

Low Voltage Compandor

SA575

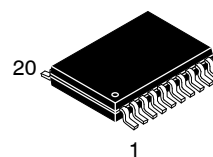
The SA575 is a precision dual gain control circuit designed for low voltage applications. The SA575's channel 1 is an expander, while channel 2 can be configured either for expander, compressor, or automatic level controller (ALC) application.

Features

- Operating Voltage Range from 3.0 V to 7.0 V
- Reference Voltage of 100 mV_{RMS} = 0 dB
- One Dedicated Summing Op Amp Per Channel and Two Extra Uncommitted Op Amps
- 600 Ω Drive Capability
- Single or Split Supply Operation
- Wide Input/Output Swing Capability
- These Devices are Pb-Free, Halogen Free/BFR Free and are RoHS Compliant

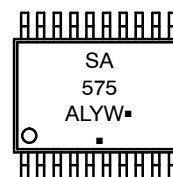
Applications

- Portable Communications
- Cellular Radio
- Cordless Telephone
- Consumer Audio
- Portable Broadcast Mixers
- Wireless Microphones
- Modems
- Electric Organs
- Hearing Aids



TSSOP-20
DTB SUFFIX
CASE 948E

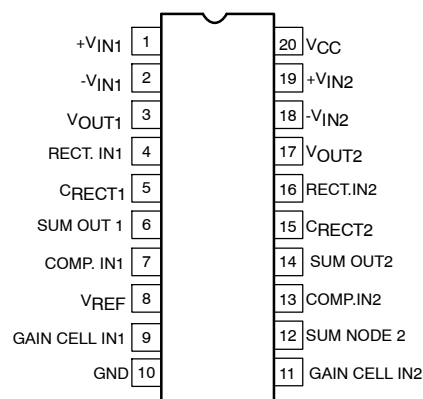
MARKING DIAGRAM



A = Assembly Location
 WL, L = Wafer Lot
 YY, Y = Year
 WW, W = Work Week
 ■ = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 12 of this data sheet.

SA575

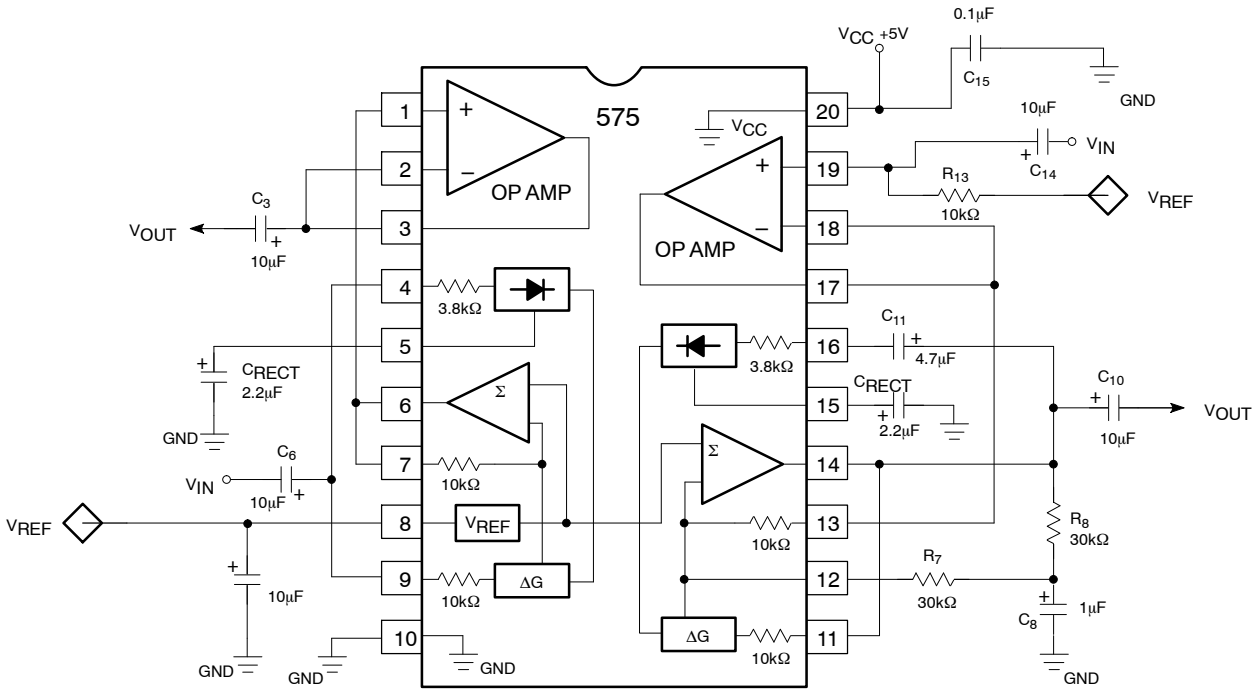


Figure 1. Block Diagram and Test Circuit

PIN FUNCTION DESCRIPTION

| Pin | Symbol | Description |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 1 | +VIN1 | Non-Inverted Input 1 |
| 2 | -VIN1 | Inverted Input 1 |
| 3 | VOUT | Output |
| 4 | RECT. IN1 | Rectifier 1 Input |
| 5 | CRECT1 | External Capacitor Pinout for Rectifier 1 |
| 6 | SUM OUT1 | Summation Output 1 |
| 7 | COMP. IN1 | Compensator Pin |
| 8 | VREF | Voltage Reference |
| 9 | GAIN CELL IN1 | Variable Gain Cell Input 1 |
| 10 | GND | Ground |
| 11 | GAIN CELL IN2 | Variable Gain Cell Input 2 |
| 12 | SUM NODE 2 | Summation Node 2 |
| 13 | COMP. IN2 | Compensator Pin |
| 14 | SUM OUT2 | Summation Output 2 |
| 15 | CRECT2 | External Capacitor Pinout for Rectifier 2 |
| 16 | RECT. IN2 | Rectifier 2 Input |
| 17 | VOUT2 | Output 2 |
| 18 | -VIN2 | Inverted Input 2 |
| 19 | +VIN2 | Non-Inverted Input 2 |
| 20 | VCC | Positive Power Supply |

SA575

MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Rating | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|------|
| Single Supply Voltage | V_{CC} | -0.3 to 8.0 | V |
| Voltage Applied to Any Other Pin | V_{IN} | -0.3 to ($V_{CC} + 0.3$) | V |
| Operating Ambient Temperature Range | T_A | -40 to +85 | °C |
| Operating Junction Temperature | T_J | 150 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | T_{STG} | 150 | °C |
| Thermal Impedance | θ_{JA} | 124 | °C/W |
| Maximum Power Dissipation | P_D | 1068 | mW |

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS Typical values are at $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Minimum and Maximum values are for the full operating temperature range: -40 to +85°C for SA575, except SSOP package is tested at +25°C only. $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$, unless otherwise stated. Both channels are tested in the Expander mode (see Test Circuit).

| Characteristic | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|----------------|--------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|

FOR COMPANDOR, INCLUDING SUMMING AMPLIFIER

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|--|------|------|-----|---------------|
| Supply Voltage (Note 1) | V_{CC} | – | 3.0 | 5.0 | 7.0 | V |
| Supply Current | I_{CC} | No Signal | 3.0 | 4.2 | 5.5 | mA |
| Reference Voltage (Note 2) | V_{REF} | $V_{CC} = 5.0\text{ V}$ | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | V |
| Summing Amp Output Load | R_L | – | 10 | – | – | k Ω |
| Total Harmonic Distortion | THD | 1.0 kHz, 0 dB, BW = 3.5 kHz | – | 0.12 | 1.5 | % |
| Output Voltage Noise | E_{NO} | BW = 20 kHz, $R_S = 0\ \Omega$ | – | 6.0 | 30 | μV |
| Unity Gain Level | 0dB | 1.0 kHz | -1.5 | – | 1.5 | dB |
| Output Voltage Offset | V_{OS} | No Signal | -150 | – | 150 | mV |
| Output DC Shift | | No Signal to 0 dB | -100 | – | 100 | mV |
| Tracking Error Relative to 0 dB | | Gain Cell Input = 0 dB, 1.0 kHz Rectifier Input = 6.0 dB, 1.0 kHz | -1.0 | – | 1.0 | dB |
| | | Gain Cell Input = 0 dB, 1.0 kHz Rectifier Input = -30 dB, 1.0 kHz | -1.0 | – | 1.0 | dB |
| Crosstalk | | 1.0 kHz, 0 dB, $C_{REF} = 220\ \mu\text{F}$ | – | -80 | -65 | dB |

FOR OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Output Swing | V_O | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ | $V_{CC}-0.4$ | V_{CC} | – | V |
| Output Load | R_L | 1.0 kHz | 600 | – | – | Ω |
| Input Common-Mode Range | CMR | – | 0 | – | V_{CC} | V |
| Common-Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR | – | 60 | 80 | – | dB |
| Input Bias Current | I_B | $V_{IN} = 0.5\text{ V to }4.5\text{ V}$ | -1.0 | – | 1.0 | μA |
| Input Offset Voltage | V_{OS} | – | – | 3.0 | – | mV |
| Open-Loop Gain | A_{VOL} | $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ | – | 80 | – | dB |
| Slew Rate | SR | Unity Gain | – | 1.0 | – | V/ μs |
| Bandwidth | GBW | Unity Gain | – | 3.0 | – | MHz |
| Input Voltage Noise | E_{NI} | BW = 20 kHz | – | 2.5 | – | μV |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | PSRR | 1.0 kHz, 250 mV | – | 60 | – | dB |

1. Operation down to $V_{CC} = 2.0\text{ V}$ is possible, but performance is reduced. See curves in Figures 6 and 7.
2. Reference voltage, V_{REF} is typically at $1/2\ V_{CC}$.

Functional Description

This section describes the basic subsystems and applications of the SA575 Compressor. More theory of operation on compressors can be found in AND8159 and AND8160. The typical applications of the SA575 low voltage compressor in an Expander (1:2), Compressor (2:1) and Automatic Level Control (ALC) function are explained. These three circuit configurations are shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4 respectively.

The SA575 has two channels for a complete compressing system. The left channel, A, can be configured as a 1:2 Expander while the right channel, B, can be configured as either a 2:1 Compressor, a 1:2 Expander or an ALC. Each channel consists of the basic compressing building blocks of rectifier cell, variable gain cell, summing amplifier and V_{REF} cell. In addition, the SA575 has two additional high performance uncommitted op amps which can be utilized for application such as filtering, pre-emphasis/de-emphasis or buffering.

Figure 5 shows the complete schematic for the applications demo board. Channel A is configured as an expander while channel B is configured so that it can be used either as a compressor or as an ALC circuit. The switch, S_1 , toggles the circuit between compressor and ALC mode. Jumpers J_1 and J_2 can be used to either include the additional op amps for signal conditioning or exclude them from the signal path. Bread boarding space is provided for R_1 , R_2 , C_1 , C_2 , R_{10} , R_{11} , C_{10} and C_{11} so that the response can be tailored for each individual need. The components as specified are suitable for the complete audio spectrum from 20 Hz to 20 kHz.

The most common configuration is as a unity gain non-inverting buffer where R_1 , C_1 , C_2 , R_{10} , C_{10} and C_{11} are eliminated and R_2 and R_{11} are shorted. Capacitors C_3 , C_5 , C_8 , and C_{12} are for DC blocking. In systems where the inputs and outputs are AC coupled, these capacitors and resistors can be eliminated. Capacitors C_4 and C_9 are for setting the attack and release time constant.

C_6 is for decoupling and stabilizing the voltage reference circuit. The value of C_6 should be such that it will offer a very low impedance to the lowest frequencies of interest. Too small a capacitor will allow supply ripple to modulate the audio path. The better filtered the power supply, the smaller this capacitor can be. R_{12} provides DC reference voltage to the amplifier of channel B. R_6 and R_7 provide a DC feedback path for the summing amp of channel B, while C_7 is a short-circuit to ground for signals. C_{14} and C_{15} are for power supply decoupling. C_{14} can also be eliminated if the power supply is well regulated with very low noise and ripple.

Demonstrated Performance

The applications demo board was built and tested for a frequency range of 20 Hz to 20 kHz with the component values as shown in Figure 5 and $V_{CC} = 5.0$ V. In the expander mode, the typical input dynamic range was from -34 dB to +12 dB where 0 dB is equal to 100 mV_{RMS}. The typical unity gain level measured at 0 dB @ 1.0 kHz input was ± 0.5 dB and the typical tracking error was ± 0.1 dB for input range of -30 to +10 dB.

In the compressor mode, the typical input dynamic range was from -42 dB to ± 18 dB with a tracking error ± 0.1 dB and the typical unity gain level was ± 0.5 dB.

In the ALC mode, the typical input dynamic range was from -42 dB to +8.0 dB with typical output deviation of ± 0.2 dB about the nominal output of 0 dB. For input greater than +9.0 dB in ALC configuration, the summing amplifier sometimes exhibits high frequency oscillations. There are several solutions to this problem. The first is to lower the values of R_6 and R_7 to 20 k Ω each. The second is to add a current limiting resistor in series with C_{12} at Pin 13. The third is to add a compensating capacitor of about 22 to 30 pF between the input and output of summing amplifier (Pins 12 and 14). With any one of the above recommendations, the typical ALC mode input range increased to +18 dB yielding a dynamic range of over 60 dB.

Expander

The typical expander configuration is shown in Figure 2. The variable gain cell and the rectifier cell are in the signal input path. The V_{REF} is always $1/2 V_{CC}$ to provide the maximum headroom without clipping. The 0 dB ref is 100 mV_{RMS}. The input is AC coupled through C_5 , and the output is AC coupled through C_3 . If in a system the inputs and outputs are AC coupled, then C_3 and C_5 can be eliminated, thus requiring only one external component, C_4 . The variable gain cell and rectifier cell are DC coupled so any offset voltage between Pins 4 and 9 will cause small offset error current in the rectifier cell. This will affect the

accuracy of the gain cell. This can be improved by using an extra capacitor from the input to Pin 4 and eliminating the DC connection between Pins 4 and 9.

The expander gain expression and the attack and release time constant is given by Equation 1 and Equation 2, respectively.

$$\text{Expander gain} = \left(\frac{4V_{IN(\text{avg})}}{3.8 \text{ k}\Omega \times 100 \mu\text{A}} \right)^2 \quad (\text{eq. 1})$$

$$\text{where } V_{IN(\text{avg})} = 0.95V_{IN(\text{RMS})}$$

$$\tau_R = \tau_A = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_{RECT} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_4 \quad (\text{eq. 2})$$

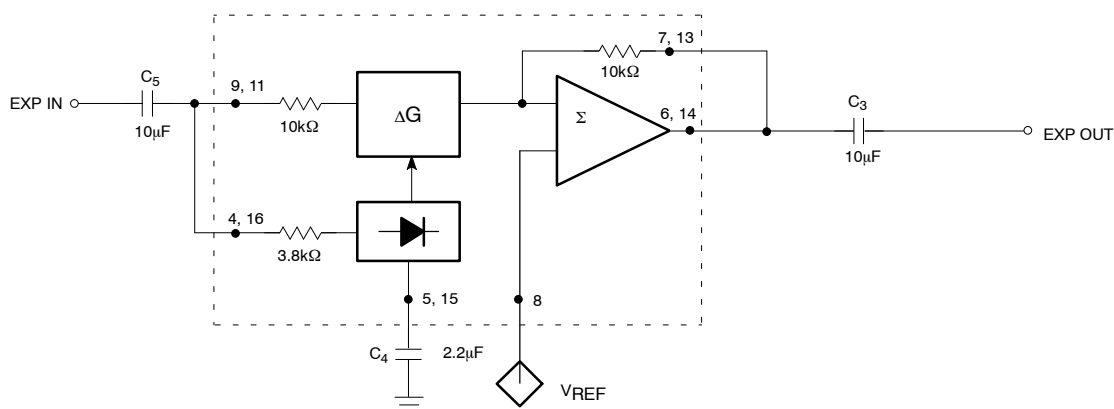


Figure 2. Typical Expander Configuration

Compressor

The typical compressor configuration is shown in Figure 3. In this mode, the rectifier cell and variable gain cell are in the feedback path. R_6 and R_7 provide the DC feedback to the summing amplifier. The input is AC coupled through C_{12} and output is AC coupled through C_8 . In a system with inputs and outputs AC coupled, C_8 and C_{12} could be eliminated and only R_6 , R_7 , C_7 , and C_{13} would be required. If the external components R_6 , R_7 and C_7 are eliminated, then the output of the summing amplifier will motor-boat in absence of signals or at extremely low signals. This is because there is no DC feedback path from

the output to input. In the presence of an AC signal this phenomenon is not observed and the circuit will appear to function properly.

The compressor gain expression and the attack and release time constant is given by Equation 3 and Equation 4, respectively.

$$\text{Compressor gain} = \left[\frac{3.8 \text{ k}\Omega \times 100 \text{ }\mu\text{A}}{4V_{IN(\text{avg})}} \right]^{1/2} \quad (\text{eq. 3})$$

$$\text{where } V_{IN(\text{avg})} = 0.95V_{IN(\text{RMS})}$$

$$\tau_R = \tau_A = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_{\text{RECT}} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_4 \quad (\text{eq. 4})$$

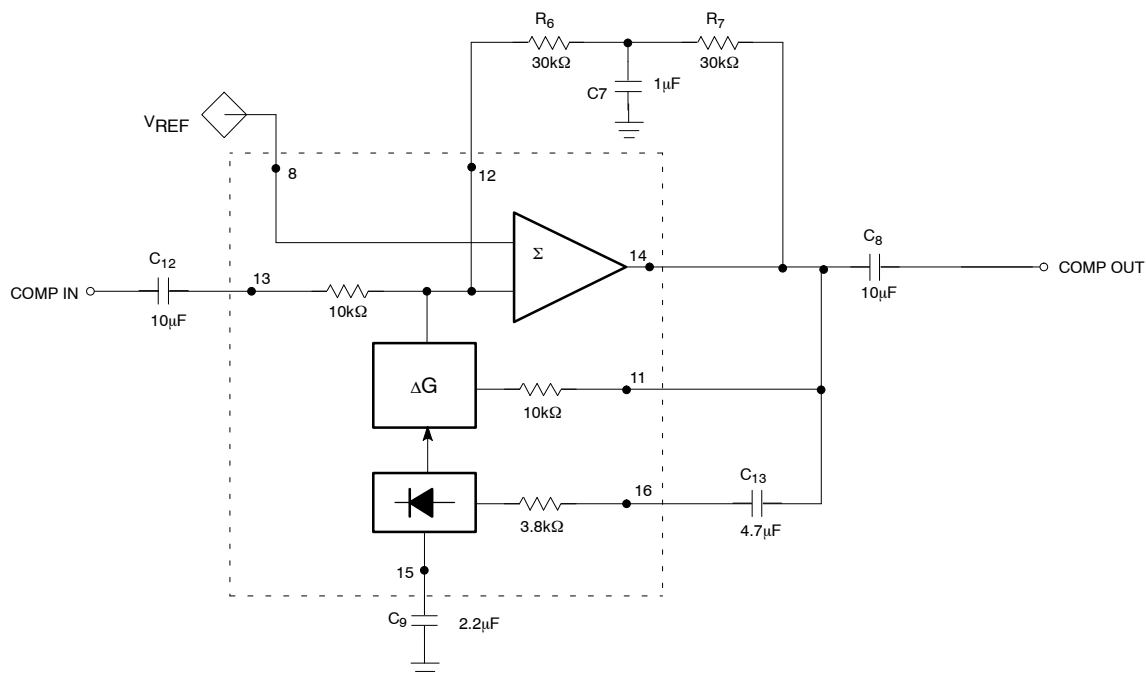


Figure 3. Typical Compressor Configuration

Automatic Level Control

The typical Automatic Level Control circuit configuration is shown in Figure 4. It can be seen that it is quite similar to the compressor schematic except that the input to the rectifier cell is from the input path and not from the feedback path. The input is AC coupled through C_{12} and C_{13} and the output is AC coupled through C_8 . Once again, as in the previous cases, if the system input and output signals are already AC coupled, then C_{12} , C_{13} and C_8 could be eliminated. Concerning the compressor, removing R_6 , R_7 and C_7 will cause motor-boating in

absence of signals. C_{COMP} is necessary to stabilize the summing amplifier at higher input levels. This circuit provides an input dynamic range greater than 60 dB with the output within ± 0.5 dB typical. The necessary design expressions are given by Equation 5 and Equation 6, respectively.

$$\text{ALC gain} = \frac{3.8 \text{ k}\Omega \times 100 \text{ }\mu\text{A}}{4V_{IN(\text{avg})}} \quad (\text{eq. 5})$$

$$\tau_R = \tau_A = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_{RECT} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times C_9 \quad (\text{eq. 6})$$

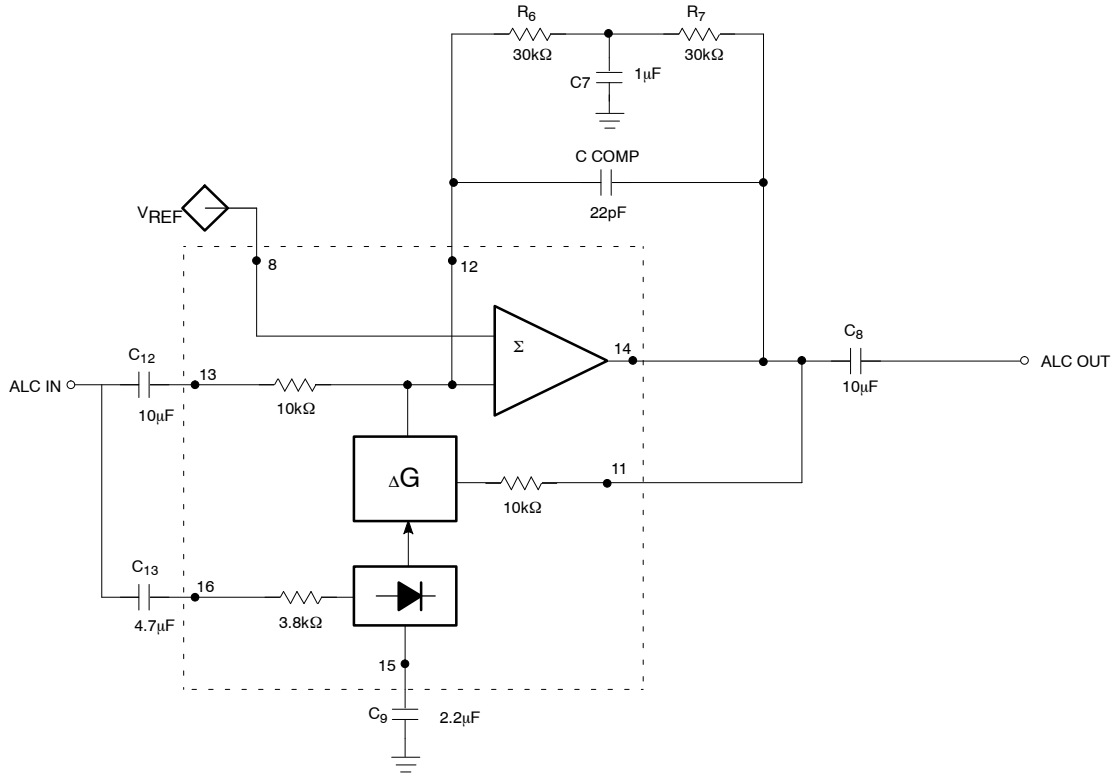


Figure 4. Typical ALC Configuration

SA575

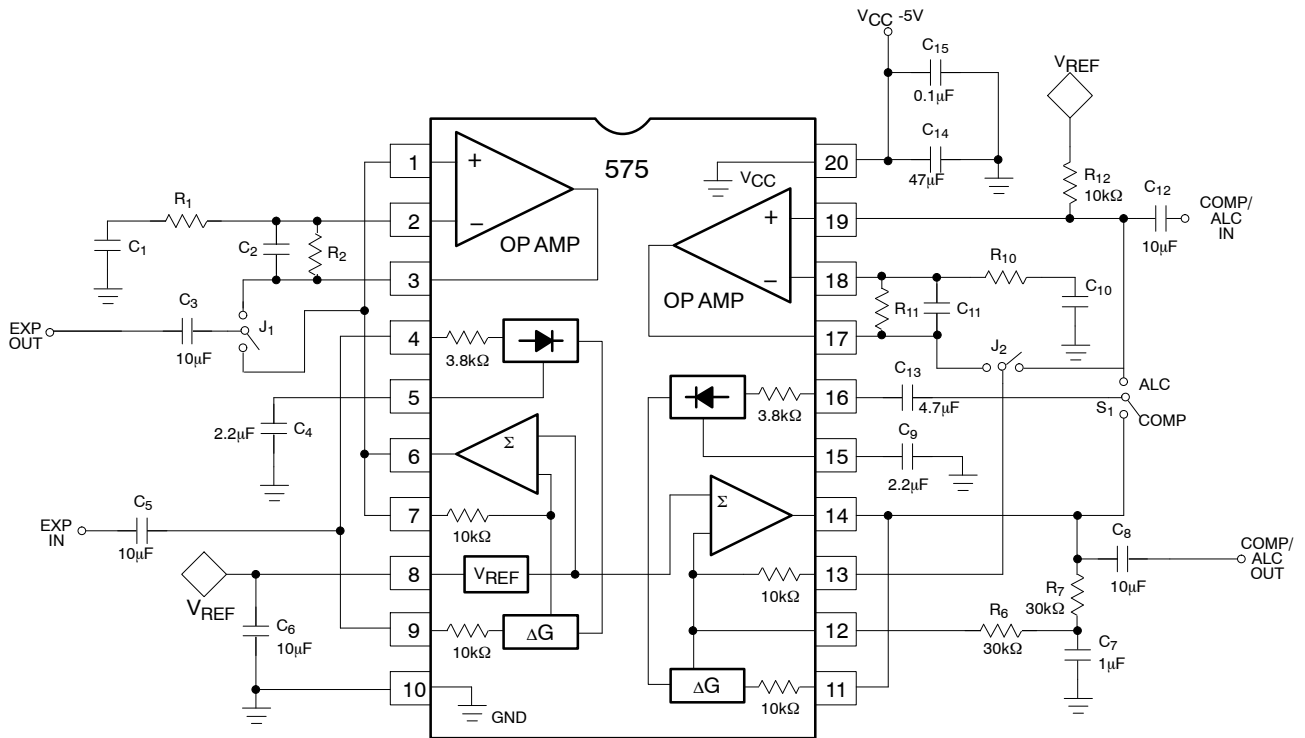


Figure 5. SA575 Low Voltage Expander/Compressor/ALC Demo Board

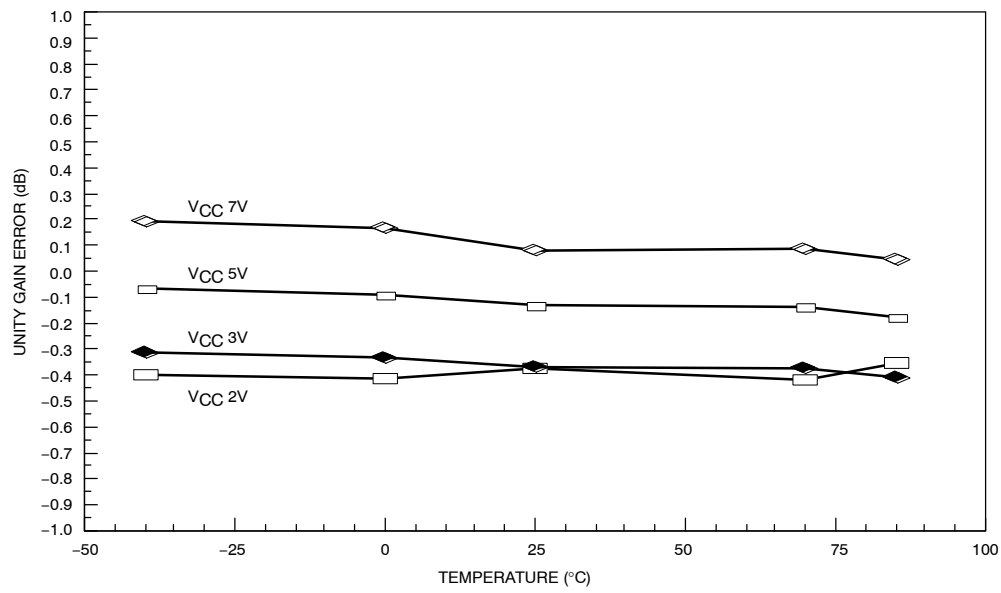


Figure 6. Unity Gain Error vs. Temperature and V_{CC}

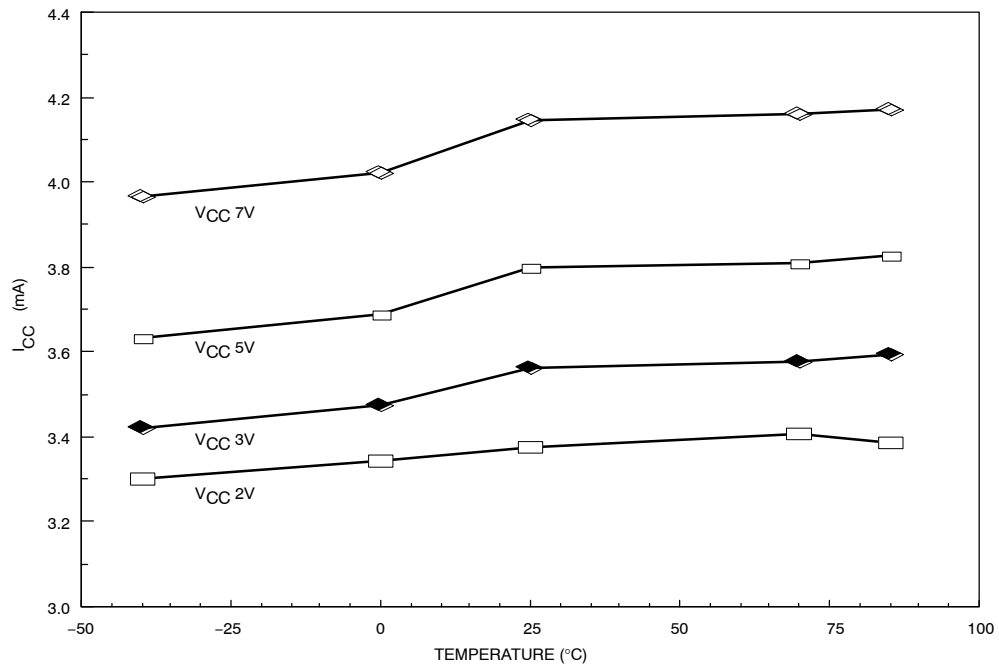


Figure 7. I_{CC} vs. Temperature and V_{CC}

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

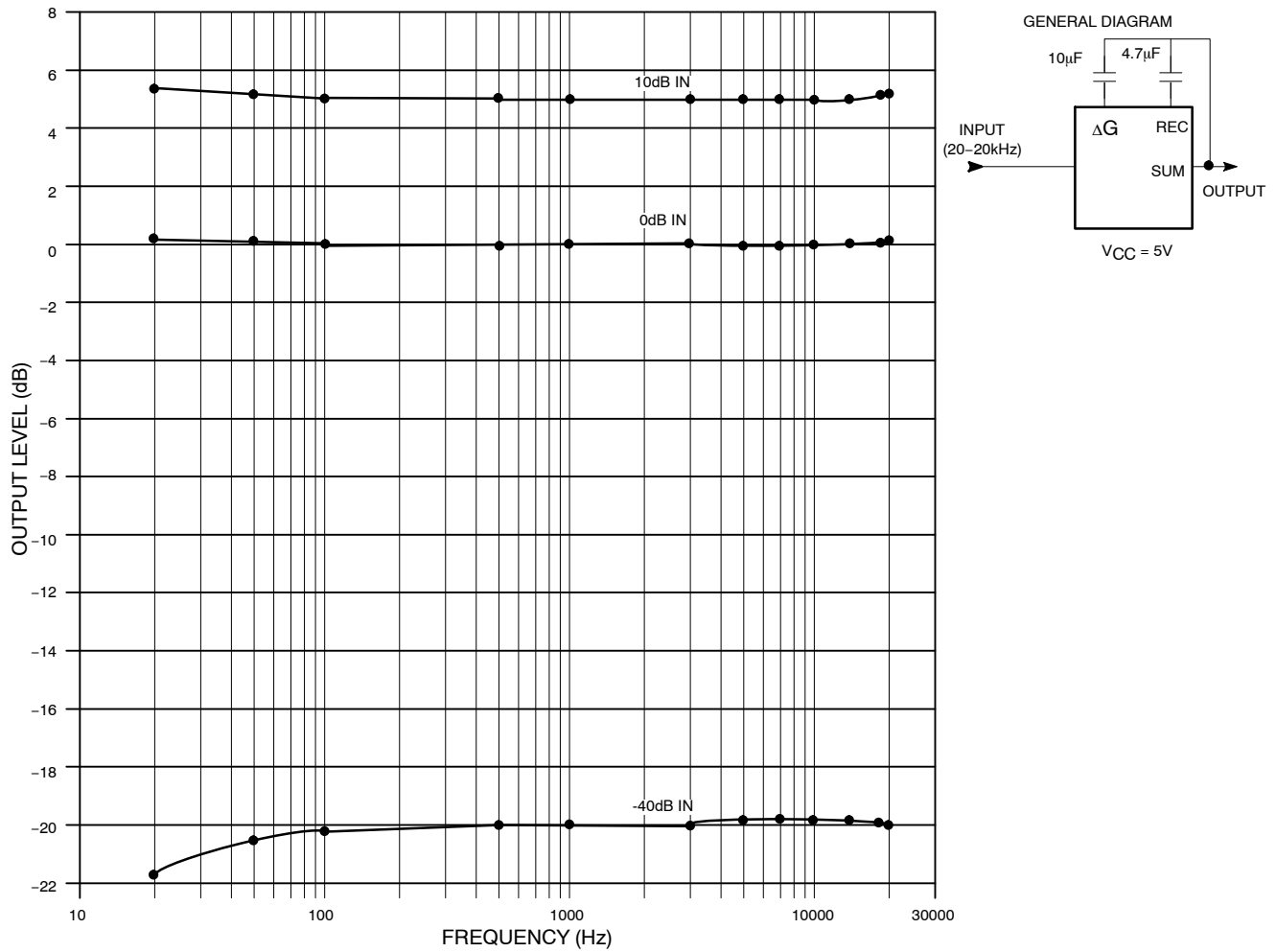


Figure 8. Compressor Output Frequency Response

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

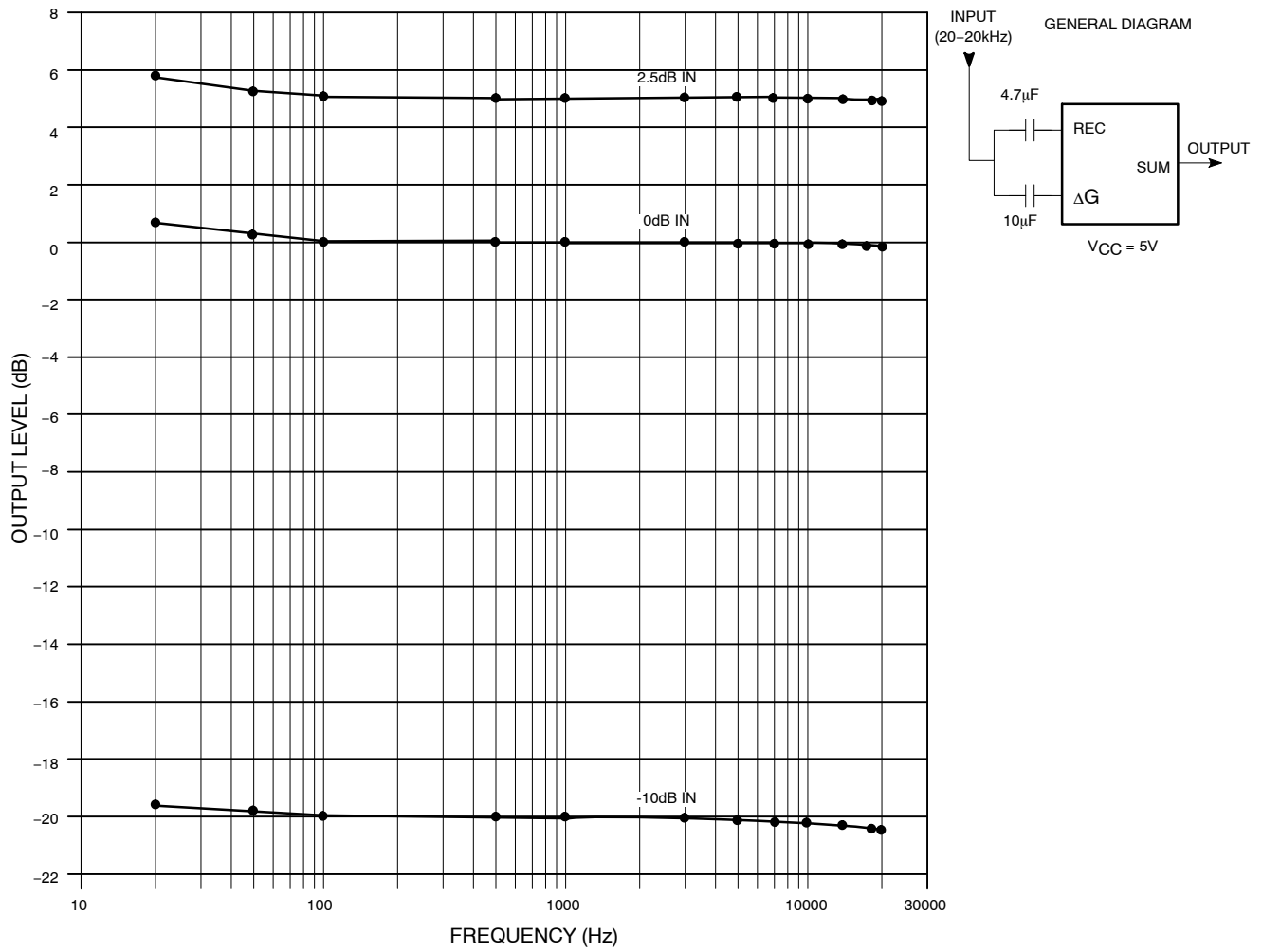


Figure 9. Expander Output Frequency Response

SA575

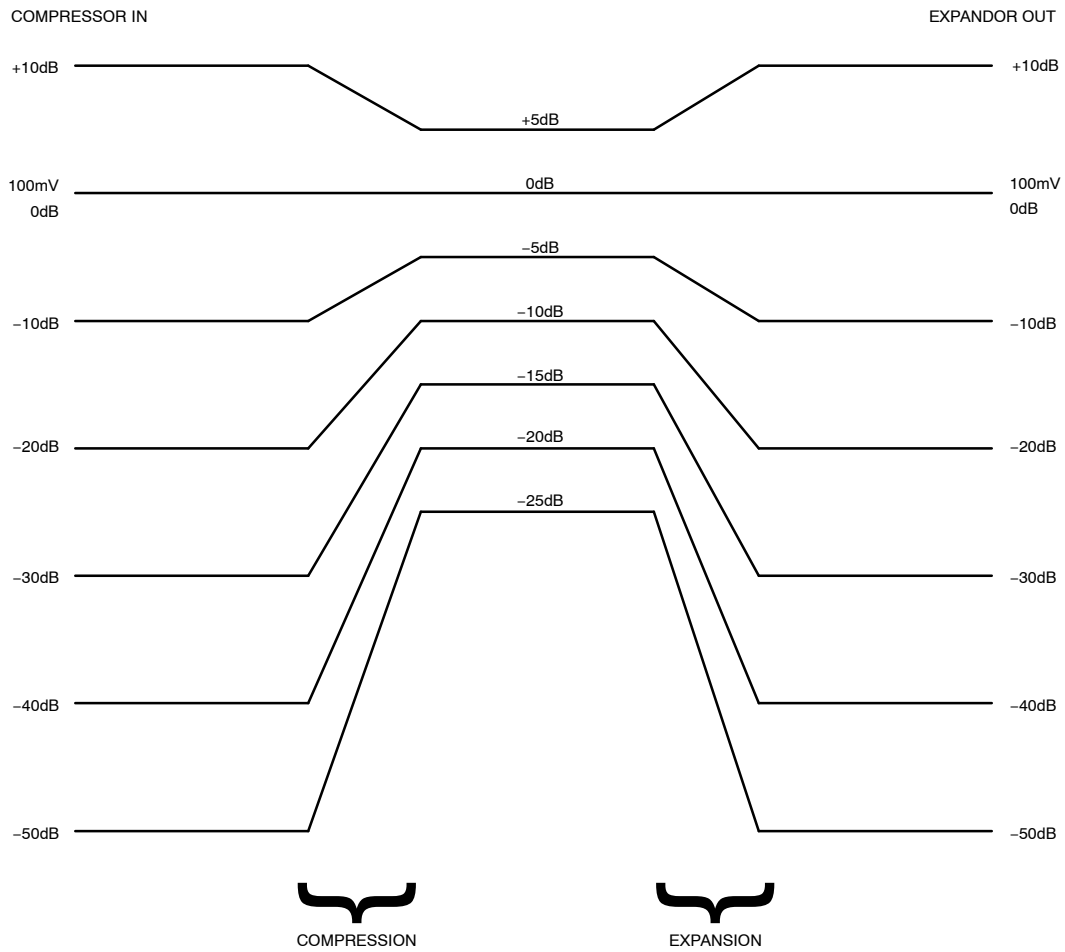


Figure 10. The Companding Function

ORDERING INFORMATION

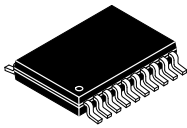
| Device | Package | Temperature Range | Shipping [†] |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| SA575DTBR2G | TSSOP-20 (Pb-Free) | -40 to +85°C | 2500 / Tape & Reel |

[†]For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, [BRD8011/D](#).

MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

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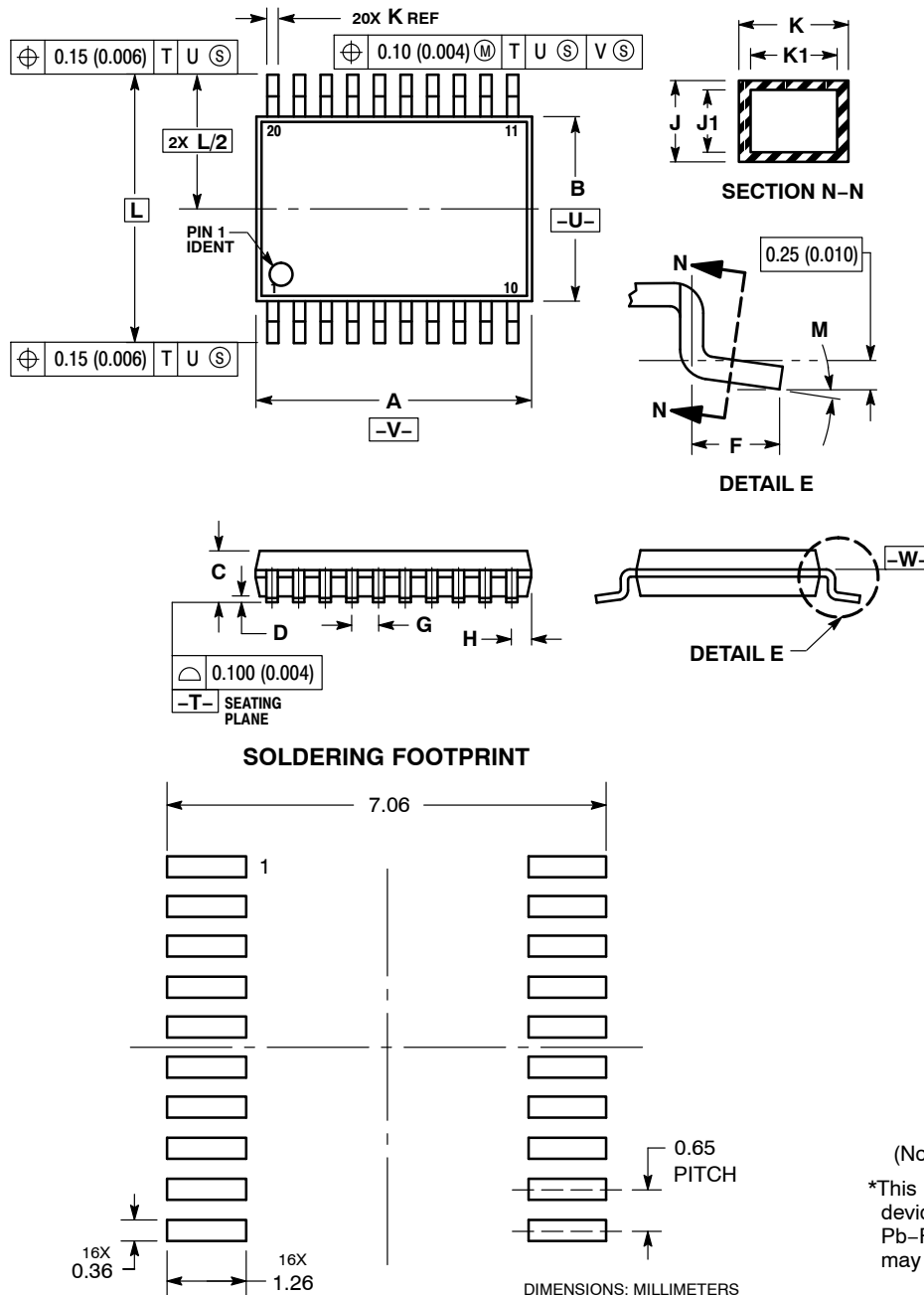
ON



SCALE 2:1

TSSOP-20 WB
CASE 948E
ISSUE D

DATE 17 FEB 2016

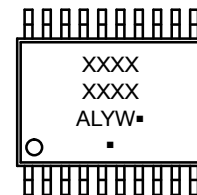


NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION K DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.08 (0.003) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE K DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. TERMINAL NUMBERS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
7. DIMENSION A AND B ARE TO BE DETERMINED AT DATUM PLANE -W-.

| DIM | MILLIMETERS | | INCHES | |
|-----|-------------|------|-----------|-------|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 6.40 | 6.60 | 0.252 | 0.260 |
| B | 4.30 | 4.50 | 0.169 | 0.177 |
| C | --- | 1.20 | --- | 0.047 |
| D | 0.05 | 0.15 | 0.002 | 0.006 |
| F | 0.50 | 0.75 | 0.020 | 0.030 |
| G | 0.65 BSC | | 0.026 BSC | |
| H | 0.27 | 0.37 | 0.011 | 0.015 |
| J | 0.09 | 0.20 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| J1 | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.004 | 0.006 |
| K | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.007 | 0.012 |
| K1 | 0.19 | 0.25 | 0.007 | 0.010 |
| L | 6.40 BSC | | 0.252 BSC | |
| M | 0° | 8° | 0° | 8° |

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



- A = Assembly Location
- L = Wafer Lot
- Y = Year
- W = Work Week
- = Pb-Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot "▪", may or may not be present.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|--|
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| DESCRIPTION: | TSSOP-20 WB | PAGE 1 OF 1 |

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