18-BIT STEREO AUDIO CODEC, SINGLE-ENDED ANALOG INPUT/OUTPUT

FEATURES

- **Monolithic 18-Bit ΔΣ ADC and DAC**
- **16- or 18-Bit Input/Output Data**
- **Accepts Seven Alternate Formats**
- **Stereo ADC:**
  - **Single-Ended Voltage Input**
  - **64× Oversampling Digital Filter**
    - **Pass-Band Ripple: ±0.05 dB**
    - **Stop-Band Attenuation: –65 dB**
  - **High Performance:**
    - **THD+N: –88 dB**
    - **SNR: 94 dB**
    - **Dynamic Range: 94 dB**
  - **Digital High-Pass Filter**
- **Stereo DAC**
  - **Single-Ended Voltage Outut**
  - **Analog Low-Pass Filter**
  - **8× Oversampling Digital Filter**
    - **Pass-Band Ripple: ±0.17 dB**
    - **Stop-Band Attenuation: 35 dB**
  - **High Performance:**
    - **THD+N: –90 dB**
    - **SNR: 98 dB**
    - **Dynamic Range: 97 dB**
- **Special Features (PCM3000)**
  - **Digital De-Emphasis**
  - **Digital Attenuation (256 Steps)**
  - **Soft Mute**
  - **Digital Loopback**
- **Sample Rate: 4 kHz to 48 kHz**
- **System Clock: 256 f_s, 384 f_s, 512 f_s**
- **Single 5-V Power Supply**
- **Small Package: SSOP-28**

APPLICATIONS

- **Sampling Keyboards**
- **Digital Mixers**
- **Mini-Disk Recorders**
- **Hard-Disk Recorders**
- **Karaoke Systems**
- **DSP-Based Car Stereo**
- **DAT Recorders**
- **Video Conferencing**

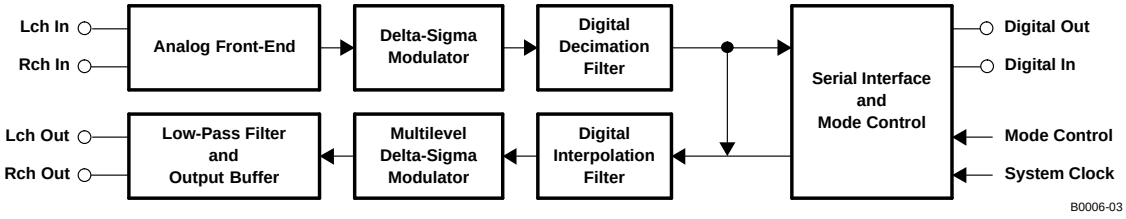
DESCRIPTION

The PCM3000/3001 is a low-cost, single-chip stereo audio codec (analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converter) with single-ended analog voltage input and output.

Both ADCs and DACs employ delta-sigma modulation with 64-times oversampling. The ADCs include a digital decimation filter and the DACs include an 8-times oversampling digital interpolation filter. The DACs also include digital attenuation, de-emphasis, infinite zero detection and soft mute to form a complete subsystem. The PCM3000/3001 operates with left-justified, right-justified, I^2S or DSP data formats.

The PCM3000 can be programmed with a three-wire serial interface for special features and data formats. The PCM3001 can be pin-programmed for data formats.

The PCM3000 and PCM3001 are fabricated using a highly advanced CMOS process and are available in a small 28-pin SSOP package. The PCM3000/3001 are suitable for a wide variety of cost-sensitive consumer applications where good performance is required.



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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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = V_{CC} = 5 V, f_S = 44.1 kHz, SYSCLK = 384 f_S, CLKIO input, and 18-bit data, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT						
Input Logic						
V_{IH} (1)	Input logic level		2			VDC
V_{IL} (1)					0.8	
I_{IN} (2)	Input logic current				±1	µA
I_{IN} (3)					–120	
V_{IH} (4)	Input logic level		0.64 V_{DD}			VDC
V_{IL} (4)					0.28 V_{DD}	
I_{IN} (4)	Input logic current				±40	µA
Output Logic						
V_{OH} (5)	Output logic level	I_{OUT} = –1.6 mA	4.5			VDC
V_{OL} (5)		I_{OUT} = 3.2 mA			0.5	
V_{OH} (6)	Output logic level	I_{OUT} = –3.2 mA	4.5			
V_{OL} (6)		I_{OUT} = 3.2 mA			0.5	
Clock Frequency						
f_S	Sampling frequency		4 (7)	44.1	48	kHz
	System clock frequency	256 f_S	1.024	11.2896	12.288	MHz
		384 f_S	1.536	16.9344	18.432	
		512 f_S	2.048	22.5792	24.576	
ADC CHARACTERISTICS						
Resolution				18		Bits
DC Accuracy						
	Gain mismatch, channel-to-channel			±1	±5	% of FSR
	Gain error			±2	±5	
	Gain drift			±20		ppm of FSR/°C
	Bipolar zero error	High-pass filter off (8)		±1.7		% of FSR
	Bipolar zero drift	High-pass filter off (8)		±20		ppm of FSR/°C

(1) Pins 16, 17, 18, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28: LRCIN, BCKIN, DIN, CLKIO, MC/FMT2, MD/FMT1, ML/FMT0, RSTB
(2) Pins 16, 17, 18, 22: LRCIN, BCKIN, DIN, CLKIO (Schmitt-trigger input)
(3) Pins 25, 26, 27, 28: MC/FMT2, MD/FMT1, ML/FMT0, RSTB (Schmitt-trigger input, 70-kΩ internal pullup resistor)
(4) Pin 20: XTI
(5) Pins 19, 22: DOUT, CLKIO
(6) Pin 21: XTO
(7) Refer to Application Bulletin SBAA033 for information relating to operation at lower sampling frequencies.
(8) High-pass filter disabled (PCM3000 only) to measure dc offset

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = V_{CC} = 5 V, f_S = 44.1 kHz, SYSCLK = 384 f_S, CLKIO input, and 18-bit data, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Dynamic Performance(9)					
THD+N	f = 1 kHz, V_{IN} = –0.5 dB		–88	–80	dB
	f = 1 kHz, V_{IN} = –60 dB		–31		
Dynamic range	f = 1 kHz, A-weighted	90	94		dB
Signal-to-noise ratio	f = 1 kHz, A-weighted	90	94		dB
Channel separation		88	92		dB
Digital Filter Performance					
Pass band				0.454 f_S	Hz
Stop band		0.583 f_S			Hz
Pass-band ripple				±0.05	dB
Stop-band attenuation		–65			dB
Delay time (latency)			17.4/f_S		s
Digital High-Pass Filter Response					
Cutoff frequency	–3 dB		0.019 f_S		mHz
ANALOG INPUT					
Voltage range	0 dB (full scale)		2.9		Vp-p
Center voltage			2.1		VDC
Input impedance			15		kΩ
Antialiasing Filter					
Cutoff frequency	–3 dB, C_{EXT} = 470 pF		170		kHz
DAC CHARACTERISTICS					
Resolution			18		Bits
DC Accuracy					
Gain mismatch, channel-to-channel			±1	±5	% of FSR
Gain error			±1	±5	% of FSR
Gain drift			±20		ppm of FSR/°C
Bipolar zero error			±1		% of FSR
Bipolar zero drift			±20		ppm of FSR/°C
Dynamic Performance(9)					
THD+N	V_{OUT} = 0 dB (full scale)		–90	–80	dB
	V_{OUT} = –60 dB		–34		
Dynamic range	EIAJ A-weighted	90	97		dB
Signal-to-noise ratio (idle channel)	EIAJ A-weighted	92	98		dB
Channel separation		90	95		dB
Digital Filter Performance					
Pass band				0.445 f_S	Hz
Stop band		0.555 f_S			Hz
Pass-band ripple				±0.17	dB
Stop-band attenuation		–35			dB
Delay time			11.1/f_S		s

(9) f_{IN} = 1 kHz, using the System Two™ audio measurement system by Audio Precision™, rms mode with 20-kHz LPF, 400-Hz HPF used for performance calculation or measurement.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = V_{CC} = 5 V, f_S = 44.1 kHz, SYSCLK = 384 f_S, CLKIO input, and 18-bit data, unless otherwise noted

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
Analog Output						
	Voltage range			0.62 V_{CC}		Vp-p
	Center voltage			0.5 V_{CC}		VDC
	Load impedance	AC load	5			kΩ
Analog Low-Pass Filter						
	Frequency response	f = 20 kHz		–0.16		dB
POWER SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS						
V_{CC}	Voltage range		4.5	5	5.5	VDC
V_{DD}			4.5	5	5.5	VDC
I_{CC}, I_{DD}(10)	Supply current	V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V		32	50	mA
	Power dissipation	V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V		160	250	mW
TEMPERATURE RANGE						
T_A	Operation		–25		85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage		–55		125	°C
θ_{JA}	Thermal resistance			100		°C/W

(10) With no load on XTO and CLKIO

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

PRODUCT	PACKAGE	PACKAGE CODE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA	QUANTITY
PCM3000E	28-pin SSOP	DB	PCM3000E	PCM3000E	Rails	47
				PCM3000E/2K	Tape and reel	2000
PCM3001E			PCM3001E	PCM3001E	Rails	47
				PCM3001E/2K	Tape and reel	2000

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

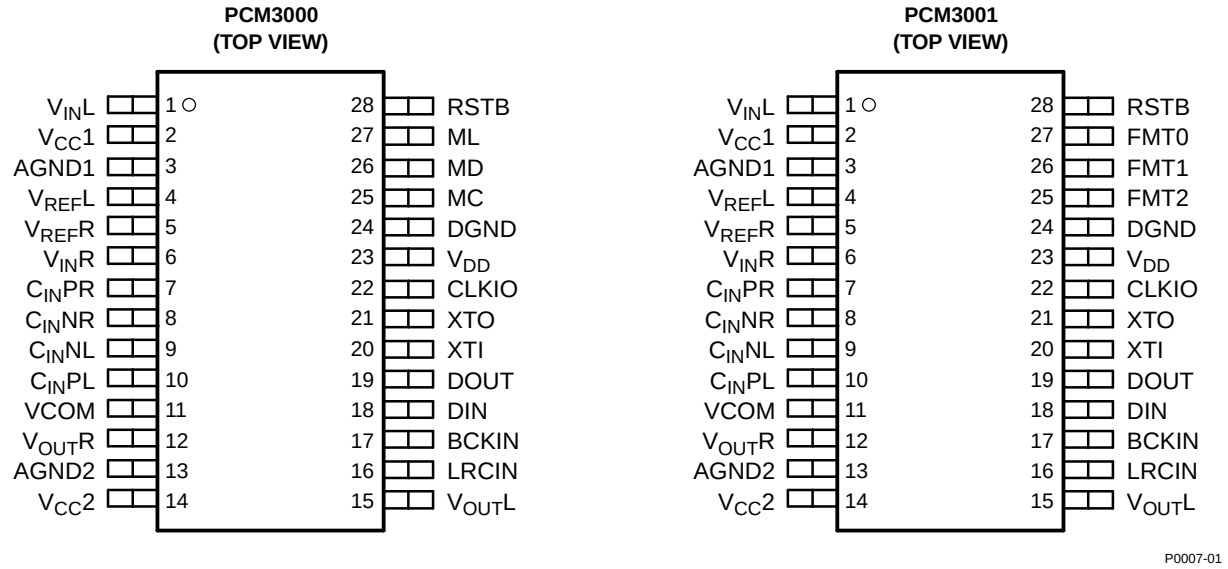
Supply voltage: V_{DD}, $V_{CC}1$, $V_{CC}2$	–0.3 V to 6.5 V
Supply voltage differences	±0.1 V
GND voltage differences	±0.1 V
Digital input voltage	–0.3 to V_{DD} + 0.3 V, < 6.5 V
Analog input voltage	–0.3 to $V_{CC}1$, $V_{CC}2$ + 0.3 V, < 6.5 V
Power dissipation	300 mW
Input current (any pins except supplies)	±10 mA
Operating temperature	–25°C to 85°C
Storage temperature	–55°C to 125°C
Lead temperature, soldering	260°C, 5 s
Package temperature (IR reflow, peak)	235°C

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Analog supply voltage, $V_{CC}1$, $V_{CC}2$		4.5	5	5.5	VDC
Digital supply voltage, V_{DD}		4.5	5	5.5	VDC
Analog input voltage, full scale (–0 dB)			2.9		Vp-p
Digital input logic family			TTL		
Digital input clock frequency	System clock	8.192		24.576	MHz
	Sampling clock	32		48	kHz
Analog output load resistance		5			kΩ
Analog output load capacitance			50		pF
Digital output load capacitance			10		pF
Operating free-air temperature, T_A		–25		85	°C

PIN CONFIGURATION—PCM3000/3001



PIN ASSIGNMENTS—PCM3000

NAME	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
AGND1	3	–	ADC analog ground
AGND2	13	–	DAC analog ground
BCKIN	17	I	Bit clock input(1)
C_{IN}NL	9	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (–), Lch
C_{IN}NR	8	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (–), Rch
C_{IN}PL	10	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (+), Lch
C_{IN}PR	7	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (+), Rch
CLKIO	22	I/O	Buffered oscillator output or external clock input(1)
DGND	24	–	Digital ground
DIN	18	I	Data input(1)
DOUT	19	O	Data output
LRCIN	16	I	Sample rate clock input (f_S)(1)
MC	25	I	Serial mode control, bit clock
MD	26	I	Serial mode control, data
ML	27	I	Serial mode control, strobe pulse
RSTB	28	I	Reset, active-low(1)(2)
V_{CC}1	2	–	ADC analog power supply
V_{CC}2	14	–	DAC analog power supply
V_{DD}	23	–	Digital power supply
VCOM	11	–	DAC output common
V_{IN}L	1	I	ADC analog input, Lch
V_{IN}R	6	I	ADC analog input, Rch
V_{OUT}L	15	O	DAC analog output, Lch
V_{OUT}R	12	O	DAC analog output, Rch
V_{REF}L	4	–	ADC input reference, Lch
V_{REF}R	5	–	ADC input reference, Rch

(1) Schmitt-trigger input
(2) With 70-kΩ typical internal pullup resistor

PIN ASSIGNMENTS—PCM3000 (continued)

NAME	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
XTI	20	I	Oscillator input
XTO	21	O	Oscillator output

PIN ASSIGNMENTS—PCM3001

NAME	PIN	I/O	DESCRIPTION
AGND1	3	–	ADC analog ground
AGND2	13	–	DAC analog ground
BCKIN	17	I	Bit clock input(1)
C_{IN}NL	9	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (–), Lch
C_{IN}NR	8	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (–), Rch
C_{IN}PL	10	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (+), Lch
C_{IN}PR	7	–	ADC antialias filter capacitor (+), Rch
CLKIO	22	I/O	Buffered oscillator output or external clock input(1)
DGND	24	–	Digital ground
DIN	18	I	Data input(1)
DOUT	19	O	Data output
FMT0	27	I	Audio data format control 0(1)(2)
FMT1	26	I	Audio data format control 1(1)(2)
FMT2	25	I	Audio data format control 2(1)(2)
LRCIN	16	I	Sample rate clock input (f_S)(1)
RSTB	28	I	Reset, active-low(1)(2)
V_{CC}1	2	–	ADC analog power supply
V_{CC}2	14	–	DAC analog power supply
V_{DD}	23	–	Digital power supply
VCOM	11	–	DAC output common
V_{IN}L	1	I	ADC analog input, Lch
V_{IN}R	6	I	ADC analog input, Rch
V_{OUT}L	15	O	DAC analog output, Lch
V_{OUT}R	12	O	DAC analog output, Rch
V_{REF}L	4	–	ADC input reference, Lch
V_{REF}R	5	–	ADC input reference, Rch
XTI	20	I	Oscillator input
XTO	21	O	Oscillator output

(1) Schmitt-trigger input
(2) With 70-kΩ typical internal pullup resistor

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF ADC SECTION

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, f_{IN} = 1 kHz, f_S = 44.1 kHz, 18-bit data, V_{IN} = 2.9 Vp-p, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

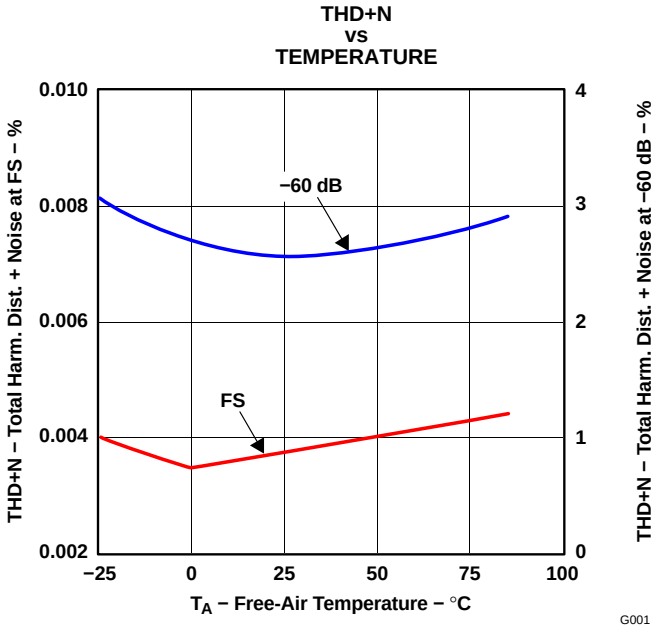


Figure 1.

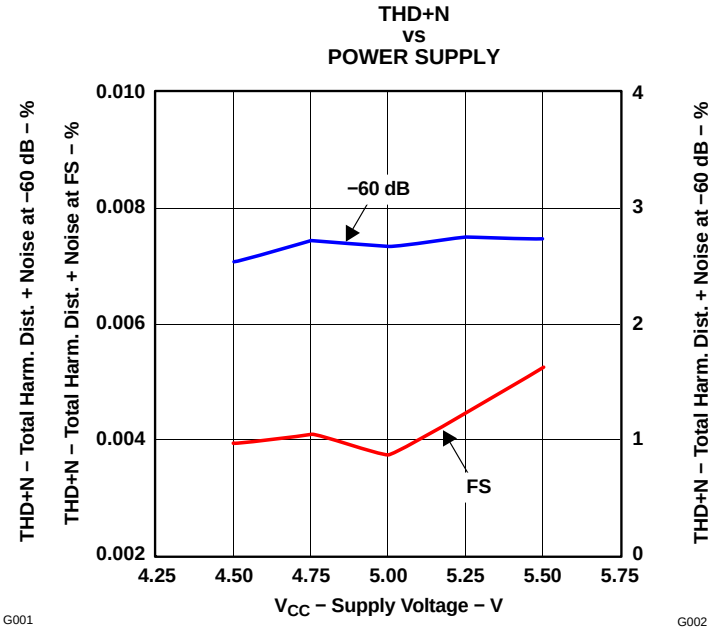


Figure 2.

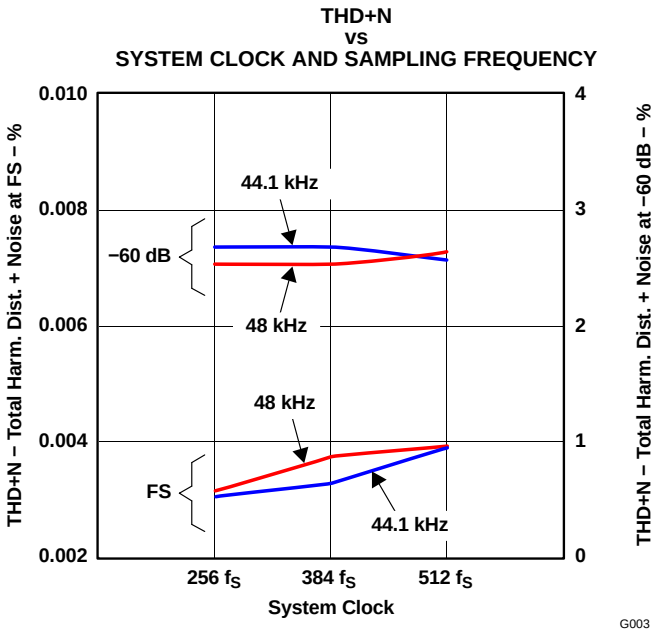


Figure 3.

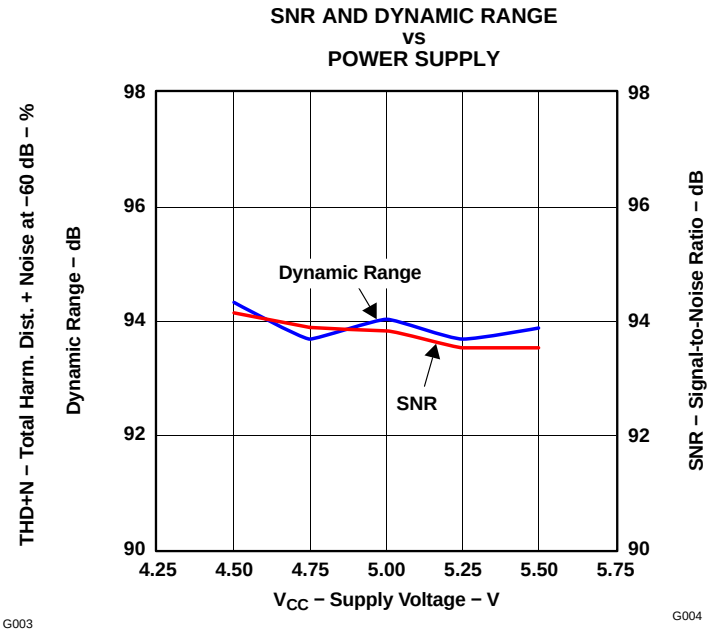


Figure 4.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF ADC SECTION (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, f_{IN} = 1 kHz, f_S = 44.1 kHz, 18-bit data, V_{IN} = 2.9 Vp-p, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

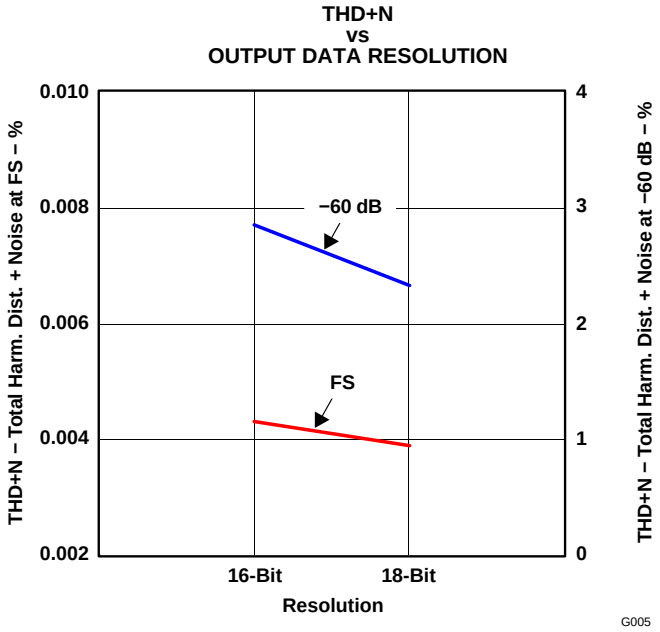


Figure 5.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF DAC SECTION

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, f_{IN} = 1 kHz, f_S = 44.1 kHz, 18-bit data, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

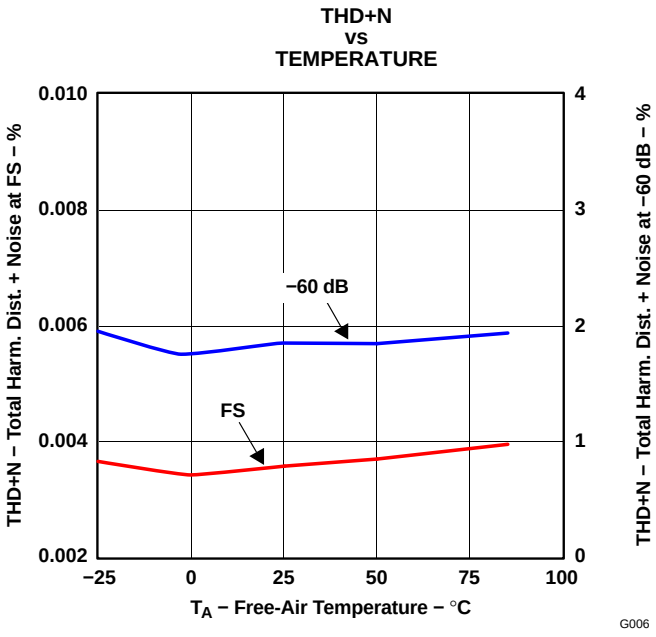


Figure 6.

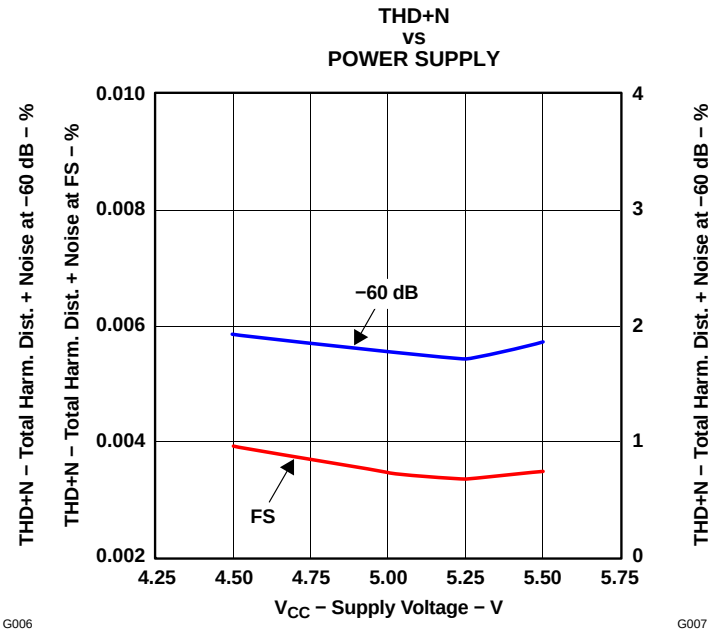


Figure 7.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF DAC SECTION (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, f_{IN} = 1 kHz, f_S = 44.1 kHz, 18-bit data, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

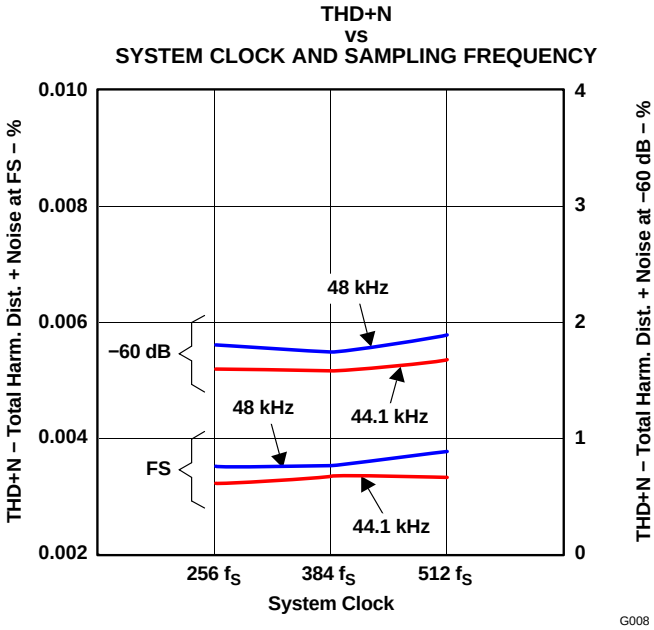


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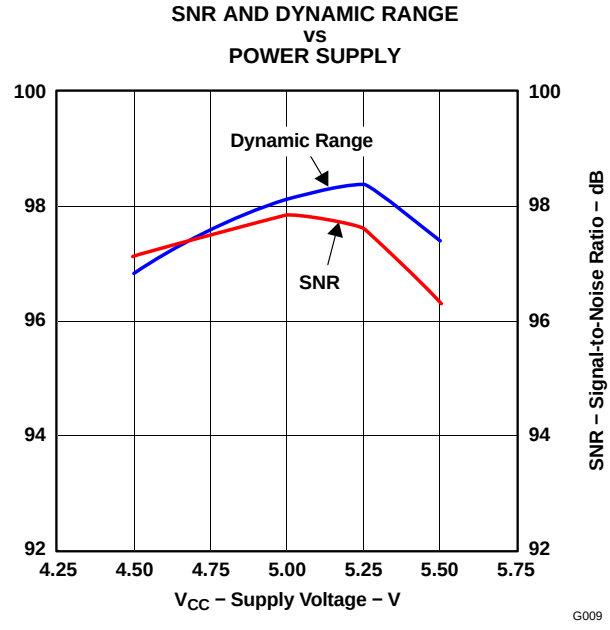


Figure 9.

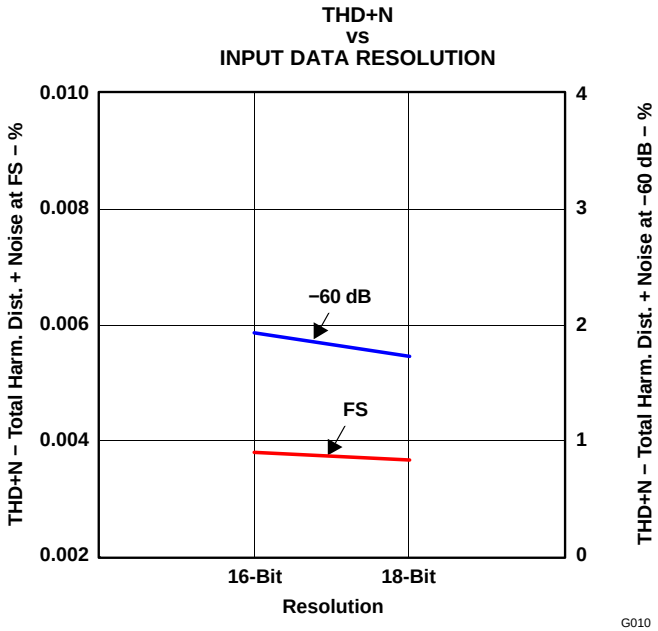


Figure 10.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF INTERNAL FILTERS (ADCs)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

DECIMATION FILTER

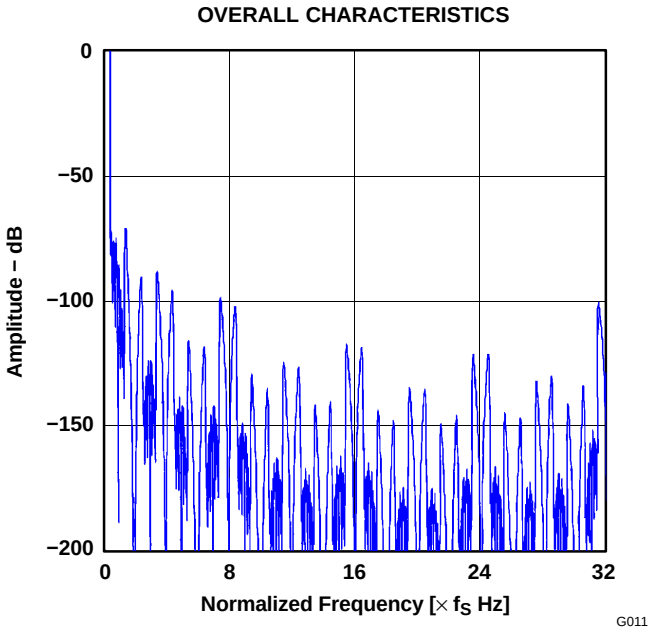


Figure 11.

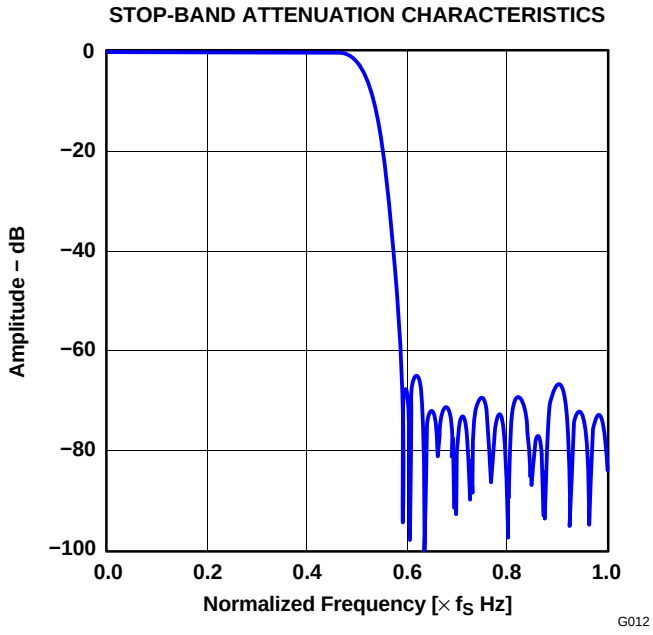


Figure 12.

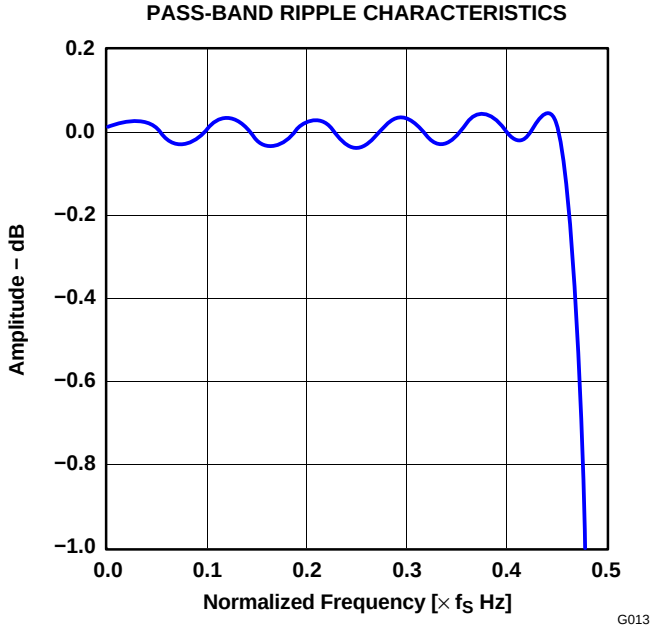


Figure 13.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF INTERNAL FILTERS (ADCs) (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

HIGH-PASS FILTER

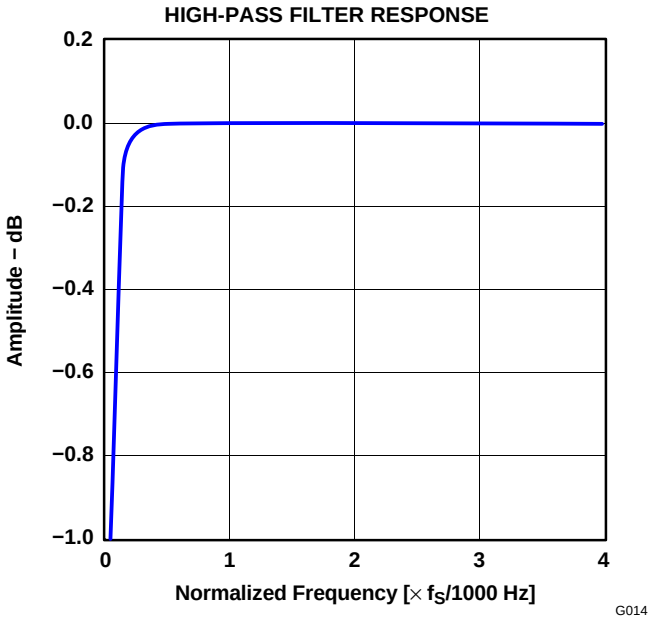


Figure 14.

ANTIALIASING FILTER

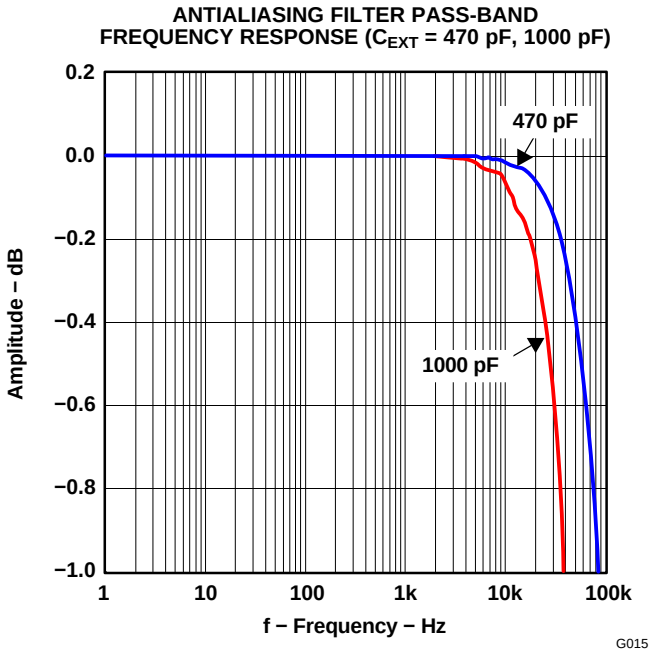


Figure 15.

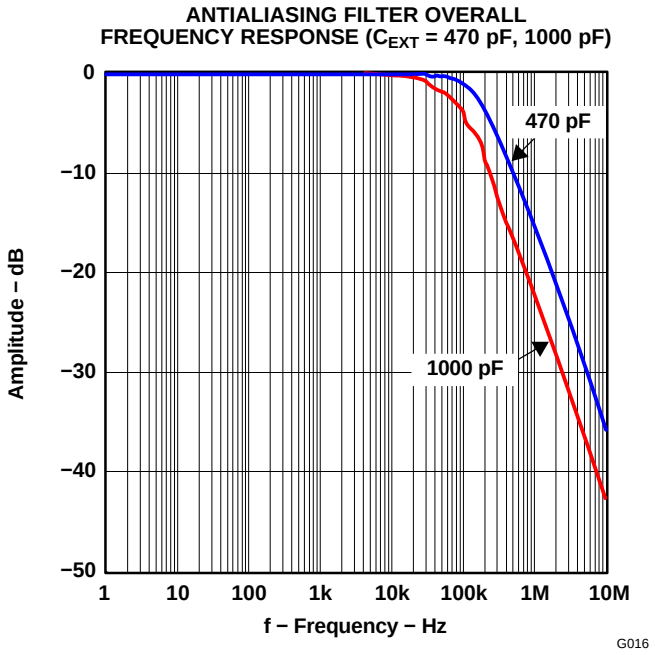


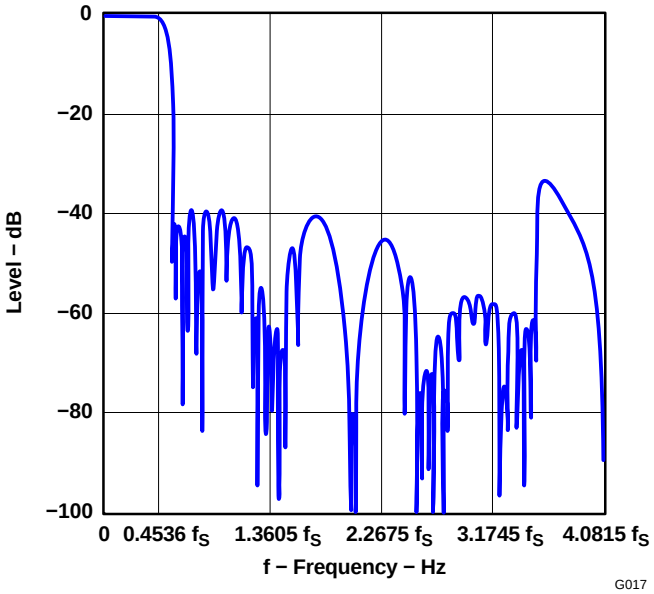
Figure 16.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF INTERNAL FILTERS (DACs)

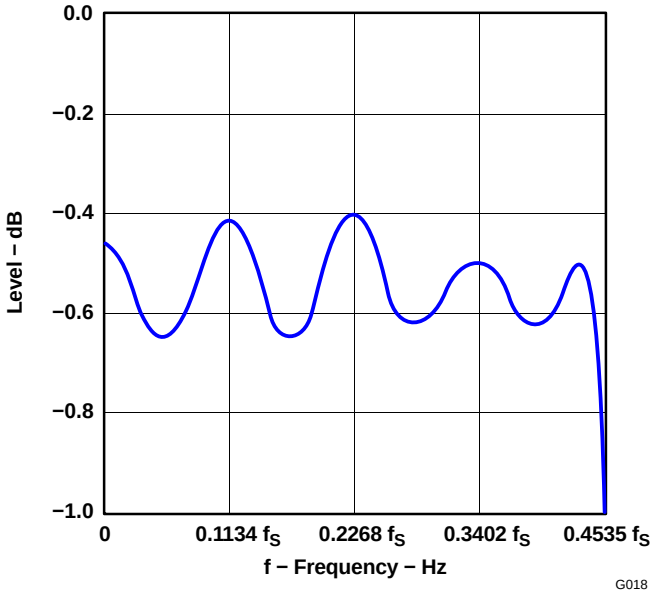
All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

DIGITAL FILTER

OVERALL FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTIC

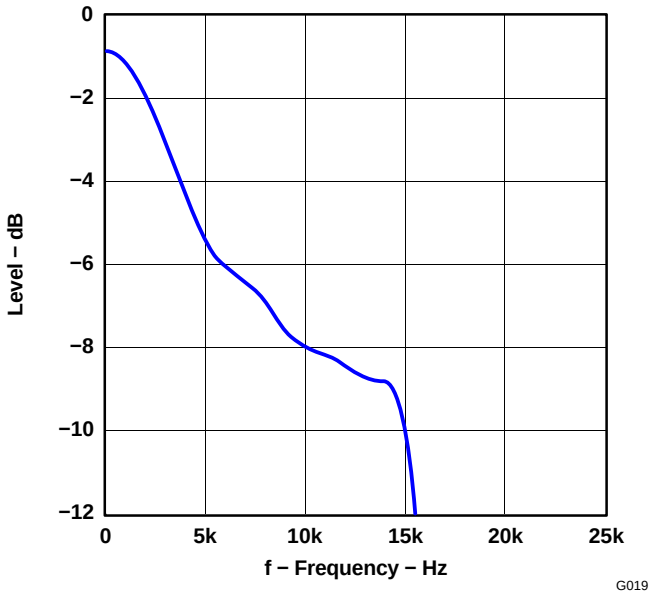


PASS-BAND RIPPLE CHARACTERISTIC

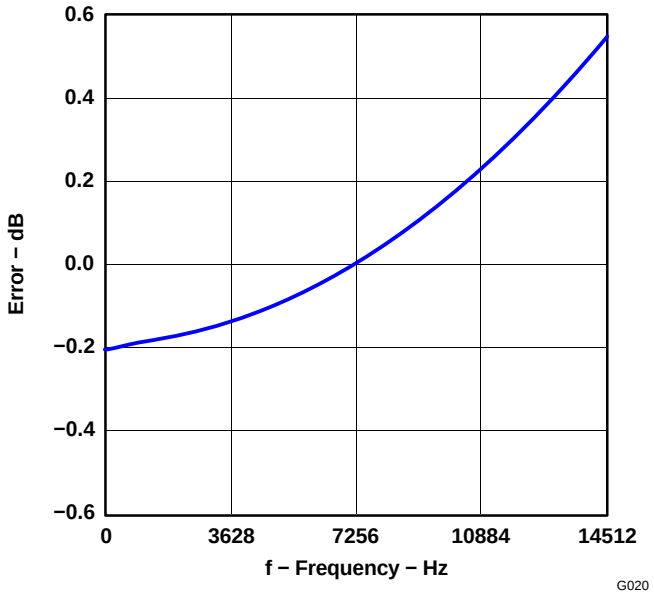


DE-EMPHASIS FILTER

DE-EMPHASIS FREQUENCY RESPONSE (32 kHz)

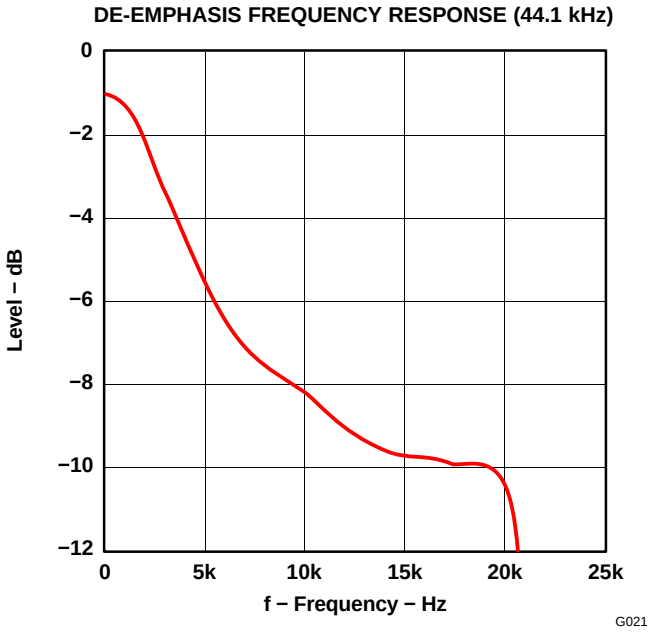


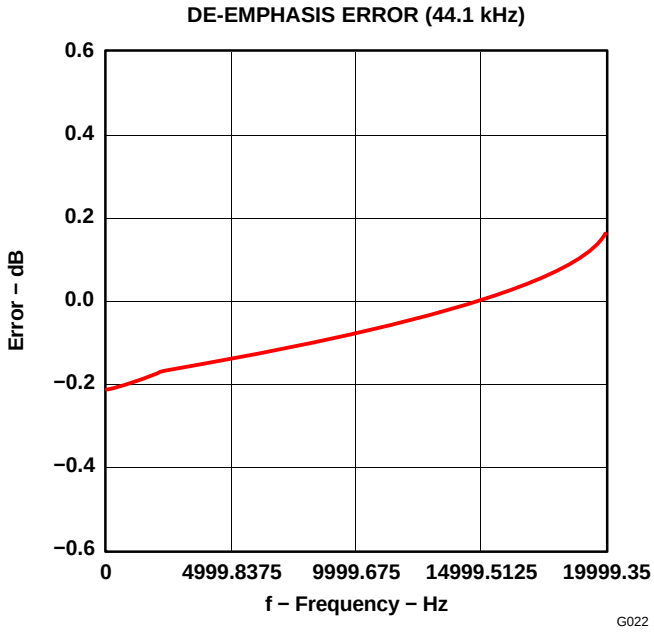
DE-EMPHASIS ERROR (32 kHz)

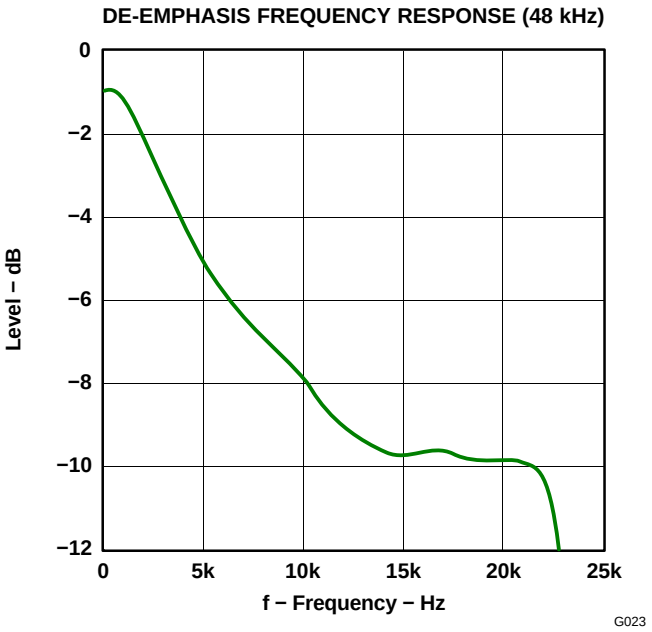


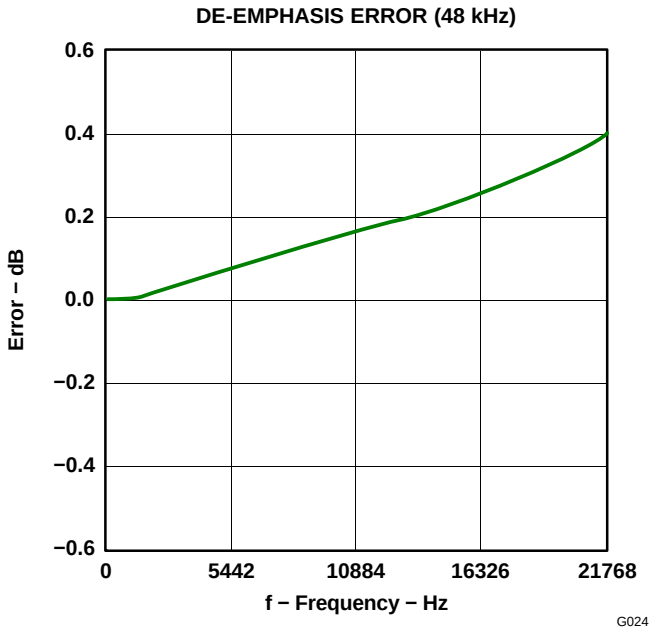
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF INTERNAL FILTERS (DACs) (continued)

All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted







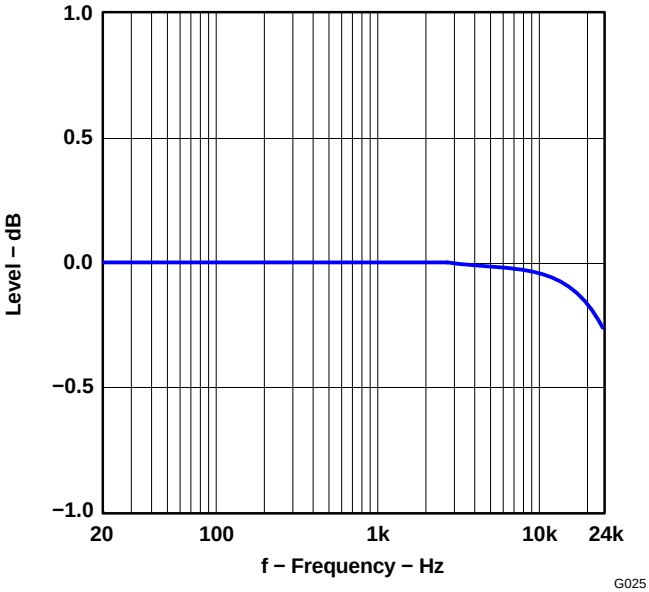


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES OF INTERNAL FILTERS (DACs) (continued)

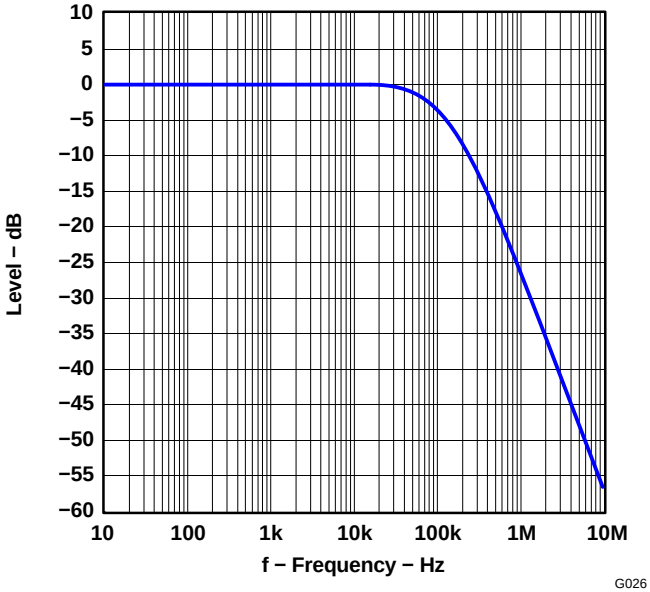
All specifications at T_A = 25°C, V_{CC} = V_{DD} = 5 V, and SYSCLK = 384 f_S, unless otherwise noted

ANALOG LOW-PASS FILTER

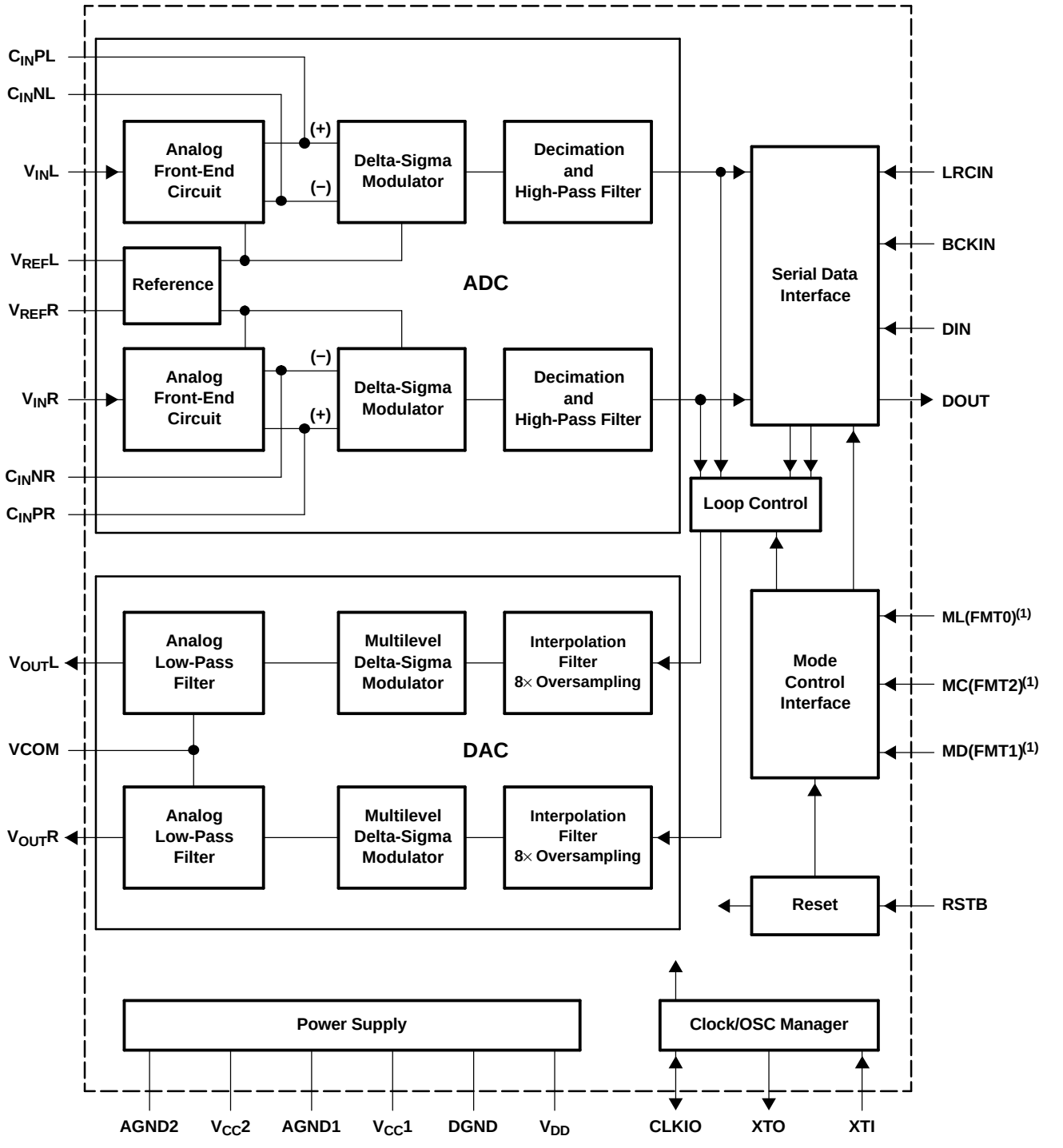
INTERNAL ANALOG FILTER FREQUENCY RESPONSE (20 Hz–24 kHz, EXPANDED SCALE)



INTERNAL ANALOG FILTER FREQUENCY RESPONSE (10 Hz–10 MHz)



Block Diagram



B0004-05

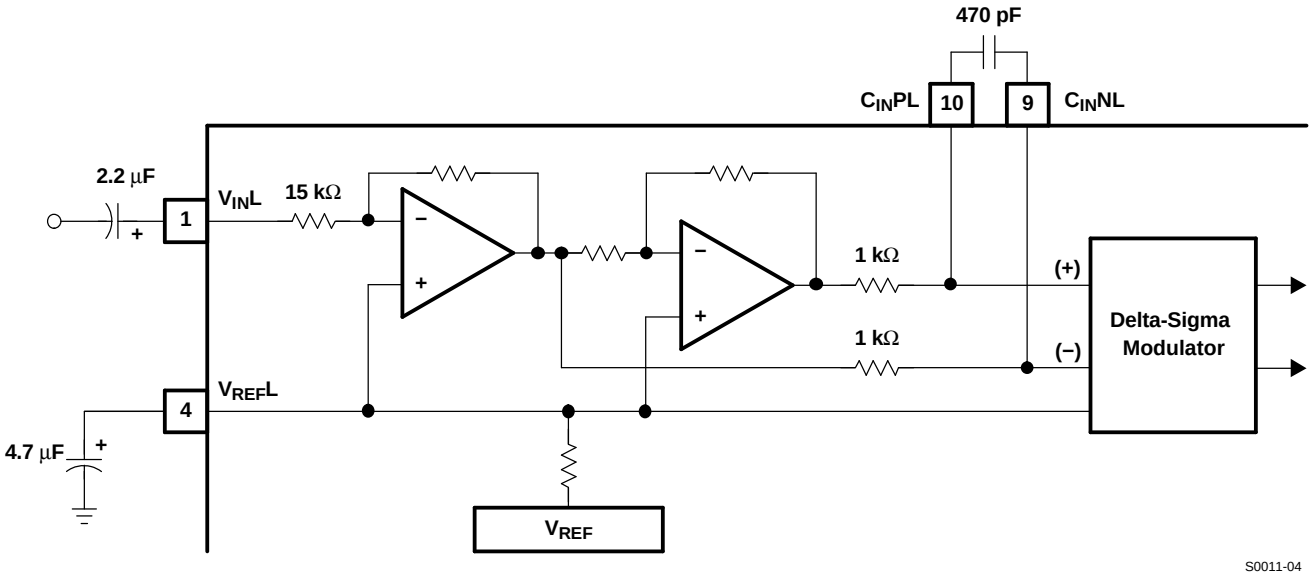


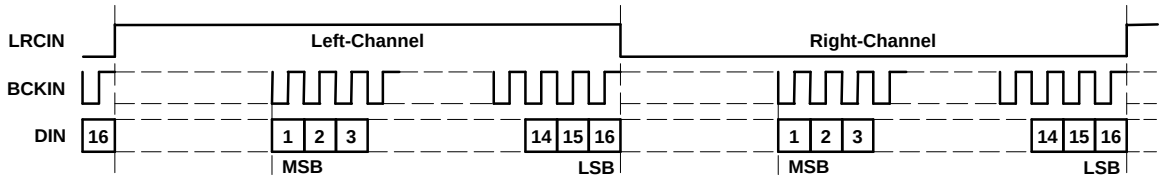
Figure 17. Analog Front-End (Single-Channel)

PCM AUDIO INTERFACE

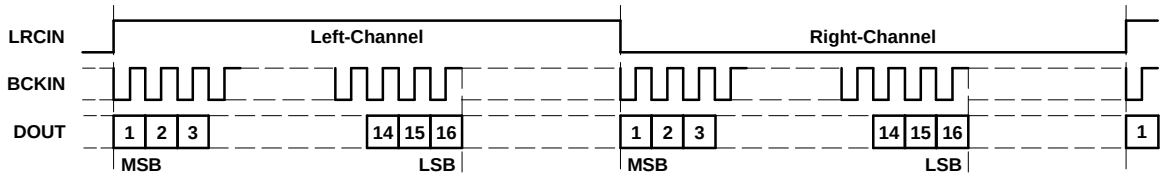
The four-wire digital audio interface for the PCM3000/3001 is on LRCIN (pin 16), BCKIN (pin 17), DIN (pin 18), and DOUT (pin 19). The PCM3000/3001 can operate with seven different data formats. For the PCM3000, these formats are selected through program register 3 in the software mode. For the PCM3001, data formats are selected by pin-strapping the three format pins. Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20 and Figure 21 illustrate the audio data input/output format. Figure 22 shows the audio data input/output timing. The PCM3000/3001 can accept 32, 48, or 64 bit clocks (BCKIN) during one clock of LRCIN. Only formats 0, 2, and 6 can be selected when 32 bit clocks/LRCIN are applied.

FORMAT 0: FMT[2:0] = 000

DAC: 16-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified

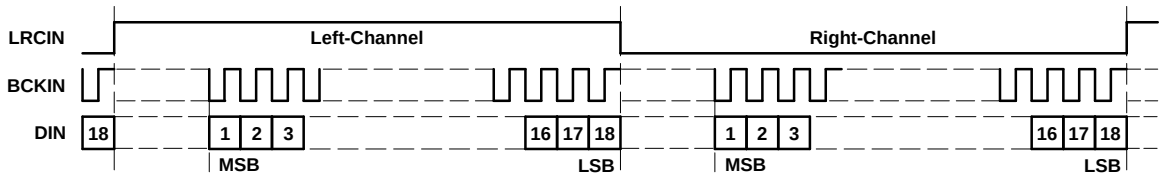


ADC: 16-Bit, MSB-First, Left-Justified

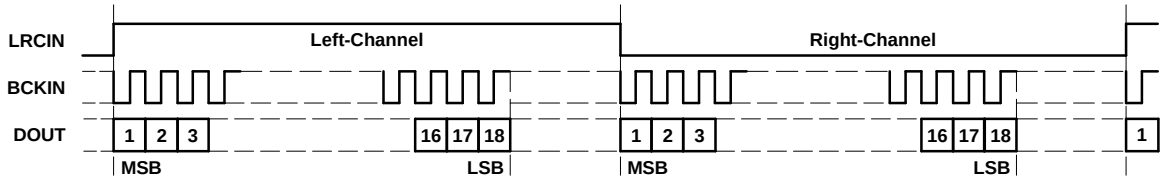


FORMAT 1: FMT[2:0] = 001

DAC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified



ADC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Left-Justified

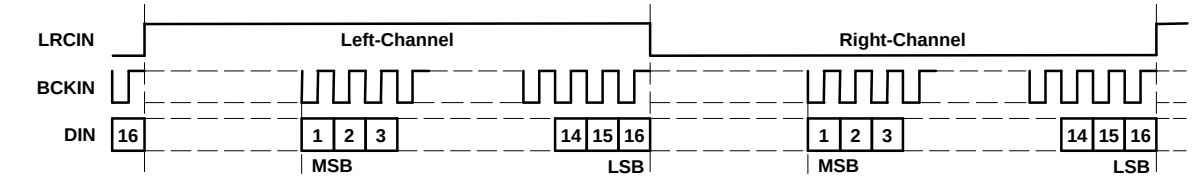


T0016-07

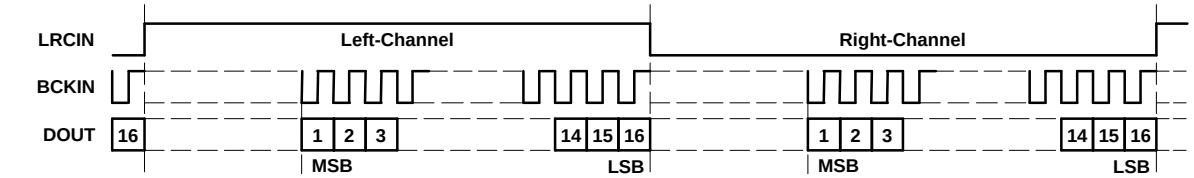
Figure 18. Audio Data Input/Output Format (Formats 0 and 1)

FORMAT 2: FMT[2:0] = 010

DAC: 16-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified

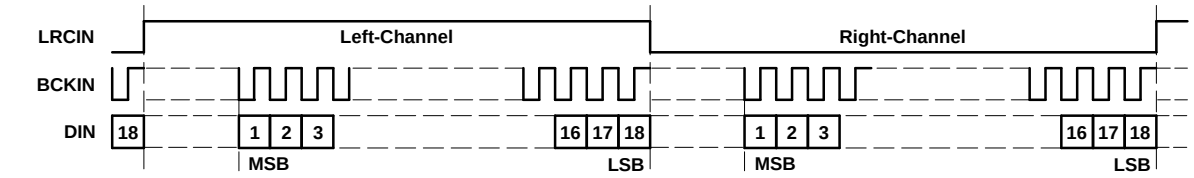


ADC: 16-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified

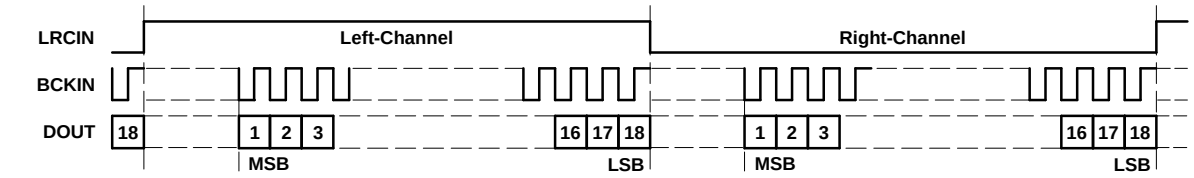


FORMAT 3: FMT[2:0] = 011

DAC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified



ADC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Right-Justified

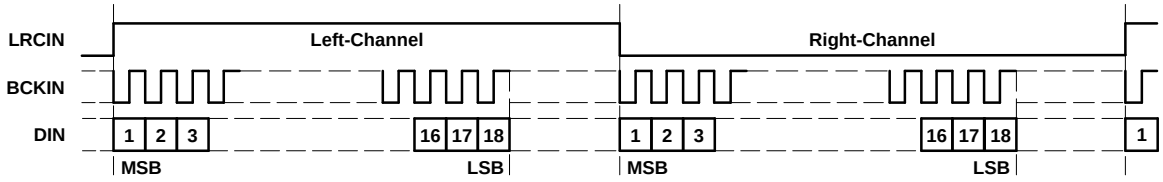


T0016-08

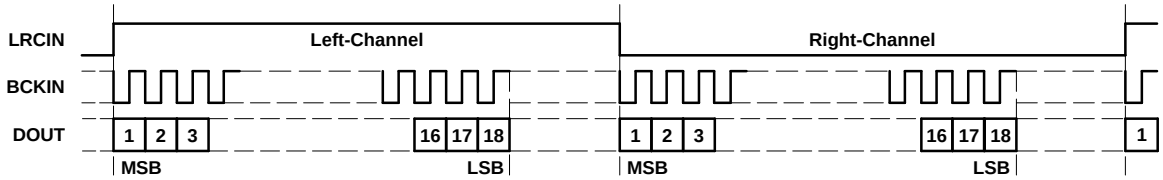
Figure 19. Audio Data Input/Output Format (Formats 2 and 3)

FORMAT 4: FMT[2:0] = 100

DAC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Left-Justified

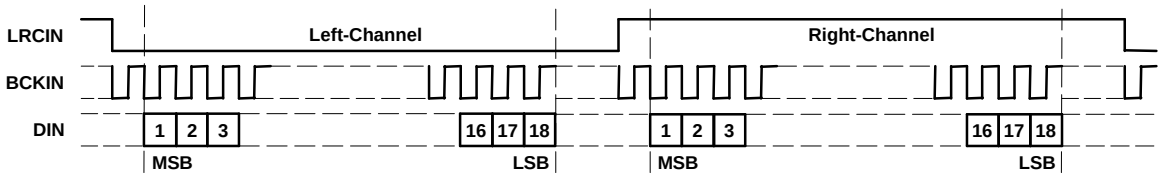


ADC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, Left-Justified

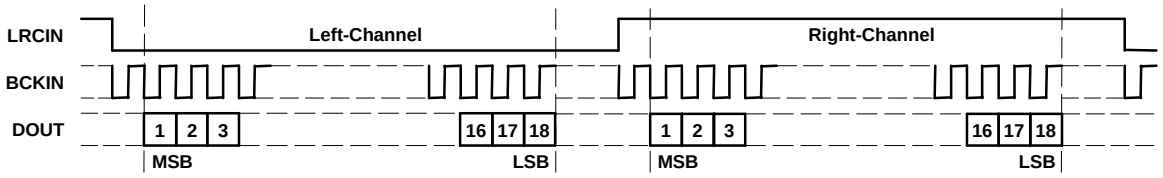


FORMAT 5: FMT[2:0] = 101

DAC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, I^2S



ADC: 18-Bit, MSB-First, I^2S



T0016-09

Figure 20. Audio Data Input/Output Format (Formats 4 and 5)

FORMAT 6: FMT[2:0] = 110

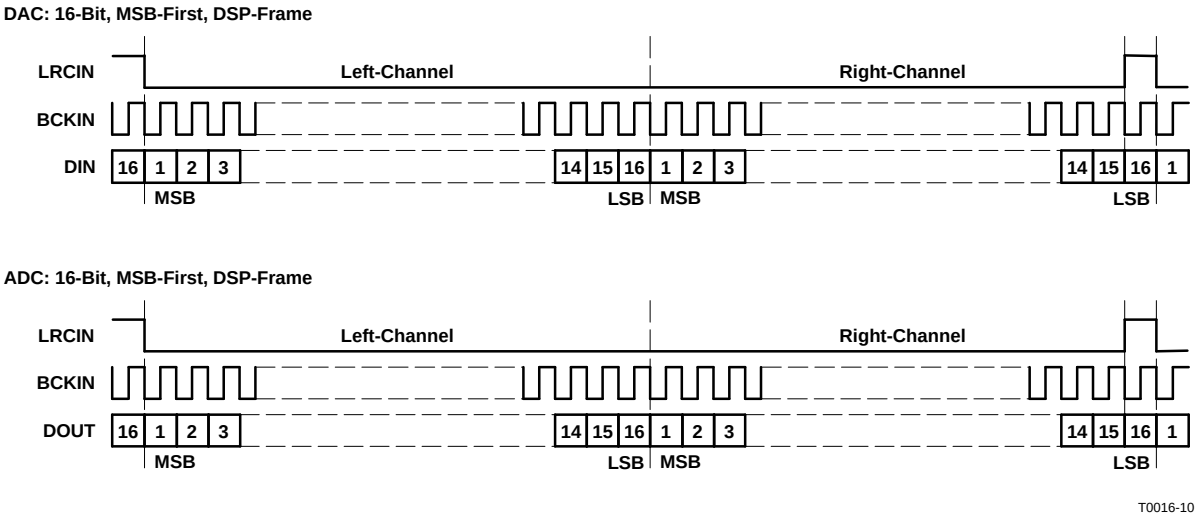
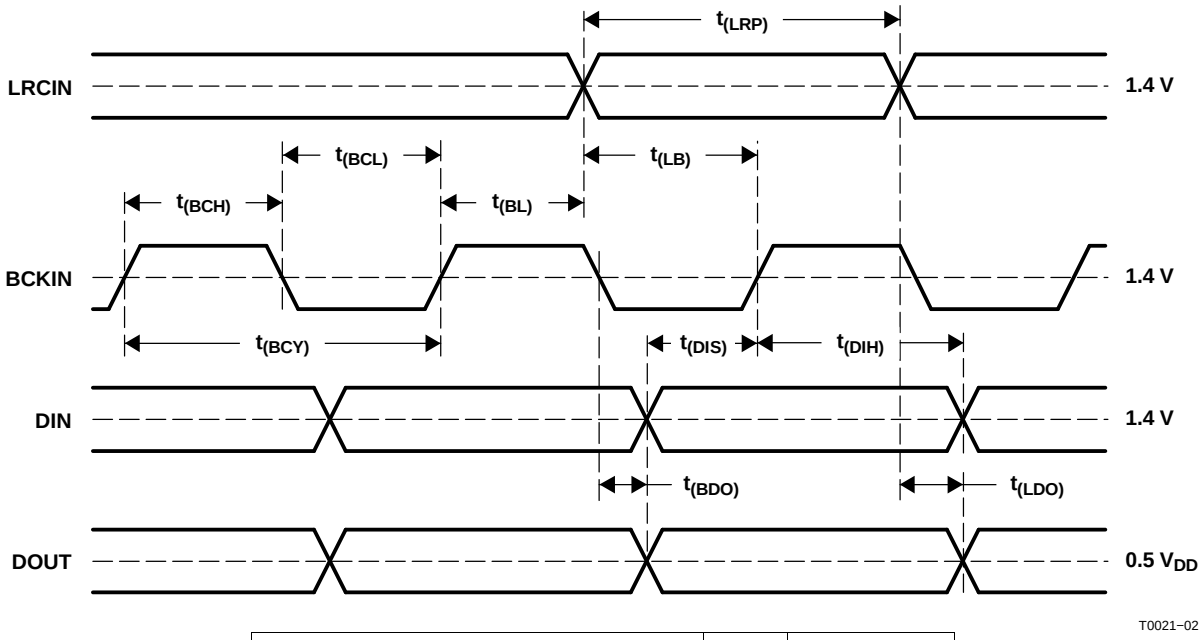


Figure 21. Audio Data Input/Output Format (Format 6)



BCKIN pulse cycle time	$t_{(BCY)}$	300 ns (min)
BCKIN pulse duration, HIGH	$t_{(BCH)}$	120 ns (min)
BCKIN pulse duration, LOW	$t_{(BCL)}$	120 ns (min)
BCKIN rising edge to LRCIN edge	$t_{(BL)}$	40 ns (min)
LRCIN edge to BCKIN rising edge	$t_{(LB)}$	40 ns (min)
LRCIN pulse duration	$t_{(LRP)}$	$t_{(BCY)}$ (min)
DIN setup time	$t_{(DIS)}$	40 ns (min)
DIN hold time	$t_{(DIH)}$	40 ns (min)
DOUT delay time to BCKIN falling edge	$t_{(BDO)}$	40 ns (max)
DOUT delay time to LRCIN edge	$t_{(LDO)}$	40 ns (max)
Rising time of all signals	$t_{(RISE)}$	20 ns (max)
Falling time of all signals	$t_{(FALL)}$	20 ns (max

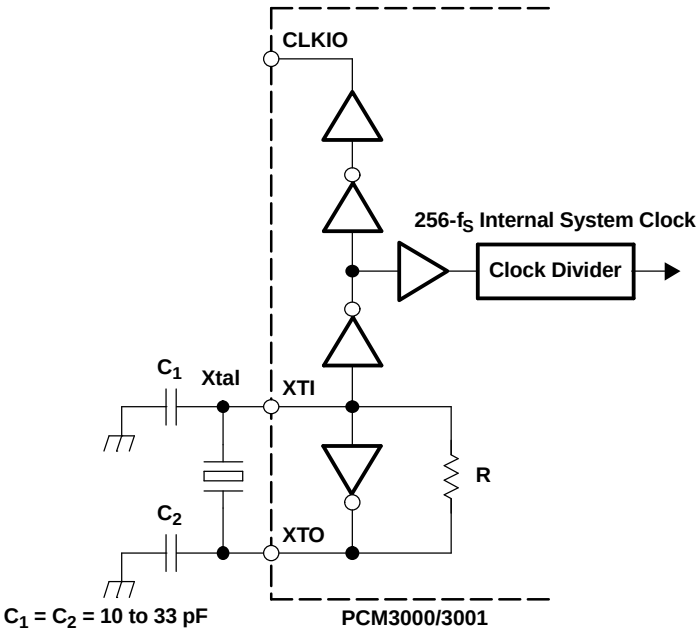
Figure 22. Audio Data Input/Output Timing

SYSTEM CLOCK

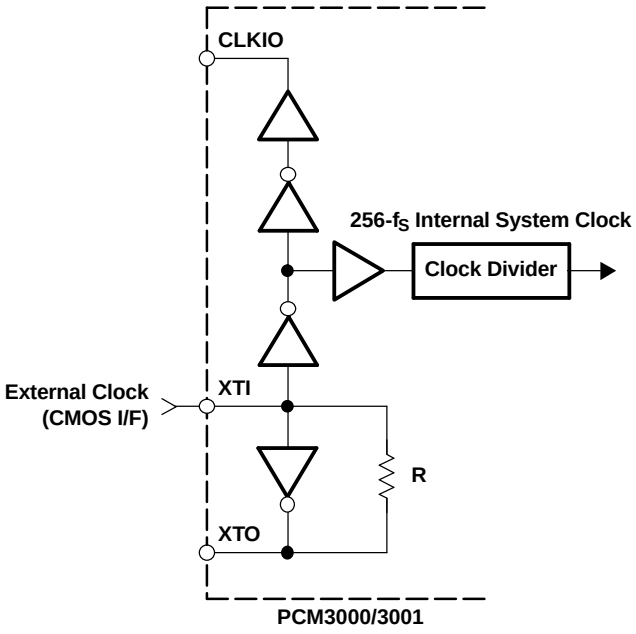
The system clock for the PCM3000/3001 must be either 256 f_S, 384 f_S, or 512 f_S, where f_S is the audio sampling frequency. The system clock can be either a crystal oscillator placed between XTI (pin 20) and XTO (pin 21), or an external clock input. If an external clock is used, the clock is provided to either XTI or CLKIO (pin 22), and XTO is open. The PCM3000/3001 has an XTI clock detection circuit which senses if an XTI clock is operating. When the external clock is delivered to XTI, CLKIO is a buffered output of XTI. When XTI is connected to ground, the external clock must be tied to CLKIO. For best performance, the external-clock-input-2 circuit in Figure 23 is recommended.

The PCM3000/3001 also has a system-clock detection circuit which automatically senses if the system clock is operating at 256 f_S, 384 f_S, or 512 f_S. When a 384-f_S or 512-f_S system clock is used, the clock is divided into 256 f_S automatically. The 256-f_S clock is used to operate the digital filters and the modulators.

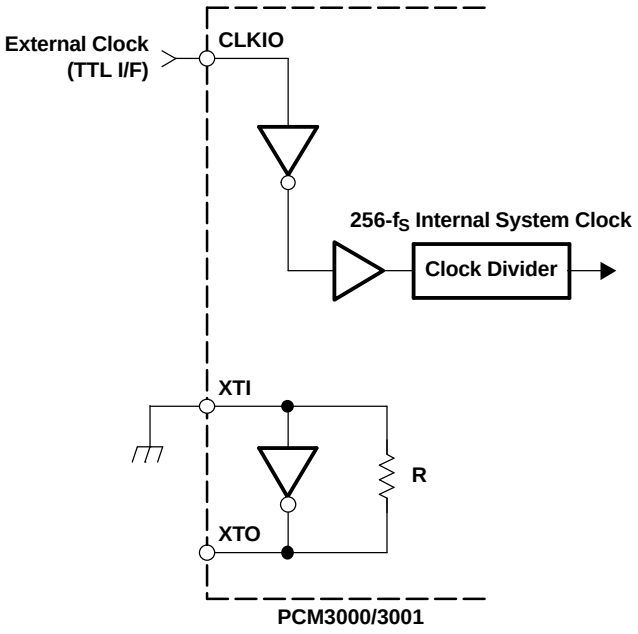
Table 1 lists the relationship of typical sampling frequencies and system clock frequencies, and Figure 23 and Figure 24 illustrate the typical system clock connections and external system clock timing.



Crystal Resonator Connection (Xtal must be fundamental mode, parallel resonant)



External Clock Input 1 : (XTO is open)



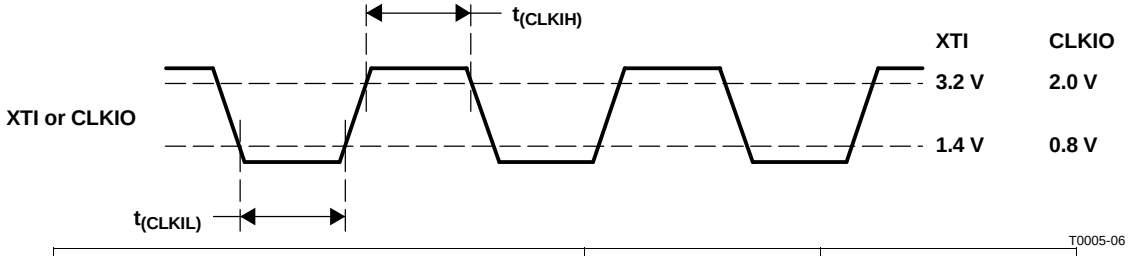
External Clock Input 2 : (XTO is open)

S0017−01

Figure 23. System Clock Connections

Table 1. System Clock Frequencies

SAMPLING RATE FREQUENCY (kHz)	SYSTEM CLOCK FREQUENCY (MHz)		
	256 f_S	384 f_S	512 f_S
32	8.1920	12.2880	16.3840
44.1	11.2896	16.9344	22.5792
48	12.2880	18.4320	24.5760



System clock pulse duration, HIGH	$t_{(CLKIH)}$	12 ns (min)
System clock pulse duration, LOW	$t_{(CLKIL)}$	12 ns (min)

Figure 24. External System Clock Timing

POWER-ON RESET

The PCM3000/3001 has internal power-on reset circuitry. Power-on reset occurs when the system clock (XTI or CLKIO) is active and V_{DD} > 4 V. For the PCM3001, the system clock must complete a minimum of 3 complete cycles prior to V_{DD} > 4 V to ensure proper reset operation. The initialization sequence requires 1024 system cycles for completion, as shown in Figure 25. Figure 26 shows the state of the DAC and ADC outputs during and after the reset sequence.

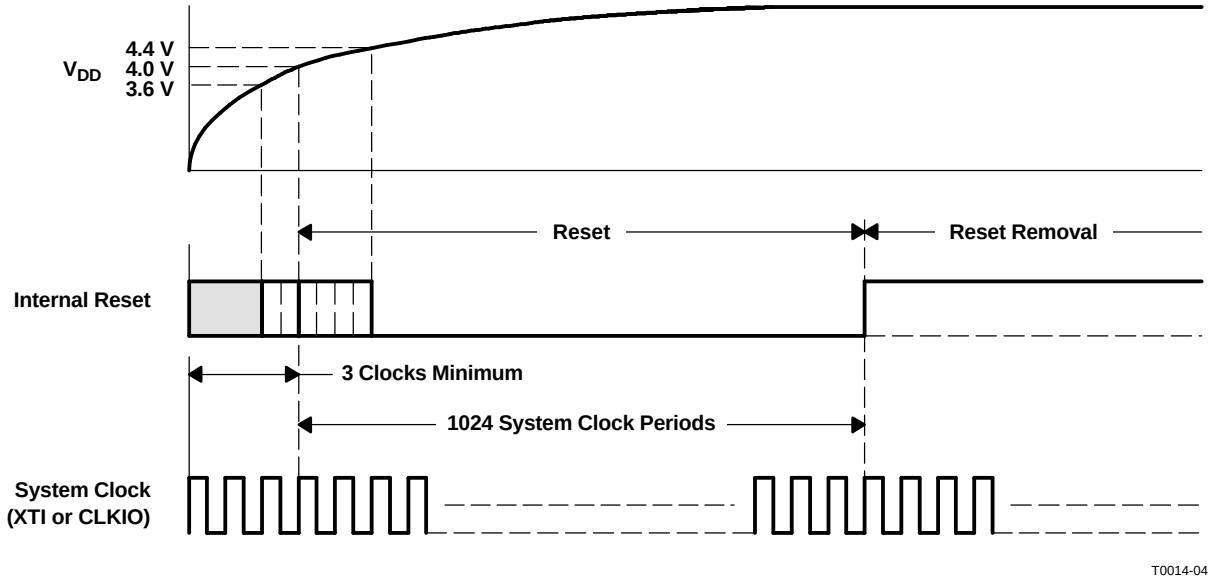
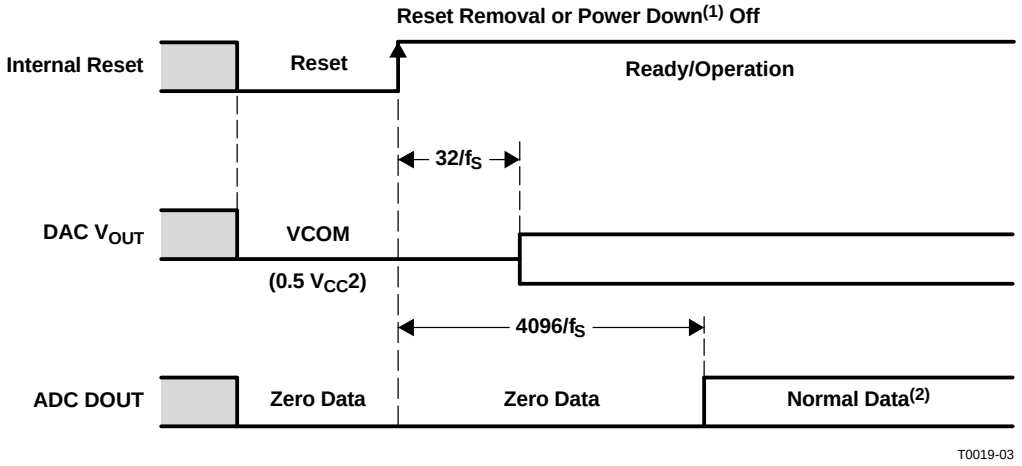


Figure 25. Internal Power-On Reset Timing



(1) Power down is for PCM3000 only.

(2) The HPF transient response (exponentially attenuated signal from ±1.5% dc with 200-ms time constant) appears initially.

Figure 26. DAC Output and ADC Output for Reset and Power Down

EXTERNAL RESET

The PCM3000/3001 includes a reset input, RSTB (pin 28). As shown in Figure 27, the external reset signal must drive RSTB low for a minimum of 40 nanoseconds while the system clock is active in order to initiate the reset sequence. Initialization starts on the rising edge of RSTB, and requires 1024 system clock cycles for completion. Figure 26 shows the state of the DAC and ADC outputs during and after the reset sequence.

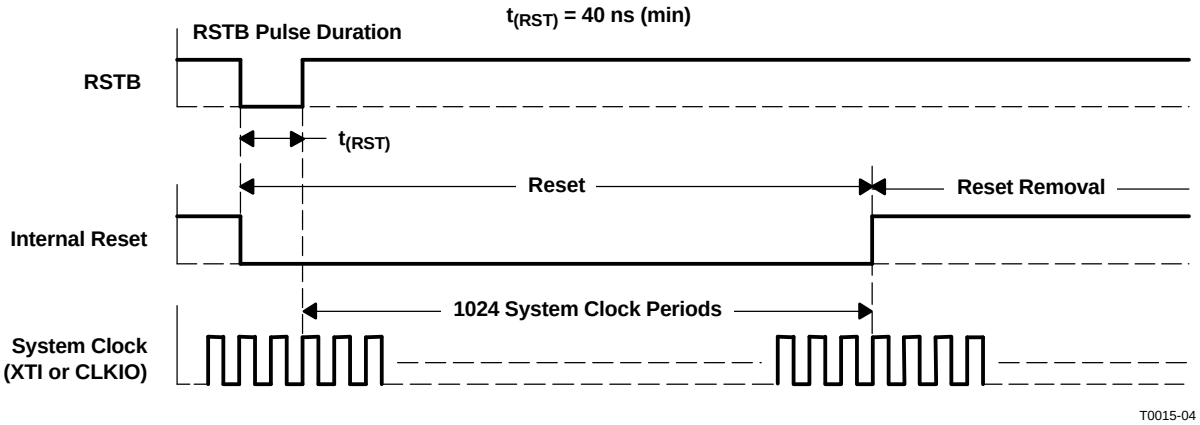
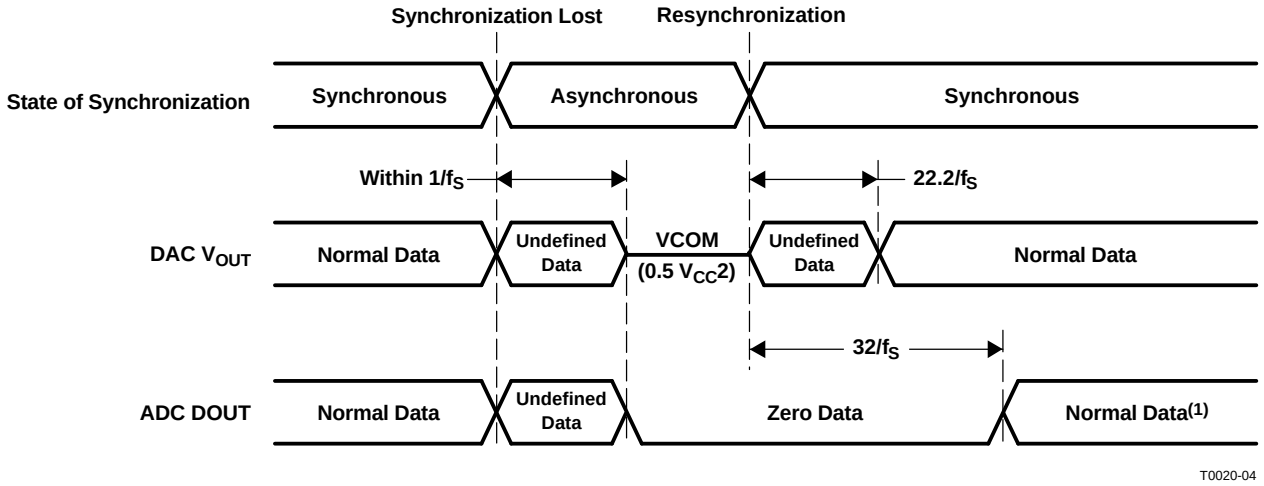


Figure 27. External Forced-Reset Timing

SYNCHRONIZATION WITH THE DIGITAL AUDIO SYSTEM

The PCM3000/3001 operates with LRCIN synchronized to the system clock. The codec does not require any specific phase relationship between LRCIN and the system clock, but there must be synchronization of LRCIN and the system clock. If the synchronization between the system clock and LRCIN changes more than 6 bit clocks (BCKIN) during one sample (LRCIN) period because of phase jitter on LRCIN, internal operation of the DAC stops within $1/f_S$, and the analog output is forced to bipolar zero ($V_{CC}2/2$) until the system clock is resynchronized to LRCIN. Internal operation of the ADC also stops within $1/f_S$, and the digital output codes are set to bipolar zero until resynchronization occurs. If LRCIN is synchronized within 5 or fewer bit clocks to the system clock, operation remains normal.

Figure 28 illustrates the effects on the output when synchronization is lost. Before the outputs are forced to bipolar zero ($<1/f_S$ seconds), the outputs are not defined and some noise may occur. During the transitions between normal data and undefined states, the output has discontinuities, which cause output noise.



(1) The HPF transient response (exponentially attenuated signal from ±1.5% dc with 200-ms time constant) appears initially.

Figure 28. DAC Output and ADC Output For Loss of Synchronization

OPERATIONAL CONTROL

The PCM3000 can be controlled in the software mode with a three-wire serial interface on MC (pin 25), MD (pin 26), and ML (pin 27). Table 2 indicates selectable functions, and Figure 29 and Figure 30 illustrate control data input format and timing. The PCM3001 only allows for control of data format.

Table 2. Selectable Functions

FUNCTION	ADC/DAC	DEFAULT (PCM3000)
Audio data format (7 selectable formats)	ADC/DAC	DAC: 16-bit, MSB-first, right-justified
		ADC: 16-bit, MSB-first, left-justified
LRCIN polarity	ADC/DAC	Left/right = high/low
Loopback control	ADC/DAC	OFF
Left-channel attenuation	DAC	0 dB
Right-channel attenuation	DAC	0 dB
Attenuation control	DAC	Left channel and right channel = individual control
Infinite zero detection	DAC	OFF
DAC output control	DAC	Output enabled
Soft mute control	DAC	OFF
De-emphasis (OFF, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, 48 kHz)	DAC	OFF
Power-down control	ADC	OFF
High-pass filter operation	ADC	ON

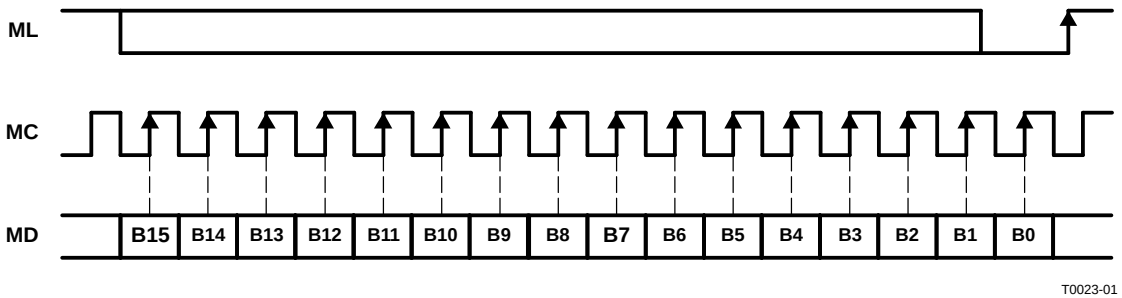
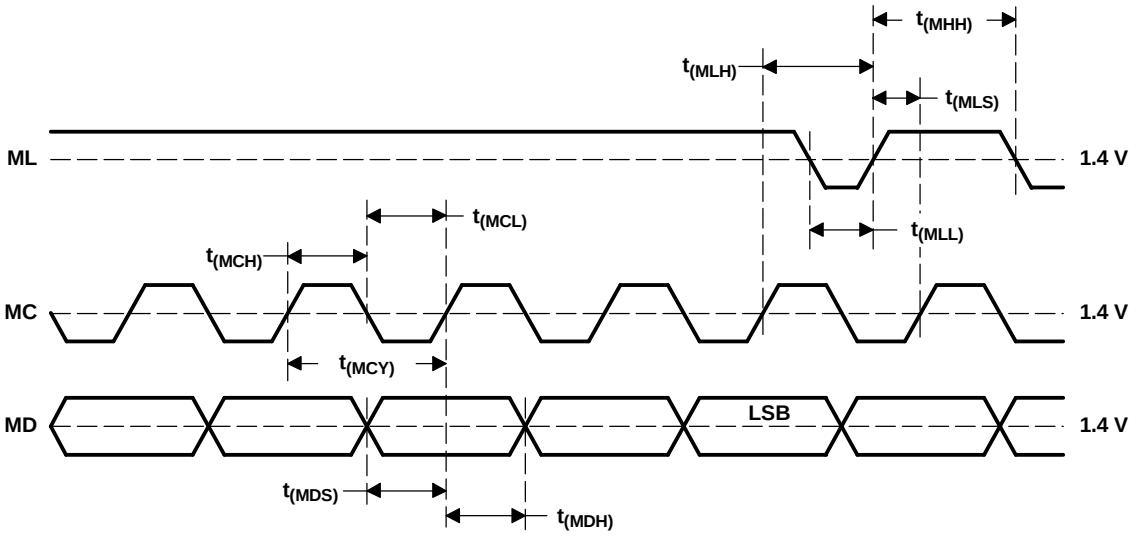


Figure 29. Control Data Input Format



MC pulse cycle time	$t_{(MCY)}$	100 ns (min)
MC pulse duration, LOW	$t_{(MCL)}$	40 ns (min)
MC pulse duration, HIGH	$t_{(MCH)}$	40 ns (min)
MD setup time	$t_{(MDS)}$	40 ns (min)
MD hold time	$t_{(MDH)}$	40 ns (min)
ML low-level time	$t_{(MLL)}$	40 ns + 1 SYSCLK(1) (min)
ML high-level time	$t_{(MHH)}$	40 ns + 1 SYSCLK(1) (min)
ML setup time(2)	$t_{(MLS)}$	40 ns (min)
ML hold time(3)	$t_{(MLH)}$	40 ns (min)
SYSCLK (period): 1/256 f_S or 1/384 f_S or 1/512 f_S		

(1) SYSCK: system clock cycle

(2) ML rising edge to the next MC rising edge

(3) MC rising edge for LSB-to-ML rising edge

Figure 30. Control Data Input Timing

MAPPING OF PROGRAM REGISTERS

	B15	B14	B13	B12	B11	B10	B9	B8	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
REGISTER 0	res	res	res	res	res	A1	A0	LDL	AL7	AL6	AL5	AL4	AL3	AL2	AL1	AL0
REGISTER 1	res	res	res	res	res	A1	A0	LDR	AR7	AR6	AR5	AR4	AR3	AR2	AR1	AR0
REGISTER 2	res	res	res	res	res	A1	A0	PDWN	BYPS	res	ATC	IZD	OUT	DEM1	DEM0	MUT
REGISTER 3	res	res	res	res	res	A1	A0	res	res	res	LOP	FMT2	FMT1	FMT0	LRP	res

NOTE: res indicates a reserved bit, which should be set to 0.

PROGRAM REGISTER (PCM3000)

The software mode allows the user to control special functions. The PCM3000 special functions are controlled using four program registers which are each 16 bits long. There are four distinct registers, with bits 9 and 10 determining which register is in use. Table 3 describes the functions of the four registers.

Table 3. Functions of the Registers

REGISTER NAME	REGISTER BIT(S)	BIT NAME	DESCRIPTION
Register 0	15–11	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	10–9	A[1:0]	Register address 00
	8	LDL	DAC attenuation data load control for Lch
	7–0	AL[7:0]	DAC attenuation data for Lch
Register 1	15–11	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	10–9	A[1:0]	Register address 01
	8	LDR	DAC attenuation data load control for Rch
	7–0	AR[7:0]	DAC attenuation data for Rch
Register 2	15–11	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	10–9	A[1:0]	Register address 10
	8	PDWN	ADC power-down control
	7	BYPS	ADC high-pass filter bypass control
	6	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	5	ATC	DAC attenuation data mode control
	4	IZD	DAC infinite zero detection circuit control
	3	OUT	DAC output enable control
	2–1	DEM[1:0]	DAC de-emphasis control
	0	MUT	DAC Lch and Rch soft mute control
Register 3	15–11	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	10–9	A[1:0]	Register address 11
	8–6	res	Reserved, should be set to 0
	5	LOP	ADC/DAC analog loopback control
	4–2	FMT[2:0]	ADC/DAC audio data format selection
	1	LRP	ADC/DAC polarity of LR-clock selection
	0	res	Reserved, should be set to 0

PROGRAM REGISTER 0

res: Bits 15:11 – Reserved

These bits are reserved and should be set to 0.

A[1:0]: Bits 10:9 – Register Address

These bits definte the address for REGISTER 0:

A1	A0	
0	0	Register 0

LDL: Bit 8 – DAC Attenuation Data Load Control for Left Channel

This bit is used to simultaneously set the analog outputs of the left and right channels. The output level is controlled by AL[7:0] attenuation data when this bit is set to 1. When set to 0, the new attenuation data is stored into a register, and the output level remains at the previous attenuation level. The LDR bit in REGISTER 1 has the equivalent function as LDL. When either LDL or LDR is set to 1, the output levels of the left and right channels are simultaneously controlled.

AL[7:0]: Bits 7:0 – DAC Attenuation Data for Left Channel

AL7 and AL0 are the MSB and LSB, respectively. The attenuation level (ATT) is given by

ATT = $20 \times \log_{10}$ (AL[7:0]/256) (dB), except AL[7:0] = FFh

AL[7:0]	ATTENUATION LEVEL
00h	–∞ dB (mute)
01h	–48.16 dB
:	:
FEh	–0.07 dB
FFh	0 dB (default)

PROGRAM REGISTER 1

res: Bits 15:11 – Reserved

These bits are reserved and should be set to 0.

A[1:0]: Bits 10:9 – Register Address

These bits definte the address for REGISTER 1.

A1	A0	
0	1	Register 1

LDR: Bit 8 – DAC Attenuation Data Load Control for Right Channel

This bit is used to simultaneously set the analog outputs of the left and right channels. The output level is controlled by AR[7:0] attenuation data when this bit is set to 1. When set to 0, the new attenuation data is stored into a register, and the output level remains at the previous attenuation level. The LDL bit in REGISTER 0 has the equivalent function as LDR. When either LDL or LDR is set to 1, the output levels of the left and right channels are simultaneously controlled.

AR[7:0]: Bits 7:0 – DAC Attenuation Data for Right Channel

AR7 and AR0 are the MSB and LSB, respectively. The attenuation level (ATT) is given by

ATT = $20 \times \log_{10}$ (AR[7:0]/256) (dB), except AR[7:0] = FFh

AR[7:0]	ATTENUATION LEVEL
00h	–∞ dB (mute)
01h	–48.16 dB
:	:
FEh	–0.07 dB
FFh	0 dB (default)

PROGRAM REGISTER 2

res: Bits 15:11 – Reserved

These bits are reserved and should be set to 0.

A[1:0]: Bits 10:9 – Register Address

These bits define the address for REGISTER 2:

A1	A0	
1	0	Register 2

PDWN: Bit 8 – ADC Power-Down Control

This bit places the ADC section in a power-down mode, forcing the output data to all zeroes. This has no effect on the DAC section or the contents of the mode registers.

PDWN	
0	Power-down mode disabled (default)
1	Power-down mode enabled

BYPS: Bit 7 – ADC High-Pass Filter Bypass Control

This bit enables or disables the high-pass filter for the ADC.

BYPS	
0	High-pass filter enabled (default)
1	High-pass filter disabled (bypassed)

res: Bit 6 – Reserved

This bit is reserved and should be set to 0.

ATC: Bit 5 – DAC Attenuation Data Mode Control

When set to 1, the REGISTER 0 attenuation data is used for both DAC channels. In this case, the REGISTER 1 attenuation data is ignored.

ATC	
0	Individual channel attenuation data control (default)
1	Common channel attenuation data control

IZD: Bit 4 – DAC Infinite Zero Detection Circuit Control

This bit enables the infinite zero detection circuit in the PCM3000. When enabled, this circuit disconnects the analog output amplifier from the delta-sigma DAC when the input is continuously zero for 65,536 consecutive cycles of BCKIN.

IZD	
0	Infinite zero detection disabled (default)
1	Infinite zero detection enabled

OUT: Bit 3 – DAC Output Enable Control

When set to 1, the outputs are forced to $V_{CC}/2$ (bipolar zero). In this case, all registers in the PCM3000 hold the present data. Therefore, when set to 0, the outputs return to the previous programmed state.

OUT	
0	DAC outputs enabled (default normal operation)
1	DAC outputs disabled (forced to BPZ)

DEM[1:0]: Bits 2:1 – DAC De-Emphasis Control

These bits select the de-emphasis mode as shown.

DEM1	DEM0	
0	0	De-emphasis OFF (default)
0	1	De-emphasis 48 kHz ON
1	0	De-emphasis 44.1 kHz ON
1	1	De-emphasis 32 kHz ON

MUT: Bit 0 – DAC Soft Mute Control

When set to 1, both left- and right-channel DAC outputs are muted at the same time. This muting is done by attenuating the data in the digital filter, so that there is no audible click noise when soft mute is turned on.

MUT	
0	Mute disabled (default)
1	Mute enabled

PROGRAM REGISTER 3

res: Bits 15:11 – Reserved

These bits are reserved and should be set to 0.

A[1:0]: Bits 10:9 – Register Address

These bits define the address for REGISTER 3.

A1	A0	
1	1	Register 3

res: Bits 8:6 – Reserved

These bits are reserved and should be set to 0.

LOP: Bit 5 – ADC to DAC Loopback Control

When this bit is set to 1, the ADC audio data is sent directly to the DAC. The data format defaults to I^2S; DOUT is still available in loopback mode.

LOP	
0	Loopback disabled (default)
1	Loopback enabled

FMT[2:0]: Bits 4:2 – Audio Data Format Select

These bits determine the input and output audio data formats. (default: FMT[2:0] = 000_b)

FM2	FMT1	FMT0	DAC DATA FORMAT	ADC DATA FORMAT
0	0	0	16-bit, MSB-first, right-justified	16-bit, MSB-first, left-justified
0	0	1	18-bit, MSB-first, right-justified	18-bit, MSB-first, left-justified
0	1	0	16-bit, MSB-first, right-justified	16-bit, MSB-first, right-justified
0	1	1	18-bit, MSB-first, right-justified	18-bit, MSB-first, right-justified
1	0	0	16-/18-bit, MSB-first, left-justified	18-bit, MSB-first, left-justified
1	0	1	16-/18-bit, MSB-first, I^2S	18-bit, MSB-first, I^2S
1	1	0	16-bit, MSB-first, DSP-frame	16-bit, MSB-first, DSP-frame
1	1	1	Reserved	Reserved

LRP: Bit 1 – ADC-to-DAC LRCK Polarity Select

Polarity of LRCIN applies only to formats 0 through 4.

LOP	
0	Left channel is H, right channel is L (default).
1	Left channel is L, right channel is H.

res: Bit 0 – Reserved

This bit is reserved and should be set to 0.

PCM3001 DATA FORMAT CONTROL

The input and output data formats are controlled by pins 27 (FMT0), 26 (FMT1), and 25 (FMT2). Set these pins to the same values shown for the bit-mapped PCM3000 controls in program register 3.

THEORY OF OPERATION

ADC SECTION

The PCM3000/3001 ADC consists of a band-gap reference, a stereo single-to-differential converter, a fully differential 5th-order delta-sigma modulator, a decimation filter (including digital high pass), and a serial interface circuit. The block diagram in this data sheet illustrates the architecture of the ADC section. Figure 17 shows the single-to-differential converter, and Figure 31 illustrates the architecture of the 5th-order delta-sigma modulator and transfer functions.

An internal high-precision reference with two external capacitors provides all reference voltages required by the ADC, which defines the full scale range for the converter. The internal single-to-differential voltage converter saves the space and extra parts needed for external circuitry which is required by many delta-sigma converters. The internal full-differential signal processing architecture provides a wide dynamic range and excellent power supply rejection performance.

The input signal is sampled at a 64× oversampling rate, eliminating the need for a sample-and-hold circuit, and simplifying antialias filtering requirements. The 5th-order delta-sigma noise shaper consists of five integrators which use a switched-capacitor topology, a comparator, and a feedback loop consisting of a one-bit DAC. The delta-sigma modulator shapes the quantization noise, shifting it out of the audio band in the frequency domain. The high order of the modulator enables it to randomize the modulator outputs, reducing idle tone levels.

The 64-f_S 1-bit data stream from the modulator is converted to 1-f_S, 18-bit data words by the decimation filter, which also acts as a low-pass filter to remove the shaped quantization noise. The dc components are removed by a high-pass filter function contained within the decimation filter.

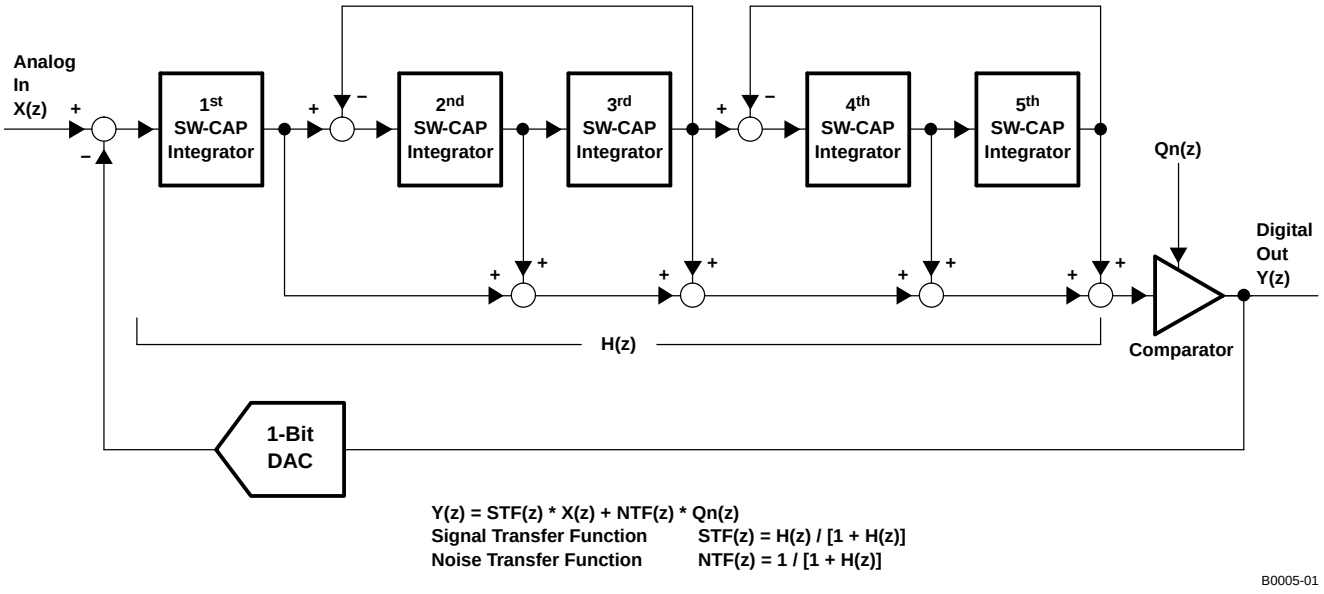


Figure 31. Simplified Fifth-Order Delta-Sigma Modulator

DAC SECTION

The delta-sigma DAC section of the PCM3000/3001 is based on a 5-level amplitude quantizer and a 3rd-order noise shaper. This section converts the oversampled input data to a 5-level delta-sigma format. A block diagram of the 5-level delta-sigma modulator is shown in Figure 32. This 5-level delta-sigma modulator has the advantage of improved stability and reduced clock-jitter sensitivity over the typical one-bit (2-level) delta-sigma modulator.

The combined oversampling rate of the delta-sigma modulator and the internal 8× interpolation filter is 64 f_S for a 256-f_S system clock. The theoretical quantization noise performance of the 5-level delta-sigma modulator is shown in Figure 33.

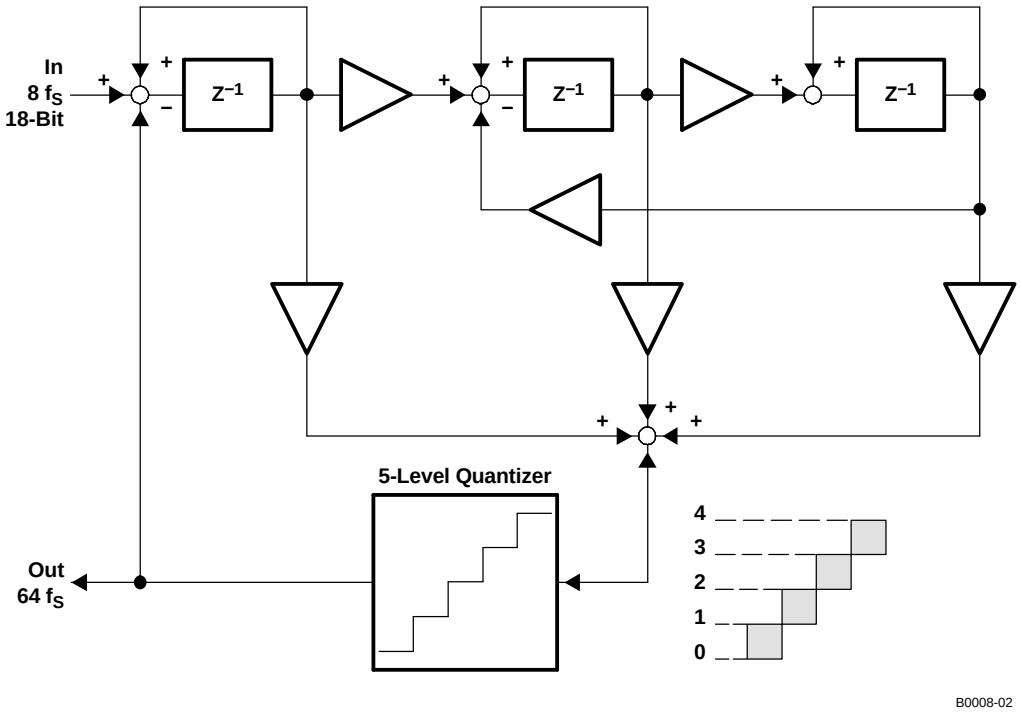


Figure 32. 5-Level ΔΣ Modulator Block Diagram

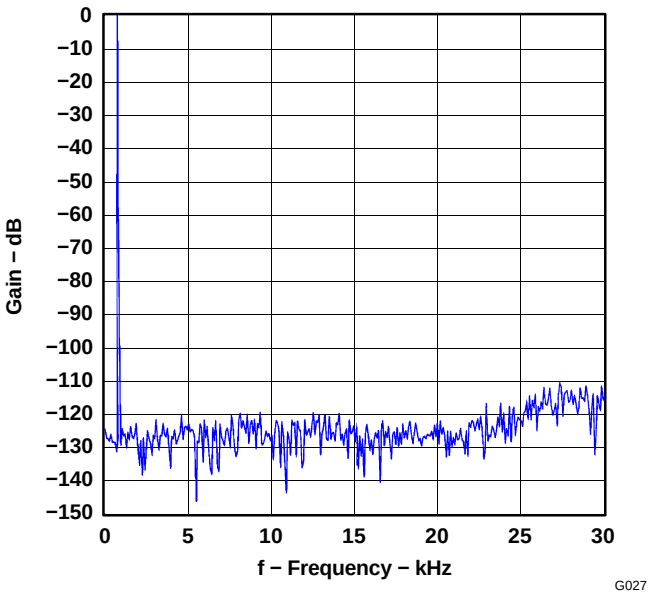


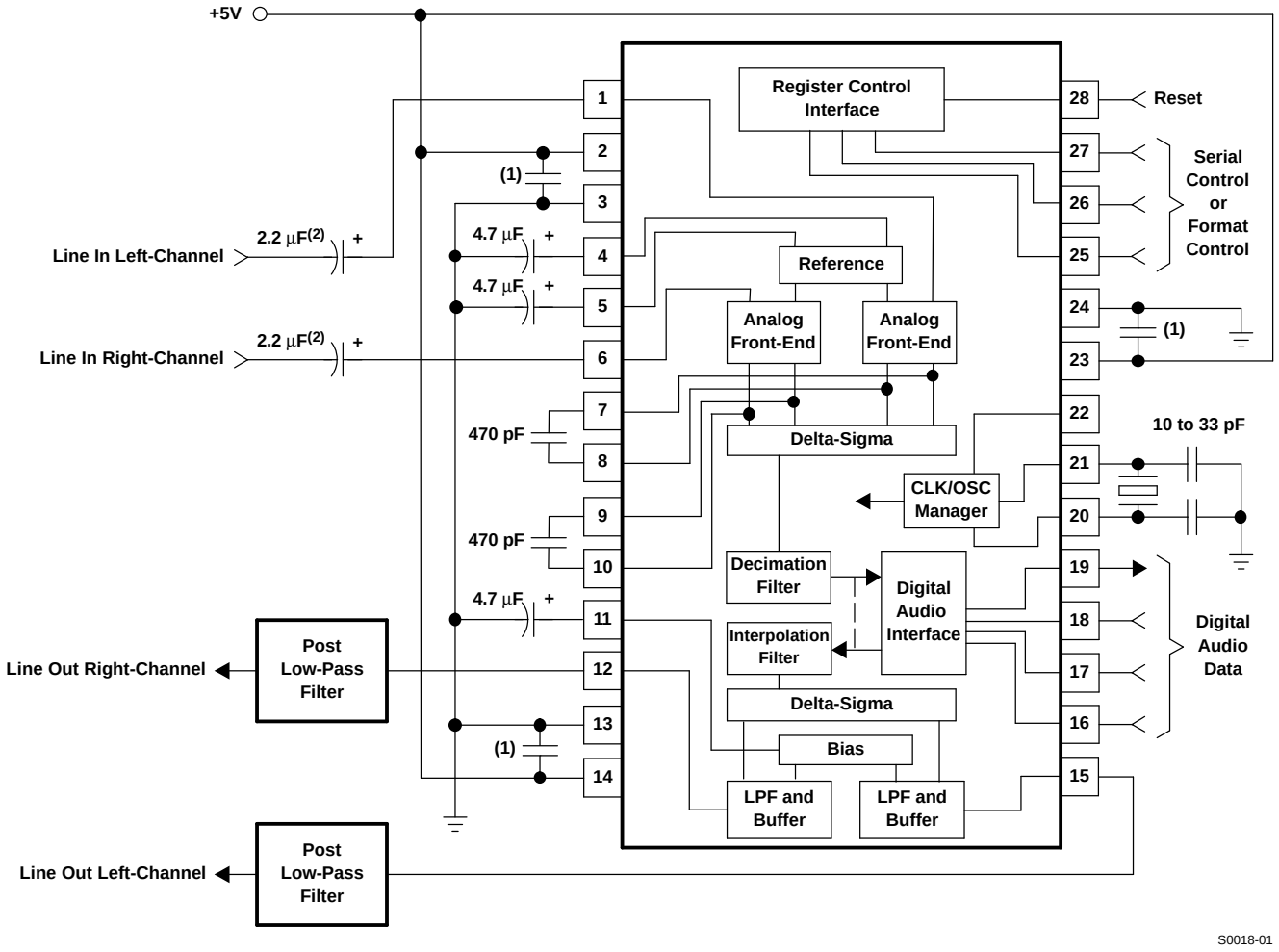
Figure 33. Quantization Noise Spectrum

APPLICATION INFORMATION

APPLICATION AND LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

TYPICAL CONNECTION

A typical connection diagram for the PCM3000/3001 is shown in Figure 34.



(1) Bypass capacitor = 0.1 µF and 10 µF.

(2) The input capacitor affects the pole of the HPF. Example: 2.2 µF sets the cutoff frequency to 4.8 Hz, with a 66-ms time constant.

Figure 34. Typical Connection Diagram for PCM3000/3001

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

The digital and analog power-supply lines to the PCM3000/3001 should be bypassed to the corresponding ground pins with both 0.1-µF ceramic and 10-µF tantalum capacitors as close to the device pins as possible to maximize the performance of the ADC and DAC. Although the PCM3000/3001 has three power supply lines to optimize dynamic performance, the use of one common power supply is generally recommended to avoid unexpected latch-up or pop noise due to power-supply sequencing problems. If separate power supplies are used, back-to-back diodes between the two power sources near the device are recommended to avoid latch-up problems.

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

GROUNDING

In order to optimize dynamic performance of the PCM3000/3001, the analog and digital grounds are not internally connected. PCM3000/3001 performance is optimized with a single ground plane for all returns. It is recommended to tie all PCM3000/3001 ground pins to the analog ground plane using low-impedance connections. The PCM3000/3001 should reside entirely over this plane to avoid coupling high-frequency digital switching noise into the analog ground plane.

VOLTAGE INPUTS

A tantalum or aluminum electrolytic capacitor, between 2.2 μF and 10 μF, is recommended as an ac-coupling capacitor at the inputs. Combined with the 15-kΩ characteristic input impedance, a 2.2-μF coupling capacitor establishes a 4.8-Hz cutoff frequency for blocking dc. The input voltage range can be increased by adding a series resistor on the analog input line. This series resistor, when combined with the 15-kΩ input impedance, creates a voltage divider and enables larger input ranges.

V_{REF} INPUTS

A 4.7-μF to 10-μF tantalum capacitor is recommended between $V_{REF}L$, $V_{REF}R$, and AGND1 to ensure low source impedance for the ADC references. These capacitors should be located as close as possible to the reference pins to reduce dynamic errors on the ADC reference.

$C_{IN}P$ AND $C_{IN}N$ INPUTS

A 470-pF to 1000-pF film or NPO ceramic capacitor is recommended between $C_{IN}PL$ and $C_{IN}NL$, and also between $C_{IN}PR$ and $C_{IN}NR$ to create an antialias filter that has a 170-kHz to 80-kHz cutoff frequency. These capacitors should be located as close as possible to the $C_{IN}P$ and $C_{IN}N$ pins to avoid introducing undesirable noise or dynamic errors into the delta-sigma modulator.

VCOM INPUT

A 4.7-μF to 10-μF tantalum capacitor is recommended between VCOM and AGND2 to ensure low source impedance of the DAC output common. This capacitor should located as close as possible to the VCOM pin to reduce dynamic errors on the DAC common.

SYSTEM CLOCK

The quality of the system clock can influence the dynamic performance of both the ADC and DAC in the PCM3000/3001. The duty cycle, jitter, and threshold voltage at the system clock input pin should be carefully managed. When power is supplied to the part, the system clock, bit clock (BCKIN), and word clock (LCRIN) must also be supplied simultaneously. Failure to supply the audio clocks results in a power dissipation increase of up to three times normal dissipation and may degrade long-term reliability if the maximum power dissipation limit is exceeded.

RSTB CONTROL

If capacitors greater than 4.7 μF are used on V_{REF} and VCOM, an external reset control with delay time corresponding to the V_{REF}, VCOM response is required.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)
PCM3000E	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	47	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3000E/2K	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3000E/2KG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3000EG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	47	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3001E	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	47	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3001E/2K	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3001E/2KG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	2000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3001EG/2K	ACTIVE					Pb-Free (RoHS)	CU SNBI	Level-1-260C-UNLIM
PCM3001EG4	ACTIVE	SSOP	DB	28	47	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-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 - 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)

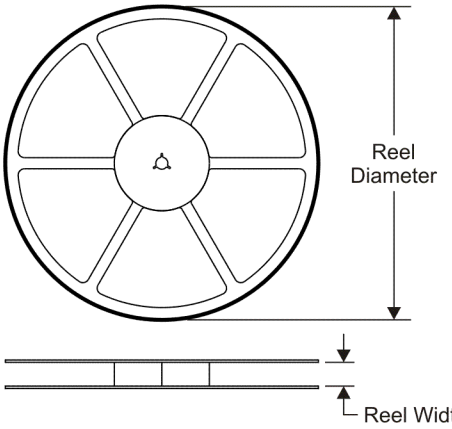
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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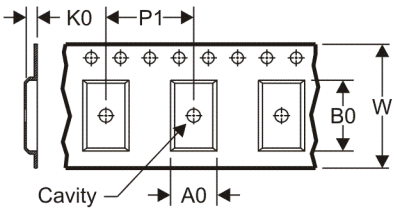
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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

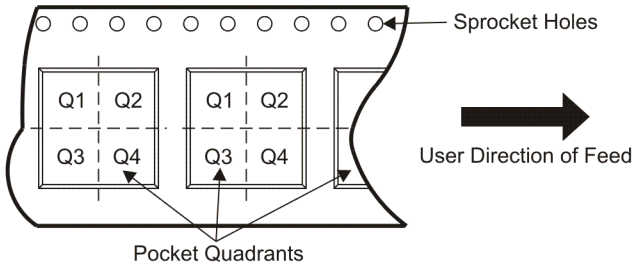


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

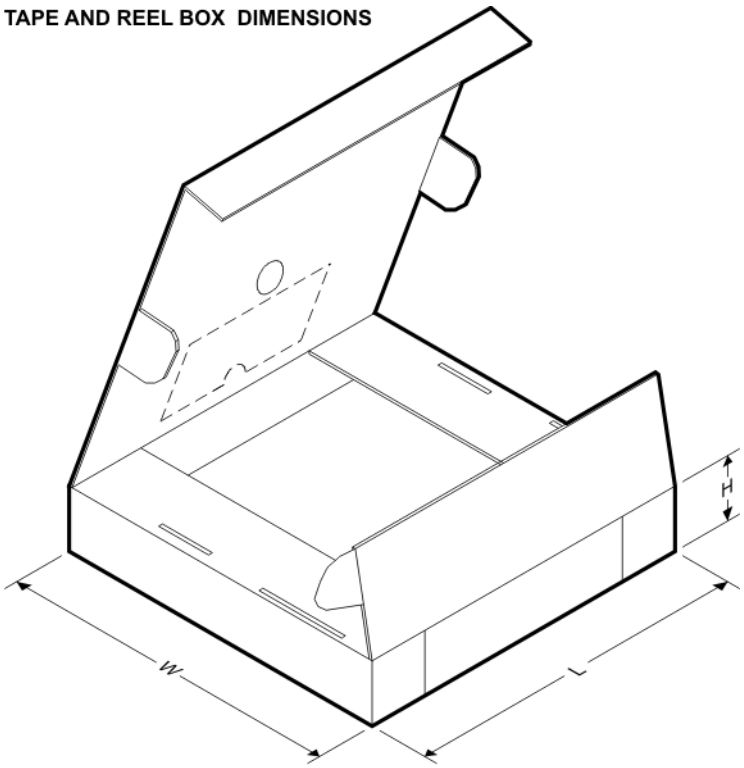
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
PCM3000E/2K	SSOP	DB	28	2000	330.0	17.4	8.5	10.8	2.4	12.0	16.0	Q1
PCM3001E/2K	SSOP	DB	28	2000	330.0	17.4	8.5	10.8	2.4	12.0	16.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



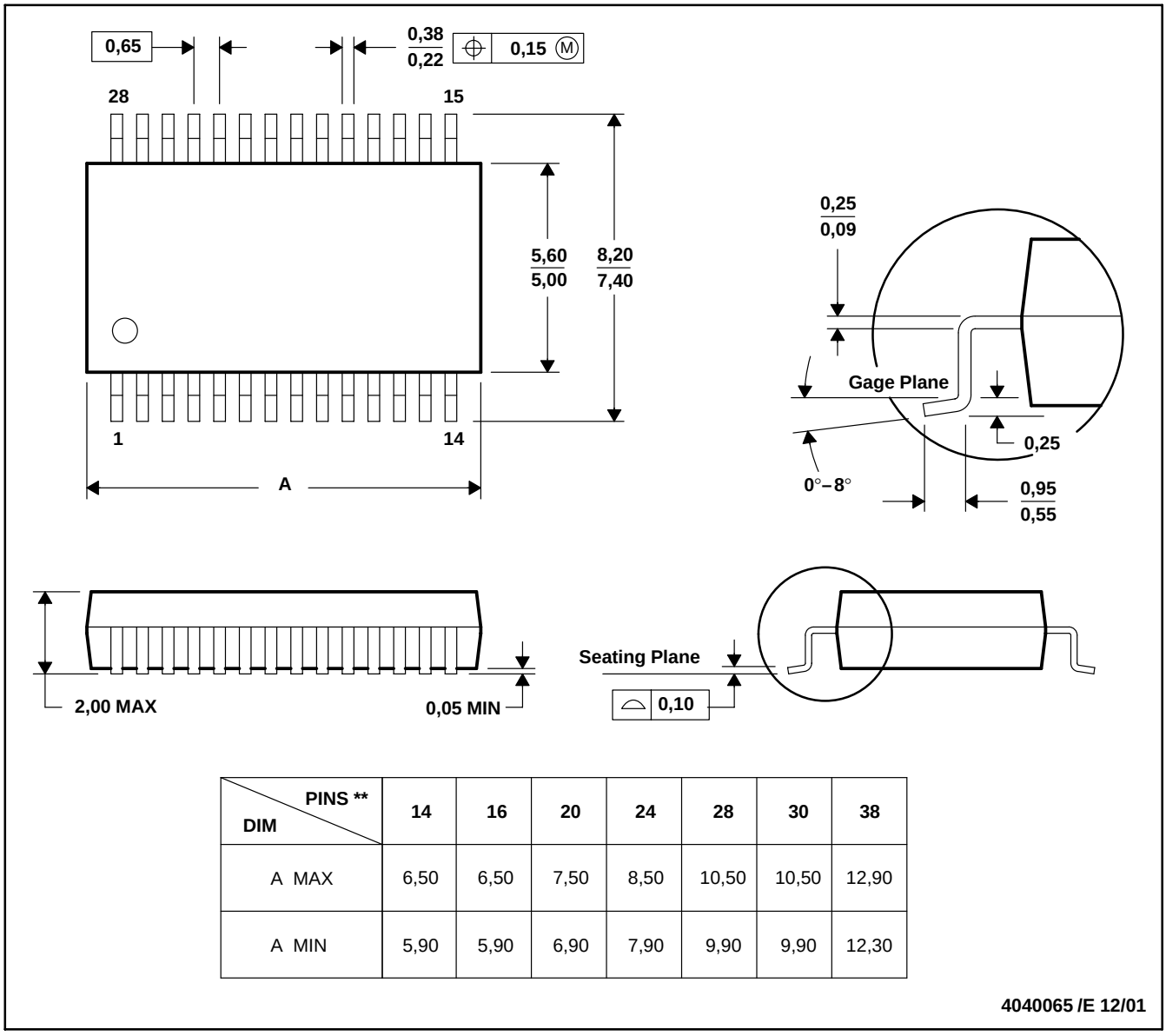
*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
PCM3000E/2K	SSOP	DB	28	2000	336.6	336.6	28.6
PCM3001E/2K	SSOP	DB	28	2000	336.6	336.6	28.6

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DB (R-PDSO-G)** **PLASTIC SMALL-OUTLINE**

28 PINS SHOWN



DIM \ PINS **	14	16	20	24	28	30	38
A MAX	6,50	6,50	7,50	8,50	10,50	10,50	12,90
A MIN	5,90	5,90	6,90	7,90	9,90	9,90	12,30

4040065 /E 12/01

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0,15.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO-150

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Logic	logic.ti.com	Military	www.ti.com/military
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Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com	Telephony	www.ti.com/telephony
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С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- *Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.*
- *Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.*
- *Подбор аналогов.*
- *Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.*

- *Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.*
- *Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.*
- *Комплексную поставку.*
- *Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.*
- *Формирование склада под заказчика.*

- *Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).*
- *Тестирование поставляемой продукции.*
- *Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.*
- *Входной контроль качества.*
- *Наличие сертификата ISO.*

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- *Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.*
- *Техническую поддержку проекта.*
- *Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.*
- *Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.*
- *Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.*

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