



**International  
Standard**

**ISO 11898-2**

**Road vehicles — Controller area  
network (CAN) —**

**Part 2:  
High-speed physical medium  
attachment (PMA) sublayer**

*Véhicules routiers — Gestionnaire de réseau de communication  
(CAN) —*

*Partie 2: Sous-couche de l'unité d'accès au support à haute vitesse  
(PMA)*

**Fourth edition  
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CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 11898-2:2024), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- bugs have been fixed, clarifications have been made and figures have been updated;
- the common mode range specification of the receiver has become extended towards +/- 8 V differential (see [Table 7](#)).

A list of all parts in the ISO 11898 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The ISO 11898 series provides requirement specifications for the CAN data link layer and physical layer. It is intended for chip implementers, e.g. ISO 11898-1 for CAN protocol controllers and this document for CAN transceivers. Related conformance test plans are given in the ISO 16845 series. The CAN data link layer models the open system interconnect (OSI) data link layer; it is internally subdivided into logic link control (LLC) and medium access control (MAC). ISO 11898-1 also specifies the CAN physical coding sublayer (PCS) by means of the attachment unit interface (AUI). Optionally, the PCS also provides the pulse-width modulation (PWM) encoding to be linked to a CAN SIC XL transceiver, which provides the PWM decoding.

The OSI layers above the data link layer (e.g. the network layer) are not specified in the ISO 11898 series.

Figure 1 shows the relation between the OSI layers and the CAN sublayers.

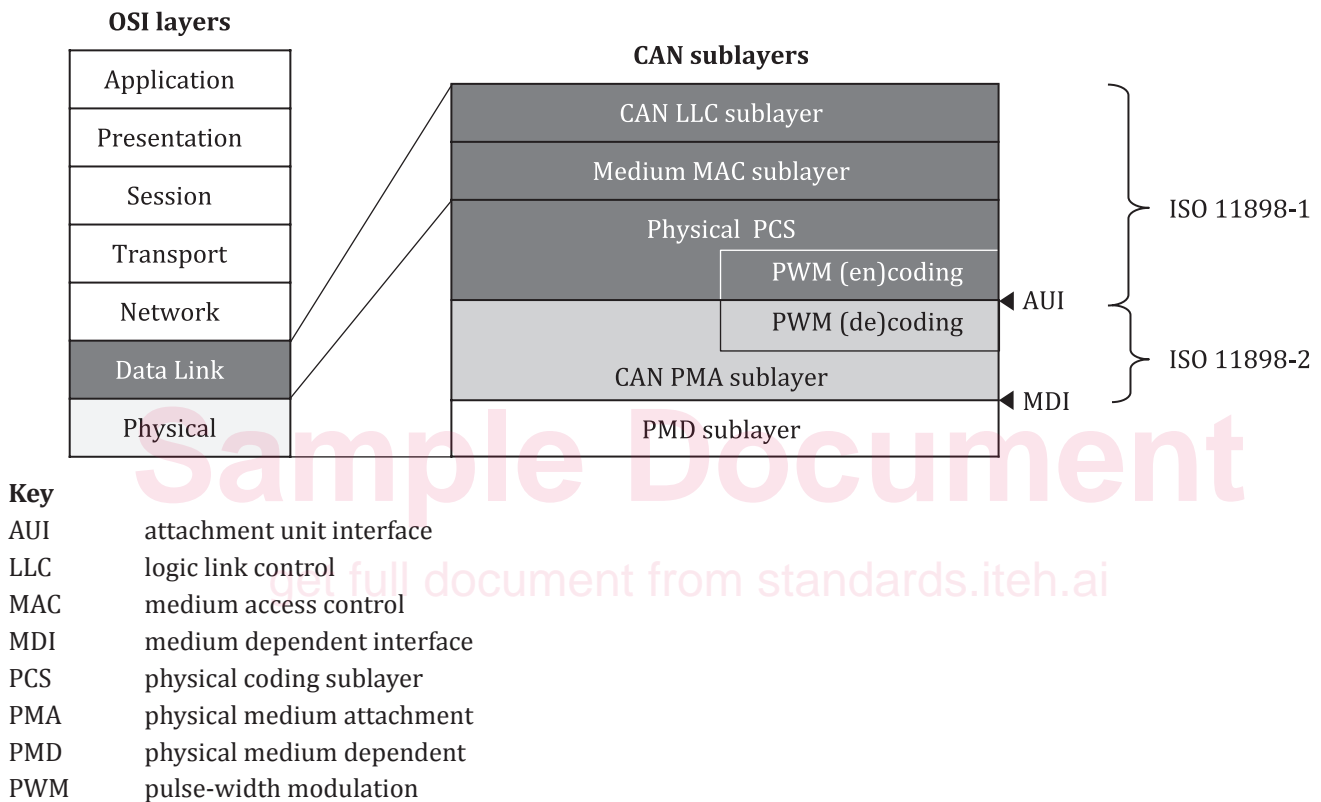


Figure 1 — CAN data link and physical sublayers relation to the OSI model

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# Road vehicles — Controller area network (CAN) —

## Part 2: High-speed physical medium attachment (PMA) sublayer

### 1 Scope

This document specifies physical medium attachment (PMA) sublayers for the controller area network (CAN). This includes the high-speed (HS) PMA without and with low-power mode capability, without and with selective wake-up functionality. Additionally, this document specifies PMAs supporting the signal improvement capability (SIC) mode and the FAST mode in [Annex A](#). The physical medium dependent (PMD) sublayer is not in the scope of this document.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*

ISO 11898-1, *Road vehicles — Controller area network (CAN) — Part 1: Data link layer and physical coding sublayer*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 7498-1, ISO 11898-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1 active recessive

intermediate high-speed *physical medium attachment* (3.13) (HS-PMA) output drive with a dedicated lower than nominal impedance at transitions from dominant state or level\_0 state towards the *passive recessive* (3.11) state with a dedicated duration

#### 3.2 bus state

state of the *medium dependent interface (MDI)* (3.8), which is dominant or recessive if the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) sublayer is in arbitration mode, or is level\_0 or level\_1 otherwise

Note 1 to entry: The dominant state represents the logical 0 and the recessive state represents the logical 1. During simultaneous transmission of dominant and recessive bits, the resulting bus state is dominant. When no transmission is in progress, the bus is idle. During idle time, it is in recessive state.

Note 2 to entry: The level\_0 state represents the logical 0, and the level\_1 state represents the logical 1.

### 3.3

#### **CAN\_H, CAN\_L**

pair of ports, where  $V_{\text{CAN\_H}} - V_{\text{CAN\_L}}$  is positive at dominant *bus state* (3.2) and level\_0 bus state

### 3.4

#### **FAST RX mode**

mode in which the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) sublayer drives the *bus state* (3.2) recessive and the receive thresholds are adjusted to distinguish between the bus states level\_0 and level\_1

### 3.5

#### **FAST TX mode**

mode in which the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) sublayer drives the *bus states* (3.2) level\_0 and level\_1, which are complementary with non-conclusive result if driven simultaneously

### 3.6

#### **legacy implementation**

high-speed *physical medium attachment* (3.13) (HS-PMA) implementation conform to previous ISO 11898-2 editions

### 3.7

#### **low-power mode**

mode in which the transceiver is not capable of transmitting or receiving frames, except for the purposes of determining if a wake-up pattern (WUP) or wake-up frame (WUF) is being received

### 3.8

#### **MDI**

medium dependent interface

electrical interface consisting of CAN\_H and CAN\_L, that defines the signal transfer between the physical medium dependent (PMD) sublayer and the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) sublayer

### 3.9

#### **nominal bit time**

duration of one bit in the arbitration phase

### 3.10

#### **normal-power mode**

mode in which the transceiver is capable of transmitting and receiving

### 3.11

#### **passive recessive**

final high-speed *physical medium attachment* (3.13) (HS-PMA) output drive with nominal impedance

Note 1 to entry: Passive recessive is the same as recessive in prior editions of this document.

### 3.12

#### **physical coding sublayer**

PCS

sublayer of the open system interconnect (OSI) physical layer that performs bit encoding/decoding and synchronization

### 3.13

#### **physical medium attachment**

PMA

sublayer of the open system interconnect (OSI) physical layer that converts physical signals into logical signals and vice versa

### 3.14

#### **PWM decoding**

PWMD

*physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) sublayer function decoding the pulse-width modulation (PWM) bit streams into the non-return-to-zero (NRZ) bit streams

**3.15**

**PWM encoding**

PWME

*physical coding sublayer (PCS)* (3.12) function encoding the non-return-to-zero (NRZ) bit streams into the pulse-width modulation (PWM) bit streams

**3.16**

**receiver**

functional block inside the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) converting the analogue *medium dependent interface (MDI)* (3.8) interface signals CAN\_H and CAN\_L into a logic level

**3.17**

**RXD**

port of the *attachment unit interface (AUI)* used to transmit the actual state of the physical medium, in binary format, to the *physical coding sublayer (PCS)* (3.12)

**3.18**

**signal improvement capability**

SIC

capability to suppress the ringing on the *medium dependent interface (MDI)* (3.8)

Note 1 to entry: It is as specified in the high-speed *physical medium attachment* (3.13) (HS-PMA) implementation parameter set C in [Table 14](#) and [Table 17](#).

**3.19**

**SIC mode**

mode according to the high-speed *physical medium attachment* (3.13) (HS-PMA) during the arbitration phase

Note 1 to entry: For PMA implementations, it is according to parameter set C or [Annex A](#).

**3.20**

**transmitter**

functional block inside the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) converting the digital *attachment unit interface (AUI)* signal into analogue *medium dependent interface (MDI)* (3.8) signals CAN\_H and CAN\_L

**3.21**

**TXD**

port of the *attachment unit interface (AUI)* driven by the *physical coding sublayer (PCS)* (3.12) to control how the *physical medium attachment (PMA)* (3.13) influences the actual state of the physical medium

**4 Abbreviated terms**

For the purposes of this document, the symbols and abbreviated terms given in ISO 11898-1 and the following apply.

CAN	controller area network
DLC	data length code
ECU	electronic control unit
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
ESD	electro static discharge
GND	ground
HS-PMA	high-speed PMA
NRZ	non-return-to-zero

OSI	open layer system
PMD	physical medium dependent
PN	partial networking
PWM	pulse width modulation
RF	radio frequency
WUF	wake-up frame
WUP	wake-up pattern

## 5 HS-PMA function

### 5.1 Base requirements

The HS-PMA comprises one transmitter and one receiving entity. It shall be able to bias the connected physical medium, an electric two-wire cable, relative to a common ground. The transmitter entity shall drive a differential voltage between the CAN\_H and CAN\_L signals to signal a logical 0 (dominant) or shall not drive a differential voltage to signal a logical 1 (recessive) to be received by other nodes connected to the very same medium. These two signals are the interface to the PMD sublayer.

The HS-PMA shall provide an AUI to the physical coding sublayer as specified in ISO 11898-1. It comprises the TXD and RXD signals as well as the GND signal. The TXD signal receives from the physical coding sublayer the bit stream to be transmitted on the MDI. The RXD signal transmits to the physical coding sublayer the bit stream received from the MDI.

Implementations that comprise one or more HS-PMAs shall at least support the normal-power mode of operation. A low-power mode may be implemented.

Some of the items specified in the following depend on the operation mode of the (part of the) implementation, in which the HS-PMA is included.

[Table 1](#) shows the possible combinations of HS-PMA operating modes and expected behaviour.

**Table 1 — HS-PMA operating modes and expected behaviour**

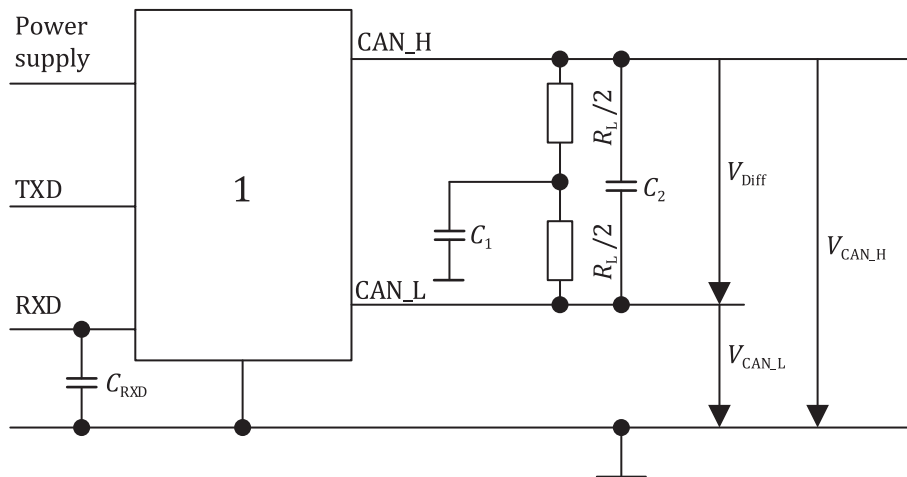
Operating mode	Bus-biasing behaviour	Transmitter behaviour
Normal-power mode	Bus biasing active	Dominant, active recessive, or passive recessive <sup>a</sup>
Low-power mode	Bus biasing active or inactive	Passive recessive
<sup>a</sup> Depends on input conditions as specified in this document.		

Parameters given in [Clause 5](#) shall be fulfilled throughout the operating temperature range and supply voltage range (if not explicitly specified for unpowered) as specified individually for every HS-PMA implementation.

SIC XL specific parameters shall conform with the requirements given in [Annex A](#).

### 5.2 HS-PMA test circuit

The outputs of the HS-PMA implementation to the CAN signals are called CAN\_H and CAN\_L, TXD is the transmit data input and RXD is the receive data output. [Figure 2](#) shows the external circuit used to measure the specified voltage and current parameters.  $R_L$  represents the effective resistive load (bus load) for an HS-PMA implementation, when used in a network, and  $C_1$  represents an optional split-termination capacitor. The values of  $R_L$  and  $C_1$  vary for different parameters that the HS-PMA implementation needs to meet and are given as condition in the tables of related parameters.



**Key**

- 1 PMA implementation
- $V_{Diff}$  differential voltage between CAN\_H and CAN\_L wires
- $V_{CAN\_H}$  single-ended voltage on CAN\_H wire
- $V_{CAN\_L}$  single-ended voltage on CAN\_L wire
- $C_{RXD}$  capacitive load on RXD
- $C_1$  optional split-termination capacitor
- $C_2$  differential capacitive load
- $R_L$  differential load resistance

**Figure 2 — HS-PMA test circuit**

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**5.3 Static parameter**

**5.3.1 Maximum ratings of  $V_{CAN\_H}$ ,  $V_{CAN\_L}$  and  $V_{Diff}$**

[Table 2](#) specifies upper and lower limit static voltages, which can be applied to CAN\_H and CAN\_L without causing damage, while  $V_{Diff}$  stays within in its own maximum rating range.

**Table 2 — HS-PMA maximum ratings of  $V_{CAN\_H}$ ,  $V_{CAN\_L}$  and  $V_{Diff}$**

Parameter description	Notation	Value	
		Min. [V]	Max. [V]
Maximum rating	$V_{Diff}^a$	-5,0	+10,0
General maximum rating	$V_{CAN\_H}$ , $V_{CAN\_L}$	-27,0	+40,0
Optional: Extended maximum rating	$V_{CAN\_H}$ , $V_{CAN\_L}$	-58,0	+58,0

<sup>a</sup> This is required regardless whether general or extended maximum rating for  $V_{CAN\_H}$  and  $V_{CAN\_L}$  is fulfilled. Applies to HS-PMA implementation powered and unpowered conditions. Applies to transmit data input de-asserted and transmit data input (TXD) becomes asserted while CAN\_H or/and CAN\_L connected to a fixed voltage.

The maximum rating for  $V_{Diff}$  excludes that all combinations of  $V_{CAN\_H}$  and  $V_{CAN\_L}$  are conforming to this document.  $V_{Diff} = V_{CAN\_H} - V_{CAN\_L}$ , see [Figure 2](#).

**5.3.2 Recessive output characteristics, bus biasing active**

[Table 3](#) specifies the recessive output characteristics when bus biasing is active.

**Table 3 — HS-PMA passive recessive output characteristic, bus biasing active**

Parameter	Notation	Value		
		Min. [V]	Nom. [V]	Max. [V]
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_H <sup>a</sup>	$V_{CAN\_H}$	+2,0	+2,5	+3,0
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_H <sup>b</sup>	$V_{CAN\_H\_rec}$	+2,137	+2,5	+2,887
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_L <sup>a</sup>	$V_{CAN\_L}$	+2,0	+2,5	+3,0
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_L <sup>b</sup>	$V_{CAN\_L\_rec}$	+2,137	+2,5	+2,887
Differential output voltage <sup>a, b</sup>	$V_{Diff}$	-0,5	0	+0,05

NOTE The requirements in this table apply concurrently. Therefore, not all combinations of  $V_{CAN\_H}$  and  $V_{CAN\_L}$  are conforming with the defined differential output voltage.

<sup>a</sup> Measurement setup according to [Figure 2](#) (including implementations with selective wake-up function):  
 $R_L > 10^{10} \Omega$  (not present)  
 $C_1 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_2 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_{RXD} = 0$  pF (not present)

<sup>b</sup> Measurement setup according to [Figure 2](#):  
 $R_L = 60 \Omega$  (tolerance  $\leq \pm 1 \%$ )  
 $C_1 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_2 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_{RXD} = 0$  pF (not present)

**5.3.3 Recessive output characteristics, bus biasing inactive**

[Table 4](#) specifies the recessive output characteristics when bus biasing is inactive.

**Table 4 — HS-PMA passive recessive output characteristic, bus biasing inactive**

Parameter	Notation	Value <sup>a</sup>		
		Min. [V]	Nom. [V]	Max. [V]
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_H	$V_{CAN\_H}$	-0,1	0	+0,1
Single-ended output voltage on CAN_L	$V_{CAN\_L}$	-0,1	0	+0,1
Differential output voltage	$V_{Diff}$	-0,2	0	+0,2

NOTE See [5.5.6](#) to determine when bias is inactive.

<sup>a</sup> Measurement setup according to [Figure 2](#):  
 $R_L > 10^{10} \Omega$  (not present)  
 $C_1 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_2 = 0$  pF (not present)  
 $C_{RXD} = 0$  pF (not present)

**5.3.4 Dominant output characteristics**

[Table 5](#) specifies the output characteristics during dominant state. [Figure 3](#) illustrates the voltage range for the dominant state.

Table 5 — HS-PMA dominant output characteristics

Parameter	Notation	Value <sup>a</sup>			Condition <sup>b</sup>
		Min. [V]	Nom. [V]	Max. [V]	
Single-ended voltage on CAN_H	$V_{CAN\_H}$	+2,75	+3,5	+4,5	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ to $65 \Omega$
Single-ended voltage on CAN_L	$V_{CAN\_L}$	+0,5	+1,5	+2,25	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ to $65 \Omega$
Differential voltage on normal bus load	$V_{Diff\_nom}$	+1,5	+2,0	+3,0	$R_L = 50 \Omega$ to $65 \Omega$
Differential voltage on effective resistance during arbitration	$V_{Diff\_arb}$	+1,5	Not defined	+5,0	$R_L = 2\ 240 \Omega$ (See NOTE)
Optional: Differential voltage on extended bus load range	$V_{Diff\_ext}$	+1,4	+2,0	+3,3	$R_L = 45 \Omega$ to $70 \Omega$

NOTE Assuming a maximum  $R_L$  of  $70 \Omega$ , this scenario covers a 32-node network ( $2\ 240 \Omega / 70 \Omega = 32$ ),  $2\ 240 \Omega$  is emulating a situation with up to 32 nodes transmitting dominant value simultaneously. In such case, the effective load resistance for single nodes decreases (a node does drive only a part of the nominal bus load).

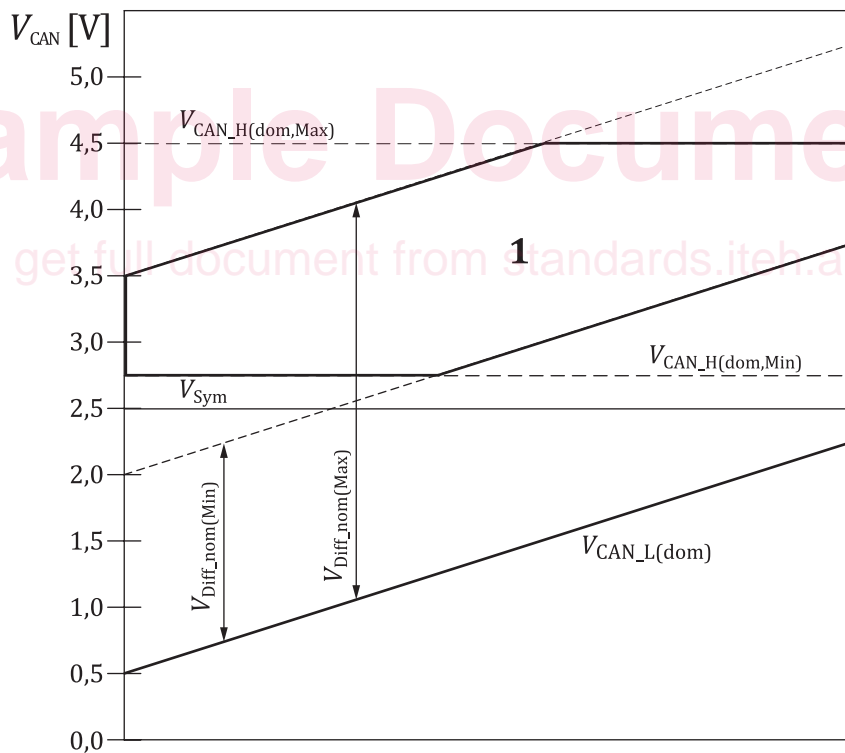
<sup>a</sup> Requirements given in this table apply concurrently. Therefore, not all combinations of  $V_{CAN\_H}$  and  $V_{CAN\_L}$  are conforming with the defined differential voltage (see Figure 3).

<sup>b</sup> Measurement setup according to Figure 2:

$C_1 = 0$  pF (not present)

$C_2 = 0$  pF (not present)

$C_{RXD} = 0$  pF (not present)



**Key**

- 1 range of  $V_{CAN\_H(dom)}$
- $V_{Diff}$  differential voltage between CAN\_H and CAN\_L wires
- $V_{CAN\_H}$  single-ended voltage on CAN\_H wire
- $V_{CAN\_L}$  single-ended voltage on CAN\_L wire

Figure 3 — Voltage range of  $V_{CAN\_H}$  during dominant state of CAN node, when  $V_{CAN\_L}$  varies from minimum to maximum voltage level ( $50 \Omega$  to  $65 \Omega$  bus-load condition)

5.3.5 Maximum driver output current

Table 6 specifies the maximum HS-PMA driver output current.

Table 6 — Maximum HS-PMA dominant driver output current

Parameter	Notation	Value <sup>a</sup>		Condition
		Min. [mA]	Max. [mA]	
Absolute current on CAN_H	$I_{CAN\_H}$	not specified	115	$-3\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_H} \leq +18\text{ V}$
Absolute current on CAN_L	$I_{CAN\_L}$	not specified	115	$-3\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_L} \leq +18\text{ V}$
NOTE It is expected that the implementation does not stop driving its output dominant when the differential voltage between CAN_H and CAN_L is outside the limits given in the condition column. The minimum output current limitation is implicitly specified in Table 5 and thus can be expected to be above 30 mA.				
<sup>a</sup> Measurement setup according to Figure 2: $R_L > 10^{10}\ \Omega$ (not present) $C_1 = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present) $C_2 = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present) $C_{RXD} = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present)				

5.3.6 PMA static receiver input characteristics, bus biasing active and inactive

Table 7 specifies the static voltage range for the HS-PMA receiver, when the bus biasing is active.

Table 7 — HS-PMA receiver static input characteristics, bus biasing active

Parameter	Notation	Value <sup>a</sup>		Condition
		Min. [V]	Max. [V]	
Recessive state differential input voltage range	$V_{Diff}$	-8,0	+0,5	$-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_L} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$ $-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_H} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$
Dominant state differential input voltage range	$V_{Diff}$	+0,9	+8,0	$-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_L} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$ $-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_H} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$
<sup>a</sup> Measurement setup according Figure 2: $R_L > 10^{10}\ \Omega$ (not present) $C_1 = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present) $C_2 = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present) $C_{RXD} = 0\text{ pF}$ (not present)				
NOTE A negative differential voltage can temporarily occur when the HS-PMA is connected to a medium in which common mode chokes or unterminated stubs or both are present. The maximum positive differential voltage can temporarily occur when the HS-PMA is connected to a medium while more than one HS-PMA is sending dominant and concurrently a ground shift between the sending HS-PMAs is present.				

Table 8 specifies the static voltage range for the HS-PMA receiver, when the bus biasing is inactive.

Table 8 — HS-PMA receiver static input characteristics, bus biasing inactive

Parameter	Notation	Value <sup>a</sup>		Condition
		Min. [V]	Max. [V]	
Recessive state differential input voltage range	$V_{Diff}$	-8,0	+0,4	$-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_L} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$ $-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_H} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$
Dominant state differential input voltage range	$V_{Diff}$	+1,15	+8,0	$-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_L} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$ $-12,0\text{ V} \leq V_{CAN\_H} \leq +12,0\text{ V}$

<sup>a</sup> Measurement setup according [Figure 2](#):

$R_L > 10^{10}\ \Omega$  (not present)

$C_1 = 0\text{ pF}$  (not present)

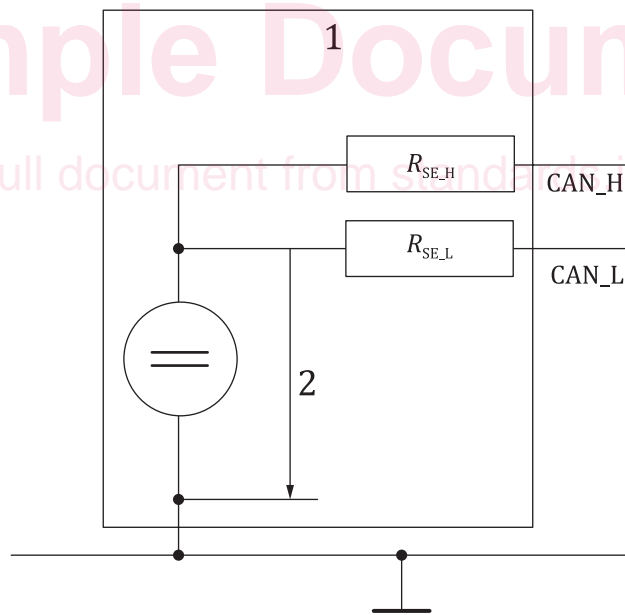
$C_2 = 0\text{ pF}$  (not present)

$C_{RXD} = 0\text{ pF}$  (not present)

NOTE A negative differential voltage can temporarily occur when the HS-PMA is connected to a medium in which common mode chokes or unterminated stubs or both are present. The maximum positive differential voltage can temporarily occur when the HS-PMA is connected to a medium while more than one HS-PMA is sending dominant and concurrently a ground shift between the sending HS-PMAs is present.

### 5.3.7 Receiver input resistance

[Figure 4](#) shows an equivalent circuitry of the HS-PMA internal differential input resistance. [Table 9](#) specifies the HS-PMA receiver input resistance parameter. [Table 10](#) specifies the HS-PMA receiver input resistance matching parameters.



#### Key

- 1 PMA implementation
- 2  $V_{CAN}$  (see [Table 3](#))

Figure 4 — HS-PMA internal differential input resistance