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## APPLICATION NOTE 4331

## Programming 10-Bit Gamma Registers on the DS3514

Jan 20, 2009

Abstract: The DS3514 programmable gamma and VCOM voltage generator features gamma buffers that provide 10 bits of resolution. These 10 bits are stored in two 8 -bit registers. This application note explains how to calculate the register values for the gamma registers.

## Introduction

The DS3514 programmable gamma and $\mathrm{V}_{\text {COM }}$ voltage generator has gamma buffers with 10 bits of resolution. This means that there are 1024 possible gamma output levels. The range of settings for these gamma registers in decimals is 0 to 1023 (000h to 3FFh). This 10-bit value is stored left-justified in two 8-bit registers.

The example below shows how the 10 bits are assigned to the two registers. This example uses the latch A register for GM1, which is addresses 02 h and 03 h . The most significant byte (MSB) is address 02 h , and the least significant byte (LSB) is address 03h. The 6 "don't care" bits in the LSB are read back as 0s.

| Reg Add | Bit 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Bit 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 02h | Bit 9 | Bit 8 | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 |
| 03h | Bit 1 | Bit 0 | X | X | X | X | X | X |

The following two methods can be used to obtain the correct data to write to these registers.

## Method 1

The first method calculates the MSB and the LSB at the same time. First, multiply the desired decimal setting ( 0 to 1023) by 64 or multiply the hex setting (000h-3FFh) by 40h. Alternatively, the binary value can be shifted left six times.

## Example 1

```
Desired setting: dec = 472; hex = 1D8h; bin = 01 1101 1000
    472 x 64 = 30208 = 0111 0110 0000 0000
    1D8h * 40h = 7600h = 0111 0110 0000 0000
```

```
Shift binary left 6 bits = 0111 0110 0000 0000
```


## Example 2

```
Desired setting: dec = 799; hex = 31Fh; bin = 11 0001 1111
    799 x 64 = 51136 = 1100 0111 1100 0000
    31Fh x 40h = C7C0h = 1100 0111 1100 0000
    Shift binary left 6 bits = 1100 0111 1100 0000
```

This 16-bit word can now be broken into two bytes, the MSB and LSB. From example 1, the most significant byte is 76 h , which will be written to register 02 h ; the least significant byte is 00 h , which will be written to register 03h.

## Method 2

This method calculates the MSB and LSB independent of each other. How this method is implemented in code will vary depending on which programming language is used.

The data for the MSB is obtained by dividing the decimal value by 4 , with no remainder or rounding. This is equivalent to dividing the hex value by 04 h or shifting the binary value right 2 bits. The data for the LSB is obtained by ANDing the original desired setting with 0x003 (00 00000011 ), then shifting this result left 6 bits (multiply by 64 or $40 h$ ).

## Example 3

```
Desired setting: dec = 799; hex = 31Fh; bin = 11 0001 1111
    MSB calculation:
            799/4 = 199 = C7h = 1100 0111
    31Fh/04h = C7h = 1100 0111
    Data shifted right 2 bits = 1100 0111
LSB calculation:
    AND data with 03h
                            31Fh AND 003h = 003h
                            11 0001 1111 AND 00 0000 0011 = 00 0000 0011
    Data shifted left 6 bits (multiply by 64 or 40h)
            3\times64 = 192 = C0h = 1100 0000
                    003h x 40h = C0h = 1100 0000
                            0 0 0 0 ~ 0 0 1 1 ~ s h i f t e d ~ l e f t ~ 6 ~ b i t s ~ = ~ 1 1 0 0 ~ 0 0 0 0
```


## Programming the Gamma Data

Below is a diagram showing how the data from example 3 can be written to registers 02 h and 03 h of the DS3514 using ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$ Communication. This programming assumes that the A 0 pin is grounded, thus making the DS3514 slave address C0h. In this example, register 02 h is written to C 7 h and register 03 h is written to COh. This data can also be written using single-byte writes.

| Coh |  |  | 02h |  | c7h |  | coh |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| START | $\begin{array}{\|cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLAVE } \\ & \text { ACK } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|llllll} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLAVE } \\ & \text { ACK } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SLAVE } \\ & \text { ACK } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { SLAVE } \\ \text { ACK } \end{array}$ | STOP |

## Related Parts

DS3514
${ }^{12}$ C Gamma and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{COM}}$ Buffer with EEPROM
Free Samples

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