| Application Note |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| A V A I L A B L E |  |
| AN104 |  |

## X9315

## $\mathrm{E}^{2} \mathrm{POT}^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Nonvolatile Digital Potentiometer

## FEATURES

## - Low Power CMOS

$-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V , Single Supply
-Active Current, $50 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (Increment) max
-Active Current, $400 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ (Store) Max
-Standby Current, $1 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ Max

- Low Noise
- 31 Resistive Elements
-Temperature Compensated
- $\pm 20 \%$ End to End Resistance Range
- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ Range
- 32 Wiper Tap Points
—Wiper Positioned via Three-Wire Interface
—Similar to TTL Up/Down Counter
—Wiper Position Stored in Nonvolatile Memory and Recalled on Power-Up
- 100 Year Wiper Position Data Retention
- $\mathrm{X} 9315 \mathrm{Z}=1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
- X9315W = $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$
- Packages
—8-Lead SOIC
—8-Lead MSOP
-8-Pin DIP


## DESCRIPTION

The Xicor X9315 is a solid state "micropower" nonvolatile potentiometer and is ideal for digitally controlled resistance trimming.

The X9315 is a resistor array composed of 31 resistive elements. Between each element and at either end are tap points accessible to the wiper element. The position of the wiper element is controlled by the $\overline{C S}, U / \bar{D}$, and INC inputs. The position of the wiper can be stored in nonvolatile memory and then be recalled upon a subsequent power-up operation.

The resolution of the X 9315 is equal to the maximum resistance value divided by 31. As an example, for the X9315W (10K $\Omega$ ) each tap point represents $323 \Omega$.

All Xicor nonvolatile digital potentiometers are designed and tested for applications requiring extended endurance and data retention.

## FUNCTIONAL DIAGRAM



## PIN DESCRIPTIONS

$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}$
The high $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}\right)$ and low $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}\right)$ terminals of the X 9315 are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer. The minimum voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{S S}$ and the maximum is $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. It should be noted that the terminology of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}$ references the relative position of the terminal in relation to wiper movement direction selected by the U/D input and not the voltage potential on the terminal.
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{w}}$
$\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{w}}$ is the wiper terminal, 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 $400 \Omega$.

## 

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

## Increment (INC)

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

## Chip Select ( $\overline{\mathbf{C S}}$ )

The device is selected when the CS input is LOW. The current counter value is stored in nonvolatile memory when $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ is returned HIGH while the INC input is also HIGH. After the store operation is complete the X9315 will be placed in the low power standby mode until the device is selected once again.

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN NAMES

| Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :--- |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | High Terminal |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{W}}$ | Wiper Terminal |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | Low Terminal |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}$ | Ground |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | Supply Voltage |
| $\mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ | Up/Down Input |
| $\overline{\mathrm{NC}}$ | Increment Input |
| $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ | Chip Select Input |

## DEVICE OPERATION

There are three sections of the X9315: the input control, counter and decode section; the nonvolatile memory; and the resistor array. The input control section operates just like an up/down counter. The output of this counter is decoded to turn on a single electronic switch connecting a point on the resistor array to the wiper output. Under the proper conditions the contents of the counter can be stored in nonvolatile memory and retained for future use. The resistor array is comprised of 31 individual resistors connected in series. At either end of the array and between each resistor is an electronic switch that transfers the potential at that point to the wiper.

The $\overline{N C C}, U / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ inputs control the movement of the wiper along the resistor array. With $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ set LOW the X9315 is selected and enabled to respond to the U/D and INC inputs. HIGH to LOW transitions on INC will increment or decrement (depending on the state of the $\mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ input) a seven bit counter. The output of this counter is decoded to select one of thirty two wiper positions along the resistive array.

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

The value of the counter is stored in nonvolatile memory whenever $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ transistions HIGH while the $\overline{\mathrm{NC}}$ input is also HIGH.

When the X9315 is powered-down, the last counter position stored will be maintained in the nonvolatile memory. When power is restored, the contents of the memory are recalled and the counter is reset to the value last stored.

## Operation Notes

The system may select the X9315, move the wiper and deselect the device without having to store the latest wiper position in nonvolatile memory. The wiper movement is performed as described above; once the new position is reached, the system would the keep INC LOW while taking $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ HIGH. The new wiper position would be maintained until changed by the system or until a powerup/down cycle recalled the previously stored data.

This would allow 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/D may be changed while CS remains LOW. This allows the host system to enable the X9315 and then move the wiper up and down until the proper trim is attained.

## SYMBOL TABLE

|  | Must be <br> steady | Will be <br> steady |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| INPUTS |  |  |

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*



Lead Temperature (Soldering 10 seconds)............. $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
Wiper Current ...................................................... $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mA}$

## *COMMENT

Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and 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.

## ANALOG CHARACTERISTICS

## Electrical Characteristics

Temperature under Bias....................... $-65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+135^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
End-to-End Resistance Tolerance ......................... $\pm 20 \%$
Power Rating at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$........................................... 10 mW
Wiper Current ............................................. $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ Max.
Typical Wiper Resistance .......................... $400 \Omega$ at 1 mA
Typical Noise................................ <-140dBVHz Ref: 1V

## Resolution

Resistance

## Linearity

Absolute Linearity ${ }^{(1)}$ $\qquad$
Relative Linearity ${ }^{(3)}$ $\qquad$ $\pm 0.2 \mathrm{Ml}(2)$

## Temperature Coefficient

( $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) $\qquad$ $+300 \mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ Typical
Ratiometric Temperature Coefficient
................. $\pm 20$ ppm

## Wiper Adjustability

Unlimited Wiper Adjustment (Non-Store operation)
Wiper Position Store Operations
100,000

## Physical Characteristics

Marking Includes
Manufacturer's Trademark
Resistance Value or Code
Date Code

## Test Circuit \#2



6732 FM 5

Notes: (1) Absolute Linearity is utilized to determine actual wiper voltage versus expected voltage $=\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{n})}\right.$ (actual) $-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{w}(\mathrm{n})}$ (expected) $)= \pm 1 \mathrm{Ml}$ Maximum.
(2) $1 \mathrm{MI}=$ Minimum Increment $=\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TOT}} / 31$.
(3) Relative Linearity is a measure of the error in step size between taps $=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{W}(\mathrm{n}+1)}-\left[\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{W}(\mathrm{n})}+\mathrm{MI}\right]=+0.2 \mathrm{MI}$.

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Temperature | Min. | Max. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Commercial | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Industrial | $-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |$\quad$| Supply Voltage | Limits |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X 9315 | $5 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \%$ |
| $\mathrm{X} 9315-2.7$ | 2.7 V to 5.5 V |

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

| Symbol | Parameter | Limits |  |  | Units | Test Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min. | Typ.(4) | Max. |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {CC1 }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Active Current (Increment) |  |  | 50 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{C S}}=V_{I L}, U / \bar{D}=V_{I L} \text { or } V_{I H} \text { and } \\ & \overline{\mathrm{INC}}=0.4 \mathrm{~V} / 2.4 \mathrm{~V} @ \text { max. } \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CYC}} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {CC2 }}$ | $V_{C C}$ Active Current (Store) |  |  | 400 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{C S}=V_{\mathrm{IH}}, \mathrm{U/} \mathrm{\bar{D}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \\ & \text { and } \overline{\mathrm{INC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SB }}$ | Standby Supply Current |  |  | 1 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \overline{\mathrm{CS}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}} \text { and } \\ & \overline{\mathrm{NC}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}} \text { or } \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}-0.3 \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\mathrm{ILI}^{\prime}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}, \mathrm{INC}, \mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ Input Leakage Current |  |  | $\pm 10$ | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}, \mathrm{INC}, \mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ Input HIGH Voltage | 2 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+1$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IL}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}, \mathrm{INC}, \mathrm{U} / \overline{\mathrm{D}}$ Input LOW Voltage | -0.5 |  | 0.8 | V |  |
| $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{W}}$ | Wiper Resistence |  | 400 | 1000 | $\Omega$ | Max. Wiper Current $\pm 1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VH}}$ | VH Terminal Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{S S}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{VL}}$ | VL Terminal Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{S S}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}(5)$ | CS, INC, U/D Input <br> Capacitance |  |  | 10 | pF | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{IN}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{SS}}, \\ & \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |

## STANDARD PARTS

| Part Number | Maximum Resistance | Wiper Increments | Minimum Resistance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X 9315 Z | $1 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $32.3 \Omega$ | $100 \Omega$ |
| X 9315 W | $10 \mathrm{~K} \Omega$ | $323 \Omega$ | $100 \Omega$ |

Notes: (4) Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal supply voltage.
(5) This parameter is periodically sampled and not $100 \%$ tested.
A.C. CONDITIONS OF TEST

| Input Pulse Levels | OV to 3V |
| :--- | :---: |
| Input Rise and Fall Times | 10 ns |
| Input Reference Levels | 1.5 V |
| 6732 PGM T06 |  |

MODE SELECTION

| $\overline{\mathbf{C S}}$ | $\overline{\mathbf{N C}}$ | $\mathbf{U} / \overline{\mathbf{D}}$ | Mode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| L | - | H | Wiper Up |
| L | $\overline{\mathrm{L}}$ | L | Wiper Down |
| $-\boldsymbol{L}$ | H | X | Store Wiper Position |
| H | X | X | Standby |
| $-\boldsymbol{L}$ | L | X | No Store, Return to Standby |

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

|  |  | Limits |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Symbol | Parameter | Min. | Typ. ${ }^{(6)}$ | Max. | Units |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{Cl}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ to $\overline{\mathrm{NSC}}$ Setup | 100 |  |  | ns |
| tid | $\overline{\text { INC }}$ HIGH to U/ $\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ Change | 100 |  |  | ns |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{DI}}$ | U/ $\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ to INC Setup | 2.9 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\text {L }}$ | INC LOW Period | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{H}}$ | $\overline{\text { INC HIGH Period }}$ | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | $\overline{\text { INC }}$ Inactive to $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ Inactive | 1 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CPH}}$ | $\overline{\mathrm{CS}}$ Deselect Time (NO STORE) | 100 |  |  | ns |
| tiw | $\overline{\mathrm{NC}}$ to Vw Change |  | 1 | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{CrO}}$ | $\overline{\text { INC Cycle Time }}$ | 4 |  |  | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| $t_{\text {R }}, \mathrm{t}_{\text {F }}(7)$ | $\overline{\text { INC }}$ Input Rise and Fall Time |  |  | 500 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{tpu}^{(7)}$ | Power up to Wiper Stable |  |  | 5 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}{ }^{(7)}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ Power-up Rate | 0.2 |  | 50 | $\mathrm{mV} / \mathrm{\mu s}$ |
| $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{WR}}$ | Store Cycle |  | 5 | 10 | ms |

A.C. TIMING


Notes: (6) Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and nominal supply voltage.
(7) This parameter is periodically sampled and not $100 \%$ tested.
(8) Ml in the $\mathrm{A} . C$. timing diagram refers to the minimum incremental change in the $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{W}}$ output due to a change in the wiper position.

TYPICAL NOISE


TYPICAL RTOTAL vs. TEMPERATURE


TYPICAL TOTAL RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT


TYPICAL WIPER RESISTANCE


TYPICAL ABSOLUTE \% ERROR PER TAP POSITION


TYPICAL RELATIVE \% ERROR PER TAP POSITION


## PACKAGING INFORMATION

## 8-LEAD MINIATURE SMALL OUTLINE GULL WING PACKAGE TYPE M



NOTE:

1. ALL DIMENSIONS IN INCHES AND (MILLIMETERS)

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

8-LEAD PLASTIC DUAL IN-LINE PACKAGE TYPE P


NOTE:

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

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

## 8-LEAD PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE GULL WING PACKAGE TYPE S



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

## ORDERING INFORMATION



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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 occurence.
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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.
