



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Coimbatore-35
An Autonomous Institution



Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with 'A++' Grade (III Cycle)
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

23ECB202 – LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

II YEAR/ IV SEMESTER
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UNIT 3 – WAVEFORM GENERATORS AND VOLTAGE REGULATORS

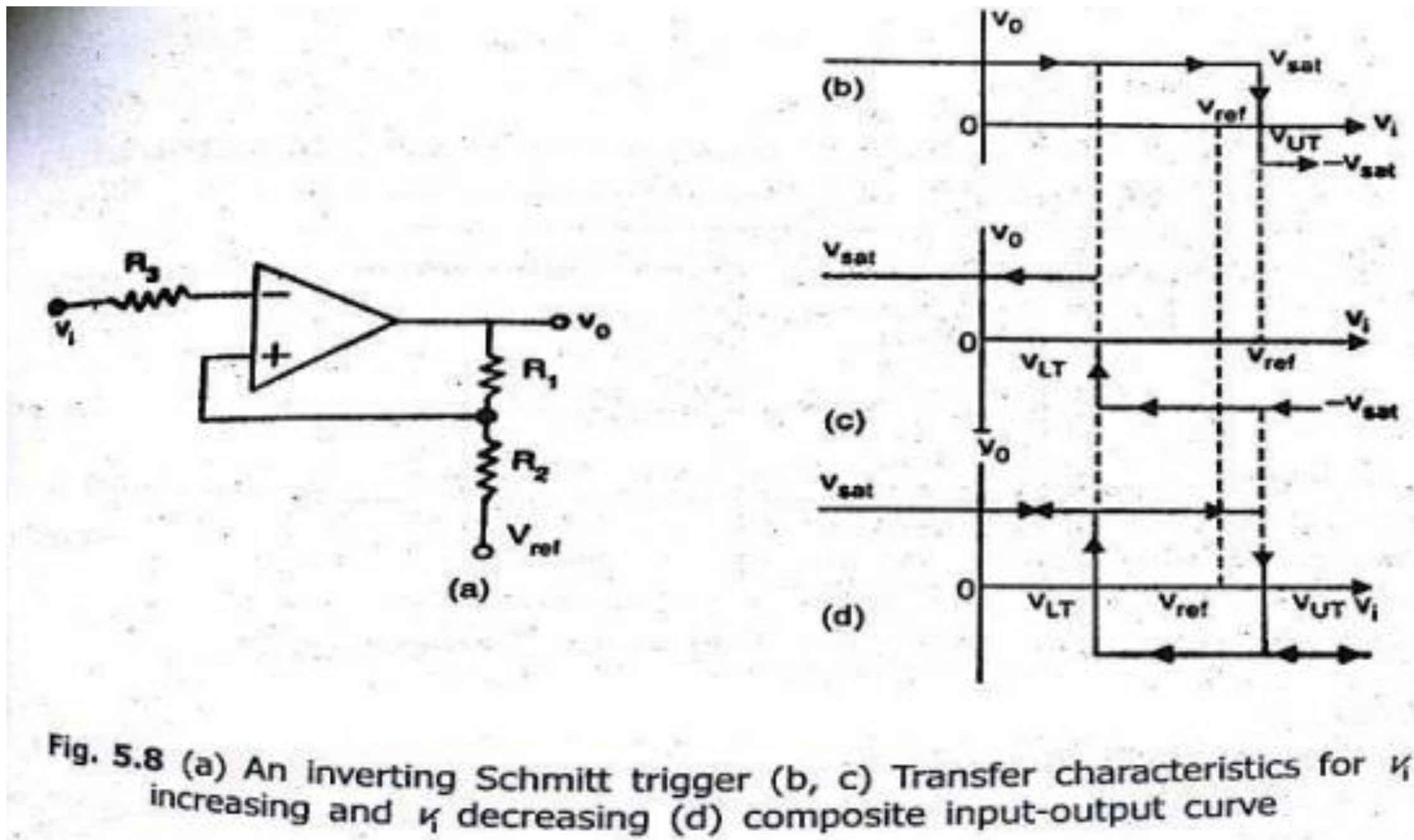
TOPIC – Schmitt Trigger



Schmitt Trigger



- If positive feedback is added to the comparator circuit, gain can be increased greatly.





Working

- The input voltage V_i triggers the output V_o every time it crosses certain voltage levels.
- These voltage levels are called Upper threshold voltage (V_{ut}) and Lower threshold voltage (V_{lt}).
- The hysteresis width is the difference between these two threshold voltages ie $V_{ut} - V_{lt}$.
- These threshold voltages are calculated as follows.
- Suppose that the output voltage V_o is $+V_{sat}$.
- The voltage at +ve input terminal will be
$$V_{ref} + (R_2/(R_1+R_2)) (V_{sat} - V_{ref}) = V_{ut}$$
- This voltage is called as Upper threshold voltage V_{ut}



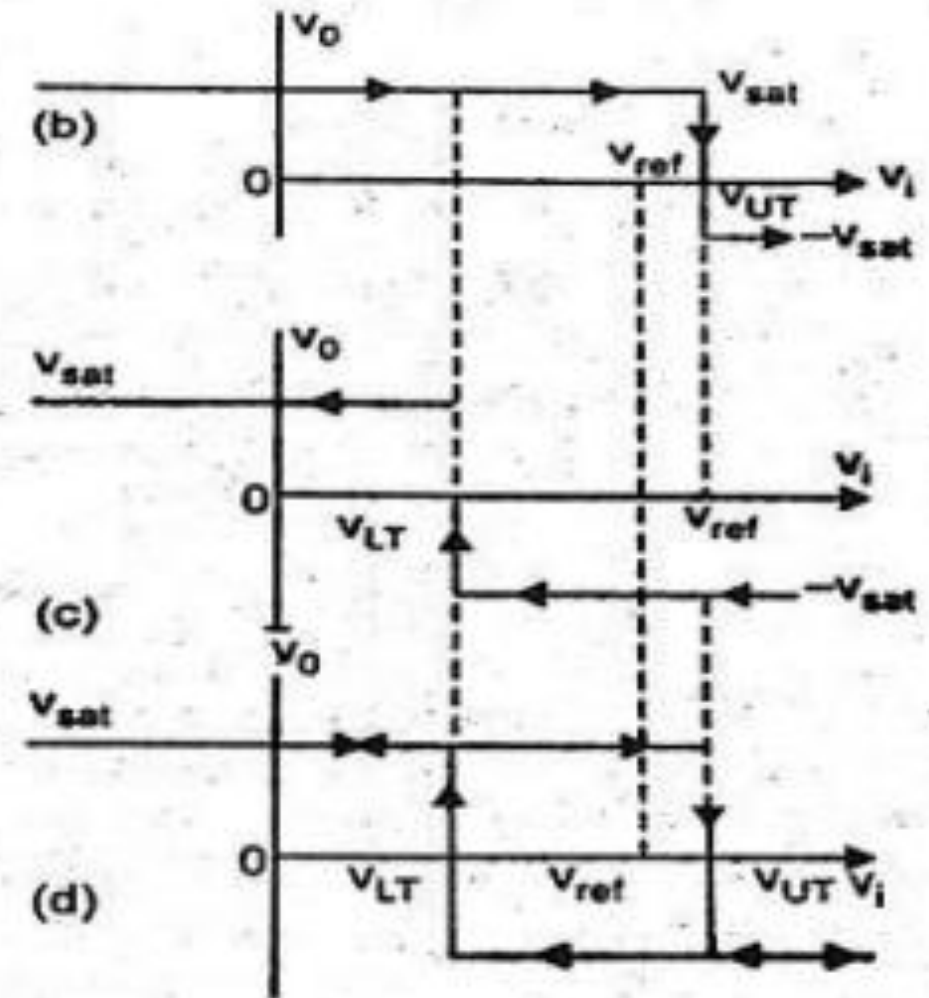
Working (Contd..)

- As long as V_i is less than V_{ut} , the output V_o remains constant at $+V_{sat}$. When V_i is just greater than V_{ut} , the output regeneratively switches to $-V_{sat}$ and remains at this level long as $V_i > V_{ut}$ as shown in Figure 5.8 (b)
- For $V_o = -V_{sat}$, the voltage at +ve input terminal is

$$V_{ref} + (R_2/R_1 + R_2) (-V_{sat} - V_{ref}) = V_{lt}$$

$$(R_2/R_1 + R_2) (V_{sat} + V_{ref}) = V_{lt}$$

- this voltage is referred to as lower threshold voltage V_{lt}





Working (Contd..)



- The input voltage V_i must become lesser than V_{lt} in order to cause V_o to switch from $-V_{sat}$ to $+V_{sat}$. A regenerative transition takes place as shown in Figure 5.8(c) and the output V_o returns from $-V_{sat}$ to $+V_{sat}$ almost instantaneously.
- Note that $V_{lt} < V_{ut}$ and the difference between these two voltages is the hysteresis width V_h and can be written as $V_h = V_{ut} - V_{lt} = 2R_2 V_{sat}/(R_1+R_2)$
- The resistor R_3 in figure 5.8(a) is chosen equal to $R_1||R_2$ to compensate for the input bias current.
- A non-inverting Schmitt trigger is obtained if V_i and V_{ref} are interchanged in figure



Assessment



1. Depending on the value of input and reference voltage a comparator can be named as

- a) Voltage follower
- b) Digital to analog converter
- c) Schmitt trigger
- d) Voltage level detector**



2. Zero crossing detectors is also called as

- a) Square to sine wave generator
- b) Sine to square wave generator**
- c) Sine to triangular wave generator
- d) All of the mentioned



THANK YOU