

***±15kV ESD Protected, 5V, Full Fail-Safe, Fractional (1/8) Unit Load, RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers***  
***(compatible to ISL83085&MAX3085&SN65HVD3085&SP3085)***

The ISL8308XE are BiCMOS, ESD protected, 5V powered, single transceivers that meet both the RS-485 and RS-422 standards for balanced communication. Each driver output, and receiver input, is protected against ±15kV ESD strikes without latch-up, and unlike competitive products, this Intersil family is specified for 10% tolerance supplies (4.5V to 5.5V). These devices have very low bus currents (+125μA/-75μA), so they present a true "1/8 unit load" to the RS-485 bus. This allows up to 256 transceivers on the network without violating the RS-485 specification's 32 unit load maximum, and without using repeaters. For example, in a remote utility meter reading system, individual meter readings are routed to a concentrator via an RS-485 network, so the high allowed node count minimizes the number of repeaters required. Data for all meters is then read out from the concentrator via a single access port, or a wireless link. Receiver (Rx) inputs feature a "Full Fail-Safe" design, which ensures a logic high Rx output if Rx inputs are floating, shorted, or terminated but undriven. The HT3080E, HT3082E, HT3083E, HT3085E utilize slew rate limited drivers which reduce EMI, and minimize reflections from improperly terminated transmission lines, or unterminated stubs in multidrop and multipoint applications. Slew rate limited versions also include receiver input filtering to enhance noise immunity in the presence of slow input signals. Hot Plug circuitry ensures that the Tx and Rx outputs remain in a high impedance state until the power supply has stabilized, and the Tx outputs are fully short circuit protected.

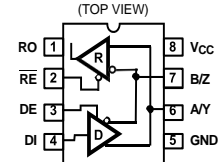
### Features

- Pb-Free Plus Anneal Available (RoHS Compliant)  
(See Ordering Info)
- RS-485 I/O Pin ESD Protection.....±15kV HBM  
Class 3 ESD Protection (HBM) on all Pins.....>7kV
- Full Fail-safe (Open, Short, Terminated and Floating)  
Receivers
- Hot Plug Circuitry (HT3080E, HT3082E, HT3083E,  
HT3085E)
  - Tx and Rx Outputs Remain Three-state During Power-up/Power-down
- True 1/8 Unit Load Allows up to 256 Devices on the Bus
- Specified for Single 5V, 10% Tolerance, Supplies
- High Data Rates ..... up to 10Mbps
- Low Quiescent Supply Current ..... 530μA  
Ultra Low Shutdown Supply Current ..... 70nA
- -7V to +12V Common Mode Input Voltage Range
- Half and Full Duplex Pinouts
- Three-State Rx and Tx Outputs
- Current Limiting and Thermal Shutdown for driver  
Overload Protection

### Applications

- Automated Utility Meter Reading Systems
- High Node Count Systems
- Factory Automation
- Field Bus Networks
- Security Camera Networks
- Building Environmental Control Systems
- Industrial/Process Control Networks

### PIN CONFIGURATION



SOP (R), MSOP (M), DFN8 (D)

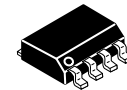
### ORDERING INFORMATION



**DFN8 D  
SUFFIX  
HT3085EBRDZ**



**MSOP-8 M  
SUFFIX  
HT3085EBRMZ**



**SOP-8 R  
SUFFIX  
HT3085EBARZ**

&HT3085	= Specific Device Code
&EB	= Version
&RD, RM, R	= Packaging
&Z	= Pb-Free Package
&#	= Date Code

T<sub>A</sub> = -40° to 85°C for all packages

**TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF FEATURES**

PART NUMBER	HALF/FULL DUPLEX	DATA RATE (Mbps)	SLEW-RATE LIMITED?	HOT PLUG	#DEVICES ON BUS	Rx/Tx ENABLE?	QUIESCENT $I_{CC}$ ( $\mu$ A)	LOW POWER SHUTDOWN?	PIN COUNT
HT3080E	Full	0.115	Yes	Yes	256	Yes	530	Yes	14
HT3082E	Half	0.115	Yes	Yes	256	Yes	530	Yes	8
HT3083E	Full	0.5	Yes	Yes	256	Yes	530	Yes	14
HT3085E	Half	0.5	Yes	Yes	256	Yes	530	Yes	8
HT3086E	Full	10	No	No	256	Yes	530	Yes	14
HT3088E	Half	10	No	No	256	Yes	530	Yes	8

**Truth Tables**

TRANSMITTING				
INPUTS			OUTPUTS	
$\overline{RE}$	DE	DI	Z	Y
X	1	1	0	1
X	1	0	1	0
0	0	X	High-Z	High-Z
1	0	X	High-Z *	High-Z *

NOTE: \*Shutdown Mode (See Note 9).

RECEIVING				
INPUTS				OUTPUT
$\overline{RE}$	DE Half Duplex	DE Full Duplex	A-B	RO
0	0	X	$\geq -0.05V$	1
0	0	X	$\leq -0.2V$	0
0	0	X	Inputs Open/Shorted	1
1	0	0	X	High-Z *
1	1	1	X	High-Z

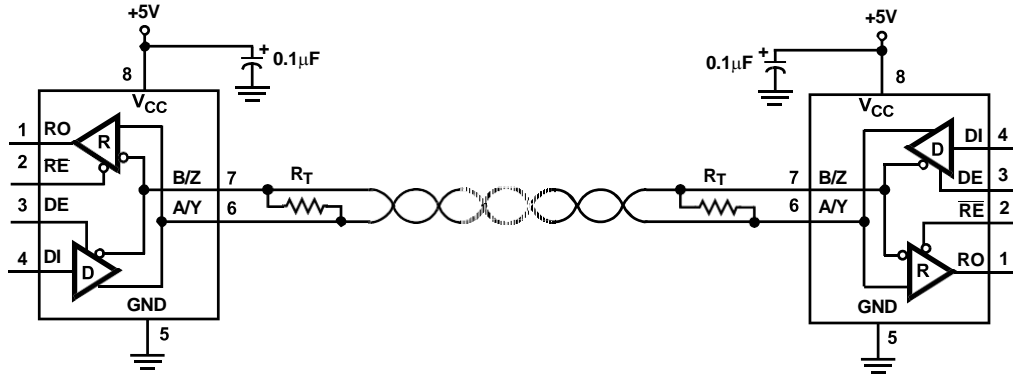
NOTE: \*Shutdown Mode (See Note 9).

**Pin Descriptions**

PIN	FUNCTION
RO	Receiver output: If A-B $\geq -50mV$ , RO is high; If A-B $\leq -200mV$ , RO is low; RO = High if A and B are unconnected (floating) or shorted.
$\overline{RE}$	Receiver output enable. RO is enabled when $\overline{RE}$ is low; RO is high impedance when $\overline{RE}$ is high.
DE	Driver output enable. The driver outputs, Y and Z, are enabled by bringing DE high. They are high impedance when DE is low.
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.
GND	Ground connection.
A/Y	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, noninverting receiver input and noninverting driver output. Pin is an input if DE = 0; pin is an output if DE = 1.
B/Z	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, Inverting receiver input and inverting driver output. Pin is an input if DE = 0; pin is an output if DE = 1.
A	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, noninverting receiver input.
B	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, inverting receiver input.
Y	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, noninverting driver output.
Z	$\pm 15kV$ HBM ESD Protected RS-485/422 level, inverting driver output.
V <sub>CC</sub>	System power supply input (4.5V to 5.5V).
NC	No Connection.

**Typical Operating Circuit**

HT3082E, HT3085E, HT3088E



**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

$V_{CC}$ to Ground .....	V
Input Voltages	
DI, DE, $\overline{RE}$ .....	0.3V to ( $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ )
Input/Output Voltages	
A, B, Y, Z .....	-9V to +13V
A, B, Y, Z (Transient Pulse Through 100 $\Omega$ ) .....	$\pm 25V$
RO .....	0.3V to ( $V_{CC} + 0.3V$ )
Short Circuit Duration	
Y, Z .....	Continuous
ESD Rating .....	See Specification Table

**Thermal Information**

Thermal Resistance (Typical, Note 3)	$\theta_{JA}$ (°C/W)
8 Ld SOIC Package .....	105
8 Ld MSOP Package .....	140
14 Ld SOIC Package .....	128
Maximum Junction Temperature (Plastic Package) .....	150°C
Maximum Storage Temperature Range .....	-65°C to 150°C
Maximum Lead Temperature (Soldering 10s) .....	300°C (Lead Tips Only)

**Operating Conditions**

Temperature Range .....	-40°C to 85°C
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**CAUTION:** Stresses above those listed in "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress only rating and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied.

**NOTE:**

3.  $\theta_{JA}$  is measured with the component mounted on a high effective thermal conductivity test board in free air. See Tech Brief TB379 for details.

**Electrical Specifications**

Test Conditions:  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified. Typicals are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Note 4)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DC CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Driver Differential $V_{OUT}$ (no load)	$V_{OD1}$		Full	-	-	$V_{CC}$	V
Driver Differential $V_{OUT}$ (with load)	$V_{OD2}$	$R_L = 100\Omega$ (RS-422) (Figure 1A)	Full	2	2.9	-	V
		$R_L = 54\Omega$ (RS-485) (Figure 1A)	Full	1.5	2.4	$V_{CC}$	V
		$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$ (Figure 1B)	Full	1.5	2.6	-	V
Change in Magnitude of Driver Differential $V_{OUT}$ for Complementary Output States	$\Delta V_{OD}$	$R_L = 54\Omega$ or $100\Omega$ (Figure 1A)	Full	-	0.01	0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode $V_{OUT}$	$V_{OC}$	$R_L = 54\Omega$ or $100\Omega$ (Figure 1A)	Full	-	2.85	3	V
Change in Magnitude of Driver Common-Mode $V_{OUT}$ for Complementary Output States	$\Delta V_{OC}$	$R_L = 54\Omega$ or $100\Omega$ (Figure 1A)	Full	-	0.01	0.1	V
Logic Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$	Full	2	-	-	V
Logic Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$	Full	-	-	0.8	V
DI Input Hysteresis Voltage	$V_{HYS}$		25	-	100	-	mV
Logic Input Current	$I_{IN1}$	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$	Full	-2	-	2	$\mu A$
Input Current (A, B)	$I_{IN2}$	DE = 0V, $V_{CC} = 0V$ or $5.5V$	$V_{IN} = 12V$	Full	-	70	$\mu A$
			$V_{IN} = -7V$	Full	-75	55	$\mu A$
Output Leakage Current (Y, Z) (Full Duplex Versions Only)	$I_{IN3}$	$\overline{RE} = 0V$ , DE = 0V, $V_{CC} = 0V$ or $5.5V$	$V_{IN} = 12V$	Full	-	7	$\mu A$
			$V_{IN} = -7V$	Full	-75	11	$\mu A$
Output Leakage Current (Y, Z) in Shutdown Mode (Full Duplex)	$I_{IN3}$	$\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$ , DE = 0V, $V_{CC} = 0V$ or $5.5V$	$V_{IN} = 12V$	Full	-	0	$\mu A$
			$V_{IN} = -7V$	Full	-20	9	$\mu A$
Driver Short-Circuit Current, $V_O =$ High or Low	$I_{OSD1}$	DE = $V_{CC}$ , $-7V \leq V_Y$ or $V_Z \leq 12V$ (Note 6)	Full	-	-	$\pm 250$	mA
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	$V_{TH}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$	Full	-200	-90	-50	mV
Receiver Input Hysteresis	$\Delta V_{TH}$	$V_{CM} = 0V$	25	-	20	-	mV

**Electrical Specifications** Test Conditions:  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified. Typicals are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$   
 (Note 4) (Continued)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Receiver Output High Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_O = -4mA$ , $V_{ID} = -50mV$	Full	$V_{CC} - 1$	4.6	-	V
Receiver Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_O = -4mA$ , $V_{ID} = -200mV$	Full	-	0.2	0.4	V
Three-State (high impedance) Receiver Output Current	$I_{OZR}$	$0.4V \leq V_O \leq 2.4V$	Full	-1	0.03	1	$\mu A$
Receiver Input Resistance	$R_{IN}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$	Full	96	160	-	$k\Omega$
Receiver Short-Circuit Current	$I_{OSR}$	$0V \leq V_O \leq V_{CC}$	Full	$\pm 7$	-	$\pm 85$	mA
<b>SUPPLY CURRENT</b>							
No-Load Supply Current (Note 5)	$I_{CC}$	Half Duplex Versions, $DE = V_{CC}$ , $\overline{RE} = X$ , $DI = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$	Full	-	560	700	$\mu A$
		All Versions, $DE = 0V$ , $\overline{RE} = 0V$ , or Full Duplex Versions, $DE = V_{CC}$ , $\overline{RE} = X$ . $DI = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$	Full	-	530	650	$\mu A$
Shutdown Supply Current	$I_{SHDN}$	$DE = 0V$ , $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$ , $DI = 0V$ or $V_{CC}$	Full	-	0.07	2	$\mu A$
<b>ESD PERFORMANCE</b>							
RS-485 Pins (A, Y, B, Z)		Human Body Model (HBM), Pin to GND	25	-	$\pm 15$	-	kV
All Other Pins		HBM, per MIL-STD-883 Method 3015	25	-	$\pm 7$	-	kV
<b>DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (115kbps Versions; HT3080E, HT3082E)</b>							
Driver Differential Output Delay	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	500	780	1300	ns
Driver Differential Output Skew	$t_{SKEW}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	-	40	100	ns
Driver Differential Rise or Fall Time	$t_R$ , $t_F$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	667	1000	1500	ns
Maximum Data Rate	$f_{MAX}$	$C_D = 820pF$ (Figure 4, Note 12)	Full	115	666	-	kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	$t_{ZH}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	278	1500	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	$t_{ZL}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	35	1500	ns
Driver Disable from Output Low	$t_{LZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	67	100	ns
Driver Disable from Output High	$t_{HZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	38	100	ns
Time to Shutdown	$t_{SHDN}$	(Notes 9, 12)	Full	60	160	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{ZH(SHDN)}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	400	2000	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{ZL(SHDN)}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	155	2000	ns
<b>DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (500kbps Versions; HT3083E, HT3085E)</b>							
Driver Differential Output Delay	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	250	360	1000	ns
Driver Differential Output Skew	$t_{SKEW}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	-	20	100	ns
Driver Differential Rise or Fall Time	$t_R$ , $t_F$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	200	475	750	ns
Maximum Data Rate	$f_{MAX}$	$C_D = 820pF$ (Figure 4, Note 12)	Full	500	1000	-	kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	$t_{ZH}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	137	1000	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	$t_{ZL}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	35	1000	ns
Driver Disable from Output Low	$t_{LZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	65	100	ns

**Electrical Specifications** Test Conditions:  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified. Typicals are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Note 4) (Continued)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Driver Disable from Output High	$t_{HZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	38	100	ns
Time to Shutdown	$t_{SHDN}$	(Notes 9, 12)	Full	60	160	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{ZH}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	260	1500	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{ZL}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	155	1500	ns
<b>DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (10Mbps Versions; HT3086E, HT3088E)</b>							
Driver Differential Output Delay	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	-	20	60	ns
Driver Differential Output Skew	$t_{SKEW}$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	-	1	10	ns
Driver Differential Rise or Fall Time	$t_R$ , $t_F$	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ (Figure 2)	Full	-	13	25	ns
Maximum Data Rate	$f_{MAX}$	$C_D = 470pF$ (Figure 4, Note 12)	Full	10	15	-	Mbps
Driver Enable to Output High	$t_{ZH}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	35	150	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	$t_{ZL}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Note 7)	Full	-	30	150	ns
Driver Disable from Output Low	$t_{LZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	66	100	ns
Driver Disable from Output High	$t_{HZ}$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3)	Full	-	38	100	ns
Time to Shutdown	$t_{SHDN}$	(Notes 9, 12)	Full	60	160	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{ZH}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	115	250	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{ZL}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 500\Omega$ , $C_L = 100pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 3), (Notes 9, 10)	Full	-	84	250	ns
<b>RECEIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (115kbps and 500kbps Versions; HT3080E-HT3085E)</b>							
Maximum Data Rate	$f_{MAX}$	(Figure 5, Note 12)	Full	0.5	10	-	Mbps
Receiver Input to Output Delay	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	(Figure 5)	Full	-	100	150	ns
Receiver Skew   $t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}$	$t_{SKD}$	(Figure 5)	Full	-	7	10	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	$t_{ZL}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6), (Note 8)	Full	-	10	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	$t_{ZH}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6), (Note 8)	Full	-	10	50	ns
Receiver Disable from Output Low	$t_{LZ}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6)	Full	-	10	50	ns
Receiver Disable from Output High	$t_{HZ}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6)	Full	-	10	50	ns
Time to Shutdown	$t_{SHDN}$	(Notes 9, 12)	Full	60	160	600	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{ZH}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6), (Notes 9, 11)	Full	-	150	2000	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{ZL}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6), (Notes 9, 11)	Full	-	150	2000	ns
<b>RECEIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS (10Mbps Versions; HT3086E, HT3088E)</b>							
Maximum Data Rate	$f_{MAX}$	(Figure 5, Note 12)	Full	10	15	-	Mbps
Receiver Input to Output Delay	$t_{PLH}$ , $t_{PHL}$	(Figure 5)	Full	-	70	125	ns
Receiver Skew   $t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}$	$t_{SKD}$	(Figure 5)	Full	-	0	10	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	$t_{ZL}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6), (Note 8)	Full	-	10	30	ns

**Electrical Specifications** Test Conditions:  $V_{CC} = 4.5V$  to  $5.5V$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified. Typicals are at  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$  (Note 4) **(Continued)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITIONS	TEMP (°C)	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Receiver Enable to Output High	$t_{ZH}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6), (Note 8)	Full	-	10	30	ns
Receiver Disable from Output Low	$t_{LZ}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6)	Full	-	10	30	ns
Receiver Disable from Output High	$t_{HZ}$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6)	Full	-	10	30	ns
Time to Shutdown	$t_{SHDN}$	(Notes 9, 12)	Full	60	160	600	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{ZH}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = GND$ (Figure 6), (Notes 9, 11)	Full	-	150	2000	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{ZL}(SHDN)$	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ , $C_L = 15pF$ , $SW = V_{CC}$ (Figure 6), (Notes 9, 11)	Full	-	150	2000	ns

**NOTES:**

- All currents into device pins are positive; all currents out of device pins are negative. All voltages are referenced to device ground unless otherwise specified.
- Supply current specification is valid for loaded drivers when  $DE = 0V$ .
- Applies to peak current. See "Typical Performance Curves" for more information.
- Keep  $\overline{RE} = 0$  to prevent the device from entering SHDN.
- The  $\overline{RE}$  signal high time must be short enough (typically  $<100ns$ ) to prevent the device from entering SHDN.
- Transceivers are put into shutdown by bringing  $\overline{RE}$  high and  $DE$  low. If the inputs are in this state for less than  $60ns$ , the parts are guaranteed not to enter shutdown. If the inputs are in this state for at least  $600ns$ , the parts are guaranteed to have entered shutdown. See "Low-Power Shutdown Mode" section.
- Keep  $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$ , and set the  $DE$  signal low time  $>600ns$  to ensure that the device enters SHDN.
- Set the  $\overline{RE}$  signal high time  $>600ns$  to ensure that the device enters SHDN.
- Guaranteed by characterization but not tested.

**Test Circuits and Waveforms**

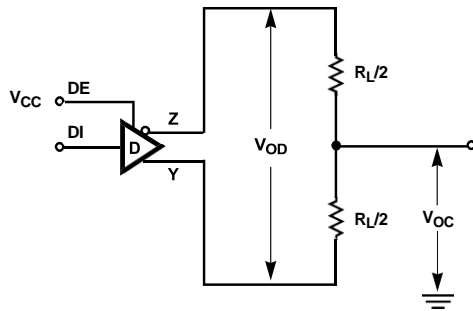


FIGURE 1A.  $V_{OD}$  AND  $V_{OC}$

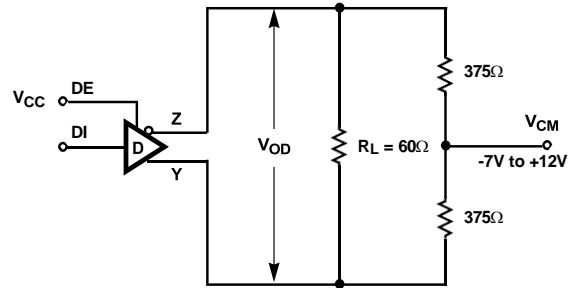
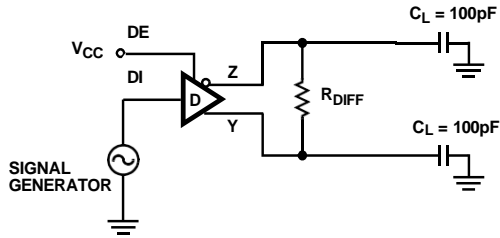
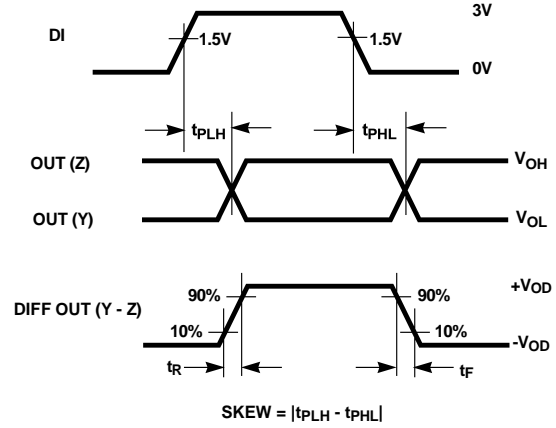
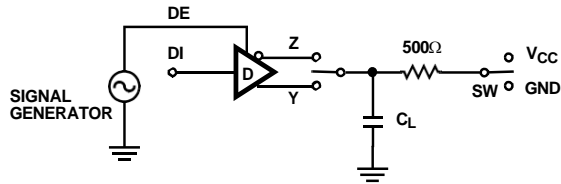
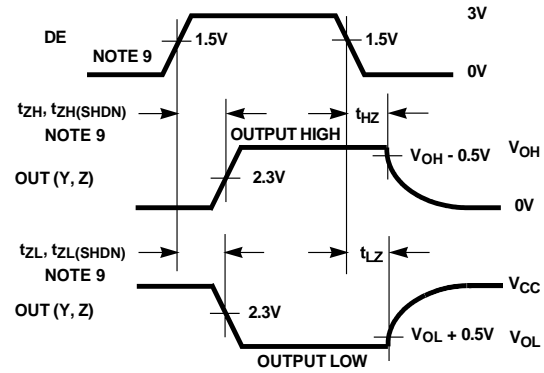
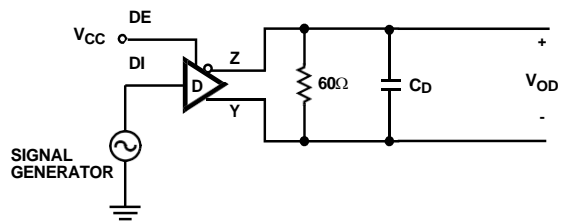
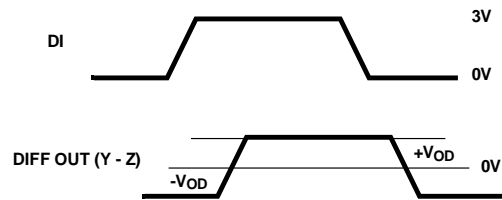


FIGURE 1B.  $V_{OD}$  WITH COMMON MODE LOAD

FIGURE 1. DC DRIVER TEST CIRCUITS

**Test Circuits and Waveforms (Continued)**

**FIGURE 2A. TEST CIRCUIT**
**FIGURE 2. DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY AND DIFFERENTIAL TRANSITION TIMES**

**FIGURE 2B. MEASUREMENT POINTS**


PARAMETER	OUTPUT	RE	DI	SW	CL (pF)
$t_{HZ}$	Y/Z	X	1/0	GND	15
$t_{LZ}$	Y/Z	X	0/1	VCC	15
$t_{ZH}$	Y/Z	0 (Note 7)	1/0	GND	100
$t_{ZL}$	Y/Z	0 (Note 7)	0/1	VCC	100
$t_{ZH}(SHDN)$	Y/Z	1 (Note 10)	1/0	GND	100
$t_{ZL}(SHDN)$	Y/Z	1 (Note 10)	0/1	VCC	100

**FIGURE 3A. TEST CIRCUIT**
**FIGURE 3. DRIVER ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES**

**FIGURE 3B. MEASUREMENT POINTS**

**FIGURE 4A. TEST CIRCUIT**
**FIGURE 4. DRIVER DATA RATE**

**FIGURE 4B. MEASUREMENT POINTS**



### Test Circuits and Waveforms (Continued)

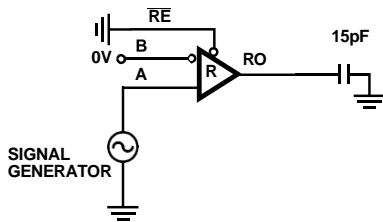


FIGURE 5A. TEST CIRCUIT

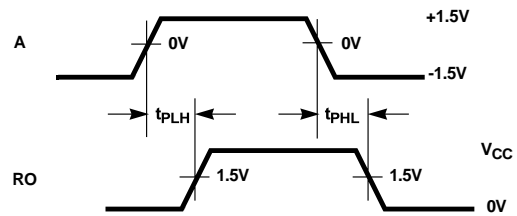
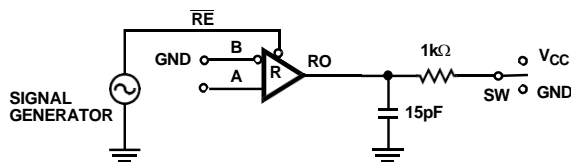


FIGURE 5B. MEASUREMENT POINTS

FIGURE 5. RECEIVER PROPAGATION DELAY AND DATA RATE



PARAMETER	DE	A	SW
$t_{HZ}$	0	+1.5V	GND
$t_{LZ}$	0	-1.5V	$V_{CC}$
$t_{ZH}$ (Note 8)	0	+1.5V	GND
$t_{ZL}$ (Note 8)	0	-1.5V	$V_{CC}$
$t_{ZH(SHDN)}$ (Note 11)	0	+1.5V	GND
$t_{ZL(SHDN)}$ (Note 11)	0	-1.5V	$V_{CC}$

FIGURE 6A. TEST CIRCUIT

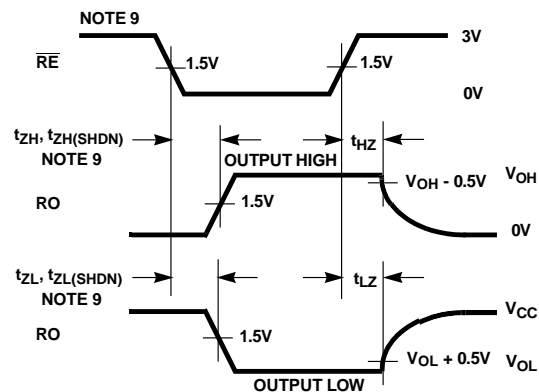


FIGURE 6B. MEASUREMENT POINTS

FIGURE 6. RECEIVER ENABLE AND DISABLE TIMES

### Application Information

RS-485 and RS-422 are differential (balanced) data transmission standards for use in long haul or noisy environments. RS-422 is a subset of RS-485, so RS-485 transceivers are also RS-422 compliant. RS-422 is a point-to-multipoint (multidrop) standard, which allows only one driver and up to 10 (assuming one unit load devices) receivers on each bus. RS-485 is a true multipoint standard, which allows up to 32 one unit load devices (any combination of drivers and receivers) on each bus. To allow for multipoint operation, the RS-485 spec requires that drivers must handle bus contention without sustaining any damage.

Another important advantage of RS-485 is the extended common mode range (CMR), which specifies that the driver outputs and receiver inputs withstand signals that range from +12V to -7V. RS-422 and RS-485 are intended for runs as long as 4000', so the wide CMR is necessary to handle ground potential differences, as well as voltages induced in the cable by external fields.

### Receiver Features

These devices utilize a differential input receiver for maximum noise immunity and common mode rejection. Input sensitivity is  $\pm 200\text{mV}$ , as required by the RS-422 and RS-485 specifications.

Receiver input resistance of  $96\text{k}\Omega$  surpasses the RS-422 spec of  $4\text{k}\Omega$ , and is eight times the RS-485 "Unit Load (UL)" requirement of  $12\text{k}\Omega$  minimum. Thus, these products are known as "one-eighth UL" transceivers, and there can be up to 256 of these devices on a network while still complying with the RS-485 loading spec.

Receiver inputs function with common mode voltages as great as  $\pm 7\text{V}$  outside the power supplies (i.e., +12V and -7V), making them ideal for long networks where induced voltages are a realistic concern.

All the receivers include a "full fail-safe" function that guarantees a high level receiver output if the receiver inputs are unconnected (floating) or shorted.

Receivers easily meet the data rates supported by the corresponding driver, and all receiver outputs are three-statable via the active low  $\overline{RE}$  input.

### Driver Features

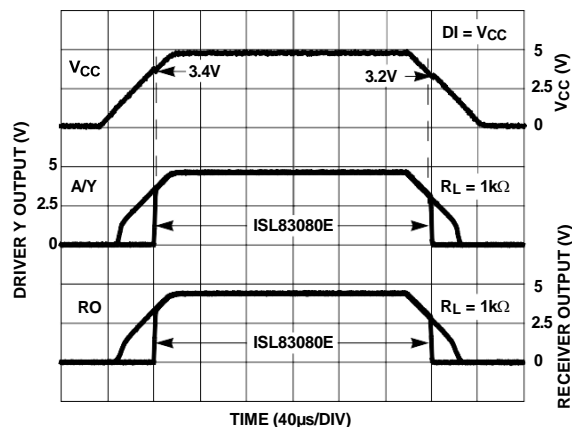
The RS-485/422 driver is a differential output device that delivers at least 1.5V across a  $54\Omega$  load (RS-485), and at least 2V across a  $100\Omega$  load (RS-422). The drivers feature low propagation delay skew to maximize bit width, and to minimize EMI.

All drivers are three-statable via the active high DE input.

The 115kbps and 500kbps driver outputs are slew rate limited to minimize EMI, and to minimize reflections in unterminated or improperly terminated networks. Outputs of the HT3086E, HT3088E drivers are not limited, so faster output transition times allow data rates of at least 10Mbps.

### Hot Plug Function

When a piece of equipment powers up, there is a period of time where the processor or ASIC driving the RS-485 control lines (DE,  $\overline{RE}$ ) is unable to ensure that the RS-485 Tx and Rx outputs are kept disabled. If the equipment is connected to the bus, a driver activating prematurely during power up may crash the bus. To avoid this scenario, the HT3080, HT3082, HT3083, HT3085 versions incorporate a "Hot Plug" function. Circuitry monitoring  $V_{CC}$  ensures that, during power up and power down, the Tx and Rx outputs remain disabled, regardless of the state of DE and RE, if  $V_{CC}$  is less than  $\sim 3.4V$ . This gives the processor/ASIC a chance to stabilize and drive the RS-485 control lines to the proper states.



**FIGURE 7. HOT PLUG PERFORMANCE (HT3080E) vs DEVICE WITHOUT HOT PLUG CIRCUITRY (HT3086E)**

### ESD Protection

All pins on these devices include class 3 Human Body Model (HBM) ESD protection structures, but the RS-485 pins (driver outputs and receiver inputs) incorporate advanced structures allowing them to survive ESD events in excess of  $\pm 15kV$  HBM. The RS-485 pins are particularly vulnerable to ESD damage because they typically connect

to an exposed port on the exterior of the finished product. Simply touching the port pins, or connecting a cable, can cause an ESD event that might destroy unprotected ICs.

These new ESD structures protect the device whether or not it is powered up, protect without allowing any latchup mechanism to activate, and without degrading the RS-485 common mode range of -7V to +12V. This built-in ESD protection eliminates the need for board level protection structures (e.g., transient suppression diodes), and the associated, undesirable capacitive load they present.

### Data Rate, Cables, and Terminations

RS-485/422 are intended for network lengths up to 4000', but the maximum system data rate decreases as the transmission length increases. Devices operating at 10Mbps are limited to lengths less than 100', while the 115kbps versions can operate at full data rates with lengths of several thousand feet.

Twisted pair is the cable of choice for RS-485/422 networks. Twisted pair cables tend to pick up noise and other electromagnetically induced voltages as common mode signals, which are effectively rejected by the differential receivers in these ICs.

Proper termination is imperative, when using the 10Mbps devices, to minimize reflections. Short networks using the 115kbps versions need not be terminated, but, terminations are recommended unless power dissipation is an overriding concern.

In point-to-point, or point-to-multipoint (single driver on bus) networks, the main cable should be terminated in its characteristic impedance (typically  $120\Omega$ ) at the end farthest from the driver. In multi-receiver applications, stubs connecting receivers to the main cable should be kept as short as possible. Multipoint (multi-driver) systems require that the main cable be terminated in its characteristic impedance at both ends. Stubs connecting a transceiver to the main cable should be kept as short as possible.

### Built-In Driver Overload Protection

As stated previously, the RS-485 spec requires that drivers survive worst case bus contentions undamaged. These devices meet this requirement via driver output short circuit current limits, and on-chip thermal shutdown circuitry.

The driver output stages incorporate short circuit current limiting circuitry which ensures that the output current never exceeds the RS-485 spec, even at the common mode voltage range extremes. Additionally, these devices utilize a foldback circuit which reduces the short circuit current, and thus the power dissipation, whenever the contending voltage exceeds either supply.

In the event of a major short circuit condition, devices also include a thermal shutdown feature that disables the drivers whenever the die temperature becomes excessive. This eliminates the power dissipation, allowing the die to cool. The drivers automatically re-enable after the die temperature drops about 15 degrees. If the contention persists, the thermal shutdown/re-enable cycle repeats until the fault is cleared. Receivers stay operational during thermal shutdown.

### Low Power Shutdown Mode

These CMOS transceivers all use a fraction of the power required by their bipolar counterparts, but they also include a shutdown feature that reduces the already low quiescent  $I_{CC}$  to a 70nA trickle. These devices enter shutdown whenever the receiver and driver are **simultaneously** disabled ( $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$  and  $DE = GND$ ) for a period of at least 600ns.

Disabling both the driver and the receiver for less than 60ns guarantees that the transceiver will not enter shutdown.

Note that receiver and driver enable times increase when the transceiver enables from shutdown. Refer to Notes 7-11, at the end of the Electrical Specification table, for more information.

### Typical Performance Curves $V_{CC} = 5V$ , $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified

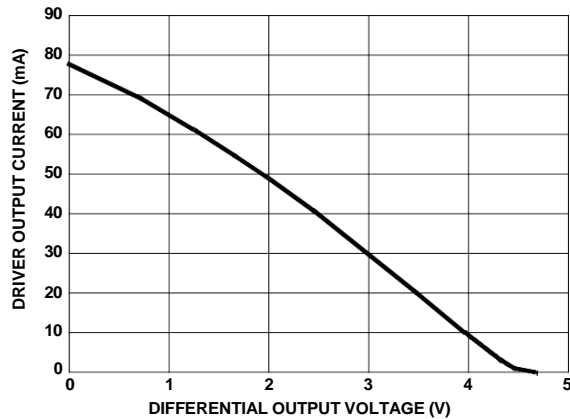


FIGURE 8. DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE

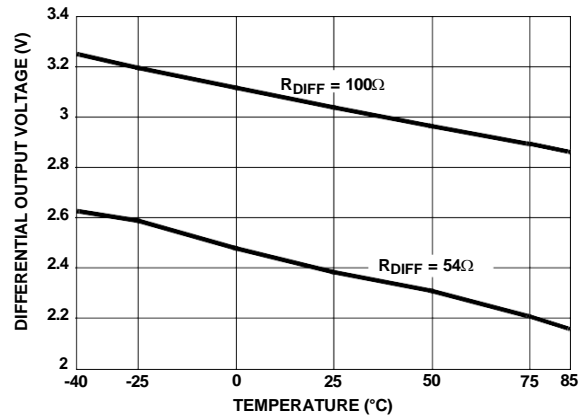


FIGURE 9. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs TEMPERATURE

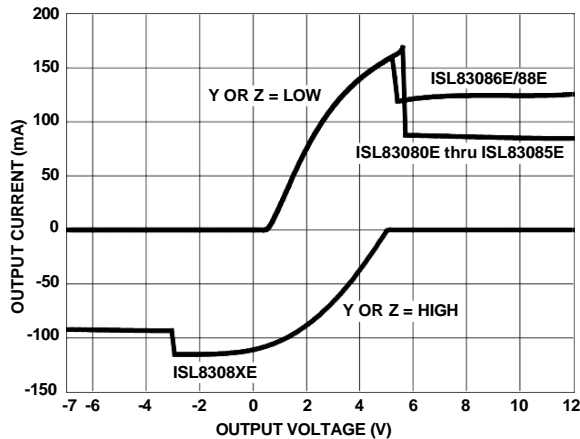


FIGURE 10. DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs SHORT CIRCUIT VOLTAGE

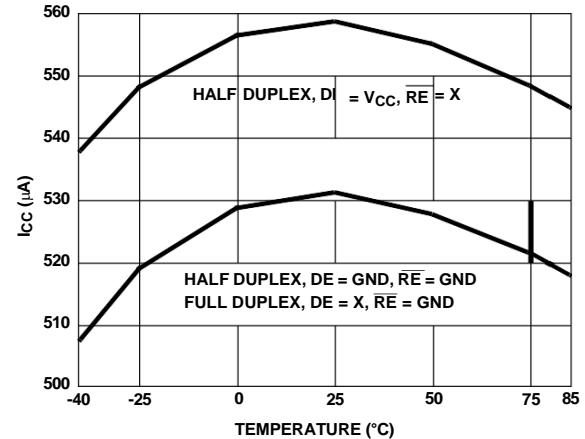
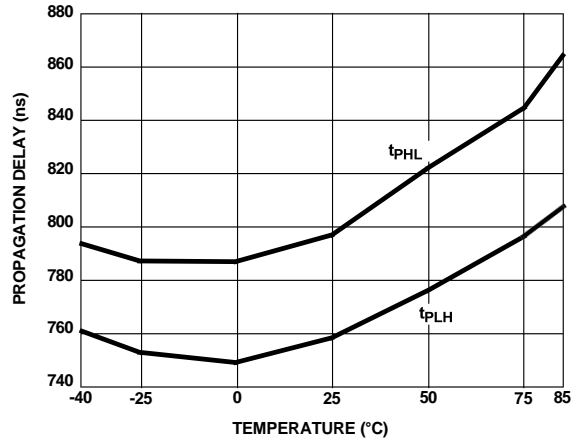
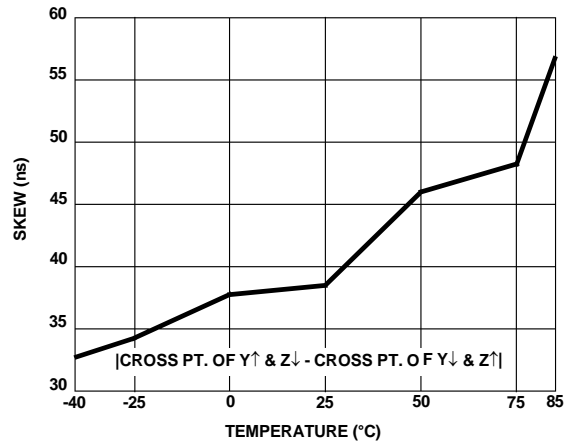
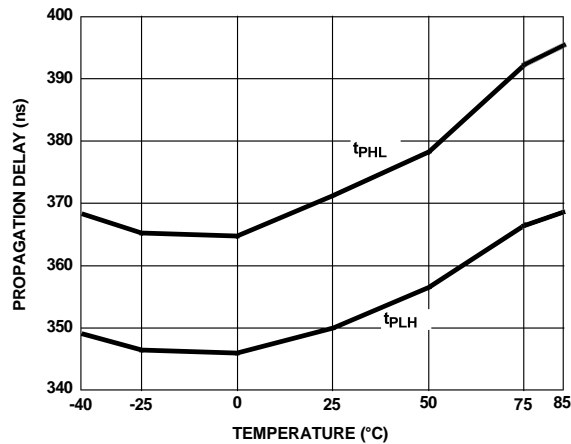
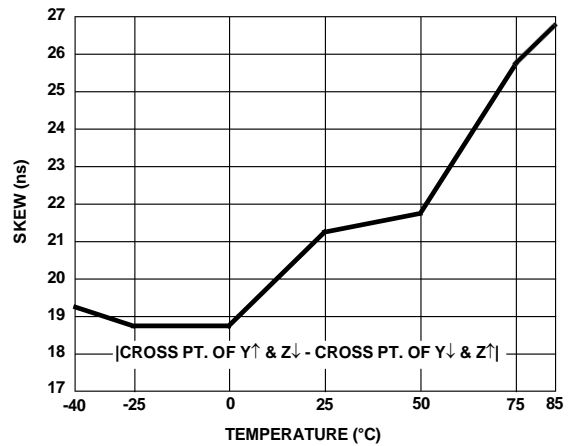
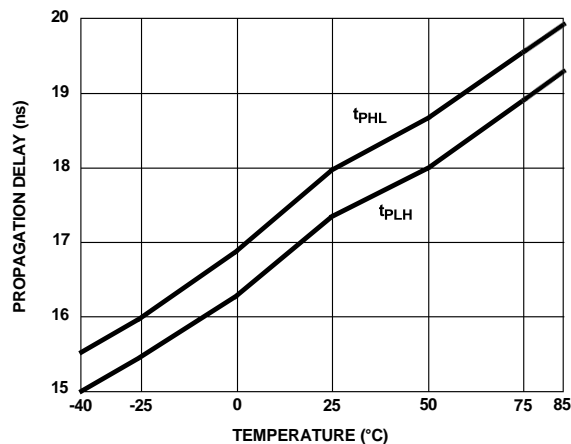
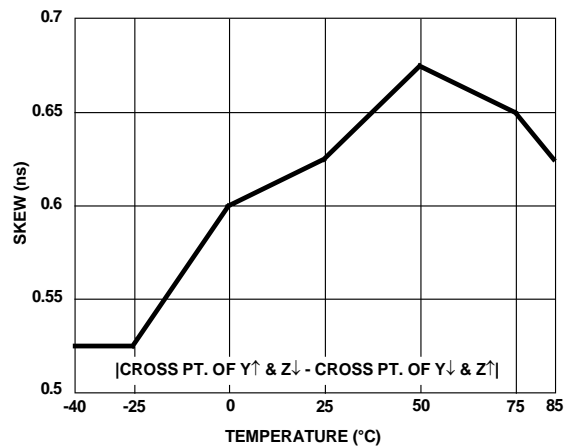
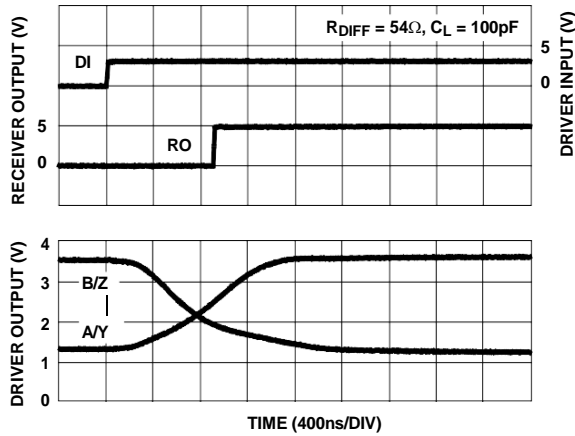
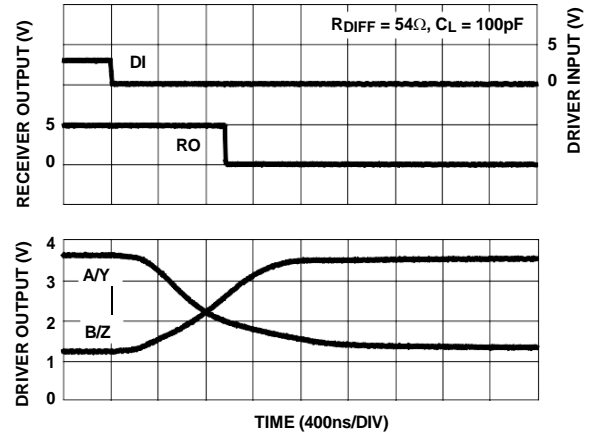
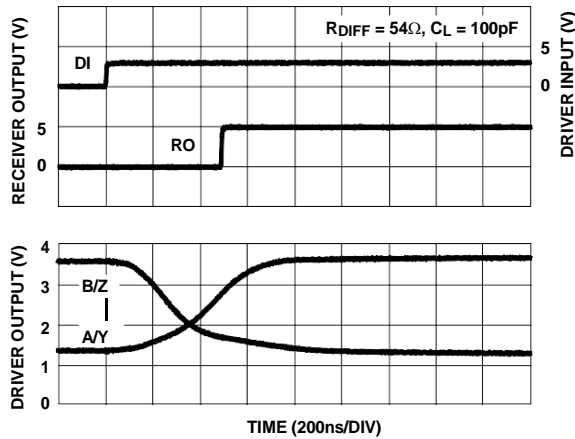
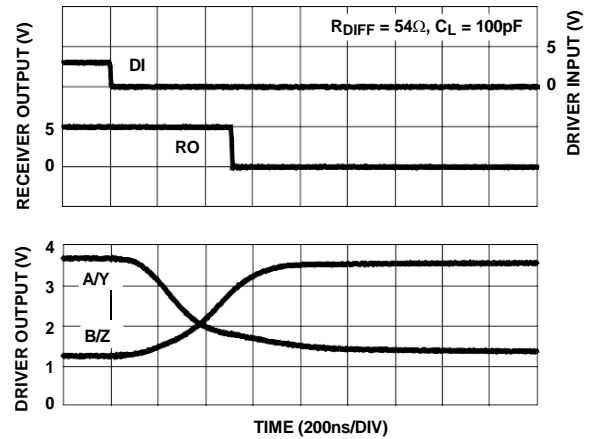
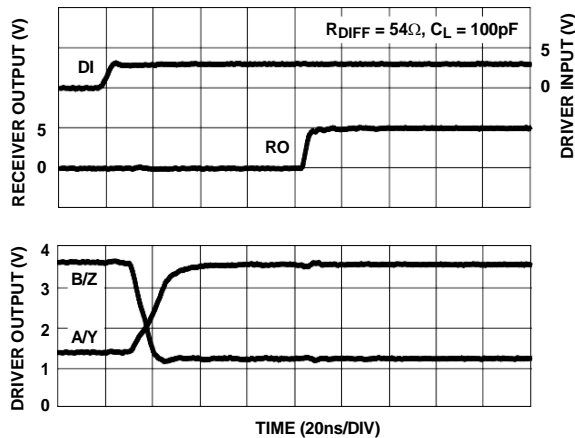
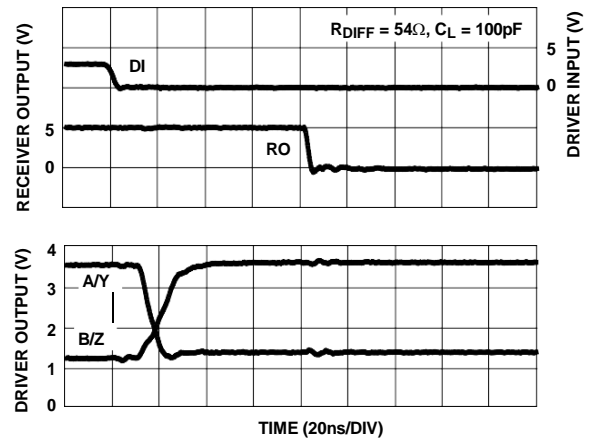
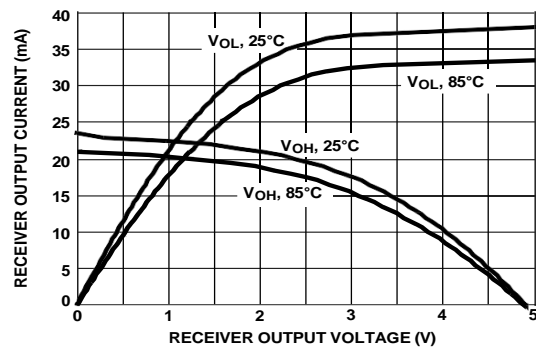


FIGURE 11. SUPPLY CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

**FIGURE 12. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE (HT3080E, HT3082E)**

**FIGURE 13. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL SKEW vs TEMPERATURE (HT3080E, HT3082E)**

**FIGURE 14. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE (HT3083E, HT3085E)**

**FIGURE 15. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL SKEW vs TEMPERATURE (HT3083E, HT3085E)**

**FIGURE 16. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL PROPAGATION DELAY vs TEMPERATURE (HT3086E, HT3088E)**

**FIGURE 17. DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL SKEW vs TEMPERATURE (HT3086E, HT3088E)**

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)

**FIGURE 18. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, LOW TO HIGH (HT3080E, HT3082E)**

**FIGURE 19. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, HIGH TO LOW (HT3080E, HT3082E)**

**FIGURE 20. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, LOW TO HIGH (HT3083E, HT3085E)**

**FIGURE 21. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, HIGH TO LOW (HT3083E, HT3085E)**

**FIGURE 22. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, LOW TO HIGH (HT3086E, HT3088E)**

**FIGURE 23. DRIVER AND RECEIVER WAVEFORMS, HIGH TO LOW (HT3086E, HT3088E)**

**Typical Performance Curves**  $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ ; Unless Otherwise Specified (Continued)



**FIGURE 24. RECEIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs RECEIVER OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

**Die Characteristics**

**SUBSTRATE POTENTIAL (POWERED UP):**

GND

**TRANSISTOR COUNT:**

525

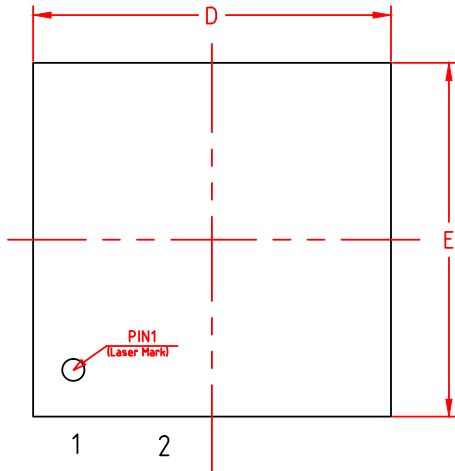
**PROCESS:**

Si Gate BiCMOS

DFN8L(2X2X0.75-P0.50) 封装尺寸图

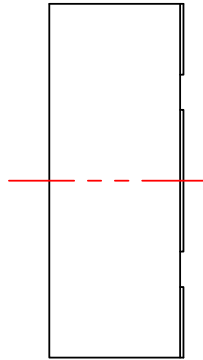
TOP VIEW

正视图



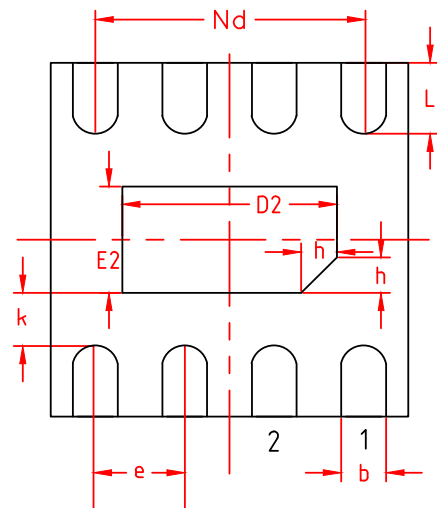
SIDE VIEW

侧视图



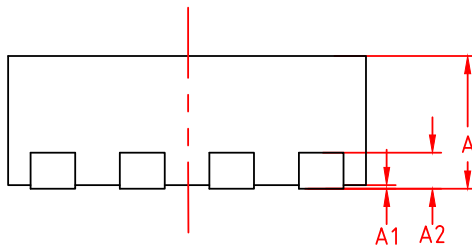
BOTTOM VIEW

背视图



SIDE VIEW

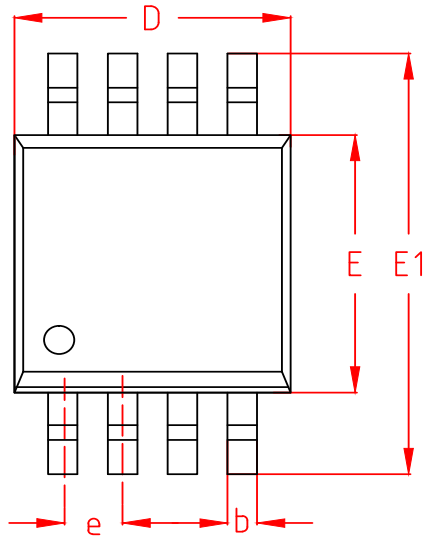
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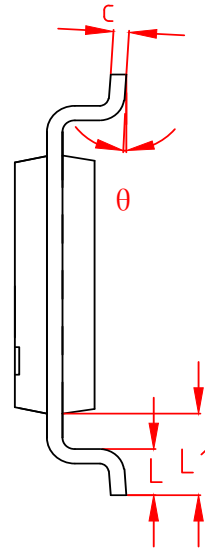
机械尺寸/mm			
字符 SYMBOL	最小值 MIN	典型值 NOMINAL	最大值 MAX
A	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	-	0.02	0.05
A2	0.203 REF		
b	0.20	0.25	0.30
D	1.90	2.00	2.10
D2	1.10	1.20	1.30
E	1.90	2.00	2.10
E2	0.60	0.70	0.80
e	0.50 BSC		
K	0.25	0.30	0.35
L	0.30	0.35	0.40
h	0.15	0.20	0.25
Nd	1.50 BSC		

MSOP8 封装尺寸图

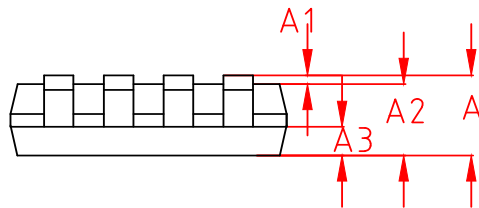
TOP VIEW  
正视图



SIDE VIEW  
侧视图



SIDE VIEW  
侧视图

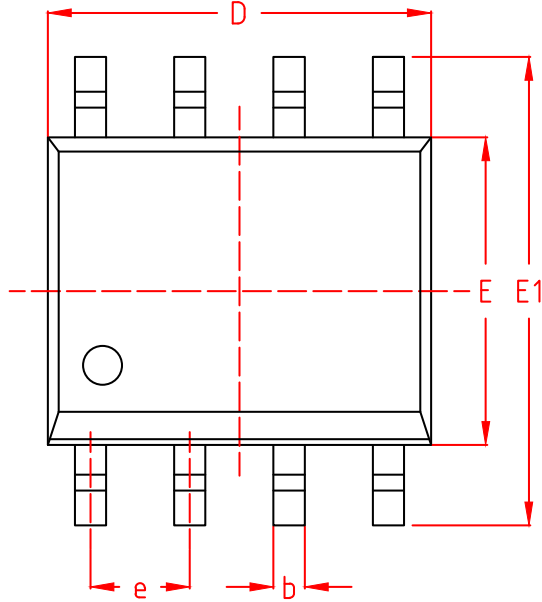


机械尺寸/mm Dimensions			
字符 SYMBOL	最小值 MIN	典型值 NOMINAL	最大值 MAX
A	-	-	1.10
A1	0.05	-	0.15
A2	0.75	0.85	0.95
A3	0.30	0.35	0.40
b	0.28	-	0.36
c	0.15	-	0.19
D	2.90	3.00	3.10
E	2.90	3.00	3.10
E1	4.70	4.90	5.10
e	0.65 BSC		
L1	0.95 REF		
L	0.40	-	0.70
θ	0°	-	8°

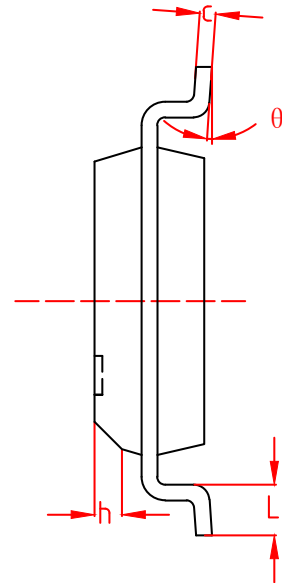


SOP8 封装尺寸图

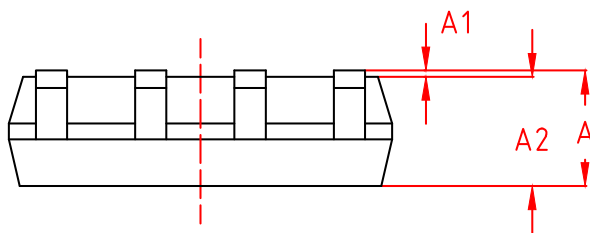
TOP VIEW  
正视图



SIDE VIEW  
侧视图



SIDE VIEW  
侧视图



机械尺寸/mm Dimensions			
字符 SYMBOL	最小值 MIN	典型值 NOMINAL	最大值 MAX
A	-	-	1.75
A1	0.10	0.15	0.25
A2	1.30	1.40	1.50
b	0.35	-	0.50
c	0.19	-	0.25
D	4.80	4.90	5.00
E	3.80	3.90	4.00
E1	5.80	6.00	6.20
e	1.27 BSC		
h	0.25	-	0.45
L	0.50	-	0.80
θ	0°	-	8°