## ISL22511

Low Noise, Low Power, 32 Taps, Up/Down, Single Push-Button Controlled Potentiometer (XDCP ${ }^{\text {™ }}$ )

The ISL22511 is a three-terminal digitally-controlled potentiometer (XDCP) implemented by a resistor array composed of 31 resistive elements and a wiper switching network. The ISL22511 features a push-button control, a Shutdown mode, and an industry-leading UTQFN package.

The push-button control has individual $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ inputs for adjusting the wiper. To eliminate redundancy, the wiper position automatically increments or decrements if one of these inputs is held longer than one second.

Forcing both $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ low for more than two seconds activates shutdown mode. Shutdown mode disconnects the top of the resistor chain and moves the wiper to the lowest position to minimize power consumption.

The three terminals accessing the resistor chain naturally configure the ISL22511 as a voltage divider. A rheostat is easily formed by floating an end terminal or connecting it to the wiper.

## Related Literature

For a full list of related documents, visit our website:

- ISL22511 device page


## Applications

- Volume control
- LED/LCD brightness control
- Contrast control
- Programming bias voltages
- Ladder networks


## Features

- Solid-state non-volatile potentiometer
- Push button controlled
- Single or auto increment/decrement
- Fast mode after 1s button press
- AUTOSTORE of last wiper position or manual store of wiper position
- Shutdown mode
- 32 wiper tap points
- Max scale wiper position on power-up
- Low power CMOS
- $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}$ to 5.5 V
- Terminal voltage, OV to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$
- Standby current, $3 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ max
- $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}$ value $=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$
- High reliability
- Endurance: 1000000 data changes per bit per register
- Register data retention: 50 years at $\mathrm{T} \leq+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$
- 10 Ld UTQFN ( $2.1 \mathrm{mmx1} 1.6 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) package
- Pb-free (RoHS compliant)



## 1. Overview

### 1.1 Block Diagrams

## General



## Detailed



Figure 1. Block Diagrams

### 1.2 Ordering Information

| Part Number (Notes 2, 3) | Part Marking | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}(\mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) | Temp. Range ( ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ) | Tape and Reel (Units) (Note 1) | Package (RoHS Compliant) | Pkg. Dwg. \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ISL22511WFRU10Z-TK | GD | 10 | -40 to +125 | 1k | 10 Ld UTQFN | L10.2.1×1.6A |

## Notes:

1. See TB347 for details about reel specifications.
2. These Pb -free plastic packaged products employ special Pb -free material sets; molding compounds/die attach materials and $\mathrm{NiPdAu}-\mathrm{Ag}$ plate - e4 termination finish, which is RoHS compliant and compatible with both SnPb and Pb -free soldering operations. Pb -free products are MSL classified at Pb-free peak reflow temperatures that meet or exceed the Pb-free requirements of IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020.
3. For Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), see the ISL22511 device page. For more information about MSL, see TB363.

### 1.3 Pin Configuration

10 Ld UTQFN
Top View


### 1.4 Pin Descriptions

| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Pin } \\ \text { Number } \end{gathered}$ | Symbol | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ | Falling-edge triggered input with internal pull-up. Toggle $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ to move the wiper close to the RH terminal. The debounced $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ input increments the wiper position. An on-chip pull-up holds the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ input HIGH. A switch closure to ground or a LOW logic level moves the wiper to the next adjacent higher tap position after a debounce time. |
| 2 | $\overline{P D}$ | Falling-edge triggered input with internal pull-up. Toggle $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ to move the wiper close to the RL terminal. The debounced $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ input decrements the wiper position. An on-chip pull-up holds the $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ input HIGH. A switch closure to ground or a LOW logic level moves the wiper to the next adjacent lower tap position after a debounce time. |
| 3 | RH | The RH and RL pins are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer. The minimum voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{S S}$ and the maximum voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. The terms RH and $R L$ refer to the relative position of the terminal in relation to the wiper movement direction selected by the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}} / \mathrm{PD}$ input. |
| 4 | VSS | Ground |
| 5,10 | NC | No connection |
| 6 | RW | Wiper terminal of the potentiometer, which is equivalent to the movable terminal of a mechanical potentiometer. |
| 7 | RL | The RH and RL pins are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer. The minimum voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{S S}$ and the maximum voltage is $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$. The terms RH and RL refer to the relative position of the terminal in relation to the wiper movement direction selected by the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}} / \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ input. |
| 8 | $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ | Active low AUTOSTORE enable input or Manual Store active low input. The debounced $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ pin can be in one of two states: <br> - AUTOSTORE is enabled if $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is held LOW during power up. <br> - AUTOSTORE is disabled if $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is held HIGH during power-up. A LOW to HIGH transition initiates a manual store operation to enable connection of a push-button switch to this pin. For every valid push, the ISL22511 stores the current wiper position to the EEPROM. |
| 9 | VCC | Supply voltage |

## 2. Specifications

### 2.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | -65 | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Voltage at $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ pin with respect to GND | -0.3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}+0.3$ | V |
| $V_{C C}$ | -0.3 | +6 | V |
| Voltage at any DCP pin with respect to GND | -0.3 | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |
| $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{W}}$ (10s) |  | $\pm 6$ | mA |
| ESD Rating | Value |  | Unit |
| Human Body Model (Tested per JS-001-2017) | 4 |  | kV |
| Machine Model | 300 |  | V |
| Latch-Up (Tested per JESD78E; Class 2, Level A) | 100 |  | mA |

CAUTION: Do not operate at or near the maximum ratings listed for extended periods of time. Exposure to such conditions can adversely impact product reliability and result in failures not covered by warranty.

### 2.2 Thermal Information

| Thermal Resistance (Typical) | $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{JA}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathbf{W}\right)$ | $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{\mathrm{JC}}\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathbf{W}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 Lead UTQFN Package $(\underline{\text { Notes 4 }} \mathbf{~ 5})$ | 150 | 76 |

Notes:
4. $\theta_{\mathrm{JA}}$ is measured in free air with the component mounted on a high-effective thermal conductivity test board. See TB379.
5. For $\theta_{\mathrm{JC}}$, the case temperature location is taken at the package top center..

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) |  | +150 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Pb-Free Reflow Profile | see TB493 |  |  |

### 2.3 Recommended Operation Conditions

| Parameter | Minimum | Maximum | Unit |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Temperature Range (Extended Industrial) | -40 | +125 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | 2.7 | 5.5 | V |
| Power Rating |  | 15 | mW |
| Wiper Current |  | $\pm 3.0$ | mA |

### 2.4 Electrical Specifications

### 2.4.1 Potentiometer Specifications

Over recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min (Note 19) | Typ <br> (Note 6) | Max <br> (Note 19) | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RH to RL Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}$ |  |  | 10 |  | k ת |
| RH to RL Resistance Tolerance |  |  | -20 |  | +20 | \% |
| End-to-End Temperature Coefficient |  |  |  | $\pm 80$ |  | $\mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ <br> (Note 17) |
| Wiper Resistance | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{W}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=3.3 \mathrm{~V}$, wiper current $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{RW}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} / \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{TOTAL}}$ |  | 130 | 500 | $\Omega$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RH}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RL}}$ Terminal Voltages | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RH}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RL}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RH}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RL}}$ to GND | 0 |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V |

Over recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min <br> (Note 19) | Typ <br> (Note 6) | Max <br> (Note 19) | Unit |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Noise on Wiper Terminal |  | From 0Hz to 10 MHz |  | -80 |  | dBV |
| Potentiometer Capacitance <br> (Note 18) | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{H}} / \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}} / \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{W}}$ |  |  | $10 / 10 / 25$ |  | pF |
| Leakage on DCP Pins |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{LkgDCP}}$ | Voltage at pin from GND to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |  | 0.05 | 0.4 |

Voltage Divider Mode ( $\mathbf{O V}$ at $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}} ; \mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{cc}}$ at RH ; measured at RW unloaded)

| Integral Non-Linearity | INL <br> (Note 11) |  | -1 |  | 1 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LSB } \\ \text { (Note 7) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Differential Non-Linearity | DNL <br> (Note 10) | Monotonic over all tap positions | -0.5 |  | 0.5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LSB } \\ \text { (Note 7) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Zero-Scale Error | ZSerror <br> (Note 8) |  | 0 | 0.1 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LSB } \\ \text { (Note 7) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Full-Scale Error | FSerror <br> (Note 9) |  | -2 | -0.1 | 0 | $\begin{gathered} \text { LSB } \\ \text { (Note 7) } \end{gathered}$ |
| Ratiometric Temperature Coefficient | TC $V$ <br> (Note 12) | Wiper from 5 hex to 1F hex |  | $\pm 25$ |  | $\mathrm{ppm} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| 3dB Cutoff Frequency | $\mathrm{f}_{\text {Cutoff }}$ | Wiper at the middle scale |  | 500 |  | kHz |

Resistor Mode (Measurements between RW and RL with RH not connected, or between RW and RH with RL not connected)

| Integral Non-Linearity | RINL <br> (Note 16) | DCP register set between 1 hex and 1F hex; monotonic over all tap positions | -1.5 |  | 1.5 | MI <br> (Note 13) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Differential Non-Linearity | RDNL <br> (Note 15) |  | -0.5 |  | 0.5 | MI <br> (Note 13) |
| Offset | Roffset (Note 14) | W option | 0 | 1 | 2 | MI <br> (Note 13) |

### 2.4.2 DC Electrical Specifications

Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min <br> (Note 19) | Typ (Note 6) | Max <br> (Note 19) | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ Active Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, perform wiper move operation |  |  | 150 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Current During Store Operation | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, perform non-volatile store operation |  |  | 2 | mA |
| Standby Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {SB }}$ |  |  | 0.6 | 3 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}, \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ Input Leakage Current | $l_{\text {Lkg }}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IN }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {SS }}$ to $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ | -2 |  | +2 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}, \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ Input HIGH Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{IH}}$ |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \times 0.7$ |  |  | V |
| $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}, \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ input LOW Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IL }}$ |  |  |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \times 0.1$ | V |
| $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}, \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ Input Capacitance ( Note 18) | $\mathrm{C}_{\text {IN }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & V_{C C}=3.3 V, T_{A}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \\ & f=1 \mathrm{MHz} \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 |  | pF |
| Pull-Up Resistor for $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ (Note 18) | Rpull_up |  |  | 1 |  | $\mathrm{M} \Omega$ |
| EEPROM Specifications |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| EEPROM Endurance |  |  | 1000000 |  |  | Cycles |
| EEPROM Retention |  | Temperature $\leq+55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | 50 |  |  | Years |

### 2.4.3 AC Electrical Specifications

Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min <br> (Note 19) | Typ (Note 6) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max } \\ \text { (Note 19) } \end{gathered}$ | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time Between Two Separate Push-Button Events | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {GAP }}$ | 2 |  |  | ms |
| Debounce Time | $t_{\text {DB }}$ |  | 15 | 28 | ms |
| Wiper Change on a Slow Mode | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {S SLOW }}$ | 100 | 250 | 390 | ms |
| Wiper Change on a Fast Mode | $t_{\text {S FAST }}$ | 20 | 50 | 78 | ms |
| Time to Enter Shutdown Mode (keep $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ and $\overline{\mathrm{PD}} \mathrm{LOW}$ ) (Note 18) | $t_{\text {stdn }}$ |  | 2 |  | S |
| Power-Up to Wiper Stable | $t_{\text {PU }}$ |  |  | 6.5 | ms |
| $\mathrm{V}_{\text {CC }}$ Power-Up Rate | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{R}} \mathrm{VCC}$ | 0.2 |  | 50 | V/ms |

## Notes:

6. Typical values are for $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and 3.3 V supply voltage.
7. LSB: $\left[V(R W)_{31}-V(R W)_{0}\right] / 31 . V(R W)_{31}$ and $V(R W)_{0}$ are the voltage on the RW pin for the DCP register set to $1 F$ hex and 00 hex, respectively. LSB is the incremental voltage when changing from one tap to an adjacent tap.
8. ZS error $=\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{RW})_{0} / \mathrm{LSB}$.
9. FS error $=\left[\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{RW})_{31}-\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}\right] / \mathrm{LSB}$.
10. $D N L=\left[V(R W)_{i}-V(R W)_{i-1}\right] / L S B-1$, for $i=1$ to $31 ; i$ is the $D C P$ register setting.
11. $\operatorname{INL}=\left[V(R W)_{i}-i \cdot L S B-V(R W)\right] / L S B$ for $i=1$ to 31
12. See Equation 1.
(EQ. 1)

$$
T C_{V}=\frac{\operatorname{Max}\left(V(R W)_{i}\right)-\operatorname{Min}\left(V(R W)_{\mathrm{i}}\right)}{\left[\operatorname{Max}\left(\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{RW})_{\mathrm{i}}\right)+\operatorname{Min}\left(\mathrm{V}(\mathrm{RW})_{\mathrm{i}}\right)\right] / 2} \times \frac{10^{6}}{+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}
$$

for $\mathrm{i}=5$ to 31 decimal, $\mathrm{T}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. $\operatorname{Max}()$ is the maximum value of the wiper voltage and Min() is the minimum value of the wiper voltage over the temperature range.
13. $\mathrm{MI}=\left|R W_{31}-R W_{0}\right| / 31 . \mathrm{MI}$ is a minimum increment. $\mathrm{RW}_{31}$ and $R W_{0}$ are the measured resistances for the DCP register set to 1 F hex and 00 hex, respectively.
14. Roffset $=R W_{0} / M I$ when measuring between $R W$ and $R L$.

Roffset $=\mathrm{RW}_{31} / \mathrm{MI}$ when measuring between RW and RH.
15. $R D N L=\left(R W_{i}-R W_{i-1}\right) / M I$ for $i=1$ to 31 .
16. RINL $=\left[R W_{i}-(M I \cdot i)-R W_{0}\right] / M I$ for $i=1$ to 31 .
17. See Equation 2.
(EQ. 2)

$$
T C_{R}=\frac{[\operatorname{Max}(\mathrm{Ri})-\operatorname{Min}(\mathrm{Ri})]}{[\operatorname{Max}(\mathrm{Ri})+\operatorname{Min}(\mathrm{Ri})] / 2} \times \frac{10^{6}}{+165^{\circ} \mathrm{C}}
$$

for $\mathrm{i}=5$ to 31 decimal, $\mathrm{T}=-40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Max ( ) is the maximum value of the wiper voltage and Min () is the minimum value of the resistance over the temperature range.
18. Limits should be considered typical and are not production tested.
19. Parameters with Min and/or Max limits are $100 \%$ tested at $+25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified. Temperature limits established by characterization and are not production tested.

## 3. Timing Diagrams

### 3.1 Slow Mode Timing



* MI is the minimum incremental change in the wiper voltage.


### 3.2 Fast Mode Timing



* MI is the minimum incremental change in the wiper voltage.


### 3.3 Shutdown Mode Timing



### 3.4 AUTOSTORE Mode Timing



## 4. Typical Performance Curves



Figure 2. Wiper Resistance vs Tap Position [ $\mathrm{l}(\mathrm{RW})=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} / \mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}$ ] for $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$


Figure 4. DNL vs Tap Position in Voltage Divider Mode for 10k $\Omega$


Figure 6. ZS Error vs Temperature for $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$


Figure 3. Standby $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Cc}}$ vs Temperature


Figure 5. INL vs Tap Position in Voltage Divider Mode for $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$


Figure 7. FS Error vs Temperature for $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$


Figure 8. DNL vs Tap Position in Rheostat Mode for 10k


Figure 10. TC for Voltage Divider Mode


Figure 12. Frequency Response


Figure 9. INL vs Tap Position in Rheostat Mode for 10k $\Omega$ (Wiper)


Figure 11. TC for Rheostat Mode in ppm


Figure 13. Frequency vs Noise on Wiper Terminal (Mid-Scale)


Figure 14. $\overline{\text { PU }}$ Held Continuously Low, Fast Mode Timing $\left(V_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 16. $\overline{\text { PU }}$ Held Continuously Low, Fast Mode Timing $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 15. $\overline{\text { PD }}$ Held Continuously Low, Fast Mode Timing $\left(V_{C C}=2.7 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 17. PD Held Continuously Low, Fast Mode Timing $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}\right)$


Figure 18. End to End $\mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}$ \% Change vs Temperature

## 5. Device Overview

### 5.1 Power-Up and Power-Down Requirements

There are no restrictions on the power-up or power-down conditions of $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ and the voltages applied to the potentiometer pins if $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ is always more positive than or equal to $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RH}}$ and $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RL}}$, $\left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \geq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RH}}, \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{RL}}\right)$. The $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ ramp rate specification is always in effect.

### 5.2 Operating the Device

The ISL22511 consists of three sections:

- Input control, counter, and decode section
- EEPROM memory
- Resistor array

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

Note: The ISL22511 is programmed from the factory with the wiper set to the highest position: $0 \times 1$ Fh.
The ISL22511 interfaces directly to two push-button switches to effectively move the wiper up or down. The $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ input increments a 5 -bit counter and the $\overline{P D}$ input decrements a 5 -bit counter. The output of this counter is decoded to select one of the 32 wiper positions along the resistive array. The wiper increment input ( $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ ) and the wiper decrement input ( $\overline{\mathrm{PD}})$ are both connected to an internal pull-up so that they normally remain HIGH. When pulled LOW by an external push-button switch or a logic LOW level input, the wiper is switched to the next adjacent tap position.
Internal debounce circuitry prevents inadvertent switching of the wiper position if $\overline{P U}$ or $\overline{P D}$ remain LOW for less than 15 ms , typical. Each of the buttons can be pushed either once for a single increment/decrement or continuously for multiple increments/decrements. The number of increments/decrements of the wiper position depends on how long the button is pushed. When making a continuous push, the increment/decrement speed increases after the first second. The device is in Slow Scan mode for the first second. If the button is held for longer than one second, the device goes into Fast Scan mode. The ISL22511 returns to the standby condition as soon as the button is released.

If two or more buttons are pressed simultaneously, all commands are ignored upon release of ALL buttons, except the Shutdown mode condition.

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

### 5.3 AUTOSTORE

The counter value is stored in EEPROM memory after two seconds of no activity on the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ inputs while $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is enabled (held LOW). When power is restored, the content of the memory is recalled and the counter resets to the last value stored.

If AUTOSTORE is implemented, $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is typically hard-wired to VSS. If $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is held HIGH during power-up and then taken LOW, the wiper does not respond to the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ inputs until $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is brought HIGH and held HIGH.

### 5.4 Manual (Push Button) Store

When $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ is not enabled (held HIGH), a push-button switch can be used to pull $\overline{\text { ASE }}$ LOW for more than 15 ms and released to perform a manual store of the wiper position.

Note: If $\overline{\mathrm{ASE}}$ is pulled LOW while either the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ inputs are held LOW continuously, no store to the EEPROM occurs.

During memory write cycles, all inputs are ignored.

### 5.5 Shutdown Mode

The ISL22511 enters Shutdown mode if both the $\overline{P U}$ and $\overline{P D}$ inputs are kept LOW for two seconds. In Shutdown mode, the resistors array is totally disconnected from its RH pin and the wiper is moved to the position closest to the RL pin, as shown in Figure 19.

Note: The $\overline{P U}$ and $\overline{P D}$ inputs must be pulled LOW within the $t_{D B}$ time window of 15 ms , otherwise, all commands are ignored until both inputs are released. See "Shutdown Mode Timing" on page 7 for more information.


Figure 19. DCP Connection in Shutdown Mode

Holding either the $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}, \overline{\mathrm{PD}}$, or ASE input LOW for more than 15 ms causes the ISL22511 to exit Shutdown mode and return the wiper to the prior shutdown position. If $\overline{\mathrm{PU}}$ or $\overline{\mathrm{PD}}$ are held LOW for more than 250 ms , the ISL22511 starts auto-incrementing or auto-decrementing the wiper position.

## $5.6 \mathrm{R}_{\text {TOTAL }}$ with $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ Removed

The end-to-end resistance of the array fluctuates when $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ is removed.

## 6. Revision History

| Rev. | Date | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 6.01 | Jun.9.20 | Updated Notes 4 and 5. <br> Updated Theta JC from 48.3 |
| 6.00 | Feb.13.20 (Bottom) to $76^{\circ}$ (Top). |  | | Nhanged EEPROM Endurance Minimum spec from 200000 to 1000000 cycles on page 1 (features bullet) and |
| :--- |
| page 5 in Electrical Specification table. |

## 7. Package Outline Drawings

For the most recent package outline drawing, see L10.2.1x1.6A.

## L10.2.1×1.6A

10 Lead Ultra Thin Quad Flat No-Lead Plastic Package
Rev 5, 3/10



TYPICAL RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN


DETAIL "X"

NOTES:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing conform to ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. All Dimensions are in millimeters. Angles are in degrees. Dimensions in ( ) for Reference Only.
3. Unless otherwise specified, tolerance : Decimal $\pm 0.05$
4. Lead width dimension applies to the metallized terminal and is measured between 0.15 mm and 0.30 mm from the terminal tip.
5. Maximum package warpage is 0.05 mm .
6. Maximum allowable burrs is 0.076 mm in all directions.
7. Same as JEDEC MO-255UABD except: No lead-pull-back, MIN. Package thickness $=0.45$ not 0.50 mm Lead Length dim. $=0.45 \mathrm{~mm}$ max. not 0.42 mm .


The configuration of the pin \#1 identifier is optional, but must be located within the zone indicated. The pin \#1 identifier may be either a mold or mark feature.

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