

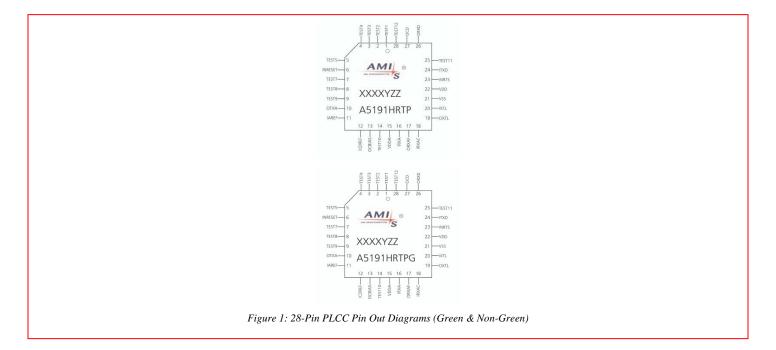
### 1.0 Key Features

- Can be used in designs presently using the SYM20C15
- Single-chip, half-duplex 1200 bits per second FSK modem
- Bell 202 shift frequencies of 1200Hz and 2200Hz
- 3.3V 5.0V power supply
- · Transmit-signal wave shaping
- · Receive band-pass filter
- · Low power: optimal for intrinsically safe applications
- · CMOS compatible
- Internal oscillator requires 460.8kHz crystal or ceramic resonator
- · Meets HART physical layer requirements
- Industrial temperature range of -40°C to +85°C
- Available in 28-pin PLCC and 32-pin LQFP packages

### 2.0 Description

The A5191HRT is a single-chip, CMOS modem for use in highway addressable remote transducer (HART) field instruments and masters. The modem and a few external passive components provide all of the functions needed to satisfy HART physical layer requirements including modulation, demodulation, receive filtering, carrier detect, and transmit-signal shaping. The A5191HRT is pincompatible with the SYM20C15. See the Pin Description and Functional Description sections for details on pin compatibility with the SYM20C15.

The A5191HRT uses phase continuous frequency shift keying (FSK) at 1200 bits per second. To conserve power the receive circuits are disabled during transmit operations and vice versa. This provides the half-duplex operation used in HART communications.



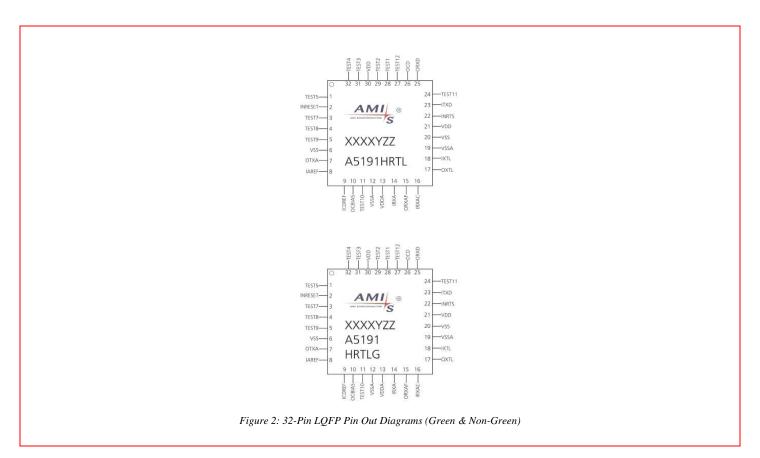


Table 1: Pin Out Summary 28-Pin PLCC, A5191HRTP/Pg (12197-504/508)

Pin No.	Signal Name	Type	Pin Description			
1	TEST1	Input	Connect to VSS			
2	TEST2	-	No connect			
3	TEST3	-	No connect			
4	TEST4	-	No connect			
5	TEST5	Input	Connect to VSS			
6	INRESET	Input	Reset all digital logic when low			
7	TEST7	Input	Connect to VSS			
8	TEST8	Input	Connect to VSS			
9	TEST9	Input	Connect to VSS			
10	OTXA	Output	Output transmit analog, FSK modulated HART transmit signal to 4-20mA loop interface circuit			
11	IAREF	Input	Analog reference voltage			
12	ICDREF	Input	Carrier detect reference voltage			
13	OCBIAS	Output	Comparator bias current			
14	TEST10	Input	Connect to VSS			
15	VDDA	Power	Analog supply voltage			
16	IRXA	Input	FSK modulated HART receive signal from 4-20mA loop interface circuit			
17	ORXAF	Output	Analog receive filter output			
18	IRXAC	Input	Analog receive comparator input			
19	OXTL	Output	Crystal oscillator output			
20	IXTL	Input	Crystal oscillator input			
21	VSS	Ground	Ground			
22	VDD	Power	Digital supply voltage			
23	INRTS	Input	Request to send			
24	ITXD	Input	Input transmit date, transmitted HART data stream from UART			
25	TEST11	-	No connect			
26	ORXD	Output	Received demodulated HART data to UART			
27	OCD	Output	Carrier detect output			
28	TEST12	-	No connect			

Table 2: Pin Out Summary 32-Pin LQFP, A5191HRTI/Lg (12197-503/507)

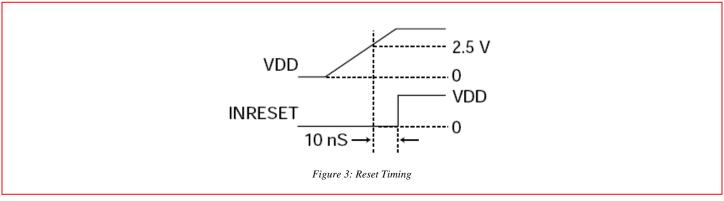
Table 2.1 III	Out Sulfilliary 32-		3191111(11/Lg (12197-303/307)			
Pin No.	Signal Name	Туре	Pin Description			
1	TEST5	Input	Connect to VSS			
2	INRESET	Input	Reset all logic when low, connect to VDD for normal operation			
3	TEST7	Input	Connect to VSS			
4	TEST8	Input	Connect to VSS			
5	TEST9	Input	Connect to VSS			
6	VSS	Ground	Digital ground			
7	OTXA	Output	Output transmit analog, FSK modulated HART transmit signal to 4-20mA loop interface circuit			
8	IAREF	Input	Analog reference voltage			
9	ICDREF	Input	Carrier detect reference voltage			
10	OCBIAS	Output	Comparator bias current			
11	TEST10	Input	Connect to VSS			
12	VSSA	Ground	Analog ground			
13	VDDA	Power	Analog supply voltage			
14	IRXA	Input	FS modulated HART receive signal from 4-20mA loop interface circuit			
15	ORXAF	Output	Analog receive filter input			
16	IRXAC	Input	Analog receive comparator input			
17	OXTL	Output	Crystal oscillator output			
18	IXTL	Input	Crystal oscillator input			
19	VSSA	Ground	Analog ground			
20	VSS	Ground	Digital ground			
21	VDD	Power	Digital supply voltage			
22	INRTS	Input	Request to send			
23	ITXD	Input	Input transmit data, transmit HART data stream from UART			
24	TEST11	-	No connect			
25	ORXD	Output	Received demodulated HART data to UART			
26	OCD	Output	Carrier detect output			
27	TEST12	-	No connect			
28	TEST1	Input	Connect to VSS			
29	TEST2	-	No connect			
30	VDD	Power	Digital supply voltage			
31	TEST3	-	No connect			
32	TEST4	-	No connect			

## 3.0 Pin Descriptions

Table 3: Pin Descriptions

Symbol	Pin Name	Description
IAREF	Analog reference voltage	Analog input sets the dc operating point of the operational amplifiers and comparators and is usually selected to split the dc potential between VDD and VSS. See Table 5.
ICDREF	Carrier detect reference voltage	Analog input controls at which level the carrier detect (OCD) becomes active. This is determined by the dc voltage difference between ICDREF and IAREF. Selecting ICDREF - IAREF equal to $0.08~V_{\text{DC}}$ will set the carrier detect to a nominal $100~\text{mV}_{\text{PP}}$
INRESET Reset digital logic		When at logic low ( $V_{SS}$ ) this input holds all the digital logic in reset. During normal operation INRESET should be at $V_{DD}$ . INRESET should be held low for a minimum of 10nS after $V_{DD}$ = 2.5V as shown in Table 3.
INRTS	Request to send	Active-low input selects the operation of the modulator. OTXA is enabled when this signal is low. This signal must be held high during power-up.
IRXA	Analog receive input	Input accepts the 1200/2200Hz signals from the external filter.
IRXAC	Analog receive comparator input	Positive input of the carrier detect comparator and the receiver filter comparator.
ITXD	Digital transmit input (CMOS)	Input to the modulator accepts digital data in NRZ form. When ITXD is low, the modulator output frequency is 2200Hz. When ITXD is high, the modulator output frequency is 1200Hz.
IXTL	Oscillator input	Input to the internal oscillator must be connected to a parallel mode 460.8kHz ceramic resonator when using the internal oscillator or grounded when using an external 460.8kHz clock signal.
OCBIAS	Comparator bias current	The current through this output controls the operating parameters of the internal operational amplifiers and comparators. For normal operation, OCBIAS current is set to 2.54A.

OCD	Carrier detect output	Output goes high when a valid input is recognized on IRXA. If the received signal is greater than the threshold specified on ICDREF for four cycles of the IRXA signal, the valid input is recognized.
ORXAF	Analog receive filter output	Signal is the square wave output of the receiver high-pass filter.
ORXD	Digital receive output (CMOS)	Signal outputs the digital receive data. When the received signal (IRXA) is 1200Hz, ORXD outputs logic high. When the received signal (IRXA) is 2200Hz, ORXD outputs logic low. ORXD is qualified internally with OCD.
OTXA	Analog transmit output	Output provides the trapezoidal signal controlled by ITXD. When ITXD is low, the output frequency is 2200Hz. When ITXD is high, the output frequency is 1200Hz. This output is active when INRTS is low and 0.5 Vpc when INRTS is high.
OXTL	Oscillator output	Output from the internal oscillator must be connected to an external 460.8kHz clock signal or to a parallel mode 460.8kHz ceramic resonator when using the internal oscillator.
TEST(12:1)	Factory test	Factory test pins; for normal operation, tie these signals as per Table 1 and Table 2
VDD	Digital power	Power for the digital modem circuitry
VDDA	Analog supply voltage	Power for the analog modem circuitry
VSS	Ground	Analog and digital ground
VSSA	Analog ground	



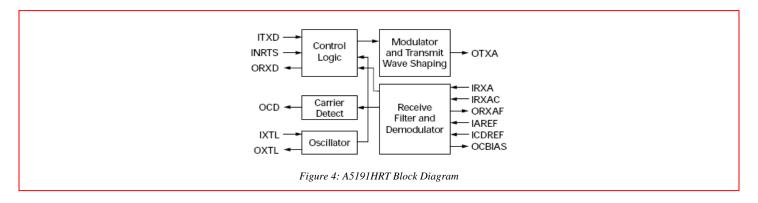
#### Note:

This signal is also present on the LSI 20C15. It is labeled as Test6. The 20C15 data sheet mentions the reset function of this pin but does not emphasize its use to reset the chip. Reliable operation of the modem requires a hardware reset as shown in Figure 3. This is true for the AMIS 12197-503 and 12197-504 as well as the LSI 20C15.

## **4.0 Functional Description**

The A5191HRT is a functional equivalent of the SYM20C15 HART Modem. It contains a transmit data modulator and signal shaper, carrier detect circuitry, analog receiver and demodulator circuitry and an oscillator, as shown in Figure 4.

The internal HART modem modulates the transmit-signal and demodulates the receive signal. The transmit-signal shaper enables the A5191HRT to transmit a HART compliant signal. The carrier is detected by comparing the receiver filter output with the difference between two external voltage references. The analog receive circuitry band-pass filters the received signal for input to the modem and the carrier detect circuitry. The oscillator provides the modem with a stable time base using either a simple external resonator or an external clock source.



#### **4.1 A5191HRT Logic**

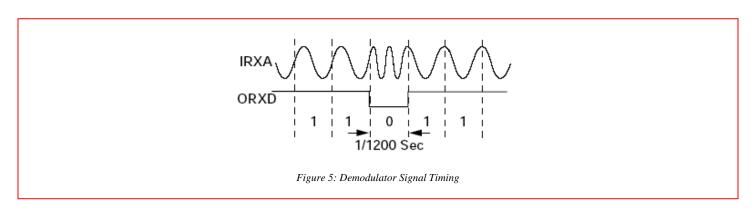
The modem consists of a modulator and demodulator. The modem uses shift frequencies of nominally 1200Hz (for a 1) and 220Hz (for a 0). The bit rate is 1200 bits/second.

#### 4.1.1. Modulator

The modulator accepts digital data in NRZ form at the ITXD input and generates the FSK modulated signal at the OTXA output. INRTS must be a logic low for the modulator to be active.

#### 4.1.2. Demodulator

The demodulator accepts an FSK signal at the IRXA input and reproduces the original modulating signal at the ORXD output. The nominal bit rate is 1200 bits per second. Figure 5 illustrates the demodulation process.



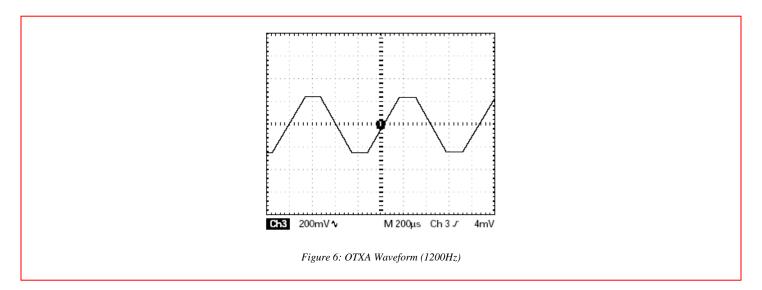
The output of the demodulator is qualified with the carrier detect signal (OCD), therefore, only IRXA signals large enough to be detected (100mV<sub>PP</sub> typically) by the carrier detect circuit produce received serial data at ORXD.

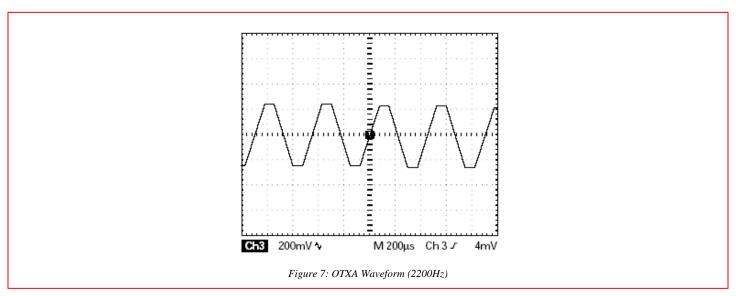
Maximum demodulator jitter is 12 percent of one bit given input frequencies within HART specifications, a clock frequency of 460.8kHz (±1.0 percent) and zero input (IRXA) asymmetry.

#### 4.2 Transmit-Signal Shaper

The transmit-signal shaper generates a HART compliant FSK modulated signal at OTXA. Figure 6 and Figure 7 show the transmit-signal forms of the A5191HRT.

For IAREF = 1.235  $V_{DC}$ , OTXA will have a voltage swing from approximately 0.25 to 0.75  $V_{DC}$ .





#### 4.3 Carrier Detect Circuitry

The carrier detect comparator shown in Figure 8 generates logic low output if the IRXAC voltage is below ICDREF. The comparator output is fed into a carrier detect block (see Figure 4). The carrier detect block drives the carrier detect output pin OCD high if INRTS is high and four consecutive pulses out of the comparator have arrived. OCD stays high as long as INRTS is high and the next comparator pulse is received in less than 2.5ms. Once OCD goes inactive, it takes four consecutive pulses out of the comparator to

assert OCD again. Four consecutive pulses amount to 3.33ms when the received signal is 1200Hz and to 1.82ms when the received signal is 2200Hz.

#### 4.4 Analog Receiver Circuitry

#### 4.4.1. Voltage References

The A5191HRT requires two voltage references, IAREF and ICDREF.

IAREF sets the dc operating point of the internal operational amplifiers and comparators. A 1.235  $V_{DC}$  reference (Analog Devices AD589) is suitable as IAREF.

The level at which OCD (carrier detect) becomes active is determined by the dc voltage difference (ICDREF - IAREF). Selecting a voltage difference of 0.08  $V_{DC}$  will set the carrier detect to a nominal 100 mV<sub>PP</sub>.

#### 4.4.2. Bias Current Resistor

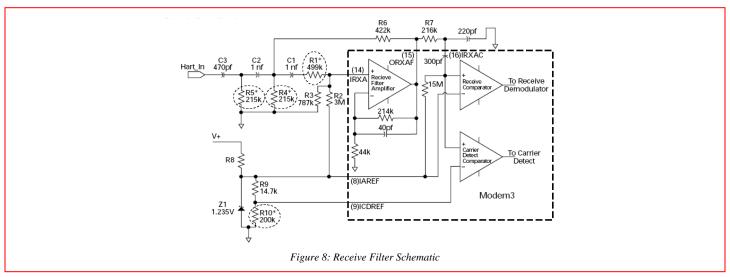
The A5191HRT requires a bias current resistor to be connected between OCBIAS and V<sub>ss</sub>. The bias current controls the operating parameters of the internal operational amplifiers and comparators.

The value of the bias current resistor is determined by the reference voltage IAREF and the following formula:

$$R_{BIAS} = \left(\frac{IAREF}{2.5 \,\mu A}\right)$$

The recommended bias current resistor is 500KW when IAREF is equal to 1.235 Vpc.

In Figure 8 all external capacitor values have a tolerance of  $\pm 5$  percent and the resistors have a tolerance of  $\pm 1$  percent, except the 3MW which has a tolerance of  $\pm 5$  percent. External to the A5191HRT, the filter exhibits a three-pole, high-pass filter at 624Hz and a one-pole, low-pass filter at 2500Hz. Internally, the A5191HRT has a high-pass pole at 35Hz and a low-pass pole at 90kHz. The low-pass pole can vary as much as  $\pm 30$  percent. The input impedance of the entire filter is greater than 150MW at frequencies below 50kHz.



#### 4.5 Oscillator

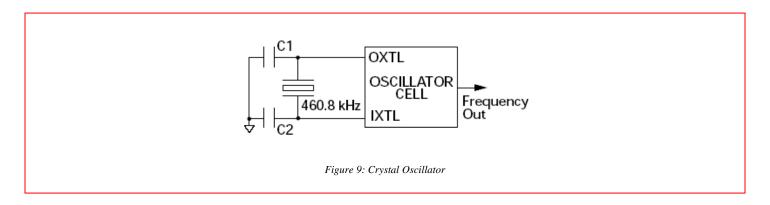
The A5191HRT requires a 460.8kHz clock signal on OXTL. This can be provided by an external clock or external components may be connected to the A5191HRT internal oscillator.

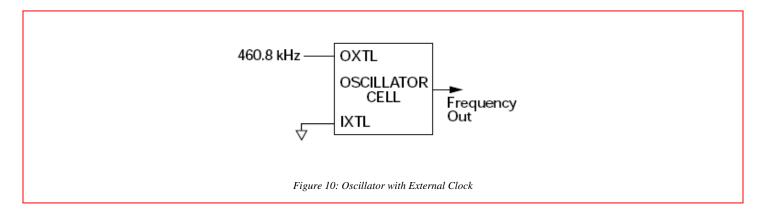
#### 4.5.1. Internal Oscillator Option

The oscillator cell will function with either a 460.8kHz crystal or ceramic resonator. A parallel resonant ceramic resonator can be connected between OXTL and IXTL. Figure 9 illustrates the crystal option for clock generation using a 460.8kHz (±I percent tolerance) parallel resonant crystal and two tuning capacitors. The actual values of the capacitors may depend on the recommendations of the manufacturer of the resonator. Typically, capacitors in the range of 100pF to 470pF are used.

#### 4.5.2. External Clock Option

It may be desirable to use an external 460.8kHz clock as shown in Figure 10 rather than the internal oscillator because of the high cost and low availability of ceramic resonators. In addition, the A5191HRT consumes less current when an external clock is used. Minimum current consumption occurs with the clock connected to OXTL and IXTL connected to  $V_{\rm ss}$ .





### **5.0 Ordering Information**

The A5191HRT is available in a 28-pin plastic leaded chip carrier (PLCC) and 32-pin low-profile quad flat pack (LQFP). Use the following part number when ordering. Contact your local sales representative for more information: www.onsemi.com.

Part Number	Package	Shipping Configuration	Temperature Range
A5191HRTLG-XTD	32-pin LQFP Green/RoHS compliant	Tube/Tray	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
A5191HRTLG-XTP	32-pin LQFP Green/RoHS compliant	Tape & Reel	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
A5191HRTPG-XTD	28-pin PLCC Green/RoHS compliant	Tube/Tray	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
A5191HRTPG-XTP	28-pin PLCC Green/RoHS compliant	Tape & Reel	-40°C to +85°C (Industrial)

### **6.0 Electrical Specifications**

Table 4: Absolute Maximums

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Units
T <sub>A</sub>	Ambient	-40	+85	°C
Ts	Storage temperature	-55	150	°C
$V_{DD}$	Supply voltage	-0.3	6.0	V
$V_{IN}, V_{OUT}$	DC input, output	-0.3	VDD + 0.3	V
TL	Re-flow solder profile		Per IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C	°C

#### Cautions:

Table 5: DC Characteristics

 $V_{DD}$  = 3.0V to 5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = 0V  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C

Symbol	Parameter	VDD	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
VIL	Input voltage, low	3.0 - 5.5			0.3 * V <sub>DD</sub>	V
VIH	Input voltage	3.0 - 5.5	0.7 * V <sub>DD</sub>			V
VOL	Output voltage, low ( $I_{OL} = 0.67 \text{mA}$ )	3.0 - 5.5			0.4	V
VOH	Output voltage, high (I <sub>OH</sub> = -0.67mA)	3.0 - 5.5	2.4			V
CIN	Input capacitance Analog input IRXA Digital input			2.9 25 3.5		pF
IIL/IH	Input leakage current				± 500	nA
IOLL	Output leakage current				± 10	μA
IDO	Power supply current (RBIAS = 500kΩ, IAREF = 1.235V)	3.3 5.0		330 300	450 600	μA
IAREF	Analog reference	3.3 5.0	1.2	1.235 2.5	2.6	V
ICDREF*	Carrier detect reference (IAREF – 0.08V)			1.15		V
OCBIAS	Comparator bias current (RBIAS = 500 kΩ, IAREF = 1.235V)			2.5		μA

<sup>\*</sup>The HART specification requires carrier detect (OCD) to be active between 80 and 120 mVp-p. Setting ICDREF at IAREF - 0.08 VDC will set the carrier detect to a nominal 100 mVp-p.

<sup>1.</sup> CMOS devices are damaged by high-energy electrostatic discharge. Devices must be stored in conductive foam or with all pins shunted. Precautions should be taken to avoid application of voltages higher than the maximum rating. Stresses above absolute maximum ratings may result in damage to the device.

<sup>2.</sup> Remove power before insertion or removal of this device.

Table 6: AC Characteristics

 $V_{DD}$  = 3.0V to 5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = 0V,  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C

Pin Name	Description	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
IRXA	Receive analog input Leakage current Frequency – mark (logic 1) Frequency – space (logic 0)	1190 2180	1200 2200	±150 1210 2220	nA Hz Hz
ORXAF	Output of the high-pass filter Slew rate Gain bandwidth (GBW) Voltage range	150 0.15	0.025	VDD – 0.15	V/µs kHz V/µs
IRXAC	Carrier detect and receive filter input Leakage current			±500	nA
ОТХА	Modulator output Frequency – mark (logic 1) Frequency – mark (logic 0) Amplitude (IAREF 1.235V) Slope Loading (IAREF = 1.235V)	30	1196.9 2194.3 500 2.79		Hz Hz mVDD mV/μs kΩ
ORXD	Receive digital output Rise/fall time	20			ns
OCD	Carrier detect output Rise/fall time	20			ns

The modular output frequencies are proportional to the input clock frequency (460.8kHz).

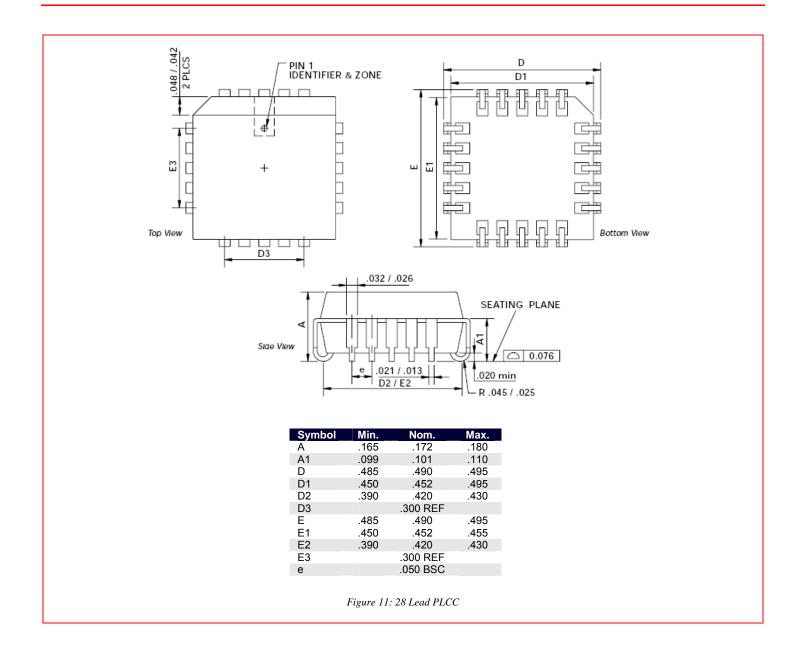
Table 7: Modem Characteristics  $V_{DD}$  = 3.0V to 5.5V,  $V_{SS}$  = 0V,  $T_A$  = -40°C to +85°C

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Demodulator jitter				
Conditions			12	% of 1 bit
1. Input frequencies at 1200Hz ±10Hz, 2200Hz ± 20Hz				
2. Clock frequency of 460.8kHz ± 0.1%				
3. Input (HLXA) asymmetry, 0				

# Table 8: Ceramic Resonator - External Clock Specifications $V_{\text{DD}}$ = 3.0V to 5.5V, $V_{\text{SS}}$ = 0V, $T_{\text{A}}$ = -40°C to +85°C

Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
Resonator				
Tolerance			1.0	%
Frequency	460.8			kHz
External				
Clock frequency	456.2	460.8		kHz
Duty cycle	40	50	465.4	%
Amplitude		VOH - VOL	60	V

## 7.0 Mechanical Specifications



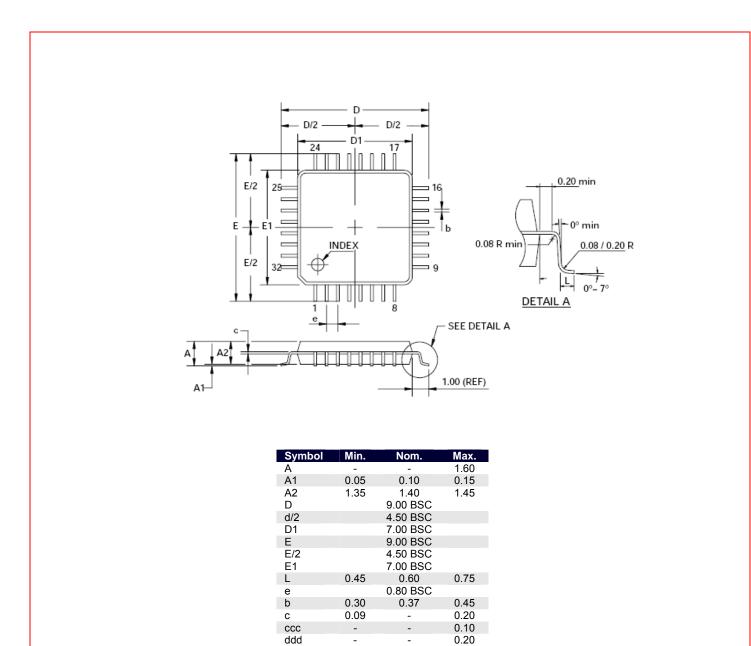


Figure 12: 32 Lead LQFP

### 8.0 Revision History

Revision	Date	Modification
2	March 2005	
3	May 2008	Update to new ON Semiconductor template

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