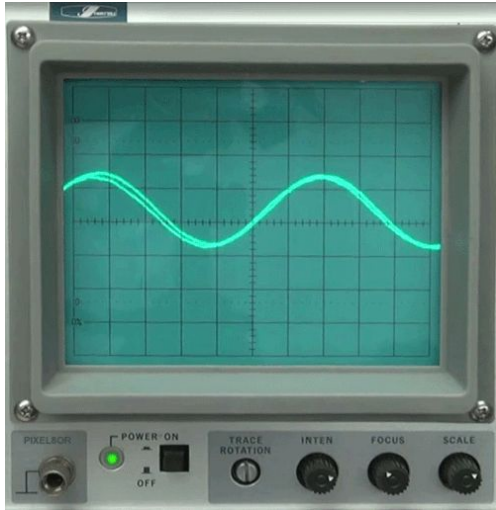




**¿Qué es un  
osciloscopio?**

# Osciloscopio

¿Qué es?



- Instrumento de medición
- Permite visualizar tensiones que varían en el tiempo
- Especialmente diseñado para señales periódicas

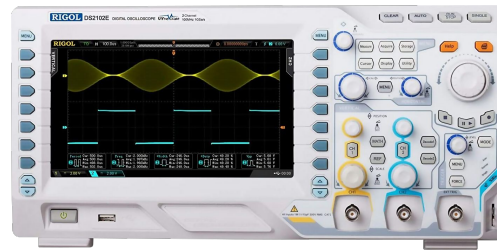
# Tipos de osciloscopios

# Osciloscopio

# Tipos



Analógicos



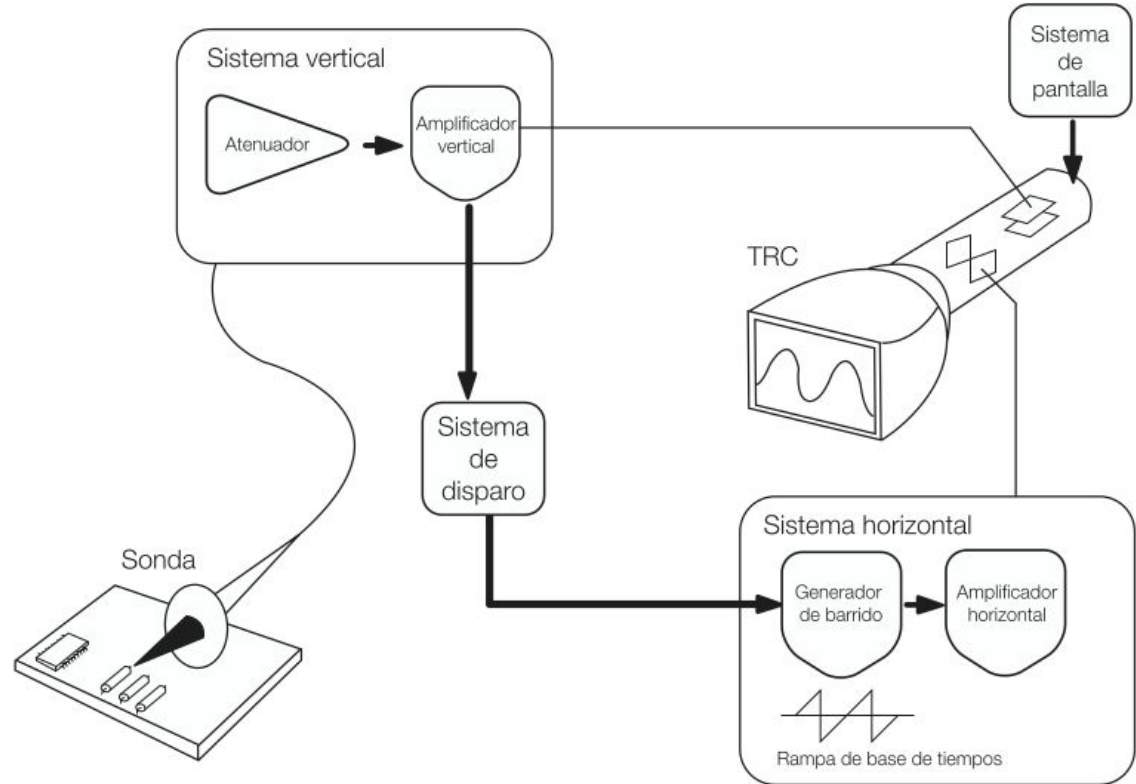
Digitales

**¿Cómo funciona  
un osciloscopio?**

# Osciloscopio

## ¿Cómo funciona?

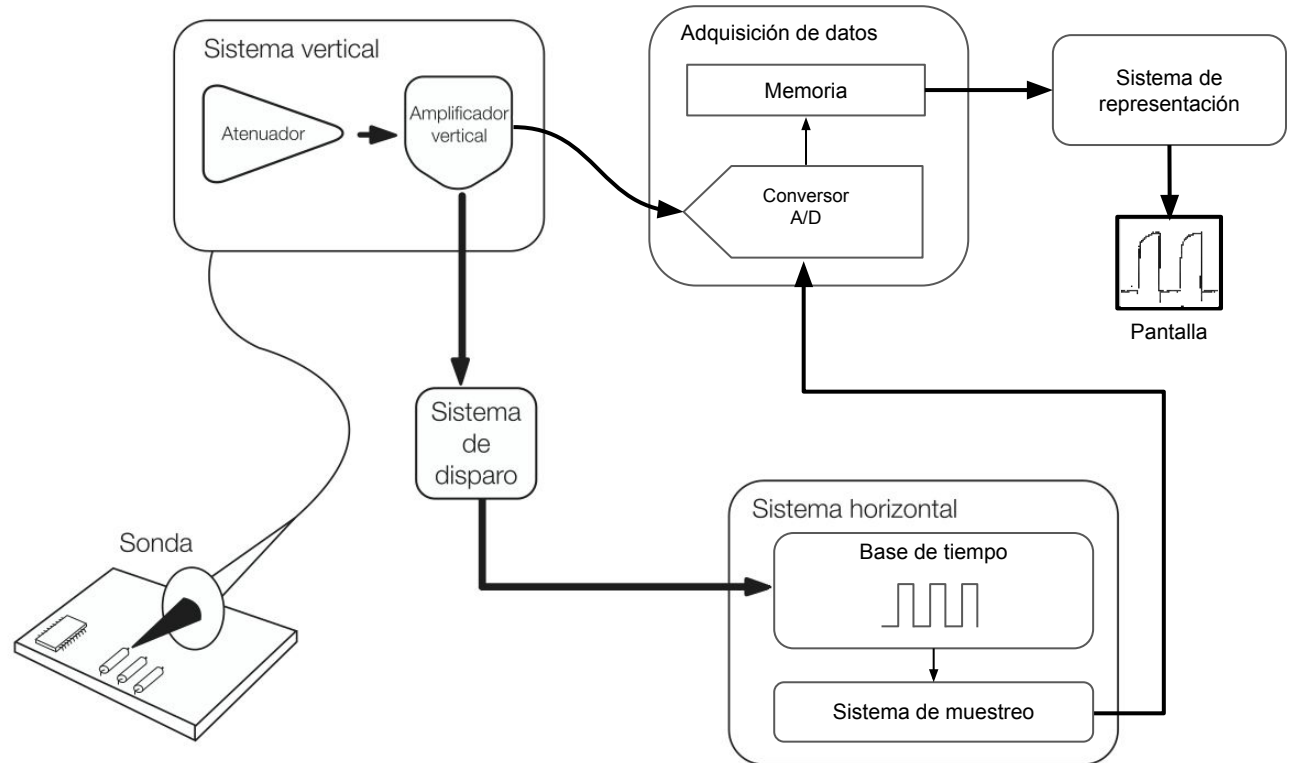
Analógico



# Osciloscopio

## ¿Cómo funciona?

Digital





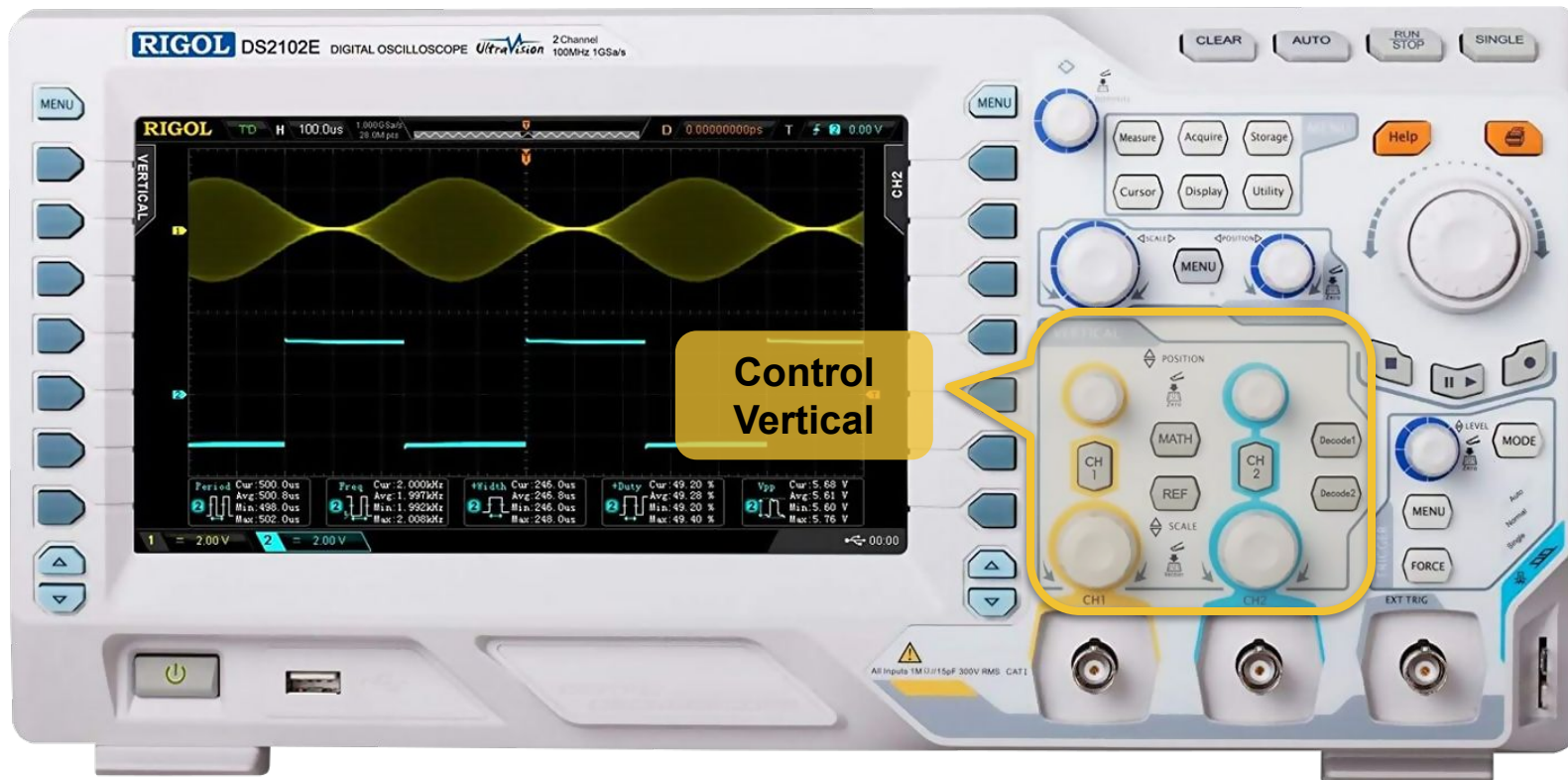
Comparación y limitaciones

	Analógico	Digital
Ancho de banda	<b>Mayor</b>	<b>Menor</b>
Señales aperiódicas	<b>No</b>	<b>Sí</b>

# Controles

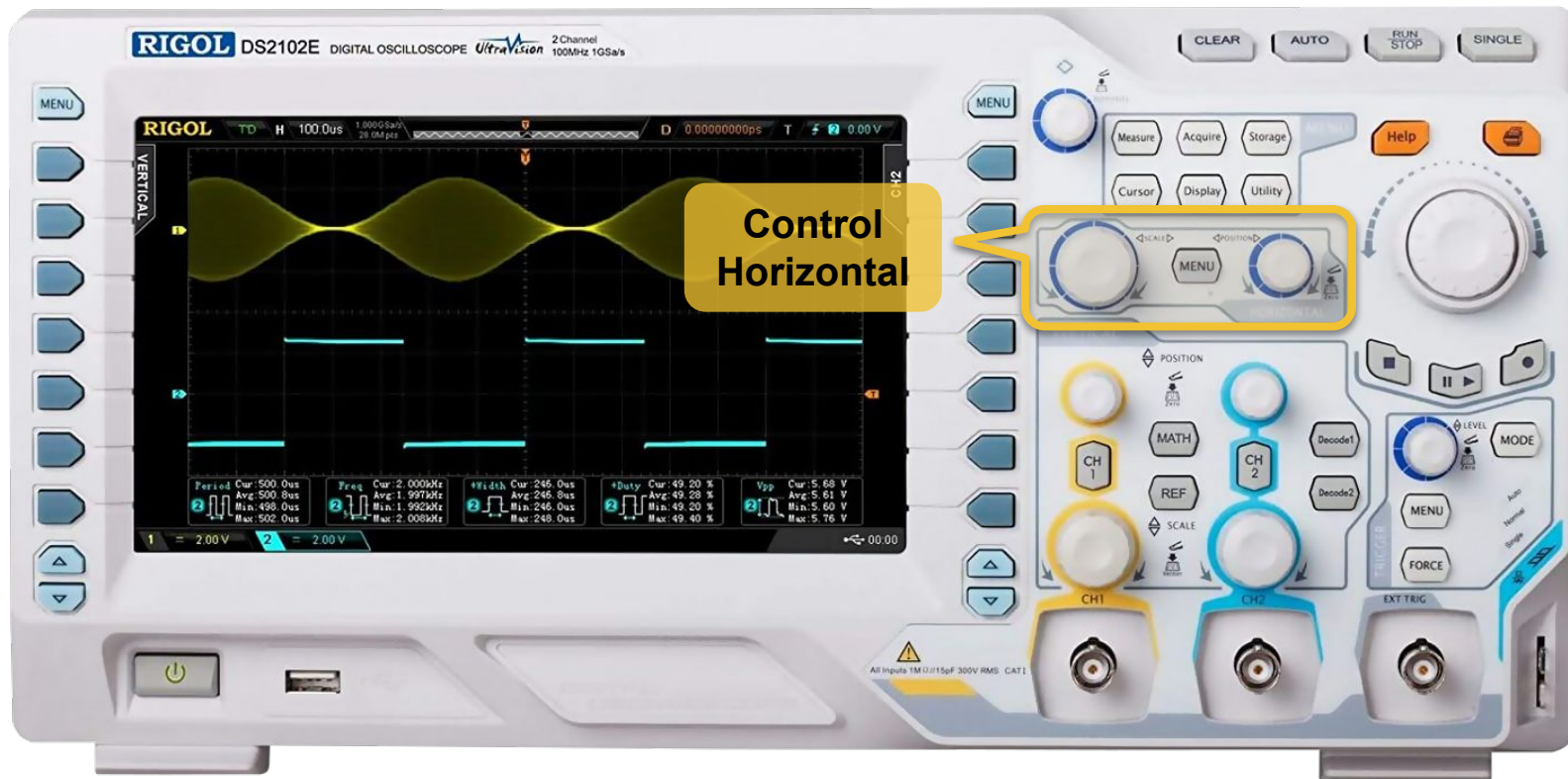
# Osciloscopio

# Controles



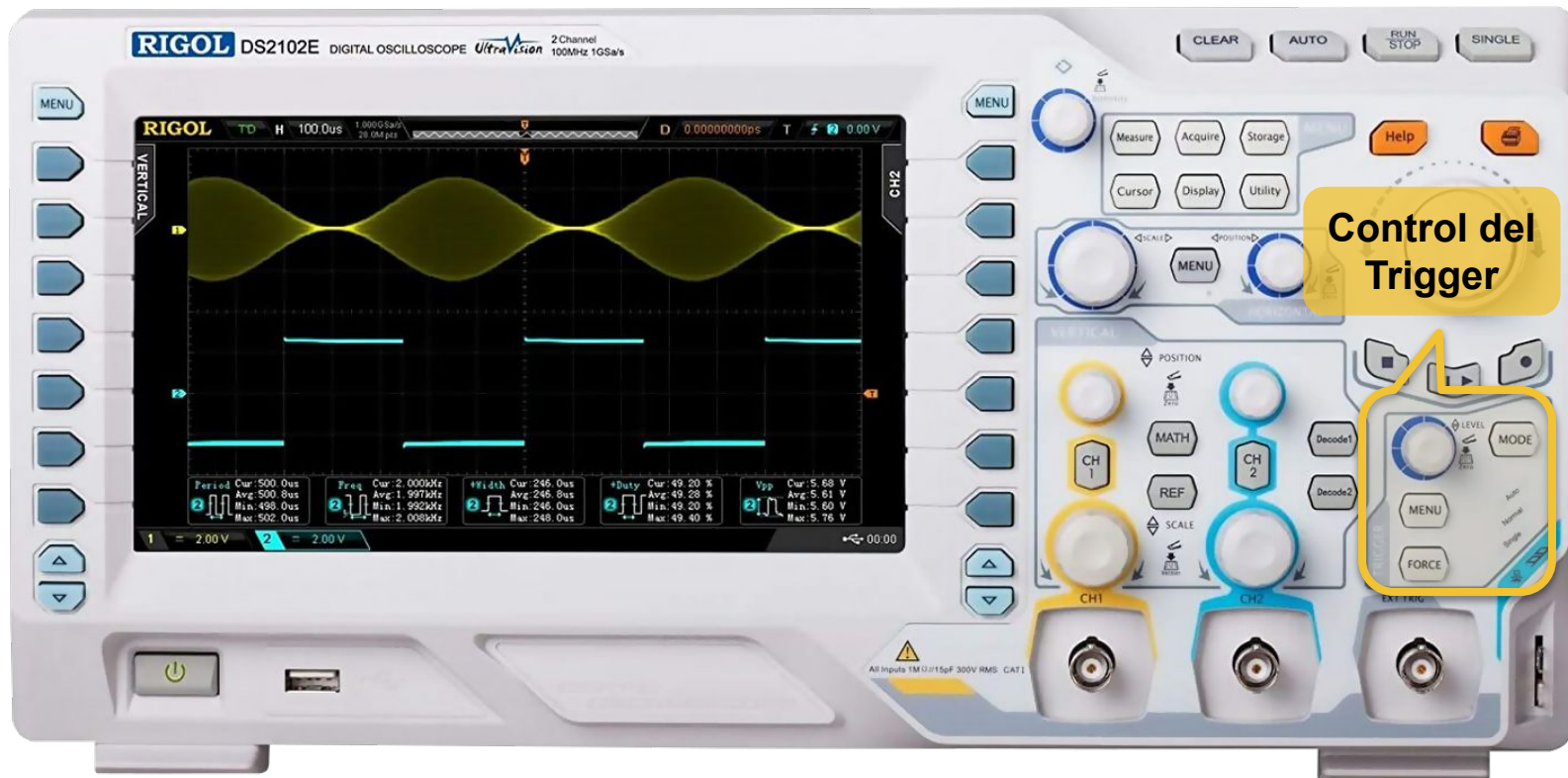
# Osciloscopio

# Controles



# Osciloscopio

# Controles

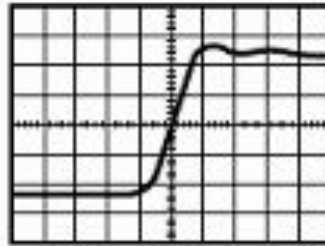


**¿Cómo se mide?**

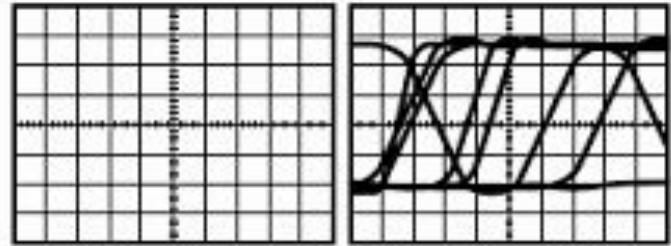
# Osciloscopio

¿Cómo se mide?

Trigger  
(Control de  
Disparo)



Triggered waveform

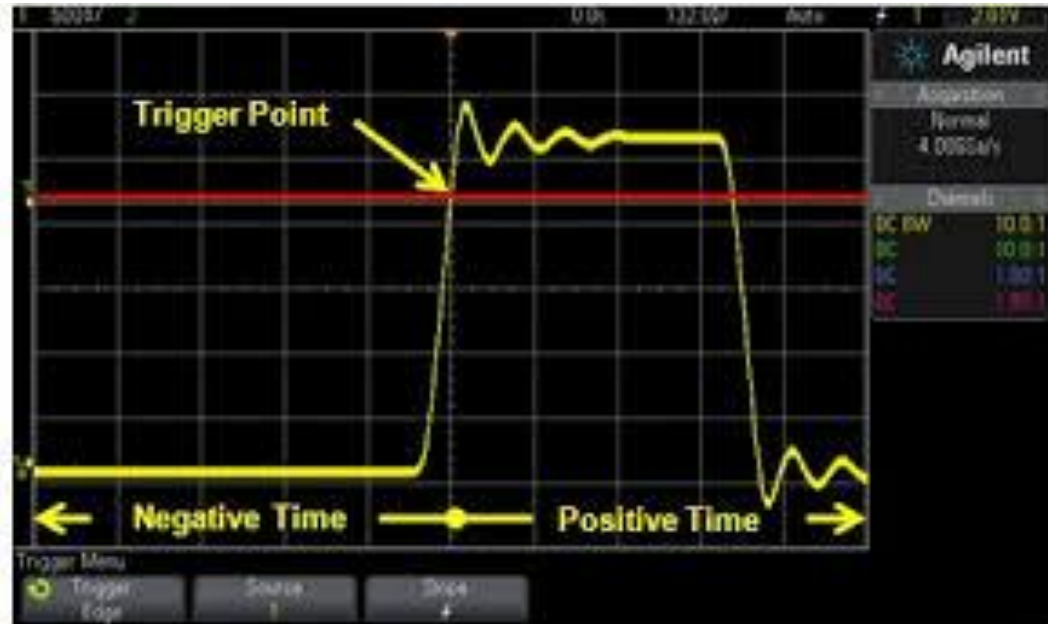


Untriggered waveforms

# Osciloscopio

¿Cómo se mide?

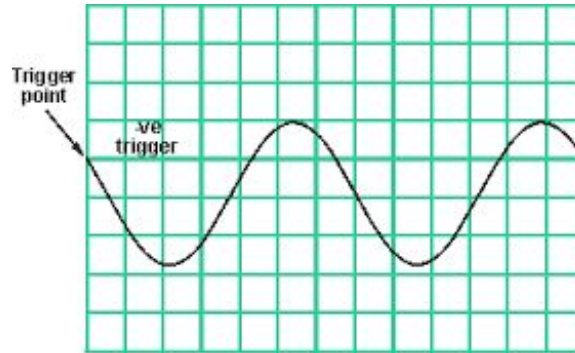
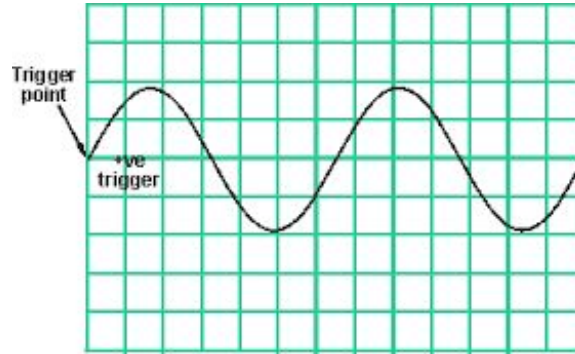
Trigger  
(Control de  
Disparo)





Trigger  
(Control de  
Disparo)

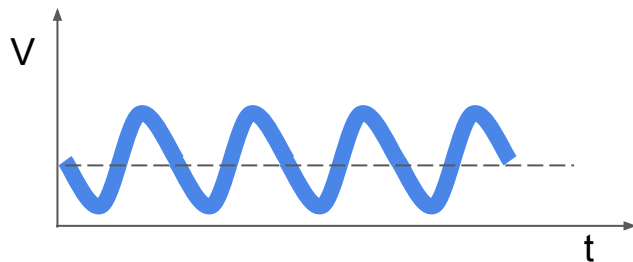
### Pendiente



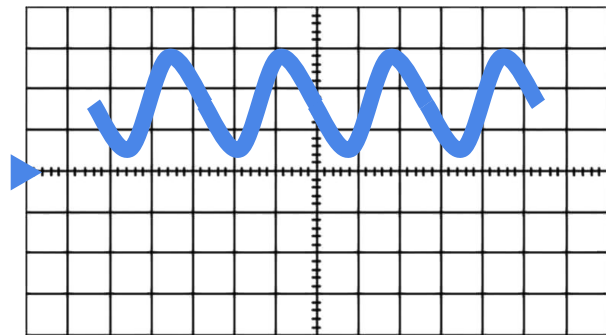
# Osciloscopio

¿Cómo se mide?

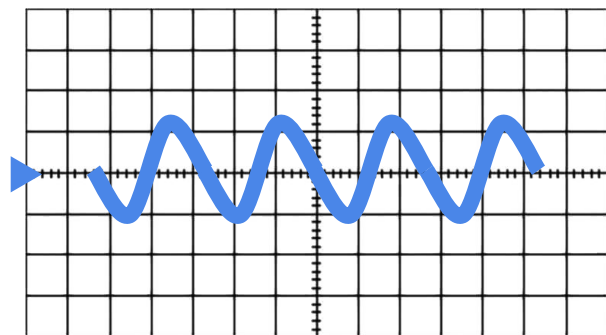
Acoplamiento



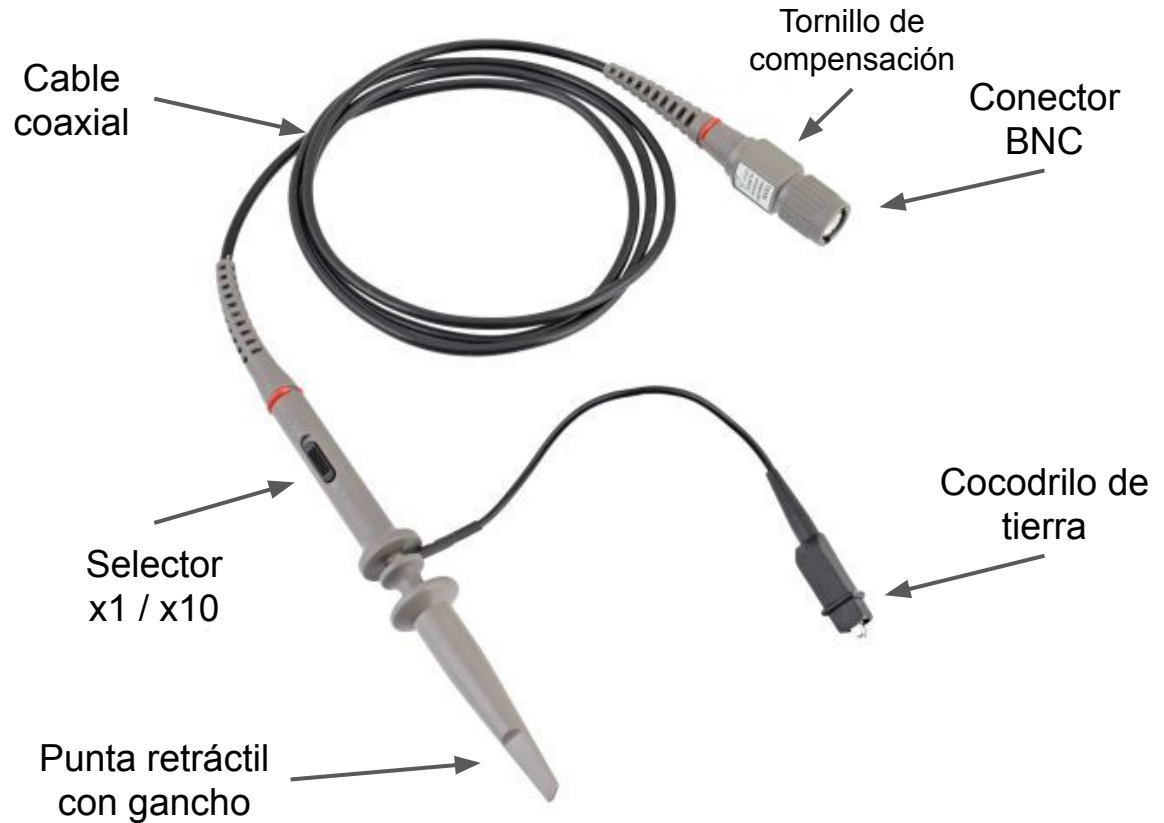
**DC**



**AC**

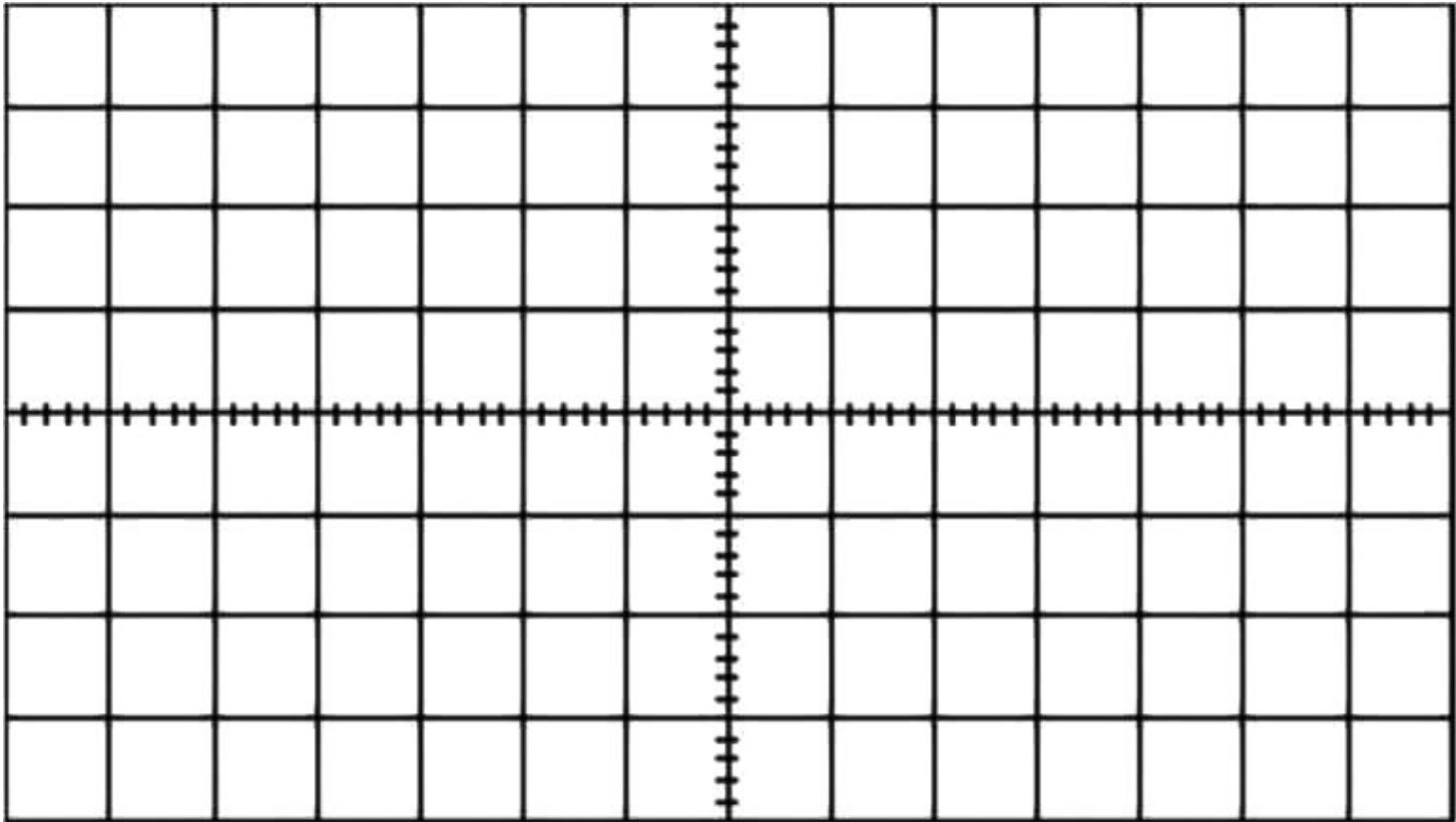


Punta



# Osciloscopio

¿Cómo se mide?

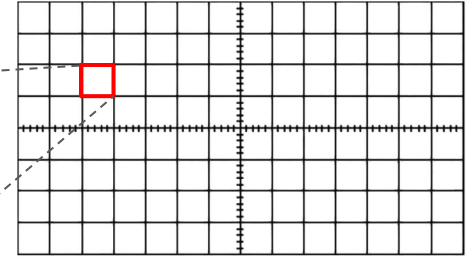
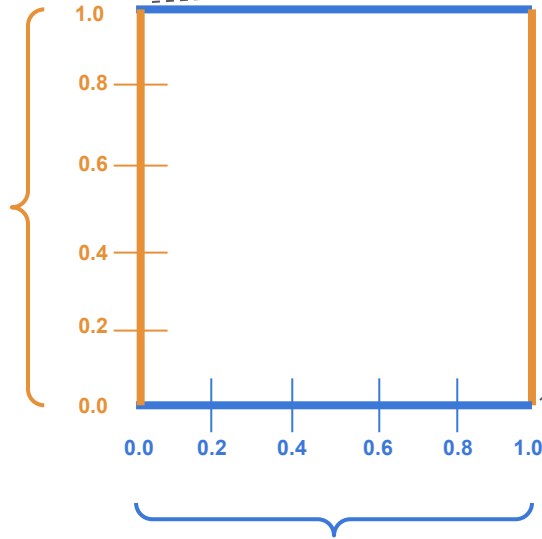


# Osciloscopio

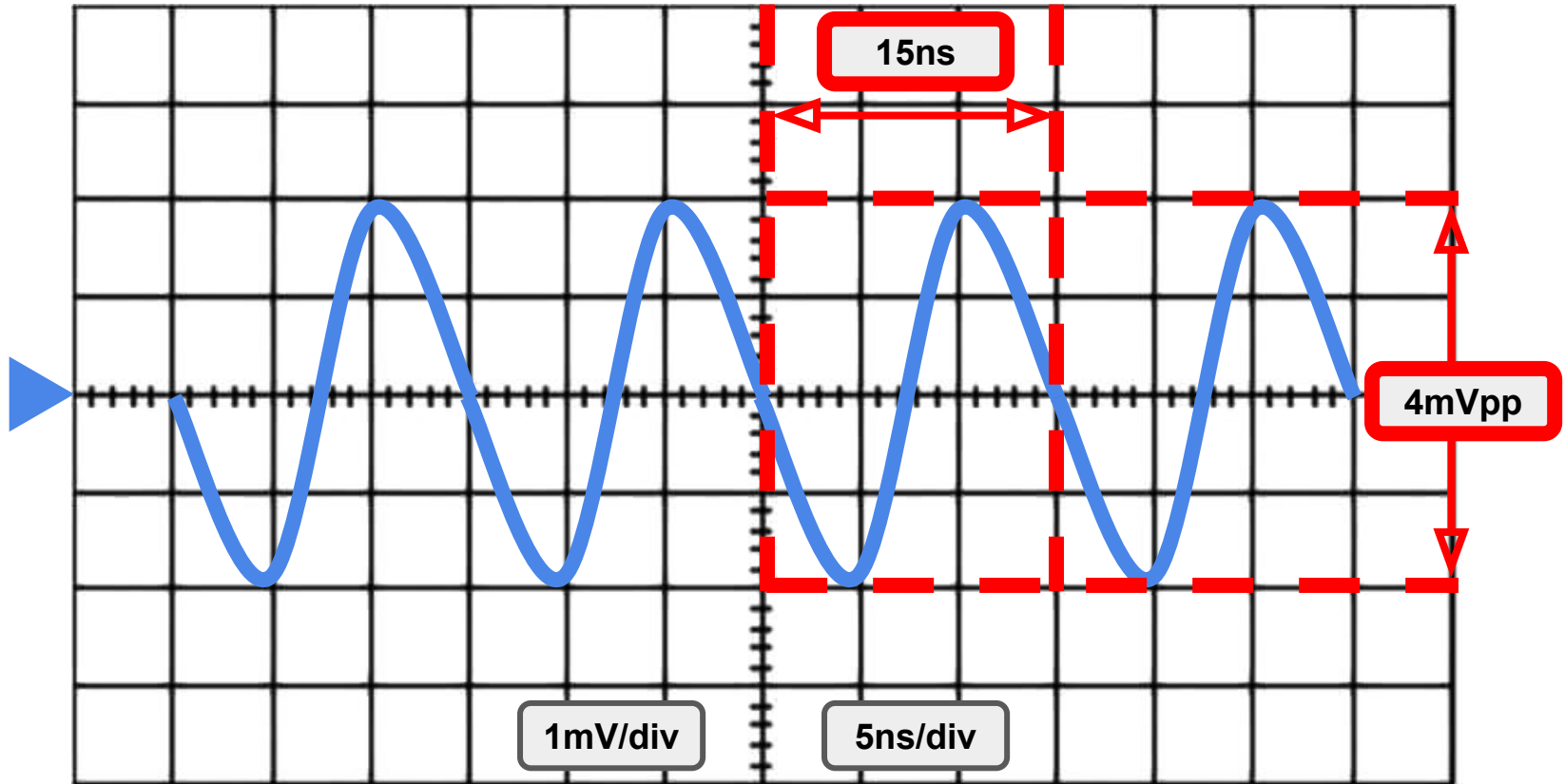
## ¿Cómo se mide?

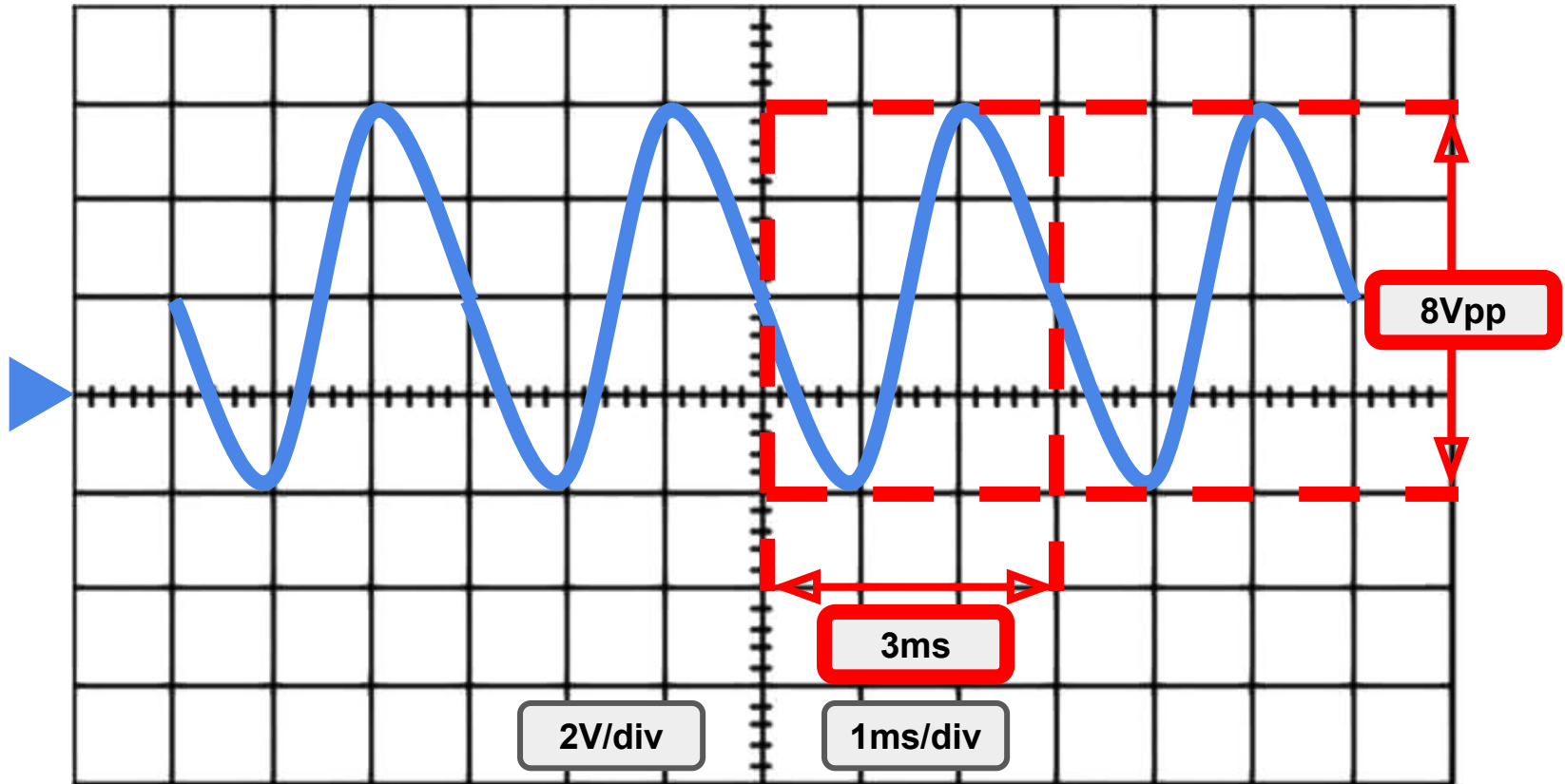
Tensión por división:

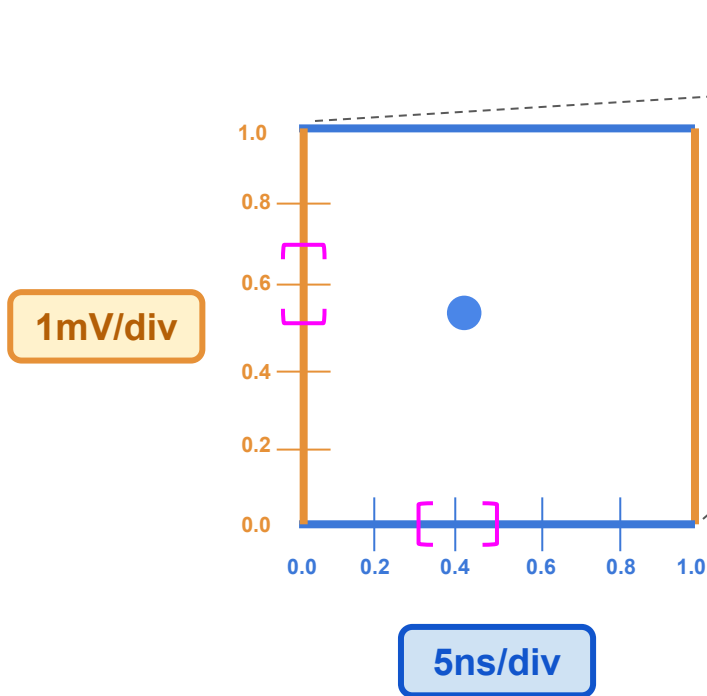
- 1  $\mu\text{V}$
- 2  $\mu\text{V}$
- 5  $\mu\text{V}$
- 1 mV
- 2 mV
- 5 mV
- 1 V
- 2 V
- 5 V



Tiempo por división: 1ns 2ns 5ns 1 $\mu\text{s}$  2 $\mu\text{s}$  5 $\mu\text{s}$  1ms 2ms 5ms 1s







$$\begin{aligned} V &= 1\text{mV/div} * (0.6\text{div} \pm 0.1\text{div}) \\ &= 0.6\text{mV} \pm 0.1\text{mV} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T &= 5\text{ns/div} * (0.4\text{div} \pm 0.1\text{div}) \\ &= 2.0\text{ns} \pm 0.5\text{ns} \end{aligned}$$

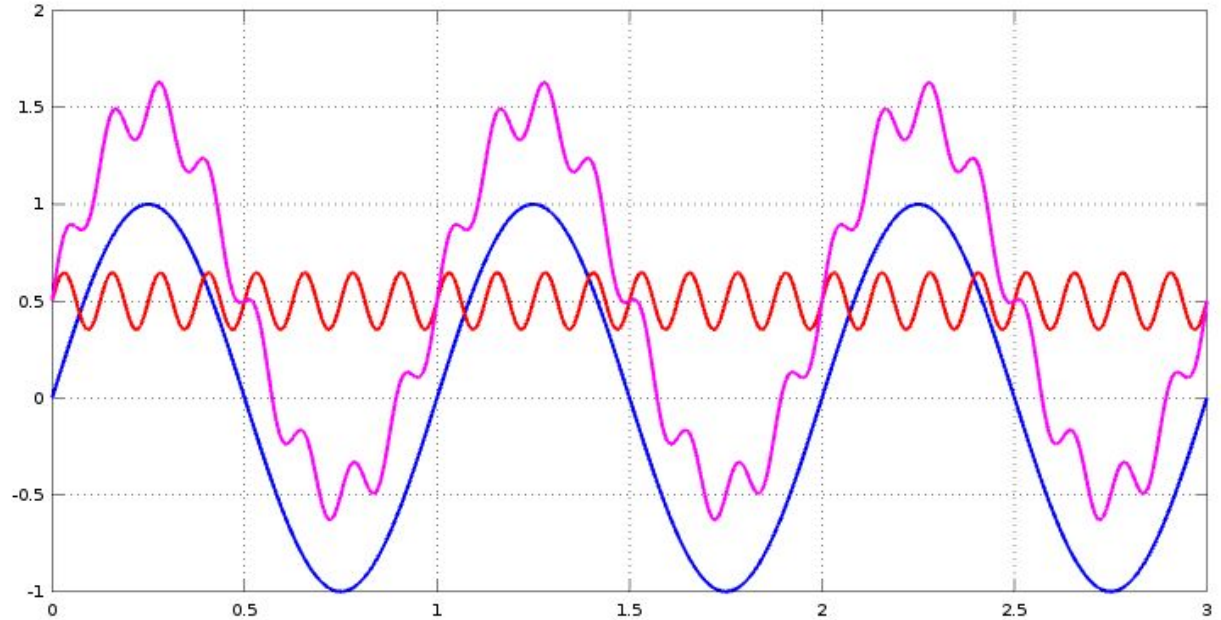


# Otras operaciones

# Osciloscopio

# Otras operaciones

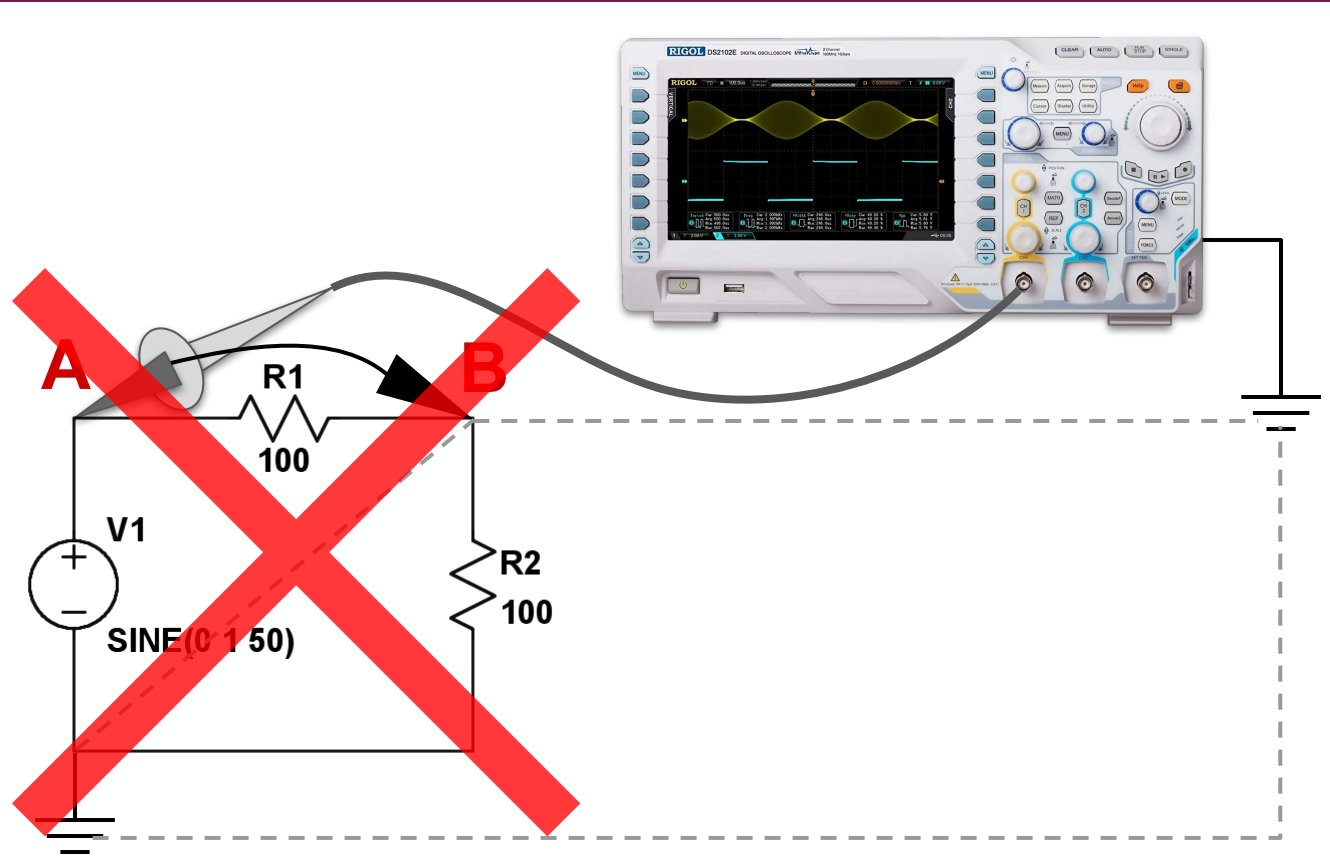
Suma



# Osciloscopio

# Otras operaciones

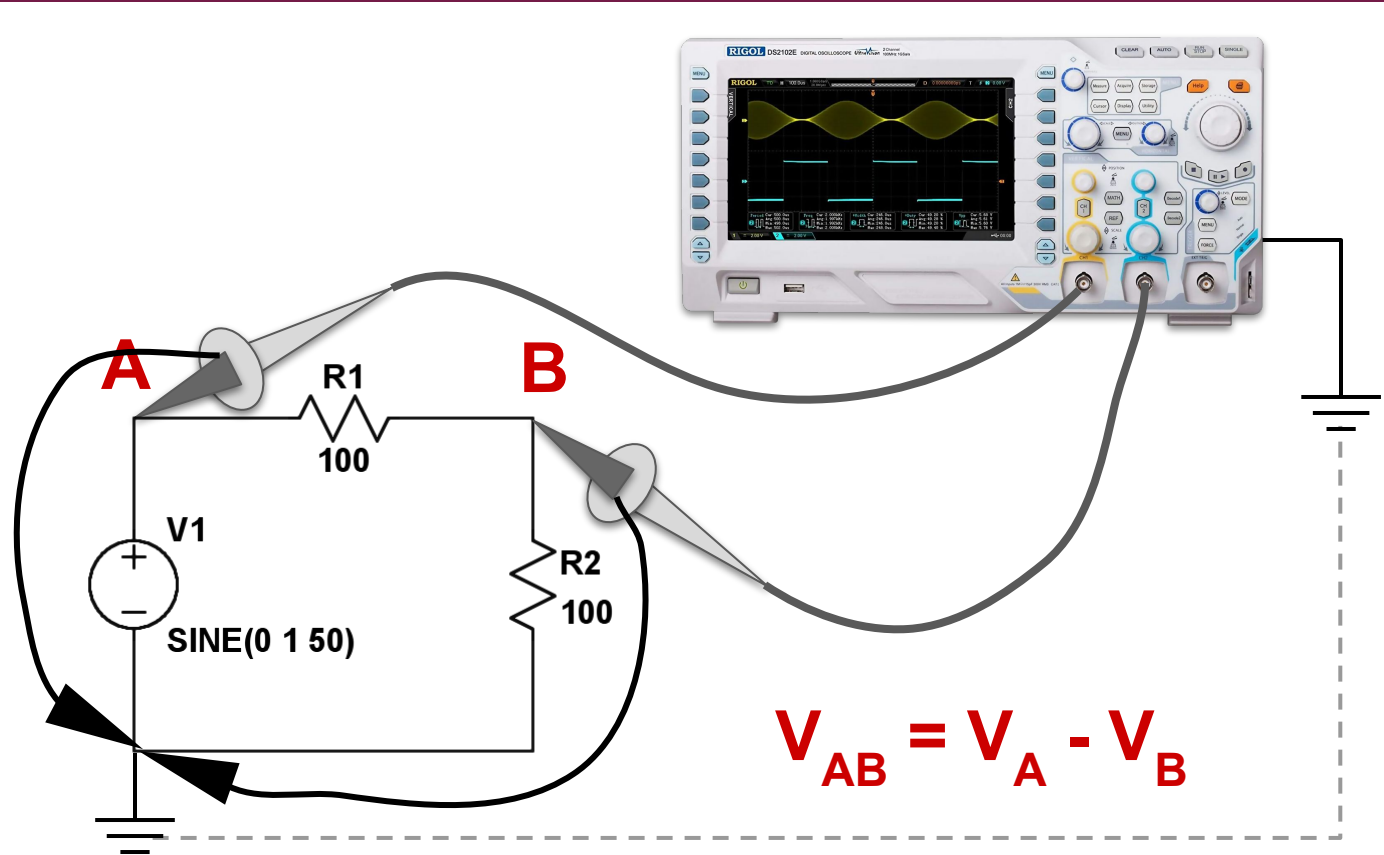
Resta



# Osciloscopio

# Otras operaciones

Resta



- El canal 1 controla el eje horizontal
- El canal 2 controla el eje vertical

Modo XY

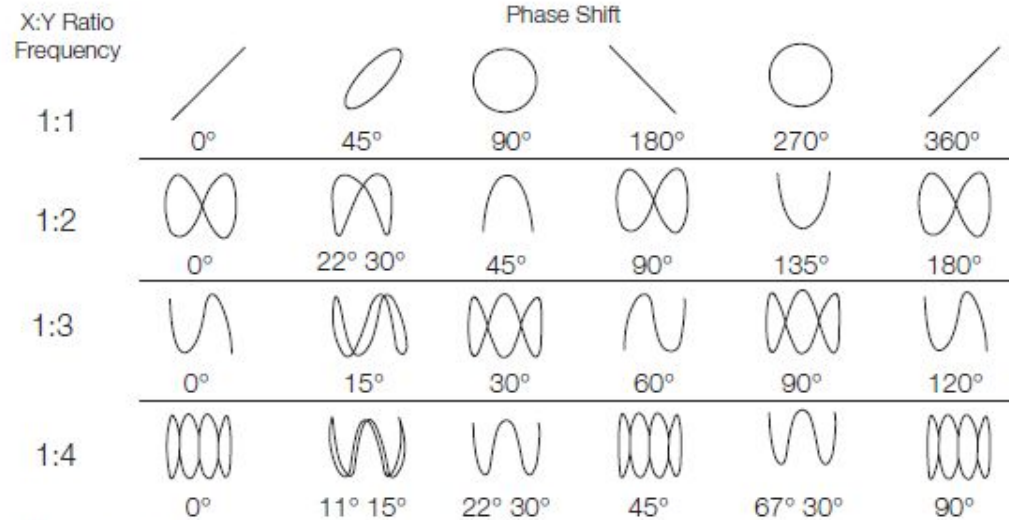


Figure 70. Lissajous patterns.

# Osciloscopio

# Otras operaciones

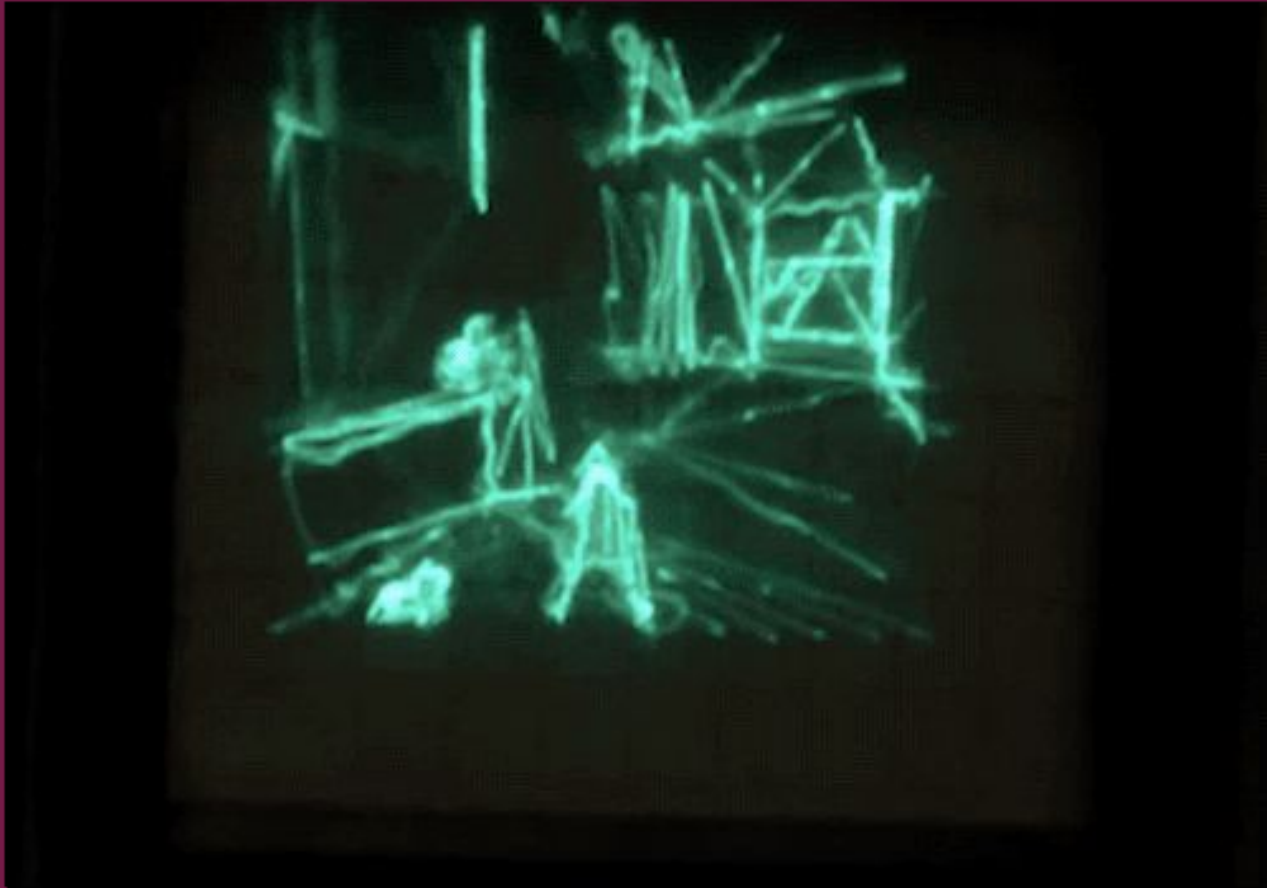
Modo XY

El primer videojuego  
año 1958



Osciloscopio

¿Preguntas?

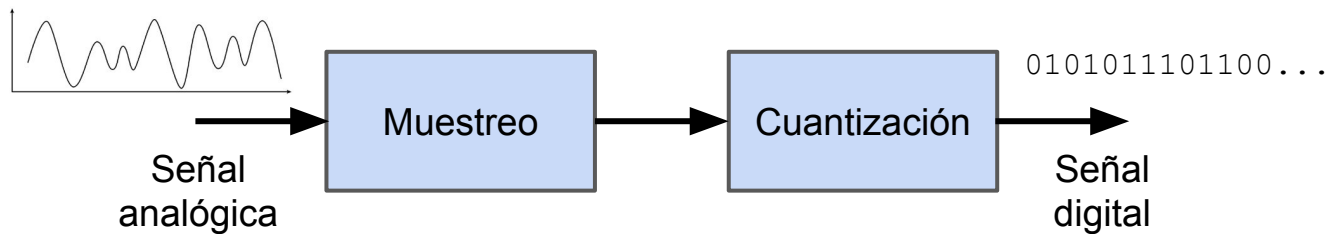


**ACCESS DENIED**

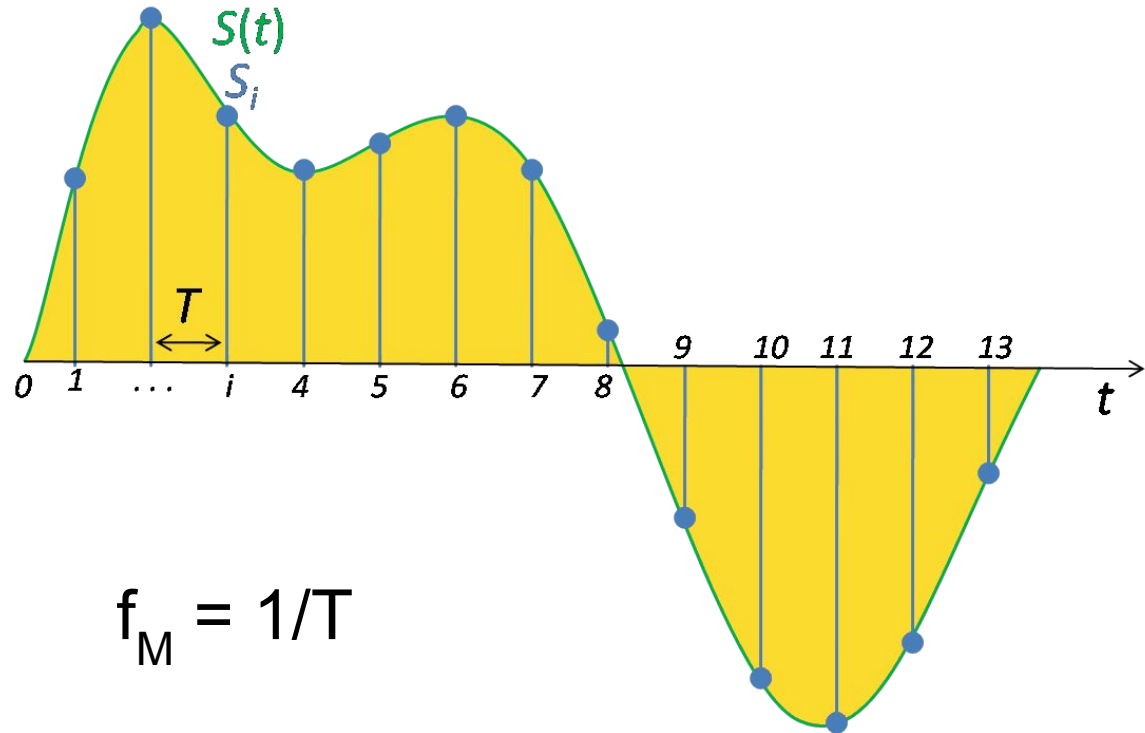


# Apéndice

Etapas de la conversión



Muestreo

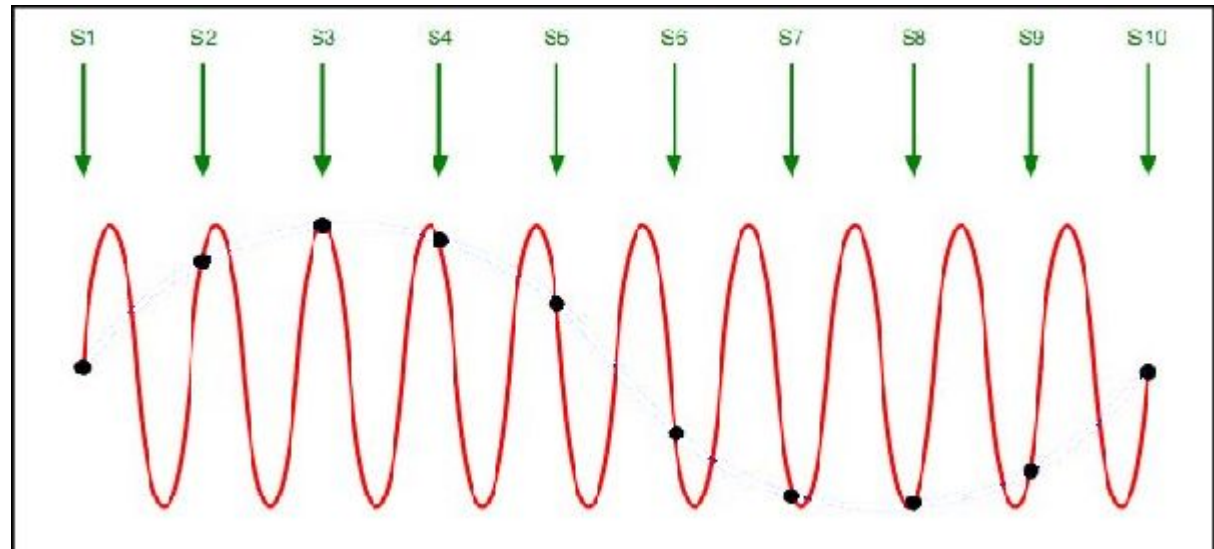


Muestreo

Teorema de  
Nyquist

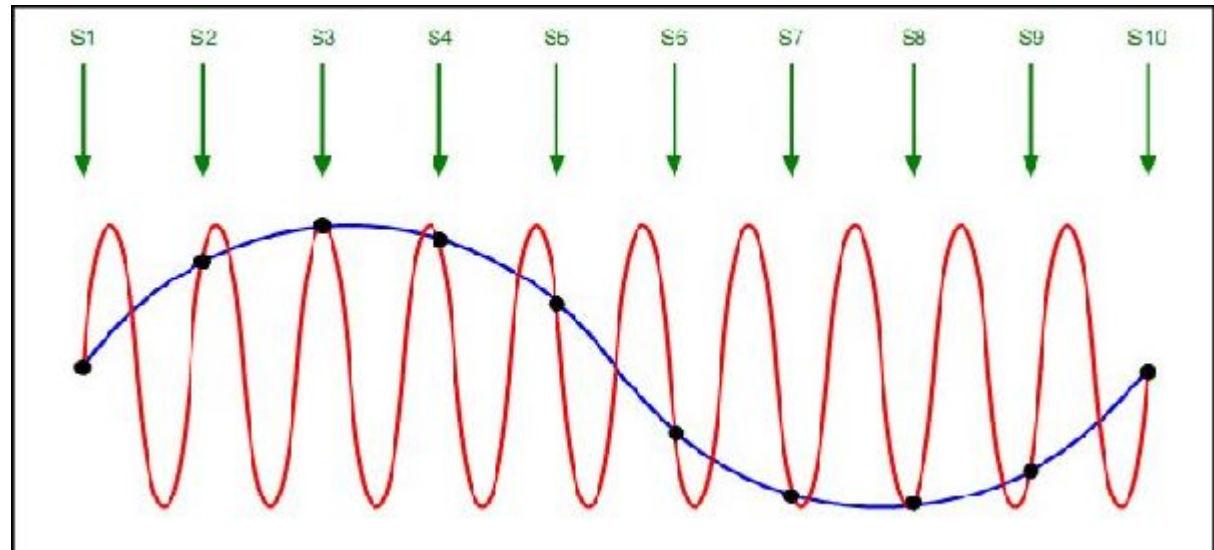
$$f_M > 2 \cdot f_{max}$$

$$f_M < 2 \cdot f_{max}$$



Muestreo

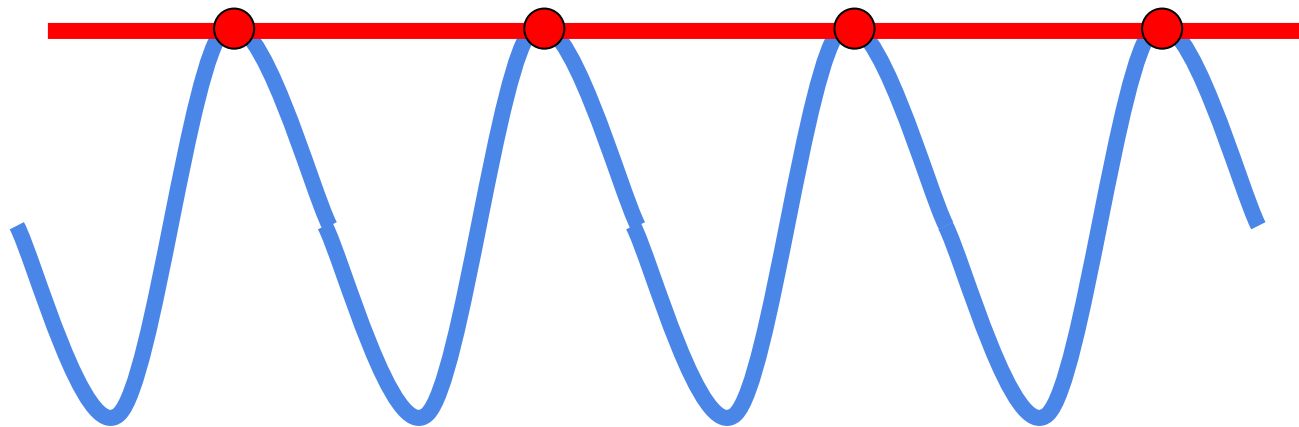
$$f_M < 2 \cdot f_{max}$$



Muestreo

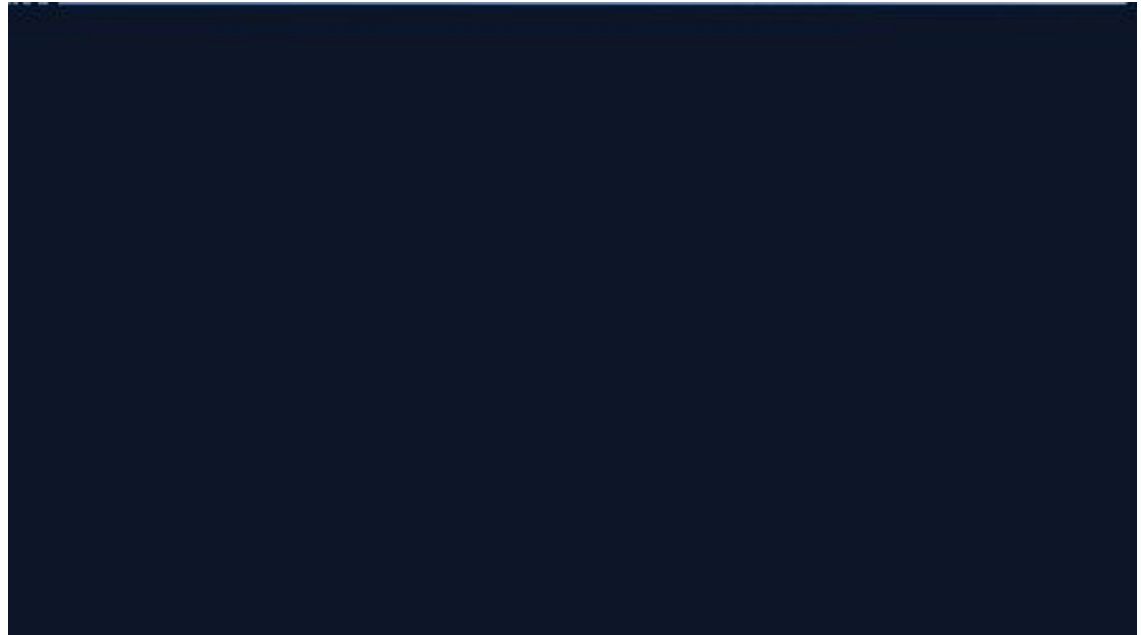
$$f_M = f_{señal}$$

Muestreo



$$f_M = f_{señal}$$

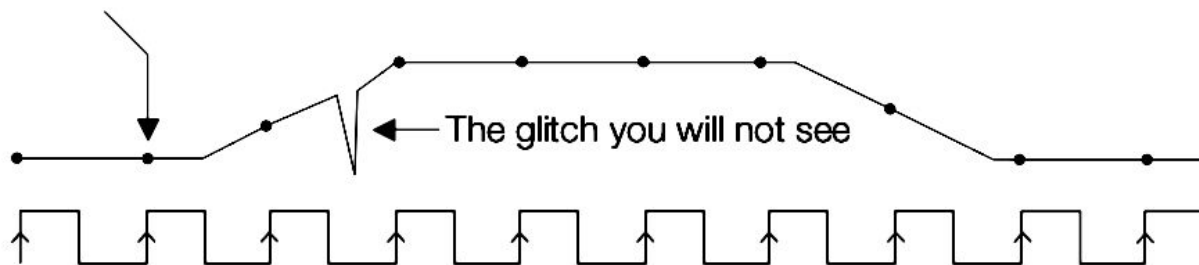
Muestreo



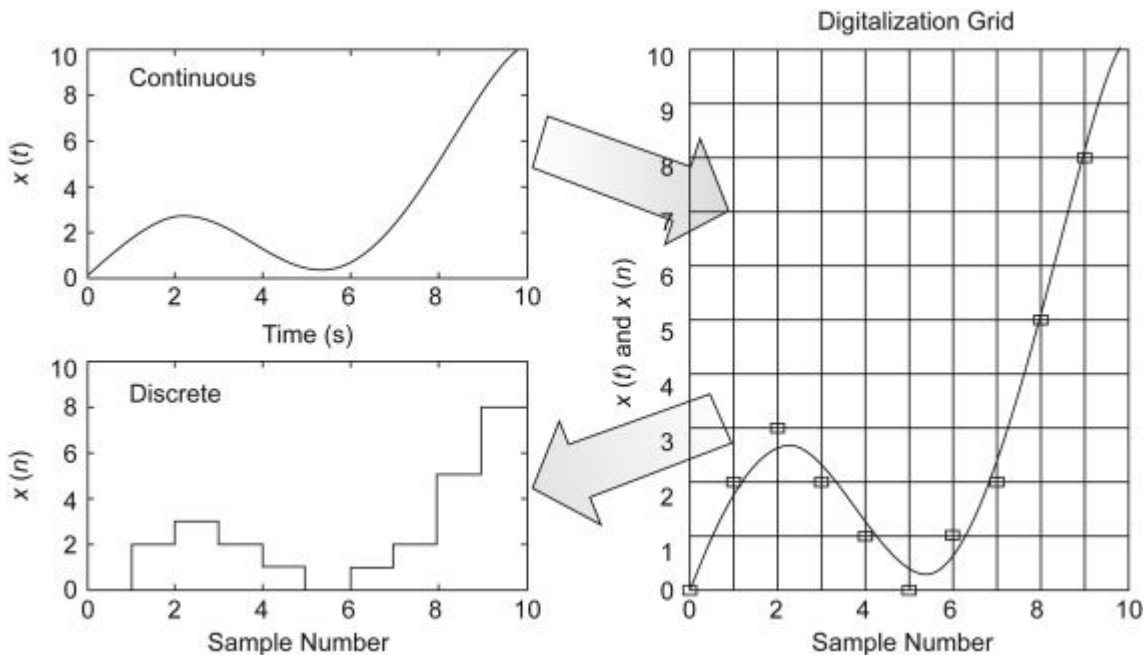


## Muestreo

Sampled point  
displayed by  
the DSO



## Cuantización



Cuantización

