

LinearLabTools Step-by-step installation for Python users

February, 2017

This document shows all steps for the installation of LinearLabTools for Matlab users, including the installation of PScope.

Step 1: Linear Tech converter evaluation software installation

Install the software required by the demo board being evaluated. This is PScope for Analog to Digital converters, or LTDACgen for high-speed DACs such as the LTC2000. This document will use PScope as an example. The procedure for LTDACgen is similar.

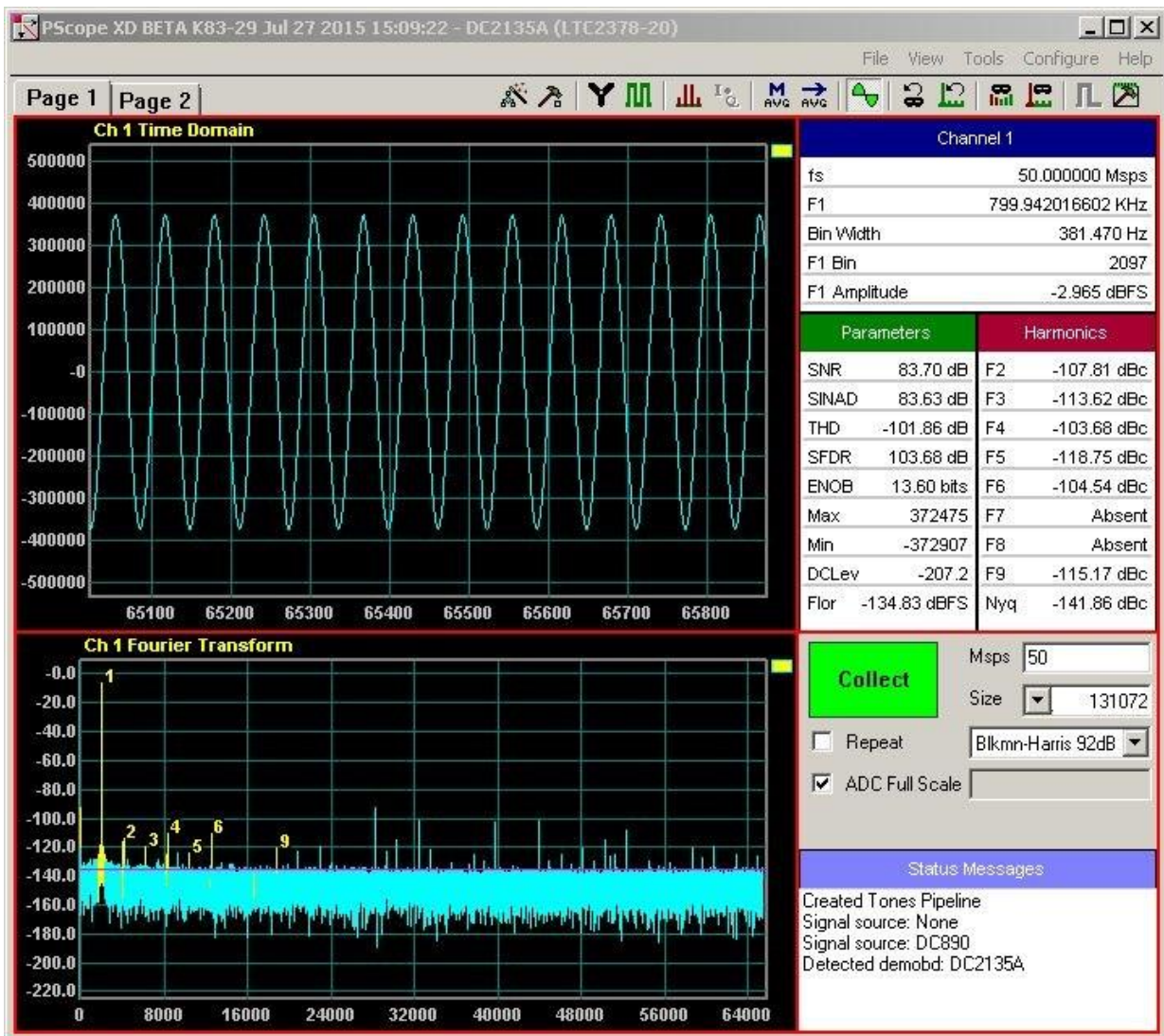
Run the installer and follow the directions:



PScope will then open. Follow the procedure in the data converter evaluation board's Demo Manual. This will include board configuration, connection of power supplies, clock signals, analog signals, and any other requirements.

IMPORTANT: Both PScope and LinearLabTools programs will show errors if the demo boards are not connected properly.

Once the hardware is set up properly, PScope should be able to collect data properly as shown below.



At this point the hardware is working properly and communicating with the host computer. Quit PScope before proceeding to avoid communication conflicts with LinearLabTools programs.

Step 2: Python Installation

LinearLabTools requires Python 2.7. It is recommended that the Anaconda distribution from Continuum Analytics:

<https://www.continuum.io/downloads>

For 32-bit systems, download the 32-bit installer. For 64-bit systems, the 32-bit or the 64-bit installer can be used.

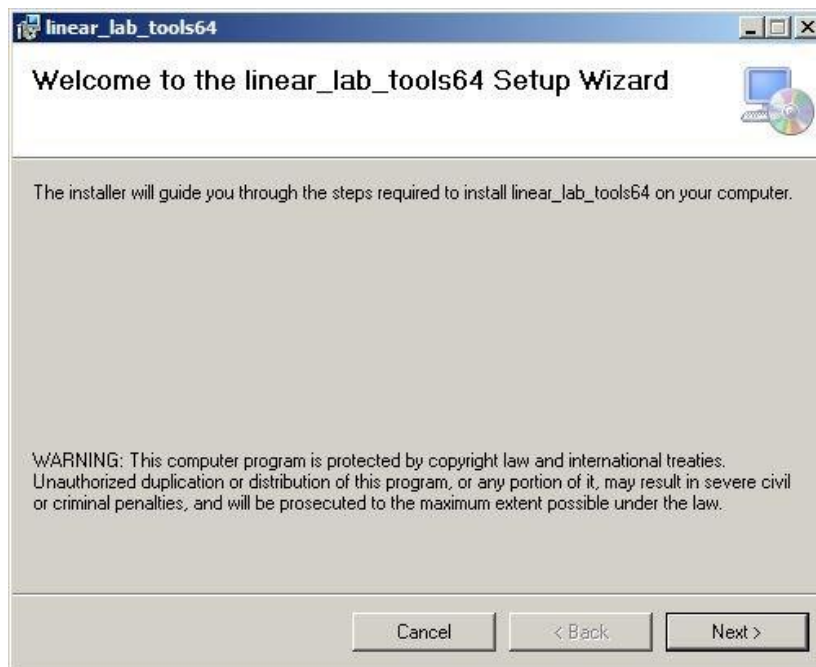
Step 3: Install LinearLabTools

Note that both 32-bit and 64-bit installers are provided. The choice depends on the Python environment. If using a 32-bit Python on a 64-bit system, use the 32-bit installer.

[32-bit installer](#)

[64-bit installer](#)

Run the installer and follow the directions.



Step 4: Prepare The Environment

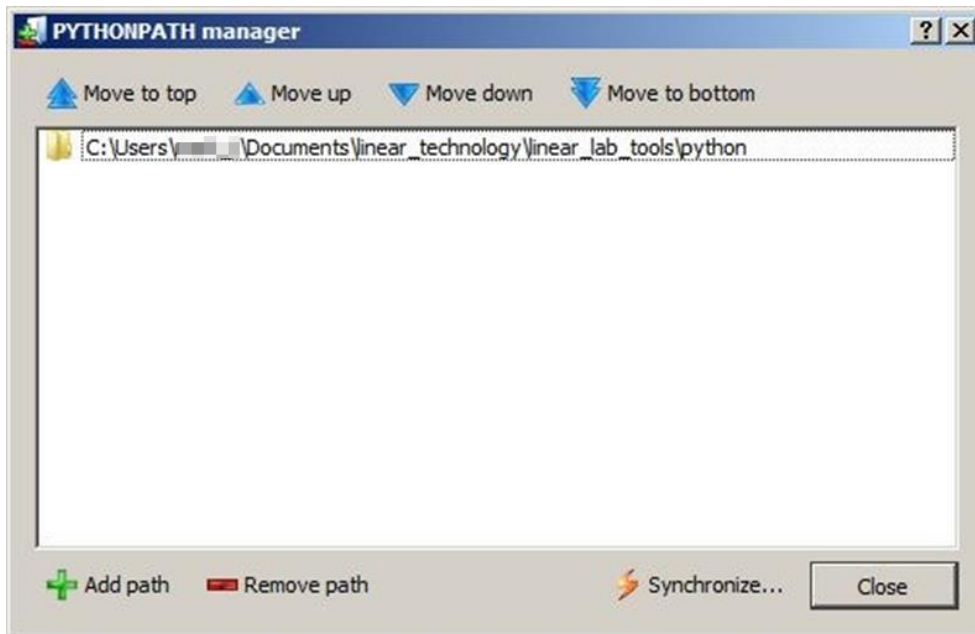
While “Anaconda” is the name of the distribution, the debugging environment is called “Spyder”. Run Spyder, which will be in the Anaconda program group.



It's a big program, this takes a bit of time. If you see this, things are going well.



Once Spyder is open, click Tools → PYTHONPATH Manager. The following dialog will appear:



Click “Add path”, and navigate to the folder where you installed LinearLabTools, and select the python subdirectory. Click Close.

Step 5: Communicating with the Hardware

The figure below shows the organization of LinearLabTools:

File explorer

Name	Size	Type	Date Modified
ltt		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
app_examples		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
check_linear_lab_tools_install		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
common		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:34 AM
demo_board_examples		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:30 AM
dc2511		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
dc2512		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc14xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc16xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc21xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2107		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2123		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2150		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2151		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2152		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:30 AM
ltc2153		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2155		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2156		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
__init__.py	0 bytes	py File	1/11/2017 1:22:10 PM
ltc2156_12_dc1564a_e.py	3 KB	py File	1/11/2017 1:22:10 PM
ltc2156_14_dc1564a_b.py	3 KB	py File	1/11/2017 1:22:10 PM
ltc2157		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2158		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2170		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc2171		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:34 AM
ltc2172		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2173		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc2174		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2175		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc2185		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2190		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2191		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2192		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2193		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc2194		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
ltc2195		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
__init__.py	0 bytes	py File	12/21/2016 2:16:16 PM
ltc22xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
ltc23xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
ltc2000		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:31 AM
lrm90xx		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
__init__.py	225 bytes	py File	12/21/2016 2:16:18 PM
educational		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:32 AM
utils		File Folder	2/27/2017 11:42:33 AM
__init__.py	0 bytes	py File	12/21/2016 2:16:12 PM

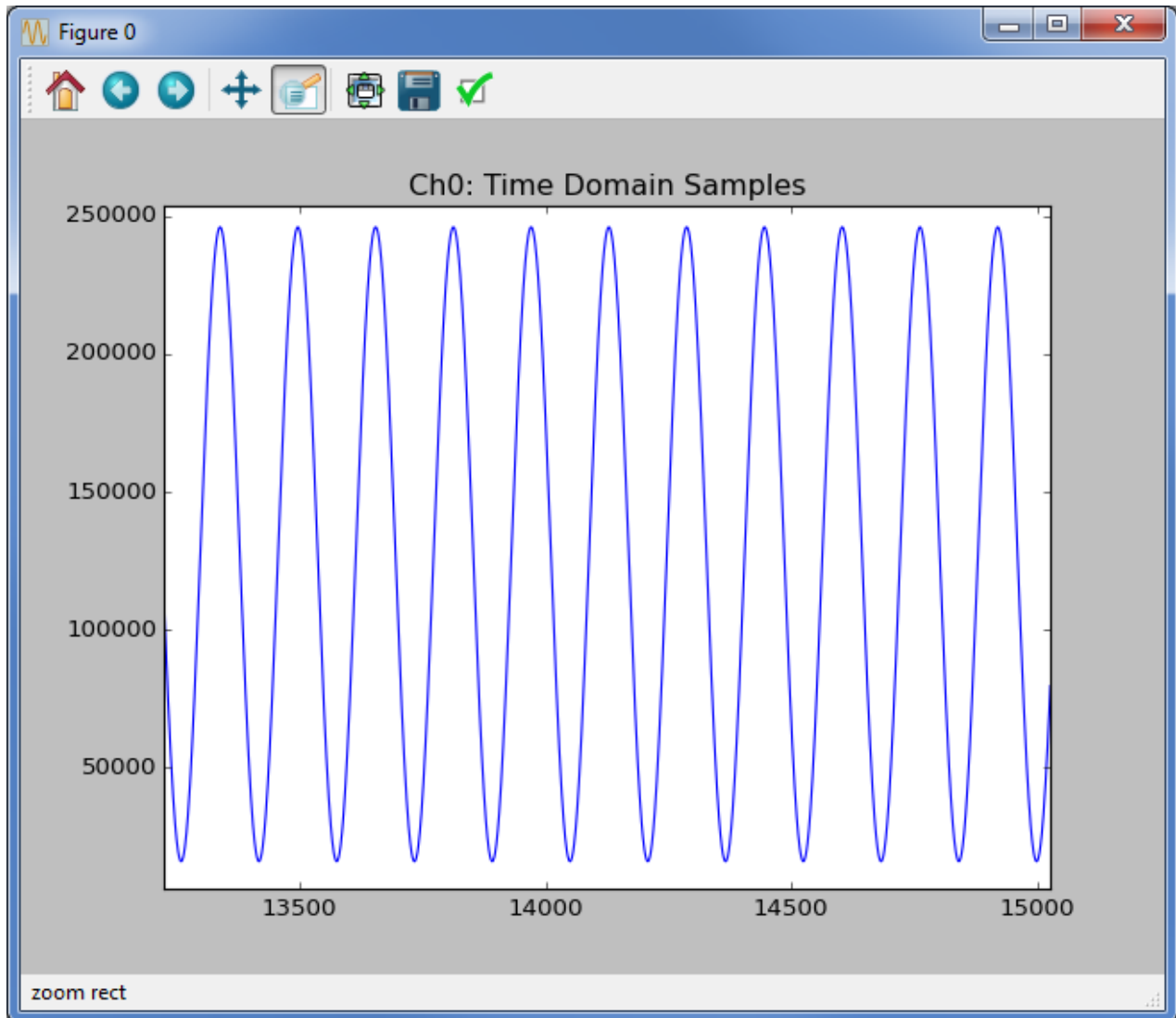
To run the example Python script for your demo board, open the desired demo board script and hit run:

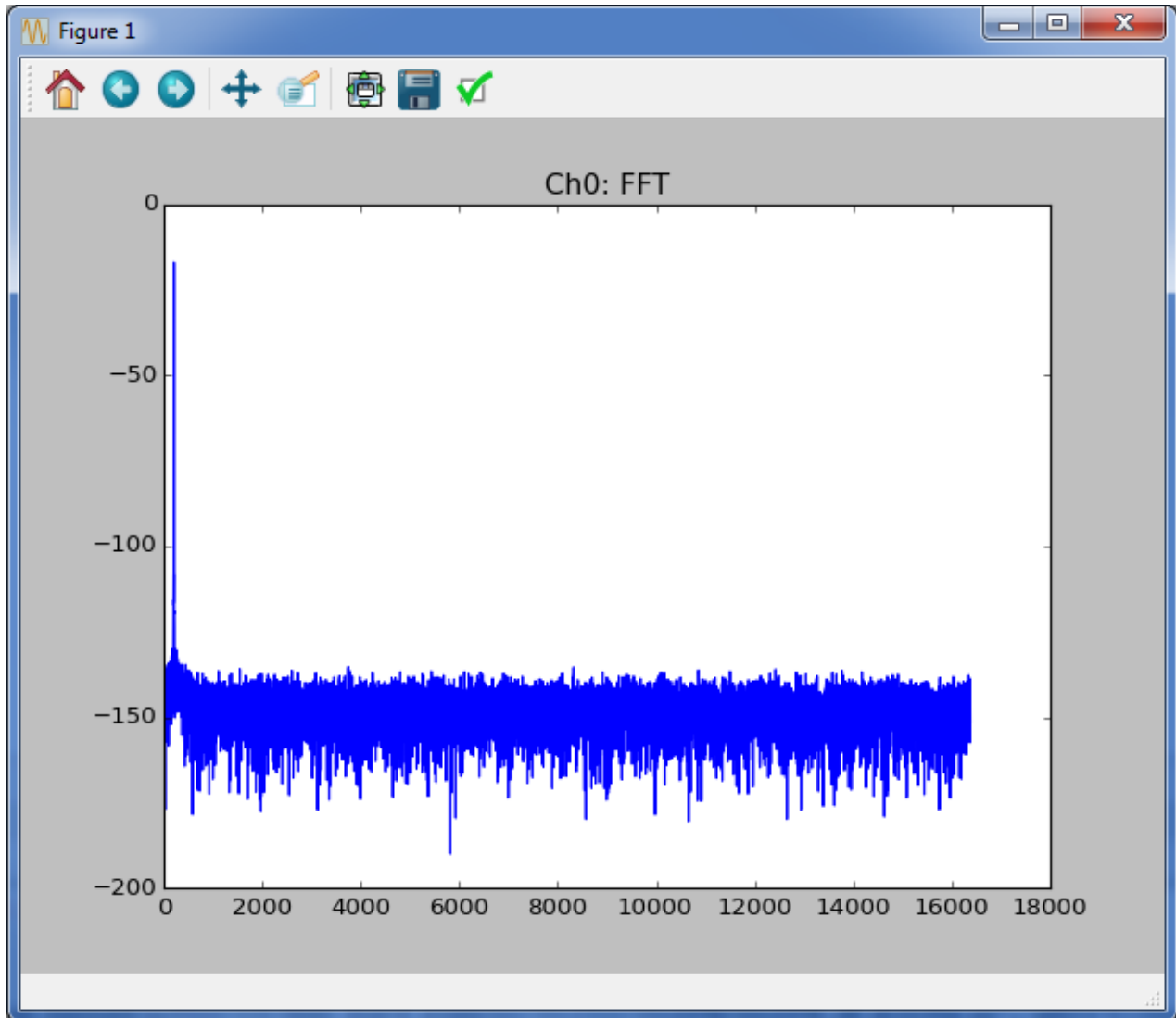
e.g.

Open `lit` → `demo_board_examples` → `ltc23xx` → `ltc2378` → `ltc2378_20_dc2135a`

And run the script.

The script will go through the basic operations of capturing data from the board, then display time and frequency domain plots. Exact operations may vary from board to board. You should see plots similar to those below:





When run with as above, each demo-board example makes a time domain plot and a frequency domain plot for each channel and writes the data to a text file. You can also call the function directly passing it several parameters and returning the data for each channel.

For example:

```
from llt.demo_board_examples.ltc23xx.ltc2378.ltc2378_20_dc2135a import ltc2378_20_dc2135a
```

```
data = ltc2378_20_dc2135a(num_samples=16*1024, spi_registers=[], is_verbose=false,
do_plot=true, do_write_to_file=false);
```

Most functions have a signature similar to the one above. See the code for additional information. Many parts do not have SPI configuration, for these pass `[]` for the SPI registers. For other parts, look at the code for an example of correct SPI register format. For parts with multiple channels replace data with something like `ch0, ch1, ... chn` for the function output.

At this point, data from the demo board is stored in an array in the program. You can then extend the functionality of the program as required for your evaluation, incorporate other test hardware such as signal generators, etc.