

CPE201

Digital Design

By Benjamin Haas

Class 26: ADC and DAC



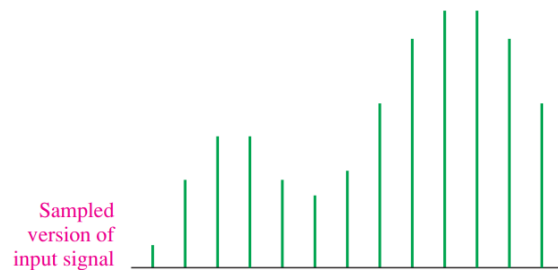
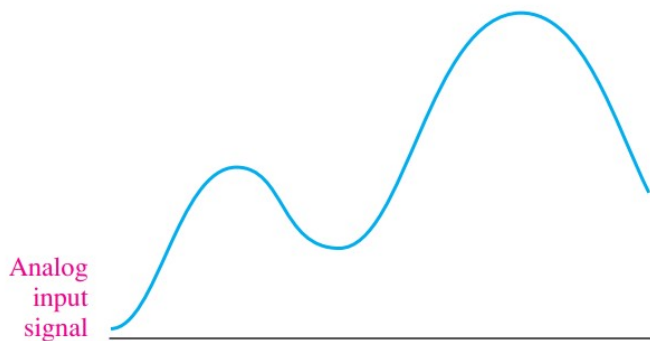
Outline

- Analog to Digital Conversion
- Digital to Analog Conversion



Continuous vs Discrete

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



Converters (Sensors)

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



Sensors

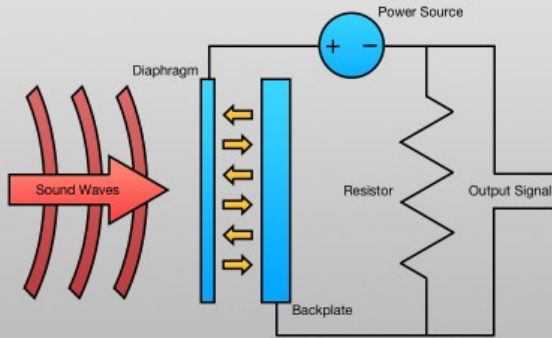
- All of these work on the same principles
 - Convert a measurement to a voltage
 - Convert the voltage to a digital signal
 - Capture/store/manipulate the signal



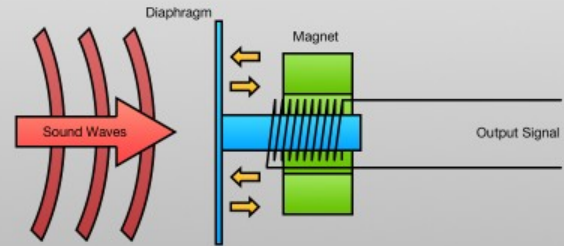
Convert to Voltage

- Microphone

Condenser Microphone

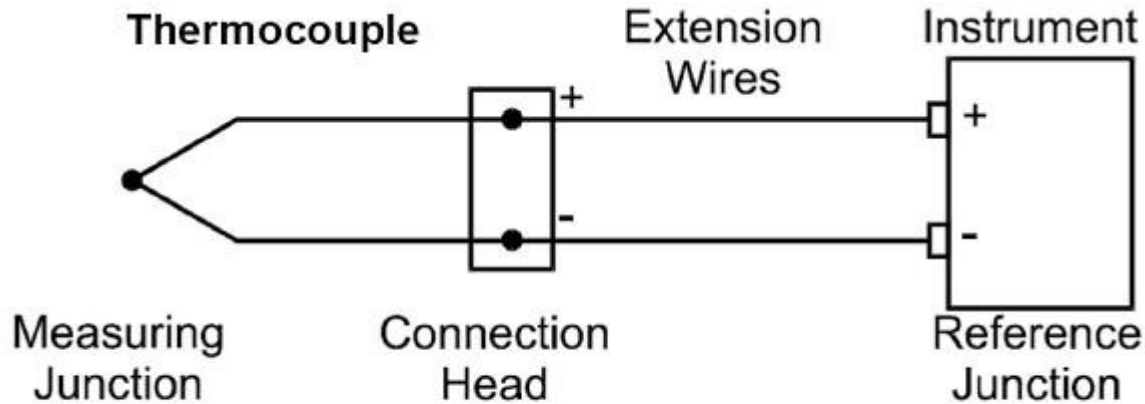


Dynamic Microphone



Convert to Voltage

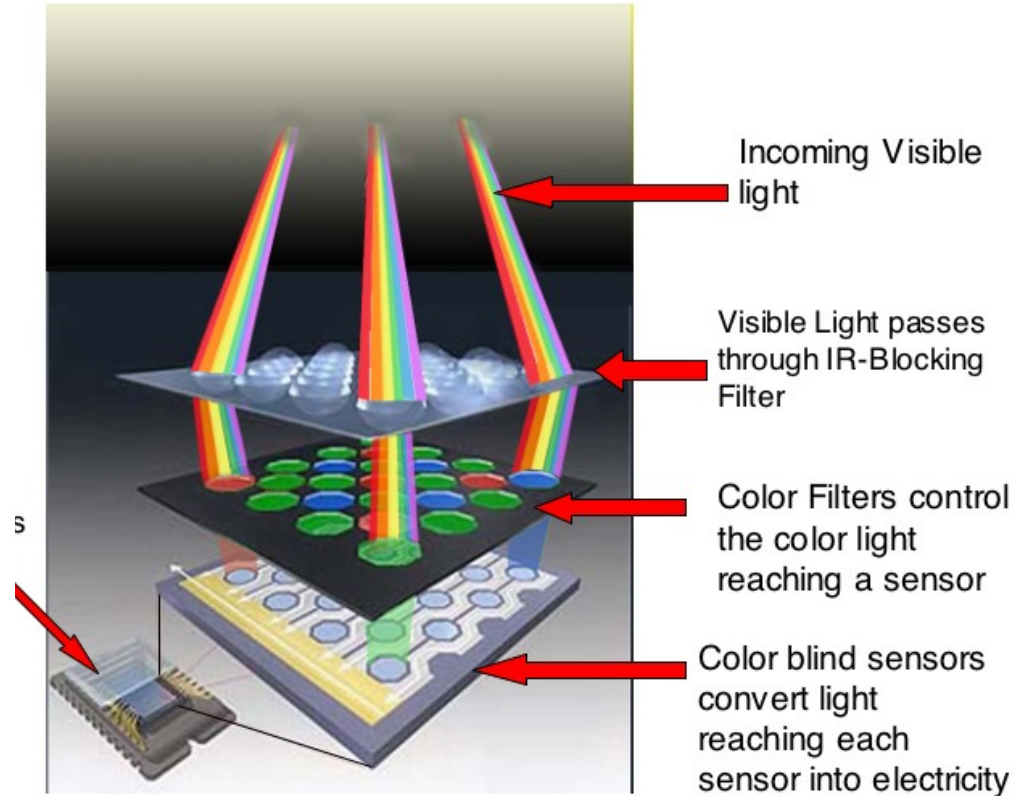
- Thermometer



Convert to Voltage

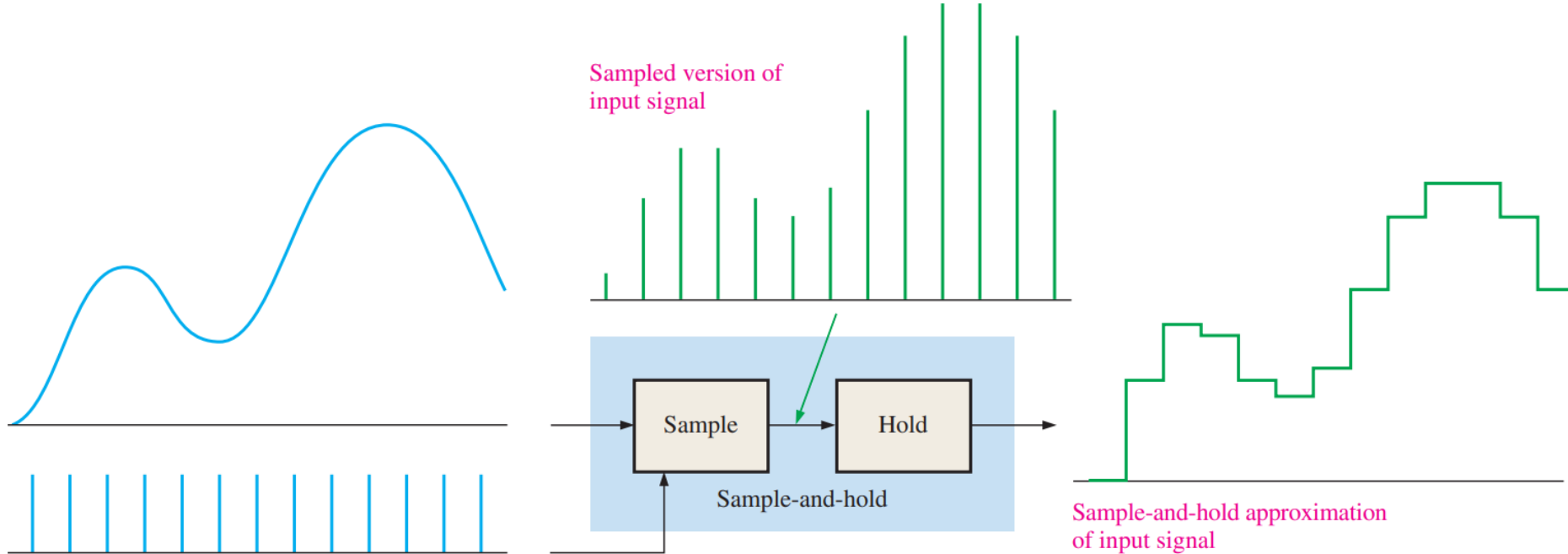
RGB Inside the Camera

- Camera Sensor



Sample the Voltage

- The actual ADC part – usually sample and hold



ADC

- Compares sample to a voltage reference (V_{ref})
- 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



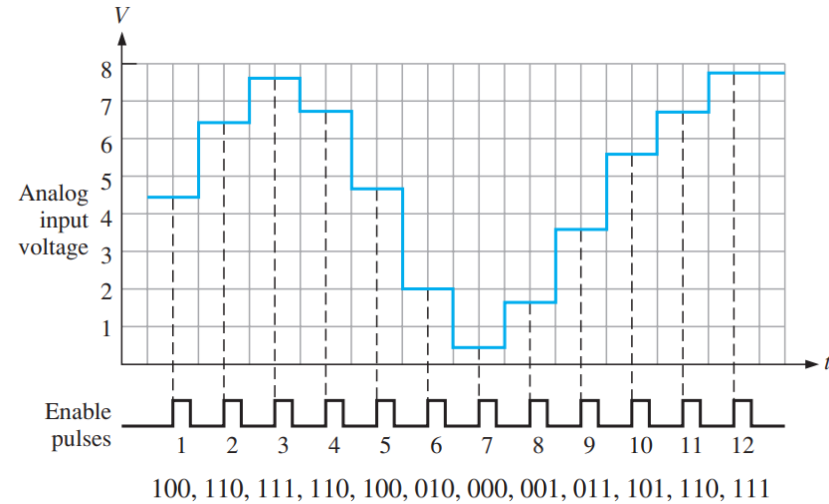
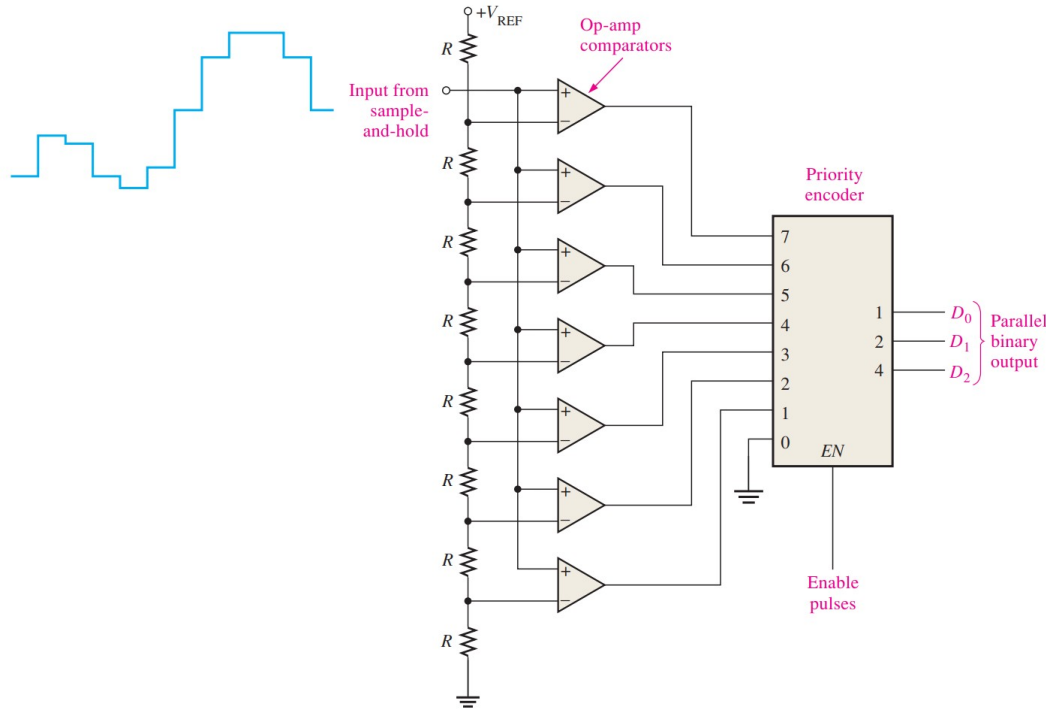
ADC

- 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



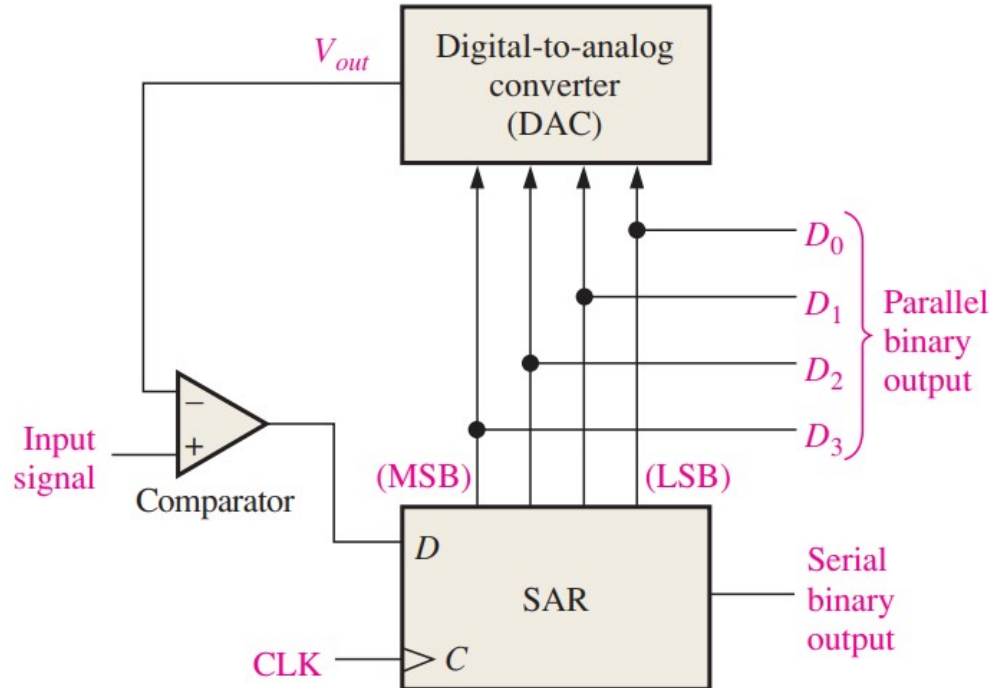
Convert the Sample

- Flash (Simultaneous) ADC ($V_{\text{ref}} = 7\text{V}$)



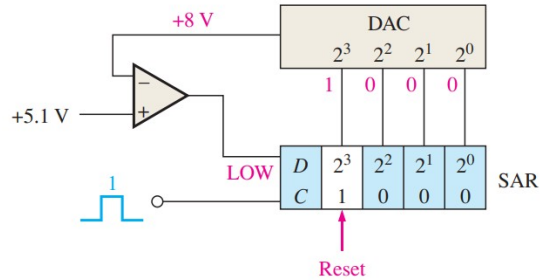
Convert the Sample

- Successive-Approximation ADC

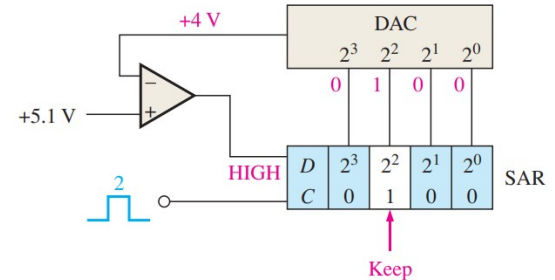


Example

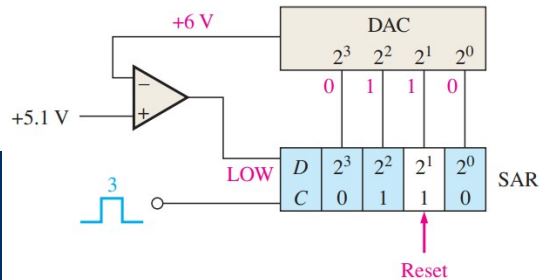
- $V_{ref} = 15V$



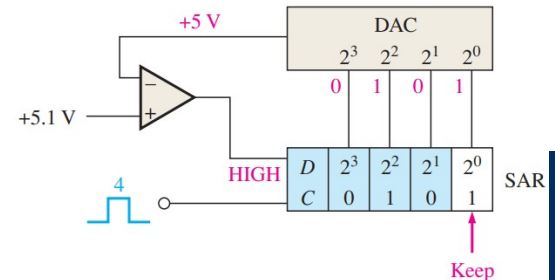
(a) MSB trial



(b) 2^2 -bit trial



(c) 2^1 -bit trial



(d) LSB trial (conversion complete)

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



Binary-Weighted-Input DAC

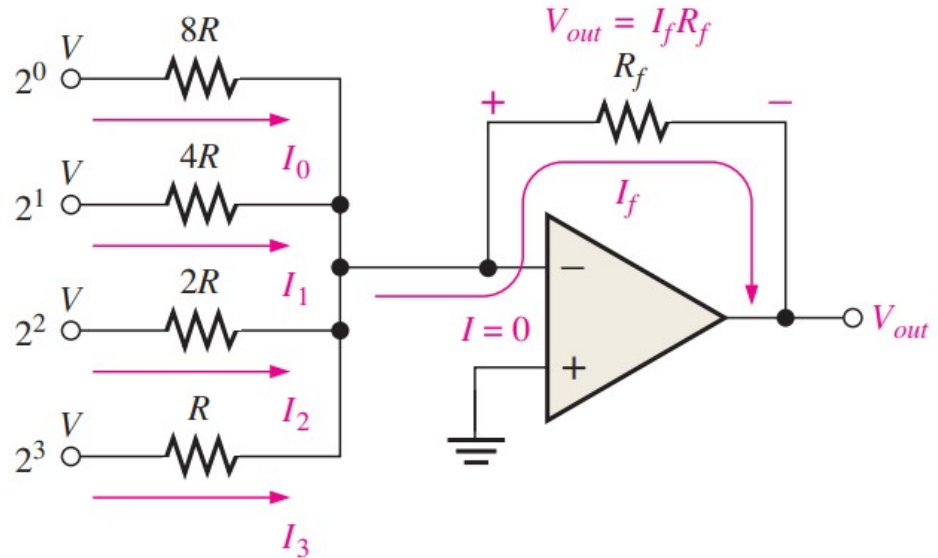
- Op-amp in summing mode
 - Resistors scaled like ADC, MSB = half of voltage
 - Gives 15 output levels

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

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

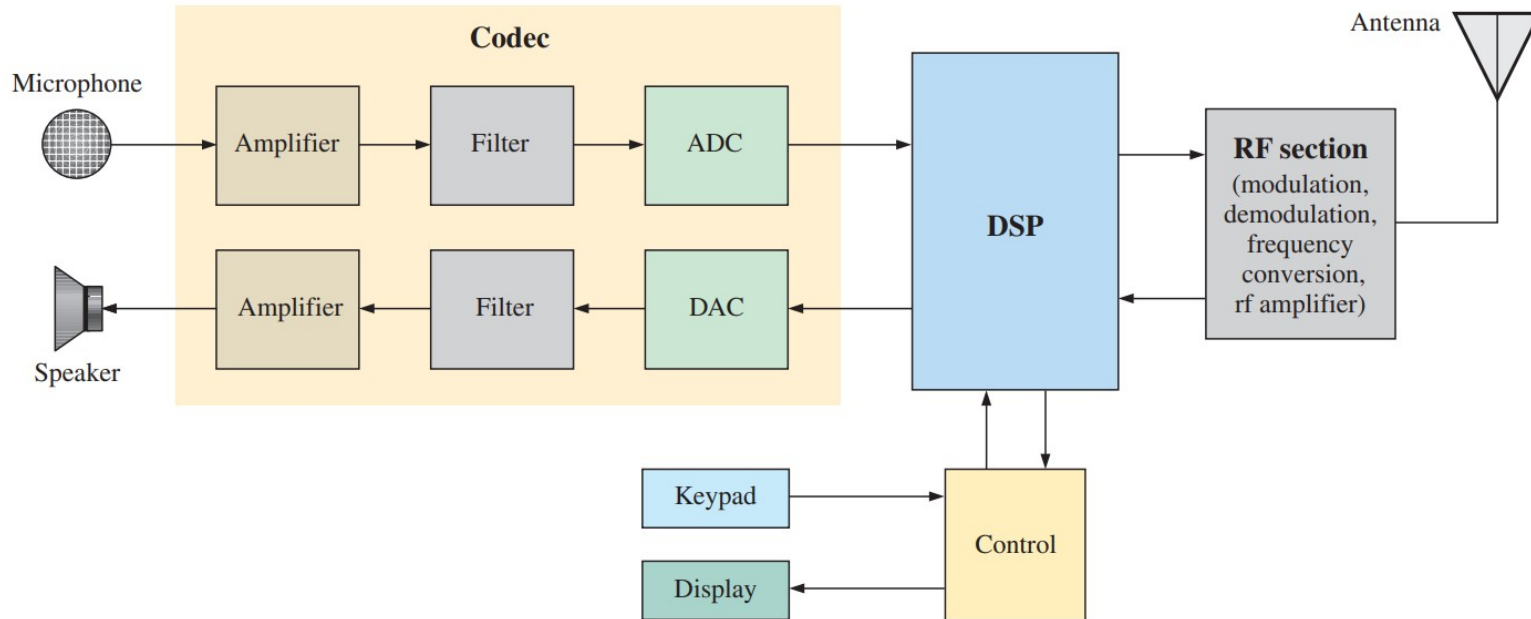
$$I_2 = \frac{V}{2R}$$

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



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

