Digitally Controlled Potentiometer (XDCP™)   X9319

FEATURES

- **Solid-state potentiometer**
- **3-wire serial interface**
- **Terminal voltage, 0 to +10V**
- **100 wiper tap points**
  - **—Wiper position stored in nonvolatile memory and recalled on power-up**
- **99 resistive elements**
  - **—Temperature compensated**
  - **—End to end resistance range ± 20%**
- **Low power CMOS**
  - **—V_{CC} = 5V**
  - **—Active current, 3mA max.**
  - **—Standby current, 1mA max.**
- **High reliability**
  - **—Endurance, 100,000 data changes per bit**
  - **—Register data retention, 100 years**
- **R_{TOTAL} value = 10KΩ and 50KΩ**
- **Packages**
  - **—8-lead SOIC and DIP**

APPLICATIONS

- **LCD bias control**
- **DC bias adjustment**
- **Gain and offset trim**
- **Laser diode bias control**
- **Voltage regulator output control**

DESCRIPTION

The Xicor X9319 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.
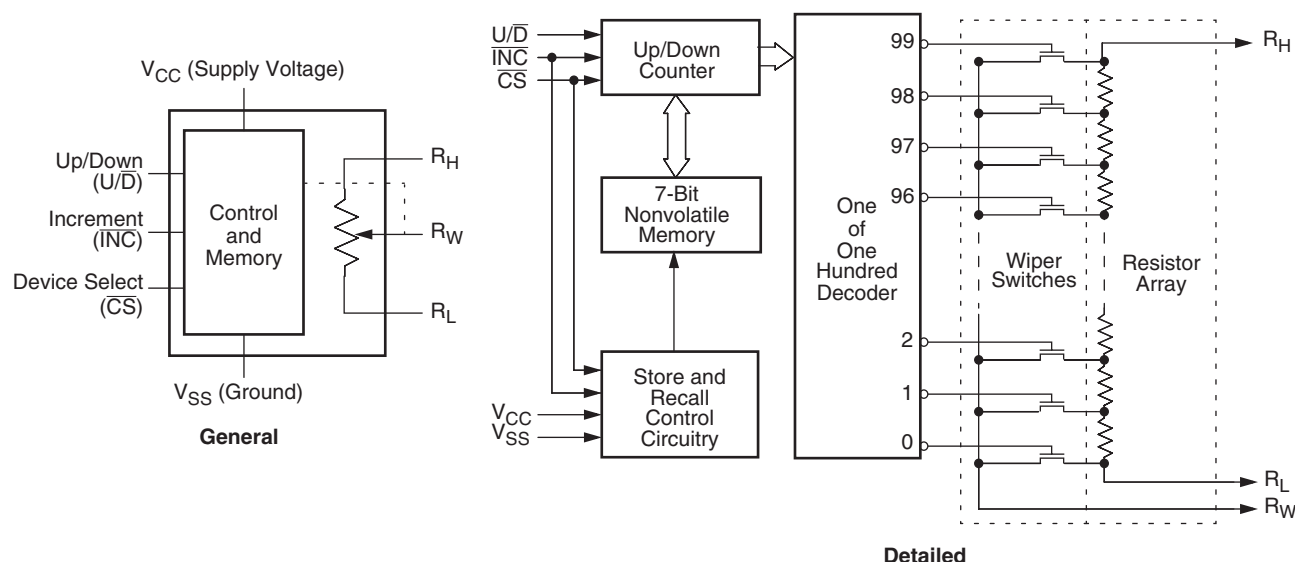
The potentiometer is implemented by a resistor array composed of 99 resistive elements and a wiper switching network. Between each element and at either end are tap points accessible to the wiper terminal. The position of the wiper element is controlled by the $\overline{CS}$, U/$\overline{D}$, and $\overline{INC}$ inputs. The position of the wiper can be stored in nonvolatile memory and then be recalled upon a subsequent power-up operation.

The device can be used as a three-terminal potentiometer for voltage control or as a two-terminal variable resistor for current control in a wide variety of applications.
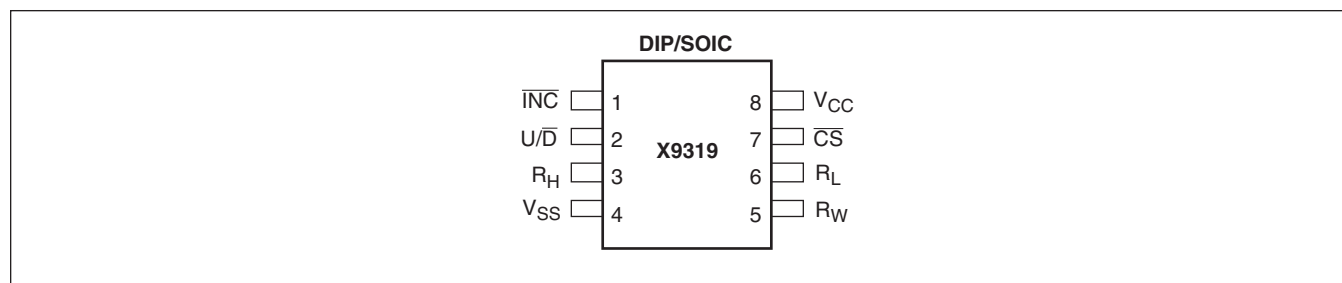
BLOCK DIAGRAM

General

Detailed

XDCP is a trademark of Xicor, Inc.

PIN CONFIGURATION

DIP/SOIC

$\overline{INC}$ — 1 | 8 — V_{CC}
U/$\overline{D}$ — 2 | **X9319** | 7 — $\overline{CS}$
R_H — 3 | 6 — R_L
V_{SS} — 4 | 5 — R_W

ORDERING INFO

Ordering Number	RTOTAL	Package	Operating Temperature Range
X9319WS8	10KΩ	8-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C
X9319WS8I	10KΩ	8-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C
X9319WP8	10KΩ	8-lead Plastic DIP	0°C to 70°C
X9319WP8I	10KΩ	8-lead Plastic DIP	-40°C to +85°C
X9319US8	50KΩ	8-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C
X9319US8I	50KΩ	8-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C
X9319UP8	50KΩ	8-lead Plastic DIP	0°C to 70°C
X9319UP8I	50KΩ	8-lead Plastic DIP	-40°C to +85°C

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

DIP/SOIC	Symbol	Brief Description
1	$\overline{INC}$	**Increment**. Toggling $\overline{INC}$ while $\overline{CS}$ is low moves the wiper either up or down.
2	U/$\overline{D}$	**Up/Down**. The U/$\overline{D}$ input controls the direction of the wiper movement.
3	R_H	The high terminal is equivalent to one of the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer.
4	V_{SS}	**Ground.**
5	R_W	The wiper terminal is equivalent to the movable terminal of a mechanical potentiometer.
6	R_L	The low terminal is equivalent to one of the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer.
7	$\overline{CS}$	**Chip Select**. The device is selected when the $\overline{CS}$ input is LOW, and de-selected when $\overline{CS}$ is high.
8	V_{CC}	**Supply Voltage.**

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Junction Temperature under bias ......–65°C to +135°C
Storage temperature ....–65°C to +150°C
Voltage on $\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ and V_{CC}
    with respect to V_{SS} ....–1V to +7V
R_H, R_W, R_L to ground .... +12V
Lead temperature (soldering 10 seconds)..........300°C
I_W (10 seconds) .... ±6mA

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.

POTENTIOMETER CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, T_A = Full Operating Temperature Range unless otherwise stated)

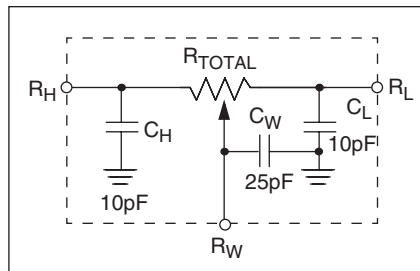| Symbol | Parameter | Limits | | | Unit | Test Conditions/Notes |
		Min.	Typ.[4]	Max.		
	End to end resistance tolerance	-20		+20	%	See ordering information for values
$V_{RH}/_{RL}$	R_H/R_L terminal voltage	V_{SS}		10	V	V_{SS} = 0V
	Power rating			25	mW	
R_W	Wiper resistance		40	200	Ω	I_W = 1mA
I_W	Wiper current[5]	-3.0		+3.0	mA	See test circuit
	Noise[7]		-120		dBV	Ref: 1kHz
	Resolution		1		%	
	Absolute linearity[1]	-1		+1	MI[3]	V(RH) = 10V, V(RL) = 0V
	Relative linearity[2]	-0.2		+0.2	MI[3]	
	R_{TOTAL} temperature coefficient[5]		±300		ppm/°C	
	Ratiometric temperature coefficient[5],[6]	-20		+20	ppm/°C	
$C_H/C_L/C_W$[5]	Potentiometer capacitances		10/10/25		pF	See equivalent circuit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.5		5.5	V	

D.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, T_A = Full Operating Temperature Range unless otherwise stated)

| Symbol | Parameter | Limits | | | Unit | Test Conditions |
		Min.	Typ.[4]	Max.		
I_{CC}	V_{CC} active current (Increment)		1	3	mA	$\overline{CS}$ = V_{IL}, U/$\overline{D}$ = V_{IL} or V_{IH} and $\overline{INC}$ = 0.4V/2.4V @ min. t_{CYC} R_L, R_H, R_W not connected
I_{SB}	Standby supply current		300	1000	µA	$\overline{CS}$ ≥ 2.4V, U/$\overline{D}$ and $\overline{INC}$ = 0.4V R_L, R_H, R_W not connected
I_{LI}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ input leakage current	-10		+10	µA	V_{IN} = V_{SS} to V_{CC}
V_{IH}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ input HIGH voltage	2		V_{CC} + 1	V	
V_{IL}	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ input LOW voltage	−1		0.8	V	
C_{IN}[5]	$\overline{CS}$, $\overline{INC}$, U/$\overline{D}$ input capacitance			10	pF	V_{CC} = 5V, V_{IN} = V_{SS}, T_A = 25°C, f = 1MHz

ENDURANCE AND DATA RETENTION

(V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, T_A = Full Operating Temperature Range)

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

Notes: (1) Absolute linearity is utilized to determine actual wiper voltage versus expected voltage = $[V(R_{W(n)(actual)})−V(R_{W(n)(expected)})]$/MI
$V(R_{W(n)(expected)})$ = n$(V(R_H)-V(R_L))$/99 + $V(R_L)$, with n from 0 to 99.
(2) Relative linearity is a measure of the error in step size between taps = $[V(R_{W(n+1)})−(V(R_{W(n)}) − MI)]$/MI
(3) 1 MI = Minimum Increment = $[V(R_H)−V(R_L)]$/99.
(4) Typical values are for T_A = 25°C and nominal supply voltage.
(5) Guaranteed by device characterization.
(6) Ratiometric temperature coefficient = $(V(R_W)_{T1(n)}−V(R_W)_{T2(n)})/[V(R_W)_{T1(n)}(T1−T2)$ x $10^6]$, with T1 & T2 being 2 temperatures, and n from 0 to 99.
(7) Measured with wiper at tap position 31, R_L grounded, using test circuit.
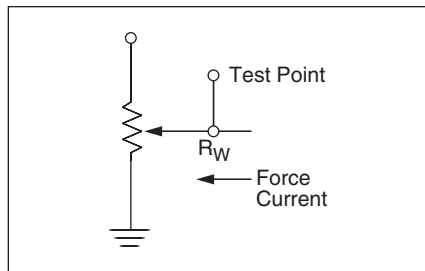
Test Circuit   **Equivalent Circuit**


A.C. CONDITIONS OF TEST

Input pulse levels	0.8V to 2.0V
Input rise and fall times	10ns
Input reference levels	1.4V

A.C. OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = 5V ±10%, T_A = Full Operating Temperature Range unless otherwise stated)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits			Unit
		Min.	Typ.[4]	Max.	
t_{CI}	$\overline{CS}$ to $\overline{INC}$ setup	100			ns
t_{ID}[5]	$\overline{INC}$ HIGH to U/$\overline{D}$ change	100			ns
t_{DI}[5]	U/$\overline{D}$ to $\overline{INC}$ setup	1			µs
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_{CPHS}	$\overline{CS}$ deselect time (STORE)	20			ms
t_{CPHNS}[5]	$\overline{CS}$ deselect time (NO STORE)	1			µs
t_{IW}[5]	$\overline{INC}$ to R_W change		100	500	µs
t_{CYC}	$\overline{INC}$ cycle time	4			µs
t_R, t_F[5]	$\overline{INC}$ input rise and fall time			500	µs
t_{PU}[5]	Power up to wiper stable			500	µs
$t_R V_{CC}$[5]	V_{CC} power-up rate	0.2		50	V/ms

POWER UP AND DOWN REQUIREMENTS

In order to prevent unwanted tap position changes, or an inadvertant store, bring the $\overline{CS}$ and $\overline{INC}$ high before or concurrently with the V_{CC} pin on powerup. The potentiometer voltages must be applied after this sequence is completed. During power-up, the data sheet parameters for the DCP do not fully apply until 1 millisecond after V_{CC} reaches its final value. The V_{CC} ramp spec is always in effect.

A.C. TIMING
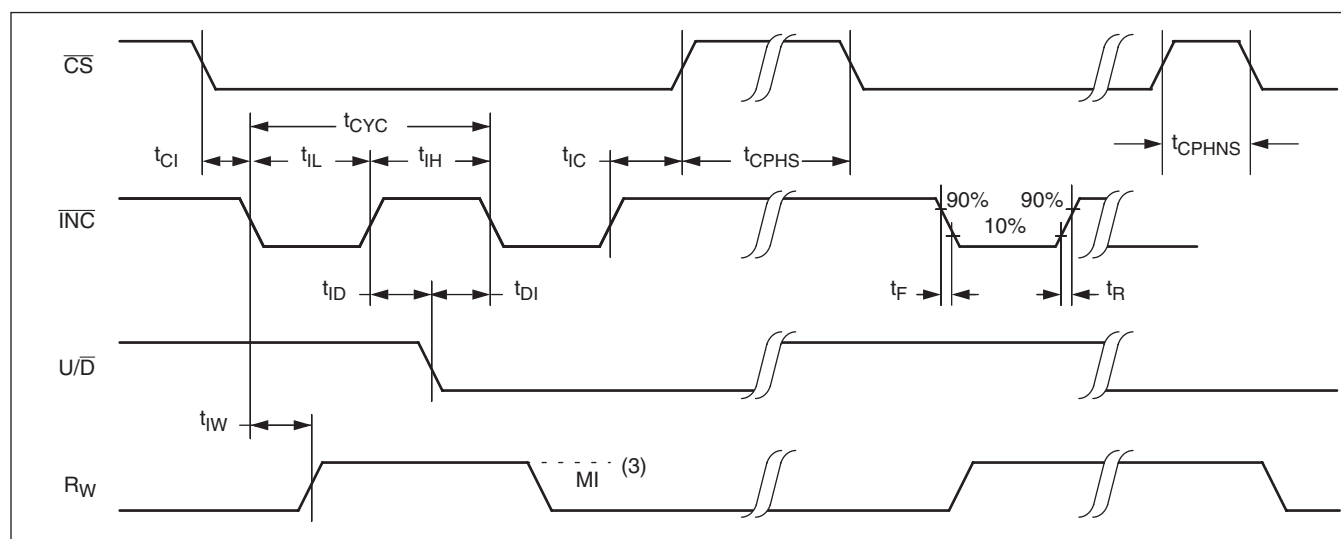
PIN DESCRIPTIONS

R_H and R_L

The high (R_H) and low (R_L) terminals of the X9319 are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer. The terminology of R_L and R_H references the relative position of the terminal in relation to wiper movement direction selected by the $U/\overline{D}$ input and not the voltage potential on the terminal.

R_W

R_W is the wiper terminal and is equivalent to the movable terminal of a mechanical potentiometer. The position of the wiper within the array is determined by the control inputs. The wiper terminal series resistance is typically 40Ω.

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 X9319 will be placed in the low power standby mode until the device is selected once again.

PIN CONFIGURATION

```
            DIP/SOIC
  ┌──────────────────────────┐
  │      ┌────────────┐       │
 INC ──┤ 1          8 ├── V_CC │
 U/D ──┤ 2  X9319   7 ├── CS   │
 R_H ──┤ 3          6 ├── R_L  │
 V_SS──┤ 4          5 ├── R_W  │
  │      └────────────┘       │
  └──────────────────────────┘
```
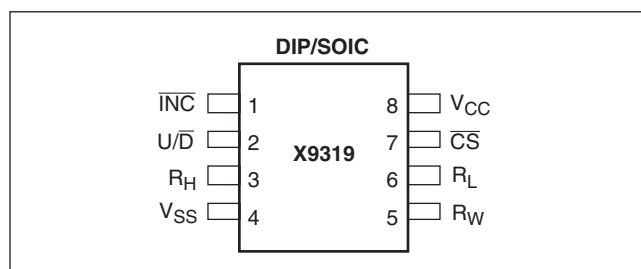
PIN NAMES

Symbol	Description
R_H	High terminal
R_W	Wiper terminal
R_L	Low terminal
V_{SS}	Ground
V_{CC}	Supply voltage
$U/\overline{D}$	Up/Down control input
$\overline{INC}$	Increment control input
$\overline{CS}$	Chip select control input

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

There are three sections of the X9319: the control section, the nonvolatile memory, and the resistor array. The 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. The contents of the counter can be stored in nonvolatile memory and retained for future use. The resistor array is comprised of 99 individual resistors connected in series. Electronic switches at either end of the array and between each resistor provide an electrical connection to the wiper pin, R_W.

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

The electronic switches on the device operate in a "make before break" mode when the wiper changes tap positions. If the wiper is moved several positions, multiple taps are connected to the wiper for t_{IW} ($\overline{INC}$ to V_W change). The R_{TOTAL} value for the device can temporarily be reduced 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) the seven bit counter. The output of this counter is decoded to select one of one hundred 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.

The system may select the X9319, 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 described above 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 powerup/down cycle recalled the previously stored data. 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, etc.

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 to nonvolatile memory
H	X	X	Standby
⭧	L	X	No store, return to standby
⭨	L	H	Wiper Up (not recommended)
⭨	L	L	Wiper Down (not recommended)

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Electronic digitally controlled (XDCP) potentiometers provide three powerful application advantages; (1) the vari-ability and reliability of a solid-state potentiometer, (2) the flexibility of computer-based digital controls, and (3) the retentivity of nonvolatile memory used for the storage of multiple potentiometer settings or data.

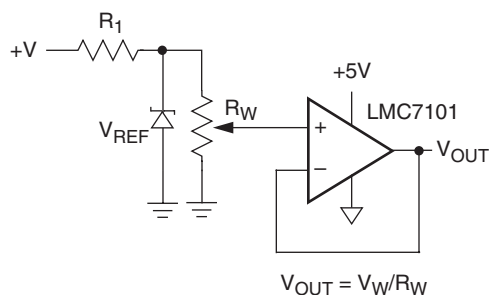### Basic Configurations of Electronic Potentiometers
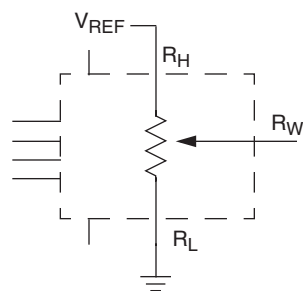
Three terminal potentiometer;
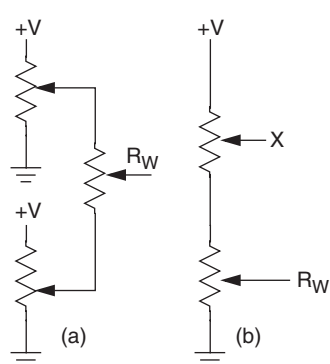variable voltage divider
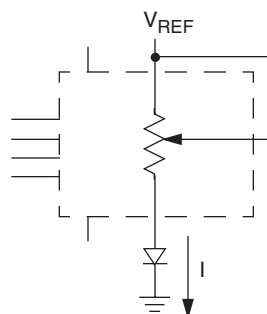
Two terminal variable resistor;
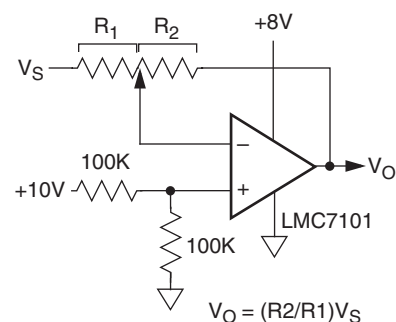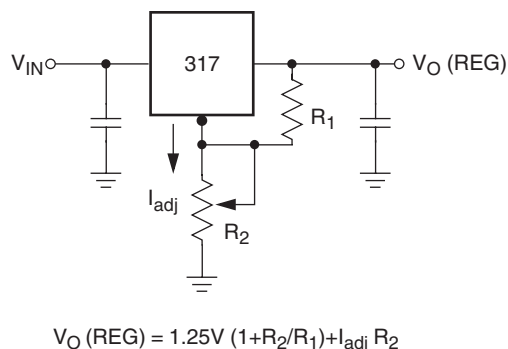variable current

Basic Circuits

Buffered Reference Voltage

$V_{OUT} = V_W/R_W$

Cascading Techniques

(a)   (b)

Single Supply Inverting Amplifier

$V_O = (R2/R1)V_S$

Voltage Regulator

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

Offset Voltage Adjustment
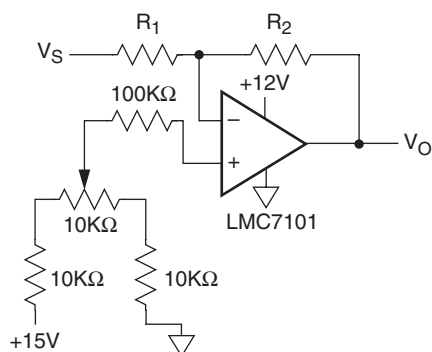
Comparator with Hysteresis

$V_{UL} = \{R_1/(R_1+R_2)\} V_O(max)$
$V_{LL} = \{R_1/(R_1+R_2)\} V_O(min)$
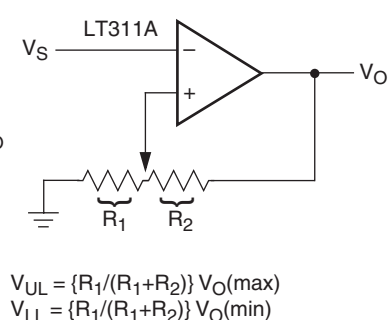
(for additional circuits see AN115)

PACKAGING INFORMATION

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline Package, Type S (8-lead SOIC)

Pin 1 Index →
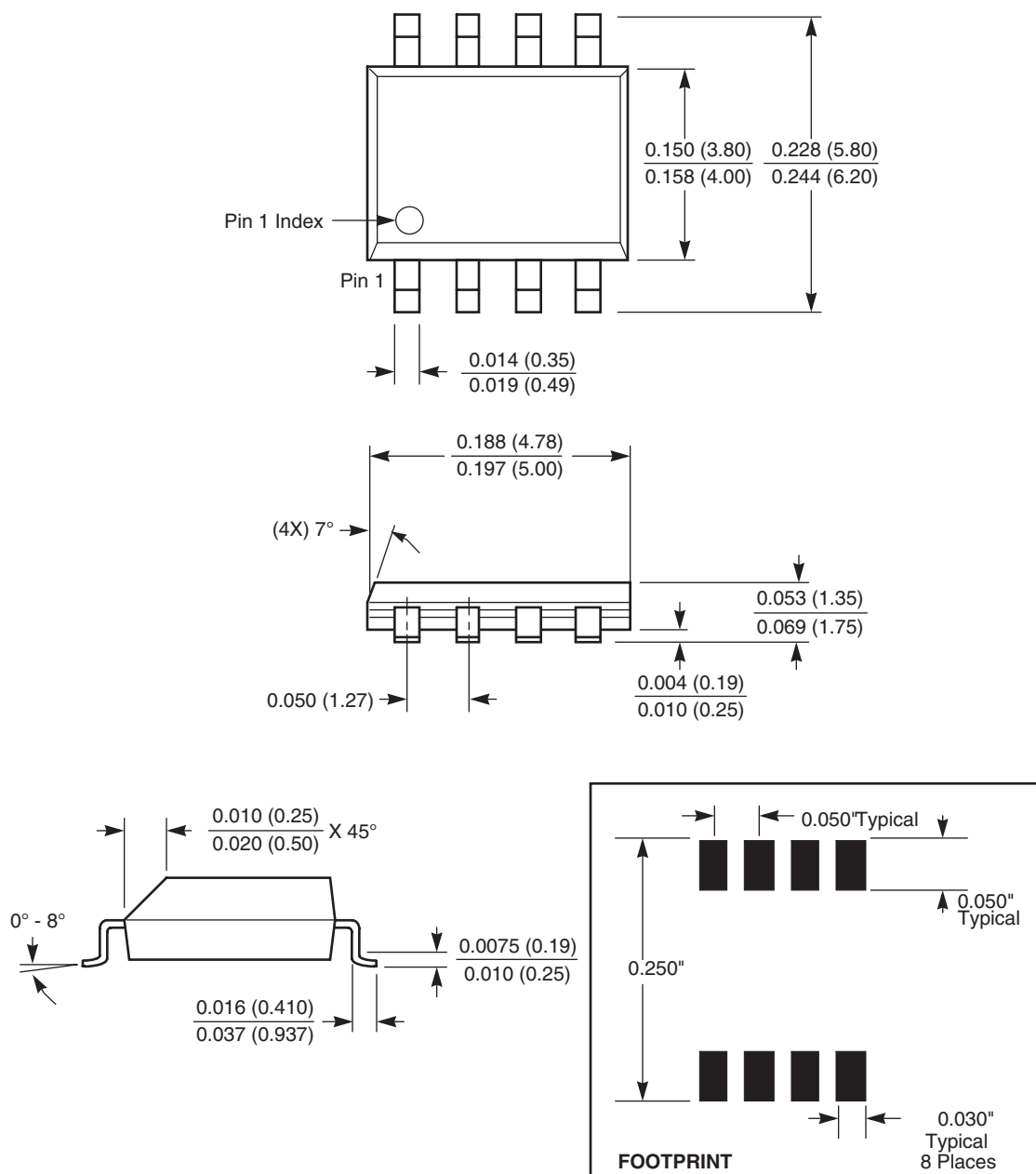
Pin 1

0.150 (3.80) / 0.158 (4.00)

0.228 (5.80) / 0.244 (6.20)

0.014 (0.35) / 0.019 (0.49)

0.188 (4.78) / 0.197 (5.00)

(4X) 7°

0.053 (1.35) / 0.069 (1.75)

0.004 (0.19) / 0.010 (0.25)

0.050 (1.27)

0.010 (0.25) / 0.020 (0.50) X 45°

0° - 8°

0.0075 (0.19) / 0.010 (0.25)

0.016 (0.410) / 0.037 (0.937)

0.050"Typical

0.050" Typical

0.250"

0.030" Typical 8 Places

FOOTPRINT

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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

8-Lead Plastic, DIP, Package Code P8
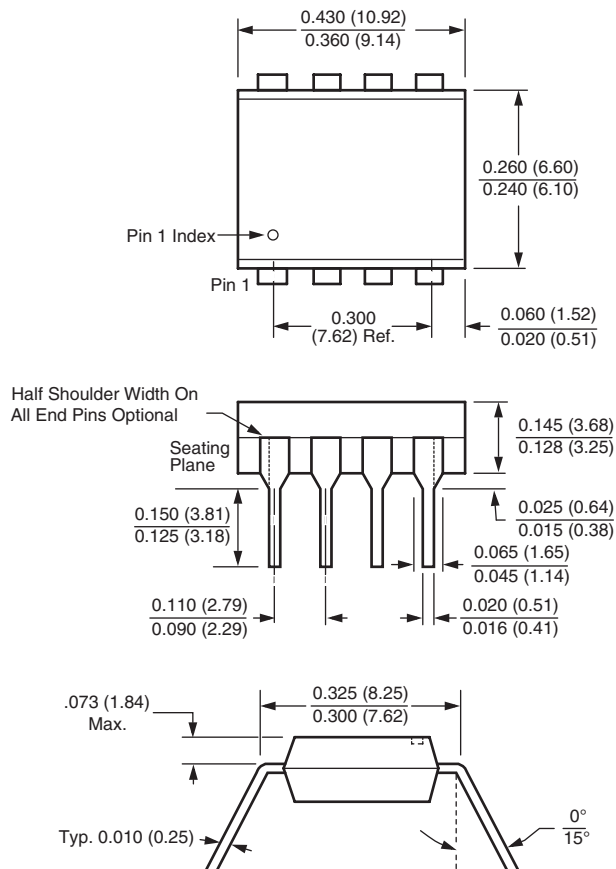
NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES (IN PARENTHESES IN MILLIMETERS)
2. PACKAGE DIMENSIONS EXCLUDE MOLDING FLASH

LIMITED WARRANTY

Devices sold by Xicor, Inc. are covered by the warranty and patent indemnification provisions appearing in its Terms of Sale only. Xicor, Inc. makes no warranty, express, statutory, implied, or by description regarding the information set forth herein or regarding the freedom of the described devices from patent infringement. Xicor, Inc. makes no warranty of merchantability or fitness for any purpose. Xicor, Inc. reserves the right to discontinue production and change specifications and prices at any time and without notice.

Xicor, Inc. assumes no responsibility for the use of any circuitry other than circuitry embodied in a Xicor, Inc. product. No other circuits, patents, or licenses are implied.

TRADEMARK DISCLAIMER:

Xicor and the Xicor logo are registered trademarks of Xicor, Inc. AutoStore, Direct Write, Block Lock, SerialFlash, MPS, BiasLock and XDCP are also trademarks of Xicor, Inc. All others belong to their respective owners.

U.S. PATENTS

Xicor products are covered by one or more of the following U.S. Patents: 4,326,134; 4,393,481; 4,404,475; 4,450,402; 4,486,769; 4,488,060; 4,520,461; 4,533,846; 4,599,706; 4,617,652; 4,668,932; 4,752,912; 4,829,482; 4,874,967; 4,883,976; 4,980,859; 5,012,132; 5,003,197; 5,023,694; 5,084,667; 5,153,880; 5,153,691; 5,161,137; 5,219,774; 5,270,927; 5,324,676; 5,434,396; 5,544,103; 5,587,573; 5,835,409; 5,977,585. Foreign patents and additional patents pending.

LIFE RELATED POLICY

In situations where semiconductor component failure may endanger life, system designers using this product should design the system with appropriate error detection and correction, redundancy and back-up features to prevent such an occurrence.

Xicor's products are not authorized for use in critical components in life support devices or systems.

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform, when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.

2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.