

TJA1042

High-speed CAN transceiver with Standby mode

Rev. 8 — 15 January 2015

Product data sheet

1. General description

The TJA1042 high-speed CAN transceiver provides an interface between a Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical two-wire CAN bus. The transceiver is designed for high-speed CAN applications in the automotive industry, providing the differential transmit and receive capability to (a microcontroller with) a CAN protocol controller.

The TJA1042 belongs to the third generation of high-speed CAN transceivers from NXP Semiconductors, offering significant improvements over first- and second-generation devices such as the TJA1040. It offers improved ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) and ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD) performance, and also features:

- Ideal passive behavior to the CAN bus when the supply voltage is off
- A very low-current Standby mode with bus wake-up capability
- TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 can be interfaced directly to microcontrollers with supply voltages from 3 V to 5 V

The TJA1042 implements the CAN physical layer as defined in the current ISO11898 standard (ISO11898-2:2003, ISO11898-5:2007). Pending the release of the updated version of ISO11898-2 including CAN FD, additional timing parameters defining loop delay symmetry are specified. This implementation enables reliable communication in the CAN FD fast phase at data rates up to 2 Mbit/s.

These features make the TJA1042 an excellent choice for all types of HS-CAN networks, in nodes that require a low-power mode with wake-up capability via the CAN bus.

2. Features and benefits

2.1 General

- Fully ISO 11898-2:2003 and ISO 11898-5:2007 compliant
- Loop delay symmetry timing enables reliable communication at data rates up to 2 Mbit/s in the CAN FD fast phase
- Suitable for 12 V and 24 V systems
- Low ElectroMagnetic Emission (EME) and high ElectroMagnetic Immunity (EMI)
- V_{IO} input on TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 allows for direct interfacing with 3 V to 5 V microcontrollers
- SPLIT voltage output on TJA1042T for stabilizing the recessive bus level
- Available in SO8 package and leadless HVSON8 package (3.0 mm × 3.0 mm) with improved Automated Optical Inspection (AOI) capability



- Dark green product (halogen free and Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) compliant)
- AEC-Q100 qualified

2.2 Predictable and fail-safe behavior

- Very low-current Standby mode with host and bus wake-up capability
- Functional behavior predictable under all supply conditions
- Transceiver disengages from the bus when not powered up (zero load)
- Transmit Data (TXD) dominant time-out function
- Bus-dominant time-out function in Standby mode
- Undervoltage detection on pins V_{CC} and V_{IO}

2.3 Protections

- High ESD handling capability on the bus pins (± 8 kV)
- High voltage robustness on CAN pins (± 58 V)
- Bus pins protected against transients in automotive environments
- Thermally protected

3. Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	supply voltage		4.5	-	5.5	V
V_{IO}	supply voltage on pin V_{IO}		2.8	-	5.5	V
$V_{uvd(VCC)}$	undervoltage detection voltage on pin V_{CC}		3.5	-	4.5	V
$V_{uvd(VIO)}$	undervoltage detection voltage on pin V_{IO}		1.3	2.0	2.7	V
I_{CC}	supply current	Standby mode	-	10	15	μ A
		Normal mode; bus recessive	2.5	5	10	mA
		Normal mode; bus dominant	20	45	70	mA
I_{IO}	supply current on pin V_{IO}	Standby mode; $V_{TXD} = V_{IO}$	5	-	14	μ A
		Normal mode				
		recessive; $V_{TXD} = V_{IO}$	15	80	200	μ A
		dominant; $V_{TXD} = 0$ V	-	350	1000	μ A
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	IEC 61000-4-2 at pins CANH and CANL	-8	-	+8	kV
V_{CANH}	voltage on pin CANH		-58	-	+58	V
V_{CANL}	voltage on pin CANL		-58	-	+58	V
T_{vj}	virtual junction temperature		-40	-	+150	$^{\circ}$ C

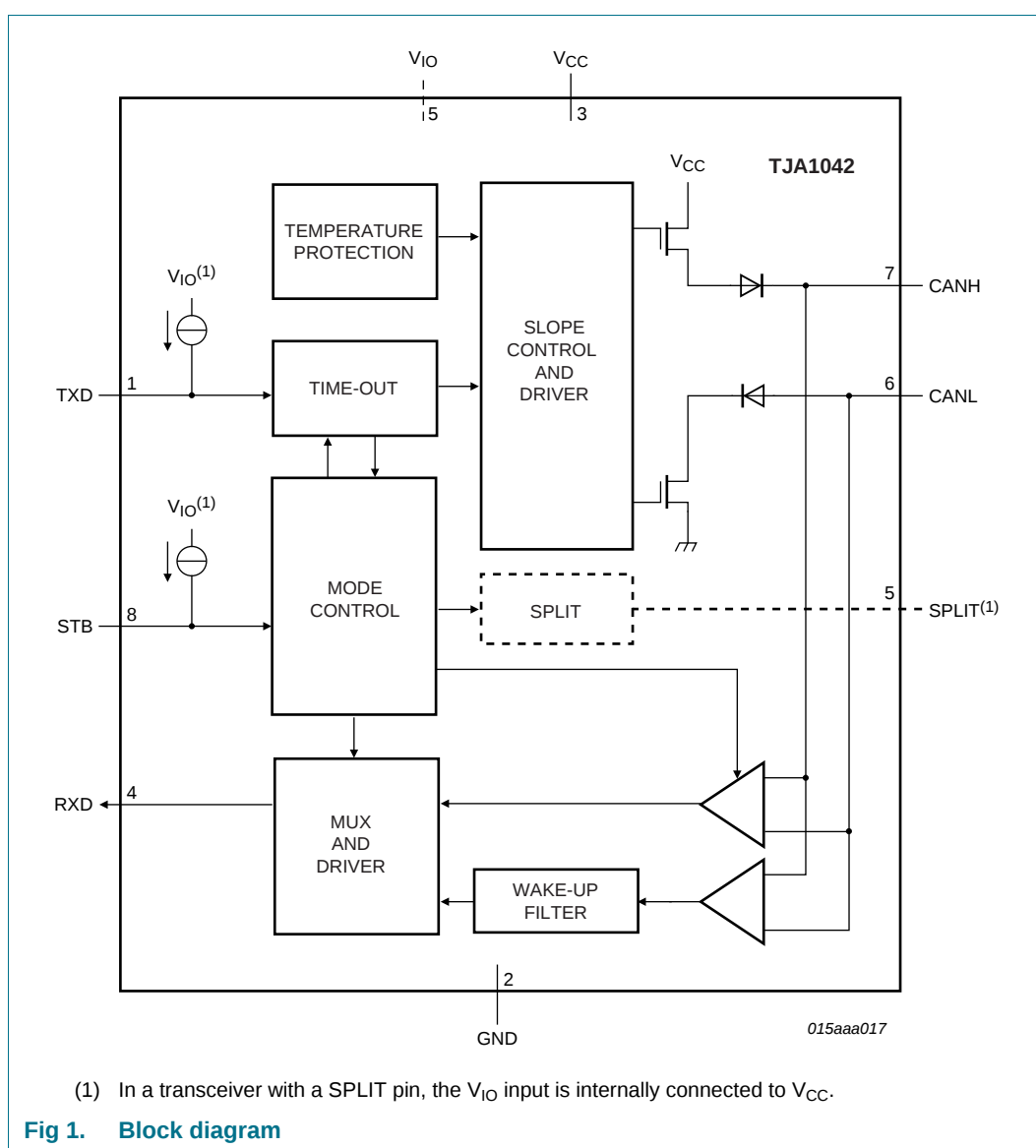
4. Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number ^[1]	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
TJA1042T	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1
TJA1042T/3	SO8	plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT96-1
TJA1042TK/3	HVSON8	plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 × 3 × 0.85 mm	SOT782-1

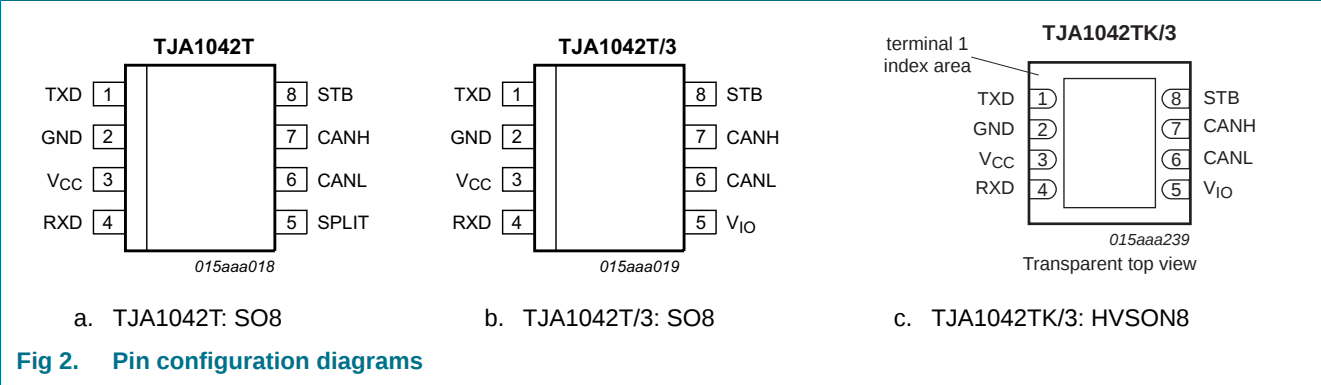
[1] TJA1042T with SPLIT pin; TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 with V_{IO} pin.

5. Block diagram



6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



6.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
TXD	1	transmit data input
GND	2 ^[1]	ground supply
V _{CC}	3	supply voltage
RXD	4	receive data output; reads out data from the bus lines
SPLIT	5	common-mode stabilization output; in TJA1042T version only
V _{IO}	5	supply voltage for I/O level adapter; in TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 versions only
CANL	6	LOW-level CAN bus line
CANH	7	HIGH-level CAN bus line
STB	8	Standby mode control input

[1] For enhanced thermal and electrical performance, the exposed center pad of the HVSON8 package should be soldered to board ground.

7. Functional description

The TJA1042 is a HS-CAN stand-alone transceiver with Standby mode. It combines the functionality of the PCA82C250, PCA82C251 and TJA1040 transceivers with improved EMC and ESD handling capability and quiescent current performance. Improved slope control and high DC handling capability on the bus pins provide additional application flexibility.

The TJA1042 is available in two versions, distinguished only by the function of pin 5:

- The TJA1042T is backwards compatible with the TJA1040 when used with a 5 V microcontroller, and also covers existing PCA82C250 and PCA82C251 applications
- The TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 allow for direct interfacing to microcontrollers with supply voltages down to 3 V

7.1 Operating modes

The TJA1042 supports two operating modes, Normal and Standby, which are selected via pin STB. See [Table 4](#) for a description of the operating modes under normal supply conditions.

Table 4. Operating modes

Mode	Pin STB	Pin RXD	
		LOW	HIGH
Normal	LOW	bus dominant	bus recessive
Standby	HIGH	wake-up request detected	no wake-up request detected

7.1.1 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 1](#) for the block diagram). 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 EME.

7.1.2 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 $t_{\text{fltr(wake)}}_{\text{bus}}$ 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.

7.2 Fail-safe features

7.2.1 TXD dominant time-out function

A 'TXD dominant time-out' timer is started when pin TXD is set LOW. If the LOW state on pin TXD persists for longer than $t_{to(dom)TXD}$, the transmitter is disabled, releasing the bus lines to recessive state. This function prevents a hardware and/or software application failure from driving the bus lines to a permanent dominant state (blocking all network communications). The TXD dominant time-out timer is reset when pin TXD is set to HIGH. The TXD dominant time-out time also defines the minimum possible bit rate of 40 kbit/s.

7.2.2 Bus dominant time-out function

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 $t_{to(dom)bus}$, 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.

7.2.3 Internal biasing of TXD and STB input pins

Pins TXD and STB have internal pull-ups to V_{IO} 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.

7.2.4 Undervoltage detection on pins V_{CC} and V_{IO}

Should V_{CC} drop below the V_{CC} undervoltage detection level, $V_{uvd(VCC)}$, the transceiver will switch to Standby mode. The logic state of pin STB will be ignored until V_{CC} has recovered.

Should V_{IO} drop below the V_{IO} undervoltage detection level, $V_{uvd(VIO)}$, the transceiver will switch off and disengage from the bus (zero load) until V_{IO} has recovered.

7.2.5 Overtemperature protection

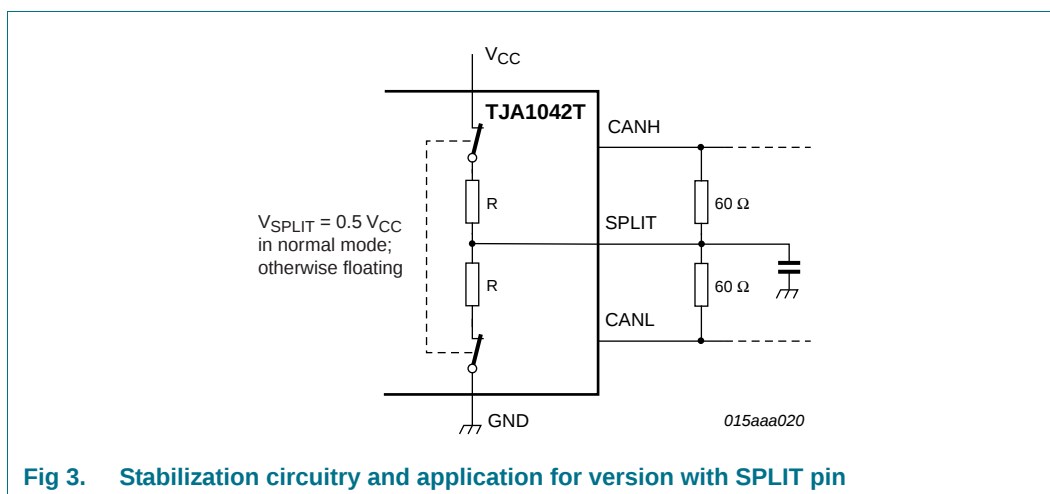
The output drivers are protected against overtemperature conditions. If the virtual junction temperature exceeds the shutdown junction temperature, $T_{j(sd)}$, the output drivers will be disabled until the virtual junction temperature falls below $T_{j(sd)}$ and TXD becomes recessive again. Including the TXD condition ensures that output driver oscillation due to temperature drift is avoided.

7.3 SPLIT output pin and V_{IO} supply pin

Two versions of the TJA1042 are available, only differing in the function of a single pin. Pin 5 is either a SPLIT output pin or a V_{IO} supply pin.

7.3.1 SPLIT pin

Using the SPLIT pin on the TJA1042T in conjunction with a split termination network (see [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 6](#)) can help to stabilize the recessive voltage level on the bus. This will reduce EME in networks with DC leakage to ground (e.g. from deactivated nodes with poor bus leakage performance). In Normal mode, pin SPLIT delivers a DC output voltage of $0.5V_{CC}$. In Standby mode or when V_{CC} is off, pin SPLIT is floating. When not used, the SPLIT pin should be left open.



7.3.2 V_{IO} supply pin

Pin V_{IO} on the TTJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 should be connected to the microcontroller supply voltage (see [Figure 7](#)). This will adjust the signal levels of pins TXD, RXD and STB to the I/O levels of the microcontroller. Pin V_{IO} 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 V_{CC} .

For versions of the TJA1042 without a V_{IO} pin, the V_{IO} input is internally connected to V_{CC} . This sets the signal levels of pins TXD, RXD and STB to levels compatible with 5 V microcontrollers.

8. Limiting values

Table 5. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). All voltages are referenced to GND.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_x	voltage on pin x	on pins CANH, CANL and SPLIT	-58	+58	V
		on any other pin	-0.3	+7	V
V_{trt}	transient voltage	on pins CANH and CANL [1]	-150	+100	V
V_{ESD}	electrostatic discharge voltage	IEC 61000-4-2 (150 pF, 330 Ω) [2]			
		at pins CANH and CANL	-8	+8	kV
		Human Body Model (HBM); 100 pF, 1.5 k Ω [3]			
		at pins CANH and CANL	-8	+8	kV
		at any other pin	-4	+4	kV
		Machine Model (MM); 200 pF, 0.75 μ H, 10 Ω [4]			
		at any pin	-300	+300	V
		Charged Device Model (CDM); field Induced charge; 4 pF [5]			
		at corner pins	-750	+750	V
		at any pin	-500	+500	V
T_{vj}	virtual junction temperature	[6]	-40	+150	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature		-55	+150	°C

- [1] Verified by an external test house to ensure pins CANH and CANL can withstand ISO 7637 part 3 automotive transient test pulses 1, 2a, 3a and 3b.
- [2] According to IEC TS 62228 (2007), Section 4.3; DIN EN 61000-4-2.
- [3] According to AEC-Q100-002.
- [4] According to AEC-Q100-003.
- [5] According to AEC-Q100-011 Rev-C1. The classification level is C4B.
- [6] In accordance with IEC 60747-1. An alternative definition of virtual junction temperature is: $T_{vj} = T_{amb} + P \times R_{th(vj-a)}$, where $R_{th(vj-a)}$ 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) and ambient temperature (T_{amb}).

9. Thermal characteristics

Table 6. Thermal characteristics

According to IEC 60747-1.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value	Unit
$R_{th(vj-a)}$	thermal resistance from virtual junction to ambient	SO8 package; in free air	145	K/W
		HVSON8 package; in free air	50	K/W

10. Static characteristics

Table 7. Static characteristics

$T_{vj} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V ; $V_{IO} = 2.8\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V [1]; $R_L = 60\text{ }\Omega$ unless specified otherwise; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; Positive currents flow into the IC. [2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply; pin V _{CC}						
V _{CC}	supply voltage		4.5	-	5.5	V
V _{uvd(VCC)}	undervoltage detection voltage on pin V _{CC}		3.5	-	4.5	V
I _{CC}	supply current	Standby mode				
		TJA1042T; includes I _{IO} ; V _{TXD} = V _{IO}	-	10	15	μA
		TJA1042T/3 or TJA1042TK/3	-	-	5	μA
		Normal mode				
		recessive; V _{TXD} = V _{IO}	2.5	5	10	mA
		dominant; V _{TXD} = 0 V	20	45	70	mA
I/O level adapter supply; pin V _{IO} ^[1]						
V _{IO}	supply voltage on pin V _{IO}		2.8	-	5.5	V
V _{uvd(VIO)}	undervoltage detection voltage on pin V _{IO}		1.3	2.0	2.7	V
I _{IO}	supply current on pin V _{IO}	Standby mode; V _{TXD} = V _{IO}	5	-	14	μA
		Normal mode				
		recessive; V _{TXD} = V _{IO}	15	80	200	μA
		dominant; V _{TXD} = 0 V	-	350	1000	μA
Standby mode control input; pin STB						
V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	^[3]	0.7V _{IO}	-	V _{IO} + 0.3	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.3	-	0.3V _{IO}	V
I _{IH}	HIGH-level input current	V _{STB} = V _{IO}	-1	-	+1	μA
I _{IL}	LOW-level input current	V _{STB} = 0 V	-15	-	-1	μA
CAN transmit data input; pin TXD						
V _{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	^[3]	0.7V _{IO}	-	V _{IO} + 0.3	V
V _{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-0.3	-	0.3V _{IO}	V
I _{IH}	HIGH-level input current	V _{TXD} = V _{IO}	-5	-	+5	μA
I _{IL}	LOW-level input current	V _{TXD} = 0 V	-260	-150	-30	μA
C _i	input capacitance	^[4]	-	5	10	pF
CAN receive data output; pin RXD						
I _{OH}	HIGH-level output current	V _{RXD} = V _{IO} - 0.4 V; V _{IO} = V _{CC}	-8	-3	-1	mA
I _{OL}	LOW-level output current	V _{RXD} = 0.4 V; bus dominant	2	5	12	mA
Bus lines; pins CANH and CANL						
V _{O(dom)}	dominant output voltage	V _{TXD} = 0 V; t < t _{to(dom)TXD}				
		pin CANH	2.75	3.5	4.5	V
		pin CANL	0.5	1.5	2.25	V

Table 7. Static characteristics ...continued

$T_{vj} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V ; $V_{IO} = 2.8\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V ^[1]; $R_L = 60\text{ }\Omega$ unless specified otherwise; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; Positive currents flow into the IC.^[2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{\text{dom(TX)sym}}$	transmitter dominant voltage symmetry	$V_{\text{dom(TX)sym}} = V_{CC} - V_{\text{CANH}} - V_{\text{CANL}}$	-400	-	+400	mV
$V_{\text{O(dif)bus}}$	bus differential output voltage	$V_{\text{TXD}} = 0\text{ V}$; $t < t_{\text{to(dom)TXD}}$ $V_{CC} = 4.75\text{ V}$ to 5.25 V $R_L = 45\text{ }\Omega$ to $65\text{ }\Omega$	1.5	-	3	V
		$V_{\text{TXD}} = V_{IO}$; recessive; no load	-50	-	+50	mV
$V_{\text{O(rec)}}$	recessive output voltage	Normal mode; $V_{\text{TXD}} = V_{IO}$; no load	2	$0.5V_{CC}$	3	V
		Standby mode; no load	-0.1	-	+0.1	V
$V_{\text{th(RX)dif}}$	differential receiver threshold voltage	$V_{\text{cm(CAN)}} = -30\text{ V}$ to $+30\text{ V}$ ^[5]				
		Normal mode	0.5	0.7	0.9	V
		Standby mode ^[6]	0.4	0.7	1.15	V
$V_{\text{hys(RX)dif}}$	differential receiver hysteresis voltage	$V_{\text{cm(CAN)}} = -30\text{ V}$ to $+30\text{ V}$ Normal mode	50	120	200	mV
$I_{\text{O(sc)dom}}$	dominant short-circuit output current	$V_{\text{TXD}} = 0\text{ V}$; $t < t_{\text{to(dom)TXD}}$; $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$				
		pin CANH; $V_{\text{CANH}} = 0\text{ V}$	-100	-70	-40	mA
		pin CANL; $V_{\text{CANL}} = 5\text{ V} / 40\text{ V}$	40	70	100	mA
$I_{\text{O(sc)rec}}$	recessive short-circuit output current	Normal mode; $V_{\text{TXD}} = V_{IO}$ $V_{\text{CANH}} = V_{\text{CANL}} = -27\text{ V}$ to $+32\text{ V}$	-5	-	+5	mA
I_L	leakage current	$V_{CC} = V_{IO} = 0\text{ V}$ or $V_{CC} = V_{IO} = \text{shorted to ground via } 47\text{ k}\Omega$; $V_{\text{CANH}} = V_{\text{CANL}} = 5\text{ V}$	-5	-	+5	μA
R_i	input resistance		9	15	28	k Ω
ΔR_i	input resistance deviation	between V_{CANH} and V_{CANL}	-1	-	+1	%
$R_{i(\text{dif})}$	differential input resistance		19	30	52	k Ω
$C_{i(\text{cm})}$	common-mode input capacitance	^[4]	-	-	20	pF
$C_{i(\text{dif})}$	differential input capacitance	^[4]	-	-	10	pF
Common mode stabilization output; pin SPLIT; only for TJA1042T						
V_O	output voltage	Normal mode $I_{\text{SPLIT}} = -500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ to $+500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	$0.3V_{CC}$	$0.5V_{CC}$	$0.7V_{CC}$	V
		Normal mode; $R_L = 1\text{ M}\Omega$	$0.45V_{CC}$	$0.5V_{CC}$	$0.55V_{CC}$	V
I_L	leakage current	Standby mode $V_{\text{SPLIT}} = -58\text{ V}$ to $+58\text{ V}$	-5	-	+5	μA
Temperature detection						
$T_{j(\text{sd})}$	shutdown junction temperature	^[4]	-	190	-	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

- [1] Only TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 have a V_{IO} pin. With TJA1042T, the V_{IO} input is internally connected to V_{CC} .
- [2] All parameters are guaranteed over the virtual junction temperature range by design. Factory testing uses correlated test conditions to cover the specified temperature and power supply voltage range.
- [3] Maximum value assumes $V_{CC} < V_{IO}$; if $V_{CC} > V_{IO}$, the maximum value will be $V_{CC} + 0.3\text{ V}$.
- [4] Not tested in production; guaranteed by design.
- [5] $V_{\text{cm(CAN)}}$ is the common mode voltage of CANH and CANL.

- [6] For TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3: values valid when $V_{IO} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$; when $V_{IO} = 2.8\text{ V to }4.5\text{ V}$, values valid when $V_{cm(CAN)} = -12\text{ V to }+12\text{ V}$.

11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 8. Dynamic characteristics

$T_{vj} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C to }+150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$; $V_{CC} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$; $V_{IO} = 2.8\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$ [1]; $R_L = 60\text{ }\Omega$ unless specified otherwise. All voltages are defined with respect to ground. Positive currents flow into the IC. [2]

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Transceiver timing; pins CANH, CANL, TXD and RXD; see Figure 4 and Figure 8						
$t_{d(TXD-busdom)}$	delay time from TXD to bus dominant	Normal mode	-	65	-	ns
$t_{d(TXD-busrec)}$	delay time from TXD to bus recessive	Normal mode	-	90	-	ns
$t_{d(busdom-RXD)}$	delay time from bus dominant to RXD	Normal mode	-	60	-	ns
$t_{d(busrec-RXD)}$	delay time from bus recessive to RXD	Normal mode	-	65	-	ns
$t_{PD(TXD-RXD)}$	propagation delay from TXD to RXD	version with SPLIT pin; Normal mode	60	-	220	ns
		versions with V_{IO} pin; Normal mode	60	-	250	ns
$t_{bit(RXD)}$	bit time on pin RXD	$t_{bit(TXD)} = 500\text{ ns}$ [3]	400	-	550	ns
$t_{to(dom)TXD}$	TXD dominant time-out time	$V_{TXD} = 0\text{ V}$; Normal mode	0.3	2	5	ms
$t_{to(dom)bus}$	bus dominant time-out time	Standby mode	0.3	2	5	ms
$t_{filtr(wake)bus}$	bus wake-up filter time	version with SPLIT pin Standby mode	0.5	1	3	μs
		versions with V_{IO} pin Standby mode	0.5	1.5	5	μs
$t_{d(stb-norm)}$	standby to normal mode delay time		7	25	47	μs

- [1] Only TJA1042T/3 and TJA1042TK/3 have a V_{IO} pin. With TJA1042T, the V_{IO} input is internally connected to V_{CC} .
- [2] All parameters are guaranteed over the virtual junction temperature range by design. Factory testing uses correlated test conditions to cover the specified temperature and power supply voltage range.
- [3] See Figure 5.

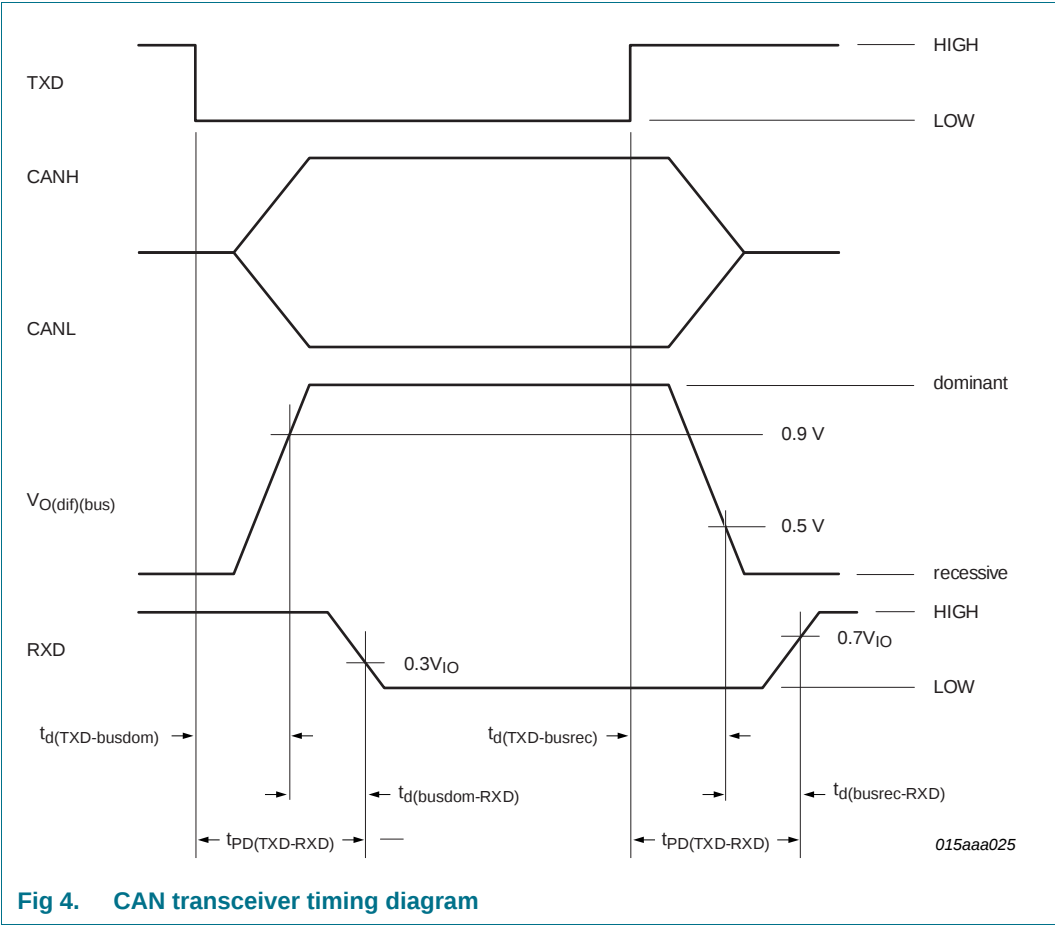


Fig 4. CAN transceiver timing diagram

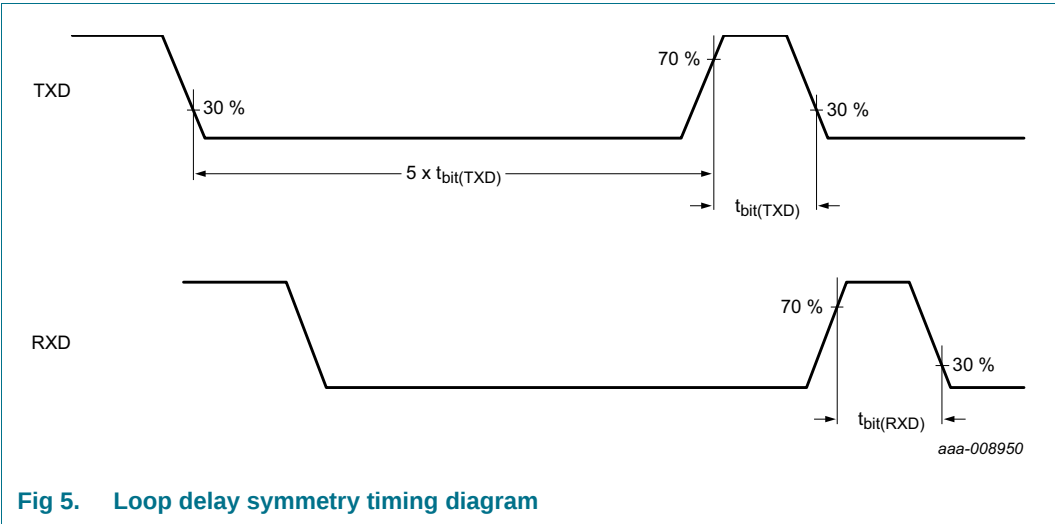
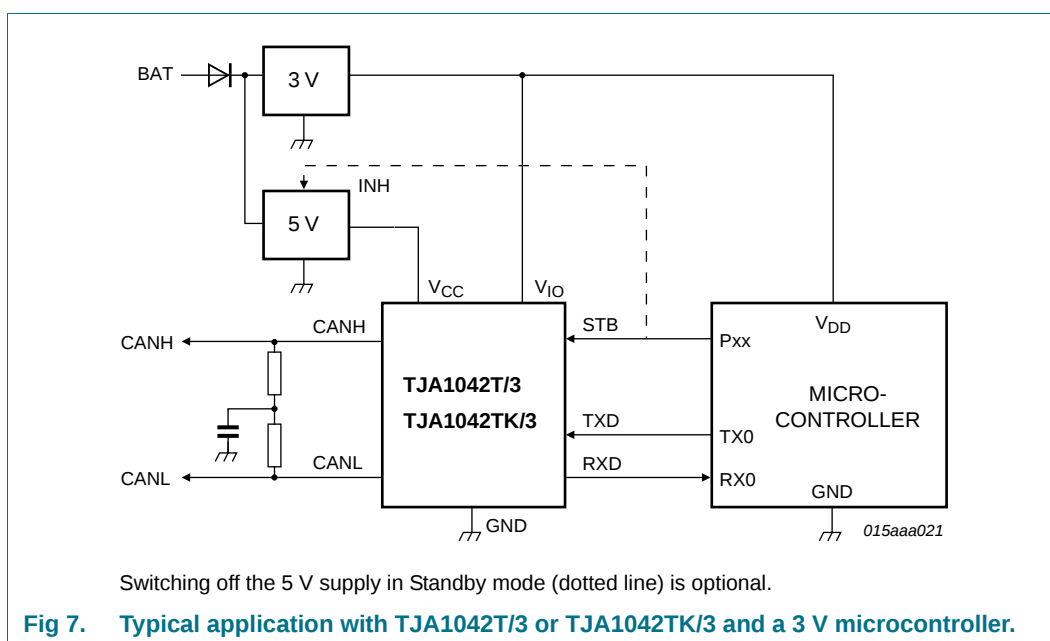
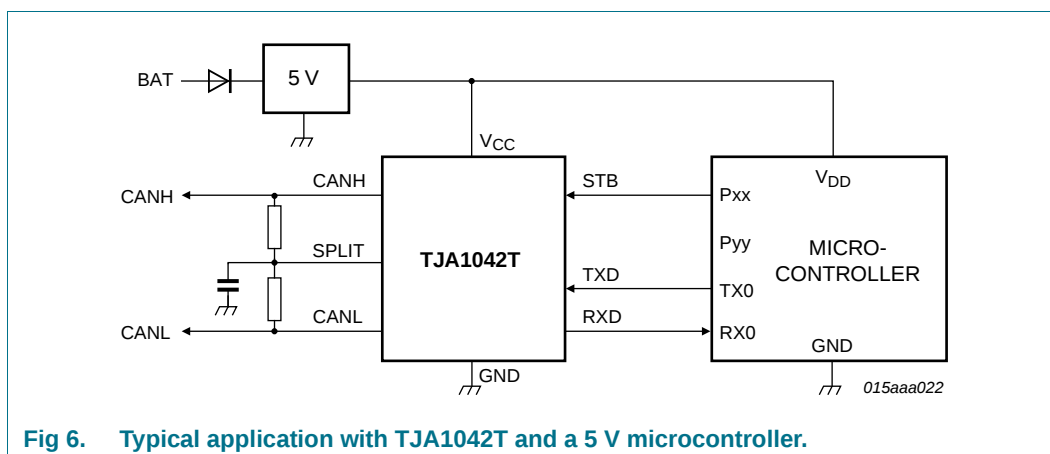


Fig 5. Loop delay symmetry timing diagram

12. Application information

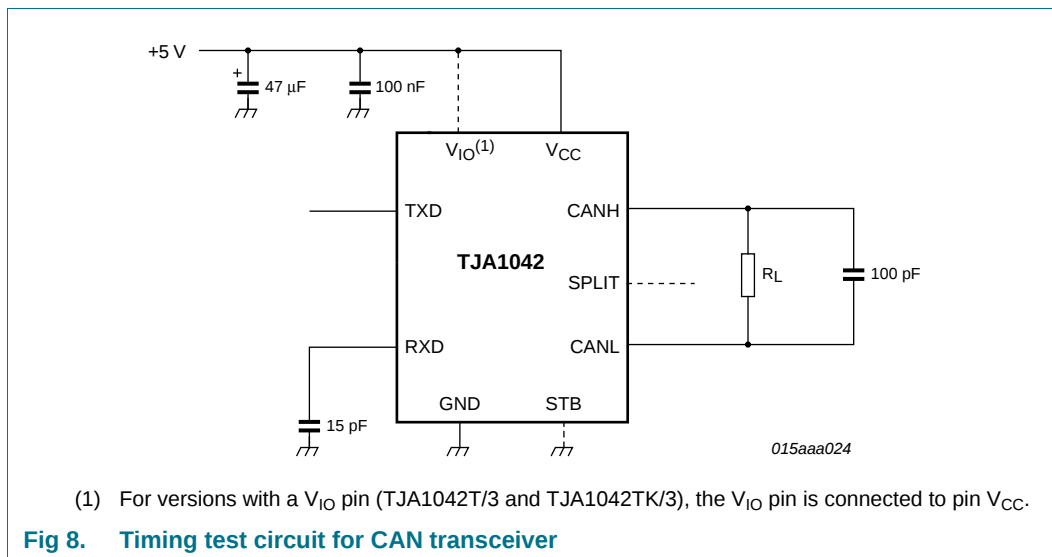
12.1 Application diagrams



12.2 Application hints

Further information on the application of the TJA1042 can be found in NXP application hints *AH1014 Application Hints - Standalone high speed CAN transceiver TJA1042/TJA1043/TJA1048/TJA1051*.

13. Test information



13.1 Quality information

This product has been qualified in accordance with the Automotive Electronics Council (AEC) standard *Q100 Rev-G - Failure mechanism based stress test qualification for integrated circuits*, and is suitable for use in automotive applications.

14. Package outline

SO8: plastic small outline package; 8 leads; body width 3.9 mm

SOT96-1

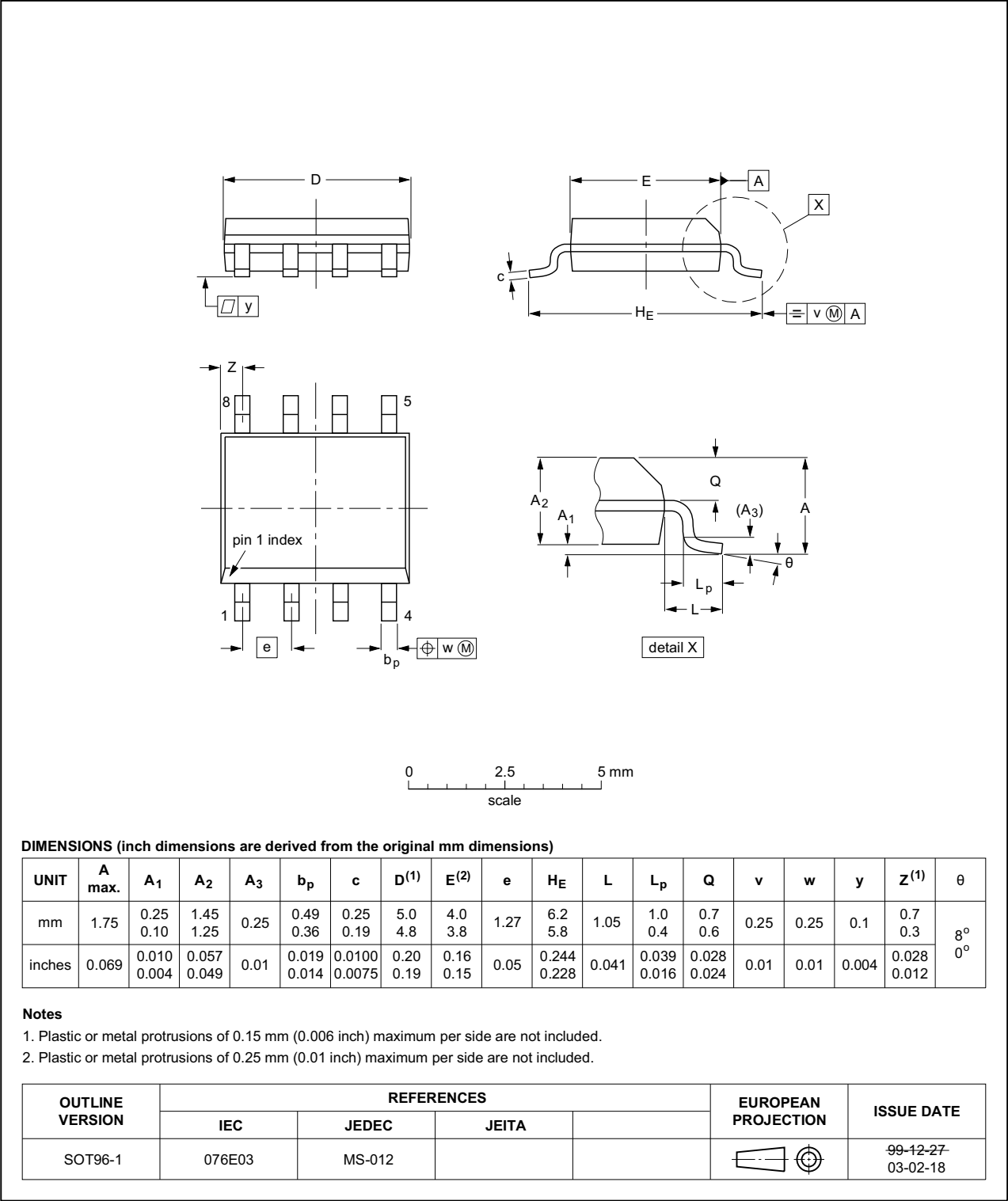


Fig 9. Package outline SOT96-1 (SO8)

HVSON8: plastic thermal enhanced very thin small outline package; no leads; 8 terminals; body 3 x 3 x 0.85 mm

SOT782-1

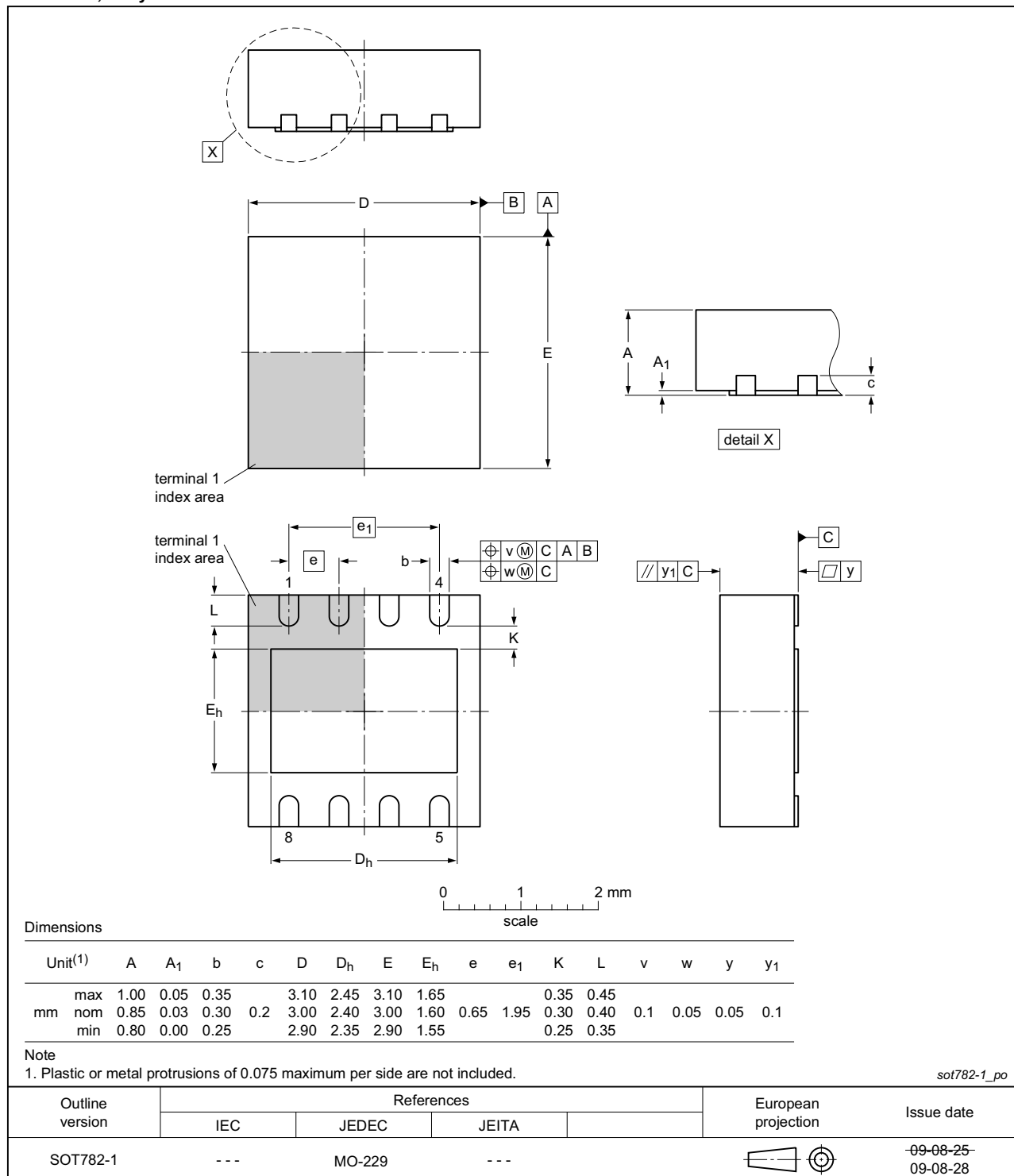


Fig 10. Package outline SOT782-1 (HVSON8)

15. Handling information

All input and output pins are protected against ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD) under normal handling. When handling ensure that the appropriate precautions are taken as described in *JESD625-A* or equivalent standards.

16. Soldering of SMD packages

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"*.

16.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

16.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus SnPb soldering

16.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

16.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 11](#)) than a SnPb process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with [Table 9](#) and [10](#)

Table 9. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)

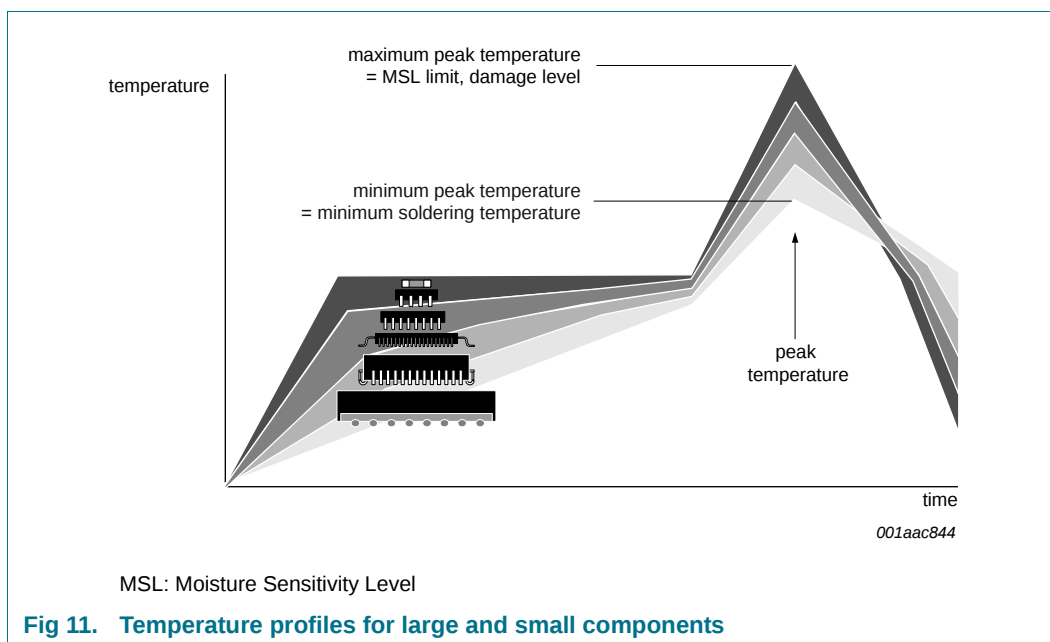
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm ³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 10. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm ³)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see [Figure 11](#).



For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description".

17. Soldering of HVSON packages

[Section 16](#) contains a brief introduction to the techniques most commonly used to solder Surface Mounted Devices (SMD). A more detailed discussion on soldering HVSON leadless package ICs can be found in the following application notes:

- AN10365 "Surface mount reflow soldering description"
- AN10366 "HVQFN application information"

18. Revision history

Table 11. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
TJA1042 v.8	20150115	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.7
Modifications	• Section 1: text revised (1st paragraph); paragraph added • Section 2, Section 7, Section 7.1.1, Section 7.3.1: text revised • Section 2.1, Section 2.3: features added • Table 1: added parameters V_{IO}, $V_{uvd}(V_{IO})$ and I_{IO}; measurements conditions changed: V_{CANH}, V_{CANL} • Figure 2: pin diagrams updated • Table 3: Table note 1: text revised • Table 5: measurements conditions changed: V_x, V_{ESD}; table note section revised • Table 7: parameters in V_{CC} and V_{IO} sections rearranged; measurement conditions changed: I_L; parameter symbol/description changed: $I_{O(sc)dom}$, $I_{O(sc)rec}$; Table note 4 revised • Table 8: parameter $t_{bit}(RXD)$ added; Table note 3 and Figure 5 added • Figure 8 moved to Section 13 "Test information" • Section 12.2 "Application hints": added • Section 13.1: text updated • Table 9 and Table 10: header text changed • Section 19.3: 'Translations' disclaimer added			
TJA1042 v.7	20120508	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.6
TJA1042 v.6	20110323	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.5
TJA1042 v.5	20110118	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.4
TJA1042 v.4	20091006	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.3
TJA1042 v.3	20090825	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.2
TJA1042 v.2	20090708	Product data sheet	-	TJA1042 v.1
TJA1042 v.1	20090309	Product data sheet	-	-

19. Legal information

19.1 Data sheet status

Document status ^{[1][2]}	Product status ^[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

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