

# TLIN2029A-Q1 Fault Protected LIN Transceiver with Dominant State Timeout

## 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified for automotive applications
- Compliant with LIN 2.0, LIN 2.1, LIN 2.2, LIN 2.2 A and ISO/DIS 17987–4 electrical physical layer (EPL) specification
- Conforms to SAE J2602-1 LIN network for vehicle applications
- [Functional Safety-Capable](#)
  - [Documentation available to aid in functional safety system design](#)
- Supports 12V and 24V applications
- LIN transmit data rate up to 20kbps
- LIN receive data rate up to 100kbps
- Wide operational supply voltage range from 4V to 48V
- Sleep mode: ultra-low current consumption allows wake-up event from:
  - LIN bus
  - Local wake up through EN
- Power up and down glitch free operation on LIN bus and RXD output
- Protection features:
  - $\pm 60\text{V}$  LIN bus fault tolerant
  - Under voltage protection on  $V_{\text{SUP}}$
  - TXD Dominant time out protection (DTO)
  - Thermal shutdown protection
  - Unpowered node or ground disconnection failsafe at system level.
- Available in SOIC (8) and leadless VSON (8) with wettable flanks

## 2 Applications

- [Body electronics and lighting](#)
- [Infotainment and cluster](#)
- [Hybrid electric vehicles and power train systems](#)
- [Passive safety](#)
- [Appliances](#)

## 3 Description

The TLIN2029A-Q1 is a local interconnect network (LIN) physical layer transceiver with integrated wake-up and protection features, compliant with LIN 2.0, LIN 2.1, LIN 2.2, LIN 2.2 A and ISO/DIS 17987–4 standards. LIN is a single-wire bidirectional bus typically used for in-vehicle networks using data rates up to 20kbps. The TLIN2029A-Q1 is designed to support 12V and 24V applications with wider operating voltage and additional bus-fault protection.

The LIN receiver supports data rates up to 100 kbps for faster in-line programming. The TLIN2029A-Q1 converts the data stream on the TXD input into a LIN bus signal using a current-limited wave-shaping driver which reduces electromagnetic emissions (EME). The receiver converts the data stream to logic level signals that are sent to the microprocessor through the open-drain RXD pin. Ultra-low current consumption is possible using the sleep mode which allows wake-up via LIN bus or EN pin.

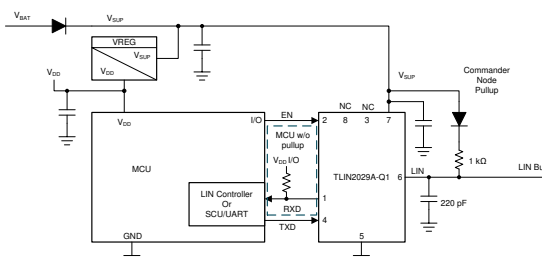
The TLIN2029A-Q1 integrates a resistor for LIN responder node applications, ESD protection, and fault protection which allow for a reduced amount of external components in the applications. The device prevents back-feed current through LIN to the supply input in case of a ground shift or supply voltage disconnection. The TLIN2029A-Q1 also includes undervoltage detection, temperature shutdown protection, and loss-of-ground protection.

### Package Information

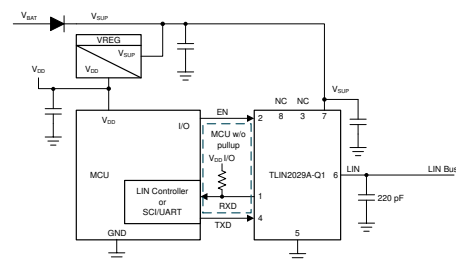
PART NUMBER	PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>	PACKAGE SIZE <sup>(2)</sup>
TLIN2029A-Q1	SOIC (D) (8)	4.9mm x 6mm
	VSON (DRB) (8)	3mm x 3mm

(1) For more information, see [Section 11](#).

(2) The package size (length × width) is a nominal value and includes pins, where applicable.



**Simplified Schematics, Commander Mode**



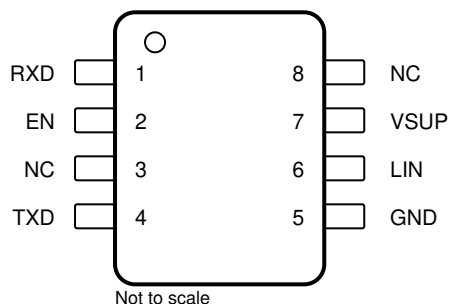
**Simplified Schematics, Responder Mode**



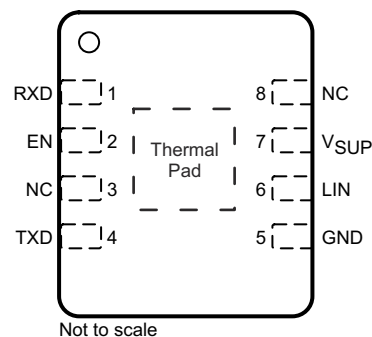
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## 4 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Figure 4-1. D Package, 8-Pin (SOIC)  
(Top View)**



**Figure 4-2. DRB Package, 8-Pin (VSON)  
(Top View)**

**Table 4-1. Pin Functions**

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
RXD	1	DO	RXD output (open-drain) interface reporting state of LIN bus voltage
EN	2	DI	Enable input - High puts the device in normal operation mode and low puts the device in sleep mode
NC	3	–	Not connected
TXD	4	DI	TXD input interface to control state of LIN output - Internally pulled to ground
GND	5	GND	Ground
LIN	6	HV I/O	LIN bus single-wire transmitter and receiver
V <sub>SUP</sub>	7	HV Supply	Device supply voltage (connected to battery in series with external reverse blocking diode)
NC	8	–	Not connected
Thermal Pad		-	Can be connected to the PCB ground plane to improve thermal coupling (DRB package only)

## 5 Specifications

### 5.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

(1) (2)

Symbol	Parameter	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{SUP}$	Supply voltage range (ISO/DIS 17987)	−0.3	60	V
$V_{LIN}$	LIN bus input voltage (ISO/DIS 17987)	−60	60	V
$V_{LOGIC}$	Logic pin voltage (RXD, TXD, EN)	−0.3	6	V
$I_O$	Digital pin output current		8	mA
$T_J$	Junction temperature range	−55	150	°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) All voltage values are with respect to ground terminal.

### 5.2 ESD Ratings

ESD Ratings				VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM) classification level 3A: TXD, RXD, EN Pins, per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>		±4000	V
		Human body model (HBM) classification level 3B: LIN and $V_{SUP}$ Pin with respect to ground		±8000	
		Charged device model (CDM) classification level C5, per AEC Q100-011	All terminals	±1500	

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 5.3 ESD Ratings - IEC

				VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	LIN, $V_{SUP}$ to GND <sup>(1)</sup>	IEC 62228-2 per ISO 10605 Contact discharge R = 330 $\Omega$ , C = 150 pF	±8000	V

### 5.3 ESD Ratings - IEC (continued)

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>TRAN</sub>	Non-synchronous transient injection	LIN , V <sub>SUP</sub> to GND	IEC 62228-2 per IEC 62215-3 12 V electrical systems Pulse 1	–100
			IEC 62215-3 24 V electrical systems <sup>(2)</sup> Pulse 1	–450
			IEC 62228-2 per IEC 62215-3 12 V electrical systems 24 V electrical systems <sup>(2)</sup> Pulse 2	75
			IEC 62228-2 per IEC 62215-3 12 V electrical systems Pulse 3a	–150
			IEC 62215-3 24 V electrical systems <sup>(2)</sup> Pulse 3a	–225
			IEC 62228-2 per IEC 62215-3 12 V electrical systems Pulse 3b	100
			IEC 62215-3 24 V electrical systems <sup>(2)</sup> Pulse 3b	225

- (1) Results given here are specific to the IEC 62228-2 Integrated circuits – EMC evaluation of transceivers – Part 2: LIN transceivers. Testing performed by OEM approved independent 3rd party, EMC report available upon request.
- (2) Verified during characterization

### 5.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		TLIN2029AD-Q1	TLIN2029ADRB-Q1	UNIT
		D (SOIC)	DRB (VSON)	
		8-PINS	8-PINS	
R <sub>ΘJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	115.5	48.5	°C/W
R <sub>ΘJC(top)</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	58.7	55.5	°C/W
R <sub>ΘJB</sub>	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	58.9	22.2	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JT</sub>	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	14.1	1.2	°C/W
Ψ <sub>JB</sub>	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	58.2	22.2	°C/W
R <sub>ΘJC(bot)</sub>	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	--	4.8	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

## 5.5 Recommended Operating Conditions

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER - DEFINITION		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$V_{\text{SUP}}$	Supply voltage	4		48	V
$V_{\text{LIN}}$	LIN Bus input voltage	0		48	V
$V_{\text{LOGIC}}$	Logic Pin Voltage (RXD, TXD, EN)	0		5.25	V
$T_A$	Ambient temperature range	-40		125	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

## 5.6 Electrical Characteristics

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>Power Supply</b>						
$V_{\text{SUP}}$	Operational supply voltage (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 10)	Device is operational beyond the LIN defined nominal supply voltage range See <a href="#">Figure 8-1</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8-2</a>	4		48	V
$V_{\text{SUP}}$	Nominal supply voltage (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 10)	Normal and Standby Modes: ramp $V_{\text{SUP}}$ while LIN signal is a 10 kHz square wave with 50 % duty cycle and 36V swing. See <a href="#">Figure 8-1</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8-2</a>	4		48	V
		Sleep Mode	4		48	V
$UV_{\text{SUP}}$	Under voltage $V_{\text{SUP}}$ threshold	Min is falling edge and Max is rising edge	2.9		3.85	V
$UV_{\text{HYS}}$	Delta hysteresis voltage for $V_{\text{SUP}}$ under voltage threshold			0.2		V
$I_{\text{SUP}}$	Supply current	Normal Mode: EN = high, bus dominant: total bus load where $R_{\text{LIN}} > 500 \Omega$ and $C_{\text{LIN}} < 10 \text{ nF}$		1.2	5	mA
		Standby Mode: EN = low, bus dominant: total bus load where $R_{\text{LIN}} > 500 \Omega$ and $C_{\text{LIN}} < 10 \text{ nF}$		1	2.1	mA
$I_{\text{SUP}}$	Supply current	Normal Mode: EN = high, bus recessive: LIN = $V_{\text{SUP}}$ ,		400	700	$\mu\text{A}$
		Standby Mode: EN = low, bus recessive: LIN = $V_{\text{SUP}}$ ,		20	35	$\mu\text{A}$
		Sleep Mode: $4.0 \text{ V} < V_{\text{SUP}} \leq 27 \text{ V}$ , LIN = $V_{\text{SUP}}$ , EN = 0 V, TXD and RXD floating		9	15	$\mu\text{A}$
		Sleep Mode: $27 \text{ V} < V_{\text{SUP}} \leq 48 \text{ V}$ , LIN = $V_{\text{SUP}}$ , EN = 0 V, TXD and RXD floating			30	$\mu\text{A}$
TSD	Thermal shutdown		165			$^{\circ}\text{C}$
$TSD_{(\text{HYS})}$	Thermal shutdown hysteresis			15		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b>RXD Output Pin (Open Drain)</b>						
$V_{\text{OL}}$	Output low voltage	Based upon external pull-up to $V_{\text{CC}}$ <sup>(4)</sup>			0.6	V
$I_{\text{OL}}$	Low level output current, open drain	LIN = 0 V, RXD = 0.4 V	1.5			mA
$I_{\text{ILG}}$	Leakage current, high-level	LIN = $V_{\text{SUP}}$ , RXD = 5 V	-5	0	5	$\mu\text{A}$
<b>TXD Input Pin</b>						
$V_{\text{IL}}$	Low level input voltage		-0.3		0.8	V
$V_{\text{IH}}$	High level input voltage		2		5.25	V
$I_{\text{ILG}}$	Low level input leakage current	TXD = low	-5	0	5	$\mu\text{A}$
$R_{\text{TXD}}$	Internal pull-down resistor value		125	350	800	k $\Omega$
<b>LIN PIN</b>						

## 5.6 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{OH}$	HIGH level output voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	LIN recessive, TXD = high, $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 48\text{ V}$	0.85			$V_{SUP}$
$V_{OH}$	LIN recessive high-level output voltage <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	TXD = high, $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$	0.8			$V_{SUP}$
$V_{OH}$	HIGH level output voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	LIN recessive, TXD = high, $I_O = 0\text{ mA}$ , $V_{SUP} = 4\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} < 7\text{ V}$	3			V
$V_{OL}$	LOW level output voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	LIN dominant, TXD = low, $V_{SUP} = 7\text{ V}$ to 48 V			0.2	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{OL}$	LIN dominant low-level output voltage <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	TXD = low, $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$			0.2	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{OL}$	LOW level output voltage <sup>(3)</sup>	LIN dominant, TXD = low, $V_{SUP} = 4\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} < 7\text{ V}$			1.2	V
$V_{SUP\_NON\_OP}$	$V_{SUP}$ where impact of recessive LIN bus < 5% (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 11)	TXD & RXD open LIN = 4 V to 58 V	-0.3		58	V
$I_{BUS\_LIM}$	Limiting current (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 57)	TXD = 0 V, $V_{LIN} = 36\text{ V}$ , $R_{MEAS} = 440\ \Omega$ , $V_{SUP} = 36\text{ V}$ , $V_{BUSdom} < 4.518\text{ V}$	75	120	300	mA
$I_{BUS\_PAS\_dom}$	Receiver leakage current, dominant (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 13, 58)	LIN = 0 V, $V_{SUP} = 24\text{ V}$ Driver off/ recessive, <a href="#">Figure 8-6</a>	-1			mA
$I_{BUS\_PAS\_rec1}$	Receiver leakage current, recessive (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 14, 59)	LIN > $V_{SUP}$ , $4\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 45\text{ V}$ Driver off; <a href="#">Figure 8-7</a>			20	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BUS\_PAS\_rec2}$	Receiver leakage current, recessive (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 14, 59)	LIN = $V_{SUP}$ , Driver off; <a href="#">Figure 8-7</a>	-5		5	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BUS\_NO\_GND}$	Leakage current, loss of ground (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 15, 60)	$GND = V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 27\text{ V}$ , LIN = 0 V; <a href="#">Figure 8-8</a>	-1		1	mA
$I_{BUS\_NO\_GND}$	Leakage current, loss of ground (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 15, 60)	$GND = V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} \geq 36\text{ V}$ , LIN = 0 V; <a href="#">Figure 8-8</a>	-1.5		1.5	mA
$I_{leak\_gnd(dom)}$	Leakage current, loss of ground <sup>(5)</sup>	$V_{SUP} = 8\text{ V}$ , GND = open, $V_{SUP} = 18\text{ V}$ , GND = open $R_{Commander} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ $R_{Responder} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ LIN = dominant	-1		1	mA
$I_{leak\_gnd(rec)}$	Leakage current, loss of ground <sup>(5)</sup>	$V_{SUP} = 8\text{ V}$ , GND = open, $V_{SUP} = 18\text{ V}$ , GND = open $R_{Commander} = 1\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ $R_{Responder} = 20\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 1\text{ nF}$ LIN = recessive	-100		100	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{BUS\_NO\_BAT}$	Leakage current, loss of supply (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 16, 61)	LIN = 48 V, $V_{SUP} = GND$ ; <a href="#">Figure 8-9</a>			5	$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{BUSdom}$	Low level input voltage (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 17, 62)	LIN dominant (including LIN dominant for wake up) See <a href="#">Figure 8-4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-3</a>			0.4	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{BUSrec}$	High level input voltage (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 18, 63)	LIN recessive See <a href="#">Figure 8-4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-3</a>	0.6			$V_{SUP}$
$V_{IH}$	LIN recessive high-level input voltage <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	$7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$	0.47		0.6	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{IL}$	LIN dominant low-level input voltage <sup>(1) (2)</sup>	$7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$	0.4		0.53	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{BUS\_CNT}$	Receiver center threshold (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 19, 64)	$V_{BUS\_CNT} = (V_{BUSrec} + V_{BUSdom})/2$ See <a href="#">Figure 8-4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-3</a>	0.475	0.5	0.525	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{HYS}$	Hysteresis voltage (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 20, 65)	$V_{HYS} = (V_{BUSrec} - V_{BUSdom})$ See <a href="#">Figure 8-4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-3</a>			0.175	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{HYS}$	Hysteresis voltage (SAE J2602)	$V_{HYS} = V_{IH} - V_{IL}$ See <a href="#">Figure 8-4</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-3</a>	0.07		0.175	$V_{SUP}$
$V_{SERIAL\_DIODE}$	Serial diode LIN termination pull-up path	$I_{SERIAL\_DIODE} = 10\ \mu\text{A}$	0.4	0.7	1	V

## 5.6 Electrical Characteristics (continued)

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
R <sub>PU</sub>	Internal pull-up resistor to V <sub>SUP</sub>	Normal and standby modes	20	45	60	kΩ
I <sub>RSLEEP</sub>	Pull-up current source to V <sub>SUP</sub>	Sleep mode, V <sub>SUP</sub> = 27 V, LIN = GND	–20		–2	μA
C <sub>LINPIN</sub>	Capacitance of the LIN pin	V <sub>SUP</sub> = 14 V			25	pF
<b>EN Input Pin</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low level input voltage		–0.3		0.8	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	High level input voltage		2		5.25	V
V <sub>IT</sub>	Hysteresis voltage	By design and characterization		50	500	mV
I <sub>ILG</sub>	Low level input current	EN = low	–5	0	5	μA
R <sub>EN</sub>	Internal pull-down resistor		125	350	800	kΩ

- (1) SAE 2602 commander node load conditions: 5.5 nF/4 kΩ and 899 pF/20 kΩ
- (2) SAE 2602 responder node load conditions: 5.5 nF/875 Ω and 899 pF/900 Ω
- (3) ISO 17987 bus load conditions (C<sub>LINBUS</sub>, R<sub>LINBUS</sub>) include 1 nF/1 kΩ; 6.8 nF/660 Ω; 10 nF/500 Ω.
- (4) RXD uses open drain output structure therefore V<sub>OL</sub> level is based upon microcontroller supply voltage V<sub>CC</sub>.
- (5)  $I_{\text{leak gnd}} = (V_{\text{BAT}} - V_{\text{LIN}})/R_{\text{Load}}$

## 5.7 Duty Cycle Characteristics

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
D1 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 1 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 27) <sup>(3)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MAX)</sub> = 0.744 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MAX)</sub> = 0.581 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 7 V to 18 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 50 μs (20 kbps), D1 = t <sub>BUS_rec(min)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)	0.396			
D1 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 1 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 27) <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MAX)</sub> = 0.625 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MAX)</sub> = 0.581 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 4 V to 7 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 50 μs (20 kbps), D1 = t <sub>BUS_rec(min)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)	0.396			
D1	Duty cycle 1 <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MAX)</sub> = 0.744 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MAX)</sub> = 0.581 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 7 V to 18 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 52 μs, D1 = t <sub>BUS_rec(min)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)	0.396			
D2 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 2 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 28) <sup>(3)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MIN)</sub> = 0.422 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MIN)</sub> = 0.284 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 7 V to 18 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 50 μs (20 kbps), D2 = t <sub>BUS_rec(MAX)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)			0.581	
D2 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 2 <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MIN)</sub> = 0.546 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MIN)</sub> = 0.4 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 4 V to 7 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 50 μs (20 kbps), D2 = t <sub>BUS_rec(MAX)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)			0.581	
D2	Duty Cycle 2 <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MIN)</sub> = 0.422 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MIN)</sub> = 0.284 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 7 V to 18 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 52 μs, D2 = t <sub>BUS_rec(MAX)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)			0.581	
D3 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 3 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 29) <sup>(3)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MAX)</sub> = 0.778 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MAX)</sub> = 0.616 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 7 V to 18 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 96 μs (10.4 kbps), D3 = t <sub>BUS_rec(min)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)	0.417			
D3 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 3 <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	TH <sub>REC(MAX)</sub> = 0.645 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , TH <sub>DOM(MAX)</sub> = 0.616 x V <sub>SUP</sub> , V <sub>SUP</sub> = 4 V to 7 V, t <sub>BIT</sub> = 96 μs (10.4 kbps), D3 = t <sub>BUS_rec(min)</sub> /(2 x t <sub>BIT</sub> ) (See Figure 8-10, Figure 8-11)	0.417			



## 5.7 Duty Cycle Characteristics (continued)

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
D3	Duty Cycle 3 <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.778 \times V_{SUP}$ $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.616 \times V_{SUP}$ $V_{SUP} = 7\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $D3 = t_{BUS\_rec(min)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )	0.417			
D4 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 4 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 30) <sup>(3)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MIN)} = 0.389 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MIN)} = 0.251 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 7\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (10.4 kbps), $D4 = t_{BUS\_rec(MAX)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )			0.59	
D4 <sub>12V</sub>	Duty Cycle 4 <sup>(3) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MIN)} = 0.422 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MIN)} = 0.284 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 4\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (10.4 kbps), $D4 = t_{BUS\_rec(MAX)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )			0.59	
D4	Duty Cycle 4 <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MIN)} = 0.389 \times V_{SUP}$ $TH_{DOM(MIN)} = 0.251 \times V_{SUP}$ $V_{SUP} = 7\text{ V to }18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $D4 = t_{BUS\_rec(MAX)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )			0.59	
D1 <sub>24V</sub>	Duty Cycle 1 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 72)	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.710 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.544 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 15\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (20 kbps), $D1 = t_{BUS\_rec(min)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )	0.33			
D2 <sub>24V</sub>	Duty Cycle 2 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 73)	$TH_{REC(MIN)} = 0.446 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MIN)} = 0.302 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 15.6\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 50\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (20 kbps), $D2 = t_{BUS\_rec(MAX)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )			0.642	
D3 <sub>24V</sub>	Duty Cycle 3 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 74)	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.744 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.581 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 7\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (10.4 kbps), $D3 = t_{BUS\_rec(min)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )	0.386			
D3 <sub>24V</sub>	Duty Cycle <sup>(4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.645 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.581 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 4\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (10.4 kbps), $D3 = t_{BUS\_rec(min)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )	0.386			
D4 <sub>24V</sub>	Duty Cycle 4 (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 75) <sup>(4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MIN)} = 0.422 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MIN)} = 0.284 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 4.6\text{ V to }36\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ (10.4 kbps), $D4 = t_{BUS\_rec(MAX)}/(2 \times t_{BIT})$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-10</a> , <a href="#">Figure 8-11</a> )			0.591	
D1 <sub>LB</sub>	Duty cycle 1 at low battery <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.665 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.499 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 5.5\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	0.396			
D2 <sub>LB</sub>	Duty cycle 2 at low battery <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.496 \times V_{SUP}$ $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.361 \times V_{SUP}$ $V_{SUP} = 6.1\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			0.581	
D3 <sub>LB</sub>	Duty cycle 3 at low battery <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.665 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.499 \times V_{SUP}$ , $V_{SUP} = 5.5\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$	0.396			
D4 <sub>LB</sub>	Duty cycle 4 at low battery <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup>	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.496 \times V_{SUP}$ $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.361 \times V_{SUP}$ $V_{SUP} = 6.1\text{ V to }7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$			0.581	
Tr-d max	Transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Recessive to dominant	$TH_{REC(MAX)} = 0.744 \times V_{SUP}$ , $TH_{DOM(MAX)} = 0.581 \times V_{SUP}$ $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{REC(MAX)}_{D1} - t_{DOM(MIN)}_{D1}$			10.8	$\mu\text{s}$

## 5.7 Duty Cycle Characteristics (continued)

parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Td-r max	Transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Dominant to recessive $T_{HREC(MAX)} = 0.422 \times V_{SUP}$ $T_{HDOM(MAX)} = 0.284 \times V_{SUP}$ $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{DOM(MAX)}_{D2} - t_{REC(MIN)}_{D2}$			8.4	$\mu\text{s}$
Tr-d max	Transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Recessive to dominant $T_{HREC(MAX)} = 0.778 \times V_{SUP}$ $T_{HDOM(MAX)} = 0.616 \times V_{SUP}$ $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{REC(MAX)}_{D3} - t_{DOM(MIN)}_{D3}$			15.9	$\mu\text{s}$
Td-r max	Transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Dominant to recessive $T_{HREC(MIN)} = 0.389 \times V_{SUP}$ $T_{HDOM(MIN)} = 0.251 \times V_{SUP}$ $7\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 18\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 96\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{DOM(MAX)}_{D4} - t_{REC(MIN)}_{D4}$			17.28	$\mu\text{s}$
Tr-d max_low	Low battery transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Recessive to dominant $T_{HREC(MAX)} = 0.665 \times V_{SUP}$ $T_{HDOM(MAX)} = 0.499 \times V_{SUP}$ $5.5\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{REC(MAX)}_{low} - t_{DOM(MIN)}_{low}$			10.8	$\mu\text{s}$
Td-r max_low	Low battery transmitter propagation delay timings for the duty cycle <sup>(1) (2) (4)</sup> Dominant to recessive $T_{HREC(MAX)} = 0.496 \times V_{SUP}$ $T_{HDOM(MAX)} = 0.361 \times V_{SUP}$ $6.1\text{ V} \leq V_{SUP} \leq 7\text{ V}$ , $t_{BIT} = 52\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ $t_{DOM(MAX)}_{low} - t_{REC(MIN)}_{low}$			8.4	$\mu\text{s}$

(1) SAE 2602 commander node load conditions: 5.5 nF/4 k $\Omega$  and 899 pF/20 k $\Omega$

(2) SAE 2602 responder node load conditions: 5.5 nF/875  $\Omega$  and 899 pF/900  $\Omega$

(3) ISO 17987 bus load conditions ( $C_{LINBUS}$ ,  $R_{LINBUS}$ ) include 1 nF/1 k $\Omega$ ; 6.8 nF/660  $\Omega$ ; 10 nF/500  $\Omega$ .

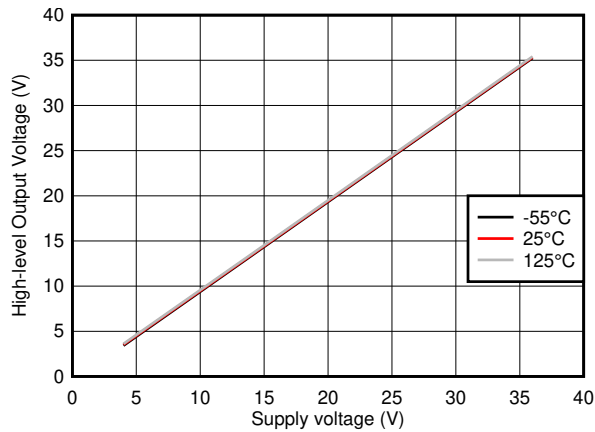
(4) Specified by design

## 5.8 Timing Requirements

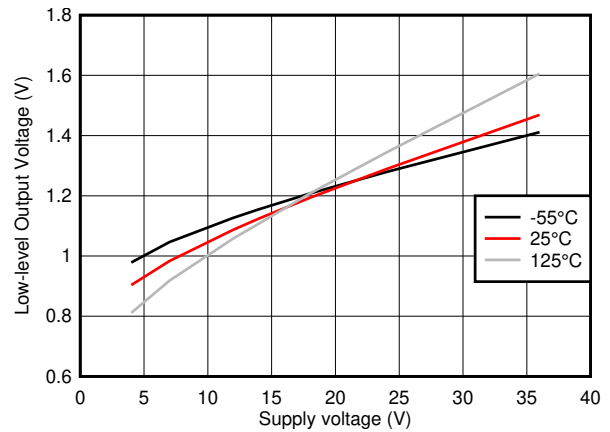
parameters valid across  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
$t_{rx\_pdr}$ , $t_{rx\_pdf}$	Receiver rising propagation delay time (ISO/DIS 17987 Param 31, 76)	$R_{RXD} = 2.4\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_{RXD} = 20\text{ pF}$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-12</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8-13</a> )			6	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{rx\_sym}$	Symmetry of receiver propagation delay time Receiver rising propagation delay time	Rising edge with respect to falling edge, ( $t_{rx\_sym} = t_{rx\_pdf} - t_{rx\_pdr}$ ), $R_{RXD} = 2.4\text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_{RXD} = 20\text{ pF}$ (See <a href="#">Figure 8-12</a> and <a href="#">Figure 8-13</a> )	-2		2	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{LINBUS}$	LIN wakeup time (Minimum dominant time on LIN bus for wakeup)	See <a href="#">Figure 8-16</a> , <a href="#">Figure 9-2</a> , and <a href="#">Figure 9-3</a>	25	65	150	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{CLEAR}$	Time to clear false wakeup prevention logic if LIN bus had a bus stuck dominant fault (recessive time on LIN bus to clear bus stuck dominant fault)	See <a href="#">Figure 9-3</a>	8	25	50	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{DST}$	Dominant state time out		20	45	80	ms
$t_{MODE\_CHANGE}$	Mode change delay time	Time to change from standby mode to normal mode or normal mode to sleep mode through EN pin (See <a href="#">Figure 8-14</a> and <a href="#">Figure 9-4</a> )	2		15	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{NOMINT}$	Normal mode initialization time	Time for normal mode to initialize and data on RXD pin to be valid See <a href="#">Figure 8-14</a>			35	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{PWR}$	Power up time	Upon power up time it takes for valid data on RXD			1.5	ms

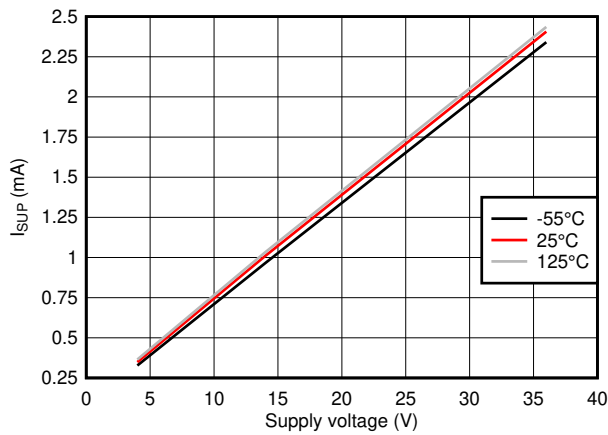
## 5.9 Typical Characteristics



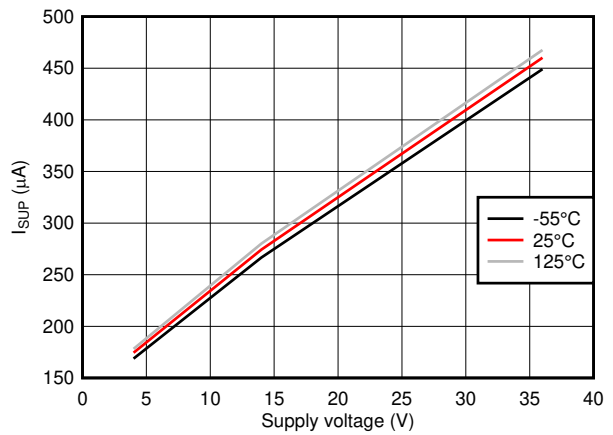
**Figure 5-1.  $V_{OH}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**



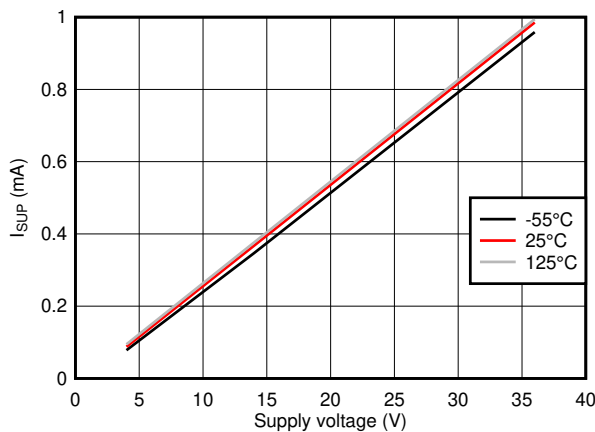
**Figure 5-2.  $V_{OL}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**



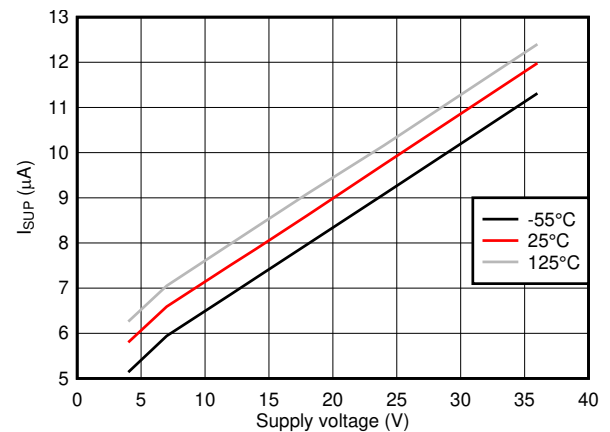
**Figure 5-3. Dominant  $I_{SUP}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**



**Figure 5-4. Recessive  $I_{SUP}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**



**Figure 5-5. Standby Dominant  $I_{SUP}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**



**Figure 5-6. Standby Recessive  $I_{SUP}$  vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature**

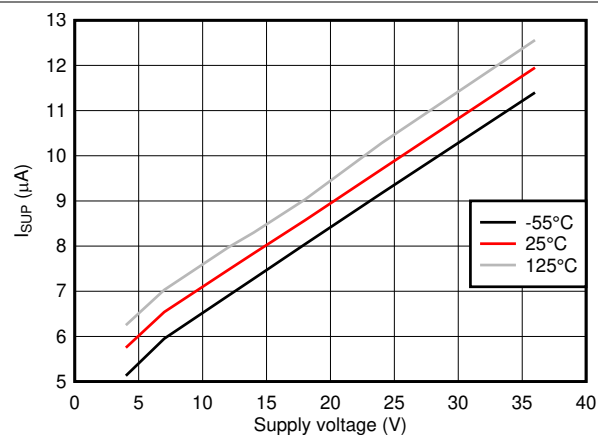
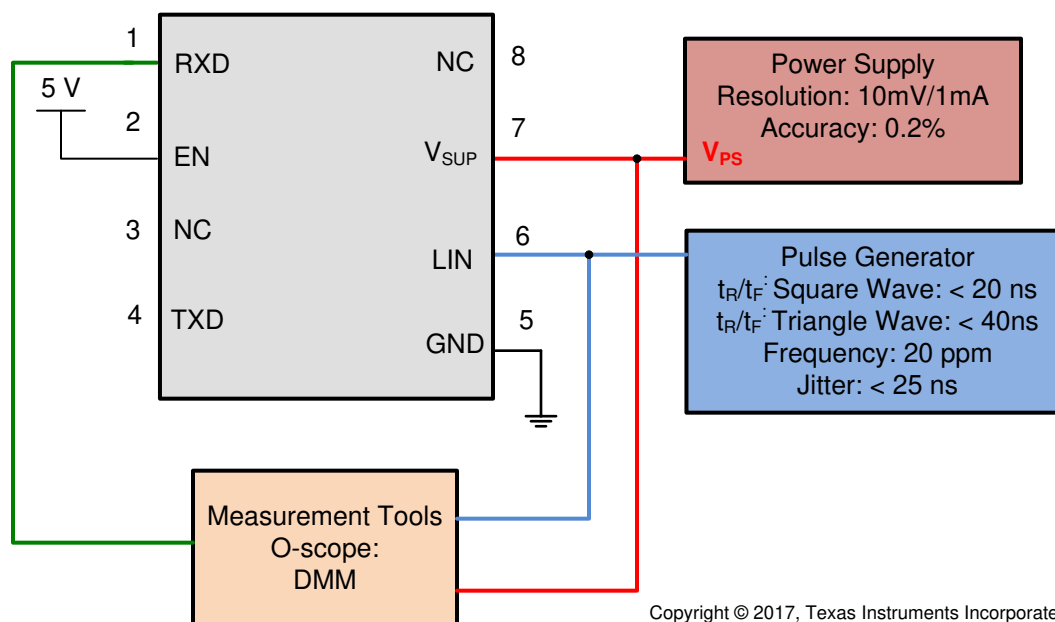
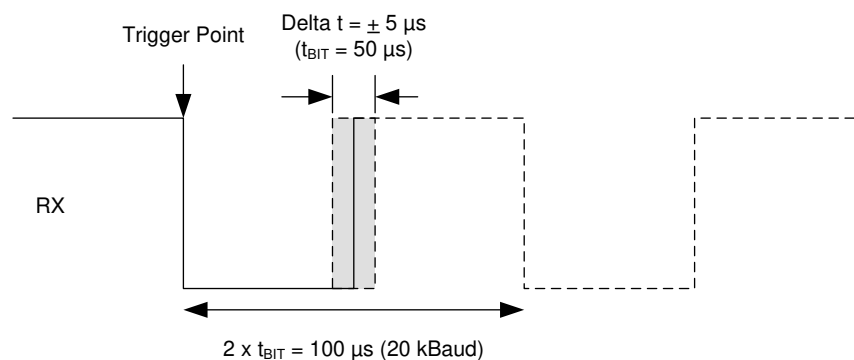


Figure 5-7. Sleep Current vs  $V_{SUP}$  and Temperature

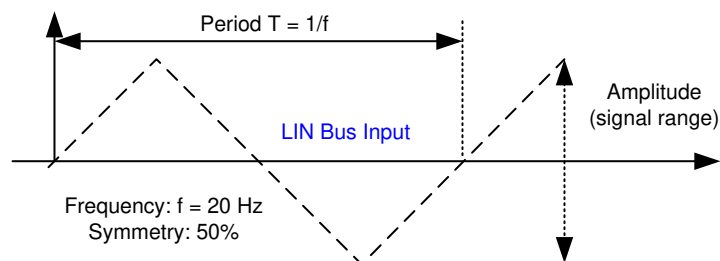
## 6 Parameter Measurement Information



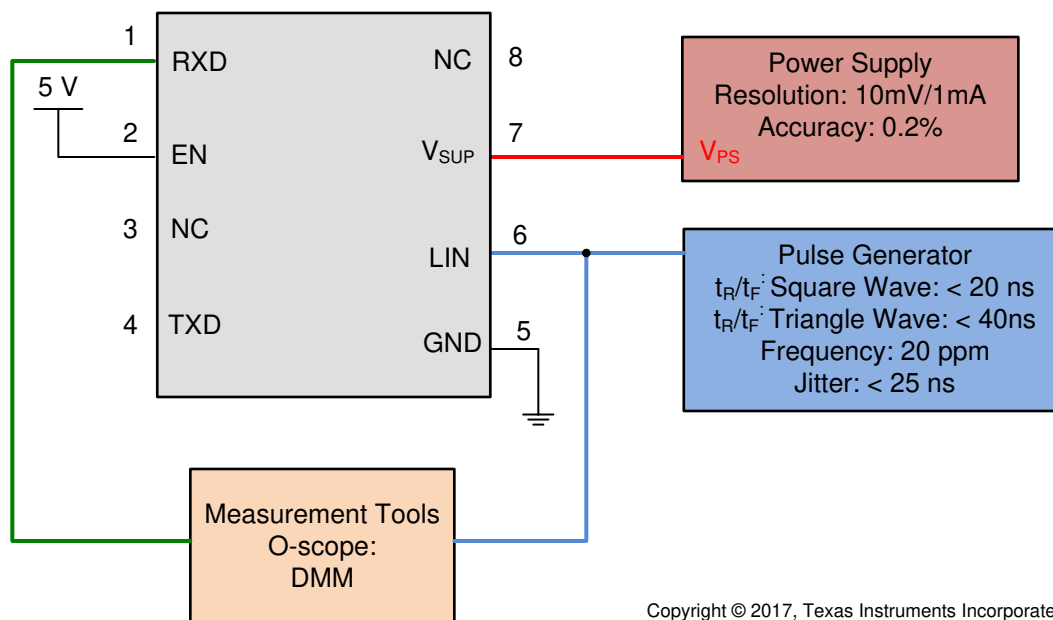
**Figure 6-1. Test System: Operating Voltage Range with RX and TX Access: Parameters 9, 10**



**Figure 6-2. RX Response: Operating Voltage Range**

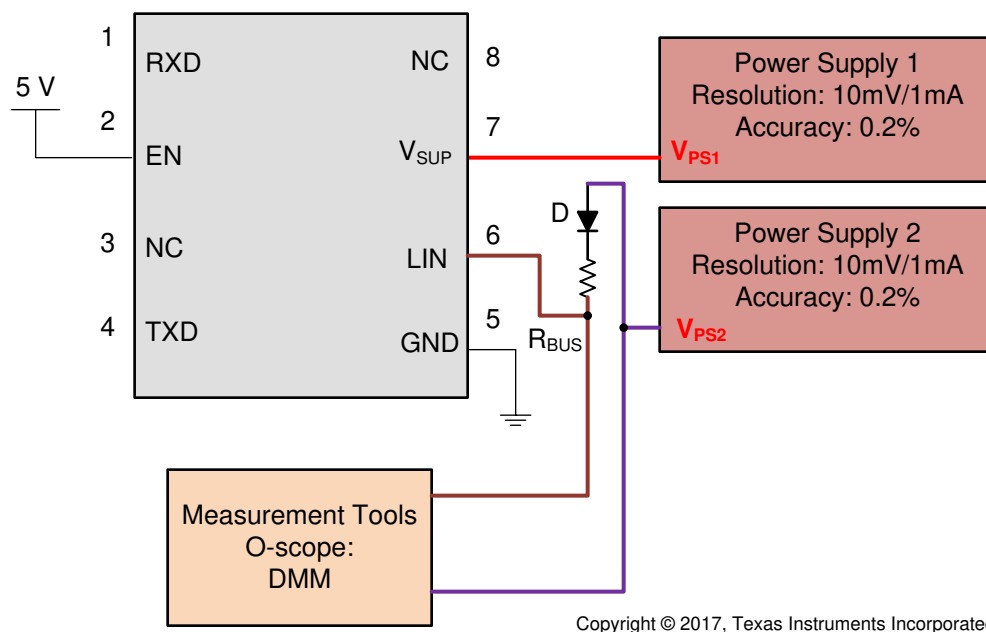


**Figure 6-3. LIN Bus Input Signal**



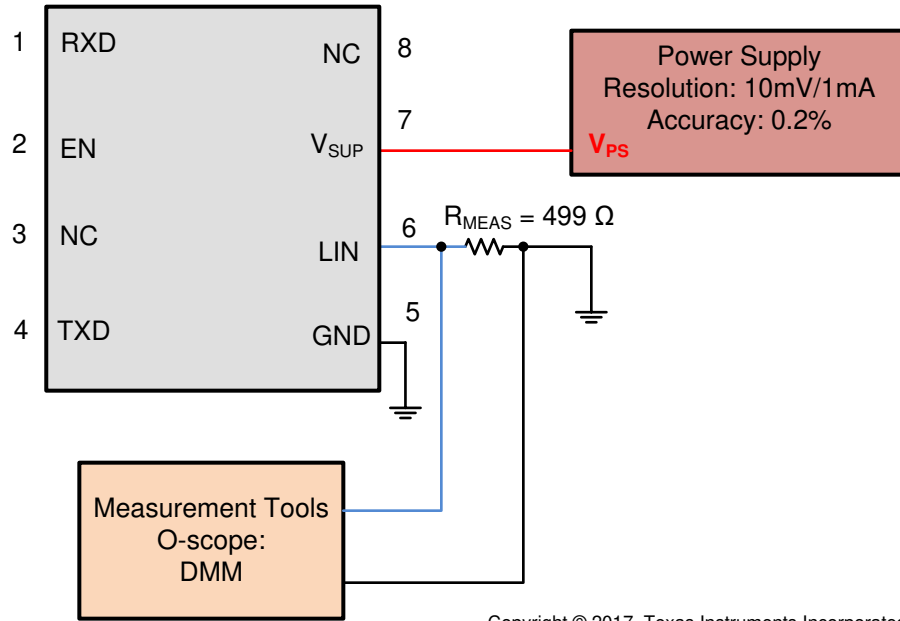
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Figure 6-4. LIN Receiver Test with RX access Param 17, 18, 19, 20



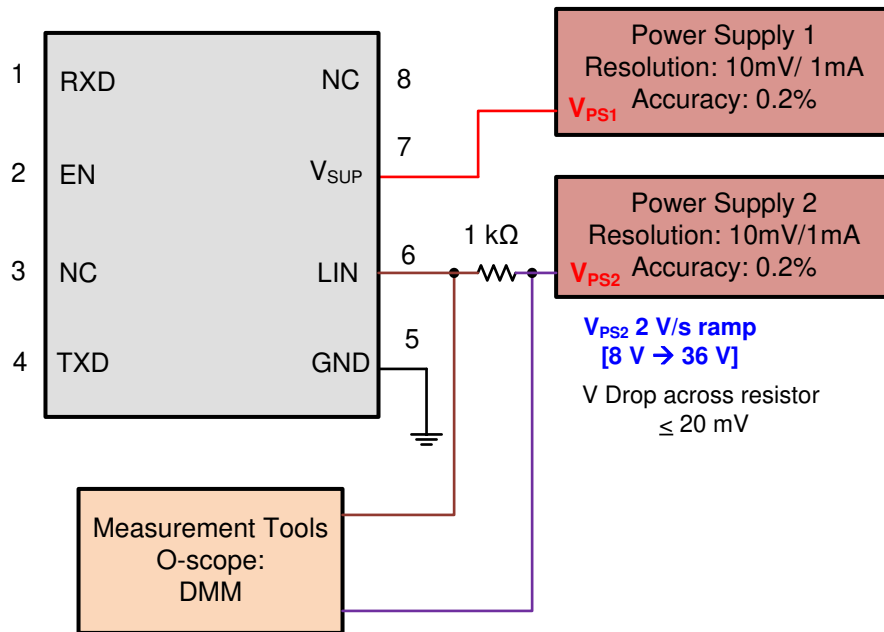
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Figure 6-5. V<sub>SUP\_NON\_OP</sub> Param 11



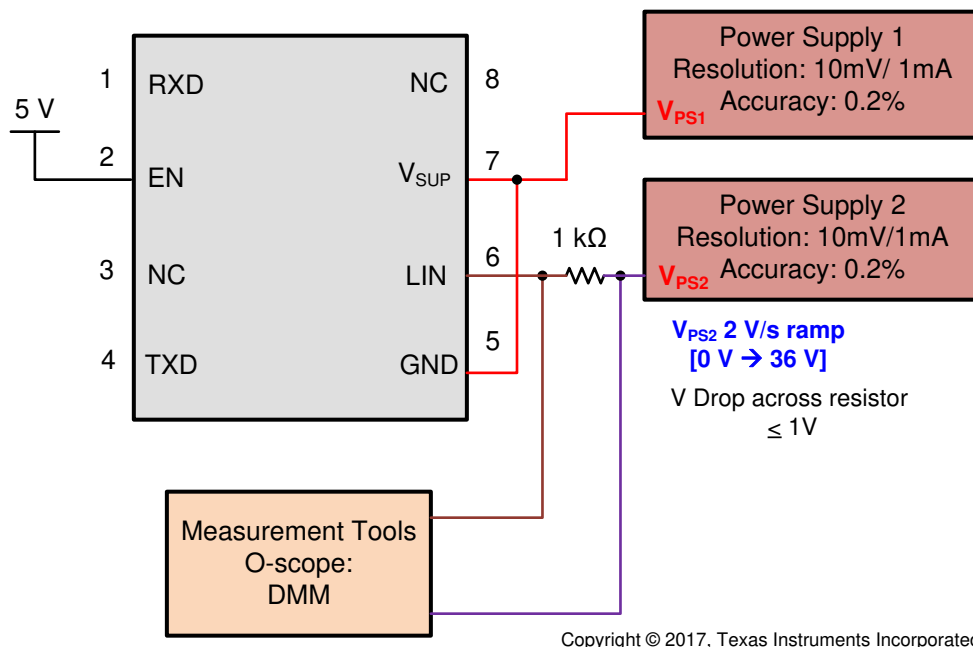
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**Figure 6-6. Test Circuit for  $I_{BUS\_PAS\_dom}$ ; TXD = Recessive State  $V_{BUS} = 0$  V, Param 13**

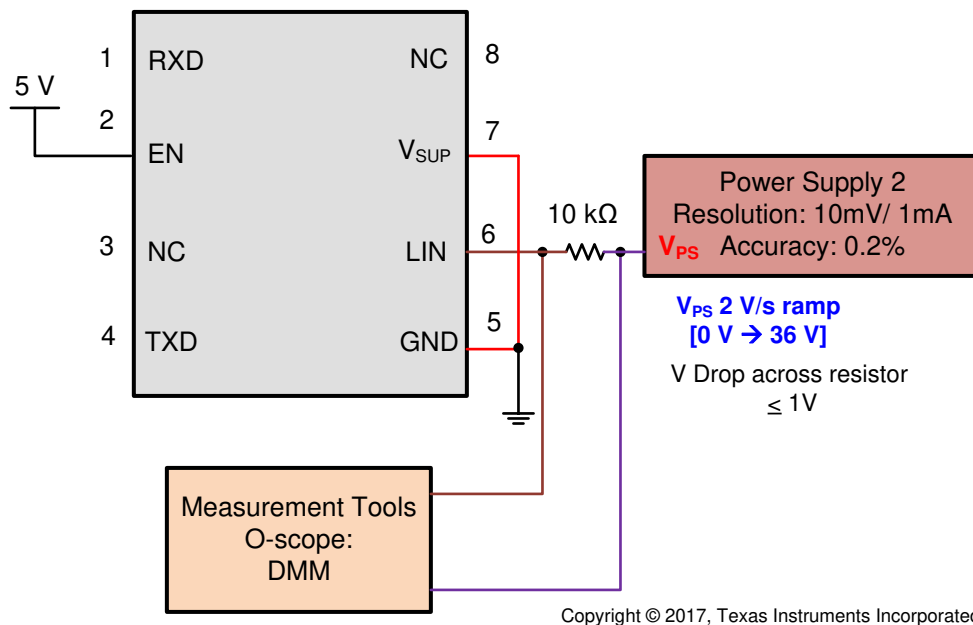


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**Figure 6-7. Test Circuit for  $I_{BUS\_PAS\_rec}$  Param 14**

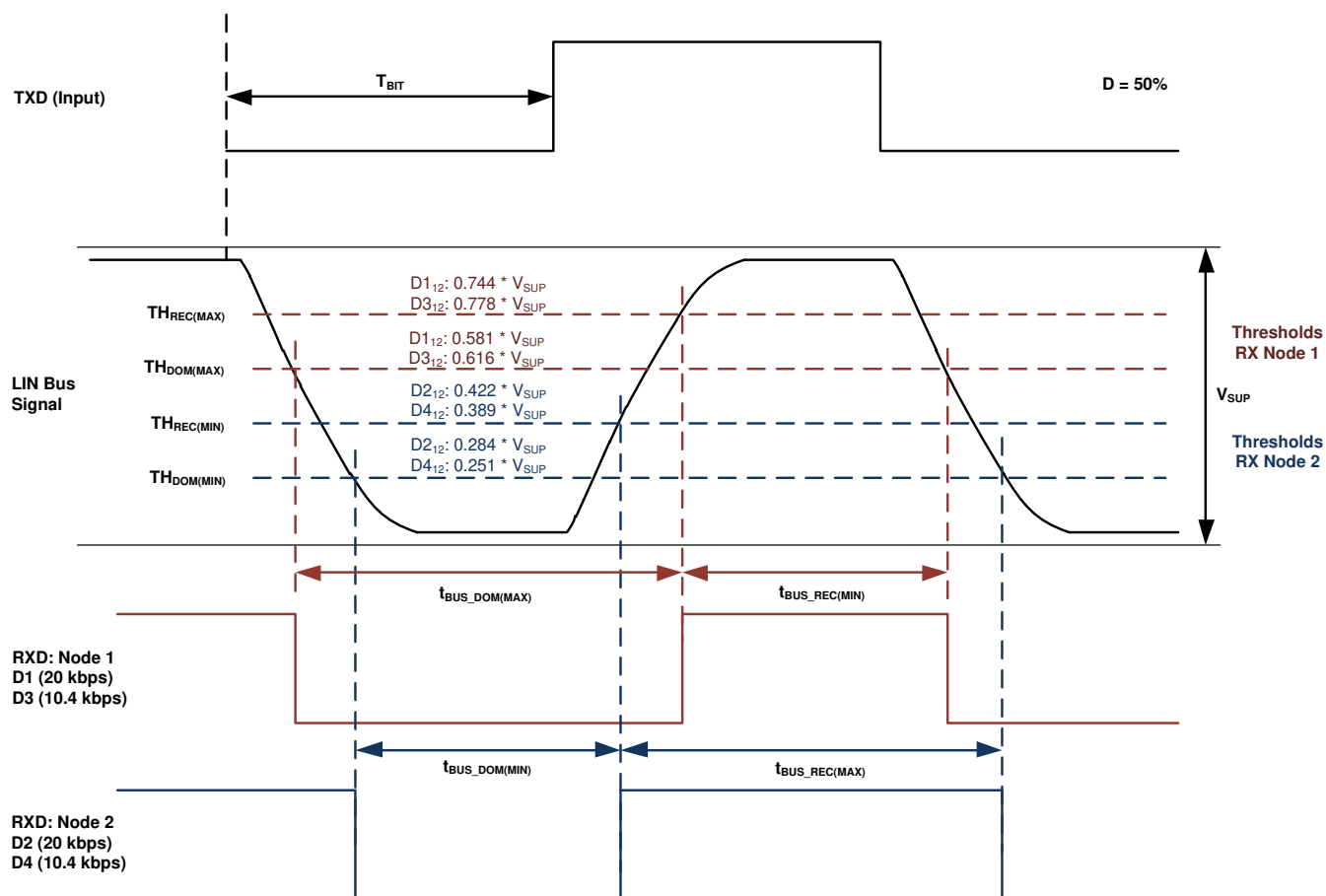


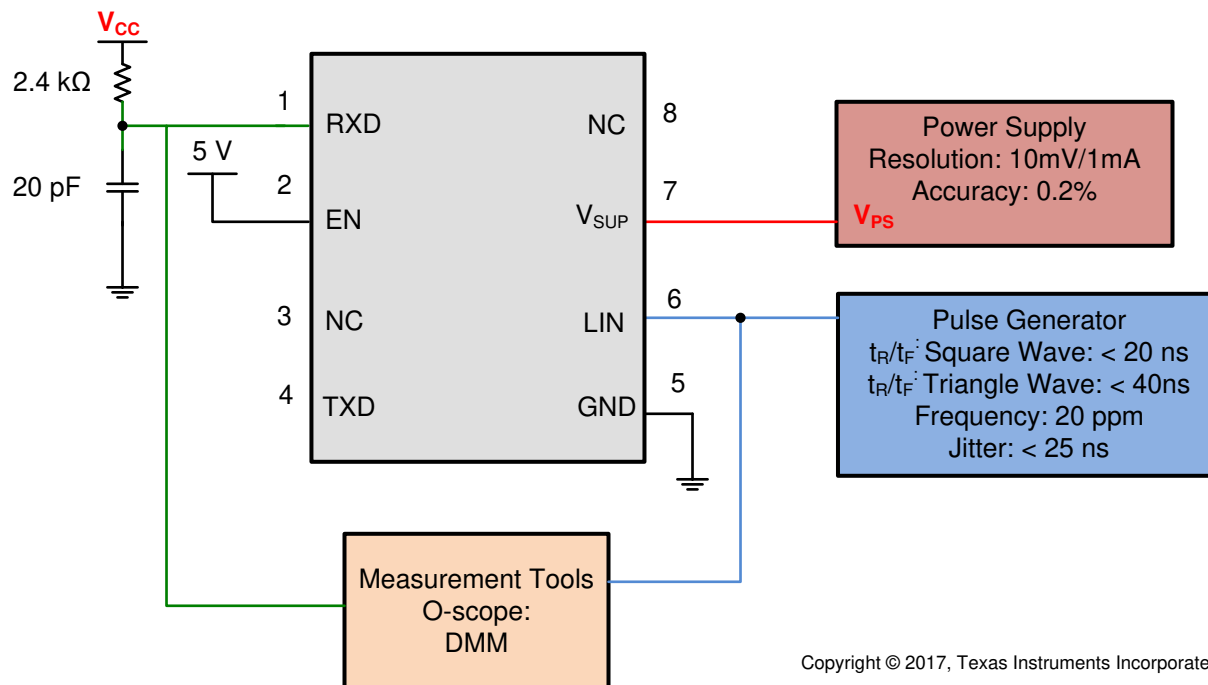
**Figure 6-8. Test Circuit for  $I_{BUS\_NO\_GND}$  Loss of GND**



**Figure 6-9. Test Circuit for  $I_{BUS\_NO\_BAT}$  Loss of Battery**







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Figure 6-12. Propagation Delay Test Circuit; Param 31, 32

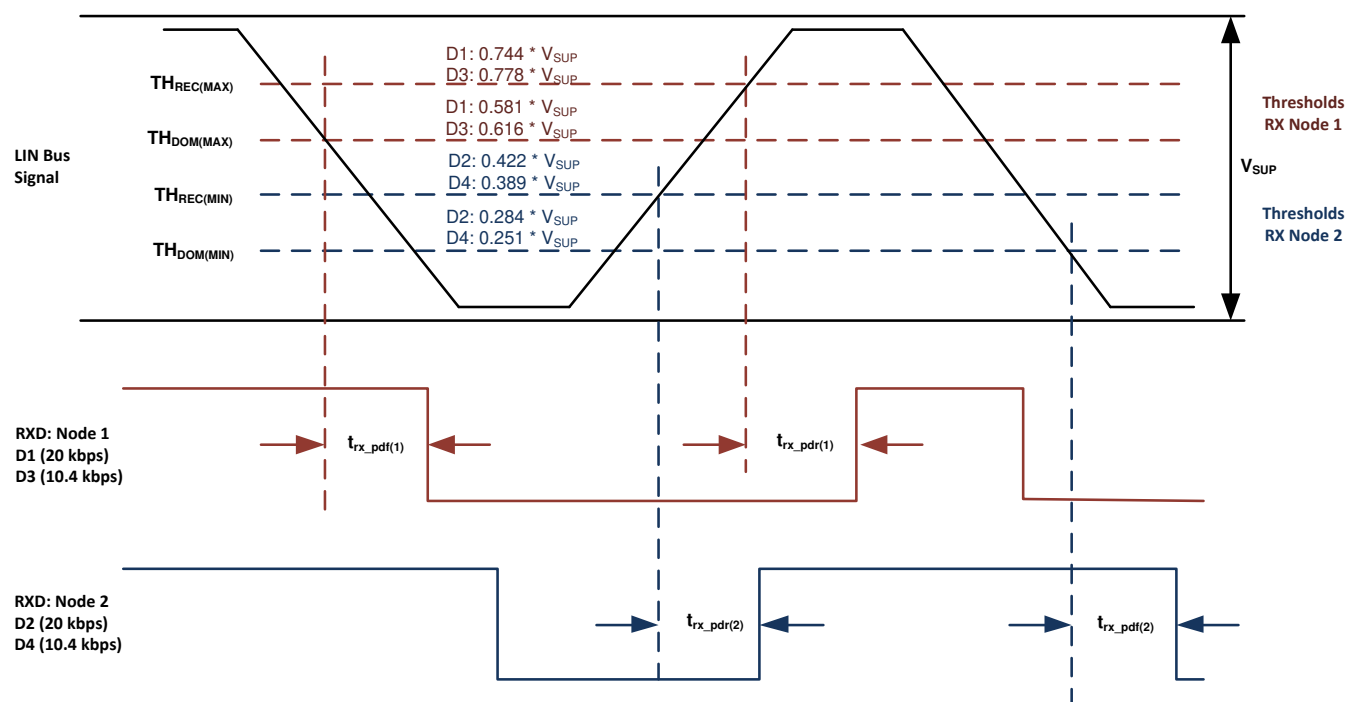
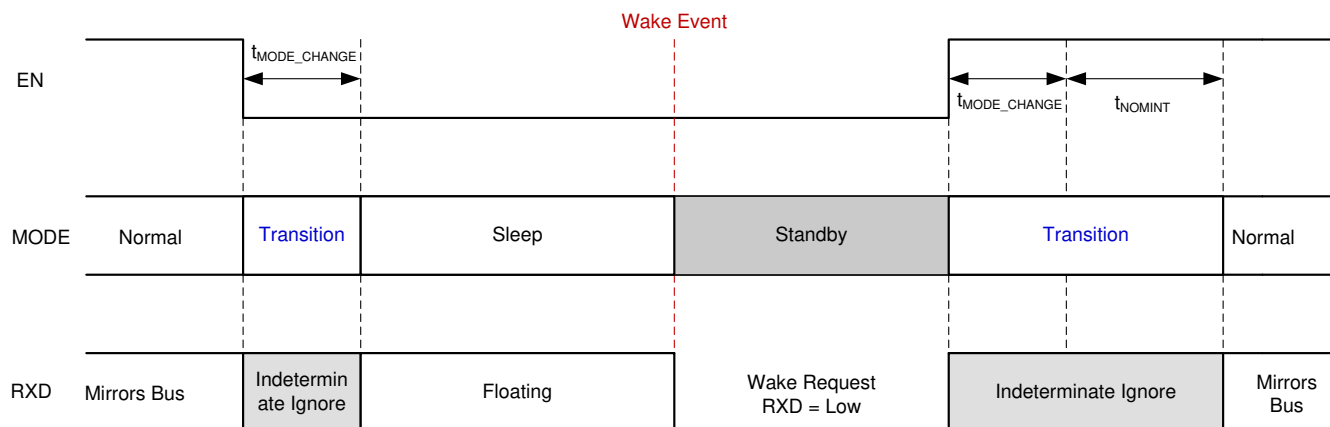
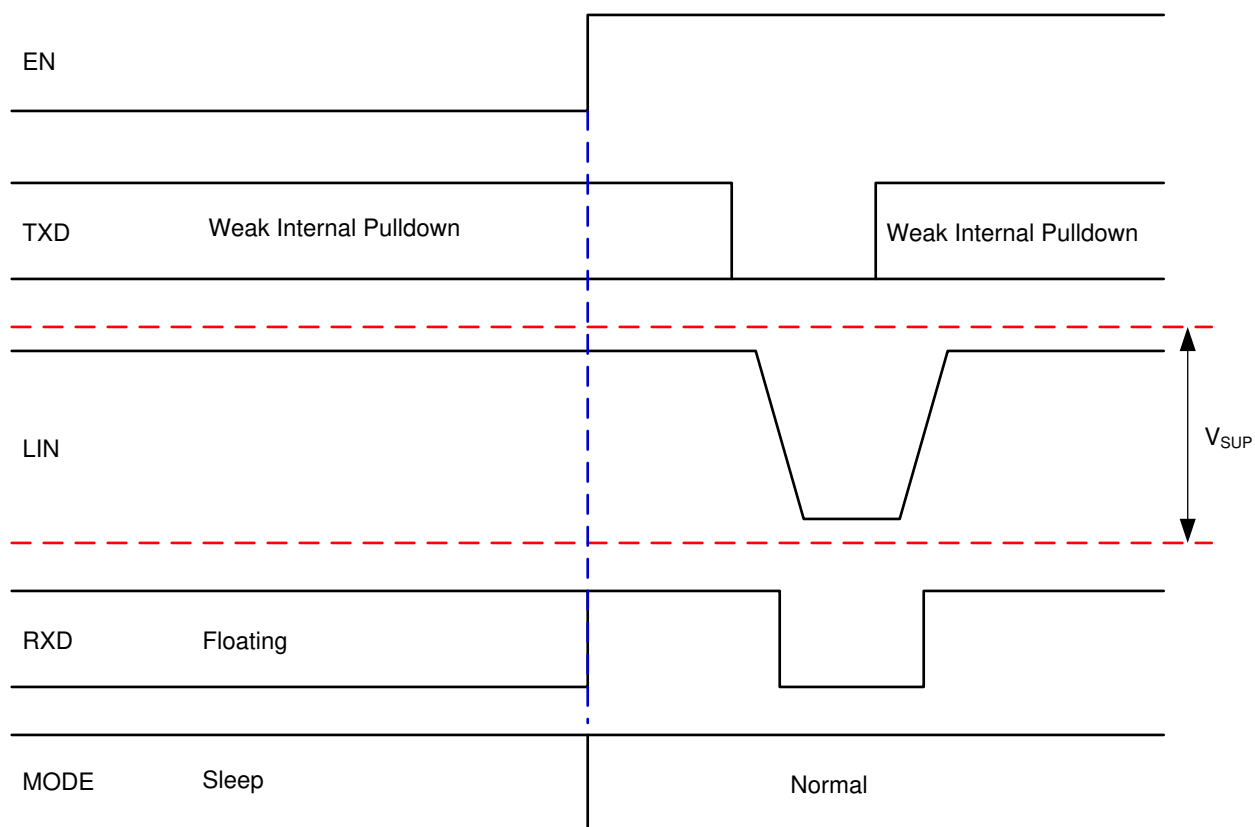


Figure 6-13. Propagation Delay



**Figure 6-14. Mode Transitions**



**Figure 6-15. Wakeup Through EN**

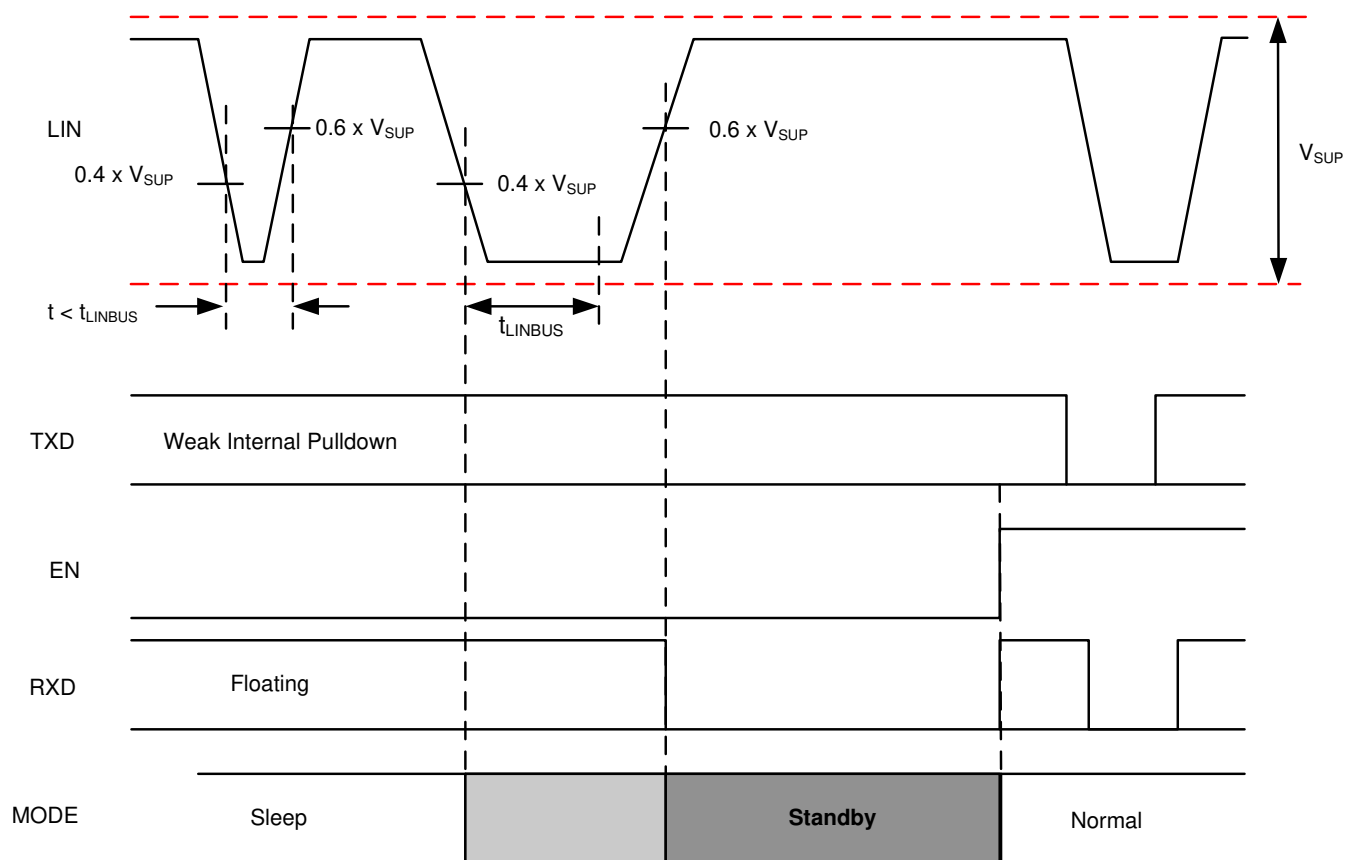


Figure 6-16. Wakeup through LIN

## 7 Detailed Description

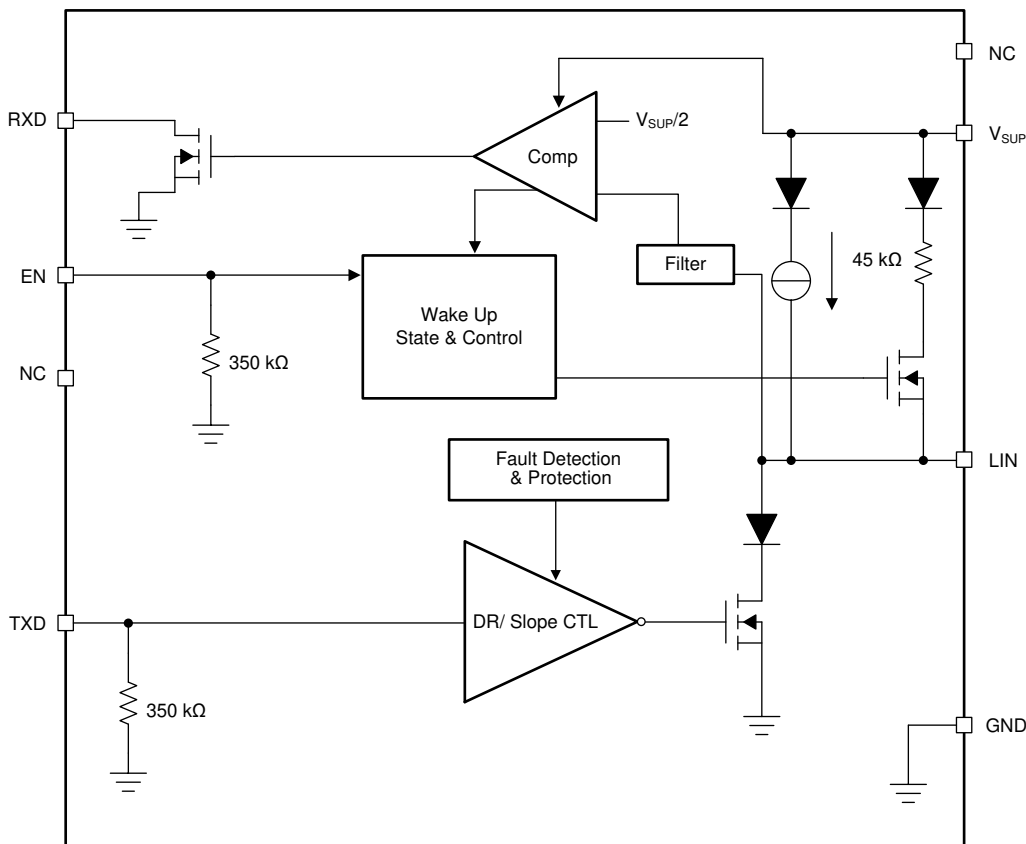
### 7.1 Overview

The TLIN2029A-Q1 is a Local Interconnect Network (LIN) physical layer transceiver, compliant with LIN 2.0, LIN 2.1, LIN 2.2, LIN 2.2A and ISO/DIS 17987–4 standards, with integrated wake-up and protection features. The LIN bus is a single-wire bidirectional bus typically used for low speed in-vehicle networks. The device transmitter supports data rates from 2.4kbps to 20kbps and the receiver works up to 100kbps supporting in-line programming. The LIN protocol data stream on the TXD input is converted by the TLIN2029A-Q1 into a LIN bus signal using a current-limited wave-shaping driver as outlined by the LIN physical layer specification. The receiver converts the data stream to logic-level signals that are sent to the microprocessor through the open-drain RXD pin. The LIN bus has two states: dominant state (voltage near ground) and recessive state (voltage near battery). In the recessive state, the LIN bus is pulled high by the internal pull-up resistor (45k $\Omega$ ) and a series diode. No external pull-up components are required for responder node applications. Commander node applications require an external pull-up resistor (1k $\Omega$ ) plus a series diode per the LIN specification.

The device is designed to support 12V and 24V applications with a wide input voltage operating range and also supports low-power sleep mode. The device also provides two methods to wake up: EN pin and from the LIN bus.

The TLIN2029A-Q1 integrates ESD protection and fault protection which allow for a reduction in the required external components in the applications. In the event of a ground shift or supply voltage disconnection, the device prevents back-feed current through LIN to the supply input. The device also includes undervoltage detection, temperature shutdown protection, and loss-of-ground protection.

### 7.2 Functional Block Diagram



## 7.3 Feature Description

### 7.3.1 LIN (Local Interconnect Network) Bus

This high voltage input/output pin is a single-wire LIN bus transmitter and receiver. The LIN pin can survive transient voltages up to 60V. Reverse currents from the LIN to supply ( $V_{SUP}$ ) are minimized with blocking diodes, even in the event of a ground shift or loss of supply ( $V_{SUP}$ ).

#### 7.3.1.1 LIN Transmitter Characteristics

The transmitter has thresholds and AC parameters according to the LIN specification. The transmitter is a low-side transistor with internal current limitation and thermal shutdown. During a thermal shut-down condition, the transmitter is disabled to protect the device. There is an internal pull-up resistor with a serial diode structure to  $V_{SUP}$ , so no external pull-up components are required for the LIN responder node applications. An external pull-up resistor and series diode to  $V_{SUP}$  must be added when the device is used for a commander node application.

#### 7.3.1.2 LIN Receiver Characteristics

The receiver characteristic thresholds are proportional to the device supply pin in accordance to the LIN specification.

The receiver is capable of receiving higher data rates ( $> 100\text{kbps}$ ) than supported by LIN or SAEJ2602 specifications. This allows the TLIN2029A-Q1 to be used for high speed downloads at the end-of-line production or other applications. The actual data rate achievable depends on system time constants (bus capacitance and pull-up resistance) and driver characteristics used in the system.

##### 7.3.1.2.1 Termination

There is an internal pull-up resistor with a serial diode structure to  $V_{SUP}$ , so no external pull-up components are required for the LIN responder node applications. An external pull-up resistor ( $1\text{k}\Omega$ ) and a series diode to  $V_{SUP}$  must be added when the device is used for commander node applications as per the LIN specification.

Figure 7-1 shows a commander node configuration and how the voltage levels are defined

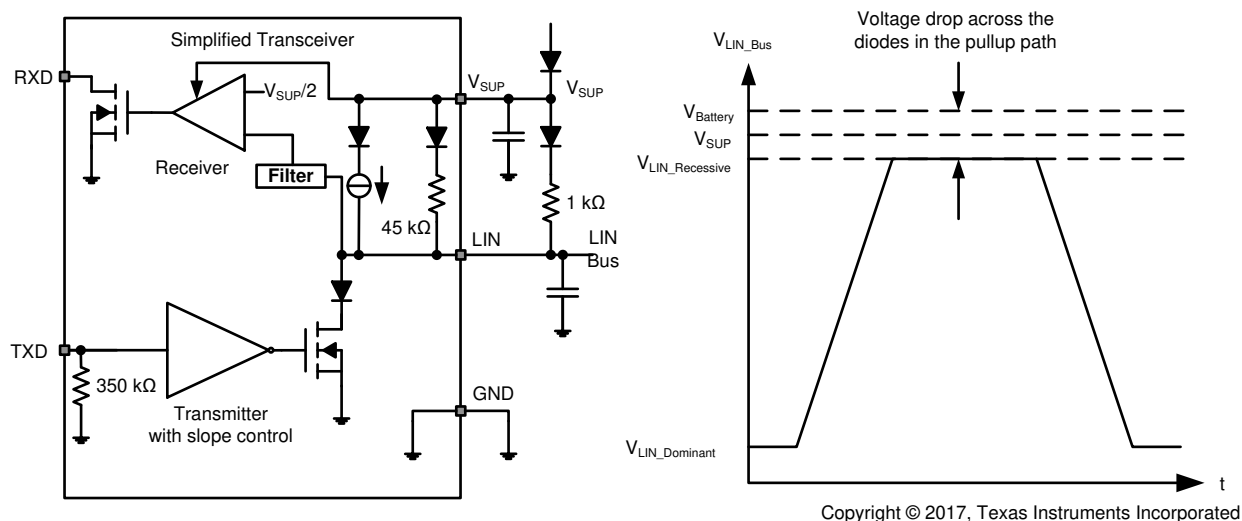


Figure 7-1. Commander Node Configuration with Voltage Levels

### 7.3.2 TXD (Transmit Input and Output)

TXD is the interface to the MCUs LIN protocol controller or SCI and UART that is used to control the state of the LIN output. When TXD is low the LIN output is dominant (near ground). When TXD is high the LIN output is recessive (near  $V_{Battery}$ ). See Figure 7-1. The TXD input structure is compatible with microcontrollers with 3.3V and 5V I/O.

### 7.3.3 RXD (Receive Output)

RXD is the interface to the MCUs LIN protocol controller or SCI and UART, which reports the state of the LIN bus voltage. LIN recessive (near  $V_{\text{Battery}}$ ) is represented by a high level on the RXD and LIN dominant (near ground) is represented by a low level on the RXD pin. The RXD output structure is an open-drain output stage. This allows the device to be used with 3.3V and 5V I/O microcontrollers. If the microcontroller RXD pin does not have an integrated pull-up, an external pull-up resistor to the microcontroller I/O supply voltage is required. In standby mode, the RXD pin is driven low to indicate a wake up request from the LIN bus.

### 7.3.4 $V_{\text{SUP}}$ (Supply Voltage)

$V_{\text{SUP}}$  is the power supply pin.  $V_{\text{SUP}}$  is connected to the battery through an external reverse-blocking diode (Figure 7-1). If there is a loss of power at the ECU level, the device has extremely low leakage from the LIN pin, which does not load the bus down. This is optimal for LIN systems in which some of the nodes are unpowered (ignition supplied) while the rest of the network remains powered (battery supplied).

### 7.3.5 GND (Ground)

GND is the device ground connection. The device can operate with a ground shift as long as the ground shift does not reduce the  $V_{\text{SUP}}$  below the minimum operating voltage. Making sure the input and output voltages are within their appropriate thresholds. If there is a loss of ground at the ECU level, the device has low leakage from the LIN pin, which does not load the bus down. This is optimal for LIN systems in which some of the nodes are unpowered (ignition supplied) while the rest of the network remains powered (battery supplied).

### 7.3.6 EN (Enable Input)

EN controls the operational modes of the device. When EN is high the device is in normal operating mode allowing a transmission path from TXD to LIN and from LIN to RXD. When EN is low the device is put into sleep mode and there are no transmission paths available. The device can enter normal mode only after wake up. EN has an internal pull-down resistor to make sure the device remains in low-power mode even if EN floats.

### 7.3.7 Protection Features

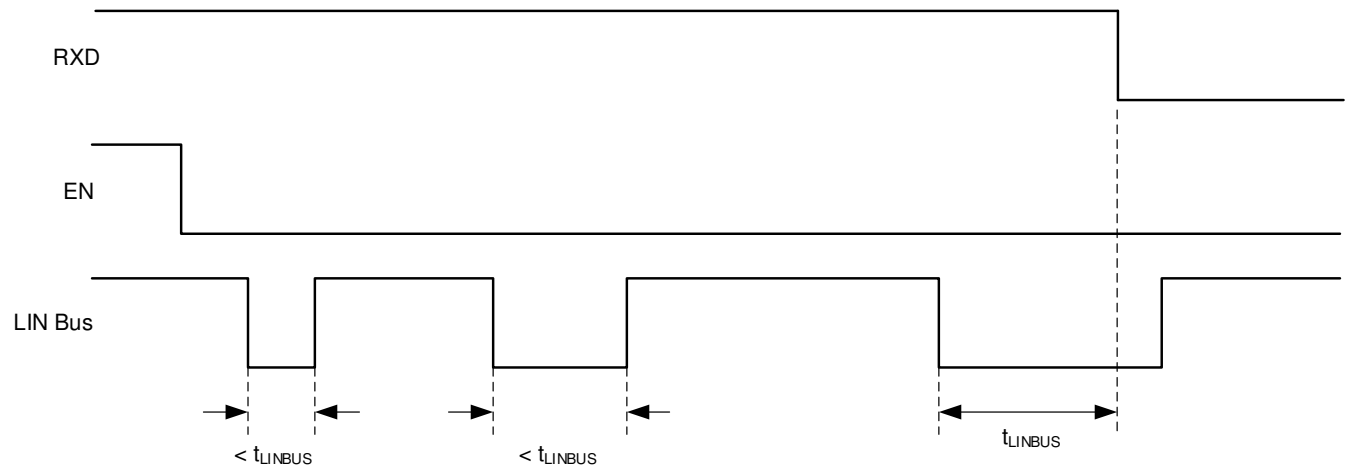
The TLIN2029A-Q1 has several protection features that will now be described.

### 7.3.8 TXD Dominant Time Out (DTO)

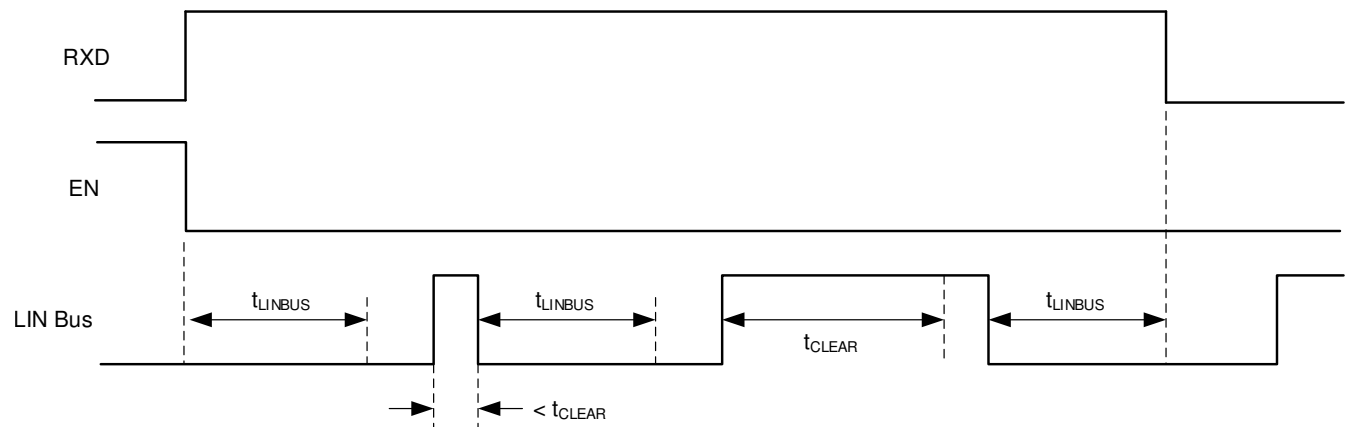
During normal mode, if TXD is inadvertently driven permanently low by a hardware or software application failure. The LIN bus is protected by the dominant state timeout timer. This timer is triggered by a falling edge on the TXD pin. If the low signal remains on TXD for longer than  $t_{\text{DST}}$ , the transmitter is disabled, thus, allowing the LIN bus to return to recessive state and communication to resume on the bus. The protection is cleared and the  $t_{\text{DST}}$  timer is reset by a rising edge on TXD. The TXD pin has an internal pull-down to make sure the device fails to a known state if TXD is disconnected. During this fault, the transceiver remains in normal mode (assuming no change of stated request on EN), the transmitter is disabled, the RXD pin reflects the LIN bus and the LIN bus pull-up termination remains on.

### 7.3.9 Bus Stuck Dominant System Fault: False Wake Up Lockout

The TLIN2029A-Q1 contains logic to detect bus stuck dominant system faults and prevents the device from waking up falsely during the system fault. Upon entering sleep mode, the device detects the state of the LIN bus. If the bus is dominant, the wake-up logic is locked out until a valid recessive on the bus “clears” the bus stuck dominant, preventing excessive current consumption. Figure 7-2 and Figure 7-3 show the behavior of this protection.



**Figure 7-2. No Bus Fault: Entering Sleep Mode with Bus Recessive Condition and Wakeup**



**Figure 7-3. Bus Fault: Entering Sleep Mode with Bus Stuck Dominant Fault, Clearing, and Wakeup**

### 7.3.10 Thermal Shutdown

The LIN transmitter is protected by current limiting circuitry; however, if the junction temperature of the device exceeds the thermal shutdown threshold, the device puts the LIN transmitter into the recessive state. Once the over-temperature fault condition has been removed and the junction temperature has cooled beyond the hysteresis temperature, the transmitter is re-enabled, assuming the device remained in the normal operation mode. During this fault, the transceiver remains in normal mode (assuming no change of state request on EN), the transmitter is in recessive state, the RXD pin reflects the LIN bus and LIN bus pull-up termination remains on.

### 7.3.11 Under Voltage on $V_{SUP}$

The TLIN2029A-Q1 contains a power-on reset circuit to avoid false bus messages during under voltage conditions when  $V_{SUP}$  is less than  $UV_{SUP}$ .

### 7.3.12 Unpowered Device and LIN Bus

In automotive applications, some LIN nodes in a system can be unpowered (ignition supplied) while others in the network remain powered by the battery. The TLIN2029A-Q1 has a low unpowered leakage current from the bus, so an unpowered node does not affect the network or load it down.

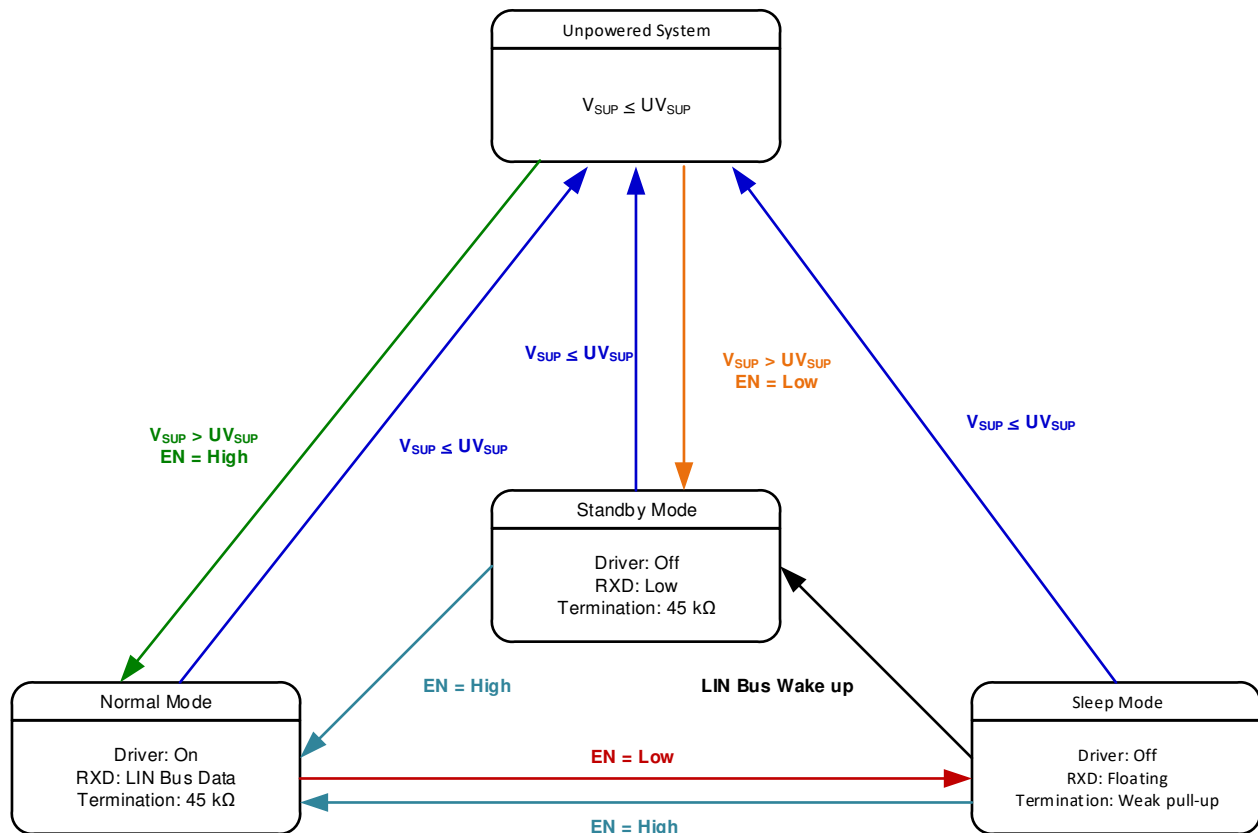


## 7.4 Device Functional Modes

The TLIN2029A-Q1 has three functional modes of operation: normal, sleep, and standby. The next sections will describe these modes as well as how the device moves between the different modes. Figure 7-4 graphically shows the relationship while Table 7-1 shows the state of pins.

**Table 7-1. Operating Modes**

MODE	EN	RXD	LIN BUS TERMINATION	TRANSMITTER	COMMENT
Sleep	Low	Floating	Weak current pull-up	Off	
Standby	Low	Low	45 kΩ (typical)	Off	Wake-up event detected, waiting on MCU to set EN
Normal	High	LIN bus data	45 kΩ (typical)	On	LIN transmission up to 20 kbps



Copyright © 2017, Texas Instruments Incorporated

**Figure 7-4. Operating State Diagram**

### 7.4.1 Normal Mode

If the EN pin is high at power up, the device powers up in normal mode. If the EN pin is low, it powers up in standby mode. The EN pin controls the mode of the device. In normal operational mode, the receiver and transmitter are active and the LIN transmission up to the LIN specified maximum of 20kbps is supported. The receiver detects the data stream on the LIN bus and outputs it on RXD for the LIN controller. A recessive signal on the LIN bus is a logic high and a dominant signal on the LIN bus is a logic low. The driver transmits input data from TXD to the LIN bus. Normal mode is entered as EN transitions high while the TLIN2029A-Q1 is in sleep or standby mode for > t<sub>MODE\_CHANGE</sub> plus t<sub>NOMINT</sub>.

### 7.4.2 Sleep Mode

Sleep mode is the power saving mode for the TLIN2029A-Q1. Sleep mode is only entered when the EN pin is low and from normal mode. Even with a low current consumption in this mode, the TLIN2029A-Q1 can still wake up from LIN bus through a wake-up signal or if EN is set high for  $\geq t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$ . The LIN bus is filtered to prevent false wake up events. The wake-up events must be active for the respective time periods ( $t_{\text{LINBUS}}$ ).

The sleep mode is entered by setting EN low for longer than  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$ .

While the device is in sleep mode, the following conditions exist:

- The LIN bus driver is disabled and the internal LIN bus termination is switched off (to minimize power loss if LIN is short circuited to ground). However, the weak current pull-up is active to prevent false wake up events in case an external connection to the LIN bus is lost.
- The normal receiver is disabled.
- EN input and LIN wake up receiver are active.

### 7.4.3 Standby Mode

This mode is entered whenever a wake up event occurs through LIN bus while the device is in sleep mode. The LIN bus responder mode termination circuit is turned on when standby mode is entered. Standby mode is signaled through a low level on RXD. See [Section 8.2.2.2](#) for more application information.

When EN is set high for longer than  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$  while the device is in standby mode, the device returns to normal mode. The normal transmission paths from TXD to LIN bus and LIN bus to RXD are enabled.

### 7.4.4 Wake Up Events

There are two ways to wake up from sleep mode:

- Remote wake up initiated by the falling edge of a recessive (high) to dominant (low) state transition on LIN bus where the dominant state is held for  $t_{\text{LINBUS}}$  filter time. After this  $t_{\text{LINBUS}}$  filter time has been met and a rising edge on the LIN bus going from dominant state to recessive state initiates a remote wake up event, eliminating false wake ups from disturbances on the LIN bus or if the bus is shorted to ground.
- Local wake up through EN being set high for longer than  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$ .

#### 7.4.4.1 Wake Up Request (RXD)

When the TLIN2029A-Q1 encounters a wake up event from the LIN bus, RXD goes low, and the device transitions to standby mode until EN is reasserted high and the device enters normal mode. Once the device enters normal mode, the RXD pin releases the wake up request signal and the RXD pin then reflects the receiver output from the LIN bus.

#### 7.4.4.2 Mode Transitions

When the TLIN2029A-Q1 is transitioning from normal to sleep or standby modes the device needs the time  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$  to allow the change to fully propagate from the EN pin through the device into the new state. When transitioning from sleep or standby to normal mode the device needs  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$  plus  $t_{\text{NOMINT}}$ .

## 8 Application Information Disclaimer

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### Note

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes, as well as validating and testing their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

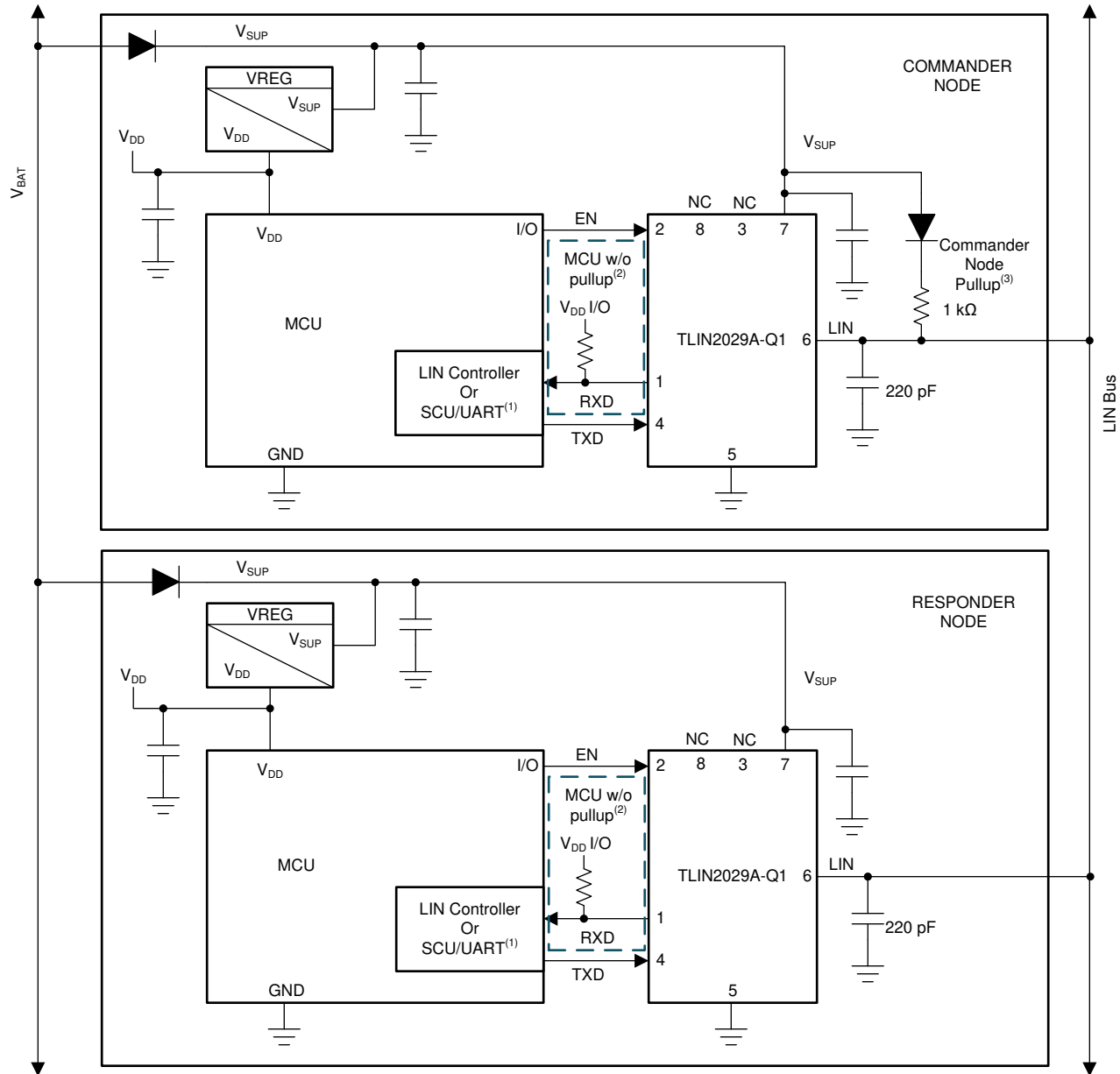
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### 8.1 Application Information

The TLIN2029A-Q1 can be used as both a responder node device and a commander node device in a LIN network. The device comes with the ability to support both remote wake up request and local wake up request.

### 8.2 Typical Application

The device integrates a 45k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor and series diode for responder node applications. For commander applications, an external 1k $\Omega$  pull-up resistor with series blocking diode can be used. [Figure 8-1](#) shows the device being used in both commander mode and responder mode applications.



- A. If RXD on MCU on LIN responder node has internal pullup; no external pullup resistor is needed.
- B. If RXD on MCU or LIN responder node does not have an internal pullup requires external pullup resistor.
- C. Commander node applications require an external 1 k $\Omega$  pullup resistor and serial diode.
- D. Decoupling capacitor values on  $V_{SUP}$  are system dependent but usually have 100nF, 1 $\mu$ F and  $\geq 10\mu$ F.

### Figure 8-1. Typical LIN Bus

### 8.2.1 Design Requirements

The RXD output structure is an open-drain output stage. This allows the TLIN2029A-Q1 to be used with 3.3V and 5V I/O processor. If the RXD pin of the processor does not have an integrated pull-up, an external pull-up resistor to the processor I/O supply voltage is required. The select external pull-up resistor value should be between 1k $\Omega$  to 10k $\Omega$ , depending on supply used (See I<sub>OL</sub> in [Electrical Characteristics](#)). The V<sub>SUP</sub> pin of the device should be decoupled with a 100nF capacitor by placing it close to the V<sub>SUP</sub> supply pin. The system should include additional decoupling on the V<sub>SUP</sub> line as needed per the application requirements.

## 8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedures

### 8.2.2.1 Normal Mode Application Note

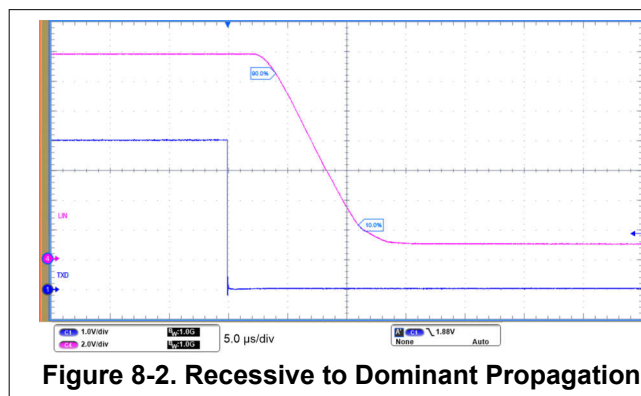
When using the TLIN2029A-Q1 in systems which are monitoring the RXD pin for a wake up request, special care should be taken during the mode transitions. The output of the RXD pin is indeterminate for the transition period between states as the receivers are switched. The application software should not look for an edge on the RXD pin indicating a wake up request until  $t_{\text{MODE\_CHANGE}}$ . This is shown in [Figure 6-14](#)

### 8.2.2.2 Standby Mode Application Note

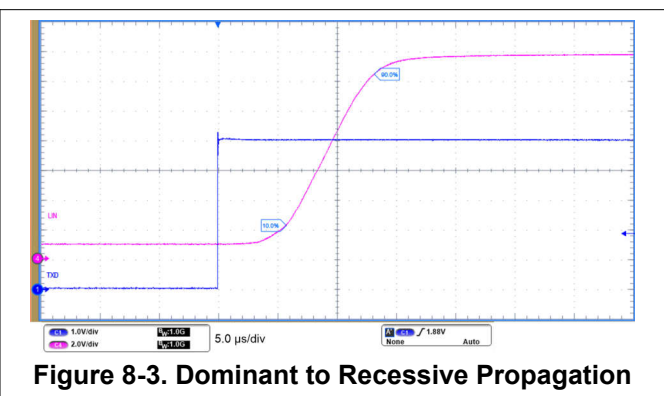
If the TLIN2029A-Q1 detects an under voltage on  $V_{\text{SUP}}$ , the RXD pin transitions low and would signal to the software that the TLIN2029A-Q1 is in standby mode and should be returned to sleep mode for the lowest power state.

## 8.2.3 Application Curves

The following figures show the propagation delay from the TXD pin to the LIN pin for both dominant to recessive and recessive to dominant edges. The device was configured in commander mode with external pull-up resistor (1k $\Omega$ ) and 680pF bus capacitance.



**Figure 8-2. Recessive to Dominant Propagation**



**Figure 8-3. Dominant to Recessive Propagation**

## 8.3 Power Supply Recommendations

The TLIN2029A-Q1 was designed to operate directly off a car battery, or any other DC supply ranging from 4V to 36V. A 100nF decoupling capacitor should be placed as close to the  $V_{\text{SUP}}$  pin of the device as possible. It is good practice for some applications with noisier supplies to include 1 $\mu$ F and 10 $\mu$ F decoupling capacitor, as well.

## 8.4 Layout

For the PCB design to be successful, start with design of the protection and filtering circuitry. Because ESD transients have a wide frequency bandwidth from approximately 3 MHz to 3 GHz, high frequency layout techniques must be applied during PCB design. Placement at the connector also prevents these noisy events from propagating further into the PCB and system.

### 8.4.1 Layout Guidelines

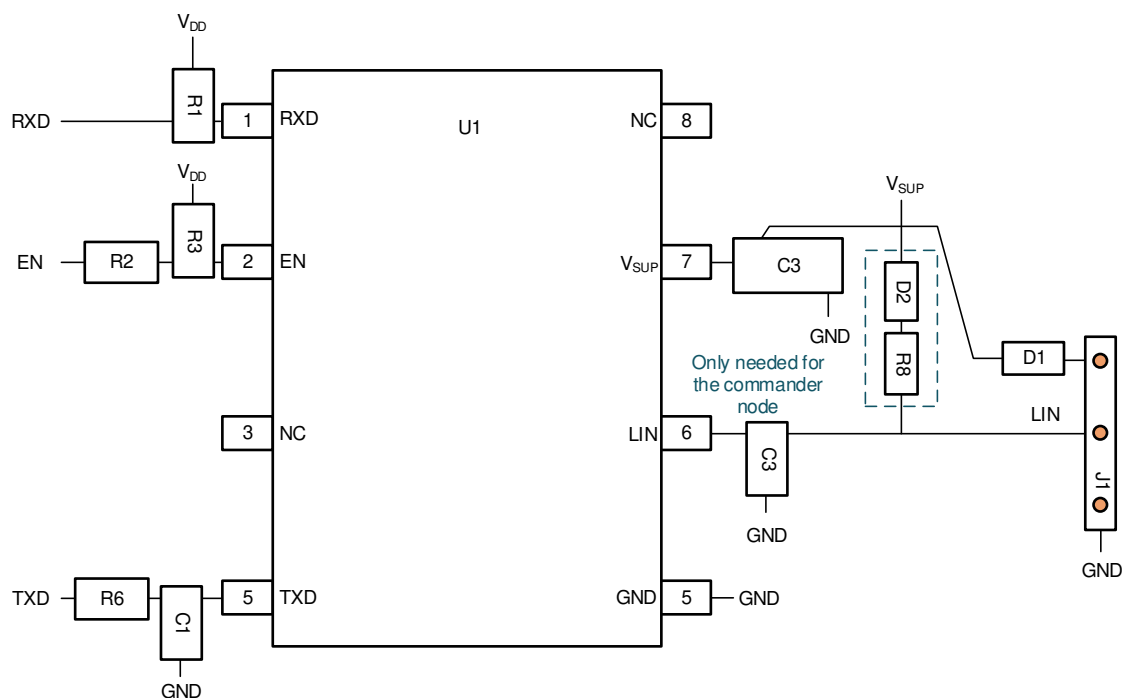
- **Pin 1 (RXD):** The pin is an open-drain output and requires an external pull-up resistor in the range of 1k $\Omega$  to 10k $\Omega$  to function properly. Note that the minimum value depends on the  $V_{\text{IO}}$  supply used. See  $I_{\text{OL}}$  in electrical specifications. If the microprocessor paired with the transceiver does not have an integrated pull-up, an external resistor should be placed between RXD and the regulated voltage supply for the microprocessor.
- **Pin 2 (EN):** EN is an input pin that is used to place the device in a low-power sleep mode. If this feature is not used, the pin should be pulled high to the regulated voltage supply of the microprocessor through a series resistor between 1 k $\Omega$  and 10 k $\Omega$ . Additionally, a series resistor may be placed on the pin to limit current on the digital lines in the case of an over voltage fault.
- **Pin 3 (NC):** Not Connected.

- **Pin 4 (TXD):** The TXD pin is used to transmit the input signal from the microcontroller. A series resistor can be placed to limit the input current to the device if there is an over-voltage on this pin. A capacitor to ground can be placed close to the input pin of the device to filter noise.
- **Pin 5 (GND):** This is the ground connection for the device. This pin should be tied to the ground plane through a short trace with the use of two vias to limit total return inductance.
- **Pin 6 (LIN):** This pin connects to the LIN bus. For responder mode applications, a 220pF capacitor to ground is implemented. For commander mode applications, an additional series resistor and blocking diode should be placed between the LIN pin and the  $V_{SUP}$  pin. See [Figure 8-1](#).
- **Pin 7 (VSUP):** This is the supply pin for the device. A 100nF decoupling capacitor should be placed as close to the device as possible.
- **Pin 8 (NC):** Not Connected.

### Note

All ground and power connections should be made as short as possible and use at least two vias to minimize the total loop inductance.

## 8.4.2 Layout Example



**Figure 8-4. Layout Example**

## 9 Device and Documentation Support

### 9.1 Documentation Support

#### 9.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- LIN Standards:
  - ISO/DIS 17987-1.2: Road vehicles -- Local Interconnect Network (LIN) -- Part 1: General information and use case definition
  - ISO/DIS 17987-4.2: Road vehicles -- Local Interconnect Network (LIN) -- Part 4: Electrical Physical Layer (EPL) specification 12V/24V
  - SAEJ2602-1: LIN Network for Vehicle Applications
  - LIN Specifications LIN 2.0, LIN 2.1, LIN 2.2 and LIN 2.2A
- EMC requirements:
  - SAEJ2962-1: Communication Transceivers Qualification Requirements - LIN
  - ISO 10605: Road vehicles - Test methods for electrical disturbances from electrostatic discharge
  - ISO 11452-4:2011: Road vehicles - Component test methods for electrical disturbances from narrowband radiated electromagnetic energy - Part 4: Harness excitation methods
  - ISO 7637-1:2015: Road vehicles - Electrical disturbances from conduction and coupling - Part 1: Definitions and general considerations
  - ISO 7637-3: Road vehicles - Electrical disturbances from conduction and coupling - Part 3: Electrical transient transmission by capacitive and inductive coupling via lines other than supply lines
  - IEC 62132-4:2006: Integrated circuits - Measurement of electromagnetic immunity 150 kHz to 1 GHz - Part 4: Direct RF power injection method
  - IEC 61000-4-2
  - IEC 61967-4
  - CISPR25
- Conformance Test requirements:
  - ISO/DIS 17987-7.2: Road vehicles -- Local Interconnect Network (LIN) -- Part 7: Electrical Physical Layer (EPL) conformance test specification
  - SAEJ2602-2: LIN Network for Vehicle Applications Conformance Test
- 

### 9.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 9.3 Support Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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### 9.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

## 9.6 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 10 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision A (April 2022) to Revision B (February 2024)	Page
• Changed the Device Information table to the <i>Package Information</i> table.....	1
• Updated the $I_{BUS\_LIM}$ values in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table.....	6

Changes from Revision * (March 2021) to Revision A (April 2022)	Page
• Removed the Note following the schematic images.....	1
• Changed terminology from: leader and follower to: commander and responder throughout the document.....	1

## 11 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.



## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package   Pins	Package qty   Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
<a href="#">TLIN2029ADRBRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SON (DRB)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TL029A
TLIN2029ADRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TL029A
<a href="#">TLIN2029ADRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU   NIPDAUAG	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL029A
TLIN2029ADRQ1.A	Active	Production	SOIC (D)   8	2500   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 125	TL029A
<a href="#">TLIN2029AMDRBRQ1</a>	Active	Production	SON (DRB)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TL029A
TLIN2029AMDRBRQ1.A	Active	Production	SON (DRB)   8	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	TL029A

(1) **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

(2) **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

(3) **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

(4) **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

(5) **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

(6) **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
TLIN2029ADRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q2
TLIN2029ADRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1
TLIN2029AMDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	330.0	12.4	3.3	3.3	1.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TLIN2029ADRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0
TLIN2029ADRQ1	SOIC	D	8	2500	353.0	353.0	32.0
TLIN2029AMDRBRQ1	SON	DRB	8	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

**DRB 8**

**GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW**

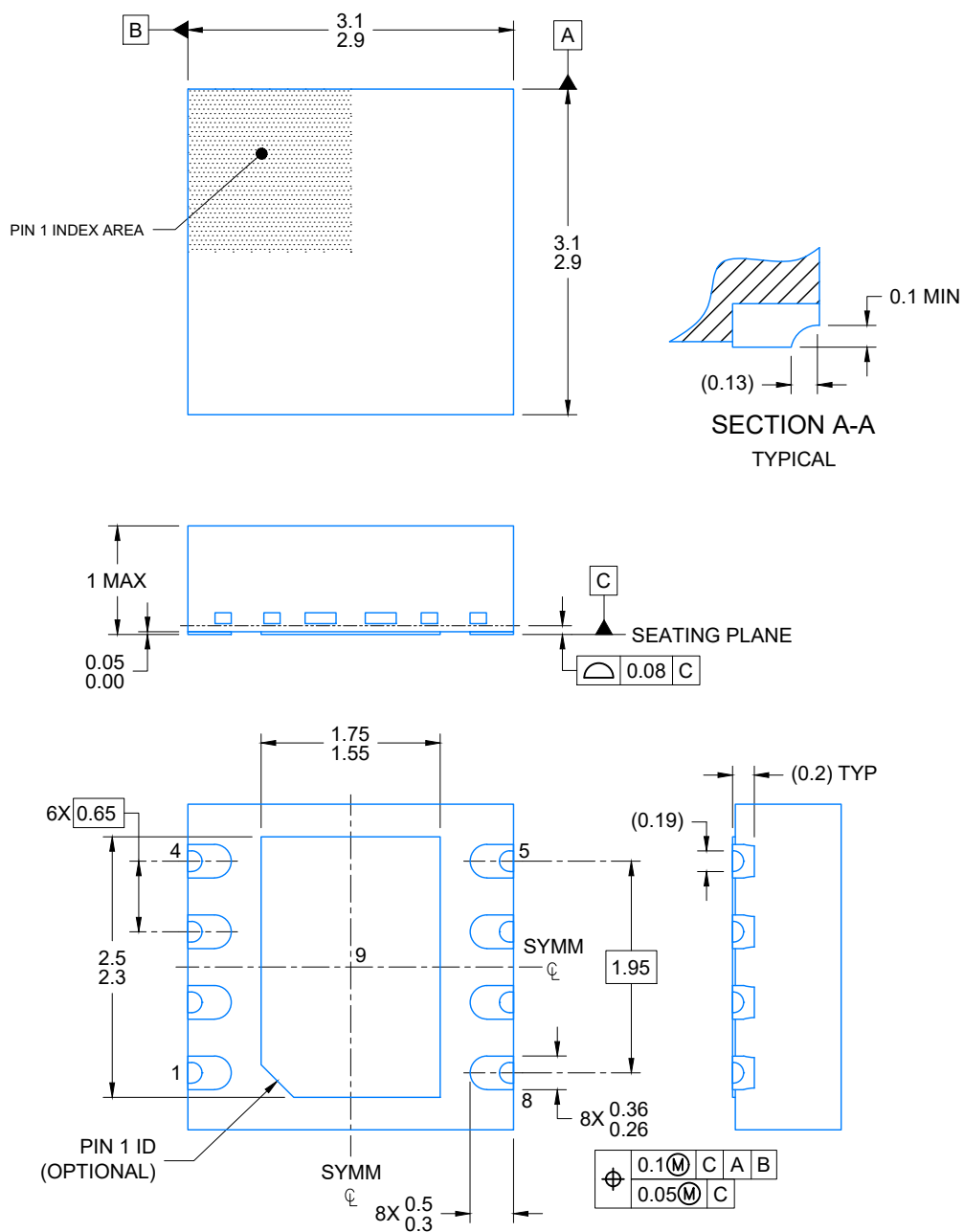
**VSON - 1 mm max height**

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

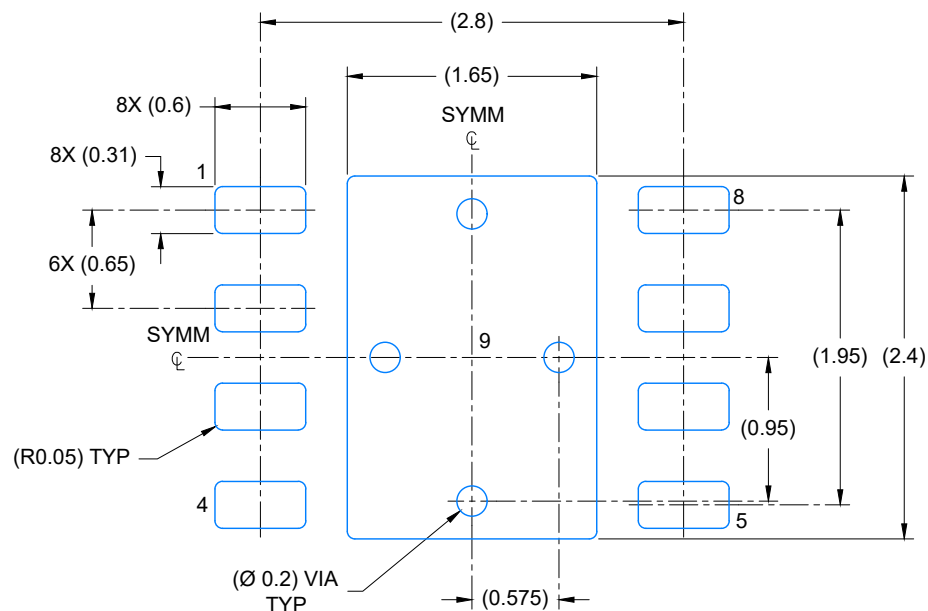
4203482/L



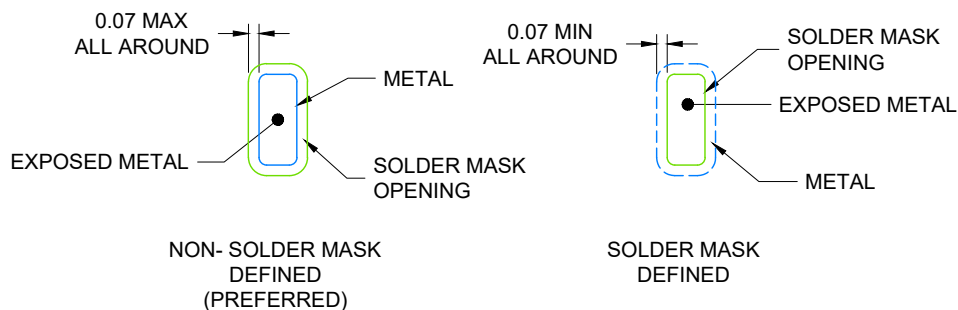
4225036/A 06/2019

## NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for optimal thermal and mechanical performance.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 20X

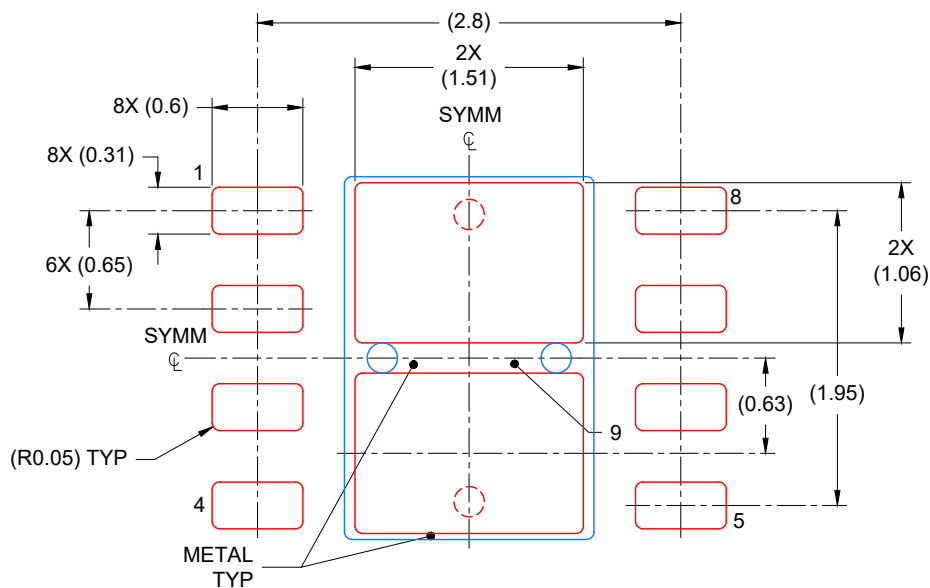


## SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4225036/A 06/2019

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slua271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slua271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
81% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA  
SCALE: 20X

4225036/A 06/2019

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.



**D0008A****PACKAGE OUTLINE****SOIC - 1.75 mm max height**

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



4214825/C 02/2019

**NOTES:**

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.

**D0008A**

## SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

## SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:8X



## SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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