

## **+15kV ESD Protected、 2Mbps Data Rate RS-485**

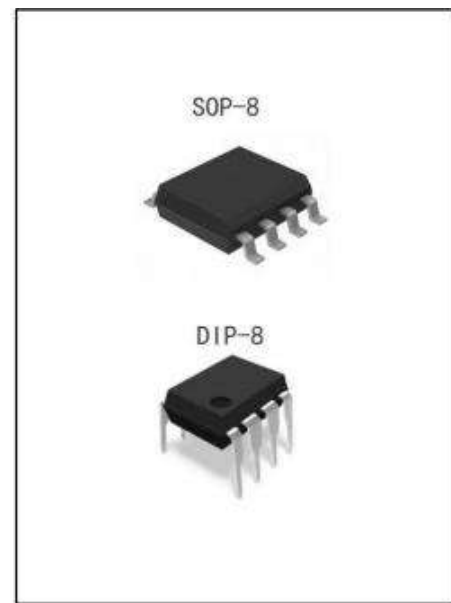
### **CYP485**

#### **General Description**

The CYP485 is a half-duplex high speed transceiver for RS-485 and RS422 communication. IC contains one driver and one receiver.

The CYP485 has a fail-safe circuit. Each driver output and receiver input is protected against  $\pm 15\text{kV}$  electrostatic discharge (HBM) (ESD) shocks.

The CYP485 receiver has 1/8 unit load input impedance, allows up to 256 devices can be attached to the bus. Mainly used in RS-485/RS-422 communication system.



#### **Features**

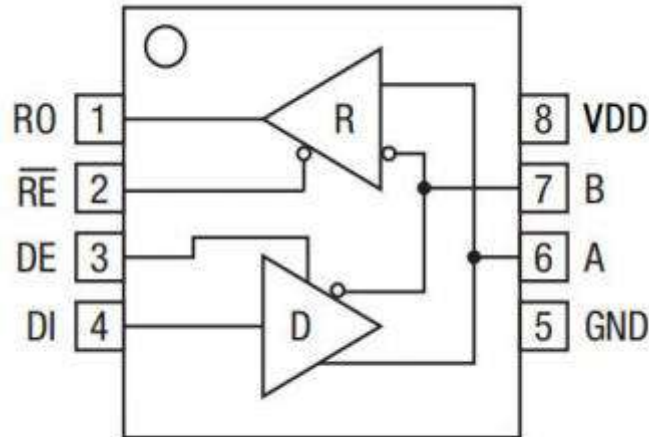
- I/O pin ESD protection: +15kV HBM  
Other pins have level 3 ESD protection:  $>+8\text{kV}$  HBM
- Fractional unit load allows up to 256 devices on the bus
- + 5V operating voltage (For + 3.3v power supply, recommend the maximum transmission rate is 500Kbps)
- Data transmission up to 2Mbps
- Low current shutdown mode operating current: 1nA
- Current limiting and thermal turn-off function can be used for driver overload protection
- SOP8 and DIP8 package

#### **Applications**

- Intelligent instrument
- Industrial process control
- Building automation network
- Motor control
- EMI sensitive transceiver application

**Order specification**

Part No	Package	Manner of Packing	Devices per bag/reel
CYP485	SOP8	Reel	2500

**Block Diagram and Pin Arrangement Diagram**

**Pin Assignment**

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description	I/O
1	RO	Receiver output: If $A-B \geq -0.05V$ , RO will be high; If $A-B \leq -0.2V$ , RO will be low; If A and B are open or shorted, RO will be high.	O
2	$\overline{RE}$	Receiver output enable: RO is enabled when $\overline{RE}$ is low; RO is high impedance when $\overline{RE}$ is high.	I
3	DE	Driver output enable: The driver outputs, A and B are enabled by bringing DE high. They are high impedance when DE is low.	I
4	DI	Driver input: A low on DI forces output A low and output B high. Similarly, a high on DI forces output A high and output B low.	I
5	GND	Ground	
6	A	Receiver input and driver output	I/O
7	B	Receiver input and driver output	I/O
8	VDD	Supply voltage	

**Functional Description**

The CYP485 is a half-duplex high speed transceiver for RS-485 and RS422 communication. IC contains one driver and one receiver. The CYP485 receiver has 1/8 unit load input impedance, allows up to 256 devices can be attached to the bus.

**Receiver Truth Table**

Input			Output
$\overline{RE}$	DE	A - B	RO
L	X	$\geq -0.05V$	H
L	X	$\leq -0.2V$	L
L	X	Open/shorted	H
H	H	X	Z
H	L	X	Z

**Driver Truth Table**

Input			Output	
$\overline{RE}$	DE	DI	B	A
X	H	H	L	H
X	H	L	H	L
L	L	X	Z	Z
H	L	X	Z	

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Unless specified otherwise,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD}$	-0.3~7	V
Input / Output Voltage	$V_{IN}/V_{OUT}$	GND-0.3~ $V_{DD}+0.3$	V
A/B Input / Output Voltage	$V_{INA/B}/V_{OUTA/B}$	-13~13	V
Operating Temperature	$T_{amb}$	-40~85	$^{\circ}C$
Storage Temperature	T	-65~150	$^{\circ}C$

**DC Electrical Characteristics**

Unless specified otherwise,  $V_{DD}=5V$  5%,  $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$



## CYP485

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	
<b>Driver</b>							
Differential driver output	$V_{OD1}$	No load			5	V	
Differential driver output	$V_{OD2}$	$R=50\Omega$ (RS-422) <sup>(1)</sup>	2.0			V	
		$R=27\Omega$ (RS-485) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.5			V	
Change in magnitude of driver differential output voltage for complementary output states	$\Delta V_{OD}$	$R=50\Omega$ or $27\Omega$ <sup>(1)</sup>		0.01	0.2	V	
Driver common-mode output voltage	$V_{OC}$	$R=50\Omega$ or $27\Omega$ <sup>(1)</sup>			3	V	
Change in magnitude of driver common-mode output voltage for complementary output states	$\Delta V_{OC}$	$R=50\Omega$ or $27\Omega$ <sup>(1)</sup>		0.01	0.2	V	
Input high voltage	$V_{IH1}$	DE, $\overline{RE}$ , DI	2.0			V	
Input low voltage	$V_{IL1}$	DE, $\overline{RE}$ , DI			0.8	V	
Input current	$I_{IN1}$	DE, $\overline{RE}$ , DI	-2		2	$\mu A$	
Input current (A, B)	$I_{IN2}$	DE=GND, $V_{DD}=GND$ or 5.25V	$V_{in}=12V$		125	$\mu A$	
			$V_{in}=-7V$		-75	$\mu A$	
Driver short-circuit current	$I_{OD1}$	$-7V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{DD}$	-250			mA	
		$0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 12V$			250	mA	
		$0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq V_{DD}$	$\pm 25$			mA	
<b>Receiver</b>							
Differential threshold voltage	$V_{TH}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$	-200	-125	-50	mV	
input hysteresis voltage	$\Delta V_{TH}$			25		mV	
output high voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_O=-4mA$ , $V_{ID}=-50mV$	3.5			V	
output low voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_O=4mA$ , $V_{ID}=-200mV$			0.4	V	
3-state(high impedance) output current at receiver	$I_{OZR}$	$0.4V \leq V_O \leq 2.4V$			$\pm 1$	$\mu A$	
input resistance	$R_{IN}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$	96			k $\Omega$	
Receiver short-circuit current	$I_{OSR}$	$0V \leq V_{RO} \leq V_{DD}$	$\pm 7$		$\pm 95$	mA	
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	No load, $\overline{RE}=DI=GND$ or $V_{DD}$	DE= $V_{DD}$		450	900	$\mu A$
			DE=GND		450	600	$\mu A$
Supply Current in Shutdown	$I_{SHDN}$	DE=GND, $\overline{RE}=V_{DD}$			10	$\mu A$	
ESD Protection (A/B)	ESD	Human Body Model		$\pm 15$		kV	



## Transmission characteristics

Unless specified otherwise, VDD=5V 5%, Tamb= 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Driver Input to Output	t <sub>DPLH</sub>	R <sub>DIFF</sub> =54Ω, C <sub>L1</sub> =C <sub>L2</sub> =100pF <sup>(2)</sup>		34	60	ns
Driver Input to Output	t <sub>DPHL</sub>	R <sub>DIFF</sub> =54Ω, C <sub>L1</sub> =C <sub>L2</sub> =100pF <sup>(2)</sup>		34	60	ns
t <sub>DPLH</sub> -t <sub>DPHL</sub>	t <sub>DSKEW</sub>	R <sub>DIFF</sub> =54Ω, C <sub>L1</sub> =C <sub>L2</sub> =100pF <sup>(2)</sup>		-2.5	±10	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t <sub>DR,tDF</sub>	R <sub>DIFF</sub> =54Ω, C <sub>L1</sub> =C <sub>L2</sub> =100pF <sup>(2)</sup>		14	25	ns
Maximum Data Rate	f <sub>MAX</sub>			2		Mbps
Driver Enable to Output High	t <sub>DZH</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S2 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			150	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	t <sub>DZL</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S1 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			150	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	t <sub>DLZ</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF, S1 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	t <sub>DHZ</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF, S2 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			100	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t <sub>RPLH</sub>	V <sub>ID</sub>  ≥2.0V Rise or Fall Time ≤ 15ns <sup>(4)</sup>		106	150	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t <sub>RPHL</sub>			106	150	ns
t <sub>RPLH</sub> -t <sub>RPHL</sub>	t <sub>RSKD</sub>	V <sub>ID</sub>  ≥2.0V Rise or Fall Time ≤ 15ns <sup>(4)</sup>		0	±10	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t <sub>RZL</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S1 closed <sup>(5)</sup>		20	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	t <sub>RZH</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S2 closed <sup>(5)</sup>		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	t <sub>RLZ</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S1 closed <sup>(5)</sup>		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t <sub>RHZ</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S2 closed <sup>(5)</sup>		20	50	ns
Time to Shutdown	t <sub>SHDN</sub>		50	200	600	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	t <sub>DZH(SHDN)</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF, S2 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			250	ns
Driver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	t <sub>DZL(SHDN)</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =15pF, S1 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			250	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output High	t <sub>RZH(SHDN)</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S2 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			3500	ns
Receiver Enable from Shutdown to Output Low	t <sub>RZL(SHDN)</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> =100pF, S1 closed <sup>(3)</sup>			3500	ns

Note:

- (1) Test circuit is shown in Figure 1
- (2) Test circuit is shown in Figure 2
- (3) Test circuit is shown in Figure 3
- (4) Test circuit is shown in Figure 4
- (5) Test circuit is shown in Figure 5

### Test Circuit

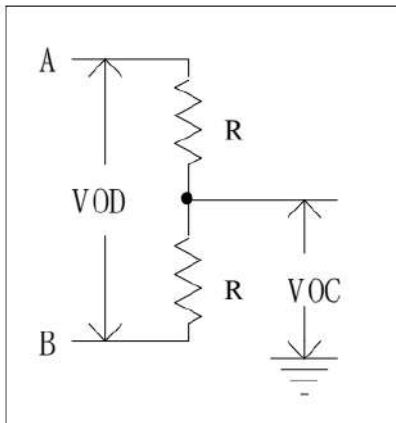


Figure 1 Driver DC Test Circuit

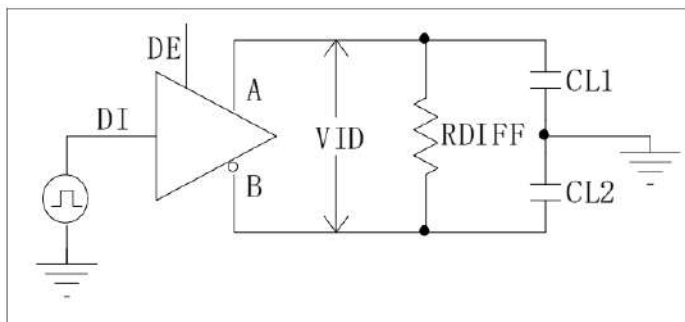


Figure 2 Driver Timing Test Circuit

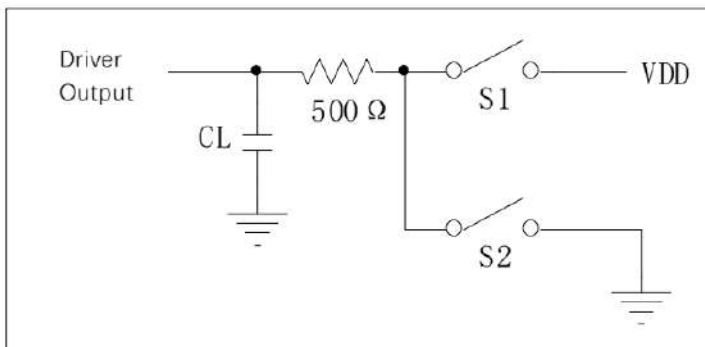


Figure 3 Driver Enable/Invalid Timing Test Circuit

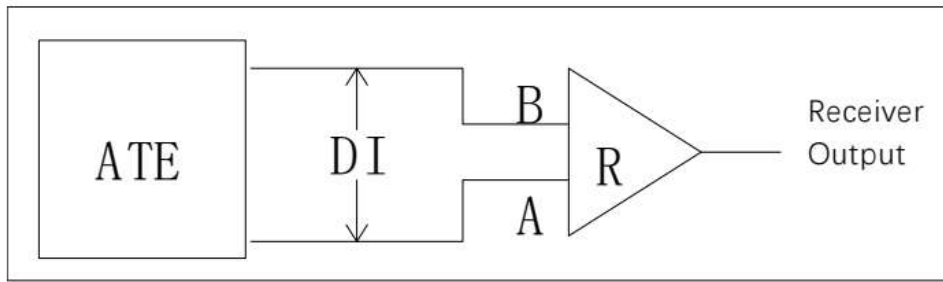


Figure 4 Receiver Propagation Delay Test Circuit

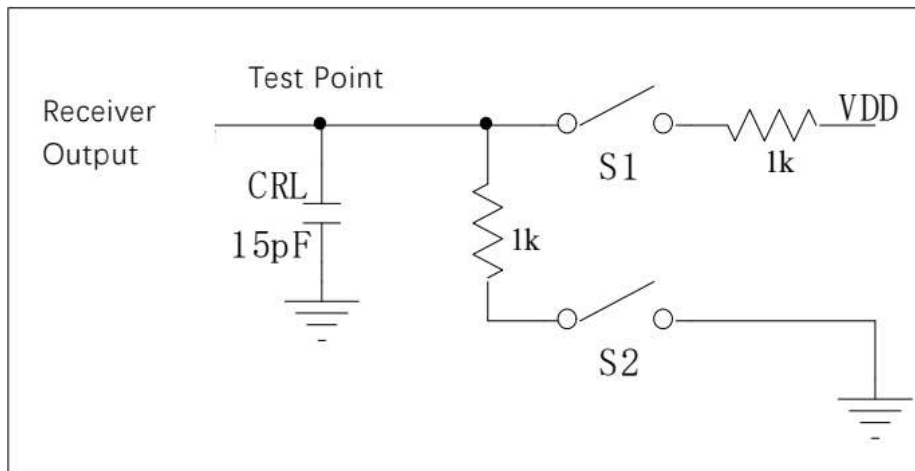


Figure 5 Receiver Enable/Invalid Timing Test Circuit

## Application Circuits

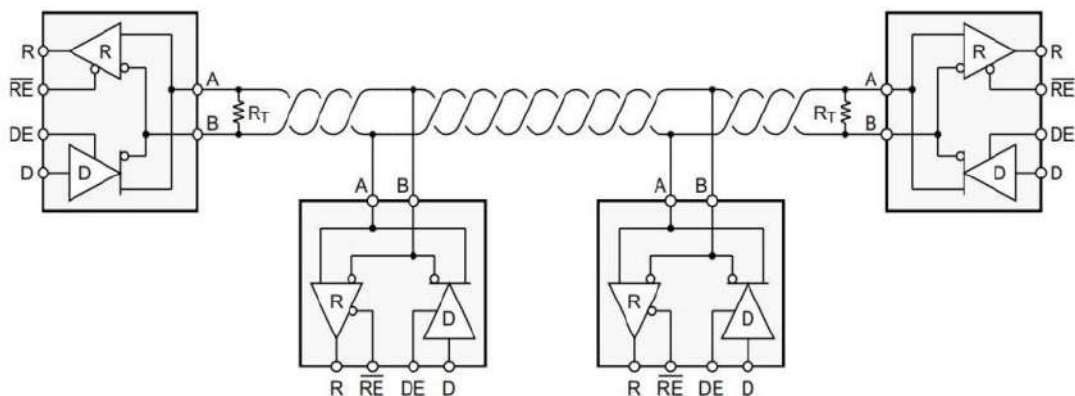
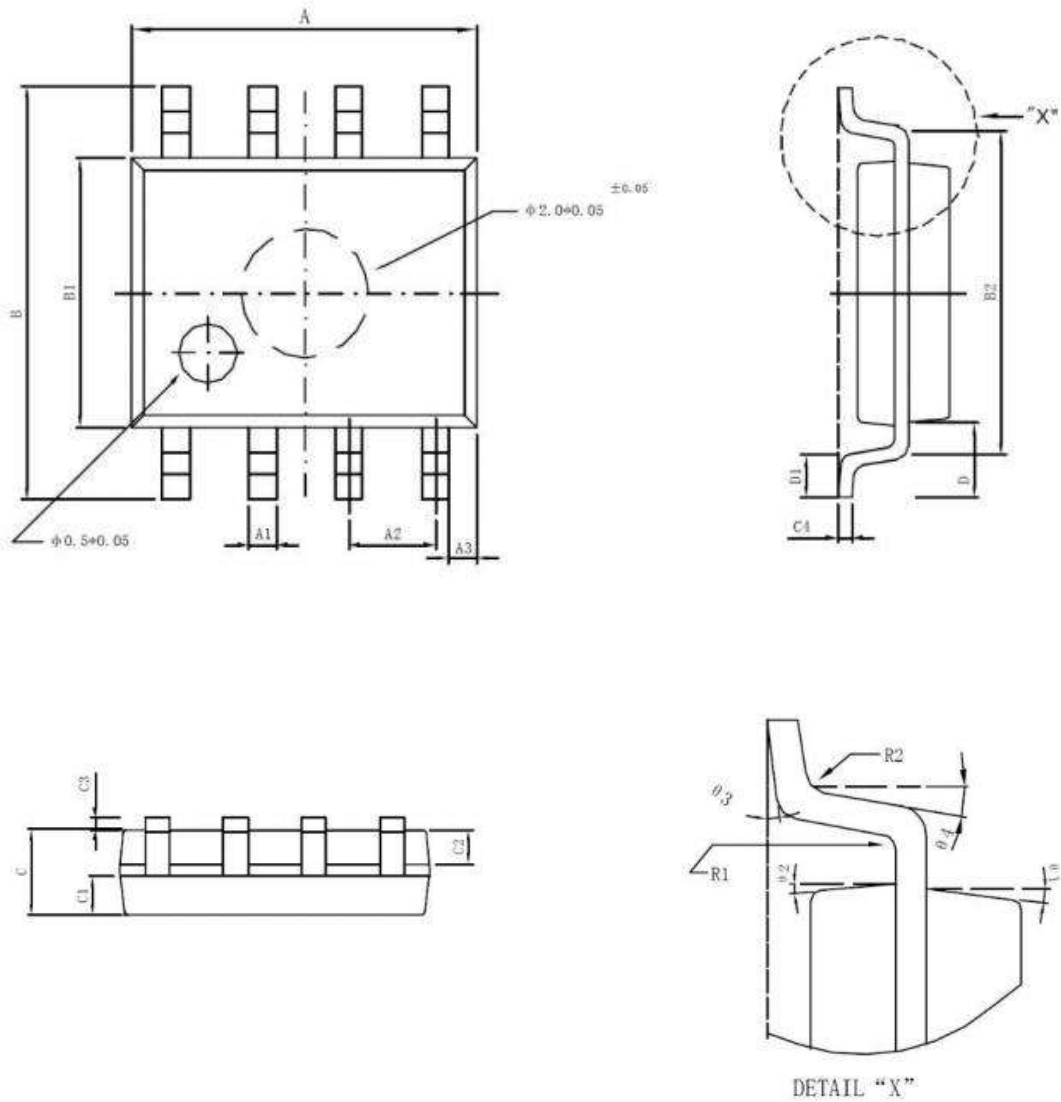


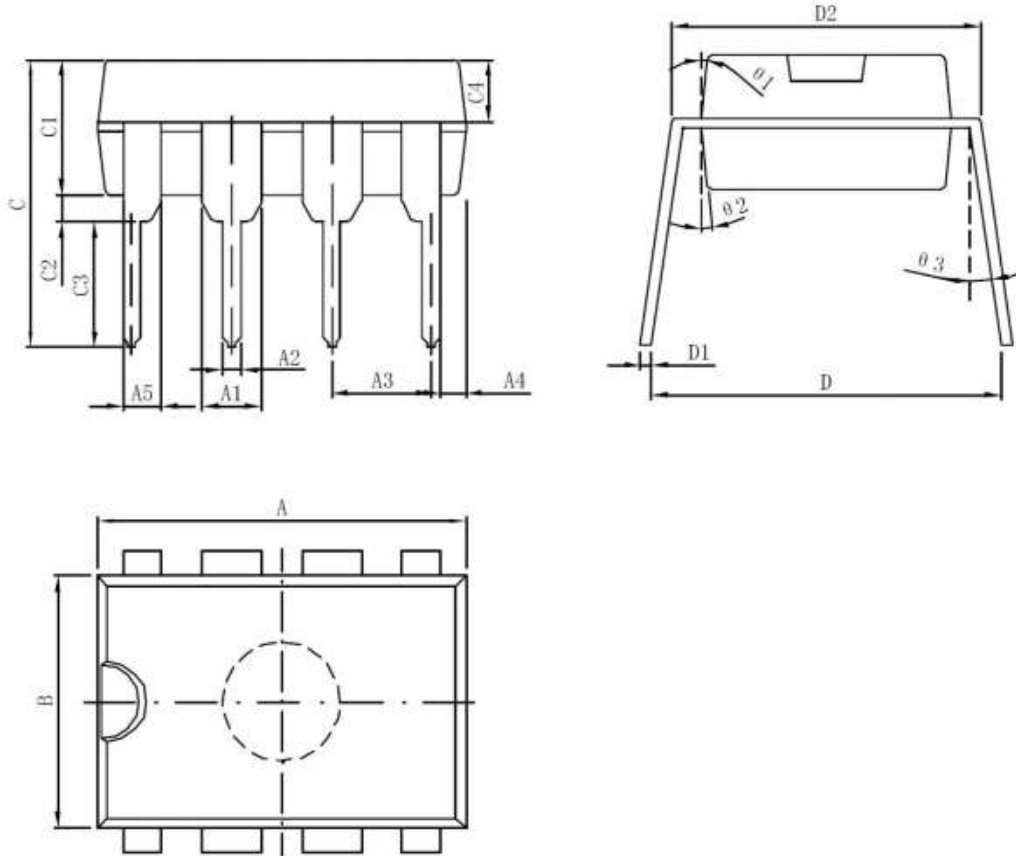
Figure 6 Typical Application Chart

Transceivers are designed for bidirectional data communication over multi-point bus transmission lines. Figure 6 shows a typical network application circuit. These devices can also be used as linear transponders with cable lengths up to 4000 ft. In order to reduce reflection, terminals should be matched with their characteristic impedance at both ends of the transmission line, and the length of the branch line outside the main line should be as short as possible.

**Package Information (SOP8)**


Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max.(mm)	Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)
<b>A</b>	4.95	5.15	<b>C3</b>	0.10	0.20
<b>A1</b>	0.37	0.47	<b>C4</b>	0.20TYP	
<b>A2</b>	1.27TYP		<b>D</b>	1.05TYP	
<b>A3</b>	0.41TYP		<b>D1</b>	0.50TYP	
<b>B</b>	5.80	6.20	<b>R1</b>	0.07TYP	
<b>B1</b>	3.80	4.00	<b>R2</b>	0.07TYP	
<b>B2</b>	5.0TYP		<b>θ1</b>	17°TYP	
<b>C</b>	1.30	1.50	<b>θ2</b>	13°TYP	
<b>C1</b>	0.55	0.65	<b>θ3</b>	4°TYP	
<b>C2</b>	0.55	0.65	<b>θ4</b>	12°TYP	



**Package Information (DIP8)**


Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)	Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)
A	9.30	9.50	C2	0.50	
A1	1.524		C3	3.3	
A2	0.39	0.53	C4	1.57TYP	
A3	2.54		D	8.20	8.80
A4	0.66TYP		D1	0.20	0.35
A5	0.99TYP		D2	7.62	7.87
B	6.3	6.5	θ1	8°TYP	
C	7.20		θ2	8°TYP	
C1	3.30	3.50	θ3	5°TYP	