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MCP443X/5X

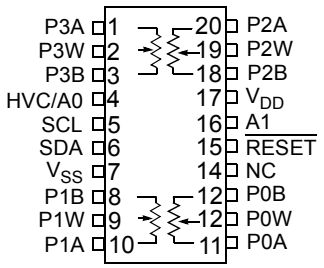
7/8-Bit Volatile Quad Digital POT with I²C Interface

Features

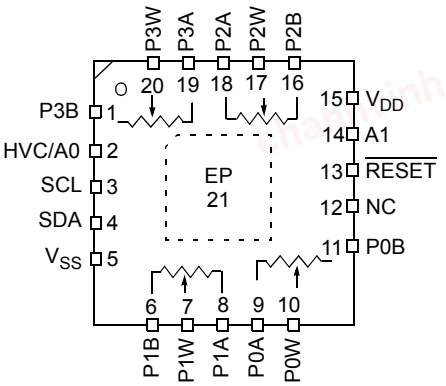
- Quad Resistor Network
- Potentiometer or Rheostat Configuration Options
- Resistor Network Resolution:
  - 7-bit – 128 Resistors (129 Taps)
  - 8-bit – 256 Resistors (257 Taps)
- Four R_{AB} Resistances options:
  - 5 kΩ
  - 10 kΩ
  - 50 kΩ
  - 100 kΩ
- Zero-scale to Full-scale Wiper Operation
- Low Wiper Resistance – 75 Ω typical
- Low Tempco:
  - Absolute (Rheostat) – 50 ppm typical (0°-70°C)
  - Ratiometric (Potentiometer) – 15 ppm typical
- I²C Serial Interface Support:
  - 100 kHz
  - 400 kHz
  - 3.4 MHz
- Serial Protocol Allows High-Speed Read/Write to Wiper
- Resistor Network Terminal Disconnect Feature via Terminal Control (TCON) Register
- Reset Input Pin
- Brown-out Reset Protection – 1.5V typical
- Serial Interface Inactive Current – 2.5 uA typical
- High-Voltage Tolerant Digital Inputs Up to 12.5V
- Supports Split Rail Applications
- Internal Weak Pull-up on All Digital Inputs, except SCL and SDA
- Wide Operating Voltage:
  - 2.7V to 5.5V - Device Characteristics Specified
  - 1.8V to 5.5V - Device Operation
- Wide Bandwidth (-3 dB) Operation – 2 MHz typical for 5.0 kΩ Device
- Extended Temperature Range (-40°C to +125°C)
- Three Package Types:
  - 4x4 QFN-20
  - TSSOP-20
  - TSSOP-14

Package Types (Top View)

MCP44X1 Quad Potentiometers

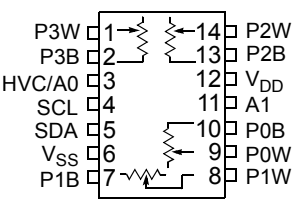


TSSOP



4x4 QFN

MCP44X2 Quad Rheostat

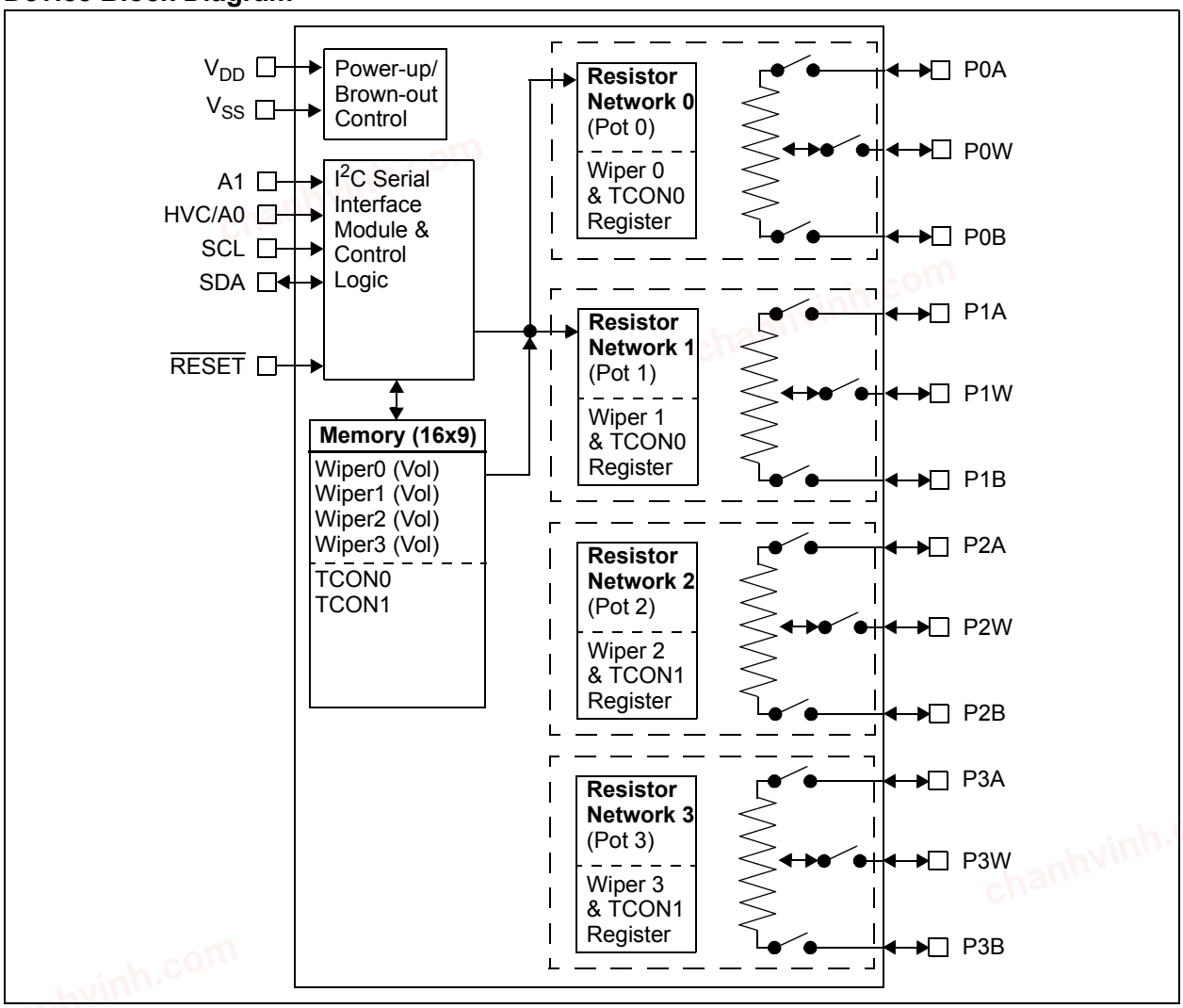


TSSOP

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Device Block Diagram



Device Features

Device	# of POTs	Wiper Configuration	Control	Memory Type	WiperLock Technology	POR Wiper Setting	Resistance (typical)		# of Taps	V_{DD} Operating Range(2)
							R_{AB} Options (kΩ)	Wiper - R_W (Ω)		
MCP4431	4	Potentiometer (1)	I2C	RAM	No	Mid-Scale	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	129	1.8V to 5.5V
MCP4432	4	Rheostat	I2C	RAM	No	Mid-Scale	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	129	1.8V to 5.5V
MCP4441	4	Potentiometer (1)	I2C	EE	Yes	NV Wiper	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	129	2.7V to 5.5V
MCP4442	4	Rheostat	I2C	EE	Yes	NV Wiper	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	129	2.7V to 5.5V
MCP4451	4	Potentiometer(1)	I2C	RAM	No	Mid-Scale	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	257	1.8V to 5.5V
MCP4452	4	Rheostat	I2C	RAM	No	Mid-Scale	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	257	1.8V to 5.5V
MCP4461	4	Potentiometer(1)	I2C	EE	Yes	NV Wiper	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	257	2.7V to 5.5V
MCP4462	4	Rheostat	I2C	EE	Yes	NV Wiper	5.0, 10.0, 50.0, 100.0	75	257	2.7V to 5.5V

Note 1: Floating either terminal (A or B) allows the device to be used as a Rheostat (variable resistor).

2: Analog characteristics only tested from 2.7V to 5.5V unless otherwise noted.

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1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Voltage on V_{DD} with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.6V to +7.0V
Voltage on HVC/A0, A1, SCL, SDA, and $\overline{RESET}$, with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.6V to 12.5V
Voltage on all other pins (PxA, PxW, and PxB), with respect to V_{SS} ..... -0.3V to V_{DD} + 0.3V
Input clamp current, I_{IK}
(V_I < 0, V_I > V_{DD}, V_I > V_{PP} ON HV pins) ..... ±20 mA
Output clamp current, I_{OK}
(V_O < 0 or V_O > V_{DD}) ..... ±20 mA
Maximum output current sunk by any Output pin
..... 25 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any Output pin
..... 25 mA
Maximum current out of V_{SS} pin ..... 100 mA
Maximum current into V_{DD} pin ..... 100 mA
Maximum current into PxA, PxW & PxB pins . ±2.5 mA
Storage temperature ..... -65°C to +150°C
Ambient temperature with power applied
..... -40°C to +125°C
Package power dissipation (T_A = +50°C, T_J = +150°C)
TSSOP-14 ..... 1000 mW
TSSOP-20 ..... 1110 mW
QFN-20 (4x4) ..... 2320 mW
Soldering temperature of leads (10 seconds) .. +300°C
ESD protection on all pins .....≥ 4 kV (HBM),
..... ≥ 300V (MM)
Maximum Junction Temperature (T_J) ..... +150°C

† Notice: Stresses above those listed under “Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS

DC Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.				
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	2.7	—	5.5	V	
		1.8	—	2.7	V	Serial Interface only.
HVC/A0, SDA, SCL, A1, RESET pin Voltage Range	V_{HV}	V_{SS}	—	12.5V	V	V_{DD} ≥ 4.5V; The HVC/A0 pin will be at one of three input levels (V_{IL}, V_{IH} or V_{IHH}). (Note 6)
		V_{SS}	—	V_{DD} + 8.0V	V	V_{DD} < 4.5V
V_{DD} Start Voltage to ensure Wiper Reset	V_{BOR}	—	—	1.65	V	RAM retention voltage (V_{RAM}) < V_{BOR}
V_{DD} Rise Rate to ensure Power-on Reset	V_{DDRR}	(Note 9)			V/ms	
Delay after device exits the Reset state (V_{DD} > V_{BOR})	T_{BORD}	—	10	20	µs	
Supply Current (Note 10)	I_{DD}	—	—	600	µA	Serial Interface Active, HVC/A0 = V_{IH} (or V_{IL}) (Note 11) Write all 0's to volatile Wiper 0 V_{DD} = 5.5V, F_{SCL} @ 3.4 MHz
		—	—	250	µA	Serial Interface Active, HVC/A0 = V_{IH} (or V_{IL}) (Note 11) Write all 0's to volatile Wiper 0 V_{DD} = 5.5V, F_{SCL} @ 100 kHz
		—	2.5	5	µA	Serial Interface Inactive, (Stop condition, SCL = SDA = V_{IH}), Wiper = 0 V_{DD} = 5.5V, HVC/A0 = V_{IH}

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.					
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Resistance (± 20%)	R_{AB}	4.0	5	6.0	kΩ	-502 devices (**Note 1**)	
		8.0	10	12.0	kΩ	-103 devices (**Note 1**)	
		40.0	50	60.0	kΩ	-503 devices (**Note 1**)	
		80.0	100	120.0	kΩ	-104 devices (**Note 1**)	
Resolution	N	257			Taps	8-bit	No Missing Codes
		129			Taps	7-bit	No Missing Codes
Step Resistance	R_S	—	R_{AB} / (256)	—	Ω	8-bit	**Note 6**
		—	R_{AB} / (128)	—	Ω	7-bit	**Note 6**
Nominal Resistance Match	(| R_{ABWC} - R_{ABMEAN} |) / R_{ABMEAN}	—	0.2	1.50	%	5 kΩ	**MCP44X1** devices only
		—	0.2	1.25	%	10 kΩ	
		—	0.2	1.0	%	50 kΩ	
		—	0.2	1.0	%	100 kΩ	
	(| R_{BWWC} - R_{BWMEAN} |) / R_{BWMEAN}	—	0.25	1.75	%	5 kΩ	Code = Full Scale
		—	0.25	1.50	%	10 kΩ	
		—	0.25	1.25	%	50 kΩ	
		—	0.25	1.25	%	100 kΩ	
Wiper Resistance (**Note 3, Note 4**)	R_W	—	75	160	Ω	V_{DD} = 5.5 V, I_W = 2.0 mA, code = 00h	
		—	75	300	Ω	V_{DD} = 2.7 V, I_W = 2.0 mA, code = 00h	
Nominal Resistance Tempco	$\Delta R_{AB}/\Delta T$	—	50	—	ppm/°C	T_A = -20°C to +70°C	
		—	100	—	ppm/°C	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	
		—	150	—	ppm/°C	T_A = -40°C to +125°C	
Ratiometeric Tempco	$\Delta V_{WB}/\Delta T$	—	15	—	ppm/°C	Code = Midscale (80h or 40h)	
Resistance Tracking	ΔR_{TRACK}	**Section 2.0**			ppm/°C	See **Typical Performance Curves**	

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.					
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Resistor Terminal Input Voltage Range (Terminals A, B and W)	V_A, V_W, V_B	V_{SS}	—	V_{DD}	V	**Note 5, Note 6**	
Maximum current through A, W or B (**Note 6**)	I_W	—	—	2.5	mA	Terminal A	I_{AW}, W = Full Scale (FS)
		—	—	2.5	mA	Terminal B	I_{BW}, W = Zero Scale (ZS)
		—	—	2.5	mA	Terminal W	I_{AW} (W = FS) or I_{BW} (W = ZS)
Maximum R_{AB} current (I_{AB}) (**Note 6**)	I_{AB}	—	—	1.38	mA	V_B = 0V, V_A = 5.5V, $R_{AB(MIN)}$ = 4000Ω	
		—	—	0.688	mA	V_B = 0V, V_A = 5.5V, $R_{AB(MIN)}$ = 8000Ω	
		—	—	0.138	mA	V_B = 0V, V_A = 5.5V, $R_{AB(MIN)}$ = 40000Ω	
		—	—	0.069	mA	V_B = 0V, V_A = 5.5V, $R_{AB(MIN)}$ = 80000Ω	
Leakage current into A, W or B	I_{WL}	—	100	—	nA	**MCP44X1** PxA = PxW = PxB = V_{SS}	
		—	100	—	nA	**MCP44X2** PxB = PxW = V_{SS}	
		—	100	—	nA	Terminals Disconnected (R0A = R0W = R0B = 0; R1A = R1W = R1B = 0; R2A = R2W = R2B = 0; R3A = R3W = R3B = 0)	

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Full Scale Error (**MCP44X1** only) (8-bit code = 100h, 7-bit code = 80h)	V_{WFSE}	-6.0	-0.1	—	LSb	5 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-4.0	-0.1	—	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-3.5	-0.1	—	LSb	10 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-2.0	-0.1	—	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-0.8	-0.1	—	LSb	50 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-0.5	-0.1	—	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-0.5	-0.1	—	LSb	100 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		-0.5	-0.1	—	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
Zero Scale Error (**MCP44X1** only) (8-bit code = 00h, 7-bit code = 00h)	V_{WZSE}	—	+0.1	+6.0	LSb	5 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+3.0	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+3.5	LSb	10 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+2.0	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+0.8	LSb	50 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+0.5	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+0.5	LSb	100 kΩ	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
		—	+0.1	+0.5	LSb		7-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V
Potentiometer Integral Non-linearity	INL	-1	±0.5	+1	LSb	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V **MCP44X1** devices only (**Note 2**)	
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	7-bit		
Potentiometer Differential Non-linearity	DNL	-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	8-bit	3.0V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V **MCP44X1** devices only (**Note 2**)	
		-0.25	±0.125	+0.25	LSb	7-bit		
Bandwidth -3 dB (See Figure 2-90, load = 30 pF)	BW	—	2	—	MHz	5 kΩ	8-bit	Code = 80h
		—	2	—	MHz		7-bit	Code = 40h
		—	1	—	MHz	10 kΩ	8-bit	Code = 80h
		—	1	—	MHz		7-bit	Code = 40h
		—	200	—	kHz	50 kΩ	8-bit	Code = 80h
		—	200	—	kHz		7-bit	Code = 40h
		—	100	—	kHz	100 kΩ	8-bit	Code = 80h
		—	100	—	kHz		7-bit	Code = 40h

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Rheostat Integral Non-linearity **MCP44X1** (**Note 4**, **Note 8**) **MCP44X2** devices only (**Note 4**)	R-INL	-1.5	±0.5	+1.5	LSb	5 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 900 µA
		-8.25	+4.5	+8.25	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 480 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 190 µA
		-1.125	±0.5	+1.125	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 900 µA
		-6.0	+4.5	+6.0	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 480 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 190 µA
		-1.5	±0.5	+1.5	LSb	10 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 450 µA
		-5.5	+2.5	+5.5	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 240 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 150 µA
		-1.125	±0.5	+1.125	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 450 µA
		-4.0	+2.5	+4.0	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 240 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 150 µA
		-1.5	±0.5	+1.5	LSb	50 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 90 µA
		-2.0	+1	+2.0	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 48 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 30 µA
		-1.125	±0.5	+1.125	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 90 µA
		-1.5	+1	+1.5	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 48 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 30 µA
		-1.0	±0.5	+1.0	LSb	100 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 45 µA
		-1.5	+0.25	+1.5	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 24 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 15 µA
		-0.8	±0.5	+0.8	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 45 µA
		-1.125	+0.25	+1.125	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 24 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 15 µA

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**		
Rheostat Differential Non-linearity **MCP44X1** (**Note 4**, **Note 8**) **MCP44X2** devices only (**Note 4**)	R-DNL	-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	5 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 900 µA
		-1.0	+0.5	+1.0	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 480 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 190 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 900 µA
		-0.75	+0.5	+0.75	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 480 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 190 µA
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	10 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 450 µA
		-1.0	+0.25	+1.0	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 240 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 150 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 450 µA
		-0.75	+0.5	+0.75	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 240 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 150 µA
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	50 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 90 µA
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 48 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 30 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 90 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 48 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 30 µA
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb	100 kΩ	8-bit	5.5V, I_W = 45 µA
		-0.5	±0.25	+0.5	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 24 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 15 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb		7-bit	5.5V, I_W = 45 µA
		-0.375	±0.25	+0.375	LSb			3.0V, I_W = 24 µA (**Note 7**)
		Section 2.0						1.8V, I_W = 15 µA

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with $V_A = V_{DD}$ and $V_B = V_{SS}$.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.					
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Digital Inputs/Outputs (HVC/A0, A1, SDA, SCL, $\overline{RESET}$)							
Schmitt Trigger High Input Threshold	V_{IH}	0.45 V_{DD}	—	—	V	All Inputs except SDA and SCL	2.7V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5V (Allows 2.7V Digital V_{DD} with 5V Analog V_{DD})
		0.5 V_{DD}	—	—	V		1.8V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.7V
		0.7 V_{DD}	—	V_{MAX}	V	SDA and SCL	100 kHz
		0.7 V_{DD}	—	V_{MAX}	V		400 kHz
		0.7 V_{DD}	—	V_{MAX}	V		1.7 MHz
		0.7 V_{DD}	—	V_{MAX}	V		3.4 Mhz
Schmitt Trigger Low Input Threshold	V_{IL}	—	—	0.2V_{DD}	V	All inputs except SDA and SCL	
		-0.5	—	0.3V_{DD}	V	SDA and SCL	100 kHz
		-0.5	—	0.3V_{DD}	V		400 kHz
		-0.5	—	0.3V_{DD}	V		1.7 MHz
		-0.5	—	0.3V_{DD}	V		3.4 Mhz
Hysteresis of Schmitt Trigger Inputs	V_{HYS}	—	0.1V_{DD}	—	V	All inputs except SDA and SCL	
		N.A.	—	—	V	SDA and SCL	100 kHz, V_{DD} < 2.0V
		N.A.	—	—	V		100 kHz, V_{DD} ≥ 2.0V
		0.1 V_{DD}	—	—	V		400 kHz, V_{DD} < 2.0V
		0.05 V_{DD}	—	—	V		400 kHz, V_{DD} ≥ 2.0V
		0.1 V_{DD}	—	—	V		1.7 MHz
		0.1 V_{DD}	—	—	V		3.4 Mhz
High Voltage Input Entry Voltage	V_{IHHEN}	9.0	—	12.5 **(Note 6)**	V	Threshold for WiperLock Technology	
High Voltage Input Exit Voltage	V_{IHHEX}	—	—	V_{DD} + 0.8V **(Note 6)**	V		
High Voltage Limit	V_{MAX}	—	—	12.5 **(Note 6)**	V	Pin can tolerate V_{MAX} or less.	
Output Low Voltage (SDA)	V_{OL}	V_{SS}	—	0.2V_{DD}	V	V_{DD} < 2.0V, I_{OL} = 1 mA,	
		V_{SS}	—	0.4	V	V_{DD} ≥ 2.0V, I_{OL} = 3 mA	

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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AC/DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

DC Characteristics		Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.					
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**	
Weak Pull-up Current	I_{PU}	—	—	1.75	mA	Internal V_{DD} pull-up, V_{IHH} pull-down, V_{DD} = 5.5V, V_{HVC} = 12.5V	
		—	170	—	µA	HVC pin, V_{DD} = 5.5V, V_{HVC} = 3V	
HVC Pull-up / Pull-down Resistance	R_{HVC}	—	16	—	kΩ	V_{DD} = 5.5V, V_{HVC} = 3V	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pull-up Resistance	R_{RESET}	—	16	—	kΩ	V_{DD} = 5.5V, $V_{\overline{\text{RESET}}}$ = 0V	
Input Leakage Current	I_{IL}	-1	—	1	µA	V_{IN} = V_{DD} (all pins) and V_{IN} = V_{SS} (all pins except $\overline{\text{RESET}}$)	
Pin Capacitance	C_{IN}, C_{OUT}	—	10	—	pF	f_C = 20 MHz	
Capacitance (P_A)	C_{AW}	—	75	—	pF	f =1 MHz, Code = Full Scale	
Capacitance (P_w)	C_W	—	120	—	pF	f =1 MHz, Code = Full Scale	
Capacitance (P_B)	C_{BW}	—	75	—	pF	f =1 MHz, Code = Full Scale	
RAM (Wiper, TCON) Value							
Value Range	N	0h	—	1FFh	hex	8-bit device	
		0h	—	1FFh	hex	7-bit device	
TCON POR/BOR Setting		1FF			hex	All Terminals connected	
Power Requirements							
Power Supply Sensitivity (**MCP44X1**)	PSS	—	0.0015	0.0035	%/%	8-bit	V_{DD} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_A = 2.7V, Code = 80h
		—	0.0015	0.0035	%/%	7-bit	V_{DD} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_A = 2.7V, Code = 40h

Note 1: Resistance is defined as the resistance between terminal A to terminal B.

2: INL and DNL are measured at V_W with V_A = V_{DD} and V_B = V_{SS}.

3: **MCP44X1** only.

4: **MCP44X2** only, includes V_{WZSE} and V_{WFSE}.

5: Polarity of resistor terminals A, W and B, with respect to each other, is not restricted.

6: This specification by design.

7: Non-linearity is affected by wiper resistance (R_W), which changes significantly over voltage and temperature.

8: The **MCP44X1** is externally connected to match the configurations of the **MCP44X2**, and then tested.

9: POR/BOR is not rate dependent.

10: Supply current is independent of current through the resistor network.

11: When HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}, the I_{DD} current is less due to current into the HVC/A0 pin. See I_{PU} specification.

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1.1 I²C Mode Timing Waveforms and Requirements

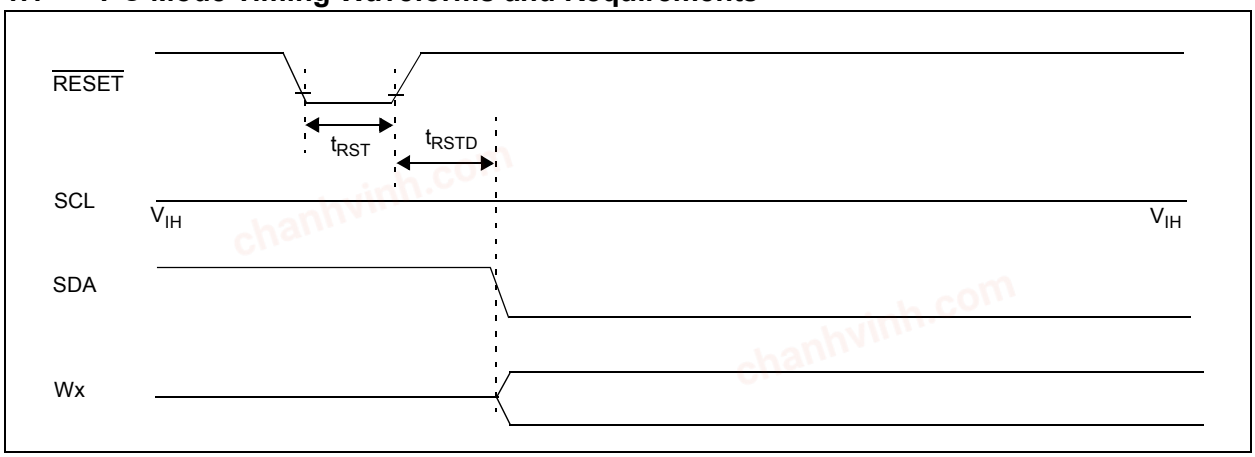


FIGURE 1-1: *RESET Waveforms.*

TABLE 1-1: RESET TIMING

Timing Characteristics		**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C (extended) All parameters apply across the specified operating ranges unless noted. V_{DD} = +2.7V to 5.5V, 5 kΩ, 10 kΩ, 50 kΩ, 100 kΩ devices. Typical specifications represent values for V_{DD} = 5.5V, T_A = +25°C.				
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pulse width	t_{RST}	50	—	—	ns	
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ rising edge normal mode (Wiper driving and I²C interface operational)	t_{RSTD}	—	—	20	ns	

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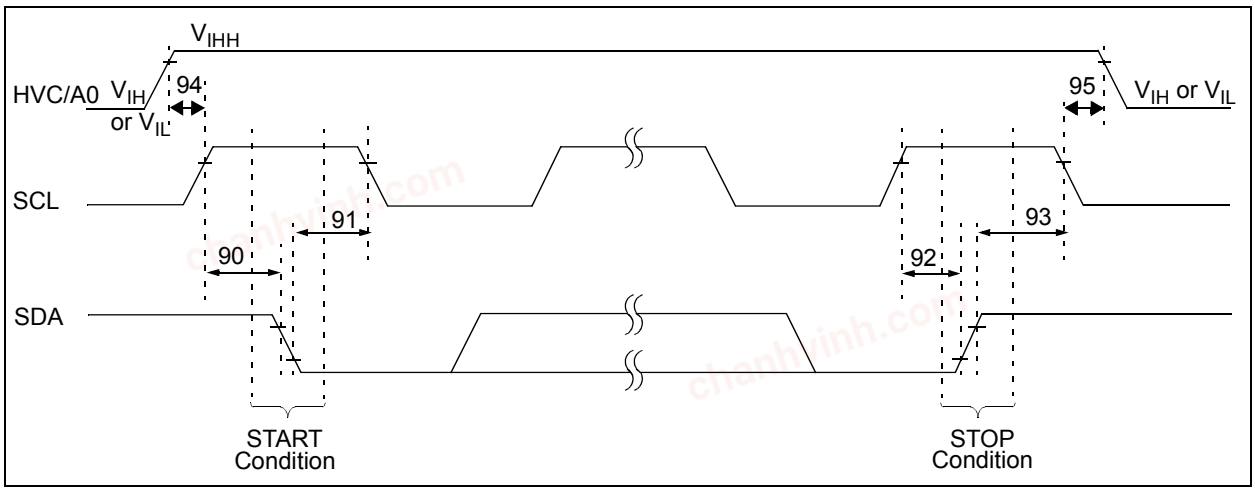


FIGURE 1-2: *I²C Bus Start/Stop Bits Timing Waveforms.*

TABLE 1-2: I²C BUS START/STOP BITS REQUIREMENTS

I²C AC Characteristics			**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C (Extended) Operating Voltage VDD range is described in **AC/DC characteristics**				
Param. No.	**Symbol**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
	F_{SCL}		Standard Mode	0	100	kHz	C_b = 400 pF, 1.8V - 5.5V
			Fast Mode	0	400	kHz	C_b = 400 pF, 2.7V - 5.5V
			High-Speed 1.7	0	1.7	MHz	C_b = 400 pF, 4.5V - 5.5V
			High-Speed 3.4	0	3.4	MHz	C_b = 100 pF, 4.5V - 5.5V
D102	Cb	Bus capacitive loading	100 kHz mode	—	400	pF	
			400 kHz mode	—	400	pF	
			1.7 MHz mode	—	400	pF	
			3.4 MHz mode	—	100	pF	
90	TSU:STA	START condition Setup time	100 kHz mode	4700	—	ns	Only relevant for repeated START condition
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
91	THD:STA	START condition Hold time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	After this period the first clock pulse is generated
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
92	TSU:STO	STOP condition Setup time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
93	THD:STO	STOP condition Hold time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	
94	T_{HVCSU}	HVC to SCL Setup time		25	—	uS	High Voltage Commands
95	T_{HVCHD}	SCL to HVC Hold time		25	—	uS	High Voltage Commands

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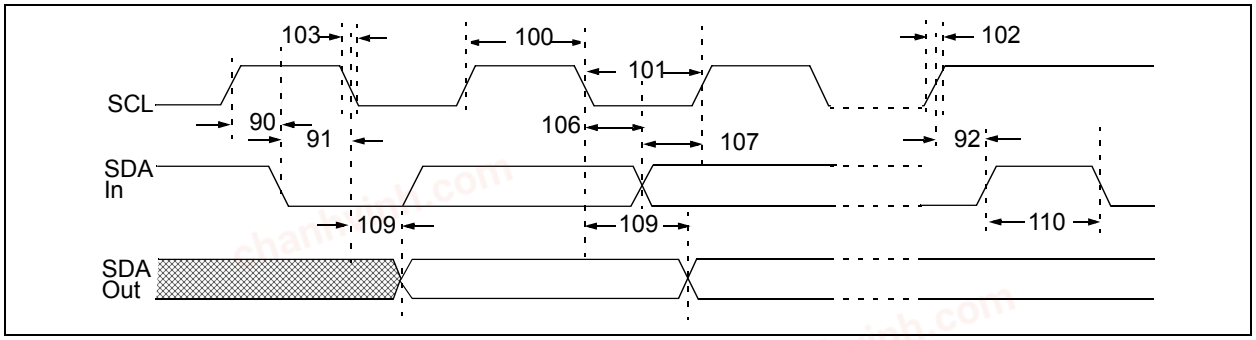


FIGURE 1-3: *I^2C Bus Data Timing.*

TABLE 1-3: I^2C BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE)

I^2C AC Characteristics				**Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified)** Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C (Extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in **AC/DC characteristics**			
Param. No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
100	THIGH	Clock high time	100 kHz mode	4000	—	ns	1.8V-5.5V
			400 kHz mode	600	—	ns	2.7V-5.5V
			1.7 MHz mode	120		ns	4.5V-5.5V
			3.4 MHz mode	60	—	ns	4.5V-5.5V
101	TLOW	Clock low time	100 kHz mode	4700	—	ns	1.8V-5.5V
			400 kHz mode	1300	—	ns	2.7V-5.5V
			1.7 MHz mode	320		ns	4.5V-5.5V
			3.4 MHz mode	160	—	ns	4.5V-5.5V

Note 1: As a transmitter, the device must provide this internal minimum delay time to bridge the undefined region (minimum 300 ns) of the falling edge of SCL to avoid unintended generation of START or STOP conditions.

2: A fast-mode (400 kHz) I^2C-bus device can be used in a standard-mode (100 kHz) I^2C-bus system, but the requirement $t_{SU;DAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line
T_R max.+$t_{SU;DAT}$ = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (according to the standard-mode I^2C bus specification) before the SCL line is released.

3: The MCP44X1/MCP44X2 device must provide a data hold time to bridge the undefined part between V_{IH} and V_{IL} of the falling edge of the SCL signal. This specification is not a part of the I^2C specification, but must be tested in order to ensure that the output data will meet the setup and hold specifications for the receiving device.

4: Use Cb in pF for the calculations.

5: Not Tested.

6: A Master Transmitter must provide a delay to ensure that difference between SDA and SCL fall times do not unintentionally create a Start or Stop condition.

7: Ensured by the T_{AA} 3.4 MHz specification test.

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TABLE 1-3: I²C BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE) (CONTINUED)

I²C AC Characteristics			Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C (Extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in **AC/DC characteristics**				
Param. No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
102A (5)	T_{RSCL}	SCL rise time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF (100 pF maximum for 3.4 MHz mode)
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1Cb	300	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	20	80	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	20	160	ns	After a Repeated Start condition or an Acknowledge bit
			3.4 MHz mode	10	40	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	10	80	ns	After a Repeated Start condition or an Acknowledge bit
102B (5)	T_{RSDA}	SDA rise time	100 kHz mode	—	1000	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF (100 pF max for 3.4 MHz mode)
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1Cb	300	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	20	160	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	10	80	ns	
103A (5)	T_{FSCL}	SCL fall time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF (100 pF max for 3.4 MHz mode)
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1Cb	300	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	20	80	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	10	40	ns	
103B (5)	T_{FSDA}	SDA fall time	100 kHz mode	—	300	ns	Cb is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF (100 pF max for 3.4 MHz mode)
			400 kHz mode	20 + 0.1Cb (4)	300	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	20	160	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	10	80	ns	
106	$T_{HD:DAT}$	Data input hold time	100 kHz mode	0	—	ns	1.8V-5.5V, **Note 6**
			400 kHz mode	0	—	ns	2.7V-5.5V, **Note 6**
			1.7 MHz mode	0	—	ns	4.5V-5.5V, **Note 6**
			3.4 MHz mode	0	—	ns	4.5V-5.5V, **Note 6**

Note 1: As a transmitter, the device must provide this internal minimum delay time to bridge the undefined region (minimum 300 ns) of the falling edge of SCL to avoid unintended generation of START or STOP conditions.

2: A fast-mode (400 kHz) I²C-bus device can be used in a standard-mode (100 kHz) I²C-bus system, but the requirement $t_{SU;DAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line
T_R max.+$t_{SU;DAT}$ = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (according to the standard-mode I²C bus specification) before the SCL line is released.

3: The MCP44X1/MCP44X2 device must provide a data hold time to bridge the undefined part between V_{IH} and V_{IL} of the falling edge of the SCL signal. This specification is not a part of the I²C specification, but must be tested in order to ensure that the output data will meet the setup and hold specifications for the receiving device.

4: Use Cb in pF for the calculations.

5: Not Tested.

6: A Master Transmitter must provide a delay to ensure that difference between SDA and SCL fall times do not unintentionally create a Start or Stop condition.

7: Ensured by the T_{AA} 3.4 MHz specification test.

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TABLE 1-3: I²C BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (SLAVE MODE) (CONTINUED)

I²C AC Characteristics				Standard Operating Conditions (unless otherwise specified) Operating Temperature –40°C ≤ TA ≤ +125°C (Extended) Operating Voltage V_{DD} range is described in **AC/DC characteristics**			
Param. No.	**Sym**	**Characteristic**		**Min**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
107	$T_{SU:DAT}$	Data input setup time	100 kHz mode	250	—	ns	**Note 2**
			400 kHz mode	100	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	10	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	10	—	ns	
109	T_{AA}	Output valid from clock	100 kHz mode	—	3450	ns	**Note 1**
			400 kHz mode	—	900	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	—	150	ns	Cb = 100 pF, **Note 1**, **Note 7**
				—	310	ns	Cb = 400 pF, **Note 1**, **Note 5**
			3.4 MHz mode	—	150	ns	Cb = 100 pF, **Note 1**
110	T_{BUF}	Bus free time	100 kHz mode	4700	—	ns	Time the bus must be free before a new transmission can start
			400 kHz mode	1300	—	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	N.A.	—	ns	
			3.4 MHz mode	N.A.	—	ns	
	T_{SP}	Input filter spike suppression (SDA and SCL)	100 kHz mode	—	50	ns	NXP specification states N.A.
			400 kHz mode	—	50	ns	
			1.7 MHz mode	—	10	ns	Spike suppression
			3.4 MHz mode	—	10	ns	Spike suppression

Note 1: As a transmitter, the device must provide this internal minimum delay time to bridge the undefined region (minimum 300 ns) of the falling edge of SCL to avoid unintended generation of START or STOP conditions.

2: A fast-mode (400 kHz) I²C-bus device can be used in a standard-mode (100 kHz) I²C-bus system, but the requirement $t_{SU;DAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met. This will automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such a device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line
T_R max.+$t_{SU;DAT}$ = 1000 + 250 = 1250 ns (according to the standard-mode I²C bus specification) before the SCL line is released.

3: The MCP44X1/MCP44X2 device must provide a data hold time to bridge the undefined part between V_{IH} and V_{IL} of the falling edge of the SCL signal. This specification is not a part of the I²C specification, but must be tested in order to ensure that the output data will meet the setup and hold specifications for the receiving device.

4: Use Cb in pF for the calculations.

5: Not Tested.

6: A Master Transmitter must provide a delay to ensure that difference between SDA and SCL fall times do not unintentionally create a Start or Stop condition.

7: Ensured by the T_{AA} 3.4 MHz specification test.

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TEMPERATURE CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical Specifications: Unless otherwise indicated, V_{DD} = +2.7V to +5.5V, V_{SS} = GND.						
Parameters	**Sym**	**Min**	**Typ**	**Max**	**Units**	**Conditions**
Temperature Ranges						
Specified Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	°C	
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-40	—	+125	°C	
Storage Temperature Range	T_A	-65	—	+150	°C	
Thermal Package Resistances						
Thermal Resistance, 14L-TSSOP	θ_{JA}	—	100	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 20L-QFN	θ_{JA}	—	43	—	°C/W	
Thermal Resistance, 20L-TSSOP	θ_{JA}	—	90	—	°C/W	

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2.0 TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

Note: The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

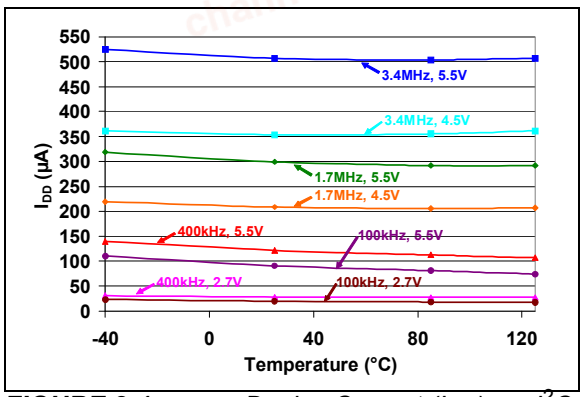


FIGURE 2-1: *Device Current (I_{DD}) vs. I^2C Frequency (f_{SCL}) and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 2.7V and 5.5V).*

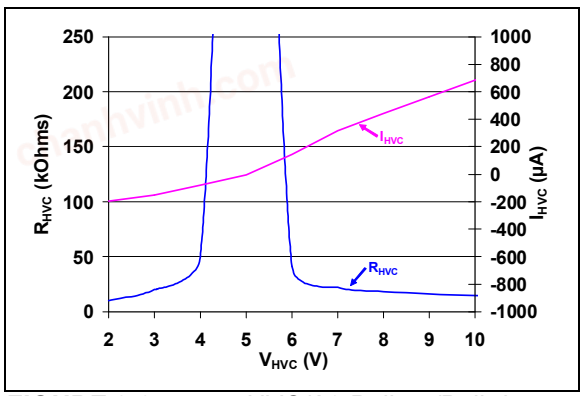


FIGURE 2-3: *HVC/A0 Pull-up/Pull-down Resistance (R_{HVC}) and Current (I_{HVC}) vs. HVC/A0 Input Voltage (V_{HVC}) (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

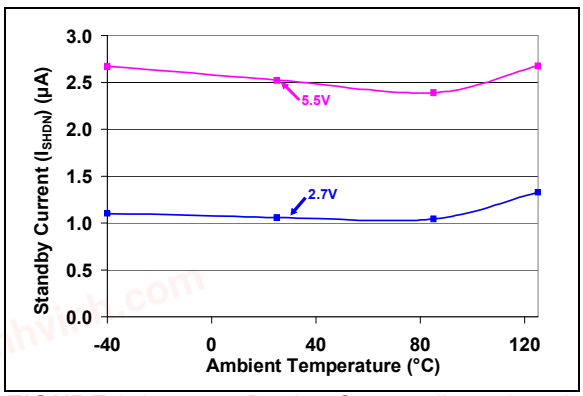


FIGURE 2-2: *Device Current (I_{SHDN}) and V_{DD}. (HVC/A0 = V_{DD}) vs. Ambient Temperature.*

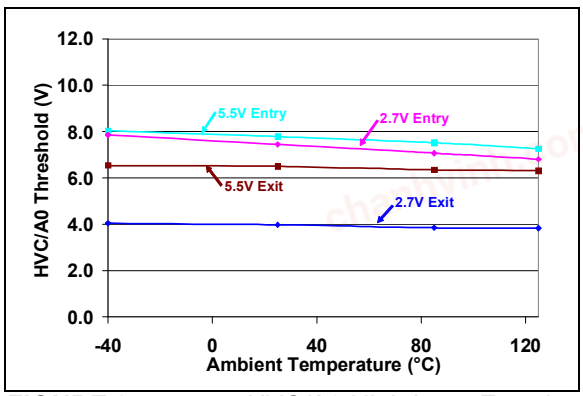


FIGURE 2-4: *HVC/A0 High Input Entry/Exit Threshold vs. Ambient Temperature and V_{DD}.*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

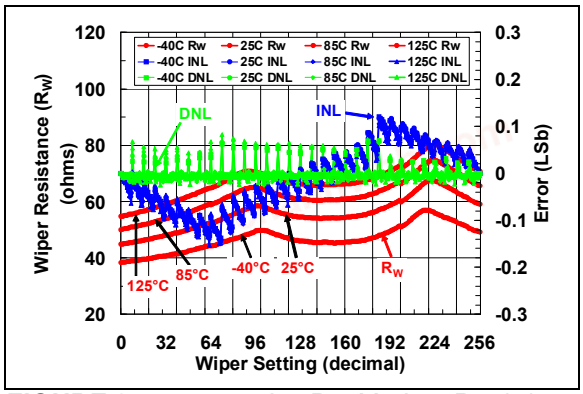


FIGURE 2-5: *5 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

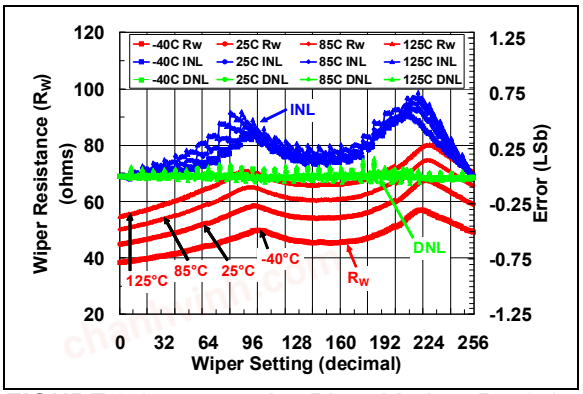


FIGURE 2-8: *5 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

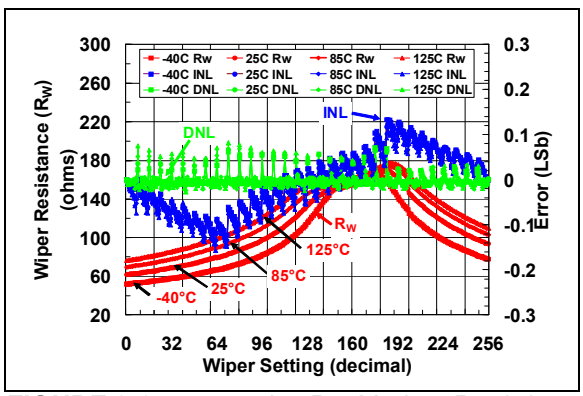


FIGURE 2-6: *5 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

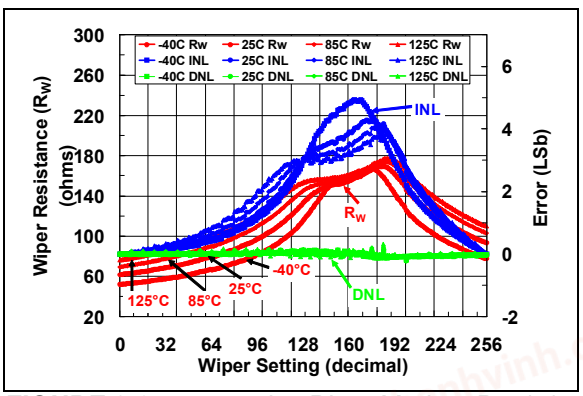
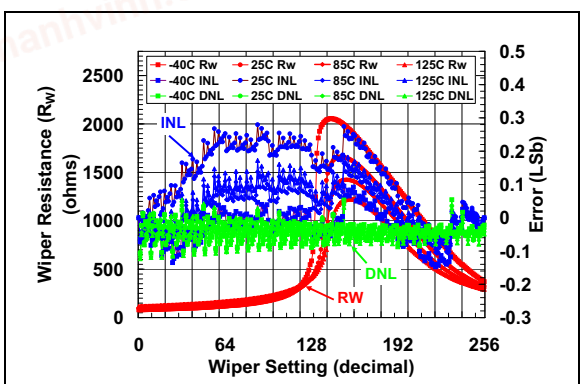
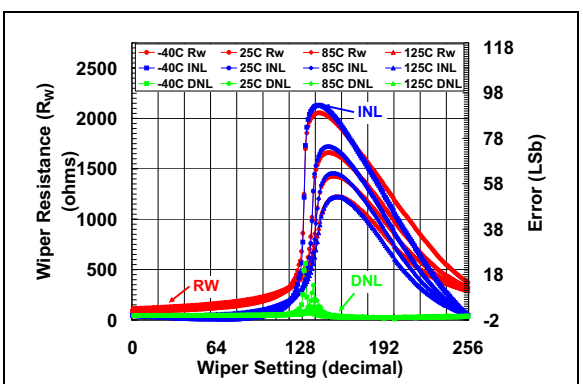


FIGURE 2-9: *5 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-7: *5 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-10: *5 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 260 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

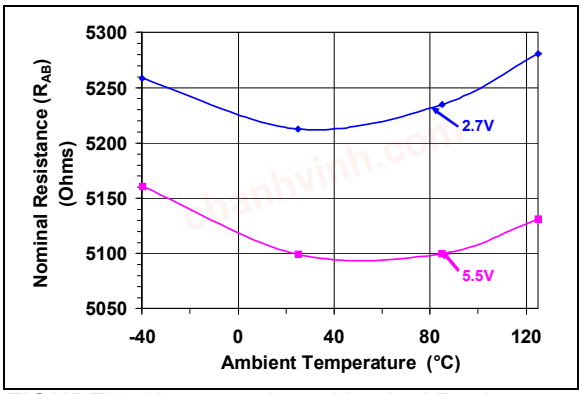


FIGURE 2-11: *5 kΩ – Nominal Resistance (R_{AB}) (Ω) vs. Ambient Temperature and V_{DD}.*

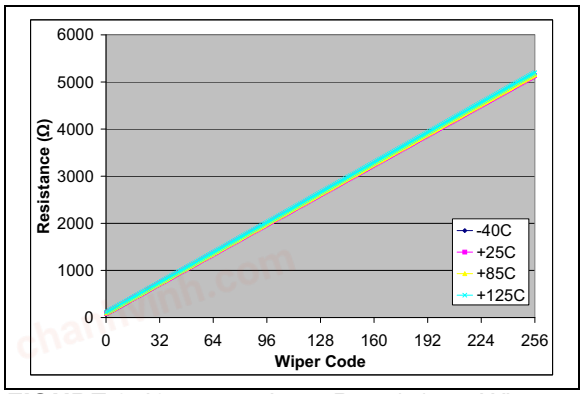


FIGURE 2-12: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 190 µA).*

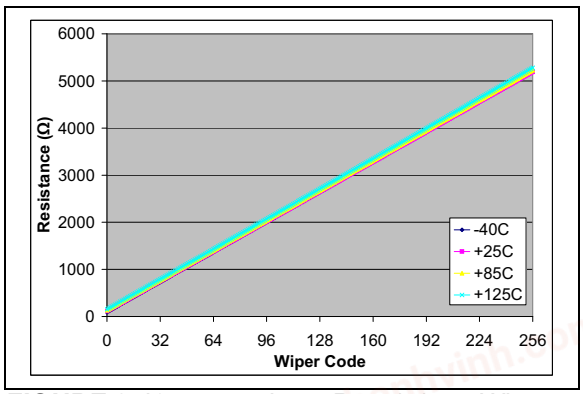
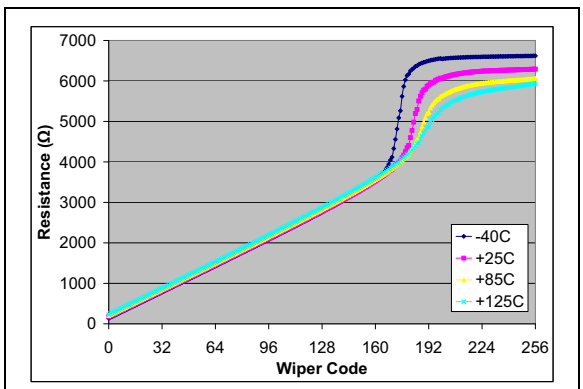


FIGURE 2-13: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 190 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-14: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

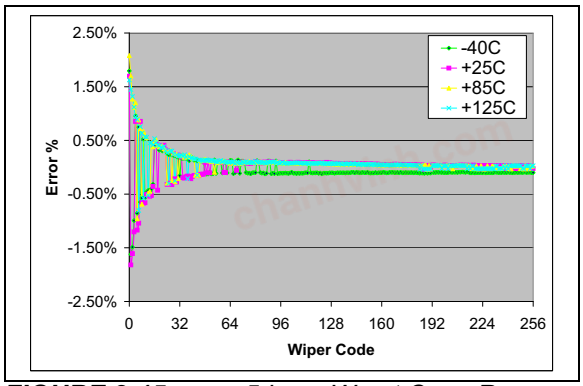


FIGURE 2-15: *5 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 190 µA).*

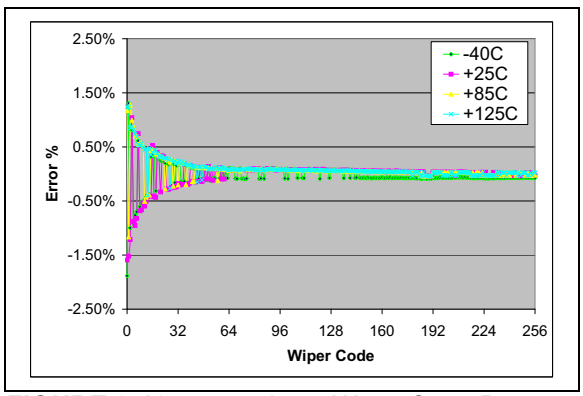
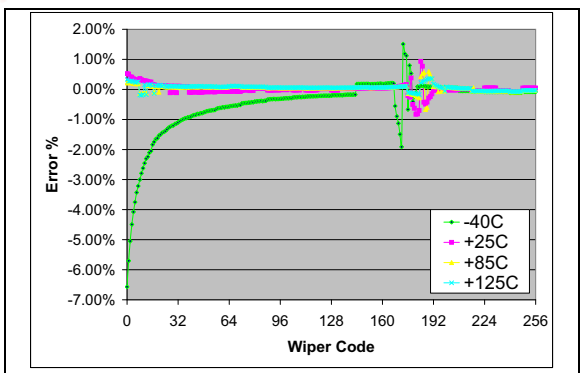


FIGURE 2-16: *5 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 190 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-17: *5 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

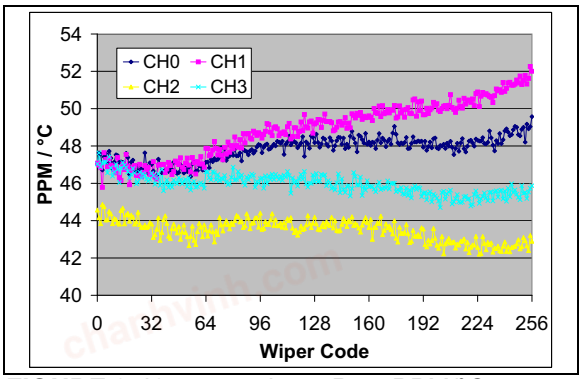


FIGURE 2-18: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, I_W = 190 µA).*

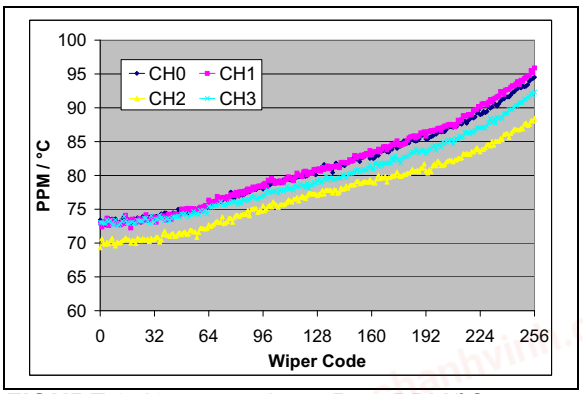
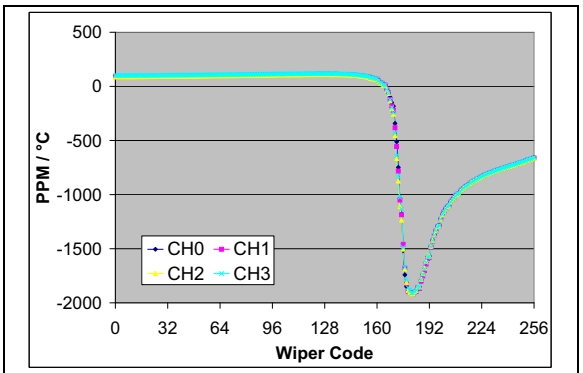


FIGURE 2-19: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 3.0V, I_W = 190 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-20: *5 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

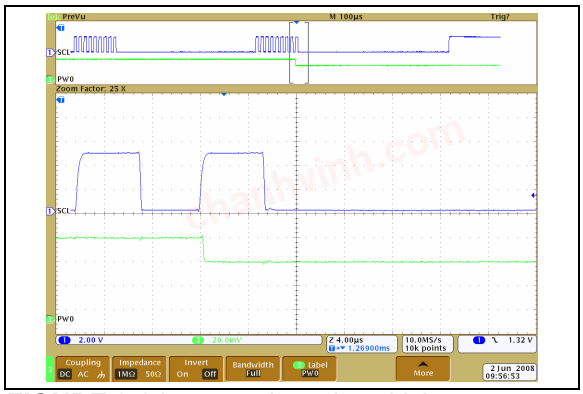


FIGURE 2-21: *5 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

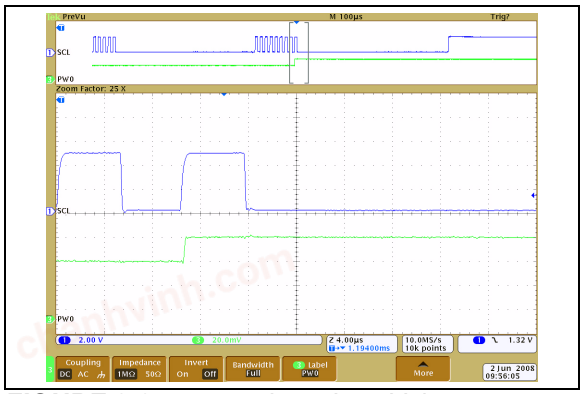


FIGURE 2-24: *5 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

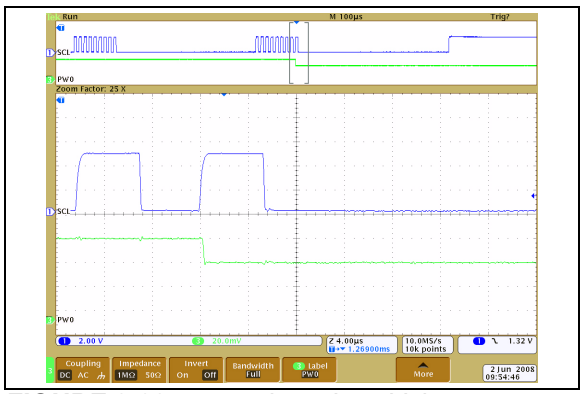


FIGURE 2-22: *5 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

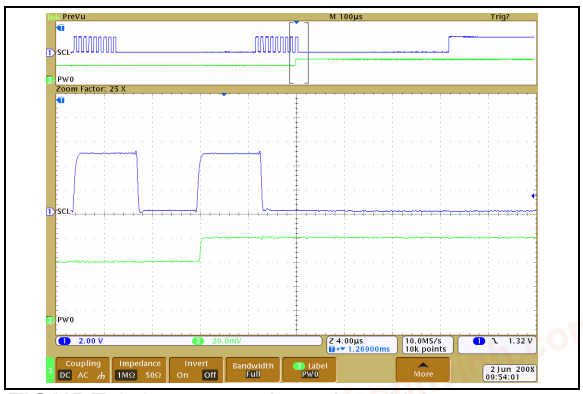


FIGURE 2-25: *5 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

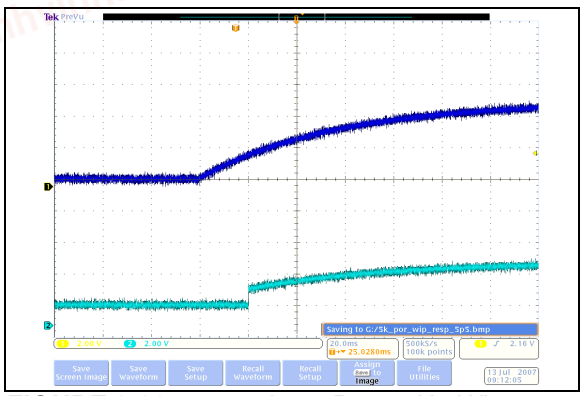


FIGURE 2-23: *5 kΩ – Power-Up Wiper Response Time (20 ms/Div).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

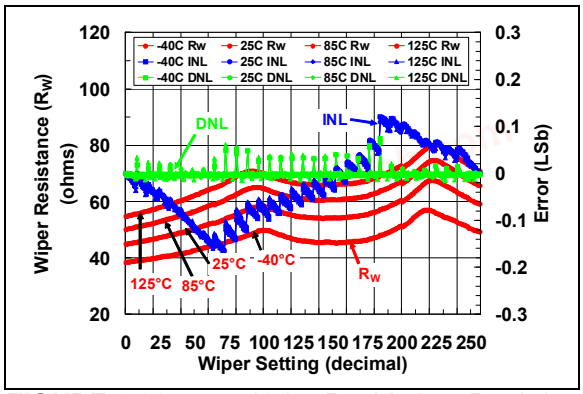


FIGURE 2-26: *10 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

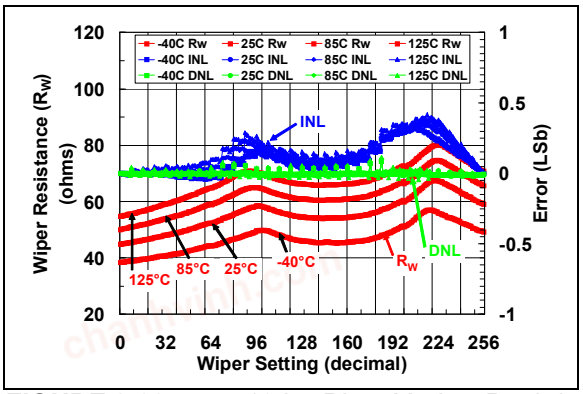


FIGURE 2-29: *10 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

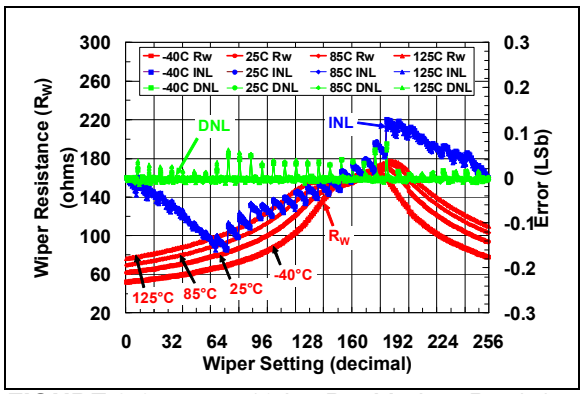


FIGURE 2-27: *10 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

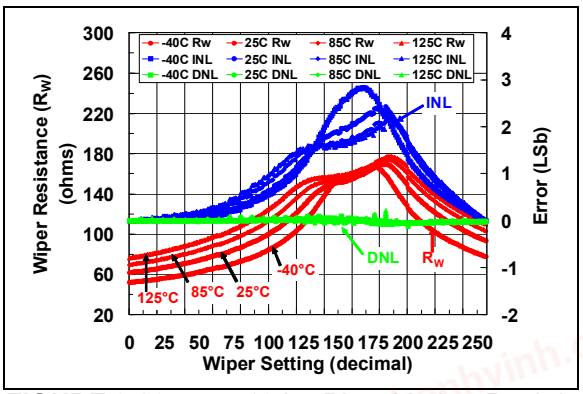
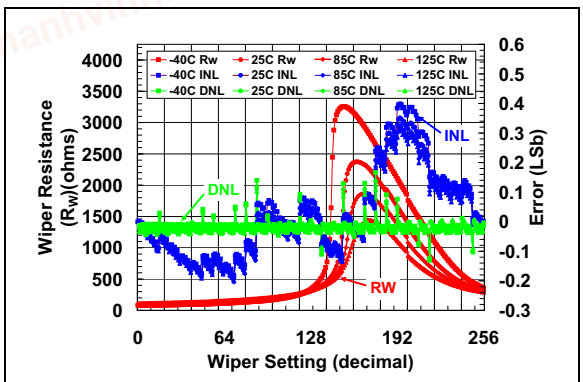
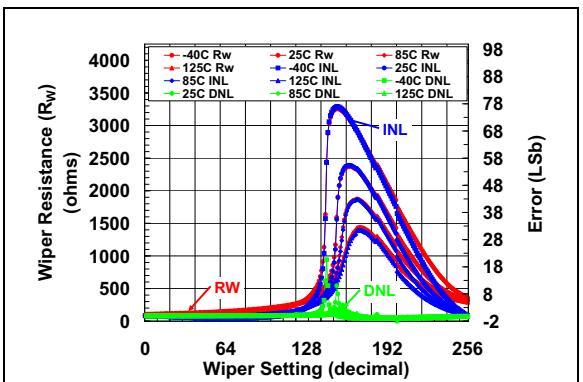


FIGURE 2-30: *10 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-28: *10 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-31: *10 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 125 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

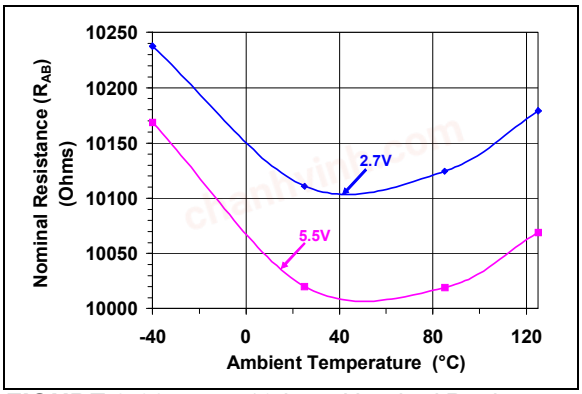


FIGURE 2-32: *10 kΩ – Nominal Resistance (R_{AB}) (Ω) vs. Ambient Temperature and V_{DD}.*

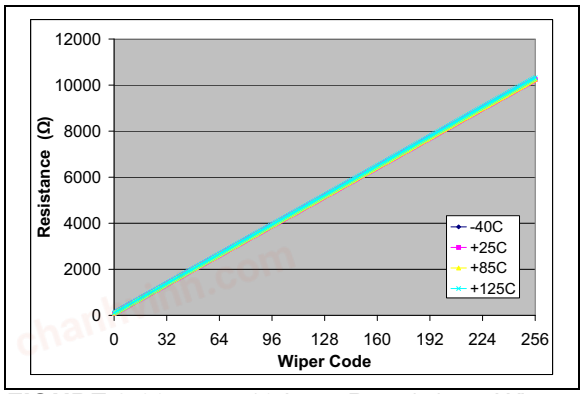


FIGURE 2-33: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 150 µA).*

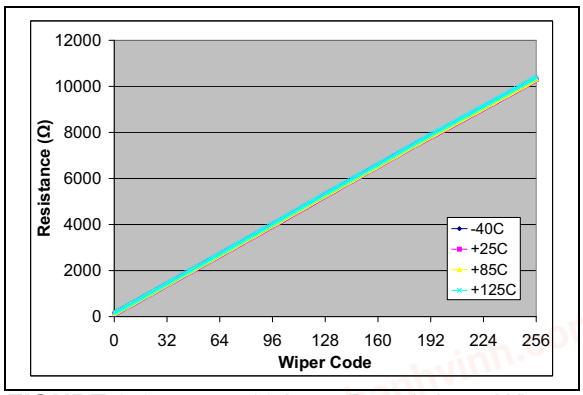
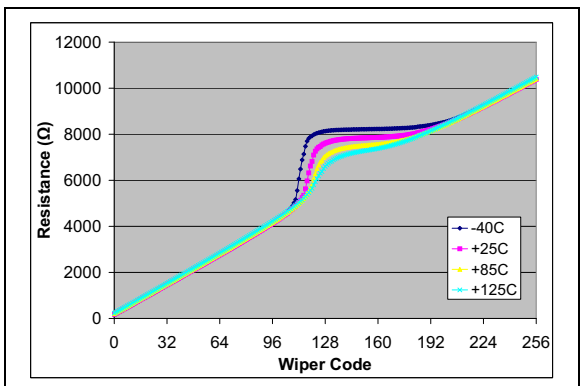


FIGURE 2-34: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 150 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-35: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 150 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

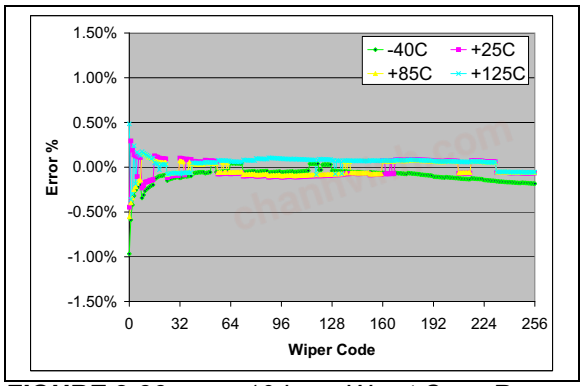


FIGURE 2-36: *10 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 150 µA).*

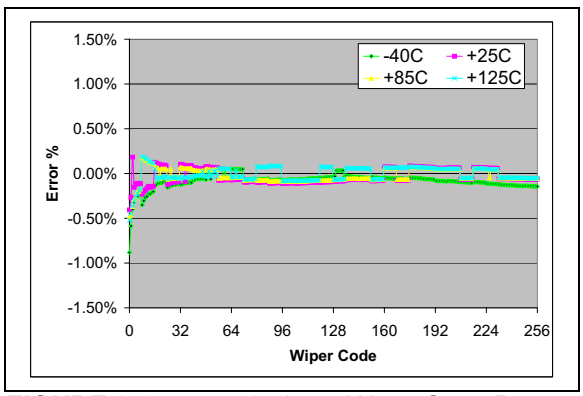
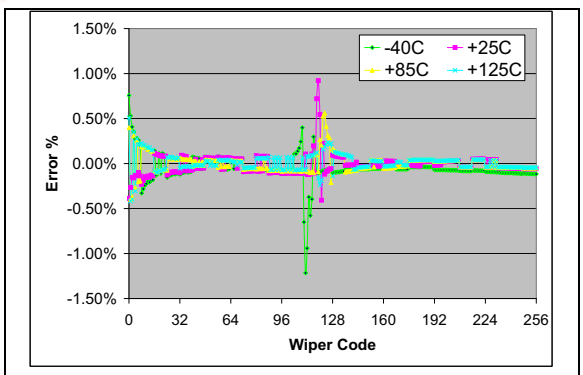


FIGURE 2-37: *10 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 150 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-38: *10 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 150 µA).*

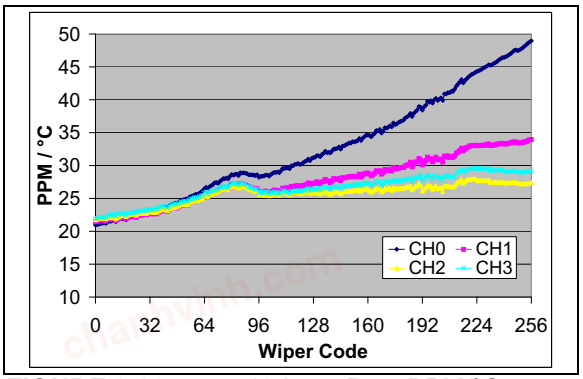


FIGURE 2-39: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, I_W = 150 µA).*

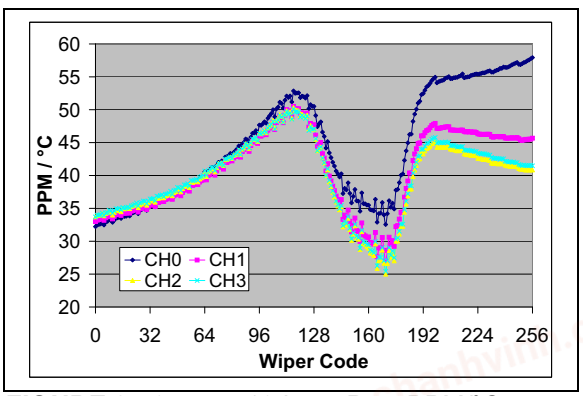
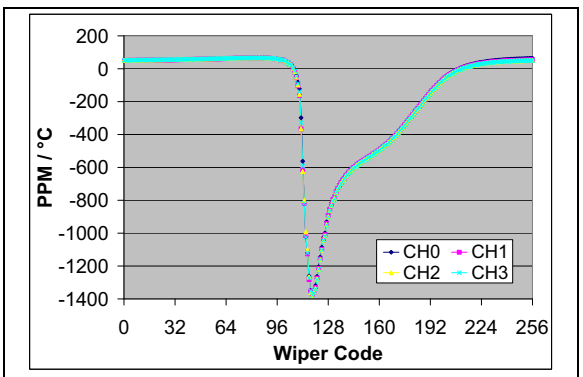


FIGURE 2-40: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 3.0V, I_W = 150 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-41: *10 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 1.8V, I_W = 150 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.



FIGURE 2-42: *10 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

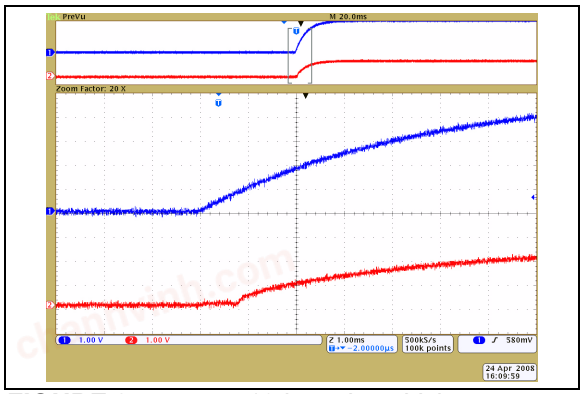


FIGURE 2-44: *10 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

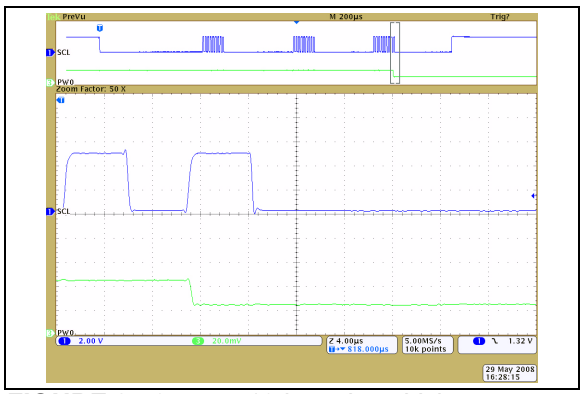


FIGURE 2-43: *10 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

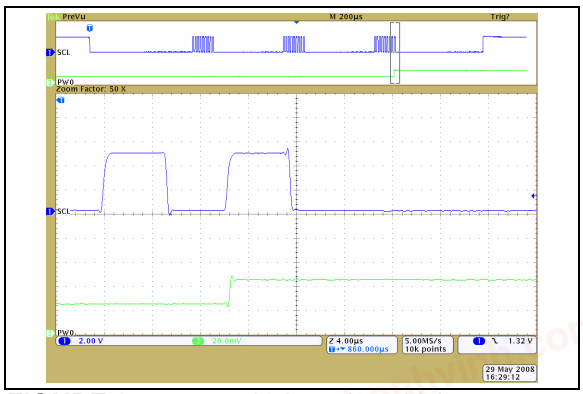


FIGURE 2-45: *10 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

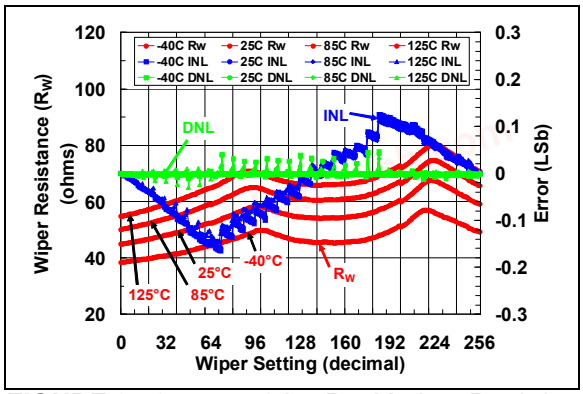


FIGURE 2-46: *50 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

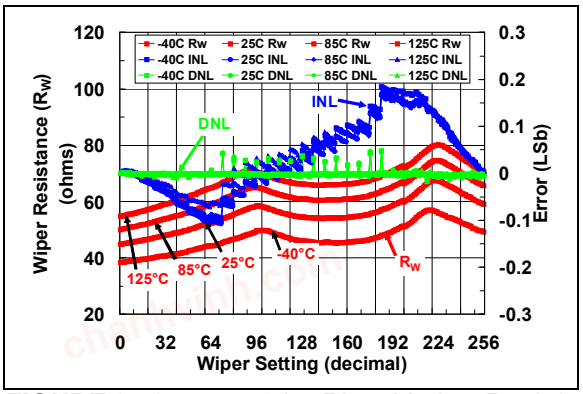


FIGURE 2-49: *50 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

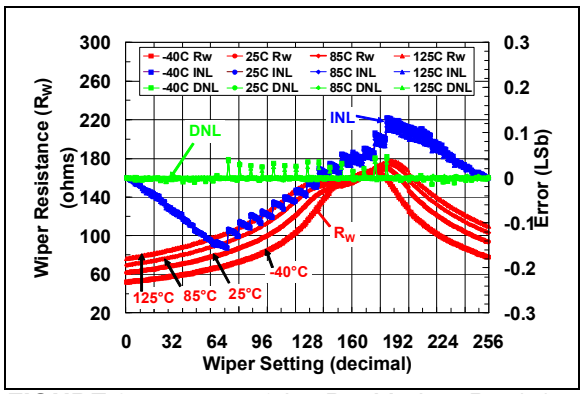


FIGURE 2-47: *50 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

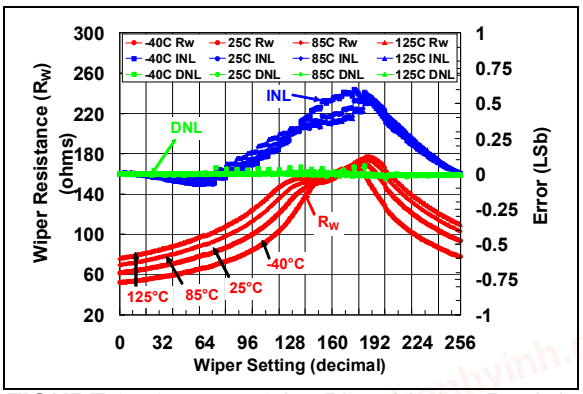
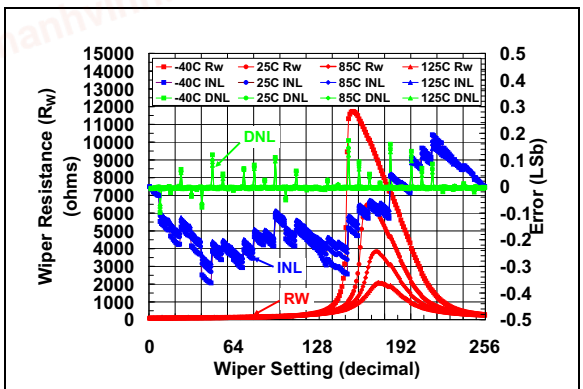
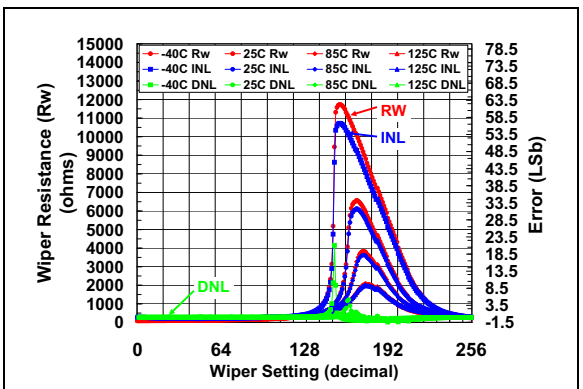


FIGURE 2-50: *50 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-48: *50 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-51: *50 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 25 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

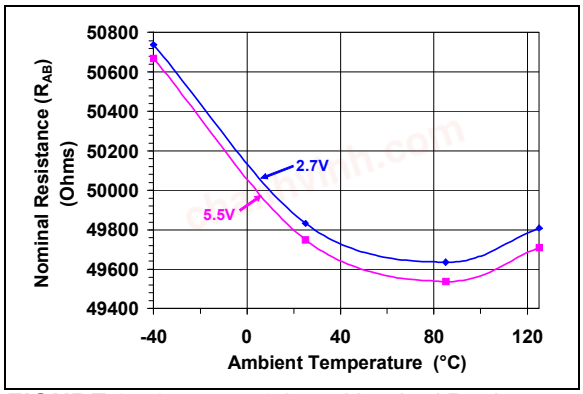


FIGURE 2-52: *50 kΩ – Nominal Resistance (R_{AB}) (Ω) vs. Ambient Temperature and V_{DD}.*

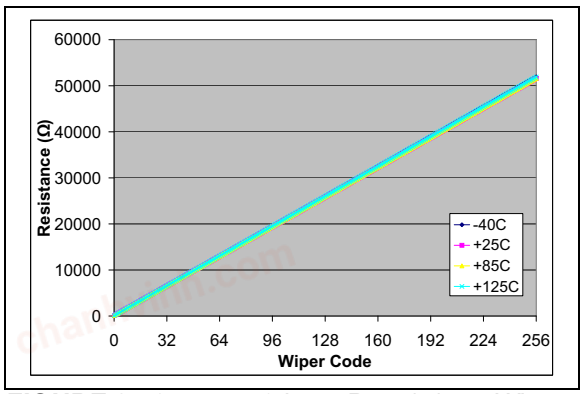


FIGURE 2-53: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 90 µA).*

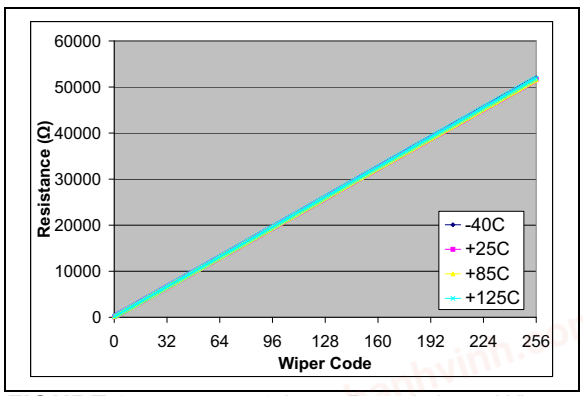
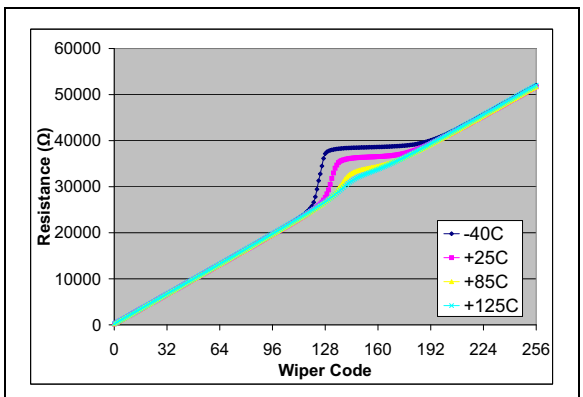


FIGURE 2-54: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 48 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-55: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 30 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

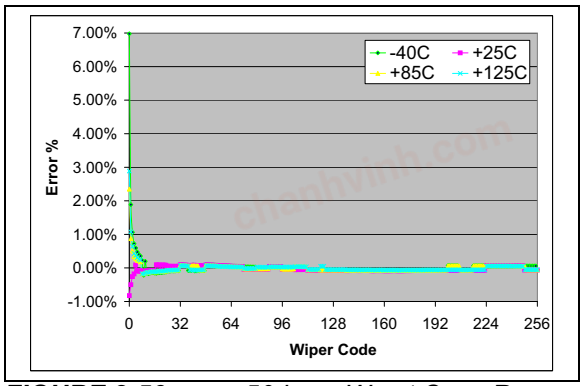


FIGURE 2-56: *50 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 90 µA).*

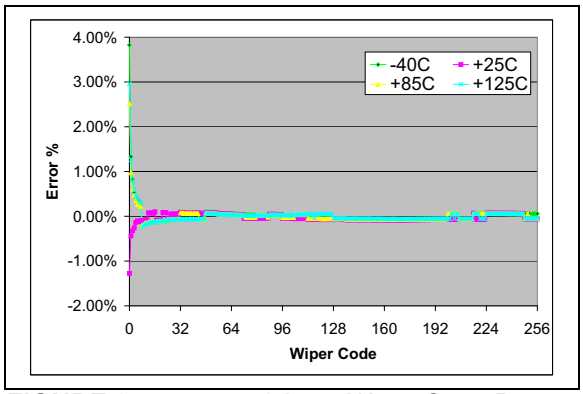
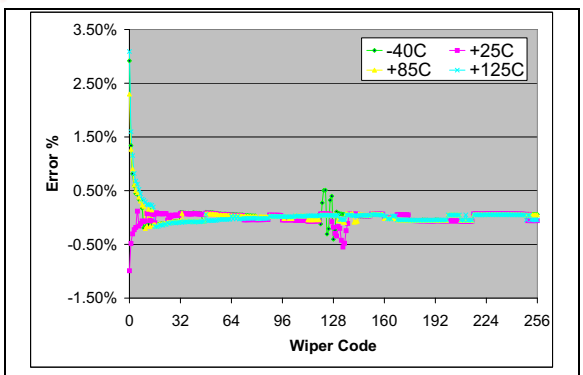


FIGURE 2-57: *50 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 48 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-58: *50 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 30 µA).*

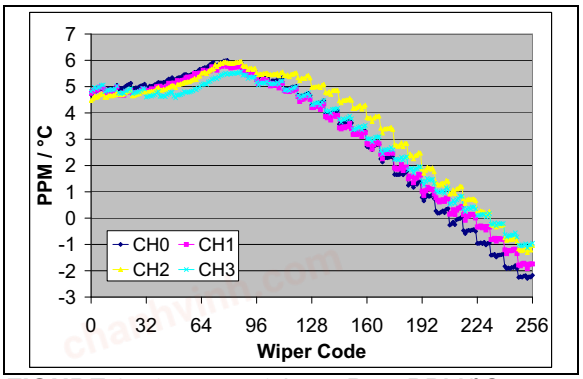


FIGURE 2-59: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, I_W = 90 µA).*

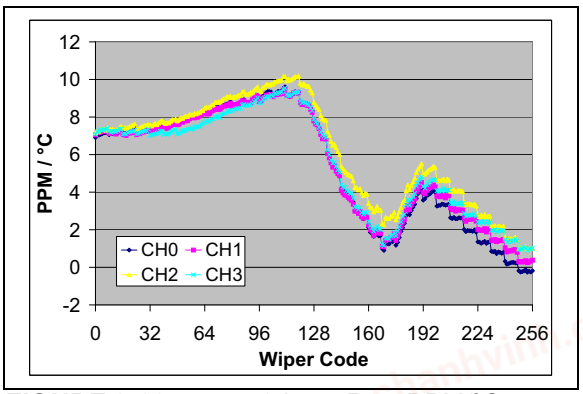
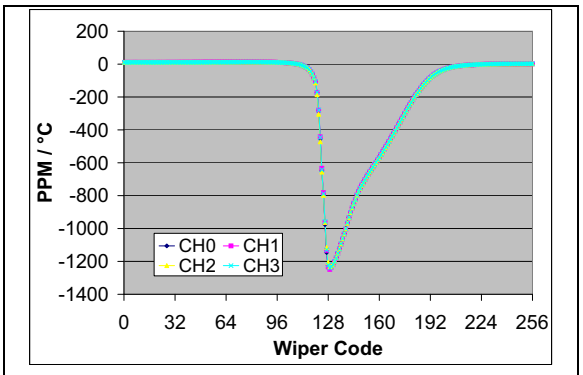


FIGURE 2-60: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 3.0V, I_W = 48 µA).*



Note:	See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-61: *50 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 1.8V, I_W = 30 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.



FIGURE 2-62: *50 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

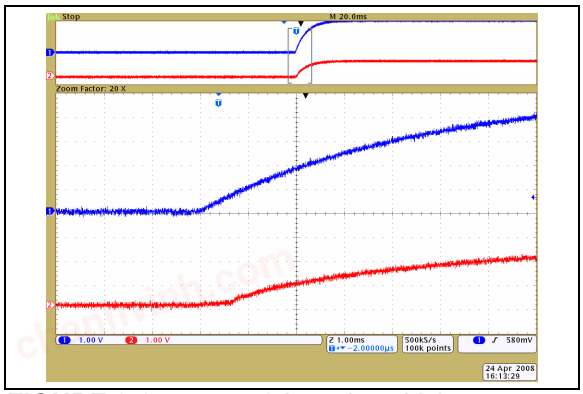


FIGURE 2-64: *50 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

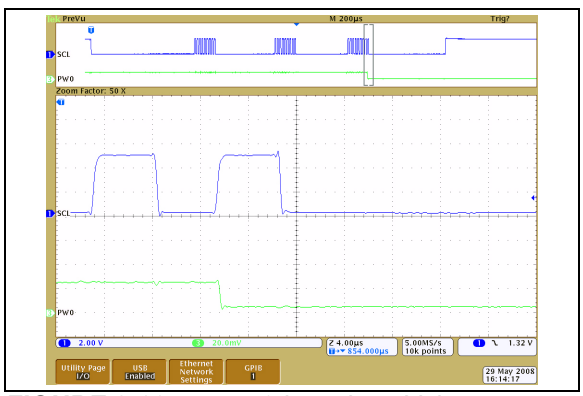


FIGURE 2-63: *50 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

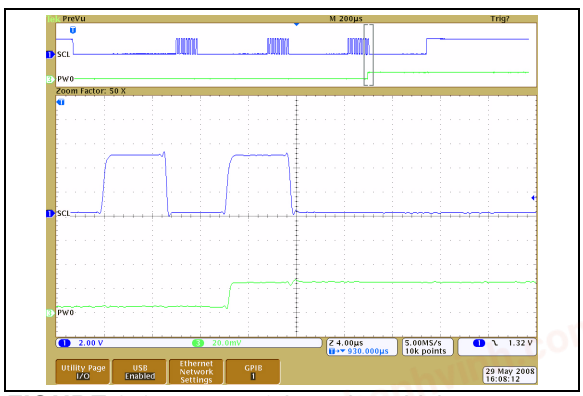


FIGURE 2-65: *50 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

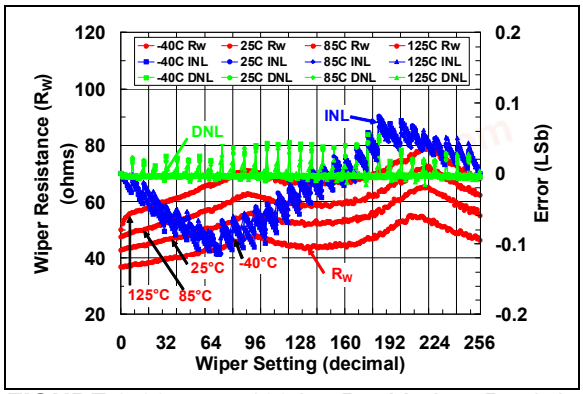


FIGURE 2-66: *100 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

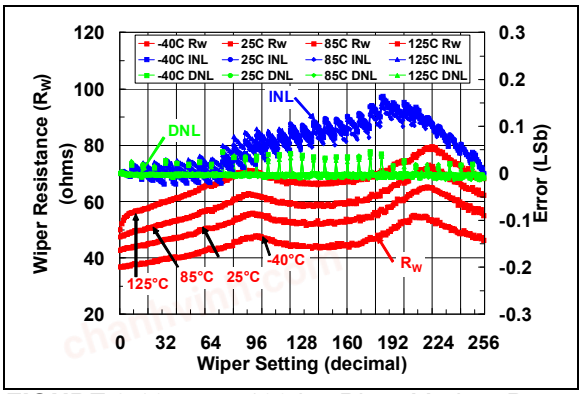


FIGURE 2-69: *100 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V).*

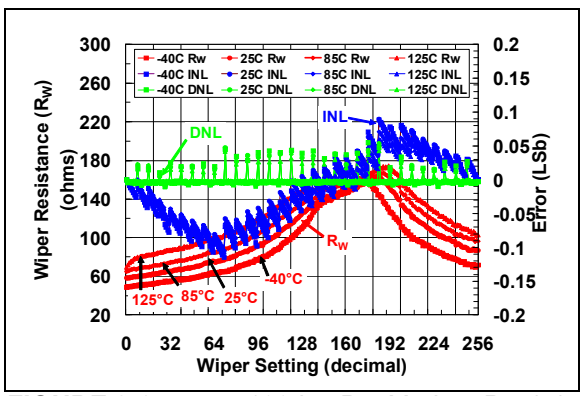


FIGURE 2-67: *100 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

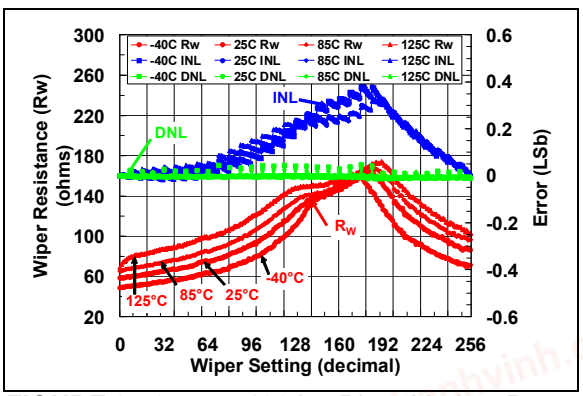
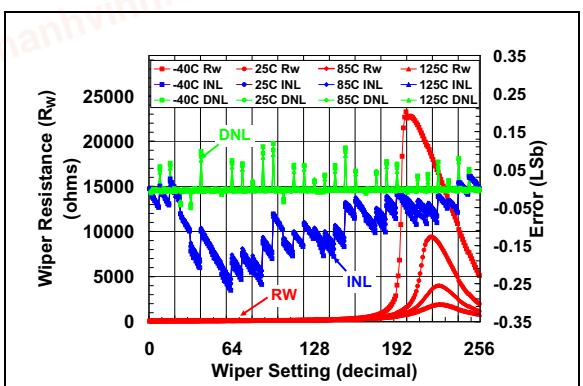
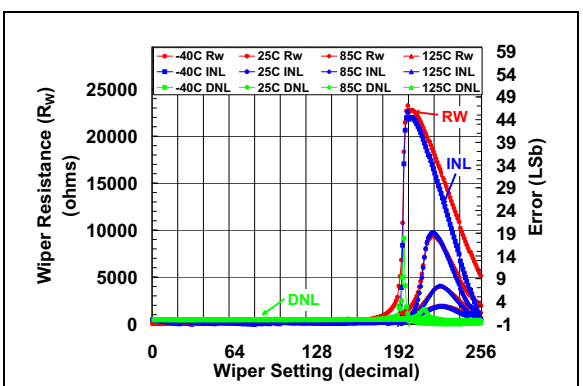


FIGURE 2-70: *100 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-68: *100 kΩ Pot Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-71: *100 kΩ Rheo Mode – R_W (Ω), INL (LSb), DNL (LSb) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 10 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

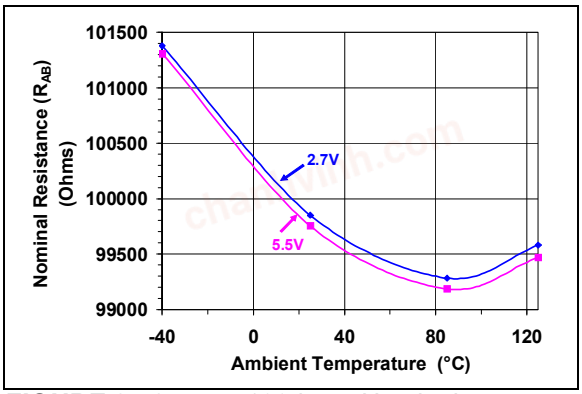


FIGURE 2-72: *100 kΩ – Nominal Resistance (R_{AB}) (Ω) vs. Ambient Temperature and V_{DD}.*

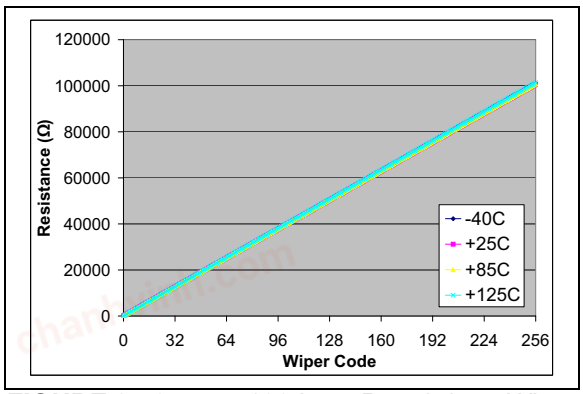


FIGURE 2-73: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 45 µA).*

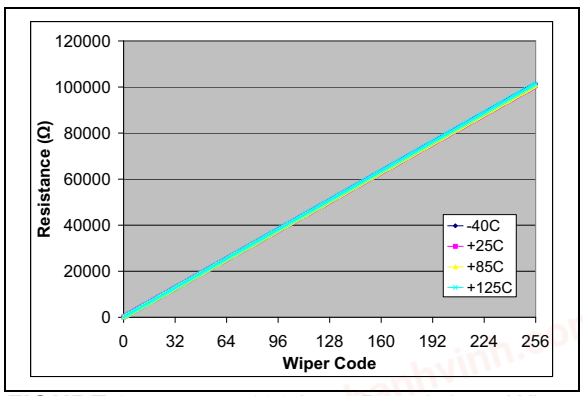
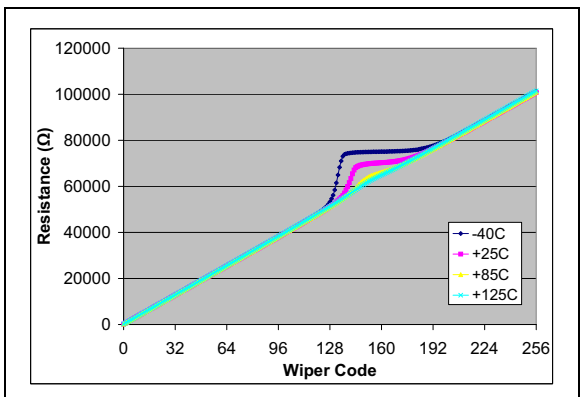


FIGURE 2-74: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 24 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-75: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} (Ω) vs. Wiper Setting and Ambient Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 15 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

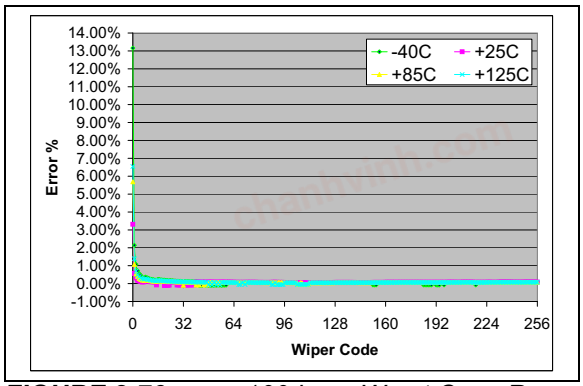


FIGURE 2-76: *100 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 45 µA).*

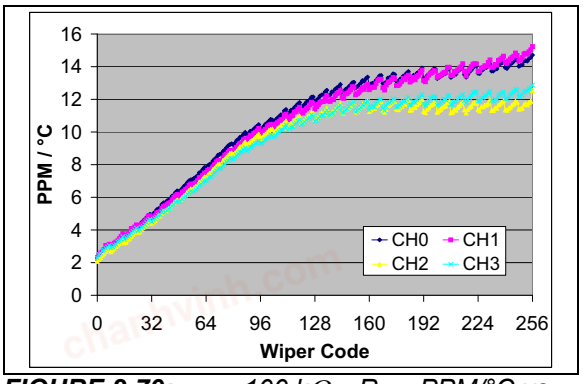


FIGURE 2-79: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 5.5V, I_W = 45 µA).*

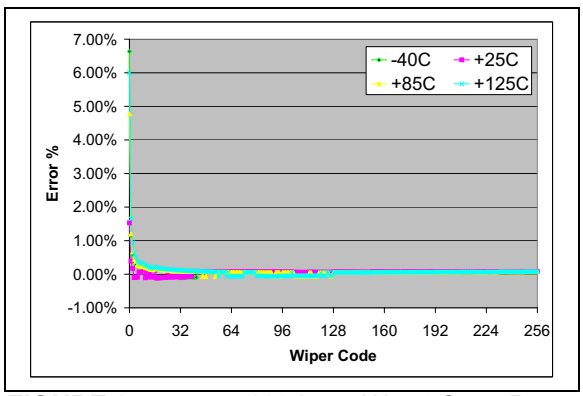


FIGURE 2-77: *100 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 24 µA).*

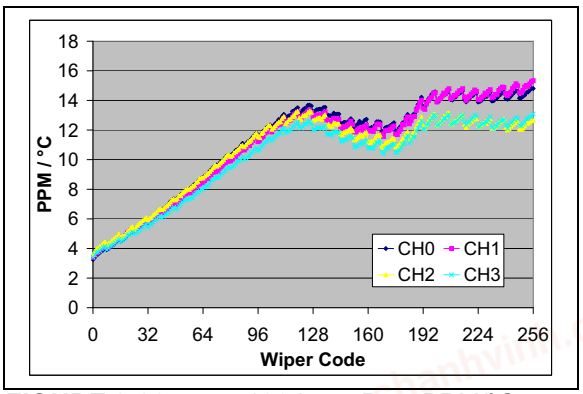
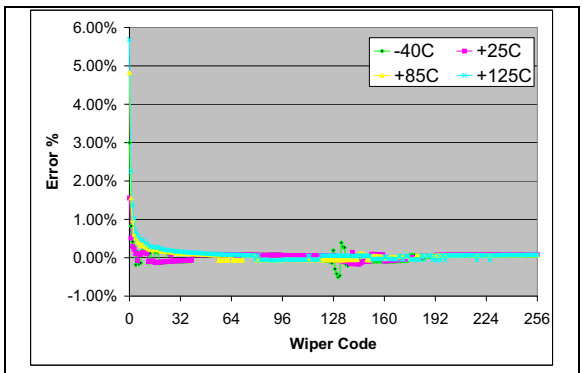
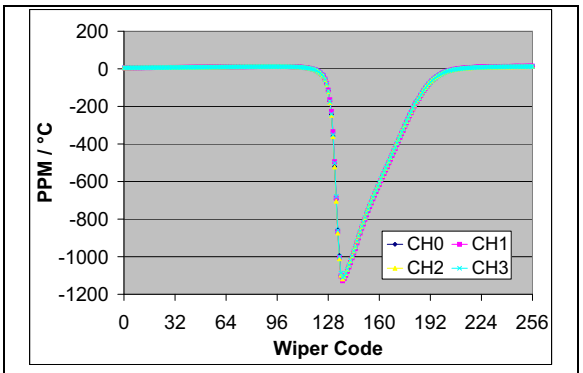


FIGURE 2-80: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 3.0V, I_W = 24 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-78: *100 kΩ – Worst Case R_{BW} from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) Error (%) vs. Wiper Setting and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 15 µA).*



Note: See **Appendix B:** for additional information of R_W resistance variation characteristics for V_{DD} > 2.7V.

FIGURE 2-81: *100 kΩ – R_{WB} PPM/°C vs. Wiper Setting. ($R_{BW(code=n,\ 125°C)}$-$R_{BW(code=n,\ -40°C)}$)/$R_{BW(code\ =\ 256,\ 25°C)}$/165°C * 1,000,000) ($V_{DD}$ = 1.8V, I_W = 15 µA).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

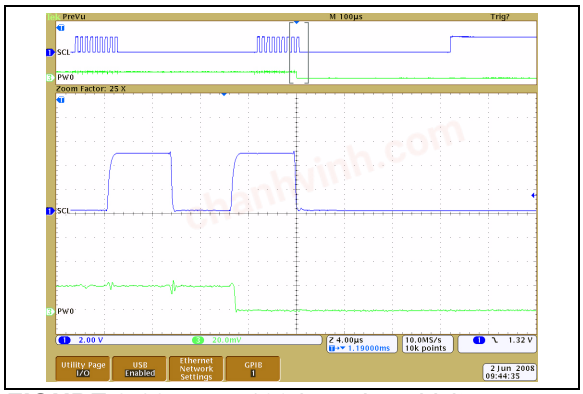


FIGURE 2-82: *100 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

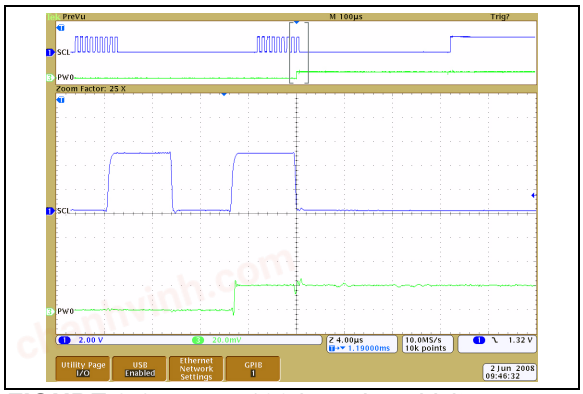


FIGURE 2-84: *100 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 2.7V) (1 µs/Div).*

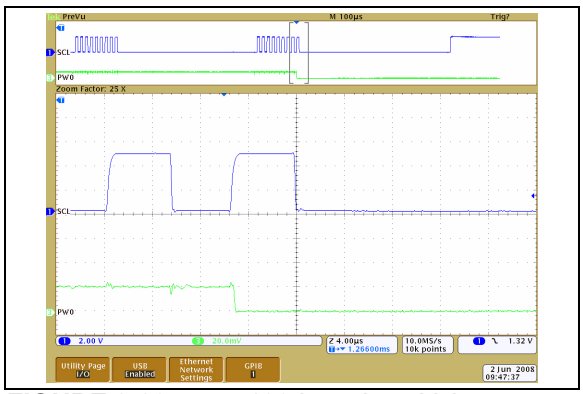


FIGURE 2-83: *100 kΩ – Low-Voltage Decrement Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

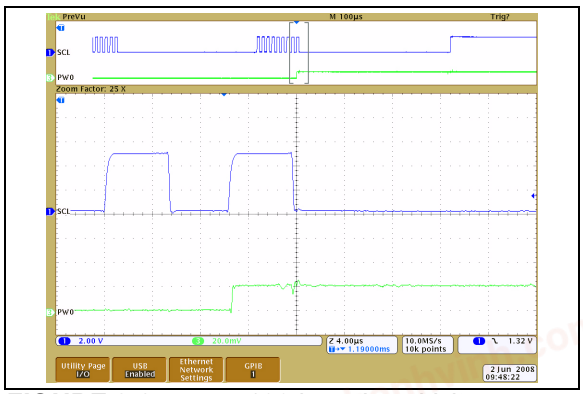


FIGURE 2-85: *100 kΩ – Low-Voltage Increment Wiper Settling Time (V_{DD} = 5.5V) (1 µs/Div).*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

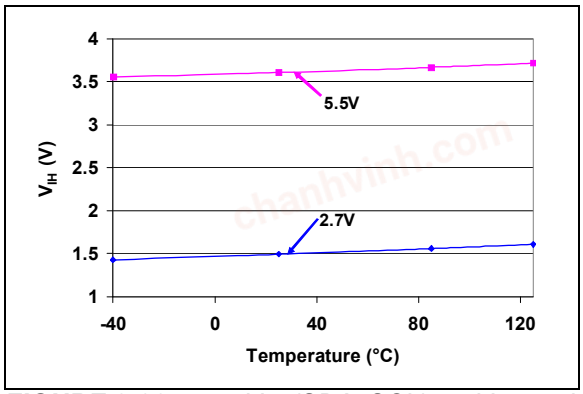


FIGURE 2-86: *V_{IH} (SDA, SCL) vs. V_{DD} and Temperature.*

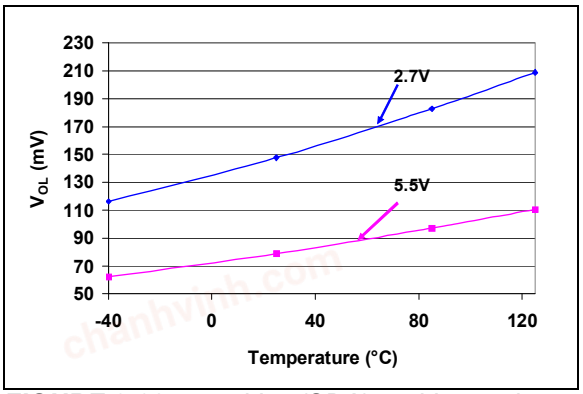


FIGURE 2-88: *V_{OL} (SDA) vs. V_{DD} and Temperature (I_{OL} = 3 mA).*

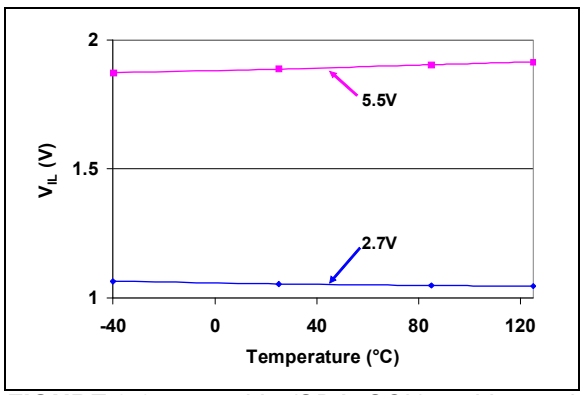


FIGURE 2-87: *V_{IL} (SDA, SCL) vs. V_{DD} and Temperature.*

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Note: Unless otherwise indicated, T_A = +25°C, V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V.

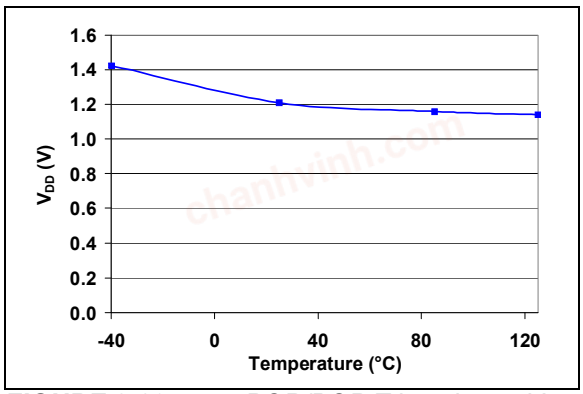


FIGURE 2-89: *POR/BOR Trip point vs. V_{DD} and Temperature.*

2.1 Test Circuits

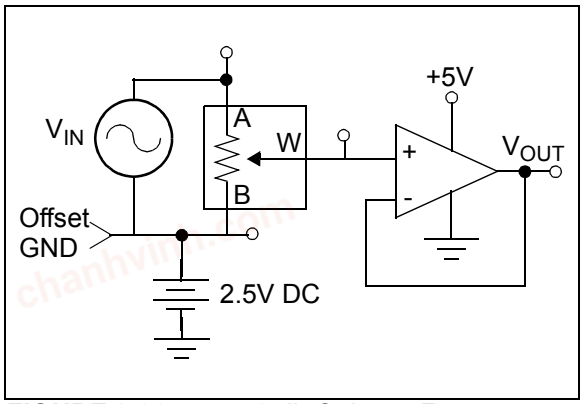


FIGURE 2-90: *-3 db Gain vs. Frequency Test.*

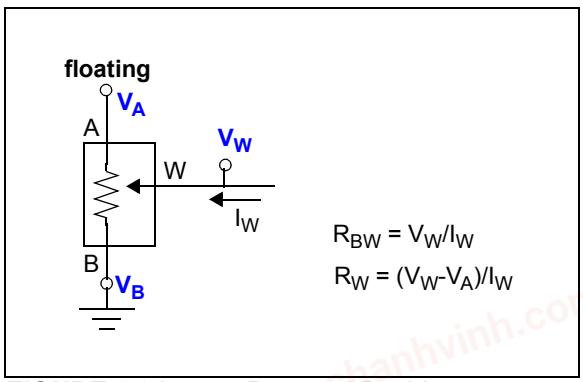


FIGURE 2-91: *R_{BW} and R_W Measurement.*

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3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in Table 3-1.
Additional descriptions of the device pins follows.

TABLE 3-1: PINOUT DESCRIPTION FOR THE MCP443X/5X

Pin			Symbol	I/O	Buffer Type	Weak Pull-up/ down (Note 1)	Standard Function
TSSOP		QFN					
14L	20L	20L					
—	1	19	P3A	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 3 Terminal A
1	2	20	P3W	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 3 Wiper Terminal
2	3	1	P3B	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 3 Terminal B
3	4	2	HVC/A0	I	HV w/ST	“smart”	High Voltage Command / I^2C Address 0
4	5	3	SCL	I	HV w/ST	No	I^2C Clock Input
5	6	4	SDA	I	HV w/ST	No	I^2C Serial Data I/O. Open Drain output
6	7	5	V_{SS}	—	P	—	Ground
7	8	6	P1B	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 1 Terminal B
8	9	7	P1W	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 1 Wiper Terminal
—	10	8	P1A	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 1 Terminal A
—	11	9	P0A	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 0 Terminal A
9	12	10	P0W	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 0 Wiper Terminal
10	13	11	P0B	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 0 Terminal B
—	14	12	NC	I	—	—	No Connect
—	15	13	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	I	HV w/ST	Yes	Hardware Reset Pin
11	16	14	A1	I	HV w/ST	“smart”	I^2C Address 1
12	17	15	V_{DD}	—	P	—	Positive Power Supply Input
13	18	16	P2B	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 2 Terminal B
14	19	17	P2W	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 2 Wiper Terminal
—	20	18	P2A	A	Analog	No	Potentiometer 2 Terminal A
—	—	21	EP	—	—	—	Exposed Pad. (Note 2)

Legend: HV w/ST = High Voltage tolerant input (with Schmidtt trigger input)
A = Analog pins (Potentiometer terminals) I = digital input (high Z)
O = digital output I/O = Input / Output
P = Power

Note 1: The pin’s “smart” pull-up shuts off while the pin is forced low. This is done to reduce the standby and shut-down current.

2: The QFN package has a contact on the bottom of the package. This contact is conductively connected to the die substrate, and therefore should be unconnected or connected to the same ground as the device’s V_{SS} pin.

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3.1 High Voltage Command / Address 0 (HVC/A0)

The HVC/A0 pin is the Address 0 input for the I^2C interface as well as the High Voltage Command pin. At the device's POR/BOR the value of the A0 address bit is latched. This input along with the A1 pin completes the device address. This allows up to 4 MCP44XX devices to be on a single I^2C bus.

During normal operation, the voltage on this pin determines whether the I^2C command is a normal command or a High Voltage command (when HVC/A0 = V_{IHH}).

3.2 Serial Clock (SCL)

The SCL pin is the serial interfaces Serial Clock pin. This pin is connected to the Host Controllers SCL pin. The MCP44XX is a slave device, so its SCL pin accepts only external clock signals.

3.3 Serial Data (SDA)

The SDA pin is the serial interfaces Serial Data pin. This pin is connected to the Host Controllers SDA pin. The SDA pin is an open-drain N-channel driver.

3.4 Ground (V_{SS})

The V_{SS} pin is the device ground reference.

3.5 Potentiometer Terminal B

The terminal B pin is connected to the internal potentiometer's terminal B.

The potentiometer's terminal B is the fixed connection to the Zero Scale wiper value of the digital potentiometer. This corresponds to a wiper value of 0x00 for both 7-bit and 8-bit devices.

The terminal B pin does not have a polarity relative to the terminal W or A pins. The terminal B pin can support both positive and negative current. The voltage on terminal B must be between V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

MCP44XX devices have four terminal B pins, one for each resistor network.

3.6 Potentiometer Wiper (W) Terminal

The terminal W pin is connected to the internal potentiometer's terminal W (the wiper). The wiper terminal is the adjustable terminal of the digital potentiometer. The terminal W pin does not have a polarity relative to terminals A or B pins. The terminal W pin can support both positive and negative current. The voltage on terminal W must be between V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

MCP44XX devices have four terminal W pins, one for each resistor network.

3.7 Potentiometer Terminal A

The terminal A pin is available on the MCP44X1 devices, and is connected to the internal potentiometer's terminal A.

The potentiometer's terminal A is the fixed connection to the Full Scale wiper value of the digital potentiometer. This corresponds to a wiper value of 0x100 for 8-bit devices or 0x80 for 7-bit devices.

The terminal A pin does not have a polarity relative to the terminal W or B pins. The terminal A pin can support both positive and negative current. The voltage on terminal A must be between V_{SS} and V_{DD}.

The terminal A pin is not available on the MCP44X2 devices, and the internally terminal A signal is floating.

MCP44X1 devices have four terminal A pins, one for each resistor network. Terminal A is not available on the MCP44X2 devices.

3.8 Not Connected (NC)

The NC pin is not used.

3.9 Reset ($\overline{RESET}$)

The $\overline{RESET}$ pin is used to force the device into the POR/BOR state.

3.10 Address 1 (A1)

The A1 pin is the I^2C interface's Address 1 pin. Along with the A0 pins, up to 4 MCP44XX devices can be on a single I^2C bus.

3.11 Positive Power Supply Input (V_{DD})

The V_{DD} pin is the device's positive power supply input. The input power supply is relative to V_{SS}.

While the device V_{DD} < V_{min} (2.7V), the electrical performance of the device may not meet the data sheet specifications.

3.12 No Connect (NC)

These pins should be either connected to V_{DD} or V_{SS}.

3.13 Exposed Pad (EP)

This pad is conductively connected to the device's substrate. This pad should be tied to the same potential as the V_{SS} pin (or left unconnected). This pad could be used to assist as a heat sink for the device when connected to a PCB heat sink.

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4.0 FUNCTIONAL OVERVIEW

This data sheet covers a family of four volatile Digital Potentiometer and Rheostat devices that will be referred to as MCP44XX. The MCP44X1 devices are the Potentiometer configuration, while the MCP44X2 devices are the Rheostat configuration.

As the **Device Block Diagram** shows, there are four main functional blocks. These are:

- **POR/BOR and RESET Operation**
- **Memory Map**
- **Resistor Network**
- **Serial Interface (I2C)**

The POR/BOR operation and the Memory Map are discussed in this section and the Resistor Network and I^2C operation are described in their own sections. The **Device Commands** commands are discussed in **Section 7.0**.

4.1 POR/BOR and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Operation

The Power-on Reset is the case where the device is having power applied to it from V_{SS}. The Brown-out Reset occurs when a device had power applied to it, and that power (voltage) drops below the specified range.

The devices RAM retention voltage (V_{RAM}) is lower than the POR/BOR voltage trip point (V_{POR}/V_{BOR}). The maximum V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage is less then 1.8V.

When $V_{POR}/V_{BOR} < V_{DD} < 2.7V$, the electrical performance may not meet the data sheet specifications. In this region, the device is capable of incrementing, decrementing, reading and writing to its volatile memory if the proper serial command is executed.

When $V_{DD} < V_{POR}/V_{BOR}$ or the RESET pin is Low, the pin weak pull-ups are enabled.

4.1.1 POWER-ON RESET

When the device powers up, the device V_{DD} crosses the V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage.

When the V_{DD} voltage crosses the V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage, the following events occur:

- Volatile wiper register is loaded with the default value
- TCON registers are loaded with their default value
- Device is capable of digital operation

4.1.2 BROWN-OUT RESET

When the device powers down, device V_{DD} will cross V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage.

When V_{DD} voltage decreases below V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage, the serial Interface is disabled.

If the V_{DD} voltage decreases below V_{RAM} voltage, the following events may occur:

- Volatile wiper registers could become corrupted
- TCON registers could become corrupted

As the voltage recovers above the V_{POR}/V_{BOR} voltage, the operation is the same as Power-on Reset, as discussed in the previous subsection.

Serial commands that are not completed because of a brown-out condition could cause the memory location to become corrupted.

4.1.3 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ PIN

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin can be used to force the device into the POR/BOR state of the device. When the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is forced Low, the device is forced into the Reset state. This means that the TCON registers are forced to their default values and the volatile wiper registers are loaded with the default value. Also the I^2C interface is disabled.

This feature allows a hardware method for all registers to be updated at the same time.

4.1.4 INTERACTION OF $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ PIN AND BOR/POR CIRCUITRY

Figure 4-1 shows how the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin signal and the POR/BOR signal interact to control the hardware Reset state of the device.

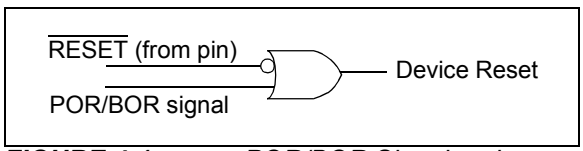


FIGURE 4-1: *POR/BOR Signal and $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Pin Interaction.*

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4.2 Memory Map

The device memory supports 16 locations that are 9-bit wide (16x9 bits). This memory space contains only volatile locations (see Table 4-2).

4.2.1 VOLATILE MEMORY (RAM)

There are six Volatile Memory locations. These are:

- Volatile Wiper 0
- Volatile Wiper 1
- Volatile Wiper 2
- Volatile Wiper 3
- Terminal Control (TCON0) Register 0
- Terminal Control (TCON)1 Register 1

The volatile memory starts functioning at the RAM retention voltage (V_{RAM}). The POR/BOR Wiper code is shown in Table 4-1.

TABLE 4-1: STANDARD SETTINGS

Resistance Code	Typical R_{AB} Value	Default POR Wiper Setting	Wiper Code	
			8-bit	7-bit
-502	5.0 kΩ	Mid scale	80h	40h
-103	10.0 kΩ	Mid scale	80h	40h
-503	50.0 kΩ	Mid scale	80h	40h
-104	100.0 kΩ	Mid scale	80h	40h

TABLE 4-2: MEMORY MAP AND THE SUPPORTED COMMANDS

Address	Function	Memory Type	Allowed Commands	Disallowed Commands (1)	Factory Initialization	
00h	Volatile Wiper 0	RAM	Read, Write, Increment, Decrement	—	8-bit	80h
					7-bit	40h
01h	Volatile Wiper 1	RAM	Read, Write, Increment, Decrement	—	8-bit	80h
					7-bit	40h
02h	Reserved	—	None	All	—	
03h	Reserved	—	None	All	—	
04h	Volatile TCON0 Register	RAM	Read, Write	Increment, Decrement	1FFh	
05h	Reserved	—	None	All	—	
06h	Volatile Wiper 2	RAM	Read, Write, Increment, Decrement	—	8-bit	80h
					7-bit	40h
07h	Volatile Wiper 3	RAM	Read, Write, Increment, Decrement	—	8-bit	80h
					7-bit	40h
08h	Reserved	—	None	All	—	
09h	Reserved	—	None	All	—	
0Ah	Volatile TCON1 Register	RAM	Read, Write	Increment, Decrement	1FFh	
0Bh - 0Fh	Reserved	—	None	All	—	

Note 1: This command on this address will generate an error condition. To exit the error condition, the user must take the HVC pin to the V_{IH} level and then back to the active state (V_{IL} or V_{IHH}).

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4.2.1.1 Terminal Control (TCON) Registers

There are two Terminal Control (TCON) Registers. These are called TCON0 and TCON1. Each register contains 8 control bits, four bits for each Wiper. Register 4-1 describes each bit of the TCON0 register, while Register 4-2 describes each bit of the TCON1 register.

The state of each resistor network terminal connection is individually controlled. That is, each terminal connection (A, B and W) can be individually connected/ disconnected from the resistor network. This allows the system to minimize the currents through the digital potentiometer.

The value that is written to the specified TCON register will appear on the appropriate resistor network terminals when the serial command has completed.

On a POR/BOR these registers are loaded with 1FFh (9-bit), for all terminals connected. The Host Controller needs to detect the POR/BOR event and then update the Volatile TCON register values.

REGISTER 4-1: TCON0 BITS (1)

R-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
D8	R1HW	R1A	R1W	R1B	R0HW	R0A	R0W	R0B
bit 8								bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 8 **D8:** Reserved. Forced to '1'

bit 7 **R1HW:** Resistor 1 Hardware Configuration Control bit
This bit forces Resistor 1 into the "shutdown" configuration of the Hardware pin
1 = Resistor 1 is NOT forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration
0 = Resistor 1 is forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration

bit 6 **R1A:** Resistor 1 Terminal A (P1A pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 1 Terminal A to the Resistor 1 Network
1 = P1A pin is connected to the Resistor 1 Network
0 = P1A pin is disconnected from the Resistor 1 Network

bit 5 **R1W:** Resistor 1 Wiper (P1W pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 1 Wiper to the Resistor 1 Network
1 = P1W pin is connected to the Resistor 1 Network
0 = P1W pin is disconnected from the Resistor 1 Network

bit 4 **R1B:** Resistor 1 Terminal B (P1B pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 1 Terminal B to the Resistor 1 Network
1 = P1B pin is connected to the Resistor 1 Network
0 = P1B pin is disconnected from the Resistor 1 Network

bit 3 **R0HW:** Resistor 0 Hardware Configuration Control bit
This bit forces Resistor 0 into the "shutdown" configuration of the Hardware pin
1 = Resistor 0 is NOT forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration
0 = Resistor 0 is forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration

bit 2 **R0A:** Resistor 0 Terminal A (P0A pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 0 Terminal A to the Resistor 0 Network
1 = P0A pin is connected to the Resistor 0 Network
0 = P0A pin is disconnected from the Resistor 0 Network

bit 1 **R0W:** Resistor 0 Wiper (P0W pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 0 Wiper to the Resistor 0 Network
1 = P0W pin is connected to the Resistor 0 Network
0 = P0W pin is disconnected from the Resistor 0 Network

bit 0 **R0B:** Resistor 0 Terminal B (P0B pin) Connect Control bit
This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 0 Terminal B to the Resistor 0 Network
1 = P0B pin is connected to the Resistor 0 Network
0 = P0B pin is disconnected from the Resistor 0 Network

Note 1: These bits do not affect the wiper register values.

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REGISTER 4-2: TCON1 BITS (1)

R-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1	R/W-1
D8	R3HW	R3A	R3W	R3B	R2HW	R2A	R2W	R2B
bit 8								bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 8 **D8:** Reserved. Forced to '1'

bit 7 **R3HW:** Resistor 3 Hardware Configuration Control bit

This bit forces Resistor 3 into the "shutdown" configuration of the Hardware pin
1 = Resistor 3 is NOT forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration
0 = Resistor 3 is forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration

bit 6 **R3A:** Resistor 3 Terminal A (P3A pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 3 Terminal A to the Resistor 3 Network
1 = P3A pin is connected to the Resistor 3 Network
0 = P3A pin is disconnected from the Resistor 3 Network

bit 5 **R3W:** Resistor 3 Wiper (P3W pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 3 Wiper to the Resistor 3 Network
1 = P3W pin is connected to the Resistor 3 Network
0 = P3W pin is disconnected from the Resistor 3 Network

bit 4 **R3B:** Resistor 3 Terminal B (P3B pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 3 Terminal B to the Resistor 3 Network
1 = P3B pin is connected to the Resistor 3 Network
0 = P3B pin is disconnected from the Resistor 3 Network

bit 3 **R2HW:** Resistor 2 Hardware Configuration Control bit

This bit forces Resistor 2 into the "shutdown" configuration of the Hardware pin
1 = Resistor 2 is NOT forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration
0 = Resistor 2 is forced to the hardware pin "shutdown" configuration

bit 2 **R2A:** Resistor 2 Terminal A (P0A pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 2 Terminal A to the Resistor 2 Network
1 = P2A pin is connected to the Resistor 2 Network
0 = P2A pin is disconnected from the Resistor 2 Network

bit 1 **R2W:** Resistor 2 Wiper (P0W pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 2 Wiper to the Resistor 2 Network
1 = P2W pin is connected to the Resistor 2 Network
0 = P2W pin is disconnected from the Resistor 2 Network

bit 0 **R2B:** Resistor 2 Terminal B (P2B pin) Connect Control bit

This bit connects/disconnects the Resistor 2 Terminal B to the Resistor 2 Network
1 = P2B pin is connected to the Resistor 2 Network
0 = P2B pin is disconnected from the Resistor 2 Network

Note 1: These bits do not affect the wiper register values.

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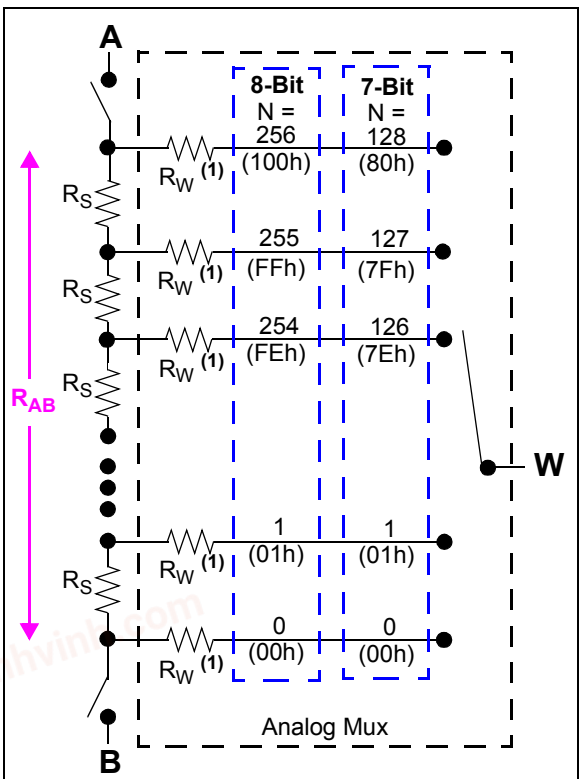
5.0 RESISTOR NETWORK

The Resistor Network has either 7-bit or 8-bit resolution. Each Resistor Network allows zero scale to full scale connections. Figure 5-1 shows a block diagram for the resistive network of a device.

The Resistor Network is made up of several parts. These include:

- Resistor Ladder
- Wiper
- Shutdown (Terminal Connections)

Devices have four resistor networks. These are referred to as Pot 0, Pot 1 Pot 2, and Pot 3.



Note 1: The wiper resistance is dependent on several factors including, wiper code, device V_{DD}, Terminal voltages (on A, B, and W), and temperature.
Also for the same conditions, each tap selection resistance has a small variation. This R_W variation has greater effects on some specifications (such as INL) for the smaller resistance devices (5.0 kΩ) compared to larger resistance devices (100.0 kΩ).

FIGURE 5-1: *Resistor Block Diagram.*

5.1 Resistor Ladder Module

The resistor ladder is a series of equal value resistors (R_S) with a connection point (tap) between the two resistors. The total number of resistors in the series (ladder) determines the R_{AB} resistance (see Figure 5-1). The end points of the resistor ladder are connected to analog switches which are connected to the device Terminal A and Terminal B pins. The R_{AB} (and R_S) resistance has small variations over voltage and temperature.

For an 8-bit device, there are 256 resistors in a string between terminal A and terminal B. The wiper can be set to tap onto any of these 256 resistors, thus providing 257 possible settings (including terminal A and terminal B).

For a 7-bit device, there are 128 resistors in a string between terminal A and terminal B. The wiper can be set to tap onto any of these 128 resistors, thus providing 129 possible settings (including terminal A and terminal B).

Equation 5-1 shows the calculation for the step resistance.

EQUATION 5-1: R_S CALCULATION

$$R_S = \frac{R_{AB}}{(256)} \quad \text{8-bit Device}$$

$$R_S = \frac{R_{AB}}{(128)} \quad \text{7-bit Device}$$

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5.2 Wiper

Each tap point (between the R_S resistors) is a connection point for an analog switch. The opposite side of the analog switch is connected to a common signal which is connected to the Terminal W (Wiper) pin.

A value in the volatile wiper register selects which analog switch to close, connecting the W terminal to the selected node of the resistor ladder.

The wiper can connect directly to Terminal B or to Terminal A. A zero scale connections, connects the Terminal W (wiper) to Terminal B (wiper setting of 000h). A full scale connection, connects the Terminal W (wiper) to Terminal A (wiper setting of 100h or 80h). In these configurations, the only resistance between the Terminal W and the other Terminal (A or B) is that of the analog switches.

A wiper setting value greater than full scale (wiper setting of 100h for 8-bit device or 80h for 7-bit devices) will also be a Full Scale setting (Terminal W (wiper) connected to Terminal A). Table 5-1 illustrates the full wiper setting map.

Equation 5-2 illustrates the calculation used to determine the resistance between the wiper and terminal B.

EQUATION 5-2: R_{WB} CALCULATION

$$R_{WB} = \frac{R_{AB}N}{(256)} + R_W \qquad \text{8-bit Device}$$

N = 0 to 256 (decimal)

$$R_{WB} = \frac{R_{AB}N}{(128)} + R_W \qquad \text{7-bit Device}$$

N = 0 to 128 (decimal)

TABLE 5-1: VOLATILE WIPER VALUE VS. WIPER POSITION MAP

Wiper Setting		Properties
7-bit	8-bit	
3FFh – 081h	3FFh – 101h	Reserved (Full Scale (W = A)), Increment and Decrement commands ignored
080h	100h	Full Scale (W = A), Increment commands ignored
07Fh – 041h	0FFh – 081h	W = N
040h	080h	W = N (Mid Scale)
03Fh – 001h	07Fh – 001h	W = N
000h	000h	Zero Scale (W = B) Decrement command ignored

5.3 Shutdown

Shutdown is used to minimize the device's current consumption. The MCP44XX has one method to achieve this. This is:

- **Terminal Control Register (TCON)**

This is different from the MCP42XXX devices in that the Hardware Shutdown Pin ($\overline{SHDN}$) has been replaced by a $\overline{RESET}$ pin. The Hardware Shutdown Pin function is still available via software commands to the TCON register.

5.3.1 TERMINAL CONTROL REGISTER (TCON)

The Terminal Control (TCON) register is a volatile register used to configure the connection of each resistor network terminal pin (A, B, and W) to the Resistor Network. These registers are shown in Register 4-1 and Register 4-2.

The RxHW bits forces the selected resistor network into the same state as the MCP42X1's $\overline{SHDN}$ pin. Alternate low power configurations may be achieved with the RxA, RxW, and RxB bits.

When the RxHW bit is '0':

- The P0A, P1A, P2A, and P3A terminals are disconnected
- The P0W, P1W, P2W, and P3W terminals are simultaneously connect to the P0B, P1B, P2B, and P3B terminals, respectively (see Figure 5-2)

Note: When the RxHW bit forces the resistor network into the hardware $\overline{SHDN}$ state, the state of the TCON0 or TCON1 register's RxA, RxW, and RxB bits is overridden (ignored). When the state of the RxHW bit no longer forces the resistor network into the hardware $\overline{SHDN}$ state, the TCON0 or TCON1 register's RxA, RxW, and RxB bits return to controlling the terminal connection state. In other words, the RxHW bit does not corrupt the state of the RxA, RxW, and RxB bits.

The RxHW bit does NOT corrupt the values in the Volatile Wiper Registers nor the TCON register. When the Shutdown mode is exited (RxHW bit = 1):

- The device returns to the Wiper setting specified by the Volatile Wiper value
- The TCON register bits return to controlling the terminal connection state

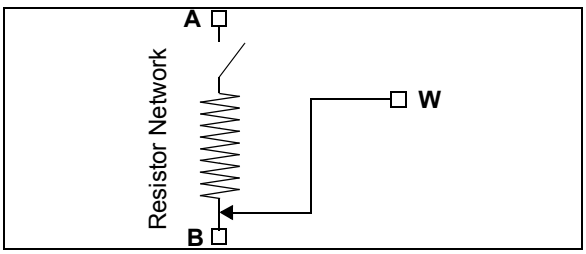


FIGURE 5-2: *Resistor Network Shutdown State (RxHW = '0').*

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6.0 SERIAL INTERFACE (I^2C)

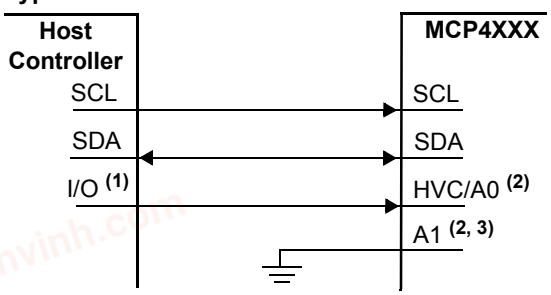
The MCP44XX devices support the I^2C serial protocol. The MCP44XX I^2C's module operates in Slave mode (does not generate the serial clock).

Figure 6-1 shows a typical I^2C Interface connection. All I^2C interface signals are high-voltage tolerant.

The MCP44XX devices use the two-wire I^2C serial interface. This interface can operate in standard, fast or High-Speed mode. A device that sends data onto the bus is defined as transmitter, and a device receiving data as receiver. The bus has to be controlled by a master device which generates the serial clock (SCL), controls the bus access and generates the START and STOP conditions. The MCP44XX device works as slave. Both master and slave can operate as transmitter or receiver, but the master device determines which mode is activated. Communication is initiated by the master (microcontroller) which sends the START bit, followed by the slave address byte. The first byte transmitted is always the slave address byte, which contains the device code, the address bits, and the R/$\overline{W}$ bit.

Refer to the NXP I^2C document for more details of the I^2C specifications.

Typical I^2C Interface Connections



Note 1: If High voltage commands are desired, some type of external circuitry needs to be implemented.

2: These pins have internal pull-ups. If faster rise times are required, then external pull-ups should be added.

3: This pin could be tied high, low, or connected to an I/O pin of the Host Controller.

FIGURE 6-1: *Typical I^2C Interface Block Diagram.*

6.1 Signal Descriptions

The I^2C interface uses up to four pins (signals). These are:

- SDA (Serial Data)
- SCL (Serial Clock)
- A0 (Address 0 bit)
- A1 (Address 1 bit)

6.1.1 SERIAL DATA (SDA)

The Serial Data (SDA) signal is the data signal of the device. The value on this pin is latched on the rising edge of the SCL signal when the signal is an input.

With the exception of the START and STOP conditions, the high or low state of the SDA pin can only change when the clock signal on the SCL pin is low. During the high period of the clock, the SDA pin's value (high or low) must be stable. Changes in the SDA pin's value while the SCL pin is HIGH will be interpreted as a START or a STOP condition.

6.1.2 SERIAL CLOCK (SCL)

The Serial Clock (SCL) signal is the clock signal of the device. The rising edge of the SCL signal latches the value on the SDA pin. The MCP44XX supports three I^2C interface clock modes:

- Standard Mode: clock rates up to 100 kHz
- Fast Mode: clock rates up to 400 kHz
- High-Speed Mode (HS mode): clock rates up to 3.4 MHz

The MCP44XX will not stretch the clock signal (SCL) since memory read access occur fast enough.

Depending on the clock rate mode, the interface will display different characteristics.

6.1.3 THE ADDRESS BITS (A1:A0)

There are up to two hardware pins used to specify the device address. The number of address pins is determined by the part number.

Address 0 is multiplexed with the High Voltage Command (HVC) function. So the state of A0 is latched on the MCP4XXX's POR/BOR event.

The state of the A1 pin should be static, that is they should be tied high or tied low.

6.1.3.1 The High Voltage Command (HVC) Signal

The High Voltage Command (HVC) signal is multiplexed with Address 0 (A0) and is used to indicate that the command, or sequence of commands, are in the High Voltage mode. High Voltage commands are supported for compatibility with non-volatile devices.

The HVC pin has an internal resistor connection to the MCP44XXs internal V_{DD} signal.

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6.2 I²C Operation

The MCP44XX's I²C module is compatible with the NXP I²C specification. The following lists some of the modules features:

- 7-bit slave addressing
- Supports three clock rate modes:
  - Standard mode, clock rates up to 100 kHz
  - Fast mode, clock rates up to 400 kHz
  - High-speed mode (HS mode), clock rates up to 3.4 MHz
- Support Multi-Master Applications
- General call addressing
- Internal weak pull-ups on interface signals

The I²C 10-bit addressing mode is not supported.

The NXP I²C specification only defines the field types, field lengths, timings, etc. of a frame. The frame content defines the behavior of the device. The frame content for the MCP44XX is defined in **Section 7.0**.

6.2.1 I²C BIT STATES AND SEQUENCE

Figure 6-8 shows the I²C transfer sequence. The serial clock is generated by the master. The following definitions are used for the bit states:

- Start bit (S)
- Data bit
- Acknowledge (A) bit (driven low) / No Acknowledge ($\overline{A}$) bit (not driven low)
- Repeated Start bit (Sr)
- Stop bit (P)

6.2.1.1 Start Bit

The Start bit (see Figure 6-2) indicates the beginning of a data transfer sequence. The Start bit is defined as the SDA signal falling when the SCL signal is "High".

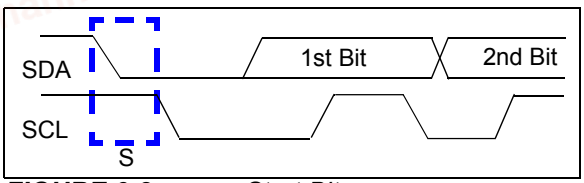


FIGURE 6-2: *Start Bit.*

6.2.1.2 Data Bit

The SDA signal may change state while the SCL signal is Low. While the SCL signal is High, the SDA signal MUST be stable (see Figure 6-5).

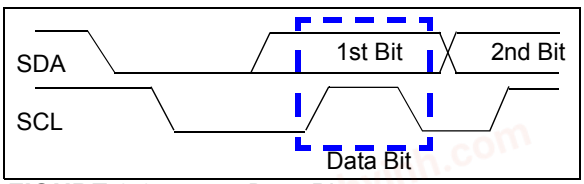


FIGURE 6-3: *Data Bit.*

6.2.1.3 Acknowledge (A) Bit

The A bit (see Figure 6-4) is typically a response from the receiving device to the transmitting device. Depending on the context of the transfer sequence, the A bit may indicate different things. Typically the Slave device will supply an A response after the Start bit and 8 "data" bits have been received. an A bit has the SDA signal low.

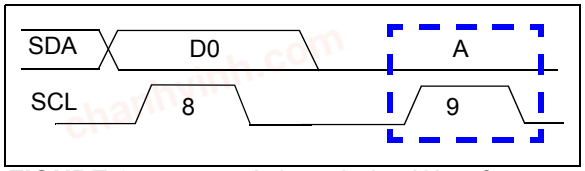


FIGURE 6-4: *Acknowledge Waveform.*

Not A ($\overline{A}$) Response

The $\overline{A}$ bit has the SDA signal high. Table 6-1 shows some of the conditions where the Slave Device will issue a Not A ($\overline{A}$).

If an error condition occurs (such as an $\overline{A}$ instead of A), then an START bit must be issued to reset the command state machine.

TABLE 6-1: MCP45XX/MCP46XX A / $\overline{A}$ RESPONSES

Event	Acknowledge Bit Response	Comment
General Call	A	Only if GCEN bit is set
Slave Address valid	A	
Slave Address not valid	$\overline{A}$	
Device Memory Address and specified command (AD3:AD0 and C1:C0) are an invalid combination	$\overline{A}$	After device has received address and command
Communication during EEPROM write cycle	A	After device has received address and command, and valid conditions for EEPROM write
Bus Collision	N.A.	I²C Module Resets, or a "Don't Care" if the collision occurs on the Master's "Start bit"

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6.2.1.4 Repeated Start Bit

The Repeated Start bit (see Figure 6-5) indicates the current Master Device wishes to continue communicating with the current Slave Device without releasing the I^2C bus. The Repeated Start condition is the same as the Start condition, except that the Repeated Start bit follows a Start bit (with the Data bits + A bit) and not a Stop bit.

The Start bit is the beginning of a data transfer sequence and is defined as the SDA signal falling when the SCL signal is "High".

Note 1: A bus collision during the Repeated Start condition occurs if:

- SDA is sampled low when SCL goes from low to high.
- SCL goes low before SDA is asserted low. This may indicate that another master is attempting to transmit a data '1'.

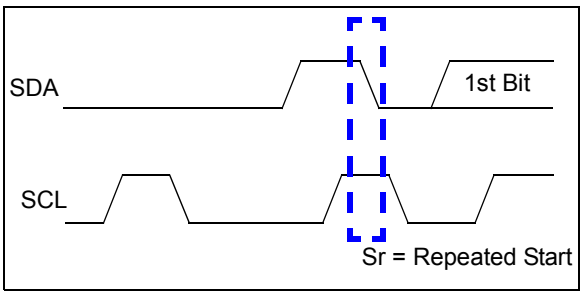


FIGURE 6-5: *Repeat Start Condition Waveform.*

6.2.1.5 Stop Bit

The Stop bit (see Figure 6-6) Indicates the end of the I^2C Data Transfer Sequence. The Stop bit is defined as the SDA signal rising when the SCL signal is "High".

A Stop bit resets the I^2C interface of all MCP44XX devices.

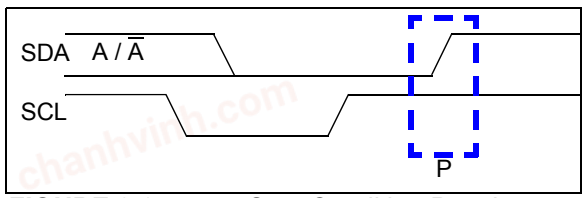


FIGURE 6-6: *Stop Condition Receive or Transmit Mode.*

6.2.2 CLOCK STRETCHING

"Clock Stretching" is something that the receiving Device can do, to allow additional time to "respond" to the "data" that has been received.

The MCP44XX will not stretch the clock signal (SCL) since memory read access occur fast enough.

6.2.3 ABORTING A TRANSMISSION

If any part of the I^2C transmission does not meet the command format, it is aborted. This can be intentionally accomplished with a START or STOP condition. This is done so that noisy transmissions (usually an extra START or STOP condition) are aborted before they corrupt the device.

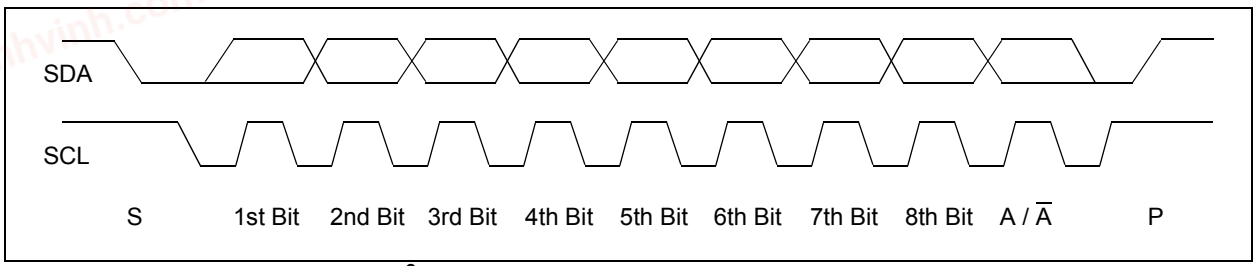


FIGURE 6-7: *Typical 8-Bit I^2C Waveform Format.*

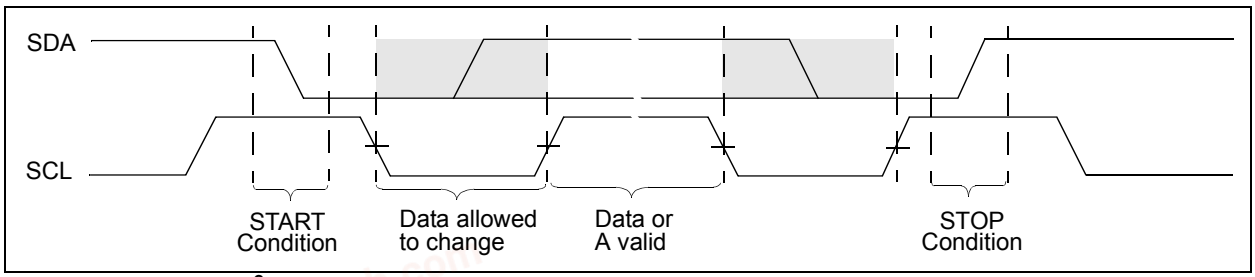


FIGURE 6-8: *I^2C Data States and Bit Sequence.*

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6.2.4 ADDRESSING

The address byte is the first byte received following the START condition from the master device. The address contains four (or more) fixed bits and (up to) three user defined hardware address bits (pins A1 and A0). These 7-bits address the desired I^2C device. The A6:A2 address bits are fixed to '01011' and the device appends the value of following two address pins (A1 and A0).

Since there are address bits controlled by hardware pins, there may be up to four MCP44XX devices on the same I^2C bus.

Figure 6-9 shows the slave address byte format, which contains the seven address bits. There is also a read/write (R/$\overline{W}$) bit. Table 6-2 shows the fixed address for device.

Hardware Address Pins

The hardware address bits (A1, and A0) correspond to the logic level on the associated address pins. This allows up to eight devices on the bus.

These pins have a weak pull-up enabled when the V_{DD} < V_{BOR}. The weak pull-up utilizes the "smart" pull-up technology and exhibits the same characteristics as the High-voltage tolerant I/O structure.

The state of the A0 address pin is latch on POR/BOR. This is required since High Voltage commands force this pin (HVC/A0) to the V_{IHH} level.

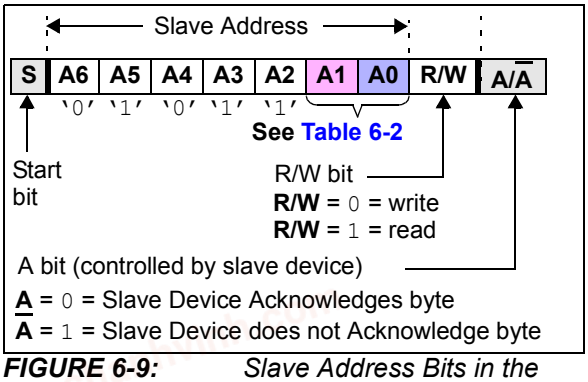


FIGURE 6-9: *Slave Address Bits in the I^2C Control Byte.*

TABLE 6-2: DEVICE SLAVE ADDRESSES

Device	Address	Comment
MCP44XX	'0101 1'b + A1:A0	Supports up to 4 devices. **(Note 1)**

Note 1: A0 is used for High-Voltage commands (HVC/A0) and the value is latched at POR/BOR.

6.2.5 SLOPE CONTROL

The MCP44XX implements slope control on the SDA output.

As the device transitions from HS mode to FS mode, the slope control parameter will change from the HS specification to the FS specification.

For Fast (FS) and High-Speed (HS) modes, the device has a spike suppression and a Schmidt trigger at SDA and SCL inputs.

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6.2.6 HS MODE

The I²C specification requires that a high-speed mode device must be 'activated' to operate in high-speed (3.4 Mbit/s) mode. This is done by the Master sending a special address byte following the START bit. This byte is referred to as the high-speed Master Mode Code (HSMMC).

The MCP44XX device does not acknowledge this byte. However, upon receiving this command, the device switches to HS mode. The device can now communicate at up to 3.4 Mbit/s on SDA and SCL lines. The device will switch out of the HS mode on the next STOP condition.

The master code is sent as follows:

1. START condition (S)
2. High-Speed Master Mode Code (0000 1XXX), The XXX bits are unique to the high-speed (HS) mode Master.
3. No Acknowledge ($\overline{A}$)

After switching to the High-Speed mode, the next transferred byte is the I²C control byte, which specifies the device to communicate with, and any number of data bytes plus acknowledgements. The Master Device can then either issue a Repeated Start bit to address a different device (at High-Speed) or a Stop bit to return to Fast/Standard bus speed. After the Stop bit, any other Master Device (in a Multi-Master system) can arbitrate for the I²C bus.

See Figure 6-10 for illustration of HS mode command sequence.

For more information on the HS mode, or other I²C modes, please refer to the I²C specification.

6.2.6.1 Slope Control

The slope control on the SDA output is different between the Fast/Standard Speed and the High-Speed clock modes of the interface.

6.2.6.2 Pulse Gobbler

The pulse gobbler on the SCL pin is automatically adjusted to suppress spikes < 10 ns during HS mode.

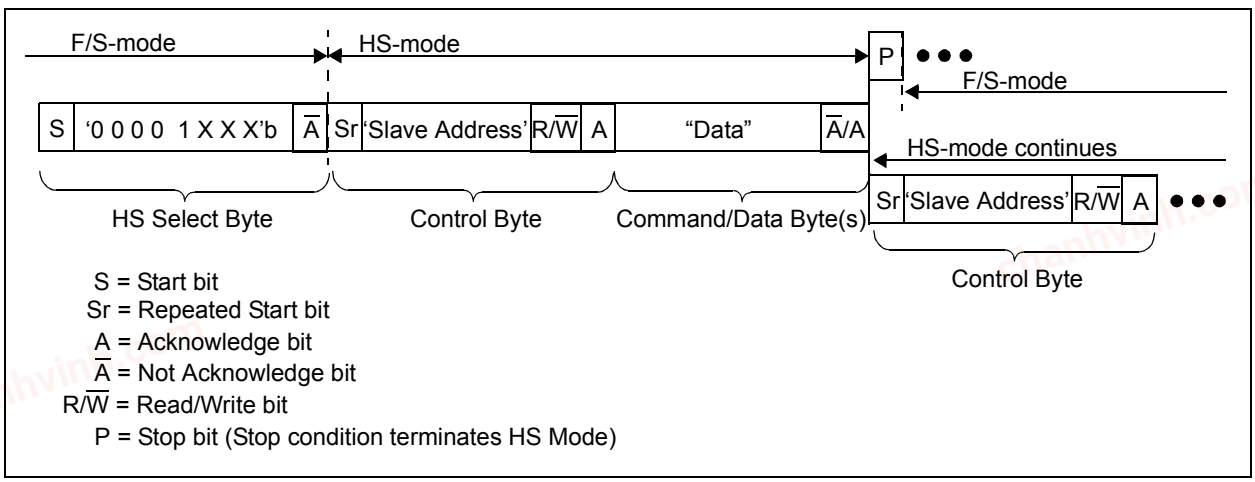


FIGURE 6-10: *HS Mode Sequence.*

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6.2.7 GENERAL CALL

The General Call is a method by which the “Master” device can communicate with all other “Slave” devices. In a Multi-Master application, the other Master devices are operating in Slave mode. The General Call address has two documented formats. These are shown in Figure 6-11. We have added a MCP44XX format in this figure as well.

This will allow customers to have multiple I^2C Digital Potentiometers on the bus and have them operate in a synchronous fashion (analogous to the DAC Sync pin functionality). If these MCP44XX 7-bit commands conflict with other I^2C devices on the bus, then the customer will need two I^2C busses and ensure that the devices are on the correct bus for their desired application functionality.

Dual Pot devices can not update both Pot0 and Pot1 from a single command. To address this, there are General Call commands for the Wiper 0, Wiper 1, and the TCON registers.

Table 6-3 shows the General Call Commands. Three commands are specified by the I^2C specification and are not applicable to the MCP44XX (so command is Not Acknowledged). The MCP44XX General Call Commands are Acknowledged. Any other command is Not Acknowledged.

Note:	Only one General Call command per issue of the General Call control byte. Any additional General Call commands are ignored and Not Acknowledged.

TABLE 6-3: GENERAL CALL COMMANDS

7-bit Command (1, 2, 3)	**Comment**
‘1000 00d’b	Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to Volatile Wiper 0 Register
‘1001 00d’b	Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to Volatile Wiper 1 Register
‘1100 00d’b	Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to TCON Register
‘1000 010’b or ‘1000 011’b	Increment Wiper 0 Register
‘1001 010’b or ‘1001 011’b	Increment Wiper 1 Register
‘1000 100’b or ‘1000 101’b	Decrement Wiper 0 Register
‘1001 100’b or ‘1001 101’b	Decrement Wiper 1 Register

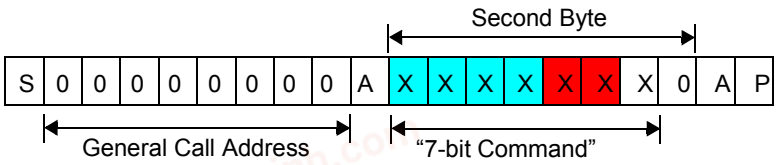
Note 1: Any other code is Not Acknowledged. These codes may be used by other devices on the I^2C bus.

2: The 7-bit command always appends a ‘0’ to form 8-bits.

3: “d” is the D8 bit for the 9-bit write value.

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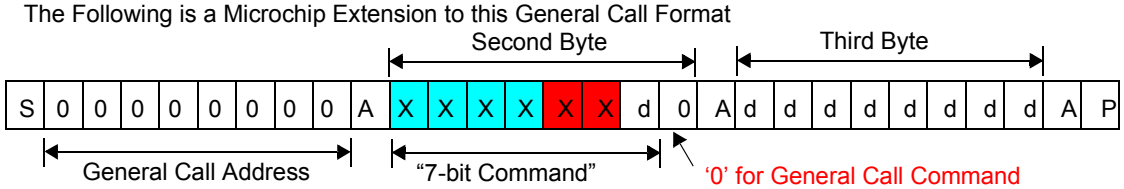
Reserved 7-bit Commands (by I^2C Specification - NXP UM10204_3, Version 03 19, June 2007)

'0000 011'b - Reset and write programmable part of slave address by hardware.
'0000 010'b - Write programmable part of slave address by hardware.
'0000 000'b - NOT Allowed

MCP44XX 7-bit Commands

'1000 01x'b - Increment Wiper 0 Register.
'1001 01x'b - Increment Wiper 1 Register.
'1000 10x'b - Decrement Wiper 0 Register.
'1001 10x'b - Decrement Wiper 1 Register.

The Following is a Microchip Extension to this General Call Format



MCP44XX 7-bit Commands

'1000 00d'b - Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to Volatile Wiper 0 Register.
'1001 00d'b - Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to Volatile Wiper 1 Register.
'1100 00d'b - Write Next Byte (Third Byte) to TCON Register.

The Following is a "Hardware General Call" Format

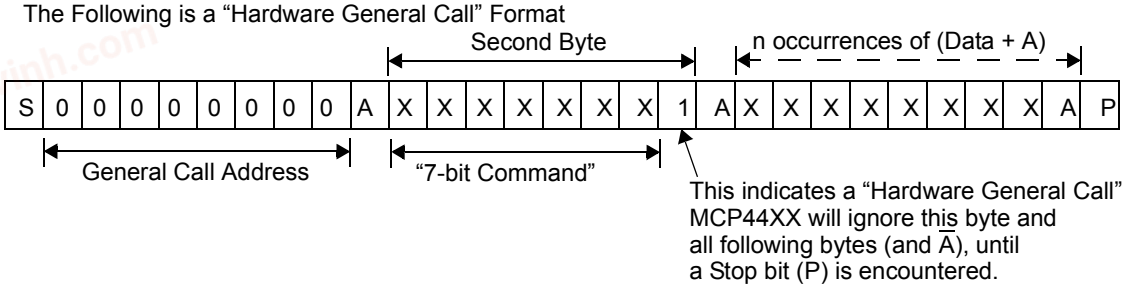


FIGURE 6-11: *General Call Formats.*

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7.0 DEVICE COMMANDS

The MCP44XX's I²C command formats are specified in this section. The I²C protocol does not specify how commands are formatted.

The MCP44XX supports four basic commands. The location accessed determines the commands that are supported.

For the Volatile Wiper Registers, these commands are:

- Write Data
- Read Data
- Increment Data
- Decrement Data

For the TCON Register, these commands are:

- Write Data
- Read Data

These commands have formats for both a single command or continuous commands. These commands are shown in Table 7-1.

Each command has two operational states. These operational states are referred to as:

- Normal Serial Commands
- High-Voltage Serial Commands

Note:	High Voltage commands are supported for compatibility with Non-Volatile devices in the family.

TABLE 7-1: I²C COMMANDS

Command		# of Bit Clocks (1)
Operation	**Mode**	
Write Data	Single	29
	Continuous	18n + 11
Read Data	Single	29
	Random	48
	Continuous	18n + 11
Increment	Single	20
	Continuous	9n + 11
Decrement	Single	20
	Continuous	9n + 11

Note 1: "n" indicates the number of times the command operation is to be repeated.

Normal serial commands are those where the HVC pin is driven to V_{IH} or V_{IL}. With High-Voltage Serial Commands, the HVC pin is driven to V_{IHH}. In each mode, there are four possible commands.

Table 7-2 shows the supported commands for each memory location.

Table 7-3 shows an overview of all the device commands and their interaction with other device features.

7.1 Command Byte

The MCP44XX's Command Byte has three fields: the Address, the Command Operation, and 2 Data bits (see Figure 7-1). Currently only one of the data bits is defined (D8).

The device memory is accessed when the Master sends a proper Command Byte to select the desired operation. The memory location getting accessed is contained in the Command Byte's AD3:AD0 bits. The action desired is contained in the Command Byte's C1:C0 bits, see Figure 7-1. C1:C0 determines if the desired memory location will be read, written, Incremented (wiper setting +1) or Decremented (wiper setting -1). The Increment and Decrement commands are only valid on the volatile wiper registers, and in High Voltage commands to enable/disable WiperLock Technology and Software Write Protect.

If the Address bits and Command bits are not a valid combination, then the MCP44XX will generate a Not Acknowledge pulse to indicate the invalid combination. The I²C Master device must then force a Start Condition to reset the MCP44XX's I²C module.

D9 and D8 are the most significant bits for the digital potentiometer's wiper setting. The 8-bit devices utilize D8 as their MSb while the 7-bit devices utilize D7 (from the data byte) as their MSb.

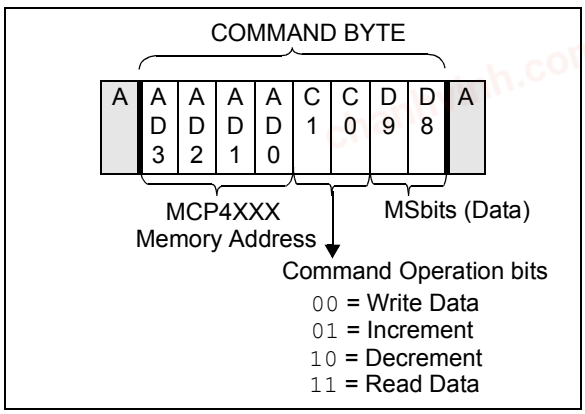


FIGURE 7-1: *Command Byte Format.*

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TABLE 7-2: MEMORY MAP AND THE SUPPORTED COMMANDS

Address		Command	Data (10-bits) (1)	Comment
Value	Function			
00h	Volatile Wiper 0	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Increment Wiper	—	
		Decrement Wiper	—	
01h	Volatile Wiper 1	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Increment Wiper	—	
		Decrement Wiper	—	
02h	Reserved	—	—	
03h	Reserved	—	—	
04h (2)	Volatile TCON 0 Register	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
05h (2)	—	Read Data (3)	—	Maps to Non-Volatile MCP444x/6x device's STATUS Register
06h	Volatile Wiper 2	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Increment Wiper	—	
		Decrement Wiper	—	
07h	Volatile Wiper 3	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Increment Wiper	—	
		Decrement Wiper	—	
08h	Reserved	—	—	
09h	Reserved	—	—	
0Ah (2)	Volatile TCON 1 Register	Write Data	nn nnnn nnnn	
		Read Data (3)	nn nnnn nnnn	
0Bh - 0Fh	Reserved	—	—	

Note 1: The Data Memory is only 9-bits wide, so the MSb is ignored by the device.
2: Increment or Decrement commands are invalid for these addresses.
3: I^2C read operation will read 2 bytes, of which the 10-bits of data are contained within.

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7.2 Data Byte

Only the Read Command and the Write Command have Data Byte(s).

The Write command concatenates the 8 bits of the Data Byte with the one data bit (D8) contained in the Command Byte to form 9 bits of data (D8:D0). The Command Byte format supports up to 9 bits of data so that the 8-bit resistor network can be set to Full-Scale (100h or greater). This allows wiper connections to Terminal A and to Terminal B. The D9 bit is currently unused.

7.3 Error Condition

If the four address bits received (AD3:AD0), and the two command bits received (C1:C0), are a valid combination, the MCP44XX will Acknowledge the I^2C bus.

If the address bits and command bits are an invalid combination, then the MCP44XX will Not Acknowledge the I^2C bus.

When an error condition has occurred, any commands that follow are ignored until the I^2C bus is reset with a Start Condition.

7.3.1 ABORTING A TRANSMISSION

A Restart or Stop condition in the expected data bit position will abort the current command sequence and data will not be written to the MCP44XX.

TABLE 7-3: COMMANDS

Command Name	# of Bits	High Voltage (V_{IHH}) on HVC pin?
Write Data	29	—
Read Data	29	—
Increment Wiper	20	—
Decrement Wiper	20	—
High Voltage **Write Data**	29	Yes
High Voltage **Read Data**	29	Yes
High Voltage **Increment Wiper**	20	Yes
High Voltage **Decrement Wiper**	20	Yes

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7.4 Write Data Normal and High Voltage

The Write Command format, see Figure 7-2, includes the I^2C Control Byte, an A bit, the MCP44XX Command Byte, an A bit, the MCP44XX Data Byte, an A bit, and a Stop (or Restart) condition. The MCP44XX generates the A / $\overline{A}$ bits.

A Write command to a Volatile memory location changes that location after a properly formatted Write Command and the A / $\overline{A}$ clock have been received.

7.4.1 SINGLE WRITE TO VOLATILE MEMORY

For volatile memory locations, data is written to the MCP44XX after every byte transfer (during the Acknowledge). If a Stop or Restart condition is generated during a data transfer (before the A), the data will not be written to the MCP44XX. After the A bit, the master can initiate the next sequence with a Stop or Restart condition.

Refer to Figure 7-2 for the byte write sequence.

7.4.2 CONTINUOUS WRITES TO VOLATILE MEMORY

A continuous write mode of operation is possible when writing to the volatile memory registers (address 00h, 01h, 04h, 06h, 07h, and 0Ah). This continuous write mode allows writes without a Stop or Restart condition or repeated transmissions of the I^2C Control Byte. Figure 7-3 shows the sequence for three continuous writes. The writes do not need to be to the same volatile memory address. The sequence ends with the master sending a STOP or RESTART condition.

7.4.3 THE HIGH VOLTAGE COMMAND (HVC) SIGNAL

The High Voltage Command (HVC) signal is multiplexed with Address 0 (A0) and is used to indicate that the command, or sequence of commands, are in the High Voltage operational state.

The HVC pin has an internal resistor connection to the MCP44XXs internal V_{DD} signal.

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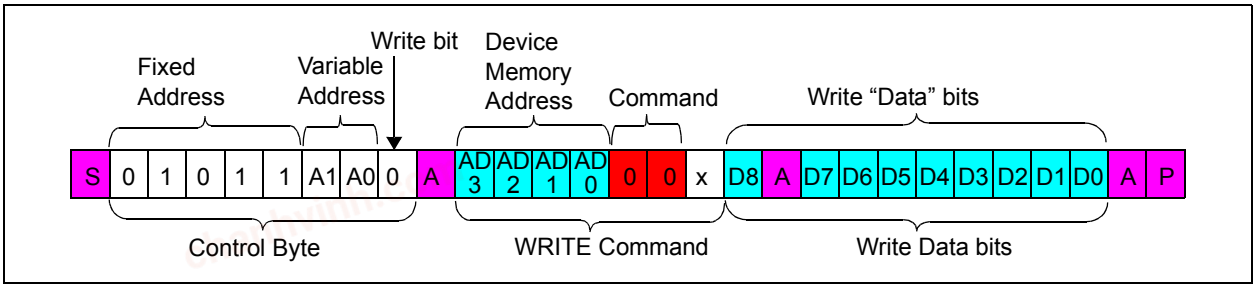
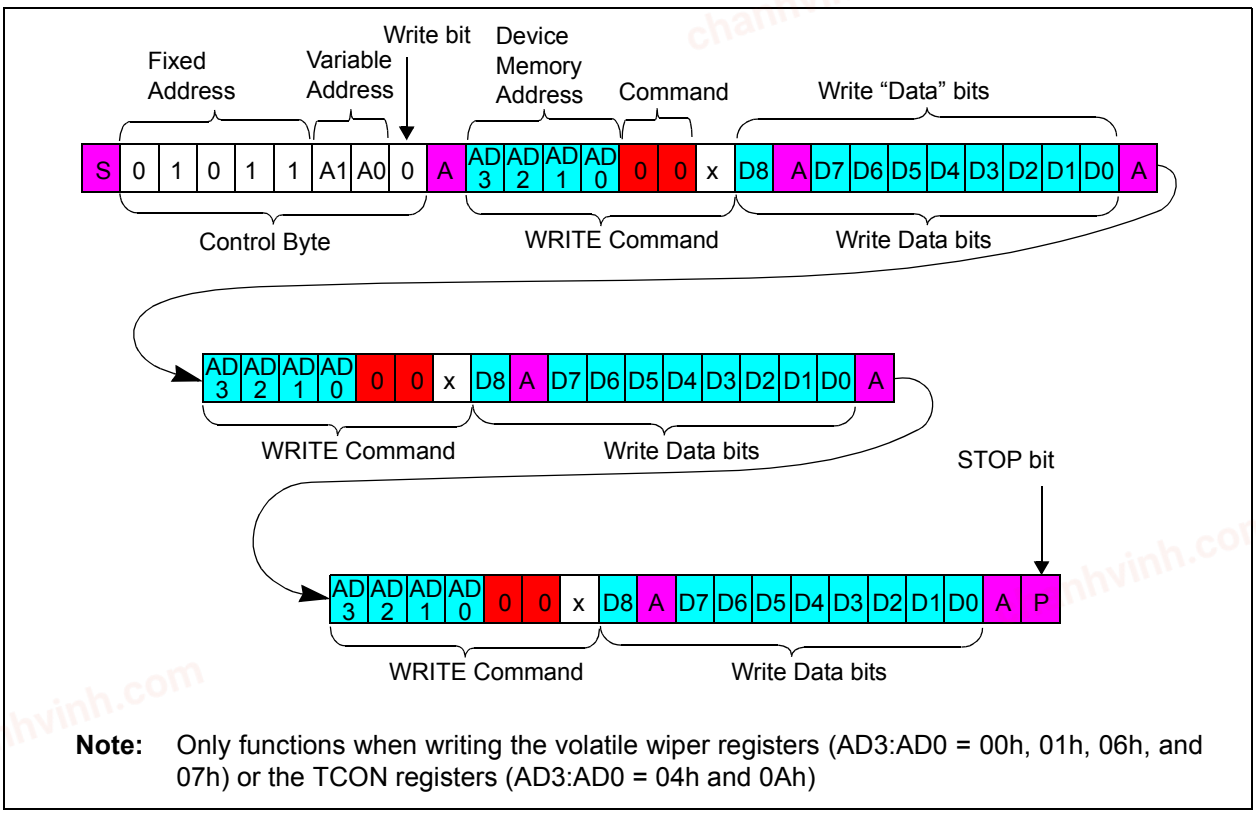


FIGURE 7-2: *I^2C Write Sequence.*



Note: Only functions when writing the volatile wiper registers (AD3:AD0 = 00h, 01h, 06h, and 07h) or the TCON registers (AD3:AD0 = 04h and 0Ah)

FIGURE 7-3: *I^2C Continuous Volatile Wiper Write.*

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7.5 Read Data Normal and High Voltage

The Read Command format (see Figure 7-4), includes the Start condition, I²C Control Byte (with R/W bit set to '0'), A bit, MCP44XX Command Byte, A bit, followed by a Repeated Start bit, I²C Control Byte (with R/W bit set to '1'), and the MCP44XX transmitting the requested Data High Byte, and A bit, the Data Low Byte, the Master generating the Ā, and Stop condition.

The I²C Control Byte requires the R/W bit equal to a logic one (R/W = 1) to generate a read sequence. The memory location read will be the last address contained in a valid write MCP44XX Command Byte or address 00h if no write operations have occurred since the device was reset (Power-on Reset or Brown-out Reset).

Read operations initially include the same address byte sequence as the write sequence (shown in Figure 6-9). This sequence is followed by another control byte (including the Start condition and Acknowledge) with the R/W bit equal to a logic one (R/W = 1) to indicate a read. The MCP44XX will then transmit the data contained in the addressed register. This is followed by the master generating an A bit in preparation for more data, or an Ā bit followed by a Stop. The sequence is ended with the master generating a Stop or Restart condition.

The internal address pointer is maintained.

7.5.1 SINGLE READ

Figure 7-4 show the waveforms for a single read.

For ***single reads*** the master sends a STOP or RESTART condition after the data byte is sent from the slave.

7.5.1.1 Random Read

Figure 7-5 shows the sequence for a Random Reads.

Refer to Figure 7-5 for the random byte read sequence.

7.5.2 CONTINUOUS READS

Continuous reads allows the devices memory to be read quickly. Continuous reads are possible to all memory locations.

Figure 7-6 shows the sequence for three continuous reads.

For ***continuous reads***, instead of transmitting a Stop or Restart condition after the data transfer, the master reads the next data byte. The sequence ends with the master Not Acknowledging and then sending a Stop or Restart.

7.5.3 THE HIGH VOLTAGE COMMAND (HVC) SIGNAL

The High Voltage Command (HVC) signal is multiplexed with Address 0 (A0) and is used to indicate that the command, or sequence of commands, are in the High Voltage mode.

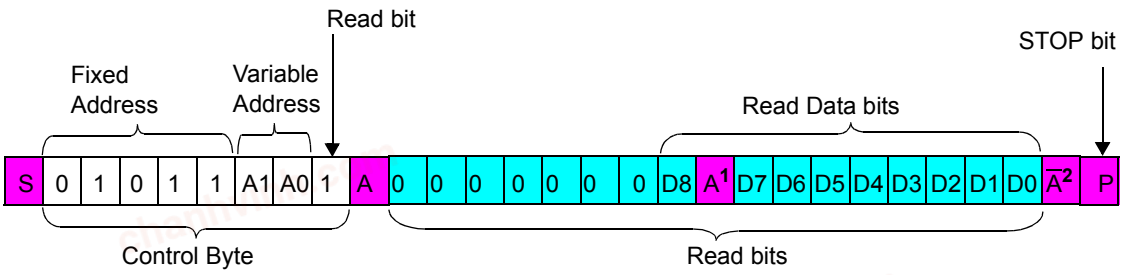
The HVC pin has an internal resistor connection to the MCP44XX's internal V_{DD} signal.

7.5.4 IGNORING AN I²C TRANSMISSION AND "FALLING OFF" THE BUS

The MCP44XX expects to receive complete, valid I²C commands and will assume any command not defined as a valid command is due to a bus corruption and will enter a passive high condition on the SDA signal. All signals will be ignored until the next valid Start condition and Control Byte are received.

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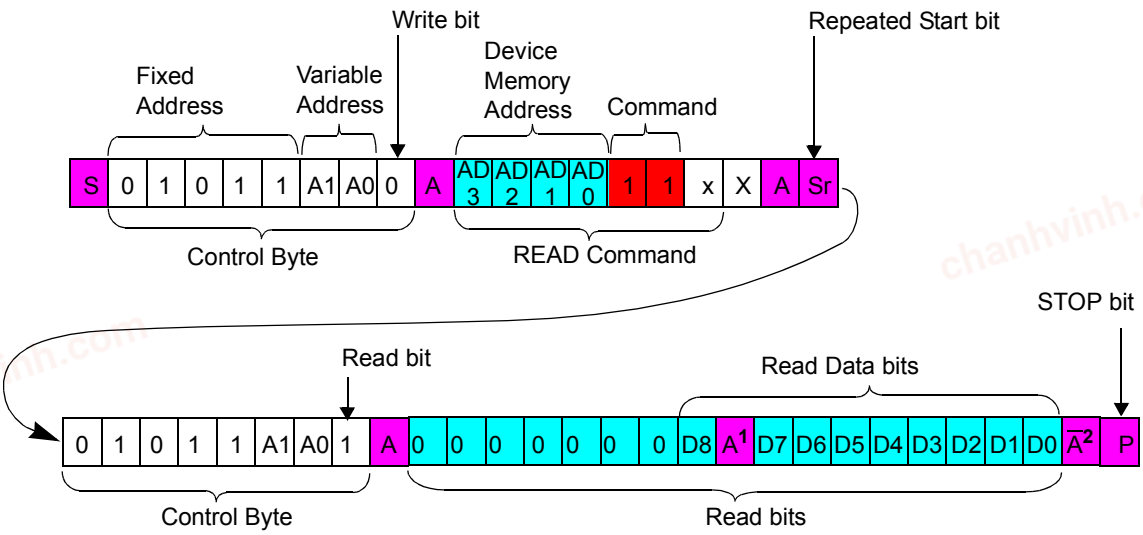
Note 1: Master Device is responsible for A / $\overline{A}$ signal. If a $\overline{A}$ signal occurs, the MCP44XX will abort this transfer and release the bus.

2: The Master Device will Not Acknowledge, and the MCP44XX will release the bus so the Master Device can generate a Stop or Repeated Start condition.

3: The MCP44XX retains the last “Device Memory Address” that it has received. This is the MCP44XX does not “corrupt” the “Device Memory Address” after Repeated Start or Stop conditions.

4: The Device Memory Address pointer defaults to 00h on POR and BOR conditions.

FIGURE 7-4: *I^2C Read (Last Memory Address Accessed).*



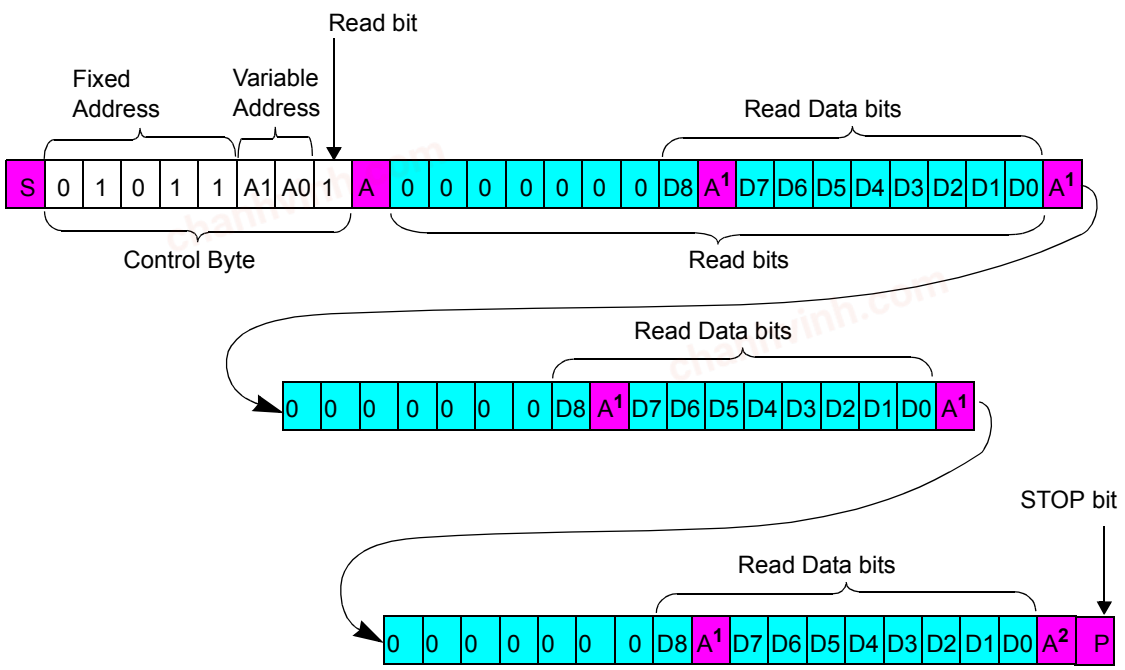
Note 1: Master Device is responsible for A / $\overline{A}$ signal. If a $\overline{A}$ signal occurs, the MCP44XX will abort this transfer and release the bus.

2: The Master Device will Not Acknowledge, and the MCP44XX will release the bus so the Master Device can generate a Stop or Repeated Start condition.

3: The MCP44XX retains the last “Device Memory Address” that it has received. This is the MCP44XX does not “corrupt” the “Device Memory Address” after Repeated Start or Stop conditions.

FIGURE 7-5: *I^2C Random Read.*

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Note 1: Master Device is responsible for A / $\overline{A}$ signal. If a $\overline{A}$ signal occurs, the MCP44XX will abort this transfer and release the bus.

2: The Master Device will Not Acknowledge, and the MCP44XX will release the bus so the Master Device can generate a Stop or Repeated Start condition.

FIGURE 7-6: *I^2C Continuous Reads.*

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7.6 Increment Wiper Normal and High Voltage

The Increment Command provides a quick and easy method to modify the potentiometer's wiper by +1 with minimal overhead. The Increment Command will only function on the volatile wiper setting memory locations 00h, 01h, 06h and 07h.

Note: Table 7-4 shows the valid addresses for the Increment Wiper command. Other addresses are invalid.

When executing an Increment Command, the volatile wiper setting will be altered from n to n+1 for each Increment Command received. The value will increment up to 100h max on 8-bit devices and 80h on 7-bit devices. If multiple Increment Commands are received after the value has reached 100h (or 80h), the value will not be incremented further. Table 7-4 shows the Increment Command versus the current volatile wiper value.

The Increment Command will most commonly be performed on the Volatile Wiper locations until a desired condition is met. The MCP44XX is responsible for generating the A bits.

Refer to Figure 7-7 for the Increment Command sequence. The sequence is terminated by the Stop condition. So when executing a continuous command string, the Increment command can be followed by any other valid command. This means that writes do not need to be to the same volatile memory address.

Note: The command sequence can go from an increment to any other valid command for the specified address.

The advantage of using an Increment Command instead of a read-modify-write series of commands is speed and simplicity. The wiper will transition after each Command Acknowledge when accessing the volatile wiper registers.

TABLE 7-4: INCREMENT OPERATION VS. VOLATILE WIPER VALUE

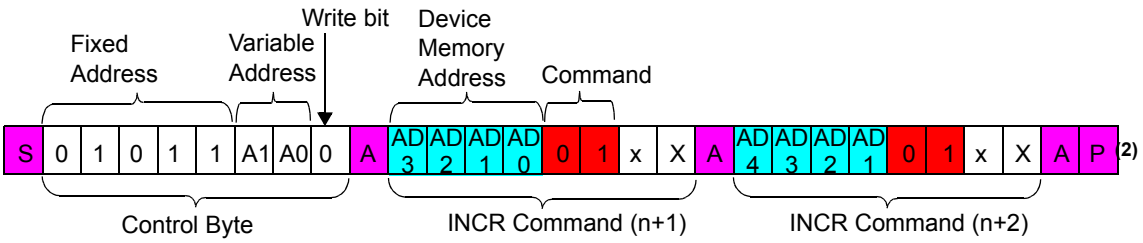
Current Wiper Setting		Wiper (W) Properties	Increment Command Operates?
7-bit Pot	8-bit Pot		
3FFh 081h	3FFh 101h	Reserved (Full-Scale (W = A))	No
080h	100h	Full-Scale (W = A)	No
07Fh 041h	0FFh 081	W = N	Yes
040h	080h	W = N (Mid-Scale)	
03Fh 001h	07Fh 001	W = N	
000h	000h	Zero Scale (W = B)	Yes

7.6.1 THE HIGH VOLTAGE COMMAND (HVC) SIGNAL

The High Voltage Command (HVC) signal is multiplexed with Address 0 (A0) and is used to indicate that the command, or sequence of commands, are in the High Voltage mode. Signals > V_{IHH} (~8.5V) on the HVC/A0 pin puts MCP44XX devices into High Voltage mode.

Note: There is a required delay after the HVC pin is driven to the V_{IHH} level to the 1st edge of the SCL pin.

The HVC pin has an internal resistor connection to the MCP44XX's internal V_{DD} signal.



Note1: Increment Command (INCR) only functions when accessing the volatile wiper registers (AD3:AD0 = 00h, 01h, 06h, and 07h).

2: This command sequence does not need to terminate (using the Stop bit) and can change to any other desired command sequence (Increment, Read, or Write).

FIGURE 7-7: *I^2C Increment Command Sequence.*

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7.7 Decrement Wiper Normal and High Voltage

The Decrement Command provides a quick and easy method to modify the potentiometer's wiper by -1 with minimal overhead. The Decrement Command will only function on the volatile wiper setting memory locations 00h and 01h.

Note: Table 7-5 shows the valid addresses for the Decrement Wiper command. Other addresses are invalid.

When executing a Decrement Command, the volatile wiper setting will be altered from n to n-1 for each Decrement Command received. The value will decrement down to 000h min. If multiple Decrement Commands are received after the value has reached 000h, the value will not be decremented further. Table 7-5 shows the Increment Command versus the current volatile wiper value.

The Decrement Command will most commonly be performed on the Volatile Wiper locations until a desired condition is met. The MCP44XX is responsible for generating the A bits.

Refer to Figure 7-8 for the Decrement Command sequence. The sequence is terminated by the Stop condition. So when executing a continuous command string, the Increment command can be followed by any other valid command. This means that writes do not need to be to the same volatile memory address.

Note: The command sequence can go from an increment to any other valid command for the specified address.

The advantage of using a Decrement Command instead of a read-modify-write series of commands is speed and simplicity. The wiper will transition after each Command Acknowledge when accessing the volatile wiper registers.

TABLE 7-5: DECREMENT OPERATION VS. VOLATILE WIPER VALUE

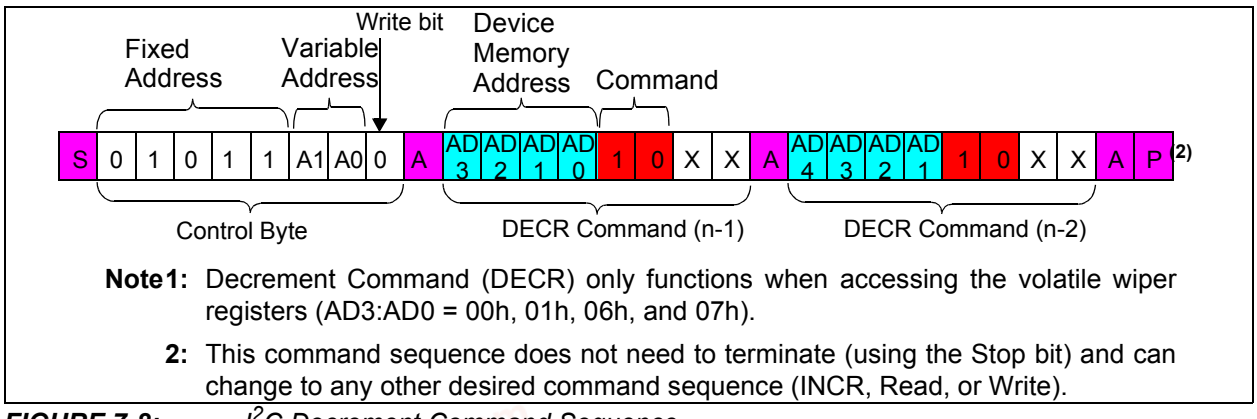
Current Wiper Setting		Wiper (W) Properties	Decrement Command Operates?
7-bit Pot	8-bit Pot		
3FFh 081h	3FFh 101h	Reserved (Full-Scale (W = A))	No
080h	100h	Full-Scale (W = A)	Yes
07Fh 041h	0FFh 081	W = N	Yes
040h	080h	W = N (Mid-Scale)	
03Fh 001h	07Fh 001	W = N	
000h	000h	Zero Scale (W = B)	No

7.7.1 THE HIGH VOLTAGE COMMAND (HVC) SIGNAL

The High Voltage Command (HVC) signal is multiplexed with Address 0 (A0) and is used to indicate that the command, or sequence of commands, are in the High Voltage mode. Signals > V_{IHH} (~8.5V) on the HVC/A0 pin puts MCP44XX devices into High Voltage mode.

Note: There is a required delay after the HVC pin is driven to the V_{IHH} level to the 1st edge of the SCL pin.

The HVC pin has an internal resistor connection to the MCP44XX's internal V_{DD} signal.



Note1: Decrement Command (DECR) only functions when accessing the volatile wiper registers (AD3:AD0 = 00h, 01h, 06h, and 07h).

2: This command sequence does not need to terminate (using the Stop bit) and can change to any other desired command sequence (INCR, Read, or Write).

FIGURE 7-8: *I^2C Decrement Command Sequence.*

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8.0 APPLICATIONS EXAMPLES

Nonvolatile digital potentiometers have a multitude of practical uses in modern electronic circuits. The most popular uses include precision calibration of set point thresholds, sensor trimming, LCD bias trimming, audio attenuation, adjustable power supplies, motor control overcurrent trip setting, adjustable gain amplifiers and offset trimming. The MCP44XX devices can be used to replace the common mechanical trim pot in applications where the operating and terminal voltages are within CMOS process limitations (V_{DD} = 2.7V to 5.5V).

8.1 Techniques to Force the HVC/A0 Pin to V_{IHH}

The circuit in Figure 8-1 shows a method using the TC1240A doubling charge pump. When the SHDN pin is high, the TC1240A is off, and the level on the HVC/A0 pin is controlled by the PIC® microcontrollers (MCUs) IO2 pin.

When the SHDN pin is low, the TC1240A is on and the V_{OUT} voltage is 2 * V_{DD}. The resistor R_1 allows the HVC/A0 pin to go higher than the voltage such that the PIC MCU's IO2 pin "clamps" at approximately V_{DD}.

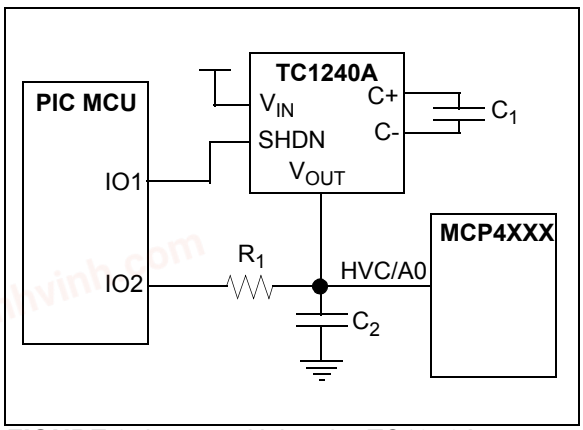


FIGURE 8-1: *Using the TC1240A to Generate the V_{IHH} Voltage.*

The circuit in Figure 8-2 shows the method used on the MCP402X Nonvolatile Digital Potentiometer Evaluation Board (Part Number: MCP402XEV). This method requires that the system voltage be approximately 5V. This ensures that when the PIC10F206 enters a brown-out condition, there is an insufficient voltage level on the HVC/A0 pin to change the stored value of the wiper. The MCP402X Nonvolatile Digital Potentiometer Evaluation Board User's Guide (DS51546) contains a complete schematic.

GP0 is a general purpose I/O pin, while GP2 can either be a general purpose I/O pin or it can output the internal clock.

For the serial commands, configure the GP2 pin as an input (high impedance). The output state of the GP0 pin will determine the voltage on the HVC/A0 pin (V_{IL} or V_{IH}).

For high-voltage serial commands, force the GP0 output pin to output a high level (V_{OH}) and configure the GP2 pin to output the internal clock. This will form a charge pump and increase the voltage on the $\overline{CS}$ pin (when the system voltage is approximately 5V).

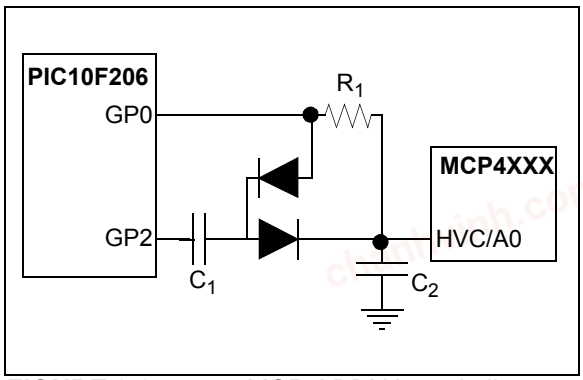


FIGURE 8-2: *MCP4XXX Nonvolatile Digital Potentiometer Evaluation Board (MCP402XEV) implementation to generate the V_{IHH} voltage.*

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8.2 Using Shutdown Modes

Figure 8-3 shows a possible application circuit where the independent terminals could be used. Disconnecting the wiper allows the transistor input to be taken to the Bias voltage level (disconnecting A and or B may be desired to reduce system current). Disconnecting Terminal A modifies the transistor input by the R_{BW} rheostat value to the Common B. Disconnecting Terminal B modifies the transistor input by the R_{AW} rheostat value to the Common A. The Common A and Common B connections could be connected to V_{DD} and V_{SS}.

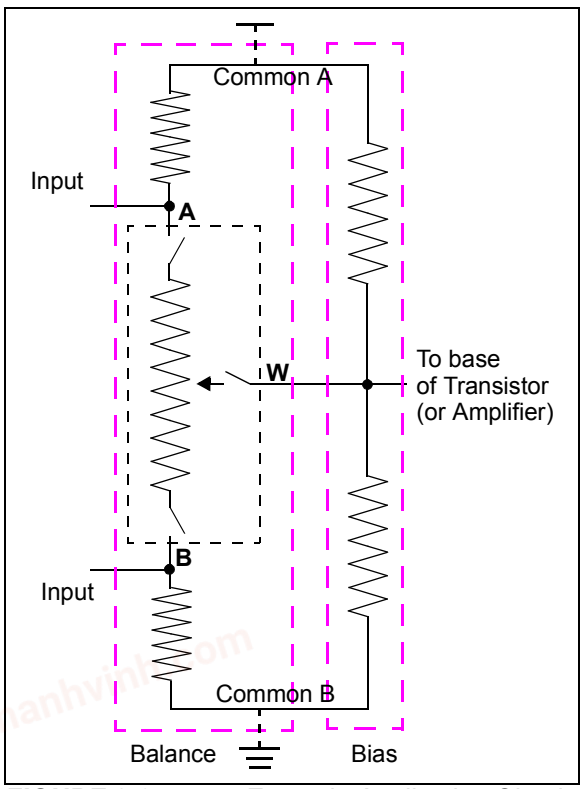


FIGURE 8-3: *Example Application Circuit using Terminal Disconnects.*

8.3 Software Reset Sequence

Note: This technique is documented in AN1028.

At times, it may become necessary to perform a Software Reset Sequence to ensure the MCP44XX device is in a correct and known I^2C Interface state. This technique only resets the I^2C state machine.

This is useful if the MCP44XX device powers up in an incorrect state (due to excessive bus noise, etc), or if the Master Device is reset during communication. Figure 8-4 shows the communication sequence to software reset the device.

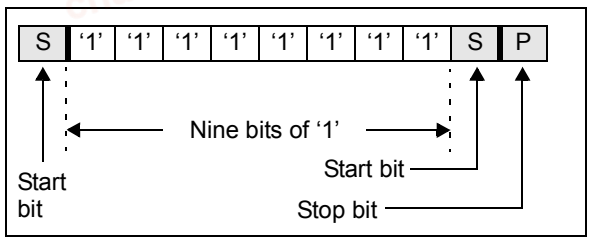


FIGURE 8-4: *Software Reset Sequence Format.*

The 1st Start bit will cause the device to reset from a state in which it is expecting to receive data from the Master Device. In this mode, the device is monitoring the data bus in Receive mode and can detect the Start bit forces an internal Reset.

The nine bits of '1' are used to force a Reset of those devices that could not be reset by the previous Start bit. This occurs only if the MCP44XX is driving an A bit on the I^2C bus, or is in output mode (from a Read command) and is driving a data bit of '0' onto the I^2C bus. In both of these cases, the previous Start bit could not be generated due to the MCP44XX holding the bus low. By sending out nine '1' bits, it is ensured that the device will see a $\overline{A}$ bit (the Master Device does not drive the I^2C bus low to acknowledge the data sent by the MCP44XX), which also forces the MCP44XX to Reset.

The 2nd Start bit is sent to address the rare possibility of an erroneous write. This could occur if the Master Device was reset while sending a Write command to the MCP44XX, AND then as the Master Device returns to normal operation and issues a Start condition while the MCP44XX is issuing an Acknowledge. In this case, if the 2nd Start bit is not sent (and the Stop bit was sent) the MCP44XX could initiate a write cycle.

Note: The potential for this erroneous write ONLY occurs if the Master Device is reset while sending a Write command to the MCP44XX.

The Stop bit terminates the current I^2C bus activity. The MCP44XX waits to detect the next Start condition.

This sequence does not effect any other I^2C devices which may be on the bus, as they should disregard this as an invalid command.

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8.4 Using the General Call Command

The use of the General Call Address Increment, Decrement, or Write commands is analogous to the "Load" feature (LDAC pin) on some DACs (such as the MCP4921). This allows all the devices to "Update" the output level "at the same time".

For some applications, the ability to update the wiper values "at the same time" may be a requirement, since they delay from writing to one wiper value and then the next may cause application issues. A possible example would be a "tuned" circuit that uses several MCP44XX in rheostat configuration. As the system condition changes (temperature, load, etc.) these devices need to be changed (incremented/decremented) to adjust for the system change. These changes will either be in the same direction or in opposite directions. With the Potentiometer device, the customer can either select the PxB terminals (same direction) or the PxA terminal(s) (opposite direction).

Figure 8-6 shows that the update of six devices takes $6*T_{I2CDLY}$ time in "normal" operation, but only $1*T_{I2CDLY}$ time in "General Call" operation.

Note:	The application system may need to partition the I^2C bus into multiple busses to ensure that the MCP44XX General Call commands do not conflict with the General Call commands that the other I^2C devices may have defined. Also if only a portion of the MCP44XX devices are to require this synchronous operation, then the devices that should not receive these commands should be on the second I^2C bus.

Figure 8-5 shows two I^2C bus configurations. In many cases, the single I^2C bus configuration will be adequate. For applications that do not want all the MCP44XX devices to do General Call support or have a conflict with General Call commands, the multiple I^2C bus configuration would be used.

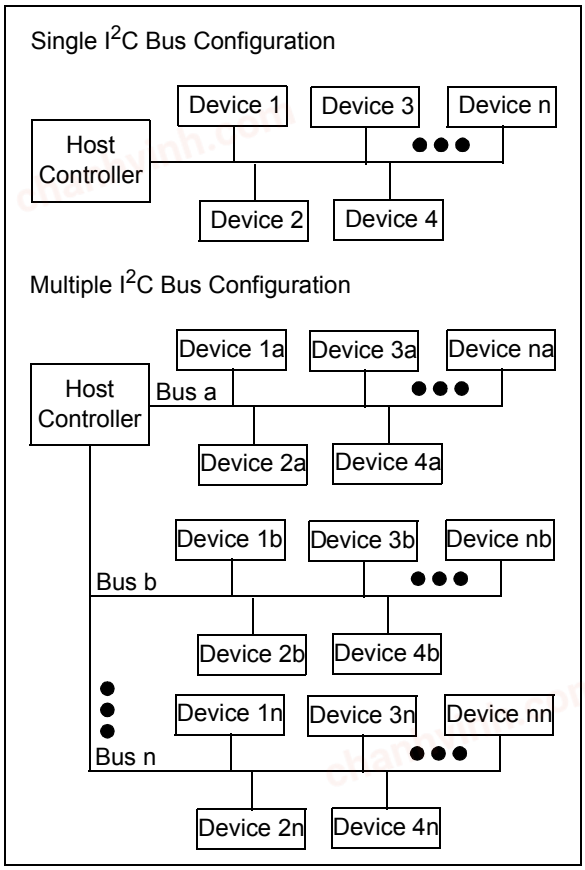


FIGURE 8-5: *Typical Application I^2C Bus Configurations.*

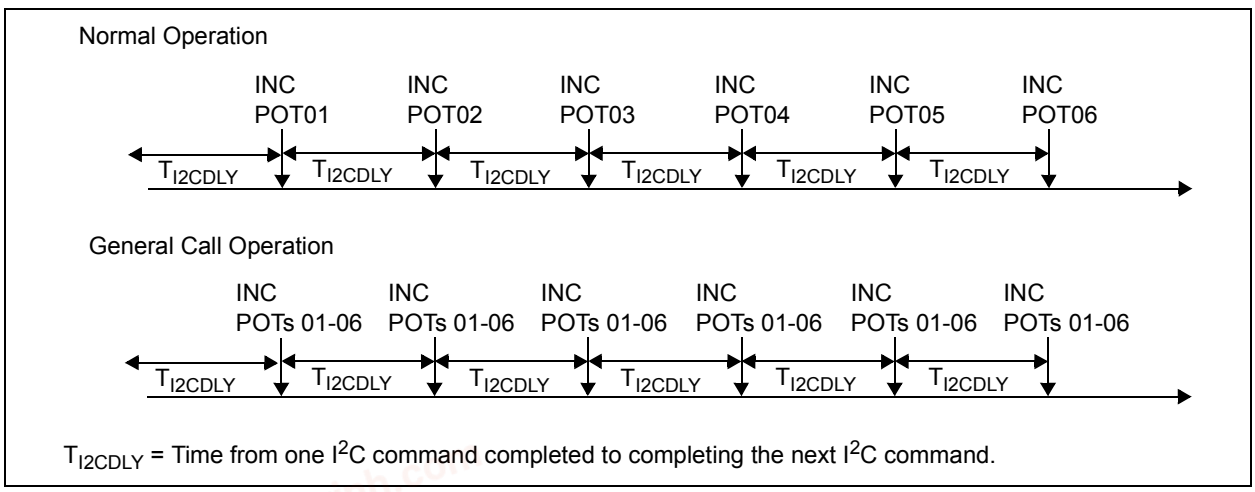


FIGURE 8-6: *Example Comparison of "Normal Operation" vs. "General Call Operation" Wiper Updates.*

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8.5 Implementing Log Steps with a Linear Digital Potentiometer

In audio volume control applications, the use of logarithmic steps is desirable since the human ear hears in a logarithmic manner. The use of a linear potentiometer can approximate a log potentiometer, but with fewer steps. An 8-bit potentiometer can achieve fourteen 3 dB log steps plus a 100% (0 dB) and a mute setting.

Figure 8-7 shows a block diagram of one of the MCP44x1 resistor networks being used to attenuate an input signal. In this case, the attenuation will be ground referenced. Terminal B can be connected to a common mode voltage, but the voltages on the A, B and Wiper terminals must not exceed the MCP44x1's V_{DD}/V_{SS} voltage limits.

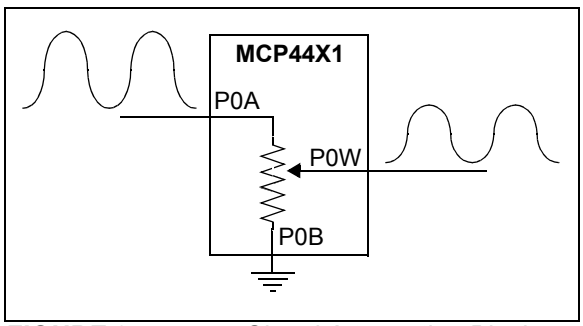


FIGURE 8-7: *Signal Attenuation Block Diagram - Ground Referenced.*

Equation 8-1 shows the equation to calculate voltage dB gain ratios for the digital potentiometer, while Equation 8-2 shows the equation to calculate resistance dB gain ratios. These two equations assume that the B terminal is connected to ground.

If terminal B is not directly resistively connected to ground, then this terminal B to ground resistance (R_{B2GND}) must be included into the calculation. Equation 8-3 shows this equation.

EQUATION 8-1: dB CALCULATIONS (VOLTAGE)

$$L = 20 * \log_{10} (V_{OUT} / V_{IN})$$

dB	V_{OUT} / V_{IN} Ratio
-3	0.70795
-2	0.79433
-1	0.89125

EQUATION 8-2: dB CALCULATIONS (RESISTANCE) - CASE 1

Terminal B connected to Ground (see Figure 8-7)

$$L = 20 * \log_{10} (R_{BW} / R_{AB})$$

EQUATION 8-3: dB CALCULATIONS (RESISTANCE) - CASE 2

Terminal B through R_{B2GND} to Ground

$$L = 20 * \log_{10} ((R_{BW} + R_{B2GND}) / (R_{AB} + R_{B2GND}))$$

Table 8-1 shows the codes that can be used for 8-bit digital potentiometers to implement the log attenuation. The table shows the wiper codes for -3 dB, -2 dB, and -1 dB attenuation steps. This table also shows the calculated attenuation based on the wiper code's linear step. Calculated attenuation values less than the desired attenuation are shown with red text. At lower wiper code values, the attenuation may skip a step, if this occurs the next attenuation value is colored magenta to highlight that a skip occurred. For example, in the -3 dB column the -48 dB value is highlighted since the -45 dB step could not be implemented (there are no wiper codes between 2 and 1).

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TABLE 8-1: LINEAR TO LOG ATTENUATION FOR 8-BIT DIGITAL POTENTIOMETERS

# of Steps	-3 dB Steps			-2 dB Steps			-1 dB Steps		
	Desired Attenuation	Wiper Code	Calculated Attenuation (1)	Desired Attenuation	Wiper Code	Calculated Attenuation (1)	Desired Attenuation	Wiper Code	Calculated Attenuation (1)
0	0 dB	256	0 dB	0 dB	256	0 dB	0 dB	256	0 dB
1	-3 dB	181	-3.011 dB	-2 dB	203	-2.015 dB	-1 dB	228	-1.006 dB
2	-6 dB	128	-6.021 dB	-4 dB	162	-3.975 dB	-2 dB	203	-2.015 dB
3	-9dB	91	-8.984 dB	-6 dB	128	-6.021 dB	-3 dB	181	-3.011 dB
4	-12 dB	64	-12.041 dB	-8 dB	102	-7.993 dB	-4 dB	162	-3.975 dB
5	-15 dB	46	-14.910 dB	-10 dB	81	-9.995 dB	-5 dB	144	-4.998 dB
6	-18 dB	32	-18.062 dB	-12 dB	64	-12.041 dB	-6 dB	128	-6.021 dB
7	-21 dB	23	-20.930 dB	-14 dB	51	-14.013 dB	-7 dB	114	-7.027 dB
8	-24 dB	16	-24.082 dB	-16 dB	41	-15.909 dB	-8 dB	102	-7.993 dB
9	-27 dB	11	-27.337 dB	-18 dB	32	-18.062 dB	-9 dB	91	-8.984 dB
10	-30 dB	8	-30.103 dB	-20 dB	26	-19.865 dB	-10 dB	81	-9.995 dB
11	-33 dB	6	-32.602 dB	-22 dB	20	-22.144 dB	-11 dB	72	-11.018 dB
12	-36 dB	4	-36.124 dB	-24 dB	16	-24.082 dB	-12 dB	64	-12.041 dB
13	-39 dB	3	-38.622 dB	-26 dB	13	-25.886 dB	-13 dB	57	-13.047 dB
14	-42 dB	2	-42.144 dB	-28 dB	10	-28.165 dB	-14 dB	51	-14.013 dB
15	-48 dB	1	-48.165 dB	-30 dB	8	-30.103 dB	-15 dB	46	- 14.910 dB
16	Mute	0	Mute	-32 dB	6	-32.602 dB	-16 dB	41	-15.909 dB
17				-34 dB	5	-34.185 dB	-17 dB	36	-17.039 dB
18				-36 dB	4	-36.124 dB	-18 dB	32	-18.062 dB
19				-38 dB	3	-38.622 dB	-19 dB	29	-18.917 dB
20				-42 dB	2	-42.144 dB	-20 dB	26	-19.865 dB
21				-48 dB	1	-48.165 dB	-21 dB	23	- 20.930 dB
22				Mute	0	Mute	-22 dB	20	-22.144 dB
23							-23 dB	18	-23.059 dB
24							-24 dB	16	-24.082 dB
25							-25 dB	14	-25.242 dB
26							-26 dB	13	-25.886 dB
27							-27dB	11	-27.337 dB
28							-28 dB	10	-28.165 dB
29							-29 dB	9	-29.080 dB
30							-30 dB	8	-30.103 dB
31							-31 dB	7	-31.263 dB
32							-33 dB	6	-32.602 dB
33							-34 dB	5	-34.185 dB
34							-36 dB	4	-36.124 dB
35							-39 dB	3	-38.622 dB
36							-42 dB	2	-42.144 dB
37							-48 dB	1	-48.165 dB
38							Mute	0	Mute

Note 1: Attenuation values do not include errors from Digital Potentiometer errors, such as Full Scale Error or Zero Scale Error.

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8.6 Design Considerations

In the design of a system with the MCP44XX devices, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- **Power Supply Considerations**
- **Layout Considerations**

8.6.1 POWER SUPPLY CONSIDERATIONS

The typical application will require a bypass capacitor in order to filter high-frequency noise, which can be induced onto the power supply's traces. The bypass capacitor helps to minimize the effect of these noise sources on signal integrity. Figure 8-8 illustrates an appropriate bypass strategy.

In this example, the recommended bypass capacitor value is 0.1 µF. This capacitor should be placed as close (within 4 mm) to the device power pin (V_{DD}) as possible.

The power source supplying these devices should be as clean as possible. If the application circuit has separate digital and analog power supplies, V_{DD} and V_{SS} should reside on the analog plane.

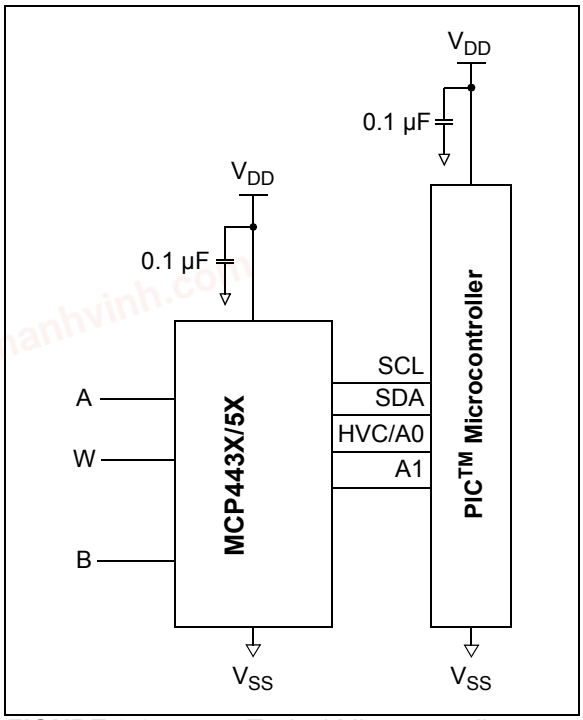


FIGURE 8-8: *Typical Microcontroller Connections.*

8.6.2 LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

Several layout considerations may be applicable to your application. These may include:

- **Noise**
- **Footprint Compatibility**
- **PCB Area Requirements**

8.6.2.1 Noise

Inductively-coupled AC transients and digital switching noise can degrade the input and output signal integrity, potentially masking the MCP44XX's performance. Careful board layout minimizes these effects and increases the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR). Multi-layer boards utilizing a low-inductance ground plane, isolated inputs, isolated outputs and proper decoupling are critical to achieving the performance that the silicon is capable of providing. Particularly harsh environments may require shielding of critical signals.

If low noise is desired, breadboards and wire-wrapped boards are not recommended.

8.6.2.2 Footprint Compatibility

The specification of the MCP44XX pinouts was done to allow systems to be designed to easily support the use of either the dual (MCP46XX) or quad (MCP44XX) device.

Figure 8-9 shows how the dual pinout devices fit on the quad device footprint. For the Rheostat devices, the dual device is in the MSOP package, so the footprints would need to be offset from each other.

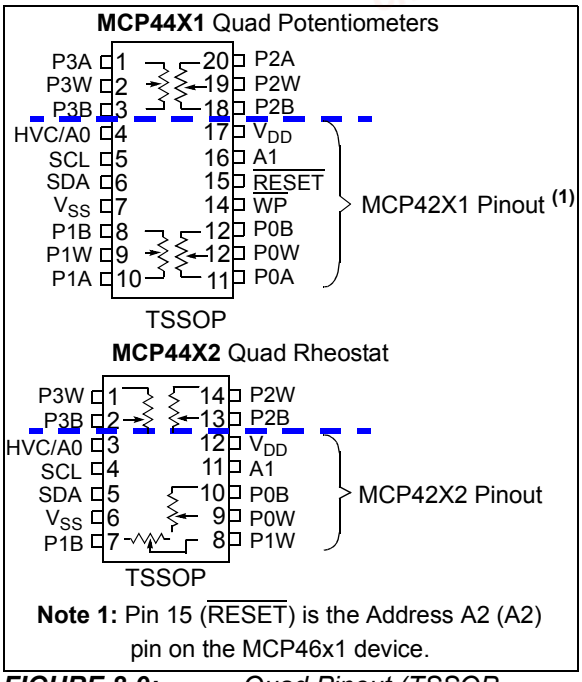


FIGURE 8-9: *Quad Pinout (TSSOP Package) vs. Dual Pinout.*

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Figure 8-10 shows possible layout implementations for an application to support the quad and dual options on the same PCB.

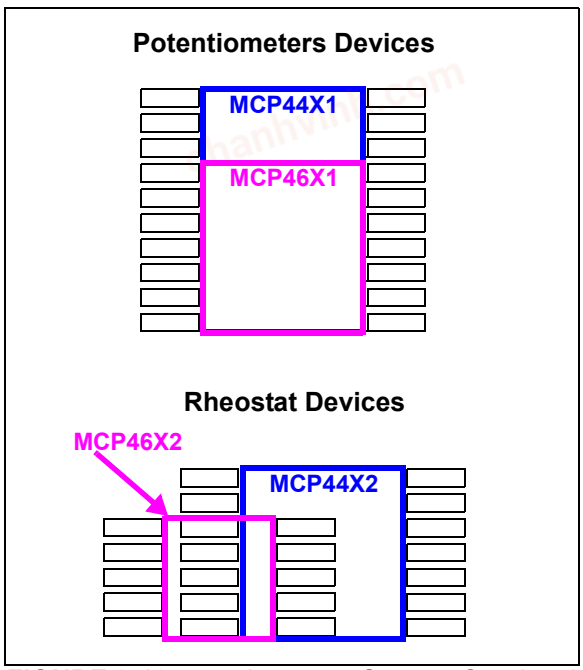


FIGURE 8-10: *Layout to Support Quad and Dual Devices.*

8.6.2.3 PCB Area Requirements

In some applications, PCB area is a criteria for device selection. Table 8-2 shows the package dimensions and area for the different package options. The table also shows the relative area factor compared to the smallest area. For space critical applications, the QFN package would be the suggested package.

TABLE 8-2: PACKAGE FOOTPRINT (1)

Package			Package Footprint			
Pins	Type	Code	Dimensions (mm)		Area (mm^2)	Relative Area
			X	Y		
14	TSSOP	ST	5.10	6.40	32.64	2.04
20	QFN	ML	4.00	4.00	16.00	1
	TSSOP	ST	6.60	6.40	42.24	2.64

Note 1: Does not include recommended land pattern dimensions.

8.6.3 RESISTOR TEMPCO

Characterization curves of the resistor temperature coefficient (Tempco) are shown in Figure 2-11, Figure 2-32, Figure 2-52, and Figure 2-72.

These curves show that the resistor network is designed to correct for the change in resistance as temperature increases. This technique reduces the end to end change is R_{AB} resistance.

8.6.4 HIGH VOLTAGE TOLERANT PINS

High Voltage support (V_{IHH}) on the Serial Interface pins is for compatibility with the non-volatile devices.

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NOTES:

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9.0 DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

9.1 Development Tools

Several development tools are available to assist in your design and evaluation of the MCP44XX devices. The currently available tools are shown in Table 9-1.

These boards may be purchased directly from the Microchip web site at www.microchip.com.

9.2 Technical Documentation

Several additional technical documents are available to assist you in your design and development. These technical documents include Application Notes, Technical Briefs, and Design Guides. Table 9-2 shows some of these documents.

TABLE 9-1: DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Board Name	Part #	Supported Devices
20-pin TSSOP and SSOP Evaluation Board	TSSOP20EV	MCP44XX
MCP46XX Digital Potentiometer PICtail Plus Demo Board (1, 2)	MCP46XXDM-PTPLS	MCP46XX
MCP46XX Digital Potentiometer Evaluation Board (2)	MCP46XXEV	MCP46X1

Note 1: Requires a PICDEM Demo board. See the User's Guide for additional information and requirements.

2: Requires a PICkit Serial Analyzer. See the User's Guide for additional information and requirements.

TABLE 9-2: TECHNICAL DOCUMENTATION

Application Note Number	Title	Literature #
AN1316	Using Digital Potentiometers for Programmable Amplifier Gain	DS01316
AN1080	Understanding Digital Potentiometers Resistor Variations	DS01080
AN737	Using Digital Potentiometers to Design Low-Pass Adjustable Filters	DS00737
AN692	Using a Digital Potentiometer to Optimize a Precision Single Supply Photo Detect	DS00692
AN691	Optimizing the Digital Potentiometer in Precision Circuits	DS00691
AN219	Comparing Digital Potentiometers to Mechanical Potentiometers	DS00219
—	Digital Potentiometer Design Guide	DS22017
—	Signal Chain Design Guide	DS21825

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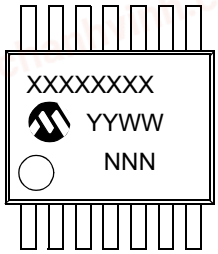
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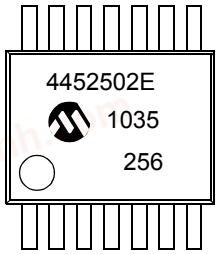
10.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

10.1 Package Marking Information

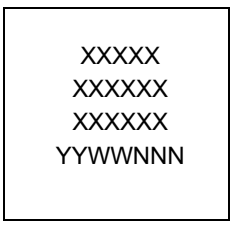
14-Lead TSSOP



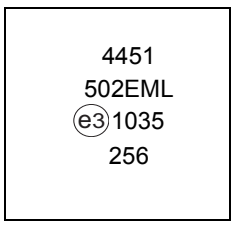
Example



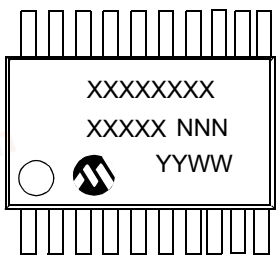
20-Lead QFN (4x4)



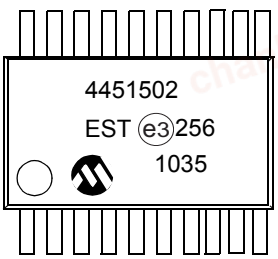
Example



20-Lead TSSOP



Example



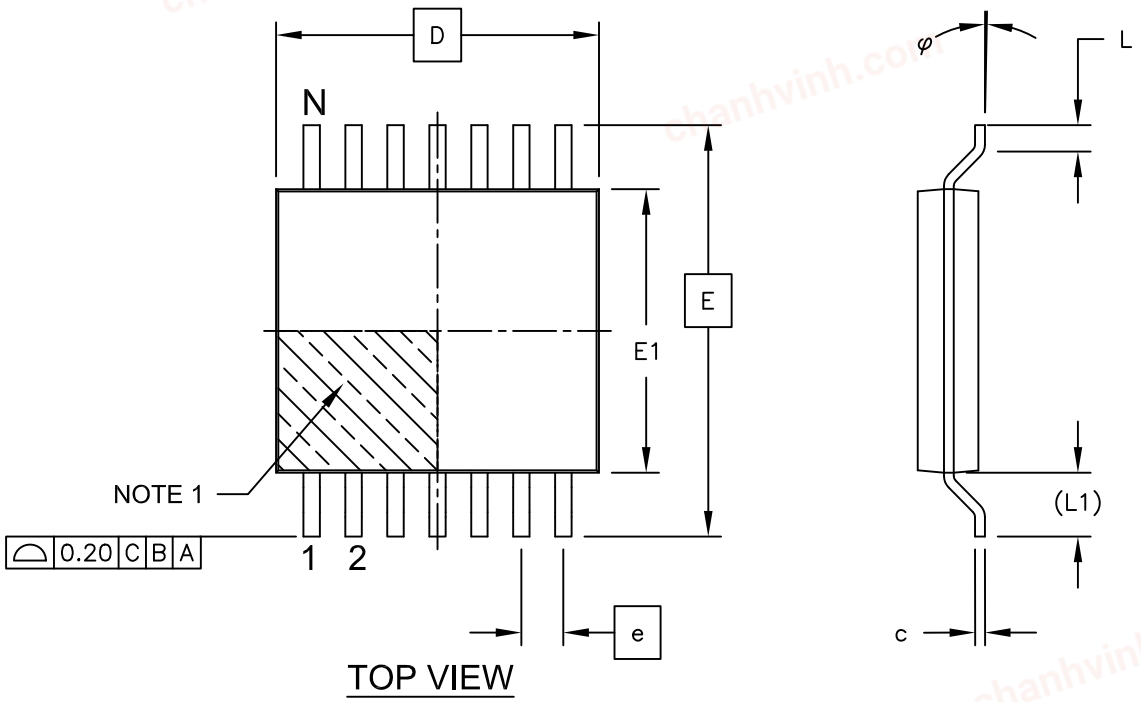
Legend:	XX...X	Customer-specific information
	Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
	YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
	WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week ‘01’)
	NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
	(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
	*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator ((e3)) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

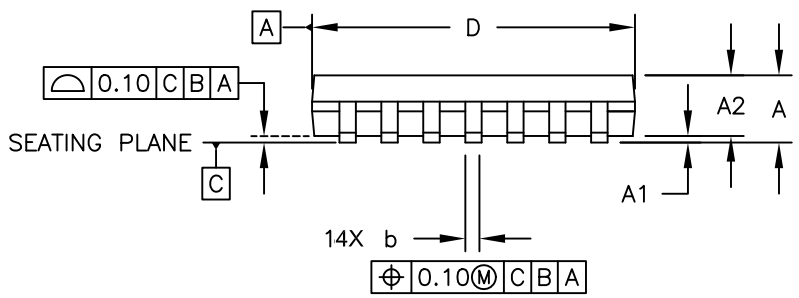
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14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) - 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

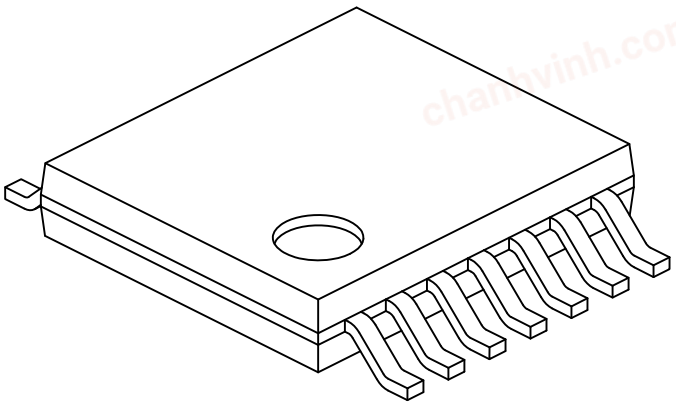
Microchip Technology Drawing C04-087C Sheet 1 of 2

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14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) - 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		14	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	-	-	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	0.15
Overall Width	E		6.40 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	4.90	5.00	5.10
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	(L1)		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	-	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	-	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.19	-	0.30

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

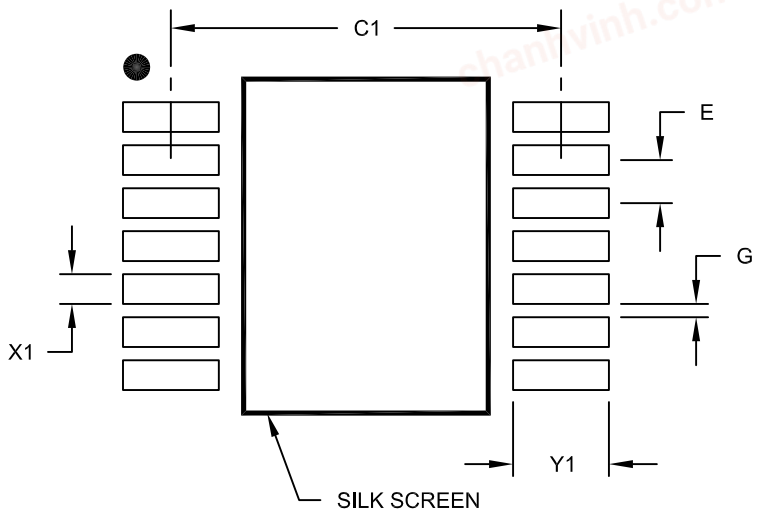
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-087C Sheet 2 of 2

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14-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) - 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.65 BSC	
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		5.90	
Contact Pad Width (X14)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X14)	Y1			1.45
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

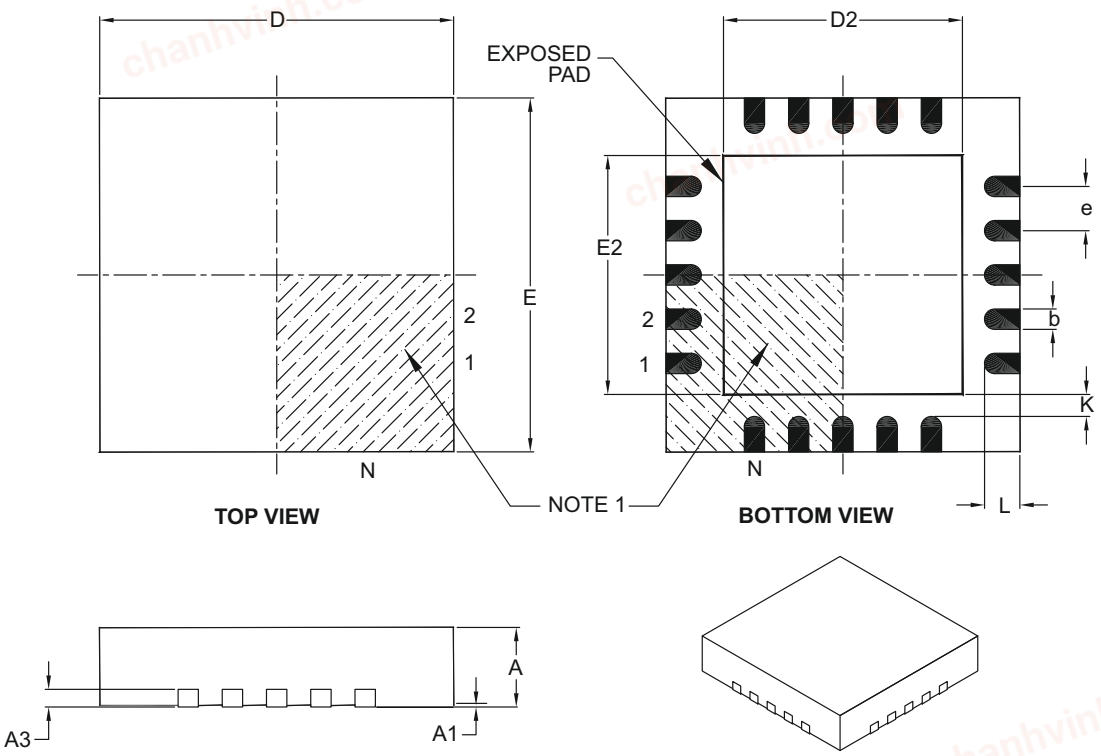
Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2087A

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20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) – 4x4x0.9 mm Body [QFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		20	
Pitch	e		0.50 BSC	
Overall Height	A	0.80	0.90	1.00
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05
Contact Thickness	A3		0.20 REF	
Overall Width	E		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Width	E2	2.60	2.70	2.80
Overall Length	D		4.00 BSC	
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.60	2.70	2.80
Contact Width	b	0.18	0.25	0.30
Contact Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50
Contact-to-Exposed Pad	K	0.20	–	–

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

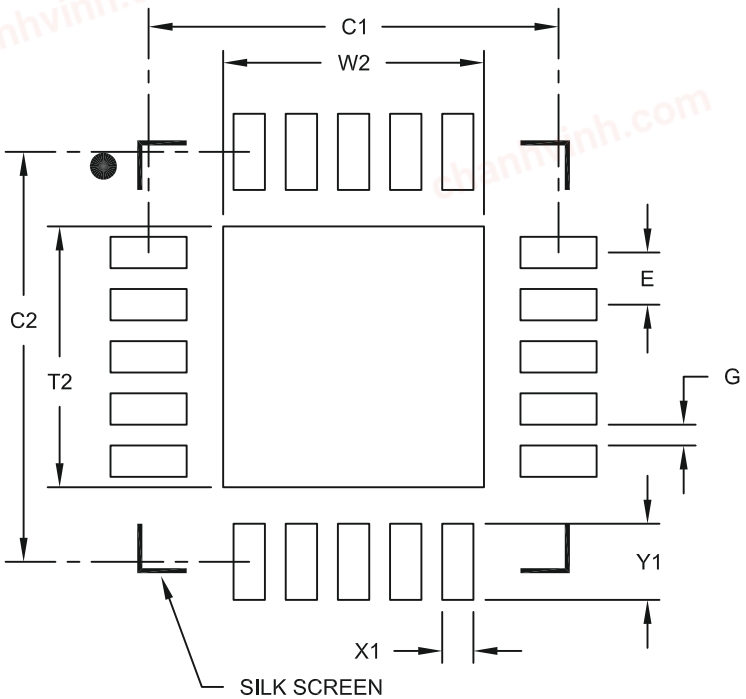
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-126B

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20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (ML) - 4x4 mm Body [QFN]
With 0.40 mm Contact Length

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E		0.50 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	W2			2.50
Optional Center Pad Length	T2			2.50
Contact Pad Spacing	C1		3.93	
Contact Pad Spacing	C2		3.93	
Contact Pad Width	X1			0.30
Contact Pad Length	Y1			0.73
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

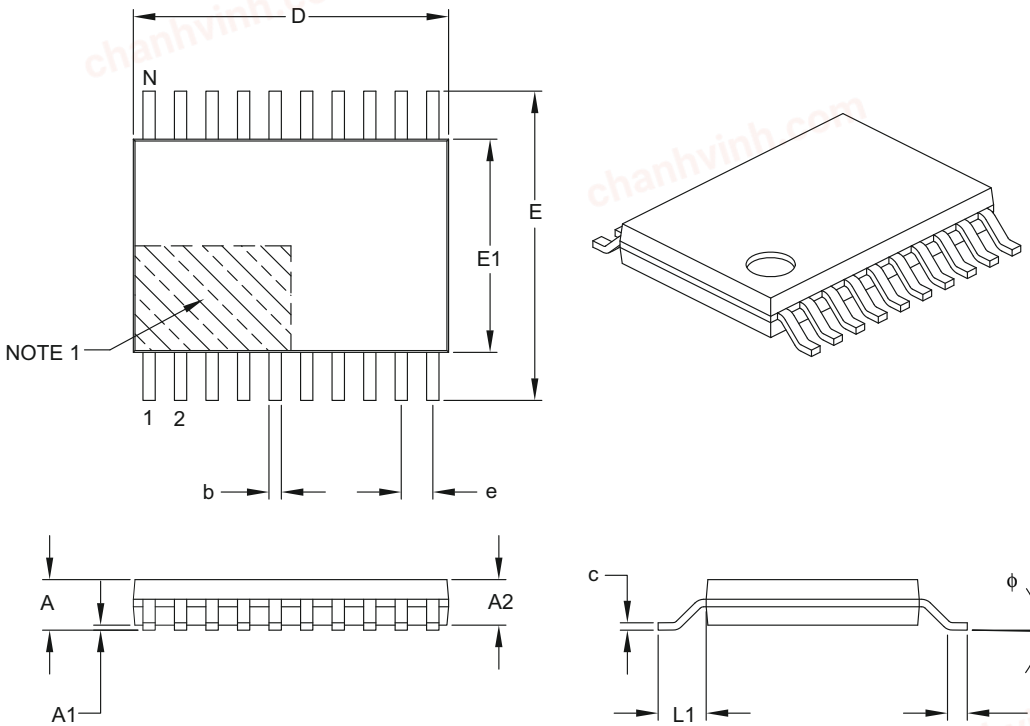
Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2126A

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20-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) – 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Number of Pins	N		20	
Pitch	e		0.65 BSC	
Overall Height	A	–	–	1.20
Molded Package Thickness	A2	0.80	1.00	1.05
Standoff	A1	0.05	–	0.15
Overall Width	E		6.40 BSC	
Molded Package Width	E1	4.30	4.40	4.50
Molded Package Length	D	6.40	6.50	6.60
Foot Length	L	0.45	0.60	0.75
Footprint	L1		1.00 REF	
Foot Angle	ϕ	0°	–	8°
Lead Thickness	c	0.09	–	0.20
Lead Width	b	0.19	–	0.30

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

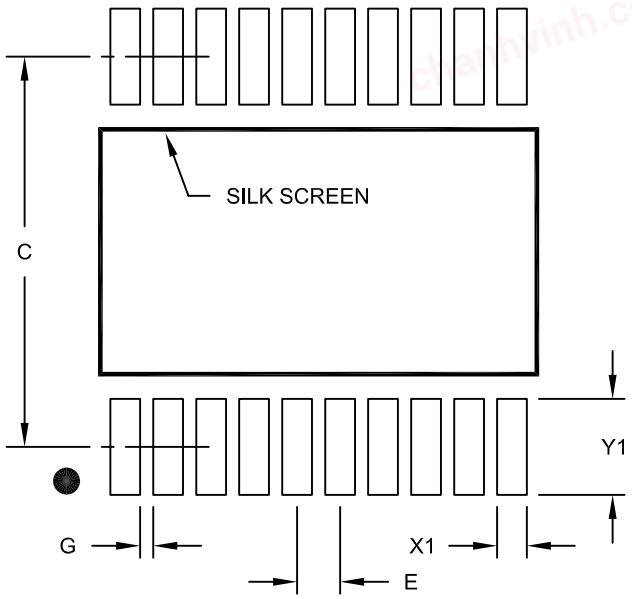
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-088B

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20-Lead Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (ST) - 4.4 mm Body [TSSOP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC		
Contact Pad Spacing	C		5.90	
Contact Pad Width (X20)	X1			0.45
Contact Pad Length (X20)	Y1			1.45
Distance Between Pads	G	0.20		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2088A

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APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision A (November 2010)

- Original release of this document.

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NOTES:

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APPENDIX B: CHARACTERIZATION DATA ANALYSIS

Some designers may want to understand the device operational characteristics outside of the specified operating conditions of the device.

Applications where the knowledge of the resistor network characteristics could be useful include battery powered devices and applications that experience brown-out conditions.

In battery applications, the application voltage decays over time until new batteries are installed. As the voltage decays, the system will continue to operate. At some voltage level, the application will be below its specified operating voltage range. This is dependent on the individual components used in the design. It is still useful to understand the device characteristics to expect when this low-voltage range is encountered. Unlike a microcontroller, which can use an external supervisor device to force the controller into the Reset state, a digital potentiometer's resistance characteristic is not specified. But understanding the operational characteristics can be important in the design of the applications circuit for this low-voltage condition.

Other application system scenarios where understanding the low-voltage characteristics of the resistor network could be important is for system brown out conditions.

For the MCP443X/5X devices, the analog operation is specified at a minimum of 2.7V. Device testing has Terminal A connected to the device V_{DD} (for the potentiometer configuration only) and Terminal B connected to V_{SS}.

B.1 Low-Voltage Operation

This appendix gives an overview of CMOS semiconductor characteristics at lower voltages. This is important so that the 1.8V resistor network characterization graphs of the MCP443X/5X devices can be better understood.

For this discussion, we will use the 5 kΩ device data. This data was chosen since the variations of wiper resistance have much greater implications for devices with smaller R_{AB} resistances.

Figure B-1 shows the worst case R_{BW} error from the average R_{BW} as a percentage, while Figure B-2 shows the R_{BW} resistance versus the wiper code graph. Non-linear behavior occurs at approximately wiper code 160. This is better shown in Figure B-2, where the R_{BW} resistance changes from a linear slope. This change is due to the change in the wiper resistance.

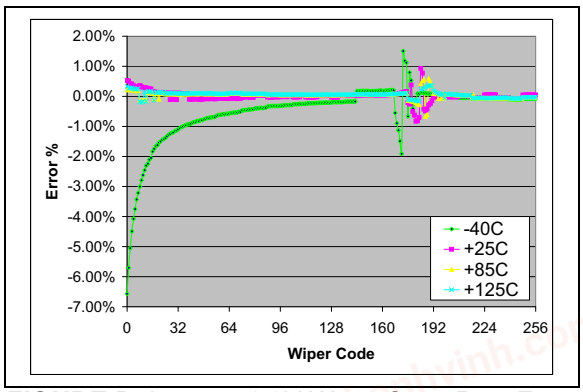


FIGURE B-1: *1.8V Worst Case R_{BW} Error from Average R_{BW} (R_{BW0}-R_{BW3}) vs. Wiper Code and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

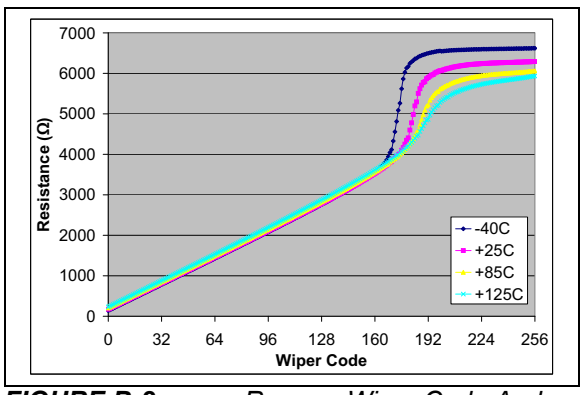


FIGURE B-2: *R_{BW} vs. Wiper Code And Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

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Figure B-3 and Figure B-4 show the wiper resistance for V_{DD} voltages of 5.5, 3.0, 1.8 Volts. These graphs show that as the resistor ladder wiper node voltage (V_{WCn}) approaches the $V_{DD}/2$ voltage, the wiper resistance increases. These graphs also show the different resistance characteristics of the NMOS and PMOS transistors that make up the wiper switch. This is demonstrated by the wiper code resistance curve, which does not mirror itself around the mid-scale code (wiper code = 128).

So why are the R_W graphs showing the maximum resistance at about mid-scale (wiper code = 128) and the R_{BW} graphs showing the issue at code 160?

This requires understanding low-voltage transistor characteristics as well as how the data was measured.

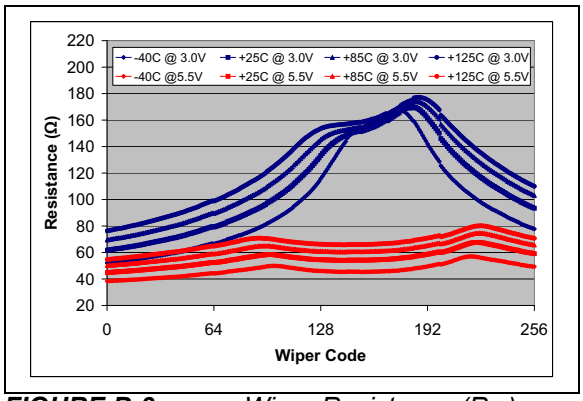


FIGURE B-3: *Wiper Resistance (R_W) vs. Wiper Code and Temperature (V_{DD} = 5.5V, I_W = 900 µA; V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 480 µA).*

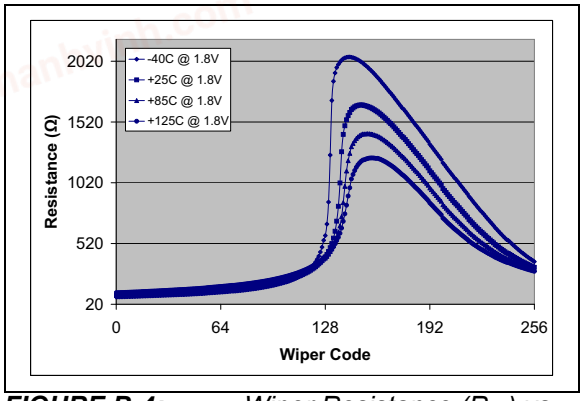


FIGURE B-4: *Wiper Resistance (R_W) vs. Wiper Code and Temperature (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 260 µA).*

The method in which the data was collected is important to understand. Figure B-5 shows the technique that was used to measure the R_{BW} and R_W resistance. In this technique, Terminal A is floating and Terminal B is connected to ground. A fixed current is then forced into the wiper (I_W) and the corresponding wiper voltage (V_W) is measured. Forcing a known current through R_{BW} (I_W) and then measuring the voltage difference between the wiper (V_W) and Terminal A (V_A), the wiper resistance (R_W) can be calculated, see Figure B-5. Changes in I_W current will change the wiper voltage (V_W). This may affect the device's wiper resistance (R_W).

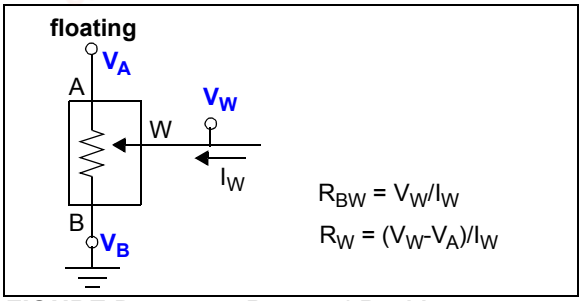


FIGURE B-5: *R_{BW} and R_W Measurement.*

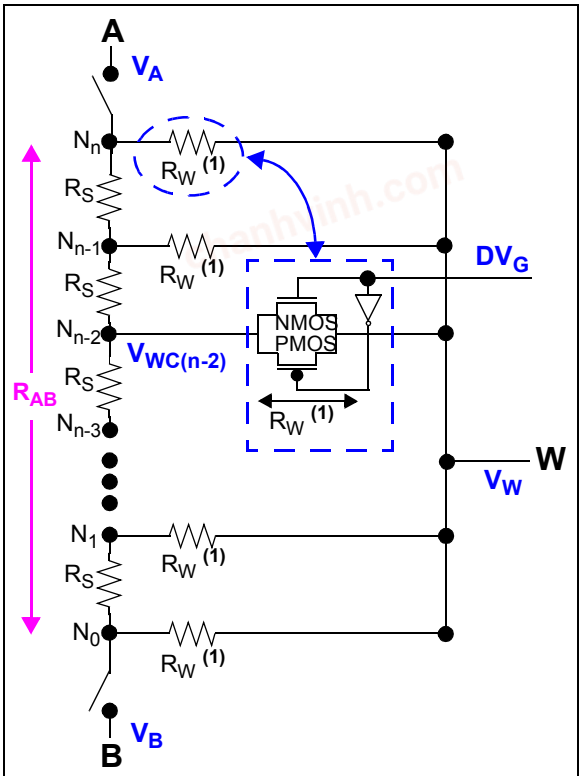
Figure B-6 shows a block diagram of the resistor network where the R_{AB} resistor is a series of 256 R_S resistors. These resistors are polysilicon devices. Each wiper switch is an analog switch made up of an NMOS and PMOS transistor. A more detailed figure of the wiper switch is shown in Figure B-7. The wiper resistance is influenced by the voltage on the wiper switches nodes (V_G, V_W and V_{WCn}). Temperature also influences the characteristics of the wiper switch, see Figure B-4.

The NMOS transistor and PMOS transistor have different characteristics. These characteristics, as well as the wiper switch node voltages, determine the R_W resistance at each wiper code. The variation of each wiper switch's characteristics in the resistor network is greater then the variation of the R_S resistors.

The voltage on the resistor network node (V_{WCn}) is dependent upon the wiper code selected and the voltages applied to V_A, V_B and V_W. The wiper switch V_G voltage to V_W or V_{WCn} voltage determines how strongly the transistor is turned on. When the transistor is weakly turned on, the wiper resistance R_W will be high. When the transistor is strongly turned on, the wiper resistance (R_W) will be in the typical range.

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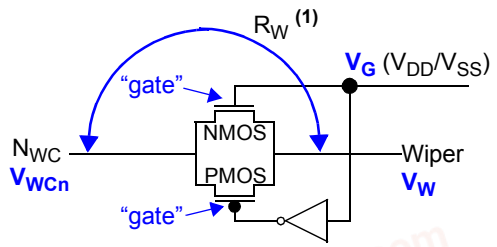


Note 1: The wiper resistance is dependent on several factors including, wiper code, device V_{DD}, Terminal voltages (on A, B and W), and temperature.

FIGURE B-6: *Resistor Network Block Diagram.*

The characteristics of the wiper are determined by the characteristics of the wiper switch at each of the resistor networks tap points. Figure B-7 shows an example of a wiper switch. As the device operational voltage becomes lower, the characteristics of the wiper switch change due to a lower voltage on the V_G signal.

Figure B-7 shows an implementation of a wiper switch. When the transistor is turned off, the switch resistance is in the Giga Ωs. When the transistor is turned on, the switch resistance is dependent on the V_G, V_W and V_{WCn} voltages. This resistance is referred to as R_W.



Note 1: Wiper Resistance (R_W) depends on the voltages at the wiper switch nodes (V_G, V_W and V_{WCn}).

FIGURE B-7: *Wiper Switch.*

So looking at the wiper voltage (V_W) for the 3.0V and 1.8V data gives the graphs in Figure B-8 and Figure B-9. In the 1.8V graph, as the V_W approaches 0.8V, the voltage increases nonlinearly. Since V = I * R, and the current (I_W) is constant, it means that the device resistance increased nonlinearly at around wiper code 160.

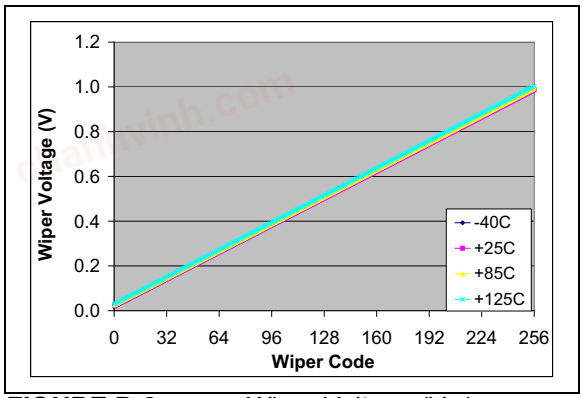


FIGURE B-8: *Wiper Voltage (V_W) vs. Wiper Code (V_{DD} = 3.0V, I_W = 190 µA).*

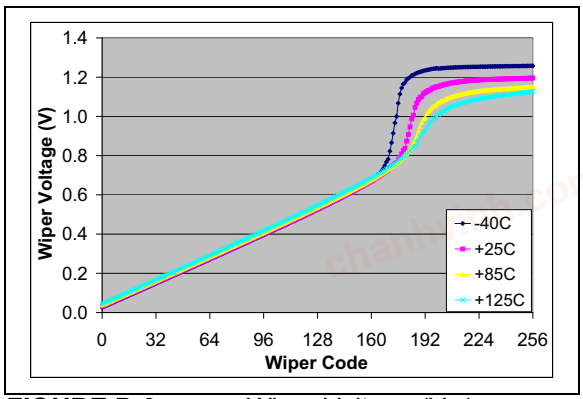


FIGURE B-9: *Wiper Voltage (V_W) vs. Wiper Code (V_{DD} = 1.8V, I_W = 190 µA).*

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Using the simulation models of the NMOS and PMOS devices for the MCP44XX analog switch (Figure B-10), we plot the device resistance when the devices are turned on. Figure B-11 and Figure B-12 show the resistances of the NMOS and PMOS devices as the V_{IN} voltage is increased. The wiper resistance (R_W) is simply the parallel resistance on the NMOS and PMOS devices ($R_W = R_{NMOS} \parallel R_{PMOS}$). Below the threshold voltage for the NMOS ad PMOS devices, the resistance becomes very large (Gigaohms). In the transistors active region, the resistance is much lower. For these graphs, the resistances are on different scales. Figure B-13 and Figure B-14 only plot the NMOS and PMOS device resistance for their active region and the resulting wiper resistance. For these graphs, all resistances are on the same scale.

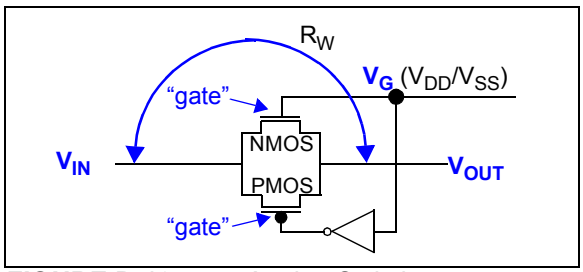


FIGURE B-10: *Analog Switch.*

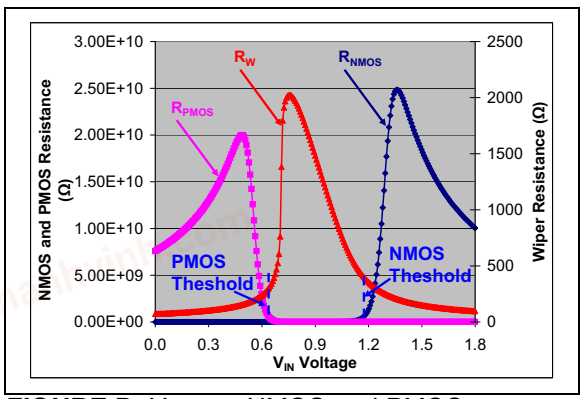


FIGURE B-11: *NMOS and PMOS Transistor Resistance (R_{NMOS}, R_{PMOS}) and Wiper Resistance (R_W) VS. V_{IN} (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

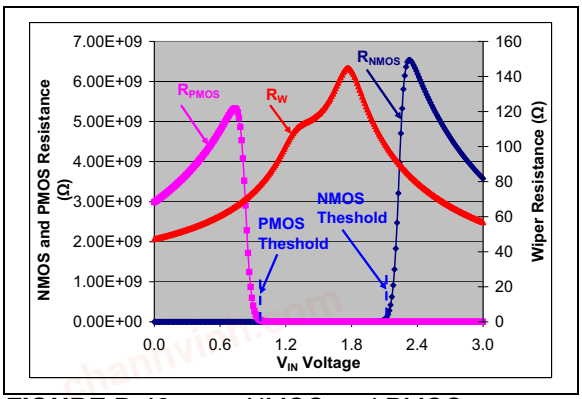


FIGURE B-12: *NMOS and PMOS Transistor Resistance (R_{NMOS}, R_{PMOS}) and Wiper Resistance (R_W) VS. V_{IN} (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*

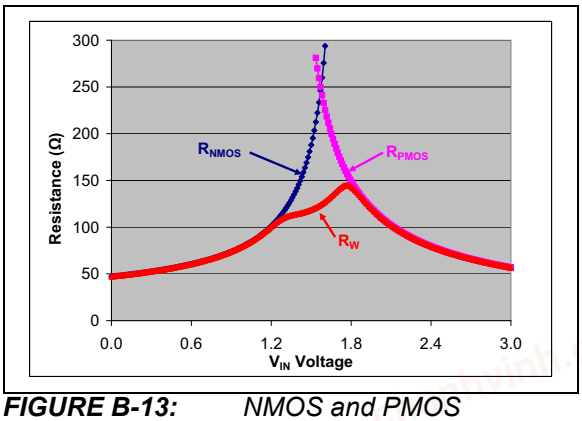


FIGURE B-13: *NMOS and PMOS Transistor Resistance (R_{NMOS}, R_{PMOS}) and Wiper Resistance (R_W) VS. V_{IN} (V_{DD} = 3.0V).*

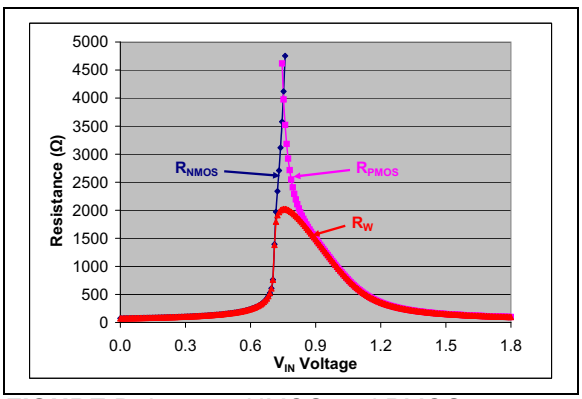


FIGURE B-14: *NMOS and PMOS Transistor Resistance (R_{NMOS}, R_{PMOS}) and Wiper Resistance (R_W) VS. V_{IN} (V_{DD} = 1.8V).*

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B.2 Optimizing Circuit Design for Low-Voltage Characteristics

The low-voltage nonlinear characteristics can be minimized by application design. The section will show two application circuits that can be used to control a programmable reference voltage (V_{OUT}).

Minimizing the low-voltage nonlinear characteristics is done by keeping the voltages on the wiper switch nodes at a voltage where either the NMOS or PMOS transistor is turned on.

An example of this is if we are using a digital potentiometer for a voltage reference (V_{OUT}). Let's say that we want V_{OUT} to range from 0.5 * V_{DD} to 0.6 * V_{DD}.

In example implementation #1 (Figure B-15), we window the digital potentiometer using resistors R1 and R2. When the wiper code is at full scale, the V_{OUT} voltage will be ≥ 0.6 * V_{DD}, and when the wiper code is at zero scale the V_{OUT} voltage will be ≤ 0.5 * V_{DD}. Remember that the digital potentiometers R_{AB} variation must be included. Table B-1 shows that the V_{OUT} voltage can be selected to be between 0.455 * V_{DD} and 0.727 * V_{DD}, which includes the desired range. With respect to the voltages on the resistor network node, at 1.8V the V_A voltage would range from 1.29V to 1.31V while the V_B voltage would range from 0.82V to 0.86V. These voltages cause the wiper resistance to be in the nonlinear region (see Figure B-12). In Potentiometer mode, the variation of the wiper resistance is typically not an issue, as shown by the INL/DNL graph (Figure 2-6).

In example implementation #2 (Figure B-16) we use the digital potentiometer in Rheostat mode. The resistor ladder uses resistors R1 and R2 with R_{BW} at the bottom of the ladder. When the wiper code is at full scale, the V_{OUT} voltage will be ≥ 0.6 * V_{DD} and when the wiper code is at full scale the V_{OUT} voltage will be ≤ 0.5 * V_{DD}. Remember that the digital potentiometers R_{AB} variation must be included. Table B-2 shows that the V_{OUT} voltage can be selected to be between 0.50 * V_{DD} and 0.687 * V_{DD}, which includes the desired range. With respect to the voltages on the resistor network node, at 1.8V the V_W voltage would range from 0.29V to 0.38V. These voltages cause the wiper resistance to be in the linear region (see Figure B-12).

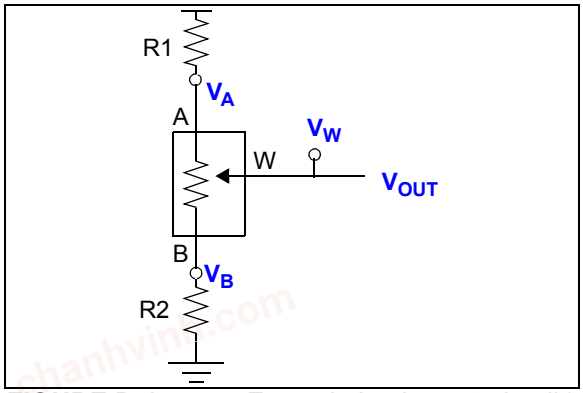


FIGURE B-15: *Example Implementation #1.*

TABLE B-1: EXAMPLE #1 VOLTAGE CALCULATIONS

	Variation		
	Min	**Typ**	**Max**
R1	12,000	12,000	12,000
R2	20,000	20,000	20,000
R_{AB}	8,000	10,000	12,000
V_{OUT} (@ FS)	0.714 V_{DD}	0.70 V_{DD}	0.727 V_{DD}
V_{OUT} (@ ZS)	0.476 V_{DD}	0.50 V_{DD}	0.455 V_{DD}
V_A	0.714 V_{DD}	0.70 V_{DD}	0.727 V_{DD}
V_B	0.476 V_{DD}	0.50 V_{DD}	0.455 V_{DD}

Legend: FS – Full Scale, ZS – Zero Scale

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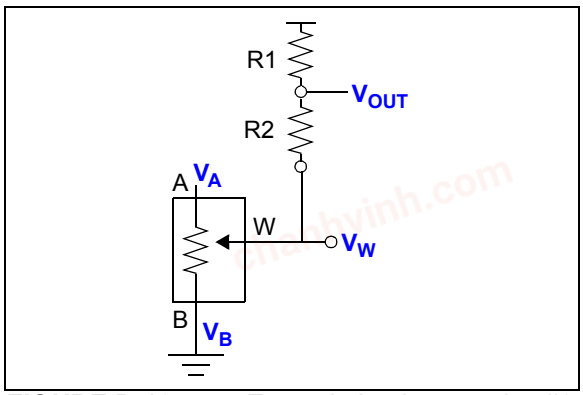


FIGURE B-16: *Example Implementation #2.*

TABLE B-2: EXAMPLE #2 VOLTAGE CALCULATIONS

	Variation		
	Min	**Typ**	**Max**
R1	10,000	10,000	10,000
R2	10,000	10,000	10,000
R_{BW} (max)	8,000	10,000	12,000
V_{OUT} (@ FS)	0.667 V_{DD}	0.643 V_{DD}	0.687 V_{DD}
V_{OUT}(@ ZS)	0.50 V_{DD}	0.50 V_{DD}	0.50 V_{DD}
V_W (@ FS)	0.333 V_{DD}	0.286 V_{DD}	0.375 V_{DD}
V_W (@ ZS)	V_{SS}	V_{SS}	V_{SS}

Legend: FS – Full Scale, ZS – Zero Scale

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PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	-XXX	X	/XX
Device	Resistance Version	Temperature Range	Package

Device	MCP4431:	Quad Volatile 7-bit Potentiometer
	MCP4431T:	Quad Volatile 7-bit Potentiometer (Tape and Reel)
	MCP4432:	Quad Volatile 7-bit Rheostat
	MCP4432T:	Quad Volatile 7-bit Rheostat (Tape and Reel)
	MCP4451:	Quad Volatile 8-bit Potentiometer
	MCP4451T:	Quad Volatile 8-bit Potentiometer (Tape and Reel)
	MCP4452:	Quad Volatile 8-bit Rheostat
	MCP4452T:	Quad Volatile 8-bit Rheostat (Tape and Reel)
Resistance Version:	502 =	5 kΩ
	103 =	10 kΩ
	503 =	50 kΩ
	104 =	100 kΩ
Temperature Range	E =	-40°C to +125°C (Extended)
Package	ST =	Plastic Thin Shrink Small Outline (TSSOP), 14/20-lead
	ML =	Plastic Quad Flat No-lead (4x4 QFN), 20-lead

Examples:

a)	MCP4431-502E/XX:	5 kΩ, 20-LD Device
b)	MCP4431T-502E/XX:	T/R, 5 kΩ, 20-LD Device
c)	MCP4431-103E/XX:	10 kΩ, 20-LD Device
d)	MCP4431T-103E/XX:	T/R, 10 kΩ, 20-LD Device
e)	MCP4431-503E/XX:	50 kΩ, 20-LD Device
f)	MCP4431T-503E/XX:	T/R, 50 kΩ, 20-LD Device
g)	MCP4431-104E/XX:	100 kΩ, 20-LD Device
h)	MCP4431T-104E/XX:	T/R, 100 kΩ, 20-LD Device
a)	MCP4432-502E/XX:	5 kΩ, 14-LD Device
b)	MCP4432T-502E/XX:	T/R, 5 kΩ, 14-LD Device
c)	MCP4432-103E/XX:	10 kΩ, 14-LD Device
d)	MCP4432T-103E/XX:	T/R, 10 kΩ, 14-LD Device
e)	MCP4432-503E/XX:	50 kΩ, 8LD Device
f)	MCP4432T-503E/XX:	T/R, 50 kΩ, 14-LD Device
g)	MCP4432-104E/XX:	100 kΩ, 14-LD Device
h)	MCP4432T-104E/XX:	T/R, 100 kΩ, 14-LD Device
a)	MCP4451-502E/XX:	5 kΩ, 20-LD Device
b)	MCP4451T-502E/XX:	T/R, 5 kΩ, 20-LD Device
c)	MCP4451-103E/XX:	10 kΩ, 20-LD Device
d)	MCP4451T-103E/XX:	T/R, 10 kΩ, 20-LD Device
e)	MCP4451-503E/XX:	50 kΩ, 20-LD Device
f)	MCP4451T-503E/XX:	T/R, 50 kΩ, 20-LD Device
g)	MCP4451-104E/XX:	100 kΩ, 20-LD Device
h)	MCP4451T-104E/XX:	T/R, 100 kΩ, 20-LD Device
a)	MCP4452-502E/XX:	5 kΩ, 14-LD Device
b)	MCP4452T-502E/XX:	T/R, 5 kΩ, 14-LD Device
c)	MCP4452-103E/XX:	10 kΩ, 14-LD Device
d)	MCP4452T-103E/XX:	T/R, 10 kΩ, 14-LD Device
e)	MCP4452-503E/XX:	50 kΩ, 14-LD Device
f)	MCP4452T-503E/XX:	T/R, 50 kΩ, 14-LD Device
g)	MCP4452-104E/XX:	100 kΩ, 14-LD Device
h)	MCP4452T-104E/XX:	T/R, 100 kΩ, 14-LD Device

XX = ST for 14/20-lead TSSOP
= ML for 20-lead QFN

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