

μ A1488 **RS-232C** **Quad Line Driver**

Linear Division Interface Products

Description

The μ A1488 is an EIA RS-232C specified quad line driver. This device is used to interface data terminals with data communications equipment. The μ A1488 is a lead-for-lead replacement of the MC1488.

- **Current Limited Output** — ± 10 mA Typical
- **Power-Off Source Impedance** 300 Ω Minimum
- **Simple Slew Rate Control With External Capacitor**
- **Flexible Operating Supply Range**

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Storage Temperature Range

Ceramic DIP -65°C to +175°C

Molded DIP and SO-14 -65°C to +150°C

Operating Temperature Range

0°C to +70°C

Lead Temperature

Ceramic DIP (soldering, 60 s) 300°C

Molded DIP and SO-14 (soldering, 10 s) 265°C

Internal Power Dissipation^{1, 2}

14L-Ceramic DIP 1.36 W

14L-Molded DIP 1.04 W

SO-14 0.93 W

Supply Voltage

± 15 V

Input Voltage Range

-15 V to +7.0 V

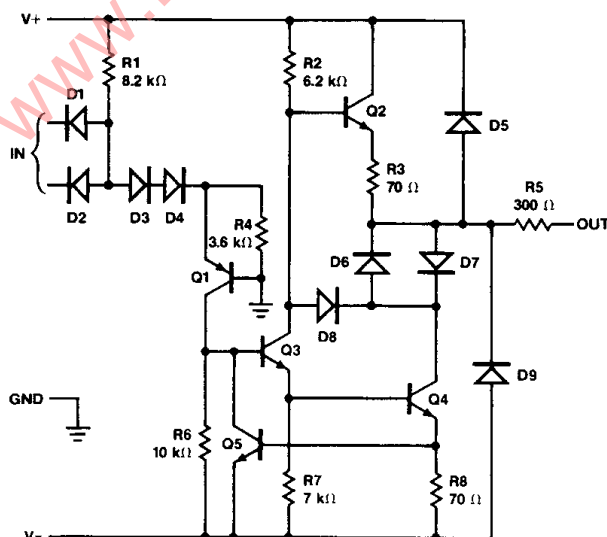
Output Signal Voltage

± 15 V

Note

1. T_J Max = 175°C for the Ceramic DIP, and 150°C for the Molded DIP and SO-14.
2. Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25°C. Above this temperature, derate the 14L-Ceramic DIP at 9.1 mW/°C, the 14L-Molded DIP at 8.3 mW/°C, and the SO-14 at 7.5 mW/°C.

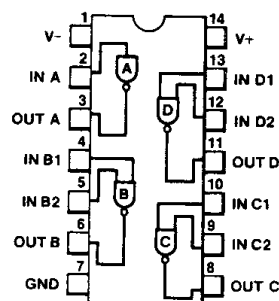
Equivalent Circuit (1/4 of Circuit)



B000201F

Connection Diagram

14-Lead DIP and SO-14 Package (Top View)



CD00331F

Order Information

Device Code	Package Code	Package Description
μ A1488DC	6A	Ceramic DIP
μ A1488PC	9A	Molded DIP
μ A1488SC	KD	Molded Surface Mount

μ A1488

Electrical Characteristics

DC Characteristics $V_{CC} = \pm 9.0 \text{ V} \pm 1\%$, $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C}$ to 70°C , unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	Figure	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{IL}	Input Current LOW	$V_{IL} = 0 \text{ V}$	1		1.0	1.6	mA
I_{IH}	Input Current HIGH	$V_{IH} = 5.0 \text{ V}$	1			10	μA
V_{OH}	Output Voltage HIGH	$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = \pm 9.0 \text{ V}$	2	6.0	7.0		V
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = \pm 13.2 \text{ V}$		9.0	10.5		
V_{OL}	Output Voltage LOW	$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = \pm 9.0 \text{ V}$	2	-6.0	-7.0		V
		$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$ $V_{CC} = \pm 13.2 \text{ V}$		-9.0	-10.5		
I_{OS+}	Positive Output Short Circuit Current ¹	$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$	3	-6.0	-10	-12	mA
I_{OS-}	Negative Output Short Circuit Current ¹	$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$	3	+6.0	+10	+12	mA
R_O	Output Resistance	$V_{CC} = 0 \text{ V}$, $V_O = \pm 2.0 \text{ V}$	4	300			Ω
I_+	Positive Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$ $V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 9.0 \text{ V}$	5		15	20	mA
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 9.0 \text{ V}$			4.5	6.0	
		$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 12 \text{ V}$			19	25	
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 12 \text{ V}$			5.5	7.0	
		$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 15 \text{ V}$				34	
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_+ = 15 \text{ V}$				12	
I_-	Negative Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$ $V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -9.0 \text{ V}$	5		-13	-17	mA
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -9.0 \text{ V}$				-15	μA
		$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -12 \text{ V}$			-18	-23	mA
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -12 \text{ V}$				-15	μA
		$V_{IH} = 1.9 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -15 \text{ V}$				-34	mA
		$V_{IL} = 0.8 \text{ V}$, $V_- = -15 \text{ V}$				-2.5	mA
P_C	Power Consumption	$V_{CC} = \pm 9.0 \text{ V}$				333	mW
		$V_{CC} = \pm 12 \text{ V}$				576	

AC Characteristics $V_{CC} = \pm 9.0 \text{ V} \pm 1\%$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

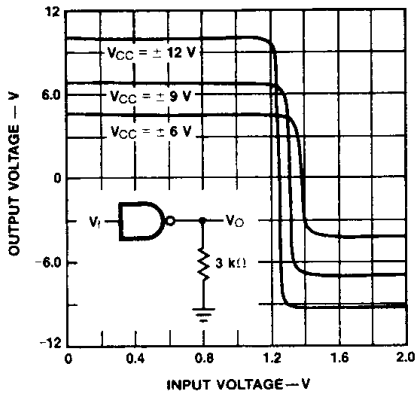
Symbol	Characteristic	Condition	Figure	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
t_{PLH}	Propagation Delay Time	$R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	6		220	350	ns
t_{PHL}					70	175	ns
t_f	Fall Time	$R_L = 3.0 \text{ k}\Omega$, $C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$	6		70	75	ns
t_r	Rise Time				55	100	ns

Note

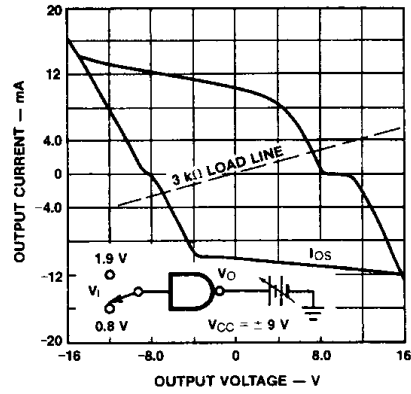
1. Maximum package power dissipation may be exceeded if all outputs are shorted simultaneously.

Typical Performance Curves

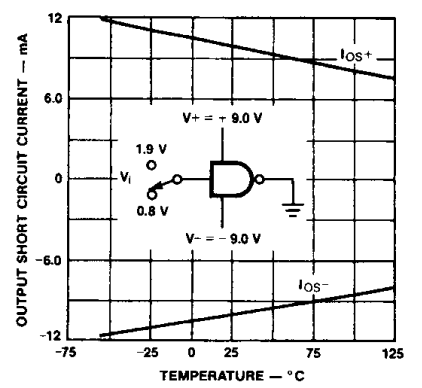
Transfer Characteristics vs Supply Voltage



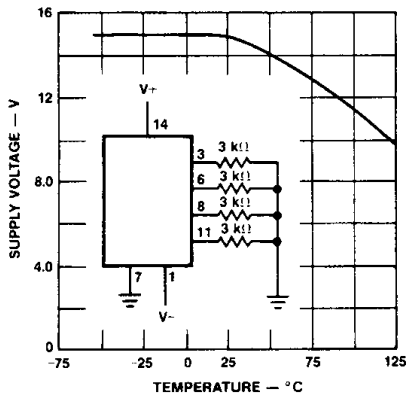
Output Voltage and Current Limiting Characteristics



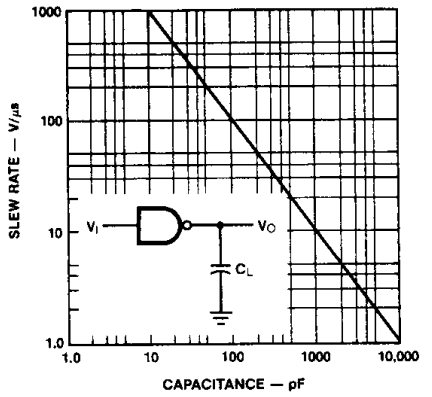
Short Circuit Output Current vs Temperature



Supply Voltage vs Maximum Operating Temperature



Output Slew Rate vs Load Capacitance



DC Test Circuits

Figure 1 Input Current

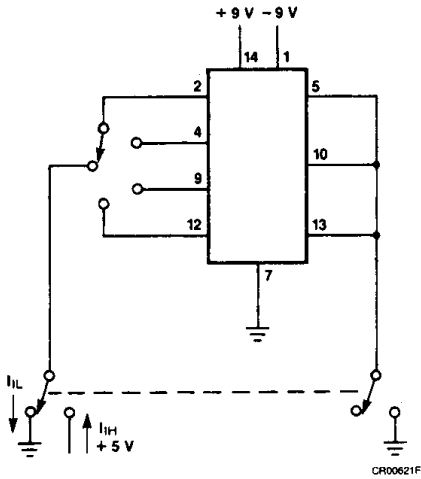


Figure 2 Output Voltage

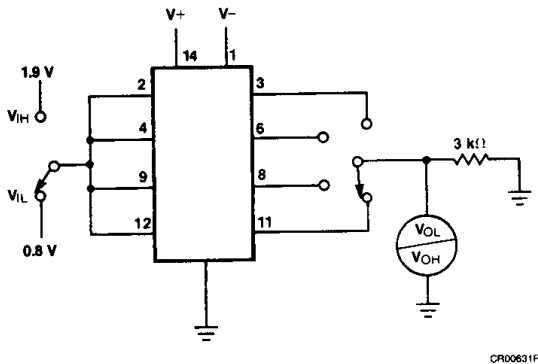


Figure 3 Output Short Circuit Current

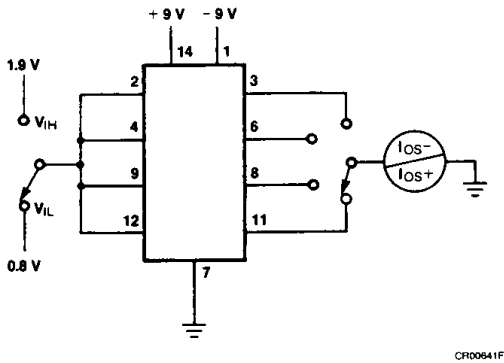


Figure 4 Output Resistance (Power-off)

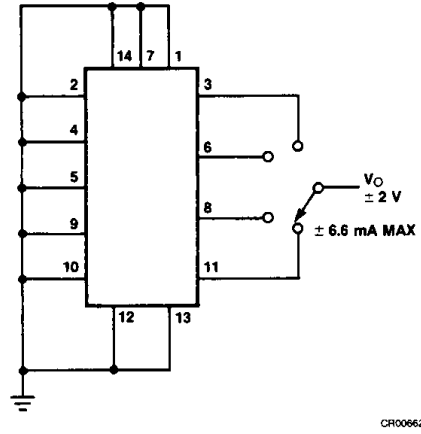


Figure 5 Supply Currents

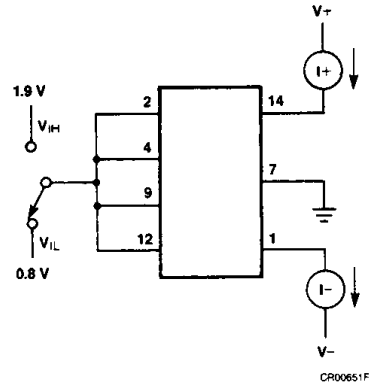
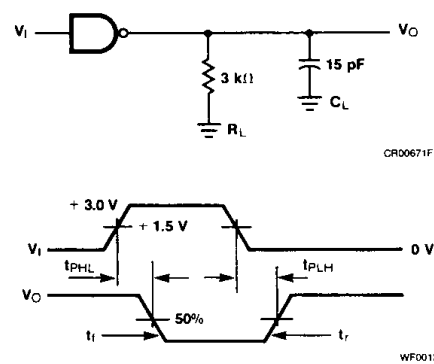


Figure 6 AC Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms



t_r and t_f are measured 10% to 90%