

Assignment 1 2DT903

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Part 1

Input signals are 1.75, 2, 3 kHz

f (Sample rate) = 5 kHz

f (Nyquist rate) = $2 * 3$ kHz = 6 kHz

f (Sample rate) < f (Nyquist rate)

Due to the fact that the sample rate is less than the the Nyquist rate. This means that the sample rate of 5 kHz cant reconstruct the outputs of 1.75, 2 and 3 kHz.

Part 2

$V_{min} = 0.5$

$V_{max} = 5$

$N = \log(16)$

$\text{Stepsize} = (V_{max} - V_{min}) / (2^N - 1)$

$\text{Stepsize} = (5 - 0.5) / (2^4 - 1) = 4.5 / 15$

Step size = 0.3

(0000) = 0.5

(0001) = 0.8

(0010) = 1.1

(0011) = 1.4

(0100) = 1.7

(0101) = 2.0

(0110) = 2.3

(0111) = 2.6

(1000) = 2.9

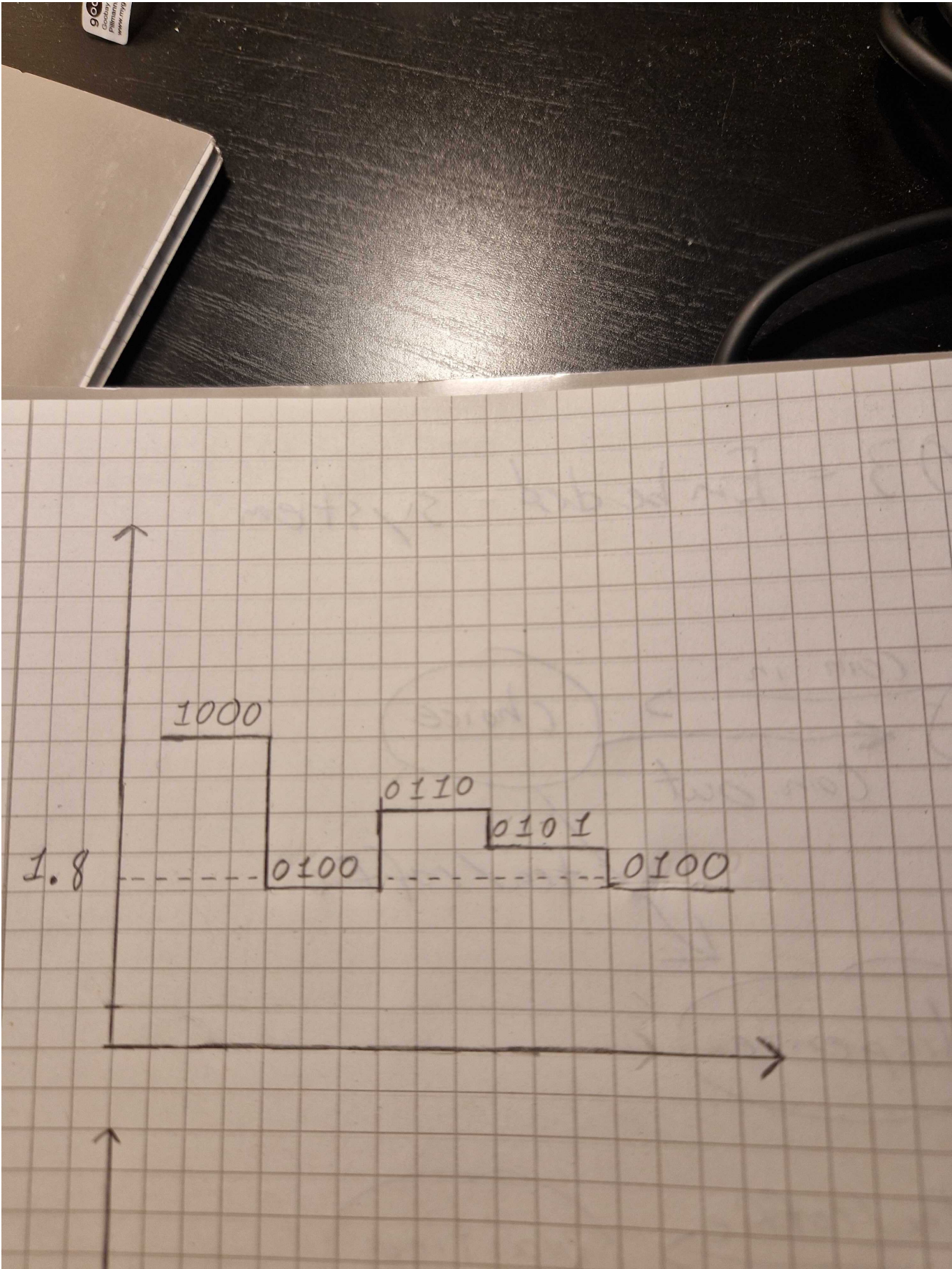
(1001) = 3.2

(1010) = 3.5

```
(1011) = 3.8  
(1100) = 4.1  
(1101) = 4.4  
(1110) = 4.7  
(1111) = 5.0
```

1.8 V

```
(1000) = 2.9  
1.8 < 2.9 --> MSB = 0  
  
(0100) = 1.7  
1.8 > 1.7 --> MSB = 1  
  
(0110) = 2.3  
1.8 < 2.3 --> B = 0  
  
(0101) = 2.0  
1.8 < 2.0 -- MSB = 0  
  
1.8 = (0100)
```



2.3 V

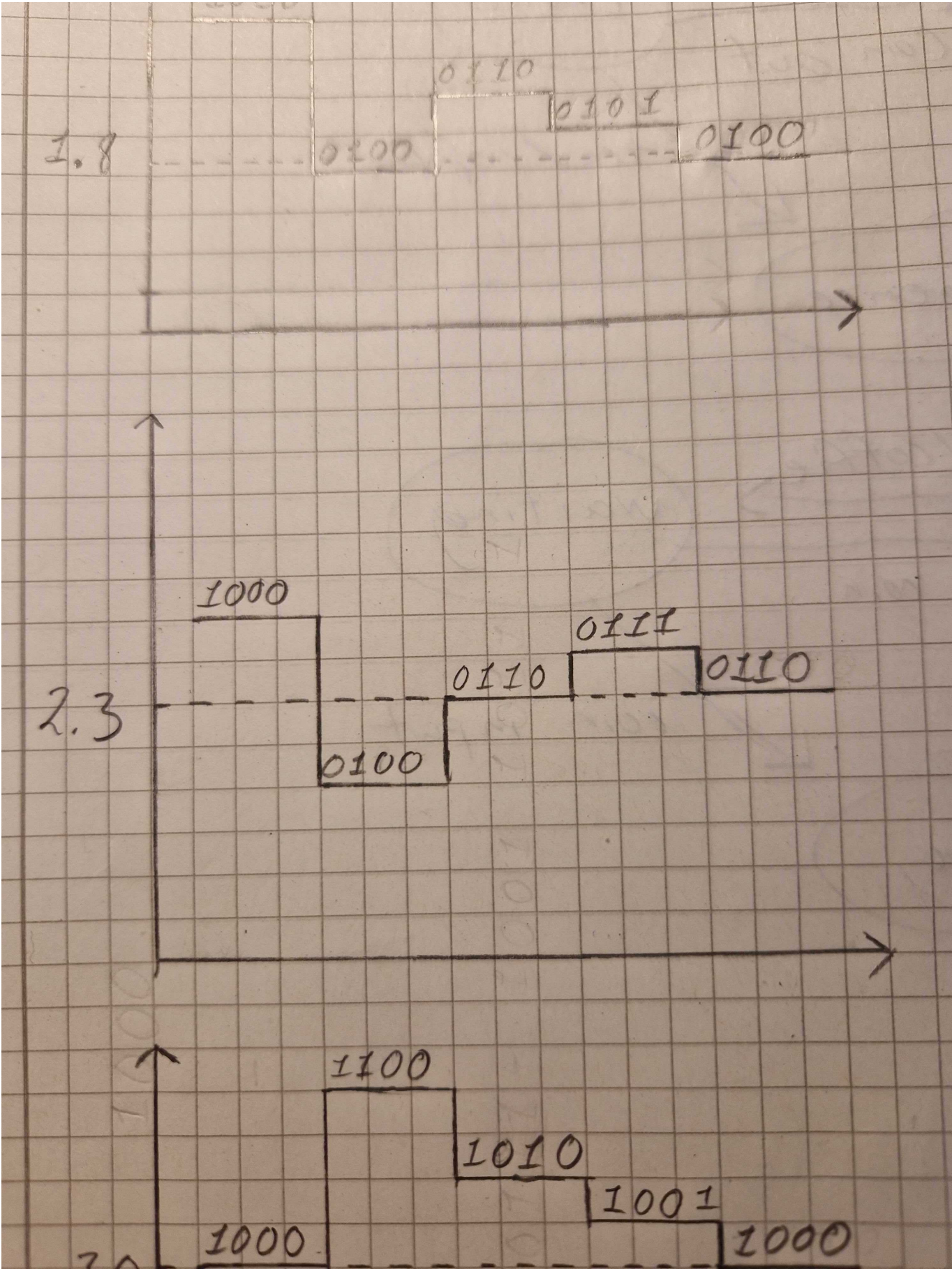
```
(1000) = 2.9  
2.3 < 2.9 --> MSB = 0
```

```
(0100)  
2.3 > 1.7 --> MSB = 1
```

```
(0110) = 2.3  
2.3 >= 2.3 --> MSB = 1
```

```
(0111) = 2.6  
2.3 < 2.6 --> MSB = 0
```

```
2.3 = (0110)
```

3.0 V

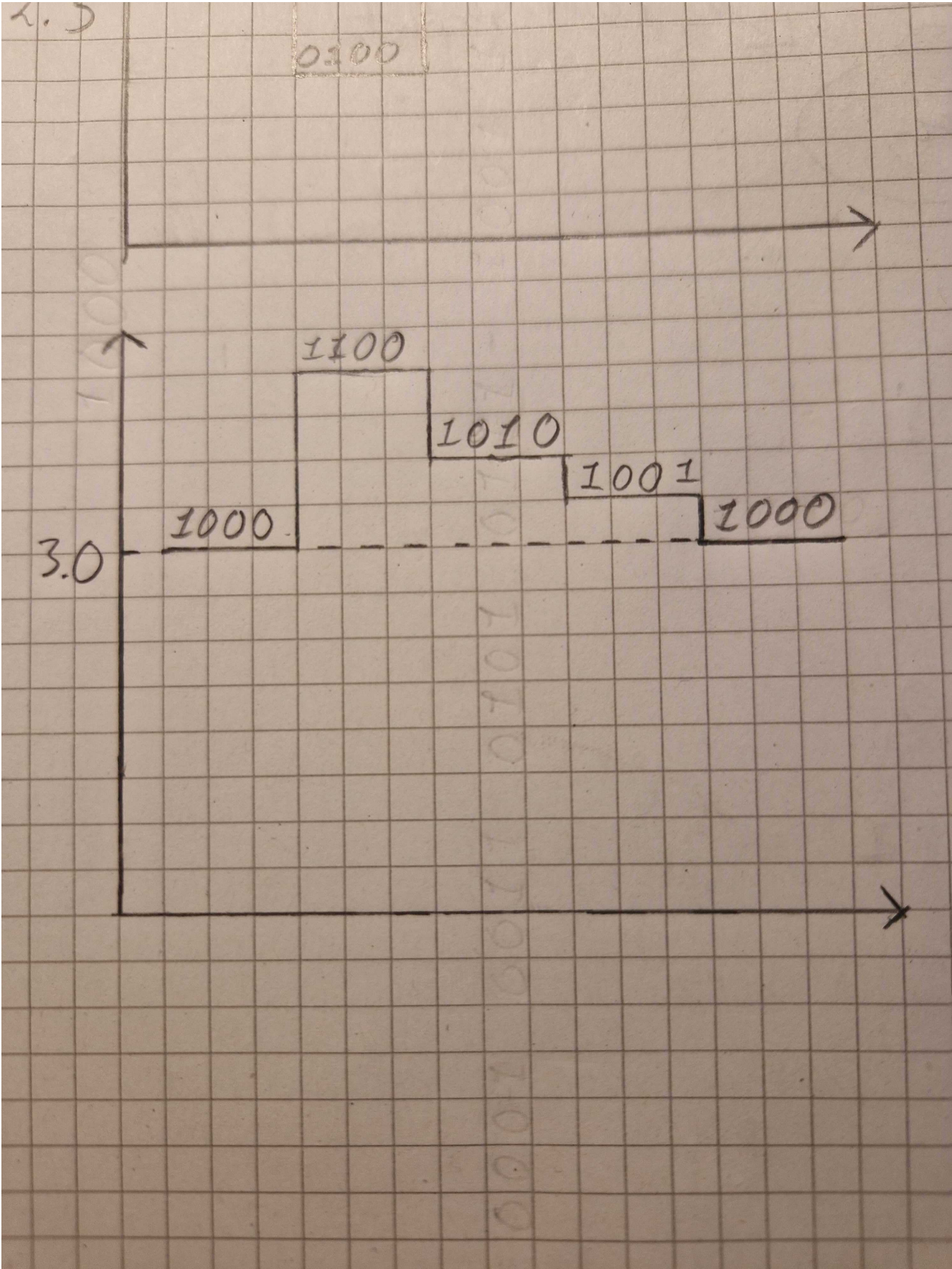
(1000) = 2.9
3.0 > 2.9 --> MSB = 1

(1100) = 4.1
3.0 < 4.1 --> MSB = 0

(1010) = 3.5
3.0 < 3.5 --> MSB = 0

(1001) = 3.2
3.0 < 3.2 --> MSB = 0

3.0 = (1000)



3.8 V

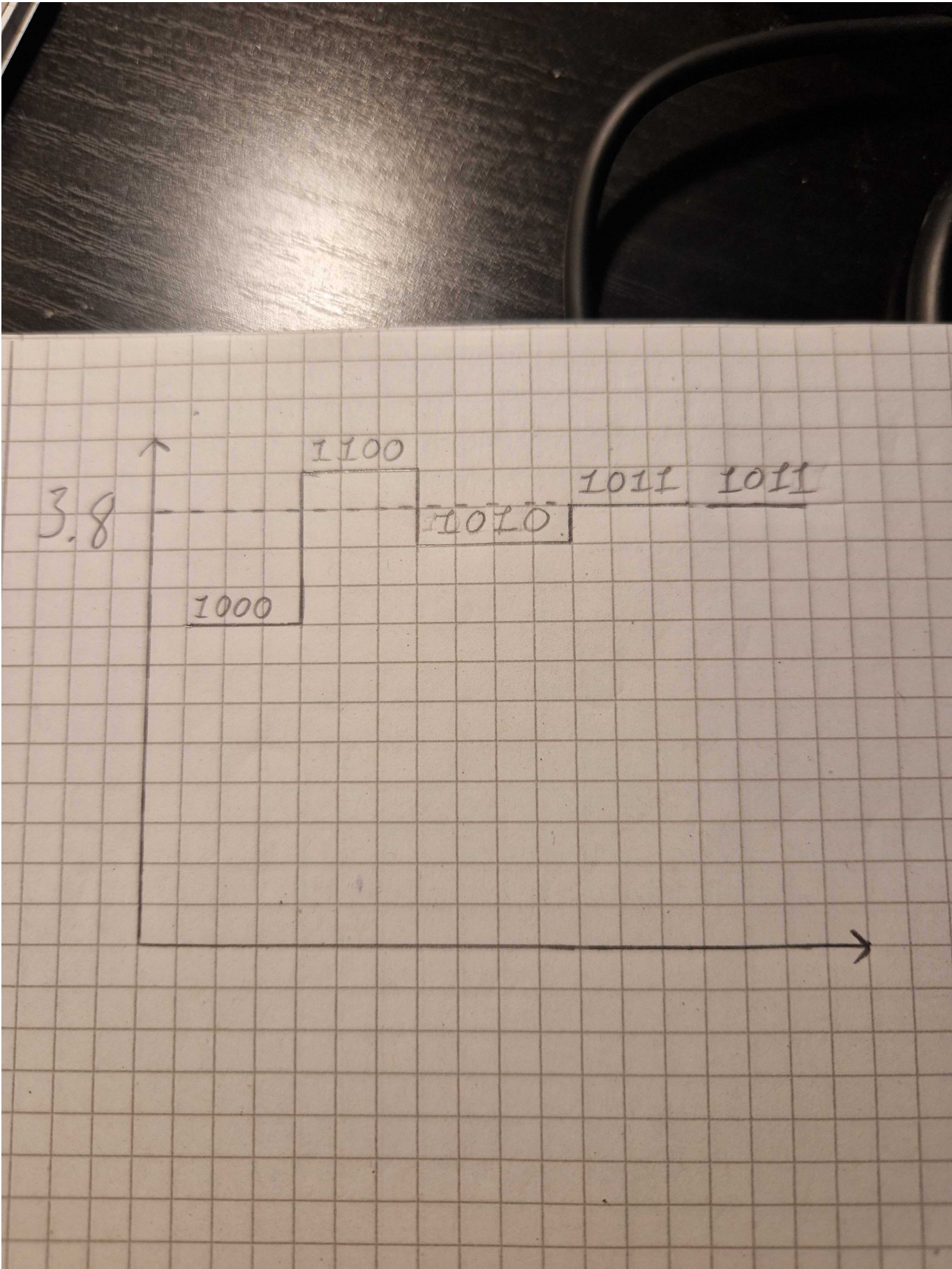
```
(1000) = 2.9  
3.8 > 2.9 --> MSB = 1
```

```
(1100) = 4.1  
3.8 < 4.1 --> MSB = 0
```

```
(1010) = 3.5  
3.8 > 3.3125 --> MSB = 1
```

```
(1011) = 3.8  
3.8 >= 3.8 --> MSB = 1
```

```
3.8 = (1011)
```

Part 3

First

$f = \text{CPU Clock Frequency} / \text{ADC Conversion Cycle}$

$f = \text{frequency}$

$\text{CPU Clock Frequency} = 48 * 10^6$

$\text{ADC Conversion Cycle} = 96$

$f = 48 * 10^6 / 96 = 5 * 10^5$

$f = 500 \text{ KHz}$

Second

$\text{Resolution} = (V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}}) / (2^n - 1)$

$n = 12$

$V_{\text{max}} = 3.3$

$V_{\text{min}} = 0$

$\text{Resolution} = 3.3 / (2^{12} - 1)$

$\text{Resolution} = 3.3 / 4095$

$\text{Resolution} = 0.00080586 = 0.80586 \text{ mV}$

Third

```
from machine import Pin, ADC
import time

Potentiometer = ADC(Pin(26))

VREF = 3.3

while True:
    adc_value = Potentiometer.read_u16()

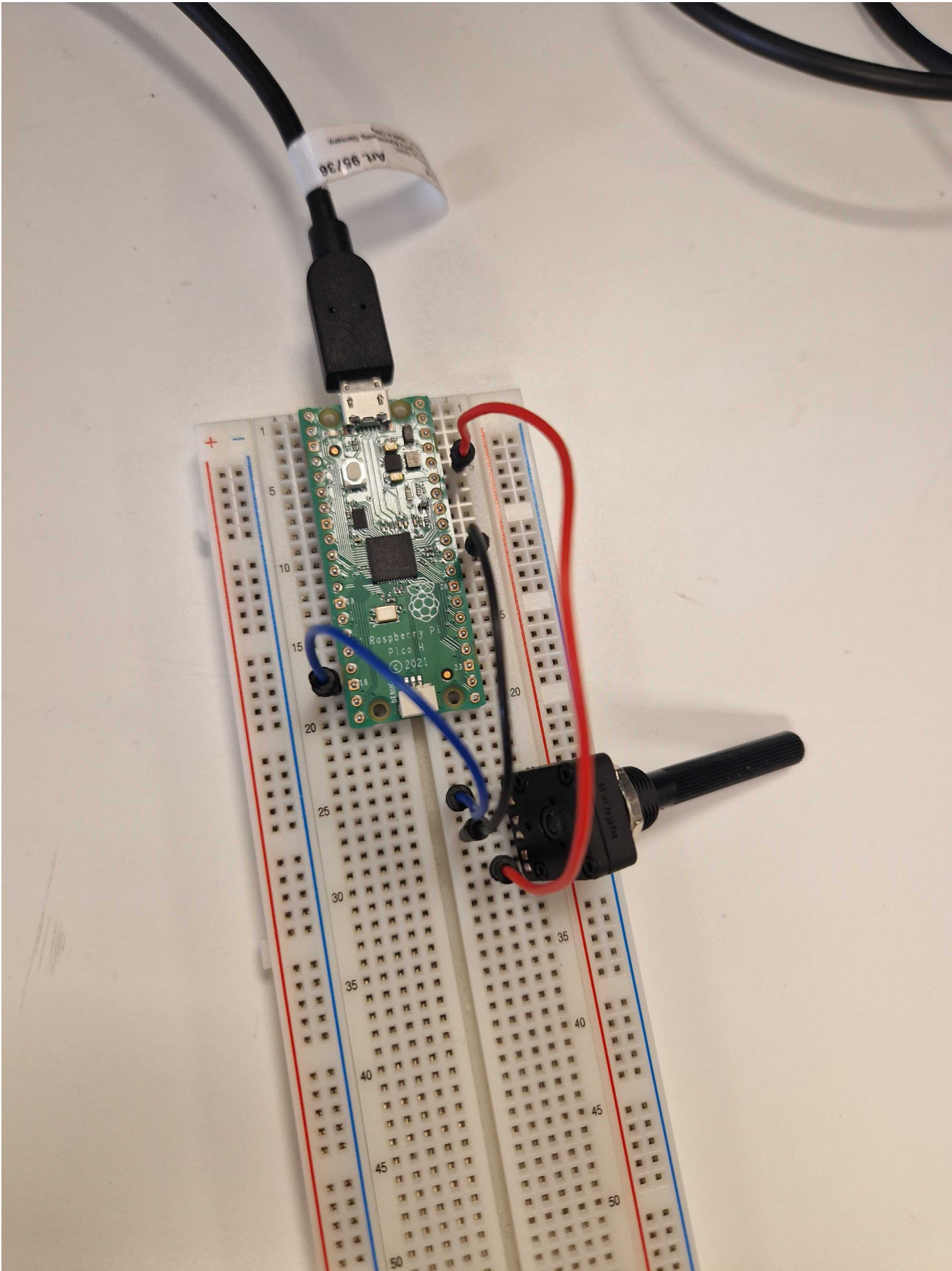
    adc_value_12bit = adc_value >> 4

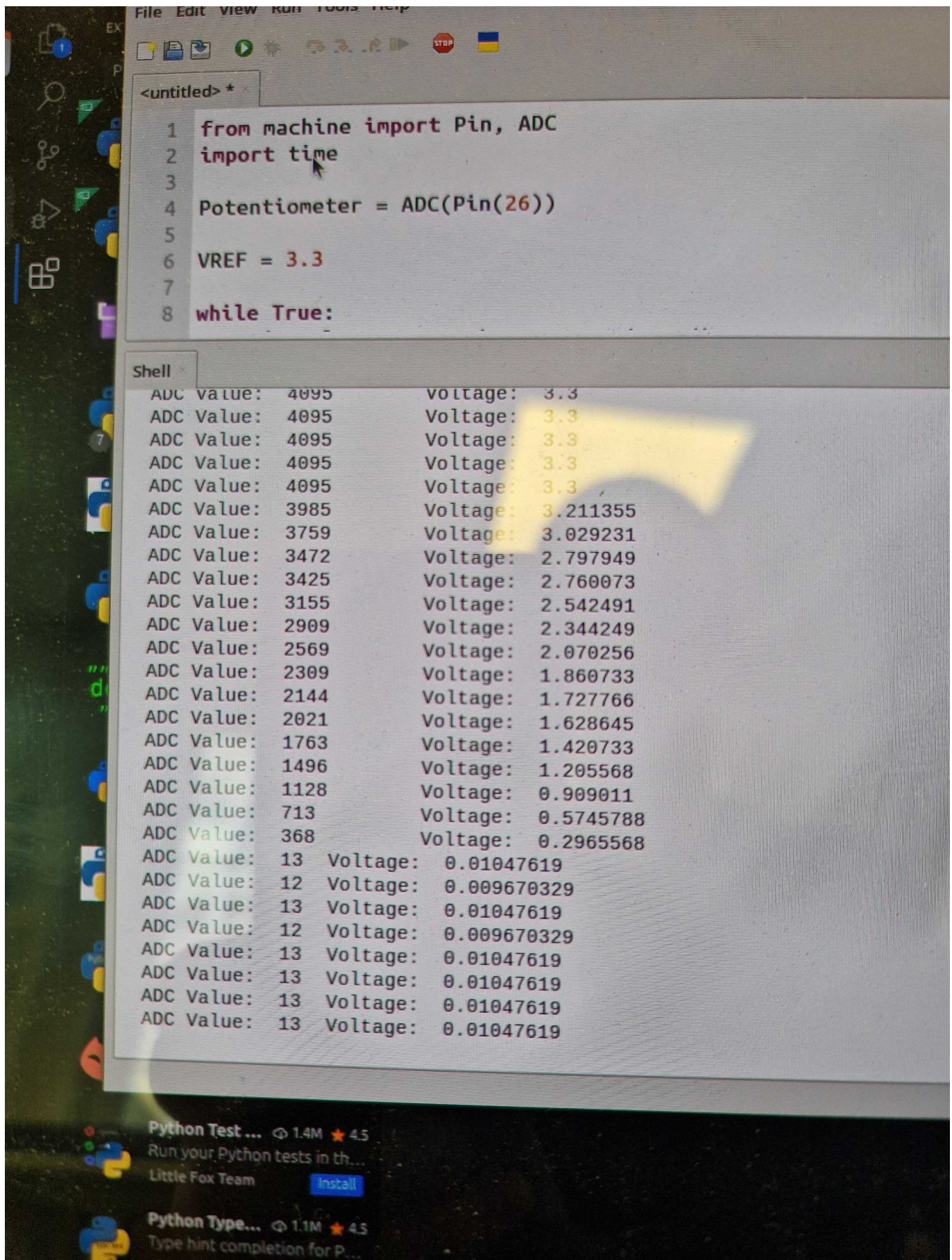
    voltage = (adc_value_12bit / 4095) * VREF
```

```
print("ADC Value: ", adc_value_12bit, "\tVoltage: ", voltage)

time.sleep(1)
```

Pictures





The image shows a Python IDE window with a file named "<untitled> *". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
1 from machine import Pin, ADC
2 import time
3
4 Potentiometer = ADC(Pin(26))
5
6 VREF = 3.3
7
8 while True:
```

Below the code editor is a "Shell" window displaying the output of the program. It shows a series of ADC values and corresponding voltage calculations. The output is as follows:

ADC Value	Voltage
4095	3.3
4095	3.3
4095	3.3
4095	3.3
4095	3.3
3985	3.211355
3759	3.029231
3472	2.797949
3425	2.760073
3155	2.542491
2909	2.344249
2569	2.070256
2309	1.860733
2144	1.727766
2021	1.628645
1763	1.420733
1496	1.205568
1128	0.909011
713	0.5745788
368	0.2965568
13	0.01047619
12	0.009670329
13	0.01047619
12	0.009670329
13	0.01047619
13	0.01047619
13	0.01047619
13	0.01047619

At the bottom of the screen, there are two advertisements for Python-related tools:

- Python Test ...** 1.4M ★ 4.5
Run your Python tests in th...
Little Fox Team [Install](#)
- Python Type...** 1.1M ★ 4.3
Type hint completion for P...