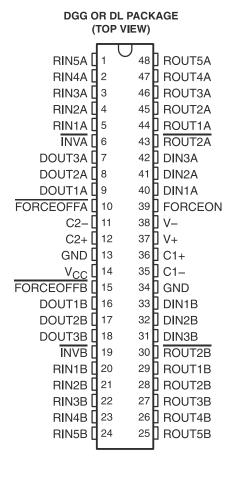


#### **FEATURES**

- Single-Chip and Single-Supply Interface for Two IBM PC/AT Serial Ports
- Meets or Exceeds the Requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and ITU v.28 Standards
- Operates With 3-V to 5.5-V V<sub>CC</sub> Supply
- Always-Active Noninverting Receiver Output (ROUT2) Per Port
- Operates Up To 250 kbit/s
- Low Standby Current . . . 1 μA Typical
- External Capacitors . . . 4 × 0.22 μF
- Accepts 5-V Logic Input With 3.3-V Supply
- Allows for Flexible Power Down of Either Serial Port
- Serial-Mouse Driveability
- RS-232 Bus-Pin ESD Protection Exceeds ±15 kV Using Human-Body Model (HBM)

#### **APPLICATIONS**

- Battery-Powered Systems
- Notebooks
- Laptops
- Palmtop PCs
- Hand-Held Equipment



#### **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION**

The TRSF23243 consists of two ports, each containing three line drivers and five line receivers, and a dual charge-pump circuit with  $\pm 15$ -kV ESD protection pin to pin (serial-port connection pins, including GND). This device meets the requirements of TIA/EIA-232-F and provides the electrical interface between an asynchronous communication controller and the serial-port connector. This combination of drivers and receivers matches that needed for two typical serial ports used in an IBM PC/AT, or compatible. The charge pump and four small external capacitors allow operation from a single 3-V to 5.5-V supply. In addition, this device includes an always-active noninverting output (ROUT2) per port, which allows applications using the ring indicator to transmit data while the device is powered down. The device operates at data signaling rates up to 250 kbit/s and a maximum of 30-V/ $\mu$ s driver output slew-rate.

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

| T <sub>A</sub> | PACE        | KAGE <sup>(1)(2)</sup> | ORDERABLE PART NUMBER | TOP-SIDE MARKING |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
|                | SSOP – DL   | Tube of 25             | TRSF23243CDL          | TRSF23243C       |
| 0°C to 70°C    | 330P - DL   | Reel of 1000           | TRSF23243CDLR         |                  |
|                | TSSOP - DGG | Reel of 2000           | TRSF23243CDGGR        | TRSF23243C       |
|                | SSOP – DI   | Tube of 25             | TRSF23243IDL          | TD0F000401       |
| –40°C to 85°C  | 550P – DL   | Reel of 1000           | TRSF23243IDLR         | TRSF23243I       |
|                | TSSOP - DGG | Reel of 2000           | TRSF23243IDGGR        | TRSF23243I       |

<sup>(1)</sup> Package drawings, thermal data, and symbolization are available at www.ti.com/packaging.

<sup>(2)</sup> For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at www.ti.com.



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.



# **DESCRIPTION/ORDERING INFORMATION (CONTINUED)**

Flexible control options for power management are available when either or both serial ports are inactive. The auto-powerdown feature functions when FORCEON is low and  $\overline{\text{FORCEOFF}}$  is high. During this mode of operation, if the device does not sense a valid RS-232 signal, the driver outputs of its respective port are disabled. If  $\overline{\text{FORCEOFF}}$  is set low, both drivers and receivers (except  $\overline{\text{ROUT2}}$ ) are shut off, and the supply current is reduced to 1  $\mu\text{A}$ . Disconnecting the serial port or turning off the peripheral drivers causes the auto-powerdown condition to occur.

Auto-powerdown can be disabled when FORCEON and  $\overline{\text{FORCEOFF}}$  are high and should be done when driving a serial mouse. With auto-powerdown enabled, the RS-232 port is activated automatically when a valid signal is applied to any respective receiver input. The  $\overline{\text{INV}}$  output is used to notify the user if an RS-232 signal is present at any receiver input.  $\overline{\text{INV}}$  is high (valid data) if any receiver input voltage is greater than 2.7 V or less than -2.7 V or has been between -0.3 V and 0.3 V for less than 30  $\mu$ s. Refer to Figure 5 for receiver input levels.

#### **FUNCTION TABLES**

# Each Driver (1) (Each Port)

|     |         | INPUTS   |                           | OUTPUT |                         |
|-----|---------|----------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| DIN | FORCEON | FORCEOFF | VALID RIN<br>RS-232 LEVEL | DOUT   | DRIVER STATUS           |
| Х   | Χ       | L        | X                         | Z      | Powered off             |
| L   | Н       | Н        | X                         | Н      | Normal operation with   |
| Н   | Н       | Н        | X                         | L      | auto-powerdown disabled |
| L   | L       | Н        | Yes                       | Н      | Normal operation with   |
| Н   | L       | Н        | Yes                       | L      | auto-powerdown enabled  |
| L   | L       | Н        | No                        | Z      | Powered off by          |
| Н   | L       | Н        | No                        | Z      | auto-powerdown feature  |

(1) H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant, Z = high impedance

# Each Receiver<sup>(1)</sup> (Each Port)

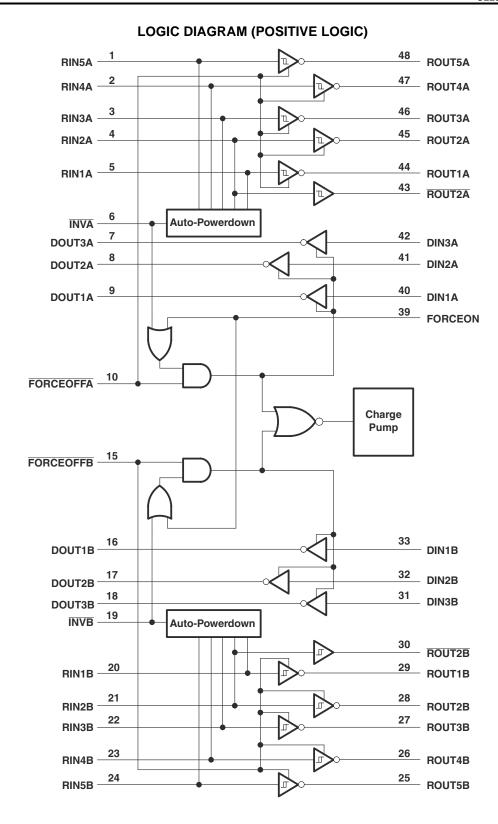
|      |                    | INPUTS   |                           | OUTF  | PUTS |                       |
|------|--------------------|----------|---------------------------|-------|------|-----------------------|
| RIN2 | RIN1,<br>RIN3–RIN5 | FORCEOFF | VALID RIN<br>RS-232 LEVEL | ROUT2 | ROUT | RECEIVER STATUS       |
| L    | X                  | L        | X                         | L     | Z    | Powered off while     |
| Н    | X                  | L        | X                         | Н     | Z    | ROUT2 is active       |
| L    | L                  | Н        | Yes                       | L     | Н    |                       |
| L    | Н                  | Н        | Yes                       | L     | L    | Normal operation with |
| Н    | L                  | Н        | Yes                       | Н     | Н    | auto-powerdown        |
| Н    | Н                  | Н        | Yes                       | Н     | L    | disabled/enabled      |
| Open | Open               | Н        | No                        | L     | Н    |                       |

(1) H = high level, L = low level, X = irrelevant,

Z = high impedance (off),

Open = input disconnected or connected driver off

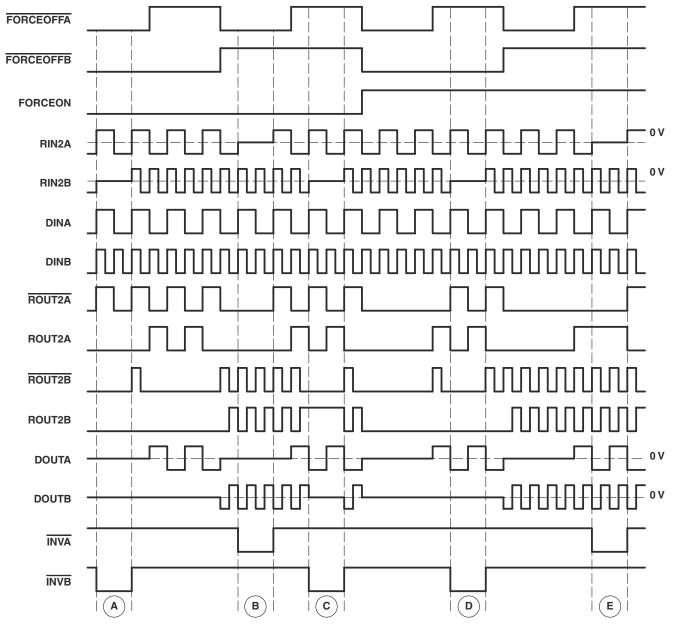






#### **Timing**

Figure 1 shows how the two independent serial ports can be enabled or disabled. As shown by the logic states, depending on the FORCEOFF, FORCEON, and receiver input levels, either port can be powered down. Intermediate receiver input levels indicate a 0-V input. Also, it is assumed a pulldown resistor to ground is used for the receiver outputs. The INV pin goes low when its respective receiver input does not supply a valid RS-232 level. For simplicity, voltage levels, timing differences, and input/output edge rates are not shown.



- A. Ports A and B manually powered off.
- B. Port A manually powered off, port B in normal operation with auto-powerdown enabled.
- C. Port B powered off by auto-powerdown, port A in normal operation with auto-powerdown enabled.
- D. Port A in normal operation with auto-powerdown disabled, port B manually powered off.
- E. Ports A and B in normal operation with auto-powerdown disabled

Figure 1. Timing Diagram



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

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|                  |   |  | MIN   | MAX                   | UNIT  |
|------------------|---|--|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>  | Supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>                 |  | -0.3  | 6                     | V     |
| V+               | Positive-output supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup> | ositive-output supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup> |       | 7                     | V     |
| V-               | Negative-output supply voltage range <sup>(2)</sup> | egative-output supply voltage range (2)            |       | -7                    | V     |
| V+ - V-          | Supply voltage difference <sup>(2)</sup>            | ply voltage difference <sup>(2)</sup>              |       | 13                    | V     |
| \/               | Input voltage range                                 | Driver (FORCEOFF, FORCEON)                         | -0.3  | 6                     | V     |
| V <sub>I</sub> I |   | Receiver   | -25   | 25                    | V     |
|                  | Output voltage range                                | Driver   | -13.2 | 13.2                  | V     |
| Vo               | Output voltage range                                | Receiver (ĪNV)                                     | -0.3  | V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3 | V     |
| 0                | Package thermal impedance (3)(4)                    | DGG package  |       | 70                    | °C/W  |
| $\theta_{JA}$    | Package thermal impedance (**/*)                    | DL package   |       | 63                    | -0/00 |
| TJ               | Operating virtual junction temperature              |  |       | 150                   | °C    |
| T <sub>stg</sub> | Storage temperature range                           |  | -65   | 150                   | °C    |

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

All voltages are with respect to network GND.

# Recommended Operating Conditions<sup>(1)</sup>

See Figure 7

|                 |  |                        |                          | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                 | Supply voltage                             |                        | $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ | 3   | 3.3 | 3.6 | V    |
|                 | Supply voltage                             |                        | $V_{CC} = 5 V$           | 4.5 | 5   | 5.5 | V    |
| \/              | Driver and control                         | DIN. FORCEOFF, FORCEON | $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ | 2   |     |     | V    |
| V <sub>IH</sub> | high-level input voltage                   |                        | $V_{CC} = 5 V$           | 2.4 |     |     | V    |
| V <sub>IL</sub> | Driver and control low-level input voltage | DIN, FORCEOFF, FORCEON |                          |     |     | 0.8 | V    |
| \/              | Driver and control input voltage           | DIN, FORCEOFF, FORCEON |                          | 0   |     | 5.5 | V    |
| VI              | Receiver input voltage                     |                        |                          |     |     | 25  | V    |
| _               | Operating free cir temperature             |                        |                          | 0   |     | 70  | °C   |
| T <sub>A</sub>  | Operating free-air temperature             |                        | TRSF23243I               | -40 |     | 85  | 30   |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3  $V \pm 0.3 V$ ; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 5  $V \pm 0.5 V$ .

# Electrical Characteristics(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 7)

|                | PAF                   | RAMETER                 | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP <sup>(2)</sup> | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|-----|--------------------|-----|------|
| I <sub>I</sub> | Input leakage current | FORCEOFF, FORCEON       |   |     | ±0.01              | ±1  | μΑ   |
|                |                       | Auto-powerdown disabled | No load, FORCEOFF and FORCEON at V <sub>CC</sub>  |     | 0.6                | 2   | mA   |
| Icc            | Supply current        | Powered off             | No load, FORCEOFF at GND  |     | 1                  | 20  |      |
|                | $(T_A = 25^{\circ}C)$ | Auto-powerdown enabled  | No load, FORCEOFF at V <sub>CC</sub> ,<br>FORCEON at GND,<br>All RIN are open or grounded |     | 1                  | 20  | μΑ   |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V  $\pm$  0.3 V; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V. (2) All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V or  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, and  $T_A$  = 25°C.

Maximum power dissipation is a function of  $T_J(max)$ ,  $\theta_{JA}$ , and  $T_A$ . The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is  $P_D = (T_J(max) - T_A)/\theta_{JA}$ . Operating at the absolute maximum  $T_J$  of 150°C can affect reliability.

The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51-7.



#### **DRIVER SECTION**

#### Electrical Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 7)

|                 | PARAMETER                           | TEST CONDITIONS  | MIN | TYP <sup>(2)</sup> | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|--------------------|-----|------|
| V <sub>OH</sub> | High-level output voltage           | All DOUT at $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND   | 5   | 5.4                |     | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub> | Low-level output voltage            | All DOUT at $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$ to GND   | -5  | -5.4               |     | V    |
| Vo              | Output voltage (mouse driveability) | DIN1 = DIN2 = GND, DIN3 = $V_{CC}$ , 3- $k\Omega$ to GND at DOUT3, DOUT1 = DOUT2 = -2.5 mA | ±5  |                    |     | V    |
| I <sub>IH</sub> | High-level input current            | $V_I = V_{CC}$   |     | ±0.01              | ±1  | μΑ   |
| I <sub>IL</sub> | Low-level input current             | V <sub>I</sub> at GND  |     | ±0.01              | ±1  | μA   |
|                 | Short-circuit output                | $V_{CC} = 3.6 \text{ V}$ $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$   |     | ±35                | ±60 | mA   |
| Ios             | current <sup>(3)</sup>              | $V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ V}$ $V_O = 0 \text{ V}$   |     | ±33                | ±60 | ША   |
| ro              | Output resistance                   | $V_{CC}$ , V+, and V- = 0 V, $V_{O}$ = $\pm 2$ V   | 300 | 10M                |     | Ω    |
|                 | Output looks as surrent             | FORCEOFF = GND, $V_0 = \pm 12 \text{ V},  V_{CC} = 3 \text{ V to } 3.6 \text{ V}$          |     |                    | ±25 |      |
| l <sub>OZ</sub> | Output leakage current              | $V_{O} = \pm 10 \text{ V}, \qquad V_{CC} = 4.5 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V}$                |     |                    | ±25 | μA   |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V  $\pm$  0.3 V; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V. (2) All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V or V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

# Switching Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 7)

|                    | PARAMETER                        | 1   | TEST CONDITIONS   | MIN | TYP <sup>(2)</sup> MAX | UNIT   |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|-----|------------------------|--------|
|                    | Maximum data rate                | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega,$<br>One DOUT switching        | C <sub>L</sub> = 1000 pF,<br>See Figure 2                                     | 250 |                        | kbit/s |
| t <sub>sk(p)</sub> | Pulse skew <sup>(3)</sup>        | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF to 2500 pF,                     | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega, \text{ See Figure 2}$ |     | 100                    | ns     |
|                    | Slew rate,                       | V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V,                                | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF to 1000 pF  | 6   | 30                     |        |
| SR(tr)             | transition region (see Figure 2) | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ to } 7 \text{ k}\Omega$ | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF to 2500 pF  | 4   | 30                     | V/µs   |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.1  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3  $V \pm 0.3$  V; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 5  $V \pm 0.5$  V. (2) All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V or  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, and  $T_A$  = 25°C. (3) Pulse skew is defined as  $|t_{PLH}|$  of each channel of the same device.

Short-circuit durations should be controlled to prevent exceeding the device absolute power dissipation ratings, and not more than one output should be shorted at a time.



#### **RECEIVER SECTION**

# Electrical Characteristics(1)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 7)

|                  | PARAMETER   | TEST CONDITIONS                              | MIN                   | TYP <sup>(2)</sup>    | MAX | UNIT      |
|------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------|
| $V_{OH}$         | High-level output voltage                               | $I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}$                     | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.1 |     | ٧         |
| $V_{OL}$         | Low-level output voltage                                | I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA                     |                       |                       | 0.4 | V         |
| \/               | Positive-going input threshold voltage                  | V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V                      |                       | 1.6                   | 2.4 | V         |
| V <sub>IT+</sub> | Positive-going input tilleshold voltage                 | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V                        |                       | 1.9                   | 2.4 | V         |
| V                | Negative-going input threshold voltage                  | V <sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V                      | 0.6                   | 1.1                   |     | V         |
| V <sub>IT</sub>  | Negative-going input tilleshold voltage                 | V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V                        | 0.8                   | 1.4                   |     | V         |
| $V_{\text{hys}}$ | Input hysteresis (V <sub>IT+</sub> - V <sub>IT-</sub> ) |  |                       | 0.5                   |     | V         |
| I <sub>OZ</sub>  | Output leakage current (except ROUT2B)                  | FORCEOFF = 0 V                               | -                     | ±0.05                 | ±10 | μA        |
| r <sub>l</sub>   | Input resistance  | $V_I = \pm 3 \text{ V to } \pm 25 \text{ V}$ | 3                     | 5                     | 7   | $k\Omega$ |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.22  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V  $\pm$  0.3 V; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V. (2) All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V or  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, and  $T_A$  = 25°C.

## Switching Characteristics<sup>(1)</sup>

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 3)

|                    | PARAMETER   | TE                                       | TEST CONDITIONS            |     |    |
|--------------------|---|--|----------------------------|-----|----|
| t <sub>PLH</sub>   | Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF,                 | See Figure 4               | 150 | ns |
| t <sub>PHL</sub>   | Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF,                 | See Figure 4               | 150 | ns |
| t <sub>en</sub>    | Output enable time                                | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF,<br>See Figure 5 | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega,$ | 200 | ns |
| t <sub>dis</sub>   | Output disable time                               | C <sub>L</sub> = 150 pF,<br>See Figure 5 | $R_L = 3 \text{ k}\Omega,$ | 200 | ns |
| t <sub>sk(p)</sub> | Pulse skew <sup>(3)</sup>                         | See Figure 4                             |                            | 50  | ns |

<sup>(1)</sup> Test conditions are C1–C4 = 0.22  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V  $\pm$  0.3 V; C1 = 0.047  $\mu$ F, C2–C4 = 0.33  $\mu$ F at V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V  $\pm$  0.5 V. (2) All typical values are at V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V or V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C. (3) Pulse skew is defined as  $|t_{PLH}|$  of each channel of the same device.



#### **AUTO-POWERDOWN SECTION**

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 6)

|                         | PARAMETER  | TEST (  | CONDITIONS                 | MIN                   | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------------|--|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|------|
| V <sub>T+(valid)</sub>  | Receiver input threshold for INV high-level output voltage | FORCEON = GND,  | FORCEOFF = V <sub>CC</sub> |                       | 2.7 | V    |
| V <sub>T(valid)</sub>   | Receiver input threshold for INV high-level output voltage | FORCEON = GND,  | FORCEOFF = V <sub>CC</sub> | -2.7                  |     | V    |
| V <sub>T(invalid)</sub> | Receiver input threshold for INV low-level output voltage  | FORCEON = GND,  | FORCEOFF = V <sub>CC</sub> | -0.3                  | 0.3 | V    |
| V <sub>OH</sub>         | NV high-level output voltage                               | I <sub>OH</sub> = -1 mA,<br>FORCEOFF = V <sub>CC</sub>  | FORCEON = GND,             | V <sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 |     | V    |
| V <sub>OL</sub>         | ĪN∇ low-level output voltage                               | I <sub>OL</sub> = 1.6 mA,<br>FORCEOFF = V <sub>CC</sub> | FORCEON = GND,             |                       | 0.4 | V    |

### **Switching Characteristics**

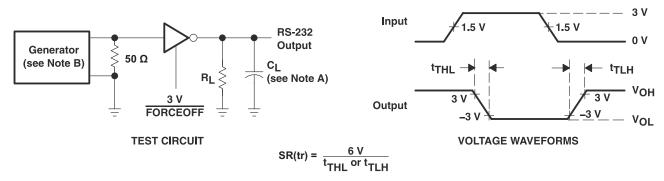
over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 6)

|                      | PARAMETER   | TYP <sup>(1)</sup> | UNIT |
|----------------------|---|--------------------|------|
| t <sub>valid</sub>   | Propagation delay time, low- to high-level output | 1                  | μs   |
| t <sub>invalid</sub> | Propagation delay time, high- to low-level output | 30                 | μs   |
| t <sub>en</sub>      | Supply enable time                                | 100                | μs   |

<sup>(1)</sup> All typical values are at  $V_{CC}$  = 3.3 V or  $V_{CC}$  = 5 V, and  $T_A$  = 25°C.

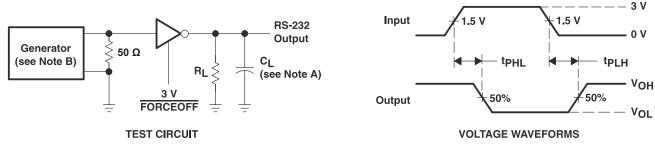


## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



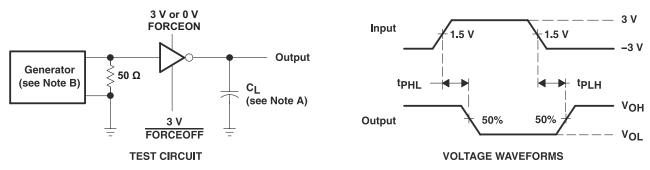
- A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 250 kbits/s,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_r \le$  10 ns,  $t_f \le$  10 ns.

Figure 2. Driver Slew Rate



- A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 250 kbits/s,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_r \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns.

Figure 3. Driver Pulse Skew

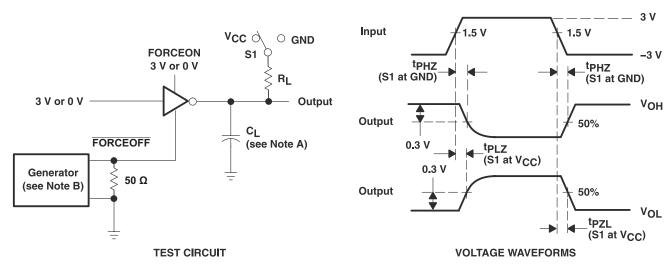


- A. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 250 kbits/s,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_r \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns.

Figure 4. Receiver Propagation Delay Times



# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

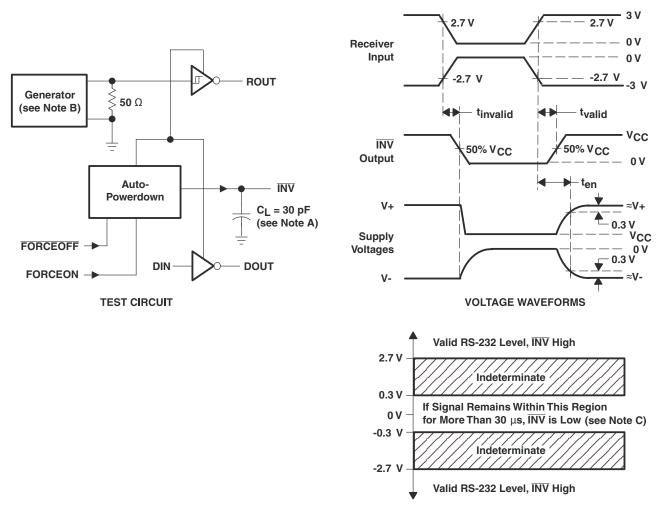


- A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 250 kbits/s,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_r \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns.
- C.  $t_{PLZ}$  and  $t_{PHZ}$  are the same as  $t_{dis}$ .
- D.  $t_{PZL}$  and  $t_{PZH}$  are the same as  $t_{en}$ .

Figure 5. Receiver Enable and Disable Times



## PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION (continued)

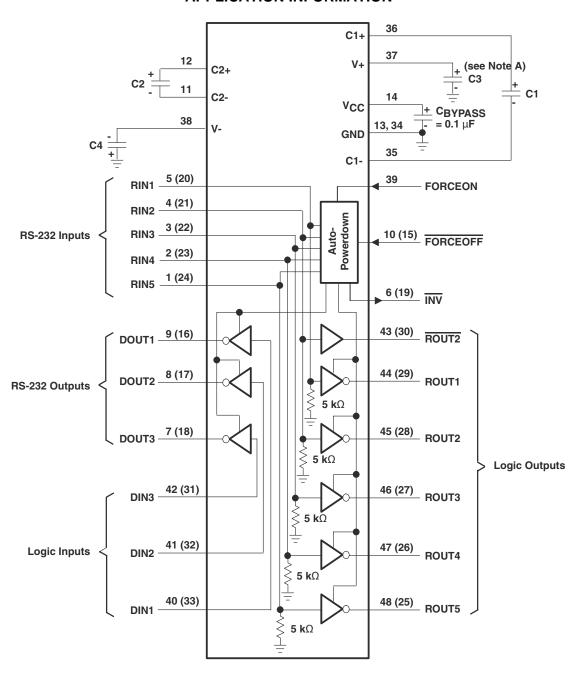


- A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 250 kbits/s,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ , 50% duty cycle,  $t_r \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns.

Figure 6. INV Propagation Delay Times and Supply Enabling Times



#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**



V<sub>CC</sub> vs CAPACITOR VALUES

| VCC   | C1                             | C2, C3, and C4             |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| $\begin{array}{c} 3.3 \ V \ \pm \ 0.3 \ V \\ 5 \ V \ \pm \ 0.5 \ V \\ 3 \ V \ to \ 5.5 \ V \end{array}$ | 0.22 μF<br>0.047 μF<br>0.22 μF | 0.22 μF<br>0.33 μF<br>1 μF |

- A. C3 can be connected to V<sub>CC</sub> or GND.
- B. Resistor values shown are nominal.
- C. Numbers in parentheses are for B section.

Figure 7. Typical Operating Circuit and Capacitor Values

www.ti.com 6-Apr-2024

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status | Package Type | Package<br>Drawing | Pins | Package<br>Qty | Eco Plan     | Lead finish/<br>Ball material | MSL Peak Temp      | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking<br>(4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| TRSF23243CDGGR   | ACTIVE | TSSOP        | DGG                | 48   | 2000           | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU                        | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70      | TRSF23243C              | Samples |
| TRSF23243CDLR    | ACTIVE | SSOP         | DL                 | 48   | 1000           | RoHS & Green | NIPDAU                        | Level-1-260C-UNLIM | 0 to 70      | TRSF23243C              | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) RoHS: TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (CI) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

- (3) MSL, Peak Temp. The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.
- (4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.
- (5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.
- (6) Lead finish/Ball material Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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# **PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM**

www.ti.com 6-Apr-2024

# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

www.ti.com 11-Mar-2017

## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





|    | Dimension designed to accommodate the component width     |
|----|---|
|    | Dimension designed to accommodate the component length    |
| K0 | Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness |
| W  | Overall width of the carrier tape                         |
| P1 | Pitch between successive cavity centers                   |

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device         | Package<br>Type | Package<br>Drawing |    |      | Reel<br>Diameter<br>(mm) | Reel<br>Width<br>W1 (mm) | A0<br>(mm) | B0<br>(mm) | K0<br>(mm) | P1<br>(mm) | W<br>(mm) | Pin1<br>Quadrant |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| TRSF23243CDGGR | TSSOP           | DGG                | 48 | 2000 | 330.0                    | 24.4                     | 8.6        | 13.0       | 1.8        | 12.0       | 24.0      | Q1               |
| TRSF23243CDLR  | SSOP            | DL                 | 48 | 1000 | 330.0                    | 32.4                     | 11.35      | 16.2       | 3.1        | 16.0       | 32.0      | Q1               |

www.ti.com 11-Mar-2017



#### \*All dimensions are nominal

| Device         | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |  |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|--|
| TRSF23243CDGGR | TSSOP        | DGG             | 48   | 2000 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 45.0        |  |
| TRSF23243CDLR  | SSOP         | DL              | 48   | 1000 | 367.0       | 367.0      | 55.0        |  |



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



#### NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

  2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

  3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
  4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
- 8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



## DGG (R-PDSO-G\*\*)

## PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE

#### **48 PINS SHOWN**



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.

C. Body dimensions do not include mold protrusion not to exceed 0,15.

D. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

# DL (R-PDSO-G48)

# PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
- D. Falls within JEDEC MO-118

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