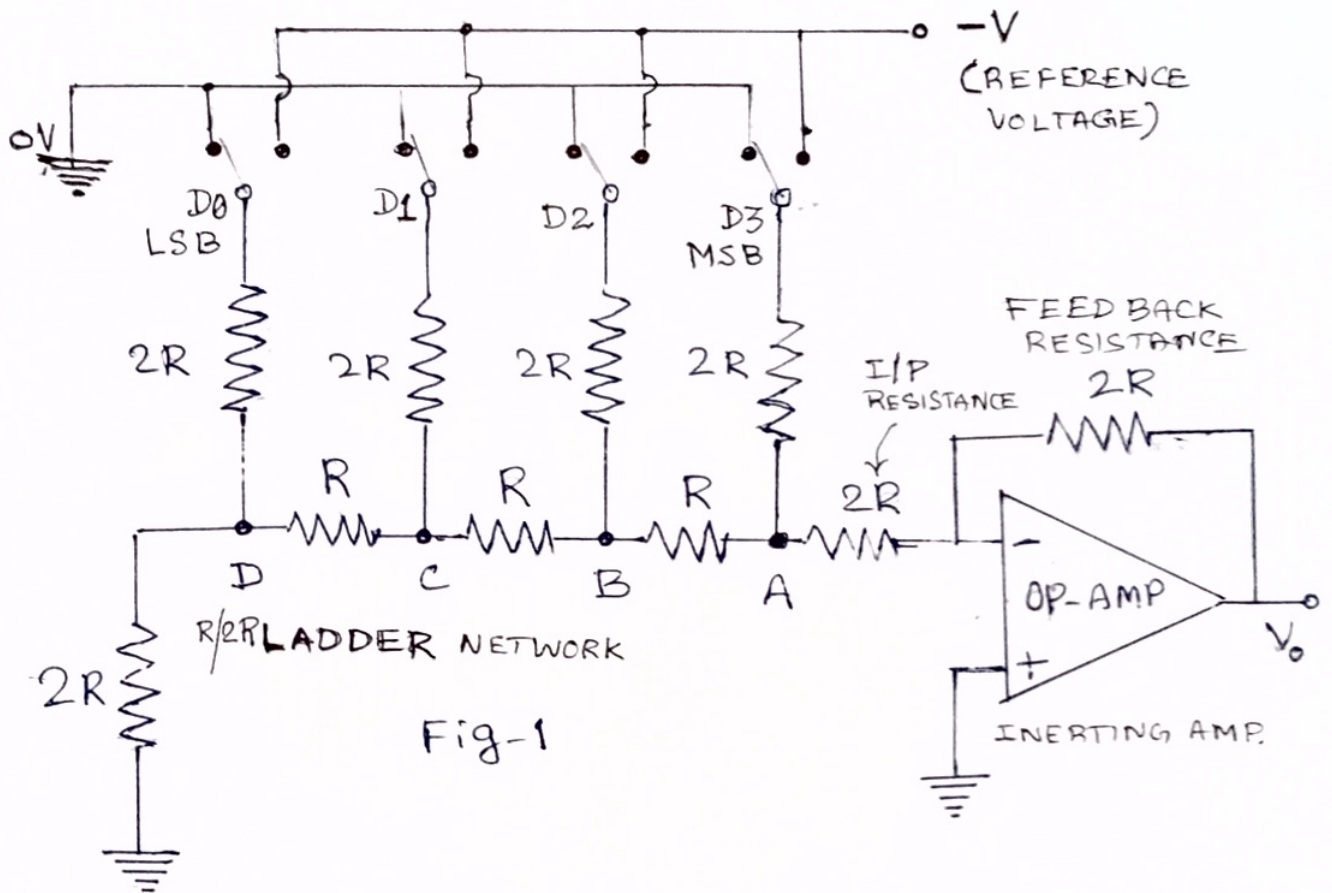


# R-2R LADDER TYPE DAC (4-BIT)



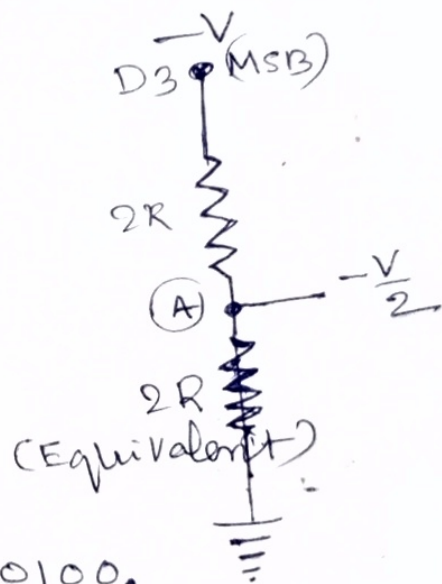
The R-2R Ladder type DAC consists of only two resistances  $R$  and  $2R$  and an op-amp. It can be shown that resistance between any node A/B/C/D and ground is  $2R$ .  $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0$  are digital inputs. It can be either at logic 0 (zero volts) or logic 1 ( $-V$  volts) where  $-V$  is the reference voltage. The 4-bit DAC requires 4 stage ladder network. A, B, C & D are different nodes of the ladder.  $D_3$  is the MSB and  $D_0$  is the LSB. The op-amp is connected

in the inverting configuration, with input resistance  $2R$  and feedback resistance  $2R$ .  $\therefore$  gain =  $-1$ . It can be proved that the voltage at node A is the weighted sum of inputs present at the terminals  $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0$ .

Case-1: Let  $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0 = 1000$ , MSB alone is 1, other bits are 0. In that case the circuit can be reduced as shown in Fig 2.

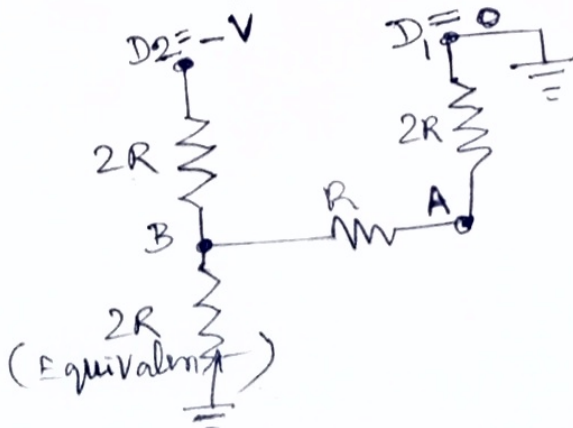
The voltage at node A is

$$V_A = -\frac{V}{2}$$



Case-2:

Let  $D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0 = 0100$ , next  $D_2$  is 1, the other bits are 0. In that case, the ladder network is reduced as shown in Fig-3



The parallel resistance between B and ground is

$$R_{||} = \frac{2R \cdot 3R}{2R + 3R} = \frac{6R^2}{5R} = \frac{6R}{5}$$

Total resistance between  $D_2$  and ground is

$$R_T = \frac{6R}{5} + 2R = \frac{16R}{5}$$

current flowing from  $D_2$  to ground:

$$I_{D2} = \frac{-V}{\left(\frac{16R}{5}\right)} = \frac{-5V}{16R}$$

Voltage at node B:

$$V_B = \frac{-5V}{16R} \times \frac{16R}{5} \cdot 3 = -\frac{3V}{8}$$

voltage at node A:

$$V_A = \frac{V_B \times 2R}{3R} = +\frac{V_B \cdot 2}{3} = \frac{-3V \cdot 2}{4 \cdot 8 \cdot 3}$$

$$V_A = -\frac{V}{4}$$

||| by it can be proved for other digital inputs as shown:

D3	D2	D1	D0	$V_A$
1	0	0	0	$-\frac{V}{2}$
0	1	0	0	$-\frac{V}{4}$
0	0	1	0	$-\frac{V}{8}$
0	0	0	1	$-\frac{V}{16}$

From this idea, the output for different combinations of digital input is shown in the next table:

When the reference voltage is  $-16V$ , the output values are noted in the table.

Digital Inputs				Analog output
D <sub>3</sub>	D <sub>2</sub>	D <sub>1</sub>	D <sub>0</sub>	V <sub>o</sub> VOLTS
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	2
0	0	1	1	3
0	1	0	0	4
0	1	0	1	5
0	1	1	0	6
0	1	1	1	7
1	0	0	0	8
1	0	0	1	9
1	0	1	0	10
1	0	1	1	11
1	1	0	0	12
1	1	0	1	13
1	1	1	0	14
1	1	1	1	15

