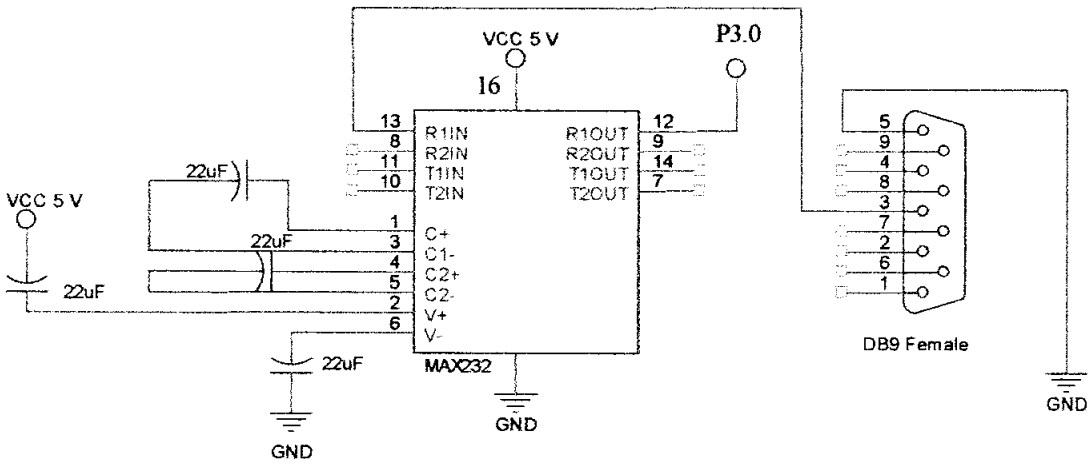
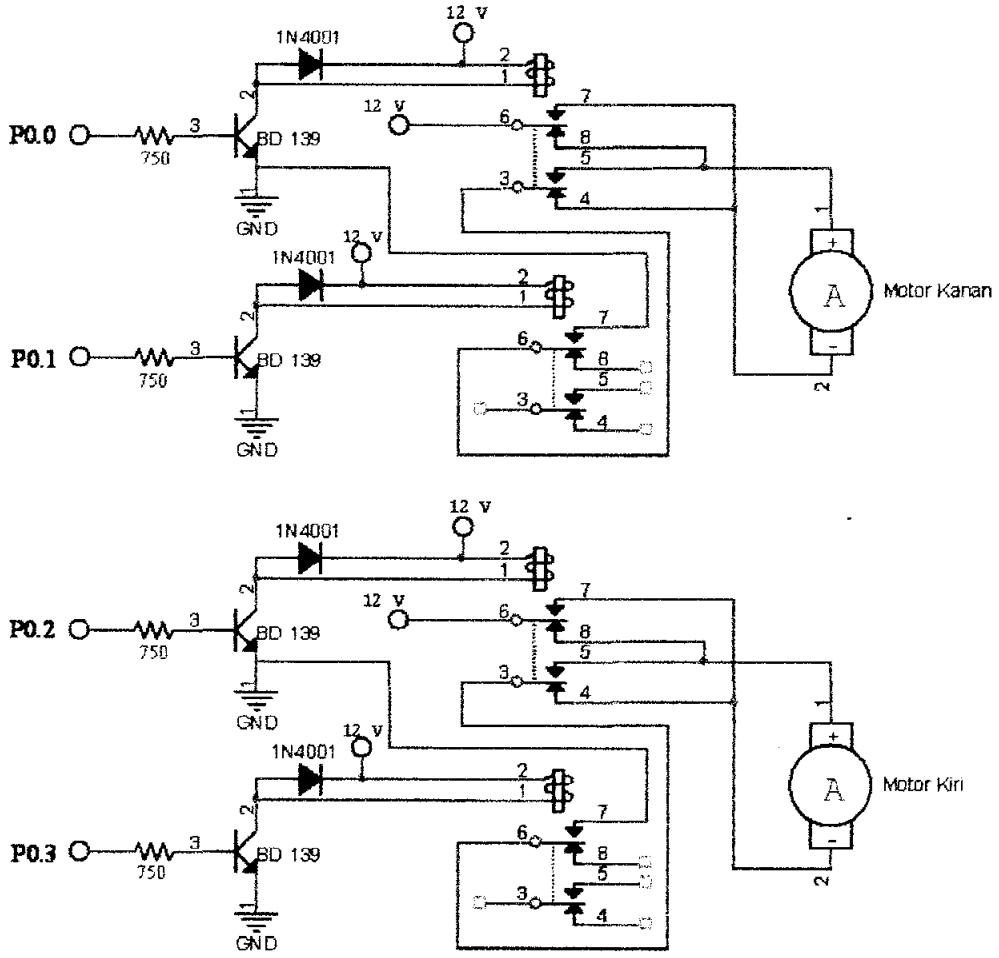
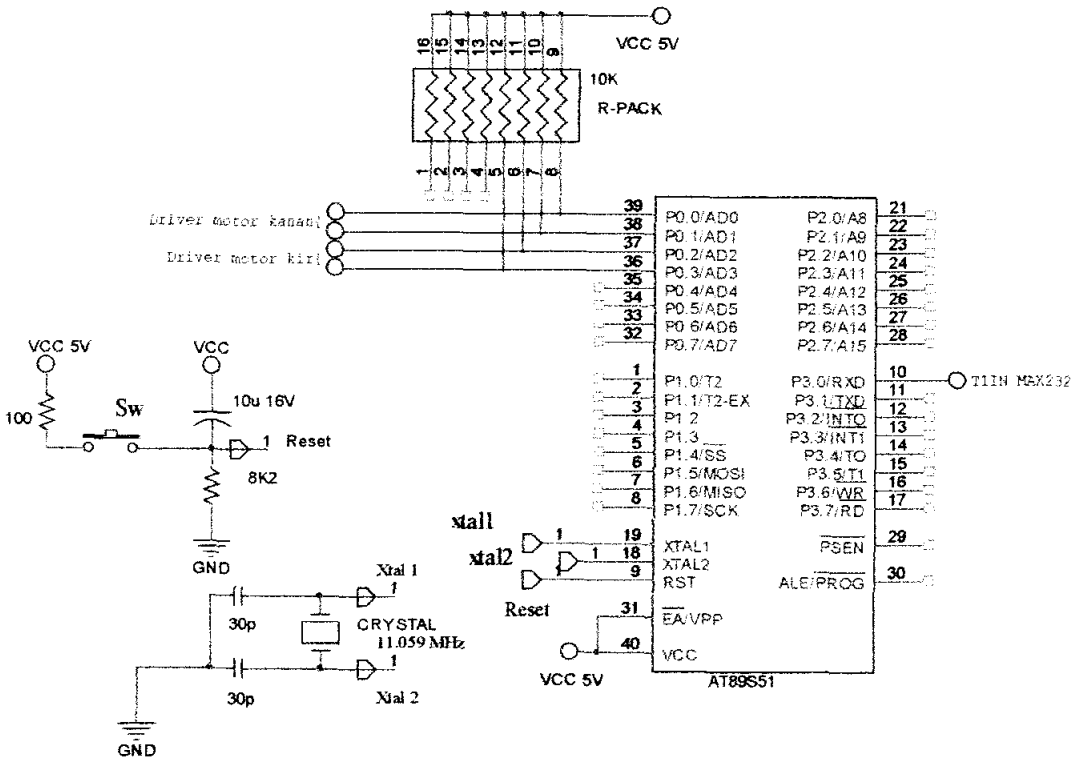
LAMPIRAN

Lampiran A Rangkaian Lengkap






VCC 5V
10K
R-PACK
Driver motor kanan
Driver motor kiri
VCC 5V
VCC
100
Sw
10u 16V
1 Reset
8K2
GND
Xtal 1
30p
CRYSTAL
11.059 MHz
30p
Xtal 2
GND
xtal1
xtal2
Reset
VCC 5V
P0.0/AD0
P0.1/AD1
P0.2/AD2
P0.3/AD3
P0.4/AD4
P0.5/AD5
P0.6/AD6
P0.7/AD7
P1.0/T2
P1.1/T2-EX
P1.2
P1.3
P1.4/SS
P1.5/MOSI
P1.6/MISO
P1.7/SCK
XTAL1
XTAL2
RST
EA/VPP
VCC
P2.0/A8
P2.1/A9
P2.2/A10
P2.3/A11
P2.4/A12
P2.5/A13
P2.6/A14
P2.7/A15
P3.0/RXD
P3.1/TXD
P3.2/INT0
P3.3/INT1
P3.4/T0
P3.5/T1
P3.6/WR
P3.7/RD
PSEN
ALE/PROG
T1IN MAX232
AT89S51

Lampiran B

Listing program Matlab 6.5

1. Proses mencari nilai referensi.

```
%Rianto Gosal - 5103003024
%proses untuk mencari nilai referensi gambar yang akan dikenali
%menggunakan 6 buah input gambar
%memakai weight function dotprod

a1=imread('maju.jpg');a1=rgb2gray(a1); buka gambar referensi
[x,y]=find(a1<120);    %deteksi batas tangan
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);   %
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);   %
a1=a1(x1:x2,y1:y2);    %
a1=imresize(a1,[100 75]); % resize image
a1=im2bw(a1);             % konversi ke indexed image

a2=imread('mundur.jpg');a2=rgb2gray(a2);
[x,y]=find(a2<120);
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);
a2=a2(x1:x2,y1:y2);
a2=imresize(a2,[100 75]);
a2=im2bw(a2);

a3=imread('kiri.jpg');a3=rgb2gray(a3);
[x,y]=find(a3<120);
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);
a3=a3(x1:x2,y1:y2);
a3=imresize(a3,[100 75]);
a3=im2bw(a3);

a4=imread('kanan.jpg');a4=rgb2gray(a4);
[x,y]=find(a4<120);
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);
a4=a4(x1:x2,y1:y2);
a4=imresize(a4,[100 75]);
a4=im2bw(a4);

a5=imread('stop.jpg');a5=rgb2gray(a5);
[x,y]=find(a5<120);
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);
a5=a5(x1:x2,y1:y2);
a5=imresize(a5,[100 75]);
a5=im2bw(a5);
```

```
a6=imread('bersih.jpg');a6=rgb2gray(a6);
[x,y]=find(a6<159);
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);
a6=a6(x1:x2,y1:y2);
a6=imresize(a6,[100 75]);
a6=im2bw(a6);

%w=rand(75,100); % bobot dengan matriks 75x100(setelah run pertama
kali, nonaktifkan baris ini)
%save w            % simpan nilai bobot(setelah run pertama kali,
nonaktifkan baris ini)
load w          % panggil nilai bobot

n1=dotprod(w,a1);save n1    % hitung output, kemudian disimpan
n2=dotprod(w,a2);save n2    %
n3=dotprod(w,a3);save n3    %
n4=dotprod(w,a4);save n4    %
n5=dotprod(w,a5);save n5    %
n6=dotprod(w,a6);save n6    %


subplot(3,2,1);imshow(a1);
subplot(3,2,2);imshow(a2);
subplot(3,2,3);imshow(a3);
subplot(3,2,4);imshow(a4);
subplot(3,2,5);imshow(a5);
subplot(3,2,6);imshow(a6);

% keterangan tambahan :
% nilai bobot dibuat acak oleh matlab,
% jika hasil pengenalan masih kurang akurat, maka perlu dilakukan
update nilai bobot
```

2. Proses pengenalan.

```
%Rianto Gosal - 5103003024
%melakukan proses pengenalan pola untuk pengendalian robot
%memakai weight function dotprod

r = serial('COM1'); %port serial
load w      % panggil nilai bobot
load n1     % panggil nilai referensi
load n2     %
load n3     %
load n4     %
load n5     %
load n6     %

for n = 1:100      %melakukan looping program sebanyak 100x
```

```
input=vfm('grab'); % capture gambar dari web cam
input=rgb2gray(input); %ubah ke gray
[x,y]=find(input<120);      %deteksi batas tangan
x1=min(x);x2=max(x);        %
y1=min(y);y2=max(y);        %
input=input(x1:x2,y1:y2);   %
input=imresize(input,[100 75]); %resize gambar
a=im2bw(input);         %ubah ke indexed

z=size(a);
%imshow(i);

if z==[0,0]
    a=ones(100,75);
else
    a=a;
end
i=dotprod(w,a); %fungsi dotprod

m1=sse(n1-i);m2=sse(n2-i);m3=sse(n3-i); %bandingkan nilai output
m4=sse(n4-i);m5=sse(n5-i);m6=sse(n6-i);
m=min([m1 m2 m3 m4 m5 m6]); %mencari nilai m terkecil

if m > 9.000e+004   %nilai error maximum
    disp('tidak dikenali'),
    data=0;
        elseif m==m1
    disp('maju'),
    data=10;    %data yang akan dikirim ke serial
        elseif m==m2
    disp('mundur'),
    data=15;    %data yang akan dikirim ke serial
        elseif m==m3
    disp('kiri'),
    data=2;     %data yang akan dikirim ke serial
        elseif m==m4
    disp('kanan'),
    data=8;     %data yang akan dikirim ke serial
        else
    disp('stop'),
    data=0;     %data yang akan dikirim ke serial
end
fopen(r);           % inisialisasi port serial
fwrite(r,[data]);   % kirim data
fclose(r);          % tutup port serial

end


% keterangan tambahan :
% nilai error maximum bersifat relatif
% untuk setiap kondisi ruangan akan berbeda
% perlu dilakukan perhitungan ulang jika hasil pengenalan kurang
akurat
```

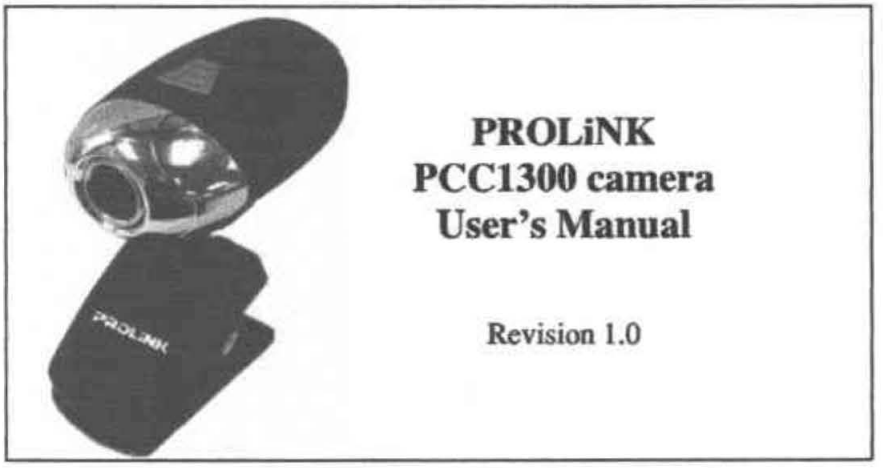
Lampiran C

Listing program Bahasa Assembly

```
;Rianto Gosal - 5103003024
;program mikrokontroler untuk mengendalikan driver motor
;p0.3 dan p0.2 untuk driver motor kiri
;p0.1 dan p0.0 untuk driver motor kanan

;----------inisialisasi serial--------------------
      org 0h
      mov p0,#000h
      mov tmod, #20h ;timer 1 mode 2
      mov th1, #-3   ; setting 9600 bps
      mov scon, #50h ; serial mode 1
      setb tr1
;-----------terima data serial----------------------
Mulai :
      jnb ri,Mulai ;tunggu sampai selesai menerima selesai
      mov a, sbuf ; simpan data dari sbuf ke akumulator
            maju:
                  cjne a,#00001010b,mundur;
                  mov p0,a ; pindah data ke p0
                  sjmp terima
            mundur:
                  cjne a,#00001111b,kiri
                  mov p0,a ; pindah data ke p0
                  sjmp terima
            kiri:
                  cjne a,#00000010b,kanan
                  mov p0,a ; pindah data ke p0
                  sjmp terima
            kanan:
                  cjne a,#00001000b,stop
                  mov p0,a ; pindah data ke p0
                  sjmp terima
            stop:
                  cjne a,#00000000b,salah
                  mov p0,a ; pindah data ke p0
                  sjmp terima
            salah:
                  mov p0,#000h
;--------------siap untuk terima data lagi----------
terima:
      clr ri ;clear ri untuk menerima data berikutnya
      sjmp mulai ;kembali ke mulai
      end
```

PROLiNK®



Important! Read this first

Please read this manual first before you connect the camera to your computer's USB port

Camera Features:

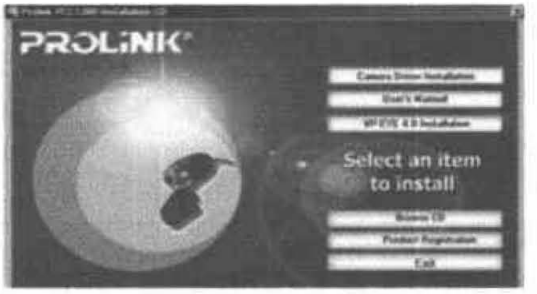
Specifications:

CMOS sensor	: 300K pixels (software enhanced to 1.3 Mega pixels)
Max Resolution	: 1280 x 960
Frame rate	: up to 30 fps
Hardware Snapshot	: push-button
Microphone	: built-in external microphone
Interface	: USB 2.0 Hi-Speed connection (compatible with USB1.1)
Bundled applications	: VP-Eye 4.0

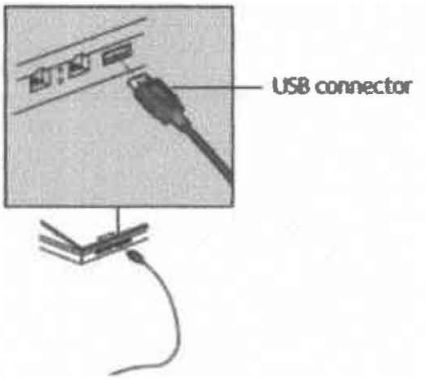
System Requirements:

- PC with Pentium MMX CPU 200MHz and above
- Available USB port
- 32MB RAM
- 12MB free hard disk space
- CDROM drive for driver installation
- Windows 98SE/ME/2000/XP

1 Setup the Camera



1. Insert the setup CD.
2. Install the driver first, then follow the on-screen instructions.
3. After driver is installed, you are prompted to reboot the PC
4. Wait till the PC has restarted, before you connect the camera cable to the USB port:
    a. Insert camera cable into computer's USB port



    b. Complete the software and hardware installation
    c. for Windows 2000 users: please Install DirectX Program
5. Restart your PC if prompted
6. Plug the 3.5mm audio connector into the 'Mic-in' jack of your computer's sound-card/device.
7. Click on "*VP-Eye*" link to install the bundled applications

2 Launch the Software

Click Start on the Windows Taskbar, then select Programs and go to the newly created program group to launch the software

3 Position the Camera

1. Place camera in the middle of your monitor for optimal eye contact.
2. Camera can be placed on a tabletop or held in your hand to snap a picture or video.
3. Rotate the focus ring to get a sharp image
4. View live video to guide your focus adjustments
5. Pivot the camera up or down, left or right for the best position

4 Taking a Photo

1. Click *Start > Programs > your favorite image-editing application*
2. In the application window, click the *Capture/Snap photo* button to capture an image
3. To view the photos, double-click the image files saved in the default media folder

5 Recording a Video

1. Click *Start > Programs > your favorite video-editing application*
2. In the application window, click the *Capture/Record* button to start/stop recording
3. To view the videos, double-click the video files saved in the default media folder

6 Tips

Lighting. Shoot pictures and videos with bright light sources behind the camera and out of the picture area.

Snapshot. You can take a snapshot of the currently displayed image by just pressing once on the Snap button, which is located above the camera lens

7 FAQ

Q: Why does the installation show an error message saying the software you are installing has not passed Windows Logo testing?
A: if you receive this message, please click on "Continue Anyway" so that installation can continue

Q: How do I use the built-in microphone?
A: Plug the 3.5mm audio connector into the 'Mic-in' jack of your computer's sound-card/device. The microphone is directed towards the front lens of the camera; you need just to look into the camera lens and speak towards it, in order to record your voice conversation.

Q: Is it okay to have my camera in sunlight?
A: No, do not store the camera in direct sunlight. This could damage the electronic components in the camera.

Q: How do I video conference?
A: There are many different programs you can use to video conference, the most common being the latest Instant Messaging (IM) clients like MSN messenger 6.2 & above/ICQ

Q: How can I clean the lens?
A: You can use a soft, lint-free cloth to clean the surface of the lens to remove dust or dirt accumulation. You can also use non-abrasive lens cleaning solution if desired.

Q: What is the ideal distance range between the camera and the object of interest, in order to capture a clear focused image?
A: You should position the object of interest to be 50-80cm away from the camera lens

Q: What is the software bundled?
A: VP Eye 4.0 and it consists of 5 major components/modules: Control Panel, Digital Movie Producer, Photo EZ, Photo Greeting Card, and Photo Special Effects. You can find out more information about these application modules by accessing its respective help files.

Q: There are no options to select resolution output-sizes higher than 640 x 480
A: The camera is able to capture at a maximum resolution of 1280 x 960. Your Windows system may not have the DirectX files installed.
Please click on 'Camera Driver Installation' from the setup CD, and install the DirectX Program

APPENDIX

Product Support and Contact Information

At PROLiNK, we are committed to give you the best products as well as the best technical support for your product. If there is any virus in your system, we can provide suggestions like where you can find a solution to remove the virus, but we would be unable to assist you until the virus is eradicated

Singapore Service Centre

Tel: (65)62965455
Fax: (65)63925455
Email: support@fida.com
Address: Blk 105 Boon Keng Rd #06-13, Singapore 339776
Operating Hours: Mon-Fri :0900-1745 hrs Sat : 0900-1300 hrs

Malaysia Service Centre

Tel: (603) 8023 9151
Fax: (603) 8024 9161
Email: support_my@fida.com
Address:29 Jalan USJ 1/31,47600 Subang Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia
Operating Hours: Mon-Fri: 0900-1730 hrs Sat: 0900-1300 hrs

www.fida.com

DC COMPONENTS CO., LTD.

RECTIFIER SPECIALISTS

1N 4001A / RL 101
THRU
1N 4007A / RL 107

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF SILICON RECTIFIER

VOLTAGE RANGE - 50 to 1000 Volts CURRENT - 1.0 Ampere

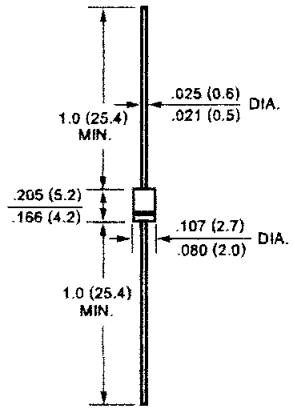
FEATURES

* High reliability
* Low leakage
* Low forward voltage drop
* High current capability

MECHANICAL DATA

* Case: Molded plastic
* Epoxy: UL 94V-0 rate flame retardant
* Lead: MIL-STD-202E, Method 208 guaranteed
* Polarity: Color band denotes cathode end
* Mounting position: Any
* Weight: 0.22 gram

A-405



Dimensions in inches and (millimeters)

MAXIMUM RATINGS AND ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ratings at 25 °C ambient temperature unless otherwise specified.
Single phase, half wave, 60 Hz, resistive or inductive load.
For capacitive load, derate current by 20%.

		SYMBOL	1N4001A RL101	1N4002A RL102	1N4003A RL103	1N4004A RL104	1N4005A RL105	1N4006A RL106	1N4007A RL107	UNITS
Maximum Recurrent Peak Reverse Voltage		V_{RRM}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum RMS Voltage		V_{RMS}	35	70	140	280	420	560	700	Volts
Maximum DC Blocking Voltage		V_{DC}	50	100	200	400	600	800	1000	Volts
Maximum Average Forward Rectified Current at T_A = 55°C		I_O	1.0							Amps
Peak Forward Surge Current, 8.3 ms single half sine-wave superimposed on rated load (JEDEC Method)		I_{FSM}	30							Amps
Maximum Instantaneous Forward Voltage at 1.0A DC		V_F	1.1							Volts
Maximum DC Reverse Current at Rated DC Blocking Voltage	@T_A = 25°C	I_R	5.0							uAmps
	@T_A = 100°C		500							
Maximum Full Load Reverse Current Average, Full Cycle .375"(9.5mm) lead length at T_L = 75°C			30							uAmps
Typical Junction Capacitance (Note)		C_J	15							pF
Typical Thermal Resistance		$R_{\theta JA}$	50							°C/W
Operating and Storage Temperature Range		T_J, T_{STG}	-65 to + 175							°C

NOTES : Measured at 1 MHz and applied reverse voltage of 4.0 volts

NEXT BACK EXIT

RATING AND CHARACTERISTIC CURVES (1N4001A RL101 THRU 1N4007A RL107)

FIG. 1 - TYPICAL FORWARD CURRENT DERATING CURVE

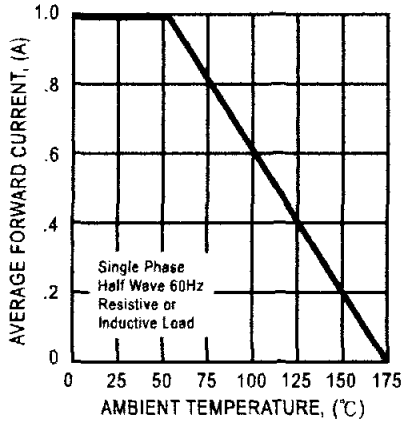


FIG. 2 - TYPICAL INSTANTANEOUS FORWARD CHARACTERISTICS

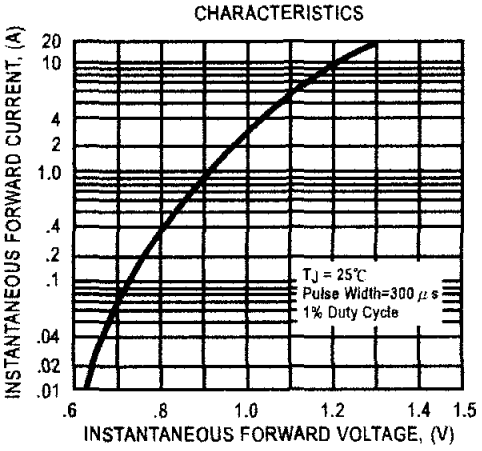


FIG. 3 - MAXIMUM NON-REPETITIVE FORWARD SURGE CURRENT

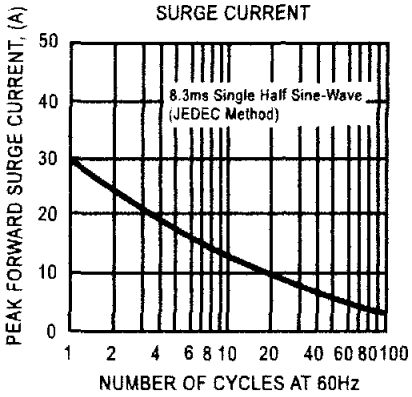


FIG. 4 - TYPICAL REVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

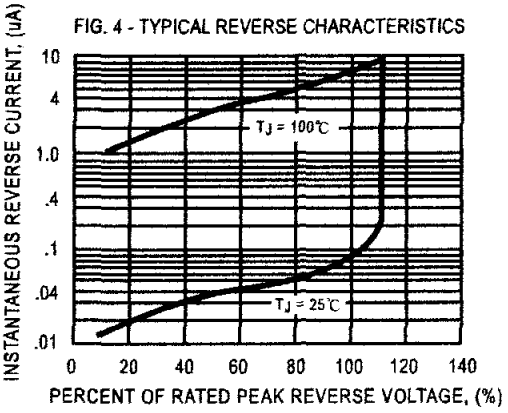
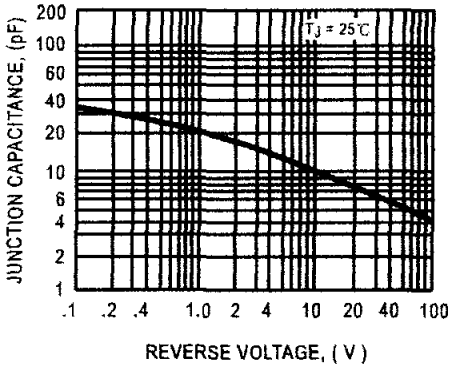


FIG. 5 - TYPICAL JUNCTION CAPACITANCE



FAIRCHILD
SEMICONDUCTOR™

BD135/137/139

Medium Power Linear and Switching Applications

- Complement to BD136, BD138 and BD140 respectively

1 TO-126

1. Emitter 2.Collector 3.Base

NPN Epitaxial Silicon Transistor

Absolute Maximum Ratings T_C=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Units
V_{CBO}	Collector-Base Voltage	: BD135	45	V
		: BD137	60	V
		: BD139	80	V
V_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	: BD135	45	V
		: BD137	60	V
		: BD139	80	V
V_{EBO}	Emitter-Base Voltage		5	V
I_C	Collector Current (DC)		1.5	A
I_{CP}	Collector Current (Pulse)		3.0	A
I_B	Base Current		0.5	A
P_C	Collector Dissipation (T_C=25°C)		12.5	W
P_C	Collector Dissipation (T_a=25°C)		1.25	W
T_J	Junction Temperature		150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature		- 55 ~ 150	°C

Electrical Characteristics T_C=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{CEO}(sus)	Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage					
	: BD135	I_C = 30mA, I_B = 0	45			V
	: BD137		60			V
	: BD139		80			V
I_{CBO}	Collector Cut-off Current	V_{CB} = 30V, I_E = 0			0.1	μA
I_{EBO}	Emitter Cut-off Current	V_{EB} = 5V, I_C = 0			10	μA
h_{FE1}	DC Current Gain : ALL DEVICE	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 5mA	25			
h_{FE2}	: ALL DEVICE	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 0.5A	25			
h_{FE3}	: BD135	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 150mA	40		250	
	: BD137, BD139		40		160	
V_{CE}(sat)	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I_C = 500mA, I_B = 50mA			0.5	V
V_{BE}(on)	Base-Emitter ON Voltage	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 0.5A			1	V

h_{FE} Classification

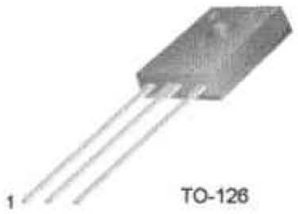
Classification	6	10	16
h_{FE3}	40 ~ 100	63 ~ 160	100 ~ 250

FAIRCHILD
SEMICONDUCTOR™

BD135/137/139

Medium Power Linear and Switching Applications

- Complement to BD136, BD138 and BD140 respectively



TO-126

1. Emitter 2.Collector 3.Base

NPN Epitaxial Silicon Transistor

Absolute Maximum Ratings T_C=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Units
V_{CBO}	Collector-Base Voltage	: BD135	45	V
		: BD137	60	V
		: BD139	80	V
V_{CEO}	Collector-Emitter Voltage	: BD135	45	V
		: BD137	60	V
		: BD139	80	V
V_{EBO}	Emitter-Base Voltage		5	V
I_C	Collector Current (DC)		1.5	A
I_{CP}	Collector Current (Pulse)		3.0	A
I_B	Base Current		0.5	A
P_C	Collector Dissipation (T_C=25°C)		12.5	W
P_C	Collector Dissipation (T_a=25°C)		1.25	W
T_J	Junction Temperature		150	°C
T_{STG}	Storage Temperature		- 55 ~ 150	°C

Electrical Characteristics T_C=25°C unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{CEO}(sus)	Collector-Emitter Sustaining Voltage					
	: BD135	I_C = 30mA, I_B = 0	45			V
	: BD137		60			V
	: BD139		80			V
I_{CBO}	Collector Cut-off Current	V_{CB} = 30V, I_E = 0			0.1	μA
I_{EBO}	Emitter Cut-off Current	V_{EB} = 5V, I_C = 0			10	μA
h_{FE1}	DC Current Gain : ALL DEVICE	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 5mA	25			
h_{FE2}	: ALL DEVICE	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 0.5A	25			
h_{FE3}	: BD135	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 150mA	40		250	
	: BD137, BD139		40		160	
V_{CE}(sat)	Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage	I_C = 500mA, I_B = 50mA			0.5	V
V_{BE}(on)	Base-Emitter ON Voltage	V_{CE} = 2V, I_C = 0.5A			1	V

h_{FE} Classification

Classification	6	10	16
h_{FE3}	40 ~ 100	63 ~ 160	100 ~ 250

Typical Characteristics

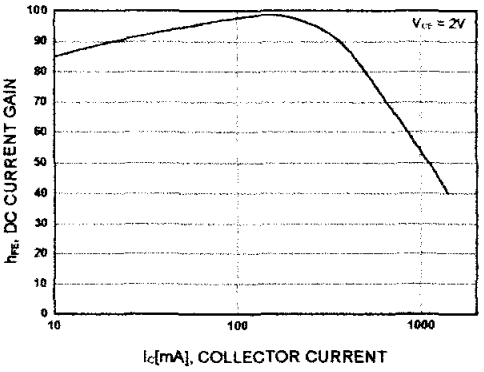


Figure 1. DC current Gain

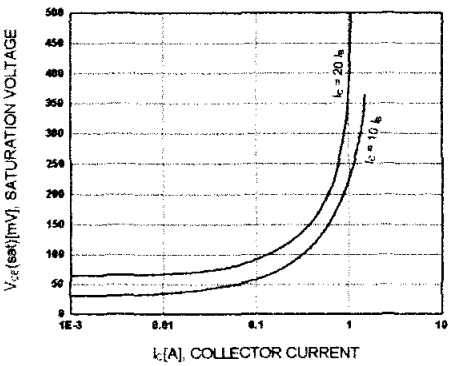


Figure 2. Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage

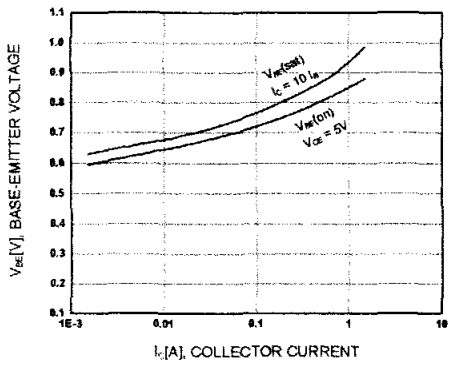


Figure 3. Base-Emitter Voltage

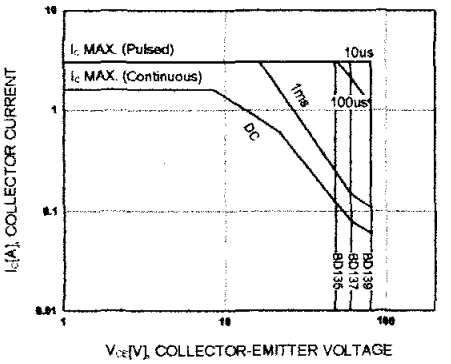


Figure 4. Safe Operating Area

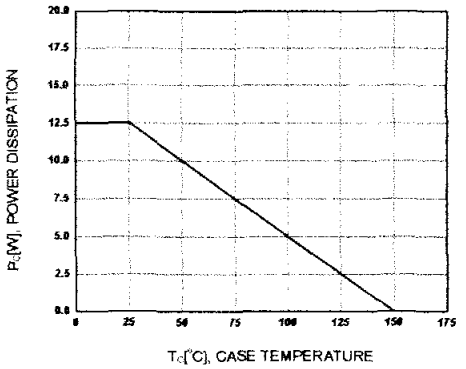
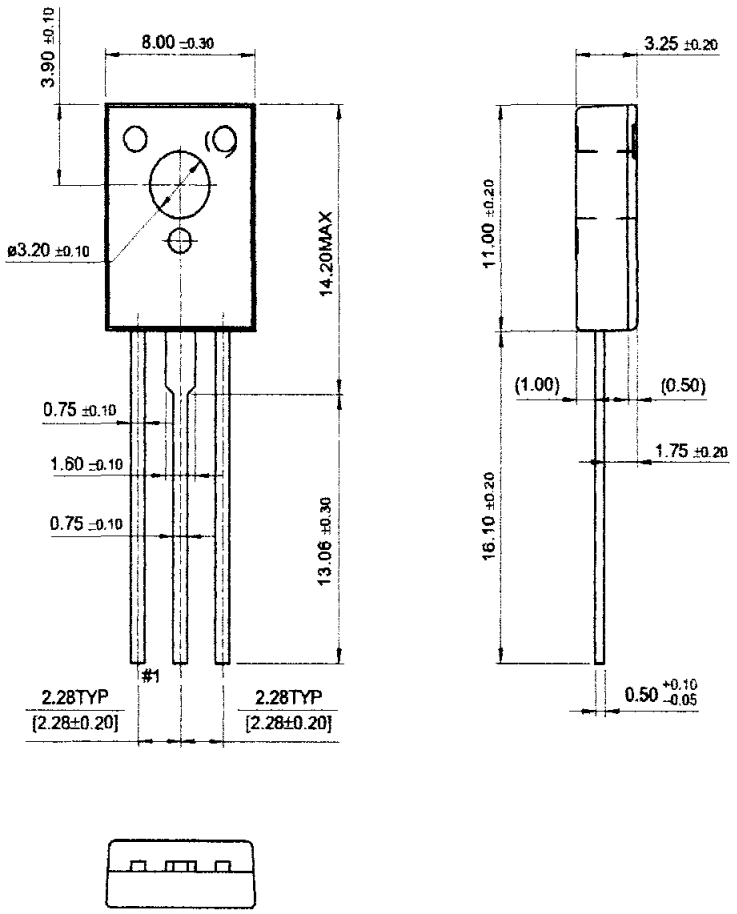


Figure 5. Power Derating

Package Demensions

TO-126



Dimensions in Millimeters

TRADEMARKS

The following are registered and unregistered trademarks Fairchild Semiconductor owns or is authorized to use and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such trademarks.

ACEx™
Bottomless™
CoolFET™
CROSSVOLT™
E^2CMOS™
FACT™
FACT Quiet Series™
FAST®
FASTr™
GTO™
HiSeC™
ISOPLANAR™
MICROWIRE™
POP™
PowerTrench®
QFET™
QS™
Quiet Series™
SuperSOT™-3
SuperSOT™-6
SuperSOT™-8
SyncFET™
TinyLogic™
UHC™
VCX™

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR INTERNATIONAL.

As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
Obsolete	Not In Production	This datasheet contains specifications on a product that has been discontinued by Fairchild semiconductor. The datasheet is printed for reference information only.

19-0175; Rev 3; 5/96

MAXIM

±15kV ESD-Protected, +5V RS-232 Transceivers

General Description

The MAX202E–MAX213E, MAX232E/MAX241E line drivers/receivers are designed for RS-232 and V.28 communications in harsh environments. Each transmitter output and receiver input is protected against ±15kV electrostatic discharge (ESD) shocks, without latchup. The various combinations of features are outlined in the *Selection Guide*. The drivers and receivers for all ten devices meet all EIA/TIA-232E and CCITT V.28 specifications at data rates up to 120kbps, when loaded in accordance with the EIA/TIA-232E specification.

The MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E are available in 28-pin SO packages, as well as a 28-pin SSOP that uses 60% less board space. The MAX202E/MAX232E come in 16-pin narrow SO, wide SO, and DIP packages. The MAX203E comes in a 20-pin DIP/SO package, and needs no external charge-pump capacitors. The MAX205E comes in a 24-pin wide DIP package, and also eliminates external charge-pump capacitors. The MAX206E/MAX207E/MAX208E come in 24-pin SO, SSOP, and narrow DIP packages. The MAX232E/MAX241E operate with four 1µF capacitors, while the MAX202E/MAX206E/MAX207E/MAX208E/MAX211E/MAX213E operate with four 0.1µF capacitors, further reducing cost and board space.

Applications

Notebook, Subnotebook, and Palmtop Computers
Battery-Powered Equipment
Hand-Held Equipment

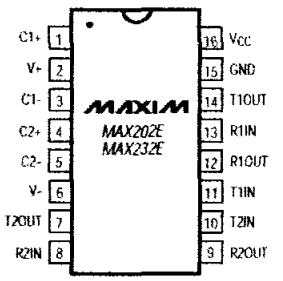
Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.

Features

- **ESD Protection for RS-232 I/O Pins:**
  ±15kV—Human Body Model
  ±8kV—IEC1000-4-2, Contact Discharge
  ±15kV—IEC1000-4-2, Air-Gap Discharge
- **Latchup Free (unlike bipolar equivalents)**
- **Guaranteed 120kbps Data Rate—LapLink™ Compatible**
- **Guaranteed 3V/µs Min Slew Rate**
- **Operate from a Single +5V Power Supply**

Pin Configurations

TOP VIEW



DIP/SO

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuits continued at end of data sheet.

Selection Guide

PART	No. of RS-232 DRIVERS	No. of RS-232 RECEIVERS	RECEIVERS ACTIVE IN SHUTDOWN	No. of EXTERNAL CAPACITORS	LOW-POWER SHUTDOWN	TTL THREE-STATE
MAX202E	2	2	0	4 (0.1µF)	No	No
MAX203E	2	2	0	None	No	No
MAX205E	5	5	0	None	Yes	Yes
MAX206E	4	3	0	4 (0.1µF)	Yes	Yes
MAX207E	5	3	0	4 (0.1µF)	No	No
MAX208E	4	4	0	4 (0.1µF)	No	No
MAX211E	4	5	0	4 (0.1µF)	Yes	Yes
MAX213E	4	5	2	4 (0.1µF)	Yes	Yes
MAX232E	2	2	0	4 (1µF)	No	No
MAX241E	4	5	0	4 (1µF)	Yes	Yes

LapLink is a registered trademark of Traveling Software, Inc.

±15kV ESD-Protected, +5V RS-232 Transceivers

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_{CC} ..... -0.3V to +6V
V+ ..... (V_{CC} - 0.3V) to +14V
V- ..... -14V to +0.3V
Input Voltages
T_IN ..... -0.3V to (V+ + 0.3V)
R_IN ..... ±30V
Output Voltages
T_OUT ..... (V- - 0.3V) to (V+ + 0.3V)
R_OUT ..... -0.3V to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Short-Circuit Duration, T_OUT ..... Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
16-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.53mW/°C above +70°C) 842mW
16-Pin Narrow SO (derate 8.70mW/°C above +70°C) 696mW
16-Pin Wide SO (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C) 762mW
20-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 11.11mW/°C above +70°C) 889mW
20-Pin SO (derate 10.00mW/°C above +70°C) 800mW
24-Pin Narrow Plastic DIP
(derate 13.33mW/°C above +70°C) 1.07W
24-Pin Wide Plastic DIP
(derate 14.29mW/°C above +70°C) 1.14W
24-Pin SO (derate 11.76mW/°C above +70°C) 941mW
24-Pin SSOP (derate 8.00mW/°C above +70°C) 640mW
28-Pin SO (derate 12.50mW/°C above +70°C) 1W
28-Pin SSOP (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C) 762mW
Operating Temperature Ranges
MAX2_ _EC_ _ ..... 0°C to +70°C
MAX2_ _EE_ _ ..... -40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range ..... -65°C to +165°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) ..... +300°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_{CC} = +5V ±10% for MAX202E/206E/208E/211E/213E/232E/241E; V_{CC} = +5V ±5% for MAX203E/205E/207E; C1–C4 = 0.1µF for MAX202E/206E/207E/208E/211E/213E; C1–C4 = 1µF for MAX232E/241E; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DC CHARACTERISTICS							
V_{CC} Supply Current	I_{CC}	No load, T_A = +25°C	MAX202E/203E		8	15	mA
			MAX205E–208E		11	20	
			MAX211E/213E		14	20	
			MAX232E		5	10	
			MAX241E		7	15	
Shutdown Supply Current		T_A = +25°C, Figure 1	MAX205E/206E		1	10	µA
			MAX211E/241E		1	10	
			MAX213E		15	50	
LOGIC							
Input Pull-Up Current		T_IN = 0V (MAX205E–208E/211E/213E/241E)			15	200	µA
Input Leakage Current		T_IN = 0V to V_{CC} (MAX202E/203E/232E)				±10	µA
Input Threshold Low	V_{IL}	T_IN; EN, $\overline{SHDN}$ (MAX213E) or $\overline{EN}$, SHDN (MAX205E–208E/211E/241E)				0.8	V
Input Threshold High	V_{IH}	T_IN		2.0			V
		EN, $\overline{SHDN}$ (MAX213E) or $\overline{EN}$, SHDN (MAX205E–208E/211E/241E)		2.4			
Output Voltage Low	V_{OL}	R_OUT; I_{OUT} = 3.2mA (MAX202E/203E/232E) or I_{OUT} = 1.6mA (MAX205E/208E/211E/213E/241E)				0.4	V
Output Voltage High	V_{OH}	R_OUT; I_{OUT} = -1.0mA		3.5	V_{CC} - 0.4		V
Output Leakage Current		$\overline{EN}$ = V_{CC}, EN = 0V, 0V ≤ R_{OUT} ≤ V_{CC}. MAX205E–208E/211E/213E/241E outputs disabled			±0.05	±10	µA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V ±10% for MAX202E/206E/208E/211E/213E/232E/241E; V_{CC} = +5V ±5% for MAX203E/205E/207E; C1–C4 = 0.1µF for MAX202E/206E/207E/208E/211E/213E; C1–C4 = 1µF for MAX232E/241E; T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}; unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

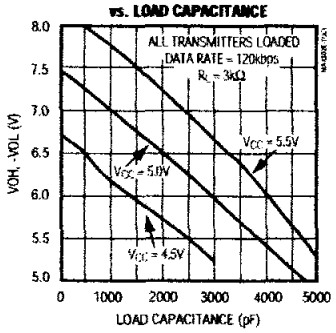
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
EIA/TIA-232E RECEIVER INPUTS							
Input Voltage Range				-30		30	V
Input Threshold Low		T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V	All parts, normal operation	0.8	1.2		V
			MAX213E, $\overline{SHDN}$ = 0V, EN = V_{CC}	0.6	1.5		
Input Threshold High		T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V	All parts, normal operation		1.7	2.4	V
			MAX213E (R4, R5), $\overline{SHDN}$ = 0V, EN = V_{CC}		1.5	2.4	
Input Hysteresis		V_{CC} = 5V, no hysteresis in shutdown		0.2	0.5	1.0	V
Input Resistance		T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V		3	5	7	kΩ
EIA/TIA-232E TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS							
Output Voltage Swing		All drivers loaded with 3kΩ to ground (Note 1)		±5	±9		V
Output Resistance		V_{CC} = V+ = V- = 0V, V_{OUT} = ±2V		300			Ω
Output Short-Circuit Current					±10	±60	mA
TIMING CHARACTERISTICS							
Maximum Data Rate		R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, C_L = 50pF to 1000pF, one transmitter switching		120			kbps
Receiver Propagation Delay	t_{PLHR}, t_{PHLR}	C_L = 150pF	All parts, normal operation		0.5	10	µs
			MAX213E (R4, R5), $\overline{SHDN}$ = 0V, EN = V_{CC}		4	40	
Receiver Output Enable Time		MAX205E/206E/211E/213E/241E normal operation, Figure 2			600		ns
Receiver Output Disable Time		MAX205E/206E/211E/213E/241E normal operation, Figure 2			200		ns
Transmitter Propagation Delay	t_{PLHT}, t_{PHLT}	R_L = 3kΩ, C_L = 2500pF, all transmitters loaded			2		µs
Transition-Region Slew Rate		T_A = +25°C, V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = 3kΩ to 7kΩ, C_L = 50pF to 1000pF, measured from -3V to +3V or +3V to -3V, Figure 3		3	6	30	V/µs
ESD PERFORMANCE: TRANSMITTER OUTPUTS, RECEIVER INPUTS							
ESD-Protection Voltage		Human Body Model			±15		kV
		IEC1000-4-2, Contact Discharge			±8		
		IEC1000-4-2, Air-Gap Discharge			±15		

Note 1: MAX211EE_ _ tested with V_{CC} = +5V ±5%.

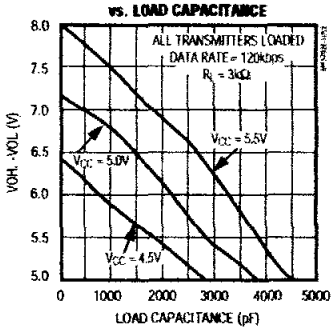
Typical Operating Characteristics

(Typical Operating Circuits, V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

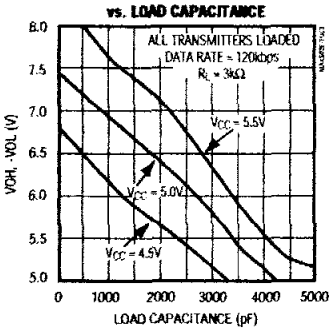
MAX232E
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



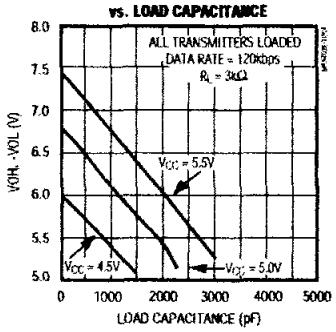
MAX202E/MAX203E
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



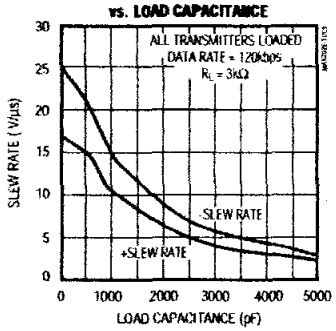
MAX241E
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



MAX211E/MAX213E
TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



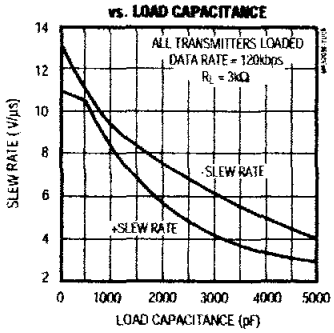
MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E
TRANSMITTER SLEW RATE
vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



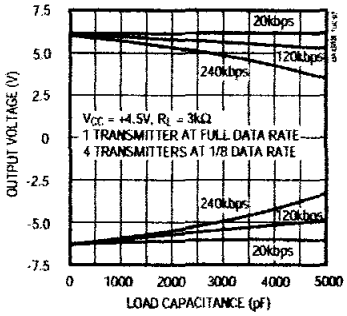
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(Typical Operating Circuits, V_{CC} = +5V, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

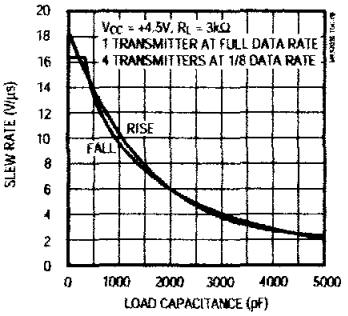
MAX202E/MAX203E/MAX232E TRANSMITTER SLEW RATE vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



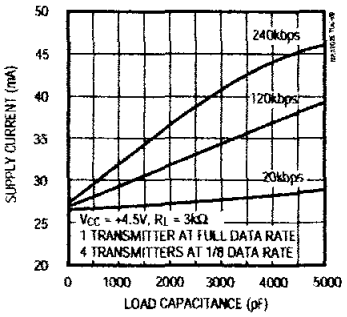
MAX205E–MAX208E TRANSMITTER OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



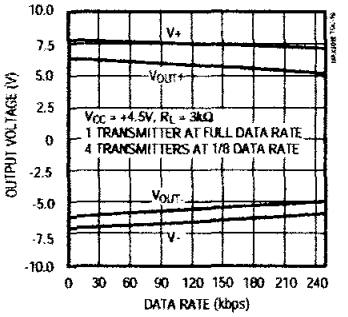
MAX205E–MAX208E TRANSMITTER SLEW RATE vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



MAX205E–MAX208E SUPPLY CURRENT vs. LOAD CAPACITANCE



MAX205E–MAX208E OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. DATA RATE



Pin Descriptions

MAX202E/MAX232E

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
DIP/SO	LCC		
1, 3	2, 4	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor
2	3	V+	+2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump
4, 5	5, 7	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
6	8	V-	-2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump
7, 14	9, 18	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
8, 13	10, 17	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Outputs
9, 12	12, 15	R_OUT	RS-232 Receiver Outputs
10, 11	13, 14	T_IN	RS-232 Driver Inputs
15	19	GND	Ground
16	20	V_{CC}	+4.5V to +5.5V Supply-Voltage Input
—	1, 6, 11, 16	N.C.	No Connect—not internally connected.

MAX203E

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
DIP	SO		
1, 2	1, 2	T_IN	RS-232 Driver Inputs
3, 20	3, 20	R_OUT	RS-232 Receiver Outputs
4,19	4, 19	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
5,18	5, 18	T_OUT	RS-232 Transmitter Outputs
6, 9	6, 9	GND	Ground
7	7	V_{CC}	+4.5V to +5.5V Supply-Voltage Input
8	13	C1+	Make no connection to this pin.
10, 16	11, 16	C2-	Connect pins together.
12, 17	10, 17	V-	-2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump. Connect pins together.
13	14	C1-	Make no connection to this pin.
14	8	V+	+2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump
11, 15	12, 15	C2+	Connect pins together.

MAX205E

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1-4, 19	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
5, 10, 13, 18, 24	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
6, 9, 14, 17, 23	R_OUT	TTL/CMOS Receiver Outputs. All receivers are inactive in shutdown.
7, 8, 15, 16, 22	T_IN	TTL/CMOS Driver Inputs. Internal pull-ups to V_{CC}.
11	GND	Ground
12	V_{CC}	+4.75V to +5.25V Supply Voltage
20	$\overline{EN}$	Receiver Enable—active low
21	SHDN	Shutdown Control—active high

Pin Descriptions (continued)

MAX206E

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2, 3, 24	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
4, 16, 23	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
5, 17, 22	R_OUT	TTL/CMOS Receiver Outputs. All receivers are inactive in shutdown.
6, 7, 18, 19	T_IN	TTL/CMOS Driver Inputs. Internal pull-ups to V_{CC}.
8	GND	Ground
9	V_{CC}	+4.5V to +5.5V Supply Voltage
10, 12	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor
11	V+	+2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump
13, 14	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
15	V-	-2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump
20	$\overline{EN}$	Receiver Enable—active low
21	SHDN	Shutdown Control—active high

MAX207E

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2, 3, 20, 24	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
4, 16, 23	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
5, 17, 22	R_OUT	TTL/CMOS Receiver Outputs. All receivers are inactive in shutdown.
6, 7, 18, 19, 21	T_IN	TTL/CMOS Driver Inputs. Internal pull-ups to V_{CC}.
8	GND	Ground
9	V_{CC}	+4.75V to +5.25V Supply Voltage
10, 12	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor
11	V+	+2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump
13, 14	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
15	V-	-2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump

MAX208E

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2, 20, 24	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
3, 7, 16, 23	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
4, 6, 17, 22	R_OUT	TTL/CMOS Receiver Outputs. All receivers are inactive in shutdown.
5, 18, 19, 21	T_IN	TTL/CMOS Driver Inputs. Internal pull-ups to V_{CC}.
8	GND	Ground
9	V_{CC}	+4.5V to +5.5V Supply Voltage
10, 12	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor
11	V+	+2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump
13, 14	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
15	V-	-2V_{CC} generated by the charge pump

±15kV ESD-Protected, +5V RS-232 Transceivers

Pin Descriptions (continued)

MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 2, 3, 28	T_OUT	RS-232 Driver Outputs
4, 9, 18, 23, 27	R_IN	RS-232 Receiver Inputs
5, 8, 19, 22, 26	R_OUT	TTL/CMOS Receiver Outputs. For the MAX213E, receivers R4 and R5 are active in shutdown mode when EN = 1. For the MAX211E and MAX241E, all receivers are inactive in shutdown.
6, 7, 20, 21	T_IN	TTL/CMOS Driver Inputs. Only the MAX211E, MAX213E, and MAX241E have internal pull-ups to V_{CC}.
10	GND	Ground
11	V_{CC}	+4.5V to +5.5V Supply Voltage
12, 14	C1+, C1-	Terminals for positive charge-pump capacitor
13	V+	+2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump
15, 16	C2+, C2-	Terminals for negative charge-pump capacitor
17	V-	-2V_{CC} voltage generated by the charge pump
24	$\overline{EN}$	Receiver Enable—active low (MAX211E, MAX241E)
	EN	Receiver Enable—active high (MAX213E)
25	SHDN	Shutdown Control—active high (MAX211E, MAX241E)
	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown Control—active low (MAX213E)

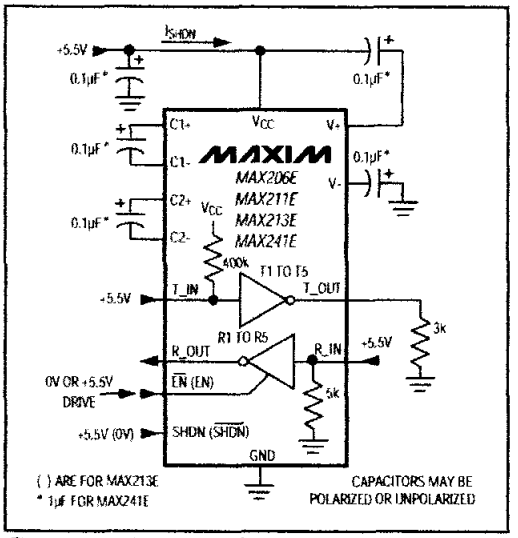


Figure 1. Shutdown-Current Test Circuit (MAX206E, MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E)

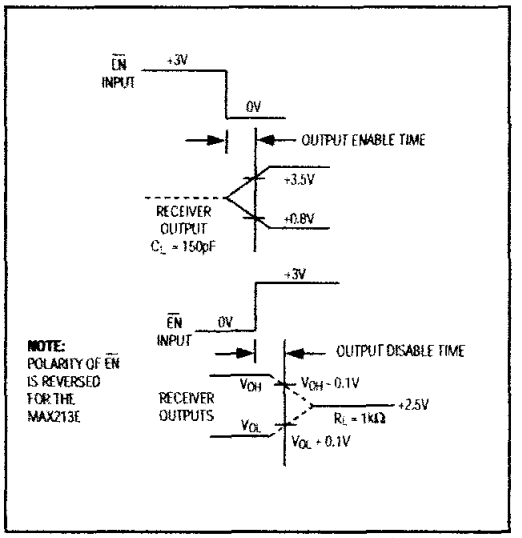


Figure 2. Receiver Output Enable and Disable Timing (MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E)

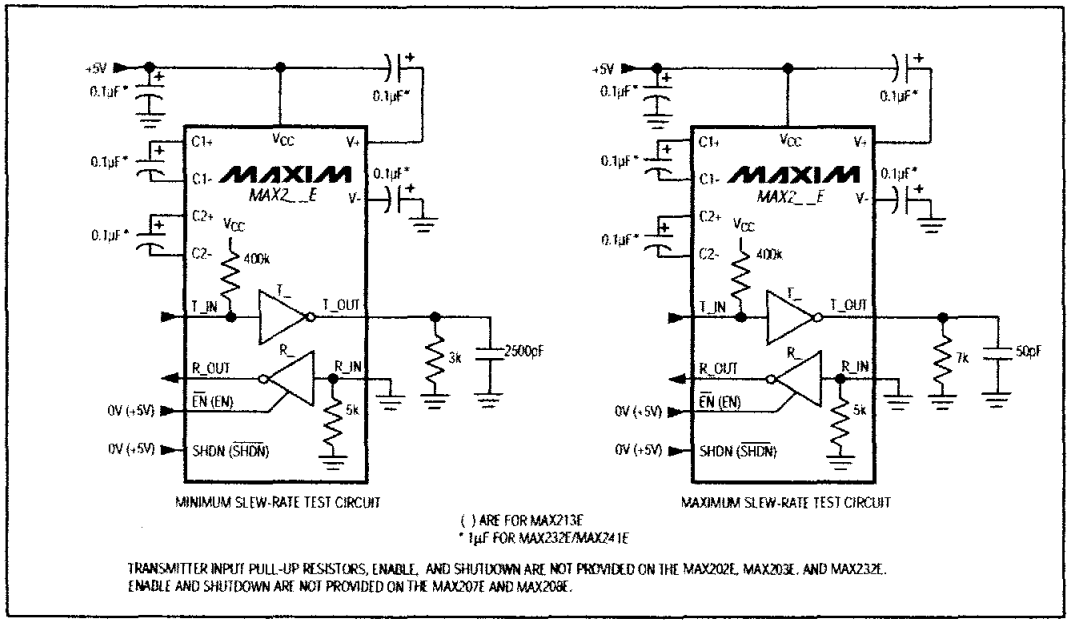


Figure 3. Transition Slew-Rate Circuit

Detailed Description

The MAX202E–MAX213E, MAX232E/MAX241E consist of three sections: charge-pump voltage converters, drivers (transmitters), and receivers. These E versions provide extra protection against ESD. They survive ±15kV discharges to the RS-232 inputs and outputs, tested using the Human Body Model. When tested according to IEC1000-4-2, they survive ±8kV contact-discharges and ±15kV air-gap discharges. The rugged E versions are intended for use in harsh environments or applications where the RS-232 connection is frequently changed (such as notebook computers). The standard (non-"E") MAX202, MAX203, MAX205–MAX208, MAX211, MAX213, MAX232, and MAX241 are recommended for applications where cost is critical.

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

The +5V to ±10V conversion is performed by dual charge-pump voltage converters (Figure 4). The first charge-pump converter uses capacitor C1 to double the +5V into +10V, storing the +10V on the output filter capacitor, C3. The second uses C2 to invert the +10V into -10V, storing the -10V on the V- output filter capacitor, C4.

In shutdown mode, V+ is internally connected to V_{CC} by a 1kΩ pull-down resistor, and V- is internally connected to ground by a 1kΩ pull-up resistor.

RS-232 Drivers

With V_{CC} = 5V, the typical driver output voltage swing is ±8V when loaded with a nominal 5kΩ RS-232 receiver. The output swing is guaranteed to meet EIA/TIA-232E and V.28 specifications that call for ±5V minimum output levels under worst-case conditions. These include a 3kΩ load, minimum V_{CC}, and maximum operating temperature. The open-circuit output voltage swings from (V+ - 0.6V) to V-.

Input thresholds are CMOS/TTL compatible. The unused drivers' inputs on the MAX205E–MAX208E, MAX211E, MAX213E, and MAX241E can be left unconnected because 400kΩ pull-up resistors to V_{CC} are included on-chip. Since all drivers invert, the pull-up resistors force the unused drivers' outputs low. The MAX202E, MAX203E, and MAX232E do not have pull-up resistors on the transmitter inputs.

When in low-power shutdown mode, the MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E driver outputs are turned off and draw only leakage currents—even if they are back-driven with voltages between 0V and 12V. Below -0.5V in shutdown, the transmitter output is diode-clamped to ground with a 1kΩ series impedance.

RS-232 Receivers

The receivers convert the RS-232 signals to CMOS-logic output levels. The guaranteed 0.8V and 2.4V receiver input thresholds are significantly tighter than the ±3V thresholds required by the EIA/TIA-232E specification. This allows the receiver inputs to respond to TTL/CMOS-logic levels, as well as RS-232 levels.

The guaranteed 0.8V input low threshold ensures that receivers shorted to ground have a logic 1 output. The 5kΩ input resistance to ground ensures that a receiver with its input left open will also have a logic 1 output.

Receiver inputs have approximately 0.5V hysteresis. This provides clean output transitions, even with slow rise/fall-time signals with moderate amounts of noise and ringing.

In shutdown, the MAX213E's R4 and R5 receivers have no hysteresis.

Shutdown and Enable Control (MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E)

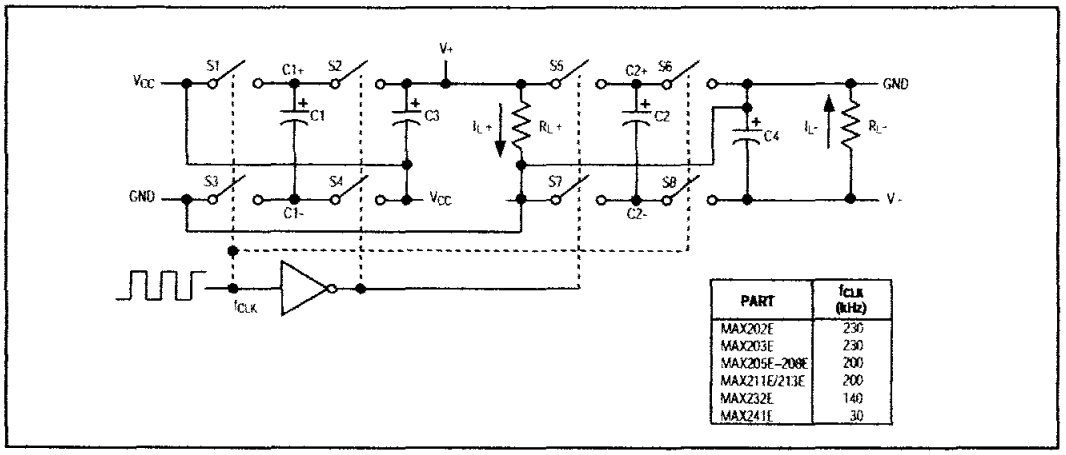
In shutdown mode, the charge pumps are turned off, V+ is pulled down to V_{CC}, V- is pulled to ground, and the transmitter outputs are disabled. This reduces supply current typically to 1µA (15µA for the MAX213E). The time required to exit shutdown is under 1ms, as shown in Figure 5.

Receivers

All MAX213E receivers, except R4 and R5, are put into a high-impedance state in shutdown mode (see Tables 1a and 1b). The MAX213E's R4 and R5 receivers still function in shutdown mode. These two awake-in-shutdown receivers can monitor external activity while maintaining minimal power consumption.

The enable control is used to put the receiver outputs into a high-impedance state, to allow wire-OR connection of two EIA/TIA-232E ports (or ports of different types) at the UART. It has no effect on the RS-232 drivers or the charge pumps.

Note: The enable control pin is active low for the MAX211E/MAX241E (EN), but is active high for the MAX213E (EN). The shutdown control pin is active high for the MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX211E/MAX241E (SHDN), but is active low for the MAX213E (SHDN).



PART	f_{CLK} (kHz)
MAX202E	230
MAX203E	230
MAX205E–208E	200
MAX211E/213E	200
MAX232E	140
MAX241E	30

Figure 4. Charge-Pump Diagram

The MAX213E's receiver propagation delay is typically 0.5µs in normal operation. In shutdown mode, propagation delay increases to 4µs for both rising and falling transitions. The MAX213E's receiver inputs have approximately 0.5V hysteresis, except in shutdown, when receivers R4 and R5 have no hysteresis.

When entering shutdown with receivers active, R4 and R5 are not valid until 80µs after $\overline{SHDN}$ is driven low. When coming out of shutdown, all receiver outputs are invalid until the charge pumps reach nominal voltage levels (less than 2ms when using 0.1µF capacitors).

±15kV ESD Protection

As with all Maxim devices, ESD-protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against electrostatic discharges encountered during handling and assembly. The driver outputs and receiver inputs have extra protection against static electricity. Maxim's engineers developed state-of-the-art structures to protect these pins against ESD of ±15kV without damage. The ESD structures withstand high ESD in all states: normal operation, shutdown, and powered down. After an ESD event, Maxim's E versions keep working without latchup, whereas competing RS-232 products can latch and must be powered down to remove latchup.

ESD protection can be tested in various ways; the transmitter outputs and receiver inputs of this product family are characterized for protection to the following limits:

1) ±15kV using the Human Body Model
2) ±8kV using the contact-discharge method specified in IEC1000-4-2
3) ±15kV using IEC1000-4-2's air-gap method.

ESD Test Conditions

ESD performance depends on a variety of conditions. Contact Maxim for a reliability report that documents test set-up, test methodology, and test results.

Human Body Model

Figure 6a shows the Human Body Model, and Figure 6b shows the current waveform it generates when discharged into a low impedance. This model consists of a 100pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, which is then discharged into the test device through a 1.5kΩ resistor.

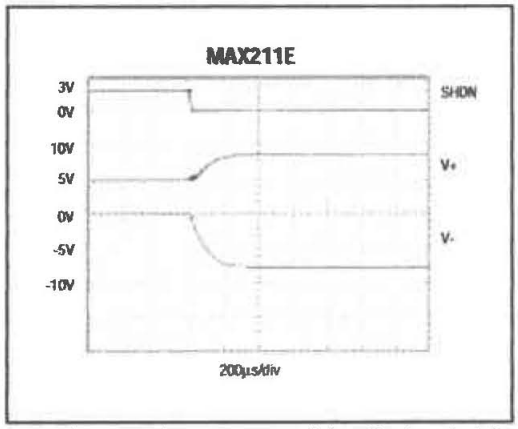


Figure 5. MAX211E V+ and V- when Exiting Shutdown (0.1µF capacitors)

Table 1a. MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX211E/ MAX241E Control Pin Configurations

SHDN	EN	OPERATION STATUS	Tx	Rx
0	0	Normal Operation	All Active	All Active
0	1	Normal Operation	All Active	All High-Z
1	X	Shutdown	All High-Z	All High-Z

X = Don't Care

Table 1b. MAX213E Control Pin Configurations

SHDN	EN	OPERATION STATUS	Tx 1–4	Rx	
				1–3	4, 5
0	0	Shutdown	All High-Z	High-Z	High-Z
0	1	Shutdown	All High-Z	High-Z	Active*
1	0	Normal Operation	All Active	High-Z	High-Z
1	1	Normal Operation	All Active	Active	Active

**Active = active with reduced performance*

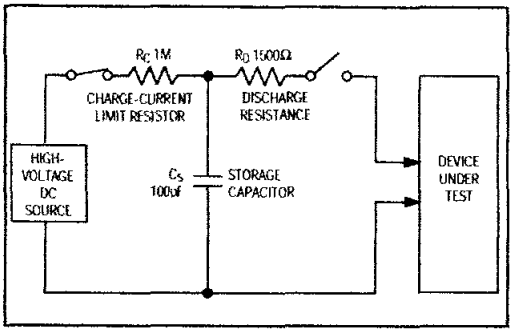


Figure 6a. Human Body ESD Test Model

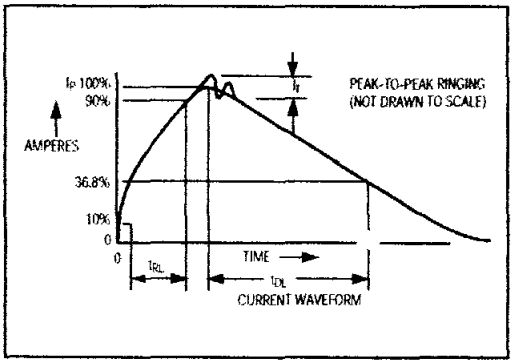


Figure 6b. Human Body Model Current Waveform

IEC1000-4-2

The IEC1000-4-2 standard covers ESD testing and performance of finished equipment; it does not specifically refer to integrated circuits. The MAX202E/MAX203E–MAX213E, MAX232E/MAX241E help you design equipment that meets level 4 (the highest level) of IEC1000-4-2, without the need for additional ESD-protection components.

The major difference between tests done using the Human Body Model and IEC1000-4-2 is higher peak current in IEC1000-4-2, because series resistance is lower in the IEC1000-4-2 model. Hence, the ESD withstand voltage measured to IEC1000-4-2 is generally lower than that measured using the Human Body Model. Figure 7b shows the current waveform for the 8kV IEC1000-4-2 level-four ESD contact-discharge test.

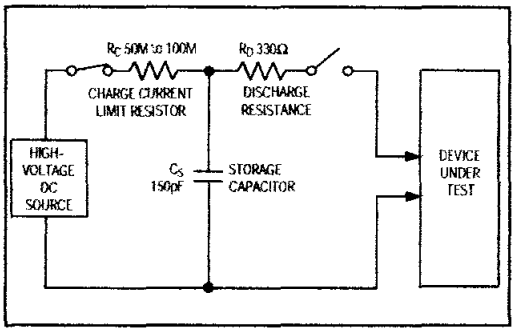


Figure 7a. IEC1000-4-2 ESD Test Model

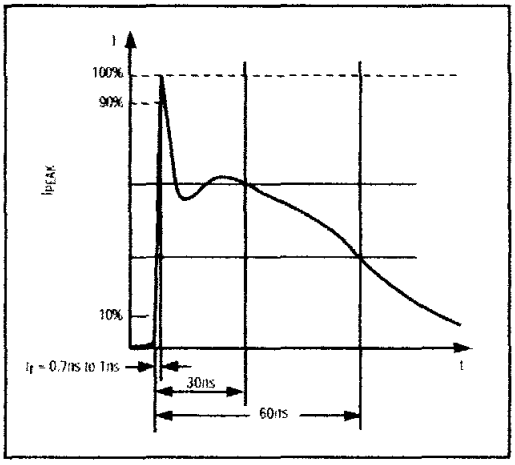


Figure 7b. IEC1000-4-2 ESD Generator Current Waveform

The air-gap test involves approaching the device with a charged probe. The contact-discharge method connects the probe to the device before the probe is energized.

Machine Model

The Machine Model for ESD tests all pins using a 200pF storage capacitor and zero discharge resistance. Its objective is to emulate the stress caused by contact that occurs with handling and assembly during manufacturing. Of course, all pins require this protection during manufacturing, not just RS-232 inputs and outputs. Therefore, after PC board assembly, the Machine Model is less relevant to I/O ports.

Applications Information

Capacitor Selection

The capacitor type used for C1–C4 is not critical for proper operation. The MAX202E, MAX206–MAX208E, MAX211E, and MAX213E require 0.1µF capacitors, and the MAX232E and MAX241E require 1µF capacitors, although in all cases capacitors up to 10µF can be used without harm. Ceramic, aluminum-electrolytic, or tantalum capacitors are suggested for the 1µF capacitors, and ceramic dielectrics are suggested for the 0.1µF 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 (e.g., 2x) nominal value. The capacitors' effective series resistance (ESR), which usually rises at low temperatures, influences the amount of ripple on V+ and V-.

Use larger capacitors (up to 10µF) to reduce the output impedance at V+ and V-. This can be useful when "stealing" power from V+ or from V-. The MAX203E and MAX205E have internal charge-pump capacitors.

Bypass V_{CC} to ground with at least 0.1µF. In applications sensitive to power-supply noise generated by the charge pumps, decouple V_{CC} to ground with a capacitor the same size as (or larger than) the charge-pump capacitors (C1–C4).

V+ and V- as Power Supplies

A small amount of power can be drawn from V+ and V-, although this will reduce both driver output swing and noise margins. Increasing the value of the charge-pump capacitors (up to 10µF) helps maintain performance when power is drawn from V+ or V-.

Driving Multiple Receivers

Each transmitter is designed to drive a single receiver. Transmitters can be paralleled to drive multiple receivers.

Driver Outputs when Exiting Shutdown

The driver outputs display no ringing or undesirable transients as they come out of shutdown.

High Data Rates

These transceivers maintain the RS-232 ±5.0V minimum driver output voltages at data rates of over 120kbps. For data rates above 120kbps, refer to the Transmitter Output Voltage vs. Load Capacitance graphs in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. Communication at these high rates is easier if the capacitive loads on the transmitters are small; i.e., short cables are best.

Table 2. Summary of EIA/TIA-232E, V.28 Specifications

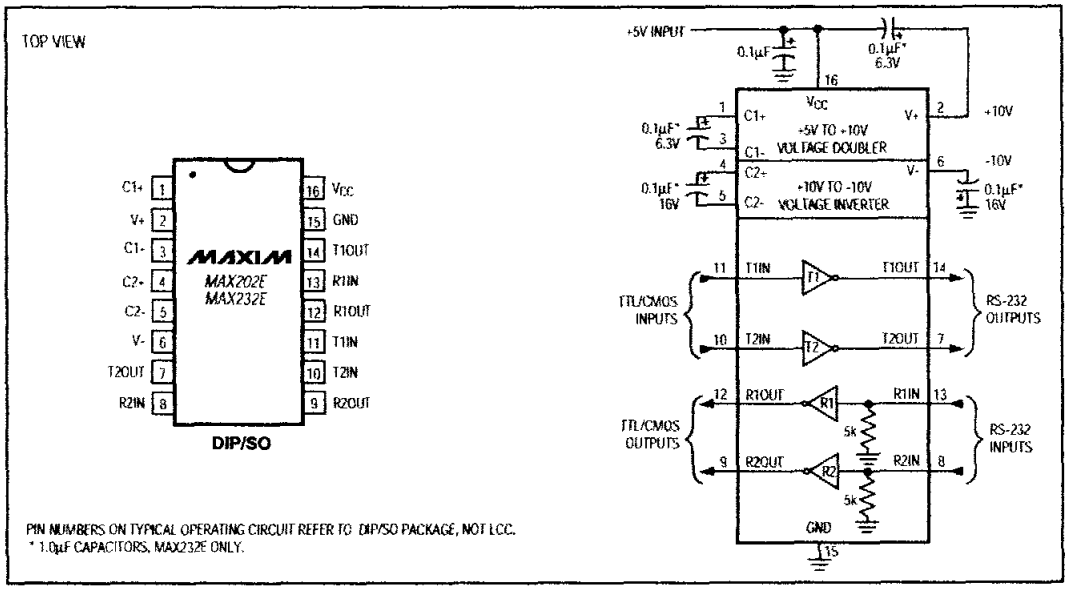
PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	EIA/TIA-232E, V.28 SPECIFICATIONS
Driver Output Voltage	0 Level	3kΩ to 7kΩ load	+5V to +15V
	1 Level	3kΩ to 7kΩ load	-5V to -15V
Driver Output Level, Max		No load	±25V
Data Rate		$3k\Omega \le R_L \le 7k\Omega$, $C_L \le 2500pF$	Up to 20kbps
Receiver Input Voltage	0 Level		+3V to +15V
	1 Level		-3V to -15V
Receiver Input Level			±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 Driver Output		V.28	1ms or 3% of the period
		EIA/TIA-232E	4% of the period
Driver Output Resistance		$-2V < V_{OUT} < +2V$	300Ω

±15kV ESD-Protected, +5V RS-232 Transceivers

Table 3. DB9 Cable Connections Commonly Used for EIA/TIAE-232E and V.24 Asynchronous Interfaces

PIN	CONNECTION	
1	Received Line Signal Detector (sometimes called Carrier Detect, DCD)	Handshake from DCE
2	Receive Data (RD)	Data from DCE
3	Transmit Data (TD)	Data from DTE
4	Data Terminal Ready	Handshake from DTE
5	Signal Ground	Reference point for signals
6	Data Set Ready (DSR)	Handshake from DCE
7	Request to Send (RTS)	Handshake from DTE
8	Clear to Send (CTS)	Handshake from DCE
9	Ring Indicator	Handshake from DCE

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuits (continued)



Ordering Information

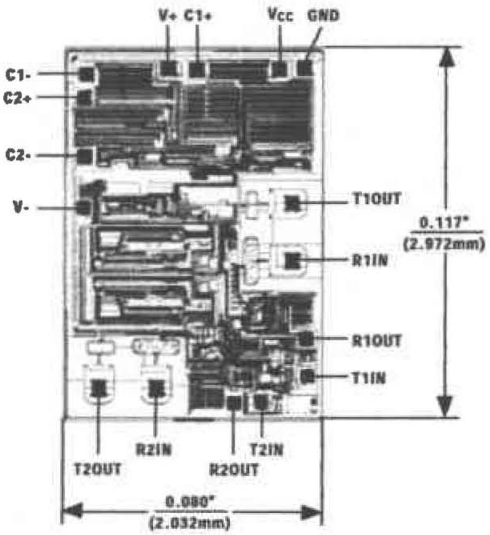
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX202ECPE	0°C to +70°C	16 Plastic DIP
MAX202ECSE	0°C to +70°C	16 Narrow SO
MAX202ECWE	0°C to +70°C	16 Wide SO
MAX202EC/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX202EEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP
MAX202EESE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO
MAX202EEWE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Wide SO
MAX203ECPP	0°C to +70°C	20 Plastic DIP
MAX203ECWP	0°C to +70°C	20 SO
MAX203EEPP	-40°C to +85°C	20 Plastic DIP
MAX203EEWP	-40°C to +85°C	20 SO
MAX205ECPG	0°C to +70°C	24 Wide Plastic DIP
MAX205EEPG	-40°C to +85°C	24 Wide Plastic DIP
MAX206ECNG	0°C to +70°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX206ECWG	0°C to +70°C	24 SO
MAX206ECAG	0°C to +70°C	24 SSOP
MAX206EENG	-40°C to +85°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX206EEWG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SO
MAX206EEAG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SSOP
MAX207ECNG	0°C to +70°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX207ECWG	0°C to +70°C	24 SO
MAX207ECAG	0°C to +70°C	24 SSOP
MAX207EENG	-40°C to +85°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX207EEWG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SO
MAX207EEAG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SSOP

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX208ECNG	0°C to +70°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX208ECWG	0°C to +70°C	24 SO
MAX208ECAG	0°C to +70°C	24 SSOP
MAX208EENG	-40°C to +85°C	24 Narrow Plastic DIP
MAX208EEWG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SO
MAX208EEAG	-40°C to +85°C	24 SSOP
MAX211ECWI	0°C to +70°C	28 SO
MAX211ECAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX211EEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SO
MAX211EEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX213ECWI	0°C to +70°C	28 SO
MAX213ECAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX213EEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SO
MAX213EEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP
MAX232ECPE	0°C to +70°C	16 Plastic DIP
MAX232ECSE	0°C to +70°C	16 Narrow SO
MAX232ECWE	0°C to +70°C	16 Wide SO
MAX232EC/D	0°C to +70°C	Dice*
MAX232EEPE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Plastic DIP
MAX232EESE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO
MAX232EEWE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Wide SO
MAX241ECWI	0°C to +70°C	28 SO
MAX241ECAI	0°C to +70°C	28 SSOP
MAX241EEWI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SO
MAX241EEAI	-40°C to +85°C	28 SSOP

*Dice are specified at T_A = +25°C.

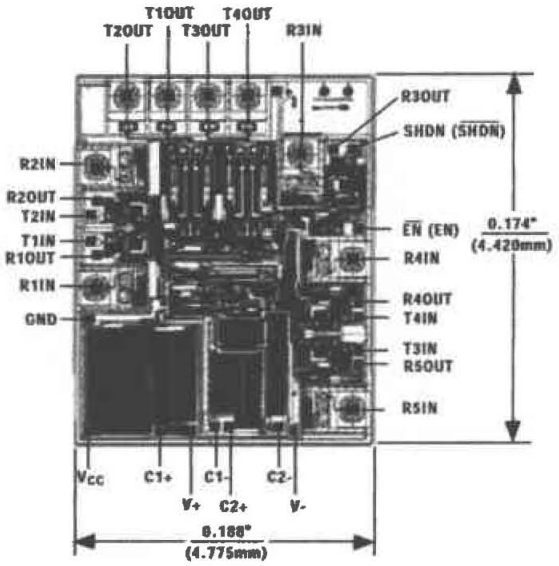
Chip Topographies

MAX202E/MAX232E



TRANSISTOR COUNT: 123
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND

MAX211E/MAX213E/MAX241E



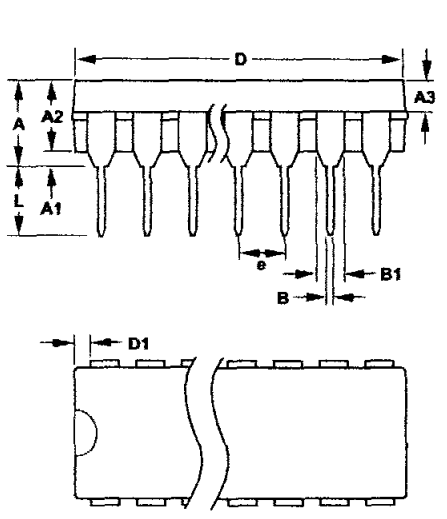
( ) ARE FOR MAX213E ONLY

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 542
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND

Chip Information

MAX205E/MAX206E/MAX207E/MAX208E
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 328
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO GND

Package Information

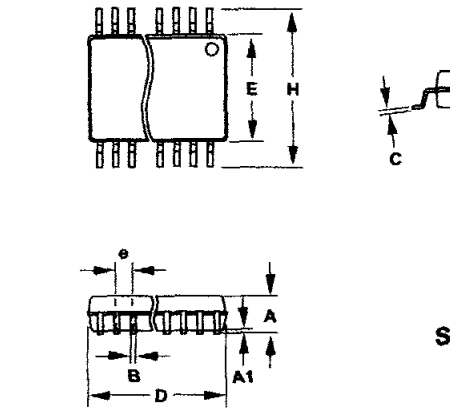


Plastic DIP
PLASTIC
DUAL-IN-LINE
PACKAGE
(0.300 in.)

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	–	0.200	–	5.08
A1	0.015	–	0.38	–
A2	0.125	0.175	3.18	4.45
A3	0.055	0.080	1.40	2.03
B	0.016	0.022	0.41	0.56
B1	0.045	0.065	1.14	1.65
C	0.008	0.012	0.20	0.30
D1	0.005	0.080	0.13	2.03
E	0.300	0.325	7.62	8.26
E1	0.240	0.310	6.10	7.87
e	0.100	–	2.54	–
eA	0.300	–	7.62	–
eB	–	0.400	–	10.16
L	0.115	0.150	2.92	3.81

PKG.	DIM	PINS	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
P	D	8	0.348	0.390	8.84	9.91
P	D	14	0.735	0.765	18.67	19.43
P	D	16	0.745	0.765	18.92	19.43
P	D	18	0.885	0.915	22.48	23.24
P	D	20	1.015	1.045	25.78	26.54
N	D	24	1.14	1.265	28.96	32.13

21-0043A



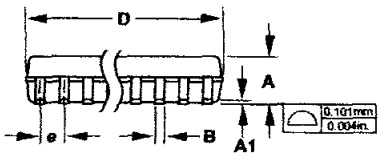
SSOP
SHRINK
SMALL-OUTLINE
PACKAGE

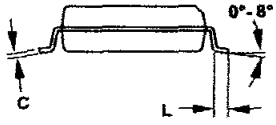
DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.068	0.078	1.73	1.99
A1	0.002	0.008	0.05	0.21
B	0.010	0.015	0.25	0.38
C	0.004	0.008	0.09	0.20
D	SEE VARIATIONS			
E	0.205	0.209	5.20	5.38
e	0.0256 BSC		0.65 BSC	
H	0.301	0.311	7.65	7.90
L	0.025	0.037	0.63	0.95
α	0°	8°	0°	8°

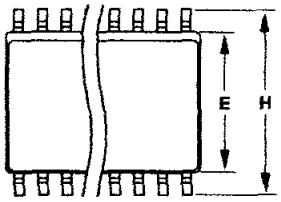
DIM	PINS	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
D	14	0.239	0.249	6.07	6.33
D	16	0.239	0.249	6.07	6.33
D	20	0.278	0.289	7.07	7.33
D	24	0.317	0.328	8.07	8.33
D	28	0.397	0.407	10.07	10.33

21-0056A

Package Information (continued)







Wide SO SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE (0.300 in.)

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.093	0.104	2.35	2.65
A1	0.004	0.012	0.10	0.30
B	0.014	0.019	0.35	0.49
C	0.009	0.013	0.23	0.32
E	0.291	0.299	7.40	7.60
e	0.050		1.27	
H	0.394	0.419	10.00	10.65
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27

DIM	PINS	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
D	16	0.398	0.413	10.10	10.50
D	18	0.447	0.463	11.35	11.75
D	20	0.496	0.512	12.60	13.00
D	24	0.598	0.614	15.20	15.60
D	28	0.697	0.713	17.70	18.10

21-0042A

BIODATA

Nama	:	Rianto William Gosal
NRP	:	5103003024
Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir	:	Makassar / 9 November 1985
Agama	:	Budha
Alamat Rumah	:	Kalijudan Barat 1A / 7 Surabaya

Riwayat Pendidikan :

- Tahun 1997, Lulus SD Katolik Menara Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan.
- Tahun 2000, Lulus SLTP Katolik Rajawali Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan.
- Tahun 2003, Lulus SMU Katolik Rajawali Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan.
- Tahun 2003 hingga buku ini ditulis, tercatat sebagai mahasiswa di Jurusan Teknik Elektro, Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala, Surabaya.