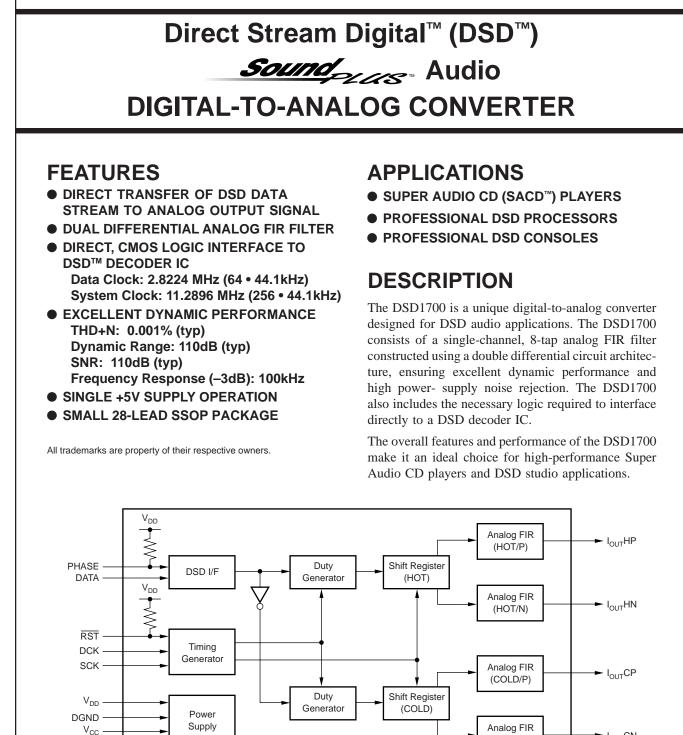




DSD1700

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AGND

(COLD/N)

I_{OUT}CN

SPECIFICATIONS

All specifications $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, $V_{DD} = V_{CC} = 5.0V$, $f_S = 44.1kHz$, data clock = $64f_S$, system clock = $256f_S$, unless otherwise specified. (Although the sampling frequency of Direct Stream Digital is 2.8224MHz, for convenience, in this specification sheet, it is described that the sampling frequency (f_S) is 44.1kHz and the 2.8224MHz clock is $64f_S$).

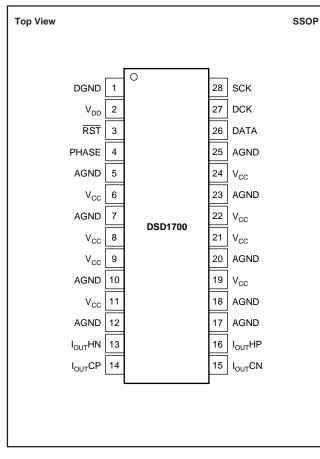
				DSD1700E			
PARAMETER		CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS	
INPUT CLOCK Data Clock Frequency (DCK) System Clock Frequency (SC		64f _S 256f _S		2.8224 11.2896		MHz MHz	
SCK AC REQUIREMENT ⁽¹⁾ Input Clock Duty Cycle				50		%	
DIGITAL INPUT High Level Input Voltage Low Level Input Voltage High Level Input Current Low Level Input Current	$\begin{array}{c} V_{IH}\\ V_{IL}\\ I_{IH}\\ I_{IL}^{(2)}\\ I_{IL}^{(3)} \end{array}$		0.7V _{DD}		0.3V _{DD} ±10 ±10 -120	V V μΑ μΑ μΑ	
ANALOG OUTPUT ⁽⁵⁾ Full-Scale Voltage Gain Error Offset Error Output Impedance ⁽⁴⁾				4.1V _{CC} ±4 ±0.1 2	±10 ±1	Vp-p % of FSR % of FSR kΩ	
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE ⁽⁴⁾ THD+N, V _{OUT} = 0dB Dynamic Range Signal-to-Noise Ratio Frequency Response, –3dB	5)	with 30kHz GIC Filter with 30kHz GIC Filter with 30kHz GIC Filter		0.001 110 110 100		% dB dB kHz	
POWER SUPPLY REQUIREN Voltage Range Supply Current Power Dissipation	MENTS	V_{CC}, V_{DD} $V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5.0V$ $V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5.0V$	4.5	5 5.5 27.5	5.5 8.0 40	VDC mA mW	
TEMPERATURE RANGE Operating Storage Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA}	28-Pin SSOP	-25 -55	100	+85 +125	°C °C °C/W	

NOTES: (1) See description of system clock in the Functional Description section of this data sheet. (2) Pins 26, 27, 28: DATA. DCK. SCK. (3) Pins 3, 4: \overrightarrow{RST} , PHASE (with internal pull-up). (4) Pins 13, 14, 15, 16: I_{OUT} CP, I_{OU

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PIN CONFIGURATION



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage ⁽²⁾ Supply Voltage Differences ⁽³⁾ Ground Voltage Differences ⁽⁴⁾ Digital Input Voltage Input Current (any pins except supplies) Operating Temperature Storage Temperature Junction Temperature Lead Temperature (soldering, 5s)	±0.1V ±0.1V 0.3V to V _{DD} +0.3V ±10mA 25°C to +85°C 55°C to +125°C +150°C +260°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 5s) Package Temperature (IR reflow, peak, 10s)	

NOTE: (1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. (2) V_{CC} , V_{DD} . (3) Among V_{CC} , V_{DD} . (4) Among AGND, DGND.

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PIN ASSIGNMENTS

PIN NAME		I/O	DESCRIPTION			
1	DGND	—	Digital Ground			
2	V _{DD}	—	Digital Power Supply: +5V			
3	RST	IN	Reset Control Input, Active LOW ⁽¹⁾			
4	PHASE	IN	Select data phase			
			(LOW = Normal; HIGH = Invert)			
5	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
6	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
7	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
8	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
9	V _{cc}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
10	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
11	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
12	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
13 I _{OUT} HN		OUT	Analog Output from DAC (Hot Negative)			
14	I _{OUT} CP	OUT	Analog Output from DAC (Cold Positive)			
15	I _{OUT} CN	OUT	Analog Output from DAC (Cold Negative)			
16	I _{OUT} HP	OUT	Analog Output from DAC (Hot Positive)			
17	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
18	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
19	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
20	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
21	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
22	V _{cc}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
23	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
24	V _{CC}	—	Analog Power Supply: +5V			
25	AGND	—	Analog Ground			
26	DATA	IN	Direct Stream Digital Data Input			
27	DCK	IN	Data Clock Input			
28	SCK	IN	System Clock Input			

NOTE: (1) With internal pull-up resistor

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.

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE DRAWING NUMBER	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER ⁽¹⁾	TRANSPORT MEDIA
DSD1700E	28-Lead SSOP	324	0°C to +70°C	DSD1700E	DSD1700E	Rails
"	"	"	"	"	DSD1700E/2K	Tape and Reel

NOTE: (1) Models with a slash (/) are available only in Tape and Reel in the quantities indicated (e.g., /2K indicates 2000 devices per reel). Ordering 2000 pieces of "DSD1700E/2K" will get a single 2000-piece Tape and Reel.



DSD1700

GENERAL INFORMATION

The DSD1700 is designed solely for use in DSD and SACD applications. It is not compatible with standard CD audio transports, or DVD/MPEG-2 decoders. Burr-Brown manufacturers a wide array of products for these applications. Please refer to our audio brochure and product data sheets, available from our web site (www.burr-brown.com) and local sales offices.

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

The concept of Direct Stream Digital (DSD) conversion is simple. An analog audio input is digitized by a 1-bit, 64x oversampled delta-sigma modulator. The 1-bit data stream is then stored and may be transferred to a SACD disc at a later time. For playback, the 1-bit, 64x oversampled data is then presented to the DSD1700 directly by a DSD decoder IC. The DSD1700 then low-pass filters the oversampled data to reconstruct the original analog audio waveform. The recording and playback functions are illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 respectively.

To perform the digital-to-analog conversion, the DSD1700 includes both the decoder interface logic and an analog FIR filter. The following paragraphs provide a summary of these functions.

Loop Filter (Noise Shaping 1-Bit and Integration) Quantizer Analog + Input Q Output (64f_s, 1-Bit)

FIGURE 1. DSD Recording.

DECODER INTERFACE

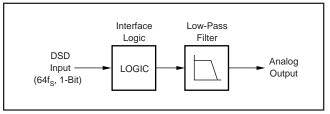
The decoder interface consists of several CMOS logic inputs. The system clock input, SCK (pin 28), operates at 11.2896MHz (256 • 44.1kHz). The data bit clock, DCK (pin 27), operates at 2.8244 MHz (64 • 44.1kHz) and is the 64x oversampled data clock. The 1-bit, 64x oversampled data stream is input at DATA (pin 26). DATA and DCK are synchronized to the SCK falling edge.

The DSD1700 generates HOT and COLD data internally for use with the double differential analog FIR filter. The PHASE input (pin 4) is used to determine the polarity of the HOT and COLD data (normal or inverted). The PHASE input is synchronized to the rising edge of SCK.

The $\overline{\text{RST}}$ input (pin 3) is used for system reset purposes. $\overline{\text{RST}}$ should be High for normal operation, and Low for reset operation. When $\overline{\text{RST}}$ is held Low, the current outputs of the analog FIR filter are set to the bipolar zero (BPZ) level. The $\overline{\text{RST}}$ signal is synchronized to the rising edge of SCK.

TIMING

Figures 3 though 6 show the timing diagrams for the DSD1700 interface signals. Figure 3 shows the system clock (SCK) timing requirements. Figure 4 shows the general timing for the data input. Figures 5 and 6 show the detailed timing for the DSD data and control data inputs.





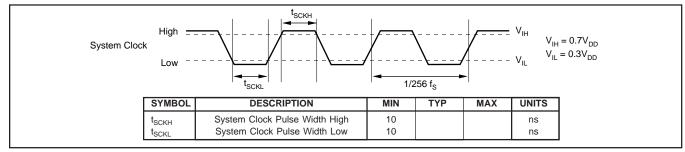


FIGURE 3. System Clock Timing.

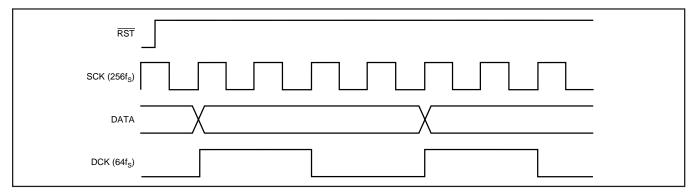


FIGURE 4. Input Signal Timing.



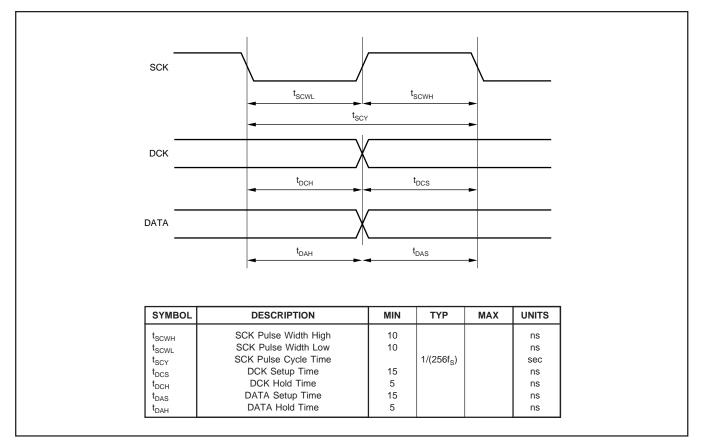


FIGURE 5. DSD Data Input Timing.

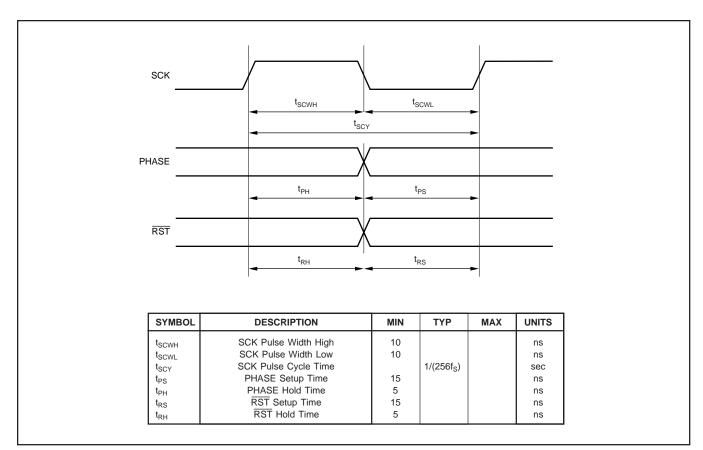


FIGURE 6. Control Data Input Timing.

ANALOG FIR FILTER

The low-pass filter function for the DSD1700 is constructed by using four 8-tap, analog FIR filters with current outputs. The four filters include one each for HOT and COLD positive, and one each for HOT and COLD negative. This is referred to as a double differential architecture. These filters use resistors to set the filter coefficients, as shown in Figure 7. Prior to the analog FIR filters, the duty cycle of the DSD input signal is set to 75% by the DSD1700's duty generators.

Plots of the analog FIR filter response is shown in Figure 8. The stop-band attenuation of the filters dictates that additional low-pass filtering is required at the output of the external current-to-voltage converter circuit (see Figure 10).

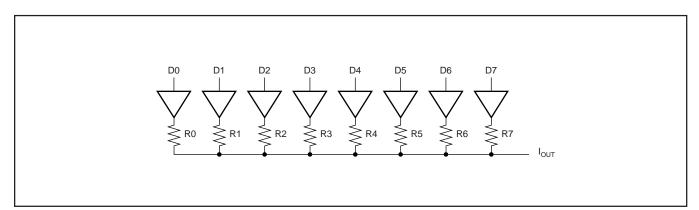


FIGURE 7. Analog FIR Filter Structure.

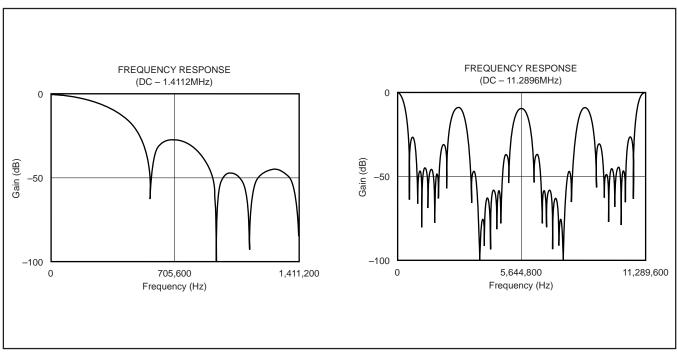


FIGURE 8. Analog FIR Filter Frequency Response.



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

TYPICAL CONNECTIONS

Figure 9 shows the basic connection diagram for the DSD1700. A significant number of power supply bypass capacitors are required, and Burr-Brown recommends the indicated values for optimal performance.

CURRENT-TO-VOLTAGE (I/V) CONVERTER CIRCUIT

The DSD1700 is a current output device, and requires an I/V conversion circuit to transform the double-differential outputs into a usable voltage output. The circuit in Figure 10 is recommended for this purpose. Op amps are OPA134 or equivalent.

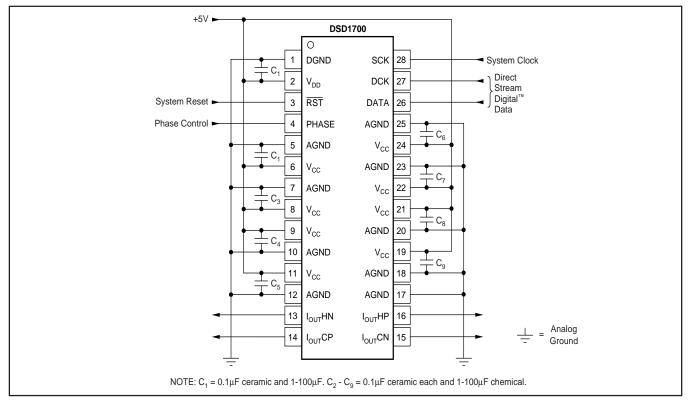


FIGURE 9. Basic Connection Diagram.

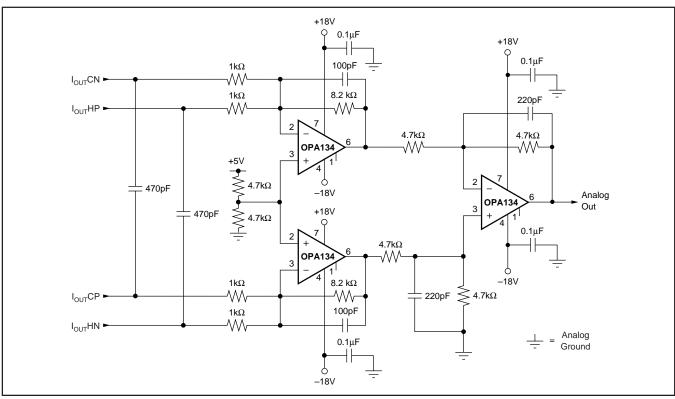


FIGURE 10. Recommended I/V Conversion Circuit.

DSD1700



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD LAYOUT

A typical PCB floor plan for the DSD1700 is shown in Figure 11. A ground plane is recommended, with the analog and digital sections being isolated from one another using a split in the plane. The DSD1700 should be oriented with the digital I/O pins facing the ground plane split/cut, allowing for direct connection to the DSD decoder 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 prevents the switching noise present on the digital supply from contaminating the analog power supply and degrading the dynamic performance of the DSD1700.

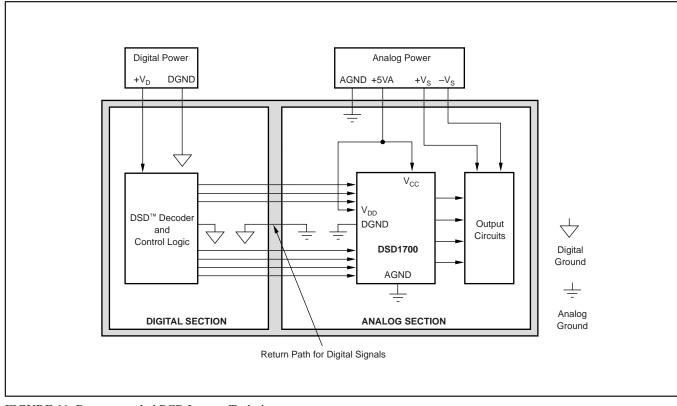


FIGURE 11. Recommended PCB Layout Technique.





PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status ⁽¹⁾	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan ⁽²⁾	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾
DSD1700E/2K	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	2000	TBD	Call TI	Call TI

⁽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 - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS) 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.

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)

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

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Mailing Address:

Texas Instruments

Post Office Box 655303 Dallas, Texas 75265

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