

# NCV7321

## Stand Alone LIN Transceiver

### Description

The NCV7321 is a fully featured local interconnect network (LIN) transceiver designed to interface between a LIN protocol controller and the physical bus. The transceiver is implemented in I3T technology enabling both high-voltage analog circuitry and digital functionality to co-exist on the same chip.

The NCV7321 LIN device is a member of the in-vehicle networking (IVN) transceiver family. It is designed to work in harsh automotive environment and is qualified following the TS16949 flow.

The LIN bus is designed to communicate low rate data from control devices such as door locks, mirrors, car seats, and sunroofs at the lowest possible cost. The bus is designed to eliminate as much wiring as possible and is implemented using a single wire in each node. Each node has a slave MCU-state machine that recognizes and translates the instructions specific to that function. The main attraction of the LIN bus is that all the functions are not time critical and usually relate to passenger comfort.

### Features

- General
  - ◆ SOIC-8 Green package (Pb-Free)
- LIN-Bus Transceiver
  - ◆ LIN Compliant to Specification Revision 2.0 and 2.1 (Backwards Compatible to Version 1.3) and J2602
  - ◆ Bus Voltage  $\pm 45$  V
  - ◆ Transmission Rate 1 kbps to 20 kbps
- Protection
  - ◆ Thermal Shutdown
  - ◆ Indefinite Short-Circuit Protection on Pins LIN and WAKE Towards Supply and Ground
  - ◆ Load Dump Protection (45 V)
  - ◆ Bus Pins Protected Against Transients in an Automotive Environment
- EMI Compatibility
  - ◆ Integrated Slope Control
- Modes
  - ◆ Normal Mode: LIN Transceiver Enabled, Communication via the LIN Bus is Possible, INH Switch is On



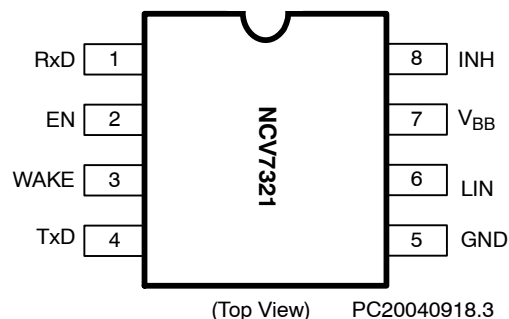
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SOIC-8  
CASE 751

### PIN ASSIGNMENT



### ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 11 of this data sheet.

- ◆ Sleep Mode: LIN Transceiver Disabled, the Consumption from  $V_{BB}$  is Minimized, INH Switch is Off
- ◆ Standby Mode: transition mode reached either after power-up or after a wakeup event, INH switch is on
- ◆ Wake-up Bringing the Component from Sleep Mode into Standby Mode is Possible either by LIN Command or a Digital Signal on WAKE Pin (e.g. External Switch)
- These are Pb-Free Devices

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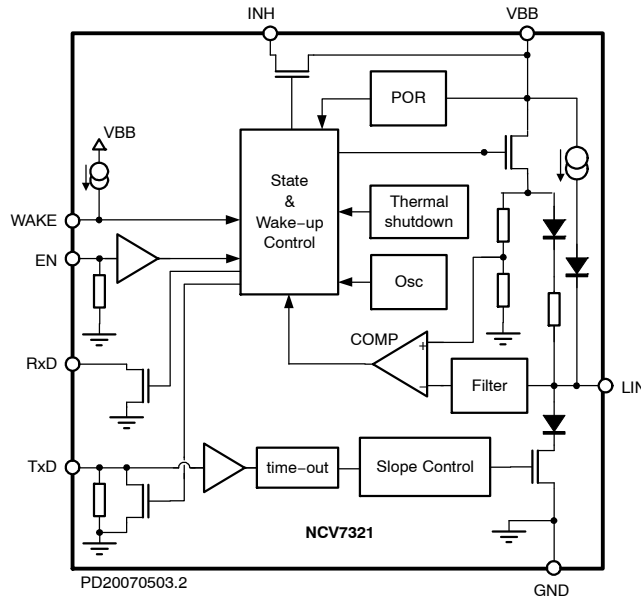
## KEY TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OPERATING RANGES

**Table 1. KEY TECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND OPERATING RANGES**

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V <sub>BB</sub>	Nominal Battery Operating Voltage (Note 1)	5	12	27	V
	Load Dump Protection			45	
I <sub>BB_SLP</sub>	Supply Current in Sleep Mode			20	μA
V <sub>LIN</sub>	LIN Bus Voltage	-45		45	V
V <sub>WAKE</sub>	Operating DC Voltage on WAKE Pin	0		V <sub>BB</sub>	V
	Maximum Rating Voltage on WAKE Pin	-35		45	V
V <sub>INH</sub>	Operating DC Voltage on INH Pin	0		V <sub>BB</sub>	V
V <sub>Dig_IO</sub>	Operating DC Voltage on Digital IO Pins (EN, RxD, TxD)	0		5.5	V
T <sub>J</sub>	Junction Thermal Shutdown Temperature		165		°C
T <sub>amb</sub>	Operating Ambient Temperature	-40		+125	°C
V <sub>ESD</sub>	Electrostatic Discharge Voltage (all pins) Human Body Model (Note 2)	-4		+4	kV
	Version NCV7321D11; no filter on LIN Electrostatic Discharge Voltage (LIN) System Human Body Model (Note 3)	-13		+13	kV

- Below 5 V on V<sub>BB</sub> in normal mode, the bus will either stay recessive or comply with the voltage level specifications and transition time specifications as required by SAE J2602. It is ensured by the battery monitoring circuit.
- Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 kΩ resistor conform to MIL STD 883 method 3015.7.
- Equivalent to discharging a 150 pF capacitor through a 330 Ω resistor. System HBM levels are verified by an external test-house.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



**Figure 1. Block Diagram**

# NCV7321

## TYPICAL APPLICATION

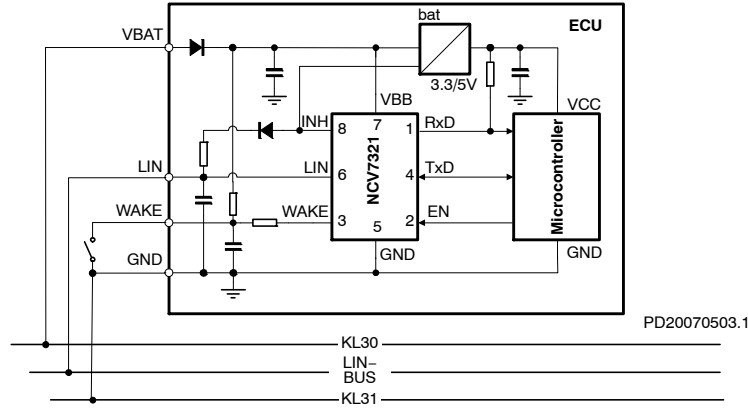


Figure 2. Typical Application Diagram for a Master Node

Table 2. PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin	Name	Description
1	RxD	Receive Data Output; Low in Dominant State; Open-Drain Output
2	EN	Enable Input, Transceiver in Normal Operation Mode when High, Pulldown Resistor to GND
3	WAKE	High Voltage Digital Input Pin to Apply Local Wakeup, Sensitive to Falling Edge, Pullup Current Source to $V_{BB}$
4	TxD	Transmit Data Input, Low for Dominant State, Pulldown to GND (Switchable Strength for Wakeup Source Recognition)
5	GND	Ground
6	LIN	LIN Bus Output/Input
7	$V_{BB}$	Battery Supply Input
8	INH	Inhibit Output, Switch Between INH and $V_{BB}$ can be Used to Control External Regulator or Pullup Resistor on LIN Bus

Table 3. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{BB}$	Voltage on Pin $V_{BB}$	-0.3		+45	V
$V_{LIN}$	LIN Bus Voltage	-45		+45	V
$V_{WAKE}$	DC Voltage on WAKE Pin	-35		+45	V
$V_{INH}$	DC Voltage on INH Pin	-0.3		$V_{BB} + 0.3$	V
$V_{Dig\_IO}$	DC Input Voltage on Pins (EN, RxD, TxD)	-0.3		+45	V
$T_J$	Maximum Junction Temperature	-40		+150	°C
$V_{ESD}$	HBM (All Pins) (Note 4)	-4		+4	kV
	CDM (All Pins) (Note 5)	-750		+750	V
	Version NCV7321D10: HBM (LIN, INH, $V_{BB}$ , WAKE) (Note 6)	-5		+5	kV
	System HBM (LIN, $V_{BB}$ , WAKE) (Note 7)	-5		+5	kV
Version NCV7321D11: HBM (LIN, INH, $V_{BB}$ , WAKE) (Note 6)		-8		+8	kV
	System HBM ( $V_{BB}$ , WAKE) (Note 8)	-7		+7	kV
	System HBM (LIN) (Note 8)	-13		+13	kV

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

4. Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor conform to MIL STD 883 method 3015.7.

5. Charged device model test according to ESD STM5.3.1-1999.

6. Equivalent to discharging a 100 pF capacitor through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor referenced to GND.

7. Equivalent to discharging a 150 pF capacitor through a 330  $\Omega$  resistor. 220 nF filter on LIN pin. System HBM levels are verified by an external test-house.

8. Equivalent to discharging a 150 pF capacitor through a 330  $\Omega$  resistor. No filter on LIN pin. System HBM levels are verified by an external test-house.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

Overall Functional Description

LIN is a serial communication protocol that efficiently supports the control of mechatronic nodes in distributed automotive applications. The domain is class-A multiplex buses with a single master node and a set of slave nodes.

The NCV7321 contains the LIN transmitter, LIN receiver, power-on-reset (POR) circuits and thermal shutdown (TSD). The LIN transmitter is optimized for the maximum specified transmission speed of 20 kB with EMC performance due to reduced slew rate of the LIN output.

The junction temperature is monitored via a thermal shutdown circuit that switches the LIN transmitter off when temperature exceeds the TSD trigger level.

The NCV7321 has four operating states (unpowered mode, standby mode, normal mode and sleep mode) that are determined by the supply voltage  $V_{BB}$ , input signals EN and WAKE and activity on the LIN bus.

OPERATING STATES

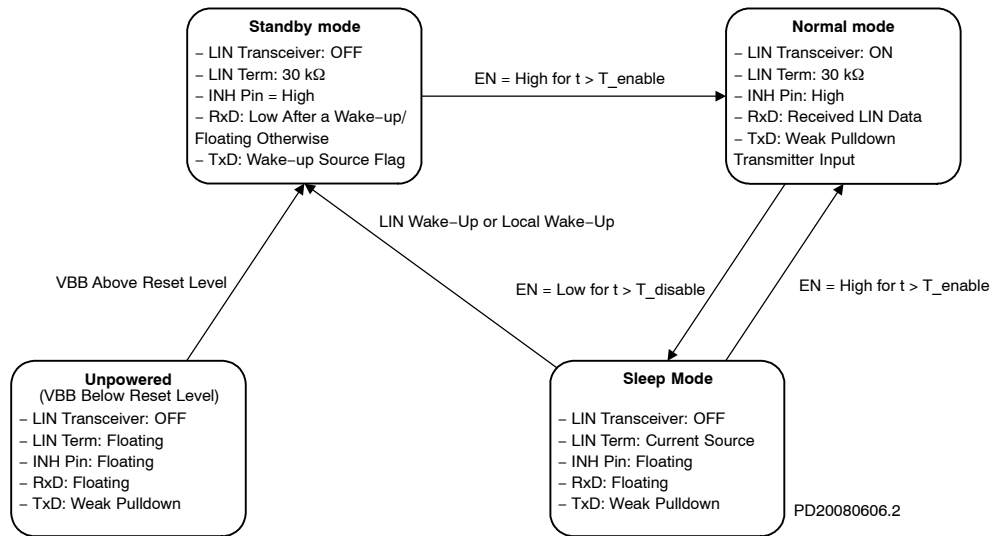


Figure 3. State Diagram

Unpowered Mode

As long as  $V_{BB}$  remains below its power-on-reset level, the chip is kept in a safe unpowered state. LIN transmitter is inactive, both LIN and INH pins are left floating and only a weak pulldown is connected on pin TxD. Pin RxD remains floating.

The unpowered state will be entered from any other state when  $V_{BB}$  falls below its power-on-reset level.

Standby Mode

Standby mode is a low-power mode, where LIN transceiver remains inactive while INH pin is driven high to activate an external voltage regulator – see Figure 2. Depending on the transition which led to the standby mode, pins RxD and TxD are configured differently during this mode. A 30 kΩ resistor in series with a reverse-protection diode is internally connected between LIN and  $V_{BB}$  Pins.

Standby mode is entered in one of the following ways:

- After the voltage level at  $V_{BB}$  pin rises above its power-on-reset level. In this case, RxD Pin remains

high-impedant and the pulldown applied on pin TxD remains weak.

- After a wakeup event is recognized while the chip was in the sleep mode. Pin RxD is pulled low while pin TxD signals the type of wakeup leading to the standby mode – its pullup remains weak for LIN wakeup and it is switched to strong pulldown for the case of local wakeup (i.e. wakeup via Pin WAKE).

While in the standby mode, the configuration of Pins RxD and TxD remains unchanged, regardless the activity on WAKE and LIN Pins – i.e. if additional wakeups occur during the standby mode, they have no influence on the chip configuration.

Normal Mode

In normal mode, the full functionality of the LIN transceiver is available. Data according the state of TxD input are sent to the LIN bus while pin RxD reflects the logical symbol received on the LIN bus – high-impedant for recessive and Low for dominant. A 30 kΩ resistor in series

with a reverse-protection diode is internally connected between LIN and  $V_{BB}$  pins.

To avoid that, due to a failure of the application (e.g. software error), the LIN bus is permanently driven dominant and thus blocking all subsequent communication, signal on pin TxD passes through a timer, which releases the bus in case TxD remains low for longer than  $T_{TxD\_timeout}$ . The transmission can continue once the TxD returns to High logical level.

In case the junction temperature increases above the thermal shutdown threshold, e.g. due to a short of the LIN wiring to the battery, the transmitter is disabled and releases LIN bus to recessive. Once the junction temperature decreases back below the thermal shutdown release level, the transmission can be enabled again – however, to avoid thermal oscillations, first a High logical level on TxD must be encountered before the transmitter is enabled.

As required by SAE J2602, the transceiver must behave safely below its operating range – it shall either continue to transmit correctly (according its specification) or remain silent (transmit a recessive state regardless of the TxD signal). A battery monitoring circuit in NCV7321 de-activates the transmitter in the normal mode if the  $V_{BB}$  level drops below  $MONL\_V_{BB}$ . Transmission is enabled again when  $V_{BB}$  reaches  $MONH\_V_{BB}$ . The internal logic remains in the normal mode and the reception from the LIN line is still possible even if the battery monitor disables the transmission. Although the specifications of the monitoring and power-on-reset levels are overlapping, it's ensured by the implementation that the monitoring level never falls below the power-on-reset level.

Normal mode can be entered from either standby or sleep mode when EN Pin is High for longer than  $T_{enable}$ . When the transition is made from standby mode, TxD pulldown is set to weak and RxD is put high-impedant immediately after EN becomes High (before the expiration of  $T_{enable}$  filtering time). This excludes signal conflicts between the

standby mode pin settings and the signals required to control the chip in the normal mode (e.g. strong pull-down on TxD after local wakeup vs. High logical level on TxD required to send a recessive symbol on LIN).

**Sleep Mode**

Sleep mode provides extremely low current consumption. The LIN transceiver is inactive and the battery consumption is minimized. Pin INH is put to high-impedant state to disable the external regulator and, in case of a master node, the LIN termination – see Figure 2. Only a weak pullup current source is internally connected between LIN and  $V_{BB}$  Pins, in order to minimize current consumption even in case of LIN short to GND.

Sleep mode can be entered from normal mode by assigning Low logical level to pin EN for longer than  $T_{disable}$ . The sleepmode can be entered even if a permanent short occurs either on LIN or WAKE Pin.

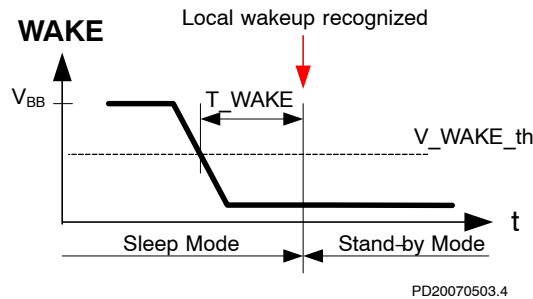
If a wakeup event occurs during the transition between normal and sleep mode (during the  $T_{disable}$  filtering time), it will be regarded as valid wakeup and the chip will enter standby mode with the appropriate setting of Pins RxD and TxD.

**Wake-up**

Two types of wakeup events are recognized by NCV7321:

- Local wakeup – when a high-to-low transition on pin WAKE is encountered and WAKE pin remains Low at least during  $T_{WAKE}$  – see Figure 4.
- Remote (or LIN) wakeup – when LIN bus is externally driven dominant during longer than  $T_{LIN\_wake}$  and a rising edge on LIN occurs afterwards – see Figure 5.

Wakeup events can be exclusively detected in sleep mode or during the transition from normal mode to sleep mode. Due to timing tolerances, valid wakeup events beginning shortly before normal-to-sleep mode transition can be also sometimes regarded as valid wakeups.



**Figure 4. Local Wakeup Detection**

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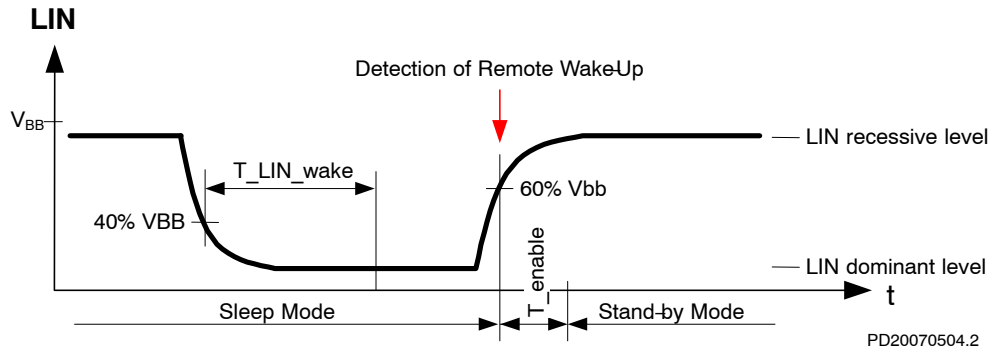


Figure 5. Remote (LIN) Wakeup Detection

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### Definitions

All voltages are referenced to GND (Pin 5). Positive currents flow into the IC.

**Table 4. DC CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{BB} = 5\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ ;  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified. Typical values are given at  $V(V_{BB}) = 12\text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless specified otherwise.)

### DC CHARACTERISTICS – SUPPLY

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b><math>V_{BB}</math></b>						
$I_{BB\_ON\_rec}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Normal Mode; LIN recessive $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			1.6	mA
$I_{BB\_ON\_dom}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Normal Mode; LIN dominant $V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			8	mA
$I_{BB\_STB}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Standby Mode $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			350	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BB\_SLP}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Sleep Mode $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			30	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BB\_SLP\_18V}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Sleep Mode, $V_{BB} < 18\text{ V}$ $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			20	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BB\_SLP\_12V}$	$V_{BB}$ Consumption	Sleep Mode, $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$ , $T_J < 85^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB}) = V_{INH} = V_{WAKE}$			10	$\mu\text{A}$

### LIN TRANSMITTER

$V_{LIN\_dom\_LoSup}$	LIN Dominant Output Voltage	$\text{TXD} = \text{Low}$ ; $V_{BB} = 7.3\text{ V}$			1.2	V
$V_{LIN\_dom\_HiSup}$	LIN Dominant Output Voltage	$\text{TXD} = \text{Low}$ ; $V_{BB} = 18\text{ V}$			2.0	V
$V_{LIN\_REC}$	LIN Recessive Output Voltage	$\text{TXD} = \text{HighH}$ ; $I_{LIN} = 0\text{ mA}$		$V_{BB} - V_\gamma$ (Note 9)		V
$I_{LIN\_lim}$	Short Circuit Current Limitation	$V_{LIN} = V_{BB\_max}$	40		200	mA
$R_{slave}$	Internal Pullup Resistance		20	33	47	$\text{k}\Omega$
$I_{LIN\_off\_dom}$	LIN output current, bus in dominant state	Normal Mode, Driver Off; $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$	-1			mA
$I_{LIN\_off\_dom\_slp}$	LIN Output Current, Bus in Dominant State	Sleep Mode, Driver Off; $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$	-20	-15	-2	$\mu\text{A}$

9.  $V_\gamma$  is the forward diode voltage. Typically (over the complete temperature)  $V_\gamma = 1\text{ V}$ .

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**Table 4. DC CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{BB} = 5\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ ;  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified. Typical values are given at  $V(V_{BB}) = 12\text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless specified otherwise.)

## DC CHARACTERISTICS – SUPPLY

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>LIN TRANSMITTER</b>						
ILIN_off_rec	LIN Output Current, Bus in Recessive State	Driver Off; $V_{BB} < 18\text{ V}$ ; $V_{BB} < V_{LIN} < 18\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
ILIN_no_GND	Communication not Affected	$V_{BB} = \text{GND} = 12\text{ V}$ ; $0 < V_{LIN} < 18\text{ V}$	-1		1	$\text{mA}$
ILIN_no_VBB	LIN Bus Remains Operational	$V_{BB} = \text{GND} = 0\text{ V}$ ; $0 < V_{LIN} < 18\text{ V}$			5	$\mu\text{A}$

## LIN RECEIVER

Vbus_dom	Bus Voltage for Dominant State				0.4	$V_{BB}$
Vbus_rec	Bus Voltage for Recessive State		0.6			$V_{BB}$
Vrec_dom	Receiver Threshold	LIN Bus Recessive – Dominant	0.4		0.6	$V_{BB}$
Vrec_rec	Receiver Threshold	LIN Bus Dominant – Recessive	0.4		0.6	$V_{BB}$
Vrec_cnt	Receiver Centre Voltage	$(V_{bus\_dom} + V_{bus\_rec})/2$	0.475		0.525	$V_{BB}$
Vrec_hys	Receiver Hysteresis	$(V_{bus\_rec} - V_{bus\_dom})$	0.05		0.175	$V_{BB}$

## DC CHARACTERISTICS – I/Os

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>PIN EN</b>						
Vil_EN	Low Level Input Voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
Vih_EN	High Level Input Voltage		2.0		5.5	V
Rpd_EN	Pulldown Resistance to Ground (Note 9)		150	350	650	$\text{k}\Omega$

## PIN INH

Delta_VH	High Level Voltage Drop	$I_{INH} = 15\text{ mA}$ , INH Active	0.05	0.35	0.75	V
I_leak	Leakage Current	Sleep Mode; $V_{INH} = 0\text{ V}$	-1	0	1	$\mu\text{A}$

## PIN RxD

Iol_RxD	Low Level Output Current	$V_{RxD} = 0.4\text{ V}$ , normal mode, $V_{LIN} = 0\text{ V}$	1.5			$\text{mA}$
Ioh_RxD	High Level Output Current	$V_{RxD} = 5\text{ V}$ , Normal Mode, $V_{LIN} = V(V_{BB})$	-5	0	5	$\mu\text{A}$

## PINS TxD

Vil_TxD	Low Level Input Voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
Vih_TxD	High Level Input Voltage		2.0		5.5	V
Rpd_TxD	Pulldown Resistor on TxD Pin, Corresponding to "Weak Pulldown"	Normal Mode or Sleep Mode or Standby Mode after Powerup or Standby Mode after LIN Wakeup	150	350	650	$\text{k}\Omega$

9.  $V_\gamma$  is the forward diode voltage. Typically (over the complete temperature)  $V_\gamma = 1\text{ V}$ .

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**Table 4. DC CHARACTERISTICS** ( $V_{BB} = 5\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ ;  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified. Typical values are given at  $V(V_{BB}) = 12\text{ V}$  and  $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless specified otherwise.)

## DC CHARACTERISTICS – I/Os

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>PINS TxD</b>						
Ipd_RxD_Strong	Pulldown Current on TxD Pin Corresponding to “Strong Pulldown”	Standby Mode after Local Wakeup	1.5			mA

## PIN WAKE

V_wake_th	WAKE Threshold Voltage		$V_{BB} - 3.3$		$V_{BB} - 1.1$	V
I_wake_pullup	Pullup Current on Pin WAKE	$V_{WAKE} = 0\text{ V}$	-30	-15	-1	$\mu\text{A}$
I_wake_leak	Leakage of Pin WAKE	$V_{WAKE} = V(V_{BB})$	-5	0	5	$\mu\text{A}$

## DC CHARACTERISTICS – POWER-ON-RESET, BATTERY MONITORING AND THERMAL SHUTDOWN

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
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### POR AND $V_{BB}$ MONITOR

PORH_ $V_{BB}$	Power-on Reset High Level on $V_{BB}$	$V_{BB}$ Rising	2		4.5	V
PORL_ $V_{BB}$	Power-on Reset Low Level on $V_{BB}$	$V_{BB}$ Falling	1.7		4	V
MONH_ $V_{BB}$	Battery Monitoring High Level	$V_{BB}$ Rising			4.5	V
MONL_ $V_{BB}$	Battery Monitoring Low Level	$V_{BB}$ Falling	3			V

### TSD

$T_J$	Junction Temperature	Temperature Rising		165		$^\circ\text{C}$
$T_{J\_hyst}$	Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis		9		18	$^\circ\text{C}$

9.  $V_\gamma$  is the forward diode voltage. Typically (over the complete temperature)  $V_\gamma = 1\text{ V}$ .



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**Table 5. AC CHARACTERISTICS**  $V_{BB} = 5\text{ V to }27\text{ V}$ ;  $T_J = -40^\circ\text{C to }+150^\circ\text{C}$ ; unless otherwise specified. For the transmitter parameters, the following bus loads are considered:  $L1 = 1\text{ k}\Omega / 1\text{ nF}$ ;  $L2 = 660\ \Omega / 6.8\text{ nF}$ ;  $L3 = 500\ \Omega / 10\text{ nF}$

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>LIN TRANSMITTER</b>						
D1	Duty Cycle 1 = $t_{BUS\_REC(max)} / (2 \times T_{Bit})$	$TH_{REC(min)} = 0.744 \times V_{BB}$ $TH_{DOM(min)} = 0.581 \times V_{BB}$ $T_{BIT} = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ $V(V_{BB}) = 7\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$	0.396		0.5	
D2	Duty Cycle 2 = $t_{BUS\_REC(min)} / (2 \times T_{Bit})$	$TH_{REC(max)} = 0.422 \times V_{BB}$ $TH_{DOM(max)} = 0.284 \times V_{BB}$ $T_{BIT} = 50\ \mu\text{s}$ $V(V_{BB}) = 7.6\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$	0.5		0.581	
D3	Duty Cycle 3 = $t_{BUS\_REC(max)} / (2 \times T_{Bit})$	$TH_{REC(min)} = 0.778 \times V_{BB}$ $TH_{DOM(min)} = 0.616 \times V_{BB}$ $T_{BIT} = 96\ \mu\text{s}$ $V(V_{BB}) = 7\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$	0.417		0.5	
D4	Duty Cycle 4 = $t_{BUS\_REC(min)} / (2 \times T_{Bit})$	$TH_{REC(max)} = 0.389 \times V_{BB}$ $TH_{DOM(max)} = 0.251 \times V_{BB}$ $T_{BIT} = 96\ \mu\text{s}$ $V(V_{BB}) = 7.6\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$	0.5		0.590	
T_fall	LIN Falling Edge	Normal Mode; $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$			22.5	$\mu\text{s}$
T_rise	LIN Rising Edge	Normal Mode; $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$			22.5	$\mu\text{s}$
T_sym	LIN Slope Symmetry	Normal Mode; $V_{BB} = 12\text{ V}$	-4	0	4	$\mu\text{s}$
LIN Receiver						
Trec_prop_down	Propagation Delay of Receiver Falling Edge		0.1		6	$\mu\text{s}$
Trec_prop_up	Propagation Delay of Receiver Rising Edge		0.1		6	$\mu\text{s}$
Trec_sym	Propagation Delay Symmetry	$Trec\_prop\_down - Trec\_prop\_up$	-2		2	$\mu\text{s}$

### MODE TRANSITIONS AND TIMEOUTS

T_LIN_wake	Duration of LIN Dominant for Detection of wake-up via LIN bus	Sleep Mode	30	90	150	$\mu\text{s}$
T_WAKE	Duration of Low level on WAKE Pin for local wakeup detection	Sleep Mode	7		50	$\mu\text{s}$
T_enable	Duration of High Level on EN Pin for Transition to Normal Mode	Version NCV7321D10	2	5	10	$\mu\text{s}$
		Version NCV7321D11	2	7.5	18.5	$\mu\text{s}$
T_disable	Duration of Low Level on EN Pin for Transition to Sleep Mode	Version NCV7321D10	2	5	10	$\mu\text{s}$
		Version NCV7321D11	2	7.5	18.5	$\mu\text{s}$
T_TxD_timeout	TxD Dominant Time-Out	Normal Mode, TxD = low, Guarantees Baudrate as Low as 1 kbps	15		50	ms

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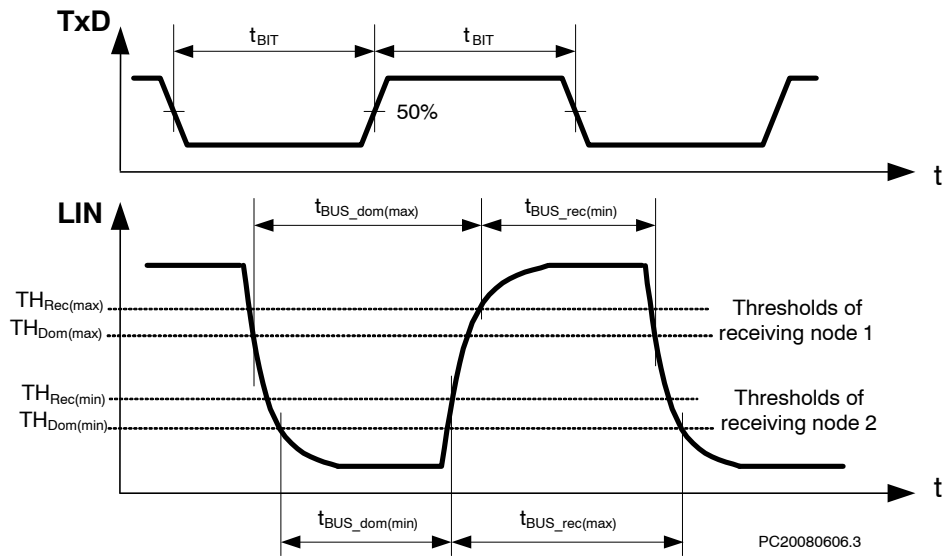


Figure 6. LIN Transmitter Duty Cycle

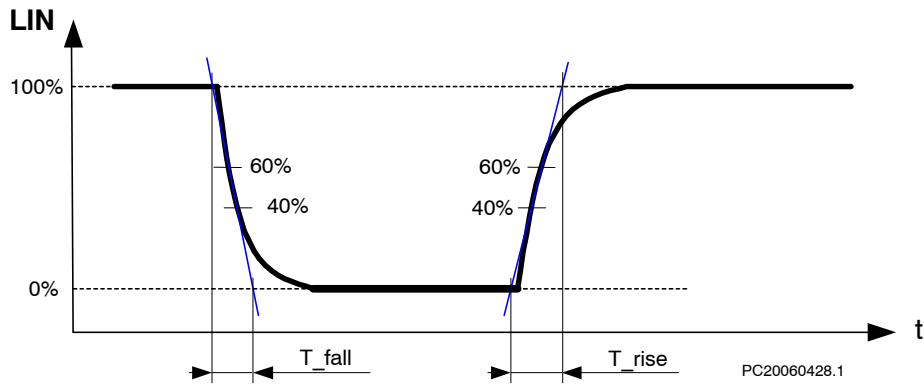


Figure 7. LIN Transmitter Rising and Falling Times

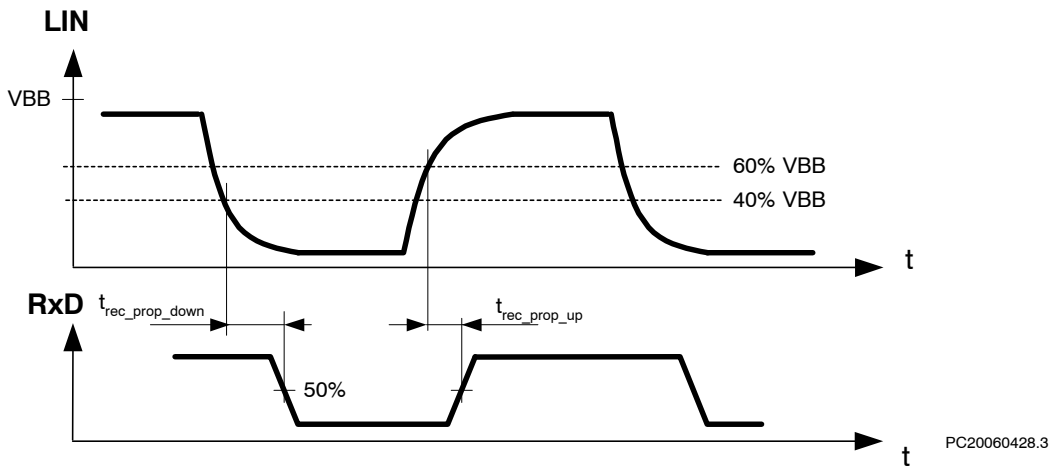


Figure 8. LIN Receiver Timing

# NCV7321

## DEVICE ORDERING INFORMATION

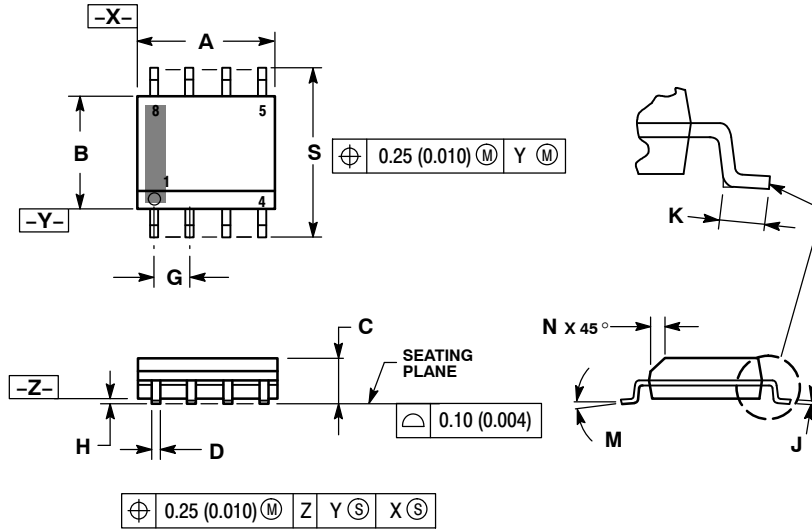
Part Number	Description	Temperature Range	Package Type	Shipping†
NCV7321D10G	Stand-alone LIN Transceiver	-40°C – 125°C	SOIC-8 (Pb-Free)	96 Tube / Tray
NCV7321D10R2G				3000 / Tape & Reel
NCV7321D11G	Improved Stand-alone LIN Transceiver			96 Tube / Tray
NCV7321D11R2G				3000 / Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

# NCV7321

## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOIC-8 NB  
CASE 751-07  
ISSUE AJ

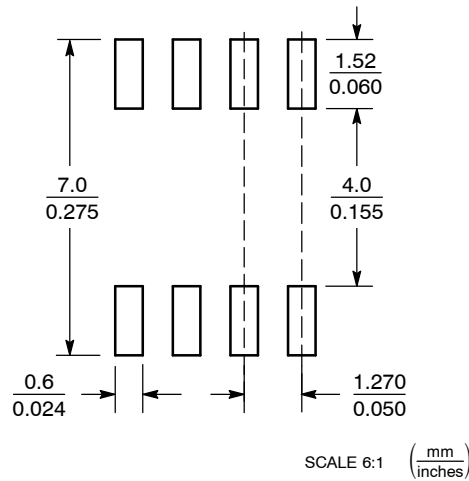


### NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751-01 THRU 751-06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751-07.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
H	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
J	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010
K	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050
M	0°	8°	0°	8°
N	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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