

Microcircuit HT3483A, HT3485A, HT3486A (functional equivalents of MAX3483/ MAX3485/ MAX3486 MAXIM (USA)) - interface transceiver of the serial data of the standard RS - 485/422.

Microcircuit is interface transceiver (transmitter-receiver) of serial data of RS - 485, RS – 422 standards with low supply voltage (3V).

Microcircuit is purposed for application in low power telecom systems, that correspond to RS – 485, RS – 422 standards, level translators, transceiver units & E-field sensitive automation systems of industrial devices.

Functions and structure:

- Microcircuit contains 1 transmitter and 1 receivers of the serial data of the standards RS-485/422;
- Low dissipated power;
- One power supply voltage source $U_{CC} = (3,0 - 3,6)$ V;
- Maximum data transfer rate 0,25 Mbit/s (HT3483A); 12 Mbit/s (HT3485A); 2,5 Mbit/s (HT3486A);
- Temperature range $-40 \dots + 85$ °C;
- Permissible value of static electricity potential:
 - for inputs of the transmitter and outputs of the receiver 2000 V;
 - for inputs of the receiver and outputs of the transmitter 4000 V;
- Latch current not less than 300 mA for normal climatic conditions and supply voltage 3,3 V.

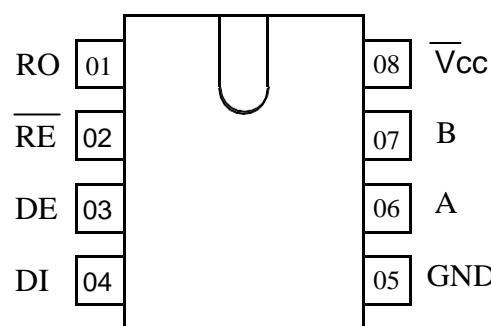


Fig. 2 – Pin configuration

Table 1 – Pin description

Pin number	Symbol	Description
01	RO	Receiver output
02	\overline{RE}	Receiver output enable pin
03	DE	Transmitter output enable pin
04	DI	Transmitter input
05	GND	Common pin
06	A	Receiver/transmitter uncomplemented I/O pin
07	\overline{B}	Receiver/transmitter complemented I/O pin
08	V_{CC}	Supply voltage pin

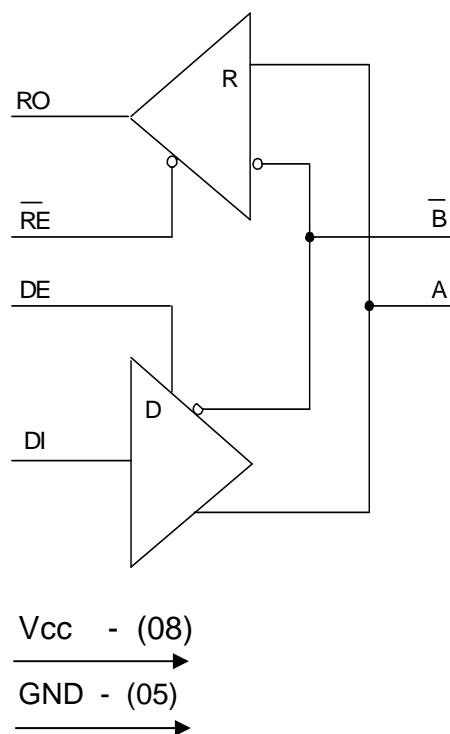


Fig. 3 – Block diagram

Table 2 – Transmitter truth table

Inputs			Outputs	
RE	DE	DI	\bar{B}	A
H or L	H	H	L	H
H or L	H	L	H	L
L	L	H or L	«OFF» state	«OFF» state
H*	L*	H or L	«OFF» state	«OFF» state

Note - H – high level voltage;
L – low level voltage.

* Shout-down mode

Table 3 – Receiver truth table

Inputs			Output
RE	DE	A-B	RO
L	L	$\geq +0,2 \text{ V}$	H
L	L	$\leq -0,2 \text{ V}$	L
L	L	Input not used	H
H*	L*	H or L	«OFF» state

Note - H – high level voltage;
L – low level voltage.

* Shout-down mode

Table 4 – Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Norm		Unit
		Min	Max	
U_{CC}	Supply voltage	-	7,0	V
U_I	DI, DE, \overline{RE} pins input voltage	-0,3	7,0	V
U_{OD}	Voltage applied to transmitter output	-7,5	12,5	V
U_{RIN}	Receiver input voltage	-7,5	12,5	V
U_{OR}	Voltage applied to receiver output	-0,3	$U_{CC}+0,3$	V

Table 5 – Recommended operating mode

Symbol	Parameter	Norm		Unit
		Min	Max	
U_{CC}	Supply voltage	3,0	3,6	V
U_{IL}	DI, DE, \overline{RE} pins low level input voltage	0	0,8	V
U_{IH}	DI, DE, \overline{RE} pins high level input voltage	2,0	U_{CC}	V
U_{OD}	Voltage applied to transmitter output	-7,0	12,0	V
U_{RIN}	Receiver input voltage	-7,0	12,0	V
U_{OR}	Voltage applied to receiver output	0	U_{CC}	V
U_{TH}	Receiver differential threshold voltage	-0,2	0,2	V

Table 6 – Electric parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Norm		T _A , °C	Unit
			Min	Max		
I _{ILL}	Low level input leakage current	U _{DE} =U _{DI} =U _{RE} =0V U _{CC} = 3,6 V	-	-0,2 -2,0	25 ± 10 -40; 85	uA
I _{ILH}	High level input leakage current	U _{DE} =U _{DI} =U _{RE} = U _{CC} U _{CC} = 3,6 V	-	0,2 2,0	25 ± 10 -40; 85	
I _{CC}	Supply current	U _{RE} = 0 V or U _{CC} U _{DI} = 0 V or U _{CC} U _{DE} = U _{CC} U _{CC} = 3,6 V	-	1,9 2,2	25 ± 10 -40; 85	mA
		U _{RE} = 0 V U _{DI} = 0 V or U _{CC} U _{DE} = 0 U _{CC} = 3,6 V		1,6 1,9	25 ± 10 -40; 85	
I _{SHDN}	Shutdown mode supply current	U _{DE} = 0 U _{RE} = U _{CC} U _{DI} = 0 V or U _{CC} U _{CC} = 3,6 V	-	0,7 1,0	25 ± 10 -40; 85	uA
t _{SHDN}	Time of transition to low power consumption mode	U _{CC} = 3,3 V	80	300	25 ± 10	ns
Receiver parameters						
U _{OL}	Low level output voltage	U _{ID} =U _{TH} =-190 mV I _{OL} = 2,5 mA	-	0,36	25 ± 10	V
		U _{ID} =U _{TH} =-200 mV I _{OL} = 2,5 mA		0,40	-40; 85	
U _{OH}	High level output voltage	U _{ID} = U _{TH} =190 mV I _{OH} = - 1,5 mA	U _{CC} -0,4	-	25 ± 10	V
		U _{ID} = U _{TH} =200 mV I _{OH} = - 1,5 mA			-40; 85	
R _{IN}	Receiver input resistance	- 7 V ≤ U _{RIN} ≤ 12 V	12	-	25±10; -40; 85	k [▲]
I _{IN2}	Input current	U _{RIN} =12V	U _{DE} =0V U _{CC} =3,6V	-	0,95	mA
		U _{RIN} = -7V			-0,7	
		U _{RIN} =12V			1,0	
		U _{RIN} = -7V			-0,8	
I _{OZLR}	Low level output current for "OFF" state	U _{OR} = 0 V U _{CC} =3,6 V	-	-	-0,5 -1,0	uA
					25 ± 10 -40; 85	
I _{OZHR}	High level output current for "OFF" state	U _{OR} = U _{CC} U _{CC} =3,6 V	-	-	0,5 1,0	uA
					25 ± 10 -40; 85	
I _{OSHR}	High level short circuit output current	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V U _{OR} =3,6V; U _{CC} =3,6V	9,0 8,0	50 60	25 ± 10 -40; 85	mA
					25 ± 10 -40; 85	
I _{OSLR}	Low level short circuit output current	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V U _{OR} = 0 V; U _{CC} = 3,6 V	-9,0 -8,0	-50 -60	25 ± 10 -40; 85	mA
					25 ± 10 -40; 85	

Table 6 continued

Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Norm		T _A , °C	Unit
			Min	Max		
Receiver parameters						
t _{PHLR} (t _{PLHR})	OFF-ON switching propagation delay, HT3483A HT3485A, HT3486A	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V t _{LH} =t _{HL} ≤ 6 ns C _L = 15 pF U _{CC} = 3,3 V	25	120	25 ± 10	ns
			25	90		
t _{PZHR} (t _{PZLR})	Propagation delay time of transition from “OFF” state to high (low) level	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V C _L = 15 pF R _L = 1 k Λ U _{CC} = 3,3 V	-	50	25 ± 10	ns
t _{PHZR} (t _{PLZR})	Receiver output disable time for transition from high (low) level state to “OFF” state	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V C _L = 15 pF R _L = 1 k Λ U _{CC} = 3,3 V	-	45	25 ± 10	ns
t _{SKD}	OFF-ON switching propagation delays difference HT3483A HT3485A, HT3486A	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0 V C _L = 15 pF; U _{CC} = 3,3V	-	20	25 ± 10	ns
				10		
t _{PSLR}	Receiver transition time from shutdown to low level	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0V C _L = 15 pF, R _L = 1k Λ U _{CC} = 3,3 V	-	1400	25 ± 10	us
t _{PSHR}	Receiver transition time from shutdown to high level	U _{IH} = 3,0 V; U _{IL} = 0V C _L = 15 pF, R _L = 1 k Λ U _{CC} = 3,3 V	-	1400	25 ± 10	us
Transmitter parameters						
U _{OD}	Low level differential output voltage	R _{L1} = 54 Λ U _{CC} =3,0; 3,6 V	1,56	-	25 ± 10	V
			1,50		-40; 85	
		R _{L1} = 100 Λ U _{CC} =3,0; 3,6 V	2,08		25 ± 10	
			2,00		-40; 85	
		R _{L2} = 60 Λ U _{CC} =3,3 V	1,56		25 ± 10	
			1,50		-40; 85	
δU_{OD}	Change in value of differential output voltage for complementary output states	R _L = 54; 100 Λ U _{CC} =3,0 V; 3,6 V	-	0,18	25 ± 10	V
				0,20	-40; 85	
U _{OC}	Output bias voltage refer to common pin, V	R _L = 54; 100 Λ U _{CC} =3,0 V; 3,6 V	-	2,9	25 ± 10	V
				3,0	-40; 85	
δU_{OC}	Change in value of bias output voltage for complementary output states	R _L = 54; 100 Λ U _{CC} =3,0 V; 3,6 V	-	0,18	25 ± 10	V
				0,20	-40; 85	

Table 6 continued

Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Norm		$T_A, ^\circ C$	Unit	
			Min	Max			
Transmitter parameters							
I_{OSLD}	Low level receiver short circuit output current	$U_{OD} = 12 V; U_{IL} = 0 V$ $U_{IH} = 3,0V; U_{CC}=3,6V$	–	240	25 ± 10	mA	
				250	-40; 85		
I_{OSHLD}	High level receiver short circuit output current	$U_{OD} = -7 V; U_{IL} = 0 V$ $U_{IH} = 3,0V; U_{CC}= 3,6V$	–	-240	25 ± 10	mA	
				-250	-40; 85		
t_{PHL} (t_{PLH})	ON/OFF switching propagation delay HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 15 pF$ $R_L = 27 \wedge$ $U_{IL} = 0 V$ $U_{IH} = 3,0 V$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	700	1500	25 ± 10	ns	
				7	35		
			20	70			
t_{SKEW}	OFF-ON switching propagation delays difference, HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 15 pF$ $R_L = 27 \wedge$ $U_{IL} = 0 V$ $U_{IH} = 3,0 V$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	–	100	25 ± 10	ns	
				8			
			–	11			
t_{PZH}	Output transition time OFF state to high level, HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 50 pF$ $R_L = 110 \wedge$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	–	800	25 ± 10	ns	
				90			
			–	100			
t_{PZL}	Output enable time for transition transition from "OFF" state to low level, HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 50 pF$ $R_L = 110 \wedge$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	–	1300	25 ± 10	ns	
				90			
			–	100			
t_{PHZ} (t_{PLZ})	Output disable time for transition high (low) level to "OFF" state	$C_L = 50 pF$ $R_L = 110 \wedge$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	–	80	25 ± 10	ns	
t_{TD}	Differential output transition (fall/rise) time HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 15 pF$ $R_L = 60 \wedge$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	400	1200	25 ± 10	ns	
				3,0	25		
			15	60			
ST	Maximum data transfer rate, HT3483A HT3485A HT3486A	$C_L = 15 pF$ $R_L = 27 \wedge$ $U_{IL} = 0 V$ $U_{IH} = 3,0 V$ $Q \geq 2; U_{CC} = 3,3 V$	0,25	–	25 ± 10	Mbit/s	
				12			
			2,5				

HT3483A, HT3485A, HT3486A

Table 6 continued

Symbol	Parameter	Mode of measurement	Norm		$T_A, ^\circ C$	Unit
			Min	Max		
Transmitter parameters						
t_{DD}	Differential output delay time, HT3483A	$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$ $R_L = 60 \text{ } \Delta$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 \text{ V}$	600	1400	25 ± 10	ns
	HT3485A		1,0	35		
	HT3486A		24	70		
t_{PSL}	Output enable time from shut-down to low level, HT3483A	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $R_L = 110 \text{ } \Delta$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 \text{ V}$	–	2700	25 ± 10	ns
	HT3485A			900		
	HT3486A			1000		
t_{PSH}	Output enable time from shut-down to high level, HT3483A	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$ $R_L = 110 \text{ } \Delta$ $U_{CC} = 3,3 \text{ V}$	–	3000	25 ± 10	ns
	HT3485A			900		
	HT3486A			1000		

Operation description

The microcircuit consist of two main units: transmitter and receiver. Inputs of the receiver are connected to outputs of the transmitter that provides a half-duplex mode data transfer. The microcircuit provide function of switching to shutdown mode with consumption current not more 1 μ A.

Switching to shutdown mode performed at simultaneous transition of the receiver and the transmitter to the third state after certain hold time which provides dynamic noise immunity.

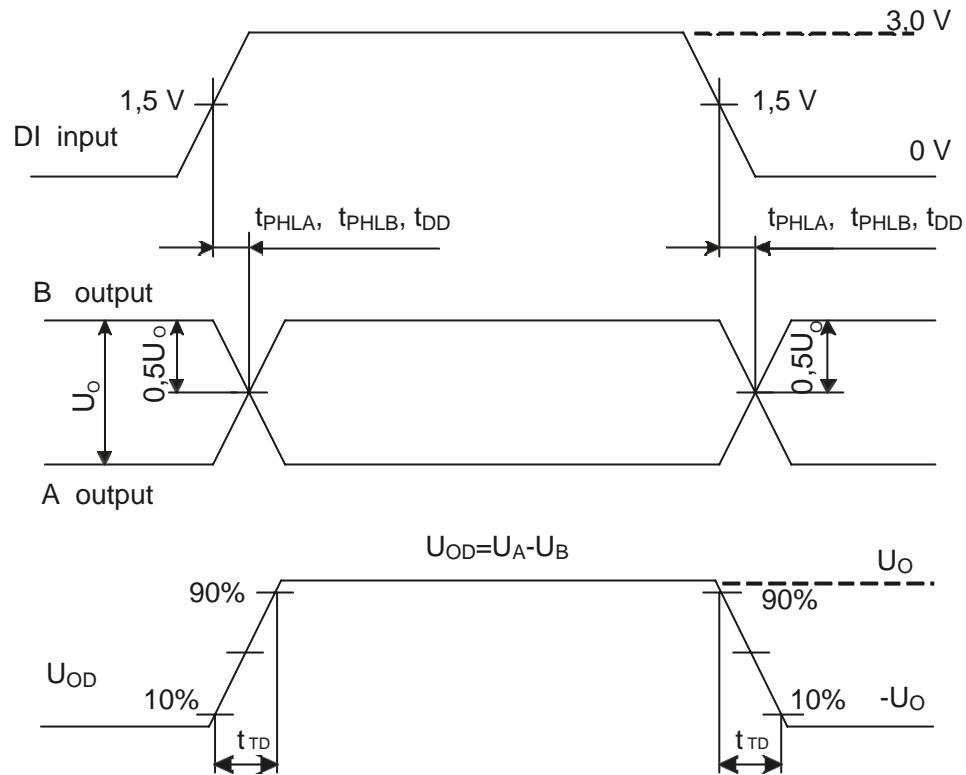
RS-485/422 transmitter

CMOS/TTL levels signals come to transmitter input DI, splited inside the microcircuit on complement and uncomplemented, converted to RS-485/422 standard levels, after that signals transmitted in a long line through output ports with high load capacity. The differential signal has high level of noise immunity on background of common-mode interference that provides high reliability in a mode of signal transmitting in a long line. The microcircuit has some levels of protection against a overload of the power output stage for case of occurrence of a strong disturbance in a line. At voltage increase in a line load capacity of the output stage of the transmitter is reduced.

RS-485/422 receiver

The receiver processes reverse conversion of RS-485/422 levels to CMOS/TTL levels. The minimum differential input voltage of the receiver is + 200 mV for bias voltage range -7 ... +12V , simulating an in-phase component of a noise in a line. In a limiting (extreme) mode the level of an inphase noise changes in a range -8 ... +12,5 V. Operation stability of the microcircuit in case of receiving from a line signals with flat fronts is provided by a 40 - 70 mV hysteresis. According to requirements of standard RS-485/422 the input impedance of the receiver is not more than 12 k Ω . A absence of a signal on a differential input of the receiver the output of the receiver is switched in the state corresponding to a level of logical one.

Fig. 4, 5 display time diagrams of the microcircuit operating.



U_O – differential output voltage on condition UA low level

- U_O – differential output voltage on condition UA high level

Fig. 4 –Transmitter I/O signals time diagram

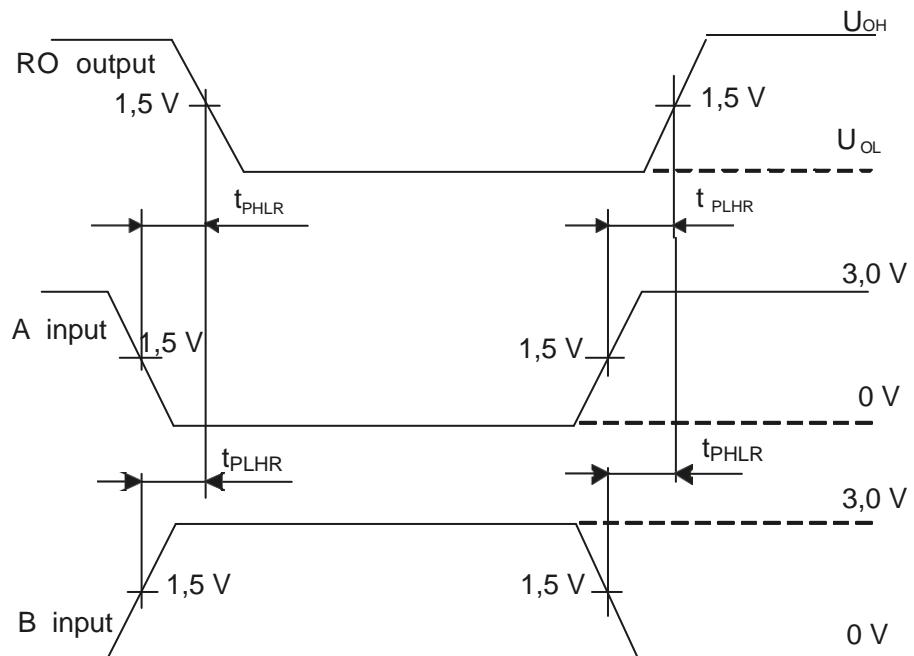
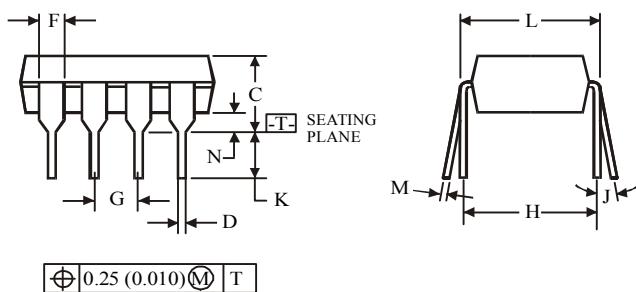
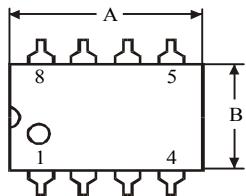


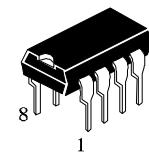
Fig. 5 – Receiver I/O signals time diagram

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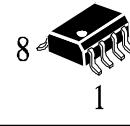
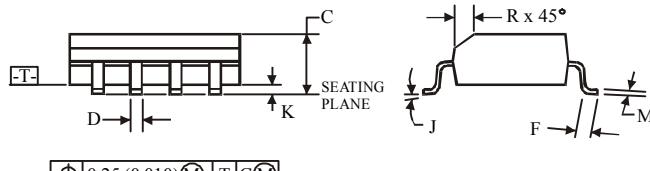
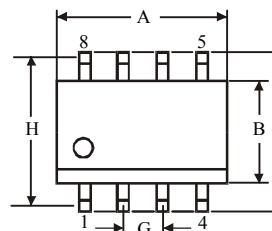
NOTES:

1. Dimensions "A", "B" do not include mold flash or protrusions.
Maximum mold flash or protrusions 0.25 mm (0.010) per side.



Symbol	Dimension, mm	
	MIN	MAX
A	8.51	10.16
B	6.1	7.11
C		5.33
D	0.36	0.56
F	1.14	1.78
G		2.54
H		7.62
J	0°	10°
K	2.92	3.81
L	7.62	8.26
M	0.2	0.36
N	0.38	

(SOP8)



Symbol	Dimension, mm	
	MIN	MAX
A	4.8	5
B	3.8	4
C	1.35	1.75
D	0.33	0.51
F	0.4	1.27
G		1.27
H		5.72
J	0°	8°
K	0.1	0.25
M	0.19	0.25
P	5.8	6.2
R	0.25	0.5

NOTES:

1. Dimensions A and B do not include mold flash or protrusion.
2. Maximum mold flash or protrusion 0.15 mm (0.006) per side
for A; for B - 0.25 mm (0.010) per side.

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