

Electronics

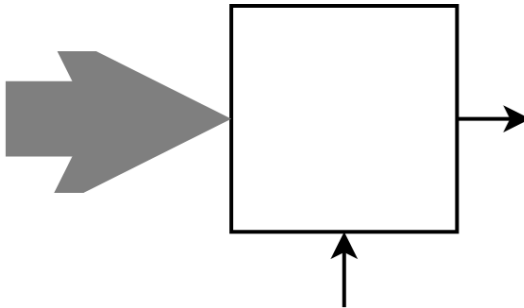
A to D and D to A Converters

Terry Sturtevant

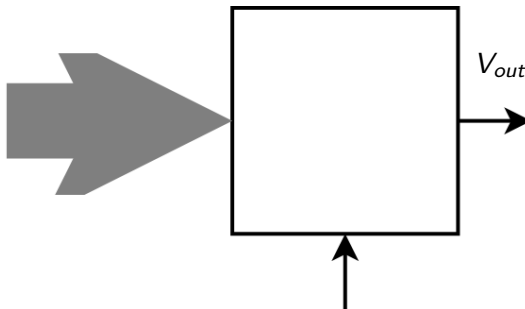
Wilfrid Laurier University

October 30, 2012

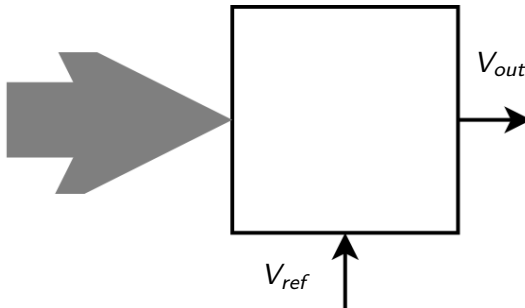
Digital to Analog Converter



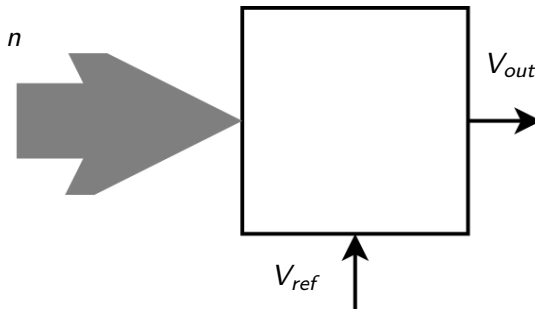
Digital to Analog Converter



Digital to Analog Converter

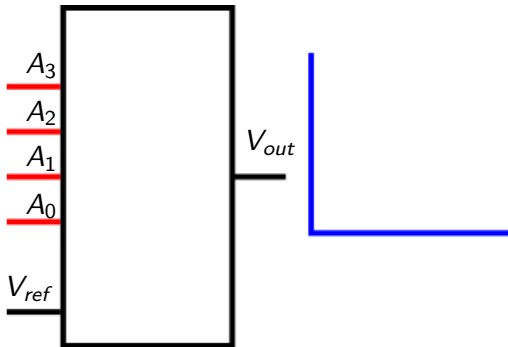


Digital to Analog Converter

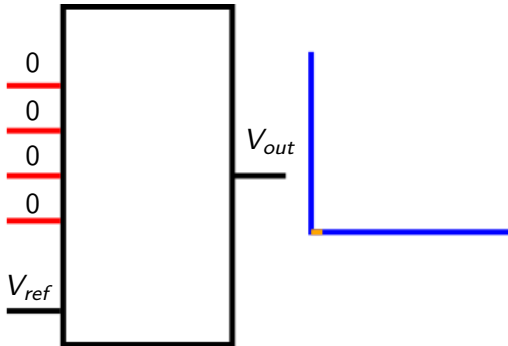


Operation

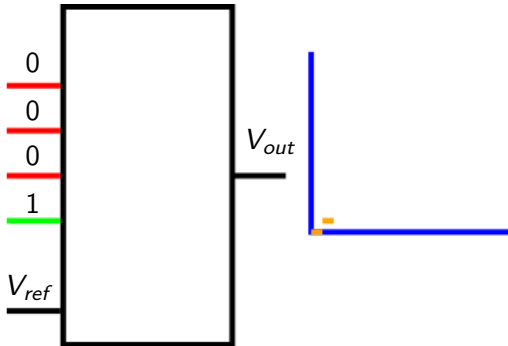
Operation



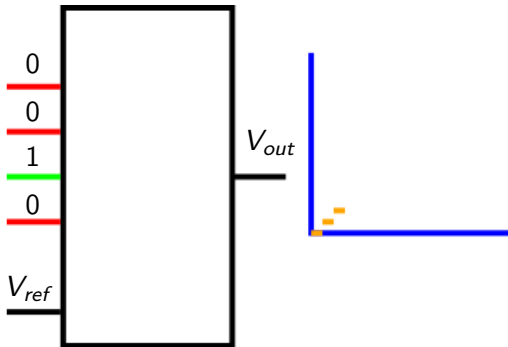
Operation



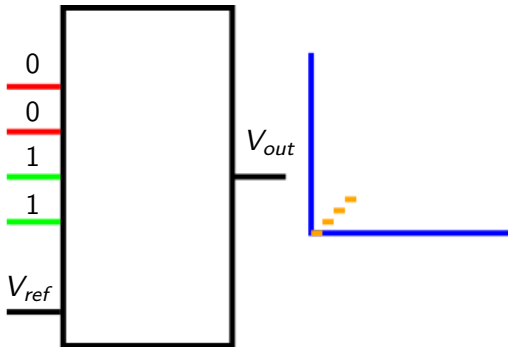
Operation



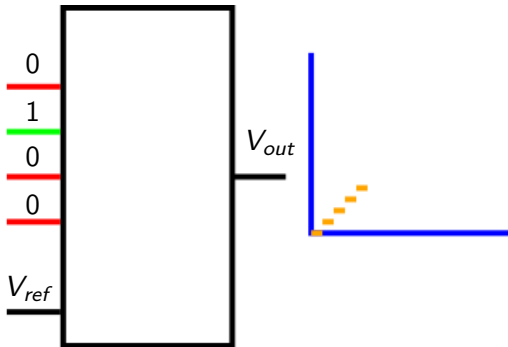
Operation



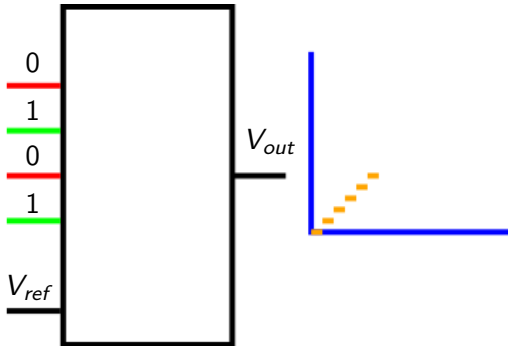
Operation



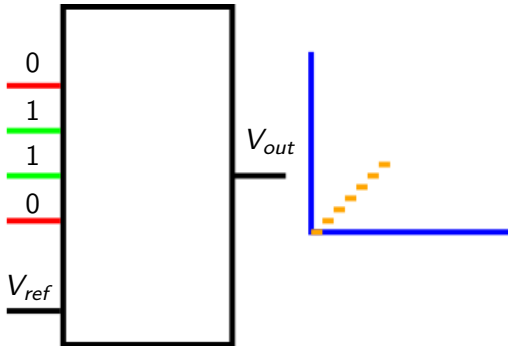
Operation



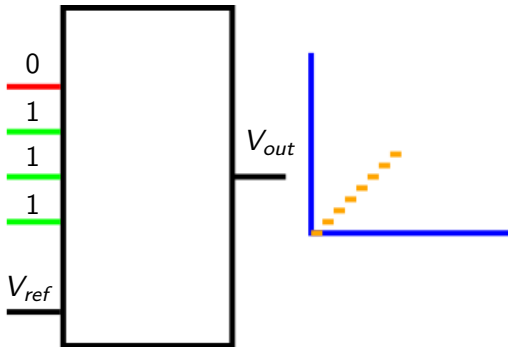
Operation



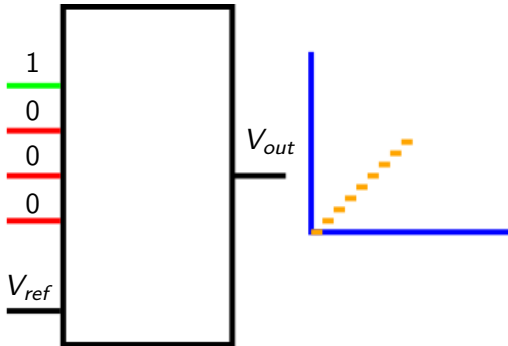
Operation



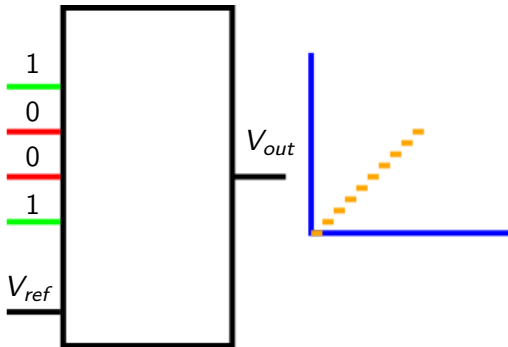
Operation



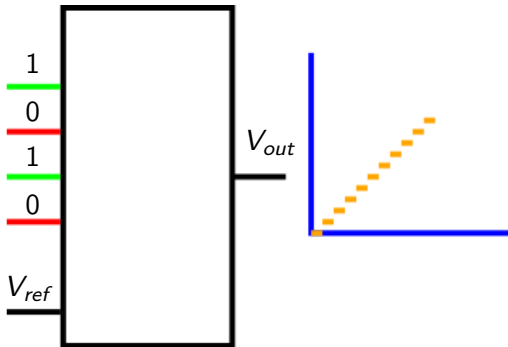
Operation



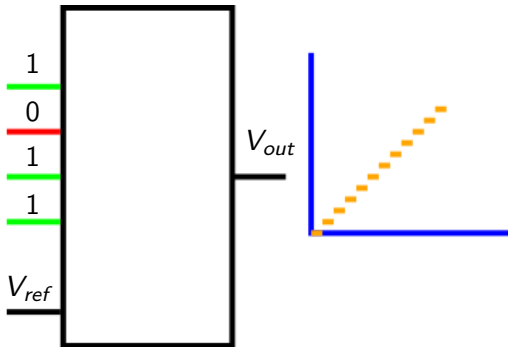
Operation



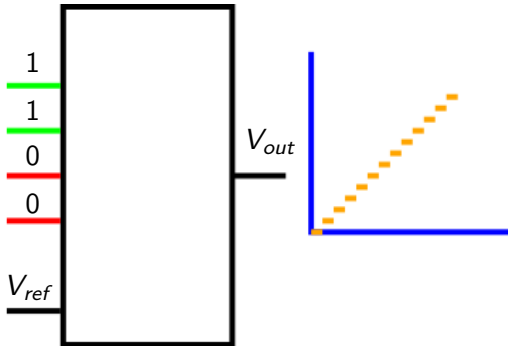
Operation



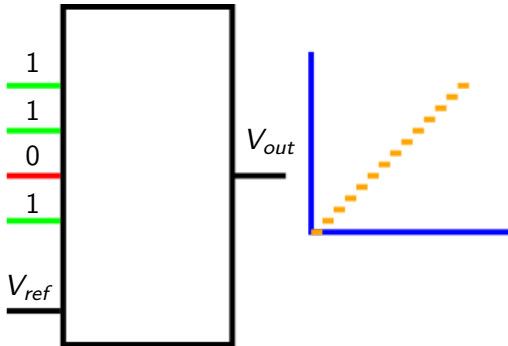
Operation



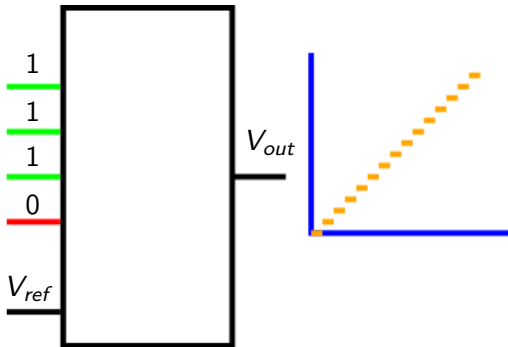
Operation



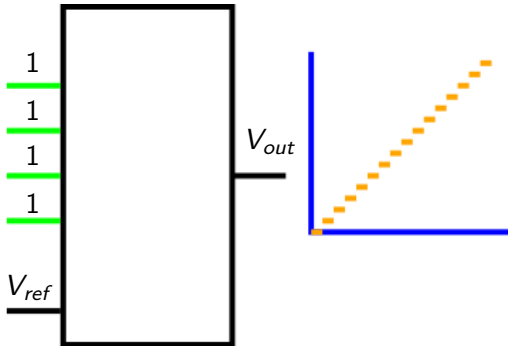
Operation



Operation



Operation



Features

Features

- digital inputs (N)

Features

- digital inputs (N)
- analog reference

Features

- digital inputs (N)
- analog reference
- analog output, (single or complementary)

Features

- digital inputs (N)
- analog reference
- analog output, (single or complementary)
- $V_{out} = n \frac{V_{ref}}{2^N}$, where $n \in [0, 2^N - 1]$

Parameters

Parameters

- resolution

Parameters

- resolution
- settling time

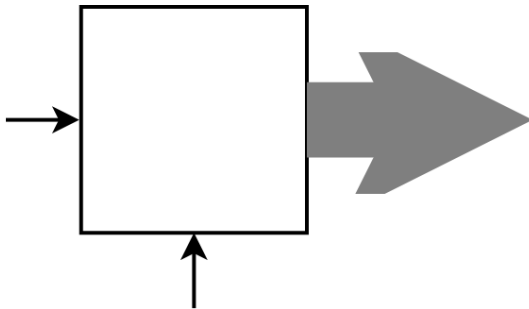
Parameters

- resolution
- settling time
- buffered inputs

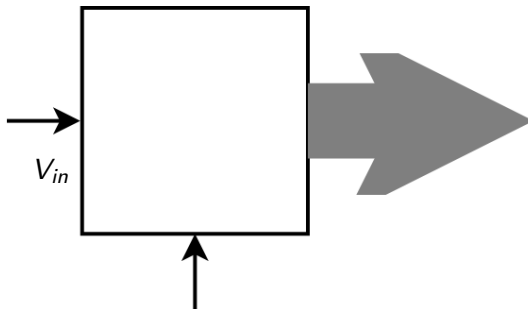
Parameters

- resolution
- settling time
- buffered inputs
- power supply sensitivity

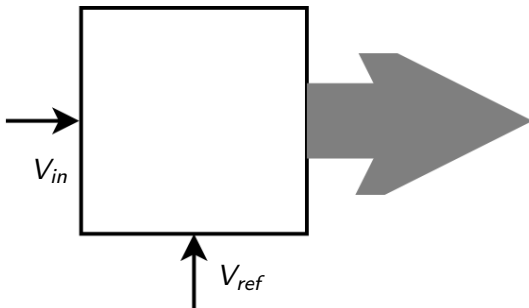
Analog to Digital Converter



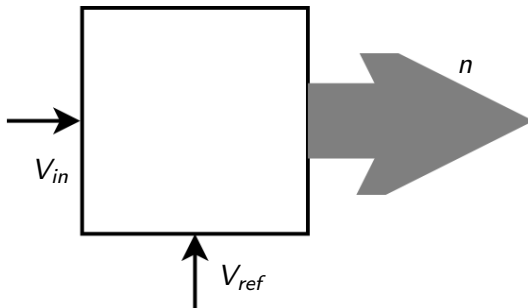
Analog to Digital Converter



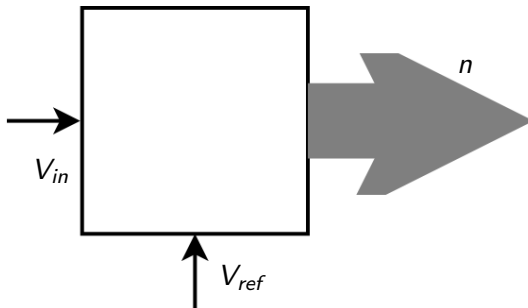
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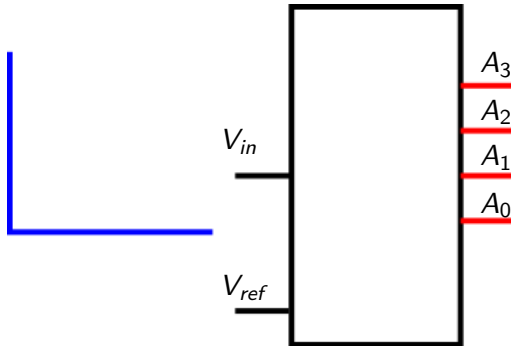


Analog to Digital Converter

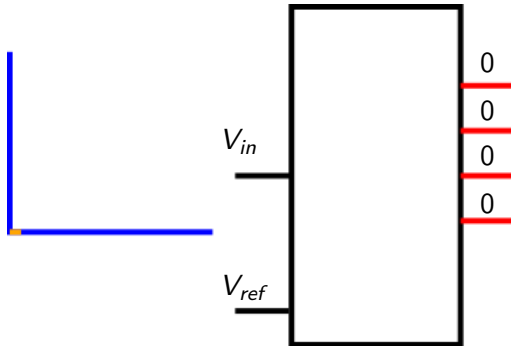


Operation

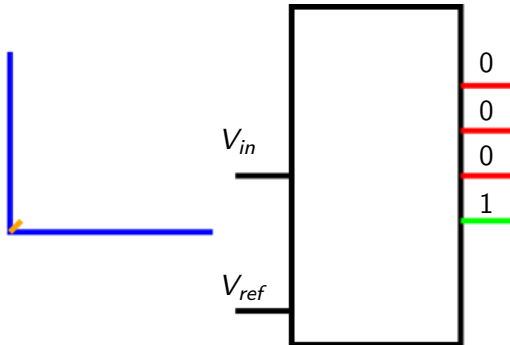
Operation



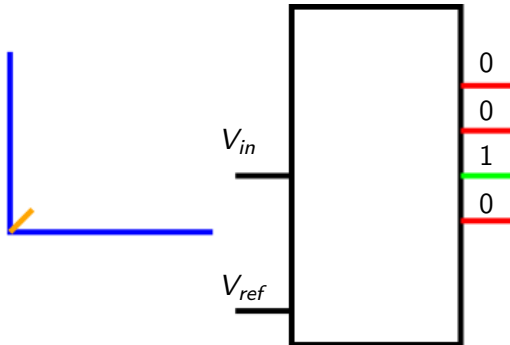
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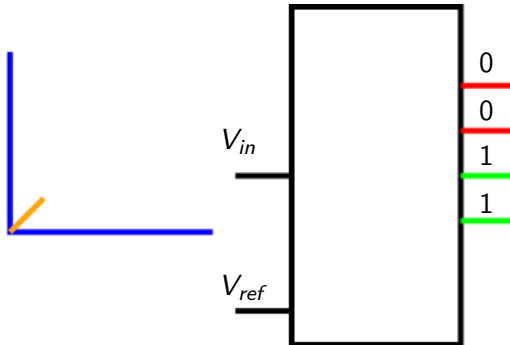
Operation



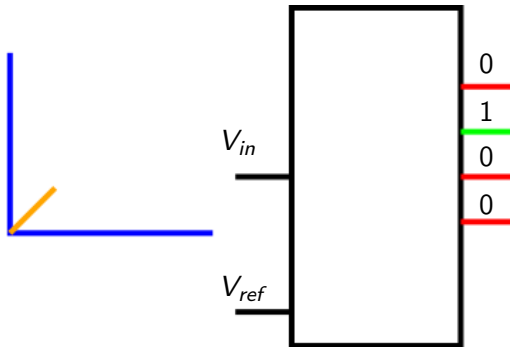
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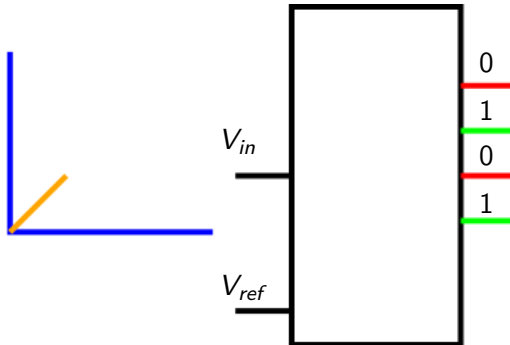
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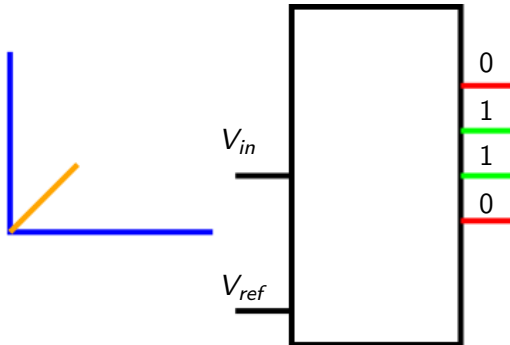
Operation



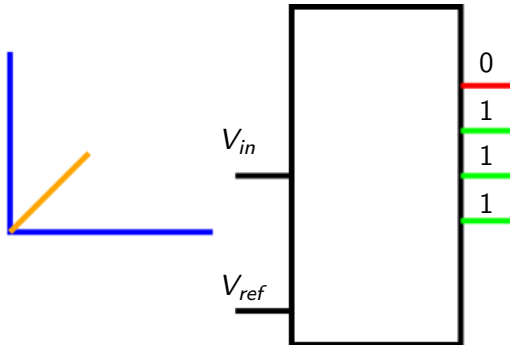
Operation



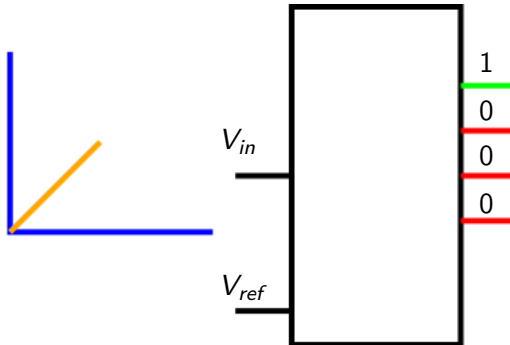
Operation



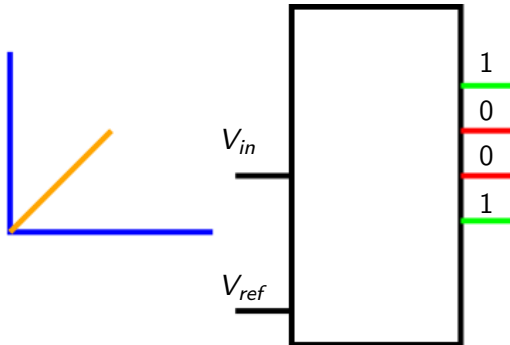
Operation



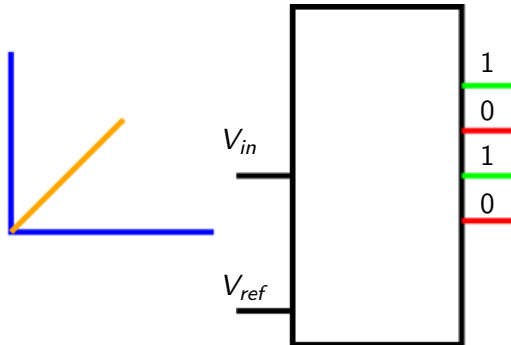
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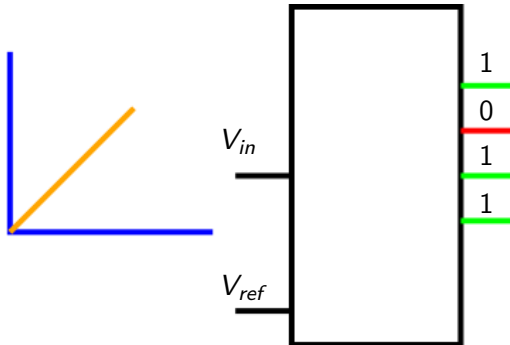
Operation



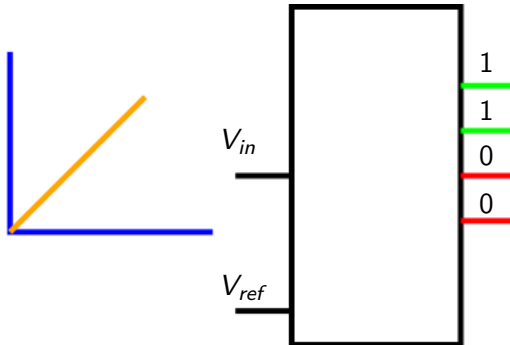
Operation



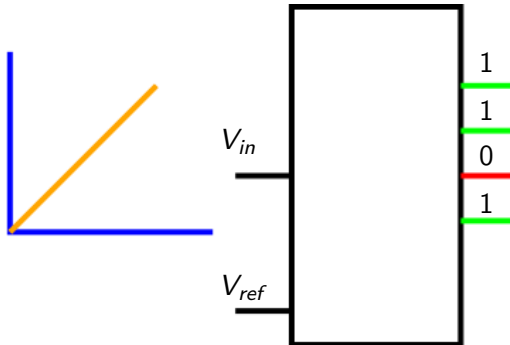
Operation



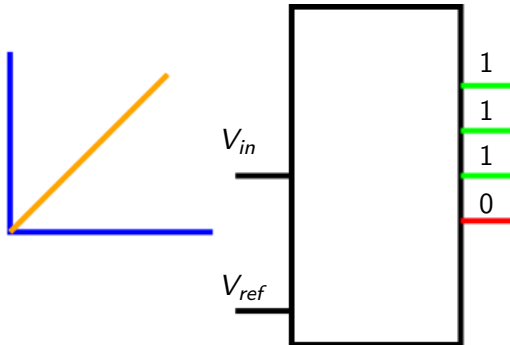
Operation



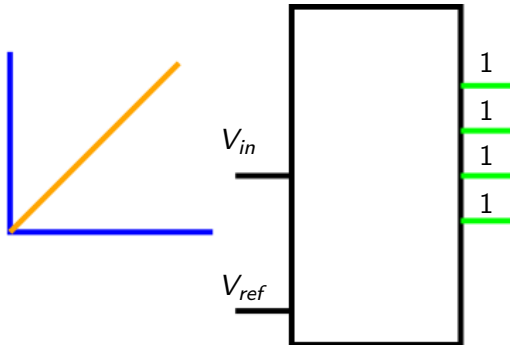
Operation



Operation



Operation



Features

- analog input, (single or differential)

Features

- analog input, (single or differential)
- analog reference

Features

- analog input, (single or differential)
- analog reference
- digital outputs (N)

Features

- analog input, (single or differential)
- analog reference
- digital outputs (N)
- $n = \lfloor 2^N \frac{V_{in}}{V_{ref}} \rfloor$, where $n \in [0, 2^N - 1]$

Parameters

Parameters

- resolution

Parameters

- resolution
- conversion time

Parameters

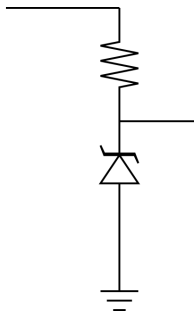
- resolution
- conversion time
- tri-state outputs

Zener diodes

One of the ways to produce a stable reference voltage, such as for an ADC or a DAC, is to use a Zener diode.

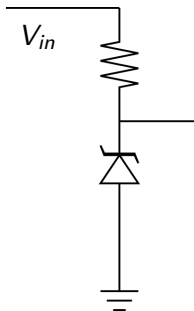
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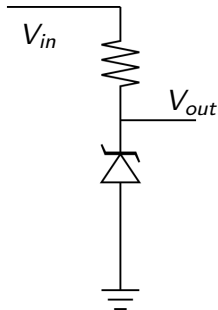
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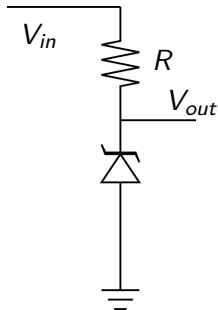
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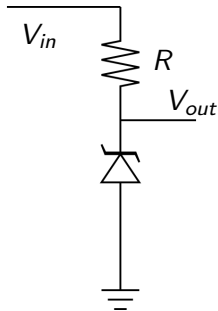
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Parameters

Parameters

- Zener voltage

Parameters

- Zener voltage
- required current

Parameters

- Zener voltage
- required current
- temperature sensitivity

Parameters

- Zener voltage
- required current
- temperature sensitivity
- variation with current (ac resistance)

Sample and Hold amplifiers

In the “digital world”, signals change quickly and in large jumps.

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In the “analog world”, usually signals change more slowly and continuously.

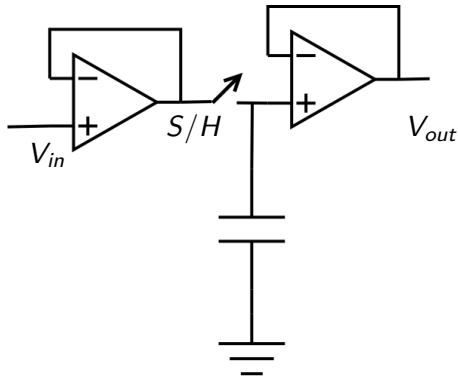
Sample and Hold amplifiers

In the “digital world”, signals change quickly and in large jumps. In the “analog world”, usually signals change more slowly and continuously. This often causes problems working with ADCs and DACs.

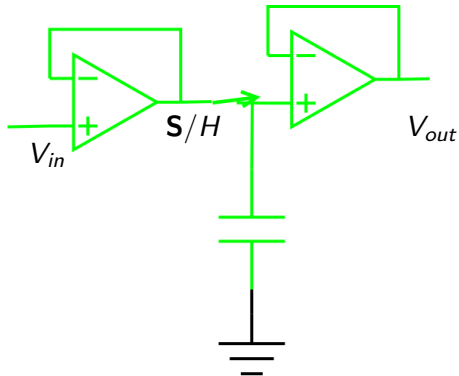
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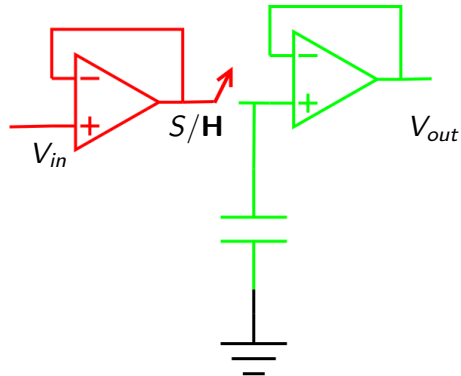
Sample and Hold amplifier



Sample and Hold amplifier



Sample and Hold amplifier



Black box model

Black box model

- analog input

Black box model

- analog input
- analog output

Black box model

- analog input
- analog output
- digital *sample/hold* signal

Parameters

Parameters

- acquisition time ($\propto C$)

Parameters

- acquisition time ($\propto C$)
- droop ($\propto 1/C$)

Parameters

- acquisition time ($\propto C$)
- droop ($\propto 1/C$)

Combining these two indicates a trade-off.

Usage

Usage

- with ADC

Usage

- with ADC
to maintain steady input during conversion

Usage

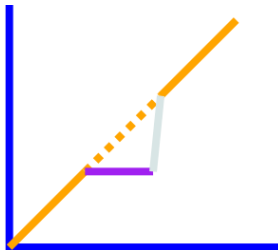
- with ADC
 - to maintain steady input during conversion
- with DAC

Usage

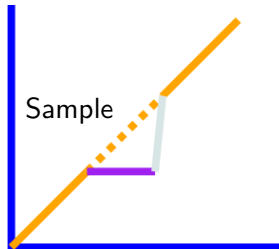
- with ADC
 - to maintain steady input during conversion
- with DAC
 - to prevent glitches when several input bits change at once

ADC

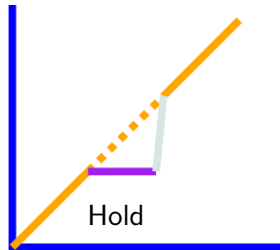
ADC



ADC

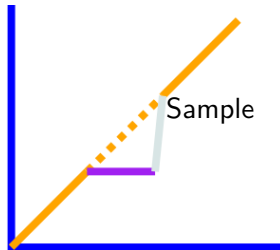


ADC

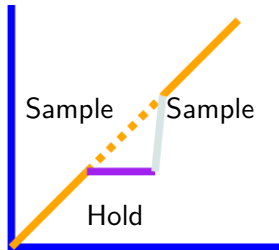


Conversion happens now

ADC

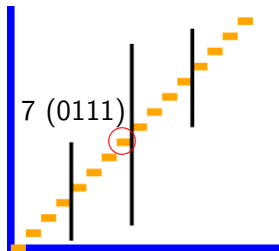


ADC

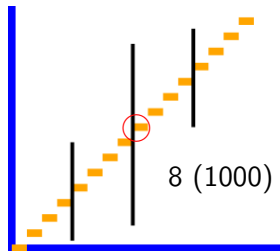


DAC

DAC



DAC



Closeup

Closeup



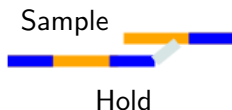
Closeup



Closeup



Closeup



A glitch occurring now won't matter

Closeup

