

FEATURES

- **ALLOWS EASY EVALUATION OF THE ADS1100**
- **CONVENIENT RS-232 PORT INTERFACE**
- **POWERED FROM THE RS-232 PORT**
- **ONLY 1" X 0.75" IN SIZE**

DESCRIPTION

The ADS1100EVM is an evaluation fixture for the ADS1100 analog-to-digital converter. The board measures only 1" x 0.75" in size and takes its power from the RS-232 port, which also provides I²C communication.

The I²C SDA and SCL lines, and the direction of the SDA line, are manipulated through level-conversion circuitry using RS-232 control lines, and by sending BREAK conditions or chosen data bytes on the RS-232 TX line. This scheme obviates the need for a microcontroller on the ADS1100EVM.

The included host software runs on the Linux[®] and Windows[®] operating systems. Complete source code for the program is provided.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Windows is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corp.



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INSTALLATION

To install the ADS1100EVM, simply unpack it and plug it into a 9-pin RS-232 port. You can connect it to an RS-232 cable, as long as the cable carries the proper conductors; some RS-232 cables carry only the receive and transmit lines, which are not sufficient to operate the ADS1100EVM.

Signals enter the ADS1100EVM through the connector opposite the RS-232 connector. Each pair of pins is connected together. The pin pairs are marked on the board; the IN+ and IN- pins connect directly to the pins of the same name on the ADS1100, and the GND pins are connected to the board's ground, which is the same as the host PC's ground.

A jumper, J3, is provided to allow you to measure the ADS1100's current consumption. To use it, remove the jumper and connect an ammeter between the jumper's pins. The board's single test point is connected to ground.

WINDOWS SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

To install the Windows version of the software, copy the folder called "ads1100evm-w32" from the provided CD-ROM disc onto your hard drive. You can put the folder anywhere you like. To run the program, open the folder and double-click the executable file, which is called "ads1100evm.exe".

LINUX SOFTWARE INSTALLATION

To use the Linux version of the software, you must have a version of XWindows™ running on your system. It also is recommended that you use at least kernel 2.2 (the software uses a feature of the serial-port drivers which may not be available on some very old kernels). This section describes the installation of the "tarball" package, which has an extension .tgz; distribution-specific packages may be provided on the CD-ROM. See the README.TXT file on the CD-ROM for information.

To install the software, change to a suitable directory and unpack the tarball. This can be done with the following command (entered in a terminal window):

```
tar xzf /mnt/cdrom/ads1100evm-linux-elf-x86.tgz
```

This will create a directory called "ads1100evm". Change to this directory and type

```
./ads1100evm
```

to execute the software.

EXECUTING THE SOURCE CODE

The ADS1100EVM software is written as a Python script; the script can be run directly on both Windows and Linux platforms, as long as the prerequisite wxWindows and Python packages are installed.

It is relatively easy to port the ADS1100EVM software to other operating systems, if necessary, because the software is written in Python using wxWindows. See the README.TXT file on the CD-ROM for information.

XWindows is a trademark of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

SOFTWARE OPERATION

The ADS1100EVM evaluation software functions as a simple digital voltmeter. Each feature of the ADS1100 can be exercised using the program.

When the program is run, it scans the system to see what serial ports are available. If it finds at least one, it searches each serial port for an ADS1100EVM, and uses the first one it finds. If the program does not find any ADS1100EVMs, it displays a warning message. At any time, you can perform the scan again by clicking the "Rescan" button.

After the board search is complete, the program's window, shown in Figure 1, will appear. The window has the following elements:

- Near the top of the screen is a line used to display various status messages. When you change a setting on the ADS1100, the program displays the new configuration register code here.
- Below the status line are three text boxes which display the most recent reading obtained from the ADS1100. The reading is displayed in hexadecimal, decimal, and as a voltage. The voltage is calculated using the value in the power-supply field at the bottom of the window.
- The buttons in the PGA box are used to change the PGA setting. Note that changing the PGA setting often will cause little change in the voltage reading because the voltage reading reflects the voltage present at the input pins.
- The buttons in the Conversion Rate box are used to change the data rate setting.
- The controls in the Conversion Mode box are used to change the operating mode. See "Conversion Modes" below.
- If multiple ADS1100EVMs are connected, you can select between them using the RS-232 port menu. If only one is ADS1100EVM is detected, the menu is disabled.

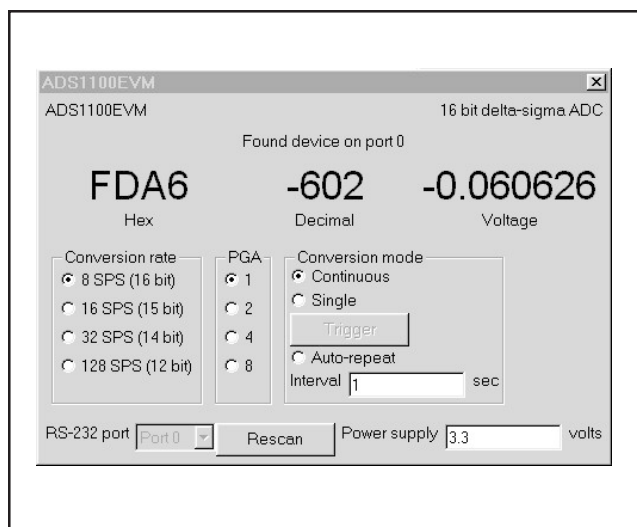


FIGURE 1. ADS1100EVM Main Window.

TD controls serial clock, since this is the output of the host's UART. The operation of this is described below. SDA is controlled by RTS. This same line serves as a kind of "read-enable" for SDA, which is read by the host through the DSR pin; when RTS is at -12V, Q1B is not pulling the SDA line LOW, so the host can then see, by reading DSR, whether the ADS1100 is doing so.

Op-amp U2 generates the voltage for the DSR pin, which is used by the host to read the state of SDA. Rather than generate RS-232 voltages onboard, we use the voltages generated by the host to feed them back to the host. U2 is connected without feedback, so that it functions as a comparator with reference voltage set midway between the supplies by R3 and R4. Since I²C is a synchronous protocol, and SDA is only latched by SCL, no hysteresis is needed.

When SDA is HIGH, the op-amp goes to the positive supply rail, which is the voltage on DTR minus a Schottky diode drop. When SDA is LOW, the op-amp goes to the negative supply rail, which is the voltage on RTS minus a Schottky diode drop. Both levels are read accurately by the host as space or mark, respectively. This scheme of "stealing" the RS-232 levels from the port itself obviates the need for a voltage generator.

Note that RTS, which is used to control SDA, also supplies the op-amp's negative rail; clearly, this changes during operation, while the host is writing to the ADS1100. When the host pulls SDA LOW, it places +12V on RTS, so the op-amp is essentially turned off, and Q1B pulls SDA to ground. However, the host would not be able to read SDA at that time even if the op-amp were on, since it would always read zero. The host must set RTS to -12V to read SDA; doing this turns Q1B off, and also supplies the op-amp with the proper voltage on its negative rail. At this time, DSR will correctly reflect the value on SDA.

To control SCL, we use the TD pin, which is the asynchronous serial output from the host. Any 16450-based UART, installed on any PC with a built-in RS-232 port, can send an indefinitely long BREAK condition on TD; to do this, a bit is set in the 16450's configuration registers. Using a BREAK of indefinite length, TD can be used as a general-purpose output, just as DTR and RTS can.

Unfortunately, some operating environments or hardware do not have the necessary facilities to send an indefinitely long BREAK. In this situation, TD can be used as a bit-pattern generator. For example, a mark-space-mark pulse can be transmitted by writing 0x3C to the serial port. The duration of the pulse can be controlled with good accuracy by setting the serial port's baud-rate. TD was chosen to control SCL because of this possibility of using it as a bit-pattern generator.

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It is important to operate this EVM within the input voltage range of 5V.

Exceeding the specified input range may cause unexpected operation and/or irreversible damage to the EVM. If there are questions concerning the input range, please contact a TI field representative prior to connecting the input power.

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