

Precision Fiber Optical MEMS Variable Attenuator

(750-2500nm, 65dB, SM, MM, PM, 0.3ms fast, 0.1dB precision, no drift, bidirectional)

(US patent 8,666,218 and other patents pending)



DATASHEET

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Features

- Low Loss
- 0.1dB Repeatable
- Fast 0.3ms for 0.5dB change
- SM, PM, MM
- USB

Applications

- Test
- Power Regulation
- Channel Balance
- Instrumentation



The PMOA Series Precision Variable Optical Attenuator (VOA) provides fast response and highly precise attenuation with calibrated performance curves, enabling rapid, repeatable adjustments and excellent long-term stability. A linear-response option is available, though it operates with a longer response time. The design delivers low insertion loss, high repeatability, and drift-free performance across varying environmental conditions. The PMOA supports a wide range of fiber types, including single-mode, multimode, and polarization-maintaining fibers, and operates over a broad spectral range from 750 to 2400 nm. This turnkey unit features USB and RS232 interfaces with GUI software that supports sequential programming for automated control. A PCB sub-mount version is also available, offering UART control and a 0–5 V power input for seamless OEM system integration.

Specifications

Parameter	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Wavelength ^[0]	750		2500	nm
Insertion Loss ^[1]	0.4	0.6	0.8	dB
Polarization Dependent Loss ^[2]		0.15	0.5	dB
Wavelength Dependence Loss ^[2]		0.1	0.2	dB
Attenuation Range		50	65	dB
Accuracy/Repeatability ^[3]	0.6-30dB	0.1	0.2	dB
	30-60dB	0.8	1	dB
	60-80dB	2	3	dB
Extinction Ratio (PM version only)	18	23	25	dB
Polarization Mode Dispersion (SM version only)		0.01	0.05	ps
Return Loss	55			dB
Optical Rise/Fall Response ^[4]	0.3	10	150	ms
Power Consumption			4	W
Optical Power Handling (CW) ^[5]		300	500	mW
Operating Temperature	-10		75	°C
Storage Temperature	-40		85	°C
Weight		30		g

Notes:

[0]. Wavelength bandwidth match SM fiber types

[1]. Without connector and at room temperature

[2]. At attenuation less than 20 dB

[3]. Within 40nm wavelength range

[4]. 0.2dB/0.2ms, 1 dB/1ms, 3dB/10ms

[5]. For wavelength >1550nm, shorter wavelength has lower power handling as the core size reduces.

Note: The specifications provided are for general applications with a cost-effective approach. If you need to narrow or expand the tolerance, coverage, limit, or qualifications, please [click this link](#):

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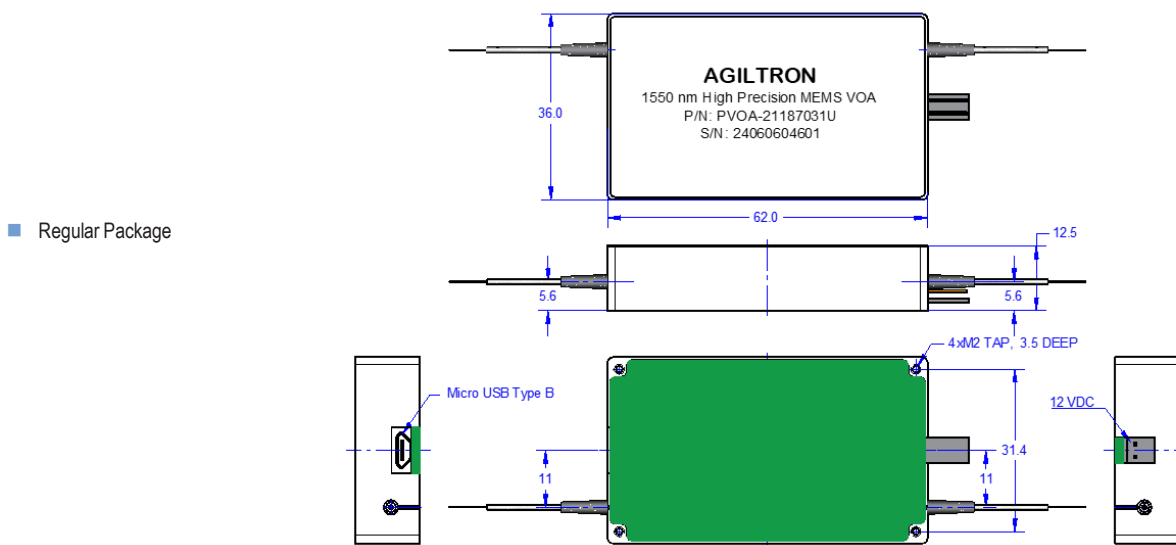


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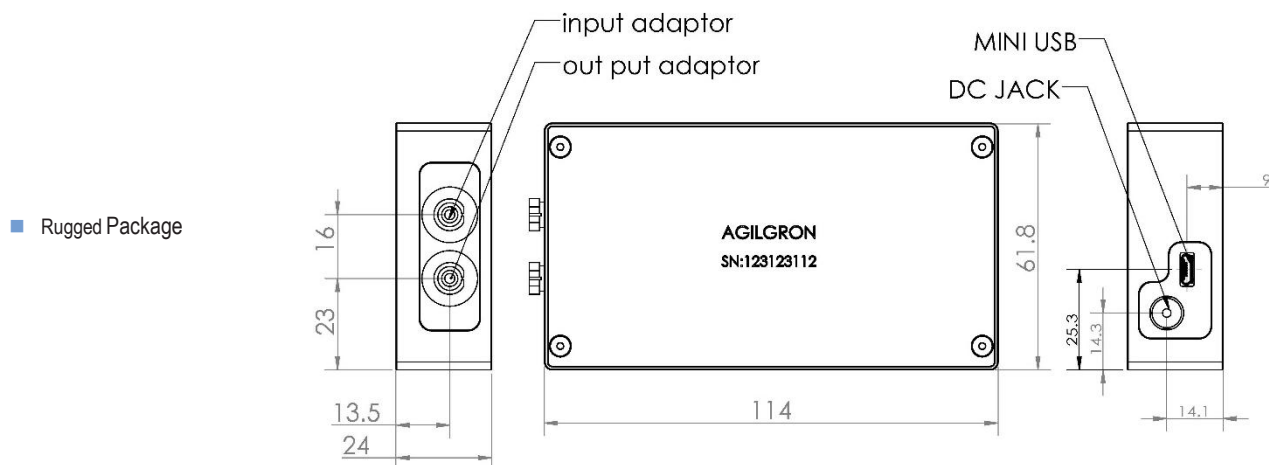
Electrical Control Interface

The VOA can be controlled by a computer via a USB interface. It uses a Micro USB type B connector that also provide power to the VOA at the same time. The device accept UART command and recognized as a serial device by the PC.

Mechanical Footprint Dimensions (mm)



■ Regular Package



■ Rugged Package

*Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

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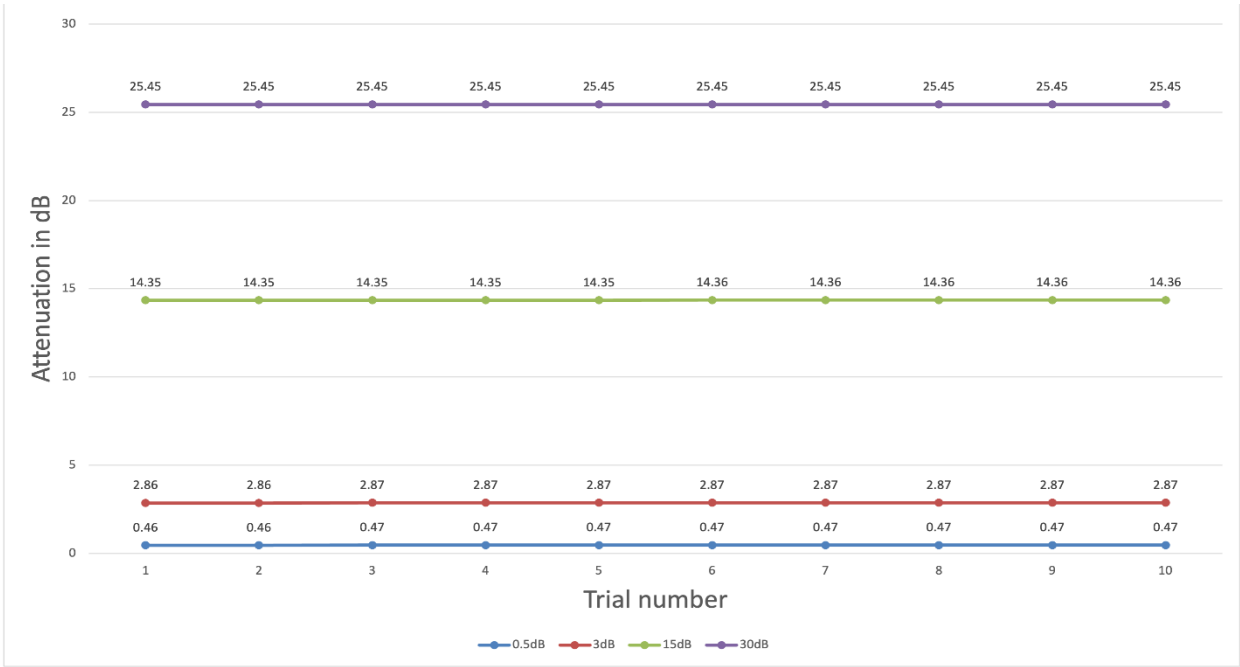
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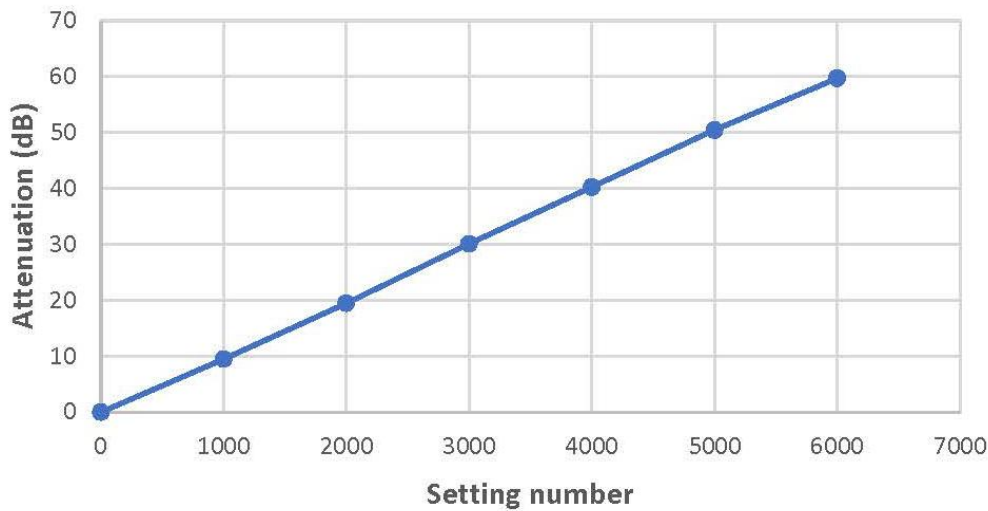
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Typical Stability



Typical Control Response



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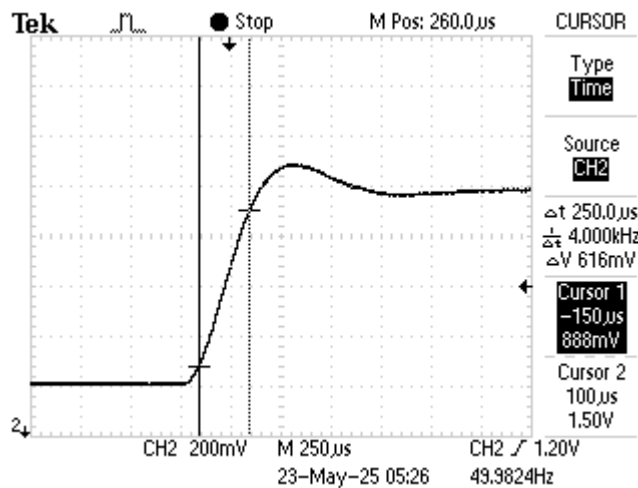
(US patent 8,666,218 and other patents pending)



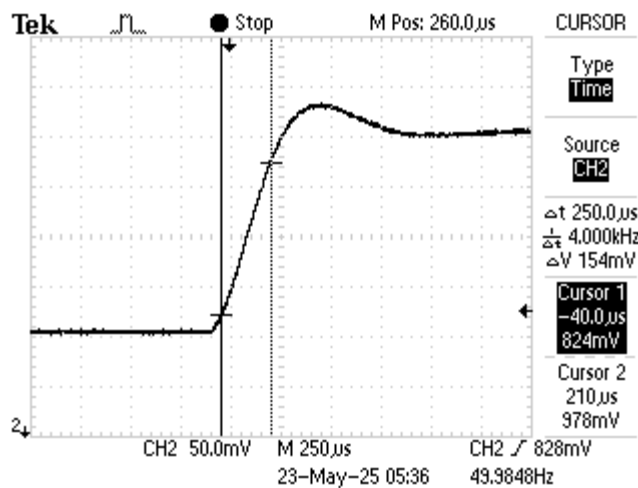
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Typical Optical Rise/Fall Time

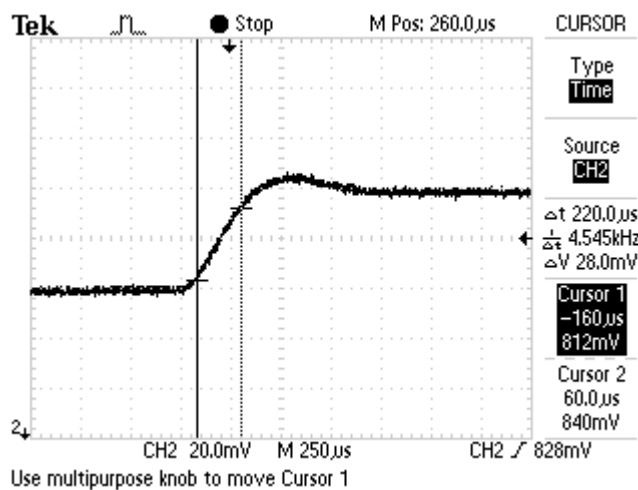
■ 1.5 – 4.5 dB



■ 3.5 – 4.5 dB



■ 4.3 – 4.5 dB



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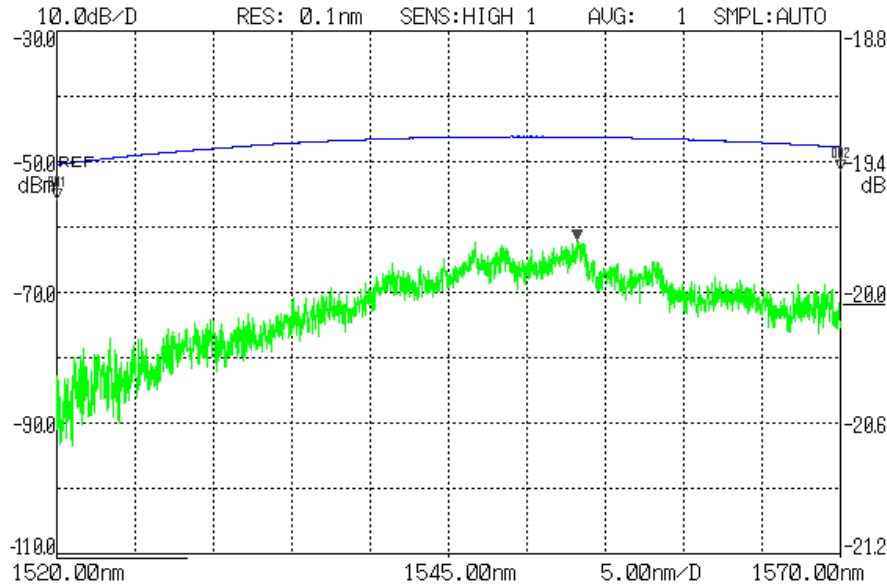
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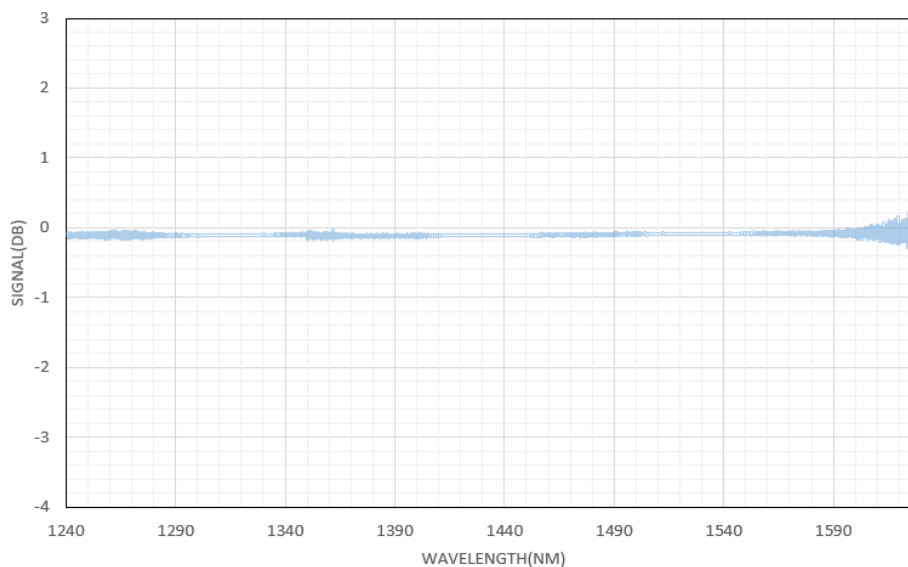


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Typical Wavelength Dependence @20dB Attenuation



Typical Insertion Loss vs Wavelength (1240-1630nm)



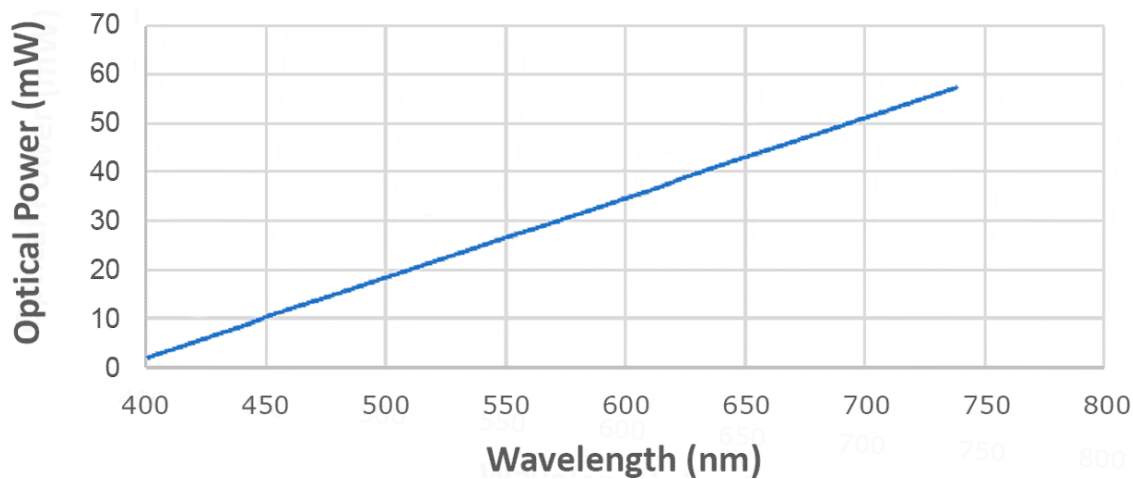
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Optical Power Handling vs Wavelength for Standard SM Fibers



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Ordering Information (Part Number)

Prefix	Attenuation	Interface	Off State ^[1]	Wavelength	Package	Fiber Type	Fiber Cover	Fiber Length	Connector ^{[2][3]}
PMOA-	>45dB = 1 >65dB = 2 High Linear >45dB = 3 High Linear >65dB = 4	USB = 1 RS232 = 2	Transparent = 1 Special = 0	1260~1650nm=5 460nm = 3 630nm = 6 780nm = 7 850nm = 8 1060nm = 1 2000nm = 2	Regular = 1 PCB = 2 Special = 0	SM 28 = 1 50/125 = 5 62.5/125 = 6 PM1550 = B 780HP = 7 Hi1060 = 2 PM780 = E PM980 = F SM460 = 4 SM600 = A PM460 = C SM2000 = G PM630 = D Special = 0	0.9mm tube = 3 Special = 0	0.25m = 1 0.5m = 2 1.0m = 3 Special = 0	None = 1 FC/PC = 2 FC/APC = 3 SC/PC = 4 SC/APC = 5 LC/PC = 7 LC/APC = A LC/UPC = U Special = 0

Note:

[1]. "transparent" means no attenuation without applying a controlling voltage, the "opaque" means the highest attenuation without applying a controlling voltage.

[2]. Regular fiber connector has PER ~22dB. Connector with PER >27 dB is available using special process

RED indicates special order

[3]. The default connector configuration uses fiber with 0.9 mm buffer protection. The connector cannot be installed directly onto bare fiber because the bare fiber is prone to damage during shipping. However, the connector can be assembled on bare fiber if a 3 cm protective loose tube is added for reinforcement. The customer may remove this protective tube after testing. The optical power handling of a standard connector is less than 0.5 W for SMF-28 fiber and decreases further for smaller-core fibers.

Application Notes

Fiber Core Alignment

Note that the minimum attenuation for these devices depends on excellent core-to-core alignment when the connectors are mated. This is crucial for shorter wavelengths with smaller fiber core diameters that can increase the loss of many decibels above the specification if they are not perfectly aligned. Different vendors' connectors may not mate well with each other, especially for angled APC.

Fiber Cleanliness

Fibers with smaller core diameters (<5 μm) must be kept extremely clean, contamination at fiber-fiber interfaces, combined with the high optical power density, can lead to significant optical damage. This type of damage usually requires re-polishing or replacement of the connector.

Maximum Optical Input Power

Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

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DATASHEET

Control via Windows GUI (page 1/4)

1. Connect device

PORT

Choose the correct COM port, then click "Connect" button to connect with the device.

2. Set target DB for VOA

Attenuation
Current:(in dB) 3000

Type the DB value in the number box, then click "Set" button to set target DB value. The current DB value would change to the set value if successful.

DB value 1000 means -10.00 DB attenuation.

Sweep Function:

Edit an operation sequence

Add step: click the "+(ADD)" button would both add a step to the Programmable Running Sheet.

Delete step: click the "-(DEL)" button would both delete a step in the Programmable Running Sheet.

Edit step: There are two things that you can modify for one step. One is the VOA setting, and the other is the duration for each step. Double click the cell that you want to modify, and the program will allow you to modify the setting.

Looping Operation

Check the Looping Activation option box to loop through the operating sequence a selected number of times. Enter the number of loop cycles or use the adjustor arrows to increase or decrease the loop count. The program will automatically execute the operating sequence the number of times indicated by the loop count.

Running an Operation Sequence

Click on the "RUN" button to start an operating sequence. Once started, the "RUN" button label will change to "STOP". Click on the "STOP" to abort the operating process.

The current step of a running operating sequence will be highlighted with a yellow background color.

The number displayed in the "Current Step" block indicates the current sequence step even if the sequence was stopped and corresponds to the yellow highlighted row in the run time sheet. The number displayed on the "Current Loop" block shows the number of cycles the running sequence has completed.

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DATASHEET

Control via Windows GUI (page 2/4)

Advanced

3. Control Piezo VOA via DAC (Directly set voltage)

Type the value of DAC in the number box, then click "Set" button to set the value. The value should be between 0 and 4000.

4. Control Piezo VOA via ADC (Feedback control, maintain the ADC to a certain value)

Type the target ADC value in the number box and click "SetTargetADC" button to set TargetADC value of device. The device would automatically modify the voltage to maintain CurrentADC to match TargetADC.

5. Set Piezo VOA RDAC (Change the gain of Feedback control)

Set RDAC1 and RDAC2 value in number box and click "SetRDAC1" and "SetRDAC2" buttons to set the RDAC value. RDACx works as the gain of Feedback control. The bigger the value of RDAC, the attenuation range of VOA would be larger. RDAC1 and RDAC2 can be set a value between 1 and 1023.

For example,

RDAC1=5, RDAC2=1, the attenuation range of VOA is -1 ~ -20 dB.

RDAC1=15, RDAC2=1, the attenuation range of VOA is -20 ~ -40 dB.

The attenuation range would be different for different devices.

If you plan to manually set RDAC for your own implementation, always set RDAC1 first.

6. Manage Table in Flash

1) Click "ReadFromFlash" button. A "table.csv" would be created or overwritten.

2) Click "CalibrationTable" button. A window would show as below.

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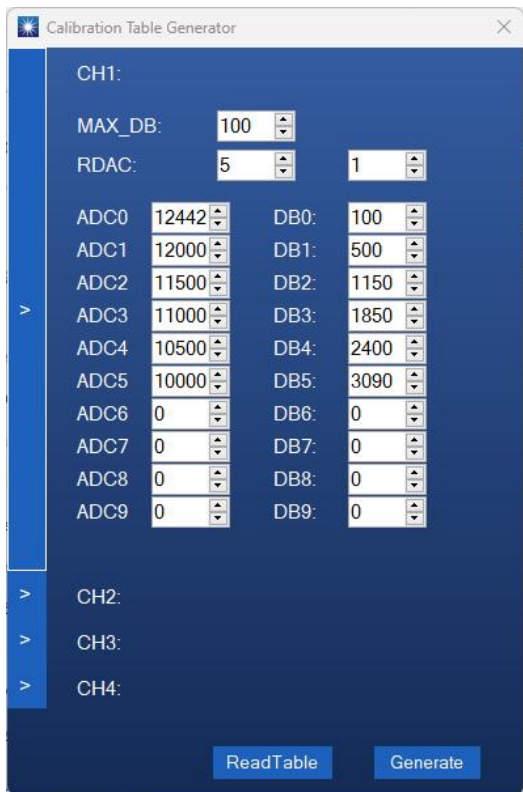
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Control via Windows GUI (page 3/4)

3) Click “ReadTable” button. All the data from the table would be filled in the window.



ADC	DB
ADC0	DB0
ADC1	DB1
ADC2	DB2
ADC3	DB3
ADC4	DB4
ADC5	DB5
ADC6	DB6
ADC7	DB7
ADC8	DB8
ADC9	DB9

- 4) Then the window would ready for checking or modifying.
- 5) If any changes are made, click “Generate” button. The “table.csv” would be created or overwritten.
- 6) Click “DownloadTable” button on the main window. The new table would be downloaded into the flash.

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Control via UART command (in HEX):

The baud rate setting is 115200-N-8-1.

Basic:

1. Set DB num:

0x01 0x12 <DB higher byte> <DB lower byte>

Return: None

Example: 0x01 0x12 0x03 0xE8 -> set device to -10.00 DB

2. Check Current DB num:

0x01 0x1A 0x00 0x00

Return <Current DB higher byte> <Current DB Lower byte>

Example: 0x01 0x1A 0x00 0x00 RTN: 0x03 0xE8 -> The current DB is set to -10.00 DB

3. Identify Device:

Explain: This command can be used to check whether the correct COM port is used.

0x01 0x02 0x00 0x00

Return 0x41 0x30

4. Check Piezo VOA Board Version:

0x01 0x03 0x00 0x00

Return 0x03 0x00

Explain: If return 0x03 0x00, this board is version 3.0. Otherwise, some functions in this manual may not apply to the board.

Advanced:

1. Set DAC value (VOA voltage):

Explain: This command directly controls the voltage applied to the VOA. This command is for testing.

0x01 0x13 <DAC higher byte> <DAC lower byte> (DAC is a value between 0-4095)

Return <DAC higher byte> <DAC lower byte>

2. Read current VOA voltage:

0x01 0x14 <DAC higher byte> <DAC lower byte>

Return <DAC higher byte> <DAC lower byte>

3. Set Target ADC value:

0x01 0x16 <ADC higher byte> <ADC lower byte>

Return <ADC higher byte> <ADC lower byte>

4. Read ADC status:

Explain: Read current ADC value and target ADC value.

0x01 0x15 0x00 0x00

Return <Current ADC higher byte> <Current ADC lower byte> <Target ADC higher byte> <Target ADC lower byte>

5. Set RDAC1 value:

0x01 0x17 <RDAC1 higher byte> <RDAC1 lower byte>

Return <RDAC1 higher byte> <RDAC1 lower byte>

6. Set RDAC2 value:

0x01 0x18 <RDAC2 higher byte> <RDAC2 lower byte>

Return <RDAC2 higher byte> <RDAC2 lower byte>

7. Read RDACs value:

0x01 0x19 0x00 0x00

Return <RDAC1 higher byte> <RDAC1 lower byte> <RDAC2 higher byte> <RDAC2 lower byte>

8. Read Flash address:

Explain: This command can be used to read the value of address in device flash.

0x01 0x1C <address high byte> <address low byte>

Return <address byte>

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Appendix I. Full Table in Flash:

Address	Hex	Description
0	0x000	If device need calibration. 0: Not calibrated 1: Already calibrated
1	0x001	0xFF
2	0x002	0xFF
3	0x003	0xFF
4	0x004	Channel 1 Max DB value – high byte
5	0x005	Channel 1 Max DB value – low byte
6	0x006	Channel 1 RDAC1 value – high byte
7	0x007	Channel 1 RDAC1 value – low byte
8	0x008	Channel 1 RDAC2 value – high byte
9	0x009	Channel 1 RDAC2 value – low byte
10	0x00A	Channel 1 ADC Table[0] – high byte
11	0x00B	Channel 1 ADC Table[0] – low byte
12	0x00C	Channel 1 ADC Table[1] – high byte
13	0x00D	Channel 1 ADC Table[1] – low byte
14	0x00E	Channel 1 ADC Table[2] – high byte
15	0x00F	Channel 1 ADC Table[2] – low byte
16	0x010	Channel 1 ADC Table[3] – high byte
17	0x011	Channel 1 ADC Table[3] – low byte
18	0x012	Channel 1 ADC Table[4] – high byte
19	0x013	Channel 1 ADC Table[4] – low byte
20	0x014	Channel 1 ADC Table[5] – high byte
21	0x015	Channel 1 ADC Table[5] – low byte
22	0x016	Channel 1 ADC Table[6] – high byte
23	0x017	Channel 1 ADC Table[6] – low byte
24	0x018	Channel 1 ADC Table[7] – high byte
25	0x019	Channel 1 ADC Table[7] – low byte
26	0x01A	Channel 1 ADC Table[8] – high byte
27	0x01B	Channel 1 ADC Table[8] – low byte
28	0x01C	Channel 1 ADC Table[9] – high byte
29	0x01D	Channel 1 ADC Table[9] – low byte
30	0x01E	Channel 1 DB Table[0] – high byte
31	0x01F	Channel 1 DB Table[0] – low byte
32	0x020	Channel 1 DB Table[1] – high byte
33	0x021	Channel 1 DB Table[1] – low byte
34	0x022	Channel 1 DB Table[2] – high byte
35	0x023	Channel 1 DB Table[2] – low byte
36	0x024	Channel 1 DB Table[3] – high byte
37	0x025	Channel 1 DB Table[3] – low byte
38	0x026	Channel 1 DB Table[4] – high byte
39	0x027	Channel 1 DB Table[4] – low byte
40	0x028	Channel 1 DB Table[5] – high byte
41	0x029	Channel 1 DB Table[5] – low byte
42	0x02A	Channel 1 DB Table[6] – high byte

Address	Hex	Description
43	0x02B	Channel 1 DB Table[6] – low byte
44	0x02C	Channel 1 DB Table[7] – high byte
45	0x02D	Channel 1 DB Table[7] – low byte
46	0x02E	Channel 1 DB Table[8] – high byte
47	0x02F	Channel 1 DB Table[8] – low byte
48	0x030	Channel 1 DB Table[9] – high byte
49	0x031	Channel 1 DB Table[9] – low byte
50	0x032	0xFF
51	0x033	0xFF
52	0x034	Channel 2 Max DB value – high byte
53	0x035	Channel 2 Max DB value – low byte
54	0x036	Channel 2 RDAC1 value – high byte
55	0x037	Channel 2 RDAC1 value – low byte
56	0x038	Channel 2 RDAC2 value – low byte
57	0x039	Channel 2 RDAC2 value – high byte
58	0x03A	Channel 2 ADC Table[0] – low byte
59	0x03B	Channel 2 ADC Table[0] – low byte
60	0x03C	Channel 2 ADC Table[1] – high byte
61	0x03D	Channel 2 ADC Table[1] – low byte
62	0x03E	Channel 2 ADC Table[2] – high byte
63	0x03F	Channel 2 ADC Table[2] – low byte
64	0x040	Channel 2 ADC Table[3] – high byte
65	0x041	Channel 2 ADC Table[3] – low byte
66	0x042	Channel 2 ADC Table[4] – high byte
67	0x043	Channel 2 ADC Table[4] – low byte
68	0x044	Channel 2 ADC Table[5] – high byte
69	0x045	Channel 2 ADC Table[5] – low byte
70	0x046	Channel 2 ADC Table[6] – high byte
71	0x047	Channel 2 ADC Table[6] – low byte
72	0x048	Channel 2 ADC Table[7] – high byte
73	0x049	Channel 2 ADC Table[7] – low byte
74	0x04A	Channel 2 ADC Table[8] – high byte
75	0x04B	Channel 2 ADC Table[8] – low byte
76	0x04C	Channel 2 ADC Table[9] – high byte
77	0x04D	Channel 2 ADC Table[9] – low byte
78	0x04E	Channel 2 DB Table[0] – high byte
79	0x04F	Channel 2 DB Table[0] – low byte
80	0x050	Channel 2 DB Table[1] – high byte
81	0x051	Channel 2 DB Table[1] – low byte
82	0x052	Channel 2 DB Table[2] – high byte
83	0x053	Channel 2 DB Table[2] – low byte
84	0x054	Channel 2 DB Table[3] – high byte
85	0x055	Channel 2 DB Table[3] – low byte
86	0x056	Channel 2 DB Table[4] – high byte

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Address	Hex	Description	Address	Hex	Description
87	0x057	Channel 2 DB Table[4] – low byte	146	0x092	0xFF
88	0x058	Channel 2 DB Table[5] – high byte	147	0x093	0xFF
89	0x059	Channel 2 DB Table[5] – low byte	148	0x094	Channel 4 Max DB value – high value
90	0x05A	Channel 2 DB Table[6] – high byte	149	0x095	Channel 4 Max DB value – low value
91	0x05B	Channel 2 DB Table[6] – low byte	150	0x096	Channel 4 RDAC1 value – high byte
92	0x05C	Channel 2 DB Table[7] – high byte	151	0x097	Channel 4 RDAC1 value – low byte
93	0x05D	Channel 2 DB Table[7] – low byte	152	0x098	Channel 4 RDAC2 value – high byte
94	0x05E	Channel 2 DB Table[8] – high byte	153	0x099	Channel 4 RDAC2 value – low byte
95	0x05F	Channel 2 DB Table[8] – low byte	154	0x09A	Channel 4 ADC Table[0] – high byte
96	0x060	Channel 2 DB Table[9] – high byte	155	0x09B	Channel 4 ADC Table[0] – low byte
97	0x061	Channel 2 DB Table[9] – low byte	156	0x09C	Channel 4 ADC Table[1] – high byte
98	0x062	0xFF	157	0x09D	Channel 4 ADC Table[1] – low byte
99	0x063	0xFF	158	0x09E	Channel 4 ADC Table[2] – high byte
100	0x064	Channel 3 Max DB value – high value	159	0x09F	Channel 4 ADC Table[2] – low byte
101	0x065	Channel 3 Max DB value – low value	160	0x0A0	Channel 4 ADC Table[3] – high byte
102	0x066	Channel 3 RDAC1 value – high byte	161	0x0A1	Channel 4 ADC Table[3] – low byte
103	0x067	Channel 3 RDAC1 value – low byte	162	0x0A2	Channel 4 ADC Table[4] – high byte
104	0x068	Channel 3 RDAC2 value – high byte	163	0x0A3	Channel 4 ADC Table[4] – low byte
105	0x069	Channel 3 RDAC2 value – low byte	164	0x0A4	Channel 4 ADC Table[5] – high byte
106	0x06A	Channel 3 ADC Table[0] – high byte	165	0x0A5	Channel 4 ADC Table[5] – low byte
107	0x06B	Channel 3 ADC Table[0] – low byte	166	0x0A6	Channel 4 ADC Table[6] – high byte
108	0x06C	Channel 3 ADC Table[1] – high byte	167	0x0A7	Channel 4 ADC Table[6] – low byte
109	0x06D	Channel 3 ADC Table[1] – low byte	168	0x0A8	Channel 4 ADC Table[7] – high byte
110	0x06E	Channel 3 ADC Table[2] – high byte	169	0x0A9	Channel 4 ADC Table[7] – low byte
111	0x06F	Channel 3 ADC Table[2] – low byte	170	0x0AA	Channel 4 ADC Table[8] – high byte
112	0x070	Channel 3 ADC Table[3] – high byte	171	0x0AB	Channel 4 ADC Table[8] – low byte
113	0x071	Channel 3 ADC Table[3] – low byte	172	0x0AC	Channel 4 ADC Table[9] – high byte
114	0x072	Channel 3 ADC Table[4] – high byte	173	0x0AD	Channel 4 ADC Table[9] – low byte
115	0x073	Channel 3 ADC Table[4] – low byte	174	0x0AE	Channel 4 DB Table[0] – high byte
116	0x074	Channel 3 ADC Table[5] – high byte	175	0x0AF	Channel 4 DB Table[0] – low byte
117	0x075	Channel 3 ADC Table[5] – low byte	176	0x0B0	Channel 4 DB Table[1] – high byte
118	0x076	Channel 3 ADC Table[6] – high byte	177	0x0B1	Channel 4 DB Table[1] – low byte
119	0x077	Channel 3 ADC Table[6] – low byte	178	0x0B2	Channel 4 DB Table[2] – high byte
120	0x078	Channel 3 ADC Table[7] – high byte	179	0x0B3	Channel 4 DB Table[2] – low byte
121	0x079	Channel 3 ADC Table[7] – low byte	180	0x0B4	Channel 4 DB Table[3] – high byte
122	0x07A	Channel 3 ADC Table[8] – high byte	181	0x0B5	Channel 4 DB Table[3] – low byte
123	0x07B	Channel 3 ADC Table[8] – low byte	182	0x0B6	Channel 4 DB Table[4] – high byte
124	0x07C	Channel 3 ADC Table[9] – high byte	183	0x0B7	Channel 4 DB Table[4] – low byte
125	0x07D	Channel 3 ADC Table[9] – low byte	184	0x0B8	Channel 4 DB Table[5] – high byte
126	0x07E	Channel 3 DB Table[0] – high byte	185	0x0B9	Channel 4 DB Table[5] – low byte
127	0x07F	Channel 3 DB Table[0] – low byte	186	0x0BA	Channel 4 DB Table[6] – high byte
128	0x080	Channel 3 DB Table[1] – high byte	187	0x0BB	Channel 4 DB Table[6] – low byte
129	0x081	Channel 3 DB Table[1] – low byte	188	0x0BC	Channel 4 DB Table[7] – high byte
130	0x082	Channel 3 DB Table[2] – high byte	189	0x0BD	Channel 4 DB Table[7] – low byte
131	0x083	Channel 3 DB Table[2] – low byte	190	0x0BE	Channel 4 DB Table[8] – high byte
132	0x084	Channel 3 DB Table[3] – high byte	191	0x0BF	Channel 4 DB Table[8] – low byte
133	0x085	Channel 3 DB Table[3] – low byte	192	0x0C0	Channel 4 DB Table[9] – high byte
134	0x086	Channel 3 DB Table[4] – high byte	193	0x0C1	Channel 4 DB Table[9] – low byte
135	0x087	Channel 3 DB Table[4] – low byte	194	0x0C2	0xFF
136	0x088	Channel 3 DB Table[5] – high byte	195	0x0C3	0xFF
137	0x089	Channel 3 DB Table[5] – low byte	196	0x0C4	DAC Table[0] – high byte
138	0x08A	Channel 3 DB Table[6] – high byte	197	0x0C5	DAC Table[0] – low byte
139	0x08B	Channel 3 DB Table[6] – low byte	198	0x0C6	DAC Table[1] – high byte
140	0x08C	Channel 3 DB Table[7] – high byte	199	0x0C7	DAC Table[1] – low byte
141	0x08D	Channel 3 DB Table[7] – low byte	200	0x0C8	DAC Table[2] – high byte
142	0x08E	Channel 3 DB Table[8] – high byte	201	0x0C9	DAC Table[2] – low byte
143	0x08F	Channel 3 DB Table[8] – low byte	202	0x0CA	DAC Table[3] – high byte
144	0x090	Channel 3 DB Table[9] – high byte	203	0x0CB	DAC Table[3] – low byte
145	0x091	Channel 3 DB Table[9] – low byte	204	0x0CC	DAC Table[4] – high byte

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Precision Fiber Optical MEMS Variable Attenuator

(750-2500nm, 65dB, SM, MM, PM, fast/precision setting, no drift, bidirectional)

(US patent 8,666,218 and other patents pending)



DATASHEET

Appendix I. Full Table in Flash:

Address	Hex	Description
205	0x0CD	DAC Table[4] – low byte
206	0x0CE	DAC Table[5] – high byte
207	0x0CF	DAC Table[5] – low byte
208	0x0D0	DAC Table[6] – high byte
209	0x0D1	DAC Table[6] – low byte
210	0x0D2	DAC Table[7] – high byte
211	0x0D3	DAC Table[7] – low byte
212	0x0D4	DAC Table[8] – high byte
213	0x0D5	DAC Table[8] – low byte
214	0x0D6	DAC Table[9] – high byte
215	0x0D7	DAC Table[9] – low byte
216	0x0D8	DB Table[0] – high byte
217	0x0D9	DB Table[0] – low byte
218	0x0DA	DB Table[1] – high byte
219	0x0DB	DB Table[1] – low byte
220	0x0DC	DB Table[2] – high byte
221	0x0DD	DB Table[2] – low byte
222	0x0DE	DB Table[3] – high byte
223	0x0DF	DB Table[3] – low byte
224	0x0E0	DB Table[4] – high byte
225	0x0E1	DB Table[4] – low byte
226	0x0E2	DB Table[5] – high byte
227	0x0E3	DB Table[5] – low byte
228	0x0E4	DB Table[6] – high byte
229	0x0E5	DB Table[6] – low byte
230	0x0E6	DB Table[7] – high byte
231	0x0E7	DB Table[7] – low byte
232	0x0E8	DB Table[8] – high byte
233	0x0E9	DB Table[8] – low byte
234	0x0EA	DB Table[9] – high byte
235	0x0EB	DB Table[9] – low byte
236	0x0EC	0xFF
237	0x0ED	0xFF
238	0x0EE	0xFF
239	0x0EF	0xFF
240	0x0F0	0xFF
241	0x0F1	0xFF
242	0x0F2	0xFF
243	0x0F3	0xFF
244	0x0F4	0xFF
245	0x0F5	0xFF
246	0x0F6	0xFF
247	0x0F7	0xFF
248	0x0F8	0xFF
249	0x0F9	0xFF
250	0x0FA	0xFF
251	0x0FB	0xFF
252	0x0FC	0xFF
253	0x0FD	0xFF
254	0x0FE	0xFF
255	0x0FF	0xFF

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