

# 12

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## Algorithms

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### 12.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the algorithms for the single bipolar transistor self-limiting oscillators described in Chapters 7 to 11. Obviously, the reader must first select the circuit most suitable for a particular application. Table 12.1 has been prepared to aid in making the selection. This table lists the relative performance characteristics of each circuit.

Strong efforts have been exerted to list quantitative data but, unfortunately, this has been found impractical in the cases of isolation and frequency stability because of the complex nature of these characteristics.

The table shows that, in most of the circuits, the isolation is poor, particularly for reactive changes in the load. In those cases where good or excellent isolation is required, the oscillator must feed an isolating amplifier. This subject is further discussed in Chapter 18. Although the characteristics in the table have already been fully defined, for convenience the table column headings are explained below.

#### 12.1.1 Explanation of Column Headings for Table 12.1

##### *12.1.1.1 Frequency Range*

By frequency range is meant the frequency  $f$  at which the circuit will operate with a suitable crystal. As indicated by the notes, the frequency range is influenced by many factors.

##### *12.1.1.2 Relative Frequency Stability*

This indicates the contribution of the circuit to the stability of the oscillator, assuming that the same crystal is used and the circuit is properly designed for that crystal.

**Table 12.1 Self-Limiting Bipolar Transistor Oscillator Circuit Selection**

Oscillator Type		$f$ Freq. Range MHz	Relative Frequency Stability	$\frac{P_L}{P_x}$	Isolation	Alg.	Chap.	Notes <i>a</i>
Normal Pierce	Coll. lim.	0.5 to 50	Medium	$< \frac{1}{2}$	Poor	12.1	7	2, 4
	be lim.	0.5 to 75	Highest	$< \frac{1}{2}$	Poor	12.2	7	1, 2, 4
Isolated Pierce		1 to 30	Medium	to 200	Good for <i>R</i> Poor for <i>X</i>	12.3	8	5
Normal Colpitts	Coll. lim.	1 to 40	Medium	$< \frac{1}{2}$	Poor	12.4	9	2, 4
	be lim.	1 to 60	High	$< \frac{1}{2}$	Poor	12.5	9	1, 2, 4
Semi- Isolated Colpitts	$M = 1$	1 to 30	Medium	to	Poor to	12.6	10	2, 3, 4, 5
			High for Lo $\frac{P_L}{P_x}$	20	Good	12.6	10	4, 5, 6
	$M \neq 1$	1 to 60	High	to 100	Very Good			
Butler	$X_A = 0$	20 to 200	Medium	to 100	Poor	12.7	11	
	Stable	20 to 200 MHz	Medium	to 100	Poor	12.8	11	

<sup>a</sup>Please note the following: (1)  $P_L$  dependent on  $R_{eff}$ . (2) Suitable for a range of frequencies without tuning, for  $N = 1$ .  $P_L$  dependent on  $f$ . (3) Upper frequency increases as  $P_L/P_x$  decreases. (4) Upper frequency decreases as  $I_x$  increases. (5)  $P_L/P_x$  decreases as  $f$  increases. (6)  $f_L = Mf$ .

**12.1.1.3  $P_L / P_x$** 

This signifies the ratio of the output power  $P_L$  to the crystal dissipated power  $P_x$ . The reader is cautioned that, while high values of  $P_L / P_x$  appear desirable, as  $P_x$  decreases, in general, the long-term stability improves and the short-term stability deteriorates.

**12.1.1.4 Isolation**

By isolation is meant the effect of changes in the load impedance upon the frequency  $f$ .

**12.1.1.5  $f$  and  $Mf$** 

By  $f$  is meant the frequency actually generated in the oscillator.  $Mf$  is the frequency available at the output terminals of the semi-isolated Colpitts oscillator. It is derived from  $f$  by multiplying action with the multiplication factor  $M$ .

**12.2 GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE ALGORITHMS****12.2.1 Resonator Description**

The algorithms have been prepared for oscillators with crystals and associated components, operating in all the useful overtones and modes. However, the algorithms are easily adaptable for replacement of the crystal network by another two-terminal network as described in the discussion chapter (see Chapters 7 to 11) for the particular algorithm. Of course all the material in the algorithm concerning overtone and mode operation should be then disregarded.

**12.2.2 Form of the Algorithm****12.2.2.1 A Common Input Section**

Each algorithm consists of a common input section and additional pages as required by the specific oscillator being designed.

The input section contains the input information which falls into the following four categories:

- a** Oscillator performance requirements and the power supply voltage.
- b** Crystal resonator characteristics both directly specified and calculated as described in Chapter 3. Much of this information is not strictly necessary for the basic oscillator design but will be necessary for computing the frequency

changes due to variations in parameters. The  $R_{df_{\max}}$  is always used to ensure that the oscillator loop gain always increases with other crystals of smaller  $R_{df}$ .

**c** Transistor characteristics. The information in this category is most difficult to obtain and very often estimates must be made from whatever data are available. At times one must even resort to guesswork, particularly as to the values of the various capacitances. For completeness, this category includes several parameters,  $BV_{CB}$ ,  $BV_{EB}$ , and  $P_{dis}$  not mentioned in the design algorithm, but which may be exceeded, so one should be aware of them.

**d** Circuit Parameters. These are parameters usually associated with the type of limiting used in the specific circuit.

The algorithms do not allow for component losses except where specifically stated in the algorithm. Therefore, when highly lossy components are used, the calculated circuitry may be substantially in error, unless they are included in  $R_L$ .

#### 12.2.2.2 Schematic Diagram

Each algorithm includes a schematic diagram which shows all the physical components, except  $R_L$ , exactly as they will be installed in the oscillator.  $R_L$  is the load that the transistor sees and must be converted into a form suitable for the user, as described in Section 5.7.

One should be aware that, as in all schematics, the stray elements which are a function of the physical layout are not shown; these stray elements can strongly influence the oscillator performance, especially at higher frequencies.

The schematic diagram may also be used as a form for recording design data.

#### 12.2.2.3 Calculation of Component Values

This part of the algorithm presents the step-by-step procedure for transforming the input information given on Page 1 into the specific oscillator design. The format has been planned to be useful both to the novice who is merely interested in obtaining the final design and to the person who may desire to learn why each step is executed in the manner shown.

#### 12.2.3 Supplementary Information Contained in the Algorithm

- 1 The algorithm steps are frequently annotated with notes, guides, restrictions, references, and comments. These should be read and observed carefully, as they will lead to greater accuracy and fuller understanding.
- 2 The reader who is interested in learning the derivation of, and/or reason for, any step may consult the applicable text equation referenced for

each step. In some cases the notation SE is shown in lieu of an equation number. SE signifies Self-Explanatory.

#### **12.2.4 Design Examples**

Each chapter discussing circuit configurations for which algorithms are supplied includes several design examples, which were prepared using the algorithms. The input information is given in the table and the output information is shown on the schematic. The component values shown are those computed. In practice, the nearest standard values will be used.

#### **12.2.5 Use of the Algorithms**

The algorithms can be used for the following purposes:

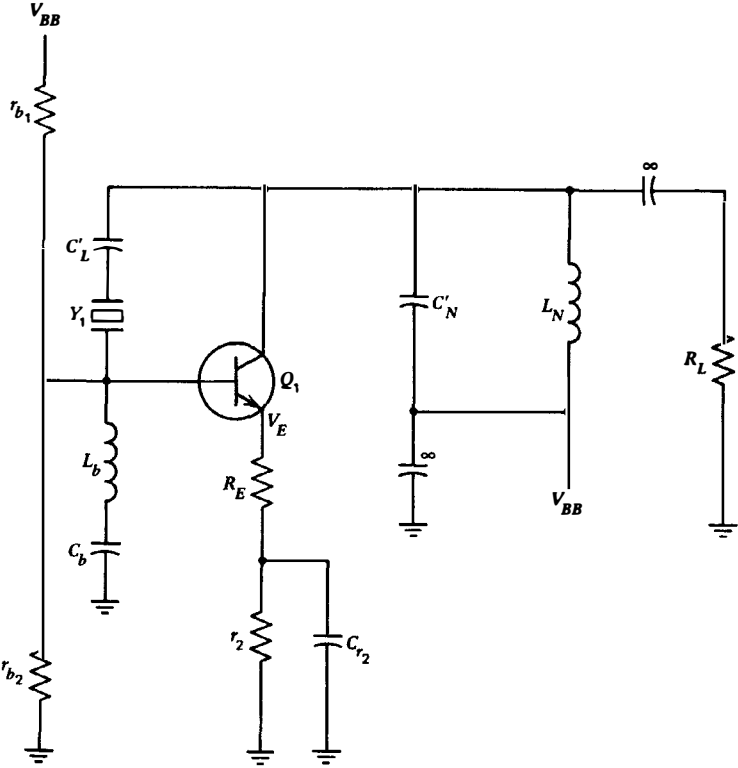
- 1 For designing an oscillator to obtain a specified performance as shown in the design examples of Section 12.2.4.
- 2 To investigate the effects of variations in parameters.

It is recommended that the algorithms be used for programming a computer or one of the more powerful hand-held calculators in order to facilitate their use for design and investigation. To help in the programming, each step includes references to the applicable preceding steps.

#### **12.2.6 Conversion Efficiency in the Algorithm Designs**

It will be noted that almost all the algorithms have been prepared on the basis of the maximum practical conversion efficiency. Each chapter describes the procedure to be followed when characteristics other than maximum conversion efficiency are preferred, especially in the isolated Pierce oscillator. The recommendations in the "Comments" columns alert the user to the design problems caused by the maximum conversion efficiency design.

Algorithm Figure 12.1 Pierce Oscillator, Collector Limiting



All units in ...		
$\bar{v}$	MHz	$\Omega$ mW pF $\mu$ H
mA, mV dc or rms		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
	$V_{BB}$	
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
	$N$	
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
	Type	
Circuit Parameters	$A_{L_0}$	
	$\eta$	
Calculated Data	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	

**Algorithm 12.1 Pierce Oscillator, Collector Limiting**

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			mW		Oscillator
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		performance
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					Crystal
	b3	$df$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		Characteristics
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:

	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will decrease	
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/(2\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X/$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$	$\Omega$		b6, a1	remain constant	3.20a
		$(\Delta f/f)$					as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L/(C_L + C_0))^2 R_L]$	$\Omega$		b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0) -$	$\Omega$		b11, b6, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8		
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$	mA		a3, b12		3.27a
	b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2(10)^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$	pF		b5, b7, b3 b6, a1, b8		3.24a



**Algorithm 12.1 (Continued)**

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	c1	Type No.	Specified				
	c2	$\beta_o$					$\beta_o > 1200 g_m$ 5.116
	c3	$f_T$			MHz		$f_T > 600 f_{g_m}$ 5.113
	c4	$C_{bet}$			pF		
	c5	$C_{cb}$			pF		<b>Transistor</b>
	c6	$C_{ce}$			pF		
	c7	$BV_{CB}$			mV		<b>Characteristics</b>
	c8	$BV_{CE}$			mV		
	c9	$BV_{BE}$			mV		
	c10	$P_{dis}$			mW		<b>at maximum temperature</b>
	c11	$r_{bb}$			$\Omega$		

			Circuit Parameters				
	d1	$A_{L_0}$	Specified			Recommend $A_{L_0} = 2$	6.18
			Calculation of Component Values				
			Note: $\oplus$ signifies physical component				
	1	$\eta$	$P_L/P_x$		a2, a3		7.10
	2	$V_L$	the smaller of	mV		see discussion of	
	2a		$0.33BV_{CE}$ or		c8	$R_L$ and $V_L$	7.23a
	2b		$\sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{f}}$		a2, a1		7.30
$\oplus$	3	$R_L$	$V_L^2 / (10^6 P_L)$	$\Omega$	2, a2		7.9
	4	$R_2$	$\eta R_{df} - R_{df}^2 / R_L$	$\Omega$	1, b12, 3		7.16
	5	$X_2$	$\sqrt{R_L R_2}$	$\Omega$	3, 4		7.4
	6	$R'_T$	$R_2 + R_{df}$	$\Omega$	4, b12		7.17
	7	$(g_m X_1)$	$R'_T / X_2$		6, 5		7.1
	8	$I_e$	$I_x(g_m X_1)$	mA	b13, 7		7.7
	9	$I_E$	$\geq 1.4 I_e$	mA	8		6.17

## Algorithm 12.1 (Continued)

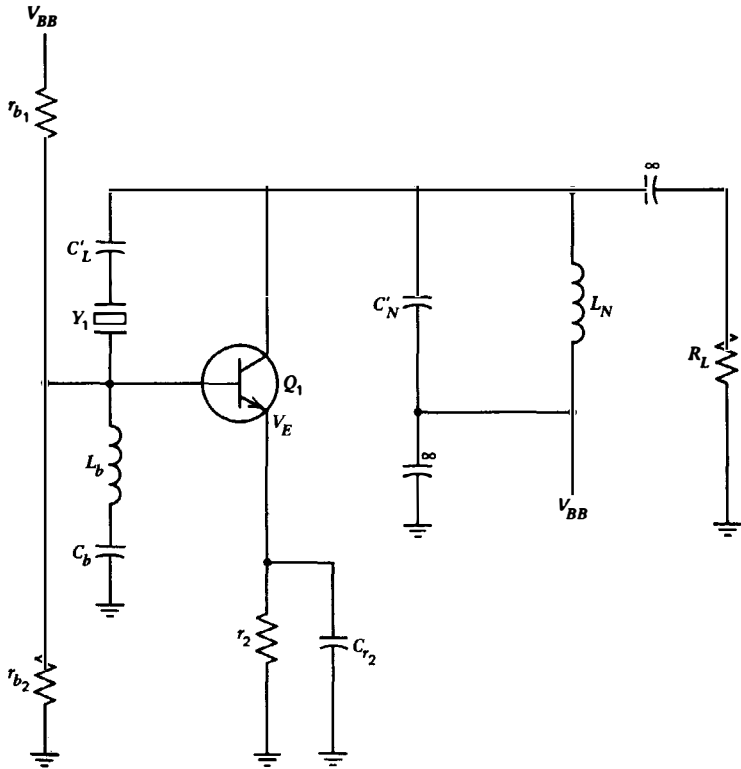
Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
⊕	10	$R_E$	$5[26/I_E + 1]$	$\Omega$	9, c11, c2		6.20
	11	$g_{mL_0}$	$0.83/R_E$	$\mathfrak{U}$	10		6.20a
	12	$g_m$	$g_{mL_0}/A_{L_0}$	$\mathfrak{U}$	11, d1		6.18
	13	$X_1$	$g_m X_1/g_m$	$\Omega$	7, 12		SE
	14	$V_b$	$I_x X_1$	mV	b13, 13		7.5a
	15	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - 1.4(V_L + V_b)$	mV	a4, 2, 14	> 2000	7.27
⊕	16	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E - R_E$	$\Omega$	15, 9, 10		2.99
	17	$r_b$	$\beta_o(r_2)/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 16		2.100
⊕	18	$r_{b_2}$	$.83r_b[V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)]$	$\Omega$	17, a4, 15		2.103
⊕	19	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	17, 18		2.104
	20	$R_{in}$	$g_m X_1^2/\beta_o$	$\Omega$	12, 13, c2		6.21
	21	$R_b$	$X_1^2/r_b$	$\Omega$	13, 17		7.3

	22	$R_T$	$R_{df} + R_2 + R_{in} + R_b$	$\Omega$	b12, 4, 20, 21	$R_T$ should $\approx R'_T$	7.1
	23	$C_1$	$159,000/X_1f$	pF	13, a4		7.36
	24	$C_{bed}$	$g_m(159,000/f_T)$	pF	12, c3		6.22
	25	$M_M$	$V_b/V_L$		14, 2		5.70
	26	$C_{1M}$	$C_{cb}(1 + 1/M_M)$	pF	c5, 25		5.75
	27	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_{1M}$	pF	23, 24, 26		Fig. 7.2b
	28		Check whether $N = 1$		b2		
	28a		If yes, $s^2 = 0.2$				5.82a
	28b		If no, $s = 1 - 1.5/N$				5.82b
	29	$X_{CN}$	$(1 - s^2)X_2$	$\Omega$	28, 5		5.83
	30	$C_N$	$159,000/(X_Nf)$	pF	29, a1		5.84
$\oplus$	31	$C'_N$	$C_N - C_{cb}(1 + M_M) - C_{ce}$	pF	30, c5, 25, c4		5.73
							and Fig. 7.
	32	$X_{LN}$	$X_{CN}/s^2$	$\Omega$	29, 28		5.85
$\oplus$	33	$L_N$	$X_{LN}/6.28f$	$\mu\text{H}$	32, a1		5.85a
	34		Check if the crystal cut				
			is SC		b1		

Algorithm 12.1 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
⊕	35a	$C_b$	if no: $C'_1$	pF	27		SE
	35b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 37	SE
⊕	36a	$C_b$	if yes: $0.156 C'_1$	pF	27		5.86
⊕	36b	$L_b$	$10^6/[C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	36a, a1		5.87
	37	$X_{cr_2}$	$0.06/g_m$	$\Omega$	12		7.38
⊕	38	$C_{r_2}$	$> 159,000/(X_{cr_2}f)$	pF	37, a1		7.35
	39	$X_{C'_L}$	$159,000/(C_{L_{df}}f) - (X_1 + X_2)$	$\Omega$	b14, a1, 13, 5		7.39
⊕	40	$C'_L$	$159,000/(X'_{C_L}f)$	pF	39, a1		7.40
	41	$Q_{op}$	$< Q_X R_{df}/R_T$		b12, b9, 22		5.77a

Algorithm Figure 12.2 Pierce Oscillator, *be* Cutoff Limiting



All units in ...		
$\Omega$	MHz	$\Omega$ mW pF $\mu$ H
mA, mV dc or rms		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
Principal Crystal Data	$V_{BB}$	
	$R_{d/}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
Transistor Data	$N$	
	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CC}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
Circuit Parameters	Type	
	$\alpha$	0.3
	$\gamma_1$	1.4
Calculated Data	$V_{pe}$	113
	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	

Algorithm 12.2 Pierce Oscillator, *be* Cutoff Limiting

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics								
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz			
	a2	$P_L$			mW		Oscillator	
	a3	$P_x$			mW			
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		Performance	
	b1	Cut	Specified					
	b2	$N$					Crystal	
	b3	$df$			Hz			
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		Characteristics	
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:	

	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_X$ will increase	
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X/(\Delta f/f)$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$	$\Omega$		b6, a1	increase	3.20a
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L/(C_L + C_0))^2 R_L]$	$\Omega$		b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0) -$	$\Omega$		b11, b5, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8		
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$	mA		a3, b12		3.27a
	b14	$C_{L,df}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_1 + C_2} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$	pF		b5, b7, b3		3.24a
						b6, a1, b8		



Algorithm 12.2 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	c1	Type No.	Specified				
	c2	$\beta_o$					$\beta_o > 1200 g_m$ 5.116
	c3	$f_m$			MHz		$r_T > 600 f g_m$ 5.113
	c4	$C_{bet}$			pF		
	c5	$C_{cb}$			pF		Transistor
	c6	$C_{ce}$			pF		
	c7	$BV_{CE}$			mV		Characteristics
	c8	$BV_{CE}$			mV		
	c9	$BV_{BE}$			mV		
	c10	$P_{dis}$			mW		at maximum temperature
	c11	$r_{bb}$			$\Omega$		

			Circuit Parameters				
	d1	$\alpha$	0.3			See Section 7.6.1	
	d2	$\gamma_1$	1.4				
	d3	$V_{be}$	113	mV			
			Calculation of Component Values				
	1	$\eta$	$P_L/P_X$		a2, a3	See discussion	7.10
						on $\eta$	
	2	$V_L$	the smaller of	mV		See discussion on	
	2a		$0.22 BV_{CE}$ or		c8	$R_L$ and $V_L$	7.26
	2b		$\sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{f}}$		a2, a1	in Section	7.30
⊕	3	$R_L$	$V_L^2 / (1000 P_L)$	$\Omega$	2, a2	7.2.4	7.9
	4	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - [2.1(V_L + V_b)] - 1700$	mV	a4, 2, d3	> 2000 See Note A	7.28a
	5	$R_2$	$\eta R_{df} - R_{df}^2 / R_L$	$\Omega$	1, b12, 3	NOTE: If $R_2$ is - ,	7.16
	6	$X_2$	$\sqrt{R_2 R_L}$	$\Omega$	5, 3	the design is	7.4
	7	$X_1$	$V_b / I_x$	$\Omega$	d3, b13	unsound, see	7.5a
	8	$g_m$	$((R_{df} + R_2) / [X_1(X_2 - X_1/\beta_o)])$	$\mathcal{U}$	b12, 5, 7, c2	Section 7.2.3.1	7.34

## Algorithm 12.2 (Continued)

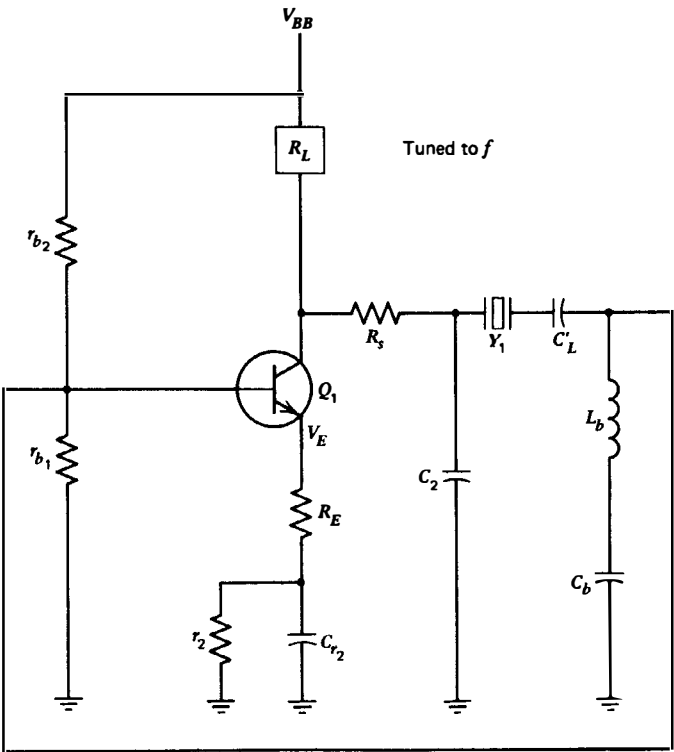
Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	9	$I_e$	$g_m V_b$	mA	8, d3	7.7
	10	$I_E$	$I_e/\gamma_1$	mA	9, d2	2.69
⊕	11	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E$	$\Omega$	4, 10	2.99
	12	$r_b$	$\beta_o r_2/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 11	2.100
⊕	13	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83 r_b V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	$\Omega$	12, a4, 4	2.103
⊕	14	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	12, 13	2.104
	15	$R_{in}$	$X_1^2 g_m / \beta_o$	$\Omega$	7, 8, c2	7.2
	16	$R_b$	$X_1^2 / r_b$	$\Omega$	7, 12	7.3
	17		check that			
			$(R_{in} + R_v) \ll (R_{df} + R_2)$		15, 16, b12, 5	
	18	$C_1$	$159,000/(X_1 f)$	pF	7, a1	7.35
	19	$C_{bed}$	$g_m 159,000/f_T$	pF	8, c3	2.75
	20	$M_M$	$\approx X_1/X_2$		7, 6	from
						5.70

			Note A: If $V_E$ calculates $> V_{BB}/2$ , make $V_E = V_{BB}/2$				
	21	$C_{1M}$	$C_{cb}(1 + 1/M_M)$	pF	c5, 20		5.71
	22	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_{1M} - C_{bet}$	pF	18, 19, 21, c4		Fig. 7.2
	23		Check whether $N = 1$		b2		
	23a	$s$	If yes, $s^2 = 0.2$				5.82a
	23b	$s$	If no, $s = 1 - 1.5/N$		b2		5.82b
	24	$X_{CN}$	$(1 - s^2) X_2$	$\Omega$	23, 6		5.83
	25	$C_N$	$159,000/(X_{CN}f)$	pF	24, a1		5.84
⊕	26	$C'_N$	$C_N - C_{ce} - C_{cb}(1 + M_M)$	pF	25, c6, c5, 20		5.73 and
							Fig. 7.2b
	27	$X_{LN}$	$X_{CN}/s^2$	$\Omega$	24, 23		5.85
⊕	28	$L_N$	$X_{LN}/6.28f$	$\mu H$	27, a1		5.85a
	29		Check if the crystal		b1		
			cut is SC				
			if no				
⊕	29a	$C_b$	$C'_1$	pF	22		SE

## Algorithm 12.2 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
⊕	29b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 31	SE
			if yes				
⊕	30a	$C_b$	$0.156C'_1$	pF	22		5.86
⊕	30b	$L_b$	$10^6/[C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	30a, a1		5.87
	31	$X_{cr_2}$	$0.05/g_m$	$\Omega$	8		7.38
⊕	32	$C_{r_2}$	$159,000/(X_{cr_2}f)$	pF	32, a1		7.35
	33	$X_{C_L}$	$159,000/(C_{L_{df}}f) - (X_1 + X_2)$		b14, a1, 7, 6		7.39
⊕	34	$C'_L$	$159,000/(X_{C_L}f)$	pF	33, a1		7.40
	35	$Q_{op}$	$Q_X R_{df}/(R_{df} + R_{in} + R_2 + R_b)$		b9, b12, 15, 5, 16		5.77a

Algorithm Figure 12.3 Isolated Pierce Oscillator, Collector Limiting



All units in ...				
$\Omega$	MHz	$\Omega$	mW	pF
mA, mV dc or rms				
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value		
	$f$			
	$P_L$			
	$P_x$			
	$V_{BB}$			
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$			
	$I_x$			
	Cut			
	$N$			
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$			
	$f_T$			
	$BV_{CE}$			
	$C_{cb}$			
	$C_{bet}$			
	$C_{ce}$			
	$P_{dis}$			
	Type			
Circuit Parameters	$A_{L0}$			
	$n$			
	$\eta$			
Calculated Data	$I_{BB}$			
	$g_m$			
	$V_E$			
	$R_{df}/R_T$			

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Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step no.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			mW		<b>Oscillator</b>
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		<b>Performance</b>
	a5	$\eta$	$P_L/P_x$			a2, a3	
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					<b>Crystal</b>
	b3	$df$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		<b>Characteristics</b>
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:

	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will increase	
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/\pi C_1 f R_1$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X/(\Delta f/f)$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$		$\Omega$	b6, a1	remain constant	3.20a
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L/(C_L + C_0))]^2 R_L$		$\Omega$	b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0) -$		$\Omega$	b11, b6, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8		
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$		mA	a3, b12		3.27a
	b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$		pF	b5, b7, b3 b6, a1, b8		3.24a



## Algorithm 12.3 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step no.	Text Equation No.
	c1	Type No.	Specified				
	c2	$\beta_o$				$\beta_o > 1200 g_m$	5.116
	c3	$f_T$			MHz	$f_T > 600 f_{g_m}$	5.113
	c4	$C_{bet}$			pF		
	c5	$C_{cb}$			pF	Transistor	
	c6	$C_{ce}$			pF		
	c7	$BV_{CB}$			mV	Characteristics	
	c8	$BV_{CE}$			mV		
	c9	$BV_{BE}$			mV		
	c10	$P_{dis}$			mW	at maximum temperature	
	c11	$r_{bb}$			$\Omega$		

			<b>Circuit Parameters</b>				
	d1	$A_{L_0}$	Specified			Recommend $A_{L_0} = 2$	6.18
			<i>Calculation of Component Values</i>				
			<i>Note: <math>\oplus</math> signifies physical component</i>				
	1	$V_L$	The smaller of	mV		See discussion	
	1a		$0.33BV_{CE}$ or		c8	on $R_L$ and $V_L$	7.23
	1b		$\sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{f}}$		a2, a1		7.30
$\oplus$	2	$R_L$	The smaller of	$\Omega$			
	2a		$V_L^2 / (1000 P_L)$ or		1, a2		7.9
	2b		$(64,000)^2 / (f^2 n^2 R_{df} \eta)$		a1, b12, a5	Recommend $n = 5$	8.14
							8.28
	1c	$V'_L$	$\sqrt{1000 P_L R_L}$	mV	a2, 2		7.9
	3	$I_L$	$V'_L / R_L$	mA	1c, 2		SE
$\oplus$	4	$R_s$	$n\sqrt{\eta R_{df} R_L}$	$\Omega$	2b, a5, b12, 2	$R_{s \max} = 64k/f$	8.19

## Algorithm 12.3 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step no.	Comments	Text Equation No.
5	$m_r$	$R_s/R_L$		7, 2		8.7
6	$I_c$	$(1 + 1/m_r)I_L$	mA	8, 3		8.6a
7	$I_E$	$1.4I_c$	mA	6		6.17
8	$R_E$	$5[(26/I_E) + 1]$	$\Omega$	7		6.20
9	$g_{m_{L_0}}$	$0.83/R_E$	$\mathfrak{U}$	8		6.20a
10	$g_m$	$g_{m_{L_0}}/A_{L_0}$	$\mathfrak{U}$	9, d1		6.18
11	$g_{me}$	$g_m(1 + m_r)$	$\mathfrak{U}$	10, 5		8.10a
12	$(g_m X_1)$	$I_c/I_x$		6, b13		8.9a
13	$X_1$	$(g_m X_1)/g_m$	$\Omega$	12, 10		SE
14	$R_{in}$	$g_m X_1^2/\beta_o$	$\Omega$	10, 13, c2		7.2
15	$R_t$	$R_{in} + R_{df}$	$\Omega$	14, b12		8.13
16	$X_2$	$nR_t$	$\Omega$	2b, 15		8.14
17	$R_T$	$R_t + X_2^2/(R_s + R_L)$	$\Omega$	15, 16, 4, 2		8.12
17a	$X_2'$	$nR_T$	$\Omega$	2b, 17		8.23

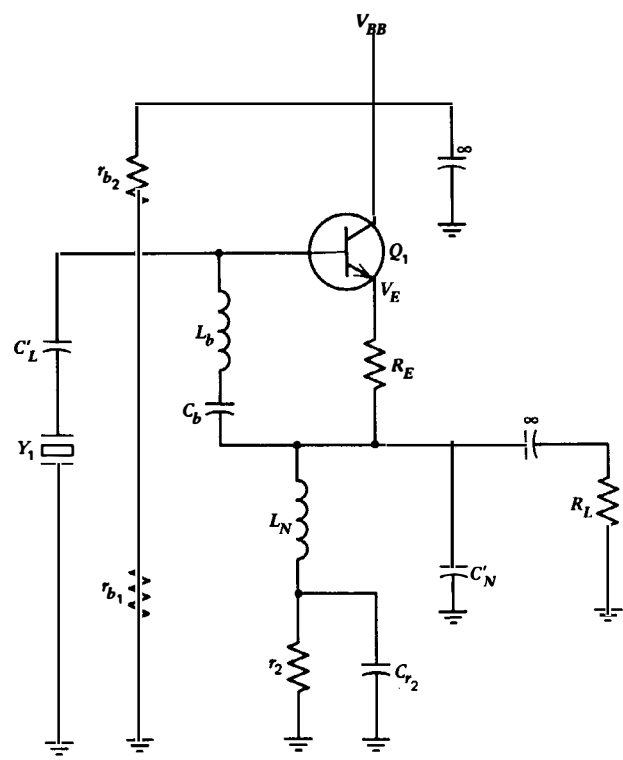
	18	$V_b$	$I_x X_1$	mV	b13, 13		8.8
	19	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - 1.4(V'_L + V_b)$	mV	a4, 1c, 18		7.27
⊕	20	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E - R_E$	Ω	19, 7, 8		2.99
	21	$r_b$	$\beta_o(r_2 + R_E)/5$	Ω	c2, 20, 8		2.100
⊕	22	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83r_b V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	Ω	21, a4, 19		2.103
⊕	23	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	Ω	21, 22		2.104
	24	$C_1$	$159,000/(X_1 f)$	pF	13, a1		7.36
	25	$C_{bed}$	$g_m 159,000/f_T$	pF	10, c3		6.22
	26	$M_M$	$\approx V'_L/V_b$		1c, 18		5.70
	27	$C_M$	$(M_M + 1)C_{cb}$	pF	26, c5		5.75
⊕	28	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_M - c_{bet}$	pF	24, 25, 27, c4		Fig. 7.2b
	29		Check if the crystal cut is SC		b1		

Algorithm 12.3 (Continued)

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Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step no.	Comments	Text Equation No.
			if no				
⊕	30a	$C_b$	$C'_1$	pF	28		SE
	30b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 33	SE
			if yes				
⊕	31a	$C_b$	$0.156C'_1$	pF	28		5.86
⊕	31b	$L_b$	$10^6/[C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	31a, a1		5.87
⊕	32	$C_2$	$159,000/(X_2f)$	pF	17a, a1		8.25
	33	$X_{cr_2}$	$0.05/g_m$	$\Omega$	10		7.38
⊕	34	$C_{r_2}$	$159,000/(X_{cr_2}f)$	pF	33, a1		7.35
	35	$X_{C_L}$	$159,000/(C_{L_d}f) - (X_1 + X_2)$	$\Omega$	b14, a1, 13, 18		7.39
⊕	36	$C'_L$	$159,000/(X_{C_L}f)$	pF	35, a1		7.40
	37	$Q_{op}$	$< Q_x R_{df}/R_T$		b9, b12, 17		5.77a

Algorithm Figure 12.4 Colpitts Oscillator Collector Limiting



All units in ...		
	$\Omega$	$\mu\text{H}$
	MHz	mA, mV dc or rms
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
	$V_{BB}$	
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
	$N$	
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
	Type	
Circuit Parameters	$A_{L_o}$	A
	$\eta$	
Calculated Data	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	

**Algorithm 12.4 Colpitts Oscillator Collector Limiting**

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			MW		<b>Oscillator</b>
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		<b>Performance</b>
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					<b>Crystal</b>
	b3	$df$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		<b>Characteristics</b>
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:

	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will decrease	
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/(2\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_l$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X/(\Delta f/f)$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$	$\Omega$		b6, a1	remain constant	3.20a
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L/(C_L + C_0))^2 R_L]$	$\Omega$		b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0 - )]$	$\Omega$		b11, b6, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8		
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$	mA		a3, b12		3.27a
	b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$	pF		b5, b7, b3 b6, a1, b8		3.24a



Algorithm 12.4 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	c1	Type No.	Specified				
	c2	$\beta_o$				$\beta_o > 1200g_m$	5.116
	c3	$f_T$			MHz	$f_T > 600fg_m$	5.113
	c4	$C_{bet}$			pF		
	c5	$C_{cb}$			pF	Transistor	
	c6	$C_{ce}$			pF		
	c7	$BV_{CB}$			mV	Characteristics	
	c8	$BV_{CE}$			mV		
	c9	$BV_{BE}$			mV		
	c10	$P_{dis}$			mW	at maximum temperature	
	c11	$r_{bb}$			$\Omega$		

			Circuit Parameters				
	d1	$A_{L_0}$	Specified			Recommend $A_{L_0} = 2$	6.18
			<i>Calculation of Component Values</i>				
			<i>Note: <math>\oplus</math> signifies physical component</i>				
	1	$\eta$	$P_L/P_x$		a2, a3	See discussion	7.10
	2	$V_L$	The smaller of	mV		of $\eta$	
	2a		$\left\{ 0.33BV_{CE} \quad \text{or} \right.$		c8	See discussion of	9.3
	2b		$\left\{ \sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{f}} \right.$		a2, a1	$V_L$ and $R_L$	7.30
$\oplus$	3	$R_L$	$V_L^2 / (1000 P_L)$	$\Omega$	2, a2		7.9
	4	$R_2$	$\eta R_{df} - R_{df}^2 / R_L$	$\Omega$	1, b12, 3		7.16
	5	$X_2$	$\sqrt{R_L R_2}$	$\Omega$	3, 4		7.4
	6	$R'_T$	$R_2 + R_{df}$	$\Omega$	4, b12		7.17
	7	$(g'_m X_1)$	$R'_T / X_2$		6, 5		7.1
	8	$I'_e$	$I_x (g'_m X_1)$	mA	c13, 7		7.7

Algorithm 12.4 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	9	$I'_E$	$1.4I'_e$	mA	8		6.17
	10	$R'_E$	$5(26/I'_E + 1)$	$\Omega$	9, b11, b2		6.20
	11	$g'_{mL_0}$	$0.83/R_E$	$\mathfrak{S}$	10		6.20a
	12	$g'_m$	$g'_{mL_0}/A_{L_0}$	$\mathfrak{S}$	11, d1		6.18
	13	$X_1$	$(g'_m X_1)/g'_m$	$\Omega$	7, 12		SE
	14	$V_{be}$	$I_x X_1$	mV	b13, 13		5.52a
	15	$V_E$	$[V_{BB} - 1.4(V_L + V_{be})]$	mV	a4, 2, 14	> 2000	9.7
	16	$r'_2$	$V_E/I'_E - R'_E$	$\Omega$	15, 9, 10		2.99
	17	$r'_b$	$\beta_o(r'_2)/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 16		2.100
	18	$R_{in}$	$g'_m X_1^2/\beta_o$	$\Omega$	12, 13, c2		6.21
	19	$R_b$	$(X_1 + X_2)^2/r'_b$	$\Omega$	13, 5, 17		5.57
	20	$R_T$	$R_{df} + R_2 + R_{in} + R_b$	$\Omega$	b12, 4, 18, 19		5.40
	21		Check whether $R_T < 1.1R'_T$		20, 6		7.46
	21a		If yes, go to Step 30				

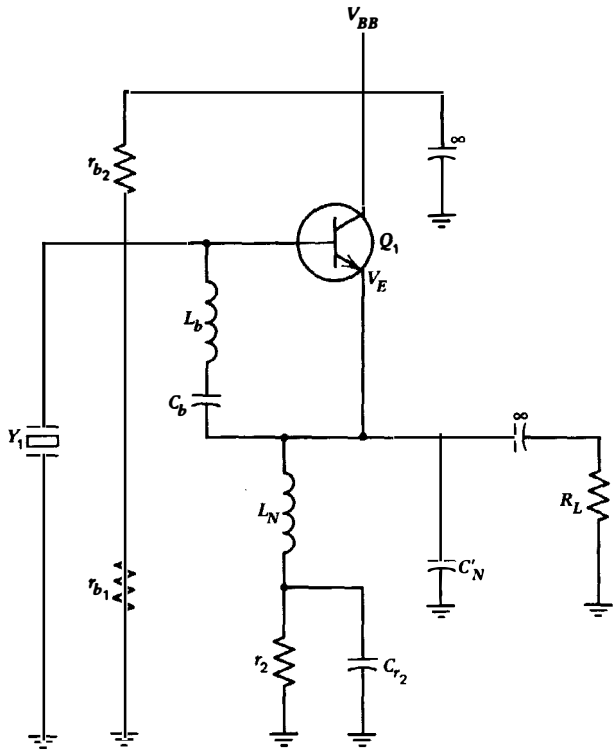
	21b		If no, go to Step 22				
	22	$I_e$	$I_x R_T / X_2$	mA	b13, 20, 5		5.58a
	23	$I_E$	$1.4 I_e$	mA	22		6.17
	24	$g_m$	$R_T / (X_1 X_2)$		20, 13, 5		5.40
	25	$g_{m_{L_0}}$	$A_{L_0} g_m$		d1, 24		6.18
⊕	26	$R_E$	$1/g_{m_{L_0}} - 26/I_E - 1$	$\Omega$	25, 23, c11, c2		6.19a
⊕	27	$r_2$	$(V_E/I_E) - R_E$	$\Omega$	15, 23, 26		2.99
	28	$r_b$	$\beta_o r_2 / 5$	$\Omega$	27		2.100
	29	Note: in the following Step, substitute $(r'_b)$ for $(r_b)$ when					
			Step 21a is yes.				
⊕	30	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83 r_b [V_{BB} / (V_E + 700)]$	$\Omega$	28, a4, 15 or 17		2.103
⊕	31	$r_{b_1}$	$1 / (1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	28, 30 or 17		2.104
	32	$C_1$	$159,000 / (X_1 f)$	pF	13, a1		7.36
	33	$C_{bed}$	$g_m 159,000 / f_T$	pF	2, c3 or 1		6.22
	34	$M_M$	$V_{be} / V_L$		14, 2		5.70
	35	$C_{1M}$	$C_{cb} [1 + 1/M_M]$	pF	c5, 34		5.75

Algorithm 12.4 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	36	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_{1M} - C_{bet}$	pF	32, 33, 35, c4		Fig. 5.9b
	37		Check whether $N = 1$		b2		
	27a		If yes, $s^2 = 0.2$				5.82a
	37b		If no, $s = 1 - 1.5/N$				5.82b
	38	$X_{CN}$	$(1 - s^2)X_2$	$\Omega$	37, 5		5.83
	39	$C_N$	$159,000/(X_{CN}f)$	pF	38, a1		5.84
⊕	40	$C'_N$	$C_N - C_{cb}(1 + M_M) - C_{ce}$	pF	39, c5, 34, c6		5.73
							Fig. 5.9b
	41	$X_{LN}$	$X_{CN}/s^2$	$\Omega$	38, 37		5.85
⊕	42	$L_N$	$X_{LN}/(6.28f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	41, a1		5.85a
	43		Check if the crystal cut		b1		

			is SC				
			If no,				
⊕	44a	$C_b$	$C'_1$	pF	36		SE
	44b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 46	SE
			If yes,				
⊕	45a	$C_b$	$0.156 C'_1$	pF	36		5.86
⊕	45b	$L_b$	$10^6 / [C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	45a, a1		5.87
	46	$X_{cr_2}$	$\leq 0.02 X_{LN}$	$\Omega$	41		9.10
⊕	47	$C_{r_2}$	$159,000 / (X_{cr_2} f)$	pF	46, a1		7.35
	48	$X_{C'_L}$	$[159,000 / C_{L_d} f] - (X_1 + X_2)$	$\Omega$	b14, a1, 13, 5		7.39
⊕	49	$C'_L$	$159,000 / (X_{C'_L} f)$	pF	48, a1		7.40
	50	$Q_{op}$	$< Q_x R_{df} / R_T$		b12, 20, b9		5.77a

Algorithm Figure 12.5 Colpitts Oscillator, *be* Cutoff Limiting



All units in ...		
$\Omega$	MHz	$\Omega$ mW pF $\mu$ H
mA, mV dc or rms		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
	$N$	
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
	Type	
Circuit Parameters	$\alpha$	0.3
	$\gamma_1$	1.4
	$V_{be}$	113
	$\eta$	
Calculated Data	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	

Algorithm 12.5 Colpitts Oscillator, *be* Cutoff Limiting

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			mW		Oscillator
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		Performance
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					Crystal
	b3	$dt$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		Characteristics
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:



Algorithm 12.5 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will increase
							as $R_{df}$ decreases
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6 / (2\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will
	b10	$\Delta X / (\Delta f / f)$	$10^6 / (\pi C_1 f)$		$\Omega$	b6, a1	increase
							as $R_{df}$ decreases
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L / (C_L + C_0))^2 R_L]$		$\Omega$	b5, b7, b4	
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1 / [1C'_0 / (C_L + C_0) -$		$\Omega$	b11, b6, b7	
			$2C'_0 df / (C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8	
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x / R_{df})^{1/2}$		mA	a3, b12	3.27a

	b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$	pF	b5, b7, b3 b6, a1, b8		3.24a
	c1	Type No.	Specified				
	c2	$\beta_o$				$\beta_o > 1200 g_m$	5.116
	c3	$f_T$		MHz		$f_T > 600 f_{g_m}$	5.113
	c4	$C_{bet}$		pF			
	c5	$C_{cb}$		pF		Transistor	
	c6	$C_{ce}$		pF			
	c7	$BV_{CB}$		mV		Characteristics	
	c8	$BV_{CE}$		mV			
	c9	$BV_{BF}$		mV			
	c10	$P_{dis}$		mW		at maximum temperature	
	c11	$r_{bb}$		$\Omega$			

Algorithm 12.5 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
			<b>Circuit Parameters</b>				
	d1	$\alpha$	0.3			See Section 7.6.1	
	d2	$\gamma_1$	1.4				
	d3	$V_{be}$	113	mV			
			<i>Calculation of Component Values</i>				
			<i>Note: <math>\oplus</math> signifies physical component</i>				
	1	$\eta$	$P_L/P_x$		a2, a3	See discussion	7.10
						on $\eta$	
	2	$V_L$	The smaller of	mV		See discussion of	
	2a		$0.22BV_{CE}$ or		c8	$R_L$ and $V_L$	9.6
	2b		$\sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{f}}$		a2, a1		7.30
$\oplus$	3	$R_L$	$V_L^2 / (1000 P_L)$	$\Omega$	2, a2		7.9
	4	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - [ > 2.1(V_L + V_{be}) - 1700 ]$	mV	a4, 2, d3	$> 2000$ , See Note A	9.8
	5	$R_2$	$\eta R_{df} - R_{df}^2 / R_L$	$\Omega$	1, b12, 3	See Section 7.2.3.1	7.16

6	$X_2$	$\sqrt{R_2 R_L}$	$\Omega$	5, 3		7.4
7	$R'_T$	$R_{df} + R_2$	$\Omega$	b12, 5		5.40
8	$X_1$	$V_{be}/I_x$	$\Omega$	d3, b13		5.52
9	$g'_m$	$R'_T/[X_1(X_2 - X_1/\beta_o)]$	$\mathfrak{U}$	7, 8, 6, c2		7.34
10	$I'_e$	$g'_m V_{be}$	mA	9, d3		7.7
11	$I'_E$	$I'_e/\gamma_1$	mA	10, d2		2.69
12	$r'_2$	$V_E/I'_E$	$\Omega$	4, 11		2.99
13	$r'_b$	$\beta_o r'_2/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 12		2.100
14	$R'_{in}$	$g'_m X_1^2/\beta_o$	$\Omega$	9, 8, c2		7.2
15	$R'_b$	$(X_1 + X'_2)^2/r'_b$	$\Omega$	8, 6, 13		5.57
16	$R_T$	$R'_T + R'_{in} + R'_b$	$\Omega$	7, 14, 15		5.40
17		Check that $R_T \leq 1.1R'_T$		16, 7		7.46
17a		If yes, go to Step 24				
17b		If no, go to Step 18				
		Note A: If $V_E$ calculates $> V_{BB}/2$ , make $V_E = V_{BB}/2$ .				
18	$I_e$	$I_x R_T/X_2$	mA	b13, 16, 6		5.58a

Algorithm 12.5 (Continued)

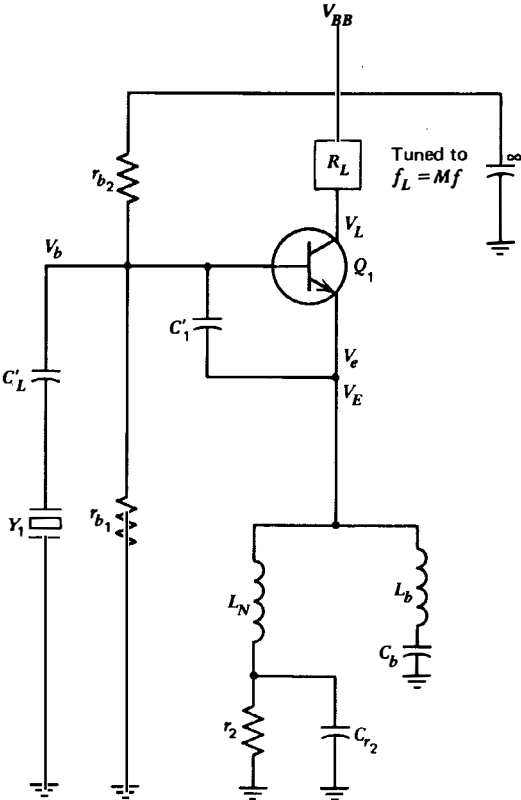
Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	19	$I_E$	$I_e/\gamma_1$	mA	18, d2	2.69
	20	$g_m$	$R_T/(X_1 X_2)$	$\Omega$	16, 8, 6	5.40
⊕	21	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E$	$\Omega$	4, 19	2.99
	22	$r_b$	$\beta_0 r_2/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 21	2.10●
	23	Note: In the following steps, substitute $(r_b')^0$ for $(r_b)$ when Step 17 is yes.				
⊕	24	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83r_b V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	$\Omega$	22 or 13, a4, 4	2.103
⊕	25	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	22 or 13, 24	2.104
	26	$C_1$	$159,000/(X_1 f)$	pF	8, a1	7.35
	27	$C_{bed}$	$g_m 159,000/f_T$	pF	9 or 20, a1	2.75
	28	$M_M$	$V_{be}/V_L$		d3, 2	5.70
	29	$C_{1M}$	$C_{cb}(1 + 1/M_M)$	pF	c5, 28	5.71
	30	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_{1M} - C_{bet}$	pF	26, 27, 29, c4	Fig. 5.9b
	31		Check whether $N = 1$		b2	
	31a	$s$	If yes, $s^2 = 0.2$			5.82a
	31b	$s$	If no, $s = 1 - 1.5/N$			5.82b

	32	$X_{CN}$	$(1 - s^2)X_2$	$\Omega$	31, 6		5.83
	33	$C_N$	$159,000/(X_{CN}f)$	pF	32, a1		5.84
⊕	34	$C'_N$	$C_N - C_{cb}(1 + M_M) - C_{ce}$	pF	33, c5, 28, c6		5.73
							Fig. 5.9b
	35	$X_{LN}$	$X_{CN}/s^2$	$\Omega$	32, 31		5.85
⊕	36	$L_N$	$X_{LN}/(6.28f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	35, a1		5.85a
	37		Check if the crystal cut				
			is SC				
			If no,				
⊕	38a	$C_b$	$C'_1$	pF	30		SE
	38b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 40	SE
			If yes,				
⊕	39a	$C_b$	$0.156C'_1$	pF	30		5.86

## Algorithm 12.5 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
⊕	39b	$L_b$	$10^6/[C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	39a, a1		5.87
	40	$X_{cr2}$	$0.02 X_{LN}$		35		9.10
⊕	41	$C_{r2}$	$159,000/(X_{cr2}f)$	pF	40, a1		7.35
	42	$X_{C_L}$	$[159,000/(C_{Ldf}f)] - (X_1 + X_2)$	$\Omega$	b14, a1, 8, 6		7.39
⊕	43	$C'_L$	$159,000/(X_{C_L}f)$	pF	42, a1		7.40
	44	$Q_{op}$	$Q_x R_{df}/R_T$		b9, b12, b16		5.77a

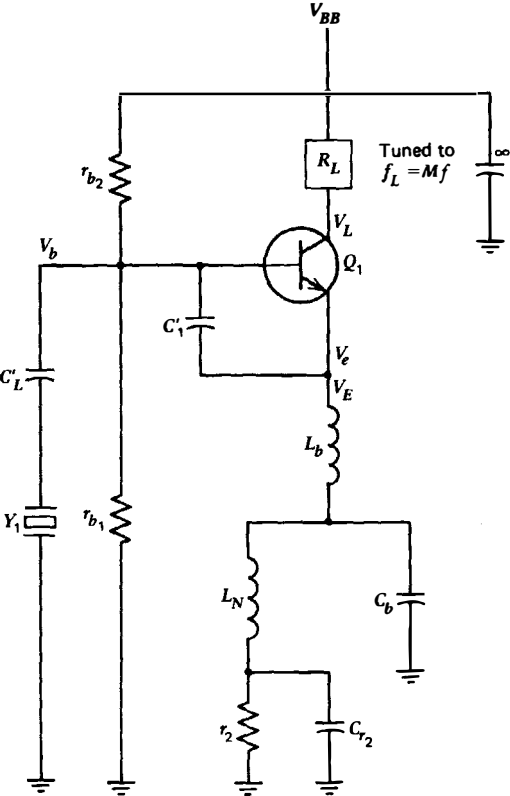
Algorithm Figure 12.6.1 Semi-isolated Colpitts Oscillator,  
Form 1 Mode Selector. *Note:* For  $N = 1, L_N = C_{r2} = 0$



All units in ...		
$\bar{v}$	MHz	$\Omega$
$\bar{m}$	mW	pF
$\bar{\mu}$	$\mu$ H	
mA, mV dc or rms		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
	$V_{BB}$	
Principal Crystal Data	$M$	
	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
Transistor Data	$N$	
	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
Circuit Parameters	Type	
	$\alpha$	
	$\gamma_1$	
	$\gamma_M$	
Calculated Data	$V_{be}$	
	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	



Algorithm Figure 12.6.2 Semi-isolated Colpitts  
Oscillator Form 2 Mode Selector



All units in ...		
$\emptyset$ MHz $\Omega$ mW    pF $\mu$ H mA, mV dc or rms		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
	$V_{BB}$	
Principal Crystal Data	$M$	
	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
Transistor Data	$N$	
	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{ch}$	
	$C_{het}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
Circuit Parameters	Type	
	$\alpha$	
	$\gamma_1$	
	$\gamma_M$	
Calculated Data	$V_{be}$	
	$I_{BB}$	
	$g_m$	
	$V_E$	

**Algorithm 12.6 Semi-Isolated Colpitts Oscillator, be Cutoff Limiting**

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			mW		<b>Oscillator</b>
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		<b>Performance</b>
	a5	$M$					
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					<b>Crystal</b>
	b3	$df$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		<b>Characteristics</b>
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:

## Algorithm 12.6 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	b6	$C_1$		pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$		pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$		pF		2. $P_x$ will increase	
						as $R_{df}$ decrease	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6 / (2\pi C_1 f R_1)$		b6, b11, a1	3. $P_f$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X / (\Delta f / f)$	$10^6 / (\pi C_1 f)$	$\Omega$	b6, a1	remain constant	3.20a
						as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L / (C_L + C_0))^2 R_L]$	$\Omega$	b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1 / [1 - C'_0 / (C_L + C_0) -$	$\Omega$	b11, b6, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df / (C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$		a1, b5, b8		
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x / R_{df})^{1/2}$	mA	a3, b12		3.27a

b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_1 f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$	pF	b5, b7, b3 b6, a1, b8		3.24a
c1	Type No.	Specified				
c2	$\beta_o$				$\beta_o > 1200 g_m$	5.116
c3	$f_T$		MHz		$f_T > 600 f_{g_m}$	5.113
c4	$C_{bet}$		pF			
c5	$C_{cb}$		pF		Transistor	
c6	$C_{ce}$		pF			
c7	$BV_{CB}$		mV		Characteristics	
c8	$BV_{CE}$		mV			
c9	$BV_{BE}$		mV			
c10	$P_{dis}$		mW		at maximum temperature	
c11	$r_{hh}$		$\Omega$			
		Circuit Parameters				
d1	$\alpha$	$0.3/M$		a5		10.8

## Algorithm 12.6 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	d2	$\gamma_1$	1.4				10.9a
	d3	$\gamma_M$	1.6–0.2M		a5		10.9
	d4	$V_{be}$	$36/\alpha$	mV	d1		10.10
			<i>Calculation of Component Values</i>				
	1	$V_L$	The smaller of	mV		See discussion of	
	1a		$0.27BV_{CE}$ or		c8	$R_L$ and $V_L$	10.11
	1b		$\sqrt{10^7 P_L / \sqrt{fM}}$		a2, a1		10.13
⊕	2	$R_L$	$V_L^2 / (1000P_L)$	$\Omega$	1, a2,		7.9
	3	$I_M$	$V_L / R_L$	mA	1, 2		SE
	4	$I_E$	$I_M / \gamma_M$	mA	3, d3		2.69
	5	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - [1.7V_L] - 1700$	mV	a4, 1	> 2000	10.11a
						If $V_E$ calculates	10.11b
⊕	6	$r_2$	$V_E / I_E$	$\Omega$	5, 4	> $V_{BB}/2$ ,	2.99

	7	$r_b$	$\beta_o(r_2)/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 6	make $V_E = V_{BB}/2$	2.100
$\oplus$	8	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83r_b V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	$\Omega$	7, a4, 5		2.103
$\oplus$	9	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	7, 8		2.104
	10		Check whether $M = 1$		a5		
	10a	$R_{L_1}$	If yes, $R_{L_1} = R_L$	$\Omega$	2		10.15
	10b	$R_{L_1}$	If no, $R_{L_1} = 0$	$\Omega$			10.14
	11		Check whether $N = 1$		b2		
	11a		If yes, $r_{2ac} = r_2$	$\Omega$	6		10.16
	11b		If no, $r_{2ac} \rightarrow \infty$	$\Omega$			10.17
	12	$I_{e_1}$	$I_E \gamma_1$	mA	4, d2		2.69
	13	$X_1$	$V_{be}/I_x$	$\Omega$	d4, b13		5.52
	14	$g_m$	$\alpha/(26/I_E)$	$\mathfrak{V}$	d1, 4		2.70
							2.72
	15	$R_{in}$	$X_1^2 g_m / \beta_o$	$\Omega$	13, 14, c2		7.2
	16	$R_{bp}$	$X_1^2 / r_b$	$\Omega$	13, 7		5.60
	17	$R_p$	$R_{df} + R_{in} + R_{bp}$	$\Omega$	b12, 15, 16		5.60
	18	$a_i$	$I_x / I_{e_1}$		b13, 12		5.58a

## Algorithm 12.6 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	19	$X_2$	$a_i R_p (1 + 2a_i X_1 / r_b)$	$\Omega$	18, 17, 13, 7	5.63
	20	$V_e$	$I_x \sqrt{\left[ R_{df} + R_{in} + \frac{(X_1 + X_2)}{r_b} (X_1) \right]^2 + X_2^2}$	mV	b13, b12, 15,	5.66
					19, 13, 7	
	21	$V_b$	$I_x \left\{ \sqrt{[(X_1 + X_2)^2 + R_{df}^2]} \right\}$	mV	b13, 13, 19, b12	5.50a
	22	$V_{L_1}$	$I_{e1} R_{L_1}$	mV	12, 10	SE
	23	$C_1$	$159000 / (X_{1f})$	pF	13, a1	7.35
	24	$C_{bed}$	$g_m 159000 / f_T$	pF	14, c3	2.75
	25	$M_{cb}$	$1 + V_{L_1} / V_b$		22, 21	10.4
	26	$C_M$	$M_{cb} C_{cb}$	pF	25, c5	10.3
	27	$M_M$	$V_{be} / V_e$		d4, 20	10.6
	28	$C_{1M}$	$C_M (1 + 1 / M_M)$	pF	26, 27	10.5
$\oplus$	29	$C'_1$	$C_1 - C_{bed} - C_{1M} - C_{bet}$	pF	23, 24, 28, c4	Fig. 5.91
	30	$C_{2M}$	$C_M (1 + M_M)$	pF	26, 27	10.7

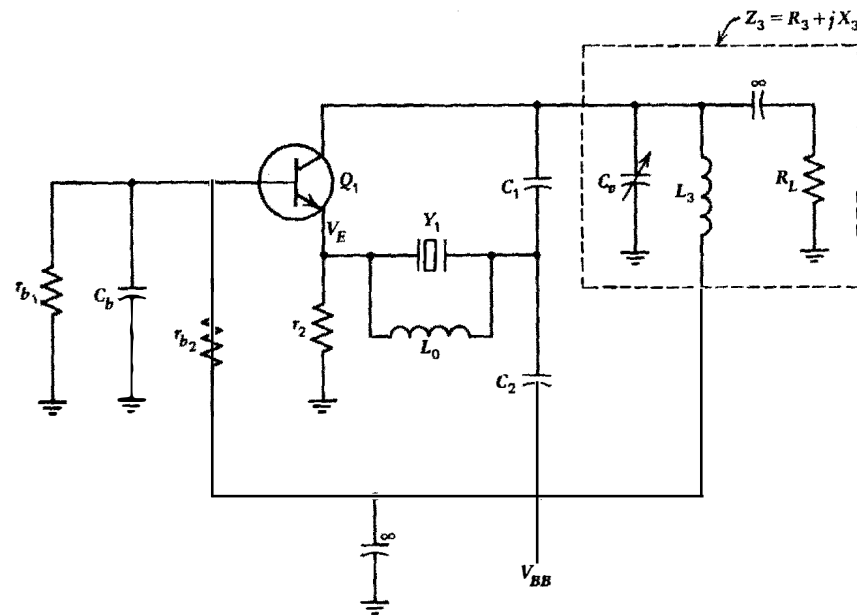
	31	$M_{ce}$	$1 + V_{L1}/V_e$		22, 20		10.2
	32	$C_{cem}$	$C_{ce}M_{ce}$	pF	c6, 34		10.1
	33		For nondoubly rotated cuts		b1		
	33a		for $N = 1, L_N = 0$ $X_{CN} = X_2$		b2	{ See the note in the legend of Algorithm Figure 12.6.1. Go to step 35	
	33b	$s$	for $N \neq 1, s = 1 - 1.5/N$		b2		5.82b
	34	$X_{CN}$	$(1 - s^2)X_2$	$\Omega$	30, 19	or as per 33a	5.83
	35	$C_N$	$159,000/(X_{CN}f)$	pF	31, a1	↓ ↓	5.84
	36	$C'_N$	$C_N - C_{2M} - C_{cem}$	pF	35, 30, 32		SE
	37	$X_{LN}$	$X_{CN}/s^2$	$\Omega$	34, 33	{ For $N = 1$ see note in the legend of Algo- rithm Figure 12.6.1	5.85
⊕	38	$L_N$	$X_{LN}/(6.28f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	37, a1		5.85a
⊕	39a	$C_b$	$C'_N$	pF	36		SE



Algorithm 12.6 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	39b	$L_b$	0			Continue at Step 45	SE
	40		For SC-cut		b1		
	40a	$X'_2$	$1/\left(\frac{1}{X_2} - \frac{f(C_{2M} + C_{cem})}{159,000}\right)$	$\Omega$	19, a1, 30, 32	See Fig. 59b	SE
	41		For SC-cut, $N = 1$		b1, b2		
⊕	41a	$C_b$	$0.156 \frac{159,000}{X_2^1 f}$	pF	40a, a1		5.86
⊕	41b	$L_b$	$10^6/[C_b(6.84f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	41a, a1	Continue at Step 46.	5.87
	42		For SC-cut, $N = 3$ or 5		b1, b2	See Section 5.6.5.4	
⊕	43a	$C_b$	$159,000/(5.37/X'_2)$	pF	a1, 40a	Form 1 network	5.92a
							5.93
⊕	43b	$L_N$	$5.01 X'_2/(2\pi f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	40a, a1	Algorithm Figure 12.6.1	5.88a
							5.99
⊕	43c	$L_b$	$0.905 L_N$	$\mu\text{H}$	43b	Continue at Step 46.	5.91a
⊕	44a	$C_b$	$159,000/(1.48/X'_2)$	pF	a1, 40a	Form 2 network	5.97a

							5.98
⊕	44b	$L_N$	$2.62 X'_2/(2\pi f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	40a, a1	Algorithm Figure 12.6.2	5.94a
							5.95
⊕	44c	$L_b$	$0.905L_N$	$\mu\text{H}$	44b	Continue at Step 46	5.96a
	45		Not used				
	46	$X_{C_{r2}}$	$0.02 X_{LN}$	$\Omega$	37 or $X_{LN}$ of		9.9
					43 b or 44b		
⊕	47	$C_{r2}$	$159,000/(X_{cr2}f)$	pF	46, a1	for $N = 1$ $C_{r2} = 0$	9.10
	48	$X_{C_L}$	$159,000/(C_{Ldf}f) - (X_1 + X_2)$	$\Omega$	b14, a1, 13, 19		7.39
⊕	49	$C'_L$	$159,000/(X_{C_L}f)$	pF	48, a1		7.40
	50	$Q_{op}$	$Q_x R_{df}/$		b9, b12, 15, 13, 19		5.77a
			$\left( R_{df} + R_{in} + \frac{X_2^2}{r_{2ac}} + \frac{(X_1 + X_2)^2}{r_b} \right)$		11, 7		

Algorithm Figure 12.7 Butler Oscillator,  $X_A = 0$  Design.

All units in ...

		Ω MHz	Ω	mW	pF	μH
		mA, mV dc or rms				
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value				
	$f$					
	$P_L$					
	$P_A$					
	$V_{BB}$					
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$					
	$I_x$					
	Cut					
	$N$					
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$					
	$f_T$					
	$BV_{CE}$					
	$C_{cb}$					
	$C_{bet}$					
	$C_{ce}$					
	$P_{dis}$					
	Type					
Circuit Parameters	$A_{L_0}$					
	$Q_{L_3}$					
	$R_A/X_2$					
Calculated Data	$I_{BB}$					
	$ Z_c $					
	$R_N$					
	$X_A$					
	$X_L$					

**Algorithm 12.7  $X_A = 0$  Butler Oscillator,  $R_{IN}$  Limiting**

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step No.	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz		
	a2	$P_L$			mW		<b>Oscillator</b>
	a3	$P_x$			mW		
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		<b>Performance</b>
	b1	Cut	Specified				
	b2	$N$					<b>Crystal</b>
	b3	$df$			Hz		
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		<b>Characteristics</b>
	b5	$C_L$			pF		Notes:

Algorithm 12.7 (Continued)

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Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step No.	Text Equation No.
	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will decrease
							as $R_{df}$ decreases.
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/(2\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will
	b10	$\Delta X/(\Delta f/f)$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$		$\Omega$	b6, a1	remain constant
							as $R_{df}$ decreases.
	b11	$R_1$	$[1C_L/(C_L + C_0)]^2 R_L$		$\Omega$	b5, b7, b4	
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0) -$		$\Omega$	b11, b6, b7	3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$			a1, b5, b8	
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$		mA	a3, b12	3.27a



**Algorithm 12.7 (Continued)**

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Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step No.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	d2	$Q_{L_3}$	Specified				
			<i>Calculation of Component Values</i>				
			<i>Note: <math>\oplus</math> signifies physical component</i>				
	1	$I_E$	$1.4I_x$	mA	b13		6.23
	2	$R_{IN_0}$	$26/I_E$	$\Omega$	1		2.87
	3	$R_A$	$A_L(R_{IN_0} + R_{df})$	$\Omega$	d1, b12, 2		11.45a
	4	$P_A$	$I_x^2 R_A / 1000$	mW	b13, 3		11.25
	5	$n$	$P_L / P_A$		a2, 4		11.40
$\oplus$	6	$R_L$	$[(n + 1)I_x R_A]^2 / (10^3 P_L)$	$\Omega$	5, b13, 3	$< 10,000 / \sqrt{f}$	11.42
	7	$X_2$	$R_A / 5$	$\Omega$	3		11.35
	8	$X_1 + X_2$	$(n + 1)X_2$	$\Omega$	5, 7		11.37
	9	$X_1$	$nX_2$	$\Omega$	5, 7		11.37
	10	$X_L$	$(X_1 + X_2) \left( 1 + \left( \frac{X_1 + X_2}{R_L} \right)^2 \right)$	$\Omega$	8, 6		11.27

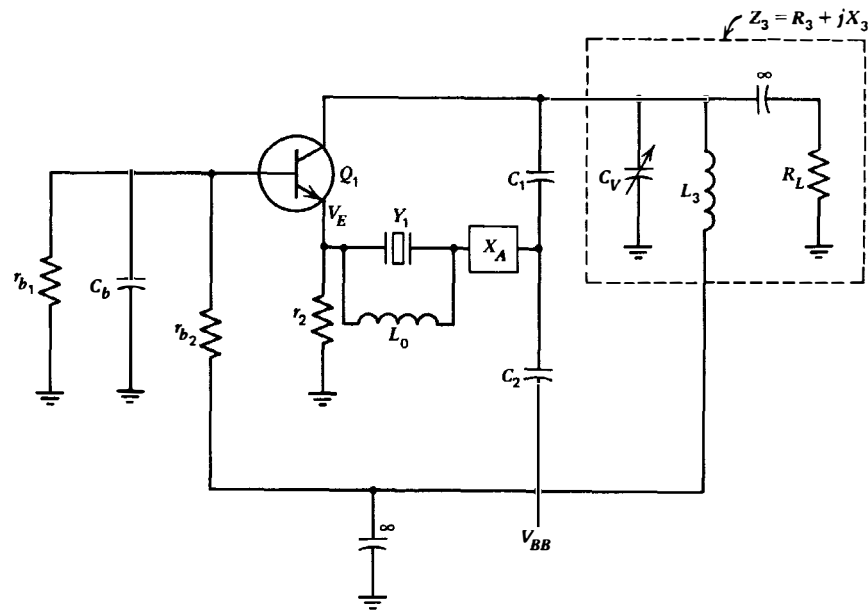
⊕	11	$C_2$	$159,000/(X_2 f)$	pF	7, a1		5.84
⊕	12	$C_1$	$159,000/(X_1 f)$	pF	9, a1		5.84
⊕	13	$C_V$	0 to $C_1/2$	pF	12		SE
	14	$X_{L_3}$	$1/(1/X_L + C_{V_{\text{mean}}} f/159,000)$	$\Omega$	10, a1, 13		11.16
⊕	15	$L_3$	$X_{L_3}/(6.28 f)$	$\mu\text{H}$	14, a1		5.85a
⊕	16	$C_b$	$> 1.59 \times 10^6/(f(R_A - R_{uf}))$	pF	a1, 3, b12		11.48
	17	$P'_L$	$P_L[1 + R_L/(Q_{L_3} X_{L_3})]$	mW	a2, 6, d2, 14	See Note A	11.52
	18		Check that $P'_L < 1.1 P_L$			If not, see Note A	
	19	$V_L$	$\sqrt{1000 P_L R_L}$	mV	a2, 6	$< 0.25 B V_{CE}$	7.9
	20		Not used				
	21	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - 1.7 V_L - 1700$	mV	a4, 19	$> 2000$	11.46
						If $V_E$ calculates	11.46a
⊕	22	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E$	$\Omega$	21, 1	$> V_{BB}/2,$	2.99
						make $V_E = V_{BB}/2$	
	23	$r_b$	$\beta_o r_2/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 22		2.100



## Algorithm 12.7 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step No.	Comments	Text Equation No.
⊕	24	$r_{b_2}$	$0.83r_bV_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	$\Omega$	23, a4, 21		2.103
⊕	25	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	23.24		2.104
⊕	26	$L_0$	$10^6/[C_0'(6.28f)^2]$	$\mu\text{H}$	b8, a1	Omit for $f < 50\text{ MHz}$	11.49
	27	$Q_{\text{op}}$	$< Q_x R_{df}/R_A$		b9, b12, 3		11.55
			Note A: If necessary and desirable, redo Steps 5 to 27 substituting $P'_L$ for $P_L$ in Step 5.				

Algorithm Figure 12.8 Stable Butler Oscillator



All units in ...		
$\Omega$ MHz	$\Omega$ mW	pF $\mu$ H
$\text{mA, mV dc or rms}$		
Oscillator Performance	Item	Value
	$f$	
	$P_L$	
	$P_x$	
	$V_{BB}$	
Principal Crystal Data	$R_{df}$	
	$I_x$	
	Cut	
	$N$	
Transistor Data	$\beta_o$	
	$f_T$	
	$BV_{CE}$	
	$C_{cb}$	
	$C_{bet}$	
	$C_{ce}$	
	$P_{dis}$	
Circuit Parameters	Type	
	$A_{L_0}$	
	$Q_{L_3}$	
	$R_A/X_2$	
Calculated Data		
	$I_{BB}$	
	$ Z_c $	
	$R_N$	
	$X_A$	
	$X_L$	

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Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics								
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
	a1	$f$	Specified		MHz			
	a2	$P_L$			mW		Oscillator	
	a3	$P_x$			mW			
	a4	$V_{BB}$			mV		Performance	
	b1	Cut	Specified					
	b2	$N$					Crystal	
	b3	$df$			Hz			
	b4	$R_L$			$\Omega$		Characteristics	
	b5	$C_L$			pF			
							Notes:	

	b6	$C_1$			pF		1. For production runs	
	b7	$C_0$			pF		$R_{df} = \max$	
	b8	$C'_0$			pF		2. $P_x$ will decrease	
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b9	$Q_x$	$10^6/(2\pi C_1 f R_1)$			b6, b11, a1	3. $P_L$ will	3.29a
	b10	$\Delta X/(\Delta f/f)$	$10^6/(\pi C_1 f)$	$\Omega$		b6, a1	remain constant	3.20a
							as $R_{df}$ decreases	
	b11	$R_1$	$[(C_L/(C_L + C_0))^2 R_L$	$\Omega$		b5, b7, b4		3.19
	b12	$R_{df}$	$R_1/[1 - C'_0/(C_L + C_0) -$	$\Omega$		b11, b6, b7		3.26a
			$2C'_0 df/(C_1 f \times 10^6)]^2$		a1, b5, b8			
	b13	$I_x$	$(1000 P_x/R_{df})^{1/2}$	mA		a3, b12		3.27a
	b14	$C_{Ldf}$	$\left[ \frac{1}{C_L + C_0} + \frac{2 \times 10^{-6} df}{C_L f} \right]^{-1} - C'_0$			b6, a1, b8		3.24a
	c1	Type No.	Specified					

## Algorithm 12.8 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics							
Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity		Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Comments	Text Equation No.
c2	$\beta_o$					$\beta_o > 1200/R_{IN}$	5.116
c3	$f_T$			MHz		$f_T > 4fI_E$	11.1a
c4	$C_{bet}$			pF			
c5	$C_{cb}$			pF		Transistor	
c6	$C_{ce}$			pF			
c7	$BV_{CB}$			mV		Characteristics	
c8	$BV_{CE}$			mV			
c9	$BV_{BE}$			mV			
c10	$P_{dis}$			mV		at maximum temperature	
c11	$r_{bb}$			$\Omega$			

			Circuit Parameters				
	d1	$A_{L_0}$	Specified			Recommend $A_{L_0} = 2$	11.45
	d2	$Q_{L_3}$					
			↓				
			Calculation of Component Values				
			Note: $\oplus$ signifies physical component				
	1	$I_E$	$1.4I_x$	mA	b13		6.23
	2	$R_{IN_0}$	$26/I_E$	$\Omega$	1		2.87
	3	$R_{A_0}$	$R_{IN_0} + R_{df}$	$\Omega$	2, b12		11.43
	4	$R_A$	$A_{L_0}R_{A_0}$	$\Omega$	d1, 3		11.45
$\oplus$	5	$R_L$	$2000P_L/I_x^2$	$\Omega$	a2, b13	$< 10,000/\sqrt{f}$	11.65
	6	$n$	$0.5R_L/R_A - 1$		5, 4		11.73
	7	$R_A/X_2$	Choose a value			Recommend 2.5 to 5	
	8	$X_{L+}$	$R_L/(2R_A/X_2 + 1)$		5, 7	See Section 11.4.6.	11.74
	9	$X_2$	$R_A/(R_A/X_2)$	$\Omega$	4, 7		SE
	10	$X_1$	$nX_2$	$\Omega$	6, 9		11.71
	11	$X_1 + X_2$	$(n + 1)X_2$	$\Omega$	6, 9		11.37

## Algorithm 12.8 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	12	$-R_N$	$X_1 X_2 \frac{R_L}{1 + (R_L/X_{L+})^2}$	$\Omega$	10, 9, 5	11.56
					8	
			$\left( \frac{R_L}{1 + (R_L/X_{L+})^2} \right)^2$			
			$+ \left( \frac{X_{L+}}{1 + (X_{L+}/R_L)^2} - (X_1 + X_2) \right)^2$			
			Denominator			
			$- X_1 X_2 \left( \frac{X_{L+}}{1 + (X_{L+}/R_L)^2} - (X_1 + X_2) \right)$			
			Denominator			
	13	$X_A$		$\Omega$	10, 9, 5	11.57
					8	
	14		Check that $-R_N \approx R_A$		12, 4	
⊕	15	$C_2$	$159,000/(X_2 f)$	pF	9, a1	5.84

⊕	16	$C_1$	$C_2/n$	pF	15, 6		11.37
⊕	17	$C_v$	$C_1/2$	pF	16		SE
	18	$X_{L_3}$	$1/(1/X_{L_+} + fC_{v_{mean}}/159,000)$	$\Omega$	8, a1, 17		11.16
⊕	19	$L_3$	$X_{L_3}/(6.28f)$	$\mu H$	18, a1		5.85a
⊕	20	$C_b$	$1.59 \times 10^6/(f(R_A - R_{df}))$	pF	a1, 3, b12		11.48
⊕	21	$L_A$	$X_A/(6.28f)$	$\mu H$	13, a1		5.85a
	22	$P'_L$	$P_L(1 + R_L/(Q_{L_3}X_{L_3}))$	mW	a2, 5, d2, 18	Note A	11.52
	23		Check that $P'_L < 1.1P_L$		a2, 22		
	24	$V_L$	$\sqrt{1000P_L R_L}$	mV	a2, 5		7.9
	25	$V_E$	$V_{BB} - 1.7V_L - 1700$	mV	a4, 24	$> 2000$	11.46
						If $V_E$ calculates	11.46a
⊕	26	$r_2$	$V_E/I_E$	$\Omega$	25, 1	$> V_{BB}/2$	2.99
						make $V_E = V_{BB}/2$	
	27	$r_b$	$\beta_o r_2/5$	$\Omega$	c2, 26		2.100
⊕	28	$r_{b_0}$	$0.83r_b V_{BB}/(V_E + 700)$	$\Omega$	27, a4, 25		2.103
⊕	29	$r_{b_1}$	$1/(1/r_b - 1/r_{b_2})$	$\Omega$	27, 28		2.104
⊕	30	$L_0$	$10^6/[C'_0(6.28f)^2]$	$\mu H$	b8, a1	omit for $f < 50$	11.49



Algorithm 12.8 (Continued)

Oscillator Performance Crystal and Transistor Characteristics						
	Step No.	Item	Formula or Quantity	Units	Refer to Step Nos.	Text Equation No.
	31	$Q_{op}$	$< Q_x R_{df} / - R_N$		b9, b12, 12	11.81
			Note A: If necessary and desirable, redo Steps 5 to 31 substituting $P'_L$ for $P_L$ in Step 5.			
			For the $X_{L-}$ design.			
		$X_{L-}$	$R_L / (2R_A / X_2 - 1)$	$\Omega$	5, 7	11.75
			Continue with Steps 9 to 31. Note that $L_A$ , in Step 21, 11.75 is a capacitor.			