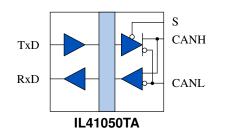




# High-Speed, Low-Power Isolated CAN Transceiver

## **Functional Diagram**



VDD2 (V)	$\mathbf{T}\mathbf{x}\mathbf{D}^{(1)}$	S	CANH	CANL	Bus State	RxD
4.75 to 5.25	$\downarrow$	Low <sup>(2)</sup>	High	Low	Dominant	Low
4.75 to 5.25	Х	High	$V_{DD2}/2$	V <sub>DD2</sub> /2	Recessive	High
4.75 to 5.25	↑	Х	V <sub>DD2</sub> /2	V <sub>DD2</sub> /2	Recessive	High
<2V (no pwr)	Х	Х	0 <v<2.5< td=""><td>0<v<2.5< td=""><td>Recessive</td><td>High</td></v<2.5<></td></v<2.5<>	0 <v<2.5< td=""><td>Recessive</td><td>High</td></v<2.5<>	Recessive	High
2 <vdd2<4.75< td=""><td>&gt;2V</td><td>Х</td><td>0<v<2.5< td=""><td>0<v<2.5< td=""><td>Recessive</td><td>High</td></v<2.5<></td></v<2.5<></td></vdd2<4.75<>	>2V	Х	0 <v<2.5< td=""><td>0<v<2.5< td=""><td>Recessive</td><td>High</td></v<2.5<></td></v<2.5<>	0 <v<2.5< td=""><td>Recessive</td><td>High</td></v<2.5<>	Recessive	High

Table 1. Function table.

#### Notes:

- 1. TxD input is edge triggered:  $\uparrow$  = Logic Lo to Hi,  $\downarrow$  = Hi to Lo
- 2. Valid for logic state as described or open circuit

X = don't care

#### Features

- 180 ns typical loop delay
- 70 mA maximum bus-side dynamic supply current
- 12 mA maximum quiescent recessive supply current
- 1 Mbps
- Fully compliant with the ISO 11898 CAN standard
- -55 °C to +125 °C operating temperature
- 3 V to 5.5 V power supplies
- >110-node fan-out
- 44000 year barrier life
- ±500 V CDM ESD
- 50 kV/µs typ.; 30 kV/µs min. common mode transient immunity
- No carrier or clock for low emissions and EMI susceptibility
- · Silent mode to disable transmitter
- Transmit data (TxD) dominant time-out function
- Edge triggered, non-volatile input improves noise performance
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Bus power short-circuit protection
- 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub> isolation voltage
- IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17):2021-10 certified; UL 1577 recognized
- QSOP, 0.15" SOIC, or 0.3" True 8™ mm 16-pin packages

#### **Applications**

- Factory automation
- Battery management systems
- Noise-critical CAN
- DeviceNet

#### **Description**

The IL41050TA is a galvanically isolated, CAN (Controller Area Network) transceiver, designed as the interface between the CAN protocol controller and the physical bus.

The wide-body version provides true 8 mm creepage. Narrow-body and QSOP packages offer unprecedented miniaturization.

The IL41050 family provides isolated differential transmit capability to the bus and isolated differential receive capability to the CAN controller via NVE's patented\* spintronic Giant Magnetoresistance (GMR) technology.

A unique ceramic/polymer composite barrier provides excellent isolation and virtually unlimited barrier life.

Advanced features facilitate reliable bus operation. Unpowered nodes do not disturb the bus, and a unique non-volatile programmable power-up feature prevents unstable nodes. The devices also have a hardware-selectable silent mode that disables the transmitter.

Designed for harsh CAN and DeviceNet environments, IL41050TA transceivers have transmit data dominant time-out, bus pin transient protection, a rugged Charged Device Model ESD rating, thermal shutdown protection, and short-circuit protection. Unique edge-triggered inputs improve noise performance.

IsoLoop<sup>®</sup> is a registered trademark of NVE Corporation. \*U.S. Patent number 5,831,426; 6,300,617 and others.





## Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)(2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Storage temperature	Ts	-55		150	°C	
Junction temperature	Tı	-55		150	°C	
DC voltage at CANH and CANL pins	VCANH, VCANL	-45		45	V	$0 \text{ V} < \text{V}_{\text{DD2}} < 5.25 \text{ V};$ indefinite duration
Supply voltage	$V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}$	-0.3		7	V	
Digital input voltage	V <sub>TxD</sub> , V <sub>S</sub>	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Digital output voltage	V <sub>RxD</sub>	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
DC voltage at V <sub>REF</sub>	VREF	-0.3		$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V	
Transient voltage at CANH or CANL	Vtrt(CAN)	-150		150	V	
Electrostatic discharge at all pins	Vesd	-4000		4000	V	Human body model
Electrostatic discharge at all pins	Vesd	-500		500	V	Machine model

# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Supply voltage	V <sub>DD1</sub>	3.0		5.5	V	
	V <sub>DD2</sub>	4.75		5.25	°C	
Ambient operating temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-55		125	°C	
Junction temperature	TJ	-55		125	°C	
Input voltage at any bus terminal	VCANH	-12		12	v	
(separately or common mode)	VCANL	12		12	•	
		2.0		$V_{DD1}$		$V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$
High-level digital input voltage <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	$V_{IH}$	2.4		$V_{DD1}$	V	$V_{DD1} = 5.0 V$
		2.0		$V_{DD2}$		$V_{DD2} = 5.0 V$
Low-level digital input voltage <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	VIL	0		0.8	V	
Digital output current (RxD)	I <sub>OH</sub>	-8		8	mA	$V_{DD1} = 3.3V$ to 5V
Digital input signal rise and fall times	t <sub>IR</sub> , t <sub>IF</sub>			1	μs	





## Safety and Approvals

IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17):2021-10 (Basic Isolation; VDE File Number 5016933-4880-0001)

- Isolation voltage (V<sub>ISO</sub>): 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub>
- Transient overvoltage (VIOTM): 4000 VPK
- Surge rating: 4000 V
- Each part tested at 1590  $V_{PK}$  for 1 second, 5 pC partial discharge limit.
- Samples tested at 4000 VPK for 60 sec.; then 1358 VPK for 10 sec. with 5 pC partial discharge limit.
- Working Voltage (VIORM; pollution degree 2):

Package	Part No. Suffix	Working Voltage
QSOP16	-1	600 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Narrow-body SOIC16	-3	700 V <sub>RMS</sub>
Wide-body SOIC16/True 8 <sup>TM</sup>	None	600 V <sub>RMS</sub>

Safety-Limiting Values	Symbol	Value	Units
Safety rating ambient temperature	Ts	180	°C
Safety rating power (180 °C)	Ps	270	mW
Supply current safety rating (total of supplies)	Is	54	mA

UL 1577 (Component Recognition Program File Number E207481)

- 2500 V rating
- Each part tested at 3000 V<sub>RMS</sub> (4243 V<sub>PK</sub>) for 1 second
- Each lot sample tested at 2500 V<sub>RMS</sub> (3536 V<sub>PK</sub>) for 1 minute

#### Soldering Profile

Per JEDEC J-STD-020C; MSL=1

#### Notes:

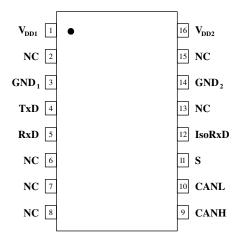
- 1. Absolute Maximum specifications mean the device will not be damaged if operated under these conditions. It does not guarantee performance.
- 2. All voltages are with respect to network ground except differential I/O bus voltages.
- 3. The TxD input is edge sensitive. Voltage magnitude of the input signal is specified, but edge rate specifications must also be met.
- 4. The maximum time allowed for a logic transition at the TxD input is  $1 \mu s$ .





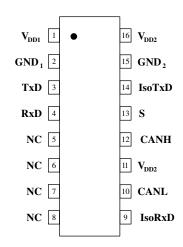
# IL41050-1 Pin Connections (QSOP Package)

1	V <sub>DD1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply input
2	NC	No internal connection
3	GND <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply ground return
4	TxD	Transmit Data input
5	RxD	Receive Data output
6	NC	No internal connection
7	NC	No internal connection
8	NC	No internal connection
9	CANH	High level CANbus line
10	CANL	Low level CANbus line
11	S	Mode select input. Leave open or set low for normal operation; set high for silent mode.
12	IsoRxD	Isolated RxD output. No connection should be made to this pin.
13	NC	No internal connection
14	GND <sub>2</sub>	Bus ground
15	NC	No internal connection
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	Bus power supply input
9 10 11 12 13 14 15	CANH CANL S IsoRxD NC GND <sub>2</sub> NC	High level CANbus lineLow level CANbus lineMode select input. Leave open or set low for normal operation; set high for silent mode.Isolated RxD output. No connection should be made to this pin.No internal connectionBus ground No internal connection



## IL41050-3 Pin Connections (0.15" SOIC Package)

1	V <sub>DD1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply input
2	GND <sub>1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply ground return
3	TxD	Transmit Data input
4	RxD	Receive Data output
5	NC	No internal connection
6	NC	No internal connection
7	NC	No internal connection
8	NC	No internal connection
9	IsoRxD	Isolated RxD output. No connection should be made to this pin.
10	CANL	Low level CANbus line
11	V <sub>DD2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> CAN I/O bus circuitry power supply input*
12	CANH	High level CANbus line
13	S	Mode select input. Leave open or set low for normal operation; set high for silent mode.
14	IsoTxD	Isolated TxD output. No connection should be made to this pin.
15	GND <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> power supply ground return
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> isolation power supply input*



\*Pin 11 is not internally connected to pin 16; both should be connected to the V<sub>DD2</sub> power supply for normal operation.





# IL41050 Pin Connections (0.3" SOIC Package)

1	V <sub>DD1</sub>	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply input			
2	GND1	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply ground return (pin 2 is internally connected to pin 8)			
3	TxD	Transmit Data input			
4	NC	No internal connection			
5	RxD	Receive Data output	<b>V</b> <sub>DD1</sub> 1	•	16 <b>V</b> <sub>DD2</sub>
6	NC	No internal connection			_
7	NC	No internal connection	$GND_1$ 2		15 GND <sub>2</sub>
8	GND1	V <sub>DD1</sub> power supply ground return (pin 8 is internally connected to pin 2)	<b>TxD</b> $\boxed{3}$		14 <b>S</b>
9	GND <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> power supply ground return (pin 9 is internally connected to pin 15)	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{NC}  4 \\ \mathbf{RxD}  5 \end{array}$		13 CANE
10	VREF	Reference voltage output (nominally 50% of V <sub>DD2</sub> )	NC 6		11 V <sub>DD2</sub>
11	V <sub>DD2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> CAN I/O bus circuitry power supply input*	NC 7	·	10 V <sub>REF</sub>
12	CANL	Low level CANbus line			_
13	CANH	High level CANbus line	GND <sub>1</sub> 8		9 GND <sub>2</sub>
14	S	Mode select input. Leave open or set low for normal operation; set high for silent mode.			
15	GND <sub>2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> power supply ground return (pin 15 is internally connected to pin 9)			
16	V <sub>DD2</sub>	V <sub>DD2</sub> isolation power supply input*			

\*Pin 11 is not internally connected to pin 16; both should be connected to the  $V_{DD2}$  power supply for normal operation.



# **Operating Specifications**

Electrical Specifi	cations (Tmin to Tma	ax and V <sub>DD1</sub> , V	$V_{\rm DD2} = 4.75 \text{ V}$	to 5.25 V unless	otherwise st	ated)
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Power Supply Current						-
		1	1.75	2.0		$dr = 0$ bps; $V_{DD1} = 5$ V
Quiescent supply current (recessive)	IQ <sub>VDD1</sub>	1 0.7	1.75	3.0	mA	dr = 0 bps;
		0.7	1.4	2.0		$V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$
		1.2	2.0	3.2		$dr = 1$ Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$ ;
Dynamia supply auront (dominant)	Ivdd1	1.2	2.0	5.2	mΛ	$V_{DD1} = 5 V$
Dynamic supply current (dominant)	IVDDI	0.9	1.6	2.2	mA	$dr = 1$ Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$ ;
		0.9	1.0	2.2		$V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$
Quiescent supply current (recessive)	IQ <sub>VDD2</sub>	3.5	7	12	mA	0 bps
Dynamic supply current (dominant)	Ivdd2	26	52	70	IIIA	1 Mbps, $R_L = 60\Omega$
Transmitter Data input (TxD) <sup>(1)</sup>						
High level input voltage ↑	VIH	2.4		5.25	V	$V_{DD1} = 5 V$ ; recessive
High level input voltage ↑	VIH	2.0		3.6	V	$V_{DD1} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ; recessive
Low level input voltage ↓	VIL	-0.3		0.8	V	Output dominant
TxD input rise and fall time <sup>(2)</sup>	tr			1	μs	10% to 90%tr
High level input current	I <sub>IH</sub>	-10		10	μA	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$
Low level input current	IIL	10		10	μA	$V_{TxD} = 0 V$
Mode select input (S)			<u> </u>			
High level input voltage	VIH	2.0		$V_{DD2} + 0.3$	V	Silent mode
Low level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.3		0.8	V	High-speed mode
High level input current	IIH	20	30	50	μΑ	$V_S = 2 V$
Low level input current	I <sub>IL</sub>	15	30	45	μA	$V_{\rm S} = 0 \ \rm V$
Receiver Data output (RxD)					•	
High level output current	Іон	-2	-8.5	-20	mA	$V_{RxD} = 0.8 V_{DD1}$
Low level output current	Iol	2	8.5	20	mA	$V_{RxD} = 0.45 V$
Failsafe supply voltage <sup>(4)</sup>	V <sub>DD2</sub>	3.6		3.9	V	
Reference Voltage output (V <sub>REF</sub> )						
Reference Voltage output	V <sub>REF</sub>	0.45 V <sub>DD2</sub>	0.5 V <sub>DD2</sub>	0.55 V <sub>DD2</sub>	V	-50 μA <ivref< +50="" td="" μa<=""></ivref<>
Bus lines (CANH and CANL)						
Recessive voltage at CANH pin	Vo(reces) CANH	2.0	2.5	3.0	V	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$ , no load
Recessive voltage at CANL pin	V <sub>O(reces)</sub> CANL	2.0	2.5	3.0	V	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$ , no load
						$-27V < V_{CANH} < +32V;$
Recessive current at CANH pin	I <sub>O(reces)</sub> CANH	-2.5		+2.5	mA	$0V < V_{DD2} < 5.25V$
<b>D</b>						$-27V < V_{CANL} < +32V;$
Recessive current at CANL pin	IO(reces) CANL	-2.5		+2.5	mA	0 V <v<sub>DD2 &lt; 5.25V</v<sub>
Dominant voltage at CANH pin	VO(dom) CANH	3.0	3.6	4.25	V	$V_{TxD} = 0 V$
Dominant voltage at CANL pin	VO(dom) CANL	0.5	1.4	1.75	V	$V_{TxD} = 0 V$
						$V_{TxD} = 0 V$ ; dominant
Differential bus input voltage	<b>T</b> 7	1.5	2.25	3.0	V	$42.5 \ \Omega < R_L < 60 \ \Omega$
(VCANH – VCANL)	V <sub>i(dif)(bus)</sub>	120	0	50	* 7	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1};$
		-120	0	+50	mV	recessive; no load
Short-circuit output current at CANH	IO(sc) CANH	-45	-70	-95	mA	$V_{\text{CANH}} = 0 \text{ V}, V_{\text{TxD}} = 0$
Short-circuit output current at CANL	Io(sc) CANL	45	70	120	mA	$V_{CANL} = 36 \text{ V},  \text{V}_{TxD} = 0$
•						$-5 \text{ V} < V_{\text{CANL}} < +10 \text{ V};$
Differential receiver threshold voltage	V <sub>i(dif)(th)</sub>	0.5	0.7	0.9	V	$-5 \text{ V} < V_{\text{CANH}} < +10 \text{ V}$
Differential receiver input voltage						-5 V <vcanl< +10="" td="" v;<=""></vcanl<>
hysteresis	V <sub>i(dif)(hys)</sub>	50	70	100	mV	$-5 \text{ V} < V_{\text{CANH}} < +10 \text{ V}$
Common Mode input resistance at	_					e entra
CANH	$R_{i(CM)(CANH)}$	15	25	37	kΩ	
Common Mode input resistance at						
CANL	$R_{i(CM)(CANL)}$	15	25	37	kΩ	
Matching between Common Mode	D	2	0		01	<b>X7 X7</b>
input resistance at CANH, CANL	Ri(CM)(m)	-3	0	+3	%	$V_{CANL} = V_{CANH}$





<b>Electrical Specifications</b> ( $T_{min}$ to $T_{max}$ and $V_{DD1}$ , $V_{DD2}$ = 4.5 V to 5.5 V unless otherwise stated)								
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions		
Bus lines (cont)								
Differential input resistance	R <sub>i(diff)</sub>	25	50	75	kΩ			
Input capacitance, CANH	C <sub>i(CANH)</sub>		7.5	20	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$		
Input capacitance, CANL	Ci(CANL)		7.5	20	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$		
Differential input capacitance	Ci(dif)		3.75	10	pF	$V_{TxD} = V_{DD1}$		
Input leakage current at CANH	ILI(CANH)	100	170	250	μΑ	$V_{CANH}=5 V, V_{DD2}=0$		
Input leakage current at CANL	ILI(CANL)	100	170	250	μΑ	$V_{CANL}=5 V, V_{DD2}=0$		
Thermal Shutdown								
Shutdown junction temperature	T <sub>j(SD)</sub>	155	165	180	°C			

<b>Timing Characteristics</b> (60 $\Omega$ / 100 pF bus loading; 20 pF RxD load; see Fig. 1)								
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions		
TxD to bus active delay	t	44	93	160	20	$V_{S}=0 V; V_{DD1}=5 V$		
TXD to bus active delay	$t_{d(TxD-BUSon)}$	36	96	128	ns	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$		
TyD to bug inactive delay	tum p prig se	34	68	110	20	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 5 V$		
TxD to bus inactive delay	td(TxD-BUSoff)	37	71	113	ns	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$		
Bus active to RxD delay	turne n n	29	63	125	20	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 5 V$		
Bus active to KXD delay	td(BUSon-RxD)	32	66	128	ns	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$		
Pus inactive to PyD delay	td(BUSoff-RxD)	69	108	170	ns	$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 5 V$		
Bus inactive to RxD delay		72	111	173		$V_{S} = 0 V; V_{DD1} = 3.3 V$		
Loop delay	TLOOP	74	180	250	ne	$V_S = 0$ V; "Typ." at		
low-to-high or high-to-low	I LOOP	/4	180	230	ns	25°C and nominal loads		
TxD dominant time for timeout	Τ	250	457	765	110	$V_{TxD} = 0 V$		
TXD dominant time for timeout	Tdom(TxD)	230	437	703	μs	$3.0 \text{ V} > \text{V}_{\text{DD1}} < 5.5 \text{ V}$		
Common Mode Transient Immunity					kV/μs	$R_L = 60 \Omega;$		
(TxD Logic High or Logic Low)	ICM <sub>H</sub> , ICM <sub>L</sub>	30	50			$V_{CM} = 1500 V_{DC};$		
(TXD Logic High of Logic Low)						$t_{\text{TRANSIENT}} = 25 \text{ ns}$		

Magnetic Field Immunity <sup>(3)</sup> (V <sub>DD2</sub> = 5V, 3V <v<sub>DD1&lt;5.5V)</v<sub>									
Power Frequency Magnetic Immunity	H <sub>PF</sub>		6000		A/m	50Hz/60 Hz			
Pulse Magnetic Field Immunity	Hpm		7000		A/m	$t_p = 8 \ \mu s$			
Damped Oscillatory Magnetic Field	Hosc		7000		A/m	0.1 Hz – 1 MHz			
Cross-axis Immunity Multiplier	Kx		2			See Fig. 4			

# **Insulation Specifications**

Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
	3.2				
	4.0			mm	
	8.03	8.3			Per IEC 60601
	0.012	0.013		mm	
R <sub>IO</sub>		>10 <sup>14</sup>		Ω	500 V
C <sub>IO</sub>		7		pF	f = 1 MHz
		0.2		$\mu A_{RMS}$	240 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 60 Hz
CTI	≥175			V	Per IEC 60112
	1000			V <sub>RMS</sub>	At maximum
V <sub>IO</sub>					
	1500			$V_{DC}$	operating temperature
		44000		Years	100°C, 1000 V <sub>RMS</sub> , 60% CL activation energy
	R <sub>IO</sub> C <sub>IO</sub> CTI	$\begin{array}{c c} & 3.2 \\ 4.0 \\ 8.03 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ C_{10} \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ CTI \\ \hline \\ CTI \\ \hline \\ V_{10} \\ \hline \\ V_{10} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $





## **Thermal Characteristics**

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
Junction–Ambient Thermal Resistance	QSOP 0.15" SOIC 0.3" SOIC	$\theta_{\rm JA}$		100 82 55		°C/W	Per JESD51; 2s2p
Junction–Case (Top) Thermal Resistance	QSOP 0.15" SOIC 0.3" SOIC	$\theta_{\rm JC}$		9 8 12		°C/W	board in free air
Power Dissipation	QSOP 0.15" SOIC 0.3" SOIC	PD			675 700 800	mW	

## Notes:

1. The TxD input is edge sensitive. Voltage magnitude of the input signal is specified, but edge rate specifications must also be met.

2. The maximum time allowed for a logic transition at the TxD input is 1  $\mu$ s.

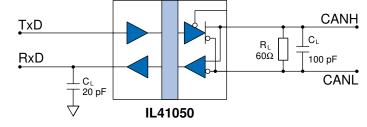
3. Test and measurement methods are given in the Electromagnetic Compatibility section.

4. If  $V_{DD2}$  falls below the specified failsafe supply voltage, RxD will go High.





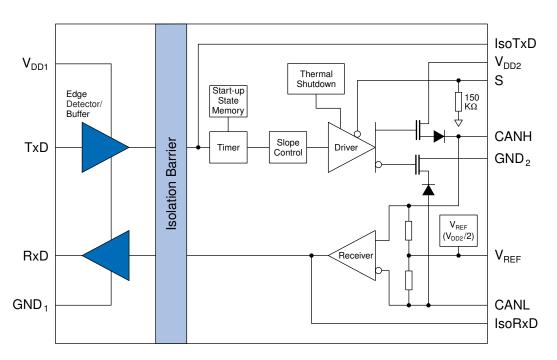
# Timing Test Circuit



Timing parameters are measured with 60  $\Omega$  / 100 pF bus line loading and 20 pF on RxD as shown in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1. Timing characteristics test circuit.

## Block Diagram

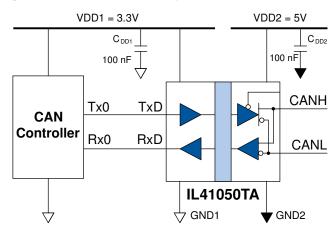








# **Application Information**



As Figure 3 shows, the IL41050TA can provide isolation and level shifting between a 5 volt CAN bus and a 3 volt microcontroller:

Figure 3. Isolated CAN node using the IL41050TA.

#### **Bus-Side Power Supply Pins**

On the 0.3" SOIC version, both V<sub>DD2</sub> power supply inputs (pins 11 and 16) must be connected to the bus-side power supply. On some parts the CAN I/O circuitry and bus-side isolation circuitry power are separated for testing purposes. The part may not operate without both pins powered, and operation without both pins powered can cause damage.

#### **Power Supply Decoupling**

V<sub>DD1</sub> and V<sub>DD2</sub> should be bypassed with 0.1 µF capacitors as close as possible to the V<sub>DD</sub> pins.

#### **Maintaining Creepage**

Creepage distances are often critical in isolated circuits. In addition to meeting JEDEC standards, NVE isolator packages have unique creepage specifications. Standard pad libraries often extend under the package, compromising creepage and clearance. Similarly, ground planes, if used, should be spaced to avoid compromising clearance. Package drawings and recommended pad layouts are included in this datasheet.

#### Input Configurations

The TxD input should not be left open as the state will be indeterminate. If connected to an open-drain or open collector output, a pull-up resistor (typically 16 k $\Omega$ ) should be connected from the input to V<sub>DD1</sub>.

The Mode Select ("S") input has a nominal 150 k $\Omega$  internal pull-down resistor. It can be left open or set low for normal operation.

#### **Dominant Mode Time-out and Failsafe Receiver Functions**

CAN bus latch up is prevented by an integrated Dominant mode timeout function. If the TxD pin is forced permanently low by hardware or software application failure, the time-out returns the RxD output to the high state no more than 765  $\mu$ s after TxD is asserted dominant. The timer is triggered by a negative edge on TxD. If the duration of the low is longer than the internal timer value, the transmitter is disabled, driving the bus to the recessive state. The timer is reset by a positive edge on pin TxD.

If power is lost on Vdd2, the IL41050 asserts the RxD output high when the supply voltage falls below 3.8 V. RxD will return to normal operation when Vdd2 rises above approximately 4.2 V.

#### **Programmable Power-Up**

A unique non-volatile programmable power-up feature prevents unstable nodes. A state that needs to be present at node power up can be programmed at the last power down. For example if a CAN node is required to "pulse" dominant at power up, TxD can be sent low by the controller immediately prior to power down. When power is resumed, the node will immediately go dominant allowing self-check code in the microcontroller to verify node operation. If desired, the node can also power up silently by presetting the TxD line high at power down. At the next power on, the IL41050 will remain silent, awaiting a dominant state from the bus.

The microcontroller can check that the CAN node powered down correctly before applying power at the next "power on" request. If the node powered down as intended, RxD will be set high and stored in the IL41050's non-volatile memory. The level stored in the RxD bit can be read before isolated node power is enabled, avoiding possible CAN bus disruption due to an unstable node.





#### **Replacing Non-Isolated Transceivers**

The IL41050 is designed to replace common non-isolated CAN transceivers such as the Philips/NXP TJA1050 with minimal circuit changes. Some notable differences:

- Some non-isolated CAN transceivers have internal TxD pull-up resistors, but the IL41050 TxD input should not be left open. If connected to an open-drain or open collector output, a pull-up resistor (typically 16 k $\Omega$ ) should be connected from the input to V<sub>DD1</sub>.
- Initialization behavior varies between CAN transceivers. To ensure the desired power-up state, the IL41050 should be initialized with a TxD pulse (low-to-high for recessive initialization), or shut down the transceiver in the desired power-up state (the "programmable power-up feature").
- Many non-isolated CAN transceivers have a V<sub>REF</sub> output. Such a reference is available on the IL41050 wide-body version.

## The VREF Output

 $V_{REF}$  is a reference voltage output used to drive bus threshold comparators in some legacy systems and is provided on the IL41050 wide-body version. The output is half of the bus supply ±10% (*i.e.*, 0.45  $V_{DD2} < V_{REF} < 0.55 V_{DD2}$ ), and can drive up to 50  $\mu$ A.

#### IsoRxD / IsoTxD Outputs

The IsoRxD and IsoTxD outputs are isolated versions of the RxD and TxD signals. These outputs are provided for troubleshooting on the narrow-body version, but normally no connections should be made to the pins.

#### The Isolation Advantage

Battery fire caused by over or under charging of individual lithium ion cells is a major concern in multi-cell high voltage electric and hybrid vehicle batteries. To combat this, each cell is monitored for current flow, cell voltage, and in some advanced batteries, magnetic susceptibility. The IL41050 allows seamless connection of the monitoring electronics of every cell to a common CAN bus by electrically isolating inputs from outputs, effectively isolating each cell from all other cells. Cell status is then monitored via the CAN controller in the Battery Management System (BMS).

Another major advantage of isolation is the tremendous increase in noise immunity it affords the CAN node, even if the power source is a battery. Inductive drives and inverters can produce transient swings in excess of 20 kV/µs. The traditional, non-isolated CAN node provides some protection due to differential signaling and symmetrical driver/receiver pairs, but the IL41050 typically provides more than twice the dV/dt protection of a traditional CAN node.



## Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity

This product has been tested for electrostatic sensitivity to the limits stated in the specifications. However, NVE recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate care to avoid damage. Damage caused by inappropriate handling or storage could range from performance degradation to complete failure.

## **Electromagnetic Compatibility**

The IL41050TA is fully compliant with IEC 61000-6-1 and IEC 61000-6-2 standards for immunity, and IEC 61000-6-3, IEC 61000-6-4, CISPR, and FCC Class A standards for emissions.

Immunity to external magnetic fields is higher if the field direction is "end-to-end" (rather than to "pin-to-pin") as shown in the diagram below:

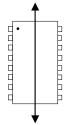
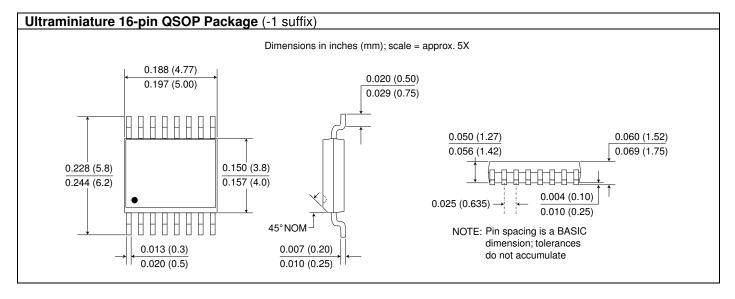


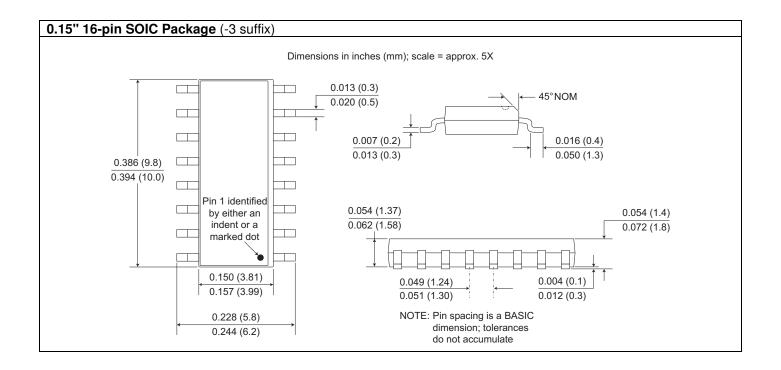
Figure 4. Orientation for high field immunity.





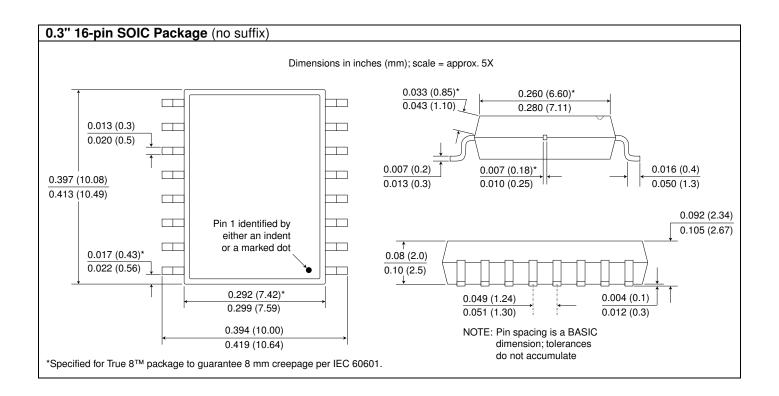
# Package Drawings







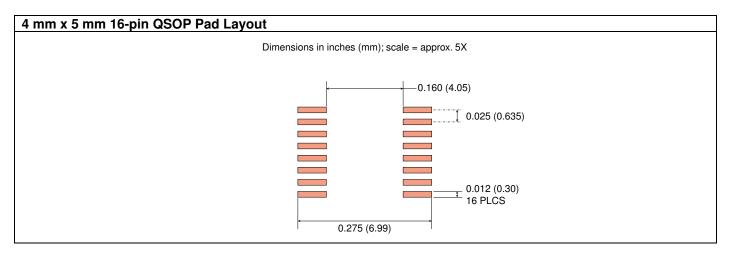


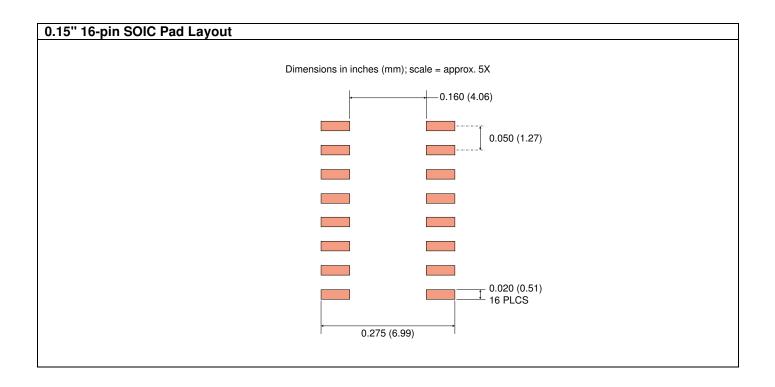






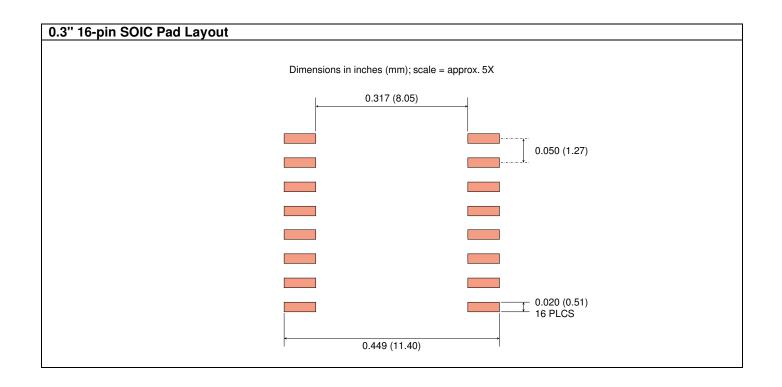
## **Recommended Pad Layouts**









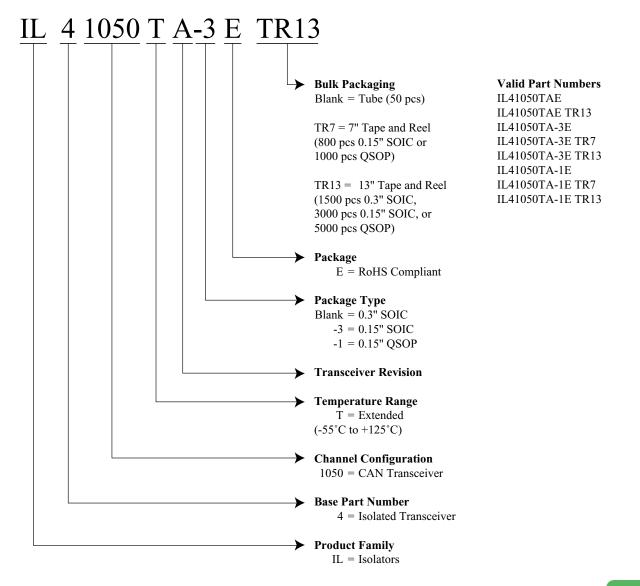


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## Ordering Information and Valid Part Numbers







## Rev

<u>Revision History</u> ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-L October 2022	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Upgrade to VDE 0884-17 (p. 3).</li> <li>Increased Working Voltage ratings based on latest VDE testing (p. 3)</li> <li>Improved thermal characteristics (p.8).</li> <li>Updated EMC standards.</li> <li>Deleted minimum magnetic field immunity specifications (p. 7) since it is not 100% tested.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-K November 2016	<ul><li>Change</li><li>Updated from IEC 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) certification to VDE V 0884-10.</li></ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-J June 2014	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Increased QSOP creepage specification from 2.75 mm to 3.2 mm (p. 2).</li> <li>Clarified note that pins 11 and 16 on the 0.3" SOIC version should both be connected (p. 9).</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-I April 2014	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Added QSOP version (-1 suffix).</li> <li>Revised and added details to thermal characteristic specifications (p. 2).</li> <li>Added VDE 0884 Safety-Limiting Values (p. 3).</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-H November 2013	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>IEC 60747-5-5 (VDE 0884) certification.</li> <li>Upgraded from MSL 2 to MSL 1.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-G June 2013	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Added VDE 0884 pending.</li> <li>Added transient immunity specifications.</li> <li>Added high voltage endurance specification (p. 2).</li> <li>Increased magnetic immunity specifications (p. 6).</li> <li>Updated package drawings.</li> <li>Added recommended solder pad layouts.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-F January 2013	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Added thermal characteristics (p. 2).</li> <li>Cosmetic changes.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-E December 2012	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>UL 1577 recognition and IEC 61010-1 approval.</li> <li>Detailed isolation and barrier specifications.</li> <li>Style and cosmetic changes.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-D October 2012	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Changed title to highlight speed.</li> <li>Added block diagram (detailed functional diagram).</li> <li>Rearranged and repaginated.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-C July 2012	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Tightened and clarified typical loop delay specification.</li> <li>Clarified IsoRxD / IsoTxD outputs on narrow-body package.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-B July 2012	<ul> <li>Changes</li> <li>Specified timing characteristics test conditions and added test circuit (p. 5).</li> <li>More detailed application diagram (p. 6).</li> <li>Misc. cosmetic changes.</li> </ul>
ISB-DS-001-IL41050TA-A May 2012	<ul> <li>Change</li> <li>Initial release.</li> <li>18</li> </ul>

IL41050TA



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May 2024