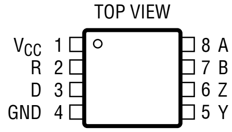
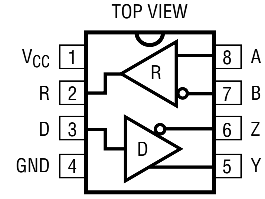
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Supply Voltage (V_{CC}) 6.5V
Driver Input Voltage .... –0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Driver Output Voltages .... –7V to 10V
Receiver Input Voltages .... ±14V
Receiver Output Voltage .... –0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Junction Temperature .... 125°C
Operating Temperature Range
LTC1690C .... 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ 70°C
LTC1690I .... –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C
Storage Temperature Range .... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

	ORDER PART NUMBER		ORDER PART NUMBER
TOP VIEW  MS8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC MSOP T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 200°C/W	LTC1690CMS8	TOP VIEW  S8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC SO; N8 PACKAGE 8-LEAD PLASTIC DIP T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 130°C/W (N) T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 135°C/W (S)	LTC1690CN8 LTC1690IN8 LTC1690CS8 LTC1690IS8
	MS8 PART MARKING		S8 PART MARKING
	LTDA		1690 1690I

Consult factory for Military Grade Parts

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{CC} = 5V ±5% (Notes 2, 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OD1}	Differential Driver Output Voltage (Unloaded)	I_O = 0	●			V_{CC}	V
V_{OD2}	Differential Driver Output Voltage (with Load)	R = 50Ω; (RS422) R = 22Ω or 27Ω; (RS485), Figure 1	● ●	2 1.5		 5	V V
V_{OD3}	Differential Driver Output Voltage (with Common Mode)	V_{TST} = –7V to 12V, Figure 2		1.5		5	V
ΔV_{OD}	Change in Magnitude of Driver Differential Output Voltage for Complementary Output States	R = 22Ω, 27Ω or 50Ω, Figure 1 V_{TST} = –7V to 12V, Figure 2	●			0.2	V
V_{OC}	Driver Common Mode Output Voltage	R = 22Ω, 27Ω or 50Ω, Figure 1	●			3	V
$\Delta\|V_{OC}\|$	Change in Magnitude of Driver Common Mode Output Voltage for Complementary Output States	R = 22Ω, 27Ω or 50Ω, Figure 1	●			0.2	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage	Driver Input (D)	●	2			V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage	Driver Input (D)	●			0.8	V
I_{IN1}	Input Current	Driver Input (D)	●			±2	µA
I_{IN2}	Input Current (A, B)	V_{CC} = 0V or 5.25V, V_{IN} = 12V V_{CC} = 0V or 5.25V, V_{IN} = –7V	● ●			1 –0.8	mA mA
V_{TH}	Differential Input Threshold Voltage for Receiver	–7V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ 12V	●	–0.20		–0.01	V
ΔV_{TH}	Receiver Input Hysteresis	V_{CM} = 0V			±30		mV

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes the specifications which apply over the full operating temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $V_{CC} = 5V \pm 5\%$ (Notes 2, 3)

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
V_{OH}	Receiver Output High Voltage	$I_O = -4mA$, $V_{ID} = 200mV$	●	3.5			V
V_{OL}	Receiver Output Low Voltage	$I_O = 4mA$, $V_{ID} = -200mV$	●			0.4	V
R_{IN}	Receiver Input Resistance	$-7V \le V_{CM} \le 12V$	●	12	22		kΩ
I_{CC}	Supply Current	No Load	●		260	600	µA
I_{OSD1}	Driver Short-Circuit Current, V_{OUT} = HIGH	$-7V \le V_O \le 10V$		35		250	mA
I_{OSD2}	Driver Short-Circuit Current, V_{OUT} = LOW	$-7V \le V_O \le 10V$		35		250	mA
I_{OZ}	Driver Three-State Current (Y, Z)	$-7V \le V_O \le 10V$, $V_{CC} = 0V$	●		5	200	µA
I_{OSR}	Receiver Short-Circuit Current	$0V \le V_O \le V_{CC}$	●	7		85	mA
t_{PLH}	Driver Input to Output, Figure 3, Figure 4	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	10	22.5	60	ns
t_{PHL}	Driver Input to Output, Figure 3, Figure 4	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	10	25	60	ns
t_{SKEW}	Driver Output to Output, Figure 3, Figure 4	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●		2.5	15	ns
t_r, t_f	Driver Rise or Fall Time, Figure 3, Figure 4	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	2	13	40	ns
t_{PLH}	Receiver Input to Output, Figure 3, Figure 5	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	30	94	160	ns
t_{PHL}	Receiver Input to Output, Figure 3, Figure 5	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	30	89	160	ns
t_{SKD}	$\lvert t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} \rvert$, Differential Receiver Skew, Figure 3, Figure 5	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$			5		ns
f_{MAX}	Maximum Data Rate, Figure 3, Figure 5	$R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$, $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$	●	5			Mbps

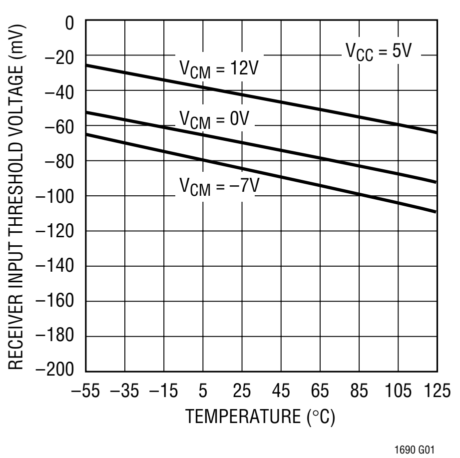
Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of the device may be impaired.

Note 2: 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.

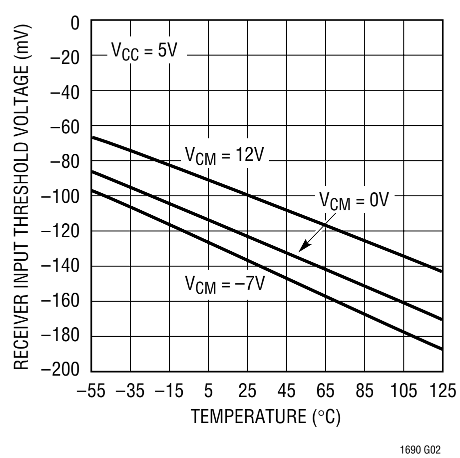
Note 3: All typicals are given for $V_{CC} = 5V$ and $T_A = 25°C$.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

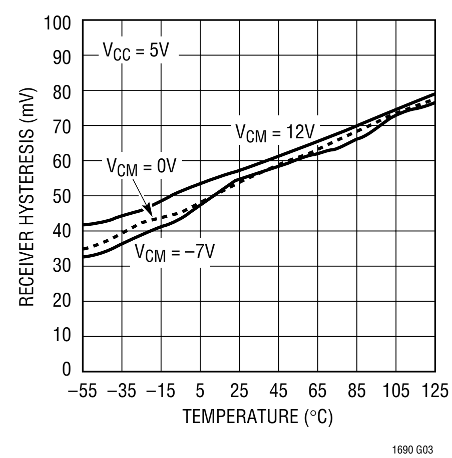
Receiver Input Threshold Voltage (Output High) vs Temperature



Receiver Input Threshold Voltage (Output Low) vs Temperature

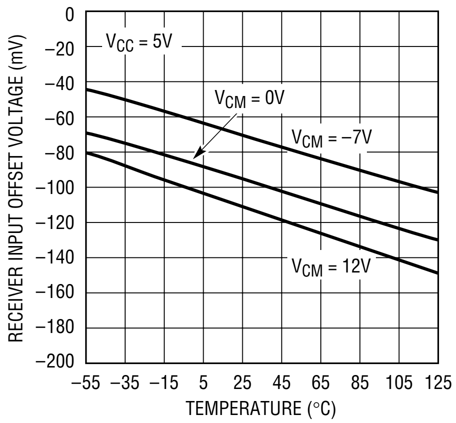


Receiver Hysteresis vs Temperature



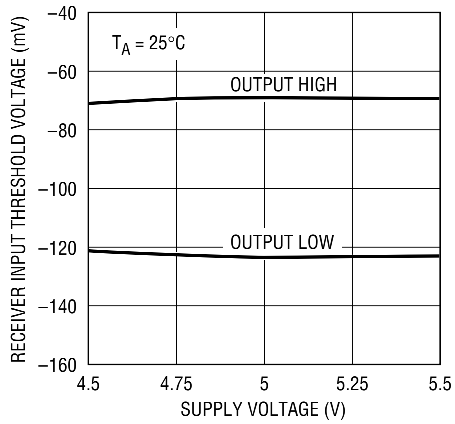
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Receiver Input Offset Voltage vs Temperature



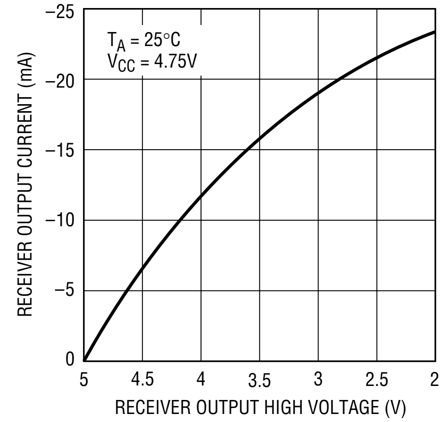
1690 G04

Receiver Input Threshold Voltage vs Supply Voltage



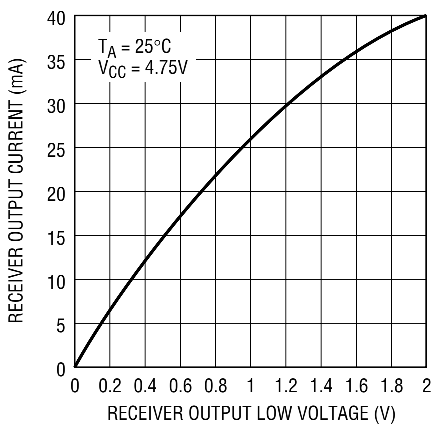
1690 G05

Receiver Output High Voltage vs Output Current



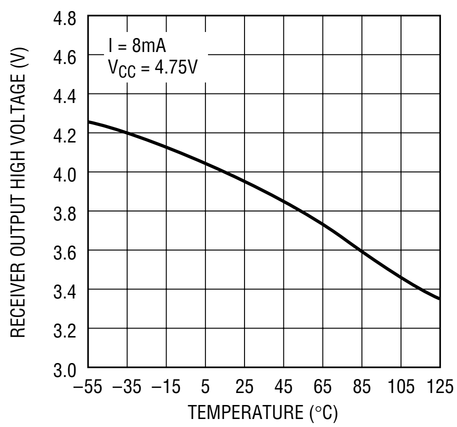
1690 G06

Receiver Output Low Voltage vs Output Current



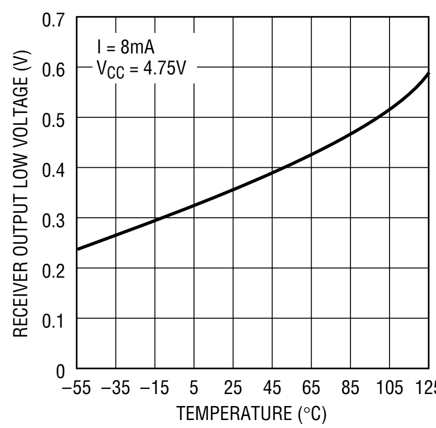
1690 G07

Receiver Output High Voltage vs Temperature



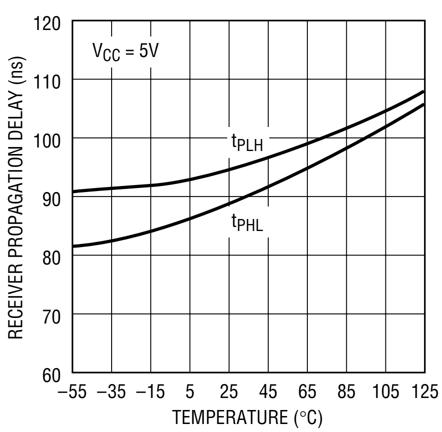
1690 G08

Receiver Output Low Voltage vs Temperature



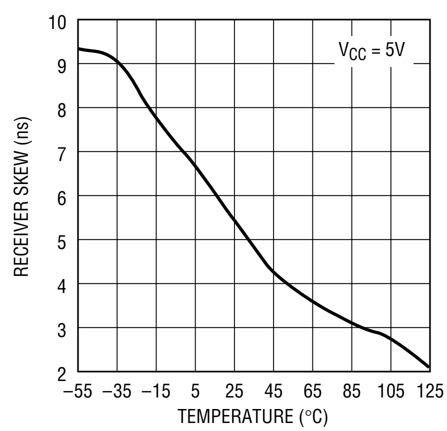
1690 G09

Receiver Propagation Delay vs Temperature



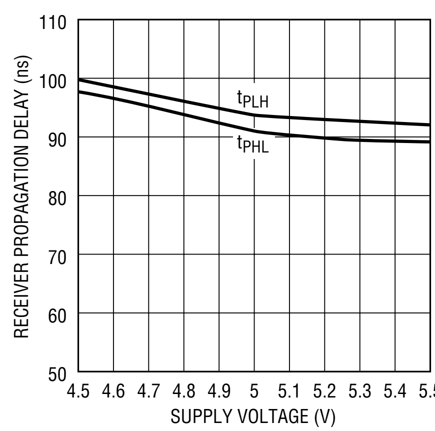
1690 G10

Receiver Skew $|t_{PLH} – t_{PHL}|$ vs Temperature



1690 G11

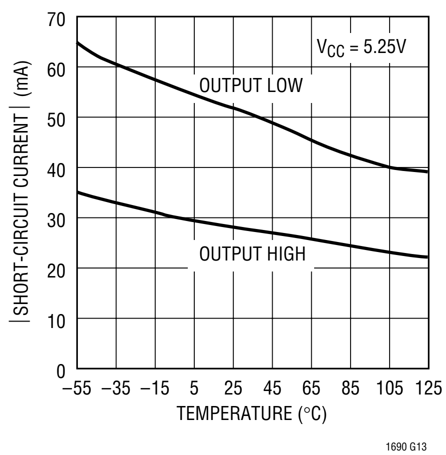
Receiver Propagation Delay vs Supply Voltage



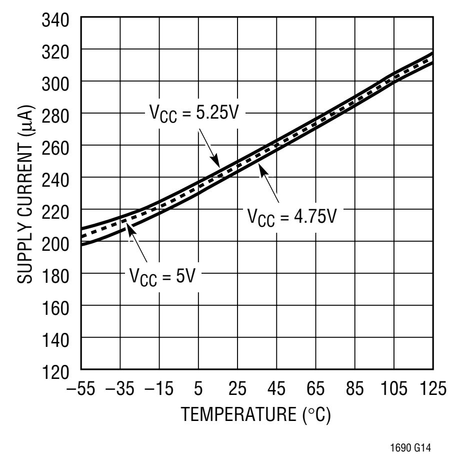
1690 G12

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

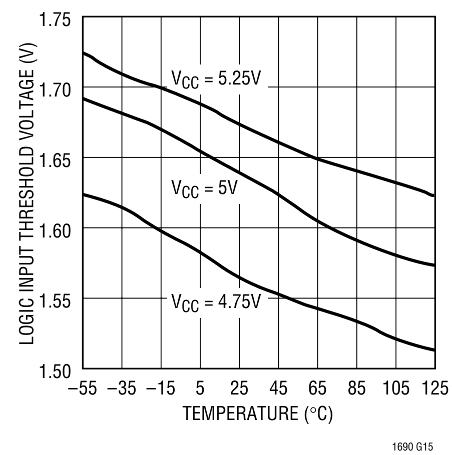
Receiver Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature



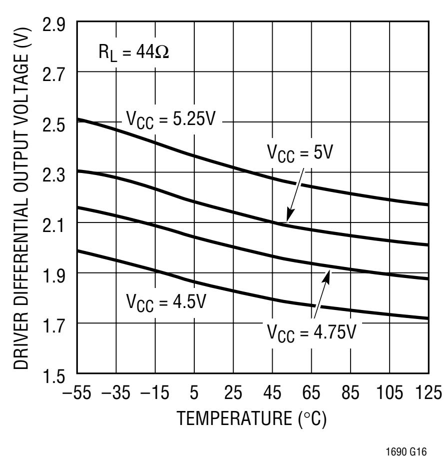
Supply Current vs Temperature



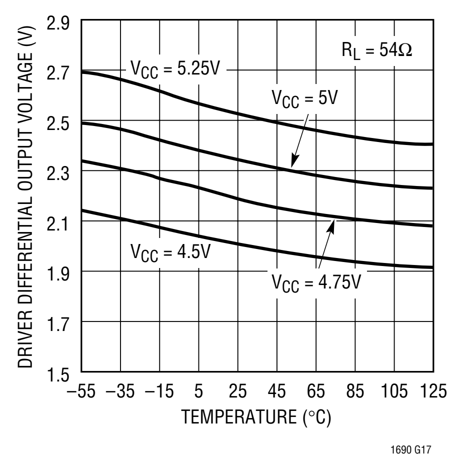
Logic Input Threshold Voltage vs Temperature



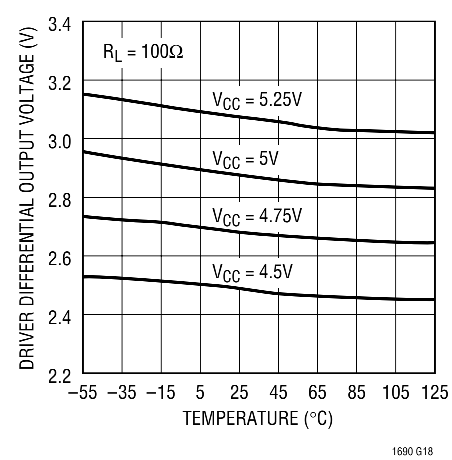
Driver Differential Output Voltage vs Temperature



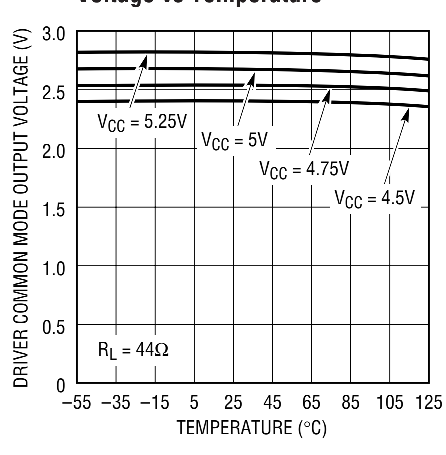
Driver Differential Output Voltage vs Temperature



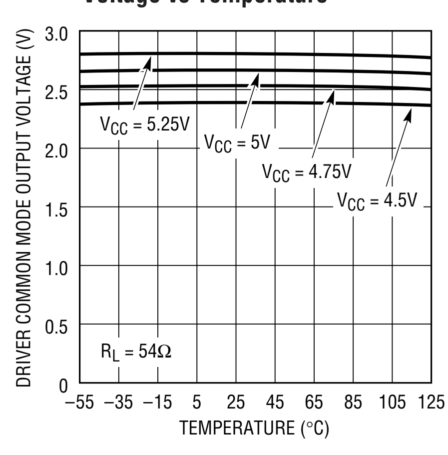
Driver Differential Output Voltage vs Temperature



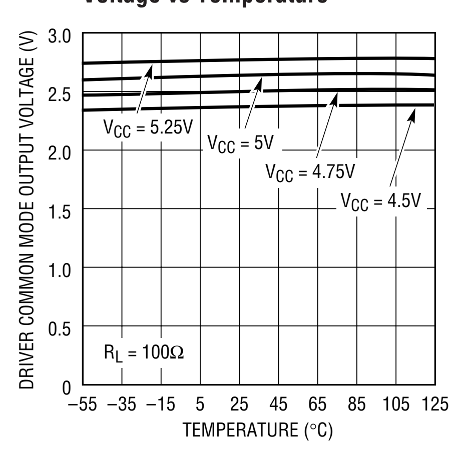
Driver Common Mode Output Voltage vs Temperature



Driver Common Mode Output Voltage vs Temperature

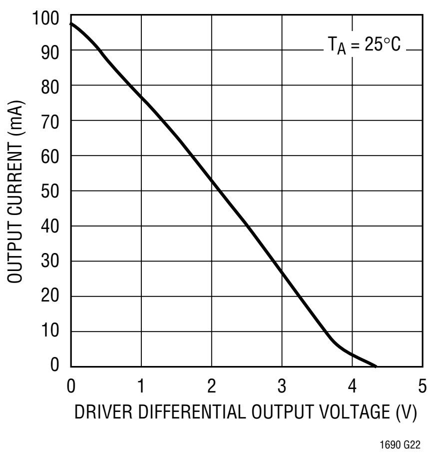


Driver Common Mode Output Voltage vs Temperature

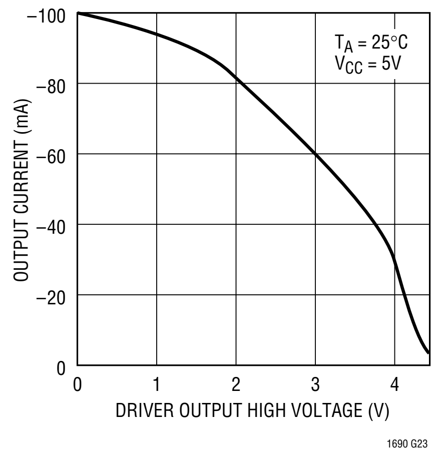


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

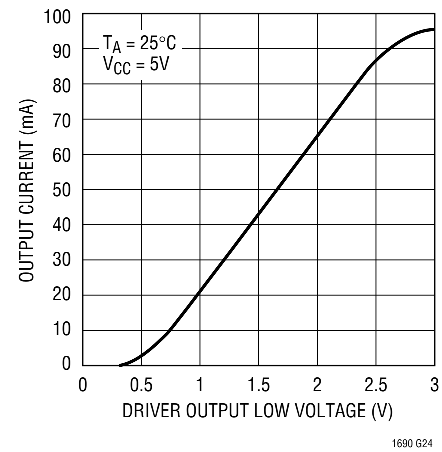
Driver Differential Output Voltage vs Output Current



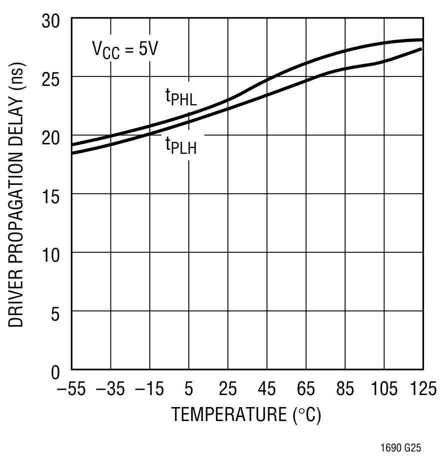
Driver Output High Voltage vs Output Current



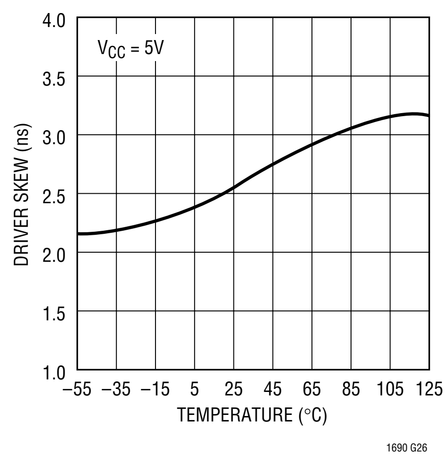
Driver Output Low Voltage vs Output Current



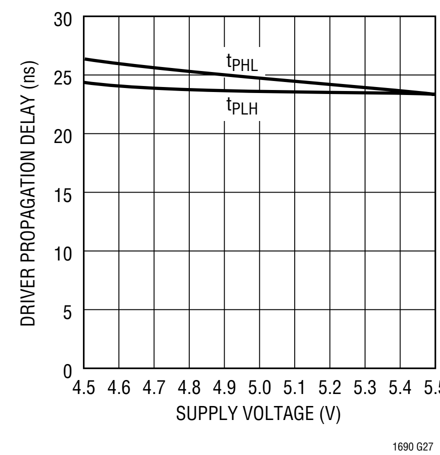
Driver Propagation Delay vs Temperature



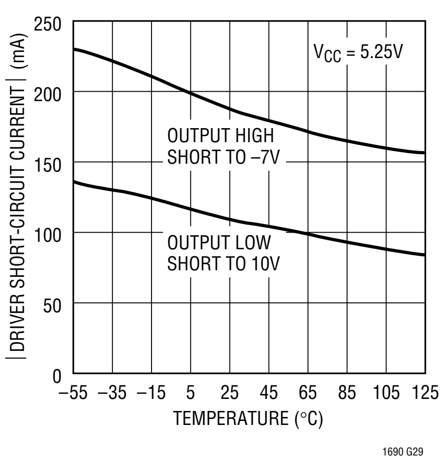
Driver Skew vs Temperature



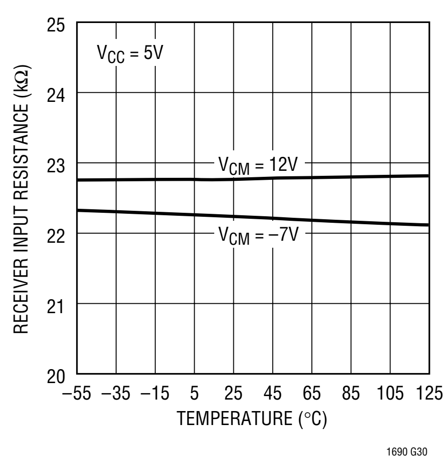
Driver Propagation Delay vs Supply Voltage



Driver Short-Circuit Current vs Temperature



Receiver Input Resistance vs Temperature



PIN FUNCTIONS

V_{CC} (Pin 1): Positive Supply. 4.75V < V_{CC} < 5.25V.

R (Pin 2): Receiver Output. R is high if (A – B) ≥ –10mV and low if (A – B) ≤ –200mV.

D (Pin 3): Driver Input. If D is high, Y is taken high and Z is taken low. If D is low, Y is taken low and Z is taken high.

GND (Pin 4): Ground.

Y (Pin 5): Driver Output.

Z (Pin 6): Driver Output.

B (Pin 7): Receiver Input.

A (Pin 8): Receiver Input.

TEST CIRCUITS

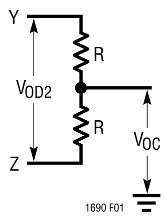


Figure 1. Driver DC Test Load #1

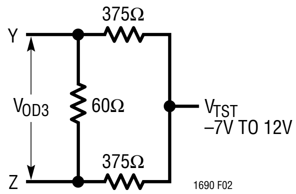


Figure 2. Driver DC Test Load #2

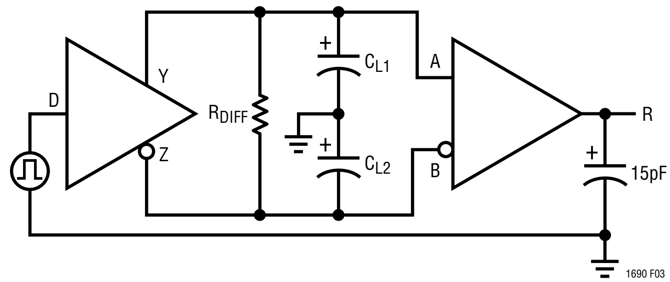


Figure 3. Driver/Receiver Timing Test Load

SWITCHING TIME WAVEFORMS

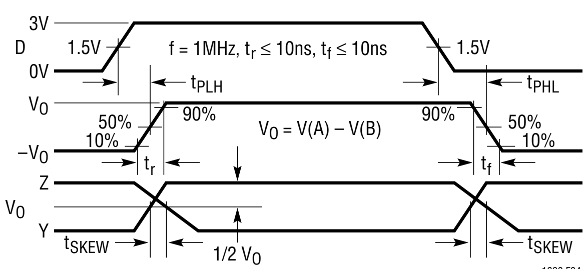


Figure 4. Driver Propagation Delays

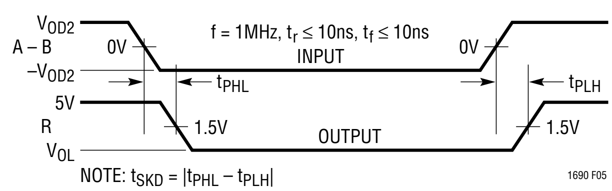


Figure 5. Receiver Propagation Delays

FUNCTION TABLES

Driver

D	Z	Y
1	0	1
0	1	0

Receiver

A – B	R
≥ –0.01V	1
≤ –0.20V	0
Inputs Open	1
Inputs Shorted	1

Note: Table valid with or without termination resistors.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

A typical application is shown in Figure 6. Two twisted pair wires connect two driver/receiver pairs for full duplex data transmission. Note that the driver and receiver outputs are always enabled. If the outputs must be disabled, use the LTC491. There are no restrictions on where the chips are connected, and it isn't necessary to have the chips connected to the ends of the wire. However, the wires must be terminated at the ends with a resistor equal to their characteristic impedance, typically 120Ω. Because only one driver can be connected on the bus, the cable need only be terminated at the receiving end. The optional shields around the twisted pair are connected to GND at one end and help reduce unwanted noise.

The LTC1690 can be used as a line repeater as shown in Figure 7. If the cable is longer that 4000 feet, the LTC1690 is inserted in the middle of the cable with the receiver output connected back to the driver input.

Receiver Fail-Safe

Some encoding schemes require that the output of the receiver maintains a known state (usually a logic 1) when data transmission ends and all drivers on the line are forced into three-state. The receiver of the LTC1690 has a fail-safe feature which guarantees the output to be in a logic 1 state when the receiver inputs are left floating or shorted together. This is achieved without external components by designing the trip-point of the LTC1690 to be within –200mV to –10mV. If the receiver output must be a logic 0 instead of a logic 1, external components are required.

The LTC1690 fail-safe receiver is designed to reject fast –7V to 12V common mode steps at its inputs. The slew rate that the receiver will reject is typically 400V/μs, but –7V to 12V steps in 10ns can be tolerated if the frequency of the common mode step is moderate (<600kHz).

Driver-Receiver Crosstalk

The driver outputs generate fast rise and fall times. If the LTC1690 receiver inputs are not terminated and floating, switching noise from the LTC1690 driver can couple into the receiver inputs and cause the receiver output to glitch. This can be prevented by ensuring that the receiver inputs are terminated with a 100Ω or 120Ω resistor, depending on the type of cable used. A cable capacitance that is greater than 10pF (≈1ft of cable) also prevents glitches if no termination is present. The receiver inputs should not be driven typically above 8MHz to prevent glitches.

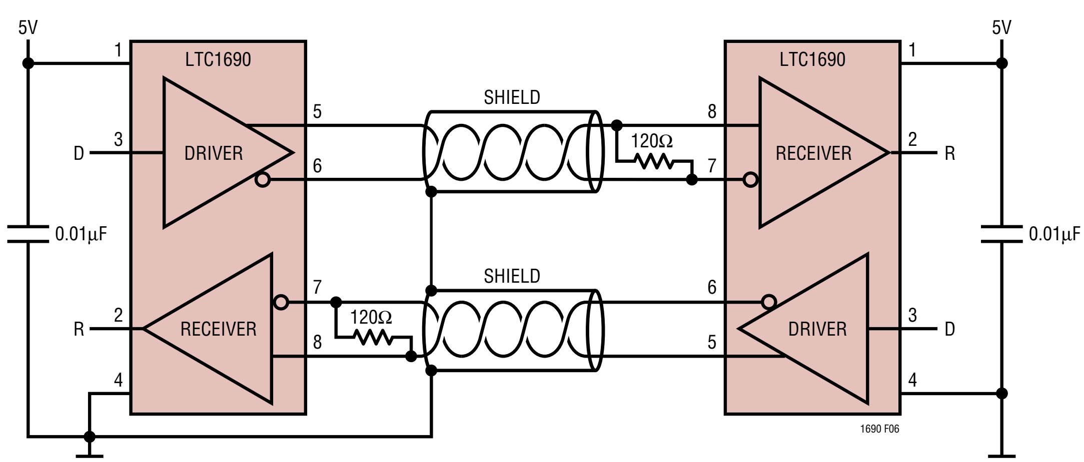


Figure 6. Typical Application

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Fault Protection

When shorted to –7V or 10V at room temperature, the short-circuit current in the driver outputs is limited by internal resistance or protection circuitry to 250mA maximum. Over the industrial temperature range, the absolute maximum positive voltage at any driver output should be limited to 10V to avoid damage to the driver outputs. At higher ambient temperatures, the rise in die temperature due to the short-circuit current may trip the thermal shutdown circuit.

The receiver inputs can withstand the entire –7V to 12V RS485 common mode range without damage.

The LTC1690 includes a thermal shutdown circuit that protects the part against prolonged shorts at the driver outputs. If a driver output is shorted to another output or to V_{CC}, the current will be limited to a maximum of 250mA. If the die temperature rises above 150°C, the thermal shutdown circuit three-states the driver outputs to open the current path. When the die cools down to about 130°C, the driver outputs are taken out of three-state. If the short persists, the part will heat again and the cycle will repeat. This thermal oscillation occurs at about 10Hz and protects the part from excessive power dissipation. The average fault current drops as the driver cycles between active and three-state. When the short is removed, the part will return to normal operation.

If the outputs of two or more LTC1690 drivers are shorted directly, the driver outputs cannot supply enough current to activate the thermal shutdown. Thus, the thermal shutdown circuit will not prevent contention faults when two drivers are active on the bus at the same time.

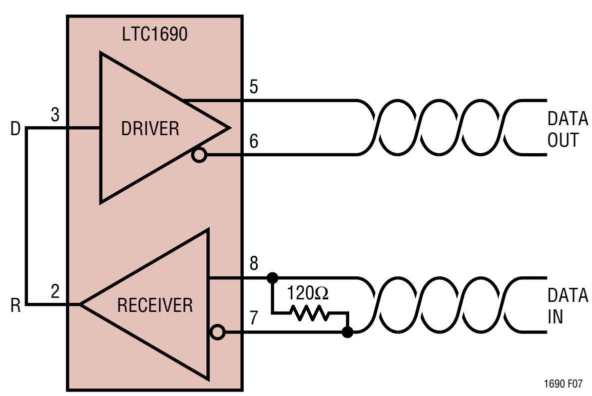


Figure 7. Line Repeater

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Cables and Data Rate

The transmission line of choice for RS485 applications is a twisted pair. There are coaxial cables (twinaxial) made for this purpose that contain straight pairs, but these are less flexible, more bulky and more costly than twisted pairs. Many cable manufacturers offer a broad range of 120Ω cables designed for RS485 applications.

Losses in a transmission line are a complex combination of DC conductor loss, AC losses (skin effect), leakage and AC losses in the dielectric. In good polyethylene cables such as Belden 9841, the conductor losses and dielectric losses are of the same order of magnitude, leading to relatively low overall loss (Figure 8).

When using low loss cable, Figure 9 can be used as a guideline for choosing the maximum length for a given data rate. With lower quality PVC cables, the dielectric loss factor can be 1000 times worse. PVC twisted pairs have terrible losses at high data rates (>100kbits/s), reducing the maximum cable length. At low data rates, they are acceptable and are more economical. The LTC1690 is tested and guaranteed to drive CAT 5 cable and terminations as well as common low cost residential telephone wire.

ESD PROTECTION

The ESD performance of the LTC1690 driver outputs (Z, Y) and the receiver inputs (A, B) is as follows:

a) Meets ±15kV Human Body Model (100pF, 1.5kΩ).

b) Meets IEC1000-4-2 Level 4 (±8kV) contact mode specifications.

c) Meets IEC1000-4-2 Level 3 (±8kV) air discharge specifications.

This level of ESD performance means that external voltage suppressors are not required in many applications, when compared with parts that are only protected to ±2kV. The LTC1690 driver input (D) and receiver output are protected to ±2kV per the Human Body Model.

When powered up, the LTC1690 does not latch up or sustain damage when the Z, Y, A or B pins are subjected to any of the conditions listed above. The data during the ESD event may be corrupted, but after the event the LTC1690 continues to operate normally.

The additional ESD protection at the LTC1690 Z, Y, A and B pins is important in applications where these pins are exposed to the external world via socket connections.

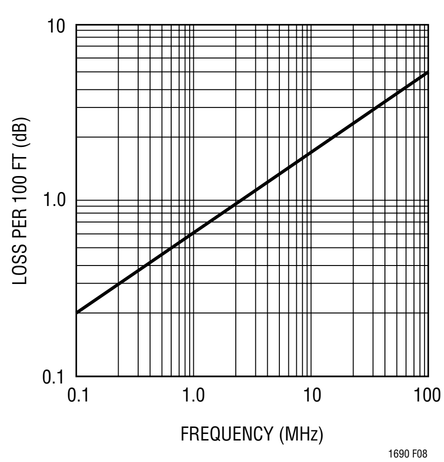


Figure 8. Attenuation vs Frequency for Belden 9841

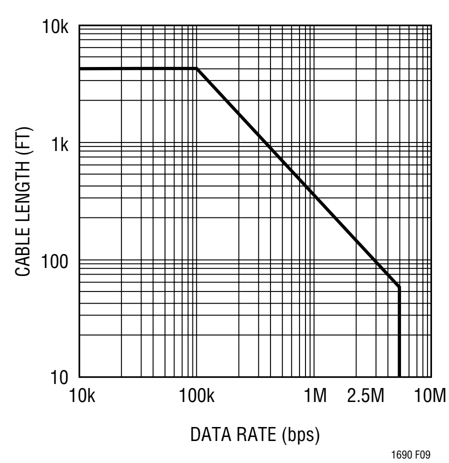
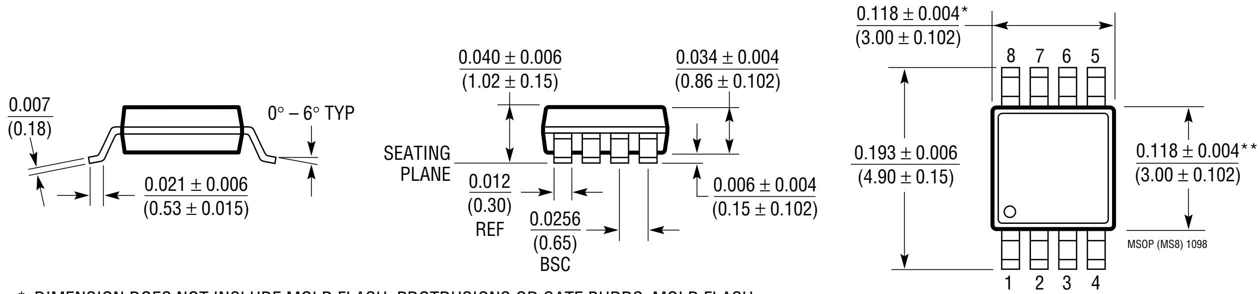


Figure 9. RS485 Cable Length Recommended. Applies for 24 Gauge, Polyethylene Dielectric Twisted Pair

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted.

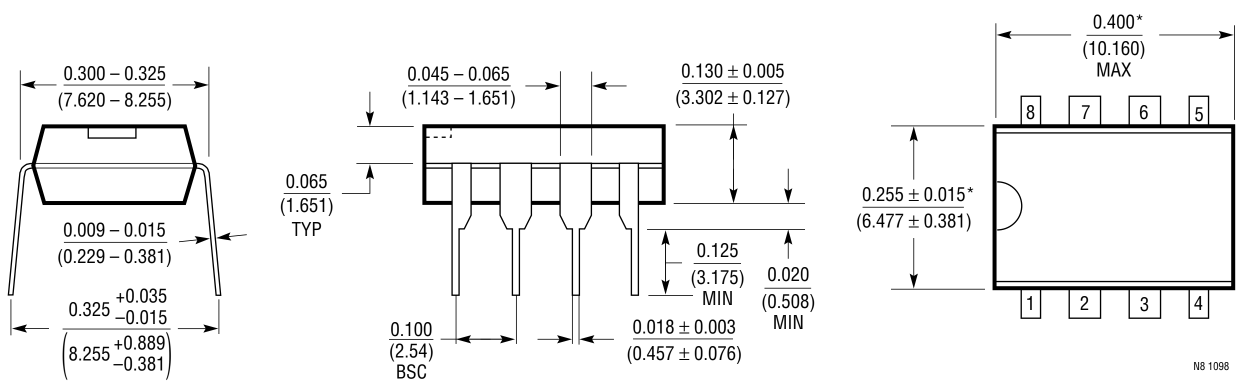
MS8 Package
8-Lead Plastic MSOP
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1660)



* DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

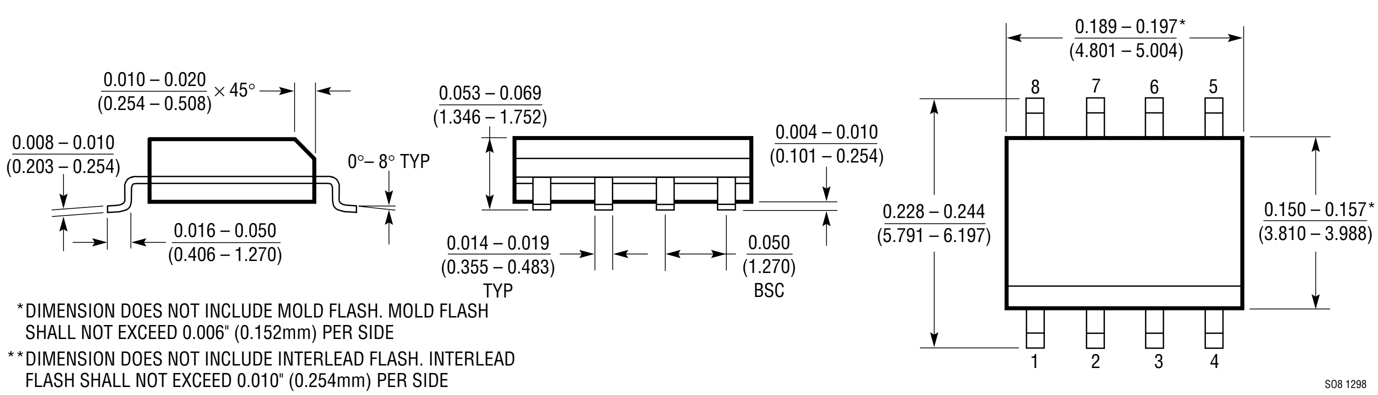
** DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

N8 Package
8-Lead PDIP (Narrow 0.300)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1510)



*THESE DIMENSIONS DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010 INCH (0.254mm)

S8 Package
8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (Narrow 0.150)
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1610)

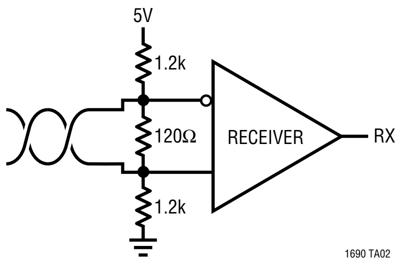


*DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.006" (0.152mm) PER SIDE

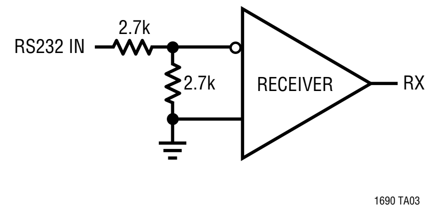
**DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH. INTERLEAD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.010" (0.254mm) PER SIDE

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Receiver with Low Fail-Safe Output



RS232 Receiver



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LTC485	5V Low Power RS485 Interface Transceiver	Low Power
LTC1480	3.3V Ultralow Power RS485 Transceiver with Shutdown	Lower Supply Voltage
LTC1481	5V Ultralow Power RS485 Transceiver with Shutdown	Lowest Power
LTC1482	5V Low Power RS485 Transceiver with Carrier Detect Output	Low Power, High Output State when Inputs are Open, Shorted or Terminated, ±15kV ESD Protection
LTC1483	5V Ultralow Power RS485 Low EMI Transceiver with Shutdown	Low EMI, Lowest Power
LTC1484	5V Low Power RS485 Transceiver with Fail-Safe Receiver Circuit	Low Power, High Output State when Inputs are Open, Shorted or Terminated, ±15kV ESD Protection
LTC1485	5V RS485 Transceiver	High Speed, 10Mbps
LTC1487	5V Ultralow Power RS485 with Low EMI, Shutdown and High Input Impedance	Highest Input Impedance, Low EMI, Lowest Power
LTC490	5V Differential Driver and Receiver Pair	Low Power, Pin Compatible with LTC1690
LTC491	5V Low Power RS485 Full-Duplex Transceiver	Low Power
LTC1535	Isolated RS485 Transceiver	$2500V_{RMS}$ Isolation, Full Duplex
LTC1685	52Mbps, RS485 Fail-Safe Transceiver	Pin Compatible with LTC485
LTC1686/LTC1687	52Mbps, RS485 Fail-Safe Driver/Receiver	Pin Compatible with LTC490/LTC491
LT1785/LT1791	±60V Fault Protected RS485 Half-/Full-Duplex Transceiver	±15kV ESD Protection

Linear Technology Corporation
1630 McCarthy Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035-7417
(408)432-1900 • FAX: (408) 434-0507 • www.linear-tech.com
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