安联创科技(UCT)

Data Sheet

UCT208x Series

Fail-Safe, High-Speed (10Mbps), Slew-Rate-Limited RS-485/RS-422 Transceivers

General Description

The UCT2080–UCT2089 high-speed transceivers for RS-485/RS-422 communication contain one driver and one receiver. These devices feature fail-safe circuitry, which guarantees a logic-high receiver output when the receiver inputs are open or shorted. This means that the receiver output will be a logic high if all transmitters on a terminated bus are disabled (high impedance). The UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2082 feature reduced slew-rate drivers that minimize EMI and reduce reflections caused by improperly terminated cables, allowing error-free data transmission up to 115kbps. The UCT2083/UCT2084/UCT2085 offer higher driver output slew-rate limits, allowing transmit speeds up to 500kbps. The UCT2086/UCT2087/UCT2088's driver slew rates are not limited, making transmit speeds up to 10Mbps possible. The UCT2089's slew rate is selectable between 115kbps, 500kbps, and 10Mbps by driving a selector pin with a single three-state driver. These transceivers typically draw 375µA of supply current when unloaded, or when fully loaded with the drivers disabled. All devices have a 1/8-unit-load receiver input impedance that allows up to 256 transceivers on the bus. The UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088 are intended for halfduplex communications, while the UCT2080 UCT2081 UCT2083/UCT2084/UCT2086/UCT2087 are intended for full-duplex communications. The UCT2089 is selectable between half-duplex and full-duplex operation. It also features independently programmable receiver and transmitter output phase via separate pins.

Applications

RS-422/RS-485 Communications
Level Translators
Transceivers for EMI-Sensitive Applications
Industrial-Control Local Area Networks

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
UCT208xCSD	0°C to +70°C	14 SO
UCT208xCPD	0°C to +70°C	14 Plastic DIP
UCT208xESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
UCT208xEPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP

Pin-Package Information continued at end of data sheet.

Selection Table:

Part	Half/Full Duplex	Data Rate (Mbps)	Slew Rate Limited	Low-Power Shutdown	Receiver/Driver Enable	Quiescent Current(A)	Transceivers On Bus	Pin Count	Industry Standard Pinout
UCT2080	Full	0.115	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	256	14	75180
UCT2081	Full	0.115	Yes	No	No	375	256	8	75179
UCT2082	Half	0.115	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	256	8	75176
UCT2083	Full	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	256	14	75180
UCT2084	Full	0.5	Yes	No	No	375	256	8	75179
UCT2085	Half	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	375	256	8	75176
UCT2086	Full	1.0	No	Yes	Yes	375	256	14	75180
UCT2087	Full	1.0	No	No	No	375	256	8	75179
UCT2088	Half	1.0	No	Yes	Yes	375	256	8	75176
UCT2089	Select table	Select table	Select table	Yes	Yes	375	256	14	75180*

***Pin-compatible with 75180, with additional features implemented using pins 1, 6, 8, and 13.**

ABSOLUTE ATIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})		+7V
Control Input Voltage (DE)		-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Special Input Voltage	(H/F, SRL, TXP, RXP)	-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
	Driver Input Voltage (DI)	-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Driver Output Voltage (A, B, Y, Z)		±13V
Receiver Input Voltage (A, B)		±13V
Receiver Input Voltage, Full Duplex (A, B)		±25V
Receiver Output Voltage (RO)		-0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Continuous Power Dissipation	8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW
	8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	471mW
	14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.0mW/°C above +70°C)	800mW
	14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Operating Temperature Ranges	UCT208x_C_ _ .	0°C to +70°C
	UCT208x_E_ _	-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range		-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)		+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute ATimum 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 ATimum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, TA = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = +5V and T_A = +25°C.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	AT	UNITS
DRIVER						
Differential Driver Output (no load)	V_{OD1}	Figure 5			5	V
Differential Driver Output	V_{OD2}	Figure 5, R = 50 (RS-422)	2.0			V
		Figure 5, R = 27 (RS-485)	1.5			
Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage (Note 2)	$\triangle V_{OD}$	Figure 5, R = 50 or R = 27			0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	V_{OC}	Figure 5, R = 50 or R = 27			3	V
Change In Magnitude of Common-Mode Voltage (Note 2)	$\triangle V_{OC}$	Figure 5, R = 50 or R = 27			0.2	V
Input High Voltage	V_{IH1}	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$, H/$\overline{F}$, TXP, RXP	20			V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL1}	DE, DI, $\overline{RE}$, H/$\overline{F}$, TXP, RXP			0.8	V
DI Input Hysteresis	V_{HYS}	UCT2080–UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL = V_{CC} or unconnected		100		mV
SRL Input Current	I_{IN1}	DE, DI,			±2	µA
	I_{IN2}	, TXP, RXP, internal pulldown	10		40	

Input High Voltage	V_{IH2}	SRL		V_{CC} - 0.8			V
Input Middle Voltage	V_{IM2}	SRL (Note 3)		0.4V		0.6V	V
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL2}	SRL				0.8	V
SRL Input Current	I_{IN3}	SRL = V_{CC}				75	μA
		SRL = GND (Note 3)		-75			
Input Current (A and B) Full Duplex	I_{IN4}	DE = GND, V_{CC} = GND or 5.25V	V_{IN} = 12V			125	μA
			V_{IN} = -7V			-75	
Output Leakage (Y and Z) Full Duplex	I_O	DE = GND, V_{CC} = GND or 5.25V	V_{IN} = 12V			125	μA
			V_{IN} = -7V	-100			
Driver Short-Circuit Output Current (Note 4)	V_{OD1}	-7V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}		-250			mA
		0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ 12V				250	
		0V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}		±25			
RECEIVER							
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	V_{TH}	-7V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ +12V		-200	-125	-50	mV
Receiver Input Hysteresis	$\triangle V_{TH}$				25		mV
Receiver Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	I_O = -4mA, V_{ID} = -50mV		V_{CC} -1.5			V
Receiver Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	I_O = 4mA, V_{ID} = -200mV				0.4	V
Three-State Output Current at Receiver	I_{OZR}	0.4V ≤ V_O ≤ 2.4V				±1	μA
Receiver Input Resistance	R_{IN}	-7V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ +12V		96			KΩ
Receiver Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{OSR}	0V ≤ V_{RO} ≤ V_{CC}		±7		±95	mA
SUPPLY CURRENT							
Supply Current	I_{CC}	No load, = DI = GND or V_{CC}, SRL = V_{CC}	DE = V_{CC}		430	900	μA
			DE = GND		375	600	
		No load, = DI = GND or V_{CC},	DE = V_{CC}		475	1000	

		SRL = GND	DE = GND		420	800	
Supply Current in Shutdown Mode	I_{SHDN}	DE = GND, V = V_{CC}			0.001	10	μA

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 V_{OD} and V_{OC}, respectively, when the DI input changes state.

Note 3: The SRL pin is internally biased to V_{CC} / 2 by a 100kΩ/100kΩ resistor divider. It is guaranteed to be V_{CC} / 2 if left unconnected.

Note 4: ATimum current level applies to peak current just prior to foldback-current limiting; minimum current level applies during current limiting

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS—UCT2080–UCT2082, and UCT2089 with SRL = Unconnected

(V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = +5V and T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	AT	UNITS
Driver Input to Output	t_{DPLH}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF	500	2030	2600	ns
	t_{DPHL}		500	2030	2600	
Driver Output Skew | t_{DPLH} - t_{DPHL} |	t_{DSKEW}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF		-3	±200	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t_{DR}, t_{DF}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF	667	1320	2500	ns
ATimum Data Rate	f_{MAT}		115			Kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	t_{DZH}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			3500	ns

Driver Enable to Output Low	t_{DZL}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			3500	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	t_{DLZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	t_{DHZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			100	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t_{RPLH}, t_{RPHL}	Figures 11 and 13; $\|V_{ID}\| \geq$ 2.0V; rise and fall time of $V_{ID} \leq$ 15ns		127	200	ns
$\|t_{RPLH} - t_{RPHL}\|$ Differential Receiver Skew	t_{RSKD}	Figures 11 and 13; $\|V_{ID}\| \geq$ 2.0V; rise and fall time of $V_{ID} \leq$ 15ns		3	±30	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t_{RZL}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	t_{RZH}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	t_{RLZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t_{RHZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	ns
Time to Shutdown	t_{SHDN}	(Note 5)	50	200	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{DZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			6000	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{DZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			6000	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{RZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			3500	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{RZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			3500	ns

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS—UCT2083–UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL = VCC

(V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = +5V and T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	AT	UNITS
Driver Input to Output	t_{DPLH}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF	250	720	1000	ns
	t_{DPHL}		250	720	1000	
Driver Output Skew | t_{DPLH} - t_{DPHL} |	t_{DSKEW}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF		-3	±100	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t_{DR}, t_{DF}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF	200	530	750	ns
ATimum Data Rate	f_{MAX}		500			kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	t_{DZH}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			2500	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	t_{DZL}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			2500	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	t_{DLZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	t_{DHZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			100	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t_{RPLH}, t_{RPHL}	Figures 11 and 13; | V_{ID} | ≥ 2.0V; rise and fall time of V_{ID} ≤ 15ns		127	200	ns
| t_{RPLH} - t_{RPHL} | Differential Receiver Skew	t_{RSKD}	Figures 11 and 13; | V_{ID} | ≥ 2.0V; rise and fall time of V_{ID} ≤ 15ns		3	±30	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t_{RZL}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	t_{RZH}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	ns

Receiver Disable Time from Low	t_{RLZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t_{RHZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	ns
Time to Shutdown	t_{SHDN}	(Note 5)	50	200	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{DZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			4500	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{DZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			4500	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{RZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			3500	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{RZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			3500	ns

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS—UCT2086–UCT2088, and UCT2089 with SRL = GND

(V_{CC} = +5V ±5%, TA = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V_{CC} = +5V and T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	AT	UNITS
Driver Input to Output	t_{DPLH}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF		34	60	ns
	t_{DPHL}			34	60	
Driver Output Skew | t_{DPLH} - t_{DPHL} |	t_{DSKEW}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF		-2.5	±10	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t_{DR}, t_{DF}	Figures 7 and 9, R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω, C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF		14	25	ns
ATimum Data Rate	f_{AT}		10			Mbps
Driver Enable to Output High	t_{DZH}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			150	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	t_{DZL}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			150	ns

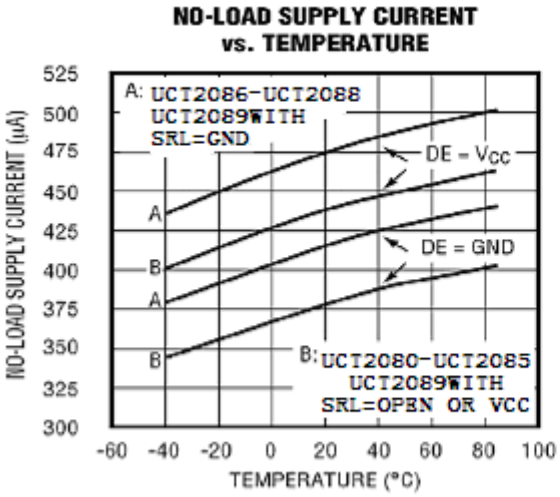
Driver Disable Time from Low	t_{DLZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	t_{DHZ}	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			100	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t_{RPLH}, t_{RPHL}	Figures 11 and 13; | V_{ID} | ≥ 2.0V; rise and fall time of V_{ID} ≤ 15ns		106	150	ns
| t_{RPLH} - t_{RPHL} | Differential Receiver Skew	t_{RSKD}	Figures 11 and 13; | V_{ID} | ≥ 2.0V; rise and fall time of V_{ID} ≤ 15ns		0	±10	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t_{RZL}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	t_{RZH}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	t_{RLZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed		20	50	Ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t_{RHZ}	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed		20	50	Ns
Time to Shutdown	t_{SHDN}	(Note 5)	50	200	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{DZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed			250	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{DZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 8 and 10, C_L = 15pF, S1 closed			250	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	$t_{RZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S2 closed			3500	ns

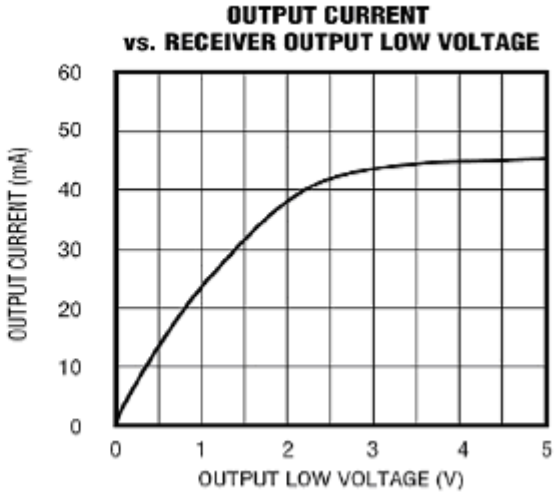
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	$t_{RZL(SHDN)}$	Figures 6 and 12, C_L = 100pF, S1 closed			3500	ns

Note 5: The device is put into shutdown by bringing RE high and DE low. If the enable inputs are in this state for less than 50ns, the device is guaranteed not to enter shutdown. If the enable inputs are in this state for at least 600ns, the device is guaranteed to have entered shutdown.

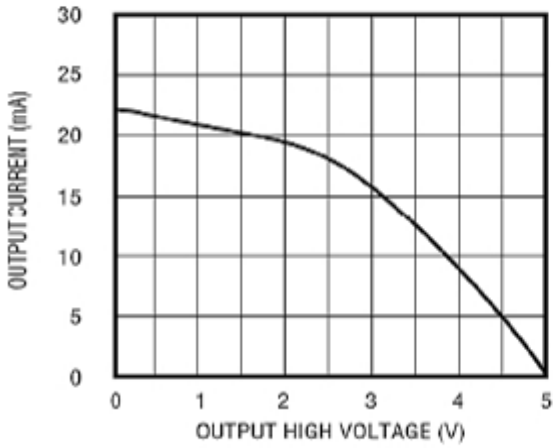
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

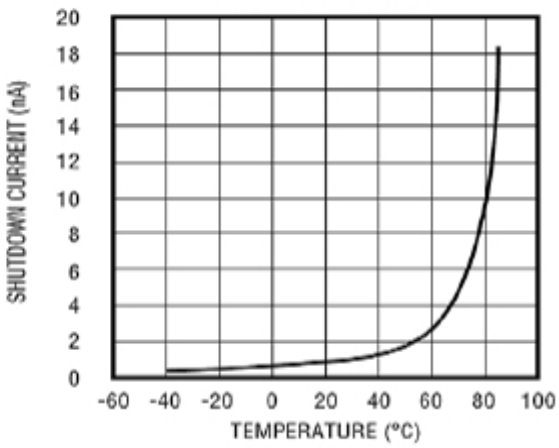




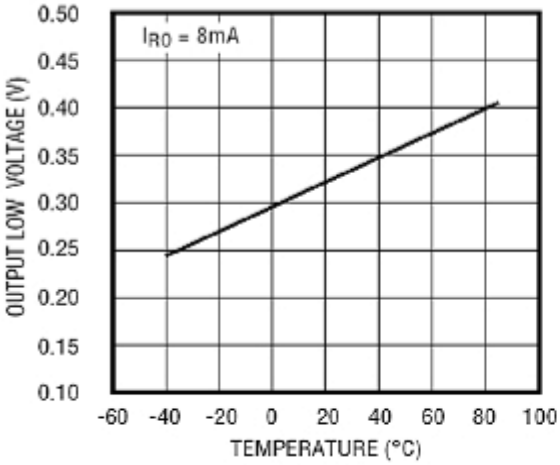
OUTPUT CURRENT vs. RECEIVER OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE



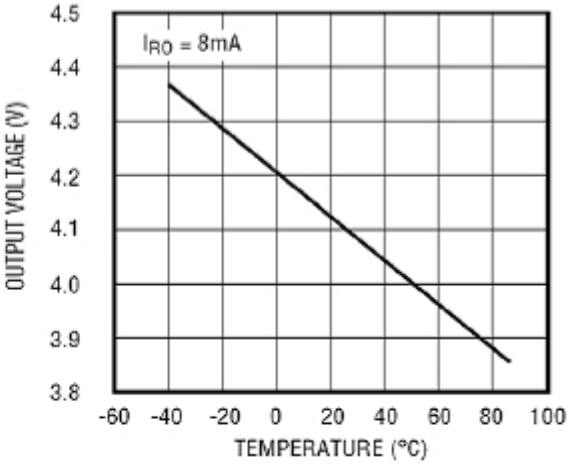
SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



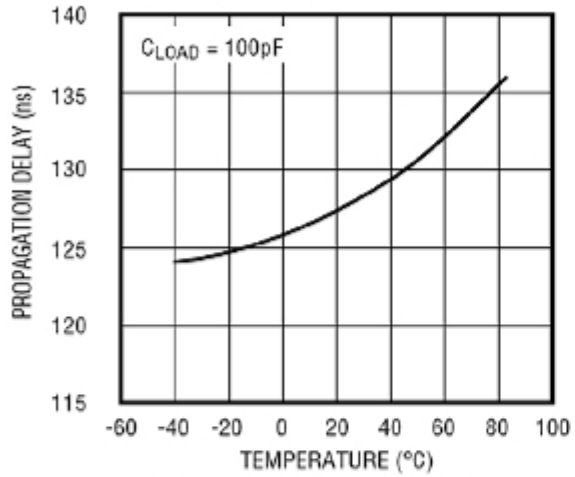
RECEIVER OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



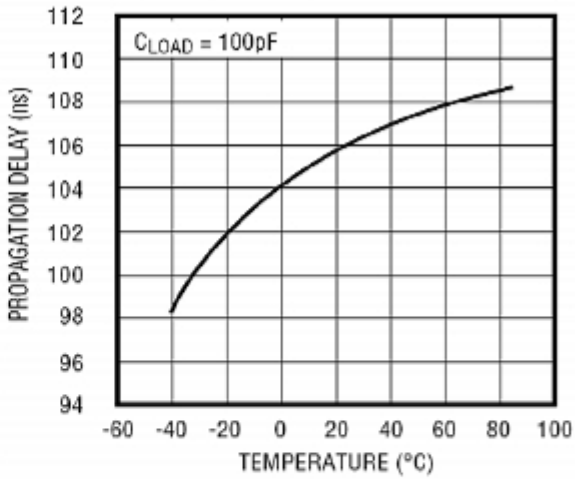
RECEIVER OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



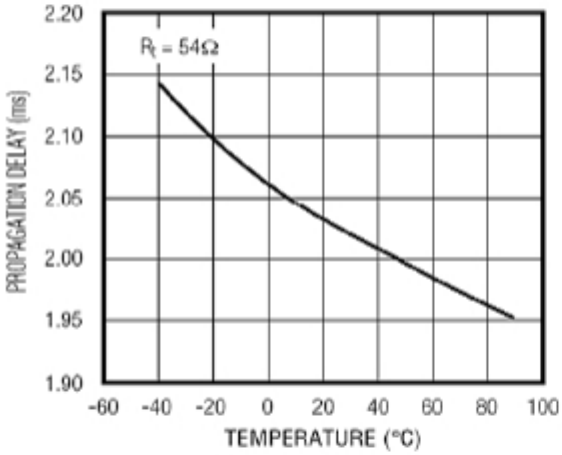
RECEIVER PROPAGATION DELAY (500kbps MODE) vs. TEMPERATURE



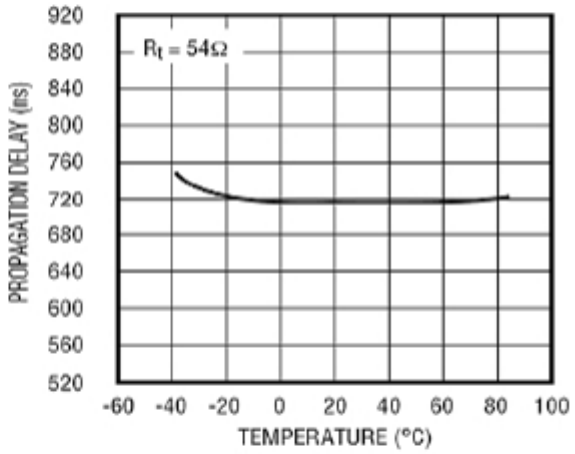
RECEIVER PROPAGATION DELAY (10Mbps MODE) vs. TEMPERATURE



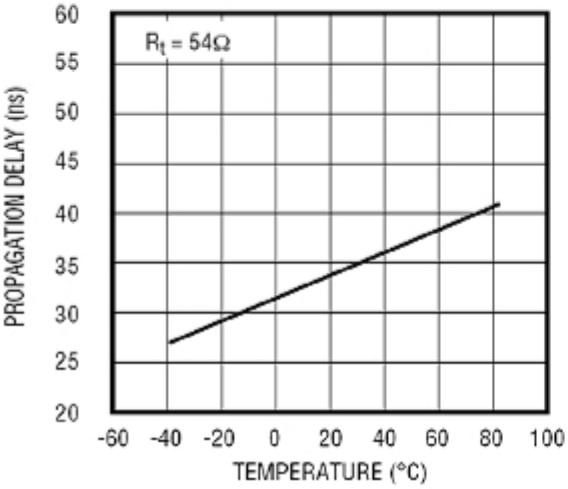
DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY (115kbps MODE) vs. TEMPERATURE



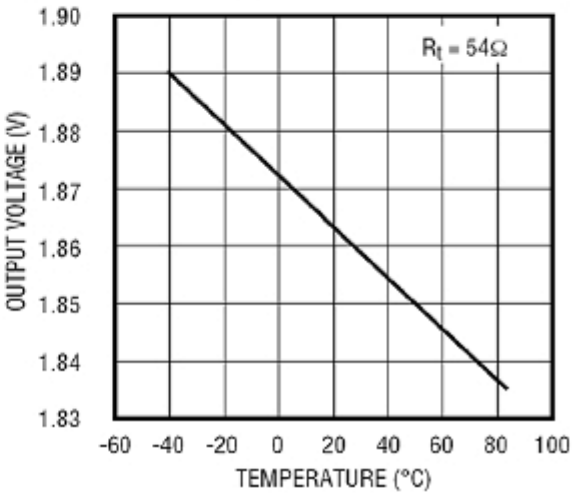
DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY (500kbps MODE) vs. TEMPERATURE



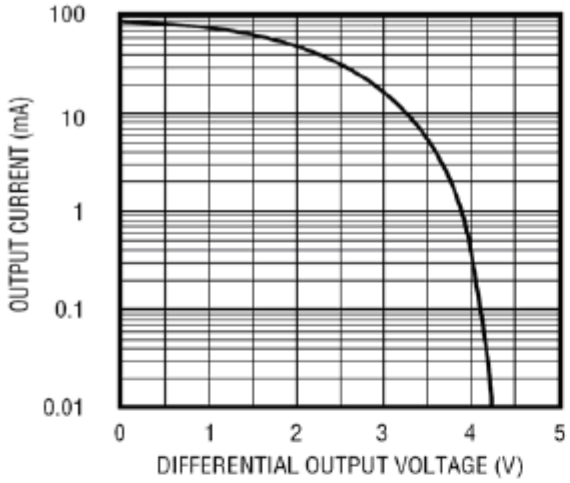
DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY (10Mbps MODE) vs. TEMPERATURE



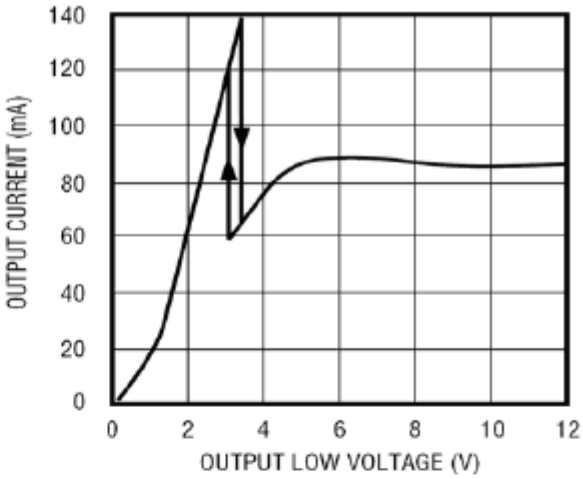
DRIVER DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



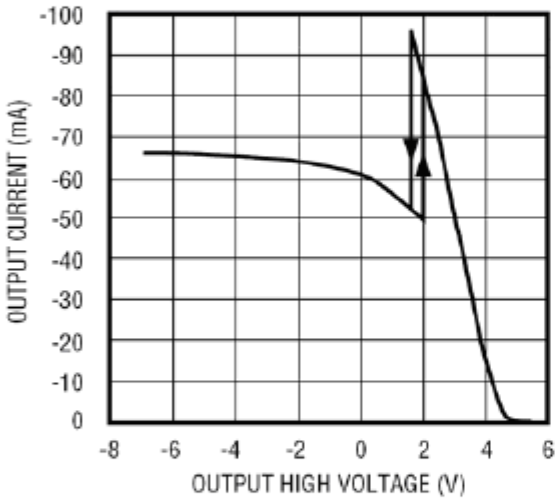
DRIVER OUTPUT CURRENT vs. DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE



OUTPUT CURRENT vs. DRIVER OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE



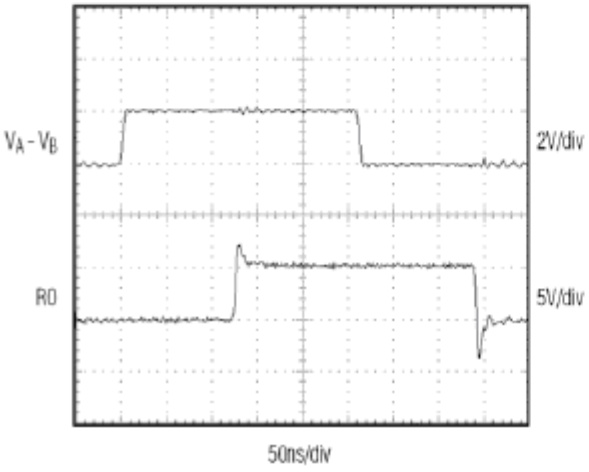
OUTPUT CURRENT vs. DRIVER OUTPUT HIGH VOLTAGE



RECEIVER PROPAGATION DELAY

UCT2080–UCT2085, AND UCT2089

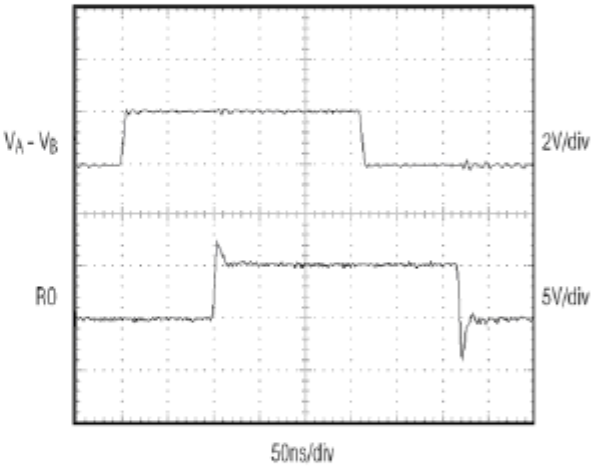
WITH SRL=OPEN OR Vcc



RECEIVER PROPAGATION DELAY

UCT2086–UCT2088, AND UCT2089

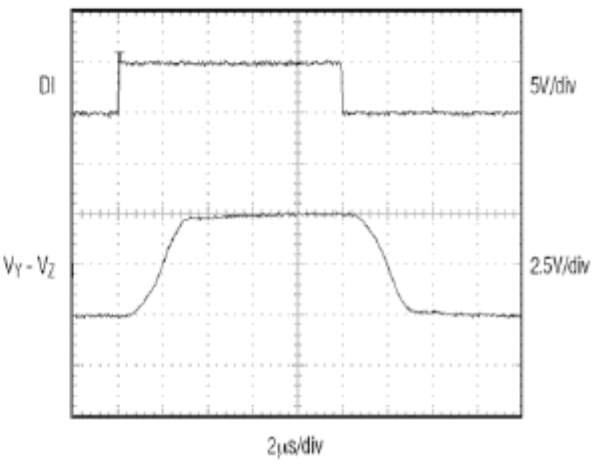
WITH SRL=GND

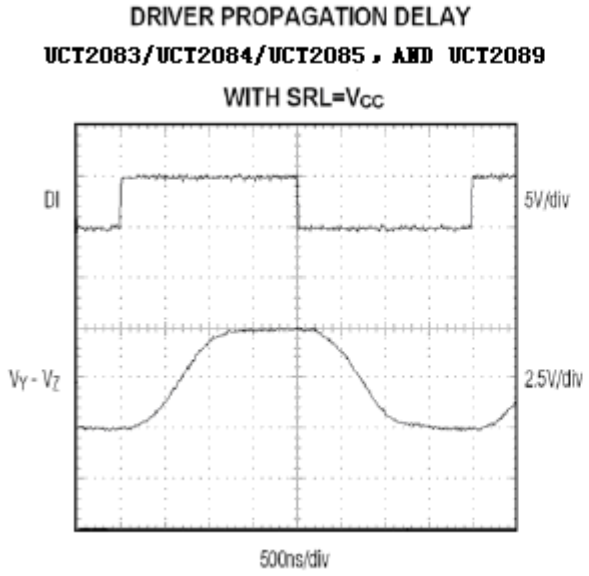


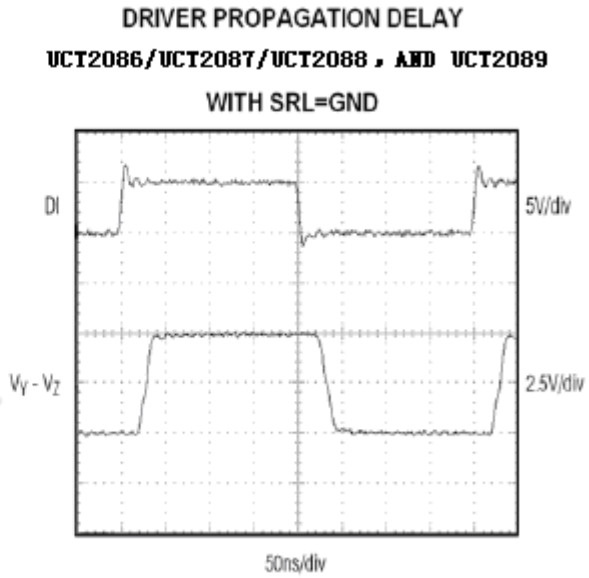
DRIVER PROPAGATION DELAY

UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2082, AND UCT2089

WITH SRL=OPEN







Pin Description

PIN					NAME	FUNCTION
UCT2080 UCT2083 UCT2086	UCT2081 UCT2084 UCT2087	UCT2082 UCT2085 UCT2088	UCT2089			
FULL-DUPLEX DEVICES		HALF DUPLEX DEVICES	FULL DUPLX MODE	HALF DUPLEX MODE		
-	-	-	1	1		Half/Full-Duplex Selector Pin. Connect to V_{CC} for half-duplex mode; connect to GND or leave unconnected for full-duplex mode.
2	2	1	2	2	RO	Receiver Output. When is low and if A - B ≥ -50mV, RO will be high; if A - B ≤-200mV, RO will be low.
3	-	2	3	3		Receiver Output Enable. Drive low to enable RO; RO is high impedance when is high. Drive high and DE low to enter low-power shutdown mode.

4	-	3	4	4	DE	Driver Output Enable. Drive DE high to enable driver outputs. These outputs are high impedance when DE is low. Drive high and DE low to enter low-power shutdown
5	3	4	5	5	DI	Driver Input. With DE high, a low on DI forces noninverting output low and inverting output high. Similarly, a high on DI forces noninverting output high and inverting output low.
-	-	-	6	6	SRL	Slew-Rate-Limit Selector Pin. Connect SRL to GND for 10Mbps communication rate; connect to V_{CC} for 500kbps communication rate. Leave unconnected for 115kbps communication rate.
6，7	4	5	7	7	GND	Ground
-	-	-	8	8	TXP	Transmitter Phase. Connect TXP to GND, or leave floating for normal transmitter phase/polarity. Connect to V_{CC} to invert the transmitter phase/polarity.
9	5	-	9	-	Y	Noninverting Driver Output
-	-	-	-	9	Y	Noninverting Receiver Input and Noninverting Driver Output*
10	6	-	10	-	Z	Inverting Driver Output
-	-	-	-	10	Z	Inverting Receiver Input and Inverting Driver Output*
11	7	-	11	-	B	Inverting Receiver Input
-	-	-	-	11	B	Receiver Input Resistors*
-	-	7	-	-	B	Inverting Receiver Input and Inverting Driver Output
12	8	-	12	-	A	Noninverting Receiver Input
-	-	-	-	12	A	Receiver Input Resistors*
-	-	6	-	-	A	Noninverting Receiver Input and Noninverting Driver Output

-	-	-	13	13	RXP	Receiver Phase. Connect RXP to GND, or leave unconnected for normal transmitter phase/polarity. Connect to V_{CC} to invert the receiver phase/polarity.
14	1	8	14	14	V_{CC}	Positive Supply; 4.75V ≤ V_{CC} ≤ 5.25V
1,8,13	-	-	-	-	NC	Not Connected. Not internally connected.

*(UCT2089 only.) In half-duplex mode, the driver outputs serve as receiver inputs. The full-duplex receiver inputs (A and B) will still have a 1/8-unit load, but are not connected to the receiver.

Function Tables

TRANSMITTING				
INPUTS			OUTPUTS	
	DE	DI	Z	Y
X	1	1	0	1
X	1	0	1	0
0	0	X	High-Z	High-Z
1	0	X	Shutdown	

UCT2081/UCT2084/UCT2087 TRANSMITTING		
INPUT	OUTPUTS	
DI	Z	Y
1	0	1
0	1	0

RECEIVING			
INPUTS			OUTPUT
	DE	A-B	RO
0	X	≥ -0.05V	1
0	X	≤ -0.2V	0
0	X	Open/shorted	1
1	1	X	High-Z
1	0	X	Shutdown

RECEIVING	
INPUTS	OUTPUT
A-B	RO
≥ -0.05V	1
≤ -0.2V	0
Open/shorted	1

X = Don't care

Shutdown mode, driver and receiver outputs high impedance

UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088
TRANSMITTING

INPUTS		OUTPUTS	
DE	DI	B/Z	A/Y
X	1	1	0	1
X	1	0	1	0
0	0	X	High-Z	High-Z
1	0	X	Shutdown	

UCT2089
TRANSMITTING

INPUTS				OUTPUTS	
TYP		DE	DI	Z	Y
0	X	1	1	0	1
0	X	1	0	1	0
1	X	1	1	1	0

	1	X	1	0	0	1	
	X	0	0	X	High-Z	High-Z	
	X	1	0	X	Shutdown		

RECEIVING

INPUTS			**OUTPUT**
DE	A-B		RO
0	X	≥ -0.05V	1
0	X	≤ -0.2V	0
0	X	Open/shorted	1
1	1	X	High-Z
1	0	X	Shutdown

RECEIVING						
INPUTS						**OUTPUT**
	RXP		DE	A-B	Y-Z	RO
0	0	0	X	0.05V	X	1
0	0	0	X	0.2V	X	0
0	1	0	X	0.05V	X	0
0	1	0	X	≤ -0.2V	X	1
1	0	0	0	X	≥ -0.05V	1
1	0	0	0	X	≤ -0.2V	0
1	1	0	0	X	≥ -0.05V	0
1	1	0	0	X	≤ -0.2V	1
0	0	0	X	Open/ shorted	X	1
	0	0	0	X	Open/ shorted	1
0	1	0	X	Open/ shorted	X	0
1	1	0	0	X	Open/ shorted	0
X	X	1	1	X	X	High-Z
X	X	1	0	X	X	Shutdown

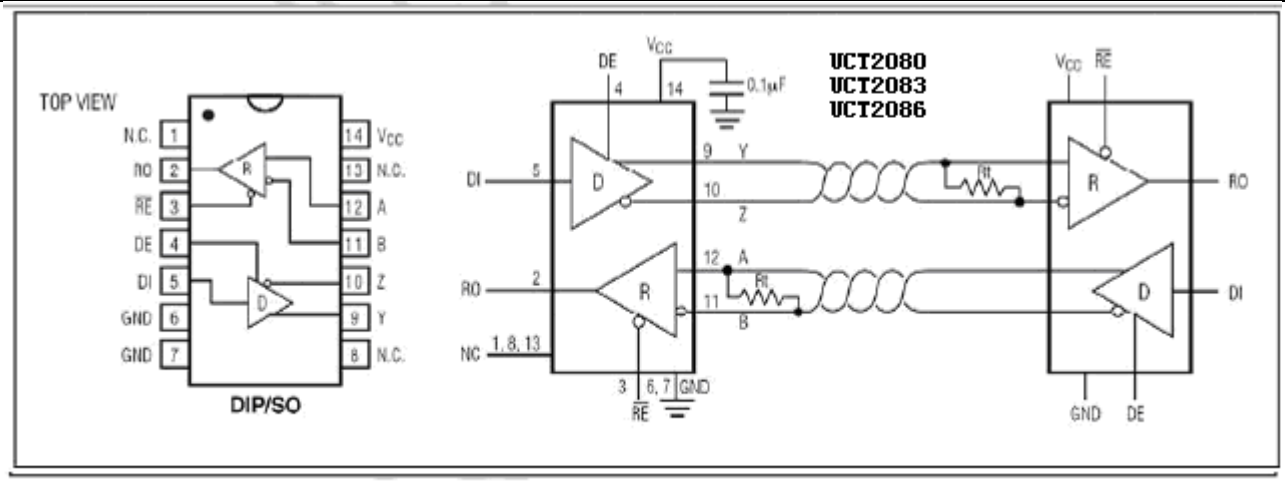


Figure 1. UCT2080/UCT2083/UCT2086 Pin Configuration and Typical Full-Duplex Operating Circuit

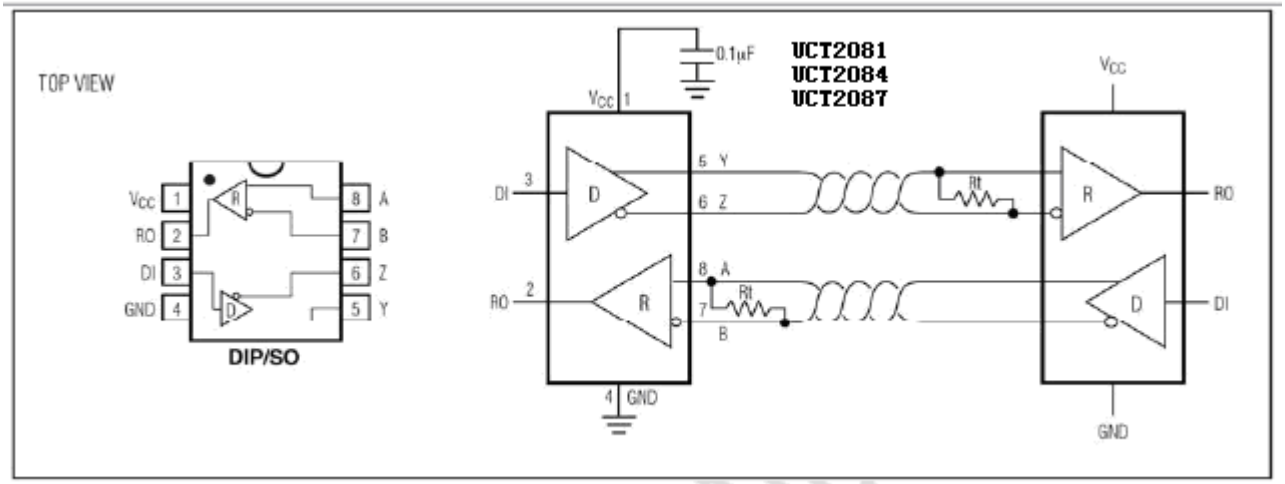


Figure 2. UCT2081/UCT2084/UCT2087 Pin Configuration and Typical Full-Duplex Operating Circuit

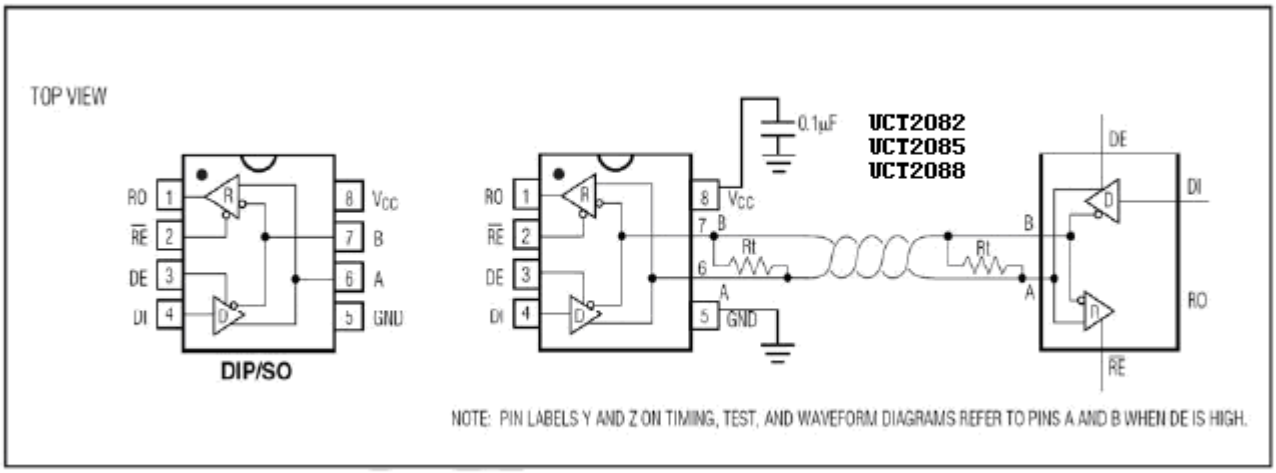


Figure 3. UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088 Pin Configuration and Typical Half-Duplex Operating Circui

Detailed Description

The UCT2080–UCT2089 high-speed transceivers for RS-485/RS-422 communication contain one driver and one receiver. These devices feature fail-safe circuitry, which 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 (see Fail-Safe section). The UCT2080/ UCT2081/UCT2082 feature reduced slew-rate drivers that minimize EMI and reduce reflections caused by improperly terminated cables, allowing error-free data transmission up to 115kbps (see Reduced EMI and Reflections section). The UCT2083/UCT2084/UCT2085 offer higher driver output slew-rate limits, allowing transmit speeds up to 500kbps. The UCT2086/ UCT2087/UCT2088's driver slew rates are not limited, making transmit speeds up to 10Mbps possible. The UCT2089's slew rate is selectable between 115kbps, 500kbps, and 10Mbps by driving a selector pin with a three-state driver. The UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088 are half-duplex transceivers, while the UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2083/ UCT2084/UCT2086/UCT2087 are full-duplex transceivers. The UCT2089 is selectable between half- and full-duplex communication by driving a selector pin high or low, respectively. All of these parts operate from a single +5V supply. Drivers are output short-circuit current limited. Thermal shutdown circuitry protects drivers against excessive power dissipation. When activated, the thermal shutdown circuitry places the driver outputs into a highimpedance state.

Receiver Input Filtering

The receivers of the UCT2080–UCT2085, and the UCT2089 when operating in 115kbps or 500kbps mode, incorporate input filtering in addition to input hysteresis. This filtering enhances noise immunity with differential signals that have very slow rise and fall times. Receiver propagation delay increases by 20% due to this filtering.

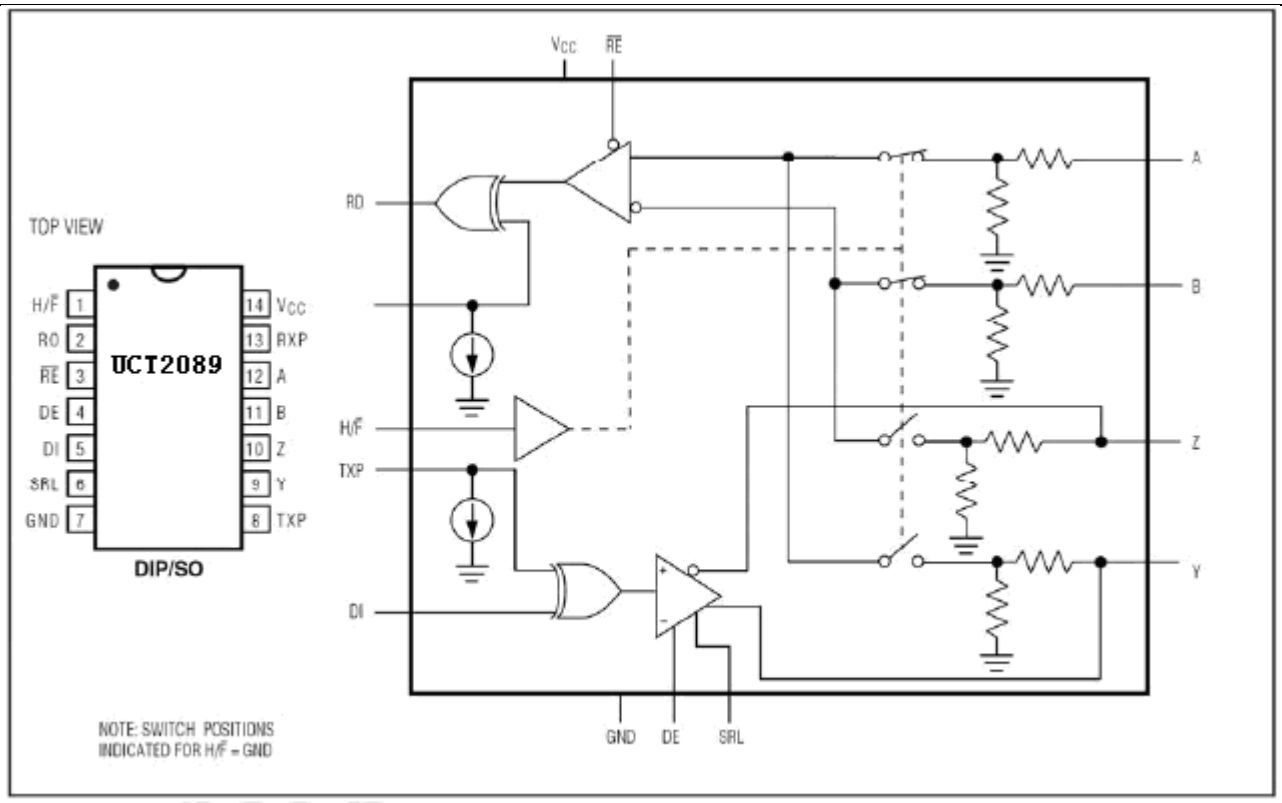


Figure 4

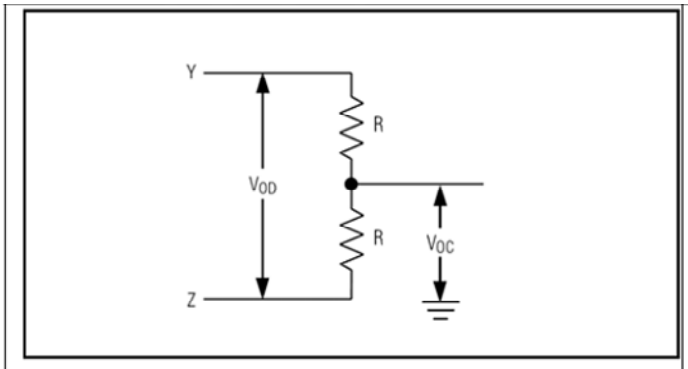


Figure 5. Driver DC Test Load

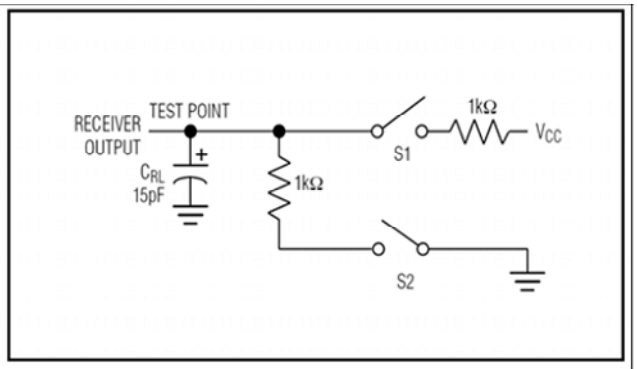


Figure 6. Receiver Enable/Disable Timing Test Load

Fail-Safe

The UCT208x family 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 done by setting the receiver threshold between -50mV and -200mV. If the differential receiver input voltage (A-B) is greater than or equal to -50mV, RO is logic high. If A-B is less than or equal to -200mV, RO is 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 receiver thresholds of the UCT208x family, this results in a logic high with a 50Mv minimum noise margin. Unlike previous fail-safe devices, the -50mV to -200mV threshold complies with the ±200mV EIA/TIA-485 standard

UCT2089 Programming

The UCT2089 has several programmable operating modes. Transmitter rise and fall times are programmable between 2500ns, 750ns, and 25ns, resulting in ATimum data rates of 115kbps, 500kbps, and 10Mbps, respectively. To select the desired data rate, drive SRL to one of three possible states by using a three-state driver, by connecting it to V_{CC} or GND, or by leaving it unconnected. For 115kbps operation, set the three-state device in high-impedance mode or leave SRL unconnected. For 500kbps operation, drive SRL high or connect it to V_{CC}. For 10Mbps operation, drive SRL low or connect it to GND. SRL can be changed during operation without interrupting data communications.

Occasionally, twisted-pair lines are connected backward from normal orientation. The UCT2089 has two pins that invert the phase of the driver and the receiver to correct for this problem. For normal operation, drive TXP and RXP low, connect them to ground, or leave them unconnected (internal pulldown). To invert the driver phase, drive TXP high or connect it to V_{CC}. To invert the receiver phase, drive RXP high or connect it to V_{CC}. Note that the receiver threshold is positive when RXP is high.

The UCT2089 can operate in full- or half-duplex mode. Drive the $H/\overline{F}$ pin low, leave it unconnected (internal pulldown), or connect it to GND for full-duplex operation, and drive it high for half-duplex operation. In fullduplex mode, the pin configuration of the driver and receiver is the same as that of a UCT2080 (Figure 4). In half-duplex mode, the receiver inputs are switched to the driver outputs, connecting outputs Y and Z to inputs A and B, respectively. In half-duplex mode, the internal full-duplex receiver input resistors are still connected to pins 11 and 12.

Applications Information

256 Transceivers on the Bus

The standard RS-485 receiver input impedance is 12kΩ (one-unit load), and the standard driver can drive up to 32 unit loads. The UCT208x family of transceivers have a 1/8-unit-load receiver input impedance (96kΩ), allowing up to 256 transceivers to be connected in parallel on one communication line. Any combination of these devices and/or other RS-485 transceivers with a total of 32 unit loads or less can be connected to the line.

Reduced EMI and Reflections

The UCT2080–UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL = V_{CC} or unconnected, are slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improperly terminated cables. Figure 14 shows the driver output waveform and its Fourier analysis of a 20kHz signal transmitted by a UCT2086/UCT2087/UCT2088, and UCT2089 with SRL = GND. High-frequency harmonic

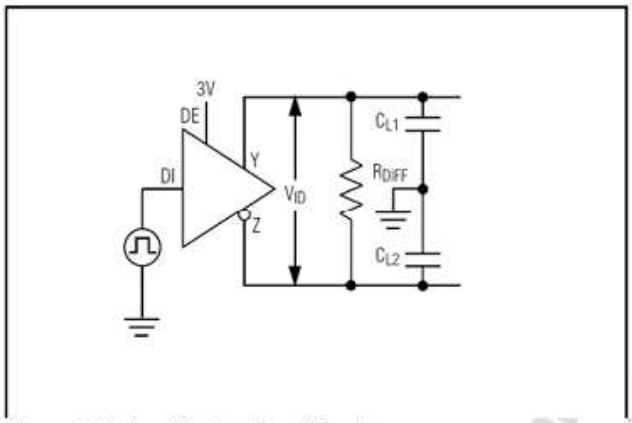


Figure 7. Driver Timing Test Circuit

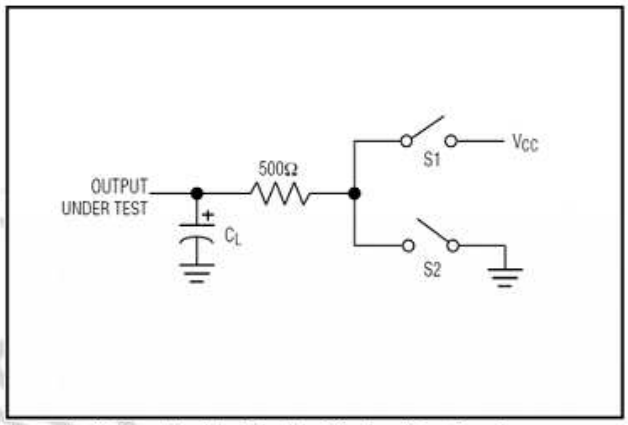


Figure 8. Driver Enable/Disable Timing Test Load

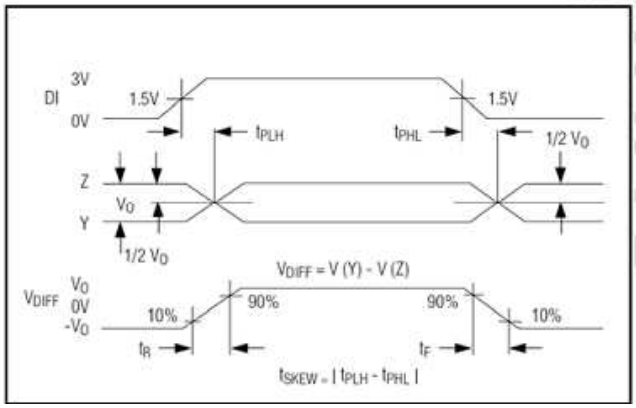


Figure 9. Driver Propagation Delays

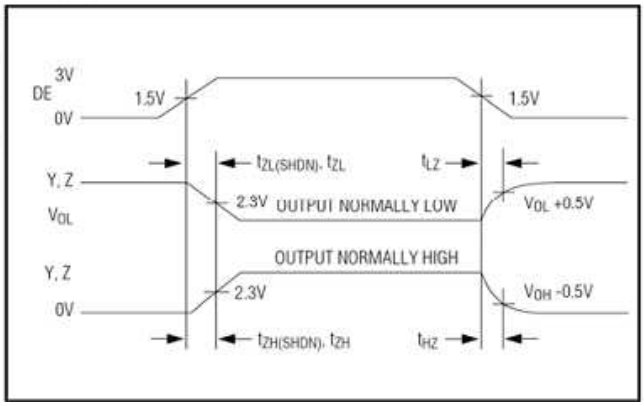


Figure 10.Driver Enable and Disable Times (except UCT2081/ UCT2084/ UCT2087)

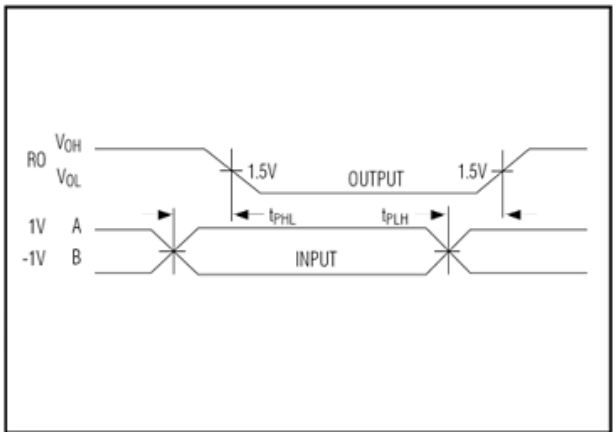


Figure11. Receiver Propagation Delays

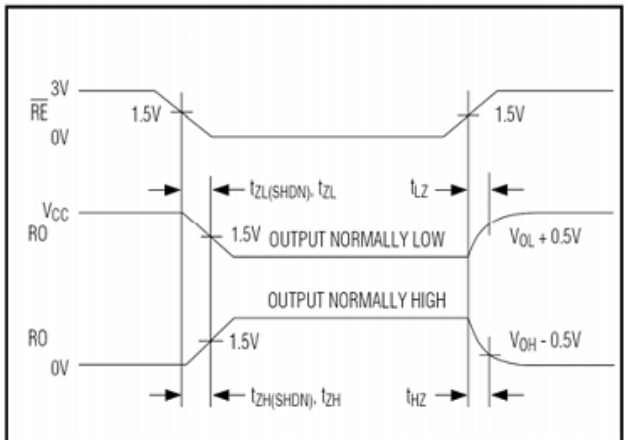


Figure 12. Receiver Enable and Disable Times (except UCT2081/ UCT2084/ UCT2087)

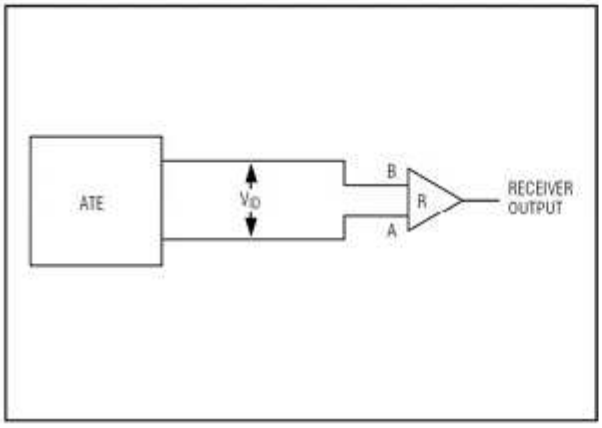


Figure 13. Receiver Propagation Delay Test Circuit

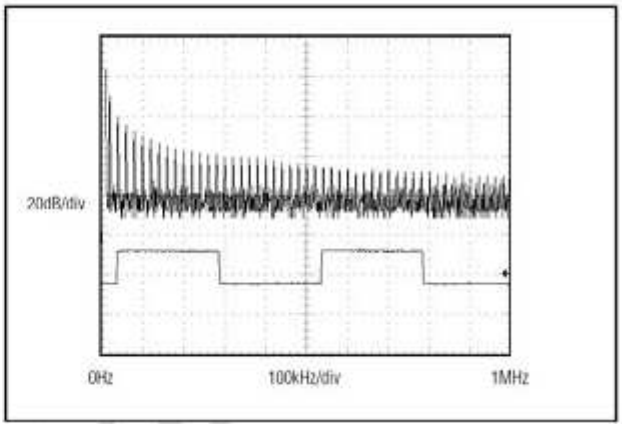


Figure 14. Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of UCT2086/ UCT2087/ UCT2088, and UCT2089 with SRL-GND, Transmitting a 20kHz Signal)

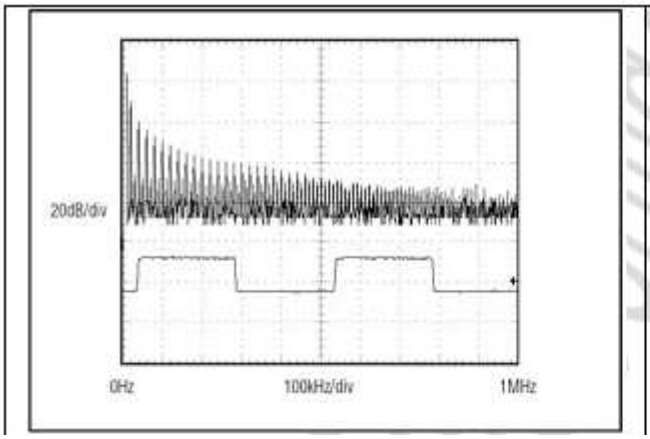


Figure 15. Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of UCT2083/ UCT2084/ UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL-VCC, Transmitting a 20kHz Signal)

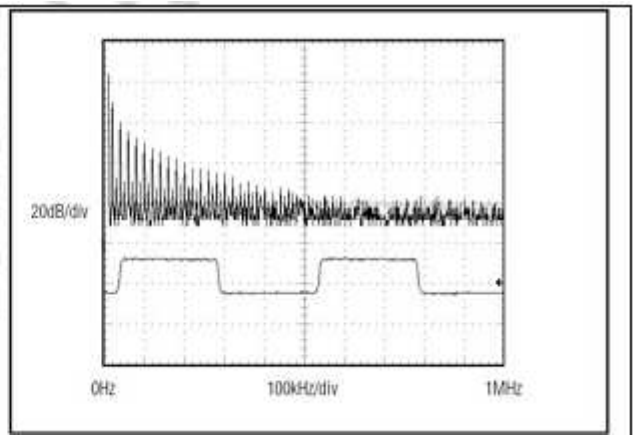


Figure 14. Driver Output Waveform and FFT Plot of UCT2080/ UCT2081/ UCT2082, and UCT2089 with SRL-Unconnected, Transmitting a 20kHz Signal)

Components with large amplitudes are evident. Figure 15 shows the same signal displayed for a UCT2083/UCT2084/UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL = V_{CC}), transmitting under the same conditions. Figure 15's high-frequency harmonic components are much lower in amplitude, compared with Figure 14's, and the potential for EMI is significantly reduced. Figure 16 shows the same signal displayed for a UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2082, and UCT2089 with SRL = unconnected, transmitting under the same conditions. Figure16's high-frequency harmonic components are even lower. In general, a transmitter's rise time relates directly 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 x 1.5ns/ft)

where t_{RISE} is the transmitter's rise time.

For example, the UCT2080's rise time is typically 1320ns, which results in excellent waveforms with a stub length up to 90 feet. A system can work well with longer unterminated stubs, even with severe reflections, if the waveform settles out before the UART samples them.

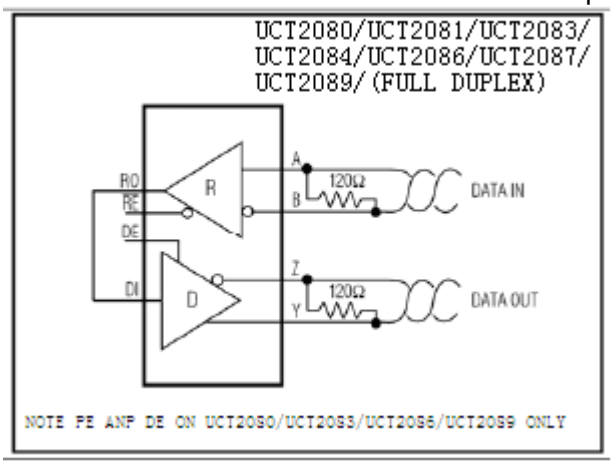


Figure 17. Line Repeater for UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2083/ UCT2084/UCT2086/UCT2087, and UCT2089 In Full-Duplex Mode

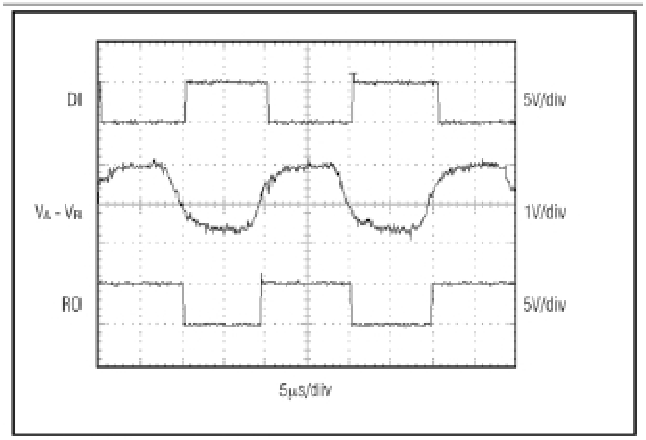


Figure 18. UCT2080/UCT2081/UCT2082, and UCT2089 with SRL = Unconnected, System Differential Voltage at 50kHz in Driving 4000 feet of Cable

Low-Power Shutdown Mode (Except UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088)

Low-power shutdown mode is initiated by bringing both RE high and DE low. In shutdown, the devices typically draw only 1nA of supply current.

RE and DE may be driven simultaneously; the parts are guaranteed not to enter shutdown if 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.

Enable times t_{ZH} and t_{ZL} in the Switching Characteristics tables assume the part was not in a lowpower shutdown state.Enable times $t_{ZH(SHDN)}$ and $t_{ZL(SHDN)}$ assume the parts were shut down. It takes drivers and receivers longer to become enabled from low-power shutdown mode ($t_{ZH(SHDN)}$, $t_{ZH(SHDN)}$) than from driver/receiver-disable mode (t_{ZH}, t_{ZL}).

Driver Output Protection

Two mechanisms prevent excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or by bus contention. The first, 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). The second, a thermal shutdown circuit, forces the driver outputs into a high-impedance state if the die temperature becomes excessive.

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, use the repeater application shown in Figure 17. Figures 18, 19, and 20 show the system differential voltage for the parts driving 4000 feet of 26AWG twisted pair wire at 110kHz into 120 loads.

Typical Applications

The UCT2082/UCT2085/UCT2088/UCT2089 transceivers are designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus transmission lines. Figures 21 and 22 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 17. 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. The slew-rate-limited UCT2082/UCT2085, and the two modes of the UCT2089, are more tolerant of imperfect termination.

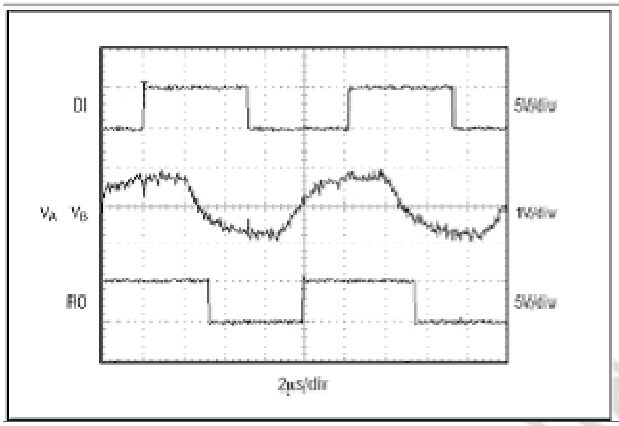


Figure 19. UCT2083/UCT2084/UCT2085, and UCT2089 with SRL = VCC, System Differential Voltage at 50kHz Driving 4000 feet of Cable

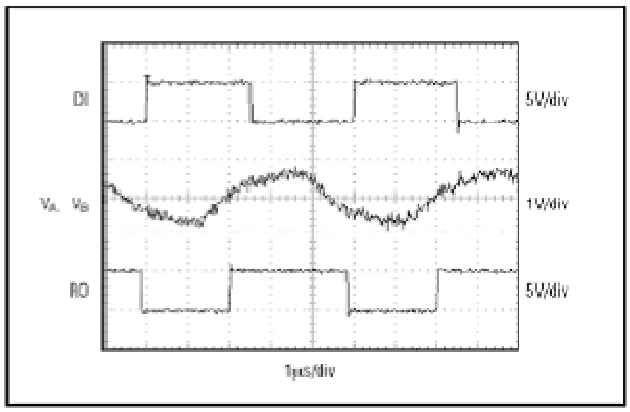


Figure 20. UCT2086/UCT2087/UCT2088, and UCT2089 with SRL = GND, System Differential Voltage at 200kHz Driving 4000 feet of Cable

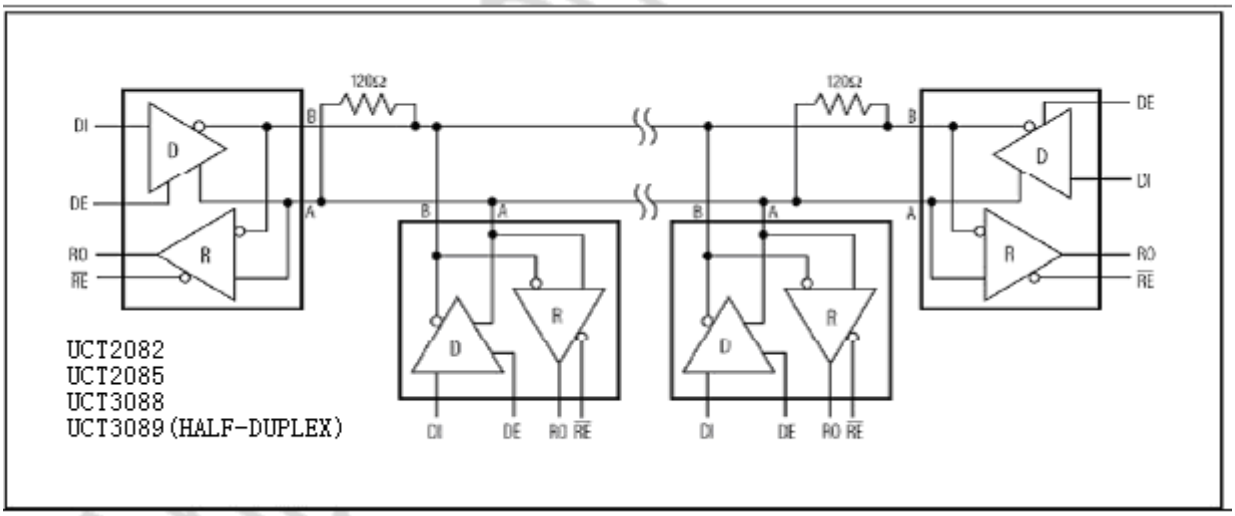


Figure 21. Typical Half-Duplex RS-485 Network

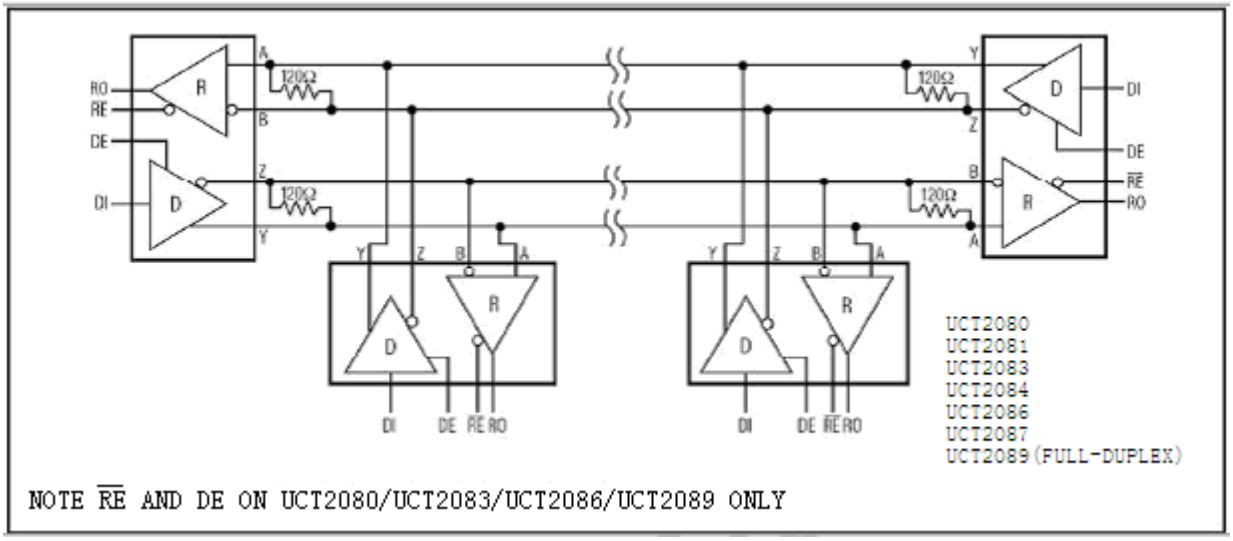


Figure 22. Typical Full-Duplex RS-485 Network

PACKAGE

SO8

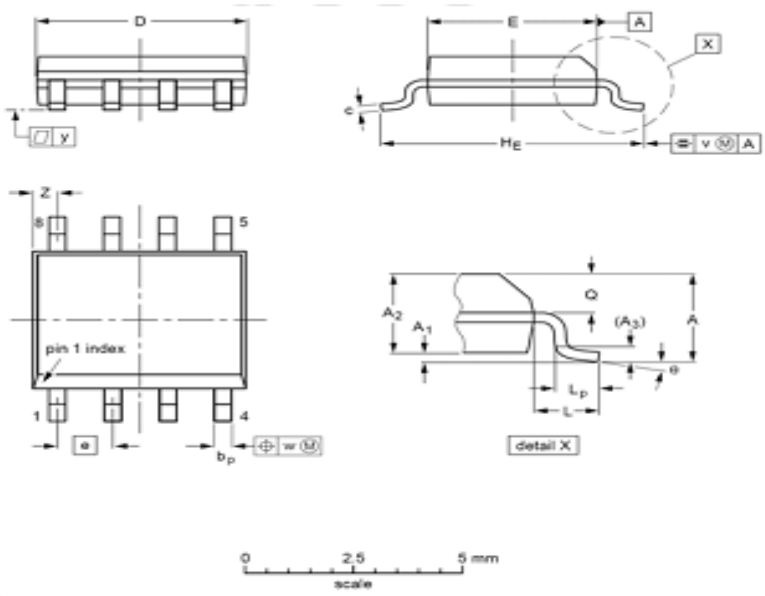


图 21 SO-8

Unit	A max	A_1	A_2	A_3	bp	c	D (1)	E (2)	e	H_E	L	L_P	Q	v	w	y	z	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	5.0 4.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8° 0°
inch	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.0100 0.0075	0.20 0.19	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.024	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	