

# AN863

# **A Comparator Based Slope ADC**

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## INTRODUCTION

Comparators are used for many things, but many people want to build analog-to-digital converters using a comparator. Comparators are one basic building block of all ADC architectures. A PICmicro<sup>®</sup> microcontroller with internal comparators can become an ADC with the application of some software and a minimum of external hardware. In this application note you will be shown how to build a Slope ADC. This ADC has been used with the digital pins on PICmicro microcontrollers for many years. The addition of a comparator to the circuit improves the results and reduces the power consumption.

A characteristic to measure with a Slope ADC is resistance. By using a thermistor, temperature can be directly converted to a resistance. Measuring a thermistor is a good way to demonstrate the functions of a Slope ADC. Temperature measurement, or control, is one of the more common applications of microprocessor systems. One of the first signs of an illness in a person is a fever. Overheating fuels cause disasters. Food that has not been stored at the proper temperature spoils. Nearly every system or process requires an accurate understanding of the temperature. This application note describes another way to measure the temperature, and a way to build an analog-to-digital converter.

An example of some of the PICmicro microcontrollers that have comparators are:

- PIC12F629
- PIC12F675
- PIC16C620
- PIC16C621
- PIC16C22
- PIC16CE623

## Thermistors

Thermistors are devices that change in resistance with changes in temperature. Thermistors are more properly called RTDs (Resistive Temperature Detectors). An RTD can be made from a variety of substances depending on the desired operation temperature range, the desired operation environment, the required accuracy and the cost. Platinum RTDs can achieve an accuracy of much less than 1°C. Other low cost RTDs achieve an accuracy of just a few degrees.

## Slope ADC

Analog-to-digital converters can be created in a variety of ways. For this application note, we will build a slope converter. The slope converter works by timing the rate that a capacitor charges to a specified voltage. This is done twice, once with a reference source and once with a sensor. By performing the operation twice, variations in capacitor values or timing accuracy can be minimized. The reference source for this application note was simply a 10 k $\Omega$  resistor. The sensor was a 10 k $\Omega$  thermistor. See Figure 1.



### SENSOR SCHEMATIC



To make a measurement, the following steps are taken:

- 1. Activate the comparator & voltage reference.
- 2. Clear the timer.
- 3. Activate the thermistor.
- 4. Wait for the comparator to trip.
- 5. Multiply the timer value by the value of the reference resistor.
- 6. Discharge the timing capacitor.
- 7. Clear the timer.
- 8. Activate the reference.
- 9. Wait for the comparator to trip.
- 10. Divide the result of step 5 by the new timer value.
- 11. Shutdown the comparator and voltage reference.
- 12. Return with the result of step 10 stored as the thermistor resistance.

## Scaling the Data

One advantage of using RTD is that the response is nearly linear. Most RTDs are specified with an R25/R50 value. This is the ratio of the 25°C, with the 25°C value. The ratio is a linear relationship that can be coded to convert the ADC values to temperature. The Multiple and Divide code is located in Appendix C.

## FIGURE 2: DISPLAY SCHEMATIC

## Using the Data

How an application will use the data from a sensor will depend on the function. For this application note, the data is simply displayed on a 3-digit, 7-segment LED display. The segments are driven by PORTB on an 18-pin PICMicro microcontroller. The digits are selected by a second 8-pin PICmicro microcontroller (See Figure 2). The digit selection was performed by the second PICmicro microcontroller to demonstrate a simple I/O expander.

The software for the PIC12F629 is located in Appendix B. The master sends the pulse train to select the correct digit while driving the segment lines. See Figure 4 for a scope capture of the pulse train.







## Conclusion

Using a comparator to read analog's voltage is a straight-forward process combining a small amount of discrete circuitry with a small piece of firmware. Other ADCs can also be built in this manner. See AN700 for directions on how to build a delta sigma ADC using comparators and a few inexpensive discrete components.

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## APPENDIX A: SLOPE CODE

; Perform Slope Conversion ; Uses a0,a1,b0,b1 ; result is the unknown resistance in Ohms stored at c0,c1,c2,c3 reference\_value equ .10000 ; reference resistance Measure Resistance banksel TRISA ; movlw 0x27 76543210 ; PortA is OOIOOIII movwf TRISA banksel PORTA movf CMCON,W PORTA, 3 bsf ; start current through the reference call TOTimina a0 movwf movf TO HIGH,W movwf a1 ; store timer value clrf PORTA ; clearing the Capacitor banksel TRISA movlw 0x2D ; 76543210 ; PortA is OOIOIIOI movwf TRISA banksel b0 movlw high reference\_value movwf b1 movlw low reference value movwf b0 call multiply banksel TRISA ; 76543210 movlw  $0 \times 2 E$ TRISA movwf ; PortA is OOIOIIIO banksel CMCON CMCON,W movf bsf porta,0 ; start current through the sensor TOTiming call movwf a0 TO\_HIGH,W movf movwf a1 clrf PORTA

banksel movlw movwf banksel	TRISA 0x2D TRISA PORTA	; ;	PortA	is	76543210 00I0II0I
call	divide				
return					

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## APPENDIX B: DIGIT MULTIPLEXING CODE

main			
	call	0x3FF	; retrieve factory calibration value
	bsf	STATUS, RPO	; set file register bank to 1
	movwf	OSCCAL	; update register with factory cal value
	bcf	STATUS, RPO	; set file register bank to 0
			-
	; time the	input	
	movlw	reset_time	
time_loop			
	addlw	0×FF	
	btfss	STATUS,Z	; countdown the reset time
	goto	time_loop	
	btfsc	GPIO,3	
	qoto	reset return	
	5		
	incf	state,w	
	andlw	0x03	
	addwf	PCL,F	
	goto	state0	
	goto	statel	
	goto	state2	
	goto	state3	
state0	5		
state1			
	movlw .1		
	movwf	state	
	movlw	.4	
	qoto	update	
state2	2	1	
	movlw	.2	
	movwf	state	
	movlw	.2	
	goto	update	
state3			
	movlw	.3	
	movwf	state	
	movlw	.1	
update			
	movwf	GPIO	
	aoto	normal return	

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## APPENDIX C: MULTIPLE AND DIVIDE ROUTINES

```
; Unsigned Divide Routine 32/16=32
; c3:c2:c1:c0 / a1:a0 = c3:c2c1:c0
*****
divide
    ; Test for zero division
           a0,W
    movf
    iorwf
               al,W
    btfsc
                STATUS,Z
    retlw
                0x00
    ; prepare used variables
    clrf
          tmp
    clrf
                tmp1
    clrf
                tmp2
                D'32'
    movlw
                                  ; initialize bit counter
    movwf
                bcnt.
DIVIDE LOOP 32by16
    rlf
                c0,F
    rlf
                c1,F
    rlf
                c2,F
    rlf
                c3,F
    ; shift in highest bit from dividend through carry in temp
    rlf
                tmp1,F
    rlf
                tmp,F
    rlf
                tmp2,F
    movf
                a0,W
                                  ; get LSB of divisor
                tmp2,7
    btfsc
                Div32by16_add
    goto
    ; subtract 16 bit divisor from 16 bit temp
    subwf
            tmp1,F
                                ; subtract
    movf
                al,W
                                 ; get top byte
    btfss
                STATUS,C
                                 ; if overflow ( from prev. subtraction )
               al,W
    incfsz
                                 ; increase source
    subwf
                tmp,F
                                 ; and subtract from dest.
    movlw
               1
    btfss
                STATUS,C
    subwf
                tmp2,F
    aoto
                DIVIDE SKIP 32by16 ; carry was set, subtraction ok, continue with next bit
```

Div32by16 add

-			;	result of subtraction was negative restore temp
ē	addwf	tmp1,F	;	add it to the lsb of temp
n	novf	al,W	;	MSB byte
k	otfsc	STATUS,C	;	check carry for overflow from previous addition
i	incfsz	al,W		
ā	addwf	tmp,F	;	handle overflow
n	novlw	1		
k	otisc	STATUS, C		
ĉ	addwi	tmp2,F		
DIVIDE	_SKIP_32by16			
	decfsz	bcnt,F		; decrement loop counter
	goto	DIVIDE_LOOP_32by1	16	; another run
	; finally s	shift in the last car	гy	
	rlf	c0,F		
	rlf	c1,F		
	rlf	c2,F		
	rlf	c3,F		
	retlw	0x01		; done
• * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	***	****
, Unei	aned Multiply	16-16		
• al•a	0 * bl·b0 = c3			
• * * * * * *	*************	****	**	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
, multip	lv			
1	clrf	c3		
	clrf	c2		
	clrf	c1		
	clrf	c0		
	bsf	c1, 7		
multip	ly lp1			
-	rrf	al, f		
	rrf	a0, f		
	btfss	STATUS,C		
	qoto	multiply lp2		
	movf	b0, w		
	addwf	c2, f		
	movf	bl, w		
	btfsc	STATUS, C		
	incfsz	bl, w		
	addwf	c3, f		
multip	ly lp2			
1	rrf	c3, f		
	rrf	c2, f		
	rrf	c1, f		
	rrf	c0, f		
	btfss	STATUS C		
	goto	ral vlaitin		
	return			

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03/25/03