

Gain Scaling and Audio Performance of the PCM1804

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ABSTRACT

This application note describes the theory and operation of an analog gain scaling circuit that is required to obtain specified audio performance from the PCM1804.

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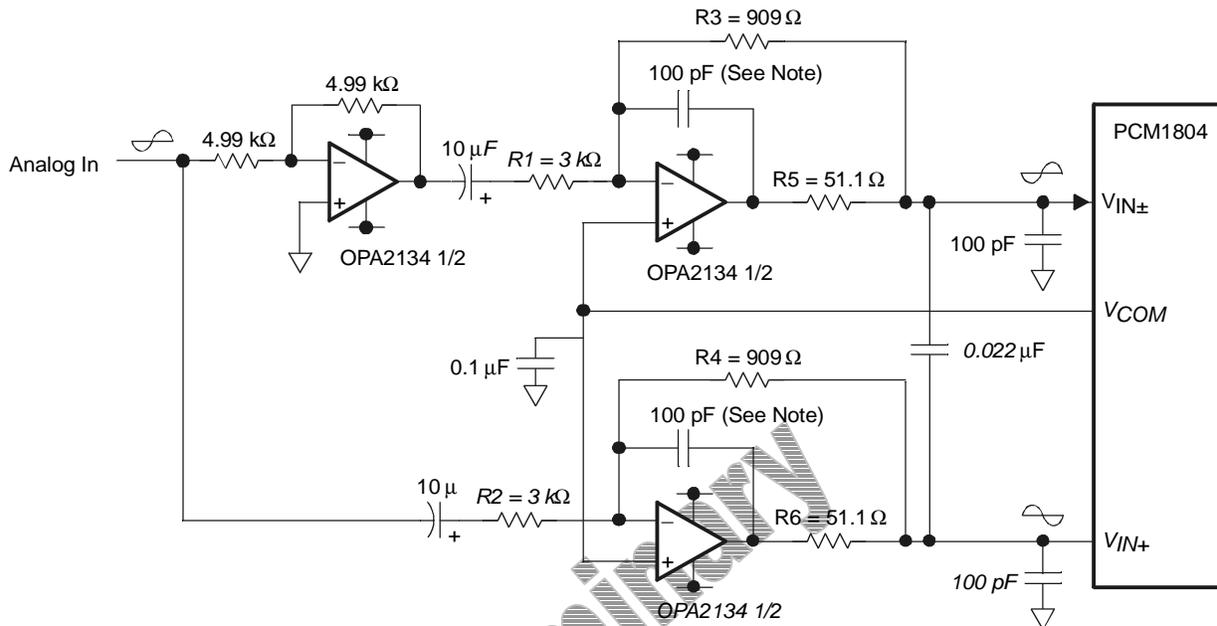
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1 Input Gain Scaling Circuit

The input gain scaling circuit is made up of a single-to-balanced differential conversion, a low-pass filter, and a gain scaling function. Figure 1 shows the single-ended input gain scaling circuit that is specified in the PCM1804 data sheet, literature number SLES022.



NOTE: 3300 pF is recommended if an input signal greater than ± 6 dB below full scale at 100 kHz is applied in DSD mode.

Figure 1. PCM1804 Input Gain Scaling Circuit

The input gain scaling circuit must be an inverted amplifier configuration. Figure 2 shows the equivalent circuit for the gain scaling circuit.

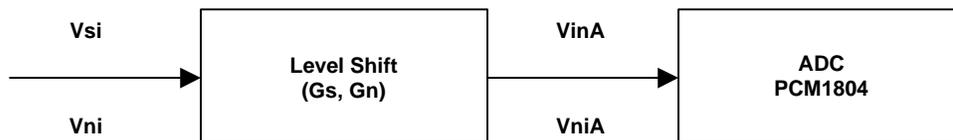


Figure 2. Equivalent Circuit for Gain Scaling

The gain scaling circuit has signal gain (G_s) for the input analog signal (V_{si}) and noise gain (G_n) for input noise (V_{ni}).

The input signal level (V_{inA}) at the PCM1804 is given by $G_s \times V_{si}$. The input noise level at the PCM1804 is given by $G_n \times V_{ni}$ as shown in following equations.

$$V_{inA} = G_s \times V_{si} \quad (1)$$

$$V_{niA} = G_n \times V_{ni} \quad (2)$$

The signal-to-noise ratio at the ADC input (SNRA) is given by the following equation.

$$SNRA = V_{niA} / V_{inA} \quad (3)$$

The signal-to-noise ratio at the gain scaling circuit input (SNRL) is given by the following equation.

$$SNRL = V_{ni} / V_{si} \quad (4)$$

This may be arranged as follows from equation 1 and 2.

$$SNRL = (V_{niA} / G_n) / (V_{inA} / G_s) = (G_s / G_n) (V_{niA} / V_{inA}) \text{ from equation (3)} = (G_s / G_n) SNRA \quad (5)$$

Equation 5 is significant; SNRL at the gain scaling input can be improved by the ratio of (G_s / G_n) over SNRA at the ADC input.

Signal gain (G_s) as shown in Figure 1 is given by:

$$G_s = (909 / 3K) = 0.303 \quad (6)$$

Noise gain (G_n) on Figure 1 is given by:

$$G_n = (1 + G_s) = 1 + 0.303 = 1.303 \quad (7)$$

Thus, SNRL is given by equation 8.

$$SNRL = (0.303 / 1.303) SNRA = 0.233 SNRA \quad (8)$$

Equation 9 can be converted to (dB) as follows:

$$SNRL = 20 \log (0.233) SNRA = SNRA + 12.7 \text{ (dB)} \quad (9)$$

NOTE: $20 \log (0.233) = 12.711$

Therefore, the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) at the gain scaling input can be improved by the gain scaling circuit as shown in equation 9. In the case of the PCM1804, key audio performance (THD+N, SNR, and dynamic range) is specified with this gain scaling circuit. Full-scale signal level at the PCM1804 is differential ± 2.5 V; full scale level at the gain scaling input V_{si} (F/S) is given by $V_{si} = (2.5 \text{ Vpp} / G_s) = (2.5 \text{ Vpp} / 0.303) = 8.25 \text{ Vpp}$.

2 Audio Performance by Input Signal Level

This section shows actual audio performance data measured on the DEM-DAI1804 evaluation board for the PCM1804.

2.1 Test Block Diagram

The evaluation block diagram for audio performance as a function of signal level is shown in Figure 3.

An audio precision system-one is used as the audio signal source and for audio performance measurement.

A single-ended (unbalanced) audio signal (V_{si}) on the DEM-DAI1804 can be provided by system-one. The level of signal V_{ia} (input of the PCM1804) can also be monitored. Then, the audio performance for each signal level, V_{si} and V_{ia} , can be compared.

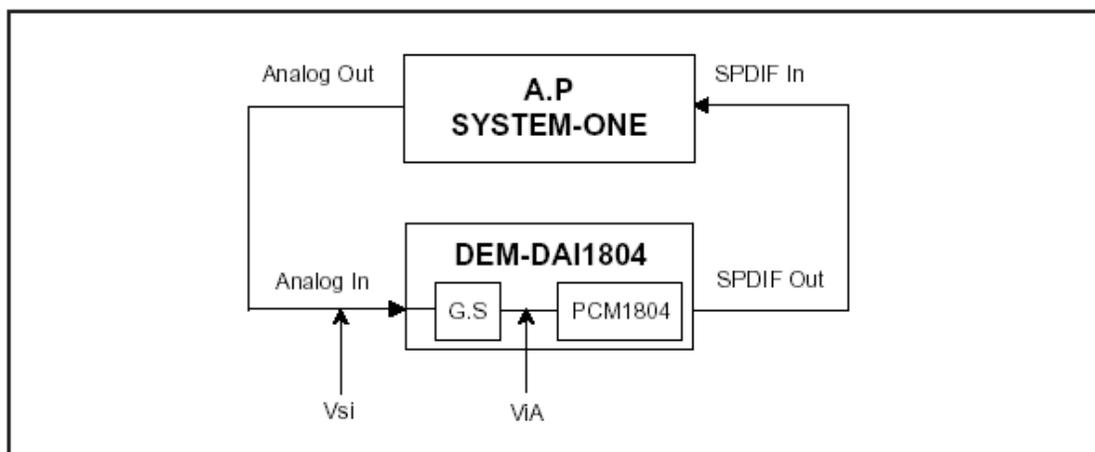


Figure 3. Evaluation Block Diagram

2.2 Measured Data of Audio Performance as a Function of Signal Level

Table 1 shows audio performance (THD+N, dynamic range, and SNR) as a function of signal level measured using the evaluation block diagram that is shown in Figure 3.

On this evaluation, gain scaling of the DEM-DAI1804 is entered $G_s = 0.213$.

Table 1. Audio Performance Data as a Function of Signal Level

UN BAL IN(V_{PP})	PCM1804 IN(V_{PP})	THD+N (%)	DR (dB)	SNR (dB)
11.9	2.45	0.00067	113.3	112.4
11	2.28	0.00074	112.7	112.3
10	2.08	0.00081	111.7	111.5
9	1.88	0.00084	111	110.6
8	1.65	0.00081	110	109.6
7	1.45	0.00072	108.9	108.4
6	1.24	0.00068	107.4	107.1
5	1.04	0.00074	105.8	105.5
4	0.837	0.00068	103.8	103.5
3	0.625	0.00115	101.4	101
2.5	0.525	0.00138	99.7	99.4
2	0.412	0.00179	97.8	97.5
1	0.214	0.00944	91.8	91.5

As shown in Table 1, the audio performance for a full-scale input level (2.45 Vpp) into the PCM1804 is THD+N = 0.00138%, dynamic range = 99.7 dB, and SNR = 99.4 dB. This audio performance is much lower than the specified audio performance of the PCM1804.

To obtain the specified audio performance (THD+N = 0.00067%, dynamic range = 113.3 dB, and SNR = 112.4 dB), the input signal level must be gain scaled ($V_{si} = 12 \text{ Vpp}$, $V_{ia} = 2.5 \text{ Vpp}$).

There are two versions of the DEM-DAI1804 for gain scaling. Therefore, the gain scaling circuit is absolutely required to obtain specified audio performance of greater than 110-dB dynamic range and SNR.

2.3 Audio Performance as a Function of PCM1804 Input Level

Figure 4 shows THD+N as a function of signal level. Figure 5 shows the dynamic range and SNR as a function of signal level. Both audio performance graphs show the input signal level at V_{in} of PCM1804 combined with the gain scaling circuit. The audio-signal level at the signal source (input of DEM-DAI1804) is gain scaled (G_s). The signal level is shown in parentheses.

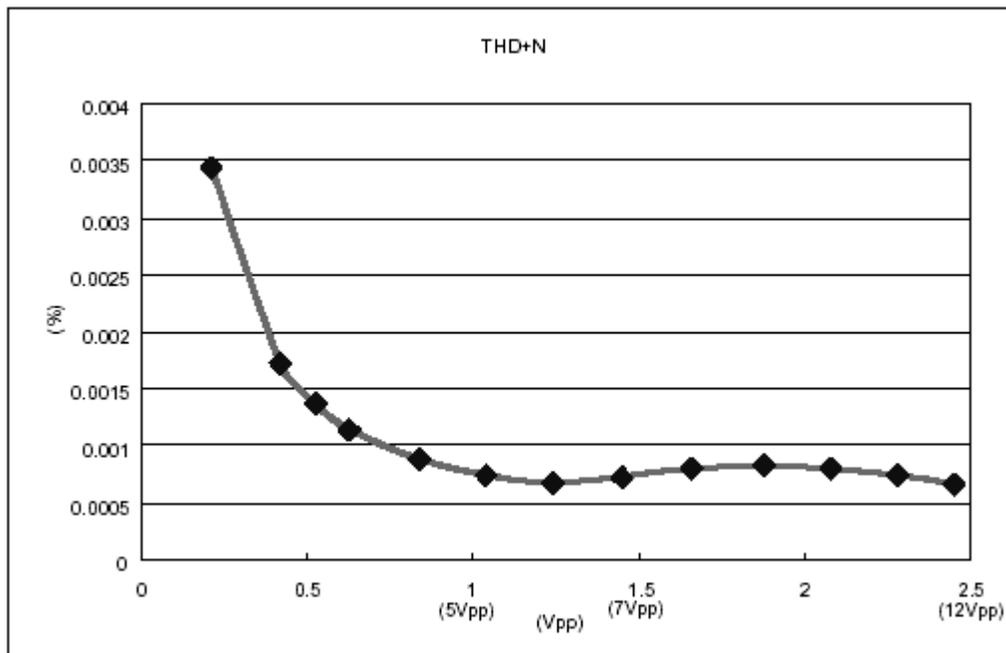


Figure 4. THD+N vs Signal Level

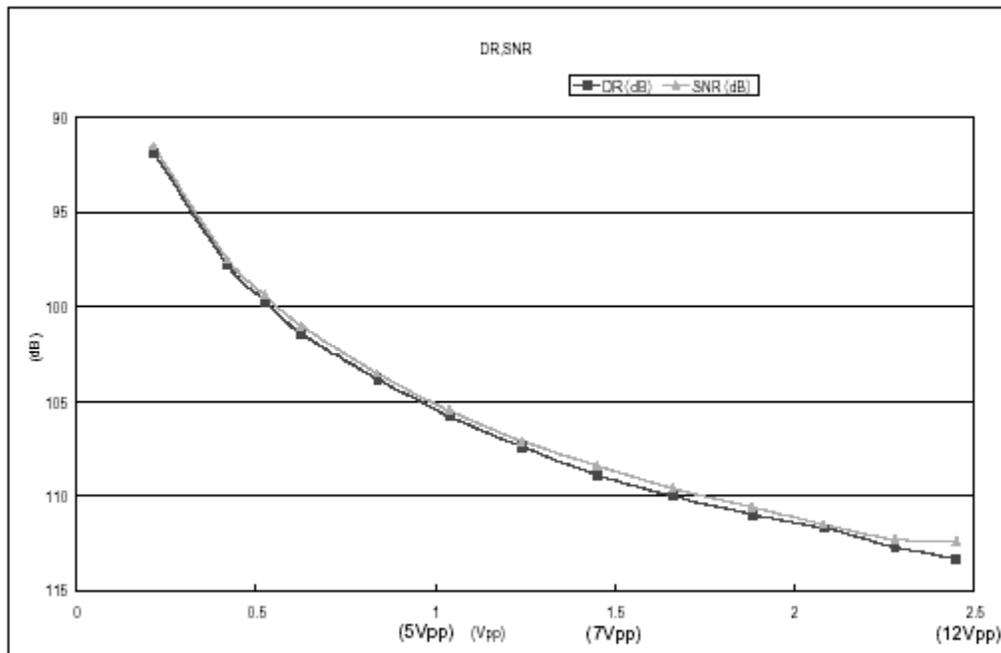


Figure 5. Dynamic Range and SNR vs Signal Level

3 Summary

The audio performance of the PCM1804 as specified in the data sheet is achieved through the use of the gain scaling circuit. Without the gain scaling circuit the specified audio performance can not be achieved. The gain scaling circuit improves the audio performance as the ratio of signal gain (G_s) to noise gain (G_n). Thus, the V_{si} signal level must be higher than V_{ia} due to the signal gain (G_s).

Gain scaling is applied for both differential (balanced) and single (unbalanced) signal transmission formats. This can be designed by configuration of actual applications, but signal gain (G_s) must be less than 1 as indicated by equation 4. In addition, the gain scaling circuit must be an inverted amplifier configuration.

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