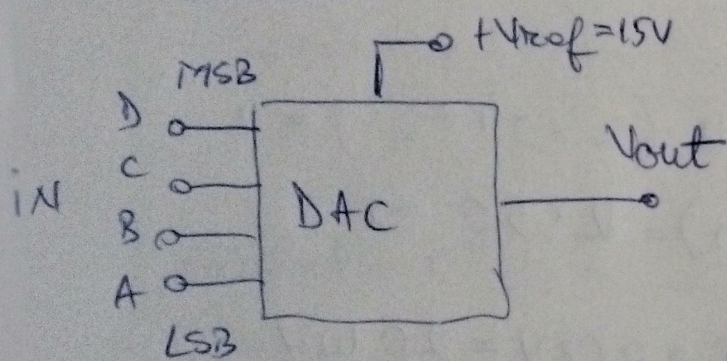


Conversia digital-analogică:



DCBA	Vout (V)
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001	9
1010	10
1011	11
1100	12
1101	13
1110	14
1111	15

$$V_{out} = k \cdot iN_{digital}$$

$$\{k\} = V, A.$$

Full-scale output:  $A_{fs}$ .

$$k = 1; k = f(V_{ref}).$$

(P1.) DAC pe 5 biti, cu output in curent.

$$I_{out} = 10 \mu A \text{ pt. } iN = 10100$$

$$I_{out} = ? \text{ pt. } iN = 11101$$

$$I_{out} = k \cdot i_N \rightarrow 10 \mu A = k \cdot i_N = k(2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0)$$

$$10 \mu A = k(2^4 + 2^2) = k(16 + 4) = k \cdot 20 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{10 \mu A}{20} = 0.5 \mu A$$

$$I_{out} = 0.5 \mu A (2^4 + 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^0) = 0.5 \mu A (16 + 8 + 4 + 1) =$$

$$= 29 \cdot 0.5 \mu A = 14.5 \mu A$$

P2

DAC pe 8 biti;  $V_{out} = 1V$  pt.  $i_N = 00110010$ .

$A_{fs} = ?$

$$V_{out} = k \cdot i_N \Rightarrow 1V = k \cdot (2^5 + 2^4 + 2^1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1V = k(32 + 16 + 2) = k \cdot 50 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow k = \frac{1V}{50} = 0.02V = 20 \mu V.$$

$$A_{fs} = V_{out}^{max} = 20 \mu V (11111111) = 20 \mu V \cdot 255 =$$

$$= 5.1V$$

Ponderarea intrărilor:

D	C	B	A	
0	0	0	1	1V
0	0	1	0	2V
0	1	0	0	4V
1	0	0	0	8V

P3

DAC 5 biti;  $V_{out} = 0.2V$  pt.  $i_N = 00001$

$A_{fs} = ?$

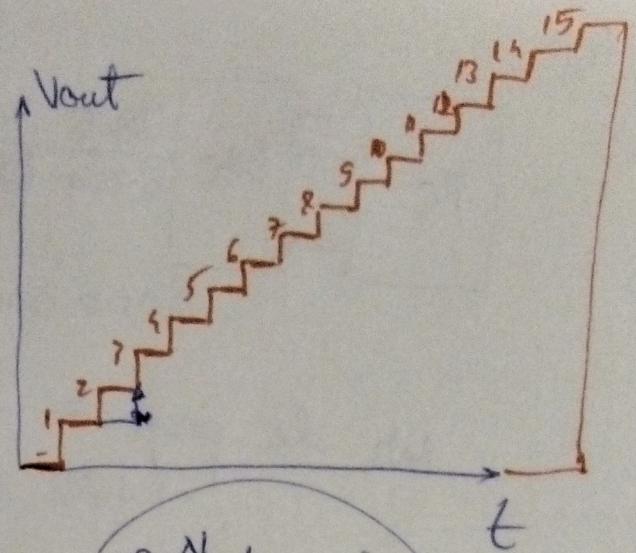
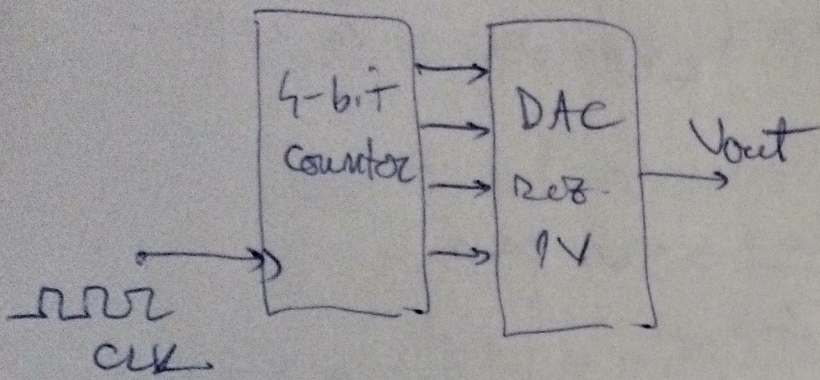
$$A_{fs} \rightarrow 11111$$

$$A_{fs} = 0.2V + 0.4V + 0.8V + 1.6V + 3.2V =$$

$$= 6.2V$$

2

Rezoluția (step size):



$2^N - 1$  pași  
 N-nr de biți.  
 step size.

$$\text{Rezoluția} = \Delta = \frac{A_{fs}}{2^N - 1}$$

$$\text{Rezoluția (\%)} = \frac{\text{step size}}{A_{fs}} \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Rezoluția (\%)} = \frac{\text{step size}}{\text{step size} \times \text{nr. de pași}} = \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rezoluția (\%)} = \frac{1}{2^N - 1}$$

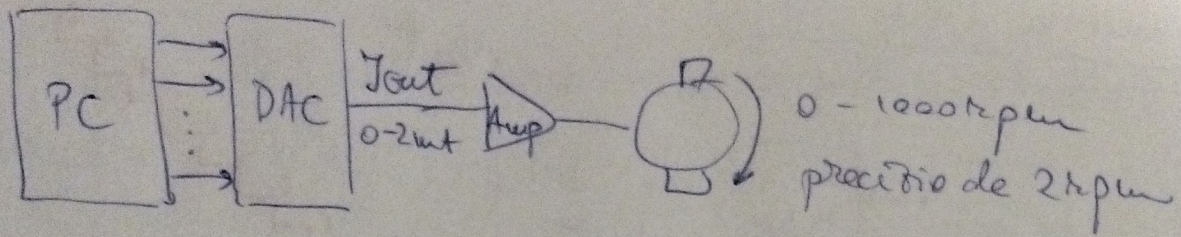
Ex: step = 1V

$A_{fs} = 15V$

$$\text{Rez (\%)} = \frac{1}{15} \cdot 100\% = 0.06666 \cdot 100\%$$

$$\text{Rez (\%)} = 6.67\%$$

P4.



nr. de pasi =  $\frac{1000}{2} = 500$  pasi

$2^N - 1 \geq 500 \Rightarrow 9$  biti minim  $\Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow 2^9 - 1 = 511$  pasi  
 precizia  $\frac{1000}{511} = 1.96$  rpm

DAC → output negativ.

ex: 8 biti, **MSB** → bit de semn.

11111111	→ +Vref	128
10000000	→ 0	0
00000000	→ -Vref	-127

1 → +  
0 → -

Acuratetea: (1% FS).

- full-scale error

0.01% FS.

$A_{fs} = 9.375V$

$\rightarrow 0.01\% \times 9.375V = \pm 0.9375mV$

- linearity error

0.01% FS.

$A_{fs} = 9.375V$ ; step size  $\pm 0.9375mV$ .

(4)

5)

DAC 8biti

$$A_{fs} = 2 \text{ mV}$$

full-scale error: 0.5% FS

$$I_{out} = ? \pm ? \text{ pt. } iN = 1000 \text{ } 0000$$

$$k = \frac{A_{fs}}{2^N - 1} = \frac{2 \text{ mV}}{255} = 7.84 \mu\text{V}$$

$$I_{out} = k \cdot 128 \cong 1004 \mu\text{A}$$

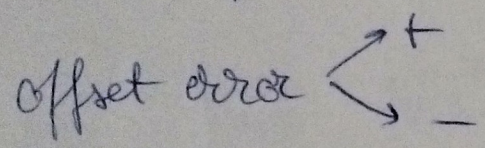
$$\text{eroarea: } \pm 0.5\% \cdot 2 \text{ mV} = \pm 10 \mu\text{V}$$

$$I_{out} = 1004 \pm 10 \mu\text{A} = 994 \mu\text{A} - 1014 \mu\text{A}$$

1) Eroarea de offset:

DAC offset error 2 mV.

output ideal 100 mV  $\rightarrow$  output real 102 mV



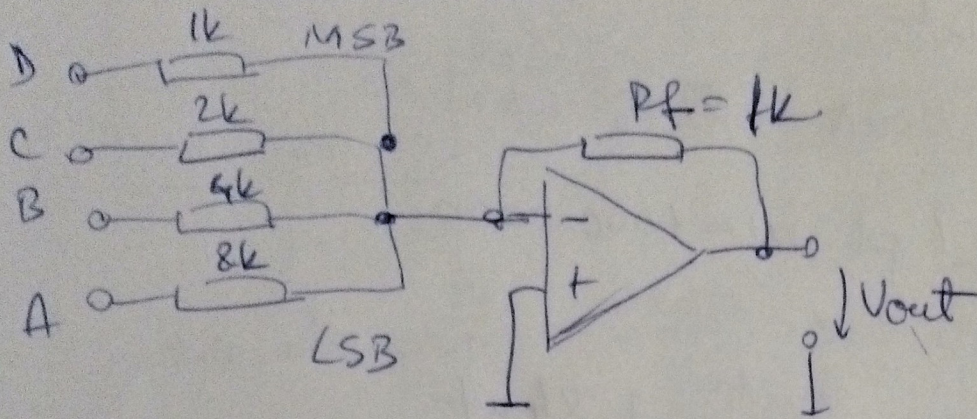
1) timp de stabilizare (settling time)  
 $\rightarrow$  timpul in care OUT se stabilizează la valoarea  $V_{out}, I_{out} \pm \frac{1}{2} k$ .

1) monotonicitate

$\rightarrow$  derivata  $V_{out}, I_{out}$  are același semn ca și derivata mărimii de intrare

5)

.) DAC cu AD sumator:



$$V_{out} = - \left( V_D + \frac{1}{2} V_C + \frac{1}{4} V_B + \frac{1}{8} V_A \right)$$

MSB LSB

$$V_{A,B,C,D} = 0,5V.$$

$$A_{fs} = -5 \left( \frac{8}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = -\frac{75}{8} = -9,375V$$

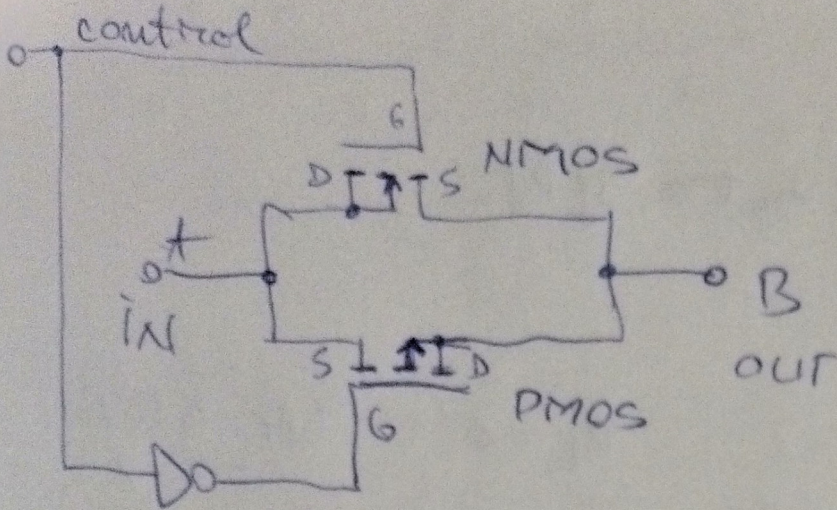
$$Rez = \frac{1}{8} \cdot 5V = 0,625V$$

$$V = -0,625V.$$

Ponderile intratilor:

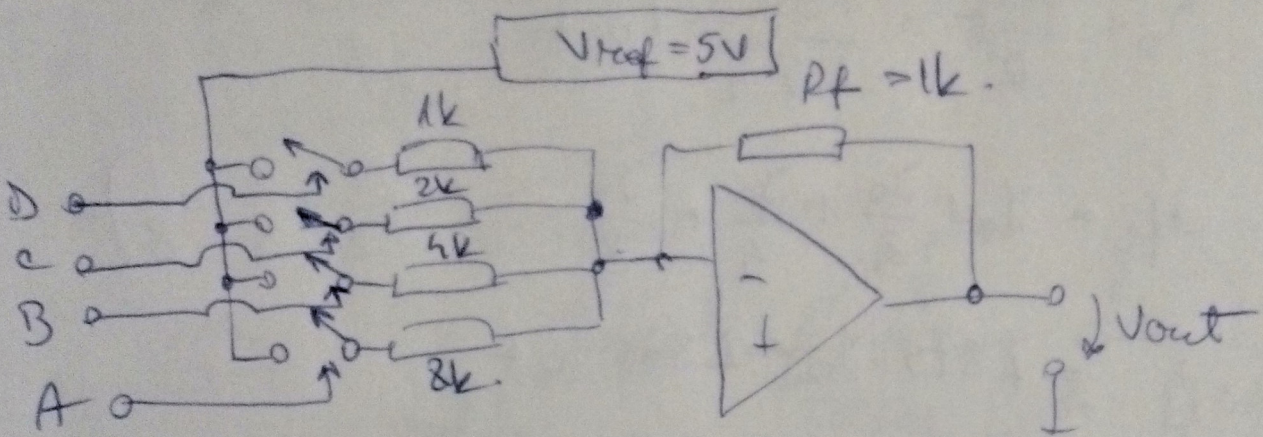
<del>D C B A</del>	<del>Vout</del>	D C B A	Vout
<del>0000</del>	<del>0</del>	0000	-0,625V
<del>0001</del>	<del>0,625</del>	0001	-1,25V
<del>0010</del>	<del>1,25</del>	0010	-2,5V
<del>0011</del>	<del>1,875</del>	0011	-3,75V
<del>0100</del>	<del>2,5</del>	0100	-5V
<del>0101</del>	<del>3,125</del>	0101	-6,25V
<del>0110</del>	<del>3,75</del>	0110	-7,5V
<del>0111</del>	<del>4,375</del>	0111	-8,75V
<del>1000</del>	<del>5</del>	1000	-10V

Poarta de tranzistori CMOS.

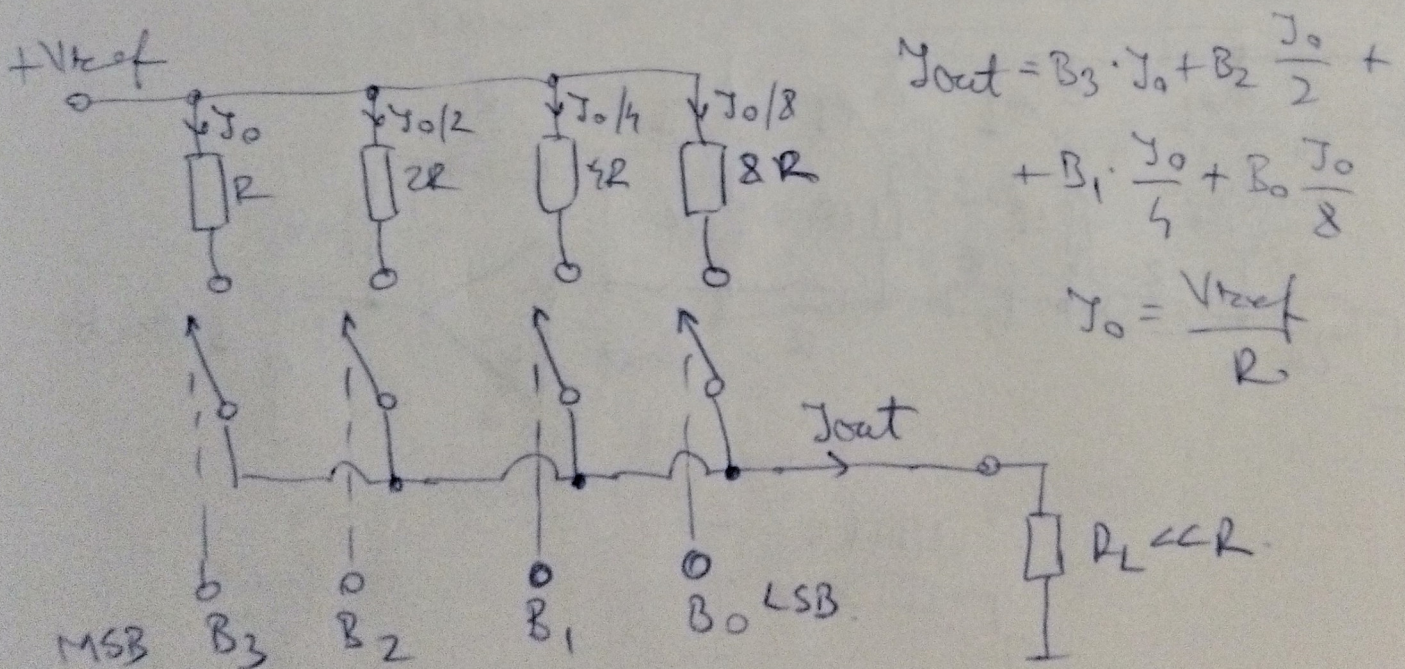


control	A	B
1	0	0
1	1	1
0	0	High-Z
0	1	High-Z

1) Schema DAC de vintaj

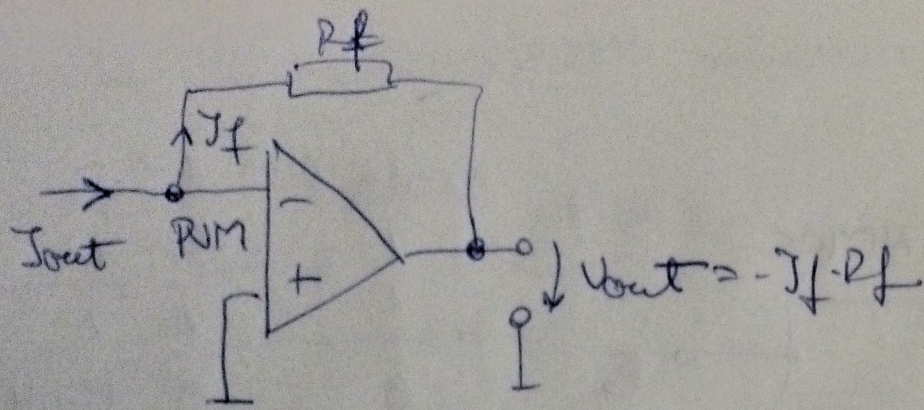


2) DAC cu iesire in curent



$$I_{out} = B_3 \cdot I_0 + B_2 \frac{I_0}{2} + B_1 \frac{I_0}{4} + B_0 \frac{I_0}{8}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{V_{ref}}{R}$$



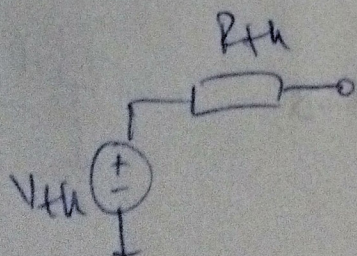
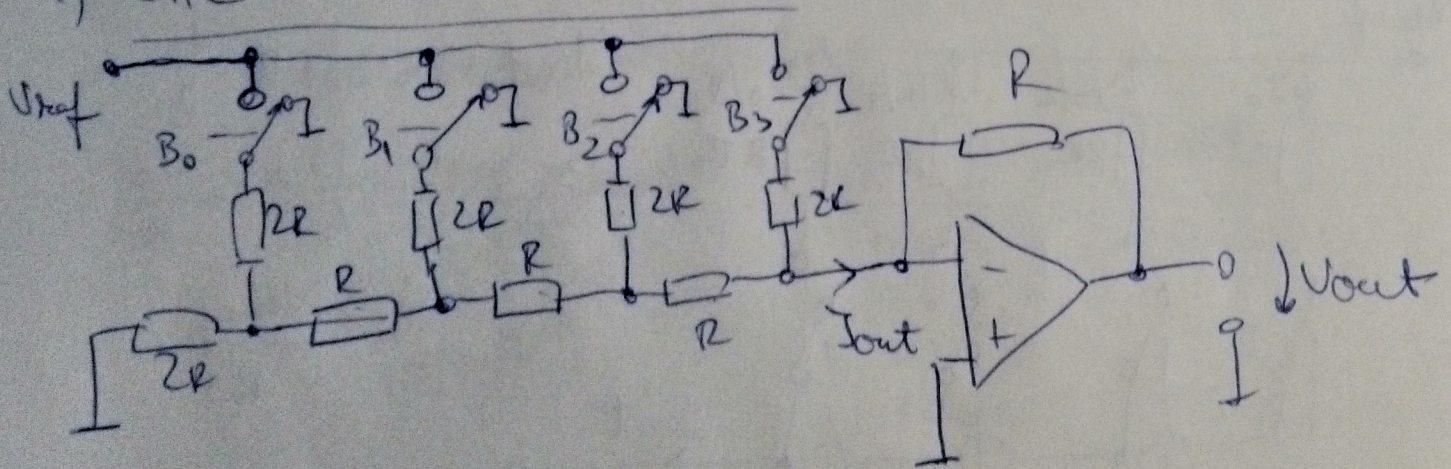
P6.  $R = 10k\ \Omega$        $R_{ref} = ?$        $R_L = 0$       DAC 4 bit  
 $V_{ref} = 10V$        $A_{fs} = ?$

$$J_0 = \frac{V_{ref}}{R} = \frac{10V}{10k\ \Omega} = 1\ \mu A$$

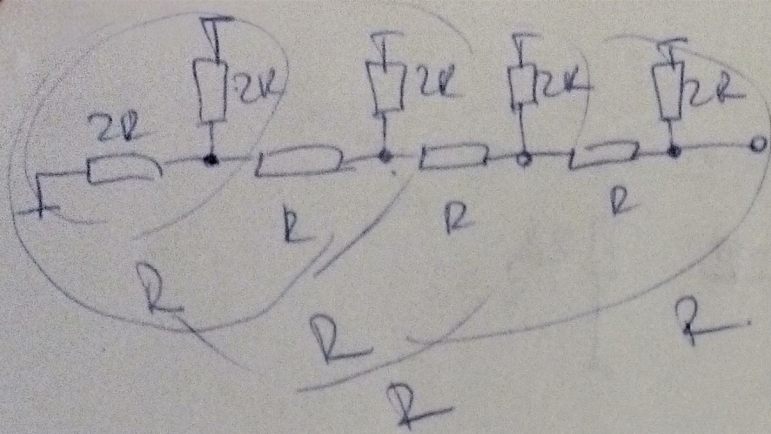
$$A_{fs} = J_0 + \frac{J_0}{2} + \frac{J_0}{4} + \frac{J_0}{8} = J_0 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = 1.875 \cdot J_0 = 1.875\ \mu A$$

$$R_{ref} = \frac{1}{8} J_0 = 0.125\ \mu A$$

a) DAC cu scară R-2R:

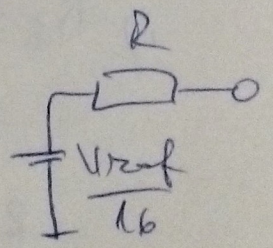
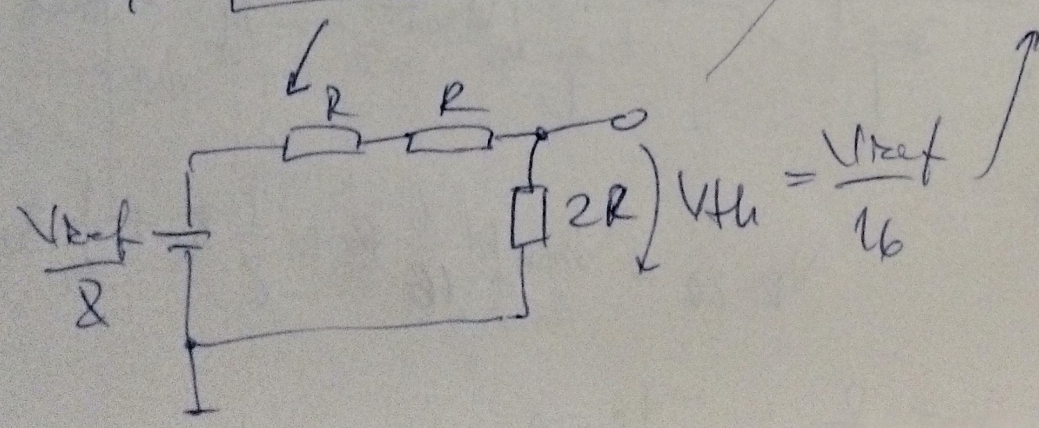
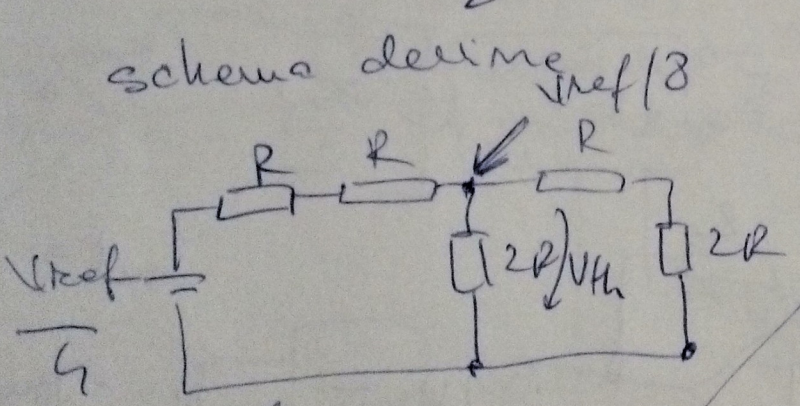
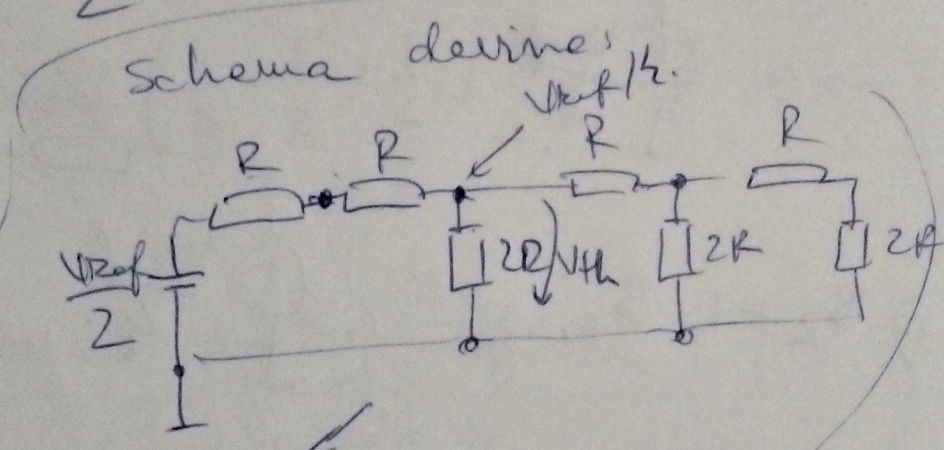
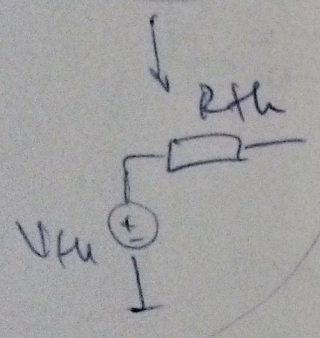
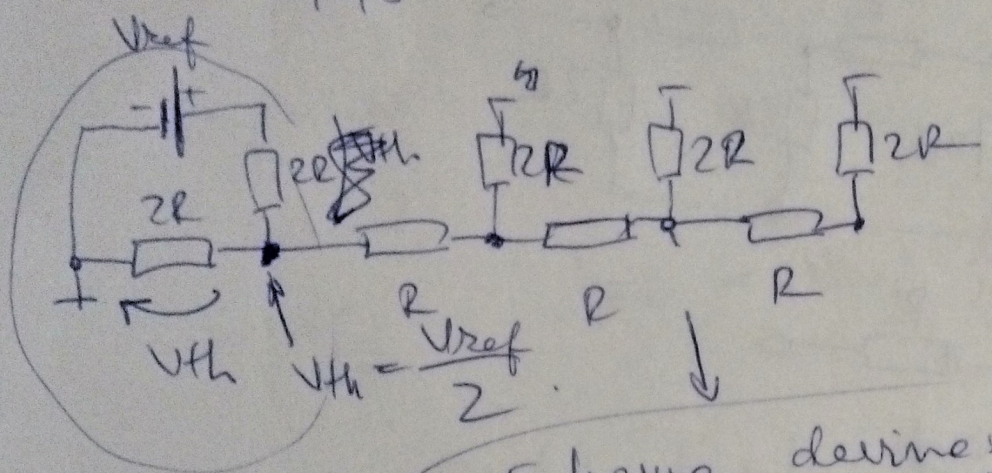




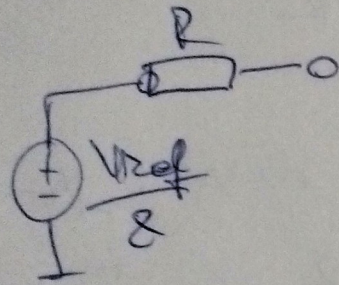
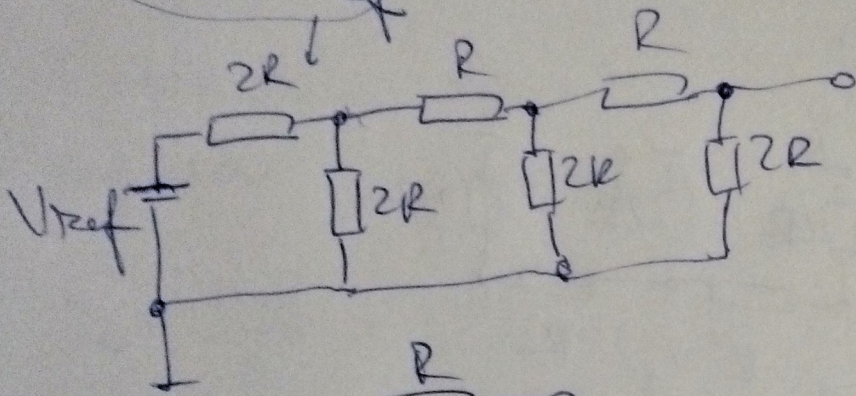
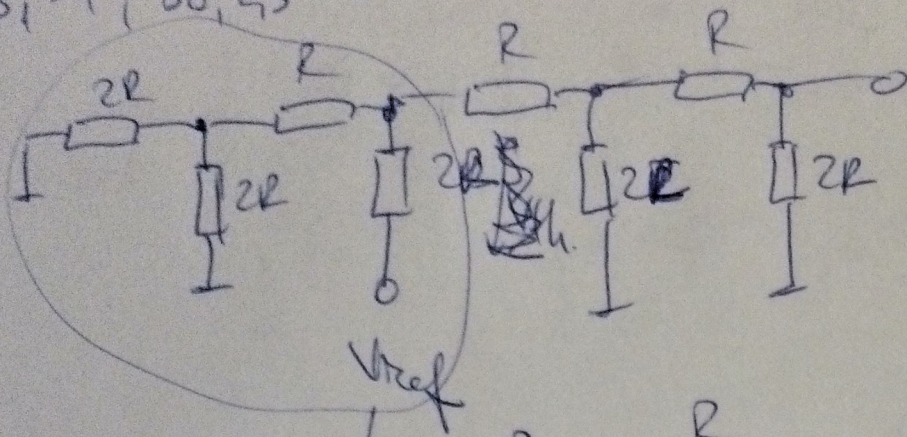


$R_{th} = R$

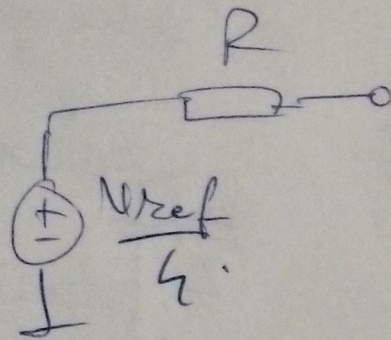
1)  $B_0 = 1, B_{1,2,3} = 0$



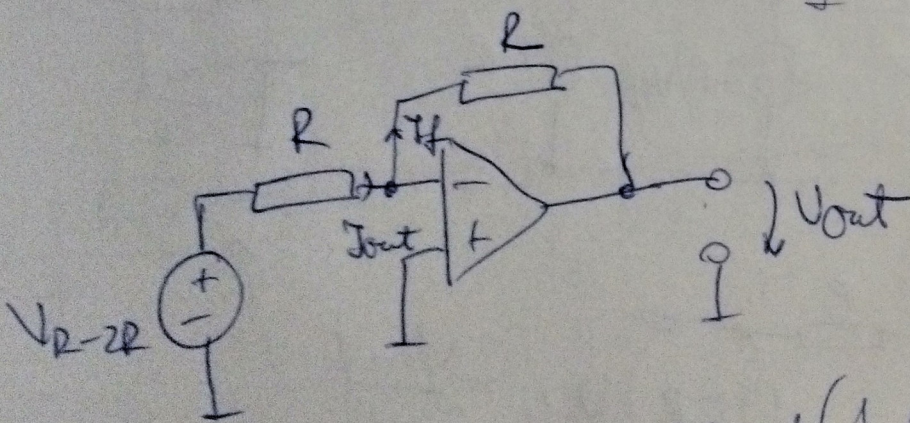
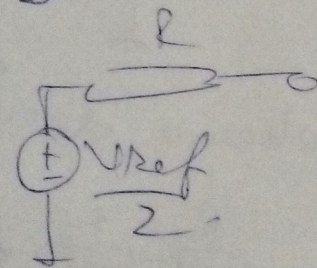
1)  $B_1 = 1; B_{0,2,3} = 0$



1)  $B_2 = 1; B_{0,1,3} = 0$



1)  $B_3 = 1; B_{0,1,2} = 0$



$I_{out} = \frac{V_{R-2R}}{R}$

$I_f = -I_{out}$

$V_{R-2R} = V_{ref} \left( \frac{1}{16} B_0 + \frac{1}{8} B_1 + \frac{1}{4} B_2 + \frac{1}{2} B_3 \right)$

$V_{out} = -I_{out} \cdot R = -V_{R-2R}$

$$V_{out} = -V_{ref} \left( \frac{B_0}{2^4} + \frac{B_1}{2^3} + \frac{B_2}{2^2} + \frac{B_3}{2^1} \right)$$

LSB MSB.

97.

DAC R-2R pe 4 biti

$$V_{ref} = 10V$$

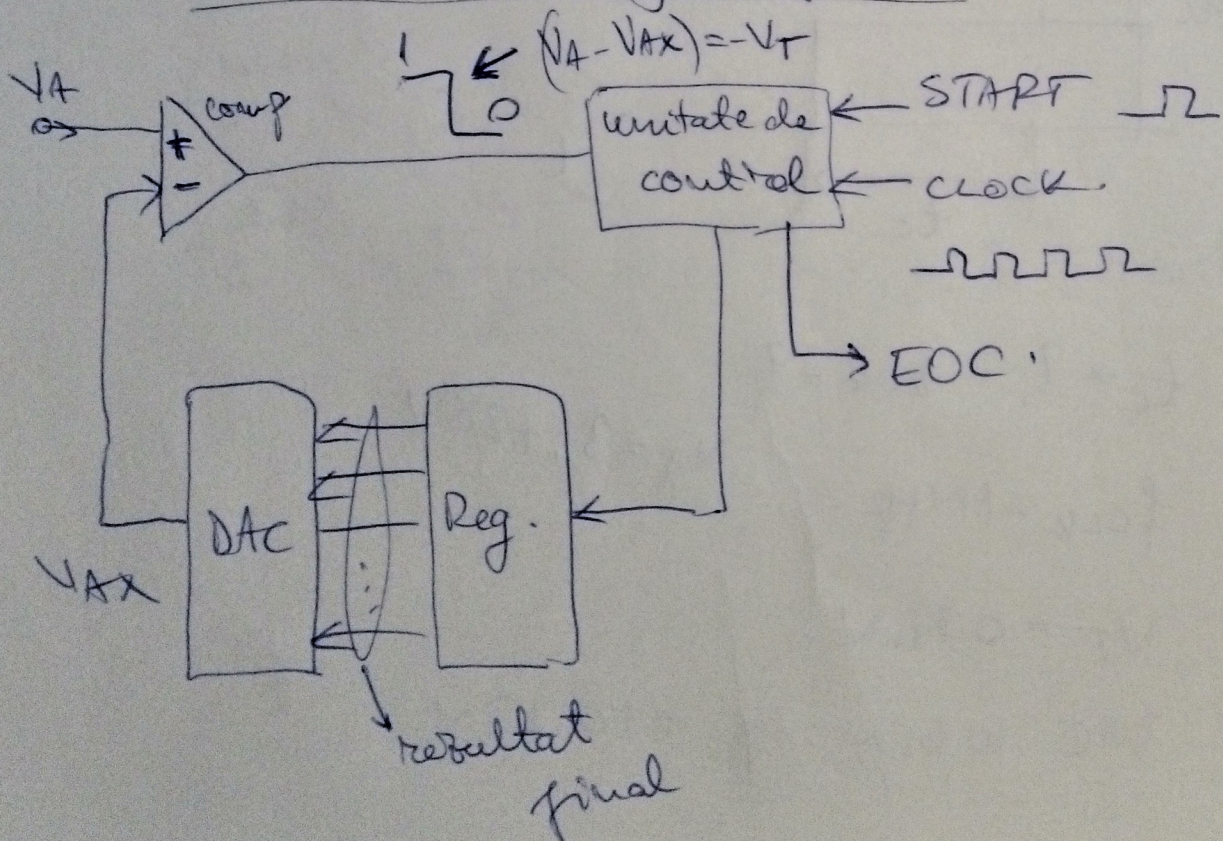
$V_{ref} = ?$

$A_{fs}$

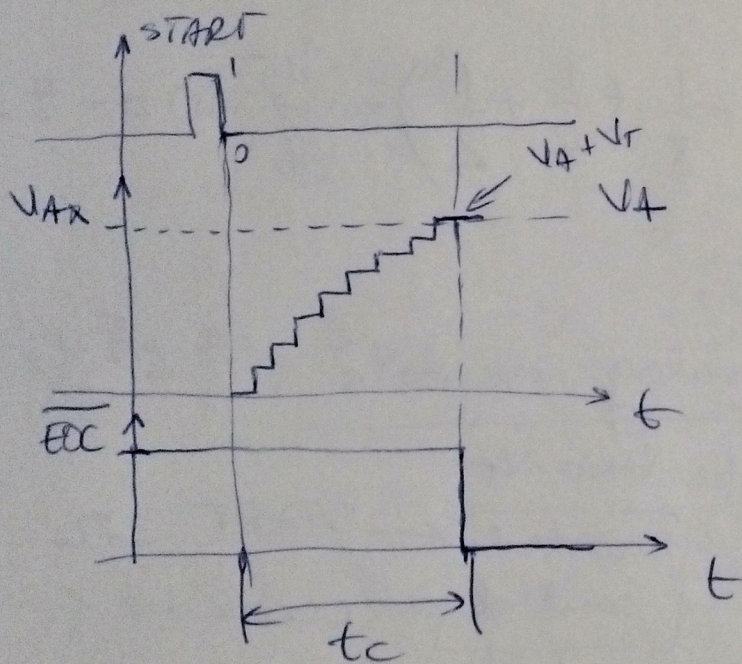
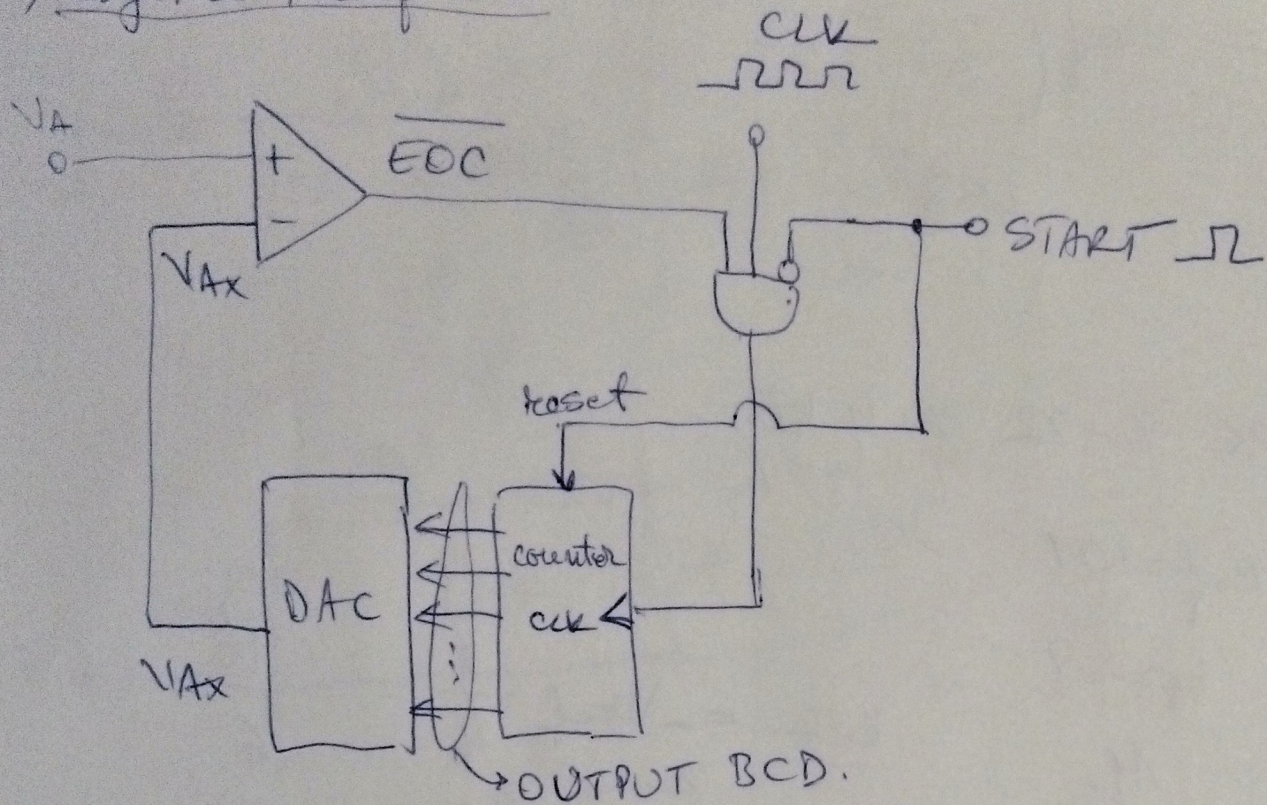
$$V_{ref} = -V_{ref} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{10}{16} = -0.625V$$

$$A_{fs} = -V_{ref} \left( \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = -\frac{15}{16} \cdot 10 = -9.375V$$

Conversia analog-digitală



1) Digital ramp ADC.



(P8)

$t_c = ?$      $n_{ref} = ?$

$f_{CLK} = 1 \text{ MHz}$

$V_A = 3.728 \text{ V}$

$V_T = 0.1 \text{ mV}$

DAC 10 bits     $A_{fs} = 10.23 \text{ V}$

$$\text{Nr. de pasi pt. DAC } 2^{10} - 1 = 1023$$

$$K = \frac{10.23}{1023} = 10 \text{ mV} = \text{Ref.}$$

$$V_A = 3.728 \text{ V}$$

$$V_A + V_T = 3.728 \text{ V} + 0.0001 \text{ V} = \underline{\underline{3.7281 \text{ V}}}$$

$$\text{nr. de pasi} = \frac{3.7281}{10 \text{ mV}} = 372.81 \approx 373 \text{ pasi}$$

$$T_{\text{CLK}} = 1 \mu\text{s} \Rightarrow t_c = 1 \mu\text{s} \cdot 373 = \boxed{373 \mu\text{s}}$$

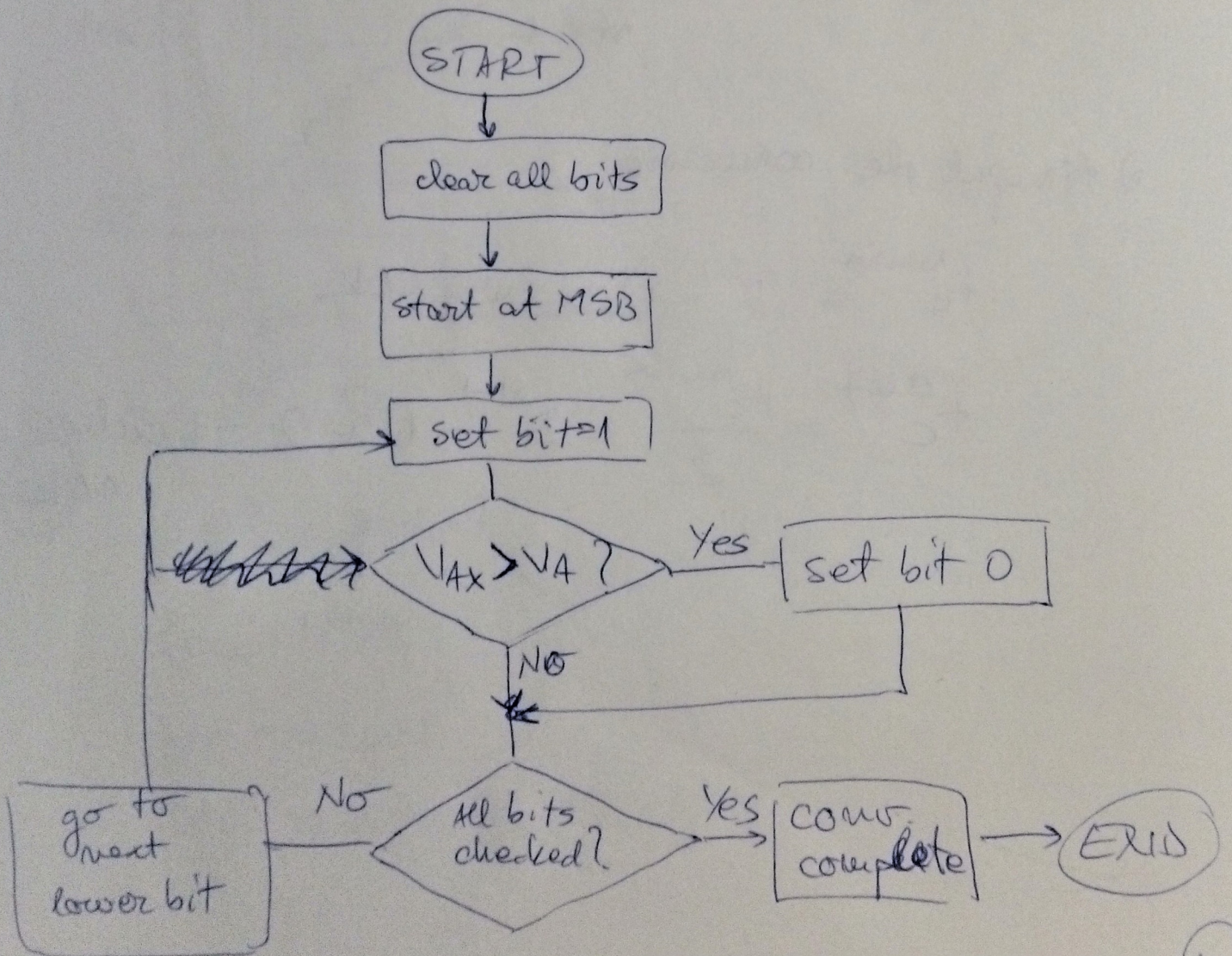
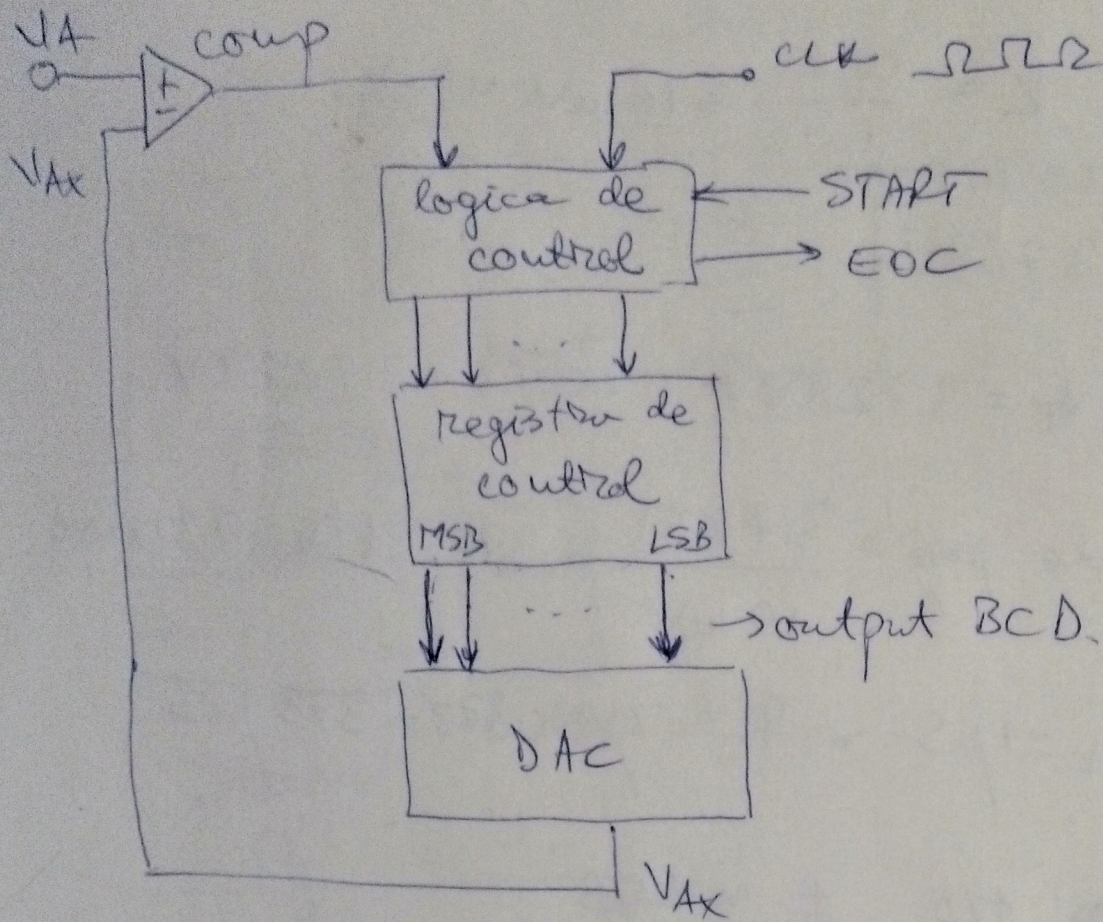
e) Acuratatea A/D.  $\pm n \text{ LSB}$   
 $n < 1.$

e) timpul de conversie

$$t_c^{\text{max}} = (2^N - 1) \text{ cicluri CLK}$$

$$t_c^{\text{avg}} = \frac{t_c^{\text{max}}}{2} = 2^{N-1} - 1 \approx 2^{N-1} \text{ cicluri CLK}$$

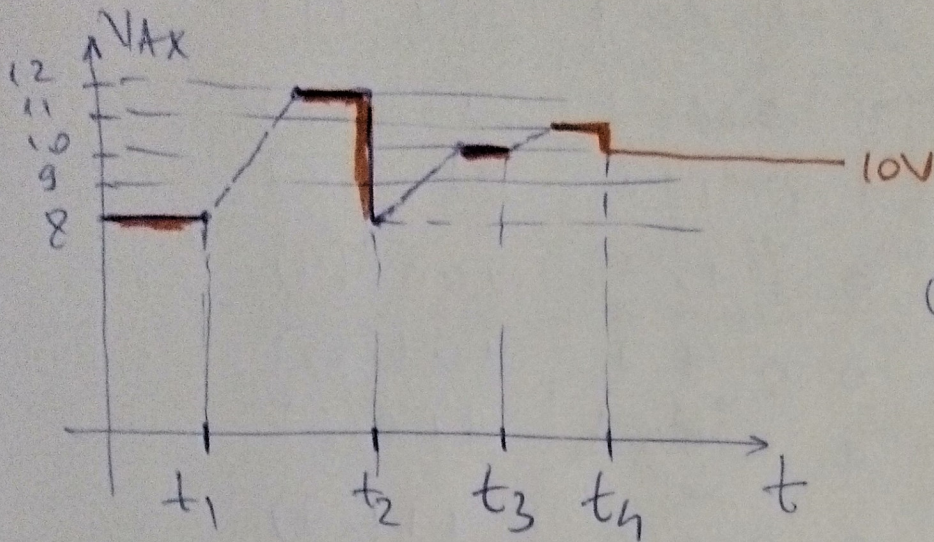
o) convertorul A/D cu aproximație succesivă



DAC 4 bits

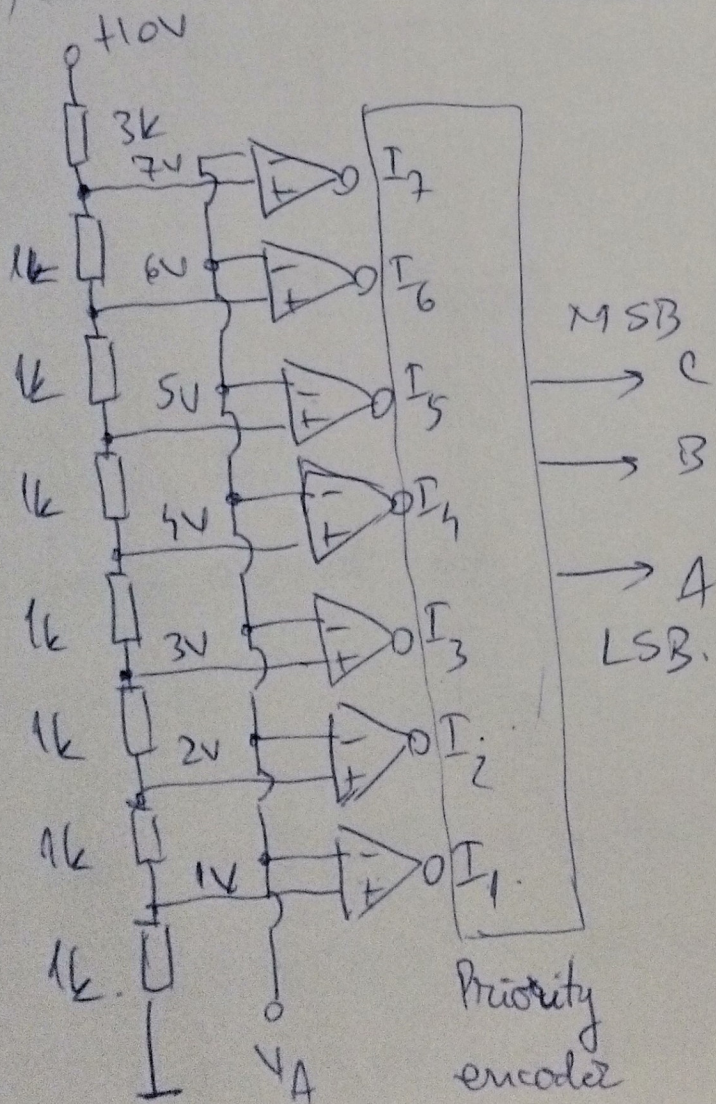
$$V_A = 10.4V$$

step size 1V



$$t_c = N \cdot T_{clk}$$

1) converted flash



VA	C <sub>1</sub>	C <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>7</sub>	CBA
0-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	000 (0)
1-2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	001 (1)
2-3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	010 (2)
3-4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	011 (3)
4-5	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	100 (4)
5-6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	101 (5)
6-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	110 (6)
7-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111 (7)