Analog Ports

Networks and Embedded Systems

Second Grade Level

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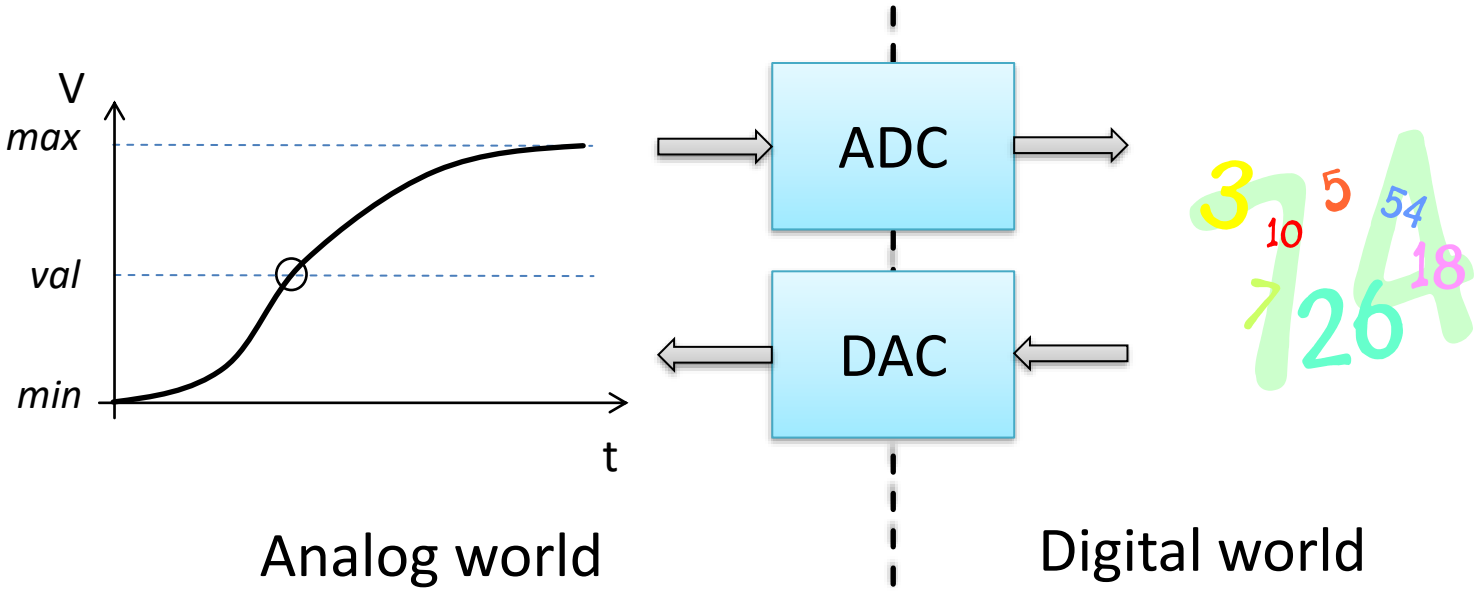
Analog Ports (1)

- Basic Concepts
  - Most signals are analog (analog world)
  - Microprocessors are digital devices (digital world)
  - Conversion is necessary
    - Analog-to-digital converter
    - Digital-to-analog converter
    - Analog comparator

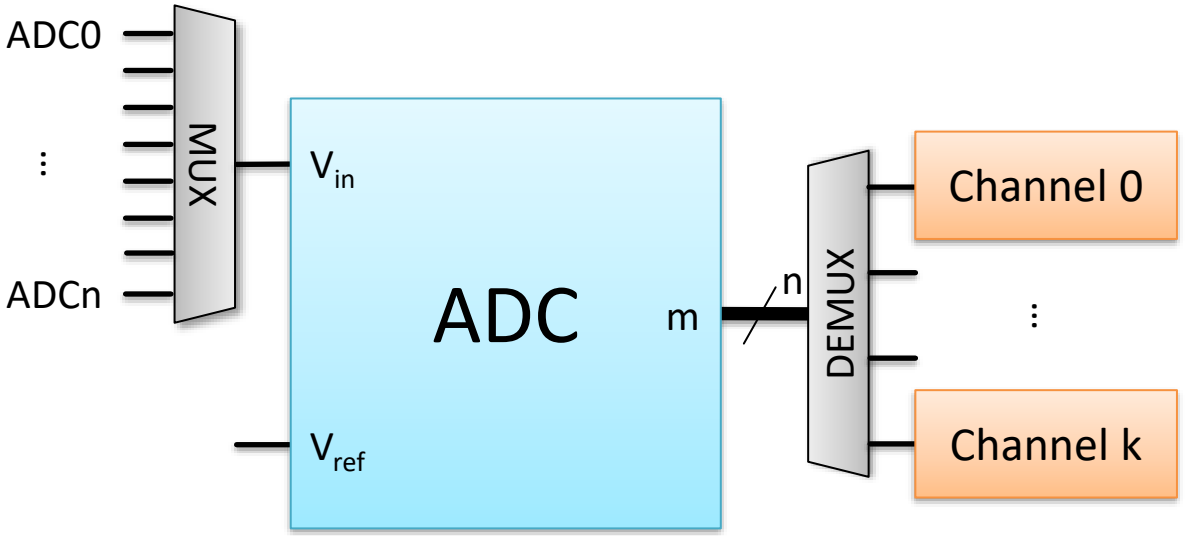
Analog Ports (2)

- Basic Operation
  - Physical values are converted to numbers



ADC (1)

- Architecture



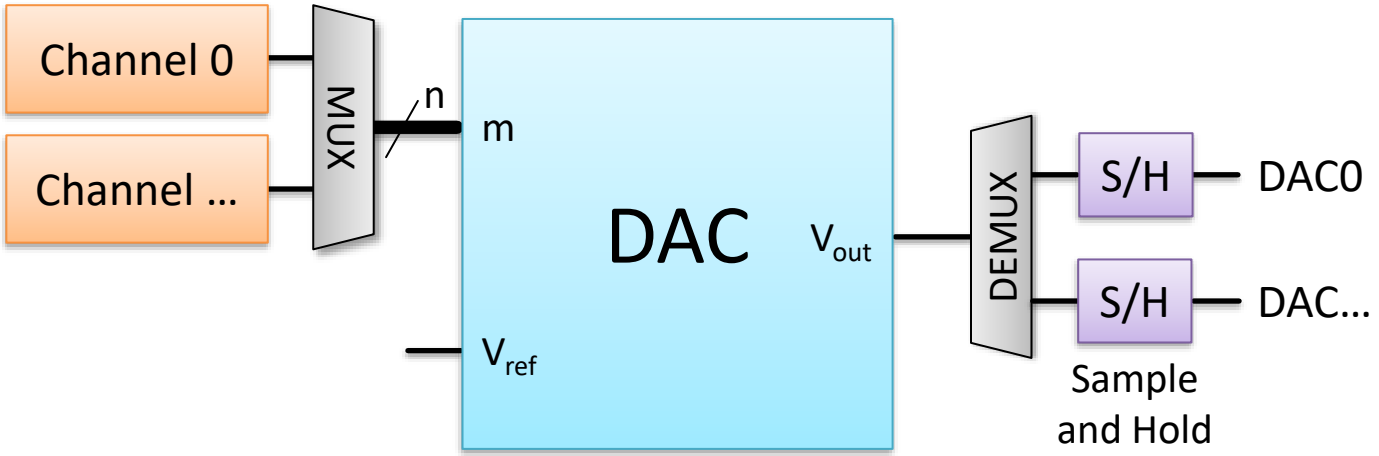
ADC (2)

- Basic Formulas
  - Range
    - n bit → 2^n possible values
  - Resolution
    - $V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{ref}}{2^n}$
  - Result
    - $m = \left\lfloor \frac{V_{in}}{V_{LSB}} \right\rfloor$

Floor Function (Gauss's Bracket)
$\lfloor x \rfloor$: Greatest integer less than or equal to *x*. $\lfloor 2.6 \rfloor = 2$ (round down)

DAC (1)

- Architecture



DAC (2)

- Basic Formulas
  - Range
    - n bit → 2^n possible output voltages
  - Resolution
    - $V_{LSB} = \frac{V_{ref}}{2^n}$
  - Voltage
    - $V_{out} = m \cdot V_{LSB}$ ($0 \leq m < 2^n$)

AC

- Basic Formulas and Architecture