High-Speed CAN Transceiver with Standby Mode

UMCAN1044VS8 ***SOP8***
UMCAN1044NS8 ***SOP8***
UMCAN1044VDA ***DFN8 3.0×3.0***
UMCAN1044NDA ***DFN8 3.0×3.0***

1 Description

The UMCAN1044 is a high-speed CAN transceiver that 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 UMCAN1044 offers a feature set optimized for 12 V automotive applications and excellent ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) performance. Additionally, the UMCAN1044 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
- Excellent EMC performance, even without a common mode choke
- Variants with a V_{IO} pin can be interfaced directly with microcontrollers with supply voltages from 3.3 V and 5 V

The UMCAN1044 implements the CAN physical layer as defined in ISO 11898-2:2024 and SAE J2284-1 to SAE J2284-5. This implementation enables reliable communication in the CAN FD fast phase at data rates up to 5 Mbit/s. Up to 8Mbit/s operation in simpler networks is possible with these devices. These features make the UMCAN1044 an excellent choice for all types of HS-CAN networks, in nodes that require a standby mode with wake-up capability via the bus.

2 Applications

- High–speed CAN applications in the automotive industry
- Infrastructure and farm equipment
- Elevator
- Networked sensors/actuators

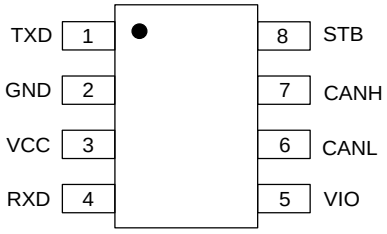
3 Features

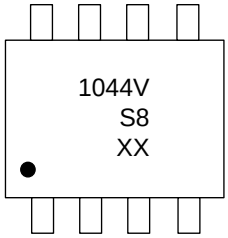
- Fully ISO 11898-2:2024, SAE J2284-1 to SAE J2284-5 and SAE J1939-14 compliant
- Supply Voltage: 4.5V to 5.5V
- V_{IO} Level shifting supports 2.9V to 5.5V
- Very low-current Standby mode with local and bus wake-up capability
- Optimized for use in 12 V automotive systems
- Low Electromagnetic Emission (EME) and high Electromagnetic Immunity (EMI), according to proposed EMC Standards IEC 62228-3 and SAE J2962-2
- Up to 8 Mbps operation in simpler networks

4 Ordering Information

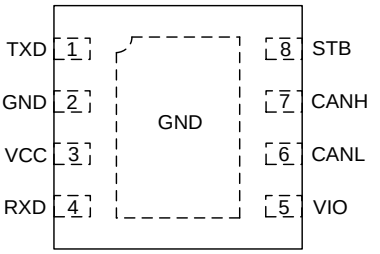
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UMCAN1044VDA	1044V	DFN8 3.0×3.0	3000pcs/13Inch Tape & Reel
UMCAN1044NS8	1044NS8	SOP8	3000pcs/13Inch Tape & Reel
UMCAN1044NDA	1044N	DFN8 3.0×3.0	3000pcs/13Inch Tape & Reel

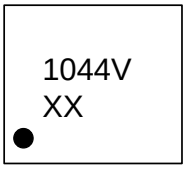
5 Pin Configuration and Function



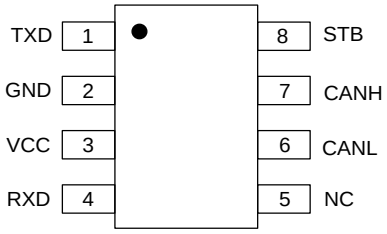


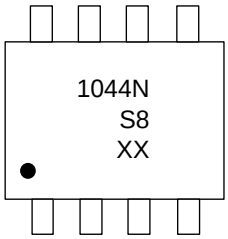
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UMCAN1044VS8
SOP8



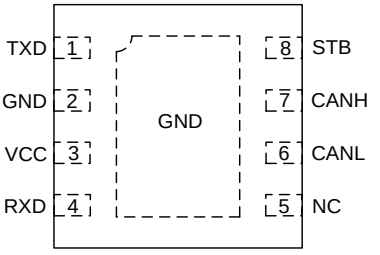


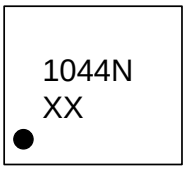
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UMCAN1044VDA
DFN8 3.0×3.0





XX: Week Code
UMCAN1044NS8
SOP8





XX: Week Code
UMCAN1044NDA
DFN8 3.0×3.0

5 Pin Configuration and Function (continued)

Table 5-1. Pin Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	TXD	Transmit data input
2	GND	Ground (Note 1)
3	V_{CC}	Supply voltage
4	RXD	Receive data output; reads out data from the bus lines
5	NC	Not connected in UMCAN1044NS8 and UMCAN1044NDA versions
	V_{IO}	Supply voltage for I/O level adapter
6	CANL	Low-level CAN bus line
7	CANH	High-level CAN bus line
8	STB	Standby mode control input

Note 1: DFN8 package die supply ground is connected to both the GND pin and the exposed center pad. The GND pin must be soldered to board ground. For enhanced thermal and electrical performance, it is recommended that the exposed center pad also be soldered to board ground.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1, 2, 3)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Bus supply voltage		-0.3		+7	V
V_{IO}	Supply voltage I/O level shifter		-0.3		+7	V
V_{BUS}	Voltage range on CANH, CANL		-40		+40	V
V_{DIF}	Voltage range between CANH and CANL		-40		+40	V
V_I	Voltage range on STB	Note 4	-0.3		V_{IO}+0.3	V
	Voltage range on TXD	Note 4	-0.3		V_{IO}+0.3	V
V_O	Voltage range on RXD	Note 4	-0.3		V_{IO}+0.3	V
V_{trt}	Transient voltage on CANH, CANL pins (Note 5)	pulse 1	-100			V
		pulse 2a			+75	V
		pulse 3a	-150			V
		pulse 3b			+100	V
V_{ESD}	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001	All pins		±8		kV
	Charged-device model (CDM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-002	All pins		±2		kV
	Contact discharge, per IEC 61000-4-2	Bus pins		±10		kV
I_{LU}	Latch up, per JEDEC JESD78	Class II		200		mA
T_{VJ}	Virtual junction temperature		-40		150	℃
T_{STG}	Storage temperature		-55		150	℃

Note 1: Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime.
Note 2: All voltage values, except differential I/O bus voltages, are with respect to ground terminal.
Note 3: V_{IO} = V_{CC} in non-VIO product variants.
Note 4: Maximum voltage should never exceed 7 V.
Note 5: Verified by an external test house according to IEC TS 62228, Section 4.2.4; parameters for standard pulses defined in ISO 7637.

6.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{CC}	Bus supply voltage		4.5		5.5	V
V_{IO}	Supply voltage I/O level shifter		2.9		5.5	V
T_A	Operating ambient temperature		-40		125	℃

6.3 Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V (Note 1); R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; positive currents flow into the IC.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply; pin VCC						
$V_{UVD(STB)}$	Standby undervoltage detection voltage on pin VCC		3.5	4	4.3	V
$V_{UVD(SWOFF)VCC}$	Switch-off undervoltage detection voltage on pin VCC	Variants without V_{IO}	2.4	2.6	2.8	V
I_{CC}	Supply current	Variants without a V_{IO} pin; STB = V_{CC}; TXD = V_{CC}		10	17.5	uA
		Variants with a VIO pin; STB = V_{IO}; TXD = V_{IO}		0.1	1	uA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}		1.6	5	mA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0	20	45	60	mA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; short circuit on bus lines; -3V < (CANH=CANL) < 18V		80	110	mA
I/O level adapter supply; pin VIO						
$V_{UVD(SWOFF)VIO}$	Switch-off undervoltage detection voltage on pin VIO	Variants with a VIO pin	2.4	2.6	2.8	V
I_{IO}	supply current on pin VIO	STB = V_{IO}; TXD = V_{IO}		8	16.5	uA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}	5	10	30	uA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0V		110	300	uA
Standby mode control input; pin STB						
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		0.7V_{IO}			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage				0.3V_{IO}	V
I_{IH}	High-level input current	STB = V_{IO}	-1		1	uA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	STB = 0 V	-15		-1	uA

6.3 Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (continued)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V; R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; positive currents flow into the IC.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
CAN transmit data input; pin TXD						
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		$0.7V_{IO}$			V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage				$0.3V_{IO}$	V
I_{IH}	High-level input current	TXD = V_{IO}	-5		5	uA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current	TXD = 0 V	-270	-100	-60	uA
C_I	Input capacitance			5	10	pF
CAN receive data output; pin RXD						
I_{OH}	High-level output current	RXD = V_{IO} - 0.4 V	-9	-1.5		mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output current	RXD = 0.4V		1.5	12	mA
Driver						
$V_{O(DOM)}$	Dominant output voltage	STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; 50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω; pin CANH	2.75	3.5	4.5	V
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; 50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω; pin CANL	0.5	1.5	2.25	V
$V_{OD(DOM)}$	Dominant differential output voltage	STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; 50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω	1.5		3	V
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; 45 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 70 Ω	1.4		3.3	V
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; R_L = 2240 Ω	1.5		5	V

6.3 Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (continued)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V; R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; positive currents flow into the IC.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{SYM(DOM)}$	Dominant output voltage symmetry, V_{CC} - CANH – CANL	STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; $t < t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$; R_L = 60 Ω	-400		400	mV
$V_{O(REC)}$	Recessive output voltage	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; R_L = open	2	0.5V_{CC}	3	V
$V_{OD(REC)}$	Recessive differential output voltage	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; R_L = open	-50		50	mV
$V_{O(STB)}$	Bus output voltage, Standby Mode	STB = V_{IO}; TXD = V_{IO}; R_L = open	-100		100	mV
$V_{OD(STB)}$	Bus differential output voltage, Standby Mode	STB = V_{IO}; TXD = V_{IO}; R_L = open	-200		200	mV
$V_{SYM(TX)}$	Transmitter output voltage symmetry, (CANH + CANL)/V_{CC}	STB = 0 V; TXD = 250 kHz, 1 MHz, 2.5MHz; R_L = 60 Ω; C_{SPLIT} = 4.7 nF	0.9V_{CC}		1.1V_{CC}	V
$I_{OS(DOM)}$	Dominant short-circuit output current	STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V; VCC = 5 V; CANH = -15 V to 40 V; CANL = open	-100	-70		mA
		STB = 0 V; TXD = 0 V VCC = 5 V; CANL = -15 V to 40 V; CANH = open		70	100	mA
$I_{OS(REC)}$	Recessive short-circuit output current	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; -27 V ≤ CANH = CANL ≤ 32 V	-5		5	mA
Receiver						
V_{TH}	Differential receiver threshold voltage, Normal mode	STB = 0 V; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	0.5		0.9	V
$V_{ID(DOM)}$	Receiver dominant voltage, Normal mode	STB = 0 V; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	0.9		9	V
$V_{ID(REC)}$	Receiver recessive voltage, Normal mode	STB = 0 V; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	-4		0.5	V
V_{HYS}	Differential receiver hysteresis voltage, Normal mode	STB = 0 V; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	50		300	mV

6.3 Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (continued)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V; R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; All voltages are defined with respect to ground; positive currents flow into the IC.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{TH(STB)}$	Differential receiver threshold voltage, Standby mode	STB = V_{IO}; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	0.4		1.15	V
$V_{ID(DOM)STB}$	Receiver dominant voltage, Standby mode	STB = V_{IO}; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	1.15		9	V
$V_{ID(REC)STB}$	Receiver recessive voltage, Standby	STB = V_{IO}; -15 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 15 V	-4		0.4	V
$I_{LKG(PD)}$	Unpowered Leakage current	V_{CC} = V_{IO} = 0 V or shorted to GND via 47 kΩ; CANH = CANL = 5 V	-5		18	uA
R_I	Input resistance	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; -2 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 7 V	15	30	40	kΩ
ΔR_I	Input resistance deviation, [1 – ($R_{IN(CANH)}$ / $R_{IN(CANL)}$)] × 100 %	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; -2 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 7 V	-3		3	%
R_{ID}	Differential input resistance	STB = 0 V; TXD = V_{IO}; -2 V ≤ CANH, CANL ≤ 7 V	30	60	80	kΩ
C_{IN}	Common-mode input capacitance to ground				20	pF
C_{ID}	Differential input capacitance				10	pF
Thermal Protection						
$T_{J(SD)}$	Thermal shutdown threshold	Temperature rising		185		℃

Note 1: V_{IO} = V_{CC} in non-VIO product variants.

6.4 Switching Characteristics (Note 1)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V; R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; all voltages are defined with respect to ground.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Transceiver timing; pins CANH, CANL, TXD and RXD; See figure 7-1 and figure 7-3						
$t_{D(TXD-BUSDOM)}$	Delay time from TXD to bus dominant	STB = 0 V		58	90	ns
$t_{D(TXD-BUSREC)}$	Delay time from TXD to bus recessive	STB = 0 V		58	90	ns
$t_{D(BUSDOM -RXD)}$	Delay time from bus dominant to RXD	STB = 0 V		60	115	ns
$t_{D(BUSREC -RXD)}$	Delay time from bus recessive to RXD	STB = 0 V		60	110	ns
$t_{D(TXDL-RXDL)}$	Delay time from TXD LOW to RXD LOW	STB = 0 V	50		255	ns
$t_{D(TXDH-RXDH)}$	Delay time from TXD HIGH to RXD HIGH	STB = 0 V	50		255	ns
CAN FD timing characteristics according to ISO 11898-2:2024 parameter set B ($t_{BIT(TXD)}$ ≥ 200 ns, up to 5 Mbit/s); See figure 7-1 and figure 7-3						
$\Delta t_{BIT(BUS)}$	Transmitted recessive bit width deviation	$\Delta t_{BIT(BUS)}= t_{BIT(BUS)}- t_{BIT(TXD)}$	-45		10	ns
Δt_{REC}	Receiver timing symmetry	$\Delta t_{REC}= t_{BIT(RXD)}- t_{BIT(BUS)}$	-45		15	ns
$\Delta t_{BIT(RXD)}$	Received recessive bit width deviation	$\Delta t_{REC}= t_{BIT(RXD)}- t_{BIT(TXD)}$	-80		20	ns
CAN FD timing characteristics according to ISO 11898-2:2024 parameter set A ($t_{BIT(TXD)}$≥ 500 ns, up to 2 Mbit/s); See figure 7-1 and figure 7-3						
$\Delta t_{BIT(BUS)}$	Transmitted recessive bit width deviation	$\Delta t_{BIT(BUS)}= t_{BIT(BUS)}- t_{BIT(TXD)}$	-65		30	ns
Δt_{REC}	Receiver timing symmetry	$\Delta t_{REC}= t_{BIT(RXD)}- t_{BIT(BUS)}$	-65		40	ns
$\Delta t_{BIT(RXD)}$	Received recessive bit width deviation	$\Delta t_{REC}= t_{BIT(RXD)}- t_{BIT(TXD)}$	-100		50	ns
Dominant time-out time						
$t_{TO(DOM)TXD}$	TXD dominant time-out time	STB = 0 V; TXD = 0V (Note 2)	0.8	2.6	6.5	ms
Mode transitions						
$t_{D(STB-NRM)}$	Mode change time, from standby to normal	(Note 3)	7	15	47	us

6.4 Switching Characteristics (Note 1) (continued)

T_J = -40℃ to +150℃; V_{CC} = 4.5V to 5.5V; V_{IO} = 2.9V to 5.5V; R_L = 60Ω; C_L = 100pF unless otherwise specified; all voltages are defined with respect to ground.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Bus wake-up timing; pins CANH and CANL; See figure 9-1						
$t_{WK(BUSDOM)}$	Bus dominant wake-up time	STB = V_{IO} (Note 4)	0.5		1.8	us
$t_{WK(BUSREC)}$	Bus recessive wake-up time	STB = V_{IO} (Note 4)	0.5		1.8	us
$t_{TO(WK)BUS}$	Bus wake-up time-out time	STB = V_{IO} (Note 2)	0.8	3.5	6.5	ms
$t_{FLTR(WK)BUS}$	Bus wake-up filter time	STB = V_{IO} (Note 5)	0.5		1.8	us

Note 1: V_{IO} = V_{CC} in non-VIO product variants.
Note 2: Time-out occurs between the min and max values. Time-out is guaranteed not to occur below the min value; time-out is guaranteed to occur above the max value.
Note 3: Standby-to-Normal mode transition occurs between the min and max values. It is guaranteed not to occur below the min value; it is guaranteed to occur above the max value.
Note 4: A dominant/recessive phase shorter than the min value is guaranteed not be seen as a dominant/recessive bit; a dominant/recessive phase longer than the max value is guaranteed to be seen as a dominant/recessive bit.
Note 5: Pulses shorter than the min value are guaranteed to be filtered out; pulses longer than the max value are guaranteed to be processed.

7 Parameter Measurement Information

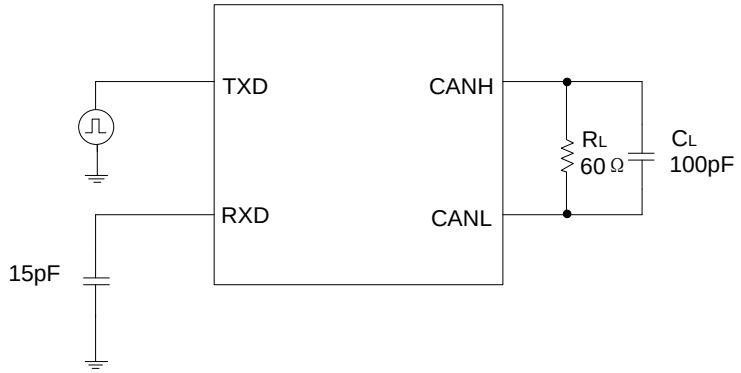


Figure 7-1. CAN transceiver timing test circuit

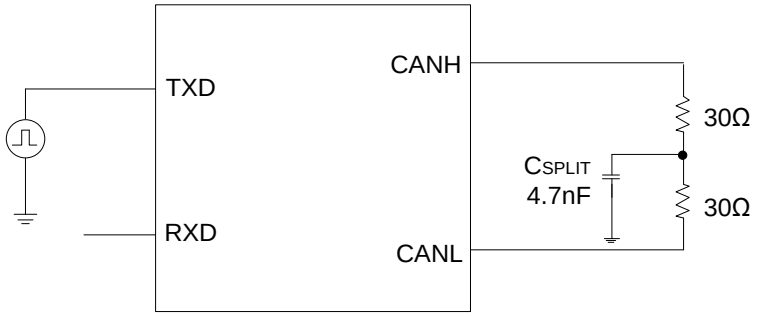


Figure 7-2. Test circuit for measuring transceiver transmitter driver symmetry

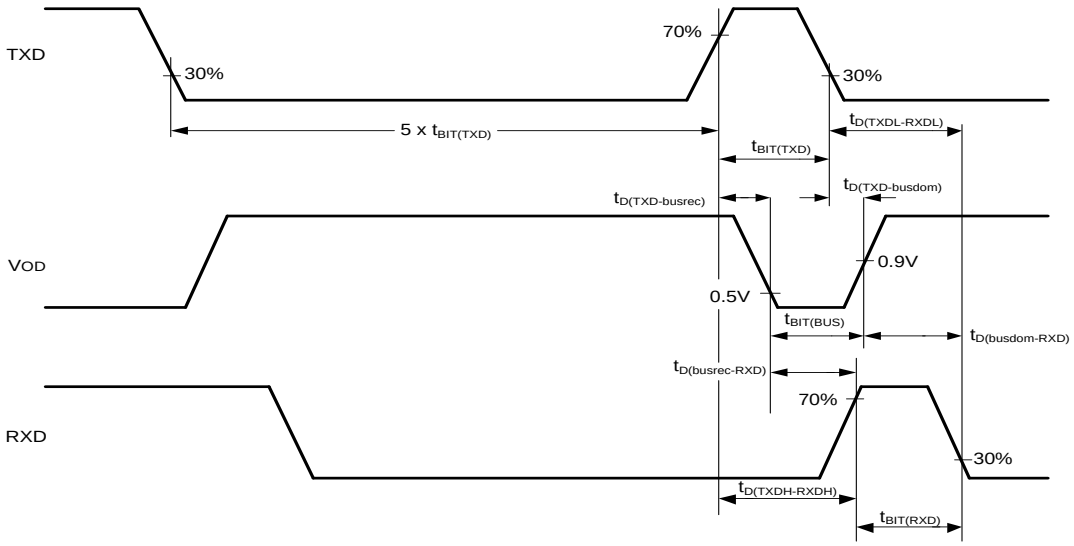
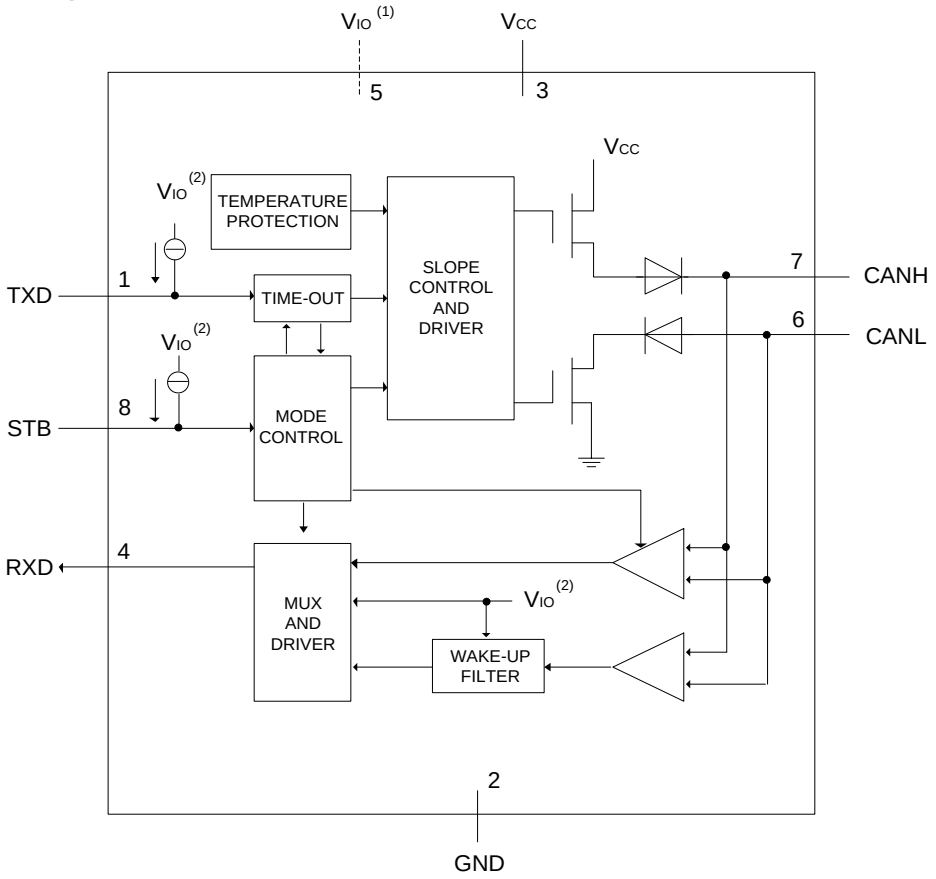


Figure 7-3. CAN FD timing definitions according to ISO 11898-2:2024

8 Block diagram



Note1: Pin 5 is not connected in non-VIO product variants.
Note2: V_{IO} = V_{CC} in non-VIO product variants.

Figure 8-1. Block diagram

9 Detailed Description

9.1 Operating modes

The UMCAN1044 supports three operating modes, Normal Standby. The operating mode is selected via pin STB. See Table for a description of the operating modes under normal supply conditions.

Mode	Inputs		Outputs	
	Pin STB	Pin TXD	CAN driver	Pin RXD
Normal	LOW	LOW	dominant	LOW
		HIGH	recessive	LOW when bus dominant
				HIGH when bus recessive
Standby	HIGH	x (Note 1)	biased to ground	follows BUS when wake-up detected
				HIGH when no wake-up detected
Off	x	x	Hi-Z state	Hi-Z state

Note1: 'X' = don't care.

9.1.1 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 8-1 for the block diagram). The differential receiver converts the analog data on the bus lines into digital data which is output on pin RXD. The slopes of the output signals on the bus lines are controlled internally.

9.1.2 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.
In Standby mode, the bus lines are biased to ground to minimize system supply current. The low-power receiver is supplied from V_{IO} (V_{CC} in non-V_{IO} variants) and can detect CAN bus activity even if V_{IO} is the only available supply voltage. Pin RXD follows the bus after a wake-up request has been detected. A transition to Normal mode is triggered when STB is forced LOW.

9.2 Remote wake-up (via the CAN bus)

The UMCAN1044 wakes up from Standby mode when a dedicated wake-up pattern (specified in ISO 11898-2:2024) is detected on the bus. This filtering helps avoid spurious wake-up events. A spurious wake-up sequence could be triggered by, for example, a dominant clamped bus or by dominant phases due to noise or spikes on the bus.
The wake-up pattern consists of:

- a dominant phase of at least $t_{WK(BUSDOM)}$ followed by
- a recessive phase of at least $t_{WK(BUSREC)}$ followed by
- a dominant phase of at least $t_{WK(BUSDOM)}$

9.2 Remote wake-up (via the CAN bus) (continued)

Dominant or recessive bits between the above mentioned phases that are shorter than $t_{WK(BUSDOM)}$ and $t_{WK(BUSREC)}$ respectively are ignored.
The complete dominant-recessive-dominant pattern must be received within $t_{TO(WK)BUS}$ to be recognized as a valid wake-up pattern. Otherwise, the internal wake-up logic is reset. The complete wake-up pattern will then need to be retransmitted to trigger a wake-up event. Pin RXD remains HIGH until the wake-up event has been triggered.
After a wake-up sequence has been detected, the UMCAN1044 will remain in Standby mode with the bus signals reflected on RXD. Note that dominant or recessive phases lasting less than $t_{FLTR(WK)BUS}$ will not be detected by the low-power differential receiver and will not be reflected on RXD in Standby mode.
A wake-up event is not flagged on RXD if any of the following events occurs while a valid wake-up pattern is being received:

- The UMCAN1044 switches to Normal mode
- The complete wake-up pattern was not received within $t_{TO(WK)BUS}$
- A V_{CC} or V_{IO} undervoltage is detected (V_{CC} < $V_{UVD(SWOFF)VCC}$ or V_{IO} < $V_{UVD(SWOFF)VIO}$; see 9.3.3)

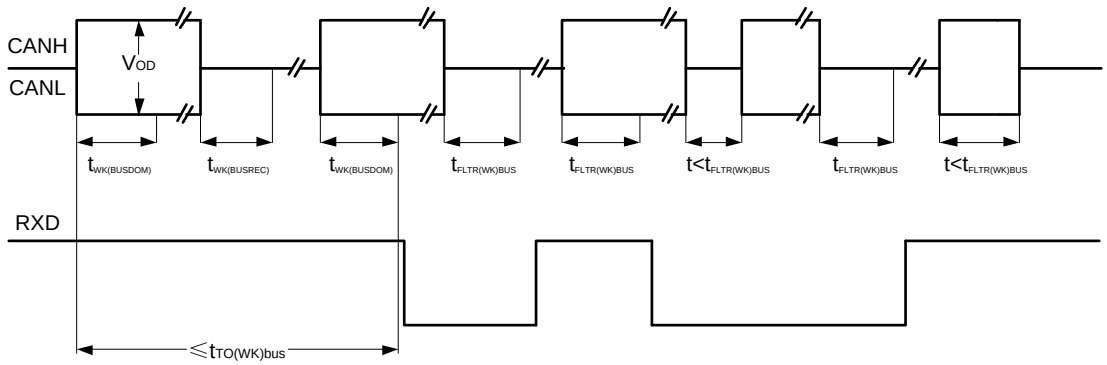


Figure 9-1. Wake-up Timing

9.3 Fail-safe features

9.3.1 TXD dominant time-out function

A 'TXD dominant time-out' timer is started when pin TXD is set LOW. If the LOW state on this pin 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 HIGH.

9.3.2 Internal biasing of TXD and STB input pins

Pins TXD and STB have internal pull-ups to V_{CC} (V_{IO} for variants with a V_{IO} pin) 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 supply current.

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

If V_{CC} drops below the standby undervoltage detection level, $V_{UVD(STB)VCC}$, the transceiver switches to Standby mode. The logic state of pin STB is ignored until V_{CC} has recovered.
In versions with a V_{IO} pin, if V_{IO} drops below the switch-off undervoltage detection level ($V_{UVD(SWOFF)VIO}$), the transceiver switches off and disengages from the bus (zero load) until V_{IO} has recovered.
In versions without a V_{IO} pin, if V_{CC} drops below the switch-off undervoltage detection level ($V_{UVD(SWOFF)VCC}$), the transceiver switches off and disengages from the bus (zero load) until V_{CC} has recovered.

9.3.4 Overtemperature protection

The output drivers are protected against overtemperature conditions. If the virtual junction temperature exceeds the shutdown junction temperature, $T_{J(SD)}$, both output drivers are disabled. When the virtual junction temperature drops below $T_{J(SD)}$ again, the output drivers recover once TXD has been reset to HIGH. Including the TXD condition prevents output driver oscillation due to small variations in temperature.

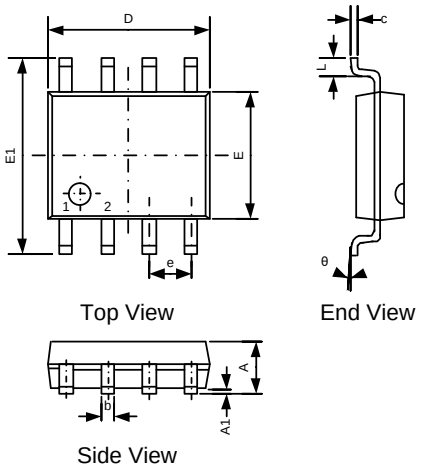
9.3.5 V_{IO} supply pin

Pin V_{IO} should be connected to the microcontroller supply voltage. 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 in 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 variants of the UMCAN1044 without a V_{IO} pin, all circuitry is connected to V_{CC} (pin 5 is not bonded). The signal levels of pins TXD, RXD and STB are then compatible with 5 V microcontrollers. This allows the device to interface with both 3.3 V and 5 V-supplied microcontrollers, provided the microcontroller I/Os are 5 V tolerant.

10 Package Information

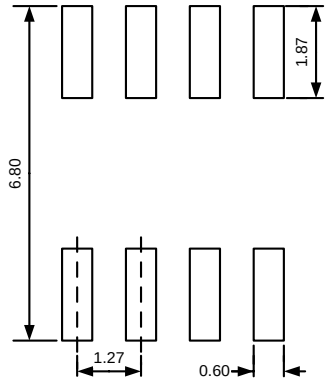
SOP8

Outline Drawing



DIMENSIONS						
Symbol	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	-	-	1.75	-	-	0.069
A1	0.00	-	0.25	0.000	-	0.010
b	0.30	-	0.51	0.012	-	0.020
c	0.15	-	0.25	0.006	-	0.010
D	4.70	4.90	5.10	0.185	0.193	0.200
E	3.70	3.90	4.10	0.148	0.154	0.164
E1	5.80	-	6.25	0.228	-	0.250
e	1.27BSC			0.050 BSC		
L	0.40	-	1.27	0.016	-	0.050
θ	0 °	-	8 °	0 °	-	8 °

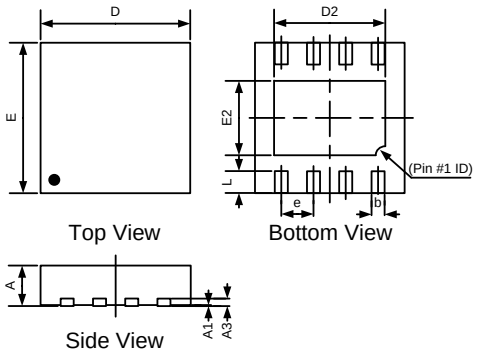
Land Pattern



NOTES:
1. Unit: mm;
2. General tolerance ±0.05mm unless otherwise specified;
3. The layout is just for reference.

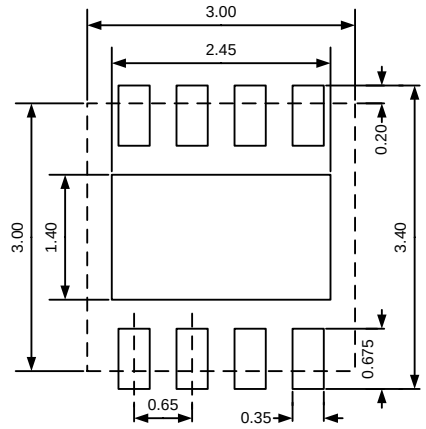
DFN8 3.0×3.0

Outline Drawing



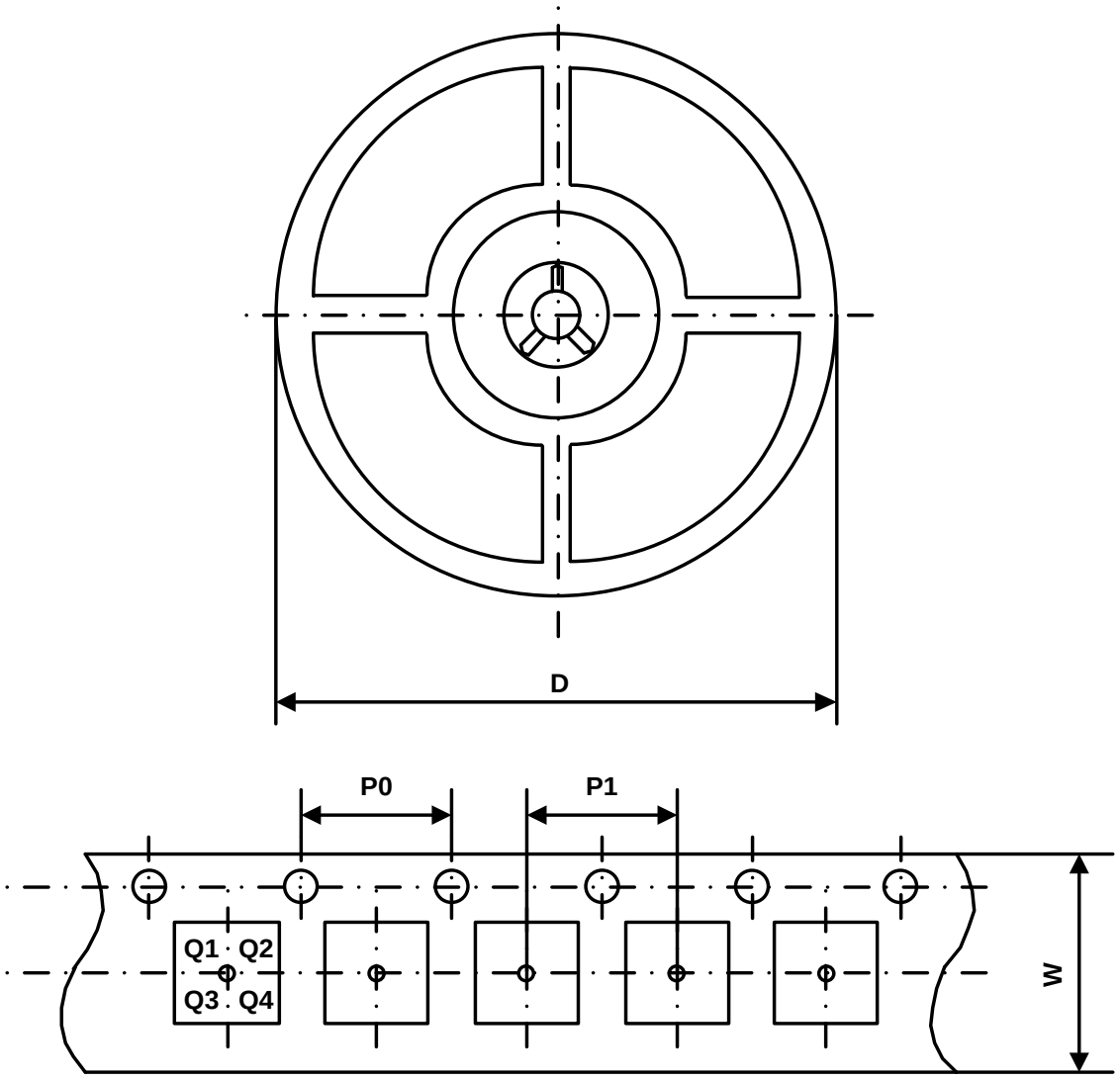
DIMENSIONS						
Symbol	MILLIMETERS			INCHES		
	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max
A	0.57	-	0.80	0.022	-	0.031
A1	0.00	-	0.05	0.000	-	0.002
A3	0.20REF			0.008REF		
b	0.20	-	0.35	0.008	-	0.014
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
D2	2.15	-	2.60	0.085	-	0.104
E	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E2	1.40	-	1.75	0.055	-	0.069
e	0.65BSC			0.026BSC		
L	0.30	-	0.60	0.012	-	0.024

Land Pattern



NOTES:
1. Unit: mm;
2. General tolerance ±0.05mm unless otherwise specified;
3. The layout is just for reference.

11 Packing Information



Part Number	Package Type	Carrier Width (W)	Pitch (P0)	Pitch (P1)	Reel Size (D)	PIN 1 Quadrant
UMCAN1044VS8	SOP8	12 mm	4 mm	8 mm	330 mm	Q1
UMCAN1044VDA	DFN8 3.0×3.0	12 mm	4 mm	8 mm	330 mm	Q1
UMCAN1044NS8	SOP8	12 mm	4 mm	8 mm	330 mm	Q1
UMCAN1044NDA	DFN8 3.0×3.0	12 mm	4 mm	8 mm	330 mm	Q1

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https://www.union-ic.com/Quality.html

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