FEATURES

- Fully compatible with the *"ISO/DIS 11898"* standard
- High speed (up to 1 Mbaud)
- Bus lines protected against transients in an automotive environment
- Slope control to reduce radio frequency interference (RFI)
- Differential receiver with wide common-mode range for high immunity against electromagnetic interference (EMI)
- Thermally protected
- Short-circuit proof to battery and ground
- Low current standby mode
- An unpowered node does not disturb the bus lines
- At least 110 nodes can be connected.

APPLICATIONS

- High-speed applications (up to 1 Mbaud) in cars.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PCA82C250 is the interface between the CAN protocol controller and the physical bus. The device provides differential transmit capability to the bus and differential receive capability to the CAN controller.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CC}	supply voltage		4.5	5.5	V
I_{CC}	supply current		–	170	μA
$1/t_{bit}$	maximum transmission speed	non-return-to-zero	1	–	Mbaud
V_{CAN}	CANH, CANL input/output voltage		–8	+18	V
ΔV	differential bus voltage		1.5	3.0	V
t_{pd}	propagation delay	high-speed mode	–	50	ns
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature		–40	+125	°C

ORDERING INFORMATION

TYPE NUMBER	PACKAGE		
	NAME	MATERIAL	CODE
PCA82C250	DIP8	plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil)	SOT97-1
PCA82C250T	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1

BLOCK DIAGRAM

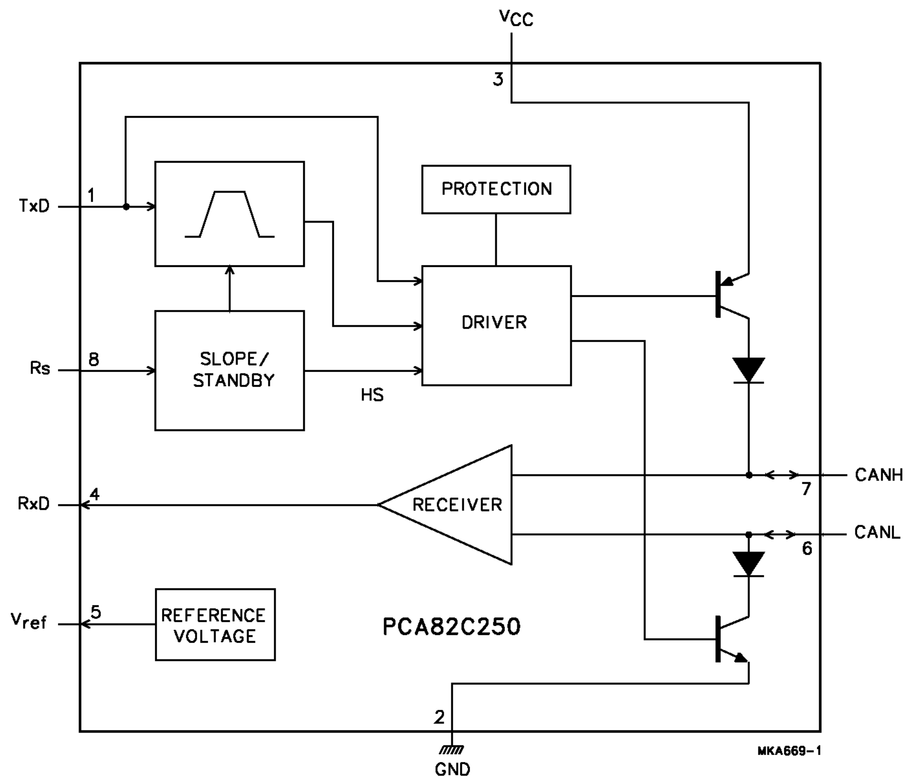


Fig.1 Block diagram.

PINNING

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION
TxD	1	transmit data input
GND	2	ground
V_{CC}	3	supply voltage
RxD	4	receive data output
V_{ref}	5	reference voltage output
CANL	6	LOW level CAN voltage input/output
CANH	7	HIGH level CAN voltage input/output
Rs	8	slope resistor input

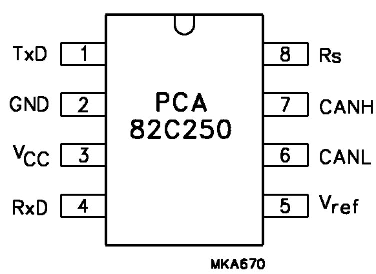


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The PCA82C250 is the interface between the CAN protocol controller and the physical bus. It is primarily intended for high-speed applications (up to 1 Mbaud) in cars. The device provides differential transmit capability to the bus and differential receive capability to the CAN controller. It is fully compatible with the *"ISO/DIS 11898"* standard.

A current limiting circuit protects the transmitter output stage against short-circuit to positive and negative battery voltage. Although the power dissipation is increased during this fault condition, this feature will prevent destruction of the transmitter output stage.

If the junction temperature exceeds a value of approximately 160 °C, the limiting current of both transmitter outputs is decreased. Because the transmitter is responsible for the major part of the power dissipation, this will result in a reduced power dissipation and hence a lower chip temperature. All other parts of the IC will remain in operation. The thermal protection is particularly needed when a bus line is short-circuited.

The CANH and CANL lines are also protected against electrical transients which may occur in an automotive environment. Pin 8 (Rs) allows three different modes of operation to be selected: high-speed, slope control or standby.

For high-speed operation, the transmitter output transistors are simply switched on and off as fast as possible. In this mode, no measures are taken to limit the rise and fall slope. Use of a shielded cable is recommended to avoid RFI problems. The high-speed mode is selected by connecting pin 8 to ground.

For lower speeds or shorter bus length, an unshielded twisted pair or a parallel pair of wires can be used for the bus. To reduce RFI, the rise and fall slope should be limited. The rise and fall slope can be programmed with a resistor connected from pin 8 to ground. The slope is proportional to the current output at pin 8.

If a HIGH level is applied to pin 8, the circuit enters a low current standby mode. In this mode, the transmitter is switched off and the receiver is switched to a low current. If dominant bits are detected (differential bus voltage >0.9 V), RxD will be switched to a LOW level. The microcontroller should react to this condition by switching the transceiver back to normal operation (via pin 8). Because the receiver is slow in standby mode, the first message will be lost.

Table 1 Truth table of CAN transceiver

SUPPLY	TxD	CANH	CANL	BUS STATE	RxD
4.5 to 5.5 V	0	HIGH	LOW	dominant	0
4.5 to 5.5 V	1 (or floating)	floating	floating	recessive	1
<2 V (not powered)	X	floating	floating	recessive	X
2 V < V_{CC} < 4.5 V	>0.75V_{CC}	floating	floating	recessive	X
2 V < V_{CC} < 4.5 V	X	floating if V_{Rs} > 0.75V_{CC}	floating if V_{Rs} > 0.75V_{CC}	recessive	X

Table 2 Rs (pin 8) summary

CONDITION FORCED AT Rs	MODE	RESULTING VOLTAGE OR CURRENT AT Rs
$V_{Rs} > 0.75V_{CC}$	standby	$I_{Rs} < \|10\ \mu A\|$
$-10\ \mu A < I_{Rs} < -200\ \mu A$	slope control	$0.4V_{CC} < V_{Rs} < 0.6V_{CC}$
$V_{Rs} < 0.3V_{CC}$	high-speed	$I_{Rs} < -500\ \mu A$

LIMITING VALUES

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 134). All voltages are referenced to pin 2; positive input current.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V_{CC}	supply voltage		–0.3	+9.0	V
V_n	DC voltage at pins 1, 4, 5 and 8		–0.3	V_{CC} + 0.3	V
$V_{6,7}$	DC voltage at pins 6 and 7	0 V < V_{CC} < 5.5 V; no time limit	–8.0	+18.0	V
V_{trt}	transient voltage at pins 6 and 7	see Fig.8	–150	+100	V
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–55	+150	°C
T_{amb}	operating ambient temperature		–40	+125	°C
T_{vj}	virtual junction temperature	note 1	–40	+150	°C

Note

1. In accordance with *"IEC 747-1"*.
   An alternative definition of virtual junction temperature T_{vj} is: $T_{vj} = T_{amb} + P_d \times R_{th\ vj\text{-}amb}$, where $R_{th\ vj\text{-}amb}$ is a fixed value to be used for the calculation of T_{vj}.
   The rating for T_{vj} limits the allowable combinations of power dissipation (P_d) and ambient temperature (T_{amb}).

HANDLING

Classification A: human body model; C = 100 pF; R = 1500 Ω; V = ±2000 V.
Classification B: machine model; C = 200 pF; R = 25 Ω; V = ±200 V.

QUALITY SPECIFICATION

Quality specification *"SNW-FQ-611 part E"* is applicable and can be found in the *"Quality reference pocket-book"* (ordering number 9398 510 34011).

THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	VALUE	UNIT
$R_{th\ j\text{-}a}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	in free air		
	PCA82C250		100	K/W
	PCA82C250T		160	K/W

CHARACTERISTICS

V_{CC} = 4.5 to 5.5 V; T_{amb} = −40 to +125 °C; R_L = 60 Ω; I_8 > −10 µA; unless otherwise specified.
All voltages referenced to ground (pin 2); positive input current; all parameters are guaranteed over the ambient temperature range by design, but only 100% tested at +25 °C.

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply						
I_3	supply current	dominant; V_1 = 1 V	–	–	70	mA
		recessive; V_1 = 4 V; R_8 = 47 kΩ	–	–	14	mA
		recessive; V_1 = 4 V; V_8 = 1 V	–	–	18	mA
		standby; T_{amb} < 90 °C; note 1	–	100	170	µA
DC bus transmitter						
V_{IH}	HIGH level input voltage	output recessive	$0.7V_{CC}$	–	V_{CC} + 0.3	V
V_{IL}	LOW level input voltage	output dominant	−0.3	–	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
I_{IH}	HIGH level input current	V_1 = 4 V	−200	–	+30	µA
I_{IL}	LOW level input voltage	V_1 = 1 V	100	–	600	µA
$V_{6,7}$	recessive bus voltage	V_1 = 4 V; no load	2.0	–	3.0	V
I_{LO}	off-state output leakage current	−2 V < (V_6,V_7) < 7 V	−2	–	+1	mA
		−5 V < (V_6,V_7) < 18 V	−5	–	+12	mA
V_7	CANH output voltage	V_1 = 1 V	2.75	–	4.5	V
V_6	CANL output voltage	V_1 = 1 V	0.5	–	2.25	V
$\Delta V_{6,7}$	difference between output voltage at pins 6 and 7	V_1 = 1 V	1.5	–	3.0	V
		V_1 = 1 V; R_L = 45 Ω; V_{CC} ≥ 4.9 V	1.5	–	–	V
		V_1 = 4 V; no load	−500	–	+50	mV
I_{sc7}	short-circuit CANH current	V_7 = −5 V; V_{CC} ≤ 5 V	–	–	105	mA
		V_7 = −5 V; V_{CC} = 5.5 V	–	–	120	mA
I_{sc6}	short-circuit CANL current	V_6 = 18 V	–	–	160	mA
DC bus receiver: V_1 = 4 V; pins 6 and 7 externally driven; −2 V < (V_6, V_7) < 7 V; unless otherwise specified						
$V_{diff(r)}$	differential input voltage (recessive)		−1.0	–	+0.5	V
		−7 V < (V_6, V_7) < 12 V; not standby mode	−1.0	–	+0.4	V
$V_{diff(d)}$	differential input voltage (dominant)		0.9	–	5.0	V
		−7 V < (V_6, V_7) < 12 V; not standby mode	1.0	–	5.0	V
$V_{diff(hys)}$	differential input hysteresis	see Fig.5	–	150	–	mV
V_{OH}	HIGH level output voltage (pin 4)	I_4 = −100 µA	$0.8V_{CC}$	–	V_{CC}	V
V_{OL}	LOW level output voltage (pin 4)	I_4 = 1 mA	0	–	$0.2V_{CC}$	V
		I_4 = 10 mA	0	–	1.5	V

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
R_i	CANH and CANL input resistance		5	–	25	kΩ
R_{diff}	differential input resistance		20	–	100	kΩ
C_i	CANH, CANL input capacitance		–	–	20	pF
C_{diff}	differential input capacitance		–	–	10	pF
Reference output						
V_{ref}	reference output voltage	$V_8 = 1$ V; $-50\ \mu A < I_5 < 50\ \mu A$	$0.45V_{CC}$	–	$0.55V_{CC}$	V
		$V_8 = 4$ V; $-5\ \mu A < I_5 < 5\ \mu A$	$0.4V_{CC}$	–	$0.6V_{CC}$	V
Timing (see Figs 4, 6 and 7)						
t_{bit}	minimum bit time	$V_8 = 1$ V	–	–	1	µs
t_{onTxD}	delay TxD to bus active	$V_8 = 1$ V	–	–	50	ns
t_{offTxD}	delay TxD to bus inactive	$V_8 = 1$ V	–	40	80	ns
t_{onRxD}	delay TxD to receiver active	$V_8 = 1$ V	–	55	120	ns
t_{offRxD}	delay TxD to receiver inactive	$V_8 = 1$ V; $V_{CC} < 5.1$ V; $T_{amb} < +85$ °C	–	82	150	ns
		$V_8 = 1$ V; $V_{CC} < 5.1$ V; $T_{amb} < +125$ °C	–	82	170	ns
		$V_8 = 1$ V; $V_{CC} < 5.5$ V; $T_{amb} < +85$ °C	–	90	170	ns
		$V_8 = 1$ V; $V_{CC} < 5.5$ V; $T_{amb} < +125$ °C	–	90	190	ns
t_{onRxD}	delay TxD to receiver active	$R_8 = 47$ kΩ	–	390	520	ns
		$R_8 = 24$ kΩ	–	260	320	ns
t_{offRxD}	delay TxD to receiver inactive	$R_8 = 47$ kΩ	–	260	450	ns
		$R_8 = 24$ kΩ	–	210	320	ns
$\|SR\|$	differential output voltage slew rate	$R_8 = 47$ kΩ	–	14	–	V/µs
t_{WAKE}	wake-up time from standby (via pin 8)		–	–	20	µs
t_{dRxDL}	bus dominant to RxD LOW	$V_8 = 4$ V; standby mode	–	–	3	µs
Standby/slope control (pin 8)						
V_8	input voltage for high-speed		–	–	$0.3V_{CC}$	V
I_8	input current for high-speed	$V_8 = 0$ V	–	–	–500	µA
V_{stb}	input voltage for standby mode		$0.75V_{CC}$	–	–	V
I_{slope}	slope control mode current		–10	–	–200	µA
V_{slope}	slope control mode voltage		$0.4V_{CC}$	–	$0.6V_{CC}$	V

Note

1. $I_1 = I_4 = I_5 = 0$ mA; $0\ V < V_6 < V_{CC}$; $0\ V < V_7 < V_{CC}$; $V_8 = V_{CC}$.

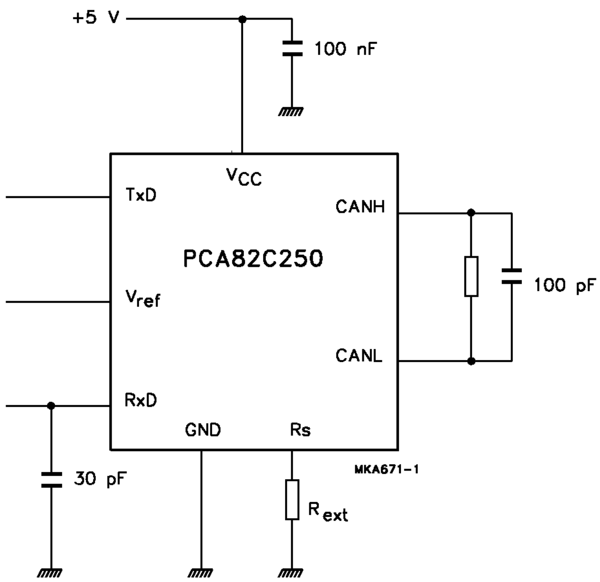


Fig.3 Test circuit for characteristics.

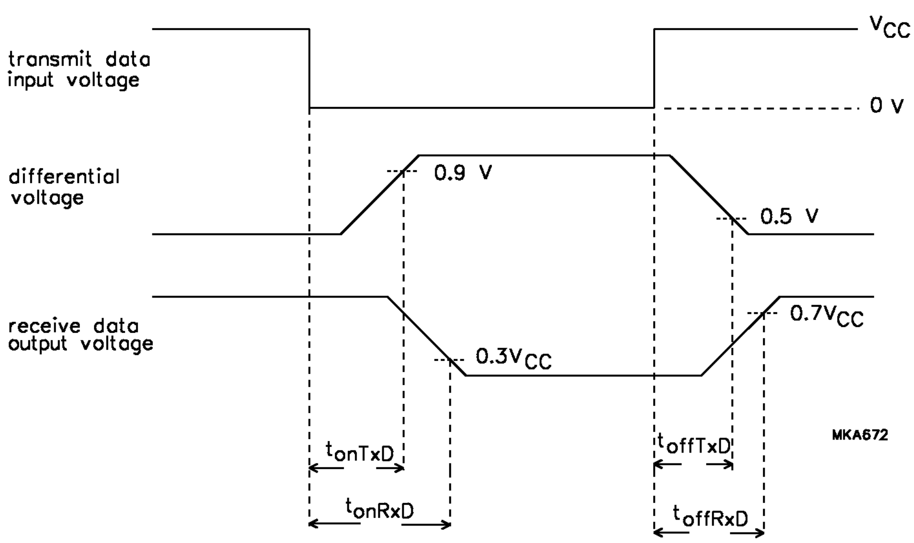


Fig.4 Timing diagram for dynamic characteristics.

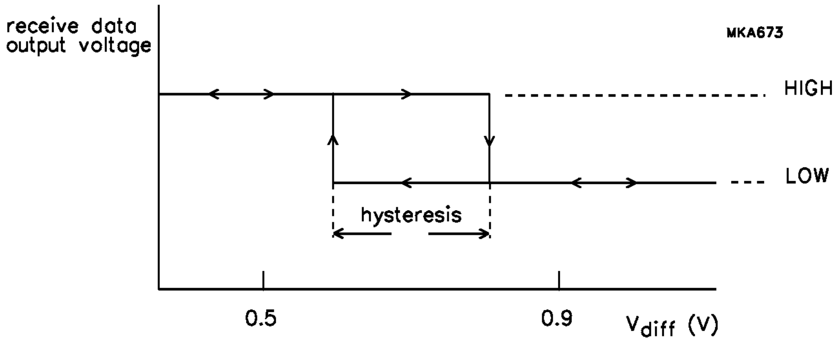
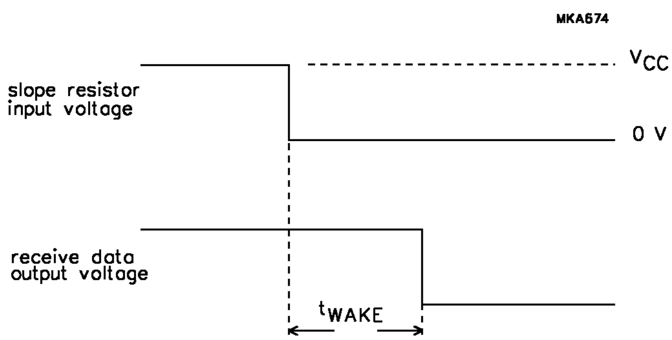
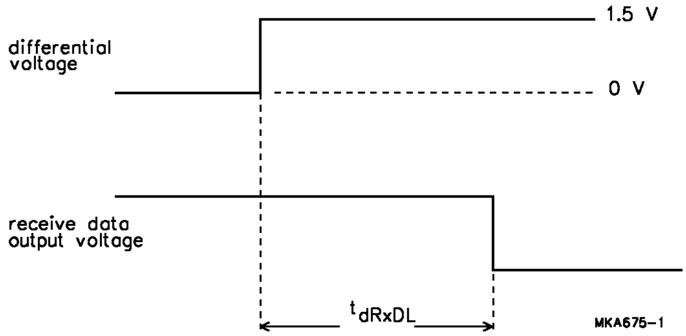


Fig.5 Hysteresis.



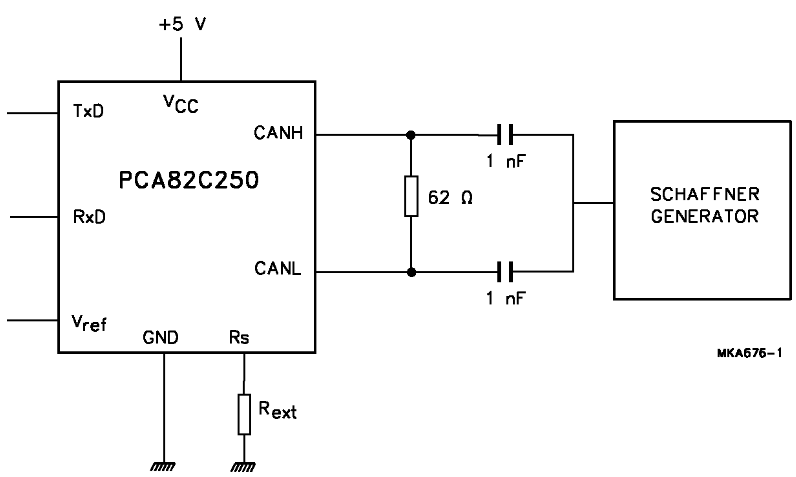
$V_1 = 1$ V.

Fig.6 Timing diagram for wake-up from standby.



V_1 = 4 V; V_8 = 4 V.

Fig.7 Timing diagram for bus dominant to RxD LOW.



The wave forms of the applied transients shall be in accordance with *“ISO 7637 part 1”*, test pulses 1, 2, 3a and 3b.

Fig.8 Test circuit for automotive transients.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

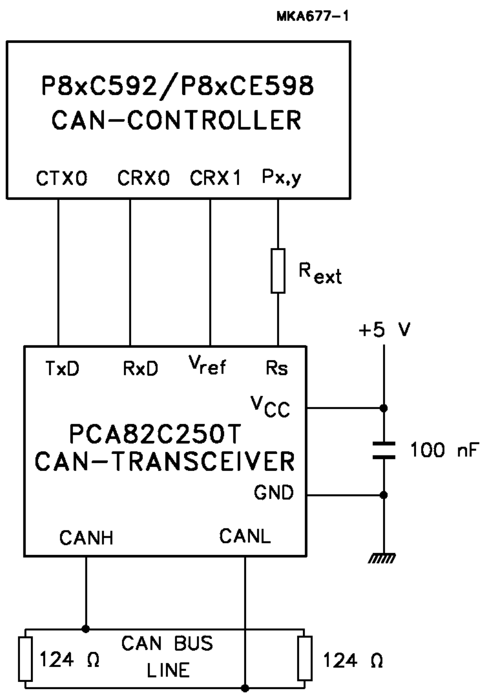


Fig.9 Application of the CAN transceiver.

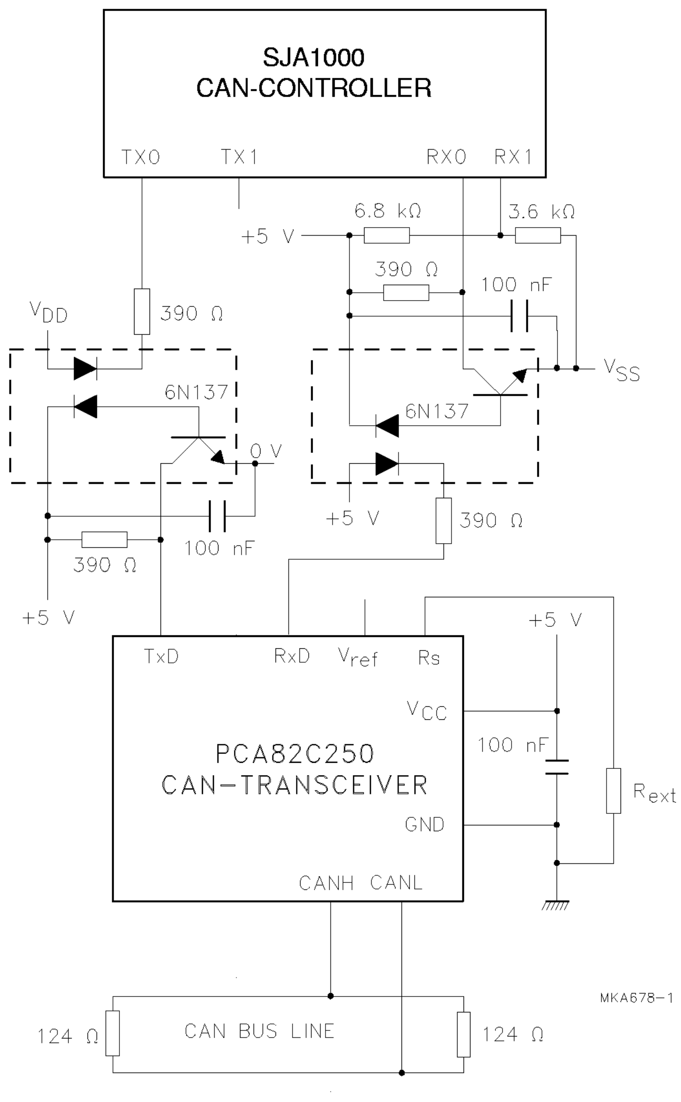


Fig.10 Application with galvanic isolation.

INTERNAL PIN CONFIGURATION

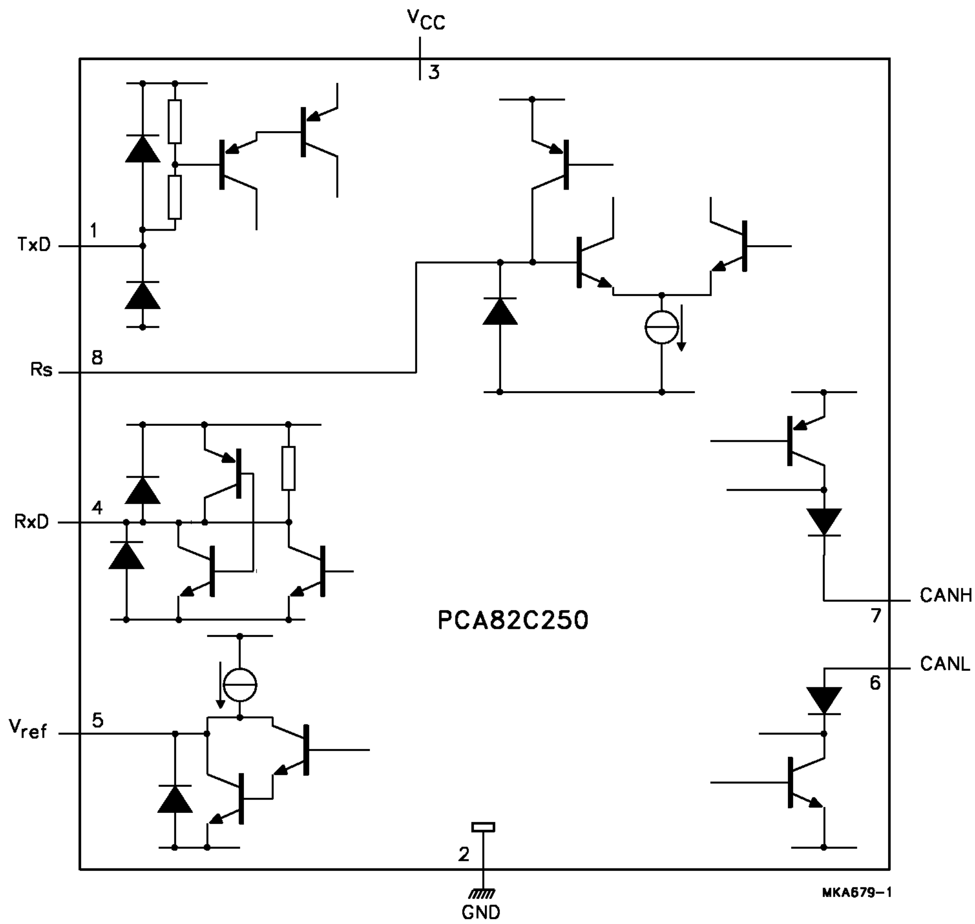
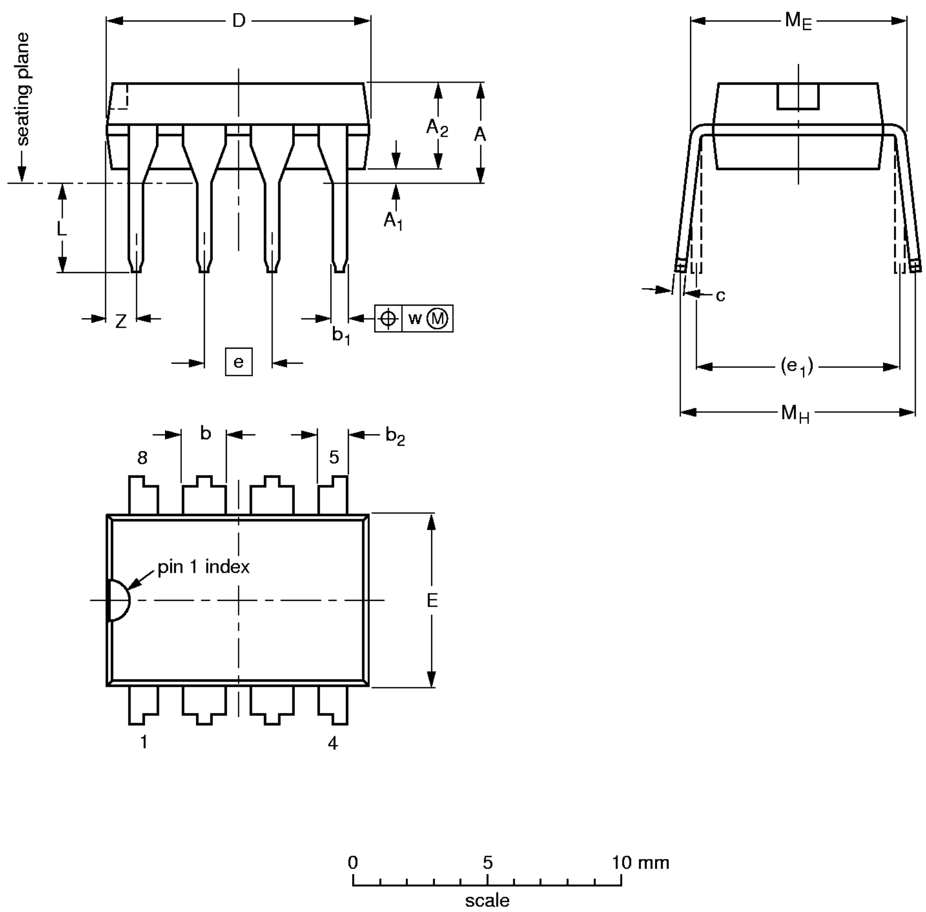


Fig.11 Internal pin configuration.

PACKAGE OUTLINES

DIP8: plastic dual in-line package; 8 leads (300 mil) **SOT97-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

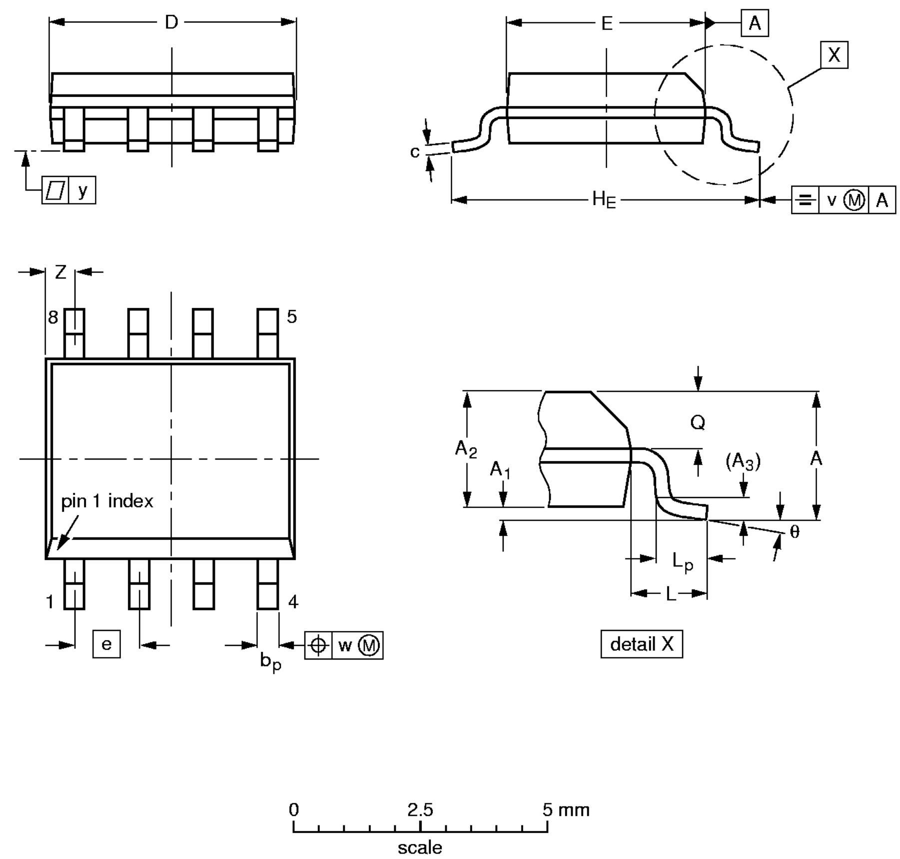
UNIT	A max.	A_1 min.	A_2 max.	b	b_1	b_2	c	D (1)	E (1)	e	e_1	L	M_E	M_H	w	Z (1) max.
mm	4.2	0.51	3.2	1.73 1.14	0.53 0.38	1.07 0.89	0.36 0.23	9.8 9.2	6.48 6.20	2.54	7.62	3.60 3.05	8.25 7.80	10.0 8.3	0.254	1.15
inches	0.17	0.020	0.13	0.068 0.045	0.021 0.015	0.042 0.035	0.014 0.009	0.39 0.36	0.26 0.24	0.10	0.30	0.14 0.12	0.32 0.31	0.39 0.33	0.01	0.045

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT97-1	050G01	MO-001AN				~~92-11-17~~ 95-02-04

SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm **SOT96-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D(1)	E(2)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z(1)	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	5.0 4.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8° 0°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.0100 0.0075	0.20 0.19	0.16 0.15	0.050	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.024	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	

Notes

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	EIAJ			
SOT96-1	076E03S	MS-012AA				~~95-02-04~~ 97-05-22

SOLDERING

Introduction

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and surface mounted components are mixed on one printed-circuit board. However, wave soldering is not always suitable for surface mounted ICs, or for printed-circuits with high population densities. In these situations reflow soldering is often used.

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"IC Package Databook"* (order code 9398 652 90011).

DIP

SOLDERING BY DIPPING OR BY WAVE

The maximum permissible temperature of the solder is 260 °C; solder at this temperature must not be in contact with the joint for more than 5 seconds. The total contact time of successive solder waves must not exceed 5 seconds.

The device may be mounted up to the seating plane, but the temperature of the plastic body must not exceed the specified maximum storage temperature ($T_{stg\ max}$). If the printed-circuit board has been pre-heated, forced cooling may be necessary immediately after soldering to keep the temperature within the permissible limit.

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Apply a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) to the lead(s) of the package, below the seating plane or not more than 2 mm above it. If the temperature of the soldering iron bit is less than 300 °C it may remain in contact for up to 10 seconds. If the bit temperature is between 300 and 400 °C, contact may be up to 5 seconds.

SO

REFLOW SOLDERING

Reflow soldering techniques are suitable for all SO packages.

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement.

Several techniques exist for reflowing; for example, thermal conduction by heated belt. Dwell times vary between 50 and 300 seconds depending on heating method. Typical reflow temperatures range from 215 to 250 °C.

Preheating is necessary to dry the paste and evaporate the binding agent. Preheating duration: 45 minutes at 45 °C.

WAVE SOLDERING

Wave soldering techniques can be used for all SO packages if the following conditions are observed:

- A double-wave (a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave) soldering technique should be used.
- The longitudinal axis of the package footprint must be parallel to the solder flow.
- The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Maximum permissible solder temperature is 260 °C, and maximum duration of package immersion in solder is 10 seconds, if cooled to less than 150 °C within 6 seconds. Typical dwell time is 4 seconds at 250 °C.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

REPAIRING SOLDERED JOINTS

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use only a low voltage soldering iron (less than 24 V) applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C. When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.