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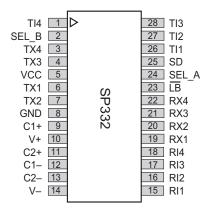






RS-232/RS-485 Multi-mode SerialTransceiver

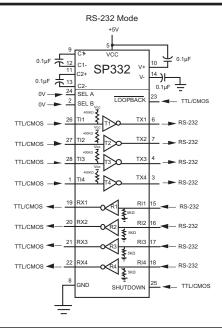
- +5V Only Single Supply Operation
- Software Programmable RS-232 or RS-485 Selection
- 4 Drivers, 4 Receivers RS-232
- 2 Drivers, 2 Receivers RS-485
- Loop back function for Self Test
- 28-pin WSOIC package

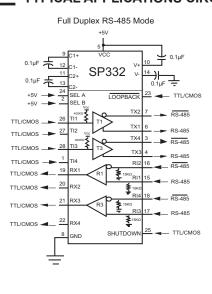


DESCRIPTION

The **SP332** is a monolithic device that contains both RS-232 and RS-485 line drivers and receivers. The configuration of the **SP332** can be changed at any time by changing the logic state of two control pins. The device also includes a loop back function which internally connects driver outputs to receiver inputs for a chip self test. An **Exar**-patended charge pump allows +5V-only operation.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS CIRCUIT





ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

V _{cc}	+7V
Input Voltages	
Logic	0.5V to (Vcc+0.5V)
Drivers	0.5V to (Vcc+0.5V)
Receivers	+/-30V @ ≤100mA
Driver Outputs	+/-15V
Maximum Data Rate	8Mbps (Note 1)

Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation	
28-pin WSOIC	1000mW
Package Derating:	
28-pin WSOIC	
Ø _{JA}	40 °C/W

SPECIFICATIONS

Limits are specified at $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ and $V_{CC} = +5.0V$ unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
RS-485 DRIVER					
DC Characteristics					
Differential Output Voltage	GND		Vcc	Volts	Unloaded; R = ∞; See Figure 1
Differential Output Voltage	2.0		5.0	Volts	With load; R = 50Ω (RS-422); See Figure 1
Differential Output Voltage	1.5		5.0	Volts	With load; R = 27Ω (RS-485); See Figure 1
Change in Magnitude of Driver Differential Output Voltage for Complementary States			0.2	Volts	R = 27Ω or R = 50Ω ; See Figure 1
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage			3	Volts	R = 27Ω or R = 50Ω; See Figure 1
Input High Voltage	2.0			Volts	Applies to transmitter inputs, SELA, SELB, SD and LB
Input Low Voltage			0.8	Volts	Applies to transmitter inputs, SELA, SELB, SD and LB
Input Current			+/-10	μА	Applies to transmitter inputs, SELA, SELB, SD and LB
Pull-Up Current		1.5		μΑ	
Pull-Down Current		3.0		μΑ	
Driver Short Circuit Current V _{OUT} = HIGH	35		250	mA	-7V ≤ V _o ≤ 10V
Driver Short Circuit Current V _{OUT} = LOW	35		250	mA	-7V ≤ V _o ≤ 10V
AC Characteristics					
Driver Data Rate	10			Mbps	
Driver Data Rate			8	Mbps	T _A = +85°C, Note 1
Driver Input to Output t _{PLH}		70	180	ns	$R_{\rm DIFF}$ = 54 Ω , $C_{\rm L_1}$ = $C_{\rm L_2}$ = 100pF; See Figures 3 and 5
Driver Input to Output t _{PHL}		70	180	ns	$R_{\rm DIFF}$ = 54 Ω , $C_{\rm L_1}$ = $C_{\rm L_2}$ = 100pF; See Figures 3 and 5

Limits are specified at T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = +5.0V unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
RS-485 DRIVER (Continued)					
AC Characteristics					
Driver Skew		5	10	ns	From Output to Output; See Figures 3 and 5
Driver Rise or Fall Time	3	15	40	ns	From 10% to 90%; $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$; See Figures 3 and 5
RS-485 RECEIVER				•	•
DC Characteristics					
Differential Input Threshold	-0.2		+0.2	Volts	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 12V
Input Hysteresis		70		mV	V _{CM} = 0V
Output Voltage HIGH	3.5			Volts	I _O = -4mA, V _{ID} = +200mV
Output Voltage LOW			0.4	Volts	I _o = +4mA, V _{ID} = -200mV
Input Resistance	12	15		kΩ	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 12V
Input Current (A, B); V _{IN} = 12V			1.5	mA	V _{IN} = 12V, A is the non-inverting receiver input. B is the inverting receiver input
Input Current (A, B); V _{IN} = -7V			-0.8	mA	V _{IN} = -7V
Short Circuit Current			85	mA	$0V \le V_{CM} \le V_{CC}$
AC Characteristics					
Receiver Data Rate	10			Mbps	
Receiver Data Rate			8	Mbps	T _A = +85°C, Note 1
Receiver Input to Output t _{PLH}		130	250	ns	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF; Figures 3 and 6
Receiver Input to Output t _{PHL}		130	250	ns	$R_{\rm DIFF}$ = 54 Ω , $C_{\rm L1}$ = $C_{\rm L2}$ = 100pF; Figures 3 and 6
Differential Receiver Skew t _{PHL} - t _{PLH}		13		ns	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF; Figures 3 and 6
RS-232 DRIVER					
DC Characteristics					
TTL Input Level V _{IL}			0.8	Volts	Applies to transmitter inputs, SELA, SELB, SD and LB
TTL Input Level V _{IH}	2.0			Volts	Applies to transmitter inputs, SEL A, SEL B, SD and LB
High Level Voltage Output	+5.0		+15.0	Volts	$R_L = 3k\Omega$ to GND
Low Level Voltage Output	-15.0		-5.0	Volts	$R_L = 3k\Omega$ to GND
Open Circuit Output			+/-15	Volts	R _L = ∞
Short Circuit Current			+/-100	mA	V _{OUT} = 0V
Power Off Impedance	300			Ω	$V_{CC} = 0V; V_{OUT} = +/-2V$
AC Characteristics					
Transmission Rate	120			kbps	
Transition Time			1.56	μs	Rise/Fall time, +3V to -3V; -3V to +3V, $R_L = 3k\Omega$, $C_L = 2500pF$

Limits are specified at T_A = 25°C and V_{CC} = +5.0V unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
RS-232 DRIVER (continued)		•	•		
AC Characteristics					
Propagation Delay; $t_{\rm PHL}$		2	4	μs	$R_L = 3k\Omega$, $C_L = 2500pF$, From 1.5V of T_{IN} to 50% of V_{OUT}
Propagation Delay; $t_{\rm PLH}$		2	4	μs	$R_L = 3k\Omega$, $C_L = 2500pF$, From 1.5V of T_{IN} to 50% of V_{OUT}
Slew Rate		10	30	V/µs	$R_L = 3k\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$; From +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V
RS-232 RECEIVER					
DC Characteristics					
TTL Output Level; V _{oL}			0.4	Volts	I _{SINK} = 4mA
TTL Output Level; V _{OH}	3.5			Volts	I _{SOURCE} = -4mA
Input High Threshold		2.1	3.0	Volts	
Input Low Threshold	0.8	1.6		Volts	
Input Voltage Range	-15		+15	Volts	
Input Impedance	3	5	7	kΩ	V _{IN} = +/-15V
Hysteresis	0.2	0.5	1.0	Volts	V _{CC} = +5V
AC Characteristics					
Transmission Rate	120			kbps	
Transition Time		50		ns	Rise/Fall time, 10%-90%
Propagation Delay t _{PHL}		100	300	ns	From 50% of V _{IN} to 1.5V of R _{OUT}
Propagation Delay t _{PLH}		100	200	ns	
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
No Load Supply Current		19	25	mA	No Load; $V_{CC} = 5.0V$; $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$
Full Load Supply Current		90	120	mA	RS-232 drivers R _L = $3k\Omega$ to GND, DC input RS-485 drivers R _L = 54Ω from A to B; DC input
Shutdown Supply Current		5	50	μΑ	T _A = 25°C, V _{CC} = 5.0V

Note 1: Exceeding the maximum data rate may damage the device

TEST CIRCUITS

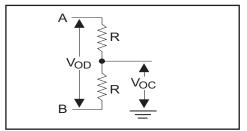


Figure 1. RS-485 Driver DC Test Load Circuit

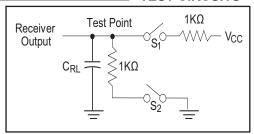


Figure 2. Receiver Timing Test Load Circuit

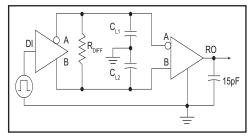


Figure 3. RS-485 Driver/Receiver Timing Test Circuit

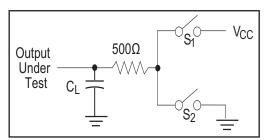


Figure 4. RS-485 Driver Timing Test Load #2 Circuit

SWITCHING WAVEFORMS

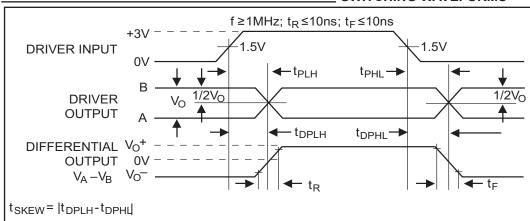


Figure 5. RS-485 Driver Propagation Delays

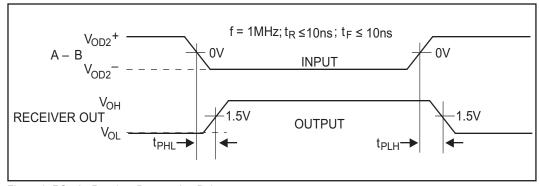


Figure 6. RS-485 Receiver Propagation Delays

The **SP332** is single chip device that can be configured via software for either RS-232, RS-485 or both interface modes at any time. The **SP332** is made up of three basic circuit elements, single-ended drivers and receivers, differential drivers and receivers and charge pump.

DIFFERENTIAL DRIVER/RECEIVER...

RS-485, RS-422 Drivers...

The differential drivers and receivers comply with the RS-485 and RS-422 standards. The driver circuits are able to drive a minimum of 1.5V when terminated with a 54Ω resistor across the two outputs. The typical propagation delay from driver input to output is 60ns. The driver outputs are current limited to less than 250mA, and can tolerate shorts to ground, or to any voltage within a +10V to -7V range with no damage.

RS-485, RS-422 Receivers...

The differential receivers of the **SP332** comply with the RS-485 and RS-422 standards, The input to the receiver is equipped with a common mode range of +12V to -7V. The input threshold over this range is a minimum of +/-200mV. The differential receivers can receive data up to 10Mbps. The typical propagation delay from the receiver input to output is 90ns.

SINGLE ENDED DRIVER / RECEIVER...

RS-232 (V.28) Drivers...

The single-ended drivers and receivers comply with the RS-232 and V.28 standards. The drivers are inverting transmitters which accept either TTL or CMOS inputs and output the RS-232 signals with an inverted sense relative to the input logic levels. Typically, the RS-232 driver output voltage swing is +/-9V with no load and is guaranteed to be greater than +/-5V under full load. The drivers rely on the V+ and V- voltages generated by the on-chip charge pump to maintain proper RS-232 output levels. With worst case load conditions of $3k\Omega$ and 2500pF, the four RS-232 drivers can still maintain +/-5V output levels. The drivers can operate up to 120kbps; the propagation delay from input to output is typically 2µs.

THEORY OF OPERATION RS-232 (V.28) Receivers...

The RS-232 receivers convert RS-232 input signals to inverted TTL signals. Each of the four receivers features 500mV of hysteresis margin to minimize the affects of noisy transmission lines. The inputs also have a $5k\Omega$ resistor to ground, in an open circuit situation the input of the receiver will be forced low, committing the output to a logic high state. The input resistance will maintain $3k\Omega$ to $7k\Omega$ over a +/-15V range. The maximum operating voltage range for the receiver is +/-30V, under these conditions the input current to the receiver must be limited to less than 100mA. Due to the on-chip ESD protection circuitry, the receiver inputs will be clamped to +/-15V levels. The RS-232 receivers can operate up to 120kbps.

Charge-Pump

The charge pump is a **Exar**—patented design (U.S. 5,306,954) and uses a unique approach compared to older less efficient designs. The charge pump still requires four external capacitors, but uses a four—phase voltage shifting technique to attain symmetrical 10V power supplies. Figure 7(a) shows the waveform found on the positive side of capcitor C2, and Figure 7(b) shows the negative side of capcitor C2. There is a free—running oscillator that controls the four phases of the voltage shifting. A description of each phase follows.

Phase 1

 $-V_{SS}$ charge storage —During this phase of the clock cycle, the positive side of capacitors C_1 and C_2 are initially charged to +5V. C_1^+ is then switched to ground and charge on C_1^- is transferred to C_2^- . Since C_2^+ is connected to +5V, the voltage potential across capacitor C_2^- is now 10V.

Phase 2

 $-V_{\rm SS}$ transfer — Phase two of the clock connects the negative terminal of $\rm C_2$ to the $\rm V_{\rm SS}$ storage capacitor and the positive terminal of $\rm C_2$ to ground, and transfers the generated –l0V to $\rm C_3$. Simultaneously, the positive side of capacitor C $_{\rm 1}$ is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground.

Phase 3

- V_{DD} charge storage - The third phase of the clock is identical to the first phase - the charge transferred in C₁ produces -5V in the negative terminal of C₁, which is applied to the negative side of capacitor C₂. Since C₂⁺ is at +5V, the voltage potential across C₂ is 10V.

Phase 4

- $\rm V_{DD}$ transfer - The fourth phase of the clock connects the negative terminal of $\rm C_2$ to ground and transfers the generated I0V across $\rm C_2$ to $\rm C_4$, the $\rm V_{DD}$ storage capacitor. Again, simultaneously with this, the positive side of capacitor $\rm C_1$ is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground, and the cycle begins again.

Since both V+ and V⁻ are separately generated from $V_{\rm CC}$ in a no–load condition, V+ and V⁻ will be symmetrical. Older charge pump approaches that generate V⁻ from V+ will show a decrease in the magnitude of V⁻ compared to V+ due to the inherent inefficiencies in the design.

The clock rate for the charge pump typically operates at 15kHz. The external capacitors must be 0.1µF with a 16V breakdown rating.

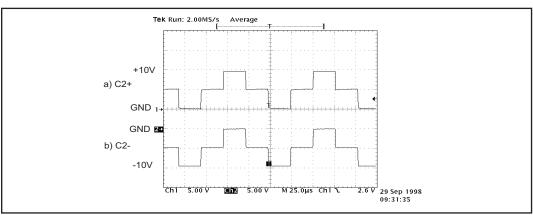


Figure 7. Charge Pump Waveforms

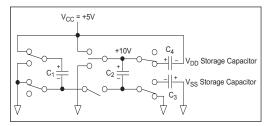


Figure 8. Charge Pump Phase 1.

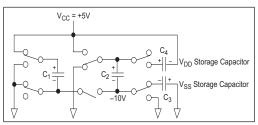


Figure 10. Charge Pump Phase 2.

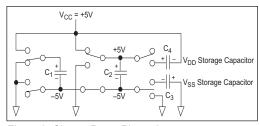


Figure 9. Charge Pump Phase 3.

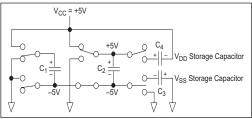
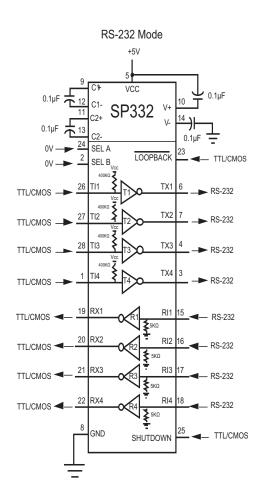
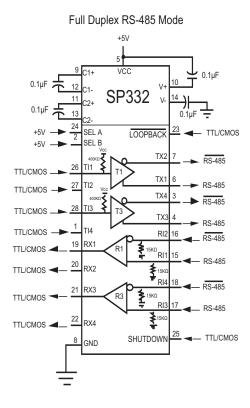
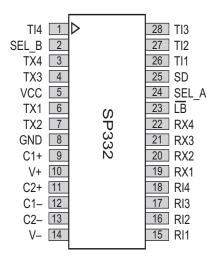


Figure 11. Charge Pump Phase 4.





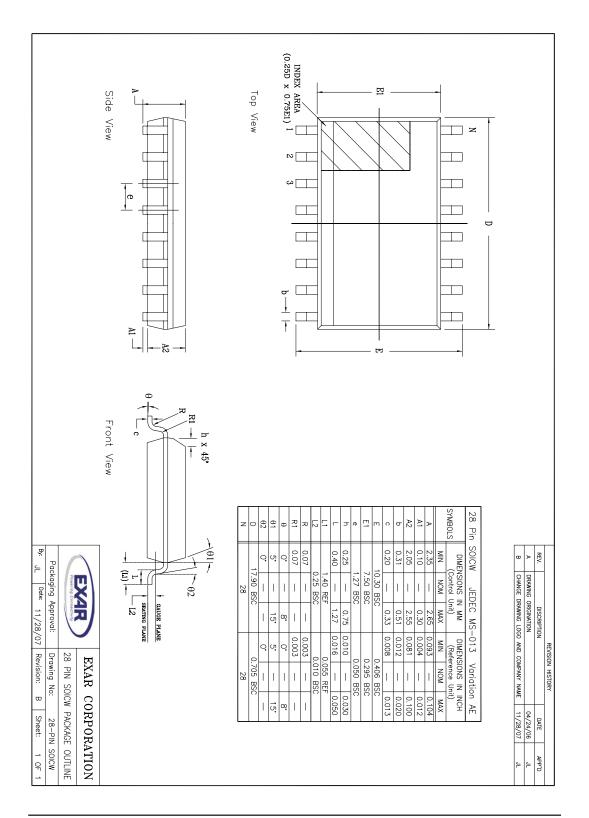
PINOUT



SP332 CONTROL LOGIC CONFIGURATION

SELA	0	0	1	1
SEL B	0	1	0	1
LB	1	1	1	1
SD	0	0	0	0
	26 T11 T1 TX1 6 27 T12 T2 TX2 7 28 T13 T3 TX3 4 1 T14 T4 TX4 3 19 RX1 R1 R1 15 20 RX2 R2 R12 16 21 RX3 R3 R13 17 22 RX4 R4 R14 18	26 T11 T1 TX1 6 27 T12 T2 TX2 7 28 T13 T3 TX4 3 19 RX1 R1 R11 15 20 RX2 R2 R12 16 21 RX3 R3 R14 18	26 TI1 TX1 6 27 TX2 7 28 TI3 T3 TX3 4 1 TI4 T4 TX4 3 19 RX1 R1 15 R12 16 21 RX3 R3 R13 17 22 RX4 R4 R14 18	26 T11 T1 TX1 6 TX2 7 28 T13 TX3 4 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 15 R12 16 21 RX3 R13 17 R3 R14 18
SELA	0	0	1	1
SEL A SEL B	0	0 1	1 0	1
-				
SEL B	0	1	0	1

Receiver Inputs are inactive in Loopback Mode ($\overline{\text{LOOPBACK}}$ = 0) Driver Outputs are Tri-stated in Loopback Mode ($\overline{\text{LOOPBACK}}$ = 0) Unused Outputs are Tri-stated



ORDERING INFORMATION				
Model	Temperature Range	Package Types		
SP332CT-L	0°C to +70°C	28-pin WSOIC		
	0°C to +70°C			
SP332ET-L		28-pin WSOIC		
SP332ET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	28-pin WSOIC		

Note: /TR = Tape and Reel

REVISION HISTORY

DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION
9617RO	-	Legacy Sipex Datasheet
01/26/10	1.0.0	Convert to Exar Format. Add Revision History table. Change revision to 1.0.0. Add Note 1 and change maximum RS-485 data rate at +85C. Update ABS Max Rating table.

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