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Function generator has variable frequency

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The Exar (www.exar.com) XR-2206 function-generator IC can generate square, triangular, and sinusoidal signals with low distortion. Its output frequency is inversely proportional to the components in an RC network, according to the formula F=1/RC.

Use a potentiometer as the resistor component to provide a frequency variation similar to a logarithmic scale. To change this behavior, the manufacturer's data sheet recommends connecting a resistor network to a variable external voltage source. The voltage should be stable and vary from 0 to almost 3V.

Instead of using an external voltage, the circuit described here uses an inter-

nal reference voltage of approximately 3V at Pin 7 of the XR-2206. With this internal reference, the circuit requires no voltage regulators—not even in the power supply. The circuit requires a power supply with only a 12V, 500-mA center-tapped transformer, a bridge rectifier, and two filter capacitors (Figure 1). You can define the frequency equations using Figure 2 as a reference.

When V_x is 0V, you determine the frequency using F=1/RC. The current trough, I_R , equals 3/R, where 3 is the voltage reference in Pin 7. From this **equation** and resolving the recipro-



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cal of R, you define the frequency as $I_R/3R=1/R$, as a function of the current, $F=I_p/3C$.

When V_x >0V, you define the current as I_R =(3- V_x)/R. Replacing I_R from the previous **equation**, you can define the frequency as a direct function of the voltage: F=(1/3RC)(3- V_x).

Figure 1 shows the final circuit to generate the waveforms. The circuit's frequency ranges from 1 Hz to 100 kHz in five scales. The rotary switch lets you select the scale by switching in a set of capacitors.EDN

