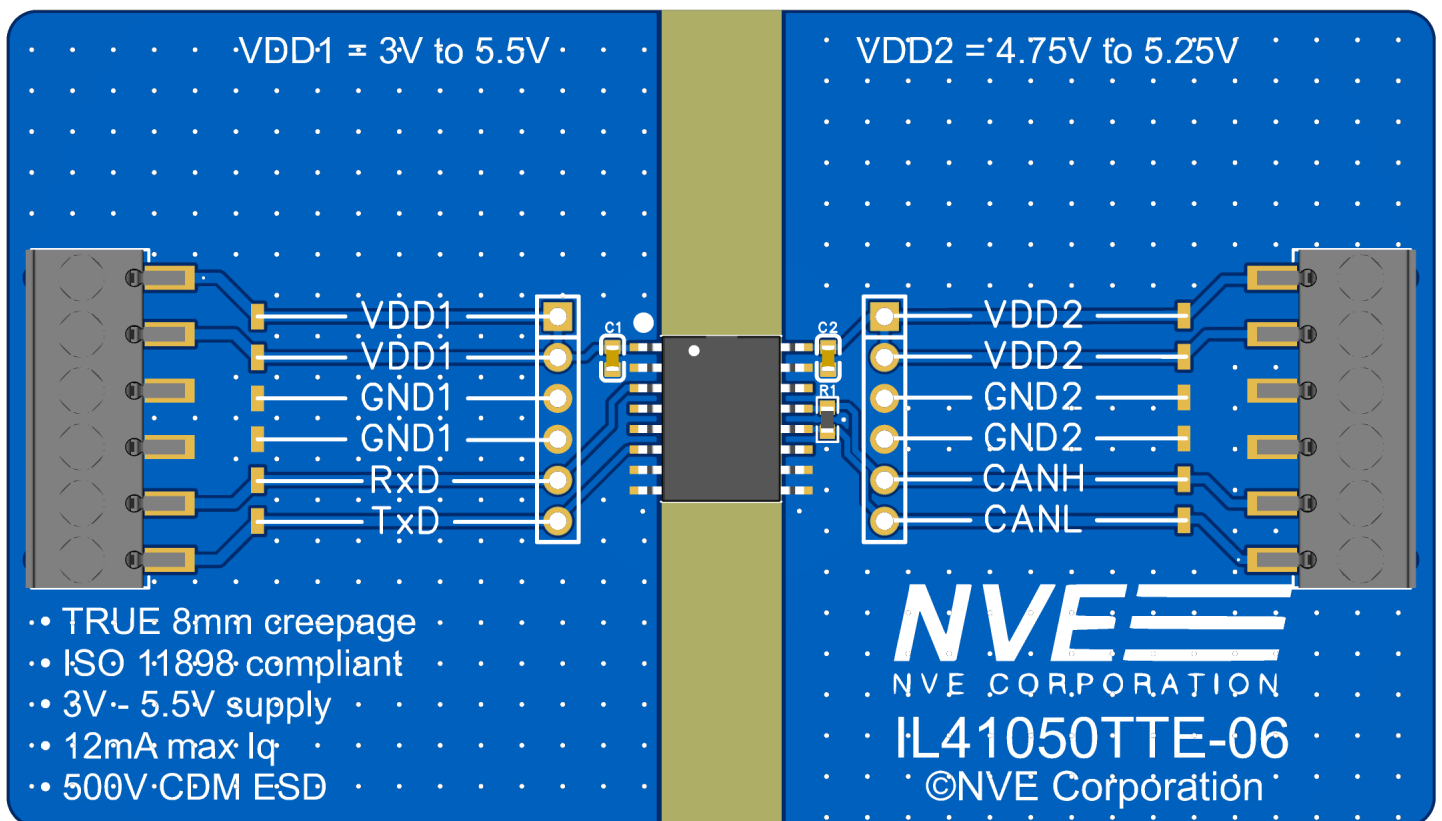


Isolated CAN Transceiver Evaluation Boards



About These Evaluation Board

These 2 x 3.5-inch (50 x 90 mm) boards contain your choice of an isolated CAN transceiver, a bus termination resistor, power-supply bypass capacitors as recommended, screw connections, and provisions for header pins.

IL41050 family devices are galvanically isolated, CAN (Controller Area Network) transceivers, designed as the interface between the CAN protocol controller and the physical bus.

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, IL41050 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.

Unlike other isolation technologies, these isolators have virtually indefinite barrier life.

The Isolation Advantage

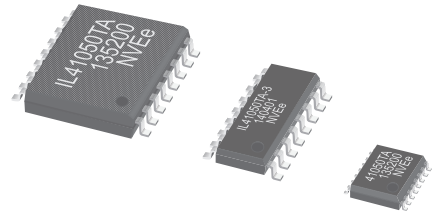
Battery fire caused by over or under charging of individual lithium ion cells is a major concern in multi-cell high voltage electric and hybrid vehicle batteries. To combat this, each cell is monitored for current flow, cell voltage, and in some advanced batteries, magnetic susceptibility. The IL41050 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 large transients. Traditional, non-isolated CAN nodes provide some protection due to differential signaling and symmetrical driver/receiver pairs, but the IL41050 typically provides several times more transient immunity than traditional CAN nodes.

Specification Highlights and Quickstart

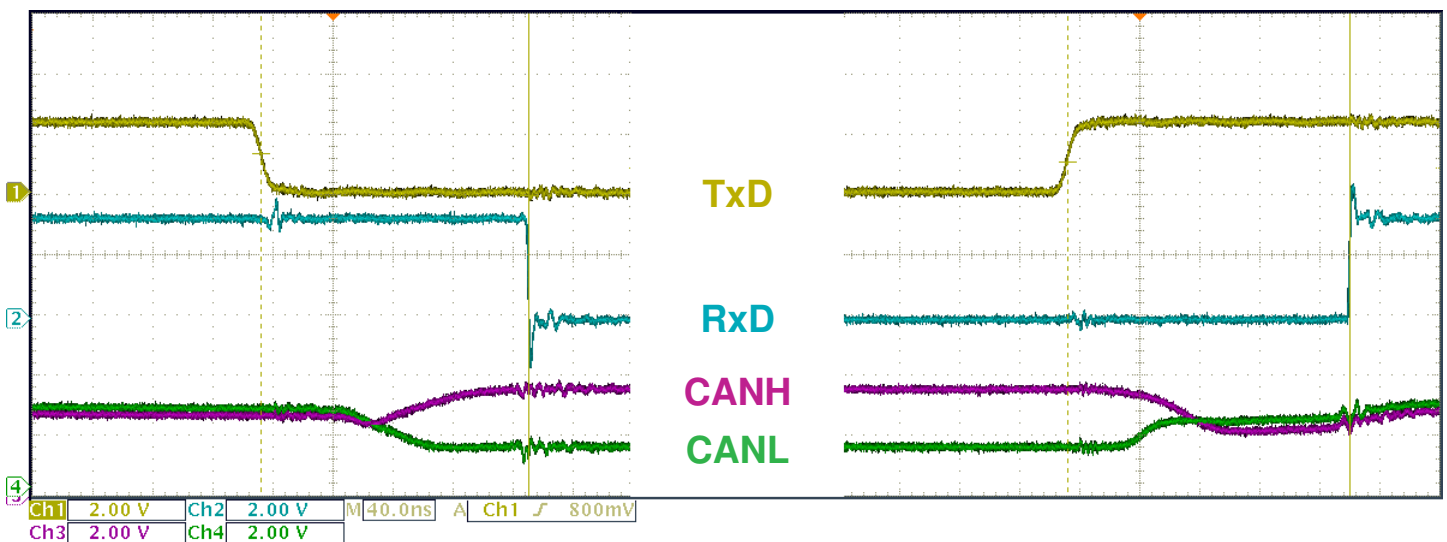
IL41050 Family Specification Highlights:

- Fully compliant with ISO 11898 CAN standards
- 3 V to 5.5 V input power supplies
- 12 mA maximum quiescent recessive supply current
- 70 mA maximum bus-side dynamic supply current
- Up to 5 kV_{RMS} isolation (IL41050TTV)
- ±500 V CDM ESD
- 1 Mbps legacy CAN (IL41050TA and IL41050TTV) or 5 Mbps CAN-FD (IL41050TFD)
- 50 kV/μs transient immunity
- Silent mode to disable transmitter
- Unpowered nodes do not disturb the bus
- Edge triggered, non-volatile input improves noise performance
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Short-circuit protection for ground and bus power
- -55°C to +125°C operating temperature
- QSOP, 0.15" SOIC, or 0.3" True 8™ mm 16-pin packages
- IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17):2021-10 Certified and UL1577 Approved



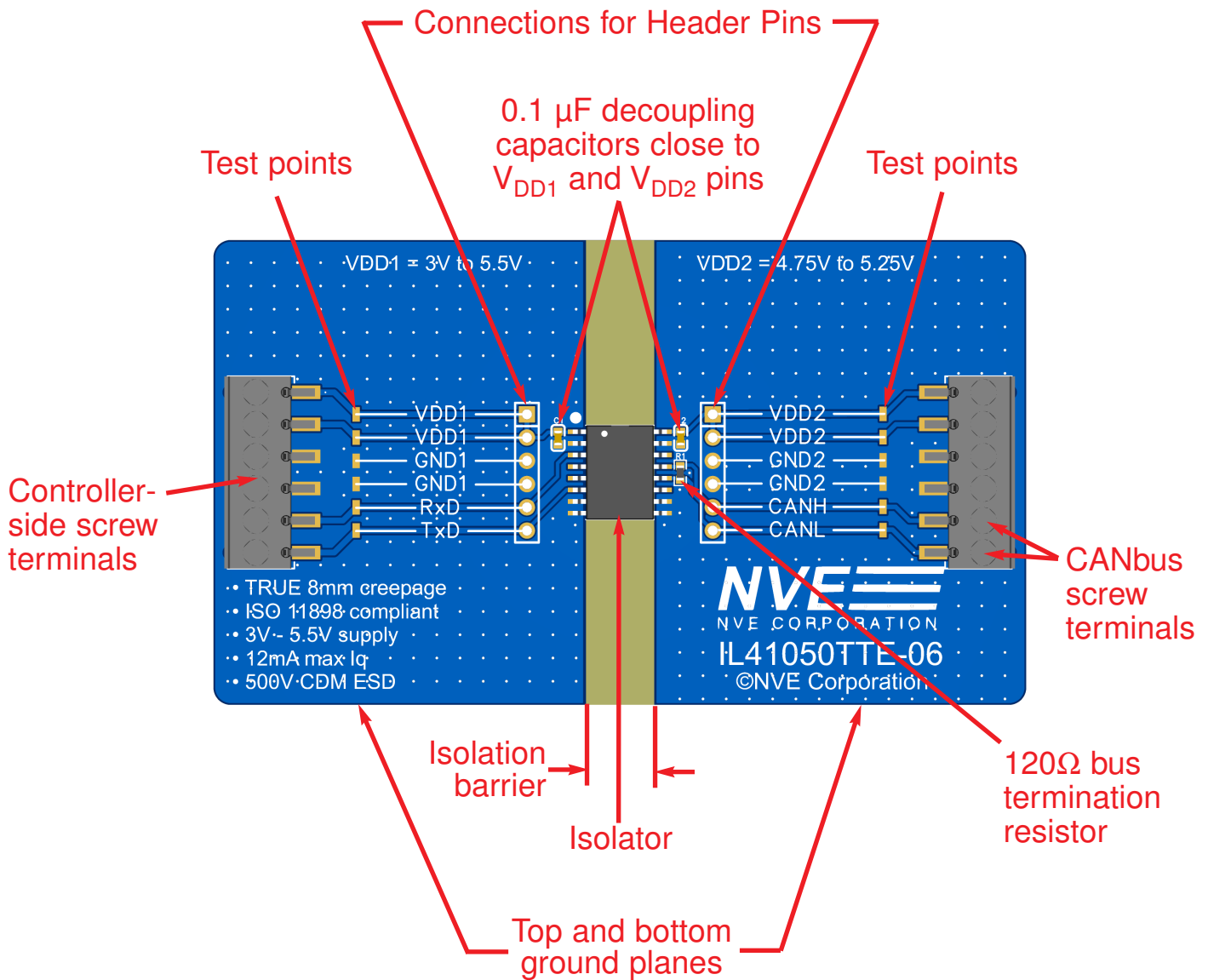
Quick Start:

- Connect V_{DD1} to a 3.3 V power supply and V_{DD2} to 5 V.
- Connect TxD to a 500 kHz signal (for legacy CAN transceivers) or 2.5 MHz (for CAN-FD).
- Verify the “Rx” and CAN outputs on an oscilloscope:

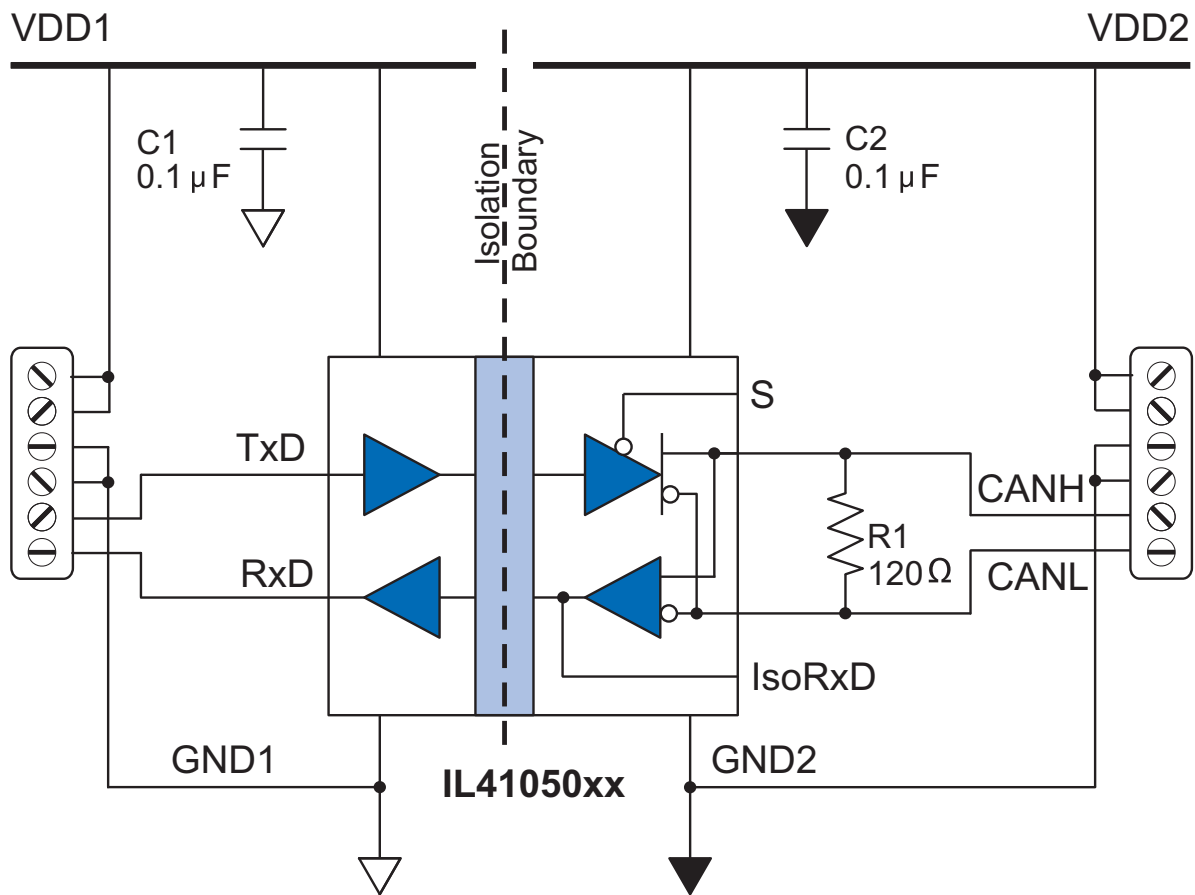


Visit www.nve.com for datasheets.

Evaluation Board Layout



Circuit Diagram



Application Information

Power Supply Decoupling

Both V_{DD1} and V_{DD2} should be bypassed with 0.1 μF capacitors placed as close as possible to V_{DD} and their respective ground return pins.

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 Ω) should be connected from the input to V_{DD1} .

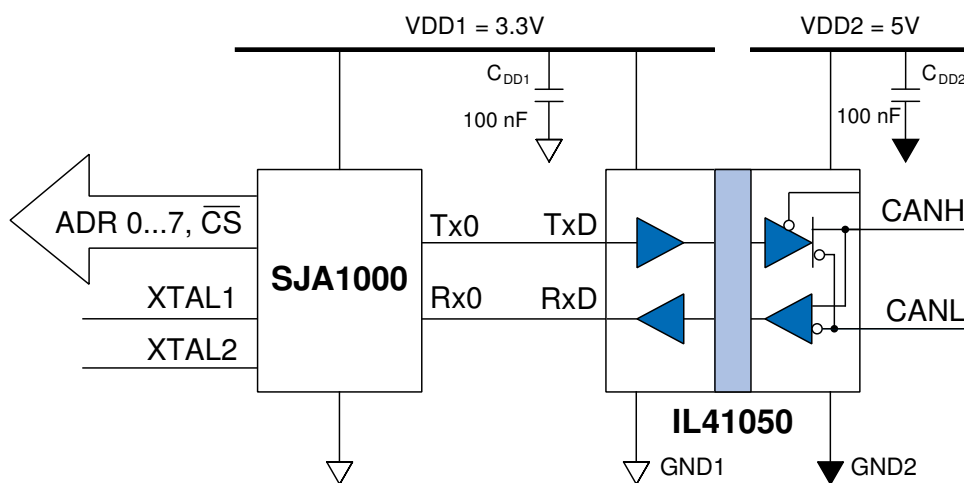
The Mode Select (“S”) input has a 150 k Ω nominal internal pull-down resistor. It can be left open or set low for normal operation.

Bus Termination

Because of their relatively low speed, CAN networks can sometimes be unterminated, but reflections are minimized by terminating both ends of the bus (but not every node). 120 Ω termination resistors on each end of the bus generally used to match the cable impedance. This kit comes with a 120 Ω termination resistor. The resistor can be removed for multi-node configurations.

Level Shifting

As shown in the figure below, the IL41050 can provide isolation and level shifting between a 5 volt CAN bus and a 3.3 volt microcontroller such as an SJA1000.



Application Information (...cont)

IsoRxD Output

The IsoRxD output is an isolated version of the RxD, which the chip provides for troubleshooting. Normally no connections are made to the pin.

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 μ 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 V_{DD2} power is lost, the IL41050 asserts the RxD output high when the supply voltage falls below 3.8 volts. RxD will return to normal operation when V_{DD2} rises above approximately 4.2 volts.

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.

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