

Low Noise/Low Power/SPI Bus



X9400

Quad Digitally Controlled Potentiometers (XDCP™)

FEATURES

- · Four potentiometers per package
- 64 resistor taps
- SPI serial interface for write, read, and transfer operations of the potentiometer
- Wiper resistance, 40 Ω typical at 5V.
- Four non-volatile data registers for each potentiometer
- Non-volatile storage of multiple wiper position
- Power on recall. Loads saved wiper position on power up.
- Standby current < 1µA max
- System V_{CC}: 2.7V to 5.5V operation
- Analog V⁺/V⁻: -5V to +5V
- 10K Ω , 2.5K Ω End to end resistance
- · 100 yr. data retention
- Endurance: 100,000 data changes per bit per register
- Low power CMOS
- 24-lead SOIC, 24-lead TSSOP, and 24-lead XBGA packages

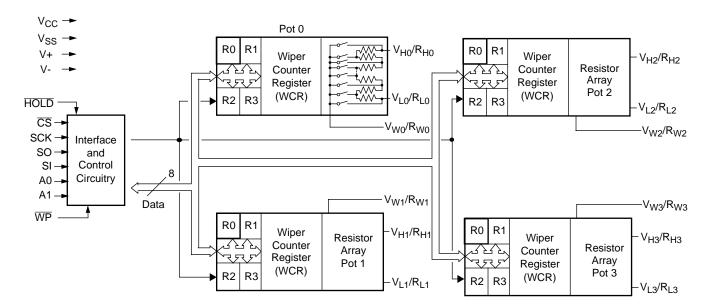
DESCRIPTION

The X9400 integrates four digitally controlled potentiometers (XDCPs) on a monolithic CMOS integrated circuit.

The digitally controlled potentiometer is implemented using 63 resistive elements in a series array. Between each element are tap points connected to the wiper terminal through switches. The position of the wiper on the array is controlled by the user through the SPI serial bus interface. Each potentiometer has associated with it a volatile Wiper Counter Register (WCR) and four nonvolatile Data Registers (DR0-3) that can be directly written to and read by the user. The contents of the WCR controls the position of the wiper on the resistor array through the switches. Power up recalls the contents of DR0 to the WCR.

The XDCP can be used as a three-terminal potentiometer or as a two-terminal variable resistor in a wide variety of applications including control, parameter adjustments, and signal processing.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Host Interface Pins

Serial Output (SO)

SO is a push/pull serial data output pin. During a read cycle, data is shifted out on this pin. Data is clocked out by the falling edge of the serial clock.

Serial Input

SI is the serial data input pin. All opcodes, byte addresses and data to be written to the pots and pot registers are input on this pin. Data is latched by the rising edge of the serial clock.

Serial Clock (SCK)

The SCK input is used to clock data into and out of the X9400.

Chip Select (CS)

When \overline{CS} is HIGH, the X9400 is deselected and the SO pin is at high impedance, and (unless an internal write cycle is underway) the device will be in the standby state. \overline{CS} LOW enables the X9400, placing it in the active power mode. It should be noted that after a power-up, a HIGH to LOW transition on \overline{CS} is required prior to the start of any operation.

Hold (HOLD)

HOLD is used in conjunction with the $\overline{\text{CS}}$ pin to select the device. Once the part is selected and a serial sequence is underway, $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ may be used to pause the serial communication with the controller without

resetting the serial sequence. To pause, \overline{HOLD} must be brought LOW while SCK is LOW. To resume communication, \overline{HOLD} is brought HIGH, again while SCK is LOW. If the pause feature is not used, \overline{HOLD} should be held HIGH at all times.

Device Address (A_0-A_1)

The address inputs are used to set the least significant 2 bits of the 8-bit slave address. A match in the slave address serial data stream must be made with the address input in order to initiate communication with the X9400. A maximum of 4 devices may occupy the SPI serial bus.

Potentiometer Pins

V_{H}/R_{H} ($V_{H0}/R_{H0}-V_{H3}/R_{H3}$), V_{L}/R_{L} ($V_{L0}/R_{L0}-V_{L3}/R_{L3}$)

The V_H/R_H and V_L/R_L inputs are equivalent to the terminal connections on either end of a mechanical potentiometer.

$V_W/R_W (V_{W0}/R_{W0}-V_{W3}/R_{W3})$

The wiper outputs are equivalent to the wiper output of a mechanical potentiometer.

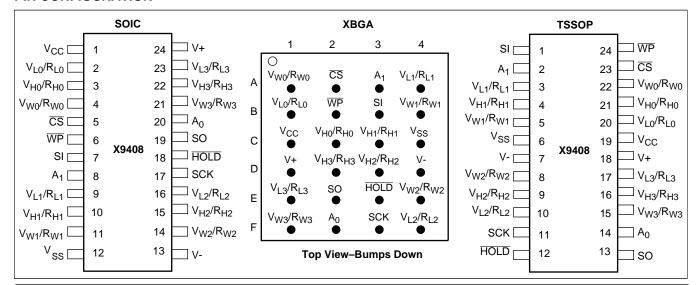
Hardware Write Protect Input (WP)

The WP pin when LOW prevents nonvolatile writes to the Data Registers.

Analog Supplies (V+, V-)

The analog Supplies V+, V- are the supply voltages for the XDCP analog section.

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN NAMES

Symbol	Description
SCK	Serial Clock
SI, SO	Serial Data
A ₀ -A ₁	Device Address
V _{H0} /R _{H0} -V _{H3} /R _{H3} , V _{L0} /R _{L0} -V _{L3} /R _{L3}	Potentiometer Pins (terminal equivalent)
V _{W0} /R _{W0} –V _{W1} /R _{W1}	Potentiometer Pins (wiper equivalent)
WP	Hardware Write Protection
V _{CC}	System Supply Voltage
V _{SS}	System Ground
NC	No Connection

DEVICE DESCRIPTION

The X9400 is a highly integrated microcircuit incorporating four resistor arrays and their associated registers and counters and the serial interface logic providing direct communication between the host and the XDCP potentiometers.

Serial Interface

The X9400 supports the SPI interface hardware conventions. The device is accessed via the SI input with data clocked in on the rising SCK. $\overline{\text{CS}}$ must be LOW and the $\overline{\text{HOLD}}$ and $\overline{\text{WP}}$ pins must be HIGH during the entire operation.

The SO and SI pins can be connected together, since they have three state outputs. This can help to reduce system pin count.

Array Description

The X9400 is comprised of four resistor arrays. Each array contains 63 discrete resistive segments that are connected in series. The physical ends of each array are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer (V_H/R_H and V_L/R_L inputs).

At both ends of each array and between each resistor segment is a CMOS switch connected to the wiper (V_W/R_W) output. Within each individual array only one switch may be turned on at a time.

These switches are controlled by a wiper counter register (WCR). The six bits of the WCR are decoded to select, and enable, one of sixty-four switches.

Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

The X9400 contains four Wiper Counter Registers, one for each XDCP potentiometer. The WCR is equivalent to a serial-in, parallel-out register/counter with its outputs decoded to select one of sixty-four switches along its resistor array. The contents of the WCR can be altered in four ways: it may be written directly by the host via the write Wiper Counter Register instruction (serial load); it may be written indirectly by transferring the contents of one of four associated data registers via the XFR Data Register or global XFR data register instructions (parallel load); it can be modified one step at a time by the increment/ decrement instruction. Finally, it is loaded with the contents of its Data Register zero (DR0) upon power-up.

The Wiper Counter Register is a volatile register; that is, its contents are lost when the X9400 is powered-down. Although the register is automatically loaded with the value in DR0 upon power-up, this may be different from the value present at power-down.

Data Registers

Each potentiometer has four 6-bit nonvolatile Data Registers. These can be read or written directly by the host. Data can also be transferred between any of the four Data Registers and the associated Wiper Counter Register. All operations changing data in one of the data registers is a nonvolatile operation and will take a maximum of 10ms.

If the application does not require storage of multiple settings for the potentiometer, the Data Registers can be used as regular memory locations for system parameters or user preference data.

Data Register Detail

(MSB)					(LSB)
D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
NV	NV	NV	NV	NV	NV

(One of Four Arrays) Serial Data Path Serial Bus From Interface Input Circuitry С Register 0 Register 1 0 u n 8 Parallel t Bus е Input Wiper D Register 2 Register 3 Counter е Register С (WCR) 0 d е INC/DEC Logic If WCR = 00[H] then $V_W/R_W = V_I/R_I$ UP/DN UP/DN If WCR = 3F[H] then $V_W/R_W = V_H/R_H$ Modified SCL CLK V_W/R_W

Figure 1. Detailed Potentiometer Block Diagram

Write in Process

The contents of the Data Registers are saved to nonvolatile memory when the \overline{CS} pin goes from LOW to HIGH after a complete write sequence is received by the device. The progress of this internal write operation can be monitored by a write in process bit (WIP). The WIP bit is read with a read status command.

INSTRUCTIONS

Identification (ID) Byte

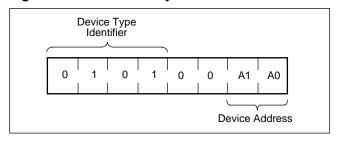
The first byte sent to the X9400 from the host, following a $\overline{\text{CS}}$ going HIGH to LOW, is called the Identification byte. The most significant four bits of the slave address are a device type identifier, for the X9400 this is fixed as 0101[B] (refer to Figure 2).

The two least significant bits in the ID byte select one of four devices on the bus. The physical device address is defined by the state of the A_0 - A_1 input pins. The X9400 compares the serial data stream with the address input state; a successful compare of both address bits is

required for the X9400 to successfully continue the command sequence. The A_0 – A_1 inputs can be actively driven by CMOS input signals or tied to V_{CC} or V_{SS} .

The remaining two bits in the slave byte must be set to 0.

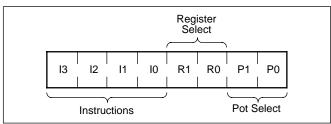
Figure 2. Identification Byte Format



Instruction Byte

The next byte sent to the X9400 contains the instruction and register pointer information. The four most significant bits are the instruction. The next four bits point to one of the four pots and, when applicable, they point to one of four associated registers. The format is shown below in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Instruction Byte Format



The four high order bits of the instruction byte specify the operation. The next two bits (R_1 and R_0) select one of the four registers that is to be acted upon when a register oriented instruction is issued. The last two bits (P_1 and P_0) selects which one of the four potentiometers is to be affected by the instruction.

Four of the ten instructions are two bytes in length and end with the transmission of the instruction byte. These instructions are:

- XFR Data Register to Wiper Counter Register—This transfers the contents of one specified Data Register to the associated Wiper Counter Register.
- XFR Wiper Counter Register to Data Register —This transfers the contents of the specified Wiper Counter Register to the specified associated Data Register.
- Global XFR Data Register to Wiper Counter Register
 This transfers the contents of all specified Data
 Registers to the associated Wiper Counter Registers.
- Global XFR Wiper Counter Register to Data Register
 This transfers the contents of all Wiper Counter
 Registers to the specified associated Data Registers.

The basic sequence of the two byte instructions is illustrated in Figure 4. These two-byte instructions exchange data between the WCR and one of the data registers. A transfer from a Data Register to a WCR is essentially a write to a static RAM, with the static RAM controlling the wiper position. The response of the wiper to this action will be delayed by t_{WRL}. A transfer from the WCR (current wiper position), to a data register is a write to nonvolatile memory and takes a minimum of

 t_{WR} to complete. The transfer can occur between one of the four potentiometers and one of its associated registers; or it may occur globally, where the transfer occurs between all potentiometers and one associated register.

Five instructions require a three-byte sequence to complete. These instructions transfer data between the host and the X9400; either between the host and one of the data registers or directly between the host and the Wiper Counter Register. These instructions are:

- Read Wiper Counter Register—read the current wiper position of the selected pot,
- Write Wiper Counter Register—change current wiper position of the selected pot,
- Read Data Register—read the contents of the selected data register;
- Write Data Register—write a new value to the selected data register.
- Read Status—This command returns the contents of the WIP bit which indicates if the internal write cycle is in progress.

The sequence of these operations is shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

The final command is Increment/Decrement. It is different from the other commands, because it's length is indeterminate. Once the command is issued, the master can clock the selected wiper up and/or down in one resistor segment steps; thereby, providing a fine tuning capability to the host. For each SCK clock pulse (t_{HIGH}) while SI is HIGH, the selected wiper will move one resistor segment towards the V_H/R_H terminal. Similarly, for each SCK clock pulse while SI is LOW, the selected wiper will move one resistor segment towards the V_L/R_L terminal. A detailed illustration of the sequence and timing for this operation are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8.

Figure 4. Two-Byte Instruction Sequence

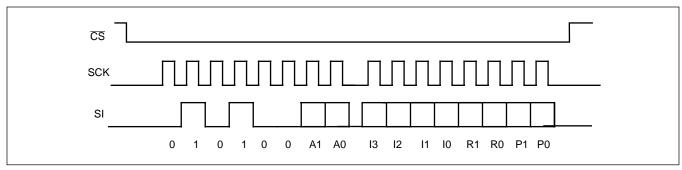


Figure 5. Three-Byte Instruction Sequence (Write)

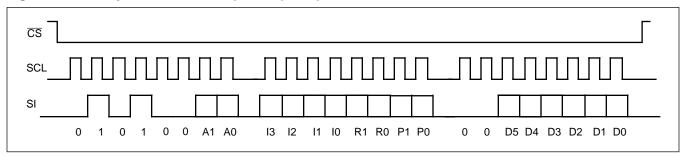


Figure 6. Three-Byte Instruction Sequence (Read)

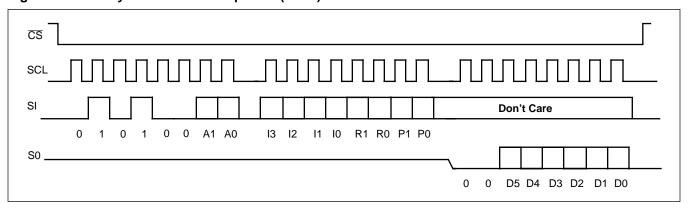


Figure 7. Increment/Decrement Instruction Sequence

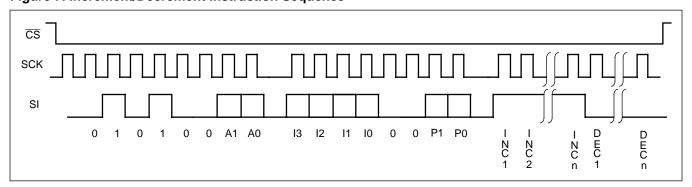


Figure 8. Increment/Decrement Timing Limits

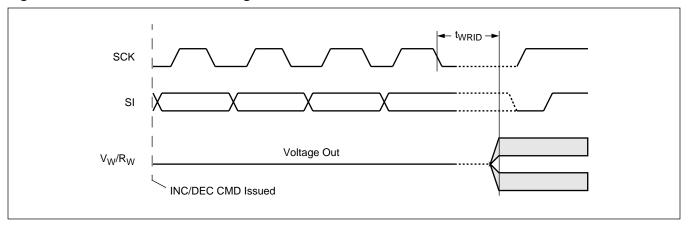


Table 1. Instruction Set

			Ins	stru	ction	Set			
Instruction	l ₃	l ₂	I ₁	I ₀	R ₁	R ₀	P ₁	P ₀	Operation
Read Wiper Counter Register	1	0	0	1	0	0	P ₁	P ₀	Read the contents of the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀
Write Wiper Counter Register	1	0	1	0	0	0	P ₁	P ₀	Write new value to the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀
Read Data Register	1	0	1	1	R ₁	R ₀	P ₁	P ₀	Read the contents of the Data Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀ and R ₁ -R ₀
Write Data Register	1	1	0	0	R ₁	R ₀	P ₁	P ₀	Write new value to the Data Register pointed to by P_1 - P_0 and R_1 - R_0
XFR Data Register to Wiper Counter Register	1	1	0	1	R ₁	R ₀	P ₁	P ₀	Transfer the contents of the Data Register pointed to by R ₁ –R ₀ to the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀
XFR Wiper Counter Register to Data Register	1	1	1	0	R ₁	R ₀	P ₁	P ₀	Transfer the contents of the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀ to the Register pointed to by R ₁ -R ₀
Global XFR Data Register to Wiper Counter Register	0	0	0	1	R ₁	R ₀	0	0	Transfer the contents of the Data Registers pointed to by R ₁ –R ₀ of all four pots to their respective Wiper Counter Register
Global XFR Wiper Counter Register to Data Register	1	0	0	0	R ₁	R ₀	0	0	Transfer the contents of all Wiper Counter Registers to their respective data Registers pointed to by R ₁ –R ₀ of all four pots
Increment/Decrement Wiper Counter Register	0	0	1	0	0	0	P ₁	P ₀	Enable Increment/decrement of the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P ₁ -P ₀
Read Status (WIP bit)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	Read the status of the internal write cycle, by checking the WIP bit.

Instruction Format

Notes: (1) "A1 \sim A0": stands for the device addresses sent by the master.

- (2) WPx refers to wiper position data in the Counter Register
- (3) "I": stands for the increment operation, SI held HIGH during active SCK phase (high).
- (4) "D": stands for the decrement operation, SI held LOW during active SCK phase (high).

Read Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

<u>CS</u>	į		e ty tifie				/ice				ode		a		CR esse	es	(8		•	•	osi 400))	CS
Falling Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	0	0	1	0	0	P 1	P 0	0	0	W P 5	W P 4	W P 3	W P 2	W P 1	W P 0	Rising Edge

Write Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

<u>CS</u>			e ty tifie	•			ice esse				ode		a		CR esse	es		(se			Byt lost		SI)		<u>CS</u>
Falling Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	0	1	0	0	0	P 1	P 0	0	0	W P 5	W P 4	W P 3	W P 2	W P 1	W P 0	Rising Edge

Read Data Register (DR)

		de	vic	e ty	ре		dev	/ice		in	stru	ıctic	on	DR	and	d W	CR			D	ata	Byt	te			
C	S	i	den	tifie	r	ac	ddre	esse	es		орс	ode)	а	ddre	esse	s	(5	sent	t by	Х9	400	on (SC))	<u>CS</u>
	lling dge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	0	1	1	R 1	R 0	P 1	P 0	0	0	W P 5	W P 4	W P 3	W P 2	W P 1	W P 0	Rising Edge

Write Data Register (DR)

			_			-																				
	de	vic	e ty	ре		dev	/ice		in	stru	ıctio	on	DR	and	W b	CR			D	ata	Ву	te				
CS	i	den	tifie	er	ac	ddre	esse	es	(эрс	ode)	а	ddre	esse	s		(se	nt b	y h	ost	on	SI)		CS	HIGH-VOLTAGE
Falling Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	1	0	0	R 1	R 0	P 1	P 0	0	0	W P 5	W P 4	W P 3	W P 2	W P 1	W P 0	Rising Edge	WRITE CYCLE

Transfer Data Register (DR) to Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

CS Falling	de id		e ty tifie	•			/ice			stru opc					W besse		CS Rising
Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	1	0	1	R 1	R 0	P 1	P 0	Edge

Transfer Wiper Counter Register (WCR) to Data Register (DR)

		-									-							
	de	vic	e ty	ре		dev	/ice		in	stru	ıctic	on	DR	and	W b	CR		
CS Falling	i	den	tifie	r	ac	ddre	esse	es	(орс	ode	;	а	ddre	esse	s	CS Rising	HIGH-VOLTAGE
Edge	^	1	^	1	Λ	Λ	Α	Α	1	1	1	Λ	R	R	Р	Р	Edge	WRITE CYCLE
	ľ	'	0	'	J	U	1	0	l '		'	U	1	0	1	0		

Increment/Decrement Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

	de	vic	e ty	ре		dev	/ice		in	stru	ıctio	on		W	CR		ĺ	incr	eme	ent/	dec	ren	nent	t	
CS Falling	į	dentifier addresses					es		opc	ode)	a	ddre	esse	es	(s	ent	by i	mas	ster	on	SD	A)	CS Risina	
Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	0	0	1	0	Х	X	P 1	P 0	I/ D	I/ D					I/ D	I/ D	Edge

Global Transfer Data Register (DR) to Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

CS Falling			e ty _l tifie	•			ice esse				ode		a	D ddre	• •	es	CS Rising
Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	0	0	0	1	R 1	R 0	0	0	Edge

Global Transfer Wiper Counter Register (WCR) to Data Register (DR)

CS	de id		e ty tifie				vice esse				ode		ac	D ddre	•	es	CS	HIGH-VOLTAGE
Falling Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	1	0	0	0	R 1	R 0	0	0	Rising Edge	WRITE CYCLE

Read Status

<u>CS</u>	io		e ty tifie	•			/ice				uctio ode		a	wip ddre	oer esse	es	(8	sent	D by		By:		SC))	CS
Falling Edge	0	1	0	1	0	0	A 1	A 0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	W I P	Rising Edge

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Temperature under bias65°C to	o +135°C
Storage temperature65°C to	o +150°C
Voltage on SCK, SCL or any address	
input with respect to V _{SS} 1	1V to +7V
Voltage on V+ (referenced to V _{SS})	10V
Voltage on V- (referenced to V _{SS})	10V
(V+) – (V-)	12V
Any V _H	V+
Any V _L	V-
Lead temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C
I _W (10 seconds)	±12mA

COMMENT

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device (at these or any other conditions above those listed in the operational sections of this specification) is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Temperature	Min.	Max.
Commercial	0°C	+70°C
Industrial	−40°C	+85°C

Device	Supply Voltage (V _{CC}) Limits
X9400	5V ±10%
X9400-2.7	2.7V to 5.5V

ANALOG CHARACTERISTICS (Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise stated.)

			Lin	nits			
Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
R _{TOTAL}	End to end resistance	е			±20	%	
	Power rating				50	mW	25°C, each pot
I _W	Wiper current				±6	mA	
R _W	Wiper resistance			150	250	Ω	Wiper Current = \pm 1mA, V _{CC} = 3V
				40	100	Ω	Wiper Current = \pm 1mA, V _{CC} = 5V
Vv+	Vv+ Voltage on V+ Pin		+4.5		+5.5	V	
		X9400-2.7	+2.7		+5.5		
Vv-	Voltage on V- Pin	X9400	-5.5		-4.5	V	
		X9400-2.7	-5.5		-2.7		
V _{TERM}	Voltage on any V _H /R	H or V _L /R _L Pin	V-		V+	V	
	Noise			-120		dBV	Ref: 1kHz
	Resolution		1.6		%		
	Absolute linearity (1)				±1	MI ⁽³⁾	V _{w(n)(actual)} —V _{w(n)(expected)}
	Relative linearity (2) Temperature coefficient of R _{TOTAL}				±0.2	MI ⁽³⁾	$V_{w(n + 1)} - [V_{w(n) + MI}]$
				±300		ppm/°C	
	Ratiometric temp. coefficient				±20	ppm/°C	
C _H /C _L /C _W	Potentiometer capac	itances		10/10/25		pF	See Spice Macromodel

Notes: (1) Absolute linearity is utilized to determine actual wiper voltage versus expected voltage as determined by wiper position when used as a potentiometer.

Characteristics subject to change without notice.

⁽²⁾ Relative linearity is utilized to determine the actual change in voltage between two successive tap positions when used as a potentiometer. It is a measure of the error in step size.

⁽³⁾ MI = RTOT/63 or $(V_H-V_L)/63$, single pot

D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS (Over the recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.)

		Limits						
Symbol	mbol Parameter		Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions		
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} supply current (Active)			400	μA	f _{SCK} = 2MHz, SO = Open, Other Inputs = V _{SS}		
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} supply current (Nonvolatile Write)			1	mA	f _{SCK} = 2MHz, SO = Open, Other Inputs = V _{SS}		
I _{SB}	V _{CC} current (standby)			1	μΑ	$SCK = SI = V_{SS}$, Addr. = V_{SS}		
ILI	Input leakage current			10	μΑ	$V_{IN} = V_{SS}$ to V_{CC}		
I _{LO}	Output leakage current			10	μΑ	$V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$ to V_{CC}		
V _{IH}	Input HIGH voltage	V _{CC} x 0.7		V _{CC} + 0.5	V			
V _{IL}	Input LOW voltage	-0.5		V _{CC} x 0.1	V			
V _{OL}	Output LOW voltage			0.4	V	I _{OL} = 3mA		

ENDURANCE AND DATA RETENTION

Parameter	Min.	Unit
Minimum endurance	100,000	Data changes per bit per register
Data retention	100	years

CAPACITANCE

Symbol	Test	Max.	Unit	Test Conditions
C _{OUT} ⁽⁴⁾	Output capacitance (SO)	8	pF	V _{OUT} = 0V
C _{IN} ⁽⁴⁾	Input capacitance (A0, A1, SI, and SCK)	6	pF	V _{IN} = 0V

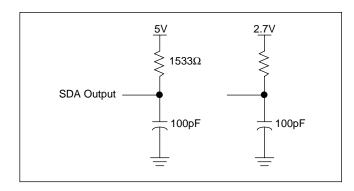
POWER-UP TIMING

Symbol Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
t _{PUR} ⁽⁵⁾	Power-up to initiation of read operation		1	ms
t _{PUW} ⁽⁵⁾	Power-up to initiation of write operation		5	ms
t _R V _{CC}	V _{CC} Power up ramp	0.2	50	V/msec

POWER-UP AND POWER-DOWN

There are no restrictions on the power-up or power-down sequencing of the bias supplies V_{CC} , V_{+} , and V_{-} provided that all three supplies reach their final values within 1msec of each other. However, at all times, the voltages on the potentiometer pins must be less than V_{+} and more than V_{-} . The recall of the wiper position from nonvolatile memory is not in effect until all supplies reach their final value.

EQUIVALENT A.C. LOAD CIRCUIT



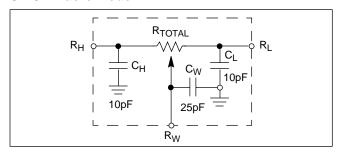
A.C. TEST CONDITIONS

Input pulse levels	V _{CC} x 0.1 to V _{CC} x 0.9
Input rise and fall times	10ns
Input and output timing level	V _{CC} x 0.5

Notes: (4) This parameter is periodically sampled and not 100% tested

(5) t_{PUR} and t_{PUW} are the delays required from the time the third (last) power supply (V_{CC}, V+ or V-) is stable until the specific instruction can be issued. These parameters are periodically sampled and not 100% tested.

SPICE Macro Model



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

AC TIMING

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
f _{SCK}	SSI/SPI clock frequency		2.0	MHz
t _{CYC}	SSI/SPI clock cycle time	500		ns
t _{WH}	SSI/SPI clock high time	200		ns
t _{WL}	SSI/SPI clock low time	200		ns
t _{LEAD}	Lead time	250		ns
t _{LAG}	Lag time	250		ns
t _{SU}	SI, SCK, HOLD and CS input setup time	50		ns
t _H	SI, SCK, HOLD and CS input hold time	50		ns
t _{RI}	SI, SCK, HOLD and CS input rise time		2	μs
t _{Fl}	SI, SCK, HOLD and CS input fall time		2	μs
t _{DIS}	SO output disable time	0	500	ns
t_V	SO output valid time		100	ns
t _{HO}	SO output hold time	0		ns
t _{RO}	SO output rise time		50	ns
t _{FO}	SO output fall time		50	ns
t _{HOLD}	HOLD time	400		ns
t _{HSU}	HOLD setup time	100		ns
t _{HH}	HOLD hold time	100		ns
t _{HZ}	HOLD low to output in High Z		100	ns
t_{LZ}	HOLD high to output in Low Z		100	ns
T _I	Noise suppression time constant at SI, SCK, HOLD and CS inputs		20	ns
t _{CS}	CS deselect time	2		μs
t _{WPASU}	WP, A0 and A1 setup time	0		ns
t _{WPAH}	WP, A0 and A1 hold time	0		ns

HIGH-VOLTAGE WRITE CYCLE TIMING

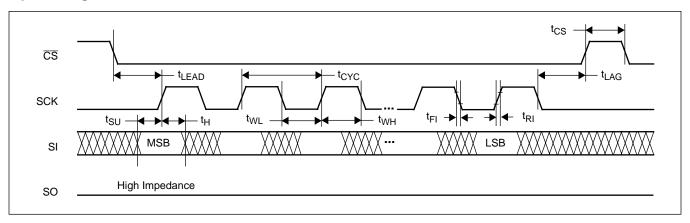
Symbol	Parameter	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
t _{WR}	High-voltage write cycle time (store instructions)	5	10	ms	

XDCP TIMING

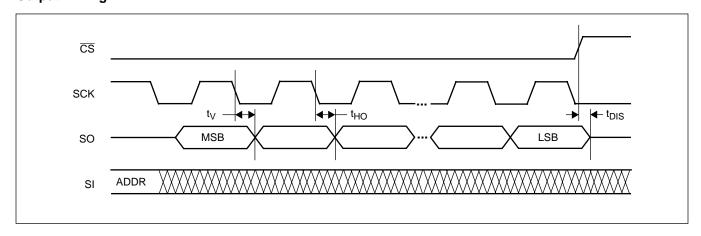
Symbol	Parameter		Max.	Unit
t _{WRPO}	Wiper response time after the third (last) power supply is stable		10	μs
t _{WRL}	Wiper response time after instruction issued (all load instructions)		10	μs
t _{WRID}	Wiper response time from an active SCL/SCK edge (increment/decrement instruction)		450	ns

TIMING DIAGRAMS

Input Timing



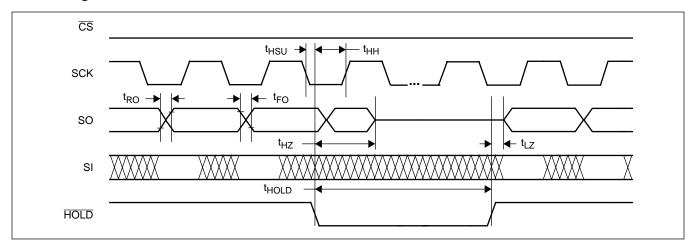
Output Timing



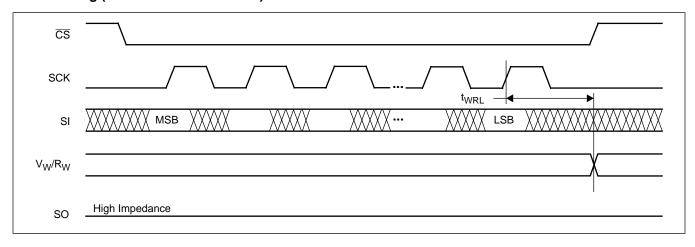
Characteristics subject to change without notice.

Hold Timing

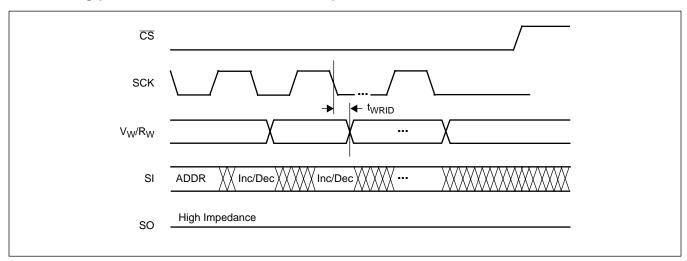
REV 1.1 10/6/00



XDCP Timing (for All Load Instructions)



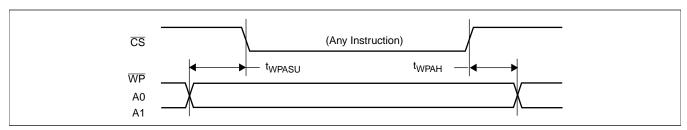
XDCP Timing (for Increment/Decrement Instruction)



Characteristics subject to change without notice.

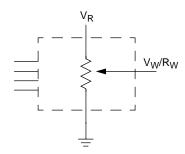
X9400

Write Protect and Device Address Pins Timing

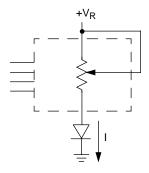


APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Basic Configurations of Electronic Potentiometers



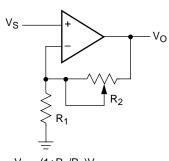
Three terminal Potentiometer; Variable voltage divider



Two terminal Variable Resistor; Variable current

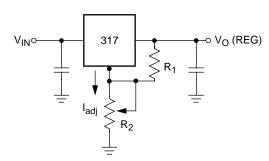
Application Circuits

Noninverting Amplifier



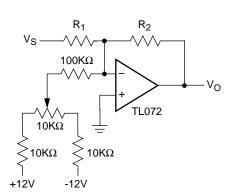
 $V_{O} = (1+R_{2}/R_{1})V_{S}$

Voltage Regulator

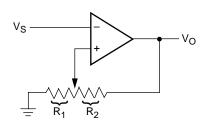


 $V_{O}(REG) = 1.25V (1+R_2/R_1)+I_{adj} R_2$

Offset Voltage Adjustment



Comparator with Hysteresis



$$\begin{split} &V_{UL} = \{R_1/(R_1 + R_2)\} \, V_O(max) \\ &V_{LL} = \{R_1/(R_1 + R_2)\} \, V_O(min) \end{split}$$

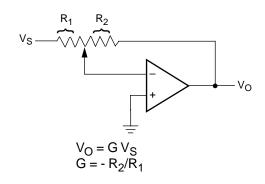
Application Circuits (continued)

Attenuator $V_{S} \xrightarrow{R_{1}} R_{2} \xrightarrow{R_{2}} V_{O}$ $R_{3} \xrightarrow{R_{4}} All R_{S} = 10k\Omega$ $V_{O} = G V_{S}$ $-1/2 \le G \le +1/2$

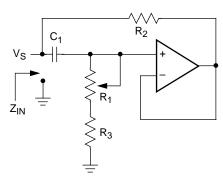
V_S R_1 R_2 R_2 R_1 R_2 R_1 R_2 R_2 R_2 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_2 R_3 R_4 R_5 R_5

Filter

Inverting Amplifier

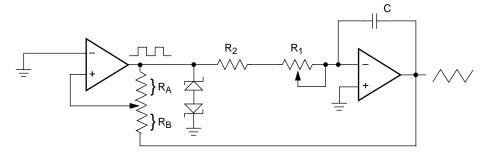


Equivalent L-R Circuit



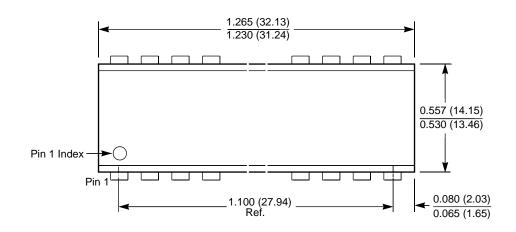
$$Z_{IN} = R_2 + s R_2 (R_1 + R_3) C_1 = R_2 + s Leq (R_1 + R_3) >> R_2$$

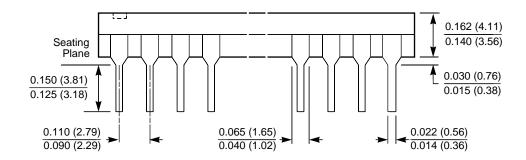
Function Generator

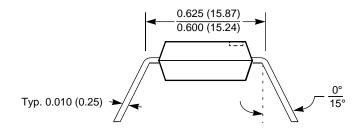


 $\begin{array}{l} \text{frequency } \mu \; R_1, \, R_2, \, C \\ \text{amplitude } \mu \; R_A, \, R_B \end{array}$

24-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line Package Type P



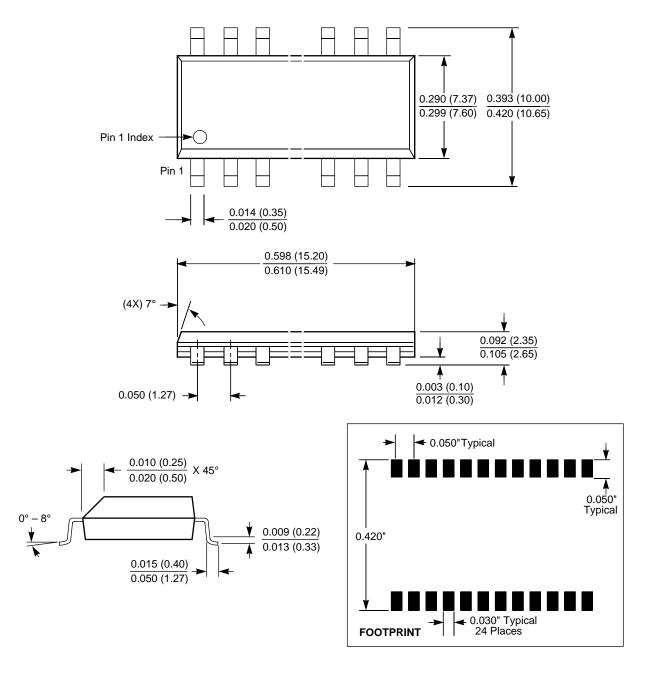




NOTE:

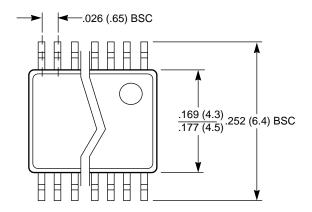
- 1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS)
- 2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS EXCLUDE MOLDING FLASH

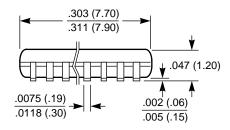
24-Lead Plastic Small Outline Gull Wing Package Type S

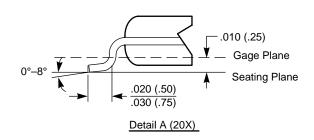


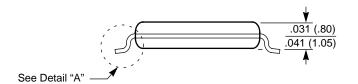
NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS)

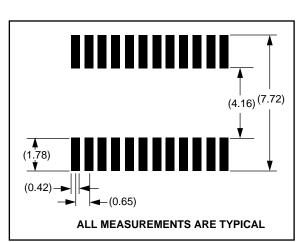
24-Lead Plastic, TSSOP Package Type V



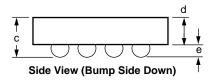




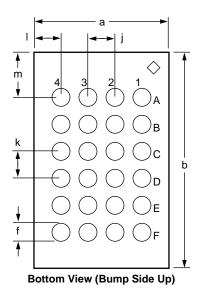




NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS)



24-Ball XBGA

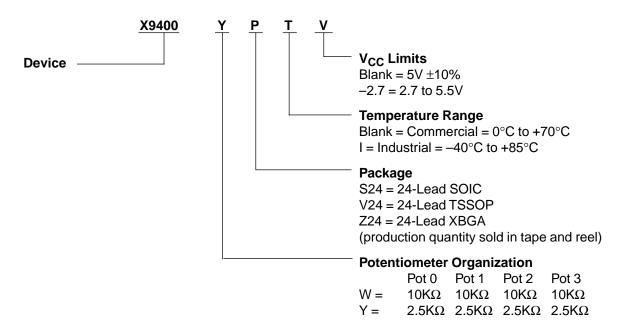


Note: Drawing not to scale

♦ = Die Orientation mark

		Millimeters		Inches			
	Symbol	Nominal	Min.	Max.	Nominal	Min.	Max.
Package Body Dimension X	а	2.633	2.598	2.668	0.10366	0.10228	0.10504
Package Body Dimension Y	b	3.852	3.817	3.887	0.15165	0.15028	0.15303
Package Height	С	0.635	0.505	0.765	0.02500	0.01988	0.03012
Package Body Thickness	d	0.433	0.395	0.471	0.01705	0.01555	0.01854
Ball Height	е	0.202	0.110	0.294	0.00795	0.00433	0.01157
Ball Diameter	f	0.284	0.180	0.388	0.01118	0.00709	0.01528
Total Ball Count	g	24					
Ball Count X Axis	h	4					
Ball Count Y Axis	i	6					
Pins Pitch XAxis	j	0.5					
Pins Pitch Y Axis	k	0.5					
Edge to Ball Center (Corner) Distance Along X	I	0.567	0.532	0.602	0.02230	0.02093	0.02368
Edge to Ball Center (Corner) Distance Along Y	m	0.676	0.641	0.711	0.02661	0.02524	0.02799

Ordering Information



Part Mark Convention

24-Lead XBGA	Top Mark			
X9400WZ24I-2.7	XABM			
X9400WZ24	XABN			
X9400YZ24	XABZ			
X9400YZ24I-2.7	XABY			

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