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Sec: 01

CSE 350 (lab rep 4)

lab report

Datasheet for circuit 1:  $RF=14$

S.N	D	C	B	A	Output
1	0	0	0	0	0.0027
2	0	0	0	5	-0.497
3	0	0	5	0	-0.997
4	0	0	5	5	-1.497
5	0	5	0	0	-1.997
6	0	5	0	5	-2.497
7	0	5	5	0	-2.997
8	0	5	5	5	-3.497
9	5	0	0	0	-3.997
10	5	0	0	5	-4.497
11	5	0	5	0	-4.997
12	5	0	5	5	-5.497
13	5	5	0	0	-5.997
14	5	5	0	5	-6.497
15	5	5	5	0	-6.997
16	5	5	5	5	-7.497

## Datasheet for circuit 2.

S.N	D	C	B	A	Output
1	0	0	0	0	0.0049
2	0	0	0	5	-0.620
3	0	0	5	0	-1.245
4	0	0	5	5	-1.870
5	0	5	0	0	-2.495
6	0	5	0	5	-3.120
7	0	5	5	0	-3.755
8	0	5	5	5	-4.370
9	5	0	0	0	-4.995
10	5	0	0	5	-5.620
11	5	0	5	0	-6.245
12	5	0	5	5	-6.870
13	5	5	0	0	-7.495
14	5	5	0	5	-8.120
15	5	5	5	0	-8.755
16	5	5	5	5	-9.380

Report Q1: No, I can't get output higher than 15V as the supply to the opamp is up to 15V.

$$2) \text{ Resolution} = \frac{R_F}{R_1} V$$

$$0.001 = \frac{1}{10} \times 5$$

$$0.001 = 0.5$$

$$\text{for circuit 2} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{20} \left( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$$

3) ~~ans.~~ when we input some digital signal we will get.

4) ans. if the high voltage is the sum of my 1 as two digit 10 then, high voltage =  $8 + 4 = 12$

Applying this 12V as high input on circuit 1.



S.N	D	C	B	A	output
1	0	0	0	0	0.0027
2	0	0	0	12	-1.197
3	0	0	12	0	-2.397
4	0	0	12	12	-3.597
5	0	12	0	0	-4.797
6	0	12	0	12	-5.997
7	0	12	12	0	-7.197
8	0	12	12	12	-8.397
9	12	0	0	0	-9.596
10	12	0	0	12	-10.796
11	12	0	12	0	-11.996
12	12	0	12	12	-13.196
13	12	12	0	0	-13.496
14	12	12	0	12	-13.496
15	12	12	12	0	-13.495
16	12	12	12	12	-13.494

⑤ ~~RF~~  $\text{Stepsize} \propto \text{RF}$  as long as the ~~stepsize~~ <sup>RF</sup> increase the ~~resolu~~ <sup>stepsize</sup> stepsize increase the ~~resolu~~ <sup>stepsize</sup> RF also increase proportionally.

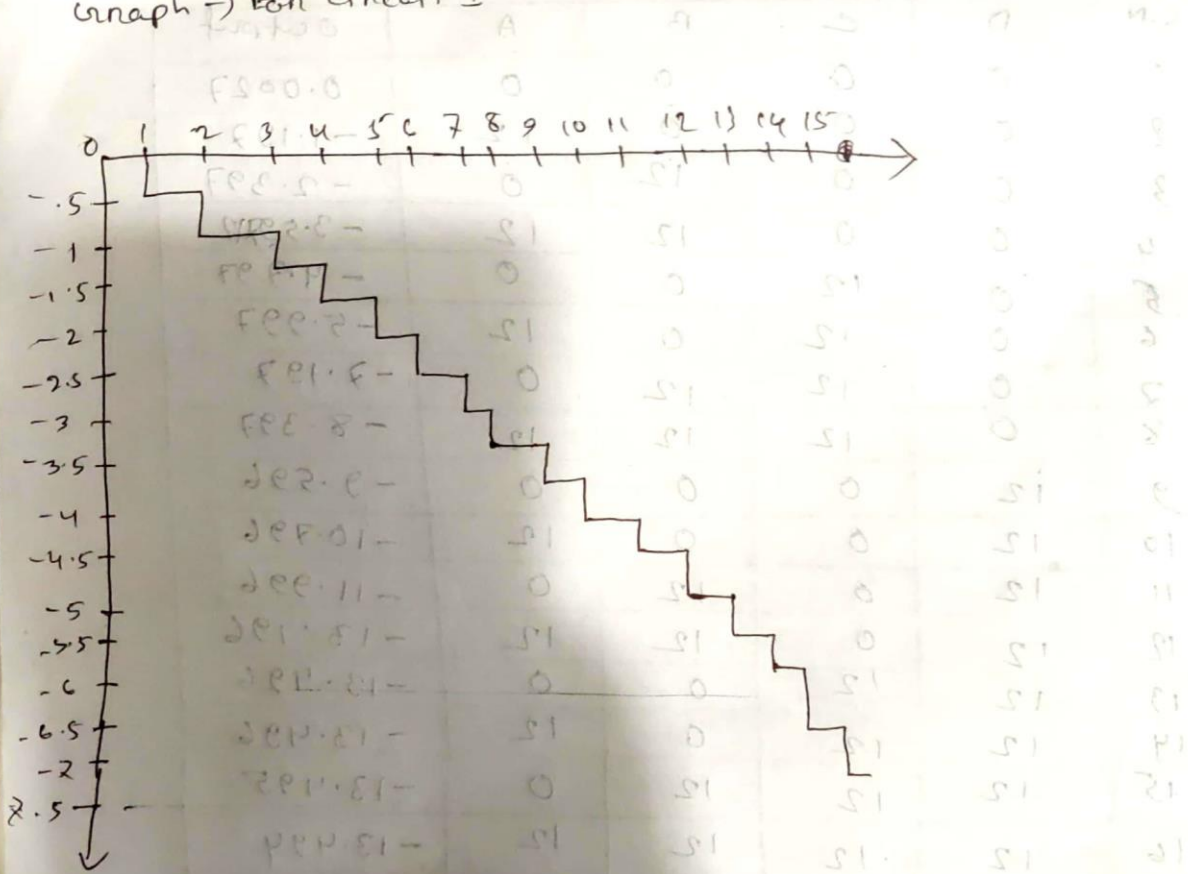
For example if we set  $\text{RF} = 2$ ,

steps For, 0000  $\rightarrow$  0.0043  
 0001  $\rightarrow$  0.99  
 0010  $\rightarrow$  1.99

so the stepsize is almost  $1 \Rightarrow \left( \frac{\text{RF}}{R_2} \times V \right) = \frac{2}{10} \times 5 = 1$

so, when we double the ~~stepsize~~ <sup>RF</sup> RF the stepsize also increase twice.

Graph → For circuit 1



For circuit 2

