General Description

Devices in the SSIT3485E family (SSIT3485E/ SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E) are ±15kV ESD-protected, +3.3V, low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications. Each device con-tains one driver and one receiver.The SSIT3488E feature slew-rate-limited drivers that minimize EMI and reduce reflections caused by improperly termi-nated cables, allowing error-free data transmission at data rates up to 1Mbps. The SSIT3485E, SSIT3490E and SSIT3491E transmit at up to 12Mbps.

All devices feature enhanced electrostatic discharge (ESD) protection.All transmitter outputs and receiver inputs are protected to ±15kV using IEC 1000-4-2 Air-Gap Discharge, ±8kV using IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge, and ±15kV using the Human Body Model.

Drivers are short-circuit current limited and are protected against excessive power dissipation by thermal shutdown circuitry that places the driver outputs into a high-impedance state. The receiver input has a fail-safe feature that guar-antees a logic-high output if both inputs are open circuit.The SSIT3488E, SSIT3490E, and SSIT3491E feature full-duplex communication, while the SSIT3485E are designed for half-duplex communication.

Features

- ESD Protection for RS-485 I/O Pins
  - ±15kV—Human Body Model
  - ±8kV—IEC 1000-4-2, Contact Discharge
  - ±15kV—IEC 1000-4-2, Air-Gap Discharge
- Operate from a Single +3.3V Supply— No Charge Pump Required
- Interoperable with +5V Logic
- Guaranteed 12Mbps Data Rate (SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E)
- Slew-Rate Limited for Errorless Data Transmission (SSIT3488E)
- 2nA Low-Current Shutdown Mode (SSIT3485E/SSIT3491E)
- -7V to +12V Common-Mode Input Voltage Range
- Full-Duplex and Half-Duplex Versions Available

- Industry-Standard 75176 Pinout (MAX3485E)
- Current-Limiting and Thermal Shutdown for Driver Overload Protection
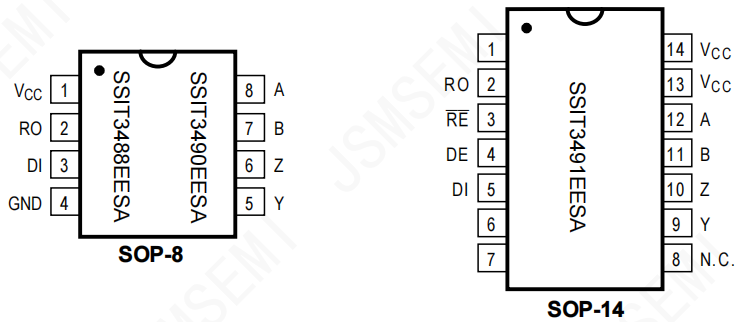
Applications

- Telecommunications
- Industrial-Control Local Area Networks
- Transceivers for EMI-Sensitive Applications
- Integrated Services Digital Networks
- Packet Switching
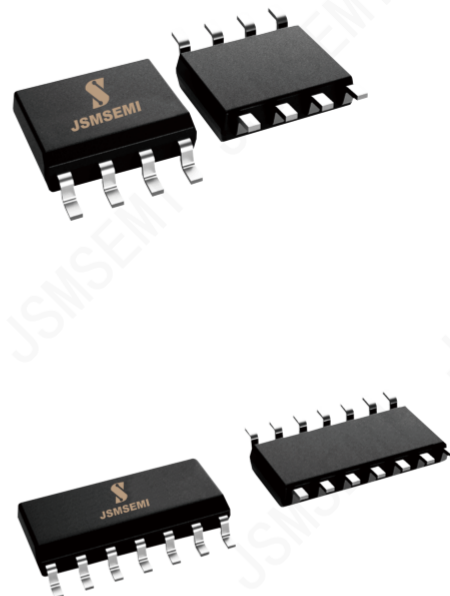
Order Information

Ordernumber	Package	Marking information	Operation Temperature Range	MSL Grade	Ship,Quantity	Green
SSIT3488EESA	SOP-8	JSM3488EESA	-40 to 85°C	3	T&R,2500	Rohs
SSIT3490EESA	SOP-8	JSM3490EESA	-40 to 85°C	3	T&R,2500	Rohs
SSIT3491EESA	SOP-14	JSM3491EESA	-40 to 85°C	3	T&R,2500	Rohs

SOP-8

SOP-14

Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
SSIT3488E SSIT3490E	SSIT3491E		
2	2	RO	Receiver Output. If A > B by 200mV, RO will be high; if A < B by 200mV, RO will be low.
—	3	$\overline{RE}$	Receiver Output Enable. RO is enabled when $\overline{RE}$ is low; RO is high impedance when $\overline{RE}$ is high. If $\overline{RE}$ is high and DE is low, the device will enter a low-power shutdown mode.
—	4	DE	Driver Output Enable. The driver outputs are enabled by bringing DE high. They are high impedance when DE is low. If $\overline{RE}$ is high and DE is low, the device will enter a low-power shutdown mode. If the driver outputs are enabled, the parts function as line drivers. While they are high impedance, they function as line receivers if $\overline{RE}$ is low.
3	5	DI	Driver Input. A low on DI forces output Y low and output Z high. Similarly, a high on DI forces output Y high and output Z low.
4	6, 7	GND	Ground
5	9	Y	Noninverting Driver Output
6	10	Z	Inverting Driver Output
8	12	A	Noninverting Receiver Input
7	11	B	Inverting Receiver Input
1	13, 14	V_{CC}	Positive Supply: 3.0V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.5V. Do not operate device with V_{CC} > 5.5V
—	1, 8	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Description	MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		+7	V
$\overline{RE}$, DE	Control Input Voltage	-0.3	+7	V
DI	Driver Input Voltage	-0.3	+7	V
A, B,Y,Z	Driver Output Voltage	-7.5	+12.5V	V
A, B	Receiver Input Voltage	-7.5	+12.5V	V
RO	Receiver Output Voltage	0.3	V_{CC}+0.3V	
	Storage Temperature Range	-65	150	°C

DC Electrical Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +3.3V ±0.3V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Differential Driver Output	V_{OD}	R_L = 100Ω (RS-422), Figure 3		2.0			V
		R_L = 54Ω (RS-485), Figure 3		1.5			
		R_L = 60Ω (RS-485), V_{CC} = 3.3V, Figure 4		1.5			
Change in Magnitude of Driver Differential Output Voltage for Complementary Output States (Note 1)	ΔV_{OD}	R_L = 54Ω or 100Ω, Figure 3				0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	V_{OC}	R_L = 54Ω or 100Ω, Figure 3				3	V
Change in Magnitude of Common-Mode Output Voltage (Note 1)	ΔV_{OC}	R_L = 54Ω or 100Ω, Figure 3				0.2	V
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$		2.0			V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$				0.8	V
Logic Input Current	I_{IN1}	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$				±2	µA
Input Current (A, B)	I_{IN2}	DE = 0V, V_{CC} = 0V or 3.6V	V_{IN} = 12V			1.0	mA
			V_{IN} = -7V			-0.8	
Output Leakage (Y, Z)	I_O	DE = 0V, $\overline{RE}$ = 0V, V_{CC} = 0V or 3.6V, SSIT3491E	V_{OUT} = 12V			100	µA
			V_{OUT} = -7V			-100	
Output Leakage (Y, Z) in Shutdown Mode	I_O	DE = 0V, $\overline{RE}$ = V_{CC}, V_{CC} = 0V or 3.6V, SSIT3491E	V_{OUT} = 12V			100	µA
			V_{OUT} = -7V			-100	
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	-7V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 12V		-0.2		0.2	V
Receiver Input Hysteresis	ΔV_{TH}	V_{CM} = 0V			50		mV
Receiver Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	I_{OUT} = -1.5mA, V_{ID} = 200mV, Figure 5		V_{CC} - 0.4			V
Receiver Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	I_{OUT} = 2.5mA, V_{ID} = 200mV, Figure 5				0.4	V
Three-State (High Impedance) Output Current at Receiver	I_{OZR}	V_{CC} = 3.6V, 0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}				±1	µA
Receiver Input Resistance	R_{IN}	-7V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 12V		96			kΩ
Supply Voltage Range	V_{CC}			3.0		3.6	V

DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +3.3V ±0.3V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Current	I_{CC}	No load, DI = 0 or V_{CC}	DE = V_{CC}, $\overline{RE}$ = 0 or V_{CC}		0.5	1.0	mA
			DE = 0V, $\overline{RE}$ = 0		0.45	0.9	
Supply Current in Shutdown Mode	I_{SHDN}	DE = 0, $\overline{RE}$ = V_{CC}, DI = V_{CC} or 0			1.3	2	µA
Driver Short-Circuit Output Current	I_{OSD}	V_{OUT} = -7V				-250	mA
		V_{OUT} = 12V				250	
Receiver Short-Circuit Output Current	I_{OSR}	0 ≤ V_{RO} ≤ V_{CC}		±8		±60	mA
ESD Protection for Y, Z, A, B		IEC 1000-4-2 Air Discharge			±15		kV
		IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge (SSIT3491E)			±8		
		IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge (SSIT3490E, SSIT3488E)			±6		
		Human Body Model			±15		

Driver Switching Characteristics—SSIT3488E

(V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = +25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Maximum Data Rate			250			kbps
Driver Differential Output Delay	t_{DD}	R_L = 60Ω, Figure 6	600	900	1400	ns
Driver Differential Output Transition Time	t_{TD}	R_L = 60Ω, Figure 6	400	740	1200	ns
Driver Propagation Delay, Low-to-High Level	t_{PLH}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7	700	930	1500	ns
Driver Propagation Delay, High-to-Low Level	t_{PHL}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7	700	930	1500	ns
$|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}|$ Driver Propagation Delay Skew (Note 2)	t_{PDS}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7		±50		ns

Driver Switching Characteristics—SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E

(V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Maximum Data Rate			12	15		Mbps
Driver Differential Output Delay	t_{DD}	R_L = 60Ω, Figure 6	1	22	35	ns
Driver Differential Output Transition Time	t_{TD}	R_L = 60Ω, Figure 6	3	11	25	ns
Driver Propagation Delay, Low-to-High Level	t_{PLH}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7	7	23	35	ns
Driver Propagation Delay, High-to-Low Level	t_{PHL}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7	7	23	35	ns
$|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}|$ Driver Propagation Delay Skew (Note 2)	t_{PDS}	R_L = 27Ω, Figure 7		-1.4	±8	ns
DRIVER-OUTPUT ENABLE/DISABLE TIMES (SSIT3491E)						
Driver-Output Enable Time to Low Level	t_{PZL}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 9		42	90	ns
Driver-Output Enable Time to High Level	t_{PZH}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 8		42	90	ns
Driver-Output Disable Time from High Level	t_{PHZ}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 8		35	80	ns
Driver-Output Disable Time from Low Level	t_{PLZ}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 9		35	80	ns
Driver-Output Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level	t_{PSL}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 9		650	900	ns
Driver-Output Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level	t_{PSH}	R_L = 110Ω, Figure 8		650	900	ns

Receiver Switching Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = +25°C)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Time to Shutdown	t_{SHDN}	SSIT3491E (Note 3)	80	190	300	ns
Receiver Propagation Delay, Low-to-High Level	t_{RPLH}	V_{ID} = 0 to 3.0, C_L = 15pF, Figure 10	25	62	90	ns
		SSIT3488E	25	75	120	
Receiver Propagation Delay, High-to-Low Level	t_{RPHL}	V_{ID} = 0 to 3.0, C_L = 15pF, Figure 10	25	62	90	ns
		SSIT3488E	25	75	120	
$\lvert t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} \rvert$ Receiver Propagation Delay Skew	t_{RPDS}	V_{ID} = 0 to 3.0, C_L = 15pF, Figure 10		6	±10	ns
		SSIT3488E		12	±20	
Receiver Output Enable Time to Low Level	t_{PRZL}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		25	50	ns
Receiver Output Enable Time to High Level	t_{PRZH}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		25	50	ns
Receiver Output Disable Time from High Level	t_{PRHZ}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		25	45	ns
Receiver Output Disable Time from Low Level	t_{PRLZ}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		25	45	ns
Receiver Output Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level	t_{PRSL}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		720	1400	ns
Receiver Output Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level	t_{PRSH}	CL = 15pF, Figure 11, SSIT3491E only		720	1400	ns

Note 1: ΔV_{OD} and ΔV_{OC} are the changes in V_{OD} and V_{OC}, respectively, when the DI input changes state.
Note 2: Measured on $\lvert t_{PLH} (Y) - t_{PHL} (Y) \rvert$ and $\lvert t_{PLH} (Z) - t_{PHL} (Z) \rvert$.
Note 3: The transceivers are put into shutdown by bringing $\overline{RE}$ high and DE low. If the inputs are in this state for less than 80ns, the parts are guaranteed not to enter shutdown. If the inputs are in this state for at least 300ns, the parts are guaranteed to have entered shutdown. See *Low-Power Shutdown Mode* section.
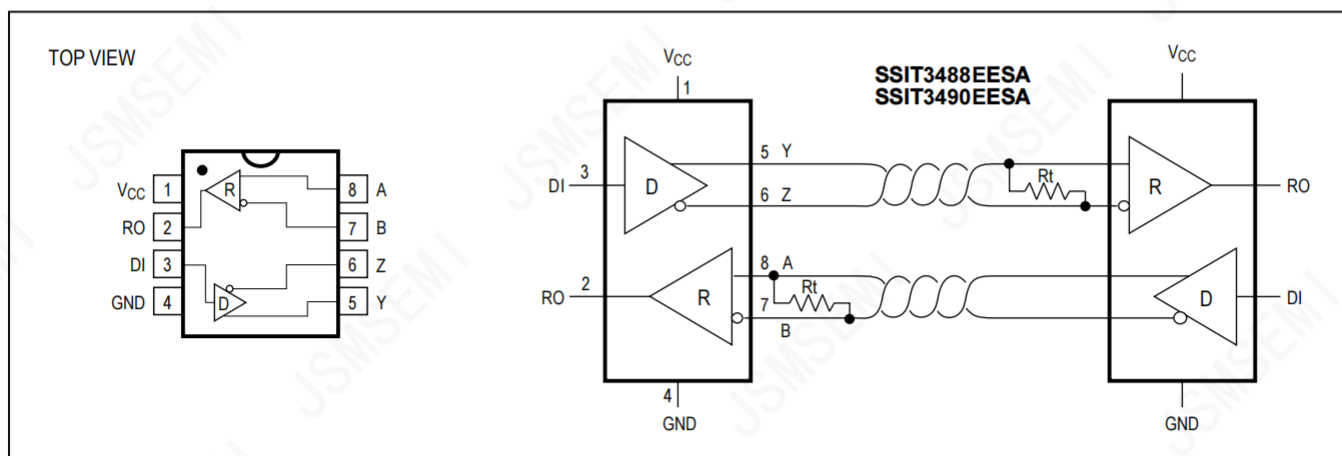
Figure 1. SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit
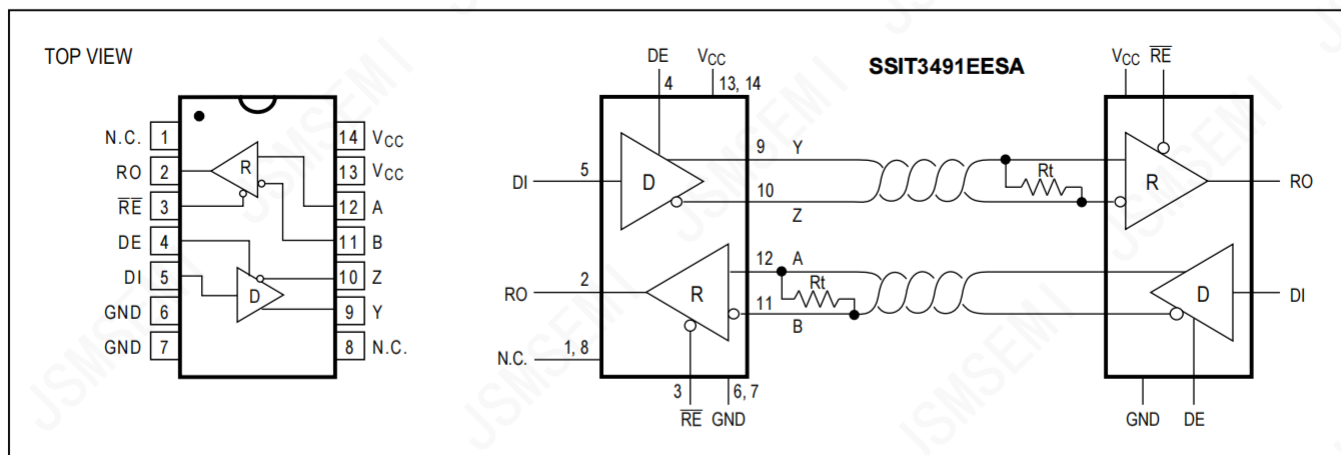
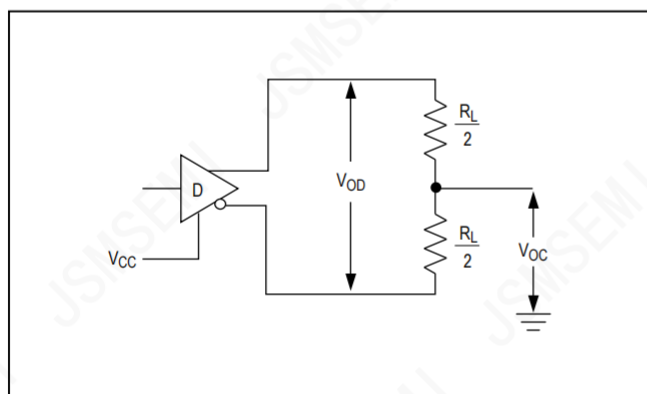Figure 2. SSIT3491E Pin Configuration and Typical Operating Circuit
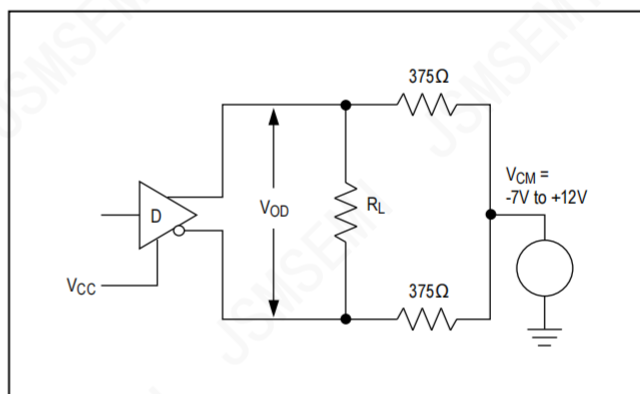

Figure 3. Driver VOD and VOC

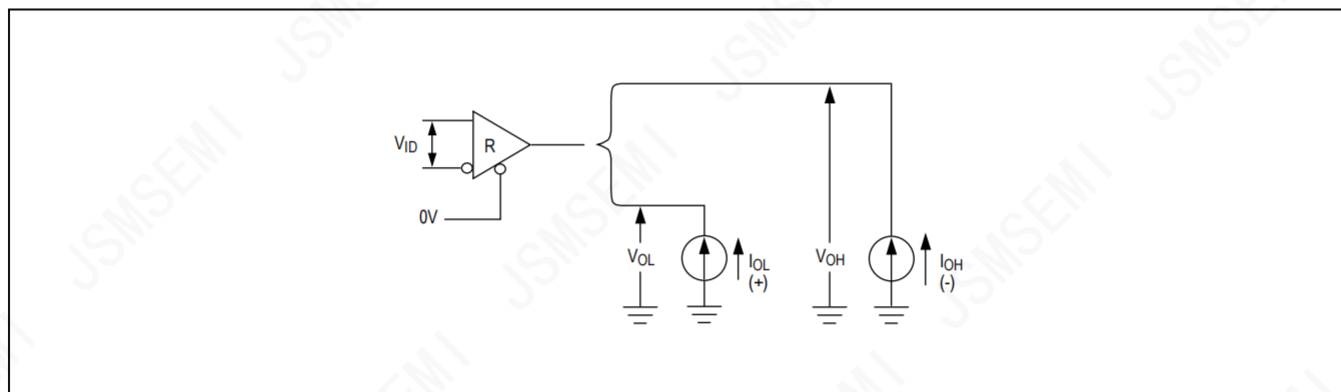Figure 4. Driver VOD with Varying Common-Mode Voltage
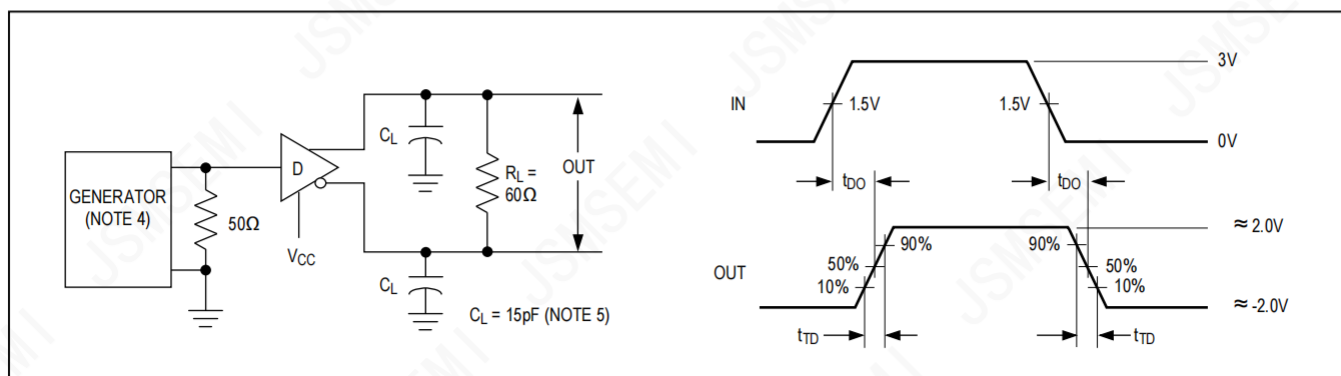

Figure 5. Receiver VOH and VOL

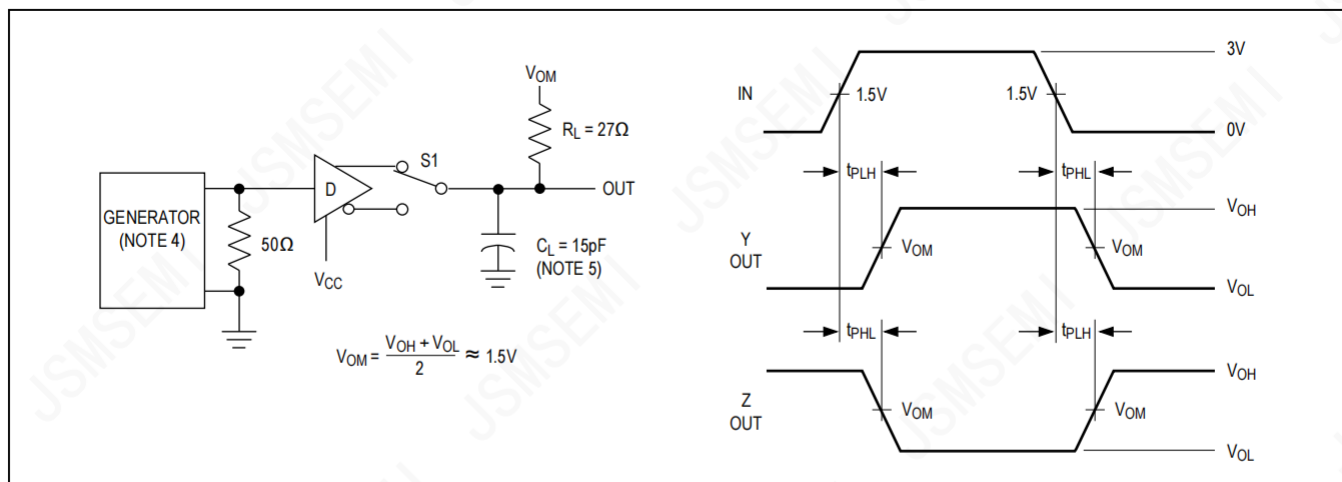Figure 6. Driver Differential Output Delay and Transition Times
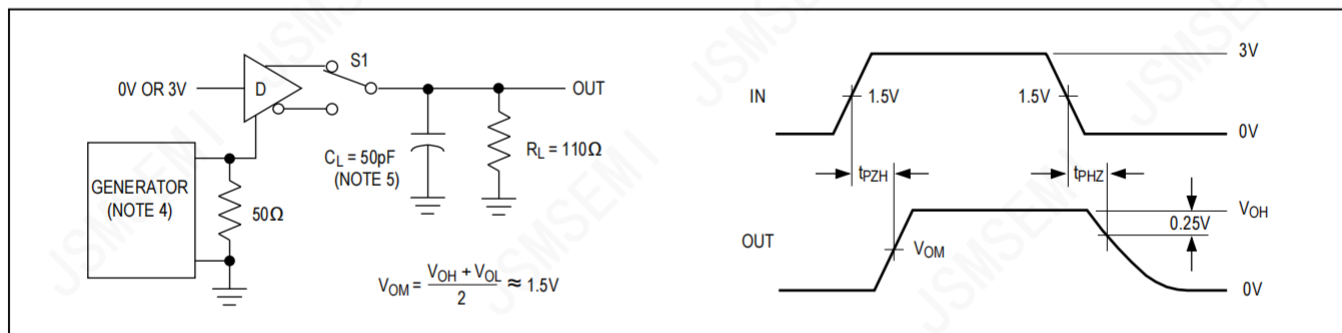
Figure 7. Driver Propagation Times

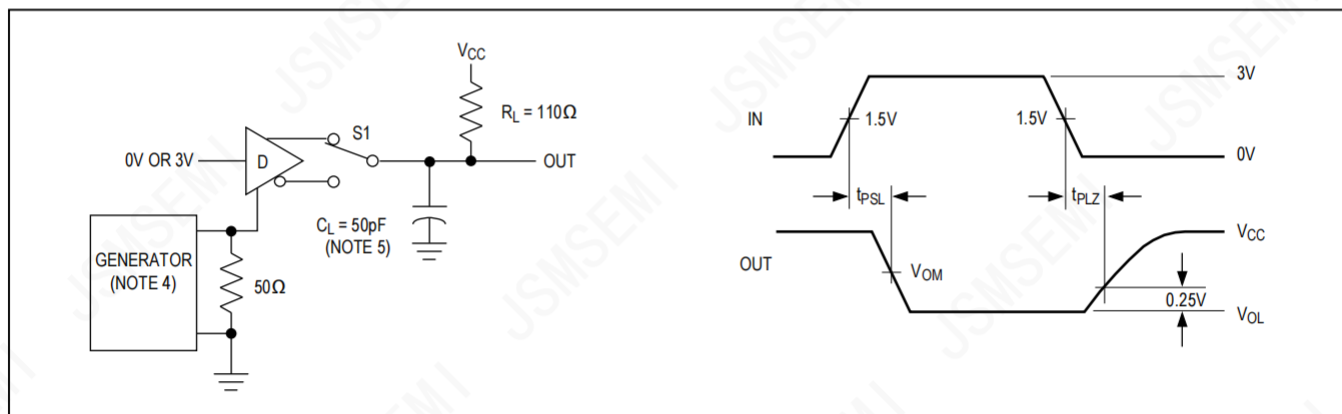Figure 8. Driver Enable and Disable Times (tPZH, tPSH, tPHZ)

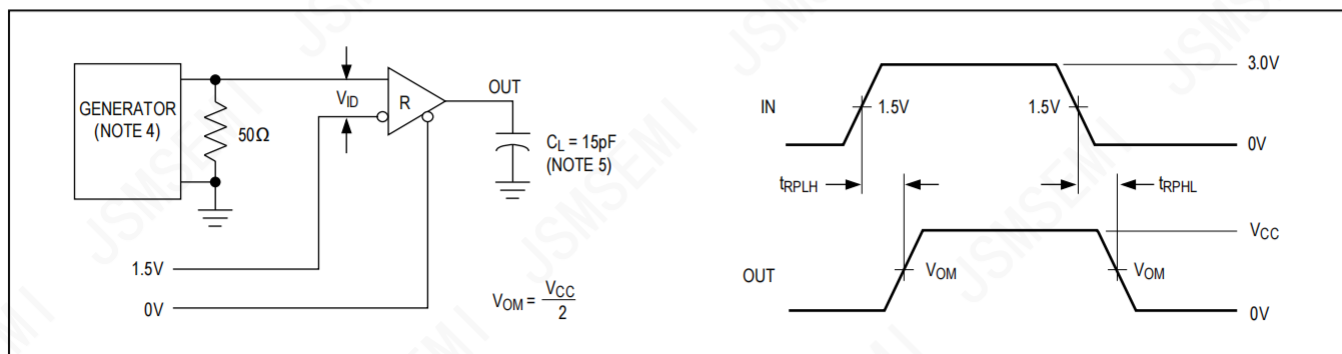Figure 9. Driver Enable and Disable Times (tPZL, tPSL, tPLZ)
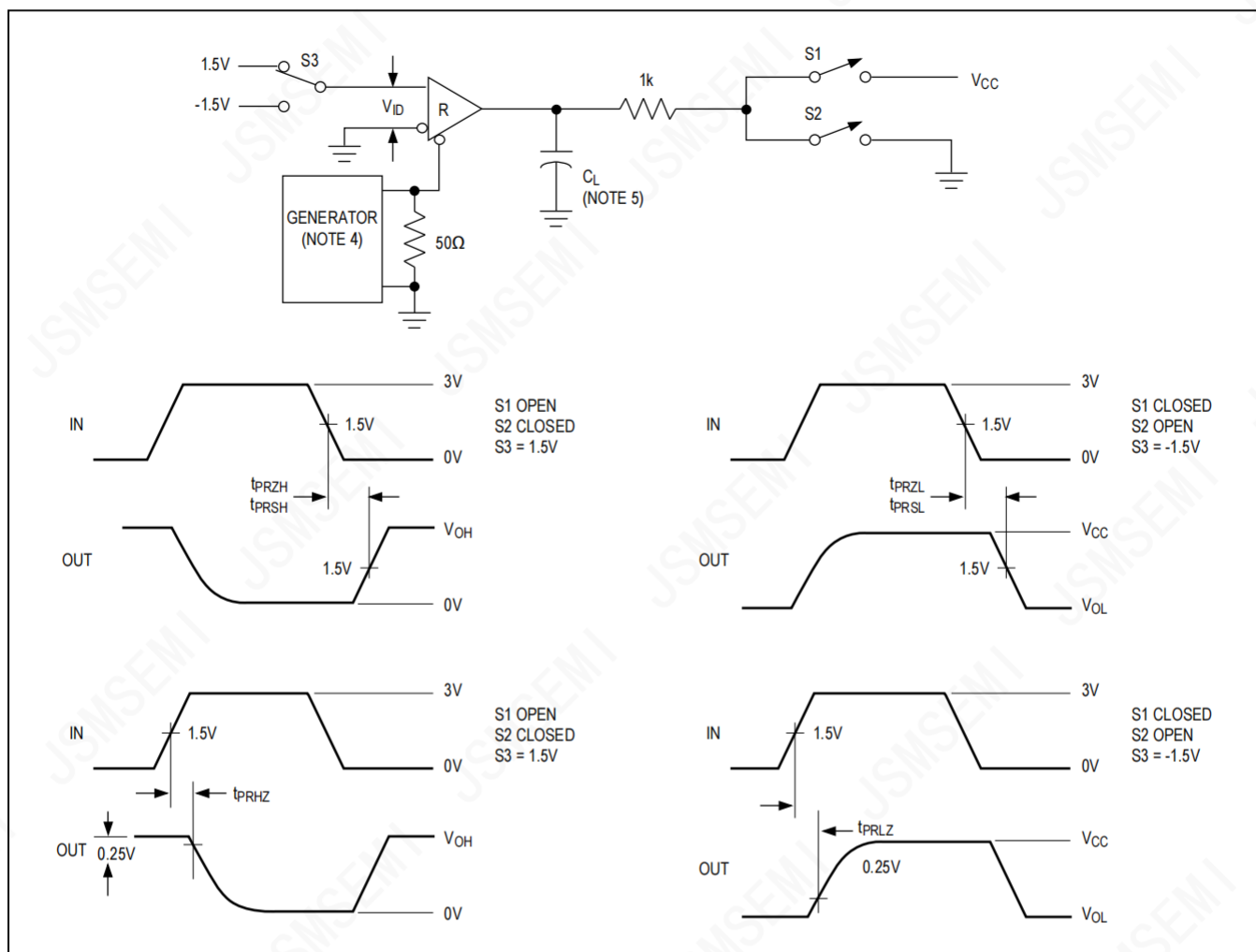

Figure 10. Receiver Propagation Delay

Figure 11. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

Note 4: The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: f = 250kHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \le 6.0ns$, $Z_O = 50\Omega$.
Note 5: C_L includes probe and stray capacitance.

Function Tables

Devices with Receiver/Driver Enable (SSIT3491E)Table 1. Transmitting

INPUTS			OUTPUTS		MODE
$\overline{RE}$	DE	DI	B*	A*	
X	1	1	0	1	Normal
X	1	0	1	0	Normal
0	0	X	High-Z	High-Z	Normal
1	0	X	High-Z	High-Z	Shutdown

* B and A outputs are Z and Y, respectively, for full-duplex part (SSIT3491E).
X = Don't care; High-Z = High impedance

Table 2. Receiving

INPUTS			OUTPUTS	MODE
$\overline{RE}$	DE	A, B	RO	
0	0*	$\geq$ +0.2V	1	Normal
0	0*	$\leq$ -0.2V	0	Normal
0	0*	Inputs Open	1	Normal
1	0	X	High-Z	Shutdown

* DE is a "don't care" (x) for the full-duplex part (SSIT3491E).X = Don't care; High-Z = High impedance

Devices without Receiver/Driver Enable (SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E)

Table 3. Transmitting

INPUT	OUTPUTS	
DI	Z	Y
1	0	1
0	1	0

Table 4. Receiving

INPUTS	OUTPUT
A, B	RO
$\geq$ +0.2V	1
$\leq$ -0.2V	0
Inputs Open	1
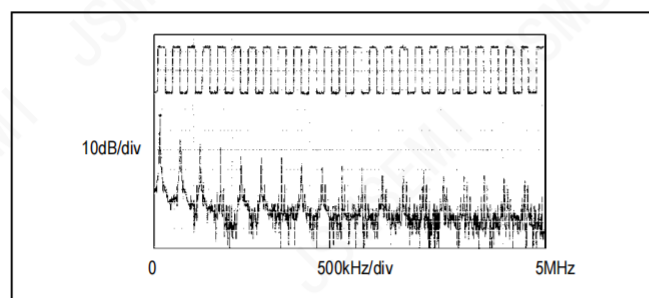
Figure 12.Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E Transmitting a 125kHz Signal

Applications Information

The SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E are low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications. The SSIT3488E can transmit and receive at data rates up to 1Mbps, the SSIT3490E/ SSIT3491E at up to 12Mbps. The SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E /SSIT3491E are full-duplex trans-ceivers. Driver Enable (DE) and Receiver Enable ($\overline{RE}$ pins are included on the SSIT3491E. When disabled, the driver and receiver outputs are high impedance.

Reduced EMI and Reflections (SSIT3488E)

The SSIT3488E are slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improp-erly terminated cables. Figure 13 shows the driver output waveform of a SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E trans-mitting a 125kHz signal, as well as the Fourier analysis of that waveform. High-frequency harmonics with large amplitudes are evident. Figure 14 shows the same information, but for the slew-rate-limited SSIT3488E transmitting the same signal. The high-fre-quency harmonics have much lower amplitudes, and the potential for EMI is significantly reduced.

Low-Power Shutdown Mode (SSIT3491E)

A low-power shutdown mode is initiated by bringing both $\overline{RE}$ high and DE low. The devices will not shut down unless both the driver and receiver are disabled (high impedance). In shutdown, the devices typically draw only 1.5uA of supply current.

For these devices, the t_{PSH} and t_{PSL} enable times assume the part was in the low-power shutdown mode; the t_{PZH} and t_{PZL} enable times assume the receiver or driver was disabled, but the part was not shut down.
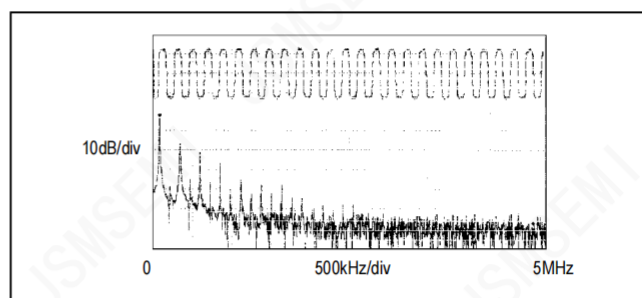

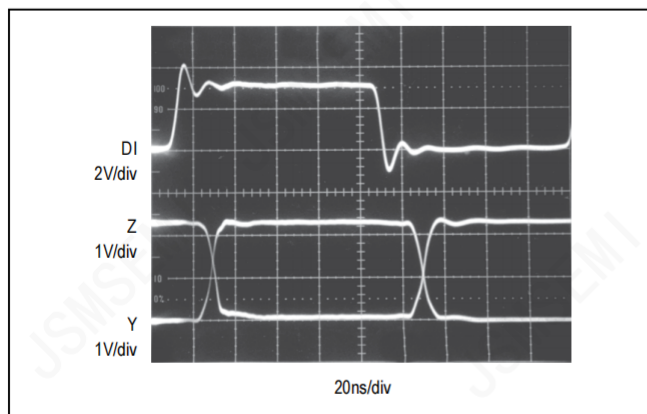Figure 13. Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of SSIT3488E Transmitting a 125kHz Signal

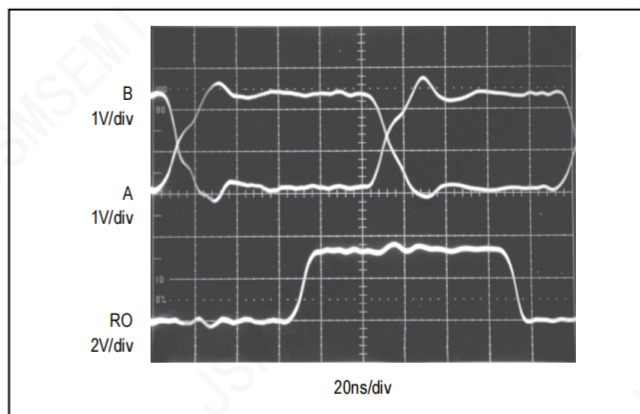Figure 14. SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E Driver Propagation Delay

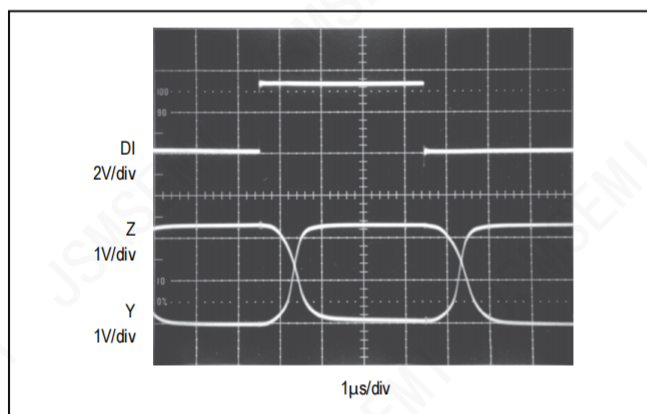Figure 15. SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E Receiver Propagation Delay Driven by External RS-485 Device

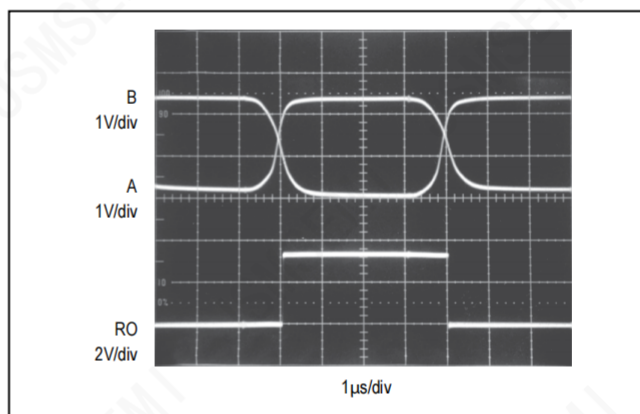Figure 16. SSIT3488E Driver Propagation Delay

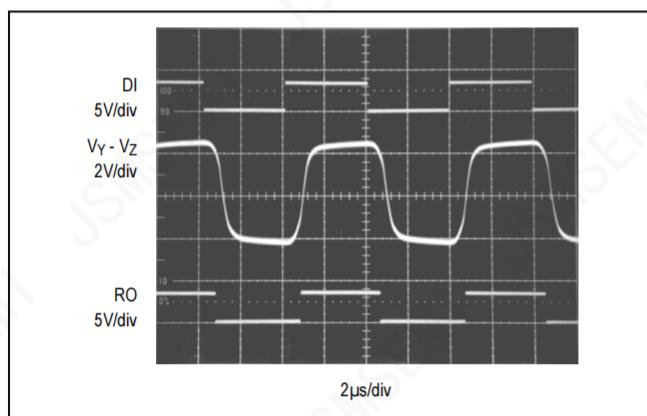Figure 17. SSIT3488E Receiver Propagation Delay

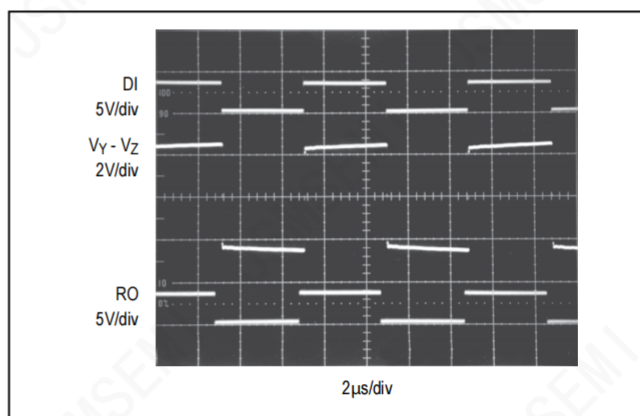Figure 18. SSIT3488E System Differential Voltage at 125kHz Driving 4000 Feet of Cable

Figure 19. SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E System Differential Voltage at 125kHz Driving 4000 Feet of Cable

Driver Output Protection

Excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or by bus contention are prevented by two mechanisms. A foldback current limit on the output stage provides immediate protection against short circuits over the whole common-mode voltage range (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*). In addition, a thermal shut-down circuit forces the driver outputs into a high-imped-ance state if the die temperature rises excessively.

Propagation Delay

Figures 14–17 show the typical propagation delays. Skew time is simply the difference between the low-to-high and high-to-low propagation delay. Small driver/receiver skew times help maintain a symmetrical mark-space ratio (50% duty cycle).

The receiver skew time, $|t_{PRLH} - t_{PRHL}|$, is under 10ns 20ns for the SSIT3488E). The driver skew times are 8ns for the SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E.

Line Length vs. Data Rate

The RS-485/RS-422 standard covers line lengths up to 4000 feet. For line lengths greater than 4000 feet, see Figure 20 for an example of a line repeater.

Figures 18 and 19 show the system differential voltage for parts driving 4000 feet of 26AWG twisted-pair wire at 125kHz into 120Ω loads.

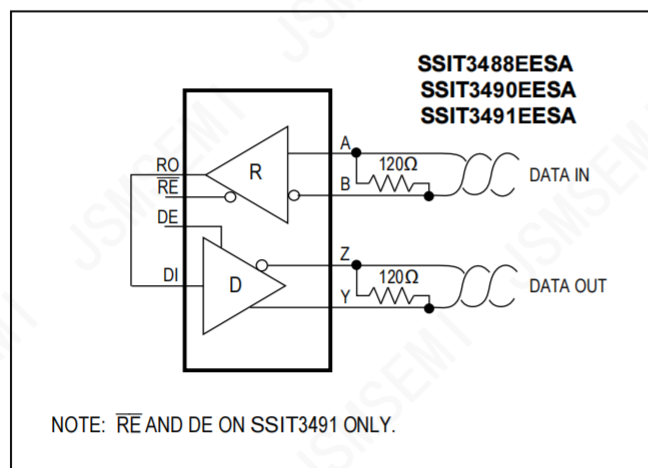For faster data rate transmission, please consult the factory.

±15kV 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 of the SSIT3488E family of devices have extra protection against static electricity. Jsmsemi's engineers have developed state-of-the-art structures to protect these pins against ESD of ±15kV without damage. The ESD structures withstand high ESD in all states: normal operation, shutdown, and powered down. After an ESD event, Jsmsem's E versions keep working without latchup or damage.

ESD protection can be tested in various ways; the trans-mitter outputs and receiver inputs of this product family are characterized for protection to the following limits:

1) ±15kV using the Human Body Model
2) ±8kV using the Contact-Discharge method specified in IEC 1000-4-2
3) ±15kV using IEC 1000-4-2's Air-Gap method.

ESD Test Conditions

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

Human Body Model

Figure 21a shows the Human Body Model and Figure 21b shows the current waveform it generates when dis-charged into a low impedance. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a 1.5kΩ resistor.

IEC 1000-4-2

The IEC 1000-4-2 standard covers ESD testing and performance of finished equipment; it does not specifi-cally refer to integrated circuits. The SSIT3488E family of devices helps you design equipment that meets Level 4 (the highest level) of IEC 1000-4-2, without the need for additional ESD-protection components.

The major difference between tests done using the Human Body Model and IEC 1000-4-2 is higher peak cur-rent in IEC 1000-4-2, because series resistance is lower in the IEC 1000-4-2 model. Hence, the ESD withstand voltage measured to IEC 1000-4-2 is generally lower than that measured using the Human Body Model. Figure 22a shows the IEC 1000-4-2 model, and Figure 22b shows the current waveform for the ±8kV IEC 1000-4-2, Level 4 ESD contact-discharge test. test.

NOTE: $\overline{RE}$ AND DE ON SSIT3491 ONLY.

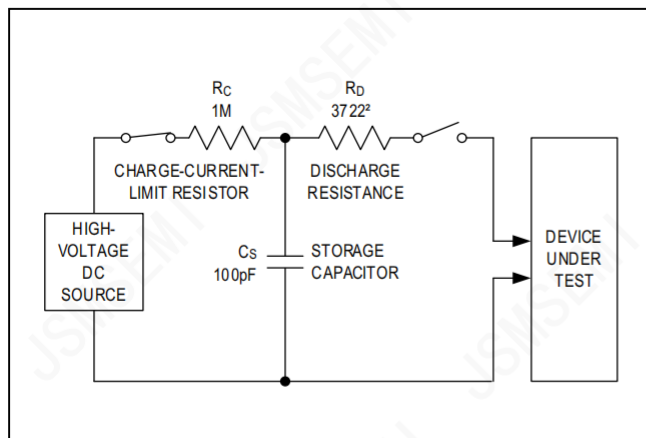Figure 20. Line Repeater for SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E

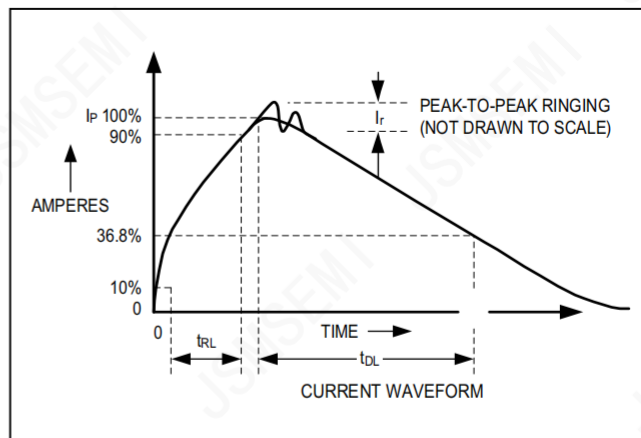Figure 21a. Human Body ESD Test Model

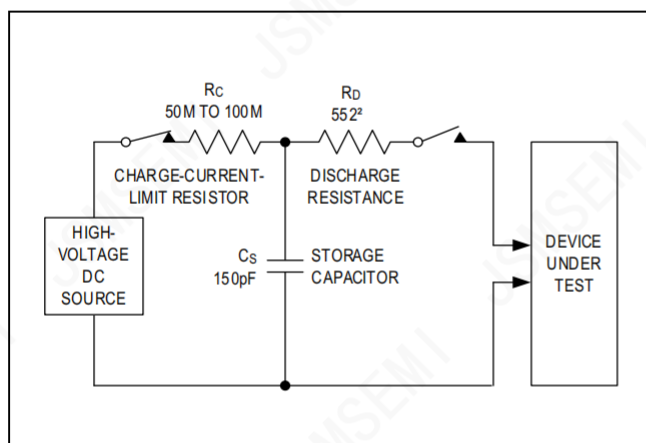Figure 21b. Human Body Current Waveform
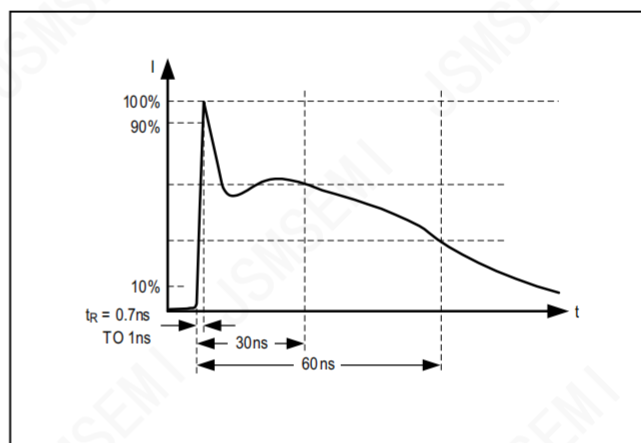

Figure 22a. IEC 1000-4-2 ESD Test Model

Figure 22b. IEC 1000-4-2 ESD Generator Current Waveform

The air-gap test involves approaching the device with a charged probe. The contact-discharge method connects the probe to the device before the probe is energized.

Machine Model

The Machine Model for ESD tests all pins using a 200pF storage capacitor and zero discharge resistance. Its objective is to emulate the stress caused when I/O pins are contacted by handling equipment during test and assembly. Of course, all pins require this protection, not just RS-485 inputs and outputs.

Typical Applications

The SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E transceivers are designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus transmission lines. Figures 23 show typical net-work applications circuits. These parts can also be used as line repeaters, with cable lengths longer than 4000 feet, as shown in Figure 20.

To minimize reflections, the line should be terminated at both ends in its characteristic impedance, and stub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible. The slew-rate-limited SSIT3488E are more tolerant of imperfect termination.
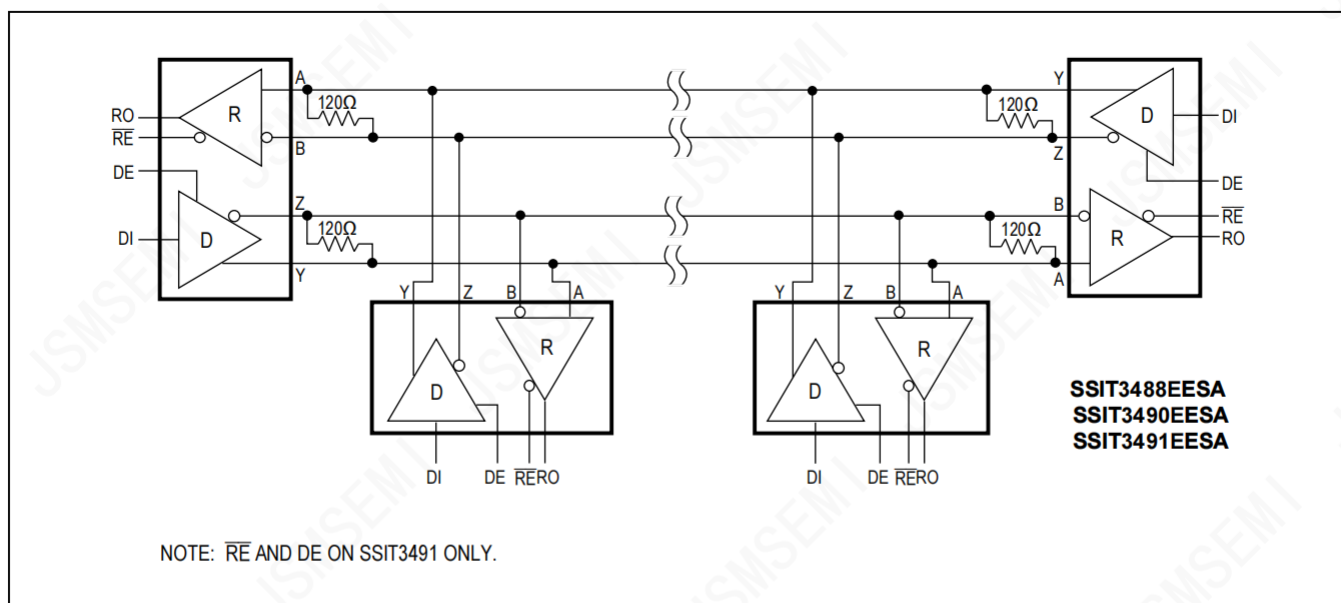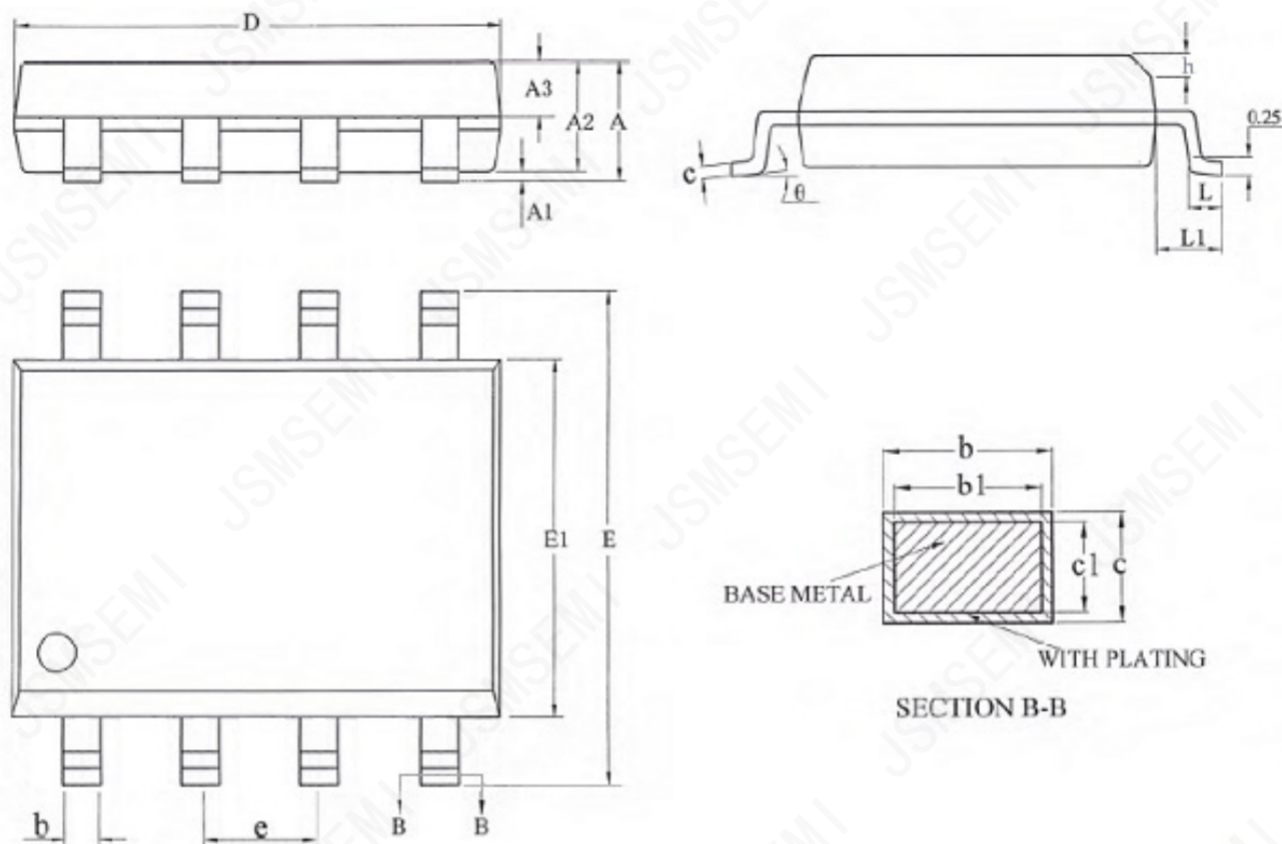
NOTE: $\overline{RE}$ AND DE ON SSIT3491 ONLY.

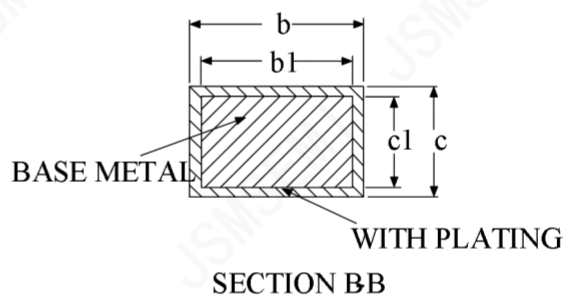Figure 23. SSIT3488E/SSIT3490E/SSIT3491E Full-Duplex RS-485 Network

SOP8 Package Outlines
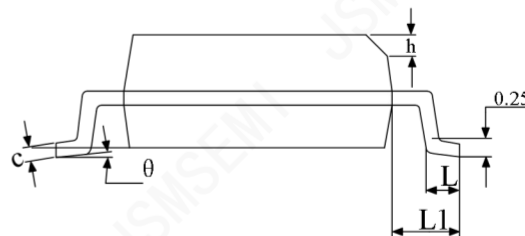

SOIC-8 Package Dimensions

Size Symbol	MIN(mm)	TYP(mm)	MAX(mm)	Size Symbol	MIN(mm)	TYP(mm)	MAX(mm)
A	-	-	1.75	D	4.70	4.90	5.10
A1	0.10	-	0.225	E	5.80	6.00	6.20
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50	E1	3.70	3.90	4.10
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70	e		1.27BSC	
b	0.39	-	0.48	h	0.25	-	0.50
b1	0.38	0.41	0.43	L		0.50	
c	0.21	-	0.26	L1	1.05BSC		
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21	θ	0	-	8°

SOP14 Package Outlines
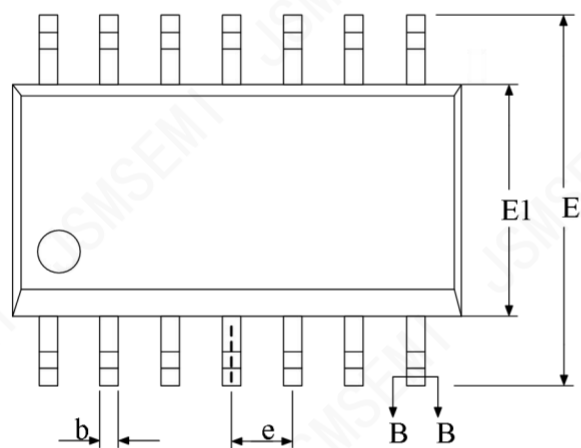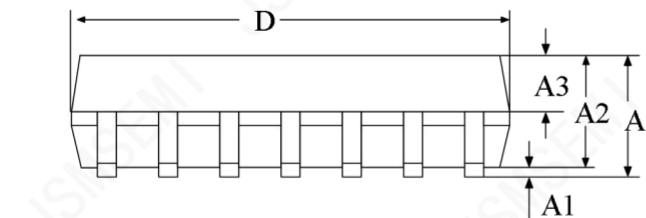
SOP14 Package Dimensions

Size Symbol	MIN(mm)	TYP(mm)	MAX(mm)	Size Symbol	MIN(mm)	TYP(mm)	MAX(mm)
A	-	-	1.75	D	8.56	8.61	8.74
A1	0.10	-	0.225	E	5.80	6.00	6.20
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50	E1	3.70	3.90	4.10
A3	0.60	0.65	0.70	e		1.27BSC	
b	0.39	-	0.48	h	0.25	-	0.50
b1	0.38	0.41	0.43	L	0.41	-	0.89
c	0.21	-	0.26	L1	1.05BSC		
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21	θ	0	-	8°

Revision History

Rev.	Change	Date
V1.0	Initial version	2/23/2023

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