



VIT[®]

Vellore Institute of Technology

(Deemed to be University under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

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Subject Code: ECE2023

Slot: L15 + L16

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Lab Assesment - 5

Analog – to – Digital Converter

Aim:

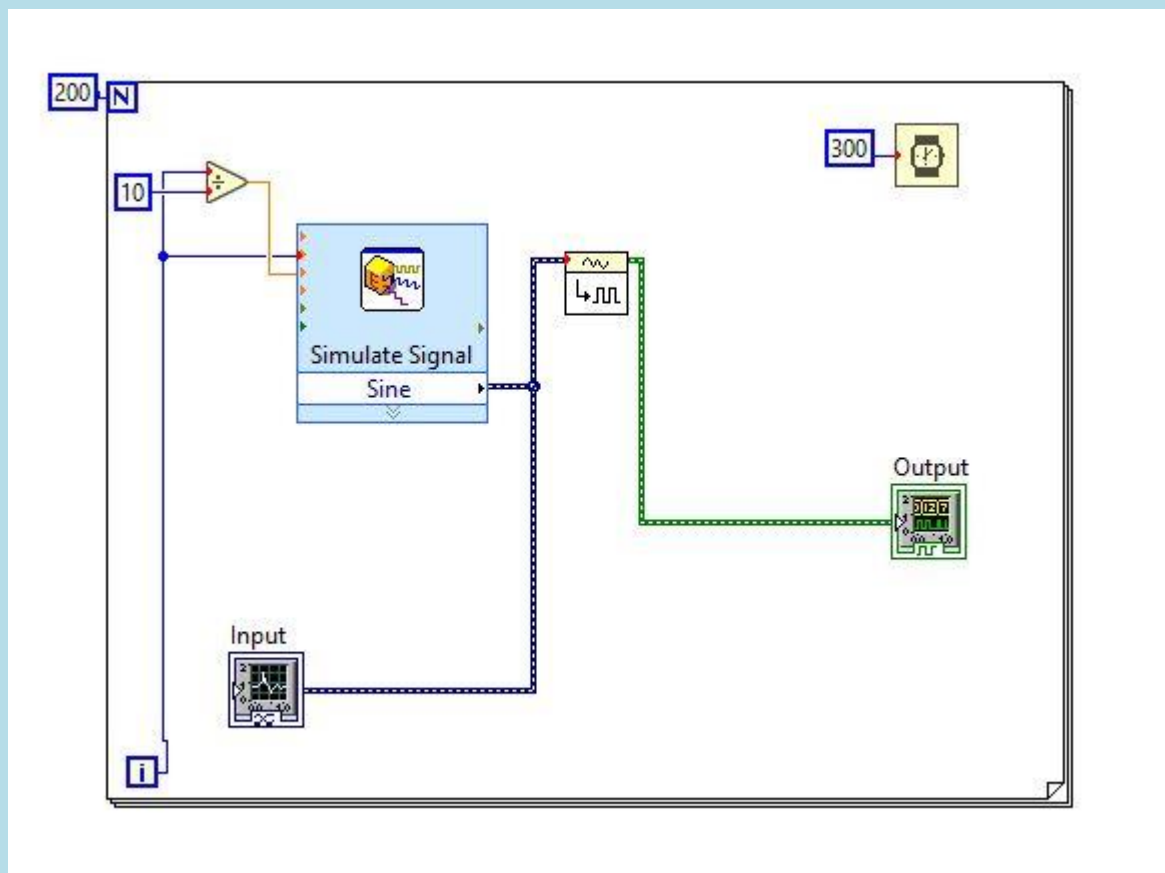
To convert the given analog signal into a digital signal. Show both the input and the output graphs

Abstract:

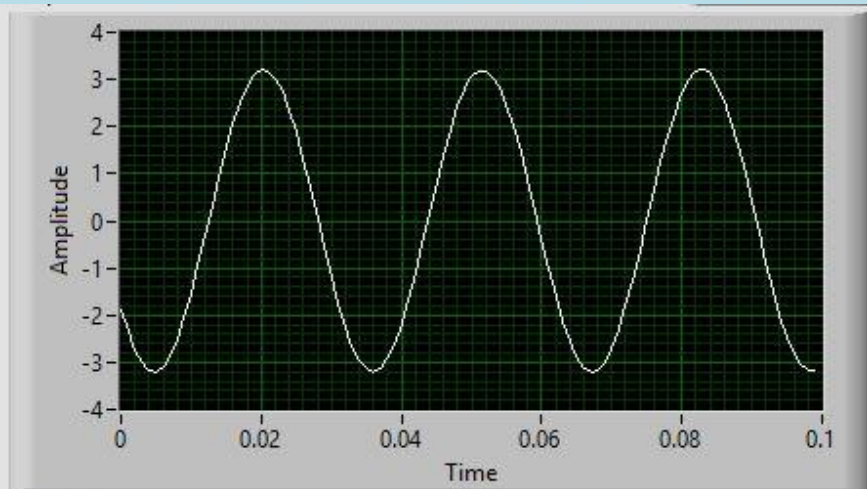
Digital signals are easier to condition, easier for processing and safer for transmission to reduce the data loss. This makes it more of a requirement to make the analog signals to digital. This experiment shows various signals being converted to digital using a simple ADC (Analog to Digital Converter) from LabView.

Sampling rate of the input analog signal plays a major role in the conversion of analog to digital conversion and some of the problems I encountered, during the conversion, are also discussed below.

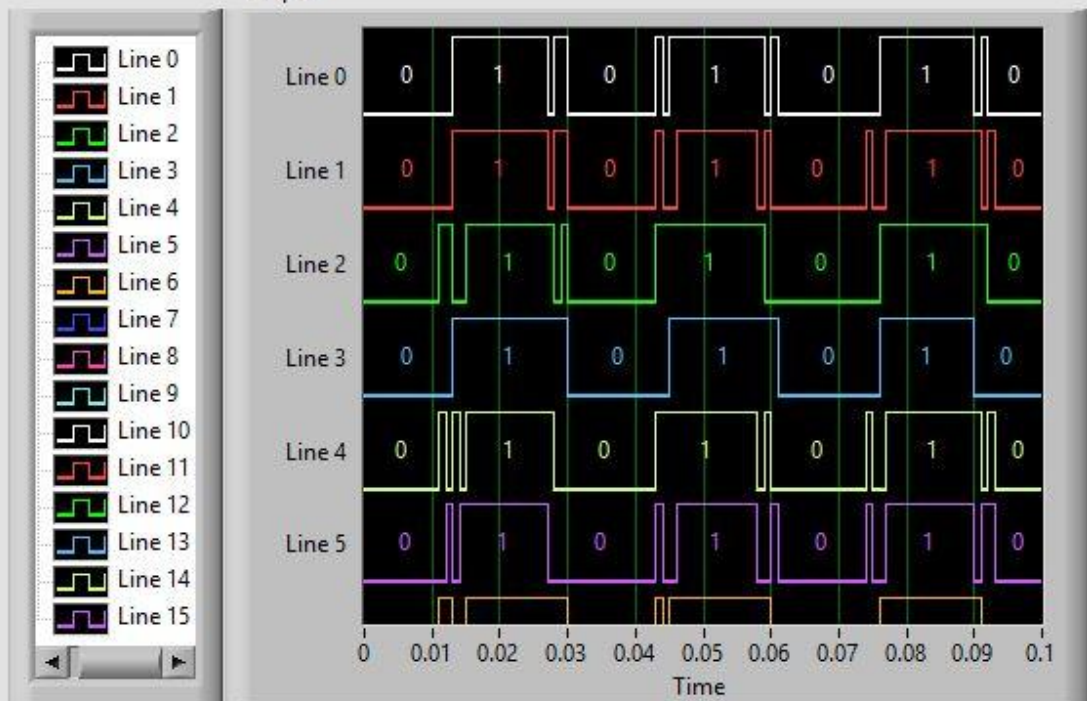
Circuit Diagram:

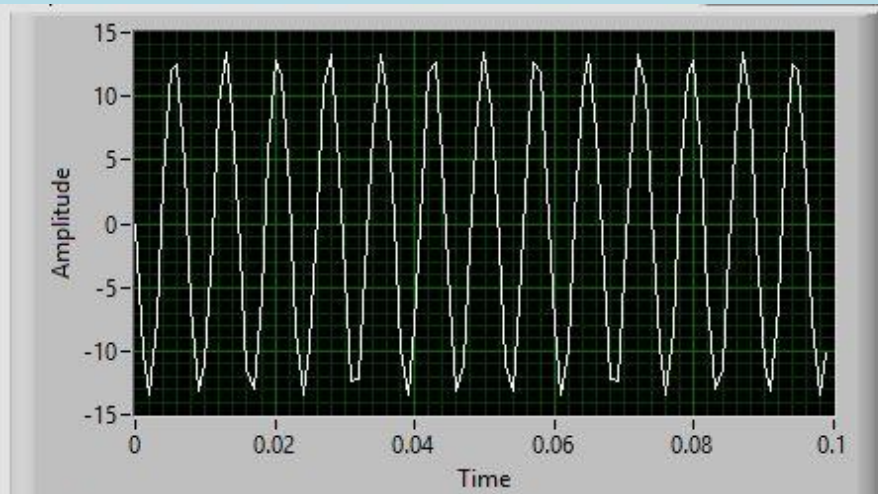


Conversion 1: Sine wave

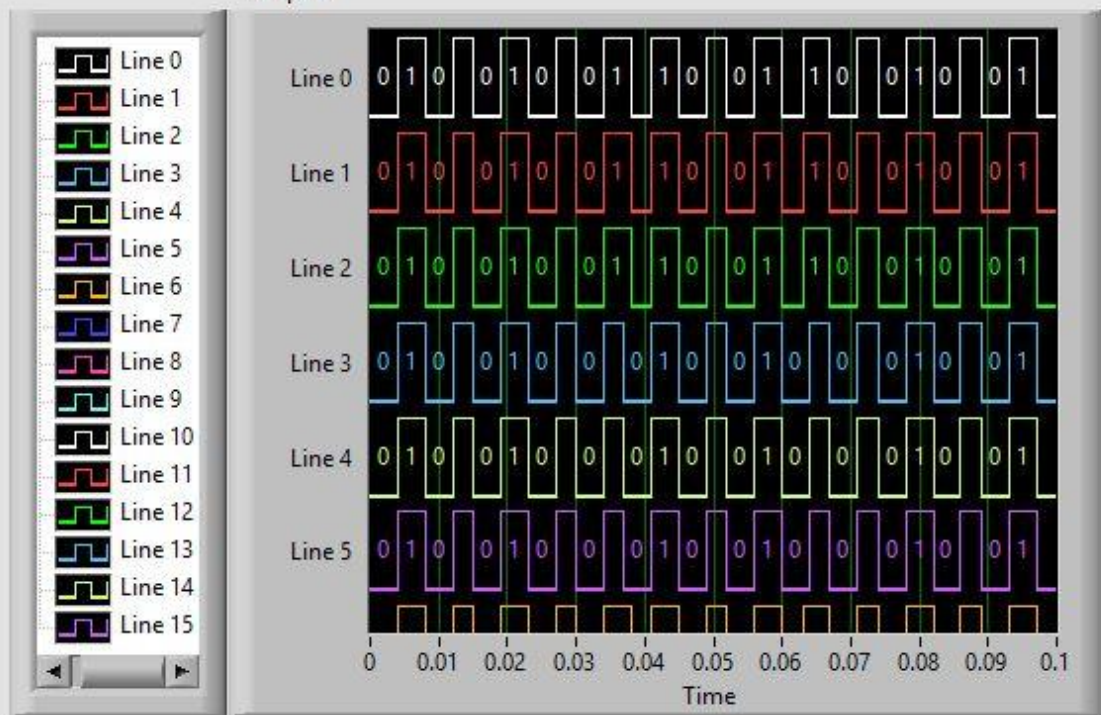


Output

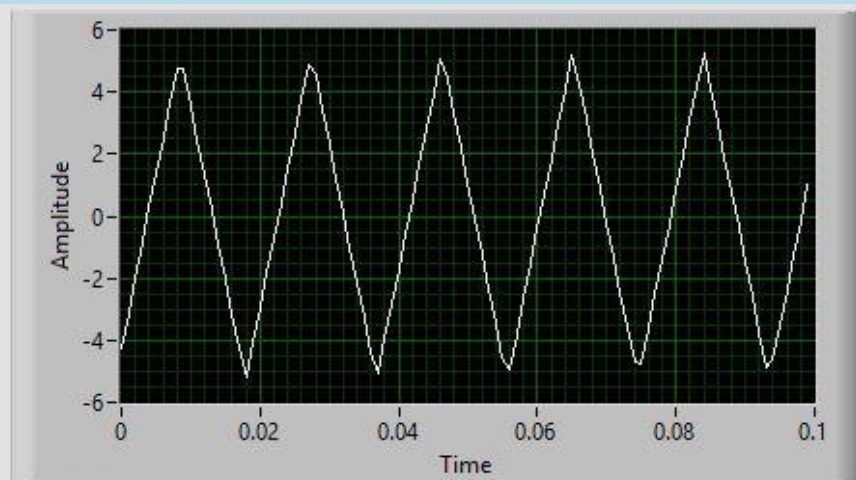




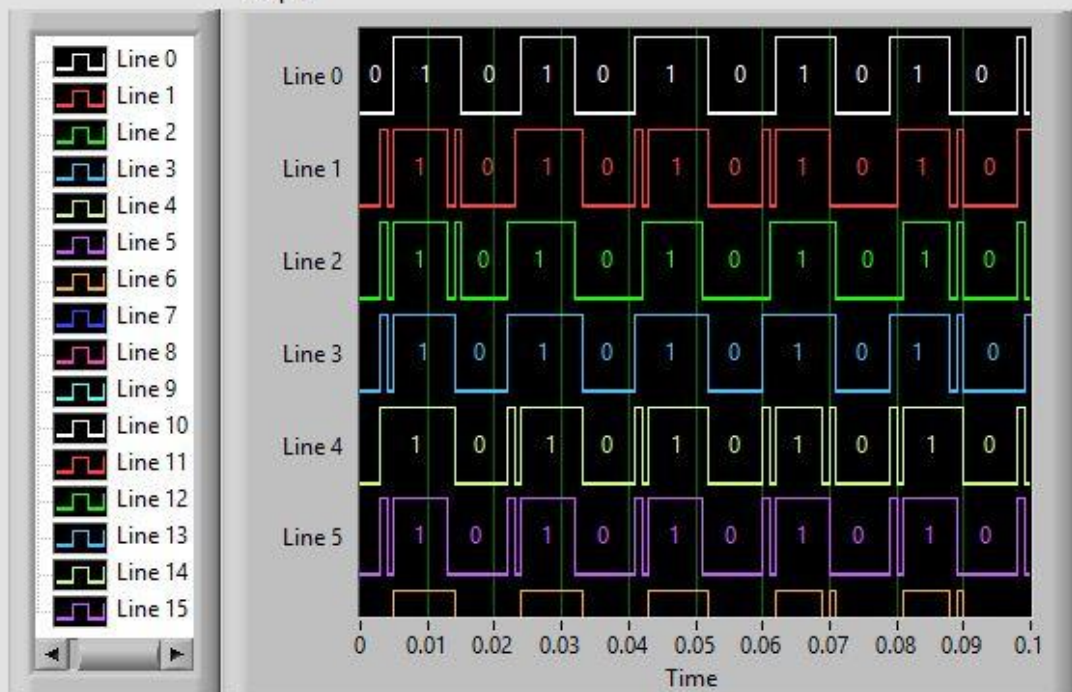
Output



Conversion 2: Triangular wave



Output



Changing the sampling rate:

Signal

Signal type
Sine

Frequency (Hz)
10

Phase (deg)
0

Amplitude
2

Offset
0

Duty cycle (%)
50

☐ Add noise

Noise type
Uniform White Noise

Noise amplitude
0.6

Seed number
-1

Trials
1

Timing

Samples per second (Hz)
1000

☒ Simulate acquisition timing

Number of samples
100

☐ Run as fast as possible

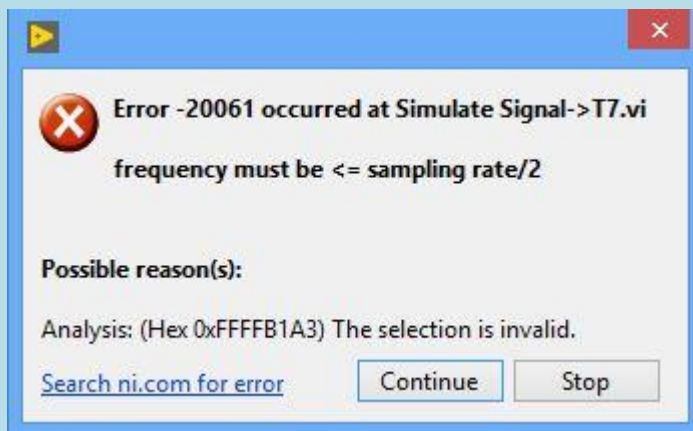
☒ Automatic

☐ Integer number of cycles

Actual number of samples
100

Actual frequency
10

Error encountered:



On reducing the sampling rate to 20 from 1000, it violates the Nyquist rule of sampling. The sampling rate of the digital converter should always be greater than or equal to the frequency of the wave. Otherwise the Nyquist condition is violated and the program stops to work.