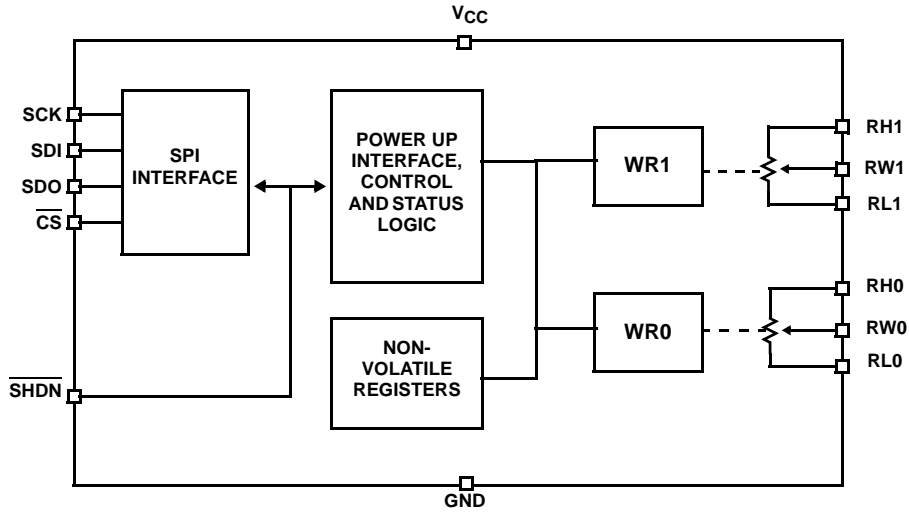




**Block Diagram**



**Pin Descriptions**

TSSOP PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply pin
2	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$	Shutdown active low input
3	RH0	"High" terminal of DCP0
4	RL0	"Low" terminal of DCP0
5	RW0	"Wiper" terminal of DCP0
6	NC	
7	SCK	SPI interface clock input
8	SDO	Open drain SPI interface Data Output
9	GND	Device ground pin
10	RW1	"Wiper" terminal of DCP1
11	RL1	"Low" terminal of DCP1
12	RH1	"High" terminal of DCP1
13	$\overline{\text{CS}}$	Chip Select active low input
14	SDI	SPI interface Data Input

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Voltage at any Digital Interface Pin with Respect to GND	-0.3V to $V_{CC}+0.3$
$V_{CC}$	-0.3V to +6V
Voltage at any DCP pin with Respect to GND	-0.3V to $V_{CC}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	300°C
$I_W$ (10s)	±6mA
Latchup (Note 4)	Class II, Level B @ +125°C
ESD (HBM)	2.5kV
(CDM)	1kV

**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 3)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)
14 Lead TSSOP	100

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

Temperature Range (Extended Industrial)	-40°C to +125°C
Power Rating	5mW
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150°C
$V_{CC}$	2.7V to 5.5V
Wiper Current	±3.0mA

CAUTION: Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

NOTE:

- $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.
- Jedec Class II pulse conditions and failure criterion used. Level B exceptions are: using a max positive pulse of 6.5V on the SHDN pin, and using a max negative pulse of -0.8V for all pins.

**Analog Specifications** Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise stated.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP (NOTE 5)	MAX	UNIT
$R_{TOTAL}$	$R_H$ to $R_L$ resistance	W option		10		k $\Omega$
		U option		50		k $\Omega$
	$R_H$ to $R_L$ resistance tolerance	W and U option	-20		+20	%
	End-to-End Temperature Coefficient	W option			±50	
U option				±80		ppm/°C (Note 21)
$V_{RH}, V_{RL}$	$V_{RH}$ and $V_{RL}$ Terminal Voltages	$V_{RH}$ and $V_{RL}$ to GND	0		$V_{CC}$	V
$R_W$	Wiper resistance	$V_{CC} = 3.3V @ +25^\circ C$ , wiper current = $V_{CC}/R_{TOTAL}$		70	200	$\Omega$
$C_H/C_L/C_W$ (Note 21)	Potentiometer capacitance			10/10/25		pF
$I_{LkgDCP}$	Leakage on DCP pins	Voltage at pin from GND to $V_{CC}$		0.1	1	$\mu A$
<b>VOLTAGE DIVIDER MODE</b> (0V @ $R_{Li}$ ; $V_{CC}$ @ $R_{Hi}$ ; measured at $R_{Wi}$ , unloaded; i = 0 or 1)						
INL (Note 10)	Integral non-linearity	Monotonic over all tap positions	-1		1	LSB (Note 6)
DNL (Note 9)	Differential non-linearity	Monotonic over all tap positions	-0.5		0.5	LSB (Note 6)
ZSerror (Note 7)	Zero-scale error	W option	0	1	5	LSB (Note 6)
		U option	0	0.5	2	
FSerror (Note 8)	Full-scale error	W option	-5	-1	0	LSB (Note 6)
		U option	-2	-1	0	
$V_{MATCH}$ (Note 11)	DCP to DCP matching	Any two DCPs at same tap position, same voltage at all $R_H$ terminals, and same voltage at all $R_L$ terminals	-2		2	LSB (Note 6)
$TC_V$ (Note 12)	Ratiometric temperature coefficient	DCP register set to 40 hex		±4		ppm/°C

**Analog Specifications** Over recommended operating conditions unless otherwise stated. (Continued)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP (NOTE 5)	MAX	UNIT
<b>RESISTOR MODE</b> (Measurements between $R_{Wi}$ and $R_{Li}$ with $R_{Hi}$ not connected, or between $R_{Wi}$ and $R_{Hi}$ with $R_{Li}$ not connected; $i = 0$ or $1$ )						
RINL (Note 16)	Integral non-linearity	DCP register set between 10h and 7Fh; monotonic over all tap positions	-1		1	MI (Note 13)
RDNL (Note 15)	Differential non-linearity	DCP register set between 10h and 7Fh; monotonic over all tap positions	-0.5		0.5	MI (Note 13)
Roffset (Note 14)	Offset	W option	0	1	7	MI (Note 13)
		U option	0	0.5	2	MI (Note 13)
R <sub>MATCH</sub> (Note 17)	DCP to DCP matching	Any two DCPs at the same tap position with the same terminal voltages	-2		2	MI (Note 13)

**Operating Specifications** Over the recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP (NOTE 5)	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>CC1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> supply current (volatile write/read)	f <sub>SCK</sub> = 5MHz; (for SPI Active, Read and Volatile Write states only)			0.5	mA
I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> supply current (non-volatile write/read)	f <sub>SCK</sub> = 5MHz; (for SPI Active, Read and Non-volatile Write states only)			3	mA
I <sub>SB</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> current (standby)	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5.5V @ +85°C, SPI interface in standby state			5	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5.5V @ +125°C, SPI interface in standby state			7	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3.6V @ +85°C, SPI interface in standby state			3	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3.6V @ +125°C, SPI interface in standby state			5	μA
I <sub>SD</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> current (shutdown)	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5.5V @ +85°C, SPI interface in standby state			3	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5.5V @ +125°C, SPI interface in standby state			5	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3.6V @ +85°C, SPI interface in standby state			2	μA
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3.6V @ +125°C, SPI interface in standby state			4	μA
I <sub>LkgDig</sub>	Leakage current, at pins $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ , SCK, SDI, SDO and $\overline{\text{CS}}$	Voltage at pin from GND to V <sub>CC</sub>	-1		1	μA
t <sub>WRT</sub> (Note 21)	Wiper Response Time after SPI write to WR register			1.5		μs
t <sub>ShdnRec</sub> (Note 21)	DCP recall time from shutdown mode	From rising edge of $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ signal to wiper stored position and RH connection		1.5		μs
		SCK rising edge of last bit of ACR data byte to wiper stored position and RH connection		1.5		μs
V <sub>por</sub>	Power-on recall voltage	Minimum V <sub>CC</sub> at which memory recall occurs	2.0		2.6	V
V <sub>ccRamp</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> ramp rate		0.2			V/ms
t <sub>D</sub>	Power-up delay	V <sub>CC</sub> above V <sub>por</sub> , to DCP Initial Value Register recall completed, and SPI Interface in standby state			3	ms

**Operating Specifications** Over the recommended operating conditions unless otherwise specified. (Continued)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP (NOTE 5)	MAX	UNIT
<b>EEPROM SPECIFICATION</b>						
	EEPROM Endurance		1,000,000			Cycles
	EEPROM Retention	Temperature T ≤ 55 °C	50			Years
t <sub>WC</sub> (Note 19)	Non-volatile Write cycle time			12	20	ms
<b>SERIAL INTERFACE SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ , SCK, SDI, and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input buffer LOW voltage		-0.3		0.3*V <sub>CC</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ , SCK, SDI, and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input buffer HIGH voltage		0.7*V <sub>CC</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
Hysteresis	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ , SCK, SDI, and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input buffer hysteresis		0.05* V <sub>CC</sub>			V
V <sub>OL</sub>	SDO output buffer LOW voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4mA	0		0.4	V
R <sub>pu</sub> (Note 20)	SDO pull-up resistor off-chip	Maximum is determined by t <sub>RO</sub> and t <sub>FO</sub> with maximum bus load C <sub>b</sub> = 30pF, f <sub>SCK</sub> = 5MHz			2	kΩ
C <sub>pin</sub> (Note 21)	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$ , SCK, SDI, SDO and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ pin capacitance			10		pF
f <sub>SCK</sub>	SPI frequency				5	MHz
t <sub>CYC</sub>	SPI clock cycle time		200			ns
t <sub>WH</sub>	SPI clock high time		100			ns
t <sub>WL</sub>	SPI clock low time		100			ns
t <sub>LEAD</sub>	Lead time		250			ns
t <sub>LAG</sub>	Lag time		250			ns
t <sub>SU</sub>	SDI, SCK and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input setup time		50			ns
t <sub>H</sub>	SDI, SCK and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input hold time		50			ns
t <sub>RI</sub>	SDI, SCK and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input rise time		10			ns
t <sub>FI</sub>	SDI, SCK and $\overline{\text{CS}}$ input fall time		10		20	ns
t <sub>DIS</sub>	SDO output Disable time		0		100	ns
t <sub>V</sub>	SDO output valid time				350	ns
t <sub>HO</sub>	SDO output hold time		0			ns
t <sub>RO</sub>	SDO output rise time	R <sub>pu</sub> = 2k, C <sub>b</sub> = 30pF			60	ns
t <sub>FO</sub>	SDO output fall time	R <sub>pu</sub> = 2k, C <sub>b</sub> = 30pF			60	ns
t <sub>CS</sub>	CS deselect time		2			μs

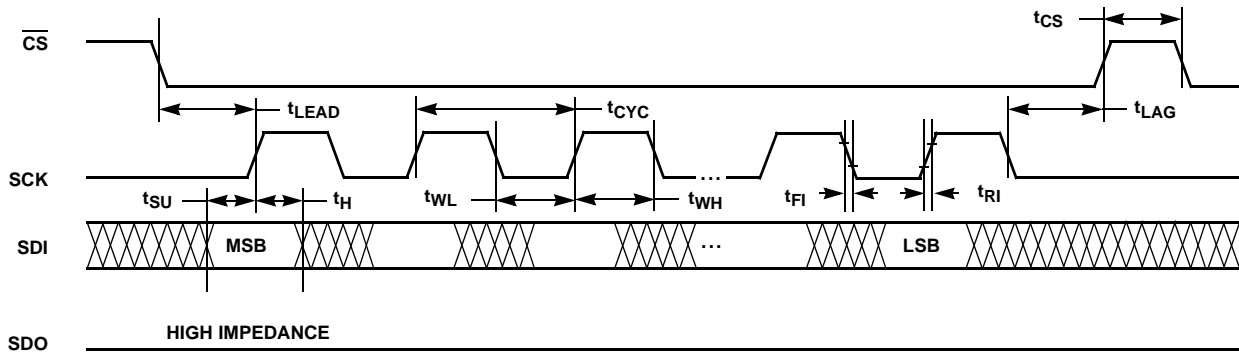
## NOTES:

- Typical values are for T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C and 3.3V supply voltage.
- LSB: [V(RW)<sub>127</sub> - V(RW)<sub>0</sub>]/127. V(RW)<sub>127</sub> and V(RW)<sub>0</sub> are V(RW) for the DCP register set to 7F hex and 00 hex respectively. LSB is the incremental voltage when changing from one tap to an adjacent tap.
- ZS error = V(RW)<sub>0</sub>/LSB.
- FS error = [V(RW)<sub>127</sub> - V<sub>CC</sub>]/LSB.
- DNL = [V(RW)<sub>i</sub> - V(RW)<sub>i-1</sub>]/LSB-1, for i = 1 to 127. i is the DCP register setting.
- INL = [V(RW)<sub>i</sub> - i • LSB - V(RW)]/LSB for i = 1 to 127
- V<sub>MATCH</sub> = [V(RW)<sub>x</sub><sub>i</sub> - V(RW)<sub>y</sub><sub>i</sub>]/LSB, for i = 1 to 127, x = 0 or 1 and y = 0 or 1.
- TC<sub>V</sub> =  $\frac{\text{Max}(V(RW)_i) - \text{Min}(V(RW)_i)}{[\text{Max}(V(RW)_i) + \text{Min}(V(RW)_i)]/2} \times \frac{10^6}{165^\circ\text{C}}$  for i = 16 to 112 decimal, T = -40°C to +125°C. Max( ) is the maximum value of the wiper voltage and Min( ) is the minimum value of the wiper voltage over the temperature range.

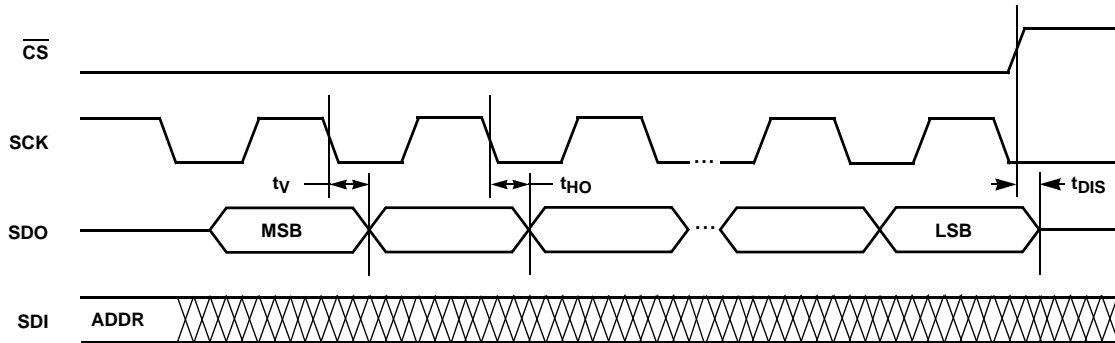
13.  $MI = |RW_{127} - RW_0|/127$ . MI is a minimum increment.  $RW_{127}$  and  $RW_0$  are the measured resistances for the DCP register set to 7F hex and 00 hex respectively.
14.  $R_{offset} = RW_0/MI$ , when measuring between RW and RL.  
 $R_{offset} = RW_{127}/MI$ , when measuring between RW and RH.
15.  $RDNL = (RW_i - RW_{i-1})/MI$ , for  $i = 1$  to 127.
16.  $RINL = [RW_i - (MI \cdot i) - RW_0]/MI$ , for  $i = 1$  to 127.
17.  $R_{MATCH} = (RW_{i,x} - RW_{i,y})/MI$ , for  $i = 1$  to 127,  $x = 0$  or 1 and  $y = 0$  or 1.
18.  $TC_R = \frac{[Max(Ri) - Min(Ri)]}{[Max(Ri) + Min(Ri)]/2} \times \frac{10^6}{165^\circ C}$  for  $i = 16$  to 112,  $T = -40^\circ C$  to  $+125^\circ C$ .  $Max()$  is the maximum value of the resistance and  $Min()$  is the minimum value of the resistance over the temperature range.
19.  $t_{WC}$  is the time from the end of a Write sequence of SPI serial interface, to the end of the self-timed internal non-volatile write cycle.
20.  $R_{pu}$  is specified for the highest data rate transfer for the device. Higher value pull-up can be used at lower data rates.
21. This parameter is not 100% tested.

## Timing Diagrams

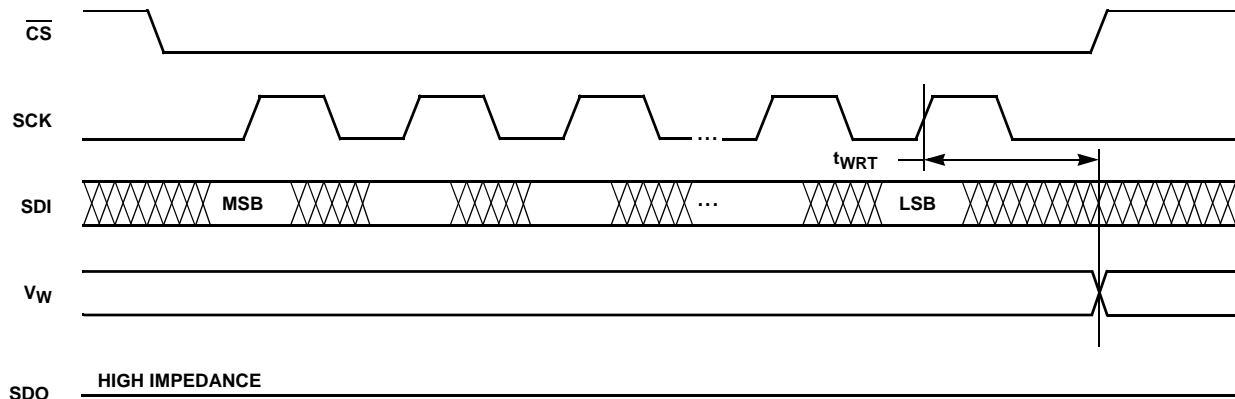
### Input Timing



### Output Timing



### XDCP Timing (for All Load Instructions)



Typical Performance Curves

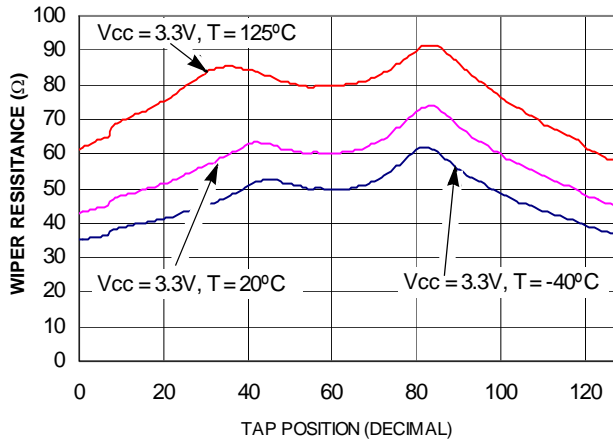


FIGURE 1. WIPER RESISTANCE vs TAP POSITION [  $I(RW) = V_{CC}/R_{TOTAL}$  ] FOR 10kΩ (W)

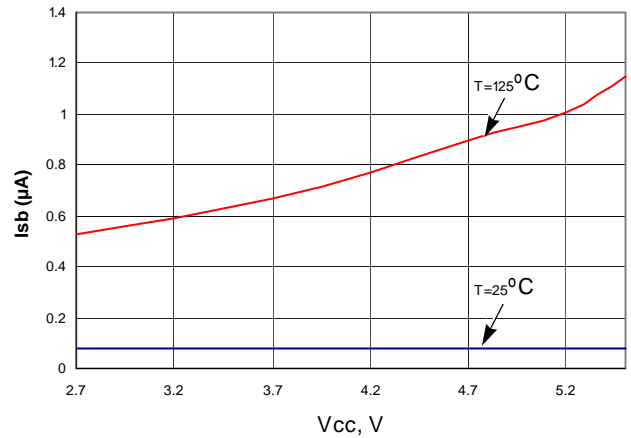


FIGURE 2. STANDBY  $I_{CC}$  vs  $V_{CC}$

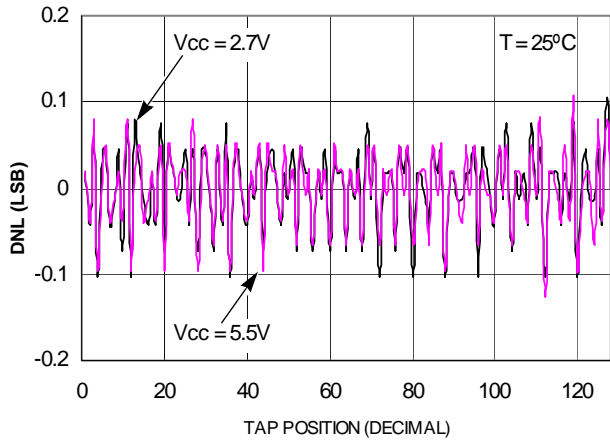


FIGURE 3. DNL vs TAP POSITION IN VOLTAGE DIVIDER MODE FOR 10kΩ (W)

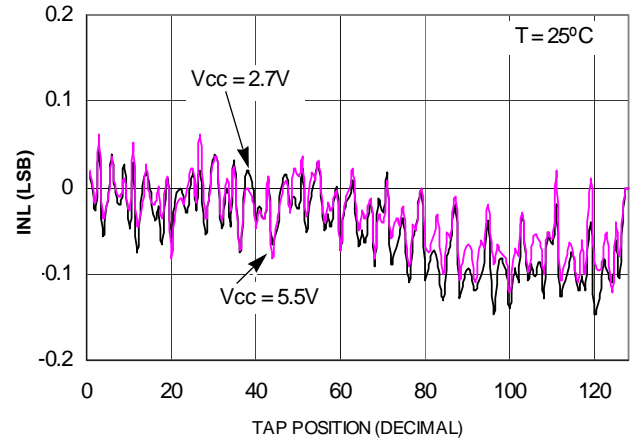


FIGURE 4. INL vs TAP POSITION IN VOLTAGE DIVIDER MODE FOR 10kΩ (W)

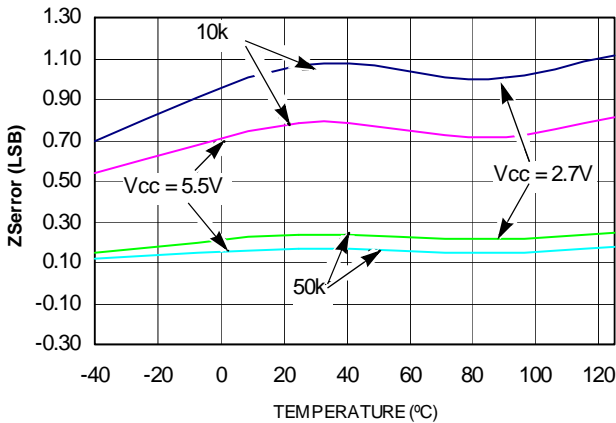


FIGURE 5. ZSerror vs TEMPERATURE

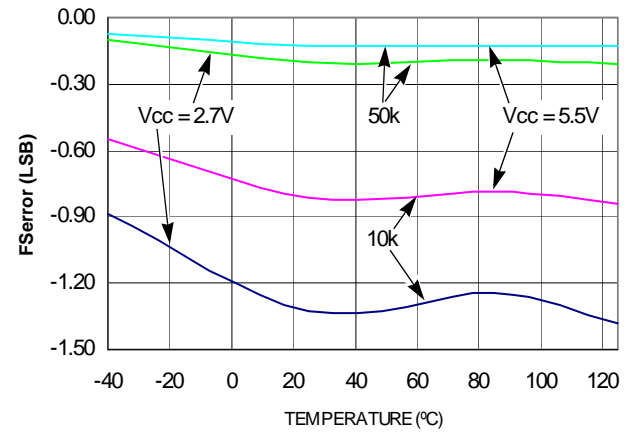


FIGURE 6. FSerror vs TEMPERATURE

Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

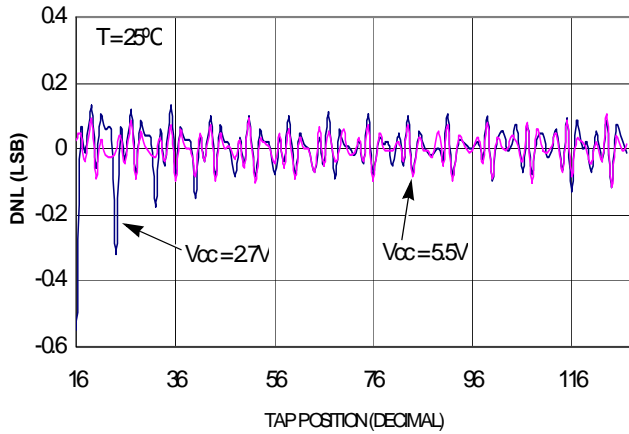


FIGURE 7. DNL vs TAP POSITION IN Rheostat MODE FOR 10kΩ (W)

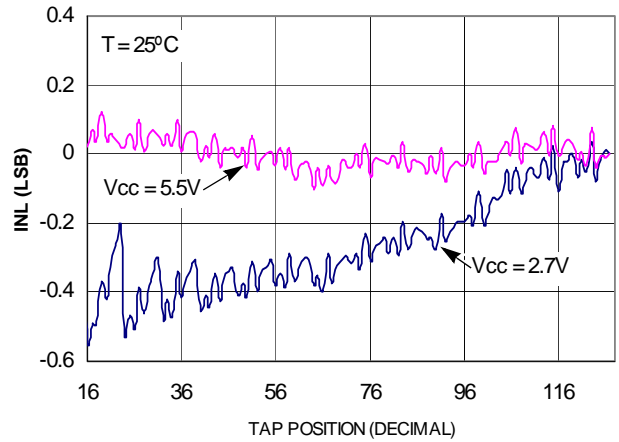


FIGURE 8. INL vs TAP POSITION IN Rheostat MODE FOR 10kΩ (W)

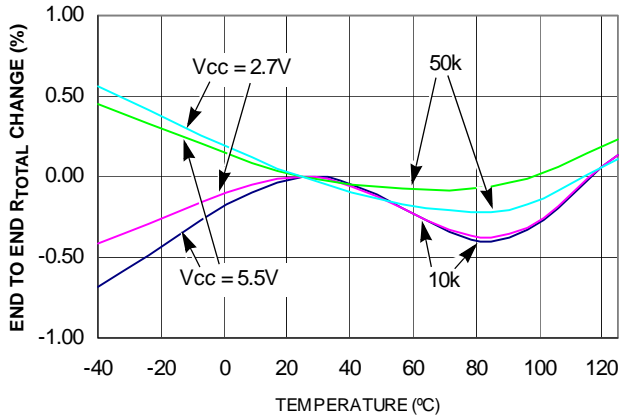


FIGURE 9. END TO END  $R_{TOTAL}$  % CHANGE vs TEMPERATURE

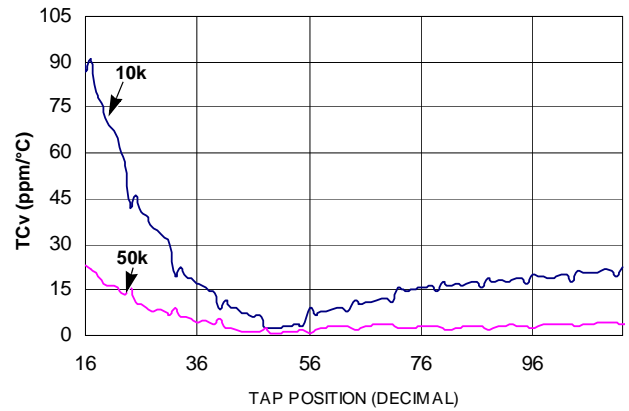


FIGURE 10. TC FOR VOLTAGE DIVIDER MODE IN ppm

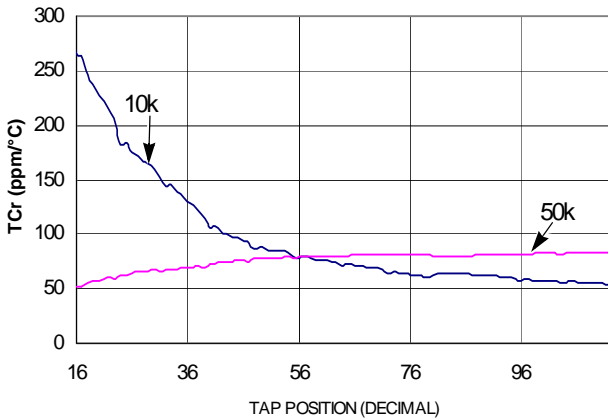


FIGURE 11. TC FOR Rheostat MODE IN ppm

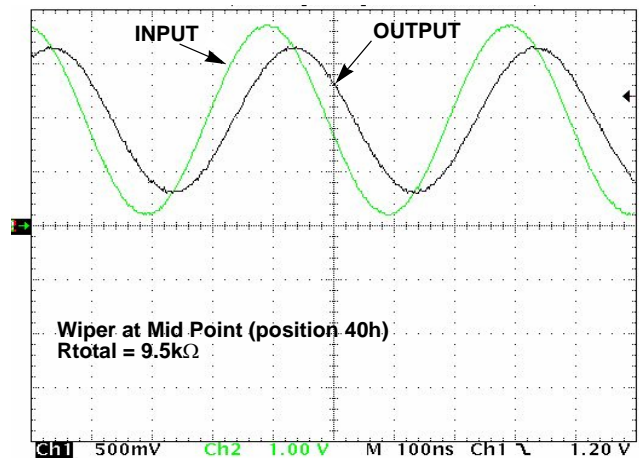


FIGURE 12. FREQUENCY RESPONSE (2.6MHz)



## Typical Performance Curves (Continued)

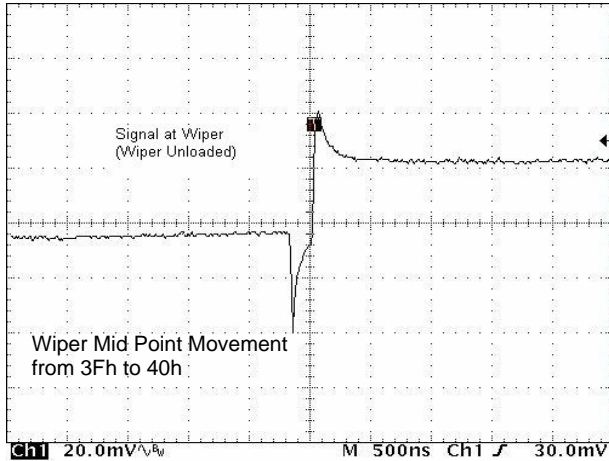


FIGURE 13. MIDSCALE GLITCH, CODE 3Fh TO 40h

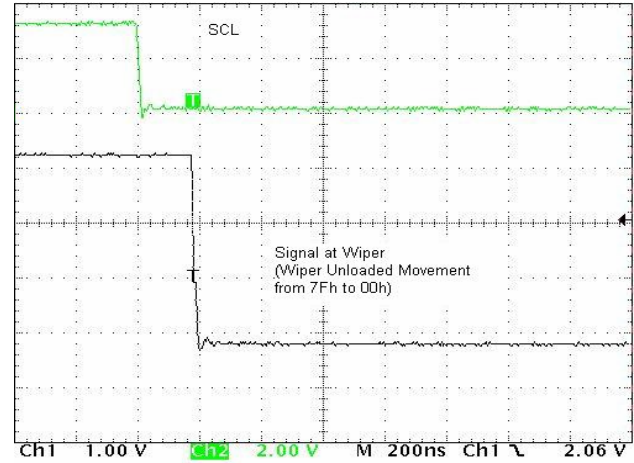


FIGURE 14. LARGE SIGNAL SETTLING TIME

## Pin Description

### Potentiometer Pins

#### RHi and RL*i* (*i* = 0, 1)

The high (RHi) and low (RLi) terminals of the ISL22426 are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer. RHi and RL*i* are referenced to the relative position of the wiper and not the voltage potential on the terminals. With WR*i* set to 127 decimal, the wiper will be closest to RHi, and with the WR*i* set to 0, the wiper is closest to RL*i*.

#### RWi (*i* = 0, 1)

RWi is the wiper terminal and is equivalent to the movable terminal of a mechanical potentiometer. The position of the wiper within the array is determined by the WR*i* register.

### SHDN

The SHDN pin forces the resistor to end-to-end open circuit condition on RHi and shorts RWi to RL*i*. When SHDN is returned to logic high, the previous latch settings put RWi at the same resistance setting prior to shutdown. This pin is logically ORed with SHDN bit in ACR register. SPI interface is still available in shutdown mode and all registers are accessible. This pin must remain HIGH for normal operation.

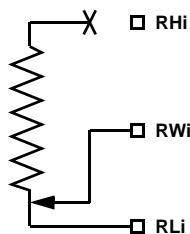


FIGURE 15. DCP CONNECTION IN SHUTDOWN MODE

## Bus Interface Pins

### Serial Clock (SCK)

This is the serial clock input of the SPI serial interface.

### Serial Data Output (SDO)

The SDO is an open drain serial data output pin. During a read cycle, the data bits are shifted out at the falling edge of the serial clock SCK, while the CS input is low.

SDO requires an external pull-up resistor for proper operation.

### Serial Data Input (SDI)

The SDI is the serial data input pin for the SPI interface. It receives device address, operation code, wiper address and data from the SPI external host device. The data bits are shifted in at the rising edge of the serial clock SCK, while the CS input is low.

### Chip Select (CS)

CS LOW enables the ISL22426, placing it in the active power mode. A HIGH to LOW transition on CS is required prior to the start of any operation after power up. When CS is HIGH, the ISL22426 is deselected and the SDO pin is at high impedance, and (unless an internal write cycle is underway) the device will be in the standby state.

## Principles of Operation

The ISL22426 is an integrated circuit incorporating two DCPs with its associated registers, non-volatile memory and the SPI serial interface providing direct communication between host and potentiometers and memory. The resistor array is comprised of 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.

The electronic switches on the device operate in a “make before break” mode when the wiper changes tap positions.

When the device is powered down, the last value stored in IVR<sub>i</sub> will be maintained in the non-volatile memory. When power is restored, the contents of the IVR<sub>i</sub> is recalled and loaded into the corresponding WR<sub>i</sub> to set the wiper to the initial value.

### DCP Description

Each DCP is implemented with a combination of resistor elements and CMOS switches. The physical ends of each DCP are equivalent to the fixed terminals of a mechanical potentiometer (RH and RL pins). The RW pin of each DCP is connected to intermediate nodes, and is equivalent to the wiper terminal of a mechanical potentiometer. The position of the wiper terminal within the DCP is controlled by volatile Wiper Register (WR). Each DCP has its own WR. When the WR of a DCP contains all zeroes (WR[6:0]= 00h), its wiper terminal (RW) is closest to its “Low” terminal (RL). When the WR register of a DCP contains all ones (WR[6:0]= 7Fh), its wiper terminal (RW) is closest to its “High” terminal (RH). As the value of the WR increases from all zeroes (0) to all ones (127 decimal), the wiper moves monotonically from the position closest to RL to the closest to RH. At the same time, the resistance between RW and RL increases monotonically, while the resistance between RH and RW decreases monotonically.

While the ISL22426 is being powered up, all four WRs are reset to 40h (64 decimal), which locates RW roughly at the center between RL and RH. After the power supply voltage becomes large enough for reliable non-volatile memory reading, all WRs will be reload with the value stored in corresponding non-volatile Initial Value Registers (IVRs).

The WRs can be read or written to directly using the SPI serial interface as described in the following sections. The SPI interface register address bits have to be set to 0000b or 0001b to access the WR of DCP0 or DCP1 respectively. The WR<sub>i</sub> and IVR<sub>i</sub> can be read or written to directly using the SPI serial interface as described in the following sections.

### Memory Description

The ISL22426 contains seven non-volatile and three volatile 8-bit registers. The memory map of ISL22426 is on Table 1. The two non-volatile registers (IVR<sub>i</sub>) at address 0 and 1, contain initial wiper value and volatile registers (WR<sub>i</sub>) contain current wiper position. In addition, five non-volatile General Purpose registers from address 2 to address 6 are available.

TABLE 1. MEMORY MAP

ADDRESS	NON-VOLATILE	VOLATILE
8	—	ACR
7	Reserved	

TABLE 1. MEMORY MAP

ADDRESS	NON-VOLATILE	VOLATILE
6	General Purpose	Not Available
5	General Purpose	Not Available
4	General Purpose	Not Available
3	General Purpose	Not Available
2	General Purpose	Not Available
1	IVR1	WR1
0	IVR0	WR0

The non-volatile IVR<sub>i</sub> and volatile WR<sub>i</sub> registers are accessible with the same address.

The Access Control Register (ACR) contains information and control bits described below in Table 2.

The VOL bit (ACR[7]) determines whether the access is to wiper registers WR or initial value registers IVR.

TABLE 2. ACCESS CONTROL REGISTER (ACR)

BIT #	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Bit Name	VOL	SHDN	WIP	0	0	0	0	0

If VOL bit is 0, the non-volatile IVR register is accessible. If VOL bit is 1, only the volatile WR is accessible. Note, value is written to IVR register also is written to the WR. The default value of this bit is 0.

The SHDN bit (ACR[6]) disables or enables Shutdown mode. This bit is logically ORed with  $\overline{\text{SHDN}}$  pin. When this bit is 0, DCP is in Shutdown mode. The default value of SHDN bit is 1.

The WIP bit (ACR[5]) is read only bit. It indicates that non-volatile write operation is in progress. The WIP bit can be read repeatedly after a non-volatile write to determine if the write has been completed. It is impossible to write to the IVR<sub>i</sub>, WR<sub>i</sub> or ACR while WIP bit is 1.

### SPI Serial Interface

The ISL22426 supports an SPI serial protocol, mode 0. The device is accessed via the SDI input and SDO output with data clocked in on the rising edge of SCK, and clocked out on the falling edge of SCK.  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  must be LOW during communication with the ISL22426. SCK and  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  lines are controlled by the host or master. The ISL22426 operates only as a slave device.

All communication over the SPI interface is conducted by sending the MSB of each byte of data first.

**Protocol Conventions**

The first byte sent to the ISL22426 from the SPI host is the Identification Byte. A valid Identification Byte contains 0101 as the four MSBs, with the following four bits set to 0.

**TABLE 3. IDENTIFICATION BYTE FORMAT**

0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(MSB)				(LSB)			

The next byte sent to the ISL22426 contains the instruction and register pointer information. The four MSBs are the instruction and four LSBs are register address (see Table 4).

**TABLE 4. IDENTIFICATION BYTE FORMAT**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
I3	I2	I1	I0	R3	R2	R1	R0

There are only two valid instruction sets:

1011(binary) - is a Read operation

1100(binary) - is a Write operation

**Write Operation**

A Write operation to the ISL22426 is a three-byte operation. It requires first, the  $\overline{CS}$  transition from HIGH to LOW, then a valid Identification Byte, then a valid instruction byte following by Data Byte is sent to SDI pin. The host terminates the write operation by pulling the  $\overline{CS}$  pin from LOW to HIGH. For a write to addresses 0000b or 0001b, the MSB at address 8 (ACR[7]) determines if the Data Byte is to

be written to volatile or both volatile and non-volatile registers. Refer to “Memory Description” and Figure 16.

Device can receive more than one byte of data by auto incrementing the address after each received byte. Note after reaching the address 0110b, the internal pointer “rolls over” to address 0000b.

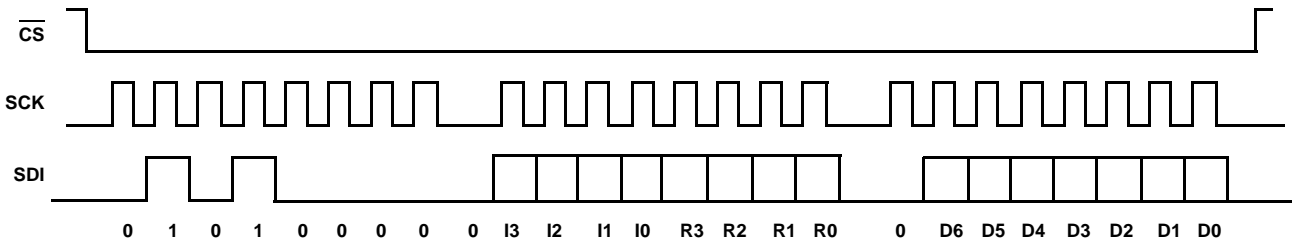
The internal non-volatile write cycle starts after rising edge of  $\overline{CS}$  and takes up to 20ms. Thus, non-volatile registers must be written individually.

**Read Operation**

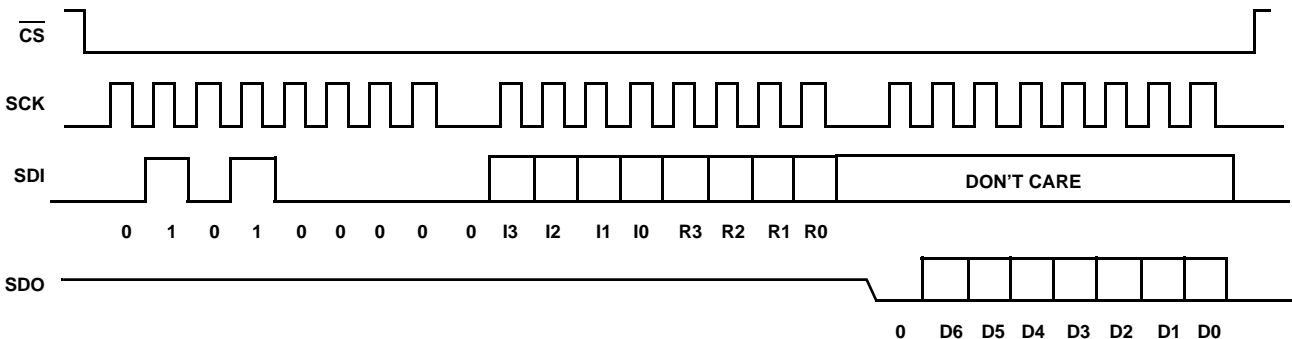
A read operation to the ISL22426 is a three-byte operation. It requires first, the  $\overline{CS}$  transition from HIGH to LOW, then a valid Identification Byte, then a valid instruction byte following by “dummy” Data Byte is sent to SDI pin. The SPI host reads the data from SDO pin on falling edge of SCK. The host terminates the read operation by pulling the  $\overline{CS}$  pin from LOW to HIGH (see Figure 17).

The ISL22426 will provide the Data Bytes to the SDO pin as long as SCK is provided by the host from the registers indicated by an internal pointer. This pointer initial value is determined by the register address in the Read operation instruction, and increments by one during transmission of each Data Byte. After reaching the memory location 0110b, the pointer “rolls over” to 0000b, and the device continues to output the data for each received SCK clock.

In order to read back the non-volatile IVR, it is recommended that the application reads the ACR first to verify the WIP bit is 0. If the WIP bit (ACR[5]) is not 0, the host should repeat its reading sequence again.



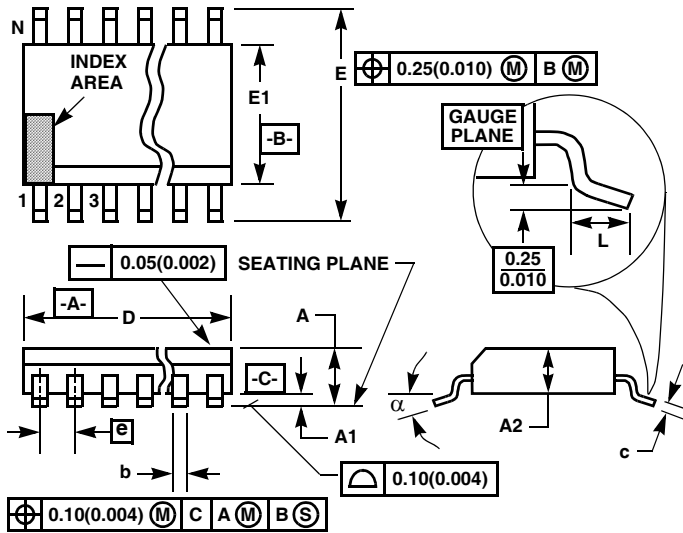
**FIGURE 16. THREE BYTE WRITE SEQUENCE**



**FIGURE 17. THREE BYTE READ SEQUENCE**



**Thin Shrink Small Outline Plastic Packages (TSSOP)**



**M14.173**  
**14 LEAD THIN SHRINK SMALL OUTLINE PLASTIC PACKAGE**

SYMBOL	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		NOTES
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	-	0.047	-	1.20	-
A1	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15	-
A2	0.031	0.041	0.80	1.05	-
b	0.0075	0.0118	0.19	0.30	9
c	0.0035	0.0079	0.09	0.20	-
D	0.195	0.199	4.95	5.05	3
E1	0.169	0.177	4.30	4.50	4
e	0.026 BSC		0.65 BSC		-
E	0.246	0.256	6.25	6.50	-
L	0.0177	0.0295	0.45	0.75	6
N	14		14		7
α	0°	8°	0°	8°	-

**NOTES:**

1. These package dimensions are within allowable dimensions of JEDEC MO-153-AC, Issue E.
2. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ANSI Y14.5M-1982.
3. Dimension "D" does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusion and gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
4. Dimension "E1" does not include interlead flash or protrusions. Interlead flash and protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm (0.006 inch) per side.
5. The chamfer on the body is optional. If it is not present, a visual index feature must be located within the crosshatched area.
6. "L" is the length of terminal for soldering to a substrate.
7. "N" is the number of terminal positions.
8. Terminal numbers are shown for reference only.
9. Dimension "b" does not include dambar protrusion. Allowable dambar protrusion shall be 0.08mm (0.003 inch) total in excess of "b" dimension at maximum material condition. Minimum space between protrusion and adjacent lead is 0.07mm (0.0027 inch).
10. Controlling dimension: MILLIMETER. Converted inch dimensions are not necessarily exact. (Angles in degrees)

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