

+15kV ESD Protected、500kbps Data Rate

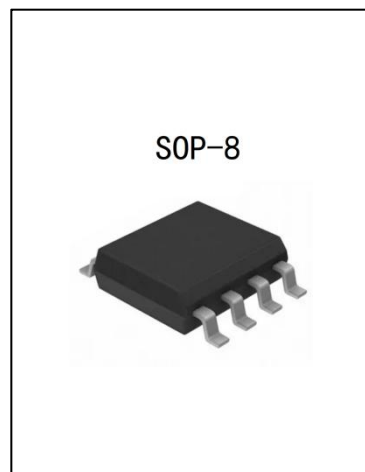
Polarity Adaptation RS-485 SSP485N

General Description

The SSP485N is a half-duplex high speed transceiver for RS-485 communication. IC contains one driver and one receiver, It has adaptive function.

The SSP485N has a fail-safe circuit, ensure logical high level of receiver output when receiver input is open or short.

The SSP485N receiver has 1/8 unit load input impedance, allows up to 256 devices can be attached to the bus.



Features

- I/O pin ESD protection: +15kV HBM IEC 61000-4-2
Other pins have level 3 ESD protection: >+8kV HBM
- Fractional unit load allows up to 256 devices on the bus
- Adaptive connection function: reverse connection communication of communication ports A and B is realized, polarity recognition time is 78ms
- Operating voltage: +5V(Typical.)
- Low current shutdown mode operating current: 1nA
- Current limiting and thermal turn-off function can be used for driver overload protection
- SOP8 package

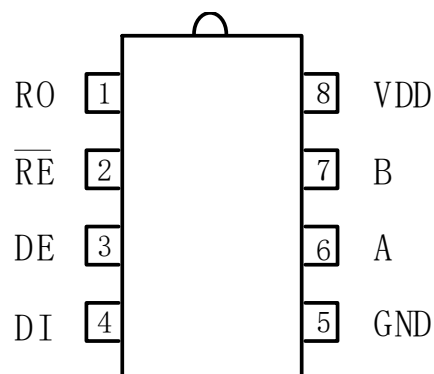
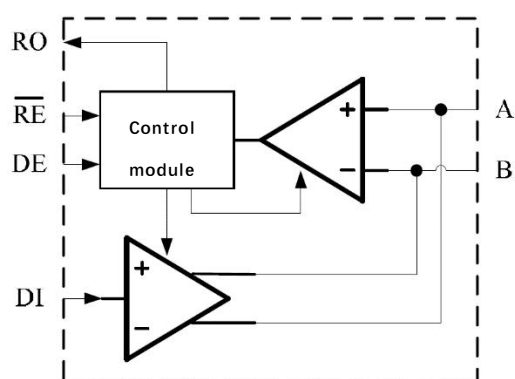
Applications

- Intelligent instrument
- Industrial process control
- Building automation network
- Motor control

Order specification

Part No	Package	Manner of Packing	Devices per bag/reel
SSP485N	SOP8	Reel	2500

Block Diagram and Pin Arrangement Diagram



Pin Assignment

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description	I/O
1	RO	Receiver output: If A is connected to bus A, If $A-B \geq 0.1V$, RO will be high; If $A-B \leq -0.1V$, RO will be low; If A and B are open or shorted, RO will be high. If A is connected to bus B, RO will on the contrary.	O
2	$\overline{RE}$	Receiver output enable: RO is enabled when $\overline{RE}$ is low; RO is high impedance when $\overline{RE}$ is high.	I
3	DE	Driver output enable: The driver outputs, A and B are enabled by bringing DE high. They are high impedance when DE is low.	I
4	DI	Driver input: If A is connected to bus A, A low on DI forces output A low and output B high. Similarly, a high on DI forces output A high and output B low. If A is connected to bus B, A and B will on the contrary.	I
5	GND	Ground	
6	A	Receiver input and driver output	I/O
7	B	Receiver input and driver output	I/O
8	VDD	Supply voltage	

Functional Description

The SSP485N is a half-duplex high speed transceiver for RS-485 communication. IC contains one driver and one receiver. It has adaptive function, AB terminal reverse connection can also communicate normally. The SSP485N receiver has 1/8 unit load input impedance, allows up to 256 devices can be attached to the bus.

Description of circuit function control

Control pin		Function
$\overline{\text{RE}}$	DE	
L	X	Receiver mode
X	H	Driver mode

Receiver Truth Table

Input			Output
$\overline{\text{RE}}$	DE	A - B	RO
L	X	$\geq 0.1\text{V}$	H
L	X	$\leq -0.1\text{V}$	L
L	X	Open/shorted	H
H	H	X	Z
H	L	X	Z

Driver Truth Table

Input			Output	
$\overline{\text{RE}}$	DE	DI	B	A
X	H	H	L	H
X	H	L	H	L
L	L	X	Z	Z
H	L	X	Z	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Unless specified otherwise, $T_{\text{amb}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	-0.3~7	V
Input / Output Voltage	$V_{\text{IN}}/V_{\text{OUT}}$	GND-0.3~ $V_{\text{DD}}+0.3$	V
A/B Input / Output Voltage	$V_{\text{INA/B}}/V_{\text{OUTA/B}}$	-13~15	V
Operating Temperature	T_{amb}	-40~85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65~150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

DC Electrical Characteristics

Unless specified otherwise, $V_{DD}=5V\pm5\%$, $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating voltage	V _{CC}			4.5		5.5	V
Driver							
Differential driver output	V _{OD1}	No load				5	V
Differential driver output	V _{OD2}	R=50Ω ⁽¹⁾		2.0	3.5		V
		R=27Ω ⁽¹⁾		1.5	2.7		V
Change in magnitude of driver differential output voltage for complementary output states	Δ V _{OD}	R=50Ω or 27Ω ⁽¹⁾			0.01	0.2	V
Driver common-mode output voltage	V _{OC}	R=50Ω or 27Ω ⁽¹⁾			2.2		V
Change in magnitude of driver common-mode output voltage for complementary output states	Δ V _{OC}	R=50Ω or 27Ω ⁽¹⁾			0.01	0.2	V
Input high voltage	V _{IH1}	DE、 $\overline{RE}$ 、DI		2.0			V
Input low voltage	V _{IL1}	DE、 $\overline{RE}$ 、DI				0.8	V
Input current	I _{IN1}	DE、 $\overline{RE}$ 、DI		-2		2	μA
Input current (A, B)	I _{IN2}	DE=GND, V _{DD} =GND or 5.25V	Vin=12V			75	μA
			Vin=-7V			-75	μA
Driver short-circuit current	I _{OD1}	-7V≤V _{OUT} ≤V _{DD}		-250			mA
		0V≤V _{OUT} ≤12V				250	mA
		0V≤V _{OUT} ≤V _{DD}		±25			mA
Receiver							
Differential threshold voltage	V _{TH}	-7V≤V _{CM} ≤12V		-100	-50	100	mV
input hysteresis voltage	Δ V _{TH}				25		mV
output high voltage	V _{OH}	I _O =-4mA, V _{ID} =-50mV		4.5			V
output low voltage	V _{OL}	I _O =4mA, V _{ID} =-200mV				0.2	V
3-state(high impedance) output current at receiver	I _{OZR}	0.4V≤V _O ≤2.4V				±1	μA
input resistance	R _{IN}	-7V≤V _{CM} ≤12V		96			kΩ
Receiver short-circuit current	I _{OSR}	0V≤V _{RO} ≤V _{DD}		±7		±95	mA

Supply Current	I_{CC}	No load, $\overline{RE}=DI$ $=GND$ or V_{DD}	DE= V_{DD}		520	600	μA
			DE=GND		430	600	μA
Polarity Discrimination Time	T_{dtest}				78		ms

Transmission characteristics

Unless specified otherwise, $V_{DD}=5V\pm5\%$, $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbo l	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Driver Input to Output	t_{DPLH}	$R_{DIFF}=54\Omega$, $C_{L1}=C_{L2}=100pF^{(2)}$		34	60	ns
Driver Input to Output	t_{DPHL}	$R_{DIFF}=54\Omega$, $C_{L1}=C_{L2}=100pF^{(2)}$		34	60	ns
$ t_{DPLH}-t_{DPHL} $	t_{DSKEW}	$R_{DIFF}=54\Omega$, $CL1=CL2=100pF^{(2)}$		-2.5	± 10	ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	t_{DR}, t_{DF}	$R_{DIFF}=54\Omega$, $C_{L1}=C_{L2}=100pF^{(2)}$		14	25	ns
Maximum Data Rate	f_{MAX}		500			kbps
Driver Enable to Output High	t_{DZH}	$C_L=100pF$, S2 closed ⁽³⁾			150	ns
Driver Enable to Output Low	t_{DZL}	$C_L=100pF$, S1 closed ⁽³⁾			150	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	t_{DLZ}	$C_L=15pF$, S1 closed ⁽³⁾			100	ns
Driver Disable Time from Low	t_{DHZ}	$C_L=15pF$, S2 closed ⁽³⁾			100	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t_{RPLH}	$ V_{ID} \geq 2.0V$		127	200	ns
Receiver Input to Output	t_{RPHL}	Rise or Fall Time $\leq 15ns^{(4)}$		127	200	ns
$ t_{RPLH}-t_{RPHL} $	t_{RSKD}	$ V_{ID} \geq 2.0V$ Rise or Fall Time $\leq 15ns^{(4)}$		3	± 30	ns
Receiver Enable to Output Low	t_{RZL}	$C_L=100pF$, S1 closed ⁽⁵⁾		20	50	ns
Receiver Enable to Output High	t_{RZH}	$C_L=100pF$, S2 closed ⁽⁵⁾		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from Low	t_{RLZ}	$C_L=100pF$, S1 closed ⁽⁵⁾		20	50	ns
Receiver Disable Time from High	t_{RHZ}	$C_L=100pF$, S2 closed ⁽⁵⁾		20	50	ns

Note:

- (1) Test circuit is shown in Figure 1
- (2) Test circuit is shown in Figure 2
- (3) Test circuit is shown in Figure 3
- (4) Test circuit is shown in Figure 4
- (5) Test circuit is shown in Figure 5

Test Circuit

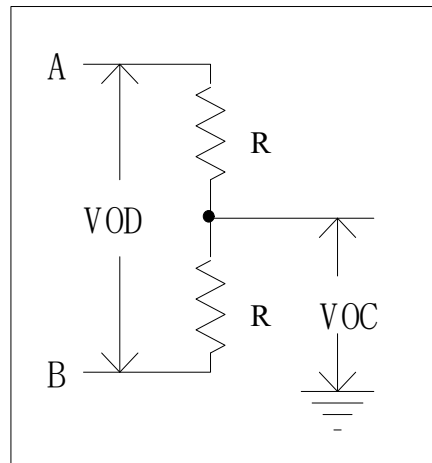


Figure 1 Driver DC Test Circuit

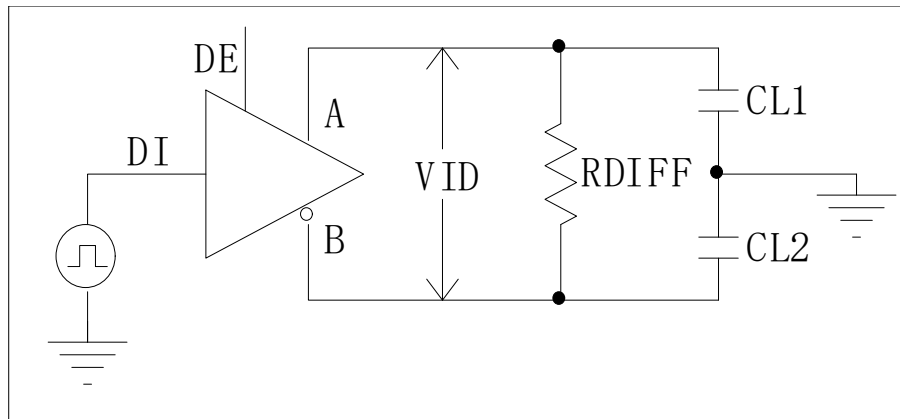


Figure 2 Driver Timing Test Circuit

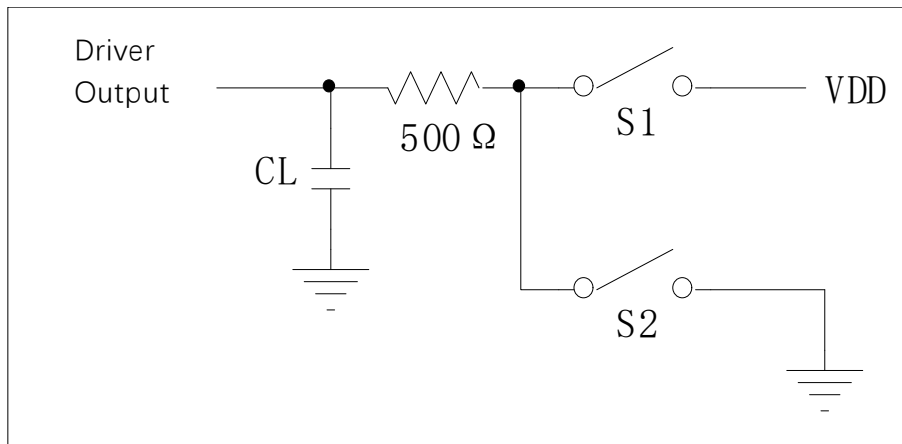


Figure 3 Driver Enable/Invalid Timing Test Circuit

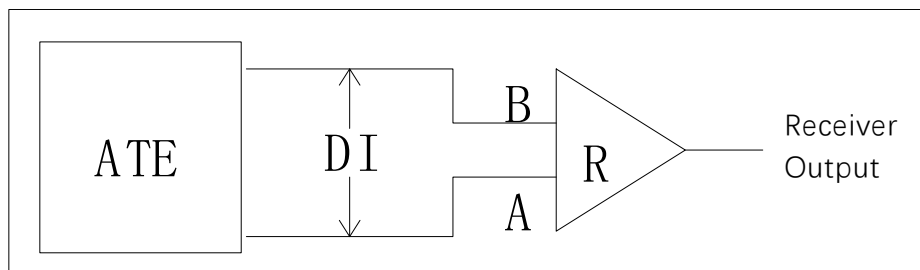


Figure 4 Receiver Propagation Delay Test Circuit

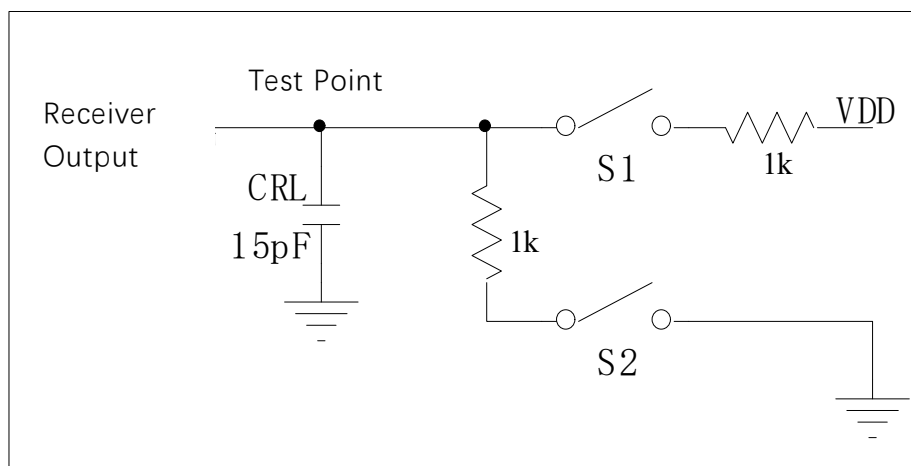


Figure 5 Receiver Enable/Invalid Timing Test Circuit

Application Circuits

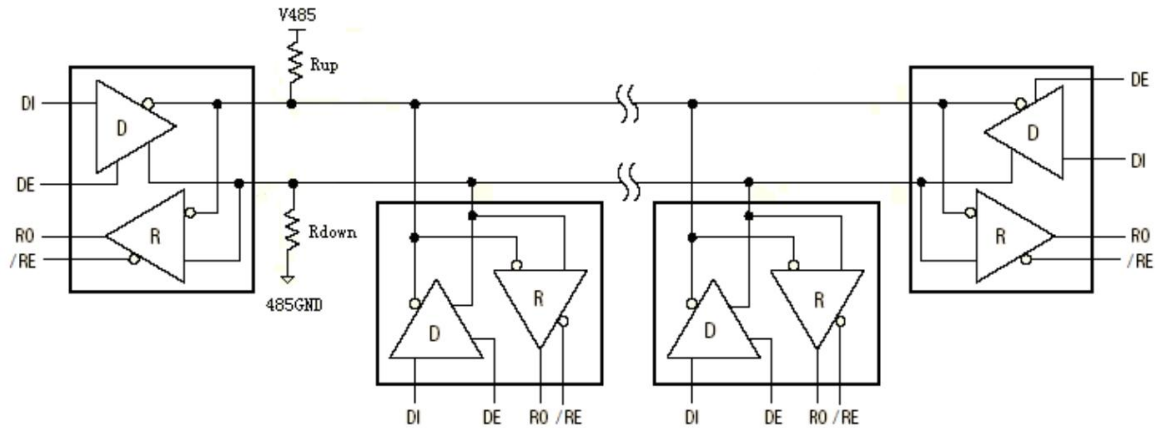


Figure 6 Typical Application Chart

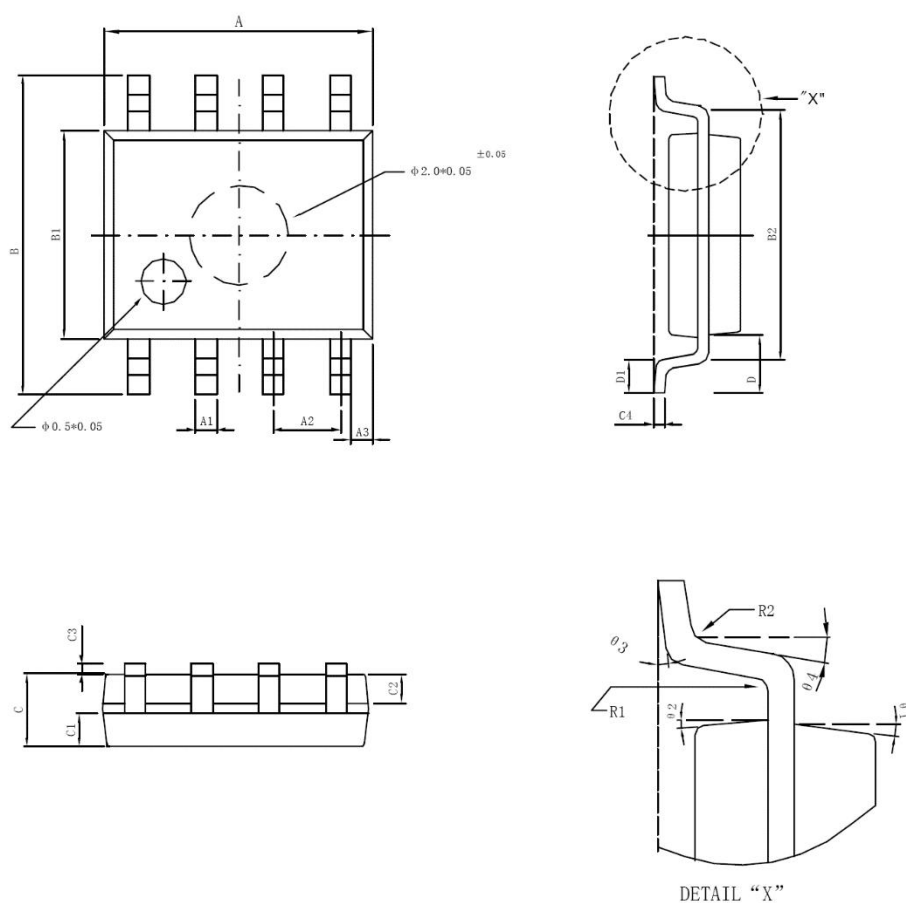
In an RS-485 communication network, an RS-485 transceiver as a host (such as a concentrator) is connected to an RS-485 transceiver as a slave (such as a smart electricity meter) through two buses. In a traditional RS-485 system, the polarity of the two buses needs to be distinguished, and all the RS-485 transceiver bus ports in the system need to match the polarity.

The SSP485N has a built-in polarity judgment circuit. After being powered on, the SSP485N automatically detects the system bus polarity. After 78ms, the SSP485N automatically adjusts the port polarity to match the system bus polarity. Figure 6 shows A typical polarity adaptive network application circuit. In this system, ports A and B of the host need to be connected with appropriate pull-up and pull-down resistors (for example, 1K resistor) according to the situation, while ports A and B of the slave cannot be connected with pull-up and pull-down resistors, complete the polarity discrimination in the acceptance state.

After the time of polarity discrimination, polarity correction is completed. The state of the bus polarity is locked in the transceiver and held for subsequent data transfer. Data string duration of consecutive "0" or "1" exceeding the polarity determination time may accidentally trigger false polarity correction and should be avoided.

In the SSP485N polarity adaptive bus, it is recommended that the host and slave all adopt polarity adaptive chip for communication, and the mixed use of heteropolarity and polarity adaptive is not recommended.

Package Information (SOP8)



Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)	Symbol	Min. (mm)	Max. (mm)
A	4.95	5.15	C3	0.10	0.20
A1	0.37	0.47	C4	0.20TYP	
A2	1.27TYP		D	1.05TYP	
A3	0.41TYP		D1	0.50TYP	
B	5.80	6.20	R1	0.07TYP	
B1	3.80	4.00	R2	0.07TYP	
B2	5.0TYP		θ_1	17°TYP	
C	1.30	1.50	θ_2	13°TYP	
C1	0.55	0.65	θ_3	4°TYP	
C2	0.55	0.65	θ_4	12°TYP	

Special Instructions

The company reserves the right of final interpretation of this specification.

Version Change Description

Version: V1.3	Author: Yangyang	Time: 2021.8.12
Modify the record:		
1. Re-typesetting the manual and checking some data		
Version: V1.4	Author: Yangyang	Time: 2022.5.12
Modify the record:		
1. Add precautions for the use of polarity adaptive		
Version: V1.5	Author: Yangyang	Time: 2022.10.17
Modify the record:		
1. Deleting the description and parameters of slew-rate-limited		

Statement

The information in the usage specification is correct at the time of publication, Shanghai Siproin Microelectronics Co. has the right to change and interpret the specification, and reserves the right to modify the product without prior notice. Users can obtain the latest version information from our official website or other effective channels before confirmation, and verify whether the relevant information is complete and up to date.

With any semiconductor product, there is a certain possibility of failure or failure under certain conditions. The buyer is responsible for complying with safety standards and taking safety measures when using the product for system design and complete machine manufacturing. The product is not authorized to be used as a critical component in life-saving or life-sustaining products or systems, in order to avoid potential failure risks that may cause personal injury or property loss.