

# Understanding LITELINK™ Display Feature Signal Routing and Applications



## **Application Note: AN-155**

#### 1. Introduction

This application note further explains the display feature (often called caller-ID or CID) signal routing functions of the LITELINK Phone Line Interface (DAA).

### 2. CID Input Operation

CID is an active-low input to LITELINK that changes internal signal routing on the chip. The CID input has an internal pull-up resistor that keeps the input deasserted when not in use.

With  $\overline{\text{CID}}$  asserted, the  $\overline{\text{RING}}$  output of LITELINK is disabled. Signals, including ringing signals, on the snoop path are coupled to the RX+/RX- outputs. These signals are affected by the high-pass effect of the snoop capacitors.

With CID deasserted and OH asserted, signals on the line are coupled to the RX+/RX- outputs through the optical link on the LITELINK. Signals on the snoop path are not coupled to the RX+/RX- outputs when CID is deasserted.

### 3. Applications of CID

# 3.1 Display Feature Burst Prior to Ringing

For applications where the display feature signal burst precedes the first ringing burst, many designers choose the following operating procedure:

- Assert CID at all times when the LITELINK is onhook.
- 2. Detect ringing via an external optocoupler or through the snoop path.
- 3. After reception of the display feature signal burst and verification of ringing, deassert CID.

# 3.2 Display Feature Burst Between First and Second Ring

For applications where the display feature signal burst occurs between the first and second ringing bursts, many designers choose to deassert  $\overline{\text{CID}}$  until a ring signal can be verified on the  $\overline{\text{RING}}$  output using an operating sequence such as:

- Deassert CID in on-hook quiescent state.
- 2. On verification of ringing on  $\overline{RING}$ , assert  $\overline{CID}$ .
- 3. After the display feature burst time, deassert CID.

#### 4. For More Information

Clare Application Note AN-140, **Understanding LITELINK II** includes a truth table for LITELINK signal routing inputs in section 4.1.

### 5. LITELINK Design Resources

### 5.1 Clare, Inc. Design Resources

LITELINK datasheets and reference designs

Application note AN-114 ITC117P

Application note AN-117 Customize Caller-ID Gain and Ring Detect Voltage Threshold for CPC5610/11

Application note AN-140, Understanding LITELINK II

Application note AN-146, Guidelines for Effective LITELINK Designs

Application note AN-149, Increased LITELINK II Transmit Power

Application note AN-150, Ground-start Supervision Circuit Using IAA110.

Application Note AN-152, LITELINK II to LITELINK III Design Conversion



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#### **5.2 Third Party Design Resources**

The following also contain information useful for DAA designs. All of the books are available on amazon.com.

Understanding Telephone Electronics, Stephen J. Bigelow, et. al., Butterworth-Heinemann; ISBN: 0750671750

Newton's Telecom Dictionary, Harry Newton, CMP Books; ISBN: 1578200695

Photodiode Amplifiers: Op Amp Solutions, Jerald Graeme, McGraw-Hill Professional Publishing; ISBN: 007024247X

Teccor, Inc. Surge Protection Products

United States Code of Federal Regulations, CFR 47 Part 68.3

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