Last Time

• Project 4 discussion
Today

HW 5 will go out soon
Project 4 due in 1 week
Digital to Analog and Back

• Analog: encoding information using voltage
  – Many sensors use voltage as an output
  – Motors torque is determined by current passing through the motor

• Digital: encoding information with bits

How to move between these?
Digital to Analog Conversion

How could we do this with a single digital pin of our microprocessor?
Digital to Analog Conversion: Pulse Width Modulation

What does this circuit do?
Digital to Analog Conversion: Pulse Width Modulation

- Processor digital pin: generate PWM signal
- RC circuit “smooths” this PWM signal out
- Pulse width determines smoothed voltage
D2A: Pulse Width Modulation

- Easy to implement
- But:
  - Assumes “analog out” requires zero current
  - Smoothed signal may not be smoothed enough
  - Filter induces a delay
Analog to Digital Conversion

For a given voltage, what is the digital representation of the voltage?

• How would we implement this?
Analog to Digital Conversion

• For a given voltage, what is the digital representation of the voltage?

• Common approach: successive approximation
  – Use a D2A converter to produce a voltage $V$
  – Compare this with the input voltage $V_i$
  – If different, then increase/decrease $V$
  – Repeat (stopping when $V$ is close to $V_i$)
Last Time

• Digital-to-Analog (D2A) conversion
  – PWM
  – Resistive network

• Analog-to-Digital (A2D) conversion
  – Use operation amplifier to compare two voltages
  – Fixed thresholds (using a voltage divider)
  – Successive approximation
Today

- A2D on the Atmels
- DC motor control

Homework 5 due today @5:00
Suggest exam questions on discussion board
A2D in the Mega8

- The mega8 contains hardware that implements successive approximation
- 6 mega8 pins can be configured as analog input pins
A2D in the Mega8

AVCC: connect to +5V

AREF: (optional) connect to +5V
• Measuring voltages between 0 and +5V

Connect input analog signal to the appropriate ADC pin
A Code Example

// Initialize adc
adc_set_reference(ADC_REF_AREF);       // Use the AREF reference pin
adc_set_adlar(0);                      // For our purposes, always use 0
adc_set_prescalar(ADC_PRESCALAR_128);  // Necessary with 16MHz clock
                                            // and 10 bit resolution

// Turn on ADC Converter
adc_set_enable(ADC_ENABLE);

:
    :
long val;

// Can do the following an arbitrary number of times

adc_set_channel(ADC_CHANNEL_0);         // ADC0
// Actually start a conversion
adc_start_conversion();

<Could go off and do something else for a while>

val = adc_read();  // Read the analog value
Analog Conversion Notes

- All functions are provided in oulib
- See oulib.h for the definition of constants

- Can get to the example code from the Atmel HowTo
  www.cs.ou.edu/~fagg/classes/general/atmel
Analog Conversion Notes

• Setting the maximum voltage:

```c
adc_set_reference(ADC_REF_AREF);       // Use the AREF reference pin
```

• Can also used a fixed voltage (+2.56V):

```c
adc_set_reference(ADC_REF_2p56V);
```
Analog Conversion Notes

• Determining how fast the conversion requires:
  
  ```c
  adc_set_prescalar(ADC_PRESCALAR_128);  // Necessary with 16MHz clock
  // and 10 bit resolution
  ```

• Conversion requires:
  
  128 * 15 / 160000000  seconds
  – Can convert faster, but may not get the full 10-bit resolution
Analog Conversion Notes

• Reading out the value:

```cpp
val = adc_read();  // Read the analog value
```

• Blocks until conversion is complete
• Will return a value between 0 and 0x3FF (1023)
Analog Conversion Notes

• Can configure the mega8 to interrupt on conversion completion
Other Devices

- External devices are available that will perform D2A and A2D
- Often interface to the microprocessor via I²C or SPI
  - (these are high-speed serial protocols)
- Many options
  - Resolution
  - Conversion speed
  - Number of channels