

自主封測 品質把控 售後保障

WEB | WWW.TDSEMIC.COM

Q











電源管理 顯示驅動 二三極管 LDO穩壓器 觸摸芯片











MOS管 運算放大器 存儲芯片

MCU

串口通信

MAX1487EESA-TD

產品規格說明書



Features:

- 3.3V power supply, half-duplex;
- ◆ 1/8 unit load allows up to 32 devices on the bus;
- Driver output short-circuit protection function;
- Over temperature protection function;
- ◆ Low power shutdown function;
- Receiver open circuit protection function;
- Strong anti-noise ability;
- Integrated transient voltage resistance function;
- Transmission rate up to 10Mbps in an electrical noise environment

Description

The MAX1487EESA-TD is a 3.3V powered, half-duplex, low-power RS-485 transceiver that fully meets the requirements of the TIA/EIA-485 standard.

The MAX1487EESA-TD includes a driver and a receiver, both of which can be independently enabled and

disabled. When both are disabled, both the driver and the receiver output a high impedance state. The MAX1487EESA-TD has a 1/8 load that allows 32 MAX1487EESA-TD transceivers to be connected to the samecommunication bus. Error-free data transfer of up to 10Mbps is possible.

The MAX1487EESA-TD operates from a voltage range of 3.0 to 3.6V and features fail-safe, over

temperature protection, current limit protection, over-voltage protection, and other functions.

Pin configuration

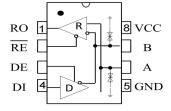


Figure 1 MAX1487EESA-TD pin configuration



Limiting values

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage	VCC	+7	V
Voltage of control port	/RE, DE, DI	-0.3~+7	V
Bus side input voltage	A, B	-7~13	V
Receiver output voltage	RO	-0.3~+7	V
Operating temperature range		0~85	°C
Storage temperature range		-60~150	°C
Welding temperature		300	°C
Continuous power dissipation	SOP8	400	mW

The maximum limit parameter value means that exceeding these values may cause irreversible damage to the device. Under these conditions, it is not conducive to the normal operation of the device. Continuous operation of the device under the maximum allowable rating may affect the reliability of the device. The reference point of all voltages is ground.

Pin functions

Pin number	Pin name	Pin function
1	RO	Receiver output When /RE is low level: if A-B ≥ 200mV, RO = high; if A-B ≤ -200mV, RO = low
2	/RE	Receiver output enable control When /RE is low level, receiver output is enabled, and RO output is available. When /RE is high level, receiver output is disabled, and RO is in high impedance state. When /RE is high level and DE is low level, the device enters low power consumption mode.
3	DE	Driver output enable control When DE is high level, driver output is available; when DE is low level, the output is in high impedance state. When /RE is high level and DE is low level, the device enters low power consumption mode.
4	DI	Driver input When DE is high level, the DI low level forces the non-inverting driver output A low and inverting driver output B high; The DI high level forces the non-inverting driver output A high and inverting driver output B low.
5	GND	Ground
6	Α	Non-inverting receiver input and non-inverting driver output
7	В	Inverting receiver input and inverting driver output
8	VCC	Power supply



Driver electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Differential output voltage (no load)	V _{OD1}			3.3		V
Differential output valtage	V_{OD2}	Figure 2, R _L = 54 Ω	1.5		vcc	\ \
Differential output voltage	V OD2	Figure 2, R _L = 100 Ω	2		VCC	\ \ \
Change in magnitude of differential output voltage (NOTE1)	ΔV_OD	Figure 2, R _L = 54 Ω			0.2	V
Common mode output voltage	Voc	Figure 2, R_L = 54 Ω			3	V
Change in magnitude of common mode output voltage (NOTE1)	ΔV_{OC}	Figure 2, R _L = 54 Ω			0.2	V
Input high voltage	VIH	DE, DI, /RE	2.0			V
Input low voltage	V _{IL}	DE, DI, /RE			0.8	٧
Logic input current	I _{IN1}	DE, DI, /RE	-2		2	μA
Output short-circuit current, short-circuit to high	I _{OSD1}	Short-circuit to 0V~12V			250	mA
Output short-circuit current, short-circuit to low	I _{OSD2}	Short-circuit to -7V~0V	-250			mA
Thermal shutdown threshold				140		°C
Thermal shutdown hysteresis				20		°C

(unless otherwise stated VCC=3.3V \pm 10%, Temp= $T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$, typical value is VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C) NOTE1: ΔV_{OD} and ΔV_{OC} are the changes in V_{OD} and V_{OC} amplitude caused by a change of DI state of the input signal.

Receiver electrical characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
	,	DE = 0 V, VCC=0 or 3.3V VIN = 12 V			125	μΑ
input current (A, B)	out current (A , B) I _{IN2}	DE = 0 V, VCC=0 or 3.3V VIN = -7 V	-100			μΑ



Positive-going input threshold voltage	$V_{\rm IT+}$	-7V ≦ V _{CM} ≦ 12V			+200	mV
Negative-going input threshold voltage	V_{IT-}	-7V ≦ V _{CM} ≦ 12V	-200			mV
Hysteresis voltage	V_{hys}	-7V ≦ V _{CM} ≦ 12V	10	30		mV
High level output voltage	V _{OH}	$I_{OUT} = -2.5 \text{mA},$ $V_{ID} = +200 \text{ mV}$	VCC-1.5			V
Low level output voltage	V _{OL}	I _{OUT} = +2.5mA, V _{ID} = -200 mV			0.4	٧
Tristate leakage current	I _{OZR}	0.4V < V _O < 2.4V			±1	μA
Receiver input resistance	R _{IN}	-7V ≦ V _{CM} ≦ 12V	96			kΩ
Receiver short-circuit current	I _{OSR}	0V ≤ V _O ≤ VCC	±8		±60	mA

(unless otherwise stated VCC=3.3V±10%, Temp= $T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$, typical value is VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

Supply current

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions Min		Тур	Max	Unit
Supply current	I _{CC1}	/RE = 0V, DE = 0V		520	800	μΑ
Зарріу сапені	I _{CC2}	/RE = VCC, DE = VCC		540	700	μΑ

Driver switching characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Driver differential output delay	t _{DD}	R _{DIFF} = 60 Ω, C _{1.1} =C _{1.2} =100pF		10	35	ns
Driver differential output transition time	t _{TD}	(see Figure 3 and Figure 4)		12	25	ns
Driver propagation delay, low-to-high	t _{PLH}	$R_{DIFF} = 27 \Omega$		8	35	ns
Driver propagation delay, high-to-low	t _{PHL}	(see Figure 3 and Figure 4)		8	35	ns



t _{PLH} -t _{PHL}	t _{PDS}		1	8	ns
Driver enable to output high	t _{PZH}	$R_L = 110\Omega$,	20	90	ns
Driver enable to output low	t _{PZL}	(see Figure 5, 6)	20	90	ns
Driver disable time from low	\mathbf{t}_{PLZ}	$R_L = 110\Omega$,	20	80	ns
Driver disable time from high	t _{PHZ}	(see Figure 5,6)	20	80	ns
Driver enable from shutdown to output high	t _{DSH}	$R_L = 110\Omega$, (see Figure 5,6)	500	900	ns
Driver enable from shutdown to output low	t _{DSL}	$R_L = 110\Omega$, (see Figure 5,6)	500	900	ns

Receiver switching characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Receiver input to output delay (low to high)	t _{RPLH}			80	150	ns
Receiver input to output delay (high to low)	t _{RPHL}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		80	150	ns
t _{RPLH} - t _{RPHL}	t _{RPDS}			7	10	ns
Receiver enable to output low	t _{RPZL}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		20	50	ns
Receiver enable to output high	t _{RPZH}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		20	50	ns
Receiver disable time from low	t _{PRLZ}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		20	45	ns
Receiver disable time from high	t _{PRHZ}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		20	45	ns
Receiver enable from shutdown to output high	t _{RPSH}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		200	1400	ns
Receiver enable from shutdown to output low	t _{RPSL}	C _L =15pF See Figure 7 and Figure 8		200	1400	ns
Time to shutdown	t _{shon}	NOTE2	80		300	ns

NOTE2: The device is put into shutdown by bringing RE high and DE low. If the enable inputs are in this state for less than 80ns, the device is guaranteed not to enter shutdown. If the enable inputs are in this state for at least 300ns, the device is guaranteed to have entered shutdown.



Function table

Driver

Con	Control		Out	tput			
/RE	DE	DI	Α	В			
×	1	1	Н	L			
×	1	0	L	Н			
0	0	X	Z	Z			
1	0	Х	Z (shutdown)				
×	X: don't care; Z: high impedance						

Receiver

Cor	ntrol	Input	Output
/RE	DE	А-В	RO
0	Х	≥200mV	Н
0	Х	≤-200mV	L
0	Х	Open/short- circuit	Н
1	X	×	Z
X: c	don't care; 2	Z: high impeda	nce



Test circuit

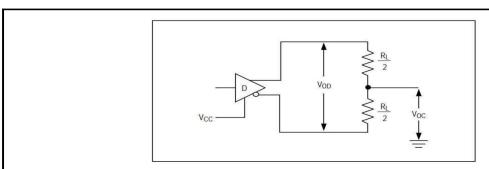


Fig. 2 Driver DC test load

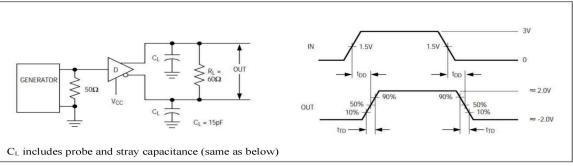


Fig. 3 Driver differential output delay and transition times

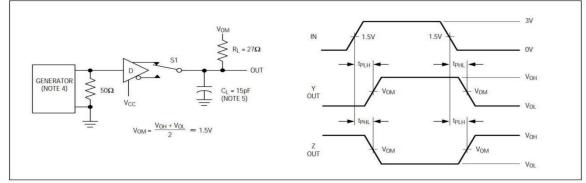
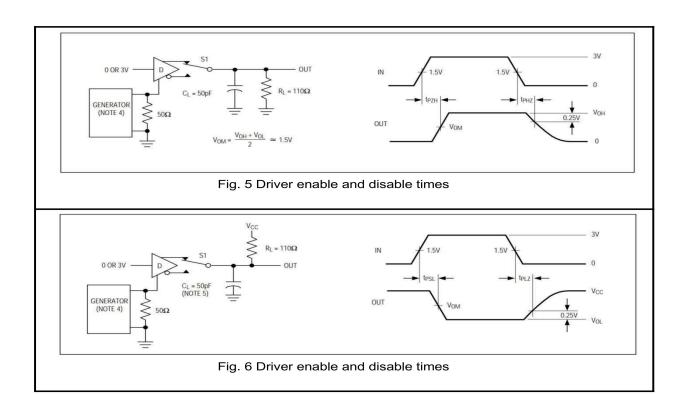
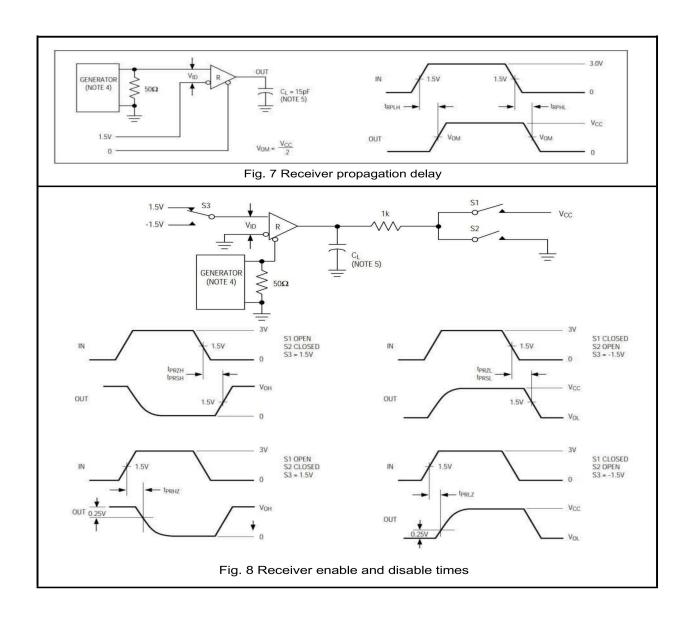


Fig. 4 Driver propagation times











General description

1 Brief description

The MAX1487EESA-TD is a half-duplex high-speed transceiver for RS-485/RS-422 communication, and includes one driver and one receiver. It has fail-safe, over-voltage protection and over-current protection. The MAX1487EESA-TD allows error-

free data

transmission up to 10Mbps.

2 Allowing up to 32 transceivers on the bus

The standard RS-485 receiver has an input impedance of $12k\Omega$ (1 unit load), and the standard driver can drive up to 32 unit loads. The receiver of the MAX1487EESA-TD transceiver has a 1/8 unit load receiver input impedance ($96k\Omega$), allowing up to 32

transceivers to be connected in parallel on one bus. These devices can be combined arbitrarily, or combined with other RS-485 transceivers, as long as the total load does not exceed 32 units.

3 Driver output protection

Two mechanisms are used to avoid faults or bus collisions that cause excessive output current and excessive power consumption. First, over-current protection provides fast short-circuit protection over the entire common-mode voltage range (refer to the typical operating characteristics). Second, the thermal shutdown circuit forces the driver output into a high-impedance state when the die temperature exceeds 140°C.

4 Typical applications

4.1 **Bus networking**: The MAX1487EESA-TD RS485 transceiver is designed for bidirectional data communication on multi-point bus transmission lines. Figure 9 shows a typical network application circuit. These devices can also be usedas linear repeaters with cables longer than 4000 feet. In order to reduce reflections, terminal matching should be done at both ends of the transmission line with their characteristic impedance, and the length of the branch wires other than the main line should be as short as possible.

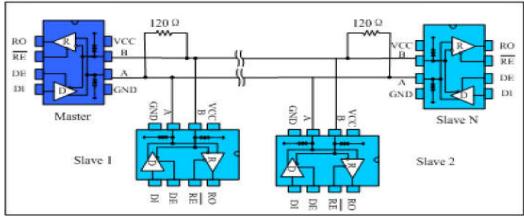


Fig. 9 Bus-type RS485 half-duplex communication network



4.2 **Hand-in-hand networking**: Also known as daisy chain topology, it is the standard and specification of RS485 bus wiring, and is the RS485 bus topology recommended by organizations such as TIA. The wiring method is that the master control device and multiple slave devices form a hand-in-hand connection, as shown in Figure 10, the hand-in-hand way is to leave no branches. This wiring method has the advantages of low signal reflection and high communication success rate.

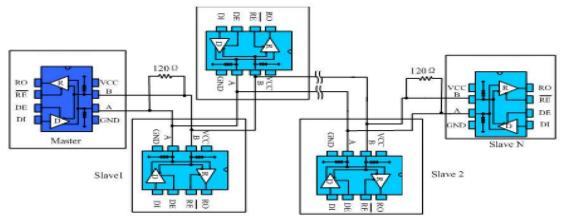


Fig. 10 Hand-in-hand type RS485 half-duplex communication network

4.3 Bus port protection: In harsh environments, RS485 communication ports are usually protected against static electricity, lightning and surge protection, etc. and it is even necessary to prevent 380V power supply access to avoid damage of smart meters and industrial control hosts. Figure 11 shows 3 common kinds of RS485 bus port protection schemes. The first scheme is to connect the TVS device to the protection ground in parallel with the AB port, the TVS device in parrallel with the AB port, the thermistor in series with the AB port and the gas discharge tube is connected to the protection ground to form a three-level protection scheme. The second scheme is a three-level protection scheme including TVS connected to the ground in parallel with AB, the thermistor in series and the varistor in parallel with AB. The third one includes pull-down resistors connected to the power supply and ground respectively for AB, TVS between AB and the thermistor connected to A or B port.

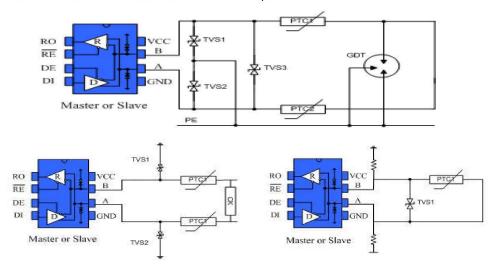
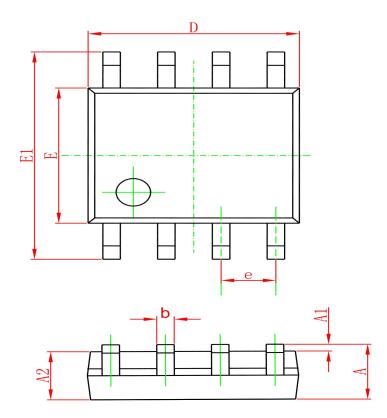
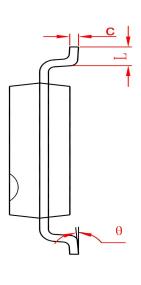


Fig. 11 Port protection scheme



SOP-8





Cymhal	Dimensions In	Millimeters	Dimensions In Inches		
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max	
Α	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069	
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010	
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061	
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020	
С	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010	
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200	
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157	
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244	
е	1.270(BSC)		0.050(BSC)		
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	



Ordering information

Order code	Package	Baseqty	Deliverymode
MAX1487EESA-TD	SOP-8	2500	Tape and reel