#### General Description

The MAX1482 and MAX1483 are low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communication. Both feature slew-rate-limited drivers that minimize EMI and reduce reflections caused by improperly terminated cables. Data rates are guaranteed up to 250kbps.

The MAX1482/MAX1483 draw only 20 $\mu$ A of supply current. Additionally, they have a low-current shutdown mode that consumes only 0.1 $\mu$ A. Both parts operate from a single +5V supply.

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 guarantees a logic-high output if the input is open circuit.

The MAX1482 is full duplex and the MAX1483 is half duplex. Both parts have a  $1/_8$ -unit-load input impedance that guarantees up to 256 transceivers on the bus.

#### Applications

Low-Power RS-485/RS-422 Networks Transceivers for EMI-Sensitive Applications Industrial-Control Local Area Networks Large 256-Node LANs

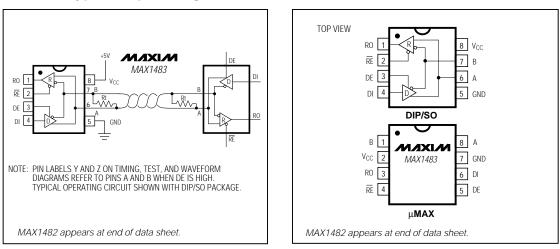
Typical Operating Circuits

- \_\_\_\_Features
- Low 20µA Operating Current
- Slew-Rate Limited for Reduced EMI and Reduced Reflections
- 0.1µA Low-Current Shutdown Mode
- Designed for RS-485 and RS-422 Applications
- Operate from a Single +5V Supply
- ♦ -7V to +12V Common-Mode Input Voltage Range
- Allows up to 256 Transceivers on the Bus— Guaranteed (1/8-unit load)
- Current Limiting and Thermal Shutdown for Driver Overload Protection

### \_\_\_Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX1482CPD	0°C to +70°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX1482CSD	0°C to +70°C	14 SO
MAX1482EPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP
MAX1482ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX1483CPA	0°C to +70°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX1483CSA	0°C to +70°C	8 SO
MAX1483CUA	0°C to +70°C	8 µMAX
MAX1483EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP
MAX1483ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO

### Pin Configurations



### /M/IXI/M

Call toll free 1-800-998-8800 for free samples or literature.

Maxim Integrated Products 1

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> )7V	
Control Input Voltages (RE, DE)0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)	
Driver Input Voltage (DI)0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)	
Driver Output Voltages7.5V to 12.5V	
Receiver Input Voltages (A, B)7.5V to 12.5V	
Receiver Output Voltage (RO)0.5V to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V)	
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C)727mW	
14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C) .800mW	

8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	.471mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	.667mW
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)	.330mW
Operating Temperature Ranges	
MAX148_C0°C to	⊃+70°C
MAX148_E40°C to	o +85°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V  $\pm$ 5%, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Differential Driver Output (no load)	V <sub>OD1</sub>					5	V
Differential Driver Output		R = 50Ω (RS-422), Figure 1 R = 27Ω (RS-485), Figure 1		2		5	5
(with load)	Vod2			1.5		5	V
Change in Magnitude of Driver Differential Output Voltage for Complementary Output States	ΔVod	R = $27\Omega$ or $50\Omega$ , Figure 1	R = $27\Omega$ or $50\Omega$ , Figure 1			0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	Voc	R = $27\Omega$ or $50\Omega$ , Figure 1				3	V
Change in Magnitude of Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage for Complementary Output States	ΔVod	R = $27\Omega$ or $50\Omega$ , Figure 1				0.2	V
Three-State (high impedance) Output Current at Driver	I <sub>OZD</sub>	MAX1482 only, -7V < Vy and Vz < 12V				±50	μA
Logic Input High Voltage	Vih	DE, DI, RE		2.0			V
Logic Input Low Voltage	VIL	DE, DI, RE				0.8	V
Logic Input Current	l <sub>IN1</sub>	de, di, RE				±2	μA
	l <sub>IN2</sub>	MAX1482, DE = 0V, V <sub>CC</sub> = 0V or 5.25V	$V_{IN} = 12V$			150	- μΑ
Input Current			$V_{IN} = -7V$			-100	
(A, B)		MAX1483,	$V_{IN} = 12V$			200	
		$DE = 0V, V_{CC} = 0V \text{ or } 5.25V$	$V_{IN} = -7V$			-150	]
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	VTH	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le 12V$		-0.2		0.2	V
Receiver Input Hysteresis	Δντη	$V_{CM} = 0V$			75		mV
Receiver Output High Voltage	VOH	$I_{O} = -4mA, V_{ID} = 200mV$		3.5			V
Receiver Output Low Voltage	Vol	$I_{O} = 4mA$ , $V_{ID} = -200mV$				0.4	V
Three-State (high impedance) Output Current at Receiver	lozr	$0.4V \le V_O \le 2.4V$				±1	μA
Receiver Input Resistance	Rin	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le 12V$		96			kΩ

Note 1: 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.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	
No-Load Supply Current		MAX1482,	DE = VCC		25	45	
	laa	$\overline{RE} = 0V \text{ or } V_{CC}$	DE = 0V		20	35	1
		$\begin{array}{ c c c c c }\hline MAX1483, & DE = V_{CC} \\\hline RE = 0V \text{ or } V_{CC} & DE = 0V \\\hline \end{array}$		55	85	μA	
			DE = 0V		20	35	1
Supply Current in Shutdown	ISHDN	$DE = 0V, \overline{RE} = V_{CC}$			0.1	10	μA
Driver Short-Circuit Current	losd	$DI = high \text{ or } low, -7V \le V_O \le 12V \text{ (Note 2)}$		35		250	mA
Receiver Short-Circuit Current	IOSR	$0V \le V_O \le V_{CC}$		±7		±95	mA

### SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

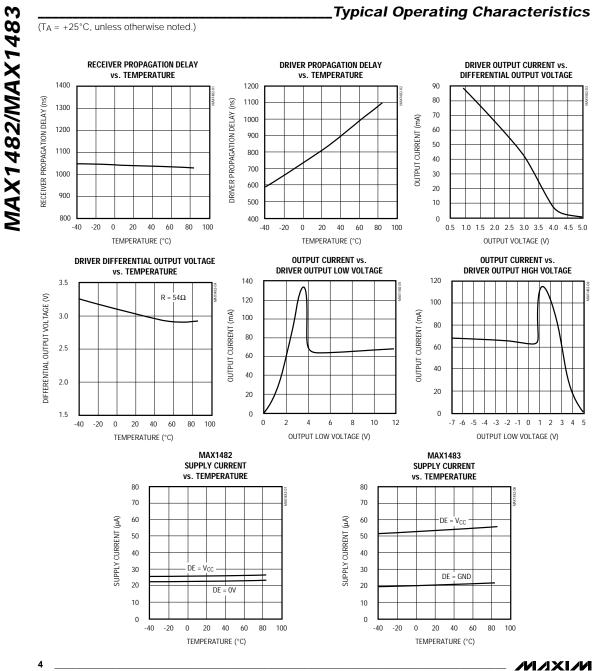
 $(V_{CC} = 5V \pm 5\%, T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Driver Input to Output	<b>t</b> PLH	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ ,			2	ЦЕ
Driver input to Output	t <sub>PHL</sub>	$C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$			2	μs
Driver Output Skew to Output	<b>t</b> SKEW	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$			800	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t <sub>R</sub> , t <sub>F</sub>	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$	0.25		2	μs
Driver Enable to Output High	tzн	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 100pF, S2 closed	0.2		2	μs
Driver Enable to Output Low	tzL	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 100pF, S1 closed	0.1		2	μs
Driver Disable Time from Low	tLZ	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF, S1 closed	0.3		3.0	μs
Driver Disable Time from High	t <sub>HZ</sub>	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF, S2 closed	0.3		3.0	μs
Receiver Input to Output	tplH <sup>,</sup> tpHL	Figures 3 and 7, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ , $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	0.25		2.25	μs
tpLH - tpHL   Differential Receiver Skew	tskd	Figures 3 and 7, RDIFF = 54 $\Omega$ , CL1 = CL2 = 100pF		160		ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	tzL	Figures 2 and 8, C <sub>RL</sub> = 15pF, S1 closed			90	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	tzн	Figures 2 and 8, C <sub>RL</sub> = 15pF, S2 closed			90	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	tLZ	Figures 2 and 8, C <sub>RL</sub> = 15pF, S1 closed			90	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t <sub>HZ</sub>	Figures 2 and 8, C <sub>RL</sub> = 15pF, S2 closed			90	ns
Maximum Data Rate	fMAX		250			kbps
Time to Shutdown	t <sub>SHDN</sub>	(Note 3)	50	200	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	tzh(shdn)	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 100pF, S2 closed			2	μs
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	tzl(shdn)	Figures 4 and 6, C <sub>L</sub> = 100pF, S1 closed			2	μs
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	tzh(shdn)	Figures 2 and 8, $C_L = 15pF$ , S2 closed, A - B = 2V			3	μs
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	tzl(shdn)	Figures 2 and 8, $C_L$ = 15pF, S1 closed, B - A = 2V			3	μs

Note 2: Applies to peak current. See Typical Operating Characteristics.

Note 3: The MAX1482/MAX1483 are put into shutdown by bringing RE high and DE low. If the inputs are in this state for less than 50ns, 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.

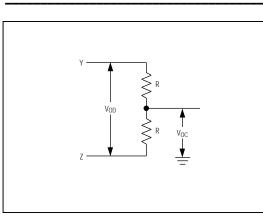
**M/IXI/M** 

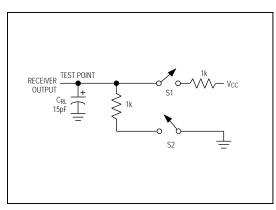


## \_Pin Description

PIN		PIN			
MAX1482 MAX1483		NAME	FUNCTION		
DIP/SO	DIP/SO	μΜΑΧ			
2	1	3	RO	Receiver Output. With the receiver output enabled (RE low), RO is high if A > B by 200mV or when A and B are not connected, and RO is low if A < E by 200mV.	
3	2	4	RE	Receiver Output Enable. When $\overline{\text{RE}}$ is low, RO is enabled. When $\overline{\text{RE}}$ is high, RO is high impedance. If $\overline{\text{RE}}$ is high and DE is low, the MAX1482/MAX1483 enter a low-power (0.1µA) shutdown state.	
4	3	5	DE	Driver Output Enable. The driver outputs, A and B, (Y and Z for the MAX1482 are enabled by bringing DE high. When DE is low, the driver outputs are high impedance, and the devices can function as line receivers if RE is low. If RE high and DE is low, the parts will enter a low-power (0.1µA) shutdown state. I the driver outputs are enabled, the devices function as line drivers.	
5	4	6	DI	Driver Input. With DE high, a low on DI forces output Y low and output Z high, and a high on DI forces output Y high and output Z low.	
6, 7	5	7	GND	Ground	
9	_	_	Y	Noninverting Driver Output	
10	_	_	Z	Inverting Driver Output	
_	6	8	А	Noninverting Receiver Input and Noninverting Driver Output	
12	_	_	А	Noninverting Receiver Input	
_	7	1	В	Inverting Receiver Input and Inverting Driver Output	
11	_	_	В	Inverting Receiver Input	
14	8	2	Vcc	Positive Supply: 4.75V to 5.25V	
1, 8, 13	_	-	N.C.	No Connect—not internally connected	

MAX1482/MAX1483





Test Circuits

Figure 1. Driver DC Test Load

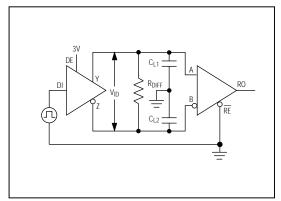


Figure 3. Driver/Receiver Timing Test Circuit

Figure 2. Receiver Timing Test Load

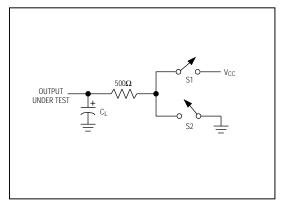


Figure 4. Driver Timing Test Load

**WIXIW** 

1.5V

->

-

3V

0V

Υ, Ζ

 $V_{\text{OL}}$ 

Y, Z

0V

DE

MAX1482/MAX1483

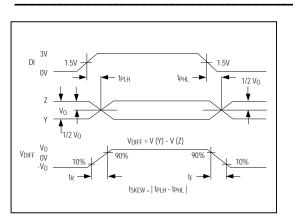
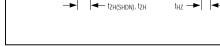


Figure 5. Driver Propagation Delays



2.3V

tzl(SHDN), tzl

2.3V OUTPUT NORMALLY LOW

OUTPUT NORMALLY HIGH

Switching Waveforms

t<sub>LZ</sub> -

1.5V

V<sub>OL</sub> + 0.5V

V<sub>OH</sub> - 0.5V



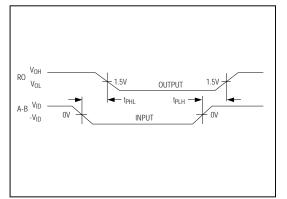


Figure 7. Receiver Propagation Delays

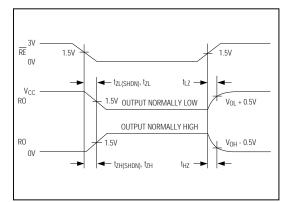


Figure 8. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

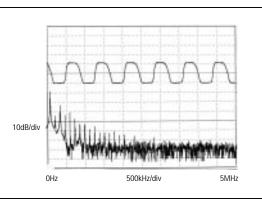


Figure 9. Driver Output Waveform and FFT, Transmitting 250kbps (125kHz) Signal

### Table 1. Transmitting

	INPUTS	OUTPUTS		
RE	DE	DI	z	Y
Х	1	1	0	1
X	1	0	1	0
Х	0	Х	High-Z	High-Z

X = Don't Care

High-Z = High Impedance

### Applications Information

The MAX1482/MAX1483 are low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications. The MAX1482 and MAX1483 are specified for data rates of at least 250kbps. The MAX1482 is a full-duplex transceiver while the MAX1483 is half duplex. When disabled, the driver and receiver outputs are high impedance.

The 96k $\Omega,$  1/8-unit-load receiver input impedance of the MAX1482/MAX1483 allows up to 256 transceivers on a bus, compared to the 1-unit load (12k $\Omega$  input impedance) of standard RS-485 drivers (32 transceivers maximum). Any combination of MAX1482/MAX1483 and other RS-485 transceivers with a total of 32 unit loads or less can be put on the bus.

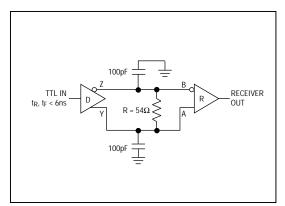


Figure 10. Receiver Propagation-Delay Test Circuit

#### Table 2. Receiving

	OUTPUT		
RE	DE*	A-B	RO
0	0	≥ +0.2V	1
0	0	≤ -0.2V	0
0	0	Inputs open	1
1	0	Х	High-Z

X = Don't Care

High-Z = High Impedance \* DE = 0 for MAX1483 and is a Don't Care for MAX1482.

**Reduced EMI and Reflections** 

The MAX1482/MAX1483 are slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improperly terminated cables. Figure 9 shows both the driver output waveform of a MAX1482/MAX1483 transmitting a 125kHz signal and the Fourier analysis of that signal.

High-frequency harmonics have much lower amplitudes, and the potential for EMI is significantly reduced.

#### M/IXI/M

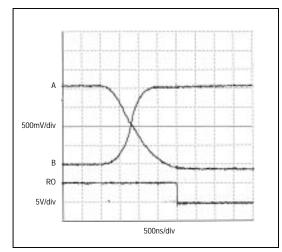


Figure 11. Receiver tPHL

#### Low-Power Shutdown Mode

A low-power shutdown mode is initiated by bringing  $\overline{\text{RE}}$  high and DE low. The devices will not shut down unless **both** the driver and receiver are disabled. In shutdown, the devices typically draw only 0.1µA of supply current.

 $\overline{\text{RE}}$  and DE may be driven simultaneously; the parts are guaranteed not to enter shutdown if  $\overline{\text{RE}}$  is high and DE is low for less than 50ns. If the inputs are in this state for at least 600ns, the parts are guaranteed to enter shutdown.

For the receiver, the  $t_{ZH}$  and  $t_{ZL}$  enable times assume the part was not in the low-power shutdown state. The  $t_{ZH(SHDN)}$  and  $t_{ZL(SHDN)}$  enable times assume the parts were shut down (see *Electrical Characteristics*).

It takes the receivers longer to become enabled from the low-power shutdown state (t<sub>ZH</sub>(SHDN), t<sub>ZL</sub>(SHDN)) than from the operating mode (t<sub>ZH</sub>, t<sub>ZL</sub>). (The parts are in operating mode if the  $\overline{\text{RE}}$ , DE inputs equal a logical 0,1 or 1,1 or 0,0.)

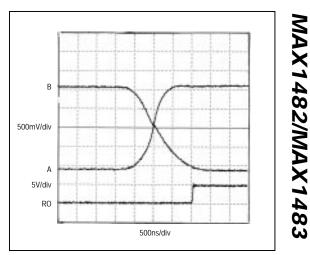


Figure 12. Receiver tPLH

#### **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 shutdown circuit forces the driver outputs into a high-impedance state if the die temperature rises excessively.

#### **Propagation Delay**

Digital encoding schemes depend on the driver and receiver skew. Skew is defined as the difference between the rising and falling propagation delay times. Typical propagation delays are shown in Figures 11 and 12 using Figure 10's test circuit.

The difference in receiver delay times,  $\mid$  tpLH - tpHL  $\mid$  , is typically under 160ns.

The driver skew times are typically 160ns (800ns max).



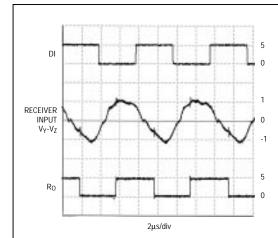


Figure 13. System Differential Voltage at 250kbps (125kHz) Driving 4000 Feet of Cable

#### 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 16.

Figure 13 shows the system differential voltage for the parts driving 4000 feet of 26AWG twisted-pair wire at 110kHz into 120 $\Omega$  loads. Even after 4000 feet of cable, the MAX1482/MAX1483 output shows virtually no distortion.

#### **Typical Applications**

The MAX1482/MAX1483 transceivers are designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus transmission lines. Figures 14 and 15 show typical network applications circuits. These parts can also be used as line repeaters, with cable lengths longer than 4000 feet, as shown in Figure 16.

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 (although the slew-rate-limited MAX1482 and MAX1483 are more tolerant of imperfect termination than standard RS-485 ICs).

#### Isolated RS-485

For isolated RS-485 applications, see the MAX253 and MAX1480 data sheets.

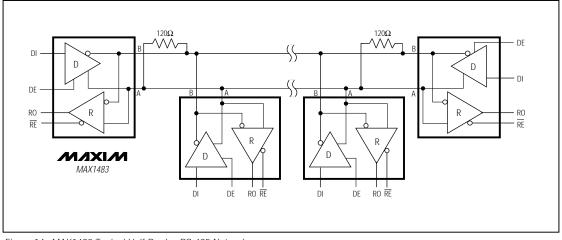


Figure 14. MAX1483 Typical Half-Duplex RS-485 Network

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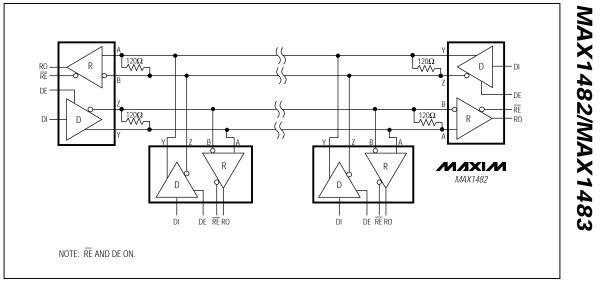


Figure 15. MAX1482 Full-Duplex RS-485 Network

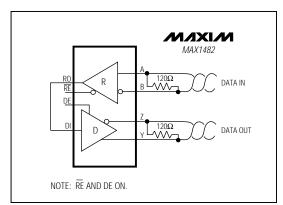
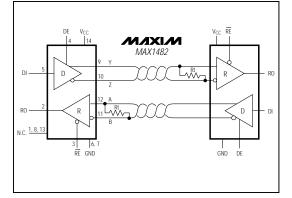
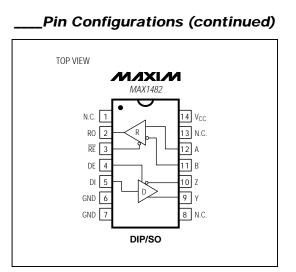


Figure 16. Line Repeater for MAX1482

Typical Operating Circuits \_\_\_\_\_(continued)



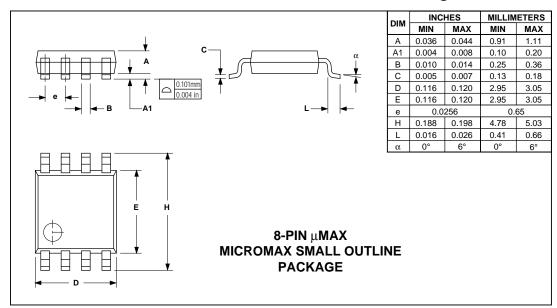




\_\_\_\_Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 294

#### Package Information



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