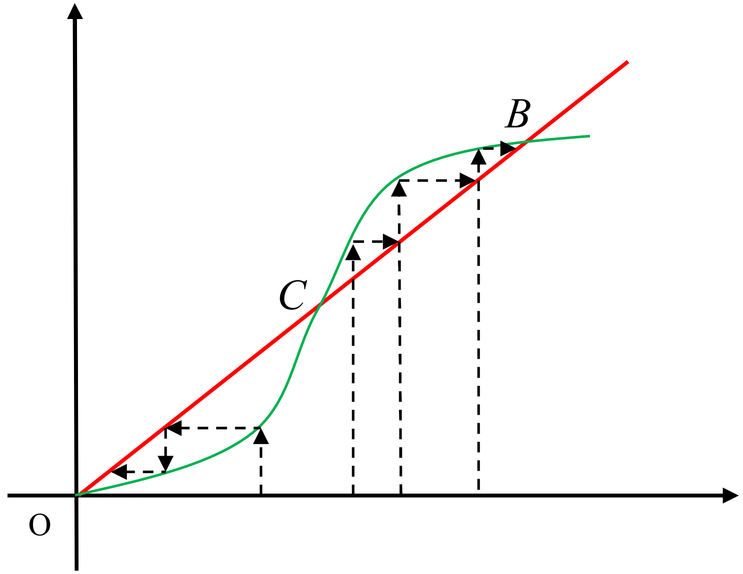
初始为 O，不起振

$U_i > U_c$ 自动起振

Hard Self Excitation 硬自激



$\theta \geq 90^\circ$



$\theta < 90^\circ$

A 稳定点

O、B 稳定点；C 非稳定点

稳定 ：放大特性斜率小于反馈特性斜率

$$\frac{\partial U_o}{\partial U_i}|p < \frac{\partial U_o}{\partial U_f}|p \qquad \frac{\partial U_o}{\partial U_i}\frac{\partial U_f}{\partial U_o} < 1 \qquad \frac{\partial U_f}{\partial U_i}|p < 1$$

$$\frac{\partial U_f}{\partial U_i}|p<1 \qquad \frac{\partial U_f}{\partial U_i}=\dot{F}\dot{U}_i\frac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}+\dot{A}\dot{U}_i\frac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}+\dot{A}\dot{F}\frac{\partial \dot{U}_i}{\partial \dot{U}_i}<1$$

$$U_f=\dot{A}\dot{F}\dot{U}_i$$

平衡点：

$$\dot{A}\dot{F}=1 \qquad \dot{F}\dot{U}_i\frac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}+\dot{A}\dot{U}_i\frac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}<0 \qquad \dot{F}\frac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}+\dot{A}\frac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}<0$$

$$\begin{cases} F=\text{常数} & \dfrac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}=0 & \therefore \dot{F}\dfrac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}<0 \\ A=\text{常数} & \dfrac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}=0 & \therefore \dot{A}\dfrac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i}<0 \end{cases}$$

内稳幅条件
非线性放大器

外稳幅条件
非线性反馈网络

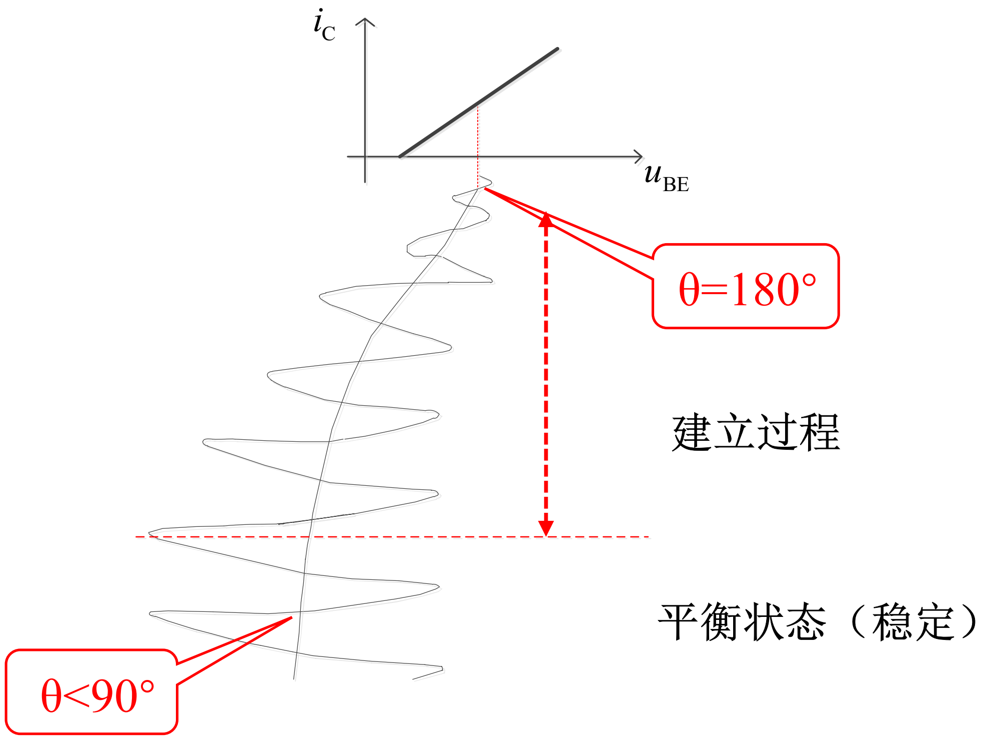
稳定： θ≥90° Soft Self Excitation 软自激

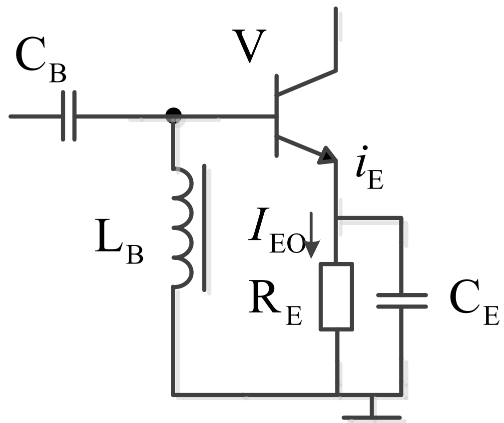
θ<90° Hard Self Excitation 硬自激

自动起振： 电源接通瞬间A类(θ=180°)

$U_i \uparrow \quad U_o \uparrow \quad \theta \downarrow$

θ<90° （C类）达到平衡 $\dot{A}\dot{F}=1$





发射极自给偏置电路

2. 相位稳定条件

$$U = U_m \sin(\omega t + \varphi_0)$$

$$\omega' = \frac{d\varphi(t)}{dt} = \frac{d(\omega t + \varphi_0)}{dt}$$

φ_0: 常数 $\omega' = \omega$

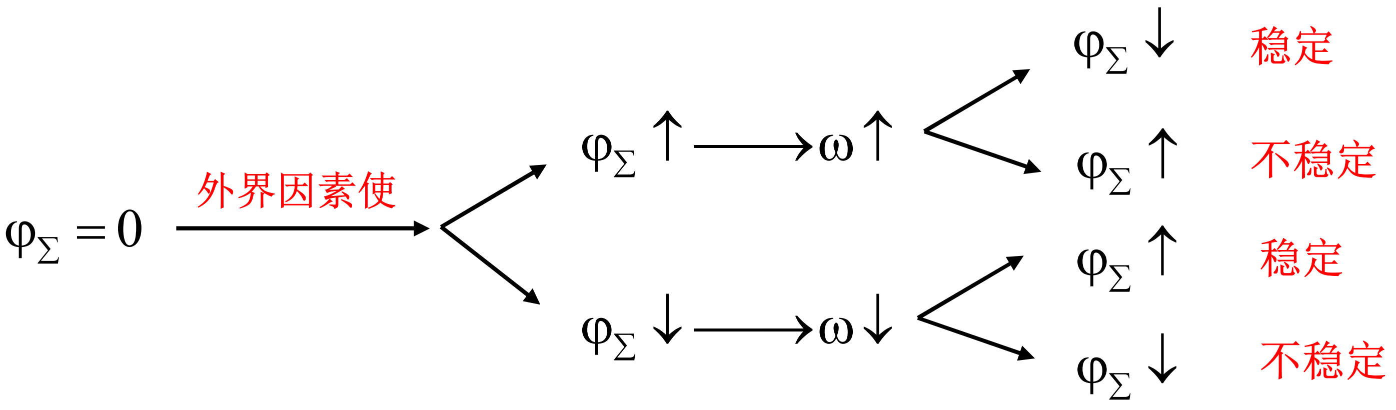
φ_0: 非常数 $\omega' = \omega + \frac{d\varphi_0}{dt} = \omega + \Delta\omega$

$\therefore \varphi \uparrow \quad \omega \uparrow \quad f \uparrow$

相位超前　　频率增大

$\varphi_\Sigma = 0$ —外界因素使→

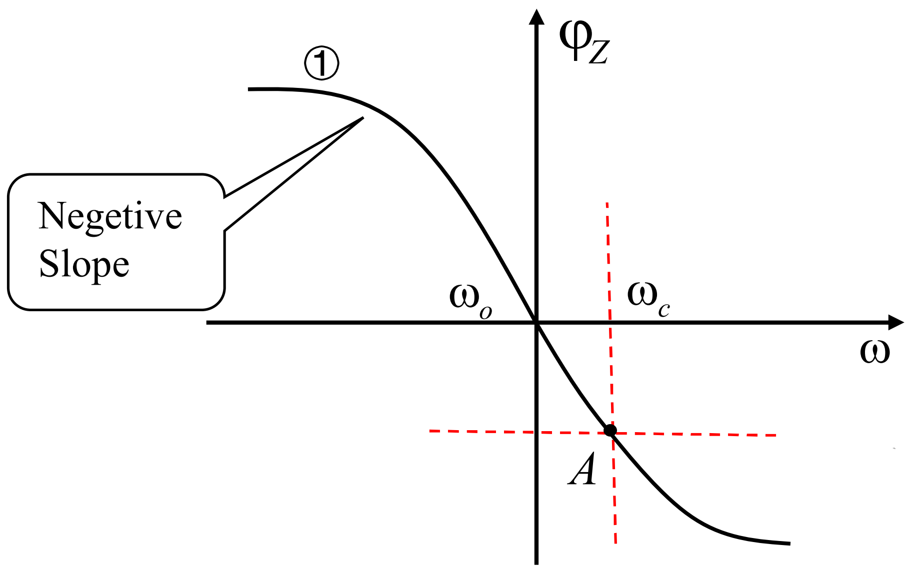
- $\varphi_\Sigma \uparrow \longrightarrow \omega \uparrow$
  - $\varphi_\Sigma \downarrow$ 稳定
  - $\varphi_\Sigma \uparrow$ 不稳定
- $\varphi_\Sigma \downarrow \longrightarrow \omega \downarrow$
  - $\varphi_\Sigma \uparrow$ 稳定
  - $\varphi_\Sigma \downarrow$ 不稳定



相位稳定条件： $\frac{\partial \varphi_\Sigma}{\partial \omega}\Big|_p = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi_Y}{\partial \omega}\Big|_p + \frac{\partial \varphi_F}{\partial \omega}\Big|_p + \frac{\partial \varphi_Z}{\partial \omega}\Big|_p\right) < 0$

窄带可认为： $\frac{\partial \varphi_F}{\partial \omega} \approx 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \varphi_Y}{\partial \omega} \approx 0$

相位稳定条件： $\frac{\partial \varphi_Z}{\partial \omega}\Big|_p < 0$



5.1.3 起振条件

$$\begin{cases} AF>1 \quad U_f > U_i & \text{振幅起振条件} \\ \varphi_\Sigma = 2n\pi & \text{相位起振条件} \end{cases}$$

起始 U_i 小，工作于A类，自起振

∴ 起振用小信号微变等效电路分析法

起始状态

$$\dot{A}\dot{F} > 1$$

工作于 A 类，$\theta \geq 90°$

小信号、线性

微变等效电路分析法

稳定状态

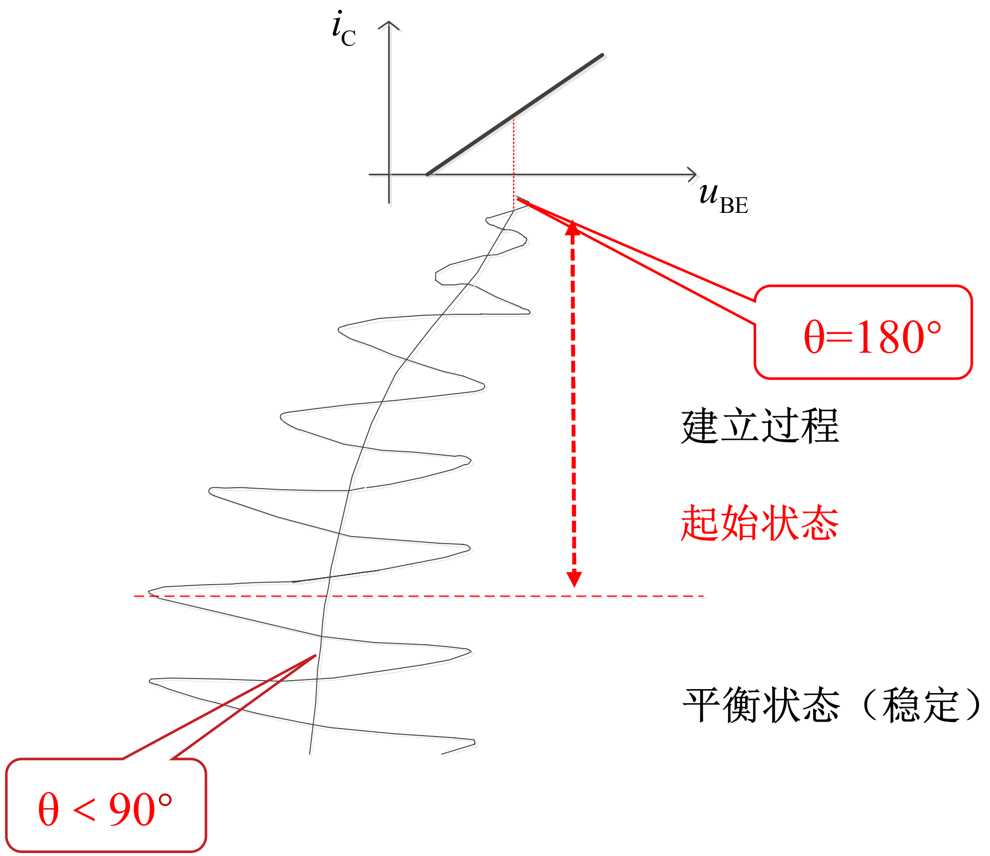
$$\dot{A}\dot{F} = 1$$

工作于 C 类，$\theta < 90°$

大信号、非线性

不能用微变等效电路分析法

Y参数等效电路分析法



$\dot{A}\dot{F} > 1$

工作于 A 类，θ≥90°

小信号、线性

微变等效电路分析法

$\dot{A}\dot{F} = 1$

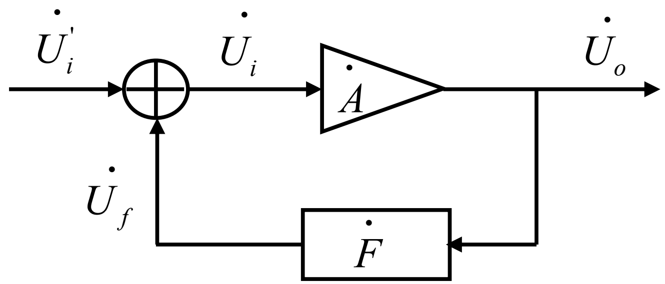
工作于 C 类，θ<90°

大信号、非线性

不能用微变等效电路分析法

Y参数等效电路分析法

- 振荡器振荡条件
  - 平衡
    - 振幅平衡 $AF=1$
    - 相位平衡 $\varphi_\Sigma = 2n\pi$
  - 稳定
    - 振幅稳定 $\dot{F}\dfrac{\partial \dot{A}}{\partial \dot{U}_i} + \dot{A}\dfrac{\partial \dot{F}}{\partial \dot{U}_i} < 0$
    - 相位稳定 $\dfrac{\partial \varphi_\Sigma}{\partial \omega} < 0$
  - 起振
    - 振幅起振 $AF>1$
    - 相位起振 $\varphi_\Sigma = 2n\pi$



- 振荡器组成
  - 放大器：BJT、FET、差分放大器、运算放大器等
  - 反馈网络：RC 移相、电容分压、电感分压、变压器耦合或电阻分压网络等
  - 选频网络：LC、RC、晶体滤波器等

谢谢！