

## Digital Coding Schemes for Mixed Signal Communication

Author: Bonnie C. Baker  
Microchip Technology Inc.

### OVERVIEW

An Analog-to-Digital (A/D) converter translates an analog input signal into a discrete digital code. This digital representation of the “real world” signal can be manipulated in the digital domain for the purposes of information processing, computing, data transmission or control system implementation. In any application where a converter is used, it is advantageous to have the code structure complement the microcontroller’s operands.

This application note describes the straight binary and binary two’s complement code schemes that are outputted by Microchip’s Analog-to-Digital (A/D) converters.

All code examples given in this application note are for a 4-bit conversion. The median analog voltages in the tables are the equivalent analog voltages that are at the center of the digital code.

### STRAIGHT BINARY CODE

The straight binary code is more accurately called unipolar straight binary. This digital format for an A/D conversion is the simplest to understand. As the name implies, this coding scheme is used only when positive voltages are converted. An example of this type of coding is shown in Table 1.

When this scheme is used to represent a positive analog signal range, the digital code for zero volts is equal to zero (0000 per Table 1). Given an ideal converter with no offset, gain, INL or DNL error, the code transition from 0000 to 0001 occurs at the analog value of:

$$\text{First Code Transition} = \left(0 + \frac{1}{2}LSB\right)$$

$$\text{Second Code Transition} = \left(1LSB + \frac{1}{2}LSB\right)$$

where:

$$LSB = \frac{+FS}{2^n}$$

where:

$n$  is equal to the number of bits in the converter

$+FS$  is equal to the analog full-scale range.

| Median Analog Voltage (V)     | Digital Code |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 0.9375 FS ( $^{15}/_{16}$ FS) | 1111         |
| 0.875 FS ( $^{14}/_{16}$ FS)  | 1110         |
| 0.8125 FS ( $^{13}/_{16}$ FS) | 1101         |
| 0.75 FS ( $^{12}/_{16}$ FS)   | 1100         |
| 0.6875 FS ( $^{11}/_{16}$ FS) | 1011         |
| 0.625 FS ( $^{10}/_{16}$ FS)  | 1010         |
| 0.5625 FS ( $^9/_{16}$ FS)    | 1001         |
| 0.5 FS ( $^8/_{16}$ FS)       | 1000         |
| 0.4375 FS ( $^7/_{16}$ FS)    | 0111         |
| 0.375 FS ( $^6/_{16}$ FS)     | 0110         |
| 0.3125 FS ( $^5/_{16}$ FS)    | 0101         |
| 0.25 FS ( $^4/_{16}$ FS)      | 0100         |
| 0.1875 FS ( $^3/_{16}$ FS)    | 0011         |
| 0.125 FS ( $^2/_{16}$ FS)     | 0010         |
| 0.0625 FS ( $^1/_{16}$ FS)    | 0001         |
| 0                             | 0000         |

**TABLE 1:** The unipolar straight binary code representation of zero volts is equal to a digital (0000). The analog full-scale minus one LSB digital representation is equal to (1111). With this code, there is no digital representation for analog full-scale.

The A/D converters from Microchip that produce a straight binary output code are from the MCP320X (12-bit) and the MCP300X (10-bit) families.

These devices can be operated in a single ended, positive voltage input mode or a pseudo-differential input mode, but in both cases the digital output represents a positive input voltage. In the pseudo-differential mode, the IN- input is limited to  $\pm 100$  mV. This can be used to cancel small noise signals present on both the IN+ and IN- inputs. This provides a means of rejecting noise when the IN- input is used to sense a remote signal ground. The converter will produce digital code that represents the analog input when the IN+ input range is from IN- to ( $V_{FS} - 1$  LSB). When the voltage level of IN+ is less than IN-, the resultant code for the family of devices will be still be ‘0’, which does not represent a negative voltage.

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## BINARY TWO'S COMPLEMENT CODE

In some applications it may be necessary for an ADC to convert negative and positive values. The logic modification that allows this flexibility in the digital output code is to produce the bipolar results called offset binary two's complement. Binary two's complement arithmetic is widely used in microcontrollers, calculators and computers.

Binary two's complement is not as straight forward as the scheme for straight binary. The codes are not continuous from one end to the other due to the discontinuity that occurs at the analog bipolar zero.

The two's complement of a negative binary number is generated by logically complementing all the digits of the positive binary number, hence converting it to the negative binary number counterpart as shown in Table 2. With this coding scheme, the MSB can be considered a sign indicator. When the MSB is a logic '0', a positive value is indicated and when the MSB is a logic '1', a negative value is indicated.

This system is has an odd number of codes and only one zero state. It is also mathematically consistent making it synergistic with signed arithmetic functions.

| Median Voltage (V)     | Digital Code |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 0.875 FS ( $7/8$ FS)   | 0111         |
| 0.75 FS ( $6/8$ FS)    | 0110         |
| 0.625 FS ( $5/8$ FS)   | 0101         |
| 0.5 FS ( $4/8$ FS)     | 0100         |
| 0.375 FS ( $3/8$ FS)   | 0011         |
| 0.25 FS ( $2/8$ FS)    | 0010         |
| 0.125 FS ( $1/8$ FS)   | 0001         |
| 0                      | 0000         |
| -0.125 FS ( $-1/8$ FS) | 1111         |
| -0.25 FS ( $-2/8$ FS)  | 1110         |
| -0.375 FS ( $-3/8$ FS) | 1101         |
| -0.5 FS ( $-4/8$ FS)   | 1100         |
| -0.625 FS ( $-5/8$ FS) | 1011         |
| -0.75 FS ( $-6/8$ FS)  | 1010         |
| -0.875 FS ( $-7/8$ FS) | 1001         |
| -1 FS                  | 1000         |

**TABLE 2:** The binary two's complement representation of zero volts is also equal to a digital (0000). The analog positive full-scale minus one LSB digital representation is equal to (0111) and the analog negative full-scale representation is (1000).

The A/D converters from Microchip that produce a binary two's complement output code are from the TC340X, TC53X, TC7109, TC85 and all I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus thermal sensors families.

These devices are operated in a full-differential input mode. In this mode, the full-scale range of the device is equal to:

$$FS\ range = (IN^+_{MAX} - (IN^-_{MIN})) + (IN^-_{MAX} - (IN^+_{MIN}))$$

And the input voltage presented to the converter is equal to:

$$AIN = ((IN^+) - (IN^-))$$

These converters will produce digital code that represents both negative and positive analog inputs.

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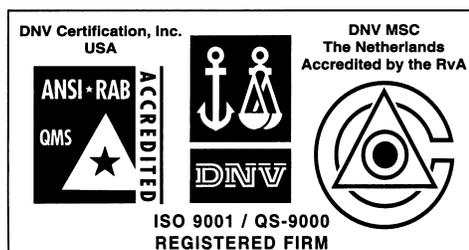
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2355 West Chandler Blvd.  
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#### New York

150 Motor Parkway, Suite 202  
Hauppauge, NY 11788  
Tel: 631-273-5305 Fax: 631-273-5335

#### San Jose

Microchip Technology Inc.  
2107 North First Street, Suite 590  
San Jose, CA 95131  
Tel: 408-436-7950 Fax: 408-436-7955

#### Toronto

6285 Northam Drive, Suite 108  
Mississauga, Ontario L4V 1X5, Canada  
Tel: 905-673-0699 Fax: 905-673-6509

### ASIA/PACIFIC

#### Australia

Microchip Technology Australia Pty Ltd  
Suite 22, 41 Rawson Street  
Epping 2121, NSW  
Australia  
Tel: 61-2-9868-6733 Fax: 61-2-9868-6755

#### China - Beijing

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Beijing Liaison Office  
Unit 915  
New China Hong Kong Manhattan Bldg.  
No. 6 Chaoyangmen Beidajie  
Beijing, 100027, No. China  
Tel: 86-10-85282100 Fax: 86-10-85282104

#### China - Chengdu

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Chengdu Liaison Office  
Rm. 2401, Ming Xing Financial Tower  
No. 88 TIDU Street  
Chengdu 610016, China  
Tel: 86-28-6766200 Fax: 86-28-6766599

#### China - Fuzhou

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Fuzhou Liaison Office  
Rm. 531, North Building  
Fujian Foreign Trade Center Hotel  
73 Wusi Road  
Fuzhou 350001, China  
Tel: 86-591-7557563 Fax: 86-591-7557572

#### China - Shanghai

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd.  
Room 701, Bldg. B  
Far East International Plaza  
No. 317 Xian Xia Road  
Shanghai, 200051  
Tel: 86-21-6275-5700 Fax: 86-21-6275-5060

#### China - Shenzhen

Microchip Technology Consulting (Shanghai)  
Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Liaison Office  
Rm. 1315, 13/F, Shenzhen Kerry Centre,  
Renminnan Lu  
Shenzhen 518001, China  
Tel: 86-755-2350361 Fax: 86-755-2366086

#### Hong Kong

Microchip Technology Hongkong Ltd.  
Unit 901, Tower 2, Metroplaza  
223 Hing Fong Road  
Kwai Fong, N.T., Hong Kong  
Tel: 852-2401-1200 Fax: 852-2401-3431

#### India

Microchip Technology Inc.  
India Liaison Office  
Divyasree Chambers  
1 Floor, Wing A (A3/A4)  
No. 11, O'Shaughnessy Road  
Bangalore, 560 025, India  
Tel: 91-80-2290061 Fax: 91-80-2290062

### Japan

Microchip Technology Japan K.K.  
Benex S-1 6F  
3-18-20, Shinyokohama  
Kohoku-Ku, Yokohama-shi  
Kanagawa, 222-0033, Japan  
Tel: 81-45-471-6166 Fax: 81-45-471-6122

### Korea

Microchip Technology Korea  
168-1, Youngbo Bldg. 3 Floor  
Samsung-Dong, Kangnam-Ku  
Seoul, Korea 135-882  
Tel: 82-2-554-7200 Fax: 82-2-558-5934

### Singapore

Microchip Technology Singapore Pte Ltd.  
200 Middle Road  
#07-02 Prime Centre  
Singapore, 188980  
Tel: 65-334-8870 Fax: 65-334-8850

### Taiwan

Microchip Technology Taiwan  
11F-3, No. 207  
Tung Hua North Road  
Taipei, 105, Taiwan  
Tel: 886-2-2717-7175 Fax: 886-2-2545-0139

### EUROPE

#### Denmark

Microchip Technology Denmark ApS  
Regus Business Centre  
Lautrup høj 1-3  
Ballerup DK-2750 Denmark  
Tel: 45 4420 9895 Fax: 45 4420 9910

#### France

Arizona Microchip Technology SARL  
Parc d'Activite du Moulin de Massy  
43 Rue du Saule Trapu  
Batiment A - 1er Etage  
91300 Massy, France  
Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20 Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79

#### Germany

Arizona Microchip Technology GmbH  
Gustav-Heinemann Ring 125  
D-81739 Munich, Germany  
Tel: 49-89-627-144-0 Fax: 49-89-627-144-44

#### Germany - Analog

Lochamer Strasse 13  
D-82152 Martinsried, Germany  
Tel: 49-89-895650-0 Fax: 49-89-895650-22

#### Italy

Arizona Microchip Technology SRL  
Centro Direzionale Colleoni  
Palazzo Taurus 1 V. Le Colleoni 1  
20041 Agrate Brianza  
Milan, Italy  
Tel: 39-039-65791-1 Fax: 39-039-6899883

#### United Kingdom

Arizona Microchip Technology Ltd.  
505 Eskdale Road  
Winnersh Triangle  
Wokingham  
Berkshire, England RG41 5TU  
Tel: 44 118 921 5869 Fax: 44-118 921-5820

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