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Maxim Integrated MAX214CPI

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19-0199; Rev 1; 8/95



## Programmable DTE/DCE, +5V RS-232 Transceiver

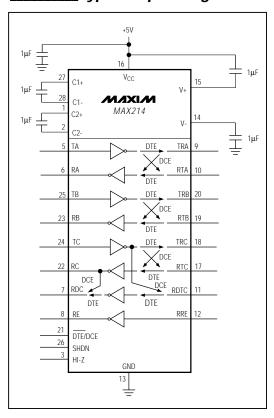
## General Description

The MAX214 +5V RS-232 transceiver provides a complete, 8-line, software-configurable, DTE or DCE port RS-232 interface. Tx, Rx, RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD, and RI circuits can be configured as either Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) or Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE) using the DTE/DCE control pin. The MAX214 eliminates the need to swap cables when switching between DTE and DCE configurations.

## \_Applications

AT-Compatible Laptop Computers
AT-Compatible Desktop Computers
Modems, Printers, and Other Peripherals

## Typical Operating Circuit



## Features

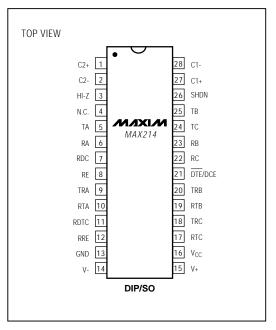
- **♦ Eliminates Null Modem Cables**
- ♦ Programmable DTE or DCE Serial Port
- ♦ 1µF Charge-Pump Capacitors
- ♦ 116kbps Data Rate—Guaranteed
- ♦ 20µA Shutdown Mode
- ♦ Receivers Active in Shutdown

## Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX214CPI	0°C to +70°C	28 Plastic DIP
MAX214CWI	0°C to +70°C	28 Wide SO
MAX214C/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX214EPI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Plastic DIP
MAX214EWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 Wide SO

<sup>\*</sup> Dice are specified at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.

## \_Pin Configuration



MIXIM

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*MAX214* 

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

 VCC
 -0.3V to +6V

 Input Voltages
 -0.3V to (V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)

 RIN
 ±15V

 Output Voltages:
 ±15V

 ROUT
 ±15V

 Short-Circuit (one output at a time)
 -0.3V to (V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)

 TOUT to GND
 Continuous

 ROUT to GND
 Continuous

 COUTINUOUS
 Continuous

Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW)°C ab Wide SO (derate 12.50mW)°C abox	above +70°C)727mW
Operating Temperature Ranges: MAX214C_I	,
MAX214E_I Storage Temperature Range Lead Temperature (soldering, 10se	65°C to +150°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 in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V to 5.5V, C1 to C4 =  $1\mu F$ ,  $T_A$  =  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CC	ONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
RS-232 TRANSMITTERS	1					
Logic Input Threshold Low			0.8	1.4		V
Logic Input Threshold High				1.4	2.0	V
Landa Janat Bull Ha Comment	Normal operation		1	10	50	
Logic Input Pull-Up Current	Shutdown			±0.01	±1	μΑ
Output Voltage Swing	All transmitter outputs I	oaded with 3kΩ to ground	±5.0	±7.5		V
Transmitter Output Resistance	VCC = V+ = V- = 0V, Vo	OUT = ±2V (Note 1)	300	300k		Ω
Output Short-Circuit Current	Vout = 0V		±7	±25		mA
RS-232 RECEIVERS	-					
Input Voltage Operating Range					±15	V
Positive Threshold Input Low	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V,	normal operation, SHDN = 0V	0.8	1.3		V
Positive Threshold Input High	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V,	$T_A = +25$ °C, $V_{CC} = 5V$ , normal operation, SHDN = 0V			2.4	V
Positive Threshold Input Hysteresis	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, normal opera in shutdown)	ation, SHDN = 0V (no hysteresis	0.2	0.5	1.0	V
N. C. T. L.L.	T 0500 1/ 51/	Normal operation, SHDN = 0V	-2.6	-1.9		<b>T</b> ,,
Negative Threshold Input Low	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C, V_{CC} = 5V$	Shutdown, SHDN = 5V	0.8	1.3		V
N	T 0500 1/ 51/	Normal operation, SHDN = 0V		-1.5	-0.2	1,,
Negative Threshold Input High	IA = +25°C, VCC = 5V	$T_A = +25$ °C, $V_{CC} = 5V$ Shutdown, SHDN = 5V		1.3	2.4	V
Negative Threshold Input Hysteresis	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, normal operation, SHDN = 0V (no hysteresis in shutdown)			0.4	1.0	V
HI-Z = 0V and SHDN = 0V   HI-Z = 5V or SHDN = 5V		3	5	7	kΩ	
		V	100	300		
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage Low	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 3.2mA			0.2	0.4	V
TTL/CMOS Output Voltage High	I <sub>OUT</sub> = -1.0mA			Vcc - 0.2		V



## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

(V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V to 5.5V, C1 to C4 = 1 $\mu$ F, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
POWER SUPPLY						
V <sub>CC</sub> Supply Current	No load, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C			9	20	mA
Shutdown Supply Current	DTE/DCE = 0V, SHDN =	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		4	20	^
Shutdown Supply Current	HI-Z = $V_{CC}$ , Figure 1	TA = TMIN to TMAX			50	<b>μ</b> Α
CONTROL LOGIC (DTE/DCE, SHDN, F	II-Z)					
Logic Input Threshold Low			0.8	1.3		V
Logic Input Threshold High				1.3	2.0	V
Input Leakage Current					±1	μА
AC CHARACTERISTICS						
Data Data	Normal operation, transm	itters and receivers		200	116	libro
Data Rate	Receivers in shutdown me	ode		20		- kbps
Transition-Region Slew Rate	$T_A$ = +25°C, $V_{CC}$ = 5V, $R_L$ $C_L$ = to 2500pF, measured from 3V to -3V	6	12	30	V/µs	
Transmitter Propagation Delay,	tphlt		1.3	3.5	116	
TTL to RS-232 (Normal Operation)	t <sub>PLHT</sub>			1.4	3.5	μS
Transmitter + to - Propagation-Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	tphlt - tplht		100		ns	
Receiver Propagation Delay, RS-232 to TTL (Normal Operation)	tphlr, tplhr			0.4	1.5	μs
Receiver Propagation Delay,	tphlr			0.4	10	II.C
RS-232 to TTL (Shutdown Mode)	tplhr			1.5	10	μS
Receiver Propagation-Delay Difference (Normal Operation)	tphlt - tplht		100		ns	
MODE-CHANGE TIMING (DTE/DCE)						-
Transmitter Enable Time	t <sub>TEN</sub> (includes charge-pui	mp start-up time)		250		μS
Transmitter Disable Time	t <sub>TTR</sub>			600		ns
Transmitter DTE/DCE Switch Time	t <sub>TSW</sub>			600		ns
Receiver DTE/DCE Switch Time	t <sub>RSW</sub>		300		ns	
Receiver Termination-Resistor Connect/Disconnect Time	(SHDN = 0V)			300		ns
Receiver Termination-Resistor Connect Entering SHDN Time	t			250		μs
Receiver Termination-Resistor Disconnect Exiting SHDN Time				300		ns

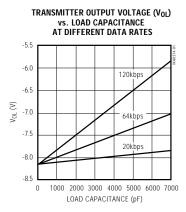
Note 1: The  $300\Omega$  minimum is the EIA/TIA-232E specification, but the actual resistance when in shutdown mode or when  $V_{CC} = 0V$  is typically  $300k\Omega$ .

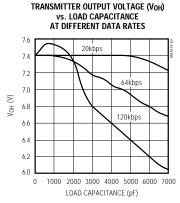


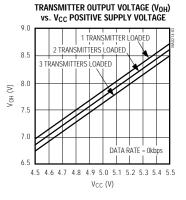


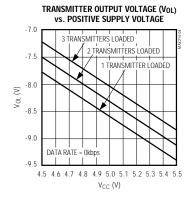
## Typical Operating Characteristics

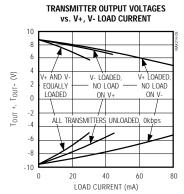
 $(V_{CC}=5V,C1$  to  $C4=1\mu F$ , all transmitters loaded with  $3k\Omega$  in parallel with 2.5nF,  $T_A=+25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

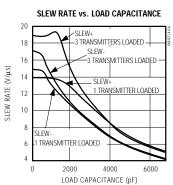














## Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
3	HI-Z	RS-232 receiver impedance control. Take high to disconnect the termination resistor.
4	N.C.	No connect—not internally connected
5, 24, 25	TA, TC, TB	TTL/CMOS driver A, C, B inputs
6, 8, 22, 23	RA, RE, RC, RB	TTL/CMOS receiver A, E, C, B outputs
7	RDC	$\overline{TTL/CMOS}\ DTE\ receiver\ output\ D\ for\ \overline{DTE/DCE}=0V,\ or\ TTL/CMOS\ DCE\ receiver\ output\ C\ for\ \overline{DTE/DCE}=+5V$
9, 18, 20	TRA, TRC, TRB	RS-232 DTE driver output for DTE/DCE = 0V, or RS-232 DCE receiver input for DTE/DCE = +5V
10, 17, 19	RTA, RTC, RTB	RS-232 DTE receiver input for DTE/DCE = 0V, or RS-232 DCE driver output for DTE/DCE = +5V
11	RDTC	RS-232 DTE receiver input D for $\overline{\text{DTE}}/\text{DCE} = 0V$ , or RS-232 DCE driver output C for $\overline{\text{DTE}}/\text{DCE} = +5V$
12	RRE	RS-232 receiver input
13	GND	Ground
14	V-	-2V <sub>CC</sub> voltage generated by the charge pump
15	V+	+2V <sub>CC</sub> voltage generated by the charge pump
16	Vcc	+4.5V to +5.5V supply voltage
21	DTE/DCE	Data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) control pin. DCE active high and DTE active low.
26	SHDN	Shutdown control; shutdown high, normal operation low
27, 28	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor

## Detailed Description

The MAX214 RS-232 transceiver provides a complete, 8-line, software-configurable, DTE or DCE port RS-232 interface. Tx, Rx, RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD, and RI circuits can be configured as either Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) or Data Circuit-Terminating Equipment (DCE) using the DTE/DCE control pin. The MAX214 eliminates the need to swap cables when switching between DTE and DCE configurations. This is useful when, for example, a portable computer is required to communicate with printers, modems, and other computers without carrying multiple cables.

The MAX214 runs from a single +5V supply and incorporates a dual charge-pump voltage converter to generate the necessary voltages for the RS-232 transmitters. A shutdown mode is provided to save power when transmission is not required, but the receivers always stay active for simple detection of ring indicator signals.

## DTE/DCE Operation

The DTE/DCE pin allows circuit configuration under software control. Tables 1a and 1b show the pin definitions of the MAX214 in both DTE and DCE modes. The Function columns show the direction of data flow from the input pin to the output pin of the MAX214, and onto the corresponding DB-25 connector's pin.

### +5V to ±10V Dual Charge-Pump Voltage Converter

The +5V to  $\pm10V$  conversion is performed by two charge-pump voltage converters (Figure 2). The first uses capacitor C1 to double the +5V to +10V, storing the +10V on the output filter capacitor, C3. The second charge-pump voltage converter uses C2 to invert the +10V to -10V, storing the -10V on the V- output filter capacitor, C4.

In shutdown mode, V+ is pulled to  $V_{CC}$  by an internal resistor, and V- falls to GND.



## **Table 1a. DTE-Operation Pin Configurations**

TTL/CMOS I/O LABEL	MAX214 PIN	FUNCTION	MAX214 PIN	RS-232 I/O LABEL	DB-25 PIN	INPUT THRESHOLD
Transmitter (TxD)	5	->-	9	TxD	2	
Receiver (RxD)	6	~	10	RxD	3	+
Request to Send (RTS)	25	->	20	RTS	4	
Clear to Send (CTS)	23	~	19	CTS	5	-
Data Terminal Ready (DTR)	24	>-	18	DTR	20	
Data Set Ready (DSR)	22	-<-	17	DSR	6	-
Detector Carrier Data (DCD)	7	~	11	DCD	8	+
Ring Indicator (RI)	8		12	RI	22	+

## Table 1b. DCE-Operation Pin Configurations

MAX214 PIN	FUNCTION	MAX214 PIN	RS-232 I/O LABEL	DB-25 PIN	INPUT THRESHOLD
5	>	10	RxD	3	
6	-	9	TxD	2	+
25	->-	19	CTS	5	
23	<b>→</b>	20	RTS	4	-
24	+>-	17	DSR	6	
24		11	DCD	8	
22 7		18	DTR	20	-
8	~	12	RI	22	+



## 

Figure 1. MAX214 Shutdown-Current Test Circuit

### **RS-232 Drivers**

With V<sub>CC</sub> = 5V, the typical driver output voltage swing is  $\pm 8V$  when loaded with a nominal  $5k\Omega$  RS-232 receiver. Under worst-case operating conditions (including 116kbps data rate,  $3k\Omega$  | | 2500pF load, V<sub>CC</sub> = 4.5V, maximum rated temperature) the output swing is guaranteed to meet the  $\pm 5V$  minimum specified by EIA/TIA-232 and V.28. The open-circuit output voltage swing ranges from (V+ - 0.6V) to V-.

Input thresholds are both CMOS and TTL compatible. The inputs of unused drivers can be left unconnected because 400k  $\!\Omega$  pull-up resistors to VCC are included on-chip. Since all drivers invert, the pull-up resistors force the outputs of unused drivers low. The input pull-up resistors typically source 10  $\mu$ A; in shutdown mode, they are disconnected to reduce supply current.

When in low-power shutdown mode, the driver outputs are turned off and their leakage current is less than  $1\mu$ A, even if the transmitter output is back-driven with voltages up to  $\pm 15$ V.

## **RS-232 Receivers**

The receivers convert the RS-232 signals to CMOS-logic levels. They invert, to match the inversion of RS-232 drivers. The guaranteed receiver input thresholds are significantly tighter than the  $\pm 3V$  thresholds required by the EIA/TIA-232E specification,

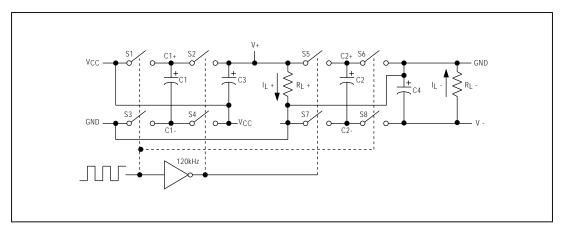


Figure 2. Charge-Pump Diagram





## **Table 2. Control Pin Configurations**

С	ONTROL INPUT	S	RS-232 PINS		
SHUTDOWN	HI-Z	DTE/DCE	TRA, TRB, TRC	RTA, RTB, RTC, RDTC	RRE
0	0	0	Transmit Mode	Receive Mode/5kΩ	Receive Mode/5k $\Omega$
0	0	1	Receive Mode/5kΩ	Transmit Mode	Receive Mode/5kΩ
0	1	0	Transmit Mode	Receive Mode/HI-Z	Receive Mode/HI-Z
0	1	1	Receive Mode/HI-Z	Transmit Mode	Receive Mode/HI-Z
1	0	0	Disabled/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z
1	0	1	Slow Receive/HI-Z	Disabled/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z
1	1	0	Disabled/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z
1	1	1	Slow Receive/HI-Z	Disabled/HI-Z	Slow Receive/HI-Z

which improves noise margins. The polarity of each receiver's input threshold is shown in Tables 1a and 1b. In normal operating mode, receiver inputs are internally connected to ground with  $5k\Omega$  resistors. So unconnected receivers with positive input thresholds have high outputs, and those with negative input thresholds have low outputs.

When shut down, all receivers have positive thresholds. This allows the receiver inputs to respond to TTL-/CMOS-logic levels, as well as RS-232 levels. The guaranteed 0.8V input threshold ensures that receivers shorted to ground will have a logic 1 output. Also, the  $300 k\Omega$  input resistance to ground ensures that a receiver with its input left open will also have a logic 1 output.

The receiver's 0.5V of hysteresis provides clean output transitions, even with slow rise-time and fall-time signals with moderate amounts of noise and ringing. The receivers have no hysteresis in shutdown mode.

### HI-7 Control

The receiver inputs are terminated with  $5k\Omega$  resistors, to comply with the requirements of EIA/TIA-232E. However, these internal resistors can be disconnected by taking the HI-Z control pin to a logic high. This makes all of the MAX214's receiver inputs high impedance, and facilitates the transmission of RS-232 data from a single transmitter to multiple receivers. In this case, all but one of the receiving ICs should be put into the high input-impedance state.

### **Shutdown Control**

In shutdown mode, the charge pumps are turned off, V+ is pulled down to V<sub>CC</sub>, V- is pulled to ground, and the transmitter outputs are disabled. This reduces supply current typically to  $4\mu A$ . The time required to exit shutdown is about 250µs, as shown in Figure 3.

### Receivers

Receiver outputs never go into a high-impedance state; they are always active, even in shutdown mode (see Table 2). These awake-in-shutdown receivers are useful for monitoring external activity (for example, on RI), while maintaining minimal power consumption. Receivers in shutdown mode are slower (20kbps) than when not shut down (116kbps), and lack the hysteresis present in normal operation.

### Drivers

The driver outputs are high impedance in shutdown mode, even when back-driven with voltages up to  $\pm 15 V$ .

## Applications Information

### **Capacitor Selection**

The type of capacitor (C1 to C4) used is not critical for proper operation. The MAX214 requires  $1\mu F$  capacitors, although in all cases capacitors of up to  $10\mu F$  can be used without harm. Ceramic dielectrics are suggested for the  $1\mu F$  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 nominal value (for example, 2 times larger). The effective series resistance (ESR) of the capacitors may vary over temperature and increase when below 0°C. ESR influences the amount of ripple on V+ and V-, so if low ripple is required over wide temperature ranges, use larger capacitors or low-ESR types.

To reduce the output impedance at V+ and V-, use larger capacitors (up to  $10\mu F$ ). This can be useful when "stealing" power from V+ or from V-.

**Driver Outputs when Exiting Shutdown** Figure 3 shows the MAX214 driver outputs when exiting shutdown. As they become active, the two driver outputs are shown going to opposite RS-232 levels (one driver input is high, the other is low). Each driver is loaded with  $3k\Omega$  in parallel with 2.5nF.

## **Power-Supply Bypassing** and with a capacitor of the same

Decouple V<sub>CC</sub> to ground with a capacitor of the same value as the charge-pump capacitors.

## V+ and V- as Power Supplies

A small amount of power can be drawn from V+ and V-, although this will reduce noise margins. See the Output Voltage vs. Load Current graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. Increasing the charge-

pump capacitor sizes up to  $10\mu F$  reduces the impedance of the V+ and V- outputs.

### **High Data Rates**

The MAX214 maintains the RS-232  $\pm 5.0$ V minimum driver output voltage even at high data rates. The *Typical Operating Characteristics* show transmitter output voltage levels driving  $3k\Omega$  in parallel with various capacitive loads at data rates up to 120kbps.

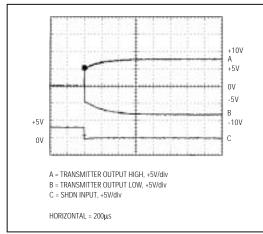


Figure 3. Transmitter Outputs When Exiting Shutdown



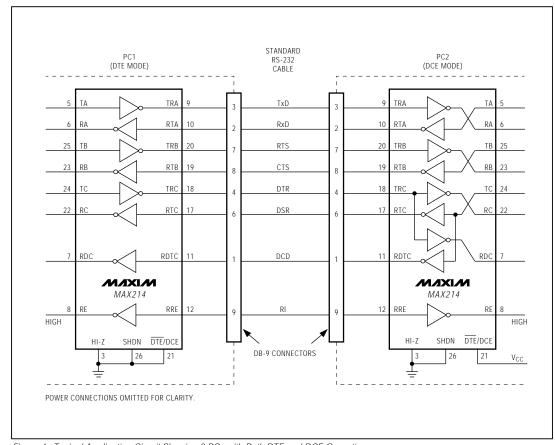


Figure 4. Typical Application Circuit Showing 2 PCs with Both DTE and DCE Operation



Table 3. Summary of EIA/TIA-232E, V.28 Specifications

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	EIA/TIA-232E, V.28 SPECIFICATIONS
Driver Output Voltage	$3k\Omega$ to $7k\Omega$ load	+5.0V to +15V
0 Level	$3k\Omega$ to $7k\Omega$ load	-5.0V to -15V
Output Level, Max	No load	±25V
Data Rate	$3k\Omega \le R_L \le 7k\Omega$ , $C_L \le 2500pF$	Up to 20kbits/sec
Receiver Input Voltage		+3.0V to +15V
0 Level		-3.0V to -15V
Input Level, Max		±25V
Instantaneous Slew Rate, Max	$3k\Omega \le R_L \le 7k\Omega$ , $C_L \le 2500pF$	30V/μs
Driver Output Short-Circuit Current, Max		100mA
Transition Rate on	V.28	1ms or 3% of the period
Driver Output	EIA/TIA-232E	4% of the period
Driver Output Resistance	-2V < V <sub>OUT</sub> < +2V	300Ω

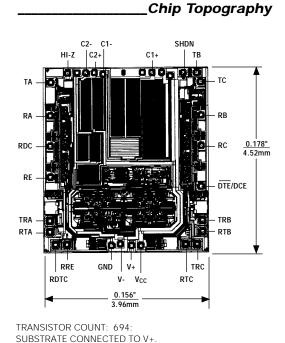
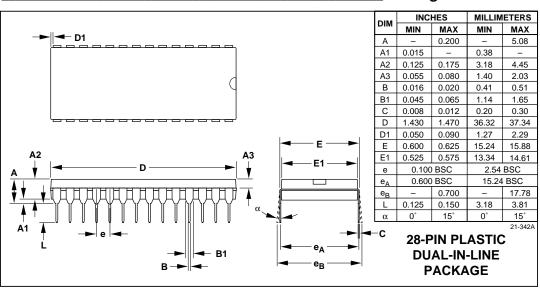


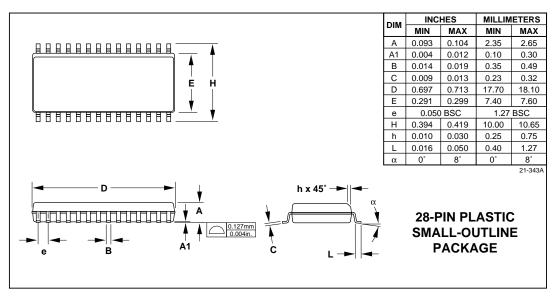
Table 4. DB9/DB25 Cable Connections Commonly Used for EIA/TIA-232 and V.24 Asynchronous Interfaces

DB9 PIN	DB25 PIN	NAME	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
1	8	Received Line Signal Detector, sometimes called Data Carrier Detect	DCD	Handshake from DCE
2	3	Receive Data	RxD	Data from DCE
3	2	Transmit Data	TxD	Data from DTE
4	20	Data Terminal Ready	DTR	Handshake from DTE
5	7	Signal Ground	GND	Reference point for signals
6	6	Data Set Ready	DSR	Handshake from DCE
7	4	Request to Send	RTS	Handshake from DTE
8	5	Clear to Send	CTS	Handshake from DCE
9	22	Ring Indicator	RI	Handshake from DCE



## \_Package Information





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