

# AD5203\* PRODUCT PAGE QUICK LINKS

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## DOCUMENTATION

### Application Notes

- AN-1291: Digital Potentiometers: Frequently Asked Questions
- AN-580: Programmable Oscillator Uses Digital Potentiometers
- AN-582: Resolution Enhancements of Digital Potentiometers with Multiple Devices
- AN-686: Implementing an I<sup>2</sup>C<sup>®</sup> Reset

### Data Sheet

- AD5203: 4-Channel, 64-Position Digital Potentiometer Data Sheet

## SOFTWARE AND SYSTEMS REQUIREMENTS

- Digital Potentiometer Linux Driver

## DESIGN RESOURCES

- AD5203 Material Declaration
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## DISCUSSIONS

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# AD5203—SPECIFICATIONS

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{DD} = +3\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ or $+5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$ , $V_A = +V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$ , $-40^\circ\text{C} < T_A < +85^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>1</sup>	Max	Units
DC CHARACTERISTICS RHEOSTAT MODE Specifications Apply to All VRs						
Resistor Differential NL <sup>2</sup>	R-DNL	$R_{WB}$ , $V_A = \text{No Connect}$	-0.25	$\pm 0.1$	+0.25	LSB
Resistor Nonlinearity Error <sup>2</sup>	R-INL	$R_{WB}$ , $V_A = \text{No Connect}$	-0.5	$\pm 0.1$	+0.5	LSB
Nominal Resistor Tolerance <sup>3</sup>	$\Delta R_{AB}$		-30		+30	%
Resistance Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta R_{AB}/\Delta T$	$V_{AB} = V_{DD}$ , Wiper = No Connect		700		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Wiper Resistance	$R_W$	$I_W = 1\text{ V}/R_{AB}$		45	100	$\Omega$
Nominal Resistance Match	$\Delta R/R_O$	CH 1 to CH 2, $V_{AB} = V_{DD}$ , $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		0.2	1	%
DC CHARACTERISTICS POTENTIOMETER DIVIDER MODE Specifications Apply to All VRs						
Resolution	N		6			Bits
Differential Nonlinearity Error <sup>4</sup>	DNL		-0.25	$\pm 0.1$	+0.25	LSB
Integral Nonlinearity Error <sup>4</sup>	INL		-0.75	$\pm 0.1$	+0.75	LSB
Voltage Divider Temperature Coefficient	$\Delta V_W/\Delta T$	Code = 20 <sub>H</sub>		20		ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Full-Scale Error	$V_{WFSE}$	Code = 3F <sub>H</sub>	-0.75	-0.2	0	LSB
Zero-Scale Error	$V_{WZSE}$	Code = 00 <sub>H</sub>	0	+0.1	+0.75	LSB
RESISTOR TERMINALS						
Voltage Range <sup>5</sup>	$V_A$ , $V_B$ , $V_W$		0		$V_{DD}$	V
Capacitance <sup>6</sup> $A_x$ , $B_x$	$C_A$ , $C_B$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , Measured to GND, Code = 20 <sub>H</sub>		75		pF
Capacitance <sup>6</sup> $W_x$	$C_W$	$f = 1\text{ MHz}$ , Measured to GND, Code = 20 <sub>H</sub>		120		pF
Shutdown Supply Current <sup>7</sup>	$I_{A\_SD}$	$V_A = V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$ , $\overline{\text{SHDN}} = 0$		0.01	5	$\mu\text{A}$
Shutdown Wiper Resistance	$R_{W\_SD}$	$V_A = V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$ , $\overline{\text{SHDN}} = 0$ , $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$		45	100	$\Omega$
DIGITAL INPUTS AND OUTPUTS						
Input Logic High	$V_{IH}$	$V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$	2.4			V
Input Logic Low	$V_{IL}$	$V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$			0.8	V
Input Logic High	$V_{IH}$	$V_{DD} = +3\text{ V}$	2.1			V
Input Logic Low	$V_{IL}$	$V_{DD} = +3\text{ V}$			0.6	V
Output Logic High	$V_{OH}$	$R_L = 2.2\text{ k}\Omega$ to $V_{DD}$	$V_{DD}-0.1$			V
Output Logic Low	$V_{OL}$	$I_{OL} = 1.6\text{ mA}$ , $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$			0.4	V
Input Current	$I_{IL}$	$V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ or $+5\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = +5\text{ V}$			$\pm 1$	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Capacitance <sup>6</sup>	$C_{IL}$			5		pF
POWER SUPPLIES						
Power Supply Range	$V_{DD}$ Range		2.7		5.5	V
Supply Current (CMOS)	$I_{DD}$	$V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ or $V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$		0.01	5	$\mu\text{A}$
Supply Current (TTL) <sup>8</sup>	$I_{DD}$	$V_{IH} = 2.4\text{ V}$ or $V_{IL} = 0.8\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = +5.5\text{ V}$		0.9	4	mA
Power Dissipation (CMOS) <sup>9</sup>	$P_{DISS}$	$V_{IH} = V_{DD}$ or $V_{IL} = 0\text{ V}$ , $V_{DD} = +5.5\text{ V}$			27.5	$\mu\text{W}$
Power Supply Sensitivity	PSS	$\Delta V_{DD} = +5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$		0.0002	0.001	%/%
	PSS	$\Delta V_{DD} = +3\text{ V} \pm 10\%$		0.006	0.03	%/%
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS <sup>6, 10</sup>						
Bandwidth -3 dB	BW_10K BW_100K	$R_{AB} = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $R_{AB} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$		600 71		kHz
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD <sub>W</sub>	$V_A = 1\text{ V rms} + 2\text{ V dc}$ , $V_B = 2\text{ V dc}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.003		%
$V_W$ Settling Time	$t_{S\_10K}$ $t_{S\_100K}$	$V_A = V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$ , $\pm 1\text{ LSB Error Band}$ $V_A = V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$ , $\pm 1\text{ LSB Error Band}$		2 18		$\mu\text{s}$
Resistor Noise Voltage	$e_{NWB}$	$R_{WB} = 5\text{ k}\Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $\overline{\text{RS}} = 0$ $R_{WB} = 50\text{ k}\Omega$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $\overline{\text{RS}} = 0$		9 29		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Crosstalk <sup>11</sup>	$C_T$	$V_A = V_{DD}$ , $V_B = 0\text{ V}$		-65		dB
INTERFACE TIMING CHARACTERISTICS Applies to All Parts <sup>6, 12</sup>						
Input Clock Pulswidth	$t_{CH}$ , $t_{CL}$	Clock Level High or Low	10			ns
Data Setup Time	$t_{DS}$		5			ns
Data Hold Time	$t_{DH}$		5			ns
CLK to SDO Propagation Delay <sup>13</sup>	$t_{PD}$	$R_L = 2.2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L < 20\text{ pF}$	1		25	ns
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ Setup Time	$t_{CSS}$		10			ns
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ High Pulswidth	$t_{CSW}$		10			ns
Reset Pulswidth	$t_{RS}$		50			ns
CLK Fall to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Rise Hold Time	$t_{CSH}$		0			ns
$\overline{\text{CS}}$ Rise to Clock Rise Setup	$t_{CS1}$		10			ns

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Typicals represent average readings at +25°C and  $V_{DD} = +5$  V.

<sup>2</sup>Resistor position nonlinearity error R-INL is the deviation from an ideal value measured between the maximum resistance and the minimum resistance wiper positions. R-DNL measures the relative step change from ideal between successive tap positions. Parts are guaranteed monotonic. See Figure 27 test circuit.  $I_W = V_{DD}/R$  for both  $V_{DD} = +3$  V or  $V_{DD} = +5$  V.

<sup>3</sup> $V_{AB} = V_{DD}$ , Wiper ( $V_W$ ) = No connect.

<sup>4</sup>INL and DNL are measured at  $V_W$  with the RDAC configured as a potentiometer divider similar to a voltage output D/A converter.  $V_A = V_{DD}$  and  $V_B = 0$  V. DNL specification limits of  $\pm 1$  LSB maximum are guaranteed monotonic operating conditions. See Figure 26 test circuit.

<sup>5</sup>Resistor terminals A, B, W have no limitations on polarity with respect to each other.

<sup>6</sup>Guaranteed by design and not subject to production test.

<sup>7</sup>Measured at the AX terminals. All AX terminals are open-circuited in shutdown mode.

<sup>8</sup>Worst case supply current consumed when all logic-input levels set at 2.4 V, standard characteristic of CMOS logic. See Figure 19 for a plot of  $I_{DD}$  vs. logic voltage inputs result in minimum power dissipation.

<sup>9</sup> $P_{DISS}$  is calculated from  $(I_{DD} \times V_{DD})$ . CMOS logic level inputs result in minimum power dissipation.

<sup>10</sup>All dynamic characteristics use  $V_{DD} = +5$  V.

<sup>11</sup>Measured at a  $V_W$  pin where an adjacent  $V_W$  pin is making a full-scale voltage change.

<sup>12</sup>See timing diagrams for location of measured values. All input control voltages are specified with  $t_R = t_F = 1$  ns (10% to 90% of  $V_{DD}$ ) and timed from a voltage level of 1.6 V. Switching characteristics are measured using both  $V_{DD} = +3$  V or +5 V. Input logic should have a 1 V/ $\mu$ s minimum slew rate.

<sup>13</sup>Propagation delay depends on value of  $V_{DD}$ ,  $R_L$  and  $C_L$ . See Operation section.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS\*

( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted)

$V_{DD}$  to GND ..... -0.3 V, +8 V

$V_A$ ,  $V_B$ ,  $V_W$  to GND ..... 0 V,  $V_{DD}$

$I_{AB}$ ,  $I_{AW}$ ,  $I_{BW}$  .....  $\pm 20$  mA

Digital Input and Output Voltage to GND ..... 0 V, +8 V

Operating Temperature Range .....  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum Junction Temperature ( $T_J$  MAX) .....  $+150^\circ\text{C}$

Storage Temperature .....  $-65^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .....  $+300^\circ\text{C}$

Package Power Dissipation .....  $(T_J \text{ max} - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$

Thermal Resistance  $\theta_{JA}$

P-DIP (N-24) .....  $63^\circ\text{C/W}$

SOIC (SOL-24) .....  $70^\circ\text{C/W}$

TSSOP-24 .....  $143^\circ\text{C/W}$

\*Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Table I. Serial-Data Word Format

ADDR		DATA					
B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
A1	A0	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
MSB	LSB	MSB					LSB
$2^7$	$2^6$	$2^5$					$2^0$

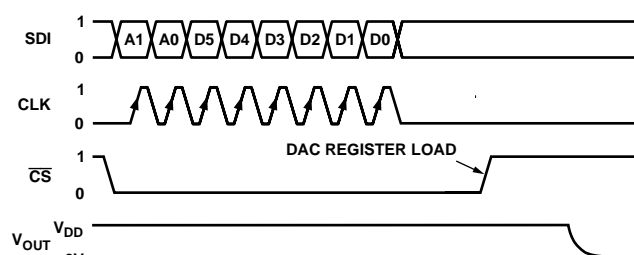


Figure 1a. Timing Diagram

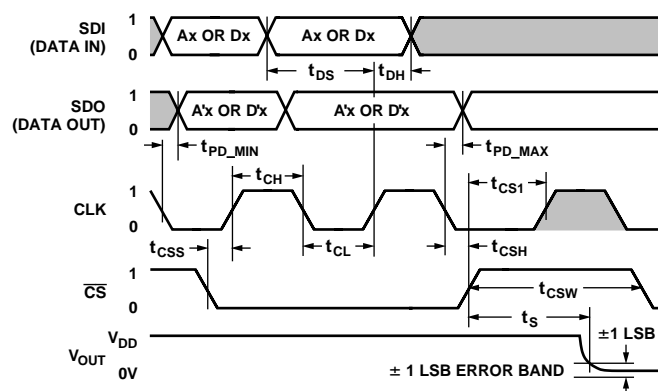


Figure 1b. Detail Timing Diagram

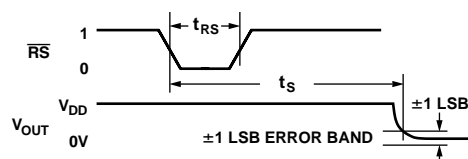


Figure 1c. Reset Timing Diagram

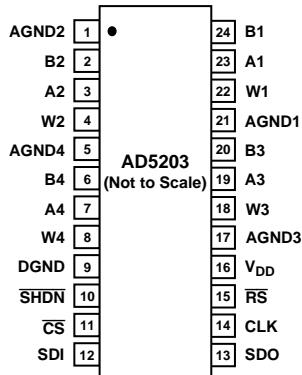
## CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Electrostatic charges as high as 4000 V readily accumulate on the human body and test equipment and can discharge without detection. Although the AD5203 features proprietary ESD protection circuitry, permanent damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy electrostatic discharges. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.



# AD5203

## PIN CONFIGURATION



## PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	AGND2	Analog Ground #2*
2	B2	B Terminal RDAC #2
3	A2	A Terminal RDAC #2
4	W2	Wiper RDAC #2, addr = 01 <sub>2</sub>
5	AGND4	Analog Ground #4*
6	B4	B Terminal RDAC #4
7	A4	A Terminal RDAC #4
8	W4	Wiper RDAC #4, addr = 11 <sub>2</sub>
9	DGND	Digital Ground*
10	SHDN	Active Low Input. Terminal A open circuit. Shutdown controls Variable Resistors #1 through #4.
11	CS	Chip Select Input, Active Low. When CS returns high data in the serial input register is decoded based on the address bits and loaded into the target DAC register.
12	SDI	Serial Data Input
13	SDO	Serial Data Output. Open drain transistor requires pull-up resistor.
14	CLK	Serial Clock Input, positive edge triggered.
15	RS	Active low reset to midscale; sets RDAC registers to 20 <sub>H</sub> .
16	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive power supply, specified for operation at both +3 V and +5 V.
17	AGND3	Analog Ground #3*
18	W3	Wiper RDAC #3, addr = 10 <sub>2</sub>
19	A3	A Terminal RDAC #3
20	B3	B Terminal RDAC #3
21	AGND1	Analog Ground #1*
22	W1	Wiper RDAC #1, addr = 00 <sub>2</sub>
23	A1	A Terminal RDAC #1
24	B1	B Terminal RDAC #1

\*All AGNDs must be connected to DGND voltage potential.

## ORDERING GUIDE

Model	kΩ	Temperature Range	Package Descriptions	Package Options
AD5203AN10	10	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Narrow Body Plastic DIP	N-24
AD5203AR10	10	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Wide Body (SOIC)	SOL-24
AD5203ARU10	10	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Thin Surface Mount Package (TSSOP)	RU-24
AD5203AN100	100	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Narrow Body Plastic DIP	N-24
AD5203AR100	100	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Wide Body (SOIC)	SOL-24
AD5203ARU100	100	−40°C to +85°C	24-Lead Thin Surface Mount Package (TSSOP)	RU-24

# Typical Performance Characteristics—AD5203

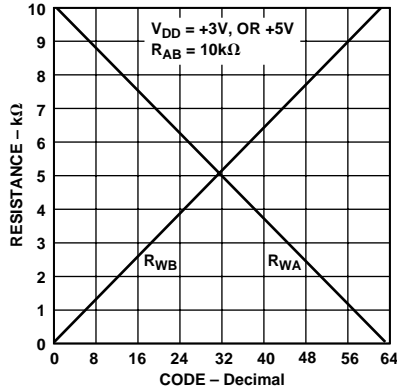


Figure 2. Wiper to End Terminal Resistance vs. Code

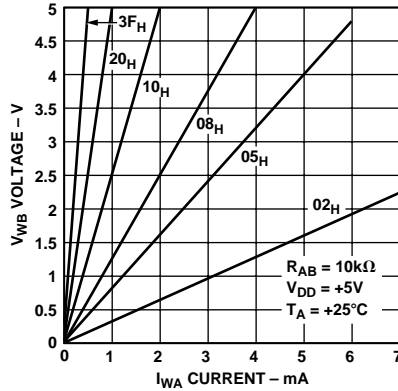


Figure 3. Resistance Linearity vs. Conduction Current

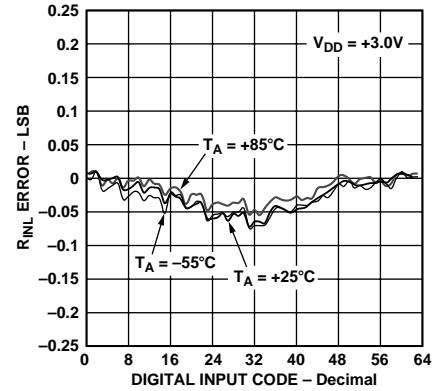


Figure 4. Resistance Step Position Nonlinearity Error vs. Code

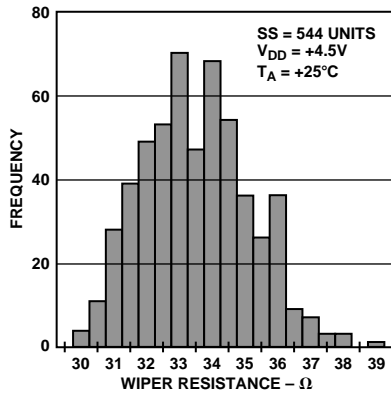


Figure 5. Wiper-Contact-Resistance Histogram

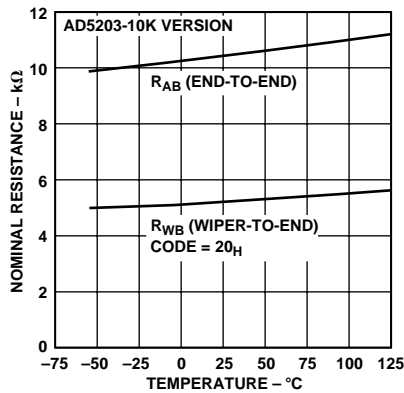


Figure 6. Nominal Resistance vs. Temperature

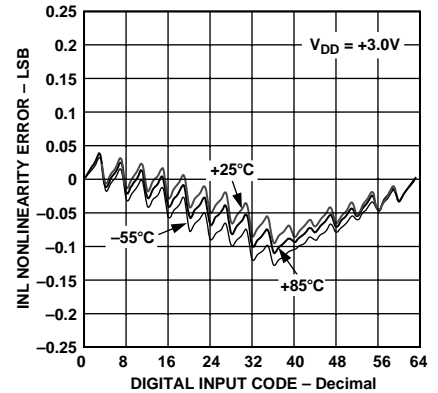


Figure 7. Potentiometer Divider Nonlinearity Error vs. Code

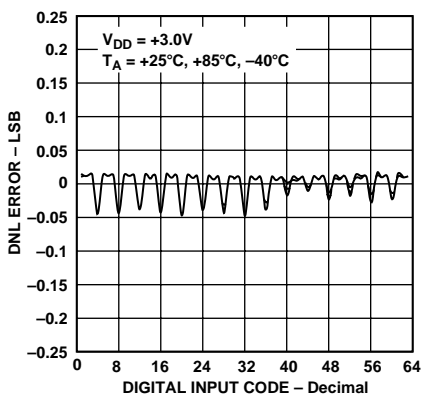


Figure 8. Potentiometer Divider Differential Nonlinearity Error vs. Code

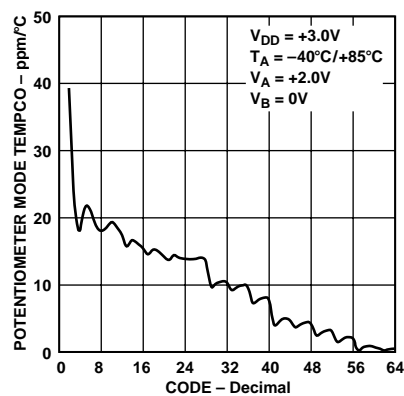


Figure 9.  $\Delta V_{WB}/\Delta T$  Potentiometer Mode Tempco

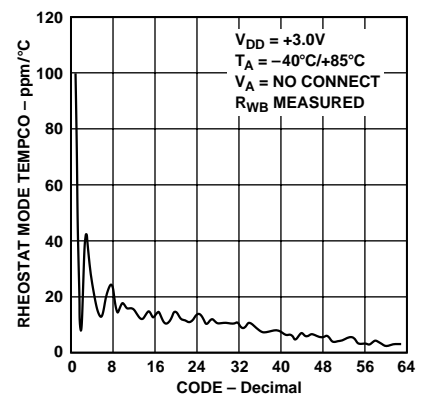


Figure 10.  $\Delta R_{WB}/\Delta T$  Rheostat Mode Tempco

# AD5203—Typical Performance Characteristics

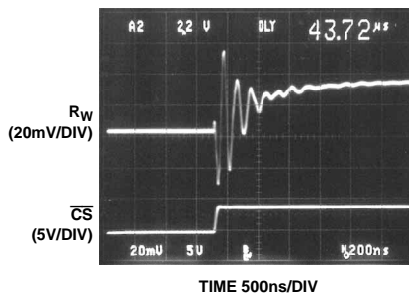


Figure 11. One Position Step Change at Half-Scale (Code  $1F_H$  to  $20_H$ )

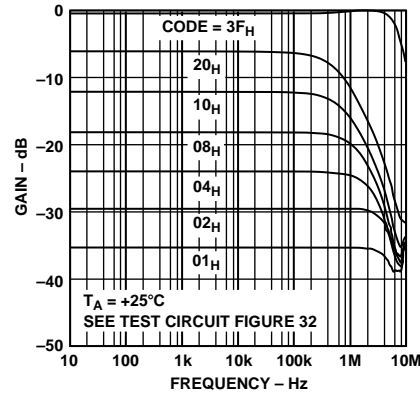


Figure 12. Gain vs. Frequency for  $R = 10\text{ k}\Omega$

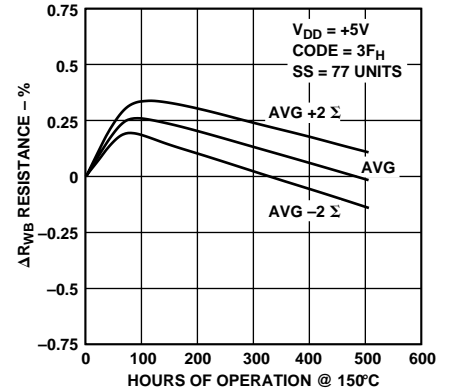


Figure 13. Long-Term Drift Accelerated by Burn-In

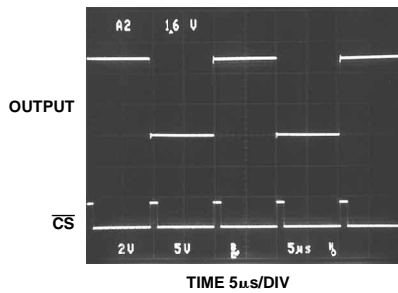


Figure 14. Large Signal Settling Time

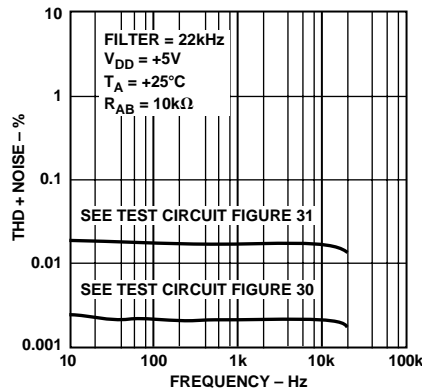


Figure 15. Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise vs. Frequency

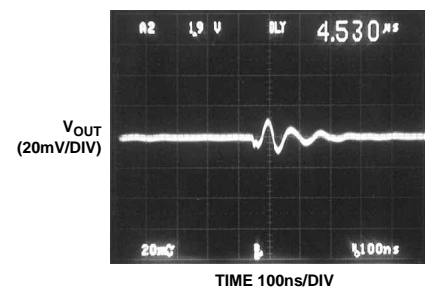


Figure 16. Digital Feedthrough vs. Time

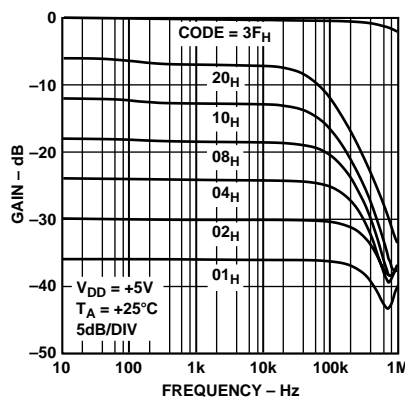


Figure 17.  $100\text{ k}\Omega$  Gain vs. Frequency vs. Code

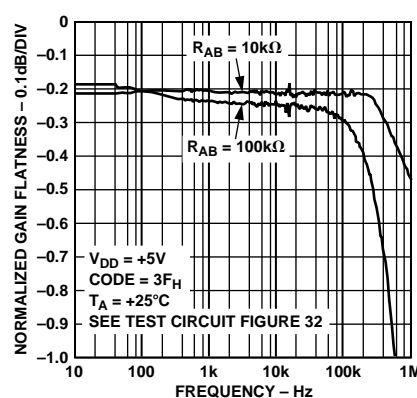


Figure 18. Normalized Gain Flatness vs. Frequency

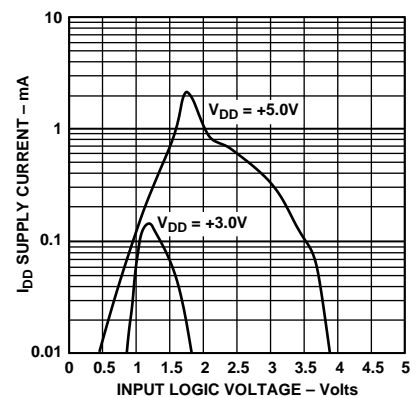


Figure 19. Supply Current vs. Logic Input Voltage

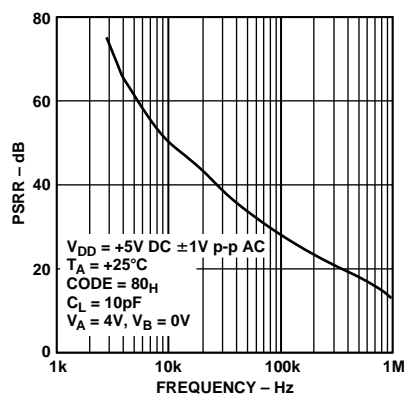


Figure 20. Power Supply Rejection vs. Frequency

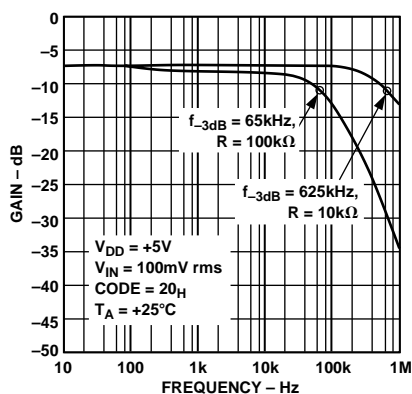


Figure 21. -3 dB Frequency at Half-Scale

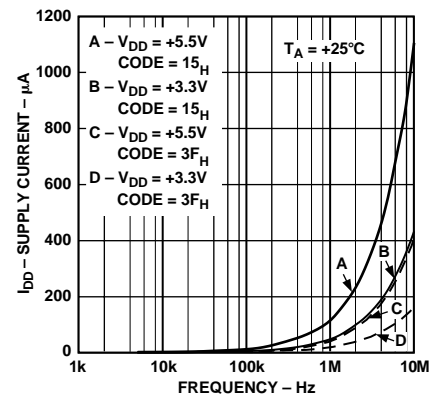


Figure 22. Supply Current vs. Clock Frequency

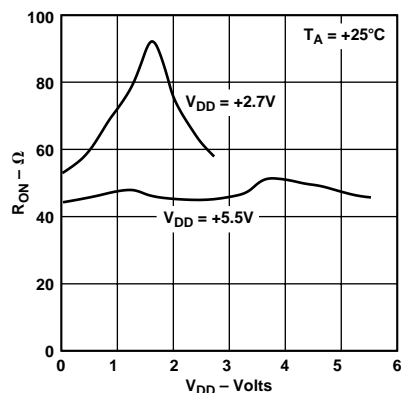


Figure 23. Incremental Wiper ON Resistance vs.  $V_{DD}$

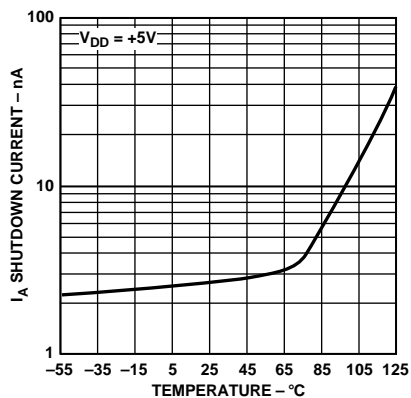


Figure 24. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

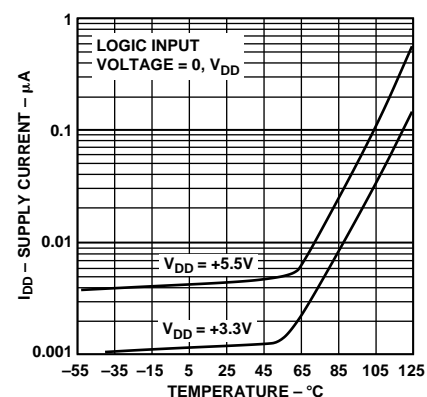


Figure 25. Supply Current vs. Temperature

## AD5203—Parametric Test Circuits

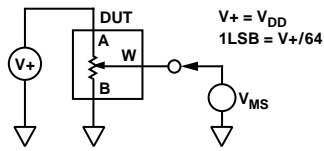


Figure 26. Potentiometer Divider Nonlinearity Error Test Circuit (INL, DNL)

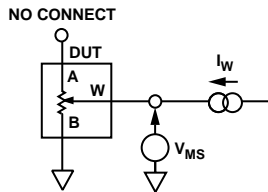


Figure 27. Resistor Position Nonlinearity Error (Rheostat Operation; R-INL, R-DNL)

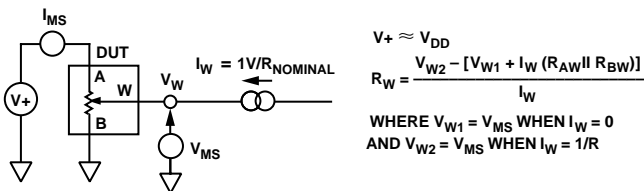


Figure 28. Wiper Resistance Test Circuit

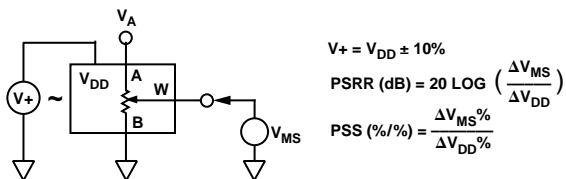


Figure 29. Power Supply Sensitivity Test Circuit (PSS, PSRR)

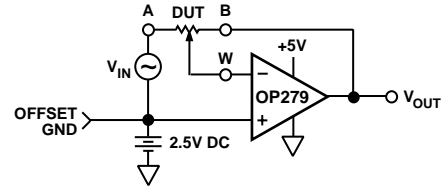


Figure 30. Inverting Programmable Gain Test Circuit

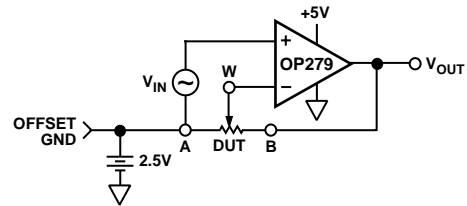


Figure 31. Noninverting Programmable Gain Test Circuit

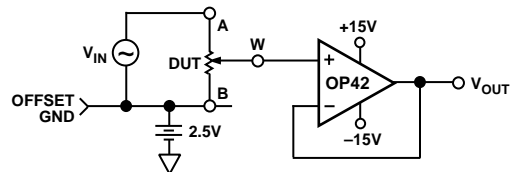


Figure 32. Gain vs. Frequency Test Circuit

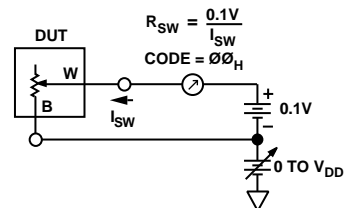


Figure 33. Incremental ON Resistance Test Circuit



## OPERATION

The AD5203 provides a quad channel, 64-position digitally-controlled variable resistor (VR) device. Changing the programmed VR settings is accomplished by clocking in an 8-bit serial data word into the SDI (Serial Data Input) pin. The format of this data word is two address bits, MSB first, followed by six data bits, MSB first. Table I provides the serial register data word format. The AD5203 has the following address assignments for the ADDR decode, which determines the location of VR latch receiving the serial register data in Bits B5 through B0:

$$VR\# = A1 \times 2 + A0 + 1$$

VR outputs can be changed one at a time in random sequence. The serial clock running at 10 MHz makes it possible to load all four VRs in under  $3.2 \mu\text{s}$  ( $8 \times 4 \times 100 \text{ ns}$ ) for the AD5203. The exact timing requirements are shown in Figure 1.

The AD5203 resets to a midscale by asserting the  $\overline{\text{RS}}$  pin, simplifying initial conditions at power-up. Both parts have a power shutdown  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin that places the RDAC in a zero power consumption state where terminals Ax are open-circuited and the wiper Wx is connected to Bx, resulting in only leakage currents being consumed in the VR structure. In shutdown mode the VR latch settings are maintained so that, returning to operational mode from power shutdown, the VR settings return to their previous resistance values.

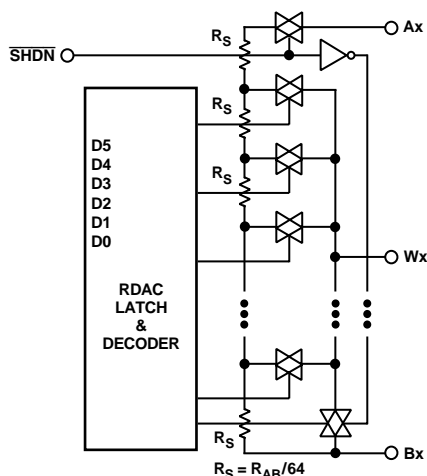


Figure 34. Equivalent RDAC Circuit

## PROGRAMMING THE VARIABLE RESISTOR

### Rheostat Operation

The nominal resistance of the RDAC between Terminals A and B are available with values of 10 k $\Omega$ , and 100 k $\Omega$ . The final digits of the part number determine the nominal resistance value, e.g., 10 k $\Omega$  = 10; 100 k $\Omega$  = 100. The nominal resistance ( $R_{AB}$ ) of the VR has 64 contact points accessed by the wiper terminal, plus the B terminal contact. The 6-bit data word in the RDAC latch is decoded to select one of the 64 possible settings. The wiper's first connection starts at the B terminal for data 00<sub>H</sub>. This B-terminal connection has a wiper contact resistance of 45  $\Omega$ . The second connection (10 k $\Omega$  part) is the first

tap point located at 201  $\Omega$  [ $= R_{BA}(\text{nominal resistance})/64 + R_W$  = 156  $\Omega$  + 45  $\Omega$ ] for data 01<sub>H</sub>. The third connection is the next tap point representing 312 + 45 = 357  $\Omega$  for data 02<sub>H</sub>. Each LSB data value increase moves the wiper up the resistor ladder until the last tap point is reached at 9889  $\Omega$ . The wiper does not directly connect to the B Terminal. See Figure 34 for a simplified diagram of the equivalent RDAC circuit.

The general transfer equation that determines the digitally programmed output resistance between Wx and Bx is:

$$R_{WB}(Dx) = (Dx)/64 \times R_{BA} + R_W \quad (1)$$

where Dx is the data contained in the 6-bit RDACx latch and  $R_{BA}$  is the nominal end-to-end resistance.

For example, when  $V_B = 0 \text{ V}$  and A-terminal is open circuit the following output resistance values will be set for the following RDAC latch codes (applies to the 10K potentiometer):

D (DEC)	$R_{WB} (\Omega)$	Output State
63	9889	Full-Scale
32	5045	Midscale ( $\overline{\text{RS}} = 0$ Condition)
1	201	1 LSB
0	45	Zero-Scale (Wiper Contact Resistance)

Note that in the zero-scale condition a finite wiper resistance of 45  $\Omega$  is present. Care should be taken to limit the current flow between W and B in this state to a maximum value of 5 mA to avoid degradation or possible destruction of the internal switch contact.

Like the mechanical potentiometer the RDAC replaces, it is totally symmetrical. The resistance between the wiper W and terminal A also produces a digitally controlled resistance  $R_{WA}$ . When these terminals are used the B-terminal should be tied to the wiper. Setting the resistance value for  $R_{WA}$  starts at a maximum value of resistance and decreases as the data loaded in the latch is increased in value. The general transfer equation for this operation is:

$$R_{WA}(Dx) = (64-Dx)/64 \times R_{BA} + R_W \quad (2)$$

where Dx is the data contained in the 6-bit RDACx latch and  $R_{BA}$  is the nominal end-to-end resistance. For example, when  $V_A = 0 \text{ V}$  and B-terminal is tied to the wiper W, the following output resistance values will be set for the following RDAC latch codes:

D (DEC)	$R_{WA} (\Omega)$	Output State
63	201	Full-Scale
32	5045	Midscale ( $\overline{\text{RS}} = 0$ Condition)
1	9889	1 LSB
0	10045	Zero-Scale

The typical distribution of  $R_{BA}$  from channel to channel matches within  $\pm 1\%$ . However, device-to-device matching is process-lot-dependent, having a  $\pm 30\%$  variation. The change in  $R_{BA}$  with temperature has a 700 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$  temperature coefficient.

PROGRAMMING THE POTENTIOMETER DIVIDER  
Voltage Output Operation

The digital potentiometer easily generates an output voltage proportional to the input voltage applied to a given terminal. For example connecting A–terminal to +5 V and B–terminal to ground produces an output voltage at the wiper which can be any value starting at zero volts up to 1 LSB less than +5 V. Each LSB of voltage is equal to the voltage applied across terminal AB divided by the 64 position resolution of the potentiometer divider. The general equation defining the output voltage with respect to ground for any given input voltage applied to terminals AB is:

$$V_W(Dx) = Dx/64 \times V_{AB} + V_B$$

Operation of the digital potentiometer in the divider mode results in more accurate operation over temperature. Here the output voltage is dependent on the ratio of the internal resistors not the absolute value, therefore the drift improves to 20 ppm/°C.

DIGITAL INTERFACING

The AD5203 contains a standard three-wire serial input control interface. The three inputs are clock (CLK), CS and serial data input (SDI). The positive-edge sensitive CLK input requires clean transitions to avoid clocking incorrect data into the serial input register. Standard logic families work well. If mechanical switches are used for product evaluation they should be debounced by a flip-flop or other suitable means. The Figure 35 block diagram shows more detail of the internal digital circuitry. When CS is taken active low the clock loads data into the serial register on each positive clock edge, see Table III.

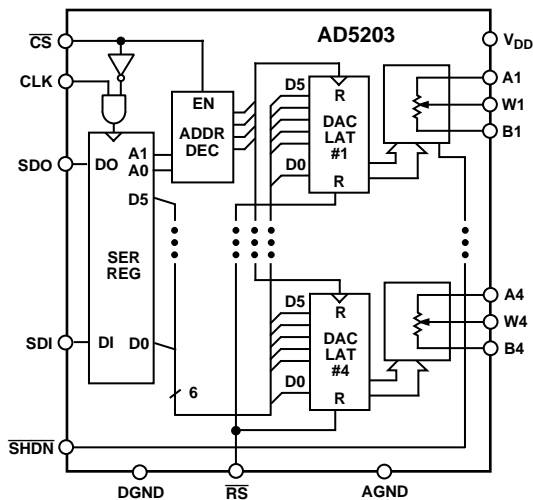


Figure 35. Block Diagram

The serial-data-output (SDO) pin contains an open drain n-channel FET. This output requires a pull-up resistor in order to transfer data to the next package’s SDI pin. The pull-up resistor termination voltage may be larger than the V<sub>DD</sub> supply of the AD5203 SDO output device, e.g., the AD5203 could operate at V<sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V and the pull-up for interface to the next device could be set at +5 V. This allows for daisy chaining several RDACs from a single processor serial data line. Clock period needs to be increased when using a pull-up resistor to the SDI pin of the following device in the series. Capacitive loading at the daisy chain node SDO-SDI between devices must be accounted for to successfully transfer data. When daisy chaining is used, the CS should be kept low until all the bits of every package are clocked into their respective serial registers insuring that the address bits and data bits are in the proper decoding location. This would require 16 bits of address and data complying to the word format provided in Table I if two AD5203 four-channel RDACs are daisy chained. During shutdown, SHDN the SDO output pin is forced to the off (logic high state) to disable power dissipation in the pull-up resistor. See Figure 37 for equivalent SDO output circuit schematic.

Table II. Input Logic Control Truth Table

CLK	CS	RS	SHDN	Register Activity
L	L	H	H	No SR effect, enables SDO pin.
P	L	H	H	Shift one bit in from the SDI pin. The eighth previously entered bit is shifted out of the SDO pin.
X	P	H	H	Load SR data into RDAC latch based on A1, A0 decode (Table III).
X	H	H	H	No Operation.
X	X	L	H	Sets all RDAC latches to midscale, wiper centered and SDO latch cleared.
X	H	P	H	Latches all RDAC latches to 20 <sub>H</sub> .
X	H	H	L	Open circuits all Resistor A–terminals, connects W to B, turns off SDO output transistor.

NOTE: P = positive edge, X = don’t care, SR = shift register.

Table III. Address Decode Table

A1	A0	Latch Decoded
0	0	RDAC#1
0	1	RDAC#2
1	0	RDAC#3
1	1	RDAC#4

The data setup and data hold times in the specification table determine the data valid time requirements. The last eight bits of the data word entered into the serial register are held when  $\overline{CS}$  returns high. At the same time  $\overline{CS}$  goes high it gates the address decoder which enables one of four positive edge triggered RDAC latches, see Figure 36 detail.

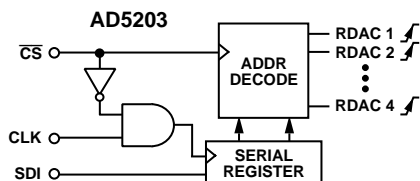


Figure 36. Equivalent Input Control Logic

The target RDAC latch is loaded with the last six bits of the serial data word completing one RDAC update. Four separate 8-bit data words must be clocked in to change all four VR settings.

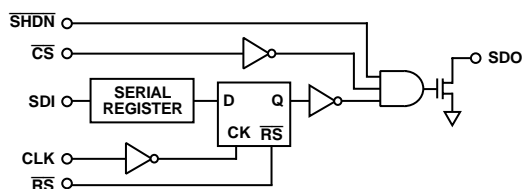


Figure 37. Detail, SDO Output Schematic of the AD5203

All digital inputs are protected with a series input resistor and parallel Zener ESD structure shown in Figure 38. Applies to digital input pins  $\overline{CS}$ , SDI, SDO,  $\overline{RS}$ ,  $\overline{SHDN}$ , CLK.

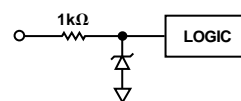


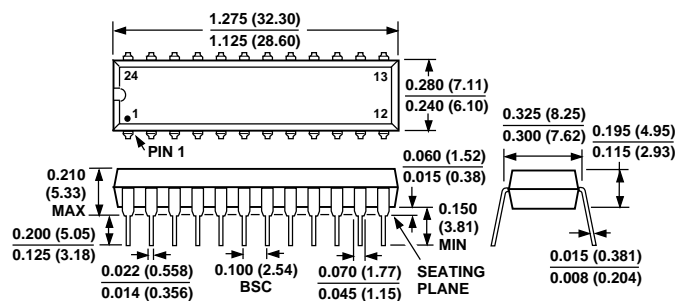
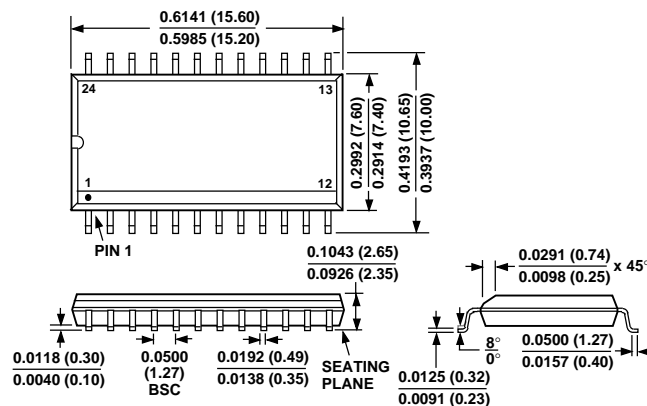
Figure 38. Equivalent ESD Protection Circuit

## DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The total harmonic distortion plus noise (THD+N) measures 0.003% using an offset ground with a rail-to-rail OP279 inverting op amp test circuit, see Figure 30. Figure 15 plots THD versus frequency for both inverting and noninverting amplifier topologies. Thermal noise is primarily Johnson noise, typically  $9 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  for the  $10 \text{ k}\Omega$  version measured at  $1 \text{ kHz}$ . For the  $100 \text{ k}\Omega$  device, thermal noise measures  $29 \text{ nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ . Channel-to-channel crosstalk measures less than  $-65 \text{ dB}$  at  $f = 100 \text{ kHz}$ . To achieve this isolation, the extra ground pins (AGND) located between the potentiometer terminals (A, B, W) must be connected to circuit ground. The AGND and DGND pins should be at the same voltage potential. Any unused potentiometers in a package should be connected to ground. Power supply rejection is typically  $-50 \text{ dB}$  at  $10 \text{ kHz}$  (care is needed to minimize power supply ripple injection in high accuracy applications).

## OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Dimensions shown in inches and (mm).

24-Lead Narrow Body Plastic DIP  
(N-24)24-Lead SOIC  
(SOL-24)24-Lead Thin Surface Mount TSSOP  
(RU-24)