### +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

#### **General Description**

The MAX13053A and MAX13054A are +5V CAN (Control Area Network) transceivers with integrated protection for industrial applications. These devices have extended  $\pm$ 65V fault protection for equipment where overvoltage protection is required. It also incorporates high  $\pm$ 25kV ESD HBM and an input common mode range (CMR) of  $\pm$ 25V, exceeding the ISO11898 specification of -2V to +7V. This makes these parts well suited for applications that are in electrically noisy environments, where the ground planes are shifting relative to each other. This family features a variety of options to address common CAN application requirements; logic-level supply input V<sub>L</sub> for interfacing with 1.62V to 5.5V logic, low-current standby mode, silent-mode to disable the transmitter, and a slow slew rate to minimize EMI.

These devices operate at a high-speed CAN data rate. allowing up to 2Mbps on small networks. Maximum speed on large networks may be limited by the number of nodes in a network, type of cabling, stub length, and other factors. These transceivers include a dominant timeout to prevent bus lockup caused by controller error or by a fault on the TXD input. When TXD remains in the dominant state (low) for longer than T<sub>DOM</sub>, the driver is switched to the recessive state, releasing the bus. The MAX13053A features a S pin where it enables and disables the transmitter for applications where you need the transceiver to receive only. The MAX13054A features a STBY pin for 3 modes of operation; standby mode for low current consumption, normal high speed mode, or a slow slew rate mode when an external 26.1k $\Omega$  is connected between ground and STBY pin.

The MAX13053A and MAX13054A are available in a standard 8-pin SOIC package, and operate over the  $-40^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

#### **Applications**

- Programmable Logic
  Controller
- Instrumentation
- Smart Grid Equipment
- Industrial Automation
- Building Automation
- DroneMotor Control

- **Benefits and Features**
- Integrated Protection Increases Robustness
  - ±65V Fault Tolerant CANH and CANL
  - ±25kV ESD HBM (Human Body Model)
  - ±25V Extended Common Mode Input Range (CMR)
  - Transmitter Dominant Timeout Prevents Lockup
  - Short-Circuit Protection
  - Thermal Shutdown
- Family Provides Flexible Design Options
  - Slow Slew Rate to Minimize EMI
  - Silent Mode S Disables Transmitter
  - STBY Input for Low-Current Mode
  - 1.62V to 5.5V Logic-Supply (VL) Range
- High-Speed Operation of Up to 2Mbps
- Operating Temperature Range of -40°C to +125°C in 8-pin SOIC Package

Ordering Information appears at end of data sheet.



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### Simplified Block Diagram



### +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

V <sub>DD</sub>	0.3V to +6V
CANH or CANL (Continuous)	65V to +65V
TXD, STBY, S	0.3V to +6V
RXD	0.3V to (V <sub>1</sub> + 0.3)V
V <sub>L</sub>	0.3V to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5V)
Short-Circuit Duration	Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation	
Single-Layer Board	

(T<sub>A</sub> = +70°C, derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C.)......470.6mW

#### 

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### **Package Information**

#### 8 SOIC

PACKAGE CODE		S8+4	
Outline Number	21-0041		
Land Pattern Number	90-0096		
THERMAL RESISTANCE, SINGLE-LAYE	R BOARD:		
Junction to Ambient ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	170		
Junction to Case $(\theta_{JC})$	40		
THERMAL RESISTANCE, FOUR-LAYER	BOARD:		
Junction to Ambient ( $\theta_{JA}$ )	132		
Junction to Case (θ <sub>JC</sub> )	38		

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to <u>www.maximintegrated.com/packages</u>. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

Package thermal resistances were obtained using the method described in JEDEC specification JESD51-7, using a four-layer board. For detailed information on package thermal considerations, refer to www.maximintegrated.com/thermal-tutorial.

#### **Electrical Characteristics**

 $(V_{DD} = 4.5V \text{ to } 5.5V, V_L = 1.62V \text{ to } V_{DD}, R_L = 60\Omega, C_L = 15pF, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_L = 3.3V$ , and  $T_A = +25C$ , unless otherwise specified. (Note 1) )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
POWER							
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	5V V <sub>DD</sub> Rang	e	4.5		5.5	V
Logic Supply Voltage	VL					V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	IDD_DOM	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V, TXD = 0V	No load		5	8	mA
Dominant Supply Current			R <sub>L</sub> = 60 Ω		50	70	
Baagaaiya Supply Current		V <sub>DD</sub> = 5V,	No load		4		mA
Recessive Supply Current I <sub>DD_REC</sub>		$TXD = V_L$	CANH shorted to CANL		4		
Standby Supply Current	I <sub>STBY</sub>	STBY = logic-high			45		μA
Silent Supply Current	ا <sub>S</sub>	S = logic-high			3		mA

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{DD}$  = 4.5V to 5.5V,  $V_L$  = 1.62V to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $R_L$  = 60 $\Omega$ ,  $C_L$  = 15pF,  $T_A$  =  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $V_{DD}$  = 5V,  $V_L$  = 3.3V, and  $T_A$  = +25C, unless otherwise specified. (Note 1) )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS	
			V <sub>L</sub> = 5V		60			
Logic Supply Current	١L	RXD = open	V <sub>L</sub> = 3.3V		40		μΑ	
			V <sub>L</sub> = 1.8V		22			
UVLO Threshold Rising	V <sub>UVLO_R</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> rising				4.25	V	
UVLO Threshold Falling	V <sub>UVLO_F</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> falling		3.45			V	
FAULT PROTECTION								
		Human Body	Model (HBM)		±25			
ESD Protection (CANH, CANL to GND)		Air Gap ISO 1	10605, IEC 61000-4-2		±15		kV	
CANE to GND)		Contact ISO 1	10605, IEC 61000-4-2		±10		-	
ESD Protection (All Other Pins)		Human Body	Model (HBM)		±4		kV	
Fault Protection Range	V <sub>FP</sub>	CANH or CAN	NL to GND	-65		+65	V	
Thermal Shutdown	T <sub>SHDN</sub>				+160		°C	
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	T <sub>HYST</sub>				+20		°C	
LOGIC INTERFACE (RXD, T	XD, STBY, S	S)						
Input High Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>			0.7 x V <sub>L</sub>			V	
Input Low Voltage	VIL	$2.25V \le V_L \le 5.5V$				0.8		
		$1.62V \le V_L \le 2.25V$				0.6	V	
TXD Input Pullup Resistance	R <sub>PU_TXD</sub>			100		250	kΩ	
STBY, S Input Pullup Resistance	R <sub>PU_S</sub>			100		250	kΩ	
Output High Voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	Sourcing 4mA	A	V <sub>L</sub> - 0.4			V	
Output Low Voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	Sinking 4mA				0.4	V	
CAN BUS DRIVER								
Bus Output Voltage		t < t <sub>DOM</sub> ,	CANH	2.75		4.5		
(Dominant)	V <sub>O_DOM</sub>	TXD = 0V, R <sub>L</sub> = 60Ω	CANL	0.5		2.25		
Bus Output Voltage		$TXD = V_L,$	CANH	2		3	- V	
(Recessive)	VO_REC	No load	CANL	2		3	v	
Bus Output Differential Voltage	Vod dom	$V_{OD\_DOM} \begin{array}{c} TXD = 0V, \\ R_L = 60 \ \Omega \end{array}$	R <sub>CM</sub> = 156Ω, -5V ≤VCM ≤ 10V, <u>Figure 1</u>	1.5		3	v	
(Dominant)			R <sub>CM</sub> = open	1.5		3	]	
Output Voltage Standby	V <sub>O_STBY</sub>	$V_{TXD} = STBY = V_L$ , no load		70		160	mV	
Bus Output Differential Voltage			R <sub>L</sub> = 60 Ω	-120		12		
(Recessive)	V <sub>OD_REC</sub>	TXD = V <sub>L</sub>	No load	-500		50	— mV	
Shart Circuit Current	ISC_CANH	TXD = CANH	= 0V		175	250	4	
Short-Circuit Current	I <sub>SC_CANL</sub>	TXD = 0V, CA	$NL = V_{DD}$		175	250	— mA	

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{DD}$  = 4.5V to 5.5V,  $V_L$  = 1.62V to  $V_{DD}$ ,  $R_L$  = 60 $\Omega$ ,  $C_L$  = 15pF,  $T_A$  =  $T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $V_{DD}$  = 5V,  $V_L$  = 3.3V, and  $T_A$  = +25C, unless otherwise specified. (Note 1) )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
RECEIVER	·					
Common Mode Input Range	V <sub>CM</sub>	CANH or CANL to GND, RXD output valid	-25		25	V
Common Mode Input Range Standby Mode	V <sub>CM_S</sub>	CANH or CANL to GND, RXD output valid	-12		12	V
Input Differential Voltage (Dominant)	V <sub>ID_DOM</sub>	$-25V \le V_{CM} \le +25V$ , TXD = V <sub>L</sub>			0.9	V
Input Differential Voltage (Recessive)	V <sub>ID_REC</sub>	$-25V \le V_{CM} \le +25V$ , TXD = V <sub>L</sub>	0.5			V
Standby Input Differential Voltage (Dominant)	VID_SDOM	$-12V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$ , TXD = V <sub>L</sub>			1.15	V
Standby Input Differential Voltage (Recessive)	VID_SREC	$-12V \le V_{CM} \le +12V$ , TXD = V <sub>L</sub>	0.45			V
Input Differential Hysteresis	V <sub>ID_HYS</sub>	$-25V \le V_{CM} \le 25V$		90		mV
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	$TXD = V_L$	10		50	kΩ
Differential Input Resistance	R <sub>IN_DIFF</sub>	TXD = VL	20		100	kΩ
Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN</sub>	TXD = V <sub>L</sub> (Note 2)		62	110	pF
Differential Input Capacitance	C <sub>IN_DIFF</sub>	TXD = V <sub>L</sub> (Note 2)		31	55	pF
Input Leakage Current	I <sub>LKG</sub>	$V_{DD} = V_L = 0V$ CANH = CANL = 5V		150	280	μA
SWITCHING						
Driver Rise Time	t <sub>R</sub>	$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $C_{LD} = 100pF$ , $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		10		ns
Driver Fall Time	t <sub>F</sub>	$R_L$ = 60 $\Omega$ , $C_{LD}$ = 100pF, $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		14		ns
Slow Slew Driver Rise Time	t <sub>SSR</sub>	$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $C_{LD} = 100$ pF, $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		200		ns
Slow Slew Driver Fall Time	t <sub>SSF</sub>	$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $C_{LD} = 100$ pF, $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		100		ns
TXD to RXD Loop Delay	t <sub>LOOP</sub>	$R_L$ = 60 $\Omega$ , Dominant to Recessive and Recessive to Dominant, Figure 2		65	100	ns
TXD Propagation Delay (Recessive to Dominant)	t <sub>ontxd</sub>	$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $C_{LD} = 100$ pF, $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		30	50	ns
TXD Propagation Delay (Dominant to Recessive)	<sup>t</sup> OFFTXD	$R_L = 60\Omega$ , $C_{LD} = 100$ pF, $R_{CM}$ is open, Figure 1		25	50	ns
RXD Propagation Delay (Recessive to Dominant)	tonrxd	C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF, <u>Figure 3</u>		25	70	ns
RXD Propagation Delay (Dominant to Recessive)	tOFFRXD	C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF, <u>Figure 3</u>		30	70	ns
TXD-Dominant TimeOut	t <sub>DOM</sub>	Figure 4	1.3		4.3	ms
Wake Up Time	t <sub>WAKE</sub>	Figure 5		2.2		μs

### +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Electrical Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{DD} = 4.5V \text{ to } 5.5V, V_L = 1.62V \text{ to } V_{DD}, R_L = 60\Omega, C_L = 15pF, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise specified. Typical values are at  $V_{DD} = 5V$ ,  $V_L = 3.3V$ , and  $T_A = +25C$ , unless otherwise specified. (Note 1) )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Standby Propagation Delay	t <sub>PLH_STBY</sub>	C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF		300		ns
Standby to Normal Mode Delay	<sup>t</sup> D_SN	C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF		20		μs
Normal to Standby Dominant Delay	<sup>t</sup> D_NS	C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF		40		μs

Note 1: All units are 100% production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

**Note 2:** Not production tested. Guaranteed at  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ .

Note 3: LED full-scale current maximum value is subjected to string number, LED number per string, and LX current limit. In SMBus modes, if the total load is heavier than eight strings with ten WLEDs per string at 25mA LED current, upon step-up regulator input VS removal, an OC fault may occur, resulting in SMBus status register OV\_CURR and FAULT bits being set to 1 and violating SMBus specifications.



Figure 1. - Transmitter Test Circuit and Timing Diagram



Figure 2. TXD to RXD Loop Delay

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD





Figure 3. RXD Timing Diagram

Figure 4. Transmitter-Dominant Timeout Timing Diagram



Figure 5. Standby Receiver Propagation Delay

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

#### **Typical Operating Characteristics**

 $V_{DD}$  = 5V,  $V_L$  = 3.3V,  $R_L$  = 60 $\Omega$ ,  $C_L$  = 15pF,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.( $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)





LOAD RESISTANCE ()

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with $\pm$ 65V Fault Protection, $\pm$ 25V CMR, and $\pm$ 25kV ESD

### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

 $V_{DD}$  = 5V,  $V_L$  = 3.3V,  $R_L$  = 60 $\Omega$ ,  $C_L$  = 15pF,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.( $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)





SLOW RISE/FALL TIME vs. DATA RATE



#### RXD PROPAGATION DELAY vs. TEMPERATURE



0

-40 -25 -10 5 20 35 50 65 80

TEMPERATURE (, C)

95 110 125

# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

 $V_{DD}$  = 5V,  $V_L$  = 3.3V,  $R_L$  = 60 $\Omega$ ,  $C_L$  = 15pF,  $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.( $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

MAX13054A

### **Pin Configurations**

#### MAX13053A





### **Pin Description**

D						
P	PIN		FUNCTION			
MAX13053A	MAX13054A	NAME				
1	1	TXD	Transmit Data Input. Drive TXD high to set the driver in the recessive state. Drive TXD low to set the driver in the dominant state. TXD has an internal pullup to $V_L$ .			
2	2	GND	Ground			
3	3	V <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Voltage. Bypass V <sub>DD</sub> to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.			
4	4	RXD	Receive Data Output. RXD is high when CANH and CANL are in the recessive state. RXD is low when CANH and CANL are in the dominant state. RXD is referenced to $V_L$ .			
5	5	VL	Logic-Level Voltage Supply Input. Bypass $V_L$ to GND with a $0.1\mu F$ capacitor as close to the device as possible.			
6	6	CANL	CAN Bus-Line Low			
7	7	CANH	CAN Bus-Line High			
	8	STBY	Standby Mode. A logic-high on the STBY pin selects the standby mode. In standby mode, the transceiver is not able to transmit data and the receiver is in low power mode. A logic-low on STBY pin puts the transceiver in normal operating mode. A 26.1k $\Omega$ external resistor can be used to connect the STBY pin to ground for the slow slew rate.			
8	_	S	Silent-Mode Input. Drive S low to enable TXD and to operate in high-speed mode. Drive S high to disable the transmitter. The receiver is active in normal operating mode.			

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# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with $\pm$ 65V Fault Protection, $\pm$ 25V CMR, and $\pm$ 25kV ESD

#### **Detailed Description**

The MAX13053A and MAX13054A are a family of fault protected CAN transceivers designed for harsh industrial applications with a number of integrated robust protection feature set. These devices provide a link between the CAN protocol controller and the physical wires of the bus lines in a control area network (CAN). They can be used for DeviceNet applications as well.

The two CAN transceivers are fault protected up to ±65V, making it suitable for applications where overvoltage protection is required. These devices are rated up to a high ±25kV ESD of HBM (human body model), suitable for protection during the manufacturing process, and even in the field where there is human interface for installation and maintenance. In addition, a common mode voltage of ±25V enables communication in noisy environments where there are ground plane differences between different systems due to close proximity of heavy equipment machinery or operation from different transformers. The devices' dominant timeout prevents the bus from being blocked by a hung-up microcontroller, and the outputs CANH and CANL are short-circuit. current-limited, and are protected against excessive power dissipation by thermal shutdown circuitry that places the driver outputs in a high-impedance state.

Both devices can operate up to 2Mbps, while the MAX13054A has an option to slow the slew rate to 8V/µs to minimize EMI, enabling the use of unshielded-twisted or parallel cable. The MAX13054A features a standby mode where it shuts off the transmitter and reduces the current to 45µA typical. These CAN transceivers have a  $V_L$  pin where an integrated logic level translator enable it to interface with low voltage microcontrollers down to 1.8V ±10%.

#### ±65V Fault Protection

These devices feature  $\pm 65V$  of fault protection. CANH and CANL data lines are capable of withstanding a short from -65V to +65V. This extended overvoltage range makes it

suitable for applications where accidental shorts to power supply lines are possible due to human intervention.

#### Transmitter

The transmitter converts a single-ended input signal (TXD) from the local CAN controller to differential outputs for the bus lines CANH and CANL. The truth table for the transmitter and receiver is provided in Table 1.

#### **Transmitter Output Protection**

The MAX13053A and MAX13054A protect the transmitter output stage against a short-circuit to a positive or negative voltage by limiting the driver current. Thermal shutdown further protects the devices from excessive temperatures that may result from a short or high ambient temperature. The transmitter returns to normal operation once the temperature is lowered below the threshold.

#### **Transmitter-Dominant Timeout**

The devices feature a transmitter dominant timeout ( $t_{DOM}$ ) that prevents erroneous CAN controllers from clamping the bus to a dominant level by maintaining a continuous low TXD signal. When TXD remains in the dominant state (low) for greater than 2.5ms typical  $t_{DOM}$ , the transmitter is disabled, releasing the bus to a recessive state (Figure 4). After a dominant timeout fault, the transmitter is re-enabled when receiving a rising edge at TXD. The transmitter dominant timeout limits the minimum possible data rate to 9kbps for standard CAN protocol.

#### Receiver

The receiver reads the differential input from the bus line CANH and CANL and transfers this data as a singleended output RXD to the CAN controller. It consists of a comparator that senses the difference  $V_{DIFF}$  = (CANH-CANL), with respect to an internal threshold of 0.7V. If  $V_{DIFF}$  > 0.9V, a logic-low is present on RXD. If  $V_{DIFF}$  < 0.5V, a logic-high is present. The CANH and CANL common-mode range is ±25V. RXD is a logic-high when CANH and CANL are shorted or terminated and undriven.

STBY	тхр	TXD LOW TIME	CANH	CANL	BUS STATE	RXD
LOW	LOW	< t <sub>DOM</sub>	HIGH	LOW	DOMINANT	LOW
LOW	LOW	> t <sub>DOM</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> /2	V <sub>DD</sub> /2	RECESSIVE	HIGH
LOW	HIGH	Х	V <sub>DD</sub> /2	V <sub>DD</sub> /2	RECESSIVE	HIGH

X = Don't care

### +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

#### Standby Mode (MAX13054A)

Drive STBY pin high for standby mode, which switches the transmitter off and the receiver to a low current and low-speed state. The supply current is reduced during standby mode. The bus line is monitored by a low differential comparator to detect and recognize a wakeup event on the bus line. Once the comparator detects a dominant bus level greater than 2.5µs typical t<sub>WAKE</sub>, RXD pulls low. Drive the STBY low for normal operation.

#### Slow Slew Rate (MAX13054A)

Connect a 26.1k $\Omega$  resistor between ground and the STBY pin. The STBY pin voltage should be between 0.1V to 0.6V to remain in slow slew rate. This will change the MAX13054A with a slow slew rate of 8V/µs for rising edge compared with normal mode at 180V/µs. For falling edge, the slow slew rate is 20V/µs compared with normal mode at 140V/µs.

#### Silent Mode (MAX13053A)

Drive S high to place the MAX13053A in silent mode. This disables the transmitter regardless of the voltage level at TXD. However, RXD is still active and monitors activity on the bus line.

#### Logic Compatibility

A separate input V<sub>L</sub> allows the MAX13053A and MAX13054A to communicate with logic systems down to 1.62V while operating up to a +5.5V supply. This provides a reduced input voltage threshold to the TXD, STBY, and S inputs, and provides a logic-high output at RXD compatible with the microcontroller's supply rail. The logic compatibility eliminates an external logic level translator and longer propagation delay due to level shifting. Connect V<sub>L</sub> to V<sub>DD</sub> to operate with +5V logic systems.

#### **Applications Information**

#### **Reduced EMI and Reflections**

In multidrop CAN applications, it is important to maintain a single linear bus of uniform impedance that is properly terminated at each end. A star, ring or tree configuration should never be used. Any deviation from the end-to-end wiring scheme creates a stub. High-speed data edges on a stub can create reflections back down to the bus. These reflections can cause data errors by eroding the noise margin of the system.

Although stubs are unavoidable in a multidrop system, care should be taken to keep these stubs as short as possible, especially when operating with high data rates.

#### **Typical Application Circuits**

#### Multidrop CAN Bus



# +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Ordering Information**

PART NUMBER	PART NUMBER PIN 8		PIN-PACKAGE
MAX13053AEASA+	S (Silent)	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO
MAX13054AEASA+	STBY (Standby)	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.

### +5V, 2Mbps CAN Transceiver with ±65V Fault Protection, ±25V CMR, and ±25kV ESD

### **Revision History**

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	11/17	Initial release	_
0.1	1/18	Corrected typo in title	1–14
1	5/18	Updated Electrical Characteristics, Typical Operating Characteristics and Ordering Information	3, 6, 9, 13

For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

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