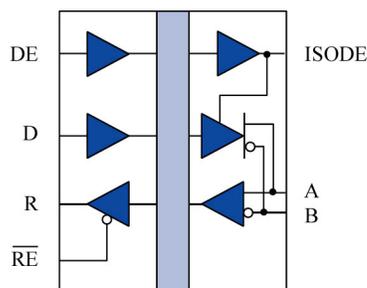


## Isolated RS485 Interface

### Functional Diagram



**IL485**

$V_{ID} (A-B)$	DE	RE	ISODE	R	D	Mode
$\geq 200 \text{ mV}$	L	L	L	H	X	Receive
$\leq -200 \text{ mV}$	L	L	L	L	X	Receive
$-7 < V_{ID} < 12$	X	H	X	Z	X	Receive/Drive
$\geq 1.5 \text{ V}$	H	L	H	H	H	Drive
$\leq -1.5 \text{ V}$	H	L	H	L	L	Drive
Open	L	L	L	H	X	Receive

H = High Level, L = Low Level  
X = Irrelevant, Z = High Impedance

### Features

- +3.3 V Input Supply Compatible
- 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub> Isolation (1 min.)
- 25 ns Maximum Propagation Delay
- 35 Mbps Data Rate
- 1 ns Pulse Skew (typ.)
- Designed for Multi-point Transmission on Long Bus Lines in Noisy Environments
- $\pm 60 \text{ mA}$  Driver Output Capability
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Meets or Exceeds ANSI RS-485 and ISO 8482:1987 (E)
- $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+85^\circ\text{C}$  Temperature Range
- PROFIBUS International Component Recognition
- 16-Pin SOIC Package
- UL1577 Approval Pending
- IEC 61010-1 Approval Pending

### Applications

- Profibus/RS485 Systems
- Multiple Data Point Transmission

### Description

The IL485 is a galvanically isolated, high-speed differential bus transceiver, designed for bidirectional data communication on balanced transmission lines. Isolation is achieved through patented\* IsoLoop<sup>®</sup> technology. The IL485 is the first isolated RS485 interface in a standard 16-pin SOIC package that meets the ANSI Standards EIA/TIA-422-B and RS485 and is compatible with 3.3V input supplies.

The IL485 has current limiting and thermal shutdown features to protect against output short circuits and bus contention situations that could cause excessive power dissipation.

With 1 ns pulse skew and 16 ns propagation delay, the IL485 is ideal for PROFIBUS applications.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Storage Temperature	$T_S$	-65		150	°C	
Ambient Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40		85	°C	
Voltage Range at A or B Bus Pins		-7		12	V	
Supply Voltage <sup>(1)</sup>	$V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}$	-0.5		7	V	
Digital Input Voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 0.5$	V	
Digital Output Voltage		-0.5		$V_{DD} + 1$	V	
Continuous Total Power Dissipation				725 377	mW	25°C 85°C
Maximum Output Current	$I_O$			95	mA	
Lead Solder Temperature				260	°C	10 sec.
ESD			2		kV	HBM

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Supply Voltage	$V_{DD1}$ $V_{DD2}$	3.0 4.5		5.5 5.5	V	
Input Voltage at any Bus Terminal (separately or common mode)	$V_I$ $V_{IC}$			12 -7	V	
High-Level Digital Input Voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.4 3.0			V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3\text{ V}$ $V_{DD1} = 5.0\text{ V}$
Low-Level Digital Input Voltage	$V_{IL}$			0.8	V	
Differential Input Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$V_{ID}$			+12/-7	V	
High-Level Output Current (Driver)	$I_{OH}$			-60	mA	
High-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	$I_{OH}$			8	mA	
Low-Level Output Current (Driver)	$I_{OL}$			60	mA	
Low-Level Digital Output Current (Receiver)	$I_{OL}$			8	mA	
Ambient Operating Temperature	$T_A$	-40		85	°C	
Digital Input Signal Rise and Fall Times	$t_{IR}, t_{IF}$			DC Stable		

## Insulation Specifications

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Creepage Distance		8.077				mm
Barrier Impedance			$>10^{14} \parallel 7$			$\Omega \parallel \text{pF}$
Leakage Current			0.2		$\mu\text{A}$	240 $V_{RMS}$ , 60 Hz

## Safety & Approvals

### IEC61010-1

TUV Certificate Numbers: *Approval Pending*

### Classification: Reinforced Insulation

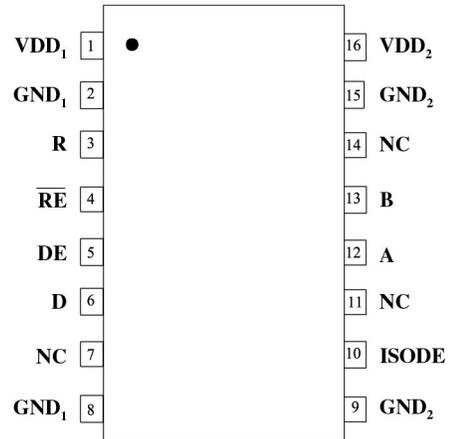
Model	Package	Pollution Degree	Material Group	Max. Working Voltage
IL485	0.3" SOIC	II	III	300 $V_{RMS}$

### UL 1577

Component Recognition program. File #: Approval Pending  
Rated 2500 $V_{RMS}$  for 1 minute (SOIC)

**IL485 Pin Connections**

1	V <sub>DD1</sub>	Input Power Supply
2	GND <sub>1</sub>	Input Power Supply Ground Return
3	R	Output Data from Bus
4	$\overline{RE}$	Read Data Enable (if $\overline{RE}$ is high, R= high impedance)
5	DE	Drive Enable
6	D	Data Input to Bus
7	NC	No Internal Connection
8	GND <sub>1</sub>	Input Power Supply Ground Return.
9	GND <sub>2</sub>	Output Power Supply Ground Return.
10	ISODE	Isolated DE Output for use in Profibus applications where the state of the isolated drive enable node needs to be monitored.
11	NC	No Internal Connection
12	A	Non-inverting Bus Line
13	B	Inverting Bus Line
14	NC	No Internal Connection
15	GND <sub>2</sub>	Output Power Supply Ground Return.
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	Output Power Supply



## Driver Section

Electrical specifications are  $T_{min}$  to  $T_{max}$  unless otherwise stated.

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Input Clamp Voltage	$V_{IK}$			-1.5	V	$I_L = -18$ mA
Output voltage	$V_O$	0		6	V	$I_O = 0$
Differential Output Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$ V_{OD1} $	1.5		6	V	$I_O = 0$
Differential Output Voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	$ V_{OD2} $	1.5	2.5	5	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $V_{DD} = 5$ V
Differential Output Voltage <sup>(2)(6)</sup>	$V_{OD3}$	1.5		5	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $V_{DD} = 4.5$ V
Change in Magnitude of Differential Output Voltage <sup>(7)</sup>	$\Delta V_{OD} $			$\pm 0.2$	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ or $100 \Omega$
Common Mode Output Voltage	$V_{OC}$			3 -1	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ or $100 \Omega$
Change in Magnitude of Common Mode Output Voltage <sup>(7)</sup>	$\Delta V_{OC} $			$\pm 0.2$	V	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ or $100 \Omega$
Output Current <sup>(4)</sup> <i>Output Disabled</i>	$I_O$			1 -0.8	mA	$V_O = 12$ V $V_O = -7$ V
High Level Input Current	$I_{IH}$			10	$\mu$ A	$V_I = 3.5$ V
Low Level Input Current	$I_{IL}$			-10	$\mu$ A	$V_I = 0.4$ V
Short-circuit Output Current	$I_{OS}$	60		250 -150 -250	mA	$V_O = -6$ V $V_O = 0$ V $V_O = 8$ V
Supply Current ( $V_{DD2} = +5$ V)	$I_{DD2}$		27	34	mA	No Load (Outputs Enabled)
( $V_{DD1} = +5$ V)	$I_{DD1}$		5	10		
( $V_{DD1} = +3.3$ V)	$I_{DD1}$		3.2	7		

### Switching Specifications

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Maximum Data Rate		35			Mbps	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Differential Output Prop Delay	$t_d(OD)$		16	25	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Pulse Skew <sup>(10)</sup>	$t_s(P)$		1	6	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Differential Output Rise & Fall Time	$t_r(OD)$		8	10	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Enable Time To High Level	$t_{PZH}$		31	65	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Enable Time To Low Level	$t_{PZL}$		22	35	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Disable Time From High Level	$t_{PHZ}$		28	50	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Disable Time From Low Level	$t_{PLZ}$		16	32	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Skew Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	$t_{SK}(LIM)$		2	12	ns	$R_L = 54 \Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF

### Notes: (These apply to both driver and receiver sections)

- All voltage values are with respect to network ground except differential I/O bus voltages.
- Differential input/output voltage is measured at the noninverting terminal A with respect to the inverting terminal B.
- Skew limit is the maximum propagation delay difference between any two devices at 25°C.
- The power-off measurement in ANSI Standard EIA/TIA-422-B applies to disabled outputs only and is not applied to combined inputs and outputs.
- All typical values are at  $V_{DD1}, V_{DD2} = 5$  V or  $V_{DD1} = 3.3$  V and  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .
- The minimum  $V_{OD2}$  with a 100  $\Omega$  load is either  $\frac{1}{2} V_{OD1}$  or 2 V, whichever is greater.
- $\Delta|V_{OD}|$  and  $\Delta|V_{OC}|$  are the changes in magnitude of  $V_{OD}$  and  $V_{OC}$ , respectively, that occur when the input is changed from one logic state to the other.
- This applies for both power on and power off, refer to ANSI standard RS-485 for exact condition. The EIA/TIA-422-B limit does not apply for a combined driver and receiver terminal.
- Includes 8 ns read enable time. Maximum propagation delay is 25 ns after read assertion.
- Pulse skew is defined as the  $|t_{PLH} - t_{PHL}|$  of each channel.

## Receiver Section

Electrical specifications are  $T_{min}$  to  $T_{max}$  unless otherwise stated.

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Positive-going Input Threshold Voltage	$V_{IT+}$			0.2	V	$V_o = 2.7$ V, $I_o = -0.4$ mA
Negative-going Input Threshold Voltage	$V_{IT-}$	-0.2			V	$V_o = 0.5$ V, $I_o = 8$ mA
Hysteresis Voltage ( $V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$ )	$V_{HYS}$		60		mV	
High Level Digital Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{DD} - 0.2$			V	$V_{ID} = 200$ mV $I_{OH} = -20$ $\mu$ A
Low Level Digital Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$			0.2	V	$V_{ID} = -200$ mV $I_{OH} = 20$ $\mu$ A
High-impedance-state output current	$I_{OZ}$			$\pm 20$	$\mu$ A	$V_o = 0.4$ to $(V_{DD2} - 0.5)$ V
Line Input Current <sup>(8)</sup>	$I_I$			1 -0.8	mA	$V_I = 12$ V $V_I = -7$ V Other Input <sup>(11)</sup> = 0 V
Input Resistance	$r_I$		50		k $\Omega$	
Supply Current ( $V_{DD2} = +5$ V)	$I_{DD2}$		27	34	mA	No load Outputs Enabled
( $V_{DD1} = +5$ V)	$I_{DD1}$		5	10		
( $V_{DD1} = +3.3$ V)	$I_{DD1}$		3.2	7		

### Switching Characteristics @ 5 V

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Maximum Data Rate		35			Mbps	$R_L = 54$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Propagation Delay <sup>(9)</sup>	$t_{PD}$		24	32	ns	$V_o = -1.5$ V to 1.5 V, $C_L = 15$ pF
Pulse Skew <sup>(10)</sup>	$t_{SK}(P)$		1	6	ns	$V_o = -1.5$ V to 1.5 V, $C_L = 15$ pF
Skew Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	$t_{SK}(LIM)$		2	8	ns	$R_L = 54$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Enable Time To High Level	$t_{PZH}$		17	24	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Enable Time To Low Level	$t_{PZL}$		30	45	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Disable Time From High Level	$t_{PHZ}$		30	45	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Disable Time From Low Level	$t_{PLZ}$		18	27	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF

### Switching Characteristics @ 3.3 V

Parameters	Symbol	Min.	Typ. <sup>(5)</sup>	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Maximum Data Rate		35			Mbps	$R_L = 54$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Propagation Delay <sup>(9)</sup>	$t_{PD}$		27	32	ns	$V_o = -1.5$ V to 1.5 V, $C_L = 15$ pF
Pulse Skew <sup>(10)</sup>	$t_{SK}(P)$		2	6	ns	$V_o = -1.5$ V to 1.5 V, $C_L = 15$ pF
Skew Limit <sup>(3)</sup>	$t_{SK}(LIM)$		4	8	ns	$R_L = 54$ $\Omega$ , $C_L = 50$ pF
Output Enable Time to High Level	$t_{PZH}$		20	24	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Enable Time to Low Level	$t_{PZL}$		33	45	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Disable Time from High Level	$t_{PHZ}$		33	45	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF
Output Disable Time from Low Level	$t_{PLZ}$		20	27	ns	$C_L = 15$ pF

## Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity

This product has been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

**Application Information**

**Power Consumption**

IsoLoop devices achieve their low power consumption from the manner by which they transmit data across the isolation barrier. By detecting the edge transitions of the input logic signal and converting these to narrow current pulses, a magnetic field is created around the GMR Wheatstone bridge. Depending on the direction of the magnetic field, the bridge causes the output comparator to switch following the input logic signal. Since the current pulses are narrow, about 2.5 ns wide, the power consumption is independent of mark-to-space ratio and solely dependent on frequency. This has obvious advantages over optocouplers whose power consumption is heavily dependent on its onstate and frequency.

The approximate power supply current per channel is:

$$I_{IN} = 40 \times \frac{f}{f_{MAX}} \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ mA}$$

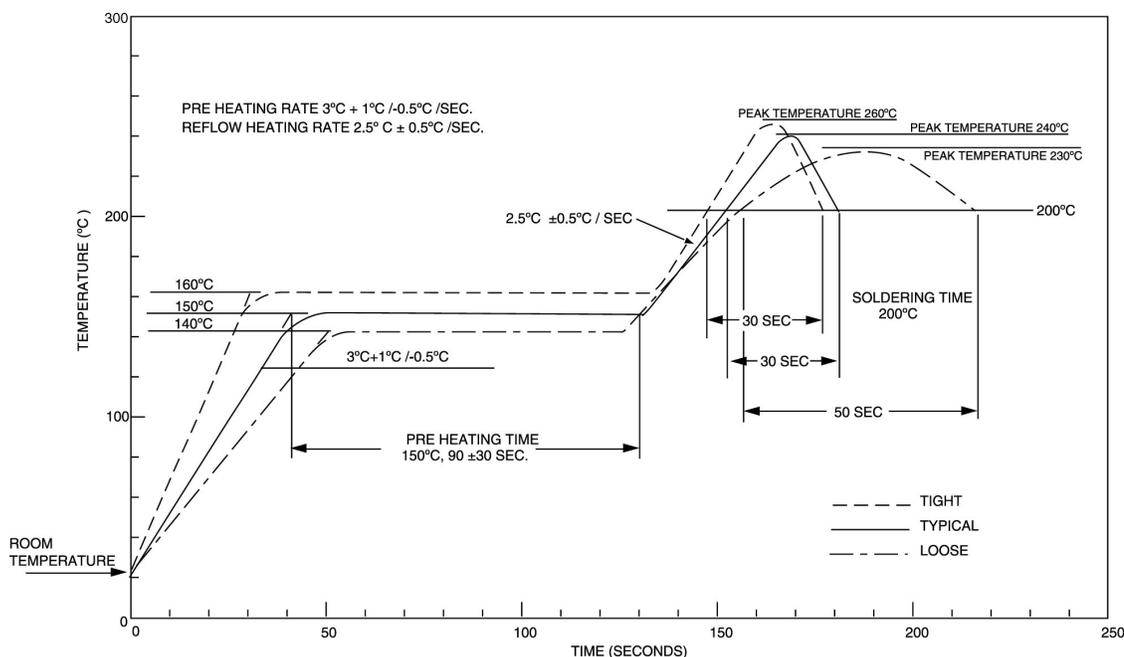
Where f = operating frequency

$$f_{MAX} = 50 \text{ MHz}$$

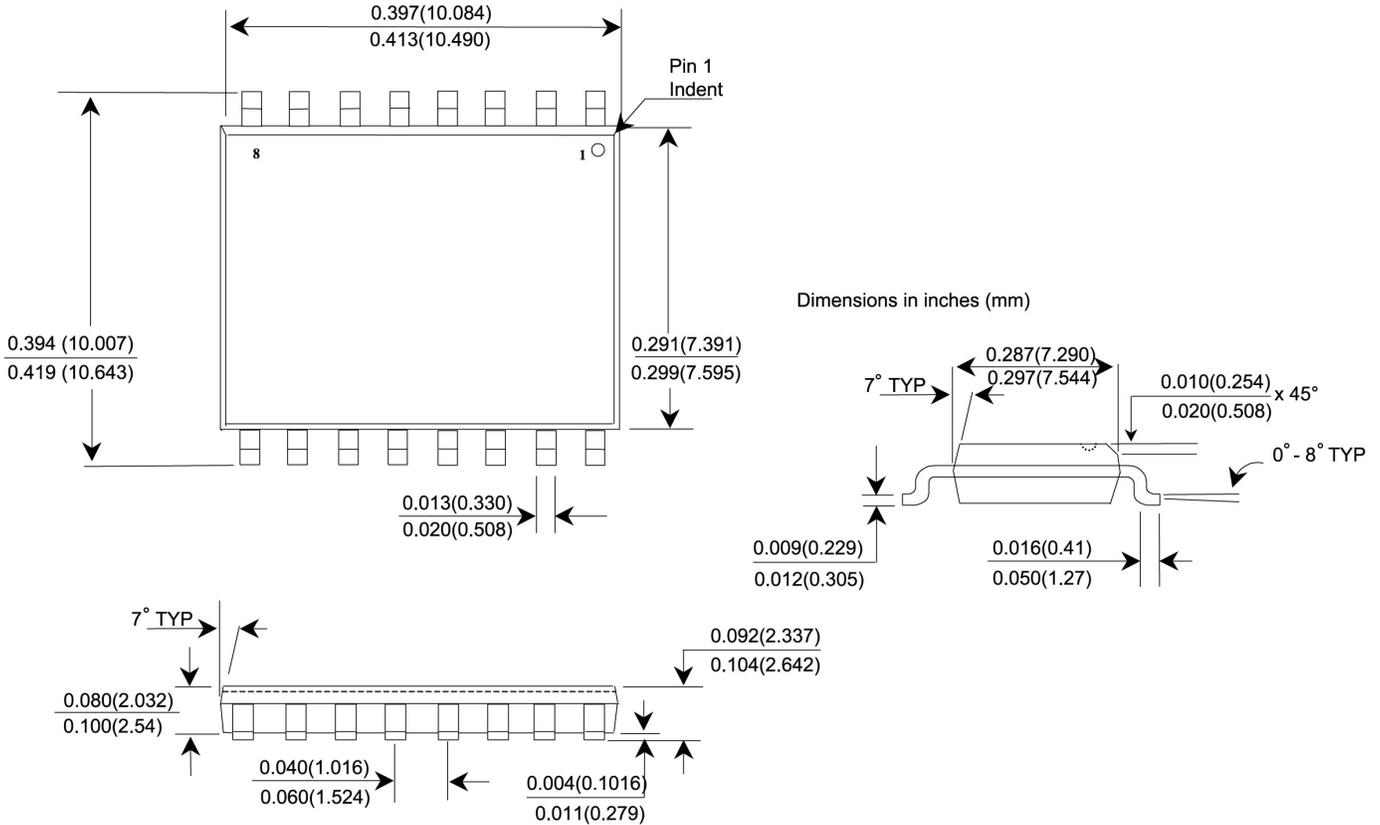
**Power Supplies**

Low ESR capacitors such as ceramic are required to decouple the supplies. Both V<sub>DD1</sub> and V<sub>DD2</sub> must be bypassed with 47 nF capacitors. These should be placed as close as possible to V<sub>DD</sub> pins for proper operation. In addition, V<sub>DD2</sub> should have a 10 µF tantalum capacitor connected in parallel with the 47 nF capacitor.

**IR Soldering Profile**

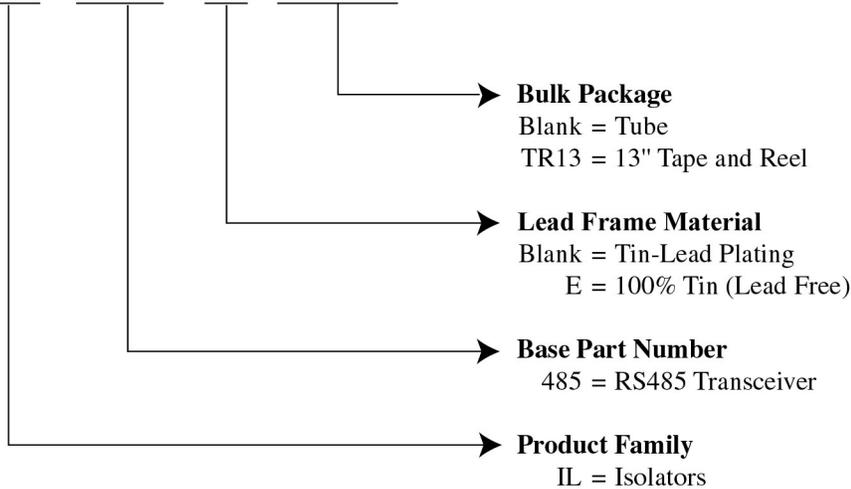


**0.3" 16-pin SOIC Package**



**Ordering Information and Valid Part Numbers**

**IL 485 E TR13**



**Valid Part Numbers**

- IL485
- IL485E
- IL485TR13
- IL485E TR13

**ISB-DS-001-IL485-J**

**Changes**

1. Page 1: Revision letter added.
2. Page 1: Ordering Information Removed.
3. Page 2: IEC 61010-1 “Reinforced Insulation” added.
4. Page 4: Notes added.
5. Page 6: IR Soldering Profile added
6. Page 7: Ordering Information added.

## About NVE

An ISO 9001 Certified Company

NVE Corporation is a high technology components manufacturer having the unique capability to combine spintronic Giant Magnetoresistive (GMR) materials with integrated circuits to make high performance electronic components. Products include Magnetic Field Sensors, Magnetic Field Gradient Sensors (Gradiometer), Digital Magnetic Field Sensors, Digital Signal Isolators and Isolated Bus Transceivers.

NVE is a leader in GMR research and in 1994 introduced the world's first products using GMR material, a line of GMR magnetic field sensors that can be used for position, magnetic media, wheel speed and current sensing.

NVE is located in Eden Prairie, Minnesota, a suburb of Minneapolis. Please visit our Web site at [www.nve.com](http://www.nve.com) or call (952) 829-9217 for information on products, sales or distribution.

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***Specifications shown are subject to change without notice.***

ISB-DS-001-IL485-J

September 29, 2005