

LTM2881

Isolated RS485/RS422 μ Module Transceiver + Power

DESCRIPTION

Demonstration circuit 1503 is an Isolated RS485/RS422 μ Module[®] Transceiver + Power featuring the LTM[®]2881. The demo circuit is a 2500V_{RMS} galvanically isolated RS485/RS422 transceiver interface. All components are integrated into the μ Module Transceiver. The demo circuit operates from a supply on VCC and a logic supply on VL. The part generates the output Voltage VCC2 and

communicates all necessary signaling across the isolation barrier through an isolation μ Module technology.

Design files for this circuit board are available. Call the LTC factory.

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PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Specifications are at TA = 25°C

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
VCC	Input Supply Range	LTM2881-5	4.5	5	5.5	V
		LTM2881-3	3.0	3	3.6	V
VL	Logic Signal Supply Range		1.62		5.5	V
VCC2	Output Voltage	I _{LOAD} = 90mA		5		V
f _{MAX}	Maximum Data rate	/SLO = VCC2	20			Mbps
V _{IORM}	Maximum Working Insulation Voltage	GND to GND2	560			V
	Common Mode Transient Immunity		30			kV/ μ s

OPERATING PRINCIPLES

The LTM2881 contains an isolated DC-DC converter delivering power to VCC2 at 5V from the input supply VCC. Isolation is maintained by the separation of GND and GND2 where significant operating voltages and transients can exist without affecting the operation of the LTM2881. The logic side ON pin enables or shuts down the LTM2881. RS485/RS422 signaling is controlled by the logic inputs DE, DI, TE, and RE. Connection to the transceiver pins (A, B, Y, and Z) allows full or half duplex operation on the isolated side of the demo circuit. A full / half duplex switch is included on the demo circuit to ease setting the system configuration. A driver termination resistor is included on the demo circuit to allow master termination in full duplex configurations. Additional logic signaling from the isolated side to the logic side is available with the DIN to DOUT pins. The SLO pin configures the slew rate of the driver output pins Y and Z.

Data is transmitted out the driver pins Y and Z from the input DI with the input DE set high. Data is received through the difference in A and B to the output RO with the input RE set low.

QUICK START PROCEDURE

Demonstration circuit 1503 is easy to set up to evaluate the performance of the LTM2881. Refer to Figure 2 for proper measurement equipment setup and follow the procedure below:

NOTE. When measuring the input or output voltage ripple or high speed signals, care must be taken to avoid a long ground lead on the oscilloscope probe.

1. Place jumpers in the following positions: (all are default except JP1, JP2, JP6, and JP8)

JP1 ON

JP2 VCC (note: logic signals referenced to VCC)

JP3 ON

JP4 OUT

JP5 ON

JP6 EXT

JP7 ON

JP8 ON

JP9 ON

JP10 FAST

JP11 HI

SW1 HALF DUPLEX

2. With power off, connect the input power supply to VCC and GND.

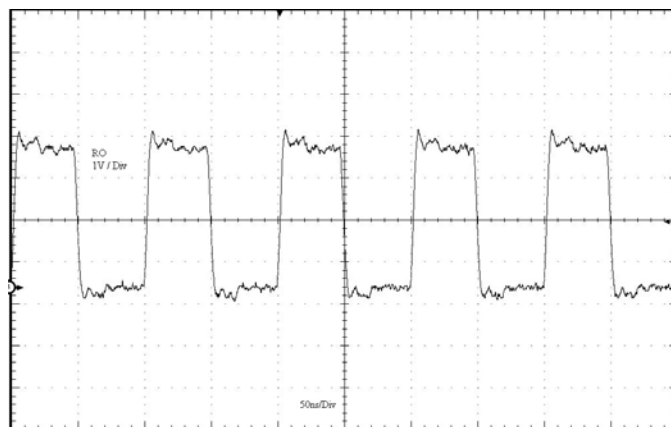
3. Turn on the power at the input.

NOTE. Make sure that the input voltage does not exceed 6V.

4. Check for the proper output voltages. VCC2 = 5V, LED D1 is ON, LED D2 is ON.

5. Once the proper output voltages are established, Connect a function generator to terminal DI and set to square wave with a low of 0V, high = VCC, termination is High-Z. Set Frequency to 10MHz (20Mbps). Enable output of function generator.

6. Connect oscilloscope to terminal RO and observe waveform at 10MHz. This demonstration shows data that is transmit from DI, loops back through the half-duplex configuration, and out of RO.



RO output

Figure 1.

