

BY: OMAR MEKKAWY

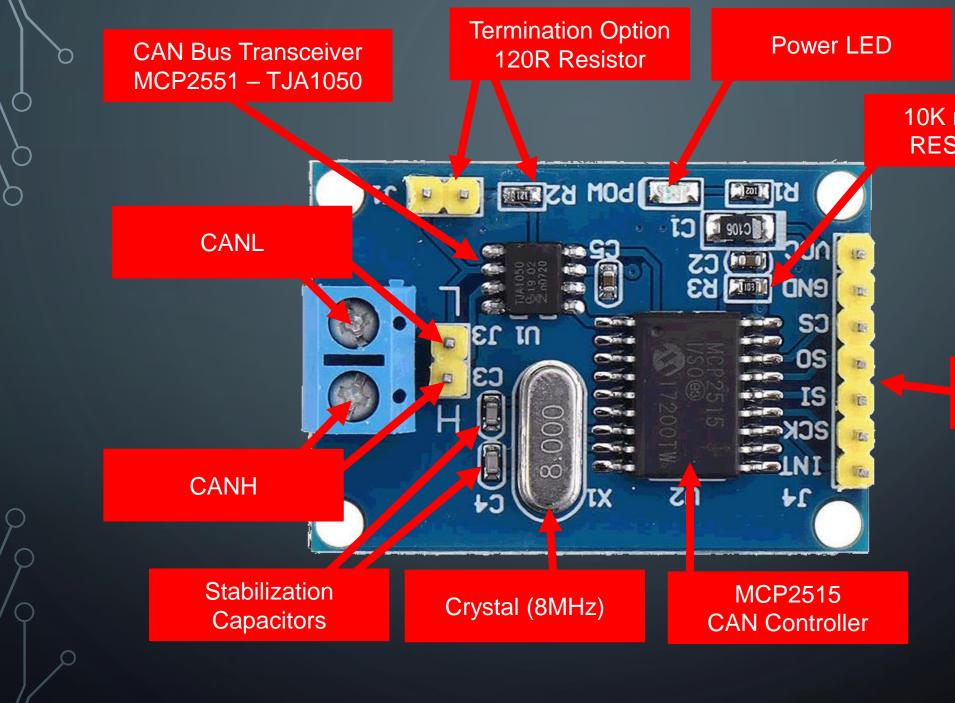
YOUTUBE: <u>HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/@OMARMEKKAWY</u>

LINKEDIN: HTTPS://WWW.LINKEDIN.COM/IN/OMAR-MEKKAWY/

WEBSITE: <u>HTTPS://OMAR-MEKKAWY.COM</u>

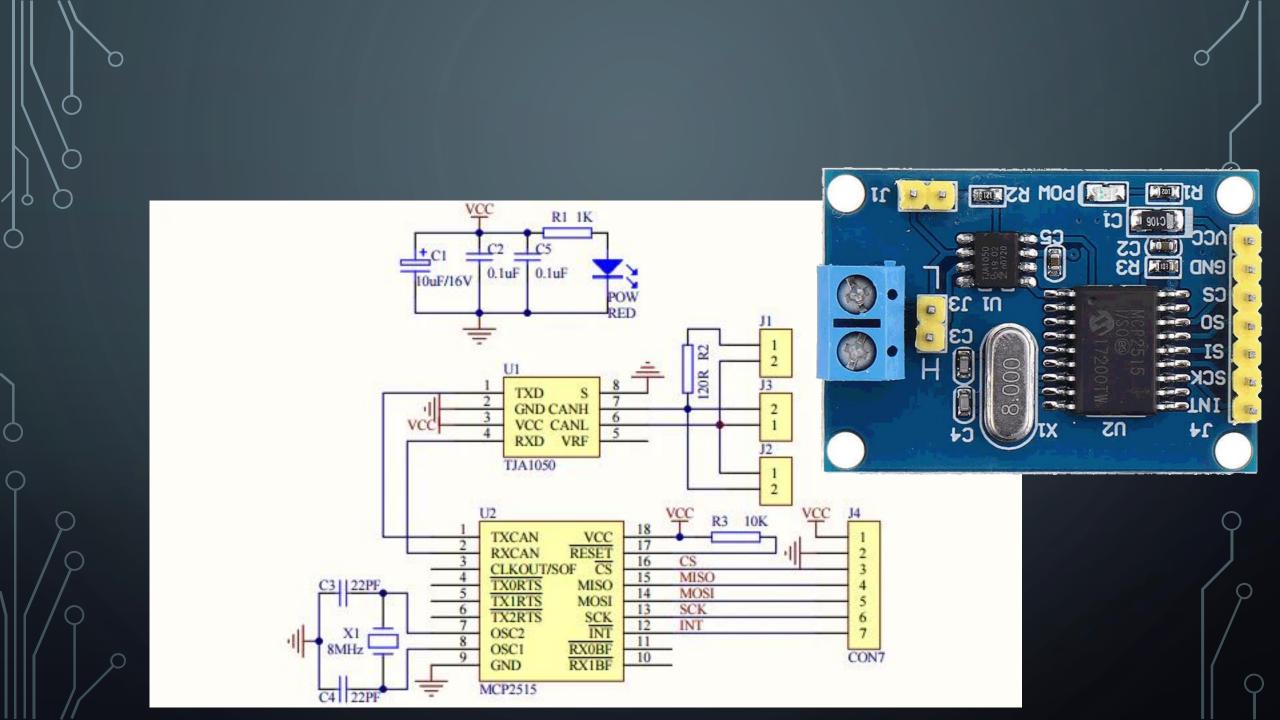
FACEBOOK: <u>HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/OMARMEKKAWYOFFICIAL/</u>

GITHUB: <u>HTTPS://GITHUB.COM/OMARKMEKKAWY</u>



10K resistor for RESET pullup

Interface Connector



High speed CAN transceiver

TJA1050

FEATURES

- Fully compatible with the "ISO 11898" standard
- High speed (up to 1 Mbaud)
- Very low ElectroMagnetic Emission (EME)
- Differential receiver with wide common-mode range for high ElectroMagnetic Immunity (EMI)
- An unpowered node does not disturb the bus lines
- Transmit Data (TXD) dominant time-out function
- Silent mode in which the transmitter is disabled
- Bus pins protected against transients in an automotive environment
- Input levels compatible with 3.3 V and 5 V devices
- Thermally protected
- Short-circuit proof to battery and to ground
- At least 110 nodes can be connected.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TJA1050 is the interface between the Controller Area Network (CAN) protocol controller and the physical bus. The device provides differential transmit capability to the bus and differential receive capability to the CAN controller.

The TJA1050 is the third Philips high-speed CAN transceiver after the PCA82C250 and the PCA82C251. The most important differences are:

- Much lower electromagnetic emission due to optimal matching of the output signals CANH and CANL
- Improved behaviour in case of an unpowered node
- No standby mode.

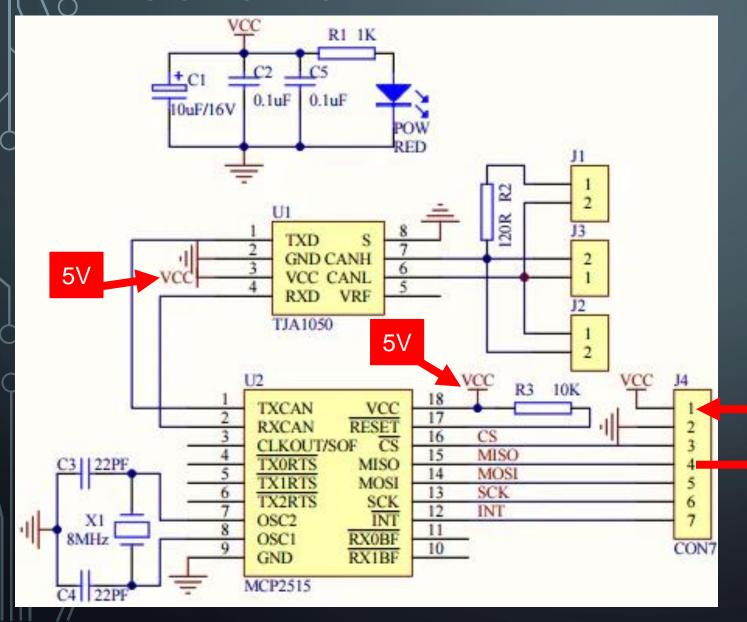
This makes the TJA1050 eminently suitable for use in nodes that are in a power-down situation in partially powered networks.

Minimum Supply Voltage

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	MIN.	MAX.	UNIT
V _{CC}	supply voltage		4.75	5.25	V
V _{CANH}	DC voltage at pin CANH	0 < V _{CC} < 5.25 V; no time limit	-27	+40	V
V _{CANL}	DC voltage at pin CANL	0 < V _{CC} < 5.25 V; no time limit	-27	+40	V
V _{i(dif)(bus)}	differential bus input voltage	dominant	1.5	3	V
t _{PD(TXD-RXD)}	propagation delay TXD to RXD	V _S = 0 V; see Fig.7	_	250	ns
T _{vj}	virtual junction temperature		-40	+150	°C

SOLUTION??

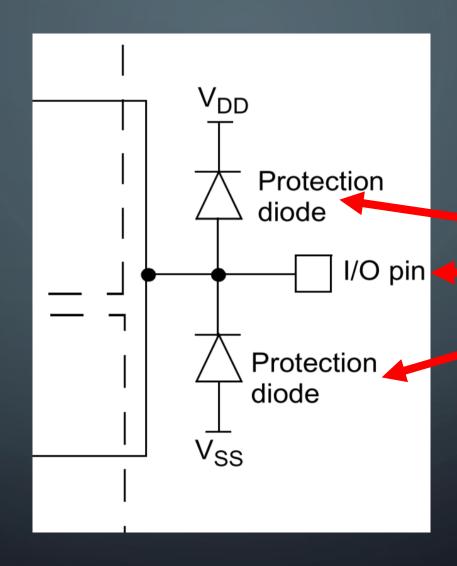




5V

5V

ESD DIODES!!

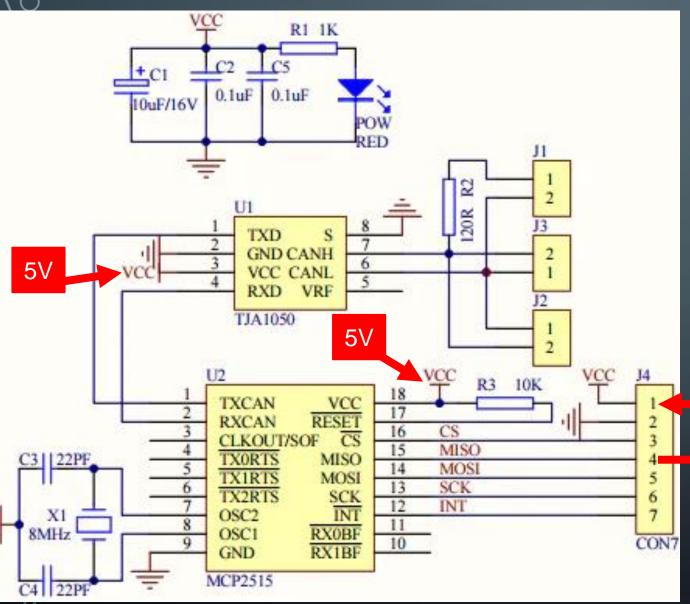


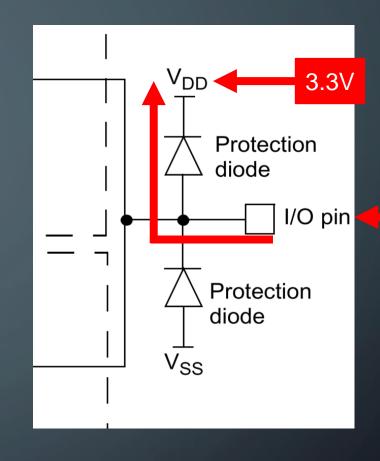


GPIO

ESD Diodes (Inside IC)

SOLUTION 1??





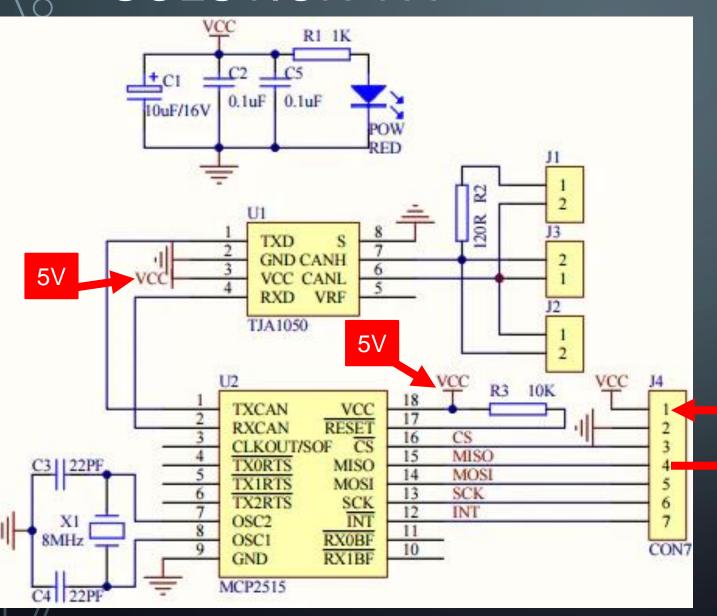
5V

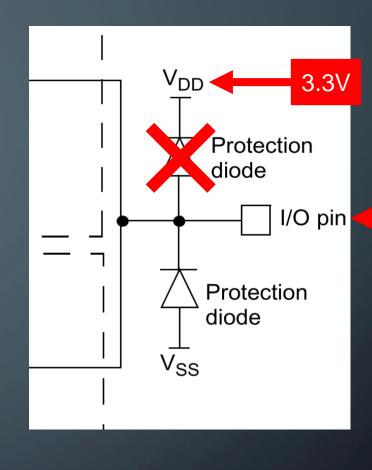


5V

5V

SOLUTION 1??





5V

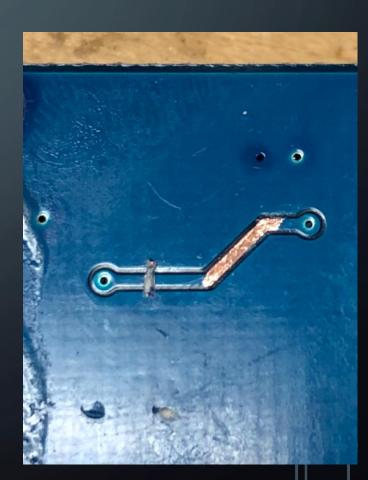


5V

5V

SOLUTION 2??

- GitHub Link: https://github.com/tolgakarakurt/CANBus-MCP2515-Raspi
 - Modifying the PCB to power the TJA1050/MCP2551 only with the 5V.
 - Requires advanced tools like:
 - A thin, sharp knife, similar to (medical surgery knives).
 - A soldering iron is required.
 - Solder (leaded solder is preferable).
 - Soldering Flux.
 - Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) is used to clean PCBs.



SOLUTION 3??

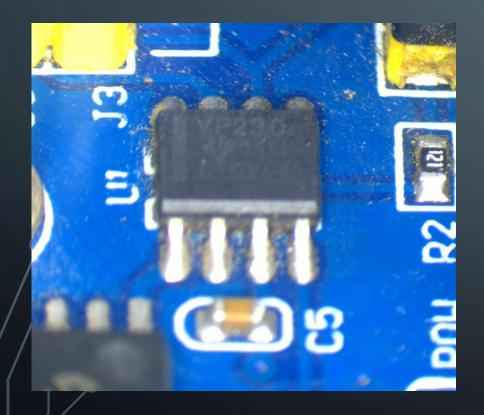
- Using "SN65HVD230" transceiver.
 - Pin-to-Pin compatible with TJA1050 & MCP2551.
 - Works with 3.3V.
 - Available in Egypt.

Minimum Supply Voltage

8.3 Recommended Operating Conditions				
		MIN	NOM MA	K UNIT
Supply voltage, V _{CC}		3	3.	6 V
Voltage at any bus terminal (common mode) V _{IC}	-2 ⁽¹⁾		7 V	
Voltage at any bus terminal (separately) V _I			7.	5 V
High-level input voltage, V _{IH}	D, R	2		V
Low-level input voltage, V _{IL}	D, R		0.	8 V
Differential input voltage, V _{ID} (see Figure 22)				6 V
Input voltage, V _(Rs)			V _C	C V
Input voltage for standby or sleep, $V_{(Rs)}$			V _C	C V
Wave-shaping resistance, Rs			10	0 kΩ
High-level output current, I _{OH}	Driver	-40		mA
Tilgit-level output current, 10H	Receiver	-8		IIIA
Low-level output current, I _{OL}	Driver		4	B mA
Low-level output current, IOL	Receiver			8 11114
hermal shutdown temperature			165	
Thermal shutdown hysteresis			10	°C
Operating free-air temperature, T _A			8	5

SOLUTION 3??

https://uge-one.com/sn65hvd230-high-speed-3-3v-can-transceiver-smd-sop8.html





MY GITHUB REPOSITORY

https://github.com/omarKmekkawy/RaspberryPi_MCP2515_CAN