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High-Speed CAN Transceiver

Features:

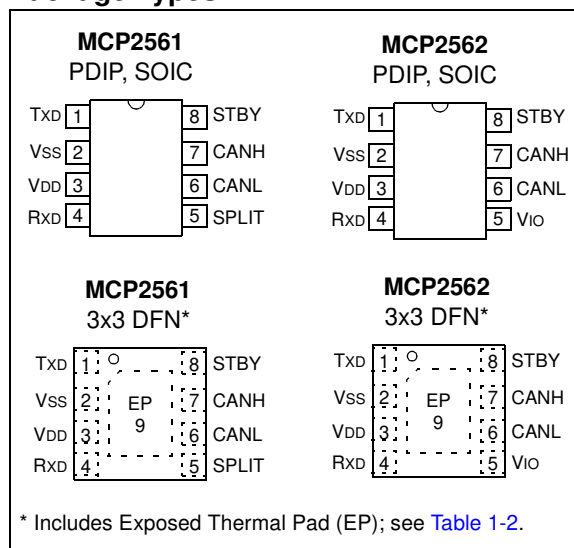
- Supports 1 Mb/s Operation
- Implements ISO-11898-2 and ISO-11898-5 Standard Physical Layer Requirements
- Very Low Standby Current (5 μ A, typical)
- VIO Supply Pin to Interface Directly to CAN Controllers and Microcontrollers with 1.8V to 5.5V I/O
- SPLIT Output Pin to Stabilize Common Mode in Biased Split Termination Schemes
- CAN Bus Pins are Disconnected when Device is Unpowered:
 - An Unpowered Node or Brown-Out Event will Not Load the CAN Bus
- Detection of Ground Fault:
 - Permanent Dominant Detection on TXD
 - Permanent Dominant Detection on Bus
- Power-on Reset and Voltage Brown-Out Protection on VDD Pin
- Protection Against Damage Due to Short-Circuit Conditions (Positive or Negative Battery Voltage)
- Protection Against High-Voltage Transients in Automotive Environments
- Automatic Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Suitable for 12V and 24V Systems
- Meets or exceeds stringent automotive design requirements including “Hardware Requirements for LIN, CAN and FlexRay Interfaces in Automotive Applications”, Version 1.3, May 2012
- High-Noise Immunity Due to Differential Bus Implementation
- High Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Protection on CANH and CANL, meeting the IEC61000-4-2 up to \pm 14 kV
- Available in PDIP-8L, SOIC-8L and 3x3 DFN-8L
- Temperature ranges:
 - Extended (E): -40°C to +125°C
 - High (H): -40°C to +150°C

Description:

The MCP2561/2 is a Microchip Technology Inc. second generation high-speed CAN transceiver. It serves as an interface between a CAN protocol controller and the physical two-wire CAN bus.

The device meets the automotive requirements for high-speed (up to 1 Mb/s), low quiescent current, electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and electrostatic discharge (ESD).

Package Types



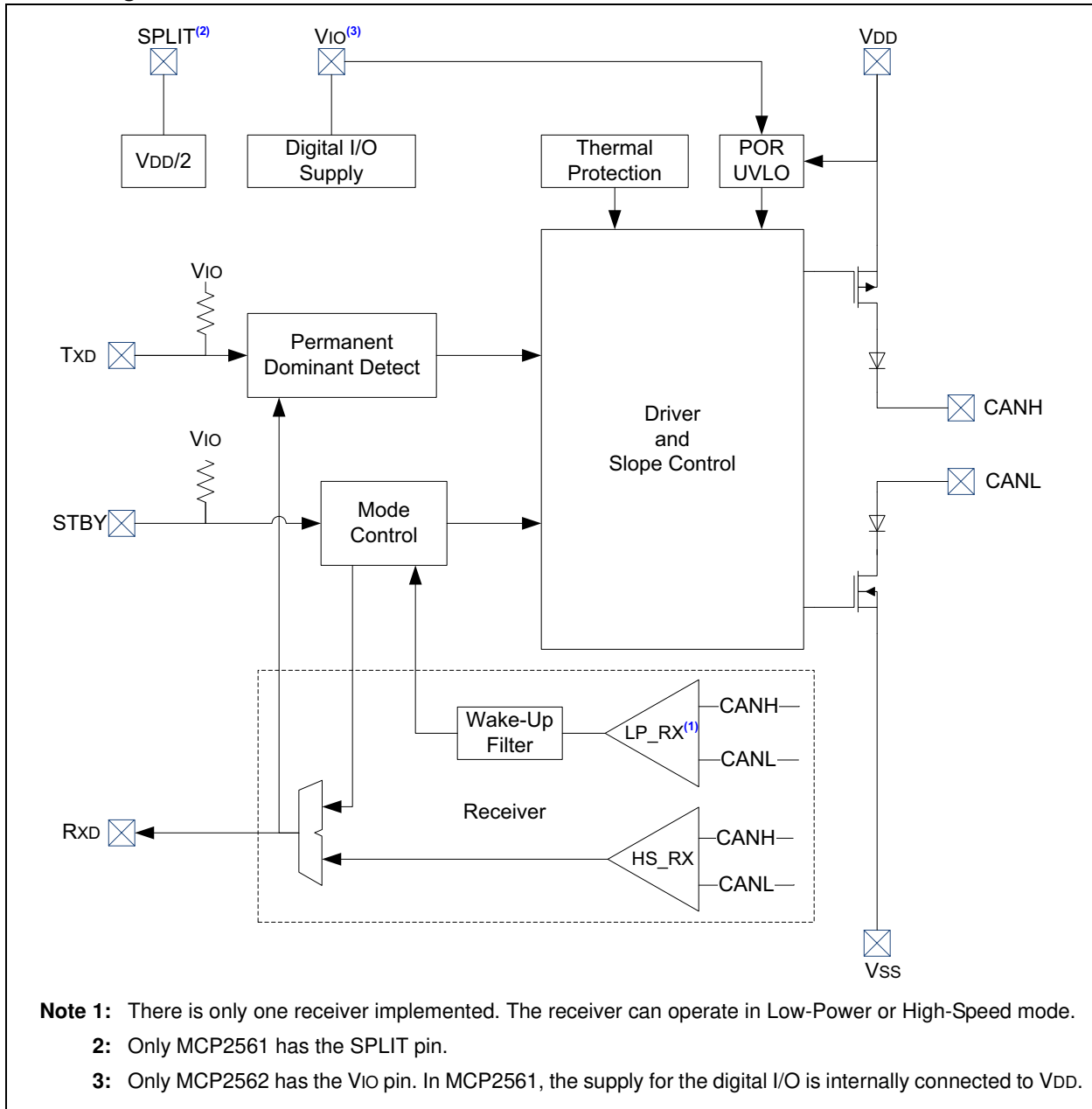
MCP2561/2 Family Members

| Device | Feature | Description |
|---------|-----------|--|
| MCP2561 | Split pin | Common mode stabilization |
| MCP2562 | VIO pin | Internal level shifter on digital I/O pins |

Note: For ordering information, see the “[Product Identification System](#)” section on page 27.

MCP2561/2

Block Diagram



1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

The MCP2561/2 is a high-speed CAN, fault-tolerant device that serves as the interface between a CAN protocol controller and the physical bus. The MCP2561/2 device provides differential transmit and receive capability for the CAN protocol controller, and is fully compatible with the ISO-11898-2 and ISO-11898-5 standards. It will operate at speeds of up to 1 Mb/s.

Typically, each node in a CAN system must have a device to convert the digital signals generated by a CAN controller to signals suitable for transmission over the bus cabling (differential output). It also provides a buffer between the CAN controller and the high-voltage spikes that can be generated on the CAN bus by outside sources.

1.1 Mode Control Block

The MCP2561/2 supports two modes of operation:

- Normal
- Standby

These modes are summarized in [Table 1-1](#).

1.1.1 NORMAL MODE

Normal mode is selected by applying a low-level to the STBY pin. The driver block is operational and can drive the bus pins. The slopes of the output signals on CANH and CANL are optimized to produce minimal electromagnetic emissions (EME).

The high-speed differential receiver is active.

1.1.2 STANDBY MODE

The device may be placed in Standby mode by applying a high-level to the STBY pin. In Standby mode, the transmitter and the high-speed part of the receiver are switched off to minimize power consumption. The low-power receiver and the wake-up filter blocks are enabled in order to monitor the bus for activity. The receive pin (RXD) will show a delayed representation of the CAN bus, due to the wake-up filter.

The CAN controller gets interrupted by a negative edge on the RXD pin (dominant state on the CAN bus). The CAN controller must put the MCP2561/2 back into Normal mode using the STBY pin, in order to enable high-speed data communication.

The CAN bus wake-up function requires both supply voltages, VDD and VIO, to be in valid range.

TABLE 1-1: MODES OF OPERATION

| Mode | STBY Pin | Rxd Pin | |
|---------|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | LOW | HIGH |
| Normal | LOW | Bus is dominant | Bus is recessive |
| Standby | HIGH | Wake-up request is detected | No wake-up request detected |

1.2 Transmitter Function

The CAN bus has two states: Dominant and Recessive. A Dominant state occurs when the differential voltage between CANH and CANL is greater than $V_{DIFF(D)}(I)$. A Recessive state occurs when the differential voltage is less than $V_{DIFF(R)}(I)$. The Dominant and Recessive states correspond to the Low and High state of the TXD input pin, respectively. However, a Dominant state initiated by another CAN node will override a Recessive state on the CAN bus.

1.3 Receiver Function

In Normal mode, the RXD output pin reflects the differential bus voltage between CANH and CANL. The Low and High states of the RXD output pin correspond to the Dominant and Recessive states of the CAN bus, respectively.

1.4 Internal Protection

CANH and CANL are protected against battery short-circuits and electrical transients that can occur on the CAN bus. This feature prevents destruction of the transmitter output stage during such a Fault condition.

The device is further protected from excessive current loading by thermal shutdown circuitry that disables the output drivers when the junction temperature exceeds a nominal limit of +175°C. All other parts of the chip remain operational, and the chip temperature is lowered due to the decreased power dissipation in the transmitter outputs. This protection is essential to protect against bus line short-circuit-induced damage.

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1.5 Permanent Dominant Detection

The MCP2561/2 device prevents two conditions:

- Permanent dominant condition on TXD
- Permanent dominant condition on the bus

In Normal mode, if the MCP2561/2 detects an extended Low state on the TXD input, it will disable the CANH and CANL output drivers in order to prevent the corruption of data on the CAN bus. The drivers will remain disabled until TXD goes High.

In Standby mode, if the MCP2561/2 detects an extended dominant condition on the bus, it will set the RXD pin to Recessive state. This allows the attached controller to go to Low-Power mode until the dominant issue is corrected. RXD is latched High until a Recessive state is detected on the bus, and the wake-up function is enabled again.

Both conditions have a time-out of 1.25 ms (typical). This implies a maximum bit time of 69.44 μ s (14.4 kHz), allowing up to 18 consecutive dominant bits on the bus.

1.6 Power-On Reset (POR) and Undervoltage Detection

The MCP2561/2 has undervoltage detection on both supply pins: VDD and VIO. Typical undervoltage thresholds are 1.2V for VIO and 4V for VDD.

When the device is powered on, CANH and CANL remain in a high-impedance state until both VDD and VIO exceed their undervoltage levels. Once powered on, CANH and CANL will enter a high-impedance state if the voltage level at VDD drops below the undervoltage level, providing voltage brown-out protection during normal operation.

In Normal mode, the receiver output is forced to Recessive state during an undervoltage condition on VDD. In Standby mode, the low-power receiver is only enabled when both VDD and VIO supply voltages rise above their respective undervoltage thresholds. Once these threshold voltages are reached, the low-power receiver is no longer controlled by the POR comparator and remains operational down to about 2.5V on the VDD supply (MCP2561/2). The MCP2562 transfers data to the RXD pin down to 1.8V on the VIO supply.

1.7 Pin Descriptions

Table 1-2 describes the pinout.

TABLE 1-2: MCP2561/2 PINOUT

| MCP2561 3x3 DFN | MCP2561 PDIP, SOIC | MCP2562 3x3 DFN | MCP2562 PDIP, SOIC | Symbol | Pin Function |
|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | TXD | Transmit Data Input |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | VSS | Ground |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | VDD | Supply Voltage |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | RXD | Receive Data Output |
| 5 | 5 | — | — | SPLIT | Common Mode Stabilization – MCP2561 only |
| — | — | 5 | 5 | VIO | Digital I/O Supply Pin – MCP2562 only |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | CANL | CAN Low-Level Voltage I/O |
| 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | CANH | CAN High-Level Voltage I/O |
| 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | STBY | Standby Mode Input |
| 9 | — | 9 | — | EP | Exposed Thermal Pad |

1.7.1 TRANSMITTER DATA INPUT PIN (TXD)

The CAN transceiver drives the differential output pins CANH and CANL according to TXD. It is usually connected to the transmitter data output of the CAN controller device. When TXD is Low, CANH and CANL are in the Dominant state. When TXD is High, CANH and CANL are in the Recessive state, provided that another CAN node is not driving the CAN bus with a Dominant state. TXD is connected to an internal pull-up resistor (nominal 33 k Ω) to VDD or VIO, in the MCP2561 or MCP2562, respectively.

1.7.2 GROUND SUPPLY PIN (VSS)

Ground supply pin.

1.7.3 SUPPLY VOLTAGE PIN (VDD)

Positive supply voltage pin. Supplies transmitter and receiver, including the wake-up receiver.

1.7.4 RECEIVER DATA OUTPUT PIN (RXD)

RXD is a CMOS-compatible output that drives High or Low depending on the differential signals on the CANH and CANL pins, and is usually connected to the receiver data input of the CAN controller device. RXD is High when the CAN bus is Recessive, and Low in the Dominant state. RXD is supplied by VDD or VIO, in the MCP2561 or MCP2562, respectively.

1.7.5 SPLIT PIN (MCP2561 ONLY)

Reference Voltage Output (defined as VDD/2). The pin is only active in Normal mode. In Standby mode, or when VDD is off, SPLIT floats.

1.7.6 VIO PIN (MCP2562 ONLY)

Supply for digital I/O pins. In the MCP2561, the supply for the digital I/O (TXD, RXD and STBY) is internally connected to VDD.

1.7.7 CAN LOW PIN (CANL)

The CANL output drives the Low side of the CAN differential bus. This pin is also tied internally to the receive input comparator. CANL disconnects from the bus when MCP2561/2 is not powered.

1.7.8 CAN HIGH PIN (CANH)

The CANH output drives the high-side of the CAN differential bus. This pin is also tied internally to the receive input comparator. CANH disconnects from the bus when MCP2561/2 is not powered.

1.7.9 STANDBY MODE INPUT PIN (STBY)

This pin selects between Normal or Standby mode. In Standby mode, the transmitter, high speed receiver and SPLIT are turned off, only the low power receiver and wake-up filter are active. STBY is connected to an internal MOS pull-up resistor to VDD or VIO, in the MCP2561 or MCP2562, respectively. The value of the MOS pull-up resistor depends on the supply voltage. Typical values are 660 k Ω for 5V, 1.1 M Ω for 3.3V and 4.4 M Ω for 1.8V

1.7.10 EXPOSED THERMAL PAD (EP)

It is recommended to connect this pad to VSS to enhance electromagnetic immunity and thermal resistance.

MCP2561/2

1.8 Typical Applications

FIGURE 1-1: MCP2561 WITH SPLIT PIN

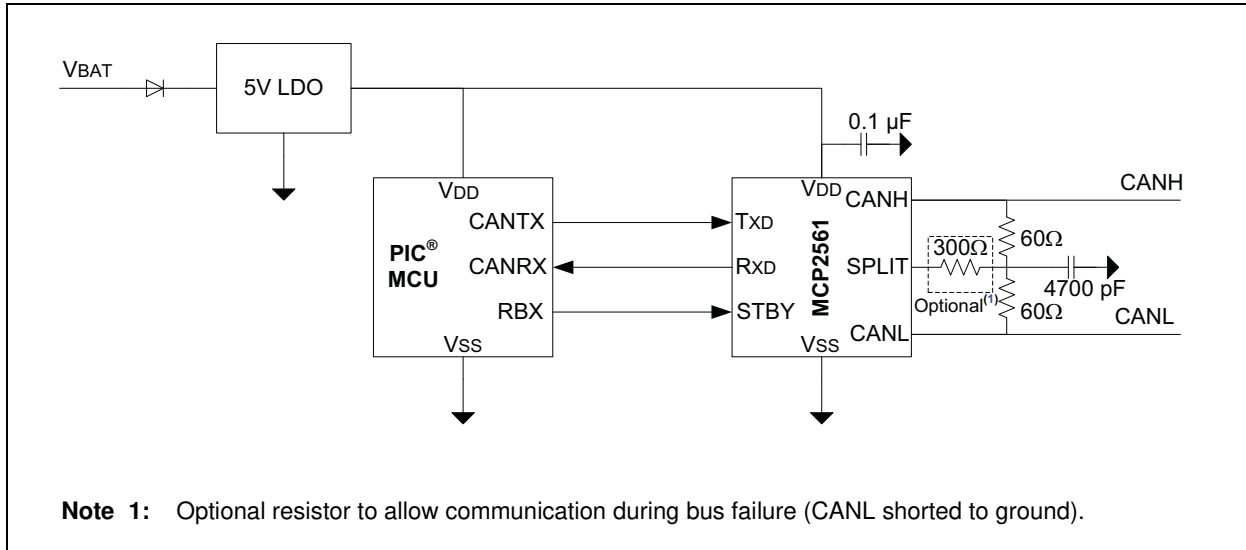
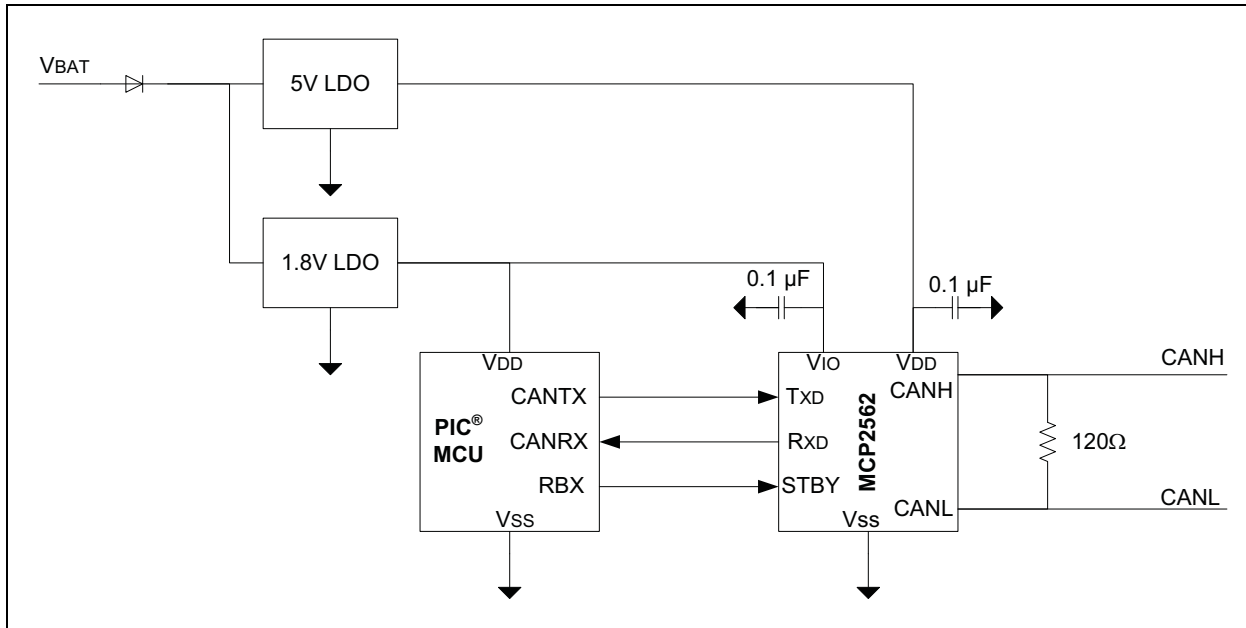


FIGURE 1-2: MCP2562 WITH V_{IO} PIN



2.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Terms and Definitions

A number of terms are defined in ISO-11898 that are used to describe the electrical characteristics of a CAN transceiver device. These terms and definitions are summarized in this section.

2.1.1 BUS VOLTAGE

V_{CANL} and V_{CANH} denote the voltages of the bus line wires CANL and CANH relative to ground of each individual CAN node.

2.1.2 COMMON MODE BUS VOLTAGE RANGE

Boundary voltage levels of V_{CANL} and V_{CANH} with respect to ground, for which proper operation will occur, if up to the maximum number of CAN nodes are connected to the bus.

2.1.3 DIFFERENTIAL INTERNAL CAPACITANCE, C_{DIFF} (OF A CAN NODE)

Capacitance seen between CANL and CANH during the Recessive state, when the CAN node is disconnected from the bus (see [Figure 2-1](#)).

2.1.4 DIFFERENTIAL INTERNAL RESISTANCE, R_{DIFF} (OF A CAN NODE)

Resistance seen between CANL and CANH during the Recessive state when the CAN node is disconnected from the bus (see [Figure 2-1](#)).

2.1.5 DIFFERENTIAL VOLTAGE, V_{DIFF} (OF CAN BUS)

Differential voltage of the two-wire CAN bus, value $V_{DIFF} = V_{CANH} - V_{CANL}$.

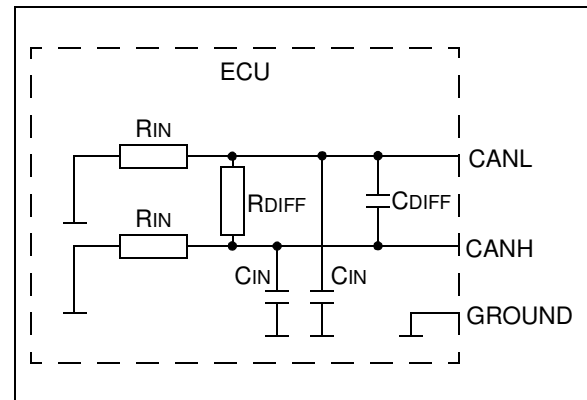
2.1.6 INTERNAL CAPACITANCE, C_{IN} (OF A CAN NODE)

Capacitance seen between CANL (or CANH) and ground during the Recessive state, when the CAN node is disconnected from the bus (see [Figure 2-1](#)).

2.1.7 INTERNAL RESISTANCE, R_{IN} (OF A CAN NODE)

Resistance seen between CANL (or CANH) and ground during the Recessive state, when the CAN node is disconnected from the bus (see [Figure 2-1](#)).

FIGURE 2-1: PHYSICAL LAYER DEFINITIONS



MCP2561/2

Absolute Maximum Ratings†

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| VDD..... | 7.0V |
| VIO..... | 7.0V |
| DC Voltage at TXD, RXD, STBY and VSS..... | -0.3V to VIO + 0.3V |
| DC Voltage at CANH, CANL and SPLIT..... | -58V to +58V |
| Transient Voltage on CANH, CANL (ISO-7637) (Figure 2-5)..... | -150V to +100V |
| Storage temperature..... | -55°C to +150°C |
| Operating ambient temperature..... | -40°C to +150°C |
| Virtual Junction Temperature, Tvj (IEC60747-1)..... | -40°C to +190°C |
| Soldering temperature of leads (10 seconds)..... | +300°C |
| ESD protection on CANH and CANL pins for MCP2561 (IEC 61000-4-2)..... | ±14 kV |
| ESD protection on CANH and CANL pins for MCP2562 (IEC 61000-4-2)..... | ±8 kV |
| ESD protection on CANH and CANL pins (IEC 801; Human Body Model)..... | ±8 kV |
| ESD protection on all other pins (IEC 801; Human Body Model)..... | ±4 kV |
| ESD protection on all pins (IEC 801; Machine Model)..... | ±300V |
| ESD protection on all pins (IEC 801; Charge Device Model)..... | ±750V |

† **NOTICE:** Stresses above those listed under “Maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

2.2 DC Characteristics

Electrical Characteristics: Extended (E): TAMB = -40°C to +125°C and High (H): TAMB = -40°C to +150°C; VDD = 4.5V to 5.5V, VIO = 1.8V to 5.5V (Note 2), RL = 60Ω; unless otherwise specified.

| Characteristic | Sym. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
|---|----------|------|--------|------|-------|--|
| SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| VDD Pin | | | | | | |
| Voltage Range | VDD | 4.5 | — | 5.5 | | |
| Supply Current | IDD | — | 5 | 10 | mA | Recessive; VTXD = VDD |
| | | — | 45 | 70 | | Dominant; VTXD = 0V |
| Standby Current | IDDS | — | 5 | 15 | μA | MCP2561 |
| | | — | 5 | 15 | | MCP2562 ; Includes IIO |
| High Level of the POR Comparator | VPORH | 3.8 | — | 4.3 | V | |
| Low Level of the POR Comparator | VPORL | 3.4 | — | 4.0 | V | |
| Hysteresis of POR Comparator | VPORD | 0.3 | — | 0.8 | V | |
| VIO Pin | | | | | | |
| Digital Supply Voltage Range | VIO | 1.8 | — | 5.5 | V | |
| Supply Current on VIO | IIO | — | 4 | 30 | μA | Recessive; VTXD = VIO |
| | | — | 85 | 500 | | Dominant; VTXD = 0V |
| Standby Current | IDDS | — | 0.3 | 1 | μA | (Note 1) |
| Undervoltage detection on VIO | VUVD(IO) | — | 1.2 | — | V | (Note 1) |
| BUS LINE (CANH; CANL) TRANSMITTER | | | | | | |
| CANH; CANL: Recessive Bus Output Voltage | VO(R) | 2.0 | 0.5VDD | 3.0 | V | VTXD = VDD; No load |
| CANH; CANL: Bus Output Voltage in Standby | VO(S) | -0.1 | 0.0 | +0.1 | V | STBY = VTXD = VDD; No load |
| Recessive Output Current | IO(R) | -5 | — | +5 | mA | -24V < VCAN < +24V |
| CANH: Dominant Output Voltage | VO(D) | 2.75 | 3.50 | 4.50 | V | TXD = 0; RL = 50 to 65Ω |
| CANL: Dominant Output Voltage | | 0.50 | 1.50 | 2.25 | | RL = 50 to 65Ω |
| Symmetry of Dominant Output Voltage (VDD – VCANH – VCANL) | VO(D)(M) | -400 | 0 | +400 | mV | VTXD = VSS (Note 1) |
| Dominant: Differential Output Voltage | VO(DIFF) | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | V | VTXD = VSS; RL = 50 to 65Ω Figure 2-2, Figure 2-4 |
| Recessive: Differential Output Voltage | | -120 | 0 | 12 | mV | VTXD = VDD Figure 2-2, Figure 2-4 |
| | | -500 | 0 | 50 | mV | VTXD = VDD, no load. Figure 2-2, Figure 2-4 |

Note 1: Characterized; not 100% tested.

2: Only MCP2562 has VIO pin. For the MCP2561, VIO is internally connected to VDD.

3: -12V to 12V is ensured by characterization, tested from -2V to 7V.

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2.2 DC Characteristics (Continued)

| Electrical Characteristics: Extended (E): T _{AMB} = -40°C to +125°C and High (H): T _{AMB} = -40°C to +150°C; V _{DD} = 4.5V to 5.5V, V _{IO} = 1.8V to 5.5V (Note 2), R _L = 60Ω; unless otherwise specified. | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|------|------|-----------------|-------|--|
| Characteristic | Sym. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| CANH: Short Circuit Output Current | I _{O(SC)} | -120 | -85 | — | mA | V _{TXD} = V _{SS} ; V _{CANH} = 0V; CANL: floating |
| | | -100 | — | — | mA | same as above, but V _{DD} =5V, T _{AMB} = +25°C (Note 1) |
| CANL: Short Circuit Output Current | | — | 75 | +120 | mA | V _{TXD} = V _{SS} ; V _{CANL} = 18V; CANH: floating |
| | | — | — | +100 | mA | same as above, but V _{DD} =5V, T _{AMB} = +25°C (Note 1) |
| BUS LINE (CANH; CANL) RECEIVER | | | | | | |
| Recessive Differential Input Voltage | V _{DIFF(R)} (I) | -1.0 | — | +0.5 | V | Normal Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| | | -1.0 | — | +0.4 | | Standby Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| Dominant Differential Input Voltage | V _{DIFF(D)} (I) | 0.9 | — | V _{DD} | V | Normal Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| | | 1.0 | — | V _{DD} | | Standby Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| Differential Receiver Threshold | V _{TH} (DIFF) | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | V | Normal Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| | | 0.4 | — | 1.15 | | Standby Mode; -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V; See Figure 2-6 (Note 3) |
| Differential Input Hysteresis | V _{HYS} (DIFF) | 50 | — | 200 | mV | Normal mode, see Figure 2-6, (Note 1) |
| Common Mode Input Resistance | R _{IN} | 10 | — | 30 | kΩ | (Note 1) |
| Common Mode Resistance Matching | R _{IN(M)} | -1 | 0 | +1 | % | V _{CANH} = V _{CANL} , (Note 1) |
| Differential Input Resistance | R _{IN} (DIFF) | 10 | — | 100 | kΩ | (Note 1) |
| Common Mode Input Capacitance | C _{IN} (CM) | — | — | 20 | pF | V _{TXD} = V _{DD} ; (Note 1) |
| Differential Input Capacitance | C _{IN} (DIFF) | — | — | 10 | | V _{TXD} = V _{DD} ; (Note 1) |
| CANH, CANL: Input Leakage | I _{LI} | -5 | — | +5 | μA | V _{DD} = V _{TXD} = V _{STBY} = 0V. For MCP2562, V _{IO} = 0V. V _{CANH} = V _{CANL} = 5 V. |

Note 1: Characterized; not 100% tested.

Note 2: Only MCP2562 has V_{IO} pin. For the MCP2561, V_{IO} is internally connected to V_{DD}.

Note 3: -12V to 12V is ensured by characterization, tested from -2V to 7V.

2.2 DC Characteristics (Continued)

| Electrical Characteristics: Extended (E): T _{AMB} = -40°C to +125°C and High (H): T _{AMB} = -40°C to +150°C; V _{DD} = 4.5V to 5.5V, V _{IO} = 1.8V to 5.5V (Note 2), R _L = 60Ω; unless otherwise specified. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|
| Characteristic | Sym. | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
| COMMON MODE STABILIZATION OUTPUT (SPLIT) | | | | | | |
| Output Voltage | V _O | 0.3V _{DD} | 0.5V _{DD} | 0.7V _{DD} | V | Normal mode; I _{SPLIT} = -500 μA to +500 μA |
| | | 0.45V _{DD} | 0.5V _{DD} | 0.55V _{DD} | V | Normal mode; R _L ≥ 1 MΩ |
| Leakage Current | I _L | -5 | — | +5 | μA | Standby mode; V _{SPLIT} = -24V to +24V (ISO 11898: -12V ~ +12V) |
| DIGITAL INPUT PINS (TXD, STBY) | | | | | | |
| High-Level Input Voltage | V _{IH} | 0.7V _{IO} | — | V _{IO} + 0.3 | V | |
| Low-Level Input Voltage | V _{IL} | -0.3 | — | 0.3V _{IO} | V | |
| High-Level Input Current | I _{IH} | -1 | — | +1 | μA | |
| TXD: Low-Level Input Current | I _{IL(TXD)} | -270 | -150 | -30 | μA | |
| STBY: Low-Level Input Current | I _{IL(STBY)} | -30 | — | -1 | μA | |
| RECEIVE DATA (RxD) OUTPUT | | | | | | |
| High-Level Output Voltage | V _{OH} | V _{DD} - 0.4 | — | — | V | I _{OH} = -2 mA (MCP2561); typical -4 mA |
| | | V _{IO} - 0.4 | — | — | | I _{OH} = -1 mA (MCP2562); typical -2 mA |
| Low-Level Output Voltage | V _{OL} | — | — | 0.4 | V | I _{OL} = 4 mA; typical 8 mA |
| THERMAL SHUTDOWN | | | | | | |
| Shutdown Junction Temperature | T _{J(SD)} | 165 | 175 | 185 | °C | -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V, (Note 1) |
| Shutdown Temperature Hysteresis | T _{J(HYST)} | 20 | — | 30 | °C | -12V < V(CANH, CANL) < +12V, (Note 1) |

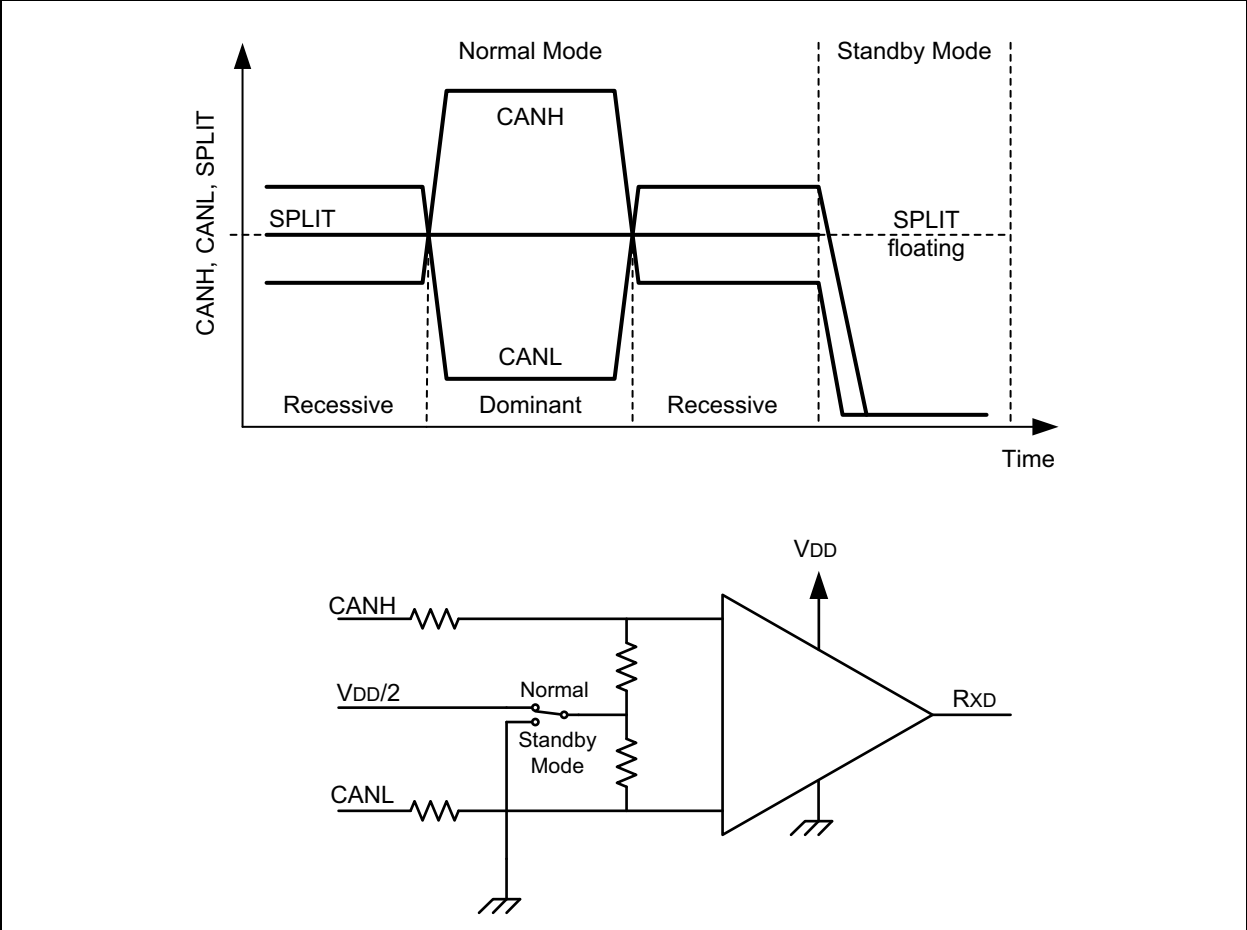
Note 1: Characterized; not 100% tested.

2: Only MCP2562 has V_{IO} pin. For the MCP2561, V_{IO} is internally connected to V_{DD}.

3: -12V to 12V is ensured by characterization, tested from -2V to 7V.

MCP2561/2

FIGURE 2-2: PHYSICAL BIT REPRESENTATION AND SIMPLIFIED BIAS IMPLEMENTATION



2.3 AC Characteristics

Electrical Characteristics: Extended (E): TAMB = -40°C to +125°C and High (H): TAMB = -40°C to +150°C; VDD = 4.5V to 5.5V, VIO = 1.8V to 5.5V (Note 2), RL = 60Ω; unless otherwise specified.

| Param. No. | Sym. | Characteristic | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions |
|------------|-------------|--|------|------|-------|-------|--|
| 1 | tBIT | Bit Time | 1 | — | 69.44 | μs | |
| 2 | fBIT | Bit Frequency | 14.4 | — | 1000 | kHz | |
| 3 | tTXD-BUSON | Delay TXD Low to Bus Dominant | — | — | 70 | ns | |
| 4 | tTXD-BUSOFF | Delay TXD High to Bus Recessive | — | — | 125 | ns | |
| 5 | tBUSON-RXD | Delay Bus Dominant to RXD | — | — | 70 | ns | |
| 6 | tBUSOFF-RXD | Delay Bus Recessive to RXD | — | — | 110 | ns | |
| 7 | tTXD - RXD | Propagation Delay TXD to RXD | — | — | 125 | ns | Negative edge on TxD |
| 8 | | | — | — | 235 | | Positive edge on TxD |
| 9 | tFLTR(WAKE) | Delay Bus Dominant to RXD (Standby mode) | 0.5 | 1 | 4 | μs | Standby mode |
| 10 | tWAKE | Delay Standby to Normal Mode | 5 | 25 | 40 | μs | Negative edge on STBY |
| 11 | tPDT | Permanent Dominant Detect Time | — | 1.25 | — | ms | TXD = 0V |
| 12 | tPDTR | Permanent Dominant Timer Reset | — | 100 | — | ns | The shortest recessive pulse on TxD or CAN bus to reset Permanent Dominant Timer |

FIGURE 2-3: TEST LOAD CONDITIONS

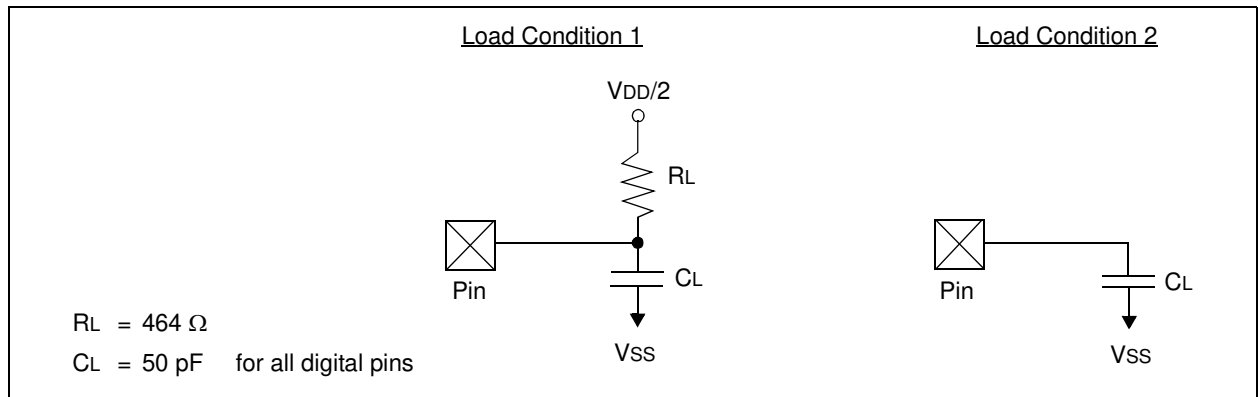
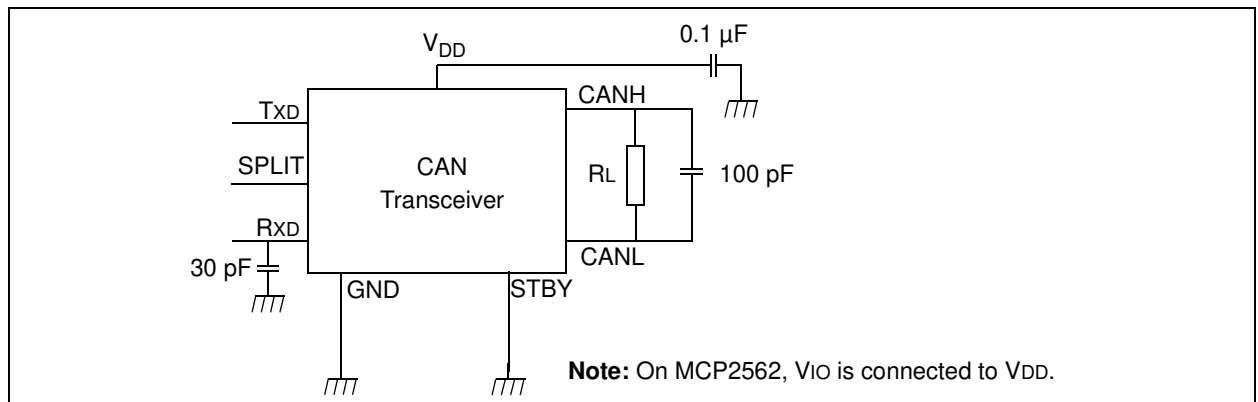


FIGURE 2-4: TEST CIRCUIT FOR ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS



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FIGURE 2-5: TEST CIRCUIT FOR AUTOMOTIVE TRANSIENTS

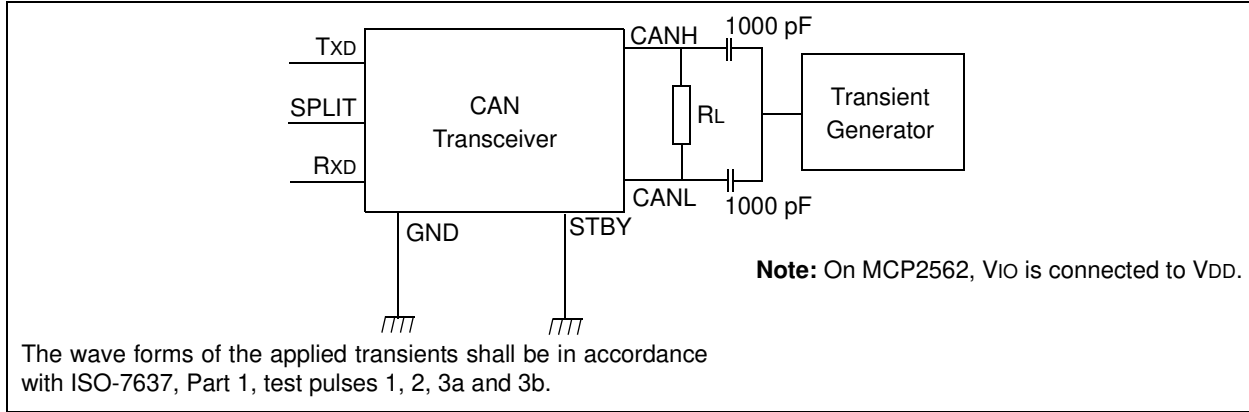
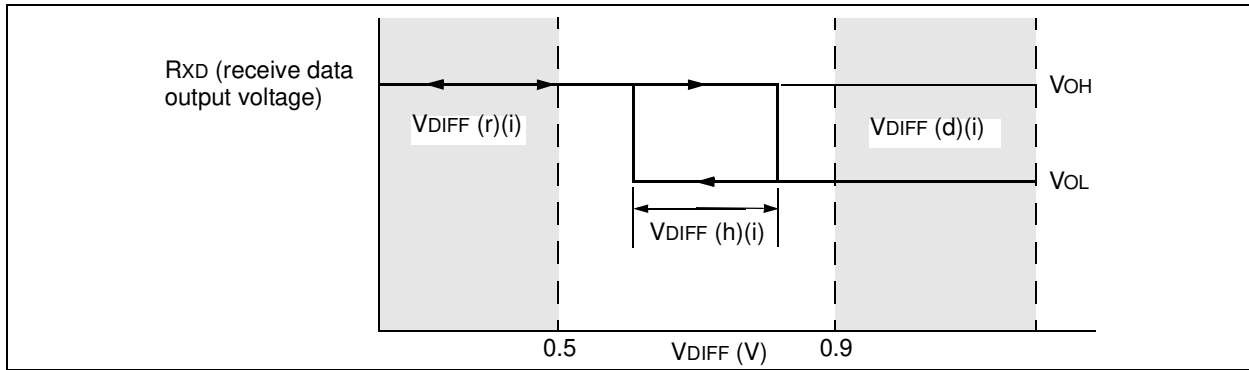


FIGURE 2-6: HYSTERESIS OF THE RECEIVER



2.4 Timing Diagrams and Specifications

FIGURE 2-7: TIMING DIAGRAM FOR AC CHARACTERISTICS

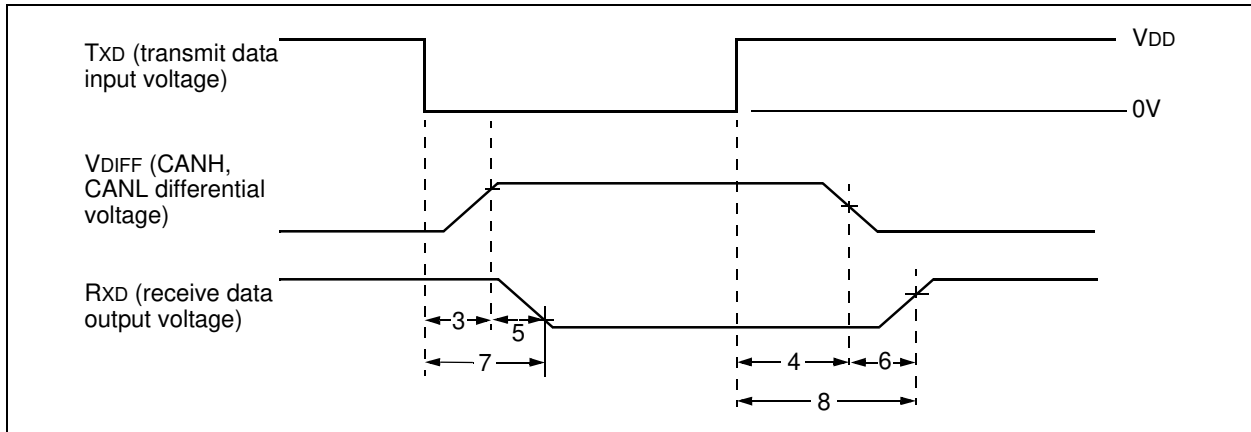


FIGURE 2-8: TIMING DIAGRAM FOR WAKE-UP FROM STANDBY

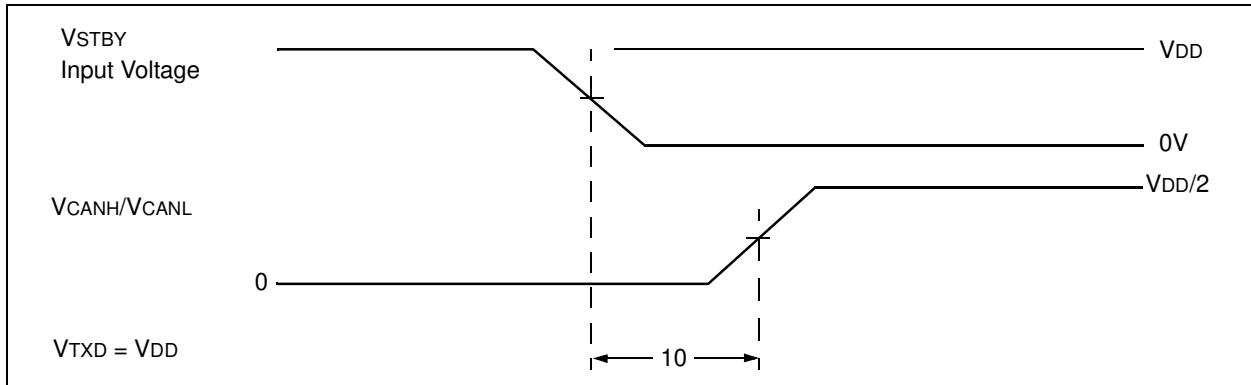
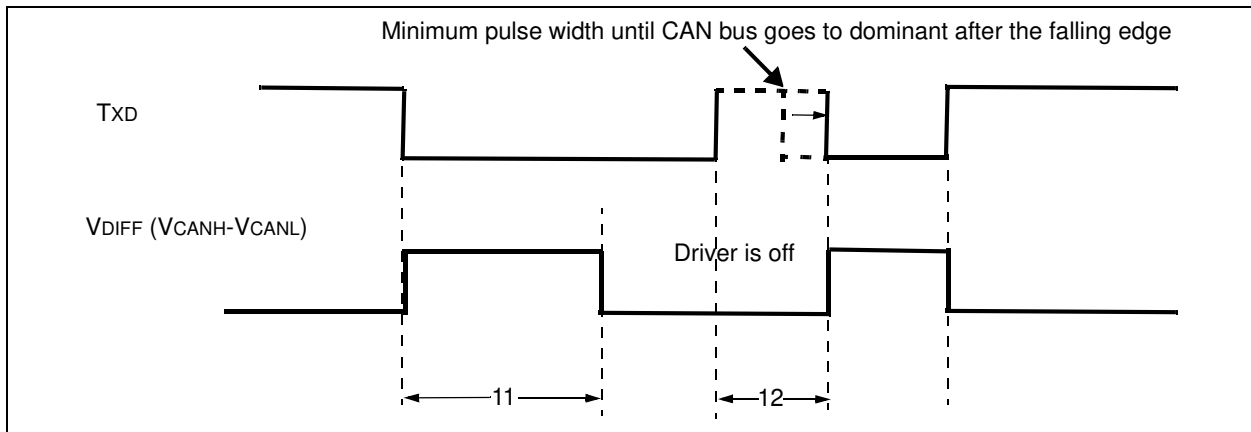


FIGURE 2-9: PERMANENT DOMINANT TIMER RESET DETECT



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2.5 Thermal Specifications

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Test Conditions |
|------------------------------------|---------------|------|-------|------|-------|-----------------|
| Temperature Ranges | | | | | | |
| Specified Temperature Range | TA | -40 | — | +125 | °C | |
| | | -40 | — | +150 | | |
| Operating Temperature Range | TA | -40 | — | +150 | °C | |
| Storage Temperature Range | TA | -65 | — | +155 | °C | |
| Thermal Package Resistances | | | | | | |
| Thermal Resistance, 8L-DFN 3x3 | θ_{JA} | — | 56.7 | — | °C/W | |
| Thermal Resistance, 8L-PDIP | θ_{JA} | — | 89.3 | — | °C/W | |
| Thermal Resistance, 8L-SOIC | θ_{JA} | — | 149.5 | — | °C/W | |

3.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

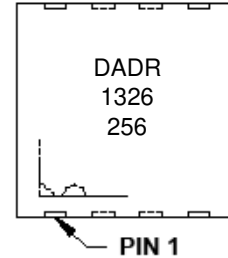
3.1 Package Marking Information

8-Lead DFN (3x3 mm)

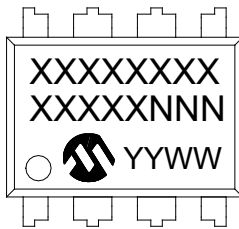


| Part Number | Code |
|---------------|------|
| MCP2561-E/MF | DADR |
| MCP2561T-E/MF | DADR |
| MCP2561-H/MF | DADS |
| MCP2561T-H/MF | DADS |
| MCP2562-E/MF | DADU |
| MCP2562T-E/MF | DADU |
| MCP2562-H/MF | DADT |
| MCP2562T-H/MF | DADT |

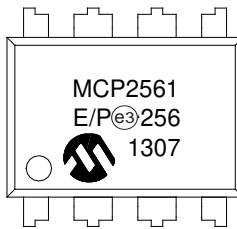
Example:



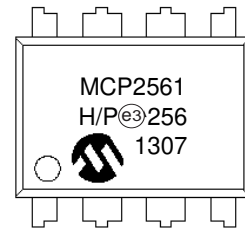
8-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



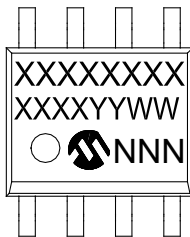
Example:



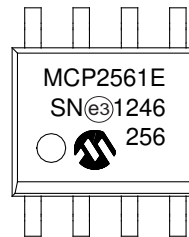
OR



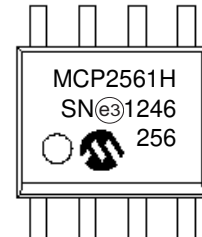
8-Lead SOIC (150 mil)



Example:



OR



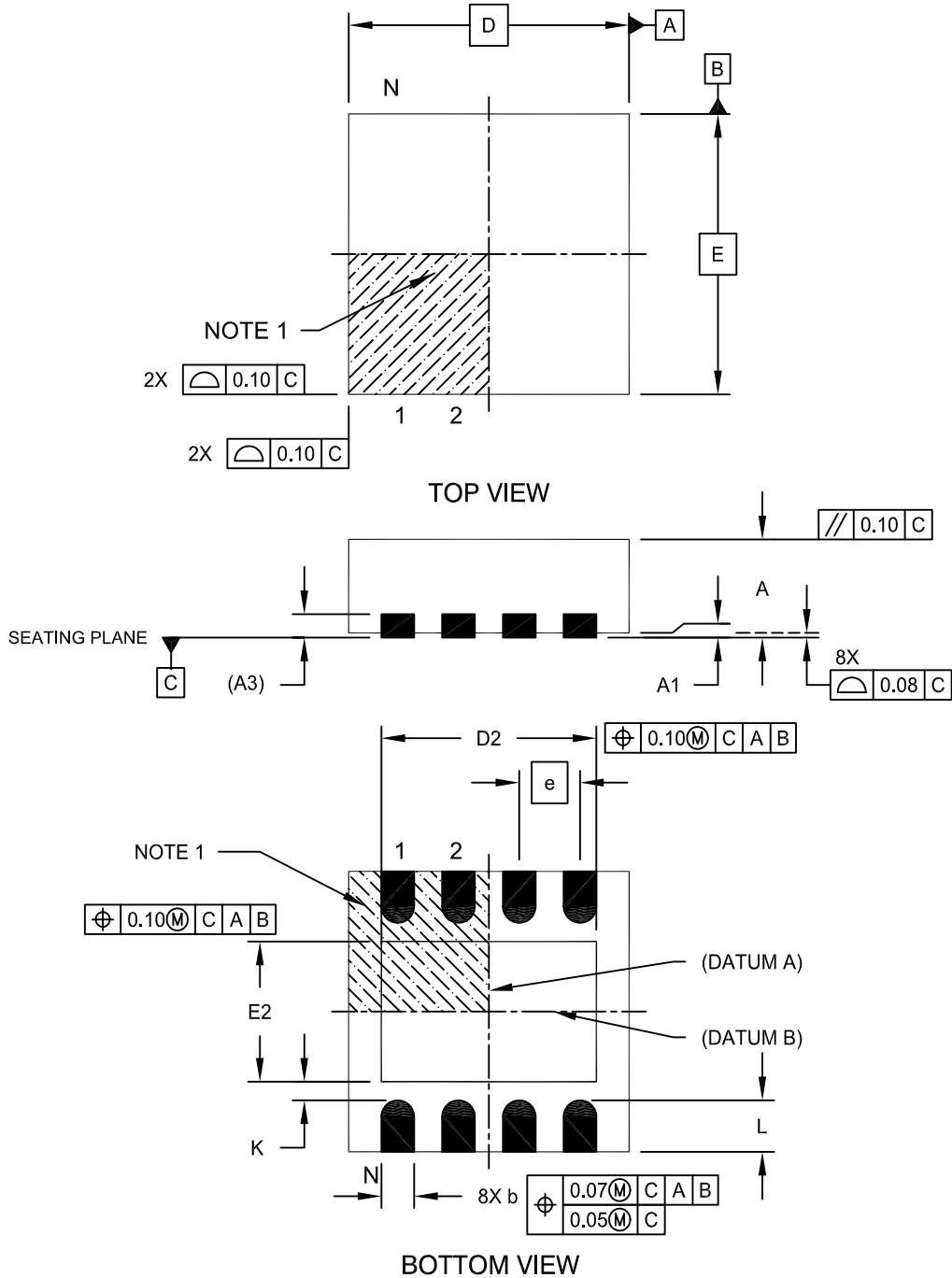
| | | |
|----------------|--------|--|
| Legend: | XX...X | Customer-specific information |
| | Y | Year code (last digit of calendar year) |
| | YY | Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year) |
| | WW | Week code (week of January 1 is week '01') |
| | NNN | Alphanumeric traceability code |
| | (e3) | Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn) |
| | * | This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package. |

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

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8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

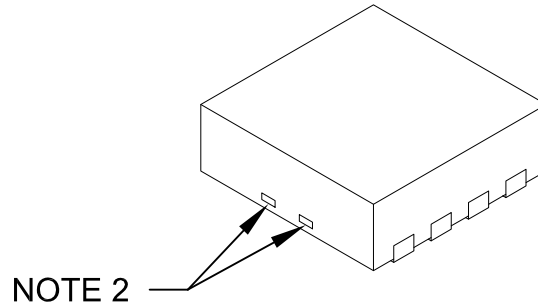
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-062C Sheet 1 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



| Dimension Limits | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------------|------|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 8 | | |
| Pitch | e | 0.65 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | 0.80 | 0.90 | 1.00 |
| Standoff | A1 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.05 |
| Contact Thickness | A3 | 0.20 REF | | |
| Overall Length | D | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Width | E2 | 1.34 | - | 1.60 |
| Overall Width | E | 3.00 BSC | | |
| Exposed Pad Length | D2 | 1.60 | - | 2.40 |
| Contact Width | b | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 |
| Contact Length | L | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.55 |
| Contact-to-Exposed Pad | K | 0.20 | - | - |

Notes:

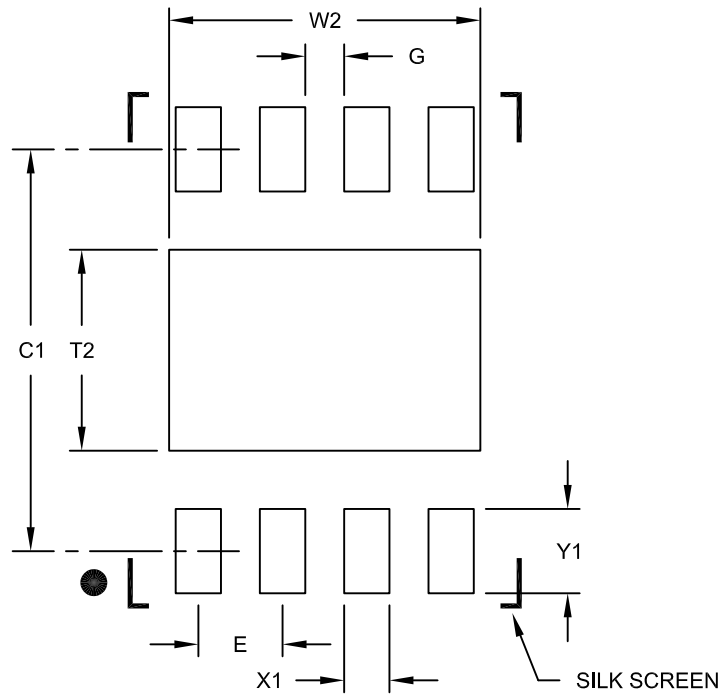
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package may have one or more exposed tie bars at ends.
3. Package is saw singulated
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
 - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-062C Sheet 2 of 2

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8-Lead Plastic Dual Flat, No Lead Package (MF) - 3x3x0.9mm Body [DFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Dimension Limits | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------|------|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | 0.65 BSC | | |
| Optional Center Pad Width | W2 | | | 2.40 |
| Optional Center Pad Length | T2 | | | 1.55 |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C1 | | 3.10 | |
| Contact Pad Width (X8) | X1 | | | 0.35 |
| Contact Pad Length (X8) | Y1 | | | 0.65 |
| Distance Between Pads | G | 0.30 | | |

Notes:

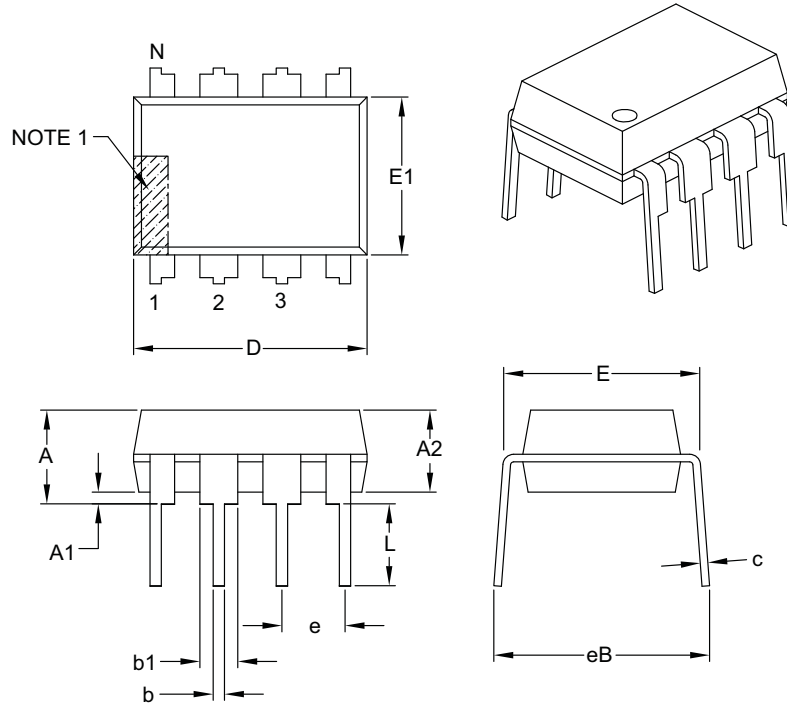
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2062B

8-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



| Dimension Limits | Units | INCHES | | |
|----------------------------|-------|----------|------|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 8 | | |
| Pitch | e | .100 BSC | | |
| Top to Seating Plane | A | – | – | .210 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | .115 | .130 | .195 |
| Base to Seating Plane | A1 | .015 | – | – |
| Shoulder to Shoulder Width | E | .290 | .310 | .325 |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | .240 | .250 | .280 |
| Overall Length | D | .348 | .365 | .400 |
| Tip to Seating Plane | L | .115 | .130 | .150 |
| Lead Thickness | c | .008 | .010 | .015 |
| Upper Lead Width | b1 | .040 | .060 | .070 |
| Lower Lead Width | b | .014 | .018 | .022 |
| Overall Row Spacing § | eB | – | – | .430 |

Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located with the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic.
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

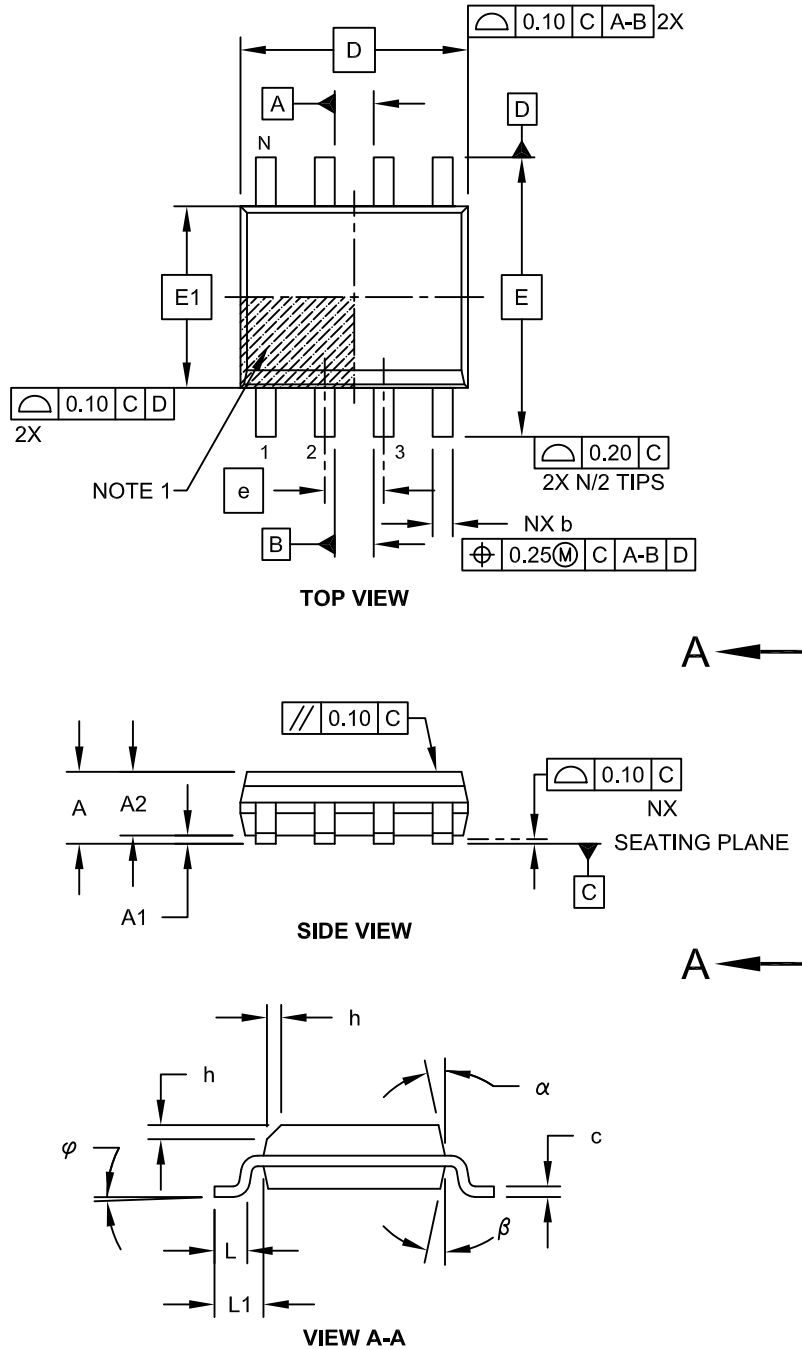
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-018B

MCP2561/2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

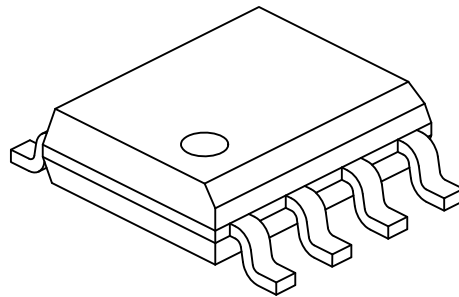
Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 1 of 2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) - Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



| Dimension Limits | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Number of Pins | N | 8 | | |
| Pitch | e | 1.27 BSC | | |
| Overall Height | A | - | - | 1.75 |
| Molded Package Thickness | A2 | 1.25 | - | - |
| Standoff § | A1 | 0.10 | - | 0.25 |
| Overall Width | E | 6.00 BSC | | |
| Molded Package Width | E1 | 3.90 BSC | | |
| Overall Length | D | 4.90 BSC | | |
| Chamfer (Optional) | h | 0.25 | - | 0.50 |
| Foot Length | L | 0.40 | - | 1.27 |
| Footprint | L1 | 1.04 REF | | |
| Foot Angle | φ | 0° | - | 8° |
| Lead Thickness | c | 0.17 | - | 0.25 |
| Lead Width | b | 0.31 | - | 0.51 |
| Mold Draft Angle Top | α | 5° | - | 15° |
| Mold Draft Angle Bottom | β | 5° | - | 15° |

Notes:

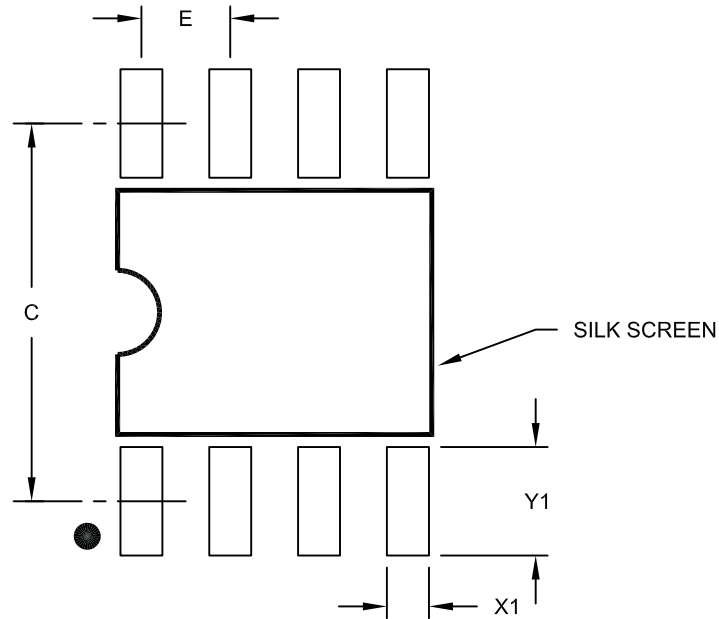
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. § Significant Characteristic
3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15mm per side.
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
 - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
 - REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-057C Sheet 2 of 2

MCP2561/2

8-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SN) – Narrow, 3.90 mm Body [SOIC]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

| Dimension Limits | Units | MILLIMETERS | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------------|------|------|
| | | MIN | NOM | MAX |
| Contact Pitch | E | 1.27 BSC | | |
| Contact Pad Spacing | C | | 5.40 | |
| Contact Pad Width (X8) | X1 | | | 0.60 |
| Contact Pad Length (X8) | Y1 | | | 1.55 |

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2057A

APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

Revision C (July 2014)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Added references to ISO-11898-2 throughout the document.
2. Updated [Section 1.1.2 “Standby Mode”](#). Described transition from Standby to Normal mode. Emphasized that wake-up on CAN bus requires both V_{DD} and V_{IO}.
3. Explained that POR and Brown-out are limited to V_{DD} pin in [Section 1.6 “Power-On Reset \(POR\) and Undervoltage Detection”](#).
4. Updated [Section 2.2 “DC Characteristics”](#). Clarified RL, added CANH/CANL Short Circuit specification for 5V and room temperature.
5. Minor typographical corrections.

Revision B (March 2013)

- Updated the [MCP2561/2 Family Members](#) table on page 1.

Revision A (March 2013)

- Original Release of this Document.