

Dual Differential Line Drivers With 3 State Outputs

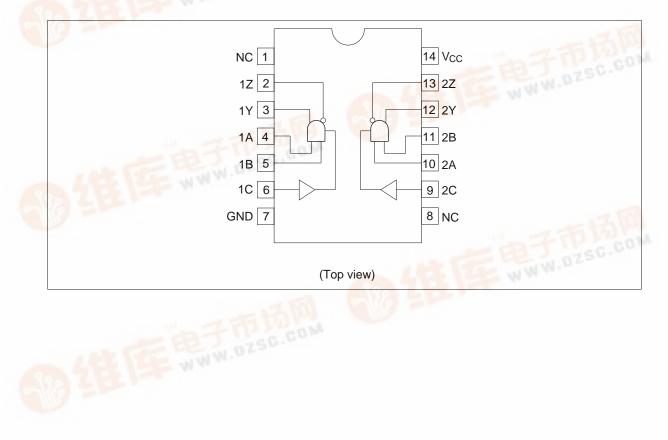


ADE-205-589 (Z) 1st. Edition Dec. 2000

### Description

The HD75159 features dual differential line drivers with three state outputs, which satisfy the requirements of EIA(standard) RS-422A. Each driver has an output control. When the output control is low, the associated outputs are in a high impedance state. This permits many devices to be connected together on the same transmission line for party line applications.

### Pin Arrangement





### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Item	Symbol		Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>		7	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		5.5	V
Powre Dissipation (Ta = $25^{\circ}$ C)	P <sub>T</sub> * <sup>1</sup>	DP	1150	mW
		FP	785	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr		0 to 70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg		-60 to +150	°C

Note: 1. The above date were taken by the  $\Delta V_{BE}$  method, mounting on a glass epoxy board (40 × 40 × 1.6 mm) of 10 % wiring density.

2. The absolute maximum ratings are values which must not individually be exceeded, and furthermore, no two of which may be realized at the same time.

### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Output Current	I <sub>он</sub>	—	—	-40	mA
Output Current	I <sub>ol</sub>	—	_	40	mA
Operating Temperature	Topr	0	70	°C	

### **Electrical Characteristics** (Ta = 0 to $70^{\circ}$ C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ* <sup>1</sup>	Max	Unit	Conditions
Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2	_	_	V	
	V <sub>IL</sub>	_	_	0.8		
Input Clamp Voltage	V <sub>IK</sub>	—	-0.9	-1.5	V	$V_{cc} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{I} = -12 \text{ mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	2.5	3.0	_	V	$V_{\rm CC} = 4.75$ V, $V_{\rm IL} = 0.8$ V $V_{\rm IH} = 2$ V, $I_{\rm OH} = -40$ mA
	V <sub>OL</sub>		-0.25	0.5		$V_{\rm CC} = 4.75$ V, $V_{\rm IL} = 0.8$ V $V_{\rm IH} = 2$ V, $I_{\rm OL} = 40$ mA
Output Clamp Voltage	V <sub>ок</sub>	—	-1.1	-1.5	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{o} = -40 \text{ mA}$
Differential Output Voltage	V <sub>OD1</sub>	_	3.5	$2\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OD2}}$	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, I_{o} = 0$
	$V_{\text{OD2}}$	—	2	3.0		$V_{\text{CC}} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{\text{L}} = 100 \ \Omega^{\star 1}$
Change In Magnitude Of Differential Output Voltage* <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta \left  V_{OD} \right $	_	0.02	0.4	V	$V_{cc}$ = 4.75 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega^{*1}$
Common-mode Output	V <sub>oc</sub>		1.8	3	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 100 \ \Omega^{*1}$
Voltage*3			1.5	3		$V_{cc} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 100 \ \Omega^{*1}$

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ*1	Мах	Unit	Conditions
Change In Magnitude Of Differential Output Voltage* <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta \left  V_{oc} \right $	_	0.01	0.4	V	$V_{cc}$ = 4.75 V or 5.25 V
Output Current With Power Off	I <sub>o</sub>		0.1	100	μA	$V_{cc} = 0 V, V_{o} = 6 V$
		_	-0.1	-100		$V_{cc} = 0 V, V_{o} = -0.25 V$
		_		±100		$V_{cc}$ = 0 V, $V_{o}$ = -0.25 V to 6 V
Off State (High Impedance State) Output Current	I <sub>oz</sub>	_	_	±10	μA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 V$ Output Control 0.8 V Ta = 25°C, $V_o = 0$ to $V_{cc}$
		—	—	-20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = 0 \text{ V}$
		—	—	±20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = 0.4 \text{ V}$
		_	—	±20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, V <sub>o</sub> = 2.4 V
		—	—	20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = V_{cc}$
Input Current	$I_1$	_		1	mA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 5.5 \text{ V}$
	I <sub>IH</sub>	_	_	40	μΑ	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 2.4 \text{ V}$
	I		-1	-1.6	mA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 0.4 \text{ V}$
Short Circuit Output Current*4	l <sub>os</sub>	-40	-90	-150	mA	V <sub>cc</sub> = 5.25 V
Supply Current	I <sub>cc</sub>	_	47	65	mA	V <sub>cc</sub> = 5.25 V No Load, Inputs Grounded Ta = 25°C

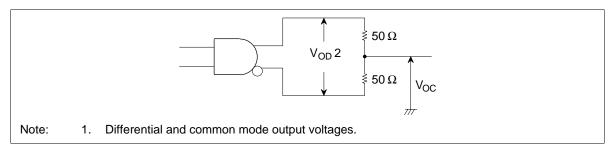
## **Electrical Characteristics** (Ta = 0 to $70^{\circ}$ C) (cont)

Notes: 1. All typical values are at  $V_{cc} = 5 \text{ V}$ , Ta = 25°C.

2.  $\Delta |V_{\text{OD}}|$  and  $\Delta |V_{\text{OC}}|$  are the changes in magnitudes of  $V_{\text{OD}}$  and  $V_{\text{OC}}$ , respectively, that occur when the input is changed from a high level to a low level.

3. In EIA standard RS-422A,  $V_{oc}$ , which is the average of the two output voltages with respect to ground, is called output offset voltage,  $V_{os}$ .

4. Only one output should be shorted at a time, and duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.



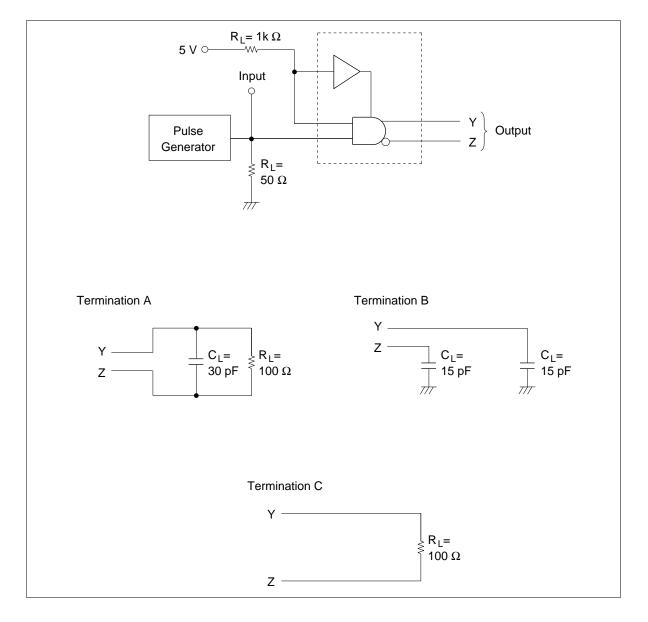
# Switching Characteristics (V $_{\rm CC}$ = 5.0 V, Ta = 25°C)

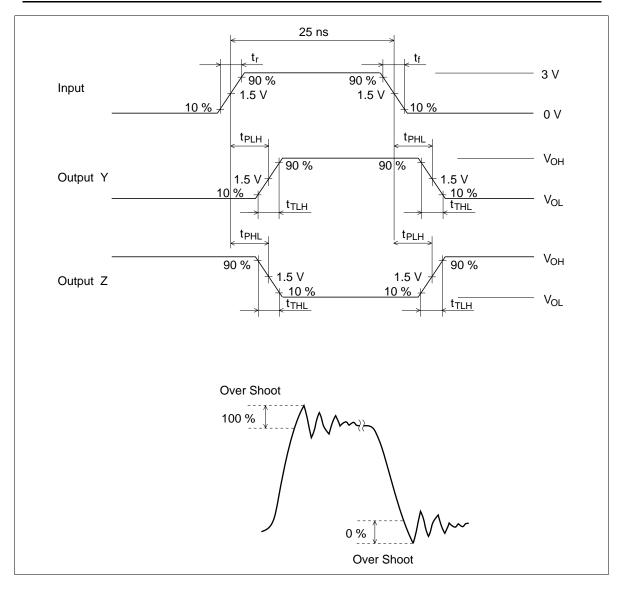
Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Circuit	Conditions
Propagation Delay Time	t <sub>PLH</sub>	—	16	25	ns	1	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 100 \Omega$
	t <sub>PHL</sub>	—	11	20		Termination A	
	t <sub>PLH</sub>	—	13	20		1	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF
	t <sub>PHL</sub>	—	9	15	_	Termination B	
Transition Time	t <sub>TLH</sub>	_	4	20		1	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 100 \Omega$
	t <sub>THL</sub>	—	4	20		Termination A	
Output Enable Time	t <sub>zH</sub>	—	7	20	_	2	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 180 \Omega$
	t <sub>zL</sub>	—	14	40	_	3	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 250 \Omega$
Output Disable Time	t <sub>HZ</sub>	—	10	30		2	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 180 \Omega$
	t <sub>LZ</sub>	_	17	35		3	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 250 \Omega$
Overshoot Output Factor		—		10	%	1 Termination C	R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω

### Switching Time Test Method

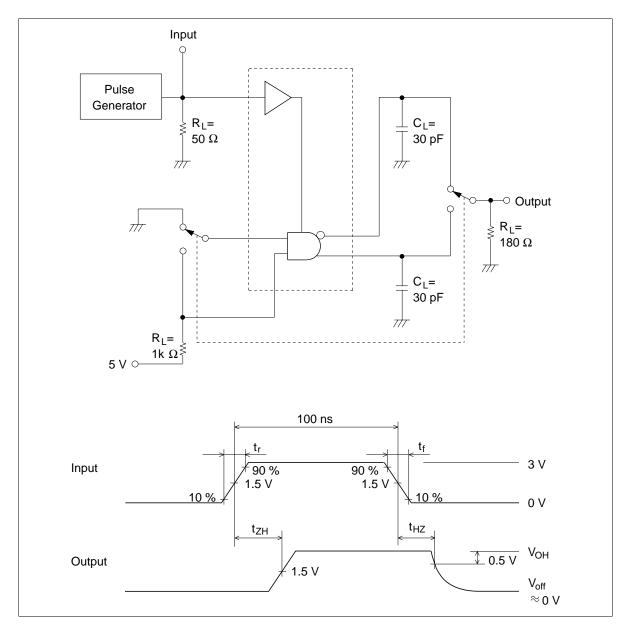
#### **Test Circuit**

#### 1. $t_{PLH}, t_{PHL}, t_{TLI}, t_{THL}$ , and overshoot factor

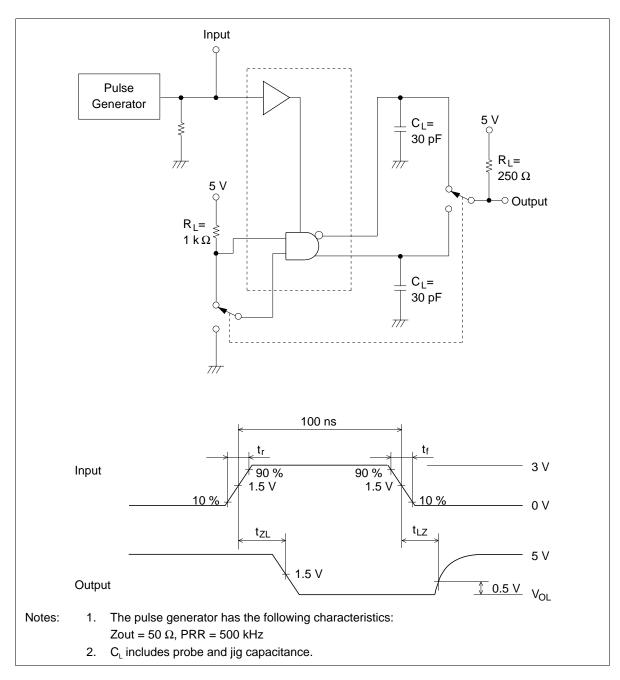




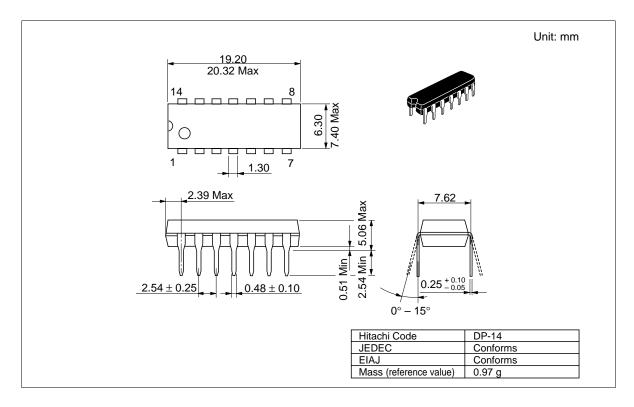
# 2. $t_{ZH}$ , $t_{HZ}$



3.  $t_{ZL}$ ,  $t_{LZ}$ 



# **Package Dimensions**



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