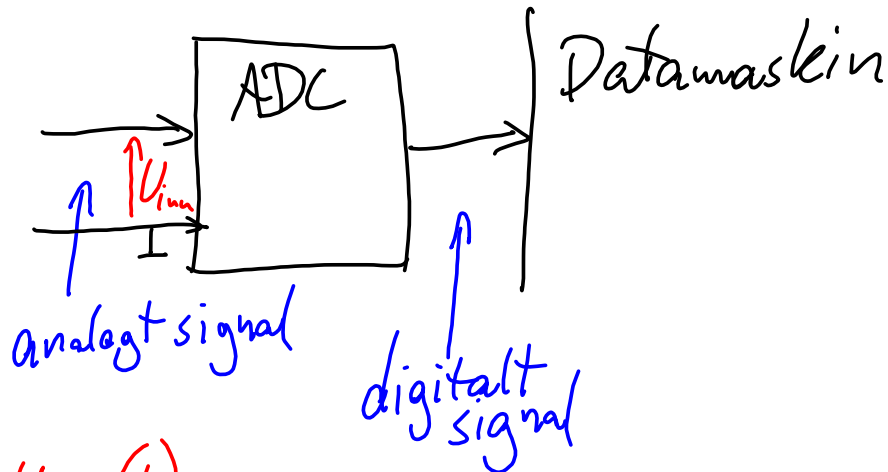
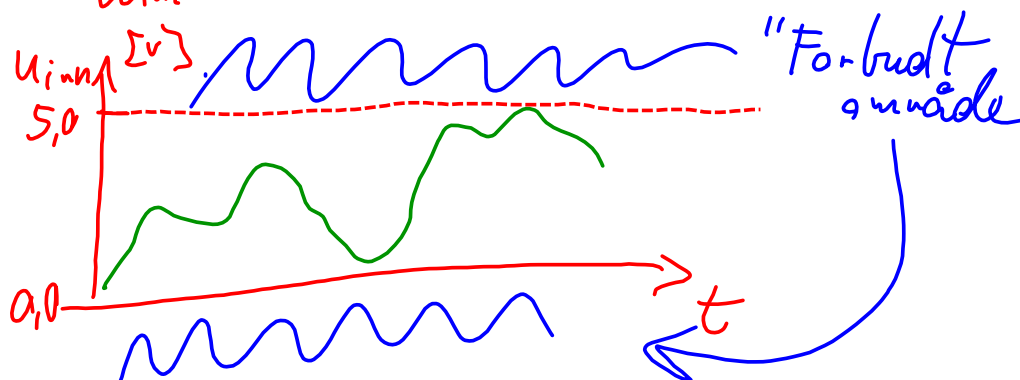


ADC (Analog Digital Converter)



$U_{inn}(t)$

↳ Kan være mellom to spenninger.
 $U_{inn} = 0,0[V] \dots U_{inn} = 5,0[V]$

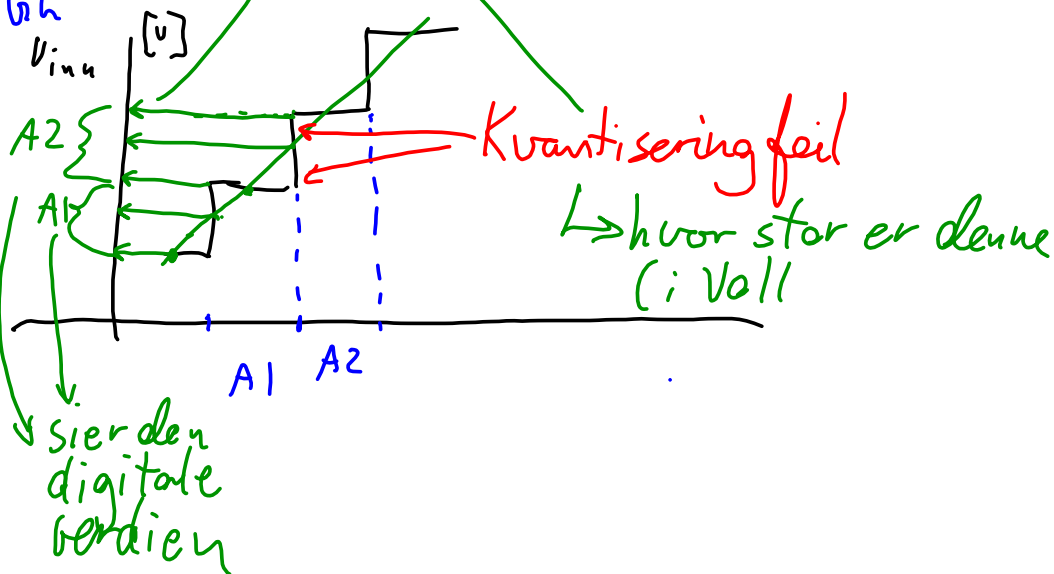
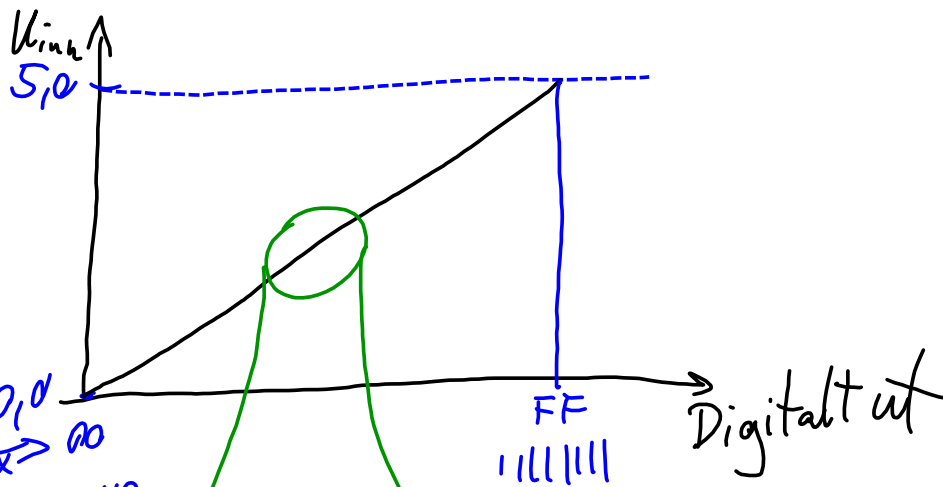


Spennings-
 Området som ADC'en virker i
 er (her) $0,0[V]$ til $5,0[V]$
 Full Scale Ratio: $5,0[V] - 0,0[V] = 5,0V$

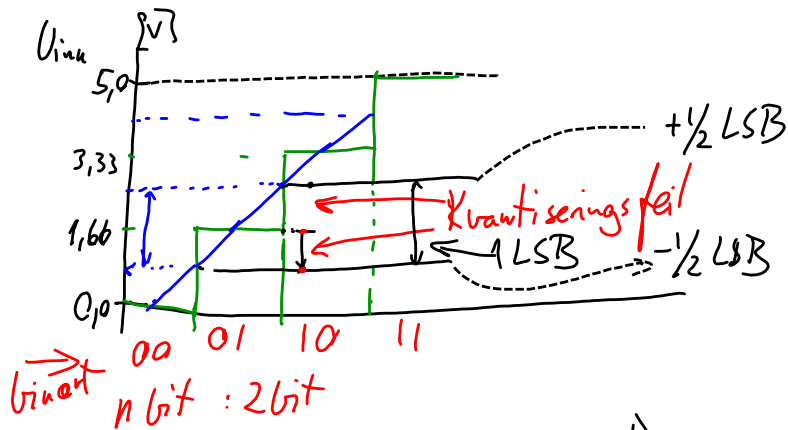
Eksempel 8 Bit ADC

V_{in}	Digital ut	Binært
0,0 [V]	00000000	(00)
⋮	⋮	⋮
5,0 [V]	11111111	(FF)

Hex form



Eks: 2 bit ADC FSR = 5,0 V



LSB (Least Significant bit)

2 bit : 3 steg

$$1 \text{ LSB} = \frac{\text{FSR}}{2^n - 1} = \frac{5,0 \text{ [V]}}{2^2 - 1} = \frac{5,0 \text{ [V]}}{3} = 1,66 \text{ [V]}$$

Kvantiseringsfeil : $\pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB}$

$$: \pm \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1,66 \text{ [V]} = \pm 0,83 \text{ [V]}$$

Eks: Tempmåler: $0,0^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow +10^\circ\text{C}$

$$2 \text{ bit ADC: } 1 \text{ LSB} = \frac{10^\circ\text{C}}{3} = 3,3^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ LSB} = \frac{3,3^\circ\text{C}}{2} = 1,6^\circ\text{C}$$

Vi ønsker minst mulig kvantiseringsfeil

→ øke antall bit på ADC

→ Bruk hele FSR

"optimaliser" FSR

↳ Se på minste og største verdi fra senser

10°C størst verdi

0°C minste verdi

Tilpassingsleddet



Ekse: $n=8$ FSR: $0,0\text{V} \rightarrow 5,0\text{V} = 5,0[\text{V}]$

$$1\text{LSB} = \frac{\text{FSR}}{2^n - 1} = \frac{5,0[\text{V}]}{2^8 - 1} = \frac{5,0[\text{V}]}{255} = 0,019[\text{V}]$$

$$= 19[\text{mV}]$$

Kvantiseringsfeilen: $\pm \frac{1}{2}\text{LSB} = \pm \frac{19}{2}[\text{mV}] = \pm 9,5[\text{mV}]$

Ekse: Denne skal brukes til å måle temperatur

$-20,0^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow +40,0^\circ\text{C} \Rightarrow \text{FSR} = 40,0^\circ\text{C} - (-20,0^\circ\text{C}) = 60,0^\circ\text{C}$

$$1\text{LSB} = \frac{\text{FSR}}{2^8 - 1} = \frac{60,0^\circ\text{C}}{255} = 0,23^\circ\text{C}$$

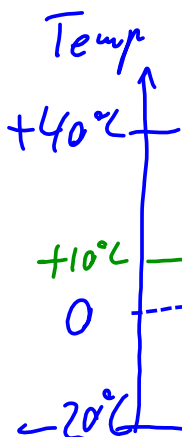
Kvantiseringsfeilen: $\pm \frac{1}{2}\text{LSB} = \pm \frac{0,23^\circ\text{C}}{2} = \pm 0,12^\circ\text{C}$

Hvilken tallverdi vil spenningen 'X' gi:

Tall: $\frac{X}{5,0[\text{V}]} \cdot 255 = \frac{2,5[\text{V}]}{5,0[\text{V}]} \cdot 255 = \frac{255}{2} = 128$

$X: 0,0\text{V} \rightarrow 5,0\text{V}$

Tall: $\frac{X}{60,0^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 255 = \frac{30,0^\circ\text{C}}{60,0^\circ\text{C}} \cdot 255 = 128$

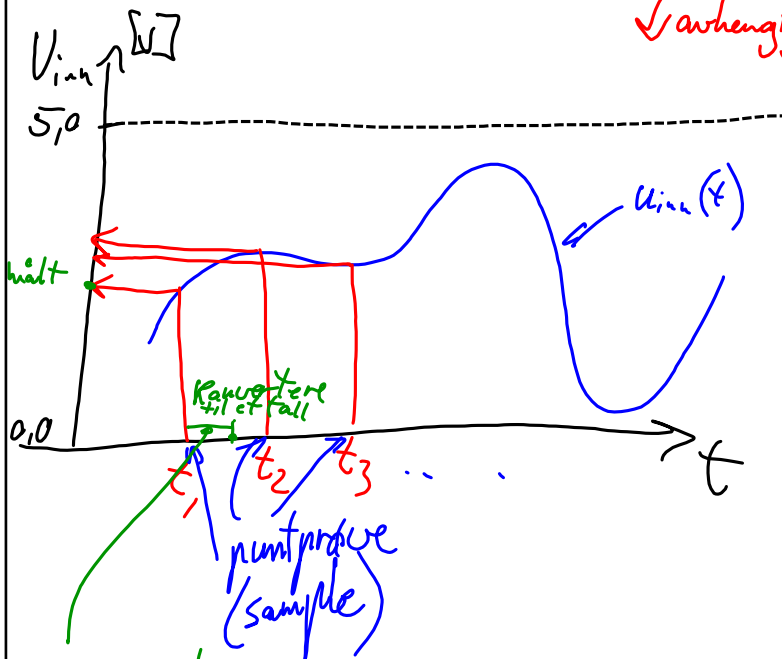


Formel
(i datamaskinen)

Tall fra
ADC

ADC : så langt : en spenning U_{inn} blir til et tall

↙ avhengig av antall bit i ADC



Konverteringstid:
Tiden som ADC'en bruker for å konvertere målt signal til et tall

