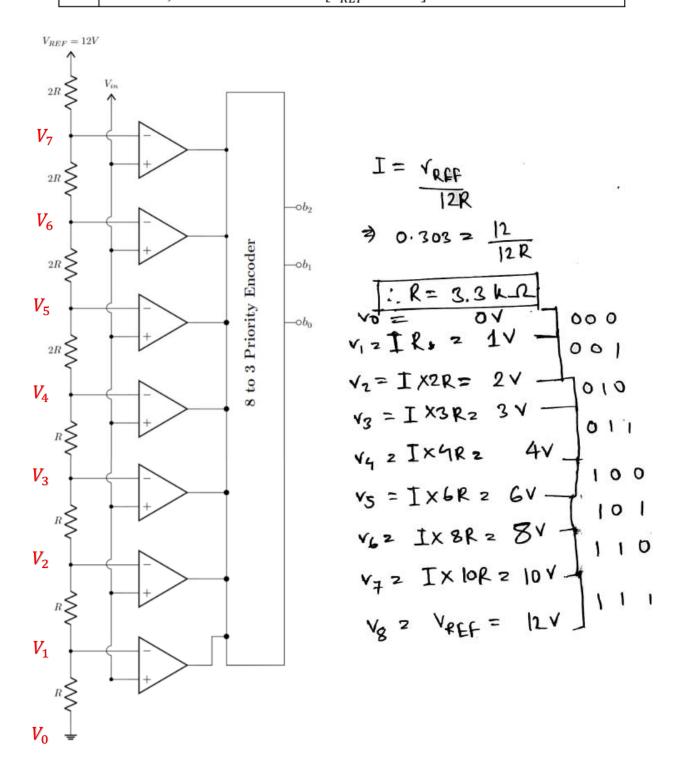
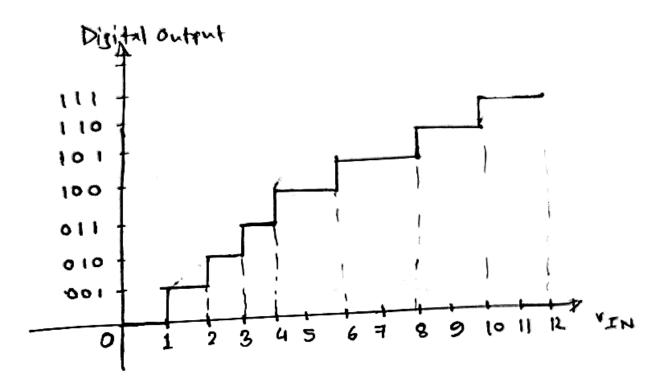
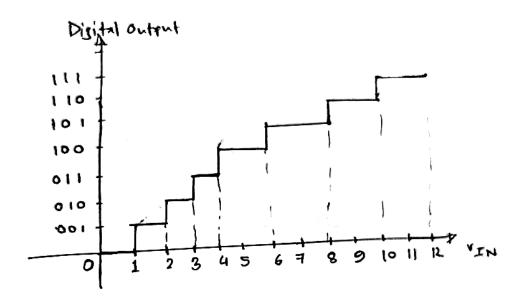
ADC (non-uniform)

For the shown 3-bit Flash ADC in the figure, **draw** the '*Vin-vs-Digital Output*' staircase plot. If a current of 0.303mA is flowing through the resistors, **find** the value of R. [$V_{REF} = 12V$]

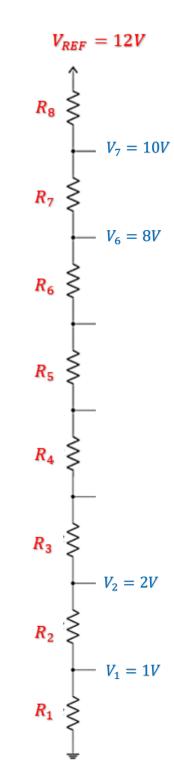




Q2 Design a Flash ADC using the transfer curve below.



- Since there are 8 levels: The ADC is a 3-bit ADC
- Therefore, we will need 8 resistors and (8-1) = 7 op-amps
- Vref will have to be the highest shown voltage in the transfer curve
- We only show the resistor network below which is connected to the op-amps:



In design problems, we have the freedom to choose some values.
 We first find the relations between the resistors:

$$V_1 = 1 = 12 \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2 + ... + R_8} = 12 \frac{R_1}{\sum R}$$
 [Voltage division]

$$\Rightarrow R_1 = \frac{1}{12} \sum R \text{ (here, } V_1 = 1 \text{ comes from the transfer curve)}$$

Similarly,
$$V_2 = 2 = 12 \frac{R_1 + R_2}{\sum R} \implies R_1 + R_2 = \frac{1}{6} \sum R$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{12} \sum R\right) + R_2 = \frac{1}{6} \sum R \implies R_2 = \frac{1}{12} \sum R$$

Same process for, V_3 , then $V_4 \dots \dots$, then V_7 .

- In this way, we find all 8 resistor values in terms of $\sum R$ = the total equivalent resistor. But, $\sum R$ itself does not have a value yet. Here, we have a freedom of assuming any value we want.
- Assume, $\sum R = 60k\Omega$ (any value you like). Then find the 8 resistor values. In this way, the resistors will maintain the transfer curve for the ADC.
- Finally, draw the entire flash ADC to complete the design.

Q3 Draw the Digital Input vs Vin curve (Transfer curve) of a 3-bit Flash ADC which has the resistor network below.

Hint: find all of the node voltages $(V_1, V_2, ..., V_7)$ using any circuit theorems: KVL/ Nodal/Voltage division. [*Practice yourself*]

$$V_{REF}^+ = 15V$$

Given,

$$R_1 = R_3 = R_5$$

 $R_2 = R_4 = R_6$
 $R_7 = 2R_8$

$$R_1 = 3R_2 = 2R_7 = 12k\Omega$$

