MAX5389

Dual, 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometer

General Description

The MAX5389 dual, 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometer offers three end-to-end resistance values of $10k\Omega$, $50k\Omega$, and $100k\Omega$. Operating from a single +2.6V to +5.5V power supply, the device provides a low 35ppm/°C end-to-end temperature coefficient. The MAX5389 features an up/down interface.

The small package size, low supply operating voltage, low supply current, and automotive temperature range of the MAX5389 make the device uniquely suited for the portable consumer market and battery backup industrial applications.

The MAX5389 is specified over the automotive -40°C to +125°C temperature range and is available in a 14-pin TSSOP package.

Applications

- Audio Mixing
- Mechanical Potentiometer Replacement
- Low-Drift Programmable Filters and Amplifiers
- Adjustable Voltage References/Linear Regulators
- Programmable Delays and Time Constants
- Low-Voltage Battery Applications

Features

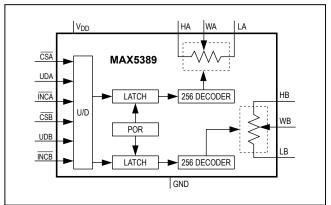
- Dual, 256-Tap Linear Taper Positions
- Single +2.6V to +5.5V Supply Operation
- Low (< 1µA) Quiescent Supply Current
- $10k\Omega$, $50k\Omega$, $100k\Omega$ End-to-End Resistance Values
- Up/Down Interface
- Power-On Sets Wiper to Midscale
- -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

Ordering Information

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	END-TO-END RESISTANCE ($k\Omega$)		
MAX5389LAUD+	14 TSSOP	10		
MAX5389MAUD+	14 TSSOP	50		
MAX5389NAUD+	14 TSSOP	100		

Note: All devices are specified over the -40°C to +125°C operating temperature range

Functional Diagram





⁺Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

V _{DD} to GND0.3V to +6V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)
H_, W_, L_ to GND	14-Pin TSSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C)796.8mW
(V _{DD} + 0.3V) and +6V	Operating Temperature Range40°C to +125°C
All Other Pins to GND0.3V to +6V	Junction Temperature+150°C
Continuous Current into H_, W_, and L_	Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C
MAX5389L±5mA	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C
MAX5389M±2mA	Soldering Temperature (reflow)+260°C
MAX5389N±1mA	

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

 $(V_{DD}$ = +2.6V to +5.5V, $V_{H_{-}}$ = V_{DD} , $V_{L_{-}}$ = 0V, V_{A} = -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{DD} = +5V, V_{A} = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Resolution	N			256			Taps
DC PERFORMANCE (Voltage-Di	vider Mode)				-		
Integral Nonlinearity	INL	(Note 2)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Differential Nonlinearity	DNL	(Note 2)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Dual Code Matching		Register A = register	В	-0.5		+0.5	LSB
Ratiometric Resistor Tempco		$(\Delta V_W/V_W)/\Delta T$, no loa	ad		+5		LSB
			MAX5389L	-3	-2.5		
Full-Scale Error		Code = FFH	MAX5389M	-1	-0.5		LSB
			MAX5389N	-0.5	-0.25		
			MAX5389L		+2.5	+3	LSB
Zero-Scale Error		Code = 00H	MAX5389M		+0.5	+1.0	
			MAX5389N		+0.25	+0.5	
DC PERFORMANCE (Variable-R	esistor Mode) (Note 3)					
		V _{DD} > +2.6V	MAX5389L		±1.0	±2.5	LSB
			MAX5389M		±0.5	±1.0	
Integral Neplinearity	R-INL		MAX5389N		±0.25	±0.8	
Integral Nonlinearity		V _{DD} > +4.75V	MAX5389L		±0.4	±1.5	
			MAX5389M		±0.3	±0.75	
			MAX5389N		±0.25	0.25 ±0.5	
Differential Nonlinearity	R-DNL	V _{DD} ≥ 2.6V		-0.5		+0.5	LSB
DC PERFORMANCE (Resistor C	haracteristic	s)					
Winer Desigtance (Note 4)	D	V _{DD} > 2.6V V _{DD} > 4.75V			250	600	Ω
Wiper Resistance (Note 4)	R _{WL}				150	200	12
Terminal Capacitance	C _H _, C _L _	Measured to GND			10		pF
Wiper Capacitance	C _W _	Measured to GND			50		pF
End-to-End Resistor Tempco	TCR	No load			35		ppm/°C
End-to-End Resistor Tolerance	ΔR _{HL}	Wiper not connected		-25	·	+25	%

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DD}$ = +2.6V to +5.5V, $V_{H_{-}}$ = V_{DD} , $V_{L_{-}}$ = 0V, V_{A} = -40°C to +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{DD} = +5V, V_{A} = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
AC PERFORMANCE		•		'			
Crosstalk		(Note 5)			-90		dB
			MAX5389L		600		
-3dB Bandwidth	BW	Code = 80H, 10pF load, V _{DD} = +2.6V	MAX5389M		150		kHz
			MAX5389N		75		
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	Measured at W, V _H _ = 1V _{RMS} at 1kHz			0.015		%
		MAX5389L			300		
Wiper Settling Time (Note 6)	t _S	MAX5389M		1000			ns
		MAX5389N			2000		1
POWER SUPPLIES							
Supply Voltage Range	V _{DD}			2.6		5.5	V
Standby Current		Digital inputs = V _{DD} or GND			1		μA
DIGITAL INPUTS							
Minimum Input High Voltage	V _{IH}			70			% x V _{DD}
Maximum Input Low Voltage	V _{IL}					30	% x V _{DD}
Input Leakage Current				-1		+1	μA
Input Capacitance					5		pF
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (N	ote 7)						
Maximum INC_ Frequency	f _{MAX}					10	MHz
CS to INC_ Setup Time	t _{Cl}			25			ns
CS to INC_ Hold Time	t _{IC}			0			ns
INC_ Low Period	t _{lL}			25			ns
INC_ High Period	t _{IH}			25			ns
UD_ to INC_ Setup Time	t _{DI}			50			ns
UD_ to INC_ Hold Time	t _{ID}			0			ns

- **Note 1:** All devices are 100% production tested at T_A = +25°C. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by design and characterization.
- **Note 2:** DNL and INL are measured with the potentiometer configured as a voltage-divider (Figure 1) with H_ = V_{DD} and L_ = GND. The wiper terminal is unloaded and measured with a high-input-impedance voltmeter.
- Note 3: R-DNL and R-INL are measured with the potentiometer configured as a variable resistor (Figure 1). DNL and INL are measured with potentiometer configured as a variable resistor. H_ is unconnected and L_ = GND. For V_{DD} = +5V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 400μA for the 10kΩ configuration, 80μA for the 50kΩ configuration, and 40μA for the 100kΩ configuration. For V_{DD} = +2.6V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 200μA for the 10kΩ configuration, 40μA for the 50kΩ configuration, and 20μA for the 100kΩ configuration.
- Note 4: The wiper resistance is the worst value measured by injecting the currents given in Note 3 into W_ with L_ = GND. $R_W = V_W V_H$)/I_W.
- Note 5: Drive HA with a 1kHz, GND to V_{DD} amplitude, tone. LA = LB = GND. No load. WB is at midscale with a 10pF load. Measure WB.
- Note 6: The wiper-settling time is the worst case 0 to 50% rise time, measured between tap 0 and tap 127. H_ = V_{DD}, L_ = GND, and the wiper terminal is loaded with 10pF capacitance to ground.
- Note 7: Digital timing is guaranteed by design and characterization, not production tested.

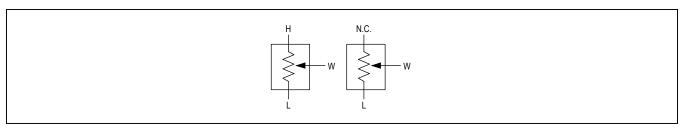
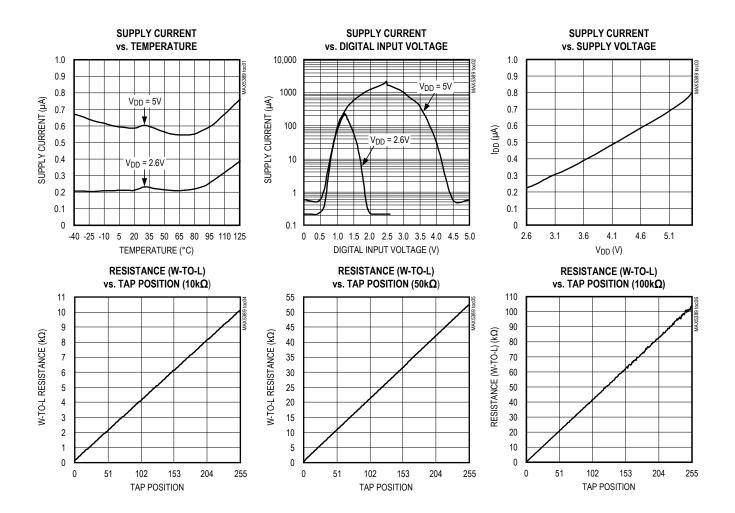


Figure 1. Voltage-Divider and Variable Resistor Configurations

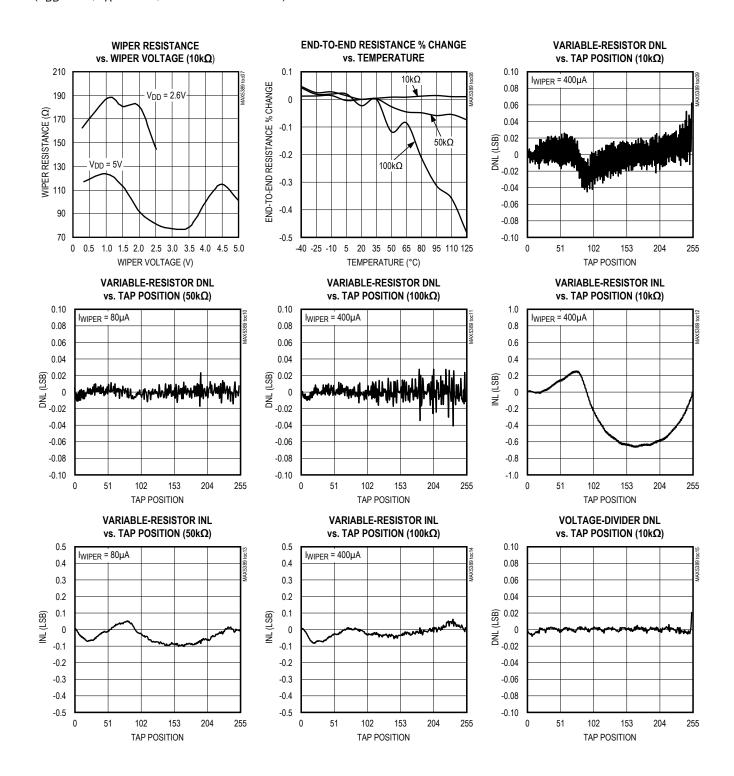
Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



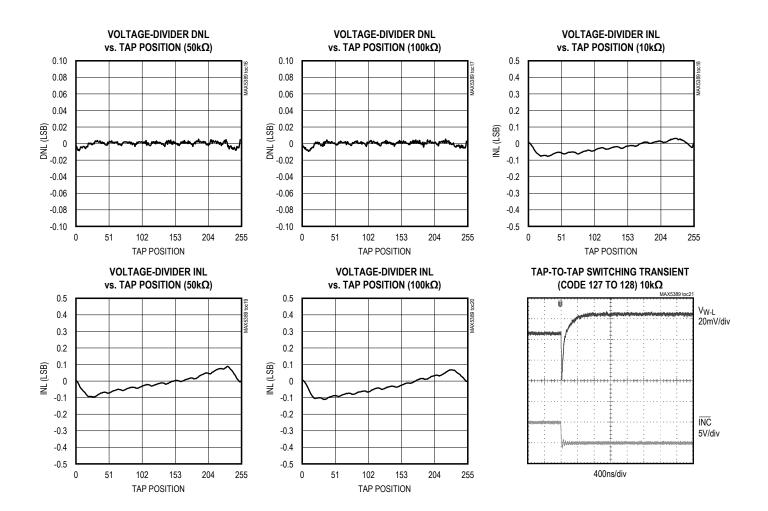
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$



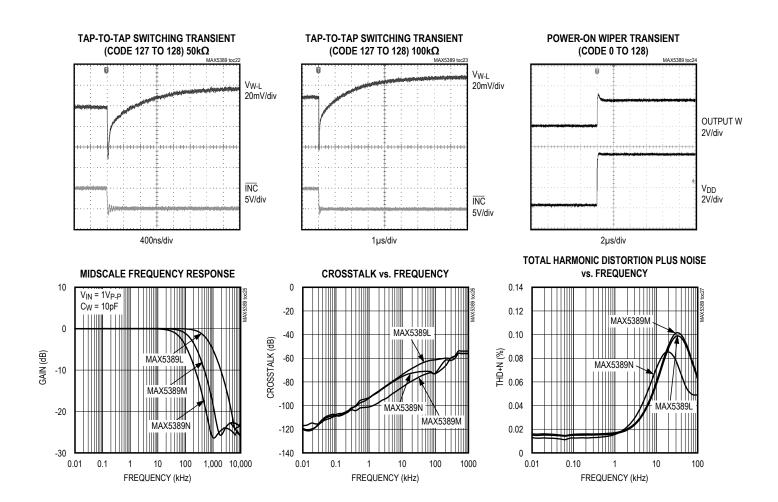
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

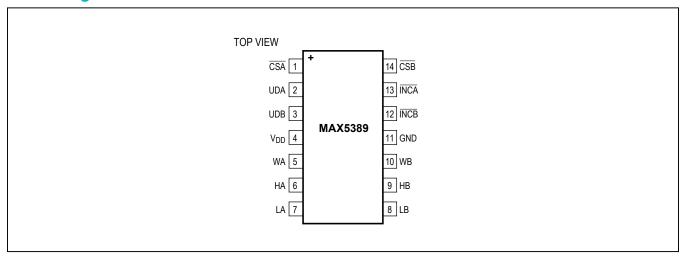


Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Pin Configuration



Pin Description

	-	
PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	CSA	Active-Low Register A Chip-Select Input. Drive CSA low to change wiper position WA through INCA and UDA.
2	UDA	Register A Up/Down Control Input. With UDA low, a high-to-low transition at INCA decrements the WA position towards LA. With UDA high, a high-to-low transition at INCA increments WA position toward HA.
3	UDB	Register B Up/Down Control Input. With UDB low, a high-to-low transition at INCB decrements the WB position towards LB. With UDB high, a high-to-low transition at INCB increments WB position toward HB.
4	V_{DD}	Power-Supply Input. Bypass V _{DD} to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor close to the device.
5	WA	Resistor A Wiper Terminal
6	НА	Resistor A High Terminal. The voltage at HA can be higher or lower than the voltage at LA. Current can flow into or out of HA.
7	LA	Resistor A Low Terminal. The voltage at LA can be higher or lower than the voltage at HA. Current can flow into or out of LA.
8	LB	Resistor B Low Terminal. The voltage at LB can be higher or lower than the voltage at HB. Current can flow into or out of LB.
9	НВ	Resistor B High Terminal. The voltage at HB can be higher or lower than the voltage at LB. Current can flow into or out of HB.
10	WB	Resistor B Wiper Terminal
11	GND	Ground
12	ĪNCB	Register B Wiper Increment Control Input. With UDB low, a high-to-low transition at INCB decrements the WB position towards LB. With UDB high, a high-to-low transition at INCB increments WB position toward HB.
13	ĪNCA	Register A Wiper Increment Control Input. With UDA low, a high-to-low transition at INCA decrements the WA position towards LA. With UDA high, a high-to-low transition at INCA increments WA position toward HA.
14	CSB	Active-Low Register B Chip-Select Input. Drive CSB low to change wiper position WA through INCB and UDB.

Detailed Description

The MAX5389 dual, 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometer offers three end-to-end resistance values of $10k\Omega$, $50k\Omega$, and $100k\Omega$. The potentiometer consists of 255 fixed resistors in series between terminals H_ and L_. The potentiometer wiper, W_, is programmable to access any one of the 256 tap points on the resistor string. On power-up, the wiper position is set to midscale (tap 128).

The potentiometers are programmable independent of each other. The MAX5389 features an up/down interface.

Up/Down Interface

Logic inputs $\overline{\text{CS}}$, UD_, and $\overline{\text{INC}}$ determine the wiper position of the device (Table 1). With $\overline{\text{CS}}$ low and UD_ high, a high-to-low (falling edge) transition on $\overline{\text{INC}}$ increments the internal counter which moves the wiper, W_, closer to H_. When both $\overline{\text{CS}}$ and UD_ are low, the falling edge of $\overline{\text{INC}}$ decrements the internal counter and moves the tap point, W_ closer to L_ (Figure 2). The wiper per-

forms a make-before-break transition ensuring that W_ is never disconnected from the resistor string during a transition from one tap point to another. When the wiper is at either end of the resistor array additional transitions in the direction of the end point do not change the counter value.

Table 1. Up/Down Control Table

CS_	UD_	INC_	W_
Н	X	X	No change
L	L	1	No change
L	Н	1	No change
L	L	\	Decrement
L	Н	V	Increment

X = Don't care.

↑ = Low-to-high transition.

↓ = High-to-low transition.

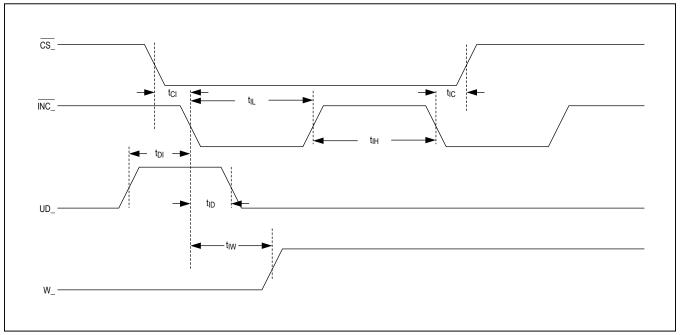


Figure 2. Up/Down Interface Timing Diagram

Applications Information

Variable Gain Amplifier

Figure 3 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of a noninverting amplifier. Figure 4 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of an inverting amplifier.

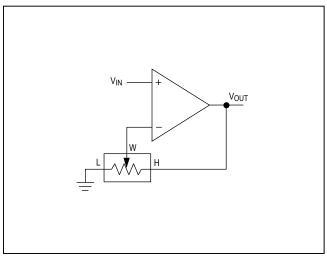


Figure 3. Variable Gain Noninverting Amplifier

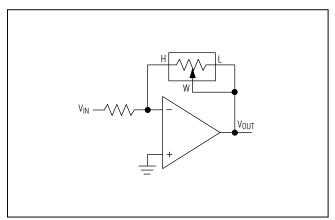


Figure 4. Variable Gain Inverting Amplifier

Adjustable Dual Linear Regulator

Figure 5 shows an adjustable dual linear regulator using a dual potentiometer as two variable resistors.

Adjustable Voltage Reference

Figure 6 shows an adjustable voltage reference circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage-divider.

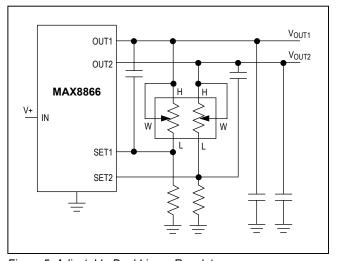


Figure 5. Adjustable Dual Linear Regulator

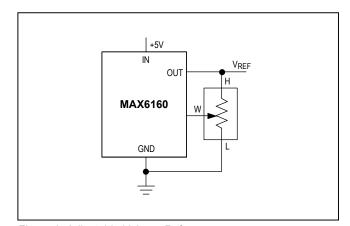


Figure 6. Adjustable Voltage Reference

Variable Gain Current to Voltage Converter

Figure 7 shows a variable gain current to voltage converter using a potentiometer as a variable resistor.

LCD Bias Control

Figure 8 shows a positive LCD bias control circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage-divider.

Figure 9 shows a positive LCD bias control circuit using a potentiometer as a variable resistor

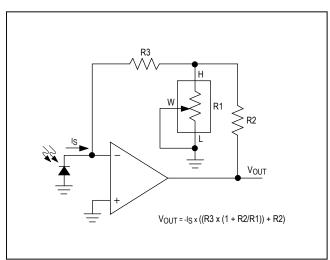


Figure 7. Variable Gain I-to-V Converter

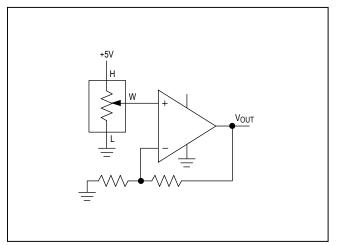


Figure 8. Positive LCD Bias Control Using a Voltage-Divide

Programmable Filter

Figure 10 shows a programmable filter using a dual potentiometer.

Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit

Figure 11 shows an offset voltage adjustment circuit using a dual potentiometer

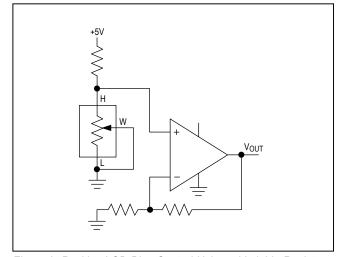


Figure 9. Positive LCD Bias Control Using a Variable Resistor

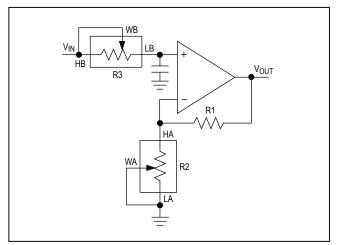


Figure 10. Programmable Filter

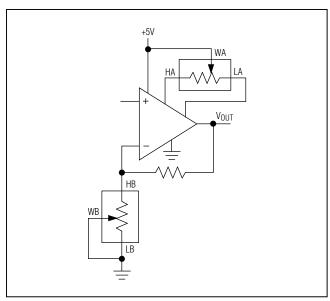


Figure 11. Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit

Process Information

PROCESS: BICMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE	PACKAGE	OUTLINE	LAND
TYPE	CODE	NO.	PATTERN NO.
14 TSSOP	U14+1	21-0066	90-0113

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	1/10	Initial release	
1	4/10	Added Soldering Temperature in <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> ; corrected code in Conditions of -3dB Bandwidth specification in Electrical Characteristics; corrected Table 1 and Figure 5	2, 3, 9, 10
2	11/10	Updated <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table globals, updated drawings for optimal circuit operation	2, 3, 10, 11, 12
3	9/14	Removed automotive reference from data sheet	1

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