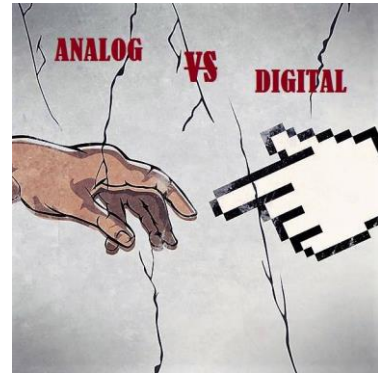


Mikropočítačové systémy MIPS



Prednáška 7: DAC

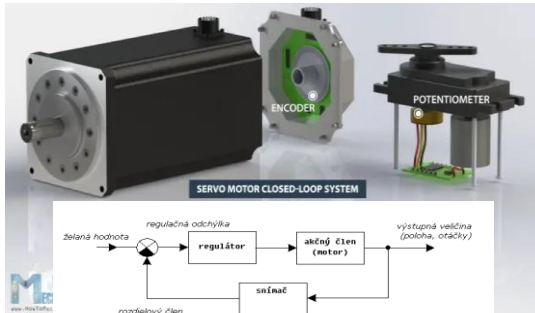


1

2

Servo

a) polohové



b) rýchlostné

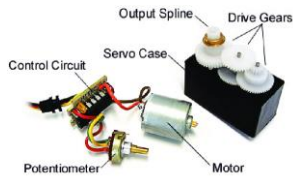
3

RC Servomotorčky



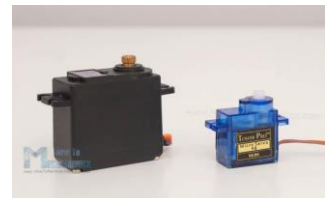
4

Servomotorčky



5

Servomotorčky



SG90 Micro Servo technical specifications:

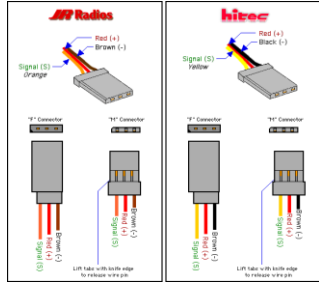
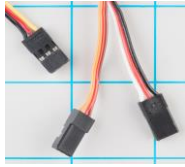
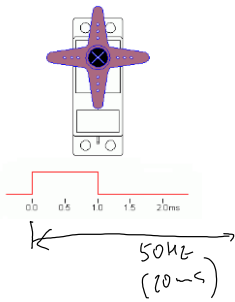
Stall Torque	1.2kg.cm @4.8V, 1.6kg.cm @6V,
Operating Voltage	3.5 – 6V
No Load Current	100mA
Stall Current	650mA
Max Speed	60 degrees in 0.12s
Weight	9g

MG996R Servo technical specifications:

Stall Torque	11kg.cm @4.8v, 13kg.cm @6V
Operating Voltage	4.8 – 7.2V
No Load Current	220mA @4.8V, 250mA @6V
Stall Current	650mA
Max Speed	60 degrees in 0.20s
Weight	55g

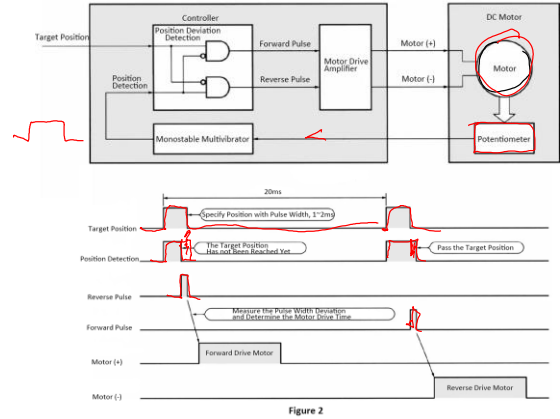
6

Servomotorčky

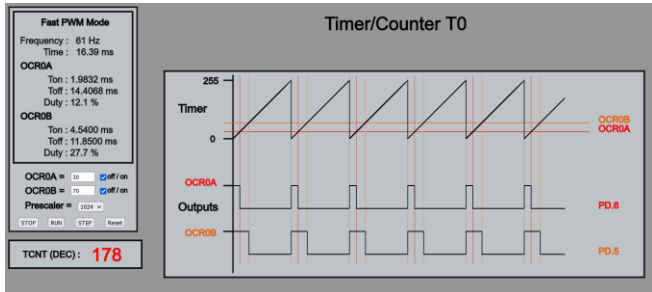


7

Servomotorčky



8



https://senzor.robotika.sk/mmp/anim/TimerCounter_T0/TimerCounter.htm

9

Handwritten calculations for PWM frequency and duty cycle:

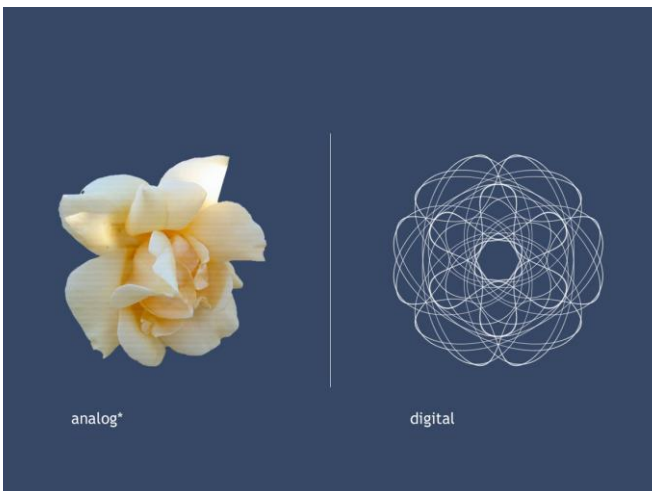
- $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{20 \text{ms}} = 50 \text{kHz}$
- $f_{\text{PWM}} = \frac{N}{T} = \frac{1023}{16 \text{ms}} = 61 \text{kHz}$
- $f_{\text{OCR}} = \frac{f_{\text{PWM}}}{1023} = 61 \text{kHz} / 1023 = 59.6 \text{kHz}$
- $\text{Duty Cycle} = \frac{\text{Pulse Width}}{T} = \frac{1 \text{ms}}{20 \text{ms}} = 5\%$

Additional notes and diagrams:

- Diagram of a pulse with $t = 2 \text{ms}$ and $T = 20 \text{ms}$.
- Diagram of a sawtooth wave with $\text{TOP} = 39999$.
- Table for TOP values:

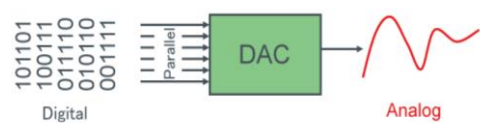
N	TOP
1	32000
8	39999
64	4999

10



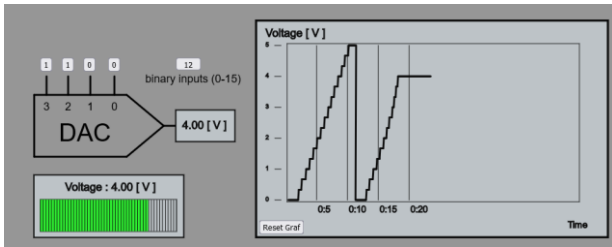
11

D/A převodník



12

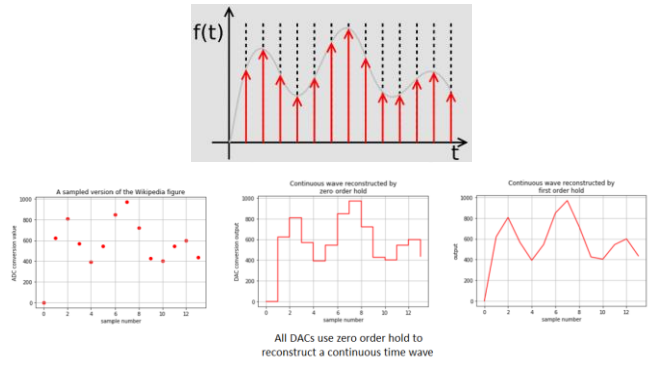
D/A převodník



<https://senzor.robotika.sk/mmp/anim/dac.htm>

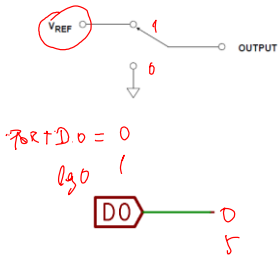
13

Impulzový výstup



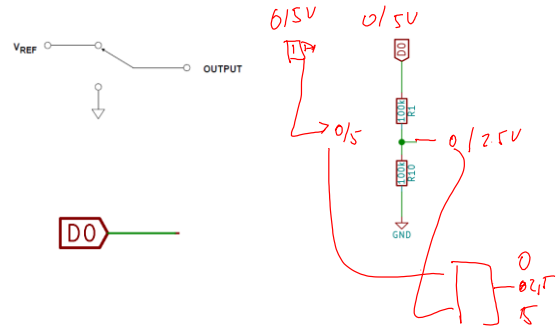
14

1-bitový D/A převodník



15

1-bitový D/A převodník



16

3-bitový D/A převodník

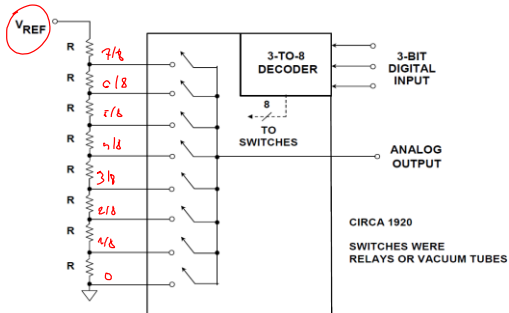
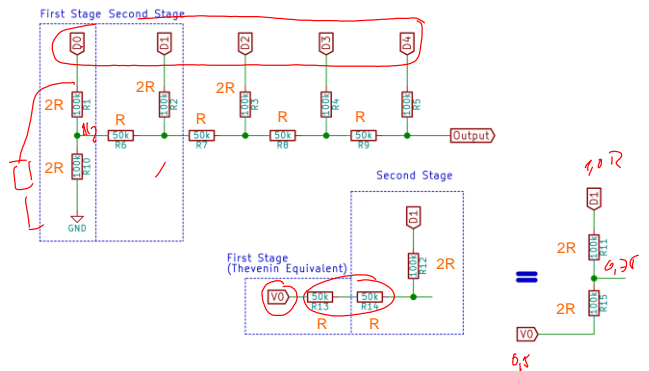


Figure 2: Simplest Voltage-Output Thermometer DAC: The Kelvin Divider ("String DAC")

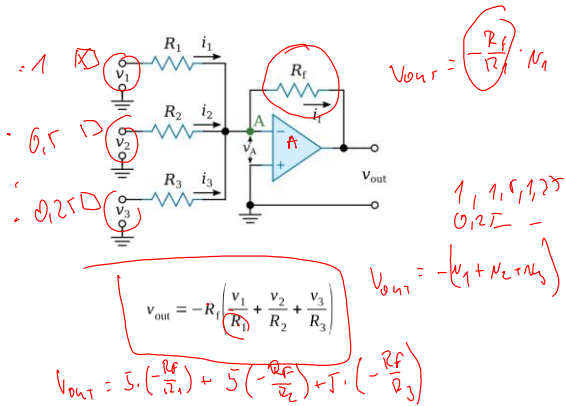
17

D/A převodník typu R-2R



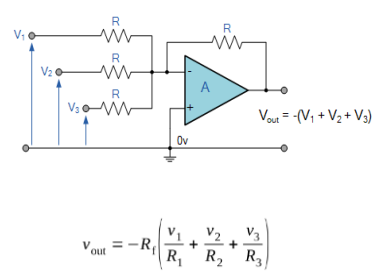
18

Sumátor (invertujúci)



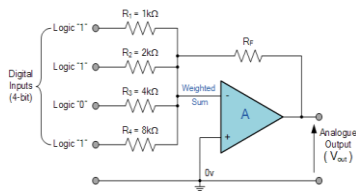
19

Sumátor (invertujúci)



20

Sumátor (invertujúci)



$R_f = 0,5 k \Omega$
 $R_1 = 2 R_f$
 $R_2 = 4 R_f$
 $R_3 = 8 R_f$
 $R_4 = 16 R_f$

$$v_{out} = -R_f \left(\frac{v_1}{R_1} + \frac{v_2}{R_2} + \frac{v_3}{R_3} \right)$$

$$V_{out} = -\left(\frac{R_f}{R_1} V_1 + \frac{R_f}{R_2} V_2 + \frac{R_f}{R_3} V_3 + \frac{R_f}{R_4} V_4 \right)$$

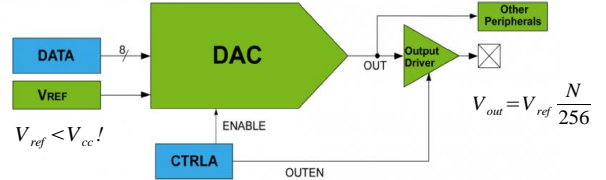
$$V_{out} = -\left(\frac{1}{2} V_1 + \frac{1}{4} V_2 + \frac{1}{8} V_3 + \frac{1}{16} V_4 \right)$$

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D/A prevodník



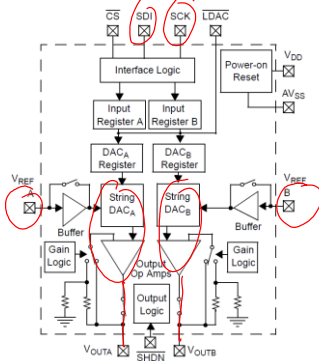
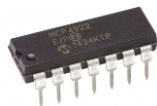
Figure 2-1. DAC Block Diagram



Bloková schéma D/A prevodníka v procesore ATTiny214.

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D/A prevodník



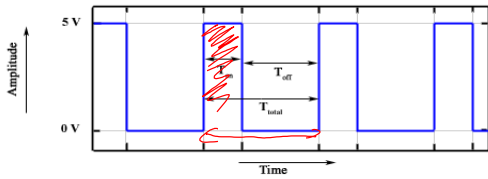
MCP4921 - dvojitý 12-bitový A/D prevodník na zbernicu SPI.

PWM ako D/A prevodník

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Charakteristiky PWM signálu

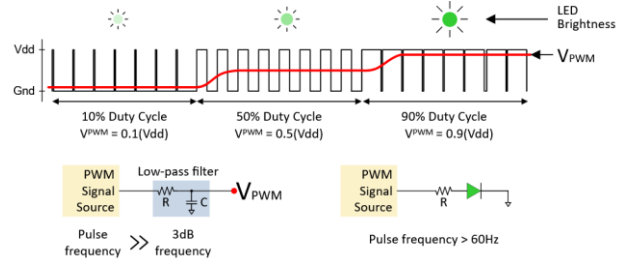


$$T_{total} = T_{on} + T_{off}$$

$$D = \frac{T_{on}}{T_{total}} = \frac{T_{on}}{T_{on} + T_{off}}$$

25

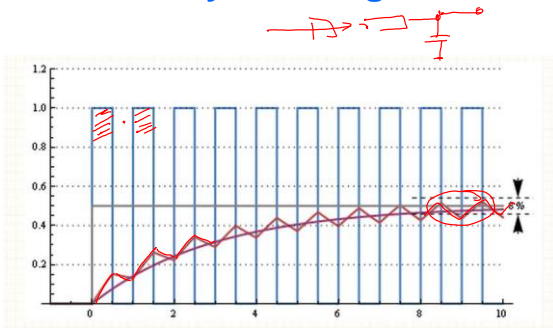
PWM signál ako D/A prevodník



$$V_{out} = DV_{in} = \frac{T_{on}}{T_{total}} V_{in}$$

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Charakteristiky PWM signálu



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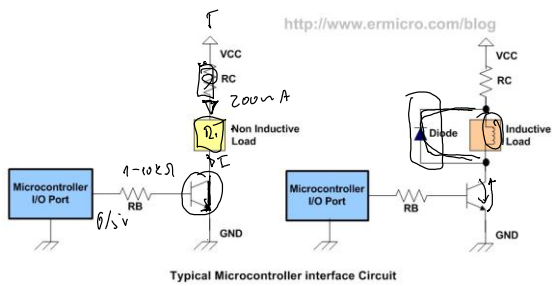
SW PWM

```
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
/* Pripojenie periferii k vyvojovej doske Arduino: */
#define LED2_PD7 // externa LED dioda
#define LED2_ON (PORTD |= (1<<LED2))
#define LED2_OFF (PORTD &= ~(1<<LED2))

int main(void)
{
  /* SETUP */
  DDRC = (1<<LED2); // PORTD: LED2 na PD7 je output
  /* LOOP */
  unsigned char duty = 250;
  while(1)
  {
    // nase vlastne pocitadlo pocita stale dohola, rychlost dana delay
    for (int time=0; time<255; time++)
    {
      if (time > duty)
        LED2_ON;
      else
        LED2_OFF;
      delay_us(1);
    }
  }
  /* end of while */
  return(0);
}
```

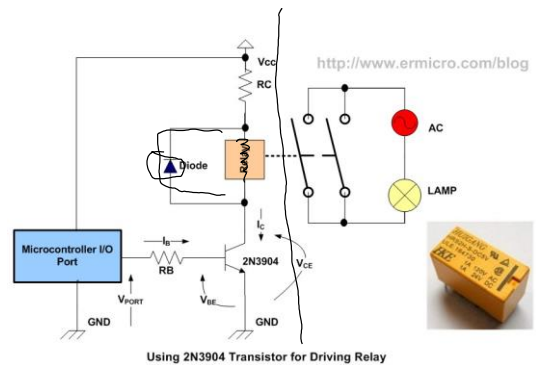
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PWM interface



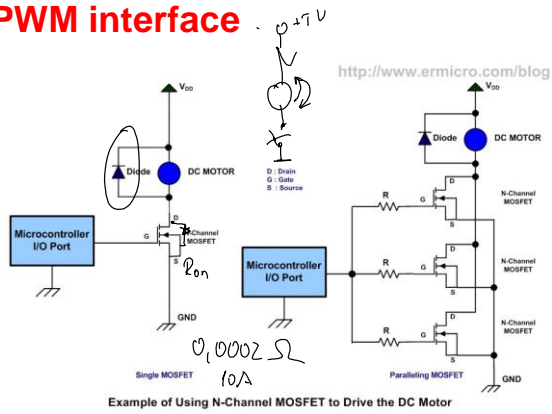
29

PWM interface



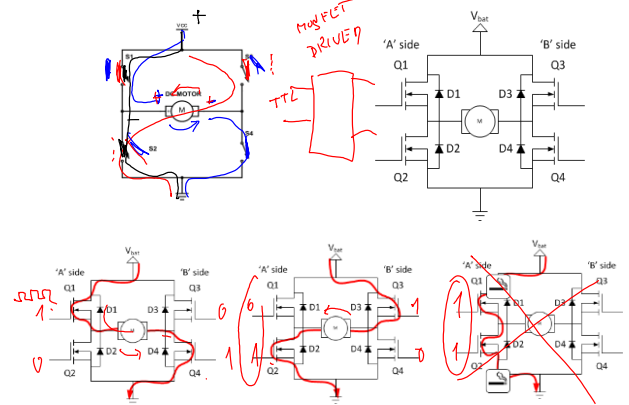
30

PWM interface

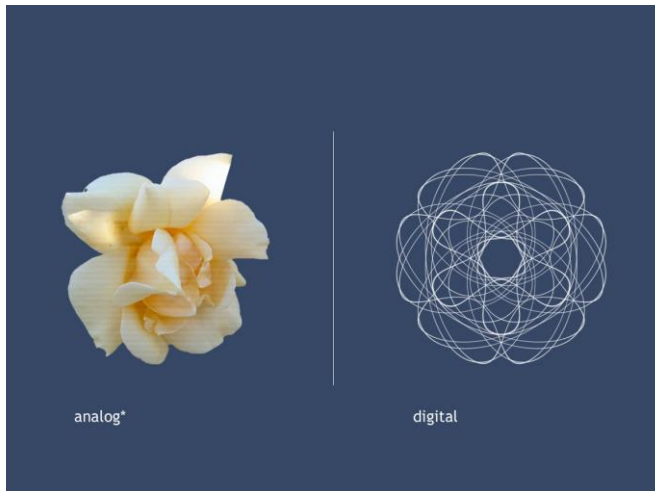


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PWM interface: H-boost



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Počítač – analógový / digitálny

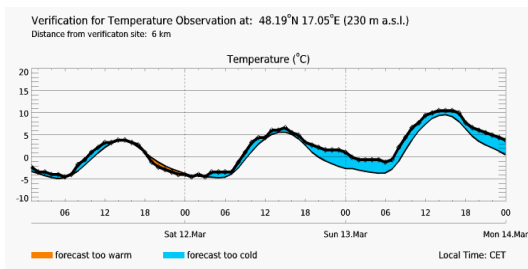
analógový (spojitý) – číslicový, digitálny (diskrétny)



Source: <http://morguefile.com/>

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Analógový vs. Digitálny

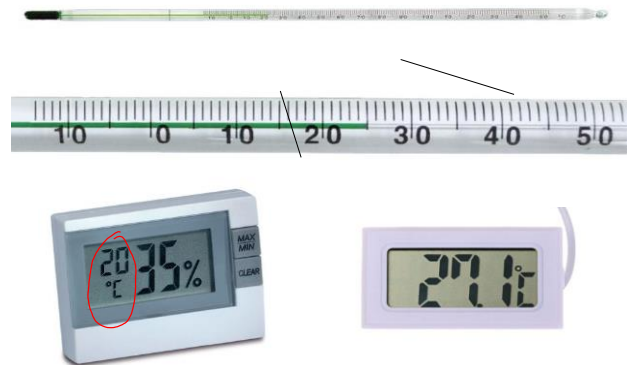


VZORKOVANIE = SAMPLING

https://www.meteoblue.com/sk/po%C4%BDasie/historyclimate/verificationshoru/bratislava_slovensk%C3%A1-1-republika_3060972

35

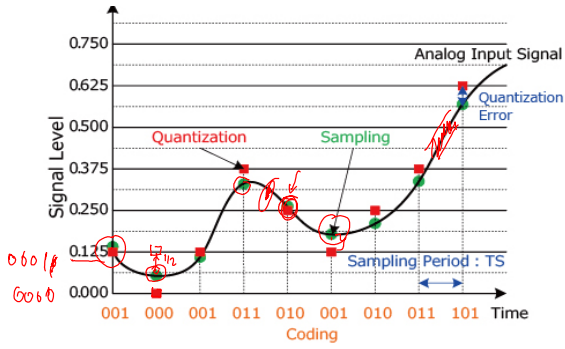
Analógový vs. Digitálny



KVANTOVANIE = QUANTIZATION

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Analogový vs. Digitálny



37

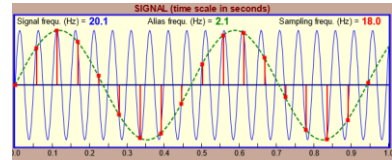
Vzorkovanie

Nyquist -- Shannon -- Kotel'nikov

$$x(t) \rightarrow x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n : x_k = x(kT)$$

kde T je perióda vzorkovania $f_s = \frac{1}{T}$

$$f_s > 2 f_{max}$$

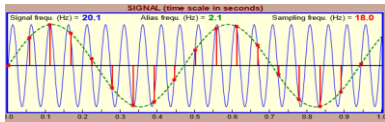


http://195.134.76.37/applets/AppletNyquist/AppL_Nyquist2.htm

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Vyskúšajte:

Aká bude zdanlivá frekvencia, ak signál s $f = 10\text{Hz}$ budeme merať 8x za sekundu?



http://195.134.76.37/applets/AppletNyquist/AppL_Nyquist2.html

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