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ID: 19101444 Sec: 08 CSE35.0

Lab 4

Name of the experiment: Analysis of the binary weighted and $R/2R$ ladder D/A converters.

Report:

1. Yes, we can get output higher than 15V in D/A converters.

We can get output ~~that~~ we want by increasing the value of the input bits, when we use the binary weighted one, also by increasing the voltage sources and the R_F resistance, again we can do this by decreasing the value of the resistance connected to each input.

And when we work with R and $2R$, we simply increase the value of the input bits, the R_L resistance, the voltage sources. Also, by ~~decreasing~~ decreasing the value of R_L and

R. Thus we will get output which will be higher than 15 V.

2. with R and $2R$ resistors,

$$\text{the full step output} = -9.4 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{resolution} = 0.62 \text{ V}$$

using Binary weighted Resistors,

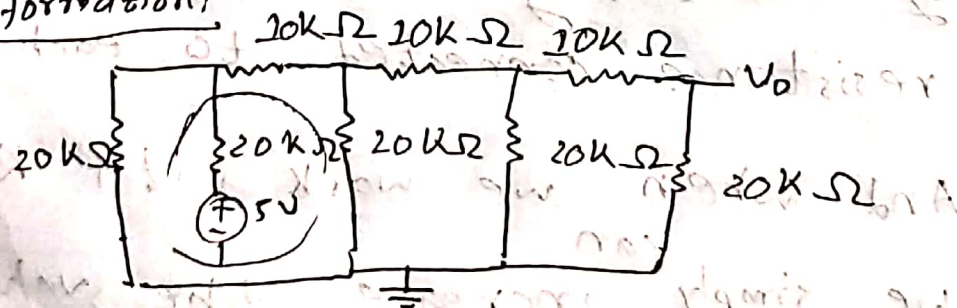
$$\text{full step output} = -2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{resolution} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$

3. selecting the data entry 0001 of binary value.

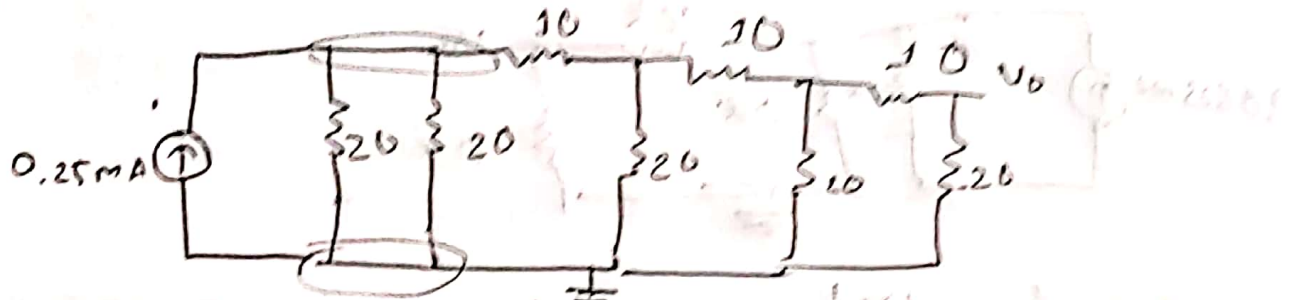
Let, here A is 5V and B, C, D is 0V.

Source transformation:

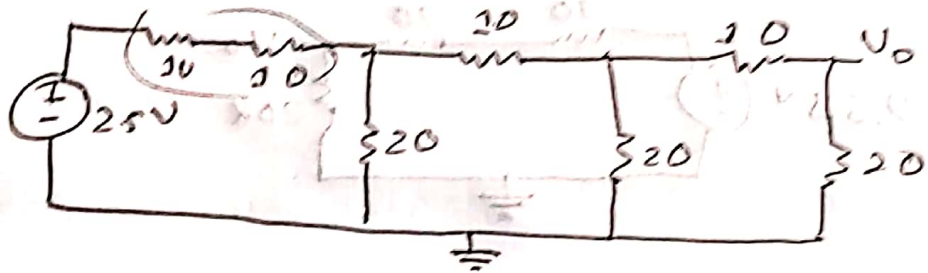


$$I = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0.25 \text{ mA}$$

2)

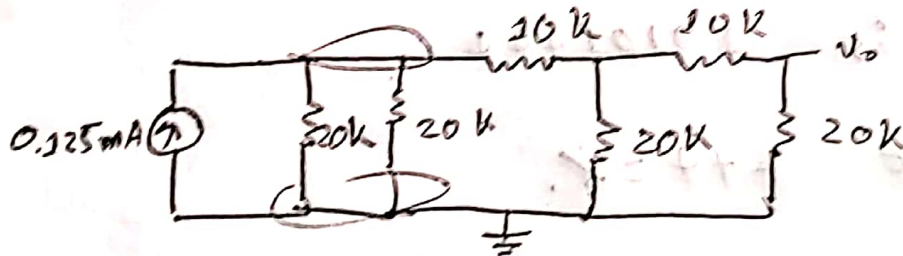


$$R = \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} \right)^{-1} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \quad V = 0.25 \times 10 = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

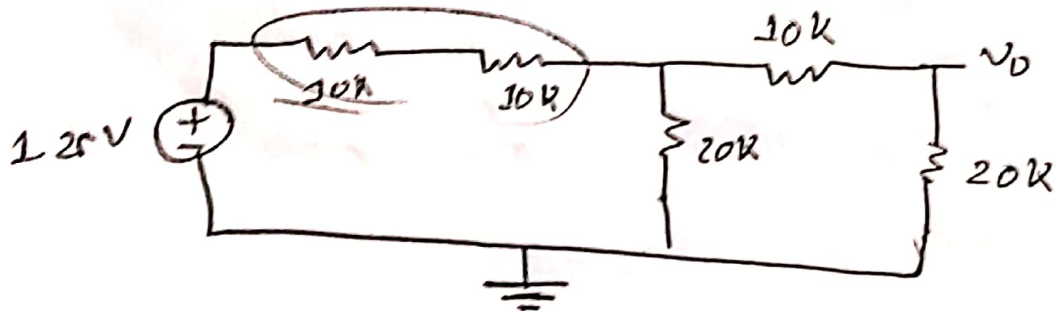


$$R = (10 + 10) \text{ k} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega \quad I = \frac{0.25 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ k}} = 0.125 \text{ mA}$$

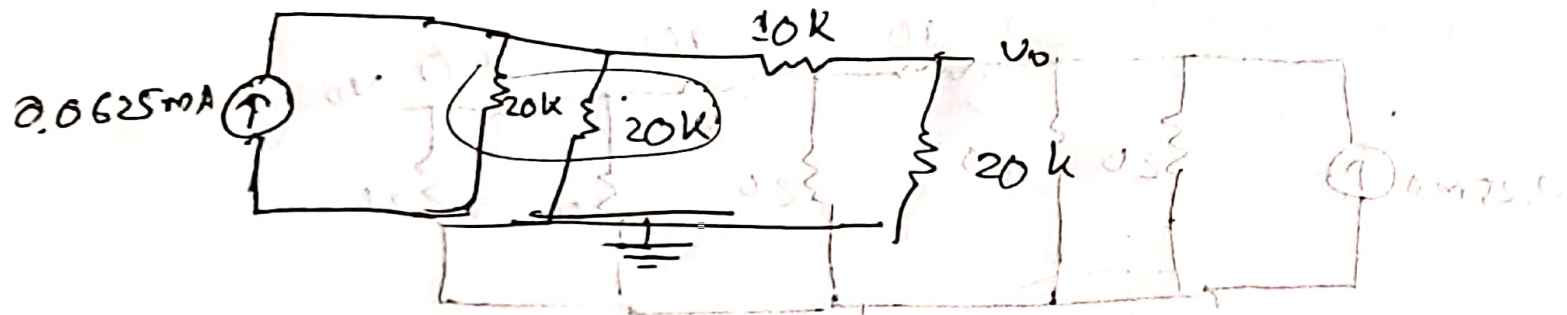
2



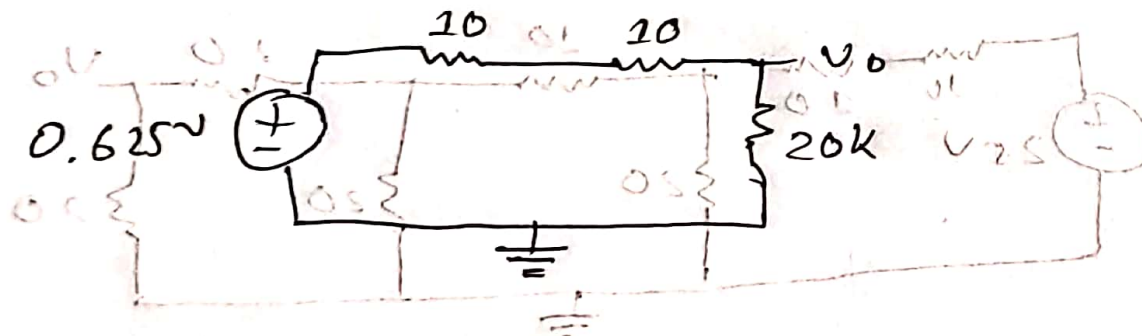
$$R = \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} \right)^{-1} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \quad V = 0.125 \text{ mA} \times 10 \text{ k} = 1.25 \text{ V}$$



$$R = (10 + 10) = 20 \text{ k} \quad I = \frac{1.25 \text{ V}}{20 \text{ k}} = 0.0625 \text{ mA}$$



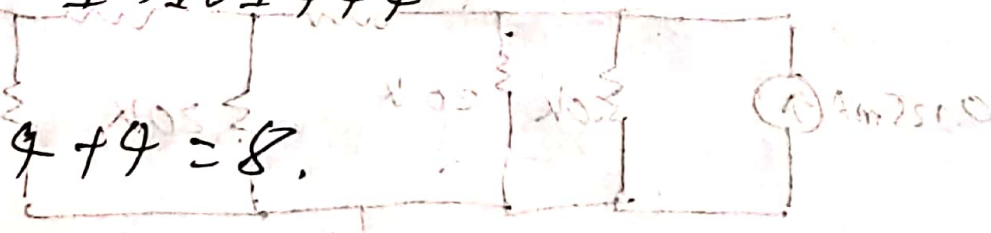
$$R = \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} \right)^{-1} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \quad \text{V} = 0.6625 \text{ mA} \times 10 \text{ k} = 0.625 \text{ V}$$



Thus we get $0.625 \approx 0.62 \text{ V}$

4. My id is 19101444

here $4+4=8$.



4.

Datasheet for circuit 1:



Input configuration	D	C	B	A	Output Voltage, Vo(V)
1	0	0	0	0	0.0027
2	0	0	0	1	-0.797
3	0	0	1	0	-1.597
4	0	0	1	1	-2.397
5	0	1	0	0	-3.197
6	0	1	0	1	-3.997
7	0	1	1	0	-4.797
8	0	1	1	1	-5.597
9	1	0	0	0	-6.397
10	1	0	0	1	-7.197
11	1	0	1	0	-7.997
12	1	0	1	1	-8.797
13	1	1	0	0	-9.597
14	1	1	0	1	-10.397
15	1	1	1	0	-11.197
16	1	1	1	1	-11.997



5.

We know,

$$\text{Resolution} = \frac{RF}{R_1} V_{\text{high}}$$

and we get resolution from step size.

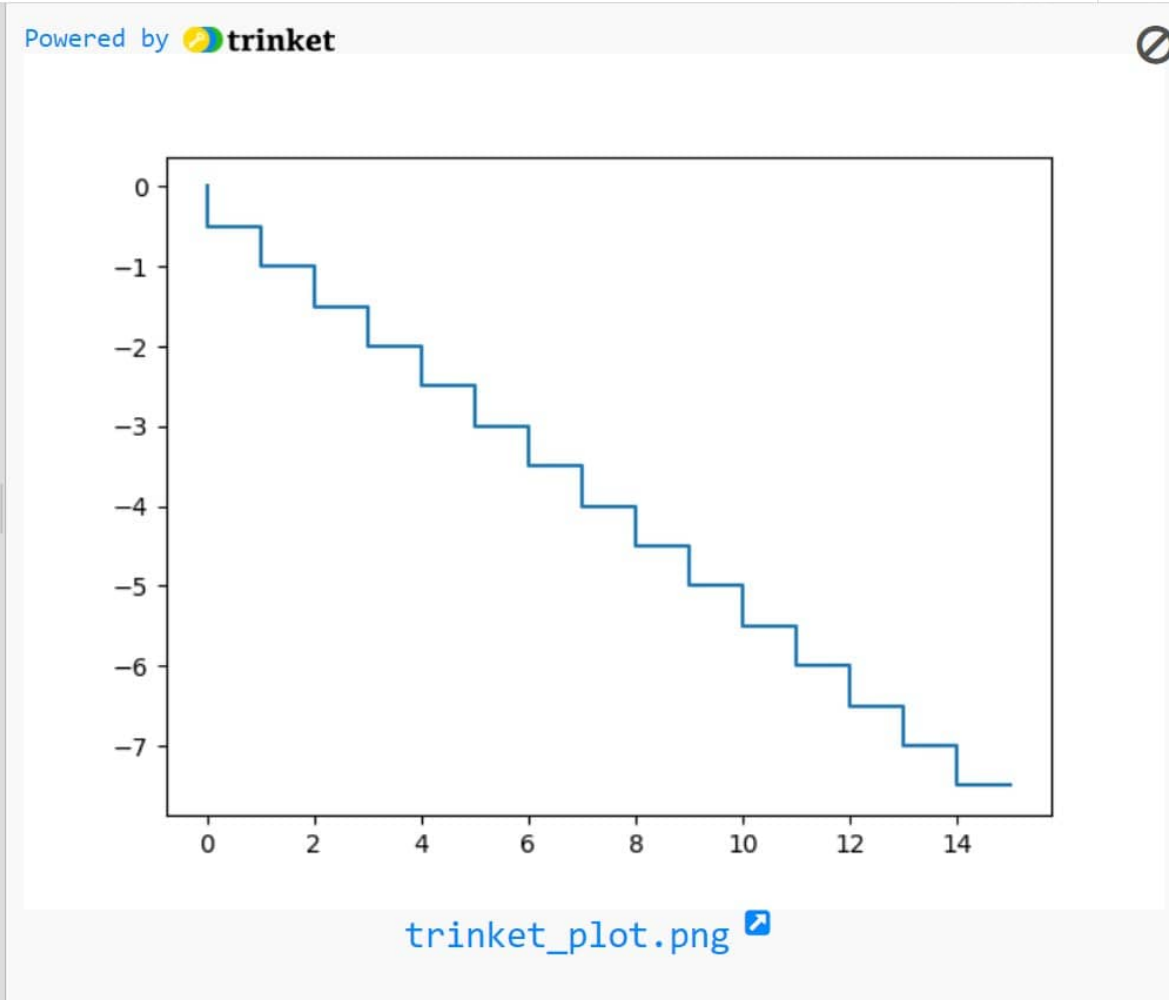
so, $\text{step} \propto RF$.

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main.py

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```
1 # Online Python compiler (interpreter) to run Python online.
2 # Write Python 3 code in this online editor and run it.
3 # Get started with interactive Python!
4 # Supports Python Modules: builtins, math,pandas, scipy
5 # matplotlib.pyplot, numpy, operator, processing, pygal, random,
6 # re, string, time, turtle, urllib.request
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 import pandas as pd
9 import numpy as np
10 import scipy as sp
11 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
12
13 x = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15]
14 y = [0,-0.5,-1,-1.5,-2,-2.5,-3,-3.5,-4,-4.5,-5,-5.5,-6,-6.5,-7,-7.5]
15
16 plt.step(x, y)
17 plt.show()
```



Datasheet for circuit 1:



Input configuration	D	C	B	A	Output Voltage, Vo(V)
1	0	0	0	0	0.00271
2	0	0	0	1	-0.497
3	0	0	1	0	-0.997
4	0	0	1	1	-1.497
5	0	1	0	0	-1.997
6	0	1	0	1	-2.497
7	0	1	1	0	-2.997
8	0	1	1	1	-3.497
9	1	0	0	0	-3.997
10	1	0	0	1	-4.497
11	1	0	1	0	-4.997
12	1	0	1	1	-5.497
13	1	1	0	0	-5.997
14	1	1	0	1	-6.497
15	1	1	1	0	-6.997
16	1	1	1	1	-7.497



Datasheet for circuit 2:

Input configuration	D	C	B	A	Output Voltage, Vo(V)
1	0	0	0	0	0.00495
2	0	0	0	1	-0.620
3	0	0	1	0	-1.245
4	0	0	1	1	-1.869
5	0	1	0	0	-2.495
6	0	1	0	1	-3.119
7	0	1	1	0	-3.744
8	0	1	1	1	-4.369
9	1	0	0	0	-4.995
10	1	0	0	1	-5.619
11	1	0	1	0	-6.245
12	1	0	1	1	-6.869
13	1	1	0	0	-7.491
14	1	1	0	1	-8.119
15	1	1	1	0	-8.745
16	1	1	1	1	-9.369

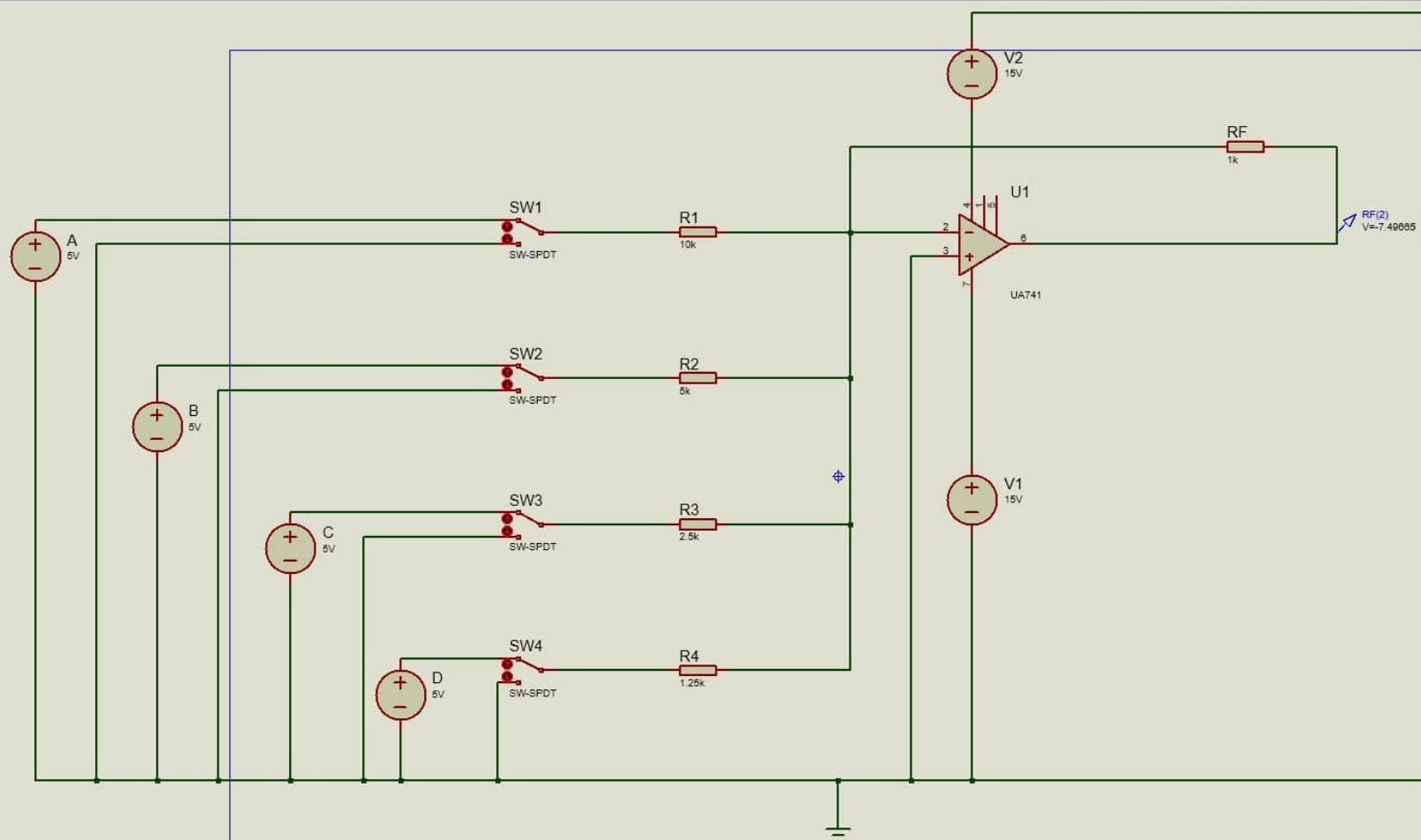
DEVICES

RES

SW-SPDT

UA741

VSOURCE





Schematic Capture X

