## Dual Differential Line Drivers With 3 State Outputs

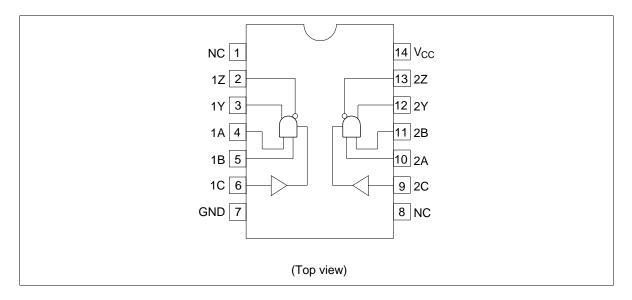
# HITACHI

ADE-205-589 (Z) 1st. Edition Dec. 2000

#### Description

The HD75159 features dual differential line drivers with three state outputs, which satisfy the requirements of EIA(standard) RS-422A. Each driver has an output control. When the output control is low, the associated outputs are in a high impedance state. This permits many devices to be connected together on the same transmission line for party line applications.

#### **Pin Arrangement**





#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Item	Symbol		Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>		7	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		5.5	V
Powre Dissipation (Ta = 25°C)	P <sub>T</sub> * <sup>1</sup>	DP	1150	mW
		FP	785	
Operating Temperature Range	Topr		0 to 70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg		-60 to +150	°C

Note: 1. The above date were taken by the  $\Delta V_{\text{BE}}$  method, mounting on a glass epoxy board (40 × 40 × 1.6 mm) of 10 % wiring density.

2. The absolute maximum ratings are values which must not individually be exceeded, and furthermore, no two of which may be realized at the same time.

#### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Output Current	I <sub>он</sub>	—	—	-40	mA
Output Current	I <sub>ol</sub>	—	—	40	mA
Operating Temperature	Topr	0	70	°C	

#### **Electrical Characteristics** (Ta = 0 to $70^{\circ}$ C)

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ*1	Max	Unit	Conditions
Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2	_		V	
	V <sub>IL</sub>	—	_	0.8		
Input Clamp Voltage	V <sub>IK</sub>	—	-0.9	-1.5	V	$V_{cc} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{I} = -12 \text{ mA}$
Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	2.5	3.0	_	V	$V_{\rm CC} = 4.75$ V, $V_{\rm IL} = 0.8$ V $V_{\rm IH} = 2$ V, $I_{\rm OH} = -40$ mA
	V <sub>OL</sub>		-0.25	0.5	_	$V_{\rm CC} = 4.75$ V, $V_{\rm IL} = 0.8$ V $V_{\rm IH} = 2$ V, $I_{\rm OL} = 40$ mA
Output Clamp Voltage	V <sub>ок</sub>	—	-1.1	-1.5	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{o} = -40 \text{ mA}$
Differential Output Voltage	V <sub>OD1</sub>	—	3.5	$2  V_{\text{OD2}}$	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, I_{o} = 0$
	V <sub>OD2</sub>	_	2	3.0	_	$V_{cc} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 100 \ \Omega^{*1}$
Change In Magnitude Of Differential Output Voltage* <sup>2</sup>	$\Delta \left  V_{OD} \right $	_	0.02	0.4	V	$V_{cc}$ = 4.75 V, $R_L$ = 100 $\Omega^{*1}$
Common-mode Output	V <sub>oc</sub>	—	1.8	3	V	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 100 \ \Omega^{*1}$
Voltage*3			1.5	3		$V_{cc} = 4.75 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 100 \ \Omega^{*1}$

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ*1	Max	Unit	Conditions
Change In Magnitude Of Differential Output Voltage*2	$\Delta \left  V_{oc} \right $	—	0.01	0.4	V	$V_{cc}$ = 4.75 V or 5.25 V
Output Current With Power Off	I <sub>o</sub>	_	0.1	100	μΑ	$V_{cc} = 0 V, V_{o} = 6 V$
		—	-0.1	-100		$V_{cc} = 0 \text{ V},  V_{o} = -0.25 \text{ V}$
		—		±100		$V_{\rm CC}$ = 0 V, $V_{\rm o}$ = –0.25 V to 6 V
Off State (High Impedance State) Output Current	I <sub>oz</sub>	—	_	±10	μA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V Ta = 25°C, $V_o = 0$ to $V_{cc}$
		_	_	-20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = 0 \text{ V}$
		_	_	±20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, V <sub>o</sub> = 0.4 V
		_	_	±20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = 2.4 \text{ V}$
		_	_	20		$V_{cc} = 5.25 V$ Output Control 0.8 V, Input Ta=70°C, $V_0 = V_{cc}$
Input Current	I,	—	_	1	mA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 5.5 \text{ V}$
	I <sub>IH</sub>	_	_	40	μA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 2.4 \text{ V}$
	I	_	-1	-1.6	mA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{I} = 0.4 \text{ V}$
Short Circuit Output Current*4	I <sub>os</sub>	-40	-90	-150	mA	V <sub>cc</sub> = 5.25 V
Supply Current	I <sub>cc</sub>	—	47	65	mA	$V_{cc} = 5.25 V$ No Load, Inputs Grounded Ta = 25°C

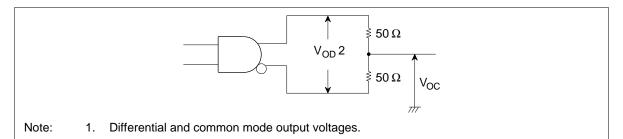
#### **Electrical Characteristics** (Ta = 0 to $70^{\circ}$ C) (cont)

Notes: 1. All typical values are at  $V_{cc} = 5 V$ , Ta = 25°C.

2.  $\Delta |V_{oD}|$  and  $\Delta |V_{oc}|$  are the changes in magnitudes of  $V_{oD}$  and  $V_{oc}$ , respectively, that occur when the input is changed from a high level to a low level.

3. In EIA standard RS-422A,  $V_{oc}$ , which is the average of the two output voltages with respect to ground, is called output offset voltage,  $V_{os}$ .

4. Only one output should be shorted at a time, and duration of the short circuit should not exceed one second.



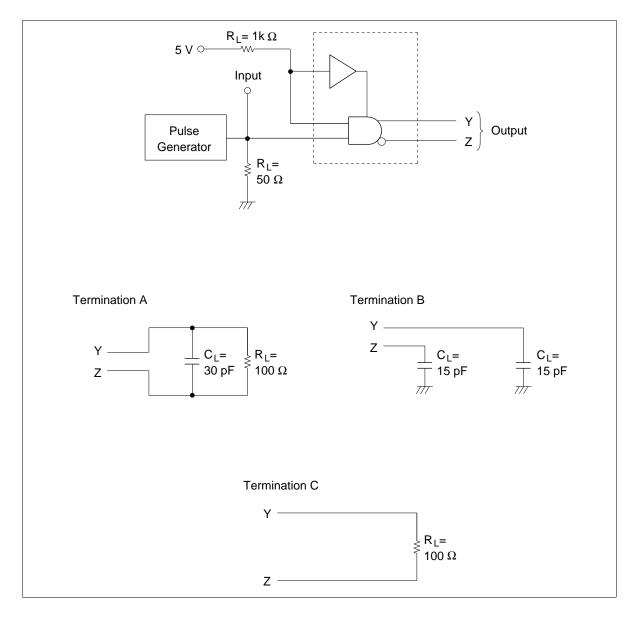
ltem	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Test Circuit	Conditions
Propagation Delay Time	t <sub>PLH</sub>		16	25	ns	1	$C_{L}$ = 30 pF, $R_{L}$ = 100 $\Omega$
	t <sub>PHL</sub>	_	11	20	_	Termination A	
	t <sub>PLH</sub>	_	13	20		1	C <sub>L</sub> = 15 pF
	t <sub>PHL</sub>	_	9	15		Termination B	
Transition Time	$t_{TLH}$	_	4	20		1	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}, R_L = 100 \Omega$
	$t_{\text{THL}}$	_	4	20		Termination A	
Output Enable Time	t <sub>zH</sub>		7	20		2	$C_{L}$ = 30 pF, $R_{L}$ = 180 $\Omega$
	t <sub>zL</sub>	_	14	40	_	3	$C_{L}$ = 30 pF, $R_{L}$ = 250 $\Omega$
Output Disable Time	t <sub>HZ</sub>	_	10	30	_	2	$C_L$ = 30 pF, $R_L$ =180 $\Omega$
	t <sub>LZ</sub>	_	17	35		3	$C_{L}$ = 30 pF, $R_{L}$ = 250 $\Omega$
Overshoot Output Factor		—	—	10	%	1 Termination C	R <sub>L</sub> = 100 Ω

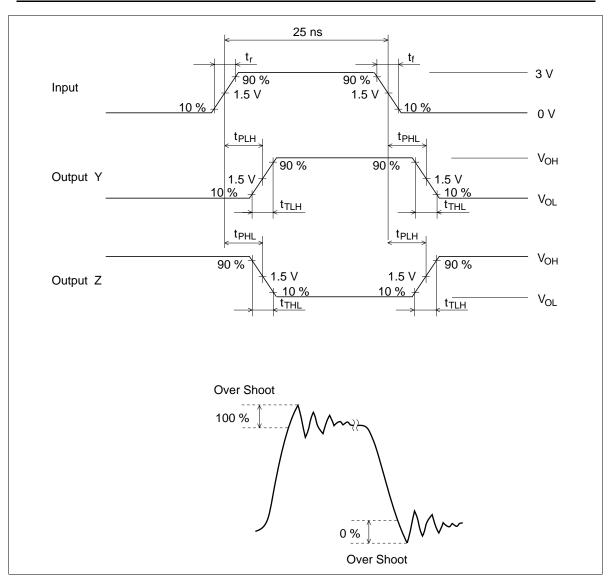
## Switching Characteristics ( $V_{CC} = 5.0 \text{ V}, \text{ Ta} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

#### Switching Time Test Method

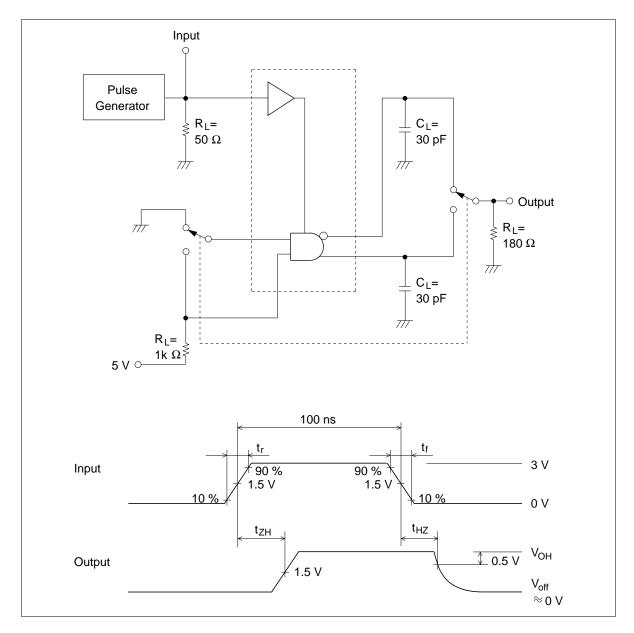
#### **Test Circuit**

#### 1. $t_{\text{PLH}}, t_{\text{PHL}}, t_{\text{TLH}}, t_{\text{THL}}, \text{and overshoot factor}$

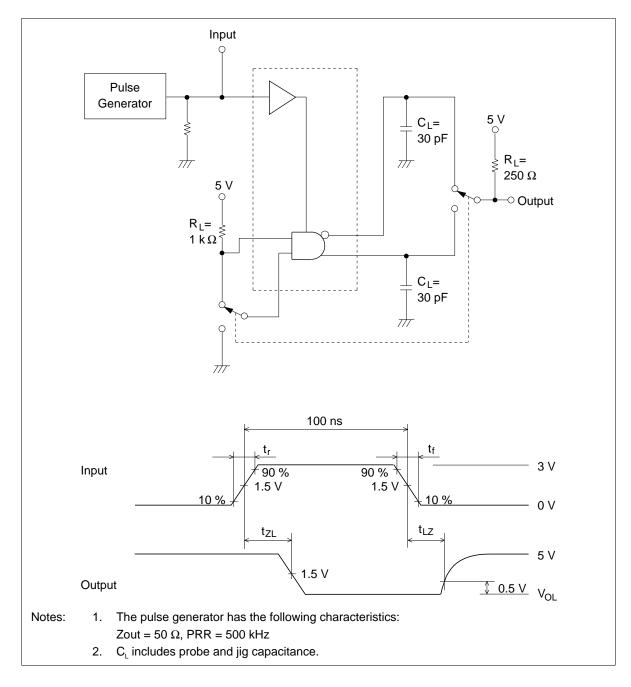




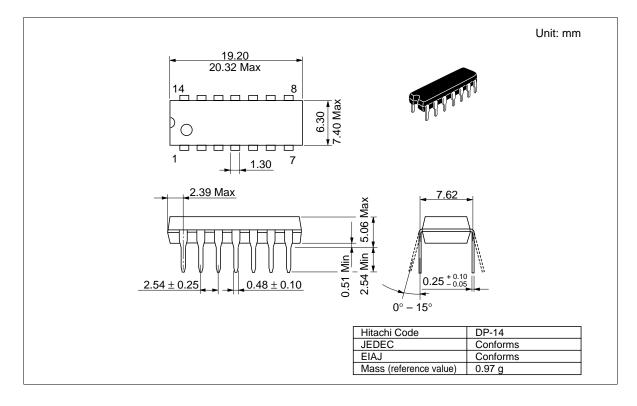
#### 2. $t_{ZH}$ , $t_{HZ}$



#### 3. $t_{ZL}$ , $t_{LZ}$



### **Package Dimensions**



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