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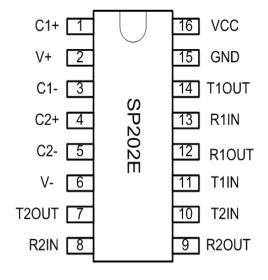
# SP202E, SP232E, SP233E, SP310E and SP312E

### High Performance RS-232 Line Drivers/Receivers

#### FEATURES

- Operates from a Single +5V Power Supply
- Meets all RS-232D and ITU V.28 Specifications
- Operates with 0.1µF to 10µF Ceramic Capacitors
- No External Capacitors required (SP233E)
- Low Power Shutdown (SP310E, SP312E)
- High Data Rate 120kbps under load
- Low power CMOS Operation
- · Lead Free packaging available
- Improved ESD Specifications:

#### +/-15kV Human Body Model



#### DESCRIPTION

The SP202E, SP232E, SP233E, SP310E and SP312E devices are a family of line driver and receiver pairs that meets the specifications of RS-232 and V.28 serial protocols. The devices are pinto-pin compatible with Exar's SP232A, SP233A, SP310A and SP312A devices as well as popular industry standard pinouts. The ESD tolerance has been improved on these devices to over +/-15kV for Human Body Model. This series offer a 120kbps data rate under load, small ceramic type 0.1µF charge pump capacitors and overall ruggedness for comercial applications. Features include Exar's BiCMOS design which allowing low power operation without sacrificing performance. The series is available in lead free packages with commercial and industrial temperature ranges.

Model	Number of RS-232		No. of RX	No. of External			
	Drivers	Invers I Receivers I	active in 0 Shutdown	0.1µF Capacitors	Shutdown	WakeUp	TTL Tri-State
SP202E	2	2	0	4	No	No	No
SP232E	2	2	0	4	No	No	No
SP233E	2	2	0	0	No	No	No
SP310E	2	2	0	4	Yes	No	Yes
SP312E	2	2	2	4	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### SELECTION TABLE

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation section of the specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Supply Voltage (Vcc)	
V+	(Vcc-0.3V) to +11.0V
V	11.0V
Input Voltages	
Tin	0.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V)
Rin	+/-15V
Output Voltages	
Tout	
Rout	0.3V to (Vcc + 0.3V)

Short Circuit duration Tout	Continuouo
Package Power Dissipation:	Continuous
Plastic DIP	375m\//
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	
Small Outline	375m\//
(derate 7mW/°C above +70°C)	
Storage Temperature	65°C to +150°C

#### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Vcc = 5V ±10%, 0.1µF charge pump capacitors, TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted, Typical values are Vcc = 5V and TA=25°C

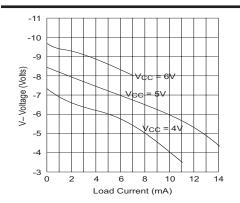
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TTL INPUT					
Logic Threshold LOW	T <sub>IN</sub> , EN, SD, ON/OFF			0.8	Volts
Logic Threshold HIGH	T <sub>IN</sub> , EN, SD, ON/OFF	2.0			Volts
Logic Pull-Up Current	T <sub>IN</sub> = 0V		15	200	μA
TTL OUTPUT					
Output Voltge LOW	IOUT = 3.2mA: Vcc = +5V			0.4	Volts
Output Voltage HIGH	Iout = -1.0mA	3.5			Volts
Leakage Current **; TA = +25°C	EN = Vcc, 0V ≤ Vout ≤ Vcc		0.05	+/-10	μA
RS-232 OUTPUT					
Output Voltage Swing	All Transmitter outputs loaded with 3k ohms to GND	+/-5.0	+/-6		Volts
Output Resistance	Vcc = 0V, Vout = +/-2V	300			Ohms
Output Short Circuit Current	Infinite Duration		+/-18		mA
Maximum Data Rate	CL = 2500pF, RL = 3kΩ	120	240		kbps
RS-232 INPUT					
Voltage Range		-15		+15	Volts
Voltage Threshold LOW	Vcc = 5V, TA=25°C	0.8	1.2		Volts
Voltage Threshold HIGH	Vcc = 5V, TA=25°C		1.7	2.8	Volts
Hysteresis	Vcc = 5V, TA=25°C	0.2	0.5	1.0	Volts
Resistance	TA = 25°C, -15V ≤ VIN ≤ +15V	3	5	7	kΩ

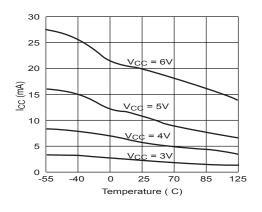
\*\* SP310E and SP312E only

#### **\_ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

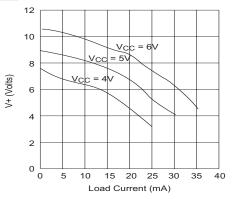
 $Vcc = 5V \pm 10\%$ , 0.1µF charge pump capacitors, TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted, Typical values are Vcc = 5V and Ta=25°C

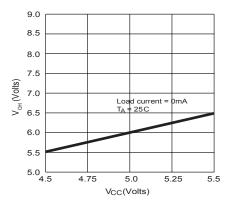
TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
TTL to RS-232; $C_L = 50 pF$		1.5	3.0	μs
RS-232 to TTL		0.1	1.0	μs
C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF, R <sub>L</sub> = 3-7kΩ; T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C			30	V/µs
$C_L = 2500 \text{pF}, \text{ R}_L = 3 \text{k} \Omega;$ Measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V		10		V/µs
SP310E and SP312E only		400		ns
SP310A and SP312A only		250		ns
· · · · ·				-
No Load, Vcc = 5V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		3	5	mA
All Transmitters $R_L = 3k\Omega$ , $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		15		mA
$Vcc = 5V, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$		1	5	μA
	TTL to RS-232; $C_L = 50pF$ RS-232 to TTL $C_L = 10pF, R_L = 3-7k\Omega; T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ $C_L = 2500pF, R_L = 3k\Omega;$ Measured from +3V to -3V or -3V to +3V         SP310E and SP312E only         SP310A and SP312A only         No Load, Vcc = 5V, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ All Transmitters $R_L = 3k\Omega,$ $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	TTL to RS-232; $C_L = 50pF$ RS-232 to TTL $C_L = 10pF$ , $R_L = 3-7k\Omega$ ; $T_A = 25°C$ $C_L = 2500pF$ , $R_L = 3k\Omega$ ;         Measured from +3V to -3V or         -3V to +3V         SP310E and SP312E only         SP310A and SP312A only         No Load, Vcc = 5V, $T_A = 25°C$ All Transmitters $R_L = 3k\Omega$ , $T_A = 25°C$	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline TTL to RS-232; C_L = 50pF & 1.5 \\ \hline RS-232 to TTL & 0.1 \\ \hline C_L = 10pF, R_L = 3-7k\Omega; T_A = 25^\circ C \\ \hline C_L = 2500pF, R_L = 3k\Omega; \\ \hline Measured from +3V to -3V or \\ -3V to +3V & 10 \\ \hline SP310E and SP312E only & 400 \\ \hline SP310A and SP312A only & 250 \\ \hline \\ \hline No Load, Vcc = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C & 3 \\ \hline All Transmitters R_L = 3k\Omega, \\ T_A = 25^\circ C & 15 \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline TTL to RS-232; C_L = 50pF & 1.5 & 3.0 \\ \hline RS-232 to TTL & 0.1 & 1.0 \\ \hline C_L = 10pF, R_L = 3-7k\Omega; T_A = 25^\circ C & 30 \\ \hline C_L = 2500pF, R_L = 3k\Omega; \\ \hline Measured from +3V to -3V or \\ -3V to +3V & 10 \\ \hline SP310E and SP312E only & 400 \\ \hline SP310A and SP312A only & 250 \\ \hline \hline No Load, Vcc = 5V, T_A = 25^\circ C & 3 & 5 \\ \hline All Transmitters R_L = 3k\Omega, \\ T_A = 25^\circ C & 15 \\ \hline \end{tabular}$



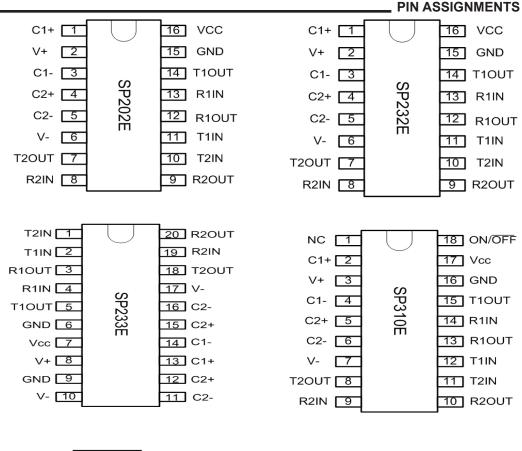


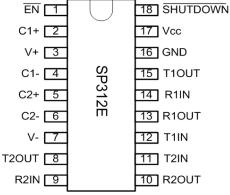
#### PERFORMANCE CURVES





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#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The SP202E, SP232E, SP233E, SP310E and SP312A devices are a family of line driver and receiver pairs that meet the EIA/TIA-232 and V.28 serial communication protocols. The ESD tolerance has been improved on these devices to over +/-15kV for Human Body Model. These devices are pin-to-pin compatible with Exar's 232A, 233A, 310A and 312A as well as popular industry standards. This family of parts offer a 120kbps data rate, 10V/µs slew rate and an onboard charge pump that operates from a single 5V supply using 0.1µF ceramic capacitors.

The SP202E, 232E, 233E, 310E and 312E devices have internal charge pump voltage converters which allow them to operate from a single +5V supply. The charge pumps will operate with polarized or non-polarized capacitors ranging from 0.1 to  $10\mu$ F and will generate the +/-6V needed to generate the RS-232 output levels.

The SP233E design offers internal charge pump capacitors. The SP310E provides an ON/OFF input that simultaneously disables the internal charge pump circuit and puts all transmitter and receiver outputs into a high impedance state. The SP312E is identical to the SP310E but with seperate tri-state and shutdown inputs

#### Theory Of Operation

The SP202E, SP232E, SP233E, SP310E and SP312E devices are made up of three basic circuit blocks: 1. Drivers, 2. Receivers, and 3. charge pump. Each block is described below.

#### Drivers

The drivers are inverting level transmitters that convert TTL or CMOS logic levels to EIA/TIA-232 levels with an inverted sense relative to the input logic levels. The typical driver output voltage swing is +/-6V. Even under worst case loading conditions of 3k ohms and 2500pF, the driver output is guaranteed to be +/-5.0V minimum, thus satisfying the RS-232 specification. The driver outputs are protected against infinite short-circuits to ground without degradation in reliability.

The slew rate of the driver output is internally limited to  $30V/\mu s$  in order to meet the EIA standards (EIA-232F). Additionally, the driver outputs LOW to HIGH transition meets the montonic output requirements of the standard.

#### Receivers

The receivers convert EIA/TIA-232 signal levels to inverted TTL or CMOS logic output levels. Since the input is usually from a transmission line, where long cable length and system interference can degrade the signal, the inputs have a typical hysteresis margin of 500mV. This ensures that the receiver is virtually immune to noisy transmission lines. The input thresholds are 0.8V minimum and 2.8V maximum, again well within the +/-3V RS-232 requirements. Should an input be left unconnected, an internal 5kohm pull-down resistor to ground will commit the output of the receiver to a HIGH state.

In actual system applications, it is quite possible for signals to be applied to receiver inputs before power is applied to the receiver circuitry. This occurs, for example, when a PC user attempts to print, only to realize that the printer wasn't turned on. In this case an RS-232 signal from the PC will appear on the receiver input at the printer. When the printer power is turned on, the receiver will operate normally. All of these devices are fully protected.

#### Charge pump

The charge pump is an Exar patented design and uses a unique approach compared to older less efficiant designs. The charge pump requires 4 external capacitors and uses a four phase voltage shifting technique. The internal power supply consists of a dual charge pump that provides a driver output voltage swing of +/-6V. The internal oscillator controls the four phases of the voltage shifting. A description of each phase follows:

#### Phase 1

Vss charge store and double: The positive terminals of capacitors C1 and C2 are charged from Vcc with their negative terminals initially connected to ground. C1+ is then connected to ground and the stored charge from C1- is superimposed onto C2-. Since C2+ is still connected to Vcc the voltage potential across C2 is now 2 x Vcc.

#### Phase 2

Vss transfer and invert: Phase two connects the negative terminal of C2 to the Vss storage capacitor and the positive terminal of C2 to ground. This transfers the doubled and inverted (V-) voltage onto C4. Meanwhile, capacitor C1 is charged from Vcc to prepare it for its next phase.

#### Phase 3

Vdd charge store and double: Phase three is identical to the first phase. The positive terminals of C1 and C2 are charged from Vcc with their negative terminals initially connected to ground. C1+ is then connected to ground and the stored charge from C1- is superimposed onto C2-. Since C2+ is still connected to Vcc the voltage potential across capacitor C2 is now  $2 \times Vcc$ .

#### Phase 4

Vdd transfer: The fourth phase connects the negative terminal of C2 to ground and the positive terminal of C2 to the Vdd storage capacitor. This transfers the doubled (V+) voltage onto C3. Meanwhile, capacitor C1 is charged from Vcc to prepare it for its next phase.

The clock rate for the charge pump typically operates at greater than 15kHz allowing the pump to run efficiently with small 0.1uF capacitors. Efficient operation depends on rapid charging and discharging of C1 and C2, therefore capacitors should be mounted as close as possible to the IC and have low ESR (equivalent series resistance). Inexpensive surface mount, ceramic capacitors are ideal for using on charge pump. If polarized capacitors are used the positive and negative terminals should be connected as shown in the typical operating circuit. A diagram of the individual phases are shown in Figure 1.

## Shutdown (SD) and Enable (EN) features for the SP310E and SP312E

Both the SP310E and SP312E have a shutdown / standby mode to conserve power in batterypowered applications. To activate the shutdown mode, which stops the operation of the charge pump, a logic "0" is applied to the appropriate control line. For the SP310E, this control line is the ON/OFF (pin 18) input. Activating the shutdown mode puts the SP310E transmitter and receiver ouptuts into a high impedance condition. For the SP312E, this control line is the SHUTDOWN (pin18) input; this also puts the transmitter outputs in a tri-state mode. The receiver outputs can be tri-stated seperately during normal operation or shutdown by applying a logic "1" on the EN line (pin 1). Wake-Up Feature for the SP312E

The SP312E has a wake-up feature that keeps the receivers active when the device is placed into shutdown. Table 1 defines the truth table for the Wake-Up function. When only the receivers are activated, the SP312E typically draws less than 5uA supply current. In the case of when a modem is interfaced to a computer in power down mode, the Ring Indicator (RI) signal from the modem would be used to "wake-up" the computer, allowing it to accept data transmission.

After the ring indicator has propagated through the SP312E receiver, it can be used to trigger the power management circuitry of the computer to power up the microprocessor, and bring the  $\overline{SD}$  pin of the SP312E to a logic high, taking it out of the shutdown mode. The receiver propagation delay is typically 1us. The enable time for V+ and V- is typically 2ms. After V+ and V- have settled to their final values, a signal can be sent back to the modem on the data terminal ready (DTR) pin signifying that the computer is ready to accept the transmit data.

SD	EN	Power Up/Down	Receiver outputs
0	0	Down	Enabled
0	1	Down	Tri-state
1	0	Up	Enabled
1	1	Up	Tri-state

Table 1. Wake-up Function truth table

#### Pin Strapping for the SP233E

To operate properly, the following pairs of pins must be externally wired together as noted in table 2:

Pins Wired Together	SOICW
Two V- pins	10 & 17
Two C2+ pins	12 & 15
Two C- pins	11 & 16
	Connect Pins 6 and 9 to GND

Table 2. Pin Strapping table for SP233E

#### DESCRIPTION

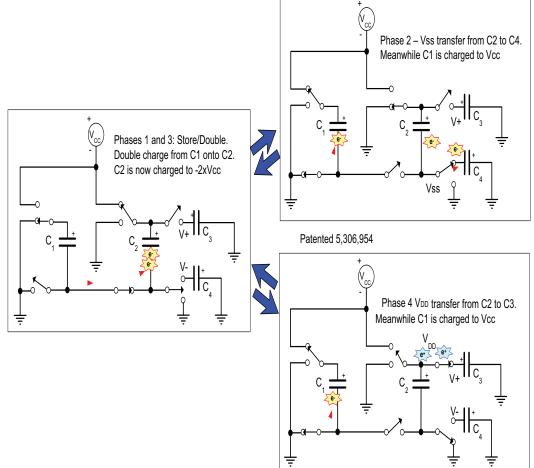


Figure 1. Charge pump phases

#### ESD TOLERANCE

The SP202E, 232E, 233E, 310E and 312E devices incorporates ruggedized ESD cells on all driver outputs and receiver input pins. The ESD structure is improved over our previous family for more rugged applications and environments sensitive to electro-static discharges and associated transients. The improved ESD tolerance is at least +/-15kV Human Body Model without damage nor latch-up.

The Human Body Model has been the generally accepted ESD testing method for semiconductors. This method is also specified in MIL-STD-883, Method 3015.7 for ESD testing. The premise of this ESD test is to simulate the human body's potential to store electrostatic energy and discharge it to an intergrated circuit. The simulation is peformed by using a test model as shown in figure 2. This method will test the IC's capability to withstand an ESD transient during normal handling such as in manufacturing areas where the IC's tend to be handled frequently.

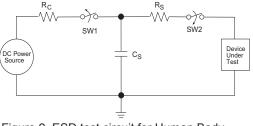


Figure 2. ESD test circuit for Human Body Model

#### **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

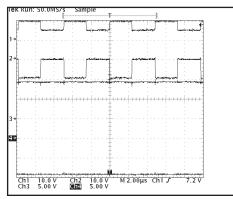


Figure 3, SP232E Charge pump waveformsno load (1 = C1+, 2 = C2+, 3 = V+, 4 = V-).

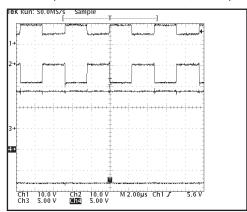


Figure 4, SP232E Charge pump waveforms when fully loaded with 3Kohms (1 = C1+, 2 = C2+, 3 = V+, 4 = V-).

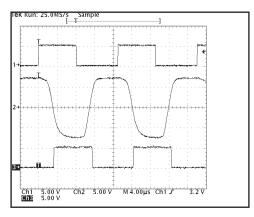


Figure 5, Loopback results at 60KHZ and 2500pF load (1 = TXin, 2 = TXout/RXin, 3 = RXout).

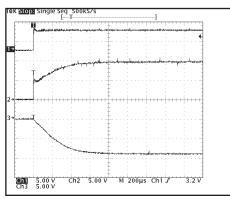
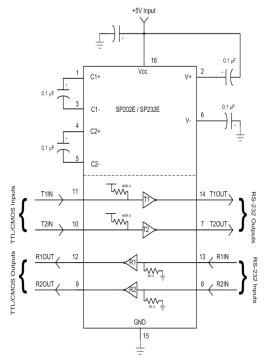
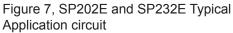
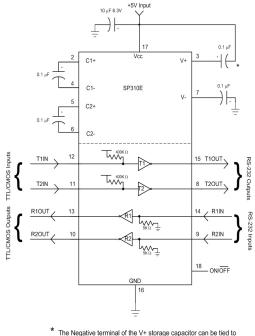


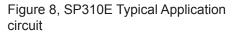
Figure 6, Charge pump outputs at start up (1 = Vcc, 2 = V+, 3 = V-).

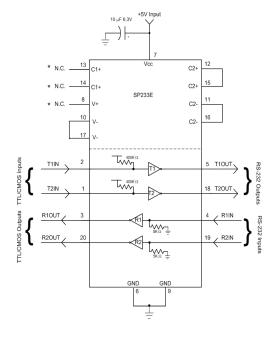






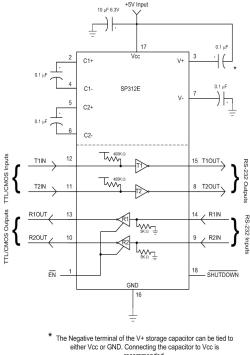
\* The Negative terminal of the V+ storage capacitor can be tied to either Vcc or GND. Connecting the capacitor to Vcc is recommended.





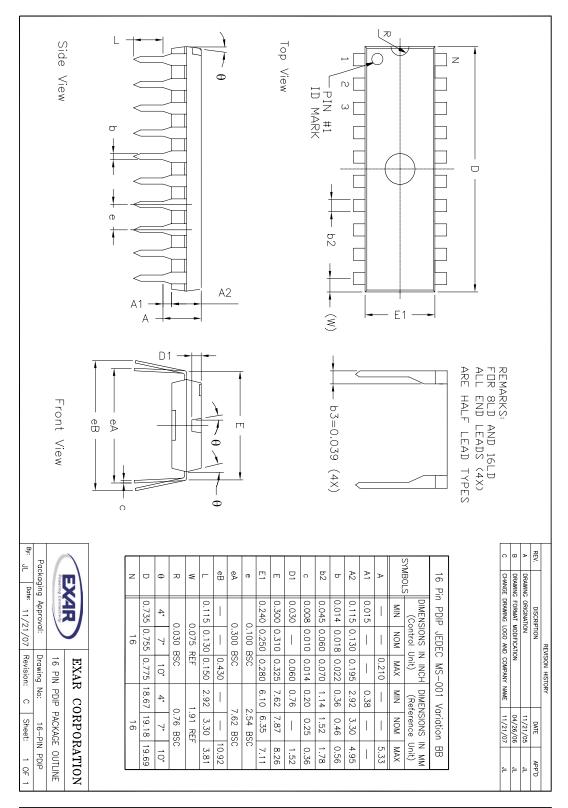
\* Do not make connections to these pins

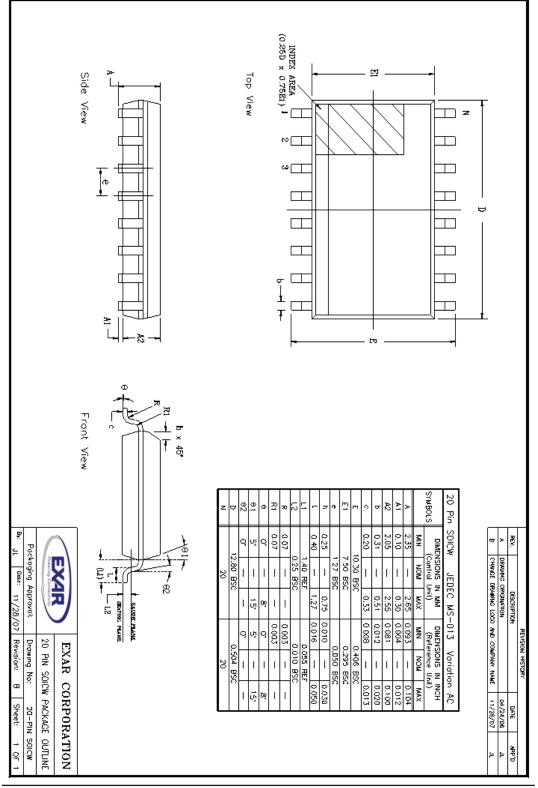
#### Figure 9, SP233ECT Typical Application circuit



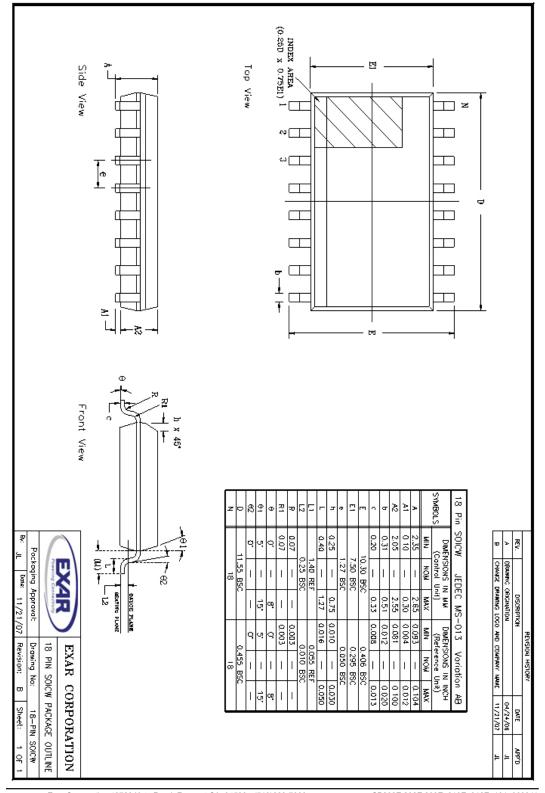
recommended.

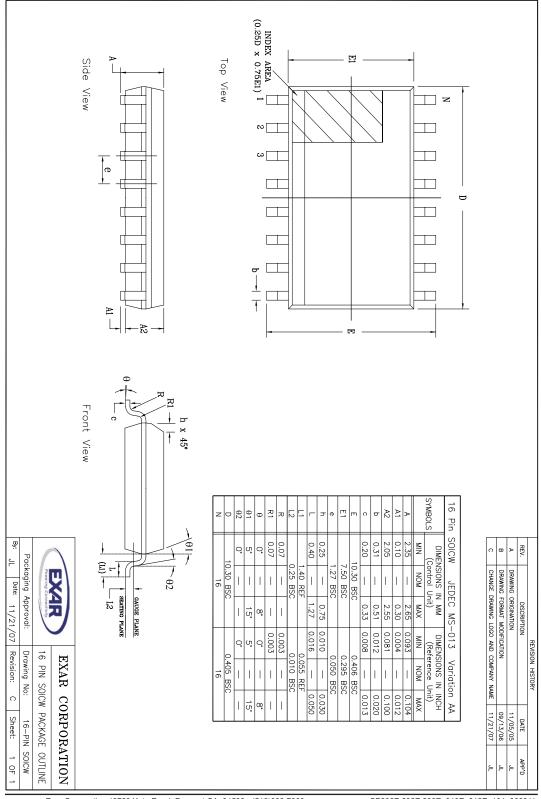
#### Figure 10, SP312E Typical Application circuit



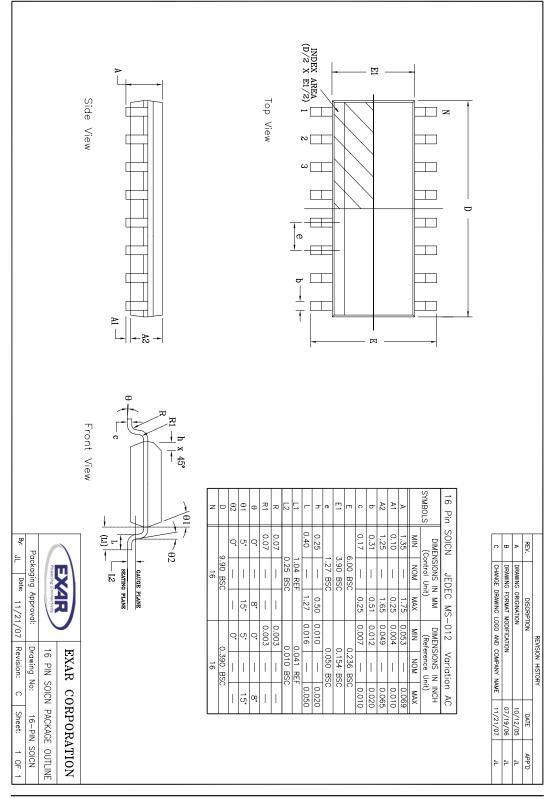


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Part number	Temperature range	Package Type
SP202ECN-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP202ECN-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP202ECP-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin PDIP
SP202ECT-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin SOICW
SP202ECT-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	16 pin SOICW
SP202EEN-L	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP202EEN-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP202EEP-L	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin PDIP
SP202EET-L	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin SOICW
SP202EET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin SOICW
SP232ECN-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP232ECN-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP232ECP-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin PDIP
SP232ECT-L	0°C to +70°C	16 pin SOICW
SP232ECT-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	16 pin SOICW
SP232EEN-L	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP232EEN-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin NSOIC
SP232EEP-L	-40ºC to +85ºC	16 pin PDIP
SP232EET-L	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin SOICW
SP232EET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	16 pin SOICW
SP233ECT-L	0°C to +70°C	20 pin SOICW
SP233ECT-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	20 pin SOICW
SP233EET-L	-40°C to +85°C	20 pin SOICW
SP233EET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	20 pin SOICW
SP310ECT-L	0°C to +70°C	18 pin SOICW
SP310ECT-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	18 pin SOICW
SP310EET-L	-40°C to +85°C	18 pin SOICW
SP310EET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	18 pin SOICW
SP312ECT-L	0°C to +70°C	18 pin SOICW
SP312ECT-L/TR	0°C to +70°C	18 pin SOICW
SP312EET-L	-40°C to +85°C	18 pin SOICW
SP312EET-L/TR	-40°C to +85°C	18 pin SOICW

All packages are available as lead free (RoHS compliant).

	REVISION HISTORY				
Date	Revision	Description			
7-19-04	А	Original Sipex Data sheet			
11-06-08	1.0.0	Generate new Datasheet using Exar format and change revision to 1.0.0. Remove IEC Air and Contact ESD ratings. Update ordering information to remove EOL part numbers. Up- date charge pump description to show regulated charge pump design.			
06-03-11	1.0.1	Remove SP310ECP-L and SP310EEP-L per PDN 110510-01			

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Datasheet June 2011

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