Data Sheet

ADM3058E

5.7 kV rms, Signal Isolated, High Working Voltage, CAN FD Transceiver with ±15 kV IEC ESD

FEATURES

- 5.7 kV rms signal isolated CAN FD transceiver
- 1500 V peak and dc working voltage to DIN VDE 0884-11
- 1.7 V to 5.5 V supply and logic side levels
- 4.5 V to 5.5 V supply on bus side
- ISO 11898-2:2016-compliant CAN FD
- Data rates up to 12 Mbps for CAN FD
- Low maximum loop propagation delay: 155 ns
- Extended common-mode range: ±25 V
- Bus fault protection (CANH, CANL): ±40 V
- ESD protection on the CANH and CANL bus pins
  - ≥±8 kV IEC 61000-4-2 contact discharge
  - ≥±15 kV IEC 61000-4-2 air discharge
- Passes EN 55022, Class B by 6 dB
- Safety and regulatory approvals
  - UL 1577 (pending)
    - V_{ISO} = 5700 V rms for 1 minute
  - IEC/EN/CSA 62368-1 (pending)
  - IEC/CSA 60601-1 (pending)
  - IEC/CSA 61010-1 (pending)
  - CQC GB 4943.1 (pending)
  - DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) (pending)
    - V_{IORM} = 1500 V peak
- High common-mode transient immunity: >50 kV/µs
- Industrial operating temperature range: −40°C to +125°C

APPLICATIONS

- CANOpen, DeviceNet, and other CAN bus implementations
- Industrial automation
- Process control and building control
- Transport and infrastructure

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

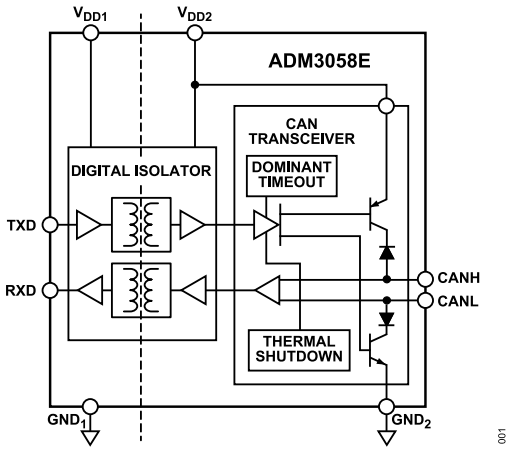

Figure 1.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADM3058E is a 5.7 kV rms isolated controller area network (CAN) physical layer transceiver with a high performance, basic feature set. The ADM3058E fully meets the CAN flexible data rate (CAN FD) ISO 11898-2:2016 requirements and is further capable of supporting data rates as high as 12 Mbps.

The device employs Analog Devices, Inc., *i*Coupler® technology to combine a 2-channel isolator and a CAN transceiver into a single small outline integrated circuit (SOIC) surface-mount package. The ADM3058E is a fully isolated solution for CAN and CAN FD applications. The ADM3058E provides isolation between the CAN controller and physical layer bus. Safety and regulatory approvals (pending) for a 5.7 kV rms withstand voltage and a 1500 V peak working voltage ensure that the ADM3058E meets application isolation requirements.

Low loop propagation delays and the extended common-mode range of ±25 V support robust communication on longer bus cables. Dominant timeout functionality protects against bus lock up in a fault condition, and current limiting and thermal shutdown features protect against output short circuits. The CAN bus input and output pins are protected to ±40 V against accidental connection to a +24 V bus supply. The device is fully specified over the −40°C to +125°C industrial temperature range.

Rev. B

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REVISION HISTORY

1/2025—Rev. A to Rev. B

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SPECIFICATIONS

All voltages are relative to their respective ground, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD1} ≤ 5.5 V, 4.5 V ≤ V_{DD2} ≤ 5.5 V, and −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical specifications are at V_{DD1} = V_{DD2} = 5 V and T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 1.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
SUPPLY CURRENT						
Bus Side	I_{DD2}					
Recessive State			5.3	7	mA	TXD high, load resistance (R_L) = 60 Ω
Dominant State			63	75	mA	Limited by transmit dominant timeout (t_{DT}), see the Theory of Operation section, R_L = 60 Ω
70% Dominant/30% Recessive						Worst case, see the Theory of Operation section, R_L = 60 Ω
1 Mbps			45	58	mA	
5 Mbps			49	60	mA	
12 Mbps			58	65	mA	
Logic Side *i*Coupler Current	I_{DD1}			5.5	mA	TXD high, low, or switching
DRIVER						
Differential Outputs						See Figure 17
Recessive State Voltage						TXD high, R_L, and common-mode filter capacitor (C_F) open
CANH, CANL	V_{CANL}, V_{CANH}	2.0		3.0	V	
Differential Output	V_{OD}	−500		+50	mV	
Dominant State Voltage						TXD low, C_F open
CANH	V_{CANH}	2.75		4.5	V	50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω
CANL	V_{CANL}	0.5		2.0	V	50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω
Differential Output	V_{OD}	1.5		3.0	V	50 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 65 Ω
		1.4		3.3	V	45 Ω ≤ R_L ≤ 70 Ω
		1.5		5.0	V	R_L = 2240 Ω
Output Symmetry (V_{DD2} − V_{CANH} to V_{CANL})	V_{SYM}	−0.55		+0.55	V	R_L = 60 Ω, C_F = 4.7 nF
Short-Circuit Current	$\|I_{SC}\|$					R_L open
Absolute						
CANH				115	mA	V_{CANH} = −3 V
CANL				115	mA	V_{CANL} = 18 V
Steady State						
CANH				115	mA	V_{CANH} = −24 V
CANL				115	mA	V_{CANL} = 24 V
Logic Input TXD						
Input Voltage						
High	V_{IH}	0.65 × V_{DD1}			V	
Low	V_{IL}			0.35 × V_{DD1}	V	
Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) Logic Input Currents	$\|I_{IH}\|$, $\|I_{IL}\|$			10	µA	Input high or low
RECEIVER						
Differential Inputs						
Differential Input Voltage Range	V_{ID}					See Figure 18, RXD capacitance (C_{RXD}) open, −25 V < V_{CANL}, V_{CANH} < +25 V
Recessive		−1.0		+0.5	V	
Dominant		0.9		5.0	V	
Input Voltage Hysteresis	V_{HYS}		150		mV	
Unpowered Input Leakage Current	$\|I_{IN\ (OFF)}\|$			10	µA	V_{CANH}, V_{CANL} = 5 V, V_{DD2} = 0 V
Input Resistance						

SPECIFICATIONS

Table 1. (Continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
CANH, CANL	R_{INH}, R_{INL}	6		25	kΩ	See Figure 21
Differential	R_{DIFF}	20		100	kΩ	See Figure 20
Input Resistance Matching	m_R	−0.03		+0.03		$m_R = 2 \times (R_{INH} - R_{INL})/(R_{INH} + R_{INL})$
Input Capacitance						
CANH, CANL	C_{INH}, C_{INL}		35		pF	See Figure 21
Differential	C_{DIFF}		12		pF	See Figure 20
Logic Output (RXD)						
Output Voltage						
Low	V_{OL}		0.2	0.4	V	Output impedance (I_{OUT}) = 2 mA
High	V_{OH}	V_{DD1} − 0.2			V	I_{OUT} = −2 mA
Short-Circuit Current	I_{OS}	7		85	mA	Output voltage (V_{OUT}) = GND_1 or V_{DD1}
COMMON-MODE TRANSIENT IMMUNITY[1]						Common-mode voltage (V_{CM}) ≥ 1 kV, transient magnitude ≥ 800 V
Input High, Recessive	$\|CM_H\|$	50	100		kV/µs	Input voltage (V_{IN}) = V_{DD1} (TXD) or CANH/CANL recessive
Input Low, Dominant	$\|CM_L\|$	50	100		kV/µs	V_{IN} = 0 V (TXD) or CANH/CANL dominant

[1] $|CM_H|$ is the maximum common-mode voltage slew rate that can be sustained while maintaining CANH/CANL recessive or RXD ≥ V_{DD1} − 0.2 V. $|CM_L|$ is the maximum common-mode voltage slew rate that can be sustained while maintaining CANH/CANL dominant or RXD ≤ 0.4 V. The common-mode voltage slew rates apply to both rising and falling common-mode voltage edges.

TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

All voltages are relative to their respective ground, 1.7 V ≤ V_{DD1} ≤ 5.5 V, 4.5 V ≤ V_{DD2} ≤ 5.5 V, and −40°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical specifications are at V_{DD1} = V_{DD2} = 5 V and T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
DRIVER						See Figure 2 and Figure 17, t_{BIT_TXD}[1] = 200 ns, R_L = 60 Ω, load capacitance (C_L) = 100 pF
Maximum Data Rate		12			Mbps	
Propagation Delay from TXD to Bus						
Recessive to Dominant	t_{TXD_DOM}		35	60	ns	
Dominant to Recessive	t_{TXD_REC}		45	70	ns	
Transmit Dominant Timeout	t_{DT}	1175		4000	µs	TXD low, see Figure 3
RECEIVER						See Figure 2 and Figure 19, t_{BIT_TXD} = 200 ns, R_L = 60 Ω, C_L = 100 pF, C_{RXD} = 15 pF
Loop Propagation Delay						
Falling Edge (TXD to RXD)	t_{LOOP_FALL}			155	ns	
Rising Edge (TXD to RXD)	t_{LOOP_RISE}			155	ns	
Loop Delay Symmetry (Minimum Recessive Bit Width)	t_{BIT_RXD}					
2 Mbps		450		550	ns	t_{BIT_TXD} = 500 ns
5 Mbps		160		220	ns	t_{BIT_TXD} = 200 ns
8 Mbps		85		140	ns	t_{BIT_TXD} = 125 ns
12 Mbps		50		91.6	ns	t_{BIT_TXD} = 83.3 ns

[1] t_{BIT_TXD} is the bit time at the TXD pin as transmitted by the CAN controller.

SPECIFICATIONS

Timing Diagrams

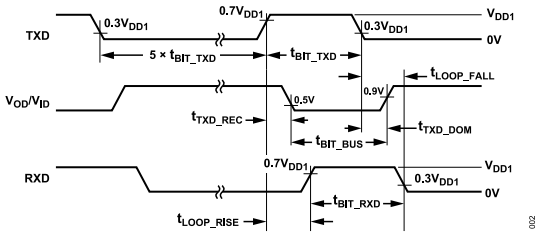


Figure 2. Transceiver Timing Diagram

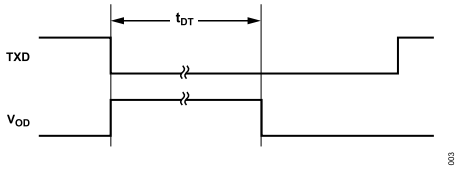


Figure 3. Dominant Timeout, t_{DT}

INSULATION AND SAFETY RELATED SPECIFICATIONS

For additional information, see www.analog.com/icouplersafety.

Table 3.

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Rated Dielectric Insulation Voltage		5700	V rms	1-minute duration
Minimum External Air Gap (Clearance)[1, 2]	L (I01)	8.3	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air
Minimum External Tracking (Creepage)[1]	L (I02)	8.3	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance path along body
Minimum Clearance in the Plane of the Printed Circuit Board (PCB) Clearance	L (PCB)	8.3	mm	Measured from input terminals to output terminals, shortest distance through air, line of sight, in the PCB mounting plane
Minimum Internal Gap (Internal Clearance)		42	µm	Insulation distance through insulation
Tracking Resistance (Comparative Tracking Index)	CTI	>600	V	DIN IEC 112/VDE 0303 Part 1
Material Group		I		Material group per IEC 60664-1

[1] In accordance with IEC 62368-1/IEC 60601-1 guidelines for the measurement of creepage and clearance distances for a pollution degree of 2 and altitudes ≤2000 meters.

[2] Consideration must be given to pad layout to ensure the minimum required distance for clearance is maintained.

PACKAGE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions/Comments
Resistance (Input to Output)[1]	R_{I-O}		10^{13}		Ω	
Capacitance (Input to Output)[1]	C_{I-O}		0.9		pF	f = 1 MHz
Input Capacitance[2]	C_I		4.0		pF	

[1] The device is considered a 2-terminal device: Pin 1 through Pin 4 are shorted together, and Pin 5 through Pin 8 are shorted together.

[2] Input capacitance is from any input data pin to ground.

SPECIFICATIONS

REGULATORY INFORMATION

The ADM3058E certification approvals are listed in Table 5.

Table 5.

UL (Pending)	CSA (Pending)	VDE (Pending)	CQC (Pending)
UL 1577[1]	IEC/EN/CSA 62368-1	DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)[2]	CQC GB4943.1
Single Protection, 5700 V rms	Basic insulation, 830 V rms Reinforced insulation, 415 V rms IEC/CSA 60601-1 Reinforced insulation (2 MOPP), 261 V rms IEC/CSA 61010-1 Basic insulation, 300 V rms mains Reinforced insulation, 300 V rms mains	Reinforced insulation, 1500 V peak	Basic insulation, 830 V rms Reinforced insulation, 415 V rms
File E214100	File no. 205078	Certificate no: (pending)	File (pending)

[1] In accordance with UL 1577, each ADM3058E is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage ≥ 6840 V rms for 1 sec.

[2] In accordance with DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17), each product is proof tested by applying an insulation test voltage ≥ 2813 V peak for 1 sec (partial discharge detection limit = 5 pC). The * marking branded on the component designates DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) approval.

DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) INSULATION CHARACTERISTICS (PENDING)

These isolators are suitable for reinforced electrical isolation only within the safety limit data. Protective circuits ensure the maintenance of the safety data.

Table 6. ADM3058E VDE Characteristics

Description	Test Conditions/Comments	Symbol	Characteristic	Unit
Overvoltage Category per IEC 60664-1				
≤ 150 V rms			I to IV	
≤ 300 V rms			I to IV	
≤ 600 V rms			I to IV	
Climatic Classification			40/125/21	
Pollution Degree per DIN VDE 0110, Table 1			2	
Maximum Repetitive Isolation Voltage		V_{IORM}	1500	V peak
Maximum Working Insulation Voltage		V_{IOWM}	1061	V rms
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method B1	V_{IORM} × 1.875 = $V_{pd\ (m)}$, 100% production test, t_{ini} = t_m = 1 sec, partial discharge < 5 pC	$V_{pd\ (m)}$	2813	V peak
Input to Output Test Voltage, Method A				
After Environmental Tests Subgroup 1	V_{IORM} × 1.6 = $V_{pd\ (m)}$, t_{ini} = 60 sec, t_m = 10 sec, partial discharge < 5 pC	$V_{pd\ (m)}$	2400	V peak
After Input and/or Safety Test Subgroup 2 and Subgroup 3	V_{IORM} × 1.2 = $V_{pd\ (m)}$, t_{ini} = 60 sec, t_m = 10 sec, partial discharge < 5 pC	$V_{pd\ (m)}$	1800	V peak
Maximum Transient Isolation Voltage	V_{TEST} = 1.2 × V_{IOTM}, t = 1 s (100% production)	V_{IOTM}	8000	V peak
Maximum Impulse Voltage	Surge voltage in air, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5	V_{IMP}	8000	V peak
Maximum Surge Isolation Voltage	V_{TEST} ≥ 1.3 × V_{IMP} (sample test), tested in oil, waveform per IEC 61000-4-5	V_{IOSM}	12800	V peak
Safety Limiting Values	Maximum value allowed in the event of a failure (see Figure 4)			
Maximum Junction Temperature		T_S	150	°C
Total Power Dissipation at 25°C		P_S	1.28	W
Insulation Resistance at T_S	Test voltage = 500 V	R_S	$>10^9$	Ω

SPECIFICATIONS

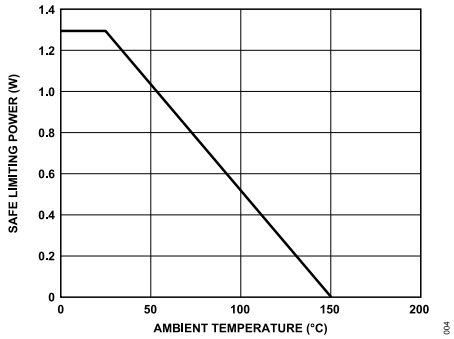


Figure 4. Thermal Derating Curve, Dependence of Safety Limiting Values with Ambient Temperature per DIN EN IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17) (See the Thermal Resistance Section for Additional Information)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Pin voltages with respect to GND_1/GND_2 are on same side, unless otherwise noted.

Table 7.

Parameter	Rating
V_{DD1}, V_{DD2}	−0.5 V to +6 V
Logic Side Input and Output: TXD, RXD	−0.5 V to V_{DD1} + 0.5 V
CANH, CANL	−40 V to +40 V
Temperature	
Industrial Operating Range	−40°C to +125°C
Storage Range	−65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction (T_J)	150°C
Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL)	3

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.

THERMAL RESISTANCE

Thermal performance is directly linked to PCB design and operating environment. Careful attention to PCB thermal design is required.

θ_{JA} is the natural junction to ambient thermal resistance measured in a one cubic foot sealed enclosure.

Table 8. Thermal Resistance

Package Type [1]	θ_{JA}	Unit
RI-8-1	97	°C/W

[1] The thermocouple is located at the center of the package underside, and the test was conducted on a 4-layer board with thin traces. See the Thermal Analysis section for the thermal model definitions.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) RATINGS

The following ESD information is provided for handling of ESD sensitive devices in an ESD protected area only.

Human body model (HBM) per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) electromagnetic compatibility: Part 4-2 (IEC) per IEC 61000-4-2.

ESD RATINGS FOR ADM3058E

Table 9. ADM3058E, 8-Lead SOIC_IC

ESD Model	Withstand Threshold (V)	Class
HBM[1]	±4 kV	3A
IEC[2]	±8 kV (across isolation barrier with respect to GND_1)	Level 4
IEC[3]	±8 kV (contact discharge with respect to GND_2)	Level 4
	±15 kV (air discharge with respect to GND_2)	Level 4

[1] All pins, 1.5 kΩ, 100 pF.

[2] Across the isolation barrier, GND_2 to GND_1.

[3] CANH/CANL.

MAXIMUM CONTINUOUS WORKING VOLTAGE

Table 10. Maximum Continuous Working Voltage

Parameter	Max	Unit	Applicable Certification
AC Voltage			
Bipolar Waveform	1500	V peak	Reinforced insulation per IEC 60747-17 (VDE 0884-17)[1]

[1] Refers to the continuous voltage magnitude imposed across the isolation barrier. See the Insulation Lifetime section for more information.

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

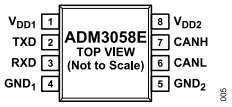


Figure 5. Pin Configuration

Table 11. Pin Function Descriptions

Pin No.	Mnemonic	Description
1	V_{DD1}	Power Supply, Logic Side, 1.7 V to 5.5 V. V_{DD1} requires a 0.1 µF decoupling capacitor.
2	TXD	Driver Input Data.
3	RXD	Receiver Output Data.
4	GND_1	Ground, Logic Side.
5	GND_2	Ground, Bus Side.
6	CANL	CAN Low Input and Output.
7	CANH	CAN High Input and Output.
8	V_{DD2}	Power Supply, Bus Side, 4.5 V to 5.5 V. V_{DD2} requires a 0.1 µF decoupling capacitor.

Table 12. Operational Truth Table

V_{DD1}	V_{DD2}	TXD	Mode	RXD	CANH or CANL
On	On	Low	Normal	Low	Dominant (limited by t_{DT})
On	On	High	Normal	High per bus	Recessive and set by bus
Off	On	Don't care	Normal	Indeterminate	Recessive and set by bus
On	Off	Don't care	Transceiver off	High	High-Z

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

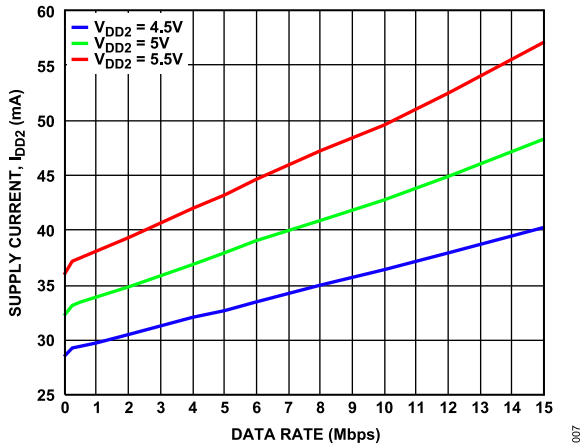


Figure 6. Supply Current (I_{DD2}) vs. Data Rate

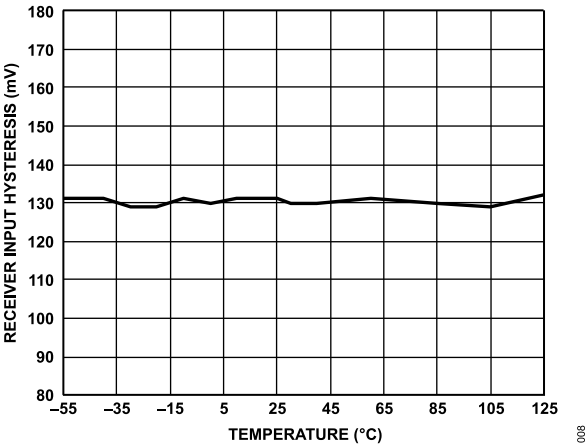


Figure 7. Receiver Input Hysteresis vs. Temperature

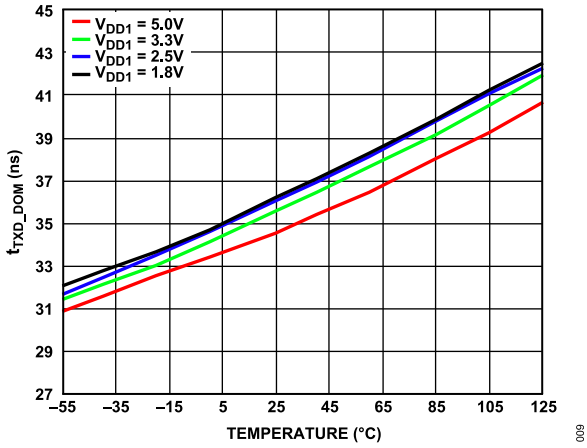


Figure 8. t_{TXD_DOM} vs. Temperature

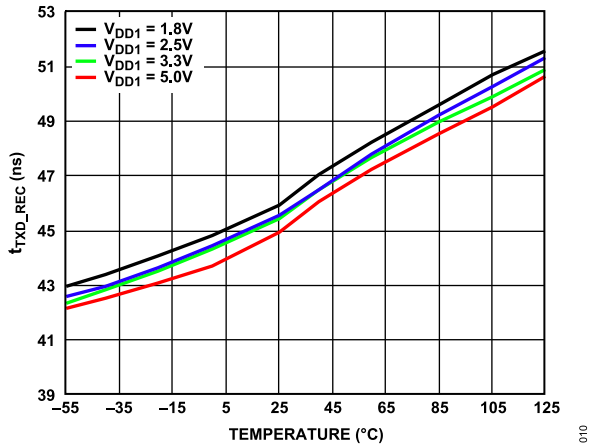


Figure 9. t_{TXD_REC} vs. Temperature

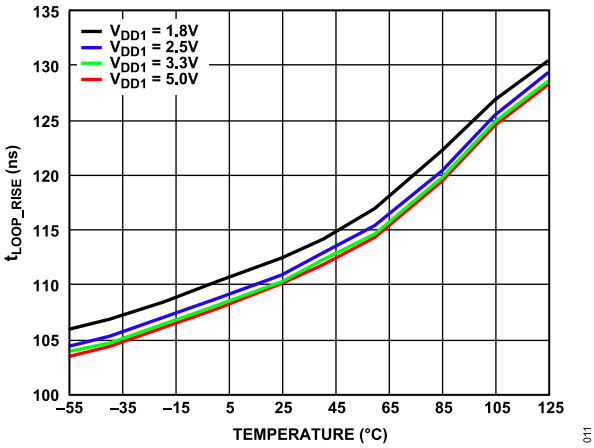


Figure 10. t_{LOOP_RISE} vs. Temperature

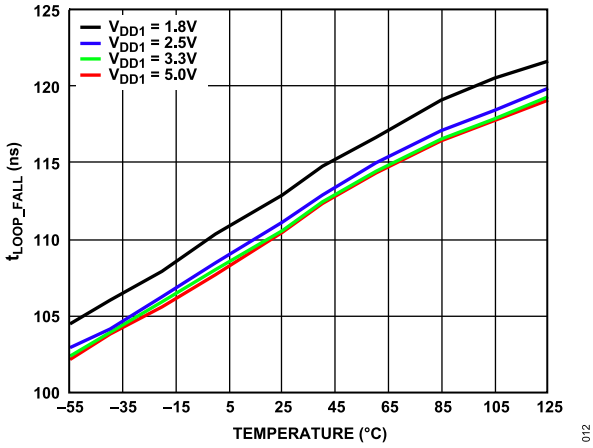


Figure 11. t_{LOOP_FALL} vs. Temperature

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

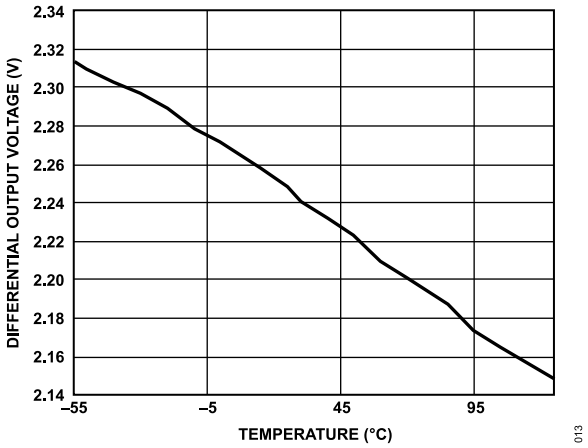


Figure 12. Differential Output Voltage vs. Temperature, R_L = 60 Ω

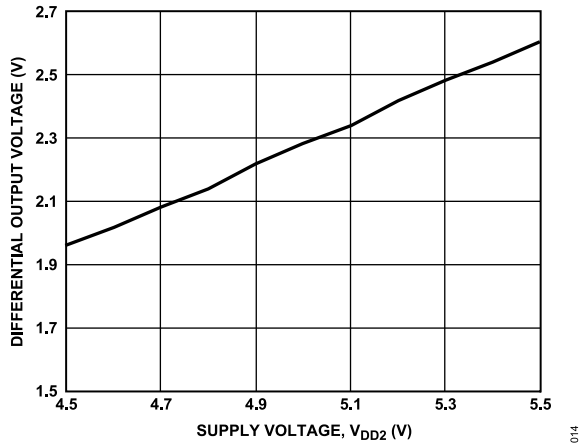


Figure 13. Differential Output Voltage vs. Supply Voltage (V_{DD2}), R_L = 60 Ω

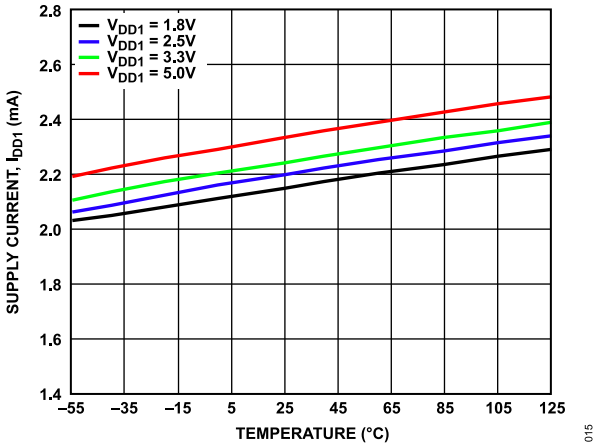


Figure 14. Supply Current (I_{DD1}) vs. Temperature

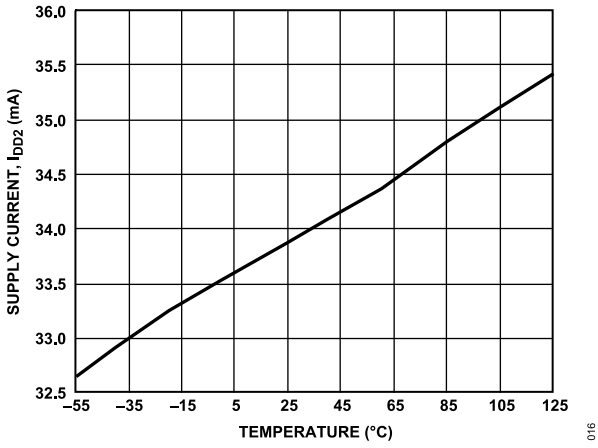


Figure 15. Supply Current (I_{DD2}) vs. Temperature

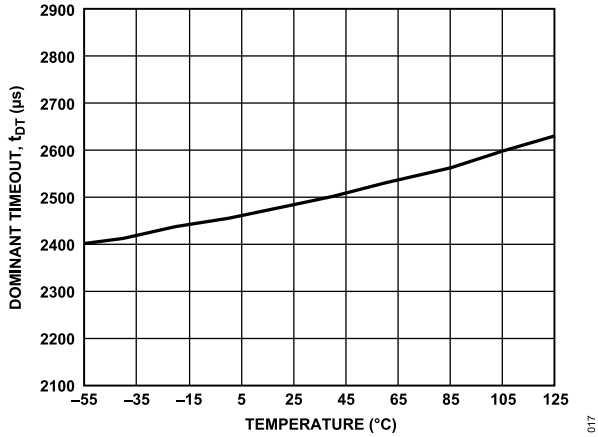


Figure 16. Dominant Timeout (t_{DT}) vs. Temperature

TEST CIRCUITS

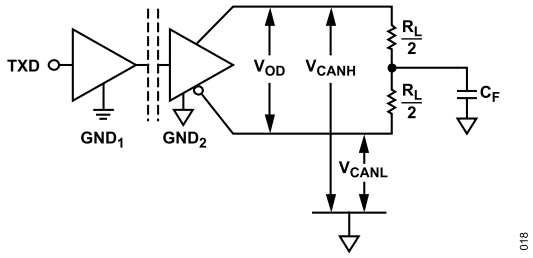


Figure 17. Driver Voltage Measurement

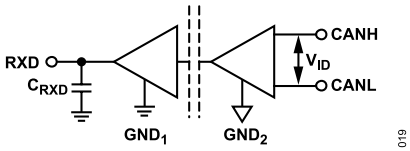
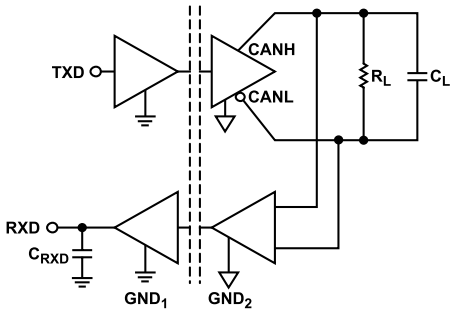


Figure 18. Receiver Voltage Measurement



NOTES
1. 1% TOLERANCE FOR ALL RESISTORS AND CAPACITORS.

Figure 19. Switching Characteristics Measurements

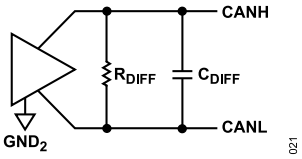


Figure 20. R_{DIFF} and C_{DIFF} Measured in Recessive State, Bus Disconnected

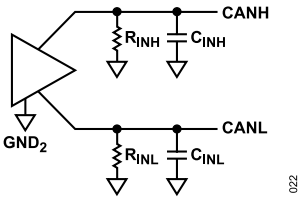


Figure 21. Input Resistance (R_{INx}) and Input Capacitance (C_{INx}) Measured in Recessive State, Bus Disconnected

TERMINOLOGY

I_{DD1}

I_{DD1} is the current drawn by the V_{DD1} pin.

I_{DD2}

I_{DD2} is the current drawn by the V_{DD2} pin.

V_{OD} and V_{ID}

V_{OD} and V_{ID} are the differential voltages from the transmitter or at the receiver on the CANH and CANL pins.

t_{TXD_DOM}

t_{TXD_DOM} is the propagation delay from a low signal on TXD to transition the bus to a dominant state.

t_{TXD_REC}

t_{TXD_REC} is the propagation delay from a high signal on TXD to transition the bus to a recessive state.

t_{LOOP_FALL}

t_{LOOP_FALL} is the propagation delay of a low signal on the TXD pin to the bus dominant. t_{LOOP_FALL} transitions low on the RXD pin.

t_{LOOP_RISE}

t_{LOOP_RISE} is the propagation delay of a high signal on TXD to the bus recessive. t_{LOOP_RISE} transitions high on the RXD pin.

t_{BIT_TXD}

t_{BIT_TXD} is the bit time at the TXD pin as transmitted by the CAN controller. See Figure 2 for level definitions.

t_{BIT_BUS}

t_{BIT_BUS} is the bit time as transmitted by the transceiver to the bus. When compared with a given t_{BIT_TXD}, a measure of bit symmetry from the TXD digital isolation channel and CAN transceiver can be determined. See Figure 2 for level definitions.

t_{BIT_RXD}

t_{BIT_RXD} is the bit time on the RXD output pin, which can be compared with t_{BIT_TXD} for a round trip measure of pulse width distortion through the TXD digital isolation channel, the CAN transceiver, and back through the RXD isolation channel.

THEORY OF OPERATION

CAN TRANSCEIVER OPERATION

The ADM3058E facilitates communication between a CAN controller and the CAN bus. The CAN controller and the ADM3058E communicate with standard 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V, or 5.0 V CMOS levels. The internal transceiver translates the CMOS levels to and from the CAN bus.

The CAN bus has two states: dominant and recessive. The recessive state is present on the bus when the differential voltage between CANH and CANL is less than 0.5 V. In the recessive state, both the CANH pin and CANL pin are set to high impedance and are loosely biased to a single-ended voltage of 2.5 V. A dominant state is present on the bus when the differential voltage between CANH and CANL is greater than 1.5 V. The transceiver transmits a dominant state by driving the single-ended voltage of the CANH line to 3.5 V and the CANL pin to 1.5 V. The recessive and dominant states correspond to CMOS high and CMOS low, respectively, on the RXD pin and TXD pin.

A dominant state from another node overwrites a recessive state on the bus. A CAN frame can be set for higher priority by using a longer string of dominant bits to gain control of the CAN bus during the arbitration phase. While transmitting, a CAN transceiver also reads back the state of the bus. When a CAN controller receives a dominant state while transmitting a recessive state during arbitration, the CAN controller surrenders the bus to the node still transmitting the dominant state. The node that gains control during the arbitration phase reads back only its own transmission. This interaction between recessive and dominant states allows competing nodes to negotiate for control of the bus while avoiding contention between nodes.

Industrial applications can have long cable runs. These long runs may have differences in local earth potential. Different sources may also power nodes. The ADM3058E transceiver has a ±25 V common-mode range (CMR) that exceeds the ISO11898-2 requirement and further increases the tolerance to ground variation.

See the AN-1123 Application Note for additional information on CAN.

SIGNAL ISOLATION

The ADM3058E device provides galvanic signal isolation implemented on the logic side of the interface. The RXD and TXD channels are isolated using a low propagation delay on/off keying (OOK) architecture with *i*Coupler digital isolation technology.

The low propagation delay isolation, quick transceiver conversion speeds, and integrated form factor are critical for longer cable lengths, higher data speeds, and reducing the total solution board space. The ADM3058E isolated transceiver reduces solution board space while increasing data transfer rates over discrete optocoupler and transceiver solutions.

INTEGRATED AND CERTIFIED IEC ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (EMC) SOLUTION

Typically, designers must add protections against harsh operating environments while also making the product as small as possible. To reduce the board space and the design efforts needed to meet system level ESD standards, the ADM3058E isolated transceiver has robust protection circuitry on chip for the CANH and CANL lines.

±40 V MISWIRE PROTECTION

High voltage miswire events commonly occur when the system power supply is connected directly to the CANH and the CANL bus lines during assembly. Supplies can also be shorted by accidental damage to the field bus cables while the system is operating. Accounting for inductive kick and switching effects, the ADM3058E isolated transceiver CAN bus lines are protected against these miswire or shorting events in systems with up to nominal 24 V supplies. The CANH and CANL signal lines can withstand a continuous supply short with respect to GND_2 or between the CAN bus lines without damage. This level of protection applies when the device is either powered or unpowered.

DOMINANT TIMEOUT

The ADM3058E features a dominant timeout (t_{DT} in Figure 3). A TXD line shorted to ground or malfunctioning CAN controller are examples of how a single node can indefinitely prevent further bus traffic. t_{DT} limits how long the dominant state can transmit to the CAN bus by the transceiver. The TXD function restores when the line is presented with a logic low.

The t_{DT} minimum also inherently creates a minimum data rate. Under normal operation, the CAN protocol allows five consecutive bits of the same polarity before stuffing a bit of opposite polarity into the transmitting bit sequence. When an error is detected, the CAN controller purposely violates the bit stuffing rules by producing six consecutive dominant bits. At any given data rate, the CAN controller must transmit as many as 11 consecutive dominant bits to effectively limit the ADM3058E minimum data rate to 9600 bps.

FAIL-SAFE FEATURES

In cases where the TXD input pin is allowed to float to prevent bus traffic interruption, the TXD input channel has an internal pull-up to the V_{DD1} pin. The pull-up holds the transceiver in the recessive state.

THERMAL SHUTDOWN

The integrated transceiver is designed with thermal shutdown circuitry to protect the device from excessive power dissipation during fault conditions. Shorting the driver outputs to a low impedance source can result in high driver currents. The thermal sensing circuitry detects the increase in die temperature under this condition and disables the driver outputs. The circuitry disables the driver

THEORY OF OPERATION

outputs when the die temperature reaches 175°C. The drivers are enabled after the die has cooled.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

RADIATED EMISSIONS AND PCB LAYOUT

The ADM3058E isolated CAN transceivers with integrated dc-to-dc converters pass EN 55022, Class B by 6 dB on a simple 2-layer PCB design. Neither stitching capacitance nor high voltage surface-mount technology (SMT) safety capacitors are required to meet this emission level.

PCB LAYOUT

The ADM3058E isolated CAN transceiver requires no external interface circuitry for the logic interfaces. Power supply bypassing is required at the logic input supply (V_{DD1}), and the shared CAN transceiver and digital isolator supply pin (V_{DD2}). The recommended bypass capacitor value is 0.1 µF. Note that low effective series resistance (ESR) bypass capacitors are required and must be placed as close to the chip pads as possible. The total lead length between both ends of the capacitor and the input power supply pin must not exceed 10 mm.

In applications involving high common-mode transients, minimize board coupling across the isolation barrier. Design the board layout so that any coupling that does occur equally affects all pins on a given component side. Failure to ensure this equal coupling can cause voltage differences between pins exceeding the absolute maximum ratings of the device, thereby leading to latch-up or permanent damage.

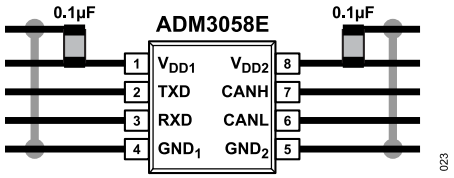


Figure 22. Recommended PCB Layout

THERMAL ANALYSIS

The ADM3058E device consists of three internal die attached to a split lead frame. For the purposes of thermal analysis, the die are treated as a thermal unit, with the highest junction temperature reflected in the θ_{JA} value from Table 8. The θ_{JA} value is based on measurements taken with the devices mounted on a JEDEC standard, 4-layer board with fine width traces and still air.

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. Analog Devices conducts an extensive set of evaluations to determine the lifetime of the insulation structure within the ADM3058E.

Accelerated life testing is performed using voltage levels higher than the rated continuous working voltage. Acceleration factors for several operating conditions are determined, allowing calculation of the time to failure at the working voltage of interest. The values shown in Table 10 summarize the maximum continuous working voltages as per IEC 60747-17. Operation at working voltages higher than the service life voltage listed leads to premature insulation failure.

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, allowing the components to be categorized in different material groups. Lower material group ratings are more resistant to surface tracking and can therefore 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 ADM3058E isolator is listed in Table 3 for the 8-lead, wide body SOIC package.

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 have shown 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 broken down into broad categories, such as dc stress, which causes 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 60 Hz sinusoidal stress because this reflects isolation from line voltage. Many practical applications have combinations of 60 Hz ac and dc across the barrier, as shown in Equation 1. Because only the ac portion of the stress causes wear out, the equation can be rearranged to solve for the ac rms voltage, as shown in Equation 2. For insulation wear out with the polyimide materials used in this product, 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.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

CALCULATION AND USE OF PARAMETERS EXAMPLE

The following example frequently arises in power conversion applications. Assume that the line voltage on one side of the isolation is 240 V ac rms and a 400 V dc bus voltage is present on the other side of the isolation barrier. The isolator material is polyimide. To establish the critical voltages in determining the creepage, clearance, and lifetime of a device, see Figure 23 and the following equations.

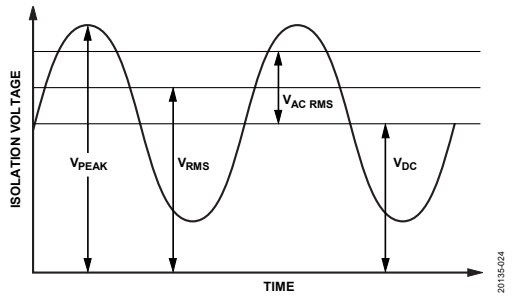


Figure 23. Critical Voltage Example

The working voltage across the barrier from Equation 1 is

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{V_{AC\ RMS}{}^2 + V_{DC}{}^2} \quad (3)$$

$$V_{RMS} = \sqrt{240^2 + 400^2} \quad (4)$$

V_{RMS} = 466 V

This V_{RMS} value is the working voltage used together with the material group and pollution degree when looking up the creepage required by a system standard.

To determine if the lifetime is adequate, obtain the time varying portion of the working voltage. To obtain the ac rms voltage, $V_{AC\ RMS}$, use Equation 2.

$$V_{AC\ RMS} = \sqrt{V_{RMS}{}^2 - V_{DC}{}^2} \quad (5)$$

$$V_{AC\ RMS} = \sqrt{466^2 - 400^2} \quad (6)$$

$V_{AC\ RMS}$ = 240 V rms

In this case, $V_{AC\ RMS}$ is simply the line voltage of 240 V rms. This calculation is more relevant when the waveform is not sinusoidal. The value is compared to the limits for working voltage in Table 10.

Note that the dc working voltage limit is set by the creepage of the package as specified in IEC 60664-1. This value can differ for specific system level standards.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

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

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

ORDERING GUIDE

Model[1]	Temperature Range	Package Description	Packing Quantity	Package Option
ADM3058EBRIZ	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_IC]	Tube, 80	RI-8-1
ADM3058EBRIZ-RL	−40°C to +125°C	8-Lead Standard Small Outline Package [SOIC_IC]	Reel, 1500	RI-8-1

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.

EVALUATION BOARDS

Model[1]	Description
EVAL-ADM3058EEBZ	Evaluation Board

[1] Z = RoHS Compliant Part.