+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

General Description

Devices in the MAX3483AE family (MAX3483AE/ MAX3485AE/MAX3488AE/MAX3490AE/MAX3491AE) are ±20kV ESD-protected RS-485/422 transceivers, optimized for extended cable runs in noisy environments. All devices operate from a single 3.3V supply.

The MAX3483AE and MAX3485AE are half-duplex transceivers. The MAX3488AE, MAX3490AE, and MAX3491AE are full-duplex transceivers. The MAX3483AE/85AE have a 1-unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 32 transceivers on the bus. The MAX3488AE/90AE/91AE have a 1/4-unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 128 transceivers on the bus. Each transceiver includes a fail-safe receiver, ensuring that the receiver output (RO) is high when inputs are shorted, open, or connected to a three-state bus.

All devices feature enhanced electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection. All transmitter outputs and receiver inputs are protected to ±20kV HBM ESD, ±15kV Air-Gap ESD and ±8kV Contact ESD in accordance to IEC 61000-4-2.

The MAX3483AE, MAX3485AE, MAX3488AE, and MAX3490AE are available in industry standard 8-pin SO package, while the MAX3491AE is available in a 14-pin SO package.

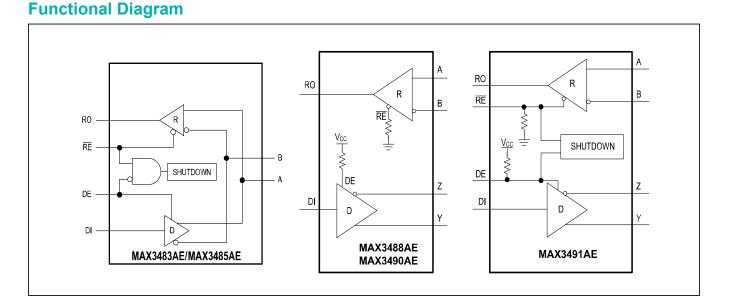
Benefits and Features

- Integrated Protection Increases Robustness
 - High ESD Protection ±20kV HBM ESD per JEDEC JS-001-2012 ±15kV Air Gap per IEC 61000-4-2 ±8kV Contact ESD per IEC 61000-4-2
 - · Short-Circuit Protected Outputs
 - True Fail-Safe Receiver Prevents False Transition
 on Receiver Input Short or Open Events
 - Hot-Swap Capability Eliminates False Transitions
 During Power-Up or Hot Insertion
- High-Speed Data Rates up to 20Mbps
- Up to -40°C to +125°C Operating Temperature
- Allows Up to 128 Transceivers on the Bus

Applications

- Industrial-Control Local Area Networks
- Transceivers for EMI-Sensitive Applications
- Telecommuncations

Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.





19-8506; Rev 1; 9/17

Absolute Maximum Ratings

(Voltages referenced to GND.)

V _{CC} 0.3V to +4.0V
RO0.3V to (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
RE, DE, DI0.3V to +4.0V
A, B, Y, Z9.0V to +13.0V
Short-Circuit Duration (RO, A, B, Y, Z) to GNDContinuous
Operating Temperature Range
MAX3483AE/85AE/88AE/90AE/91AE40°C to +125°C
MAX3488AE/90AE40°C to +105°C

+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)	
8 SO (derate at 7.6mW/°C above +70°C)	606mW
14 SO (derate at 11.9mW/°C above +70°C).	952mW
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow)	+260°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.

Package Thermal Characteristics (Note 1)

Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ _{JC})		Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (0JA)	
8-pin SO	.38°C/W	8-pin SO	132°C/W
14-pin SO	.34°C/W	14-pin SO	84°C/W

Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

Electrical Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +3.0V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
POWER SUPPLY		· · · · ·					
Supply Voltage	VCC		3.0		3.6	V	
Supply Current	1	DE = V_{CC} , \overline{RE} = GND, no load		1.9	4		
Supply Current	ICC	DE = 0, \overline{RE} = 0, no load, DI = 0 or V _{CC}	1.2		4.0	mA	
Shutdown Supply Current	ISHDN	$DE = GND, \overline{RE} = V_{CC}, MAX3483AE/85AE/91AE$			10	μA	
DRIVER							
Differential Driver Output		V_{CC} = 3V, R _L = 100 Ω , Figure 1	2.0			V	
Differential Driver Output	VOD	V_{CC} = 3V, R _L = 54 Ω , Figure 1	1.5				
Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage	ΔV _{OD}	R _L = 54Ω or 100Ω, Figure 1 (Note 4)	-0.2		+0.2	V	
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	Voc	$R_L = 54\Omega \text{ or } 100\Omega, \text{ Figure } 1$		V _{CC} /2	3	V	
Change in Magnitude of Common- Mode Voltage	ΔV _{OC}	R _L = 54Ω or 100Ω, Figure 1 (Note 4)	-0.2		+0.2	V	
Single-Ended Driver Output High	VOH	A or B output, I _{A or B} = -20mA	2.2			V	
Single-Ended Driver Output Low	V _{OL}	A or B output, $I_{A \text{ or } B} = 20\text{mA}$			0.8	V	
Driver Short Circuit Output Current	1000	V _{OUT} = -7V	-250			mA	
Driver Short-Circuit Output Current	IOSD	V _{OUT} = +12V			250	mA	

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Electrical Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +3.0V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
RECEIVER	STWDUL		DITIO	NU		IIF	INAA	014113
RECEIVER				$1/ = \pm 121/$		430	1000	
Input Current	I _{A, B}	DE = GND, V _{CC} = or +3.6V	GND	$V_{IN} = +12V$ $V_{IN} = -7V$	-450	-300	1000	μA
Differential Input Capacitance	C	Between A and B,			-450	-300		pF
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	С _{А, В}			3ND, 1 - 410112	200		10	
	V _{TH}	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$			-200	-105	-10	mV
Receiver Input Hysteresis	ΔV _{TH}	V _{CM} = 0V				10		mV
Receiver Input Resistance	R _{IN}	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$		3483AE/85AE 3488AE/90AE/91AE	12 48			kΩ
LOGIC INTERFACE (DI, DE, RE, RO))	1	1					
Input Voltage High	VIH	DE, DI, RE			2.0			V
Input Voltage Low	VIL	DE, DI, RE					0.8	V
Input Hysteresis	VHYS	DE, DI, RE				50		mV
Input Current	IIN	DE, DI, RE					±2	μA
Input Impedance on First Transition		DE, RE			1		10	kΩ
RO Output Voltage High	VOHRO	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ = GND, I _{RO} = -2mA, (V _A - V _B) > 200mV		V _{CC} - 1.5			V	
RO Output Voltage Low	VOLRO	$\overline{\text{RE}}$ = GND, I _{RO} = 2mA, (V _A - V _B) < -200mV				0.4	V	
Receiver Three-State Output Current	IOZR	$\overline{RE} = V_{CC}, 0 \le V_{RC}$	_O ≤V _C	C			±1	μA
RE Pulldown and DE Pullup Resistance	R _{IN}					1		MΩ
Receiver Output Short-Circuit Current	IOSR	$0 \le V_{RO} \le V_{CC}$					±110	mA
PROTECTION								
Thermal Shutdown Threshold	TSHDN	Temperature rising				+160		°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis						15		°C
		IEC 61000-4-2 Air	Gap D	bischarge to GND		±15		
ESD Protection on A, B, Z, and Y Pins		IEC 61000-4-2 Co	ntact D	Discharge to GND		±8		kV
F 1110		Human Body Mode	el to G	ND		±20		
ESD Protection, All Other Pins		Human Body Mode	el			±2		kV

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Switching Characteristics MAX3485AE/MAX3490AE/MAX3491AE

 $(V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3, 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DRIVER						
Driver Drenegation Delay	^t DPLH	$R_{L} = 54\Omega, C_{L} = 50pF,$			30	
Driver Propagation Delay	^t DPHL	Figures 2 and 3			30	ns
Driver Differential Output Rise or Fall Time	t _{HL} , t _{LH}	$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figures 2 and 3			7	ns
Differential Driver Output Skew t _{DPLH} - t _{DPHL}	^t DSKEW	$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figures 2 and 3 (Note 6)			3	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DRMAX		20			Mbps
Driver Enable to Output High	^t DZH	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 7)			40	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	^t DZL	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 7)			40	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	^t DLZ	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE Figures 4 and 5			40	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	^t DHZ	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE Figures 4 and 5			40	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to	t _{DLZ} (SHDN)	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, Figures 4 and 5 (Note 7)			6	μs
Output High		R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3491AE, Figure 8			100	μs
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	^t DHZ(SHDN)	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 7)			6	μs
Time to Shutdown	^t SHDN	(Note 8)	50		800	ns
RECEIVER						
Pagaivar Propagation Dolay	^t RPLH	C_{L} = 15pF, Figures 6 and 7			35	ne
Receiver Propagation Delay	^t RPHL	CL - TSpr, Figures 6 and 7			35	ns
Receiver Output Skew	^t RSKEW	C _L = 15pF, Figures 6 and 7 (Note 6)			2	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DRMAX		20			Mbps
Receiver Enable to Output High	^t RZH	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE, Figure 8 (Note 7)			40	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	^t RZL	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE, Figure 8 (Note 7)			40	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	^t RLZ	R_L = 1kΩ, C _L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE, Figure 8			40	ns

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Switching Characteristics MAX3485AE/MAX3490AE/MAX3491AE (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3, 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Receiver Disable Time from High	^t RHZ	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, MAX3491AE, Figure 8			40	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High		R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, Figure 8 (Note 7)			6	μs
	^t RLZ(SHDN)	R_L = 1kΩ, C _L = 15pF, MAX3491AE, Figure 8			100	μs
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	^t RHZ(SHDN)	R_L = 1kΩ, C _L = 15pF, MAX3485AE, Figure 8 (Note 7)			6	μs
		R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3491AE, Figure 8			100	μs
Time to Shutdown	^t SHDN	(Note 8)	50		800	ns

Switching Characteristics (MAX3483AE/MAX3488AE)

 $(V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3, 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
DRIVER		·				
Driver Propagation Delay	^t DPLH	R _L = 54Ω, C _L = 50pF,			1000	20
Diver Propagation Delay	^t DPHL	Figures 2 and 3			1000	ns
Driver Differential Output Rise or Fall Time	t _{HL} , t _{LH}	$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figures 2 and 3	200		900	ns
Differential Driver Output Skew t _{DPLH} - t _{DPHL}	^t DSKEW	$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figures 2 and 3			140	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DRMAX		250			kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	^t DZH	$R_L = 110\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 6)			2500	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	^t DZL	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 6)			2500	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	tDLZ	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	^t DHZ	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 50pF, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5			100	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	^t DLZ(SHDN)	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 15pF, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 6)			10	μs

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Switching Characteristics (MAX3483AE/MAX3488AE) (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +3V \text{ to } +3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.3V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Notes 2, 3, 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	^t DHZ(SHDN)	R_L = 110 Ω , C_L = 15pF, MAX3483AE Figures 4 and 5 (Note 6)			5.5	μs
Time to Shutdown	^t SHDN	(Note 8) MAX3483AE	50	340	700	ns
RECEIVER		· /				
Dessiver Dreposition Delay	^t RPLH				200	20
Receiver Propagation Delay	^t RPHL	$C_L = 15pF$, Figures 6 and 7			200	ns
Receiver Output Skew	^t RSKEW	C _L = 15pF, Figures 6 and 7 (Note 6)			30	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DRMAX		250			kbps
Receiver Enable to Output High	^t RZH	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3483AE Figure 8 (Note 6)			50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	^t RZL	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3483AE Figure 8 (Note 6)			50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	^t RLZ	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, MAX3483AE Figure 8			50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	^t RHZ	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, MAX3483AE Figure 8			50	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	^t RLZ(SHDN)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, MAX3483AE Figure 8 (Note 6)			10	μs
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	^t RHZ(SHDN)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, MAX3483AE Figure 8 (Note 6)			10	μs
Time to Shutdown	^t SHDN	(Note 8) MAX3483AE	50	340	800	ns

Note 2: All devices 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 3: All currents into the device are positive; all currents out of the device are negative. All voltages are referenced to ground, unless otherwise noted.

Note 4: ΔV_{OD} and ΔV_{OC} are the changes in V_{OD} and V_{OC} , respectively, when the DI input changes state.

Note 5: Capacitive load includes test probe and fixture capacitance.

Note 6: Guaranteed by design; not production tested.

Note 7: The timing parameter refers to the driver or receiver enable delay, when the device has exited the initial hot-swap protect state and is in normal operating mode.

Note 8: Shutdown is enabled by driving RE high and DE low. The device is guaranteed to have entered shutdown after t_{SHDN} has elapsed.

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Test and Timing Diagrams

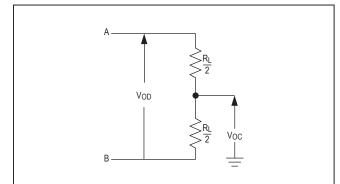


Figure 1. Driver DC Test Load

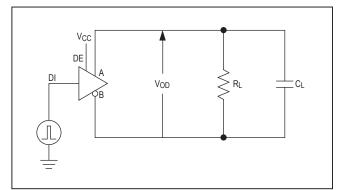


Figure 2. Driver Timing Test Circuit

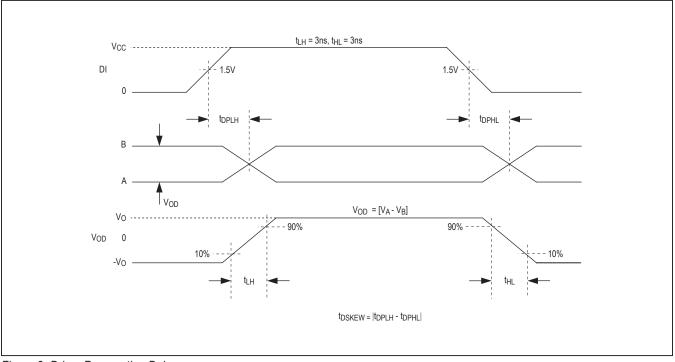


Figure 3. Driver Propagation Delays

+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

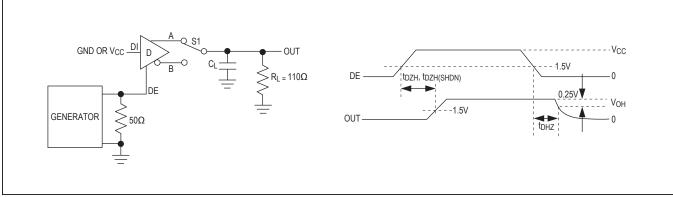


Figure 4. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{DZH}, t_{DHZ})

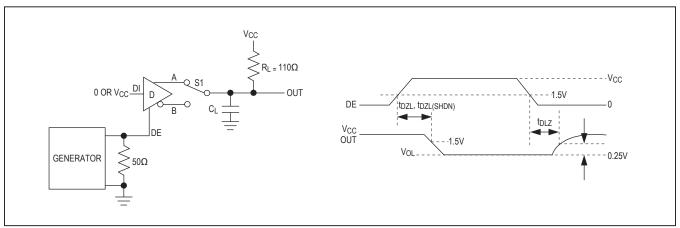


Figure 5. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{DZL}, t_{DLZ})

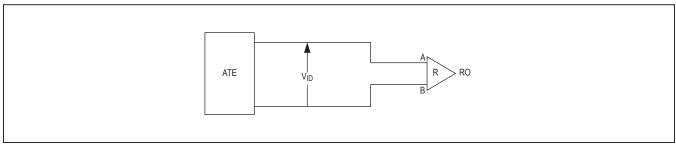


Figure 6. Receiver Propagation Delay Test Circuit

+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

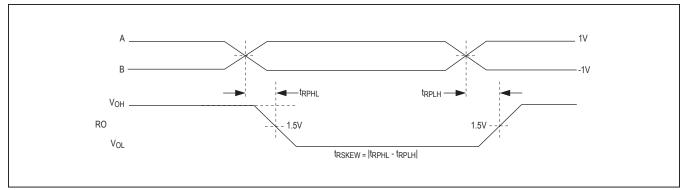


Figure 7. Receiver Propagation Delays

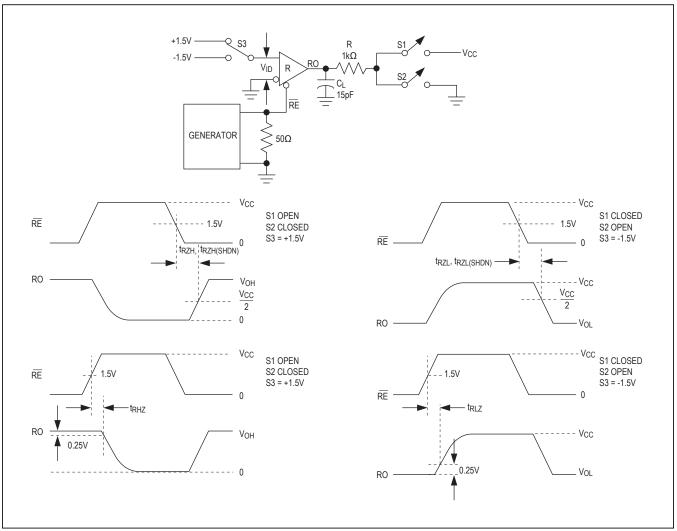
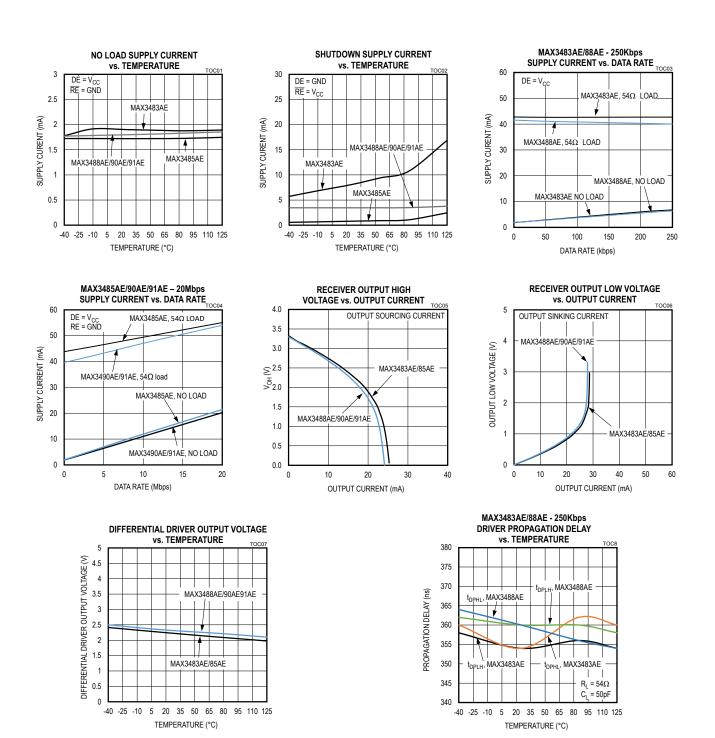


Figure 8. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

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Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

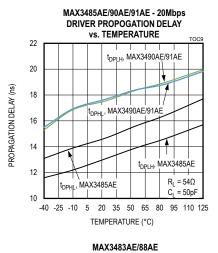


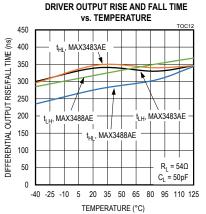
+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

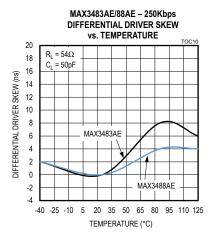
10

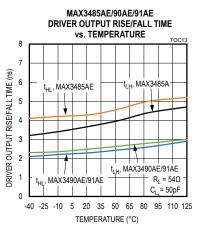
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

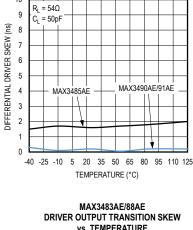
(V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)









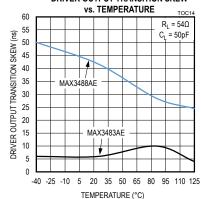


MAX3485AE/90AE/91AE

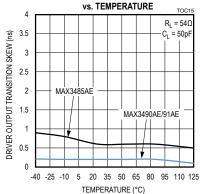
DIFFERENTIAL DRIVER SKEW

vs. TEMPERATURE

TOC1

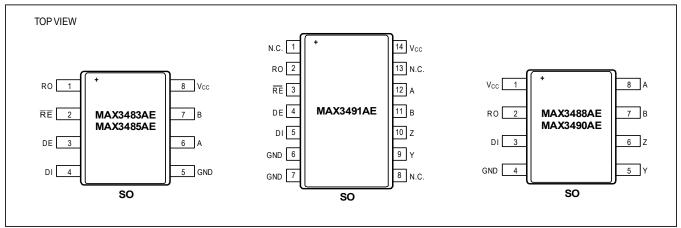


MAX3485AE/90AE/91AE DRIVER OUTPUT TRANSITION SKEW



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Pin Configuration



Pin Description

	PIN						
MAX3483AE MAX3485AE	MAX3488AE MAX3490AE	MAX3491AE	NAME	FUNCTION			
	_	1, 8, 13	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.			
1	2	2	RO	Receiver Output. Drive \overline{RE} low to enable RO. RO is always active on the MAX3488AE and MAX3490AE. RO is high when the receiver inputs (VA - VB) > -10mV and low when (VA -VB) <200mV. See the Function Tables.			
2	_	3	RE	Receiver Output Enable. Drive \overline{RE} low, or leave unconnected, to enable RO. RO is high impedance when \overline{RE} is high. Drive \overline{RE} high and DE low to enter low-power shutdown mode. \overline{RE} has a weak pulldown to GND.			
3	_	4	DE	Driver Enable. Drive DE high, or leave unconnected, to enable the driver outputs (Y and Z for full duplex, A and B for half duplex). The driver outputs are high impedance when DE is low. Drive $\overline{\text{RE}}$ high and DE low to enter low-power shutdown mode. DE has a weak pullup to V _{CC} .			
4	3	5	DI	Driver Input. A low on DI forces the noninverting output (Y or A) low and the inverting output (Z or B) high. Similarly, a high on DI forces the noninverting output (Y or A) high and the inverting output (Z or B) low. See the Function Tables.			
5	4	6, 7	GND	Ground			
	5	9	Y	Noninverting Driver Output			
	6	10	Z	Inverting Driver Output			
7	7	11	В	Inverting Receiver Input/Driver Output (MAX3483AE/MAX3485AE). Inverting Receiver Input (MAX3488AE/MAX3490AE/MAX3491AE).			
6	8	12	А	Noninverting Receiver Input/Driver Output (MAX3483AE/MAX3485AE). Noninverting Receiver Input (MAX3488AE/MAx3490AE/MAX3491AE).			
8	1	14	V _{CC}	Positive Supply. Bypass V_{CC} to GND with a $0.1\mu F$ capacitor as close as possible to the IC.			

+3.3V-Powered, ±20kV ESD-Protected, 20Mbps and Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

Function Tables (MAX3483AE, MAX3485AE)

TRANSMITTING								
	INPUTS		OUTI	MODE				
RE	DE	DI	В	Α	MODE			
Х	1	1	0	1	Active			
Х	1	0	1 0		Active			
0	0	Х	High Im	Driver Disabled				
1	0	Х	High Im	Shutdown				

RECEIVING								
	INPUTS		OUTPUTS	MODE				
RE	DE	A-B	RO	WIODE				
0	Х	≥ -10mV	1	Active				
0	Х	≤ -200mV	0	Active				
0	Х	Open/Shorted	1	Active				
1	1	Х	High Impedance	Receiver Disabled				
1	0	Х	High Impedance	Shutdown				

X = Don't care

Function Tables MAX3491AE

TRANSMITTING					
INPUTS			OUTPUTS		
RE*	DE*	DI	Y	Z	
Х	1	1	1	0	
Х	1	0	0	1	
0	0	Х	High-Impedance		
1	0	Х	Shutdown		

RECEIVING				
	OUTPUT			
RE*	DE*	V _A - V _B	RO	
0	X	≥ -10mV	1	
0	X	≤ -200mV	0	
0	X	Open/Shorted	1	
1	1	X	High-Impedance	
1	0	Х	Shutdown	

*RE and DE on the MAX3488AE and MAX3490AE are internal. The driver outputs and receiver are always active in these devices.

Detailed Description

The MAX3483AE/85AE and MAX3488AE/90AE/91AE family are 3.3V ESD-protected RS-485/RS-422 transceivers intended for half-duplex or full-duplex communications. Integrated hot-swap functionality eliminates false transitions on the bus during power-up or hot insertion.

The device features fail-safe receiver inputs guaranteeing a logic-high receiver output when inputs are shorted or open. The MAX3483AE/85AE has a 1-unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 32 transceivers on the bus. The MAX3488AE/90AE/91AE has a 1/4-unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 128 transceivers on the bus.

True Fail Safe

The transceiver family guarantee a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are shorted or open, or when they are connected to a terminated transmission line with all drivers disabled. If the differential receiver input voltage (A–B) is greater than or equal to -10mV, RO is logic-high.

Driver Single-Ended Operation

The driver outputs can either be used in the standard differential operating mode, or can be used as single-ended outputs. Since the driver outputs swing rail-to-rail, they can individually be used as standard TTL logic outputs.

For half-duplex transceivers, driver outputs are A and B. For full-duplex transceivers, driver outputs are Y and Z.

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Hot-Swap Capability

Hot-Swap Inputs

When circuit boards are inserted in a hot or powered backplane, disturbances on the enable inputs and differential receiver inputs can lead to data errors. Upon initial circuit board insertion, the processor undergoes its power-up sequence. During this period, the processor output drivers are high impedance and are unable to drive the DE and \overline{RE} inputs MAX3483AE/85AE/91AE to a defined logic level. Leakage currents up to 10µA from the high-impedance outputs of a controller could cause DE and \overline{RE} to drift to an incorrect logic state. Additionally, parasitic circuit board capacitance could cause coupling of V_{CC} or GND to DE and \overline{RE} . These factors could improperly enable the driver or receiver. The integrated hot-swap inputs help to avoid these potential problems.

When $V_{\underline{CC}}$ rises, an internal pulldown circuit holds DE low and RE high. After the initial power-up sequence, the pulldown circuit becomes transparent, resetting the hot-swap-tolerable inputs.

Hot-Swap Input Circuitry

The DE and $\overline{\text{RE}}$ enable inputs feature hot-swap capability. At the input, there are two nMOS devices, M1 and M2 (Figure 9). When V_{CC} ramps from 0V, an internal 10µs timer turns on M2 and sets the SR latch that also turns on M1. Transistors M2 (a 500µA current sink) and M1 (a 100µA current sink) pull DE to GND through a 5k Ω (typ)

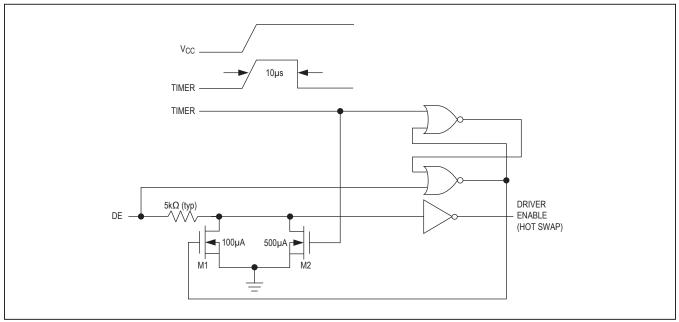


Figure 9. Simplified Structure of the Driver Enable (DE) Pin

resistor. M2 is designed to pull DE to the disabled state against an external parasitic capacitance up to 100pF that can drive DE high. After 10µs, the timer deactivates M2 while M1 remains on, holding DE low against three-state leakages that can drive DE high. M1 remains on until an external source overcomes the required input current. At this time, the SR latch resets and M1 turns off. When M1 turns off, DE reverts to a standard, high-impedance CMOS input. Whenever V_{CC} drops below 1V, the hotswap input is reset.

A complementary circuit employing two pMOS devices pulls $\overline{\text{RE}}$ to $\text{V}_{CC}.$

±20kV ESD Protection

ESD protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against electrostatic discharges encountered during handling and assembly. The driver outputs and receiver inputs have extra protection against static electricity. The ESD structures withstand high ESD in all states: normal operation, shutdown, and powered down. After an ESD event, the transceiver family keeps working without latch-up or damage.

ESD protection can be tested in various ways. The transmitter outputs and receiver inputs are characterized for protection to the following limits:

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- ±20kV HBM using JEDEC JS-001-2014.
- ±15kV using the Air-Gap Discharge method specified in IEC 61000-4-2.
- ±8kV using the Contact Discharge method specified in IEC 61000-4-2.

ESD Test Conditions

ESD performance depends on a variety of conditions. Contact Maxim for a reliability report that documents test setup, test methodology, and test results.

Human Body Model (HBM)

<u>Figure 10</u> shows the HBM, and <u>Figure 11</u> shows the current waveform it generates when discharged into a low-impedance state. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a $1.5k\Omega$ resistor.

IEC 61000-4-2

The IEC 61000-4-2 standard covers ESD testing and performance of finished equipment. However, it does not specifically refer to integrated circuits. The transceiver family helps in designing equipment to meet IEC 61000-4-2 without the need for additional ESD protection components.

The major difference between tests done using the HBM and IEC 61000-4-2 is higher peak current in IEC 61000-4-2 because series resistance is lower in the IEC 61000-4-2 model. Hence, the ESD withstand voltage measured to IEC 61000-4-2 is generally lower than that measured using the HBM.

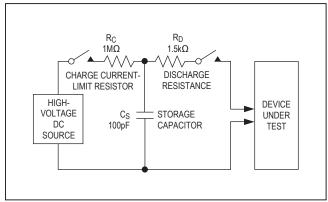


Figure 10. Human Body ESD Test Model

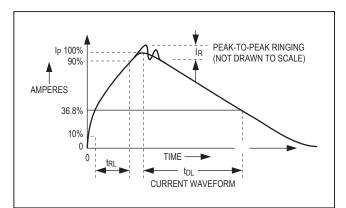


Figure 11. Human Body Current Waveform

Figure 12 shows the IEC 61000-4-2 model, and Figure 13 shows the current waveform for IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Contact Discharge test.

Applications Information

Driver Output Protection

Two mechanisms prevent excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or by bus connection. The first, a current limit on the output stage provides immediate protection against short circuits over the whole common-mode voltage range. The second, a thermalshutdown circuit, forces the driver outputs into a highimpedance state if the die temperature exceeds +160°C (typ).

Low-Power Shutdown Mode (MAX3483AE, MAX3485AE,MAX3491AE)

Low-power shutdown mode is initiated by bringing \overline{RE} high and DE low. In shutdown, the devices draw less than 10µA of supply current.

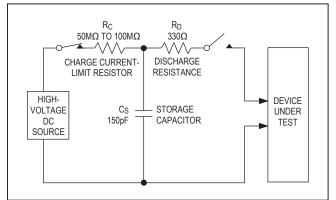


Figure 12. IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Test Model

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 \overline{RE} and DE can be connected together and driven simultaneously. The transceiver is guaranteed not to enter shutdown if \overline{RE} is high and DE is low for less than 50ns. If the inputs are in this state for at least 800ns (max), the device is guaranteed to enter shutdown.

Typical Applications

The transceiver family is designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus transmission lines. Figure 14 and Figure 15 show typical network application circuits. To minimize reflections, terminate the line at both ends with its characteristic impedance and keep stub lengths off the main line as short as possible.

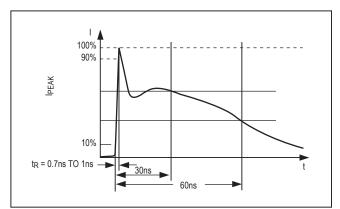


Figure 13. IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Generator Current Waveform

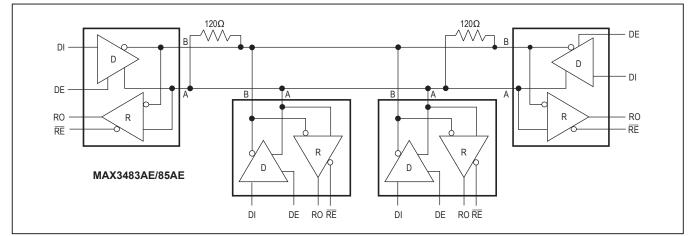


Figure 14. Typical Half-Duplex Application Circuit

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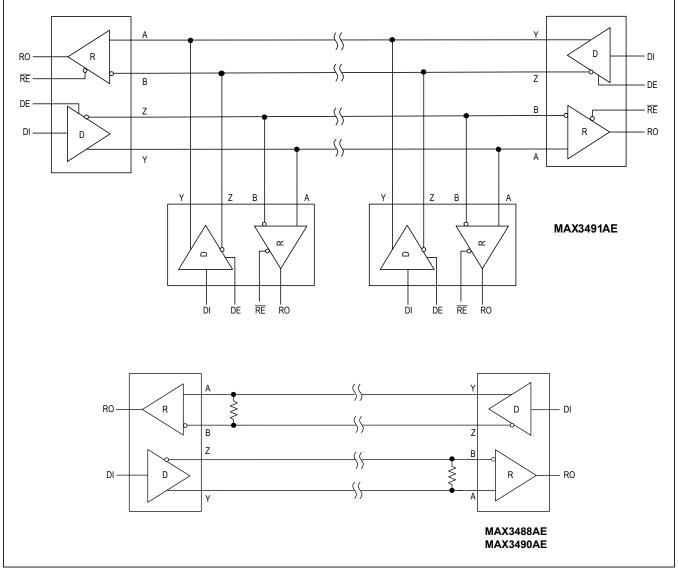


Figure 15. Typical Full-Duplex RS-485 Network

Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

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Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <u>www.maximintegrated.com/packages</u>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 SOIC	S8+2	21-0041	90-0096
8 SOIC	S8+4	21-0041	90-0096
14 SOIC	S14+1	<u>21-0041</u>	<u>90-0112</u>

Ordering Information

PART	DUPLEX	DATA RATE (MAX)	PIN-PACKAGE	PACKAGE CODE	TEMPERATURE RANGE	NODES
MAX3483AEASA+	Half	0.25Mbps	8 SO	S8+2	-40°C to +125°C	32
MAX3485AEASA+	Half	20Mbps	8 SO	S8+2	-40°C to +125°C	32
MAX3488AEGSA+	Full	0.25Mbps	8 SO	S8+4	-40°C to +105°C	128
MAX3490AEGSA+	Full	20Mbps	8 SO	S8+4	-40°C to +105°C	128
MAX3491AEASD+	Full	20Mbps	14 SO	S14+1	-40°C to +125°C	128

+Denotes lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

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Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	3/16	Initial release	—
1	9/17	Updated General Description, Functional Diagram, Absolute Maximum Ratings, Electrical Characteristics table, various figures, and Ordering Information table	1–6, 8, 10–12, 15–18

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

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