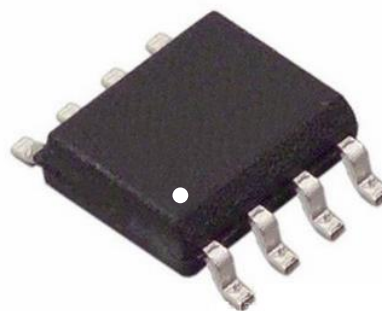


3.3V, High ESD Protected ,1Mbps High Speed CAN Transceiver

FEATURES

- Operates with a single 3.3 V Supply
- Compatible With ISO 11898-2 Standard
- Bus Pin ESD Protection Exceeds ± 15 kV HBM
- High Input Impedance Allows for Up to 120 Nodes
- Adjustable Driver Transition Times for Improved Emissions Performance
- Low Current Standby Mode 650 μ A typical
- Designed for Data Rates up to 1 Mbps
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Open Circuit Fail-Safe Design
- Glitch Free Power Up and Power Down Protection for Hot Plugging Applications

OUTLINE

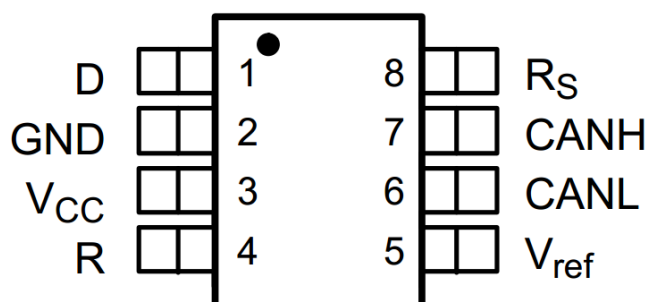


Provide green and environmentally friendly lead-free package

DESCRIPTION

The SL65HVD230 is the interface between the Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical bus. It is designed for use with the 3.3V μ Ps, MCUs and DSPs with CAN controllers, or with equivalent protocol controller devices. It is used in Industrial Automation, Control, Sensors and Drive Systems, Motor and Robotic Control, Building and Climate Control (HVAC), Telecom and Basestation Control and Status. The devices are intended for use in applications employing the CAN serial communication physical layer in accordance with the ISO 11898 standard.

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITION | MIN. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------|------|-------|
| Supply voltage | V_{cc} | | 3 | 3.6 | V |
| Maximum transmission rate | 1/t _{bit} | Non-return to zero code | 1 | | Mbaud |
| CANH/CANL input or output voltage | V_{can} | | -16 | +16 | V |
| Bus differential voltage | V_{diff} | | 1.5 | 3.0 | V |
| Virtual junction temperature | T_{amb} | | -40 | 125 | °C |

PIN CONFIGURATION

LIMITING VALUES

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | VALUE | UNIT |
|--|------------|--------------------|------|
| Supply voltage | V_{CC} | -0.3~+6 | V |
| DC voltage on D/R pins | D, R | -0.5~ $V_{CC}+0.5$ | V |
| Voltage range at any bus terminal (CANH, CANL) | CANL, CANH | -18~18 | V |
| Transient voltage on pins CANH, CANL | V_{tr} | -25~+25 | V |
| Receiver output current, I_O | | -11~11 | mA |
| Storage temperature | | -40~150 | °C |
| Virtual junction temperature | | -40~125 | °C |
| Welding temperature range | | 300 | °C |
| Continuous total power dissipation | SOP8 | 400 | mW |
| | DIP8 | 700 | mW |

The maximum limit parameters means that exceeding these values may cause irreversible damage to the device. Under these conditions, it is not conducive to the normal operation of the device. The continuous operation of the device at the maximum allowable rating may affect the reliability of the device. The reference point for all voltages is ground.

PINNING

| PIN | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|--------|---|
| 1 | D | CAN transmit data input(LOW for dominant and HIGH for recessive bus states), also called TXD, driver input |
| 2 | GND | Ground connection |
| 3 | VCC | Transceiver 3.3V supply voltage |
| 4 | R | CAN receive data output(LOW for dominant and HIGH for recessive bus states), also called RXD, receiver output |
| 5 | Vref | Vcc/2 reference output pin |
| 6 | CANL | Low level CAN bus line |
| 7 | CANH | High level CAN bus line |
| 8 | Rs | Mode select pin: strong pull down to GND=high speed mode, strong pull up to Vcc =low power mode,10kQ to 100kQ pull down to GND=slope control mode |

DRIVER ELECTRICAL DC CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-------------|---|------|--|-------|------|-------|---------|
| $V_{O(D)}$ | output voltage (Dominant) | CANH | $V_I=0V, R_S=0V, R_L=60\Omega$ (Figure 1、 Figure 2) | 2.45 | | VCC | V |
| | | CANL | | 0.5 | | 1.25 | |
| $V_{OD(D)}$ | Differential output voltage (Dominant) | | $V_I=0V, R_S=0V, R_L=60\Omega$ (Figure 1) | 1.5 | 2 | 3 | V |
| | | | $V_I=0V, R_L=60\Omega, R_S=0V$ (Figure 3) | 1.2 | 2 | 3 | V |
| $V_{O(R)}$ | output voltage (Recessive) | CANH | $V_I=3V, R_S=0V, R_L=60\Omega$ (Figure 1) | | 2.3 | | V |
| | | CANL | | | 2.3 | | |
| $V_{OD(R)}$ | Differential output voltage (Recessive) | | $V_I=3V, R_S=0V$ | -0.12 | | 0.012 | V |
| | | | $V_I=3V, R_S=0V, NO$ LOAD | -0.5 | | 0.05 | V |
| I_{IH} | High-level input current | | $V_I=2V$ | -30 | | | μA |
| I_{IL} | Low-level input current | | $V_I=0.8V$ | -30 | | | μA |
| I_{OS} | Short-circuit output current | | CANH=-2V | -250 | | | mA |
| | | | CANH=7V | | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----|-----|-----|----|
| | | CANL=-2V | -1 | | | |
| | | CANL=7V | | | 250 | |
| Co | Output capacitance | See receiver | | | | |
| I_{CC} | Supply current | Standby | | 650 | 950 | μA |
| | | V _I =0V (Dominant) , No load | | 10 | 17 | mA |
| | | V _I =VCC (Recessive) , No load | | 10 | 17 | mA |

(If not otherwise specified, V_{CC}=3.3V±10% ,Temp=T_{MIN}~T_{MAX}, Typical :VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

DRIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| t_{PLH} | Propagation delay time (low-to-high-level) | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 4) | | 35 | 85 | ns |
| | | R=10 kΩ | | 70 | 125 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | | 500 | 870 | |
| t_{PHL} | Propagation delay time (high-to-low-level) | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 4) | | 70 | 120 | |
| | | R=10 kΩ | | 130 | 180 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | | 870 | 1200 | |
| t_{sk(p)} | Pulse skew (t _{PLH} - t _{PHL}) | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 4) | | 35 | | |
| | | R=10 kΩ | | 60 | | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | | 370 | | |
| tr | Differential output signal rise time | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 4) | 25 | 50 | 100 | |
| | | R=10 kΩ | 80 | 120 | 160 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | 600 | 800 | 1200 | |
| tf | Differential output signal fall time | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 4) | 40 | 55 | 80 | |
| | | R=10 kΩ | 80 | 125 | 150 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | 600 | 825 | 1000 | |

(If not otherwise specified, V_{CC}=3.3V±10% ,Temp=T_{MIN}~T_{MAX}, Typical : VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

RECEIVER ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------|--|--|------|------|------|------------|
| V_{IT+} | Positive-going input threshold voltage | Table 1 | | 750 | 900 | mV |
| V_{IT-} | Negative-going input threshold voltage | Table 1 | 500 | 650 | | mV |
| V_{hys} | Hysteresis voltage | $V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$ | | 100 | | mV |
| V_{OH} | High-level output voltage | $-6V < V_{ID} < 500mV$ $I_O = -8mA$ (Figure5) | 2.4 | | | V |
| V_{OL} | Low-level output voltage | $900mV < V_{ID} < 6V$ $I_O = 8mA$ (Figure5) | | | 0.4 | V |
| I_i | Bus input current | $V_{IH} = 7V, V_{CC} = 0V$ | 100 | | 350 | μA |
| I_i | | $V_{IH} = 7V, V_{CC} = 3.3V$ | 100 | | 250 | μA |
| I_i | | $V_{IH} = -2V, V_{CC} = 0V$ | -100 | | -20 | μA |
| I_i | | $V_{IH} = -2V, V_{CC} = 3.3V$ | -200 | | -30 | μA |
| R_i | Bus input resistance | Corresponding standards of ISO 11898-2 | 20 | 35 | 50 | K Ω |
| R_{diff} | Differential input resistance | Corresponding standards of ISO 11898-2 | 40 | | 100 | K Ω |
| C_i | Bus input capacitance | Corresponding standards of ISO 11898-2 | | 40 | | pF |
| C_{diff} | Diferential input capacitance | Corresponding standards of ISO 11898-2 | | 20 | | pF |
| I_{CC} | Supply current | See driver | | | | |

(If not otherwise specified, $V_{CC} = 3.3V \pm 10\%$, $Temp = T_{MIN} \sim T_{MAX}$, Typical : $V_{CC} = +3.3V$, $Temp = 25^\circ C$)

RECEIVER SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------|--|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| t_{PLH} | Propagation delay time (low-to-high-level) | Figure 6 | | 35 | 50 | ns |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|--|-----|----|----|
| t_{PHL} | Propagation delay time (high-to-low-level) | Figure 6 | | 35 | 50 | ns |
| t_{sk} | Pulse skew | $ t_{PHL} - t_{PLH} $ | | | 10 | ns |
| t_r | output signal rise time | Figure 6 | | 1.5 | | ns |
| t_f | output signal fall time | Figure 6 | | 1.5 | | ns |

(If not otherwise specified, VCC=3.3V±10%,Temp=TMIN~TMAX, Typical : VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

DEVICE SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------|--|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| $t_{(LOOP1)}$ | Total loop delay,driver input to receiver output,recessive to dominant | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 8) | | 70 | 115 | ns |
| | | R=10 kΩ | | 105 | 175 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | | 535 | 920 | |
| $t_{(LOOP2)}$ | Total loop delay,driver input to receiver output,dominant to recessive | R=0, Short circuit (Figure 8) | | 100 | 135 | ns |
| | | R=10 kΩ | | 155 | 185 | |
| | | R=100 kΩ | | 830 | 990 | |

(If not otherwise specified, VCC=3.3V±10%,Temp=TMIN~TMAX, Typical : VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

OVER TEMPERATURE PROTECTION

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| Thermal shutdown temperature | Tj(sd) | | 155 | 165 | 180 | °C |

(If not otherwise specified, VCC=3.3V±10%,Temp=TMIN~TMAX, Typical : VCC=+3.3V, Temp=25°C)

CONTROL-PIN CHARACTERISTICS

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------|--------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| T_{WAKE} | wake-up time from standby mode | R _s adds square wave (Figure7) | | 0.55 | 1.5 | us |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|--|--------------|---------|
| V_{ref} | Reference output voltage | $-5\mu A < I_{ref} < 5\mu A$ | $0.45V_{CC}$ | | $0.55V_{CC}$ | V |
| | | $-50\mu A < I_{ref} < 50\mu A$ | $0.4V_{CC}$ | | $0.6V_{CC}$ | V |
| I_{RS} | Input current for high-speed | $V_{RS} < 1V$ | -450 | | 0 | μA |
| V_{RS} | Input voltage for standby/sleep | $0 < V_{RS} < V_{CC}$ | $0.75V_{CC}$ | | V_{CC} | V |
| I_{off} | Power-off leakage current | $V_{CC}=0V$ $V_{CANH}=V_{CANL}=5V$ | -250 | | 250 | μA |

(If not otherwise specified, $V_{CC}=3.3V \pm 10\%$, $Temp=T_{MIN} \sim T_{MAX}$, Typical : $V_{CC}=+3.3V$, $Temp=25^{\circ}C$)

SUPPLY CURRENT

| SYMBOL | PARAMETER | CONDITION | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---|------|------|------|---------|
| I_{CC} | Power consumption in standby mode | $R_S=V_{CC}$, $V_I=V_{CC}$ | | 650 | 950 | μA |
| | Dominant power consumption | $V_I=0V$, $R_S=0V$, LOAD=60 Ω | | 50 | 70 | mA |
| | Recessive power consumption | $V_I=V_{CC}$, $R_S=0V$, NO LOAD | | 6 | 10 | mA |

(If not otherwise specified, $V_{CC}=3.3V \pm 10\%$, $Temp=T_{MIN} \sim T_{MAX}$, Typical : $V_{CC}=+3.3V$, $Temp=25^{\circ}C$)

FUNCTION TABLE

Table 1 Receiver characteristics in common mode ($V(RS)=1.2V$)

| V_{IC} | V_{ID} | V_{CANH} | V_{CANL} | R OUTPUT | |
|----------|----------|------------|------------|----------|-----|
| -2 V | 900mV | -1.55V | -2.45V | L | VOL |
| 7 V | 900mV | 8.45V | 6.55V | L | |
| 1 V | 6V | 4V | -2V | L | |
| 4 V | 6V | 7V | 1V | L | |
| -2 V | 500mV | -1.75V | -2.25V | H | VOH |
| 7 V | 500mV | 7.25V | 6.75V | H | |
| 1 V | -6V | -2V | 4V | H | |
| 4 V | -6V | 1V | 7V | H | |
| X | X | Open | Open | H | |

(1) H=High voltage; L=Low voltage; X=Irrelevant

Table2.Operating Mode

| R_S Pin | MODE | DRIVER | RECEIVER | RXD Pin |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| LOW、V _(Rs) < 1.2V、strong pull down to GND | High Speed Mode | Enabled(ON) High Speed | Enabled(ON) | Mirrors Bus State |
| LOW、V _(Rs) < 1.2V、10kΩ to 100kΩ pull down to GND | Slope Control Mode | Enabled(ON) With Slope Control | Enabled(ON) | Mirrors Bus State |
| High、V _(Rs) > 0.75 V _{CC} | Standby Mode | Disabled (OFF) | Enabled(ON) | Mirrors Bus State |

Table3.Driver Function

| INPUT D | R_S | OUTPUTS | | BUS STATE |
|----------------|---|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| | | CANH | CANL | |
| L | V _(Rs) < 1.2V (including 10kΩ to 100kΩ pull down to GND) | H | L | Dominant |
| H | | Z | Z | Recessive |
| Open | Standby Mode | Z | Z | Recessive |
| X | V _(Rs) > 0.75V _{CC} | Z | Z | Recessive |

(1) H= High voltage; L= Low voltage; Z=High impedance

Table4. Receiver Function

| V_{ID}=CANH-CANL | R_S | OUTPUT R |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| V _{ID} ≥ 0.9V | X | L |
| 0.5 < V _{ID} < 0.9V | X | ? |
| V _{ID} ≤ 0.5V | X | H |
| Open | X | H |

(1) H= High voltage; L= Low voltage; ? =Indeterminate; X=Irrelevant

TEST CIRCUIT

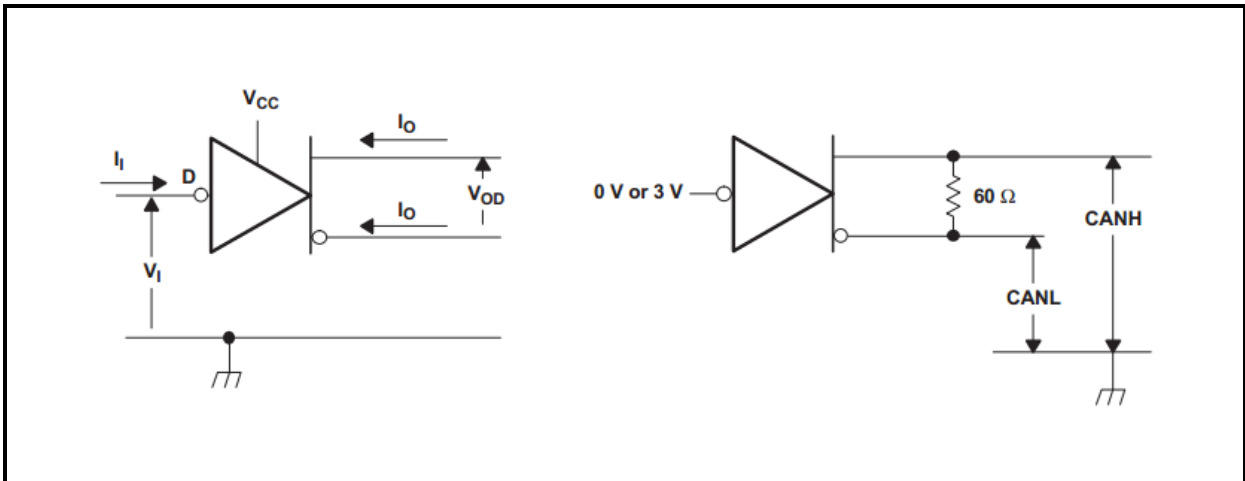


Fig.1 Driver Voltage And Current Definition

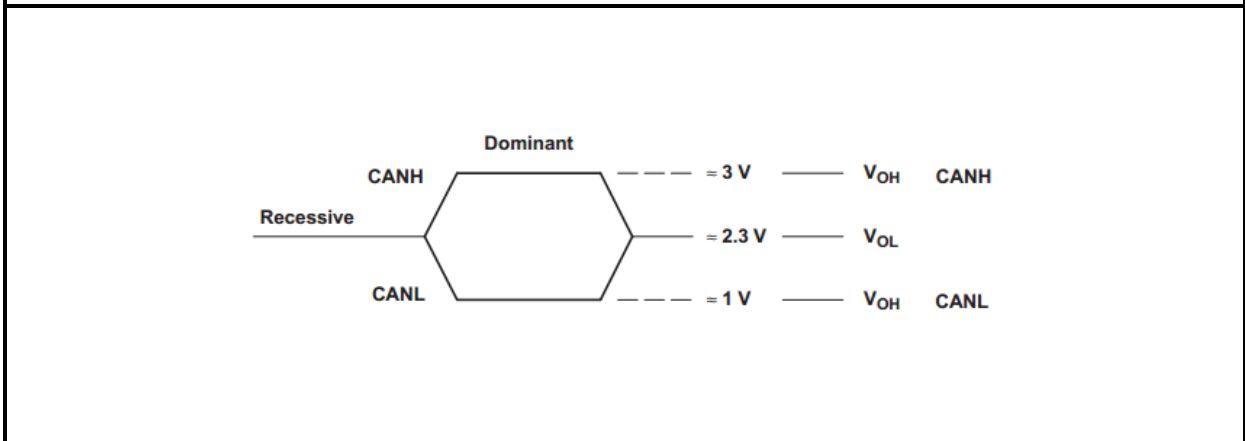


Fig.2 Bus Logic State Voltage Definition

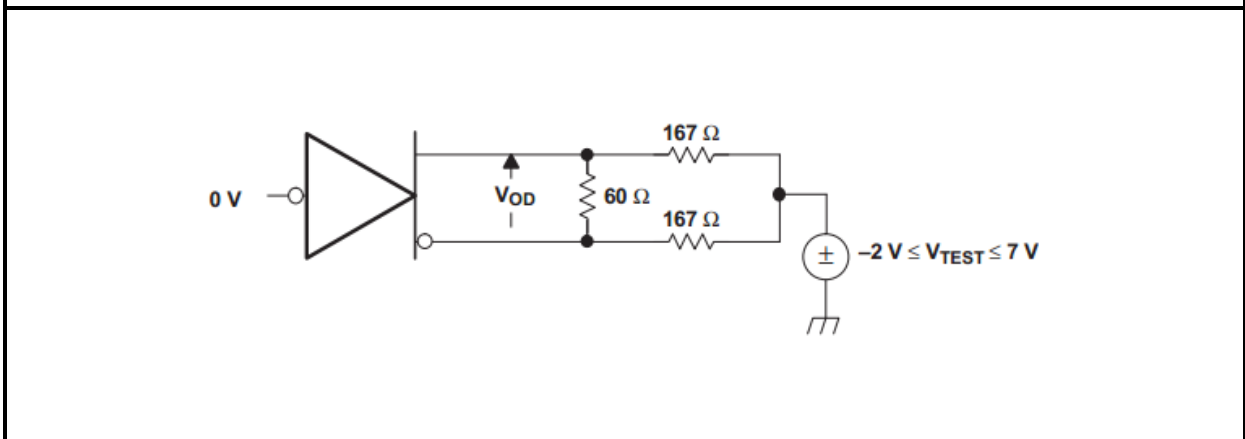
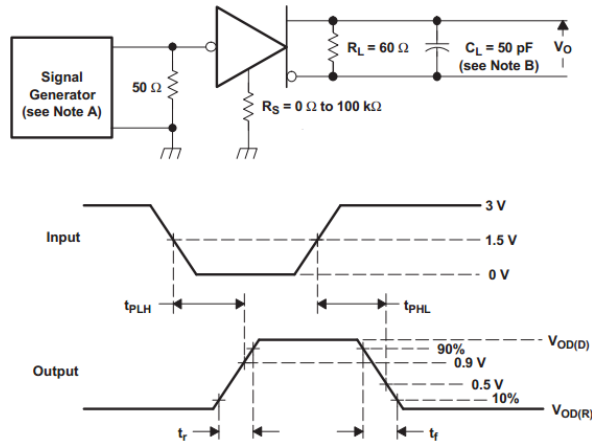


Fig.3 Driver V_{OD} Test Circuit



- A、 The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR≤500KHz, 50% duty cycle, tr<6ns, tf<6ns, Zo=50Ω.
- B、 CL includes probe and jig capacitance, the error is within 20%.

Fig.4 Driver Test Circuit and Waveform

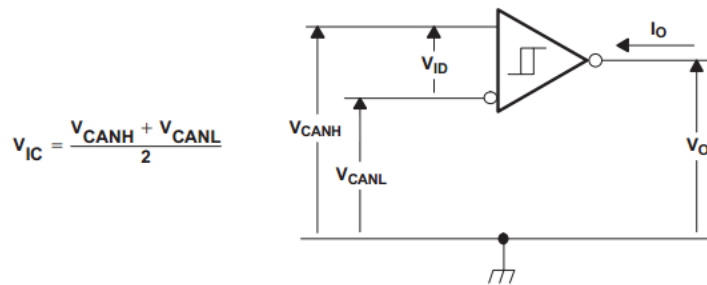
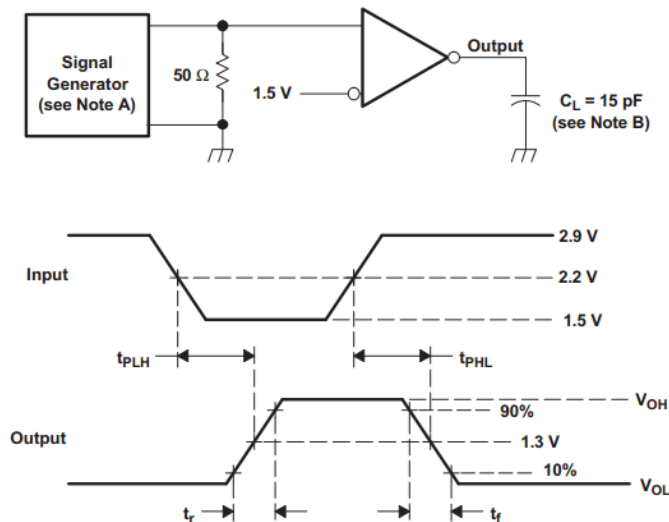


Fig.5 Receiver Voltage and Current Definition



- A、 The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: PRR≤500KHz, 50% duty cycle, tr<6ns, tf<6ns, Zo=50Ω
- B、 CL includes probe and jig capacitance, the error is within 20%.

Fig.6 Receiver Test Circuit and Waveform

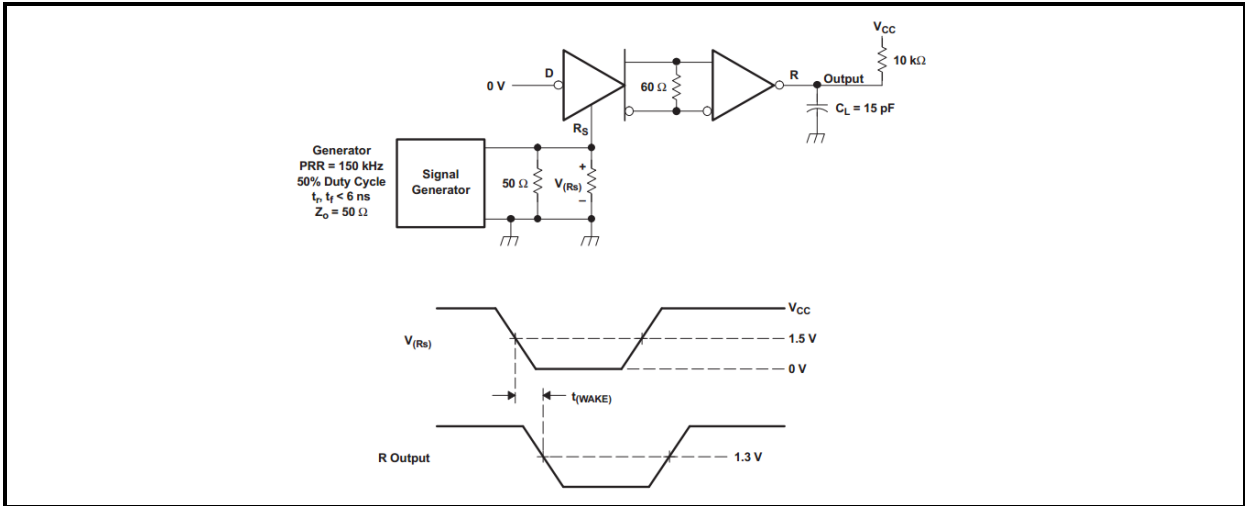
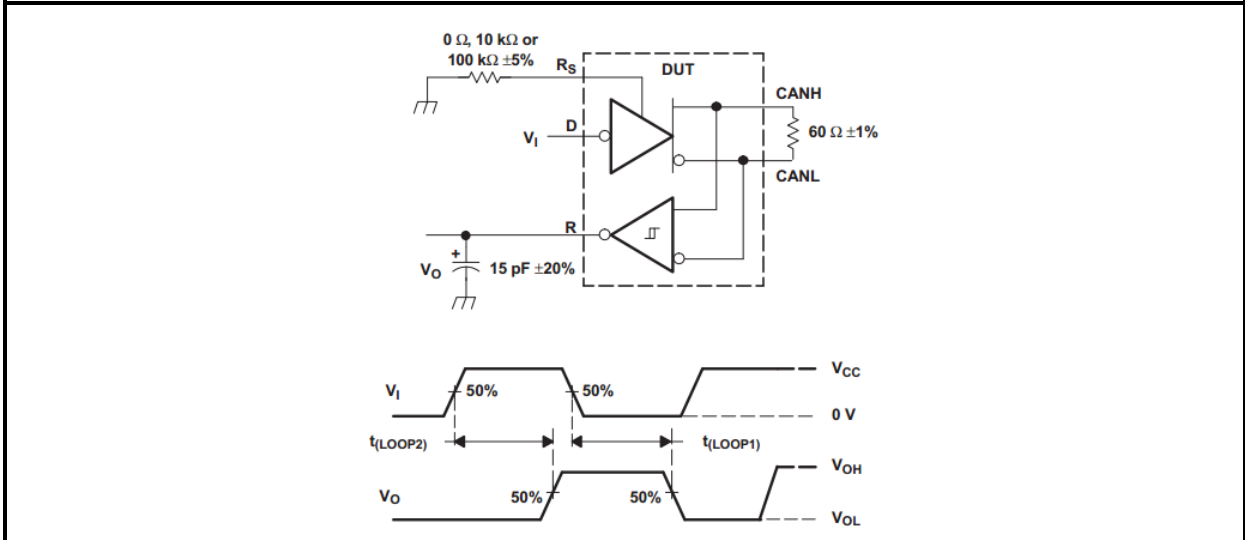


Fig.7 $t_{(WAKE)}$ Test Circuit and Waveform



A、 The input pulse is supplied by a generator having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 125KHz$, 50% duty cycle, $t_r < 6ns$, $t_f < 6ns$, $Z_o = 50\Omega$

Fig.8 $t_{(LOOP)}$ Test Circuit and Waveform

ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION

1 Sketch

The SL65HVD230 is the interface between the Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical bus. It is designed for use with the 3.3V μ Ps, MCUs and DSPs with CAN controllers, or with equivalent protocol controller devices. It is used in Industrial Automation, Control, Sensors and Drive Systems, Motor and Robotic Control, Building and Climate Control (HVAC), Telecom and Basestation Control and Status. It supports programmable data rates up to 1 Mbps. The devices are intended for use in applications employing the CAN serial communication physical layer in accordance with the ISO 11898 standard.

2 Current protection

A current-limiting circuit protects the transmitter output stage from damage caused by accidental short-circuit to either positive or negative supply voltage, although power dissipation increases during this fault condition.

3 Over temperature protection

SL65HVD230 has the function of over temperature protection. After the over temperature protection is triggered, the current of the driving stage will be reduced, because the driving tube is the main energy consuming part. The current reduction can reduce the power consumption and thus reduce the chip temperature. At the same time, other parts of the chip still work normally.

4 Transient Protection

Electrical transients often occur in automotive application environment, CANH、CANL of SL65HVD230 have the function of preventing electrical transient damage.

5 Operating modes

The RS pin mode, slop (Pin 8) of the SL65HVD230 provides three different modes of operation: high-speed mode, slope-control mode, and low-power mode.

5.1 High-Speed Mode

The high-speed mode can be selected by applying a logic low to the RS pin (pin 8). The high-speed mode of operation is commonly employed in industrial applications. High-speed allows the output to switch as fast as possible with no internal limitation on the output rise and fall slopes. If the high speed transitions are a concern for emissions performance slope control mode can be used.

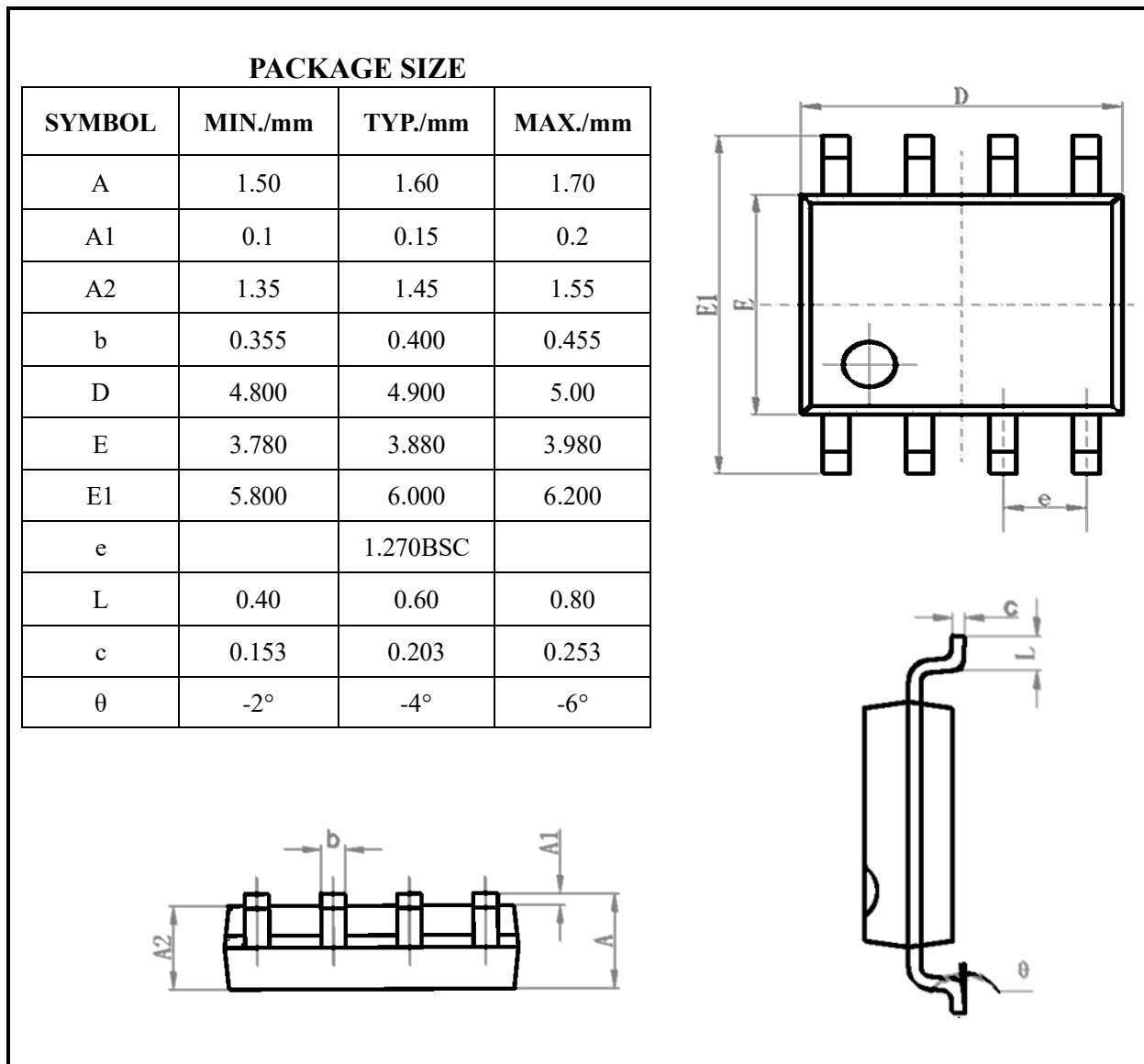
If both high speed mode and the low-power standby mode is to be used in the application, direct connection to a μ P, MCU or DSP general purpose output pin can be used to switch between a logic-low level (< 1.2 V) for high speed operation, and the logic-high level (> 0.75 VCC) for standby.

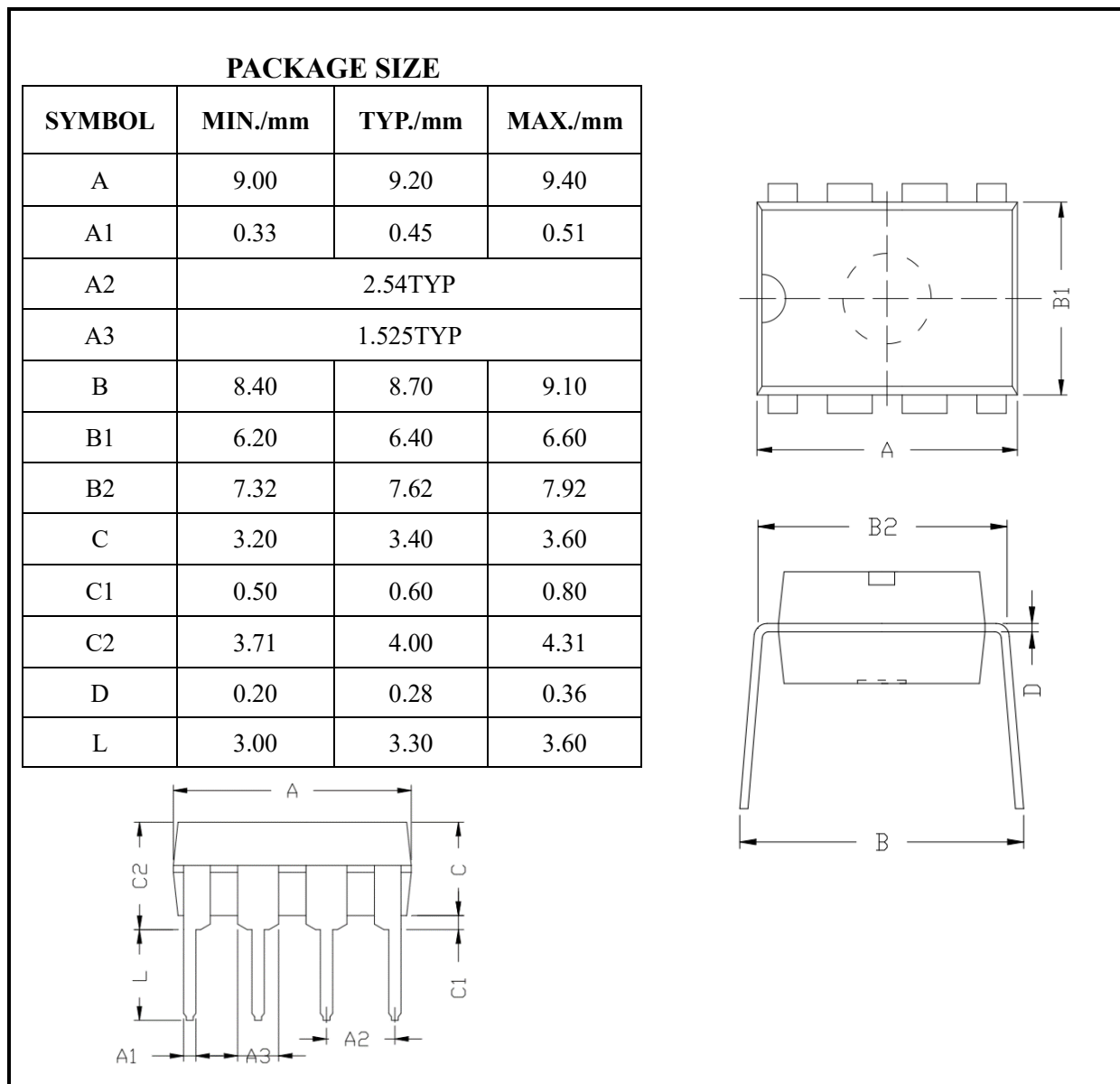
5.2 Slope Control Mode

Electromagnetic compatibility is essential in many applications while still making use of unshielded twisted pair bus cable to reduce system cost. Slope control mode was added to the SL65HVD230 devices to reduce the electromagnetic interference produced by the rise and fall times of the driver and resulting harmonics. These rise and fall slopes of the driver outputs can be adjusted by connecting a resistor from RS (pin 8) to ground or to a logic low voltage. The slope of the driver output signal is proportional to the pin's output current. This slope control is implemented with an external resistor value of 10 k Ω to 100 k Ω to achieve slew rate.

5.3 Standby Mode (Listen Only Mode)

If a logic high ($> 0.75 V_{CC}$) is applied to RS (pin 8), the circuit of the SL65HVD230 enters a low-current, listen only standby mode, during which the driver is switched off and the receiver remains active. In this listen only state, the transceiver is completely passive to the bus. It makes no difference if a slope control resistor is in place. The μP can reverse this low-power standby mode when the rising edge of a dominant state (bus differential voltage > 900 mV typical) occurs on the bus. The μP , sensing bus activity, reactivates the driver circuit by placing a logic low (< 1.2 V) on RS (pin 8).

SOP8 DIMENSIONS


DIP8 DIMENSIONS

ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | TEMPERATURE | PACKAGE |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| SL65HVD230DR | -40°C~125°C | SOP8 |
| SL65HVD230P | -40°C~125°C | DIP8 |

SOP8 is packed with 2500 pieces/disc in braided packing. DIP8 is packed with 50 pieces/disc in tubed packing.

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[SIT1043QT](#) [SIT1042ATK/3](#) [SIT1057TK/3](#) [SL1040S](#) [SJA1000M/TR](#) [HT82C251ANZ](#)