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<ul> <li>Single Chip With Easy Interface Between UART and Serial Port Connector of IBM PC/AT™ and Compatibles</li> </ul>	DW OR N PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)					
<ul> <li>Three Drivers and Five Receivers Meet or Exceed the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU v.28 Standards</li> </ul>	V <sub>DD</sub> [ 1 20] V <sub>CC</sub> RA1 [ 2 19] RY1 RA2 [ 3 18] RY2 RA3 [ 4 17] RY3					
<ul> <li>Designed to Support Data Rates Up To 120 kbps</li> </ul>	DY1 5 16 DA1 DY2 6 15 DA2					
<ul> <li>ESD Protection Meets or Exceeds 10 kV on RS-232 Pins and 5 kV on All Other Pins (Human-Body Model)</li> </ul>	RA4 [] 7 14 ] RY4 DY3 [] 8 13 ] DA3 RA5 [] 9 12 ] RY5					
Pinout Compatible With the SN75C185	V <sub>SS</sub> [ 10 11 ] GND					

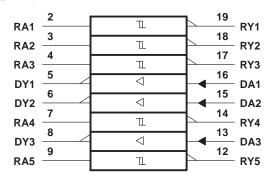
#### description

The SN75185 combines three drivers and five receivers from TI trade-standard SN75188 and SN75189 bipolar quadruple drivers and receivers, respectively. The pinout matches the flow-through design of the SN75C185 to decrease the part count, reduce the board space required, and allow easy interconnection of the UART and serial-port connector of IBM<sup>™</sup> PC/AT<sup>™</sup> and compatibles. The bipolar circuits and processing of the SN75185 provides a rugged low-cost solution for this function at the expense of quiescent power and external passive components relative to the SN75C185.

The SN75185 complies with the requirements of the TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU (formerly CCITT) v.28 standards. These standards are for data interchange between a host computer and peripheral at signaling rates up to 20 kbit/s. The switching speeds of the SN75185 are fast enough to support rates up to 120 kbit/s with lower capacitive loads (shorter cables). Interoperability at the higher signaling rates cannot be assured unless the designer has design control of the cable and the interface circuits at both ends. For interoperability at signaling rates to 120 kbit/s, use of TIA/EIA-423-B (ITU v.10) and TIA/EIA-422-B (ITU v.11) standards are recommended.

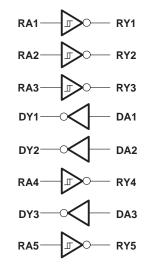
The SN75185 is characterized for operation over the temperature range of 0°C to 70°C.

### logic symbol<sup>†</sup>



<sup>†</sup> This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

# logic diagram (positive logic)





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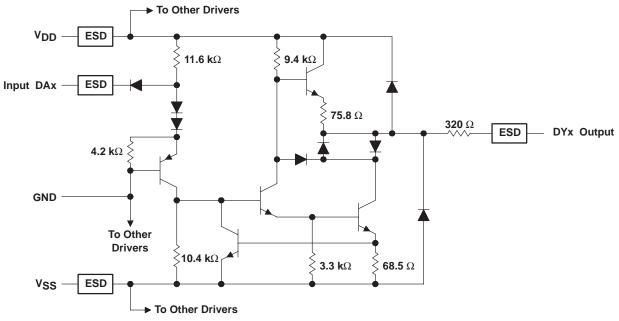
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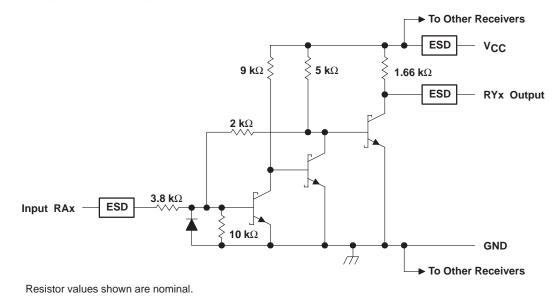
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#### schematic of drivers



Resistor values shown are nominal.

# schematic (each receiver)





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#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>†</sup>

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	10 V
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub> (see Note 1)	
Input voltage range: Driver	–15 V to 7 V
Receiver	. $-30\ V$ to $30\ V$
Driver output voltage range	$\ldots -15$ V to 15 V
Receiver low-level output current	20 mA
Package thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA}$ (see Note 2): DW package	97°C/W
N package	67°C/W
Electrostatic discharge: Human-body model: RS-232 pins, class 3, A (see Note 3)	10 kV
Human-body model: All pins, class 3, A (see Note 4)	5 kV
Machine model: RS-232 pins, class 3, B (see Note 5)	600 V
Machine model: All pins, class 3, B (see Note 4)	300 V
Storage temperature range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	

<sup>†</sup> Stresses beyond those listed under "absolute maximum ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltages are with respect to the network ground terminal.

2. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51, except for through-hole packages, which use a trace length of zero.

3. RS-232 pins are tested with respect to ground and each other.

4. Per MIL-PRF-38535

5. RS-232 pins are tested with respect to ground.

#### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>		7.5	9	15	V
Supply voltage, VSS		-7.5	-9	-15	V
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>		4.5	5	5.5	V
High-level input voltage, VIH (dr	iver only)	1.9			V
Low-level input voltage, VIL (driv	ver only)			0.8	V
High lovel output ourrest love	Driver		-6	mA	
High-level output current, IOH	Receiver			15 -15 5.5 0.8	ША
	Driver			6	~^^
Low-level output current, IOL	Receiver			0.8 -6 -0.5 6 16	mA
Operating free-air temperature,	ГА	0		70	°C



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#### supply currents

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN MAX	UNIT
				$V_{DD} = 9 V$ , $V_{SS} = -9 V$	15	
		All inputs at 1.9 V,	No load	$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -12 \text{ V}$	19	mA
	Supply current from V			$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	25	
טטי	IDD Supply current from VDD			$V_{DD} = 9 V$ , $V_{SS} = -9 V$	4.5	
		All inputs at 0.8 V,	No load	$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -12 \text{ V}$	5.5	mA
				$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	9	
		All inputs at 1.9 V,	No load	$V_{DD} = 9 V$ , $V_{SS} = -9 V$	-15	mA
				$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -12 \text{ V}$	-19	
	Supply current from VSS			$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	-25	
ISS	Supply current nonin vSS			$V_{DD} = 9 V$ , $V_{SS} = -9 V$	-3.2	
		All inputs at 0.8 V,	No load	$V_{DD} = 12 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -12 \text{ V}$	-3.2	mA
				$V_{DD} = 15 \text{ V},  V_{SS} = -15 \text{ V}$	-3.2	]
ICC	Supply current from V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V,	All inputs at 5 V,	No load	30	mA

# **DRIVER SECTION**

# electrical characteristics over recommended operating free-air temperature range, $V_{DD}$ = 9 V, $V_{SS}$ = -9 V, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITI	ONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
VOH	High-level output voltage	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,	$R_L = 3 k\Omega$ ,	See Figure 1	6	7.5		V
VOL	Low-level output voltage (see Note 6)	V <sub>IH</sub> = 1.9 V,	$R_L = 3 k\Omega$ ,	See Figure 1		-7.5	-6	V
Чн	High-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 5 V,	See Figure 2				10	μA
۱ <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input current	$V_{I} = 0,$	See Figure 2				-1.6	mA
IOS(H)	High-level short-circuit output current (see Note 7)	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,	$V_{O} = 0,$	See Figure 1	-4.5	-12	-19.5	mA
IOS(L)	Low-level short-circuit output current	V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V,	$V_{O} = 0,$	See Figure 1	4.5	12	19.5	mA
r <sub>o</sub>	Output resistance (see Note 8)	V <sub>CC</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> =	$V_{SS} = 0,$	$V_{O} = -2 V \text{ to } 2 V$	300			Ω

NOTES: 6. The algebraic convention, where the more positive (less negative) limit is designated as maximum, is used in this data sheet for logic levels only (e.g., if –10 V is maximum, the typical value is a more negative voltage).

7. Output short-circuit conditions must maintain the total power dissipation below absolute maximum ratings.

8. Test conditions are those specified by TIA/EIA-232-F and as listed above.

# switching characteristics, V\_{CC} = 5 V, V\_{DD} = 12 V, V\_{SS} = -12 V, T\_A = 25^{\circ}C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	$R_L = 3 k\Omega$ to 7 kΩ, $C_L = 15 pF$ ,		315	500	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	See Figure 3		75	175	ns
	Transition time, low-to-high-level output	$R_L$ = 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ, $C_L$ = 15 pF, See Figure 3		60	100	ns
	Transition time, tow-to-high-level output	$R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega,$ $C_L$ = 2500 pF, See Figure 3 and Note 9		1.7	2.5	μs
t <sub>THL</sub> Transition ti	Transition time, high to low level output	$R_L$ = 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ, $C_L$ = 15 pF, See Figure 3		40	75	ns
	Transition time, high-to-low-level output	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ , $C_L = 2500 \text{ pF}$ , See Figure 3 and Note 10		1.5	2.5	μs

NOTES: 9. Measured between – 3-V and 3-V points of the output waveform (TIA/EIA-232-F conditions), all unused inputs are tied. 10. Measured between 3-V and –3-V points of the output waveform (TIA/EIA-232-F conditions), all unused inputs are tied.



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# **RECEIVER SECTION**

# electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CO	TEST CONDITIONS			MAX	UNIT
\/		Soo Figuro F	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	1.75	1.9	2.3	
V <sub>T+</sub>	Positive-going threshold voltage	See Figure 5	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to 70 $^{\circ}C$	1.55		2.3	<b>-</b> V
$V_{T-}$	Negative-going threshold voltage			0.75	0.97	1.25	
V <sub>hys</sub>	Input hysteresis (V <sub>T +</sub> – V <sub>T</sub> _)			0.5			
Varia	DH High-level output voltage IOH =	1	V <sub>IH</sub> = 0.75 V	2.6	4	5	V
∨он		$I_{OH} = -0.5 \text{ mA}$	Inputs open	2.6			Ň
VOL	Low-level input voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 10 mA,	V <sub>I</sub> = 3 V		0.2	0.45	V
1	High-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 25 V,	See Figure 5	3.6		8.3	mA
l <sub>IH</sub> Hig	High-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 3 V,	See Figure 5	0.43			ША
lu.	Low-level output current	$V_{I} = -25 V,$	See Figure 5	-3.6		-8.3	mA
ĺΊL		$V_{I} = -3 V,$	See Figure 5	-0.43			IIIA
los	Short-circuit output current	See Figure 4			-3.4	-12	mA

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5$  V,  $V_{DD} = 9$  V, and  $V_{SS} = -9$  V.

# switching characteristics, V\_{CC} = 5 V, V\_{DD} = 12 V, V\_{SS} = -12 V, T\_A = 25^{\circ}C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output				107	500	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF,	$R_L = 5 k\Omega$		42	150	ns
t <sub>TLH</sub>	Transition time, low-to-high-level output	See Figure 6			175	525	ns
<sup>t</sup> THL	Transition time, high-to-low-level output				16	60	ns

# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

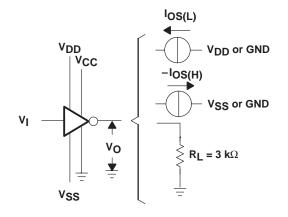
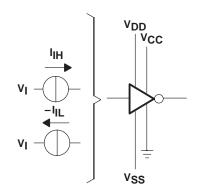


Figure 1. Driver Test Circuit for V<sub>OH</sub>, V<sub>OL</sub>, I<sub>OS(H)</sub>, and I<sub>OS(L)</sub>



### Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit for IIH and IIL



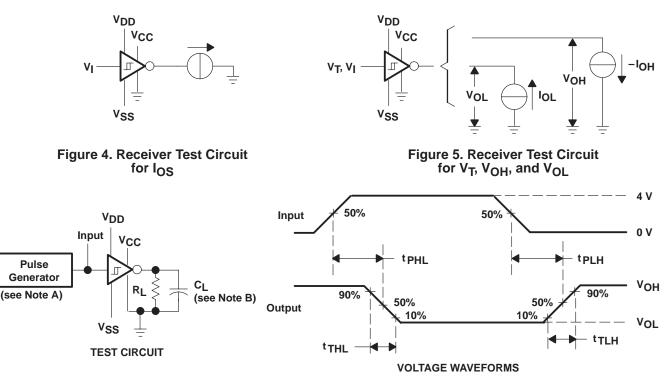
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#### 3 V 1.5 V 1.5 V Input VDD 0 V Input Vcc <sup>t</sup>PHL <sup>t</sup>PLH Pulse Generator VOH CL 90% 90% (see Note A) (see Note B) 50% 50% Output 10% 10% VOL Vss <sup>t</sup>THL <sup>t</sup>TLH **TEST CIRCUIT** VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics:  $t_W = 25 \ \mu$ s, PRR = 20 kHz,  $Z_O = 50 \ \Omega$ ,  $t_f = t_f < 50 \ ns$ . B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.



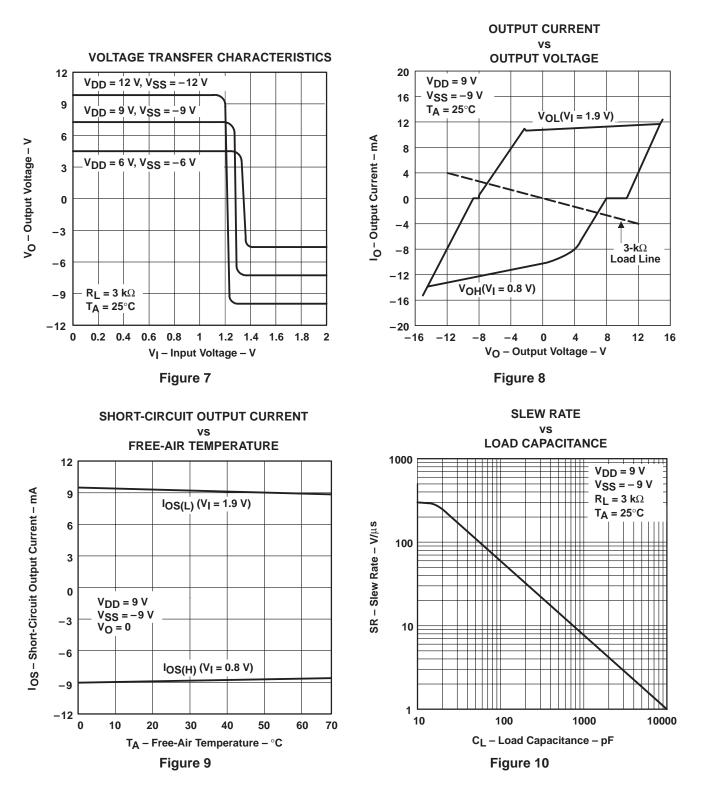


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Figure 6. Receiver Propagation and Transition Times



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**



# **DRIVER SECTION**



# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

# **RECEIVER SECTION**

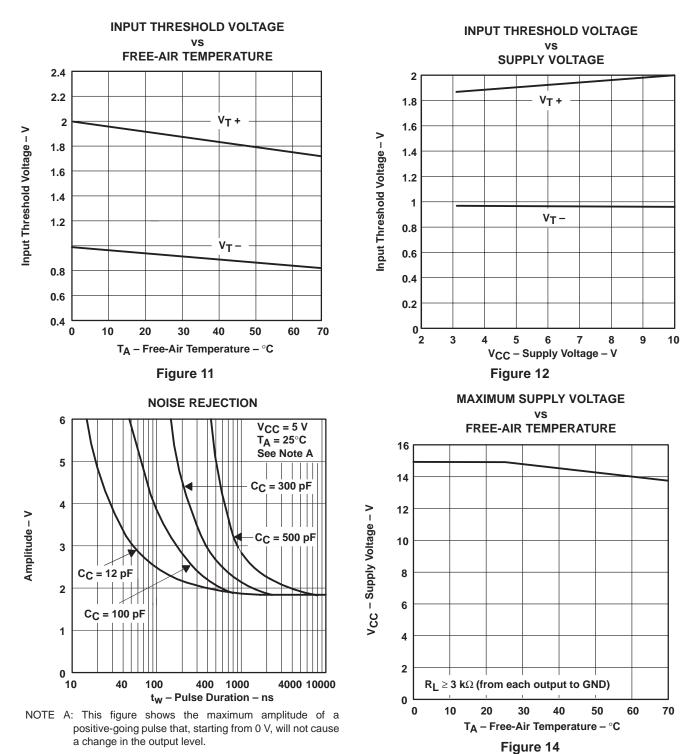


Figure 13



# **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Diodes placed in series with the  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$  leads protect the SN75185 in the fault condition in which the device outputs are shorted to  $\pm 15$  V and the power supplies are at low and provide low-impedance paths to ground (see Figure 15).

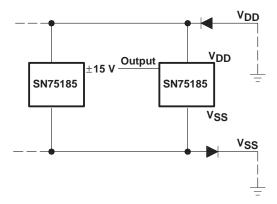
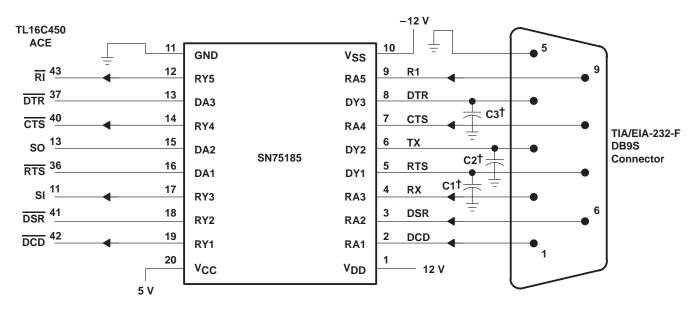


Figure 15. Power-Supply Protection to Meet Power-Off Fault Conditions of TIA/EIA-232-F



<sup>†</sup> See Figure 10 to select the correct values for the loading capacitors (C1, C2, and C3), which are required to meet the RS-232 maximum slew-rate requirement of 30 V/μs. The value of the loading capacitors required depends upon the line length and desired slew rate, but typically is 330 pF.

### **Figure 16. Typical Connection**



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