

Interfacing DAC/ADC ***without Peripheral Controller***

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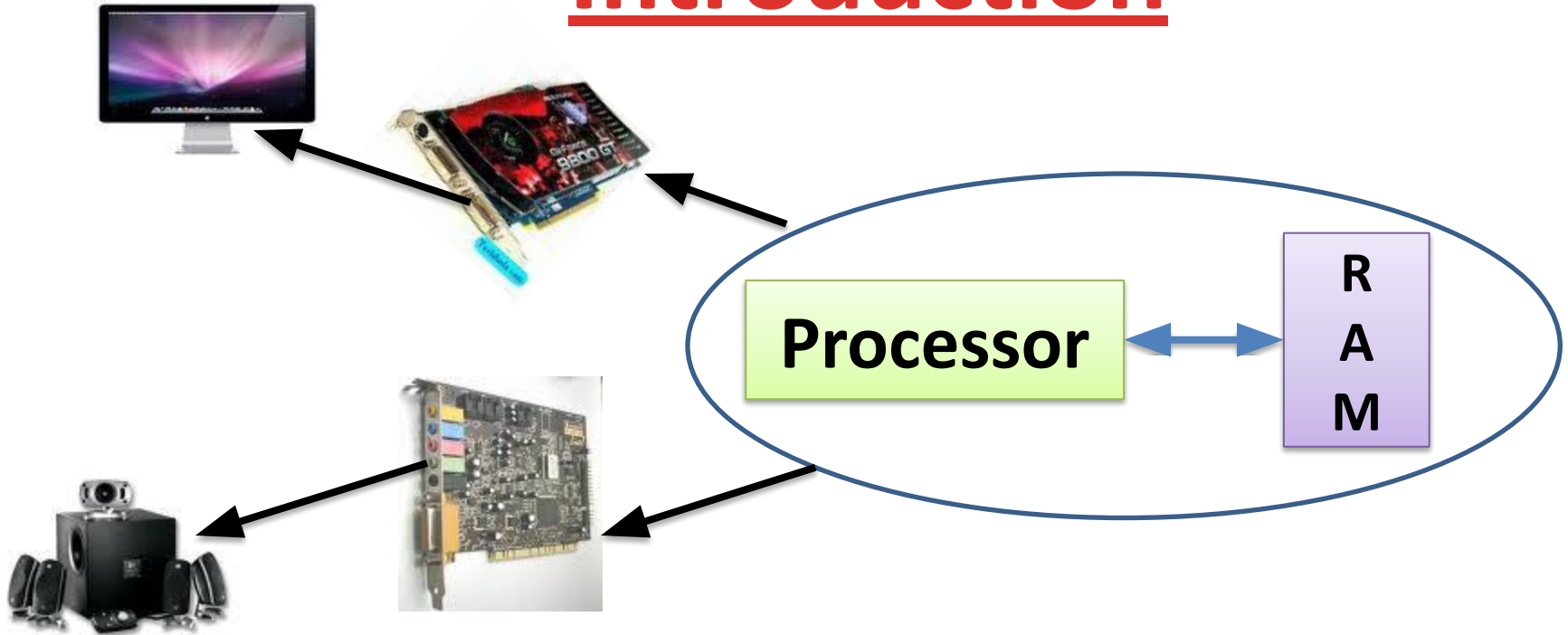
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Outline

- Peripheral communications
- DAC
 - Properties
 - Generic Model
 - Interfacing
- ADC
 - Properties
 - Generic Model
 - Interfacing
- Display

Introduction



- Peripherals : HD monitor, 5.1 speaker
- Interfaces : Intermediate Hardware
 - Nvidia GPU card, Creative Sound Blaster card
- Interfaces : Intermediate Software/Program
 - Nvidia GPU driver , Sound Blaster Driver software

Primary function of MPU

- Read Instruction from memory
- Execute instruction
- Read/Write data to memory
- Some time send result to output device
 - LEDs, Monitor, Printer
- Interfacing a peripheral
 - Why: To enable MPU to communicate with I/O
 - Designing logic circuit H/W for a I/O
 - Writing instruction (S/W)

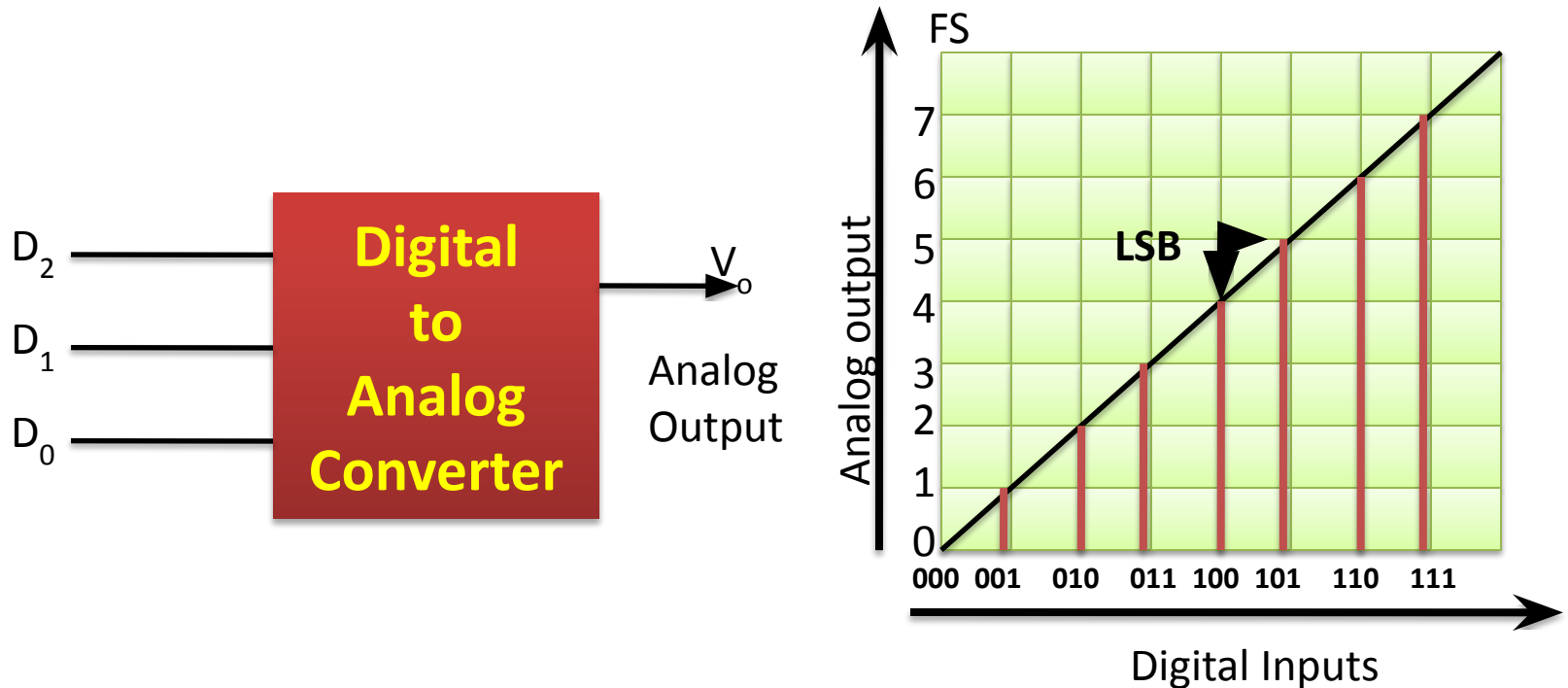
Transmission controller

- Transmission Controller:
 - MPU control, Device Control (DMA)
- Type of IO mapping
 - Peripheral (IN/Out), Memory mapped IO (LD/ST,MV)
- Format of communication
 - Synchronous (T & R sync with clock), Asynchronous
- Mode of Data Transfer
 - Parallel, Serial (UART)
- Condition for data transfer
 - Uncond., Polling, Interrupt, Ready signal, Handshake

Digital to Analog Converter

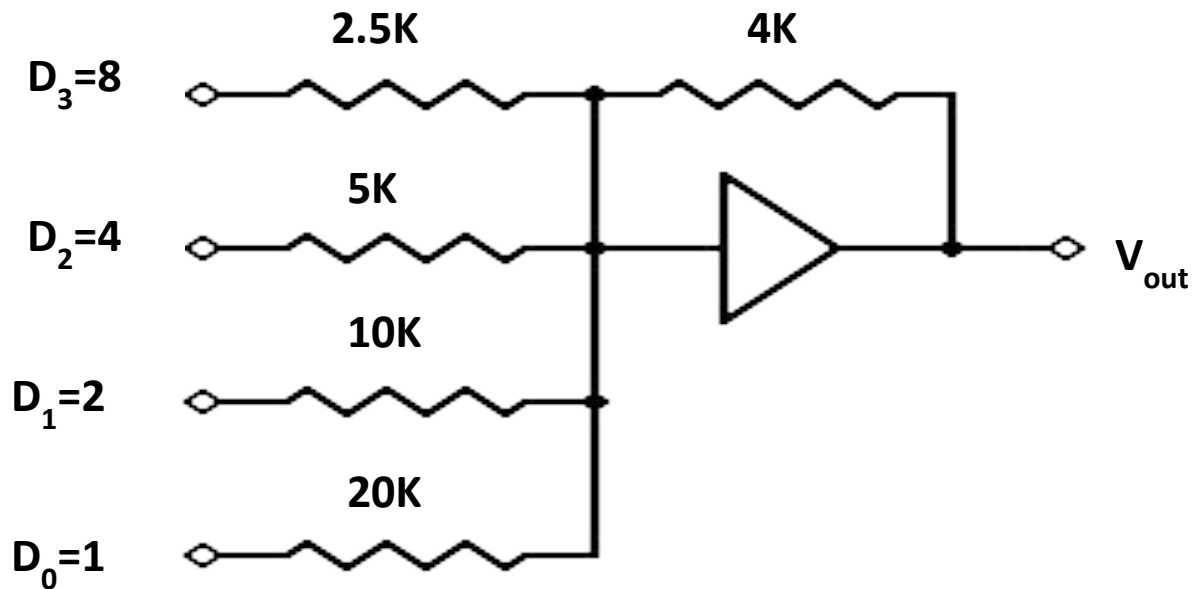
- Used for play sound in speaker
- Used by AC97 (Audio codec)
- MP3 Sound store digital format in HDD
- Slow as compared to processor/MPU
- Parameters
 - Resolution (8 bit/16 bit)
 - Settling time (1micro sec)

D/A converter



- $\text{FullScaleOutput} = (\text{FullScaleValue} - 1\text{LSBValue})$
- $1\text{MSB Value} = 1/2 * \text{FSV}$

Circuit Realization

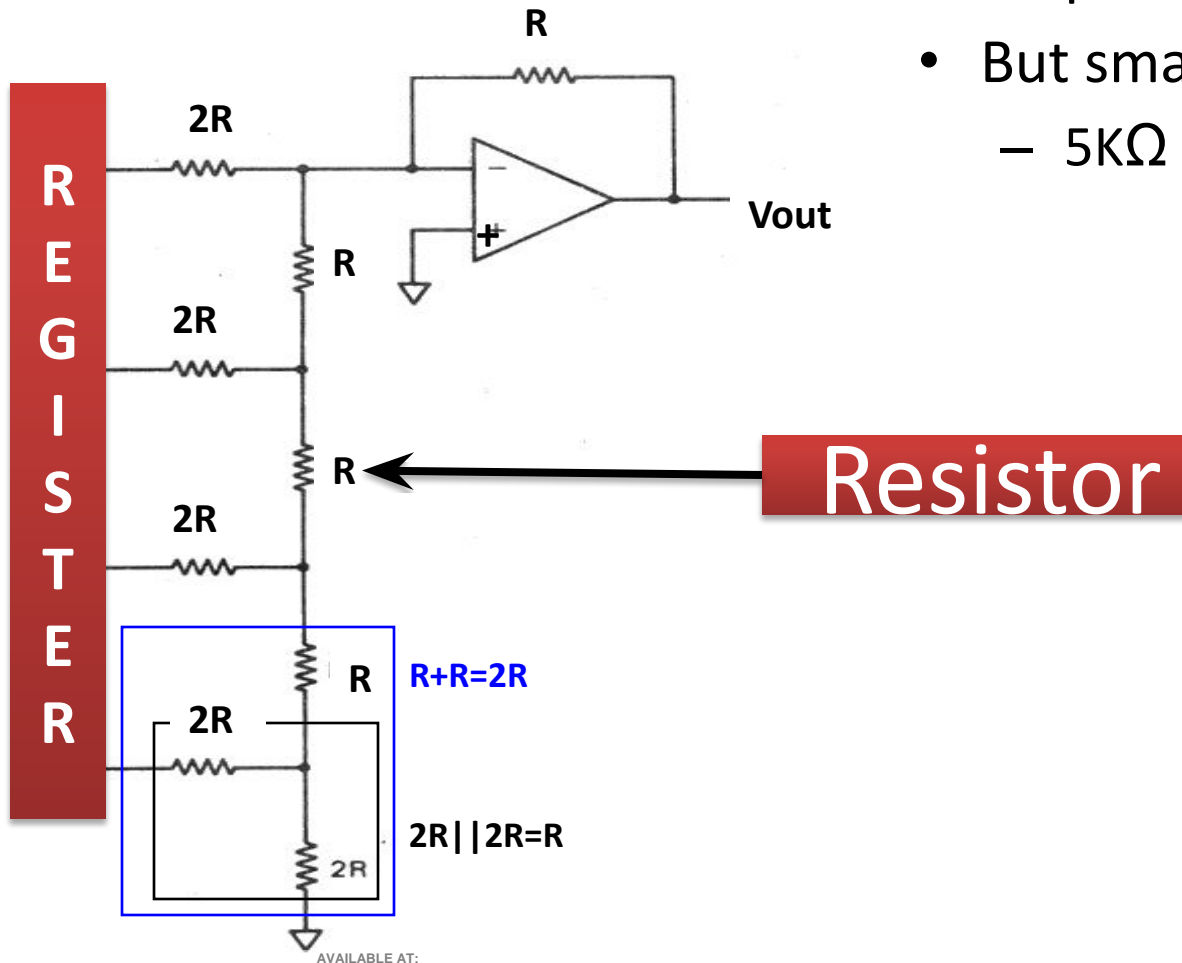


- $V_o = V_{ref}/R * (A_1/2 + A_2/4 + \dots A_n/2^n)$
- V_o is proportional to values of Data Bits Value

Practical DAC : R-2R ladder network

- Resistive Ladder Network

- Require two type Resistor
- But small value
 - $5K\Omega$ and $10K\Omega$

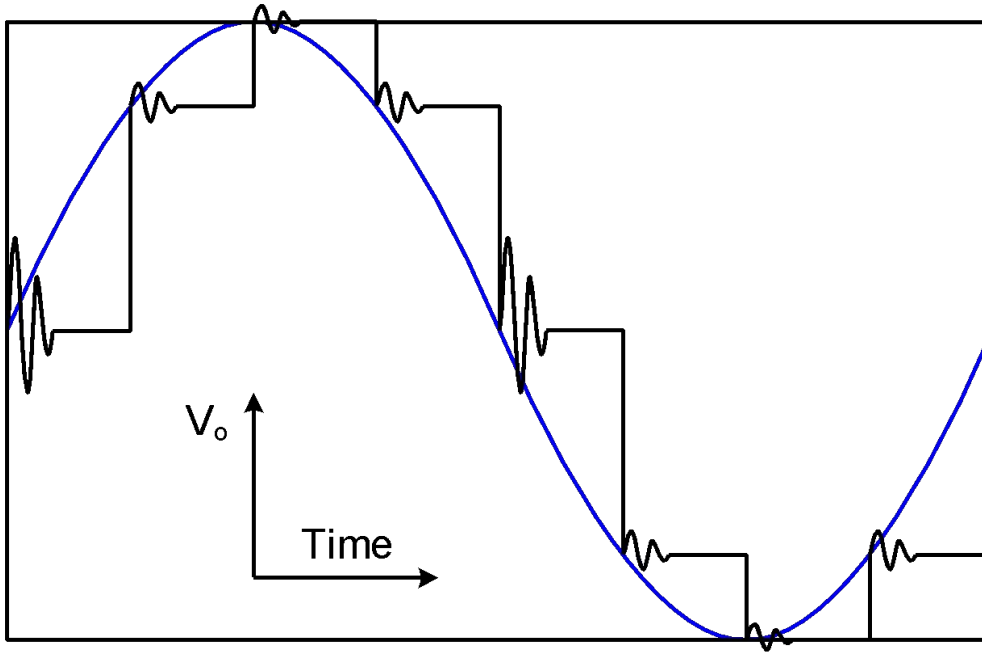


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Output Glitches



- Cause: Signal and clock skew in circuits
- Especially severe at MSB transition where all bits are switching –
0111...111 →
1000...000

- Glitches cause waveform distortion, spurs and elevated noise floors
- High-speed DAC output is often followed by a de-glitching SHA (Hold Buffer)

Performance of DAC

- Resolution
- Reference Voltages
- Settling Time
- Linearity
- Speed
- Errors

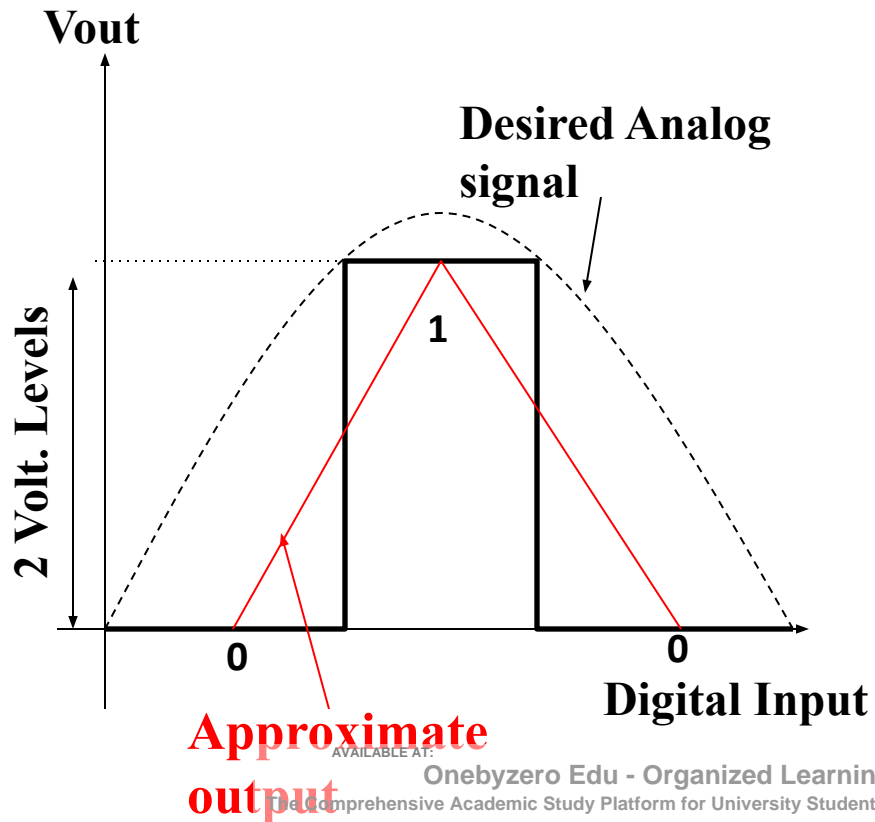
Resolution

- Amount of variance in output voltage for every change of the LSB in the digital input.
- How closely can we approximate the desired output signal(Higher Res. = finer detail=smaller Voltage divisions)
- A common DAC has a 8 - 12 bit Resolution

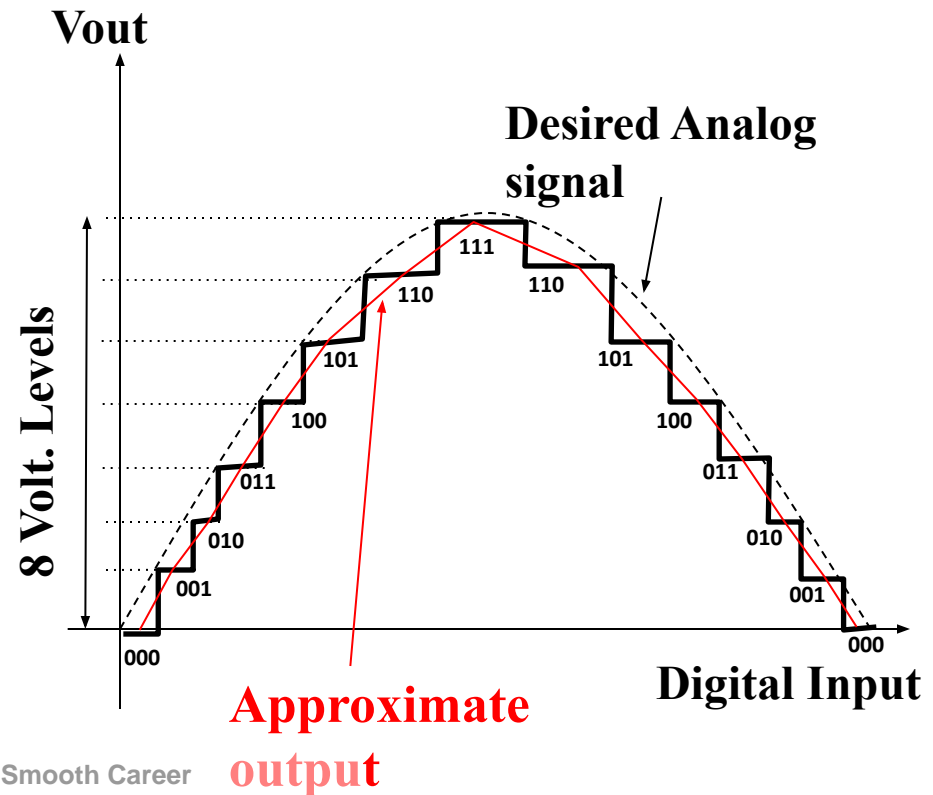
$$\text{Resolution} = V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{\text{Ref}}}{2^N} \quad \mathbf{N = \text{Number of bits}}$$

Resolution

Poor Resolution(1 bit)



Better Resolution(3 bit)



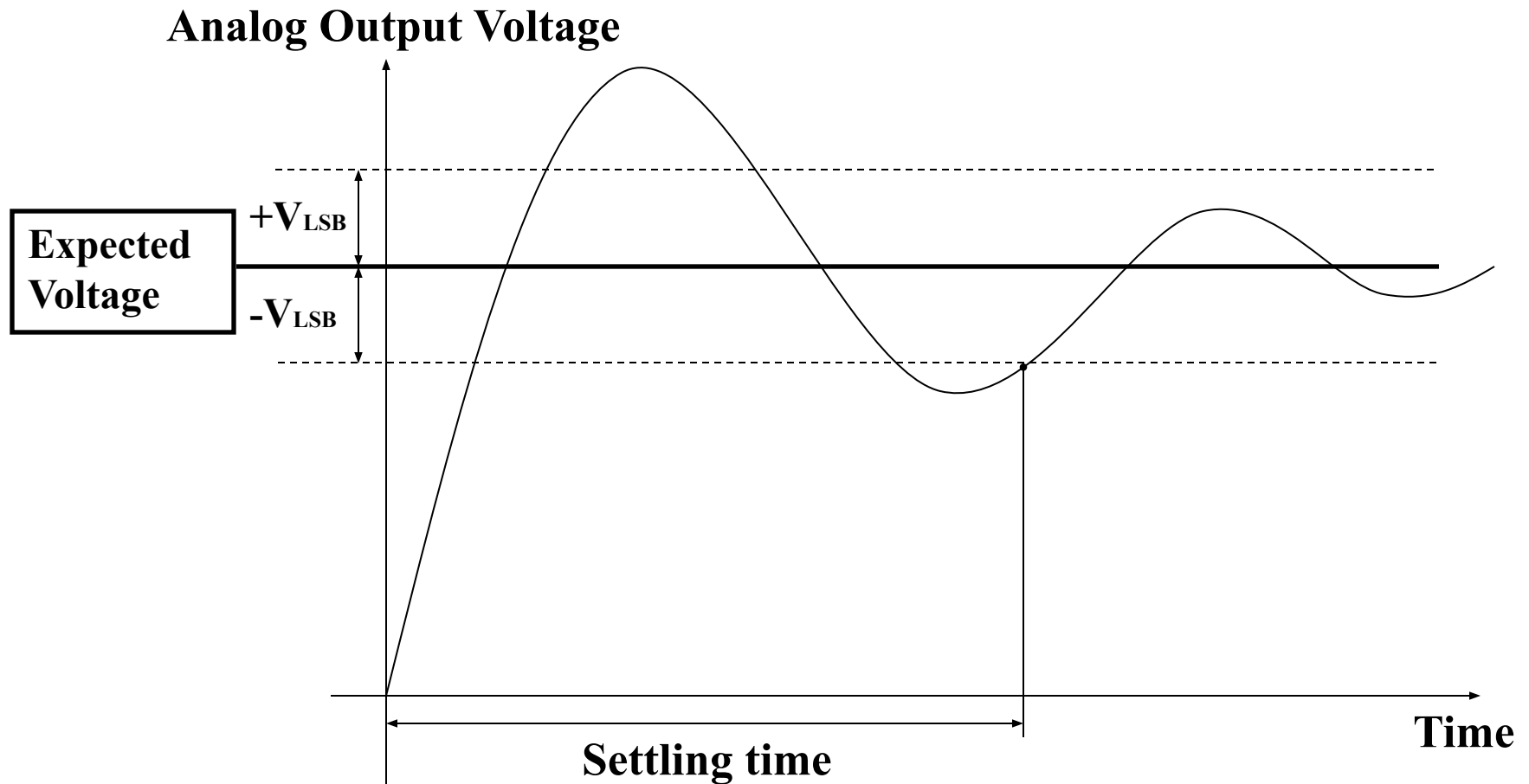
Reference Voltage

- A specified voltage used to determine how each digital input will be assigned to each voltage division.
- Types:
 - Non-multiplier: internal, fixed, and defined by manufacturer
 - Multiplier: external, variable, user specified

Settling Time

- Settling Time: The time required for the input signal voltage to settle to the expected output voltage (within $\pm V_{\text{LSB}}$).
- Any change in the input state will not be reflected in the output state immediately. There is a time lag, between the two events.

Settling Time



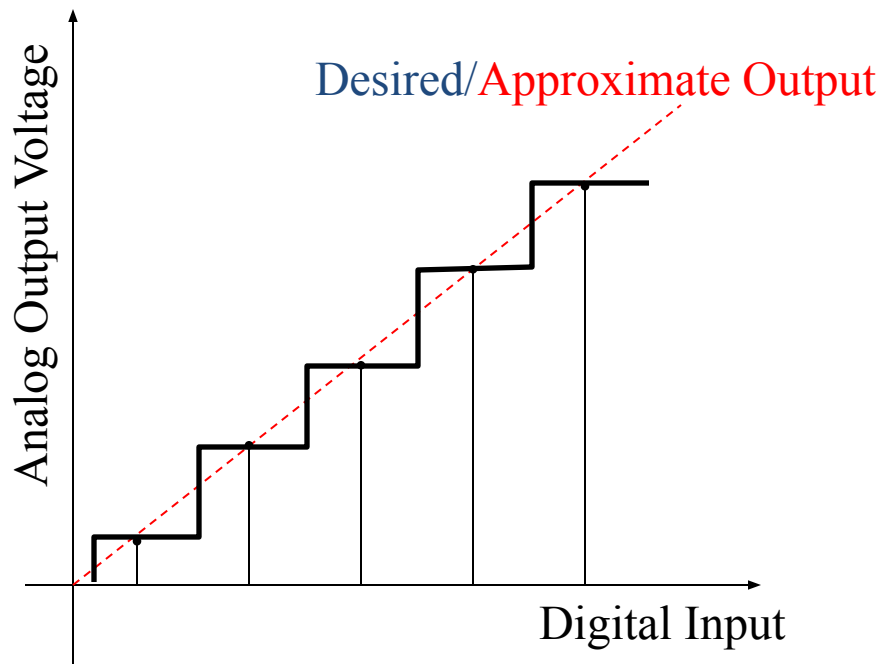
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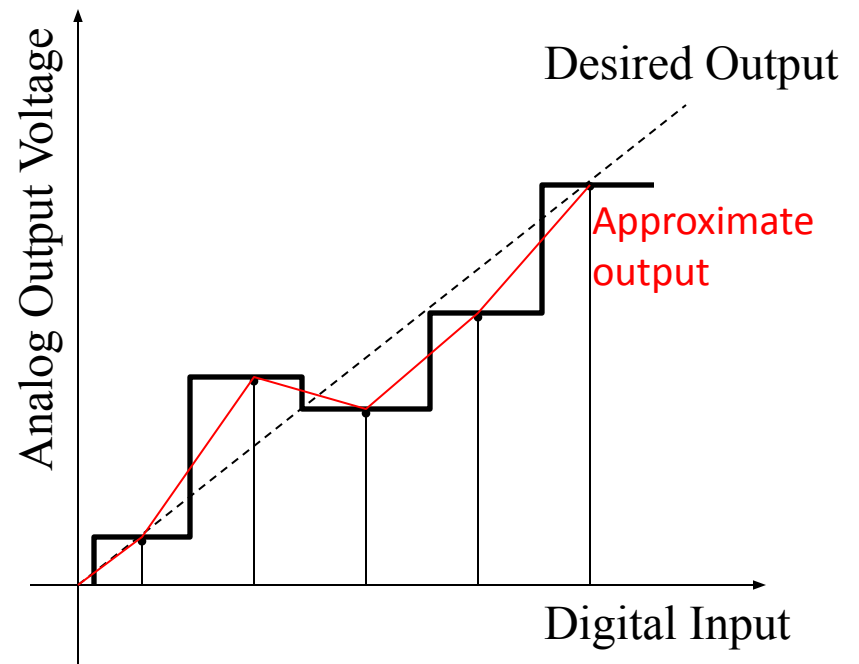
Linearity

Linearity(Ideal Case)



Perfect Agreement

NON-Linearity(Real World)



Miss-alignment

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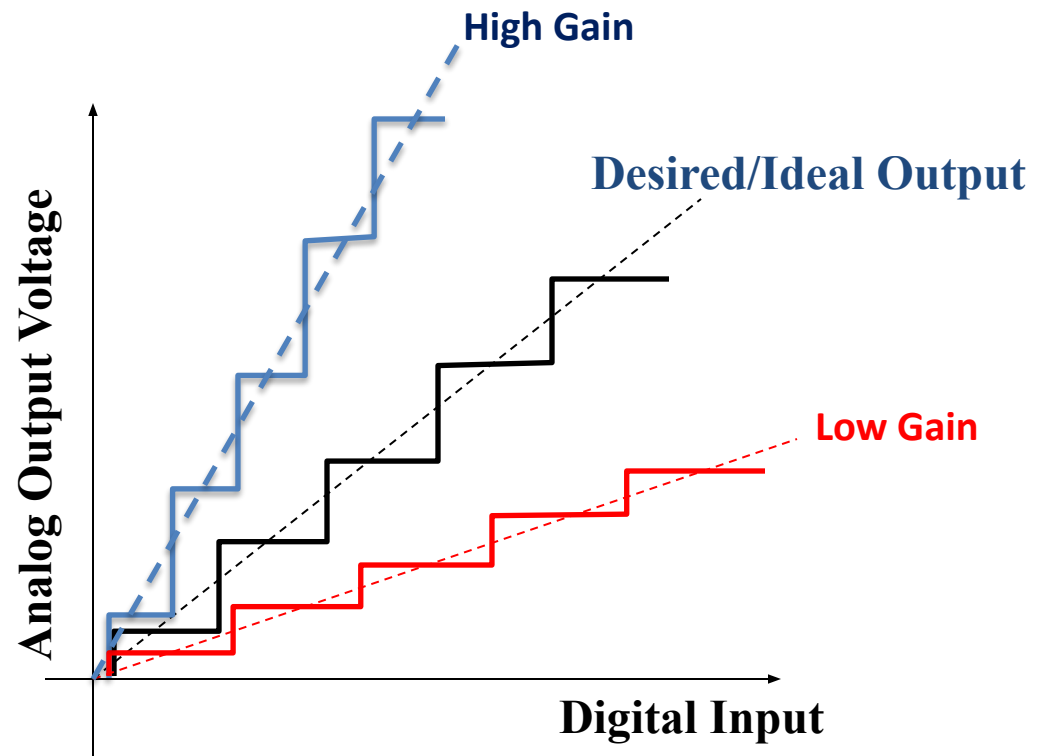
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Errors Gain

- Gain Error: Difference in slope of the ideal curve and the actual DAC output

High Gain Error: Actual slope greater than ideal

Low Gain Error: Actual slope less than ideal



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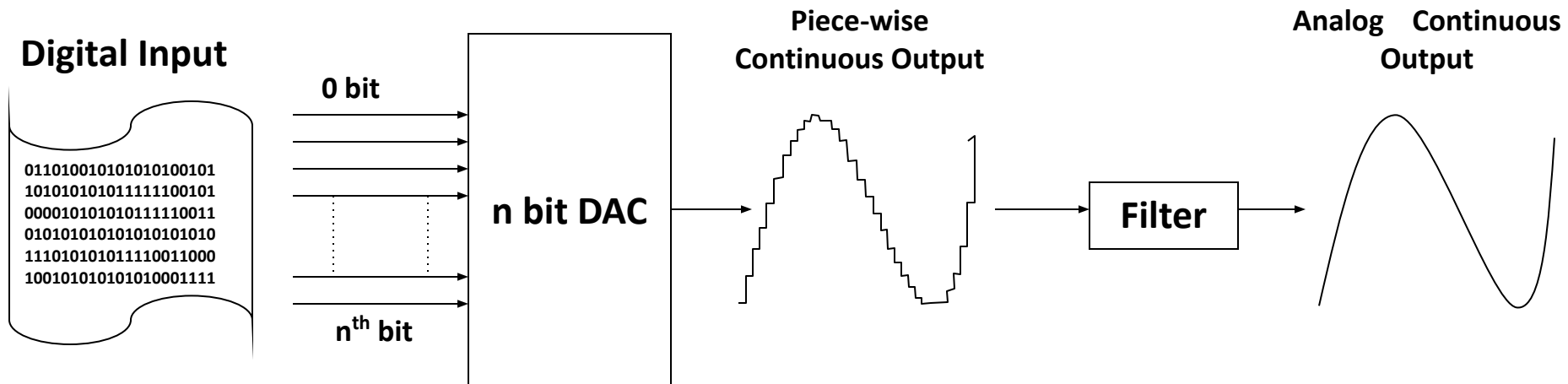
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Speed

- Rate of conversion of a single digital input to its analog equivalent
- Conversion Rate
 - Depends on clock speed of input signal
 - Depends on settling time of converter

Generic Used: Audio player

- Used when a continuous analog signal is required.
- Signal from DAC can be smoothed by a Low pass filter



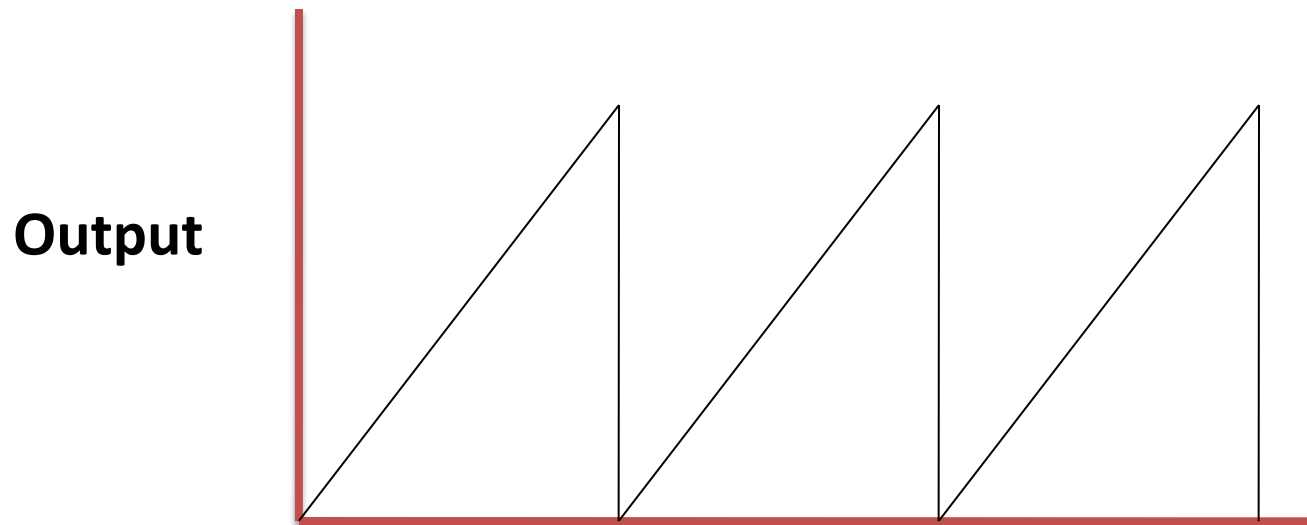
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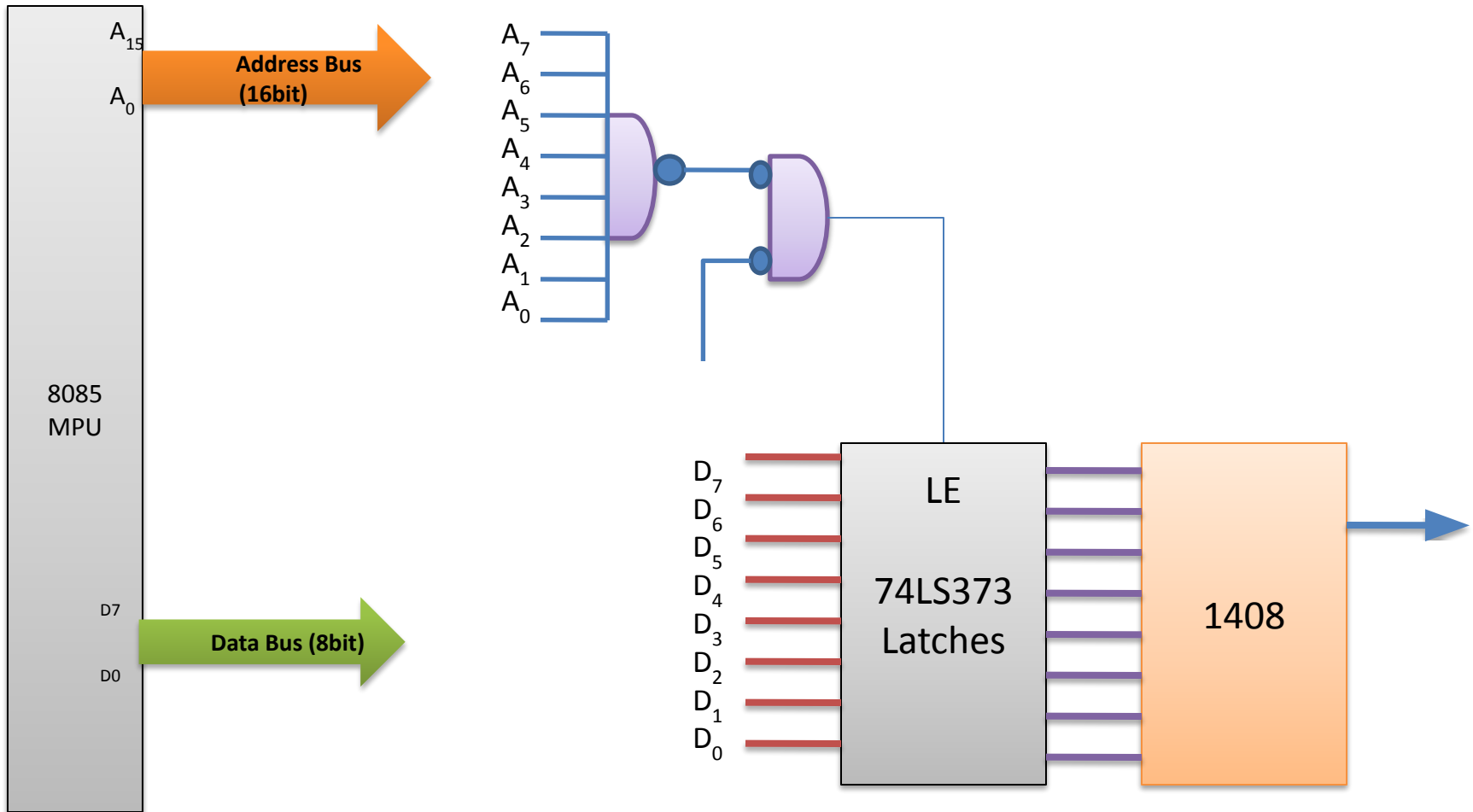
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Interfacing 8-bit DAC with 8085

- Design an output port with Address FFH to interface 1408 DAC
- Write a program to generate a continuous RAMP waveform



Interfacing Diagram



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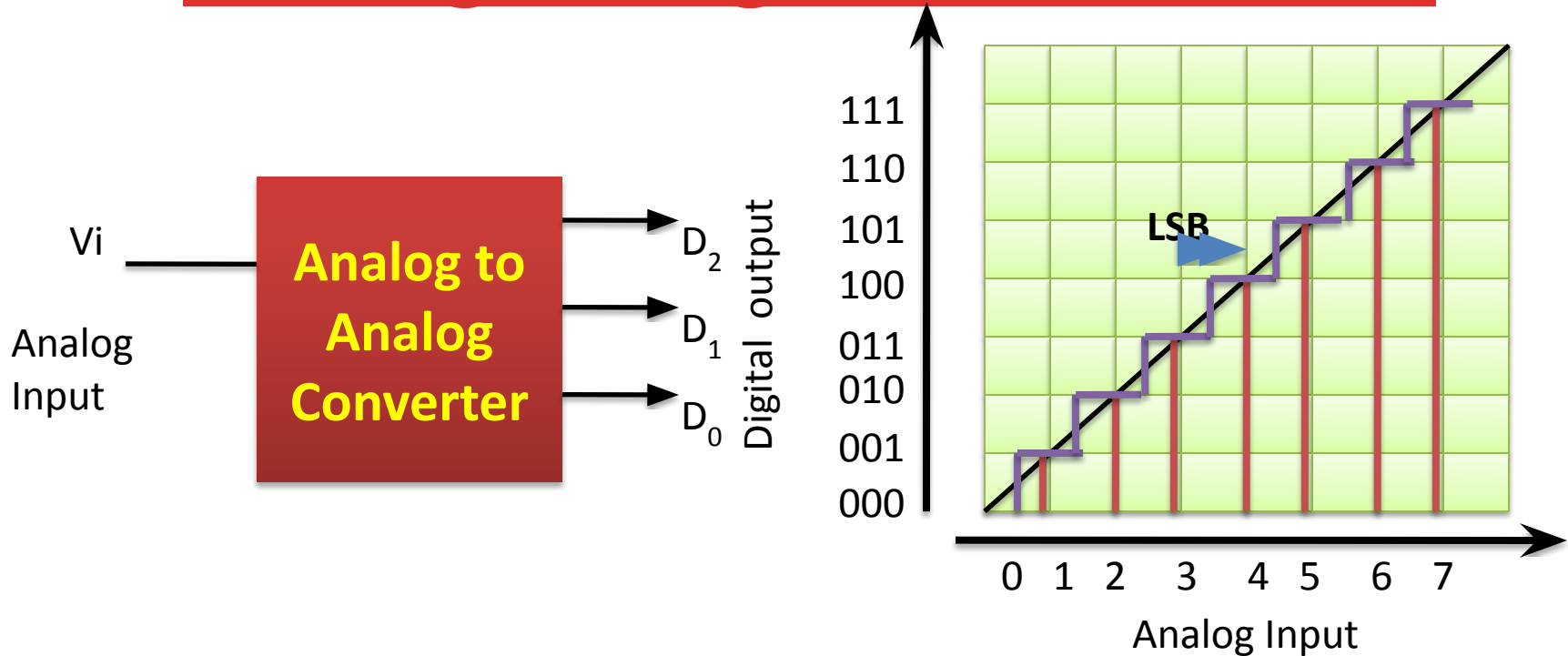
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Program to generate continuous RAMP waveform

```
MVI    A, 00H    ; Load Acc with first I/P
DTOA:OUT FFH      ; Output to DAC
MVI    B, COUNT   ; Setup Reg. for Delay
DCR    B
JNZ    DELAY
INR    A          ; Next Input
JMP    DTOA       ; Go back to Output
```

Slope of RAMP can be varied by changing Delay

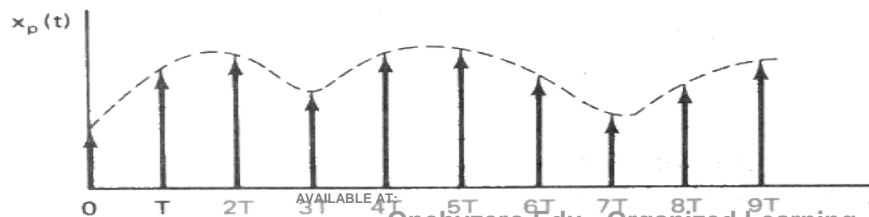
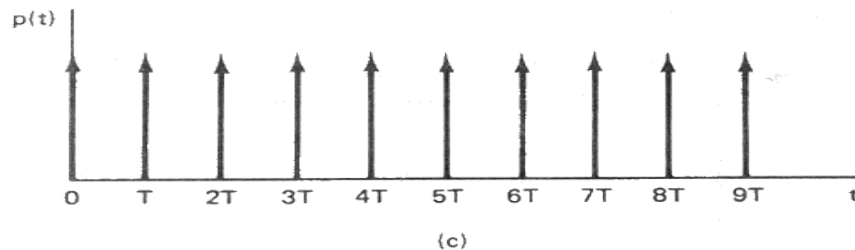
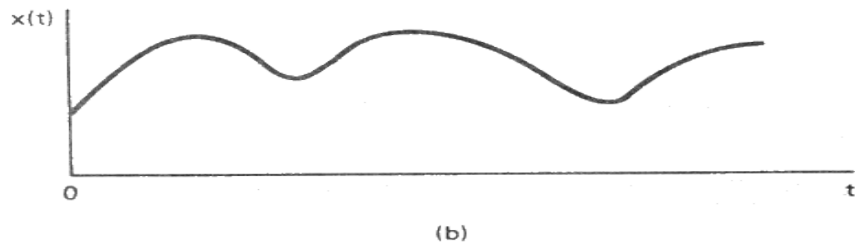
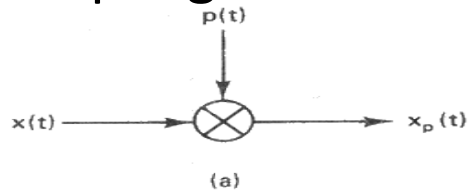
Analog to Digital Conversion



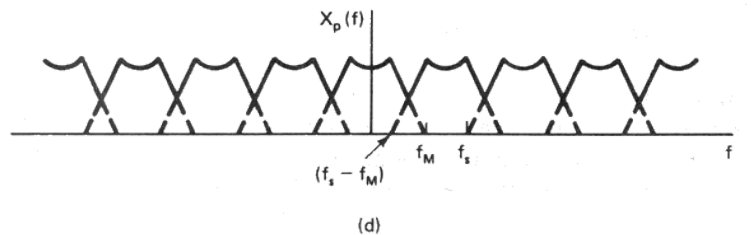
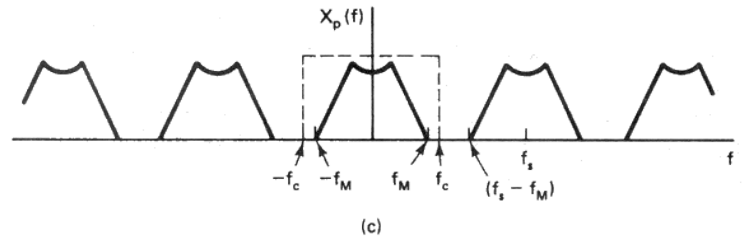
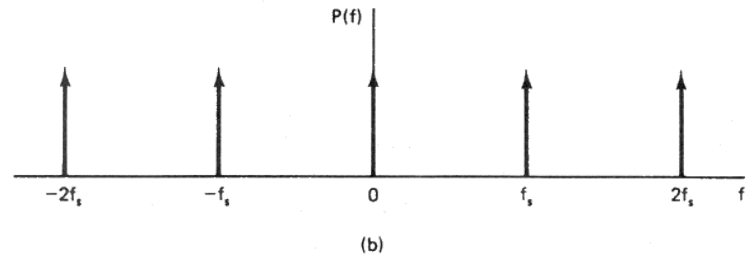
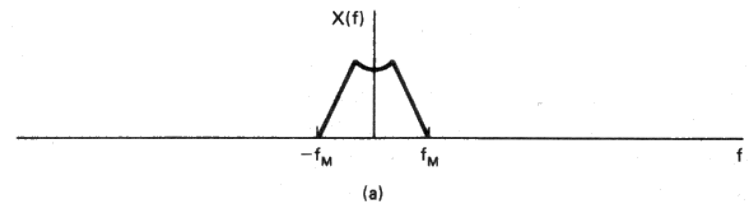
- ADC are slower than DAC
- Interfaced using Status Check

Sampling Concepts

- Sampling

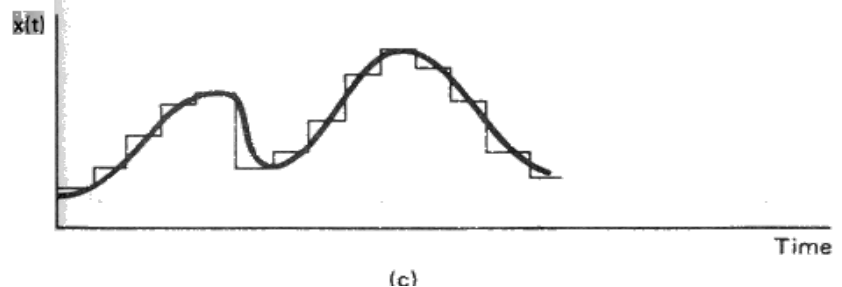
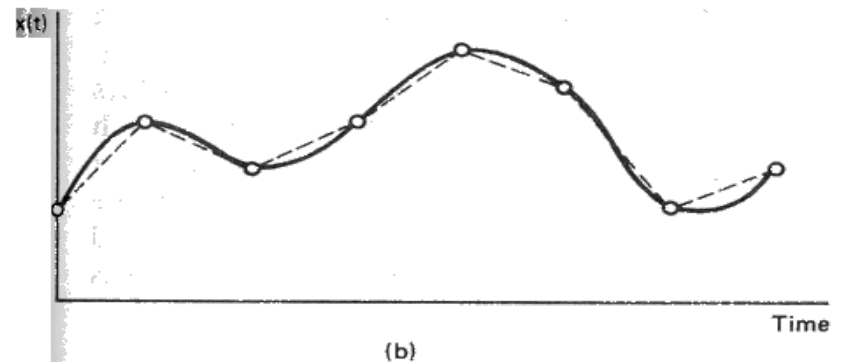
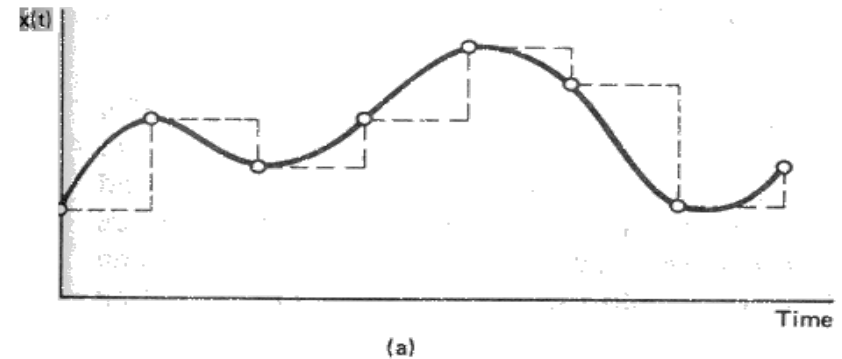


- Fourier Transform



Interpolation

- The process of reconstructing a signal from its values at discrete instants of time
 - Zero order hold or One Point
 - Linear or Two Point
 - Band limited or Low pass Filtering



Algorithm for finding unknown N

- Suppose my range is 0-1024 and assume some value of N between 0-1024
- You have to find the value of N
 - You can ask me (what about value X)
 - Answer ($N > X$, $N < X$, $N == X$)
 - Operation with X ($X++$; $X*2$, X^2 , $X/2$, $X--$)

Algorithm for finding unknown N

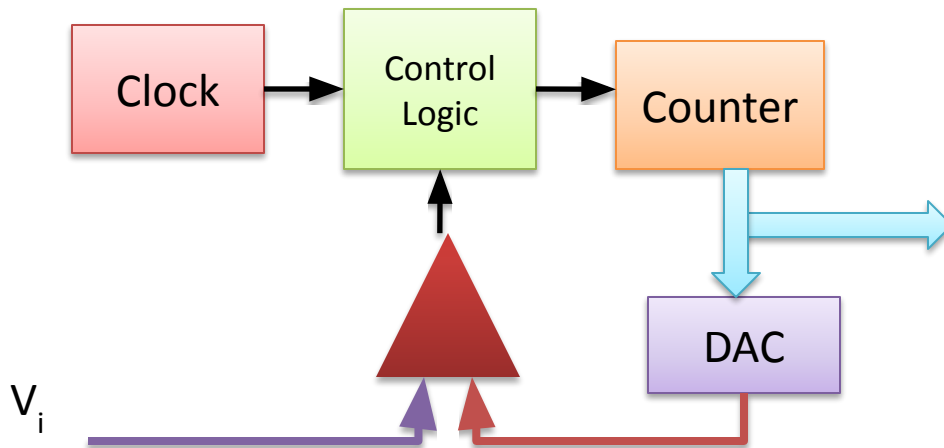
- What is the best Algorithm to find
 - Sequential (increase X till $X=N$) $O(N)$ algorithm
 - Successive approximation: (Binary Search)
 - Say $R/2$ as $\text{CMP}(R/2, N) ==$ if equal stop
 - IF $(R/2 < N)$ $\text{CMP}(R/2+R/4, N)$
 - ELSE $\text{CMP}(R/2-R/4, N)$
- If you have N persons to do the comparisons
 - Ask to all people and Gather the information
- Mix of Both approach
 - If you have M comparator

A/D Conversion Techniques

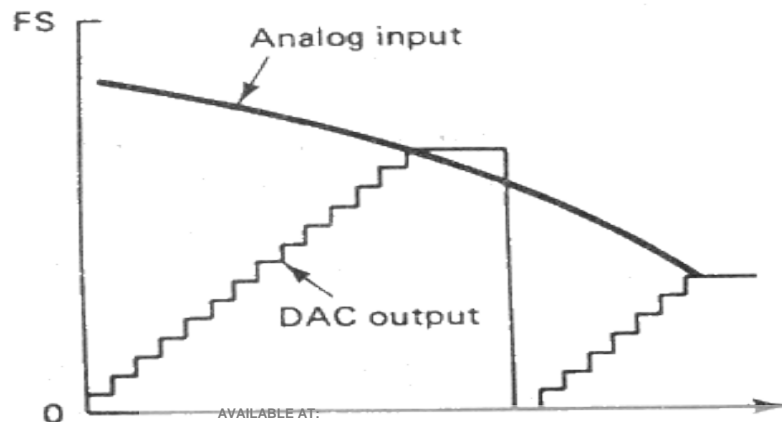
- Counter or Tracking ADC
- Successive Approximation ADC
 - Most Commonly Used
- Parallel or Flash ADC
 - Fast Conversion

Counter Type ADC

- Block diagram



- Waveform



- Operation

- Reset and Start Counter
- DAC convert Digital output of Counter to Analog signal
- Compare Analog input and Output of DAC

- $V_i < V_{DAC}$
 - Continue counting

- $V_i = V_{DAC}$
 - Stop counting

- Digital Output = Output of Counter

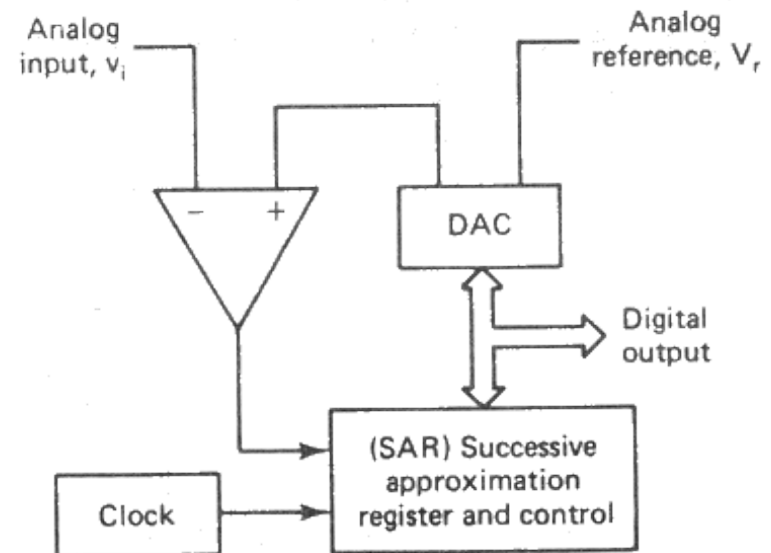
- Disadvantage

- Conversion time is varied
 - 2^n Clock Period for Full Scale input

Successive Approximation ADC

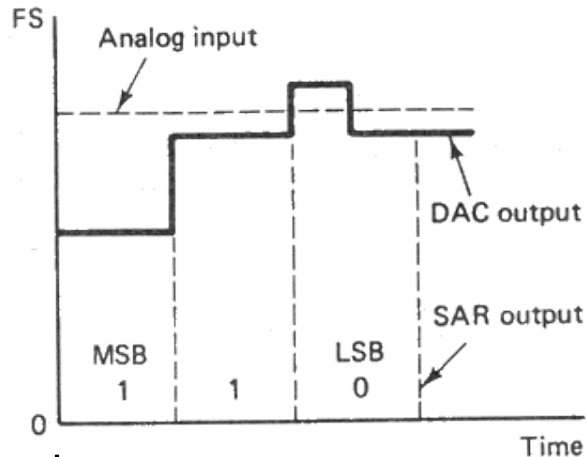
- Most Commonly used in medium to high speed Converters
- Based on approximating the input signal with binary code and then successively revising this approximation until best approximation is achieved
- SAR(Successive Approximation Register) holds the current binary value

- Block Diagram

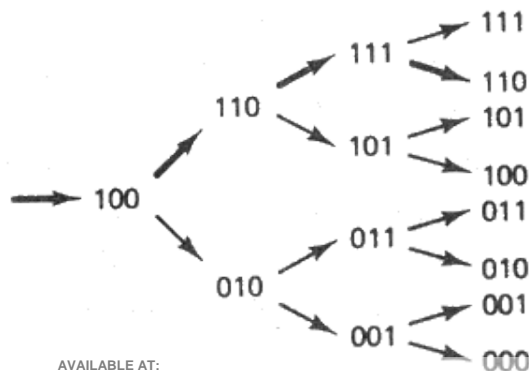


Successive Approximation ADC

- Circuit waveform



- Logic Flow



- Conversion Time
 - n clock for n-bit ADC
 - Fixed conversion time
- Serial Output is easily generated
 - Bit decision are made in serial order

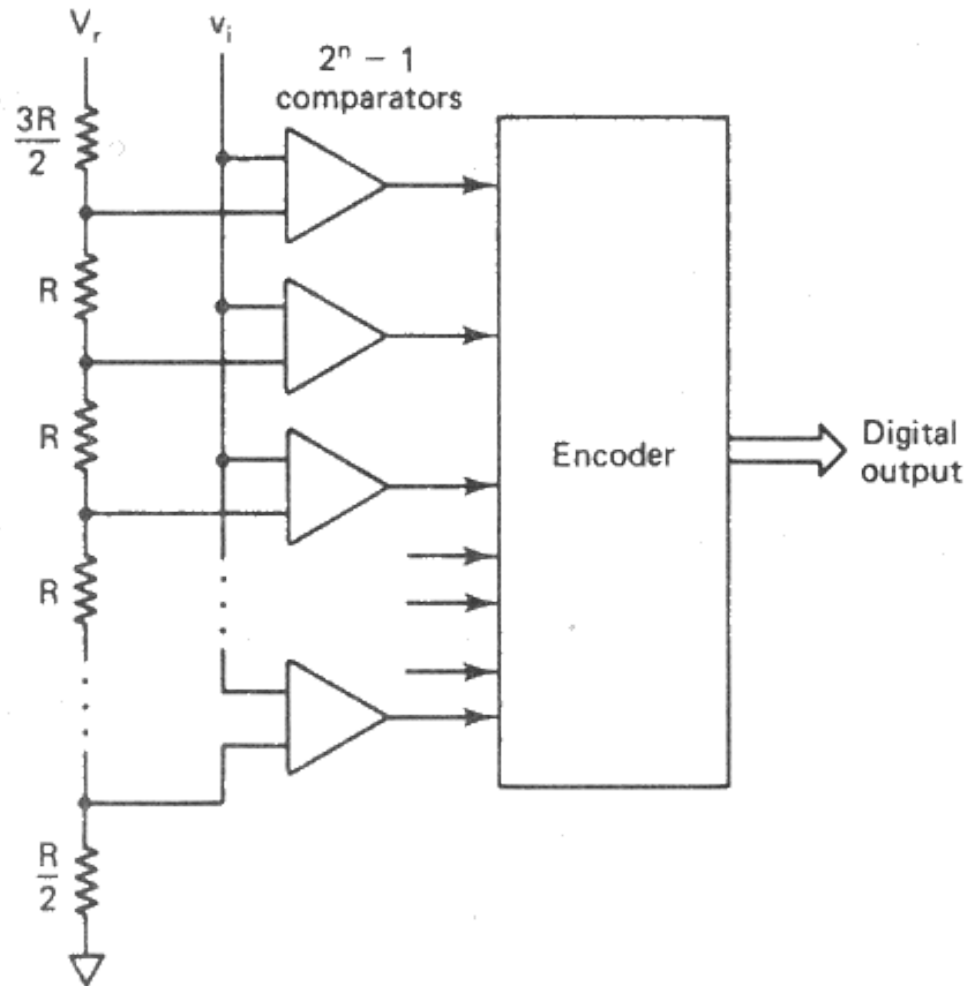
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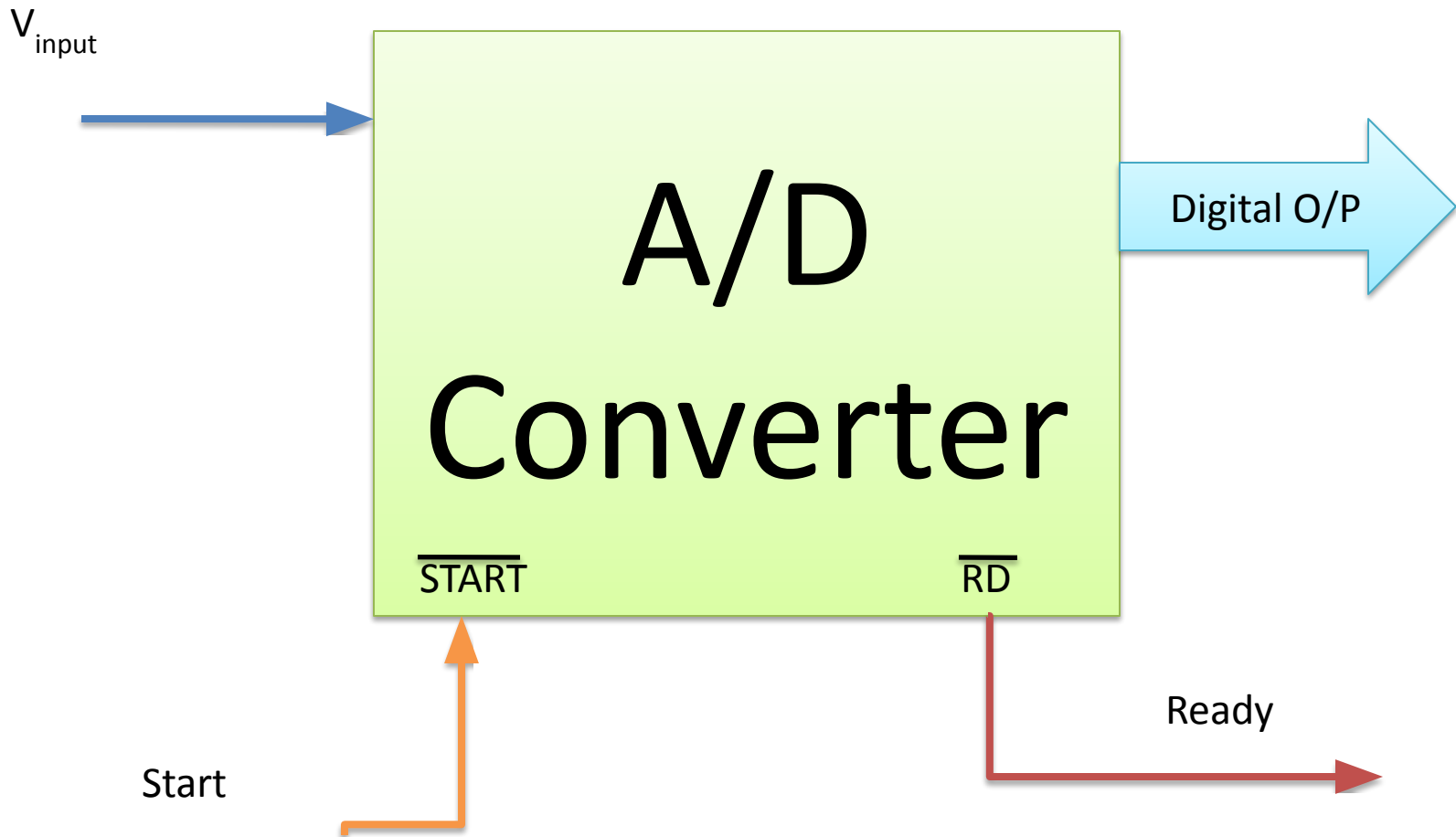
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Parallel or Flash ADC

- Very High speed conversion
 - Up to 100MHz for 8 bit resolution
 - Video, Radar, Digital Oscilloscope
- Single Step Conversion
 - $2^n - 1$ comparator
 - Precision Resistive Network
 - Encoder
- Resolution is limited
 - Large number of comparator in IC



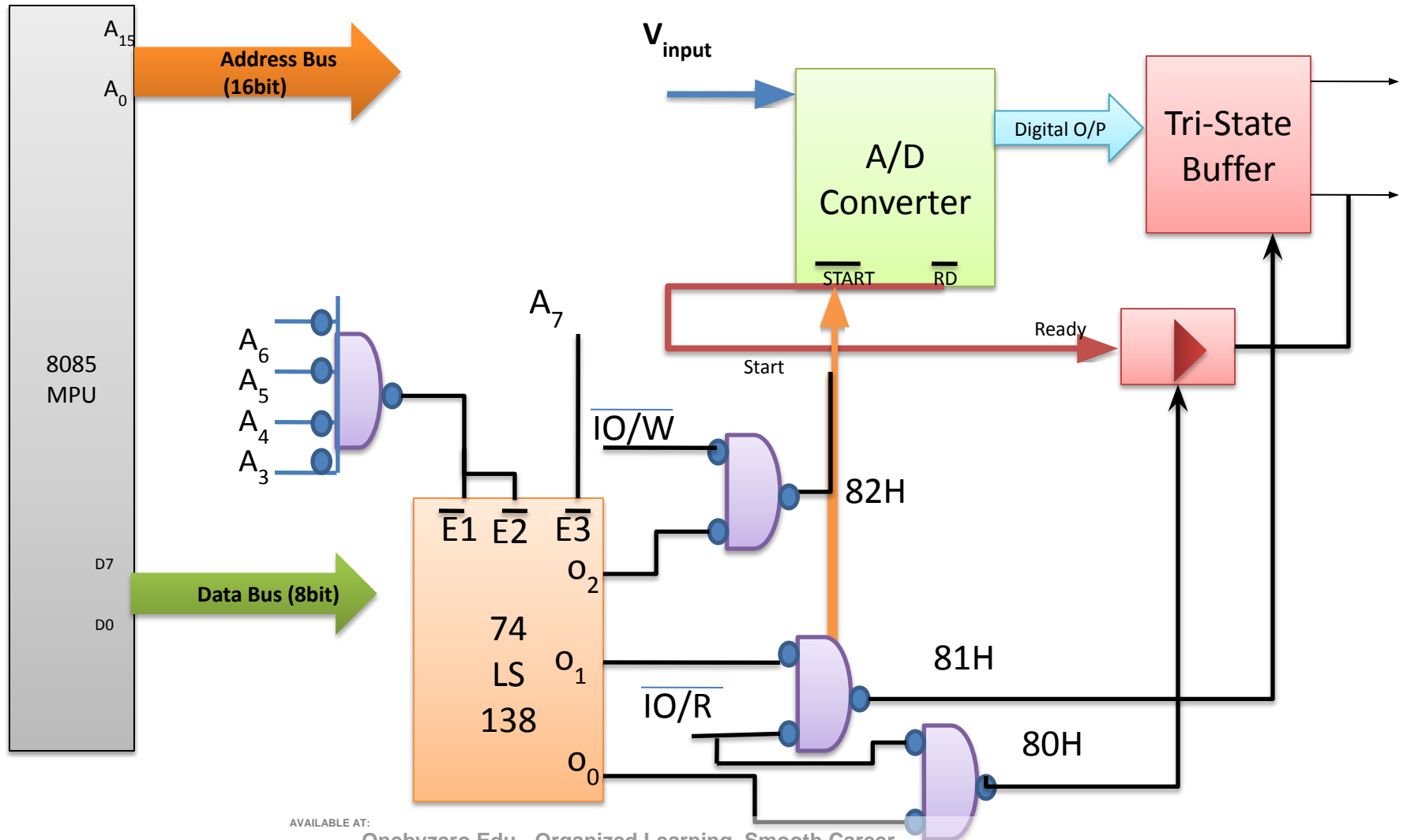
Generic ADC



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Interface ADC using Status Check



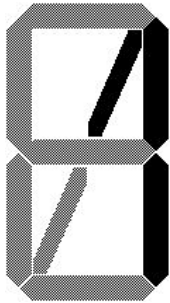
Program to Interface ADC

```
OUT 82H ; Start Conversion
TEST:  IN 80H ; Read DR Status
      RAR    ; Rotate D0 to carry
      JC TEST ; if D0==1 conv. done
      IN 81H ; Read the output
      RET    ; Return
```

Display



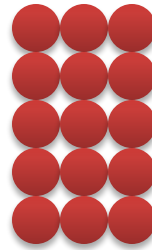
7 Seg



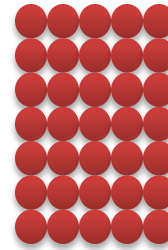
9 Seg



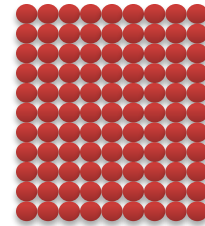
16 Seg



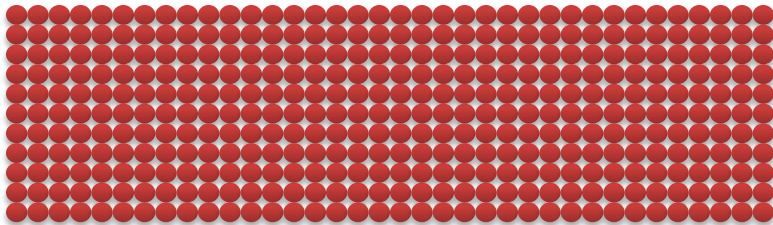
3x5 DotMatix



5x7



9x11



Dot Matrix Display Panel



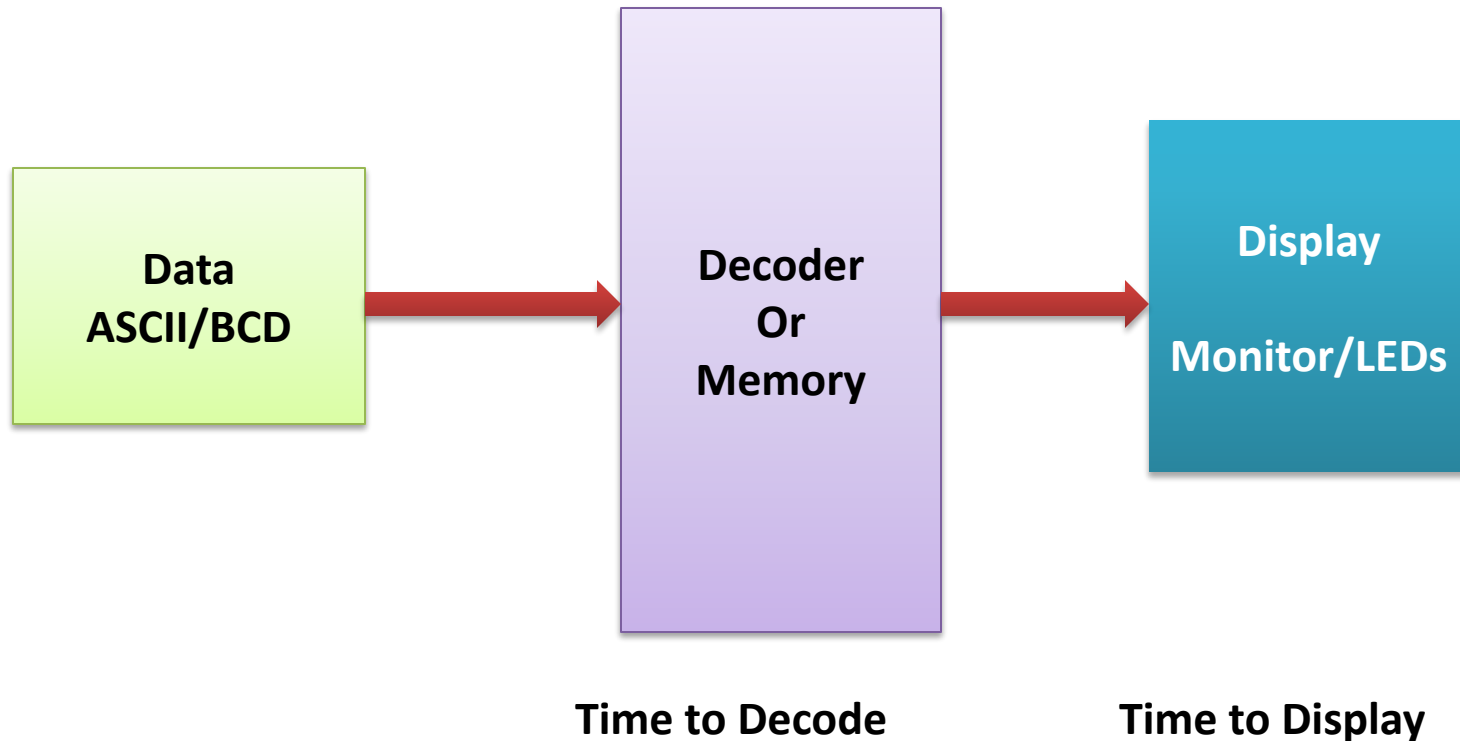
25x80 character monitor

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Generic Model of Display

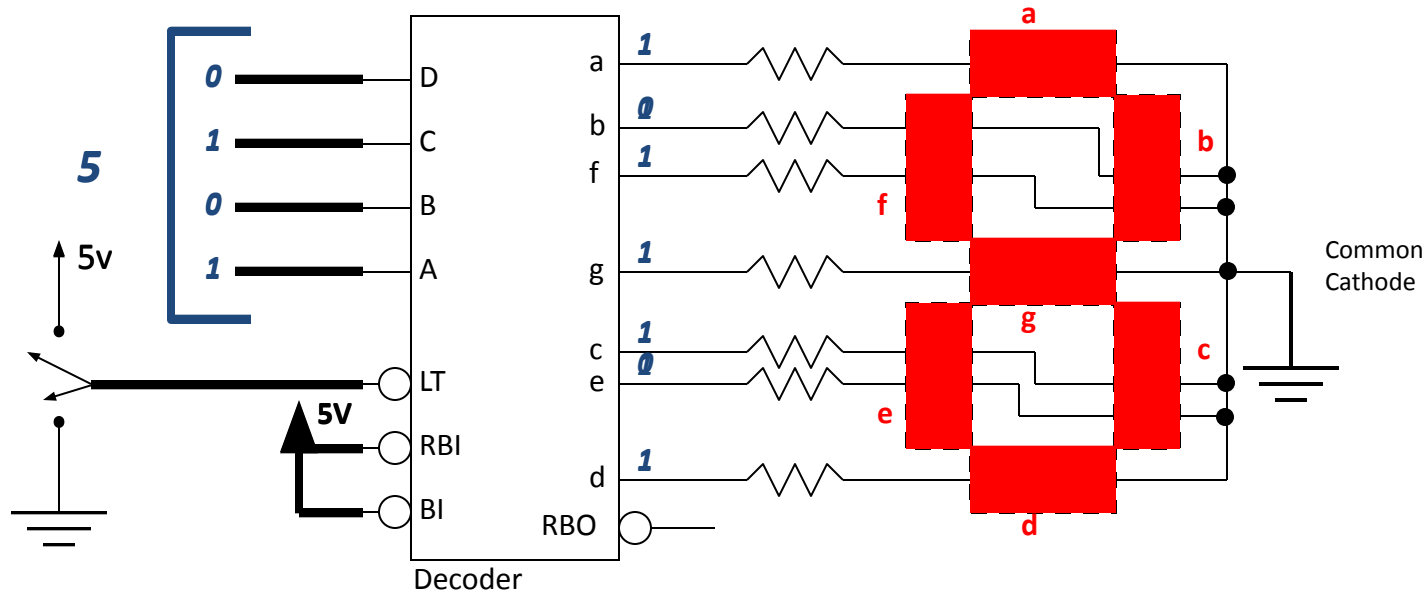


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7 Segment LED Interfaces

- Data to 7 Seg Decoder



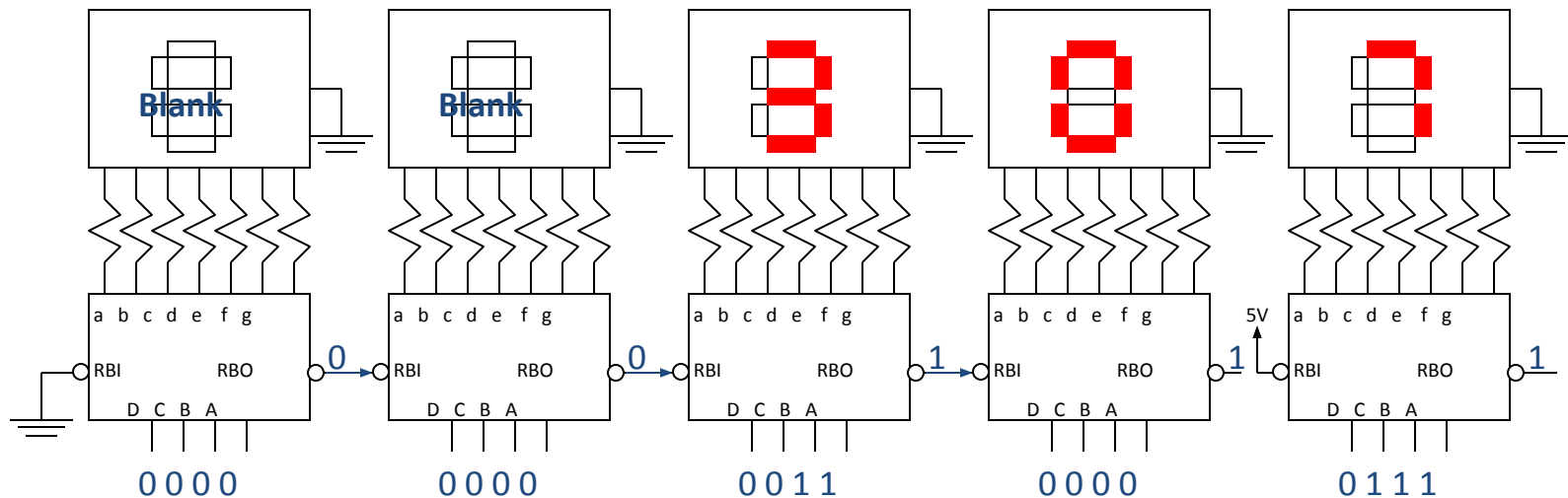
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Multiple 7 Segment LED Interfaces

- Data to 7 Seg Decoder



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Reference

- R S Gaonkar, “Microprocessor Architecture”, Unit II preface, Chapter 13

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