

Programmable Dual RS-232/RS-485 Transceiver

## Description

The <u>SP331</u> is a programmable RS-232 and/or RS-485 transceiver IC. The SP331 contains four drivers and four receivers when selected in RS-232 mode; and two drivers and two receivers when selected in RS-485 mode. The SP331 also contains a dual mode which has two RS-232 drivers/receivers plus one differential RS-485 driver/receiver.

The RS-232 transceivers can typically operate at 230kbps while adhering to the RS-232 specifications. The RS-485 transceivers can operate up to 10Mbps while adhering to the RS-485 specifications. The SP331 includes a self-test loopback mode where the driver outputs are internally configured to the receiver inputs. This allows for easy diagnostic serial port testing without using an external loopback plug. The RS-232 and RS-485 drivers can be disabled (High-Z output) by controlling a set of four select pins.

#### FEATURES

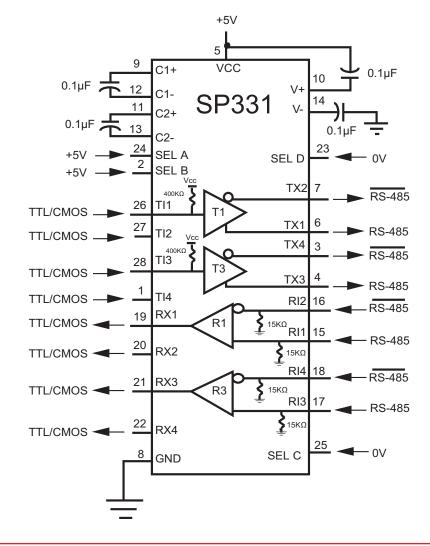
- +5V Only Operation
- Software Programmable RS-232 or RS-485 Selection
- Four RS-232 Transceivers in RS-232 Mode

SP331

- Two RS-485 Full-Duplex Transceivers in
- RS-485 Mode Two RS-232 Transceivers and One RS-485 Transceiver in Dual Mode
- Self-Testing Loopback Mode
- Full Driver Tri-State (Hi-Z) Control
- Ideal for RS-232 to RS-485 conversion

Ordering Information - Back Page





## **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 <sub>CC</sub>	+7V		
Input Voltages			
	Logic0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)		
	Drivers0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)		
	Receivers±30V @ ≤100mA		
Driver Outputs	±15V		
Maximum Data Rate8Mbps			

Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C					
Power Dissipation					
28-pin WSOIC 1000mW					
Package Derating					

28-pin WSOIC

Θ<sub>JA</sub> ...... 40°C/W

NOTE:

1. Exceeding the maximum data rate of 8Mbps at TA =  $85^{\circ}$ C may permanently damage the device.

# **Electrical Characteristics**

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

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS
Logic Inputs					
V <sub>IL</sub>			0.8	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0			V	
Logic Outputs	÷				
V <sub>OL</sub>			0.4	V	I <sub>OUT</sub> = -3.2mA
V <sub>OH</sub>	2.4			V	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1.0mA
RS-232 Driver					
DC Characteristics					
HIGH Level Output	+5.0		+15.0	V	$R_L = 3k\Omega, V_{IN} = 0.8V$
LOW Level Output	-15.0		-5.0	V	$R_L = 3k\Omega$ , $V_{IN} = 2.0V$
Open Circuit Voltage	-15		+15	V	
Short Circuit Current			±100	mA	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0V
Power Off Impedance	300			Ω	V <sub>CC</sub> = 0V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = ±2.0V
AC Characteristics					
Slew Rate			30	V/µs	$R_L$ = 3kΩ, $C_L$ = 50pF; $V_{CC}$ = +5.0V, $T_A$ @ 25°C
Transistion Time			1.5	μs	$R_L$ = 3k $\Omega$ , $C_L$ = 2500pF; between ±3V, T <sub>A</sub> @ +25°C
Maximum Data Rate	120	235		kbps	$R_{L} = 3k\Omega, C_{L} = 2500pF$
Propagation Delay t <sub>PHL</sub>		2	8	μs	Measured from 1.5V of V <sub>IN</sub> to 50% of V <sub>OUT</sub> ;
Propagation Delay t <sub>PLH</sub>		2	8	μs	$R_L = 3k\Omega$
RS-232 Receiver					
DC Characteristics					
HIGH Threshold		1.7	3.0	V	
LOW Threshold	0.8	1.2		V	
Receiver Open Circuit Bias			+2.0	V	
Input Impedance	3	5	7	kΩ	V <sub>IN</sub> = +15V to -15V



# **Electrical Characteristics (Continued)**

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

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS	
RS-232 Receiver (Continued)						
AC Characteristics						
Maximum Data Rate	120	235		kbps		
Propagation Delay t <sub>PHL</sub>		0.25	1	μs		
Propagation Delay t <sub>PLH</sub>		0.25	1	μs	Measured from 50% of $V_{IN}$ to 1.5V of $V_{OUT}$	
RS-485 Driver			,			
DC Characteristics						
Open Circuit Voltage			6.0	V		
Differential Output	1.5		5.0	V	R <sub>L</sub> = 54Ω, C <sub>L</sub> = 50pF	
Balance			±0.2	V	$ V_{T}  -  \overline{V_{T}} $	
Common-Mode Output			3.0	V		
Output Current	28.0			mA	R <sub>L</sub> = 54Ω	
Short Circuit Current			±250	mA	Terminated in -7V to +10V	
AC Characteristics		1		1		
Maximum Data Rate	10			Mbps	$R_L = 54\Omega$	
Maximum Data Rate			8	Mbps	$T_{A} = +85^{\circ}C^{(1)}$	
Output Transition Time		30	50	ns	Rise/Fall time, 10% - 90%	
Propagation Delay t <sub>PHL</sub>		80	120	ns	See Figures 2 & 4, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ ,	
Propagation Delay t <sub>PLH</sub>		80	120	ns	$C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 \text{pF}$	
Driver Output Skew		10	20	ns	Per Figure 4, t <sub>SKEW</sub> =  t <sub>PHL</sub> - t <sub>PLH</sub>	
Enable Timing						
Enable Time (see Figures 3 and 5)						
Enable to LOW		90	150	ns	$C_L = 15 pF, S_1 Closed$	
Enable to HIGH		90	150	ns	$C_L = 15 pF, S_2 Closed$	
Disable Time (see Figures 3 and 5)						
Disable from LOW		80	120	ns	$C_L = 15 pF, S_1 Closed$	
Disable from HIGH		80	120	ns	$C_L = 15 pF, S_2 Closed$	
RS-485 Receiver						
DC Characteristics						
Common Mode Range	-7.0		+12	V		
Receiver Sensitivity		±0.2	±0.3	V	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$	
Input Impedance	12	15		kΩ	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$	
AC Characteristics						
Maximum Data Rate	10			Mbps		
Maximum Data Rate			8	Mbps	$T_{A} = +85^{\circ}C^{(1)}$	
Propagation Delay t <sub>PHL</sub>		130	200	ns	See Figures 2 & 6, $R_{DIFF}$ = 54 $\Omega$ ,	
Propagation Delay t <sub>PLH</sub>		130	200	ns	$C_{L1} = \tilde{C}_{L2} = 100 \text{pF}$	
Differential Receiver Skew		10	20	ns	$t_{SKEW} =  t_{PHL} - t_{PLH} , R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega,$ $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$	

# **Electrical Characteristics, Continued**

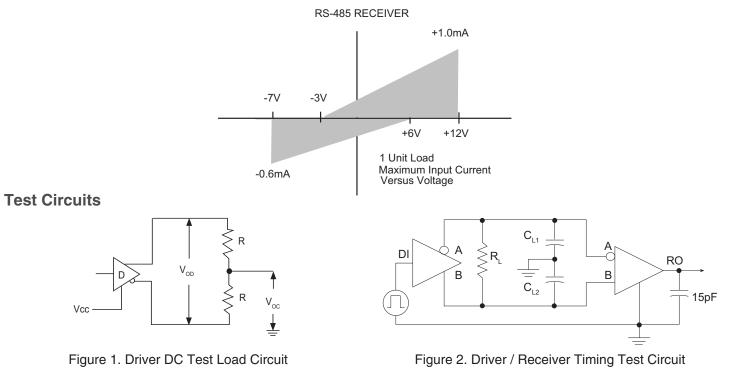
Limits are specified at  $T_A$  = 25°C and  $V_{CC}$  = +5.0V unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNITS	CONDITIONS	
Power Requirements						
Supply Voltage V <sub>CC</sub>	+4.75		+5.25	V		
Supply Current I <sub>CC</sub>						
No Load (T <sub>X</sub> Disabled)		10	15	mA	SEL_A ► SEL_D = "0001"	
No Load (RS-232 Mode)		15	30	mA	SEL_A ► SEL_D = "0000"	
No Load (RS-485 Mode)		7	20	mA	SEL_A ► SEL_D = "1100"	
Environmental		• •	·			
Operating Temperature						
Commercial (_C_)	0		70	°C		
Industrial (_E_)	-40		+85	°C		
Storage Temperature	-65		+150	°C		

#### NOTE:

1. Exceeding the maximum data rate of 8Mbps at  $T_A = 85^{\circ}C$  may permanently damage the device.

## **Receiver Input Graph**



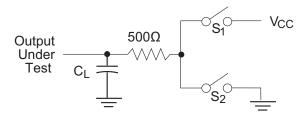
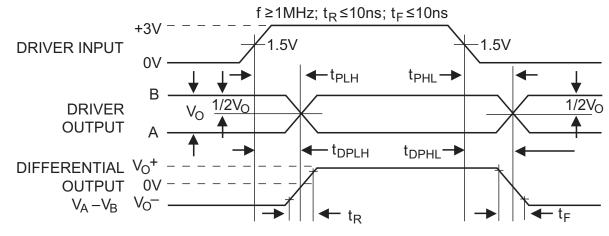


Figure 3. Driver Timing Test Load #2 Circuit

# **Switching Waveforms**



t<sub>SKEW</sub>= |t<sub>DPLH</sub>-t<sub>DPH</sub>|



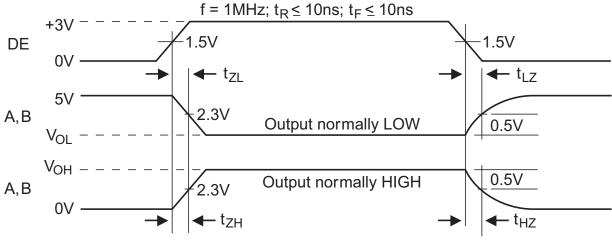
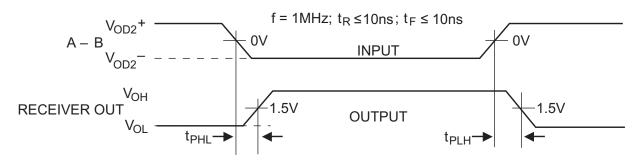


Figure 5. Driver Enable and Disable Times





# Switching Waveforms (Continued)

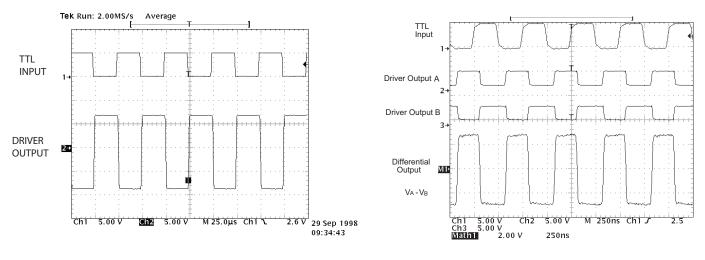


Figure 7. Typical RS-232 Driver Output

Figure 8. Typical RS-485 Driver Output

## Pinout

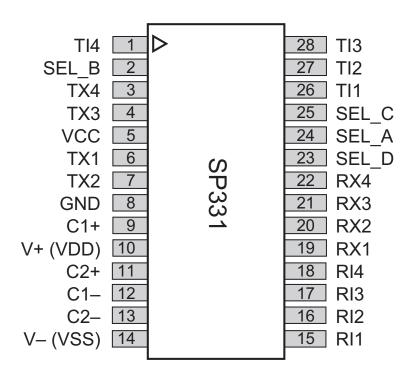
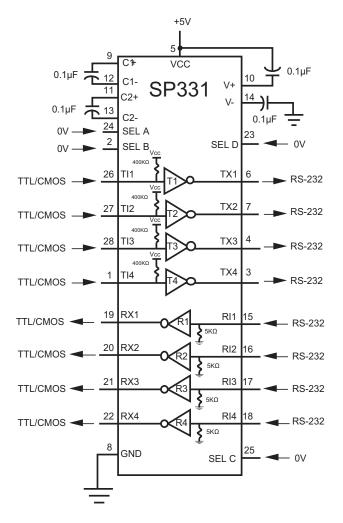


Figure 9. SP331 Pinout

# **Typical Operating Circuits**



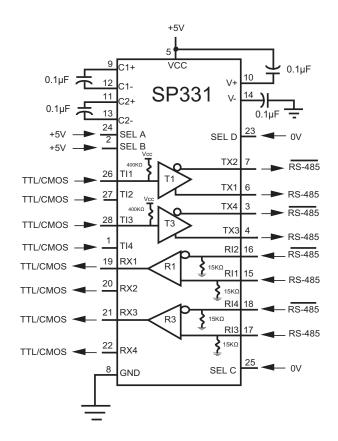


Figure 10. Typical Operating Circuits

## **Function Table for Select Pins**

А	В	С	D	Mode	Function
0	0	0	0	RS-232	All four RS-232 drivers active
0	0	0	1	RS-232	All four RS-232 drivers tri-state
0	0	1	0	RS-232	All four RS-232 drivers tri-state
0	0	1	1	RS-232	RS-232 (4 ch) Loopback
0	1	0	0	RS-232 / RS-485	T1 and T2 active RS-232; T3 tri-state RS-485
0	1	0	1	RS-232 / RS-485	T1 and T2 tri-state RS-232; T3 active RS-485
0	1	1	0	RS-232 / RS-485	T1 and T2 active RS-232; T3 tri-state RS-485
0	1	1	1	RS-232 / RS-485	RS-232 (2 ch) / RS-485 (1 ch) Loopback
1	0	0	0	RS-485 / RS-232	T1 active RS-485; T3 and T4 active RS-232
1	0	0	1	RS-485 / RS-232	T1 tri-state RS-485; T3 active RS-232; T4 active RS-232
1	0	1	0	RS-485 / RS-232	All RS-485 and RS-232 drivers tri-state
1	0	1	1	RS-485 / RS-232	RS-485 (1 ch) / RS-232 (2 ch) Loopback
1	1	0	0	RS-485	T1 and T3 active RS-485
1	1	0	1	RS-485	T1 tri-state RS-485; T3 active RS-485
1	1	1	0	RS-485	T1 active RS-485; T3 tri-state RS-485
1	1	1	1	RS-485	RS-485 (2 ch) Loopback

Table 1. Mode Function Table (Refer to Control Logic Confirmations for Block Diagrams)

## **Theory of Operation**

The SP331 is made up of four separate circuit blocks: the charge pump, drivers, receivers, and decoder. Each of these circuit blocks is described in more detail below.

## Charge-Pump

The charge pump is an 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 shifting technique to attain symmetrical 10V power supplies. Figure 15(a) shows the waveform found on the positive side of capacitor C2, and Figure 15(b) 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: V<sub>SS</sub> 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<sub>SS</sub> Transfer

Phase two of the clock connects the negative terminal of  $C_2$  to the V<sub>SS</sub> storage capacitor and the positive terminal of  $C_2$  to ground, and transfers the generated -10V to  $C_3$ . Simultaneously, the positive side of capacitor C<sub>1</sub> is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground.

## Phase 3: V<sub>DD</sub> Charge Storage

The third phase of the clock is identical to the first phase; the charge transferred in  $C_1$  produces -5V in the negative terminal of  $C_1$ , which is applied to the negative side of capacitor  $C_2$ . Since  $C_2^+$  is at +5V, the voltage potential across  $C_2$  is 10V.

### Phase 4: V<sub>DD</sub> Transfer

The fourth phase of the clock connects the negative terminal of C<sub>2</sub> to ground and transfers the generated 10V across C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>4</sub>, the V<sub>DD</sub> storage capacitor. Again, simultaneously with this, the positive side of capacitor C<sub>1</sub> is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground, and the cycle begins again.

Since both V+ and V<sup>-</sup> are separately generated from V<sub>CC</sub> in a no–load condition, V+ and V<sup>-</sup> will be symmetrical. Older charge pump approaches that generate V<sup>-</sup> from V+ will show a decrease in the magnitude of V<sup>-</sup> 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  $0.1\mu$ F with a 16V breakdown rating.

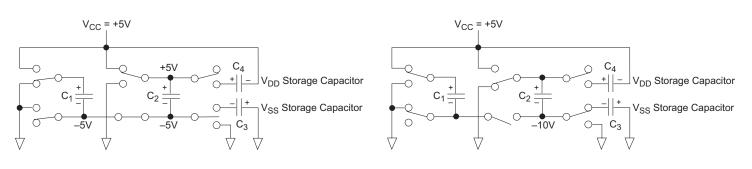


Figure 11. Charge Pump Phase 1



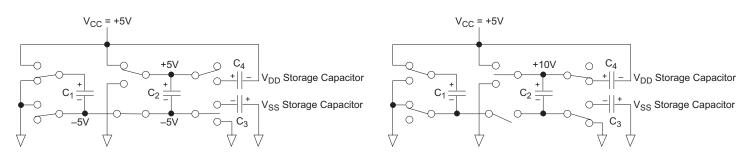


Figure 13. Charge Pump Phase 3

Figure 14. Charge Pump Phase 4

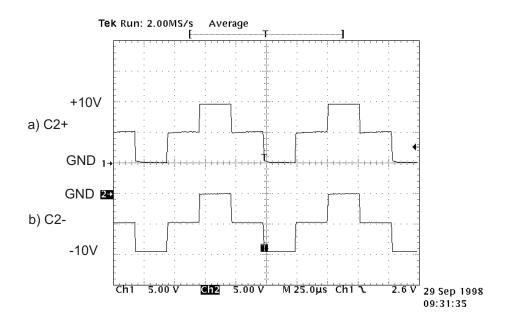


Figure 15. Charge Pump Waveforms

#### **External Power Supplies**

For applications that do not require +5V only, external supplies can be applied at the V+ and V- pins. The value of the external supply voltages must be no greater than  $\pm 10V$ . The current drain for the  $\pm 10V$  supplies is used for RS-232. For the RS-232 driver the current requirement will be 3.5mA per driver. The external power supplies should provide a power supply sequence of:  $\pm 10V$ , then  $\pm 5V$ , followed by  $\pm 10V$ .

#### Drivers

The SP331 has four independent RS-232 single-ended drivers and two differential RS-485 drivers. Control for the mode selection is done via a four-bit control word. The drivers are pre-arranged such that for each mode of operation the relative position and functionality of the drivers are set up to accommodate the selected interface mode. As the mode of the drivers is changed, the electrical characteristics will change to support the requirements of clock, data, and control line signal levels. Unused driver inputs can be left floating; however, to ensure a desired state with no input signal, pull–up resistors to +5V or pull–down resistors to ground are suggested. Since the driver inputs are both TTL or CMOS compatible, any value resistor less than  $100k\Omega$  will suffice.

When in RS-232 mode, the single-ended RS-232 drivers produce compliant RS-232E and ITU V.28 signals. Each of the four drivers output single-ended bipolar signals in excess of  $\pm 5V$  with a full load of  $3k\Omega$  and 2500pF applied as specified. These drivers can also operate at least 120kbps.

When programmed to RS-485 mode, the differential RS-485 drivers produce complaint RS-485 signals. Each RS-485 driver outputs a unipolar signal on each output pin with a magnitude of at least 1.5V while loaded with a worst case of  $54\Omega$  between the driver's two output pins. The signal levels and drive capability of the RS-485 drivers allow the drivers to also comply with RS-422 levels. The transmission rate for the differential drivers is 10Mbps.

### **Receivers**

The SP331 has four single-ended receivers when programmed for RS-232 mode and two differential receivers when programmed for RS-485 mode.

Control for the mode selection is done via a 4–bit control word, as in the drivers. As the operating mode of the receivers is changed, the electrical characteristics will change to support the requirements of the appropriate serial standard. Unused receiver inputs can be left floating without causing oscillation. To ensure a desired state of the receiver output, a pull–up resistor of  $100k\Omega$  to +5V should be connected to the inverting input for a logic low, or the non–inverting input for a logic high. For single-ended receivers, a pull–down resistor to ground of  $5k\Omega$  is internally connected, which will ensure a logic high output.

The RS-232 receiver has a single–ended input with a threshold of 0.8V to 2.4V. The RS-232 receiver has an operating voltage range of  $\pm$ 15V and can receive signals up to 120kbps. RS-232 receivers are used in RS-232 mode for all signal types include data, clock, and control lines of the RS-232 serial port.

The differential RS-485 receiver has an input impedance of  $15k\Omega$  and a differential threshold of  $\pm 200$ mV. Since the characteristics of an RS-422 receiver are actually subsets of RS-485, the receivers for RS-422 requirements are identical to the RS-485 receivers. All of the differential receivers can receive data up to 10Mbps.

### Select Mode Pins

Similar to our SP500 family of multiprotocol products, the SP331 has the ability to change the configuration of the drivers and receivers via a 4-bit switch. Referring to Table 1; RS-232 mode, RS-485 mode, or two different combinations of RS-232/RS-485 can be configured using the SEL\_A and SEL\_B pins. The drivers can be put into tri-state mode by using the SEL\_C and SEL\_D pins. All receivers remain active during any tri-state condition of the drivers.

#### Loopback Mode

Loopback is invoked by asserting "xx11" into the select pins. In RS-232 / RS-485 or RS-485 / RS-232 loopback mode, the RS-232 driver outputs loop back into the RS-232 receiver inputs and the RS-485 differential driver loops back into the RS-485 receiver. During loopback, the driver outputs and receiver inputs are disconnected from the outside world. The driver outputs are in tri-state and the receiver inputs are disabled. The input impedance of the receivers during loopback is approximately  $15k\Omega$  to ground.

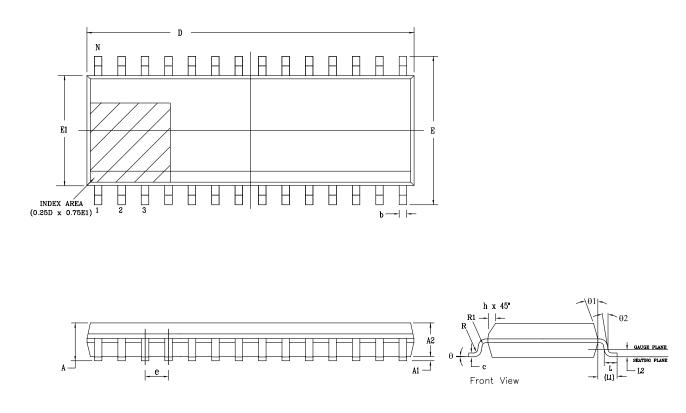
SP331 C	SP331 Control Logic Configuration (Refer to Table1)											
SELA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
SEL B	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
SEL C	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
SEL D	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	26 TI1 27 TI 28 TI 1 TI		TX1 6 TX2 7 TX3 4 TX4 3	26 TI1 27 TI 28 TI	2 T1 2 T2 A	TX1 6 TX2 7 TX3 4 TX4 3	<u>26</u> TI 28 TI 1 TI		TX1 6 TX2 7 TX3 4 TX4 3	<u>26</u> TI: 28 TI:		TX1 6 TX2 7 TX3 4 TX4 3
	<u>19</u> RX		RI1 15 RI2 16	<u>19 RX</u> 20 RX		RI1 15 RI2 16	<u>19 RX</u>		RI1 15 RI2 16	<u>19 RX</u>		RI1 15 RI2 16
	21 R)		RI3 17 RI4 18	21 R)		RI3 17 RI4 18	21 RX 22 RX		RI3 17 RI4 18	<u>21</u> RX	13 R3	RI3 17 RI4 18

SP331 L	oopback (Refer to Table1)			
SELA	0	0 0		1
SEL B	0	1	0	1
SEL C	1	1	1	1
SEL D	1	1	1	1
	26 TI1 TI TX1 6   27 TI2 TZ TX2 7   28 TI3 T3 TX3 4   1 TI4 T4 TX4 3   1 TI4 T4 RI1 15   20 RX2 R2 R12 16   21 RX3 R3 R14 18	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	26 TI1 T1 TX1 6   7 TX2 7   28 TI3 TX3 4   1 TI4 TX4 3   1 TI4 TX4 3   1 TI4 TX4 3   19 RX1 R1 15   21 RX3 R3 R13 17   22 RX4 R4 R14 18	26 TI1 T1 TX1 6 TX2 7 TX3 4 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 3 TX4 15 R12 16 R12 16 R12 16 R13 17 R14 18

# **Mechanical Dimensions**

## WSOIC28

Top View



Side View

Front View

PACKAGE OUTLINE SOIC .300" BODY JEDEC MS-013 VARIATION AE						
SYMBOLS		DIMENSION Control Uni			DIMENSIONS eference U	
STMBULS	MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	2.35	_	2.65	0.093	_	0.104
A1	0.10	_	0.30	0.004	_	0.012
A2	2.05	_	2.55	0.081	—	0.100
b	0.31	_	0.51	0.012	_	0.020
с	0.20	_	0.33	0.008	_	0.013
E	1	0.30 BS	0.406 BSC			
E1		7.50 BSC	)	0.295 BSC		
е		1.27 BSC	)	0.050 BSC		
h	0.25	—	0.75	0.010	—	0.030
L	0.40	—	1.27	0.016	—	0.050
L1		1.40 REF		0.055 REF		
L2		0.25 BS0	2	0	.010 BS	0
R	0.07	—	_	0.003	—	—
R1	0.07	—	-	0.003	—	—
θ	0.	—	8'	0*	—	8'
θ1	5°	_	15 <b>°</b>	5°	_	15 <b>°</b>
θ2	0.	—	—	0°	—	_
D		7.90 BS	C	0.705 BSC		
N			2	8		

Drawing No: POD-00000106

Revision: B

# Ordering Information<sup>(1)</sup>

Part Number	Operating Temperature Range	Lead-Free	Package	Packaging Method
SP331CT-L	0°C to 70°C			Tube
SP331CT-L/TR		Yes <sup>(2)</sup>		Reel
SP331ET-L	-40°C to 85°C		28-pin WSOIC	Tube
SP331ET-L/TR	-40 C to 65 C			Reel

NOTE:

1. Refer to www.exar.com/SP331 for most up-to-date Ordering Information.

2. Visit <u>www.exar.com</u> for additional information on Environmental Rating.

# **Revision History**

Revision	Date	Description
01/04/05		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.
03/19/18	1.0.1	Update to MaxLinear logo. Update format and ordering information table. RS-485 Driver Enable Timing moved on page 3.



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SP331CT-L SP331CT-L/TR SP331ET-L/TR SP331ET-L