

SBAS450A-OCTOBER 2008-REVISED JANUARY 2009

# 24-Bit, 192-kHz Sampling, Enhanced Multi-Level, ΔΣ, Eight-Channel, Audio Digital-to-Analog Converter

# FEATURES

- 24-Bit, 8-Channel, Delta-Sigma DAC:
- High Performance (Single-Ended, f<sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz)
  - THD+N: -94 dB
  - SNR: 111 dB
  - Dynamic Range: 111 dB
  - Sampling Rate: 8 kHz to 192 kHz
  - System Clock: 128  $f_{S},$  192  $f_{S},$  256  $f_{S},$  384  $f_{S},$  512  $f_{S},$  768  $f_{S},$  1152  $f_{S}$
  - Single-Ended Voltage Output: 4 V<sub>PP</sub>
  - Analog Low-Pass Filter Included
  - 4x/8x Oversampling Digital Filter:
    - Passband Ripple: ±0.0018 dB
      - Stop Band Attenuation: -75 dB
  - Zero Flags (16-/20-/24-Bits)
- Flexible Audio Interface:
  - I/F Format:
    - I<sup>2</sup>S<sup>™</sup>, Left-/Right-Justified, DSP, TDM
  - Data Length: 16, 20, 24, 32 Bits
- Flexible Mode Control:
  - 3-Wire SPI<sup>™</sup>, 2-Wire I<sup>2</sup>C<sup>™</sup>-Compatible Serial Control Interface, or Hardware Control
- Multi Functions via SPI or I<sup>2</sup>C I/F:
  - Audio I/F Format Select: I<sup>2</sup>S, Left-Justified, Right-Justified, DSP, TDM
  - Digital Attenuation and Soft Mute
  - Digital De-Emphasis:
    - 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, 48 kHz
  - Data Polarity Control
  - Power-Down
- Multi Functions via Hardware Control:
  - Audio I/F Format Select: I<sup>2</sup>S, TDM
  - Digital De-Emphasis Filter: 44.1 kHz

- Analog Mute by Clock Halt Detection
- External Reset Pin
- Power Supplies:
- 5-V Analog
- 3.3-V Digital
- Package: HTSSOP-48
- Operating Temperature Range:
  - -40°C to +85°C

# APPLICATIONS

- Blu-ray Disc<sup>™</sup> Players
- DVD Players
- AV Receivers
- Home Theaters
- Car Audio External Amplifiers
- Car Audio AVN Applications

# DESCRIPTION

The PCM1691 is a high-performance, single-chip, 24-bit, eight-channel, audio digital-to-analog converter (DAC) with single-ended outputs. The eight-channel, 24-bit DAC employs an enhanced multi-level, delta-sigma ( $\Delta\Sigma$ ) modulator, and supports 8-kHz to 192-kHz sampling rates and a 16-/20-/24-/32-bit width digital audio input word on the audio interface. The PCM1691 audio interface supports a time-division-multiplexed (TDM) format in addition to  $I^2S$ , left-justified, right-justified, and DSP formats.

The PCM1691 can be controlled through a three-wire, SPI-compatible or two-wire, I<sup>2</sup>C-compatible serial interface in software, which provides access to all functions including digital attenuation, soft mute, de-emphasis, and so forth. Additionally, hardware control mode provides two user-programmable functions through two control pins. The PCM1691 is available in a 12-mm × 8-mm (12-mm × 6-mm body), 48-pin HTSSOP package.



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

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

PRODUCT	PACKAGE- LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY
PCM1691	HTSSOP-48	DCA	–40°C to +85°C	PCM1691	PCM1691DCA	Tube, 40
FCIMITO91	H1330F-40	DCA	-40 C 10 +65 C	FCIIII091	PCM1691DCAR	Tape and Reel, 2000

#### ORDERING INFORMATION<sup>(1)</sup>

For the most current package and ordering information see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

	PARAMETER	PCM1691	UNIT
Supply voltogo	VCC1, VCC2	–0.3 to +6.5	V
Supply voltage	VDD	-0.3 to +4.0	V
Ground voltage differences	: AGND1, AGND2, DGND	±0.1	V
Supply voltage differences:	VCC1, VCC2	±0.1	V
Digital input voltage	RST, TEST, MS, MC, MD, SCKI, AMUTEI, AMUTEO	–0.3 to +6.5	V
Digital input voltage	BCK, LRCK, DIN1/2/3/4, MODE, ZERO1, ZERO2	-0.3 to (VDD + 0.3) < +4.0	V
Analog input voltage: VCO	M, VOUT1–8	-0.3 to (VCC + 0.3) < +6.5	V
Input current (all pins except	ot supplies)	±10	mA
Ambient temperature under	r bias	-40 to +125	°C
Storage temperature		-55 to +150	°C
Junction temperature		+150	°C
Lead temperature (solderin	g, 5s)	+260	°C
Package temperature (IR re	eflow, peak)	+260	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

			PCM1691			
F	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
Analog supply voltage, VCC		4.5	5.0	5.5	V	
Digital supply voltage, VDD		3.0	3.3	3.6	V	
Digital interface		Ľ	VTTL-compatil	ble		
Divited in a large for any second	Sampling frequency, LRCK	8		192	kHz	
Digital input clock frequency	System clock frequency, SCKI	2.048		36.864	MHz	
Analog output voltage	Single-ended		4		V <sub>PP</sub>	
Analog output load resistance to ac	-coupled GND	5			kΩ	
Analog output load capacitance				50	pF	
Digital output load capacitance				20	pF	
Operating free-air temperature	PCM1691 consumer grade	-40	+25	+85	°C	



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# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Digital Input/Output**

All specifications at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, VCC1 = VCC2 = 5 V, VDD = 3.3 V,  $f_S = 48$  kHz, SCKI = 512  $f_S$ , 24-bit data, and Sampling mode = Auto, unless otherwise noted.

			PCM1691			
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
DATA FORMAT						
Audio data interface format			I <sup>2</sup> S, LJ, RJ, DSP, TDM			
Audio data word length				16, 20, 24, 32		Bits
Audio data format			MSB	first, twos comple	ement	
Sampling frequency	f <sub>S</sub>		8	48	192	kHz
System clock frequency		128 f <sub>S</sub> , 192 f <sub>S</sub> , 256 f <sub>S</sub> , 384 f <sub>S</sub> , 512 f <sub>S</sub> , 768 f <sub>S</sub> , 1152 f <sub>S</sub>	2.048		36.864	MHz
INPUT LOGIC						
Input logic lovel	V <sub>IH</sub> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>		2.0		VDD	VDC
Input logic level	V <sub>IL</sub> <sup>(1)(2)</sup>				0.8	VDC
	V <sub>IH</sub> <sup>(3)(4)</sup>		2.0		5.5	VDC
Input logic level	V <sub>IL</sub> <sup>(3)(4)</sup>				0.8	VDC
(2) (		$V_{IN} = VDD$			±10	μΑ
Input logic current	I <sub>IL</sub> <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	$V_{IN} = 0 V$			±10	μΑ
Input logic current	I <sub>IH</sub> <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	$V_{IN} = VDD$		+65	+100	μΑ
input logic current	I <sub>IL</sub> <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	$V_{IN} = 0 V$			±10	μΑ
OUTPUT LOGIC						
Output logic level	V <sub>OH</sub> <sup>(5)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = -4 \text{ mA}$	2.4			VDC
	V <sub>OL</sub> <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	$I_{OUT} = +4 \text{ mA}$			0.4	VDC
REFERENCE OUTPUT						
VCOM output voltage				0.5 × VCC1		V
VCOM output impedance				7.5		kΩ
Allowable VCOM output source	/sink current				1	μΑ

BCK and LRCK (Schmitt trigger input with 50-kΩ typical internal pull-down resistor). (1)

DIN1/2/3/4 (Schmitt trigger input).

(2) (3) SCKI, TEST/ADR1/RSV, MC/SCL/FMT, MD/SDA/DEMP, and AMUTEI (Schmitt trigger input, 5-V tolerant).

RST and MS/ADR0/RSV (Schmitt trigger input with 50-kΩ typical internal pull-down resistor, 5-V tolerant). (4)

ZERO1 and ZERO2. (5)

(6) SDA (I<sup>2</sup>C mode, open-drain low output), and AMUTEO (open-drain low output).



### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: DAC**

All specifications at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, VCC1 = VCC2 = 5 V, VDD = 3.3 V,  $f_S = 48$  kHz, SCKI = 512  $f_S$ , 24-bit data, and Sampling mode = Auto, unless otherwise noted.

					PCM1691		
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT	
RESOLUTION				16	24		Bits
DC ACCURACY							
Gain mismatch channel-to-channe	I				±2.0	±6.0	% of FSR
Gain error					±2.0	±6.0	% of FSR
Bipolar zero error					±1.0		% of FSR
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE <sup>(1)(2)</sup>							
			f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz		-94	-86	dB
Total harmonic distortion + noise	THD+N	$V_{OUT} = 0 \text{ dB}$	f <sub>S</sub> = 96 kHz		-94		dB
			f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz		-94		dB
		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz, E	IAJ, A-weighted	104	111		dB
Dynamic range		f <sub>S</sub> = 96 kHz, E	IAJ, A-weighted		111		dB
		f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz, E	IAJ, A-weighted		111		dB
		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz, EIAJ, A-weighted		104	111		dB
Signal-to-noise ratio	SNR	$f_{S} = 96 \text{ kHz}, \text{ EIAJ}, \text{ A-weighted}$			111		dB
		f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz, E	IAJ, A-weighted		111		dB
		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz		100	106		dB
Channel separation (between one channel and others)		f <sub>S</sub> = 96 kHz			106		dB
(between one channel and others)		$f_S = 192 \text{ kHz}$			105		dB
ANALOG OUTPUT							
Output voltage		Single-ended			0.8 × VCC1		V <sub>PP</sub>
Center voltage					0.5 × VCC1		V
Load impedance		To ac-coupled GND		5			kΩ
		f = 2	0 kHz		-0.04		dB
LPF frequency response		f = 4	4 kHz		-0.18		dB
DIGITAL FILTER PERFORMANC	E WITH SH	ARP ROLL-OFF					
Decement (single duel)		Except SCKI =	128 $f_S$ and 192 $f_S$			0.454 × f <sub>S</sub>	Hz
Passband (single, dual)		SCKI = 128	$f_{\rm S}$ and 192 $f_{\rm S}$			0.432 × f <sub>S</sub>	Hz
Passband (quad)						0.432 × f <sub>S</sub>	Hz
Stop bond (single dual)		Except SCKI = 128 f <sub>S</sub> and 192 f <sub>S</sub>		0.546 × f <sub>S</sub>			Hz
Stop band (single, dual)	F	SCKI = 128	$f_{ m S}$ and 192 $f_{ m S}$	0.569 × f <sub>S</sub>			Hz
Stop band (quad)				0.569 × f <sub>S</sub>			Hz
Passband ripple		< 0.454 × f	<sub>S</sub> , 0.432 × f <sub>S</sub>			±0.0018	dB
Stop band attenuation		> 0.546 × f	<sub>S</sub> , 0.569 × f <sub>S</sub>	-75			dB

(1) In single-ended mode at VOUTx pins,  $f_{OUT} = 1$  kHz, using Audio Precision System II, Average mode with 20-kHz LPF and 400-Hz HPF. (2)  $f_S = 48$  kHz: SCKI = 512  $f_S$  (single),  $f_S = 96$  kHz : SCKI = 256  $f_S$  (dual),  $f_S = 192$  kHz : SCKI = 128  $f_S$  (quad).



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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: DAC (continued)

All specifications at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, VCC1 = VCC2 = 5 V, VDD = 3.3 V,  $f_S = 48$  kHz, SCKI = 512  $f_S$ , 24-bit data, and Sampling mode = Auto, unless otherwise noted.

			PCM1691			
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	
DIGITAL FILTER PERFORMANCE WIT	TH SLOW ROLL-OFF					
Passband				0.328 × f <sub>S</sub>	Hz	
Stop band		0.673 × f <sub>S</sub>			Hz	
Passband ripple	< 0.328 × f <sub>S</sub>			±0.0013	dB	
Stop band attenuation	> 0.673 × f <sub>S</sub>	-75			dB	
DIGITAL FILTER PERFORMANCE						
Crown dolow time (single, dual)	Except SCKI = 128 f <sub>S</sub> and 192 f <sub>S</sub>		28/f <sub>S</sub>		sec	
Group delay time (single, dual)	SCKI = 128 $f_S$ and 192 $f_S$		19/f <sub>S</sub>		sec	
Group delay time (quad)			19/f <sub>S</sub>		sec	
De-emphasis error			±0.1		dB	

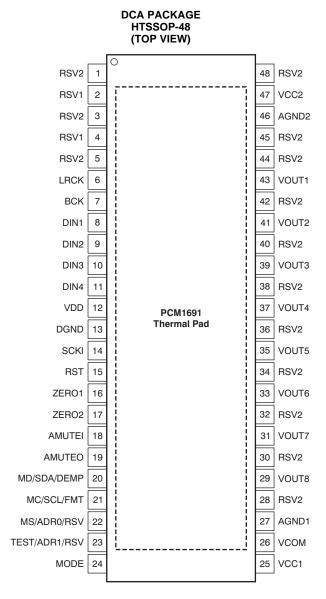
### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Power-Supply Requirements**

All specifications at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}$ C, VCC1 = VCC2 = 5 V, VDD = 3.3 V,  $f_S = 48$  kHz, SCKI = 512  $f_S$ , 24-bit data, and Sampling mode = Auto, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	YP MAX	
POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMEN	ITS					
	VCC1/2		4.5	5.0	5.5	VDC
Voltage range	VDD		3.0	3.3	3.6	VDC
		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz		74	110	mA
	I <sub>CC</sub>	f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz		74		mA
Supply current		Full power-down <sup>(1)</sup>		170		μΑ
Supply current		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz		57	90	mA
	I <sub>DD</sub>	f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz		76		mA
		Full power-down <sup>(1)</sup>		60	5.5 3.6 110	μΑ
		f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz		558	847	mW
Power dissipation		f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz		621		mW
		Full power-down <sup>(1)</sup>		1.05		mW
TEMPERATURE RANGE	L.		·			
Operating temperature		PCM1691 consumer grade	-40		+85	°C
Thermal resistance	$\theta_{JA}$	HTSSOP-48, High-K		23		°C/W

(1) SCKI, BCK, and LRCK stopped.





**PIN CONFIGURATION** 

#### **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

Т	ERMINAL		PULL-	5-V	
NAME	PIN	I/O	DOWN	TOLERANT	DESCRIPTION
RSV2	1	_	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
RSV1	2	_	_	_	Reserved, left open
RSV2	3	_	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
RSV1	4	0	_	_	Reserved, left open
RSV2	5	I	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
LRCK	6	I/O	Yes	No	Audio data word clock input
BCK	7	I/O	Yes	No	Audio data bit clock input
DIN1	8	I	No	No	Audio data input for DAC1 and DAC2
DIN2	9	I	No	No	Audio data input for DAC3 and DAC4
DIN3	10	I	No	No	Audio data input for DAC5 and DAC6
DIN4	11	I	No	No	Audio data input for DAC7 and DAC8

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TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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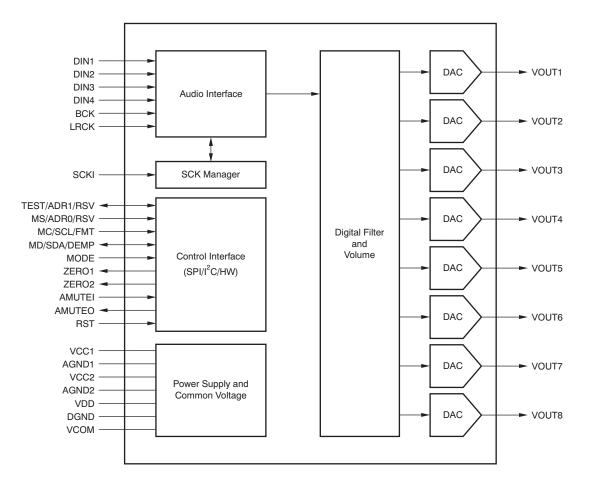
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### **TERMINAL FUNCTIONS (continued)**

TERMINAL			PULL-	5-V	
NAME	PIN	I/O	DOWN	TOLERANT	DESCRIPTION
VDD	12	_		_	Digital power supply, +3.3 V
DGND	13	_	_	_	Digital ground
SCKI	14	I	No	Yes	System clock input
RST	15	I	Yes	Yes	Reset and power-down control input with active low
ZERO1	16	0	No	No	Zero detect flag output 1
ZERO2	17	0	No	No	Zero detect flag output 2
AMUTEI	18	I	No	Yes	Analog mute control input with active low
AMUTEO	19	0	No	Yes	Analog mute status output <sup>(1)</sup> with active low
MD/SDA/DEMP	20	I/O	No	Yes	Input data for SPI, data for $I^2C^{(1)}$ , de-emphasis control for hardware control mode
MC/SCL/FMT	21	I	No	Yes	Clock for SPI, clock for I <sup>2</sup> C, format select for hardware control mode
MS/ADR0/RSV	22	I	Yes	Yes	Chip Select for SPI, address select 0 for I <sup>2</sup> C, reserve (set low) for hardware control mode
TEST/ADR1/RSV	23	I/O	No	Yes	Test (factory use, left open) for SPI, address select 1 for I <sup>2</sup> C, reserve (set low) for hardware control mode
MODE	24	I	No	No	Control port mode selection. Tied to VDD: SPI, left open: H/W mode, tied to DGND: $I^2C$
VCC1	25	—	—	—	Analog power supply 1, +5 V
VCOM	26	—	_	—	Voltage common decoupling
AGND1	27	_	_	_	Analog ground 1
RSV2	28	—	—	—	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT8	29	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC8
RSV2	30	—	—	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT7	31	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC7
RSV2	32	—	—	—	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT6	33	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC6
RSV2	34	—	—	—	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT5	35	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC5
RSV2	36	—	—	—	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT4	37	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC4
RSV2	38	—	—	—	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT3	39	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC3
RSV2	40	_	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT2	41	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC2
RSV2	42	_		_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
VOUT1	43	0	No	No	Analog output from DAC1
RSV2	44	_	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
RSV2	45	_	—	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground
AGND2	46	—	—	_	Analog ground 2
VCC2	47	_	_	_	Analog power supply 2, +5 V
RSV2	48	_	_	_	Reserved, tied to analog ground

(1) Open-drain configuration in out mode.

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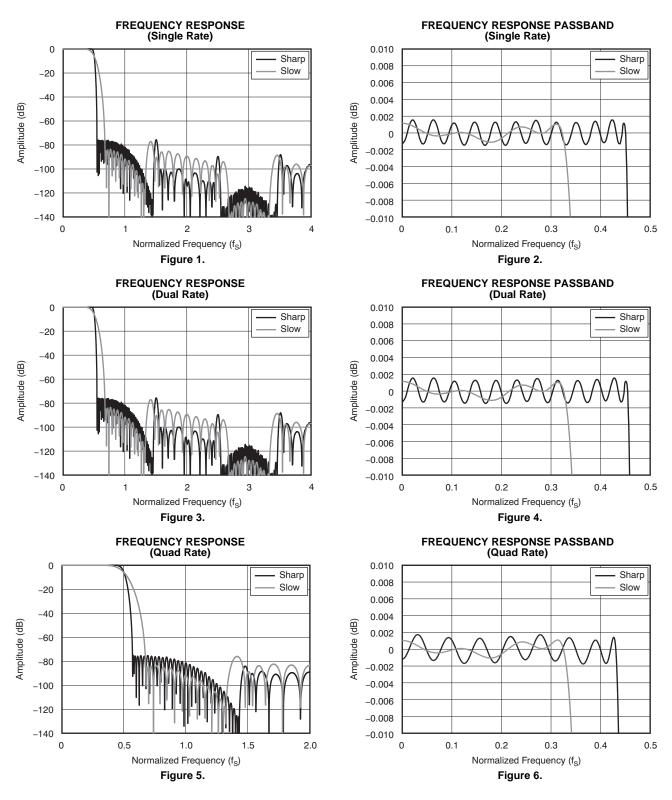
# FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM





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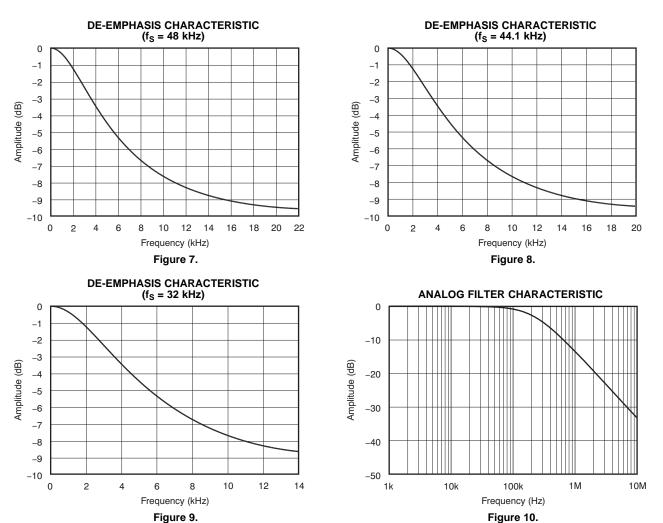
### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Digital Filter





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# TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Digital De-Emphasis Filter

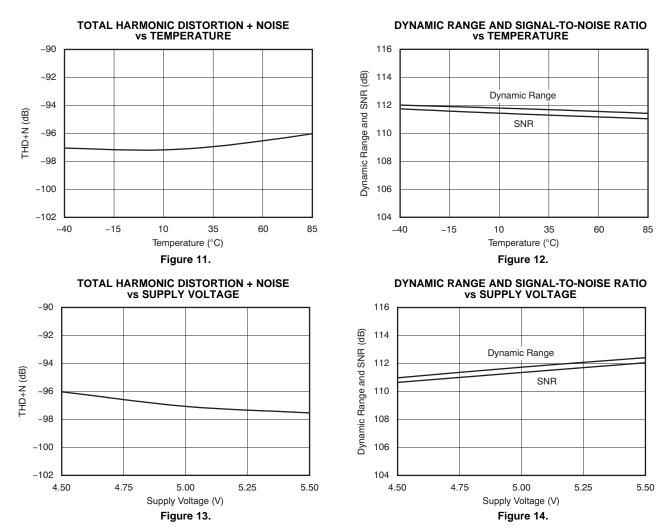






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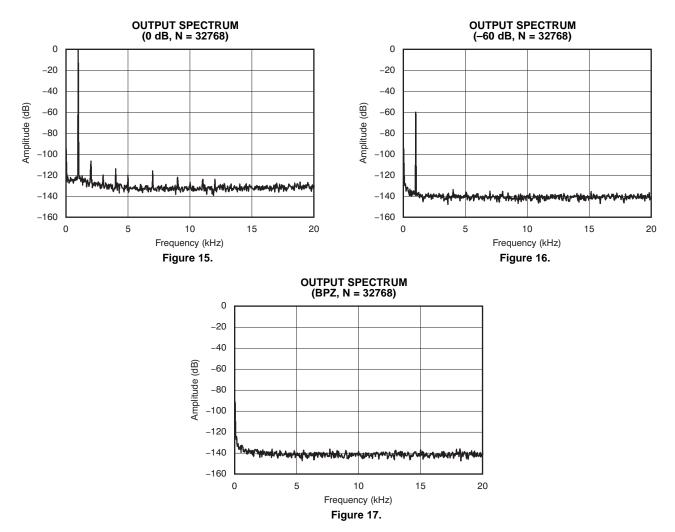
### **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Dynamic Performance**





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### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS: Output Spectrum





### **PRODUCT OVERVIEW**

The PCM1691 is a high-performance, multi-channel DAC targeted for consumer audio applications such as Blu-ray Disc players and DVD players, as well as home multi-channel audio applications (such as home theater systems and A/V receivers). The PCM1691 consists of an eight-channel DAC. The DAC output type is fixed with a single-ended configuration. The PCM1691 supports 16-/20-/24-/32-bit linear PCM input data in I<sup>2</sup>S and left-justified audio formats, and 24-bit linear PCM input data in right-justified, DSP, and TDM formats with various sampling frequencies from 8 kHz to 192 kHz. The TDM format is useful for saving the interface bus line number for multi-channel audio data communication between the DAC and the digital audio processor. The PCM1691 offers three modes for device control: two-wire I<sup>2</sup>C software, three-wire SPI software, and hardware.

### ANALOG OUTPUTS

The PCM1691 includes an eight-channel DAC, with single-ended voltage outputs pins. The full-scale output voltage is (0.8 × VCC1) V<sub>PP</sub> in single-ended output mode. These single-ended outputs are each capable of driving 0.8 × VCC1 (4 V<sub>PP</sub>) typical into a 5-k $\Omega$  ac-coupled load with VCC1 = +5 V. The internal output amplifiers for VOUT1 through VOUT8 are biased to the dc common voltage, equal to (0.5 × VCC1).

The output amplifiers include an RC continuous-time filter that helps to reduce the out-of-band noise energy present at the DAC outputs as a result of the noise shaping characteristics of the PCM1691 delta-sigma ( $\Delta\Sigma$ ) DACs. The frequency response of this filter is shown in the *Analog Filter Characteristic* (Figure 10) of the Typical Characteristics. By itself, this filter is not enough to attenuate the out-of-band noise to an acceptable level for most applications. An external low-pass filter is required to provide sufficient out-of-band noise rejection. Further discussion of DAC post-filter circuits is provided in the *Application Information* section.

DIGITAL INPUT	CHANNEL	SINGLE-ENDED OUTPUT
DIN1	1 (DAC1)	VOUT1
DINI	2 (DAC2)	VOUT2
DIN2	3 (DAC3)	VOUT3
DINZ	4 (DAC4)	VOUT4
DINO	5 (DAC5)	VOUT5
DIN3	6 (DAC6)	VOUT6
DIN4	7 (DAC7)	VOUT7
DIN4	8 (DAC8)	VOUT8

 Table 1. Pin Assignments in Single-Ended Output Mode

### VOLTAGE REFERENCE VCOM

The PCM1691 includes a pin for the common-mode voltage output, VCOM. This pin should be connected to the analog ground via a decoupling capacitor. This pin can also be used to bias external high-impedance circuits, if they are required.



# SYSTEM CLOCK INPUT

The PCM1691 requires an external system clock input applied at the SCKI input for DAC operation. The system clock operates at an integer multiple of the sampling frequency, or  $f_S$ . The multiples supported in DAC operation include 128  $f_S$ , 192  $f_S$ , 256  $f_S$ , 384  $f_S$ , 512  $f_S$ , 768  $f_S$ , and 1152  $f_S$ . Details for these system clock multiples are shown in Table 2. Figure 18 and Table 3 show the SCKI timing requirements.

DEFAULT	SAMPLING	SYSTEM CLOCK FREQUENCY (MHz)								
SAMPLING MODE	FREQUENCY, f <sub>S</sub> (kHz)	128 f <sub>S</sub>	192 f <sub>S</sub>	256 f <sub>S</sub>	384 f <sub>S</sub>	512 f <sub>S</sub>	768 f <sub>S</sub>	1152 f <sub>S</sub>		
	8	N/A	N/A	2.0480	3.0720	4.0960	6.1440	9.2160		
	16	2.0480	3.0720	4.0960	6.1440	8.1920	12.2880	18.4320		
Single rate	32	4.0960	6.1440	8.1920	12.2880	16.3840	24.5760	36.8640		
	44.1	5.6448	8.4672	11.2896	16.9344	22.5792	33.8688	N/A		
	48	6.1440	9.2160	12.2880	18.4320	24.5760	36.8640	N/A		
Dual rate	88.2	11.2896	16.9344	22.5792	33.8688	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Duarrale	96	12.2880	18.4320	24.5760	36.8640	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Quad rate	176.4	22.5792	33.8688	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Quad Tale	192	24.5760	36.8640	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

#### Table 2. System Clock Frequencies for Common Audio Sampling Rates

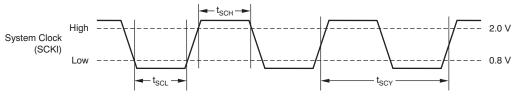


Figure 18. System Clock Timing Diagram

#### Table 3. Timing Requirements for Figure 18

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>SCY</sub>	System clock cycle time	27		ns
t <sub>SCH</sub>	System clock width high	10		ns
t <sub>SCL</sub>	System clock width low	10		ns
—	System clock duty cycle	40	60	%



PCM1691

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### SAMPLING MODE

The PCM1691 supports three sampling modes (single rate, dual rate, and quad rate) in DAC operation. In single rate mode, the DAC operates at an oversampling frequency of x128 (except when SCKI = 128  $f_S$  and 192  $f_S$ ); this mode is supported for sampling frequencies less than 50 kHz. In dual rate mode, the DAC operates at an oversampling frequency of x64; this mode is supported for sampling frequencies less than 100 kHz. In quad rate mode, the DAC operates at an oversampling frequency of x32. The sampling mode is automatically selected according to the ratio of system clock frequency and sampling frequency by default (that is, single rate for 512  $f_S$ , 768  $f_S$ , and 1152  $f_S$ ; dual rate for 256  $f_S$  and 384  $f_S$ ; and quad rate for 128  $f_S$  and 192  $f_S$ ), but manual selection is also possible for specified combinations through the serial mode control register.

Table 4 and Figure 19 show the relationship among the oversampling rate (OSR) of the digital filter and  $\Delta\Sigma$  modulator, the noise-free shaped bandwidth, and each sampling mode setting.

SAMPLING MODE	SYSTEM CLOCK	NOISE-FF	REE SHAPED BAN (kHz)			
REGISTER SETTING	FREQUENCY (xf <sub>S</sub> )	f <sub>S</sub> = 48 kHz f <sub>S</sub> = 96 kHz f <sub>S</sub> = 192 kHz		DIGITAL FILTER OSR	MODULATOR OSR	
	512, 768, 1152	40	N/A	N/A	×8	x128
Auto	256, 384	20	40	N/A	x8	x64
	128, 192 <sup>(2)</sup>	10	20	40	x4	x32
	512, 768, 1152	40	N/A	N/A	x8	x128
Single	256, 384	40	N/A	N/A	x8	x128
	128, 192 <sup>(2)</sup>	20	N/A	N/A	x4	x64
Dual	256, 384	20	40	N/A	x8	x64
Dual	128, 192 <sup>(2)</sup>	20	40	N/A	x4	x64
Quad	128, 192 <sup>(2)</sup>	10	20	40	x4	x32

#### Table 4. Digital Filter OSR, Modulator OSR, and Noise-Free Shaped Bandwidth for Each Sampling Mode

(1) Bandwidth in which noise is shaped out.

(2) Quad mode filter characteristic is applied.

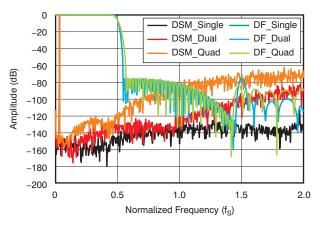


Figure 19. ΔΣ Modulator and Digital Filter Characteristic



#### **RESET OPERATION**

The PCM1691 has both an internal power-on reset circuit and an external reset circuit. The sequences for both reset circuits are shown in Figure 20 and Figure 21. Figure 20 illustrates the timing at the internal power-on reset. Initialization is triggered automatically at the point where VDD exceeds 2.2 V typical, and the internal reset is released after 3846 SCKI clock cycles from power-on, if RST is held high and SCKI is provided. VOUTx from the DAC is forced to the VCOM level initially (that is, 0.5 × VCC1) and settles at a specified level according to the rising VCC. If synchronization among SCKI, BCK, and LRCK is maintained, VOUTx provides an output that corresponds to DINx after 3846 SCKI clocks from power-on. If the synchronization is not held, the internal reset is not released, and both operating modes are maintained at reset and power-down states. After synchronization forms again, the DAC returns to normal operation with the previous sequences.

Figure 21 illustrates a timing diagram at the external reset. RST accepts an externally-forced reset with RST low, and provides a device reset and power-down state that achieves the lowest power dissipation state available in the PCM1691. If RST goes from high to low under synchronization among SCKI, BCK, and LRCK, the internal reset is asserted, all registers and memory are reset, and finally, the PCM1691 enters into all power-down states. At the same time, VOUTx is immediately forced into the AGND1 level. To begin normal operation again, toggle RST high; the same power-up sequence is performed as the power-on reset shown in Figure 20.

The PCM1691 does not require particular power-on sequences for VCC and VDD; it allows VDD on and then VCC on, or VCC on and then VDD on. From the viewpoint of the Absolute Maximum Ratings, however, simultaneous power-on is recommended for avoiding unexpected responses on VOUTx. Figure 20 illustrates the response for VCC on with VDD on.

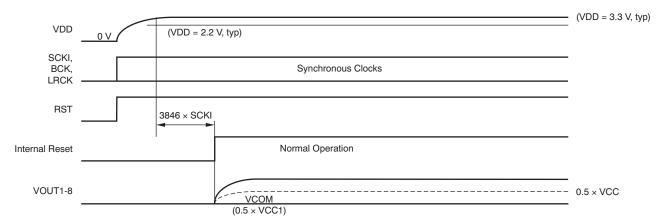
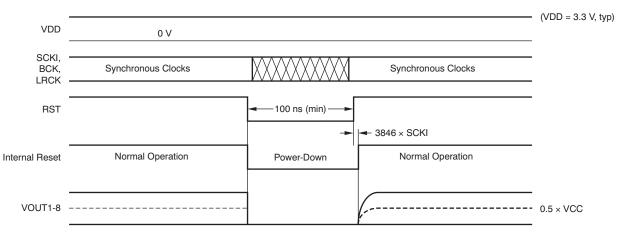


Figure 20. Power-On-Reset Timing Requirements







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#### **AUDIO SERIAL PORT OPERATION**

The PCM1691 audio serial port consists of six signals: BCK, LRCK, DIN1, DIN2, DIN3, and DIN4. BCK is a bit clock input. LRCK is a left/right word clock or frame synchronization clock input. DIN1 through DIN4 are the audio data inputs for VOUT1 thorugh VOUT8.

#### AUDIO DATA INTERFACE FORMATS AND TIMING

The PCM1691 supports 10 audio data interface formats: 16-/20-/24-/32-bit I<sup>2</sup>S, 16-/20-/24-/32-bit left-justified, 24-bit right-justified, 16-bit right-justified, 24-bit left-justified mode DSP, 24-bit I<sup>2</sup>S mode DSP, 24-bit left-justified mode TDM, 24-bit I<sup>2</sup>S mode TDM, 24-bit left-justified mode high-speed TDM, and 24-bit I<sup>2</sup>S mode high-speed TDM. In the case of I<sup>2</sup>S, left-justified, and right-justified data formats, 64 BCKs, 48 BCKs, and 32 BCKs per LRCK period are supported; however, 48 BCKs are limited to 192/384/768 f<sub>S</sub> SCKI, and 32 BCKs are limited to 16-bit right-justified only. In the case of TDM data format in single rate, BCK, LRCK, and DIN1 are used. In the case of TDM data format in dual rate, BCK, LRCK, and DIN1/2 are used. In the case of high-speed TDM format in quad rate, BCK, LRCK, and DIN1/2 are used. TDM format and high-speed TDM format are supported only at SCKI = 512 f<sub>S</sub>, 256 f<sub>S</sub>, 128 f<sub>S</sub>, and f<sub>BCK</sub> ≤ f<sub>SCKI</sub>. The audio data formats are selected by MC/SCL/FMT in hardware control mode and by the FMTDA[3:0] bits in control register 65 (41h) in software control mode. All data must be in binary twos complement and MSB first.

 Table 5 summarizes the applicable formats and describes the relationships among them and the respective restrictions with mode control. Figure 22 through Figure 28 show the 10 audio interface data formats.

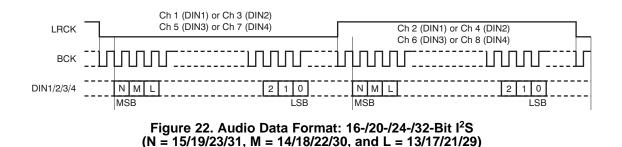
CONTROL MODE	FORMAT	DATA BITS	MAX LRCK FREQUENCY (f <sub>s</sub> )	SCKI RATE (xf <sub>s</sub> )	BCK RATE (xf <sub>s</sub> )	APPLICABLE PINS	
	I <sup>2</sup> S/Left-Justified	16/20/24/32(1)	192 kHz	128 to 1152 <sup>(2)</sup>	64, 48	DIN1/2/3/4	
	Right-Justified	24, 16	192 kHz	128 to 1152 <sup>(2)</sup>	64, 48, 32 (16 bit) <sup>(3)</sup>	DIN1/2/3/4	
	I <sup>2</sup> S/Left-Justified DSP	24	192 kHz	128 to 768	64	DIN1/2/3/4	
Software control	12011 (1.1	24	48 kHz	256, 512	256	DIN1	
	I <sup>2</sup> S/ Left-Justified TDM	24	96 kHz	128, 256	128	DIN1/2	
	High-Speed	24	96 kHz	256	256	DIN1	
	I <sup>2</sup> S/Left-Justified TDM	24	192 kHz	128	128	DIN1/2	
	l <sup>2</sup> S	16/20/24/32 <sup>(1)</sup>	192 kHz	128 to 1152 <sup>(2)</sup>	64, 48	DIN1/2/3/4	
Hardware control	120 7014	24	48 kHz	512	256	DIN1	
00.1101	I <sup>2</sup> S TDM	24	96 kHz	256	128	DIN1/2	

Table 5. Audio Data Interface Formats and Sampling Rate, Bit Clock, and System Clock Restrictions

(1) 32-bit data length is acceptable only for BCK = 64  $f_S$  and when using the  $I^2S$  or Left-Justified format.

(2) 1152 f<sub>S</sub> is acceptable only for f<sub>S</sub> = 32 kHz, BCK = 64 f<sub>S</sub>, and when using the I<sup>2</sup>S, Left-Justified, or 24-bit Right-Justified formats.

(3) BCK = 32  $f_S$  is supported only for 16-bit data length.



INSTRUMENTS

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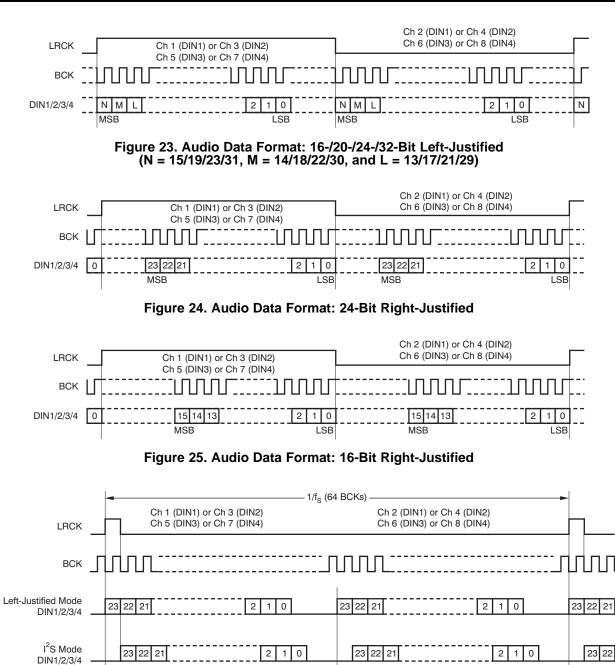


Figure 26. Audio Data Format: 24-Bit DSP Format

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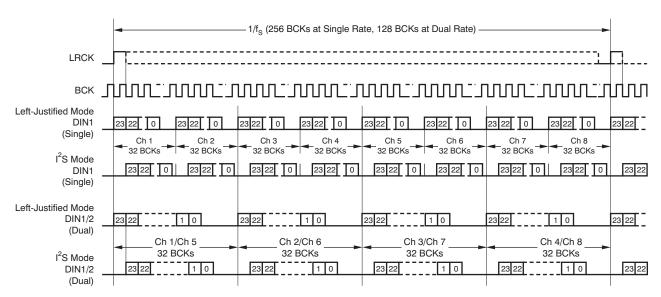


Figure 27. Audio Data Format: 24-Bit TDM Format (SCKI = 128 f<sub>S</sub>, 256 f<sub>S</sub>, and 512 f<sub>S</sub> Only)

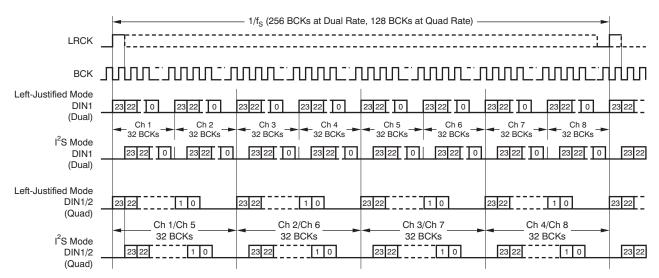


Figure 28. Audio Data Format: 24-Bit High-Speed TDM Format (SCKI = 128 f<sub>s</sub> and 256 f<sub>s</sub> Only)

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# AUDIO INTERFACE TIMING

Figure 29 and Table 6 describe the detailed audio interface timing specifications.

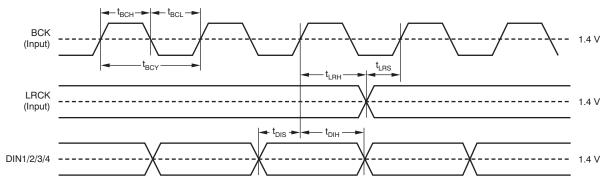


Figure 29. Audio Interface Timing Diagram for Left-Justified, Right-Justified, I<sup>2</sup>S, and DSP Data Formats

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>BCY</sub>	BCK cycle time	75			ns
t <sub>BCH</sub>	BCK pulse width high	35			ns
t <sub>BCL</sub>	BCK pulse width low	35			ns
t <sub>LRS</sub>	LRCK setup time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>LRH</sub>	LRCK hold time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>DIS</sub>	DIN1/2/3/4 setup time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>DIH</sub>	DIN1/2/3/4 hold time to BCK rising edge	10			ns



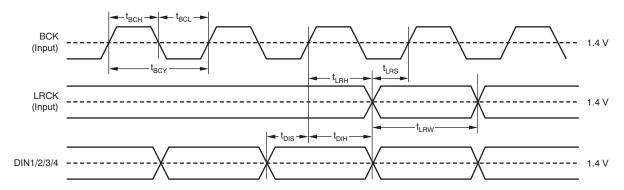


Figure 30. Audio Interface Timing Requirements for DSP and TDM Data Formats

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>BCY</sub>	BCK cycle time	40			ns
t <sub>BCH</sub>	BCK pulse width high	15			ns
t <sub>BCL</sub>	BCK pulse width low	15			ns
	LRCK pulse width high (DSP format)	t <sub>BCY</sub>		t <sub>BCY</sub>	sec
t <sub>LRW</sub>	LRCK pulse width high (TDM format)	t <sub>BCY</sub>		$1/f_{S} - t_{BCY}$	sec
t <sub>LRS</sub>	LRCK setup time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>LRH</sub>	LRCK hold time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>DIS</sub>	DIN1/2/3/4 setup time to BCK rising edge	10			ns
t <sub>DIH</sub>	DIN1/2/3/4 hold time to BCK rising edge	10			ns

#### Table 7. Timing Requirements for Figure 29



#### SYNCHRONIZATION WITH THE DIGITAL AUDIO SYSTEM

The PCM1691 operates under the system clock (SCKI) and the audio sampling rate (LRCK). Therefore, SCKI and LRCK must have a specific relationship. The PCM1691 does not need a specific phase relationship between the audio interface clocks (LRCK, BCK) and the system clock (SCKI), but does require a specific frequency relationship (ratiometric) between LRCK, BCK, and SCKI.

If the relationship between SCKI and LRCK changes more than  $\pm 2$  BCK clocks because of jitter, sampling frequency change, etc., the DAC internal operation stops within 1/f<sub>s</sub>, and the analog output is forced into VCOM (0.5 VCC1) until re-synchronization among SCKI, LRCK, and BCK completes, and then either  $38/f_s$  (single, dual rate) or  $29/f_s$  (quad rate) passes. In the event the change is less than  $\pm 2$  BCKs, re-synchronization does not occur, and this analog output control and discontinuity does not occur.

Figure 31 shows the DAC analog output during loss of synchronization. During undefined data periods, some noise may be generated in the audio signal. Also, the transition of normal to undefined data and undefined (or zero) data to normal data creates a discontinuity of data on the analog outputs, which may then generate some noise in the audio signal.

The DAC outputs (VOUTx) hold the previous state if the system clock halts, but the asynchronous and re-synchronization processes will occur after the system clock resumes.

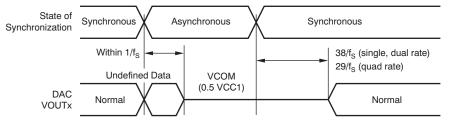


Figure 31. DAC Outputs During Loss of Synchronization

#### ZERO FLAG

The PCM1691 has two ZERO flag pins (ZERO1 and ZERO2) that can be assigned to the combinations shown in Table 8. Zero flag combinations are selected through the AZRO[1:0] bits in control register 70 (46h). If the input data of all the assigned channels remain at '0' for 1024 sampling periods (LRCK clock periods), the ZERO1/2 bits are set to a high level, logic '1' state. Furthermore, if the input data of any of the assigned channels read '1', the ZERO1/2 are set to a low level, logic '0' state, immediately. Zero data detection is supported for 16-/20-/24-bit data width, but is not supported for 32-bit data width.

The active polarity of the zero flag output can be inverted through the ZREV bit in control register 70 (46h). The reset default is active high for zero detection.

In parallel hardware control mode, ZERO1 and ZERO2 are fixed with combination A, shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Zero Flag	Outputs	Combination
--------------------	---------	-------------

ZERO FLAG COMBINATION	ZER01	ZERO2
A	DIN1, left channel	DIN1, right channel
В	DIN1-4	DIN1–4
С	DIN4	DIN1–3
D	DIN1	DIN2-4



### **AMUTE CONTROL**

The PCM1691 has an AMUTE control input, status output pins, and functionality. AMUTEI is the input control pin of the internal analog mute circuit. An AMUTEI low input causes the DAC output to cut off from the digital input and forces it to the center level (0.5 × VCC1). AMUTEO is the status output pin of the internal analog mute circuit. AMUTEO low indicates the analog mute control circuit is active because of a programmed condition (such as an SCKI halt, asynchronous detect, zero detect, or by the DAC disable command) that forces the DAC outputs to a center level. Because AMUTEI is not terminated internally and AMUTEO is an open-drain output, pull-ups by the appropriate resistors are required for proper operation.

Additionally, because the AMUTEI pin control and power-down control in register (OPEDA[3:0] when high, PSMDA when low) do not function together, AMUTEI takes priority over power-down control. Therefore, power-down control is ignored during AMUTEI low, and AMUTEI low forces the DAC output to a center level (0.5 × VCC1) even if power-down control is asserted.

#### MODE CONTROL

The PCM1691 includes three mode control interfaces with two oversampling configurations, depending on the input state of the MODE pin, as shown in Table 9. The pull-up and pull-down resistors must each be less than 10 k $\Omega$ .

MODE	MODE CONTROL INTERFACE
Tied to DGND, low	Two-wire (I <sup>2</sup> C) serial control, selectable oversampling configuration
Left open	Two-wire parallel control, auto mode oversampling configuration
Tied to VDD, high	Three-wire (SPI) serial control, selectable oversampling configuration

#### **Table 9. Interface Mode Control Selection**

The input state of the MODE pin is sampled at the moment of power-on, or during a low-to-high transition of the RST pin, with the system clock input. Therefore, input changes after reset are ignored until the next power-on or reset. From the mode control selection described in Table 9, the functions of four pins are changed, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10. Pin Functions for Interface Mode	ace Mode
--	----------

PIN	SPI	l <sup>2</sup> C	H/W
20	MD (input)	SDA (input/output)	DEMP (input)
21	MC (input)	SCL (input)	FMT (input)
22	MS (input)	ADR0 (input)	RSV (input, low)
23	Test (output, open)	ADR1 (input)	RSV (input, low)

In serial mode control, the actual mode control is performed by register writes (and reads) through the SPI- or I<sup>2</sup>C-compatible serial control port. In parallel mode control, two specific functions are controlled directly through the high/low control of two specific pins, as described in the following section.

### PARALLEL HARDWARE CONTROL

The functions shown in Table 11 and Table 12 are controlled by two pins, DEMP and FMT, in parallel hardware control mode. The DEMP pin controls the 44.1-kHz digital de-emphasis function of all eight channels. The FMT pin controls the audio interface format for all eight channels.

DEMP	DESCRIPTION
Low	De-emphasis off
High	44.1-kHz de-emphasis on

#### Table 11. DEMP Functionality

#### Table 12. FMT Functionality

FMT	DESCRIPTION
Low	16-/20-/24-/32-bit I <sup>2</sup> S format
High	24-bit I <sup>2</sup> S mode TDM format

#### THREE-WIRE (SPI) SERIAL CONTROL

The PCM1691 includes an SPI-compatible serial port that operates asynchronously with the audio serial interface. The control interface consists of MD/SDA/DEMP, MC/SCL/FMT, and MS/ADR0/RSV. MD is the serial data input used to program the mode control registers. MC is the serial bit clock that shifts the data into the control port. MS is the select input used to enable the mode control port.

#### **CONTROL DATA WORD FORMAT**

All single write operations via the serial control port use 16-bit data words. Figure 32 shows the control data word format. The first bit (fixed at '0') is for write operation. After the first bit are seven other bits, labeled ADR[6:0], that set the register address for the write operation. The eight least significant bits (LSBs), D[7:0] on MD, contain the data to be written to the register address specified by ADR[6:0].

	MSB															LSB
ſ	0	ADR6	ADR5	ADR4	ADR3	ADR2	ADR1	ADR0	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
					$\checkmark$											

Register Address

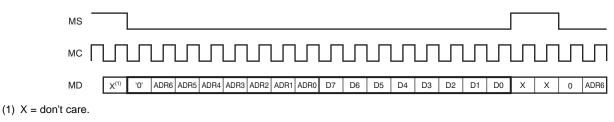
Register Data

#### Figure 32. Control Data Word Format for MD

#### **REGISTER WRITE OPERATION**

Figure 33 shows the functional timing diagram for single write operations on the serial control port. MS is held at a high state until a register is to be written to. To start the register write cycle, MS is set to a low state. 16 clocks are then provided on MC, corresponding to the 16 bits of the control data word on MD. After the 16th clock cycle has been completed, MS is set high to latch the data into the indexed mode control register.

In addition to single write operations, the PCM1691 also supports multiple write operations, which can be performed by sending the N-bytes (where  $N \le 15$ ) of the 8-bit register data that follow after the first 16-bit register address and register data, while keeping the MC clocks and MS at a low state. Ending a multiple write operation can be accomplished by setting MS to a high state.



#### Figure 33. Register Write Operation

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#### TIMING REQUIREMENTS

Figure 34 shows a detailed timing diagram for the three-wire serial control interface. These timing parameters are critical for proper control port operation.

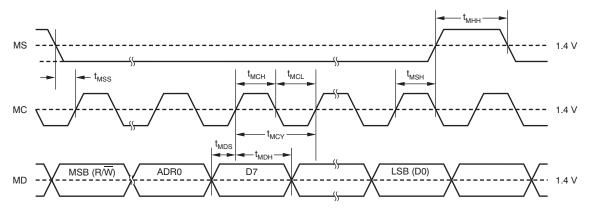


Figure 34. Three-Wire Serial Control Interface Timing

Table 13.	Timing	Requirements	for	Figure 34
-----------	--------	--------------	-----	-----------

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
t <sub>MCY</sub>	MC pulse cycle time	100		ns
t <sub>MCL</sub>	MC low-level time	40		ns
t <sub>MCH</sub>	MC high-level time	40		ns
t <sub>MHH</sub>	MS high-level time	t <sub>MCY</sub>		ns
t <sub>MSS</sub>	MS falling edge to MC rising edge	30		ns
t <sub>MSH</sub>	MS rising edge from MC rising edge for LSB	15		ns
t <sub>MDH</sub>	MD hold time	15		ns
t <sub>MDS</sub>	MD setup time	15		ns

# TWO-WIRE (I<sup>2</sup>C) SERIAL CONTROL

The PCM1691 supports an I<sup>2</sup>C-compatible serial bus and data transmission protocol for fast mode configured as a slave device. This protocol is explained in the I<sup>2</sup>C specification 2.0.

The PCM1691 has a 7-bit slave address, as shown in Figure 35. The first five bits are the most significant bits (MSBs) of the slave address and are factory-preset to '10011'. The next two bits of the address byte are selectable bits that can be set by MS/ADR0/RSV and TEST/ADR1/RSV. A maximum of four PCM1691s can be connected on the same bus at any one time. Each PCM1691 responds when it receives its own slave address.

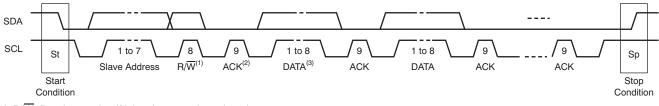
MSB							LSB	_
1	0	0	1	1	ADR1	ADR0	R/W	

#### Figure 35. Slave Address



### PACKET PROTOCOL

A master device must control the packet protocol, which consists of a start condition, a slave address with the read/write bit, data if a write operation is required, an acknowledgment if a read operation is required, and a stop condition. The PCM1691 supports both slave receiver and transmitter functions. Details about DATA for both write and read operations are described in Figure 36.



(1)  $R/\overline{W}$ : Read operation if '1'; write operation otherwise.

(2) ACK: Acknowledgment of a byte if '0', not Acknowledgment of a byte if '1'.

(3) DATA: Eight bits (byte); details are described in the *Write Operation* and *Read Operation* sections.

#### Figure 36. I<sup>2</sup>C Packet Control Protocol

#### WRITE OPERATION

The PCM1691 supports a receiver function. A master device can write to any PCM1691 register using single or multiple accesses. The master sends a PCM1691 slave address with a write bit, a register address, and the data. If multiple access is required, the address is that of the starting register, followed by the data to be transferred. When valid data are received, the index register automatically increments by one. When the register address reaches &h4F, the next value is &h40. When undefined registers are accessed, the PCM1691 does not send an acknowledgment. Figure 37 illustrates a diagram of the write operation. The register address and write data are in 8-bit, MSB-first format.

Transmitter	М	М	М	S	М	S	М	S	М	S	 S	М
Data Type	St	Slave Address	W	ACK	Reg Address	ACK	Write Data 1	ACK	Write Data 2	ACK	 ACK	Sp

NOTE: M = Master device, S = Slave device, St = Start condition,  $\overline{W}$  = Write, ACK = Acknowledge, and Sp = Stop condition.

#### Figure 37. Framework for Write Operation

#### **READ OPERATION**

A master device can read the registers of the PCM1691. The value of the register address is stored in an indirect index register in advance. The master sends the PCM1691 slave address with a read bit after storing the register address. Then the PCM1691 transfers the data that the index register points to. Figure 38 shows a diagram of the read operation.

Transmitter	М	М	М	S	М	S	М	М	М	S	S	М	М
Data Type	St	Slave Address	W	ACK	Reg Address	ACK	Sr	Slave Address <sup>(1)</sup>	R	ACK	Read Data	NACK	Sp

(1) The slave address after the repeated start condition must be the same as the previous slave address.

NOTE: M = Master device, S = Slave device, St = Start condition, Sr = Repeated start condition,  $\overline{W}$  = Write, R = Read, ACK = Acknowledge, NACK = Not acknowledge, and Sp = Stop condition.

#### Figure 38. Framework for Read Operation

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# TIMING REQUIREMENTS: SCL AND SDA

A detailed timing diagram for SCL and SDA is shown in Figure 39.

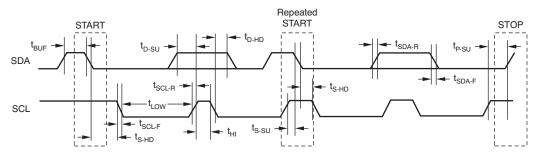


Figure 39. SCL and SDA Control Interface Timing

		STANDAR	NO MODE	FAST N	IODE	
SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	UNIT
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL clock frequency		100		400	kHz
t <sub>BUF</sub>	Bus free time between STOP and START condition	4.7		1.3		μs
t <sub>LOW</sub>	Low period of the SCL clock	4.7		1.3		μs
t <sub>HI</sub>	High period of the SCL clock	4.0		0.6		μs
t <sub>S-SU</sub>	Setup time for START/Repeated START condition	4.7		0.6		μs
t <sub>S-HD</sub>	Hold time for START/Repeated START condition	4.0		0.6		μs
t <sub>D-SU</sub>	Data setup time	250		100		ns
t <sub>D-HD</sub>	Data hold time	0	3450	0	900	ns
t <sub>SCL-R</sub>	Rise time of SCL signal		1000	20 + 0.1 C <sub>B</sub>	300	ns
t <sub>SCL-F</sub>	Fall time of SCL signal		1000	20 + 0.1 C <sub>B</sub>	300	ns
t <sub>SDA-R</sub>	Rise time of SDA signal		1000	20 + 0.1 C <sub>B</sub>	300	ns
t <sub>SDA-F</sub>	Fall time of SDA signal		1000	20 + 0.1 C <sub>B</sub>	300	ns
t <sub>P-SU</sub>	Setup time for STOP condition	4.0		0.6		μs
t <sub>GW</sub>	Allowable glitch width		N/A		50	ns
C <sub>B</sub>	Capacitive load for SDA and SCL line		400		100	pF
V <sub>NH</sub>	Noise margin at high level for each connected device (including hysteresis)	0.2 × VDD		0.2 × VDD		V
V <sub>NL</sub>	Noise margin at low level for each connected device (including hysteresis)	0.1 × VDD		0.1 × VDD		V
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger input	N/A		0.05 × VDD		V

#### Table 14. Timing Requirements for Figure 39



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### CONTROL REGISTER DEFINITIONS (SOFTWARE MODE ONLY)

The PCM1691 has many user-programmable functions that are accessed via control registers, and are programmed through the SPI or I<sup>2</sup>C serial control port. Table 15 shows the available mode control functions along with reset default conditions and associated register addresses. Table 16 lists the register map.

#### Table 15. User-Programmable Mode Control Functions

FUNCTION	RESET DEFAULT	REGISTER	LABEL
Mode control register reset	Normal operation	64	MRST
System reset	Normal operation	64	SRST
Analog mute function control	Mute disabled	64	AMUTE[3:0]
Sampling mode selection	Auto	64	SRDA[1:0]
Power-save mode selection	Power save	65	PSMDA
Audio interface format selection	l <sup>2</sup> S	65	FMTDA[3:0]
Operation control	Normal operation	66	OPEDA[3:0]
Digital filter roll-off control	Sharp roll-off	66	FLT[3:0]
Output phase selection	Normal	67	REVDA[8:1]
Soft mute control	Mute disabled	68	MUTDA[8:1]
Zero flag	Not detected	69	ZERO[8:1]
Digital attenuation mode	0 dB to -63 dB, 0.5-dB step	70	DAMS
Digital de-emphasis function control	Disabled	70	DEMP[1:0]
Zero flog function coloction	ZERO1: DIN1 left-channel	70	A 7D O[4:0]
Zero flag function selection	ZERO2: DIN1 right-channel	70	AZRO[1:0]
Zero flag polarity selection	High for detection	70	ZREV
Digital attenuation level setting	0 dB, no attenuation	71 to 79	ATDAx[7:0]

#### Table 16. Register Map

ADF	R[6:0]				DATA	<b>\[7:0]</b>			
DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
64	40	MRST	SRST	AMUTE3	AMUTE2	AMUTE1	AMUTE0	SRDA1	SRDA0
65	41	PSMDA	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>	FMTDA3	FMTDA2	FMTDA1	FMTDA0
66	42	OPEDA3	OPEDA2	OPEDA1	OPEDA0	FLT3	FLT2	FLT1	FLT0
67	43	REVDA8	REVDA7	REVDA6	REVDA5	REVDA4	REVDA3	REVDA2	REVDA1
68	44	MUTDA8	MUTDA7	MUTDA6	MUTDA5	MUTDA4	MUTDA3	MUTDA2	MUTDA1
69	45	ZERO8	ZER07	ZERO6	ZERO5	ZERO4	ZERO3	ZERO2	ZERO1
70	46	DAMS	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>	DEMP1	DEMP0	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>	AZRO1	AZRO0	ZREV
71	47	RSV <sup>(1)</sup>							
72	48	ATDA17	ATDA16	ATDA15	ATDA14	ATDA13	ATDA12	ATDA11	ATDA10
73	49	ATDA27	ATDA26	ATDA25	ATDA24	ATDA23	ATDA22	ATDA21	ATDA20
74	4A	ATDA37	ATDA36	ATDA35	ATDA34	ATDA33	ATDA32	ATDA31	ATDA30
75	4B	ATDA47	ATDA46	ATDA45	ATDA44	ATDA43	ATDA42	ATDA41	ATDA40
76	4C	ATDA57	ATDA56	ATDA55	ATDA54	ATDA53	ATDA52	ATDA51	ATDA50
77	4D	ATDA67	ATDA66	ATDA65	ATDA64	ATDA63	ATDA62	ATDA61	ATDA60
78	4E	ATDA77	ATDA76	ATDA75	ATDA74	ATDA73	ATDA72	ATDA71	ATDA70
79	4F	ATDA87	ATDA86	ATDA85	ATDA84	ATDA83	ATDA82	ATDA81	ATDA80

(1) RSV must be set to '0'.



#### **REGISTER DEFINITIONS**

DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
64	40	MRST	SRST	AMUTE3	AMUTE2	AMUTE1	AMUTE0	SRDA1	SRDA0

#### MRST Mode control register reset

This bit sets the mode control register reset to the default value. Pop noise may be generated. Returning the MRST bit to '1' is unnecessary because it is automatically set to '1' after the mode control register is reset.

Default value = 1.

#### MRST Mode control register reset

- 0 Set default value
- 1 Normal operation (default)

#### SRST System reset

This bit controls the system reset, which includes the resynchronization between the system clock and sampling clock, and DAC operation restart. The mode control register is not reset and the PCM1691 does not go into a power-down state. Returning the SRST bit to '1' is unnecessary; it is automatically set to '1' after triggering a system reset.

Default value = 1.

SRST	System reset
0	Resynchronization
1	Normal operation (default)

#### AMUTE[3:0] Analog mute function control

These bits control the enabling/disabling of each source event that triggers the analog mute control circuit.

Default value = 0000.

#### AMUTE Analog mute function control

- xxx0 Disable analog mute control by SCKI halt
- xxx1 Enable analog mute control by SCKI halt
- xx0x Disable analog mute control by asynchronous detect
- xx1x Enable analog mute control by asynchronous detect
- x0xx Disable analog mute control by ZERO1 and ZERO2 detect
- x1xx Enable analog mute control by ZERO1 and ZERO2 detect
- 0xxx Disable analog mute control by DAC disable command
- 1xxx Enable analog mute control by DAC disable command



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#### SRDA[1:0] Sampling mode selection

These bits control the sampling mode of DAC operation. In Auto mode, the sampling mode is automatically set according to multiples between the system clock and sampling clock: single rate for 512  $f_S$ , 768  $f_S$ , and 1152  $f_S$ , dual rate for 256  $f_S$  or 384  $f_S$ , and quad rate for 128  $f_S$  and 192  $f_S$ . Default value = 00.

#### SRDA Sampling mode selection 00 Auto (default) 01 Single rate 10 Dual rate 11 Quad rate DEC HEX B7 B6 B5 Β4 B3 B2 Β1 B0 PSMDA RSV RSV RSV FMTDA2 FMTDA2 FMTDA1 FMTDA0 65 41

#### PSMDA Power-save mode selection

This bit selects the power-save mode for the OPEDA[3:0] function. When PSMDA = 0, OPEDA[3:0] controls the power-save mode and normal operation. When PSMDA = 1, OPEDA[3:0] controls the DAC disable (not power-save mode) and normal operation.

Default value: 0.

#### PSMDA Power-save mode selection

- 0 Power-save enable mode (default)
- 1 Power-save disable mode

#### RSV Reserved

Reserved; do not use.

#### FMTDA[3:0] Audio interface format selection

These bits control the audio interface format for DAC operation. Details of the format and any related restrictions with the system clock are described in the *Audio Data Interface Formats and Timing* section.

Default value: 0000 (16-/20-/24-/32-bit I<sup>2</sup>S format).

FMTDA	Audio interface format selection
0000	16-/20-/24-/32-bit I <sup>2</sup> S format (default)
0001	16-/20-/24-/32-bit left-justified format
0010	24-bit right-justified format
0011	16-bit right-justified format
0100	24-bit I <sup>2</sup> S mode, DSP format
0101	24-bit left-justified mode, DSP format
0110	24-bit I <sup>2</sup> S mode, TDM format
0111	24-bit left-justified mode, TDM format
1000	24-bit high-speed I <sup>2</sup> S mode, TDM format
1001	24-bit high-speed left-justified mode, TDM format
101x	Reserved

- 101x Reserved
- 11xx Reserved



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DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
66	42	OPEDA3	OPEDA2	OPEDA1	OPEDA0	FLT3	FLT2	FLT1	FLT0

#### OPEDA[3:0] Operation control

These bits control the DAC operation mode. In operation disable mode, the DAC output is cut off from DIN and the internal DAC data are reset. If PSMDA = 1, the DAC output is forced into VCOM. If PSMDA = 0, the DAC output is forced into AGND and the DAC goes into a power-down state. For normal operating mode, these bits must be '0'. The serial mode control is effective during operation disable mode.

Default value: 0000.

OPEDA	Operation control
xxx0	DAC1/2 normal operation
xxx1	DAC1/2 operation disable with or without power save
xx0x	DAC3/4 normal operation
xx1x	DAC3/4 operation disable with or without power save
x0xx	DAC5/6 normal operation
x1xx	DAC5/6 operation disable with or without power save
0xxx	DAC7/8 normal operation
1xxx	DAC7/8 operation disable with or without power save

#### FLT[3:0] Digital filter roll-off control

These bits allow users to select the digital filter roll-off that is best suited to their applications. Sharp and slow filter roll-off selections are available. The filter responses for these selections are shown in the Typical Characteristics sections of this data sheet.

Default value: 0000.

FLT Digital	filter	roll-off	control
-------------	--------	----------	---------

- xxx0 DAC1/2 sharp roll-off
- xxx1 DAC1/2 slow roll-off
- xx0x DAC3/4 sharp roll-off
- xx1x DAC3/4 slow roll-off
- x0xx DAC5/6 sharp roll-off
- x1xx DAC5/6 slow roll-off
- 0xxx DAC7/8 sharp roll-off
- 1xxx DAC7/8 slow roll-off



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DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
67	43	REVDA8	REVDA7	REVDA6	REVDA5	REVDA4	REVDA3	REVDA2	REVDA1

#### **REVDA[8:1]** Output phase selection

These bits are used to control the phase of the DAC analog signal outputs.

Default value: 0000 0000.

REVDA	Output phase selection
xxxx xxx0	DAC1 normal output
xxxx xxx1	DAC1 inverted output
xxxx xx0x	DAC2 normal output
xxxx xx1x	DAC2 inverted output
xxxx x0xx	DAC3 normal output
xxxx x1xx	DAC3 inverted output
xxxx 0xxx	DAC4 normal output
xxxx 1xxx	DAC4 inverted output
xxx0 xxxx	DAC5 normal output
xxx1 xxxx	DAC5 inverted output
xx0x xxxx	DAC6 normal output
xx1x xxxx	DAC6 inverted output
x0xx xxxx	DAC7 normal output
x1xx xxxx	DAC7 inverted output
0xxx xxxx	DAC8 normal output
1xxx xxxx	DAC8 inverted output



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DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
68	44	MUTDA8	MUTDA7	MUTDA6	MUTDA5	MUTDA4	MUTDA3	MUTDA2	MUTDA1

#### MUTDA[8:1] Soft Mute control

These bits are used to enable or disable the Soft Mute function for the corresponding DAC outputs, VOUTx. The Soft Mute function is incorporated into the digital attenuators. When mute is disabled (MUTDA[8:1] = 0), the attenuator and DAC operate normally. When mute is enabled by setting MUTDA[8:1] = 1, the digital attenuator for the corresponding output is decreased from the current setting to infinite attenuation. By setting MUTDA[8:1] = 0, the attenuator is increased to the last attenuation level in the same manner as it is for decreasing levels. This configuration reduces *pop and zipper noise* during muting of the DAC output. This Soft Mute control uses the same resource of digital attenuation level setting. Mute control has priority over the digital attenuation level setting.

Default value: 0000 0000.

MUTDA	Soft Mute control
xxxx xxx0	DAC1 Mute disabled
xxxx xxx1	DAC1 Mute enabled
xxxx xx0x	DAC2 Mute disabled
xxxx xx1x	DAC2 Mute enabled
xxxx x0xx	DAC3 Mute disabled
xxxx x1xx	DAC3 Mute enabled
xxxx 0xxx	DAC4 Mute disabled
xxxx 1xxx	DAC4 Mute enabled
xxx0 xxxx	DAC5 Mute disabled
xxx1 xxxx	DAC5 Mute enabled
xx0x xxxx	DAC6 Mute disabled
xx1x xxxx	DAC6 Mute enabled
x0xx xxxx	DAC7 Mute disabled
x1xx xxxx	DAC7 Mute enabled
0xxx xxxx	DAC8 Mute disabled
1xxx xxxx	DAC8 Mute enabled



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	DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
	69	45	ZERO8	ZERO7	ZERO6	ZERO5	ZERO4	ZERO3	ZERO2	ZERO1
			1	1	1		1	1	1	11

### ZERO[8:1] Zero flag (read-only)

These bits indicate the present status of the zero detect circuit for each DAC channel; these bits are read-only.

ZERO	Zero flag
xxxx xxx0	DAC1 zero input not detected
xxxx xxx1	DAC1 zero input detected
xxxx xx0x	DAC2 zero input not detected
xxxx xx1x	DAC2 zero input detected
xxxx x0xx	DAC3 zero input not detected
xxxx x1xx	DAC3 zero input detected
xxxx 0xxx	DAC4 zero input not detected
xxxx 1xxx	DAC4 zero input detected
xxx0 xxxx	DAC5 zero input not detected
xxx1 xxxx	DAC5 zero input detected
xx0x xxxx	DAC6 zero input not detected
xx1x xxxx	DAC6 zero input detected
x0xx xxxx	DAC7 zero input not detected
x1xx xxxx	DAC7 zero input detected
0xxx xxxx	DAC8 zero input not detected
1xxx xxxx	DAC8 zero input detected

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DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
70	46	DAMS	RSV	DEMP1	DEMP0	RSV	AZRO1	AZRO0	ZREV

#### DAMS Digital attenuation mode

This bit selects the attenuation mode.

Default value: 0.

#### DAMS Digital attenuation mode

- 0 Fine step: 0.5-dB step for 0 dB to –63 dB range (default)
- 1 Wide range: 1-dB step for 0 dB to –100 dB range

#### RSV Reserved

Reserved; do not use.

#### DEMP[1:0] Digital de-emphasis function/sampling rate control

These bits are used to disable and enable the various sampling frequencies of the digital de-emphasis function.

Default value: 00.

#### DEMP Digital de-emphasis function/sampling rate control

- 00 Disable (default)
- 01 48 kHz enable
- 10 44.1 kHz enable
- 11 32 kHz enable

#### AZRO[1:0] Zero flag channel combination selection

These bits are used to select the zero flag channel combination for ZERO1 and ZERO2. If the analog mute function control by ZERO flags is used, AZRO[1:0] should not be set '00'; otherwise, the analog mute works even if the data of DIN2-4 are not zero.

Default value: 00.

#### AZRO Zero flag combination selection

- 00 Combination A: ZERO1 = DIN1 left channel, ZERO2 = DIN1 right channel (default)
- 01 Combination B: ZERO1 = DIN1-4, ZERO2 = DIN1-4
- 10 Combination C: ZERO1 = DIN4, ZERO2 = DIN1-3
- 11 Combination D: ZERO1 = DIN1, ZERO2 = DIN2-4

#### ZREV Zero flag polarity selection

This bit controls the polarity of the zero flag pin.

Default value: 0.

#### ZREV Zero flag polarity selection

- 0 High for zero detect (default)
- 1 Low for zero detect

#### TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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DEC	HEX	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
71	47	RSV							
72	48	ATDA17	ATDA16	ATDA15	ATDA14	ATDA13	ATDA12	ATDA11	ATDA10
73	49	ATDA27	ATDA26	ATDA25	ATDA24	ATDA23	ATDA22	ATDA21	ATDA20
74	4A	ATDA37	ATDA36	ATDA35	ATDA34	ATDA33	ATDA32	ATDA31	ATDA30
75	4B	ATDA47	ATDA46	ATDA45	ATDA44	ATDA43	ATDA42	ATDA41	ATDA40
76	4C	ATDA57	ATDA56	ATDA55	ATDA54	ATDA53	ATDA52	ATDA51	ATDA50
77	4D	ATDA67	ATDA66	ATDA65	ATDA64	ATDA63	ATDA62	ATDA61	ATDA60
78	4E	ATDA77	ATDA76	ATDA75	ATDA74	ATDA73	ATDA72	ATDA71	ATDA70
79	4F	ATDA87	ATDA86	ATDA85	ATDA84	ATDA83	ATDA82	ATDA81	ATDA80

#### RSV Reserved

Reserved; do not use.

#### ATDAx[7:0] Digital attenuation level setting

Where x = 1 to 8, corresponding to the DAC output (VOUTx).

Each DAC output (VOUT1 through VOUT8) has a digital attenuation function. The attenuation level can be set from 0 dB to R dB, in S-dB steps. Changes in attenuator levels are made by incrementing or decrementing one step (S dB) for every  $8/f_S$  time interval until the programmed attenuator setting is reached. Alternatively, the attenuation level can be set to infinite attenuation (or mute). R (range) and S (step) is -63 and 0.5 for DAMS = 0, and -100 and 1.0 for DAMS = 1, respectively. The DAMS bit is defined in register 70 (46h). Table 17 shows attenuation levels for various settings.

The attenuation level for each channel can be set individually using the following formula:

Attenuation level (dB) =  $S \times (ATDAx[7:0]_{DEC} - 255)$ 

where  $ATDAx[7:0]_{DEC} = 0$  through 255.

For  $ATDAx[7:0]_{DEC} = 0$  through 128 with DAMS = 0, or 0 through 154 with DAMS = 1, attenuation is set to infinite attenuation (mute).

Default value: 1111 1111.

	-					
x[7:0]	ATTENUATION	LEVEL SETTING				
DECIMAL	DAMS = 0	DAMS = 1				
255	0 dB, no attenuation (default)	0 dB, no attenuation (default)				
254	-0.5 dB	-1 dB				
253	-1.0 dB	-2 dB				
156	–45.9 dB	–99 dB				
155	–50.0 dB	-100 dB				
154	–50.5 dB	Mute				
130	–62.5 dB	Mute				
129	–63.0 dB	Mute				
128	Mute	Mute				
0	Mute	Mute				
	255 254 253  156 155 154  130 129 128 	DECIMAL         DAMS = 0           255         0 dB, no attenuation (default)           254         -0.5 dB           253         -1.0 dB               156         -45.9 dB           155         -50.0 dB               130         -62.5 dB           129         -63.0 dB           128         Mute				

#### Table 17. Attenuation Levels for Various Settings



### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

#### **CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**

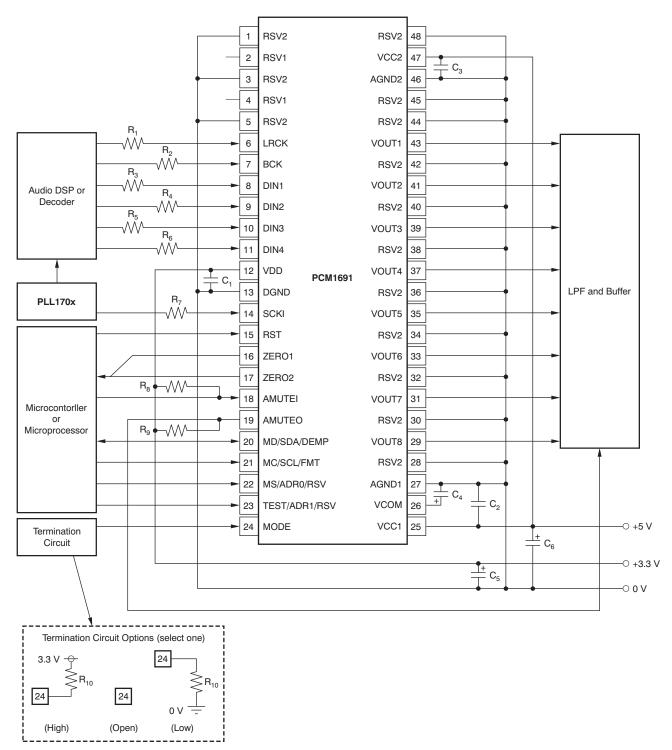
A basic connection diagram is shown in Figure 40, with the necessary power-supply bypassing and decoupling components. Texas Instruments' PLL170X is used to generate the system clock input at SCKI, as well as to generate the clock for the audio signal processor. The use of series resistors ( $22 \Omega$  to  $100 \Omega$ ) are recommended for SCKI, LRCK, BCK, DIN1, DIN2, DIN3, and DIN4 for electromagnetic interference (EMI) reduction.

#### POWER SUPPLY AND GROUNDING

The PCM1691 requires +5 V for the analog supply and +3.3 V for the digital supply. The +5-V supply is used to power the DAC analog and output filter circuitry, and the +3.3-V supply is used to power the digital filter and serial interface circuitry. For best performance, it is recommended to use a linear regulator (such as the REG102-5/33 or REG103-5/33) with the +5-V and +3.3-V supplies.

Five capacitors are required for supply bypassing, as shown in Figure 40. These capacitors should be located as close as possible to the PCM1691 package. The  $10-\mu$ F capacitors are aluminum electrolytic, while the three  $1-\mu$ F capacitors are ceramic.





NOTE:  $C_1$  through  $C_3$  are 1- $\mu$ F ceramic capacitors.  $C_4$  through  $C_6$  are 10- $\mu$ F electrolytic capacitors.  $R_1$  through  $R_7$  are 22- $\Omega$  to 100- $\Omega$  resistors.  $R_8$  and  $R_9$  are resistors appropriate for pull-up.  $R_{10}$  is less than 10 k $\Omega$ .

#### Figure 40. Basic Connection Diagram



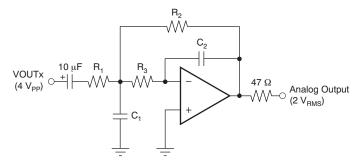
### LOW-PASS FILTER AND SINGLE-ENDED BUFFER FOR DAC OUTPUTS

 $\Delta\Sigma$  DACs use noise-shaping techniques to improve in-band signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) performance at the expense of generating increased out-of-band noise above the Nyquist frequency, or f<sub>S</sub>/2. The out-of-band noise must be low-pass filtered in order to provide optimal converter performance. This filtering is accomplished by a combination of on-chip and external low-pass filters.

Figure 41 and Figure 42 show the recommended external inverting buffer with low-pass active filter circuits for 2  $V_{RMS}$  output with a dc block capacitor, and for 2  $V_{RMS}$  output without dc block capacitor by using VCOM. These circuits are second-order Butterworth filters using a multiple feedback (MFB) circuit arrangement that reduces sensitivity to passive component variations over frequency and temperature. For more information regarding MFB active filter designs, please refer to Applications Bulletin SBAA055, *Dynamic Performance Testing of Digital Audio D/A Converters*, available from the TI web site (www.ti.com) or your local Texas Instruments' sales office.

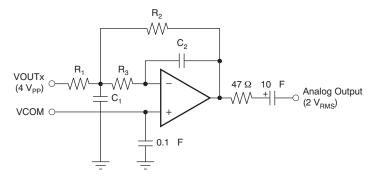
Figure 43 and Figure 44 show the recommended external noninverting buffer with low-pass active filter circuit for 2  $V_{RMS}$  output with dc bock capacitor, and 1.4 $V_{RMS}$  output without dc block capacitor using a 5V single supply.

Because the overall system performance is defined by the quality of the DACs and the associated analog output circuitry, high-quality audio op amps are recommended for the active filters. Texas Instruments' OPA2134 and NE5532A dual op amps are shown in Figure 41 Figure 42, and Figure 43. The OPA2353, dual op amp is shown in Figure 44. These op amps are all recommended for use with the PCM1691.



NOTE: Amplifier is an NE5532A x 1/2 or OPA2134 x1/2;  $R_1 = 5.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 470 \Omega$ ;  $C_1 = 4700 \text{ pF}$ ;  $C_2 = 470 \text{ pF}$ ; Gain = 1.47;  $f_{-3 \text{ dB}} = 55 \text{ kHz}$ .

#### Figure 41. Typical Post-LPF and Buffer (2 V<sub>RMS</sub> Output) for Inverting Output

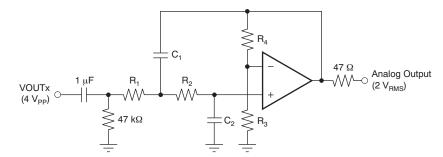


NOTE: Amplifier is an NE5532A x 1/2 or OPA2134 x1/2;  $R_1 = 7.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 11 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 750 \Omega$ ;  $C_1 = 3300 \text{ pF}$ ;  $C_2 = 330 \text{ pF}$ ; Gain = 1.47;  $f_{-3 \text{ dB}} = 53 \text{ kHz}$ .

#### Figure 42. Capless Post-LPF and Buffer Using VCOM (2 V<sub>RMS</sub> Output) for Inverting Output

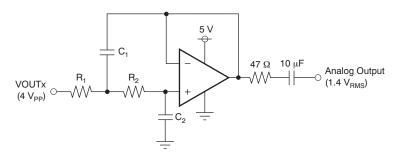


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NOTE: Amplifier is an NE5532A x 1/2 or OPA2134 x1/2;  $R_1 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 9.1 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_3 = 4.7 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_4 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_1 = 1000 \text{ pF}$ ;  $C_2 = 470 \text{ pF}$ ; Gain = 1.47;  $f_{-3 \text{ dB}} = 52 \text{ kHz}$ .

#### Figure 43. Typical Post-LPF and Buffer (2 V<sub>RMS</sub> Output) for Noninverting Output



NOTE: Amplifier is an OPA2353 x 1/2;  $R_1 = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $R_2 = 6.8 \text{ k}\Omega$ ;  $C_1 = 1000 \text{ pF}$ ;  $C_2 = 470 \text{ pF}$ ; Gain = 1.00;  $f_{-3 \text{ dB}} = 52 \text{ kHz}$ .

#### Figure 44. Capless Post-LPF and Buffer Using 5-V Single Supply (1.4 V<sub>RMS</sub> Output) for Noninverting Output

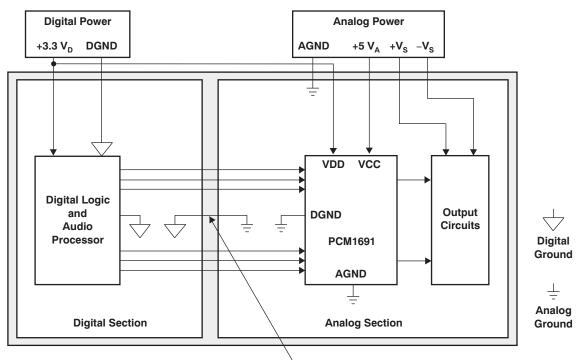


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## PCB LAYOUT GUIDELINES

A typical printed circuit board (PCB) layout for the PCM1691 is shown in Figure 45. A ground plane is recommended, with the analog and digital sections isolated from one another through a split or cut in the circuit board. The PCM1691 should be oriented with the digital I/O pins facing the ground plane split/cut to allow for short, direct connections to the digital audio interface and control signals originating from the digital section of the board.

Separate power supplies are recommended for the digital and analog sections of the board. This configuration prevents the switching noise present on the digital supply from contaminating the analog power supply and degrading the dynamic performance of the PCM1691.



Return Path for 3.3  $\rm V_{\rm D}$  and Digital Signals

Figure 45. Recommended PCB Layout



SBAS450A-OCTOBER 2008-REVISED JANUARY 2009

### **Revision History**

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

Cł	hanges from Original (October 2008) to Revision A	Page
•	Changed Figure 40	

#### PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status <sup>(1)</sup>	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	e Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup>
PCM1691DCA	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCA	48	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
PCM1691DCAG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCA	48	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
PCM1691DCAR	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR
PCM1691DCARG4	ACTIVE	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS):** TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt):** This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

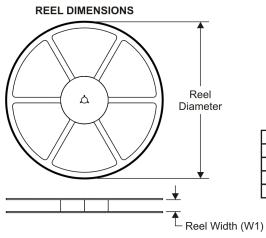
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

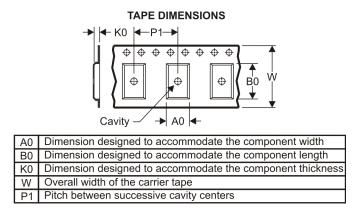
<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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### TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





## QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



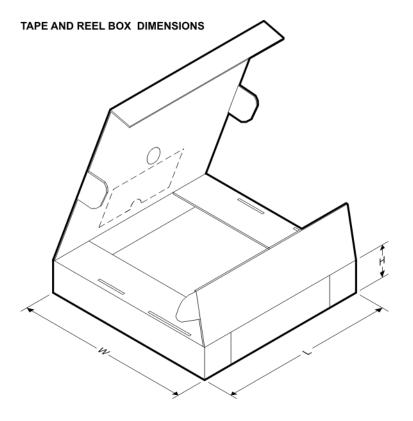
*All dimensions are nominal	*All	dimensions	are	nominal
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Device	Package Type	Package Drawing			Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
PCM1691DCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	330.0	24.4	8.6	15.8	1.8	12.0	24.0	Q1



## PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

27-Jan-2009

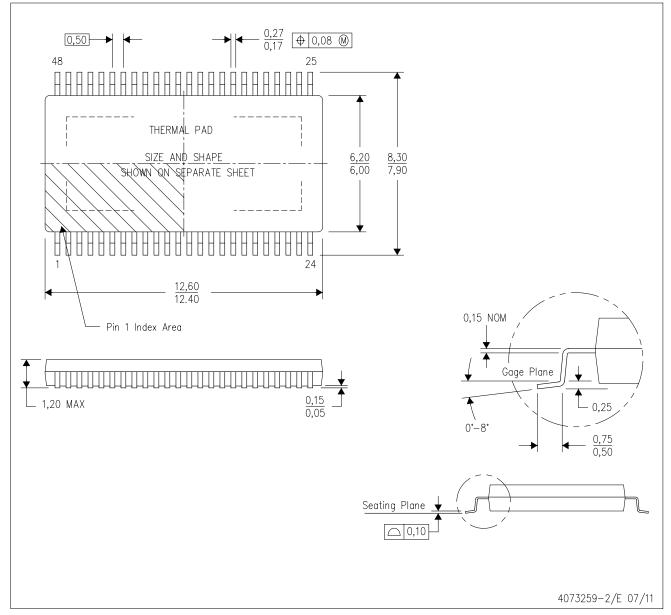


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
PCM1691DCAR	HTSSOP	DCA	48	2000	346.0	346.0	41.0

DCA (R-PDSO-G48)

PowerPAD<sup>™</sup> PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE



- NOTES: Α. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - Β. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15. C.
  - D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 for information regarding recommended board layout. This document is available at www.ti.com <a href="http://www.ti.com">http://www.ti.com</a>.
     E. See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.

  - F. Falls within JEDEC MO-153

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



# DCA (R-PDSO-G48)

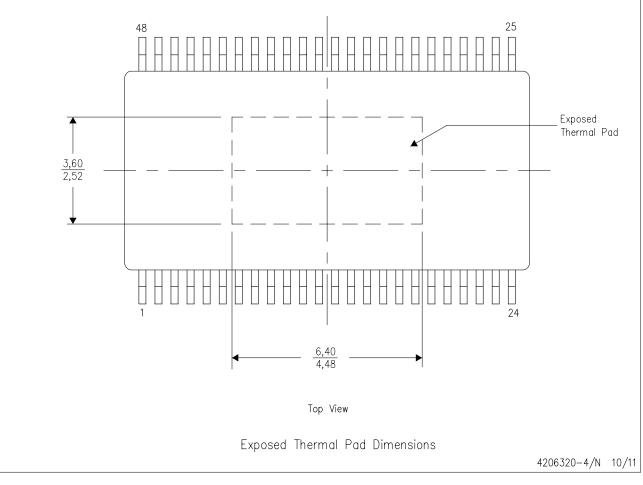
# PowerPAD<sup>™</sup> PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

This PowerPAD<sup>M</sup> package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached to a printed circuit board (PCB). The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the PCB. After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For additional information on the PowerPAD package and how to take advantage of its heat dissipating abilities, refer to Technical Brief, PowerPAD Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 and Application Brief, PowerPAD Made Easy, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA004. Both documents are available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



NOTE: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

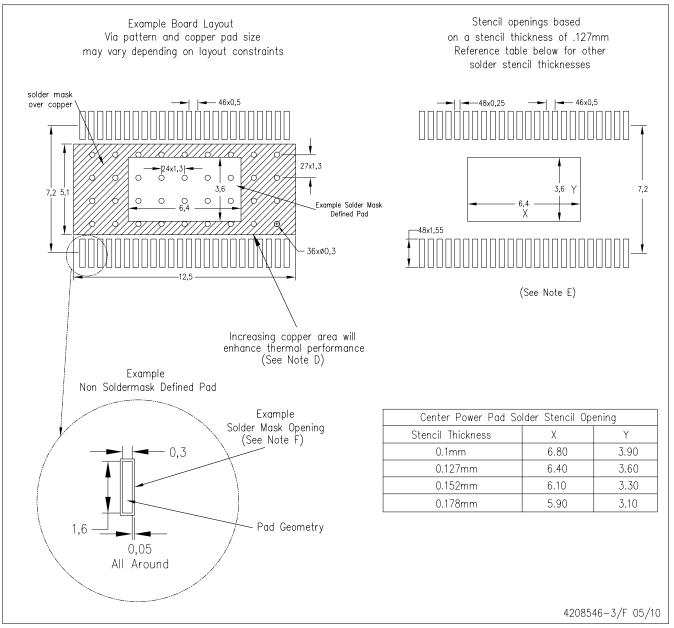
#### PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.



## LAND PATTERN

DCA (R-PDSO-G48)

PowerPAD<sup>™</sup> PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Customers should place a note on the circuit board fabrication drawing not to alter the center solder mask defined pad.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Technical Brief, PowerPad Thermally Enhanced Package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002, SLMA004, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <http://www.ti.com>. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Example stencil design based on a 50% volumetric metal load solder paste. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
- F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.



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