

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

FEATURES

- TIA/EIA RS-485/RS-422 compliant
- ± 15 kV ESD protection on RS-485 input/output pins
- Data rates
 - ADM3483E/ADM3488E: 250 kbps
 - ADM3486E: 2.5 Mbps
 - ADM3490E/ADM3491E: 12 Mbps
- Half- and full-duplex options
- Up to 32 nodes on the bus
- Receiver open-circuit, fail-safe design
- Low power shutdown current
 - (ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E only)
- Outputs high-Z when disabled or powered off
- Common-mode input range: -7 V to $+12$ V
- Thermal shutdown and short-circuit protection
- Industry-standard 75176 pinout
- 8-lead and 14-lead narrow SOIC packages

APPLICATIONS

- Power/energy metering
- Telecommunications
- EMI-sensitive systems
- Industrial control
- Local area networks

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E are 3.3 V, low power data transceivers with ± 15 kV ESD protection suitable for full- and half-duplex communication on multipoint bus transmission lines. They are designed for balanced data transmission, and they comply with TIA/EIA standards RS-485 and RS-422. The ADM3483E/ADM3486E are half-duplex transceivers that share differential lines and have separate enable inputs for the driver and receiver. The full-duplex ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E transceivers have dedicated differential line driver outputs and receiver inputs. The ADM3491E also features separate enable inputs for the driver and receiver.

The devices have a $12\text{ k}\Omega$ receiver input impedance, which allows up to 32 transceivers on a bus. Because only one driver should be enabled at any time, the output of a disabled or powered-down driver is tristated to avoid overloading the bus.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

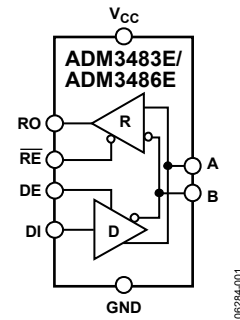


Figure 1.

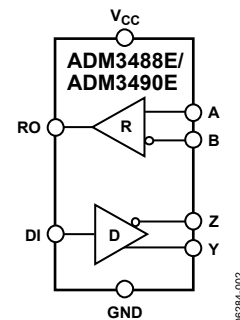


Figure 2.

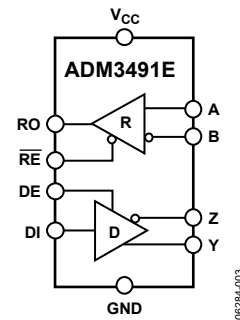


Figure 3.

06284-001

06284-002

06284-003

(continued on Page 3)

Rev. A

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REVISION HISTORY

10/06—Rev. 0 to Rev. A

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Added ADM3483E and ADM3488E | Universal |
| Changes to Figure 1 and Figure 2 | 1 |
| Inserted Table 3 | 5 |
| Changes to Figure 4 and Figure 5 | 8 |
| Inserted Figure 28 and Figure 29..... | 13 |
| Changes to Figure 31 and Figure 32..... | 16 |
| Changes to Figure 34..... | 17 |
| Updated Outline Dimensions | 18 |
| Changes to Ordering Guide | 18 |

8/06—Revision 0: Initial Version

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

(continued from Page 1)

The driver outputs of the ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E are slew rate limited, in order to reduce EMI and data errors caused by reflections from improperly terminated buses. The receiver has a fail-safe feature that ensures a logic high output when the inputs are floating.

Excessive power dissipation caused by bus contention or by output shorting is prevented with a thermal shut-down circuit.

The parts are fully specified over the industrial temperature range and are available in 8-lead and 14-lead narrow SOIC packages.

Table 1. Selection Table

| Part No. | Guaranteed Data Rate (Mbps) | Supply Voltage (V) | Half/Full Duplex | Slew Rate Limited | Driver/Receiver Enable | ±15 kV ESD Protection on Bus Pins | Pin Count |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| ADM3483E | 0.25 | 3.0 to 3.6 | Half | Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 |
| ADM3486E | 2.5 | 3.0 to 3.6 | Half | Yes | Yes | Yes | 8 |
| ADM3488E | 0.25 | 3.0 to 3.6 | Full | Yes | No | Yes | 8 |
| ADM3490E | 12 | 3.0 to 3.6 | Full | No | No | Yes | 8 |
| ADM3491E | 12 | 3.0 to 3.6 | Full | No | Yes | Yes | 14 |

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V} \pm 0.3 \text{ V}$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted.

Table 2. ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------|---|
| DRIVER | | | | | | |
| Differential Outputs | | | | | | |
| Differential Output Voltage | V_{OD} | 2.0 | | | V | $R_L = 100 \Omega$ (RS-422) (see Figure 7) |
| | | 1.5 | | | V | $R_L = 54 \Omega$ (RS-485) (see Figure 7) |
| | | 1.5 | | | V | $R_L = 60 \Omega$ (RS-485) (see Figure 8) |
| $\Delta V_{OD} $ for Complementary Output States ¹ | ΔV_{OD} | | | 0.2 | V | $R_L = 54 \Omega$ or 100Ω (see Figure 7) |
| Common-Mode Output Voltage | V_{OC} | | | 3 | V | $R_L = 54 \Omega$ or 100Ω (see Figure 7) |
| $\Delta V_{OC} $ for Complementary Output States ¹ | ΔV_{OC} | | | 0.2 | V | $R_L = 54 \Omega$ or 100Ω (see Figure 7) |
| Short-Circuit Output Current | I_{OSD} | -250 | | | mA | $V_{OUT} = -7 \text{ V}$ |
| | | | | 250 | mA | $V_{OUT} = 12 \text{ V}$ |
| Output Leakage (Y, Z) (ADM3491E Only) | I_o | | | | | |
| Normal Mode | | | | 20 | μA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{OUT} = 12 \text{ V}$ |
| | | | | -20 | μA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{OUT} = -7 \text{ V}$ |
| Shutdown Mode | | | | 1 | μA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{OUT} = 12 \text{ V}$ |
| | | | | -1 | μA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{OUT} = -7 \text{ V}$ |
| Logic Inputs | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | V_{IH} | 2.0 | | | V | DE, DI, \overline{RE} |
| Input Low Voltage | V_{IL} | | | 0.8 | V | DE, DI, \overline{RE} |
| Logic Input Current | I_{IN1} | | | ± 2 | μA | DE, DI, \overline{RE} |
| RECEIVER | | | | | | |
| Differential Inputs | | | | | | |
| Differential Input Threshold Voltage | V_{TH} | -0.2 | | 0.2 | V | $-7 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < +12 \text{ V}$ |
| Input Hysteresis | ΔV_{TH} | | 50 | | mV | $V_{CM} = 0 \text{ V}$ |
| Input Resistance (A, B) | R_{IN} | 12 | | | k Ω | $-7 \text{ V} < V_{CM} < +12 \text{ V}$ |
| Input Current (A, B) | I_{IN2} | | | 1.0 | mA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{IN} = 12 \text{ V}$ |
| | | | | -0.8 | mA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$ or 3.6 V , $V_{IN} = -7 \text{ V}$ |
| RO Logic Output | | | | | | |
| Output High Voltage | V_{OH} | $V_{CC} - 0.4$ | | | V | $I_{OUT} = -1.5 \text{ mA}$, $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ (see Figure 9) |
| Output Low Voltage | V_{OL} | | | 0.4 | V | $I_{OUT} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$, $V_{ID} = 200 \text{ mV}$ (see Figure 9) |
| Short-Circuit Output Current | I_{OSR} | ± 8 | | ± 60 | mA | $0 \text{ V} < V_{RO} < V_{CC}$ |
| Tristate Output Leakage Current | I_{OZR} | | | ± 1 | μA | $V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$, $0 \text{ V} < V_{OUT} < V_{CC}$ |
| POWER SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| Voltage Range | V_{CC} | 3.0 | | 3.6 | V | |
| Supply Current | I_{CC} | | 1.1 | 2.2 | mA | No load, $DI = 0 \text{ V}$ or V_{CC} , $DE = V_{CC}$, $\overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}$ or V_{CC} |
| | | | 0.95 | 1.9 | mA | No load, $DI = 0 \text{ V}$ or V_{CC} , $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = 0 \text{ V}$ |
| Shutdown Current | I_{SHDN} | | 0.002 | 1 | μA | $DE = 0 \text{ V}$, $\overline{RE} = V_{CC}$, $DI = 0 \text{ V}$ or V_{CC} |
| ESD PROTECTION | | | | | | |
| A, B, Y, Z Pins | | | ± 15 | | kV | Human body model |
| All Pins Except A, B, Y, Z Pins | | | ± 4 | | kV | Human body model |

¹ $\Delta|V_{OD}|$ and $\Delta|V_{OC}|$ are the changes in V_{OD} and V_{OC} , respectively, when DI input changes state.

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

DRIVER TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 3. ADM3483E/ADM3488E

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|---|-----------|-----|----------|------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| MAXIMUM DATA RATE | | 250 | | | kbps | |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT DELAY | t_{DD} | 600 | 900 | 1400 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT TRANSITION TIME | t_{TD} | 400 | 740 | 1200 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| PROPAGATION DELAY | | | | | | |
| From Low to High Level | t_{PLH} | 700 | 930 | 1500 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| From High to Low Level | t_{PHL} | 700 | 930 | 1500 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| $ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $ PROPAGATION DELAY SKEW ¹ | t_{PDS} | | ± 50 | | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| ENABLE/DISABLE TIMING (ADM3483E ONLY) | | | | | | |
| Enable Time to Low Level | t_{PZL} | | 900 | 1300 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time to High Level | t_{PZH} | | 600 | 800 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Disable Time from Low Level | t_{PLZ} | | 50 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Disable Time from High Level | t_{PHZ} | | 50 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level | t_{PSL} | | 1.9 | 2.7 | μs | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level | t_{PSH} | | 2.2 | 3.0 | μs | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |

¹ Measured on $|t_{PLH}(Y) - t_{PHL}(Y)|$ and $|t_{PLH}(Z) - t_{PHL}(Z)|$.

$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 4. ADM3486E

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|---|-----------|-----|-----|----------|------|-------------------------------------|
| MAXIMUM DATA RATE | | 2.5 | | | Mbps | |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT DELAY | t_{DD} | 20 | 42 | 70 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT TRANSITION TIME | t_{TD} | 15 | 28 | 60 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| PROPAGATION DELAY | | | | | | |
| From Low to High Level | t_{PLH} | 20 | 42 | 75 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| From High to Low Level | t_{PHL} | 20 | 42 | 75 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| $ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $ PROPAGATION DELAY SKEW ¹ | t_{PDS} | | -6 | ± 12 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| ENABLE/DISABLE TIMING | | | | | | |
| Enable Time to Low Level | t_{PZL} | | 52 | 100 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time to High Level | t_{PZH} | | 52 | 100 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Disable Time from Low Level | t_{PLZ} | | 40 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Disable Time from High Level | t_{PHZ} | | 40 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level | t_{PSL} | | 700 | 1000 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level | t_{PSH} | | 700 | 1000 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |

¹ Measured on $|t_{PLH}(Y) - t_{PHL}(Y)|$ and $|t_{PLH}(Z) - t_{PHL}(Z)|$.

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 5. ADM3490E/ADM3491E

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|---|-----------|-----|------|---------|------|-------------------------------------|
| MAXIMUM DATA RATE | | 12 | 15 | | Mbps | |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT DELAY | t_{DD} | 1 | 22 | 35 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT TRANSITION TIME | t_{TD} | 3 | 11 | 25 | ns | $R_L = 60\ \Omega$ (see Figure 10) |
| PROPAGATION DELAY | | | | | | |
| From Low to High Level | t_{PLH} | 7 | 23 | 35 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| From High to Low Level | t_{PHL} | 7 | 23 | 35 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| $ t_{PLH} - t_{PHL} $ PROPAGATION DELAY SKEW ¹ | t_{PDS} | | -1.4 | ± 8 | ns | $R_L = 27\ \Omega$ (see Figure 11) |
| ENABLE/DISABLE TIMING (ADM3491E ONLY) | | | | | | |
| Enable Time to Low Level | t_{PZL} | | 42 | 90 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time to High Level | t_{PZH} | | 42 | 90 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Disable Time from Low Level | t_{PLZ} | | 35 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Disable Time from High Level | t_{PHZ} | | 35 | 80 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level | t_{PSL} | | 650 | 900 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 13) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level | t_{PSH} | | 650 | 900 | ns | $R_L = 110\ \Omega$ (see Figure 12) |

¹ Measured on $|t_{PLH}(Y) - t_{PHL}(Y)|$ and $|t_{PLH}(Z) - t_{PHL}(Z)|$.

RECEIVER TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

$V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 6. ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Test Conditions/Comments |
|---|------------|-----|-----|----------|------|--|
| PROPAGATION DELAY | | | | | | |
| From Low to High Level | t_{RPLH} | | | | | |
| ADM3486E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E | | 25 | 62 | 90 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| ADM3483E/ADM3488E | | 25 | 75 | 120 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| From High to Low Level | t_{RPHL} | | | | | |
| ADM3486E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E | | 25 | 62 | 90 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| ADM3483E/ADM3488E | | 25 | 75 | 120 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| $ t_{RPLH} - t_{RPHL} $ PROPAGATION DELAY SKEW | t_{RPDS} | | | | | |
| ADM3486E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E | | | +6 | ± 10 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| ADM3483E/ADM3488E | | | +12 | ± 20 | ns | $V_{ID} = 0\text{ V to }3.0\text{ V}$, $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 14) |
| ENABLE/DISABLE TIMING (ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E ONLY) | | | | | | |
| Enable Time to Low Level | t_{RPZL} | | 25 | 50 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Enable Time to High Level | t_{RPZH} | | 25 | 50 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Disable Time from Low Level | t_{RPLZ} | | 25 | 45 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Disable Time from High Level | t_{RPHZ} | | 25 | 45 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to Low Level | t_{RPSL} | | 720 | 1400 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Enable Time from Shutdown to High Level | t_{RPSH} | | 720 | 1400 | ns | $C_L = 15\text{ pF}$ (see Figure 15) |
| Time to Shutdown ¹ | t_{SHDN} | 80 | 190 | 300 | ns | |

¹ The transceivers are put into shutdown mode by bringing the \overline{RE} high and the DE low. If the inputs are in this state for less than 80 ns, the parts are guaranteed not to enter shutdown. If the parts are in this state for 300 ns or more, the parts are guaranteed to enter shutdown.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 7.

| Parameter | Rating |
|--|---|
| V_{CC} to GND | -0.3 V to +6 V |
| Digital Input/Output Voltage (DE, \overline{RE} , DI) | -0.3 V to +6 V |
| Receiver Output Voltage (RO) | -0.3 V to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$ V) |
| Driver Output (A, B, Y, Z)/Receiver Input (A, B) Voltage | -8 V to +13 V |
| Driver Output Current | ± 250 mA |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40°C to $+85^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature Range | -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$ |
| θ_{JA} Thermal Impedance | |
| 8-Lead SOIC_N | 158°C/W |
| 14-Lead SOIC_N | 120°C/W |
| Lead Temperature, Soldering (20 sec) | 260°C |

Stresses above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ESD CAUTION



ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

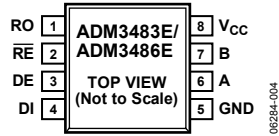


Figure 4. ADM3483E/ADM3486E
Pin Configuration

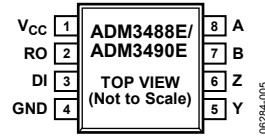
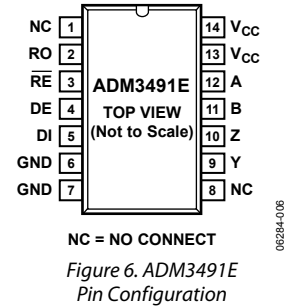


Figure 5. ADM3488E/ADM3490E
Pin Configuration



NC = NO CONNECT

Figure 6. ADM3491E
Pin Configuration

Table 8. Pin Function Descriptions

| ADM3483E/ ADM3486E Pin No. | ADM3488E/ ADM3490E Pin No. | ADM3491E Pin No. | Mnemonic | Description |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 2 | RO | Receiver Output. If $A > B$ by 200 mV, RO is high; if $A < B$ by 200 mV, RO is low. |
| 2 | N/A | 3 | \overline{RE} | Receiver Output Enable. A low level enables the receiver output. A high level places it in a high impedance state. If \overline{RE} is high and DE is low, the device enters a low power shutdown mode. |
| 3 | N/A | 4 | DE | Driver Output Enable. A high level enables the driver differential A and B outputs. A low level places it in a high impedance state. If \overline{RE} is high and DE is low, the device enters a low power shutdown mode. |
| 4 | 3 | 5 | DI | Driver Input. With a half-duplex part when the driver is enabled, a logic low on DI forces A low and B high; a logic high on DI forces A high and B low. With a full-duplex part when the driver is enabled, a logic low on DI forces Y low and Z high; a logic high on DI forces Y high and Z low. |
| 5 | 4 | 6, 7 | GND | Ground. |
| N/A | 5 | 9 | Y | Noninverting Driver Output. |
| 6 | N/A | N/A | A | Noninverting Receiver Input A and Noninverting Driver Output A. |
| N/A | 8 | 12 | A | Noninverting Receiver Input A. |
| N/A | 6 | 10 | Z | Inverting Driver Output. |
| 7 | N/A | N/A | B | Inverting Receiver Input B and Inverting Driver Output B. |
| N/A | 7 | 11 | B | Inverting Receiver Input B. |
| 8 | 1 | 13, 14 | V _{CC} | Power Supply, 3.3 V \pm 0.3 V. Bypass V _{CC} to GND with a 0.1 μ F capacitor. |
| N/A | N/A | 1, 8 | NC | No Connect. Not internally connected. Can be connected to GND. |

TEST CIRCUITS AND SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

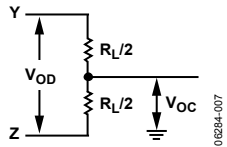


Figure 7. Driver Differential Output Voltage and Common-Mode Output Voltage

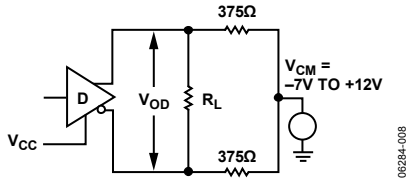


Figure 8. Driver Differential Output Voltage with Varying Common-Mode Voltage

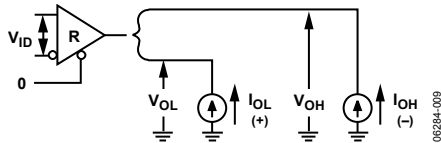


Figure 9. Receiver Output Voltage High and Output Voltage Low

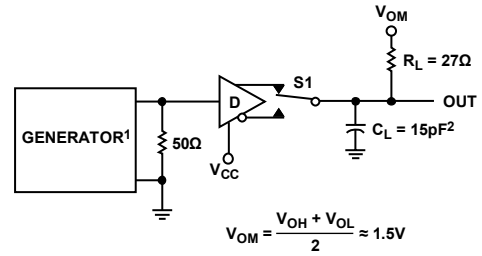


Figure 10. Driver Differential Output Delay and Transition Times

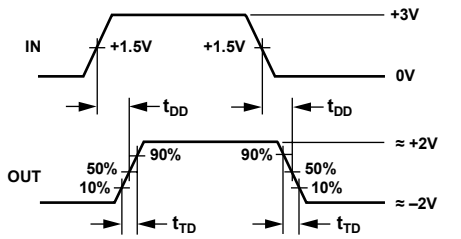


Figure 11. Driver Propagation Delays

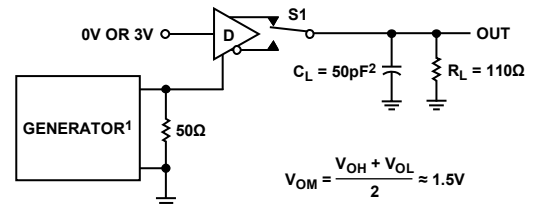


Figure 12. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{PZH} , t_{PSH} , t_{PHZ})

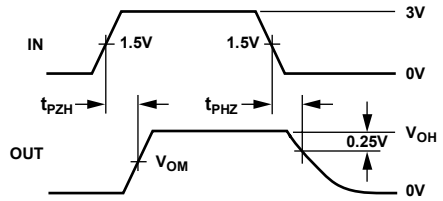
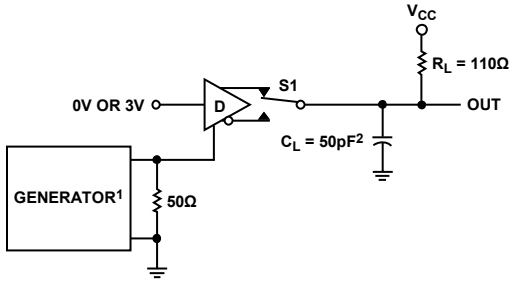
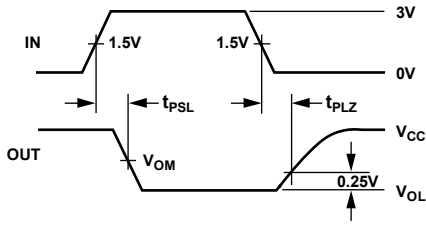


Figure 13. Driver Differential Output Delay and Transition Times

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

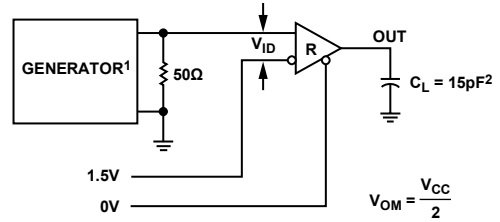


¹PPR = 250kHz, 50% DUTY CYCLE, $t_r \leq 6.0\text{ns}$, $Z_0 = 50\Omega$.
² C_L INCLUDES PROBE AND STRAY CAPACITANCE.

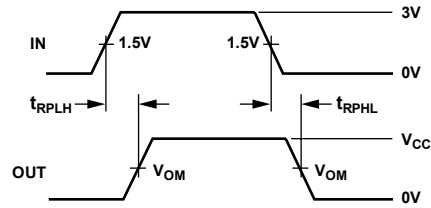


06284-013

Figure 13. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{PZL} , t_{PSL} , t_{PLZ})

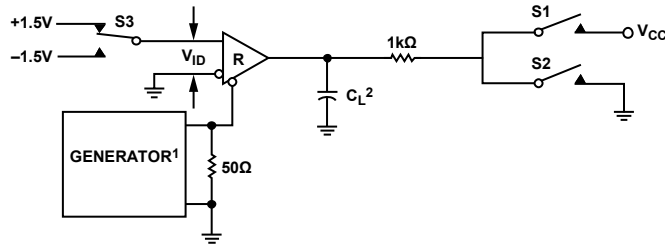


¹PPR = 250kHz, 50% DUTY CYCLE, $t_r \leq 6.0\text{ns}$, $Z_0 = 50\Omega$.
² C_L INCLUDES PROBE AND STRAY CAPACITANCE.

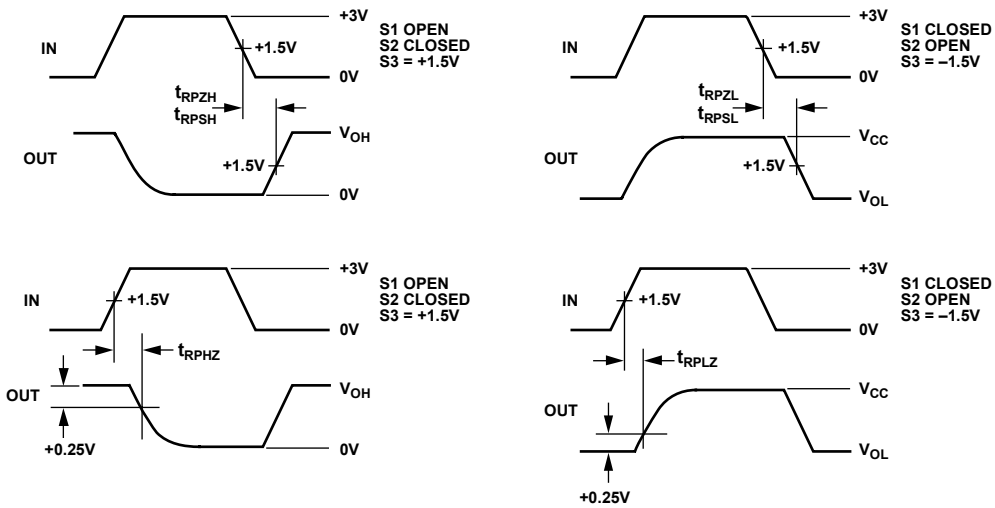


06284-014

Figure 14. Receiver Propagation Delays



¹PPR = 250kHz, 50% DUTY CYCLE, $t_r \leq 6.0\text{ns}$, $Z_0 = 50\Omega$.
² C_L INCLUDES PROBE AND STRAY CAPACITANCE.



06284-015

Figure 15. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

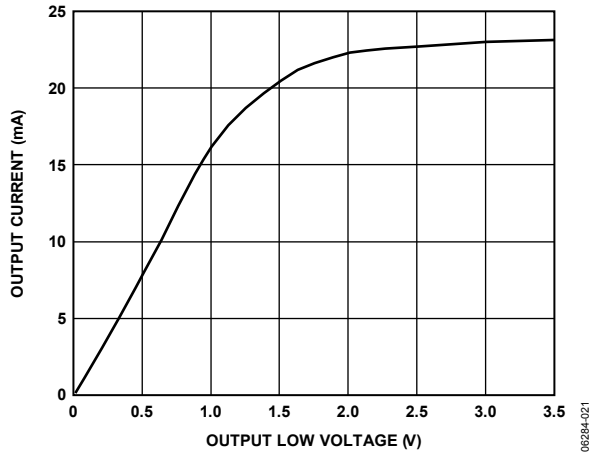


Figure 16. Output Current vs. Receiver Output Low Voltage

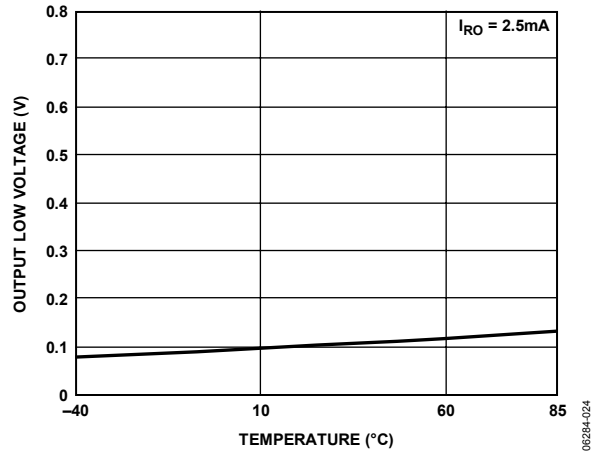


Figure 19. Receiver Output Low Voltage vs. Temperature

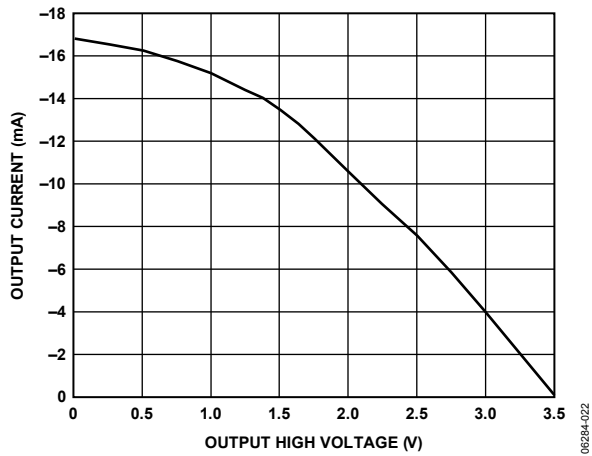


Figure 17. Output Current vs. Receiver Output High Voltage

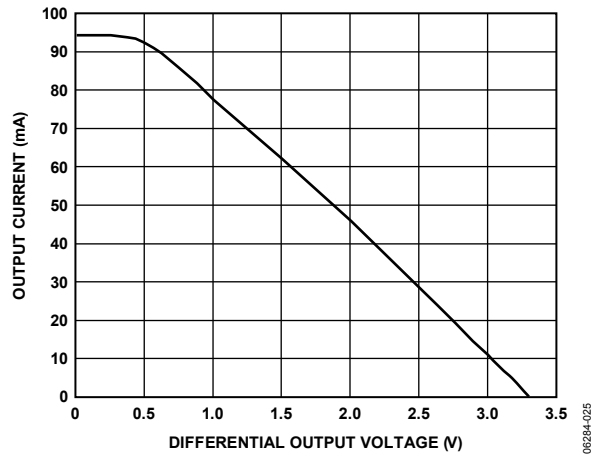


Figure 20. Driver Output Current vs. Differential Output Voltage

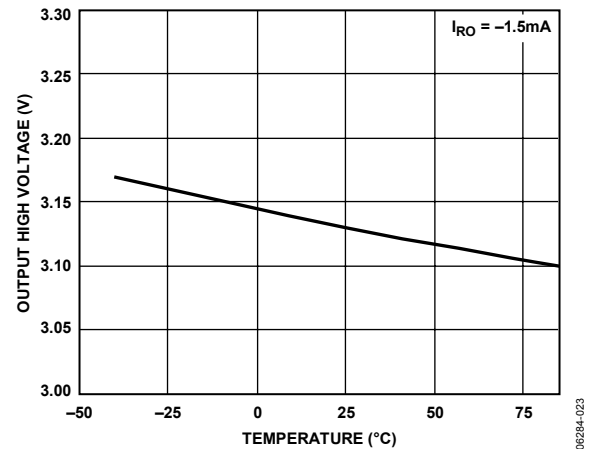


Figure 18. Receiver Output High Voltage vs. Temperature

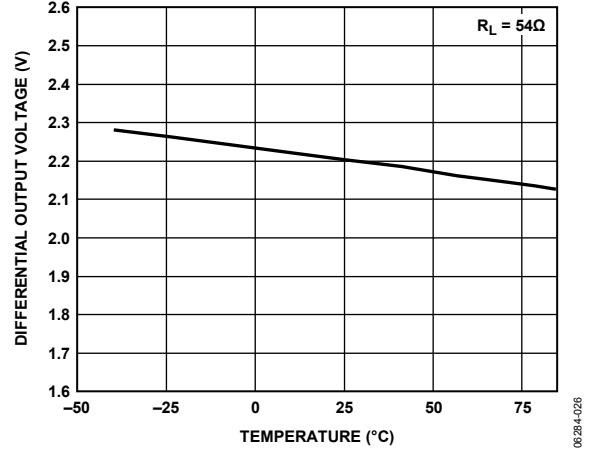


Figure 21. Driver Differential Output Voltage vs. Temperature

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

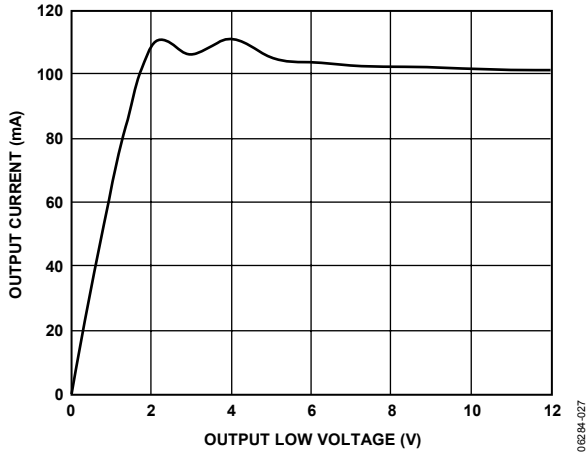


Figure 22. Output Current vs. Driver Output Low Voltage

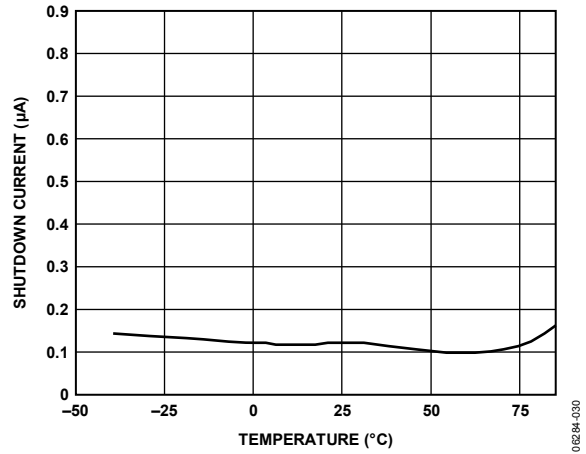


Figure 25. Shutdown Current vs. Temperature

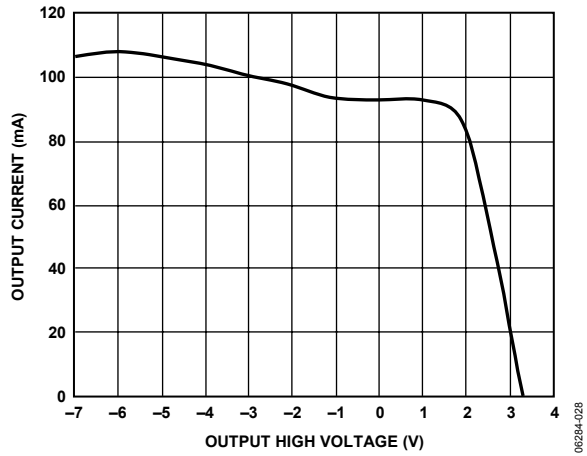


Figure 23. Output Current vs. Driver Output High Voltage

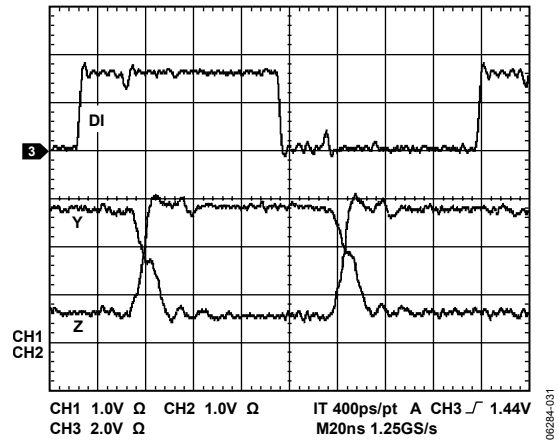


Figure 26. ADM3490E/ADM3491E Driver Propagation Delay

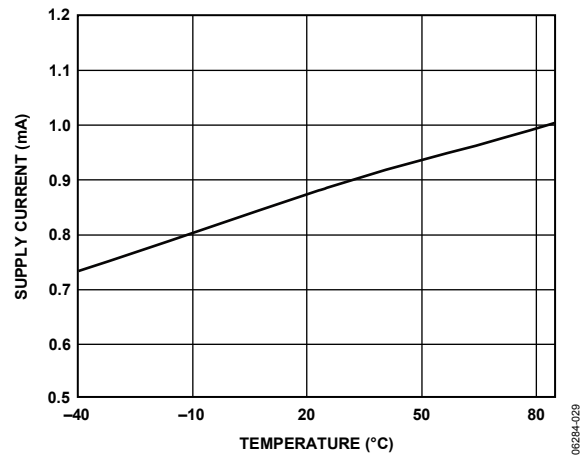


Figure 24. Supply Current vs. Temperature

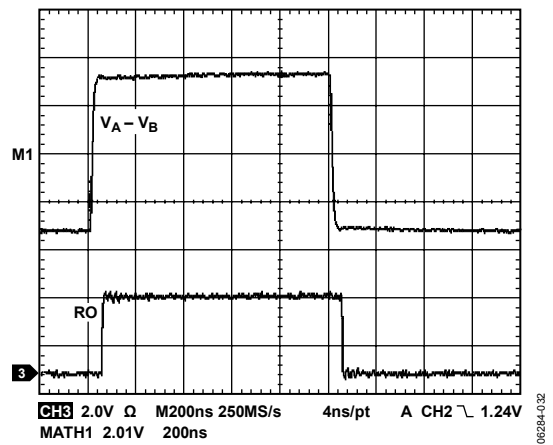


Figure 27. ADM3490E/ADM3491E Receiver Propagation Delay, Driven by External RS-485 Device

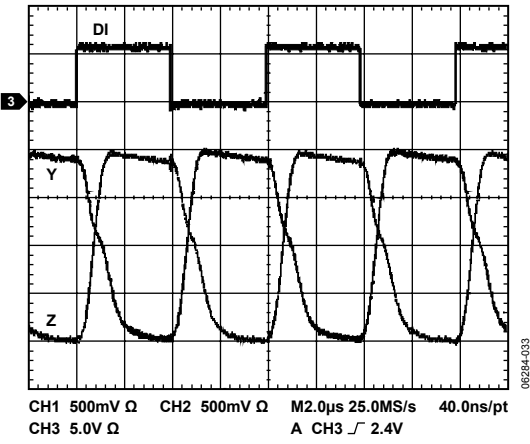


Figure 28. ADM3483E/ADM3488E Driver Propagation Delay

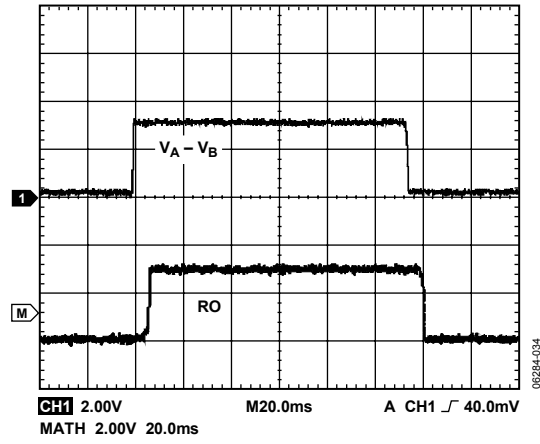


Figure 29. ADM3483E/ADM3488E Receiver Propagation Delay

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The ADM34xxE are low power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications. The ADM3483E/ADM3488E operate at data rates up to 250 kbps. The ADM3486E operates at data rates up to 2.5 Mbps, and the ADM3490E/ADM3491E transmit at up to 12 Mbps. The ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E are full-duplex transceivers, and the ADM3483E/ADM3486E are half duplex. Driver enable (DE) and receiver enable ($\overline{\text{RE}}$) pins are included on the ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E. When disabled, the driver and receiver outputs are high impedance.

DEVICES WITH RECEIVER/DRIVER ENABLE— ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E

Table 9. Transmitting Truth Table

| Transmitting Inputs | | | Transmitting Outputs | | Mode |
|------------------------|----|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| $\overline{\text{RE}}$ | DE | DI | A ¹ , Y ² | B ¹ , Z ² | |
| X ³ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Normal |
| X ³ | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Normal |
| 0 | 0 | X ³ | High-Z ⁴ | High-Z ⁴ | Normal |
| 1 | 0 | X ³ | High-Z ⁴ | High-Z ⁴ | Shutdown |

¹ ADM3483E and ADM3486E only.

² ADM3491E only.

³ X = don't care.

⁴ High-Z = high impedance.

Table 10. Receiving Truth Table

| Receiving Inputs | | | | Receiving Output | Mode |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|
| $\overline{\text{RE}}$ | DE ¹ | DE ² | A – B | RO | |
| 0 | 0 | X ³ | $\geq +0.2\text{ V}$ | 1 | Normal |
| 0 | 0 | X ³ | $\leq -0.2\text{ V}$ | 0 | Normal |
| 0 | 0 | X ³ | Inputs open | 1 | Normal |
| 1 | 0 | X ³ | X ³ | High-Z ⁴ | Shutdown |

¹ ADM3483E and ADM3486E only.

² ADM3491E only.

³ X = don't care.

⁴ High-Z = high impedance.

DEVICES WITHOUT RECEIVER/DRIVER ENABLE— ADM3488E/ADM3490E

Table 11. Transmitting Truth Table

| Transmitting Input | Transmitting Outputs | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---|
| DI | Z | Y |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |

Table 12. Receiving Truth Table

| Receiving Input A – B | Receiving Output RO |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| $\geq +0.2\text{ V}$ | 1 |
| $\leq -0.2\text{ V}$ | 0 |
| Inputs open | 1 |

LOW POWER SHUTDOWN MODE—ADM3483E/ ADM3486E/ADM3491E

The ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E are put into a low power shutdown mode by bringing both $\overline{\text{RE}}$ high and DE low. The devices do not shut down unless both the driver and the receiver are disabled (high impedance). In shutdown mode, the devices typically draw less than 1 μA of supply current. For these devices, the t_{PSH} and the t_{PSL} enable times assume the part was in the low power shutdown mode; the t_{PZH} and the t_{PZL} enable times assume the receiver or the driver was disabled, but the part was not shut down.

DRIVER OUTPUT PROTECTION

The ADM34xxE family implements two ways to prevent excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or by bus contention. A current limit on the output stage provides immediate protection against short circuits over the whole common-mode voltage range (see the Typical Performance Characteristics section). In addition, a thermal shutdown circuit forces the driver outputs into a high impedance state if the die temperature rises excessively.

PROPAGATION DELAY

Figure 11, Figure 14, Figure 26, and Figure 27 show the typical propagation delays. Skew time is simply the difference between the low-to-high and the high-to-low propagation delays. Small driver/receiver skew times help maintain a symmetrical mark-space ratio (50% duty cycle).

The receiver skew time, $|t_{\text{PRHL}} - t_{\text{PHL}}|$, is under 10 ns (20 ns for the ADM3483E/ADM3488E). The driver skew time is 8 ns for the ADM3490E/ADM3491E, 12 ns for the ADM3486E, and typically under 50 ns for the ADM3483E/ADM3488E.

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, Figure 34 illustrates an example of a line repeater.

±15 kV ESD PROTECTION

Two coupling methods are used for ESD testing: contact discharge and air-gap discharge. Contact discharge calls for a direct connection to the unit being tested. Air-gap discharge uses a higher test voltage but does not make direct contact with the test unit. With air-gap discharge, the discharge gun is moved toward the unit under test, developing an arc across the air gap, therefore the term air-gap discharge. This method is influenced by humidity, temperature, barometric pressure, distance, and rate of closure of the discharge gun. The contact discharge method, while less realistic, is more repeatable and is gaining acceptance and preference over the air-gap method.

Although very little energy is contained within an ESD pulse, the extremely fast rise time, coupled with high voltages, can cause failures in unprotected semiconductors. Catastrophic destruction can occur immediately as a result of arcing or heating. Even if catastrophic failure does not occur immediately, the device can suffer from parametric degradation that can result in degraded performance. The cumulative effects of continuous exposure can eventually lead to complete failure.

Input/output lines are particularly vulnerable to ESD damage. Simply touching or connecting an input/output cable can result in a static discharge that can damage or completely destroy the interface product connected to the input/output port. It is extremely important, therefore, to have high levels of ESD protection on the input/output lines.

The ESD discharge can induce latch-up in the device under test, so it is important that ESD testing on the input/output pins be carried out while device power is applied. This type of testing is more representative of a real-world input/output discharge, which occurs when the equipment is operating normally.

The transmitter outputs and receiver inputs of the ADM34xxE family are characterized for protection to a ±15 kV limit using the human body model.

HUMAN BODY MODEL

Figure 30 shows the human body model and the current waveform it generates when discharged into a low impedance. This model consists of a 100 pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a 1.5 kΩ resistor.

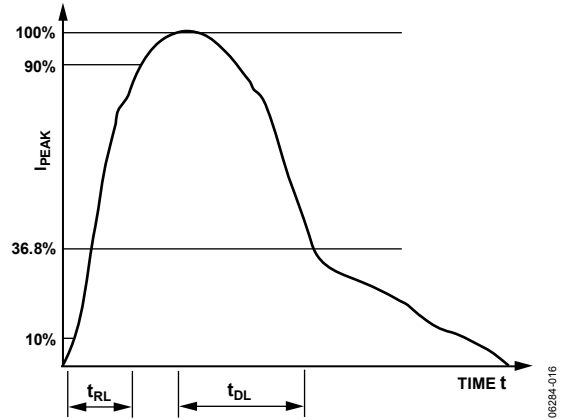
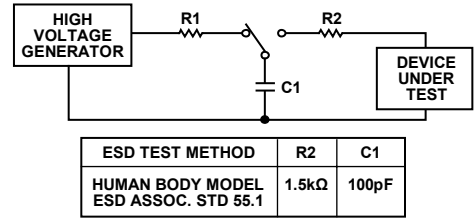
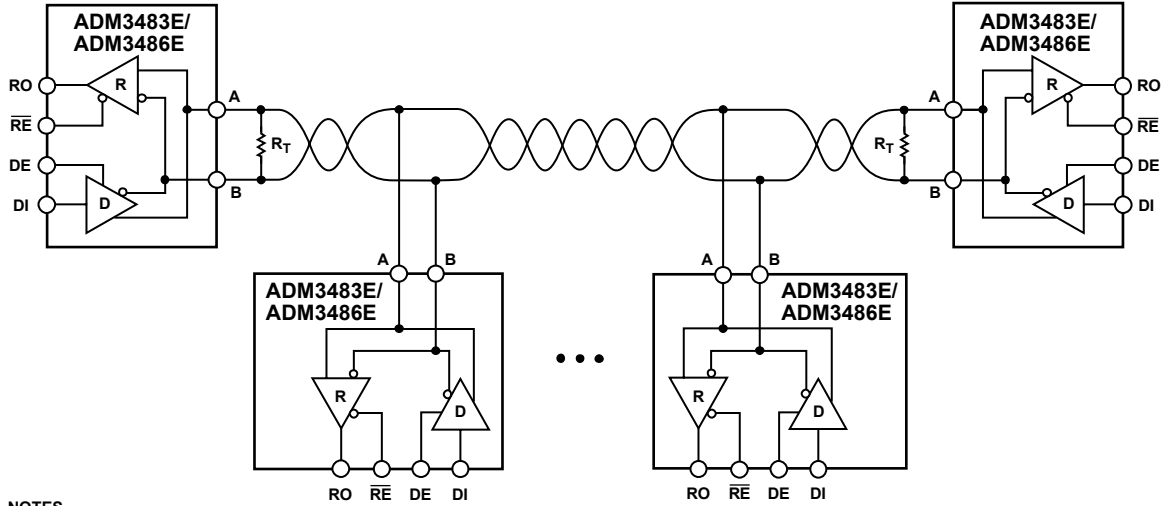


Figure 30. Human Body Model and Current Waveform

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

The ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3491E transceivers are designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus transmission lines. The ADM3488E/ADM3490E full-duplex transceiver is designed to be used in a daisy-chain network topology or in a point-to-point application (see Figure 32). The ADM3483E/ADM3486E are half-duplex RS-485 transceivers that can be used in a multidrop bus configuration, as shown in Figure 31. The ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E can also be used as a line repeater, for use with cable lengths longer than 4000 feet, as shown in Figure 34. To minimize reflections, the line must be terminated at both ends in its characteristic impedance, and stub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible.

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E



- NOTES**
1. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TRANSCEIVERS ON BUS: 32.
 2. R_T IS EQUAL TO THE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE OF THE CABLE USED.

Figure 31. ADM3483E/ADM3486E Typical Half-Duplex RS-485 Network

06284-017

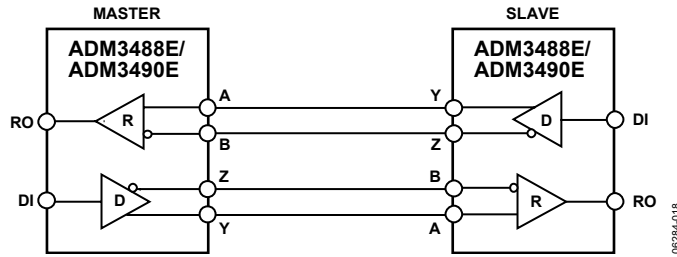
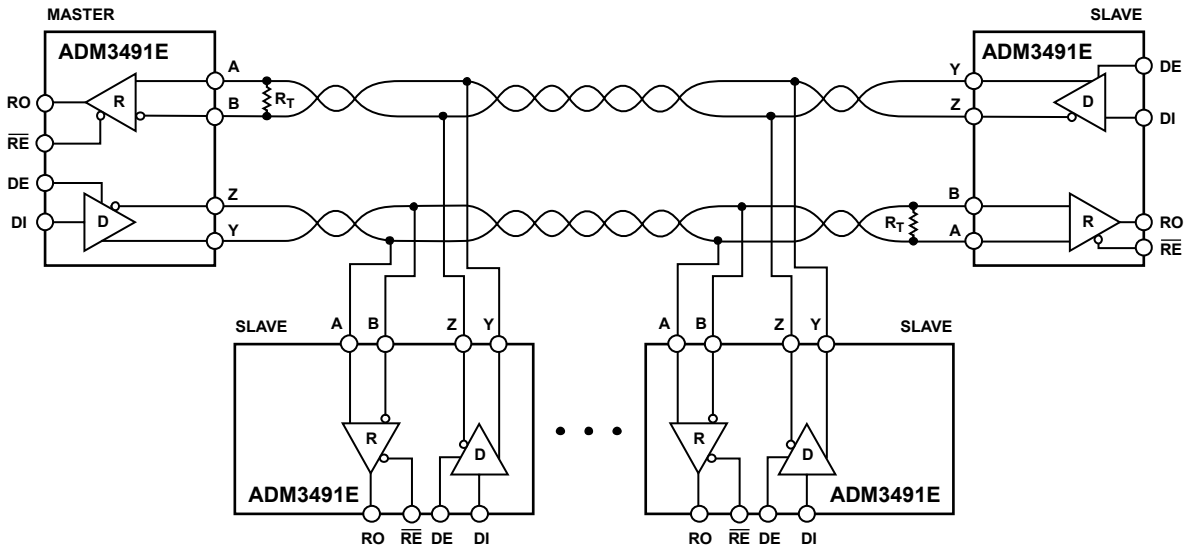


Figure 32. ADM3488E/ADM3490E Full-Duplex Point-to-Point Applications

06284-018

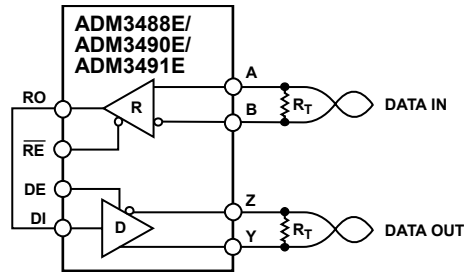
ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E



- NOTES**
1. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF NODES: 32.
 2. R_T IS EQUAL TO THE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE OF THE CABLE USED.

Figure 33. ADM3491E Full-Duplex RS-485 Network

06284-019



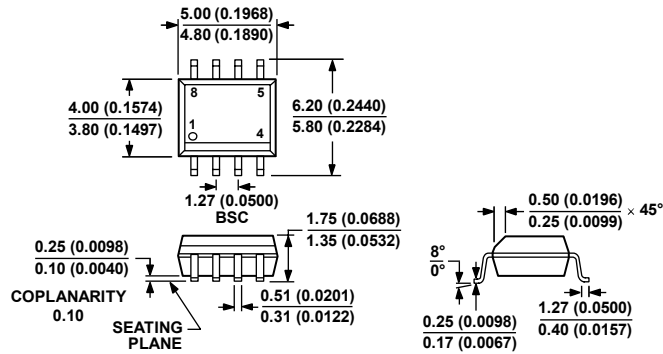
- NOTES**
1. R_T IS EQUAL TO THE CHARACTERISTIC IMPEDANCE OF THE CABLE USED.
 2. RE AND DE PINS ON ADM3491E ONLY.

Figure 34. Line Repeater for ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

06284-020

ADM3483E/ADM3486E/ADM3488E/ADM3490E/ADM3491E

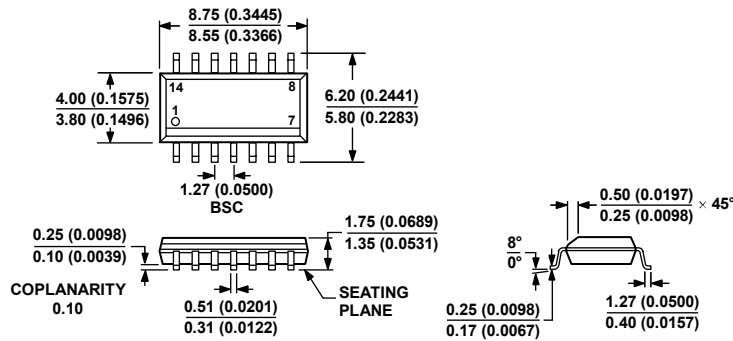
OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AA
CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

Figure 35. 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
Narrow Body
(R-8)

Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)



COMPLIANT TO JEDEC STANDARDS MS-012-AB
CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS; INCH DIMENSIONS (IN PARENTHESES) ARE ROUNDED-OFF MILLIMETER EQUIVALENTS FOR REFERENCE ONLY AND ARE NOT APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN DESIGN.

Figure 36. 14-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_N]
Narrow Body
(R-14)

Dimensions shown in millimeters and (inches)

ORDERING GUIDE

| Model | Temperature Range | Package Description | Package Option | Ordering Quantity |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|
| ADM3483EARZ ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | |
| ADM3483EARZ-REEL7 ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | 1,000 |
| ADM3486EARZ ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | |
| ADM3486EARZ-REEL7 ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | 1,000 |
| ADM3488EARZ ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | |
| ADM3488EARZ-REEL7 ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | 1,000 |
| ADM3490EARZ ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | |
| ADM3490EARZ-REEL7 ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-8 | 1,000 |
| ADM3491EARZ ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 14-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-14 | |
| ADM3491EARZ-REEL7 ¹ | -40°C to +85°C | 14-Lead Standard Small Outline Package (SOIC_N) | R-14 | 1,000 |

¹ Z = Pb-free part.

NOTES