5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver

General Description

The MAX14943 isolated RS-485/PROFIBUS DP transceiver provides $5000V_{RMS}$ (60s) of galvanic isolation between the cable side (RS-485 driver/receiver side) and the UART side of the device. Isolation improves communication by breaking ground loops and reduces noise when there are large differences in ground potential between ports. This device allows for robust communication up to 20Mbps.

The device includes an integrated 450kHz transformer driver for power transfer to the cable side of the transceiver using an external transformer. An integrated LDO provides a simple and space-efficient architecture for providing power to the cable side of the IC.

The device includes one half-duplex driver/receiver channel. The receiver is 1/4-unit load, allowing up to 128 transceivers on a common bus.

Integrated true fail-safe circuitry ensures a logic-high on the receiver output when inputs are shorted or open. Undervoltage lockout disables the driver when cable-side or UART-side power supplies are below functional levels.

The driver outputs/receiver inputs are protected from ±35kV electrostatic discharge (ESD) to GNDB on the cable side, as specified by the Human Body Model (HBM).

The MAX14943 is available in a 16-pin wide-body SOIC package and operates over the -40°C to +105°C temperature range.

Applications

- Industrial Automation Equipment
- Programmable Logic Controllers
- HVAC
- Power Meters

Safety Regulatory Approvals Pending

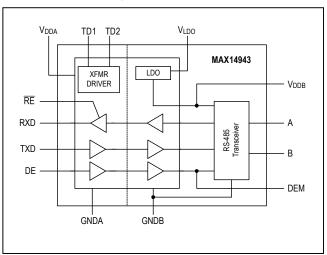
- UL According to UL1577
- cUL According to CSA Bulletin 5A
- VDE 0884-10

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Benefits and Features

- · High Integration Simplifies Designs
 - · Integrated LDO for Cable-Side Power
 - Integrated Transformer Driver for Power Transfer to Cable Side Has Up to 80% Efficiency at 150mA Load
- High-Performance Transceiver Enables Flexible Designs
 - Compliant with RS-485 and EIA 61158-2 Type 3 PROFIBUS DP Standards
 - · 20Mbps (max) Data Rate
 - · Up to 128 Devices on the Bus
- Integrated Protection for Robust Communication
 - ±35kV ESD (HBM) on Driver Outputs/Receiver Inputs
 - 5kV_{RMS} Withstand Isolation Voltage for 60s (V_{ISO})
 - 1200VPEAK Maximum Repetitive Peak-Isolation Voltage (V_{IORM})
 - 848V_{RMS} Maximum Working-Isolation Voltage (V_{IOWM})
 - > 30 Years Lifetime at Rated Working Voltage
 - Withstands ±10kV Surge per IEC 61000-4-5
 - · Thermal Shutdown

Functional Diagram



Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.



5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver

Absolute Maximum Ratings

V _{DDA} to GNDA	0.3V to +6V	Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°	C)
V _{DDB} to GNDB	0.3V to +6V	16-pin wide-body SOIC	•
V _{LDO} to GNDB	0.3V to +16V	(derate 14.1mW/°C above +70°C)	1126.8mW
TD1, TD2 to GNDA	0.3V to +12V	Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +105°C
TXD, DE, RE, RXD to GNDA	0.3V to +6V	Junction Temperature	+150°C
DEM to GNDB	0.3V to +6V	Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
A, B to GNDB	8V to +13V	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
TD1, TD2 Continuous Current	±1.4A	Soldering Temperature (reflow)	+260°C
Short-Circuit Duration (RXD to GNDA, A,	B, DEM,		
Vone to GNDB)	Continuous		

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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Package Thermal Characteristics (Note 1)

Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})......71°C/W Junction-to-Case Thermal Resistance (θ_{JC})......23°C/W

Note 1: Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

DC Electrical Characteristics

 $(V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.0 \text{V to } 5.5 \text{V}, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 4.5 \text{V to } 5.5 \text{V}, T_{A} = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.3 \text{V}, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 5 \text{V}, V_{GNDA} = V_{GNDB}, \text{ and } T_{A} = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C.}) \text{ (Notes 2, 3)}$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
POWER							
Cunnly Valtage	V _{DDA}		3.0		5.5	V	
Supply Voltage	V_{DDB}		4.5		5.5	V	
Supply Current	I _{DDA}	V_{DDA} = 5V, DE = high, \overline{RE} = TXD = low, RXD unconnected, no bus load, TD1/TD2 unconnected		4.7	7.7	mA	
Sapp., Sanon	I _{DDB}	DE = high, \overline{RE} = TXD = low, RXD unconnected, no bus load, V_{DDB} = 5V		7.7	12.5		
	V/	RE, RXD, DE, TXD, V _{DDA} rising	1.50	1.58	1.65	V	
Undervoltage-Lockout Threshold	V _{UVLOA}	TD1/TD2 driver, V _{DDA} rising	2.55	2.7	2.85		
Tilleshold	V _{UVLOB}	V _{DDB} rising	2.55	2.7	2.85		
	V	RE, RXD, DE, TXD		50			
Undervoltage-Lockout Threshold Hysteresis	Vuvhysta	TD1/TD2 driver	200		mV		
Threshold Hysteresis	V _{UVHYSTB}			200			
TRANSFORMER DRIVER	•						
Output Resistance	R _O	TD1/TD2 = low, I _{OUT} = 300mA		0.6	1.5	Ω	
TD4 TD0 Occupation		4.5V ≤ V _{DDA} ≤ 5.5V	540	785	1300	4	
TD1, TD2 Current Limit	ILIM	3.0V ≤ V _{DDA} ≤ 3.6V	485	730	1170	mA	
Switching Frequency	fsw		350	450	550	kHz	
Duty Cycle	D			50		%	
Crossover Dead Time	t _{DEAD}			50		ns	

DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.0 \text{V to } 5.5 \text{V}, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 4.5 \text{V to } 5.5 \text{V}, T_{A} = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.3 \text{V}, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 5 \text{V}, V_{GNDA} = V_{GNDB}, \text{ and } T_{A} = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C.}) \text{ (Notes 2, 3)}$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
LDO						
LDO Supply Voltage	V _{LDO}	Relative to GNDB, LDO is on (Note 4)	4.68		14	V
LDO Supply Current	ILDO	DE = high, TXD = low, no bus load, V _{LDO} = 5.5V		7.8	12.9	mA
LDO Output Voltage	V _{DDB}		4.5	5	5.5	V
LDO Current Limit				300		mA
Load Regulation		V _{LDO} = 5.68V, I _{LOAD} = 20mA to 40mA		0.19	1.7	mV/mA
Line Regulation		V _{LDO} = 5.68V to 14V, I _{LOAD} = 20mA		0.12	1.8	mV/V
Dropout Voltage		V _{LDO} = 4.68V, I _{DDB} = 120mA		100	180	mV
Load Capacitance		Nominal value (Note 5)	1		10	μF
LOGIC INTERFACE (TXD, RXD	, DE, $\overline{\text{RE}}$, DEM)					
Input High Voltage	VIH	RE, TXD, DE to GNDA	0.7 x V _{DDA}			V
Input Low Voltage	V _{IL}	RE, TXD, DE to GNDA			0.8	V
Input Hysteresis	V _{HYS}	RE, TXD, DE to GNDA		220		mV
Input Capacitance	C _{IN}	RE, TXD, DE, f = 1MHz		2		pF
Input Pullup Current	I _{PU}	TXD	-10	-4.5	-1.5	μA
Input Pulldown Current	IPD	DE, RE	1.5	4.5	10	μA
Output Voltage High	.,	RXD to GNDA, I _{OUT} = -4mA	V _{DDA} -0.4			V
Output Voltage Flight	Voн	DEM to GNDB, I _{OUT} = -4mA	V _{DDB} -0.4			v
Outrant Valtagra Laur		RXD to GNDA, I _{OUT} = 4mA			0.40	
Output Voltage Low	VOL	DEM to GNDB, I _{OUT} = 4mA			0.40	V
Short-Circuit Output Pullup	ISH_PU	$OV \le V_{RXD} \le V_{DDA}$, $V_A - V_B > -50 \text{mV}$, $\overline{RE} = \text{low}$	-42	-42		mA
Current	0.1	0V ≤ V _{DEM} ≤ V _{DDB} , DE = high	-42			
Short-Circuit Output Pulldown	I _{SH_PD}	$OV \le V_{RXD} \le V_{DDA}$, $V_A - V_B < -200 \text{mV}$, $\overline{RE} = \text{low}$	+40		mA	
Current	01110	0V ≤ V _{DEM} ≤ V _{DDB} , DE = low			+40	
Three-State Output Current	I _{OZ}	$0V \le V_{RXD} \le V_{DDA}$, $\overline{RE} = high$	-1		+1	μA

DC Electrical Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{DDA}-V_{GNDA}=3.0V\ to\ 5.5V,\ V_{DDB}-V_{GNDB}=4.5V\ to\ 5.5V,\ T_{A}=T_{MIN}\ to\ T_{MAX},\ unless\ otherwise\ noted.$ Typical values are at $V_{DDA}-V_{GNDA}=3.3V,\ V_{DDB}-V_{GNDB}=5V,\ V_{GNDA}=V_{GNDB},\ and\ T_{A}=+25^{\circ}C.)\ (Notes\ 2,\ 3)$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	COND	ITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DRIVER				'			
			$R_L = 54\Omega$, TXD = high or low, DE = high, Figure 1a				
Differential Driver Output	IVODI	R_L = 100Ω, TXD = DE = high, Figure		2.9			V
		-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ +12V	, Figure 1b	1.5		5	
Differential Driver Peak-to-Peak Output	VODPP	Figure 2 (Note 6)		4.0		6.8	V
Change in Magnitude of Differential Driver Output Voltage	ΔV_{OD}	R_L = 54Ω, Figure	1b (Note 7)	-0.2		+0.2	V
Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage	Voc	R_L = 54Ω, Figure	1a		1.8	3	V
Change in Magnitude of Common-Mode Voltage	ΔVOC	R_L = 54Ω, Figure	1a (Note 7)	-0.2		+0.2	V
Driver Short-Circuit Output		GNDB ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +12V, output low (Note 8)				+250	Δ
Current	losd	-7V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ V _{DDB} , output high (Note 8)		-250			mA
Driver Short-Circuit Foldback	losdf	(V _{DDB} – 1V) ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +12V, output low (Notes 5, 8)		+15			mA
Output Current	יטפטר	-7V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +1V (Note 5, 8)	, output high			-15	III/X
RECEIVER		1	T				
Inner to Commont (A and B)		DE = GNDA,	V _{IN} = +12V			+250	μΑ
Input Current (A and B)	I _A , I _B	V _{DDB} = GNDB or 5.5V	V _{IN} = -7V	-200			
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	V _{TH}	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ +12V	,	-200	-125	-50	mV
Receiver Input Hysteresis	ΔV_{TH}	V _{CM} = 0V			15		mV
Receiver Input Resistance	R _{IN}	-7V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ +12V	, DE = low	48			kΩ
Differential Input Capacitance	$C_{A,B}$	Measured between A and B, DE = RE = GNDA at 6MHz			8		pF
PROTECTION							
Thermal-Shutdown Threshold	T _{SHDN}	Temperature Rising			+160		°C
Thermal-Shutdown Hysteresis	T _{HYST}			15		°C	
FOR Restaution		Human Body Mode	el		±35		
ESD Protection (A and B Pins to GNDB)		IEC 61000-4-2 Air	Gap Discharge		±12		kV
		IEC 61000-4-2- Co	IEC 61000-4-2- Contact Discharge		±10		
ESD Protection (All Other Pins)		Human Body Mode	el		±4		kV

Switching Electrical Characteristics

 $(V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.0 V \text{ to } 5.5 V, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 4.5 V \text{ to } 5.5 V, T_{A} = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.3 V, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 5 V, V_{GNDA} = V_{GNDB}, \text{ and } T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C.) \text{ (Note 5)}$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DYNAMIC						
Common Mode Transient Immunity	СМТІ	(Note 9)		35		kV/μs
Glitch Rejection		TXD, DE, RXD	10	17	29	ns
DRIVER					•	
Driver Propagation Delay	^t DPLH, ^t DPHL	R_L = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Figure 3 and Figure 4			68	ns
Differential Driver Output Skew tDPLH - tDPHL	^t DSKEW	R_L = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Figure 3 and Figure 4			6	ns
Driver Differential Output Rise or Fall Time	t _{LH} , t _{HL}	R_L = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Figure 3 and Figure 4			15	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DR _{MAX}		20			Mbps
Driver Enable to Output High	^t DZH	$R_L = 500\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figure 5			88	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	t _{DZL}	R_L = 500Ω, C_L = 50pF, Figure 6			88	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	tDLZ	R_L = 500Ω, C_L = 50pF, Figure 6			80	ns
Driver Disable Time from High	t _{DHZ}	$R_L = 500\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, Figure 5			80	ns
RECEIVER						
Receiver Propagation Delay	^t RPLH, ^t RPHL	C _L = 15pF, Figure 7 and Figure 8 (Note 10)			68	ns
Receiver Output Skew	^t RSKEW	C _L = 15pF, Figure 7 and Figure 8 (Note 10)			6	ns
Maximum Data Rate	DR _{MAX}		20			Mbps
Receiver Enable to Output High	^t RZH	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, S2 closed, Figure 9			20	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t _{RZL}	R_L = 1kΩ, C_L = 15pF, S2 closed, Figure 9			30	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	^t RLZ	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, S1 closed, Figure 9			20	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	^t RHZ	$R_L = 1k\Omega$, $C_L = 15pF$, S2 closed, Figure 9			20	ns

- Note 2: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.
- **Note 3:** All currents into the device are positive. All currents out of the device are negative. All voltages are referenced to their respective ground (GNDA or GNDB), unless otherwise noted.
- Note 4: V_{LDO} max indicates voltage capability of the circuit. Power dissipation requirements may limit V_{LDO} max to a lower value.
- Note 5: Not production tested. Guaranteed by design.
- Note 6: V_{ODPP} is the difference in V_{OD} when TXD is high and when TXD is low.
- Note 7: ΔV_{OD} and ΔV_{OC} are the changes in V_{OD} and V_{OC} , respectively, when the TXD input changes state.
- **Note 8:** The short-circuit output current applies to the peak current just prior to foldback-current limiting. The short-circuit foldback output current applies during current limiting to allow a recovery from bus contention. See TOC6 and TOC7 in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* section..
- Note 9: CMTI is the maximum sustainable common-mode voltage slew rate while maintaining the correct output states. CMTI applies to both rising and falling common-mode voltage edges. Tested with the transient generator connected between GNDA and GNDB. ΔV_{CM} = 1kV.
- Note 10: Capacitive load includes test probe and fixture capacitance.

Insulation Characteristics

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNITS
Partial Discharge Test Voltage	V _{PR}	Method B1 = V _{IORM} x 1.875 (t = 1s, partial discharge < 5pC)	2250	V _P
Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage	VIORM	(Note 11)	1200	V
Maximum Working Isolation Voltage	VIOWM	(Note 11)	848	V _{RMS}
Maximum Transient Isolation Voltage	VIОТМ	t = 1s	8400	VP
Maximum Withstand Isolation Voltage	V _{ISO}	t = 60s, f = 60Hz (Note 11, 12)	5000	V _{RMS}
Maximum Surge Isolation Voltage	VISOM	Basic insulation	10	kV
Insulation Resistance	RS	T _A = +150°C, V _{IO} = 500V	>109	Ω
Barrier Capacitance Input-to-Output	CIO	f = 1MHz	2	pF
Minimum Creepage Distance	CPG	Wide SOIC	8	mm
Minimum Clearance Distance	CLR	Wide SOIC	8	mm
Internal Clearance		Distance through insulation	0.015	mm
Comparative Tracking Resistance Index	CTI	Material Group II (IEC 60112)	575	
Climatic Category			40/125/21	
Pollution Degree (DIN VDE 0110, Table 1)			2	

Note 11: V_{IORM} , V_{IOWM} , and V_{ISO} are defined by the IEC 60747-5-5 standard. Note 12: Product is qualified V_{ISO} for 60 seconds. 100% production tested at 120% of V_{ISO} for 1 second.

Regulatory Information

UL
The MAX14943 is certified under UL1577. For more details, see File E351759.
Rate up to 5000V _{RMS} isolation voltage for basic insulation.
cUL
Pending
VDE
Pending
TUV
Pending

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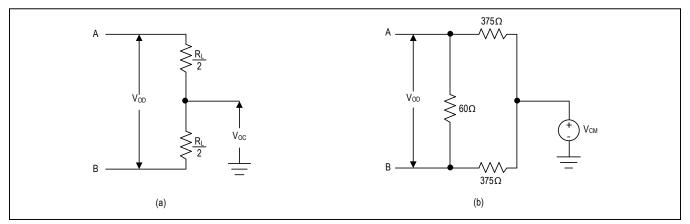
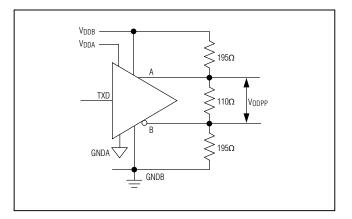


Figure 1. Driver DC Test Load



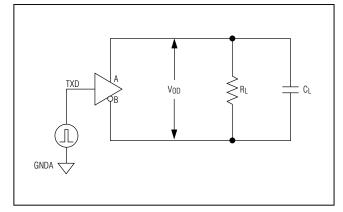


Figure 2. V_{ODPP} Swing Under PROFIBUS Equivalent Load Test

Figure 3. Driver Timing Test Circuit

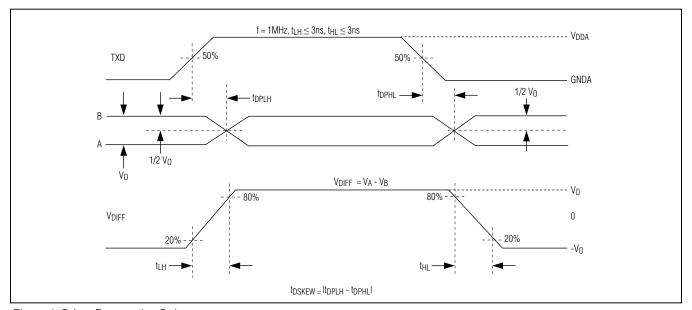


Figure 4. Driver Propagation Delays

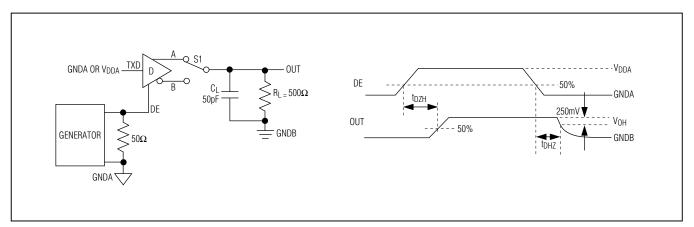


Figure 5. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{DZH} , t_{DHZ})

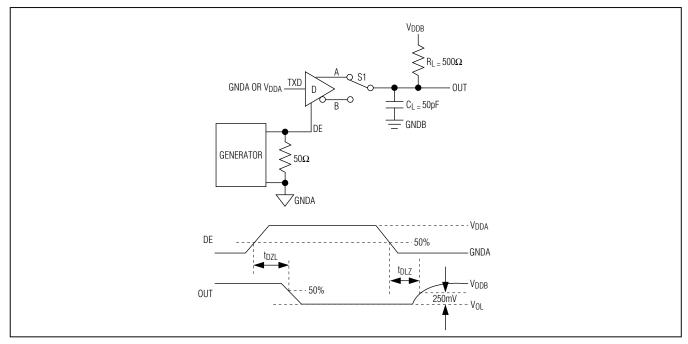


Figure 6. Driver Enable and Disable Times (t_{DZL} , t_{DLZ})

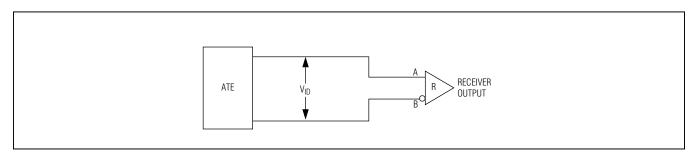


Figure 7. Receiver Propagation-Delay Test Circuit

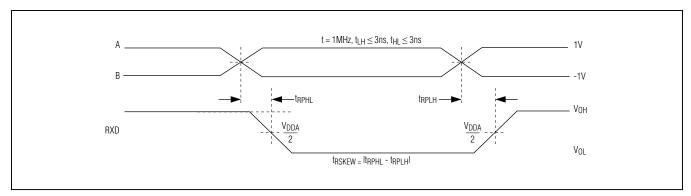


Figure 8. Receiver Propagation Delays

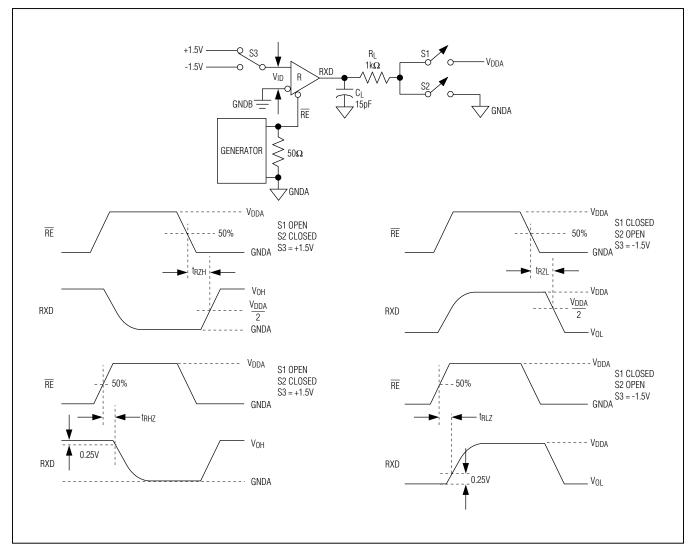
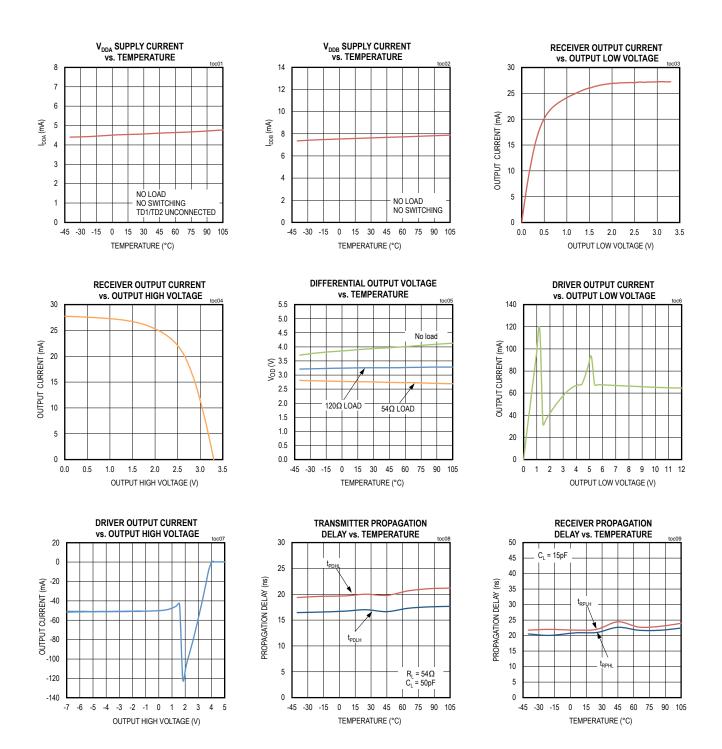


Figure 9. Receiver Enable and Disable Times

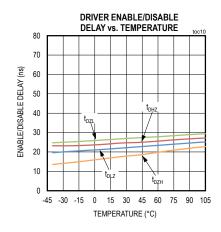
Typical Operating Characteristics

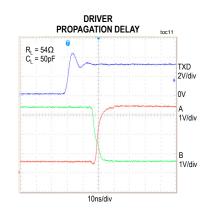
(VDDA - VGNDA = 3.3V, VDDB - VGNDB = 5V, VGNDA = VGNDB, and TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

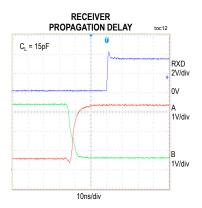


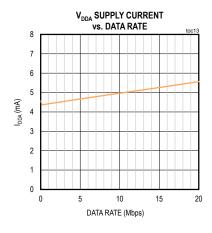
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

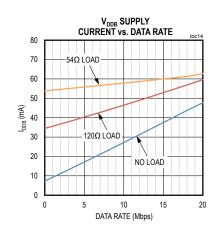
 $(V_{DDA} - V_{GNDA} = 3.3V, V_{DDB} - V_{GNDB} = 5V, V_{GNDA} = V_{GNDB}, and T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

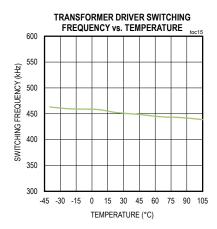


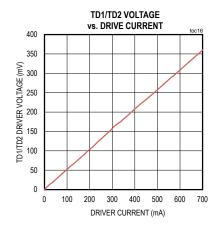


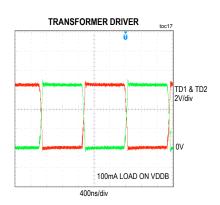






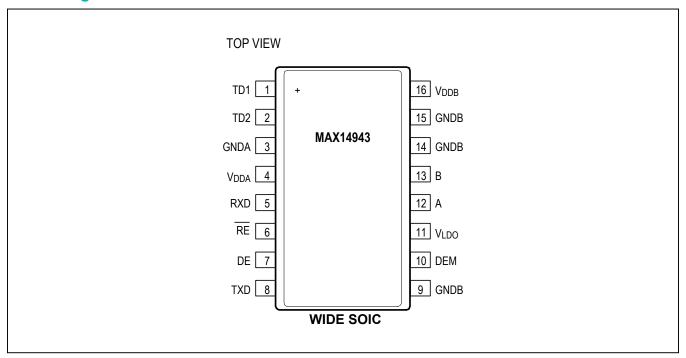






5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver

Pin Configuration



Pin Description

PIN	NAME	REFERENCE	FUNCTION
1	TD1	GNDA	Transformer Driver Output 1
2	TD2	GNDA	Transformer Driver Output 2
3	GNDA	_	UART/Logic-Side Ground. GNDA is the ground reference for digital signals and the transformer driver.
4	V _{DDA}	GNDA	Logic-Side Power Input. Bypass $V_{\mbox{DDA}}$ to GNDA with both 0.1 μF and $1\mu F$ capacitors as close as possible to the device.
5	RXD	GNDA	Receiver Data Output. Drive \overline{RE} low to enable RXD. With \overline{RE} low, RXD is high when $(V_A - V_B) > -50$ mV and is low when $(V_A - V_B) < -200$ mV. RXD is high when V_{DDB} is less than V_{UVLOB} . RXD is high impedance when \overline{RE} is high.
6	RE	GNDA	Receiver Output Enable. Drive \overline{RE} low or connect to GNDA to enable RXD. Drive \overline{RE} high to disable RXD. RXD is high impedance when \overline{RE} is high. \overline{RE} has an internal 4.5 μ A pulldown to GNDA.

5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver

Pin Description (continued)

PIN	NAME	REFERENCE	FUNCTION
7	DE	GNDA	Driver Output Enable. Drive DE high to enable bus-driver outputs A and B. Drive DE low or connect to GNDA to disable A and B. A and B are high impedance when DE is low. DE has an internal 4.5µA pulldown to GNDA.
8	TXD	GNDA	Driver Input. With DE high, a low on TXD forces the noninverting output (A) low and the inverting output (B) high. Similarly, a high on TXD forces the noninverting output high and the inverting output low. TXD has an internal 4.5µA pullup to V _{DDA} .
9, 14, 15	GNDB	_	Cable-Side Ground. GNDB is the ground reference for the internal LDO, the DEM output, and the RS-485/PROFIBUS bus signals.
10	DEM	GNDB	Driver Enable Monitor Output. DEM is high when the transmitter is enabled. See the Function Table for more information.
11	V _{LDO}	GNDB	LDO Power Input. Connect a minimum voltage of 4.68V to V_{LDO} to power the cable side of the transceiver. Bypass V_{LDO} to GNDB with both 0.1 μ F and 1 μ F capacitors as close to the device as possible. To disable the internal LDO, leave V_{LDO} unconnected or connect to GNDB.
12	Α	GNDB	Noninverting Receiver Input and Noninverting Driver Output
13	В	GNDB	Inverting Receiver Input and Inverting Driver Output
16	V _{DDB}	GNDB	Cable-Side Power Input/Isolated LDO Power Output. Bypass V _{DDB} to GNDB with both a $0.1\mu F$ and $1\mu F$ capacitors as close as possible to the device. V _{DDB} is the output of the internal LDO when power is applied to V _{LDO} . When the internal LDO is not used (V _{LDO} is unconnected or connected to GNDB), V _{DDB} is the positive supply input for the cable side of the IC.

Function Tables

	TRANSMITTING							
	INPUTS		OUTPUTS					
V _{DDA}	V _{DDB}	DE	TXD	Α	В	DEM		
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	1	1	1	0	1		
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	1	0	0	1	1		
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	0	Х	High-Z	High-Z	0		
< V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	Х	Х	High-Z	High-Z	0		
≥ V _{UVLOA}	< V _{UVLOB}	Х	Х	High-Z	High-Z	0		
< V _{UVLOA}	< V _{UVLOB}	Х	Х	High-Z	High-Z	0		

^{*}Drive DE low to disable the transmitter outputs. Drive DE high to enable the transmitter outputs. DE has an internal pulldown to GNDA.

X = Don't care.

	RECEIVING						
	IN	PUTS		OUTPUTS			
V _{DDA}	V _{DDB}	RE	(V _A - V _B)	RXD			
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	0	> -50mV	1			
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	0	< -200mV	0			
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	0	Open/Short	1			
≥ V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	1	X	High-Z			
< V _{UVLOA}	≥ V _{UVLOB}	X	X	High-Z			
≥ V _{UVLOA}	< V _{UVLOB}	0	X	1			
< V _{UVLOA}	< V _{UVLOB}	X	X	High-Z			

^{*}Drive \overline{RE} high to disable the receiver output. Drive \overline{RE} low to enable to receiver output. \overline{RE} has an internal pulldown to GNDA. X = Don't care.

Detailed Description

The MAX14943 isolated RS-485/PROFIBUS DP transceiver provides $5000V_{RMS}$ (60s) of galvanic isolation between the RS-485/PROFIBUS DP cable side of the transceiver and the UART side. This device allows up to 20Mbps communication across an isolation barrier when a large potential exists between grounds on each side of the barrier.

Isolation

Both data and power can be transmitted across the isolation barrier. Data isolation is achieved using integrated capacitive isolation that allows data transmission between the UART side and the cable side of the transceiver.

To achieve power isolation, the device features an integrated transformer driver to drive an external center-tapped transformer, allowing the transfer of operating power from the UART side across the isolation barrier to the cable side. Connect the primary side of the external transformer to the device's transformer driver outputs, TD1 and TD2. Connect the primary center-tap to VDDA.

Integrated LDO

The device includes an internal low-dropout regulator with a set 5V (typ) output that is used to power the cable side of the IC. The output of the LDO is V_{DDB} . The LDO has a 300mA (typ) current limit. If the LDO is unused, connect V_{LDO} to GNDB and apply +5V directly to V_{DDB} .

True Fail Safe

The device guarantees a logic-high on the receiver output when the receiver inputs are shorted, open, or when connected to a terminated transmission line with all drivers disabled. The receiver threshold is fixed between -50mV and -200mV. If the differential receiver input voltage (V_A - V_B) is greater than or equal to -50mV, RXD is logic high. In the case of a terminated bus with all transmitters disabled, the receiver's differential input voltage is pulled to zero by the termination resistors. Due to the receiver thresholds of the device, this results in a logic-high at RXD.

Driver Output Protection

Two mechanisms prevent excessive output current and power dissipation caused by faults or by bus contention. The first, a foldback-mode current limit on the output stage, provides immediate protection against short circuits over the entire common-mode voltage range. The second, a thermal-shutdown circuit, forces the driver outputs into a high-impedance state if the die temperature exceeds +160°C (typ).

Thermal Shutdown

The device is protected from overtemperature damage by integrated thermal-shutdown circuitry. When the junction temperature (T_J) exceeds +160°C (typ), the driver outputs go high impedance. The device resumes normal operation when T_J falls below +145°C (typ).

Transformer Driver

Overcurrent Limiting

The device features overcurrent limiting to protect the integrated transformer driver from excessive currents when charging large capacitive loads or driving into short circuits. Current limiting is achieved in two stages: internal circuitry monitors the output current and detects when the peak current rises above 1.2A. When the 1.2A threshold is exceeded, internal circuitry reduces the output current to the 730mA current-limit. The device monitors the driver current on a cycle-by-cycle basis and limits the current until the short is removed.

The transformer driver on the device can dissipate large amounts of power during overcurrent limiting, causing the IC to enter thermal shutdown. When the junction temperature of the driver exceeds the thermal-shutdown threshold, the TD1 and TD2 driver outputs are disabled. The driver resumes normal operation when the temperature falls below the thermal-shutdown hysteresis.

Transformer Selection

The integrated push-pull transformer driver allows the transmission of operating power from the UART side, across the isolation barrier, to the isolated cable side of the device. The 450kHz transformer driver operates with center-tapped primary transformers. Select a transformer with an ET product greater than or equal to the ET of the driver to ensure that the transformer does not enter saturation. E is the voltage applied to the transformer and T is the maximum time it is applied during any one cycle. Calculate the minimum ET product for the transformer primary as:

$$ET = V_{MAX}/(2 \times f_{MIN})$$

Where V_{MAX} is the worst-case maximum supply voltage on V_{DDA} and f_{MIN} is the minimum frequency at that supply voltage. For example, using 5.5V and 350kHz, the required minimum ET product is 7.9V μ s. Table 1 includes a list of recommended transformers.

Applications Information

128 Transceivers on the Bus

The standard RS-485 receiver input impedance is one unit load, and a standard driver can drive up to 32 unit loads. The device transceiver has a 1/4-unit load receiver, which allows up to 128 transceivers connected in parallel on one communication line. Connect any combination of these devices, and/or other RS-485 devices, for a maximum of 32 unit loads to the line.

Typical Application

The MAX14943 transceiver is designed for bidirectional data communications on multipoint bus-transmission lines. Figure 10 and Figure 11 show typical network applications circuits. To minimize reflections, the bus should be terminated at both ends in its characteristics impedance, and stub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible.

Profibus Termination

The device is designed for driving PROFIBUS DP terminated networks. The driver maintains 2.1V (min) when driving a worst-case loading condition of two standard 220 Ω termination resistors with 390 Ω pullups/pulldowns.

Layout Considerations

It is recommended to design an isolation or keep out channel underneath the isolator that is free from ground and signal planes. Any galvanic or metallic connection between the cable side and UART side defeats the isolation.

Ensure that the decoupling capacitors between V_{DDA} and GNDA and between V_{LDO} , V_{DDB} and GNDB are located as close as possible to the IC to minimize inductance.

Route important signal lines close to the ground plane to minimize possible external influences. On the cable side of the device, it is good practice to have the bus connectors and termination resistor as close as possible to the A and B pins.

Table 1. Recommended Transformers

MANUFACTURER PART NUMBER	APPLICATION	CONFIGURATION	ISOLATION (V _{RMS})	DIMENSIONS (L x W x H) (mm)
HALO TGMR-1440V6LF	5V to 5V	1CT:1.33CT	5000	9.45 x 10.87 x 10.03
HALO TGMR-1464V6LF	3.3V to 5V	1CT:2.4CT	5000	9.45 x 10.87 x 10.03
WURTH 750315229	5V to 5V	1CT:1.1CT	5000	9.14 x 8.00 x 7.62
WURTH 750315230	5V to 5V	1CT:1.3CT	5000	9.14 x 8.00 x 7.62
WURTH 750315231	3.3V to 5V	1CT:1.7CT	5000	9.14 x 8.00 x 7.62
WURTH 750315232	3.3V to 5V	1CT:2CT	5000	9.14 x 8.00 x 7.62

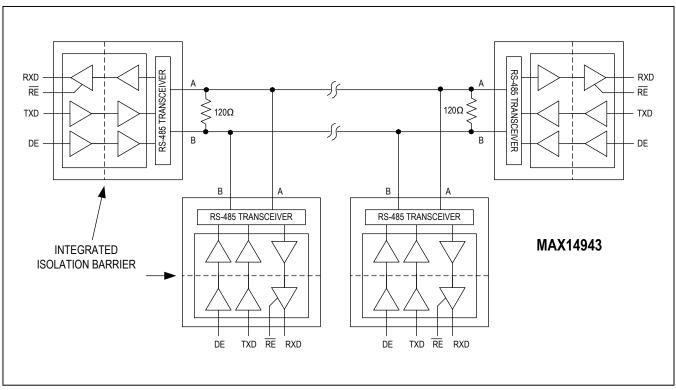


Figure 10. Typical Isolated Half-Duplex RS-485 Application

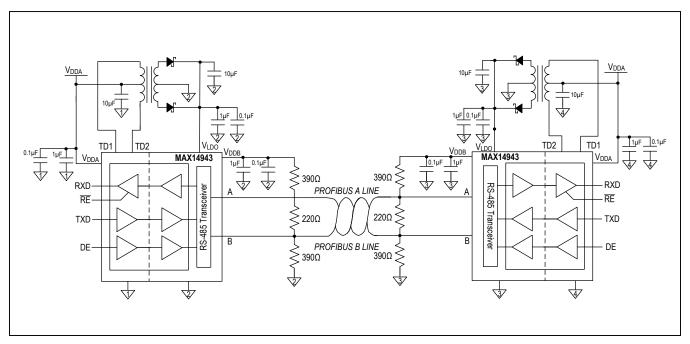


Figure 11. Typical Isolated PROFIBUS Application with Integrated Transformer Driver

Extended ESD Protection

ESD-protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against electrostatic discharge encountered during handling and assembly. The driver outputs and receiver inputs of the MAX14943 have extra protection against static electricity. The ESD structures withstand high ESD in normal operation and when powered down. After an ESD event, the devices keep working without latchup or damage.

Bypass V_{DDA} to GNDA and bypass V_{DDB} and V_{LDO} to GNDB with $0.1\mu F$ and $1\mu F$ capacitors to ensure maximum ESD protection.

ESD protection can be tested in various ways. The transmitter outputs and receiver inputs of the MAX14943 are characterized for protection to the cable-side ground (GNDB) to the following limits:

- ±35kV HBM
- ±12kV using the Air-Gap Discharge method specified in IEC 61000-4-2
- ±10kV using the Contact Discharge method specified in the IEC 61000-4-2

ESD Test Conditions

ESD performance depends on a variety of conditions. Contact Maxim for a reliability report that documents test setup, test methodology, and test results.

Human Body Model (HBM)

Figure 12 shows the HBM test model and Figure 13 shows the current waveform it generates when discharged in a low-impedance state. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ resistor.

IEC 61000-4-2

The IEC 61000-4-2 standard covers ESD testing and performance of finished equipment. However, it does not specifically refer to integrated circuits. The MAX14943 helps in designing equipment to meet IEC 61000-4-2 without the need for additional ESD-protection components.

The major difference between tests done using the HBM and IEC 61000-4-2 is higher peak current in IEC 61000-4-2 because series resistance is lower in the IEC 61000-4-2 model. Hence, the ESD withstand voltage measured to IEC 61000-4-2 is generally lower than that measured using the HBM.

<u>Figure 14</u> shows the IEC 61000-4-2 model and <u>Figure 15</u> shows the current waveform for the IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Contact Discharge Test.

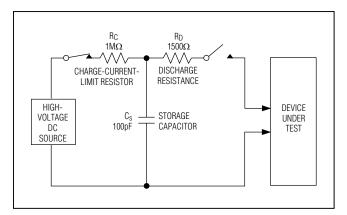


Figure 12. Human Body ESD Test Model

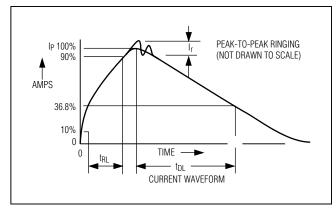
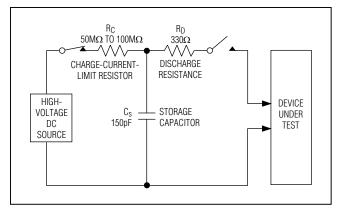


Figure 13. Human Body Current Waveform

5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver



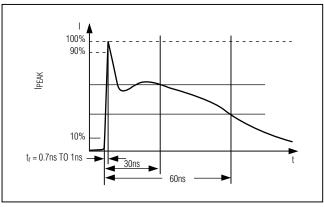
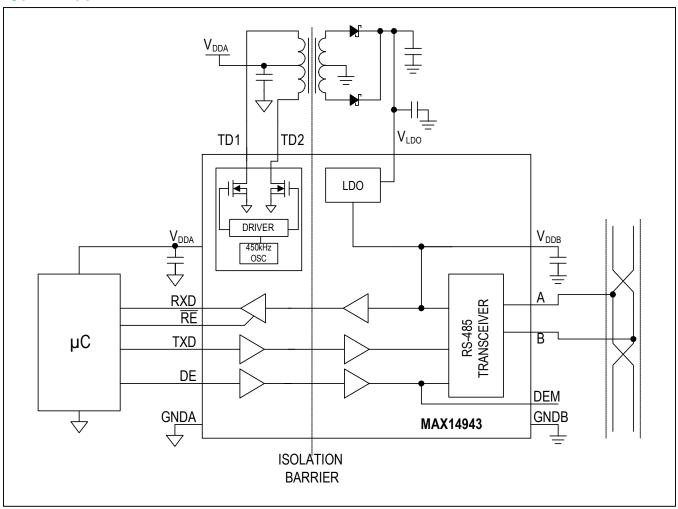


Figure 14. IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Test Model

Figure 15. IEC 61000-4-2 ESD Generator Current Waveform

Typical Application Circuit



5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and Integrated Transformer Driver

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX14943GWE+	-40°C to +105°C	16 SOIC (W)
MAX14943GWE+T	-40°C to +105°C	16 SOIC (W)

⁺Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

Chip Information

PROCESS: BICMOS

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to www.maximintegrated.com/packages. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE	PACKAGE	OUTLINE	LAND PATTERN
TYPE	CODE	NO.	NO.
16 SOIC	W16M+10	21-0042	90-0107

5kV_{RMS} Isolated 20Mbps Half-Duplex PROFIBUS DP/ RS-485 Transceiver with ±35kV ESD Protection and **Integrated Transformer Driver**

Revision History

REVISION	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	PAGES
NUMBER	DATE		CHANGED
0	6/15	Initial release	_

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

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