

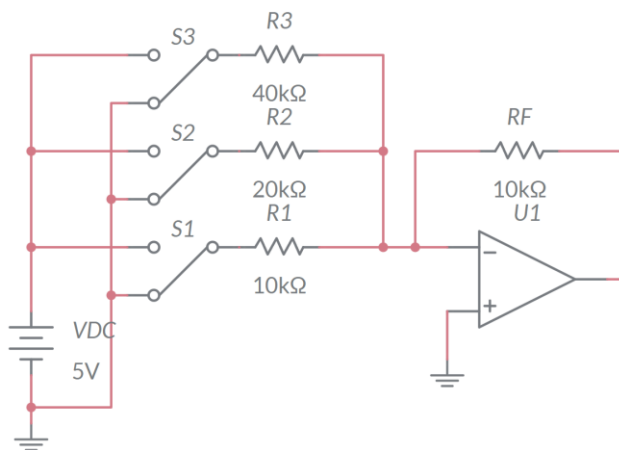
LAB 9: DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

1. Goals

- Understand the working principle of basic digital-to-analog converters (DAC) .
- Know to build up and analyze basic digital-to-analog converters.

2. Exercises

Exercise 1. Build up and analyze the working principle of a 3-bit binary weighted resistor DAC shown in Figure 1.



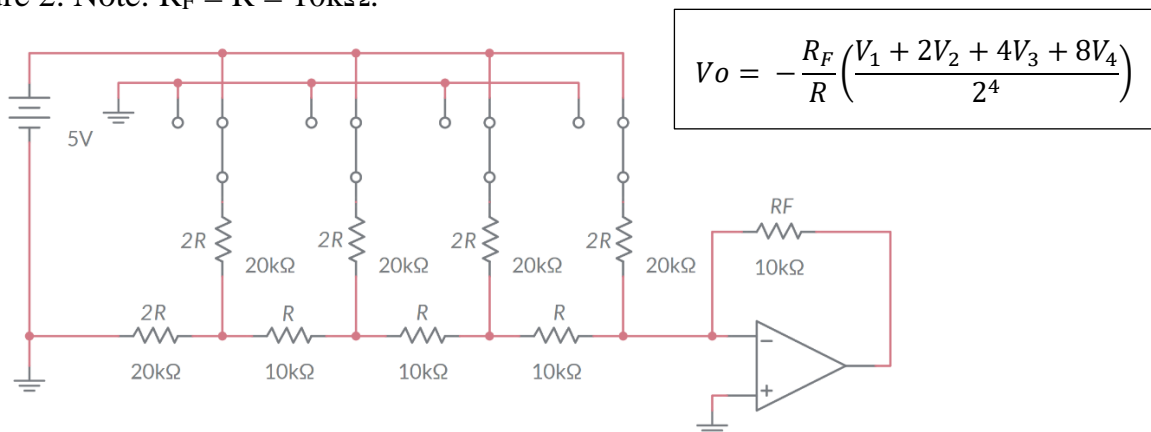
$$V_o = -\left(\frac{R_F}{R_1}V_1 + \frac{R_F}{R_2}V_2 + \frac{R_F}{R_3}V_3\right)$$

Figure 1. Circuit diagram of a 3-bit binary weighted resistor DAC.

Requirements:

- Implement the circuit in Figure 1 on a breadboard.
- Set $V_{\text{ref}} = 5\text{ V}$ and bias the op-amp with $V^+ = 15\text{ V}$ and $V^- = -15\text{ V}$.
- Use a multimeter to measure the output voltage for each combination of the inputs ($S_1S_2S_3 = 000 \sim 111$).
- Record the measurements and compare them with the theory.

Exercise 2. Build up and analyze the working principle of a 4-bit R-2R ladder DAC shown in Figure 2. Note: $R_F = R = 10\text{ k}\Omega$.



$$V_o = -\frac{R_F}{R}\left(\frac{V_1 + 2V_2 + 4V_3 + 8V_4}{2^4}\right)$$

Figure 2. Circuit diagram of a 4-bit R-2R ladder DAC.

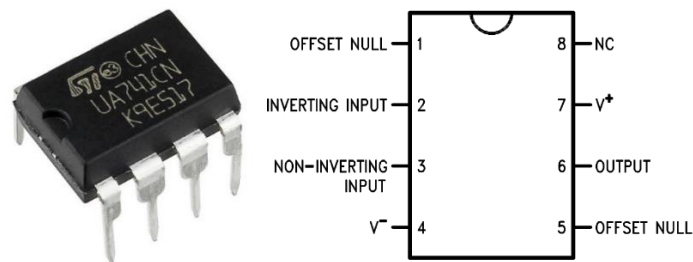
Requirements:

- Implement the circuit in Figure 2 on a breadboard.
- Set $V_{\text{ref}} = 5 \text{ V}$ and bias the op-amp with $V^+ = 15 \text{ V}$ and $V^- = -15 \text{ V}$.
- Use a multimeter to measure the output voltage corresponding to the different combinations of the input ($S_1S_2S_3S_4 = 0000 \sim 1111$).
- Record the measurements and compare them with the theory.

Components and devices needed for the lab:

Components and Devices	Description	Amount
Op-amp	IC 741	2
Resistor	10 k Ω	Few
Switch	3-pin	4
DC power supply	Aditeg PS-3030DD	1
Breadboard		1
Wire		Few
Multimeter		1

→ The datasheet of LM741 can be found [here](#).



LM741 PINOUT