



CONTINUING
EDUCATION **CENTER**

MCU-based IoT Designs: Analog and Linear Peripherals

Class 2: A to D Conversion for IoT Applications

3/14/2017

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This Week's Agenda

- 3/13/17 An Introduction to MCU IoT Designs
- 3/14/17 A to D Conversion for MCU IoT Designs
- 3/15/17 D to A Conversion for MCU IoT Designs
- 3/16/17 Analog Support for MCU IoT Designs
- 3/17/17 Analog Front Ends (AFEs)

Course Description

- MCUs provide the foundation on which the IoT is being created and at some point the digital Microcontroller world needs to meet the real analog world.
- Whether with analog sensors, coils for mechanical actuators or motors, high temperature thermocouples or simple battery level detectors connecting to the analog world is required.
- This course is an overview of the many types of analog and linear peripherals available for IoT applications, and quick description of the most common peripherals.
- Some specialized analog elements will also be included. Some example implementations will provide a 'hands-on' element for the course.

Today's Topics

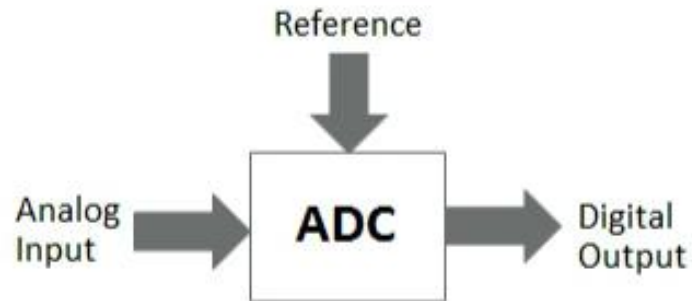
Using Analog to Digital conversion is the most common method for sensing the IoT physical environment.

- How do A to D converters work?
- What are the key specifications for A to D Converters?
- What are typical uses in the IoT?
- Where can you find example designs?
- What resources are available to learn more?

What is An A to D Converter?

What is an ADC?

- Mixed signal device
 - > Analog input
 - > Digital output

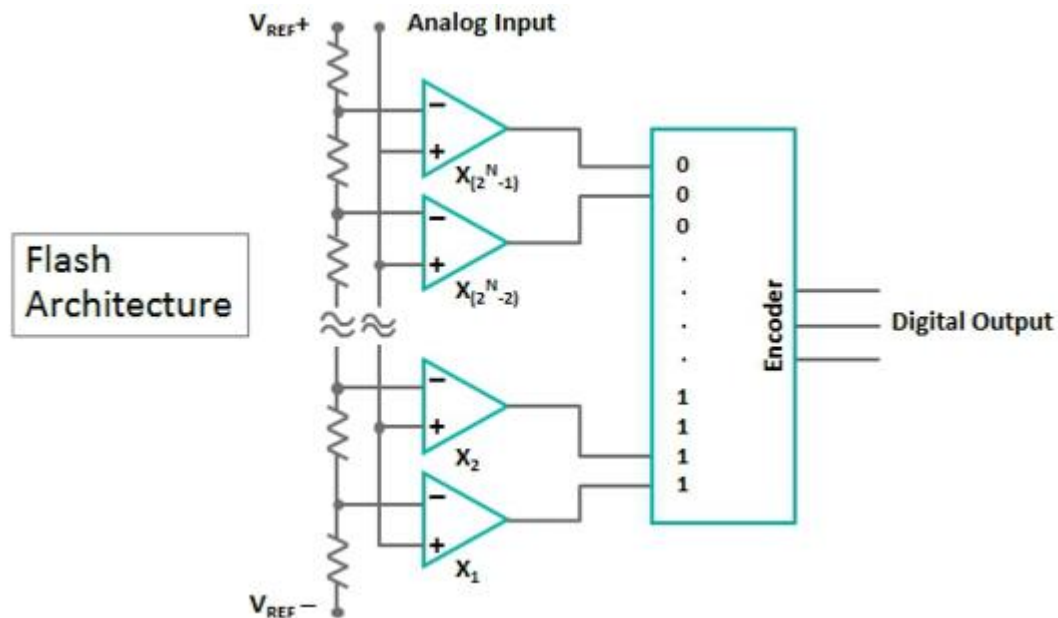


- Converts continuous time signals (analog) to discrete binary coded form (digital)
 - > For micro analysis of the signal
 - > To enable digital transmission or storage of the signal
- Voltage or current based
- Dependent on reference

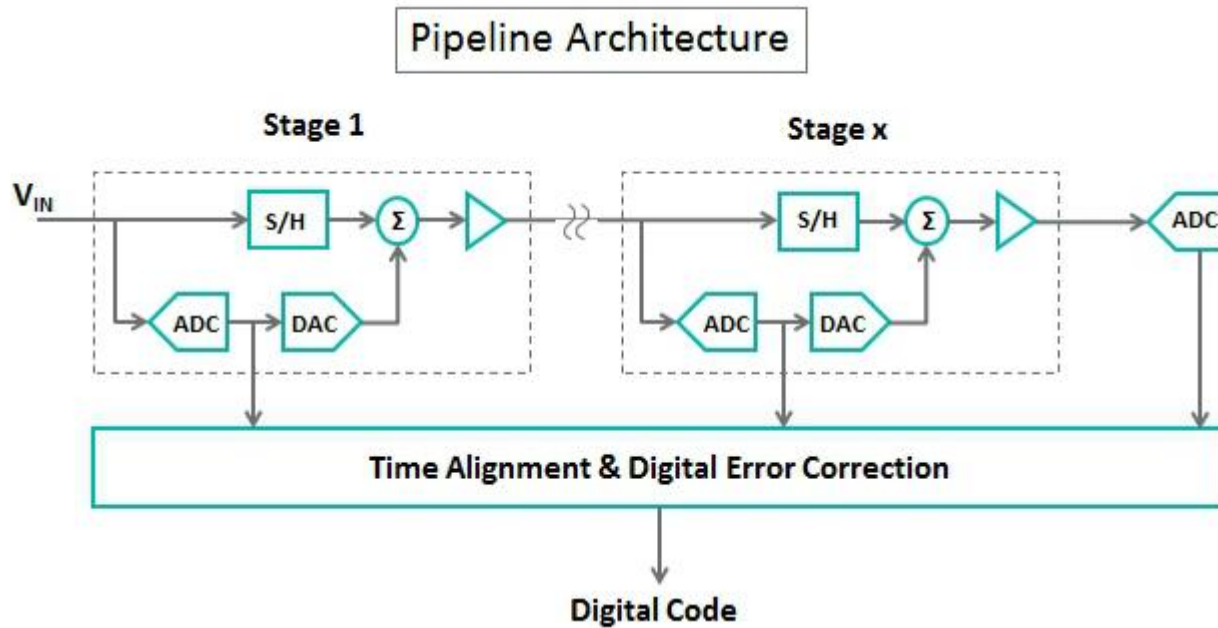
Types of ADCs

Four Technology Types of ADCs

- Flash
- Pipeline
- SARs (successive approximation register)
- Sigma Delta ($\Sigma\Delta$)

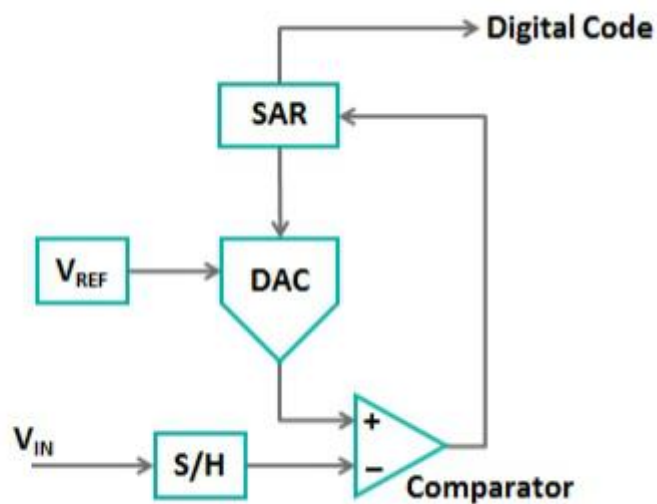


Pipeline ADC

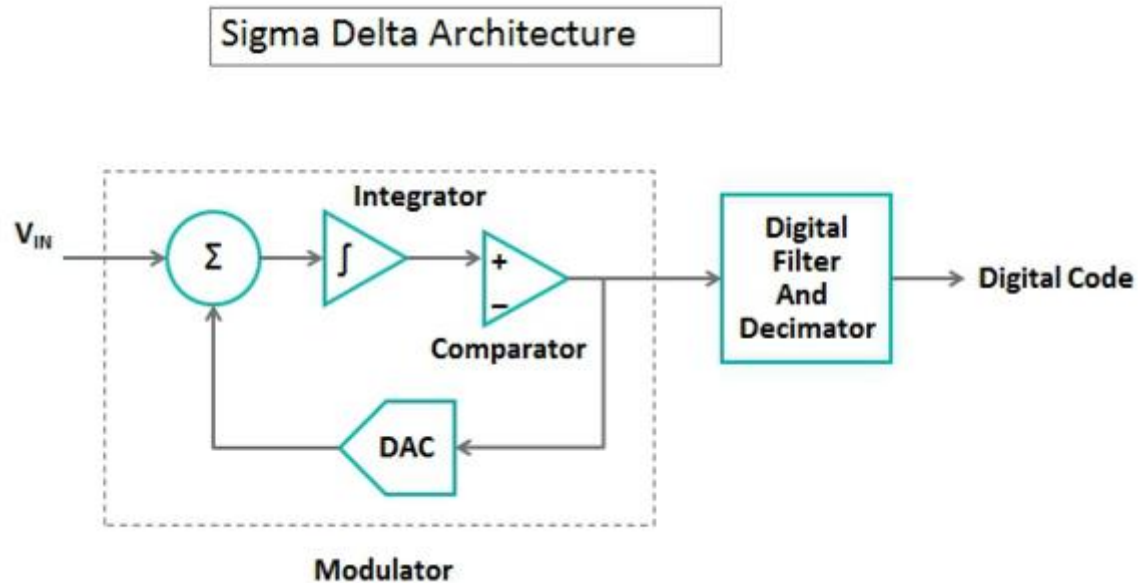


SAR ADC

SAR
Architecture

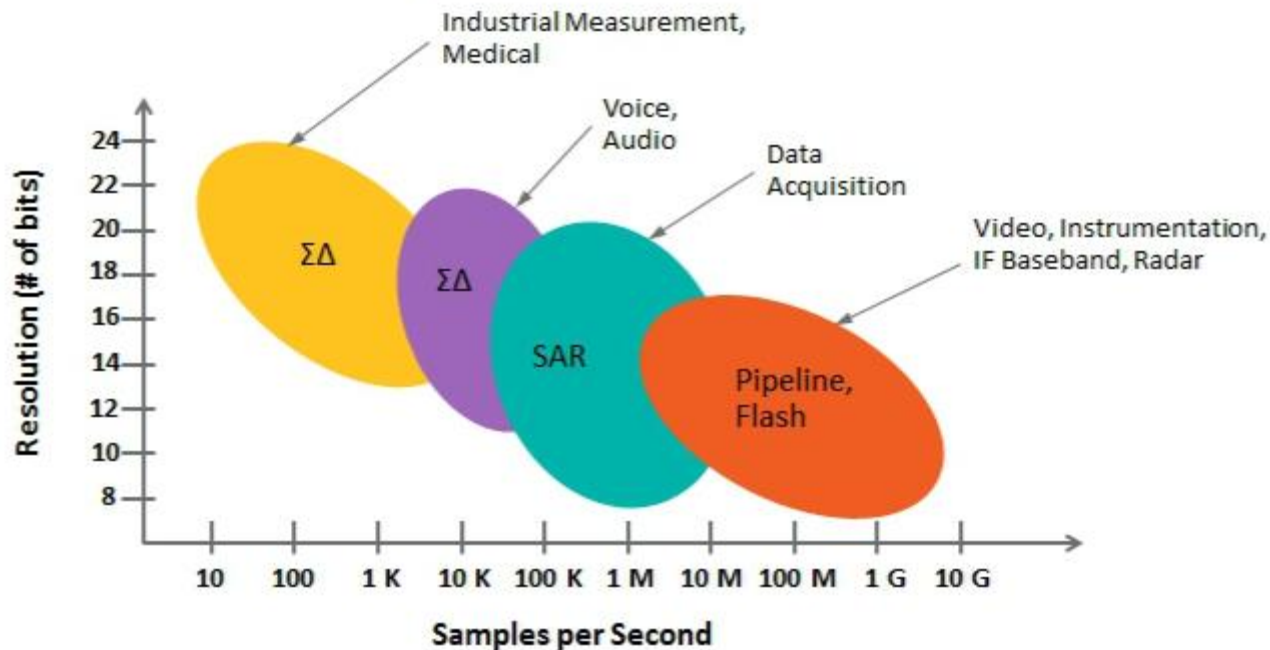


Sigma Delta ADC



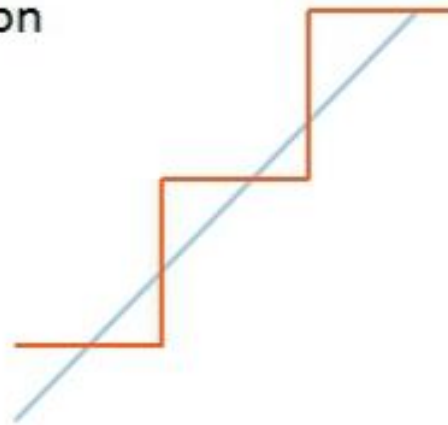
Applications for ADCs

- Flash
- Pipeline
- SARs (successive approximation register)
- Sigma Delta ($\Sigma\Delta$)

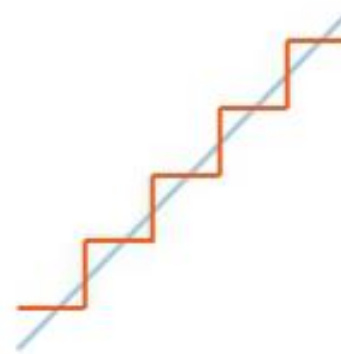


Key ADC Parameters- Resolution

- Resolution



Low Resolution



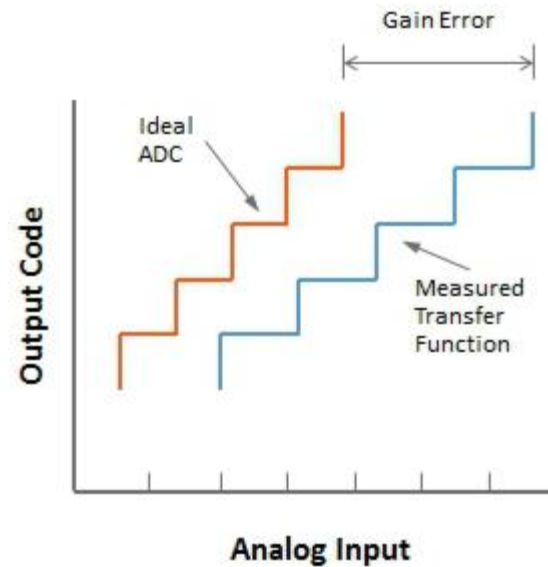
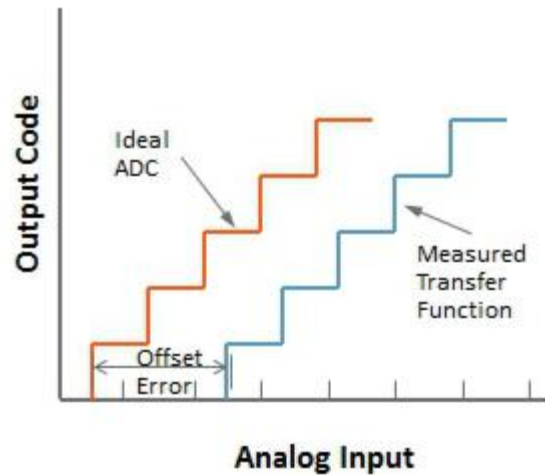
High Resolution

Voltage Reference = 5 V, and 16-bit ADC

A single step is $5 \text{ V} / 2^{16} = 75.3 \text{ } \mu\text{V} = 1 \text{ LSB}$ (least significant bit)

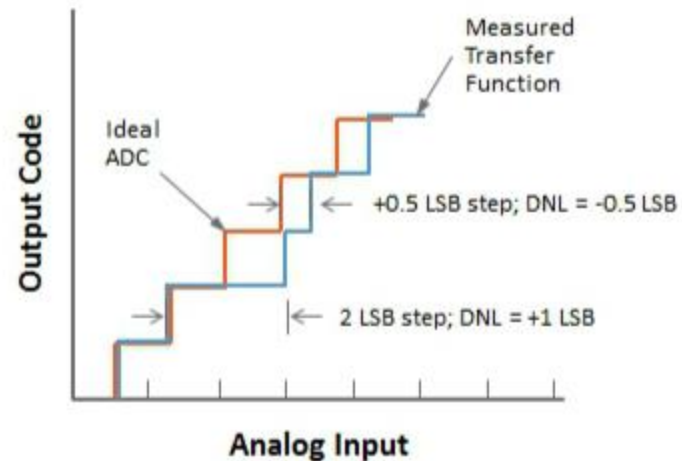
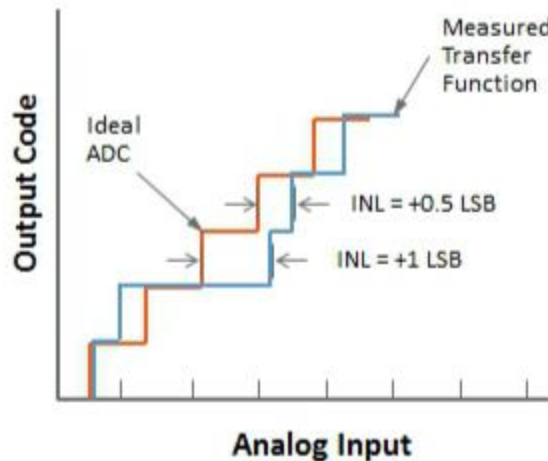
Key ADC Parameters Error

- Offset Error
- Converter Gain Error

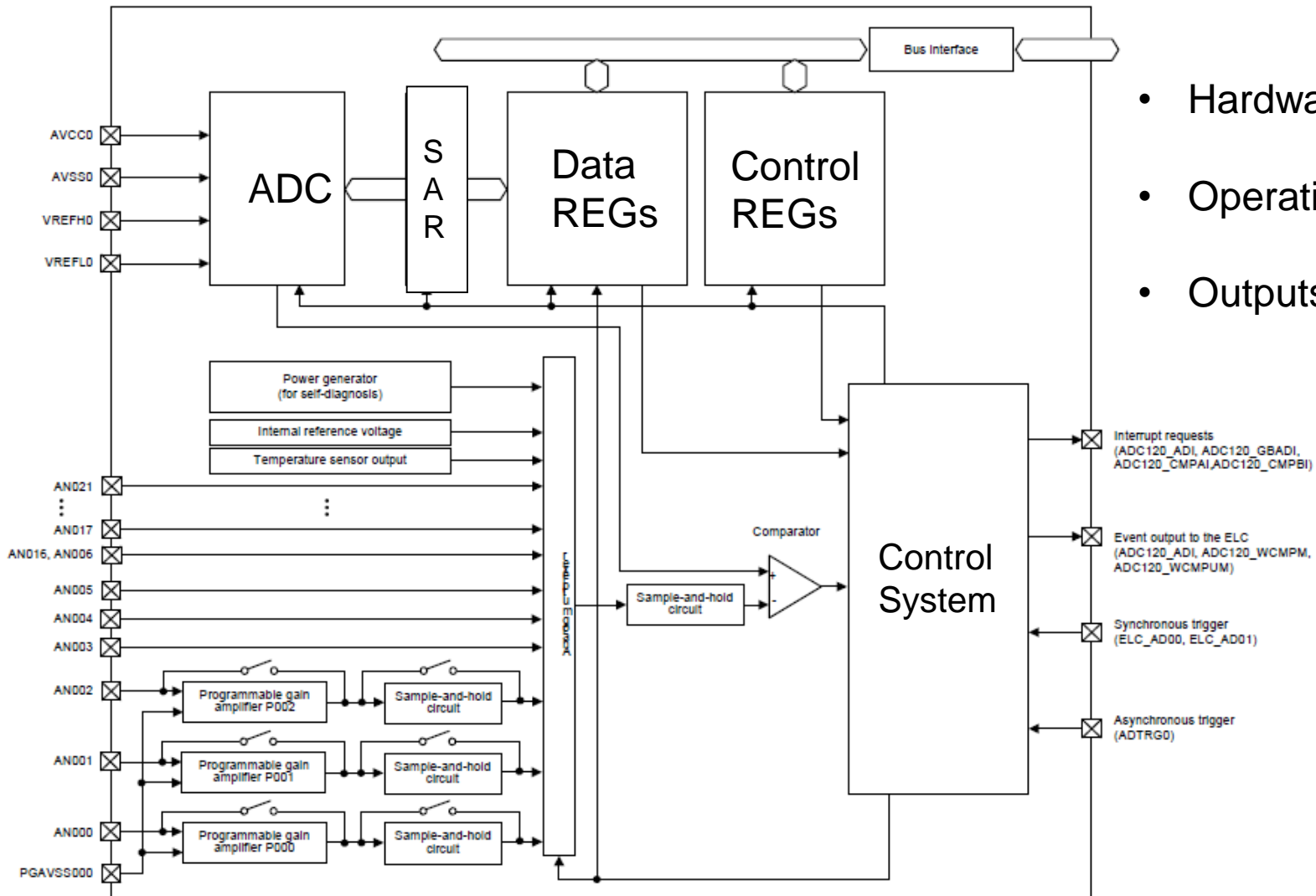


Key Parameters- Linearity

- INL (Integrated Non-Linearity) Error
- DNL (Differential Non-Linearity) Error

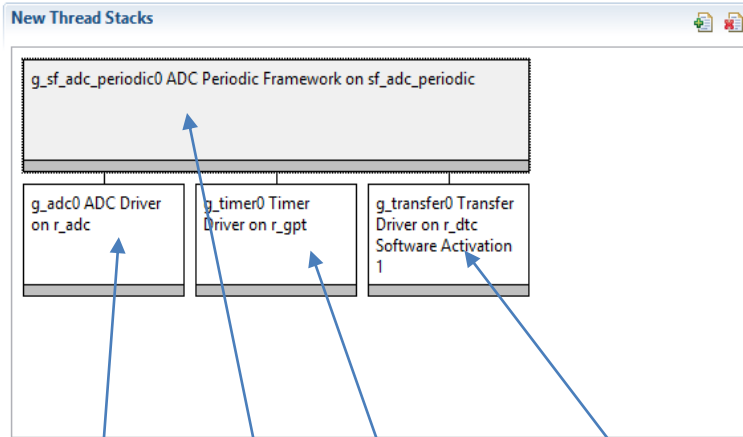


A 'Real' MCU-based ADC



- Hardware Resources
- Operating Modes
- Outputs

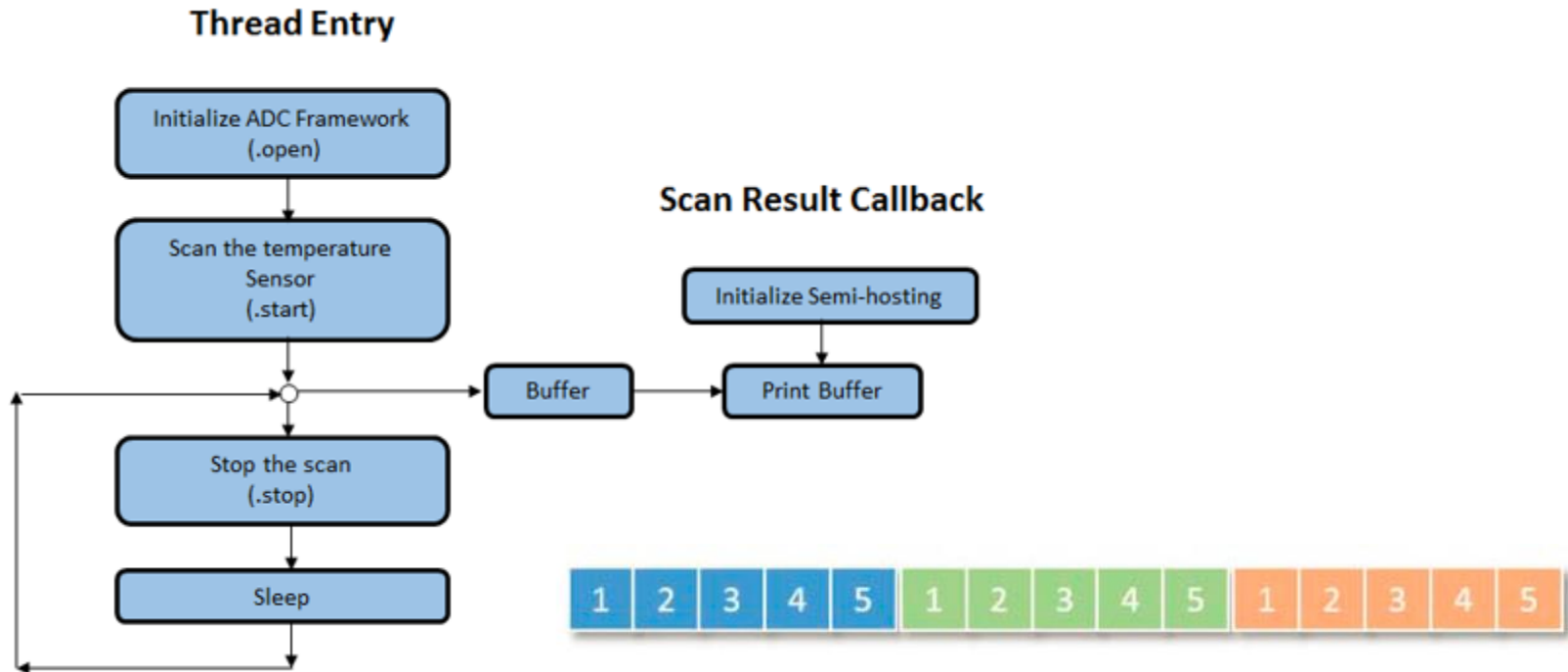
A 'Real' MCU-based ADC



Function Name	Example API Call and Description
.open	<pre>g_sf_adc_periodic.p_api->open(g_sf_adc_periodic.p_ctrl, g_sf_adc_periodic.p_cfg);</pre> <p>Acquires mutex, then initializes driver at the HAL layer</p>
.start	<pre>g_sf_adc_periodic.p_api->start(g_sf_adc_periodic.p_ctrl);</pre> <p>Starts the scan.</p>
.stop	<pre>g_sf_adc_periodic.p_api->stop(g_sf_adc_periodic.p_ctrl);</pre> <p>Stops the hardware trigger (timer) from triggering any more ADC scans.</p>
.close	<pre>g_sf_adc_periodic.p_api->close(g_sf_adc_periodic.p_ctrl);</pre> <p>Releases channel mutex and closes channel at HAL layer.</p>

ISDE Property	Setting	Description
Parameter Checking	Enabled, Disabled, BSP (Default: BSP)	Selects if code for parameter checking is to be included in the build
Name of the data buffer to store samples	g_sf_adc0_periodic0	ADC Periodic Framework module name
Length of the data buffer	g_user_buffer	Name of the 16-bit data buffer to store samples.
Number of sampling iterations	128	Length of the buffer to which data is to be stored.
GPT Timer channel used to trigger the scan	10	Number of samples captured per iteration
GPT Timer channel used to trigger the scan	Channel 0	Channel used to generate the ELC event entry scan_trigger.
Callback	g_adc_framework_user_callback	User function that will be called once the number of sampling iterations of data has been buffered.

A 'Real' MCU-based ADC



Resources for this Class

Product Training Modules

- Analog Devices: ADC Architecture
<http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/a/analog-devices/data-converters-adc-architecture>
- Maxim: ADC Overview
<http://dkc1.digikey.com/US/en/TOD/Maxim/MAX1301ADC/MAX1301ADC.html>

Application Notes

- Maxim: Understanding SAR ADCs
<https://www.maximintegrated.com/en/app-notes/index.mvp/id/1080>

Course Resources (Product Training Modules)

Digital to Analog Converters:

- <http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/r/renesas-electronics-america/digital-to-analog-converter-part-1>
- <http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/r/renesas-electronics-america/digital-to-analog-converter-part-2>
- [Concerto Analog Sub-system: http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/t/texas-instruments/microcontrollers-concerto-training-topic-5-the-analog-sub-system](http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/t/texas-instruments/microcontrollers-concerto-training-topic-5-the-analog-sub-system)

PSoC Analog Co-processor:

- <http://www.digikey.com/en/ptm/c/cypress/psoc-analog-coprocessor>

Peripheral Devices:

- Maxim ADC <http://www.digikey.com/en/product-highlight/m/maxim-integrated/max11410-24-bit-multi-channel-low-power-adc>

Course Resources (MCUs)

- Atmel <http://www.digikey.com/en/product-highlight/a/atmel/sam-v-microcontrollers>
- Microchip <http://www.digikey.com/en/product-highlight/m/microchip-technology/pic32mm-mcu-family>
- Renesas RL78 <http://www.digikey.com/product-detail/en/renesas-electronics-america/YRDKRL78G13/YRDKRL78G13-ND/2796058>
- Texas Instruments <http://www.digikey.com/product-detail/en/texas-instruments/MSP-EXP430G2/296-27570-ND/2331789>

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