

durée prof 35' → 0850 à 1610

8411 ① Pour un mot valant 00001 : 1^{er} incrément, la

tension de sortie vaut le quantum soit $q = V_S = 0,2V$

$$\text{Or } q = \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n - 1} \quad \text{donc } \boxed{V_{PE} = q \cdot 2^n - 1} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_{PE} = 0,2(2^5 - 1) \\ V_{PE} = 6,2V \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad q = \frac{V_{S1}}{M_1} \quad \text{avec } M_1 = \binom{16 \ 8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 1}{10 \ 100}_{(2)} = 20_{(10)}$$

$$q = \frac{V_{S2}}{M_2} \quad \text{avec } M_2 = \binom{16 \ 8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 1}{11101}_{(2)} = 29_{(10)}$$

$$\text{donc } \boxed{V_{S2} = V_{S1} \cdot \frac{M_2}{M_1}} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_{S2} = 5 \cdot \frac{29}{20} \\ V_{S2} = 7,25V \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Quantum } q = \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n - 1} \\ q = \frac{V_S}{A} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{avec } A = \binom{128 \ 64 \ 32 \ 16 \ 8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 1}{10010110}_{(2)} = 150_{(10)} \\ \boxed{V_S = A \cdot \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n - 1}} \quad \begin{array}{l} V_S = 150 \cdot \frac{10}{2^8 - 1} \\ V_S = 5,88V \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} q = \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n - 1} \\ q = \frac{V_S}{A} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{V_S = A \cdot \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n - 1}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{avec } A = \binom{64 \ 32 \ 16 \ 8 \ 4 \ 2 \ 1}{1100101101}_{(2)} \\ = 813_{(10)} \\ V_S = 8,13 \cdot \frac{5}{2^{10} - 1} \\ V_S = 3,97V \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \boxed{N_{\max} = 2^n - 1} \quad N_{\max} = 2^{10} - 1 = 1023$$

$$\boxed{V_{PE} = 5,12V}$$

$$\boxed{q = \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n}} \quad q = \frac{5,12}{2^{10}} = 5mV$$

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$$\textcircled{6}, \quad \boxed{q = \frac{V_{PE}}{2^n}} \quad q = \frac{5}{2^8} \quad \underline{q = 0,0195 \text{ V}}$$

• Non ce CAN ne convient pas car $q = 0,0195 \text{ V} > \text{précision} = 0,01 \text{ V}$

$$\cdot \boxed{2^n = \frac{V_{PE}}{q}} \quad 2^n = \frac{5}{0,01} = 500 < 2^9 = 512$$

$$\text{ou } n = \log_2\left(\frac{V_{PE}}{q}\right) = \log_2(500) = \frac{\log(500)}{\log(2)} = 8,9$$

Il faut donc un CAN codant sur 9 bits.

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \boxed{M_{\text{max}} = 2^n - 1} = 2^{16} - 1 = \underline{65535 \text{ inc}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{résolution} = q = \frac{V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}}}{2^n}}$$

car mesure de tension 1V/V

$$\text{résolution} = \frac{20 - (-20)}{2^{16}}$$

$$\underline{\text{résolution} = 0,61 \text{ mV}}$$

$\textcircled{8}$ Fig 9a \rightarrow CNA unipolaire

Fig 9b \rightarrow CNA bipolaire.

$\textcircled{9}$. 256 valeurs \leftrightarrow codage sur un octet.

• La conversion est unipolaire

$$\cdot \boxed{V_{\text{ref}} = \frac{256 \cdot V_{\text{LSB}}}{2^n}} \quad V_{\text{ref}} = 256 \cdot 19,53 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

quantum

$$V_{\text{ref}} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\cdot q = V_{\text{LSB}} = \frac{V_{\text{AIN}}}{M} \quad \text{donc} \quad \boxed{V_{\text{AIN}} = q \cdot M}$$

avec $M = 0D_{(16)}$
 $= 13_{(10)}$

$$V_{\text{AIN}} = 19,53 \times 13 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\underline{V_{\text{AIN}} = 0,254 \text{ V.}}$$

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(10)

$$q = \frac{V_{ref}}{2^8}$$

$$q = \frac{5}{2^8} = 0,0195 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{ain+} = 127 \cdot q = 2,48 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{ain-} = -128 \cdot q = -2,5 \text{ V}$$

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