# MAX207 5-V MULTICHANNEL RS-232 LINE DRIVER/RECEIVER WITH $\pm 15$ -kV ESD PROTECTION

SLLS592B - OCTOBER 2003 - REVISED JANUARY 2004

- ESD Protection for RS-232 I/O Pins
  ±15 kV Human-Body Model
- Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU v.28 Standards
- Operates at 5-V V<sub>CC</sub> Supply
- Operates Up To 120 kbit/s
- External Capacitors . . . 4 × 0.1 μF
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- Applications
  - Battery-Powered Systems, PDAs, Notebooks, Laptops, Palmtop PCs, and Hand-Held Equipment

#### (TOP VIEW) DOUT3 [ 24 DOUT4 DOUT1 2 23 RIN2 22 ROUT2 DOUT2 3 RIN1 4 21 DIN5 ROUT1 ∏ 5 20 **□** DOUT5 19 **∏** DIN4 DIN2 | 6 DIN1 7 18 DIN3 GND ∏8 17 ROUT3 16 RIN3 V<sub>CC</sub> [] 9 C1+ 1 10 15 V-V+ **∏** 11 14 ∏ C2-13 C2+

**DB OR DW PACKAGE** 

#### description/ordering information

The MAX207 consists of five line drivers, three line receivers, and a dual charge-pump circuit with ±15-kV ESD protection pin to pin (serial-port connection pins, including GND). The device meets the requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and provides the electrical interface between an asynchronous communication controller and the serial-port connector. The charge pump and four small external capacitors allow operation from a single 5-V supply. The devices operate at data signaling rates up to 120 kbit/s and a maximum of 30-V/µs driver output slew rate.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

TA	PACKAG	GE†	ORDERABLE PART NUMBER	TOP-SIDE MARKING
	COIC (DW)	Tube of 25	MAX207CDW	MAY2070
0°C to 70°C	SOIC (DW)	Reel of 2000	MAX207CDWR	MAX207C
	SSOP (DB)	Reel of 2000	MAX207CDBR	MA207C
	0010 (DW)	Tube of 25	MAX207IDW	MAN VOOZI
-40°C to 85°C	SOIC (DW)	Reel of 2000	MAX207IDWR	MAX207I
	SSOP (DB)	Reel of 2000	MAX207IDBR	MB207I

<sup>†</sup> Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/sc/package.



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#### **Function Tables**

#### **EACH DRIVER**

INPUT D <sub>IN</sub>	OUTPUT DOUT
L	Н
Н	L

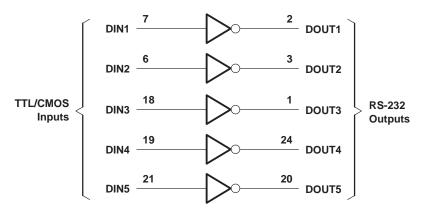
H = high level, L = low level

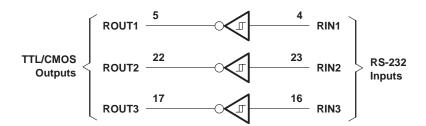
#### **EACH RECEIVER**

INPUT R <sub>IN</sub>	OUTPUT ROUT
L	Н
Н	L
Open	Н

H = high level, L = low level, Open = input disconnected or connected driver off

#### logic diagram (positive logic)







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

Supply voltage range, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	0.3 V to 6 V
Positive charge pump voltage range, V+ (see Note 1)	
Negative charge pump voltage range, V- (see Note 1)	–14 V to 0.3 V
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub> : Drivers	0.3 V to V+ + 0.3 V
Receivers	±30 V
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> : Drivers	V– – 0.3 V to V+ + 0.3 V
Receivers	0.3 V to V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3 V
Short-circuit duration: DOUT	Continuous
Package thermal impedance, $\theta_{JA}$ (see Notes 2 and 3): DI	B package 63°C/W
DI	W package 46°C/W
Operating virtual junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub>	–65°C to 150°C

<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 network GND.
  - 2. Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.
  - 3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.

#### recommended operating conditions (see Note 4 and Figure 4)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage				5	5.5	V
VIH	Driver high-level input voltage	D <sub>IN</sub>	2			V
VIL	Driver low-level input voltage	D <sub>IN</sub>			0.8	V
V	Driver input voltage	D <sub>IN</sub>	0		5.5	
VI	Receiver input voltage		-30		30	V
т.		MAX207C	0		70	00
TA	Operating free-air temperature	MAX207I	-40		85	°C

NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.

# electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4 and Figure 4)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS				TYP	MAX	UNIT
ICC	Supply current	No load,	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V,	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		11	20	mA

NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.



#### **DRIVER SECTION**

#### electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4 and Figure 4)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TYP	MAX	UNIT
Vон	High-level output voltage	D <sub>OUT</sub> at R <sub>L</sub> = 3 k $\Omega$ to GND,	D <sub>IN</sub> = GND	5	9		V
VOL	Low-level output voltage	D <sub>OUT</sub> at R <sub>L</sub> = 3 k $\Omega$ to GND,	DIN = VCC	-5	-9		V
lн	High-level input current	VI = VCC			15	200	μΑ
IIL	Low-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> at 0 V			-15	-200	μΑ
los‡	Short-circuit output current	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V,	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V		±10	±60	mA
r <sub>O</sub>	Output resistance	V <sub>CC</sub> , V+, and V- = 0 V,	V <sub>O</sub> = ±2 V	300			Ω

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### switching characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4 and Figure 4)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS			TYP	MAX	UNIT
Maximum data rate		$C_L$ = 50 to 1000 pF, $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 7 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9 k $\Omega$ , $R_L$ = 3 k $\Omega$ to 9		120			kbit/s
tPLH (D) Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output		C <sub>L</sub> = 2500 pF, all drivers loaded,	$R_L = 3 kΩ$ , See Figure 1	2			μs
<sup>t</sup> PHL (D)	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output	C <sub>L</sub> = 2500 pF, all drivers loaded,	$R_L = 3 k\Omega$ , See Figure 1		2		μs
t <sub>sk(p)</sub> Pulse skew§		$C_L = 150 \text{ pF to } 2500 \text{ pF},$	R <sub>L</sub> = 3 kΩ to 7 kΩ, See Figure 2		300		ns
SR(tr)	Slew rate, transition region (see Figure 1)	C <sub>L</sub> = 50 pF to 1000 pF V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V	$R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega,$	3	6	30	V/μs

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

#### **ESD** protection

PIN	TEST CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
D <sub>OUT</sub> , R <sub>IN</sub>	Human-Body Model	±15	kV



<sup>\$</sup> Short-circuit durations should be controlled to prevent exceeding the device absolute power-dissipation ratings, and not more than one output should be shorted at a time.

NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.

 $<sup>\</sup>mbox{\$ Pulse skew is defined as } \mbox{$tp_{LH}-t_{PHL}$} \mbox{ of each channel of the same device.} \label{eq:pulse skew}$  NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu F$  at V\_CC = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.

#### RECEIVER SECTION

## electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4 and Figure 4)

PARAMETER		TEST COND	MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
Vон	High-level output voltage	I <sub>OH</sub> = -1 mA		3.5	V <sub>CC</sub> -0.4 V		V
VOL	Low-level output voltage	I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA				0.4	V
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going input threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 5 V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C		1.7	2.4	V
VIT-	Negative-going input threshold voltage	$V_{CC} = 5 V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	0.8	1.2		V
V <sub>hys</sub>	Input hysteresis (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> )			0.2	0.5	1	V
rį	Input resistance	$V_I = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 25 \text{ V}$		3	5	7	kΩ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5$  V, and  $T_A = 25$ °C.

NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.

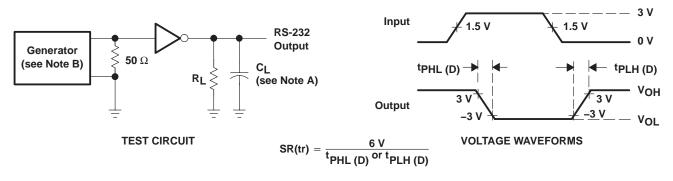
### switching characteristics over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Note 4 and Figure 3)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output	0 450 = 5		0.5	10	μs
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output	C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF		0.5	10	μs
tsk(p)	Pulse skew <sup>‡</sup>			300		ns

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , and  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

NOTE 4: Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F, at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V.

#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



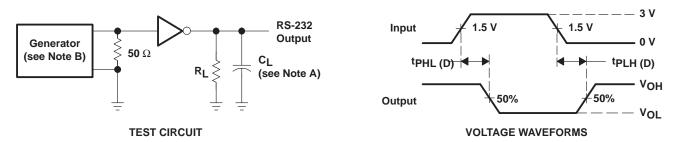
NOTES: A. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 120 kbit/s,  $Z_O = 50~\Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_\Gamma \le 10$  ns.  $t_f \le 10$  ns.

Figure 1. Driver Slew Rate

<sup>‡</sup> Pulse skew is defined as |tpLH - tpHL| of each channel of the same device.

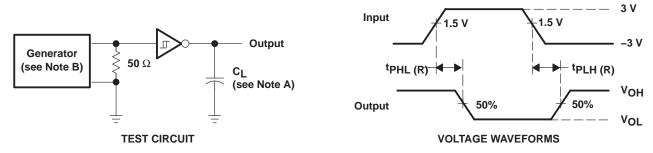
#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. C<sub>I</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 120 kbit/s,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_\Gamma \le 10$  ns.

Figure 2. Driver Pulse Skew



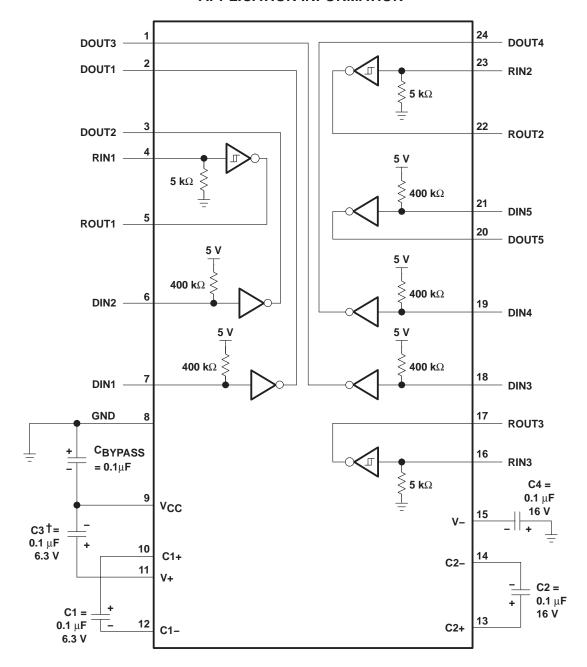
NOTES: A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics:  $Z_O = 50~\Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_\Gamma \le 10~\text{ns}$ .

Figure 3. Receiver Propagation Delay Times



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



 $^\dagger\text{C3}$  can be connected to  $\text{V}_{\mbox{CC}}$  or GND.

NOTES: A. Resistor values shown are nominal.

B. Nonpolarized ceramic capacitors are acceptable. If polarized tantalum or electrolytic capacitors are used, they should be connected as shown.

**Figure 4. Typical Operating Circuit and Capacitor Values** 



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### capacitor selection

The capacitor type used for C1–C4 is not critical for proper operation. The MAX207 requires 0.1- $\mu$ F capacitors, although capacitors up to 10  $\mu$ F can be used without harm. Ceramic dielectrics are suggested for the 0.1- $\mu$ F capacitors. When using the minimum recommended capacitor values, make sure the capacitance value does not degrade excessively as the operating temperature varies. If in doubt, use capacitors with a larger (e.g., 2×) nominal value. The capacitors' effective series resistance (ESR), which usually rises at low temperatures, influences the amount of ripple on V+ and V-.

Use larger capacitors (up to 10 μF) to reduce the output impedance at V+ and V-.

Bypass  $V_{CC}$  to ground with at least 0.1  $\mu$ F. In applications sensitive to power-supply noise generated by the charge pumps, decouple  $V_{CC}$  to ground with a capacitor the same size as (or larger than) the charge-pump capacitors (C1–C4).

#### **ESD** protection

TI MAX207 devices have standard ESD protection structures incorporated on the pins to protect against electrostatic discharges encountered during assembly and handling. In addition, the RS232 bus pins (driver outputs and receiver inputs) of these devices have an extra level of ESD protection. Advanced ESD structures were designed to successfully protect these bus pins against ESD discharge of ±15-kV when powered down.

#### **ESD** test conditions

ESD testing is stringently performed by TI, based on various conditions and procedures. Please contact TI for a reliability report that documents test setup, methodology, and results.

#### **Human-Body Model**

The Human-Body Model (HBM) of ESD testing is shown in Figure 5, while Figure 6 shows the current waveform that is generated during a discharge into a low impedance. The model consists of a 100-pF capacitor, charged to the ESD voltage of concern, and subsequently discharged into the device under test (DUT) through a 1.5-k $\Omega$  resistor.

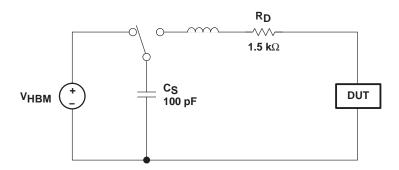


Figure 5. HBM ESD Test Circuit



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

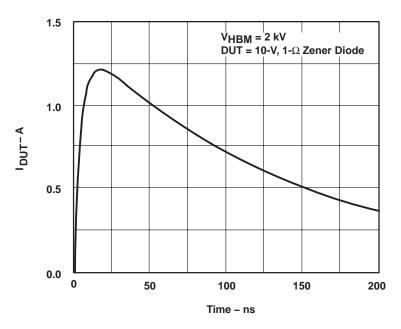


Figure 6. Typical HBM Current Waveform

#### **Machine Model**

The Machine Model (MM) ESD test applies to all pins using a 200-pF capacitor with no discharge resistance. The purpose of the MM test is to simulate possible ESD conditions that can occur during the handling and assembly processes of manufacturing. In this case, ESD protection is required for all pins, not just RS-232 pins. However, after PC board assembly, the MM test no longer is as pertinent to the RS-232 pins.







.com 4-Mar-2005

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
MAX207CDB	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	24	60	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207CDBR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	24	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207CDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207CDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207IDB	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	24	60	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207IDBR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	24	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207IDW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	25	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM
MAX207IDWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	2000	Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-250C-1 YEAR/ Level-1-235C-UNLIM

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - May not be currently available - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

None: Not yet available Lead (Pb-Free).

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(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDECindustry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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### DW (R-PDSO-G24)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



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. Falls within JEDEC MS-013 variation AD.



#### DB (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

#### PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE

#### **28 PINS SHOWN**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-150

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