

Product Overview

The NCA1042B is a high-speed CAN transceiver that provides an interface between a Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical two-wire CAN bus. The NCA1042B implements the CAN physical layer as defined in ISO 11898-2:2016 and SAE J2284-1 to SAE J2284-5. This implementation enables reliable communication in the CAN FD fast phase at data rates up to 5 Mbit/s. The NCA1042B provides thermal protection and transmit data dominant time out function.

Key Features

- Fully compatible with the ISO11898-2 standard
- Ideal passive behavior to the CAN bus when the supply voltage is off
- I/O voltage range supports 3.3V and 5V MCU
- Power supply voltage
- V_{IO} : 2.8V to 5.5V
- V_{CC} : 4.5V to 5.5V
- Bus fault protection of -70V to +70V
- Bus common-mode voltage of -30V to +30V
- Transmit data (TXD) dominant time out function
- Bus dominant time out function in standby mode
- Very low-current Standby mode with wake-up capability
- Over current and over temperature protection
- Data rate: up to 5Mbps
- Low loop delay: <250ns
- Operation temperature: -40°C to +125°C
- RoHS & REACH compliant

Applications

- CAN bus standards such as CANopen, DeviceNet, NMEA2000, ARNIC825, ISO11783 and CANaerospace
- Highly loaded CAN networks down to 10 kbps networks using TXD DTO
- Industrial automation, control, sensors, and drive systems
- Building, security, and climate control automation

Device Information

Part Number	Package	Body Size
NCA1042B-DSPR	SOP8	4.90mm × 3.90mm
NCA1042BN-DSPR	SOP8	4.90mm × 3.90mm

Functional Block Diagrams

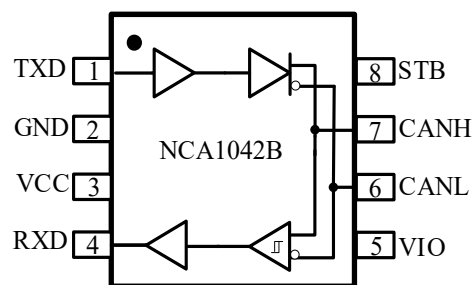


Figure 1. NCA1042B Block Diagram

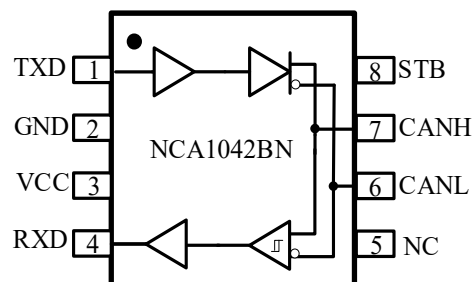


Figure 2. NCA1042BN Block Diagram

Index

1. PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTIONS	3
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	4
3. EMC RATINGS	4
4. RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS	5
5. THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS	5
6. SPECIFICATIONS	6
6.1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
6.2. SWITCHING ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	9
6.3. PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION	10
6.4. TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS	13
7. FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	14
7.1. OVERVIEW	14
7.2. FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM	14
7.3. FEATURE DESCRIPTION	15
7.3.1. TXD Dominant Time-Out Function (TXD DTO)	15
7.3.2. Bus Dominant Time-Out Function (Bus DTO)	15
7.3.3. Undervoltage Detection on Pins VCC and VIO	15
7.3.4. Unpowered Device	15
7.3.5. Internal Biasing of TXD and STB Input Pins	16
7.3.6. Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)	16
7.3.7. Over-Current Protection (OCP)	16
7.4. VIO SUPPLY PIN	16
7.5. DEVICE FUNCTIONAL MODES	16
7.5.1. CAN Bus States	16
7.5.2. Normal Mode	17
7.5.3. Standby Mode	17
7.5.4. Driver and Receiver Function Tables	17
8. APPLICATION INFORMATION	19
8.1. TYPICAL APPLICATION	19
9. PACKAGE INFORMATION	20
10. ORDER INFORMATION	21
11. DOCUMENTATION SUPPORT	21
12. TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION	22
13. REVISION HISTORY	23

1. Pin Configuration and Functions

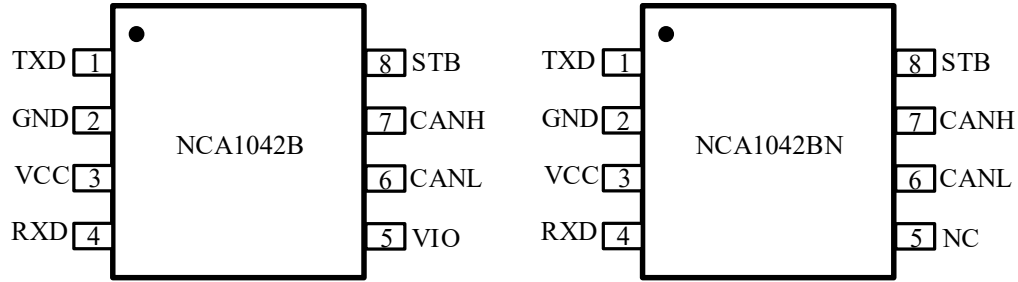


Figure 1-1 NCA1042B, NCA1042BN Package

Table 1-1 NCA1042B Pin Configuration and Description

NCA1042B	NCA1042BN	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
PIN NO.	PIN NO.		
1	1	TXD	CAN transmit data input (LOW for dominant and HIGH for recessive bus states)
2	2	GND	Ground
3	3	VCC	Power Supply
4	4	RXD	CAN receive data output (LOW for dominant and HIGH for recessive bus states)
5	\	VIO	Logic I/O supply voltage
\	5	NC	No connection
6	6	CANL	Low-level CAN bus line
7	7	CANH	High-level CAN bus line
8	8	STB	STB (standby mode) select pin (active high)

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)^{[1][2]}.

Parameters	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Comments
Power Supply Voltage	VCC, VIO	-0.3	7	V	
Logic I/O Voltage	TXD, RXD, STB	-0.3	7	V	
Maximum bus Pin Voltage	V _{CANH} , V _{CANL}	-70	70	V	
Voltage between pin CANH and pin CANL	V _{CANH} - V _{CANL}	-70	70	V	
Junction temperature	T _J	-40	150	°C	
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-65	150	°C	

^[1] Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to Absolute Maximum Rating condition for extended periods may affect device reliability.

^[2] All voltage values, except for “Voltage between pin CANH and pin CANL”, are with respect to GND terminal.

3. EMC Ratings

Parameters	Ratings	Value	Unit
Electrostatic discharge	Human Body Model (HBM), per ANSI/ ESDA/ JEDEC JS-001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CANH and CANL ● Other pins 	±8	kV
	Charged Device Model (CDM), per ANSI/ ESDA/ JEDEC JS-002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All pins 	±2	kV
	Machine Model (MM), per JESD22-A115C <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All pins 	±500	V
Electrical disturbances	Electrical transient conduction, per ISO 7637-2, on CANH and CANL		
	● Pulse 1	-100	V
	● Pulse 2a	75	V
	● Pulse 3a	-150	V
	● Pulse 3b	100	V

4. Recommended Operating Conditions

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Typ</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>Unit</i>
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	4.5	5	5.5	V
I/O Level-Shifting Voltage	VIO	2.8	3.3	5.5	V
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40		125	°C

5. Thermal Characteristics

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Symbol</i>	<i>SOP8</i>	<i>Unit</i>
IC Junction-to-Air Thermal Resistance	R _{θJA}	145	°C /W
Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	R _{θJC(top)}	50	°C /W
Junction-to-board thermal resistance	R _{θJB}	45	°C /W

6. Specifications

6.1. Electrical Characteristics

$V_{CC}=4.5V$ to $5.5V$, $V_{IO}=2.8$ to $5.5V$ ^[1], $T_a=-40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$. Unless otherwise noted, Typical values are at $V_{CC}=5V$, $V_{IO}=3.3V$, $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$.

Symbol	Parameters	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply; pin VCC						
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	-	5.5	V
I_{CC}	Supply current	Normal mode, recessive, $V_{TXD}=V_{IO}$ ^[2] , $V_{STB}=0V$	2.5	4.5	10	mA
		Normal mode, dominant, $V_{TXD}=0V$	20	40	70	mA
		Normal mode, dominant, $V_{TXD}=0$, short circuit on bus lines, $-3V < (V_{CANH} = V_{CANL}) < 18V$	2.5	56	110	mA
		Standby mode, $V_{TXD}=V_{IO}$ ^[2]	-	1	5	μA
$V_{UVD(VCC)}$	Undervoltage detection voltage on pin VCC	Rising	3.5	4.15	4.5	V
		Falling	3.5	4.05	4.5	V
I/O level adapter supply; pin VIO; only for NCA1042B						
V_{IO}	Supply voltage on pin VIO		2.8	-	5.5	V
I_{IO}	Supply current on pin VIO	Normal mode, recessive, $V_{TXD}=V_{IO}$	2	14	200	μA
		Normal mode, dominant, $V_{TXD}=0V$	-	175	1000	μA
		Standby mode; $V_{TXD}=V_{IO}$	2	11	20	μA
$V_{UVD(VIO)}$	Undervoltage detection voltage on pin VIO	Rising	1.3	2.1	2.7	V
		Falling	1.3	2.0	2.7	V
Standby mode control input; pin STB						
V_{IH}	High level input voltage		$0.7 \cdot V_{IO}$ ^[2]	-	$V_{IO}+0.3$ ^[2]	V
V_{IL}	Low level input voltage		-0.3	-	$0.3 \cdot V_{IO}$ ^[2]	V
I_{IH}	High level input current	$V_{STB}=V_{IO}$ ^[2]	-1	-	1	μA
I_{IL}	Low level input current	$V_{STB}=0V$	-15	-6	-1	μA
CAN transmit data input; pin TXD						
V_{IH}	High level input voltage		$0.7 \cdot V_{IO}$ ^[2]	-	$V_{IO}+0.3$ ^[2]	V
V_{IL}	Low level input voltage		-0.3	-	$0.3 \cdot V_{IO}$ ^[2]	V
I_{IH}	High level input current	$V_{TXD}=V_{IO}$ ^[2]	-5	-	5	μA

I_{IL}	Low level input current	$V_{TXD}=0V$	-260	-150	-30	μA
C_i	Input capacitance	[3]	-	5	10	pF
CAN receive data output; pin RXD						
I_{OH}	High level output current	$V_{RXD} = V_{IO} - 0.4V$ [2]	-8	-3	-1	mA
I_{OL}	Low level output current	$V_{RXD} = 0.4V$; bus dominant	2	5	12	mA
Bus lines; pins CANH and CANL; Driver						
$V_{OH(D)}$	CANH output voltage (Dominant)	$V_{TXD}=0V, R_L=50\Omega$ to 65Ω	2.75	3.4	4.5	V
$V_{OL(D)}$	CANL output voltage (Dominant)	$V_{TXD}=0V, R_L=50\Omega$ to 65Ω	0.5	1.2	2.25	V
$V_{OH(R)}$	CANH output voltage (Recessive)	Normal mode, no load	2	$0.5*V_{CC}$	3	V
		Standby mode, no load	-0.1	-	0.1	V
$V_{OL(R)}$	CANL output voltage (Recessive)	Normal mode, no load	2	$0.5*V_{CC}$	3	V
		Standby mode, no load	-0.1	-	0.1	V
$V_{OD(D)}$	Differential output voltage (Dominant)	Normal mode				
		$R_L = 45\Omega$ to 65Ω	1.5	-	3	V
		$R_L = 45\Omega$ to 70Ω	1.5	-	3.3	V
		$R_L = 2240\Omega$	1.5	-	5	V
$V_{OD(R)}$	Differential output voltage (Recessive)	Normal mode, no load	-50	-	50	mV
		Standby mode, no Load	-0.2	-	0.2	V
V_{TXsym}	Transmitter voltage symmetry	$V_{TXsym} = V_{CANH} + V_{CANL}$, [3] $f_{TXD} = 1MHz$, $R_L=60\Omega, C_{SPLIT} = 4.7nF$, $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ to $5.25V$ [4]	$0.9*V_{CC}$	-	$1.1*V_{CC}$	V
$I_{OSH(R)}$	CANH short-circuit output current, recessive	Normal mode, $V_{CANH} = V_{CANL} = -27V$ to $32V$	-5	-	5	mA
$I_{OSL(R)}$	CANL short-circuit output current, recessive	Normal mode, $V_{CANH} = V_{CANL} = -27V$ to $32V$	-5	-	5	mA
$I_{OSH(D)}$	CANH short-circuit output current, dominant	Normal mode, $V_{CANH} = -15V$ to $18V$, CANL open	-115	-70	115	mA
$I_{OSL(D)}$	CANL short-circuit output current, dominant	Normal mode, $V_{CANL} = -15V$ to $18V$, CANH open	-115	70	115	mA

Bus lines; pins CANH and CANL; Receiver						
V _{ID(R)}	Differential input threshold voltage, recessive	-12V < V _{CANH} < 12V, -12V < V _{CANL} < 12V				
		Normal mode	0.5	0.7	0.9	V
		Standby mode	0.4	0.7	1.15	V
V _{ID(D)}	Differential input threshold voltage, dominant	-12V < V _{CANH} < 12V, -12V < V _{CANL} < 12V				
		Normal mode	0.5	0.8	0.9	V
		Standby mode	0.4	0.8	1.15	V
V _{hys}	Differential input hysteresis voltage	-12V < V _{CANH} < 12V, -12V < V _{CANL} < 12V	50	80	200	mV
V _{RX(R)}	Receiver recessive voltage	-12V < V _{CANH} < 12V, -12V < V _{CANL} < 12V				
		Normal mode	-4	-	0.5	V
		Standby mode	-4	-	0.4	V
V _{RX(D)}	Receiver dominant voltage	-12V < V _{CANH} < 12V, -12V < V _{CANL} < 12V				
		Normal mode	0.9	-	9	V
		Standby mode	1.15	-	9	V
I _{LKG(OFF)}	Power-off (unpowered) bus input leakage current	V _{CANH} = V _{CANL} = 5V, V _{CC} = V _{IO} = 0V ^[2]	-5	-	5	μA
R _I	Input resistance	-2V ≤ V _{CANH} ≤ 7V, -2V ≤ V _{CANL} ≤ 7V [3]	9	16	28	kΩ
R _{I(match)}	Input resistance matching	V _{CANH} = 5V, V _{CANL} = 5V, R _{I(match)} = 2 * (R _{CANH} - R _{CANL}) / (R _{CANH} + R _{CANL}) [3]	-1	-	1	%
R _{ID}	Differential input resistance	-2V ≤ V _{CANH} ≤ 7V, -2V ≤ V _{CANL} ≤ 7V, R _{ID} = R _{CANH} + R _{CANL} [3]	19	33	52	kΩ
C _I	Input capacitance to ground	CANH or CANL [3]	-	13	-	pF
C _{ID}	Differential input	[3]	-	5	-	pF
Temperature detection						
T _{SD}	Thermal shutdown threshold	[3]	-	193	-	°C
T _{SD(hys)}	Thermal shutdown hysteresis	[3]	-	11	-	°C

^[1] Only NCA1042B has a VIO pin. For NCA1042BN, the VIO input is internally connected to VCC.

^[2] $V_{IO}=V_{CC}$ for the version without VIO pin.

^[3] Not tested in production; guaranteed by design.

^[4] The test circuit used to measure the bus output voltage symmetry (which includes C_{SPLIT}) is shown in Figure 6-1, Figure 6-3.

6.2. Switching Electrical Characteristics

$V_{CC}=4.5V\sim 5.5V$, $V_{IO}=2.8\sim 5.5V$, $T_a=-40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$. Unless otherwise noted, Typical values are at $V_{CC}=5V$, $V_{IO}=3.3V$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$.

Symbol	Parameters	Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Driver						
$t_{d(TXD-bus, dom)}$	Delay time from TXD to bus dominant	Normal mode	-	40	-	ns
$t_{d(TXD-bus, rec)}$	Delay time from TXD to bus recessive	Normal mode	-	60	-	ns
$t_{r(bus)}$	Differential output signal rise time		-	45	-	ns
$t_{f(bus)}$	Differential output signal fall time		-	30	-	ns
$t_{bit(bus)}$	Transmitted recessive bit width	$t_{bit(TXD)} = 500$ ns	435	495	530	ns
		$t_{bit(TXD)} = 200$ ns	155	195	210	ns
t_{TXD_DTO}	TXD dominant time-out time		0.8	2.2	5	ms
Receiver						
$t_{d(bus-RXD, dom)}$	Delay time from bus to RXD dominant		-	40	-	ns
$t_{d(bus-RXD, rec)}$	Delay time from bus to RXD recessive		-	35	-	ns
$t_{d(TXD-RXD, dom)}$	Delay time from TXD to RXD dominant	Normal mode	-	80	220	ns
$t_{d(TXD-RXD, rec)}$	Delay time from TXD to RXD recessive	Normal mode	-	95	220	ns
$t_{r(RXD)}$	RXD signal rise time		-	5	-	ns
$t_{f(RXD)}$	RXD signal fall time		-	5	-	ns
$t_{bit(RXD)}$	Bit time on pin RXD	$t_{bit(TXD)} = 500$ ns	400	490	550	ns
		$t_{bit(TXD)} = 200$ ns	120	190	220	ns
Δt_{rec}	Receiver timing symmetry	Distortion of RXD relative to bus				
		$t_{bit(TXD)} = 500$ ns	-65	-35	40	ns
		$t_{bit(TXD)} = 200$ ns	-45	-20	15	ns

t_{bus_DTO}	Bus dominant time out	Standby mode	0.8	2.2	5	ms
$t_{ftr(wake)bus}$	Bus wake-up filter time	Standby mode	0.5	1.5	5	μs
$t_{d(stb-norm)}$	Standby to normal mode delay time		-	-	47	μs

6.3. Parameter Measurement Information

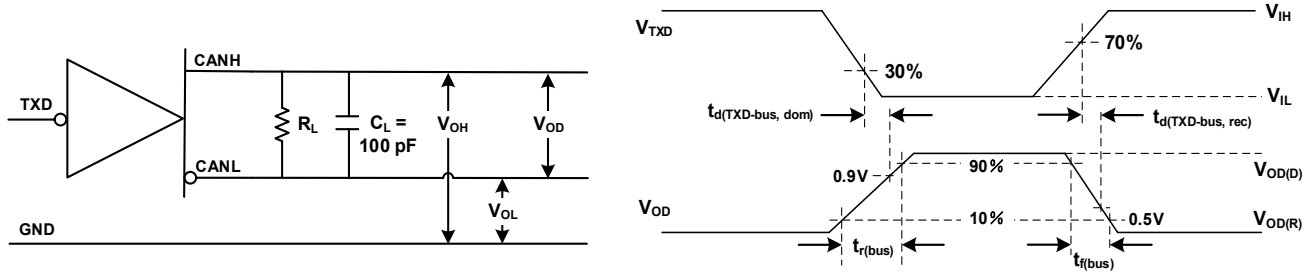


Figure 6-1 Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

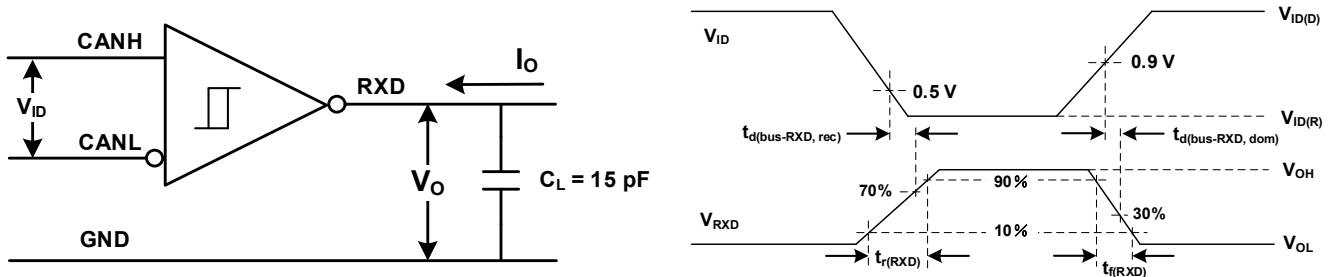


Figure 6-2 Receiver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

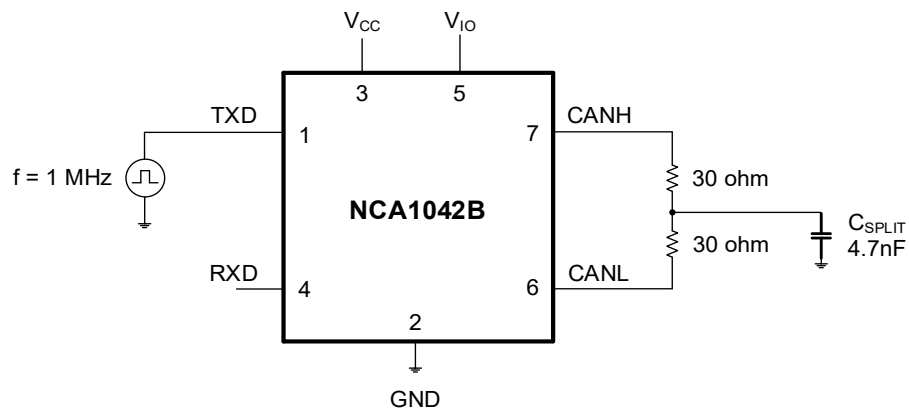


Figure 6-3 Transceiver Driver Symmetry Test Circuit

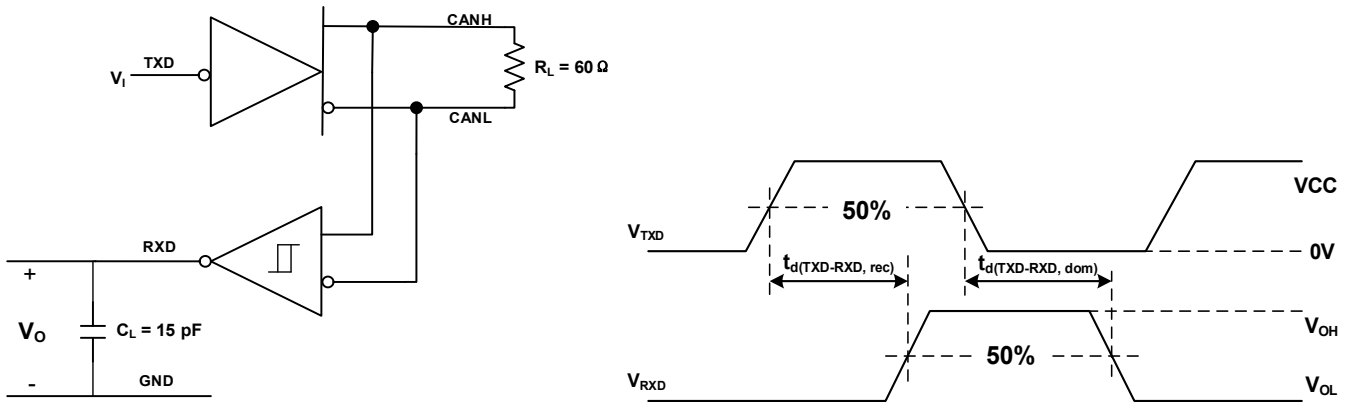


Figure 6-4 Loop Time Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

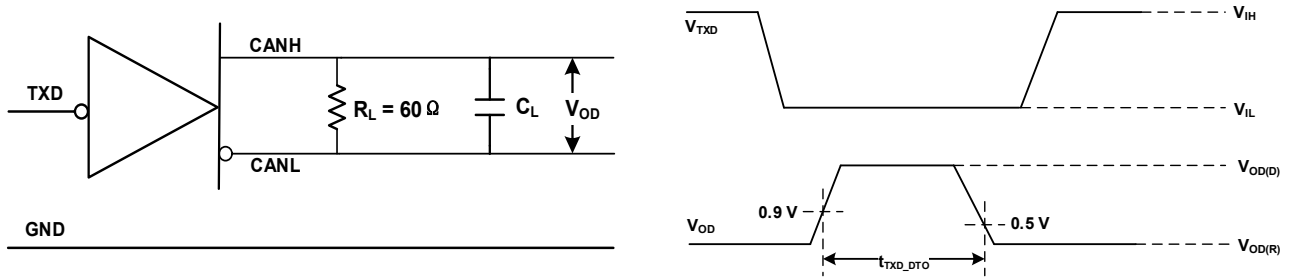


Figure 6-5 TXD Dominant Time-out Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

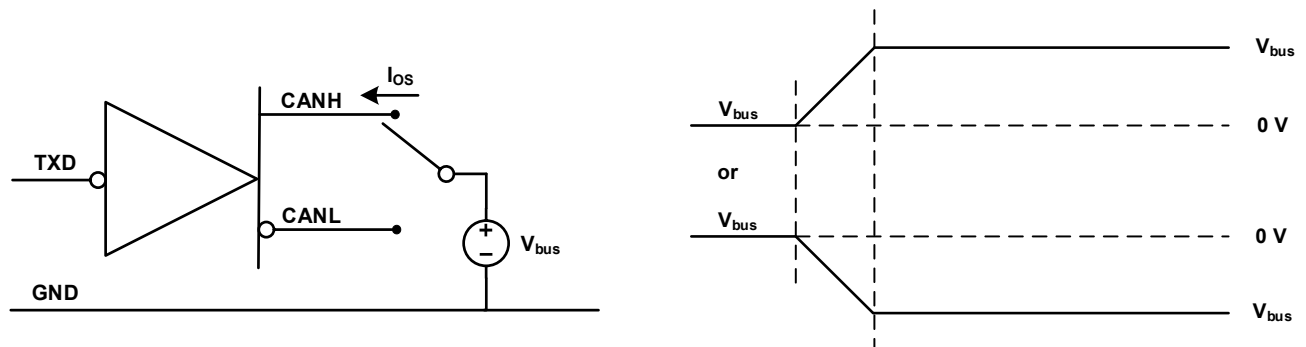


Figure 6-6 Driver Short-Circuit Current Test Circuit and Waveforms

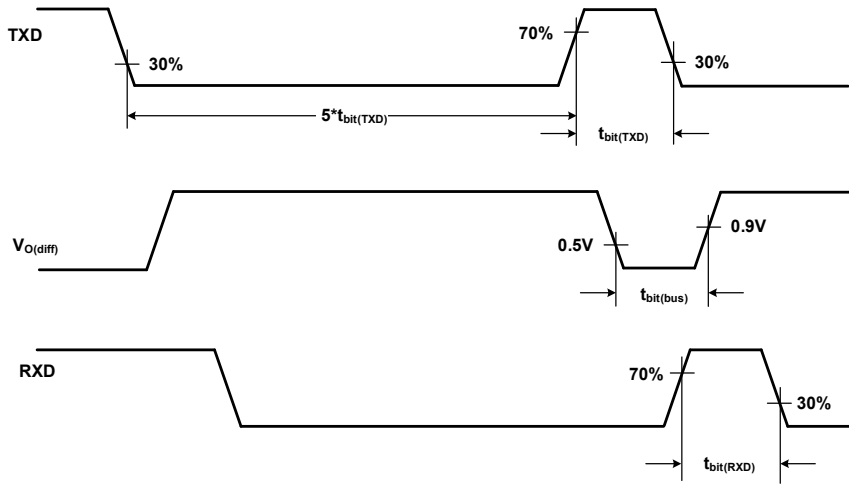


Figure 6-7 $t_{bit(RXD)}$ Test Circuit and Waveforms

6.4. Typical Characteristics

$V_{CC}=4.5V\sim 5.5V$, $V_{IO}=2.8\sim 5.5V$, $R_L=45\sim 70\text{ ohm}$, $T_a=-40^{\circ}C$ to $125^{\circ}C$. Unless otherwise noted, Typical values are at $V_{CC}=5V$, $V_{IO}=3.3V$, $R_L=60\text{ ohm}$, $T_a=25^{\circ}C$.

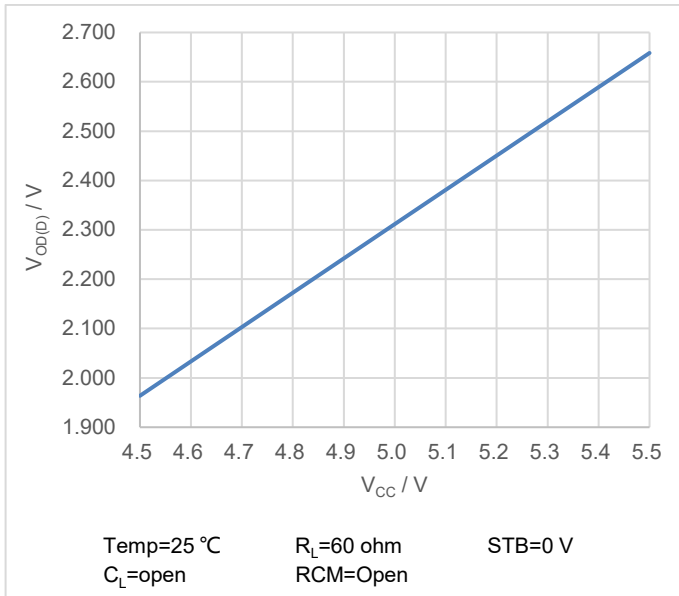


Figure 6-8 $V_{OD(D)}$ vs V_{CC}

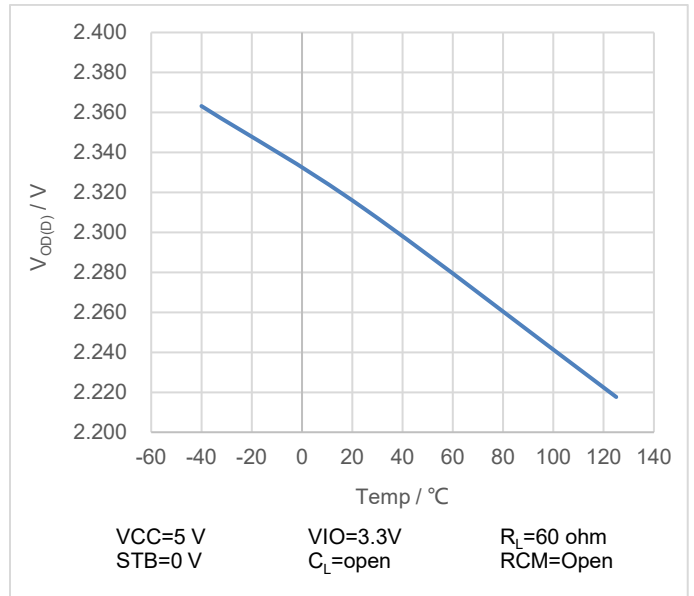


Figure 6-10 $V_{OD(D)}$ vs Temperature

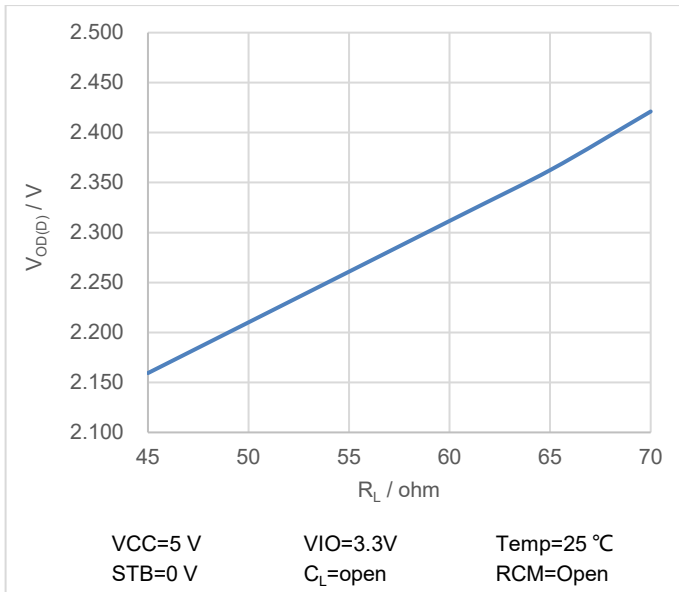


Figure 6-9 $V_{OD(D)}$ vs R_L

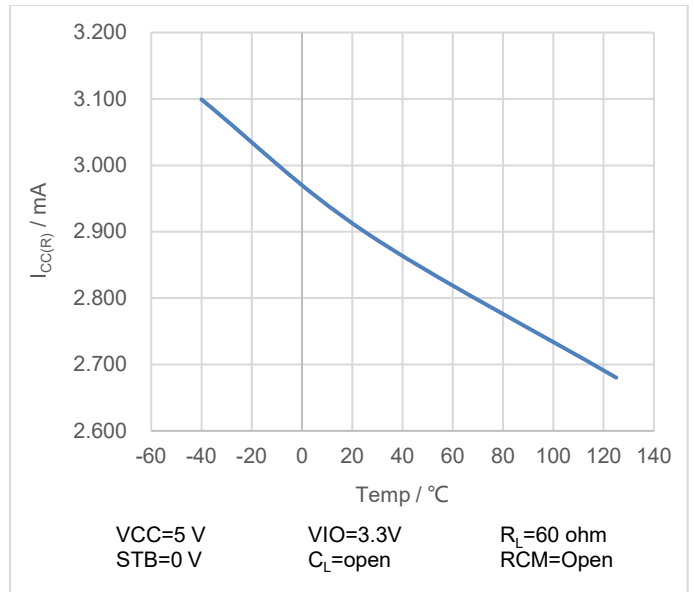


Figure 6-11 $I_{CC(R)}$ vs Temperature

7. Function Description

7.1. Overview

The NCA1042B is a CAN transceiver which fully compatible with the ISO11898-2 standard. The data rate of the NCA1042B is up to 5Mbps, and it can support up to 110 CAN nodes. Meanwhile, the maximum transmission rate of the CAN bus is limited by the bus load, the quantity of nodes, the cable length, and other factors. The NCA1042B has a $\pm 30V$ input common-mode range, enabling reliable communication between bus nodes with large ground potential deviations. NCA1042B has a low-current standby mode with CAN BUS waked-up capability.

Comprehensive protection features are designed to enhance the device and network robustness in harsh operating conditions. The transmit data dominant time-out function prevents the bus from lock-up by the faults on micro-controller. Moreover, the NCA1042B provides thermal protection and short-circuit protection.

7.2. Functional Block Diagram

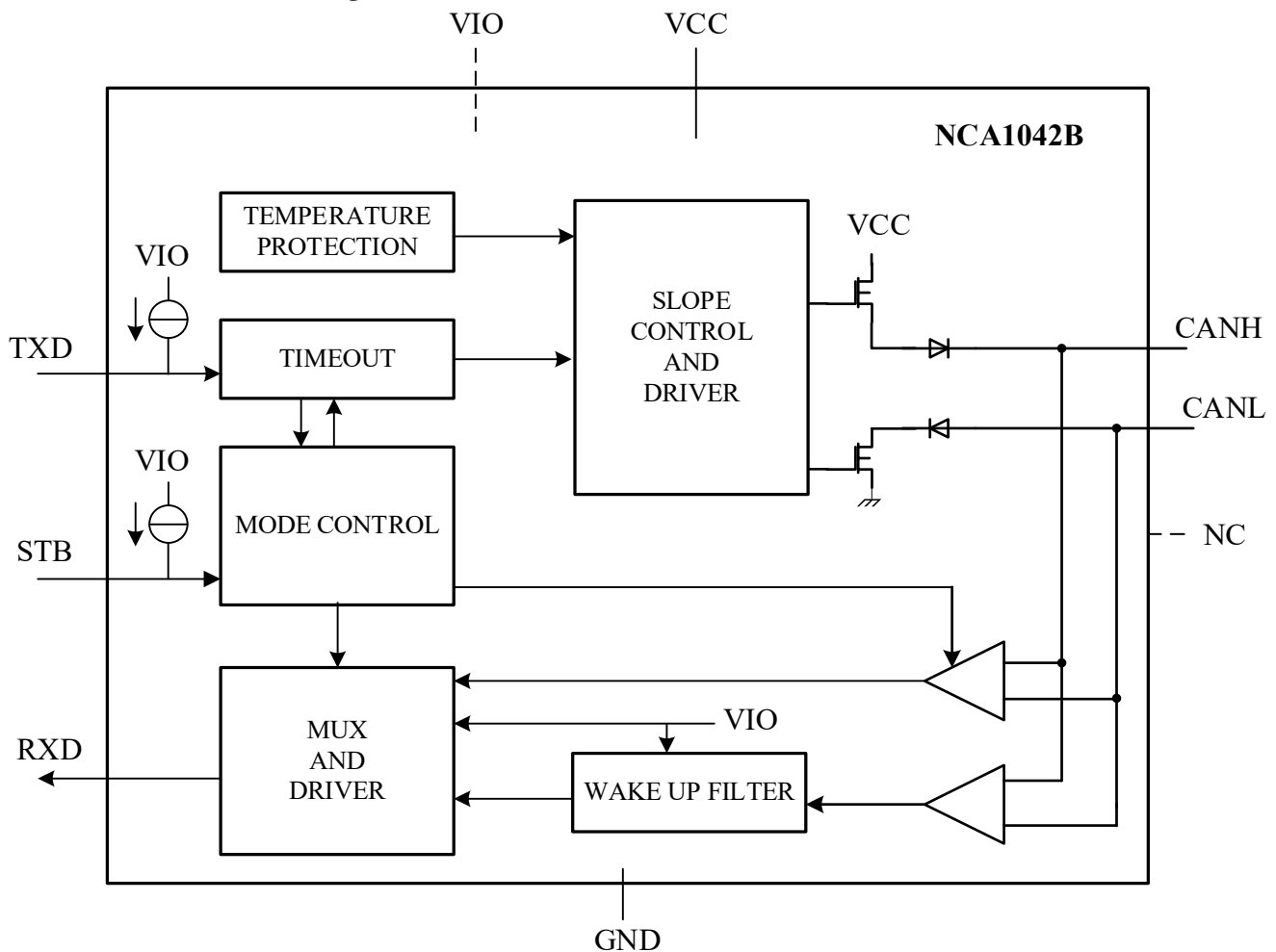


Figure 7-1 Block diagram of NCA1042B

7.3. Feature Description

7.3.1. TXD Dominant Time-Out Function (TXD DTO)

A 'TXD dominant time-out' timer circuit prevents the bus lines from being driven to a permanent dominant state (blocking all network communication) if pin TXD is forced permanently LOW by a hardware and/or software application failure. The timer is triggered by a negative edge on pin TXD.

If the duration of the LOW level on pin TXD exceeds the internal timer value (t_{TXD_DTO}), the transmitter is disabled, driving the bus lines into a recessive state. The timer is reset by a positive edge on pin TXD. The TXD dominant time-out time also defines the minimum possible bit rate of 10 kbit/s.

7.3.2. Bus Dominant Time-Out Function (Bus DTO)

In Standby mode a 'bus dominant time-out' timer is started when the CAN bus changes from recessive to dominant state. If the dominant state on the bus persists for longer than t_{bus_DTO} , the RXD pin is reset to HIGH. This function prevents a clamped dominant bus (due to a bus short-circuit or a failure in one of the other nodes on the network) from generating a permanent wake-up request. The bus dominant time-out timer is reset when the CAN bus changes from dominant to recessive state.

7.3.3. Undervoltage Detection on Pins VCC and VIO

The supply terminals have undervoltage detection that places the device in protected mode. This protects the bus during an undervoltage event on either the VCC or VIO supply terminals. When VCC drop below the VCC undervoltage detection level, $V_{uvd(VCC)}$, the transceiver will switch to Standby mode. The logic state of pin STB will be ignored until VCC has recovered. When VIO drop below the VIO undervoltage detection level, $V_{uvd(VIO)}$, the transceiver will switch off and disengage from the bus (zero load) until VIO has recovered.

After an undervoltage condition is cleared and the supplies have returned to valid levels, the device typically resumes normal operation within 50 μ s.

Table 7-1 Undervoltage Lockout 5V Only Devices (NCA1042BN)

VCC	Device State	Bus Output	RXD
$>UV_{VCC}$	Normal	Per TXD	Mirrors Bus ^[1]
$<UV_{VCC}$	Protected	High Impedance	High Impedance

^[1] Mirrors bus state: low if CAN bus is dominant, high if CAN bus is recessive.

Table 7-2 Undervoltage Lockout I/O Level Shifting Devices (NCA1042B)

VCC	VIO	Device State	Bus Output	RXD
$>UV_{VCC}$	$>UV_{VIO}$	Normal	Per TXD	Mirrors Bus ^[1]
$<UV_{VCC}$	$>UV_{VIO}$	Standby Mode	GND	Bus Wake RXD Request ^[2]
$>UV_{VCC}$	$<UV_{VIO}$	Protected	High Impedance	High Impedance
$<UV_{VCC}$	$<UV_{VIO}$	Protected	High Impedance	High Impedance

^[1] Mirrors bus state: low if CAN bus is dominant, high if CAN bus is recessive.

^[2] Refer to Section 7.5.1.

7.3.4. Unpowered Device

The device is designed to be 'ideal passive' or 'no load' to the CAN bus if it is unpowered. The bus terminals (CANH, CANL) have extremely low leakage currents when the device is unpowered to avoid loading down the bus. This is critical if some nodes of the network are unpowered while the rest of the of network remains in operation. The logic terminals also have extremely low leakage currents when the device is unpowered to avoid loading down other circuits that may remain powered.

7.3.5. Internal Biasing of TXD and STB Input Pins

Pins TXD and STB have internal pull-ups to VIO to ensure a safe, defined state, in case one or both of these pins are left floating. Pull-up currents flow in these pins in all states; both pins should be held HIGH in Standby mode to minimize standby current.

7.3.6. Over-Temperature Protection (OTP)

The output drivers are protected against over-temperature conditions. If the virtual junction temperature exceeds the shutdown junction temperature T_{SD} , the output drivers will be disabled until the virtual junction temperature becomes lower than T_{SD} and TXD becomes recessive again. By including the TXD condition, the occurrence of output driver oscillation due to temperature drifts is avoided.

7.3.7. Over-Current Protection (OCP)

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.

7.4. VIO Supply Pin

Two versions of the NCA1042B are available, only differing in the function of a single pin. Pin 5 is either a VIO supply pin or a NC pin. Pin VIO should be connected to the microcontroller supply voltage (see Figure 8-1). This will adjust the signal levels of pins TXD, RXD and STB to the I/O levels of the microcontroller. Pin VIO also provides the internal supply voltage for the low-power differential receiver of the transceiver. For applications running in low-power mode, this allows the bus lines to be monitored for activity even if there is no supply voltage on pin VCC.

For versions of the NCA1042BN without a VIO pin, the VIO input is internally connected to VCC. This sets the signal levels of pins TXD, RXD and STB to levels compatible with 5 V microcontrollers.

7.5. Device Functional Modes

The device has two main operating modes: Normal mode and Standby mode. Operating mode is selected via the STB input pin.

Table 7-3 Operating Modes

STB	Mode	Driver	Receiver	RXD
L	Normal Mode	Enabled (ON)	Enabled (ON)	Mirrors Bus State ^[1]
H	Standby Mode	Disabled (OFF)	Disabled (OFF) (Low Power Bus Monitor is Active)	High (Unless valid WUP has been received)

^[1] Mirrors bus state: low if CAN bus is dominant, high if CAN bus is recessive.

7.5.1. CAN Bus States

The CAN bus has two states during powered operation: dominant and recessive. A dominant bus state is when the bus is driven differentially, corresponding to a logic LOW on the TXD and RXD terminal. A recessive bus state is when the bus is biased to $V_{CC}/2$ via the high-resistance internal input resistors R_i of the receiver, corresponding to a logic HIGH on the TXD and RXD terminals.

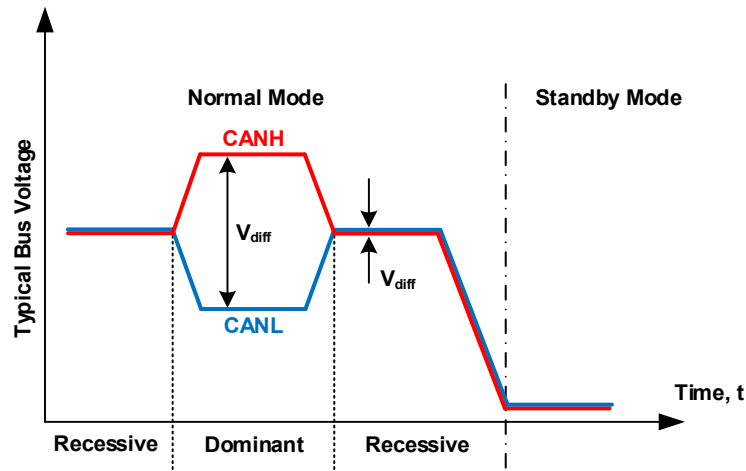


Figure 7-2 Bus States

7.5.2. Normal Mode

A LOW level on pin STB selects Normal mode. In this mode, the transceiver can transmit and receive data via the bus lines CANH and CANL (see Figure 7-1). The differential receiver converts the analog data on the bus lines into digital data which is output to pin RXD. The slopes of the output signals on the bus lines are controlled internally and are optimized in a way that guarantees the lowest possible Electromagnetic Emission (EME).

7.5.3. Standby Mode

A HIGH level on pin STB selects Standby mode. In Standby mode, the transceiver is not able to transmit or correctly receive data via the bus lines. The transmitter and Normal-mode receiver blocks are switched off to reduce supply current, and only a low-power differential receiver monitors the bus lines for activity. The wake-up filter on the output of the low-power receiver does not latch bus dominant states, but ensures that only bus dominant and bus recessive states that persist longer than $t_{filtr(wake)bus}$ are reflected on pin RXD.

In Standby mode, the bus lines are biased to ground to minimize the system supply current. The low-power receiver is supplied by V_{IO} , and is capable of detecting CAN bus activity even if V_{IO} is the only supply voltage available. When pin RXD goes LOW to signal a wake-up request, a transition to Normal mode will not be triggered until STB is forced LOW.

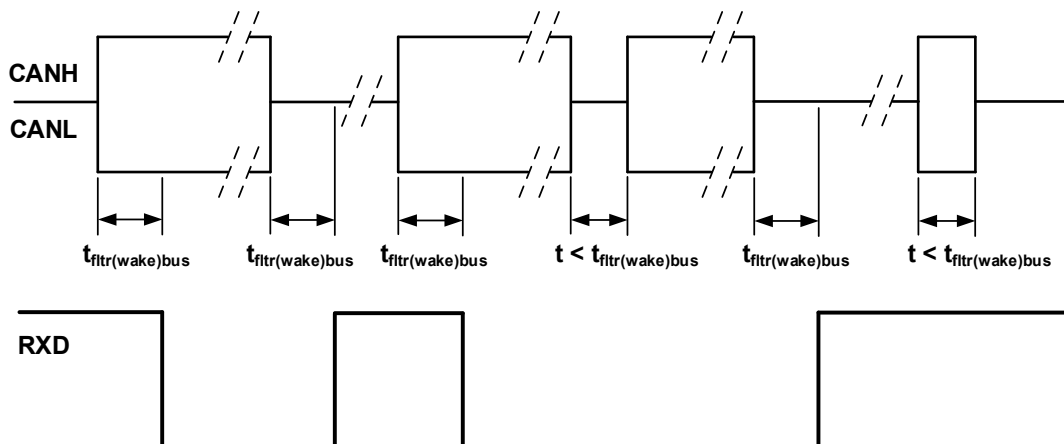


Figure 7-3 Wake-Up Timing

7.5.4. Driver and Receiver Function Tables

Table 7-4 Driver Function Table

Inputs		Outputs		Driven Bus State
STB ^[1]	TXD ^{[1] [2]}	CANH ^[1]	CANL ^[1]	
L	L	H	L	Dominant
	H or Open	Z	Z	Recessive
H or Open	X	Z	Z	Recessive

^[1] H= high level; L=low level; X=irrelevant; Z= common mode bias to $V_{cc}/2$ (normal mode) or 0 (standby mode).

^[2] Devices have an internal pull up to VCC or VIO on TXD terminal. If the TXD terminal is open, the terminal is pulled HIGH and the transmitter remain in recessive (non-driven) state.

Table 7-5 Receiver Function Table

Device Mode	CAN Differential Inputs $V_{ID} = V_{CANH} - V_{CANL}$	Bus State	RXD Terminal ^[1]
Normal	$V_{ID} \geq V_{ID(D)}$	Dominant	L
	$V_{ID(R)} < V_{ID} < V_{ID(D)}$	Uncertain	Uncertain
	$V_{ID} \leq V_{ID(R)}$	Recessive	H
	Open	Recessive	H

^[1] H= high level; L=low level.

8. Application Information

8.1. Typical Application

The NCA1042B requires a 0.1 μF bypass capacitors between VCC and GND. The capacitor should be placed as close as possible to the package. The Figure 8-1 and Figure 8-2 are the typical applications of NCA1042B.

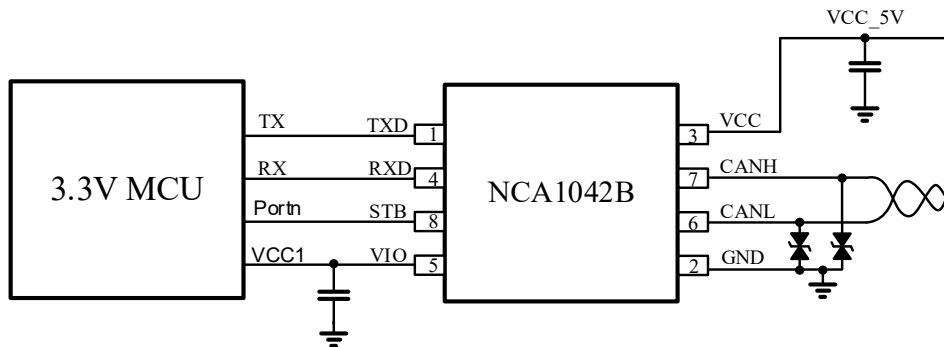


Figure 8-1 Typical CAN Bus Application Using 3.3V CAN Controller

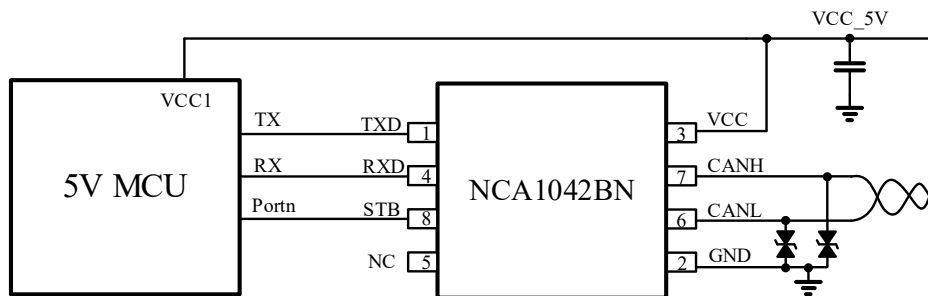


Figure 8-2 Typical CAN Bus Application Using 5V CAN Controller

9. Package Information

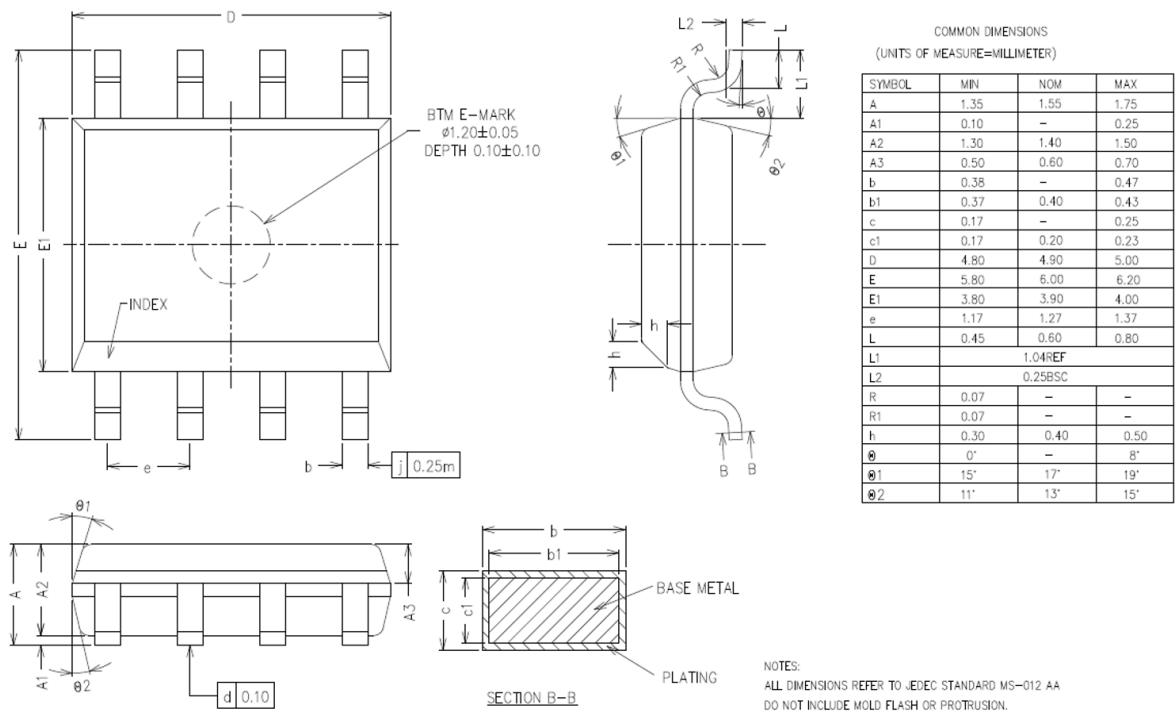


Figure 9-1 SOP8 Package Shape and Dimension

10. Order Information

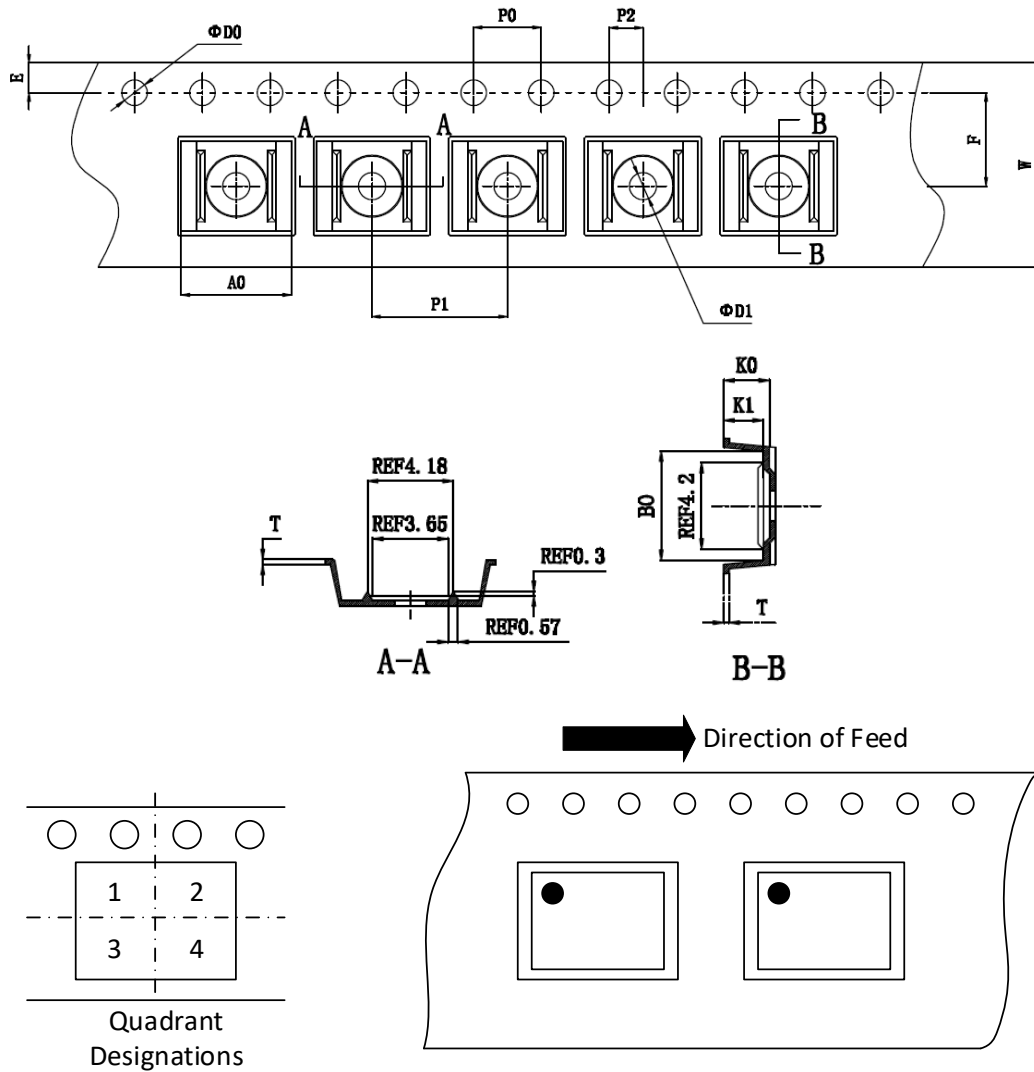
<i>Part Number</i>	<i>Max Data Rate (Mbps)</i>	<i>Operation Temperature</i>	<i>MSL</i>	<i>Package Type</i>	<i>Package Drawing</i>	<i>SPQ</i>
NCA1042B-DSPR	5	-40 to 125°C	1	SOP8	SOP8	2500
NCA1042BN-DSPR	5	-40 to 125°C	1	SOP8	SOP8	2500

NOTE: All packages are RoHS-compliant with peak reflow temperatures of 260 °C according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications and peak solder temperatures.

11. Documentation Support

<i>Part Number</i>	<i>Product Folder</i>	<i>Datasheet</i>	<i>Technical Documents</i>
NCA1042B	Click here	Click here	Click here

12. Tape and Reel Information



Parameter	Dimension (mm)
E	1.75±0.10
F	5.5±0.10
P2	2.00±0.10
D0	1.55±0.05
D1	1.6±0.10
P0	4.00±0.10
10P0	40.00±0.20

Parameter	Dimension (mm)
W	12.00±0.30
P1	8.00±0.10
A0	6.50±0.10
B0	5.30±0.10
K0	2.20±0.10
K1	1.90±0.10
T	0.30±0.05

Figure 12-1 Tape and Reel Information of SOP8

13. Revision History

<i>Revision</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
1.0	Initial version	2023/8/3
1.1	One-page information update; figure update; table format update; function description update	2023/8/25
1.2	Function description update	2024/2/19

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The information given in this document (the “Document”) shall in no event be regarded as any warranty or authorization of, express or implied, including but not limited to accuracy, completeness, merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or infringement of any third party’s intellectual property rights.

Users of this Document shall be solely responsible for the use of NOVOSENSE’s products and applications, and for the safety thereof. Users shall comply with all laws, regulations and requirements related to NOVOSENSE’s products and applications, although information or support related to any application may still be provided by NOVOSENSE.

This Document is provided on an “AS-IS” basis and is intended only for skilled developers designing with NOVOSENSE’ products. NOVOSENSE reserves the rights to make corrections, modifications, enhancements, improvements or other changes to the products and services provided without notice. NOVOSENSE authorizes users to use this Document exclusively for the development of relevant applications or systems designed to integrate NOVOSENSE’s products. No license to any intellectual property rights of NOVOSENSE is granted by implication or otherwise. Using this Document for any other purpose, or any unauthorized reproduction or display of this Document is strictly prohibited. In no event shall NOVOSENSE be liable for any claims, damages, costs, losses or liabilities arising out of or in connection with this Document or the use of this Document.

For further information on applications, products and technologies, please contact NOVOSENSE (www.novosns.com).

Suzhou NOVOSENSE Microelectronics Co., Ltd