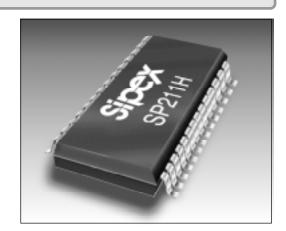
# SP207H/SP211H

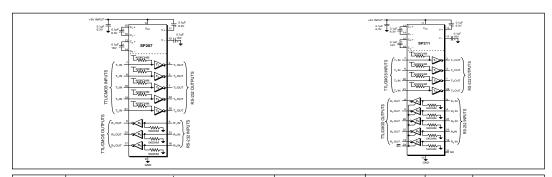
# +5V High-Speed RS-232 Transceivers

- Single 5V Supply Operation
- 0.1µF External Charge Pump Capacitors
- 460kbps Minimum Data Rate
- Standard SOIC and SSOP Packages
- SP207H Five (5) Drivers and Three (3) Receivers
  - SP211H Four (4) Drivers and Five (5) Receivers
- 1µA Shutdown Mode
- WakeUp Feature in Shutdown Mode
- Tri-State Receiver Outputs
- Ideal for V.34 and High Speed RS-232 Applications



# **DESCRIPTION...**

The **SP207H** and **SP211H** are multi–channel RS-232 line transceivers configured to fit most communication needs. The "H" series is based on **Sipex**'s **SP200** Series transceivers and has been enhanced for speed. The data rate is improved to over 460kbps which easily meets the 230.4kbps data rates for V.34. The **SP207H** and **SP211H** use the same on-board charge pump to provide  $\pm 10V$  voltage levels, using  $0.1\mu F$  charge pump capacitors to save board space and reduce circuit cost. The **SP207HB, SP211H** and **SP211HB** feature a low–power shutdown mode, which reduces power supply drain to  $1\mu A$ . A WakeUp function keeps the receivers active in the shutdown mode (**SP207HB** and **SP211HB** only).



	Number of RS-232		No. of Receivers	No. of External			
Model	Drivers	Receivers	Active in Shutdown	0.1μF Capacitors	Shutdown	WakeUp	TTL Tri-State
SP207H	5	3	0	4	No	No	No
SP207HB	5	3	3	4	Yes	Yes	Yes
SP211H	4	5	0	4	Yes	No	Yes
SP211HB	4	5	5	4	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 1. Model Selection Table

TGoddard/SP207H/9614R0

SP207H/SP211H High-Speed Transceivers

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# **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications below is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

V <sub>cc</sub>	+6\/
V <sup>+</sup>	(V = 0.3V) to +13.2V
V	(V <sub>cc</sub> 0.0V) to 110.2V
Input Voltages	
Tx <sub>IN</sub>	0.3V to (V +0.3V)
Rx <sub>IN</sub>	±30V at ≤100mA
Output Voltages	
T	(V+. +0.3V) to (V0.3V)
R <sub>out</sub>	0.3V to (V <sub>cc</sub> +0.3V)
Short Circuit Duration on Tour	Continuous
Power Dissipation	
Plastic DIP	375mW
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	
Small Outline	375mW
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

 $V_{cc} \text{ at nominal ratings; } 0.1 \mu \text{F charge pump capacitors; } T_{\text{MIN}} \text{ to } T_{\text{MAX'}} \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$ 

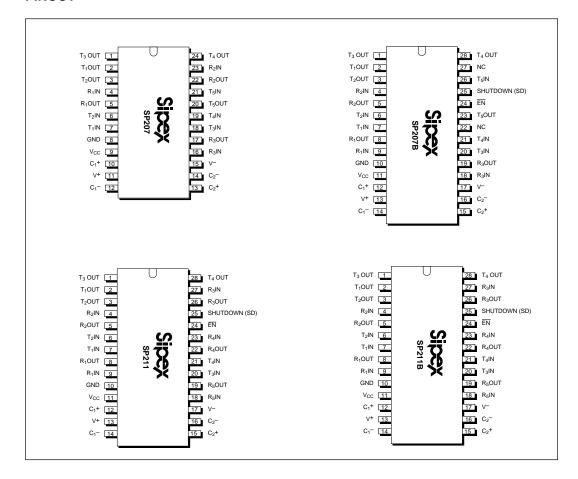
PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
TTL INPUTS (DRIVER)					T <sub>IN</sub> , EN, SD
Logic Threshold					IIV
V			0.8	Volts	
V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0			Volts	
Logic Pullup Current		1.5	10.0	μΑ	$T_{IN} = 0V$
Data Rate	460	600		kbps	$C_L = 1,000 \text{pF}, R_L = 3 \text{k}\Omega$
TTL OUTPUTS (RECEIVER)					R <sub>OUT</sub>
Compatibility		TTL/CMO	.=		
V <sub>OL</sub>			0.4	Volts	$I_{OUT} = 3.2 \text{mA}; V_{CC} = +5 \text{V}$
V <sub>OH</sub>	3.5			Volts	$I_{OUT} = -1.0 \text{mA}$
Leakage Current		0.05	±10	μΑ	$EN = V_{CC}$ ; $0V \le R_{OUT} \le V_{CC}$ ;
					$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
RS-232 OUTPUT (DRIVER)					
Output Voltage Swing	±5	±7		Volts	All transmitter outputs loaded
					with $3k\Omega$ to ground
Power-Off Output Resistance	300			Ohms	$V_{CC} = 0V; V_{OUT} = \pm 2V$
Output Short Circuit Current		±25		mA	Infinite duration
RS-232 INPUT (RECEIVER)					
Voltage Range	-15		+15	Volts	
Logic Pull Down Current		3.0	10.0	μΑ	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
Voltage Threshold					
V <sub>IL</sub>	0.8	1.2		Volts	$V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
V <sub>IH</sub>	0.0	1.7	2.4	Volts	$V_{cc} = +5V, I_A = +25^{\circ}C$
Hysteresis	0.2 3	0.5 5	1.0 7	Volts	V <sub>cc</sub> = +5V
Resistance Data Rate	460	600	/	kΩ	$V_{IN}^{00} = \pm 15V; T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
		600		kbps	
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTIC	<i>.</i> 5				TTI . DO 000
Propagation Delay		1.0		μs	TTL-to-RS-232
Instantance Claus Data		1.5		μs	RS-232-to-TTL
Instantaneous Slew Rate		60		V/μs	$C_L = 50pF, R_L = 3-7k\Omega;$
Transition Region Slew Rate		5		V/µs	$T_A^{c} = +25^{\circ}C$ $C_1 = 1,000pF, R_1 = 3k\Omega;$
Transition Region Siew Rate				ν/μδ	$G_L = 1,000 \text{pr}, R_L = 3 \text{K} 2,$ measured from +3V to
					-3V or -3V to +3V

# **SPECIFICATIONS**

 $V_{\text{CC}}$  at nominal ratings;  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  charge pump capacitors;  $T_{\text{MIN}}$  to  $T_{\text{MAX}^{\text{T}}}$  unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	CONDITIONS
Output Enable Time		400		no	
Output Disable Time		250		ns ns	
POWER REQUIREMENTS		230		113	
V <sub>cc</sub>	4.75	5.00	5.25	Volts	
I <sub>cc</sub>					
		5	10	mA	No load; $V_{CC} = 5V$ ; $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
		20		mA	All transmitters $R_L = 3k\Omega$ ; $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
Shutdown Current		1	10	μΑ	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$
ENVIRONMENTAL AND MEC	CHANICAL	Ė			
Operating Temperature					
Commercial, -C	0		+70	°C	
Extended, –E	-40		+85	°C	
Storage Temperature	-65		+125	°C	
Package					
_A		k (SSOP)			
–T	Wide	(SOIC) sr	mall outlin	e I	

#### **PINOUT**



## FEATURES...

The **SP207H** and **SP211H** line transceivers provide a variety of configurations to fit most communication needs, especially those applications where  $\pm 12V$  is not available. Both products feature low–power CMOS construction and **Sipex**–proprietary on-board charge pump circuitry to generate the  $\pm 10V$  RS-232 voltage levels. The ability to use  $0.1\mu F$  charge pump capacitors saves board space and reduces circuit cost.

The **SP207HB** and **SP211H** models feature a low–power shutdown mode, which reduces power supply drain to  $1\mu A$ . The **SP207HB** and **SP211HB** are equipped with the WakeUp function. The WakeUp function keeps the receivers active in the shutdown mode, unless disabled by the  $\overline{EN}$  pin.

#### THEORY OF OPERATION

The **SP207H** and **SP211H** are made up of three basic circuit blocks — 1) transmitter/driver, 2) receiver and 3) the **Sipex**–proprietary charge pump.

#### 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 10V power supplies. *Figure 3a* shows the waveform found on the positive side of capcitor  $C_2$ , and *Figure 3b* shows the

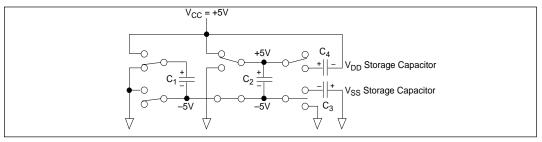


Figure 1. Charge Pump — Phase 1

negative side of capcitor  $\mathrm{C}_2$ . 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  $C_1$  produces –5V in the negative terminal of  $C_1$ , which is applied to the negative side of capacitor  $C_2$ . Since  $C_2^+$  is at +5V, the

voltage potential across C<sub>2</sub> is 10V.

#### Phase 4

—  $V_{\rm DD}$  transfer — The fourth phase of the clock connects the negative terminal of  $C_2$  to ground, and transfers the generated 10V across  $C_2$  to  $C_4$ , the  $V_{\rm DD}$  storage capacitor. Again, simultaneously with this, the positive side of capacitor  $C_1$  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 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 15kHz. The external capacitors can be as low as  $0.1\mu F$  with a 16V breakdown voltage rating.

#### Transmitter/Driver

The drivers are inverting transmitters which have been improved for speed over the **SP200 Series**. The transmitters accept either TTL or CMOS inputs and output the RS-232 signals at data rates over 400kbps. Typically, the RS-232 output volt

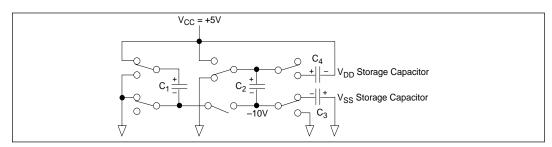


Figure 2. Charge Pump — Phase 2

TGoddard/SP207H/9614R0

SP207H/SP211H High-Speed Transceivers

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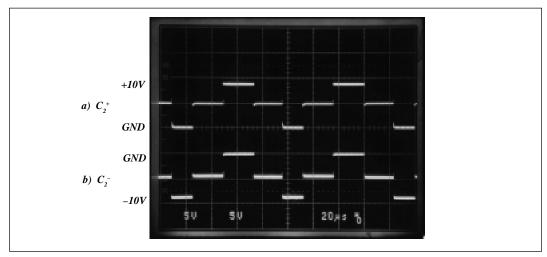


Figure 3. Charge Pump Waveforms

age swing is ±9V with no load, and ±5V minimum with full load. The transmitter outputs are protected against infinite short–circuits to ground without degradation in reliability. The **SP207HB**, **SP211H** and **SP211HB** drivers can be tri–stated by using the SHUTDOWN function.

In the "power off" state, the output impedance will remain greater than 300 ohms, again satisfying the RS-232 specifications. Should the input of the driver be left open, an internal 400Kohm pullup resistor to  $\rm V_{CC}$  forces the input high, thus committing the output to a low state.

Because of the increased speed, the slew rate is typically  $60V/\mu S$  which is above the RS-232 specification of  $30V/\mu S$ . This is the only parameter that exceeds the RS-232 limits.

#### 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. Should an input be left unconnected, a 5Kohm pulldown resistor to ground will commit the output of the receiver to a high state.

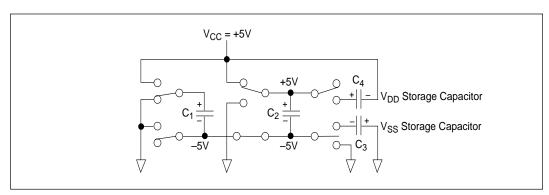


Figure 4. Charge Pump — Phase 3

TGoddard/SP207H/9614R0 SP207H/SP211H High-Speed Transceivers

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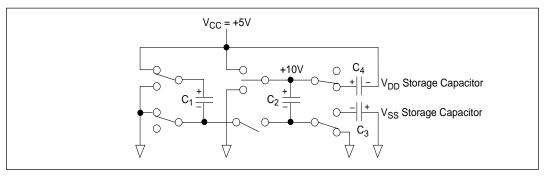


Figure 5. Charge Pump — Phase 4

## **SHUTDOWN MODE**

The  $SP207HB,\,SP211H$  and SP211HB all feature a control input which will disable the device and reduce the power supply current to less than  $10\mu A,\,$  making the parts ideal for battery–powered systems. In the "shutdown" mode the receivers and transmitters will both be tri–stated. The  $V^+$  output of the charge pump will discharge to  $V_{\rm CC}$ , and the  $V^-$  output will discharge to ground.

For complete shutdown to occur and the 10µA power drain to be realized, the following conditions must be met:

- +5V must be applied to the SD pin
- ENABLE must be either 0V, +5.0V or not connected
- the transmitter inputs must be either +5.0V or not connected
- V<sub>CC</sub> must be +5V
- Receiver inputs must be >0V and <+5V

## **ENABLE**

The **SP207HB**, **SP211H** and **SP211HB** feature an enable input pin, which allows the receiver

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

Table 2. Truth Table for SP2xxH

outputs to be either tri-stated or enabled. This can be especially useful when the receiver is tied directly to a microprocessor data bus. The enable is active low; that is, 0V applied to the ENABLE pin will enable the receiver outputs.

#### WAKEUP FUNCTION

The SP207HB and SP211HB have a wake-up feature that keeps all the receivers in an enabled state when the device is in the shutdown mode. With only the receivers active during shutdown, the devices draw 5-10µA of supply current. A typical application of this function would be where a modem is interfaced to a computer in a power-down mode. The ring indicator signal from the modem could be passed through an active receiver that is in the shutdown mode. The ring indicator signal would propagate through the receiver to the power management circuitry of the computer to power up the microprocessor and the SP207HB/SP211HB drivers. After the supply voltage to the transceivers reaches +5.0V, the SHUTDOWN pin can be disabled. All receivers that are active during shutdown maintain 500mV (typ.) of hysteresis.

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

Table 3. Wake-Up Truth Table for SP2xxHB

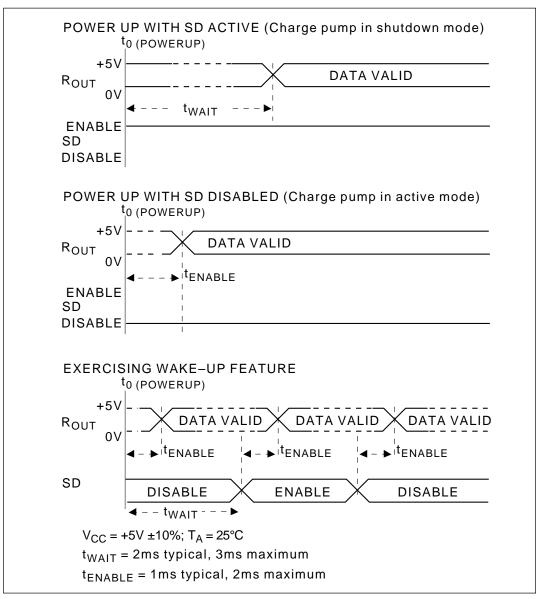
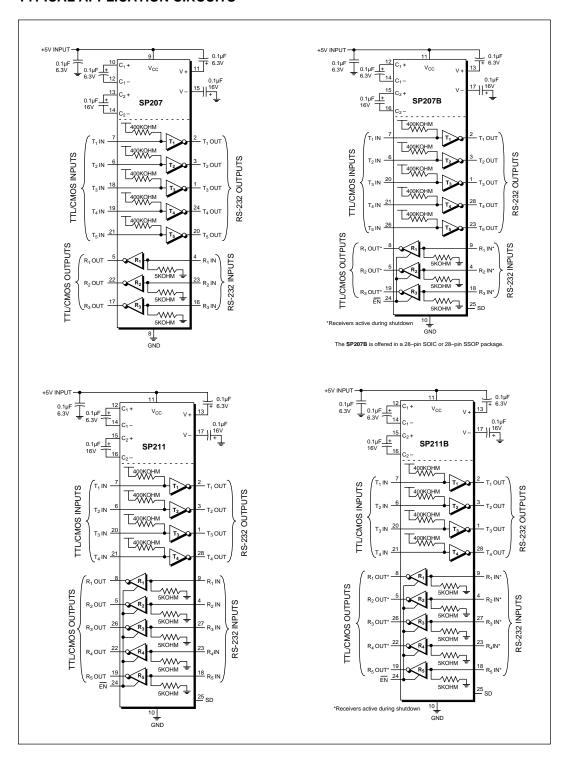
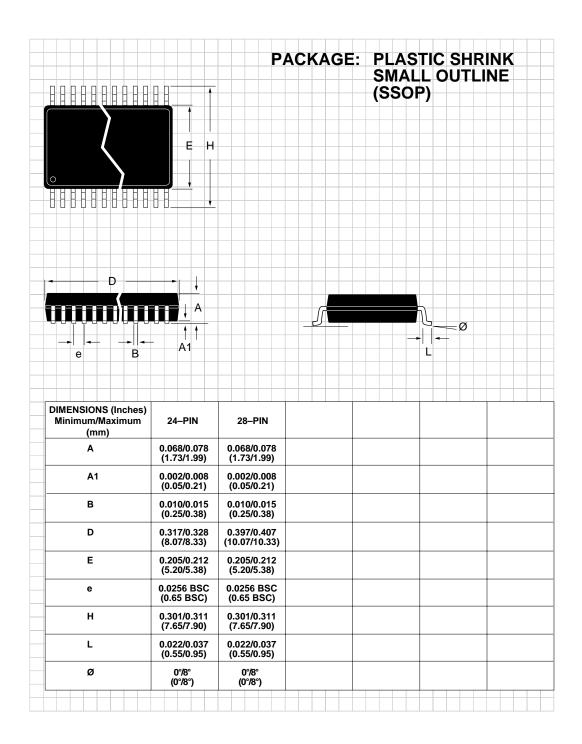
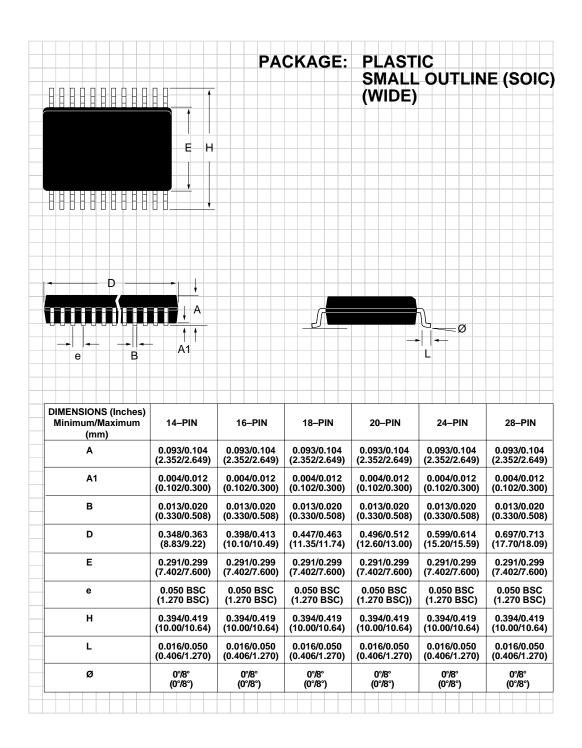


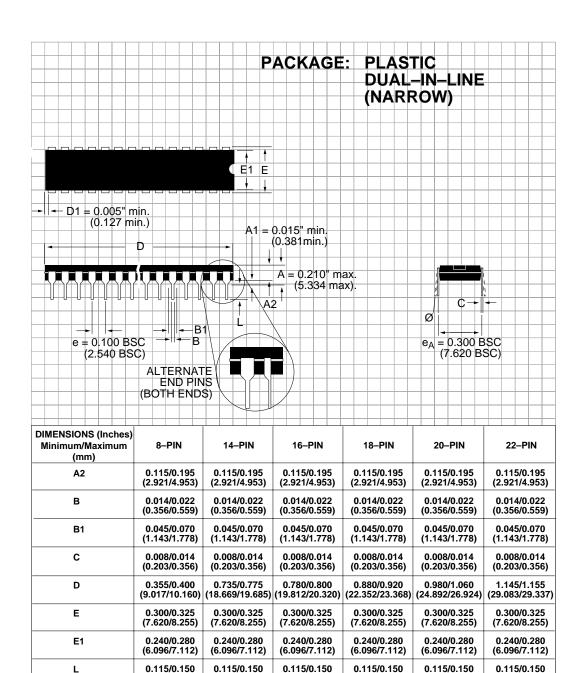
Figure 6. Wake-Up Timing

# **TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUITS**









Ø

(2.921/3.810)

0°/15°

(0°/15°)

(2.921/3.810)

0°/15°

(0°/15°)

(2.921/3.810)

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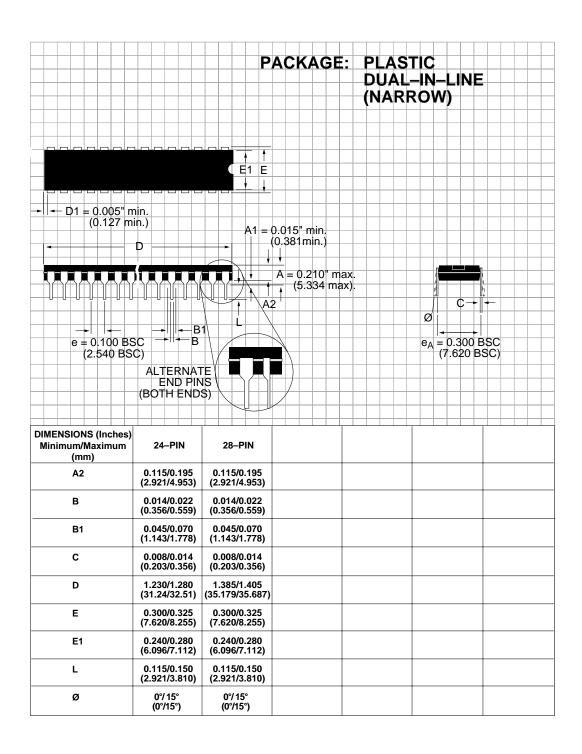
0°/15°

(0°/15°)

(2.921/3.810)

0°/15°

(0°/15°)



# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

# **RS232 Transceivers:**

Model	Drivers	Receivers	Temperature Range	Package Type
SP207HCA	<b></b> 5	3	0°C to +70°C	24-pin SSOP
SP207HCP	5	3	0°C to +70°C	24-pin Plastic DIP
SP207HCT	5	3	0°C to +70°C	24-pin SOIC
SP207HEA	5	3	40°C to +85°C	24-pin SSOP
SP207HEP	5	3	40°C to +85°C	24-pin Plastic DIP
SP207HET	5	3	-40°C to +85°C	24-pin SOIC

# RS232 Transceivers with Low–Power Shutdown and Tri–state Enable:

Model	Drivers	Receivers	. Temperature Range	Package Type
SP211HCA	4	5	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SSOP
SP211HCT	4	5	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SOIC
SP211HEA	4	5	. –40°C to +85°C	28-pin SSOP
SP211HET	4	5	. –40°C to +85°C	28-pin SOIC

# RS232 Transceivers with Low–Power Shutdown, Tri–state Enable, and Wake–Up Function:

Model Drivers	Receivers	Temperature Range	Package Type
<b>SP207HBCA</b> 5 3, with	3 active in Shutdown	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SSOP
<b>SP207HBCT</b> 5 3, with	3 active in Shutdown	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SOIC
<b>SP207HBEA</b> 5 3, with	3 active in Shutdown	40°C to +85°C	28-pin SSOP
<b>SP207HBET</b> 5 3, with	3 active in Shutdown	40°C to +85°C	28-pin SOIC
<b>SP211HBCA</b> 4 5, with	5 active in Shutdown	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SSOP
<b>SP211HBCT</b> 4 5, with	5 active in Shutdown	0°C to +70°C	28-pin SOIC
<b>SP211HBEA</b> 4 5, with	5 active in Shutdown	40°C to +85°C	28-pin SSOP
<b>SP211HBET</b> 4 5, with	5 active in Shutdown	40°C to +85°C	28-pin SOIC



#### SIGNAL PROCESSING EXCELLENCE

# Sipex Corporation

Headquarters and Sales Office 22 Linnell Circle Billerica, MA 01821 TEL: (978) 667-8700 FAX: (978) 670-9001 e-mail: sales@sipex.com

**Sales Office**233 South Hillview Drive
Milpitas, CA 95035
TEL: (408) 934-7500
FAX: (408) 935-7600

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