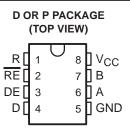
- Integrated Transient Voltage Suppression
- ESD Protection for Bus Terminals:
 ±15 kV Human Body Model
 ±8 kV IEC1000-4-2, Contact Discharge
 ±15 kV IEC1000-4-2, Air-Gap Discharge
- Circuit Damage Protection of 400 W Peak (Typical)
- Controlled Driver Output-Voltage Slew Rates Allows Longer Cable Stub Lengths
- 250-kbits/s in Electrically Noisy Environments
- Open-Circuit Fail-Safe Receiver Design
- 1/2 Unit Load Allows for 64 Devices Connected on Bus
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Power-Up/-Down Glitch Protection
- Each Transceiver Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of EIA RS-485 and ISO/IEC 8482:1993(E) Standards
- Low Disabled Supply Current 300 μA Max
- Pin Compatible with SN75176

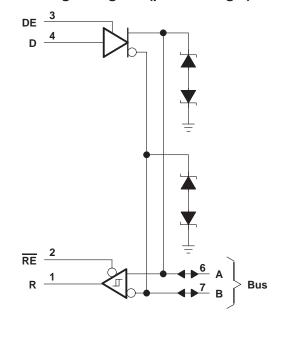
description

The SN75LBC184 and SN65LBC184 are differential data line transceivers in the trade-standard footprint of the SN75176 with built-in protection against high-energy noise transients. This feature provides a substantial increase in reliability for better immunity to noise transients coupled to the data cable over most existing devices. Use of these circuits provides a reliable low-cost direct-coupled (with no isolation transformer) data line interface without requiring any external components.

The SN75LBC184 and SN65LBC184 can withstand overvoltage transients of 400 W peak (typical). The conventional combination wave called out in CEI IEC 1000-4-5 simulates the overvoltage transient and models a unidirectional surge caused by overvoltages from switching and secondary lightning transients.



functional logic diagram (positive logic)



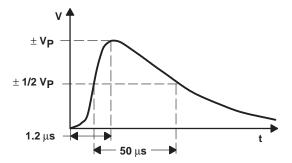


Figure 1. Surge Waveform — Combination Wave



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

PRODUCTION DATA information is current as of publication date. Products conform to specifications per the terms of Texas Instruments standard warranty. Production processing does not necessarily include testing of all parameters.



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

description (continued)

A biexponential function defined by separate rise and fall times for voltage and current simulates the combination wave. The standard 1.2 µs/50 µs combination waveform is shown in Figure 1 and in the test description in Figure 9.

The device also includes additional desirable features for party-line data buses in electrically noisy environment applications including industrial process control. The differential-driver design incorporates slew-rate-controlled outputs sufficient to transmit data up to 250 kbits/s. Slew-rate control allows longer unterminated cable runs and longer stub lengths from the main backbone than possible with uncontrolled and faster voltage transitions. A unique receiver design provides a fail-safe output of a high level when the inputs are left floating (open circuit). The SN75LBC184 and SN65LBC184 receiver also includes a high input resistance equivalent to one-half unit load allowing connection of up to 64 similar devices on the bus.

The SN75LBC184 is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C. The SN65LBC184 is characterized from -40°C to 85°C.

INPUT	ENABLE	OUTPUTS		
D	DE	Α	В	
Н	Н	Н	L	
L	Н	L	Н	
Х	L	Z	Z	

DRIVER FUNCTION TABLE

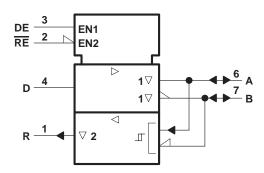
? = indeterminate, H = high level, L = low level,X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off)

RECEIVER FUNCTION TABLE

DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS	ENABLE	OUTPUT
A – B	RE	R
$V_{ID} \ge 0.2 V$	L	Н
$-0.2 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{ID}} < 0.2 \text{ V}$	L	?
$V_{ID} \leq -0.2 V$	L	L
Х	Н	Z
Open	L	Н

H = high level,L = low level,? = indeterminate, X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off)

logic symbol[†]



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



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)[†]

Supply voltage, V _{CC} (see Note 1) Continuous voltage range at any bus terminal Data input/output voltage	15 V to 15 V
Electrostatic discharge:	
All Terminals (Class 3 A) (see Note 3)	8 kV
All Terminals (Class 3 B) (see Note 3)	
Continuous total power dissipation (see Note 2)	
Operating free-air temperature range, T _A : SN65LBC184	– 40°Č to 85°C
SN75LBC184	
Storage temperature range, T _{stg}	– 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	

[†] 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 voltage values, except differential input/output bus voltage, are with respect to network ground terminal.

- 2. The driver shuts down at a junction temperature of approximately 160°C. To operate below this temperature, see the Dissipation Rating Table.
- 3. GND and bus terminal ESD ratings are beyond readily available test equipment capabilities for MIL-STD-883C method 3015.3.

DISSIPATION RATING TABLE

PACKAGE	T _A ≤ 25°C POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T _A = 25°C	T _A = 70°C POWER RATING	T _A = 85°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	377 mW
Р	1150 mW	9.2 mW/°C	736 mW	598 mW

recommended operating conditions

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{CC}			4.75	5	5.25	V
Voltage at any bus terminal (separately or common mode), VI or VIC		-7‡		12	V	
High-level input voltage, VIH	D, DE, and RE		2			V
Low-level input voltage, VIL	D, DE, and RE				0.8	V
Differential input voltage, V _{ID}					12	V
High-level output current, IOH	Driver				-60	mA
	Receiver				-8	mA
Low-level output current, IOI	Driver		60		60	mA
Low-level output current, IOL	Receiver				4	ША
Operating free-air temperature, TA	SN75LBC184		0		70	°C
Operating nee-an temperature, 1A	SN65LBC184		-40‡		85	°C

[‡]The algebraic convention, in which the less-positive (more-negative) limit is designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for input voltage, common-mode input voltage, common-mode output voltage, and free-air temperature levels only.



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

DRIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		ALTERNATE SYMBOLS	TEST CON	DITIONS	MIN TYPT	МАХ	UNIT	
		DE = RE = 5 V,		SN75LBC184	12	25	mA	
			No Load	SN65LBC184	12	30	ША	
ICC	Supply current	NA	DE = 0 V, RE = 5 V,	SN75LBC184	175	300	μA	
			No Load	SN65LBC184	175	300	μА	
Iн	High-level input current (D, DE, RE)	NA	VI = 2.4 V			±100	μΑ	
١L	Low-level input current (D, DE, \overline{RE})	NA	VI = 0.4 V			±100	μΑ	
			$V_{O} = -7 V$		-120	-250		
los	Short-circuit output current (see Note 5)	NA	VO = NCC			250	mA	
			V _O = 12 V			250		
loz	High-impedance output current	NA			See Receiv	er I _I	mA	
Vo	Output voltage	V _{oa} , V _{ob}	I _O = 0 [‡]		0	6	V	
VOC(PP)	Peak-to-peak change in common- mode output voltage during state transitions	NA	See Figures 5 and 6		0.8		V	
Voc	Common-mode output voltage	V _{os}	See Figure 4		1	3	V	
∆V _{OC(SS)}	Magnitude of change, common- mode steady-state output voltage	$ V_{OS} - \overline{V}_{OS} $	See Figure 5			0.2	V	
			I ^O = 0		1.5	6	V	
IVodi	Magnitude of differential output voltage $ V_A - V_B $ (see Note 4)		R _L = 54 Ω,	$T_A \ge 0^\circ C$	1.5		V	
			See Figure 4	T _A < 0°C	1		V	
$\Delta V_{OD} $	Change in differential voltage mag- nitude between logic states	$ \vee_t - \overline{\vee}_t $	R _L = 54 Ω			0.2	V	

[†] All typical values are measured with $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ and $V_{CC} = 5 V$. [‡] $I_O = I_{ia}$, I_{ib} . I_{ia} and I_{ib} are alternate symbols for input voltage. NOTES: 4. The minimum V_{OD} specification of the SN75LBC184 and the SN65LBC184 may not fully comply with ANSI RS-485 at operating temperature below 0°C. System designers should take the possibly lower output signal into account in determining the maximum signal-transmission distance.

5. This parameter is measured with only one output being driven at a time.



DRIVER SECTION (CONTINUED)

switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT								
^t d(DH)	Differential output delay time, low-to-high- level output						1.5	μs								
^t d(DL)	Differential-output delay time, high-to-low- level output	R _L = 54 Ω, C _L = 15 pF	See Figure 5				1.5	μs								
^t PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output		C _L = 15 pF	C _L = 15 pF	C _L = 15 pF	C _L = 15 pF	$C_{L} = 15 \text{ pF}$	C _L = 15 pF	C _L = 15 pF	C_{L} = 15 pF	C_{L} = 15 pF				0.5	1.5
^t PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output					0.5	1.5	μs								
t _{sk(p)}	Pulse skew (t _{d(DH)} – t _{d(DL)})					75	225	ns								
tr	Rise time, single ended	D. 54.0	0. 15 pF		0.25		1.8	μs								
t _f	Fall time, single ended	R _L = 54 Ω,	C _L = 15 pF,	See Figure 5	0.25		1.8	μs								
^t PZH	Output enable time to high level	R _L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 2				3.5	μs								
^t PZL	Output enable time to low level	R _L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 3				3.5	μs								
^t PHZ	Output disable time from high level	R _L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 2				2	μs								
^t PLZ	Output disable time from low level	R _L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 3				2	μs								



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

RECEIVER SECTION

electrical characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST	TEST CONDITIONS			түр†	MAX	UNIT
		DE = RE = 0 V,	No Load				3.9	mA
ICC	Supply current (total package)	RE = 5 V, No Load	DE = 0 V,				300	μΑ
			Vj = 12 V				500	
II Input current	lonut ourrent	Other input = 0 V	Vj = 12 V,	Λ CC = 0			500	
	input current		$V_{I} = -7 V$				-400	μA
			$V_{I} = -7 V$,	$V^{CC} = 0$			-400	
I _{OZ}	High-impedance-state output current	$V_{O} = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.4 \text{ V}$					±100	μΑ
V _{hys}	Input hysteresis voltage					70		mV
VIT+	Positive-going input threshold voltage						200	mV
VIT-	Negative-going input threshold voltage				-200‡			mV
VOH	High-level output voltage	I _{OH} = -8 mA	Figure 7		2.7			V
VOL	Low-level output voltage	I _{OL} = 4 mA	Figure 7				0.5	V

[†] All typical values are at $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$, $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.

[‡] The algebraic convention, in which the less-positive (more-negative) limit is designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for input voltage, common-mode output voltage and free-air temperature levels only.

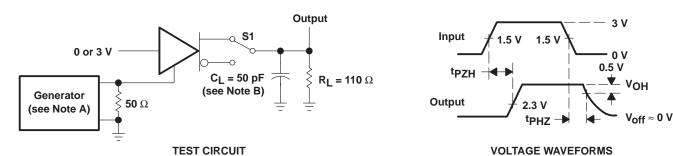
switching characteristics over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CO	TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	UNIT		
^t PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	0. 50 -5	0. 50 -5	C: 50 - 5	See Figure 7			300	ns
^t PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	C _L = 50 pF,	See Figure 7			300	ns		
^t sk(p)	Pulse skew (t _{pHL} – t _{pLH})					100	ns		
tr	Rise time, single ended	See Figure 7			20		ns		
t _f	Fall time, single ended				20		ns		
^t PZH	Output enable time to high level					300	ns		
^t PZL	Output enable time to low level	See Figure 8				300	ns		
^t PHZ	Output disable time from high level	See Figure o				300	ns		
^t PLZ	Output disable time from low level					300	ns		



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

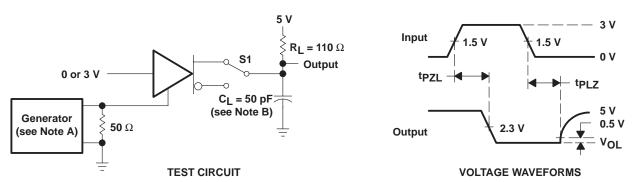
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1.25 kHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_{f} \leq 10$ ns, $t_f \le 10 \text{ ns}, Z_O = 50 \Omega.$

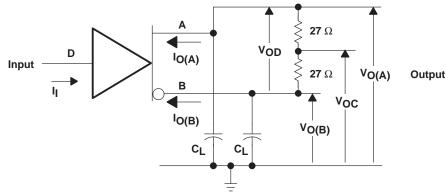
B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 2. Driver $t_{\mbox{PZH}}$ and $t_{\mbox{PHZ}}$ Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



- NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1.25 kHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \le 10$ ns, $t_f \le 10 \text{ ns}, Z_O = 50 \Omega.$
 - B. $\ C_L$ includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 3. Driver tpZL and tpLZ Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



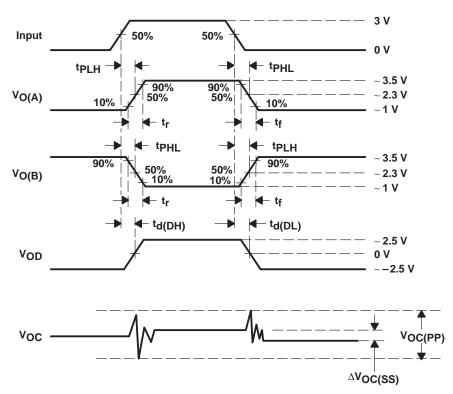
- NOTES: A. Resistance values are in ohms and are 1% tolerance.
 - B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 4. Driver Test Circuit, Voltage, and Current Definitions



SN65LBC184, SN75LBC184 **DIFFERENTIAL TRANSCEIVER VOLTAGE SUPPRESSION** WITH TRANSIENT

SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998



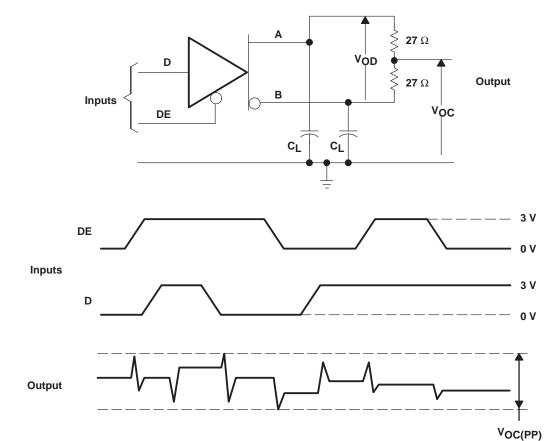
PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

Figure 5. Driver Timing, Voltage and Current Waveforms



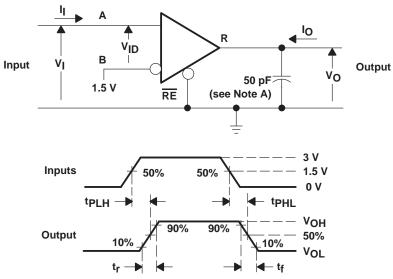
SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. Resistance values are in ohms and are 1% tolerance. B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance (\pm 10%).

Figure 6. Driver VOC(PP) Test Circuit and Waveforms



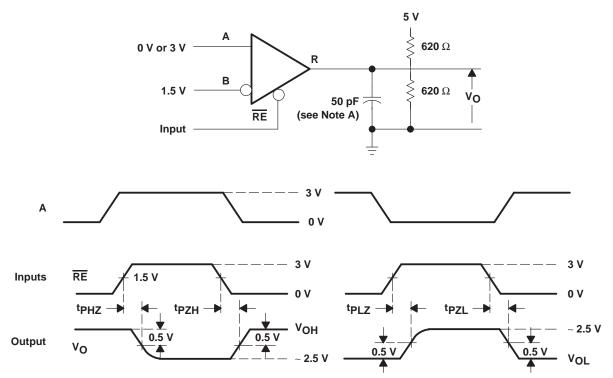
NOTE A: This value includes probe and jig capacitance (\pm 10%).

Figure 7. Receiver tPLH and tPHL Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTE A: This value includes probe and jig capacitance (\pm 10%).

Figure 8. Receiver t_{PZL} , t_{PLZ} , t_{PZH} , and t_{PHZ} Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



APPLICATION INFORMATION

'LBC184 test description

The 'LBC184 is tested against the CEI IEC 1000–4–5 recommended transient identified as the combination wave. The combination wave provides a 1.2-/50- μ s open-circuit voltage waveform and a 8-/20- μ s short-circuit current waveform shown in Figure 9. The testing is performed with a combination/hybrid pulse generator with an effective output impedance of 2 Ω . The setup for the overvoltage stress is shown in Figure 10 with all testing performed with power applied to the 'LBC184 circuit.

NOTE High voltage transient testing is done on a sampling basis.

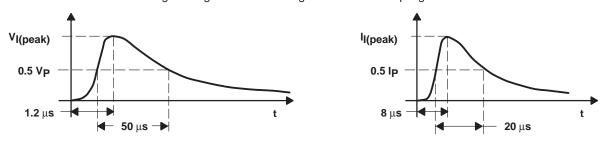


Figure 9. Short-Circuit Current Waveforms

The 'LBC184 is tested and evaluated for both maximum (single pulse) as well as life test (multiple pulse) capabilities. The 'LBC184 is evaluated against transients of both positive and negative polarity and all testing is performed with the worst-case transient polarity. Transient pulses are applied to the bus pins (A & B) across ground as shown in Figure 10.

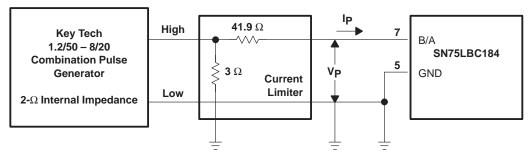


Figure 10. Overvoltage-Stress Test Circuit

An example waveform as seen by the 'LBC184 is shown in Figure 11. The bottom trace is current, the middle trace shows the clamping voltage of the device and the top trace is power as calculated from the voltage and current waveforms. This example shows a peak clamping voltage of 16 V, peak current of 33.6 A yielding an absorbed peak power of 538 W.

NOTE

A circuit reset may be required to ensure normal data communications following a transient noise pulse of greater than 250 W peak.



+Power 538 W Peak 0 16 V Peak, V_{I(peak)} **Clamping Voltage** 0 +++33.6 A Peak, Input Current II(peak) 0 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 t - 20 μs/Div

APPLICATION INFORMATION

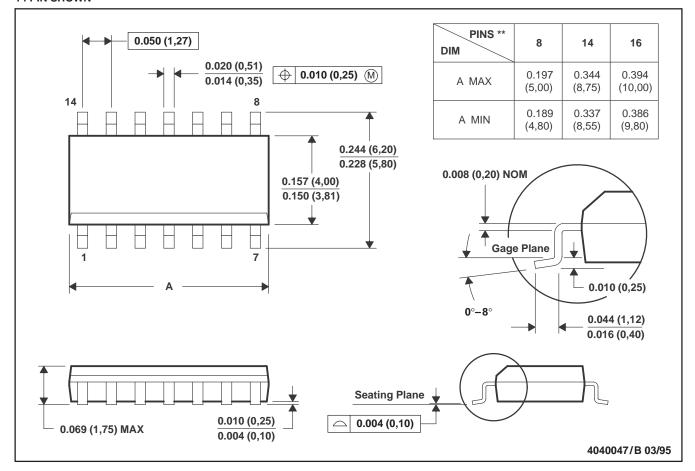
Figure 11. Typical Surge Waveform Measured At Terminals 5 and 7



MECHANICAL INFORMATION

PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

D (R-PDSO-G**) 14 PIN SHOWN



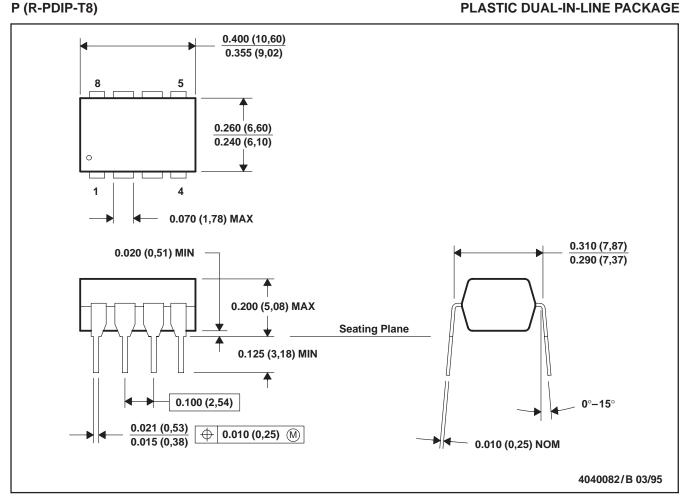
NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion, not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Four center pins are connected to die mount pad.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MS-012



SLLS236A - OCTOBER 1996 - REVISED MAY 1998

MECHANICAL INFORMATION



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Falls within JEDEC MS-001



IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make changes to their products or to discontinue any product or service without notice, and advise customers to obtain the latest version of relevant information to verify, before placing orders, that information being relied on is current and complete. All products are sold subject to the terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgement, including those pertaining to warranty, patent infringement, and limitation of liability.

TI warrants performance of its semiconductor products to the specifications applicable at the time of sale in accordance with TI's standard warranty. Testing and other quality control techniques are utilized to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Specific testing of all parameters of each device is not necessarily performed, except those mandated by government requirements.

CERTAIN APPLICATIONS USING SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS MAY INVOLVE POTENTIAL RISKS OF DEATH, PERSONAL INJURY, OR SEVERE PROPERTY OR ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE ("CRITICAL APPLICATIONS"). TI SEMICONDUCTOR PRODUCTS ARE NOT DESIGNED, AUTHORIZED, OR WARRANTED TO BE SUITABLE FOR USE IN LIFE-SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS OR OTHER CRITICAL APPLICATIONS. INCLUSION OF TI PRODUCTS IN SUCH APPLICATIONS IS UNDERSTOOD TO BE FULLY AT THE CUSTOMER'S RISK.

In order to minimize risks associated with the customer's applications, adequate design and operating safeguards must be provided by the customer to minimize inherent or procedural hazards.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or customer product design. TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right of TI covering or relating to any combination, machine, or process in which such semiconductor products or services might be or are used. TI's publication of information regarding any third party's products or services does not constitute TI's approval, warranty or endorsement thereof.

Copyright © 1998, Texas Instruments Incorporated