



**-12 dB to +60 dB**

**Programmable Amplifier**

## Description

The D83S Series programmable amplifiers are digitally controlled gain modules that were designed for conditioning DC-coupled wide-band signals (AC coupled-optional). They are programmable from -12 dB to +60 dB in 6 dB steps with an 8-bit serial data stream for gain selection using clock, data and strobe inputs.

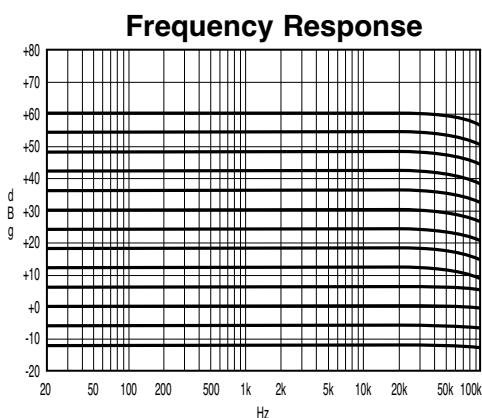
Other standard performance features include differential input, single ended output, 5V interface logic, and low noise and distortion, making this plug-in ready-to-use amplifier ideal for many signal conditioning applications. Available options include AC coupled input and/or differential output.

## Features/Benefits:

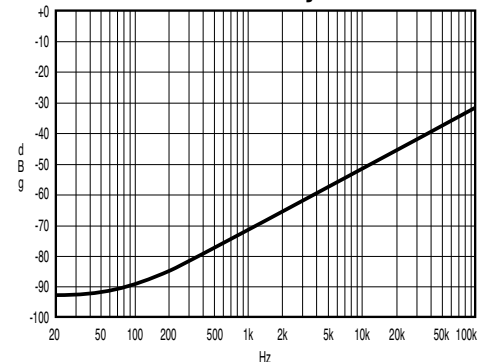
- Full power bandwidth to 100 kHz for wide dynamic range applications
- Compact 1.8" x 0.8" x 0.3" (32 pin DIP) size minimizes board space requirements
- Serial interface and software protocol allowing operation on a simple three wire bus.
- Data out line allows data verification and cascading of multiple amplifiers over the same serial interface.
- Plug-in ready-to-use, reducing engineering design and manufacturing time.

## Applications

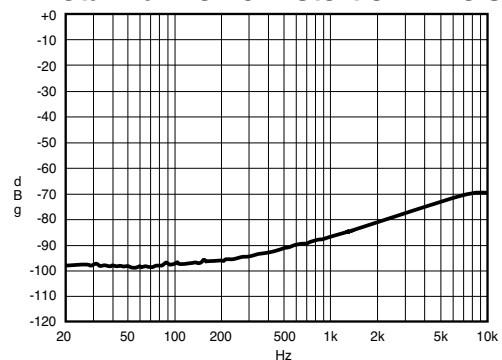
- Data acquisition
- Test equipment
- Remote instrumentation systems
- Ground loop elimination in remote measurements
- Improvements in system dynamic range and resolution
- Telemetry
- Process control
- Digitally controlled auto ranging systems
- Medical, Scientific & engineering research



## Common Mode Rejection Ratio



## Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise





## Gain Amplifier

## Digital Programming & Control

The D83S programs via a three terminal serial data interface over a gain range from 0.25 (~-12dB) to 1024 (~+60dB) using **Clock (C)**, **Strobe (S)** and **Data inputs (Di)**. A **Data out (Do)** connection is provided to permit cascading of multiple D83S's or "looping" of the input data to verify the programmed setting.

Two stages of programmable gain/attenuation are used to optimize the D-C offset and gain bandwidth performance. The gain programming equation is:

$$G = [1 + 3 \times \bar{D}_0 + 12 \times \bar{D}_1 + 48 \times \bar{D}_2 + 64 \times \bar{D}_3] \times [1/4 + (1/4) \times D_4 + (1/2) \times D_5 + D_6] \times [1 + 3 \times D_7]$$

where D0 - D7 = "0" or "1"

Note: the use of the compliments of D0, D1, D2 and D3.

### C, S and Di Input Specifications

#### Input Data Levels

#### (Cmos/TTL Logic)

Input Voltage (Vd = 5Vdc)

Low Level In

0 Vdc min., 1.5 Vdc max.

High Level In

3.5 Vdc min., 5.0 Vdc max.

Input Current

Low Level In

-10<sup>-5</sup> µA typ., -1 µA max.

High Level In

+10<sup>-5</sup> µA typ., +1 µA max.

Input Capacitance

5 pF typ., 7.5 pF max.

### Recommended Programming Table

All combinations of programming inputs produce valid gain settings as determined by the gain equation but can result in unusual values of gain. To minimize the multiplication of D-C offset and to maximize the bandwidth at high gains the following is the recommended programming format for binary weighted gains from 1/4 (~-12dB) to 1024 (~60dB).

Gain ( V/V )	Gain (~dB)	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
1/4	-12.04	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
1/2	-6.02	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
1	0.00	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
2	+6.02	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
4	+12.04	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
8	+18.06	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
16	+24.08	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
32	+30.10	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
64	+36.12	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
128	+42.14	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
256	+48.16	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
512	+54.19	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1024	+60.21	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

**Programming Sequence** The programming input circuit is a CD4094 series 8 bit shift register with latches. It requires an 8 bit input serial data stream, **Di** (D0 to D7), a clock **C** to shift and a strobe **S** to latch the data (see note 1). A timing sequence must be observed to insure accurate shifting and latching of the input data. The input data bits, D0 through D7 are entered in reverse order, i.e. the MSB, D7, is the first bit to be entered followed by D6 etc. and ending with the LSB, D0 (refer to timing diagram).



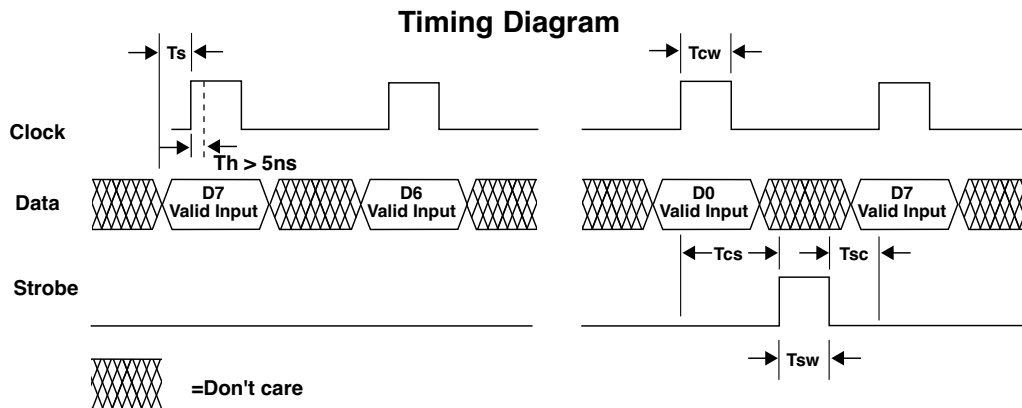
## Gain Amplifier

## Digital Programming & Control

The **Clock** shifts the input data **Di** through the shift registers when it transitions from low to high. For the input data to be accurately received, it must have been present for at least **Ts** at the time of the rising clock transition. The maximum clock pulse frequency is 1.25MHz.

Data from the shift registers propagates through the latches when the strobe is high. Data is latched when the Strobe transitions from high to low. To retain a programmed setting it is necessary to hold the strobe low (or to shut off the clock). Keeping the strobe low will allow the clock to shift a new set of input data into the registers without changing the latched setting.

To latch a new set of data the strobe must be set to its high state, after the last bit of the new input word (D0) has been shifted in ( $>T_{cs}$ ), held high for a minimum time of **Tsw** and then returned to its low state to latch and hold the setting. The return of **S** to its low state must occur before the rise of the clock that accepts the D7 of the next data word ( $T_{sc}>0$ ).



### Notes:

- 1.) Data is shifted into register on positive edge of clock.
- 2.) Data is latched on negative edge of strobe.
- 3.) **Ts** is set up time (valid data before clock).
- 4.) **Tcs** is time between **D0** clock and start of strobe.
- 5.) **Tsw** is strobe width.
- 6.) **Tsc** is time between strobe end and **D7** clock (next word).
- 7.) **Tcw** is clock width.
- 8.) **Th** is hold time (Valid data after clock rising edge).

### Minimum Setup Times

<b>Ts</b>	>125nS	Time data must be present before rise of clock pulse.
<b>Tcs</b>	>260nS	Time from rise of <b>Clock</b> for last data bit, D0, to rise of <b>Strobe</b> pulse.
<b>Tsw</b>	>200nS	<b>Strobe width.</b>
<b>Tsc</b>	>0nS	Time from fall of <b>Strobe</b> to rise of next <b>Clock</b> pulse.
<b>Tcw</b>	>200nS	<b>Clock pulse width.</b>
<b>Cf</b>	1.25 MHz	Maximum <b>Clock</b> pulse frequency.
<b>Th</b>	>5nS	Time data must be valid after rise of clock pulse.

### Caution!!

Note 1: The **C**, **P** and **Di** inputs are Tri-state C-MOS logic. They contain protection circuitry to guard against damage due to high static voltages or electric fields, however the application of any voltages higher than the +5V or lower than the 0V supply voltages can cause permanent damage. These inputs must always be connected to an appropriate logic voltage level. Permanent damage can also result if **C**, **P** and **Di** are allowed to float unconnected. If the D83S is used in a configuration where these inputs can become disconnected from their drive circuits, or if their drive circuits are not powered by the same +5V source, it is recommended to use 10kΩ pull up resistors to +5V on these inputs.



## Specification

(25°C and  $V_s \pm 15$  Vdc)

### Analog Input Characteristics

Configuration	DC coupled, differential Input
AC Coupled (Optional)	Fixed @ 10 Hz
Impedance	1 M $\Omega$    22pF
Bias Current	20 pA max.
Offset Current	10 pA max.
Voltage Range	$\pm 10$ Vpeak
Max. Safe Voltage	$\pm V_s$
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	Typ. 80 dB @ 1 kHz Min. 60 dB @ 1 kHz
Noise Voltage Density, RTI	20 nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ @ 1 kHz, G=1,024

### Analog Output Characteristics

Configuration	Single ended, DC coupled
Differential Output	(Optional)
Impedance	<1 $\Omega$ typ., 10 $\Omega$ max.
Current (linear operation)	$\pm 5$ mA max.
Offset Voltage	2 mV RTI, NTE 40 mV max.
Offset Temp. Coeff.	$\pm(5 + 100/G) \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$

### General Analog Characteristics

Gain (programmable)	0.25X to 1,024X in factors of 2
Gain Tolerance	$\pm 0.10$ dB
Distortion (0 dB gain @ 3.5 Vrms)	-86 dB @ 1 kHz typ.
Full Power Bandwidth (0 dB gain)	100 kHz

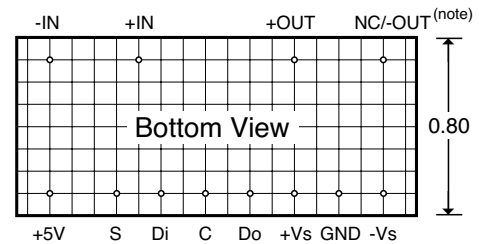
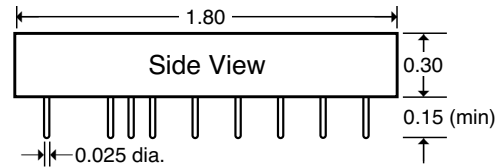
### Power Supplies ( $\pm V_s$ ), +Vd

Rated Voltage	$\pm 15$ Vdc, +5 Vdc
Operating Range	$\pm 5$ to $\pm 18$ Vdc, $5 \pm 0.5$ Vdc
Maximum Safe Voltage	$\pm 18$ Vdc, +5.5 Vdc
Quiescent Current	
$\pm 15$ V	$\pm 12$ mA
+5 V	+0.2 mA

### Temperature

Operating	0 to +70°C
Storage	-25 to +85°C

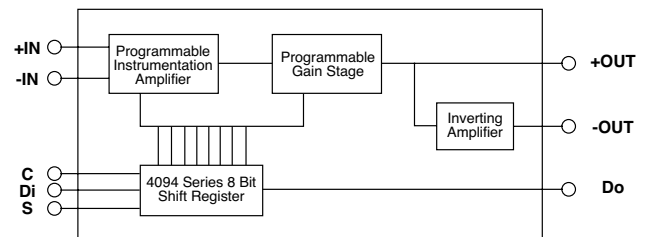
## Pin-Out and Package Data Ordering Information



S	STROBE	ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
C	CLOCK	ALL CASE DIMENSIONS $\pm 0.01$ "
DI	DATA IN	GRID DIMENSIONS
DO	DATA OUT	0.10" X 0.10"

**Note: NC pin is used as "-OUT" for differential output option**

### Functional Schematic



## Ordering Information

### D83S-D

#### Options

- A** - AC Coupled Input
- D** - Differential Output

We hope the information given here will be helpful. The information is based on data and our best knowledge, and we consider the information to be true and accurate. Please read all statements, recommendations or suggestions herein in conjunction with our conditions of sale which apply to all goods supplied by us. We assume no responsibility for the use of these statements, recommendations or suggestions, nor do we intend them as a recommendation for any use which would infringe any patent or copyright. PR-00D83S-01