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## DIRECTPATH™ STEREO LINE DRIVER

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### FEATURES

- Space Saving Package
  - 20-Pin, 4 mm × 4 mm Thin QFN, Thermally Optimized PowerPAD™ Package
- Ground-Referenced Outputs Eliminate DC-Blocking Capacitor
  - Reduce Board Area
  - Reduce Component Cost
  - Improve THD+N Performance
  - No Degradation of Low-Frequency Response Due to Output Capacitors
- Wide Power Supply Range: 1.8 V to 4.5 V
- 2 Vrms/Ch Output Voltage into 600 Ω at 3.3 V
- Independent Right and Left Channel Shutdown Control

- Short-Circuit and Thermal Protection
- Pop Reduction Circuitry

### APPLICATIONS

- Set-top boxes
- CD / DVD Players
- DVD-Receivers
- HTIB
- PDP / LCD TV's

### DESCRIPTION

The DRV600 is a stereo line driver designed to allow the removal of the output dc-blocking capacitors for reduced component count and cost. The DRV600 is ideal for single supply electronics where size and cost are critical design parameters.

The DRV600 is capable of driving 2 Vrms into a 600-Ω load at 3.3 V. The DRV600 has a fixed gain of –1.5 V/V and line outputs that has ±8-kV IEC ESD protection. The DRV600 has independent shutdown control for the right and left audio channels.

The DRV600 is available in a 4 mm × 4 mm Thin QFN package.

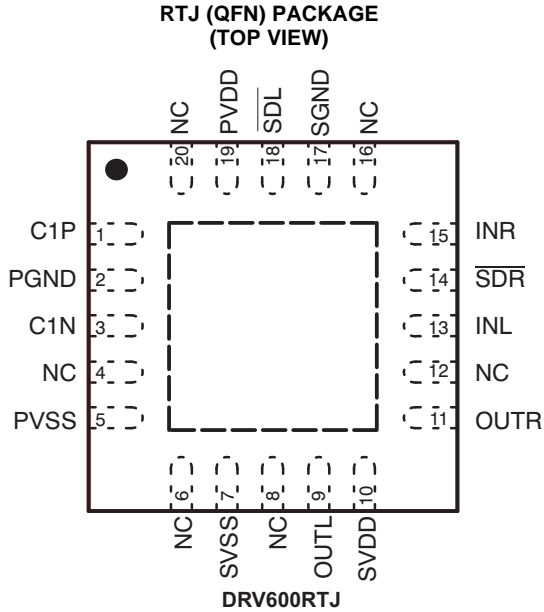


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DIRECTPATH, PowerPAD, DirectPath are trademarks of Texas Instruments.



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.



NC – No internal connection

**TERMINAL FUNCTIONS**

TERMINAL		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	QFN		
C1P	1	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor positive terminal
PGND	2	I	Power ground, connect to ground.
C1N	3	I/O	Charge pump flying capacitor negative terminal
NC	4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 20		No connection
PVSS	5	O	Output from charge pump.
SVSS	7	I	Amplifier negative supply, connect to PVSS via star connection.
OUTL	9	O	Left audio channel output signal
SVDD	10	I	Amplifier positive supply, connect to PVDD via star connection.
OUTR	11	O	Right audio channel output signal
INL	13	I	Left audio channel input signal
$\overline{\text{SDR}}$	14	I	Right channel shutdown, active low logic.
INR	15	I	Right audio channel input signal
SGND	17	I	Signal ground, connect to ground.
$\overline{\text{SDL}}$	18	I	Left channel shutdown, active low logic.
PVDD	19	I	Supply voltage, connect to positive supply.
Exposed Pad			Exposed pad must be soldered to a floating plane. Do NOT connect to power or ground.

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS<sup>(1)</sup>

over operating free-air temperature range,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

	VALUE / UNIT
Supply voltage, AVDD, PVDD	–0.3 V to 5.5 V
$V_I$ Input voltage	$V_{SS} - 0.3\text{ V}$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3\text{ V}$
$R_{(Load)}$ Minimum load impedance	$\geq 100\ \Omega$
$T_A$ Operating free-air temperature range	–40°C to 85°C
$T_J$ Operating junction temperature range	–40°C to 150°C
$T_{stg}$ Storage temperature range	–65°C to 85°C

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *absolute maximum ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *recommended operating conditions* is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

## AVAILABLE OPTIONS

$T_A$	PACKAGED DEVICES <sup>(1)</sup>	PART NUMBER	SYMBOL
–40°C to 85°C	20-pin, 4 mm × 4 mm QFN	DRV600RTJ <sup>(2)</sup>	AKQ

- (1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI website at [www.ti.com](http://www.ti.com).  
(2) The RTJ package is only available taped and reeled. To order, add the suffix “R” to the end of the part number for a reel of 3000, or add the suffix “T” to the end of the part number for a reel of 250 (e.g., DRV600RTJR).

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$V_{SS}$ Supply voltage, AVDD, PVDD	1.8	4.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	V
$V_{IH}$ High-level input voltage	$\overline{SDL}, \overline{SDR}$	1.5	V
$V_{IL}$ Low-level input voltage	$\overline{SDL}, \overline{SDR}$	0.5	V
$T_A$ Operating free-air temperature	–40	85	°C

- (1) Device can shut down for  $V_{DD} > 4.5\text{ V}$  to prevent damage to the device.

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

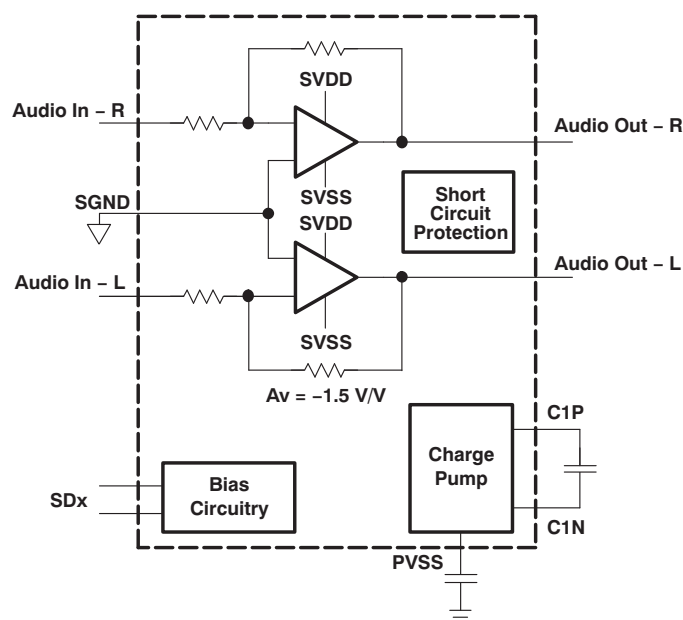
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$ V_{OS} $ Output offset voltage	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ to $4.5\text{ V}$ , Inputs grounded			8	mV
PSRR Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ to $4.5\text{ V}$	–69	–80		dB
$V_{OH}$ High-level output voltage	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$	3.10			V
$V_{OL}$ Low-level output voltage	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 600\ \Omega$		–3.05		V
$ I_{IH} $ High-level input current ( $\overline{SDL}, \overline{SDR}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_I = V_{DD}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$ I_{IL} $ Low-level input current ( $\overline{SDL}, \overline{SDR}$ )	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 0\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{DD}$ Supply Current	$V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{SDL} = \overline{SDR} = V_{DD}$		5.3	6.5	mA
	$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{SDL} = \overline{SDR} = V_{DD}$		6.7	8.2	
	$V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , No load, $\overline{SDL} = \overline{SDR} = V_{DD}$		8	10	
	Shutdown mode, $V_{DD} = 1.8\text{ V}$ to $4.5\text{ V}$			1	$\mu\text{A}$

## OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $R_L = 600\ \Omega$  (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_O$ Output Voltage(Outputs In Phase)	THD = 1%, $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		2.1		$V_{RMS}$
	THD = 1%, $V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		2.7		
	THD = 1%, $V_{DD} = 4.5\text{ V}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_L = 100\text{ k}\Omega$		2.8		
THD+N Total harmonic distortion plus noise	$V_O = 2\text{ V}_{rms}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		0.04%		
	$V_O = 2\text{ V}_{rms}$ , $f = 20\text{ kHz}$		0.07%		
Crosstalk	$V_O = 2\text{ V}_{rms}$ , $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		-80		dB
$k_{SVR}$ Supply ripple rejection ratio	200-mV <sub>pp</sub> ripple, $f = 217\text{ Hz}$		-82.5		dB
	200-mV <sub>pp</sub> ripple, $f = 1\text{ kHz}$		-70.4		
	200-mV <sub>pp</sub> ripple, $f = 20\text{ kHz}$		-45.1		
$A_v$ Closed-loop voltage gain		-1.45	-1.5	-1.55	V/V
$\Delta A_v$ Gain matching			1%		
Slew rate			2.2		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
Maximum capacitive load			400		pF
$V_n$ Noise output voltage	22-kHz filter, A-weighted		7		$\mu\text{V}_{rms}$
Electrostatic discharge, IEC	OUTR, OUTL		$\pm 8$		kV
$f_{osc}$ Charge pump switching frequency		280	320	420	kHz
Start-up time from shutdown			450		$\mu\text{s}$
Input impedance		12	15	18	k $\Omega$
SNR Signal-to-noise ratio	$V_O = 2\text{ V}_{rms}$ (THD+N = 0.1%), 22-kHz BW, A-weighted		109		dB
Thermal shutdown	Threshold	150		170	$^\circ\text{C}$
	Hysteresis		15		$^\circ\text{C}$

Functional Block Diagram



## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $C_{(PUMP)} = C_{(PVSS)} = 2.2 \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_{IN} = 1 \mu\text{F}$  (unless otherwise noted)

### Table of Graphs

		FIGURE
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Output Voltage	1-6
Total harmonic distortion + noise	vs Frequency	7-8
Quiescent supply current	vs Supply voltage	9
Output spectrum		10
Gain and phase	vs Frequency	11-12

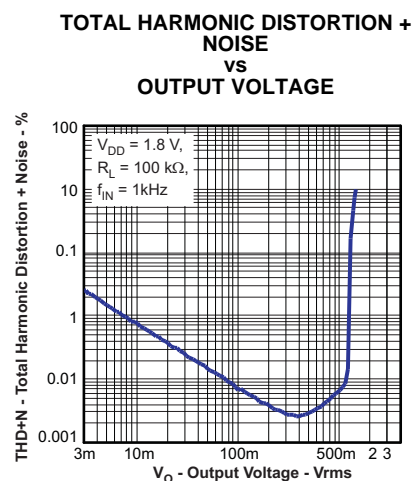


Figure 1.

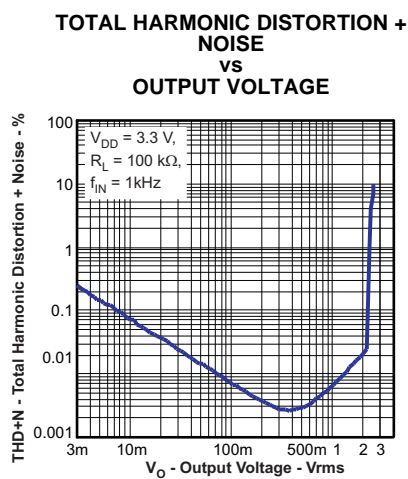


Figure 2.

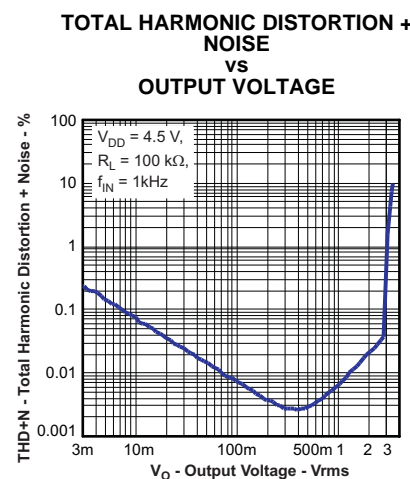


Figure 3.

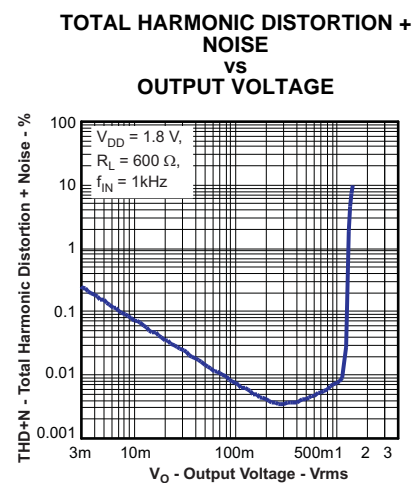


Figure 4.

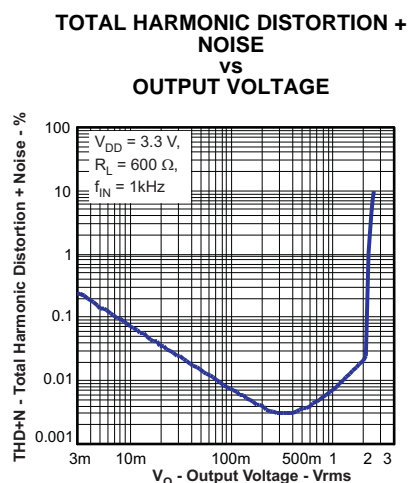


Figure 5.

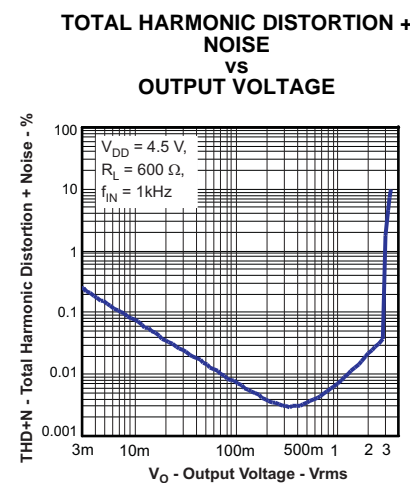


Figure 6.

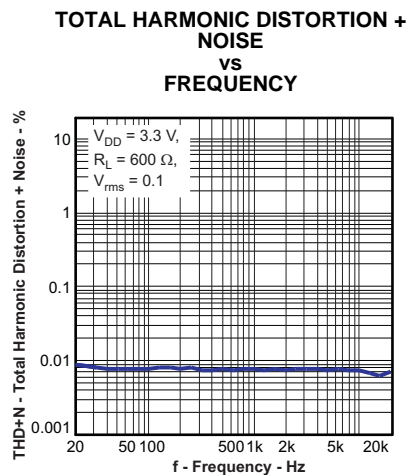


Figure 7.

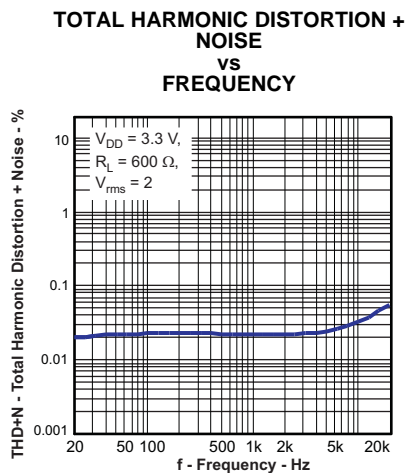


Figure 8.

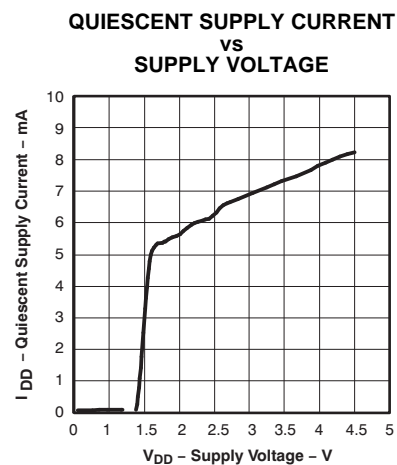


Figure 9.

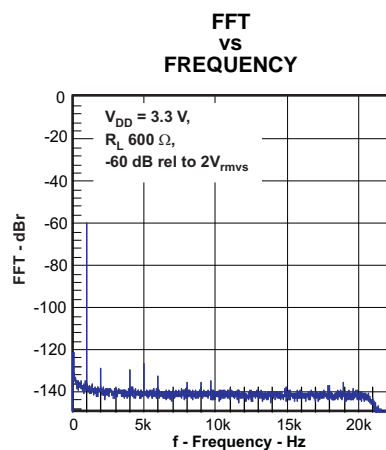


Figure 10.

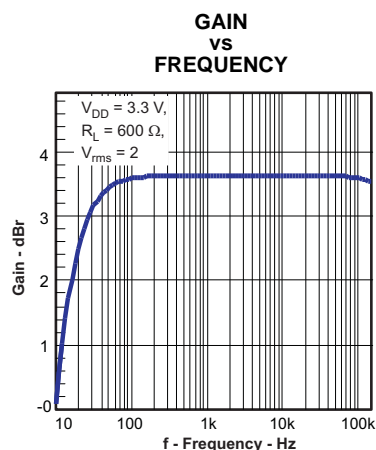


Figure 11.

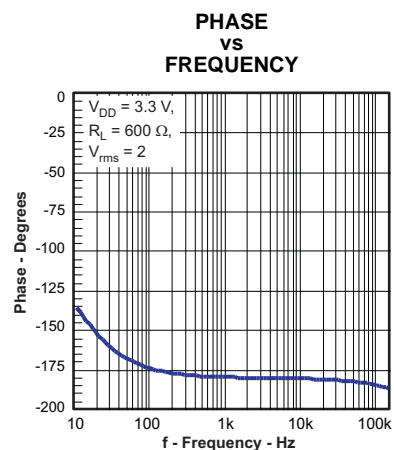


Figure 12.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Line Driver Amplifiers

Single-supply Line Driver amplifiers typically require dc-blocking capacitors. The top drawing in Figure 13 illustrates the conventional Line Driver amplifier connection to the load and output signal.

DC blocking capacitors are often large in value. The line load (typical resistive values of 600  $\Omega$  to 10 k $\Omega$ ) combine with the dc blocking capacitors to form a high-pass filter. Equation 1 shows the relationship between the load impedance ( $R_L$ ), the capacitor ( $C_O$ ), and the cutoff frequency ( $f_c$ ).

$$f_c = \frac{1}{2\pi R_L C_O} \quad (1)$$

$C_O$  can be determined using Equation 2, where the load impedance and the cutoff frequency are known.

$$C_O = \frac{1}{2\pi R_L f_c} \quad (2)$$

If  $f_c$  is low, the capacitor must then have a large value because the load resistance is small. Large capacitance values require large package sizes. Large package sizes consume PCB area, stand high above the PCB, increase cost of assembly, and can reduce the fidelity of the audio output signal.

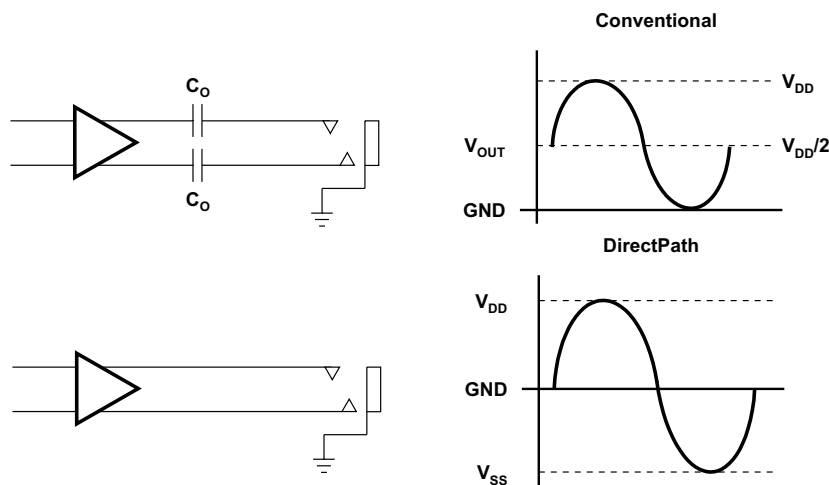


Figure 13. Amplifier Applications

The DirectPath™ amplifier architecture operates from a single supply but makes use of an internal charge pump to provide a negative voltage rail. Combining the user provided positive rail and the negative rail generated by the IC, the device operates in what is effectively a split supply mode. The output voltages are now centered at zero volts with the capability to swing to the positive rail or negative rail. The DirectPath™ amplifier requires no output dc blocking capacitors. The bottom block diagram and waveform of Figure 13 illustrate the ground-referenced Line Driver architecture. This is the architecture of the DRV600.

### Input-Blocking Capacitors

DC input-blocking capacitors are required to be added in series with the audio signal into the input pins of the DRV600. These capacitors block the DC portion of the audio source and allow the DRV600 inputs to be properly biased to provide maximum performance.

These capacitors form a high-pass filter with the input impedance of the DRV600. The cutoff frequency is calculated using Equation 3. For this calculation, the capacitance used is the input-blocking capacitor and the resistance is the input impedance of the DRV600. Because the gain of the DRV600 is fixed, the input impedance remains a constant value. Using the input impedance value from the operating characteristics table, the frequency and/or capacitance can be determined when one of the two values are given.

$$f_{c_{IN}} = \frac{1}{2\pi R_{IN} C_{IN}} \quad \text{or} \quad C_{IN} = \frac{1}{2\pi f_{c_{IN}} R_{IN}} \quad (3)$$

## APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

### Charge Pump Flying Capacitor and PVSS Capacitor

The charge pump flying capacitor serves to transfer charge during the generation of the negative supply voltage. The PVSS capacitor must be at least equal to the charge pump capacitor in order to allow maximum charge transfer. Low ESR capacitors are an ideal selection, and a value of 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  is typical. Capacitor values that are smaller than 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$  can be used, but the maximum output power is reduced and the device may not operate to specifications.

**TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION + NOISE  
vs  
OUTPUT VOLTAGE**

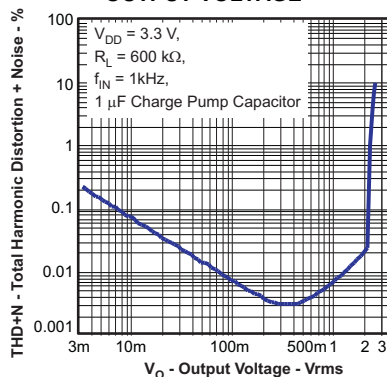


Figure 14.

### Decoupling Capacitors

The DRV600 is a DirectPath™ Line Driver amplifier that requires adequate power supply decoupling to ensure that the noise and total harmonic distortion (THD) are low. A good low equivalent-series-resistance (ESR) ceramic capacitor, typically 2.2  $\mu\text{F}$ , placed as close as possible to the device  $V_{DD}$  lead works best. Placing this decoupling capacitor close to the DRV600 is important for the performance of the amplifier. For filtering lower frequency noise signals, a 10- $\mu\text{F}$  or greater capacitor placed near the audio power amplifier would also help, but it is not required in most applications because of the high PSRR of this device.

### Supply Voltage Limiting At 4.5 V

The DRV600 has a built-in charge pump which serves to generate a negative rail for the line driver. Because the line driver operates from a positive voltage and negative voltage supply, circuitry has been implemented to protect the devices in the amplifier from an overvoltage condition. Once the supply is above 4.5 V, the DRV600 can shut down in an overvoltage protection mode to prevent damage to the device. The DRV600 resumes normal operation once the supply is reduced to 4.5 V or lower.

### Layout Recommendations

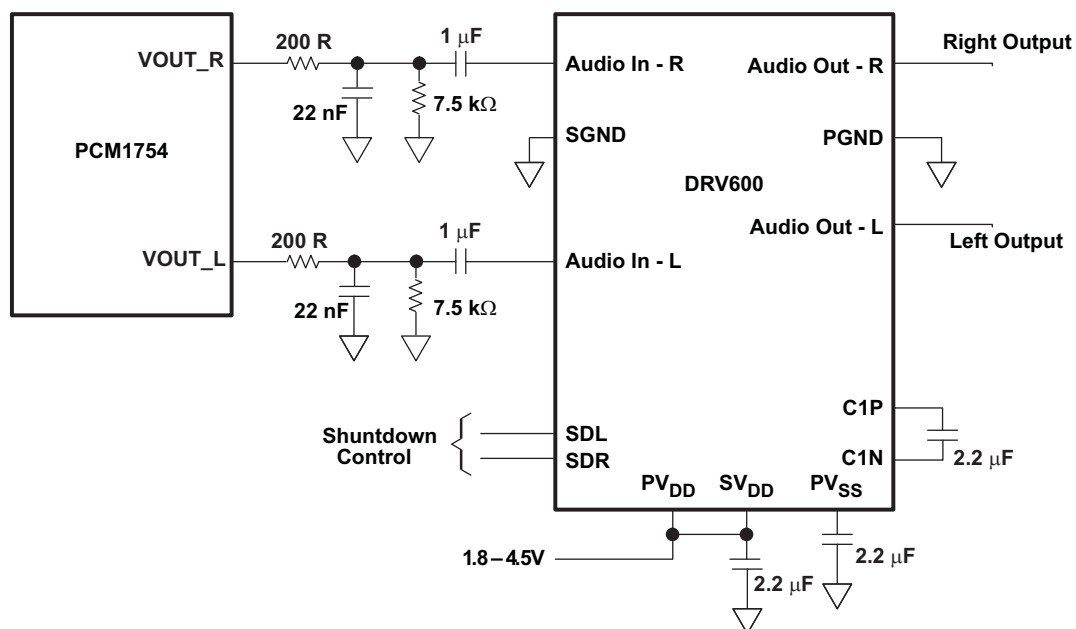
#### Exposed Pad On DRV600RTJ Package

The exposed metal pad on the DRV600RTJ package must be soldered down to a pad on the PCB in order to maintain reliability. *The pad on the PCB should be allowed to float and not be connected to ground or power.* Connecting this pad to power or ground prevents the device from working properly because it is connected internally to PVSS.

#### SGND and PGND Connections

The SGND and PGND pins of the DRV600 must be routed separately back to the decoupling capacitor in order to provide proper device operation. If the SGND and PGND pins are connected directly to each other, the part functions without risk of failure, but the noise and THD performance do not meet the specifications.



**APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)****Figure 15. Application Circuit**

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
DRV600RTJR	ACTIVE	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	AKQ	<a href="#">Samples</a>

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**


\*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
DRV600RTJR	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV600RTJR	QFN	RTJ	20	3000	853.0	449.0	35.0

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

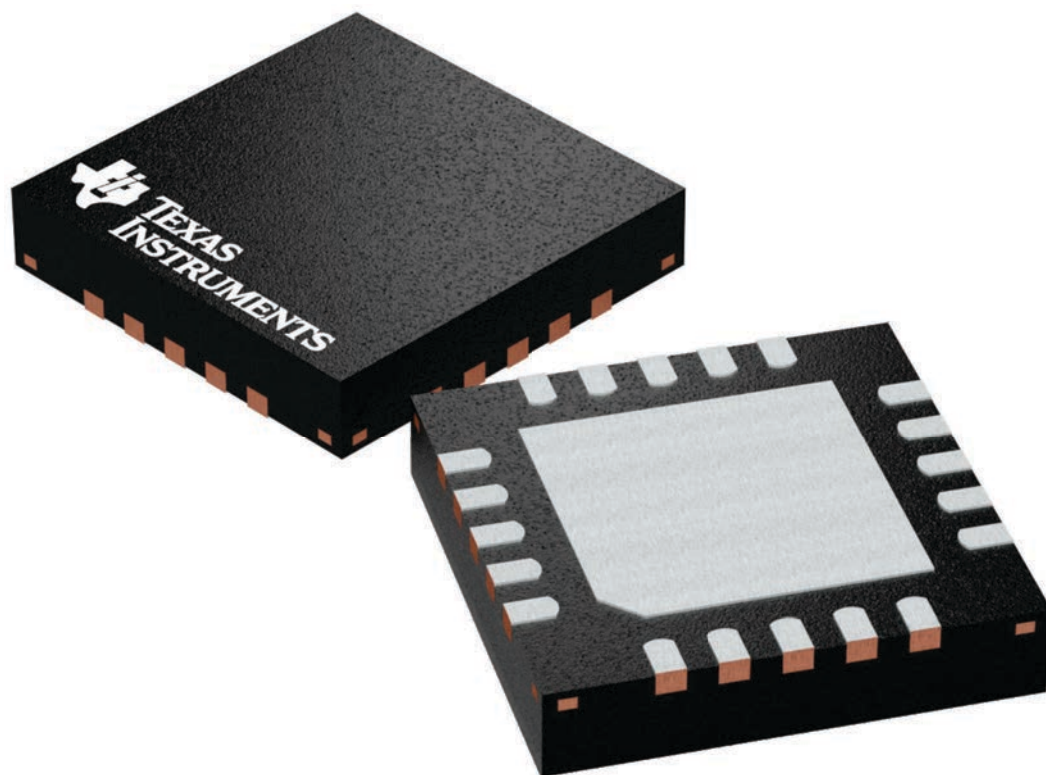
**RTJ 20**

**WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

4 x 4, 0.5 mm pitch


PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

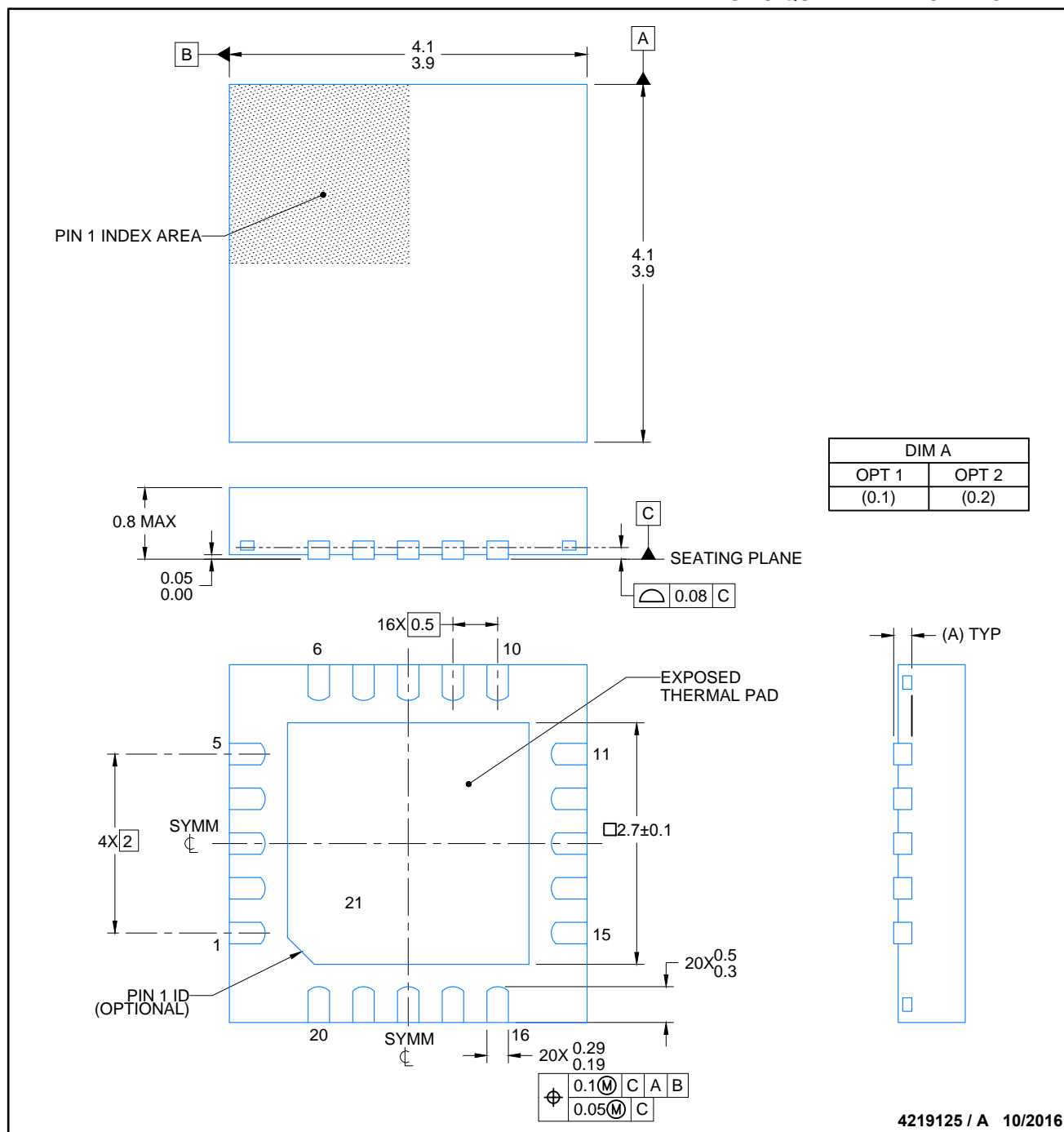
This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



DATA BOOK  
PACKAGE OUTLINE

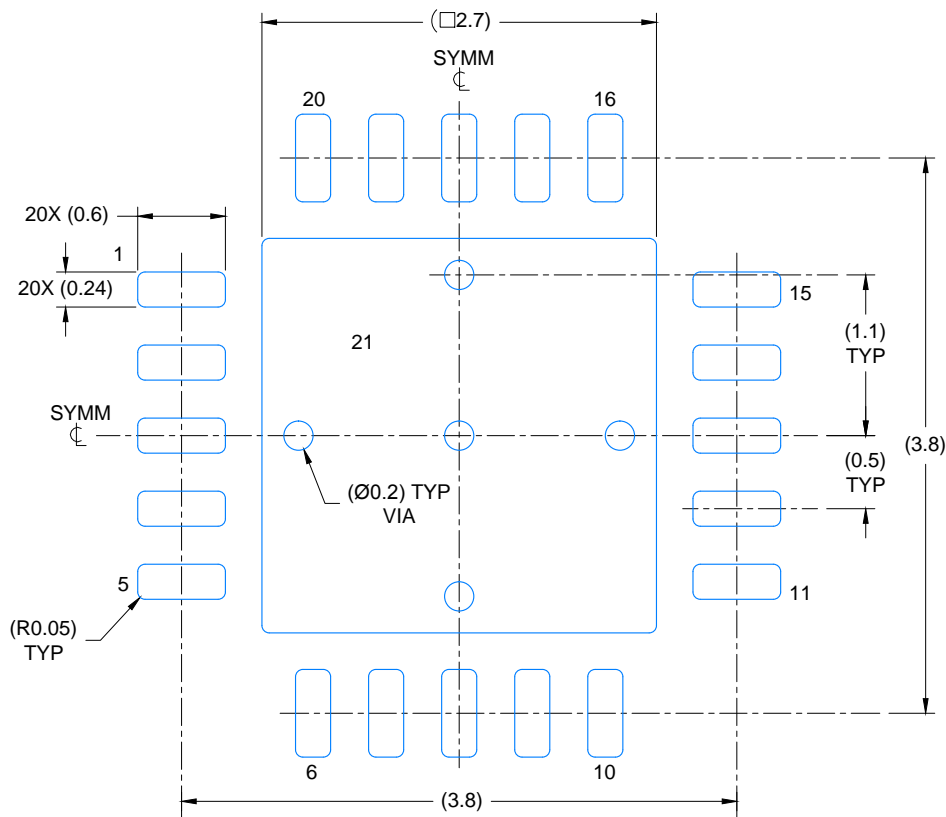
LEADFRAME EXAMPLE
4222370

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CHECKER: V. PAKU & T. LEQUANG		DATE: 09/12/2016					
ENGINEER: T. TANG		DATE: 09/12/2016					
APPROVED: E. REY & D. CHIN		DATE: 10/06/2016					
RELEASED: WDM		DATE: 10/24/2016					
TEMPLATE INFO: EDGE# 4218519		DATE: 04/07/2016	SCALE 15X	SIZE A	4219125	REV A	PAGE 1 OF 5

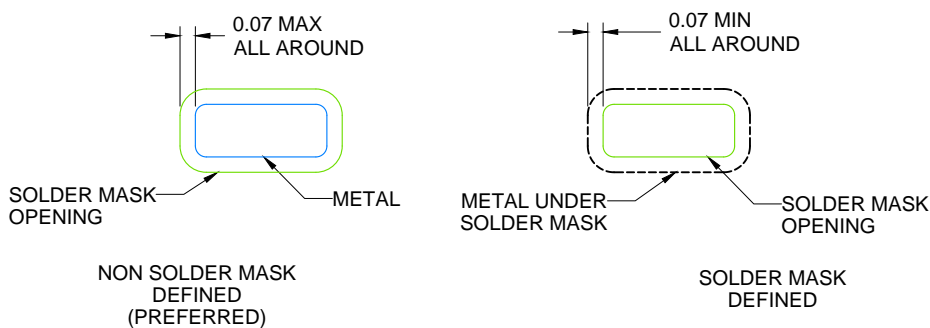


## NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 20X



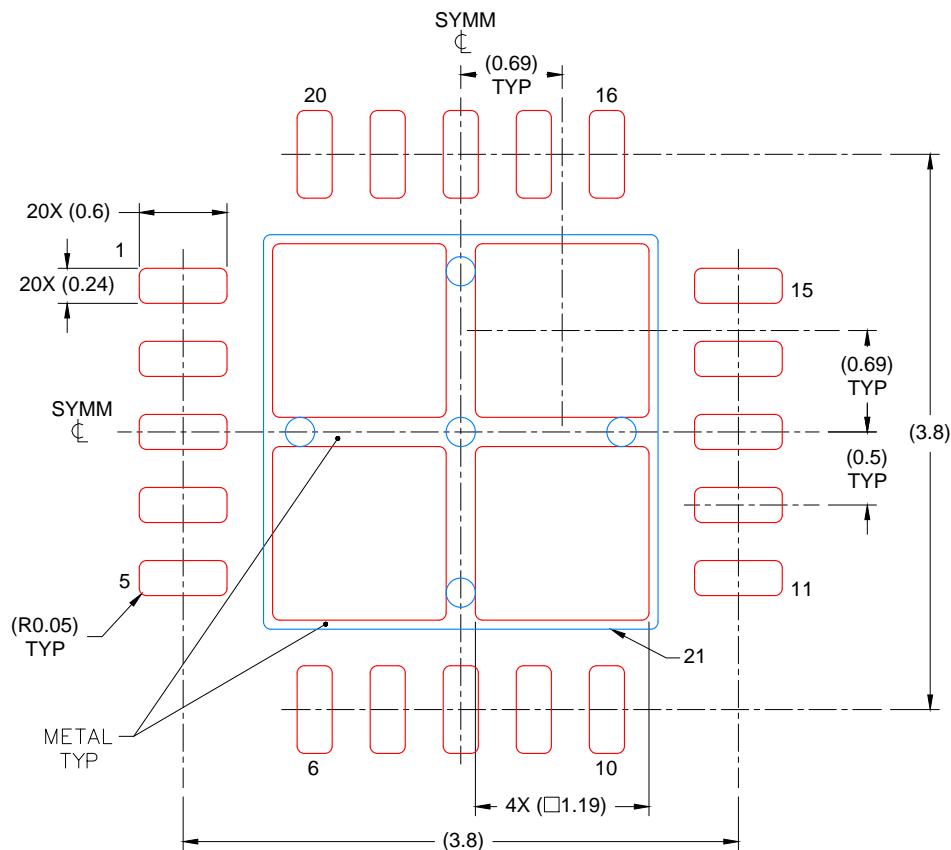
SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4219125 / A 10/2016

NOTES: (continued)

4. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/slue271](http://www.ti.com/lit/slue271)).
5. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. If any vias are implemented, refer to their locations shown on this view. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.





**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
 BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD  
 78% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA  
 SCALE: 20X

4219125 / A 10/2016

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations..

# REVISIONS

REV	DESCRIPTION	ECR	DATE	ENGINEER / DRAFTSMAN
A	RELEASE NEW DRAWING	2160736	10/24/2016	T. TANG / H. DENG

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