DEMO MANUAL DC045 Micropower A/D Demo Board LTC 1298 Micropower 12-Bit A/D Converter Demo Board

## DESCRIPTIOn

The LTC ${ }^{\circledR} 1298$ is a micropower, 11.1 ksps , two-channel sampling 12 -bit $A / D$ converter that draws only 1.25 mW from a single 5V supply. The LTC1298 demo board provides the user with a stable and consistent platform on which to evaluate the LTC1298 A/D converter. In addition, the LTC1298 demo board illustrates the layout and bypassing techniques required to obtain optimum performance from this part. The LTC1298 demo board is designed to be easy to use and requires only a 7 V to 15 V supply, a clock signal, and an analog input signal. As shown in the Board Photo, the LTC1298 is a very space efficient solution for A/D users. By combining a micropower 12-bit A/D, sample-and-hold, two-channel multiplexer, serial port, and auto shutdown circuit into a single 8 -pin SOIC package, all the data acquisition circuitry including the bypass caps occupy an area of only 0.1 square inch.

This manual shows how to use the demo board. It includes timing diagrams, power supply requirements, and analog input range information. Additionally, a schematic, parts list, drawings, and dimensions of all the PC board layers are included. Finally, an explanation of the layout and bypass strategies used in this board allows anyone designing a PC board to achieve maximum performance from the device.

## feATURES

- Proven $\mu$ Power 12-Bit ADC Surface Mount Layout
- On-Chip Two-Channel Mulitplexer
- Actual ADC Footprint Only 0.1 Inch ${ }^{2}$ Including Bypass Capacitors
- 71dB SINAD, 84dB THD and $\pm 0.25 \mathrm{LSB}$ DNL
- Gerber Files for This Circuit Board Are Available. Call the LTC Factory.


## TYPICAL PGRFORMANCE CHARACTGRISTICS AND BOARD PHOTO



LT1286/98 G03


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## SCHEmATIC DIAGRAM



PARTS LIST

| REFERENCE DESIGNATOR | QUANTITY | PART NUMBER | DESCRIPTION | VENDOR | TELEPHONE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1 | 1 | TAJD476M010 | 47 $\mu \mathrm{F}$ 10V 20\%, Tantalum Capacitor | AVX | (207) 282-5111 |
| C2 to C5, C8 | 5 | GRM42-6X7R104K050AD |  | Murata Erie | (814) 237-1431 |
| C6, C9, C12 | 3 | 12063G105ZATMA | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F} 25 \mathrm{~V}+80 \% /-20 \%$, Y5V Chip Capacitor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| C7 | 1 | TAJB106M010 | 10ㅆF 10V 20\%, Tantalum Capacitor | AVX | (207) 282-5111 |
| C10 | 1 | 12062R150K9BB2 | 15pF 50V 10\% NPO Chip Capacitor | Philips | (407) 744-4200 |
| C11 | 1 | 08055A470GATBA | 47pF 50V 2\% NPO Chip Capacitor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| D0 to D11 | 12 | SF1-BR | Red LED | Data Display | (800) 421-6815 |
| E1, E2 | 2 | 575-4 | Banana Jack | Keystone | (718) 956-8900 |
| E3 to E5 | 3 | 1502-2 | Turret | Keystone | (718) 956-8900 |
| JP1 | 1 | TSW-101-07-G-D | Header | Samtec | (800) 726-8329 |
| JP2 | 1 | TSW-104-07-G-D | Header | Samtec | (800) 726-8329 |
| JP3 | 1 | TSW-107-06-G-D | Header | Samtec | (800) 726-8329 |
| JP4 | 1 | TSW-105-07-G-SN | Header | Samtec | (800) 726-8329 |
| J1 | 1 | 227699-3 | BNC Connector | AMP | (717) 564-0100 |
| R1 to R12 | 12 | CR32-621J-T | 620 1/8W 5\% 1206 Chip Resistor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| R13 to R15 | 3 | CT32-223J-T | 22k 1/8W 5\% 1206 Chip Resistor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| R16 | 1 | CT32-102J-T | 1k 1/8W 5\% 1206 Chip Resistor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| R17 | 1 | CT32-103J-T | 10k 1/8W 5\% 1206 Chip Resistor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| R18 | 1 | CT32-5101J-T | 51 1 1/8W 5\% 1206 Chip Resistor | AVX | (803) 448-9411 |
| S1 | 1 | 90HBW03S | DIP Switch | Grayhill | (708) 354-1040 |
| U1 | 1 | 74HC592 | IC | Toshiba | (408) 737-9844 |
| U2 | 1 | 74HC165 | IC | Toshiba | (408) 737-9844 |
| U3 | 1 | LTC1298CS8 | IC | LTC | (408) 432-1900 |
| U4 | 1 | LTC1021DCS8-5 | IC | LTC | (408) 432-1900 |
| U5 | 1 | 74HC14 | IC | Texas Instruments | (800) 336-5236 |
| U6 | 1 | LT1121CST-5 | IC | LTC | (408) 432-1900 |
| U7, U8 | 2 | 74HC595 | IC | Toshiba | (408) 737-9844 |
|  | 4 | HTSP-3 | Plastic Stand. | Micro Plastic | (501) 453-8861 |
|  | 5 | SNT-100-BK-5 | Shunt | Samtec | (800) 726-8329 |
|  | 4 | $4 / 40 \times 3 / 8$ | Steel Screw |  |  |

## OPERATION

## OPERATING THE BOARD

## Powering the Board

To use the demo board, apply a 7 V to 15 V power source capable of supplying $\geq 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ to the banana jacks ( E 1 and E2). Be careful to observe the correct polarity. On-board regulators provide 5 V to the LTC1298's $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ pin. LT1121-5 and LT1021 regulators generate 5V for the digital circuitry and ADC, respectively.

## Applying the Analog Input

Analog input signals are applied to the LTC1298's twochannel ( CH 0 and CH 1 ) input multiplexer through the demonstration board's turret terminals E3 (CHO) and E4 (CH1). The input signals' ground reference is applied to turret terminal E5. The analog signal input range is 0 V to 5 V . Optimum performance is achieved using a signal source that has low output impedance, is low noise, and

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has low distortion. Signal generators such as the B \& K Type 1051 sine generator give excellent results.

## Applying the Clock Signal

The clock signal is applied to BNC connector J1 and the $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ signal is generated on the board. The clock input uses TTL or CMOS levels. The maximum clock frequency is 200kHz. While the clock signal is active, a high-to-low logic level transition is generated on the LTC1298's $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ input which initiates a conversion. The data transfer is shown in the timing diagrams (Figure 1).

## Reading the Output Data

The LTC1298 serial data outputs are buffered by the two 74 HC 595 latches and are available as a parallel output on connector JP3. The latches are used to drive the LEDs D0 to D11. (Refer to the LTC1298 data sheet for details on different digital interface modes.)
The LTC1298 output data is in unipolar format. A Data Ready line, RDY, (JP3 pin 13) is provided to latch the data. Data is valid on the rising edge of RDY. Connector JP3 has one ground pin (JP3 pin 14). Connect this pin to the data receiving system's digital ground.

MSB-First Data (MSBF = 0)


MSB-First Data (MSBF =1)

*AFTER COMPLETING THE DATA TRANSFER, IF FURTHER CLOCKS ARE APPLIED WITH CS LOW,
THE ADC WILL OUTPUT ZEROS INDEFINITELY.
tDATA: DURING THIS TIME, THE BIAS CIRCUIT AND THE COMPARATOR POWER DOWN AND THE REFERENCE INPUT BECOMES A HIGH IMPEDANCE NODE. WITH $\overline{C S}$ LOW AND THE CLOCK ACTIVE, THE OUTPUT ON DOUT IS EITHER LSB-FIRST DATA (MSBF = 0) OR ZEROS (MSBF = 1).

Figure 1. Timing Diagram

## OPGRATION

The LTC1298's data word can be acquired with a logic analyzer. By using a logic analyzer that has a PC-compatible floppy drive, (such as an HP1663A), conversion data can be stored on a disk and easily transferred to a PC. Once the data is transfered to a PC, programs such as Mathcad or Excel can be used to calculate FFTs. The FFTs can be used to obtain LTC1298 AC specifications such as signal-to-noise ratio and total harmonic distortion.

LEDs D0 to D11 provide a visual display of the LTC1298's digital output word. D0 is the LSB and D11 is the MSB. Jumper JP1 can be removed to disable the LEDs, reducing supply consumption by up to 56 mA .

## Driving $\overline{C S}, D_{I N}$, and CLK

Jumpers for $\overline{C S}, C L K, D_{I N}$, and $D_{\text {OUT }}$ (JP2) are shorted for normal operation. The jumpers can be removed and $\overline{C S}$, $D_{\operatorname{IN}}$, and CLK lines can be externally driven if desired. See the LTC1298 data sheet for details on driving these lines.

## LAYOUT

The use of separate analog and digital ground planes is a good practice for a well designed LTC1298 PC board. The
proper way to make the analog and digital ground planes can be seen by examining the solder side of the PCB layout. The two ground planes are completely isolated except for one connection at the power supply ground input, E1. The two ground planes follow the same path on the component and solder sides of the board to reduce coupling between the ground planes. Also ensure that the analog ground plane's solder side has a limited number of plane-breaking traces within it. Any trace that opens a portion of the ground plane may reduce the ground plane's efficiency. Further, the analog and digital traces do not cross each other (whether on the board's top or bottom side) or run adjacent to each other.

## BYPASSING

It is important to place the supply/reference bypass capacitor as close as possible to the LTC1298's supply/ reference pin. The ground side of the capacitor should have a very short path to analog ground. The $V_{C C} / V_{\text {REF }}$ pins should be bypassed with high quality ceramic capacitors of at least $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$.

Table 1.

| JUMPER | JUMPER NAME | JUMPER CONNECTION |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| JP1 | LED Enable | Shorted to enable LEDs. Open to disable the LEDs. |
| JP2A | $\overline{\text { CS }}$ | Shorted for normal operation. If open, the $\overline{\text { CS }}$ line can be driven externally <br> to select or deselect the LTC1286. |
| JP2B | CLK | Shorted for normal operation. If open, the CLK line can be driven <br> externally to clock the LTC1286. |
| JP2C | $D_{\text {OUT }}$ | Shorted for normal operation. If open, the DouT line can drive <br> a scope probe. |
| JP2D | $D_{\text {IN }}$ | Shorted for normal operation. If open, the $D_{\text {IN }}$ line can be driven <br> externally to configure the input multiplexer. |

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## operation

Table 2.

| INPUT/OUTPUT PIN | FUNCTION | INPUT/OUTPUT PIN | FUNCTION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| J1 | Clock Input | JP3-7 | D6 |
| E1 | Ground | JP3-8 | D7 |
| E2 | 7 V to 15 V at $\geq 100 \mathrm{~mA}$ | JP3-9 | D8 |
| CHO | Multiplexer Input Channel 0 | JP3-10 | D9 |
| CH1 | Mulitplexer Input Channel 1 | JP3-11 | D10 |
| AGND | Input signals' ground reference | JP3-12 | D11 (MSB) |
| JP3-1 | D0 (LSB) | JP3-13 | RDY. Can be used by an |
| JP3-2 | D1 |  | external system to latch the |
| JP3-3 | D2 |  | ADC's output. Latch data on the rising edge. |
| JP3-4 | D3 | JP3-14 | Ground. Connect to the digital |
| JP3-5 | D4 |  | ground of a data receiving |
| JP3-6 | D5 |  | system. |

## PCß LAYOUT ARD fiLm



Component Side Silkscreen

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## PCB LAYOUT AND FILm



Circuit: Component Side


Component Side Solder Mask


Circuit: Solder Side


Solder Side Solder Mask


NOTES:

1. MATERIAL IS FR4, $0.062^{\prime \prime}$ THICK WITH 2 OUNCE COPPER. 2. PCB WILL BE DOUBLE-SIDED WITH PLATED THROUGH-HOLES.
2. HOLE SIZES ARE AFTER PLATING. PLATED THROUGH-HOLE WALL THICKNESS MINIMUM 0.0014" (10Z.).
3. USE PADMASTER PROCESS.
4. SOLDER MASK BOTH SIDES WITH PC401 USING FILM PROVIDED.
5. SILKSCREEN COMPONENT SIDE USING FILM PROVIDED. USE WHITE, NON-CONDUCTIVE INK.
6. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.

| SYMBOL | DIAMETER | \# OF HOLES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 0.125 | 4 |
| B | 0.210 | 2 |
| C | 0.094 | 3 |
| D | 0.035 | 129 |
| E | 0.040 | 29 |
| F | 0.045 | 5 |
| UNMARKED | 0.018 | 97 |
|  |  |  |

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