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SLLS100A - JUNE 1984 - REVISED MAY 1995

- Bidirectional Transceiver
- Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of ANSI Standards EIA/TIA-422-B and ITU Recommendation V.11
- Designed for Multipoint Transmission on Long Bus Lines in Noisy Environments
- 3-State Driver and Receiver Outputs
- Individual Driver and Receiver Enables
- Wide Positive and Negative Input/Output Bus Voltage Ranges
- Driver Output Capability . . . ±60 mA Max
- Thermal-Shutdown Protection
- Driver Positive- and Negative-Current Limiting
- Receiver Input Impedance . . . 12 k $\Omega$  Min
- Receiver Input Sensitivity . . . ±200 mV
- Receiver Input Hysteresis . . . 50 mV Typ
- Operates From Single 5-V Supply
- Low Power Requirements

#### 

## description

The SN75176A differential bus transceiver is a monolithic integrated circuit designed for bidirectional data communication on multipoint bus-transmission lines. It is designed for balanced transmission lines and meets ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B and ITU Recommendation V.11.

The SN75176A combines a 3-state differential line driver and a differential input line receiver, both of which operate from a single 5-V power supply. The driver and receiver have active-high and active-low enables, respectively, that can be externally connected together to function as a direction control. The driver differential outputs and the receiver differential inputs are connected internally to form differential input/output (I/O) bus ports that are designed to offer minimum loading to the bus whenever the driver is disabled or  $V_{CC} = 0$ . These ports feature wide positive and negative common-mode voltage ranges making the device suitable for party-line applications.

The driver is designed to handle loads up to 60 mA of sink or source current. The driver features positive- and negative-current limiting and thermal shutdown for protection from line fault conditions. Thermal shutdown is designed to occur at a junction temperature of approximately 150°C. The receiver features a minimum input impedance of 12 k $\Omega$ , an input sensitivity of  $\pm 200$  mV, and a typical input hysteresis of 50 mV.

The SN75176A can be used in transmission-line applications employing the SN75172 and SN75174 quadruple differential line drivers and SN75173 and SN75175 quadruple differential line receivers.

The SN75176A is characterized for operation from 0°C to 70°C.



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.



## **Function Tables**

## **DRIVER**

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

#### **RECEIVER**

DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS A – B	ENABLE RE	OUTPUT R
V <sub>ID</sub> ≥ 0.2 V	L	Н
$-0.2 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{1D} < 0.2 \text{ V}$	L	?
$V_{ID} \le -0.2 V$	L	L
X	Н	Z
Open	L	?

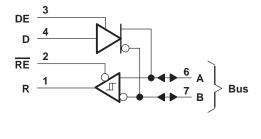
H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate,

# logic symbol†

# EN1 EN2 1▽ 1♡ ┰

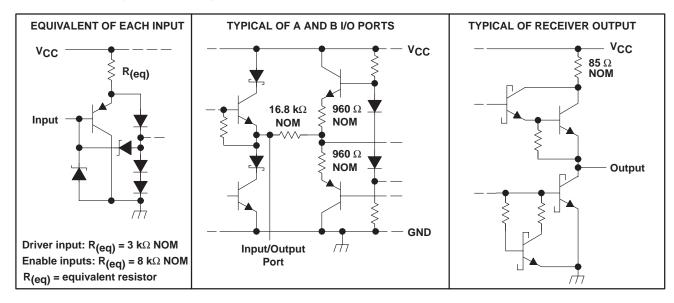
 $\ensuremath{^{\dagger}}$  This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

# logic diagram (positive logic)



X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off)

## schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> (see Note 1)	
Voltage range at any bus terminal	10 V to 15 V
Enable input voltage, V <sub>I</sub>	5.5 V
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub>	– 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°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.

NOTE 1: All voltage values, except differential input/output bus voltage, are with respect to network ground terminal.

## **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

PACKAGE	$T_{\mbox{A}} \le 25^{\circ}\mbox{C}$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C	T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C POWER RATING	T <sub>A</sub> = 105°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	261 mW
Р	1100 mW	8.8 mW/°C	704 mW	396 mW



## SN75176A DIFFERENTIAL BUS TRANSCEIVER

SLLS100A - JUNE 1984 - REVISED MAY 1995

## recommended operating conditions

			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V <sub>CC</sub>			4.75	5	5.25	V
Voltage at any bus terminal (separately or common mode), V <sub>I</sub> or V <sub>IC</sub>		-7		12	V	
High-level input voltage, VIH	D, DE, and RE		2			V
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>	D, DE, and RE				0.8	V
Differential input voltage, V <sub>ID</sub> (see Note 2) ±13		±12	V			
High lavel autout august 1	Driver				-60	mA
High-level output current, IOH	Receiver				-400	μΑ
Low lovel output ourrent la	Driver				60	A
Low-level output current, IOL	Receiver	·			8	mA
Operating free-air temperature, T	\ \		0		70	°C

NOTE 2: Differential-input/output bus voltage is measured at the noninverting terminal A with respect to the inverting terminal B.



## **DRIVER SECTION**

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP†	MAX	UNIT
٧ <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp voltage	$I_{I} = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.5	V
Vон	High-level output voltage	$V_{IH} = 2 V$ , $I_{OH} = -33 \text{ mA}$	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,		3.7		٧
VOL	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>IH</sub> = 2 V, I <sub>OH</sub> = 33 mA	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.8 V,		1.1		V
VOD1	Differential output voltage	IO = 0				2V <sub>OD2</sub>	V
11/22-1	Differential output voltage	$R_L = 100 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 1	2	2.7		V
IVOD2I	Differential output voltage	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 1	1.5	2.4		V
Δ V <sub>OD </sub>	Change in magnitude of differential output voltage‡					±0.2	V
Voc	Common-mode output voltage§	$R_L$ = 54 $\Omega$ or 100 $\Omega$ , See Figure 1				3	V
∆IVocl	Change in magnitude of common-mode output voltage ‡					±0.2	V
1-	Outrout coment	Output disabled,	V <sub>O</sub> = 12 V			1	A
Ю	Output current	See Note 3	V <sub>O</sub> = -7 V			-0.8	mA
lн	High-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 2.4 V				20	μΑ
I <sub>Ι</sub> L	Low-level input current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0.4 V				-400	μΑ
		$V_O = -7 V$ $V_O = V_{CC}$				-250	
los	Short-circuit output current					250	mA
		V <sub>O</sub> = 12 V				500	
	Complex compact (total montages)	Natard	Outputs enabled		35	50	A
Icc	Supply current (total package)	No load	Outputs disabled		26	40	mA

# switching characteristics, $V_{CC} = 5 \text{ V}$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>d</sub> (OD)	Differential-output delay time	B 60 O	See Figure 3		40	60	ns
t <sub>t</sub> (OD)	Differential-output transition time	$R_L = 60 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 3		65	95	ns
<sup>t</sup> PZH	Output enable time to high level	$R_L = 110 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 4		55	90	ns
t <sub>PZL</sub>	Output enable time to low level	$R_L = 110 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 5		30	50	ns
tPHZ	Output disable time from high level	$R_L = 110 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 4		85	130	ns
tPLZ	Output disable time from low level	$R_L = 110 \Omega$ ,	See Figure 5		20	40	ns

<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V and  $T_A$  = 25°C. ‡  $\Delta |V_{OD}|$  and  $\Delta |V_{OC}|$  are the changes in magnitude of  $V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OC}$  respectively, that occur when the input is changed from a high level to a low

<sup>§</sup> In ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B, VOC, which is the average of the two output voltages with respect to GND, is called output offset voltage, VOS. NOTE 3: This applies for both power on and off; refer to ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B for exact conditions.

## **RECEIVER SECTION**

electrical characteristics over recommended ranges of common-mode input voltage, supply voltage, and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP <sup>†</sup>	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going input threshold voltage	$V_0 = 2.7 V$ ,	$I_{O} = -0.4 \text{ mA}$			0.2	V
V <sub>IT</sub> _	Negative-going input threshold voltage	$V_0 = 0.5 V$ ,	I <sub>O</sub> = 8 mA	-0.2‡			V
V <sub>hys</sub>	Input hysteresis voltage (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> )				50		mV
٧ıĸ	Enable clamp voltage	$I_{I} = -18 \text{ mA}$				-1.5	V
Vон	High-level output voltage	V <sub>ID</sub> = 200 mV, See Figure 2	$I_{OH} = -400  \mu A$ ,	2.7			٧
VOL	Low-level output voltage	V <sub>ID</sub> = -200 mV, See Figure 2	I <sub>OL</sub> = 8 mA,			0.45	٧
loz	High-impedance-state output current	$V_0 = 0.4 \text{ V to } 2.4 \text{ V}$	V			±20	μΑ
١.	Line input current	Other input = 0 V,	V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V			1	A
11	Line input current	See Note 3	V <sub>I</sub> = -7 V			-0.8	mA
ΙΗ	High-level enable input current	V <sub>IH</sub> = 2.7 V				20	μΑ
I <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level enable input current	V <sub>IL</sub> = 0.4 V				-100	μΑ
rį	Input resistance			12			kΩ
los	Short-circuit output current			-15		-85	mA
loo	Supply current (total package)	No load	Outputs enabled	uts enabled 35 50	50	mA	
Icc	Зирріу сипені (юкаї раскаде)	No load	Outputs disabled		26	40	IIIA

## switching characteristics, $V_{CC}$ = 5 V, $C_L$ = 15 pF, $T_A$ = 25°C

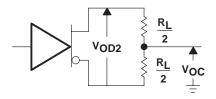
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<sup>t</sup> PLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	V- 4 E V to 4 E V See Figure 6		21	35	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output	$V_{ID} = -1.5 \text{ V to } 1.5 \text{ V}, \text{ See Figure } 6$		23	35	ns
<sup>t</sup> PZH	Output enable time to high level	See Figure 7		10	30	ns
tPZL	Output enable time to low level	See Figure 7		12	30	ns
<sup>t</sup> PHZ	Output disable time from high level	See Figure 7		20	35	ns
t <sub>PLZ</sub>	Output disable time from low level	See Figure 7		17	25	ns



<sup>†</sup> All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C. ‡ The algebraic convention, in which the less-positive (more-negative) limit is designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for common-mode input voltage and threshold voltage levels only.

NOTE 3: This applies for both power on and power off. Refer to ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B for exact conditions.

## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



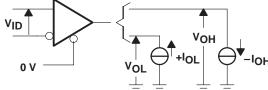
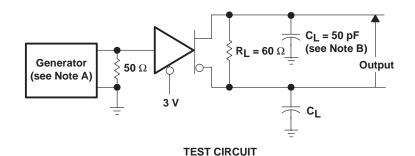
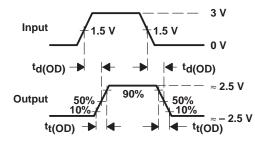


Figure 1. Driver VOD and VOC

Figure 2. Receiver VOH and VOL

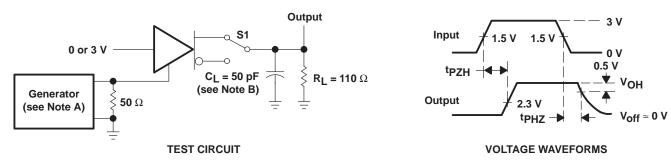




**VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS** 

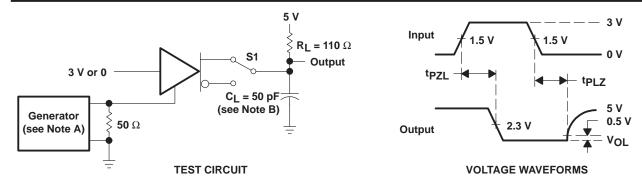
- NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle,  $t_f \le 6$  ns,  $t_f \le 6$  ns,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ .
  - B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 3. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



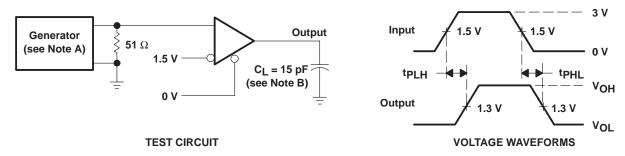
- NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle,  $t_f \le 6$  ns,  $t_f \le 6$  ns,
  - B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 4. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



- NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle,  $t_{\Gamma} \le 6$  ns,  $t_{\Gamma$ 
  - B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

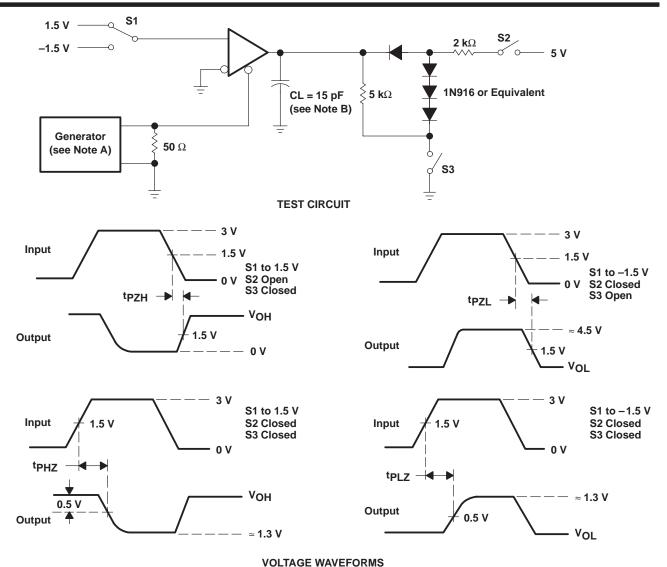
Figure 5. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



- NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle,  $t_{\Gamma} \le 6$  ns,  $t_{\Gamma$ 
  - B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 6. Receiver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



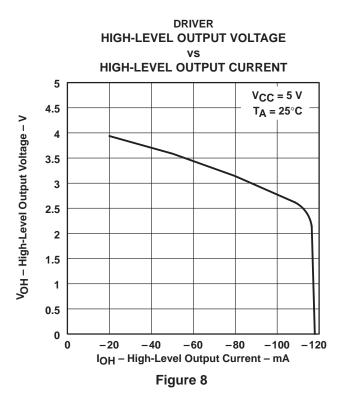


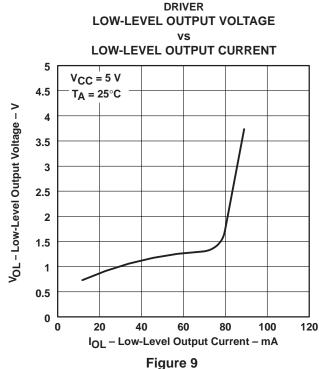
NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle,  $t_{\Gamma} \le 6$  ns,  $t_{f} \le 6$  ns,  $t_{f$ 

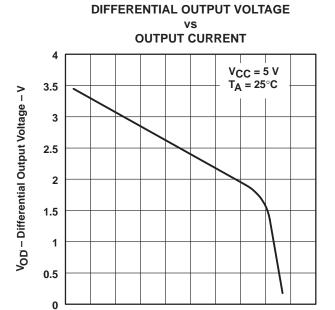
B. CL includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 7. Receiver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

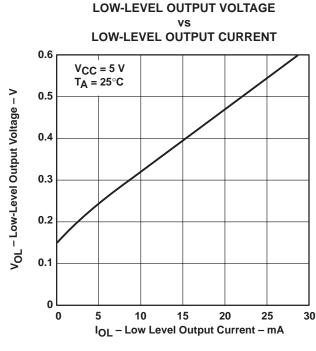
#### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS







**DRIVER** 



**RECEIVER** 

Figure 10

50

IO - Output Current - mA

60

40

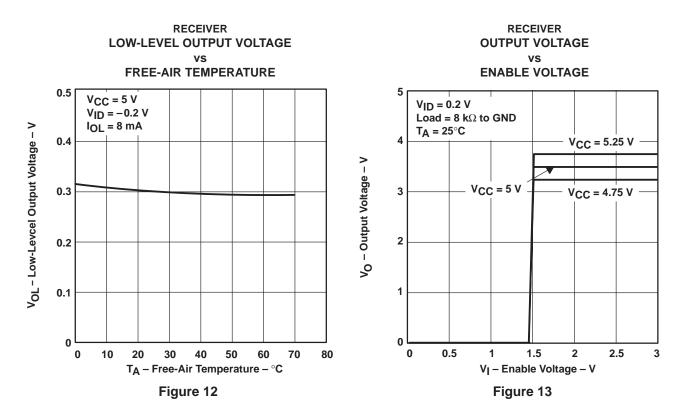
10 20

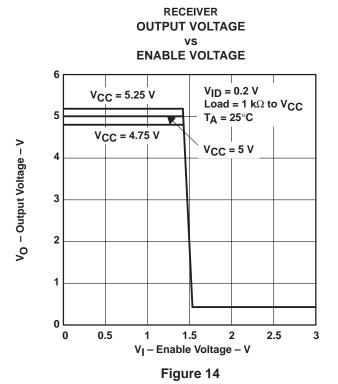
70

80 90 100

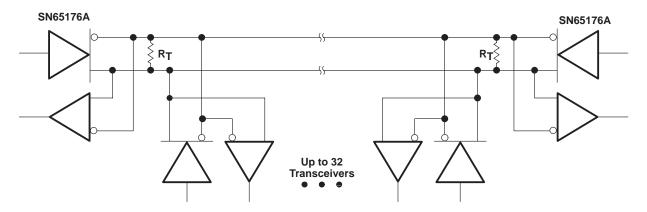
Figure 11

## **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS**





## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



NOTE A: The line should be terminated at both ends in its characteristic impedance (R<sub>T</sub> = Z<sub>O</sub>). Stub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible.

Figure 15. Typical Application Circuit



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