19-5035; Rev 2; 11/10

EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE



## **Dual 256-Tap, Volatile, Low-Voltage Linear Taper Digital Potentiometers**

## **General Description**

The MAX5391/MAX5393 dual 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometers offer three end-to-end resistance values of  $10k\Omega$ ,  $50k\Omega$ , and  $100k\Omega$ . Operating from a single +1.7V to +5.5V power supply, these devices provide a low 35ppm/°C end-to-end temperature coefficient. The devices feature an SPI<sup>TM</sup> interface.

The small package size, low supply voltage, low supply current, and automotive temperature range of the MAX5391/MAX5393 make the devices uniquely suitable for the portable consumer market, battery backup industrial applications, and the automotive market.

The MAX5391/MAX5393 include two digital potentiometers in a voltage-divider configuration. The MAX5391/ MAX5393 are specified over the -40°C to +125°C automotive temperature range and are available in a 16-pin, 3mm x 3mm TQFN and a 14-pin TSSOP package, respectively.

### Applications

Low-Voltage Battery Applications

Portable Electronics

Mechanical Potentiometer Replacement

Offset and Gain Control

Adjustable Voltage References/Linear Regulators Automotive Electronics

## **Features**

- Dual 256-Tap Linear Taper Positions
- Single +1.7V to +5.5V Supply Operation
- Low 12µA Quiescent Supply Current
- 10kΩ, 50kΩ, and 100kΩ End-to-End Resistance Values
- SPI-Compatible Interface
- Wiper Set to Midscale on Power-Up
- ♦ -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature Range

### **Ordering Information**

PART	PIN-PACKAGE	END-TO-END RESISTANCE ( $k\Omega$ )
MAX5391LATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	10
MAX5391MATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	50
MAX5391NATE+	16 TQFN-EP*	100
MAX5393LAUD+	14 TSSOP	10
MAX5393MAUD+	14 TSSOP	50
MAX5393NAUD+	14 TSSOP	100

**Note:** All devices are specified in the  $-40^{\circ}C$  to  $+125^{\circ}C$  temperature range.

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package. \*EP = Exposed pad.

## **Functional Diagram**



SPI is a trademark of Motorola, Inc.

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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

VDD to GND	0.3V to +6V
H_, W_, L_ to GND	0.3V to the lower of
	(V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V) or +6V
All Other Pins to GND	0.3V to +6V
Continuous Current into H_, W_, and L_	
MAX5391L/MAX5393L	±5mA
MAX5391M/MAX5393M	±2mA
MAX5391N/MAX5393N	±1mA

Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ ) 14-Pin TSSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C).

	v
16-Pin TQFN (derate 14.7mW/°C above +70°C)1176.5mV	V
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +125°C	2
Junction Temperature+150°C	2
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +150°C	2
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300°C	2
Soldering Temperature (reflow)+260°C	2

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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**

(VDD = +1.7V to +5.5V, VH\_ = VDD, VL\_ = 0, TA = TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at VDD = +1.8V, TA = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER SYMBOL CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS			
Resolution	N			256			Тар	
DC PERFORMANCE (Voltage-Div	ider 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 = Re	gister B	-0.5		+0.5	LSB	
Ratiometric Resistor Tempco		$(\Delta V_W/V_W)/\Delta T$ , no	o load		5		ppm/°C	
			MAX5391L/MAX5393L	-3	-2.2			
Full-Scale Error		Code = FFh	MAX5391M/MAX5393M	-1	-0.6		LSB	
			MAX5391N/MAX5393N	-0.5	-0.3			
			MAX5391L/MAX5393L		2.2	3		
Zero-Scale Error		Code = 00h	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		0.6	1	LSB	
			MAX5391N/MAX5393N		0.3	0.5		
DC PERFORMANCE (Variable Res	sistor Mode	e)						
		MAX5391L/MAX	(5393L	-1.5		+1.5		
Integral Nonlinearity (Note 3)	R-INL	MAX5391M/MAX5393M MAX5391N/MAX5393N		-0.75		+0.75	LSB	
				-0.5		+0.5		
Differential Nonlinearity	R-DNL	(Note 3)		-0.5		+0.5	LSB	
DC PERFORMANCE (Resistor Ch	aracteristic	s)						
Wiper Resistance	RwL	(Note 4)				200	Ω	
Terminal Capacitance	CH_, CL_	Measured to GN	1D		10		pF	
Wiper Capacitance	Cw_	Measured to GN	ND .		50		pF	
End-to-End Resistor Tempco	TCR	No load			35		ppm/°C	
End-to-End Resistor Tolerance	$\Delta R_{HL}$	Wiper not connected		-25		+25	%	
AC PERFORMANCE								
Crosstalk		(Note 5)			-90		dB	
		Code = 80H,	MAX5391L/MAX5393L		600			
-3dB Bandwidth	BW	10pF load,	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		100		kHz	
		$V_{DD} = 1.8V$	MAX5391N/MAX5393N		50			
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	Measured at W,	V <sub>H</sub> _ = 1V <sub>RMS</sub> at 1kHz		0.02		%	

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = +1.7V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{H_{-}} = V_{DD}, V_{L_{-}} = 0, T_{A} = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = +1.8V$ ,  $T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C.$ ) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		MAX5391L/MAX5393L		400			
Wiper Settling Time (Note 6)	ts	MAX5391M/MAX5393M		1200		ns	
		MAX5391N/MAX5393N		2200			
Charge-Pump Feedthrough at W_	V <sub>RW</sub>	$f_{CLK} = 600 \text{kHz}, C_{OUT} = 0 \text{nF}$		200		nV <sub>P-P</sub>	
POWER SUPPLIES							
Supply Voltage Range	Vdd		1.7		5.5	V	
Standby Current		$V_{DD} = 5.5V$	27				
Standby Current		VDD = 1.7V	12			μΑ	
DIGITAL INPUTS							
Minimum Input Llink Valtana	\ <i>\</i>	VDD = 2.6V to 5.5V	70			0/ 1//	
Minimum Input High Voltage	VIH	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.7V to 2.6V	75			% x V <sub>DD</sub>	
Maximum Input Low Voltage	\/	VDD = 2.6V to 5.5V			30	0/ x//pp	
Maximum input Low voltage	VIL	$V_{DD} = 1.7V \text{ to } 2.6V$			25	- % x V <sub>DD</sub>	
Input Leakage Current			-1		+1	μA	
Input Capacitance				5		pF	
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS—SPI	(Note 7)						
SCLK Frequency	fMAX				10	MHz	
SCLK Clock Period	tCP		100			ns	
SCLK Pulse-Width High	tсн		40			ns	
SCLK Pulse-Width Low	tCL		40			ns	
CS Fall to SCK Rise Setup Time	tCSS		40			ns	
SCLK Rise to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Rise Hold Time	tCSH		0			ns	
DIN Setup Time	tDS		40			ns	
DIN Hold Time	tDН		0			ns	
SCLK Rise to $\overline{CS}$ Fall Delay	tCS0		10			ns	
SCLK Rise to SCLK Rise Hold Time	tCS1		40			ns	
CS Pulse-Width High	tCSW		100			ns	

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +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<sub>DD</sub> 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 the potentiometer configured as a variable resistor. H\_ is unconnected and L\_ = GND. For V<sub>DD</sub> = +5V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 400µA for the 10k $\Omega$  configuration, 80µA for the 50k $\Omega$  configuration, and 40µA for the 100k $\Omega$  configuration. For V<sub>DD</sub> = +1.7V, the wiper terminal is driven with a source current of 150µA for the 10k $\Omega$  configuration, 30µA for the 50k $\Omega$  configuration, and 15µA for the 100k $\Omega$  configuration.

Note 4: The wiper resistance is the 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<sub>DD</sub> 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<sub>DD</sub>, 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

 $(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

## **Typical Operating Characteristics**



**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)** 

 $(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 



MAX5391/MAX5393



### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

## **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{DD} = 1.8V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 



MAX5391/MAX5393



## **Pin Description**

PIN MAX5391 MAX5393 (TQFN-EP) (TSSOP)			
		NAME	FUNCTION
1	3	HB	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.
2	4	WB	Resistor B Wiper Terminal
3	2	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.
4	5	I.C.	Internally Connected. Connect to GND.
5	1	GND	Ground
6, 11, 13	10	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
7	6	BYP	Internal Power-Supply Bypass. For additional charge-pump filtering, bypass to GND with a capacitor close to the device.
8	7	CS	Active-Low Chip-Select Input
9	8	DIN	Serial-Interface Data Input
10	9	SCLK	Serial-Interface Clock Input
12	11	Vdd	Power-Supply Input. Bypass VDD to GND with a $0.1\mu$ F capacitor close to the device.
14	13	HA	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.
15	12	WA	Resistor A Wiper Terminal
16	14	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.
	—	EP	Exposed Pad (MAX5391 Only). Connect to GND.

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX5391/MAX5393 dual 256-tap, volatile, low-voltage linear taper digital potentiometers offer three end-toend resistance values of  $10k\Omega$ ,  $50k\Omega$ , and  $100k\Omega$ . Each 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.

The potentiometers in each device are programmable independently of each other. The MAX5391/MAX5393 feature an SPI interface.

### Charge Pump

The MAX5391/MAX5393 contain an internal charge pump that guarantees the maximum wiper resistance, RWL, to be less then  $200\Omega$  for supply voltages down to 1.7V. Pins H\_, W\_, and L\_ are still required to be less than VDD + 0.3V. A bypass input, BYP, is provided to allow additional filtering of the charge-pump output, further reducing clock feed through that may occur on H\_, W\_, or L\_. The nominal clock rate of the charge pump is 600kHz. BYP should remain resistively unloaded as any additional load would produce a ripple of approximately IBYP/(600kHz x CBYP) volts. See the Charge-Pump Feedthrough at W\_ vs. CBYP graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for CBYP sizing guidelines with respect to clock feedthrough to the wiper. The value of

CBYP does affect the startup time of the charge pump; however, CBYP does not impact the ability to communicate with the device, nor is there a minimum CBYP requirement. The maximum wiper impedance specification is not guaranteed until the charge pump is fully settled. See the BYP Ramp vs. CBYP graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* for CBYP impact on chargepump settling time.

#### **SPI Digital Interface**

The MAX5391/MAX5393 include a SPI interface that provides a 3-wire write-only serial-data interface to control the wiper tap position through inputs chip select ( $\overline{CS}$ ), data in (DIN), and data clock (SCLK). Drive  $\overline{CS}$  low to load data from DIN synchronously into the serial shift register on the rising edge of each SCLK pulse. The MAX5391/MAX5393 load the last 10 bits of clocked data into the appropriate potentiometer control register once  $\overline{CS}$  transitions high. See Figures 2 and 3. Data written to a memory register immediately updates the wiper position. Keep  $\overline{CS}$  low during the entire data stream to prevent the data from being terminated.

The first two bits A1:A0 (address bits) address one of the two potentiometers. See Table 1. The power-on reset (POR) circuitry sets the wiper to midscale.

<b>3</b> 1										
Bit Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bit Name	A1	A0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write Wiper Register A	0	0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write Wiper Register B	0	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write to Both A and B	1	1	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

### Table 1. SPI Register Map



Figure 2. SPI Digital Interface Format



Figure 3. SPI Timing Diagram

**REG A:** The data byte writes to register A, and the wiper of potentiometer A moves to the appropriate position at the rising edge of  $\overline{CS}$ . D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to LA. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper closest to HA. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

**REG B:** The data byte writes to register B, and the wiper of potentiometer B moves to the appropriate position at the rising edge of  $\overline{CS}$ . D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to LB. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper to the position closest to HB. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

**REG A and B:** The data byte writes to registers A and B, and the wipers of potentiometers A and B move to the appropriate position. D[7:0] indicates the position of the wiper. D[7:0] = 00h moves the wiper to the position closest to L\_. D[7:0] = FFh moves the wiper to the position closest to H\_. D[7:0] is 80h following power-on.

### Applications Information

#### Variable Gain Amplifier

Figure 4 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of a noninverting amplifier. Figure 5 shows a potentiometer adjusting the gain of an inverting amplifier.

#### **Adjustable Dual Regulator**

Figure 6 shows an adjustable dual linear regulator using a dual potentiometer as two variable resistors.

#### **Adjustable Voltage Reference**

Figure 7 shows an adjustable voltage reference circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage divider.



Figure 4. Variable-Gain Noninverting Amplifier



Figure 6. Adjustable Dual Linear Regulator



Figure 5. Variable-Gain Inverting Amplifier



Figure 7. Adjustable Voltage Reference

### Variable-Gain Current-to-Voltage Converter

Figure 8 shows a variable-gain current-to-voltage converter using a potentiometer as a variable resistor.

#### **LCD Bias Control**

Figure 9 shows a positive LCD bias control circuit using a potentiometer as a voltage-divider.

#### **Programmable Filter**

Figure 10 shows a programmable filter using a dual potentiometer.



Figure 8. Variable Gain I-to-V Converter



Figure 10. Programmable Filter

#### **Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit**

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

## **\_Process Information**

PROCESS: BICMOS



Figure 9. Positive LCD Bias Control Using a Voltage-Divider



Figure 11. Offset Voltage Adjustment Circuit

## Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to <u>www.maxim-ic.com/packages</u>. 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 TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
14 TSSOP	U14+1	<u>21-0066</u>	<u>90-0113</u>
16 TQFN-EP	T1633+5	<u>21-0136</u>	<u>90-0032</u>

### **Revision History**

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	10/09	Initial release	_
1	4/10	Added Soldering Temperature in <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> ; corrected code in Conditions of -3dB Bandwidth specification and corrected Integral Nonlinearity specifications in <i>Electrical Characteristics</i>	2
2	11/10	Changed Electrical Characteristics heading and changed Figures 5, 8, 10, 11	2, 3, 11, 12

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