

## RS-485 Transceiver with Fail -Safe

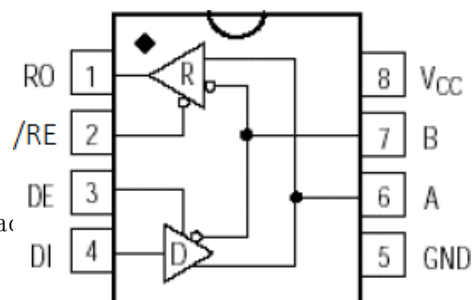
### product description

BL1587 is a half-duplex RS-485 transceiver, the chip contains a driver and a receiver. BL1587 can provide the highest transfer rate of 2Mbps . The chip has a built-in fail-safe circuit to ensure that the output of the receiver is in a logic high state when the input of the receiver is open or short-circuited . The BL1587 has a 1/4 unit load receiver input impedance, allowing up to 128 transceivers on the bus .

### Product Features

- +5V working voltage
- Maximum transfer rate: 2Mbps
- Built-in fail-safe circuit
- Bus allows up to 128 transceivers
- I/O pin ESD protection:  $\pm 15\text{kV}$  IEC 61000-4-2, contact
- SOP8 package

### Block Diagram



### Application field

- smart meter
- industrial control
- security monitor



### Pin definition

serial number	name	function
1	RO	receiver output
2	/RE	Receiver output enable. RO output is valid when /RE is low level; RO is high impedance state when /RE is high level
3	DE	Driver output enable. The driver output is valid when DE is high level, and the output is high impedance state when DE is low level
4	DI	drive input
5	GND	grounding
6	A	Receiver non-inverting input and driver non-inverting output
7	B	Receiver inverting input and driver inverting output
8	V <sub>CC</sub>	power supply

#### Driver Truth Table

ente r			outp ut	
/RE	DE	DI	A	B
x	1	1	1	0
x	1	0	0	1
0	0	x	High-Z	High-Z
1	0	x	Shutdown ( High-Z )	

#### Receiver Truth Table

ente r			outp ut
/RE	DE	AB	RO
0	x	>-50mV	1

0	x	<-200mV	0
0	x	open / short	1
1	1	x	High-Z
1	0	x	Shutdown ( High-Z )

### Limit parameter

parameters	the symbol	limit value	unit
Operating Voltage	$V_{CC}$	+7	V
Control input voltage	/RE, DE	-0.3 to $V_{CC}+0.3$	V
Driver input voltage	DI	-0.3 to $V_{CC}+0.3$	V
Driver output voltage	A, B	$\pm 13$	V
Receiver input voltage	A, B	$\pm 13$	V
Receiver output voltage	RO	-0.3 to $V_{CC}+0.3$	V
range of working temperature		-40~+85	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

### DC Electrical Characteristics

( $V_{CC}=+5V \pm 5\%$ ,  $T_A=-40^{\circ}\text{C} \sim +85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , typical value is at  $V_{CC}=+5V$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) (Note 1)

parameter	symbol	Test Conditions	minimum value	typical value	maximum value	unit
Operating Voltage	$V_{CC}$		4.5		5.5	V
<b>driver</b>						
Differential driver output (no load)	$V_{OD1}$	Figure 1			$V_{CC}$	V
Differential Driver Output	$V_{OD2}$	$V_{CC}=5V$ Figure 1, $R=27\Omega$	1.5	2.1		V
The magnitude of the differential output voltage Variation (Note 2)	$\Delta V_{OD}$	Figure 1, $R=27\Omega$			0.2	V
Driver Common Mode Output Voltage	$V_{OC\_}$	Figure 1, $R=27\Omega$	1.0		3.0	V
Amplitude variation of common mode voltage (Note 2)	$\Delta V_{oc}$	Figure 1, $R=27\Omega$			0.2	V
input high voltage	$V\_$	DE,DI,/RE	2.0			V

input low voltage	$V_{IL}$	DE,DI,/RE			0.8	V
DI input hysteresis	$V_{HYS}$			100		mV
Input Current ( A , B )	$I_{IN4}$	DE=GND $V_{CC}$ =GND or 5.25V	$V_{IN}=12V$		220	$\mu A$
			$V_{IN}=-7V$	-120		
Driver short circuit output current	$I_{OSD}$	A Pin Short to B Pin	-100		100	mA
<b>receiver</b>						
Receiver Differential Threshold Voltage	$V_{TH}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V$	-200	-125	-50	mV

Receiver Input Hysteresis	$\Delta V_{TH}$			40		mV
Receiver output high voltage	$V_{OH}$	$I_O = -8mA, V_{ID} = -50mV$	4.0			V
Receiver output low voltage	$V_{OL}$	$I_O = 8mA, V_{ID} = -200mV$			0.4	V
Receiver Tri-State Output Current	$QUR_{-}$				$\pm 1$	$\mu A$
Receiver input impedance	$R_{IN}$	$-7V \leq V_{CM} \leq 12V_{-}$	48			K $\Omega$
Receiver output short circuit current	$OSR_{-}$	$0V \leq V_{RO} \leq V_{CC}$	$\pm 7$		$\pm 95$	mA
<b>supply current</b>						
supply current	$I_{CC}$	No load , /RE=DI= GND or VCC	DE=V <sub>CC</sub>		900	$\mu A$
			DE=GND		900	$\mu A$
Standby Mode Supply Current	$I_{SHDN}$	DE=GND, /RE= V <sub>CC</sub> , DI=V <sub>CC</sub> or GND			10	$\mu A$

Note 1 : All currents into the device are positive and all currents out of the device are negative; all voltages are to ground unless otherwise specified. Note 2 : When DI input changes state,  $\Delta V_{OD}$  and  $\Delta V_{OC}$   $V_{OD_{-}}$  and  $V_{OC}$  amount of change.

## transmission characteristics

( VCC=+5V $\pm$ 5%, TA=-40  $^{\circ}C$  ~ +85  $^{\circ}C$  , the typical value is VCC=+5V, TA = 25  $^{\circ}C$  )

parameter	symbol	condition	minimum value	typical value	maximum value	unit
Driver input to output delay	$wxya_{-}$	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$		13		ns
	$t_{DPLH}$			17		
Driver output delay difference $ T_{DPLH} - T_{DPLH} $	$t_{DSKEW_{-}}$	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$		5		ns
Driver Rise or Fall Time	$t_{DR}, t_{DF}$	Figures 3 and 5, $R_{DIFF} = 54\Omega$ $C_{L1} = C_{L2} = 100pF$		8		ns
maximum rate	$F_{MAX}$		2			Mbps

Driver Enable to Output High	wxya <sub>-</sub>	Figure 4 6, C <sub>L</sub> =100pF S2 and Closed		20		ns
Driver Enable to Input low level	wxya <sub>-</sub>	Figure 4 6, C <sub>L</sub> =100pF S1 and Closed		28		ns
drives the output low from the to off time	Im <sub>w</sub>	Figure 4 6, C <sub>L</sub> =15pF S1 and Closed		19		ns
drives the output high from the to off time	wxya <sub>-</sub>	Figure 4 6, C <sub>L</sub> =15pF S2 and Closed		16		ns
Receiver input and output Delay	t <sub>RPLH</sub> t <sub>RPHL</sub> <sub>-</sub>	7 and 9, _		42		ns



		; rise and fall time of VID $\leq$ 15ns				
$ T_{RPLH} - T_{RPHL} $ Difference between receiver input and output delay	$t_{RSKD}$	7 and 9, _ ; rise and fall time of VID $\leq$ 15ns		5		ns
Receiver Enable to Input out low	wxya_	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S1 and Closed		10		ns
Receiver Enable to Input high	wxya_	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S2 and Closed		45		ns
receiver outputs low from the to shutdown	Im_w	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S1 and Closed		10		ns
Receiver output high from to shutdown	wxya_	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S2 and Closed		45		ns
circuit off time	$t_{SHDN}$			100		ns
Driver Enable from Standby to Output High	$t_{DZH(SHDN)}$	Figures 4 and 6, $C_L=100pF$ S2 Closed		1600		ns
from standby to output low driver enable	$t_{DZL(SHDN)}$	Figure 4 6, $C_L=100pF$ S1 and Closed		1600		ns
Receiver Enable from Standby to Output High	$t_{RZH(SHDN)}$	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S2 and Closed		1500		ns
Receiver Enable from Standby to Output Low	$t_{RZL(SHDN)}$	Figure 2 8, $C_{RL}=15pF$ S1 and Closed		2300		ns

test circuit

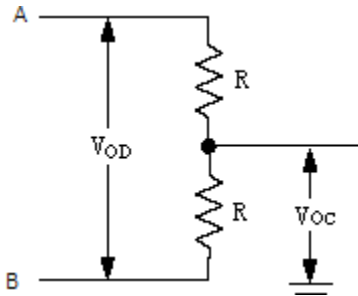


Figure 1: Driver DC Test Load

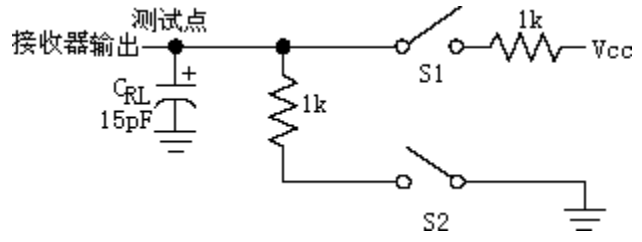


Figure 2: Receiver Enable/Disable Timing Testload

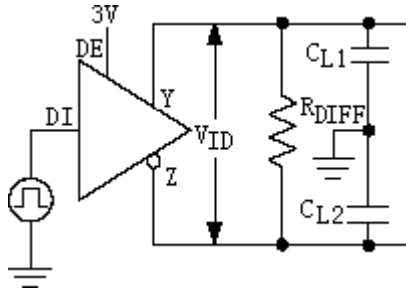


图 3: Driver Timing Test Circuit

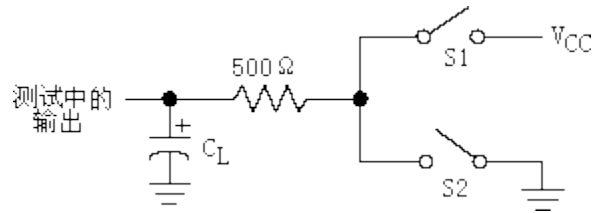


图 4: Driver Enable/Disable Timing Test Load

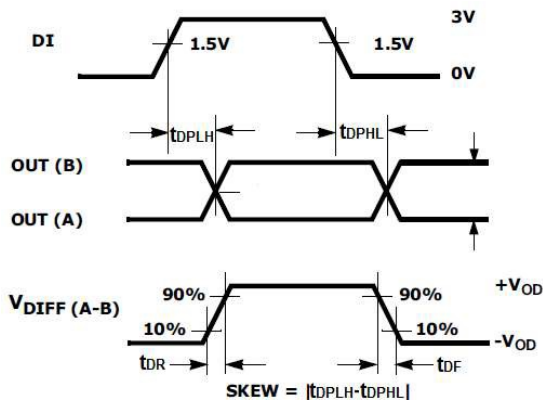


图 5: Driver Propagation Delays

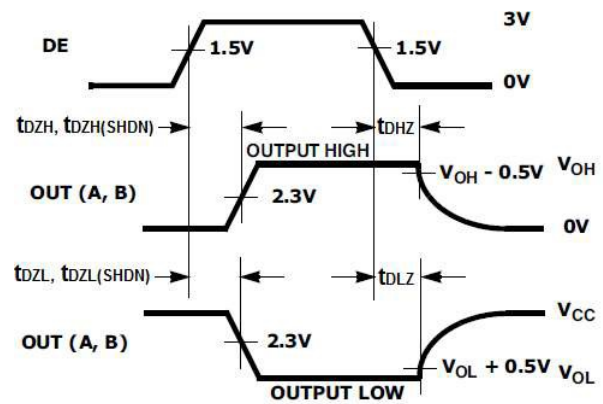


图 6: Driver Enable and Disable Times

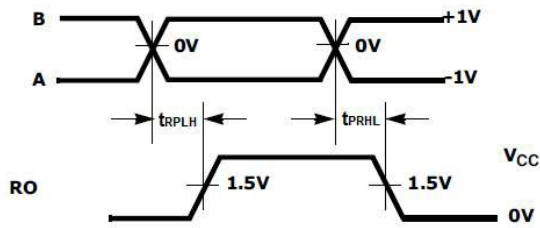


Figure 7 : Receiver Propagation Delays

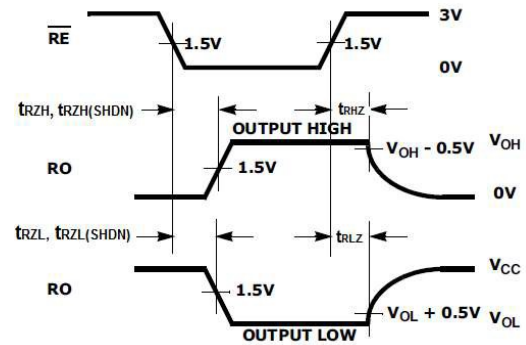


Figure 8 : Receiver Enable and Disable Times

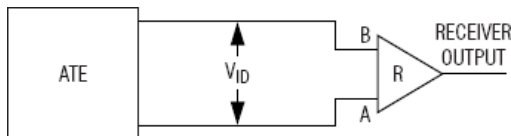


Figure 9 : Receiver Propagation Delay Test Circuit

Typical Application Diagram

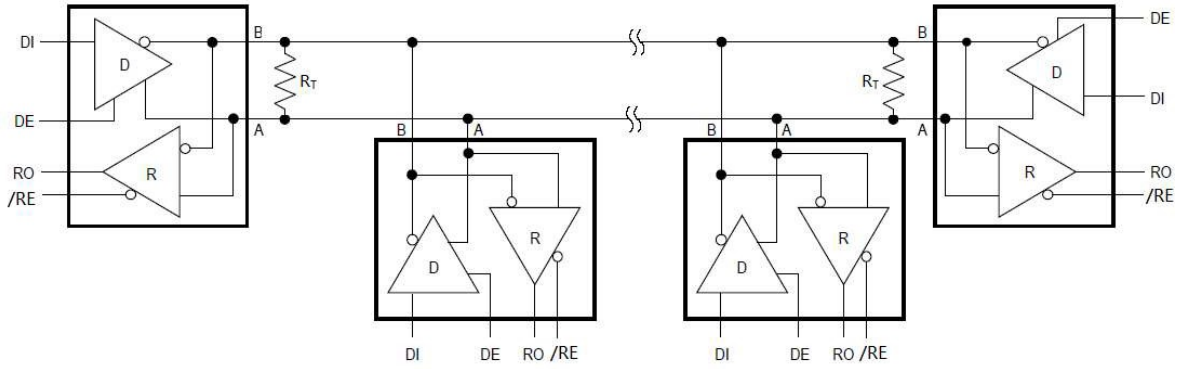
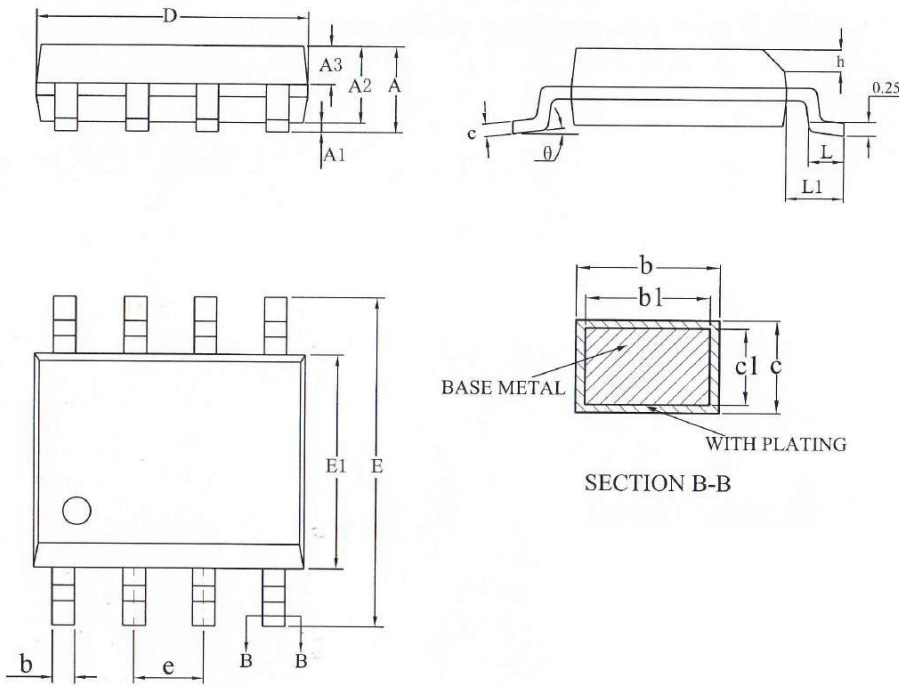


Figure 10 Typical half-duplex RS-485 network

Package size (SOP8)



SYMBOL	MILLIMETER		
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	—	—	1.77
A1	0.08	0.18	0.28
A2	1.20	1.40	1.60
A3	0.55	0.65	0.75
b	0.39	—	0.48
b1	0.38	0.41	0.44
c	0.20	—	0.26
c1	0.19	0.20	0.21
D	4.70	4.90	5.10
E	5.80	6.00	6.20
E1	3.70	3.90	4.10
e	1.27BSC		
h	0.25	—	0.50
L	0.50	—	0.80
L1	1.05REF		
θ	0	—	8°