Data Sheet | February 19, 2008 | FN8181.2

Digitally Controlled Potentiometer (XDCP™)

The Intersil X93155 is a digitally controlled potentiometer (XDCP). The device consists of a resistor array, wiper switches, a control section, and nonvolatile memory. The wiper position is controlled by a 3-wire interface.

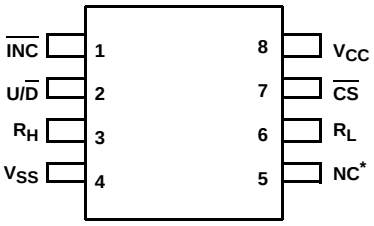
The potentiometer is implemented by a resistor array composed of 31 resistive elements and a wiper switching network. The position of the wiper element is controlled by the $\overline{CS}$, U/$\overline{D}$, and $\overline{INC}$ inputs. The position of the wiper can be stored in nonvolatile memory and then be recalled upon during a subsequent power-up operation.

The device is connected as a two-terminal variable resistor and can be used in a wide variety of applications including:

- Bias and Gain Control
- LCD Contrast Adjustment

Pinout

X93155
(8 LD MSOP)
TOP VIEW



***NC can be left unconnected, or connected to any voltage between V_{SS} and V_{CC}.**

Features

- Solid-state potentiometer
- Up/Down interface
- 32 wiper tap points per potentiometer
  - Wiper position stored in nonvolatile memory and recalled on power-up
- 31 resistive elements per potentiometer
  - Temperature compensated
  - Maximum resistance tolerance ±25%
  - Terminal voltage, 0 to V_{CC}
- Low power CMOS
  - V_{CC} = 5V ±10%
  - Active current, 200µA typ.
  - Standby current, 2.0µA max
- High reliability
  - Endurance 200,000 data changes per bit
  - Register data retention, 100 years
- R_{TOTAL} value = 50kΩ
- Packages
  - 8 Ld MSOP
- Pb-free available (RoHS compliant)

Ordering Information

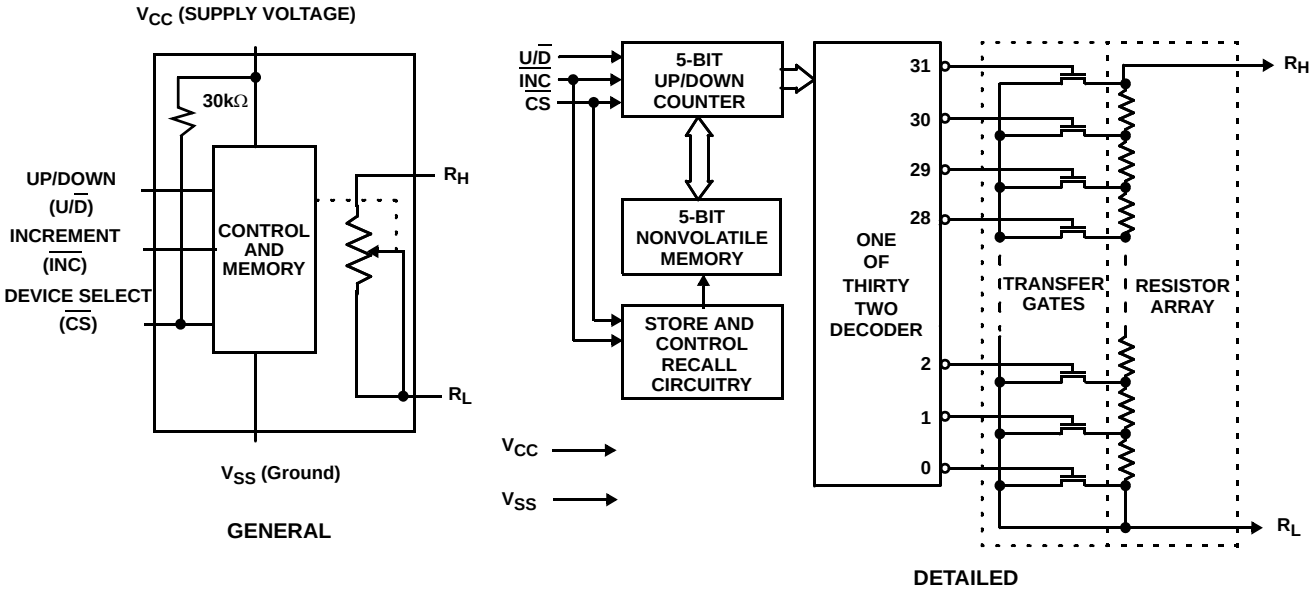
PART NUMBER	PART MARKING	V_{CC} LIMITS (V)	R_{TOTAL} (kΩ)	TEMP RANGE (°C)	PACKAGE	PKG DWG. #
X93155UM8I*	AGM	5 ±10%	50	-40 to +85	8 Ld MSOP	M8.118
X93155UM8IZ* (Note)	DCH			-40 to +85	8 Ld MSOP (Pb-free)	M8.118

*Add "T1" suffix for tape and reel. Please refer to TB347 for details on reel specifications.

NOTE: These Intersil Pb-free plastic packaged products employ special Pb-free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and 100% matte tin plate PLUS ANNEAL - e3 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb-free soldering operations. Intersil Pb-free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J STD-020.

CAUTION: These devices are sensitive to electrostatic discharge; follow proper IC Handling Procedures.
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Block Diagram



Pin Descriptions

MSOP	SYMBOL	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
1	$\overline{INC}$	**Increment ($\overline{INC}$)**. The $\overline{INC}$ input is negative-edge triggered. Toggling $\overline{INC}$ will move the wiper and either increment or decrement the counter in the direction indicated by the logic level on the U/$\overline{D}$ input.
2	U/$\overline{D}$	**Up/Down (U/$\overline{D}$)**. The U/$\overline{D}$ input controls the direction of the wiper movement and whether the counter is incremented or decremented.
3	R_H	**R_H**. The R_H and R_L pins of the X93155 are equivalent to the end terminals of a variable resistor.
4	V_{SS}	**Ground.**
5	NC	**No Connection** (or can be connected to any voltage between V_{SS} and V_{CC}.)
6	R_L	**R_L**. The R_H and R_L pins of the X93155 are equivalent to the end terminals of a variable resistor.
7	$\overline{CS}$	**Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$)**. The device is selected when the $\overline{CS}$ input is LOW. The current counter value is stored in nonvolatile memory when $\overline{CS}$ is returned HIGH while the $\overline{INC}$ input is also HIGH. After the store operation is complete, the X93155 will be placed in the low power standby mode until the device is selected once again.
8	V_{CC}	**Supply Voltage.**

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Voltage on $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$, R_H, R_L and V_{CC}
with respect to V_{SS} . . . . . -1V to +6.5V
Maximum resistor current 2mA

Recommended Operating Conditions

Temperature Range
Industrial. . . . . -40°C to +85°C
Supply Voltage
V_{CC} . . . . . .5V ±10% (Note 6)

Thermal Information

Temperature under bias. . . . . -65°C to +135°C
Storage temperature . . . . . -65°C to +150°C
Maximum reflow temperature (40s) . . . . . +240°C
Pb-free reflow profile . . . . . .see link below
http://www.intersil.com/pbfree/Pb-FreeReflow.asp

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions may adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

NOTES:

1. Absolute linearity is utilized to determine actual wiper resistance versus expected resistance = ($R_{H(n)}$(actual)-$R_{H(n)}$(expected)) = ±1 Ml Maximum. n = 1 .. 29 only
2. Relative linearity is a measure of the error in step size between taps = $R_{H(n+1)}$—[$R_{H(n)}$ + Ml] = ±0.5 Ml, n = 1 .. 29 only.
3. 1 Ml = Minimum Increment = R_{TOT}/31.
4. Typical values are for T_A = +25°C and nominal supply voltage.
5. Limits established by characterization and are not production tested.
6. When performing multiple write operations, V_{CC} must not decrease by more than 150mV from its initial value.
7. Parts are 100% tested at +25°C. Over-temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

Potentiometer Specifications

Over recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise stated.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS/NOTES	MIN (Note 7)	TYP (Note 4)	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
R_{TOT}	End-to-end Resistance		37.5	50	62.5	kΩ
V_R	R_H, R_L Terminal Voltages		0		V_{CC}	V
	Power Rating	R_{TOTAL} =50kΩ			1	mW (Note 5)
	Noise	Ref: 1kHz		-120		dBV (Note 5)
I_R	Potentiometer Current	(Note 5)			0.6	mA
	Resolution			3		%
	Absolute linearity (Note 1)	$R_{H(n)(actual)}$-$R_{H(n)(expected)}$			±1	Ml (Note 3)
	Relative linearity (Note 2)	$R_{H(n+1)}$-[$R_{H(n)+Ml}$]			±0.5	Ml (Note 3)
	R_{TOTAL} Temperature Coefficient	(Note 5)		±35		ppm/°C
$C_H/C_L/C_W$	Potentiometer Capacitances	See “Circuit #2 SPICE Macro Model” on page 4		10/10/25		pF (Note 5)

DC Electrical Specifications

Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 7)	TYP (Note 4)	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
I_{CC1}	V_{CC} Active Current (Increment)	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{IL}, U/$\overline{D}$ = V_{IL} or V_{IH} and $\overline{INC}$ = 0.4V @ max. t_{CYC}		200	300	µA
I_{CC2}	V_{CC} Active Current (Store) (EEPROM Store)	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{IH}, U/$\overline{D}$ = V_{IL} or V_{IH} and $\overline{INC}$ = V_{IH} @ max. t_{WR}			1400	µA
I_{SB}	Standby Supply Current	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{CC} - 0.3V, U/$\overline{D}$ and $\overline{INC}$ = V_{SS} or V_{CC} - 0.3V			2.0	µA
I_{LI}	$\overline{CS}$	$V_{\overline{CS}}$ = V_{CC}			±1	µA

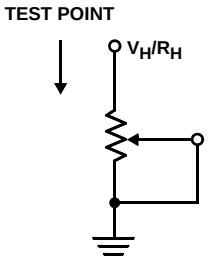
DC Electrical Specifications Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified. **(Continued)**

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN (Note 7)	TYP (Note 4)	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
I_{LI}	$\overline{CS}$	V_{CC} = 5V, $\overline{CS}$ = 0	120	200	250	µA
I_{LI}	$\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ Input Leakage Current	V_{IN} = V_{SS} to V_{CC}			±1	µA
V_{IH}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ Input HIGH Voltage		V_{CC} x 0.7		V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_{IL}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ Input LOW Voltage		-0.5		V_{CC} x 0.1	V
C_{IN} (Note 5)	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ Input Capacitance	V_{CC} = 5V, V_{IN} = V_{SS}, T_A = +25°C, f = 1MHz			10	pF

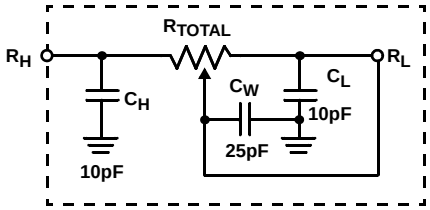
Endurance and Data Retention

PARAMETER	MIN	UNIT
Minimum endurance	200,000	Data changes per bit
Data retention	100	Years

Test Circuit #1



Circuit #2 SPICE Macro Model



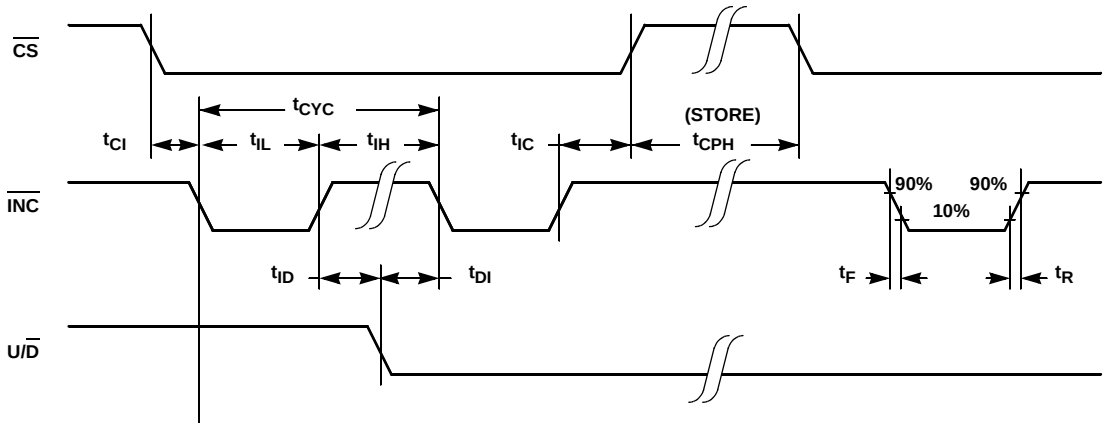
AC Conditions of Test

Input pulse levels	0V to 5V
Input rise and fall times	10ns
Input reference levels	1.5V

AC Electrical Specifications Over recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN (Note 7)	TYP (Note 4)	MAX (Note 7)	UNIT
t_{CI}	$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{INC}$ Setup	100			ns
t_{ID}	$\overline{INC}$ HIGH to U/$\overline{D}$ Change	100			ns
t_{DI}	U/$\overline{D}$ to $\overline{INC}$ Setup	100			ns
t_{IL}	$\overline{INC}$ LOW Period	1			µs
t_{IH}	$\overline{INC}$ HIGH Period	1			µs
t_{IC}	$\overline{INC}$ Inactive to $\overline{CS}$ Inactive	1			µs
t_{CPH}	$\overline{CS}$ Deselect Time (No Store)	250			ns
t_{CPH}	$\overline{CS}$ Deselect Time (Store)	10			ms
t_{CYC}	$\overline{INC}$ Cycle Time	2			µs
t_R, t_F (Note 5)	$\overline{INC}$ Input Rise and Fall time			500	µs
t_R V_{CC} (Note 5)	V_{CC} Power-up Rate	1		50	V/ms
t_{WR}	Store Cycle		5	10	ms

AC Timing



Power-up and Power-down Requirements

There are no restrictions on the power-up or power-down conditions of V_{CC} and the voltages applied to the potentiometer pins provided that V_{CC} is always more positive than or equal to V_H and V_L, i.e., $V_{CC} \geq V_{H,}V_L$. The V_{CC} ramp rate specification is always in effect.

Pin Descriptions

R_H and R_L

The R_H and R_L pins of the X93155 are equivalent to the end terminals of a variable resistor. The minimum voltage is V_{SS} and the maximum is V_{CC}. The terminology of R_H and R_L references the relative position of the terminal in relation to wiper movement direction selected by the U/$\overline{D}$ input.

Up/Down (U/$\overline{D}$)

The U/$\overline{D}$ input controls the direction of the wiper movement and whether the counter is incremented or decremented.

Increment ($\overline{INC}$)

The $\overline{INC}$ input is negative-edge triggered. Toggling $\overline{INC}$ will move the wiper and either increment or decrement the counter in the direction indicated by the logic level on the U/$\overline{D}$ input.

Chip Select ($\overline{CS}$)

The device is selected when the $\overline{CS}$ input is LOW. The current counter value is stored in nonvolatile memory when $\overline{CS}$ is returned HIGH while the $\overline{INC}$ input is also HIGH. After the store operation is complete, the X93155 will be placed in the low power standby mode until the device is selected once again.

Principles of Operation

There are three sections of the X93155: the input control, counter and decode section; the nonvolatile memory; and the resistor array. The input control section operates just like an up/down counter. The output of this counter is decoded to turn on a single electronic switch connecting a point on the resistor array to the wiper output. Under the proper conditions the contents of the counter can be stored in nonvolatile memory and retained for future use. The resistor array is comprised of 31 individual resistors connected in series. At either end of the array and between each resistor is an electronic switch that transfers the connection at that point to the wiper. The wiper is connected to the R_L terminal, forming a variable resistor from R_H to R_L.

The wiper, when at either fixed terminal, acts like its mechanical equivalent and does not move beyond the last position. That is, the counter does not wrap around when clocked to either extreme.

If the wiper is moved several positions, multiple taps are connected to the wiper for up to 10µs. The 2-terminal resistance value for the device can temporarily change by a significant amount if the wiper is moved several positions.

When the device is powered-down, the last wiper position stored will be maintained in the nonvolatile memory. When power is restored, the contents of the memory are recalled and the wiper is set to the value last stored.

Instructions and Programming

The $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ and $\overline{CS}$ inputs control the movement of the wiper along the resistor array. With $\overline{CS}$ set LOW, the device is selected and enabled to respond to the U/$\overline{D}$ and $\overline{INC}$ inputs. HIGH to LOW transitions on $\overline{INC}$ will increment or decrement (depending on the state of the U/$\overline{D}$ input) a five bit counter. The output of this counter is decoded to select one of thirty two wiper positions along the resistive array.

The value of the counter is stored in nonvolatile memory whenever $\overline{CS}$ transitions HIGH while the $\overline{INC}$ input is also HIGH. In order to avoid an accidental store during power-up, $\overline{CS}$ must go HIGH with V_{CC} during initial power-up. When left open, the $\overline{CS}$ pin is internally pulled up to V_{CC} by an internal 30kΩ resistor.

The system may select the X93155, move the wiper and deselect the device without having to store the latest wiper

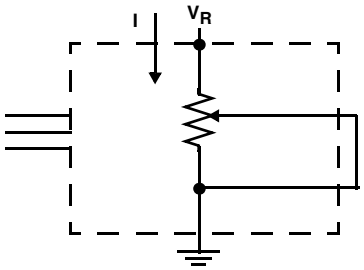
position in nonvolatile memory. After the wiper movement is performed as previously described and once the new position is reached, the system must keep $\overline{INC}$ LOW while taking $\overline{CS}$ HIGH. The new wiper position will be maintained until changed by the system or until a power-up/down cycle recalled the previously stored data. In order to recall the stored position of the wiper on power-up, the $\overline{CS}$ pin must be held HIGH.

This procedure allows the system to always power-up to a preset value stored in nonvolatile memory; then during system operation, minor adjustments could be made. The adjustments might be based on user preference, system parameter changes due to temperature drift, or other system trim requirements.

The state of U/$\overline{D}$ may be changed while $\overline{CS}$ remains LOW. This allows the host system to enable the device and then move the wiper up and down until the proper trim is attained.

Mode Selection

$\overline{CS}$	$\overline{INC}$	U/$\overline{D}$	MODE
L	↓	H	Wiper Up
L	↓	L	Wiper Down
↑	H	X	Store Wiper Position
H	X	X	Standby Current
↑	L	X	No Store, Return to Standby
↓	L	H	Wiper Up (not recommended)
↓	L	L	Wiper Down (not recommended)



Two terminal variable resistor.

Symbol Table

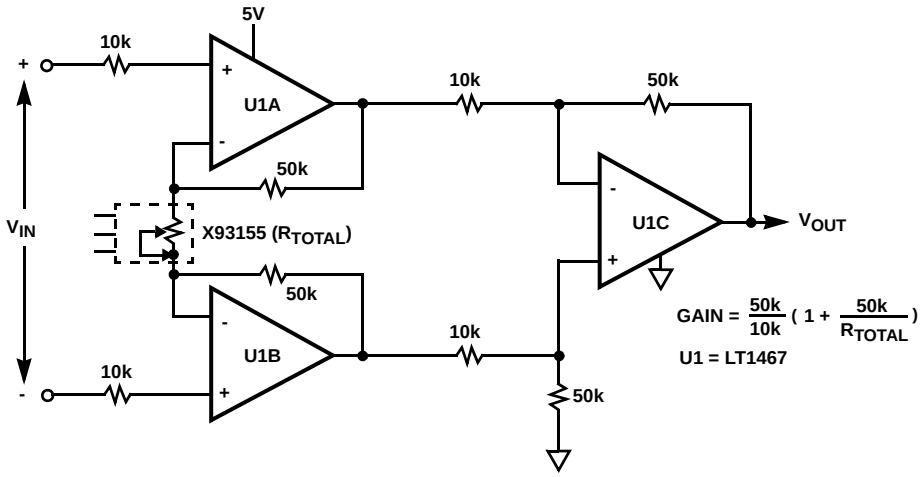
WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	Must be steady	Will be steady
	May change from Low to High	Will change from Low to High
	May change from High to Low	Will change from High to Low
	Don't Care: Changes Allowed	Changing: State Not Known
	N/A	Center Line is High Impedance

Applications Information

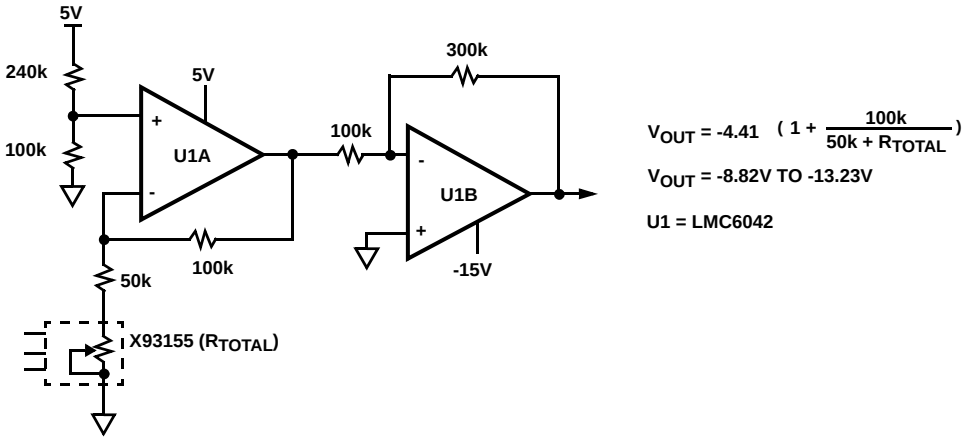
Electronic digitally controlled (XDCP) potentiometers provide three powerful application advantages:

1. The variability and reliability of a solid-state potentiometer
2. The flexibility of computer-based digital controls
3. The retentivity of nonvolatile memory used for the storage of multiple potentiometer settings or data

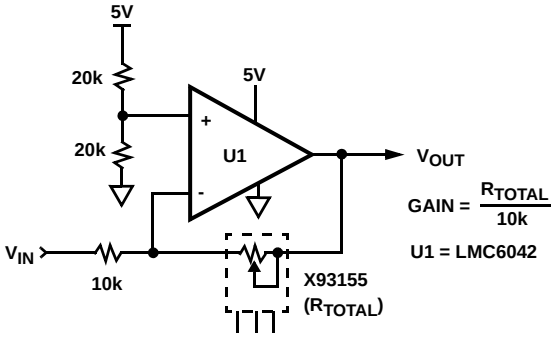
Low Voltage High Impedance Instrumentation Amplifier



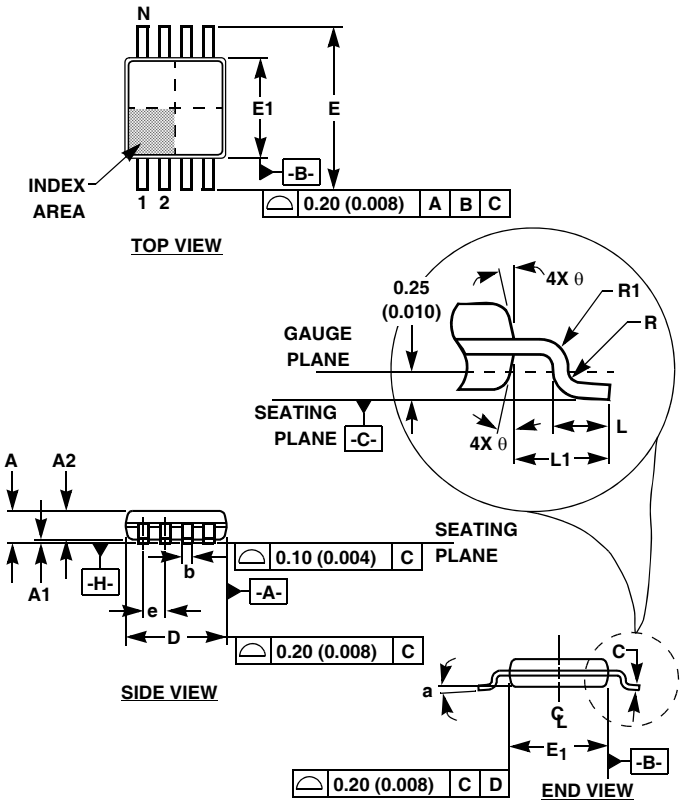
Micro-Power LCD Contrast Control



Single Supply Variable Gain Amplifier



Mini Small Outline Plastic Packages (MSOP)



M8.118 (JEDEC MO-187AA)

8 LEAD MINI SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.037	0.043	0.94	1.10	-
A1	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15	-
A2	0.030	0.037	0.75	0.95	-
b	0.010	0.014	0.25	0.36	9
c	0.004	0.008	0.09	0.20	-
D	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	3
E1	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	4
e	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC		-
E	0.187	0.199	4.75	5.05	-
L	0.016	0.028	0.40	0.70	6
L1	0.037 REF		0.95 REF		-
N	8		8		7
R	0.003	-	0.07	-	-
R1	0.003	-	0.07	-	-
0	5^o	15^o	5^o	15^o	-
α	0^o	6^o	0^o	6^o	-

Rev. 2 01/03

NOTES:

1. These package dimensions are within allowable dimensions of JEDEC MO-187BA.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1994.
3. Dimension “D” does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs and are measured at Datum Plane. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
4. Dimension “E1” does not include interlead flash or protrusions and are measured at Datum Plane. [- H -] Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
5. Formed leads shall be planar with respect to one another within 0.10mm (0.004) at seating Plane.
6. “L” is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
7. “N” is the number of terminal positions.
8. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
9. Dimension “b” does not include dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall be 0.08mm (0.003 inch) total in excess of “b” dimension at maximum material condition. Minimum space between protrusion and adjacent lead is 0.07mm (0.0027 inch).
10. Datums [-A -] and [- B -] to be determined at Datum plane [- H -].
11. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are for reference only.

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