

Bipolar Digital-to-Analog Converter using DAC0808

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Project Report

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The unipolar current output from a *DAC0808* is converted to a unipolar voltage using an op-amp in inverting mode. This is then processed into a bipolar voltage output after two stages of op-amps in difference amplifier mode.

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TITLE: *BIPOLAR DIGITAL-to-ANALOG CONVERTER*

OBJECTIVE:

The aim of this project is to construct a bipolar DAC using *DAC0808* and verify its operation with the anticipated values.

COMPONENTS USED:

| Serial No. | Name | Type | Quantity |
|------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| 1. | DAC0808 | 8-bit monolithic | 1 |
| 2. | Op-amp | IC741 | 3 |
| 3. | Resistor | 10kΩ | 11 |

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION:

The *DAC0808* as such gives a current output equivalent to the digital input given to it. This current output is converted to a proportional voltage using a current-to-voltage converter (op-amp in inverting configuration). The analog output varies linearly from 0 to V_{ref} depending on the digital input and the gain setting resistors (in our case, $R_f = R_1$). For an 8-bit DAC, output V_o can be expressed as,

$$V_o = \frac{x}{2^8} \times V_{ref}$$

‘x’ being the decimal equivalent of the digital input.

However, to get a bipolar voltage variation, the output V_o should be of the form,

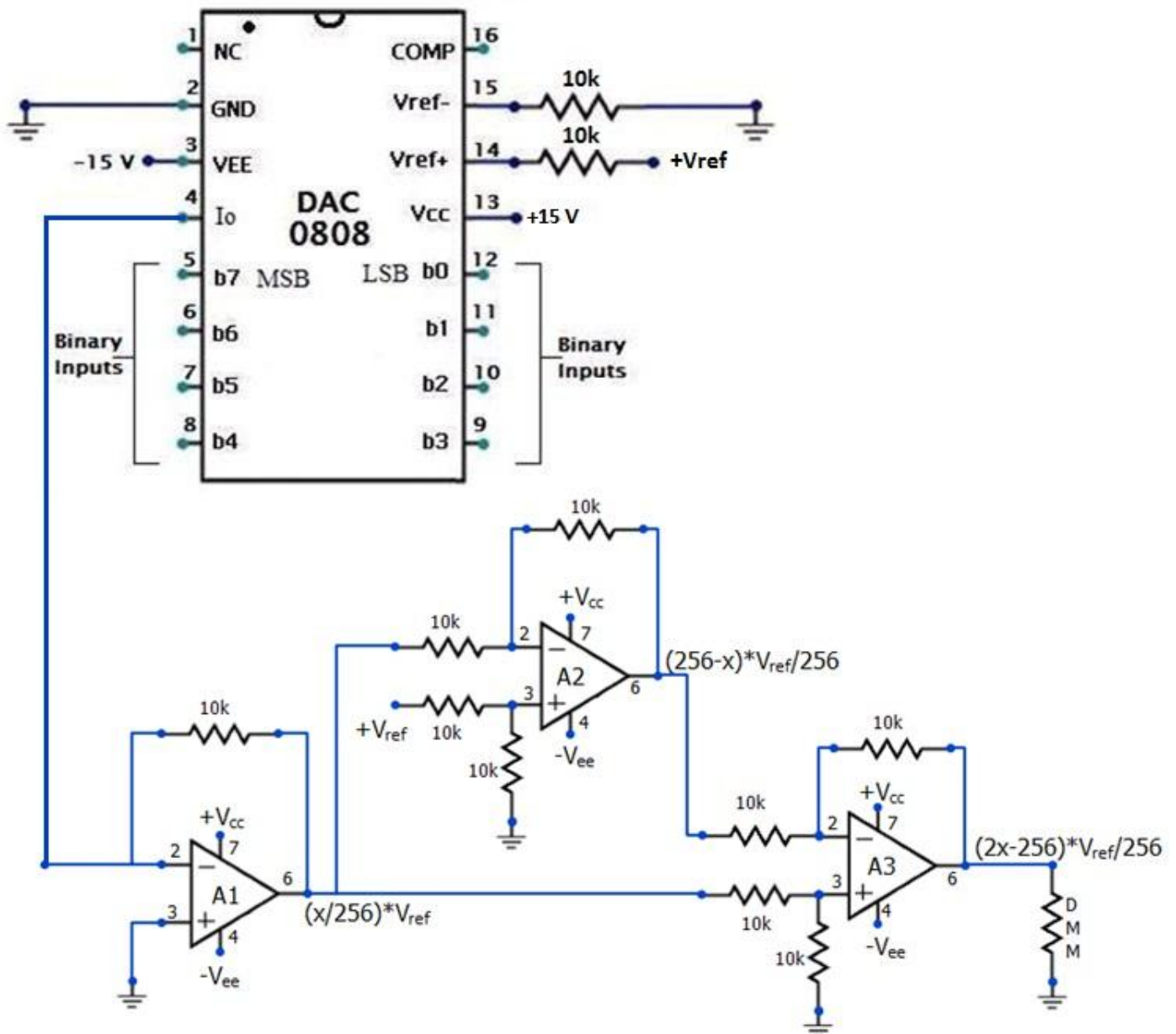
$$V_o = \frac{(2x - 2^8)}{2^8} \times V_{ref}$$

This way, if the MSB of the input is ‘0’, the output would be negative and if the MSB is ‘1’, the output would be positive.

| Digital Input | x | V_o (bipolar) |
|---------------|-----|---------------------------|
| 00000000 | 0 | $-V_{ref}$ |
| 01111111 | 127 | $-\frac{1}{128}V_{ref}$ |
| 10000000 | 128 | 0 |
| 11111111 | 255 | $+\frac{127}{128}V_{ref}$ |

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CIRCUIT DIAGRAM:



All the resistors are selected to be equal, to have a unity gain at each stage.

$$+V_{cc} = +15 \text{ V}$$

$$+V_{ee} = -15 \text{ V}$$

$$+V_{ref} = +5 \text{ V}$$

-Vref is grounded

x = decimal equivalent of binary (digital) input

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CIRCUIT OPERATION:

Let,

- i. V_{A1} be the output voltage of A_1
- ii. V_{A2} be the output voltage of A_2
- iii. V_{A3} be the output voltage of A_3

$$V_{A1} = \frac{x}{2^8} \times V_{ref}$$

To get the complement of this, we use a difference amplifier A_2 as shown in the circuit diagram. The resulting output voltage of A_2 is

$$V_{A2} = V_{ref} - V_{A1}$$

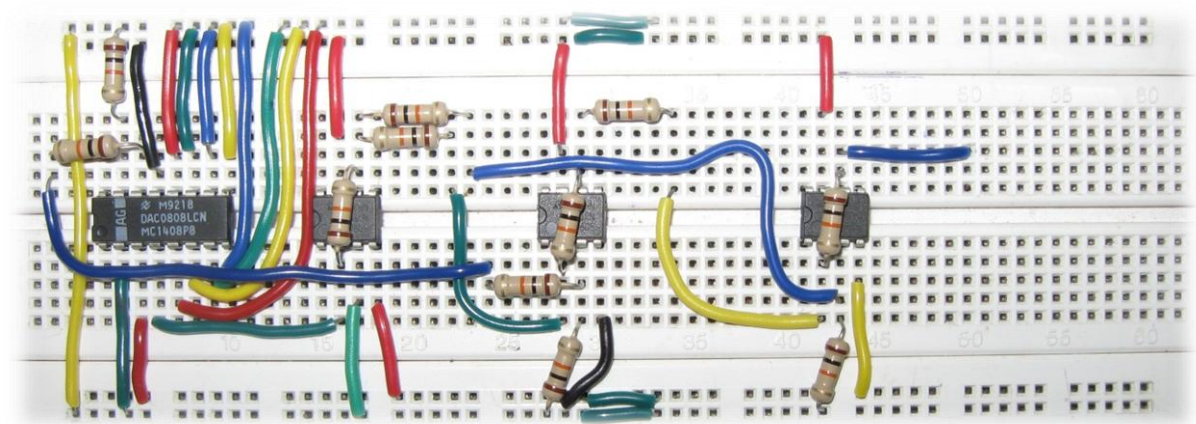
$$V_{A2} = \frac{(2^8 - x)}{2^8} \times V_{ref}$$

V_{A1} and V_{A2} are given to the next difference amplifier A_3 , such that

$$V_{A3} = V_{A1} - V_{A2}$$

$$V_{A3} = \frac{(2x - 2^8)}{2^8} \times V_{ref}$$

SNAPSHOT:



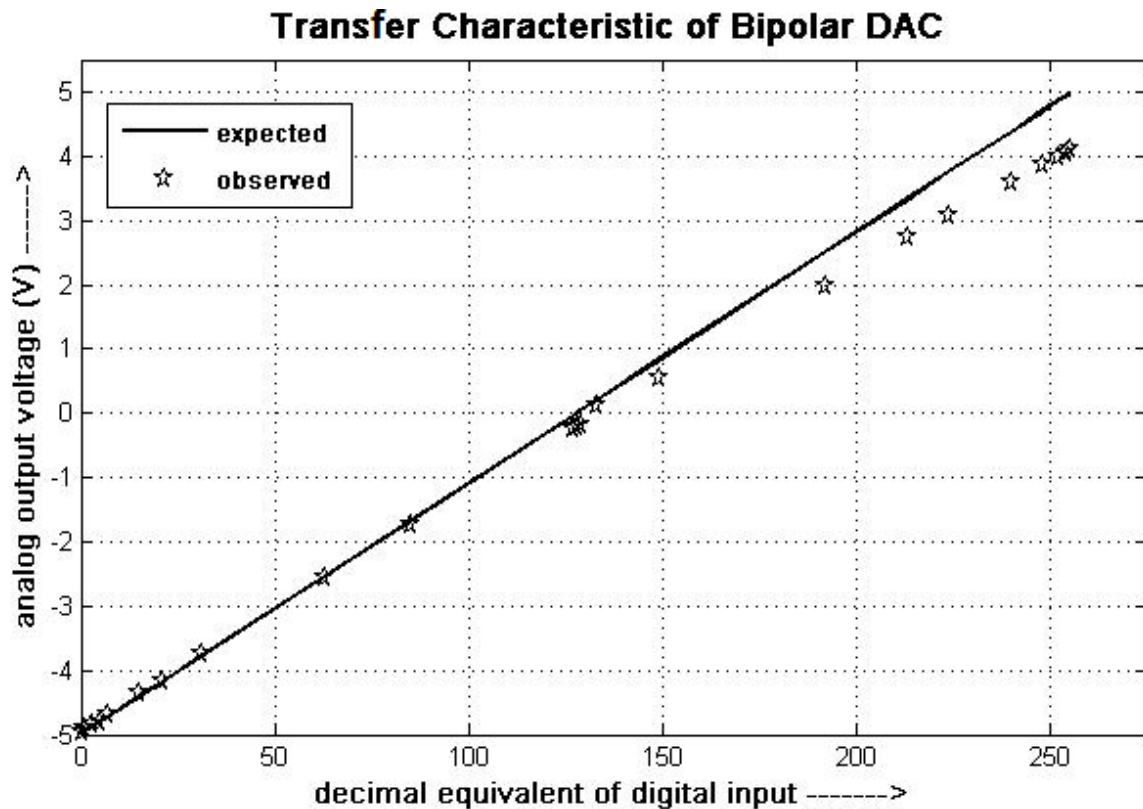
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OBSERVATIONS:

| Digital Input | Binary Value (x) | V _{A1} (V) | V _{A2} (V) | V _{A3} (V) | Expected V _{A3} (V) |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 00000000 | 0 | 0.7×10^{-3} | 4.938 | - 4.947 | - 5.000 |
| 00000001 | 1 | 0.021 | 4.917 | - 4.900 | - 4.961 |
| 00000011 | 3 | 0.061 | 4.877 | - 4.820 | - 4.883 |
| 00000101 | 5 | 0.101 | 4.900 | - 4.800 | - 4.805 |
| 00000111 | 7 | 0.139 | 4.800 | - 4.666 | - 4.726 |
| 00001111 | 15 | 0.296 | 4.643 | - 4.350 | - 4.414 |
| 00010101 | 21 | 0.420 | 4.589 | - 4.170 | - 4.180 |
| 00011111 | 31 | 0.600 | 4.337 | - 3.740 | - 3.789 |
| 00111111 | 63 | 1.196 | 3.740 | - 2.550 | - 2.539 |
| 01010101 | 85 | 1.634 | 3.370 | - 1.730 | - 1.680 |
| 01111111 | 127 | 2.350 | 2.600 | - 0.225 | - 0.039 |
| 10000000 | 128 | 2.390 | 2.590 | - 0.214 | 0 |
| 10000001 | 129 | 2.410 | 2.580 | - 0.170 | 0.039 |
| 10000101 | 133 | 2.480 | 2.370 | 0.120 | 0.195 |
| 10010101 | 149 | 2.770 | 2.226 | 0.550 | 0.820 |
| 11000000 | 192 | 3.460 | 1.460 | 2.000 | 2.500 |
| 11010101 | 213 | 3.890 | 1.125 | 2.750 | 3.320 |
| 11100000 | 224 | 4.016 | 0.922 | 3.080 | 3.750 |
| 11110000 | 240 | 4.270 | 0.660 | 3.605 | 4.375 |
| 11111000 | 248 | 4.408 | 0.527 | 3.870 | 4.688 |
| 11111100 | 252 | 4.470 | 0.462 | 4.000 | 4.844 |
| 11111110 | 254 | 4.507 | 0.429 | 4.066 | 4.922 |
| 11111111 | 255 | 4.540 | 0.409 | 4.125 | 4.961 |

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TRANSFER CHARACTERISTIC:



INFERENCES & CONCLUSIONS:

- i. Using *DAC0808* as in the proposed circuit, bipolar operation is obtained and verified.
- ii. From the transfer characteristic it can be seen that the deviation of the observed output from the expected output is less for smaller values of digital input.
- iii. The maximum error in the analog output is for a digital input of 11111111.
- iv. The various causes of error may be:
 - (1) Presence of output offset voltage at the op-amps
 - (2) Actual resistance values may differ from the specified
 - (3) Non-linearity and gain error of the *DAC0808*