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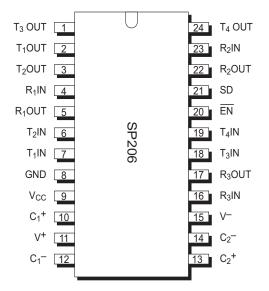


# SP206/207/208/211

# +5V RS-232 Serial Transceivers

#### **FEATURES**

- 0.1µF External Charge Pump Capacitors
- 120kbps Data Rate
- Standard SOIC and SSOP Packaging
- Multiple Drivers and Receivers
- Single 5V Supply Operation
- 1.0µA Shutdown Mode
- Tri-State Receiver Outputs
- Meets all RS-232F and V.28 Specifications
- Improved Driver Output Capacity for Mouse Applications
- +/-10kV ESD Protection\*



Now Available in Lead Free Packaging

Note: See page 4 for other pinouts

#### DESCRIPTION

The SP206, SP207, SP208 and SP211 are multi-channel RS-232 line transceivers in a variety of configurations to fit most communication needs. All models in this series feature low-power CMOS construction and Exar Patented (5,306,954) on-board charge pump circuitry to generate the +/-10V RS-232 voltage levels, using 0.1 $\mu$ F charge pump capacitors to save board space and reduce circuit cost. The SP206 and SP211 models feature a low-power shutdown mode which reduces power supply drain to 1  $\mu$ A.

Model	Number	of RS-232	No. of RX	No. of External			
	Drivers	Receivers	active in Shutdown	0.1µF Capacitors	Shutdown	WakeUp	TTL Tri-State
SP206	4	3	0	4	Yes	No	Yes
SP207	5	3	0	4	No	No	No
SP208	4	4	0	4	No	No	No
SP211	4	5	0	4	Yes	No	Yes

Table 1. Mode Selection Table

<sup>\*</sup> All Driver Outputs and Receiver Inputs characterized per MIL-STD-883C Method 3015.7

#### -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 are not implied. Exposure to absolute Package Power Dissipation: maximum ratings conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Package Power Dissipation: 24-pin SSOP (derate 11.2mW/°C above +7)

Supply Voltage (Vcc)	+ 6V
V+	(Vcc-0.3V) to +13.2V
V	13.2V
Input Voltages	
Tin	0.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V)
Rin	+/-20V
Output Voltages	
Tout	(V+, +0.3V) to (V-, -0.3V
Rout	0.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V)
Short Circuit duration on Tout	

F	24-pin SSOP
	(derate 11.2mW/°C above +70°C900mW
	24-pin WSOIC
	(derate 12.5mW/°C above +70°C1000mW
	28-pin SSOP
	(derate 11.2mW/°C above +70°C900mW
	28-pin WSOIC
	(derate 12.7mW/°C above +70°C1000mW

Storage Temperature.....-65°C to +150°C Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)......+300°C

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

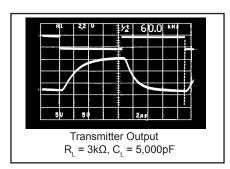
Vcc = 5V, C1 to C4 =  $0.1\mu$ F, TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted.

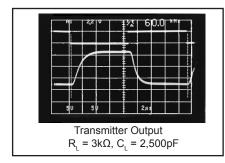
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TTL INPUT	'				
Logic Threshold LOW, V <sub>IL</sub>	TIN, EN, SD			0.8	Volts
Logic Threshold HIGH, V <sub>IH</sub>	TIN, EN, SD	2.0			Volts
Logic Pull-Up Current	TIN = 0V		15	200	μA
Maximum Data Rate	$C_{L} = 2500 \text{pF}, R_{L} = 3 \text{k}\Omega$	120			kbps
TTL OUTPUT					·
Output Voltage LOW, V <sub>OL</sub>	IOUT = 3.2mA: Vcc = +5V			0.4	Volts
Output Voltage HIGH, V <sub>OH</sub>	IOUT = -1.0mA	3.5			Volts
Leakage Current	EN = Vcc, 0V ≤ Vout ≤ Vcc Ta=25°C		0.05		μA
RS-232 OUTPUT					
Output Voltage Swing	All Transmitter outputs loaded with 3k ohms to GND	+/-5.0	+/-7		Volts
Output Resistance	Vcc = 0V, Vout = +/-2V	300			Ohms
Output Short Circuit Current	Infinite Duration		+/-25		mA
RS-232 INPUT					
Voltage Range		-15		+15	Volts
Voltage Threshold LOW	Vcc = 5V, T <sub>A</sub> =25°C	0.8	1.2		Volts
Voltage Threshold HIGH	Vcc = 5V, Ta=25°C 1.7		1.7	2.4	Volts
Hysteresis	Vcc = 5V	Vcc = 5V 0.2 0.5			Volts
Resistance	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, -15V ≤ V <sub>IN</sub> ≤ +15V	3	5	7	kΩ

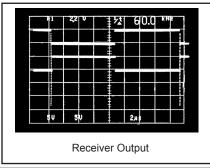
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vcc = 5.0V, C1 to C4 =  $0.1\mu$ F, TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted.

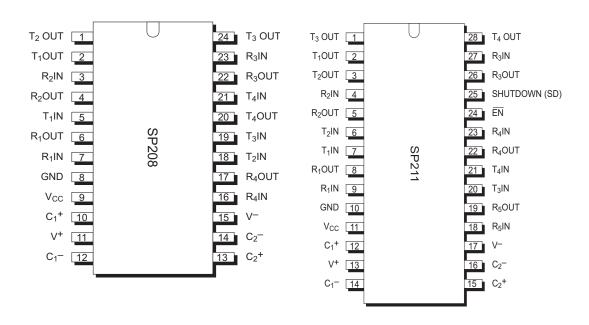
Parameter	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS				l .	
Receiver Propagation Delay	RS-232 to TTL,		1.5		μs
Instantaneous Slew Rate	$C_L = 50 pF, R_L = 3-7 k\Omega, Ta=25 °C$			30	V/ µs
Transition Region Slew Rate	$C_L$ = 2500pF, $R_L$ = 3k $\Omega$ ; Measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V		5		V/ µs
Output Enable Time			400		ns
Output Disable Time			250		ns
POWER REQUIREMENTS					
Vcc (SP207)		4.75	5.00	5.25	Volts
Vcc (SP206, SP208 and SP211)		4.50	5.00	5.5	Volts
Vcc Power Supply Current	No Load, Vcc = +/-10%,Ta=25°C		4	10	mA
Vcc Power Supply Current, Loaded	All Transmitters RL = $3k\Omega$ , TA=25°C		20		mA
Shutdown Supply Current	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C		1	10	μA
ENVIRONMENTAL AND MECHANICAL					•
Operating Temperature, Commercial, _C		0		+70	°C
Operating Temperature, Extended, _E		-40		+85	°C
Storage Temperature		-65		+150	°C
Package _A	Shrink (SSOP) small outline		,		
Package _T	Wide (SOIC) small outline				







#### **PACKAGE PINOUTS** T<sub>3</sub> OUT 1 T<sub>4</sub> OUT T<sub>3</sub> OUT 1 24 T<sub>4</sub> OUT T<sub>1</sub>OUT [ R<sub>2</sub>IN T<sub>1</sub>OUT 2 $R_2IN$ T<sub>2</sub>OUT 3 R<sub>2</sub>OUT T<sub>2</sub>OUT 3 R<sub>2</sub>OUT $R_1IN$ 4 SD $T_5IN$ $R_1IN$ 4 $\overline{\mathsf{EN}}$ R<sub>1</sub>OUT R<sub>1</sub>OUT T<sub>5</sub>OUT 5 $T_2IN$ 6 $T_4IN$ $T_2IN$ 19 $T_4IN$ 6 $T_1IN$ 7 T<sub>3</sub>IN $T_1IN$ 18 $T_3IN$ **GND** 8 R<sub>3</sub>OUT GND 8 R<sub>3</sub>OUT 16 R<sub>3</sub>IN $V_{CC}$ 9 $R_3IN$ $V_{CC}$ 16 9 $C_1$ <sup>+</sup> 10 $C_1$ <sup>+</sup> 15 10 ۷+ 14 11 C2-11 14 $C_2^-$ 13 $C_1$ 12 $C_2$ + $C_2$ + $C_1^-$ 12 13



#### **FEATURES**

The SP206/207/208/211 multi-channel RS-232 line transceivers provide a variety of configurations to fit most communication needs, especially those applications where +/-12V is not available. All models in this series feature low-power CMOS construction and Exar's proprietary on-board charge pump circuitry to generate the +/-10V RS-232 voltage levels. The ability to use 0.1µF charge pump capacitors saves board space and reduces circuit cost. Different models within the series provide different driver/receiver combinations to match any application requirement.

The SP206 and SP211 models feature a low-power shutdown mode that reduces power supply drain to  $1\mu A$ .

The models in this series are available in 24-pin and 28-pin SO (wide) and SSOP (shrink) small outline packages. Devices can be specified for commercial (0°C to +70°C) or industrial/extended (-40°C to +85°C) operating temperatures.

#### THEORY OF OPERATION

#### **CHARGE PUMP**

The charge pump is an Exar patented design 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 1a shows the waveform found on the positive side of capacitor C2 and Figure 3b shows the negative side of capacitor C2. There is a free-running oscillator that controls the four phases of the voltage shifting. A description of each phase follows:

#### PHASE 1

Vss charge storage - During this phase of the clock cycle, the positive side of capacitors C1 and C2 are initially charged to +5V. C1+ is then switched to ground and the charge in C1- is transferred to C2-. Since C2+ is connected to +5V, the voltage potential across capacitor C2 is now 10V.

#### PHASE 2

Vss transfer: Phase two of the clock connects the negative terminal of C2 to the Vss storage capacitor and the positive terminal of C2 to ground, and transfers the generated -10V to C3. Simultaneously, the positive side of capacitor C1 is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground.

#### PHASE 3

Vdd 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 C2. Since C2+ is at +5V, the voltage potential across C2 is 10V.

#### PHASE 4

Vdd transfer: The fourth phase of the clock connects the negative terminal of C2 to ground, and transfers the generated 10V across C2 to C4, the Vdd storage capacitor. Again, simultaneously with this, the positive side of capacitor C1 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 Vcc; 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 magnitude of V- compared to V+ due to the inherent inefficiencies in the design.

The clock rate for the charge pump typically operates at greater than 15kHz allowing the pump to run efficiently with small 0.1uF capacitors with a 16V breakdown voltage rating.

The SP206/207/208/211 devices are made up of three basic circuit blocks - 1) transmitter/driver, 2) receiver and 3) charge pump. Each model within the series incorporates variations of these circuit to achieve the desired configuration and performance.

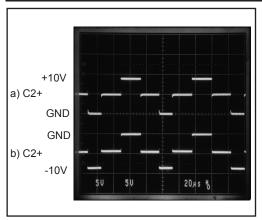


Figure 1. Charge Pump Waveforms

#### TRANSMITTER/DRIVER

The drivers are inverting transmitters, which accept either TTL or CMOS inputs and output the RS-232 output signals with an inverted sense relative to the input logic levels. Typically, the RS-232 output voltage swing is +/-9V with no load, and +/-5V minimum with full load. The transmitter outputs are protected against infinite short-circuits to ground without degradation in reliability. The drivers of the SP206 and SP211 can be tri-stated by using the SHUT-DOWN function.

In the "power off" state, the output impedance will remain greater than 300 Ohms, again satisfying the RS-232 specifications. Should the input of the driver be left open, an internal 400kOhm pull-up resistor to Vcc forces the input high, thus committing the output to a low state. The slew rate of the transmitter output is internally limited to a maximum of 30V/µs in order to meet he EIA standards (EIA RS-232D 2,1,7, Paragraph 5). The transition of the loaded output from high to low also meets the monotonicity requirements of the standard.

#### **RECEIVERS**

The receivers convert RS-232 input signals to inverted TTL signals. Since the input is usually from a transmission line where long cable length and system interference can degrade the signal, the inputs have a typical hysteresis margin of 500mV. This ensures that the receiver is virtually immune to noisy transmission lines. Should an input be left unconnected, an internal 5kohm pull-down resistor to ground will commit the output of the receiver to a HIGH state.

#### **SHUTDOWN MODE**

The SP206 and SP211 feature a control input (SD) which will disable the device and reduce the power supply current to less than  $10\mu A$ , making the parts ideal for battery-powered systems. In the "shutdown" mode the receivers and transmitters will both be tri-stated. The V+ output of the charge pump will discharge to Vcc and the V- output will discharge to ground.

## ENABLE (EN)

The SP206 and SP211 feature an enable input which allows the receiver outputs to be either tri-stated or enabled. This can be especially useful when the receiver is tied directly to a microprocessor data bus. The enable pin is active high.

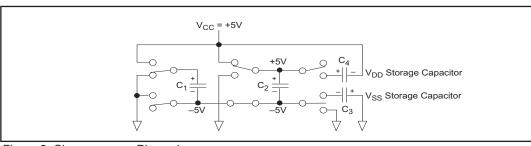


Figure 2, Charge pump - Phase 1

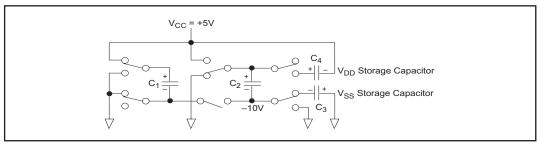


Figure 3, Charge pump - Phase 2

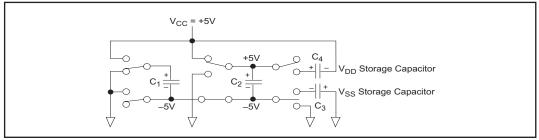


Figure 4, Charge pump - Phase 3

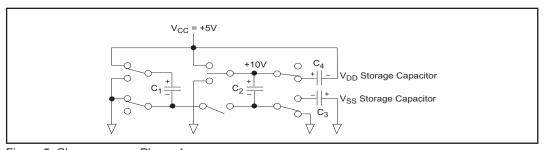


Figure 5, Charge pump - Phase 4

#### **EIA STANDARDS**

The Electronic Industry Association (EIA) developed several standards of data transmission which are revised and updated in order to meet the requirements of the industry. In data processing, there are two basic means of communicating between systems and components. The RS-232 standard was first introduced in 1962 and, since that time, has become an industry standard.

The RS-232 is a relatively slow data exchange protocol, with a maximum baud rate of only 20kbaud, which can be transmitted over a maximum copper wire cable length of 50 feet. The SP206 through SP211 series of data communications interface products have been designed to meet both the EIA protocol standards, and the needs of the industry.

#### +/-10kV ESD PROTECTION

The SP206/207/208/211 are equipped with Exar proprietary ESD protection circuitry on all RS-232 inputs and outputs. This series has been characterized using MIL-STD-883C Method 3015.7 Human Body Model. Each device in the family can withstand up to +/-10kV of static discharge on all RS-232 inputs and outputs. All other pins of each device will maintain ≥ +/-2kV of ESD protection.

#### TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS +5V INPUT +5V INPU 0.1µF 0.1µF 6.3V 0.1uF C<sub>1</sub> + 6.3V 0.1µF 0.1µF\_\_+ $V_{CC}$ 6.3V V-0.1µF\_\_+ 6.3V 6.3V 6.3V 12 0.1µF $0.1 \mu F$ 16V 15 JL 16V V-V. 0.1µF<u>+</u> 0.1µF SP206 SP207 16V 16V 400kOHM T<sub>1</sub> IN T<sub>1</sub> OUT T<sub>1</sub> IN T<sub>1</sub> OUT TTL/CMOS INPUTS 400kOHM RS-232 OUTPUTS 400kOHM -WW TTL/CMOS INPUTS RS-232 OUTPUTS T<sub>2</sub> OUT T<sub>2</sub> IN 400kOHM 400kOHM 18 T<sub>3</sub> IN T<sub>3</sub> IN 18 400kOHM 400kOHM T<sub>4</sub> IN 19 T₄ OUT 19 T<sub>4</sub> IN T<sub>4</sub> OUT 400kOHM TTL/CMOS OUTPUTS T<sub>5</sub> IN 21 RS-232 INPUTS R<sub>1</sub> OUT R<sub>1</sub> IN TTL/CMOS OUTPUTS 5kOHM = RS-232 INPUTS R<sub>1</sub> OUT $R_1$ R<sub>1</sub> IN R<sub>2</sub> OUT R<sub>2</sub> IN -\\\\\ 5kOHM **∕**₩ R<sub>2</sub> OUT 5kOHM 16 R<sub>3</sub> OUT R<sub>3</sub> IN $\sim$ 20 5kOHM ĒΝ **V**W√ 16 R<sub>3</sub> OUT 21 SD 5kOHM **WW** 5kOHM 8 8] GND GND +5V INPUT +5V INPUT 11 9 0.1µF 0.1µF 6.3V Vcc 6.3V 0.1µF\_ C<sub>1</sub> + 6.3V V٠ 0.1µF\_+ $V_{CC}$ 6.3V 6.3V 0.1µF 6.3V T12 17 16V 0.1µF V -15 <sub>N</sub> 16V V 0.1µF\_ SP211 16V 0.1µF SP208 16V C<sub>2</sub> T<sub>1</sub> IN T<sub>1</sub> OUT TTL/CMOS INPUTS 400kOHM RS-232 OUTPUTS T<sub>1</sub> IN T<sub>4</sub> OUT TTL/CMOS INPUTS 400kOHM RS-232 OUTPUTS T<sub>2</sub> IN T<sub>2</sub> OUT 400kOHM T<sub>2</sub> IN 18 20 400kOHM T<sub>3</sub> IN T<sub>3</sub> OUT 400kOHM T<sub>3</sub> IN 19 T<sub>3</sub> OUT 21 T<sub>4</sub> IN T<sub>4</sub> OUT 400kOHM T<sub>4</sub> IN 21 T<sub>4</sub> OUT R<sub>1</sub> OUT R<sub>1</sub> IN -∕VVV 5kOHM TTL/CMOS OUTPUTS TTL/CMOS OUTPUTS R₁ OUT R<sub>1</sub> IN RS-232 INPUTS R<sub>2</sub> OUT -∕VVV 5kOHM RS-232 INPUTS **∕**₩ 5kOHM 27 R<sub>3</sub> OUT $\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda\Lambda$ 5kOHM 5kOHM R<sub>4</sub> OUT 22 23 R<sub>4</sub>IN R<sub>3</sub> OUT $R_3 IN$ **∕**₩ 5kOHM 5kOHM 18 R<sub>5</sub> IN 16 R<sub>4</sub> IN R<sub>5</sub> OUT

EN 24

WW

25 SD

5kOHM

10

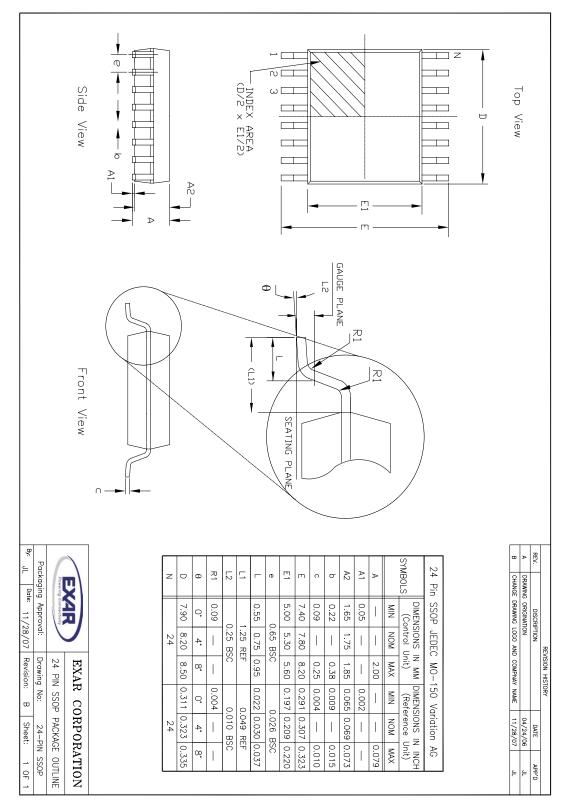
GND

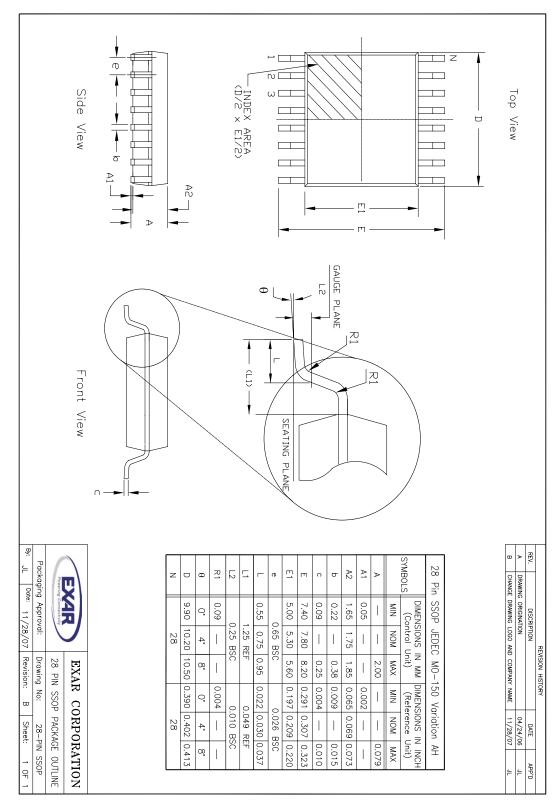
R<sub>4</sub> OUT

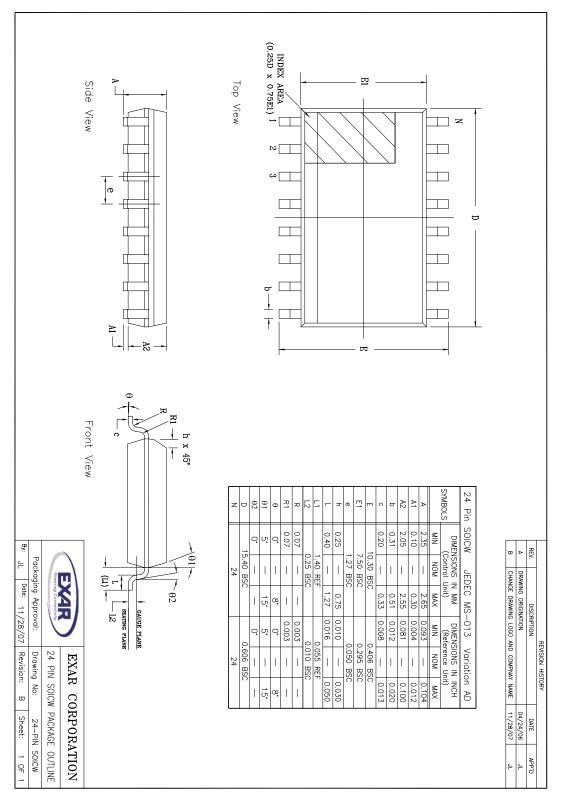
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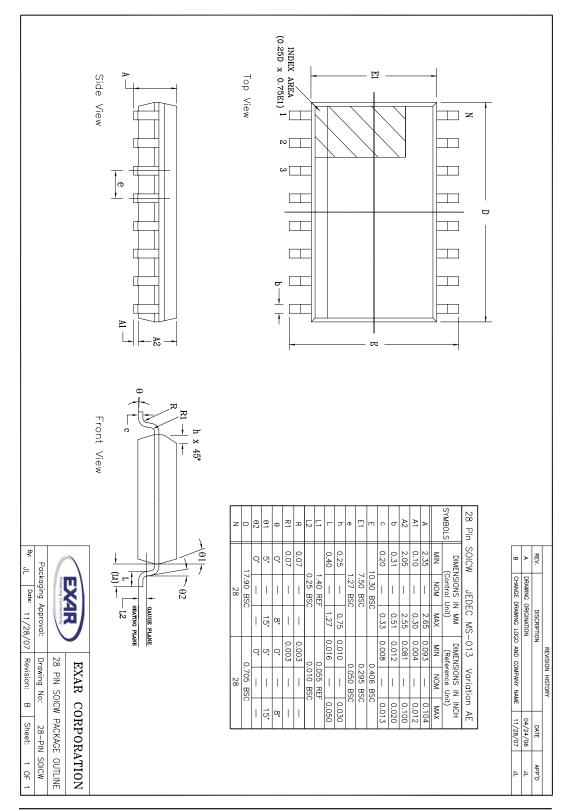
5kOHM 8

GND









Part number	Drivers	Receivers	Temperature range	Package Type
SP206CA-L	4	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin SSOP
SP206CA-L/TR	4	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin SSOP
SP206CT-L	4	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP206CT-L/TR	4	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP206EA-L	4	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin SSOP
SP206EA-L/TR	4	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin SSOP
SP206ET-L	4	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP206ET-L/TR	4	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP207CT-L	5	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP207CT-L/TR	5	3	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP207ET-L	5	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP207ET-L/TR	5	3	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP208CA-L	4	4	0 to +70°C	24 pin SSOP
SP208CA-L/TR	4	4	0 to +70°C	24 pin SSOP
SP208CT-L	4	4	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP208CT-L/TR	4	4	0 to +70°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP208EA-L	4	4	-40 to +85°C	24 pin SSOP
SP208EA-L/TR	4	4	-40 to +85°C	24 pin SSOP
SP208ET-L	4	4	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP208ET-L/TR	4	4	-40 to +85°C	24 pin WSOIC
SP211CA-L	4	5	0 to +70°C	28 pin SSOP
SP211CA-L/TR	4	5	0 to +70°C	28 pin SSOP
SP211CT-L	4	5	0 to +70°C	28 pin WSOIC
SP211CT-L/TR	4	5	0 to +70°C	28 pin WSOIC
SP211EA-L	4	5	-40 to +85°C	28 pin SSOP
SP211EA-L/TR	4	5	-40 to +85°C	28 pin SSOP
SP211ET-L	4	5	-40 to +85°C	28 pin WSOIC
SP211ET-L/TR	4	5	-40 to +85°C	28 pin WSOIC

	REVISION HISTORY				
Date Revision Description		Description			
5-26-05	Rev B	Original SP200/204/206/207/208/211/213 Sipex Data sheet			
7-16-10	1.0.0	Change revision to 1.0.0 and convert to Exar format. Remove EOL part numbers and associated verbiage. Update ordering information.			
June 2011	1.0.1	SP207CA-L and SP207EA-L options removed per PDN 110510-01			

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Datasheet June 2011

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