Historia de las Computadoras

Capítulo 1

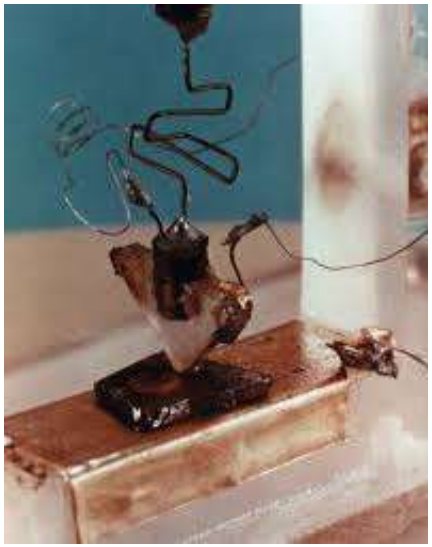
Computadoras de Tubos al vacío

www.williamson-labs.com/480_cpu.htm

SAGE Blockhouse / Computer:
10,170m^2, 250 tons, aloja más de 200,000 tubos al vacío @ 3,000,000 Watts

Computadoras de Transistores

- Segunda Generación
- De 1956
- Casi una Habitación



The Harwell Dekatron Computer under restoration at the British National Museum of Computing

Invención de ICs

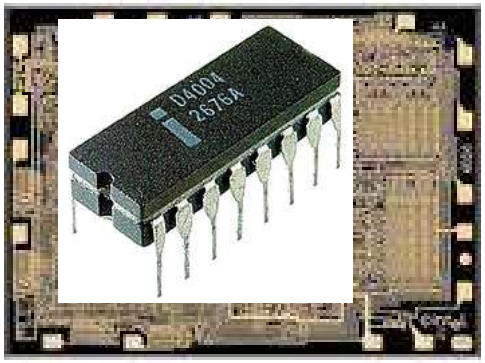
- Tercera Generación

IBM 360 made by ICs (1964)

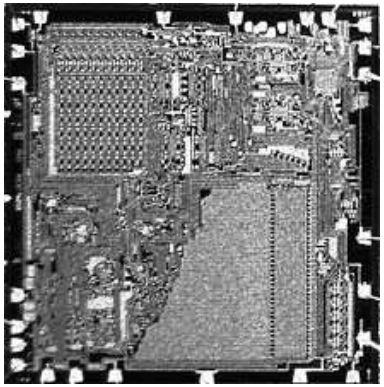
Primer Microprocesador / Microcontrolador

- TI TMS1000
- 4004 (Intel)
- 6800 (Motorola)

TI TMS1000
(1971-1974)
http://www.antiquetech.com/



Intel 4004 (1971)
www.computerhistory.org



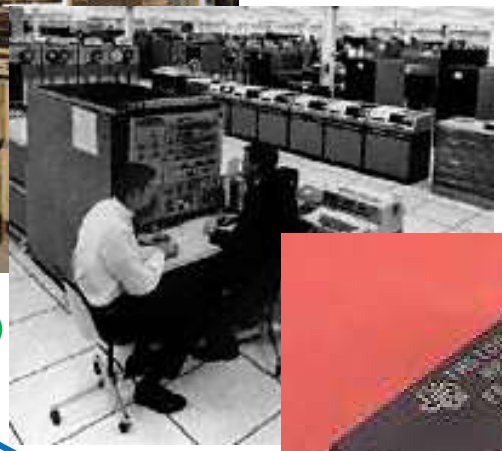
PICO1 (1971)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microprocessor

Motorola MC6800
(1974)
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorola_6800

¡Ahora!

Vacuum tubes
(1st generation)

Transistors
(2nd generation)



ICs (3rd Gen.)

Microprocessors/MCUs

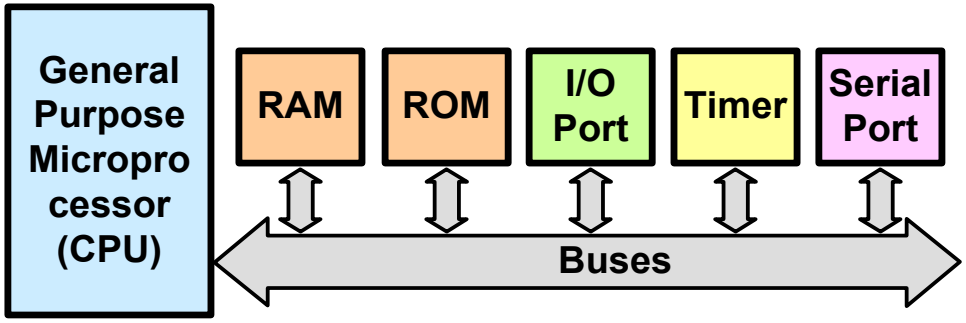
1956

1971

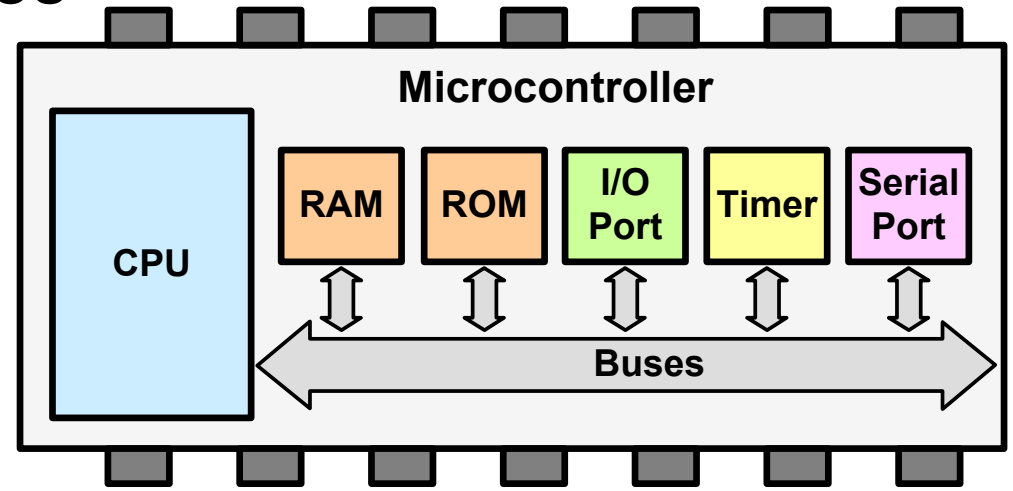
time

Microprocesadores vs. Microcontroladores

- Microprocesadores de propósito general



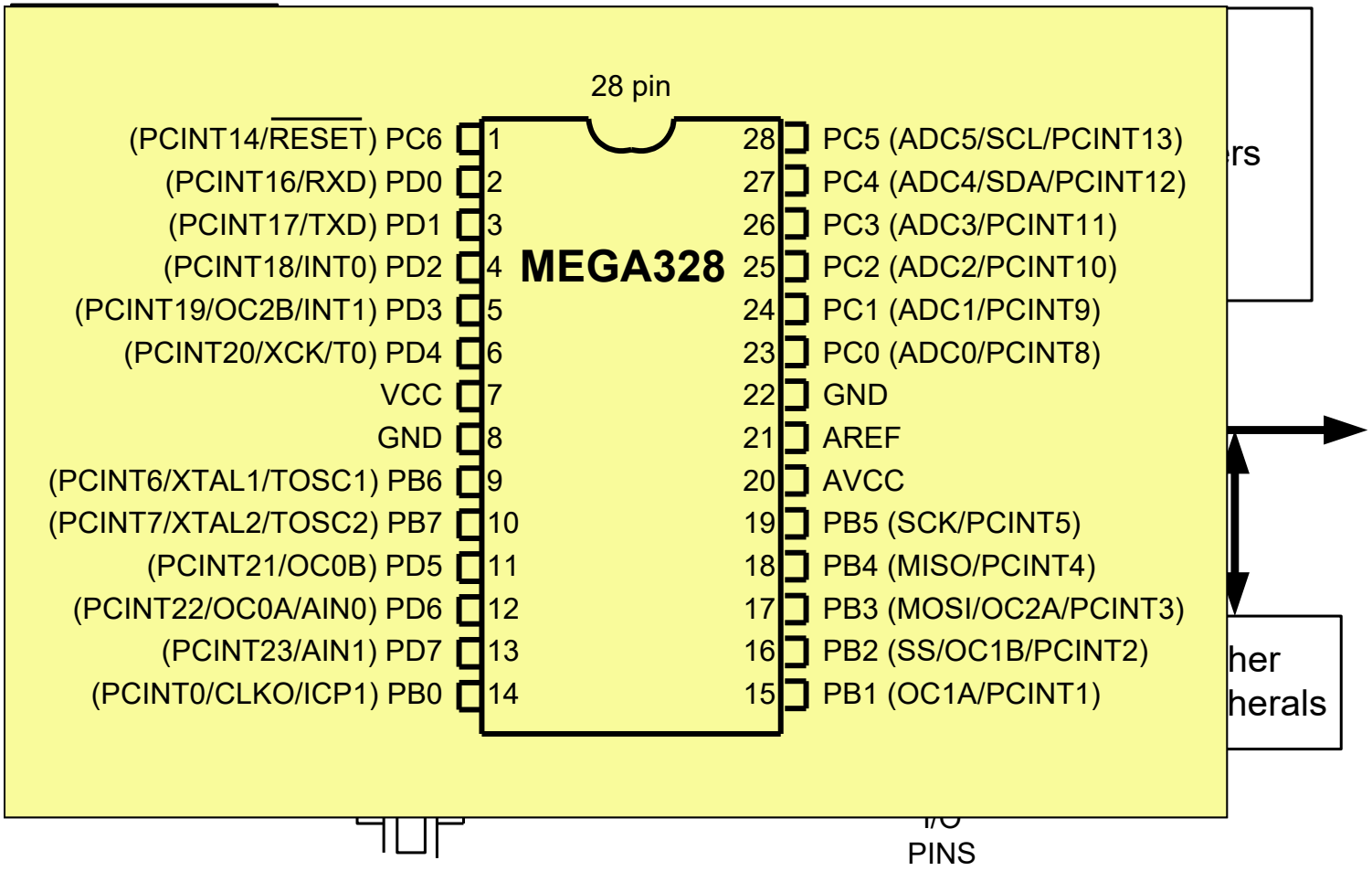
- Microcontroladores



Algunos microcontroladores

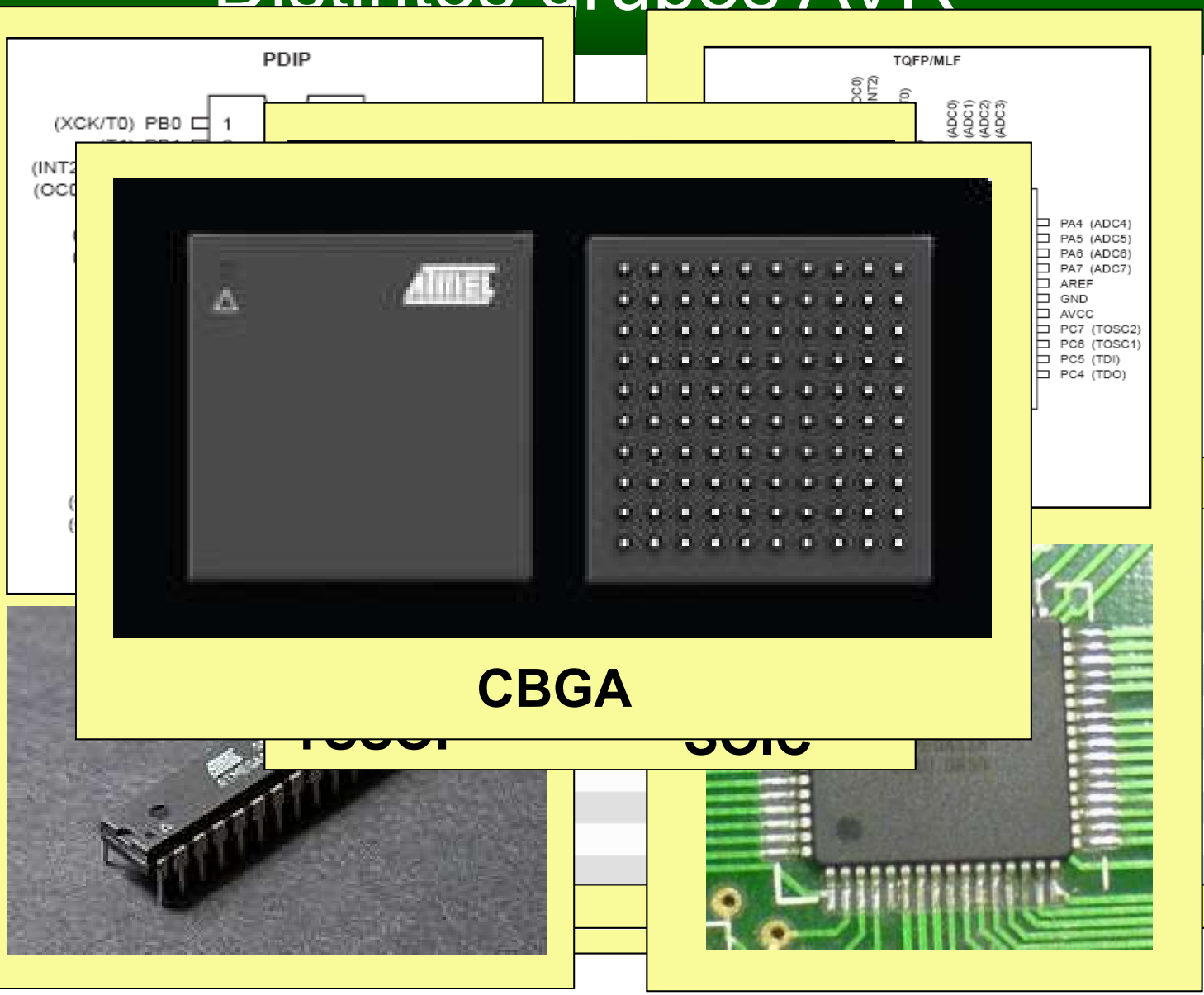
- 8-bit microcontrollers
  - AVR
  - PIC
  - HCS12
  - 8051
- 32-bit microcontrollers
  - ARM
  - AVR32
  - PIC32
  - CodeFire
  - PowerPC

Arquitectura Interna AVR

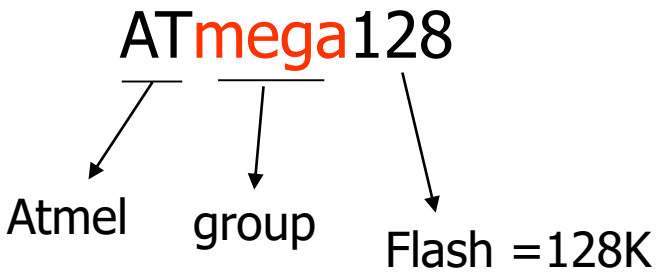


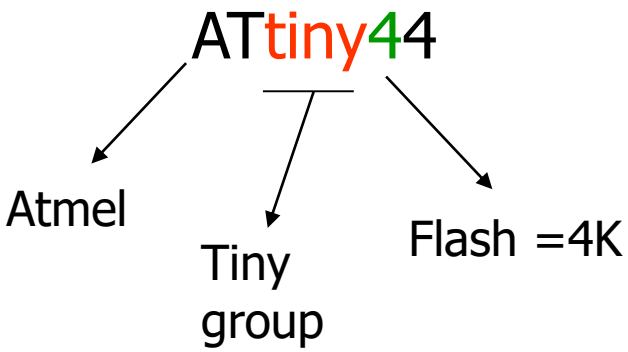
Distintos grupos AVR

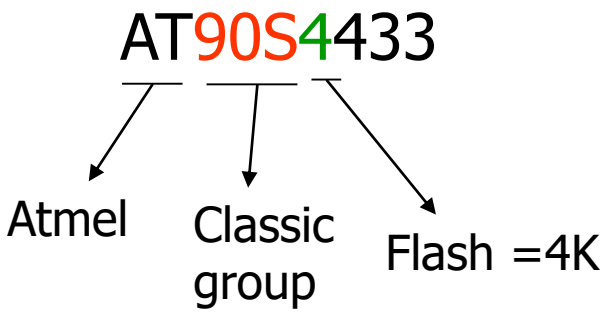
- C
- M
- F
- S
- X



Números de partes AVR







Referencias

- www.williamson-labs.com/480_cpu.htm
- www.computerhistory.org
- http://www.antiquetech.com/
- http://en.wikipedia.org/
- http://microchip.com