

# CAT5126

## One-time Digital 32-tap Potentiometer (POT)

### Description

The CAT5126 is a digital POT. The wiper position is controlled with a simple 2-wire digital interface. This digital potentiometer is unique in that it has an optional one-time programmable feature that either sets the wiper's position upon power-on to a user-defined value, or the wiper can be set and the interface also disabled to prevent further adjustment.

The CAT5126 has an end-to-end resistance of 10 k $\Omega$ , 50 k $\Omega$ , and 100 k $\Omega$ . All CAT5126 devices have 32-wiper positions and operate from a single 2.5 V to 5.5 V supply.

The CAT5126 is available in TDFN 8-pad and MSOP 8-lead packages. Each device is guaranteed over the industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C.

### Features

- Wiper Position Stored after One-time Non-volatile Programming
- User-defined Power-On Wiper Position
- 32-tap Positions
- Wiper Position Programmed through Simple 2-wire Serial Interface
- Low 0.35  $\mu$ A (typ) Static Supply Current
- 2.5 V to 5.5 V Single-supply Operation
- 10 k $\Omega$ , 50 k $\Omega$ , and 100 k $\Omega$  End-to-End Resistances
- 50 ppm/°C End-to-End Temperature Coefficient and 5 ppm/°C Ratiometric Temperature Coefficient
- TDFN 8-pad (2  $\times$  3 mm) and MSOP 8-lead Packages
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

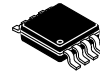
### Applications

- Mechanical Potentiometer Replacement
- Products using One-time Factory Calibration
- Contrast, Brightness, Volume Controls
- Programmable Analog Functions



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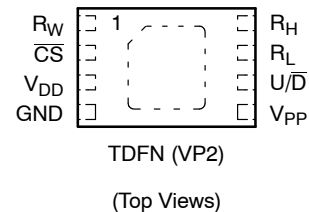
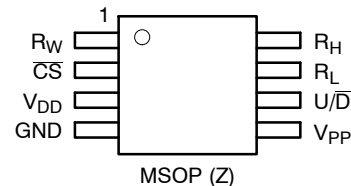


MSOP-8  
Z SUFFIX  
CASE 846AD



TDFN-8  
VP2 SUFFIX  
CASE 511AK

### PIN CONFIGURATIONS



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 9 of this data sheet.

# CAT5126

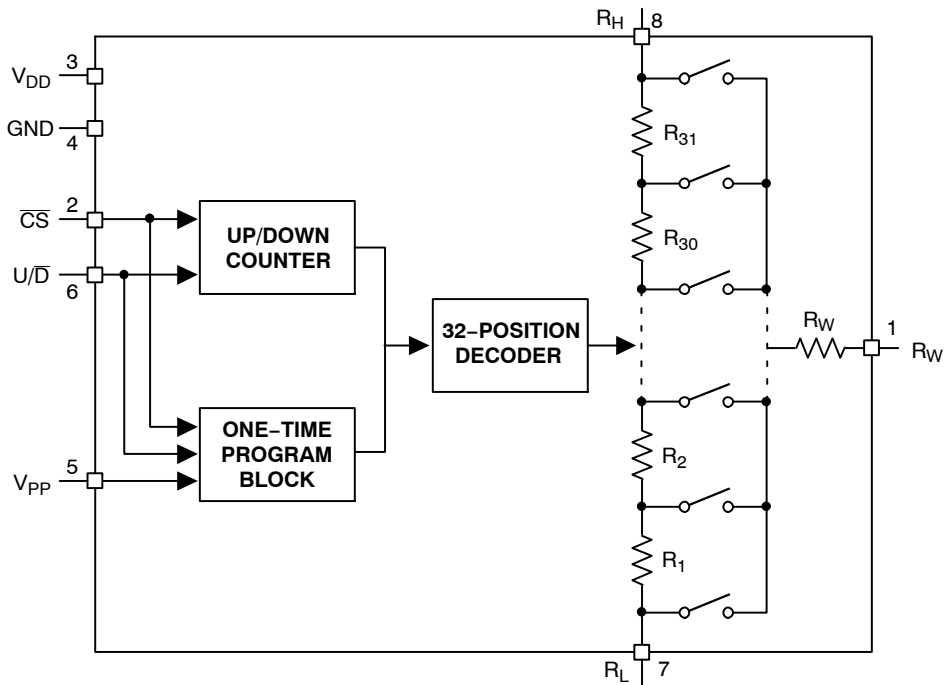


Figure 1. Functional Diagram

Table 1. PIN DESCRIPTION

| Pin | Name            | Function   |
|-----|-----------------|--|
| 1   | $R_W$           | Wiper Connection   |
| 2   | $\overline{CS}$ | Chip-Select Input. A high-to-low $\overline{CS}$ transition determines the mode: increment if U/D is high, or decrement if U/D is low. $\overline{CS}$ is also used for one-time programming (see the One-Time Programming section). |
| 3   | $V_{DD}$        | Power-Supply Voltage   |
| 4   | GND             | Ground   |
| 5   | $V_{PP}$        | Programming Voltage for One-Time Programming. Connect $V_{PP}$ to 10 V supply when one-time programming the device. For normal operation, connect to ground or let float.  |
| 6   | U/D             | Up/Down Control Input. With $\overline{CS}$ low, a low-to-high transition increments or decrements the wiper position.   |
| 7   | $R_L$           | Low Terminal of Resistor   |
| 8   | $R_H$           | High Terminal of Resistor  |

Table 2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameters   | Ratings                | Units            |
|--|------------------------|------------------|
| $V_{DD}$ to GND  | -0.5 to +7.0           | V                |
| $V_{PP}$ to GND  | -0.5 to +12.0          | V                |
| All other pins to GND  | -0.5 to $V_{DD} + 0.5$ | V                |
| Maximum Continuous Current into H, L, and W  | $\pm 1.5$              | mA               |
| Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$ )<br>MSOP 8-lead (derate 4.5 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above +70 $^\circ\text{C}$ )<br>TDFN 8-pad (derate 24.4 mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$ above +70 $^\circ\text{C}$ ) | 362<br>1951            | mW               |
| Operating Temperature Range  | -40 to +85             | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Junction Temperature   | +150                   | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range  | -65 to +150            | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 s)   | +300                   | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

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**Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{PP} = \text{GND}$ ,  $R_H = V_{DD}$ ,  $R_L = \text{GND}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1)

| Symbol                          | Parameter                 | Conditions                           | Min | Typ      | Max       | Units                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| <b>DC PERFORMANCE</b>           |                           |                                      |     |          |           |                       |
| RES                             | Resolution                |                                      |     | 3.2      |           | %                     |
| R <sub>POT</sub>                | End-to-End Resistance     | -10 Device                           | 8   | 10       | 12        | k $\Omega$            |
|                                 |                           | -50 Device                           | 40  | 50       | 60        |                       |
|                                 |                           | -00 Device                           | 80  | 100      | 120       |                       |
| TC <sub>R<sub>POT</sub></sub>   | TC of Pot Resistance      |                                      |     | $\pm 50$ | $\pm 300$ | ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| TC <sub>R<sub>RATIO</sub></sub> | Ratiometric Resistance TC |                                      |     | $\pm 5$  | $\pm 20$  | ppm/ $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| INL                             | Integral Nonlinearity     | Potentiometer configuration, no load |     | 0.5      | 1         | LSB                   |
| DNL                             | Differential Nonlinearity | Potentiometer configuration, no load |     | 0.25     | 0.5       | LSB                   |
| R <sub>W</sub>                  | Wiper Resistance          | $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$                |     | 70       | 100       | $\Omega$              |
|                                 |                           | $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$              |     | 150      | 200       |                       |

## DIGITAL INPUTS ( $\overline{\text{CS}}$ , U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ )

|                            |                       |  |                     |           |                     |               |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| V <sub>I<sub>H</sub></sub> | Input High Voltage    |  | $0.7 \times V_{DD}$ |           |                     | V             |
| V <sub>I<sub>L</sub></sub> | Input Low Voltage     |  |                     |           | $0.3 \times V_{DD}$ | V             |
| I <sub>IN</sub>            | Input Leakage Current |  |                     | $\pm 0.1$ | $\pm 1$             | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| C <sub>IN</sub>            | Input Capacitance     |  |                     | 5         |                     | pF            |

## POWER SUPPLY

|                  |                               |                         |     |      |     |               |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| V <sub>DD</sub>  | Supply Voltage                |                         | 2.5 |      | 5.5 | V             |
| I <sub>DD</sub>  | Stand by Current              | (Note 2)                |     | 0.35 | 1   | $\mu\text{A}$ |
| I <sub>DDW</sub> | Programming Current           |                         |     | 0.25 | 1   | mA            |
| V <sub>PP</sub>  | Programming Voltage           | $V_{DD} = 5\text{ V}$   |     | 8.5  | 10  | V             |
|                  |                               | $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V}$ |     | 6.0  | 10  |               |
| I <sub>PP</sub>  | V <sub>PP</sub> Input Current | $V_{PP} = 10\text{ V}$  |     |      | 5   | $\mu\text{A}$ |

## TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (Note 3)

|  |   |                                    |     |     |   |     |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----|-----|---|-----|
| t <sub>CU</sub>                                    | U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Mode to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Setup       | Figures 6, 7                       | 50  |     |   | ns  |
| t <sub>CI</sub>                                    | $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Hold to U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Mode        | Figures 6, 7                       | 50  |     |   | ns  |
| t <sub>IC</sub>                                    | U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Step Hold to $\overline{\text{CS}}$        | Figures 6, 7                       | 0   |     |   | ns  |
| t <sub>IL</sub>                                    | U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Step Low Time                              | Figures 6, 7                       | 100 |     |   | ns  |
| t <sub>IH</sub>                                    | U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Step High Time                             | Figures 6, 7                       | 100 |     |   | ns  |
| t <sub>IW</sub>                                    | Wiper Switching Time  | $C_L = 0\text{ pF}$ , Figures 6, 7 |     | 100 |   | ns  |
| t <sub>PC</sub>                                    | V <sub>PP</sub> Rising Edge to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Falling Edge  | Figure 8                           | 1   |     |   | ms  |
| t <sub>CP</sub>                                    | $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Falling Edge to V <sub>PP</sub> Falling Edge | Figure 8                           | 5   |     |   | ms  |
| t <sub>CL</sub>                                    | $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Step Low Time                                | Figure 8                           | 5   |     |   | ms  |
| t <sub>CH</sub>                                    | $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Step High Time                               | Figure 8                           | 5   |     |   | ms  |
| t <sub>PH</sub>                                    | V <sub>PP</sub> Falling Edge to $\overline{\text{CS}}$ Rising Edge  | Figure 8                           | 1   |     |   | ms  |
| f <sub>U/<math>\overline{\text{D}}</math>MAX</sub> | U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$ Frequency                                  |                                    |     |     | 5 | MHz |

1. All devices are production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  and are guaranteed by design for  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ .
2. Digital inputs  $\overline{\text{CS}}$  and U/ $\overline{\text{D}}$  are connected to GND or  $V_{DD}$ .
3. Digital timing is guaranteed by design, not production tested.
4. Power-up time is the period of time from when the power supply is applied until the serial interface is ready for writing.

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**Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{PP} = \text{GND}$ ,  $R_H = V_{DD}$ ,  $R_L = \text{GND}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = 5.0\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.) (Note 1) (continued)

| Symbol                                 | Parameter            | Conditions   | Min | Typ  | Max | Units         |
|--|----------------------|--|-----|------|-----|---------------|
| <b>TIMING CHARACTERISTICS</b> (Note 3) |                      |  |     |      |     |               |
| $t_{UP}$                               | Power-up Time        | (Note 4)   |     |      | 1   | ms            |
| $t_{SETTLE}$                           | Output Settling Time | 100 k $\Omega$ variable resistor configuration, $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ |     | 1    |     | $\mu\text{s}$ |
|  |                      | 100 k $\Omega$ potentiometer configuration, $C_L = 10\text{ pF}$     |     | 0.25 |     |               |

1. All devices are production tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  and are guaranteed by design for  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C to }+85^\circ\text{C}$ .
2. Digital inputs  $\overline{CS}$  and  $\overline{U/D}$  are connected to GND or  $V_{DD}$ .
3. Digital timing is guaranteed by design, not production tested.
4. Power-up time is the period of time from when the power supply is applied until the serial interface is ready for writing.

## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{DD} = 2.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{PP} = \text{GND}$ ,  $V_H = V_{DD}$ ,  $V_L = \text{GND}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ )

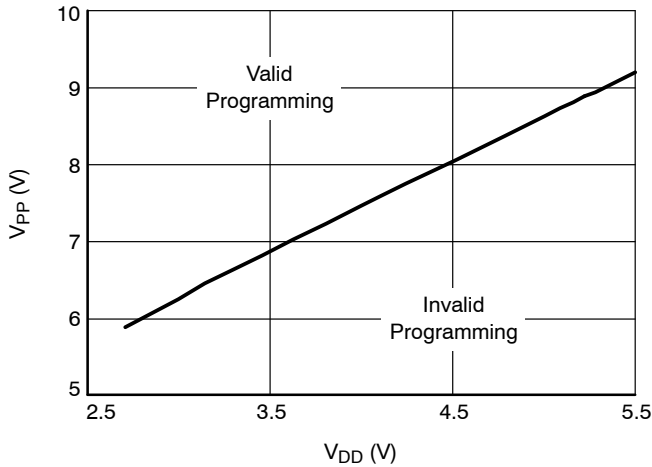


Figure 2.  $V_{PP}$  vs.  $V_{DD}$

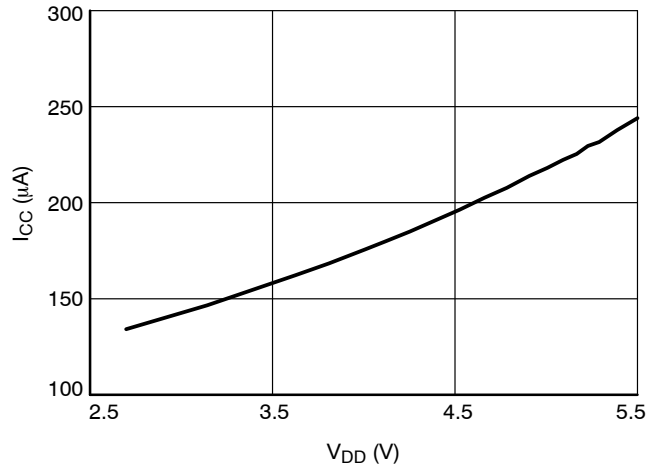


Figure 3.  $I_{DD}$  Programming vs.  $V_{DD}$

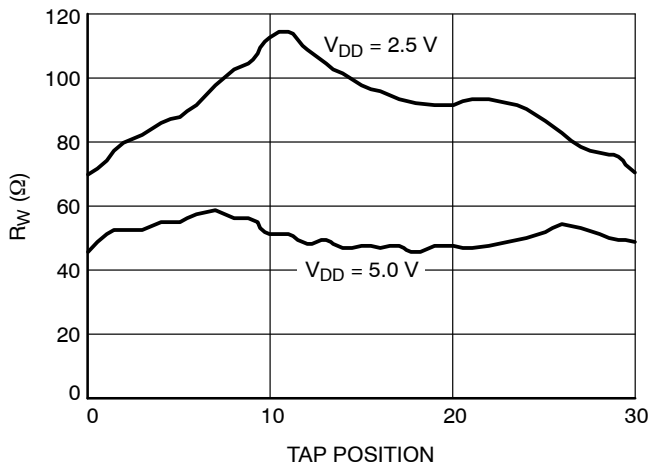


Figure 4. Wiper Resistance vs. Tap Position @  $25^\circ\text{C}$

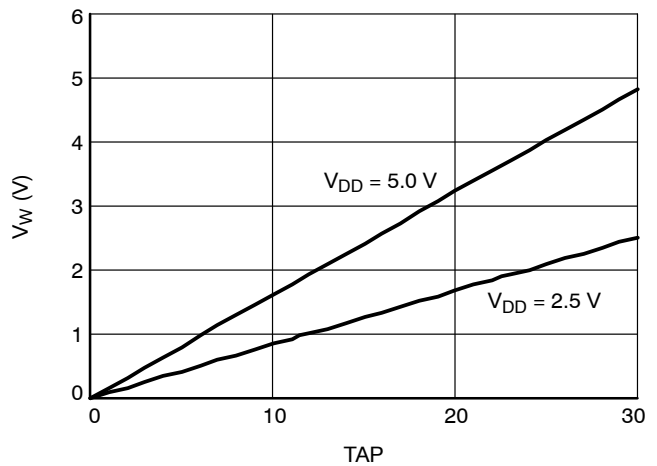


Figure 5. Wiper Voltage vs. Tap Position

**Detailed Description**

The CAT5126 devices are 10 kΩ/50 kΩ/100 kΩ (end-to-end resistance) digitally controlled potentiometers. They have 32-tap positions that are accessible to the wiper along the resistor array between  $R_H$  and  $R_L$ .

The wiper ( $R_W$ ) position is adjusted sequentially through the tap positions using a simple I<sup>2</sup>C interface. These digital potentiometers have an optional one-time programmable feature that sets the POR position of the wiper. The I<sup>2</sup>C interface can then be disabled, permanently preventing unwanted adjustment.

**Digital Interface Operation**

The CAT5126 devices have two modes of operation when the serial interface is active: increment mode and decrement mode. The serial interface is only active when  $\overline{CS}$  is low.

The  $\overline{CS}$  and  $U/\overline{D}$  inputs control the position of the wiper along the resistor array. When  $\overline{CS}$  transitions from high to low, the part goes into increment mode if  $U/\overline{D}$  is high (Figure 6), and into decrement mode if  $U/\overline{D}$  is low (Figure 7). Once the mode is set, the device remains in that mode until  $\overline{CS}$  goes high. A low-to-high transition at the  $U/\overline{D}$  increments or decrements the wiper position depending on the current mode.

The value of the counter is then stored and the wiper position is maintained till the device is Powered down.

The wiper performs a make-before-break transition, ensuring that there is never an open circuit during a transition from one resistor tap to another. When the wiper is at either end (max/min) of the resistor array, additional transitions in the direction of the endpoint do not change the counter value (the counter does not wrap around).

**One-Time Programming**

The factory-set default position of the wiper on power-up is tap 16. However, the power-up position can be changed once using the one-time programming feature. After the wiper is moved to the desired position, the programming sequence is initiated by setting  $U/\overline{D}$  high, applying 10 V to  $V_{PP}$  and then taking  $\overline{CS}$  low. Five pulses on  $\overline{CS}$  (consisting of  $\overline{CS}$  starting from low and going high for  $t_{CH}$  and then low for  $t_{CL}$ ) program the device (Figure 8). The programming voltage should then be taken to zero. After the device is programmed,  $V_{PP}$  can be set to zero or be allowed to float. The wiper position is still adjustable, but always returns to this programmed position on power-up.

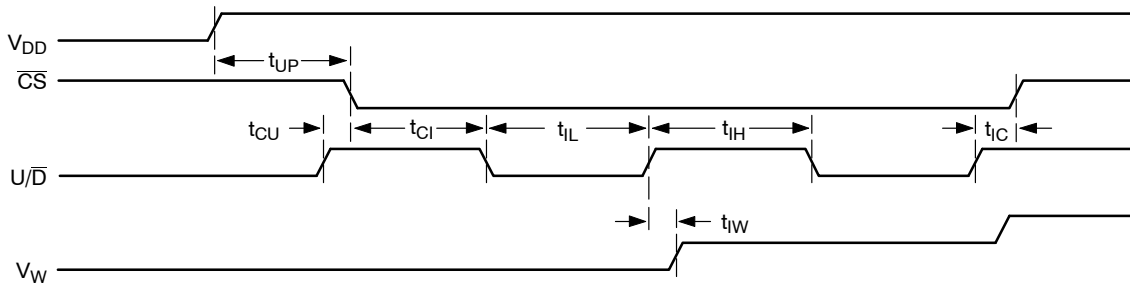


Figure 6. Increment Mode Serial Interface Timing Diagram

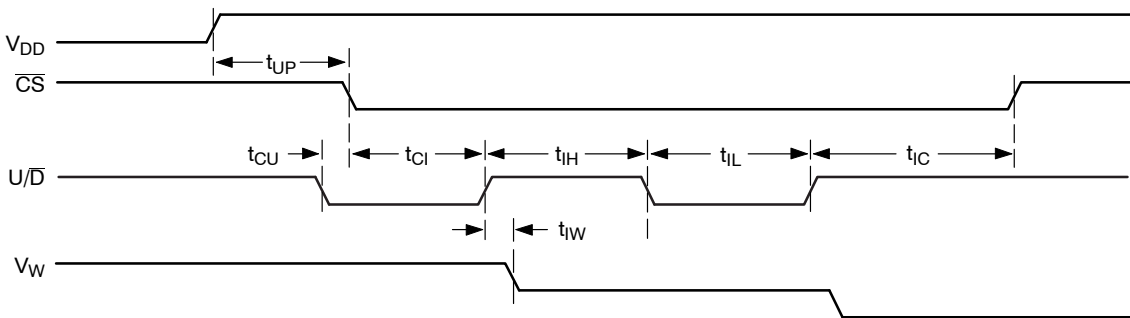


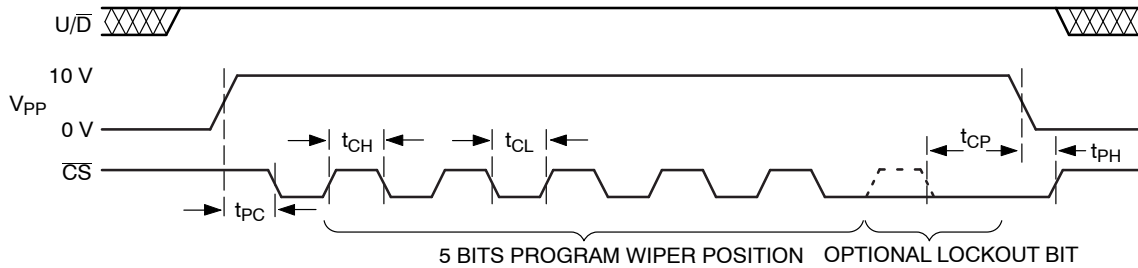
Figure 7. Decrement Mode Serial Interface Timing Diagram

If the intent is to program the device to a specific wiper position and not to allow further adjustments, then six programming pulses are required (as opposed to five), as shown in Figure 8. The sixth pulse locks the wiper position and disables the serial interface. This also allows  $U/\overline{D}$  and  $\overline{CS}$  to float without any increase in supply current. Once the lockout bit is set, no further adjustment to the potentiometer is possible, effectively changing the potentiometer into a fixed resistor-divider (Table 4).

It is recommended that the user either use six  $\overline{CS}$  pulses (convert to a fixed voltage-divider) or five pulses (program the initial power-up value of the device, but still be able to adjust the wiper). If the device is programmed with five pulses and later it is desired to disable the interface (convert to a fixed voltage-divider), then care must be taken to ensure that the wiper is in the same position as it was originally set to (when programmed with five pulses). The full six programming pulses must be applied. Note that once the six-pulse program occurs, no further programming is possible.

**Table 4. ONE-TIME PROGRAMMING MODE**

| Mode  | Power Up Position                   | Interface   | Operation  |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Factory Default   | At midscale                         | Active  | Programming allowed                                    |
| Programming with 5 pulses at the midscale position  | At midscale                         | Active  | Programming allowed                                    |
| Programming with 5 pulses different from midscale position – <b>only once</b>                 | At the new programmed position      | Active  | No further change in power-up position allowed         |
| Programming with 5 pulses if the power up position was changed before                         | At the previous programmed position | Active  | None   |
| Programming with 6 pulses if the tap position is at midscale                                  | Midscale position forever           | I <sup>2</sup> C interface active till power down | I <sup>2</sup> C interface disable after next power-up |
| Programming <b>ONLY</b> with 6 pulses if the tap position is different from midscale position | At the new programmed position      | I <sup>2</sup> C interface active till power down | I <sup>2</sup> C interface disable after next power-up |



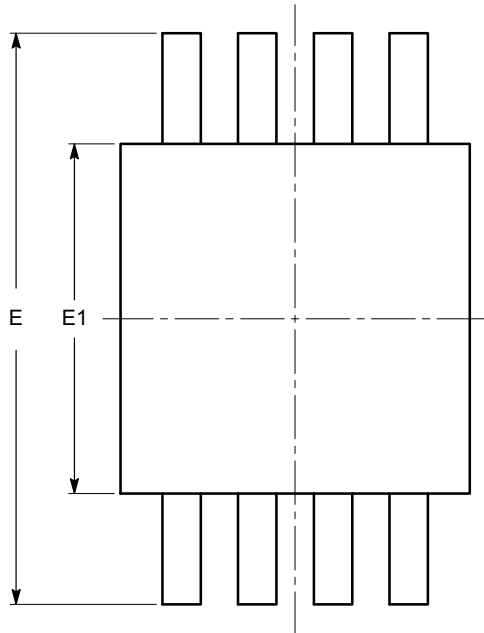
**Figure 8. One Time Program Mode Serial Interface Timing Diagram**

5. If CAT5126 is Programmed with less than 5 pulses, it does not change the Power-up recall position.
6. During internal power-up the wiper is forced to miscal; thereafter the wiper is set at the stored position.

# CAT5126

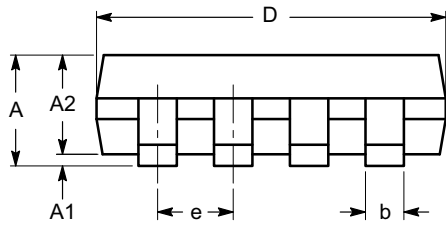
## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

MSOP 8, 3x3  
CASE 846AD  
ISSUE O

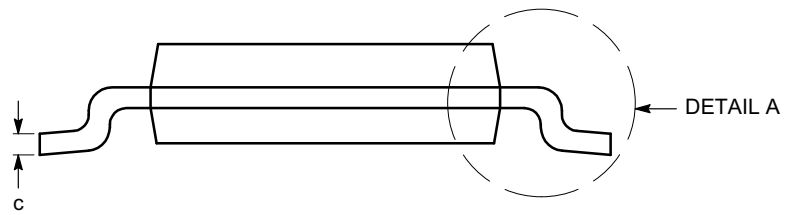


TOP VIEW

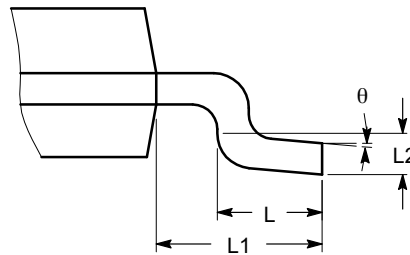
| SYMBOL   | MIN      | NOM  | MAX  |
|----------|----------|------|------|
| A        |          |      | 1.10 |
| A1       | 0.05     | 0.10 | 0.15 |
| A2       | 0.75     | 0.85 | 0.95 |
| b        | 0.22     |      | 0.38 |
| c        | 0.13     |      | 0.23 |
| D        | 2.90     | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| E        | 4.80     | 4.90 | 5.00 |
| E1       | 2.90     | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| e        | 0.65 BSC |      |      |
| L        | 0.40     | 0.60 | 0.80 |
| L1       | 0.95 REF |      |      |
| L2       | 0.25 BSC |      |      |
| $\theta$ | 0°       |      | 6°   |



SIDE VIEW



END VIEW



DETAIL A

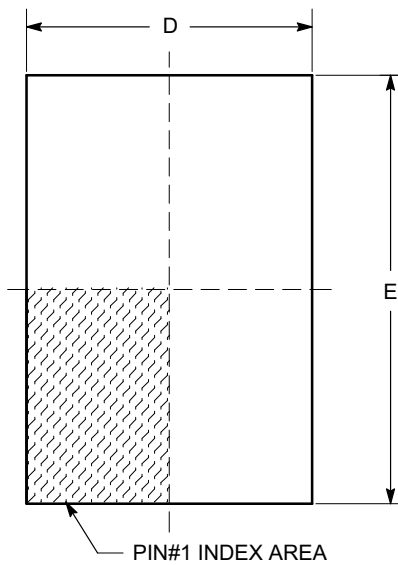
**Notes:**

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters. Angles in degrees.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MO-187.

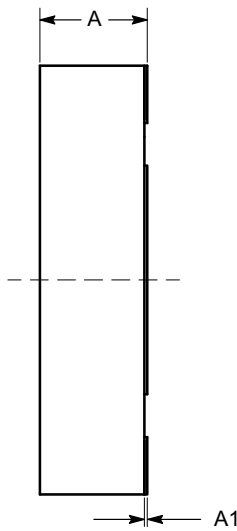
# CAT5126

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

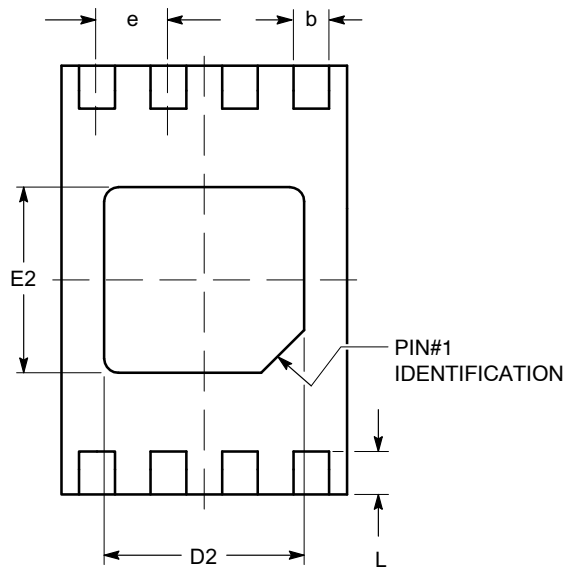
TDFN8, 2x3  
CASE 511AK  
ISSUE A



TOP VIEW

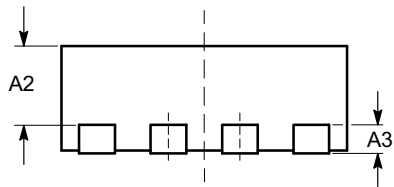


SIDE VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW

| SYMBOL | MIN      | NOM  | MAX  |
|--------|----------|------|------|
| A      | 0.70     | 0.75 | 0.80 |
| A1     | 0.00     | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| A2     | 0.45     | 0.55 | 0.65 |
| A3     | 0.20 REF |      |      |
| b      | 0.20     | 0.25 | 0.30 |
| D      | 1.90     | 2.00 | 2.10 |
| D2     | 1.30     | 1.40 | 1.50 |
| E      | 2.90     | 3.00 | 3.10 |
| E2     | 1.20     | 1.30 | 1.40 |
| e      | 0.50 TYP |      |      |
| L      | 0.20     | 0.30 | 0.40 |



FRONT VIEW

**Notes:**

- (1) All dimensions are in millimeters.
- (2) Complies with JEDEC MO-229.




# CAT5126

**Table 5. ORDERING INFORMATION**

| Orderable Part Numbers     | Resistor (kΩ) | Package-Pin | Shipping <sup>†</sup> |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| CAT5126VP2I10GT3           | 10            | TFDN-8      | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |
| CAT5126ZI-10-G             | 10            | MSOP-8      | 96 / Tube             |
| CAT5126ZI-10-GT3           | 10            | MSOP-8      | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |
| CAT5126ZI-50-GT3 (Note 10) | 50            | MSOP-8      | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |
| CAT5126ZI-00-GT3 (Note 10) | 100           | MSOP-8      | 3000 / Tape & Reel    |

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

7. For detailed information and a breakdown of device nomenclature and numbering systems, please see the ON Semiconductor Device Nomenclature document, TND310/D, available at [www.onsemi.com](http://www.onsemi.com).
8. All packages are RoHS-compliant (Lead-free, Halogen-free).
9. The standard lead finish is NiPdAu.
10. For additional package and temperature options, please contact your nearest ON Semiconductor Sales office.

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