

## FEATURES

- Single Supply 3.3V or  $\pm 3.3V$  Operation
- Software Programmable Features:
  - Unipolar/Bipolar Conversions
  - 4 Differential/8 Single-Ended Inputs
  - MSB- or LSB-First Data Sequence
  - Variable Data Word Length
- Built-In Sample-and-Hold
- Direct 4-Wire Interface to Most MPU Serial Ports and all MPU Parallel Ports
- 15kHz Maximum Throughput Rate

## KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Minimum Guaranteed Supply Voltage: 3V
- Resolution: 10 Bits
- Offset Error:  $\pm 0.5\text{LSB}$  Max
- Linearity Error:  $\pm 0.5\text{LSB}$  Max
- Gain Error (LTC1283A):  $\pm 1\text{LSB}$  Max
- Conversion Time: 44 $\mu\text{s}$
- Supply Current: 350 $\mu\text{A}$  Max, 150 $\mu\text{A}$  Typ

## DESCRIPTION

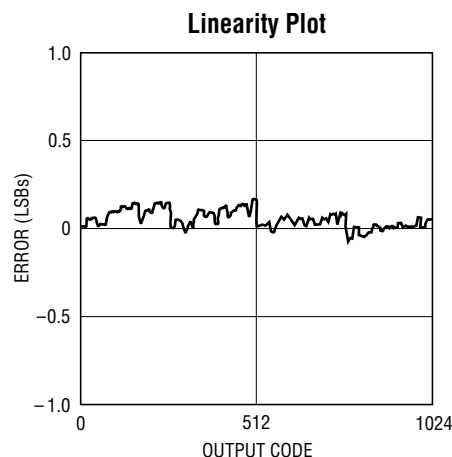
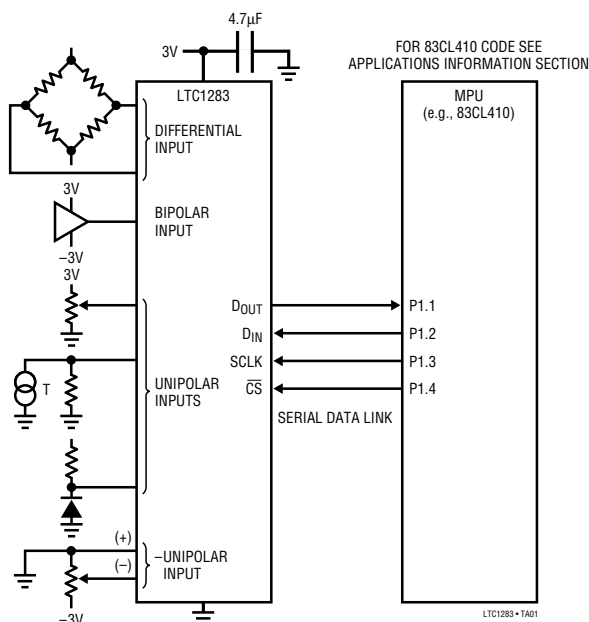
The LTC1283 is a 3V data acquisition component which contains a serial I/O successive approximation A/D converter. It uses LTCMOS™ switched capacitor technology to perform either 10-bit unipolar, or 9-bit plus sign bipolar A/D conversions. The 8-channel input multiplexer can be configured for either single-ended or differential inputs (or combinations thereof). An on-chip sample-and-hold is included for all single-ended input channels.

The serial I/O is designed to be compatible with industry-standard full-duplex serial interfaces. It allows either MSB- or LSB-first data and automatically provides 2's complement output coding in the bipolar mode. The output data word can be programmed for a length of 8-, 10-, 12-, or 16-bit. This allows easy interface to shift registers and a variety of processors.

Both the LTC1283A and LTC1283 are specified with offset and linearity errors less than  $\pm 0.5\text{LSB}$ . The LTC1283A has a gain error limit of  $\pm 1\text{LSB}$ . The 1283 is specified with a gain error limit of  $\pm 2\text{LSB}$  for applications where gain is adjustable or less critical.

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## TYPICAL APPLICATION



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Notes 1 and 2)

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) to GND or $V^-$ .....	12V	Negative Supply Voltage ( $V^-$ ) .....	-6V to GND
Voltage		Power Dissipation .....	500mW
Analog and Reference		Operating Temperature	
Inputs .....	( $V^-$ ) -0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$	LTC1283AC, LTC1283C .....	0°C to 70°C
Digital Inputs .....	-0.3V to 12V	Storage Temperature Range .....	-65°C to 150°C
Digital Outputs .....	-0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .....	300°C

## PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

TOP VIEW		ORDER PART NUMBER	TOP VIEW		ORDER PART NUMBER
CH0 [1]	20 $V_{CC}$	LTC1283ACN LTC1283CN	CH0 [1]	20 $V_{CC}$	LTC1283ACS LTC1283CS
CH1 [2]	19 ACLK		CH1 [2]	19 ACLK	
CH2 [3]	18 SCLK		CH2 [3]	18 SCLK	
CH3 [4]	17 $D_{IN}$		CH3 [4]	17 $D_{IN}$	
CH4 [5]	16 $D_{OUT}$		CH4 [5]	16 $D_{OUT}$	
CH5 [6]	15 $\overline{CS}$		CH5 [6]	15 $\overline{CS}$	
CH6 [7]	14 $REF^+$		CH6 [7]	14 $REF^+$	
CH7 [8]	13 $REF^-$		CH7 [8]	13 $REF^-$	
COM [9]	12 $V^-$		COM [9]	12 $V^-$	
DGND [10]	11 AGND		DGND [10]	11 AGND	
N PACKAGE 20-LEAD PLASTIC DIP $T_J \text{ MAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $\theta_{JA} = 100^\circ\text{C/W}$			S PACKAGE 20-LEAD PLASTIC SOL $T_J \text{ MAX} = 150^\circ\text{C}$ , $\theta_{JA} = 130^\circ\text{C/W}$		

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## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LTC1283/LTC1283A			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{CC}$	Positive Supply Voltage	$V^- = 0V$	3.0		3.6	V
$V^-$	Negative Supply Voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.3V$	-3.6		0	V
$f_{SCLK}$	Shift Clock Frequency	$V_{CC} = 3V$	0		500	kHz
$f_{ACLK}$	A/D Clock Frequency	$V_{CC} = 3V$ $T_A \leq 25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A \leq 70^\circ\text{C}$	0.01 0.05		1.00 1.00	MHz MHz
$t_{CYC}$	Total Cycle Time	See Operating Sequence	10 SCLK + 48 ACLK			Cycles
$t_{H\overline{CS}}$	Hold Time, $\overline{CS}$ Low After Last SCLK↓	$V_{CC} = 3V$	0			ns
$t_{HDI}$	Hold Time, $D_{IN}$ After SCLK↑	$V_{CC} = 3V$	200			ns
$t_{su\overline{CS}}$	Setup Time $\overline{CS}$ ↓ Before Clocking in First Address Bit (Note 8)	$V_{CC} = 3V$	2 ACLK Cycles + 1μs			
$t_{suDI}$	Setup Time, $D_{IN}$ Stable Before SCLK↑	$V_{CC} = 3V$	400			ns
$t_{WHACLK}$	ACLK High Time	$V_{CC} = 3V$	250			ns
$t_{WLACLK}$	ACLK Low Time	$V_{CC} = 3V$	400			ns
$t_{WH\overline{CS}}$	$\overline{CS}$ High Time During Conversion	$V_{CC} = 3V$	44			ACLK Cycles

**CONVERTER AND MULTIPLEXER CHARACTERISTICS** (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LTC1283A			LTC1283			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Offset Error	(Note 4)	●			±0.5			±0.5	LSB
Linearity Error	(Notes 4 and 5)	●			±0.5			±0.5	LSB
Gain Error	(Note 4)	●			±1.0			±2.0	LSB
Minimum Resolution for Which No Missing Codes are Guaranteed		●			10			10	Bits
Reference Input Resistance				10			10		kΩ
Analog and REF Input Range	(Note 6)		(V <sup>-</sup> ) – 0.05V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.05V						V
On Channel Leakage Current (Note 7)	On Channel = 3V Off Channel = 0V	●			1			1	μA
	On Channel = 0V Off Channel = 3V	●			–1			–1	μA
Off Channel Leakage Current (Note 7)	On Channel = 3V Off Channel = 0V	●			–1			–1	μA
	On Channel = 0V Off Channel = 3V	●			1			1	μA

**AC CHARACTERISTICS** (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LTC1283/LTC1283A			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
t <sub>ACC</sub>	Delay Time From $\overline{CS}\downarrow$ to D <sub>OUT</sub> Data Valid	(Note 8)			2		ACLK Cycles
t <sub>SMPL</sub>	Analog Input Sample Time	See Operating Sequence			5		SCLK Cycles
t <sub>CONV</sub>	Conversion Time	See Operating Sequence			44		ACLK Cycles
t <sub>dDO</sub>	Delay Time, SCLK $\downarrow$ to D <sub>OUT</sub> Data Valid	See Test Circuits	●		400	900	ns
t <sub>dis</sub>	Delay Time, $\overline{CS}\uparrow$ to D <sub>OUT</sub> Hi-Z	See Test Circuits	●		240	500	ns
t <sub>en</sub>	Delay Time, 2nd CLK $\downarrow$ to D <sub>OUT</sub> Enabled	See Test Circuits	●		300	800	ns
t <sub>hDO</sub>	Time Output Data Remains Valid After SCLK $\downarrow$				75		ns
t <sub>f</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub> Fall Time	See Test Circuits	●		90	300	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	D <sub>OUT</sub> Rise Time	See Test Circuits	●		80	300	ns
C <sub>IN</sub>	Input Capacitance	Analog Inputs On Channel			65		pF
		Off Channel			5		pF
		Digital Inputs			5		pF

**DIGITAL AND DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LTC1283/LTC1283A			UNITS
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.6V	●	1.7			V
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3V	●			0.45	V
I <sub>IH</sub>	High Level Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	●			2.5	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low Level Input Current	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0V	●			–2.5	μA
V <sub>OH</sub>	High Level Output Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3V, I <sub>O</sub> = –20μA	●	2.6	2.8		V
		I <sub>O</sub> = –200μA		2.0			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	Low Level Output Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3V, I <sub>O</sub> = 20μA	●		0.05		V
		I <sub>O</sub> = 400μA			0.10	0.30	V

## DIGITAL AND DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	LTC1283/LTC1283A			UNITS
			MIN	TYP	MAX	
$I_{OZ}$	Hi-Z Output Leakage	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ , $\overline{CS}$ High $V_{OUT} = 0V$ , $\overline{CS}$ High	● ●		3 -3	$\mu A$ $\mu A$
$I_{SOURCE}$	Output Source Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		-4.5		mA
$I_{SINK}$	Output Sink Current	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$		4.5		mA
$I_{CC}$	Positive Supply Current	$\overline{CS}$ High, $REF^+$ Open	●	150	350	$\mu A$
$I_{REF}$	Reference Current	$V_{REF} = 2.5V$	●	250	500	$\mu A$
$I^-$	Negative Supply Current	$\overline{CS}$ High, $V^- = -3V$	●	-1	-50	$\mu A$

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the operating temperature range; all other limits and typicals  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

**Note 1:** Absolute maximum ratings are those values beyond which the life of a device may be impaired.

**Note 2:** All voltage values are with respect to ground with DGND, AGND and  $REF^-$  wired together (unless otherwise noted).

**Note 3:**  $V_{CC} = 3V$ ,  $V_{REF^+} = 2.5V$ ,  $V_{REF^-} = 0V$ ,  $V^- = 0V$  for unipolar mode and  $-3V$  for bipolar mode,  $ACLK = 1MHz$ ,  $SCLK = 0.25MHz$  unless otherwise specified.

**Note 4:** These specifications apply for both unipolar and bipolar modes. In bipolar mode, one LSB is equal to the bipolar input span ( $2V_{REF}$ ) divided by 1024. For example, when  $V_{REF} = 2.5V$ ,  $1LSB$  (bipolar) =  $2(2.5V)/1024 = 4.88mV$ .

**Note 5:** Linearity error is the deviation from ideal of the slope between the two end points of the transfer curve.

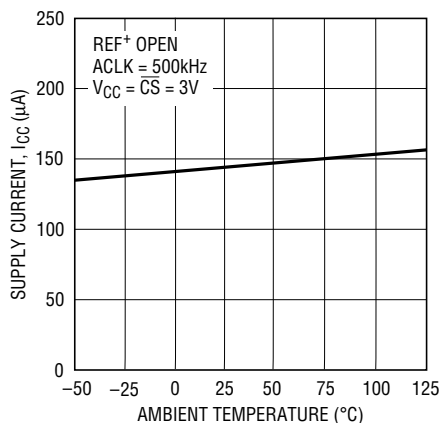
**Note 6:** Two on-chip diodes are tied to each reference and analog input which will conduct for reference or analog input voltages one diode drop below  $V^-$  or one diode drop above  $V_{CC}$ . Be careful during testing at low  $V_{CC}$  levels, as high level reference or analog inputs can cause this input diode to conduct, especially at elevated temperatures, and cause errors for inputs near full scale. This spec allows 50mV forward bias of either diode. This means that as long as the reference or analog input does not exceed the supply voltage by more than 50mV, the output code will be correct.

**Note 7:** Channel leakage current is measured after the channel selection.

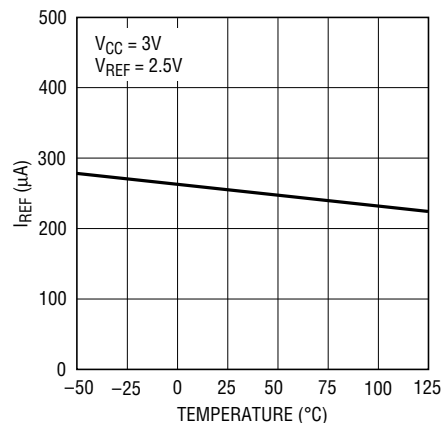
**Note 8:** To minimize errors caused by noise at the chip select input, the internal circuitry waits for two  $ACLK$  falling edges after a chip select falling edge is detected before responding to control input signals. Therefore, no attempt should be made to clock an address in or data out until the minimum chip select setup time has elapsed.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

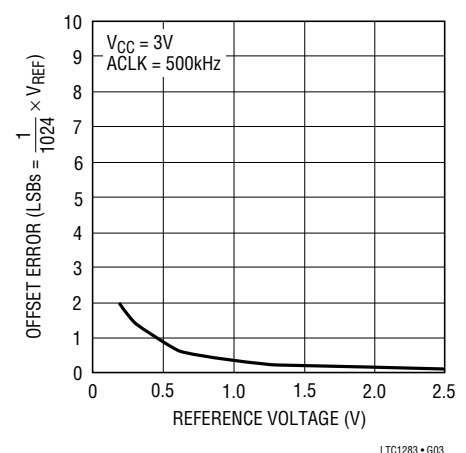
Supply Current vs Temperature



Reference Current vs Temperature

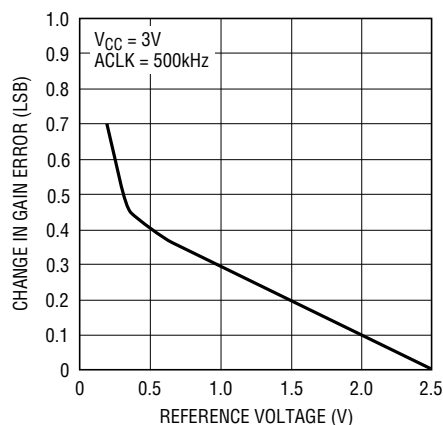


Unadjusted Offset Error vs Reference Voltage



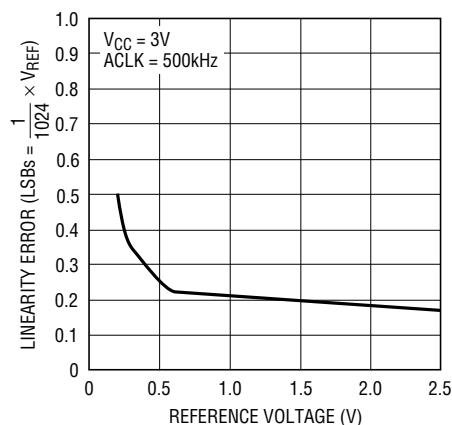
# TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Change in Full-Scale Error vs Reference Voltage**



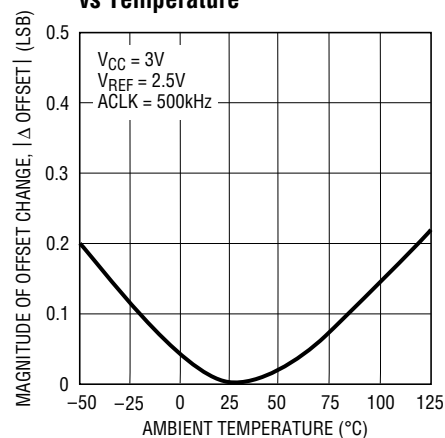
LTC1283 • G04

**Linearity Error vs Reference Voltage**



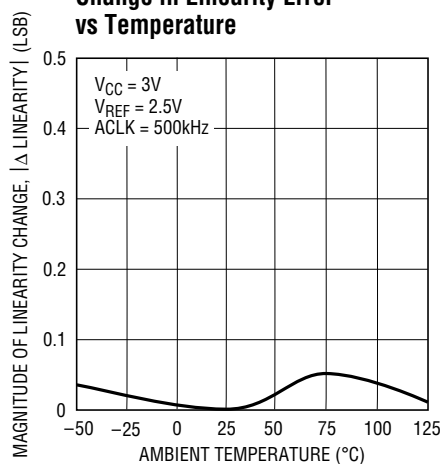
LTC1283 • G05

**Change in Offset Error vs Temperature**



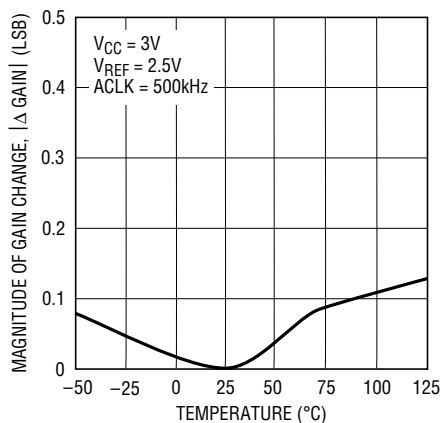
LTC1283 • G06

**Change in Linearity Error vs Temperature**



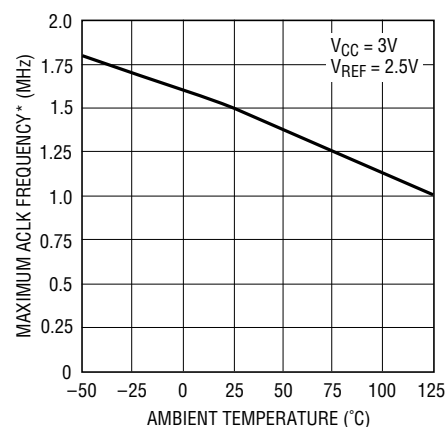
LTC1283 • G07

**Change in Gain Error vs Temperature**



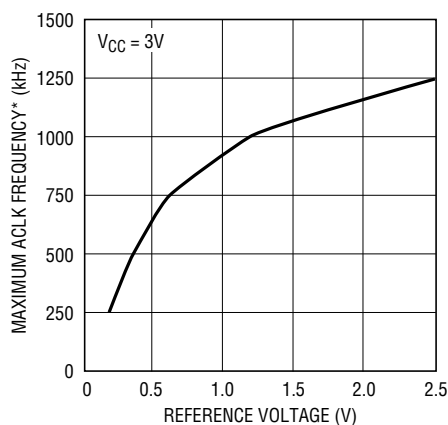
LTC1283 • G08

**Maximum Conversion Clock Rate vs Temperature**



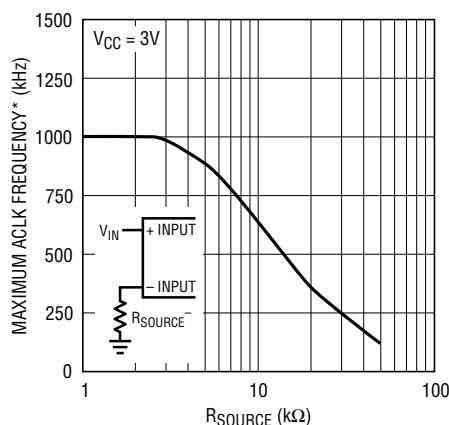
LTC1283 • G09

**Maximum Conversion Clock Rate vs Reference Voltage**



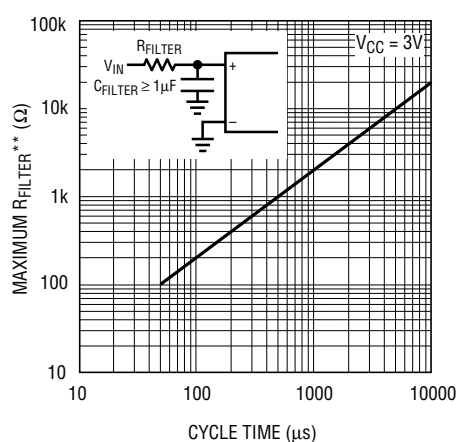
LTC1283 • G10

**Maximum Conversion Clock Rate vs Source Resistance**



LTC1283 • G11

**Maximum Filter Resistor vs Cycle Time**

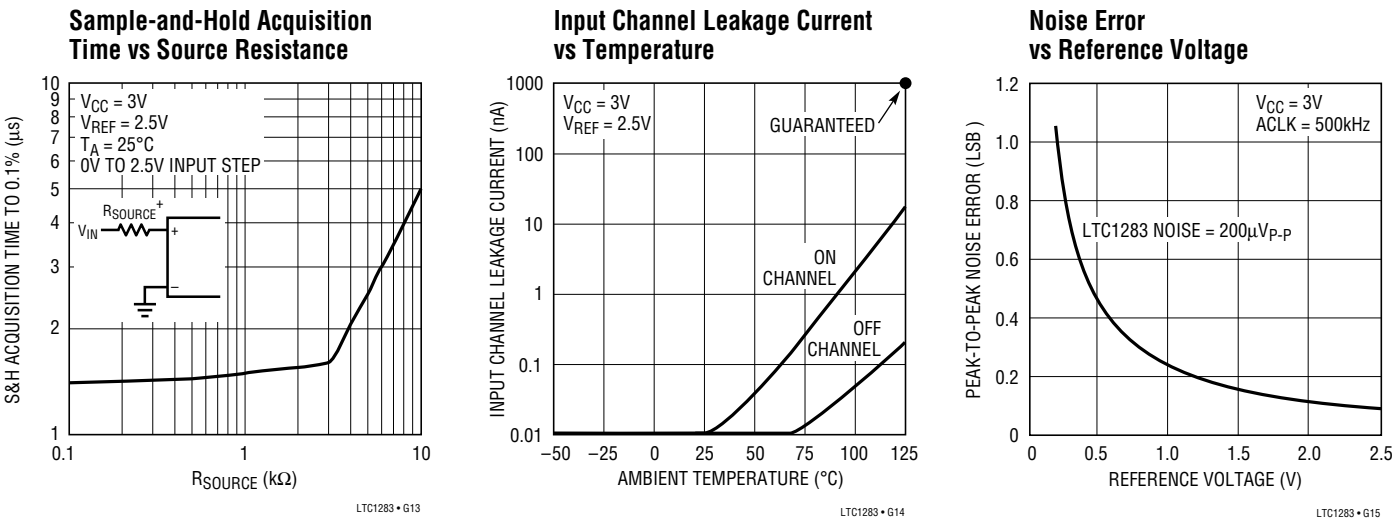


LTC1283 • G12

\*Maximum ACLK frequency represents the ACLK frequency at which a 0.1LSB shift in the error at any code transition from its 100kHz value is first detected.

\*\*Maximum  $R_{FILTER}$  represents the filter resistor value at which a 0.1LSB change in full-scale error from its value at  $R_{FILTER} = 0$  is first detected.

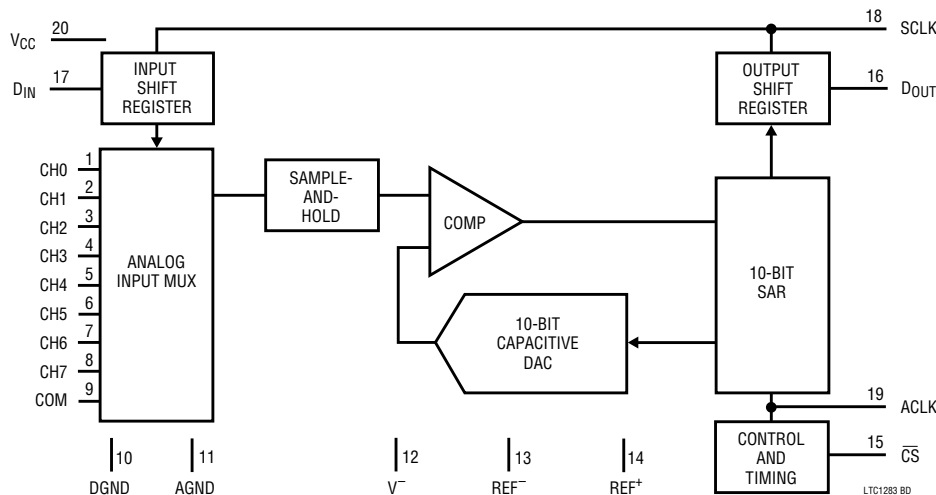
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



PIN FUNCTIONS

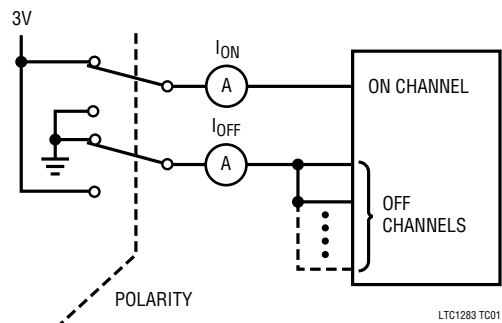
#	PIN	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
1-8	CH0-CH7	Analog Inputs	<p>The analog inputs must be free of noise with respect to AGND. The common pin defines the zero reference point for all single-ended inputs. It must be free of noise and is usually tied to the analog ground plane.</p> <p>This is the ground for the internal logic. Tie to the ground plane. AGND should be tied directly to the analog ground plane.</p> <p>Tie <math>V^-</math> to most negative potential in the circuit. (Ground in single supply applications.) The reference inputs must be kept free of noise with respect to AGND.</p> <p>The reference inputs must be kept free of noise with respect to AGND.</p> <p>A logic low on this input enables data transfer.</p> <p>The A/D conversion result is shifted out of this output.</p> <p>The A/D configuration word is shifted into this input.</p> <p>This clock synchronizes the serial data transfer.</p> <p>This clock controls the A/D conversion process.</p> <p>This supply must be kept free of noise and ripple by bypassing directly to the analog ground plane.</p>
9	COM	Common	
10	DGND	Digital Ground	
11	AGND	Analog Ground	
12	$V^-$	Negative Supply	
13, 14	REF $^-$ , REF $^+$	Reference Inputs	
15	CS	Chip Select Input	
16	DOUT	Digital Data Output	
17	DIN	Data Input	
18	SCLK	Shift Clock	
19	ACLK	A/D Conversion Clock	
20	VCC	Positive Supply	

BLOCK DIAGRAM

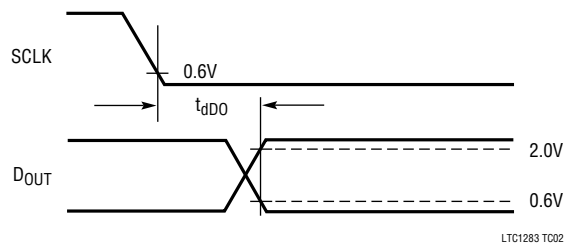


# TEST CIRCUITS

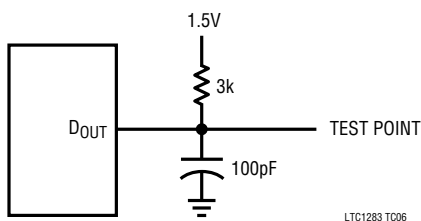
## On and Off Channel Leakage Current



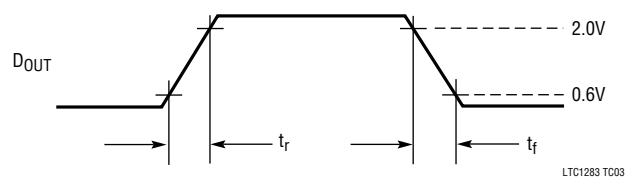
## Voltage Waveforms for D<sub>OUT</sub> Delay Time, $t_{dDO}$



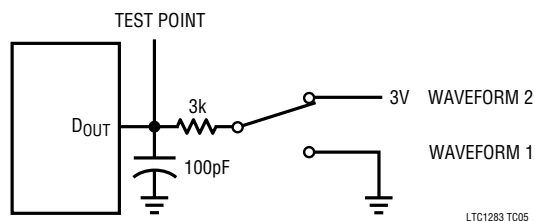
## Load Circuit for $t_{dDO}$ , $t_r$ , $t_f$ and $t_{en}$



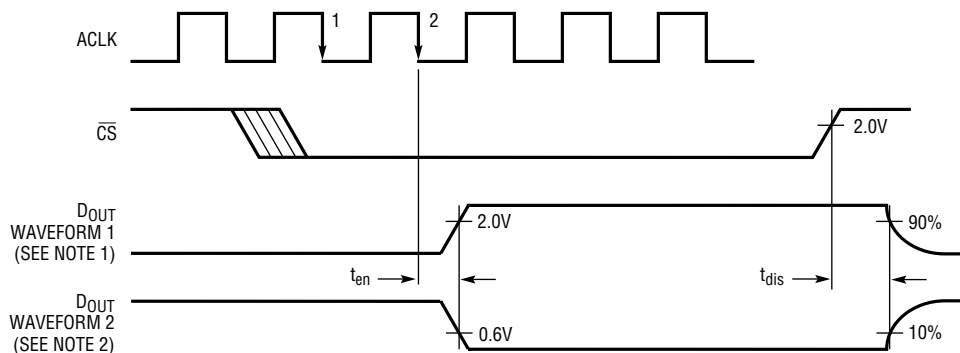
## Voltage Waveform for D<sub>OUT</sub> Rise and Fall Times, $t_r$ and $t_f$



## Load Circuit for $t_{dis}$



## Voltage Waveforms for $t_{en}$ and $t_{dis}$



**NOTE 1:** WAVEFORM 1 IS FOR AN OUTPUT WITH INTERNAL CONDITIONS SUCH THAT THE OUTPUT IS HIGH UNLESS DISABLED BY THE OUTPUT CONTROL.

**NOTE 2:** WAVEFORM 2 IS FOR AN OUTPUT WITH INTERNAL CONDITIONS SUCH THAT THE OUTPUT IS LOW UNLESS DISABLED BY THE OUTPUT CONTROL.

LTC1283 TC04

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

The LTC1283 is a 3V data acquisition component which contains the following functional blocks:

1. 10-bit successive approximation capacitive A/D converter
2. Analog multiplexer (MUX)
3. Sample-and-hold (S&H)
4. Synchronous, full duplex serial interface
5. Control and timing logic

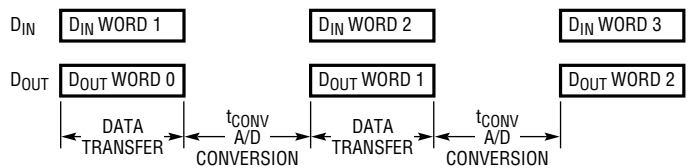
## DIGITAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 1. Serial Interface

The LTC1283 communicates with microprocessors and other external circuitry via a synchronous, full duplex, 4-wire serial interface (see Operating Sequence). The shift clock (SCLK) synchronizes the data transfer with each bit being transmitted on the falling SCLK edge and captured on the rising SCLK edge in both transmitting and receiving systems. The data is transmitted and received simultaneously (full duplex).

Data transfer is initiated by a falling chip select ( $\overline{CS}$ ) signal. After the falling  $\overline{CS}$  is recognized, an 8-bit input word is shifted into the  $D_{IN}$  input which configures the LTC1283 for the next conversion. Simultaneously, the result of the

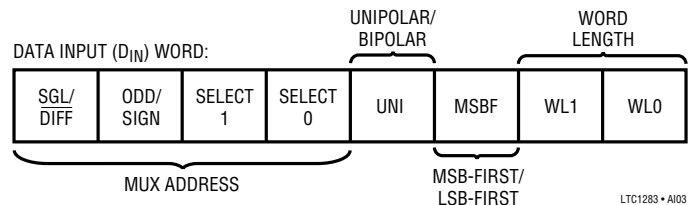
previous conversion is output on the  $D_{OUT}$  line. At the end of the data exchange the requested conversion begins and  $\overline{CS}$  should be brought high. After  $t_{CONV}$ , the conversion is complete and the results will be available on the next data transfer cycle. As shown below, the result of a conversion is delayed by one  $\overline{CS}$  cycle from the input word requesting it.



LTC1283 • A102

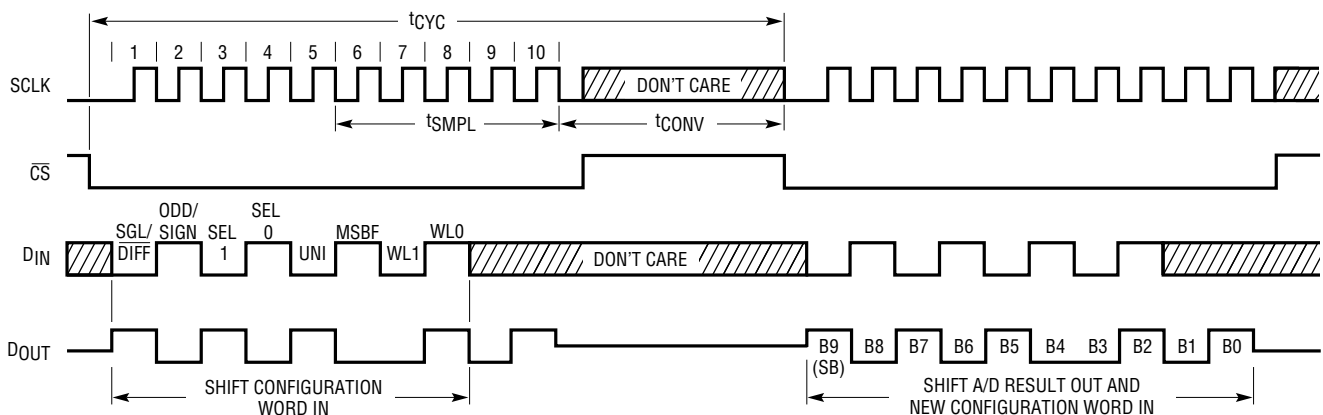
### 2. Input Data Word

The LTC1283 8-bit input data word is clocked into the  $D_{IN}$  input on the first eight rising SCLK edges after chip select is recognized. Further inputs on the  $D_{IN}$  pin are then ignored until the next  $\overline{CS}$  cycle. The eight bits of the input word are defined as follows:



LTC1283 • A103

### Operating Sequence (Example: Differential Inputs (CH3-CH2), Bipolar, MSB-First and 10-Bit Word Length)



LTC1283 • A101



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

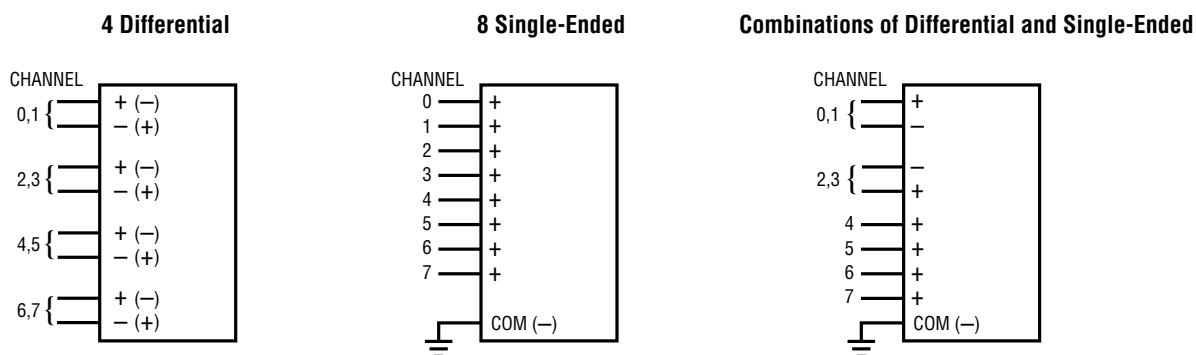
### Multiplexer (MUX) Address

The first four bits of the input word assign the MUX configuration for the requested conversion. For a given channel selection, the converter will measure the voltage between the two channels indicated by the + and – signs in the selected row of Table 1. Note that in differential mode

(SGL/DIFF = 0) measurements are limited to four adjacent input pairs with either polarity. In single-ended mode, all input channels are measured with respect to COM. Figure 1 shows some examples of multiplexer assignments.

Table 1. Multiplexer Channel Selection

MUX ADDRESS				DIFFERENTIAL CHANNEL SELECTION								MUX ADDRESS				SINGLE-ENDED CHANNEL SELECTION									
SGL/ DIFF	ODD/ SIGN	SELECT 1	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SGL/ DIFF	ODD/ SIGN	SELECT 1	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	COM	
0	0	0	0	+	−							1	0	0	0	+								−	
0	0	0	1			+	−					1	0	0	1			+						−	
0	0	1	0					+	−			1	0	1	0					+				−	
0	0	1	1							+	−	1	0	1	1							+		−	
0	1	0	0	−	+							1	1	0	0		+							−	
0	1	0	1			−	+					1	1	0	1				+					−	
0	1	1	0					−	+			1	1	1	0						+			−	
0	1	1	1							−	+	1	1	1	1								+	−	



### Changing the MUX Assignment “On the Fly”

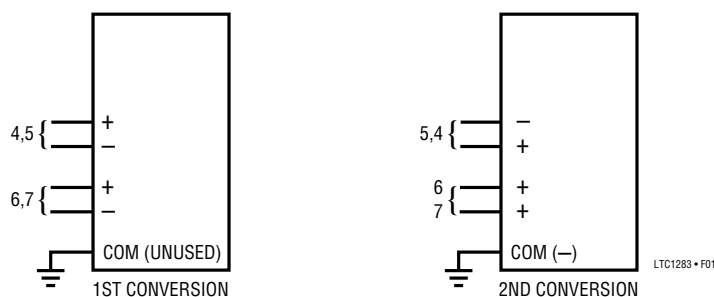


Figure 1. Examples of Multiplexer Options on the LTC1283

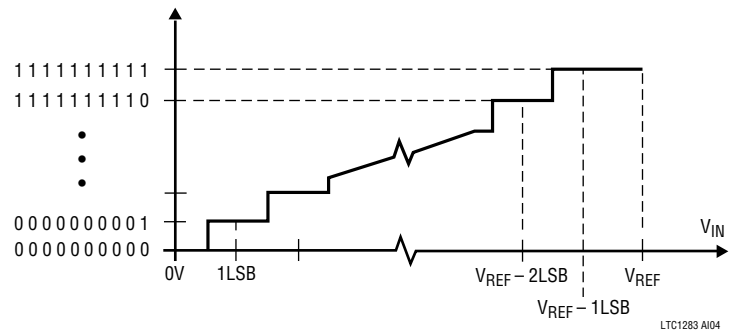
APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Unipolar/Bipolar (UNI)

The fifth input bit (UNI) determines whether the conversion will be unipolar or bipolar. When UNI is a logical one, a unipolar conversion will be performed on the selected

input voltage. When UNI is a logical zero, a bipolar conversion will result. The input span and code assignment for each conversion type are shown in the figures below.

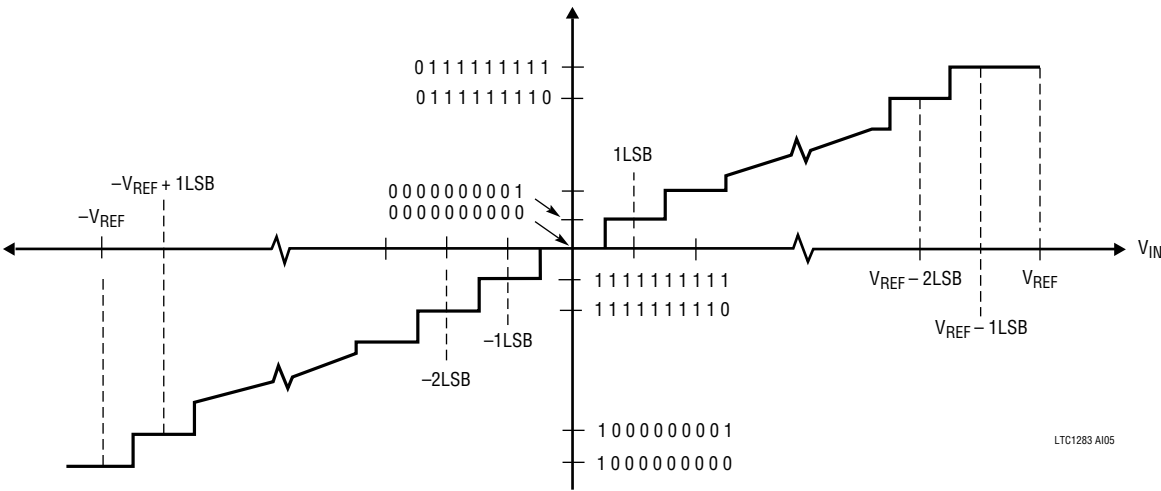
Unipolar Transfer Curve (UNI = 1)



Unipolar Output Code (UNI = 1)

OUTPUT CODE	INPUT VOLTAGE	INPUT VOLTAGE (VREF = 2.5V)
1111111111	VREF - 1LSB	2.4976V
1111111110	VREF - 2LSB	2.4951V
⋮	⋮	⋮
0000000001	1LSB	0.0024V
0000000000	0V	0V

Bipolar Transfer Curve (UNI = 0)



Bipolar Output Code (UNI = 0)

OUTPUT CODE	INPUT VOLTAGE	INPUT VOLTAGE (VREF = 2.5V)
0111111111	VREF - 1LSB	2.4951V
0111111110	VREF - 2LSB	2.4902V
⋮	⋮	⋮
0000000001	1LSB	0.0049V
0000000000	0V	0V
1111111111	-1LSB	-0.0049V
1111111110	-2LSB	-0.0098V
⋮	⋮	⋮
1000000001	-(VREF) + 1LSB	-2.4951V
1000000000	-(VREF)	-2.5000V

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### MSB-First/LSB-First Format (MSBF)

The output data of the LTC1283 is programmed for MSB-first or LSB-first sequence using the MSBF bit. For MSB-first output data the input word clocked to the LTC1283 should always contain a logical one in the sixth bit location (MSBF bit). Likewise for LSB-first output data, the input word clocked to the LTC1283 should always contain a zero in the MSBF bit location. The MSBF bit in a given  $D_{IN}$  word will control the order of the next  $D_{OUT}$  word. The MSBF bit affects only the order of the output data word. The order of the input word is unaffected by this bit.

MSBF	OUTPUT FORMAT
0	LSB-First
1	MSB-First

LTC1283 AI08

### Word Length (WL1, WL0)

The last two bits of the input word (WL1 and WL0) program the output data word length of the LTC1283. Word lengths of 8-, 10-, 12- or 16-bit can be selected according to the following table. The WL1 and WL0 bits in a given  $D_{IN}$  word control the length of the present, not the next,  $D_{OUT}$  word. **WL1 and WL2 are never “don’t cares”** and must be set for the correct  $D_{OUT}$  word length even when a “dummy”  $D_{IN}$  word is sent. On any transfer cycle, the word length should be made equal to the number of SCLK cycles sent by the MPU.

WL1	WL0	OUTPUT WORD LENGTH
0	0	8 Bits
0	1	10 Bits
1	0	12 Bits
1	1	16 Bits

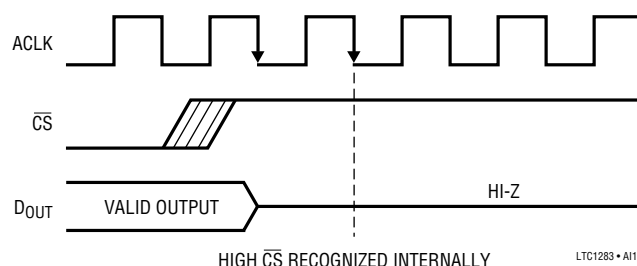
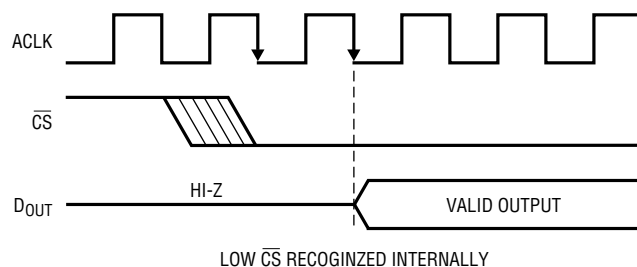
LTC1283 • AI09

Figure 2 shows how the data output ( $D_{OUT}$ ) timing can be controlled with word length selection and MSB/LSB-first format selection.

### 3. Deglitcher

A deglitching circuit has been added to the chip select input of the LTC1283 to minimize the effects of errors caused by noise on that input. This circuit ignores changes in state on the  $\overline{CS}$  input that are shorter in duration than

1 ACLK cycle. After a change of state on the  $\overline{CS}$  input, the LTC1283 waits for two falling edges of the ACLK before recognizing a valid chip select. One indication of  $\overline{CS}$  low recognition is the  $D_{OUT}$  line becoming active (leaving the Hi-Z state). Note that the deglitching applies to both the rising and falling  $\overline{CS}$  edges.



LTC1283 • AI10

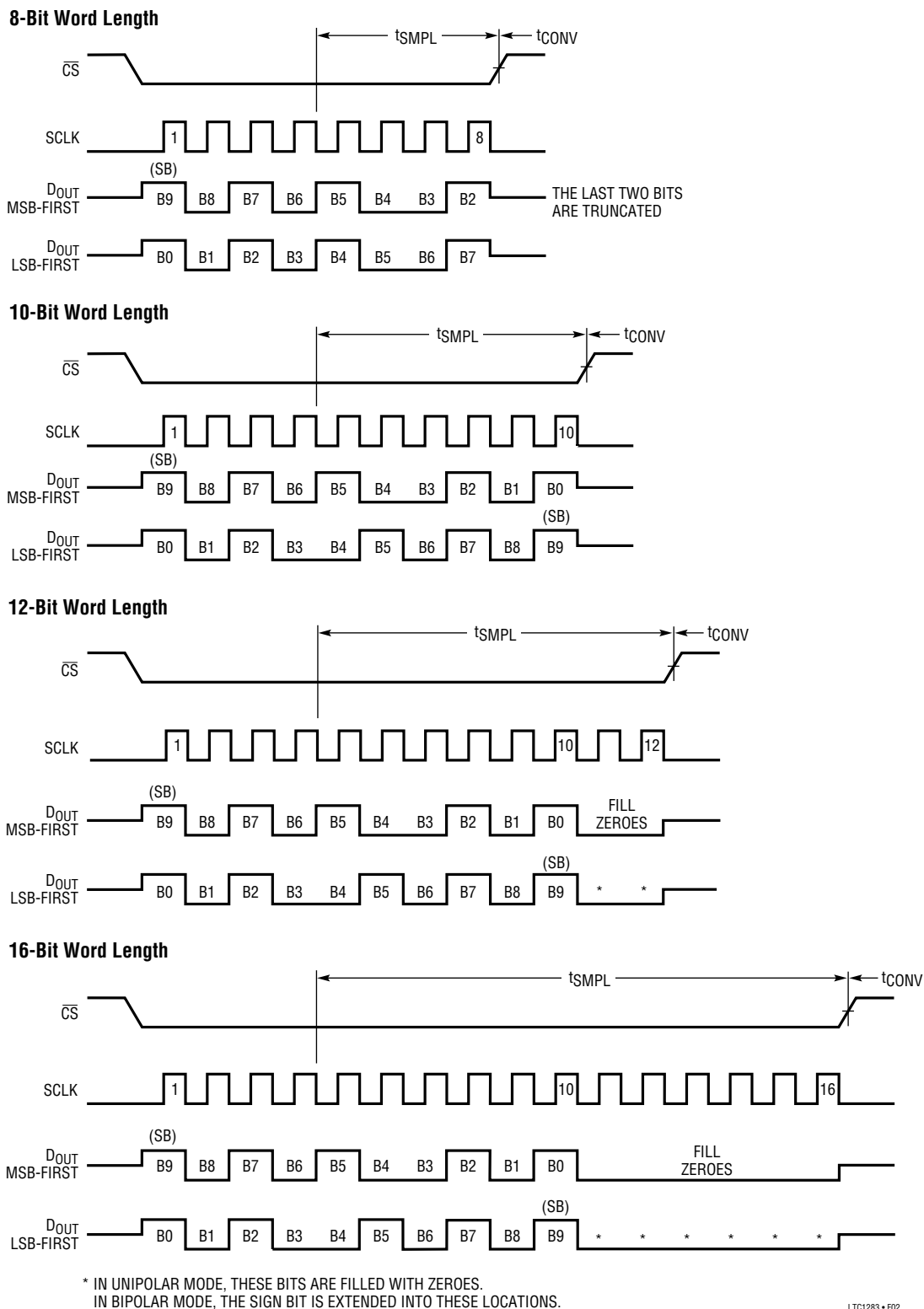
### 4. $\overline{CS}$ Low During Conversion

In the normal mode of operation,  $\overline{CS}$  is brought high during the conversion time (see Figure 3). The serial port ignores any SCLK activity while  $\overline{CS}$  is high. The LTC1283 will also operate with  $\overline{CS}$  low during the conversion. In this mode, SCLK must remain low during the conversion as shown in Figure 4. After the conversion is complete, the  $D_{OUT}$  line will become active with the first output bit. Then the data transfer can begin as normal.

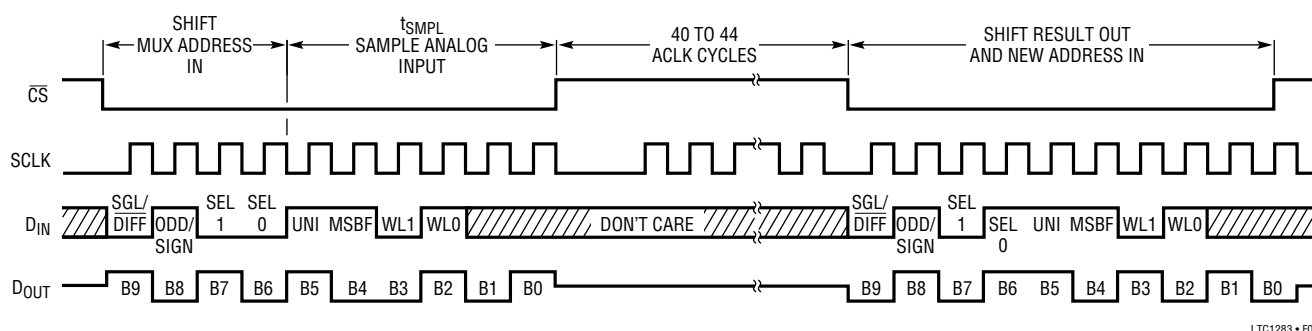
### 5. Microprocessor Interfaces

The LTC1283 can interface directly (without external hardware) to most popular microprocessor (MPU) synchronous serial formats (see Table 2). If an MPU without a serial interface is used, then four of the MPU's parallel port lines can be programmed to form the serial link to the LTC1283. Included here are three serial interface examples and one example showing a parallel port programmed to form the serial interface.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

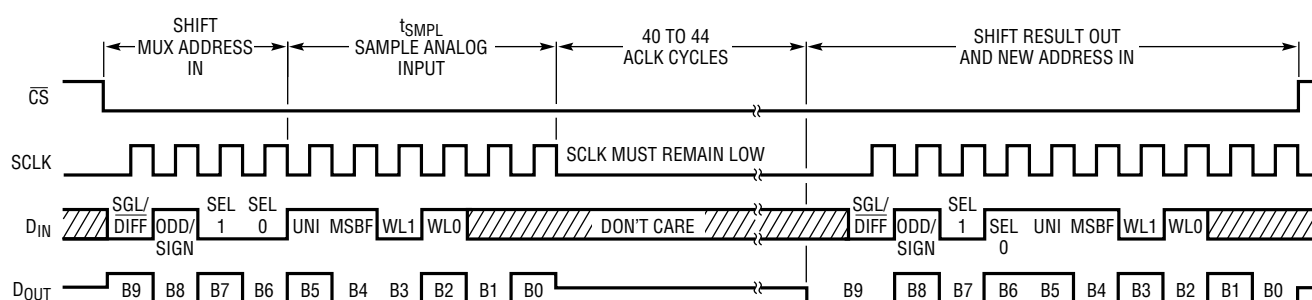
Figure 2. Data Output ( $D_{OUT}$ ) Timing with Different Word Lengths

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION



LTC1283 • F03

Figure 3. CS High During Conversion



LTC1283 • F04

Figure 4. CS Low During Conversion

Table 2. 3V Microprocessor with Hardware Serial Interfaces Compatible with the LTC1283\*

PART NUMBER	TYPE OF INTERFACE
<b>Motorola</b>	
MC68HC11	SPI
MC68HC05	SPI
<b>RCA</b>	
CDP68HC05	SPI
<b>National Semiconductor</b>	
COP800 Family	MICROWIRE/PLUS†
HPC16000 Family	MICROWIRE/PLUS†
<b>Texas Instruments</b>	
TMS70C02	Serial Port
TMS70C42	Serial Port

\*Contact factory for interface information for processors not on this list

†MICROWIRE/PLUS is a trademark of National Semiconductor Corp.

## Serial Port Microprocessors

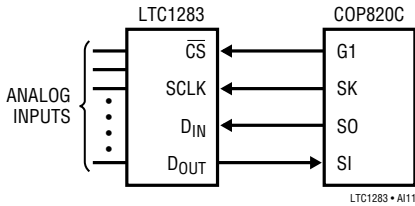
Most synchronous serial formats contain a shift clock (SCLK) and two data lines, one for transmitting and one for receiving. In most cases data bits are transmitted on the falling edge of the clock (SCLK) and captured on the rising edge. However, serial port formats vary among MPU manufacturers as to the smallest number of bits that can be sent in one group (e.g., 4-bit, 8-bit or 16-bit transfers). They also vary as to the order in which the bits are transmitted (LSB- or MSB-first). The following examples show how the LTC1283 accommodates these differences.

## National MICROWIRE (COP820C)

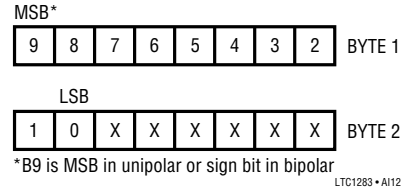
The COP820C transfers data MSB-first and in 8-bit increments. This is easily accommodated by setting the LTC1283 to MSB-first format and 10-bit word length. The data output word is then received by the COP820C in one 8-bit block and one 2-bit block.

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Hardware and Software Interface to National Semiconductor COP820C Processor



### D<sub>OUT</sub> from LTC1283 stored in COP820C RAM



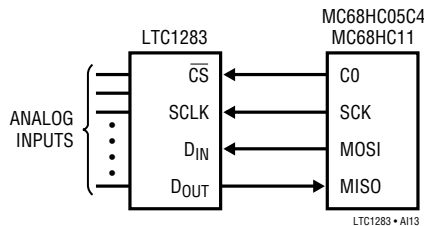
MNEMONIC	COMMENTS	MNEMONIC	COMMENTS
LD (F0)←0D	LOAD 0D INTO F0 (D <sub>IN</sub> )	X(A)←→(E9)	LOAD D <sub>OUT</sub> INTO ACC
LD (D5)←32	CONFIGURE PORT G	SBIT 2	TRANSFER CONTINUES
LD (EE)←8	CONFIGURE CONTROL REG.	X (A)←→(F3)	LOAD D <sub>OUT</sub> IN ADDR F3
LD (B)←D4	PORT G DATA REG. INTO B	RBIT 2	STOP TRANSFER
LD (A)←(F0)	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> INTO ACC	LD (B)←D4	PUT PORT G ADDR IN B
RBIT 1	G1 RESET (CS GOES LOW)	SBIT 1	G1 SET (CS GOES HIGH)
X (A)←→(E9)	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> INTO SHIFT REG.	X (A)←→(E9)	LOAD D <sub>OUT</sub> INTO ACC
LD (B)←EF	LOAD PSW REG. ADDR IN B	RC	CLEAR CARRY
SBIT 2	TRANSFER BEGINS	RRCA	SHIFT RIGHT THRU CARRY
↑		RRCA	SHIFT RIGHT THRU CARRY
NOP	15 NOPs FOR TIMING	RRCA	SHIFT RIGHT THRU CARRY
↓		X (A)←→(F4)	LOAD D <sub>OUT</sub> IN ADDR F4

### Motorola SPI (MC68HC05C4, MC68HC11)

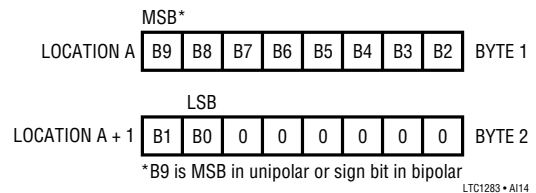
The MC68HC05C4 and MC68HC11 transfer data MSB-first and in 8-bit increments. Programming the LTC1283 for MSB-first format and 16-bit word length allows the 10-

bit data output to be received by the MPU as two 8-bit bytes with the final 6 unused bits filled with zeroes by the LTC1283.

### Hardware and Software Interface to Motorola MC68HC05C4 and MC68HC11 Processors



### D<sub>OUT</sub> from LTC1283 stored in MC68HC05C4 or MC68HC11 RAM



MNEMONIC	COMMENTS	MNEMONIC	COMMENTS
BCLR n	CO IS CLEARED (CS GOES LOW)	STA	START NEXT SPI CYCLE
LDA	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> FOR LTC1283 INTO ACC	↑	
STA	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> FROM ACC TO SPI DATA REG. START SCK	NOP	6 NOPs FOR TIMING
↑		↓	
NOP	8 NOPs FOR TIMING	BSET n	CO IS SET (CS GOES HIGH)
↓		LDA	LOAD CONTENTS OF SPI STATUS REG. INTO ACC
LDA	LOAD CONTENTS OF SPI STATUS REG. INTO ACC	LDA	LOAD LTC1283 D <sub>OUT</sub> FROM SPI DATA REG.
LDA	LOAD LTC1283 D <sub>OUT</sub> FROM SPI DATA REG. INTO ACC (BYTE 1)		INT ACC (BYTE 2)
STA	LOAD LTC1283 D <sub>OUT</sub> INTO RAM (LOCATION A)	STA	LOAD LTC1283 INTO RAM (LOCATION A + 1)

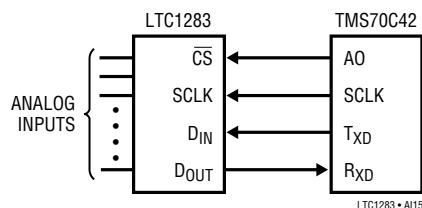
## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

### Texas Instruments TMS70C42

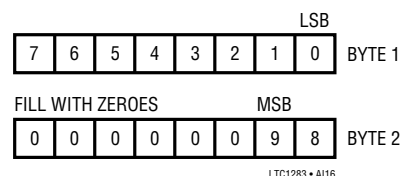
The TMS70C42 transfers serial data in 8-bit increments, LSB-first. To accommodate this, the LTC1283 is programmed for 16-bit word length and LSB-first format. The

10-bit output data is received by the processor as two 8-bit bytes, LSB-first. The LTC1283 fills the final 6 unused bits (after the MSB) with zeroes.

#### Hardware and Software Interface to TI TMS70C42 Processor



#### D<sub>OUT</sub> from LTC1283 stored in TMS70C42 RAM

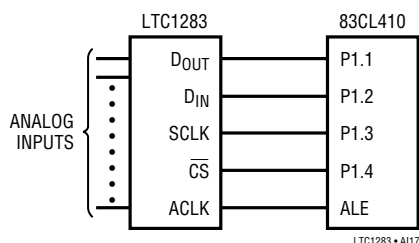


LABEL	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	LABEL	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
START	DINT	DISABLES ALL INTERRUPTS	WAIT1	MOVP % > 40, P24	SCLK OFF (TIMER 3 DISABLED)
	MOVP % > 2A, P0	DISABLE INTERRUPT FLAGS		MOVP % > 17, P21	ENABLE SERIAL PORT
	MOVP % > 02, P16	DISABLE INTERRUPT FLAGS		MOVP % > C0, P24	SCLK ON (TRANSFER BEGINS)
	MOV % > 60, B	ADDRESS OF STACK		MOVP % > 16, P21	TXEN GOES LOW
	LDSP	PUT ADDRESS INTO POINTER		MOV % > 02, A	LOAD COUNTER
	MOVP % > DF, P5	CONFIGURE PORT A		DJNZ A, WAIT1	LOOP WHILE SHIFT OCCURS
	MOVP % > 08, P6	ENABLE Tx BY SETTING B3 = 1		NOP	DELAY
	MOVP % > 40, P21	RESET THE SERIAL PORT		MOVP P25, B	PUT D <sub>OUT</sub> IN B
	MOVP % > 0C, P20	CONFIGURE THE SERIAL PORT		MOVP A, P26	LOAD TXBUF
	MOVP % > 00, P24	TURN START BIT OFF		MOVP % > 40, P24	SCLK OFF (TIMER 3 DISABLE)
	MOVP % > 00, P21	ENABLE THE SERIAL PORT		MOVP % > 17, P21	ENABLE SERIAL PORT
	MOVP % > 00, P23	SET SCLK RATE (TIMER 3)		MOVP % > C0, P24	SCLK ON (TRANSFER BEGINS)
	MOVP % > C0, P24	START TIMER		MOVP % > 16, P21	TXEN GOES LOW
LOOP	MOV % > DF, A	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> WORD IN A	WAIT2	MOV % > 02, A	LOAD COUNTER
	CALL SXTNBIT	ROUTINE THAT SHIFTS DATA		DJNZ A, WAIT2	LOOP WHILE SHIFT OCCURS
	MOV B, R5	PUT FIRST 8 LSBs IN R5		NOP	DELAY
SXTNBIT	MOV A, R6	PUT MSBs IN R6		MOVP P25, A	PUT D <sub>OUT</sub> IN A
	ANDP % > FE, P4	A0 CLEARED (CS GOES LOW)		ORP % > 01, P4	A0 SET (CS GOES HIGH)
	MOVP A, P26	PUT D <sub>IN</sub> INTO TXBUF		RETS	RETURN TO MAIN PROGRAM

### Parallel Port Microprocessors

When interfacing the LTC1283 to an MPU which has a parallel port, the serial signals are created on the port with software. Three MPU port lines are programmed to create the  $\overline{CS}$ , SCLK and D<sub>IN</sub> signals for the LTC1283. A fourth port line reads the D<sub>OUT</sub> line. An example is made of the Signetics 83CL410.

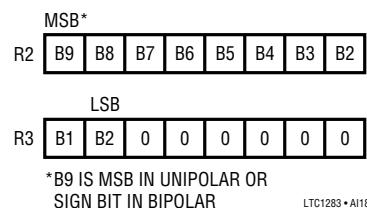
#### Hardware and Software Interface to Signetics 83CL410 Processor



### Signetics 83CL410

To interface to the 83CL410, (a 3V version of the 80C51) the LTC1283 is programmed for MSB-first format and 10-bit word length. The 83CL410 generates  $\overline{CS}$ , SCLK and D<sub>IN</sub> on three port lines and reads D<sub>OUT</sub> on the fourth.

#### D<sub>OUT</sub> from LTC1283 stored in 83CL410 RAM



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

## 83CL410 Code

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
MOV P1, #02H	INITIALIZE PORT 1 (BIT 1 IS MADE AN INPUT)	MOV C, P1.1	READ DATA BIT INTO CARRY
CLR P1.3	SCLK GOES LOW	CLR A	CLEAR ACC
SETB P1.4	CS GOES LOW	RLC A	ROTATE DATA BIT INTO ACC
CONTINUE: MOV A, #0DH	D <sub>IN</sub> WORD FOR THE LTC1283 IS PLACED IN ACC	SETB P1.3	SCLK GOES HIGH
CLR P1.4	CS GOES LOW	CLR P1.3	SCLK GOES LOW
MOV R4, #08	LOAD COUNTER	MOV C, P1.1	READ DATA BIT INTO CARRY
NOP	DELAY FOR DEGLITCHER	RRC A	ROTATE RIGHT INTO ACC
LOOP: MOV C, P1.1	READ DATA BIT INTO CARRY	RRC A	ROTATE RIGHT INTO ACC
RLC A	ROTATE DATA BIT INTO ACC	MOV R3, A	STORE LSBs IN R3
MOV P1.2, C	OUTPUT D <sub>IN</sub> BIT TO LTC1283	SETB P1.3	SCLK GOES HIGH
SETB P1.3	SCLK GOES HIGH	CLR P1.3	SCLK GOES LOW
CLR P1.3	SCLK GOES LOW	SETB P1.4	CS GOES HIGH
DJNZ R4, LOOP	NEXT BIT	MOV R5, #07H	LOAD COUNTER
MOV R2, A	STORE MSBs IN R2	DELAY: DJNZ R5, DELAY	DELAY FOR LTC1283 TO PERFORM CONVERSION
		AJMP CONTINUE	REPEAT PROGRAM

## 6. Sharing the Serial Interface

The LTC1283 can share the same 3-wire serial interface with other peripheral components or other LTC1283s (see Figure 5). In this case, the  $\overline{CS}$  signals decide which LTC1283 is being addressed by the MPU.

## ANALOG CONSIDERATIONS

## 1. Grounding

The LTC1283 should be used with an analog ground plane and single point grounding techniques.

Pin 11 (AGND) should be tied directly to this ground plane.

Pin 10 (DGND) can also be tied directly to this ground plane because minimal digital noise is generated within the chip itself.

Pin 20 ( $V_{CC}$ ) should be bypassed to the ground plane with a 4.7 $\mu$ F tantalum with leads as short as possible. Pin 12

( $V^-$ ) should be bypassed with a 0.1 $\mu$ F ceramic disk. For single supply applications,  $V^-$  can be tied to the ground plane.

It is also recommended that pin 13 ( $REF^-$ ) and pin 9 (COM) be tied directly to the ground plane. All analog inputs should be referenced directly to the single point ground. Digital inputs and outputs should be shielded from and/or routed away from the reference and analog circuitry.

Figure 6 shows an example of an ideal ground plane design for a two-sided board. Of course this much ground plane will not always be possible, but users should strive to get as close to this ideal as possible.

## 2. Bypassing

For good performance,  $V_{CC}$  must be free of noise and ripple. Any changes in the  $V_{CC}$  voltage with respect to analog ground during a conversion cycle can induce errors

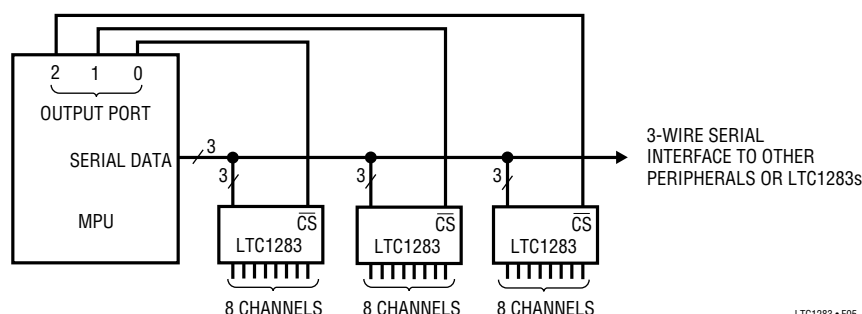


Figure 5. Several LTC1283s Sharing One 3-Wire Serial Interface



## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

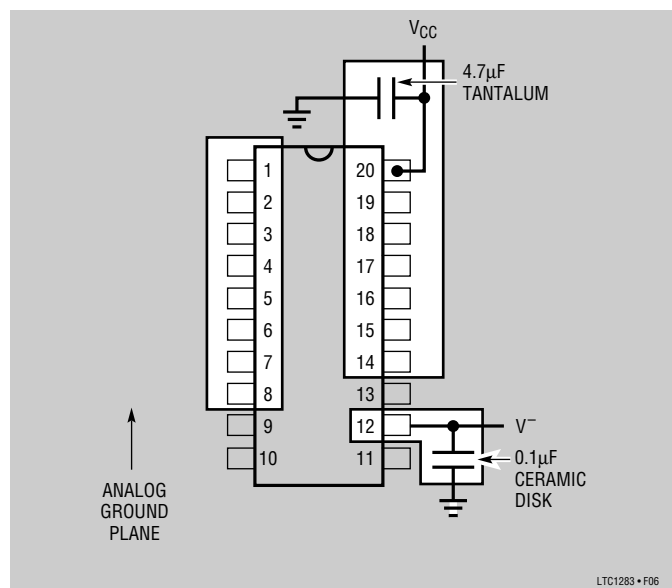


Figure 6. Example Ground Plane for the LTC1283

or noise in the output code.  $V_{CC}$  noise and ripple can be kept below 1mV by bypassing the  $V_{CC}$  pin directly to the analog ground plane with a 4.7µF tantalum with leads as short as possible. Figures 7 and 8 show the effects of good and poor  $V_{CC}$  bypassing.

### 3. Analog Inputs

Because of the capacitive redistribution A/D conversion techniques used, the analog inputs of the LTC1283 have capacitive switching input current spikes. These current spikes settle quickly and do not cause a problem.

However, if large source resistances are used or if slow settling op amps drive the inputs, care must be taken to insure that the transients caused by the current spikes settle completely before the conversion begins.

#### Source Resistance

The analog inputs of the LTC1283 look like 65pF capacitor ( $C_{IN}$ ) in series with a 500Ω resistor ( $R_{ON}$ ) as shown in Figure 9.  $C_{IN}$  gets switched between the selected “+” and “-” inputs once during each conversion cycle. Large external source resistors and capacitances will slow the settling of the inputs. It is important that the overall RC time constants be short enough to allow the analog inputs to completely settle within the allowed time.

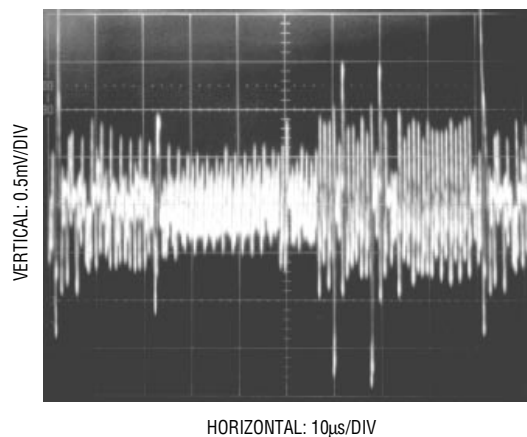


Figure 7. Poor  $V_{CC}$  Bypassing. Noise and Ripple can Cause A/D Errors

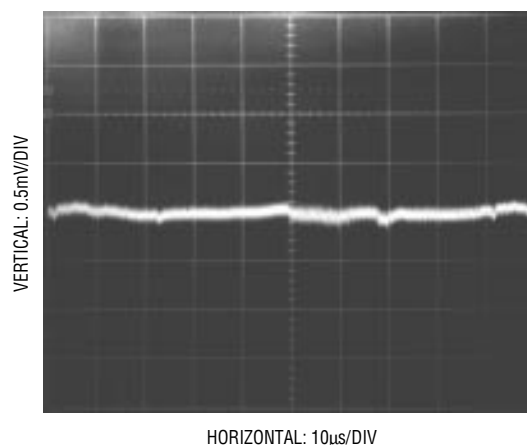


Figure 8. Good  $V_{CC}$  Bypassing Keeps Noise and Ripple on  $V_{CC}$  Below 1mV

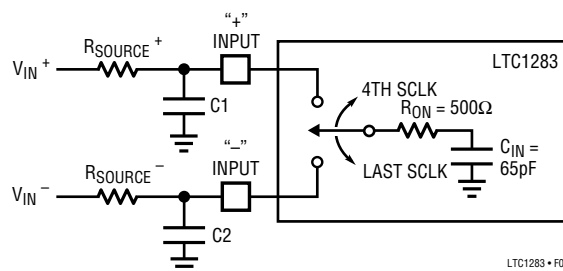


Figure 9. Analog Input Equivalent Circuit

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

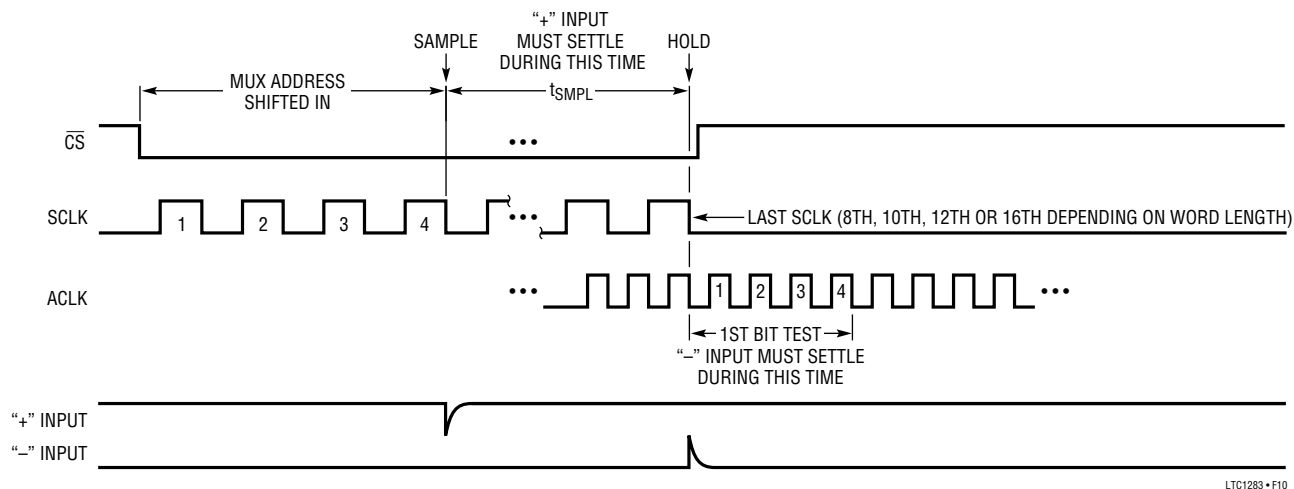


Figure 10. “+” and “-” Input Settling Windows

LTC1283 • F10

## “+” Input Settling

This input capacitor is switched onto the “+” input during the sample phase ( $t_{SMPL}$ , see Figure 10). The sample phase starts at the 4th SCLK cycle and lasts until the falling edge of the last SCLK (the 8th, 10th, 12th or 16th SCLK cycle depending on the selected word length). The voltage on the “+” input must settle completely within this sample time. Minimizing  $R_{SOURCE}^{+}$  and C1 will improve the input settling time. If large “+” input source resistance must be used, the sample time can be increased by using a slower SCLK frequency or selecting a longer word length. With the minimum possible sample time of 8 $\mu$ s,  **$R_{SOURCE}^{+} < 2k$  and  $C1 < 20pF$  will provide adequate settling.**

## “-” Input Settling

At the end of the sample phase the input capacitor switches to the “-” input and the conversion starts (see Figure 10). During the conversion, the “+” input voltage is effectively “held” by the sample-and-hold and will not affect the conversion result. However, it is critical that the “-” input voltage be free of noise and settle completely during the first four ACLK cycles of the conversion time. Minimizing  $R_{SOURCE}^{-}$  and C2 will improve settling time. If large “-” input source resistance must be used, the time allowed for settling can be extended by using a slower ACLK frequency. At the maximum ACLK rate of 1MHz,  **$R_{SOURCE}^{-} < 1k$  and  $C2 < 20pF$  will provide adequate settling.**

## Input Op Amps

When driving the analog inputs with an op amp it is important that the op amp settle within the allowed time (see Figure 10). Again, the “+” and “-” input sampling times can be extended as described above to accommodate slower op amps. Most op amps including the LT1006 and LT1013 single supply op amps can be made to settle well even with the minimum settling windows of 8 $\mu$ s (“+” input) and 4 $\mu$ s (“-” input) which occur at the maximum clock rates (ACLK = 1MHz and SCLK = 0.5MHz). Figures 11 and 12 show examples of adequate and poor op amp settling.

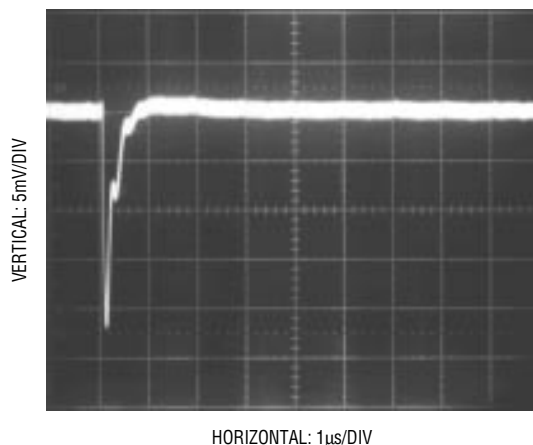


Figure 11. Adequate Settling of Op Amp Driving Analog Input

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

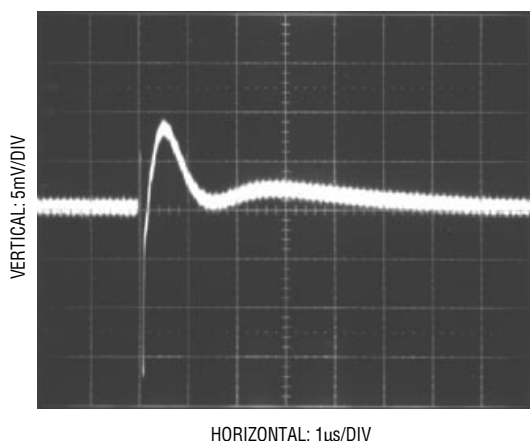


Figure 12. Poor Op Amp Settling Can Cause A/D Errors

### RC Input Filtering

It is possible to filter the inputs with an RC network as shown in Figure 13. For large values of  $C_F$  (e.g.,  $1\mu F$ ), the capacitive input switching currents are averaged into a net DC current. Therefore, a filter should be chosen with small resistor and large capacitor to prevent DC drops across the resistor. The magnitude of the DC current is approximately  $I_{DC} = 65pF \times V_{IN}/t_{CYC}$  and is roughly proportional to  $V_{IN}$ . When running at the minimum cycle time of  $68\mu s$ , the input current equals  $2.5\mu A$  at  $V_{IN} = 2.5V$ . In this case, a filter resistor of  $100\Omega$  will cause  $0.1LSB$  of full-scale error. If a larger filter resistor must be used, errors can be eliminated by increasing the cycle time as shown in the typical curve Maximum Filter Resistor vs Cycle Time.

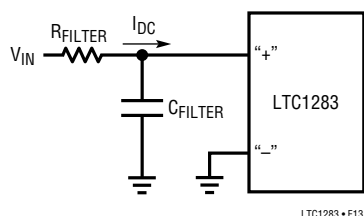


Figure 13. RC Input Filtering

### Input Leakage Current

Input leakage currents can also create errors if the source resistance gets too large. For instance, the maximum input

leakage specification of  $1\mu A$  (at  $125^\circ C$ ) flowing through a source resistance of  $1k$  will cause a voltage drop of  $1mV$  or  $0.4LSB$ . This error will be much reduced at lower temperatures because leakage drops rapidly (see typical curve of Input Channel Leakage Current vs Temperature).

### Noise Coupling into Inputs

High source resistance input signals ( $>500\Omega$ ) are more sensitive to coupling from external sources. It is preferable to use channels near the center of the package (i.e., CH2-CH7) for signals which have the highest output resistance because they are essentially shielded by the pins of the package ends (DGND and CH0). Grounding any unused inputs (especially the end pin, CH0) will also reduce outside coupling into high source resistances.

## 4. Sample-and-Hold

### Single-Ended Inputs

The LTC1283 provides a built-in sample-and-hold (S&H) function for all signals acquired in the single-ended mode (COM pin grounded). This sample-and-hold allows the LTC1283 to convert rapidly varying signals (see typical curve of S&H Acquisition Time vs Source Resistance). The input voltage is sampled during the  $t_{SMPL}$  time as shown in Figure 10. The sampling interval begins after the fourth MUX address bit is shifted in and continues during the remainder of the data transfer. On the falling edge of the final SCLK, the S&H goes into hold mode and the conversion begins. The voltage will be held on either the 8th, 10th, 12th or 16th falling edge of the SCLK depending on the word length selected.

### Differential Inputs

With differential inputs, or when the COM pin is not tied to ground, the A/D no longer converts just a single voltage but rather the difference between two voltages. In these cases, the voltage on the selected "+" input is still sampled and held and therefore may be rapidly time varying just as in single-ended mode. However, the voltage on the selected "-" input must remain constant and be free of noise and ripple throughout the conversion time. Otherwise, the

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

differencing operation may not be performed accurately. The conversion time is 44 ACLK cycles. Therefore, a change in the “–” input voltage during this interval can cause conversion errors. For a sinusoidal voltage on the “–” input this error would be:

$$V_{\text{ERROR (MAX)}} = V_{\text{PEAK}} \times 2 \times \pi \times f(\text{“–”}) \times 44/f_{\text{ACLK}}$$

Where  $f(\text{“–”})$  is the frequency of the “–” input voltage,  $V_{\text{PEAK}}$  is its peak amplitude and  $f_{\text{ACLK}}$  is the frequency of the ACLK. In most cases  $V_{\text{ERROR}}$  will not be significant. For a 60Hz signal on the “–” input to generate a 1/4LSB error (0.61mV) with the converter running at ACLK = 1MHz, its peak value would have to be 38mV.

### 5. Reference Inputs

The voltage between the reference inputs of the LTC1283 defines the voltage span of the A/D converter. The reference inputs look primarily like a 10k resistor but will have transient capacitive switching currents due to the switched-capacitor conversion technique (see Figure 14). During each bit test of the conversion (every 4 ACLK cycles), a capacitive current spike will be generated on the reference pins by the A/D. These current spikes settle quickly and do not cause a problem. However, if slow settling circuitry is used to drive the reference inputs, care must be taken to insure that transients caused by these current spikes settle completely during each bit test of the conversion.

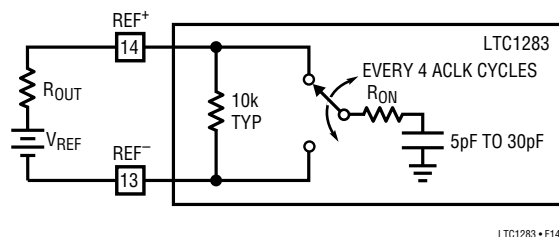


Figure 14. Reference Input Equivalent Circuit

When driving the reference inputs, three things should be kept in mind:

1. The source resistance ( $R_{\text{OUT}}$ ) driving the reference inputs should be low (less than  $1\Omega$ ) to prevent DC drops caused by the 300 $\mu$ A maximum reference current ( $I_{\text{REF}}$ ).
2. Transients on the reference inputs caused by the capacitive switching currents must settle completely during each bit test (each 4 ACLK cycles). Figures 15 and 16

show examples of both adequate and poor settling. Using a slower ACLK will allow more time for the reference to settle. However, even at the maximum ACLK rate of 1MHz most references and op amps can be made to settle within the 4 $\mu$ s bit time.

3. It is recommended that the REF $^-$  input be tied directly to the analog ground plane. If REF $^-$  is biased at a voltage other than ground, the voltage must not change during a conversion cycle. This voltage must also be free of noise and ripple with respect to analog ground.

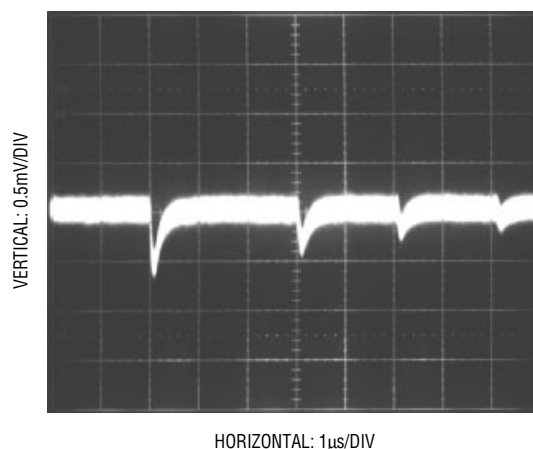


Figure 15. Adequate Reference Settling

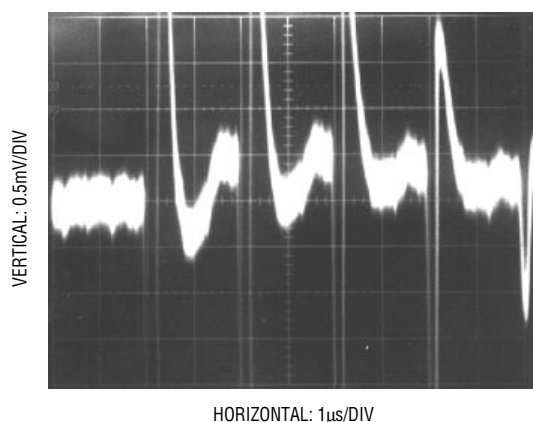


Figure 16. Poor Reference Settling Can Cause A/D Errors

### 6. Reduced Reference Operation

The effective resolution to the LTC1283 can be increased by reducing the input span of the converter. The LTC1283 exhibits good linearity and gain over a wide range of reference voltages (see typical curves of Linearity and Gain Error vs Reference Voltage). However, care must be taken

## APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

when operating at low values of  $V_{REF}$  because of the reduced LSB step size and the resulting higher accuracy requirement placed on the converter. The following factors must be considered when operating at low  $V_{REF}$  values.

1. Conversion speed (ACLK frequency)
2. Offset
3. Noise

### Conversion Speed with Reduced $V_{REF}$

With reduced reference voltages, the LSB step size is reduced and the LTC1283 internal comparator overdrive is reduced. With less overdrive, more time is required to perform a conversion. Therefore, the maximum ACLK frequency should be reduced when low values of  $V_{REF}$  are used. This is shown in the typical curve of Maximum Conversion Clock Rate vs Reference Voltage.

### Offset with Reduced $V_{REF}$

The offset of the LTC1283 has a larger effect on the output code when the A/D is operated with reduced reference voltage. The offset (which is typically a fixed voltage) becomes a larger fraction of an LSB as the size of the LSB is reduced. The typical curve of Unadjusted Offset Error vs Reference Voltage shows how offset in LSBs is related to reference voltage for a typical value of  $V_{OS}$ . For example, a  $V_{OS}$  of 0.5mV which is 0.2LSB with a 2.5V reference becomes 0.5LSB with a 1V reference and 2.5LSBs with a 0.2V reference. If this offset is unacceptable, it can be corrected digitally by the receiving system or by offsetting the “-” input to the LTC1283.

### Noise with Reduced $V_{REF}$

The total input referred noise of the LTC1283 can be reduced to approximately 200 $\mu$ V peak-to-peak using a ground plane, good bypassing, good layout techniques and minimizing noise on the reference inputs. This noise is insignificant with a 2.5V reference but will become a larger fraction of an LSB as the size of the LSB is reduced. The typical curve of Noise Error vs Reference Voltage shows the LSB contribution of this 200 $\mu$ V of noise.

For operation with a 2.5V reference, the 200 $\mu$ V noise is only 0.08LSB peak-to-peak. In this case, the LTC1283 noise will

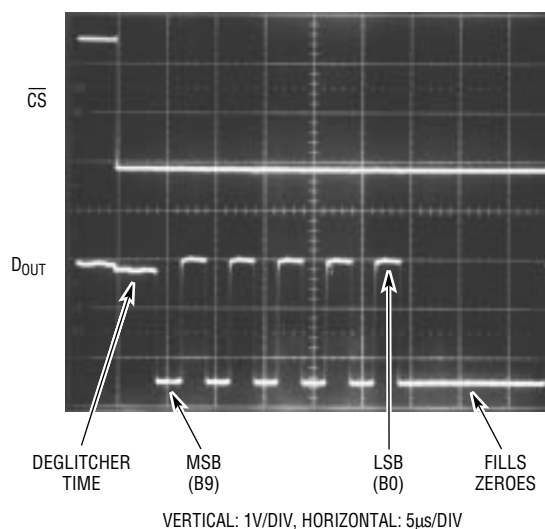
contribute virtually no uncertainty to the output code. However, for reduced references, the noise may become a significant fraction of an LSB and cause undesirable jitter in the output code. For example, with a 1V reference, this same 200 $\mu$ V noise is 0.2LSB peak-to-peak. This will reduce the range of input voltages over which a stable output code can be achieved by 0.2LSB. If the reference is further reduced to 200mV, the 200 $\mu$ V noise becomes equal to one LSB and a stable code may be difficult to achieve. In this case averaging readings may be necessary.

This noise data was taken in a very clean setup. Any setup induced noise (noise or ripple on  $V_{CC}$ ,  $V_{REF}$ ,  $V_{IN}$  or  $V^-$ ) will add to the internal noise. The lower the reference voltage to be used, the more critical it becomes to have a clean, noise-free setup.

### A “Quick Look” Circuit for the LTC1283

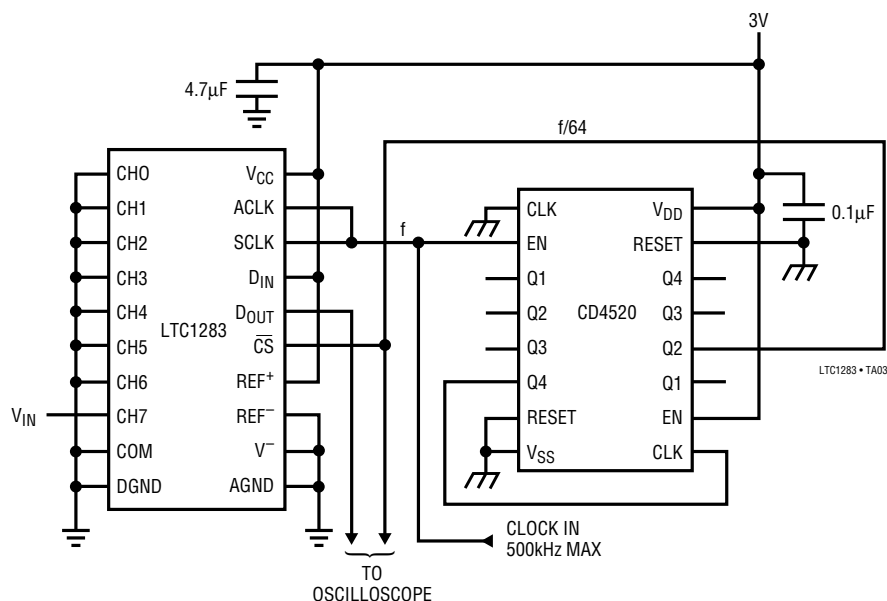
Users can get a quick look at the function and timing of the LTC1283 by using the following simple circuit.  $REF^+$  and  $D_{IN}$  are tied to  $V_{CC}$  selecting a 3V input span, CH7 as a single-ended input, unipolar mode, MSB-first format and 16-bit word length. ACLK and SCLK are tied together and driven by an external clock.  $\overline{CS}$  is driven at 1/64 the clock rate by the CD4520 and  $D_{OUT}$  outputs the data. All other pins are tied to a ground plane. The output data from the  $D_{OUT}$  pin can be viewed on an oscilloscope which is set up to trigger on the falling edge of  $\overline{CS}$ .

Scope Trace of LTC1283 “Quick Look” Circuit  
Showing A/D Output of 0101010101 (155<sub>HEX</sub>)



## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

A "Quick Look" Circuit for the LTC1283

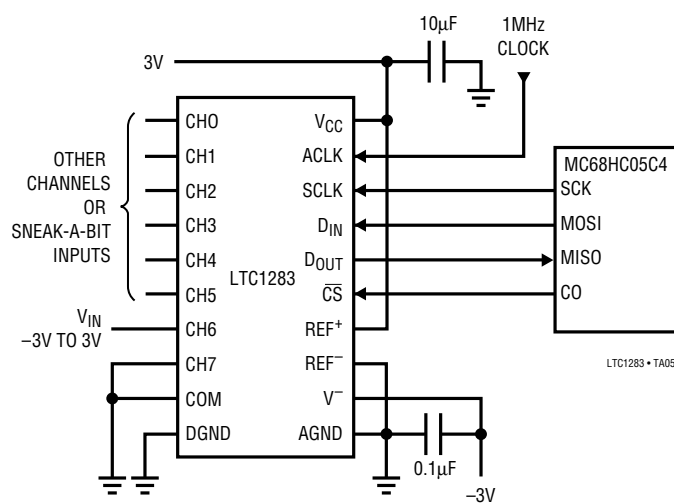


## SNEAK-A-BIT™

The LTC1283's unique ability to software select the polarity of the differential inputs and the output word length is used to achieve one more bit of resolution. Using the circuit below with two conversions and some software, a 2's complement 10-bit + sign word is returned to memory inside the MPU. The MC68HC05C4 was chosen as an example; however, any processor could be used.

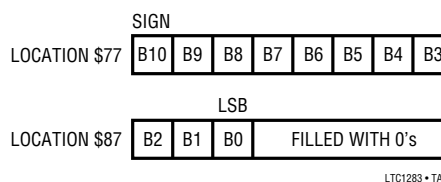
Two 10-bit unipolar conversions are performed: the first over a 0V to 3V span and the second over a 0V to -3V span (by reversing the polarity of the inputs). The sign of the input is determined by which of the two spans contain it. Then the resulting number (ranging from -1023 to 1023 decimal) is converted to 2's complement notation and stored in RAM.

SNEAK-A-BIT Circuit

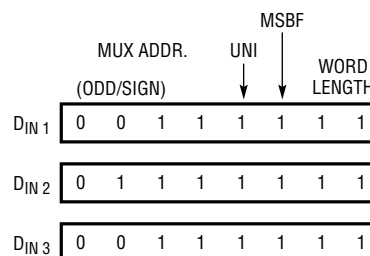


## SNEAK-A-BIT Code

DOUT from LTC1283 in MC68HC05C4



DIN Words for LTC1283



SNEAK-A-BIT is a trademark of Linear Technology Corp.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

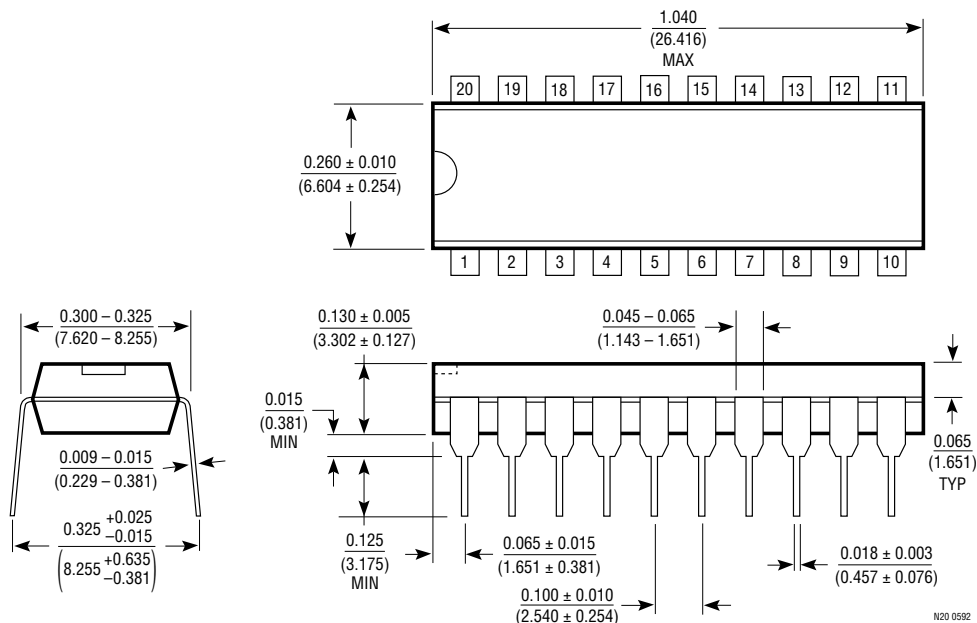
### Sneak-A-Bit Code for the LTC1283 Using the MC68HC05C4

MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION	MNEMONIC	DESCRIPTION
LDA #50	CONFIGURATION DATA FOR SPCR	LOOP 2: TST \$0B	TEST STATUS OF SPIF
STA \$0A	LOAD CONFIGURATION DATA INTO \$0A	BPL LOOP 2	LOOP TO PREVIOUS INSTRUCTION IF NOT DONE
LDA #FF	CONFIGURATION DATA FOR PORT C DDR	BSET 0, \$02	CS GOES HIGH
STA \$06	LOAD CONFIGURATION DATA INTO PORT C DDR	LDA \$0C	LOAD CONTENTS OF SPI DATA REG. INTO ACC
BSET 0, \$02	MAKE SURE CS IS HIGH	STA \$61	STORE LSBs IN \$61
JSR READ -/+	DUMMY READ CONFIGURES LTC1283 FOR NEXT READ	RTS	RETURN
JSR READ +/-	READ CH6 WITH RESPECT TO CH7	CHK SIGN: LDA \$73	LOAD MSBs OF +/- READ INTO ACC
JSR READ -/+	READ CH7 WITH RESPECT TO CH6	ORA \$74	OR ACC (MSBs) WITH LSBs OF +/- read
JSR CHK SIGN	DETERMINES WHICH READING HAS VALID DATA, CONVERTS TO 2's COMPLEMENT AND STORES IN RAM	BEQ MINUS	IF RESULT IS 0 GOTO MINUS
READ +/-: LDA #3F	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> WORD FOR LTC1283 INTO ACC	CLC	CLEAR CARRY
JSR TRANSFER	READ LTC1283 ROUTINE	ROR \$73	ROTATE RIGHT \$73 THROUGH CARRY
LDA \$60	LOAD MSBs FROM LTC1283 INTO ACC	ROR \$74	ROTATE RIGHT \$74 THROUGH CARRY
STA \$71	STORE MSBs IN \$71	LDA \$73	LOAD MSBs OF +/- READ INTO ACC
LDA \$61	LOAD LSBs FROM LTC1283 INTO ACC	STA \$77	STORE MSBs IN RAM LOCATION \$77
STA \$72	STORE LSBs IN \$72	LDA \$74	LOAD LSBs OF +/- READ INTO ACC
RTS	RETURN	STA \$87	STORE LSBs IN RAM LOCATION \$87
Read +/-: LDA #7F	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> WORD FOR LTC1283 INTO ACC	BRA END	GOTO END OF ROUTINE
JSR TRANSFER	READ LTC1283 ROUTINE	MINUS: CLC	CLEAR CARRY
LDA \$60	LOAD MSBs FROM LTC1283 INTO ACC	ROR \$71	SHIFT MSBs OF +/- READ RIGHT
STA \$73	STORE MSBs IN \$73	ROR \$72	SHIFT LSBs +/- READ RIGHT
LDA \$61	LOAD LSBs FROM LTC1283 INTO ACC	COM \$71	1's COMPLEMENT OF MSBs
STA \$74	STORE LSBs IN \$74	COM \$72	1's COMPLEMENT OF LSBs
RTS	RETURN	LDA \$72	LOAD LSBs INTO ACC
TRANSFER: BCLR 0, \$02	CS GOES LOW	ADD #01	ADD 1 TO LSBs
STA \$0C	LOAD D <sub>IN</sub> INTO SPI. START TRANSFER	STA \$72	STORE ACC IN \$72
LOOP 1: TST \$0B	TEST STATUS OF SPIF	CLRA	CLEAR ACC
BPL LOOP 1	LOOP TO PREVIOUS INSTRUCTION IF NOT DONE	ADC \$71	ADD WITH CARRY TO MSBs. RESULT IN ACC
LDA \$0C	LOAD CONTENTS OF SPI DATA REG. INTO ACC	STA \$71	STORE ACC IN \$71
STA \$0C	START NEXT CYCLE	STA \$77	STORE MSBs IN RAM LOCATION \$77
STA \$60	STORE MSBs IN \$60	LDA \$72	LOAD LSBs IN ACC
		STA \$87	STORE LSBs IN RAM LOCATION \$87
		END: RTS	RETURN

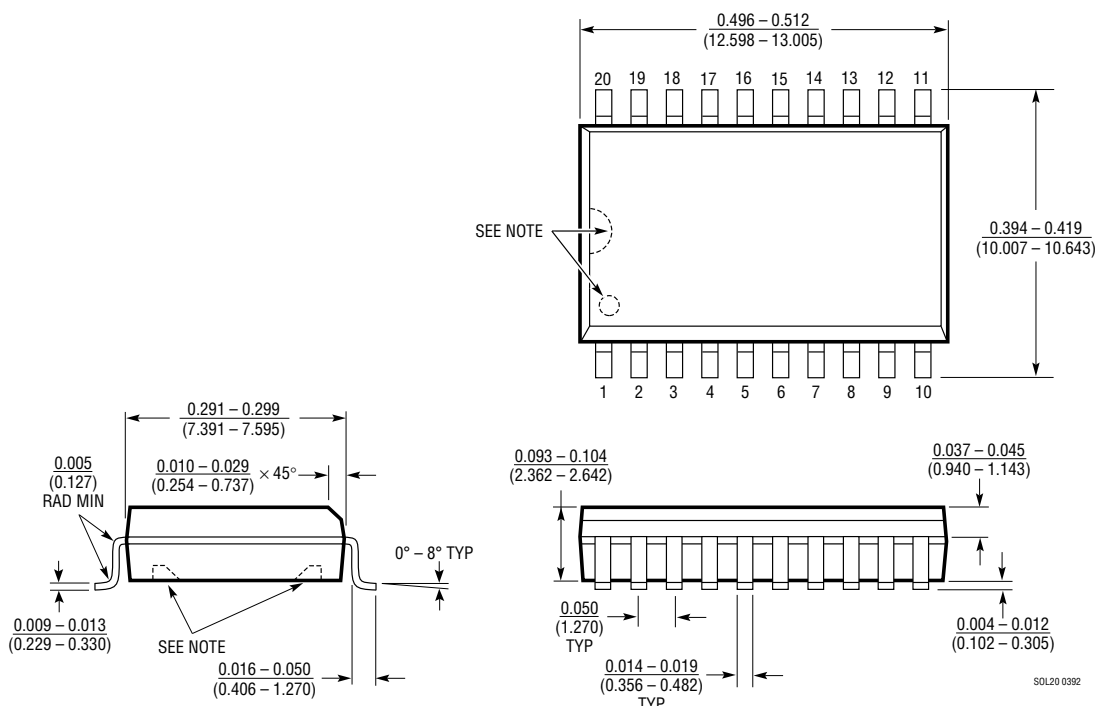
# PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

## N Package 20-Lead Plastic DIP



## S Package 20-Lead Plastic SOL



NOTE:  
PIN 1 IDENT, NOTCH ON TOP AND CAVITIES ON THE BOTTOM OF PACKAGES ARE THE MANUFACTURING OPTIONS.  
THE PART MAY BE SUPPLIED WITH OR WITHOUT ANY OF THE OPTIONS.