

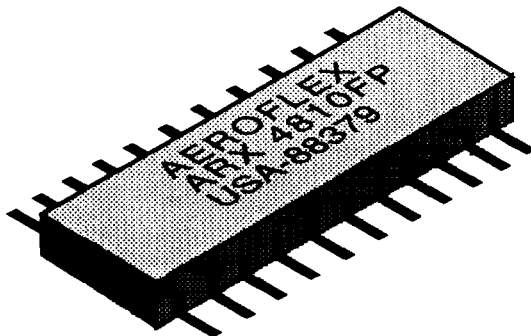
# ARX 4810 & 4810FP Universal Dual Transceivers for MIL-STD-1553 & MACAIR A3818, A5690, A5232 & A4905

(Preliminary)

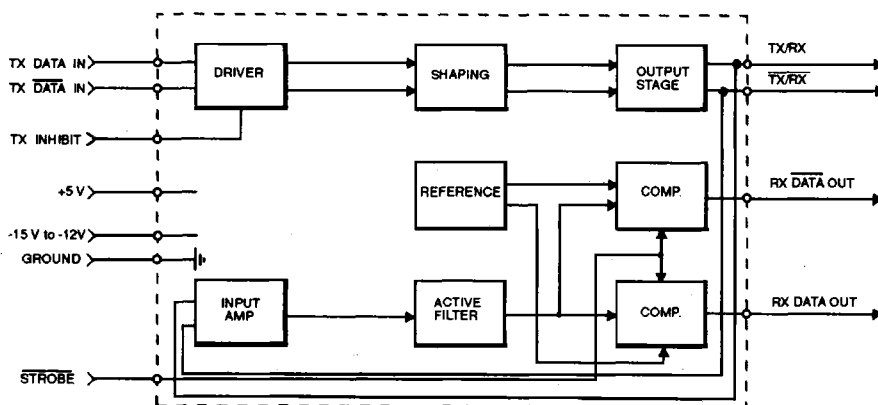


## Features

- World's smallest dual "Universal Transceiver" 0.3" X 1.2" Package
- Dual transceiver meets military data bus requirements, MIL-STD-1553 and Macair specs
- Low power dissipation at full output power
- Uses + 5 V and -12V to -15 V as power supplies
- Voltage source output for higher bus drive power
- Monolithic construction using linear ASICs
- Processed and screened to MIL-STD-883 specs



ARX 4810 Dual Universal Transceiver



Block Diagram (without Transformer), 1/2 of unit shown

## General Description:

The Aeroflex Circuit Technology Models ARX 4810 and ARX 4810FP are new generation monolithic transceivers which provide full compliance with MIL-STD-1553 and Macair data bus requirements in the smallest packages with low power consumption and two power supply operation.

The dual channel Model ARX 4810 and Model ARX 4810FP perform the front-end analog function of inputting and outputting data through a transformer to a MIL-STD-1553 or Macair data bus.

Design of these transceivers reflects particular attention to active filter performance. This results in low bit and word error rate with superior waveform purity and minimal zero cross-over distortion. Efficient transmitter electrical and thermal design provides low internal power dissipation and heat rise at high as well as low duty cycles.

Each channel of the dual transceiver is completely separate from the other and fully independent. This includes power leads as well as signal lines. Hence, each channel may be connected to a different data bus with no interaction.

### Transmitter:

The Transmitter section accepts bi-phase TTL data at the input and when coupled to the data bus with a 1:1 transformer, isolated on the data bus side with two 52.5 Ohm fault isolation resistors, and loaded by two 70 Ohm terminations plus additional

\*AR0FS024\*

receivers, the data bus signal produced is 7.5 volts nominal P-P at A-A'. (See Figure 5.) When both DATA and  $\overline{\text{DATA}}$  inputs are held low or high, the transmitter output becomes a high impedance and is "removed" from the line. In addition, an overriding "INHIBIT" input provides for the removal of the transmitter output from the line. A logic "1" applied to the "INHIBIT" takes priority over the condition of the data inputs and disables the transmitter. (See Transmitter Logic Waveform, Figure 1.)

The transceiver utilizes an active filter to suppress harmonics above 1 MHz to meet Macair specifications A-3818, A-4905, A-5232 and A-

5690. The Transmitter may be safely operated at 100% duty cycle for an indefinite period into a short circuited, the 1553 or Macair bus.

**Receiver:**

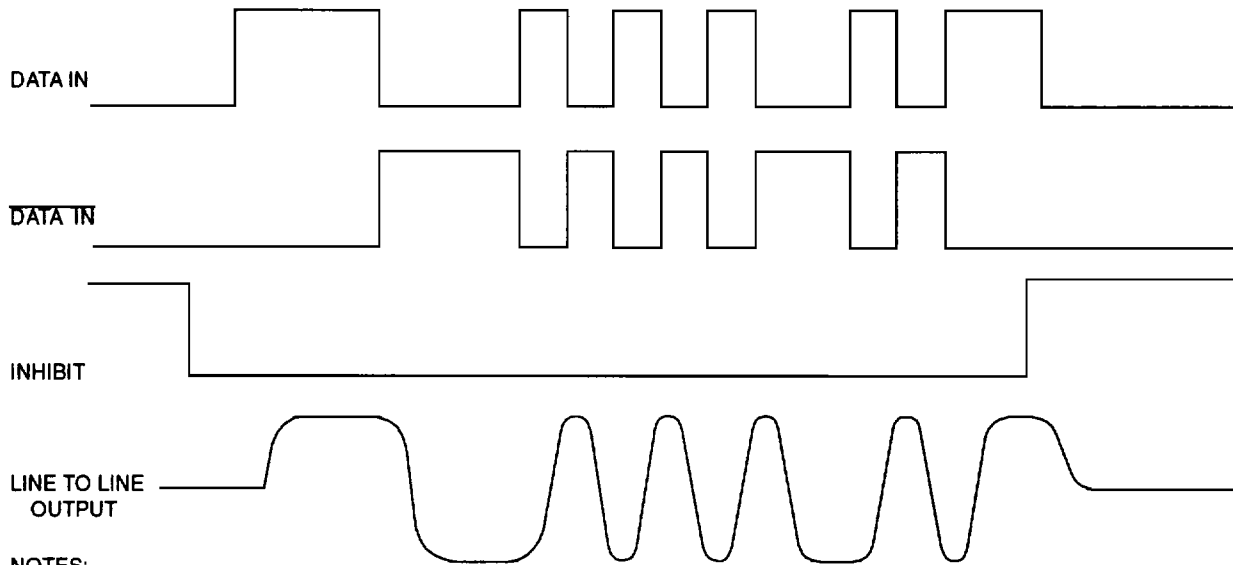
The Receiver section accepts bi-phase differential data at the input and produces two TTL signals at the output. The outputs are DATA and  $\overline{\text{DATA}}$ , and represent positive and negative excursions of the input beyond a pre-determined threshold. (See Receiver Logic Waveform, Figure 2.)

The pre-set internal thresholds will detect data bus signals exceeding 1.150 Volts P-P and reject signals



less than 0.6 volts P-P when used with a 1:1 turns ratio transformer. (See Figure 5 for transformer data and typical connection.)

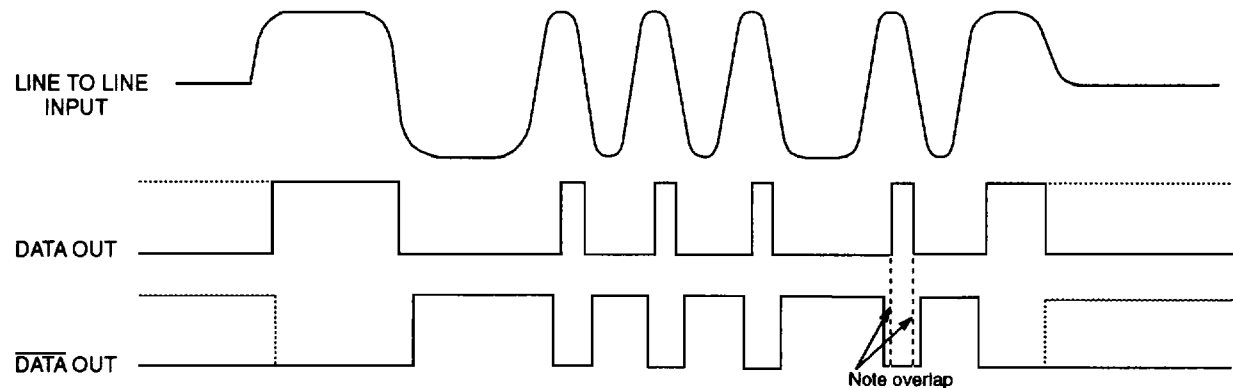
**Figure 1. Transmitter Logic Waveforms**



**NOTES:**

- 1. DATA and  $\overline{\text{DATA}}$  inputs must be complementary waveforms or 50% duty cycle average, with no delays between them.
- 2. DATA and  $\overline{\text{DATA}}$  must be in the same state during off time (both high or low).

**Figure 2. Receiver Logic Waveforms**



**NOTE:** Waveforms shown are for normally low devices. For normally high receiver output level devices, the receiver outputs are swapped as shown by the dashed lines.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

Operating case temperature	-55°C to +125°C
Storage case temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Negative Power supply Voltage	-15 V P.S. to -18V MAX
Positive Power Supply Voltage	-0.3 V to +5.5 V
Receiver differential input	±10 V
Receiver input voltage (common mode)	±5 V
Driver peak output current	300 mA
Total package power dissipation over the full operating case temperature rise	4 Watts
Maximum junction to case temperature rise for the hottest device	(Note. Normal operation conditions require one transmitter on and the other off at any given time, with a maximum dissipation of 3.2 Watts.) 6° C
Thermal resistance for the hottest device, junction to bottom of case	3° C/W

## Electrical Characteristics, Driver Section

### Input Characteristics, TX DATA in or TX DATA in

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
"0" Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0.4 V$	$I_{ILD}$		-0.25	-0.4	mA
"1" Input Current	$V_{IN} = 2.7 V$	$I_{IHD}$		1	40	μA
"0" Input Voltage		$V_{IHD}$			0.7	V
"1" Input Voltage		$V_{IHD}$	2.0			V

### Inhibit Characteristics

"0" Input Current	$V_{IN}=0.4V$	$I_{IL}$		-0.25	-0.4	mA
"1" Input Current	$V_{IN}=2.7V$	$I_{IH}$		1.0	40	μA
"0" Input Voltage		$V_{IL}$			0.7	V
"1" Input Voltage		$V_{IH}$	2			V
Delay from TX inhibit, (0→1) to inhibited output	Note 1	$t_{DXOFF}$		240	350	nS
Delay from TX inhibit, (1→0) to active output	Note 1	$t_{DXON}$		210	350	nS
Differential output noise, inhibit mode		$V_{NOI}$		2	10	mV p-p
Differential output impedance (inhibited)	Note 2	$Z_{OI}$	7K			Ω

Note 1. Characteristics guaranteed by design, not production tested.

### Output Characteristics

Differential output level	$R_L=35 \Omega$	$V_o$	6	6.8	7.7	V p-p
Rise and fall times(10% to 90% of p-p output)		$t_r$	220		300	nS
Output offset at point A-A' on Fig 5., 2.5 μS after midpoint crossing of the parity bit of the last word of a 660 μS message	$R_L=35 \Omega$	$V_{OS}$			±90	mV peak
Delay from 50% point of TX DATA or TX DATA input to zero crossing of differential signal	Note 1	$t_{DTX}$		210	250	nS

Note 2. Measured at 1MHz from bus side of transformer after contribution from transformer is accounted for.

## Electrical Characteristics, Receiver Section

Parameter	Condition	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Differential Input Impedance	f= 1MHz	Z <sub>In</sub>	20K			Ω
Differential Voltage Range		V <sub>IDR</sub>			±4	V peak
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	Note 1	V <sub>ICR</sub>	±2.5			V peak
Common Mode Rejection Ratio Note 3	Note 1	CMRR	40			dB

### Strobe Characteristics (Logic "0" inhibits output) if not used, a 1K pullup to 5 V is recommended

"0" Input Current	V <sub>S</sub> =0.4 V	I <sub>IL</sub>		-0.25	-0.4	mA
"1" Input Current	V <sub>S</sub> =2.7V	I <sub>IH</sub>		1	+40	μA
"0" Input Voltage		V <sub>IL</sub>			0.7	V
"1" Input Voltage		V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0			V
Strobe Delay (turn-on or turn-off)	Note 1.	t <sub>SD</sub>		10	78	nS

### Threshold Characteristics (Sinewave input )

Input Threshold Voltage(referred to the bus)	100KHz-1MHz	V <sub>TH</sub>	0.60	0.8	1.15	V <sub>P-P</sub>
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### Output Characteristics, RX DATA and $\overline{\text{RX DATA}}$

"1" State	I <sub>OH</sub> =-0.4 mA	V <sub>OH</sub>	2.5	3.4		V
"0" State	I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	V <sub>OL</sub>		0.3	0.5	V
Delay, (average)from differential input zero crossings to RX DATA and $\overline{\text{RX DATA}}$ output 50% points		t <sub>DRX</sub>		280	450	nS

## Power Data

### Maximum Currents, per channel (Power supplies used are -15V, and +5V)

Duty Cycle	-V	+V and Logic
Transmitter Standby	42 mA	48 mA
25% duty cycle Note 1	85mA	90 mA
50% duty cycle	105 mA	110 mA
100% duty cycle Note 1	140 mA	145 mA

### Power supply Voltages

-V	-11.4 Volts to -15.75 Volts
Logic and +V	4.5 Volts to 5.5 Volts

Note 3. Measured at the bus side of the transformer, including the contribution from the transformer.

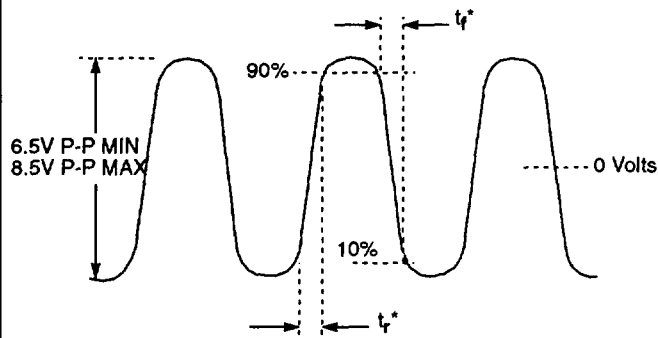
Note 4. V<sub>CC</sub>= 5 volts ±0.1 V, for all measurements unless otherwise specified.

Note 5. Specifications apply over the case temperature range of -55°C to +125°C unless otherwise specified.

Note 6. All typical values are measured at +25°C

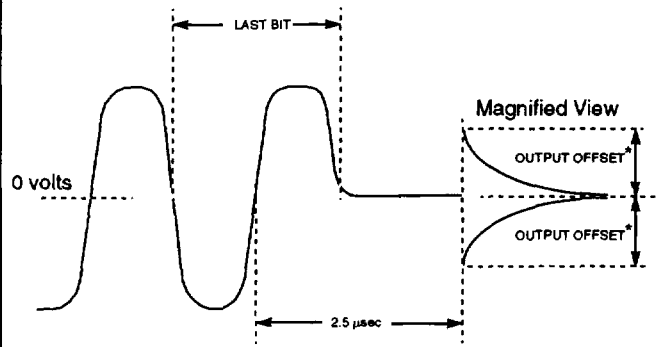
Note 7. A 1 uf, 10 Volt capacitor is required on the TX/RX terminal for each transceiver as shown in fig.5. A Sprague 194D type (.05" W x .10" L x .05" H) is suggested.

**Figure 3. Transmitter (TX) Output Wave form**



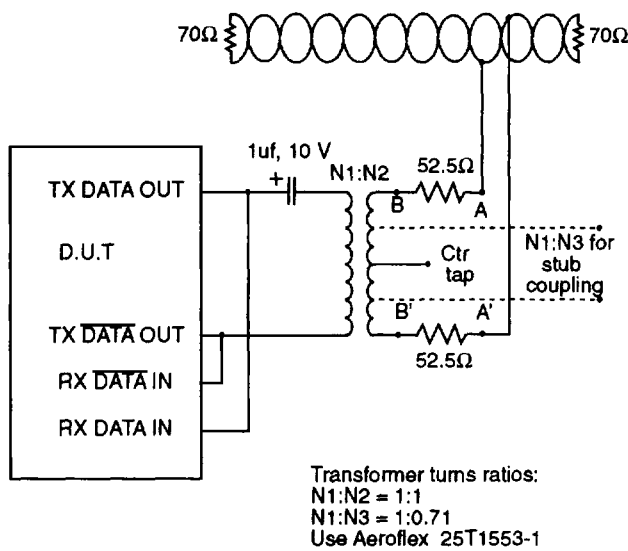
\* Rise and fall times measured at point A-A' in Fig 5

**Figure 4. Transmitter (TX) Output offset**

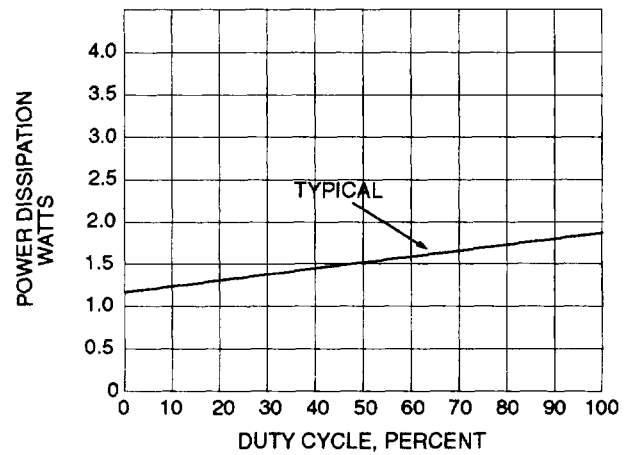


\*Offset measured at point A-A' in Fig 5

**Figure 5. Typical Transformer connection**



**Figure 6. Power Dissipation vs. Duty Cycle (per channel)**



## Configurations and Ordering Information

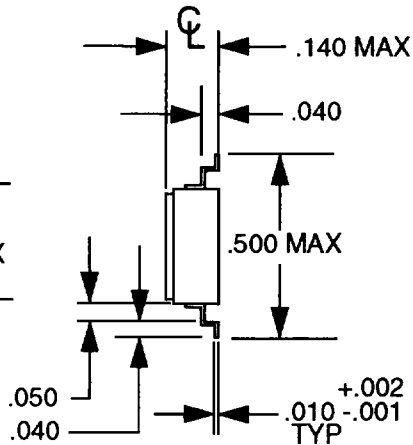
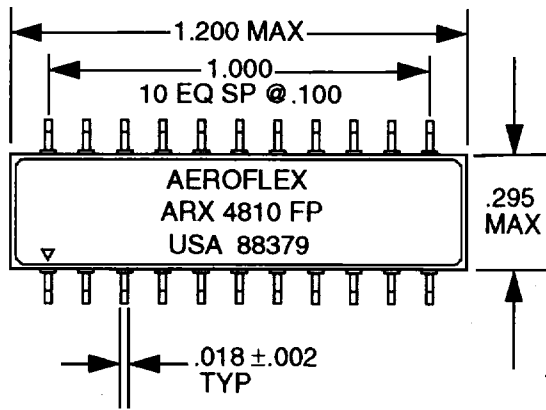
Model No.	DESC No.	Receiver Data level	Case	Configuration
ARX 4810	To Be Assigned	Normally High	Plug-In	Dual
ARX 4810FP	To Be Assigned	Normally High	Flat Package	Dual
ARX 4860	To Be Assigned	Normally Low	Plug-In	Dual
ARX 4860FP	To Be Assigned	Normally Low	Flat Package	Dual



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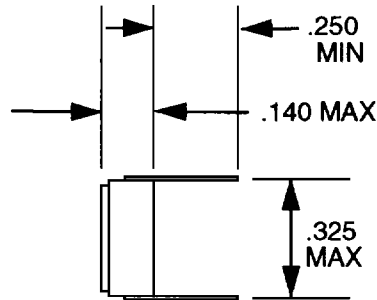
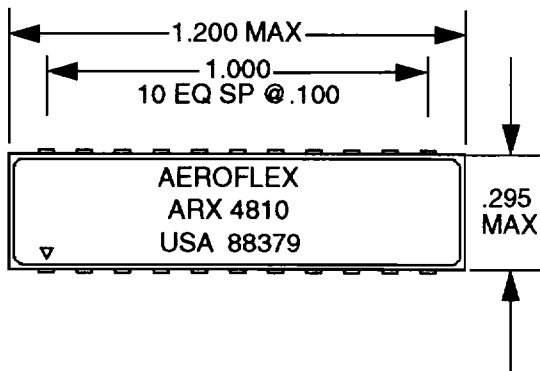
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## Model ARX 4810 Package Dimensions and Pin Outs



### Pin Outs

1. TX INHIBIT A
2. TX DATA IN A
3. TX DATA IN A
4. STROBE A
5. GROUND A
6. RX DATA OUT B
7. RX DATA OUT B
8. TX/RX B
9. TX/RX B
10. -12V to -15V B
11. +5V B
12. INHIBIT B
13. TX DATA IN B
14. TX DATA IN B
15. STROBE B
16. GROUND B
17. RX DATA OUT A
18. RX DATA OUT A
19. TX/RX A
20. TX/RX A
21. -12V to -15V A
22. +5 V A



#### Notes

1. Dimensions shown are in inches

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