BURR - BROWN®

PCM1725

SoundPLUS™ Stereo Audio DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER 16 Bits, 96kHz Sampling

FEATURES

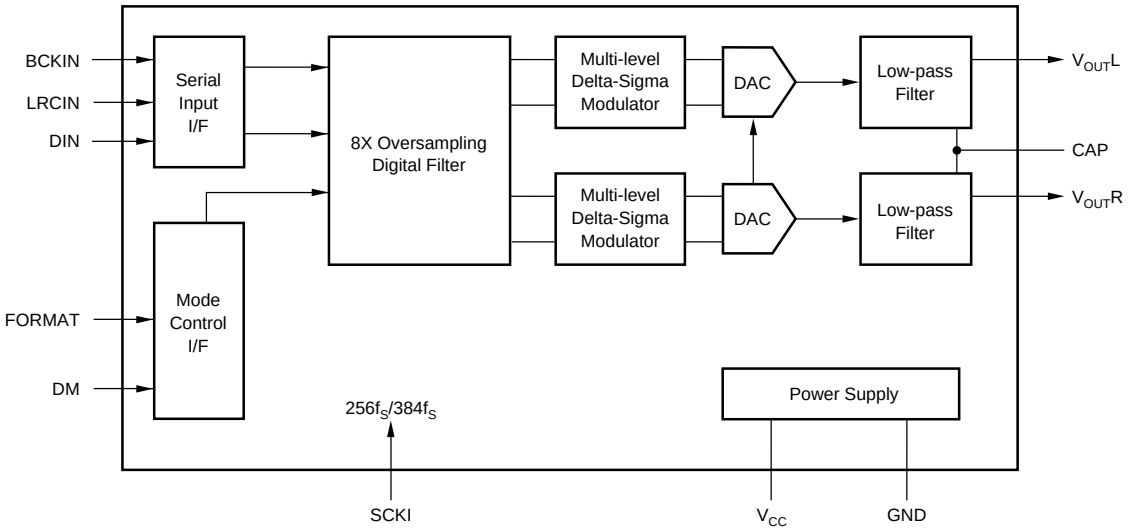
- **COMPLETE STEREO DAC: Includes Digital Filter and Output Amp**
- **DYNAMIC RANGE: 95dB**
- **MULTIPLE SAMPLING FREQUENCIES: 16kHz to 96kHz**
- **8X OVERSAMPLING DIGITAL FILTER**
- **SYSTEM CLOCK: $256f_S$/$384f_S$**
- **NORMAL OR I^2S DATA INPUT FORMATS**
- **SMALL 14-PIN SOIC PACKAGE**

DESCRIPTION

The PCM1725 is a complete low cost stereo audio digital-to-analog converter (DAC), operating off of a $256f_S$ or $384f_S$ system clock. The DAC contains a 3rd-order ΔΣ modulator, a digital interpolation filter, and an analog output amplifier. The PCM1725 accepts 16-bit input data in either normal or I^2S formats.

The digital filter performs an 8X interpolation function and includes de-emphasis at 44.1kHz. The PCM1725 can accept digital audio sampling frequencies from 16kHz to 96kHz, always at 8X oversampling.

The PCM1725 is ideal for low-cost, CD-quality consumer audio applications.



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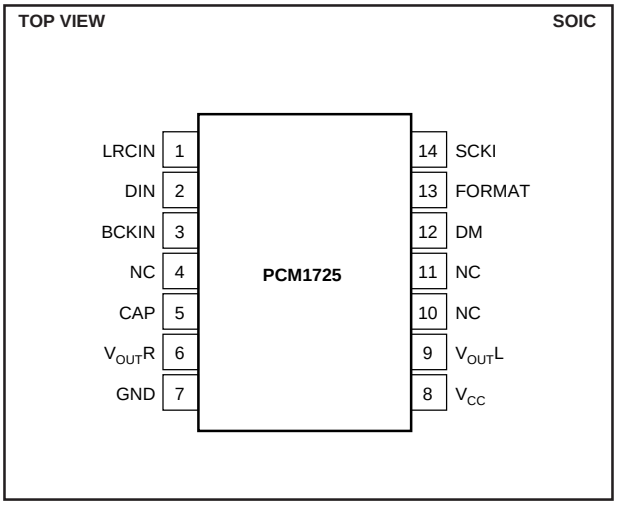
SPECIFICATIONS

All specifications at +25°C, $+V_{CC}$ = +5V, f_S = 44.1kHz, and 16-bit input data, SYSCLK = $384f_S$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	PCM1725 MIN	PCM1725 TYP	PCM1725 MAX	UNITS
RESOLUTION			16		Bits
DATA FORMAT					
Audio Data Interface Format			Standard / I^2S		
Audio Data Format			Binary Two's Complement		
Sampling Frequency (f_S)		16		96	kHz
Internal System Clock Frequency			$256f_S$/$384f_S$		
DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT					
Logic Level			TTL		
Input Logic Level					
V_{IH}(1)		2.0			VDC
V_{IL}(1)				0.8	VDC
Input Logic Current: I_{IN}(1)				±0.8	µA
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE(2)	f = 991kHz				
THD+N at FS (0dB)			–83	–78	dB
THD+N at –60dB			–32		dB
Dynamic Range	A-weighted	90	95		dB
Signal-to-Noise Ratio	A-weighted	90	97		dB
Channel Separation		88	95		dB
DC ACCURACY					
Gain Error			±1.0	±5.0	% of FSR
Gain Mismatch, Channel-to-Channel			±1.0	±5.0	% of FSR
Bipolar Zero Error	$V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$ at BPZ		±20	±50	mV
ANALOG OUTPUT					
Output Voltage	Full Scale (0dB)		0.62 x V_{CC}		Vp-p
Center Voltage			$V_{CC}/2$		VDC
Load Impedance	AC Load	10			kΩ
DIGITAL FILTER PERFORMANCE					
Passband				0.445	f_S
Stopband		0.555			f_S
Passband Ripple				±0.17	dB
Stopband Attenuation		–35			dB
Delay Time			$11.125/f_S$		sec
INTERNAL ANALOG FILTER					
–3dB Bandwidth			100		kHz
Passband Response	f = 20kHz		–0.16		dB
POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS					
Voltage Range		4.5	5	5.5	VDC
Supply Current			13	18	mA
Power Dissipation			65	90	mW
TEMPERATURE RANGE					
Operation		–25		+85	°C
Storage		–55		+125	°C

NOTES: (1) Pins 1, 2, 3, 12, 13: LRCIN, DIN, BCKIN, DM, FORMAT (Schmitt Trigger Input); Pin 14: SCKI. (2) Dynamic performance specs are tested with 20kHz low pass filter and THD+N specs are tested with 30kHz LPF, 400Hz HPF, Average-Mode.

PIN CONFIGURATION



PACKAGE INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER(1)
PCM1725U	14 Pin SOIC	235

NOTE: (1) For detailed drawing and dimension table, please see end of data sheet, or Appendix C of Burr-Brown IC Data Book.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power Supply Voltage	+6.5V
$+V_{CC}$ to $+V_{DD}$ Difference	±0.1V
Input Logic Voltage	–0.3V to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Power Dissipation	290mW
Operating Temperature Range	–25°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5s)	+260°C
Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA}	+90°C/W

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

PIN	NAME	I/O	FUNCTION
1(1)	LRCIN	IN	Sample Rate Clock Input
2(1)	DIN	IN	Audio Data Input
3(1)	BCKIN	IN	Bit Clock Input for Audio Data.
4	NC	—	No Connection
5	CAP	—	Common Pin of Analog Output Amp
6	V_{OUT}R	OUT	Right-Channel Analog Output
7	GND	—	Ground
8	V_{CC}	—	Power Supply
9	V_{OUT}L	OUT	Left-Channel Analog Output
10	NC	—	No Connection
11	NC	—	No Connection
12(2)	DM	IN	De-emphasis Control HIGH: De-emphasis ON LOW: De-emphasis OFF
13(2)	FORMAT	—	Audio Data Format Select HIGH: I^2S Data Format LOW: Standard Data Format
14	SCKI	IN	System Clock Input (256f_S or 384f_S)

NOTES: (1) Schmitt Trigger input. (2) Schmitt Trigger input with internal pull-up.

ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE SENSITIVITY

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

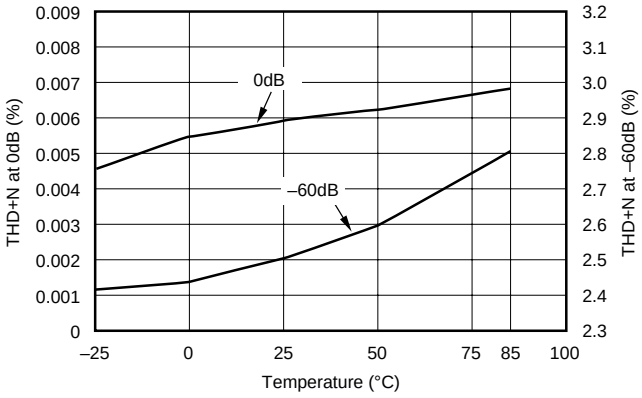
ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

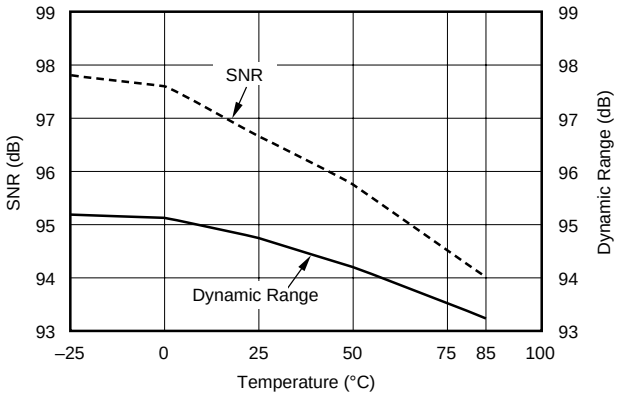
At T_A = +25°C, $+V_{CC}$ = +5V, f_S = 44.1kHz, SYSCLK = 256f_S, unless otherwise noted.

DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE

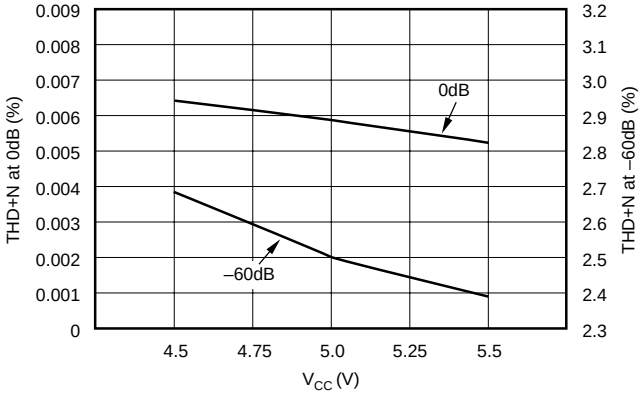
THD+N vs TEMPERATURE



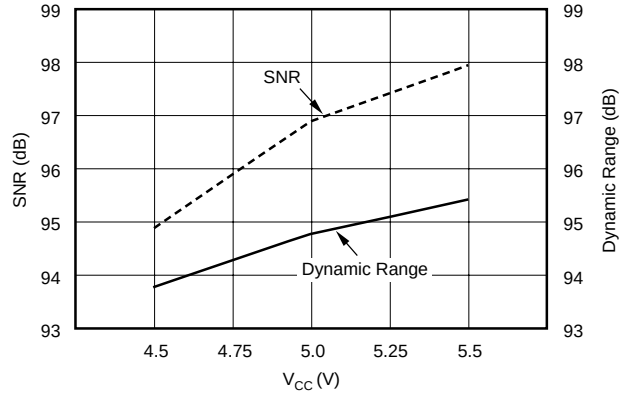
SNR, DYNAMIC RANGE vs TEMPERATURE



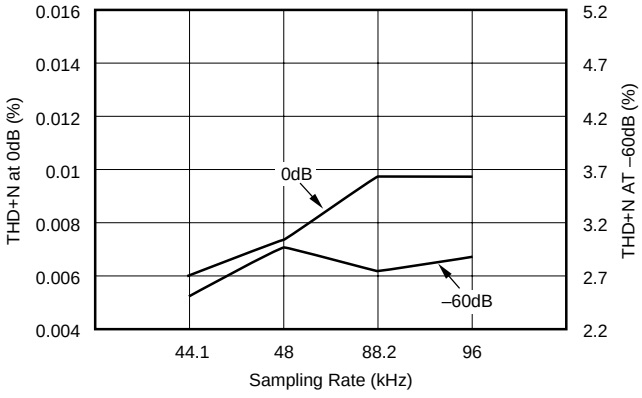
THD+N vs POWER SUPPLY



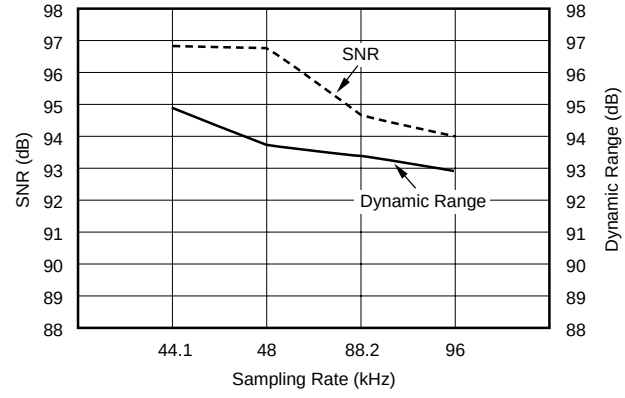
SNR, DYNAMIC RANGE vs POWER SUPPLY



THD+N vs SAMPLING RATE



SNR, DYNAMIC RANGE vs SAMPLING RATE

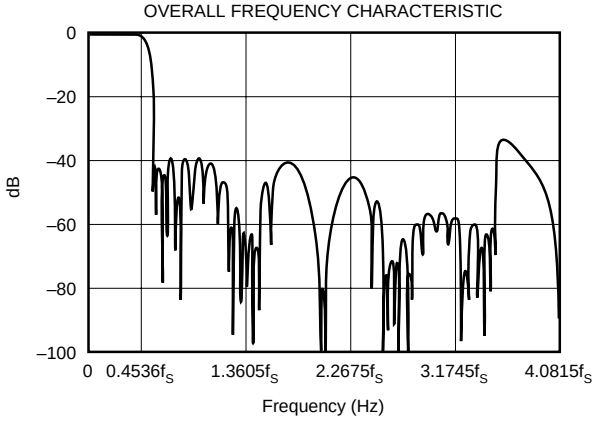


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

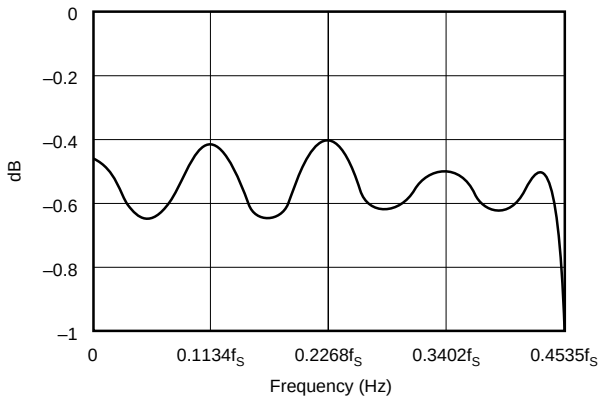
At T_A = +25°C, $+V_{CC}$ = $+V_{DD}$ = +5V, f_S = 44.1kHz, and 16-bit input data, SYSCLK = 384f_S, unless otherwise noted.

DIGITAL FILTER

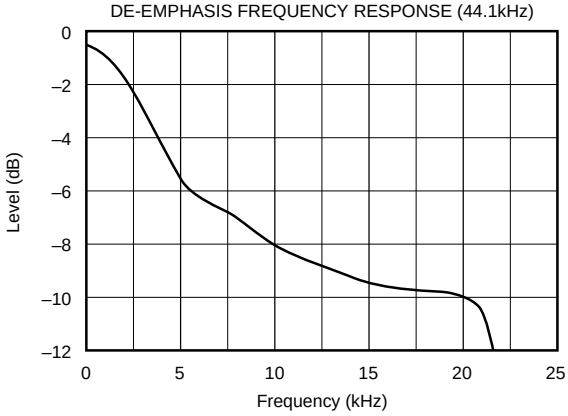
OVERALL FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC



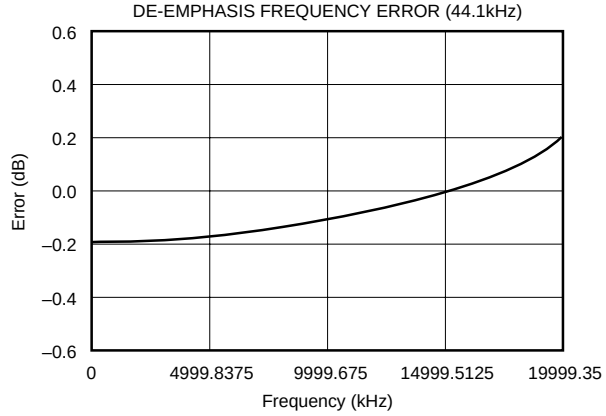
PASSBAND RIPPLE CHARACTERISTIC



DE-EMPHASIS FREQUENCY RESPONSE (44.1kHz)



DE-EMPHASIS FREQUENCY ERROR (44.1kHz)



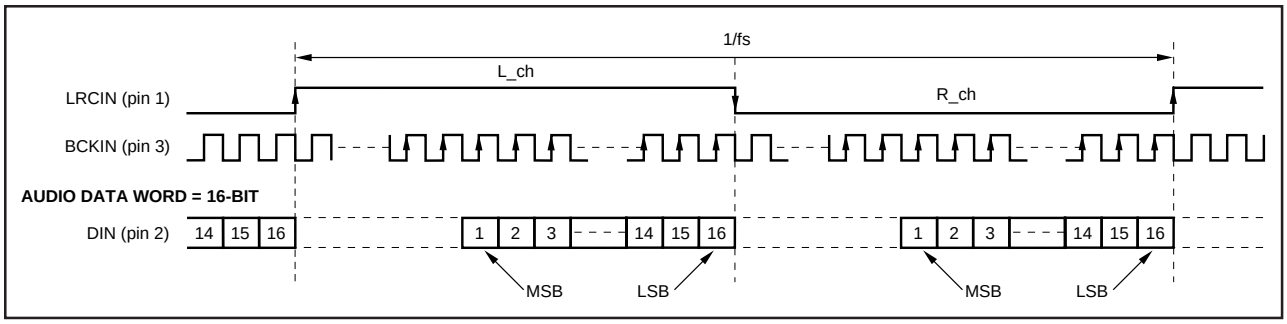


FIGURE 1. "Normal" Data Input Timing.

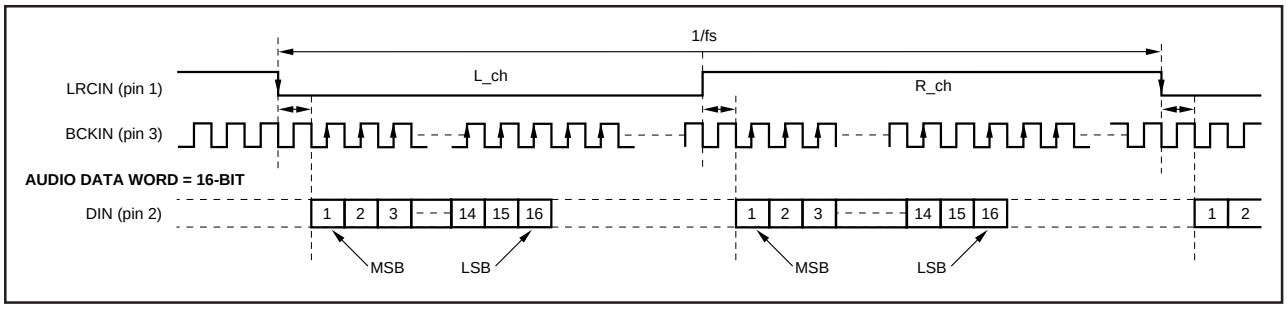
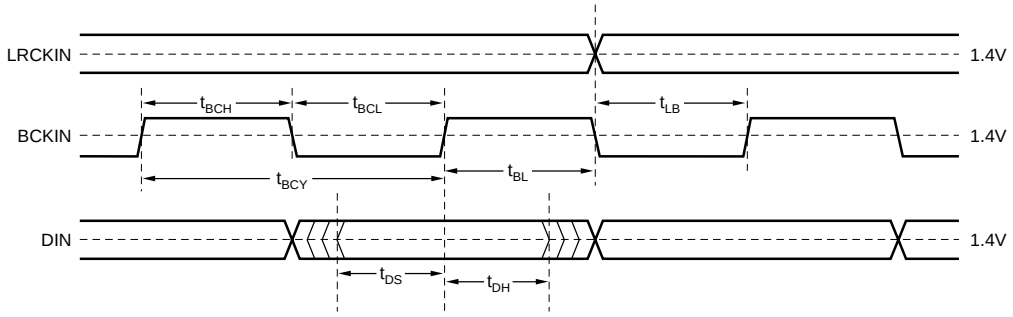
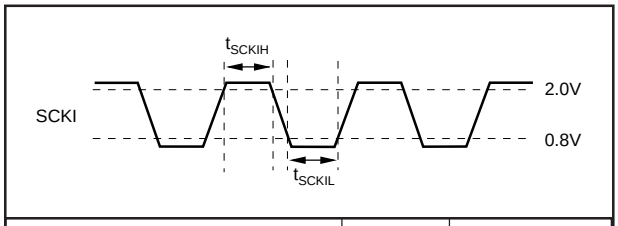


FIGURE 2. "I²S" Data Input Timing.



BCKIN Pulse Cycle Time	: t_{BCY}	: 100ns (min)
BCKIN Pulse Width High	: t_{BCH}	: 50ns (min)
BCKIN Pulse Width Low	: t_{BCL}	: 50ns (min)
BCKIN Rising Edge to LRCIN Edge	: t_{BL}	: 30ns (min)
LRCIN Edge to BCKIN Rising Edge	: t_{LB}	: 30ns (min)
DIN Set-up Time	: t_{DS}	: 30ns (min)
DIN Hold Time	: t_{DH}	: 30ns (min)

FIGURE 3. Audio Data Input Timing.



System Clock Pulse Width High	t_{SCKIH}	13ns (min)
System Clock Pulse Width Low	t_{SCKIL}	13ns (min)

FIGURE 4. System Clock Timing Requirements.

SYSTEM CLOCK

The system clock for PCM1725 must be either $256f_S$ or $384f_S$, where f_S is the audio sampling frequency (LRCIN), typically 32kHz, 44.1kHz or 48kHz. The system clock is used to operate the digital filter and the noise shaper. The system clock input (SCKI) is at pin 14. Timing conditions for SCKI are shown in Figure 4.

PCM1725 has a system clock detection circuit which automatically detects the frequency, either $256f_S$ or $384f_S$. The system clock should be synchronized with LRCIN (pin 1), but PCM1725 can compensate for phase differences. If the phase difference between LRCIN and system clock is greater than ±6 bit clocks (BCKIN), the synchronization is performed automatically. The analog outputs are forced to a bipolar zero state ($V_{CC}/2$) during the synchronization function. Table I shows the typical system clock frequency inputs for the PCM1725.

SAMPLING RATE (LRCIN)	SYSTEM CLOCK FREQUENCY (MHz)	
	$256f_S$	$384f_S$
32kHz	8.192	12.288
44.1kHz	11.2896	16.9340
48kHz	12.288	18.432

TABLE I. System Clock Frequencies vs Sampling Rate.

TYPICAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM

Figure 5 illustrates the typical connection diagram for PCM1725 used in a stand-alone application.

INPUT DATA FORMAT

PCM1725 can accept input data in either normal (MSB-first, right-justified) or I^2S formats. When pin 13 (FORMAT) is LOW, normal data format is selected; a HIGH on pin 13 selects I^2S format.

FORMAT	
0	Normal Format (MSB-first, right-justified)
1	I^2S Format (Philips serial data protocol)

TABLE II. Input Format Selection.

RESET

PCM1725 has an internal power-on reset circuit. The internal power-on reset initializes (resets) when the supply voltage V_{CC} > 2.2V (typ). The power-on reset has an initialization period equal to 1024 system clock periods after V_{CC} > 2.2V. During the initialization period, the outputs of the DAC are invalid, and the analog outputs are forced to $V_{CC}/2$. Figure 6 illustrates the power-on reset and reset-pin reset timing.

DE-EMPHASIS CONTROL

Pin 12 (DM) enables PCM1725's de-emphasis function. De-emphasis operates only at 44.1kHz.

DM	
0	DEM OFF
1	DEM ON (44.1kHz)

TABLE III. De-Emphasis Control Selection.

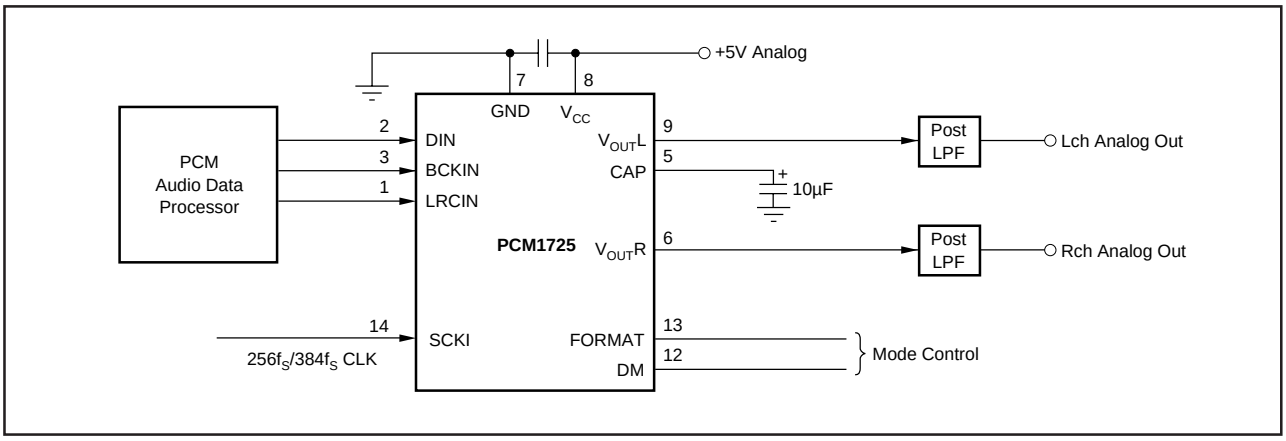


FIGURE 5. Typical Connection Diagram.

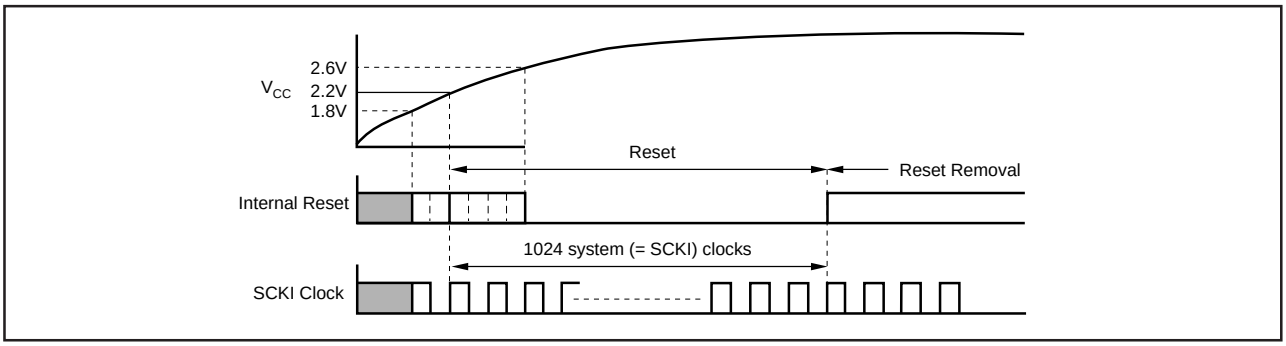


FIGURE 6. Internal Power-On Reset Timing.

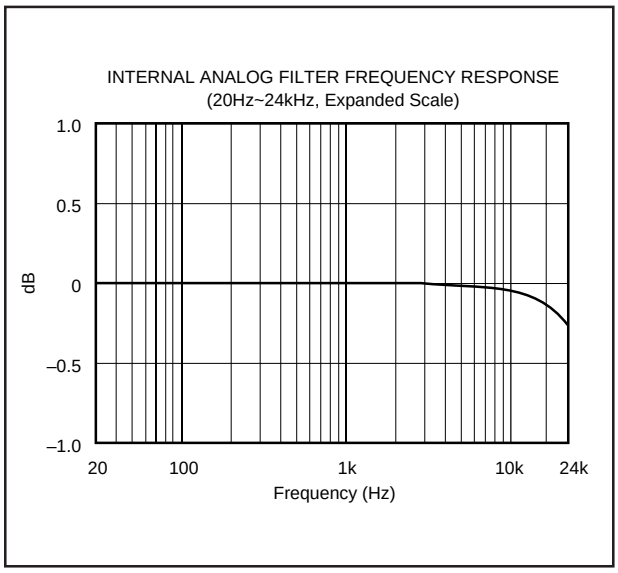


FIGURE 7. Low Pass Filter Frequency Response.

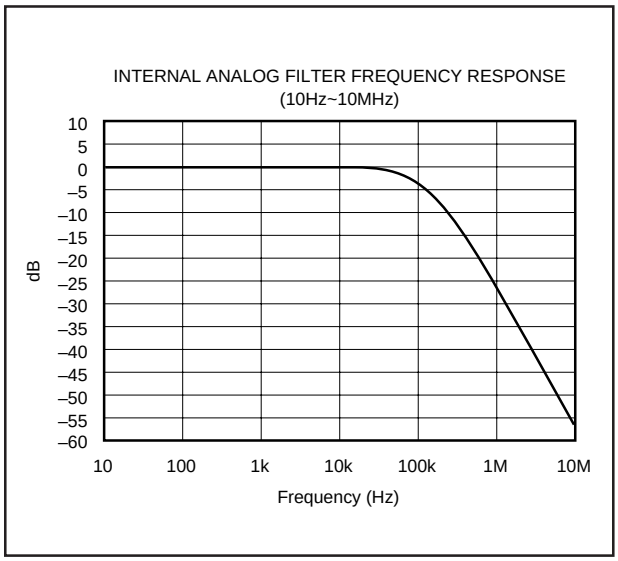


FIGURE 8. Low Pass Filter Wideband Frequency Response.

APPLICATION CONSIDERATIONS

DELAY TIME

There is a finite delay time in delta-sigma converters. In A/D converters, this is commonly referred to as latency. For a delta-sigma D/A converter, delay time is determined by the order number of the FIR filter stage, and the chosen sampling rate. The following equation expresses the delay time of PCM1725:

$$T_D = 11.125 \times 1/f_S$$

For f_S = 44.1kHz, T_D = 11.125/44.1kHz = 251.4µs

Applications using data from a disc or tape source, such as CD audio, CD-Interactive, Video CD, DAT, Minidisc, etc., generally are not affected by delay time. For some professional applications such as broadcast audio for studios, it is important for total delay time to be less than 2ms.

OUTPUT FILTERING

For testing purposes all dynamic tests are done on the PCM1725 using a 20kHz low pass filter. This filter limits the measured bandwidth for THD+N, etc. to 20kHz. Failure to use such a filter will result in higher THD+N and lower SNR and Dynamic Range readings than are found in the specifications. The low pass filter removes out of band noise. Although it is not audible, it may affect dynamic specification numbers.

The performance of the internal low pass filter from DC to 24kHz is shown in Figure 7. The higher frequency rolloff of the filter is shown in Figure 8. If the user's application has the PCM1725 driving a wideband amplifier, it is recommended to use an external low pass filter. A simple 3rd-order filter is shown in Figure 9. For some applications, a passive RC filter or 2nd-order filter may be adequate.

BYPASSING POWER SUPPLIES

The power supplies should be bypassed as close as possible to the unit. It is also recommended to include a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor in parallel with the 10µF tantalum bypass capacitor.

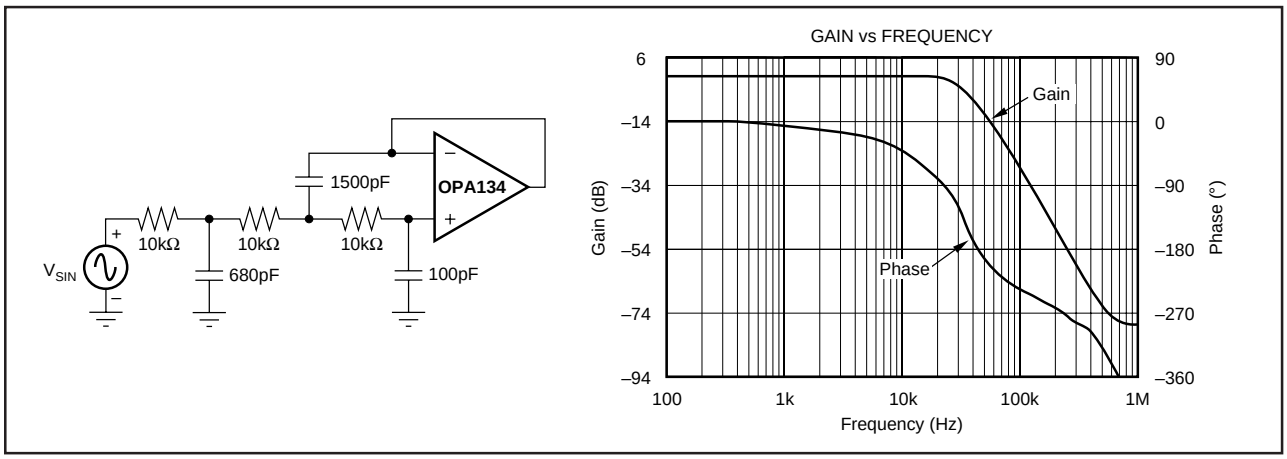


FIGURE 9. 3rd-Order LPF.

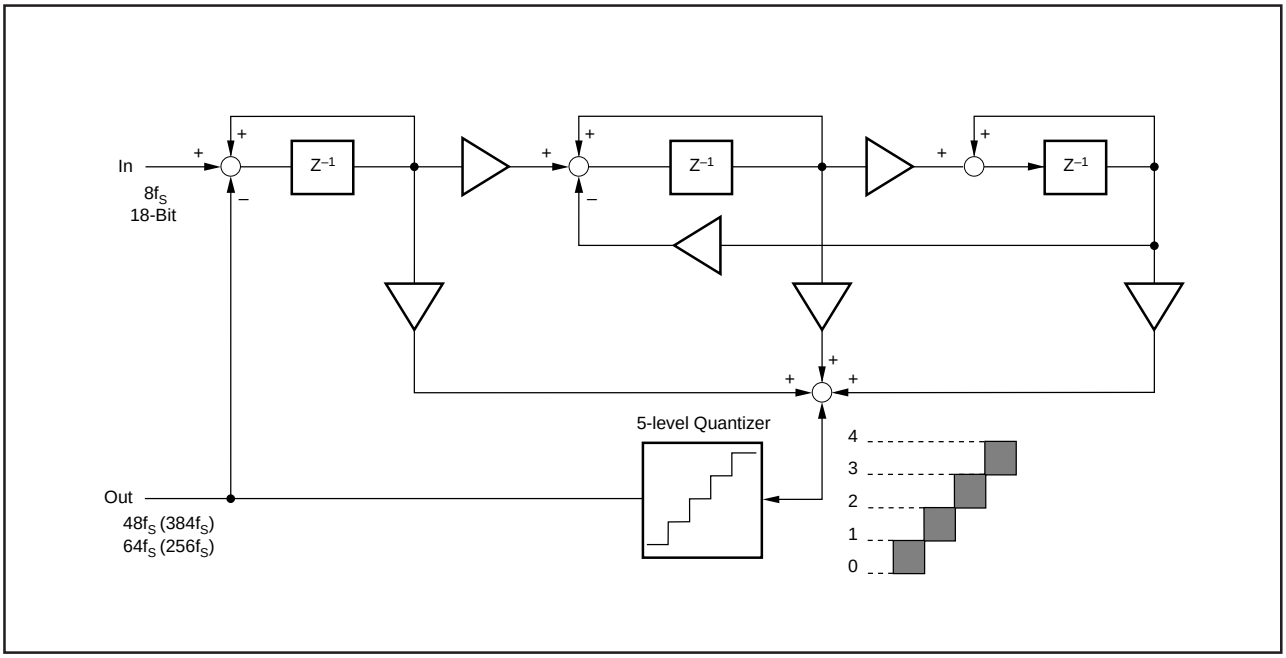


FIGURE 10. 5-Level ΔΣ Modulator Block Diagram.

THEORY OF OPERATION

The delta-sigma section of PCM1725 is based on a 5-level amplitude quantizer and a 3rd-order noise shaper. This section converts the oversampled input data to 5-level delta-sigma format. A block diagram of the 5-level delta-sigma modulator is shown in Figure 10. This 5-level delta-sigma modulator has the advantage of stability and clock jitter over the typical one-bit (2-level) delta-sigma modulator.

The combined oversampling rate of the delta-sigma modulator and the internal 8X interpolation filter is $96f_S$ for a $384f_S$ system clock, and $64f_S$ for a $256f_S$ system clock. The theoretical quantization noise performance of the 5-level delta-sigma modulator is shown in Figure 11.

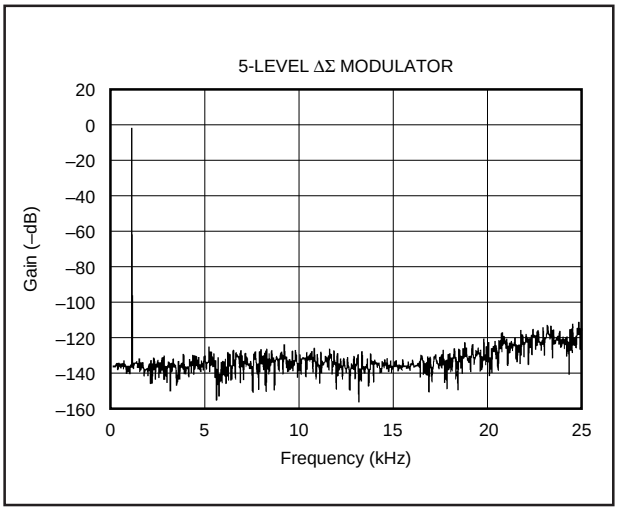


FIGURE 11. Quantization Noise Spectrum.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)
PCM1725U	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	56	None	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM
PCM1725U/2K	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	14	2000	None	CU SNPB	Level-1-235C-UNLIM

(1) 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.

(2) Eco Plan - May not be currently available - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
None: Not yet available Lead (Pb-Free).
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.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean "Pb-Free" and in addition, uses package materials that do not contain halogens, including bromine (Br) or antimony (Sb) above 0.1% of total product weight.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDECindustry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
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