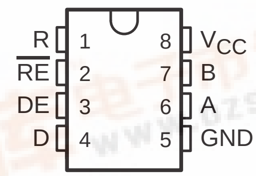
- **Bidirectional Transceiver**
- **Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of ANSI Standards EIA/TIA-422-B and ITU Recommendation V.11**
- **Designed for Multipoint Transmission on Long Bus Lines in Noisy Environments**
- **3-State Driver and Receiver Outputs**
- **Individual Driver and Receiver Enables**
- **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 kΩ Min**
- **Receiver Input Sensitivity . . . ±200 mV**
- **Receiver Input Hysteresis . . . 50 mV Typ**
- **Operates From Single 5-V Supply**
- **Low Power Requirements**

D OR P PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



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 kΩ, an input sensitivity of ±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.

Function Tables

DRIVER

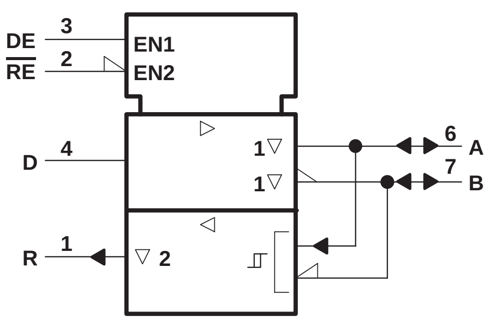
INPUT D	ENABLE DE	OUTPUTS A	OUTPUTS B
H	H	H	L
L	H	L	H
X	L	Z	Z

RECEIVER

DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS A – B	ENABLE $\overline{RE}$	OUTPUT R
$V_{ID} \geq 0.2$ V	L	H
-0.2 V $< V_{ID} < 0.2$ V	L	?
$V_{ID} \leq -0.2$ V	L	L
X	H	Z
Open	L	?

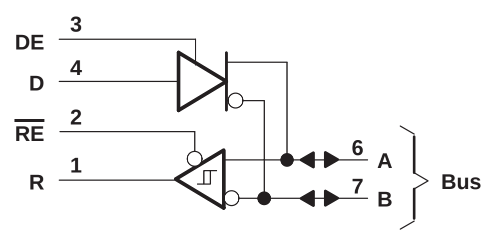
H = high level, L = low level, ? = indeterminate,
X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance (off)

logic symbol†

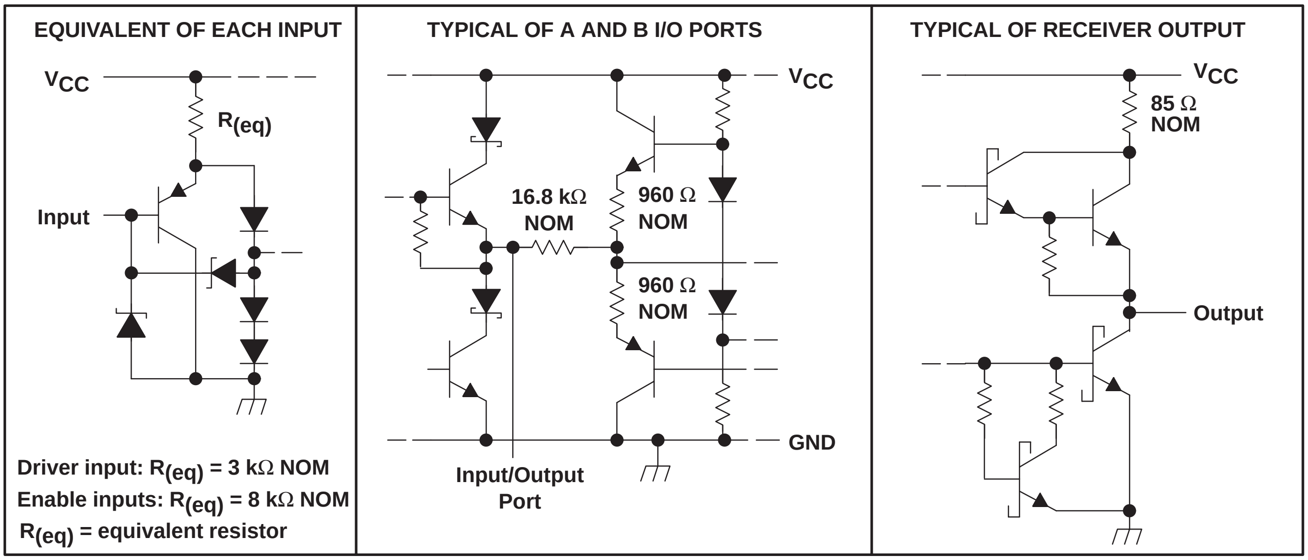


† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

logic diagram (positive logic)



schematics of inputs and outputs



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

Supply voltage, V_{CC} (see Note 1)	7 V
Voltage range at any bus terminal	–10 V to 15 V
Enable input voltage, V_I	5.5 V
Continuous total power dissipation	See Dissipation Rating Table
Operating free-air temperature range, T_A	0°C to 70°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}	– 65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds	260°C

† 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	$T_A \leq 25°C$ POWER RATING	DERATING FACTOR ABOVE T_A = 25°C	T_A = 70°C POWER RATING	T_A = 105°C POWER RATING
D	725 mW	5.8 mW/°C	464 mW	261 mW
P	1100 mW	8.8 mW/°C	704 mW	396 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), V_I or V_{IC}		−7		12	V
High-level input voltage, V_{IH}	D, DE, and $\overline{RE}$	2			V
Low-level input voltage, V_{IL}	D, DE, and $\overline{RE}$			0.8	V
Differential input voltage, V_{ID} (see Note 2)				±12	V
High-level output current, I_{OH}	Driver			−60	mA
	Receiver			−400	μA
Low-level output current, I_{OL}	Driver			60	mA
	Receiver			8	
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		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
V_{IK}	Input clamp voltage	I_I = –18 mA				–1.5	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{IH} = 2 V, I_{OH} = –33 mA	V_{IL} = 0.8 V,		3.7		V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{IH} = 2 V, I_{OH} = 33 mA	V_{IL} = 0.8 V,		1.1		V
$\|V_{OD1}\|$	Differential output voltage	I_O = 0				$2V_{OD2}$	V
$\|V_{OD2}\|$	Differential output voltage	R_L = 100 Ω,	See Figure 1	2	2.7		V
		R_L = 54 Ω,	See Figure 1	1.5	2.4		
$\Delta\|V_{OD}\|$	Change in magnitude of differential output voltage ‡					±0.2	V
V_{OC}	Common-mode output voltage§	R_L = 54 Ω or 100 Ω, See Figure 1				3	V
$\Delta\|V_{OC}\|$	Change in magnitude of common-mode output voltage ‡					±0.2	V
I_O	Output current	Output disabled, See Note 3	V_O = 12 V			1	mA
			V_O = – 7 V			–0.8	
I_{IH}	High-level input current	V_I = 2.4 V				20	µA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	V_I = 0.4 V				–400	µA
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current	V_O = –7 V				–250	mA
		V_O = V_{CC}				250	
		V_O = 12 V				500	
I_{CC}	Supply current (total package)	No load	Outputs enabled		35	50	mA
			Outputs disabled		26	40	

† 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 level.
§ In ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B, V_{OC}, which is the average of the two output voltages with respect to GND, is called output offset voltage, V_{OS}.
NOTE 3: This applies for both power on and off; refer to ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B for exact conditions.

switching characteristics, V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$t_{d(OD)}$	Differential-output delay time	R_L = 60 Ω,	See Figure 3		40	60	ns
$t_{t(OD)}$	Differential-output transition time				65	95	ns
t_{PZH}	Output enable time to high level	R_L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 4		55	90	ns
t_{PZL}	Output enable time to low level	R_L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 5		30	50	ns
t_{PHZ}	Output disable time from high level	R_L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 4		85	130	ns
t_{PLZ}	Output disable time from low level	R_L = 110 Ω,	See Figure 5		20	40	ns

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†	MAX	UNIT
V_{IT+}	Positive-going input threshold voltage	V_O = 2.7 V,	I_O = –0.4 mA			0.2	V
V_{IT-}	Negative-going input threshold voltage	V_O = 0.5 V,	I_O = 8 mA	–0.2‡			V
V_{hys}	Input hysteresis voltage ($V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$)				50		mV
V_{IK}	Enable clamp voltage	I_I = –18 mA				–1.5	V
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	V_{ID} = 200 mV, See Figure 2	I_{OH} = –400 μA,	2.7			V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_{ID} = –200 mV, See Figure 2	I_{OL} = 8 mA,			0.45	V
I_{OZ}	High-impedance-state output current	V_O = 0.4 V to 2.4 V				±20	μA
I_I	Line input current	Other input = 0 V, See Note 3	V_I = 12 V			1	mA
			V_I = –7 V			–0.8	
I_{IH}	High-level enable input current	V_{IH} = 2.7 V				20	μA
I_{IL}	Low-level enable input current	V_{IL} = 0.4 V				–100	μA
r_i	Input resistance			12			kΩ
I_{OS}	Short-circuit output current			–15		–85	mA
I_{CC}	Supply current (total package)	No load	Outputs enabled		35	50	mA
			Outputs disabled		26	40	

† All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 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.

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t_{PLH}	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output	V_{ID} = –1.5 V to 1.5 V, See Figure 6		21	35	ns
t_{PHL}	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output			23	35	ns
t_{PZH}	Output enable time to high level	See Figure 7		10	30	ns
t_{PZL}	Output enable time to low level			12	30	ns
t_{PHZ}	Output disable time from high level	See Figure 7		20	35	ns
t_{PLZ}	Output disable time from low level			17	25	ns

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

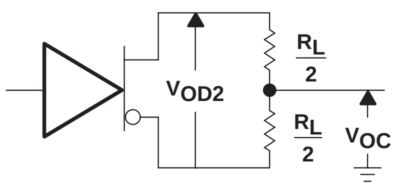


Figure 1. Driver V_{OD} and V_{OC}

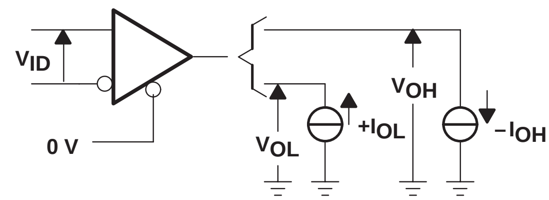
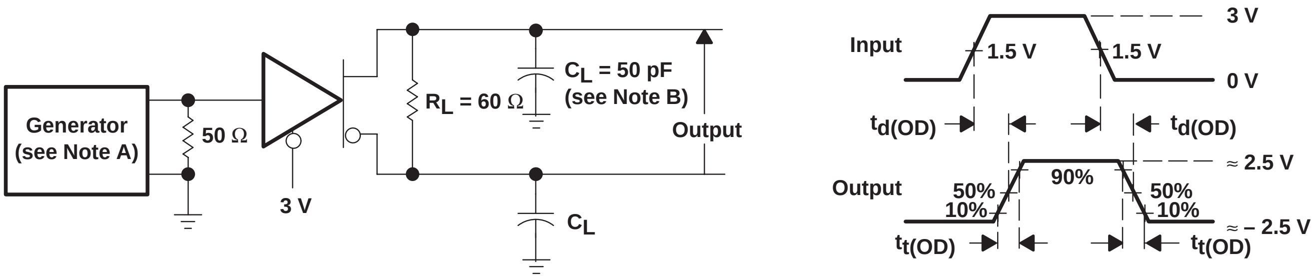


Figure 2. Receiver V_{OH} and V_{OL}

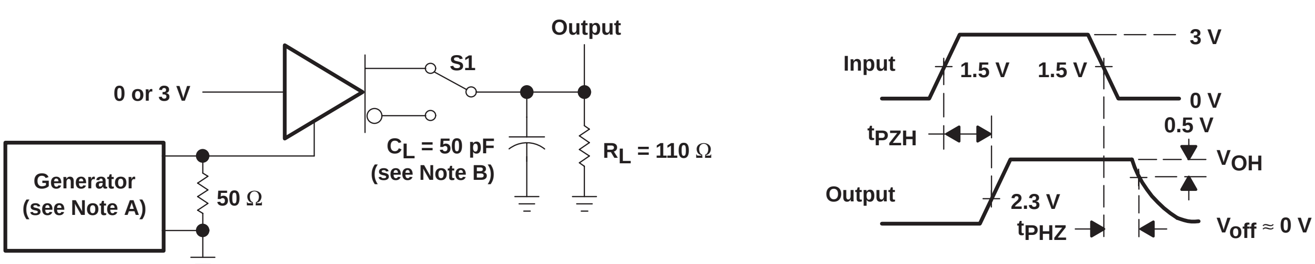


TEST CIRCUIT **VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \leq 6$ ns, $t_f \leq 6$ ns, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$.

B. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 3. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

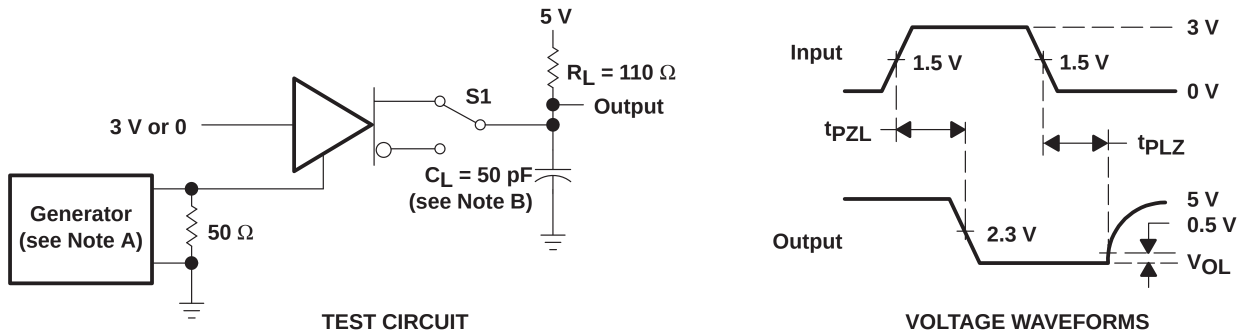


TEST CIRCUIT **VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS**

NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \leq 6$ ns, $t_f \leq 6$ ns, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$.

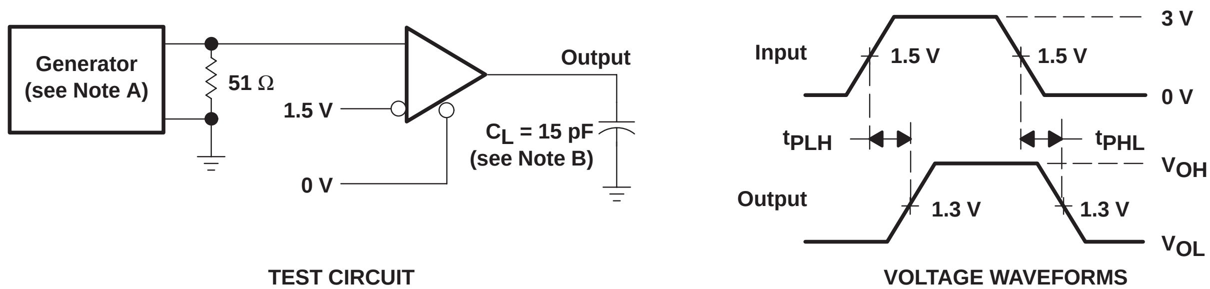
B. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 4. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



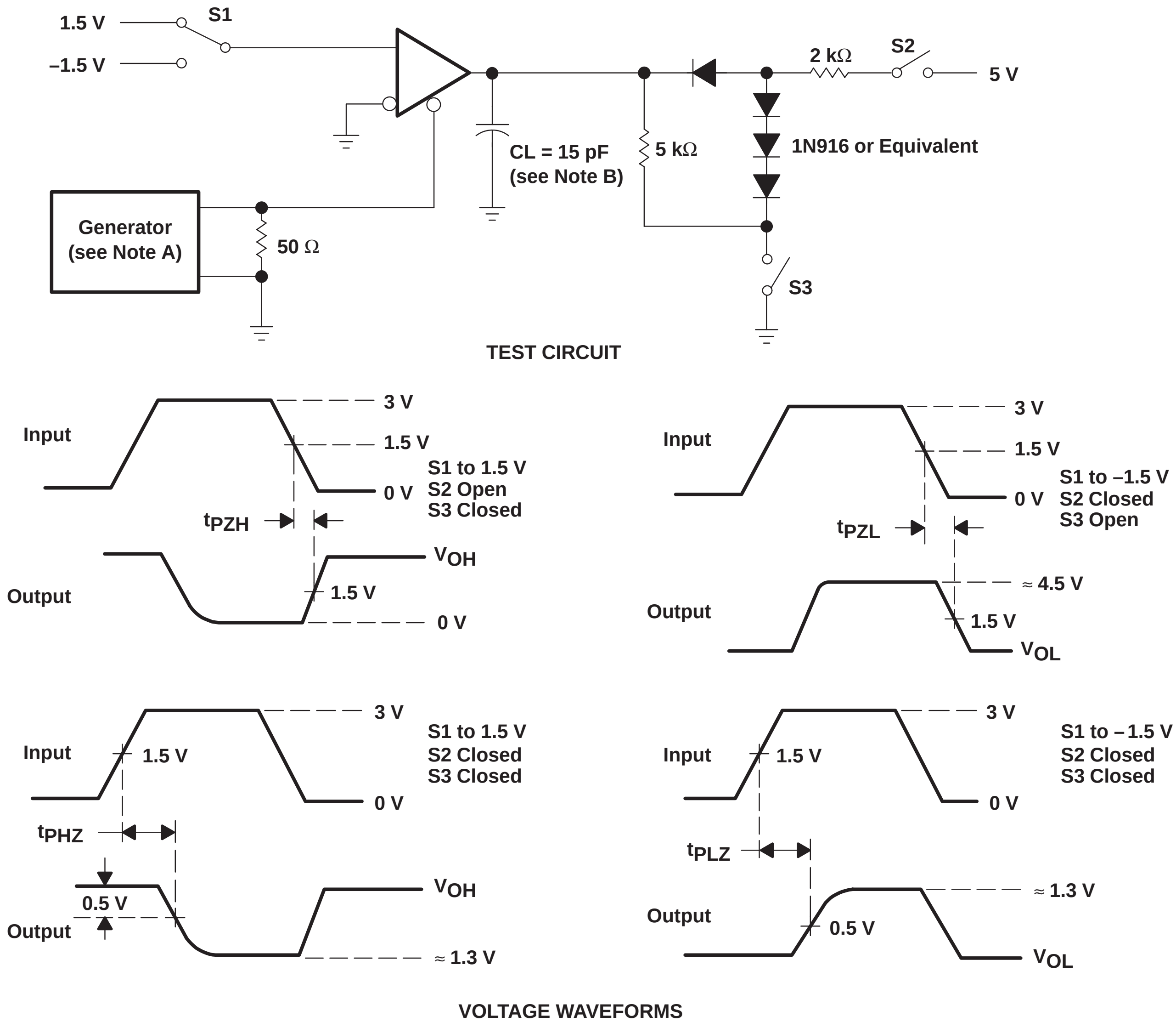
NOTES: A. The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR = 1 MHz, 50% duty cycle, $t_r \leq 6$ ns, $t_f \leq 6$ ns, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$.
B. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

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, $t_r \leq 6$ ns, $t_f \leq 6$ ns, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$.
B. C_L 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, $t_r \leq 6$ ns, $t_f \leq 6$ ns, $Z_O = 50\ \Omega$.

B. C_L includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 7. Receiver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

DRIVER
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
HIGH-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

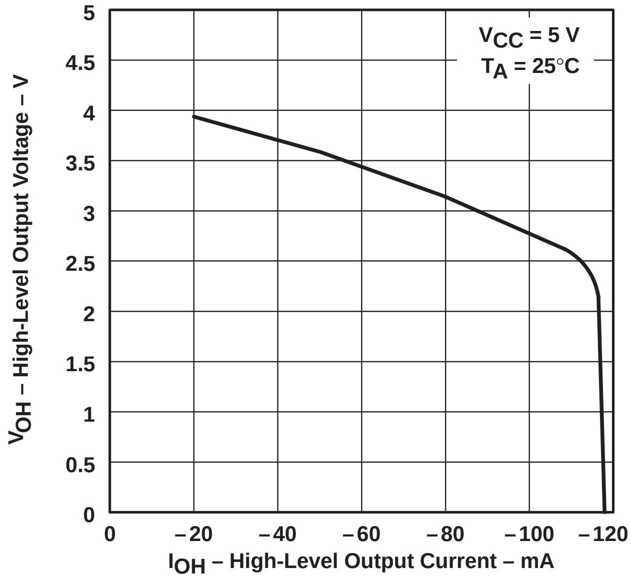


Figure 8

DRIVER
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

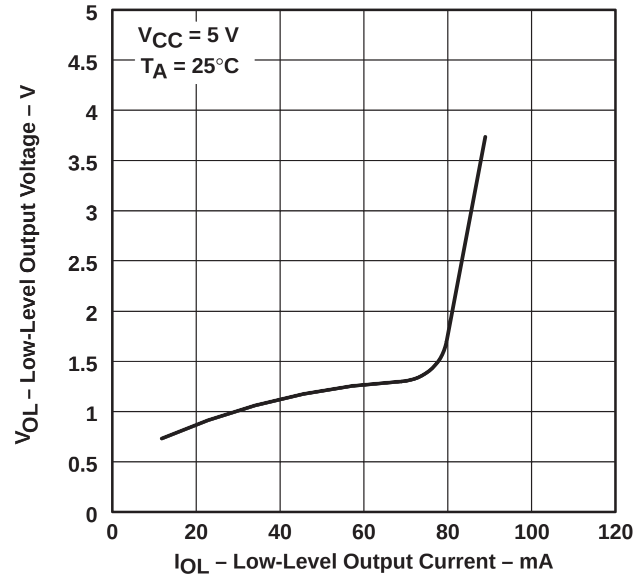


Figure 9

DRIVER
DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
OUTPUT CURRENT

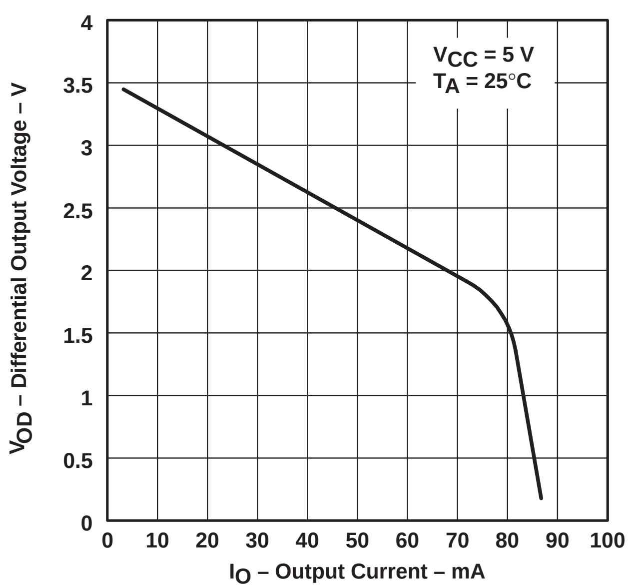


Figure 10

RECEIVER
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT CURRENT

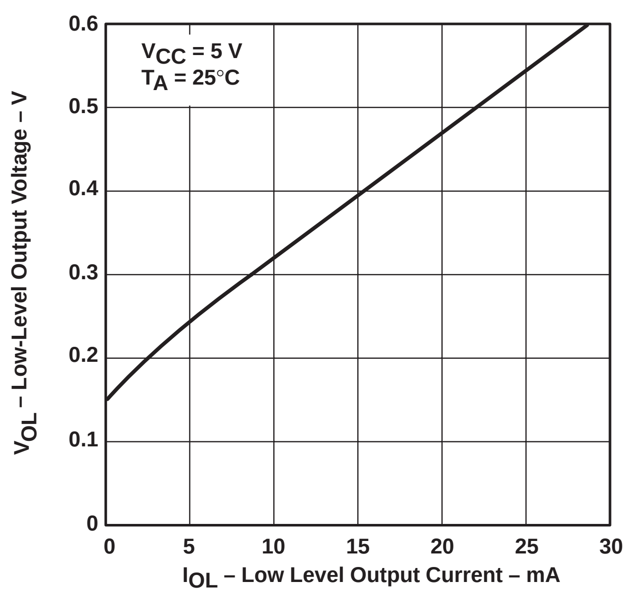


Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

RECEIVER
LOW-LEVEL OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

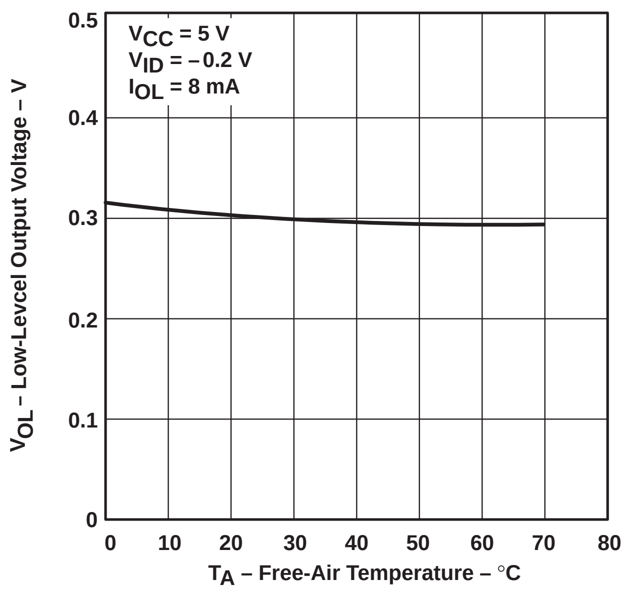


Figure 12

RECEIVER
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
ENABLE VOLTAGE

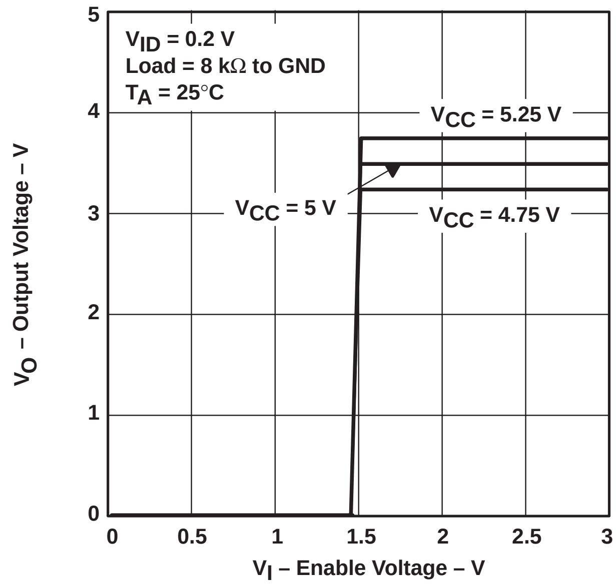


Figure 13

RECEIVER
OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs
ENABLE VOLTAGE

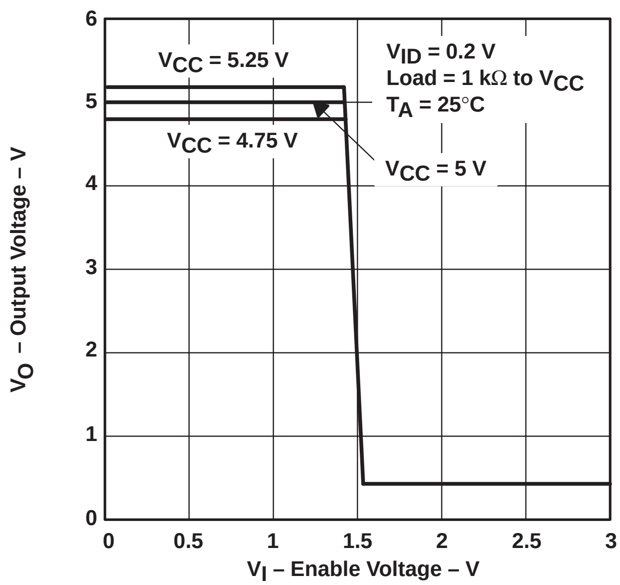
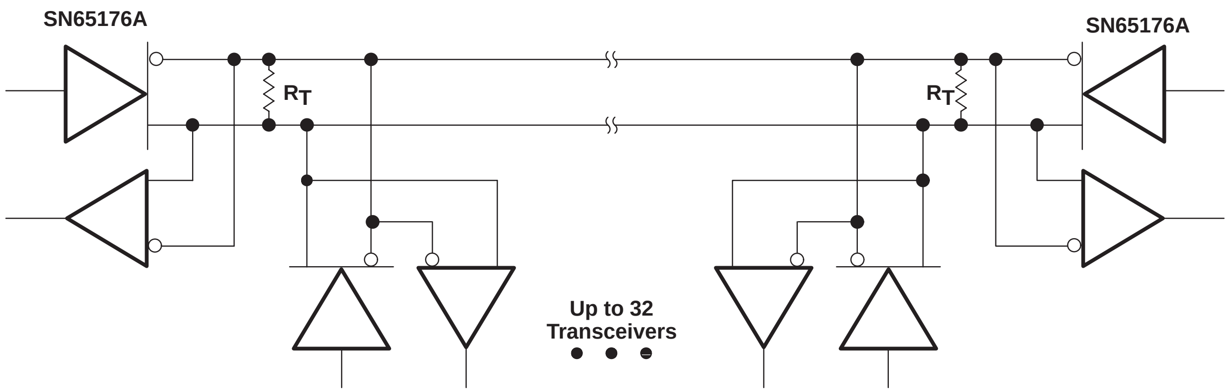


Figure 14

APPLICATION INFORMATION



NOTE A: The line should be terminated at both ends in its characteristic impedance ($R_T = Z_O$). Stub lengths off the main line should be kept as short as possible.

Figure 15. Typical Application Circuit

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