ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V _{CC})	7V
Control Input Voltage (RE, DE)0.3V to (VCC	+ 0.3V)
Driver Input Voltage (DI)0.3V to (VCC	+ 0.3V)
Driver Output/Receiver Input Voltage (A, B)	±10.5V
Receiver Output Voltage (RO)0.3V to (VCC	+ 0.3V)
Continuous Power Dissipation	
uMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)	.362mW

Operating Temperature Ranges	
MAX3471CUA	0°C to +70°C
MAX3471EUA	40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)+300°C

Note 1: All currents into the device are positive; all currents out of the device are negative. All voltages are referred to device ground unless otherwise noted.

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

 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.6V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	L CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Differential Driver Output (no load)	V _{OD1}	Figure 1 (R = open)				Vcc	V
		2 Figure 1 -	$R = 750\Omega (RS-422)$	1.5	3.28		
Differential Driver Output	\/		$R = 27\Omega (RS-485)$	0.2	0.83		V
(with load)	V _{OD2}		$R = 27\Omega (RS-485),$ $V_{CC} = 5V, T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C$		1.5		V
Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage (Note 2)	ΔV _{OD}	Figure 1, R = 750Ω or 27Ω				0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	Voc	Figure 1, R = 750Ω or	27Ω			0.6 x V _C C	V
Change in Magnitude of Common-Mode Voltage (Note 2)	ΔV _{OC}	Figure 1, $R = 750\Omega$ or 27Ω				0.2	V
Input High Voltage	VIH	DE, DI, RE		0.7 x V _C C			V
Input Low Voltage	VIL	DE, DI, RE				0.3 x V _C C	V
DI Input Hysteresis	V _{HYS}				100		mV
Input Current	I _{IN1}	DE, DI, RE			±0.001	±1	μΑ
Input Current (A and B),	I _{IN2}	DE = GND,				0.105	mA
Half Duplex	TINZ	$V_{CC} = GND \text{ or } 5.5V$	$V_{CC} = GND \text{ or } 5.5V$ $V_{IN} = -7V$			-0.075	1117-3
Driver Short-Circuit Output	losp	-7V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 10V	V _C C ≤ 3.6V	-60		60	mA
Current (Note 3)	1020	-70 2 000 2 100	V _{CC} ≤ 5.5V	-130		130	ША
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	V _{TH}	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 10V		-450	-250	-50	mV
Receiver Input Hysteresis	ΔV_{TH}	V _{CM} = 0			32		mV
Receiver Output High Voltage	Voн	$I_{O} = -0.8 \text{mA}, V_{ID} = -50 \text{mV}$		V _{CC} - 0.4			V
Receiver Output Low Voltage	Vol	$I_{O} = 2.2 \text{mA}, V_{ID} = -450 \text{mV}$				0.4	V
Three-State Current at Receiver Output	lozr	0 ≤ V _O ≤ V _{CC}				±1	μΑ
Receiver Input Resistance	R _{IN}	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 10V		96			kΩ
	•						

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.6V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Receiver Output Short-Circuit	locp	0 ≤ V _{RO} ≤ V _{CC}	V _{CC} ≤ 3.6V	-20		50	- mA
Current	IOSR		V _{CC} ≤ 5.5V	-40		110	
	Icc	$V_{CC} \le 3.6V$, no load, $\overline{RE} = DI = GND \text{ or } V_{CC}$, $V_A = V_B = 0$	DE = V _{CC}		50	60	
Supply Current			DE = GND		1.6	2	μΑ
Supply Current		$V_{CC} \leq 5.5V$, no load,	DE = V _{CC}		83	100	μΑ
		$\overline{RE} = DI = GND \text{ or VCC},$ $V_A = V_B = 0$	DE = GND		2.8	4	

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +3.6V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$

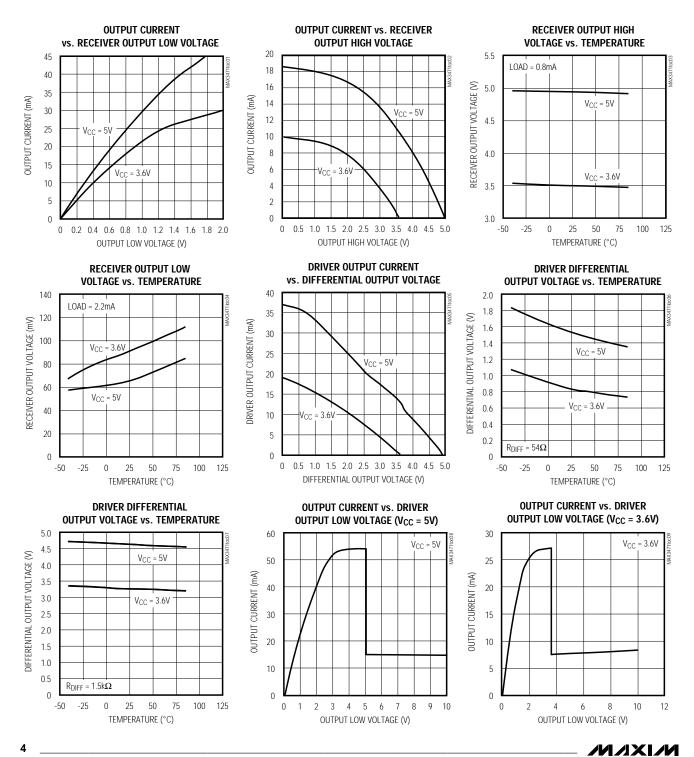
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Driver Input to Output Propagation Delay	tDPLH, tDPHL	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 1.5k\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$		1.40	2.00	μs
Driver Output Skew (tdplh - tdphl)	tDSKEW	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 1.5 k\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$		0.025		μs
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t _{DR} , t _{DF}	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 1.5 k\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100 pF$	0.75	1.34	1.75	μs
Driver Enable Time to Output High	tDZH	Figures 4 and 6, C _L = 100pF, S2 closed, S1 open		1.5	6.00	μs
Driver Enable Time to Output Low	t _{DZL}	Figures 4 and 6, C _L = 100pF, S1 closed, S2 open		0.86	4.00	μs
Driver Disable Time from Low	Driver Disable Time from Low t _{DLZ} Figures 4 and 6, C _L = 15pF, S1 closed, S2 open			0.4	1.5	μs
Driver Disable Time from High	tDHZ	Figures 4 and 6, C _L = 15pF, S2 closed, S1 open		0.6	1.5	μs
Receiver Input to Output	trplh	Figures 7 and 9, C _L = 15pF, V _{ID} = 2V		5.2	12	110
Propagation Delay	trphl			6.4	12	μs
Differential Receiver Skew (trplh - trphl)	trskew	Figures 7 and 9, $ V_{ID} $ = 2V		1.2		μs
Data Rate	f _{MAX}	Figure 9, C _L = 100pF	64			kbps
Receiver Enable Time to Output Low trzl Figures 2 and 8, C _L = 15pF, S1 closed, S2 open			70	500	ns	
Receiver Enable Time to Output High	t _{RZH} Figures 2 and 8, C _L = 15pF, S2 closed, S1 open			85	500	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	t _{RLZ}	Figures 2 and 8, C _L = 15pF, S1 closed, S2 open		50	200	ns
Receiver DisableTime from High	t _{RHZ}	Figures 2 and 8, C _L = 15pF, S2 closed, S1 open		35	200	ns

- **Note 1:** All currents into the device are positive; all currents out of the device are negative. All voltages are referred to device ground unless otherwise noted.
- Note 2: ΔV_{OD} and ΔV_{OC} are the changes in magnitude of V_{OD} and V_{OC} , respectively, when the DI input changes state.
- Note 3: Maximum and minimum current levels apply to peak current just prior to foldback-current limiting.



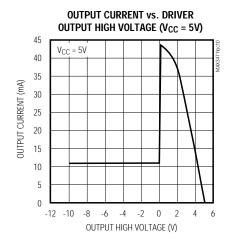
Typical Operating Characteristics

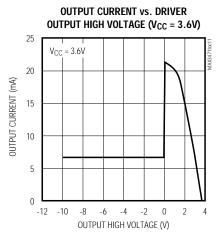
($V_{CC} = +3.6V$, $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

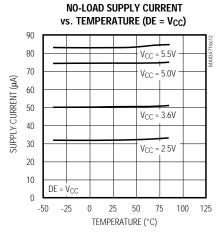


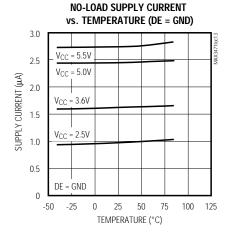
_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

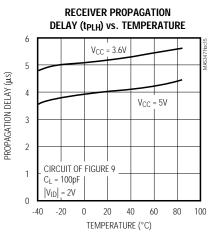
 $(V_{CC} = +3.6V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

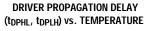


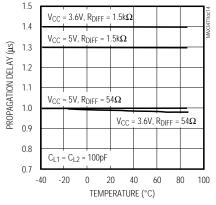


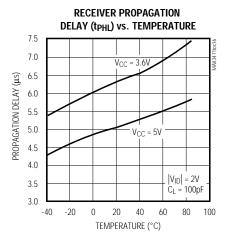








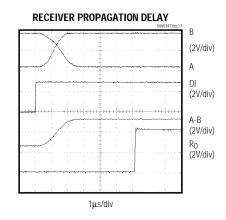


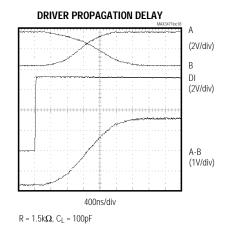


MIXIM

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +3.6V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$





Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION			
1	RO	Receiver Output. When RE is low, if A - B ≥ -50mV, RO will be high; if A - B ≤ -450mV, RO will be low.			
2	RE	Receiver Output Enable. Drive RE low to enable RO; RO is high impedance when RE is high.			
3	DE	Driver Output Enable. Drive DE high to enable the driver outputs. These outputs are high impedance when DE is low.			
4	DI	Driver Input. With DE high, a low on DI forces the noninverting output low and the inverting output high. Similarly, a high on DI forces the noninverting output high and the inverting output low.			
5	GND	Ground			
6	А	Noninverting Driver Output and Noninverting Receiver Input			
7	В	Inverting Driver Output and Inverting Receiver Input			
8	Vcc	Positive Supply: $+2.5V \le V_{CC} \le +5.5V$			

Detailed Description

The MAX3471 half-duplex transceiver consumes only 1.6μA from a single +3.6V supply. Its wide 2.5V to 5.5V supply voltage guarantees operation over the lifetime of a lithium battery. This device contains one driver and one receiver. Its true fail-safe receiver input guarantees a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are open or shorted, or when they are connected to a terminated transmission line with all drivers disabled. Reduced-slew-rate drivers minimize EMI and reduce reflections caused by improperly terminated cables, allowing error-free data transmission up to 64kbps.

Receiver Input Filtering

The MAX3471 receiver operates at up to 64kbps and incorporates input filtering in addition to input hystere-

sis. This filtering enhances noise immunity when differential signals have very slow rise and fall times.

The MAX3471 guarantees a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are shorted or open, or when they are connected to a terminated transmission line with all drivers disabled. This is accomplished by setting the receiver threshold between -50mV and -450mV. If the differential receiver input voltage (A-B) is greater than or equal to -50mV, RO is a logic high. If A-B is less than or equal to -450mV, RO is a logic low. In the case of a terminated bus with all transmitters disabled, the receiver's differential input voltage is pulled to 0V by the termination. With the MAX3471's receiver thresholds, this results in a logic high with a 50mV minimum noise margin.

6 ______ /NXI/N

Table 1. Transmitting

	INPUTS	OUT	PUTS	
RE DE DI			В	Α
Х	1	1	0	1
Х	1	0	1	0
0	0	Х	ZD	ZD
1	0	Х	Z _D	Z _D

 Z_D = Driver output disabled

Applications Information

Transceivers on the Bus

The MAX3471 is optimized for the unterminated bus normally used in slow, low-power systems. With a +2.5V supply, the part is guaranteed to drive up to eight standard loads (for example, 64 other MAX3471s or 56 MAX3471s plus one standard load). Drive capability increases significantly with supply. For example, with a +5V supply, the MAX3471 typically meets the RS-485 driver output specifications (1.5V with 54 Ω differential termination). See the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

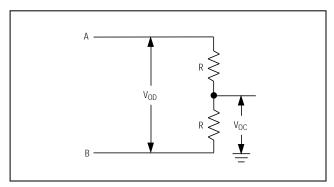


Figure 1. Driver DC Test Load

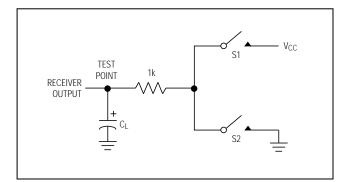


Figure 2. Receiver Enable/Disable Timing Test Load

Table 2. Receiving

	OUTPUT		
RE	DE	A-B	RO
0	0	≥ -0.05V	1
0	0	≤ -0.45V	0
0	0	Open/Shorted	1
1	0 X		Z

- X = Don't care
- Z = Receiver output high impedance

Reduced EMI and Reflections

The MAX3471 is slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improperly terminated cables. In general, the rise time of a transmitter directly relates to the length of an unterminated stub, which can be driven with only minor waveform reflections. The following equation expresses this relationship conservatively:

Length =
$$t_{RISE} / (10 \times 1.5 \text{ns/foot})$$

where trise is the transmitter's rise time.

For example, the MAX3471's rise time is typically 1.3µs, which results in excellent waveforms with a stub length up to 82 feet. In general, systems operate well with longer unterminated stubs, even with severe reflections, if the waveform settles out before the UART samples them.

Driver Output Protection

Excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or bus contention are prevented by foldback current limiting. 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*).

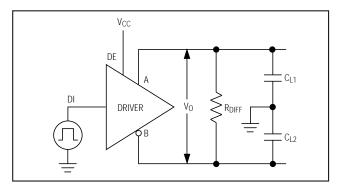


Figure 3. Driver Test Circuit



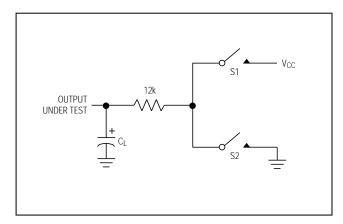


Figure 4. Driver Enable/Disable Timing Test Load

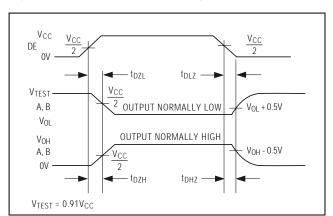


Figure 6. Driver Enable and Disable Times

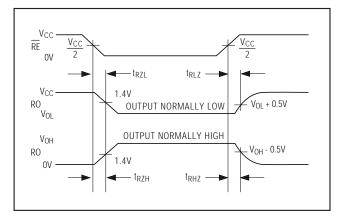


Figure 8. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

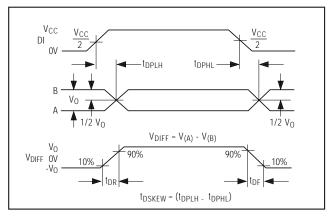


Figure 5. Driver Differential Propagation Delay and Rise/Fall Times

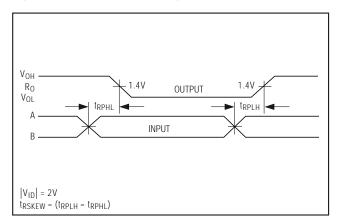


Figure 7. Receiver Propagation Delay

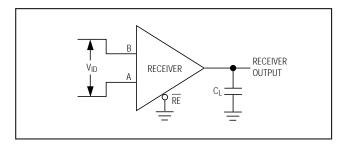


Figure 9. Receiver Propagation Delay and Maximum Data-Rate Test Circuit

_____Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 351

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