

第八章

数-模 (D/A) 和模-数 (A/D)

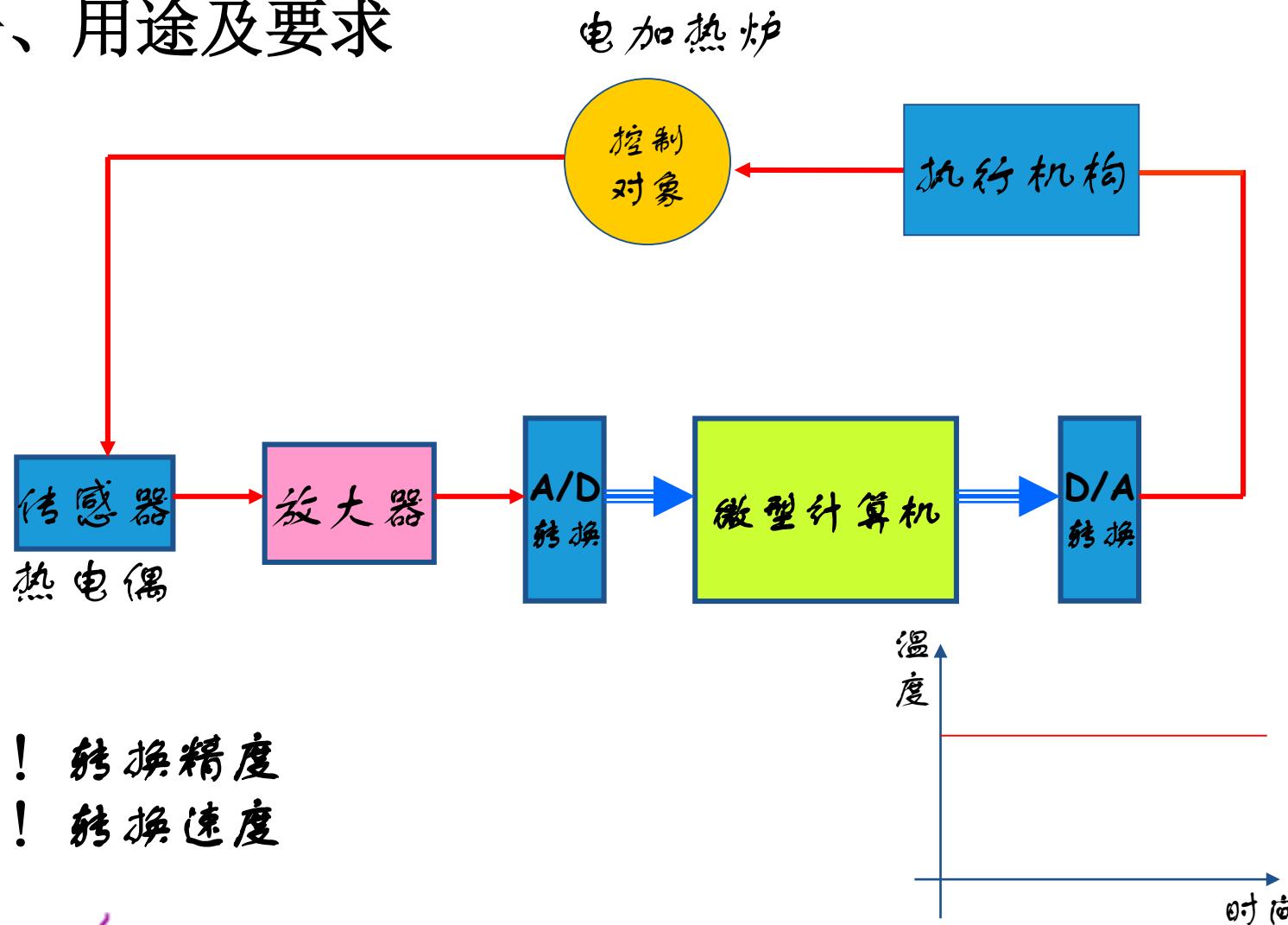
转换

主要内 容

- ❖ 概述
- ❖ D/A转换器
- ❖ A/D转换器

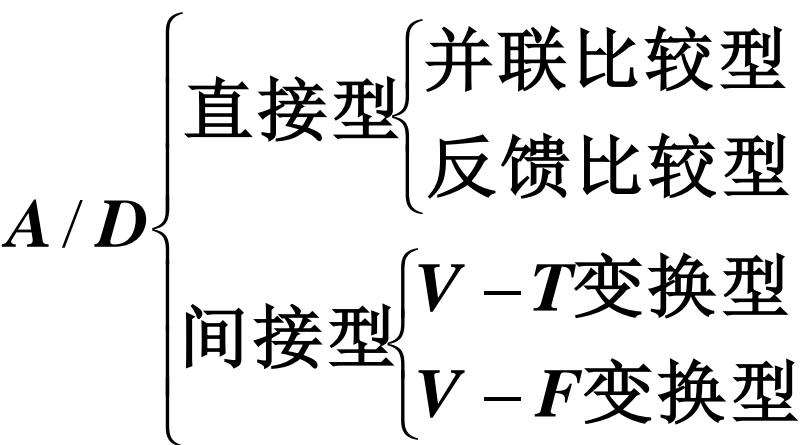
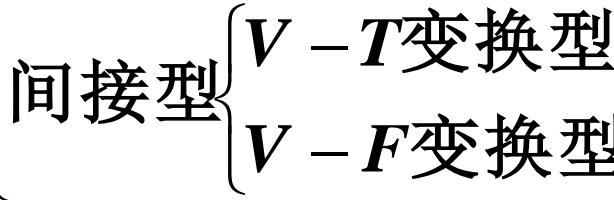
8.1 概述

一、用途及要求

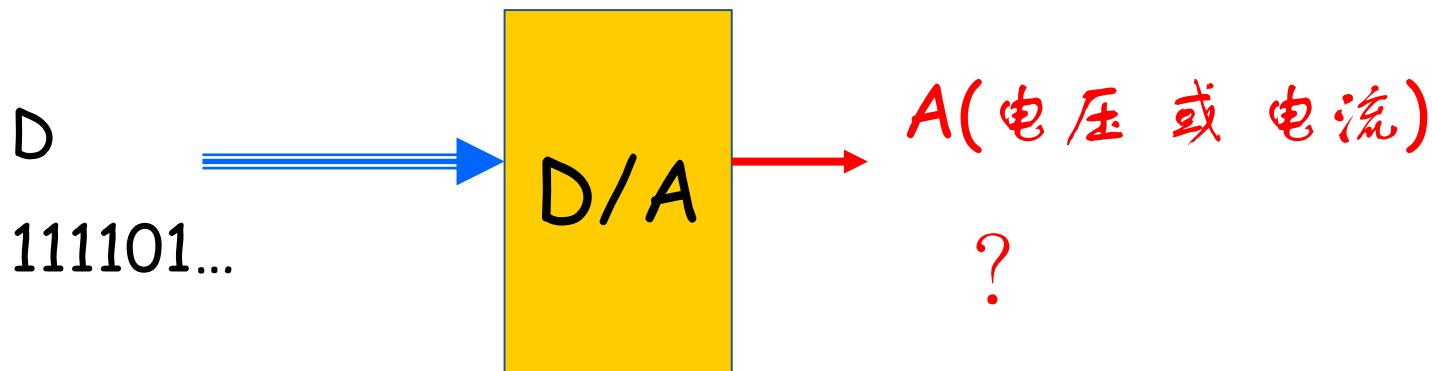


二、分类

D/A 
权电阻网络 **DAC**
倒T形电阻网络 **DAC**
权电流型 **DAC**
权电容网络 **DAC**
开关树型 **DAC**

A/D 
直接型 
并联比较型
反馈比较型
间接型 
 $V-T$ 变换型
 $V-F$ 变换型

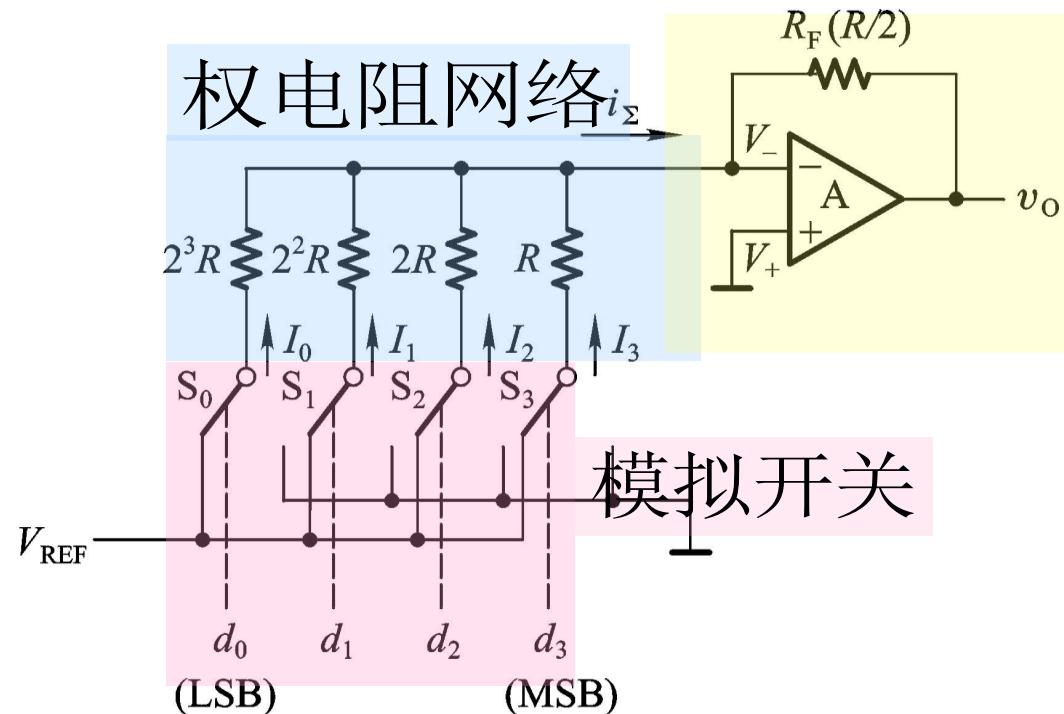
8.2 D/A转换器



8.2.1 权电阻网络D/A转换器

一、电路结构和工作原理

求和放大器



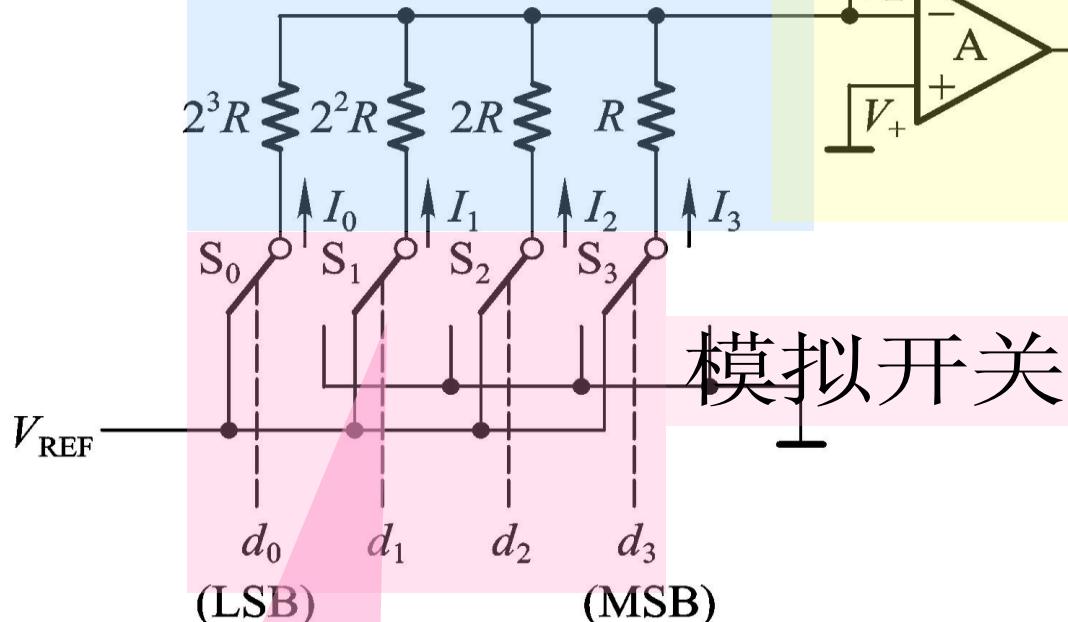
负反馈放大器：

设 A 为理想放大器，即 $A_V = \infty, i_I = 0, R_O = 0$

当接成深度负反馈时，必有 $V_- \approx V_+ = 0$ ，且 $i_I = 0$

求和放大器

权电阻网络 i_{Σ}



$S_3 \sim S_0$ 受数字 $d_3 \sim d_0$ 控制



$d_i = 0$ 时, $I_i = 0$

$d_i = 1$ 时, I_i 流向 \sum 点

$$\text{权电流: } I_i = \frac{V_{REF}}{R_i}$$

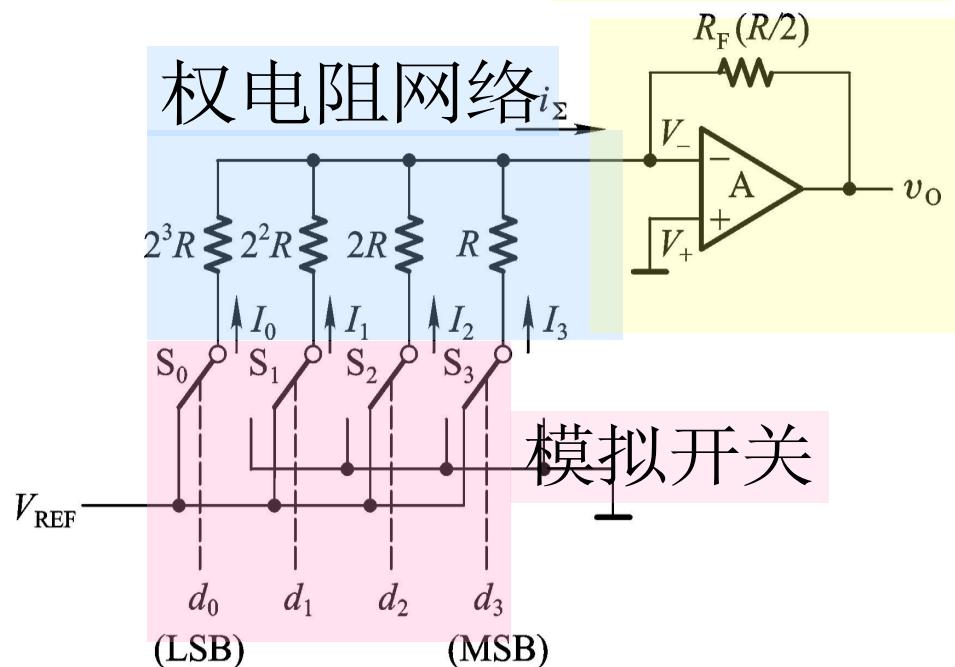
$$I_0 = \frac{V_{REF}}{2^3 R}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{REF}}{2^2 R}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_{REF}}{2^1 R}$$

$$I_3 = \frac{V_{REF}}{2^0 R}$$

求和放大器

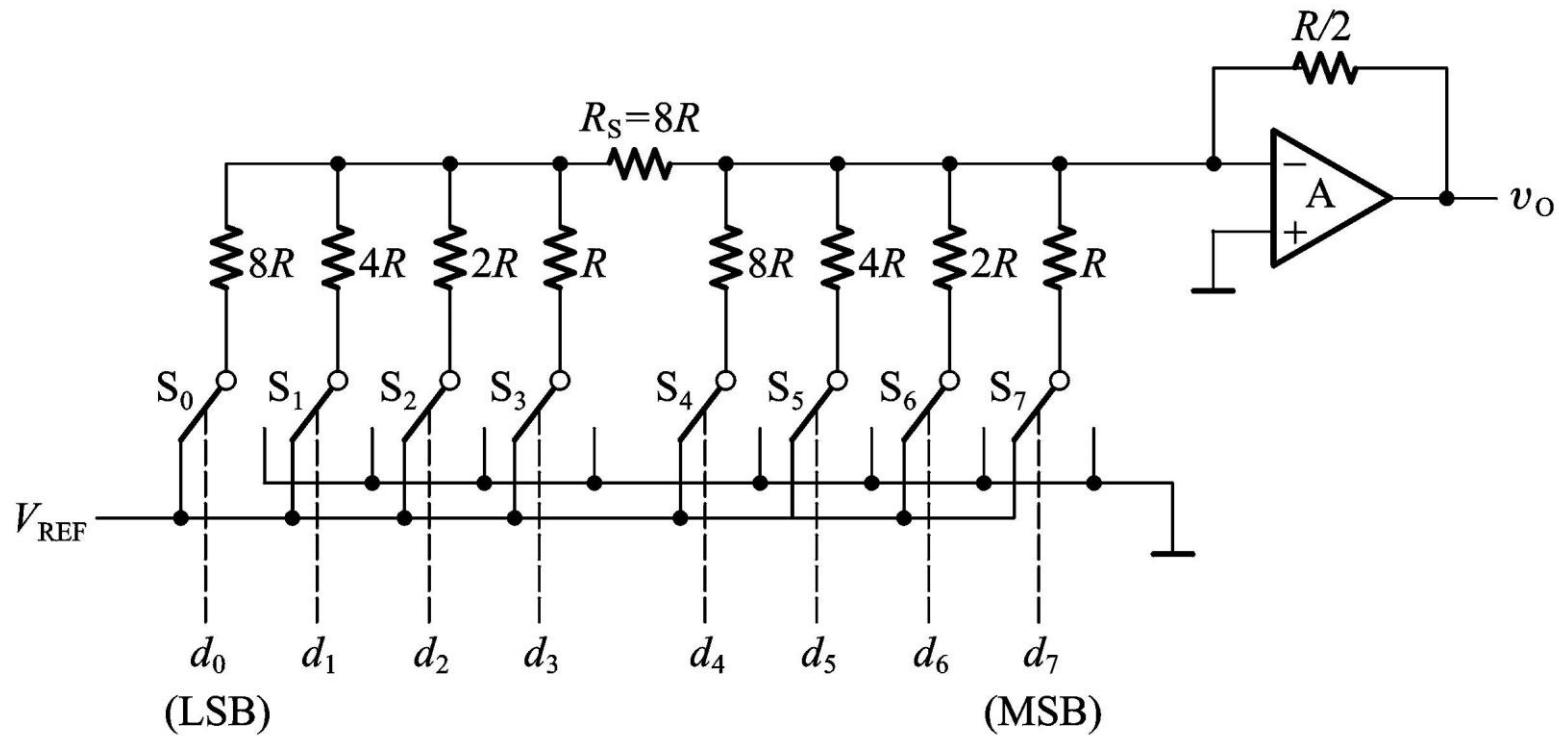


- ❖ 优缺点:
- ❖ 1. 优点: 简单
- ❖ 2. 缺点: 电阻值相差大, 难于保证精度, 且大电阻不宜于集成在 IC 内部

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{输出电压: } v_o &= -R_F i_{\Sigma} \\
 &= -R_F (I_3 + I_2 + I_1 + I_0) \\
 &= -R_F \left(\frac{V_{REF}}{R} d_3 + \frac{V_{REF}}{2R} d_2 + \frac{V_{REF}}{2^2 R} d_1 + \frac{V_{REF}}{2^3 R} d_0 \right) \\
 &= -\frac{V_{REF}}{2^4} (2^3 d_3 + 2^2 d_2 + 2^1 d_1 + 2^0 d_0)
 \end{aligned}$$

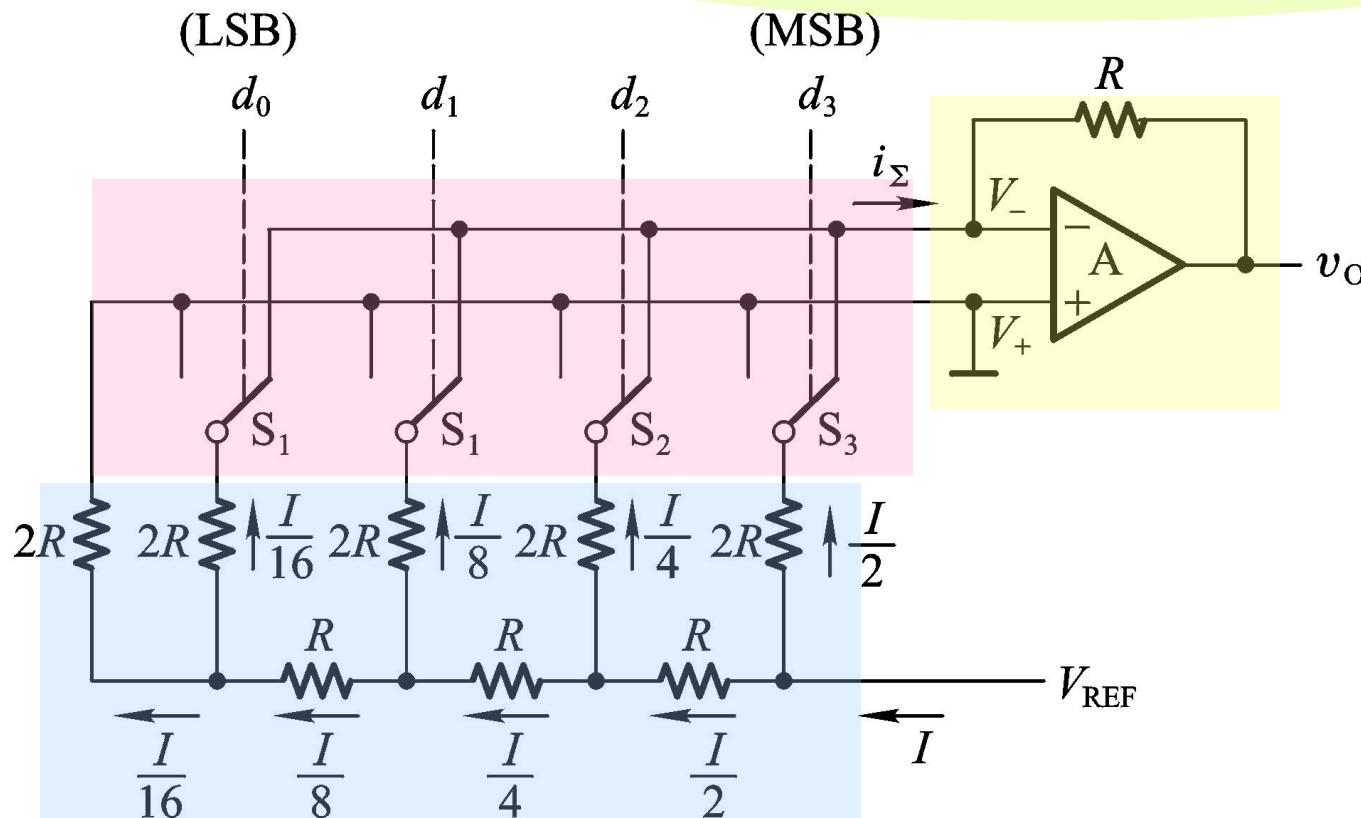
$$R_F = R/2$$

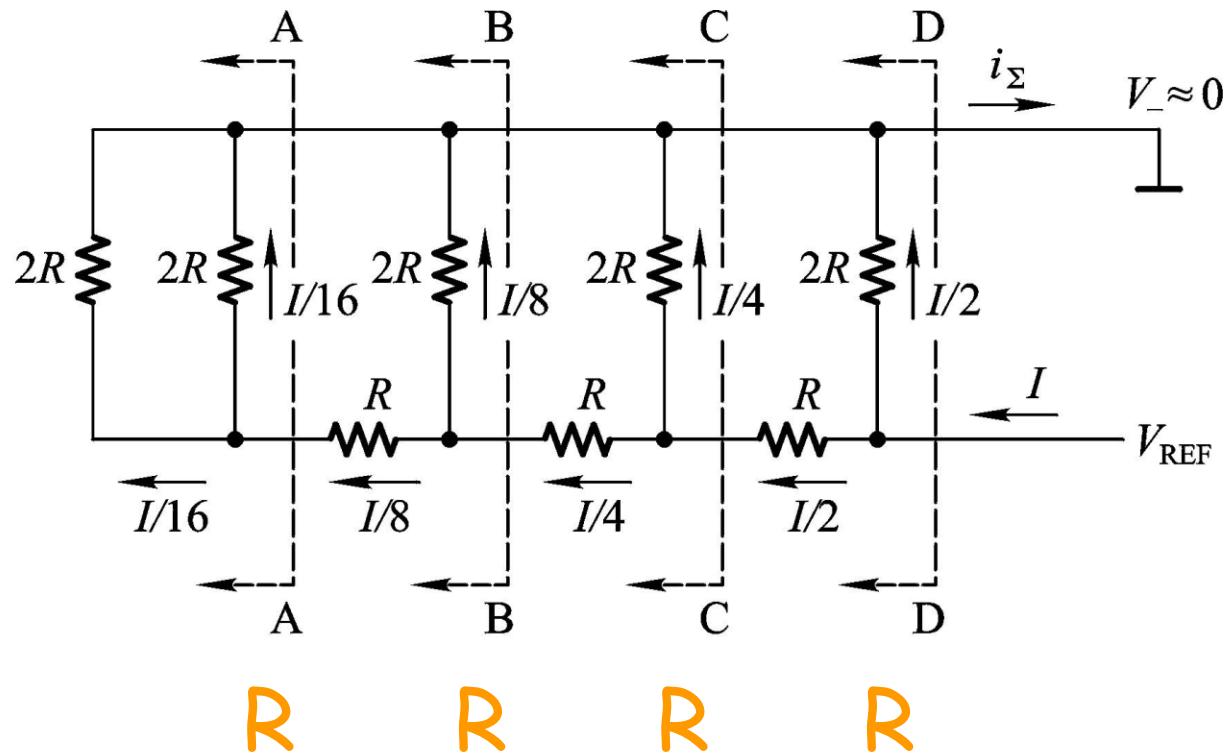
双级权电阻网络

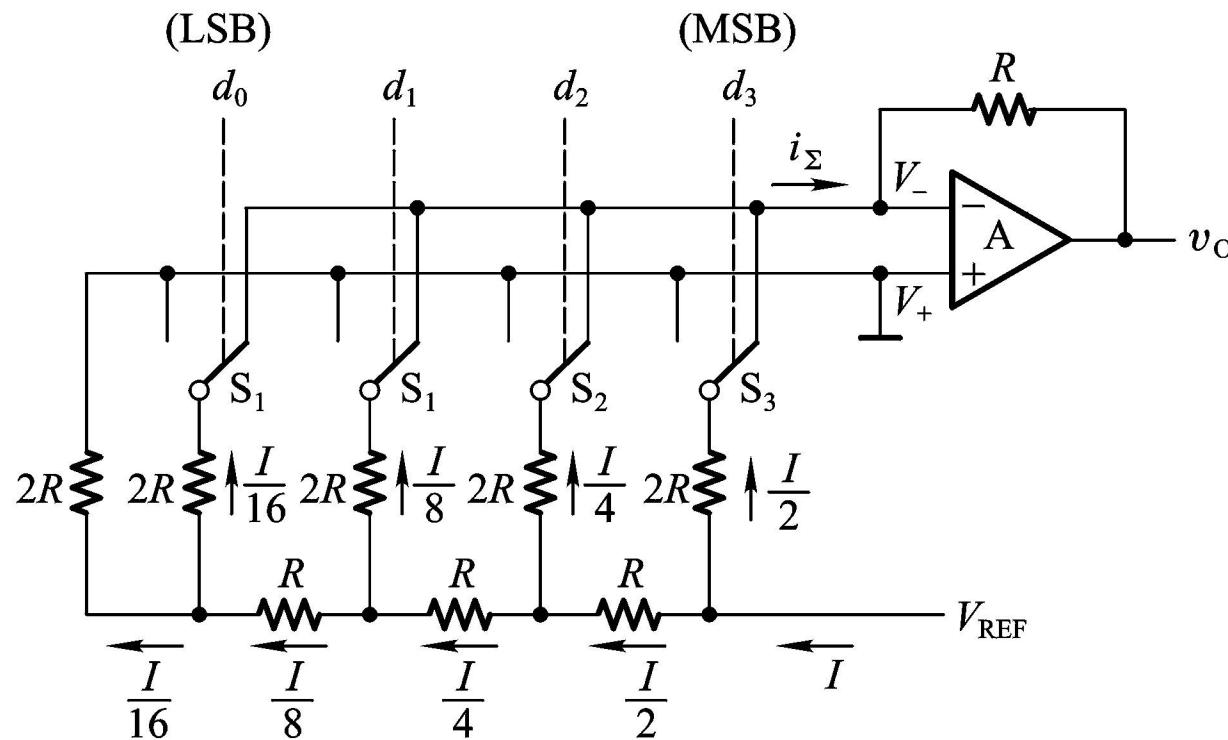


8.2.2 倒T形电阻网络DAC

希望用较少类型的电阻，仍然能得到一系列权电流







$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{当 } d_i = 1 \text{ 时, } I_i \text{ 流入 } i_{\Sigma} \\ \text{当 } d_i = 0 \text{ 时, } I_i \text{ 流入地端} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow i_{\Sigma} = d_3 \left(\frac{I}{2} \right) + d_2 \left(\frac{I}{4} \right) + d_1 \left(\frac{I}{8} \right) + d_0 \left(\frac{I}{16} \right)$$

$$V_O = -R i_{\Sigma} = -R \frac{V_{REF}}{R} \frac{1}{2^4} (d_3 2^3 + d_2 2^2 + d_1 2^1 + d_0 2^0)$$

$$= -\frac{V_{REF}}{2^4} D$$

$$V_o = -R i_{\Sigma} = -R \frac{V_{REF}}{R} \frac{1}{2^4} (d_3 2^3 + d_2 2^2 + d_1 2^1 + d_0 2^0)$$

$$= -\frac{V_{REF}}{2^4} D$$

对 n 位输入时，应有

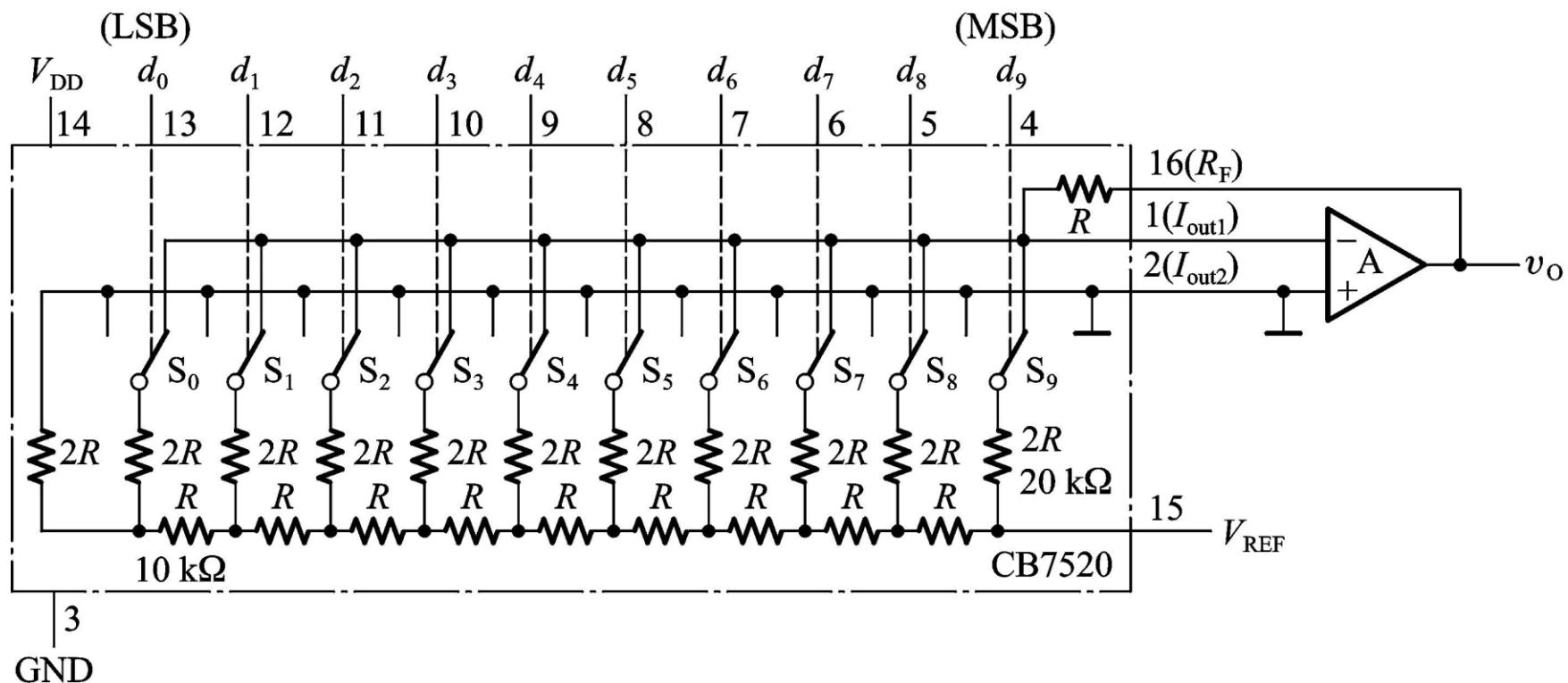
$$V_o = -R i_{\Sigma} = -R \frac{V_{REF}}{R} \frac{1}{2^n} (d_{n-1} 2^{n-1} + d_{n-2} 2^{n-2} + \dots + d_1 2^1 + d_0 2^0)$$

$$= -\frac{V_{REF}}{2^n} D$$

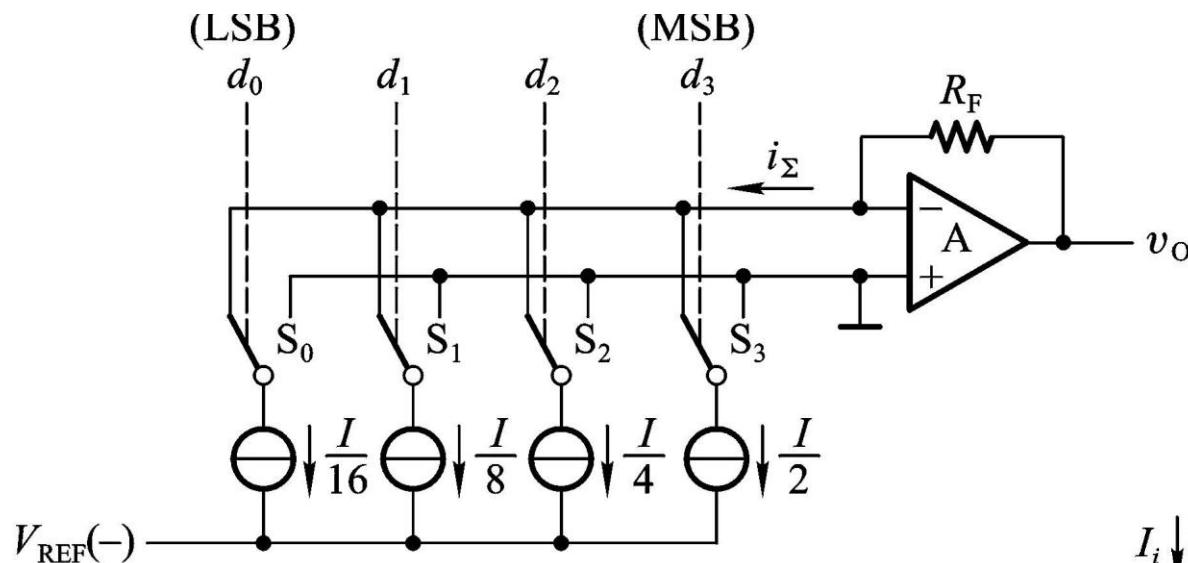
D_n 范围为 $0 \sim 2^n - 1$, $V_o = 0 \sim -\frac{2^n - 1}{2^n} V_{REF}$

V_{REF} 取 “负” 则得 V_o 为 “正”

实例：CB7520



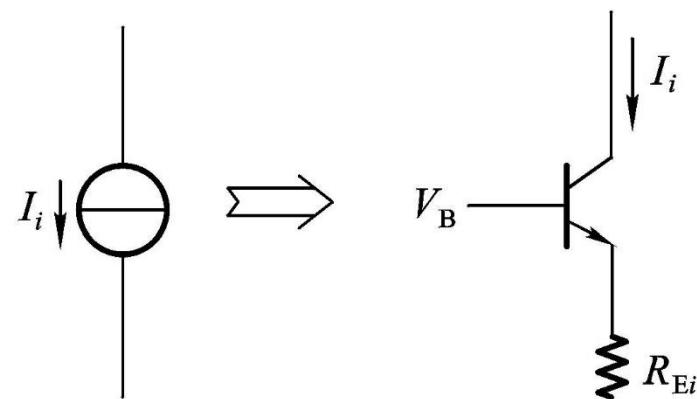
8.2.3 权电流型DAC



$$\text{输出电压: } v_O = R_F i_\Sigma$$

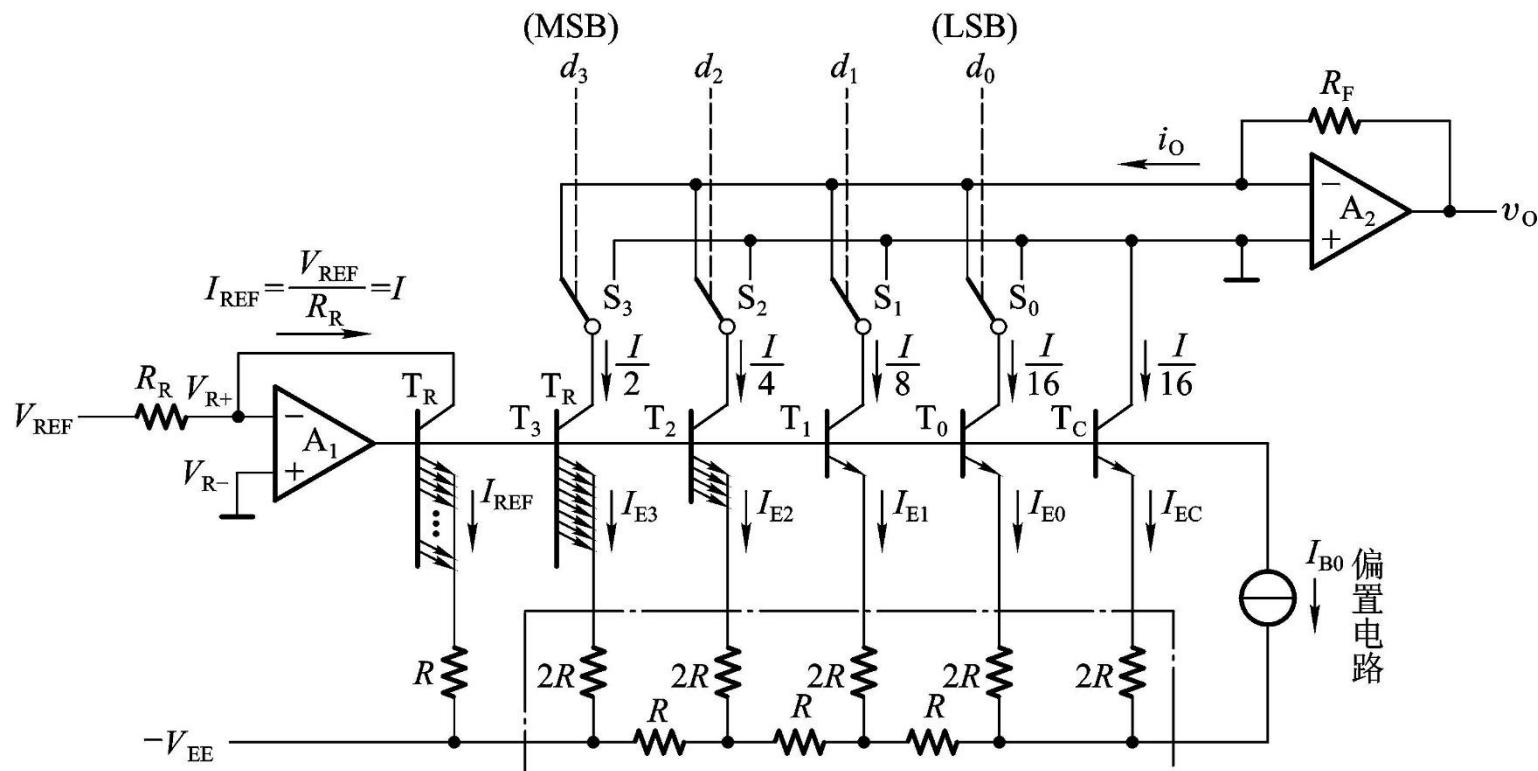
$$= R_F \left(\frac{I}{2} d_3 + \frac{I}{2^2} d_2 + \frac{I}{2^3} d_1 + \frac{I}{2^4} d_0 \right)$$

$$= \frac{R_F I}{2^4} (2^3 d_3 + 2^2 d_2 + 2^1 d_1 + 2^0 d_0)$$

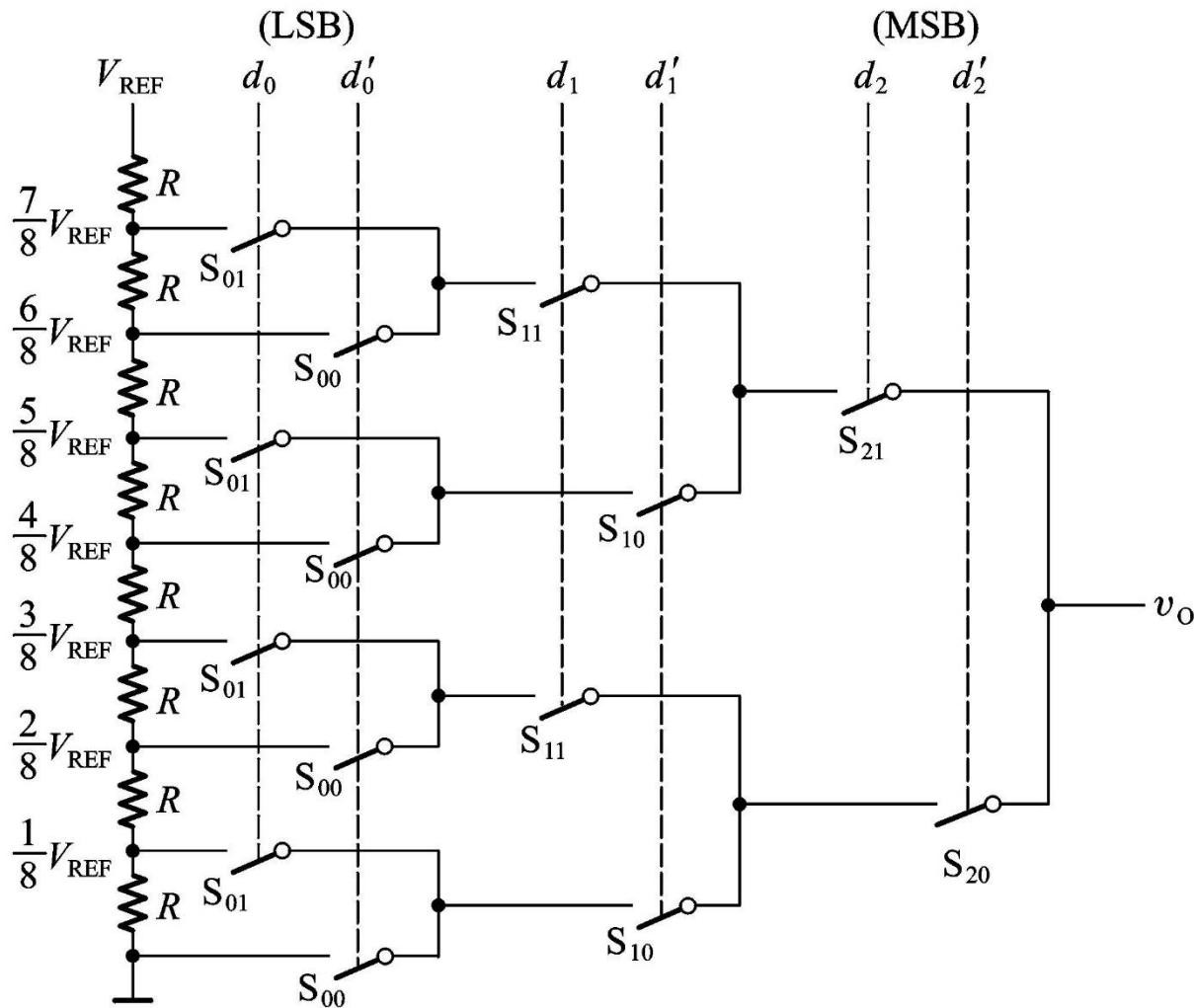


$$I_i \approx \frac{V_B - V_{EE} - V_{BE}}{R_{Ei}}$$

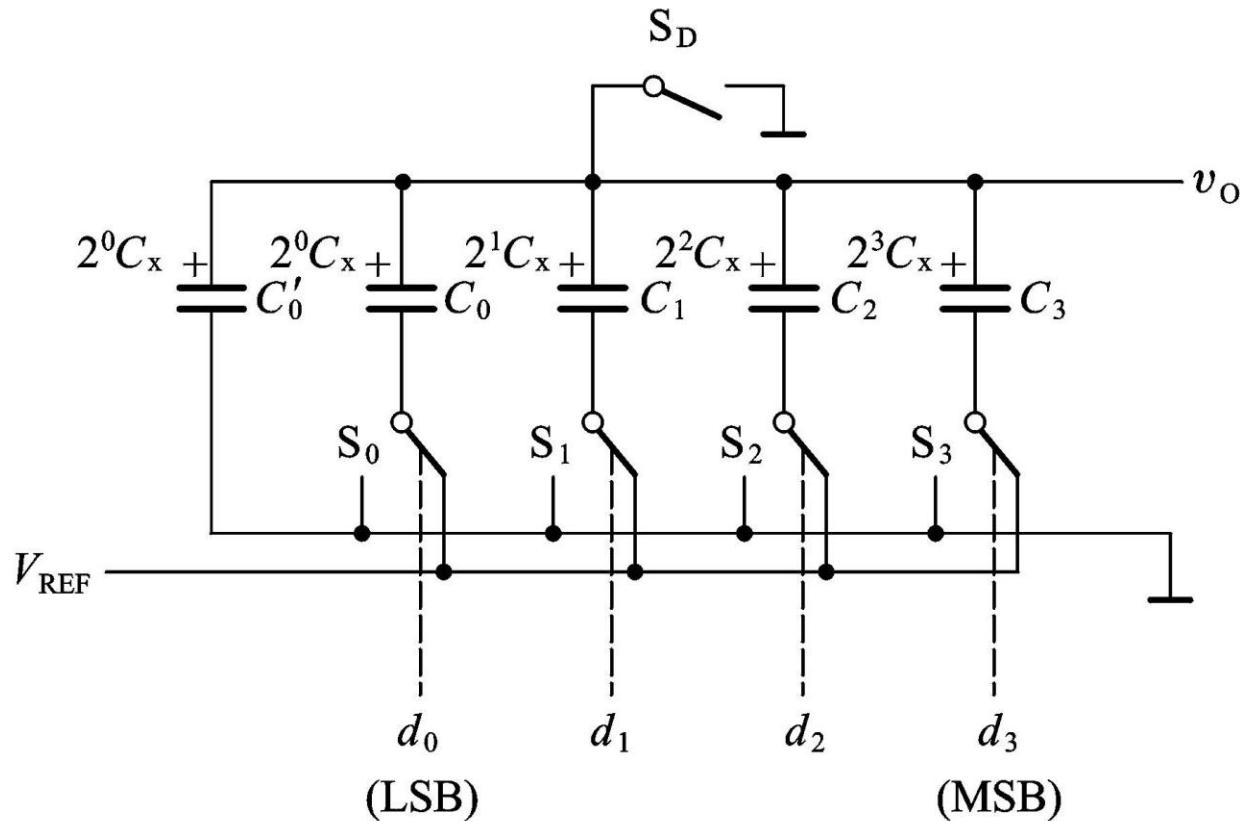
倒T形电阻网络的权电流型DAC



8.2.4 开关树形DAC



8.2.5 权电容网络DAC



8.2.6 具有双极性输出的DAC

当输入数字量有±极性时，希望输出的模拟电压也对应为±。

一、原理

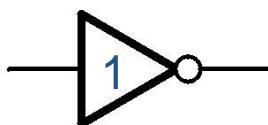
例：输入为3位二进制补码。最高位为符号位，正数为0，负数为1

补码输入			对应的十进制	要求的输出
D2	D1	D0		
0	1	1	+3	+3V
0	1	0	+2	+2V
0	0	1	+1	+1V
0	0	0	0	0V
1	1	1	-1	-1V
1	1	0	-2	-2V
1	0	1	-3	-3V
1	0	0	-4	-4V



补码输入			对应的十进制	要求的输出
D2	D1	D0		
0	1	1	+3	+3V
0	1	0	+2	+2V
0	0	1	+1	+1V
0	0	0	0	0V
1	1	1	-1	-1V
1	1	0	-2	-2V
1	0	1	-3	-3V
1	0	0	-4	-4V

原码输入			对应的输出
D2	D1	D0	
1	1	1	+7V
1	1	0	+6V
1	0	1	+5V
1	0	0	+4V
0	1	1	+3V
0	1	0	+2V
0	0	1	+1V
0	0	0	0V



*将符号位反相后接至高位输入
*将输出偏移值输入为100时，输出为0

二、电路实现

1. $V_{REF} = -8V$

则 $V_o = \frac{8}{2^3}(d_2 2^2 + d_1 2^1 + d_0 2^0)$

$000 \rightarrow V_o = 0V$

则 $d_2 d_1 d_0 = 001 \rightarrow V_o = 1V$

$111 \rightarrow V_o = 7V$

$100 \rightarrow V_o = 4V$

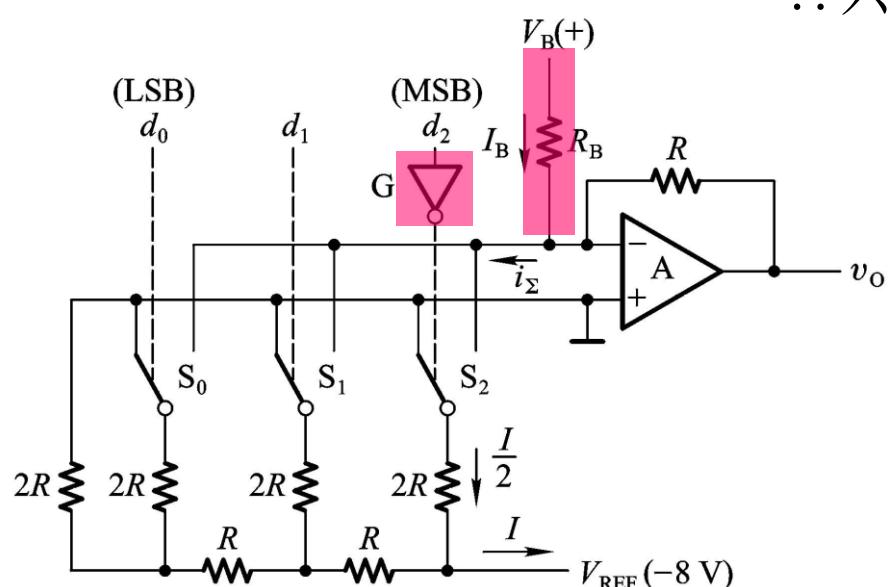
* 将符号位反相后接至高位输入

* 将输出偏移值输入为100时，输出为0

2. 偏移 $-4V$, 使输入100时, $V_o = 0$

\therefore 输入100时, $i_\Sigma = \frac{I}{2} = \frac{|V_{REF}|}{2R}$

\therefore 只需令 $I_B = i_\Sigma \rightarrow \frac{V_B}{R_B} = \frac{I}{2} = \frac{|V_{REF}|}{2R}$ 即可

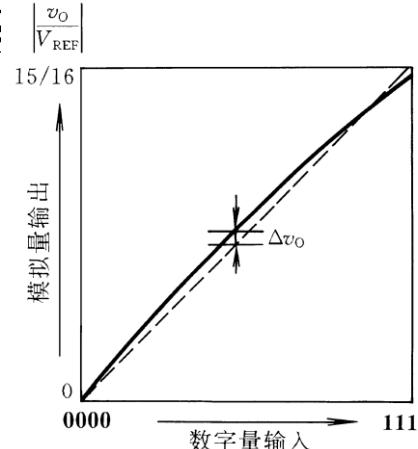


8.3 DAC的转换精度与速度

8.3.1 转换精度

1. 分辨率（理论精度）

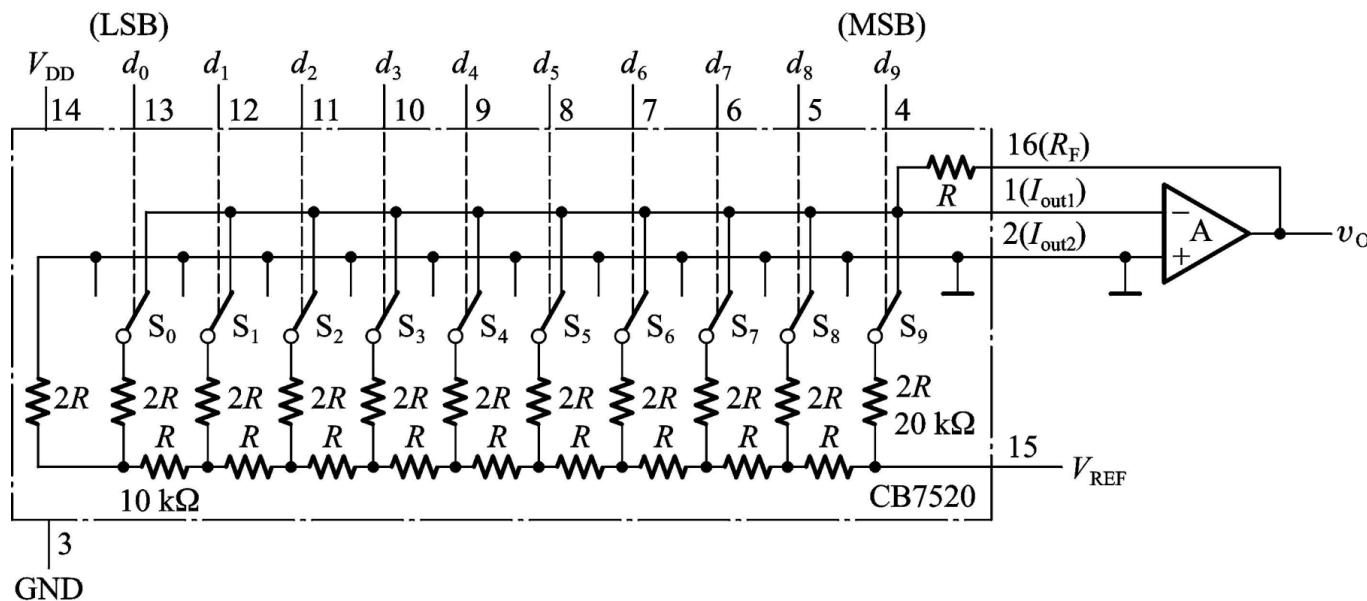
- ❖ 用输入数字量的二进制数码位数给出
- ❖ n 位DAC,应能输出 $0 \sim 2^n - 1$ 个不同的等级电压，区分出输入的 $00 \cdots 0$ 到 $11 \cdots 1$, $2^n - 1$ 个不同状态
- ❖ 也可以最小输出电压和最大输出电压之比表示



2. 转换误差（实际精度）

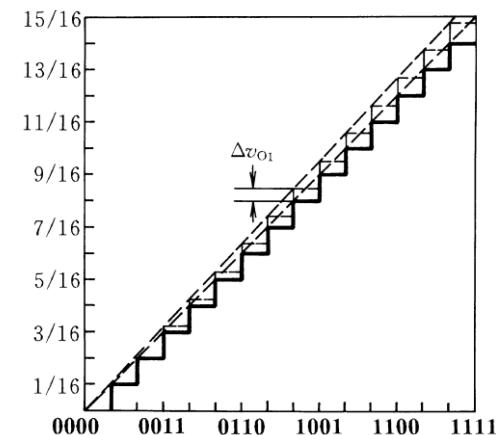
- ❖ 用最低有效位的倍数来表示
- ❖ 有时也用输出电压满刻度的百分数来表示

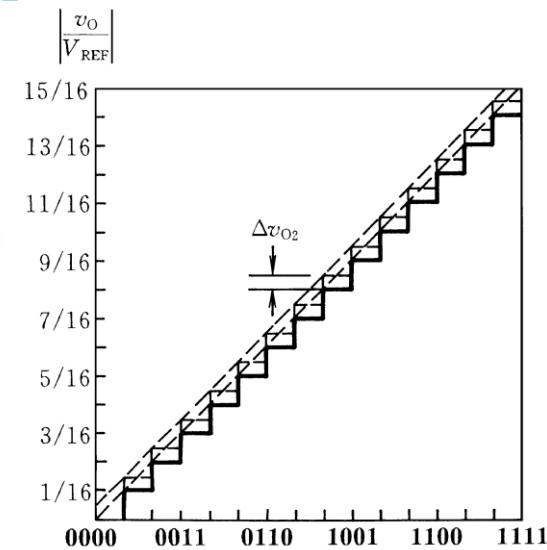
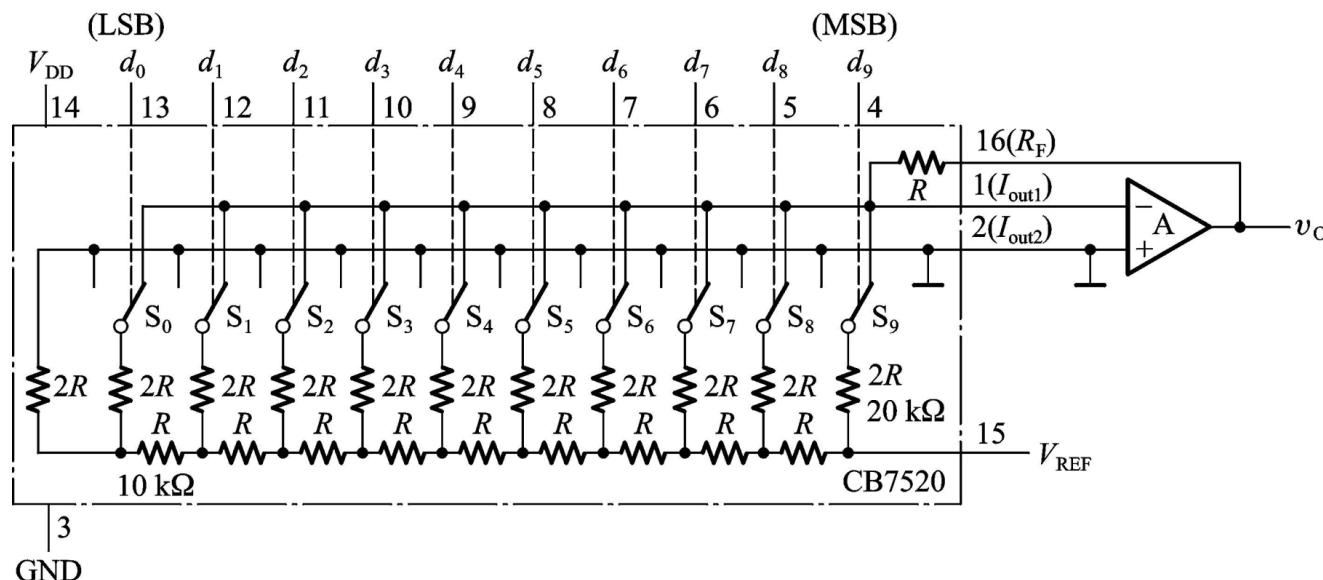
误差分析



1. ΔV_{REF} 引起的误差

$$V_O = -\frac{V_{REF}}{2^n} D_n \Rightarrow \Delta V_O = -\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{2^n} D_n$$





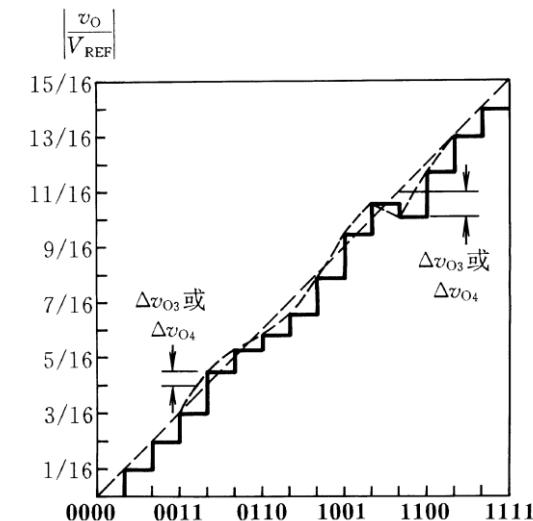
2.漂移误差

由运算放大器零点漂移导致的曲线漂移

3.非线性误差

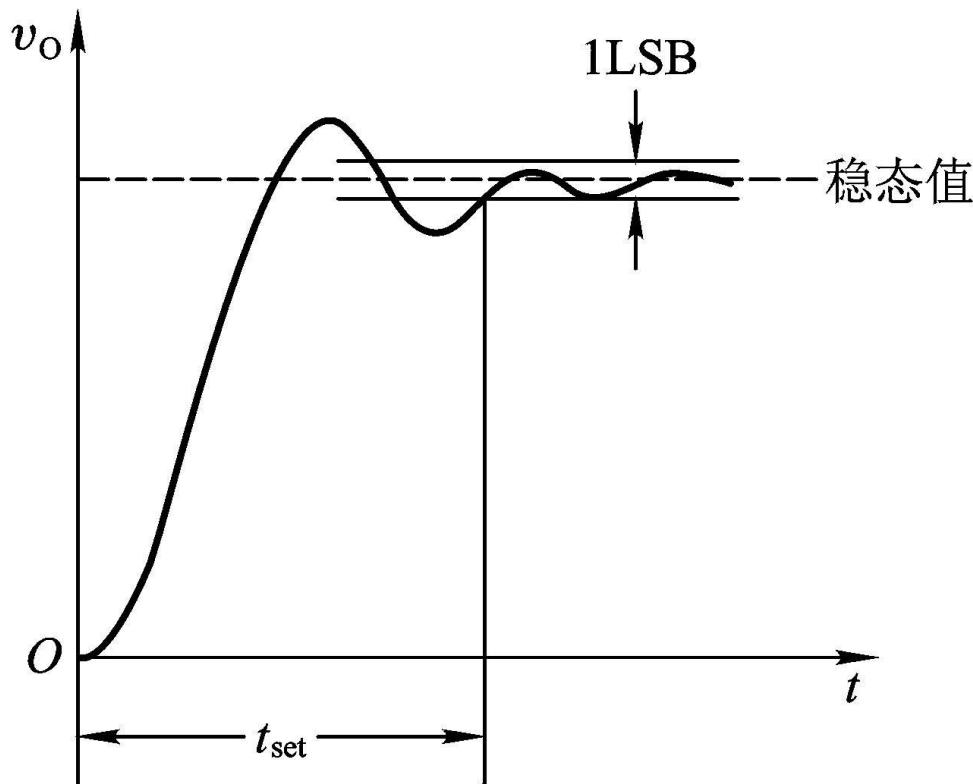
模拟开关的导通内阻不为0， 电阻网络的偏差引起

* 总误差：几种误差的绝对值相加



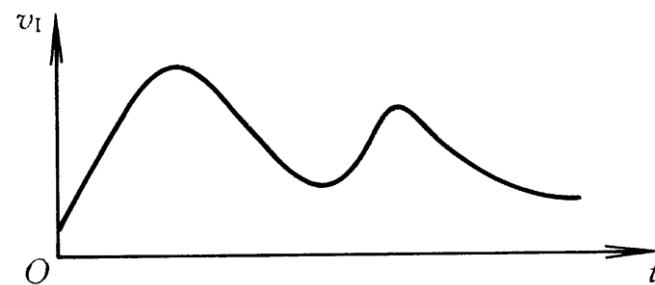
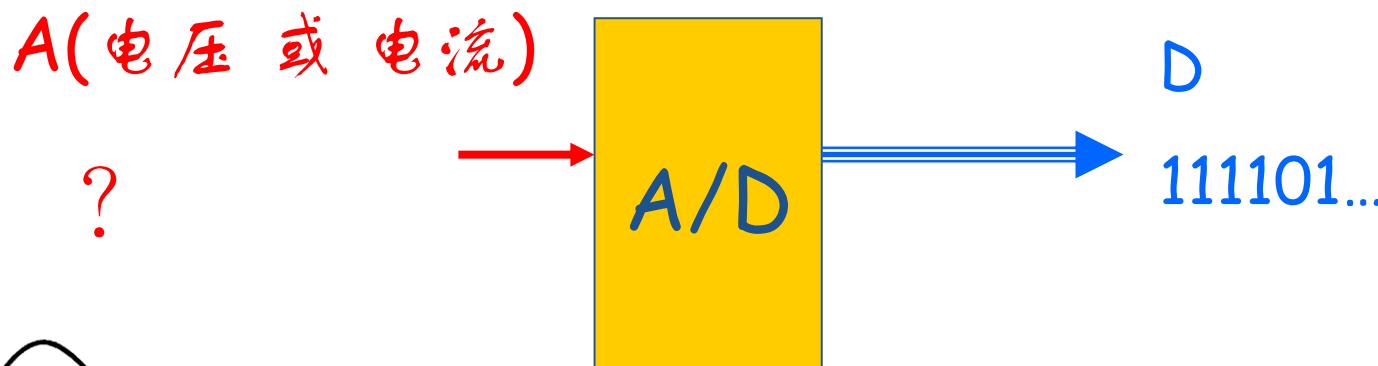
8.3.2 转换速度

建立时间 t_{set}

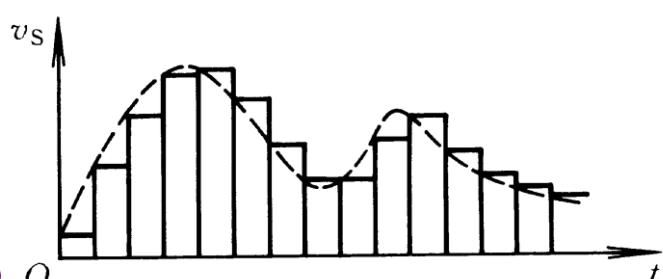


8.4 A/D转换的基本原理

输入连续变化电压，输出为不连续的数字量



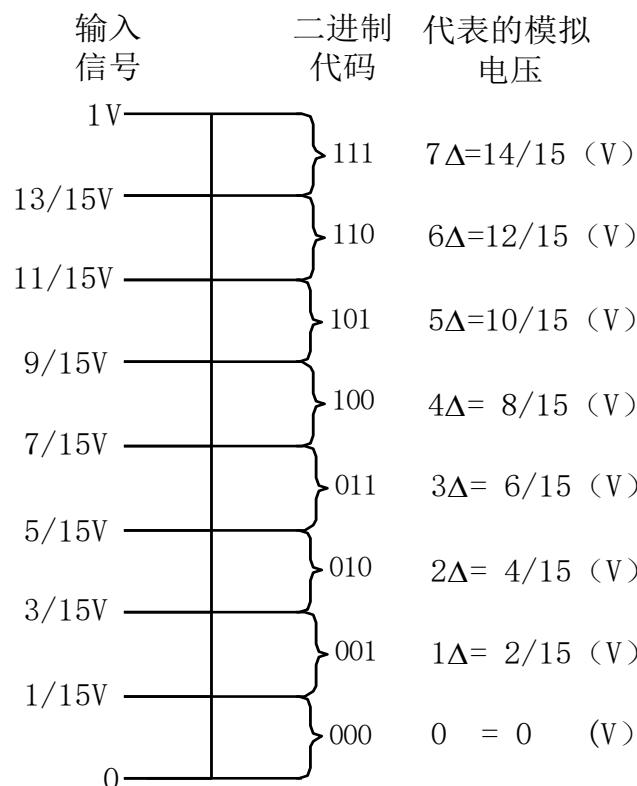
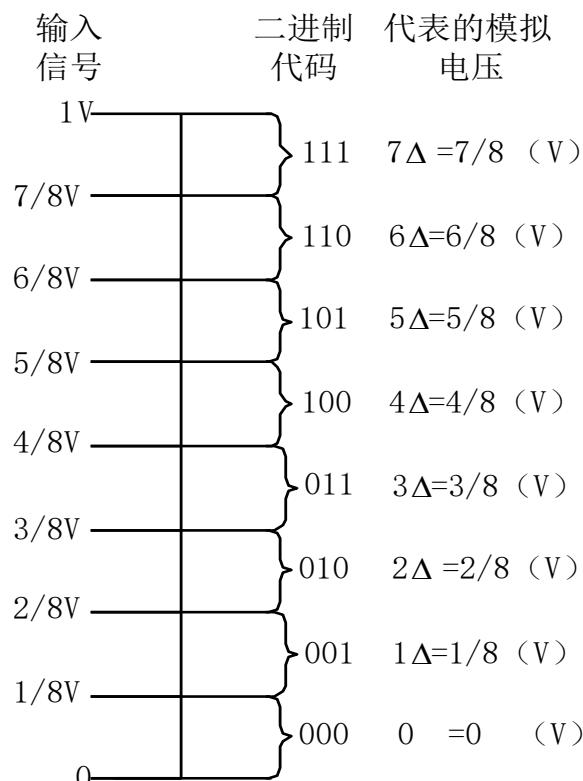
一、取样定理



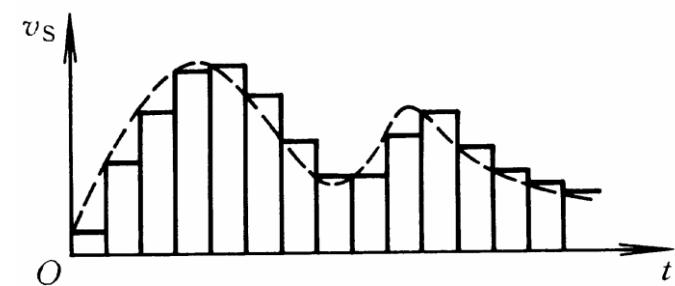
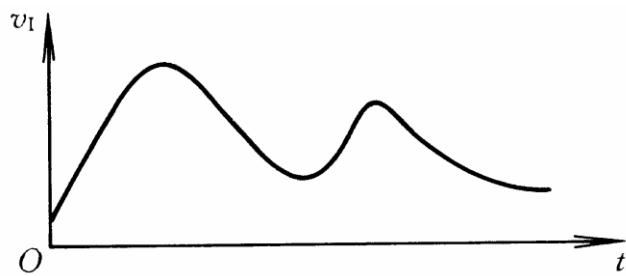
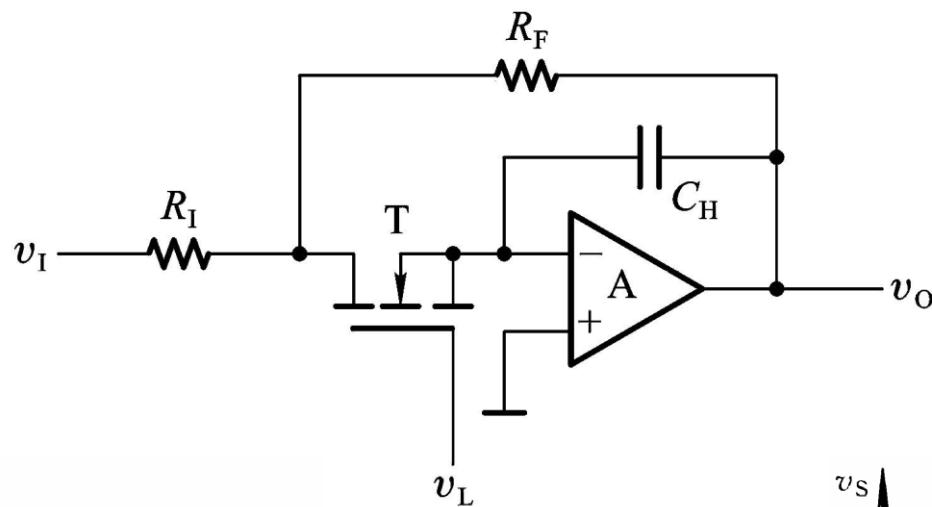
$$f_s \geq 2f_i(\max), \text{一般取 } f_s = (3 \sim 5)f_i(\max)$$

二、量化和编码

1. 量化：将采样电压表示为最小数量单位（ Δ ）的整数倍
2. 编码：将量化的结果用代码表示出来（二进制，二-十进制）
3. 量化误差：当采样电压不能被 Δ 整除时，将引入量化误差



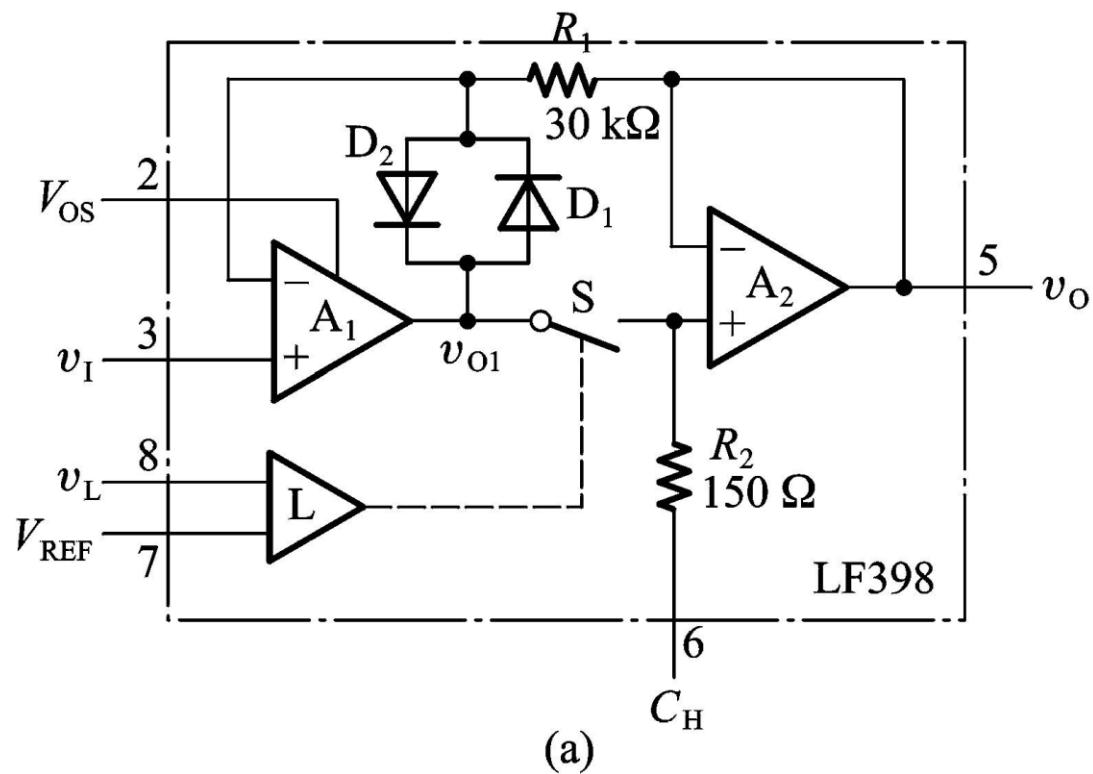
8.5 取样-保持电路



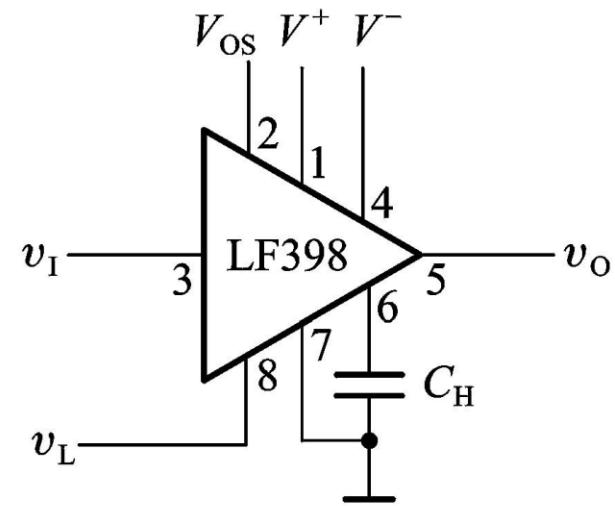
! 加大输入电阻

! 减小输出电阻

! $A_v=1$



(a)



(b)

8.6 AD转换器的电路结构和工作原理

8.6.1 并联比较型A/D转换器

量化

$$\frac{13}{15}V_R \sim \frac{15}{15}V_R \rightarrow 11111111$$

$$\frac{11}{15}V_R \sim \frac{13}{15}V_R \rightarrow 01111111$$

$$\frac{9}{15}V_R \sim \frac{11}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00111111$$

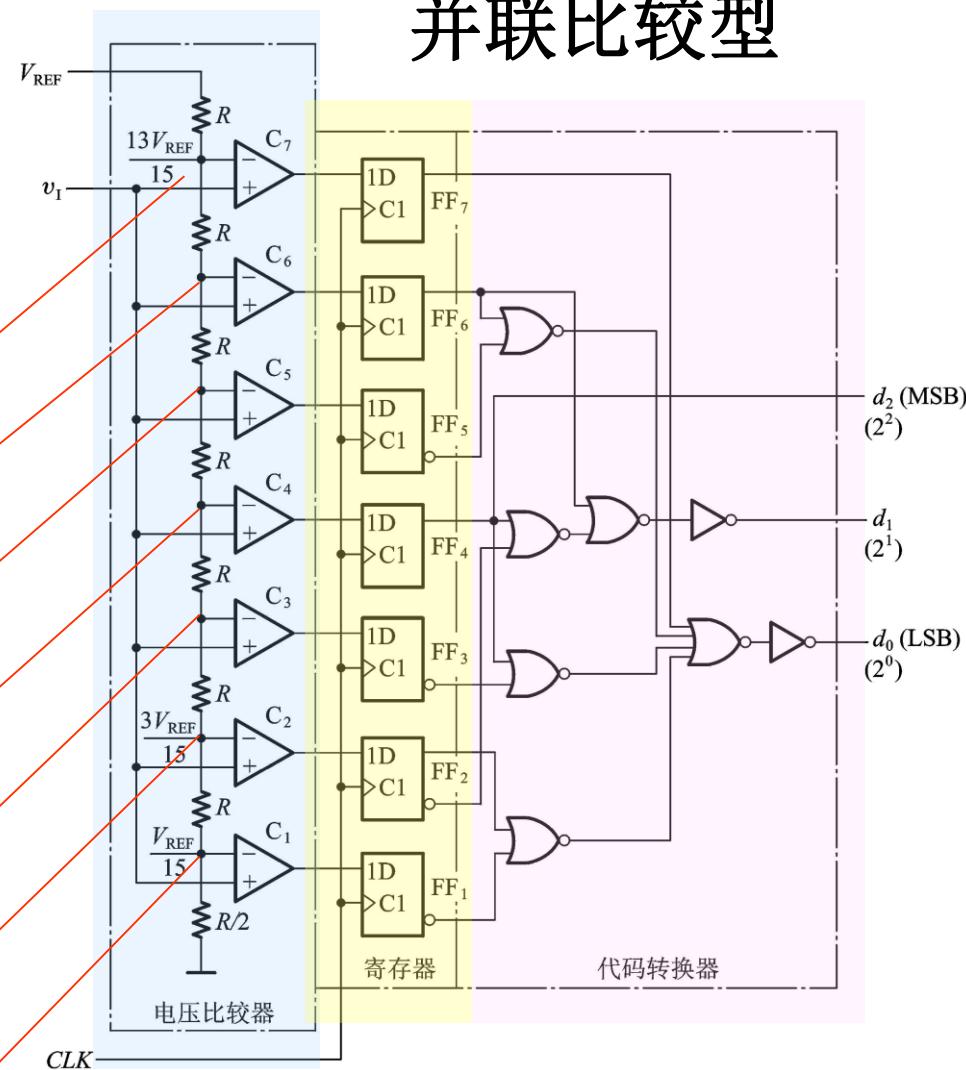
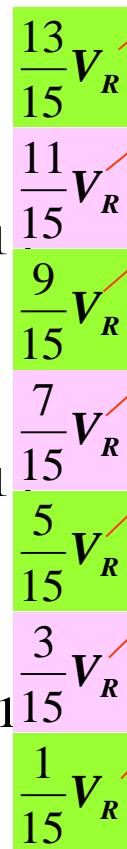
$$\frac{7}{15}V_R \sim \frac{9}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00011111$$

$$\frac{5}{15}V_R \sim \frac{7}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00001111$$

$$\frac{3}{15}V_R \sim \frac{5}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00000111$$

$$\frac{1}{15}V_R \sim \frac{3}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00000011$$

$$0 \sim \frac{1}{15}V_R \rightarrow 00000000$$



输入 → 量化 → 编码

$$\frac{13}{15}V_R \sim \frac{15}{15}V_R \rightarrow 1111111 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 111$$

$$\frac{11}{15}V_R \sim \frac{13}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0111111 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 110$$

$$\frac{9}{15}V_R \sim \frac{11}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0011111 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 101$$

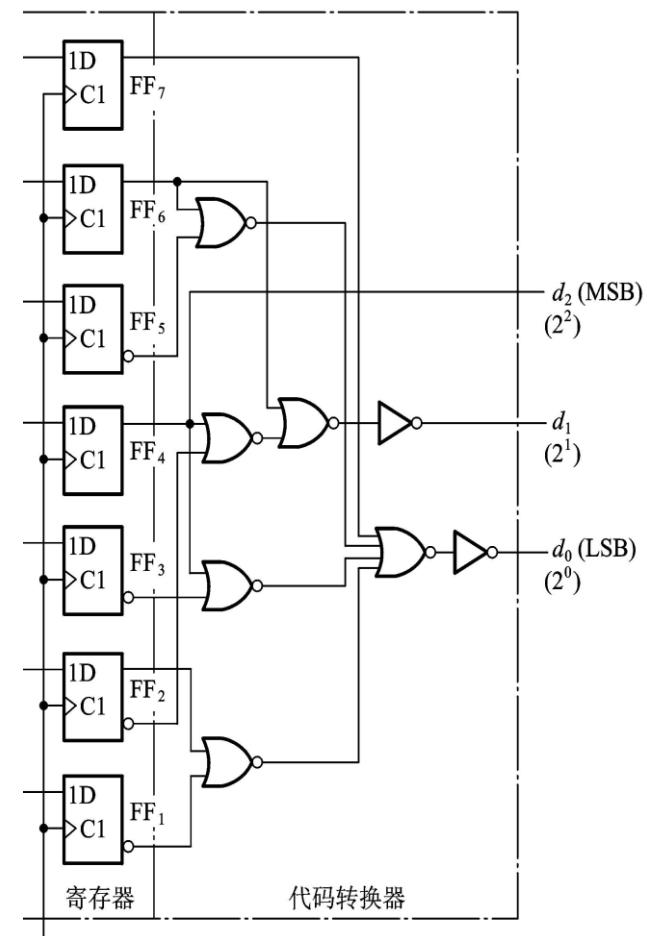
$$\frac{7}{15}V_R \sim \frac{9}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0001111 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 100$$

$$\frac{5}{15}V_R \sim \frac{7}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0000111 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 011$$

$$\frac{3}{15}V_R \sim \frac{5}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0000011 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 010$$

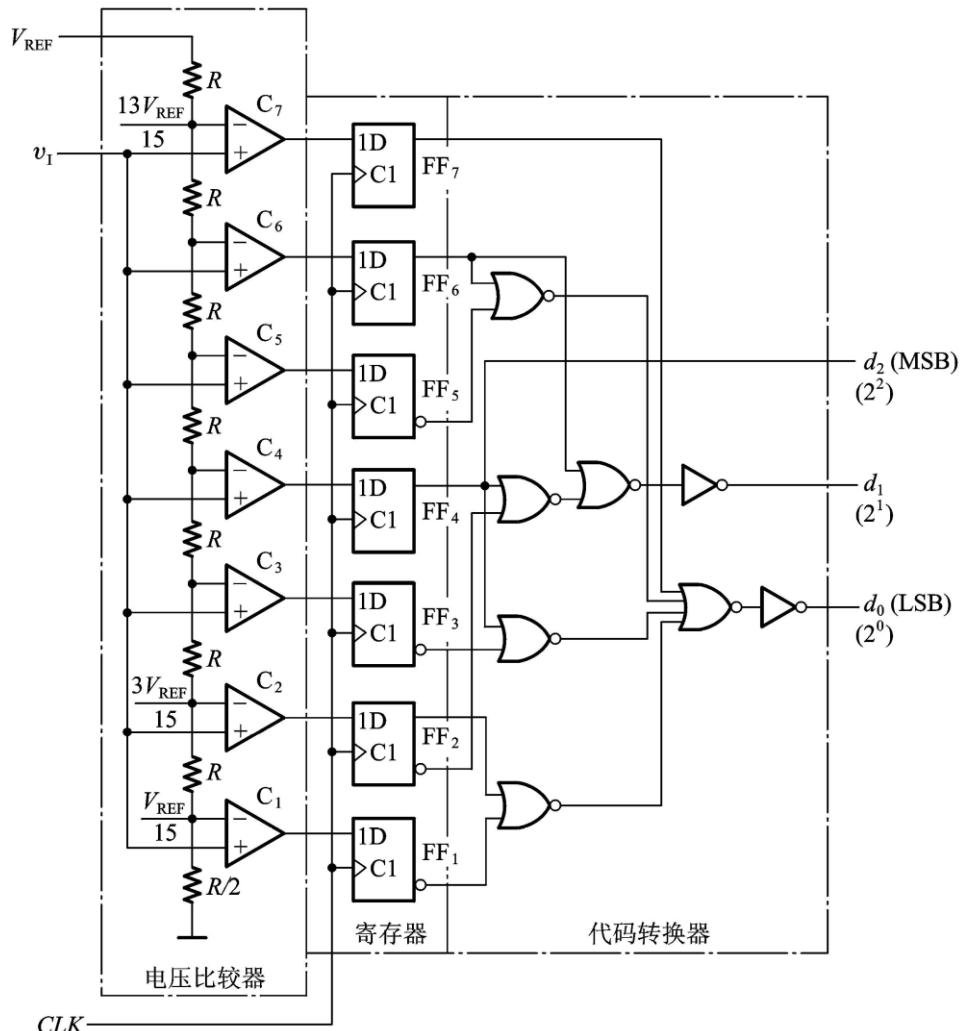
$$\frac{1}{15}V_R \sim \frac{3}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0000001 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 001$$

$$0 \sim \frac{1}{15}V_R \rightarrow 0000000 \xrightarrow{\text{orange}} 000$$



2、特点

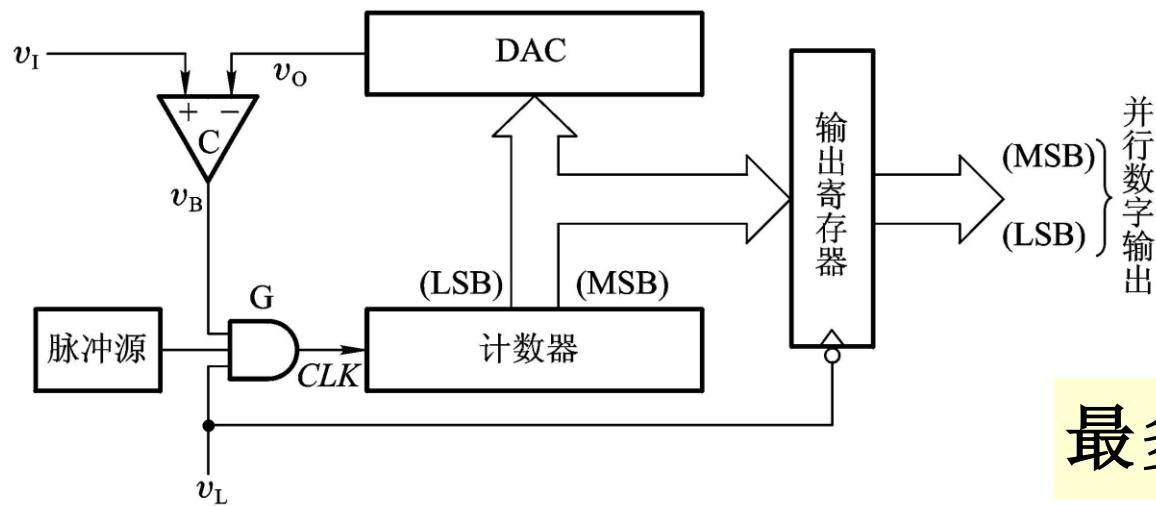
- *快，CLK触发信号到达输出稳定建立只需几十纳秒
- *精度，受参考电压的稳定性、分压电阻相对精度、电压比较器灵敏度等因素影响
- *有存储器，不需要抽样/保持电路
- *电路规模， n 位需要 $2^n - 1$ 比较器，触发器



8.6.3 逐次逼近型A/D转换器

1. 计数型

基本原理：取一个“D”加到DAC上，得到模拟输出电压，将该值与输入电压比较，如两者不等，则调整D的大小，到相等为止，则D为所求值



! 简单
! 慢

最多需要 $Q^n - 1$ T_{CLK}

2、逐次渐近型

1.高位先置“1”

若 $\begin{cases} V_o > V_I, \text{则保留} \\ V_o < V_I, \text{则去掉“1”，改为“0”} \end{cases}$

2.再将次高位置“1”

⋮

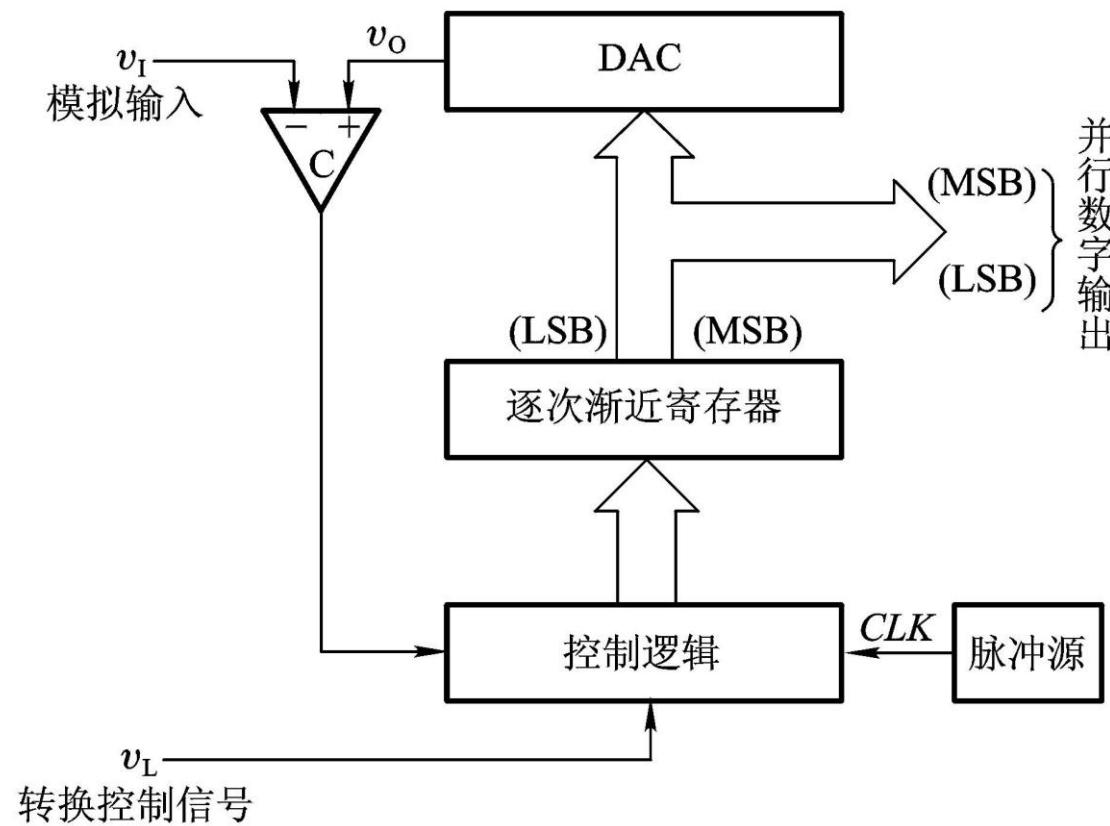
$n\dots$

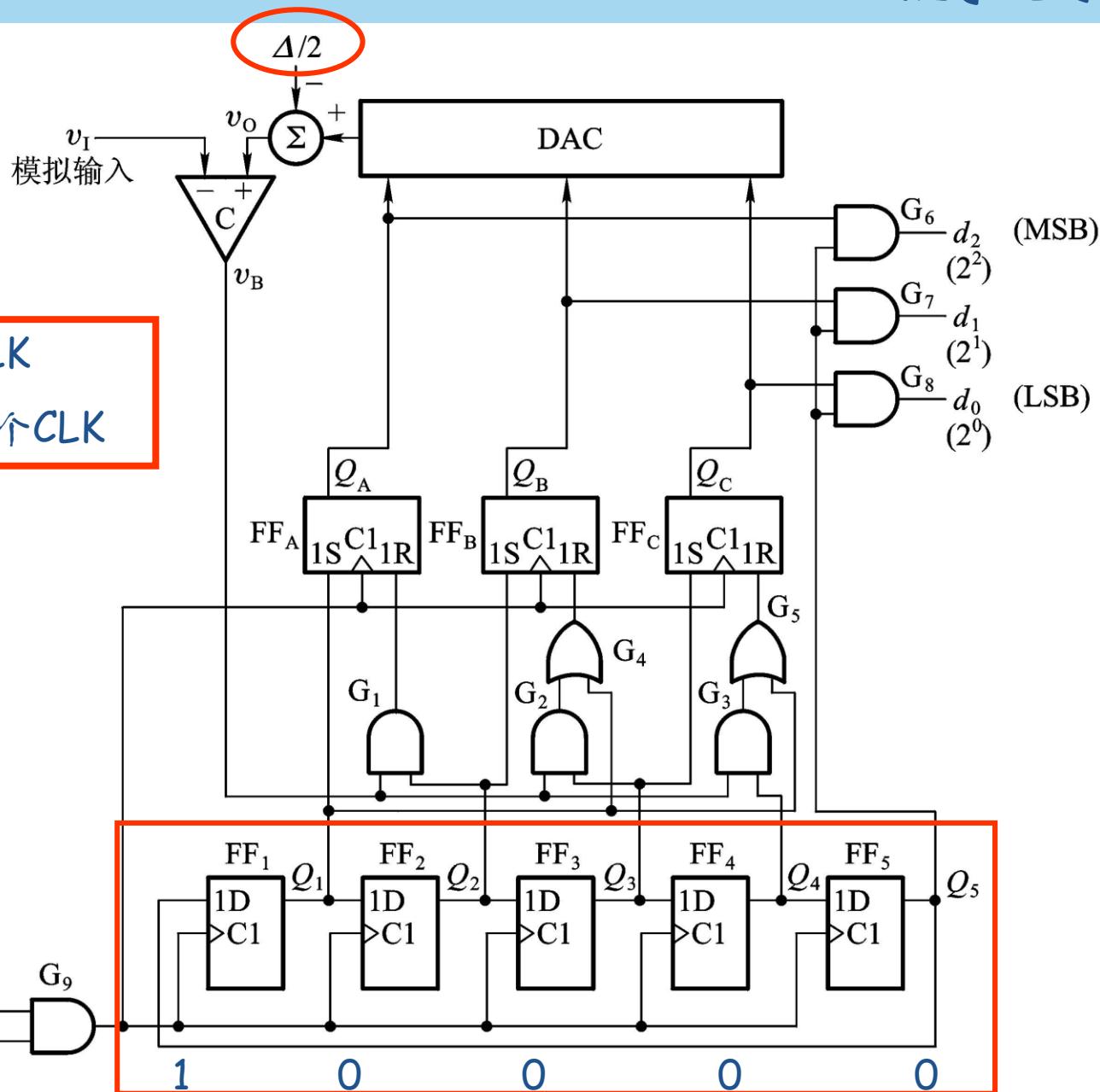


只要比较 n 次就够了

！电路不太复杂

！较快





8.6.4 双积分型A/D转换器

双积分型（V-T变换型）

先将V转换成与之成正比的时间宽度信号，然后在这个时间
内用固定频率脉冲计数

1.起始状态：计数器清零

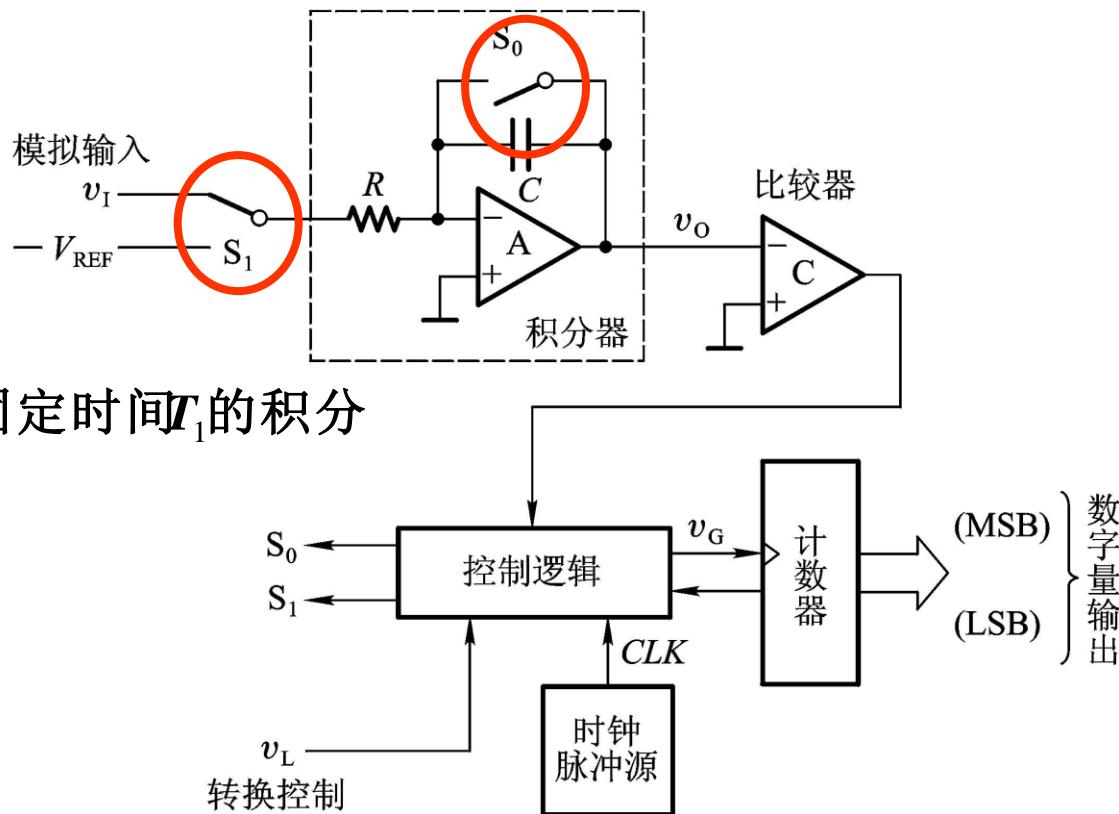
2. $V_L = 1$, 转换开始(S_0 断开)

第一步, $S_1 \rightarrow V_I$, 积分器作固定时间 T_1 的积分

T_1 期间 V_I 不变

$$V_o = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{T_1} -\frac{V_I}{R} dt = -\frac{T_1}{RC} V_I$$

所以 $V_o \propto V_I$

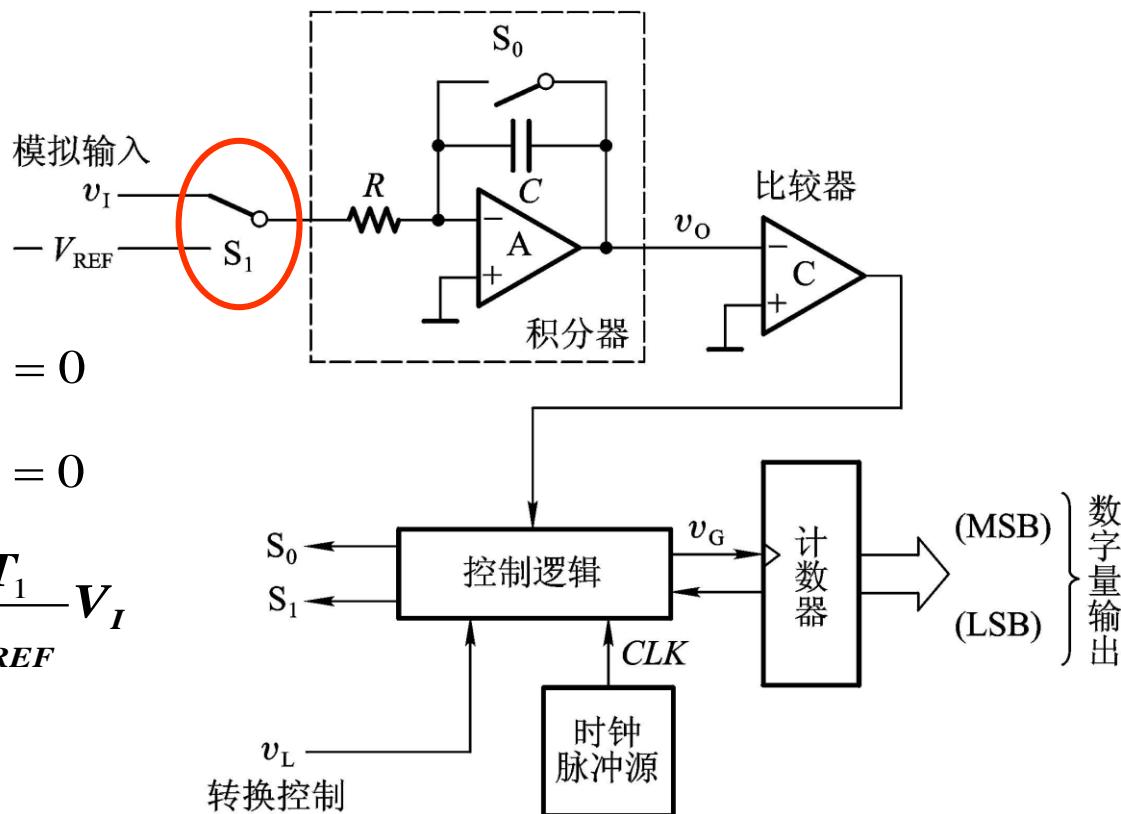


第二步： $S_I \rightarrow -V_{REF}$

积分器作反相积分，至 $V_O = 0$

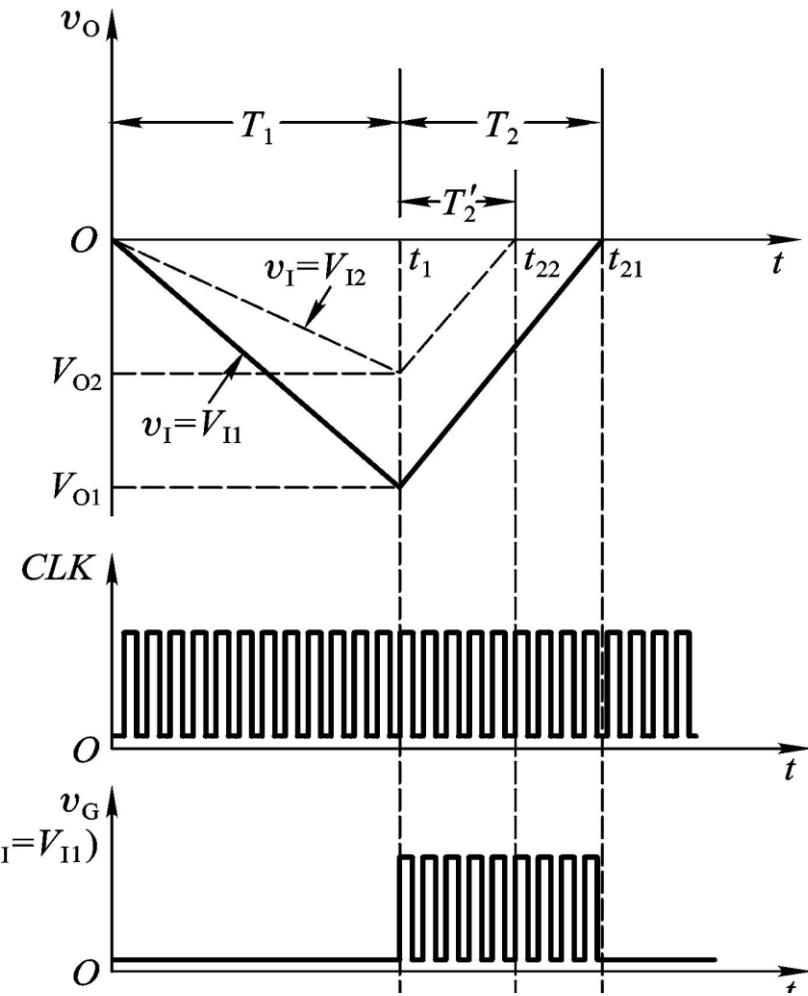
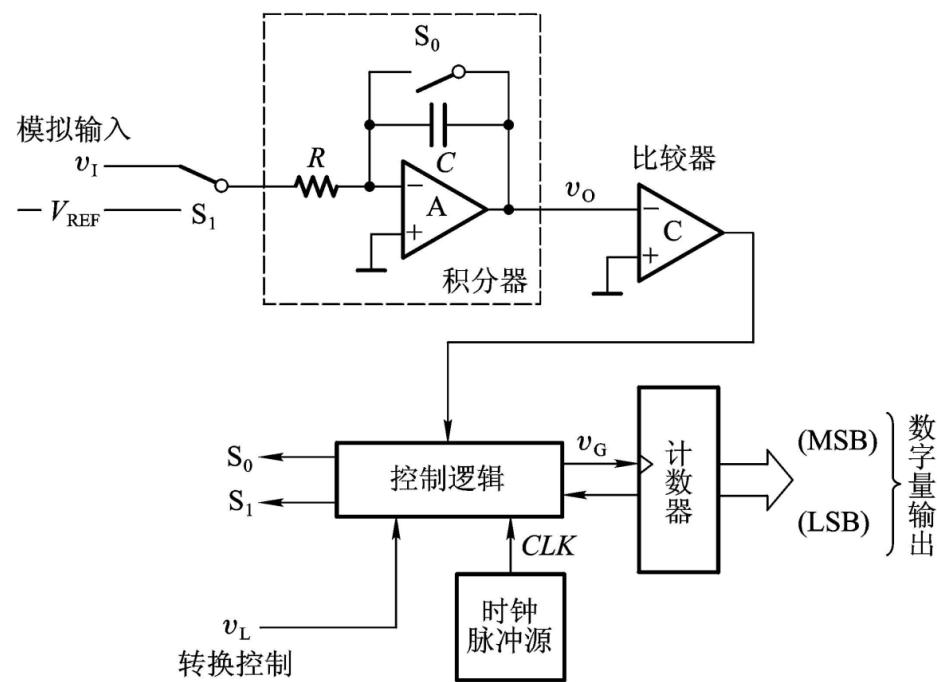
$$V_O = \frac{1}{C} \int_0^{T_2} \frac{V_{REF}}{R} dt - \frac{V_I}{RC} T_1 = 0$$

$$\frac{V_{REF}}{RC} T_2 = \frac{V_I}{RC} T_1 \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{T_1}{V_{REF}} V_I$$



令计数器在 T_2 期间用固定的频率 f_C ($T_C = \frac{1}{f_C}$) 脉冲计数，

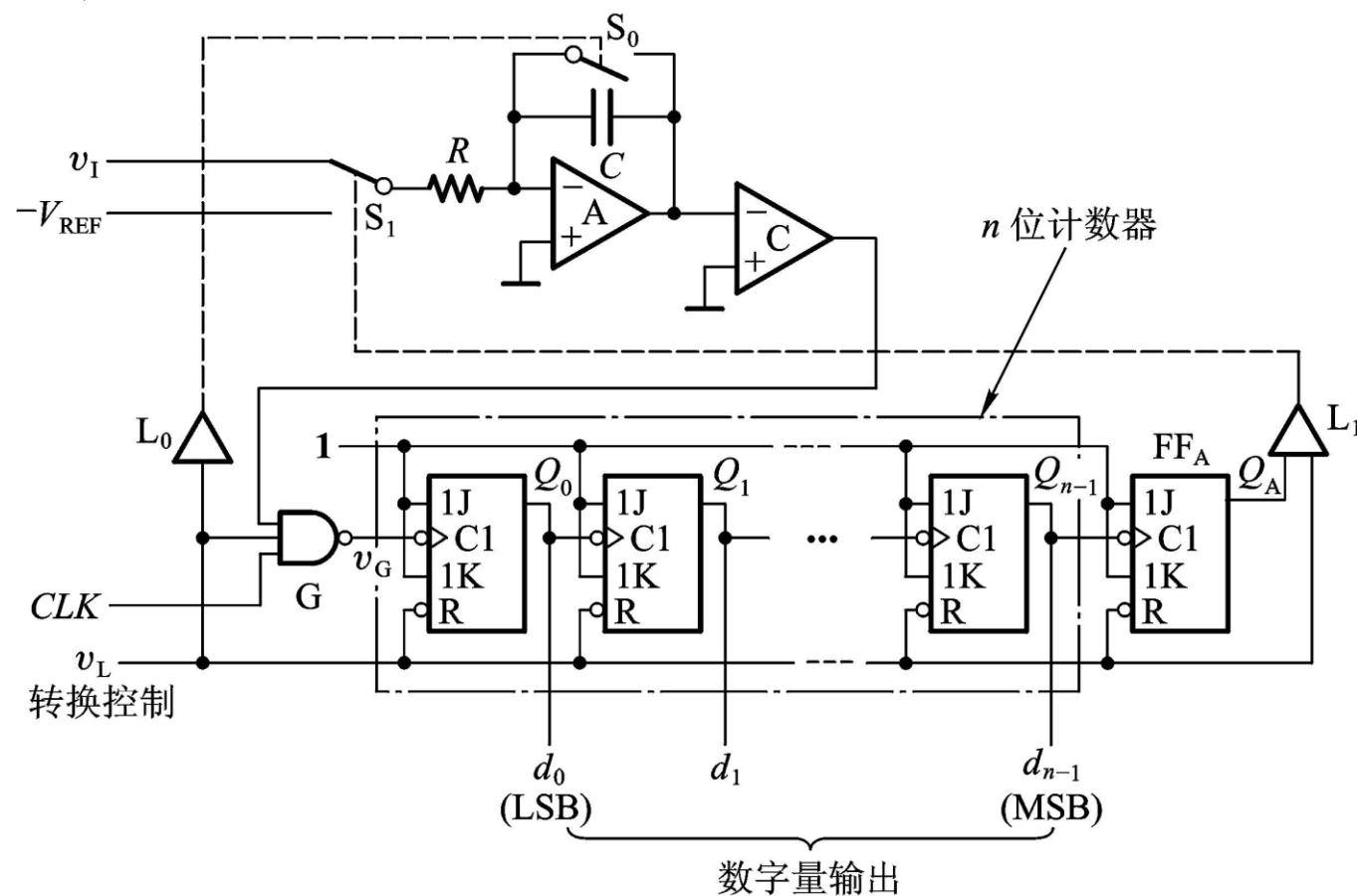
则 $D = T_2 f_C = \frac{T_1}{T_C V_{REF}} V_I$



$$D = T_2 f_C = \frac{T_1}{T_C V_{REF}} V_I$$

$$\text{若 } T_1 = N T_C \Rightarrow D = \frac{N}{V_{REF}} V_I$$

电路实现



$$\text{若 } T_1 = 2^n T_C, \quad D = \frac{2^n}{V_{REF}} V_I$$

双积分型A/D转换器优缺点：

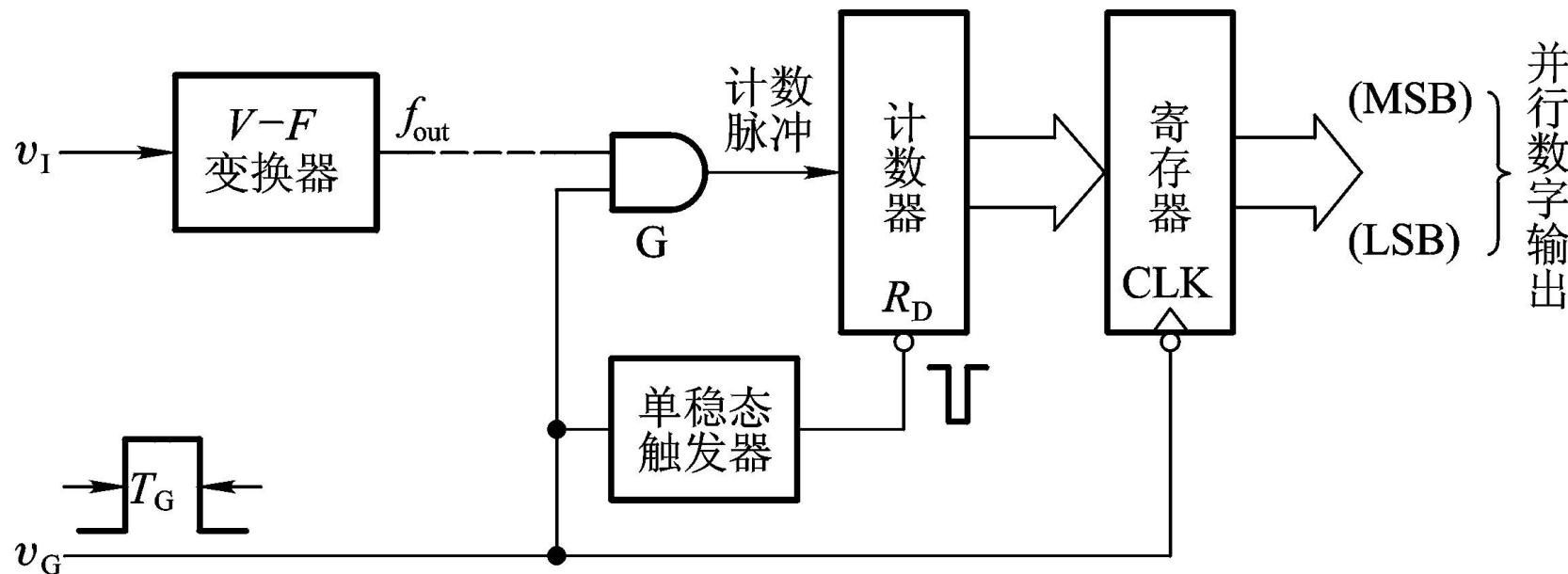
优点：

1. 工作性能比较稳定：转换结果与R、C的参数无关
2. 转换结果可以与时钟信号周期无关
3. 抗干扰能力比较强

缺点：

工作速度低

8.6.6 V-F变换型A/D转换器



8.7 ADC的转换速度与转换精度

8.7.1 转换精度

1. 分辨率：以输出二进制或十进制的位数表示，说明A/D转换器对输入信号的分辨能力。
2. 转换误差：通常以输出误差最大值的形式给出，表示实际输出的数字量和理论上应有的输出数字量之间的差别。

8.7.2、速度取决于电路结构类型

并联比较型：<1微秒

逐次渐近型：10~100微秒/次

双积分型：几十毫秒/次