

FEATURES

- ESD Protection over $\pm 10\text{kV}$
- Uses Small Capacitors: 0.1 μF
- 120k Baud Operation for $R_L = 3\text{k}$, $C_L = 2500\text{pF}$
- 250k Baud Operation for $R_L = 3\text{k}$, $C_L = 1000\text{pF}$
- Outputs Withstand $\pm 30\text{V}$ Without Damage
- CMOS Comparable Low Power: 40mW
- Operates from a Single 5V Supply
- Rugged Bipolar Design
- Outputs Assume a High Impedance State When Off or Powered Down
- Meets All RS232 Specifications
- Available With or Without Shutdown
- Absolutely No Latch-up
- Available in SO Package

APPLICATIONS

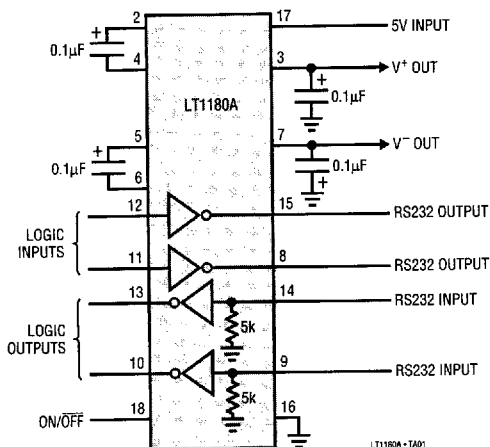
- Portable Computers
- Battery-Powered Systems
- Power Supply Generator
- Terminals
- Modems

DESCRIPTION

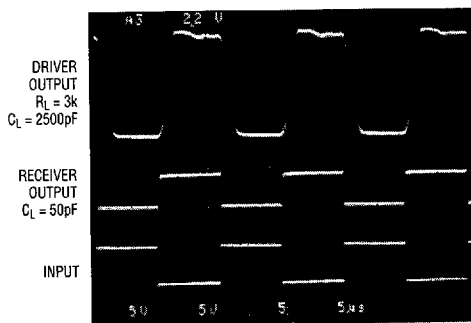
The LT1180A/LT1181A are dual RS232 driver/receiver pairs with integral charge pump to generate RS232 voltage levels from a single 5V supply. These circuits feature rugged bipolar design to provide operating fault tolerance and ESD protection unmatched by competing CMOS designs. Using only 0.1 μF external capacitors, these circuits consume only 40mW of power, and can operate to 120k baud even while driving heavy capacitive loads. New ESD structures on the chip allow the LT1180A/LT1181A to survive multiple $\pm 10\text{kV}$ strikes, eliminating the need for costly TransZorbs on the RS232 line pins. The LT1180A/LT1181A are fully compliant with EIA RS232 standards. Driver outputs are protected from overload, and can be shorted to ground or up to $\pm 30\text{V}$ without damage. During SHUTDOWN or power-off conditions, driver and receiver outputs are in a high impedance state, allowing line sharing.

The LT1181A is available in 16-pin DIP and SO packages. The LT1180A is supplied in 18-pin DIP and SO packages for applications which require SHUTDOWN.

TYPICAL APPLICATION



Output Waveforms



LT1180A-TA02

LT1180A/LT1181A

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC})	6V
V^+	13.2V
V^-	-13.2V
Input Voltage	
Driver	V^- to V^+
Receiver	-30V to 30V
ON/OFF	-0.3V to 12V
Output Voltage	
Driver	$V^+ - 30V$ to $V^- + 30V$
Receiver	-0.3V to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$

Short-Circuit Duration

V^+	30 sec
V^-	30 sec
Driver Output	Indefinite
Receiver Output	Indefinite

Operating Temperature Range

LT1180AI/LT1181AI	-40°C to 85°C
LT1180AC/LT1181AC	0°C to 70°C

Storage Temperature Range

Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec)	300°C
--------------------------------------	-------

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

TOP VIEW		ORDER PART NUMBER	TOP VIEW		ORDER PART NUMBER
		LT1180AIN LT1180ACN LT1180ACS			LT1181AIN LT1181ACN LT1181ACS
<p>N PACKAGE 18-LEAD PLASTIC DIP</p> <p>S PACKAGE 18-LEAD PLASTIC SOL</p> <p>$T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 80^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{JC} = 36^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (N) $T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 90^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{JC} = 26^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (S)</p>			<p>N PACKAGE 16-LEAD PLASTIC DIP</p> <p>S PACKAGE 16-LEAD PLASTIC SOL</p> <p>$T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 90^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{JC} = 46^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (N) $T_{JMAX} = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\theta_{JA} = 95^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, $\theta_{JC} = 27^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ (S)</p>		

Consult factory for Military grade parts.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power Supply Generator					
V^+ Output			7.9		V
V^- Output			-7.0		V
Supply Current (V_{CC})	(Note 3), $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$	●	9	13	mA
Supply Current When OFF (V_{CC})	SHUTDOWN (Note 4) LT1180A Only	●	1	10	μA
Supply Rise Time	$C1 = C2 = C3 = C4 = 0.1\mu\text{F}$		0.2		ms
SHUTDOWN to Turn-On	LT1180A Only		0.2		ms
ON/OFF Pin Thresholds	Input Low Level (Device SHUTDOWN)	●	0.8	1.2	V
	Input High Level (Device Enabled)	●	1.6	2.4	V
ON/OFF Pin Current	$0V \leq V_{ON/OFF} \leq 5V$	●	-15	80	μA
Oscillator Frequency			130		kHz
Driver					
Output Voltage Swing	Load = 3k to GND	●	5.0	7.5	V
	Positive	●	-6.3	-5.0	V
	Negative	●			V
Logic Input Voltage Level	Input Low Level ($V_{OUT} = \text{High}$)	●	1.4	0.8	V
	Input High Level ($V_{OUT} = \text{Low}$)	●	2.0	1.4	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Note 2)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Logic Input Current	$0.8V \leq V_{IN} \leq 2.0V$	●	5	20	μA
Output Short-Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V$	±9	17		mA
Output Leakage Current	SHUTDOWN $V_{OUT} = \pm 30V$ (Note 4)	●	10	100	μA
Date Rate	$R_L = 3k, C_L = 2500pF$ $R_L = 3k, C_L = 1000pF$	120 250			kBaud kBaud
Slew Rate	$R_L = 3k, C_L = 51pF$ $R_L = 3k, C_L = 2500pF$	4	15 7	30	V/ μs V/ μs
Propagation Delay	Output Transition t_{HL} High-to-Low (Note 5) Output Transition t_{LH} Low-to-High		0.6 0.5	1.3 1.3	μs μs

Receiver

Input Voltage Thresholds	Input Low Threshold ($V_{OUT} = \text{High}$) Input High Threshold ($V_{OUT} = \text{Low}$)	0.8 1.3	1.3 1.7	2.4	V V
Hysteresis	●	0.1	0.4	1.0	V
Input Resistance	$V_{IN} = \pm 10V$	3	5	7	k Ω
Output Leakage Current	SHUTDOWN (Note 4) $0 \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{CC}$	●	1	10	μA
Output Voltage	Output Low, $I_{OUT} = -1.6mA$ Output High, $I_{OUT} = 160\mu A$ ($V_{CC} = 5V$)	● ●	0.2 4.2	0.4 V	V V
Output Short-Circuit Current	Sinking Current, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}$ Sourcing Current, $V_{OUT} = 0V$	10	-20 20	-10	mA mA
Propagation Delay	Output Transition t_{HL} High-to-Low (Note 6) Output Transition t_{LH} Low-to-High		250 350	600 600	ns ns

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the operating temperature range ($0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C$ for commercial grade, and $-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$ for industrial grade).

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

Note 2: Testing done at $V_{CC} = 5V$ and $V_{ON/OFF} = 3V$, unless otherwise specified.

Note 3: Supply current is measured as the average over several charge pump cycles. $C^+ = C^- = C1 = C2 = 0.1\mu F$. All outputs are open, with all driver inputs tied high.

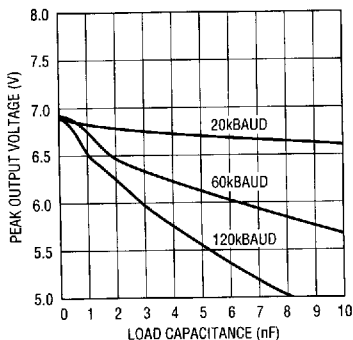
Note 4: Supply current measurements in SHUTDOWN are performed with $V_{ON/OFF} \leq 0.1V$.

Note 5: For driver delay measurements, $R_L = 3k$ and $C_L = 51pF$. Trigger points are set between the driver's input logic threshold and the output transition to the zero crossing ($t_{HL} = 1.4V$ to $0V$ and $t_{LH} = 1.4V$ to $0V$).

Note 6: For receiver delay measurements, $C_L = 51pF$. Trigger points are set between the receiver's input logic threshold and the output transition to standard TTL/CMOS logic threshold ($t_{HL} = 1.3V$ to $2.4V$ and $t_{LH} = 1.7V$ to $0.8V$).

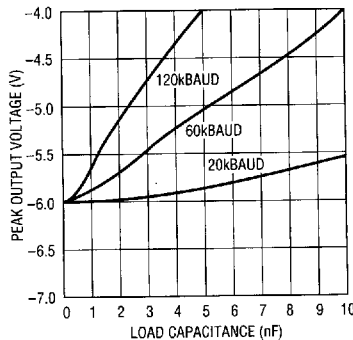
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Driver Maximum Output Voltage vs Load Capacitance



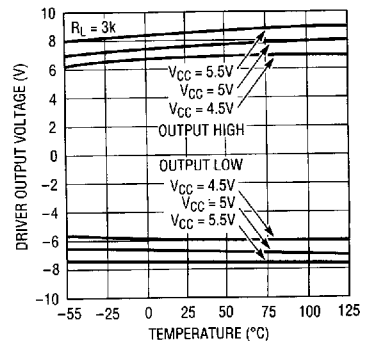
LT1180A - TPC01

Driver Minimum Output Voltage vs Load Capacitance



LT1180A - TPC02

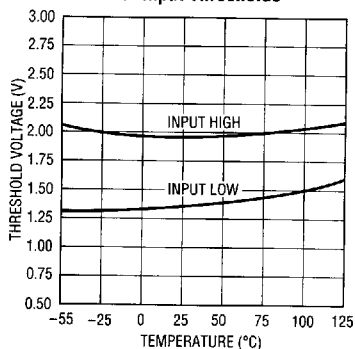
Driver Output Voltage



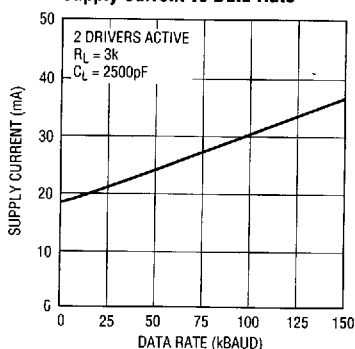
LT1180A - TPC03

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

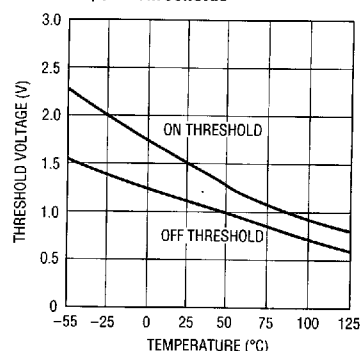
Receiver Input Thresholds



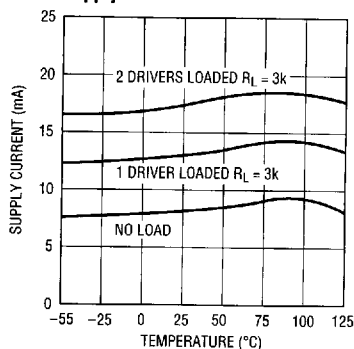
Supply Current vs Data Rate



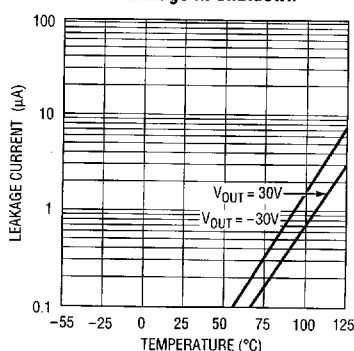
ON/OFF Thresholds



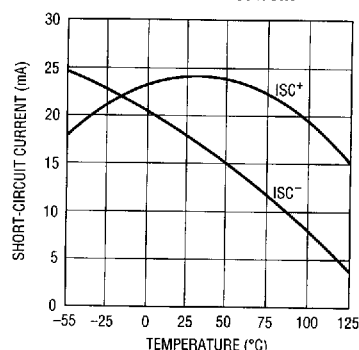
Supply Current



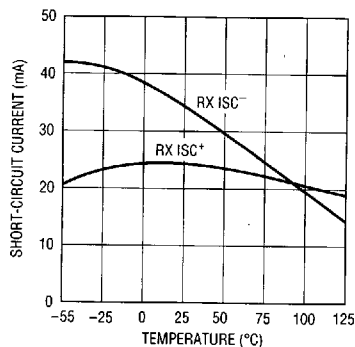
Driver Leakage in Shutdown



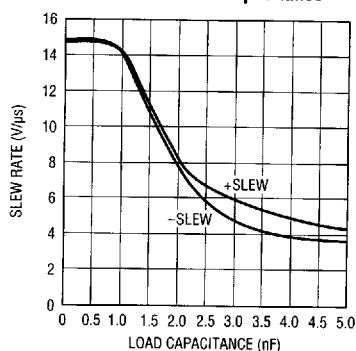
Driver Short-Circuit Current



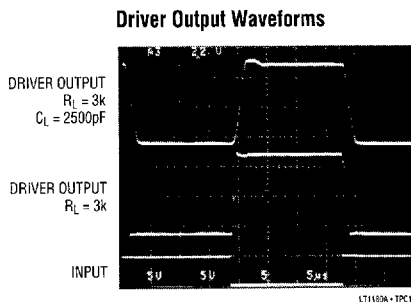
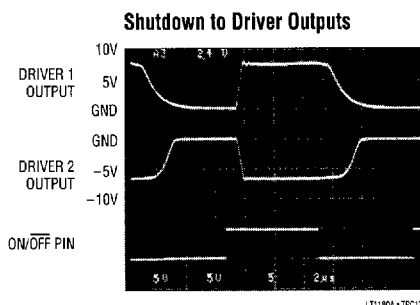
Receiver Short-Circuit Current



Slew Rate vs Load Capacitance



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



PIN FUNCTIONS

V_{CC}: 5V Input Supply Pin. This pin should be decoupled with a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor close to the package pin. Insufficient supply bypassing can result in low output drive levels and erratic charge pump operation.

GND: Ground Pin.

ON/OFF: A TTL/CMOS Compatible Operating Mode Control. A logic low puts the LT1180A in SHUTDOWN mode. Supply current drops to zero and both driver and receiver outputs assume a high impedance state. A logic high fully enables the device.

V⁺: Positive Supply Output (RS232 Drivers). $V^+ \approx 2V_{CC} - 1.5V$. This pin requires an external charge storage capacitor $C \geq 0.1\mu F$, tied to ground or V_{CC} . Larger value capacitors may be used to reduce supply ripple. With multiple transceivers, the V^+ and V^- pins may be paralleled into common capacitors.

V⁻: Negative Supply Output (RS232 Drivers). $V^- \approx -(2V_{CC} - 2.5V)$. This pin requires an external charge storage capacitor $C \geq 0.1\mu F$. Larger value capacitors may be used to reduce supply ripple. With multiple transceivers, the V^+ and V^- pins may be paralleled into common capacitors.

TR1 IN, TR2 IN: RS232 Driver Input Pins. These inputs are TTL/CMOS compatible. Inputs should not be allowed to float. Tie unused inputs to V_{CC} .

TR1 OUT, TR2 OUT: Driver Outputs at RS232 Voltage Levels. Driver output swing meets RS232 levels for loads up to 3k. Slew rates are controlled for lightly loaded lines.

Output current capability is sufficient for load conditions up to 2500pF. Outputs are in a high impedance state when in SHUTDOWN mode, $V_{CC} = 0V$, or when the driver disable pin is active. Outputs are fully short-circuit protected from $V^- + 30V$ to $V^+ - 30V$. Applying higher voltages will not damage the device if the overdrive is moderately current limited. Short circuits on one output can load the power supply generator and may disrupt the signal levels of the other outputs. The driver outputs are protected against ESD to $\pm 10kV$ for human body model discharges.

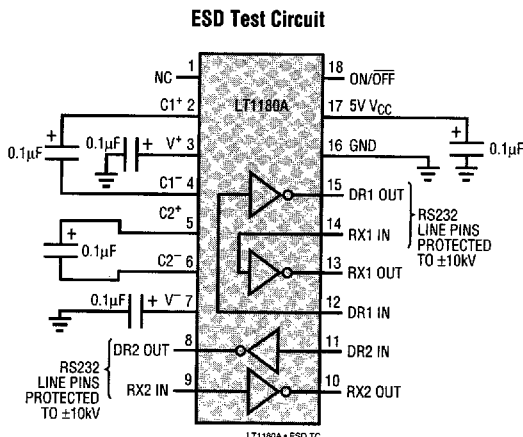
REC1 IN, REC2 IN: Receiver Inputs. These pins accept RS232 level signals ($\pm 30V$) into a protected 5k terminating resistor. The receiver inputs are protected against ESD to $\pm 10kV$ for human body model discharges. Each receiver provides 0.4V of hysteresis for noise immunity. Open receiver inputs assume a logic low state.

REC1 OUT, REC2 OUT: Receiver outputs with TTL/CMOS Voltage Levels. Outputs are in a high impedance state when in SHUTDOWN mode to allow data line sharing. Outputs are fully short-circuit protected to ground or V_{CC} with the power ON, OFF or in the SHUTDOWN mode.

C1⁺, C1⁻, C2⁺, C2⁻: Commutating Capacitor Inputs. These pins require two external capacitors $C \geq 0.1\mu F$: one from C1⁺ to C1⁻ and another from C2⁺ to C2⁻. C1 should be deleted if a separate 12V supply is available and connected to pin C1⁺. Similarly, C2 should be deleted if a separate -12V supply is connected to pin C2⁻.

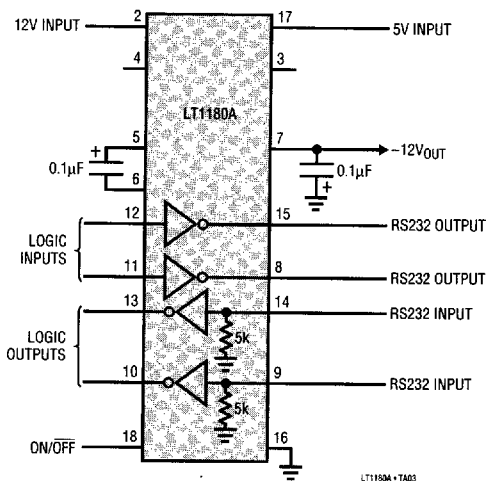
ESD PROTECTION

The RS232 line inputs of the LT1180A/LT1181A have on-chip protection from ESD transients up to $\pm 10\text{kV}$. The protection structures act to divert the static discharge safely to system ground. In order for the ESD protection to function effectively, the power supply and ground pins of the circuit must be connected to ground through low impedances. The power supply decoupling capacitors and charge pump storage capacitors provide this low impedance in normal application of the circuit. The only constraint is that low ESR capacitors must be used for bypassing and charge storage. ESD testing must be done with pins V_{CC} , V_L , V^+ , V^- , and GND shorted to ground or connected with low ESR capacitors.



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Operation Using 5V and 12V Power Supplies



TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Supporting an LT1039 (Triple Driver/Receiver)

