



Single Supply / Low Power / 256-tap / 2-Wire bus

X9259

Quad Digitally-Controlled (XDCP™) Potentiometers

FEATURES

- Four separate potentiometers in one package
- 256 resistor taps—0.4% resolution
- 2-Wire Serial Interface for write, read, and transfer operations of the potentiometer
- Wiper Resistance: 100Ω typical @ $V_{CC} = 5V$
- 4 Non-volatile Data Registers for Each Potentiometer
- Non-volatile Storage of Multiple Wiper Positions
- Standby Current < 5μA Max
- V_{CC} : 2.7V to 5.5V Operation
- 50KΩ, 100KΩ versions of Total Resistance
- Endurance: 100,000 Data Changes per Bit per Register
- 100 yr. Data Retention
- Single Supply Version of X9258
- 24-Lead SOIC, 24-Lead TSSOP, 24-Lead CSP (Chip Scale Package)
- Low Power CMOS

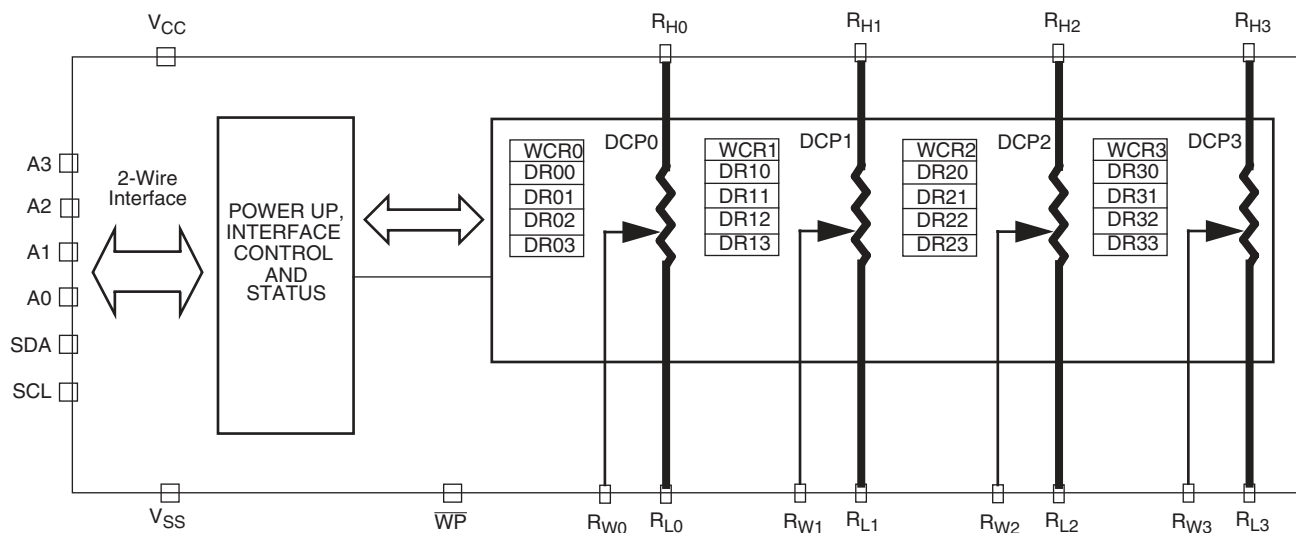
DESCRIPTION

The X9259 integrates four digitally controlled potentiometers (XDCP) on a monolithic CMOS integrated circuit.

The digitally controlled potentiometers are implemented with a combination of resistor elements and CMOS switches. The position of the wipers are controlled by the user through the 2-wire bus interface. Each potentiometer has associated with it a volatile Wiper Counter Register (WCR) and four non-volatile Data Registers that can be directly written to and read by the user. The content of the WCR controls the position of the wiper. At power-up, the device recalls the content of the default Data Registers of each DCP (DR00, DR10, DR20, and DR30) to the corresponding 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.

FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



X9259

ORDERING INFO

Ordering Number	Potentiometer Organization	Package	Operating Temperature Range	V _{CC} Limits
X9259US24	50k Ω	24-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259US24-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259US24I	50k Ω	24-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259US24I-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259UV24	50k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259UV24-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259UV24I	50k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259UV24I-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259UB24	50k Ω	24-lead CSP	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259UB24-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead CSP	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259UB24I	50k Ω	24-lead CSP	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259UB24I-2.7	50k Ω	24-lead CSP	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TS24	100k Ω	24-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TS24-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead SOIC	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TS24I	100k Ω	24-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TS24I-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead SOIC	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TV24	100k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TV24-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TV24I	100k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TV24I-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead TSSOP	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TB24	100k Ω	24-lead CSP	0°C to 70°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TB24-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead CSP	0°C to 70°C	2.7 to 5.5V
X9259TB24I	100k Ω	24-lead CSP	-40°C to +85°C	5V \pm 10%
X9259TB24I-2.7	100k Ω	24-lead CSP	-40°C to +85°C	2.7 to 5.5V

CIRCUIT LEVEL APPLICATIONS

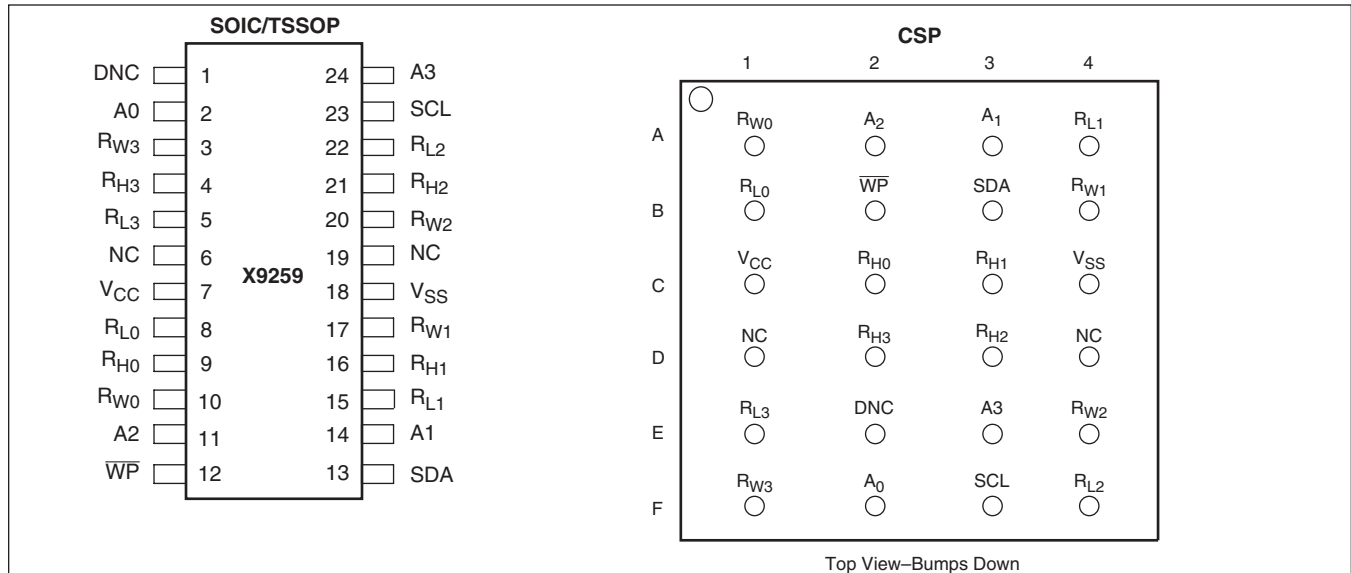
- Vary the gain of a voltage amplifier
- Provide programmable dc reference voltages for comparators and detectors
- Control the volume in audio circuits
- Trim out the offset voltage error in a voltage amplifier circuit
- Set the output voltage of a voltage regulator
- Trim the resistance in Wheatstone bridge circuits
- Control the gain, characteristic frequency and Q-factor in filter circuits
- Set the scale factor and zero point in sensor signal conditioning circuits
- Vary the frequency and duty cycle of timer ICs
- Vary the dc biasing of a pin diode attenuator in RF circuits
- Provide a control variable (I, V, or R) in feedback circuits

SYSTEM LEVEL APPLICATIONS

- Adjust the contrast in LCD displays
- Control the power level of LED transmitters in communication systems
- Set and regulate the DC biasing point in an RF power amplifier in wireless systems
- Control the gain in audio and home entertainment systems
- Provide the variable DC bias for tuners in RF wireless systems
- Set the operating points in temperature control systems
- Control the operating point for sensors in industrial systems
- Trim offset and gain errors in artificial intelligent systems

X9259

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN ASSIGNMENTS

Pin (SOIC/TSSOP)	Pin (CSP)	Symbol	Function
2	F2	A0	Device Address for 2-Wire bus. (See Note 1)
3	F1	R _{W3}	Wiper Terminal of DCP3
4	D2	R _{H3}	High Terminal of DCP3
5	E1	R _{L3}	Low Terminal of DCP3
6	E2	NC1	Must be left unconnected
7	C1	V _{CC}	System Supply Voltage
8	B1	R _{L0}	Low Terminal of DCP0
9	C2	R _{H0}	High Terminal of DCP0
10	A1	R _{W0}	Wiper Terminal of DCP0
11	A2	A2	Device Address for 2-Wire bus. (See Note 1)
12	B2	WP	Hardware Write Protect – Active Low
13	B3	SDA	Serial Data Input/Output for 2-Wire bus.
14	A3	A1	Device Address for 2-Wire bus. (See Note 1)
15	A4	R _{L1}	Low Terminal of DCP1
16	C3	R _{H1}	High Terminal of DCP1
17	B4	R _{W1}	Wiper Terminal of DCP1
18	C4	V _{SS}	System Ground
20	E4	R _{W2}	Wiper Terminal of DCP2
21	D3	R _{H2}	High Terminal of DCP2
22	F4	R _{L2}	Low Terminal of DCP2
23	F3	SCL	Serial Clock for 2-Wire bus.
24	E3	A3	Device Address for 2-Wire bus. (See Note 1)
6, 19	D1, D4	NC	No Connect
1	E2	DNC	Do Not Connect

Note 1: A0-A3 Device address pins must be tied to a logic level.

PIN DESCRIPTIONS

Bus Interface Pins

SERIAL DATA INPUT/OUTPUT (SDA)

The SDA is a bidirectional serial data input/output pin for a 2-Wire slave device and is used to transfer data into and out of the device. It receives device address, opcode, wiper register address and data sent from a 2-Wire master at the rising edge of the serial clock SCL, and it shifts out data after each falling edge of the serial clock SCL.

It is an open drain output and may be wire-ORed with any number of open drain or open collector outputs. An open drain output requires the use of a pull-up resistor.

SERIAL CLOCK (SCL)

This input is used by 2-Wire master to supply 2-Wire serial clock to the X9259.

DEVICE ADDRESS (A3–A0)

The Address inputs are used to set the least significant 4 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 X9259. A maximum of 16 devices may occupy the 2-Wire serial bus. Device pins A3-A0 must be tie to a logic level which specify the external address of the device, see Figures 3, 4, and 5.

Potentiometer Pins

R_H, R_L

The R_H and R_L pins are equivalent to the terminal connections on a mechanical potentiometer. Since there are 4 potentiometers, there are 4 sets of R_H and R_L such that R_{H0} and R_{L0} are the terminals of DCP0 and so on.

R_W

The wiper pin are equivalent to the wiper terminal of a mechanical potentiometer. Since there are 4 potentiometers, there are 4 sets of R_W such that R_{W0} is the terminal of DCP0 and so on.

Bias Supply Pins

SYSTEM SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V_{CC}) AND SUPPLY GROUND (V_{SS})

The V_{CC} pin is the system supply voltage. The V_{SS} pin is the system ground.

Other Pins

No CONNECT

No connect pins should be left open. This pins are used for Xicor manufacturing and testing purposes.

HARDWARE WRITE PROTECT INPUT (\overline{WP})

The \overline{WP} pin when LOW prevents non-volatile writes to the Data Registers.

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

The X9259 is an integrated circuit incorporating four DCPs and their associated registers and counters, and the serial interface providing direct communication between a host and the potentiometers.

DCP Description

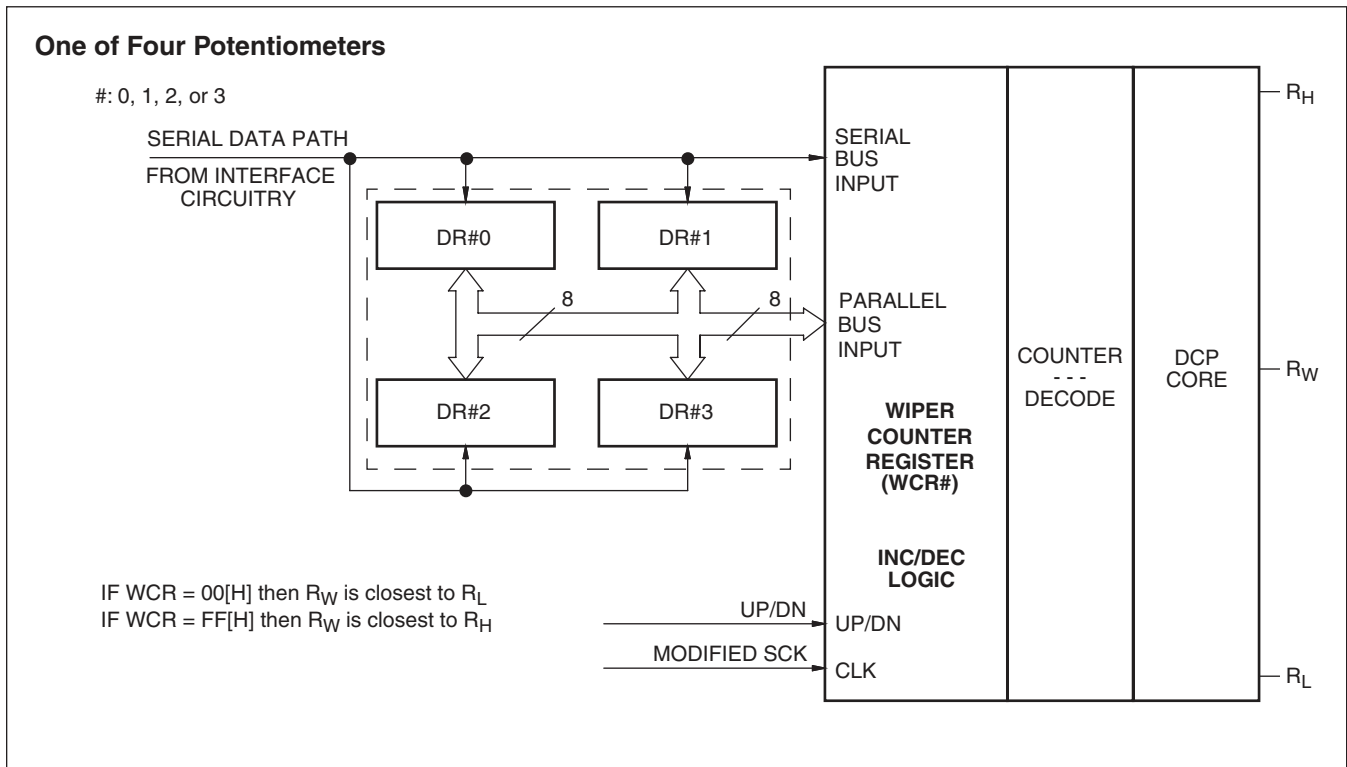
Each DCP is implemented with a combination of resistor elements and CMOS switches. The physical ends of each DCP are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer (R_H and R_L pins). The R_W pin is an intermediate node, equivalent to the wiper terminal of a mechanical potentiometer.

The position of the wiper terminal within the DCP is controlled by an 8-bit volatile Wiper Counter Register (WCR).

Power Up and Down Recommendations.

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 , V_L , and V_W , i.e., $V_{CC} \geq V_H, V_L, V_W$. The V_{CC} ramp rate specification is always in effect.

Figure 1. Detailed Potentiometer Block Diagram



Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

The X9259 contains four Wiper Counter Registers, one for each potentiometer. The Wiper Counter Register can be envisioned as a 8-bit parallel and serial load counter with its outputs decoded to select one of 256 wiper positions 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 instruction (parallel load); it can be modified one step at a time by the Increment/Decrement instruction (see Instruction section for more details). Finally, it is loaded with the contents of its data register zero (DR#0) upon power-up. (See Figure 1.)

The Wiper Counter Register is a volatile register; that is, its contents are lost when the X9259 is powered-down. Although the register is automatically loaded with the value in DR#0 upon power-up, this may be different from the value present at power-down. Power-up guidelines are recommended to ensure proper loadings of the DR#0 value into the WCR# (See Design Considerations Section).

Data Registers (DR)

Each of the four DCPs has four 8-bit non-volatile 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 non-volatile operation and takes 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.

Bit [7:0] are used to store one of the 256 wiper positions (0~255).

Table 1. Wiper counter Register, WCR (8-bit), WCR[7:0]: Used to store the current wiper position (Volatile).

WCR7	WCR6	WCR5	WCR4	WCR3	WCR2	WCR1	WCR0
(MSB)							(LSB)

Table 2. Data Register, DR (8-bit), Bit [7:0]: Used to store wiper positions or data (Non-volatile).

Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
(MSB)							(LSB)

SERIAL INTERFACE

The X9259 supports a bidirectional bus oriented protocol. The protocol defines any device that sends data onto the bus as a transmitter and the receiving device as the receiver. The device controlling the transfer is a master and the device being controlled is the slave. The master always initiates data transfers and provide the clock for both transmit and receive operations. Therefore, the X9259 operates as a slave device in all applications.

All 2-wire interface operations must begin with a START, followed by an Identification Byte, that selects the X9259. All communication over the 2-wire interface is conducted by sending the MSB of each byte of data first.

Clock and Data Conventions

Data states on the SDA line can change only during SCL LOW periods. SDA state changes during SCL HIGH are reserved for indicating START and STOP conditions. See Figure 2. On power up of the X9259 the SDA pin is in the input mode.

START Condition

All commands to the X9259 are preceded by the start condition, which is a HIGH to LOW transition of SDA while SCL is HIGH. The X9259 continuously monitors the SDA and SCL lines for the START condition and does not respond to any command until this condition is met. See Figure 2.

STOP Condition

All communications must be terminated by a STOP condition, which is a LOW to HIGH transition of SDA while SCL is HIGH. See Figure 2. The STOP condition

is also used to place the device into the Standby Power mode after a Read sequence. A STOP condition can only be issued after the transmitting device has released the bus.

Acknowledge

An ACK, Acknowledge, is a software convention used to indicate a successful data transfer. The transmitting device, either master or slave, releases the SDA bus after transmitting eight bits. During the ninth clock cycle, the receiver pulls the SDA line LOW to acknowledge the reception of the eight bits of data. See Figure 3.

The X9259 responds with an ACK after recognition of a START condition followed by a valid Identification Byte, and once again after successful receipt of an Instruction Byte. The X9259 also responds with an ACK after receiving a Data Byte after a Write Instruction.

A valid Identification Byte contains the Device Type Identifier 0101, as the four MSBs, and the Device Address bits matching the logic states of pins A3, A2, A1, and A0, as the four LSBs. See Figure 4.

In the Read mode, the device transmits eight bits of data, releases the SDA line, and then monitors the line for an ACK. The device continues transmitting data if an ACK is detected. The device terminates further data transmissions if an ACK is not detected. The master must then issue a STOP condition to place the device into a known state.

During the internal non-volatile Write operation, the X9259 ignores the inputs at SDA and SCL, and does not issue an ACK after Identification bytes.

Figure 2. Valid Data Changes, Start, and Stop Conditions

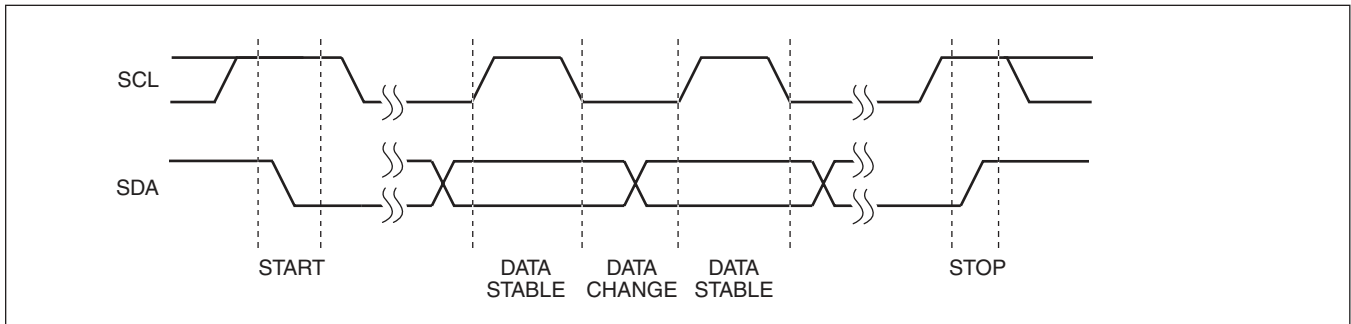
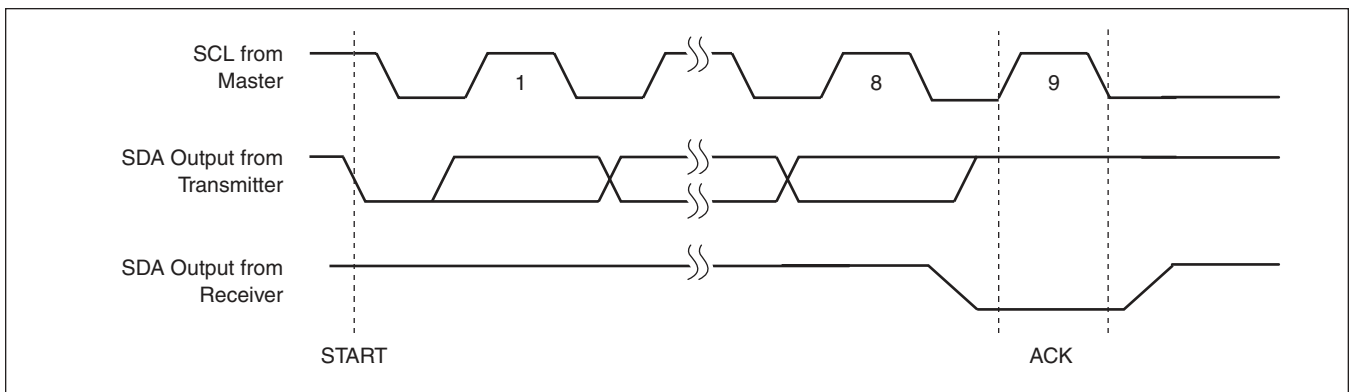


Figure 3. Acknowledge Response from Receiver



Identification Byte

The first byte sent to the X9259 from the host is called the Identification Byte. The most significant four bits are a Device Type Identifier, ID[3:0] bits, which must be 0101. Refer to Table 3.

Only the device which Slave Address matches the incoming device address sent by the master executes the instruction. The A3-A0 inputs can be actively driven by CMOS input signals or tied to V_{CC} or V_{SS} .

INSTRUCTION BYTE (I)

The next byte sent to the X9259 contains the instruction and register pointer information. The four most significant bits are used provide the instruction opcode I [3:0]. The RB and RA bits point to one of the four data registers of each associated XDCCP. The least two significant bits point to one of four Wiper Counter Registers or DCPs. The format is shown in Table 4.

Data Register Selection

Register	RB	RA
DR#0	0	0
DR#1	0	1
DR#2	1	0
DR#3	1	1

#: 0, 1, 2, or 3

The least significant four bits of the Identification Byte are the Slave Address bits, AD[3:0]. To access the X9259, these four bits must match the logic values of pins A3, A2, A1, and A0.

Table 3. Identification Byte Format

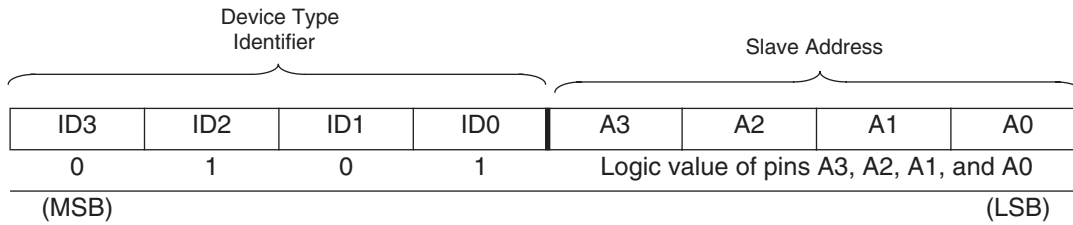


Table 4. Instruction Byte Format

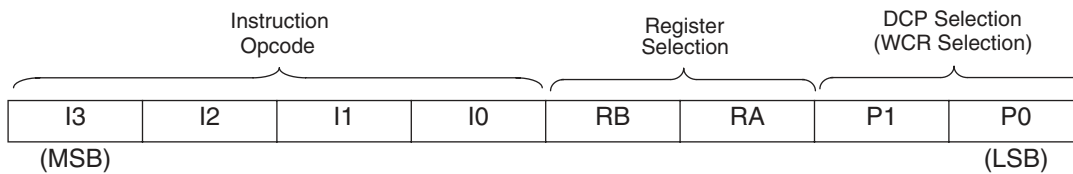


Table 5. Instruction Set

Instruction	Instruction Set								Operation
	I3	I2	I1	I0	RB	RA	P1	P0	
Read Wiper Counter Register	1	0	0	1	0	0	1/0	1/0	Read the contents of the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P1-P0
Write Wiper Counter Register	1	0	1	0	0	0	1/0	1/0	Write new value to the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P1-P0
Read Data Register	1	0	1	1	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	Read the contents of the Data Register pointed to by P1-P0 and RB-RA
Write Data Register	1	1	0	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	Write new value to the Data Register pointed to by P1-P0 and RB-RA
XFR Data Register to Wiper Counter Register	1	1	0	1	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	Transfer the contents of the Data Register pointed to by P1-P0 and RB-RA to its associated Wiper Counter Register
XFR Wiper Counter Register to Data Register	1	1	1	0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	Transfer the contents of the Wiper Counter Register pointed to by P1-P0 to the Data Register pointed to by RB-RA
Global XFR Data Registers to Wiper Counter Registers	0	0	0	1	1/0	1/0	0	0	Transfer the contents of the Data Registers pointed to by RB-RA of all four pots to their respective Wiper Counter Registers
Global XFR Wiper Counter Registers to Data Register	1	0	0	0	1/0	1/0	0	0	Transfer the contents of both Wiper Counter Registers to their respective data Registers pointed to by RB-RA of all four DCPs
Increment/Decrement Wiper Counter Register	0	0	1	0	0	0	1/0	1/0	Enable Increment/decrement of the Control Latch pointed to by P1-P0

Note: 1/0 = data is one or zero

Instructions

Four of the nine instructions are three bytes in length. These instructions are:

- **Read Wiper Counter Register** – read the current wiper position of the selected potentiometer,
- **Write Wiper Counter Register** – change current wiper position of the selected potentiometer,
- **Read Data Register** – read the contents of the selected Data Register;
- **Write Data Register** – write a new value to the selected Data Register.

The basic sequence of the three byte instructions is illustrated in Figure 5. These three-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 is delayed by t_{WRL} . A transfer from the WCR (current wiper position), to a Data Register is a write to non-volatile memory and takes a minimum of t_{WR} to complete. The transfer can occur between one of the four potentiometer's WCR, and one of its associated registers, DRs; or it may occur globally, where the transfer occurs between all potentiometers and one associated register.

Four instructions require a two-byte sequence to complete. These instructions transfer data between the host and the X9259; either between the host and one of the data registers or directly between the host and the Wiper Counter Register. 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.

INCREMENT/DECREMENT COMMAND

The final command is Increment/Decrement (Figure 6 and 7). The Increment/Decrement command is different from the other commands. Once the command is issued and the X9259 has responded with an Acknowledge, the master can clock the selected wiper up and/or down in one segment steps; thereby, providing a fine tuning capability to the host. For each SCL clock pulse (t_{HIGH}) while SDA is HIGH, the selected wiper moves one wiper position towards the R_H terminal. Similarly, for each SCL clock pulse while SDA is LOW, the selected wiper moves one resistor wiper position towards the R_L terminal.

See Instruction format for more details.

Figure 4. Two-Byte Instruction Sequence

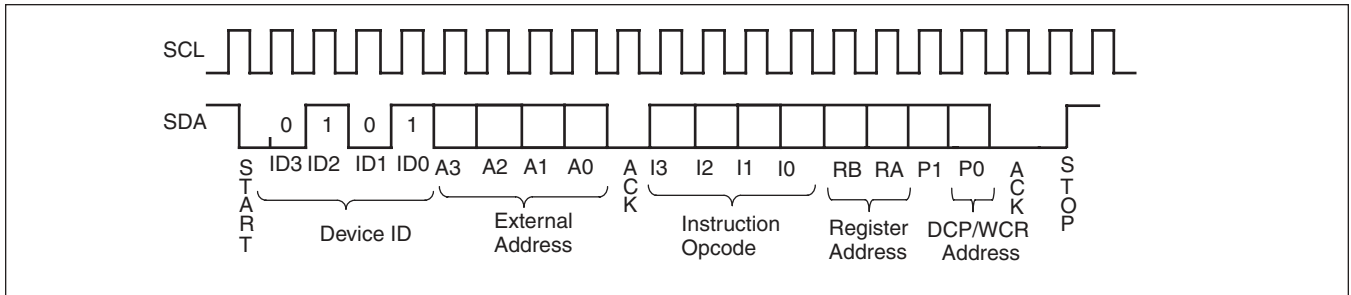


Figure 5. Three-Byte Instruction Sequence 2-Wire Interface

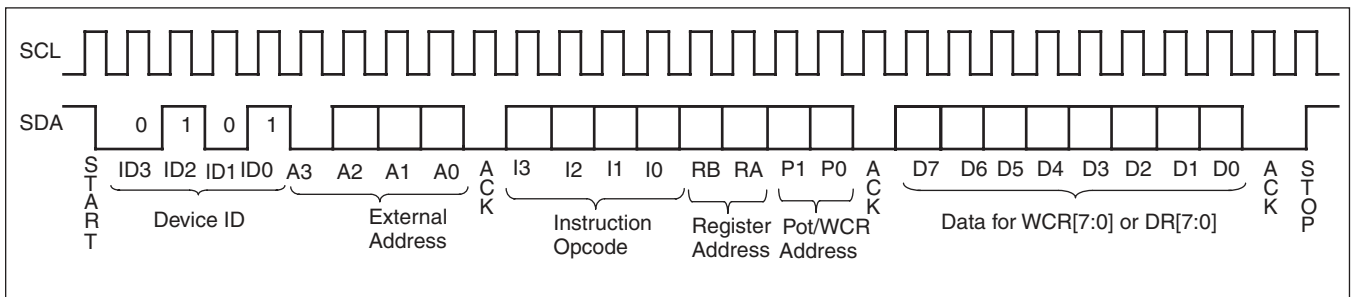


Figure 6. Increment/Decrement Instruction Sequence 2-Wire Interface

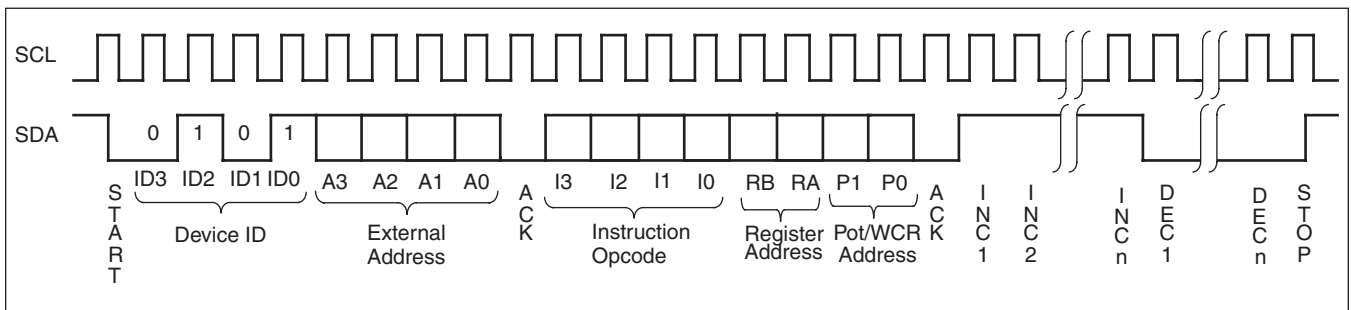
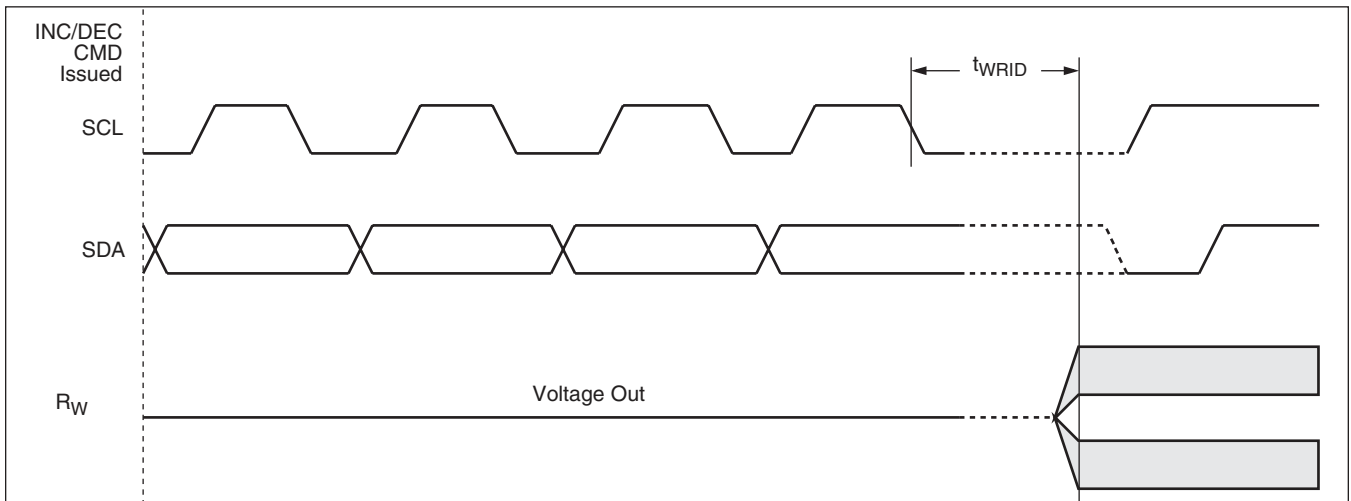


Figure 7. Increment/Decrement Timing Spec



INSTRUCTION FORMAT

Read Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	Wiper Position (Sent by X9259 on SDA)								M A C K	S T O P
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	0	1	0	0	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	0	1	0	0	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		

Write Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	Wiper Position (Sent by Master on SDA)								S A C K	S T O P
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	1	0	0	0	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	1	0	0	0	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		

Read Data Register (DR)

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	Wiper Position (Sent by X9259 on SDA)								M A C K	S T O P
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	1	1	RB	RA	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	1	1	RB	RA	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0		

Write Data Register (DR)

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	Wiper Position (Sent by Master on SDA)								S A C K	S T O P	H I G H - V O L T A G E W R I T E C Y C L E
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	0	0	RB	RA	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0			
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	0	0	RB	RA	P1	P0		W C R 7	W C R 6	W C R 5	W C R 4	W C R 3	W C R 2	W C R 1	W C R 0			

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

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	S T O P
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		0	0	0	1	RB	RA	0	0		
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		0	0	0	1	RB	RA	0	0		

- Notes:**
- (1) "MACK"/"SACK": stands for the acknowledge sent by the Master/Slave.
 - (2) "A3 ~ A0": stands for the device addresses sent by the master.
 - (3) "X": indicates that it is a "0" for testing purpose but physically it is a "don't care" condition.
 - (4) "I": stands for the increment operation, SDA held high during active SCL phase (high).
 - (5) "D": stands for the decrement operation, SDA held low during active SCL phase (high).

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

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	S T O P	HIGH-VOLTAGE WRITE CYCLE
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	0	0	RB	RA	0	0			
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	0	0	0	RB	RA	0	0			

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

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	S T O P	HIGH-VOLTAGE WRITE CYCLE
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	1	0	RB	RA	P1	P0			
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	1	0	RB	RA	P1	P0			

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

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				S A C K	S T O P	
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	0	1	RB	RA	P1	P0			
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		1	1	0	1	RB	RA	P1	P0			

Increment/Decrement Wiper Counter Register (WCR)

S T A R T	Device Type Identifier				Device Addresses				S A C K	Instruction Opcode				DR/WCR Addresses				Increment/Decrement (Sent by Master on SDA)				S T O P				
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		0	0	1	0	0	0	P1	P0	I/D	I/D	.	.		.	.	I/D	I/D
	0	1	0	1	A3	A2	A1	A0		0	0	1	0	0	0	P1	P0	I/D	I/D	.	.	.	.	I/D	I/D	

- Notes:** (1) "MACK"/"SACK": stands for the acknowledge sent by the Master/Slave.
 (2) "A3 ~ A0": stands for the device addresses sent by the master.
 (3) "X": indicates that it is a "0" for testing purpose but physically it is a "don't care" condition.
 (4) "I": stands for the increment operation, SDA held high during active SCL phase (high).
 (5) "D": stands for the decrement operation, SDA held low during active SCL phase (high).

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Temperature under bias-65°C to +135°C
 Storage temperature-65°C to +150°C
 Voltage on SCL, SDA, any address input, V_{CC}
 with respect to V_{SS}.....-1V to +7V
 $\Delta V = |(V_H - V_L)|$ 5.5V
 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; the 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

Temp	Min.	Max.
Commercial	0°C	+70°C
Industrial	-40°C	+85°C

Device	Supply Voltage (V _{CC}) ⁽⁴⁾ Limits
X9259	5V ±10%
X9259-2.7	2.7V to 5.5V

ANALOG CHARACTERISTICS (Over recommended industrial (2.7V) operating conditions unless otherwise stated.)

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Test Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	
R _{TOTAL}	End to End Resistance		100		kΩ	T version
R _{TOTAL}	End to End Resistance		50		kΩ	U version
	End to End Resistance Tolerance			±20	%	
	Power Rating			50	mW	25°C, each pot
I _W	Wiper Current			±3	mA	
R _W	Wiper Resistance			300	Ω	$I_W = \frac{V(V_{CC})}{R_{TOTAL}} @ V_{CC} = 3V$
				150	Ω	$I_W = \frac{V(V_{CC})}{R_{TOTAL}} @ V_{CC} = 5V$
V _{TERM}	Voltage on any R _H or R _L Pin	V _{SS}		V _{CC}	V	V _{SS} = 0V
	Noise		-120		dB/√Hz	Ref: 1V
	Resolution		0.4		%	
	Absolute Linearity ⁽¹⁾	-1		+1	MI ⁽³⁾	R _{w(n)(actual)} - R _{w(n)(expected)} ⁽⁵⁾
	Relative Linearity ⁽²⁾	-0.6		+0.6	MI ⁽³⁾	R _{w(n+1)} - [R _{w(n)} + MI] ⁽⁵⁾
	Temperature Coefficient of R _{TOTAL}		±300		ppm/°C	
	Ratiometric Temp. Coefficient	-20		+20	ppm/°C	
C _H /C _L /C _W	Potentiometer Capacitances		10/10/25		pF	See Macro model

- Notes:** (1) Absolute linearity is utilized to determine actual wiper voltage versus expected voltage as determined by wiper position when used as a potentiometer.
 (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 / 255 or (R_H - R_L) / 255, single pot
 (4) During power up V_{CC} > V_H, V_L, and V_W.
 (5) n = 0, 1, 2, ..., 255; m = 0, 1, 2, ..., 254.

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

Symbol	Parameter	Limits				Test Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	
I _{CC1}	V _{CC} supply current (active)			3	mA	f _{SCL} = 400KHz; V _{CC} = +6V; SDA = Open; (for 2-Wire, Active, Read and
I _{CC2}	V _{CC} supply current (non-volatile write)			5	mA	f _{SCL} = 400KHz; V _{CC} = +6V; SDA = Open; (for 2-Wire, Active, Non-volatile Write State only)
I _{SB}	V _{CC} current (standby)			5	μA	V _{CC} = +6V; V _{IN} = V _{SS} or V _{CC} ; SDA = V _{CC} ; (for 2-Wire, Standby State only)
I _{LI}	Input leakage current			10	μA	V _{IN} = V _{SS} to V _{CC}
I _{LO}	Output leakage current			10	μA	V _{OUT} = V _{SS} to V _{CC}
V _{IH}	Input HIGH voltage	V _{CC} x 0.7		V _{CC} + 1	V	
V _{IL}	Input LOW voltage	-1		V _{CC} x 0.3	V	
V _{OL}	Output LOW voltage			0.4	V	I _{OL} = 3mA
V _{OH}	Output HIGH voltage	V _{CC} - 0.8			V	I _{OH} = -1mA, V _{CC} ≥ +3V
V _{OH}	Output HIGH voltage	V _{CC} - 0.4			V	I _{OH} = -0.4mA, V _{CC} ≤ +3V

ENDURANCE AND DATA RETENTION

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

CAPACITANCE

Symbol	Test	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
C _{IN/OUT} ⁽⁶⁾	Input / Output capacitance (SDA)	8	pF	V _{OUT} = 0V
C _{IN} ⁽⁶⁾	Input capacitance (SCL, \overline{WP} , A2, A1 and A0)	6	pF	V _{IN} = 0V

POWER-UP TIMING

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t _r V _{CC} ⁽⁶⁾	V _{CC} Power-up rate	0.2	50	V/ms
t _{PUR} ⁽⁷⁾	Power-up to initiation of read operation		1	ms
t _{PUW} ⁽⁷⁾	Power-up to initiation of write operation		50	ms

A.C. TEST CONDITIONS

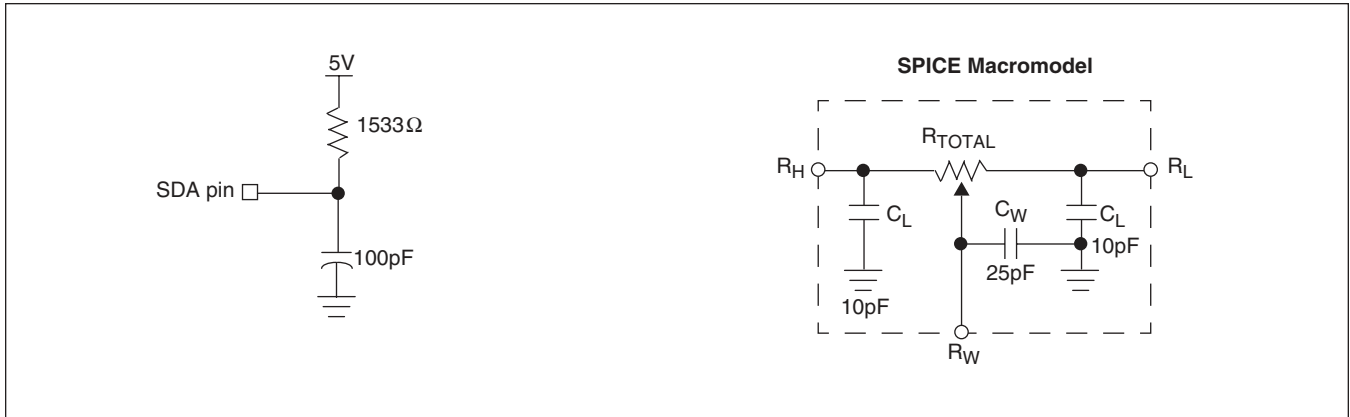
Input Pulse Levels	V _{CC} x 0.1 to V _{CC} x 0.9
Input rise and fall times	10ns
Input and output timing level	V _{CC} x 0.5

Notes: (6) This parameter is not 100% tested

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

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EQUIVALENT A.C. LOAD CIRCUIT



AC TIMING

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
f_{SCL}	Clock Frequency		400	kHz
t_{CYC}	Clock Cycle Time	2500		ns
t_{HIGH}	Clock High Time	600		ns
t_{LOW}	Clock Low Time	1300		ns
$t_{SU:STA}$	Start Setup Time	600		ns
$t_{HD:STA}$	Start Hold Time	600		ns
$t_{SU:STO}$	Stop Setup Time	600		ns
$t_{SU:DAT}$	SDA Data Input Setup Time	100		ns
$t_{HD:DAT}$	SDA Data Input Hold Time	30		ns
t_R	SCL and SDA Rise Time		300	ns
t_F	SCL and SDA Fall Time		300	ns
t_{AA}	SCL Low to SDA Data Output Valid Time		0.9	μs
t_{DH}	SDA Data Output Hold Time	0		ns
T_I	Noise Suppression Time Constant at SCL and SDA inputs	50		ns
t_{BUF}	Bus Free Time (Prior to Any Transmission)	1200		ns
$t_{SU:WPA}$	A0, A1 Setup Time	0		ns
$t_{HD:WPA}$	A0, A1 Hold Time	0		ns

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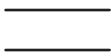


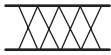

HIGH-VOLTAGE WRITE CYCLE TIMING

Symbol	Parameter	Typ.	Max.	Units
t_{WR}	High-voltage write cycle time (store instructions)	5	10	ms

XDCP TIMING

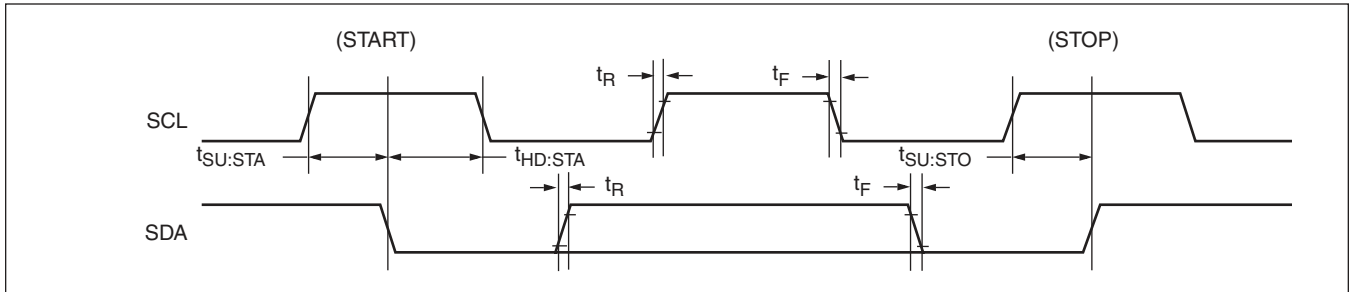
Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
t_{WRPO}	Wiper response time after the third (last) power supply is stable	5	10	μ s
t_{WRL}	Wiper response time after instruction issued (all load instructions)	5	10	μ s

SYMBOL TABLE

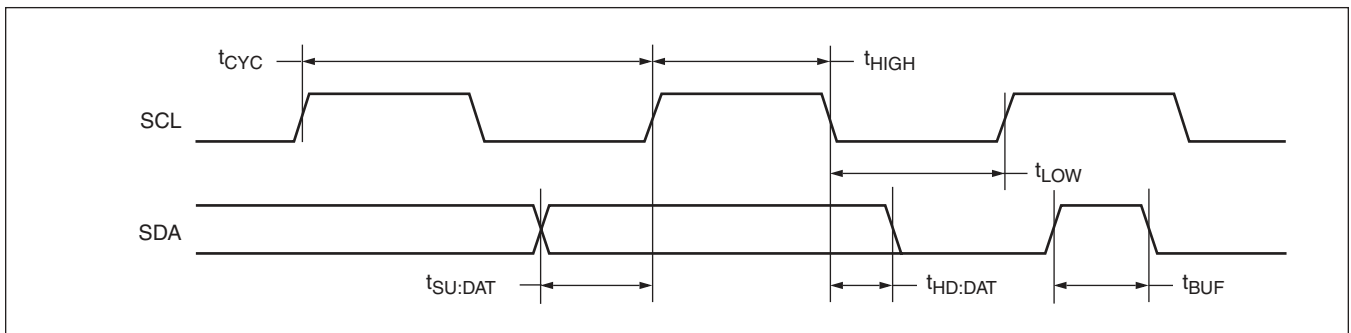
WAVEFORM	INPUTS	OUTPUTS
	Must be steady	Will be steady
	May change from Low to High	Will change from Low to High
	May change from High to Low	Will change from High to Low
	Don't Care: Changes Allowed	Changing: State Not Known
	N/A	Center Line is High Impedance

TIMING DIAGRAMS

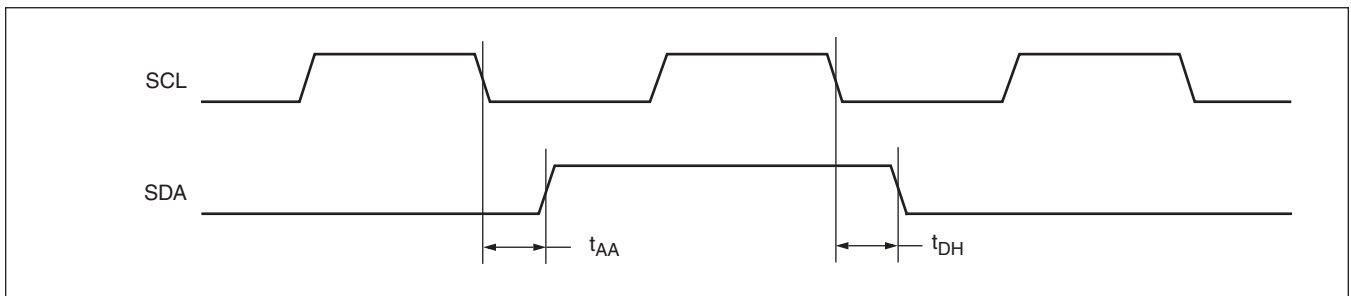
Start and Stop Timing



Input Timing

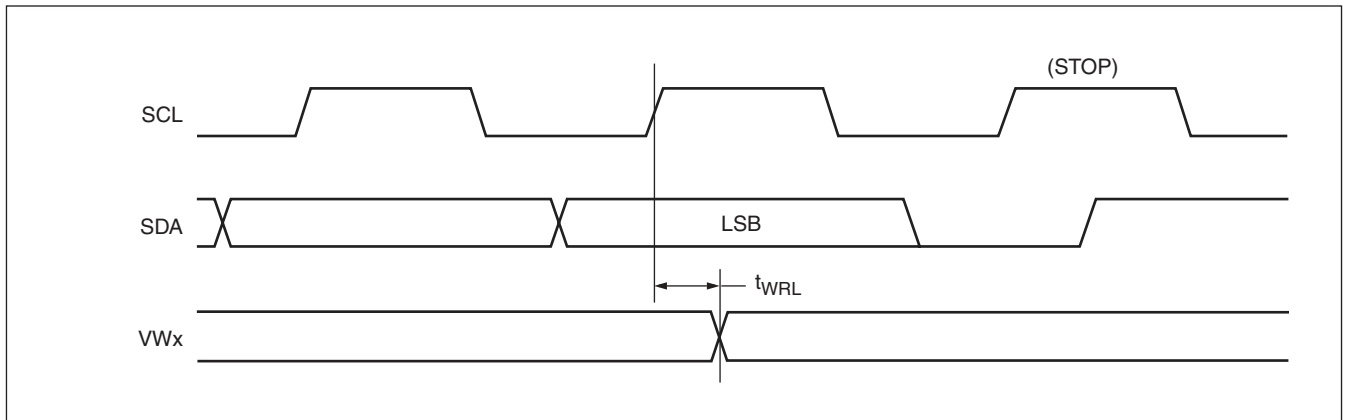


Output Timing

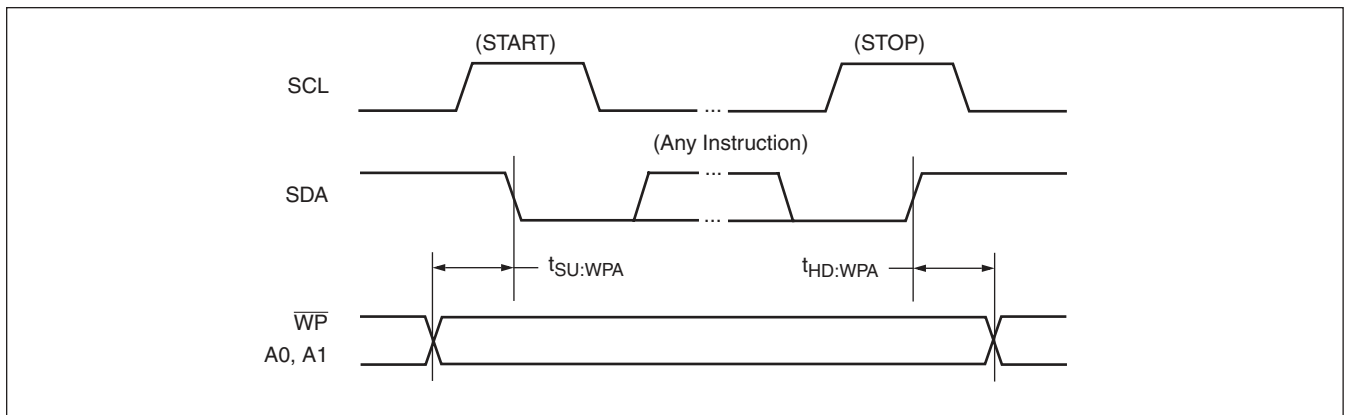


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XDCP Timing (for All Load Instructions)

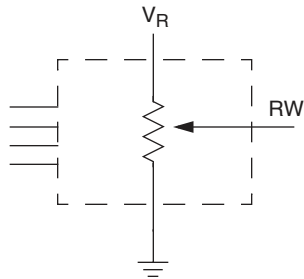


Write Protect and Device Address Pins Timing

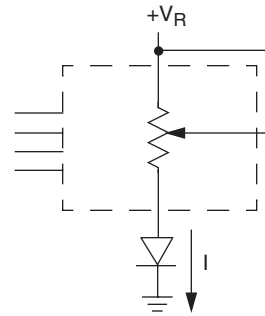


APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Basic Configurations of Electronic Potentiometers



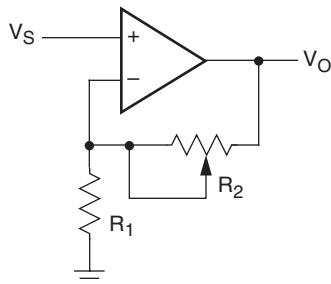
Three terminal Potentiometer;
Variable voltage divider



Two terminal Variable Resistor;
Variable current

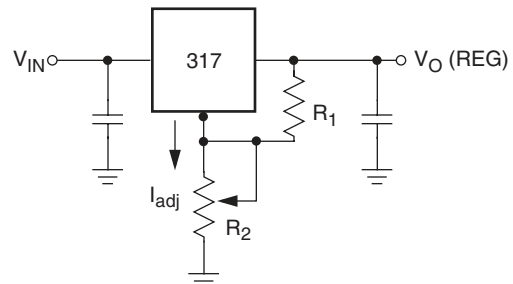
Application Circuits

Noninverting Amplifier



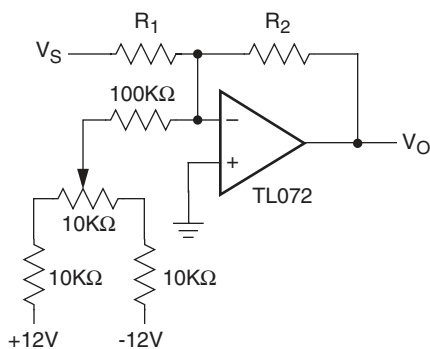
$$V_O = (1 + R_2/R_1)V_S$$

Voltage Regulator

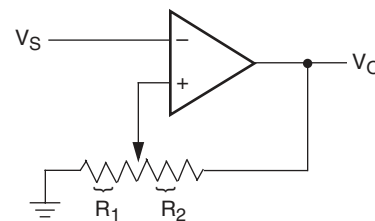


$$V_O (\text{REG}) = 1.25V (1 + R_2/R_1) + I_{adj} R_2$$

Offset Voltage Adjustment



Comparator with Hysteresis

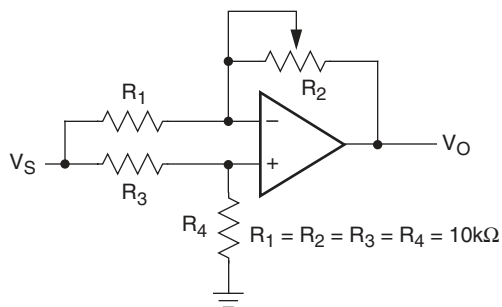


$$V_{UL} = \{R_1/(R_1 + R_2)\} V_O(\text{max})$$

$$V_{LL} = \{R_1/(R_1 + R_2)\} V_O(\text{min})$$

Application Circuits (continued)

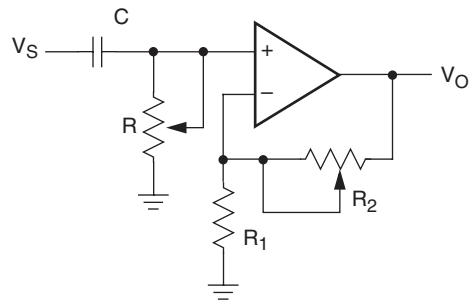
Attenuator



$$V_O = G V_S$$

$$-1/2 \leq G \leq +1/2$$

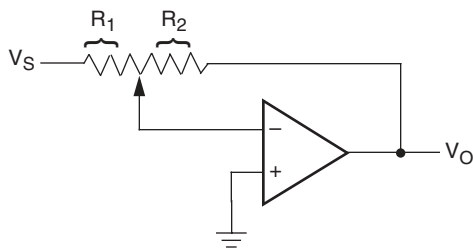
Filter



$$G_O = 1 + R_2/R_1$$

$$f_c = 1/(2\pi RC)$$

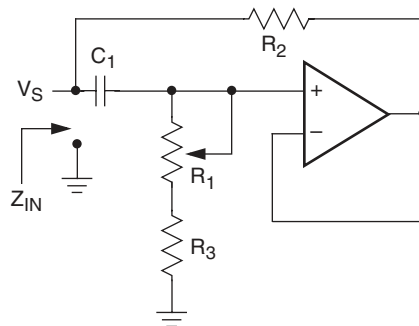
Inverting Amplifier



$$V_O = G V_S$$

$$G = -R_2/R_1$$

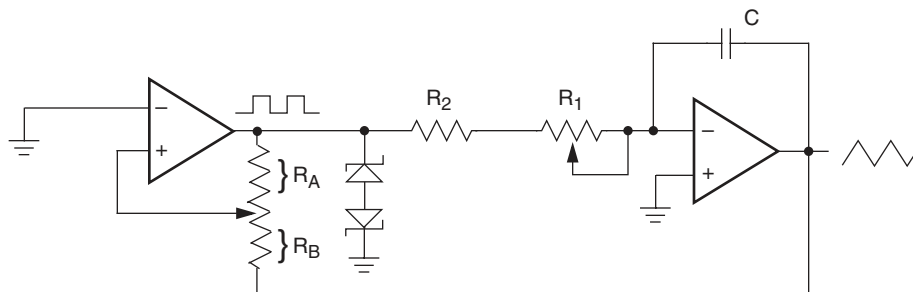
Equivalent L-R Circuit



$$Z_{IN} = R_2 + s R_2 (R_1 + R_3) C_1 = R_2 + s L_{eq}$$

$$(R_1 + R_3) \gg R_2$$

Function Generator



$$\text{frequency} \propto R_1, R_2, C$$

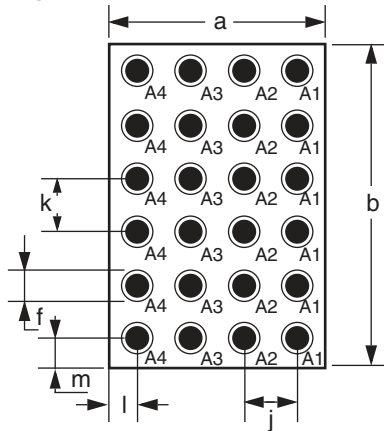
$$\text{amplitude} \propto R_A, R_B$$

PACKAGING INFORMATION

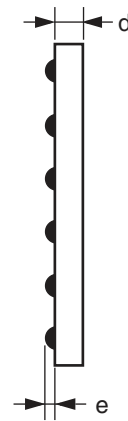
24-Bump Chip Scale Package (CSP B24)
Package Outline Drawing



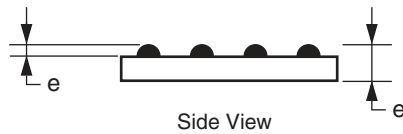
Top View (Marking Side)



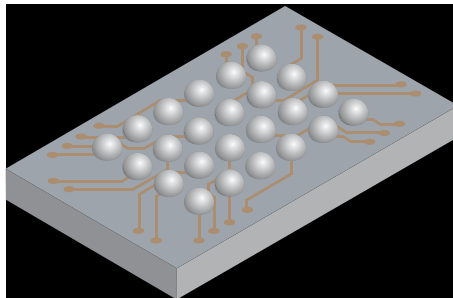
Bottom View (Bumped Side)



Side View



Side View



Ball Matrix

	4	3	2	1
A	R _{L1}	A1	A2	R _{W0}
B	R _{W1}	SDA	\overline{WP}	R _{L0}
C	VSS	R _{H1}	R _{H0}	VCC
D	NC	R _{H2}	R _{H3}	NC
E	R _{W2}	A3	NC1	R _{L3}
F	R _{L2}	SCL	A0	R _{W3}

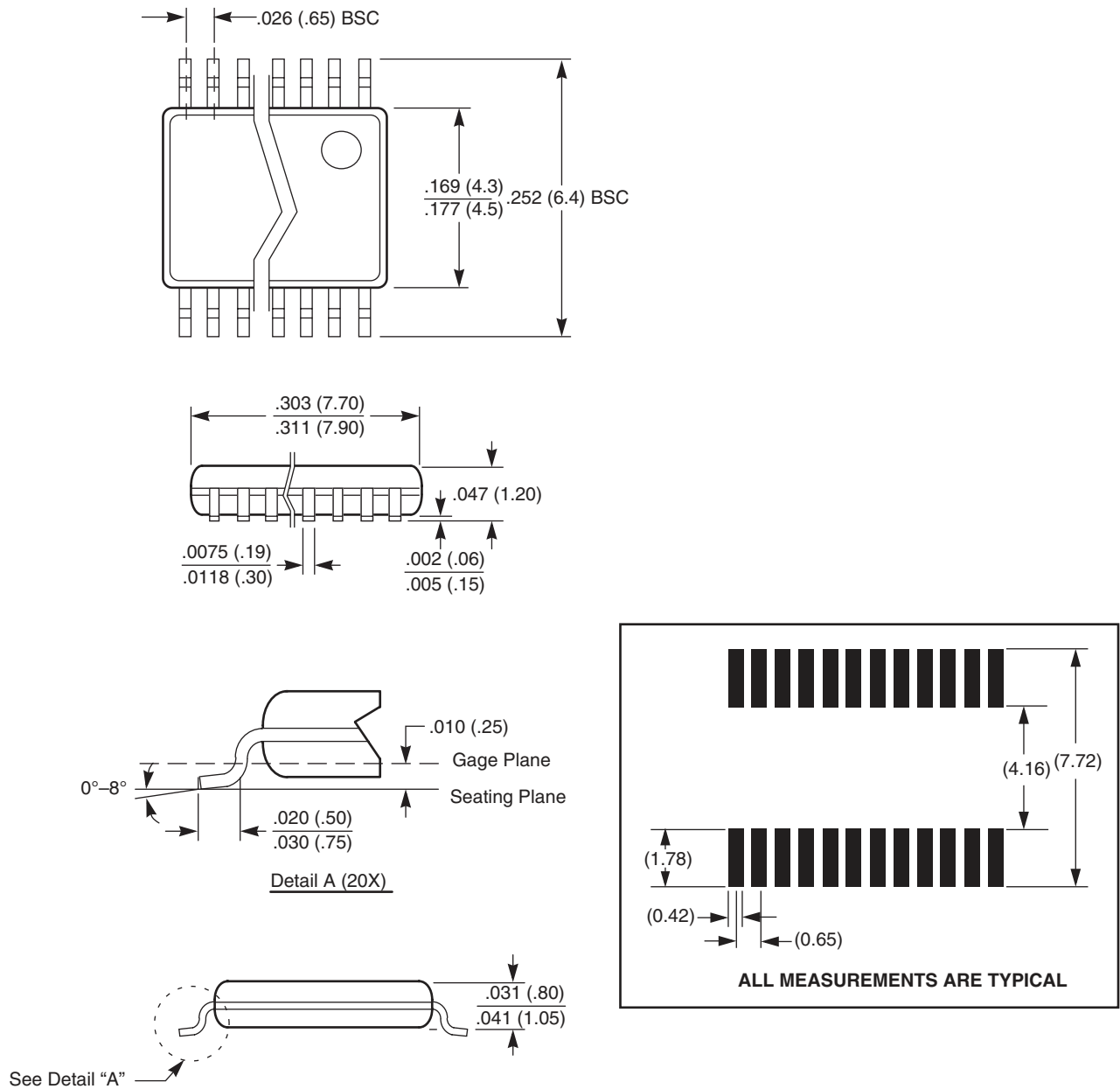
NC - must be left unconnected

	Symbol	Millimeters			Inches		
		Min	Nom.	Max	Min	Nom.	Max
Package Width	A	2.755	2.785	2.815			
Package Length	B	4.507	4.537	4.567			
Package Height	C	0.644	0.677	0.710			
Body Thickness	D	0.444	0.457	0.470			
Ball Height	E	0.220	0.240	0.260			
Ball Diameter	F	0.310	0.330	0.350			
Ball Pitch – Width	J		0.5				
Ball Pitch – Length	K		0.5				
Ball to Edge Spacing – Width	L	0.618	0.643	0.668			
Ball to Edge Spacing – Length	M	1.056	1.081	1.106			

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PACKAGING INFORMATION

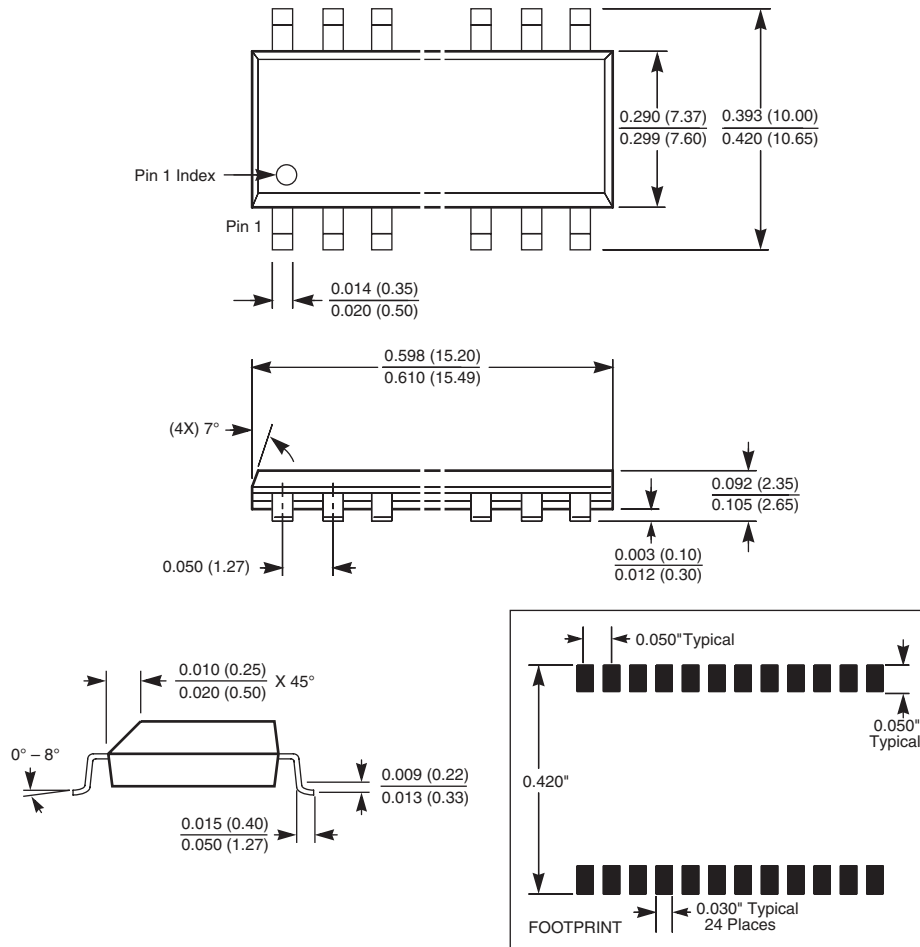
24-Lead Plastic, TSSOP, Package Code V24



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

PACKAGING INFORMATION

24-Lead Plastic, SOIC, Package Code S24



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

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U.S. PATENTS

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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.

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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.