## **HX2561-S CAN Bus Transceiver**

# **General Description**

The HX2561-S serves as the intermediary between the Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical bus, primarily designed for high-speed applications in passenger cars, with a maximum speed of up to 1 MBaud. It facilitates differential transmission to the bus and differential reception for the CAN controller.



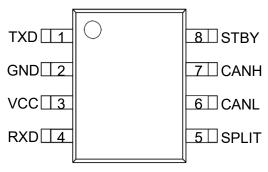
#### **Features**

- Operating voltage range: VCC = 5V  $\pm$  10%
- Fully compliant with the ISO 11898 standard
- High-speed operation (up to 1 MBaud)
- Transceiver disengages from the bus in unpowered state (zero load)
- At least 110 nodes can be connected.
- Very low-current standby mode with remote wake-up capability via the bus
- Differential receiver with high common-mode range for ElectroMagnetic Immunity (EMI)
- Transmit Data (TXD) dominant time-out function
- Bus pins protected against transients in automotive environments
- Thermally stabilized

# **Applications**

- Automotive electronics
- Security systems
- Industrial control automation
- Intelligent instrumentation
- Building automation systems
- Road traffic control automation
- Point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communications
- Level converter
- Serial servers

## PIN CONFIGURATIONS AND FUNCTIONS



	Pin Descriptio					
Pin	SYMBOL	Description				
1	TXD	transmit data input				
2	GND	ground supply				
3	VCC	supply voltage, VCC=5V $\pm$ 10%				
4	RXD	receive data output; reads out data from the bus lines				
5	SPLIT	common-mode stabilization output				
6	CANL	LOW-level CAN bus line				
7	CANH	HIGH-level CAN bus line				
8	STBY	High speed and standby mode selection, low for high speed				

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Absolute Maximum Rating					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT	
VCC	Supply voltage range	-0.3	+6	V	
TXD, RXD, STBY	MCU Side Port	-0.3	VCC+0.3	V	
CANL, CANH, SPLIT	Bus-side port voltage	-60	+60	V	
Vtr	Pin 6, 7 Transient Voltage	-200	+200	V	
	storage temperature	-55	150	$^{\circ}$	
	ambient temperature	-40	85	$^{\circ}$	
	Welding temperature range		300	$^{\circ}$	
SOP8	Continuous power consumption		400	mW	

# SPECIFICATIONS

(VCC=5V±10%, Temp=TMIN~TMAX, typical values at VCC=+5V, Temp=25°C, unless otherwise noted)

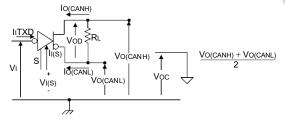
Bus Tran	smitter DC Characteristics					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TESTCONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT	symbol
VOH(D)	CANH output voltage (dominant)	VI=0V, STBY=0V, RL=60Ω	2.9	3.4	4.5	
VOL(D)	CANL output voltage (dominant)	F1、2	0.8		1.5	
VO(R)	Bus Output Differential Voltage(implicit)	VI=3V,STBY=0V, RL=60Ω, F1、	2	2.5	3	V
VOD(D)	Bus Output Differential Voltage (dominant)	VI=0V,STBY=0V, RL=60Ω, F1、	1.5		3	V
VOD(R)	Bus Output Differential Voltage	VI=3V, S=0V, F1、 2	-0.012		0.012	V
VOD(K)	(implicit)	VI=3V, STBY=0V, NO LOAD	-0. 5		0.05	V
Vdom(TX)sym	dominant output voltage symmetry	Vdom(TX)sym=VCC- VCANH VCANL	-400		400	mV
VTXsym	Output Voltage Symmetry	VTXsym= VCANH + VCANL	0.9Vcc		1.1Vcc	V
VOC	Common mode output voltage	STBY=0V, F8	2	2.5	3	V
△VOC	Explicit and implicit common mode output voltage difference			30		mV
	Short-circuit output current	CANH=-12V, CANL=open, F11	-105	-72		mA
		CANH=12V, CANL=open, F11		0.36	1	
IOS		CANL=-12V, CANH=open, F11	-1	0.5		
		CANL=12V, CANH=open, F11		71	105	
IO(R)	Hidden output current	-27V <canh<32v 0<vcc<5.25v<="" td=""><td>-2.0</td><td></td><td>2.5</td><td>mA</td></canh<32v>	-2.0		2.5	mA
VIL	Low Level Input			0.36	1	
		CANH=-12V, CANL=open, F 11	-1	0.5		
los lo(R)	Short-circuit output current Hidden output current	CANH=12V, CANL=open, F 11		71	105	
10(11)	Current	-27V <canh<32v 0<vcc<5.25v<="" td=""><td>-2.0</td><td></td><td>2.5</td><td>mA</td></canh<32v>	-2.0		2.5	mA
Bus Tran	smitter Switch Characteristic					
tPLH	Transmission delay (low to high)	STBY=0V, F4	25	65	120	ns
tPHL	Transmission delay (high to low)		25	45	90	ns
tr	Differential output rise delay time			25		ns
tf	Differential output fall delay time			50		ns
tEN	Enable time from listen mode to dominant	F 7			10	μs
tdom	Explicit timeout	F 10	300	450	700	μs
tBUS	Bus wake-up time		0.7		5	μs

Bus Re	ceiver DC Paramete					
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	TESTCONDITIONS	MIN	MAX	UNIT	SYMBO
VIT+	Positive Input Threshold	S=0V, F5		800	900	mV
VIT-	Negative Input Threshold		500	650		
VHYS	Comparator Threshold Hysteresis Interval		100	125		
Vон	High Level Output Voltage	IO=-2mA,F6	4	4.6		V
Vol	Low Level Output Voltage	IO=2Ma,F6		0.2	0.4	V
I(OFF)	Bus input current at power down	CANH or CANL=5V, Other pin=0V			5	μA
Cı	CANH, CANL input capacitance to ground			13		pF
C <sub>ID</sub>	CANH, CANL Differential Input Capacitors			5		pF
Rin	CANH, CANL Input Resistance	TXD=3V, STBY=0V	15	30	40	ΚΩ
Rid	CANH, CANL Differential Input Resistors	170-30, 3161-00	30		80	ΚΩ
RImatch	RI(CANH), RIN(CANL) mismatches	CANH=CANL	-3%		3%	
Vсом	Common mode voltage range		-12		12	V
Bus Re	ceiver Switching Characteris					
tPLH	Propagation delay (low to high)	STBY=0V or VCC F6	60	100	130	ns
tPHL	Propagation delay (high to low)		45	70	90	ns
tr	RXD signal rise time	K		8		ns
tf	RXD signal fall time			8		ns
Device	Switching Character					
Td(LOOP1)	Loop delay 1, driver input to receiver output, implicit to explicit	STBY=0V, F9	90		190	ns
Td(LOOP2)	Loop Delay 2, Driver Input to Receiver Output, Explicit to Implicit	This .	90		190	ns
Over-te	mperature protectio		<u> </u>			'
Tj(sd)	Over temperature shutdown		155	165	180	$^{\circ}$
TXD Pi	n Characteristi					J.
Vo	Common mode stabilised output voltage	-500uA <lo<500ua< td=""><td>0.3Vcc</td><td>_</td><td>0.7VCC</td><td>V</td></lo<500ua<>	0.3Vcc	_	0.7VCC	V
IO(STBY)	leakage current	STBY=2V,-	-5	1	5	μA
IIH(TXD)	TXD port high level input current	VI=VCC	-2		2	μΑ
IIL(TXD)	TXD Port Low Level Input Current	VI=0	-50		-10	μΑ
IO(off)	Current in TXD when VCC=0V	VCC=0V, TXD=5V			1	μΑ
VIH	Input High LowerLimit		2		VCC+0.3	V
VIL	Input Low Limit		-0.3		0.8	V
TXDo	TXD Port Dangle Voltage			Н		logic
Power	consumption characteristic					
ICC	Silent Mode Power Consumption	STBY=VCC, VI=VCC		5	12	μA
	Dominant power consumption	VI=0V, S=0V LOAD=60Ω		50	70	mA
	Implicit power consumption	VI=VCC, S=0V NO LOAD		6	10	mA

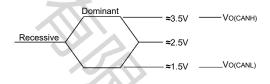
Menu (1)H=hi	Menu (1)H=high; L=low; X=no care						
Table 1 CAN	Table 1 CAN Transceiver Truth						
Vcc	TXD <sup>(1)</sup>	STBY <sup>(1)</sup>	CANH <sup>(1)</sup>	CANL <sup>(1)</sup>	BUS STATE	RXD <sup>(1)</sup>	
4.5V~5.5V	L	L	Н	L	dominant	L	
4.5V~5.5V	H (or float)	Х	0.5VCC	0.5VCC	implicit	Ι	
4.5V~5.5V	Х	H(or float)	0.5VCC	0.5VCC	implicit	旦	
0 <vcc<4.5v< td=""><td>X</td><td>Х</td><td>0V<vcanh<vcc< td=""><td>0V<vcanl<vcc< td=""><td>implicit</td><td>Х</td></vcanl<vcc<></td></vcanh<vcc<></td></vcc<4.5v<>	X	Х	0V <vcanh<vcc< td=""><td>0V<vcanl<vcc< td=""><td>implicit</td><td>Х</td></vcanl<vcc<></td></vcanh<vcc<>	0V <vcanl<vcc< td=""><td>implicit</td><td>Х</td></vcanl<vcc<>	implicit	Х	

Table 2 Driver Function						
INP	PUTS	OUTI	Bus State			
L	1	Н	L	Dominate(dominant)		
H (or floa)	X	Z	Z	Recessive(implicit)		
X	H(or float)	Z	Z	Recessive(implicit)		

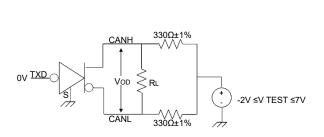
Table 3 Receiver Function	n	
VID=CANH-CANL	RXD <sup>(1)</sup>	Bus State <sup>(1)</sup>
VID≥0.9V	L L	Dominate(dominant)
0.5< VID<0.9V	7/X	
VID≤0.5V	Н	Recessive (implicit)
Open	Н	Recessive (implicit)



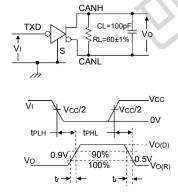
F1.Driver Voltage, Current Test Definitions



F2. Bus Logic Voltage Definition



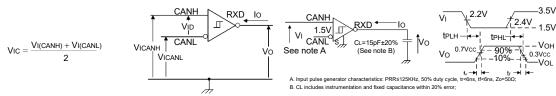
F3. Driver VOD Test Circuit



F4. Driver Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

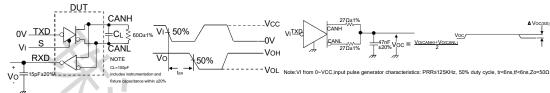
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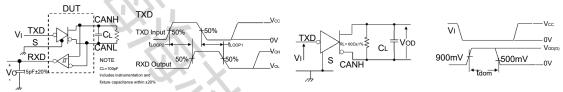
F5. Receiver Voltage and Current Definitions

F6. Receiver test circuit and voltage waveform



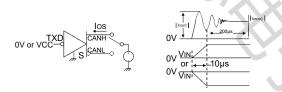
F7. tEN Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

F8. Common Mode Output Voltage Test and

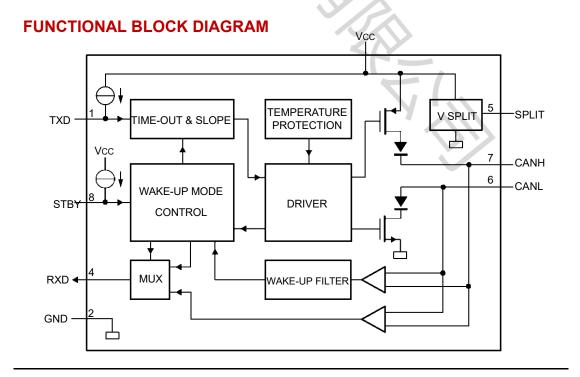


F9. t(LOOP) Test Circuit and Waveforms

F10. Revealed Timeout Test Circuit and Waveforms



F9. Driver Short Circuit Current Test Circuit and Waveforms



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#### **DESCRIPTION**

#### **Brief description**

The HX2561-S is an interface chip that connects the CAN protocol controller with the physical bus. It can be used in trucks, buses, cars, industrial control, and other applications. With a data transmission rate of 1Mbps, the HX2561-S has the capability to transmit differential signals between the bus and the CAN protocol controller, fully compliant with the ISO 11898 standard.

#### **Short circuit protection**

The HX2561-S's driver stage incorporates a current limit protection feature, designed to safeguard the circuit from shorts to the positive and negative supply voltages. In the event of a short-circuit, power consumption would rise, but thanks to the short-circuit protection function, the driver stage is protected from potential damage.

#### **Fail Safe**

The TXD pin features a pull-up to VCC connection, ensuring that the bus remains in a recessive state when the TXD pin is not powered. The STBY pin has a pull-up to VCC pass-through, ensuring that the transceiver remains in the standby state when the STBY pin is not powered. In the event of a power supply drop, the TXD, STBY, and RXD pins will become unconnected to prevent reverse power flow through these pins.

#### **Over Temperature Protection**

The HX2561-S features an over-temperature protection function. When the junction temperature exceeds 160°C, the current of the driver stage is reduced. As the driver tube is the main energy-consuming component, reducing the current lowers power consumption, ultimately cooling the chip. Other parts of the chip continue to operate normally during this process.

#### **Significant Timeout Function**

The TXD dominant timeout timer circuit is built-in to prevent the bus line from being driven to a permanently dominant state (blocking all network communications) if the TXD pin is forced permanently low due to a hardware or software application failure. The timer is triggered by a negative edge on the TXD pin.

If the low level on the TXD pin persists longer than the internal timer value (tdom), the transmitter is disabled, driving the bus into a recessive state. The timer is reset by a positive edge on the TXD pin.

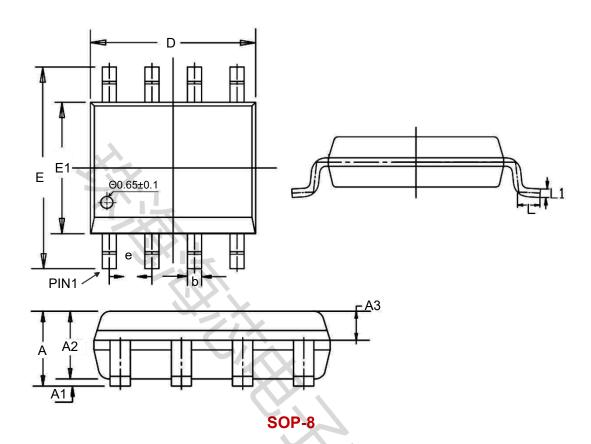
#### **Control Modes**

The control pin STBY allows selection between two operation modes: high-speed mode and standby mode. In high-speed mode—the normal mode—the transceiver sends and receives data over the CANH and CANL buses by grounding the STBY pin. In this mode, the differential receiver converts analogue data on the bus to digital data and outputs it via a multiplexer (MUX) to the RXD pin.

If the STBY pin is left unconnected or connected to a high voltage level, it enters standby mode. In this mode, the transmitter and receiver are turned off, and the bus line is monitored by a low-power differential comparator. When a high voltage level is applied to the STBY pin, it activates the low-power receiver and wake-up filter. As soon as the low-power differential comparator detects a dominant bus level above tBUS, the RXD pin goes low.

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# **DIMENSIONAL DRAWINGS**



UNIT:	mm

OINIT.IIIIII			
	MIN	NOM	MAX
A	1.450	1.550	1.650
A1	0.100	0.150	0.200
A2	1.300	1.400	1.500
A3	0.600	0.650	0.700
b	0.380		0.510
е	1.240	1.270	1.300
D	4.800	4.900	5.000
E	5.800	6.000	6.200
E1	3.800	3.900	4.000
L	0.450	0.600	0.750
L1		0.25BSC	

Part Number	Package Type	Package	quantity
HX2561-S	SOP-8	Taping	2500

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