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S75150 Dual Line Driver

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National Semiconductor

# DS75150 Dual Line Driver

# **General Description**

The DS75150 is a dual monolithic line driver designed to satisfy the requirements of the standard interface between data terminal equipment and data communication equipment as defined by EIA Standard RS-232-C. A rate of 20,000 bits per second can be transmitted with a full 2500 pF load. Other applications are in data-transmission systems using relatively short single lines, in level translators, and for driving MOS devices. The logic input is compatible with most TTL and LS families. Operation is from -12V and +12V power supplies.

#### Features

- Withstands sustained output short-circuit to any low impedance voltage between –25V and +25V
- 2 µs max transition time through the -3V to +3V transition region under full 2500 pF load
- Inputs compatible with most TTL and LS families
- Common strobe input
- Inverting output
- Slew rate can be controlled with an external capacitor at the output
- Standard supply voltages: ±12V



DS005794

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#### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 2)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

| Supply Voltage +V <sub>CC</sub>            | 15V             |  |  |
|--|-----------------|--|--|
| Supply Voltage –V <sub>CC</sub>            | 15V             |  |  |
| Input Voltage                              | 15V             |  |  |
| Applied Output Voltage                     | +25V            |  |  |
| Storage Temperature Range                  | –65°C to +150°C |  |  |
| Maximum Power Dissipation (Note 1) at 25°C |                 |  |  |
| SO Package                                 | 655 mW          |  |  |
| Lead Temperature (Soldering, 4 sec.)       | 260°C           |  |  |

# **Operating Conditions**

|   | Min   | Max   | Units |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Supply Voltage (+V <sub>CC</sub> )      | 10.8  | 13.2  | V     |
| Supply Voltage (-V <sub>CC</sub> )      | -10.8 | -13.2 | V     |
| Input Voltage (V <sub>I</sub> )         | 0     | +5.5  | V     |
| Output Voltage (V <sub>O</sub> )        |       | ±15   | V     |
| Operating Ambient Temperature           |       |       |       |
| Range (T <sub>A</sub> )                 | 0     | +70   | °C    |
| Note 1: Derate SO package 8.01 mW/°C at |       |       |       |

## DC Electrical Characteristics (Notes 3, 4, 5, 6)

| Symbol            | Parameter                              | Conditions  |   | Min | Тур | Max  | Units |
|-------------------|--|---|---|-----|-----|------|-------|
| VIH               | High-Level Input Voltage               | (Figure 1)  |   | 2   |     |      | V     |
| VIL               | Low-Level Input Voltage                | (Figure 2)  |   |     |     | 0.8  | V     |
| V <sub>OH</sub>   | High-Level Output Voltage              | $+V_{CC} = 10.8V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_{IL} = 0.8V,$                       |   | 5   | 8   |      | V     |
|                   |  | $R_{L} = 3 k\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ ( <i>Figure 2</i> )                   |   |     |     |      |       |
| Vol               | Low-Level Output Voltage               | +V <sub>CC</sub> = 10.8V,-V <sub>CC</sub> = -10.8V, V <sub>IH</sub> = 2V, |   |     | -8  | -5   | V     |
|                   |  | $R_L = 3 k\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ ( <i>Figure 1</i> )                     |   |     |     |      |       |
| I <sub>IH</sub>   | High-Level Input Current               | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V,$                                      | $-V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V,$ Data Input |     | 1   | 10   | μA    |
|                   |  | V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4V, ( <i>Figure 3</i> )                                |   |     |     |      |       |
|                   |  | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V,$                                      | Strobe Input                                    |     | 2   | 20   | μA    |
|                   |  | V <sub>1</sub> = 2.4V, ( <i>Figure 3</i> )                                |   |     |     |      |       |
| I <sub>IL</sub>   | Low-Level Input Current                | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V,$                                      | Data Input                                      |     | -1  | -1.6 | mA    |
|                   |  | $V_{I} = 0.4V, (Figure 3)$  |   |     |     |      |       |
|                   |  | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V,$                                      | Strobe Input                                    |     | -2  | -3.2 | mA    |
|                   |  | $V_{I} = 0.4V, (Figure 3)$  |   |     |     |      |       |
| los               | Short-Circuit Output Current           | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_{O} = 25V$                          |   |     | 2   | 5    | mA    |
|                   |  | ( <i>Figure 4</i> ), (Note 5)   | $V_{\rm O} = -25V$                              |     | -3  | -6   | mA    |
|                   |  |   | $V_{O} = 0V, V_{I} = 3V$                        |     | 15  | 30   | mA    |
|                   |  |   | $V_{O} = 0V, V_{I} = 0V$                        |     | -15 | -30  | mA    |
| +I <sub>ССН</sub> | Supply Current From +V <sub>CC</sub> , | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_1 = 0V,$                            |   |     | 10  | 22   | mA    |
|                   | High-Level Output                      | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega, T_A = 25^{\circ}C, (Figure 5)$                  |   |     |     |      |       |
| –I <sub>ссн</sub> | Supply Current From –V <sub>CC</sub> , | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_1 = 0V,$                            |   |     | -1  | -10  | mA    |
|                   | High-Level Output                      | $R_{L} = 3 k\Omega, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C, (Figure 5)$                      |   |     |     |      |       |
| +I <sub>CCL</sub> | Supply Current From +V <sub>CC</sub> , | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_1 = 3V,$                            |   |     | 8   | 17   | mA    |
|                   | Low-Level Output                       | $R_{L} = 3 k\Omega, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C, (Figure 5)$                      |   |     |     |      |       |
| -I <sub>CCL</sub> | Supply Current From –V <sub>CC</sub> , | $+V_{CC} = 13.2V, -V_{CC} = -13.2V, V_1 = 3V,$                            |   |     | -9  | -20  | mA    |
|                   | Low-Level Output                       | $R_{L} = 3 k\Omega, T_{A} = 25^{\circ}C, (Figure 5)$                      |   |     |     |      |       |

Note 2: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. Except for "Operating Temperature Range" they are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The table of "Electrical Characteristics" provides conditions for actual device operation. Note 3: Unless otherwise specified min/max limits apply across the 0°C to +70°C range for the DS75150. All typical values are  $T_A = 25°C$  and  $+V_{CC} = 12V$ ,  $-V_{CC} = -12V$ .

Note 4: All current into device pins shown as positive, out of device pins as negative, all voltages referenced to ground unless otherwise noted. All values shown as max or min on absolute value basis.

Note 5: Only one output at a time should be shorted.

Note 6: The algebraic convention where the most-positive (least-negative) limit is designated as maximum is used in this data sheet for logic levels only, e.g., when -5V is the maximum, the typical value is more-negative voltage.

| AC Electrical Characteristics<br>(+V <sub>CC</sub> = 12V, -V <sub>CC</sub> = -12V, T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C) |                              |  |     |     |     |       |
|---|------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Symbol  | Parameter                    | Conditions   | Min | Тур | Max | Units |
| t <sub>TLH</sub>  | Transition Time, Low-to-High | $C_L$ = 2500 pF, $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ ,    | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2   | μs    |
|   | Level Output                 | (Figure 6)   |     |     |     |       |
| t <sub>THL</sub>  | Transition Time, High-to-Low | $C_L$ = 2500 pF, $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ ,    | 0.2 | 1.5 | 2   | μs    |
|   | Level Output                 | (Figure 6)   |     |     |     |       |
| t <sub>TLH</sub>  | Transition Time, Low-to-High | $C_L$ = 15 pF, $R_L$ = 7 k $\Omega$ , ( <i>Figure 6</i> )  |     | 40  |     | ns    |
|   | Level Output                 |  |     |     |     |       |
| t <sub>THL</sub>  | Transition Time, High-to-Low | $C_L$ = 15 pF, $R_L$ = 7 k $\Omega$ , ( <i>Figure 6</i> )  |     | 20  |     | ns    |
|   | Level Output                 |  |     |     |     |       |
| t <sub>PLH</sub>  | Propagation Delay Time       | $C_L$ = 15 pF, $R_L$ = 7 k $\Omega$ , ( <i>Figure 6</i> )  |     | 60  |     | ns    |
|   | Low-to-High Level Output     |  |     |     |     |       |
| t <sub>PHL</sub>  | Propagation Delay Time       | $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}, R_L = 7 \text{ k}\Omega, (Figure 6)$ |     | 45  |     | ns    |
|   | High-to-Low Level Output     |  |     |     |     |       |

# **DC Test Circuits**



FIGURE 1.  $V_{IH}$ ,  $V_{OL}$ 



Each input is tested separately.

FIGURE 2. V<sub>IL</sub>, V<sub>OH</sub>



When testing I\_{IH}, the other input is at 3V; when testing I\_{IL}, the other input is open. FIGURE 3. I\_{IH}, I\_{IL}



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