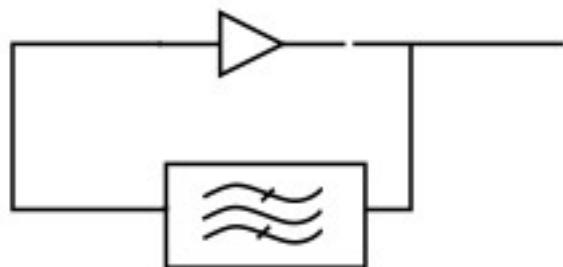


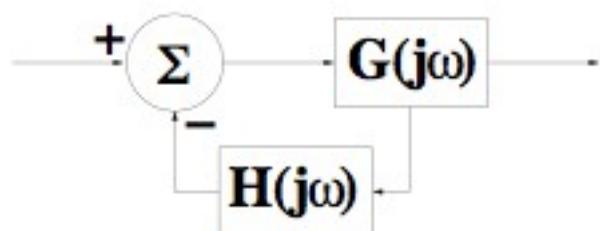
Modelo de Oscilador

- Estructura resonante
- Amplificador
- Acoplamiento



1

Criterio de Nyquist



$$V_0 = V_i \frac{G(j\omega)}{1 + G(j\omega)H(j\omega)}$$

2

Criterio de Nyquist (2)

$$1 + G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = 0$$

$$G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = -1$$

$$|G(j\omega)H(j\omega)| = 1$$

$$\angle G(j\omega)H(j\omega) = 180^\circ$$

3

Estabilidad de Fase

- Si filtro de realimentación sigue el modelo:

$$H(j\omega) = H(j\omega_0) \frac{1}{1 + j2Q \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0}}$$

La fase está dada por:

$$\angle G(j\omega) = \text{atan} \left(\frac{\Im\{G(j\omega)\}}{\Re\{G(j\omega)\}} \right)$$

$$\phi(j\omega) = \text{atan} \left(2Q \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0} \right)$$

$$\phi(j\omega) \approx 2Q \frac{\Delta\omega}{\omega_0}$$

4

Parámetros Osciladores

- Potencia de salida

- Eficiencia

$$\eta = \frac{P_{OL}}{P_{DC}}$$

- Nivel de Armónicos:

$$NA = \frac{\text{Potencia del armónico n}}{\text{Potencia de la frecuencia fundamental}}$$

5

Frecuencia

- Frecuencia fundamental si es fijo
- Según selección de frecuencia
 - Mecánico
 - Electrónico
- Segun salto de sintonización
 - Continua
 - Discreta
- Rango de frecuencias
 - Banda estrecha < 10% central
 - Banda ancha: varias octavas

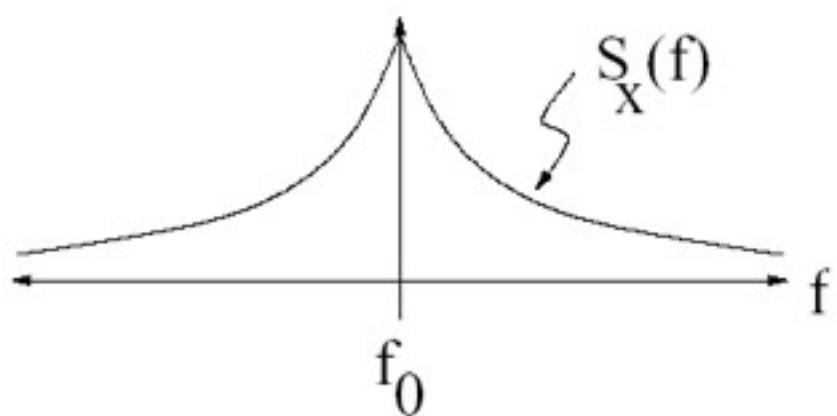
6

Otras

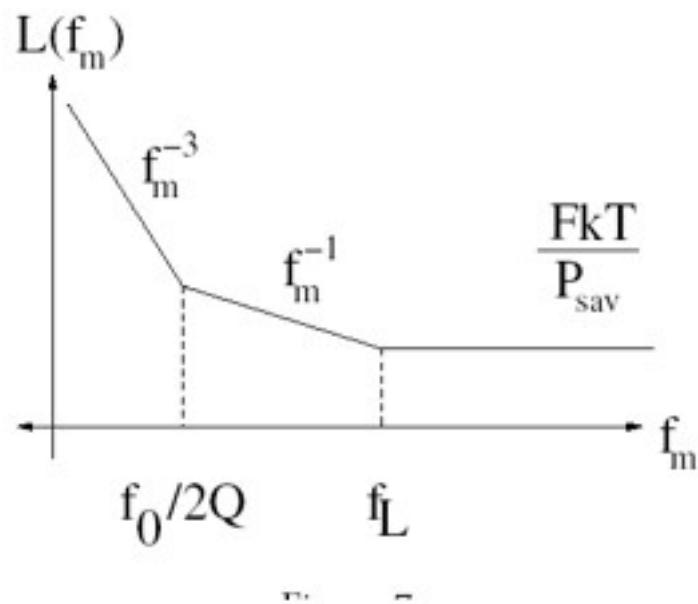
- Pulling: Variación de la frecuencia de oscilación debido a la carga
- Pushing: Variación de la frecuencia de oscilación en función de la fuente de alimentación
- Deriva de frecuencia por temperatura

7

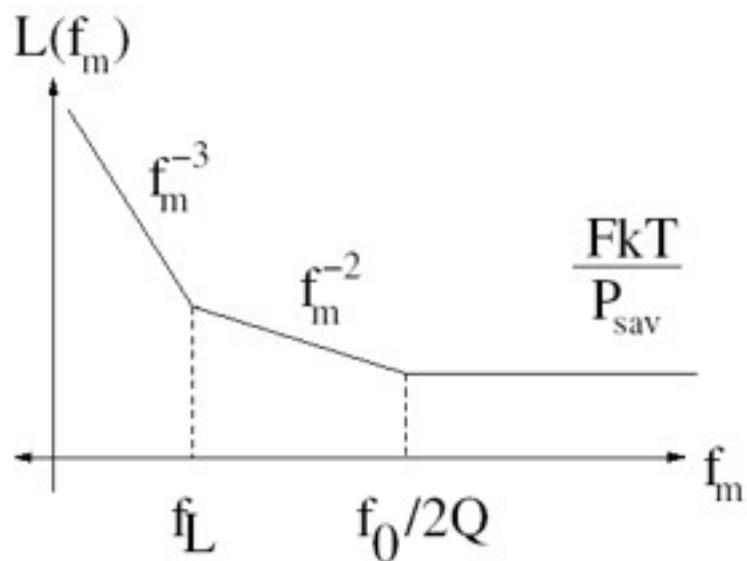
Densidad Espectral de Potencia



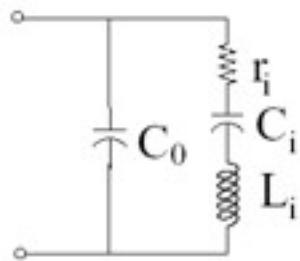
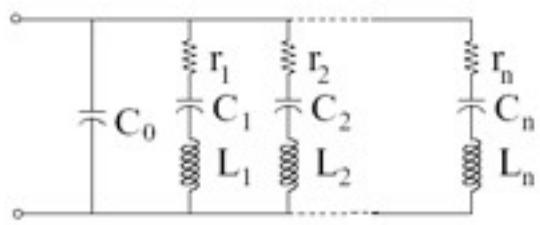
Ruido de Fase Modelo de Leeson ($Q \gg$)



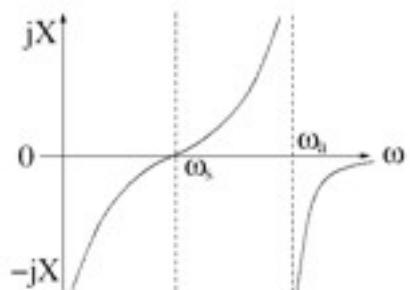
Ruido de Fase Modelos Leeson ($Q \ll$)



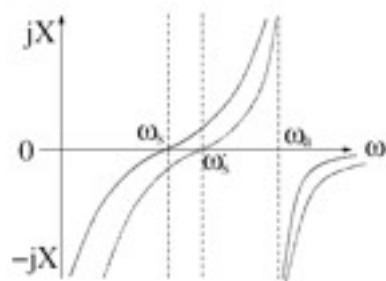
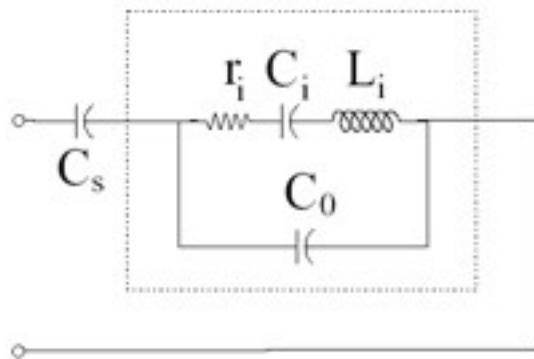
Modelo de Cristal



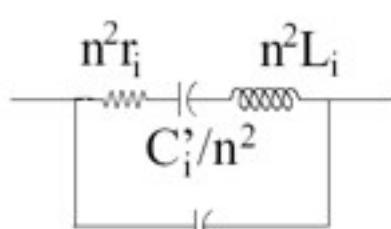
$$\omega_{s_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_i C_i}}$$
$$\omega_{a_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_i \left(\frac{C_0 C_i}{C_0 + C_i} \right)}}$$



Oscilador Basado en Cristal Alteración de F₀



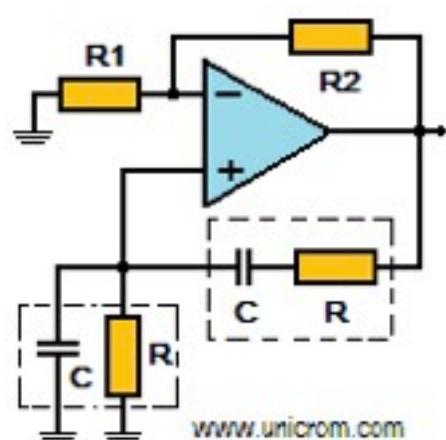
Modelo del Cristal



$$\begin{aligned}n &= \frac{C_0 + C_s}{C_s} \\C'_i &= \frac{C_i * (C_0 + C_s)}{C_i + C_0 + C_s} \\C_{serie} &= \frac{C'_i}{n^2} \\&= \frac{C_i * (C_0 + C_s)}{n^2 (C_i + C_0 + C_s)} \\L'_i &= n^2 L_i \\r'_i &= n^2 r_i \\\\omega_i &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_i \frac{C_i * (C_0 + C_s)}{C_i + C_0 + C_s}}}\end{aligned}$$

13

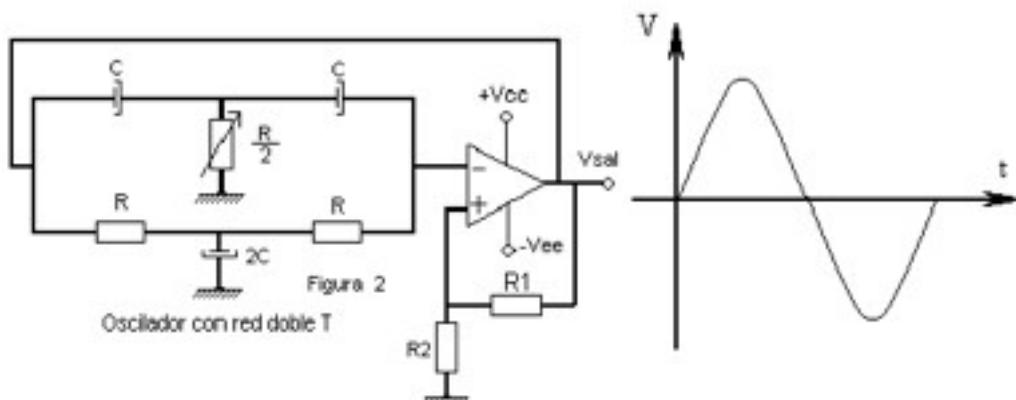
Topologías: Puente de Wein



$$\begin{aligned}\omega_o &= \frac{1}{RC} \\ \frac{R_2}{R_1} &> 2 \\ G_A &= \frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_1}\end{aligned}$$

14

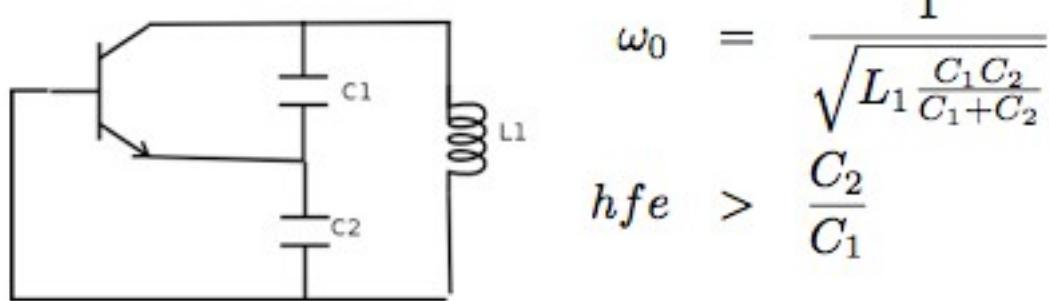
Doble T



$$\omega_o = \frac{1}{RC}$$

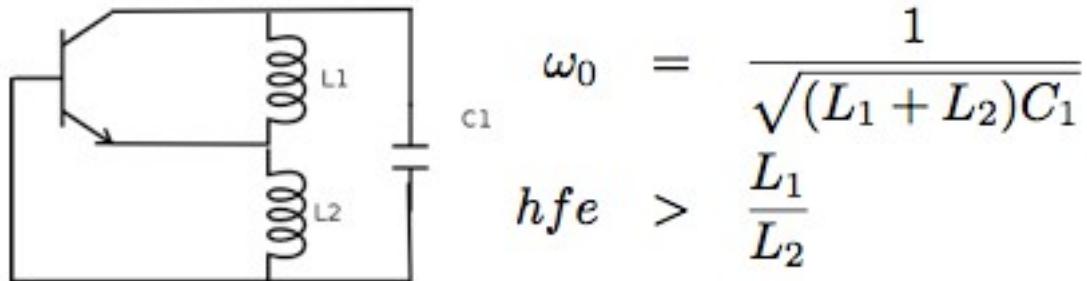
15

Colpitts



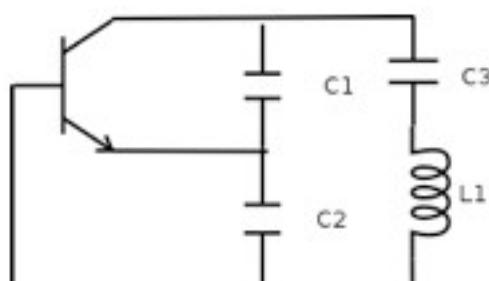
16

Hartley



17

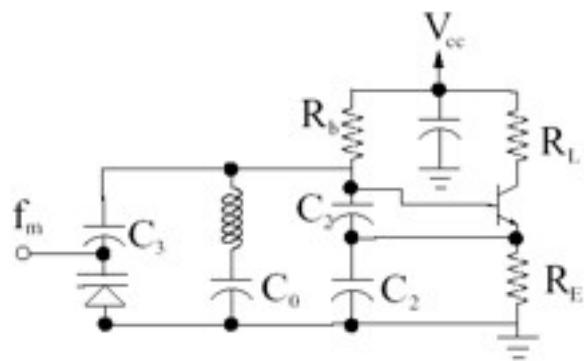
Clapp



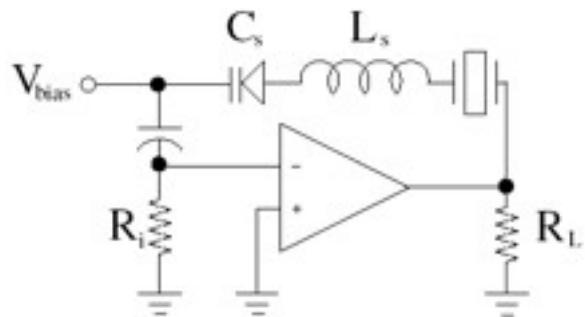
$$\omega_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_1 \frac{C_1 C_2 C_3}{C_1 + C_2 + C_3}}}$$
$$hfe > \frac{C_2}{C_1}$$

18

Oscilador VCO



VCXO



VCO Clapp-Courier

