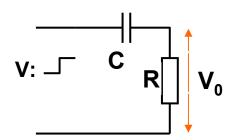
#### **CIRCUITO RC PASA ALTO**



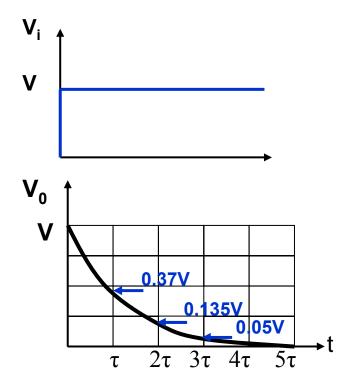
$$V_0 = V_f + (V_s - V_f) e^{-t/\tau}$$
  
Vs: VALOR INICIAL, Vf: VALOR FINAL

$$t = RC In[(V_f-V_s)/(V_f-V_0)]$$

CALCULO DE V<sub>s</sub> y V<sub>f</sub>

SI 
$$t \rightarrow \infty$$
  $V_0 = V_f = 0$ 

SI 
$$t = 0^+ V_0 = V_s = V$$

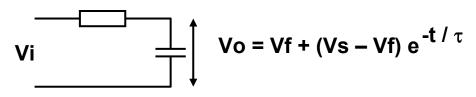


#### **REEMPLAZANDO**

$$V_0 = Ve^{-t/\tau}$$

$$t = \tau \ln(V/V_0)$$

#### **CIRCUITO RC PASA BAJO**



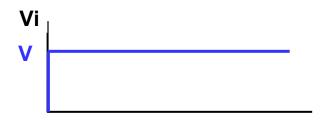
**Vs: VALOR INICIAL** 

**Vf: VALOR FINAL** 

**CALCULO DE Vs y Vf** 

$$SIt \rightarrow \infty$$
  $Vo = Vf = V$ 

SI 
$$t = 0^{\dagger}$$
 Vo = Vs = 0



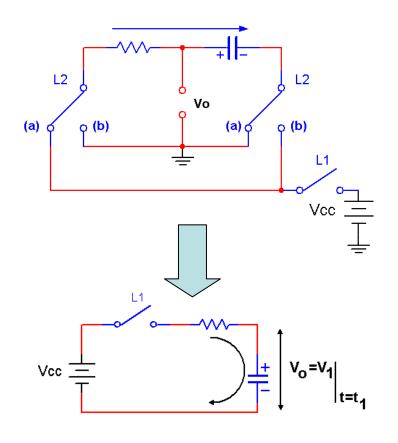
# 0.95V 0.86V 0.86V 0.86V 0.86V 0.86V 0.86V 0.95V 0.95V

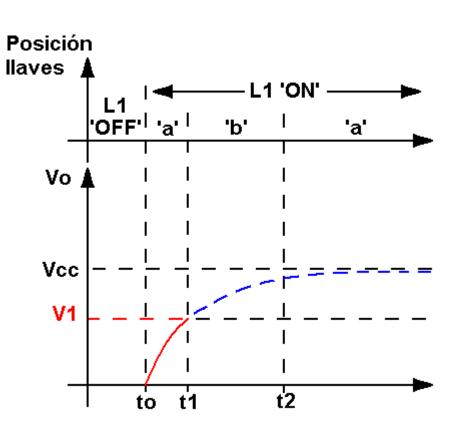
#### **REEMPLAZANDO**

Vo = V 
$$(1 - e^{-t/\tau})$$

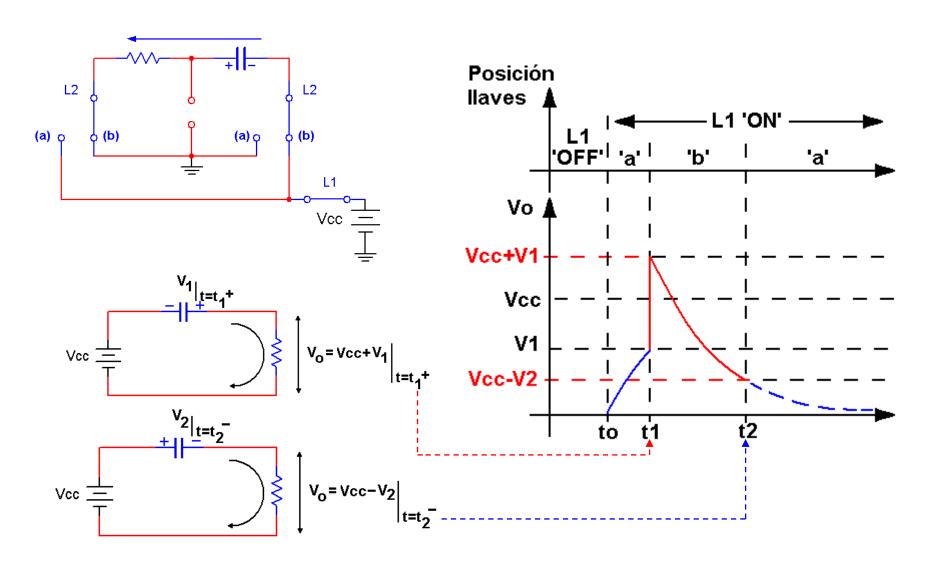
$$t = \tau \ln \left( \frac{V}{V - Vo} \right)$$

## CIRCUITOS COMBINADOS – PASABAJO/ALTO

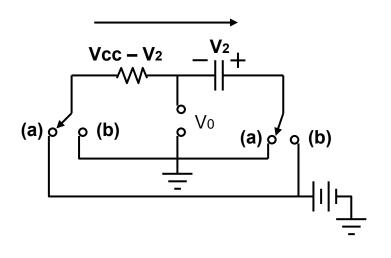


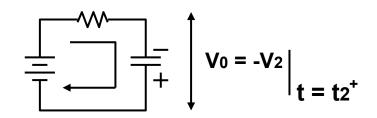


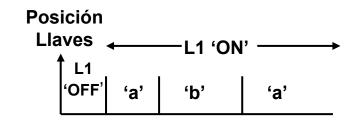
# SI EN t=t1 CONMUNTAMOS L2 (POSICIÓN 'b')

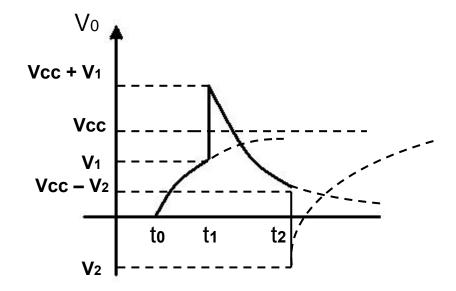


# Si en t = t<sub>2</sub> conmutamos L<sub>2</sub> (posición 'a')

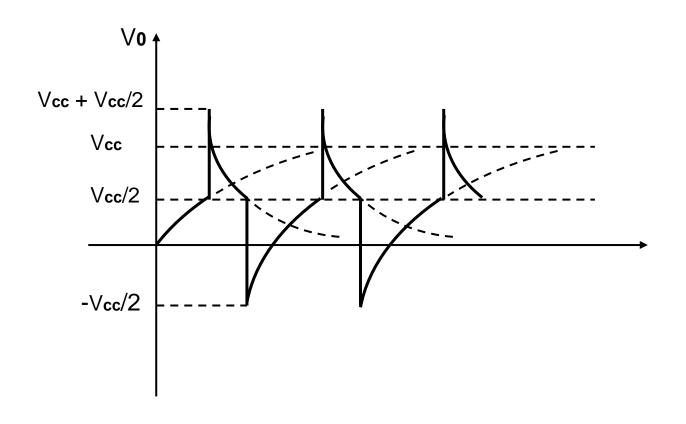






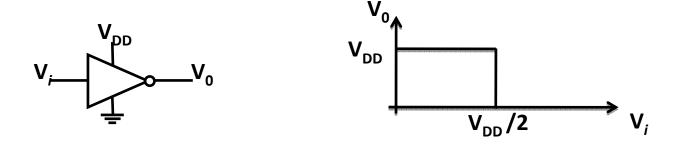


Si la conmutación se realiza por niveles de tensión, por ejemplo: cada vez que Vo = Vcc/2, se tiene

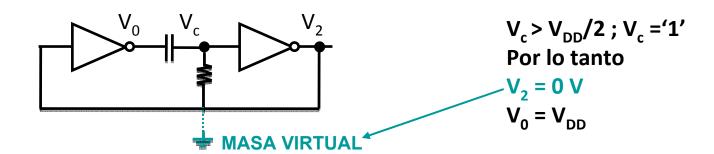


## OSCILADORES CON RED 'RC'

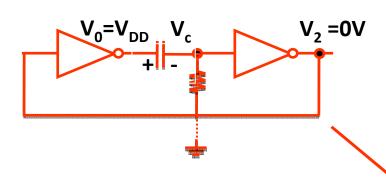
Sabemos que la FT de un inversor CMOS es:



Además que  $Z_i \rightarrow \infty$  y  $Z_0$  es aproximadamente  $1K\Omega$  Analicemos el siguiente circuido; en donde:

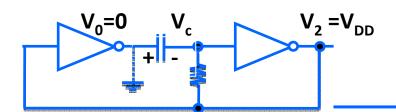


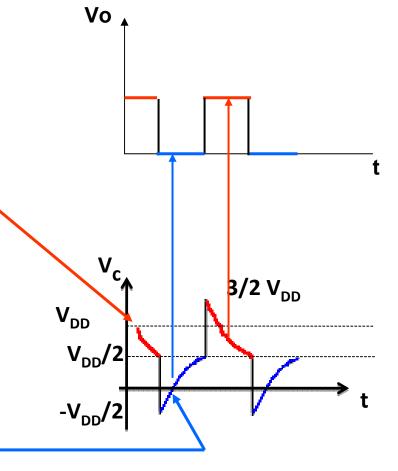
## Vc > VDD/2



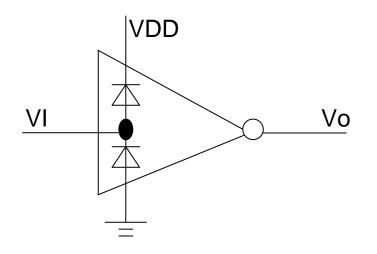
Para  $V_c < V_{DD}/2$ :

Redibujemos el circuito



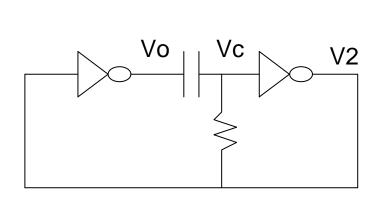


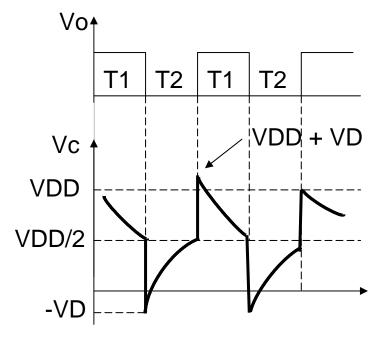
# La entrada de un CMOS posee diodos de protección



Con lo que el valor máx. de VI=VDD + Vo y el min. VI= -VD

## Por lo tanto el diagrama temporal será:





## **ECUACIONES**

$$VC = Vf + (Vs - Vf) * e^{-t/T}$$

#### Para t = T1

$$Vc = Vt = VDD/2$$

$$Vs = VDD + VD$$

$$Vf = 0V$$

T1= Rc\*Ln 
$$\frac{VDD + Vd}{VDD/2}$$

## Para t = T2

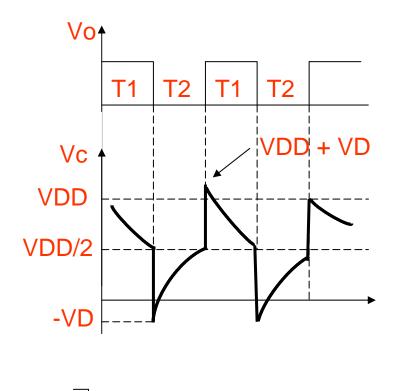
$$Vc = Vt = VDD/2$$

$$Vs = -VD$$

$$T2 = Rc*Ln \frac{VDD + VD}{VDD - VDD/2}$$

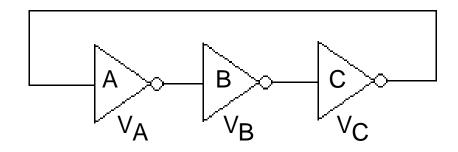
$$T = T1 + T2 = Rc*Ln = \frac{(VDD + VD)^{2}}{(VDD - VDD/2)^{*} VDD/2} = 1.4 RC = T$$

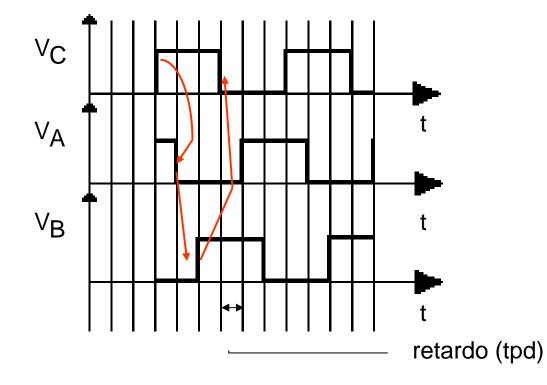
$$F = 1/T = 0.7 / RC$$



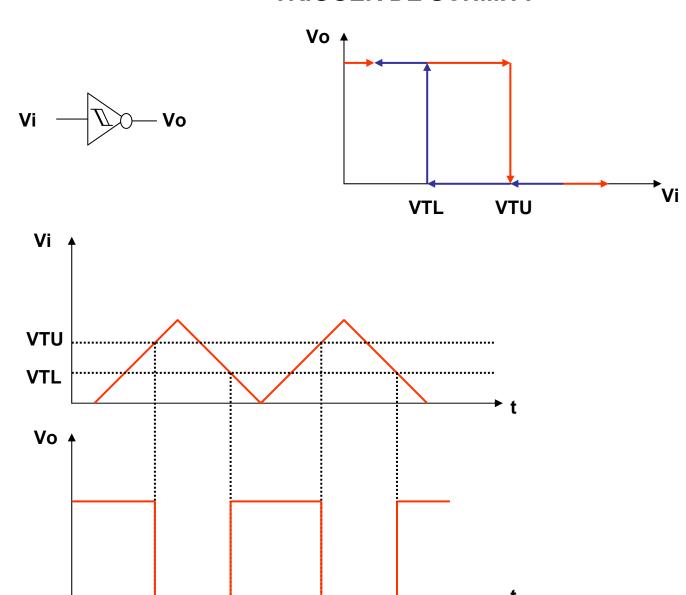
# **OSCILADOR CON INVERSORES**

Cualquier número impar de inversores lógicos oscilara si se conectan en ANILLO, según se muestra la fig.



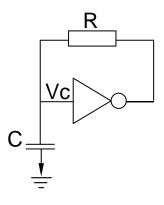


## TRIGGER DE SCHMITT



## **CIRCUITOS DE TIEMPO**

## OSCILADOR CON TRIGGER DE SCHMITT



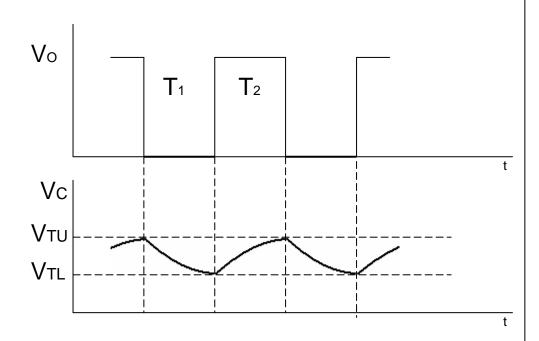
PARA 
$$t = T_1$$

$$V_f = 0$$
;  $V_S = V_{TU}$ ;  $V_C = V_{TL}$ 

#### PARA $t = T_2$

$$V_f = V_{DD}$$
;  $V_S = V_{TL}$ ;  $V_C = V_{TU}$ 

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = RC \ln \left[ \left( \frac{V_{TU}}{V_{TL}} \right) \left( \frac{V_{DD} - V_{TL}}{V_{DD} - V_{TU}} \right) \right]$$



## VALORES TIPICOS DE TENSION UMBRAL

	VDD = 5V	VDD = 10V	VDD = 15V
VTL	1.4 V	3.2 V	5.0 V
Vтu	3.0 V	6.0 V	9.0 V

#### Osciladores con entrada de habilitación

El oscilador implementado con dos inversores puede ser modificado a los efectos de que oscile o no según una entrada de control. Tal circuito se observa en a figura 4.25.

Comencemos el análisis para t=tO. A la salida de la compuerta NAND tenemos un '1' (VDD), por lo que V1= 0 V, en esas condiciones el capacitor se encuentra cargado a VDD. Cuando la entrada 'E'20 de la compuerta NAND se hace "1", el circuito conmuta y la salida de a compuerta NAND, tenemos un cero (V0=0 y en V1=1, (VDD). A salida de V1=VDD se suma a potencia de capacitor, obteniendo en Vc a suma de ambos, es decir:

Vc=2VDD

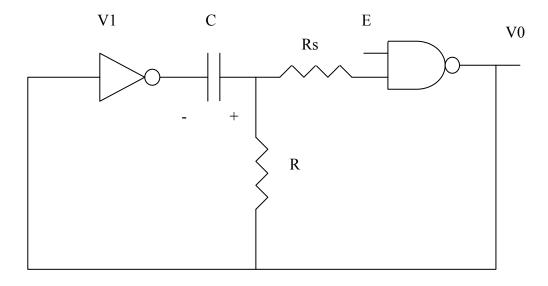
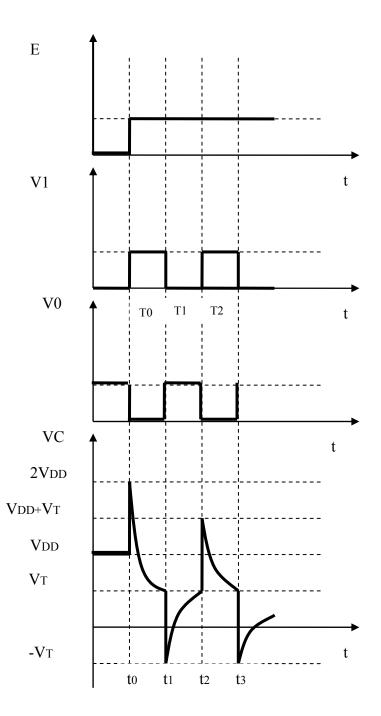


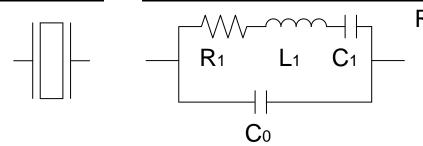
Figura 4.25



#### CIRCUITIOS DE TIEMPO

## **OSILADORES A CRISTAL**

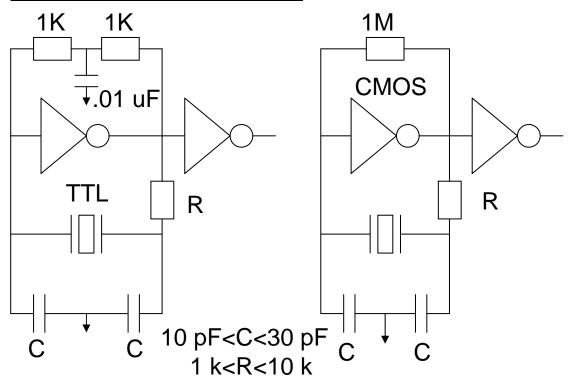
## SIMBOLO CIRCUITO EQUIVALENTE



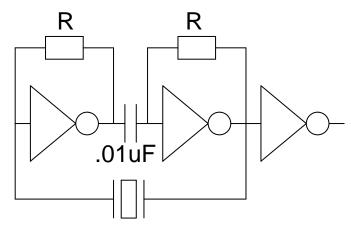
R<sub>1</sub>, L<sub>1</sub>, C<sub>1</sub> PROPIEDADES ELECTRICAS, DEPENDE DE LAS PROPIEDADES MECANICAS

C<sub>0</sub> CAPACIDAD DE LOS ELECTRODOS

## **RESONANCIA PARALELO**



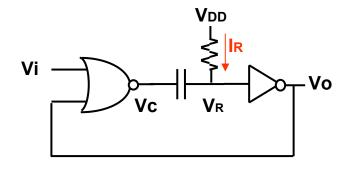
## **RESONANCIA SERIE**



## TIPICOS DE R

TTL 330 TL-LS 1K CMOS 1M

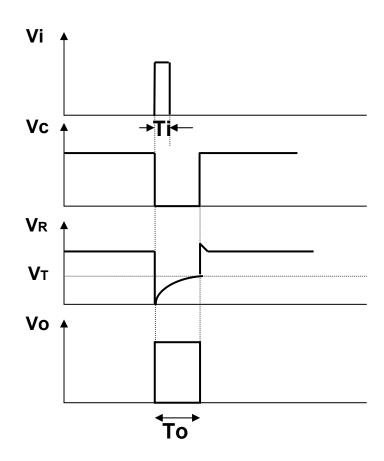
## **MONOESTABLE - PULSO POSITIVO**



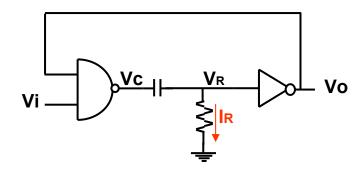
Para Vi = 0 y el circuito en reposo la corriente por R es cero ( IR =0), con lo que :

$$Vo = 0$$

En este caso la carga del capacitor es de 0 volts



## **MONOESTABLE - PULSO NEGATIVO**

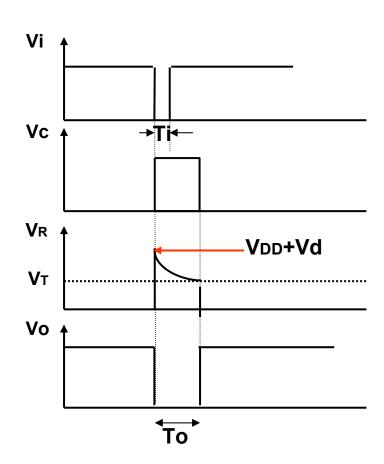


Para Vi = VDD, y el circuito en reposo la corriente por R es cero ( IR =0), con lo que:

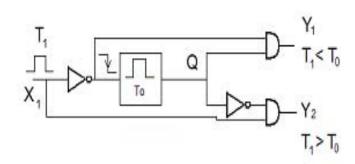
$$VR = 0 V = "0"$$

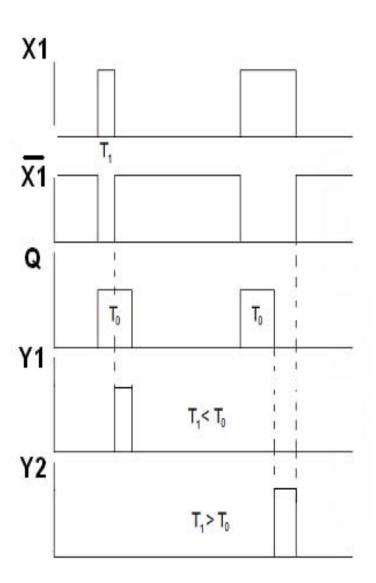
$$Vc = 0 V = "0"$$

En este caso la carga del capacitor es de 0 volts

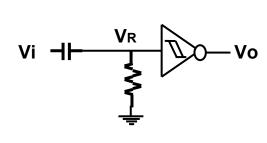


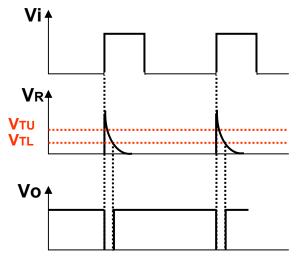
# DISCRIMINADOR DE ANCHO DE PULSO

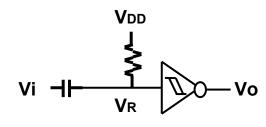


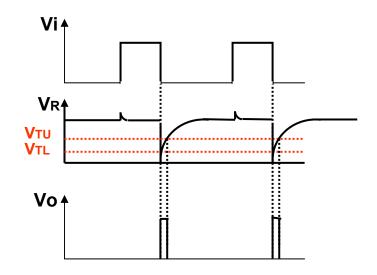


## **DETECTOR DE FLANCO CON TRIGGER DE SCHMITT**

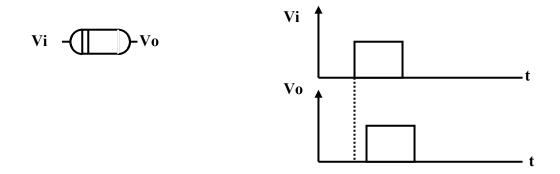




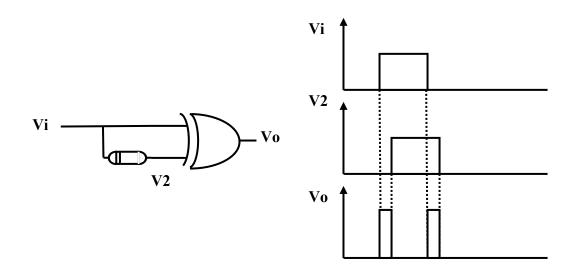




# CIRCUITOS DE RETARDOS CON COMPUERTAS



## **DOBLADOR DE FRECUENCIA**



## DOBLADOR DE FRECUENCIA II

