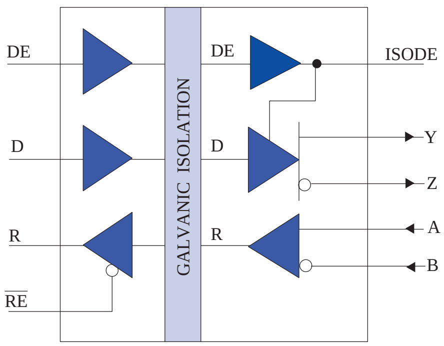
Isolated RS422/RS485 Interface

Functional Diagram



Features

- 2500 V_{RMS} Isolation (1 min)
- 25 ns Propagation Delay
- 25 MBaud Data Rate
- 1 ns Skew
- ±60 mA Driver Output Capability
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Meets or Exceeds EIA 422-B, EIA 485-A and ITU Recommendation V11
- -40°C to +85°C Temperature Range
- 16 Pin SOIC Package
- UL 1577 Approval (pending)

Function Table

V_{ID1} (Y-Z)	V_{ID2} (A-B)	DE	$\overline{RE}$	ISODE	R	D	MODE
X	≥ 0.2V	X	L	X	H	X	Receive
X	≤ –0.2V	X	L	X	L	X	Receive
$-7<V_{ID1}<12$	$-7<V_{ID2}<12$	X	H	X	Z	X	Receive/Drive
≥ 1.5	X	H	L	H	H	H	Drive
≤–1.5	X	H	L	H	L	L	Drive
	Open	L	L	L	H	X	Receive

H= High Level, L= Low Level,
X= Irrelevant, Z= High Impedance

Applications

- Multi-point or Multi-drop Transmission on Long Bus Lines in Noisy Environments

Description

The IL422 is a galvanically isolated, high speed differential driver and receiver pair, designed for bidirectional data communication on balanced transmission lines. Isolation is achieved through patented* Isoloop® technology. The IL422 is the first isolated RS-422 interface available in a standard 16 pin SOIC package, which meets the ANSI Standards EIA/TIA-422-B and RS485.

The IL422 has current limiting and thermal shutdown features to protect against output short circuits and bus contention situations where these may cause excessive power dissipation.

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* US Patent number 5,831,426 and others

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
Storage Temperature	T_S	-65	150	°C
Ambient Operating Temperature	T_A	-40	85	°C
Voltage Range at A,B,Y or Z Bus Pins[1]		-7	12	Volts
Supply Voltage[2]	V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}	-0.5	7	Volts
Digital Input Voltage		-0.5	5.5	Volts
Digital Output Voltage		-0.5	V_{DD}+ 0.1	Volts
Continuous Total Power Dissipation			725 377	mWatts (25°C) mWatts (85°C)
Maximum Output Current	I_O		95	mAmps
Lead Solder Temperature (10s)			260	°C
ESD	2kV Human Body Model			

Insulation Specifications

Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Rated Voltage, 1 min		2500			V_{RMS}
Partial Discharge, 100% Tested [3]	1s,5pC	2000			V_{RMS}
Creepage Distance (External)		8.077			mm
Barrier Impedance			$>10^{14}\|\|7$		Ω || pF
Leakage Current	240 V_{RMS} 60Hz		0.1		µAmps

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Max.	Units
Supply Voltage	V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}	4.5	5.5	Volts
Input Voltage at any bus terminal (separately or common mode)	V_I V_{IC}		12 -7	Volts
High-level Digital Input Voltage	V_{IH}	3		Volts
Low-Level Digital Input Voltage	V_{IL}		0.8	Volts
Differential Input/ Output Voltage[12]	V_{ID}		±12	Volts
High-Level Output Current (Driver)	I_{OH}		-60	mA
High-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	I_{OH}		8	mA
Low-Level Output Current (Driver)	I_{OL}		60	mA
Low-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	I_{OL}		8	mA
Operating Free Air Temperature	T_A	-40	85	°C
Input Signal Rise and Fall Times	t_{IR}, t_{IF}	DC Stable		

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Driver Section

All Specifications are T_{min} to T_{max} unless otherwise stated. $V_{DD1}=V_{DD2}=5V$

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.[5]	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Clamp Voltage	V_{IK}			-1.5	V	I_L=-18mA
Output Voltage	V_O	0		6	V	I_O=0
Differential Output Voltage	$\|V_{OD1}\|$	1.5		6	V	I_O=0
Differential Output Voltage[6]	$\|V_{OD2}\|$	1/2 V_{OD} or 2			V	R_L=100Ω
		1.5	2.5	5	V	R_L=54Ω
Differential Output Voltage	V_{OD3}	1.5		5	V	V_{test}=-7 to 12V
Change in Magnitude of [7] Differential Output Voltage	$\Delta\|V_{OD}\|$			±0.2	V	R_L=54 or 100Ω
Common Mode Output Voltage	V_{OC}			3 -1	V	R_L=54 or 100Ω
Change in Magnitude of [7] Common Mode Output Voltage	$\Delta\|V_{OC}\|$			±0.2	V	R_L=54 or 100Ω
Output Current[4]	I_O			1 -0.8	mA mA	Output Disabled V_O=12 V_O=-7
High Level Input Current	I_{IH}			10	µA	V_1=3.5 V
Low Level Input Current	I_{IL}			-10	µA	V_1=0.4 V
Short-Circuit Output Current	I_{OS}			-250 -150 250	mA	V_O= -6 V_O= 0 V_O= 8
Supply Current (V_{DD2}= +5V) (V_{DD1}= +5V)	I_{DD2} I_{DD1}		27 5	34 10	mA mA	No Load (Outputs Enabled)

Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.[5]	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Data Rate		25			Mbd	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Differential Output Delay Time	t_D(OD)		16	25	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Pulse Skew[10]	$t_{SK(P)}$		1	6	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Differential Output Transition Time	t_T(OD)		8	10	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Output Enable Time To High Level	t_{PZH}		31	65	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Output Enable Time To Low Level	t_{PZL}		22	35	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Output Disable Time From High Level	t_{PHZ}		28	50	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Output Disable Time From Low Level	t_{PLZ}		16	32	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Skew Limit[11]	t_{SK}(LIM)		2	8	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF

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Receiver Section

All Specifications are T_{min} to T_{max} unless otherwise stated. VDD1=VDD2=5V

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.[5]	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Positive-going Input Threshold Voltage	V_{IT+}			0.2	V	V_O = 2.7V, I_O= - 0.4mA
Negative-going Input Threshold Voltage	V_{IT-}	–0.2			V	V_O = 0.5V, I_O= 8mA
Hysteresis Voltage (V_{IT+} - V_{IT-})	V_{hys}		60		mV	
High Level Digital Output Voltage	V_{OH}	V_{DD} – 0.1			V	V_{ID}= 200mV, I_{OH} = -20µA
Low Level Digital Output Voltage	V_{OL}			0.2	V	V_{ID}= -200mV, I_{OL} = 20µA
High-impedance-state output current	I_{OZ}			±10	µA	V_O = 0.4 to (V_{DD2} - 0.5) V
Line Input Current[8]	I_I			1 -0.8	mA	Other Input[11] = 0V V_I=12V V_I= –7V
Input Resistance	r_i		50		kΩ	
Supply Current (V_{DD2} = +5) (V_{DD1} = +5)	I_{DD2} I_{DD1}		27 5	34 10	mA mA	No Load (Outputs Enabled)

Switching Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.[5]	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Data Rate		25			Mbd	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Propagation Time[9]	t_{PD}		24	32	ns	V_O=-1.5 to 1.5V, C_L=15pF
Pulse Skew[10]	$t_{SK(P)}$		2	6	ns	V_O=-1.5 to 1.5V, C_L=15pF
Skew Limit[11]	$t_{SK(lim)}$		2	8	ns	R_L=54Ω, C_L=50pF
Output Enable Time To High Level	t_{PZH}		17	24	ns	C_L=15pF
Output Enable Time To Low Level	t_{PZL}		30	45	ns	C_L=15pF
Output Disable Time From High Level	t_{PHZ}		30	45	ns	C_L=15pF
Output Disable Time From Low Level	t_{PLZ}		18	27	ns	C_L=15pF

Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity

This product has been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

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Notes:

1. Absolute maximum voltage quoted with respect to GND2. Note that this voltage may be as high as 2500Vac rms with respect to GND1
2. All Voltage values are with respect to network ground except differential I/O bus voltages.
3. Differential input/output voltage is measured at the noninverting terminal A/Y with respect to the inverting terminal B/Z.
4. The power-off measurement in ANSI Standard EIA\TIA-422-B applies to disabled outputs only and is not applied to combined inputs and outputs.
5. All typical values are at V_{DD1}, V_{DD2} = 5V and T_A = 25°C.
6. The minimum V_{OD2} with a 100Ω load is either 1/2V_{OD1} or 2V, whichever is greater.
7. $\Delta|V_{OD}|$ and $\Delta|V_{OC}|$ are the changes in magnitude of V_{OD} and V_{OC}, respectively, that occur when the input is changed form one logic state to the other.
8. This applies for both power on and power off, refer to ANSI standard RS-485 for exact condition. The EIA\TIA-422-B limit does not apply for a combined driver and receiver terminal.
9. Includes 8 ns read enable time. Maximum propagation delay is 25 ns after read assertion.
10. Pulse skew is defined as the $|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}|$ of each channel.
11. Skew limit is the maximum difference in any two channels in one device.
12. All devices receive a one second test. Failure criteria is ≥ 5 pulses of ≥ 5 pC.

Application Notes:

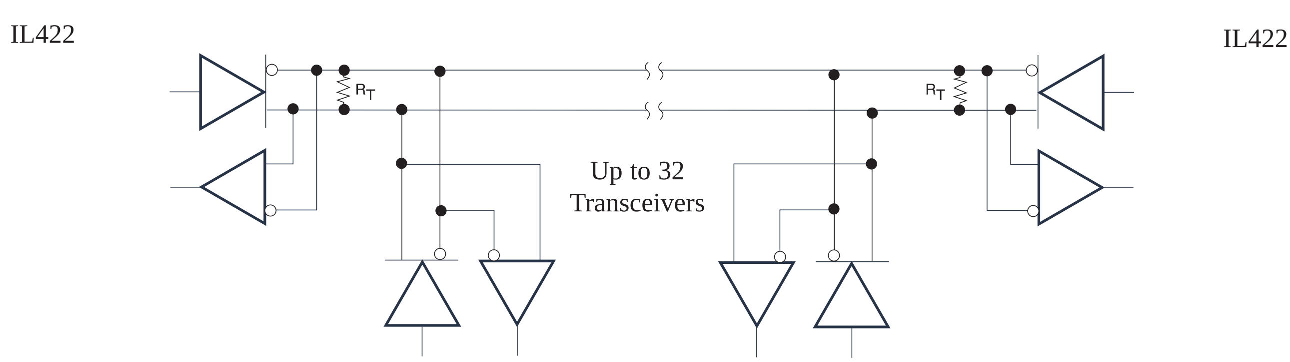
Power Consumption

The IL422 achieves its low power consumption from the manner by which it transmits data across its isolation barrier. By detecting the edge transitions of the input logic signal and converting this to a narrow current pulse which drives the isolation barrier, the isolator then latches the input logic state in the output latch. Since the current pulses are narrow, about 2.5 ns wide, the power consumption is independent of mark-to-space ratio and solely dependent on frequency. This has obvious advantages over optocouplers whose power consumption is heavily dependent on its on state and frequency.

Power Supplies

It is recommended that low ESR ceramic capacitors be used to decouple the supplies. Both V_{DD1} and V_{DD2} should be bypassed with 47 nF capacitors. These should be placed no further than 1 cm from the device pins for proper operation. In addition, V_{DD2} should have a 10 µF tantalum capacitor connected in parallel with the 47 nF capacitor.

Application Notes:



This line should be at both ends in its characteristic impedance (R_T=Z_O). Sub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible.

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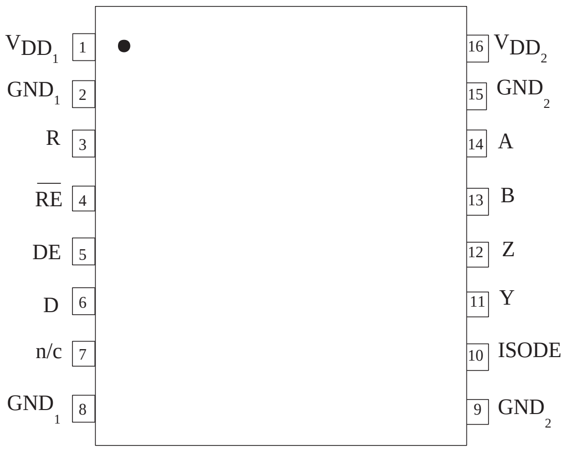
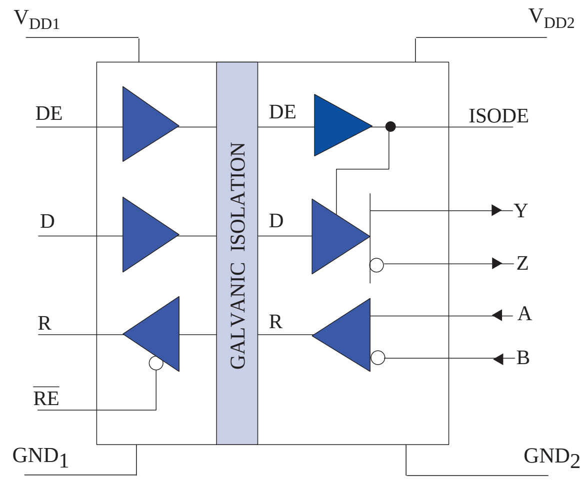
Pin Configuration





Pin Description

Pin	Mnemonic	Description
1	V_{DD1}	Input Power Supply
2	GND_1	Input Power Supply Ground Return
3	R	Output Data from AB Bus
4	$\overline{RE}$	Read Data Enable
5	DE	Drive Enable
6	D	Data Input to YZ Bus
7	n\c	No Internal Connection
8	GND_1	Input Power Supply Ground Return
9	GND_2	Output Power Supply Ground Return
10	ISODE	Isolated DE Output for use in applications where the state of the drive enable node needs to be monitored
11	Y	‘Y’ Bus (Drive — True)
12	Z	‘Z’ Bus (Drive — Inverse)
13	B	‘B’ Bus (Receive — Inverse)
14	A	‘A’ Bus (Receive — True)
15	GND_2	Output Power Supply Return
16	V_{DD2}	Output Power Supply

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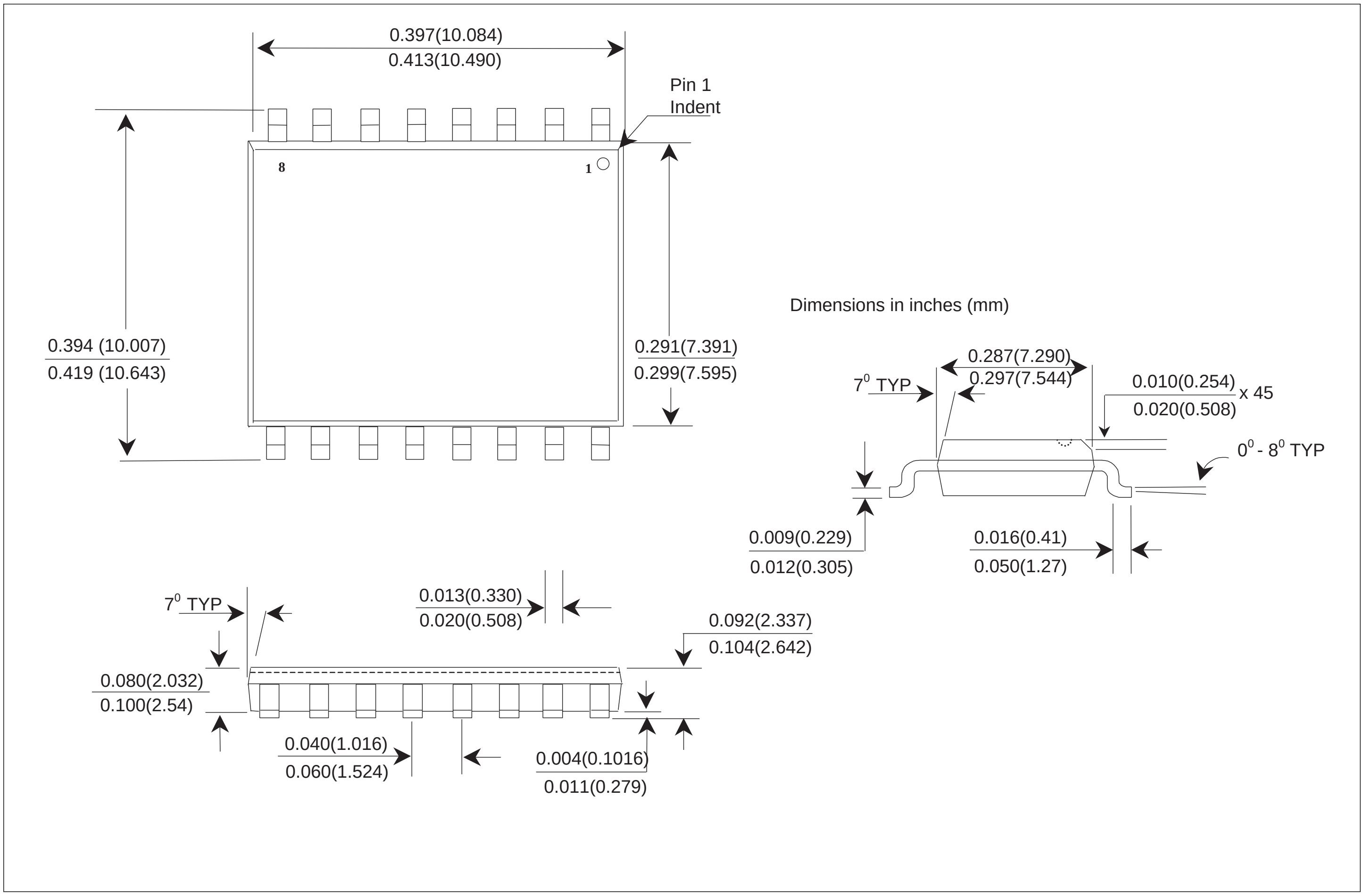
Wide Body SOIC-16 Package



About NVE

An ISO 9001 Certified Company

NVE is a high technology components manufacturer having the unique capability to combine leading edge Giant Magnetoresistive (GMR) materials with integrated circuits to make novel electronic components. Products include Magnetic Field Sensors, Magnetic Field Gradient Sensors (Gradiometer), Digital Magnetic Field Sensors, Digital Signal Isolators and Isolated Bus Transceivers.

NVE is a leader in GMR research and in 1994 introduced the world's first products using GMR material, a line of GMR magnetic field sensors that can be used for position, magnetic media, wheel speed and current sensing.

NVE is located in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, a suburb of Minneapolis. Please visit our Web site at www.nve.com or call 952-829-9217 for information on products, sales or distribution.

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