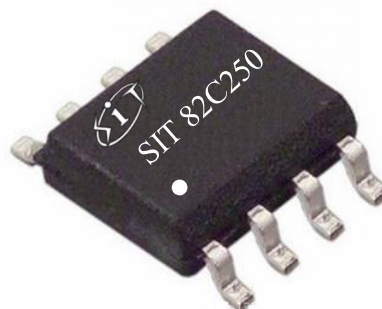


**FEATURES**

- Fully compatible with the “ISO 11898-12V” standard, can be used in 12V systems;
- Slope control via Rs pin to reduce RFI;
- Thermal protection;
- Overcurrent protection;
- Low-current Standby mode;
- An unpowered node does not disturb the bus lines;
- At least 110 nodes can be connected;
- High speed (up to 1 Mbps);
- High immunity against ElectroMagnetic Interference

**OUTLINE**


Provide green and environmentally friendly lead-free package

**DESCRIPTION**

The SIT82C250 is the interface between the Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical bus. It is primarily intended for high speed applications, up to 1 Mbps, in cars, industrial applications etc. The device provides differential transmit capability to the bus and differential receive capability to the CAN controller.

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply voltage	$V_{cc}$		4.5	5.5	V
Supply current	$I_{cc}$	Standby mode		275	uA
Maximum transmission rate	$1/t_{bit}$	Non return to zero code	1		Mbaud
CANH/CANL input or output voltage	$V_{can}$		-8	+18	V
Bus differential voltage	$V_{diff}$		1.5	3.0	V
Virtual junction temperature	$T_{amb}$		-40	125	°C

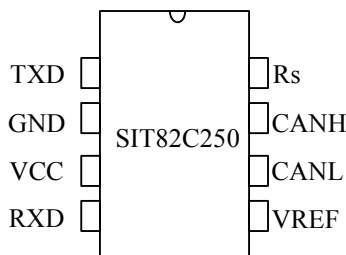
**PIN CONFIGURATION**


Fig.1 SIT82C250 Pin configuration

**LIMITING VALUES**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	VALUE	UNIT
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	-0.3~+7	V
MCU side DC voltage	TXD, RXD, VREF, Rs	-0.3~V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
Voltage range at any bus terminal	CANL, CANH	-8~18	V
Transient voltage on pins 6,7; see Fig.7	V <sub>tr</sub>	-200~+200	V
Storage temperature		-55~150	°C
Virtual junction temperature		-40~125	°C
Welding temperature range		300	°C
Continuous power consumption	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	TXD	transmit data input
2	GND	ground
3	VCC	supply voltage
4	RXD	receive data output
5	VREF	reference voltage output
6	CANL	LOW-level CAN bus line
7	CANH	HIGH-level CAN bus line
8	Rs	slope control input

**BUS TRANSMITTER DC CHARACTERISTICS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
HIGH-level input voltage	$V_{IH}$	output recessive	$0.7V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}+0.3$	V
LOW-level input voltage	$V_{IL}$	input recessive	-0.3		$0.3 V_{CC}$	V
HIGH-level input current	$I_{IH}$	$V_i=4V$	-200		+30	$\mu A$
LOW-level input current	$I_{IL}$	$V_i=1V$	-100		-600	$\mu A$
Recessive bus voltage	$V_{6,7}$	$V_i=4V$ , no load	2.0		3.0	V
Off-state output leakage current	$I_{LO}$	$-2V < (V_6, V_7) < -7V$	-2		+2	mA
		$-5V < (V_6, V_7) < 18V$	-10		+10	mA
CANH output voltage	$V_7$	$V_i=1V$ , $V_{CC}=4.75\sim 5.5V$	3.0		4.5	V
		$V_i=1V$ , $V_{CC}=4.75\sim 5.5V$	2.75		4.5	V
CANL output voltage	$V_6$	$V_i=1V$	0.5		2.0	V
Difference between output voltage at pins 6 and 7	$\Delta V_{6,7}$	$V_i=1V$	1.5		3.0	V
		$V_i=1V$ , $R_L=45\Omega$	1.5			V
		$V_i=4V$ , no load	-500		+50	mV
Short-circuit CANH current	$I_{sc7}$	$V_7=-18V$		-100	-200	mA
Short-circuit CANL current	$I_{sc6}$	$V_6=+18V$			200	mA

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^\circ C$ )

**BUS RECEIVER DC CHARACTERISTICS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Differential input voltage (recessive)	$V_{diff(r)}$	NOTE1	-1		0.5	V
		$-7V < (V_6, V_7) < 12V$ ; NOTE1	-1		0.4	V
Differential input voltage (dominant)	$V_{diff(d)}$		0.9		5.0	V
		$-7V < (V_6, V_7) < 12V$ ; not Standby mode	1.0		5.0	V
		Standby mode	0.97		5.0	V
		$V_{CC}=4.5\sim 5.1V$ Standby mode	0.91		5.0	V

<b>Differential input hysteresis</b>	$V_{diff(hys)}$	see Fig.4		150		mV
<b>HIGH-level output voltage</b>	$V_{OH, Pin4}$	$I_4=-100\mu A$	$0.8V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}$	V
<b>LOW-level output voltage</b>	$V_{OL, Pin4}$	$I_4=1mA$	0		$0.2 V_{CC}$	V
		$I_4=10mA$	0		1.5	V
<b>CANH, CANL input resistance</b>	$R_i$		5		25	K $\Omega$
<b>differential input resistance</b>	$R_{diff}$		20		100	K $\Omega$

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^\circ C$ ;

$V_1=4V$ ; pins 6 and 7 externally driven,  $-2V < (V_{6,7}) < 7V$ )

NOTE1: Including high speed, slope control and standby mode.

### REFERENCE VOLTAGE OUTPUT

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Reference output voltage</b>	$V_{ref}$	$V_8=1V;  I_5 <50\mu A$	$0.45V_{CC}$		$0.55V_{CC}$	V
		$V_8=4V;  I_5 <5\mu A$	$0.4V_{CC}$		$0.6V_{CC}$	V

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^\circ C$ )

### TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
<b>Minimum bit time</b>	$t_{bit}$	$R_8=0\Omega$			1	us
<b>Delay TXD to bus active</b>	$t_{onTXD}$	$R_8=0\Omega$			50	ns
<b>Delay TXD to bus inactive</b>	$t_{offTXD}$	$R_8=0\Omega$		40	80	ns
<b>Delay TXD to receiver active</b>	$t_{onRXD}$	$R_8=0\Omega$		55	120	ns
<b>Delay TXD to receiver inactive</b>	$t_{offRXD}$	$R_8=0\Omega$		100	190	ns
		$R_8=47K\Omega$		300	400	ns
<b>CANH, CANL slew rate</b>	$ SR $	$R_8=47K\Omega$		7		V/us
<b>Wake-up time from Standby (via pin8)</b>	$t_{wake}$	see Fig.5			20	us
<b>Bus dominant to RXD LOW</b>	$t_{dRXDL}$	$V_8=4V$ ; see Fig. 6			3	us

(unless specified otherwise  $R_L=60\Omega$ ;  $C_L=100pF$ ; see Fig.2, Fig.3)

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^\circ C$ )

**STANDBY/SLOPE CONTROL (PIN 8)**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Input voltage for Standby mode	$V_{stb}$		$0.75V_{CC}$			V
Slope control mode current	$I_{slope}$		-10		-200	uA
Slope control mode voltage	$V_{slope}$		$0.4V_{CC}$		$0.6V_{CC}$	V

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^{\circ}C$ )

**SUPPLY CURRENT**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply current	$I_3$	dominant; $V_i=1V$ ; $V_{CC}<5.1V$			78	mA
		recessive; $V_i=1V$ ; $V_{CC}<5.25V$			80	mA
		recessive; $V_i=1V$ ; $V_{CC}<5.5V$			85	mA
		recessive; $V_i=4V$ ; $R_8=47k\Omega$			10	mA
		Standby; NOTE2			275	uA

(unless specified otherwise  $V_{CC}=5V\pm 10\%$  and  $Temp=T_{MIN}\sim T_{MAX}$ ; typical in  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $Temp=25^{\circ}C$ )

NOTE2:  $I_1=I_4=I_5=0mA$ ;  $0V<V_6, V_7<V_{CC}$ ;  $V_8=V_{CC}$ ;  $T_{amb}<90^{\circ}C$

**FUNCTION TABLE**

Table 1 Truth table of the CAN transceiver

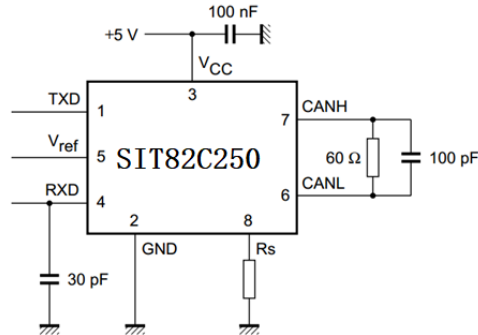
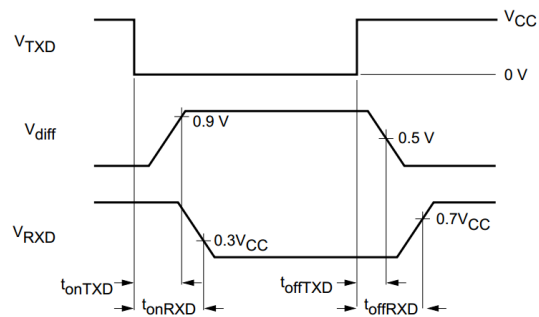
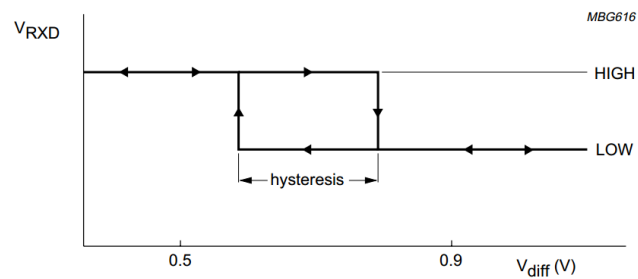
$V_{CC}$	TXD	CANH	CANL	BUS STATE	RXD
4.5~5.5V	0	H	L	dominant	0
4.5~5.5V	1 (or floating)	floating	floating	recessive	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
4.5~5.5V	X <sup>(1)</sup>	floating if $V_{RS} > 0.75V_{CC}$	floating if $V_{RS} > 0.75V_{CC}$	floating	1 <sup>(2)</sup>
$0 < V_{CC} < 4.5V$	floating	floating	floating	floating	X <sup>(1)</sup>

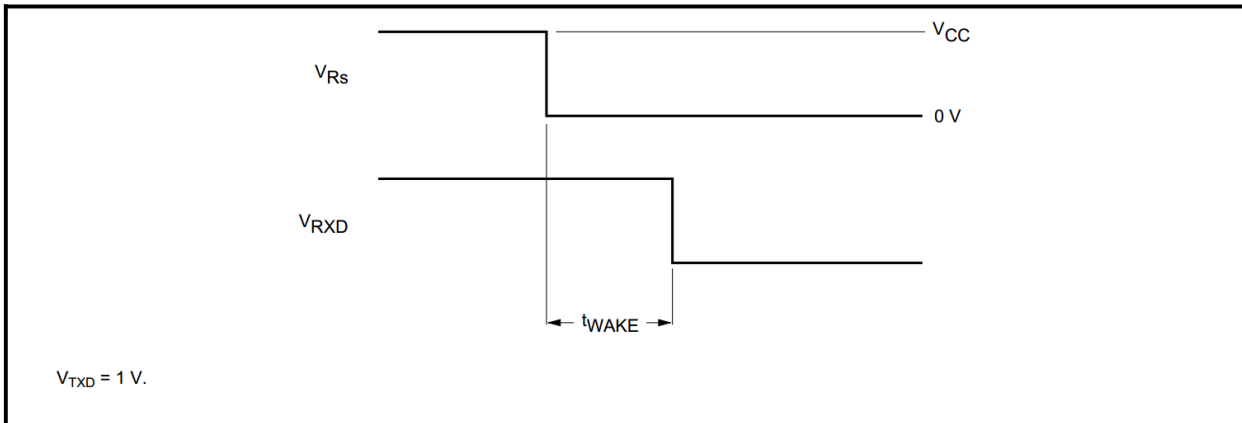
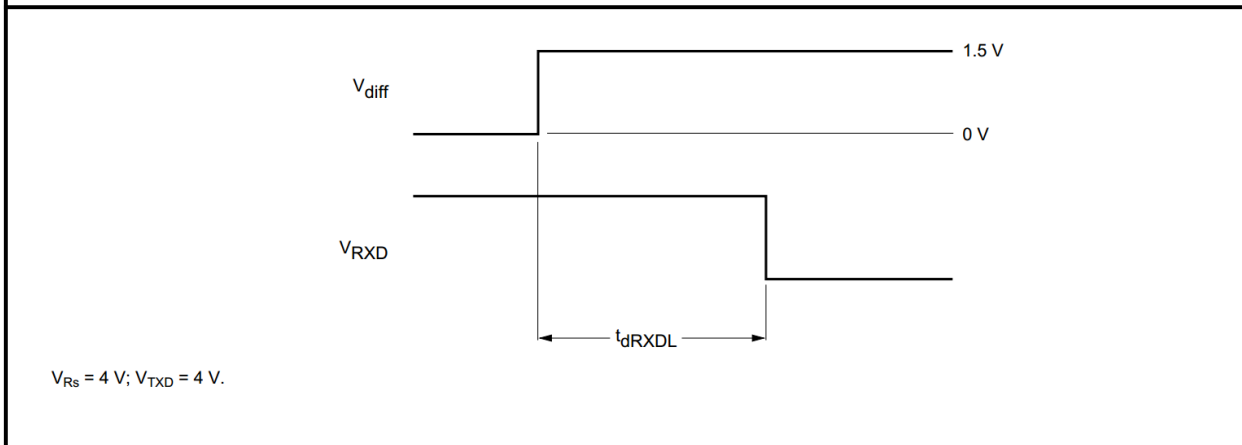
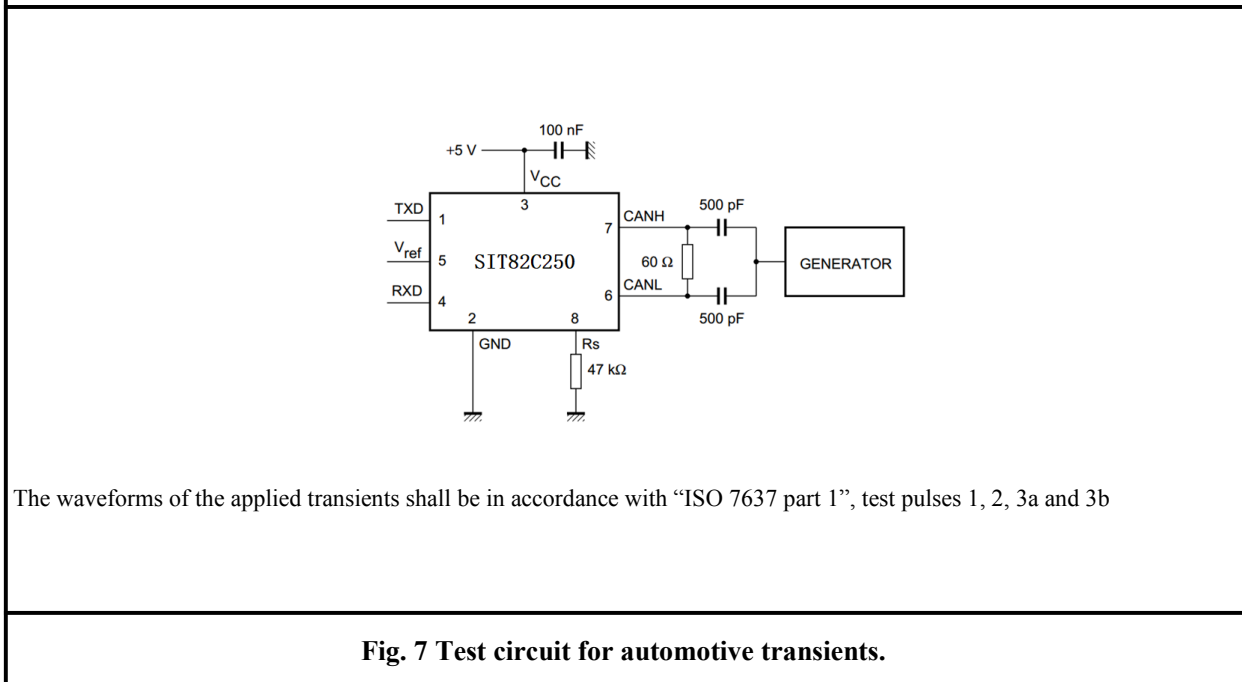
(1): X = don't care

(2): If another bus node is transmitting a dominant bit on the CAN bus, then RXD=0

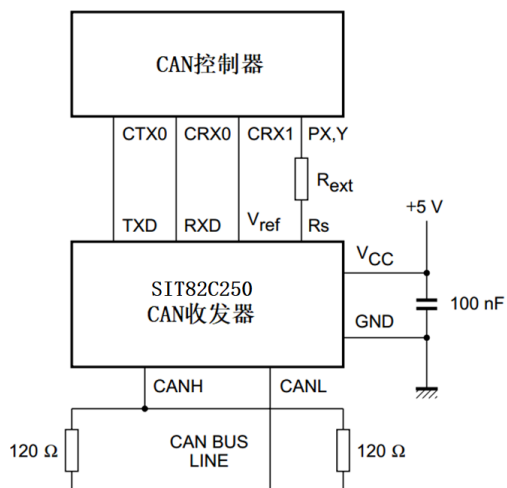
Table 2 Pin Rs summary

Condition forced at pin Rs	Mode	Resulting voltage or current at pin Rs
$V_{RS} > 0.75V_{CC}$	Standby	$-I_{RS} < 10\mu A$
$10\mu A < -I_{RS} < 200\mu A$	Slope control	$0.4V_{CC} < V_{RS} < 0.6V_{CC}$
$V_{RS} < 0.3 V_{CC}$	High speed	$-I_{RS} < 500\mu A$

**TEST CIRCUIT**

**Fig. 2 Test circuit for dynamic characteristics.**

**Fig. 3 Timing diagram for dynamic characteristics.**

**Fig. 4 Hysteresis.**


**Fig. 5 Timing diagram for wake-up from Standby.**

**Fig. 6 Timing diagram for bus dominant to RXD LOW**

**Fig. 7 Test circuit for automotive transients.**





- (1) The output control register of the CAN controller should be programmed for push-pull operation, dominant = LOW.
- (2) If no slope control is desired:  $R_{ext}=0$

**Fig. 8 Application of the CAN transceiver.**

**DESCRIPTION****1 Brief description**

The SIT82C250 is the interface between a CAN protocol controller and the physical bus. It is primarily intended for high speed applications, up to 1 Mbps, in cars, industrial applications etc. The device provides differential transmit capability to the bus and differential receive capability to the CAN controller. It is fully compatible with the “ISO 11898-12V” standard.

**2 Short-circuit protection**

A current-limiting circuit protects the driver output stage of the SIT82C250 against short-circuits to positive and negative supply voltage. When short-circuit occurs the power dissipation increases but the short-circuit protection function will prevent destruction of the driver output stage.

**3 Over-temperature protection**

The SIT82C250 has an integrated over-temperature protection circuit. If the junction temperature exceeds approximately 160°C, the current in the driver stage will decrease. Because the driver stage dissipates most of the power, the power dissipation and temperature of the IC is reduced. All other parts of the chip remain operational.

**4 Electrical transient protection**

Electrical transients often occur in automotive applications. The CANH and CANL of the SIT82C250 are also protected against electrical transients.

**5 Control mode**

Three operating modes are available: high speed, slope control, and standby. Pin 8 (Rs) is used to select the operating mode.

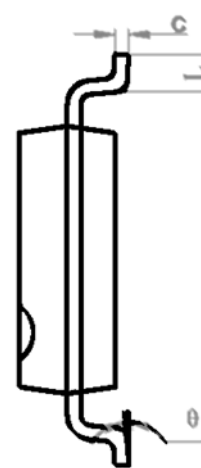
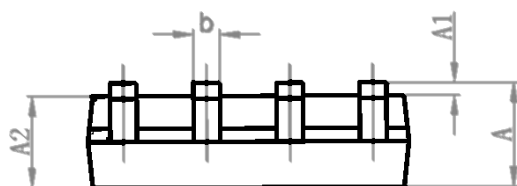
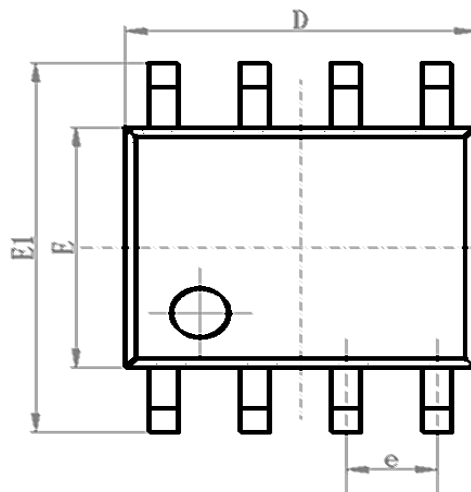
The high-speed mode of operation is selected by connecting pin 8 to ground. In this mode, no measures are taken to limit the slopes. A shielded cable is recommended to avoid RFI problems.

The device can be set to operate with slope control by connecting pin 8 with a resistor to ground to modify the rise and fall of slopes. The rise and fall of slopes are proportional to the pin's output current. By controlling the slope, the RFI can be reduced. This mode facilitates the use of an unshielded twisted pair or a parallel pair of wires as bus lines.

The device enters a low-current standby mode during which the driver is switched off and the receiver is switched to a low current if a high logic level is applied to pin 8. When a dominant state (bus differential voltage > 900 mV typical) occurs on the bus, RXD will be switched to a LOW level. The attached microcontroller should reverse this low-current standby mode and place the transceiver into normal operation via pin 8. Because the receiver is slower in this mode, the first CAN message may be lost at higher bit rates.

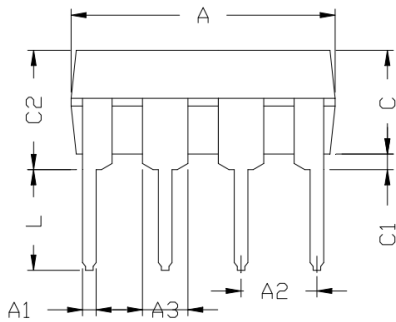
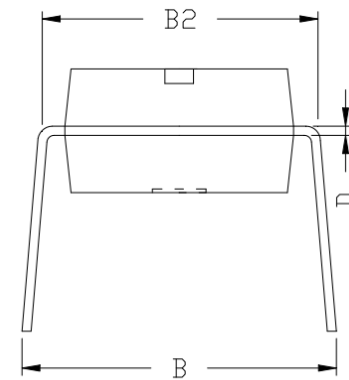
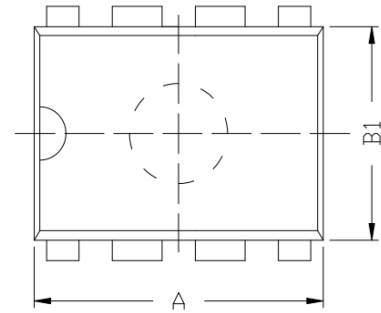
**SOP8 DIMENSIONS**
**PACKAGE SIZE**

SYMBOL	MIN./mm	TYP./mm	MAX./mm
A	1.50	1.60	1.70
A1	0.1	0.15	0.2
A2	1.35	1.45	1.55
b	0.355	0.400	0.455
D	4.800	4.900	5.00
E	3.780	3.880	3.980
E1	5.800	6.000	6.200
e		1.270BSC	
L	0.40	0.60	0.80
c	0.153	0.203	0.253
$\theta$	-2°	-4°	-6°



**DIP8 DIMENSIONS**
**PACKAGE SIZE**

SYMBOL	MIN./mm	TYP./mm	MAX./mm
A	9.00	9.20	9.40
A1	0.33	0.45	0.51
A2	2.54TYP		
A3	1.525TYP		
B	8.40	8.70	9.10
B1	6.20	6.40	6.60
B2	7.32	7.62	7.92
C	3.20	3.40	3.60
C1	0.50	0.60	0.80
C2	3.71	4.00	4.31
D	0.20	0.28	0.36
L	3.00	3.30	3.60


**ORDERING INFORMATION**

TYPE NUMBER	TEMPERATURE	PACKAGE
SIT82C250T	-40°C~125°C	SOP8
SIT82C250	-40°C~125°C	DIP8

Tape/reel package is 2500 pieces