SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION. TECHNIQUÉ

Assume step size = 10 mV., 8 - bit successive Appsux. ADC. Vin = 1 Volt.

Since n = 8, 256 (decimal),  $\frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{2} = \frac{256}{2} = 128$ 

1) Start with binary 1000000 - 128.

128 x 10 mV = 1.28 V > 1 V (Vin)

Dy is cleared

2) 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 64 × 10 mV = 0.64 V

0.64 < 1 V (Vin).

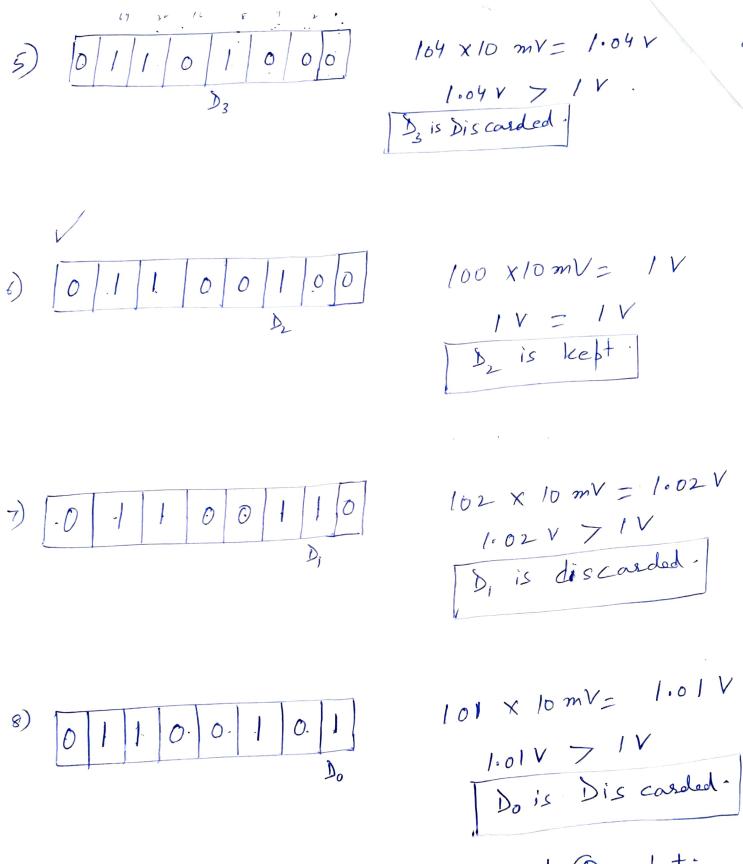
) is kept.

3) 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 D5 96 × 10 mV = 0.96 V 0.96 < 1 V.

Ds is lebt.

= 112 × 10 mV = 1.12 V 1.12Y > 1 Y

Dy is dis carded/clear.

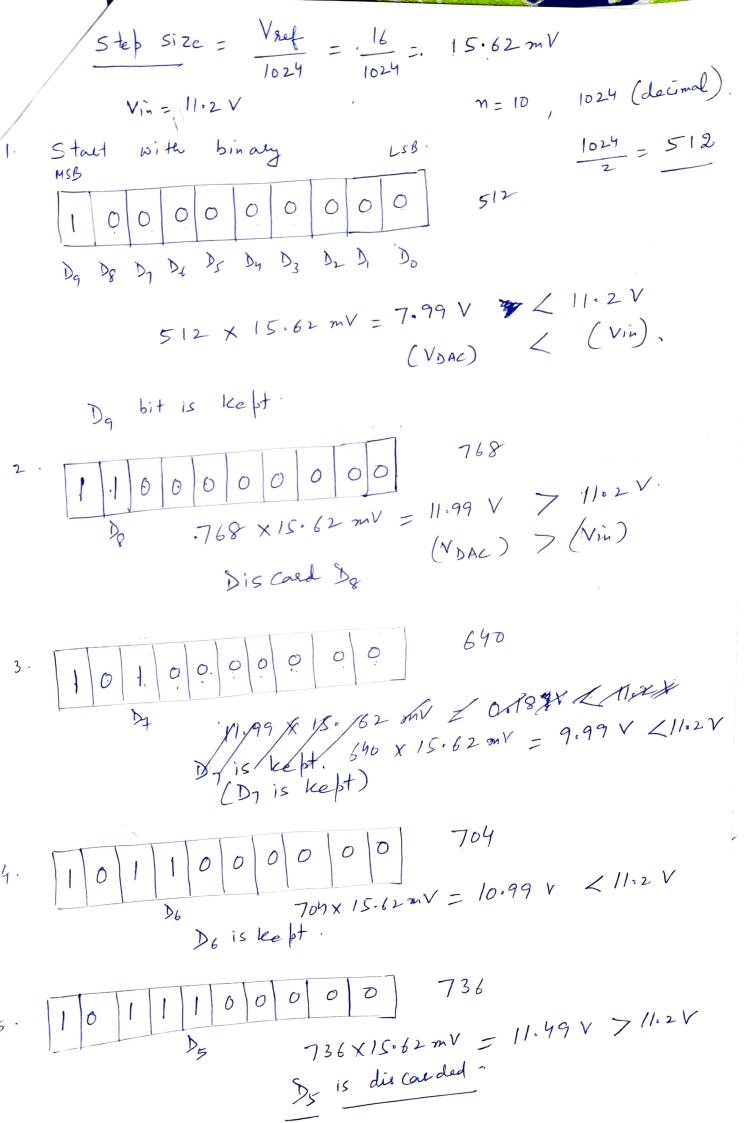


Since Result is achieved in step 6, but.

SA method goes through all steps.

Advantage: Conversion Time is fixed.

10-bit Resolution ADC. Range (0-164) (Method: Successive Approximation) Comparator Binary O/P. VDAC (16V)



720× 15.62mV = 11.24V Dy is kept. 728 D. 728 × 15.62 = 11.37 V > 6 11.2 V Dis cord D3. 15.62mV = 11:30 V > 11:2 V Discord Di. 722 × 15.62 mV = 11.27 > 11.2 V Di is kept Bis could 1. O. O. D. D 72 X 15.62 mV = 11.28 V > 11.2 V. Do is leget Dis consider.