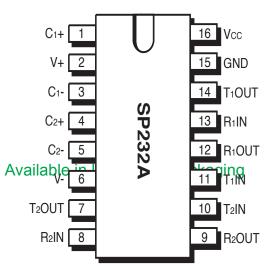
SP232A/233A/310A/312A

Enhanced RS-232 Line Drivers/Receivers

FEATURES

- Operates from Single +5V Power Supply
- Meets All RS-232F and ITU V.28 Specifications
- Operates with 0.1µF to 1µF Capacitors
- High Data Rate 120Kbps Under Load
- Low Power CMOS 3mA Operation (SP232A)
- No External Capacitors Required (SP233A)
- Low Power Shutdown (SP310A,SP312A)
- Enhanced ESD Protection (2kV Human Body Model)



Now Available in Lead Free Packaging

DESCRIPTION

The SP232A/233A/310A/312A devices are a family of line driver and receiver pairs that meet the specifications of RS-232 and V.28 serial protocols. These devices are pin-to-pin compatible with popular industry standards. As with the initial versions, the SP232A/233A/310A/312A devices feature at least 120Kbps data rate under load, 0.1μ F charge pump capacitors, and overall ruggedness for commercial applications. This family also features Sipex's BiCMOS design allowing low power operation without sacrificing performance. The series is available in plastic DIP and SOIC packages operating over the commercial and industrial temperature ranges.

SELECTION TABLE

	Number of RS232		No. of Receivers	No. of External			
Model	Drivers	Receivers	Active in Shutdown	0.1μF Capacitors	Shutdown	WakeUp	TTL Tri–State
SP232A	2	2	N//A	4	No	No	No
SP233A	2	2	N/A	0	No	No	No
SP310A	2	2	0	4	Yes	No	Yes
SP312A	2	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes

This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

V	+6V
V ^{cc}	
	-11.0V
Input Voltages	
Τ	-0.3 to (Vcc +0.3V)
R _{IN}	±30V

 V_{cc} =+5V±10%; 0.1µF charge pump capacitors; T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} unless otherwise noted.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Output Voltages

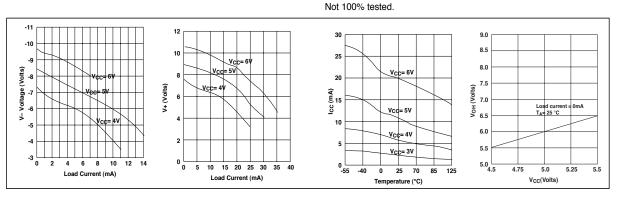
T _{OUT}	(V+. +0.3V) to (V0.3V)
R _{out}	-0.3V to (Vcc +0.3V)
Short Circuit Duration	
Т _{онт}	Continuous
Plastic DIP	
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	
Small Outline	375mW
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

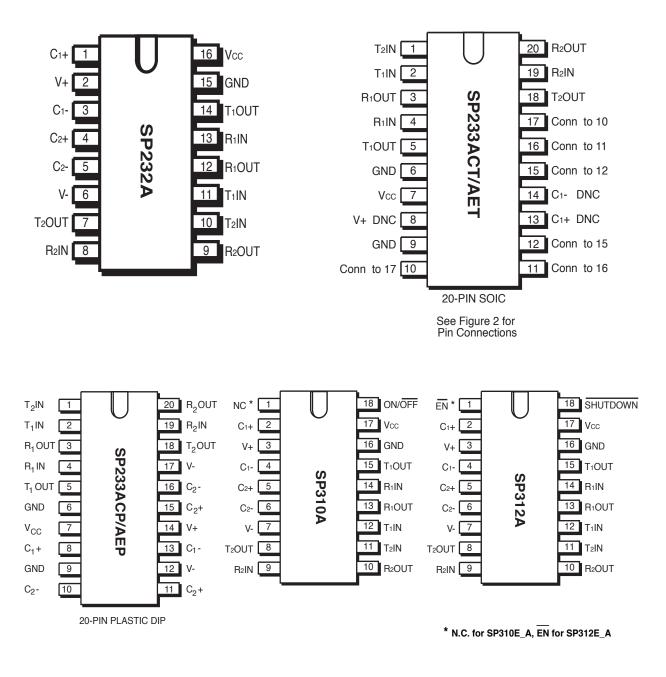
MIN. TYP. MAX. UNITS CONDITIONS PARAMETERS TTL INPUT Logic Threshold $T_{IN}; E\overline{N}, S\overline{D}$ Volts LOW 0.8 T_{IN}; EN, SD HIGH 2.0 Volts T_{IN}= ZeroV Logic Pull-Up Current 15 200 μA TTL OUTPUT TTL/CMOS Output I_{OUT} = 3.2mA; Vcc = +5V Voltage, Low 0.4 Volts I_{out}= -1.0mÁ Voltage, High 3.5 Volts EN= V _{cc}, ZeroV≤V_{out} ≤V_{cc} SP310A and SP312A only Leakage Current; T₄= +25 ° 0.05 ±10 μA **RS-232 OUTPUT** Output Voltage Swing ±5 Volts All transmitter outputs loaded ±6 with $3k\Omega$ to Ground V_{CC}= ZeroV; V_{OUT}= ±2V **Output Resistance** 300 Ohms **Output Short Circuit Current** Infinite duration ±18 mΑ Maximum Data Rate 120 240 Kbps $C_{i} = 2500 \text{pF}, R_{i} = 3 \text{k} \Omega$ **RS-232 INPUT** Voltage Range -30 +30Volts Voltage Threshold $V_{cc} = 5V, T_{A} = +25 °C$ $V_{cc} = 5V, T_{A} = +25 °C$ $V_{cc} = 5V, T_{A} = +25 °C$ $T_{A} = +25 °C, -15V \le V_{IN} \le +15V$ LOW 0.8 1.2 Volts HIGH 1.7 2.4 Volts Hysteresis 0.2 0.5 1.0 Volts Resistance 3 5 7 kΩ **DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS Driver Propagation Delay** TTL to RS-232; C, = 50pF 1.5 3.0 μS **Receiver Propagation Delay** 0.1 1.0 RS-232 to TTL μS $C_1 = 10 pF, R_1 = 3-7 k\Omega;$ Instantaneous Slew Rate 30 V/µs T₄=+25 °C ั $C_1 = 2500 \text{pF}, R_1 = 3 \text{k}\Omega;$ **Transition Region Slew Rate** 10 V/us measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V 400 SP310A and SP312A only Output Enable Time ns Output Disable Time 250 SP310A and SP312A only ns POWER REQUIREMENTS V_{cc}Power Supply Current No load, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$; $V_{CC} = 5V$ No load, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$; $V_{CC} = 5V$ 3 5 mΑ SP232A SP233A, SP310A, SP312A 10 15 mΑ V_{cc}Supply Current,Loaded All transmitters $R_i = 3k \Omega$; 15 mΑ SP232A T_A = +25 °C SP233A, SP310A, SP312A 25 mΑ All transmitters $R_1 = 3k \Omega$; T₄ = +25 °C Shutdown Supply Current SP310A,SP312A 1 10 μA V_{cc}= 5V, T_A= +25 °C

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PERFORMANCE CURVES







FEATURES...

The SP232A/233A/310A/312A devices are a family of line driver and receiver pairs that meet the specifications of RS-232 and V.28 serial protocols. The ESD tolerance has been improved on these devices to over $\pm 2KV$ for the Human Body Model. These devices are pin-topin compatible with popular industry standards. The SP232A/233A/310A/312A devices feature10V/us slew rate, 120Kbps data rate under load, 0.1µF charge pump capacitors, overall ruggedness for commercial applications, and increased drive current for longer and more flexible cable configurations. This family also features Sipex's BiCMOS design allowing low power operation without sacrificing performance.

The **SP232A/233A/310A/312A** devices have internal charge pump voltage converters which allow them to operate from a single +5V supply. The charge pumps will operate with polarized or non-polarized capacitors ranging from 0.1 to μ F and will generate the ±6V needed for the RS-232 output levels. Both meet all EIA RS-232F and ITU V.28 specifications. The **SP310A** provides identical features as the **SP232A** with the addition of a single control line which simultaneously shuts down the internal DC/DC converter and puts all transmitter and receiver outputs into a high impedance state. The **SP312A** is identical to the **SP310A** with separate tri-state and shutdown control lines.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The **SP232A**, **SP233A**, **SP310A** and **SP312A** devices are made up of three basic circuit blocks – 1) a driver/transmitter, 2) a receiver and 3) a charge pump. Each block is described below.

Driver/Transmitter

The drivers are inverting transmitters, which accept TTL or CMOS inputs and output the RS-232 signals with an inverted sense relative to the input logic levels. Typically the RS-232output voltage swing is $\pm 6V$. Even under worst case loading conditions of 3kOhms and 2500pF, the output is guaranteed to be $\pm 5V$, which is consistent with the RS-232 standard specifications. The transmitter outputs are protected against infinite short-circuits to ground without degradation in reliability.

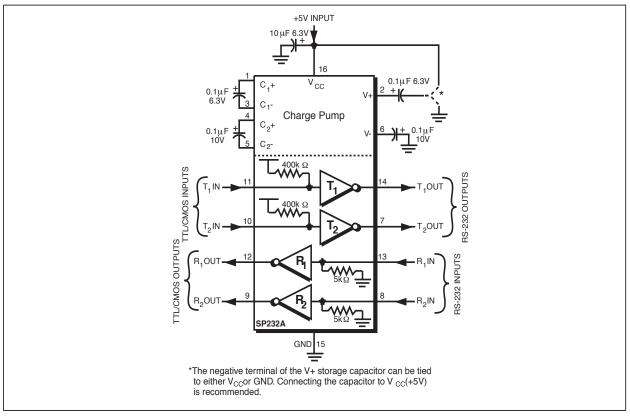


Figure 1. Typical Circuit using the SP232A.

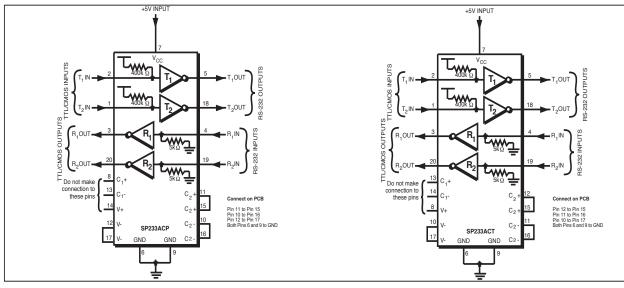


Figure 2. Typical Circuits using the SP233ACP and SP233ACT

The instantaneous slew rate of the transmitter output is internally limited to a maximum of $30V/\mu s$ in order to meet the standards [EIA RS-232-F]. The transition region slew rate of these enhanced products is typically $10V/\mu s$. The smooth transition of the loaded output from V_{OL} to V_{OH} clearly meets the monotonicity requirements of the standard [EIA RS-232-F].

Receivers

The receivers convert RS-232 input signals to inverted TTL signals. Since the input is usually from a transmission line, where long cable lengths and system interference can degrade the signal, the inputs have a typical hysteresis margin of 500mV. This ensures that the receiver is virtually immune to noisy transmission lines.

The input thresholds are 0.8V minimum and 2.4V maximum, again well within the $\pm 3V$ RS-232 requirements. The receiver inputs are also protected against voltages up to $\pm 25V$. Should an input be left unconnected, a 5K Ω pulldown resistor to ground will commit the output of the receiver to a high state.

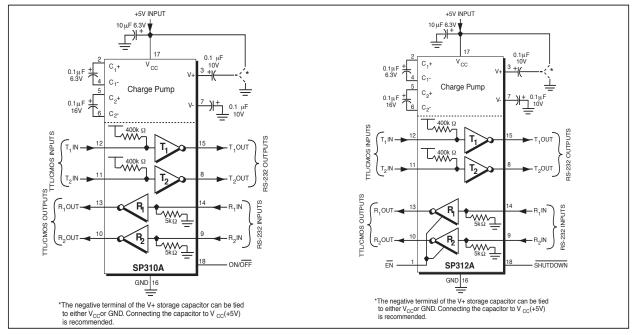


Figure 3. Typical Circuits using the SP310A and SP312A

Jan 31-07 Rev B

SP232A/233A/310A/312A

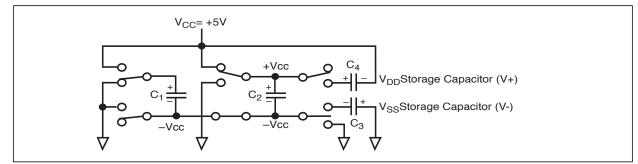


Figure 4. Charge Pump — Phase 1

In actual system applications, it is quite possible for signals to be applied to the receiver inputs before power is applied to the receiver circuitry. This occurs, for example, when a PC user attempts to print, only to realize the printer wasn't turned on. In this case an RS-232 signal from the PC will appear on the receiver input at the printer. When the printer power is turned on, the receiver will operate normally. All of these enhanced devices are fully protected.

Charge Pump

The charge pump is a **Sipex**–patented design (5,306,954) and uses a unique approach compared to older less–efficient designs. The charge pump still requires four external capacitors, but uses a four–phase voltage shifting technique to attain symmetrical power supplies. There is a free–running oscillator that controls the four phases of the voltage shifting. A description of each phase follows.

Phase 1

— V_{SS} charge storage — During this phase of the clock cycle, the positive side of capacitors C_1 and C_2 are initially charged to +5V. C_1^+ is then switched to ground and the charge in C_1^- is transferred to C_2^- . Since C_2^+ is connected to +5V, the voltage potential across capacitor C_2 is now 10V.

Phase 2

— V_{SS} transfer — Phase two of the clock connects the negative terminal of C_2 to the V_{SS} storage capacitor and the positive terminal of C_2 to ground, and transfers the generated –10V to C_3 . Simultaneously, the positive side of capacitor C_1 is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground.

Phase 3

— V_{DD} charge storage — The third phase of the clock is identical to the first phase — the charge transferred in C₁produces –5V in the negative terminal of C₁, which is applied to the negative side of capacitor C₂. Since C₂⁺ is at +5V, the voltage potential across C₂ is a maximum of 10V.

Phase 4

 $-V_{DD}$ transfer — The fourth phase of the clock connects the negative terminal of C₂ to ground, and transfers the generated 10V across C₂ to C₄, the V_{DD} storage capacitor. Again, simultaneously with this, the positive side of capacitor C₁ is switched to +5V and the negative side is connected to ground, and the cycle begins again.

Since both V⁺ and V⁻ are separately generated from V_{CC} ; in a no–load condition V⁺ and V⁻ will be symmetrical. Older charge pump approaches

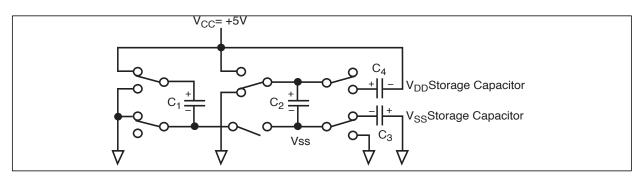


Figure 5. Charge Pump — Phase 2

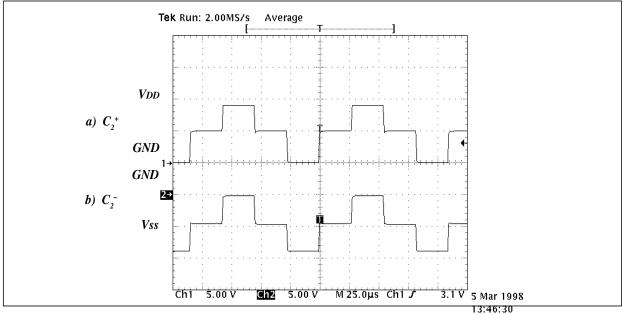


Figure 6. Charge Pump Waveforms

that generate V^- from V^+ will show a decrease in the magnitude of V^- compared to V^+ due to the inherent inefficiencies in the design.

The clock rate for the charge pump typically operates at greater than 15kHz. The external capacitors can be as low as 0.1μ F with a 10V breakdown voltage rating.

Shutdown (SD) and Enable (EN) for the SP310A and SP312A

Both the **SP310A** and **SP312A** have a shutdown/ standby mode to conserve power in battery-powered systems. To activate the shutdown mode, which stops the operation of the charge pump, a logic "0" is applied to the appropriate control line. For the **SP310A**, this control line is ON/OFF (pin 18). Activating the shutdown mode also puts the

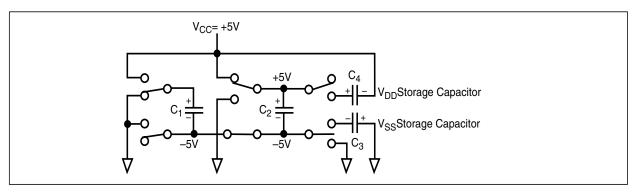


Figure 7. Charge Pump — Phase 3

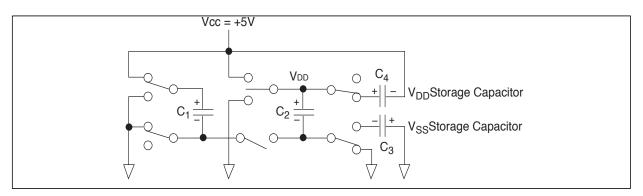


Figure 8. Charge Pump — Phase 4

SP310A transmitter and receiver outputs in a high impedance condition (tri-stated). The shutdown mode is controlled on the **SP312A** by a logic "0" on the **SHUTDOWN** control line (pin 18); this also puts the transmitter outputs in a tri–state mode. The receiver outputs can be tri–stated separately during normal operation or shutdown by a logic "1" on the ENABLE line (pin 1).

Wake–Up Feature for the SP312A

The **SP312A** has a wake–up feature that keeps all the receivers in an enabled state when the device is in the shutdown mode. *Table 1* defines the truth table for the wake–up function.

With only the receivers activated, the **SP312A** typically draws less than 5μ A supply current. In the case of a modem interfaced to a computer in power down mode, the Ring Indicator (RI) signal from the modem would be used to "wake up" the computer, allowing it to accept data transmission.

After the ring indicator signal has propagated through the **SP312A** receiver, it can be used to trigger the power management circuitry of the computer to power up the microprocessor, and bring the \overline{SD} pin of the **SP312A** to a logic high, taking it out of the shutdown mode. The receiver propagation delay is typically 1µs. The enable time for V⁺ and V⁻ is typically 2ms. After V⁺ and V⁻ have settled to their final values, a signal can be sent back to the modem on the data terminal ready (DTR) pin signifying that the computer is ready to accept and transmit data.

SD	EN	Power Up/Down	Receiver Outputs
0	0	Down	Enable
0	1	Down	Tri–state
1	0	Up	Enable
1	1	Up	Tri–state

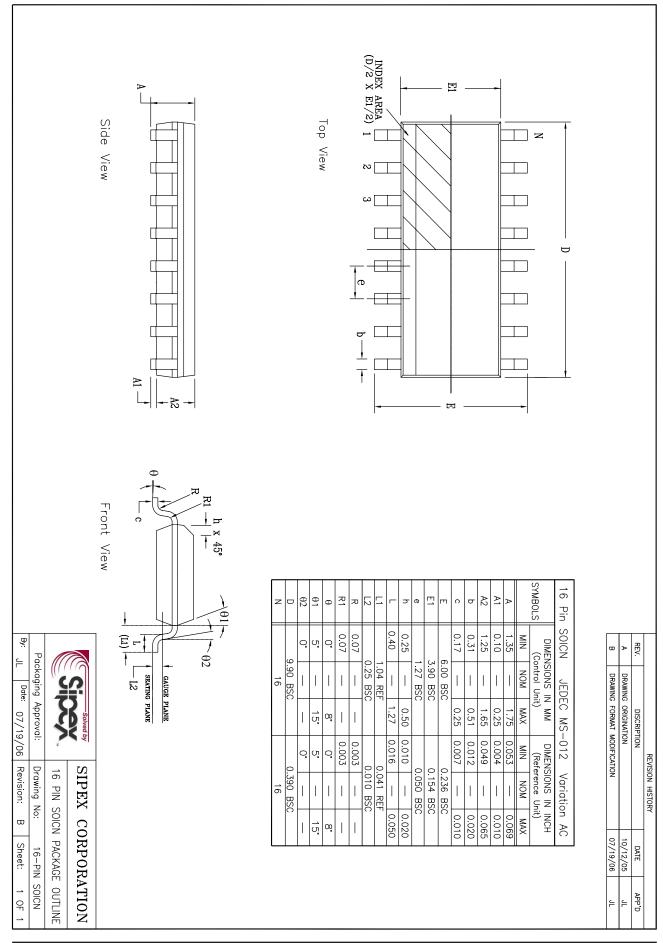
Table 1. Wake-up Function Truth Table.

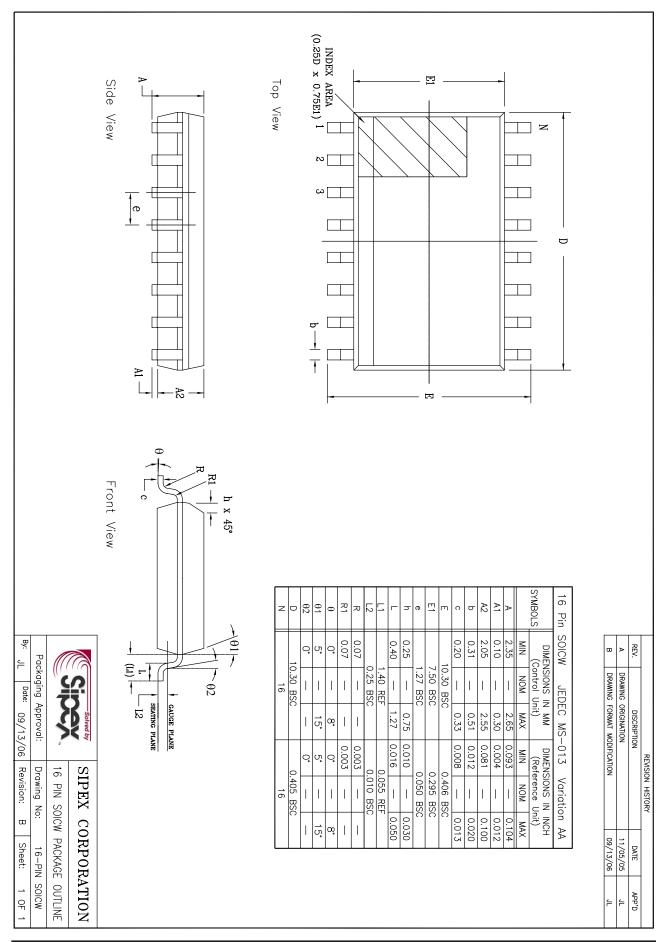
Pin Strapping for the SP233ACT/ACP

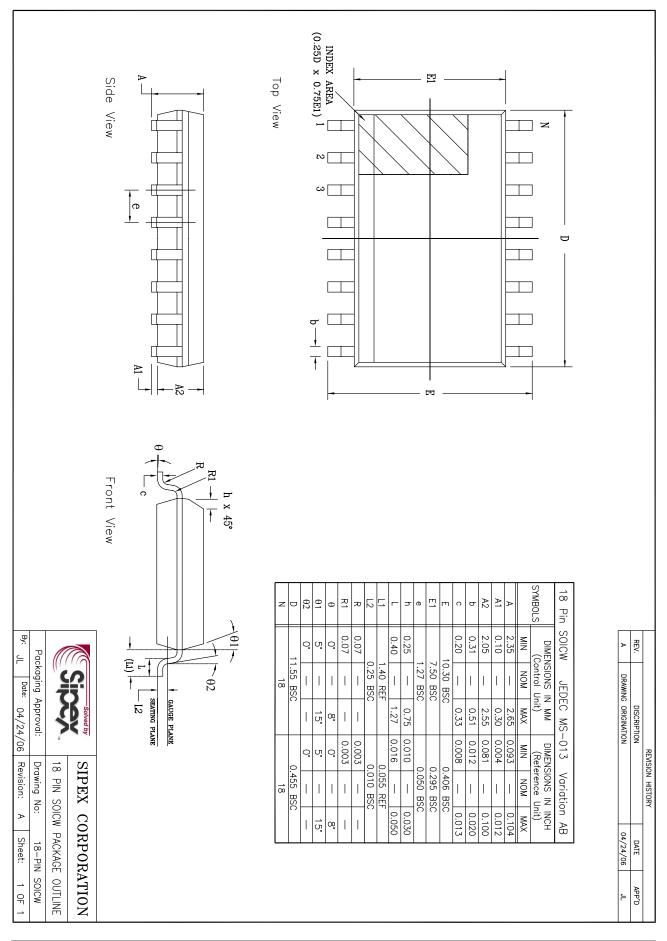
The **SP233A** packaged in the 20–pin SOIC package (**SP233ACT**) has a slightly different pinout than the **SP233A** in PDIP packaging (**SP233ACP**). To operate properly, the following pairs of pins must be externally wired together:

Pins Wired Together	SOIC	PDIP	
Two V- Pins	10 & 17	12 & 17	
Two C2+ Pins	12 & 15	11 & 15	
Two C2- Pins	11 & 16	10 & 16	
	No Connections for		
	Pins 8, 13, and 14		
	Connect Pins 6 and 9		
	to GND		

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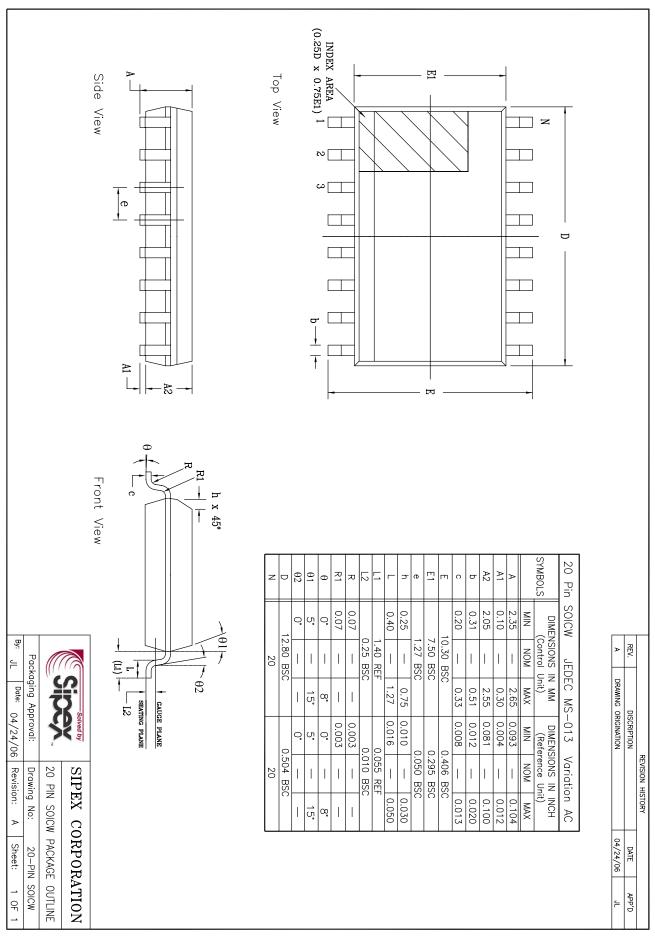


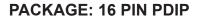


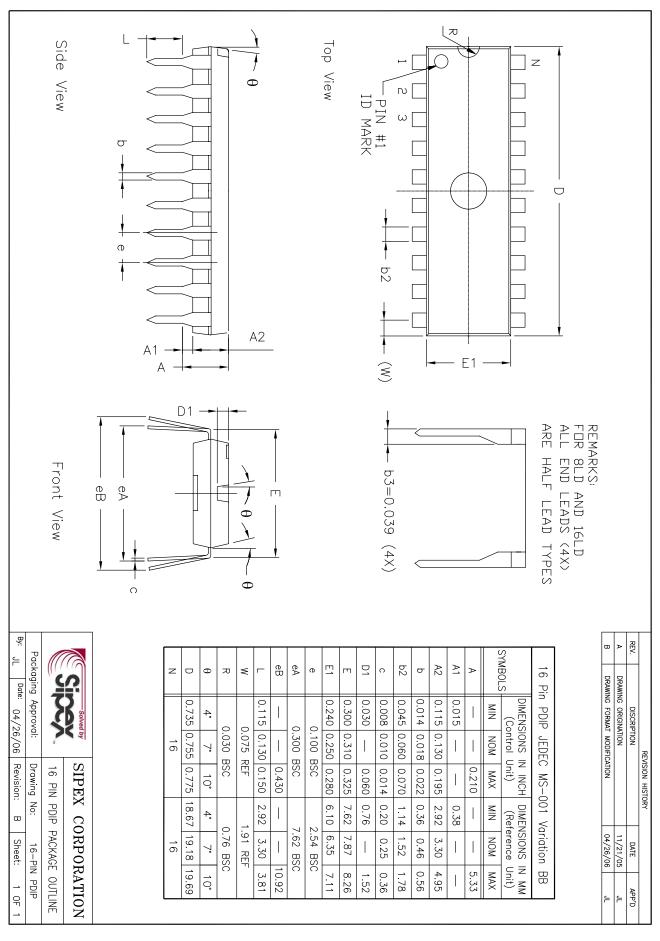


Jan 31-07 Rev B

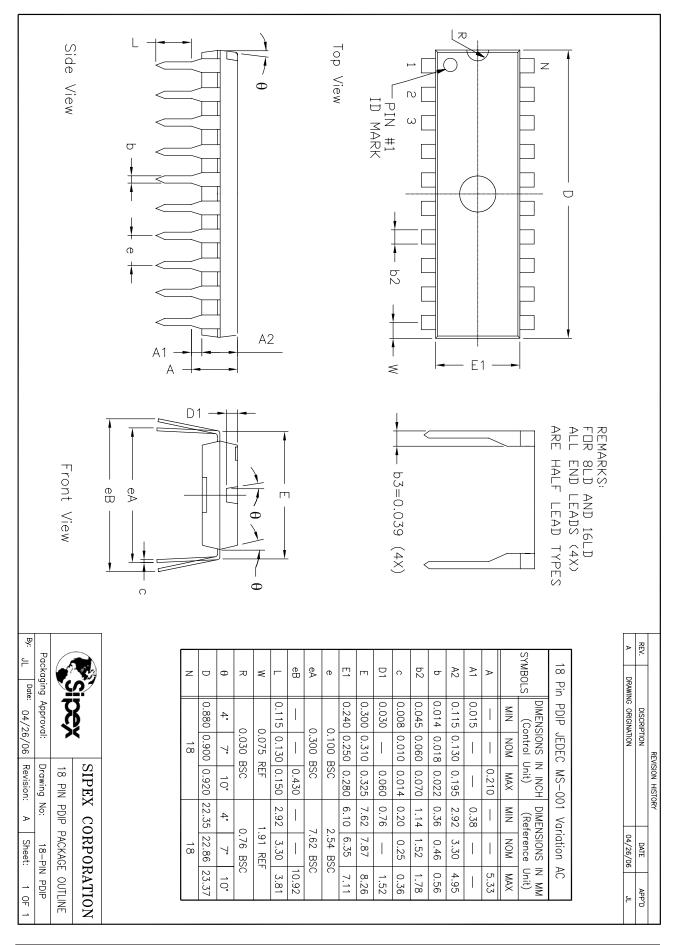
PACKAGE: 20 PIN WSOIC

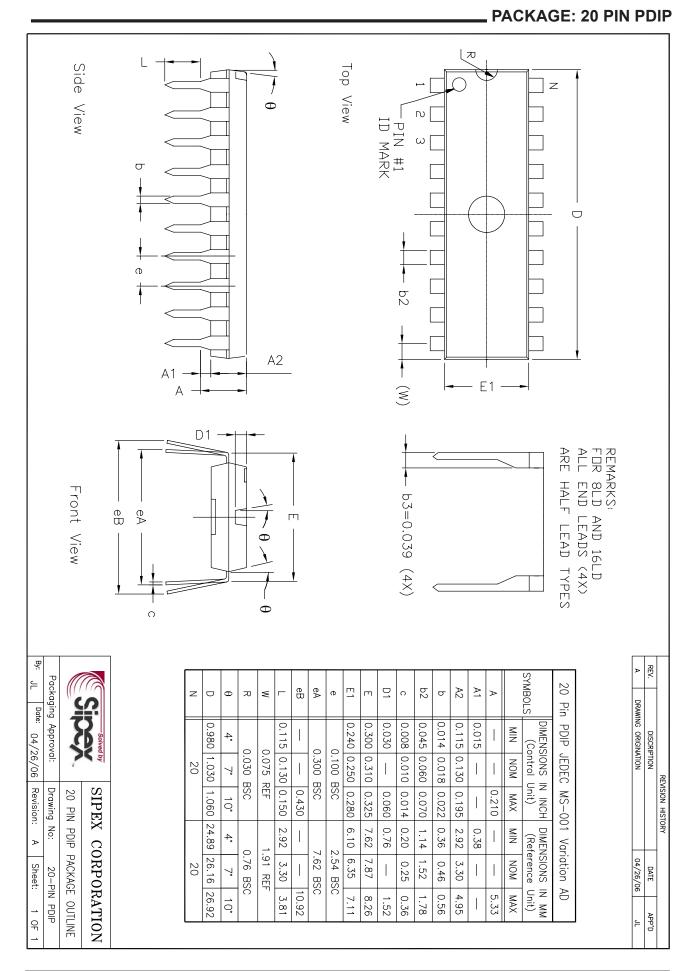






PACKAGE: 18 PIN PDIP





Jan 31-07 Rev B

ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Temperature Range	Topmark	Package
SP232ACN	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACN	
SP232ACN/TR	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACN	
SP232ACP	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACP	16–pin PDIP
SP232ACT	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACT	
SP232ACT/TR	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACT	
SP232AEN	40°C to +85°C	SP232AEN	
SP232AEN/TR	–40°C to +85°C	SP232AEN	
SP232AEP	40°C to +85°C	SP232AEP	
SP232AET	–40°C to +85°C	SP232AET	
SP232AET/TR	40°C to +85°C	SP232AET	
SP233ACP	0°C to +70°C	SP232ACP	
SP233ACT	0°C to +70°C	SP233ACT	
		SP233ACT	
SP233AEP	40°C to +85°C	SP232AEP	
SP233AET	–40°C to +85°C	SP233AET	
SP233AET/TR	40°C to +85°C	SP233AET	
		SP310ACP	
SP310ACT	0°C to +70°C	SP310ACT	
SP310ACT/TR	0°C to +70°C	SP310ACT	
SP310AEP	–40°C to +85°C	SP310AEP	
SP310AET	–40°C to +85°C	SP310AET	
SP310AET/TR	40°C to +85°C	SP310AET	
SP312ACP	0°C to +70°C	SP312ACP	18-pin PDIP
SP312ACT	0°C to +70°C	SP312ACT	
SP312ACT/TR	0°C to +70°C	SP312ACT	
SP312AEP	40°C to +85°C	SP312AEP	
SP312AET	–40°C to +85°C	SP312AET	
SP312AET/TR	40°C to +85°C	SP312AET	

Available in lead free packaging. To order add "-L" suffix to part number. Example: SP312AEA/TR = standard; SP312AEA-L/TR = lead free.

/TR = Tape and Reel Pack quantity is 1,500 for WSOIC and 2,500 for NSOIC.



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SP232A/233A/310A/312A 16