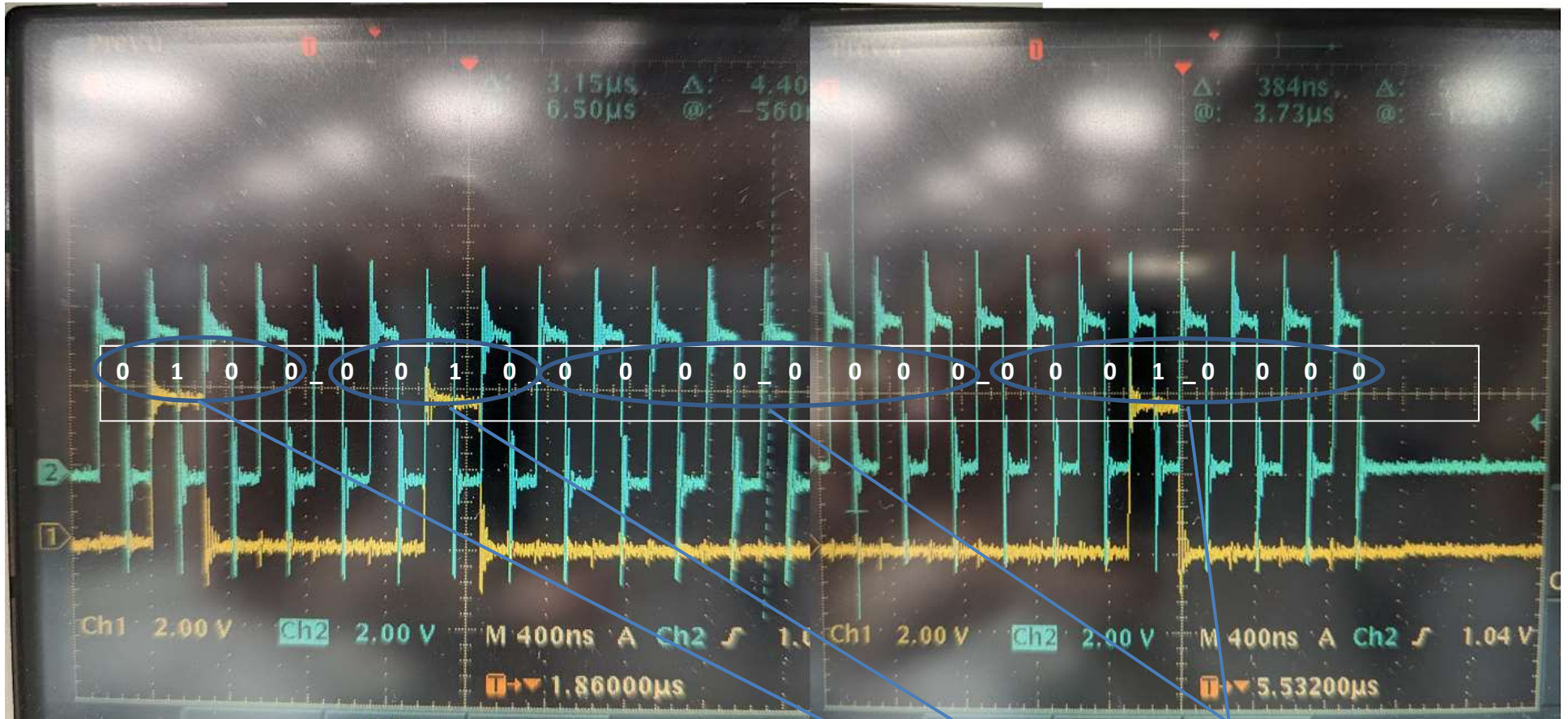


## SPI Communication –

Write Register WREG for Internal Test Signal

Ch2 is SCLK; Ch1 is DIN



### REGISTER READ COMMANDS

RREG	Read <i>n nnnn</i> registers starting at address <i>r rrrr</i>	001 <i>r rrrr</i> (2xh) <sup>(2)</sup>	000 <i>n nnnn</i> <sup>(2)</sup>
WREG	Write <i>n nnnn</i> registers starting at address <i>r rrrr</i>	010 <i>r rrrr</i> (4xh) <sup>(2)</sup>	000 <i>n nnnn</i> <sup>(2)</sup>

- (1) When in RDATA mode, the RREG command is ignored.
- (2) *n nnnn* = number of registers to be read/written – 1. For example, to read/write three registers, set *n nnnn* = 0 (0010). *r rrrr* = starting register address for read/write opcodes.

### 9.6.1.3 CONFIG2: Configuration Register 2 (address = 02h) (reset = 40h)

Configuration register 2 configures the test signal generation. See the [Input Multiplexer](#) section for more details.

**Figure 76. CONFIG2: Configuration Register 2**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	0	WCT_CHOP	INT_TEST	0	TEST_AMP	TEST_FREQ[1:0]	
R/W-1h		R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h	

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; -n = value after reset

**Table 19. Configuration Register 2 Field Descriptions**

Bit	Field	Type	Reset	Description
7:6	RESERVED	R/W	1h	<b>Reserved</b> Always write 0h
5	WCT_CHOP	R/W	0h	<b>WCT chopping scheme</b> This bit determines whether the chopping frequency of WCT amplifiers is variable or fixed. 0 = Chopping frequency varies, see Table 7 1 = Chopping frequency constant at $f_{MOD} / 16$
4	INT_TEST	R/W	0h	<b>TEST source</b> This bit determines the source for the test signal. 0 = Test signals are driven externally 1 = Test signals are generated internally
3	RESERVED	R/W	0h	<b>Reserved</b> Always write 0h
2	TEST_AMP	R/W	0h	<b>Test signal amplitude</b> These bits determine the calibration signal amplitude. 0 = $1 \times -(V_{REFP} - V_{REFN}) / 2400 \text{ V}$ 1 = $2 \times -(V_{REFP} - V_{REFN}) / 2400 \text{ V}$
1:0	TEST_FREQ[1:0]	R/W	0h	<b>Test signal frequency</b> These bits determine the calibration signal frequency. 00 = Pulsed at $f_{CLK} / 2^{21}$ 01 = Pulsed at $f_{CLK} / 2^{20}$ 10 = Not used 11 = At dc

### Device Registers

Register	Address	Value	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
ID	0x00	0xD2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
CONFIG1	0x01	0x86	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
CONFIG2	0x02	0x10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

## START Command OpCode

Ch2 is SCLK; Ch1 is DIN

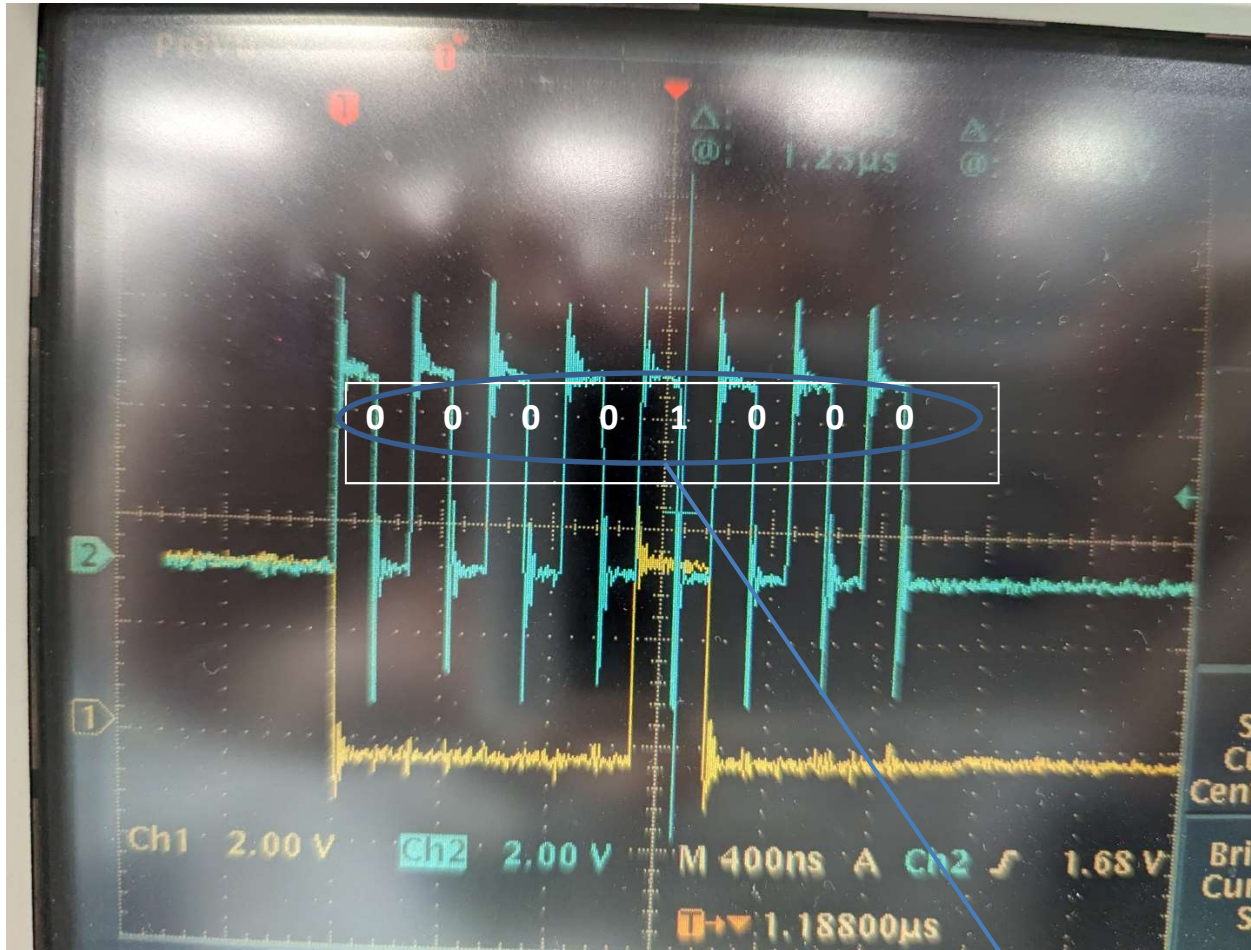


Table 15. Opcode Command Definitions

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	FIRST BYTE	SECOND BYTE
<b>SYSTEM COMMANDS</b>			
WAKEUP	Wakeup from standby mode	0000 0010 (02h)	—
STANDBY	Enter standby mode	0000 0100 (04h)	—
RESET	Reset the device	0000 0110 (06h)	—
<b>START</b>	Start/restart (synchronize) conversions	0000 1000 (08h)	—

## Read Continuous(RDATAC) OpCode

Ch2 is SCLK; Ch1 is DIN

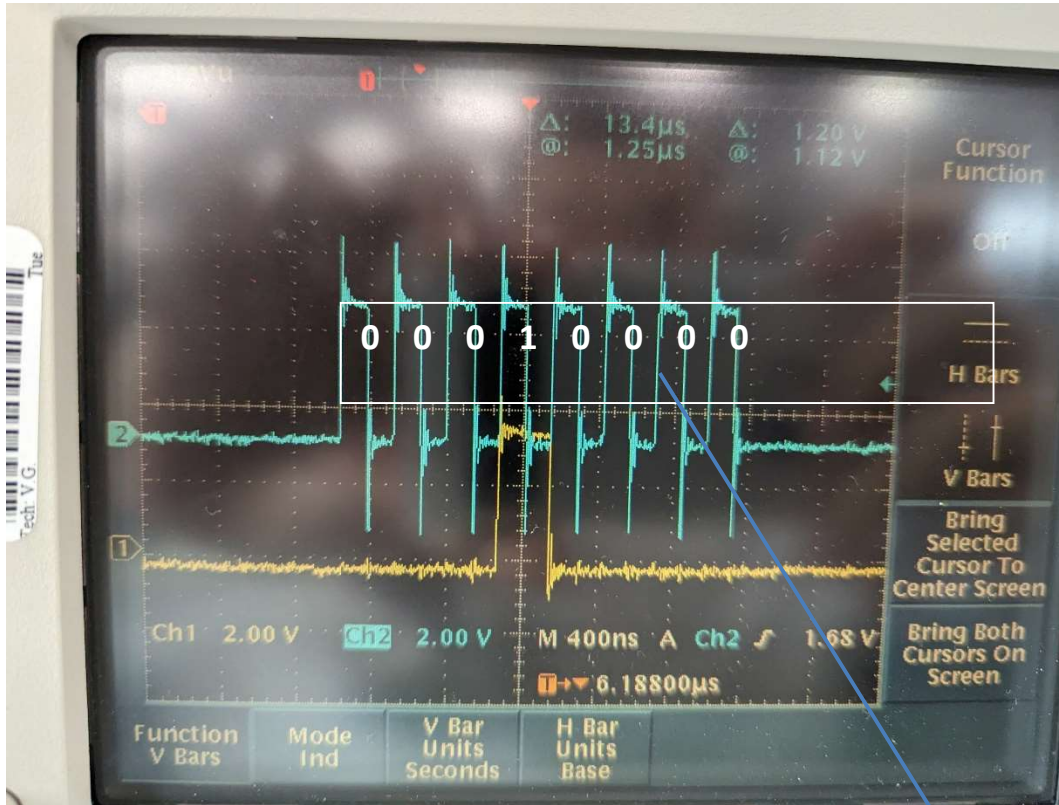


Table 15. Opcode Command Definitions

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	FIRST BYTE	SECOND BYTE
<b>SYSTEM COMMANDS</b>			
WAKEUP	Wakeup from standby mode	0000 0010 (02h)	—
STANDBY	Enter standby mode	0000 0100 (04h)	—
RESET	Reset the device	0000 0110 (06h)	—
START	Start/restart (synchronize) conversions	0000 1000 (08h)	—
STOP	Stop conversion	0000 1010 (0Ah)	—
<b>DATA READ COMMANDS</b>			
<b>RDATAC</b>	Enable Read Data Continuous mode. This mode is the default mode at power up. <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0001 0000 (10h)</b>	—
SDATAC	Stop Read Data Continuously mode	0001 0001 (11h)	—