

Low Emission, Isolated DC-to-DC Converters

FEATURES

- ▶ isoPower integrated, isolated dc-to-dc converter
- ▶ 100 mA output current for ADuM5020
- ▶ 60 mA output current for ADuM5028
- ▶ Meets CISPR22 Class B emissions limits at full load on a 2-layer PCB
- ▶ 16-lead SOIC_W package with 7.8 mm minimum creepage
- ▶ 8-lead SOIC_IC package with 8.3 mm minimum creepage
- ▶ High temperature operation: 125°C maximum
- ▶ Safety and regulatory approvals
 - ▶ UL 1577
 - ▶ $V_{ISO} = 3000$ V rms for 1 minute
 - ▶ IEC/EN/CSA 62368-1
 - ▶ IEC/CSA 60601-1
 - ▶ IEC/CSA 61010-1
 - ▶ CQC GB 4943.1
 - ▶ DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)
 - ▶ $V_{IORM} = 595$ V peak

APPLICATIONS

- ▶ RS-485/RS-422/CAN transceiver power
- ▶ Power supply start-up bias and gate drives
- ▶ Isolated sensor interfaces
- ▶ Industrial PLCs

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADuM5020 and ADuM5028¹ are isoPower®, integrated, isolated dc-to-dc converters. Based on the Analog Devices, Inc., iCoupler® technology, these dc-to-dc converters provide regulated, isolated power that is below CISPR22 Class B limits at full load on a 2-layer printed circuit board (PCB) with ferrites. Common voltage combinations and the associated current output levels are shown in Table 1 through Table 6.

The ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 eliminate the need to design and build isolated dc-to-dc converters in applications up to 500 mW. The iCoupler chip scale transformer technology is used for the magnetic

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAMS

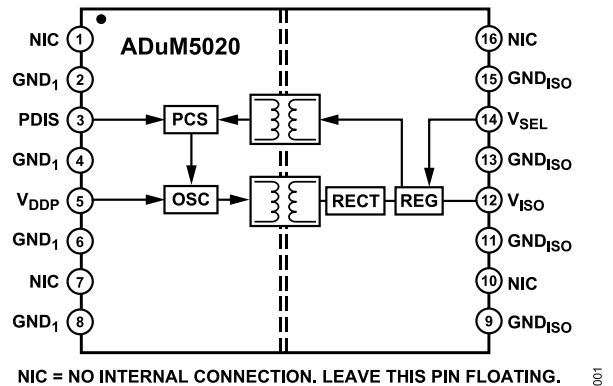


Figure 1. ADuM5020 Functional Block Diagram

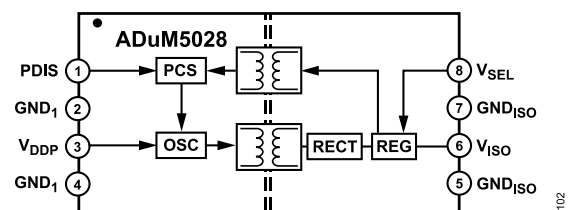


Figure 2. ADuM5028 Functional Block Diagram

components of the dc-to-dc converter. The result is a small form factor, isolated solution.

The ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 isolated dc-to-dc converters provide two different package variants: the ADuM5020 in a wide body, 16-lead SOIC_W package, and the ADuM5028 in the space saving, 8-lead, wide body SOIC_IC. For 5 V input operations, use the ADuM5020-5BRWZ and the ADuM5028-5BRIZ. For 3.3 V input to 3.3 V output ADuM5020, use the ADuM5020-3BRWZ and the ADuM5028-3RIZ. See the Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions section and the Ordering Guide for more information.

¹ Protected by U.S. Patents 5,952,849; 6,873,065; 6,903,578; and 7,075,329. Other patents are pending.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Features.....	1	Recommended Operating Conditions.....	10
Applications.....	1	Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	11
Functional Block Diagrams.....	1	ESD Caution.....	11
General Description.....	1	Pin Configuration and Function Descriptions.....	12
Specifications.....	4	Typical Performance Characteristics.....	13
Electrical Characteristics—5 V Primary		Theory of Operation.....	16
Input Supply/5 V Secondary Isolated		Applications Information.....	17
Supply.....	4	PCB Layout.....	17
Electrical Characteristics—5 V Primary		Thermal Analysis.....	18
Input Supply/3.3 V Secondary Isolated		EMI Considerations.....	18
Supply.....	5	Insulation Lifetime.....	18
Electrical Characteristics—3.3 V Primary		Start-up Behavior and Power Sequencing.....	18
Input Supply/3.3 V Secondary Isolated		Outline Dimensions.....	20
Supply.....	6	Ordering Guide.....	20
Regulatory Information.....	7	Evaluation Boards.....	20
Insulation Specifications.....	8		

REVISION HISTORY**8/2026—Rev. D to Rev. E**

Added Start-up Behavior and Power Sequencing Section.....	18
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3/2026—Rev. C to Rev. D

Changes to Features Section.....	1
Changes to Regulatory Information Section, Table 7, and Table 8.....	7
Deleted Insulation and Safety Related Specifications Section, Table 9, and Table 10; Renumbered	
Sequentially.....	7
Deleted Package Characteristics Section, Table 11, and Table 12.....	7
Changed DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) Insulation Characteristics Section to Insulation	
Specifications Section.....	8
Changes to Insulation Specifications Section and Table 9.....	8
Moved Figure 3.....	9
Changes to Table 10.....	9
Changes to Insulation Wear Out Section.....	18
Deleted Calculation and Use of Parameters Example Section and Figure 27.....	18

9/2024—Rev. B to Rev. C

Changes to Features Section.....	1
Changed Regulatory Approvals Section to Regulatory Information Section.....	7
Changes to Regulatory Information Section, Table 7, and Table 8.....	7
Changes to Table 9 and Table 10.....	8
Changed DIN V VDE V 0884-10 (VDE V 0884-10) Insulation Characteristics Section to DIN EN IEC	
60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) Insulation Characteristics Section.....	9
Changes to DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) Insulation Characteristics Section and Table 13.....	9
Changes to Figure 3 Caption and Figure 4 Caption.....	10
Deleted Maximum Continuous Working Voltage Supporting 50-Year Minimum Lifetime Section and	
Table 17.....	11
Changes to Calculation and Use of Parameters Example Section.....	20

11/2023—Rev. A to Rev. B

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Changes to Features Section..... 1

Changes to Table 7.....7

Added Table 8; Renumbered Sequentially.....7

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—5 V PRIMARY INPUT SUPPLY/5 V SECONDARY ISOLATED SUPPLY

All typical specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DDP} = V_{ISO} = 5\text{ V}$. Minimum and maximum specifications apply over the entire recommended operation range, which is $4.5\text{ V} \leq V_{DDP} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $4.5\text{ V} \leq V_{ISO} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, and $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1. ADuM5020-5BRIZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	4.75	5.0	5.25	V	V_{ISO} output current (I_{ISO}) = 10 mA
Line Regulation	V_{ISO} (LINE)		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V
Load Regulation ¹	V_{ISO} (LOAD)		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$ to 90 mA
Output Ripple ¹	V_{ISO} (RIP)		75		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, bypass output capacitance (C_{BO}) = $0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	V_{ISO} (NOISE)		200		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
Pulse-Width Modulation (PWM) Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	I_{ISO} (MAX)	50			mA	$4.75\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 5.25\text{ V}$
		100			mA	$4.5\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 5.25\text{ V}$
Efficiency at I_{ISO} (MAX)			33		%	$I_{ISO} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	I_{DDP} (Q)		8	25	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	I_{DDP} (MAX)		310		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $1.75\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 85^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 2. ADuM5028-5BRIZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	4.75	5.0	5.25	V	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$
Line Regulation	V_{ISO} (LINE)		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 30\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 4.5\text{ V}$ to 5.5 V
Load Regulation ¹	V_{ISO} (LOAD)		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 6\text{ mA}$ to 54 mA
Output Ripple ¹	V_{ISO} (RIP)		75		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, $C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	V_{ISO} (NOISE)		200		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
PWM Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	I_{ISO} (MAX)	60			mA	$4.75\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 5.25\text{ V}$
Efficiency at I_{ISO} (MAX)			33		%	$I_{ISO} = 60\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	I_{DDP} (Q)		8	25	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	I_{DDP} (MAX)		190		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $1\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 85^\circ\text{C}$.

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—5 V PRIMARY INPUT SUPPLY/3.3 V SECONDARY ISOLATED SUPPLY

All typical specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DDP} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{ISO} = 3.3\text{ V}$. Minimum/maximum specifications apply over the entire recommended operation range, which is $4.5\text{ V} \leq V_{DDP} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$, $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_{ISO} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$, and $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3. ADuM5020-5BRIZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$
Line Regulation	$V_{ISO}(\text{LINE})$		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$
Load Regulation ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{LOAD})$		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA to }90\text{ mA}$
Output Ripple ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{RIP})$		50		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, $C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{NOISE})$		130		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
PWM Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	$I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$	50			mA	$3.135\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
		100			mA	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
Efficiency at $I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$			27		%	$I_{ISO} = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{Q})$		5	18	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{MAX})$		250		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $1.75\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 85^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 4. ADuM5028-5BRIZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$
Line Regulation	$V_{ISO}(\text{LINE})$		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 30\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 4.5\text{ V to }5.5\text{ V}$
Load Regulation ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{LOAD})$		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 6\text{ mA to }54\text{ mA}$
Output Ripple ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{RIP})$		50		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, $C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{NOISE})$		130		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
PWM Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	$I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$	30			mA	$3.135\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
		60			mA	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
Efficiency at $I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$			27		%	$I_{ISO} = 60\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{Q})$		5	18	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{MAX})$		150		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $1\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 85^\circ\text{C}$.

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—3.3 V PRIMARY INPUT SUPPLY/3.3 V SECONDARY ISOLATED SUPPLY

All typical specifications are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{DDP} = 3.3\text{ V}$, $V_{ISO} = 3.3\text{ V}$. Minimum/maximum specifications apply over the entire recommended operation range, which is $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_{DDP} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$, $3.0\text{ V} \leq V_{ISO} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$, and $-40^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 5. ADuM5020-3BRWZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$
Line Regulation	$V_{ISO}(\text{LINE})$		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 50\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$
Load Regulation ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{LOAD})$		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 7\text{ mA to }63\text{ mA}$
Output Ripple ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{RIP})$		50		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, $C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{NOISE})$		130		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 90\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
PWM Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	$I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$	35			mA	$3.135\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
		70			mA	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
Efficiency at $I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$			33		%	$I_{ISO} = 70\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{Q})$		5	15	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{MAX})$		225		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $2\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 105^\circ\text{C}$.

Table 6. ADuM5028-3BRIZ DC-to-DC Converter Static Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DC-TO-DC CONVERTER SUPPLY						
Setpoint	V_{ISO}	3.135	3.3	3.465	V	$I_{ISO} = 10\text{ mA}$
Line Regulation	$V_{ISO}(\text{LINE})$		2		mV/V	$I_{ISO} = 30\text{ mA}$, $V_{DDP} = 3.0\text{ V to }3.6\text{ V}$
Load Regulation ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{LOAD})$		1	5	%	$I_{ISO} = 6\text{ mA to }54\text{ mA}$
Output Ripple ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{RIP})$		50		mV p-p	20 MHz bandwidth, $C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Output Noise ¹	$V_{ISO}(\text{NOISE})$		130		mV p-p	$C_{BO} = 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F} 10\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, $I_{ISO} = 54\text{ mA}$
Switching Frequency	f_{OSC}		180		MHz	
PWM Frequency	f_{PWM}		625		kHz	
Output Supply Current ¹	$I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$	30			mA	$3.135\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
		60			mA	$3.0\text{ V} < V_{ISO} < 3.465\text{ V}$
Efficiency at $I_{ISO}(\text{MAX})$			33		%	$I_{ISO} = 60\text{ mA}$, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$
V_{DDP} Supply Current						
No V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{Q})$		5	15	mA	
Full V_{ISO} Load	$I_{DDP}(\text{MAX})$		190		mA	
Thermal Shutdown						
Shutdown Temperature			154		$^\circ\text{C}$	
Thermal Hysteresis			10		$^\circ\text{C}$	

¹ Maximum V_{ISO} output current is derated by $2\text{ mA}/^\circ\text{C}$ for $T_A > 105^\circ\text{C}$.

SPECIFICATIONS

REGULATORY INFORMATION

The ADuM5020 certification approvals are listed in [Table 7](#). The ADuM5028 certification approvals are listed in [Table 8](#). Copies of the relevant certification are available at [Safety and Regulatory Certification for Digital Isolators](#).

Table 7. RW-16 Wide-Body [SOIC_W] Package

Regulatory Agency	Standard Certification/Approval	File
UL	UL 1577 component recognition program Single protection, 3000 V rms isolation voltage	File E214100
CSA ¹	IEC/EN/CSA 62368-1 Basic insulation at 780 V rms Reinforced insulation at 390 V rms IEC/CSA 61010-1 Basic insulation at 600 V rms Reinforced insulation at 300 V rms IEC/CSA 60601-1 Basic insulation (1 MOPP) at 419 V rms Reinforced insulation (2 MOPP) at 50 V rms	File 205078
TÜV SÜD	IEC/EN 62368-1 Basic insulation at 780 V rms Reinforced insulation at 390 V rms	Certificate No. B 056232 0021
VDE	DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) Reinforced insulation, 595 V peak	Certificate No. 40051926
CQC	CQC GB4943.1: Basic insulation at 780 V rms Reinforced insulation at 390 V rms	Certificate No: CQC21001283893

¹ Working voltages are quoted for Pollution Degree 2, Material Group 3, and Overvoltage Category 2 except where otherwise specified. The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 case material has been evaluated as Material Group I.

Table 8. RI-8 Wide-Body with Increased Creepage [SOIC_IC] Package

Regulatory Agency	Standard Certification/Approval	File
UL	UL 1577 component recognition program Single protection, 3000 V rms isolation voltage	File E214100
CSA ¹	IEC/EN/CSA 62368-1 Basic insulation at 600 V rms Reinforced insulation at 300 V rms IEC/CSA 60601-1 Basic insulation (1MOPP) at 419 V rms IEC/CSA 61010-1 Basic insulation at 600 V rms Reinforced insulation at 300 V rms	File 205078
TÜV SÜD	IEC/EN 62368-1 Basic insulation at 600 V rms Reinforced insulation at 300 V rms	Certificate No: B 056232 0021
VDE	DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) Reinforced insulation at 595 V peak	Certificate No. 40051926
CQC	CQC GB4943.1: Basic insulation at 780 V rms Reinforced insulation at 390 V rms	Certificate No: CQC21001283892

¹ Working voltages are quoted for Pollution Degree 2, Material Group 3, and Overvoltage Category 2 except where otherwise specified. The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 case material has been evaluated as Material Group I.

SPECIFICATIONS

INSULATION SPECIFICATIONS

The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 are only suitable for "safe electrical insulation" only within the safety limiting ratings. Compliance with the safety limiting ratings shall be ensured by means of suitable protective circuits.

Table 9. ADuM5020 Insulation Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
GENERAL				
Minimum External Clearance Distance	CLR	7.8	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air per IEC 60664-1
Minimum External Creepage Distance	CRP	7.8	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body
Distance Through Insulation	DTI	21.5	µm	Insulation distance through insulation
Tracking Resistance (Comparative Tracking Index) ¹	CTI	>600	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Material Group		I		Material Group (DIN VDE 0110, 1/89, Table 1)
Overvoltage Category per IEC 60664-1		I to IV I to III I to II		Rated mains voltage ≤ 150 V rms Rated mains voltage ≤ 300 V rms Rated mains voltage ≤ 400 V rms
SAFETY LIMITING VALUES				
Maximum Ambient Safety Temperature	T _S	150	°C	Maximum junction temperature for isolation barrier safety T _A ≤ 25°C, P _{TOT} = P _{SI} = P _{SO}
Maximum Junction Temperature Safety	T _{JMAX,S}	150	°C	
Maximum Total Power Dissipation	P _{TOT}	2.78	W	
Derating Above Ambient		22.24	mW/°C	See Thermal Analysis section
Junction-to-Air Thermal Impedance	θ _{JA}	45	°C/W	
IEC 60747-17 (REINFORCED RATING)				
Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage	V _{IORM}	595	V peak	AC voltage, end of life test, f = 60 Hz DC voltage
Maximum Isolation Working Voltage	V _{IOWM}	421	V rms	
		595	V peak	V _{TEST} = 1.2 × V _{IOTM} , t = 1 s (100% production) Surge voltage in air, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5
Maximum Transient Isolation Voltage	V _{IOTM}	4242	V peak	
Maximum Impulse Voltage	V _{IMP}	4242	V peak	V _{TEST} ≥ 1.3 × V _{IMP} (sample test), tested in oil, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5
Maximum Surge Isolation Voltage	V _{IOSM}	10000	V peak	
Apparent Charge	q _{pd}	≤5	pC	Method a (sample test), V _{ini} = V _{IOTM} , t _{ini} = 60 s, V _{pd(m)} = 1.6 × V _{IORM} , t _m = 10 s Method b1 (100% production), V _{ini} = 1.2 × V _{IOTM} , t _{ini} = 1 s, V _{pd(m)} = 1.875 × V _{IORM} , t _m = 1 s
Resistance (Input to Output) ²	R _{IO}	>10 ¹³	Ω	T _A = 25°C, V _{TEST} = 500 V dc, t = 60 s T _A = T _S , V _{TEST} = 500 V dc, t = 60 s
	R _{IO-S}	>10 ⁹	Ω	
Capacitance (Input to Output)	C _{IO}	2.2	pF	f _{TEST} = 1 MHz
Climate Category		40/125/21		Per IEC 60664-1
Pollution Degree		2		
UL 1577				
Maximum Withstanding Isolation Voltage	V _{ISO}	3000	V rms	V _{TEST} = 1.2 × V _{ISO}

¹ CTI rating for the ADuM5020/ADuM5028 is >600 V and a Material Group I isolation group.

² Device measured as a 2-terminal device with Pin 5 and Pin 8 connected to Pin 9 and Pin 12.

SPECIFICATIONS

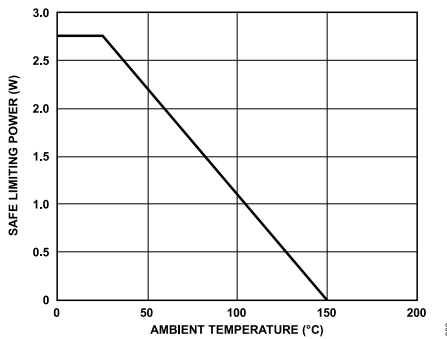


Figure 3. ADuM5020 Thermal Derating Curve, Dependence of Safety Limiting Values with Ambient Temperature per DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)

Table 10. ADuM5028 Insulation Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
GENERAL				
Minimum External Clearance Distance	CLR	8.3	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air per IEC 60664-1
Minimum External Creepage Distance	CRP	8.3	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body
Distance Through Insulation	DTI	21.5	μm	Insulation distance through insulation
Tracking Resistance (Comparative Tracking Index) ¹	CTI	>600	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Material Group		I		Material Group (DIN VDE 0110, 1/89, Table 1)
Overvoltage Category per IEC 60664-1				Rated mains voltage ≤ 150 V rms Rated mains voltage ≤ 300 V rms Rated mains voltage ≤ 400 V rms
SAFETY LIMITING VALUES				
Maximum Ambient Safety Temperature	T _S	150	°C	Maximum junction temperature for isolation barrier safety T _A ≤ 25°C, P _{TOT} = P _{SI} = P _{SO}
Maximum Junction Temperature Safety	T _{JMAX,S}	150	°C	
Maximum Total Power Dissipation	P _{TOT}	1.56	W	
Derating above Ambient		12.48	mW/°C	See Thermal Analysis section
Junction-to-Air Thermal Impedance	θ _{JA}	80	°C/W	
IEC 60747-17 (REINFORCED RATING)				
Maximum Repetitive Peak Isolation Voltage	V _{IORM}	595	V peak	AC voltage, end of life test, f = 60 Hz DC Voltage
Maximum Isolation Working Voltage	V _{IOWM}	421	V rms	
		595	V peak	V _{TEST} = 1.2 × V _{IOTM} , t = 1 s (100% production)
Maximum Transient Isolation Voltage	V _{IOTM}	4242	V peak	
Maximum Impulse Voltage	V _{IMP}	4242	V peak	Surge voltage in air, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5
Maximum Surge Isolation Voltage	V _{IOSM}	10000	V peak	V _{TEST} ≥ 1.3 × V _{IMP} (sample test), tested in oil, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5
Apparent Charge	q _{pd}	≤5	pC	Method a (sample test), V _{ini} = V _{IOTM} , t _{ini} = 60 s, V _{pd(m)} = 1.6 × V _{IORM} , t _m = 10 s Method b1 (100% production), V _{ini} = 1.2 × V _{IOTM} , t _{ini} = 1 s, V _{pd(m)} = 1.875 × V _{IORM} , t _m = 1 s
Resistance (Input to Output) ²	R _{IO}	>10 ¹³	Ω	T _A = 25°C, V _{TEST} = 500 V dc, t = 60 s
	R _{IO-S}	>10 ⁹	Ω	T _A = T _S , V _{TEST} = 500 V dc, t = 60 s
Capacitance (Input to Output)	C _{IO}	2.2	pF	f _{TEST} = 1 MHz
Climate Category		40/125/21		
Pollution Degree		2		Per IEC 60664-1

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 10. ADuM5028 Insulation Characteristics (Continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
UL 1577				
Maximum Withstanding Isolation Voltage	V_{ISO}	3000	V rms	$V_{TEST} = 1.2 \times V_{ISO}$

¹ CTI rating for the ADuM5020/ADuM5028 is >600 V and a Material Group I isolation group.

² Device measured as a 2-terminal device with Pin and Pin 4 connected to Pin 5 and Pin 6.

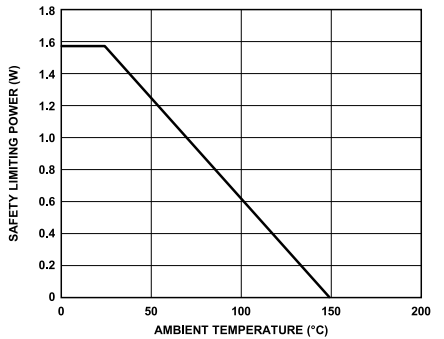


Figure 4. ADuM5028 Thermal Derating Curve, Dependence of Safety Limiting Values with Ambient Temperature per DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Table 11.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operating Temperature ¹	T_A	-40		+125	°C
Supply Voltages ²	V_{DDP}				
ADuM5020-5BRWZ, ADuM5028-5BRIZ, V_{DDP} at $V_{ISO} = 3.135$ V to 3.465 V		4.5		5.5	V
ADuM5020-3BRWZ, ADuM5028-3BRIZ, V_{DDP} at $V_{ISO} = 3.135$ V to 3.465 V		3.0		3.6	V
ADuM5020-5BRWZ, ADuM5028-5BRIZ, V_{DDP} at $V_{ISO} = 4.75$ V to 5.25 V		4.5		5.5	V

¹ Operation at >85°C requires reduction of the maximum load current.

² Each voltage is relative to its respective ground.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Table 12.

Parameter	Rating
Storage Temperature (T_{ST})	-55°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Ambient Operating Temperature (T_A)	-40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$
Supply Voltages (V_{DDP} , V_{ISO}) ¹	-0.5 V to $+7.0\text{ V}$
V_{ISO} Supply Current	
ADuM5020	100 mA
ADuM5028	60 mA
Input Voltage (PDIS, V_{SEL}) ^{1,2}	-0.5 V to $V_{DDI} + 0.5\text{ V}$
Common-Mode Transients ³	$-200\text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$ to $+200\text{ kV}/\mu\text{s}$

¹ All voltages are relative to their respective ground.

² V_{DDI} is the input side supply voltage.

³ Common-mode transients refer to common-mode transients across the insulation barrier. Common-mode transients exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may cause latch-up or permanent damage.

Stresses at or above those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the product. This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the product at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Operation beyond the maximum operating conditions for extended periods may affect product reliability.

ESD CAUTION

ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTION DESCRIPTIONS

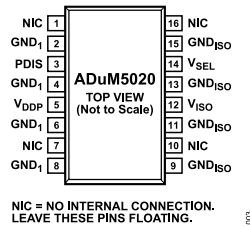


Figure 5. ADuM5020 Pin Configuration

Table 13. ADuM5020 Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1, 7, 10, 16	NIC	No Internal Connection. Leave these pins floating.
2, 4, 6, 8	GND ₁	Ground 1. Ground reference for the primary. It is recommended that these pins be connected to a common ground.
3	PDIS	Power Disable. When tied to any GND ₁ pin, the V _{ISO} output voltage is active. When a logic high voltage is applied, the V _{ISO} output voltage is shut down. Do not leave this pin floating.
5	V _{DDP}	Primary Supply Voltage.
9, 11, 13, 15	GND _{ISO}	Ground Reference for V _{ISO} on Side 2. It is recommended that these pins be connected to a common ground.
12	V _{ISO}	Secondary Supply Voltage Output for External Loads.
14	V _{SEL}	Output Voltage Selection. Connect V _{SEL} to V _{ISO} for 5 V output or connect V _{SEL} to GND _{ISO} for 3.3 V output. This pin has a weak internal pull-up. Therefore, do not leave this pin floating. It is recommended that the ADuM5020-3BRWZ and the ADuM5028-3BRIZ are only used for 3.3 V input to 3.3 V operation, therefore connect V _{SEL} to GND _{ISO} .

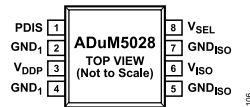


Figure 6. ADuM5028 Pin Configuration

Table 14. ADuM5028 Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	PDIS	Power Disable. When tied to any GND ₁ pin, the V _{ISO} output voltage is active. When a logic high voltage is applied, the V _{ISO} output voltage is shut down. Do not leave this pin floating.
2, 4	GND ₁	Ground 1. Ground reference for the primary. It is recommended that these pins be connected to a common ground.
3	V _{DDP}	Primary Supply Voltage.
5, 7	GND _{ISO}	Ground Reference for V _{ISO} on Side 2. It is recommended that these pins be connected together.
6	V _{ISO}	Secondary Supply Voltage Output for External Loads.
8	V _{SEL}	Output Voltage Selection. Connect V _{SEL} to V _{ISO} for 5 V output or connect V _{SEL} to GND _{ISO} for 3.3 V output. This pin has a weak internal pull-up; therefore, do not leave this pin floating. It is recommended that the ADuM5020-3BRWZ and the ADuM5028-3BRIZ are only used for 3.3 V input to 3.3 V operation, therefore connect V _{SEL} to GND _{ISO} .

Table 15. Truth Table (Positive Logic)

V _{DDP} (V)	V _{SEL} Input	PDIS Input	V _{ISO} Output (V)	Notes
5	High	Low	5	
5	Low	Low	3.3	
5	Don't care	High	0	
3.3	Low	Low	3.3	
3.3	High	Low	5	Configuration not recommended
3.3	Don't care	High	0	

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

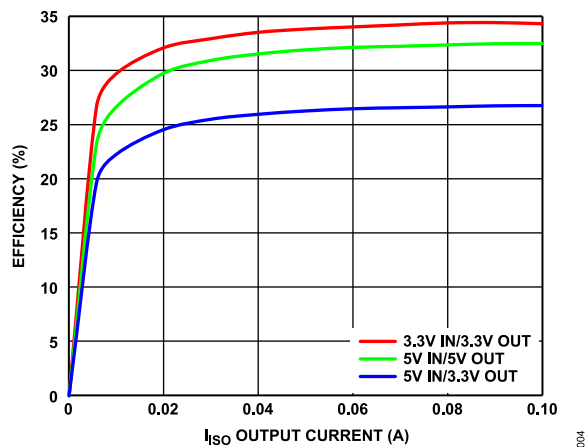


Figure 7. Typical Power Supply Efficiency in Supported Supply Configurations

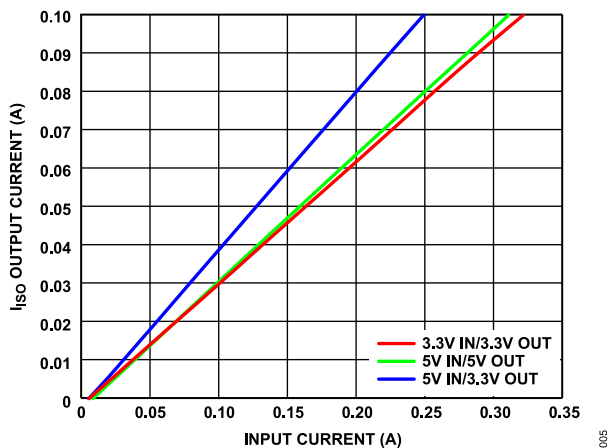


Figure 8. I_{ISO} Output Current vs. Input Current in Supported Power Configurations

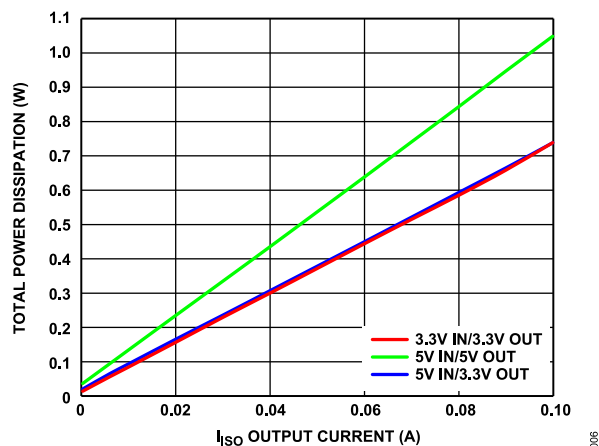


Figure 9. Total Power Dissipation vs. I_{ISO} Output Current in Supported Power Configurations

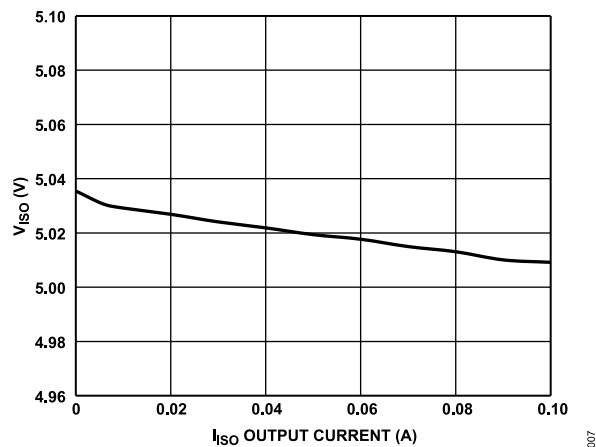


Figure 10. V_{ISO} vs. I_{ISO} Output Current, Input = 5 V, V_{ISO} = 5 V

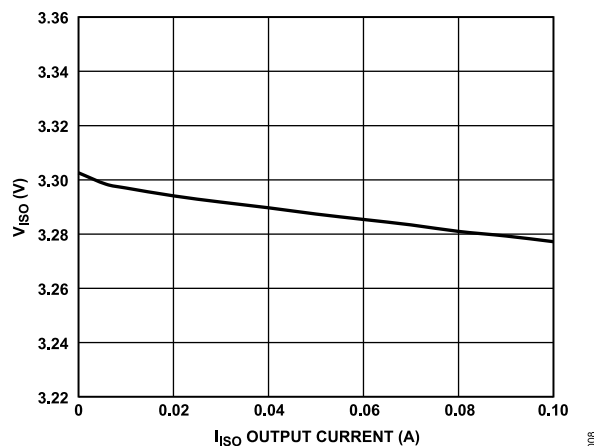


Figure 11. V_{ISO} vs. I_{ISO} Output Current, Input = 5 V, V_{ISO} = 3.3 V

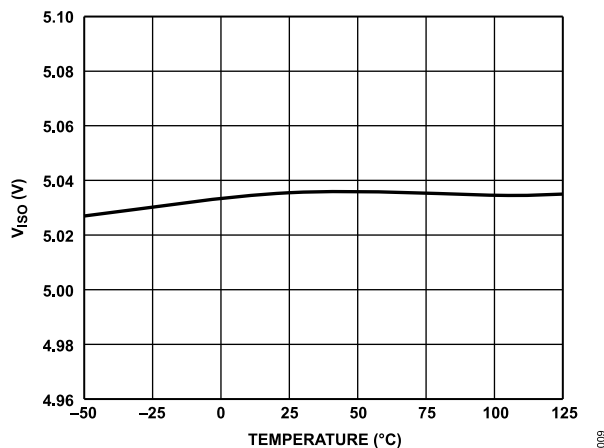
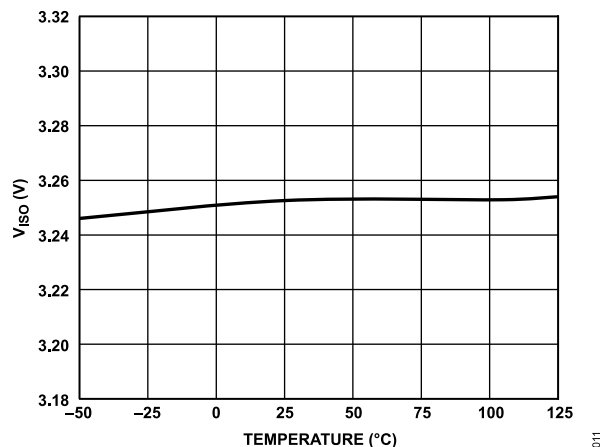
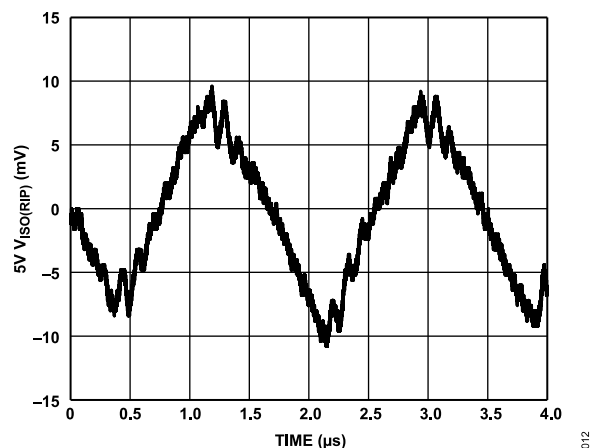
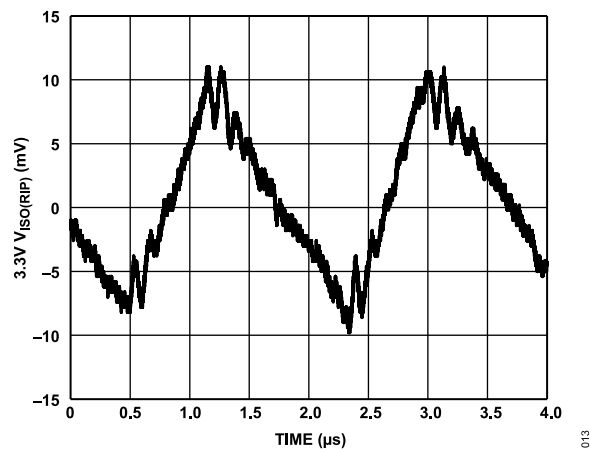
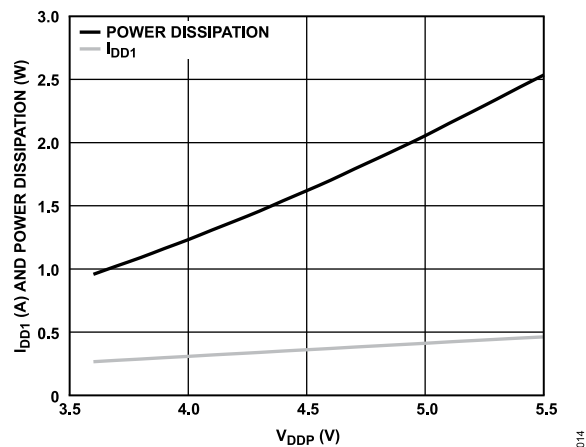
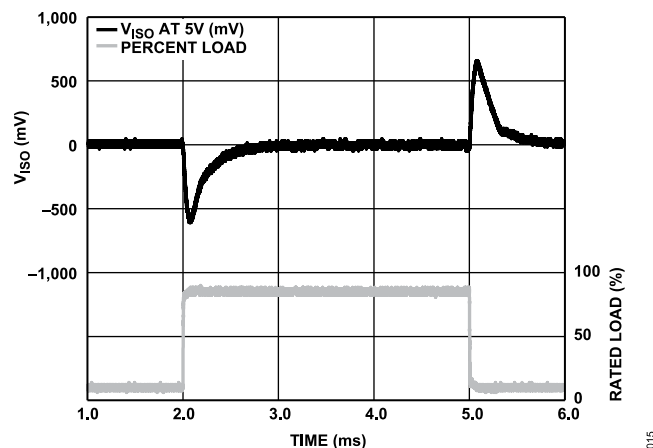
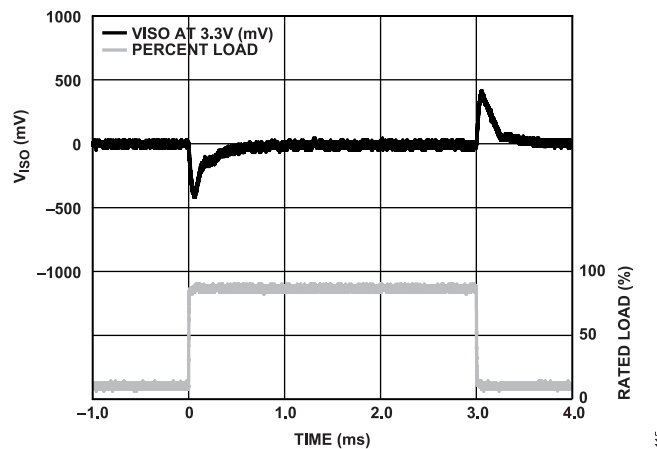


Figure 12. V_{ISO} vs. Temperature, Input = 5 V, V_{ISO} Output = 5 V

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 13. V_{ISO} vs. Temperature, Input = 3.3 V, V_{ISO} Output = 3.3 VFigure 14. V_{ISO} Ripple, 5 V Input to 5 V Output at 90% Load, Bandwidth = 20 MHzFigure 15. V_{ISO} Ripple, 5 V Input to 3.3 V Output at 90% Load, Bandwidth = 20 MHzFigure 16. Short-Circuit Input Current (I_{DDP}) and Power Dissipation vs. V_{DDP} Figure 17. V_{ISO} Transient Load Response 5 V Input to 5 V Output 10% to 90% Load StepFigure 18. V_{ISO} Transient Load Response 5 V Input to 3.3 V Output, 10% to 90% Load Step

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

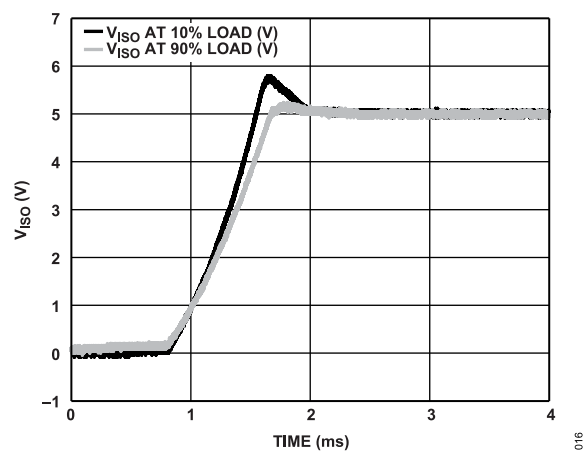


Figure 19. 5 V Input to 5 V Output V_{ISO} Start-Up Transient at 10% and 90% Load

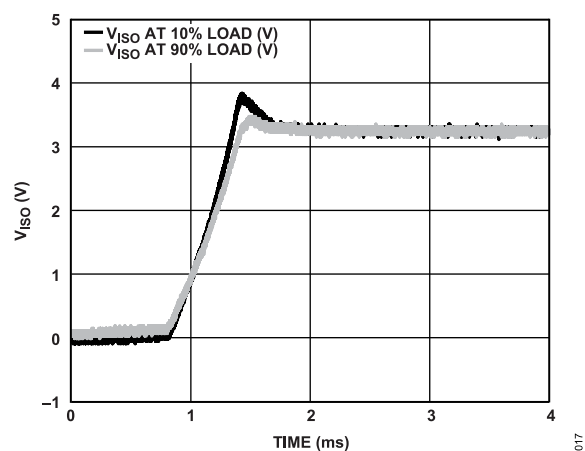


Figure 20. 5 V Input to 3.3 V Output V_{ISO} Start-Up Transient at 10% and 90% Load

THEORY OF OPERATION

The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 dc-to-dc work on principles that are common to most standard power supplies. The converters have a split controller architecture with isolated PWM feedback. V_{DDP} power is supplied to an oscillating circuit that switches current into a chip scale air core transformer. Power transferred to the secondary side is rectified and regulated to 3.3 V or 5.0 V, depending on the setting of the V_{SEL} pin. Note that the ADuM5020-3BRWZ and the ADuM5028-3BRIZ can only be used for 3.3 V input to 3.3 V output applications, and the ADuM5020-5BRWZ and ADuM5028-5BRIZ operate best for 5 V input applications. The secondary (V_{ISO}) side controller regulates the output by creating a PWM control signal

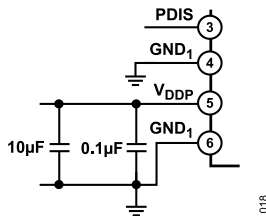
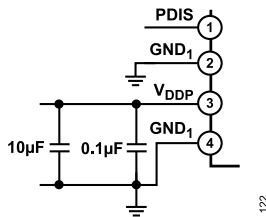
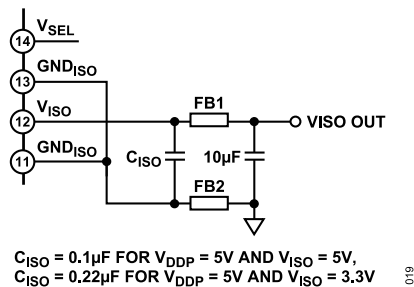
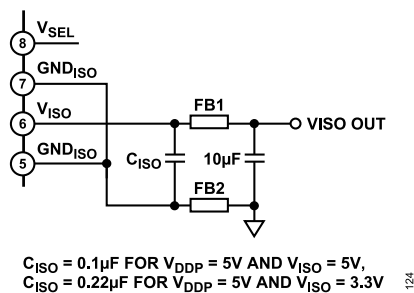
that is sent to the primary (V_{DDP}) side by a dedicated *iCoupler* data channel. The PWM modulates the oscillator circuit to control the power being sent to the secondary side. Feedback allows significantly higher power and efficiency.

The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 implement undervoltage lockout (UVLO) with hysteresis on the primary and secondary side input and output pins as well as the V_{DDP} power input. The UVLO feature ensures that the converters do not go into oscillation due to noisy input power or slow power-on ramp rates.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

PCB LAYOUT

The ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 *isoPower* integrated dc-to-dc converters require power supply bypassing at the input and output supply pins (see Figure 21 and Figure 22). Low effective series resistance (ESR) 0.1 μF bypass capacitors are required between the V_{DDP} pin and GND_1 pin, as close to the chip pads as possible. Low ESR 0.1 μF or 0.22 μF capacitors are required between the V_{ISO} pin and GND_{ISO} pin, as close to the chip pads as possible (see the C_{ISO} note in Figure 23 and Figure 24 for more information). The *isoPower* inputs require multiple passive components to bypass the power effectively, as well as set the output voltage and bypass the core voltage regulator (see Figure 21 through Figure 26).

Figure 21. ADuM5020 V_{DDP} Bias and Bypass ComponentsFigure 22. ADuM5028 V_{DDP} Bias and Bypass ComponentsFigure 23. ADuM5020 V_{ISO} Bias and Bypass ComponentsFigure 24. ADuM5028 V_{ISO} Bias and Bypass Components

The power supply section of the ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 uses a 180 MHz oscillator frequency to efficiently pass power through its chip scale transformers. Bypass capacitors are required for several operating frequencies. Noise suppression requires a low inductance, high frequency capacitor, whereas ripple suppression and proper regulation require a large value capacitor. These capacitors are most conveniently connected between the V_{DDP} pin and GND_1 pin, and between the V_{ISO} pin and GND_{ISO} pin. To suppress noise and reduce ripple, a parallel combination of at least two capacitors is required. The recommended capacitor values are 0.1 μF and 10 μF for V_{DDP} and V_{ISO} . The smaller capacitor must have a low ESR. For example, use of a ceramic capacitor is advised. The total lead length between the ends of the 0.1 μF low ESR capacitors, and the power supply pins must not exceed 2 mm.

To reduce the level of electromagnetic radiation, the impedance to high frequency currents between the V_{ISO} and GND_{ISO} pins and the PCB trace connections can be increased. Using this method of electromagnetic interference (EMI) suppression controls the radiating signal at its source by placing surface-mount ferrite beads in series with the V_{ISO} and GND_{ISO} pins, as shown in Figure 25 and Figure 26. The impedance of the ferrite bead is chosen to be about 1.8 k Ω between the 100 MHz and 1 GHz frequency range to reduce the emissions at the 180 MHz primary switching frequency and the 360 MHz secondary side rectifying frequency and harmonics. See Table 16 for examples of appropriate surface-mount ferrite beads.

Table 16. Surface-Mount Ferrite Beads Example

Manufacturer	Part No.
Taiyo Yuden	BKH1005LM182-T
Murata Electronics	BLM15HD182SN1

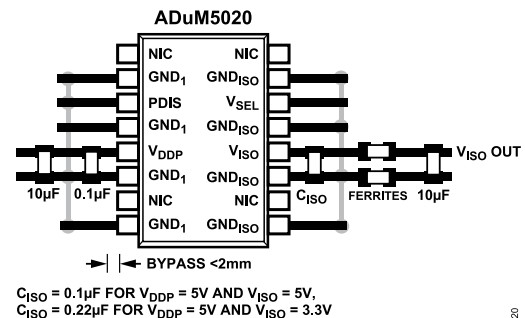


Figure 25. Recommended ADuM5020 PCB Layout

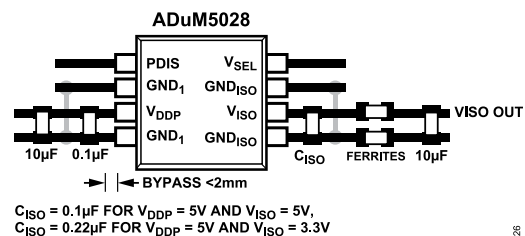


Figure 26. Recommended ADuM5028 PCB Layout

In applications involving high common-mode transients, ensure that board coupling across the isolation barrier is minimized. Further-

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

more, design the board layout such that any coupling that does occur equally affects all pins on a given component side. Failure to ensure these steps can cause voltage differentials between pins, exceeding the absolute maximum ratings specified in [Table 12](#), thereby leading to latch-up or permanent damage.

THERMAL ANALYSIS

The ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 each consist of three internal die attached to a split lead frame. For thermal analysis, the die is treated as a thermal unit, with the highest junction temperature reflected in the θ_{JA} values, shown in [Table 9](#) and [Table 10](#). The value of θ_{JA} is based on measurements taken with the devices mounted on a JEDEC standard, 4-layer board with fine width traces and still air. Under normal operating conditions, the ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 can operate at full load, but at temperatures greater than 85°C, derating the output current may be needed, as shown in [Figure 3](#) and [Figure 4](#).

EMI CONSIDERATIONS

The ADuM5020/ADuM5028 dc-to-dc converters must, of necessity, operate at a high frequency to allow efficient power transfer through the small transformers. This high frequency operation creates high frequency currents that can propagate in circuit board ground and power planes, requiring proper power supply bypassing at the input and output supply pins (see [Figure 25](#) and [Figure 26](#)). Using proper layout, bypassing techniques, and surface-mount ferrite beads in series with the V_{ISO} and GND_{ISO} pins, the dc-to-dc converters are designed to provide regulated, isolated power that is below CISPR22 Class B limits at full load on a 2-layer PCB with ferrites.

INSULATION LIFETIME

All insulation structures eventually break down when subjected to voltage stress over a sufficiently long period. The rate of insulation degradation is dependent on the characteristics of the voltage waveform applied across the insulation, as well as on the materials and material interfaces.

The two types of insulation degradation of primary interest are breakdown along surfaces exposed to the air and insulation wear out. Surface breakdown is the phenomenon of surface tracking and the primary determinant of surface creepage requirements in system level standards. Insulation wear out is the phenomenon where charge injection or displacement currents inside the insulation material cause long-term insulation degradation.

Surface Tracking

Surface tracking is addressed in electrical safety standards by setting a minimum surface creepage based on the working voltage, the environmental conditions, and the properties of the insulation material. Safety agencies perform characterization testing on the surface insulation of components that allows the components to be categorized in different material groups. Lower material group ratings are more resistant to surface tracking and, therefore, can provide adequate lifetime with smaller creepage. The minimum

creepage for a given working voltage and material group is in each system level standard and is based on the total rms voltage across the isolation, pollution degree, and material group. The material group and creepage for the ADuM5020 and ADuM5028 are presented in [Table 9](#) and [Table 10](#).

Insulation Wear Out

The lifetime of insulation caused by wear out is determined by its thickness, material properties, and the voltage stress applied. It is important to verify that the product lifetime is adequate at the application working voltage. The working voltage supported by an isolator for wear out may not be the same as the working voltage supported for tracking. The working voltage applicable to tracking is specified in most standards.

Testing and modeling show that the primary driver of long-term degradation is displacement current in the polyimide insulation causing incremental damage. The stress on the insulation can be grouped into broad categories, such as dc stress, which causes very little wear out because there is no displacement current, and an ac component time varying voltage stress, which causes wear out.

The ratings in certification documents are usually based on a 60 Hz sinusoidal waveform because this stress reflects isolation from line voltage. However, many practical applications have combinations of 60 Hz ac and dc across the barrier. Because only the ac portion of the stress causes wear out, the equation can be rearranged to solve for the ac rms voltage. For insulation wear out with the polyimide materials used in these products, the ac rms voltage determines the product lifetime.

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{V_{AC\ RMS}^2 + V_{DC}^2} \quad (1)$$

or

$$V_{AC\ RMS} = \sqrt{V_{RMS}^2 - V_{DC}^2} \quad (2)$$

where:

V_{RMS} is the total rms working voltage.

$V_{AC\ RMS}$ is the time varying portion of the working voltage.

V_{DC} is the dc offset of the working voltage.

START-UP BEHAVIOR AND POWER SEQUENCING

The start-up behavior of the isolated dc-to-dc converter is dependent on several external factors, including input voltage ramp rate, source current capability, output voltage level, and output load impedance. In general, the power-on sequence expects the output voltage to be near 0 V and the input voltage to transition from near 0 V to the rated operating voltage with a positive monotonic characteristic.

When the external input voltage rises above the internal UVLO voltage, the primary side of the dc-to-dc converter begins to turn on. Because the output is not powered on at this point and therefore

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

not able to provide any feedback information, the regulator PWM circuit is ramped in a linear fashion from 0% duty cycle toward 100% duty cycle, effectively ramping the output voltage from zero to full open circuit voltage. This ramping is commonly referred to as a slow start, a technique used in power conversion circuits where insufficient information is available to the regulator to properly control the start-up process. This technique has the secondary benefit of limiting the input transient (inrush) current caused by capacitive loading.

As the output voltage rises, the secondary side UVLO threshold is crossed, enabling the feedback circuits. When the output voltage reaches its setpoint, 3.3 V or 5 V, the secondary side feedback synchronizes with the primary side PWM and takes over control to regulate the output voltage. The synchronization process takes a finite amount of time, which results in the output voltage overshooting the programmed voltage. The amount of overshoot is dependent on the load. At light loads, the overshoot tends to be higher than at the rated load and generally does not exceed the expected voltage by more than 10% to 20%. This behavior can be observed in [Figure 18](#) and [Figure 18](#)

Several conditions can cause the start-up process to not proceed as previously described, potentially resulting in excessive output voltage overshoot. The two most common conditions to avoid are multiple transitions of the input supply voltage above and below the input UVLO threshold during the slow start time and the output voltage starting above the secondary side UVLO point when the turn-on process is initiated.

A nonmonotonic input voltage during turn-on can be caused by several reasons. It can be an intentional, repeated turn-on and turn-off of the input voltage or toggling of the PDIS pin, or it can be due to insufficient input decoupling capacitance or high source impedance, causing the input voltage to droop during the time the output capacitance is being charged. The input current can be much higher than the steady state operation during the turn-on of the converter due to the load capacitance and must be considered at the system level.

An output voltage higher than the secondary UVLO point during turn-on can also be an issue. This issue is commonly caused by excessive output decoupling capacitance that is unable to discharge below the UVLO point between power-down and power-up cycles. This issue can also be caused by an output voltage being externally forced during turn-on to be higher than the secondary UVLO point. It is recommended that the output decoupling capacitance be kept to $\leq 33 \mu\text{F}$ and to allow sufficient time for the output voltage to decay to near zero before reapplying the input voltage.

If these operating conditions for proper turn-on cannot be met due to system constraints or otherwise, it is recommended to observe the output voltage during startup in the application for all operating conditions. If voltage overshoot that exceeds approximately 6 V is observed, it is recommended to add a 6.2 V Zener diode from V_{ISO} to GND_{ISO} .

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

Package Drawing (Option)	Package Type	Package Description
RW-16	SOIC_W	16-Lead Standard Small Outline Package
RI-8-1	SOIC_IC	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package, with Increased Creepage

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to [Package Index](#).

ORDERING GUIDE

Model ^{1,2}	Temperature Range	Package Description	Packing Quantity	Package Option
ADUM5020-3BRWZ	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead SOIC Wide	Tube, 47	RW-16
ADUM5020-3BRWZ-RL	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead SOIC Wide	Reel, 1000	RW-16
ADUM5020-5BRWZ	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead SOIC Wide	Tube, 47	RW-16
ADUM5020-5BRWZ-RL	-40°C to +125°C	16-Lead SOIC Wide	Reel, 1000	RW-16
ADUM5028-3BRIZ	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC (Increased Creepage)	Tube, 80	RI-8-1
ADUM5028-3BRIZ-RL	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC (Increased Creepage)	Reel, 1500	RI-8-1
ADUM5028-5BRIZ	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC (Increased Creepage)	Tube, 80	RI-8-1
ADUM5028-5BRIZ-RL	-40°C to +125°C	8-Lead SOIC (Increased Creepage)	Reel, 1500	RI-8-1

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

² For 5 V input operations, use the ADuM5020-5BRWZ and ADuM5028-5BRIZ. For 3.3 V input to 3.3 V output operations, use the ADuM5020-3BRWZ and the ADuM5028-3BRIZ.

EVALUATION BOARDS

Model ^{1, 2, 3}	Package Description
EVAL-ADuM5020EBZ	ADuM5020 Evaluation Board
EVAL-ADuM5028EBZ	ADuM5028 Evaluation Board

¹ Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

² The EVAL-ADuM5020EBZ is packaged with the ADuM5020-5BRWZ installed and can be used for evaluating the ADuM6020.

³ The EVAL-ADuM5028EBZ is packaged with the ADuM5028-5BRIZ installed and can be used for evaluating the ADuM6028.

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