

# CPE201

# Digital Design

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Class 26: ADC and DAC



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# Outline

- Analog to Digital Conversion
- Digital to Analog Conversion



# Continuous vs Discrete

- Or Analog vs Digital
- Anything Analog must be converted to

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# Converters (Sensors)

- There are many things that do this already
  - Microphones
  - Speakers
  - Digital thermometers, barometers, accelerometers
  - GPS
  - Cameras



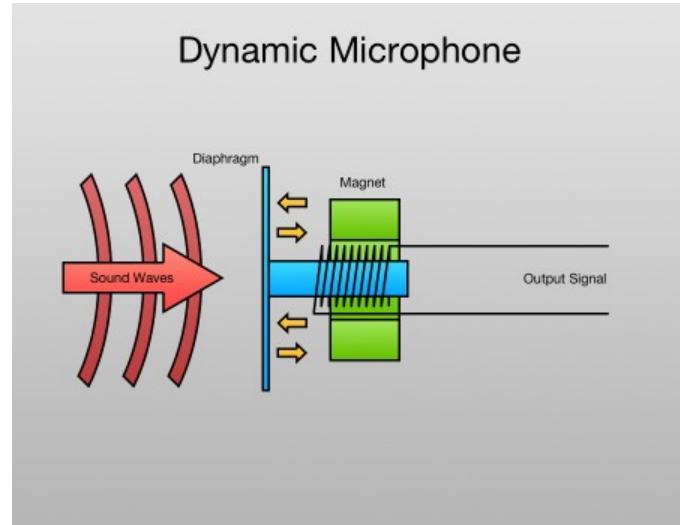
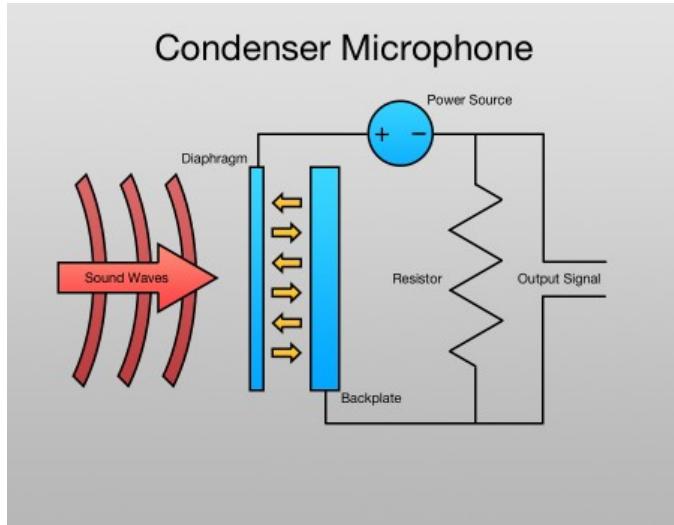
# Sensors

- All of these work on the same principles
  - Convert a measurement to a voltage
  - Convert the voltage to a digital signal
  - Capture/store/manipulate the signal



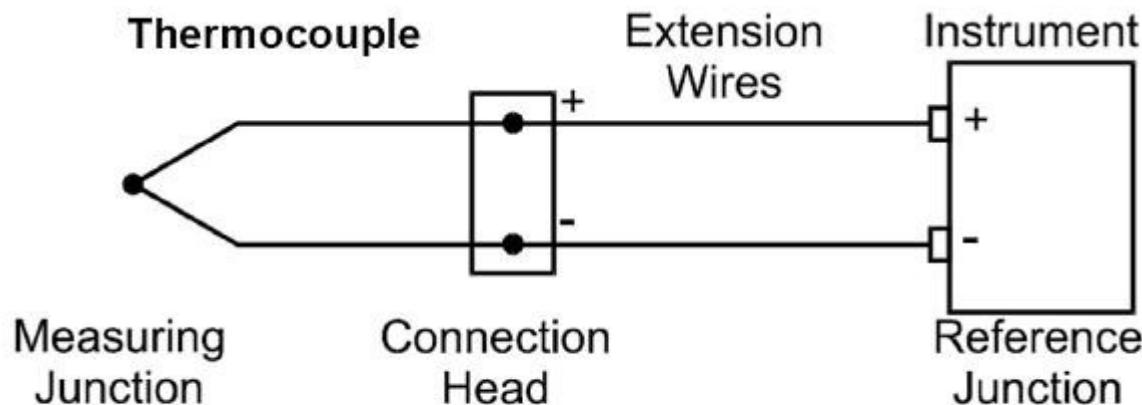
# Convert to Voltage

- Microphone



# Convert to Voltage

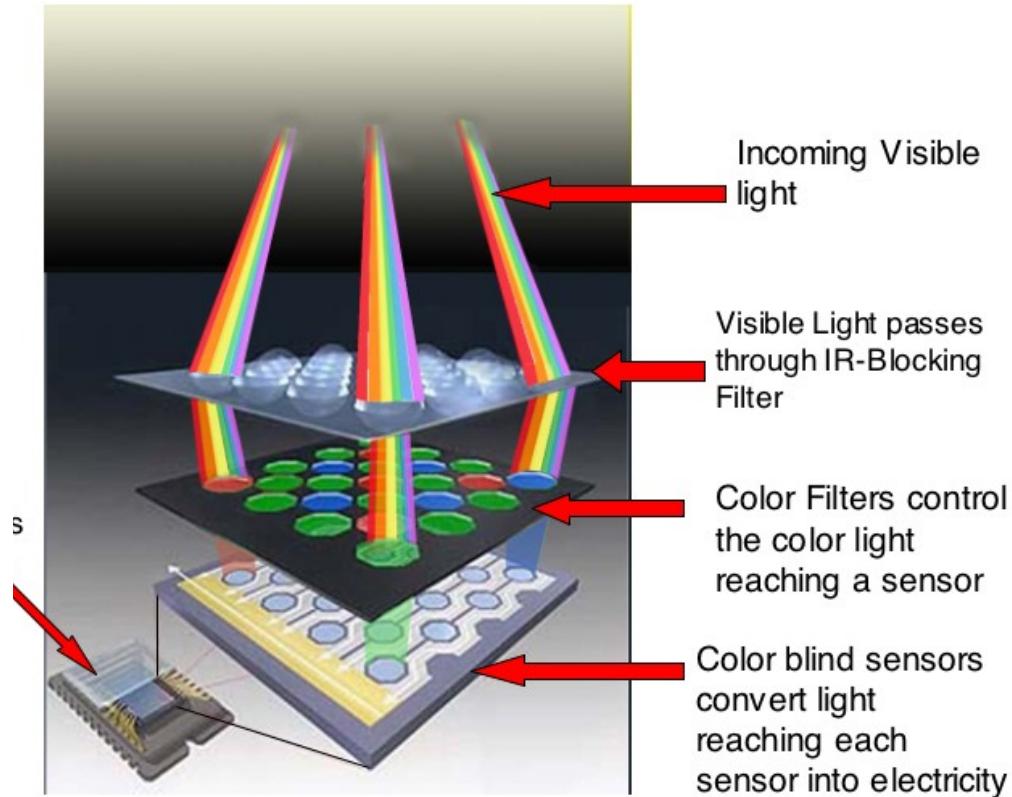
- Thermometer



# Convert to Voltage

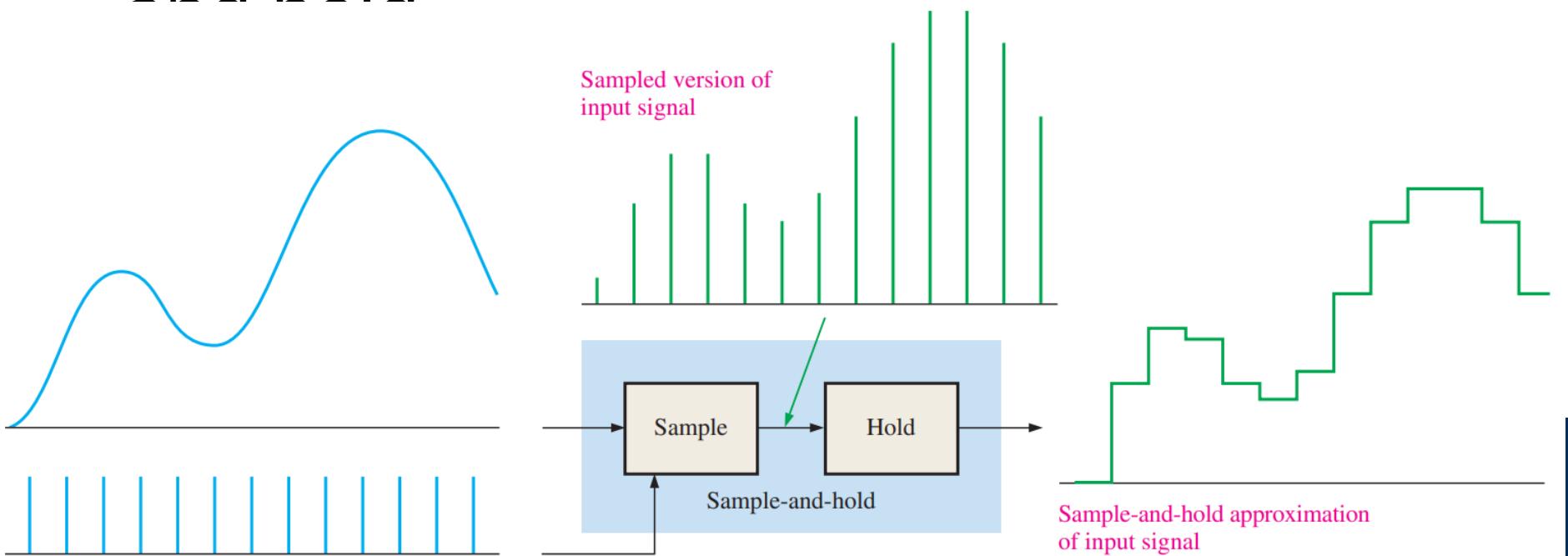
## RGB Inside the Camera

- Camera Sensors



# Sample the Voltage

- The actual ADC part – usually sample-and-hold



# ADC

- Compares sample to a voltage reference (Vref)
- An ADC has a set number of bits
- Each ADC count is worth  $V_{ref}/(2^n-1)$  volts
- Most ADCs have 10-16 bits right now
  - So encoded as a 10-16-bit binary number



# ADC

- A 3-bit ADC can give 0-7 counts ( $2^3-1$ )
- If  $V_{ref}$  is 7V, then each count is 1V

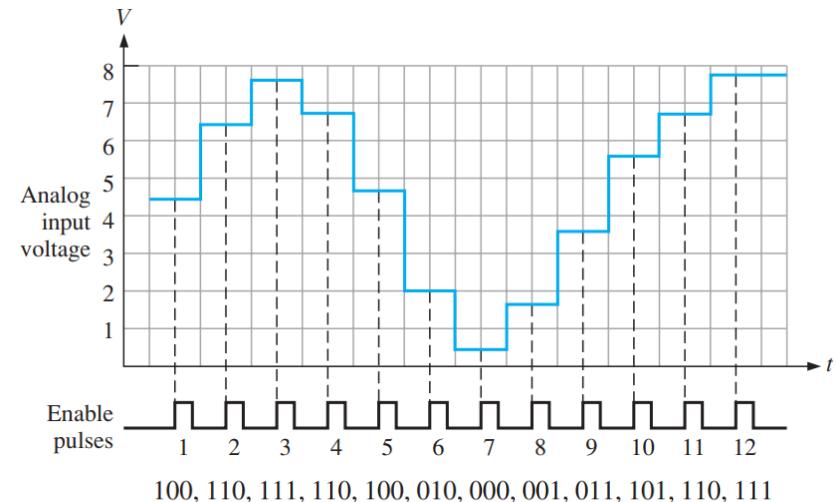
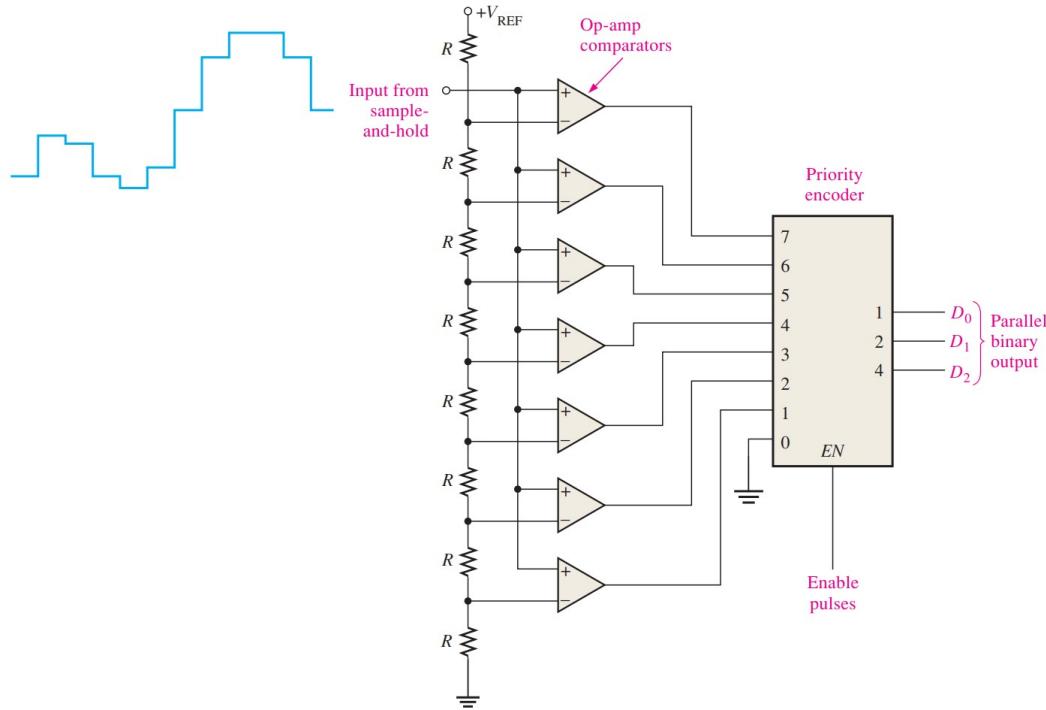
  

- A 10-bit ADC can give 0-1023 counts
- If  $V_{ref}=5V$ , then each count is 4.89mV



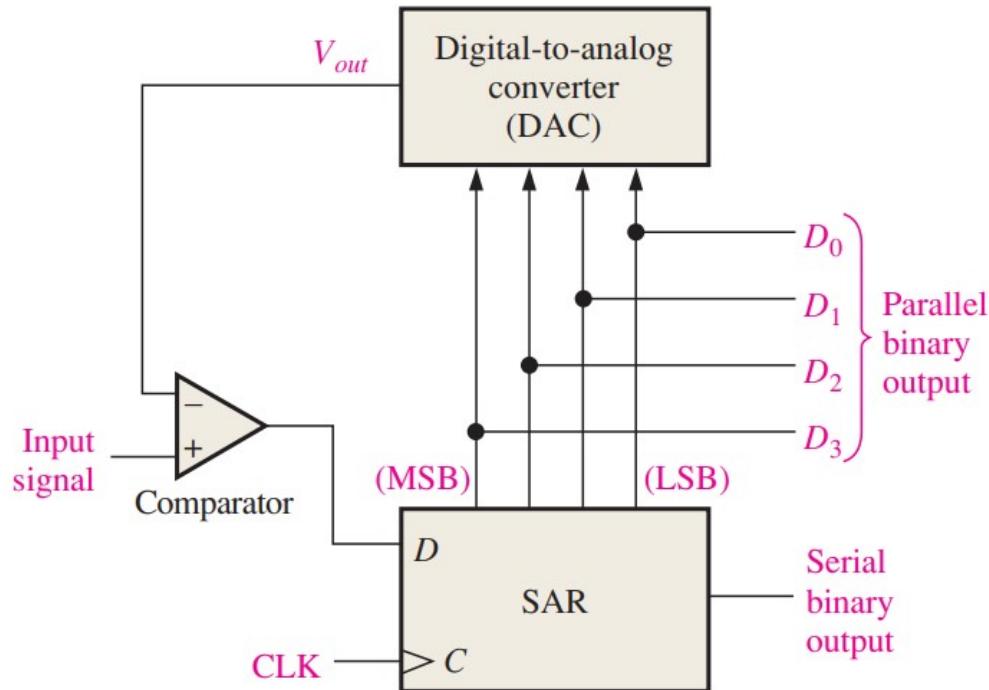
# Convert the Sample

- Flash (Simultaneous) ADC (V<sub>ref</sub> = 7V)



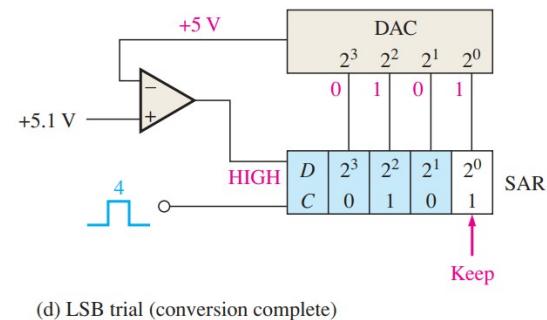
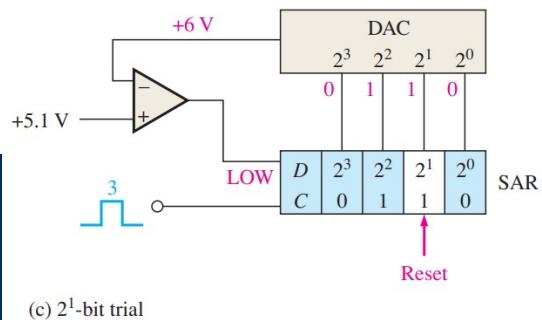
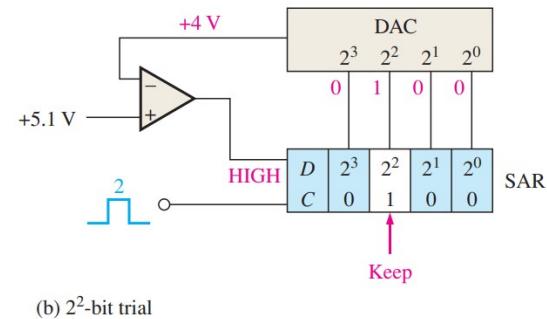
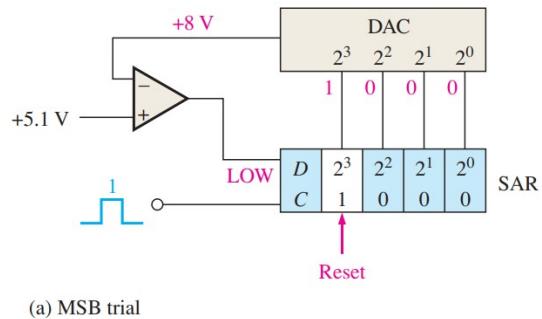
# Convert the Sample

- Successive-Approximation ADC



# Example

- $V_{ref} = 15V$



# Other Types

- There are plenty
- Flash ADC is more expensive (more hardware) but fast
- SAR ADC is cheaper, but slower



# DAC

- Converting voltages back to analog
  - For anything where on/off is not great
    - Dimming lights
    - Amount of gas/brake in a car
    - Audio

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?  
v=xNWv7htg7\\_c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xNWv7htg7_c)



# Binary-Weighted-Input DAC

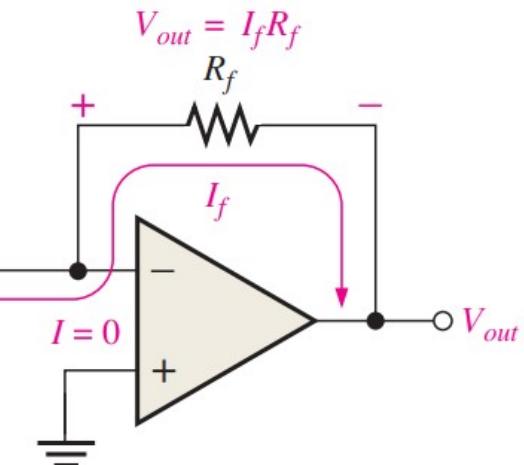
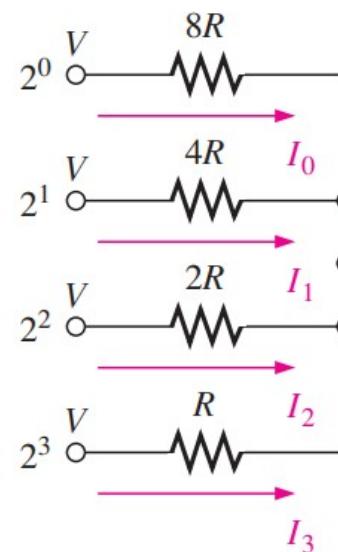
- Op-amp in summing mode
  - Resistors scaled like ADC, MSB = half of voltage
  - Gives 15 output levels

$$I_0 = \frac{V}{8R}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{4R}$$

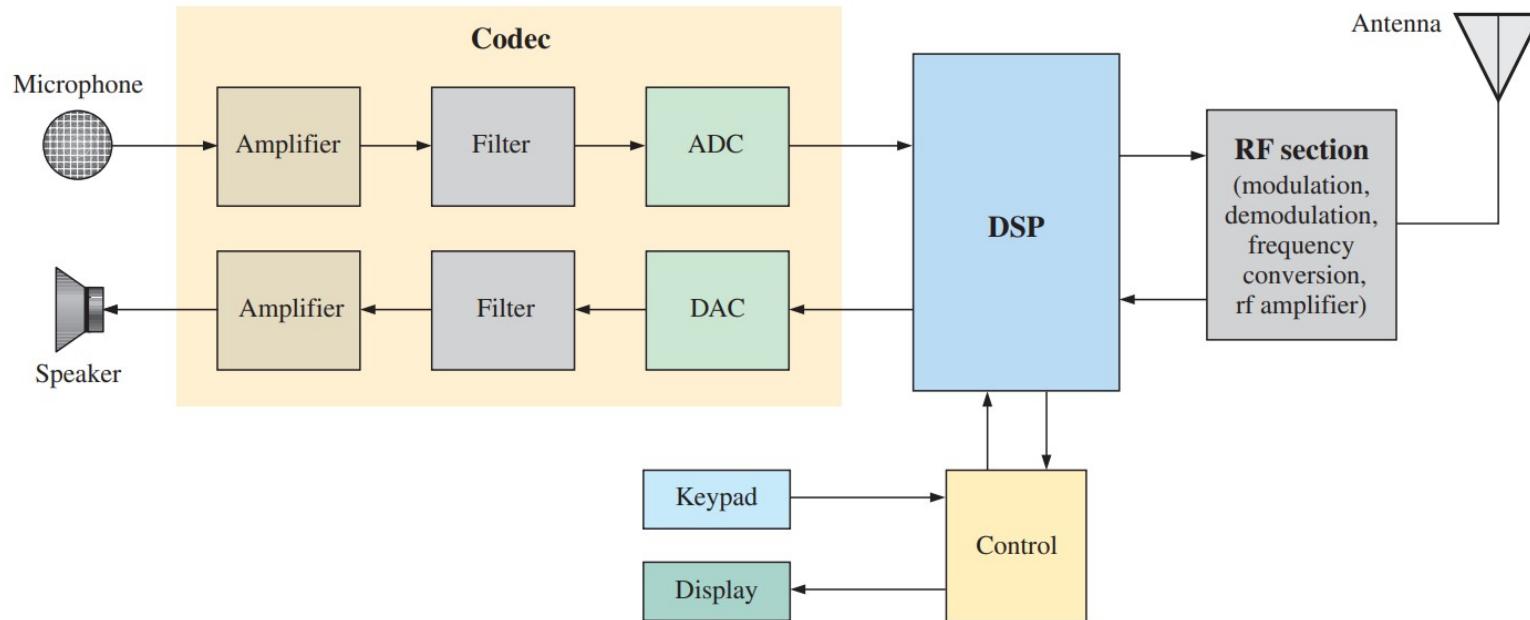
$$I_2 = \frac{V}{2R}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V}{R}$$



# ADC & DAC

- Common in most systems today



Simplified block diagram of a digital cellular phone.

# Reading

- This lecture
  - Sections 12.1-12.3
- Next lecture
  - Sections 13.6-13.9

