

# Isolated RS-485 Full-Duplex Evaluation Module

This user's guide describes the evaluation module (EVM) for a RS-485 Full-duplex transceiver. This EVM helps designers evaluate the device performance for fast development and analysis of data transmission systems using any of the TI RS-485 Full-duplex devices in a 16-pin DW package.

### CAUTION

Do not use this EVM for isolation voltage tests even though the Full-duplex device has galvanic isolation of up to 4000 V. This EVM is designed for the evaluation of device operating parameters only. If a high voltage (greater than 5.5 V) is applied anywhere in the circuit, the EVM could be damaged.

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## 1 Introduction

The ISO141x family of devices is an isolated differential line transceiver for TIA/EIA 485/422 applications. The devices with the B suffix are 5-kV<sub>RMS</sub>, basic isolated transceivers. The basic isolation devices can be used for long transmission lines because the ground loop is broken. The broken ground loop lets a much larger range of common-mode voltage be used in the design.

The symmetrical isolation barrier of the device is tested to give 5000 V<sub>RMS</sub> of isolation for 60 s per UL 1577 between the bus-line transceiver and the logic-level interface. Any cabled I/O can have electrical noise transients from various sources. These noise transients can cause damage to the transceiver, nearby sensitive circuitry, or both if the transients are of sufficient magnitude and duration. These isolated devices can significantly increase protection and decrease the risk of damage to expensive control circuits. The bus pins can endure high levels of IEC ESD and EFT events. No additional components for system-level protection are needed because of this endurance.

This EVM can evaluate different system parameters of the devices. Test signals and sequences can be applied to the device and different performance characteristics such as propagation delay, power consumption, and different bus and driver conditions. Users can evaluate these parameters in their own lab environment.

The EVM has footprints named *DNI* for additional components that are not needed to test the standard functionality. Add components to these footprints for evaluation and to get specific system requirements. Refer to this users guide for the basic functionality that can be assessed with the EVM.

Go to the [isolated RS-485 transceiver](#) page on [TI.com](#) for data sheets and a detailed description of the ISO141x devices. Review the [TI E2E™ Online Community for digital isolators](#) to find technical support for this EVM and other isolated devices. This EVM is designed with the signal paths for the Full-duplex operation.

## 2 Functional Configurations of the Isolated RS-485 Transceivers

### 2.1 Device Pin Functions and Configurations

Figure 1 shows a functional diagram of an isolated Full-duplex RS485 transceiver. Figure 2 shows the pin configuration of the ISO1412 device in the DW package. The ISO1412DWEVM comes with the ISO1412DW device and all components installed for the basic tests.

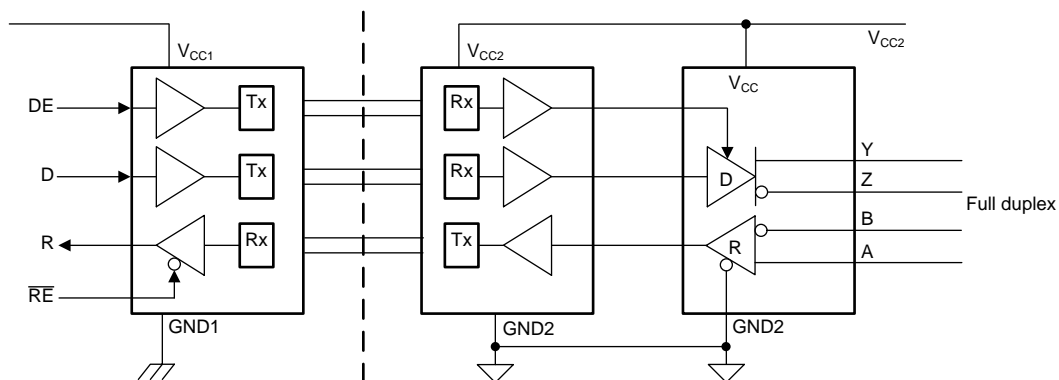


Figure 1. ISO1412 Functional Block Diagram

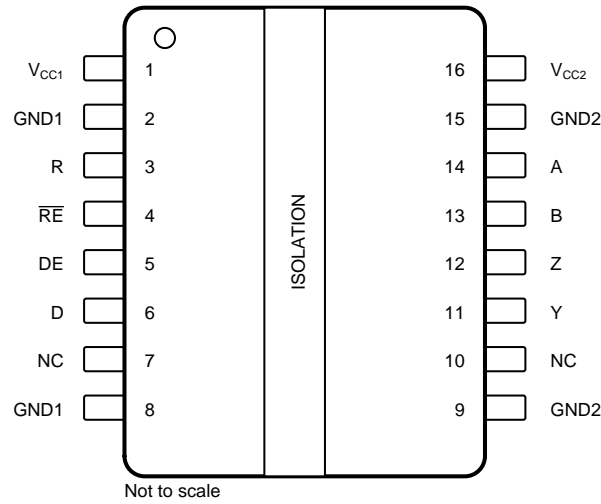


Figure 2. ISO1412 DW Package 16-Pin SOIC Pin Configuration

### 3 Isolated RS-485 EVM Schematic and Layout

Figure 3 shows the board layout of the isolated full-duplex RS-485 EVM. Figure 4 shows the board layout of the full-duplex isolated RS-485 EVM. Figure 5 shows the schematic of the full-duplex isolated RS-485 EVM.

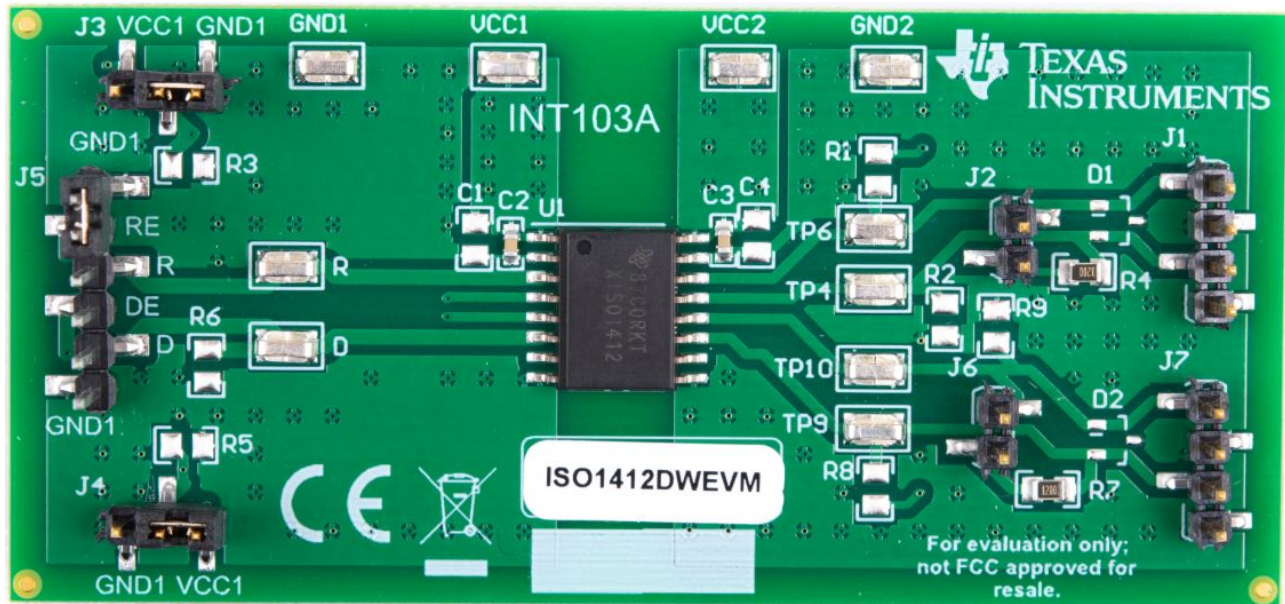


Figure 3. Board Layout

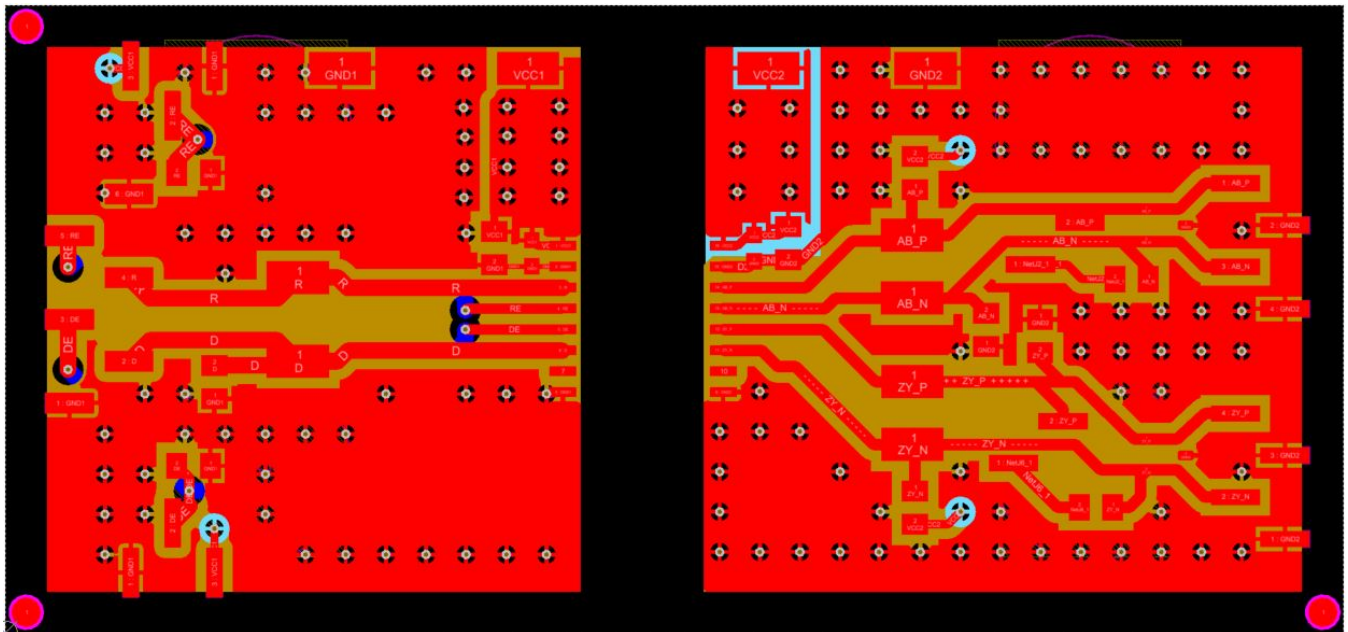


Figure 4. Top-Layer View Full Duplex Isolated RS-485 EVM

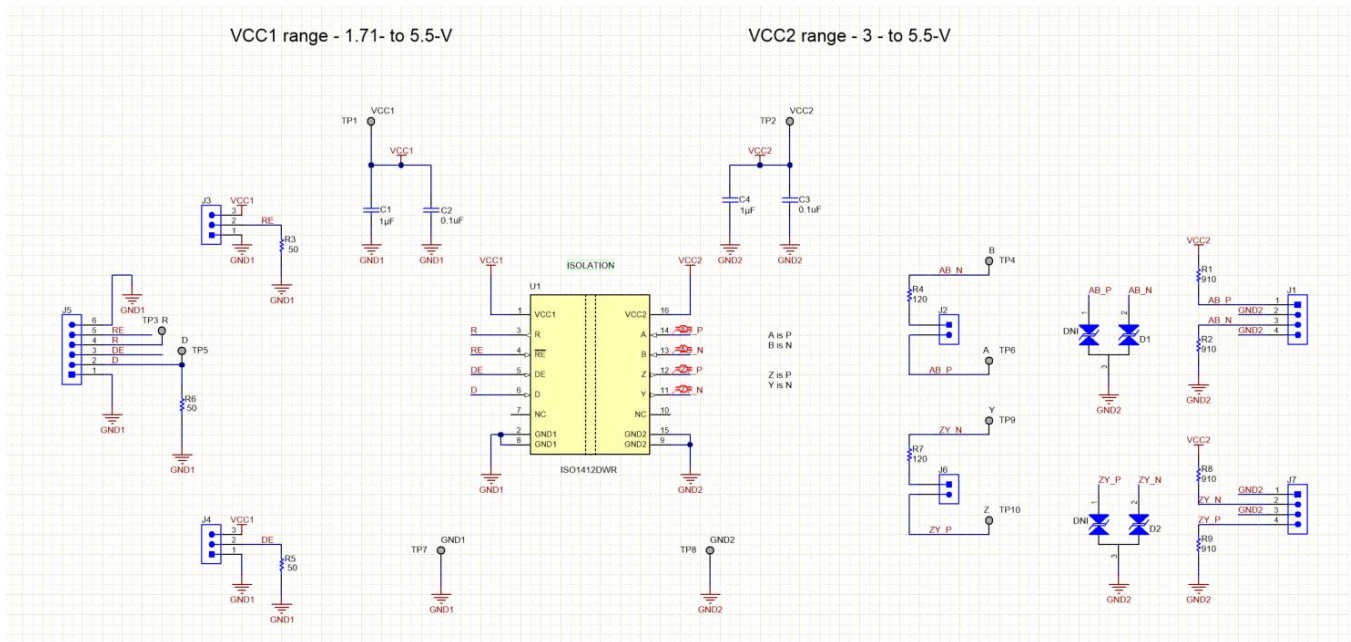


Figure 5. ISO1412DWEVM Schematic

## 4 Bill of Materials

Table 1 shows the bill of materials for the EVM.

**Table 1. Bill of Materials**

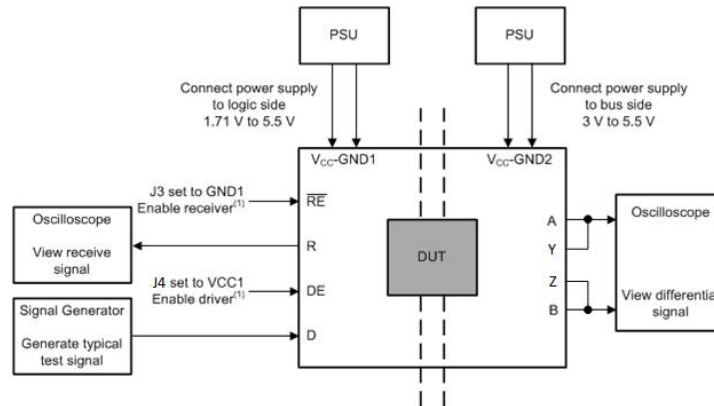
Item	Quantity	Designator	Description	Manufacturer	Part Number
1	2	J1, J7	Header, 2.54 mm, 4 x 1, SMT	Würth Elektronik	61000418221
2	2	J2, J6	Header, 2.54 mm, 2 x 1, SMT	Würth Elektronik	61000218321
3	2	J3, J4	Header, 2.54 mm, 3 x 1, SMT	Würth Elektronik	61000318221
4	1	J5	Header, 2.54 mm, 6 x 1, SMT	Molex	87898-0657
5	2	C2, C3	CAP, CERM, 0.1 $\mu$ F, 25 V, +/- 5%, X7R, 0603	AVX	06033C104JAT2A
6	2	C1, C4	CAP, CERM, 1 $\mu$ F, 25 V, +/- 10%, X7R, 0805	Kemet	C0805C105K3RACTU
8	4	R1, R2, R8, R9	RES, 910, 0.5%, 0.1 W, 0805	Susumu Co Ltd	RR1220P-911-D
9	3	R3, R5, R6 <sup>(1)</sup>	RES, 49.9, 1%, 0.125 W, AEC-Q200 Grade 0, 0805	Vishay-Dale	CRCW080549R9FKEA
10	2	R4, R7	RES, 120, 1%, 0.4 W, 0805	Rohm	ESR10EZPF1200
11	10	A, B, Z, YD, GND1, GND2, R, VCC1, VCC2	Test Point, Miniature, SMT	Keystone	5019
12	2	D1, D2	TVS Diode according to requirements	DNI	DNI
13	4	H1, H2, H3, H4	Bumpon, Hemisphere, 0.44 X 0.20, Clear	3M	SJ-5303 (CLEAR)
14	1	U1	5-kV <sub>RMS</sub> Reinforced and Basic Isolated RS-485/RS-422 Transceiver With Robust-EMC, DW0016B (SOIC-16)	Texas Instruments	ISO1412DW

<sup>(1)</sup> The 50- $\Omega$  resistors R3, R5, and R6, have the index n.a., indicating that these components are not assembled. Because signal generators have a typical source impedance of 50  $\Omega$ , their output signal is twice the required signal voltage and assumes that the on board 50- $\Omega$  resistors divide this voltage down to the correct signal level. J3 and J4 can only be used when these resistors are not populated.



## 5 EVM Setup and Operation

Figure 6 shows the basic setup of the EVM with two power supplies needed to evaluate isolator performance. Use voltages that are within the range given in the device data sheet. The typical voltages for the  $V_{CC1}$  and  $V_{CC2}$  supplies are 3.3 V and 5 V. Separate power supplies generate each supply voltage. The supply voltages do not need to have the same value. If both side are to be evaluated at the same supply voltage, only one power supply is required. This one power supply can power both sides of the EVM.



- (1) Normal transceiver operation requires both the driver and the resections to be active. Set the enable pin ( $\overline{RE}$ ) to logic low and the driver enable pin (DE) to logic high.

**Figure 6. Basic EVM Setup and Jumper Configurations**

Table 2 shows the information on jumper configuration for basic tests.

**Table 2. Jumper configuration**

Connection	Label	Description
J2	J2	Connect this jumper to enable the 120- $\Omega$ termination resistor. Disconnect this jumper to disable the 120- $\Omega$ termination resistor. The bus lines should be 120- $\Omega$ terminated (jumper connected) to assess full performance.
J3	VCC1, GND1	Connect this jumper between the middle pin and GND1 to tie the $\overline{RE}$ pin low. The receiver is enabled when the $\overline{RE}$ pin is low. Tie the $\overline{RE}$ pin to GND1 for full operation tests. Connect this jumper between the middle pin and VCC1 to tie the $\overline{RE}$ pin high. The receiver is disabled when the $\overline{RE}$ pin is high.
J4	VCC1, GND1	Connect this jumper between the middle pin and GND1 to tie the DE pin low. The driver input is disabled when the DE pin is low. Connect this jumper between the middle pin and VCC1 to tie the DE pin high. The driver input is enabled when the DE pin is high. Tie the DE pin to VCC1 for full operation tests.
J1, J7	J1, J7	Connect A to Y and B to Z to simulate half duplex operation.

Figure 7 shows the typical waveform that was observed on the oscilloscope.

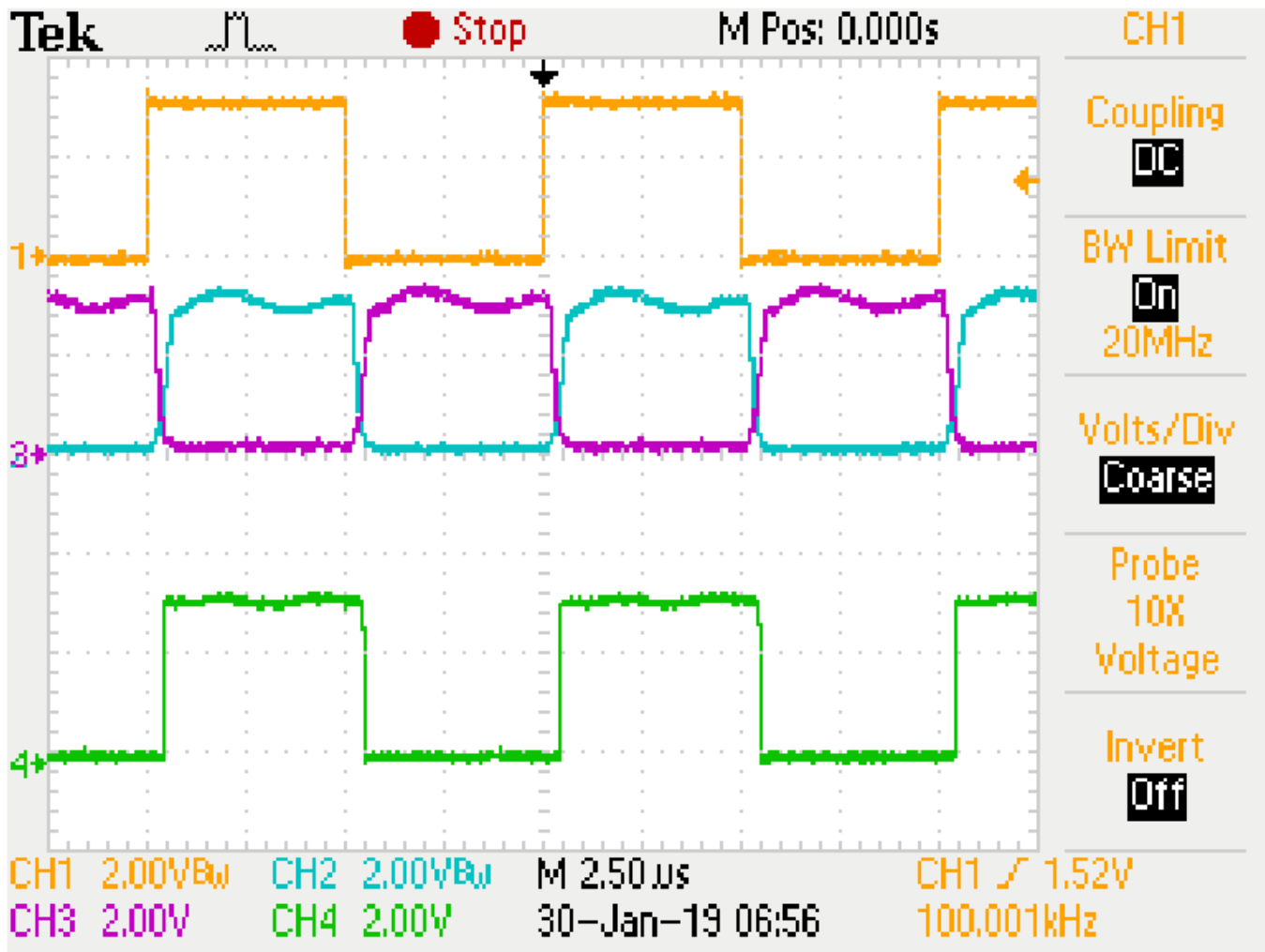


Figure 7. Example scope capture at 100-kHz and VCC1,2 at 3.3 V

## 6 References

Refer to these references for more information:

- Texas Instruments, [Digital Isolator Design Guide](#)
- Texas Instruments, [ISO141x 5-kV<sub>RMS</sub> Isolated RS-485/RS-422 Transceiver With Robust EMC data sheet](#)

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