



GNA University

# Counter Type A/D Converter

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# ***Agenda***

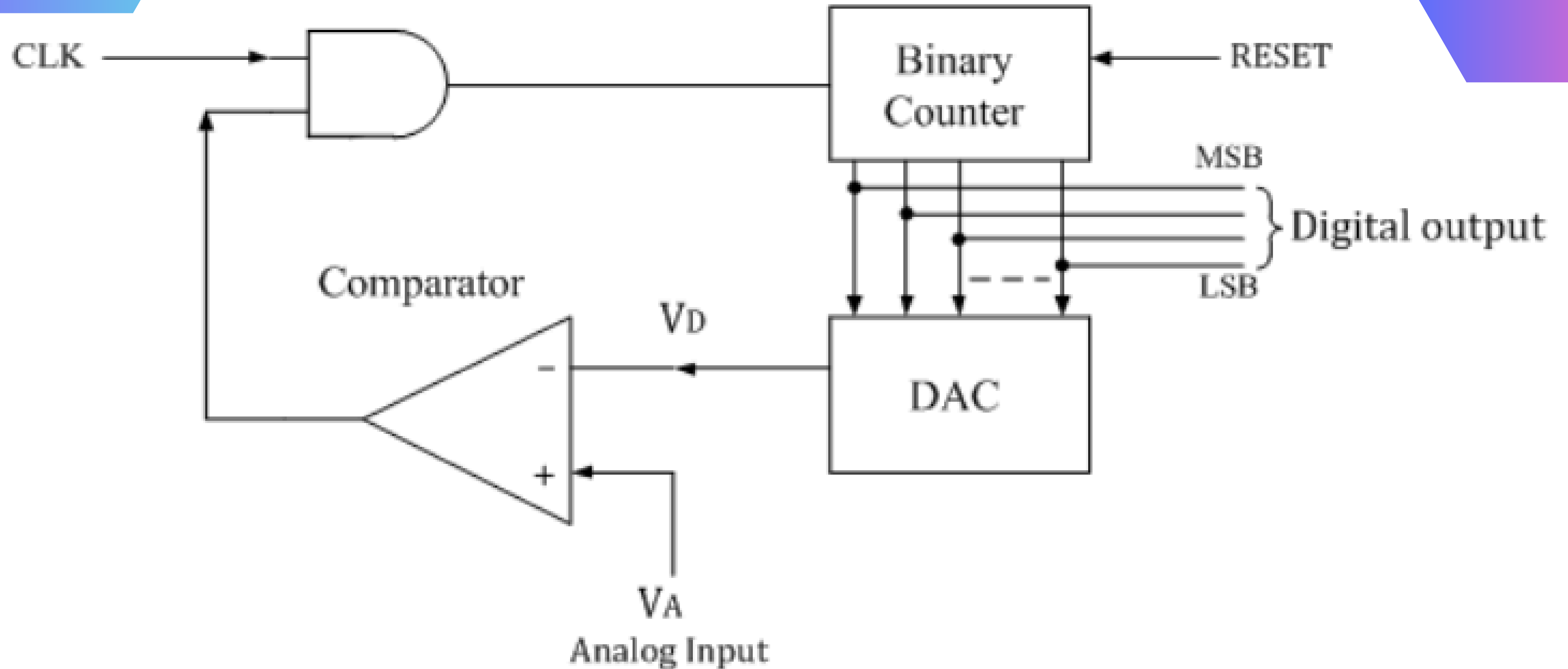
- **Counter Type ADC**
- **Main Points**
- **Working Of ADC**
- **Advantages and Disadvantages**

# Counter type ADC

- It allows a digital counter to increment till it becomes equal to an equivalent of unknown analog voltage.
- It consists of the comparator, digital to analog converter, the control circuit, the AND gate, and the latches.

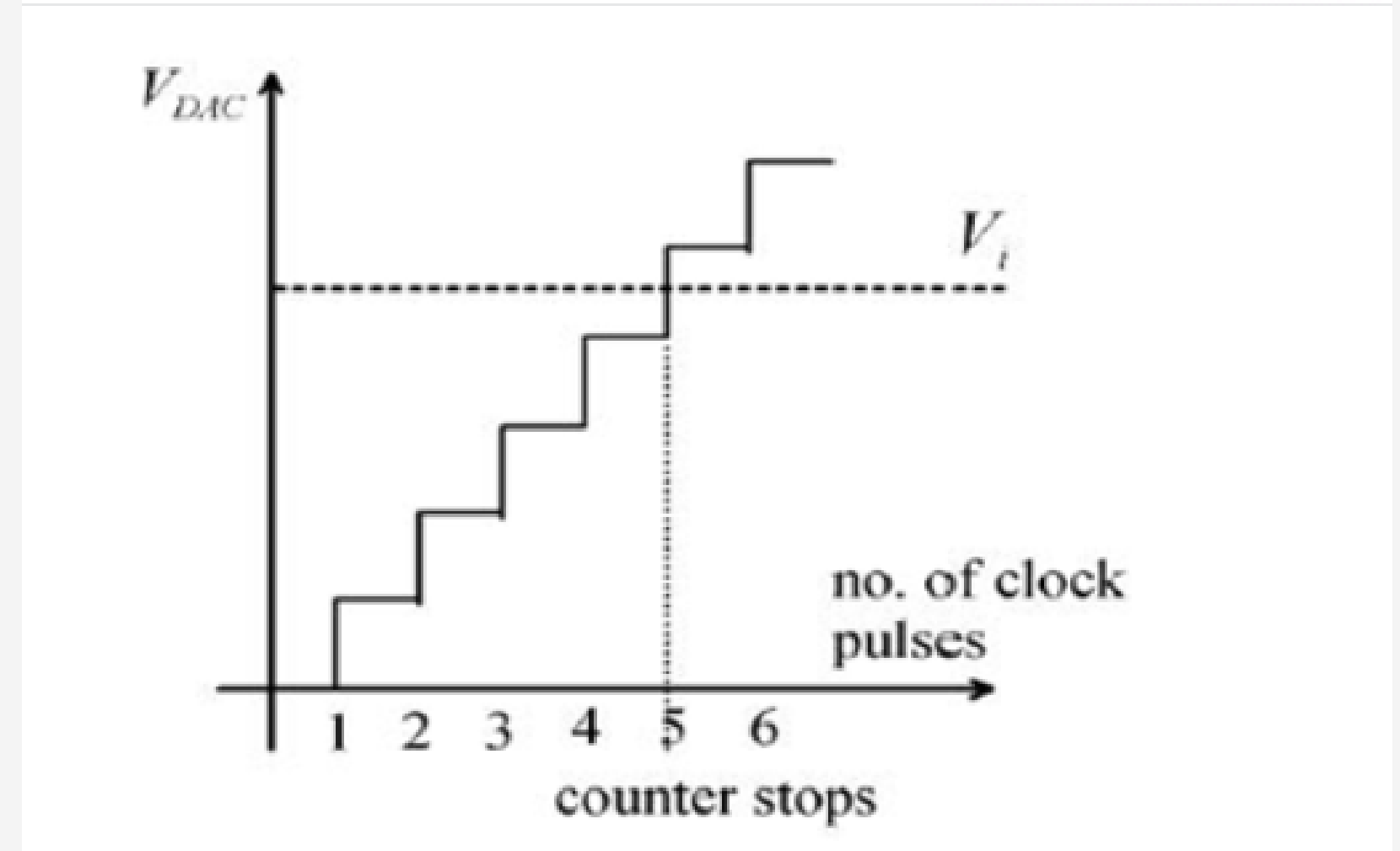


# Counter Type ADC

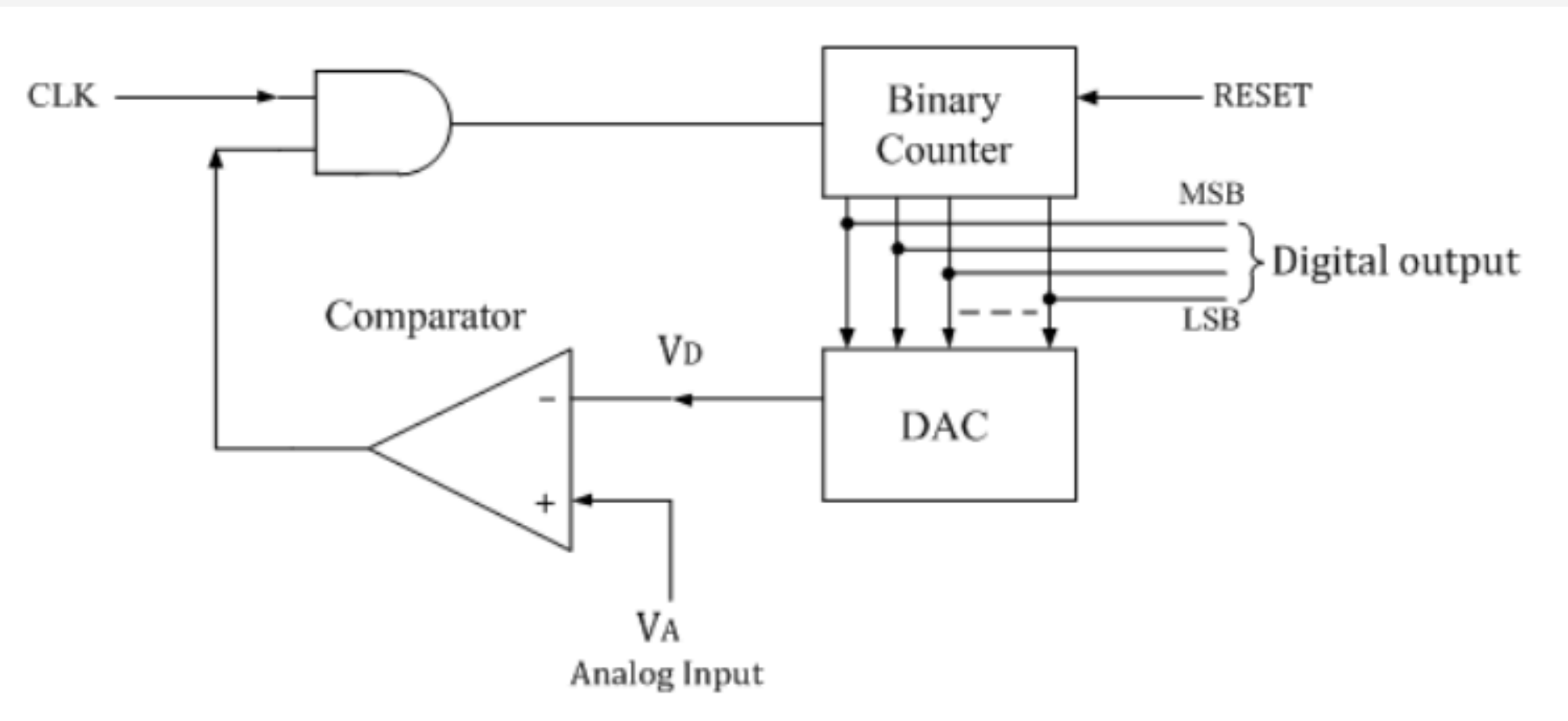


# Main points

- The output of counter is given to the ADC.
- And as the counter increments its count, the output of DAC increases in the ramp fashion.
- Ramp fashion means it looks like a staircase.

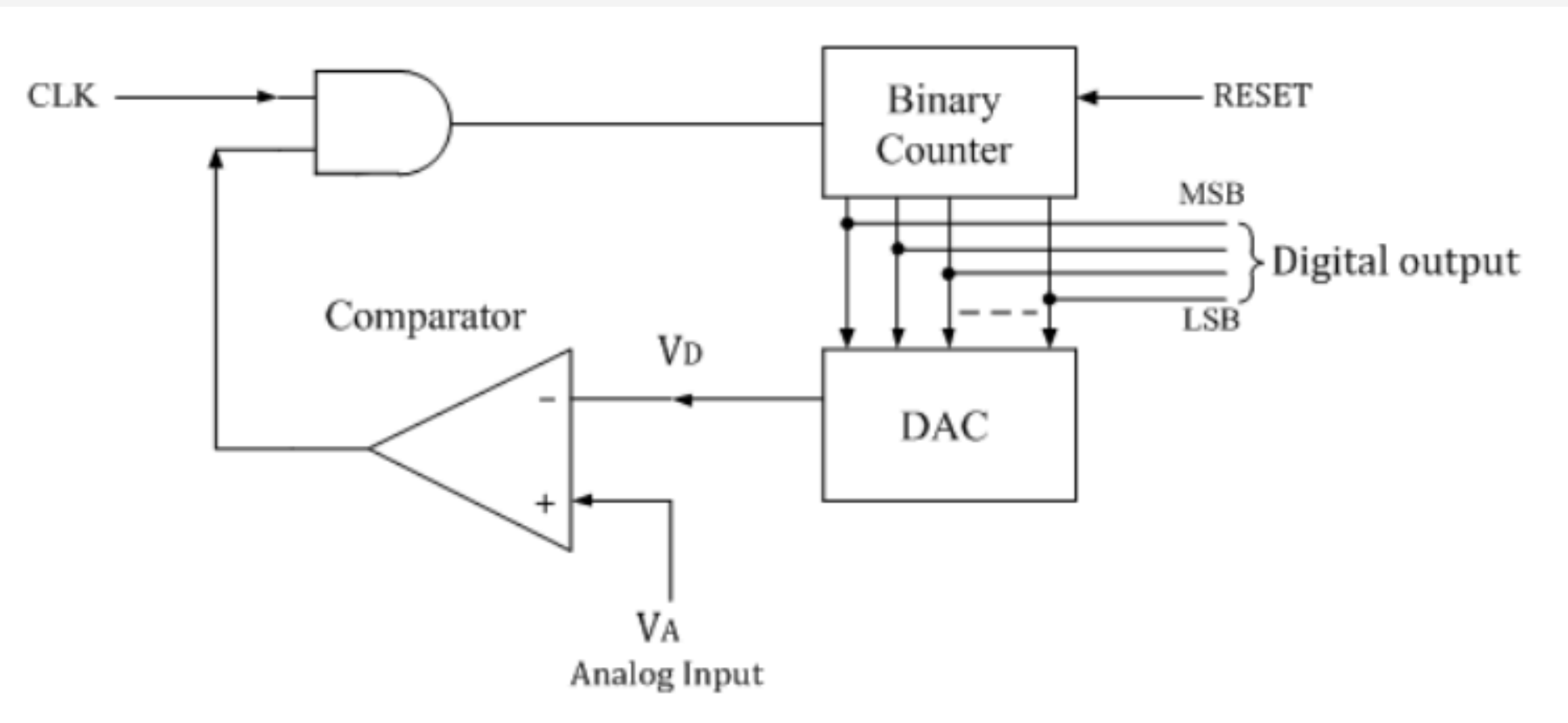


# Working



- The input voltage is applied at the non-inverting terminal.
- The output of the DAC is given at the inverting terminal of the comparator.
- The output of the counter is given as an input to this digital to analog converter.
- Initially when the conversion starts then the counter is RESET, so the output of the DAC is equal to Zero.
- Initially the input voltage is greater than the output of the DAC, due to this the output of the comparator is high.

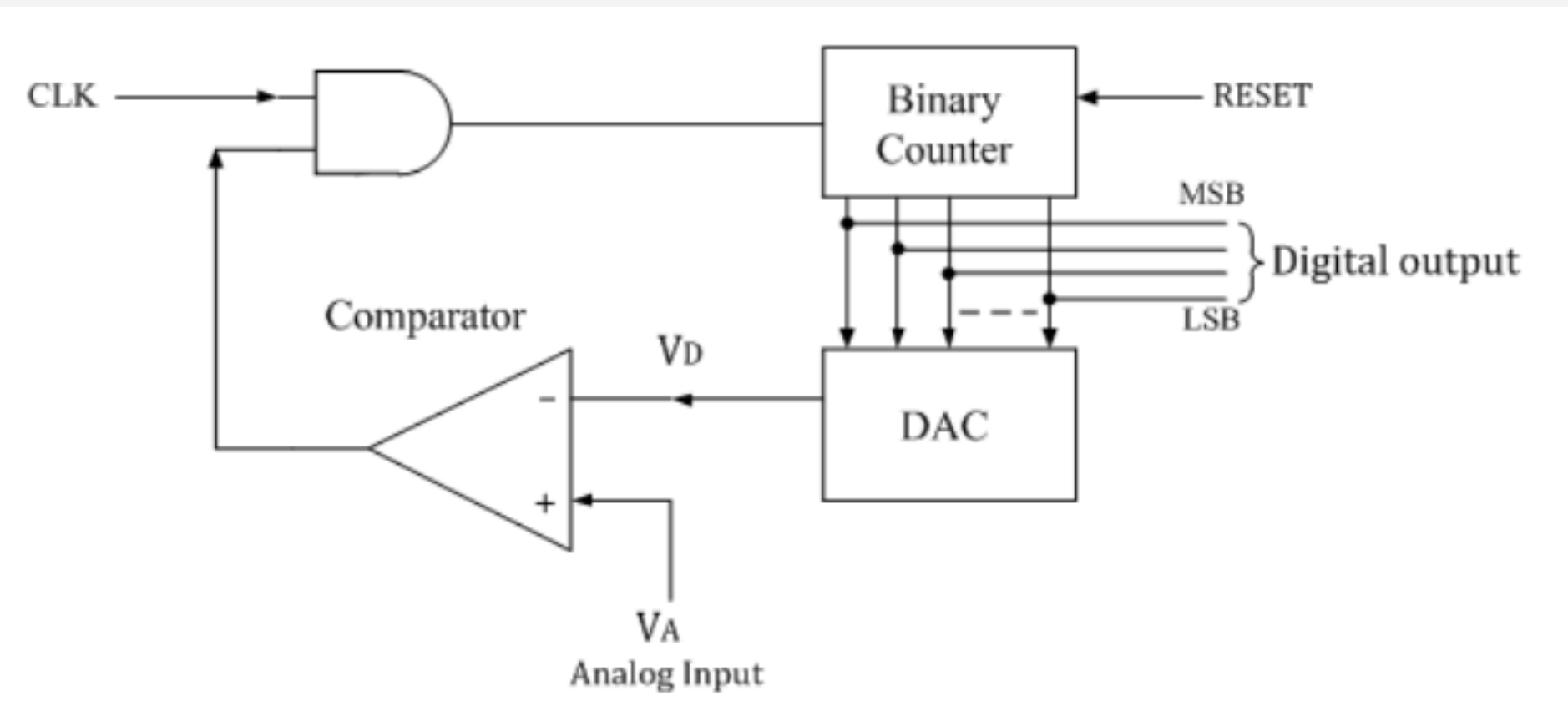
# Working



- Clock Pulses are applied to this counter using the AND gate.
- So, when the output of the comparator is high, clock pulses will be applied to the counter. And the counter starts counting.
- As the counter increments its count, the output of the DAC will also increase in the staircase fashion.
- The output of the DAC is continuously compared with the input voltage.
- So as far as this voltage of DAC is less than the input voltage, the output of the comparator will be high.



# Working



- Due to that these clock pulses will be applied to the counter.
- And hence, the output of the DAC will increase gradually in staircase fashion.
- As soon as the voltage of DAC is greater than the input voltage, then the output of the comparator will be low.
- And no clock pulses will be applied to this counter.
- Max conversion time=

$$(2^N - 1)T_{\text{clk}}$$

(N is the number of bits of the ADC)

- So as the number of bits increases then the conversion time will also increase.



# Advantages

The slide features several decorative geometric shapes. A large blue arrow-shaped polygon points to the right at the top left. Below it, there are several overlapping hexagons in shades of pink, orange, and blue. A horizontal purple bar is at the bottom of the slide.

- Counter type ADC is very simple to understand and also to operate.
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- Counter type ADC design is less complex, so the cost is also less.
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# Disadvantages

- Speed is less, since each time the counter has to begin from zero.
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- There may be conflicts if the next i/p is sampled before completion of one process.



**THANKYOU**