

ZT3070E, ZT3071E, ZT3072E, ZT3073E, ZT3074E, ZT3075E, ZT3076E, ZT3078E

Low Power 3V 250kbps/500kbps/16Mbps RS485E Transceivers

Features

- Meets or exceeds the requirements of ANSI Standard TIA/EIA-485-A and ISO 8482:1987(E) specifications for V_{CC} at +3.3V ±10%
- Low guiescent current 0.5mA typ., 1.5mA max.
- Low shutdown current (where applicable) 0.05μA typical, 10μA max.
- Guaranteed standard data rate 250kbps, 500kbps, or 16Mbps
- True Fail-Safe (Open and Short) Receiver
- -7V to +12V common-mode input voltage range
- Half-Duplex or Full-Duplex configuration
- Allows up to 1/8 unit load (256 devices) on the same common bus
- Controlled driver output slew rate and receiver input filtering
- Active-high driver enable and active-low receiver enable
- ESD Protection on bus terminals ±15kV Human Body Model (HBM)
- Drop-in Replacements for MAX3070E, MAX3071E, MAX3072E, MAX3073E, MAX3074E, MAX3075E, MAX3076E, MAX3077E, MAX3078E

General Description



The ZT3070E series devices are 3V differential data line transceivers for RS485/RS422 communication that consist of one driver and one receiver with high level of ESD protection. They are designed for balanced transmission lines interface that meet ANSI standard TIA/EIA-485-A and ISO 8482:1987(E) specifications.

The ZT3070E series devices span out with half or full duplex, data rate guaranteed at 250kbps, 500kbps or 16Mbps, and allow 1/8 unit load that fan out 256 devices sharing a common bus. The I/Os are enhanced-electrostatic discharge (ESD) protected, exceeding ±15kV Human Body Model (HBM).

Applications

- RS-422/RS-485 communications
- Utility meters
- · Industrial process control
- · Building automation
- Level translators
- Transceivers for EMI-sensitive applications
- · Routers and HUBs
- · Industrial-controlled Local Area Networks
- Industrial PCs, embedded PCs and peripherals

Product Selection Guide And Cross Reference

Part Number	Duplex	Data Rate (Mbps)	# of Tx/Rx on Bus	Slew Rate Limit	Low- Power Shutdown	Tx/Rx Enable	Number of Pins	Pin - to - Pin Cross Reference
ZT3070E	Full	0.25	256	yes	yes	yes	14	MAX3070E
ZT3071E	Full	0.25	256	yes	no	no	8	MAX3071E
ZT3072E	Half	0.25	256	yes	yes	yes	8	MAX3072E
ZT3073E	Full	0.5	256	yes	yes	yes	14	MAX3073E
ZT3074E	Full	0.5	256	yes	no	no	8	MAX3074E
ZT3075E	Half	0.5	256	yes	yes	yes	8	MAX3075E
ZT3076E	Full	16	256	no	yes	yes	14	MAX3076E
ZT3077E	Full	16	256	no	no	no	8	MAX3077E
ZT3078E	Half	16	256	no	yes	yes	8	MAX3078E



Absolute Maximum Ratings

the device at these ratings or any other above those indicated in the operation sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

Power Supply, (V _{CC}) –0.3V to +6.0V
Input Voltages
DI, DE, RE (V _{IH}), High Input Voltage +2V to +6.0V
DI, DE, RE (V _{IL}), Low Input Voltage 0V to +0.8V
Differential Input Voltage, (V _{ID})12V to +12V
A, B (V _I) +12V to -7V
Output Voltages
RO0.3V to (V _{CC} +0.3V)
Y, Z (A & B on Half Duplex)+12V to -7V
Operating Temperature40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature65°C to +150°C

Power Dissipation Per Package 8 nin PDID (derate 0.00m/M/°C above +70°C)

8-pin PDIP (derate 9.09mvv/ C above +/0 C)	1221111
8-pin nSOIC (derate 6.14mW/°C above +70°C)	500mW
14-pin PDIP (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C)	800mW
14-pin nSOIC (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW

Storage Considerations

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of Storage in a low humidity environment is preferred. Large high density plastic packages are moisture sensitive and should be stored in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags. Prior to usage, the parts should remain bagged and stored below 40°C and 60%RH. If the parts are removed from the bag, they should be used within 168 hours or stored in an environment at or below 20%RH. If the above conditions cannot be followed, the parts should be baked for 12 hours at 125°C in order to remove moisture prior to soldering. Zywyn ships product in Dry Vapor Barrier Bags with a humidity indicator card and desiccant pack. The humidity indicator should be below 30%RH. The MSL of this product is 3.

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DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise stated, V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = T_{min} to T_{max} , typical values apply at V_{CC} = +3.3V and T_A = 25°C.

Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
TTL Logic Input	DE, DI, RE			<u>'</u>	
TTL Logic Output	RO	High Z _O	_{/P} when d	isabled	
RS-485 Input	A, B	11:1- 7		:	
RS-485 Output Power Pin	Y, Z	High Z _O	_{I/P} when d	isabled	
Temp –40°C to +85°C	V _{CC} , V _{GND} Industrial Grade	-4 0	+25	+85	°C
V _{CC} Voltage Range	Industrial Grade	3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Supply Current		1 0.0	0.0	0.0	•
I _{CC} , Tx and Rx active	DI=V _{CC} /GND, DE=V _{CC} , RE=GND, RS-485 I/P=Open		0.5	1.5	mA
I _{CC} , Tx and Tx delive	$DI=V_{CC}/GND$, $DE=V_{CC}$, $\overline{RE}=V_{CC}$, RS-485 I/P=Open		0.5	1.5	mA
l .	DI=V _{CC} /GND, DE=V _{CC} , RE=V _{CC} , RS-485 I/P=Open				
I _{CC} , Rx active I _{SD} , Shutdown Current	$DI=V_{CC}/GND$, $DE=GND$, $\overline{RE}=V_{CC}$, RS-485 I/P=Open		0.5 0.05	1.5 10	mA μA
TTL LOGIC Input					
Input Threshold Low	V_{CC} = +3.3V Supply, DE, DI, and \overline{RE}		1.4	0.8	V
Input Threshold High	V _{CC} = +3.3V Supply, DE, DI, and RE	2.0	1.4		V
TTL LOGIC Output		1			
Output Voltage Low	I _{OUT} = +1mA, Input Differential Voltage = 200mV			0.4	V
Output Voltage High	I _{OLIT} = -1mA, Input Differential Voltage = 200mV	V _{CC} -0.3			V
Output Leakage Current	Receiver Outputs Disabled, V _{OUT} = 0.4V to 2.4V		±0.05	±1	μA
Short Circuit Current	$V_{OUT} = 0V \text{ to } V_{CC}$			±95	mA
Receiver Input	001	1			
Input Current	DE = 0V, V_{CC} = 0V to 3.6V, V_{IN} = +12V DE = 0V, V_{CC} = 0V to 3.6V, V_{IN} = -7V			1.0 -0.8	mA mA
Differential Threshold Voltage, V _{TH}	$V_{CM} = -7V \text{ to } +12V, V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = 25^{\circ}C$	-0.2		+0.2	V
Input Hysteresis	V _{CM} = 0V		20		mV
Input Resistance, R _{IN}	V _{CM} = -7V to +12V	96			kΩ
Transmitter Output	Civi				
Differential Output Voltage, V _{OD}	No Load			V _{CC}	V
Differential Output Voltage, ∆V _{OD}	With $R_L = 50\Omega$, $C_L = 50$ pF. Refer to Figure 1. (RS422) With $R_L = 27\Omega$. $C_L = 50$ pF. Refer to Figure 1. (RS485)	2 1.5		V _{CC}	V V
Driver Common Mode Output, V	With R ₁ = 27Ω or 50Ω . C ₁ = 50 pF. Refer to Figure 3.			3	V
Change in Voltage Magnitude for Complimentary States, ∆V _{OC}	Differential Output Voltage, with $R_L = 27\Omega$ or 50Ω , $C_L = 50pF$. Refer to Figure 1.			0.2	V
Change in Voltage Magnitude for Complimentary States, ΔV _{OC}	Common-Mode Output Voltage, with R_L = 60Ω , 375Ω , 375Ω . Refer to Figure 2.			0.2	V
Transmitter Short-Circuit Current	Output HIGH, V _{OUT} = -7V to +12V. Refer to Figure 7.			250	mA
	Output LOW, V _{OUT} = -7V to +12V. Refer to Figure 7.	-250			mA
Output Leakage Current, Full Duplex					
V _{IN} = +12V	DE = GND, Vcc = 0V or 3.6V	400		125	μΑ
V _{IN} = -7V	DE = GND, Vcc = 0V or 3.6V	-100			μΑ



AC Electrical Characteristics (ZT3076E, ZT3077E, and ZT3078E)

Unless otherwise stated, V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = T_{min} to T_{max} , typical values apply at V_{CC} = +3.3V and T_A = 25°C.

Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Transmitter Timing					
Transmitter Propagation t _{PLH}	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.		35	75	ns
Transmitter Propagation t _{PHL}	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.		35	75	ns
Transmitter Output Skew t _{SK}	tPLH - tPHL		3	15	ns
Transmitter Rise/Fall Time Transmitter Output Enable	t_R , t_f , R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4. To Output HIGH, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. To Output LOW, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		15 200 200	25	ns ns ns
Transmitter Output Disable	From Output HIGH, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. From Output LOW, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		200 200		ns ns
Receiver Timing					
Receiver Propagation t _{PLH}	C _L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.		50	100	ns
Receiver Propagation t _{PHL}	C _L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.		50	100	ns
Differential Receiver Skew t _{SK}	tPHL - tPLH		30		ns
Receiver Output Enable	To Output HIGH, C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 10. To Output LOW, C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
Receiver Output Disable	From Output HIGH, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 10. From Output LOW, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
Shutdown Timing					
Time to Shutdown		50	200	600	ns
Transmitter Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output HIGH	$C_L = 50$ pF, $R_L = 110\Omega$. Refer to Figure 5.		200		ns
Transmitter Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output LOW	$C_L = 50$ pF, $R_L = 110\Omega$. Refer to Figure 6.		200		ns
Receiver Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output HIGH	$C_L = 15pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$. Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
Receiver Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output LOW	$C_L = 15pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$. Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
Transceiver Throughput					
Maximum Data Rate	$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50pF$, One Transmitter Switching, $T_A = 25$ °C	16			Mbps
ESD Tolerance					
ESD HBM	RS-485 Inputs and Outputs		±15		kV



AC Electrical Characteristics (ZT3073E, ZT3074E, and ZT3075E)

Unless otherwise stated, V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = T_{min} to T_{max} , typical values apply at V_{CC} = +3.3V and T_A = 25°C.

				Units
R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	180		800	ns
R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	180		800	ns
tPLH - tPHL			100	ns
t_R , t_f , R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	200		800	ns
To Output HIGH, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. To Output LOW, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		200 200		ns ns
From Output HIGH, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. From Output LOW, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		200 200		ns ns
C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.			200	ns
C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.			200	ns
tPHL - tPLH		30		ns
To Output HIGH, C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 10. To Output LOW, C_I = 15pF, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
From Output HIGH, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 10. From Output LOW, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
-				
	50	200	600	ns
$C_1 = 50 \text{pF}, R_1 = 110 \Omega$. Refer to Figure 5.		200		ns
$C_L = 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110 \Omega$. Refer to Figure 6.		200		ns
$C_L = 15pF, R_L = 1k\Omega$. Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
C_L = 15pF, R_L = 1k Ω . Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
$R_L = 54\Omega$, $C_L = 50$ pF, One Transmitter Switching, $T_A = 25$ °C	.5			Mbps
RS-485 Inputs and Outputs		±15		kV
	$\begin{split} R_{DIFF} &= 54\Omega, C_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 4.} \\ \text{tPLH - tPHL} \\ t_R, t_f, R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, C_L = 50\text{pF}, Refer to Figure 4. \\ \text{To Output HIGH,} C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 5.} \\ \text{To Output LOW,} C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ \text{From Output HIGH,} C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 5.} \\ \text{From Output LOW,} C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ \text{C}_L = 15\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 9.} \\ \text{tPHL - tPLH} \\ \text{To Output HIGH,} C_L = 15\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 10.} \\ \text{To Output LOW,} C_L = 15\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 11.} \\ \text{From Output HIGH,} C_L = 15\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 10.} \\ \text{From Output LOW,} C_L = 15\text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 11.} \\ \text{C}_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ C_L = 15\text{pF}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ C_L = 15\text{pF}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ C_L = 15\text{pF}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ C_L = 15\text{pF}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching,} T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ C_L = 50\text{pF}, R_L = 50$	$\begin{split} R_{DIFF} &= 54\Omega, C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 4.} \\ \text{tPLH - tPHL} \\ t_R, t_f , R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 4.} \\ \text{To Output HIGH, } C_L = 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 5.} \\ \text{To Output LOW, } C_L = 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ \text{From Output HIGH, } C_L = 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 5.} \\ \text{From Output LOW, } C_L = 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ \text{CL} &= 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 9.} \\ \text{CL} &= 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 9.} \\ \text{tPHL - tPLH} \\ \text{To Output HIGH, } C_L = 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 10.} \\ \text{To Output LOW, } C_L = 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 11.} \\ \text{From Output LOW, } C_L = 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 11.} \\ \text{From Output LOW, } C_L = 15 \text{pF}, \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ \text{CL} &= 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 6.} \\ \text{CL} &= 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 110\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ \text{CL} &= 15 \text{pF}, R_L = 1 \text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ \text{CL} &= 15 \text{pF}, R_L = 1 \text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ \text{CL} &= 15 \text{pF}, R_L = 1 \text{k}\Omega. \text{Refer to Figure 12.} \\ \text{CL} &= 50 \text{pF}, R_L = 50 \text{pF}, \text{One Transmitter Switching, } T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C} \\ \text{Substitution } T_A$	$\begin{array}{lll} R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 4. \\ tPLH - tPHL \\ t_R, t_f \ , R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 4. \\ TO \ Output \ HIGH, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 5. \\ To \ Output \ HIGH, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 6. \\ From \ Output \ HIGH, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 5. \\ From \ Output \ LOW, \ C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 6. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 9. \\ (L_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 9. \\ (L_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 10. \\ To \ Output \ HIGH, \ C_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 11. \\ \hline From \ Output \ HIGH, \ C_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 10. \\ From \ Output \ LOW, \ C_L = 15 pF, \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 11. \\ \hline 50 \ 200 \\ \hline C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 11. \\ \hline 50 \ 200 \\ \hline C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 5. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 5. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 5. \\ \hline C_L = 50 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 6. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 12. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 13. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ Refer \ to \ Figure \ 14. \\ \hline C_L = 15 pF, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ R_L = 1$	$\begin{array}{llll} R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ \text{Refer to Figure 4}. & 180 & 800 \\ \text{tPLH} - \text{tPHL} & 100 & 100 \\ t_R, \ t_f \ , \ R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega, \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ Refer to \ Figure 4}. & 200 & 800 \\ \hline \text{To Output HIGH, } \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ \text{Refer to Figure 5}. & 200 \\ \hline \text{To Output HIGH, } \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ \text{Refer to Figure 6}. & 200 \\ \hline \text{From Output HIGH, } \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ \text{Refer to Figure 6}. & 200 \\ \hline \text{From Output LOW, } \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ \text{Refer to Figure 6}. & 200 \\ \hline \text{From Output LOW, } \ C_L = 50 \text{pF}, \ R_L = 110\Omega. \ \text{Refer to Figure 6}. & 200 \\ \hline \ C_L = 15 \text{pF}, \ \text{Refer to Figure 9}. & 200 \\ \hline \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$



AC Electrical Characteristics (ZT3070E, ZT3071E and ZT3072E)

Unless otherwise stated, V_{CC} = +3.3V, T_A = T_{min} to T_{max} , typical values apply at V_{CC} = +3.3V and T_A = 25°C.

Parameter	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Transmitter Timing					
Transmitter Propagation t _{PLH}	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	250	800	1500	ns
Transmitter Propagation t _{PHL}	R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	250	800	1500	ns
Transmitter Output Skew t _{SK}	tPLH - tPHL			200	ns
Transmitter Rise/Fall Time	t_R , t_f , R_{DIFF} = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, Refer to Figure 4.	350		1600	ns
Transmitter Output Enable	To Output HIGH, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. To Output LOW, C_L = 50pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		200 200		ns ns
Transmitter Output Disable	From Output HIGH, C_L = 15pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 5. From Output LOW, C_L = 15pF, R_L = 110 Ω . Refer to Figure 6.		200 200		ns ns
Receiver Timing					
Receiver Propagation t _{PLH}	C _L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.			200	ns
Receiver Propagation t _{PHL}	C _L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 9.			200	ns
Differential Receiver Skew t _{SK}	tPHL - tPLH		30		ns
Receiver Output Enable	To Output HIGH, C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 10. To Output LOW, C_L = 15pF, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
Receiver Output Disable	From Output HIGH, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 10. From Output LOW, $C_L = 15pF$, Refer to Figure 11.		50 50		ns ns
Shutdown Timing					
Time to Shutdown		50	200	600	ns
Transmitter Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output HIGH	$C_L = 50$ pF, $R_L = 110\Omega$. Refer to Figure 5.		200		ns
Transmitter Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output LOW	$C_L = 50$ pF, $R_L = 110\Omega$. Refer to Figure 6.		200		ns
Receiver Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output HIGH	$C_L = 15pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$. Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
Receiver Enable from SHUTDOWN to Output LOW	$C_L = 15pF$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$. Refer to Figure 12.		200		ns
Transceiver Throughput					
Maximum Data Rate	R_L = 54 Ω , C_L = 50pF, One Transmitter Switching, T_A = 25°C	0.25			Mbps
ESD Tolerance					
ESD HBM	RS-485 Inputs and Outputs		±15		kV



Zywyn Corporation

Pin Description

	Pin Numbers				
Half Duplex Full Dup		plex	Name	Description	
ZT3072E ZT3075E ZT3078E	ZT3071E ZT3074E ZT3077E	ZT3070E ZT3073E ZT3076E			
1	2	2	RO	Receiver Output. If A>B by 200mV, then RO = HIGH; If A <b 200mv,="" by="" ro="LOW</td" then="">	
2	n/a	3	RE	Receiver Output Enable. Low active input. RO is high-Z when RE = HIGH	
3	n/a	4	DE	Driver Output Enable. The transmitter outputs, Y and Z, are enabled when DE = HIGH. The outputs are high-Z when DE = LOW.	
4	3	5	DI	Driver Input. A low on DI forces output Y low and output Z high. A high on DI will bring output Y high and output Z low	
5	4	6, 7	GND	Analog Ground	
n/a	5	9	Y	Non-inverting transmitter output	
n/a	6	10	Z	Inverting transmitter output	
6	n/a	n/a	А	Non-inverting transmitter output and non-inverting receiver input.	
n/a	8	12	A	Non-inverting receiver input.	
7	n/a	n/a	В	Inverting transmitter output and inverting receiver input.	
n/a	7	11	В	Inverting receiver input	
8	1	14	V _{CC}	Power Supply Input, 3.3V ±10%	
n/a	n/a	1, 8, 13	NC	No Connect, Not internally connected	



Circuit Description

The ZT307xE family are low-power transceivers for RS-485 and RS-422 communications. The RS-485 standard is ideal for multi-drop applications and for long-distance interfaces. The TIA/EIA-485 specification allows up to 256 drivers and 256 receivers to be connected to a data bus, making it an ideal choice for multi-drop applications. RS-485 transceivers are equipped with a wide (-7V to +12V) common mode range to accommodate ground potential differences since the cabling can be as long as 4,000 feet. As RS-485 is a differential interface, data is virtually immune to noise in the transmission line.

The ZT3070E, ZT3071E, ZT3072E, ZT3073E, ZT3074E, and ZT3075E are slew-rate limited, minimizing EMI and reducing reflections caused by improperly terminated cables.

RS-485 Transmitters

Each device in the ZT307xE family contains a differential output line transmitter that can drive voltage into multiple loads on a terminated two-wire pair, and a receiver that accepts a differential voltage down to 200mV. The transmitter's differential output can comply with RS-485 and also RS-422 standards. The typical voltage output swing with no load is 0V to $V_{\rm CC}$. With worst case loading of 54 ohms across the differential outputs, the drivers can maintain greater than 1.5V voltage levels, which is more than adequate for a differential receiver to acknowledge a logic state. The 54 ohms is the equivalent of two 120 ohm termination resistors placed on each side of the transmission line and the input impedance of 256 receivers on the line.

The ZT3072E, ZT3075E, and ZT3078E transmitter have an enable control line which is active HIGH. A logic HIGH on DE (pin 3) will enable the differential outputs. A logic LOW on DE (pin 3) will disable the transmitter outputs. While disabled, the transmitter outputs are in high impedance.

RS-485 Receivers

Each transceiver contains one differential receiver that has an input sensitivity of 200mV. The input impedance of the receivers is typically 96 kohms. A wide common mode range of -7V to +12V allows for large ground potential differences between systems.

The ZT3072E, ZT3075E, and ZT3078E receivers have a enable control input. A logic LOW on \overline{RE} will enable the receiver, a logic HIGH on \overline{RE} will disable the receiver. The receivers are equipped with the fail-safe feature, which guarantees that the receiver output will be in a HIGH state when the input is left unconnected. This applies for both cases where the receiver inputs are either shorted or open.

The ZT3076E, ZT3077E, and ZT3078E can transmit and receive at data rates up to 16Mbps. The ZT3070E, ZT3071E, and ZT3072E are specified for data rates up to 250kbps and the ZT3073E, ZT3074E, and ZT3075E are specified for data rates up to 500kbps.

Bus Configuration

The ZT3070E, ZT3071E, ZT3073, ZT3074E, ZT3076E, and ZT3077E are full-duplex transceivers, while the ZT3072E, ZT3075E, and ZT3078E are half-duplex.

For full duplex, the devices are used as a four-wire bus transceiver with a configuration that the transmitters and receivers are moving data independent of each other. Transmit can occur on a dedicated two-wire pair and receive can occur on an adjacent two-wire pair, with each pair transferring data at up to 16Mbps.

Half duplex is a configuration where the transmitter outputs are connected to its receiver inputs. This application is common for two-wire interfaces where either the transmitter is active or the receiver is active. It is common to connect the enable inputs for the transmitter and receiver together so that a logic HIGH will enable the transmitter and disable the receiver. Conversely, a logic LOW will disable the transmitter and enable the transmitter. Half-duplex configurations and these devices are designed for bidirectional data transmission on multipoint twisted-pair cables for applications, such as digital motor controllers, remote sensors and terminals, industrial process control, security stations and environmental control systems.

ESD Immunity

Electro-Static Discharge (ESD) is an important factor when implementing a serial port into a system, especially in harsh environmental conditions. These industrial strength devices provide extra protection against ESD and are intended for harsh environments where high-speed data communication is important.

All of the ZT307xE family of transceivers incorporate internal protection structures on all pins to protect against ESD charges encountered during handling and assembly. The driver outputs and receiver inputs have extra protection against static electricity as they are directly interfacing to the outside environment. As such, these pins against ESD of ±15kV without damage in all states of the transceiver's operation from normal to powered down. After multiple ESD events, Zywyn's ZT307xE family of transceivers keep working without latchup. These devices eliminate the need for external transient suppressor diodes and the associated high capacitance loading, allowing reliable high-speed data communications.

The Human Body Model has been the generally accepted ESD testing method for semiconductors. This test is intended to simulate the human body's potential to store electrostatic energy and discharge it to an integrated circuit upon close proximity or contact. This method will test the IC's capability to withstand an ESD transient during normal handling such as in manufacturing areas where the ICs tend to be handled frequently.



Specifications subject to change without notice

Function Table

ZT3072E/ZT3075E/ZT3078E

DRIVER				RECEIVER			
Input DI	Enable DE	Out A	puts B	Differential Inputs V _{ID} = V _A - V _B	Enable RE	Output RO	
Н	Н	Н	L	$V_{ID} \le -0.2V$	L	L	
L	Н	L	Н	-0.2V < V _{ID} < +0.2V	L	U	
Х	L	Z	Z	+0.2V ≤ V _{ID}	L	Н	
Open	Н	Н	L	X	Н	Z	
Х	Open	Z	Z	X	Open	Z	

ZT3071E/ZT3074E/ZT3077E

DRIV	ER		RECEIVER		
Input	Outputs		Differential Inputs	Output	
DI	Υ	Z	$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	RO	
Н	H L		$V_{ID} \le -0.2V$	L	
L	L	Н	-0.2V < V _{ID} < +0.2V	U	
X	Z	Z	+0.2V ≤ V _{ID}	Н	
Open	Н	L	X	Z	
Х	Z Z		X	Z	

ZT3070E/ZT3073/ZT3076E

DRIVER				RECEIVER			
Input	Enable	Outputs		Differential Inputs	Enable	Output	
DI	DE	Υ	Z	$V_{ID} = V_A - V_B$	RE	RO	
Н	Н	Н	L	$V_{ID} \le -0.2V$	L	L	
L	Н	L	Н	-0.2V < V _{ID} < +0.2V	L	U	
Х	L	Z	Z	$+0.2V \le V_{ID}$	L	Н	
Open	Н	Н	L	X	Н	Z	
Х	Open	Z	Z	X	Open	Z	

Note:

H = High Level; L = Low Level; Z = High Impedance; X = Irrelevant; U = Undetermined State.

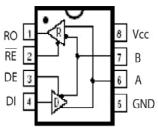


Pin Configuration

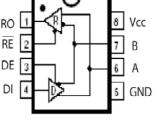
ZT3072E/ZT3075E/ZT3078E

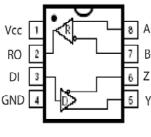
ZT3071E/ZT3074E/ZT3077E

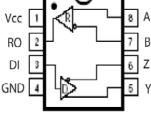
ZT3070E/ZT3073E/ZT3076E



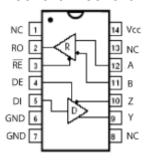
8-Pin PDIP/nSOIC





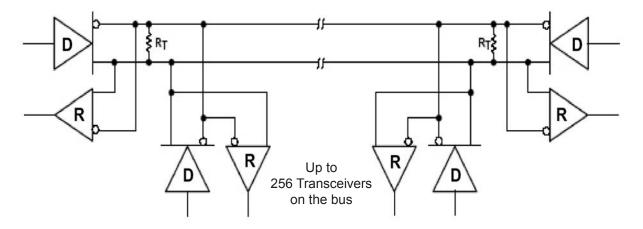


8-Pin PDIP/nSOIC



14-Pin PDIP/nSOIC

Typical Application Circuits



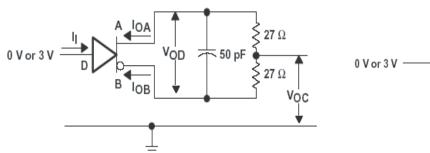
Notes:

- A. The bus should be terminated at both ends in its characteristic impedance of $R_T = Z_O$.
- B. Stub lengths off the main bus should be kept as short as possible.
- C. Can connect up to 256 devices on the same common bus

Typical Test Circuits

Notes:

- A. The test load capacitance includes probe and test jig capacitance, unless otherwise specified.
- B. The signal generator had the following characteristics: Pulse rate = Data rate at 50% duty cyle, $Z_{\rm O}$ = 50 Ω , $t_{\rm r}$ & $t_{\rm f}$ < 6ns, unless otherwise specified.



0 V or 3 V |OB| |OB|

Figure 1. Driver Test Circuit, V_{OD} and V_{OC} Without Common-Mode Loading

Figure 2. Driver Test Circuit, V_{OD} With Common-Mode Loading

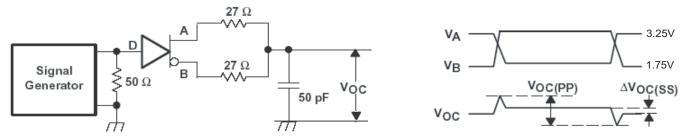


Figure 3. Driver Common-Mode Output Voltage (V_{OC}) Test Circuit and Waveforms

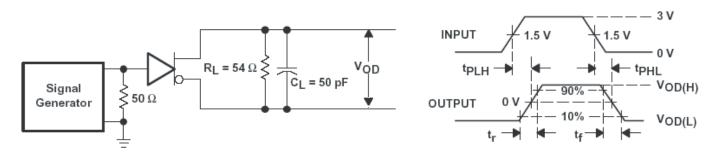


Figure 4. Driver Differential Output Voltage (V_{OD}) Switching Test Circuit and Waveforms

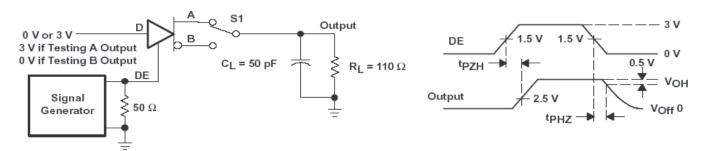


Figure 5. Driver Enable/Disable Test Circuit and Waveforms, High Output



Typical Test Circuits

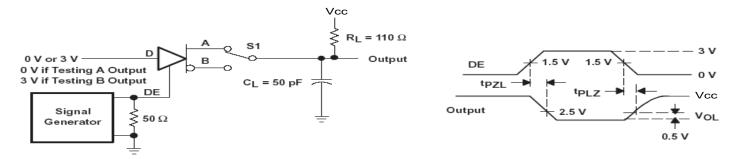
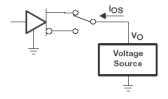


Figure 6. Driver Enable/Disable Test Circuit and Waveforms, Low Output



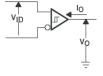


Figure 7. Driver Short-Circuit Test Configuration

Figure 8. Receiver Parameter Definitions

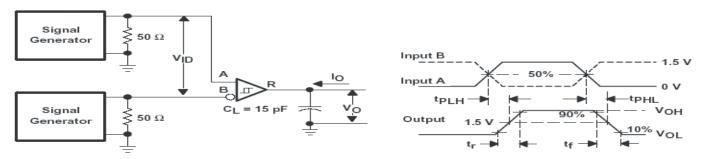


Figure 9. Receiver Propagation (t_{PLH} and t_{PHL})Test Circuit and Waverforms

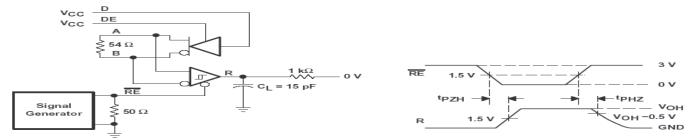


Figure 10. Receiver Output Enable/Disable Test Circuit and Waveforms, Data Output High

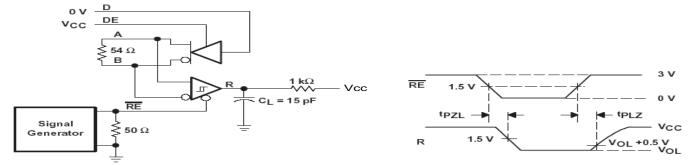
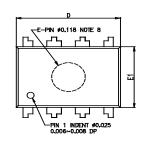
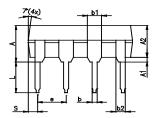


Figure 11. Receiver Output Enable/Disable Test Circuit and Waveforms, Data Output Low



Package Information





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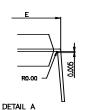
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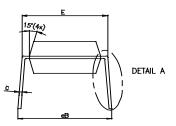
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NOTE :

- 1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION; INCH
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A2	3,25	3,30	3,45	0,128	0,130	0,136]
ь	0.38	0.48	0.56	0.015	0.019	0.022]
ь1	1.48	1.58	1,88	0.058	0.062	0.074	L
b2	0,813	0,99	1,14	0.032	0,039	0,045	cτ
С	0,20	0,25	0,30	800,0	0,010	0,012]
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6,60

9,40

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0.028 0.033

0.310

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0.100

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0.260

0,370

0.038

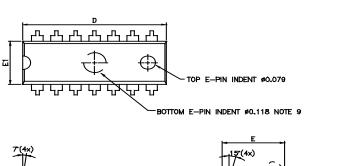
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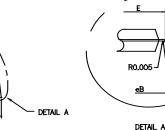
01/27/00

DWG. NO. PO-DIP-019 UNIT : INCH SCALE : 6/1 SHEET 1 OF 1

8-pin PDIP







APPROVALE
APPROVALE

NOTES:

- 1, CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCH
 2, LEAD FRAME MATERIAL MATERIAL; C194
 3. PACKAGE DIMENSION EXCLUDE MOLDING FLASH
 4. AFTER SOLDER PLATING LEAD THICKNESS WILL
 BE 0.013" MAX
 5. AFTER SOLDER DIPPING LEAD THICKNESS WILL
 BE 0.020" MAX
 6. THE MAX. ALLOWABLE MOLDING FLASH IS 0.010"
 7. TOLERANCE; 0.002" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
 8. OTHERWISE DIMENSION FOLLOW ACCEPTABLE SPES
 9. THE BOTTOM E— PIN INDENT IS MARKED AS
 BELOW;



X : A-1 Y:0-9

	SYMBOLS	DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS			DIMENSIONS IN INCHES			
		MIN	NOM	MAX	MIN	NOM	MAX	
ĺ	A		I	4.57		-	0.180	1
	A1	0,38	ı	_	0,015	-		
ĺ	A2	3,25	3,30	3,45	0,128	0,130	0,136	
	В	0.26	0.46	0.56	0.014	0,018	0.022	1
ĺ	B1	1,14	1.27	1.52	0.045	0,050	0.060	
	C	0,20	0,25	0,33	0,008	0,010	0,013	cus
	D	18,19	19,15	19,30	0,744	0,754	0,760	
	D1	0,81	1,19	1,47	0,032	0.047	0,058	I AI
	E	7.62	_	8.26	0.300	_	0.325	DRA
ľ	E1	6,35	6,50	6,65	0,250	0,256	0,262	
	е	_	2,54	_	_	0,100	_	CHE
į	L	3,18	_	_	0.125	_	_	APPI
	eВ	8.63		9.65	0.340	_	0.380	APP
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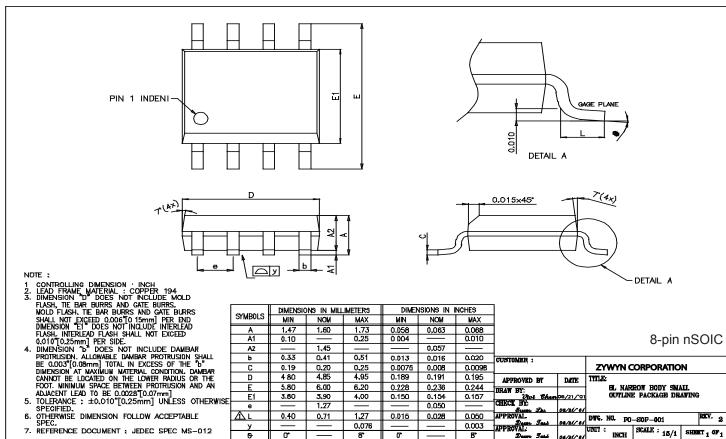
14-pin PDIP

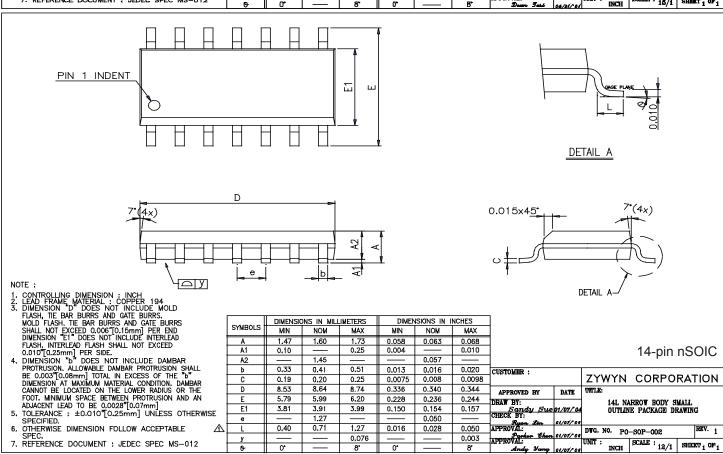
ZYWYN CORPORATION

APPROVED BY	DATE	TWILE :	de	
LAW BY: Viol Ghan	03/12/199			
ECK BY: Thomas Kao	5/12/99			
PROVAL Paul Leu		DAC NO BO-	-DIP002	BERV. O
PROVAL Sarry Chan		UNIT: INCH	SCALE : 4/1	SHIMOT 1 OF 1

Specifications subject to change without notice

Zywyn Corporation





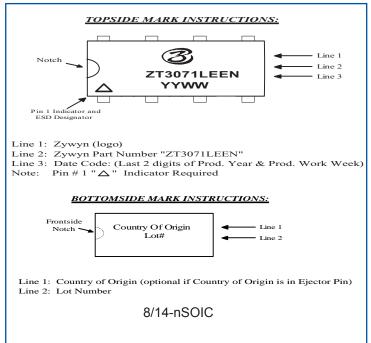


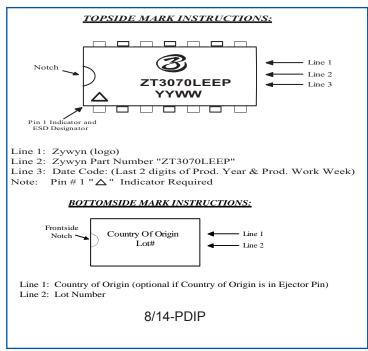
Ordering Information

Part Number	Temperature Range	Package Type	Green Package	MOQ/Tube	MOQ/T&R
ZT3070LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin nSOIC		58	2500
ZT3070LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin PDIP		30	N/A
ZT3071LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3071LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP		60	N/A
ZT3072LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3072LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP		60	N/A
ZT3073LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin nSOIC		58	2500
ZT3073LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin PDIP		30	N/A
ZT3074LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3074LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP		60	N/A
ZT3075LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3075LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP		60	N/A
ZT3076LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin nSOIC		58	2500
ZT3076LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	14-pin PDIP		30	N/A
ZT3077LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3077LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP	(A)	60	N/A
ZT3078LEEN	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin nSOIC		100	2500
ZT3078LEEP	-40°C to +85°C	8-pin PDIP		60	N/A

Please contact the factory for pricing and availability on Tape-on-Reel options.

Part Marking Information





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