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+5V-Powered, Multichannel RS-232 Drivers/Receivers

General Description

The MAX220–MAX249 family of line drivers/receivers is intended for all EIA/TIA-232E and V.28/V.24 communications interfaces, particularly applications where ±12V is not available.

The MAX225, MAX233, MAX235, and MAX245/MAX246/MAX247 use no external components and are recommended for applications where printed circuit board space is critical.

The MAX220-MAX249 are offered in 26 different packages with temperatures from 0 to +70°C up to -55°C to +125°C. See ordering information table at the end of the data sheet for all package and temperature options.

Applications

- Interface Translation
- Multidrop RS-232 Networks
- Portable Diagnostics Equipment

AutoShutdown and UCSP are trademarks of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

Benefits and Features

Saves Board Space

- Integrated Charge Pump Circuitry
  - Eliminates the Need for a Bipolar ±12V Supply
  - Enables Single Supply Operation from +5V Supply
- Integrated Capacitors (MAX223, MAX233, MAX235, MAX245-MAX247)

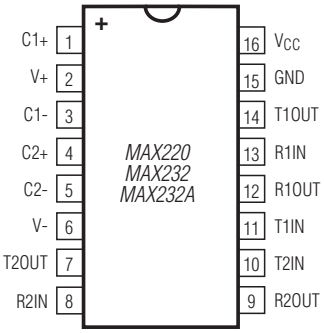
Saves Power for Reduced Power Requirements

- 5µW Shutdown Mode

Ordering Information and Selection Table appears at end of data sheet.

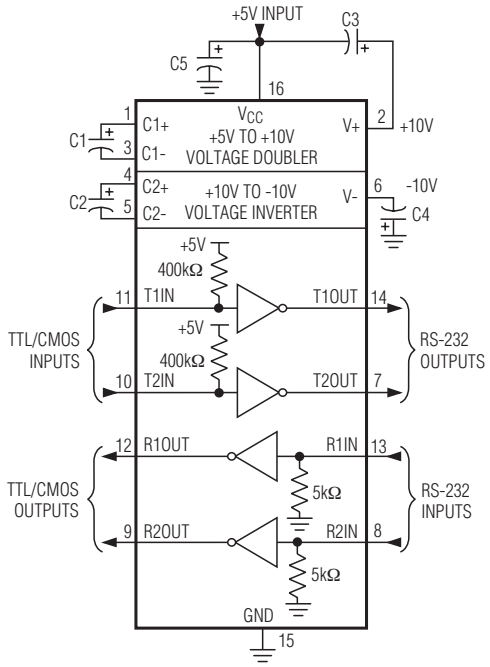
MAX220/MAX232/MAX232A Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

TOP VIEW



DIP/SO

CAPACITANCE (µF)					
DEVICE	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
MAX220	0.047	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
MAX232	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
MAX232A	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1



maxim integrated™

Absolute Maximum Ratings—MAX220/222/232A/233A/242/243

(Voltages referenced to GND.)
V_{CC} .....-0.3V to +6V
V+ (Note 1) .....(V_{CC} - 0.3V) to +14V
V- (Note 1) .....+0.3V to -14V
Input Voltages
TIN .....-0.3V to (V_{CC} - 0.3V)
RIN (Except MAX220) .....±30V
RIN (MAX220) .....±25V
TOUT (Except MAX220) (Note 2) .....±15V
TOUT (MAX220) .....±13.2V
Output Voltages
TOUT .....±15V
ROUT .....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Driver/Receiver Output Short Circuited to GND .....Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
16-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.53mW/°C above +70°C)..842mW
18-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C)..889mW
20-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C) ..440mW
16-Pin Narrow SO (derate 8.70mW/°C above +70°C) ...696mW
16-Pin Wide SO (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C).....762mW
18-Pin Wide SO (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C).....762mW
20-Pin Wide SO (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C)....800mW
20-Pin SSOP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C) 640mW
16-Pin CERDIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C).....800mW
18-Pin CERDIP (derate 10.53mW/°C above +70°C).....842mW
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX2_ _AC_ _, MAX2_ _C_ _ .....0°C to +70°C
MAX2_ _AE_ _, MAX2_ _E_ _ .....-40°C to +85°C
MAX2_ _AM_ _, MAX2_ _M_ _ .....-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)
20 PDIP (P20M+1) .....+225°C
All other lead(Pb)-free packages.....+260°C
All other packages containing lead(Pb) .....+240°C

Note 1: For the MAX220, V+ and V- can have a maximum magnitude of 7V, but their absolute difference cannot exceed 13V.
Note 2: Input voltage measured with TOUT in high-impedance state, $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ or V_{CC} = 0V.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics—MAX220/222/232A/233A/242/243

(V_{CC} = +5V ±10%, C1–C4 = 0.1µF, MAX220, C1 = 0.047µF, C2–C4 = 0.33µF, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RS-232 TRANSMITTERS						
Output Voltage Swing	All transmitter outputs loaded with 3kΩ to GND		±5	±8		V
Input Logic-Low Voltage				1.4	0.8	V
Input Logic-High Voltage	All devices except MAX220		2	1.4		V
	MAX220: V_{CC} = +5.0V		2.4			
Logic Pullup/Input Current	All except MAX220, normal operation			5	40	µA
	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V, MAX222/MAX242, shutdown, MAX220			±0.01	±1	
Output Leakage Current	V_{CC} = +5.5V, $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±15V, MAX222/MAX242			±0.01	±10	µA
	V_{CC} = $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V	V_{OUT} = ±15V		±0.01	±10	
		MAX220, V_{OUT} = ±12V			±25	
Data Rate				200	116	kbps
Transmitter Output Resistance	V_{CC} = V+ = V- = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±2V		300	10M		Ω
Output Short-Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0V	V_{OUT} = 0V	±7	±22		mA
		MAX220			±60	
RS-232 RECEIVERS						
RS-232 Input Voltage Operating Range					±30	V
		MAX220			±25	
RS-232 Input Threshold Low	V_{CC} = +5V	All except MAX243 R2IN	0.8	1.3		V
		MAX243 R2IN (Note 4)	-3			
RS-232 Input Threshold High	V_{CC} = +5V	All except MAX243 R2IN		1.8	2.4	V
		MAX243 R2IN (Note 4)		-0.5	-0.1	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX220/222/232A/233A/242/243 (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V ±10%, C1–C4 = 0.1µF, MAX220, C1 = 0.047µF, C2–C4 = 0.33µF, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 3)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RS-232 Input Hysteresis	All except MAX220/MAX243, V_{CC} = +5V, no hysteresis in shutdown		0.2	0.5	1.0	V
	MAX220			0.3		
	MAX243			1		
RS-232 Input Resistance	T_A = +25°C (MAX220)		3	5	7	kΩ
			3	5	7	
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage Low	I_{OUT} = 3.2mA			0.2	0.4	V
	I_{OUT} = 1.6mA (MAX220)				0.4	
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage High	I_{OUT} = -1.0mA		3.5	V_{CC} - 0.2		V
TTL/CMOS Output Short-Circuit Current	Sourcing V_{OUT} = V_{GND}		-2	-10		mA
	Sinking V_{OUT} = V_{CC}		10	30		
TTL/CMOS Output Leakage Current	$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = V_{CC} or $V_{\overline{EN}}$ = V_{CC} ($V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V for MAX222), 0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}			±0.05	±10	µA
EN Input Threshold Low	MAX242			1.4	0.8	V
EN Input Threshold High	MAX242		2.0	1.4		V
Supply Voltage Range			4.5		5.5	V
V_{CC} Supply Current ($V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = V_{CC}), Figures 5, 6, 11, 19	No load	MAX220		0.5	2	mA
		MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233A/ MAX242/MAX243		4	10	
	3kΩ load both inputs	MAX220		12		
		MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233A/ MAX242/MAX243		15		
Shutdown Supply Current	MAX222/ MAX242	T_A = +25°C		0.1	10	µA
		T_A = 0°C to +70°C		2	50	
		T_A = -40°C to +85°C		2	50	
		T_A = -55°C to +125°C		35	100	
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Leakage Current	MAX222/MAX242				±1	µA
$\overline{SHDN}$ Threshold Low	MAX222/MAX242			1.4	0.8	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Threshold High	MAX222/MAX242		2.0	1.4		V
Transition Slew Rate	C_L = 50pF to 2500pF, R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V	MAX222/MAX232A/ MAX233/MAX242/MAX243	6	12	30	V/µs
		MAX220	1.5	3	30.0	
Transmitter Propagation Delay TLL to RS-232 (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLT}, Figure 1	MAX222/MAX232A/ MAX233/MAX242/MAX243		1.3	3.5	µs
		MAX220		4	10	
	t_{PLHT}, Figure 1	MAX222/MAX232A/ MAX233/MAX242/MAX243		1.5	3.5	
		MAX220		5	10	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX220/222/232A/233A/242/243 (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V ±10%, C1–C4 = 0.1µF, MAX220, C1 = 0.047µF, C2–C4 = 0.33µF, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted.) (Note 3)

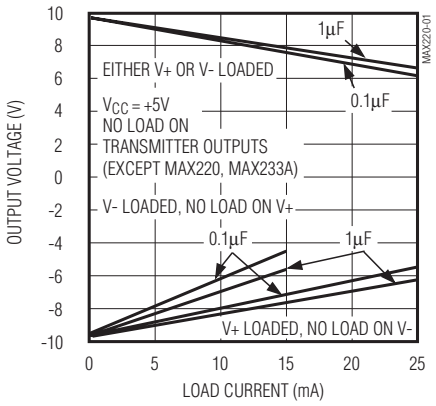
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Receiver Propagation Delay RS-232 to TLL (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLR}, Figure 2	MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233/ MAX242/MAX243		0.5	1	µs
		MAX220		0.6	3	
	t_{PLHR}, Figure 2	MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233/ MAX242/MAX243		0.6	1	
		MAX220		0.8	3	
Receiver Propagation Delay RS-232 to TLL (Shutdown)	t_{PHLS}, Figure 2	MAX242		0.5	10	µs
	t_{PHLS}, Figure 2	MAX242		2.5	10	
Receiver-Output Enable Time	t_{ER}	MAX242, Figure 3		125	500	ns
Receiver-Output Disable Time	t_{DR}	MAX242, Figure 3		160	500	ns
Transmitter-Output Enable Time ($\overline{SHDN}$ Goes High)	t_{ET}	MAX222/MAX242, 0.1µF caps (includes charge-pump start-up), Figure 4		250		µs
Transmitter-Output Disable Time ($\overline{SHDN}$ Goes Low)	t_{DT}	MAX222/MAX242, 0.1µF caps, Figure 4		600		ns
Transmitter + to - Propagation Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLT} - t_{PLHT}	MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233/ MAX242/MAX243		300		ns
		MAX220		2000		
Receiver + to - Propagation Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLR} - t_{PLHR}	MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233/ MAX242/MAX243		100		ns
		MAX220		225		

Note 3: All units are production tested at hot. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.
Note 4: MAX243 R2OUT is guaranteed to be low when R2IN ≥ 0V or is unconnected.

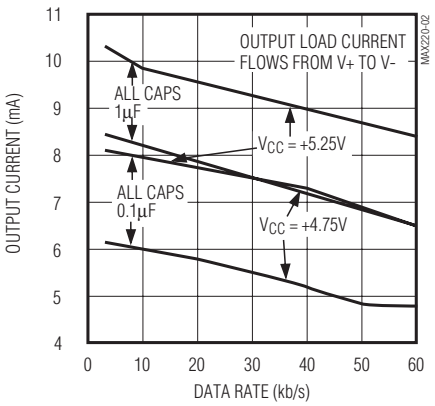
Typical Operating Characteristics

MAX220/MAX222/MAX232A/MAX233A/MAX242/MAX243

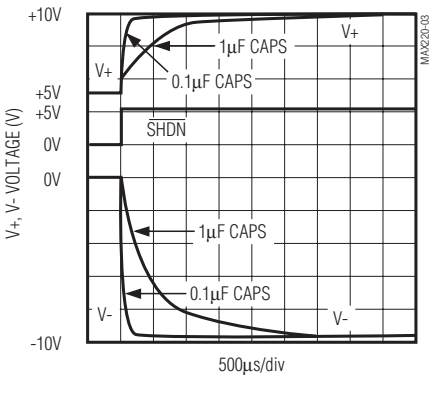
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT



AVAILABLE OUTPUT CURRENT vs. DATA RATE



MAX222/MAX242 ON-TIME EXITING SHUTDOWN



Absolute Maximum Ratings—MAX223/MAX230–MAX241

(Voltages referenced to GND.)
V_{CC} .....-0.3V to +6V
V+ .....(V_{CC} - 0.3V) to +14V
V- .....+0.3V to -14V
Input Voltages
TIN .....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
RIN .....±30V
Output Voltages
TOUT .....(V+ + 0.3V) to (V- - 0.3V)
ROUT .....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Short-Circuit Duration, TOUT to GND .....Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C)....800mW
16-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.53mW/°C above +70°C)....842mW
20-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C)....889mW
24-Pin Narrow Plastic DIP
(derate 13.33mW/°C above +70°C) 1.07W
24-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C).....500mW
16-Pin Wide SO (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C).....762mW
20-Pin Wide SO (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C).....800mW
24-Pin Wide SO (derate 11.76mW/°C above +70°C).....941mW
28-Pin Wide SO (derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C) 1W
44-Pin Plastic FP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C) 889mW
14-Pin CERDIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C).....727mW
16-Pin CERDIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C).....800mW
20-Pin CERDIP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C).....889mW
24-Pin Narrow CERDIP
(derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C) 1W
24-Pin Sidebraze (derate 20.0mW/°C above +70°C).....1.6W
28-Pin SSOP (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C).....762mW
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX2 _ _ C _ _.....0°C to +70°C
MAX2 _ _ E _ _.....-40°C to +85°C
MAX2 _ _ M _ _.....-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)
20 PDIP (P20M+1) .....+225°C
24 PDIP (P24M-1) .....+225°C
All other lead(Pb)-free packages.....+260°C
All other packages containing lead(Pb) .....+240°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics—MAX223/MAX230–MAX241

(MAX223/230/232/234/236/237/238/240/241, V_{CC} = +5V ±10%; MAX233/MAX235, V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, C1–C4 = 1.0µF; MAX231/MAX239, V_{CC} = +5V ±10%; V+ = +7.5V to +13.2V; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Swing	All transmitter outputs loaded with 3kΩ to ground		±5.0	±7.3		V
V_{CC} Supply Current	No load, T_A = +25°C	MAX232/233		5	10	mA
		MAX223/230/234–238/240/241		7	15	
		MAX231/239		0.4	1	
V+ Supply Current		MAX231		1.8	5	mA
		MAX239		5	15	
Shutdown Supply Current	T_A = +25°C	MAX223		15	50	µA
		MAX230/235/236/240/241		1	10	
Input Logic-Low Voltage	TIN, EN, $\overline{SHDN}$ (MAX233); $\overline{EN}$, SHDN (MAX230/235–241)				0.8	V
Input Logic-High Voltage	TIN		2.0			V
	EN, $\overline{SHDN}$ (MAX223); $\overline{EN}$, SHDN (MAX230/235/236/240/241)		2.4			
Logic Pullup Current	V_{TIN} = 0V			1.5	200	µA
Receiver Input Voltage Operating Range			-30		+30	V

Electrical Characteristics—MAX223/MAX230–MAX241 (continued)

(MAX223/230/232/234/236/237/238/240/241, V_{CC} = +5V ±10%; MAX233/MAX235, V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, C1–C4 = 1.0µF; MAX231/MAX239, V_{CC} = +5V ±10%; V+ = +7.5V to +13.2V; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 5)

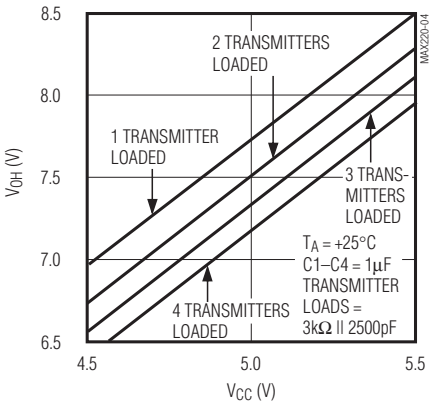
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RS-232 Input Logic-Low Voltage	T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +5V	Normal operation $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = +5V (MAX223) V_{SHDN} = 0V (MAX235/236/240/241)		0.8	1.2		V
		Shutdown (MAX223) $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V, V_{EN} = +5V (R4IN, R5IN)		0.6	1.5		
RS-232 Input Logic-High Voltage	T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +5V	Normal operation $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 5V (MAX223) V_{SHDN} = 0V (MAX235/236/240/241)			1.7	2.4	V
		Shutdown (MAX223) $V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V, V_{EN} = +5V (R4IN, R5IN)			1.5	2.4	
RS-232 Input Hysteresis	V_{CC} = +5V, no hysteresis in shutdown			0.2	0.5	1.0	V
RS-232 Input Resistance	T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +5V			3	5	7	kΩ
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage Low	I_{OUT} = 1.6mA (MAX231/232/233, I_{OUT} = 3.2mA)					0.4	V
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage High	I_{OUT} = -1mA			3.5	V_{CC} - 0.4		V
TTL/CMOS Output Leakage Current	0V ≤ R_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}; V_{EN} = 0V (MAX223); $V_{\overline{EN}}$ = V_{CC} (MAX235–241)				±0.05	±10	µA
Receiver Output Enable Time	Normal operation	MAX223			600		ns
		MAX235/236/239/240/241			400		
Receiver Output Disable Time	Normal operation	MAX223			900		ns
		MAX235/236/239/240/241			250		
Propagation Delay	RS-232 IN to TTL/CMOS OUT, C_L = 150pF	Normal operation			0.5	10	µs
		$V_{\overline{SHDN}}$ = 0V (MAX223)	t_{PHLS}		4	40	
			t_{PLHS}		6	40	
Transition Region Slew Rate	MAX223/MAX230/MAX234–241, T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, C_L = 50pF to 2500pF, measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V			3	5.1	30	V/µs
	MAX231/MAX232/MAX233, T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, C_L = 50pF to 2500pF, measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V				4	30	
Transmitter Output Resistance	V_{CC} = V+ = V- = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±2V			300			Ω
Transmitter Output Short-Circuit Current					±10		mA

Note 5: All units are production tested at hot except for the MAX240, which is production tested at T_A = +25°C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

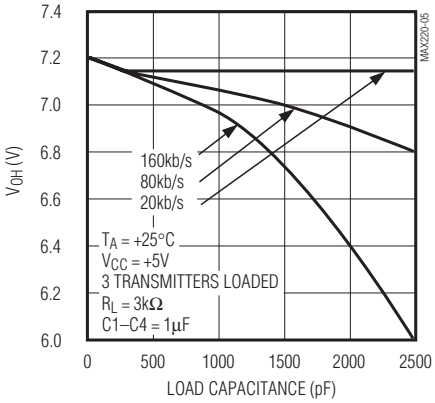
Typical Operating Characteristics

MAX223/MAX230–MAX241

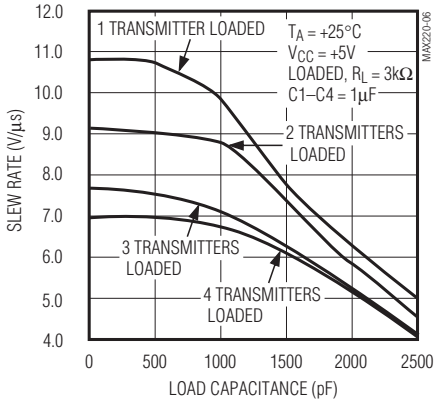
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OH}) vs. V_{CC}



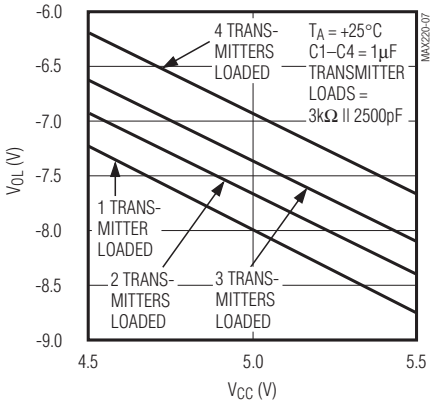
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OH}) vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE AT DIFFERENT DATA RATES



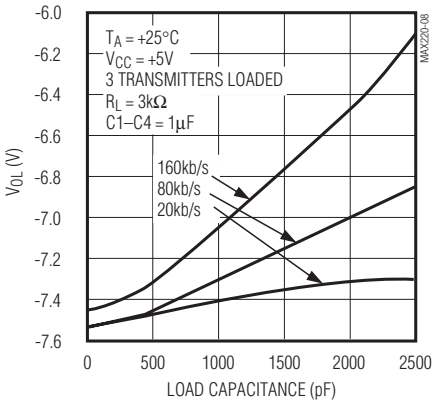
TRANSMITTER SLEW RATE vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



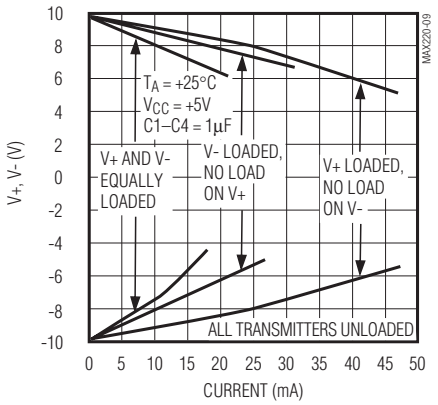
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OL}) vs. V_{CC}



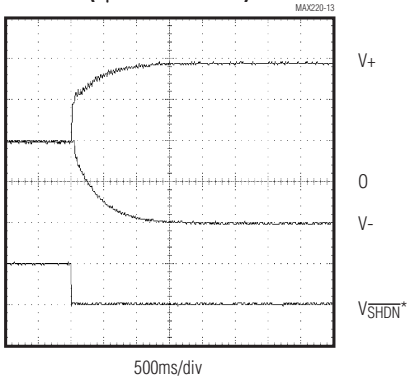
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{OL}) vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE AT DIFFERENT DATA RATES



TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V+, V-) vs. LOAD CURRENT



V+, V- WHEN EXITING SHUTDOWN (1µF CAPACITORS)



*SHUTDOWN POLARITY IS REVERSED FOR NON MAX241 PARTS

Absolute Maximum Ratings—MAX225/MAX244–MAX249

(Voltages referenced to GND.)
Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) .....-0.3V to +6V
Input Voltages
TIN, $\overline{ENA}$, $\overline{ENB}$, $\overline{ENR}$, $\overline{ENT}$, $\overline{ENRA}$, $\overline{ENRB}$, $\overline{ENTA}$, $\overline{ENTB}$.....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
RIN .....±25V
TOUT (Note 6).....±15V
ROUT.....-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Short Circuit Duration (one output at a time)
TOUT to GND .....Continuous
ROUT to GND.....Continuous

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
28-Pin Wide SO (derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C) 1W
40-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C) ...611mW
44-Pin PLCC (derate 13.33mW/°C above +70°C) 1.07W
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX225C_ _, MAX24_C_ _ .....0°C to +70°C
MAX225E_ _, MAX24_E_ _ .....-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering,10s)).....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)
40 PDIP (P40M-2) .....+225°C
All other lead(Pb)-free packages.....+260°C
All other packages containing lead(Pb) .....+240°C

Note 6: Input voltage measured with transmitter output in a high-impedance state, shutdown, or V_{CC} = 0V.

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics—MAX225/MAX244–MAX249

(MAX225, V_{CC} = +5.0V ±5%; MAX244–MAX249, V_{CC} = +5.0V ±10%, external capacitors C1–C4 = 1µF; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 7)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RS-232 TRANSMITTERS						
Input Logic-Low Voltage				1.4	0.8	V
Input Logic-High Voltage			2	1.4		V
Logic Pullup/Input Current	Tables 1a–1d	Normal operation		10	50	µA
		Shutdown		±0.01	±1	
Data Rate	Tables 1a–1d, normal operation			120	64	kbps
Output Voltage Swing	All transmitter outputs loaded with 3kΩ to GND		±5	±7.5		V
Output Leakage Current (Shutdown)	Tables 1a–1d	$V_{\overline{ENA}}$, $V_{\overline{ENB}}$, $V_{\overline{ENT}}$, $V_{\overline{ENTA}}$, $V_{\overline{ENTB}}$ = V_{CC}, V_{OUT} = ±15V		±0.01	±25	µA
		V_{CC} = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±15V		±0.01	±25	
Transmitter Output Resistance	V_{CC} = V+ = V- = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±2V (Note 8)		300	10M		Ω
Output Short-Circuit Current	V_{OUT} = 0V		±7	±30		mA
RS-232 RECEIVERS						
RS-232 Input Voltage Operating Range					±25	V
RS-232 Input Logic-Low Voltage	V_{CC} = +5V		0.8	1.3		V
RS-232 Input Logic-High Voltage	V_{CC} = +5V			1.8	2.4	V
RS-232 Input Hysteresis	V_{CC} = +5V		0.2	0.5	1.0	V
RS-232 Input Resistance			3	5	7	kΩ
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage Low	I_{OUT} = 3.2mA			0.2	0.4	V
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage High	I_{OUT} = -1.0mA		3.5	V_{CC} - 0.2		V
TTL/CMOS Output Short-Circuit Current	Sourcing V_{OUT} = V_{GND}		-2	-10		mA
	Sinking V_{OUT} = V_{CC}		10	30		
TTL/CMOS Output Leakage Current	Normal operation, outputs disabled, Tables 1a–1d, 0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}, $V_{\overline{ENR\_}}$ = V_{CC}			±0.05	±0.10	µA

Electrical Characteristics—MAX225/MAX244–MAX249 (continued)

(MAX225, V_{CC} = +5.0V ±5%; MAX244–MAX249, V_{CC} = +5.0V ±10%, external capacitors C1–C4 = 1µF; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted.) (Note 7)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
POWER SUPPLY AND CONTROL LOGIC						
Supply Voltage Range		MAX225	4.75		5.25	V
		MAX244–MAX249	4.5		5.5	
V_{CC} Supply Current (Normal Operation)	No load	MAX225		10	20	mA
		MAX244–MAX249		11	30	
	3kΩ loads on all outputs	MAX225		40		
		MAX244–MAX249		57		
Shutdown Supply Current	T_A = +25°C			8	25	µA
	T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}				50	
Control Input	Leakage current				±1	µA
	Logic-low voltage			1.4	0.8	V
	Logic-high voltage		2.4	1.4		
AC CHARACTERISTICS						
Transition Slew Rate	C_L = 50pF to 2500pF, R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V		5	10	30	V/µs
Transmitter Propagation Delay TLL to RS-232 (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLT}, Figure 1			1.3	3.5	µs
	t_{PLHT}, Figure 1			1.5	3.5	
Receiver Propagation Delay TLL to RS-232 (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLR}, Figure 2			0.6	1.5	µs
	t_{PLHR}, Figure 2			0.6	1.5	
Receiver Propagation Delay TLL to RS-232 (Low-Power Mode)	t_{PHLS}, Figure 2			0.6	10	µs
	t_{PLHS}, Figure 2			3.0	10	
Transmitter + to - Propagation Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLT} - t_{PLHT}			350		ns
Receiver + to - Propagation Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	t_{PHLR} - t_{PLHR}			350		ns
Receiver-Output Enable Time	t_{ER}, Figure 3			100	500	ns
Receiver-Output Disable Time	t_{DR}, Figure 3			100	500	ns
Transmitter Enable Time	t_{ET}	MAX246–MAX249 (excludes charge-pump startup)		5		µs
		MAX225/MAX245–MAX249 (includes charge-pump startup)		10		ms
Transmitter Disable Time	t_{DT}, Figure 4			100		ns

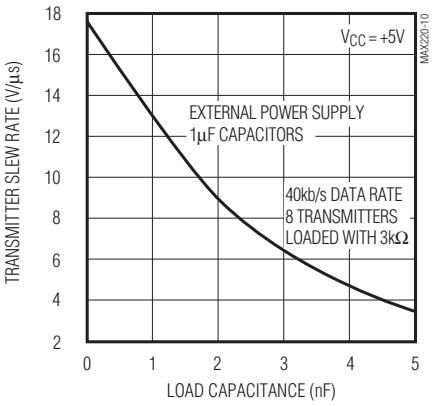
Note 7: All units production tested at hot. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 8: The 300Ω minimum specification complies with EIA/TIA-232E, but the actual resistance when in shutdown mode or V_{CC} = 0V is 10MΩ as is implied by the leakage specification.

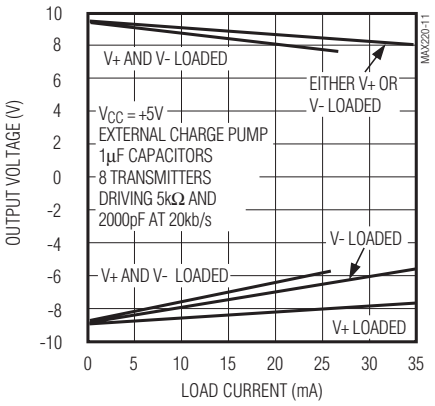
Typical Operating Characteristics

MAX225/MAX244–MAX249

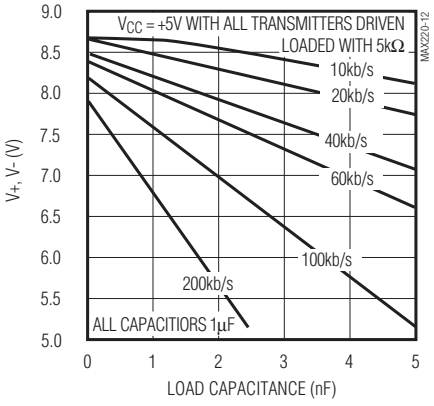
TRANSMITTER SLEW RATE vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CURRENT FOR V+ AND V-



TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V+, V-) vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE AT DIFFERENT DATA RATES



Test Circuits/Timing Diagrams

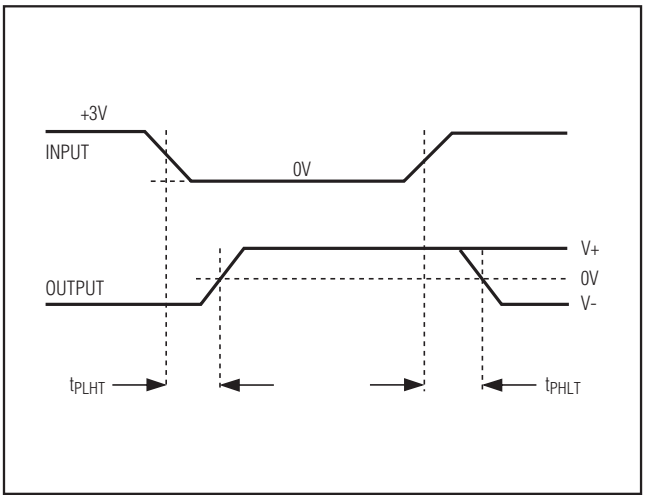


Figure 1. Transmitter Propagation-Delay Timing

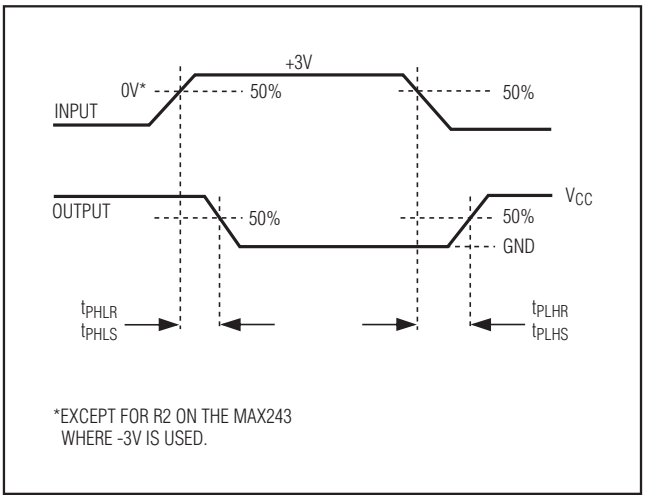


Figure 2. Receiver Propagation-Delay Timing

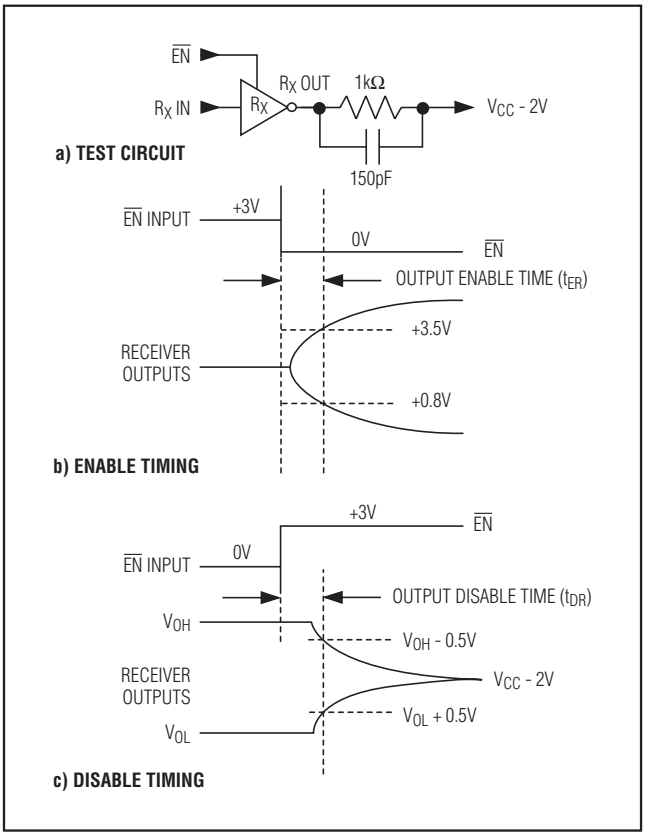


Figure 3. Receiver-Output Enable and Disable Timing

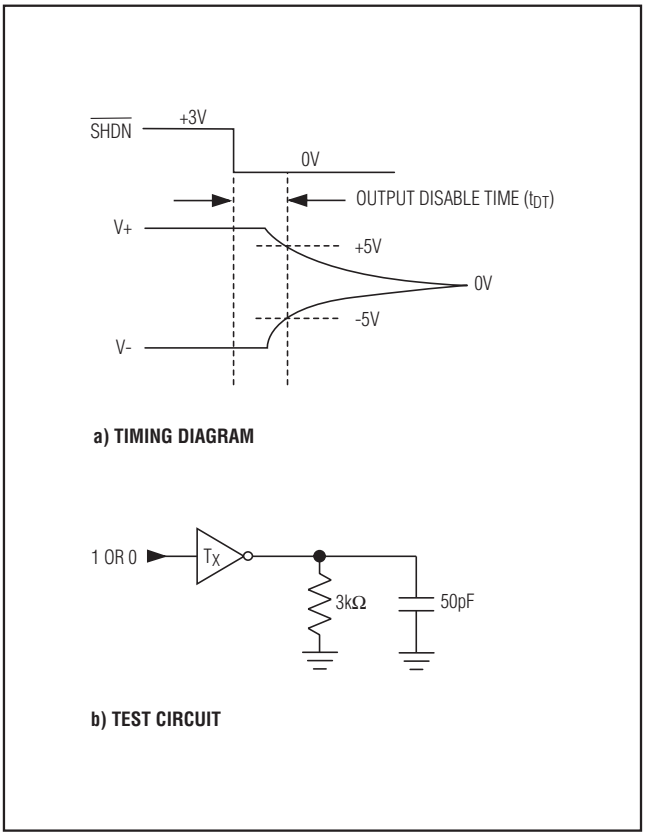


Figure 4. Transmitter-Output Disable Timing

Control Pin Configuration Tables

Table 1a. MAX245 Control Pin Configurations

$\overline{ENT}$	$\overline{ENR}$	OPERATION STATUS	TRANSMITTERS	RECEIVERS
0	0	Normal Operation	All Active	All Active
0	1	Normal Operation	All Active	All High-Z
1	0	Shutdown	All High-Z	All Low-Power Receive Mode
1	1	Shutdown	All High-Z	All High-Z

Table 1b. MAX245 Control Pin Configurations

$\overline{ENT}$	$\overline{ENR}$	OPERATION STATUS	TRANSMITTERS		RECEIVERS	
			TA1–TA4	TB1–TB4	RA1–RA5	RB1–RB5
0	0	Normal Operation	All Active	All Active	All Active	All Active
0	1	Normal Operation	All Active	All Active	RA1–RA4 High-Z, RA5 Active	RB1–RB4 High-Z, RB5 Active
1	0	Shutdown	All High-Z	All High-Z	All Low-Power Receive Mode	All Low-Power Receive Mode
1	1	Shutdown	All High-Z	All High-Z	RA1–RA4 High-Z, RA5 Low-Power Receive Mode	RB1–RB4 High-Z, RB5 Low-Power Receive Mode

Table 1c. MAX246 Control Pin Configurations

$\overline{ENA}$	$\overline{ENB}$	OPERATION STATUS	TRANSMITTERS		RECEIVERS	
			TA1–TA4	TB1–TB4	RA1–RA5	RB1–RB5
0	0	Normal Operation	All Active	All Active	All Active	All Active
0	1	Normal Operation	All Active	All High-Z	All Active	RB1–RB4 High-Z, RB5 Active
1	0	Shutdown	All High-Z	All Active	RA1–RA4 High-Z, RA5 Active	All Active
1	1	Shutdown	All High-Z	All High-Z	RA1–RA4 High-Z, RA5 Low-Power Receive Mode	RB1–RB4 High-Z, RA5 Low-Power Receive Mode

Table 1d. MAX247/MAX248/MAX249 Control Pin Configurations

$\overline{ENTA}$	$\overline{ENTB}$	$\overline{ENRA}$	$\overline{ENRB}$	OPERATION STATUS		TRANSMITTERS		RECEIVERS	
					MAX247	TA1–TA4	TB1–TB4	RA1–RA4	RB1–RB5
					MAX248	TA1–TA4	TB1–TB4	RA1–RA4	RB1–RB4
					MAX249	TA1–TA3	TB1–TB3	RA1–RA5	RB1–RB5
0	0	0	0	Normal Operation		All Active	All Active	All Active	All Active
0	0	0	1	Normal Operation		All Active	All Active	All Active	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
0	0	1	0	Normal Operation		All Active	All Active	All High-Z	All Active
0	0	1	1	Normal Operation		All Active	All Active	All High-Z	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
0	1	0	0	Normal Operation		All Active	All High-Z	All Active	All Active
0	1	0	1	Normal Operation		All Active	All High-Z	All Active	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
0	1	1	0	Normal Operation		All Active	All High-Z	All High-Z	All Active
0	1	1	1	Normal Operation		All Active	All High-Z	All High-Z	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
1	0	0	0	Normal Operation		All High-Z	All Active	All Active	All Active
1	0	0	1	Normal Operation		All High-Z	All Active	All Active	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
1	0	1	0	Normal Operation		All High-Z	All Active	All High-Z	All Active
1	0	1	1	Normal Operation		All High-Z	All Active	All High-Z	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
1	1	0	0	Shutdown		All High-Z	All High-Z	Low-Power Receive Mode	Low-Power Receive Mode
1	1	0	1	Shutdown		All High-Z	All High-Z	Low-Power Receive Mode	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247
1	1	1	0	Shutdown		All High-Z	All High-Z	All High-Z	Low-Power Receive Mode
1	1	1	1	Shutdown		All High-Z	All High-Z	All High-Z	All High-Z, except RB5 stays active on MAX247

Detailed Description

The MAX220–MAX249 contain four sections: dual charge-pump DC-DC voltage converters, RS-232 drivers, RS-232 receivers, and receiver and transmitter enable control inputs.

Dual Charge-Pump Voltage Converter

The MAX220–MAX249 have two internal charge-pumps that convert +5V to ±10V (unloaded) for RS-232 driver operation. The first converter uses capacitor C1 to double the +5V input to +10V on C3 at the V+ output. The second converter uses capacitor C2 to invert +10V to -10V on C4 at the V- output.

A small amount of power may be drawn from the +10V (V+) and -10V (V-) outputs to power external circuitry (see the *Typical Operating Characteristics* section), except on the MAX225 and MAX245–MAX247, where these pins are not available. V+ and V- are not regulated, so the output voltage drops with increasing load current. Do not load V+ and V- to a point that violates the minimum ±5V EIA/TIA-232E driver output voltage when sourcing current from V+ and V- to external circuitry.

When using the shutdown feature in the MAX222, MAX225, MAX230, MAX235, MAX236, MAX240, MAX241, and MAX245–MAX249, avoid using V+ and V- to power external circuitry. When these parts are shut down, V- falls to 0V, and V+ falls to +5V. For applications where a +10V external supply is applied to the V+ pin (instead of using the internal charge pump to generate +10V), the C1 capacitor must not be installed and the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin must be connected to V_{CC}. This is because V+ is internally connected to V_{CC} in shutdown mode.

RS-232 Drivers

The typical driver output voltage swing is ±8V when loaded with a nominal 5kΩ RS-232 receiver and V_{CC} = +5V. Output swing is guaranteed to meet the EIA/TIA-232E and V.28 specification, which calls for ±5V minimum driver output levels under worst-case conditions. These include a minimum 3kΩ load, V_{CC} = +4.5V, and maximum operating temperature. Unloaded driver output voltage ranges from (V+ -1.3V) to (V- +0.5V).

Input thresholds are both TTL and CMOS compatible. The inputs of unused drivers can be left unconnected since 400kΩ input pullup resistors to V_{CC} are built in (except for the MAX220). The pullup resistors force the outputs of unused drivers low because all drivers invert. The internal input pullup resistors typically source 12µA, except in shutdown mode where the pullups are disabled. Driver outputs turn off and enter a high-impedance state—where leakage current is typically microamperes (maximum 25µA)—when in shutdown mode, in three-state mode, or when device power is removed. Outputs can be driven to ±15V. The power-supply current typically drops to 8µA in shutdown mode. The MAX220 does not have pullup resistors to force the outputs of the unused drivers low. Connect unused inputs to GND or V_{CC}.

The MAX239 has a receiver three-state control line, and the MAX223, MAX225, MAX235, MAX236, MAX240, and MAX241 have both a receiver three-state control line and a low-power shutdown control. Table 2 shows the effects of the shutdown control and receiver three-state control on the receiver outputs.

The receiver TTL/CMOS outputs are in a high-impedance, three-state mode whenever the three-state enable line is high (for the MAX225/MAX235/MAX236/MAX239–MAX241), and are also high-impedance whenever the shutdown control line is high.

When in low-power shutdown mode, the driver outputs are turned off and their leakage current is less than 1µA with the driver output pulled to ground. The driver output leakage remains less than 1µA, even if the transmitter output is backdriven between 0V and (V_{CC} + 6V). Below -0.5V, the transmitter is diode clamped to ground with 1kΩ series impedance. The transmitter is also zener clamped to approximately V_{CC} + 6V, with a series impedance of 1kΩ.

The driver output slew rate is limited to less than 30V/µs as required by the EIA/TIA-232E and V.28 specifications. Typical slew rates are 24V/µs unloaded and 10V/µs loaded with 3Ω and 2500pF.

RS-232 Receivers

EIA/TIA-232E and V.28 specifications define a voltage level greater than 3V as a logic 0, so all receivers invert. Input thresholds are set at 0.8V and 2.4V, so receivers respond to TTL level inputs as well as EIA/TIA-232E and V.28 levels.

Table 2. Three-State Control of Receivers

PART	SHDN	$\overline{SHDN}$	EN	$\overline{EN(R)}$	RECEIVERS
MAX223	—	Low High High	X Low High	—	High Impedance Active High Impedance
MAX225	—	—	—	Low High	High Impedance Active
MAX235 MAX236 MAX240	Low Low High	—	—	Low High X	High Impedance Active High Impedance

The receiver inputs withstand an input overvoltage up to ±25V and provide input terminating resistors with nominal 5kΩ values. The receivers implement Type 1 interpretation of the fault conditions of V.28 and EIA/TIA-232E.

The receiver input hysteresis is typically 0.5V with a guaranteed minimum of 0.2V. This produces clear output transitions with slow-moving input signals, even with moderate amounts of noise and ringing. The receiver propagation delay is typically 600ns and is independent of input swing direction.

Low-Power Receive Mode

The low-power receive mode feature of the MAX223, MAX242, and MAX245–MAX249 puts the IC into shutdown mode but still allows it to receive information. This is important for applications where systems are periodically awakened to look for activity. Using low-power receive mode, the system can still receive a signal that will activate it on command and prepare it for communication at faster data rates. This operation conserves system power.

Negative Threshold—MAX243

The MAX243 is pin compatible with the MAX232A, differing only in that RS-232 cable fault protection is removed on one of the two receiver inputs. This means that control lines such as CTS and RTS can either be driven or left unconnected without interrupting communication. Different cables are not needed to interface with different pieces of equipment.

The input threshold of the receiver without cable fault protection is -0.8V rather than +1.4V. Its output goes positive only if the input is connected to a control line that is actively driven negative. If not driven, it defaults to the 0 or “OK to send” state. Normally, the MAX243’s other receiver (+1.4V threshold) is used for the data line (TD or RD), while the negative threshold receiver is connected to the control line (DTR, DTS, CTS, RTS, etc.).

Other members of the RS-232 family implement the optional cable fault protection as specified by EIA/TIA-232E specifications. This means a receiver output goes high whenever its input is driven negative, left unconnected, or shorted to ground. The high output tells the serial communications IC to stop sending data. To avoid this, the control lines must either be driven or connected with jumpers to an appropriate positive voltage level.

Shutdown—MAX222–MAX242

On the MAX222, MAX235, MAX236, MAX240, and MAX241, all receivers are disabled during shutdown. On the MAX223 and MAX242, two receivers continue to operate in a reduced power mode when the chip is in shutdown. Under these conditions, the propagation delay increases to about 2.5µs for a high-to-low input transition. When in shutdown, the receiver acts as a CMOS inverter with no hysteresis. The MAX223 and MAX242 also have a receiver output enable input ($\overline{EN}$ for the MAX242 and EN for the MAX223) that allows receiver output control independent of $\overline{SHDN}$ (SHDN for MAX241). With all other devices, $\overline{SHDN}$ (SHDN for MAX241) also disables the receiver outputs.

The MAX225 provides five transmitters and five receivers, while the MAX245 provides ten receivers and eight transmitters. Both devices have separate receiver and transmitter-enable controls. The charge pumps turn off and the devices shut down when a logic high is applied to the ENT input. In this state, the supply current drops to less than 25µA and the receivers continue to operate in a low-power receive mode. Driver outputs enter a high-impedance state (three-state mode). On the MAX225, all five receivers are controlled by the $\overline{ENR}$ input. On the MAX245, eight of the receiver outputs are controlled by the $\overline{ENR}$ input, while the remaining two receivers (RA5 and RB5) are always active. RA1–RA4 and RB1–RB4 are put in a three-state mode when $\overline{ENR}$ is a logic high.

Receiver and Transmitter Enable Control Inputs

The MAX225 and MAX245–MAX249 feature transmitter and receiver enable controls.

The receivers have three modes of operation: full-speed receive (normal active), three-state (disabled), and low-power receive (enabled receivers continue to function at lower data rates). The receiver enable inputs control the full-speed receive and three-state modes. The transmitters have two modes of operation: full-speed transmit (normal active) and three-state (disabled). The transmitter enable inputs also control the shutdown mode. The device enters shutdown mode when all transmitters are disabled. Enabled receivers function in the low-power receive mode when in shutdown.

Tables 1a–1d define the control states. The MAX244 has no control pins and is not included in these tables.

The MAX246 has ten receivers and eight drivers with two control pins, each controlling one side of the device. A logic high at the A-side control input ($\overline{ENA}$) causes the four A-side receivers and drivers to go into a three-state mode. Similarly, the B-side control input ($\overline{ENB}$) causes the four B-side drivers and receivers to go into a three-state mode. As in the MAX245, one A-side and one B-side receiver (RA5 and RB5) remain active at all times. The entire device is put into shutdown mode when both the A and B sides are disabled ($\overline{ENA}$ = $\overline{ENB}$ = +5V).

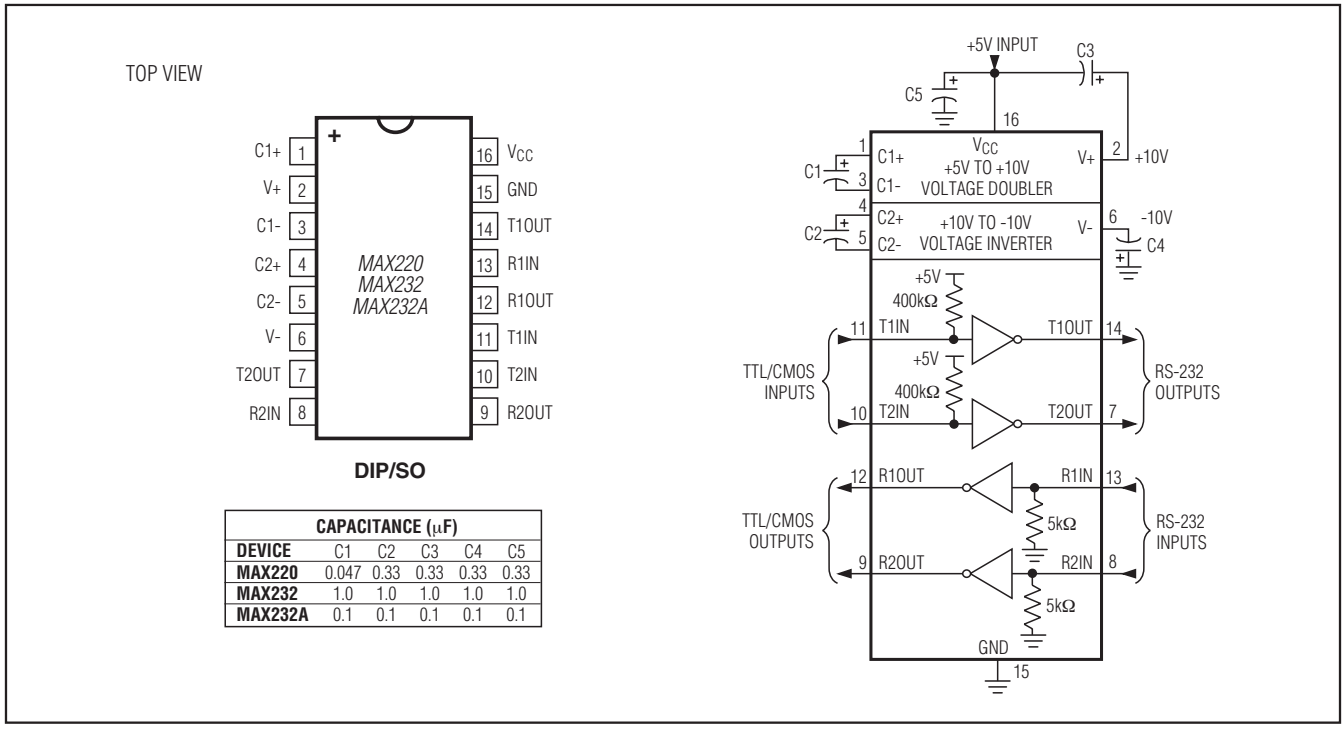
The MAX247 provides nine receivers and eight drivers with four control pins. The $\overline{ENRA}$ and $\overline{ENRB}$ receiver enable inputs each control four receiver outputs. The $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$ transmitter enable inputs each control four drivers. The ninth receiver (RB5) is always active. The device enters shutdown mode with a logic high on both $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$.

The MAX248 provides eight receivers and eight drivers with four control pins. The $\overline{ENRA}$ and $\overline{ENRB}$ receiver enable inputs each control four receiver outputs. The $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$ transmitter enable inputs control four drivers each. This part does not have an always-active receiver. The device enters shutdown mode and transmitters go into a three-state mode with a logic high on both $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$.

The MAX249 provides ten receivers and six drivers with four control pins. The $\overline{ENRA}$ and $\overline{ENRB}$ receiver enable inputs each control five receiver outputs. The $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$ transmitter enable inputs control three drivers each. There is no always-active receiver. The device enters shutdown mode and transmitters go into a three-state mode with a logic high on both $\overline{ENTA}$ and $\overline{ENTB}$. In shutdown mode, active receivers operate in a low-power receive mode at data rates up to 20kb/s.

Applications Information

Figures 5 through 25 show pin configurations and typical operating circuits. In applications that are sensitive to power-supply noise, V_{CC} should be decoupled to ground with a capacitor of the same value as C1 and C2 connected as close as possible to the device.



CAPACITANCE (μF)					
DEVICE	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
MAX220	0.047	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
MAX232	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
MAX232A	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Figure 5. MAX220/MAX232/MAX232A Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

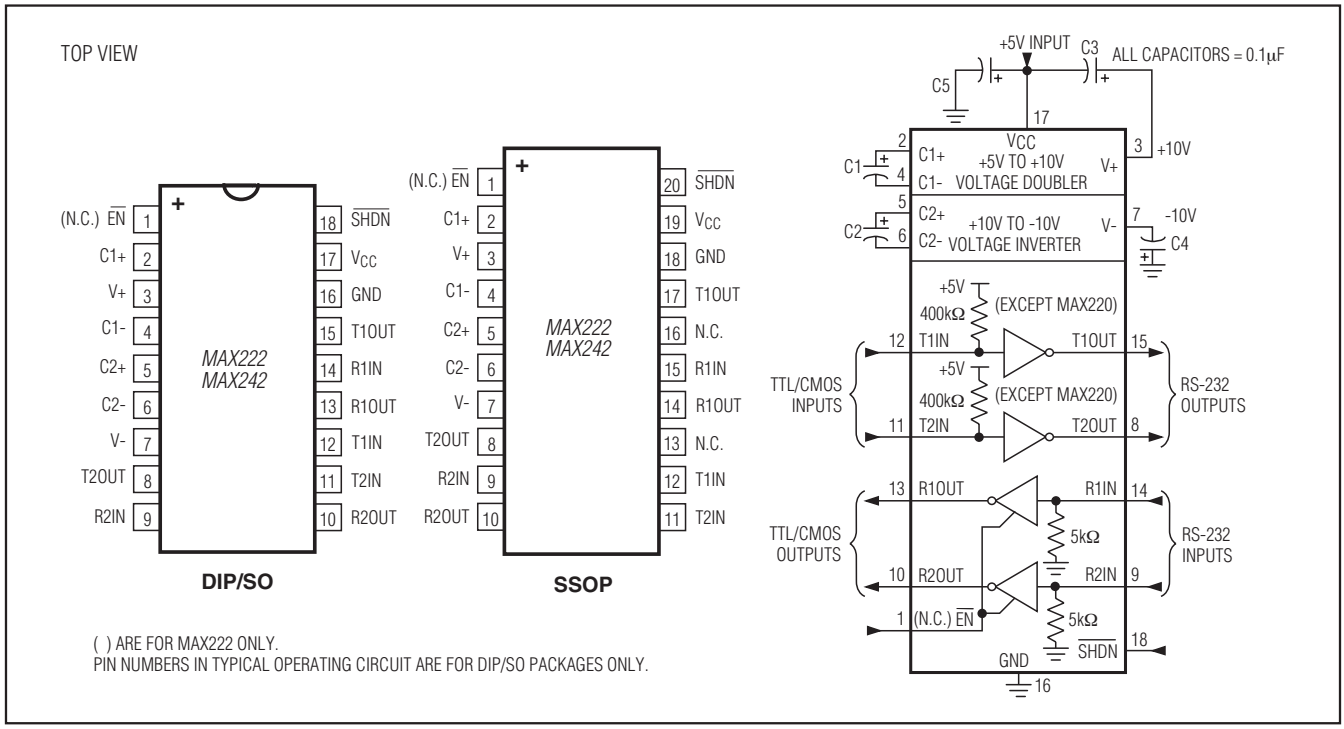
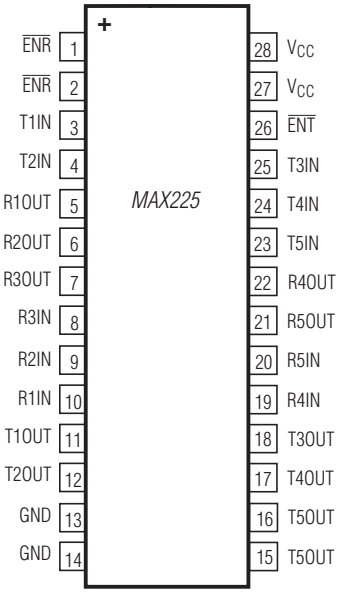


Figure 6. MAX222/MAX242 Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuit

TOP VIEW



SO

MAX225 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

5 RECEIVERS
5 TRANSMITTERS
2 CONTROL PINS
1 RECEIVER ENABLE ($\overline{ENR}$)
1 TRANSMITTER ENABLE ($\overline{ENT}$)

PINS ($\overline{ENR}$, GND, V_{CC}, T5OUT) ARE INTERNALLY CONNECTED.
CONNECT EITHER OR BOTH EXTERNALLY. T5OUT IS A SINGLE DRIVER.

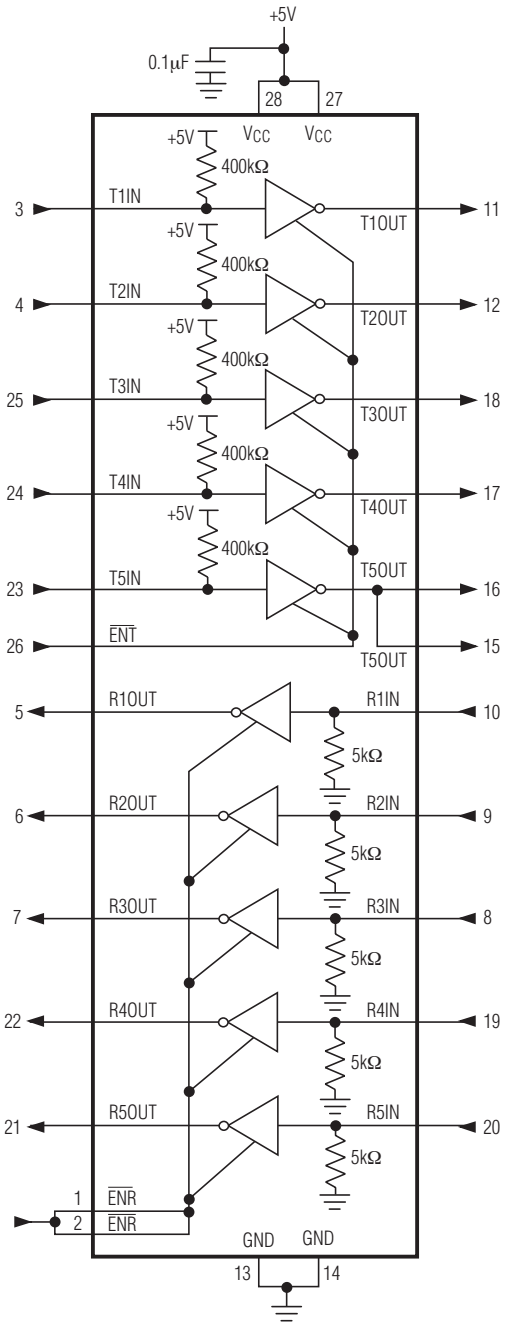


Figure 7. MAX225 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

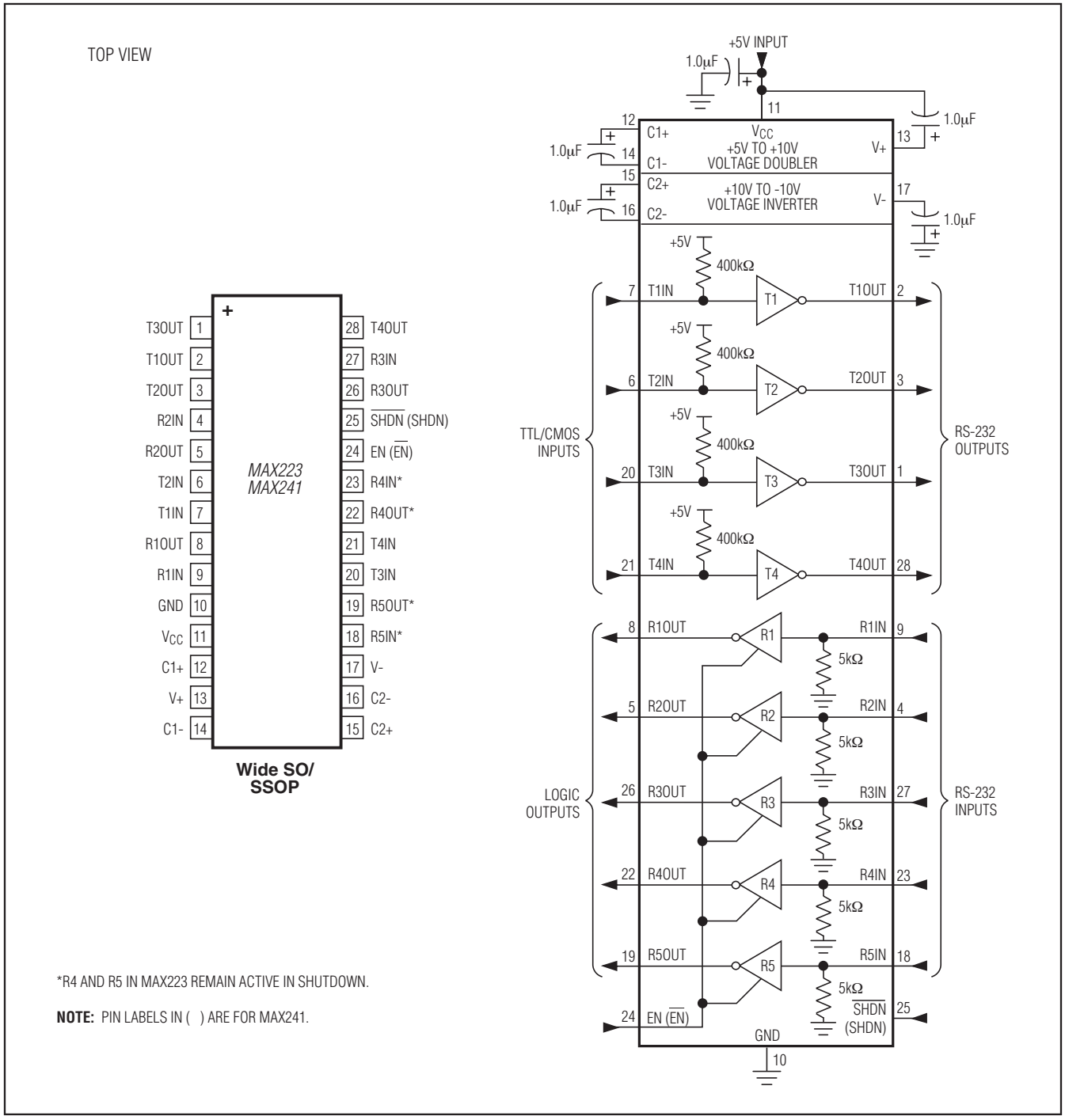


Figure 8. MAX223/MAX241 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

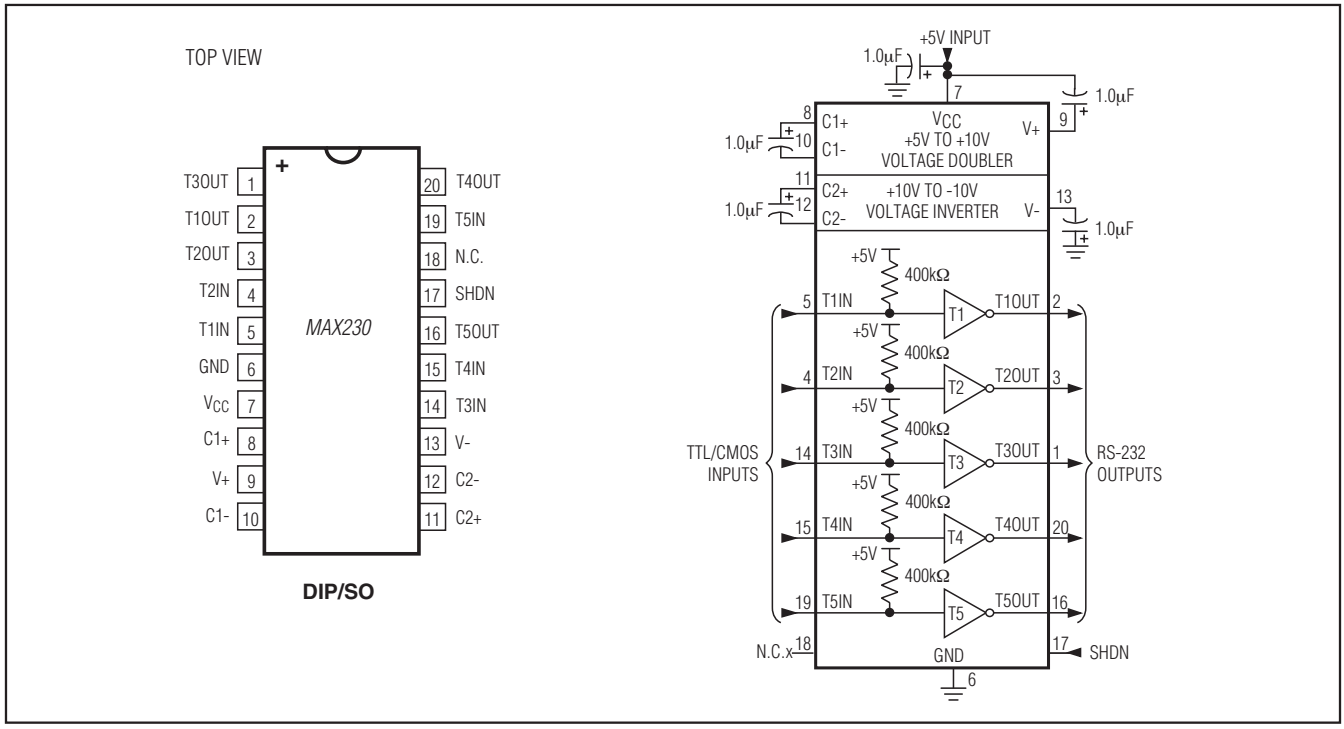


Figure 9. MAX230 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

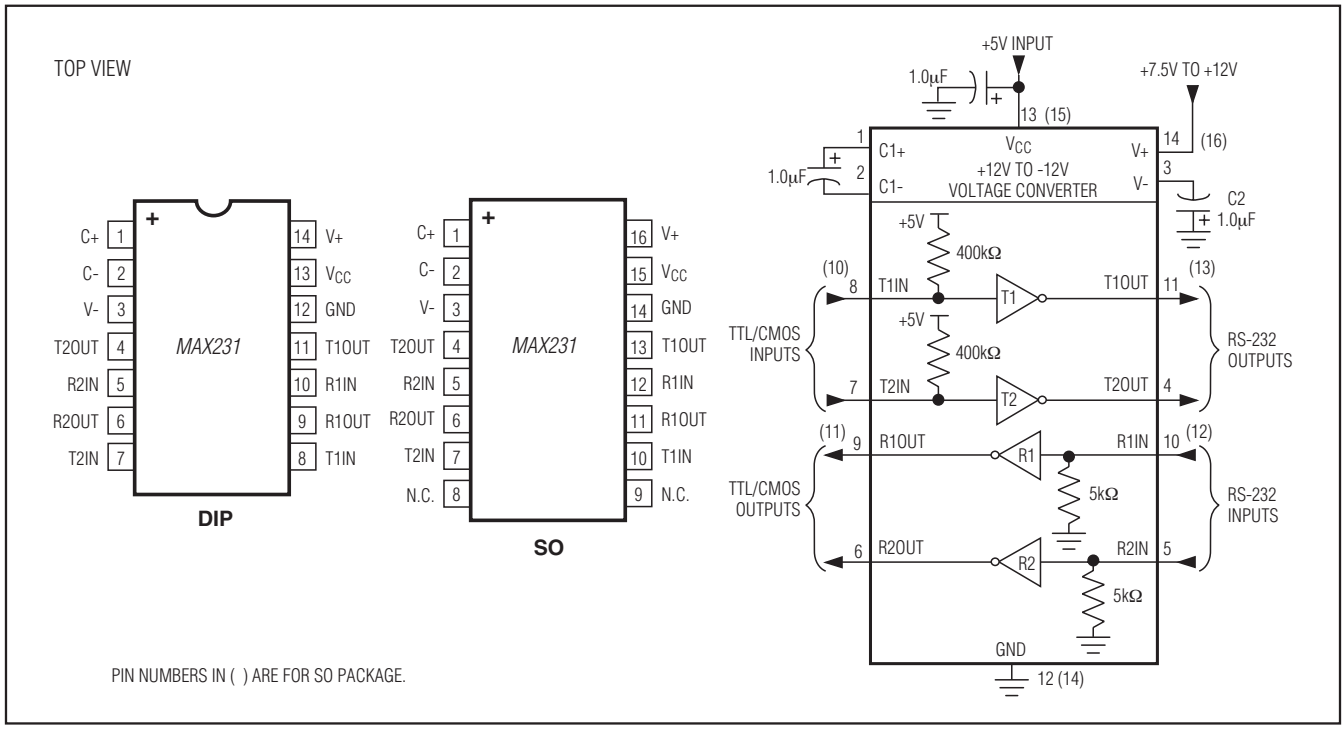


Figure 10. MAX231 Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuit

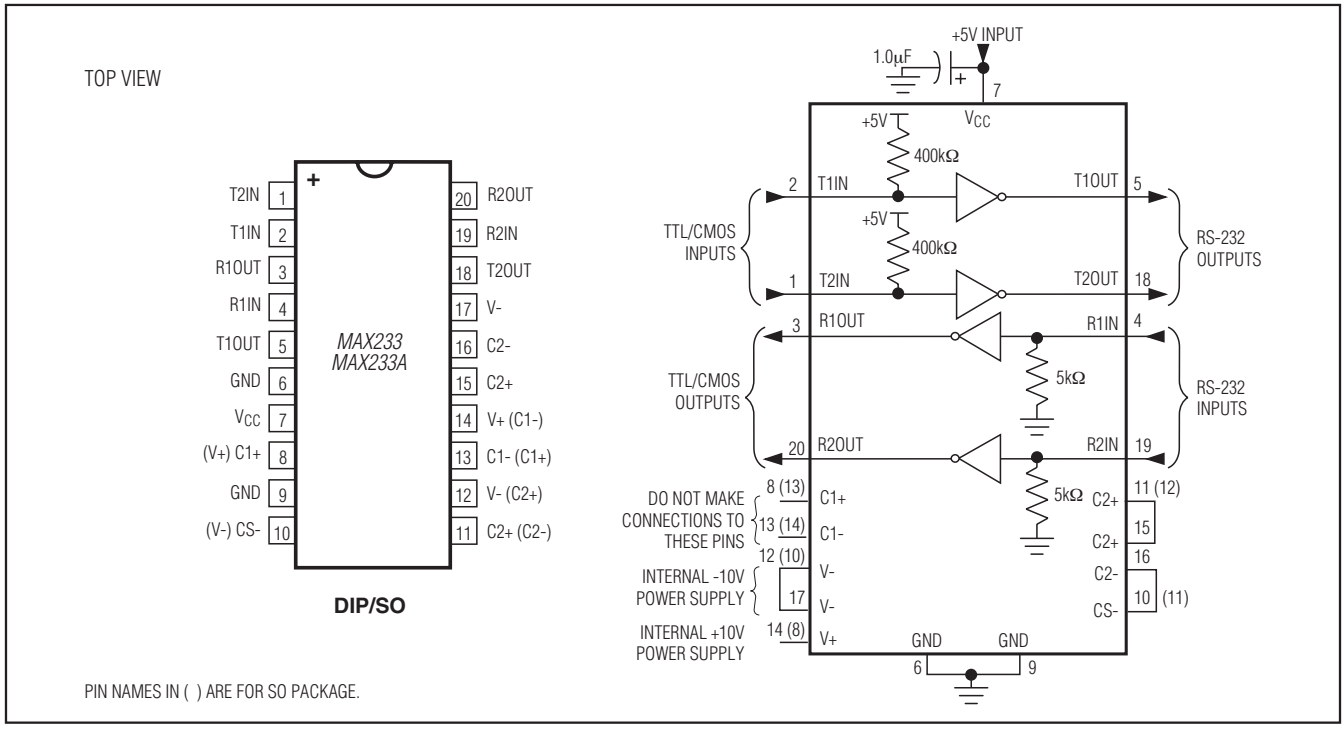


Figure 11. MAX233/MAX233A Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

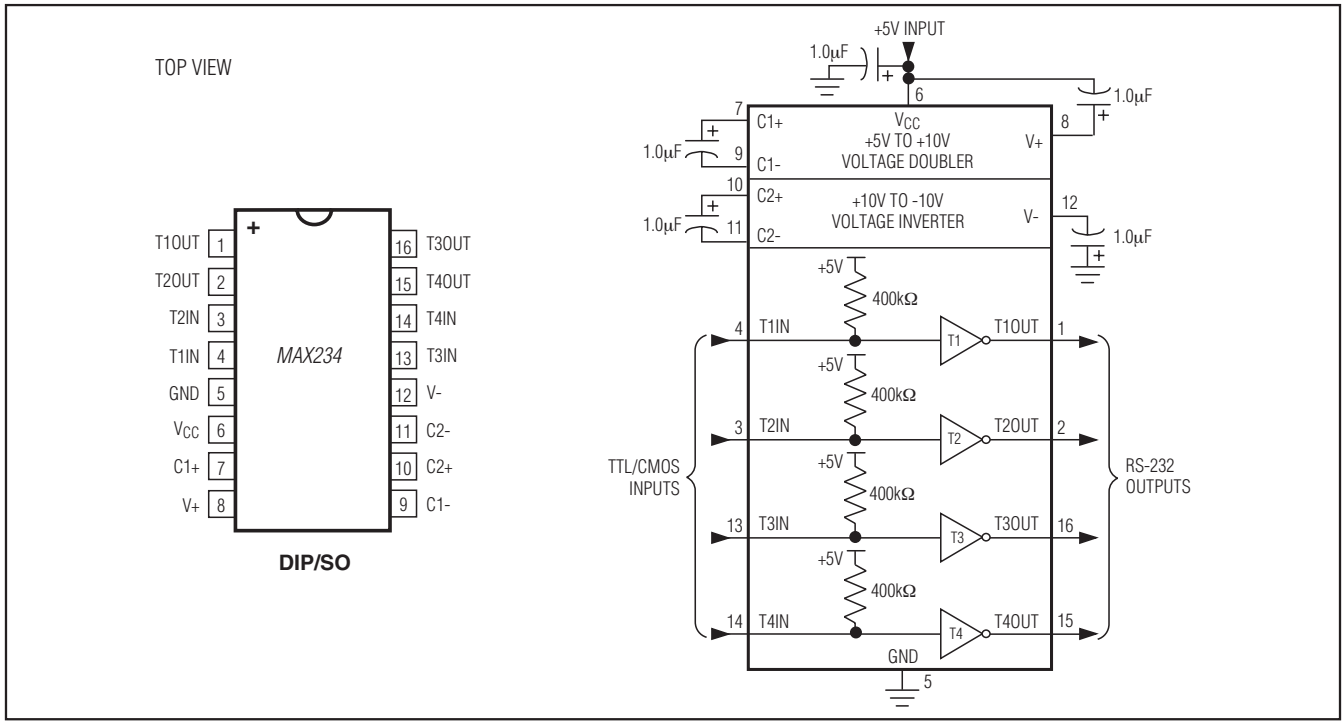


Figure 12. MAX234 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

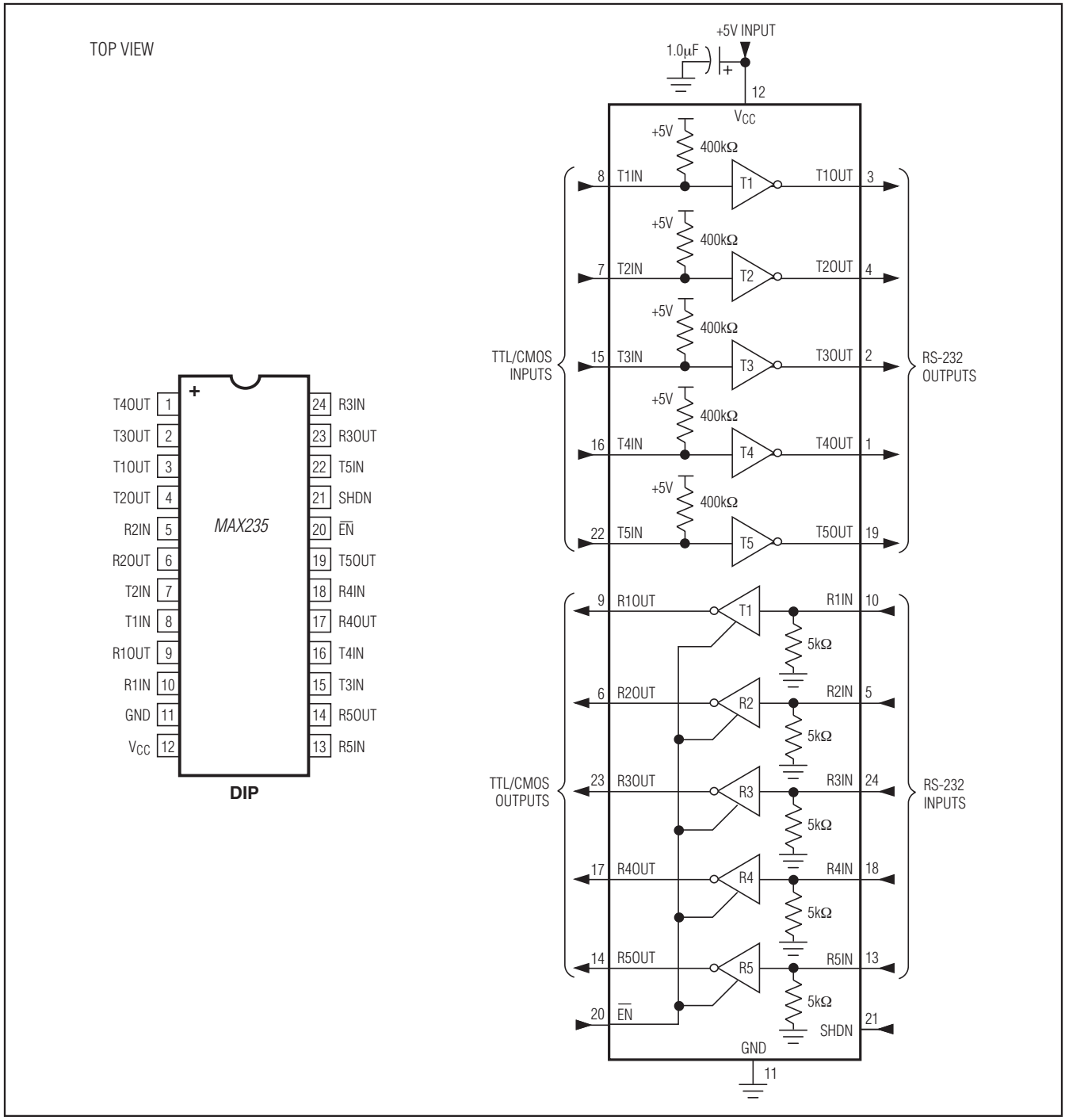


Figure 13. MAX235 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

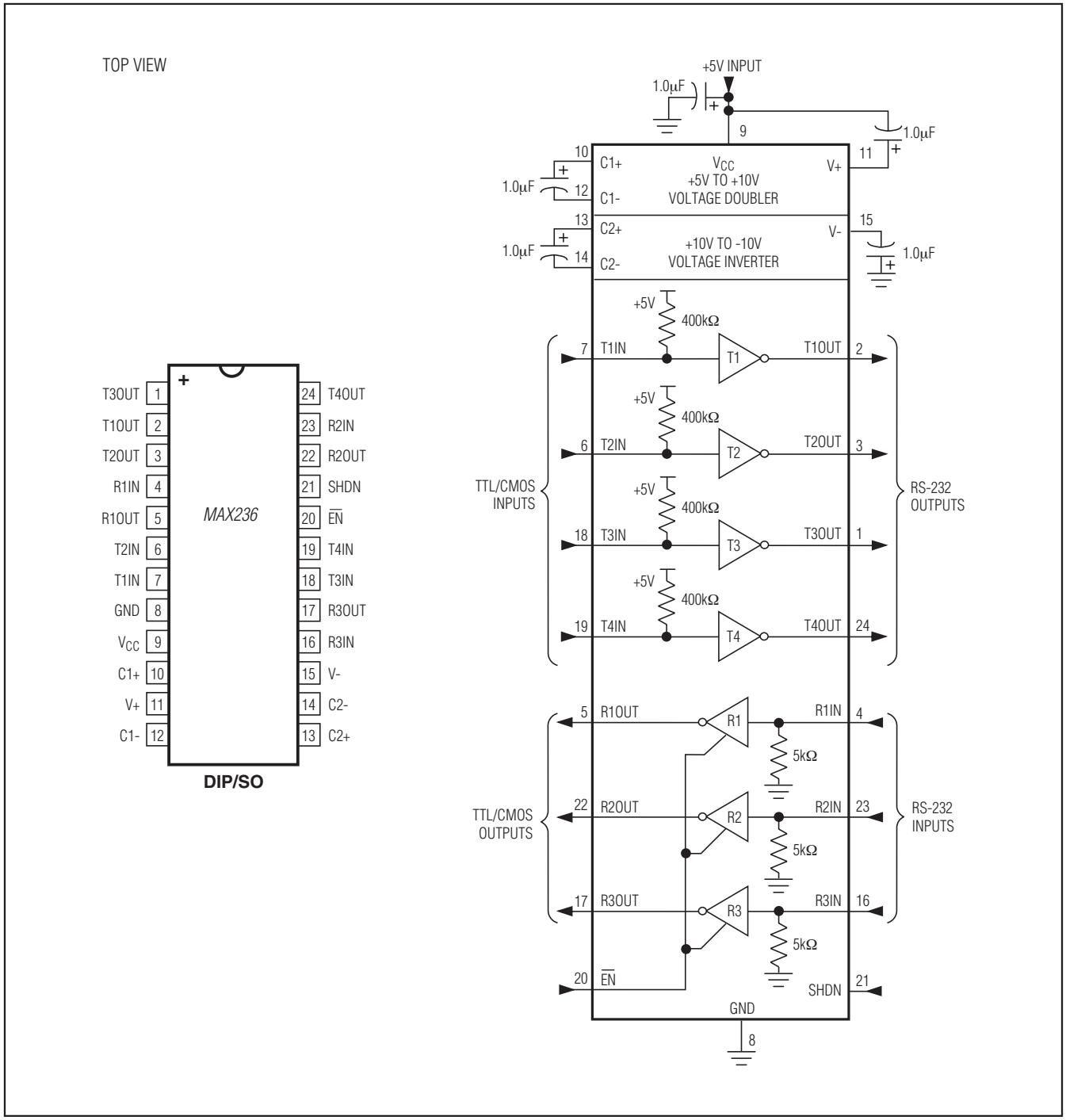


Figure 14. MAX236 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

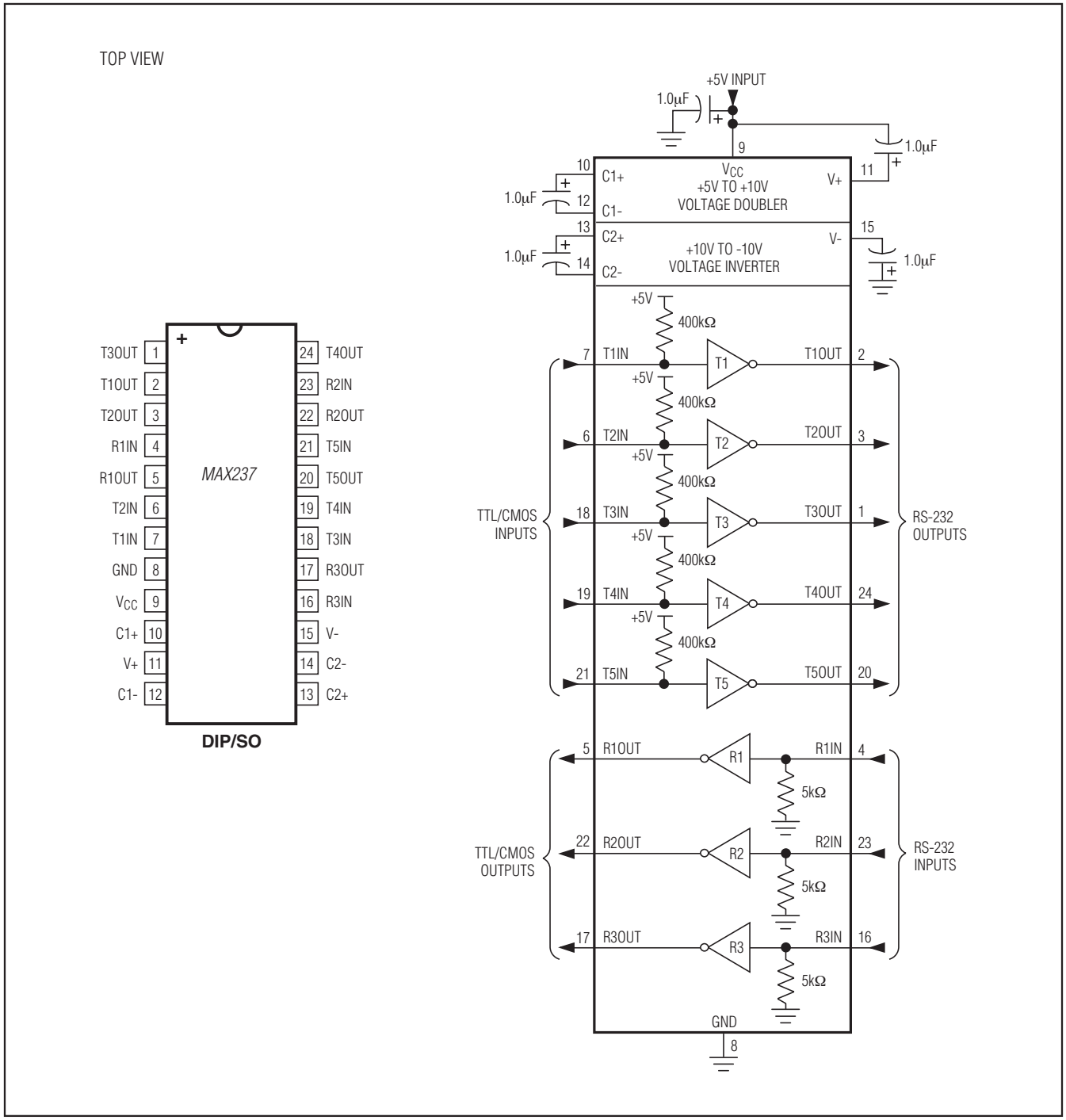


Figure 15. MAX237 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit

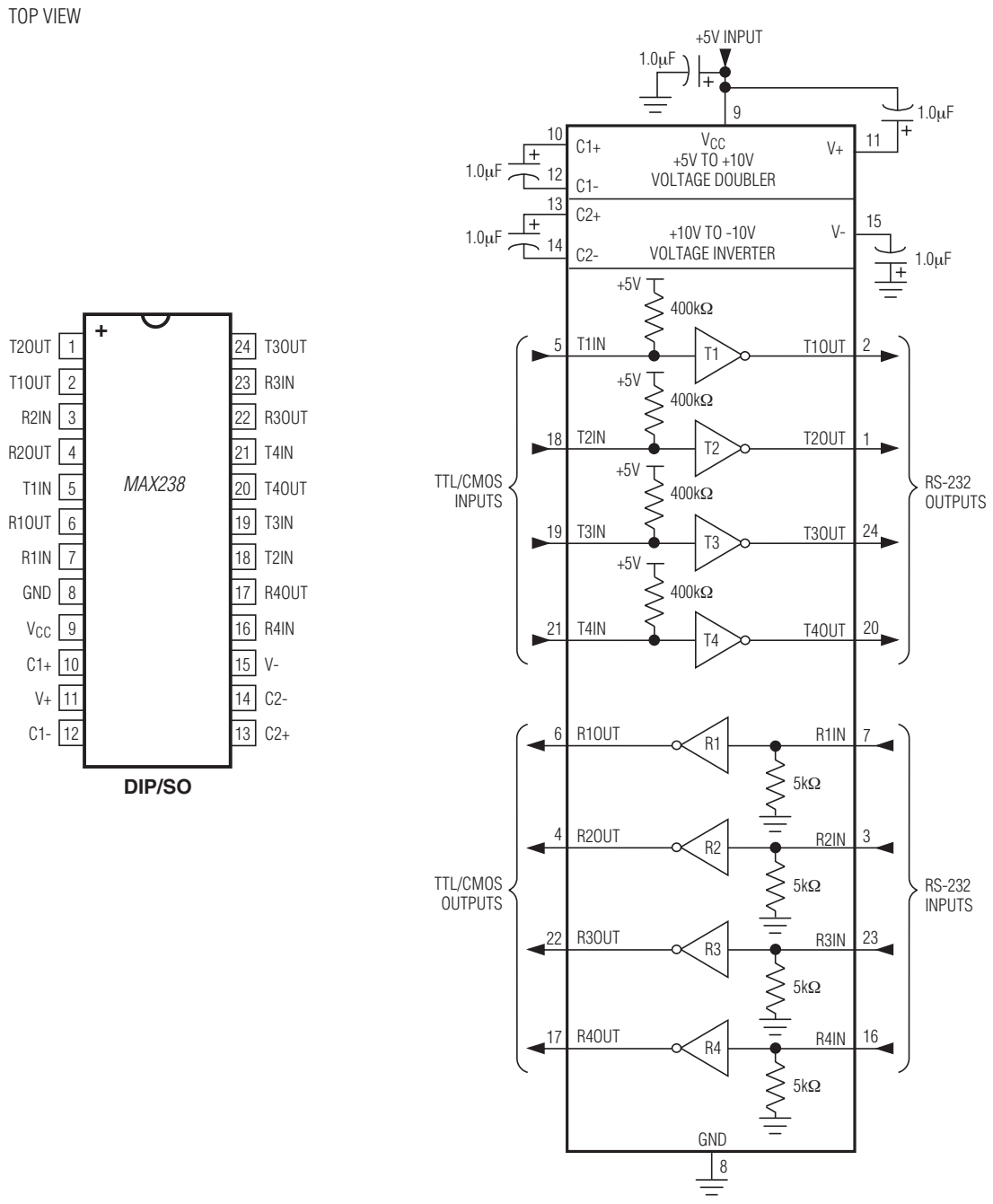


Figure 16. MAX238 Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit