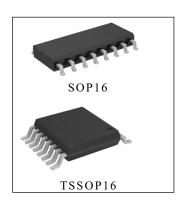
# 3V to 5.5V, 250kbps RS-232 Transceivers

#### General Description

The D3232 consists of two drivers, two receivers, and a dual charge-pump circuit with ±12kV IEC 61000-4-2 Contact Discharge ESD protection.

The D3232 meets the requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and provides the electrical interface between an asynchronous communication controller and the serial-port connector. The charge pump and four small external capacitors allow operation

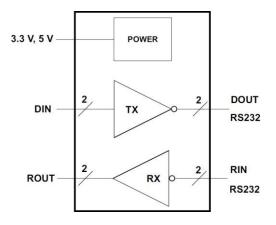


from a single 3V to 5.5V supply. The device operates at data signaling rates up to 250 kbps.

The D3232 is available in SOP16 and TSSOP16 package.

#### Features Function Block

- ESD protection for RS-232 Bus Pins
  - ±12kV (IEC61000-4-2, Contact Discharge)
  - ±15kV (IEC61000-4-2, Air-Gap Discharge)
- Meets the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F standard
- ➤ Wide Power Supply Range: Single +3V to +5.5V
- > Operates up to 250kbps
- > Two Drivers and Two Receivers
- External Capacitors: 4 × 0.1 μF
- Accepts 5V Logic Input With 3.3V Supply



#### **Package Information**

Part NO.	NO. Package Package Marking		Package Option	
D3232F	SOP16	CHMC SXXXX D3232F	50/Tube 4000/Reel	
D3232T	TSSOP16	CHMC D3232T SXXXX	96/Tube 3000/Reel	

**CHMC** 

CHMC:Trademark

D3232F/D3232T:Part NO.

SXXXX:Lot NO.

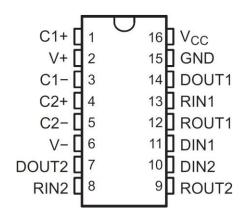
### **Applications**

- > Battery-Powered Equipment
- > Industry Human Machine Interface
- > Notebook, Computers
- > Printers

### **Ordering Information**

Part Number	Package	Operation Temp.
D3232	SOP16	-40~ + 125 ℃
	TSSOP16	-40~ + 125 °C

# Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin NO.	Name	I/O	Description
1	C1+	_	Positive lead of C1 capacitor
2	V+	О	Positive charge pump output for storage capacitor only
3	C1-	_	Negative lead of C1 capacitor
4	C2+	_	Positive lead of C2 capacitor
5	C2-	_	Negative lead of C2 capacitor
6	V-	О	Negative charge pump output for storage capacitor only
7	DOUT2	О	RS232 Driver Output
8	RIN2	I	RS232 Receiver Input
9	ROUT2	О	TTL/CMOS Receiver Output
10	DIN2	I	TTL/CMOS Driver Input
11	DIN1	I	TTL/CMOS Driver Input
12	ROUT1	О	TTL/CMOS Receiver Output

Pin NO.	Name	I/O	Description	
13	RIN1	I	RS232 Receiver Input	
14	DOUT1	0	RS232 Driver Output	
15	GND	_	Ground	
16	VCC	_	Supply Voltage	

### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

	Characteristic	Min	Max	Unit	
Vcc	Supply voltage		-0.3	6	V
V+	Positive output supply voltage		-0.3	7	V
V-	Negative output supply voltage		0.3	-7	V
V+ - V-	Supply voltage difference			13	V
		Drivers	-0.3	6	V
VI	Input voltage	Receivers	-25	25	V
		Drivers	-13.2	13.2	V
Vo	Output voltage	Receivers	-0.3	VCC+ 0.3	V
Тл	Operating virtual junction temperature			150	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature		-65	150	°C

Note 1: 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 under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

(Test conditions:  $C1-C4=0.1\mu F$  at  $VCC=3.3V\pm0.3V$ ;  $C1=0.047\mu F$ ,  $C2-C4=0.33\mu F$  at  $VCC=5V\pm0.5V$ )

	Characteristic				Тур	Max	Unit
	Supply voltage	$V_{CC} = 3.3 V$	3	3.3	3.6		
			$V_{\rm CC} = 5V$	4.5	5	5.5	V
17	Driver high-	DIN	$V_{\rm CC} = 3.3  \rm V$	2		5.5	
V <sub>IH</sub>	level input	DIN	$V_{CC} = 5V$	2.4		5.5	V
$V_{IL}$	Driver low-level input	DIN		0		0.8	V
VI	Receiver input voltage	RIN	_	-25		25	V
TA	Operating free-air temperature			-40		125	$^{\circ}$ C

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

(Test conditions: C1-C4 =  $0.1\mu F$  at VCC =  $3.3V\pm0.3V$ ; C1 =  $0.047\mu F$ , C2-C4 =  $0.33\mu F$  at VCC =  $5V\pm0.5V$ , TA =  $-40\sim125$  °C,unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25 °C.)

	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Icc	Supply current	No load, $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V or 5 V}$		1.5		m A
Drive	r					
V <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output voltage	DOUT at $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND, DIN = GND	5	5.4		V
Vol	Low-level output voltage	DOUT at $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND, DIN = $V_{CC}$	-5	-5.4		V
I <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input current	$V_{I} = V_{CC}$		±0.01	±1	μА
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> at GND		±0.01	±1	μA
_	Short-circuit output	$V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}, V_{O} = 0 \text{ V}$		2.0	±60	m A
Ios	current	$V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}, V_{O} = 0 \text{ V}$		±30		
ro	Output resistance	$V_{CC}$ , $V+$ , and $V-=0$ $V$ , $V_{O}=\pm 2$ $V$	300	10M		Ω
Rece	iver					
Voh	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$	Vcc-0.6	Vcc-0.1		V
Vol	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = 1.6 \text{ mA}$			0.4	V
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going input	VCC = 3.3 V		1.5	2.4	
	threshold voltage	VCC = 5 V		2.0	2.4	V
V <sub>IT</sub> -	Negative-going input	VCC = 3.3 V	0.6	1.1		
	threshold voltage	VCC = 5 V	0.8	1.5		V
$V_{hys}$	Input hysteresis (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> )			0.4		V
$\mathbf{r}_{i}$	Input resistance	$VI = \pm 3 V \text{ to } \pm 25 V$	3	5	7	kΩ

Note 2: Short-circuit durations should be controlled to prevent exceeding the device absolute power dissipation ratings, and not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

### **Switching Characteristics**

(Test conditions: C1-C4=0.1  $\mu$ F at VCC=3.3V±0.3V; C1=0.047  $\mu$ F, C2-C4=0.33  $\mu$ F at VCC=5V±0.5V, TA = -40~125 °C,unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at TA = +25 °C.)

Parameter		Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
M	Iaximum data rate	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 1000 \text{ pF}$ , One DOUT switching	250			kbps
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Driver pulse skew	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 150 \text{ pF to}$ 2500 pF,see Figure 1		100		ns
SR(tr)	Driver slew rate,	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7$ $C_L = 150 \text{ pF to } 1000 \text{ pF}$	6		30	V/µs
	transition region	$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ $C_L = 150 \text{ pF to } 2500 \text{ pF}$	4		30	
tPLH	Receiver propagation delay time, low- to high-level output	C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF see Figure 2		150		ns
t <sub>PHL</sub>	Receiver propagation delay time, high- to low-level output			150		ns
t <sub>sk(p)</sub>	Receiver pulse skew			60		ns

Note 3: Pulse skew is defined as |tPLH - tPHL| of each channel of the same device.

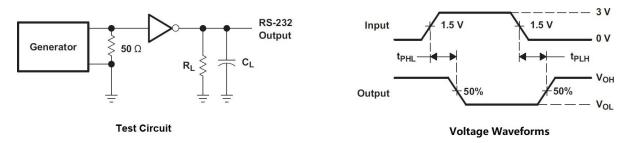


Figure 1. Driver Pulse Skew

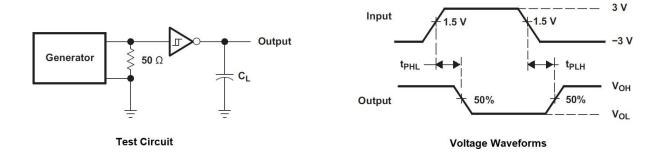
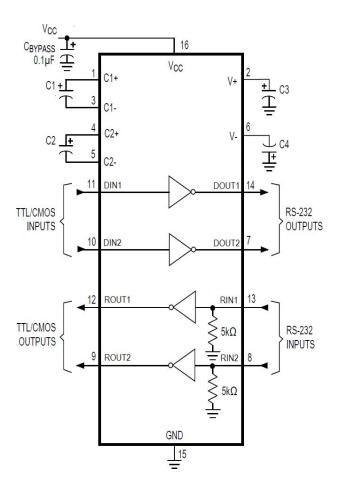


Figure 2. Receiver Propagation Delay Times

# **Typical Application**



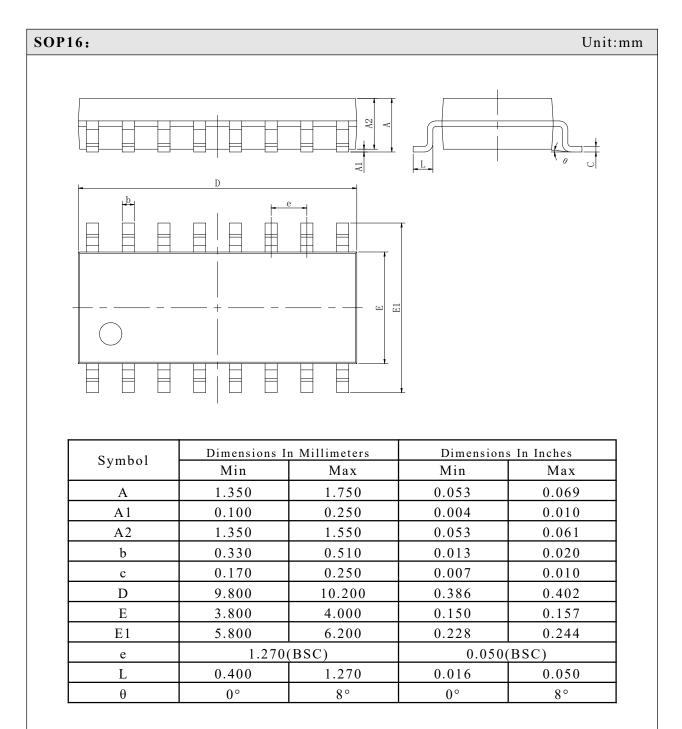
Nonpolorized ceramic capacitors are acceptable. If polarized tantalum or electrolytic capacitors are used, they should be connected as shown.

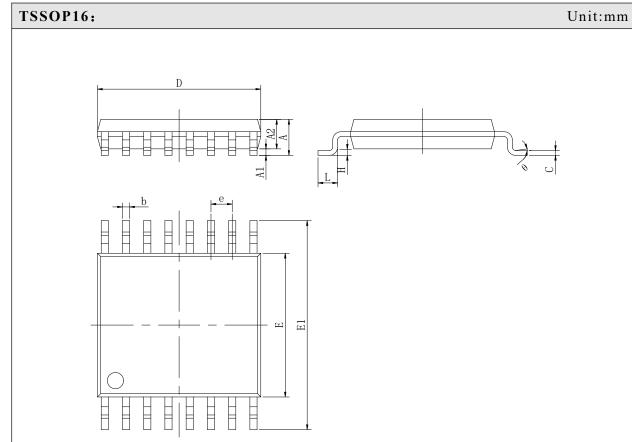
Figure 3. Typical Operating Circuit

Table 1. VCC vs Capacitor Values

VCC	C1	C2, C3, C4
$3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$	0.1 μF	0.1 μF
5 V ± 0.5 V	0.047 μF	0.33 μF
3 V to 5.5 V	0.1 μF	0.47 μF

#### Outline Dimensions





Crymah a l	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max
D	4.900	5.100	0.193	0.201
Е	4.300	4.500	0.169	0.177
b	0.190	0.300	0.007	0.012
c	0.090	0.200	0.004	0.008
E1	6.250	6.550	0.246	0.258
A		1.100		0.043
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
e	0.65 (B	0.65 (BSC)		(BSC)
L	0.500	0.700	0.02	0.028
Н	0.25(TYP)		0.01(T YP)	
θ	1°	7°	1°	7°

#### **Statements**

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