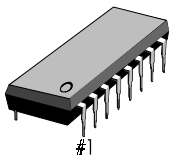
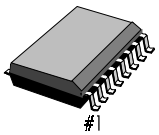
INTRODUCTION

The S5T8554B consists of on-chip PCM encoders, decoders (PCM CODECs) and PCM line filter. This device provides all the functions required to interface a full-duplex voice telephone circuit, digital answering phone. This device is designed to perform the transmit encoding and receive decoding as well as the transmit and receive filtering function in PCM system. Also it is intended to be used at the analog termination of a PCM line / trunk. This device provides the Band pass filtering of the analog signals prior to encoding and after decoding. This combination device performs the encoding and decoding of voice and call progress tones as well as the signaling and supervision information.

16–DIP–300



16–SOP–BD300



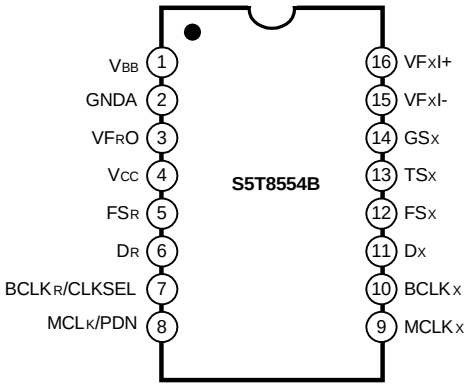
FEATURES

- Complete CODEC and filtering system
- Encoding / Decoding : 8 bits μ-law PCM
- On-chip auto zero, sample and hold, and precision voltage references
- Low power dissipation : 60mW (operating)
  3mW (standby)
- ± 5V operation
- TTL or CMOS compatible
- Automatic power down

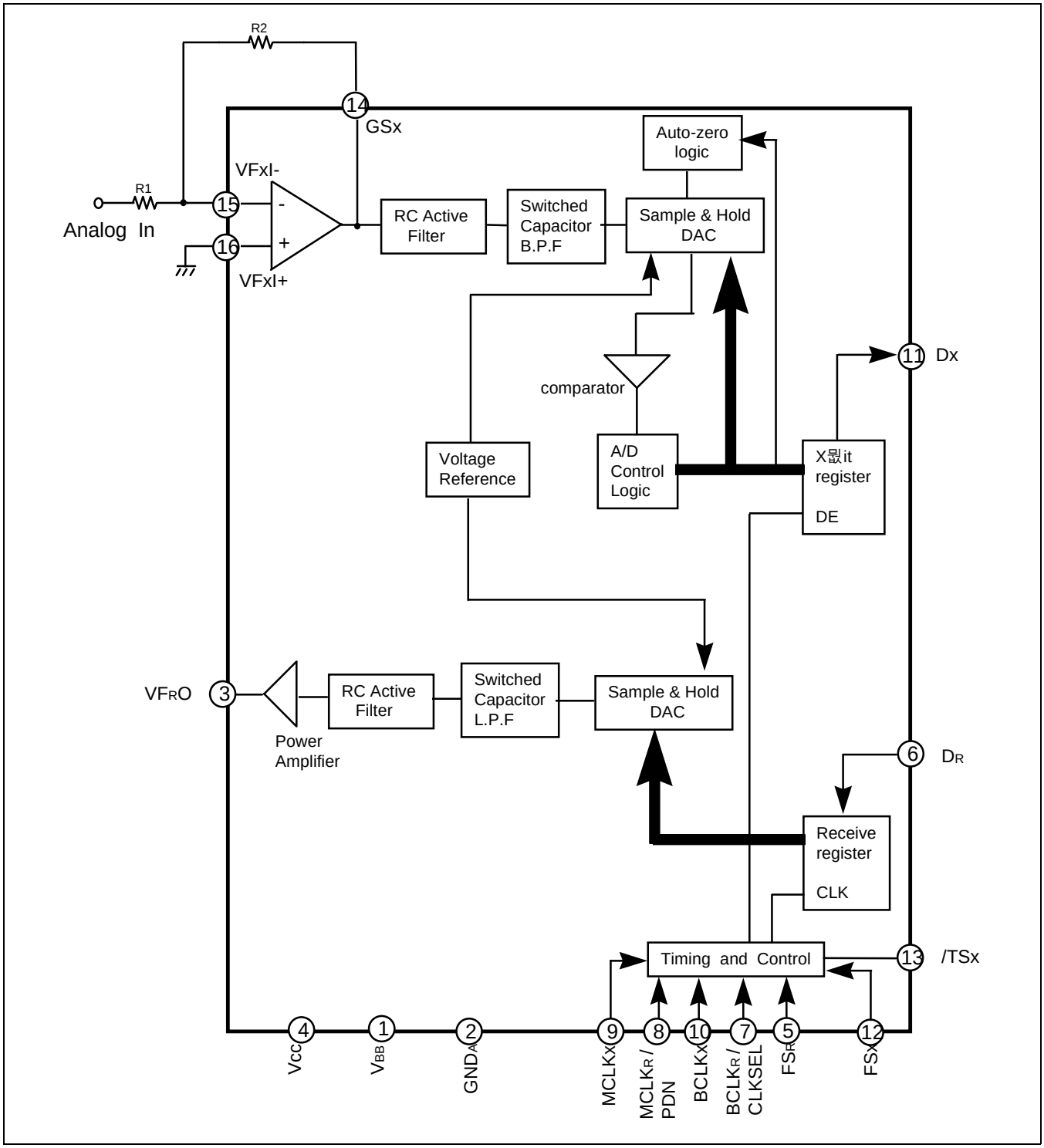
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Operating Temperature
S5T8554B03-D0B0	16–DIP–300	0°C to + 70°C
S5T8554B03-S0B0	16–SOP–BD300	

PIN CONFIGURATION



BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	V_{BB}	V_{BB} = –5V ± 5%
2	GNDA	Analog ground
3	VF_RO	Analog output of the receiver filter
4	V_{CC}	Vcc = + 5V ± 5%
5	FS_R	Receive frame sync pulse. 8kHz pulse train.
6	D_R	PCM data input
7	$BCLK_R$ / CLKSEL	Logic input which selects either 1.536MHz/1.544MHz or 2.048MHz for master clock in normal operation and BCLKx is used for both TX and RX directions. Alternately direct clock input available, vary from 64kHz to 2.048MHz.
8	$MCLK_R$ / PDN	When $MCLK_R$ is connected continuously high, the device goes powered down . Normally connected continuously low, MCLKx is selected for all DAC timing. Alternately direct 1.536MHz/1.544MHz or 2.048MHz clock input is available.
9	$MCLK_X$n	1.536MHz/1.544MHz or 2.048MHz clock input is available
10	$BCLK_X$	May be vary from 64kHz 2.048MHz, but BCLKx is externally tied with MCLKx in normal operation.
11	D_X	PCM data output.
12	FS_X	TX frame sync pulse. 8kHz pulse train.
13	TS_X	Changed from high to low during the encoder timeslot. Open drain output.
14	GS_X	Analog output of the TX input amplifier. Used to set gain through external resistor between pin 14 to pin 15.
15	$VF_XI–$	Inverting input stage of the TX analog signal.
16	VF_XI+	Non-inverting input stage of the TX analog signal.e

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Positive Supply Voltage	Vcc	+7	V
Negative Supply Voltage	V_{BB}	–7	V
Voltage at any Analog Input or Output	$V_{I(A)}$	Vcc + 0.3 to V_{BB} – 0.3	V
Voltage at any Digital Input or Output	$V_{I(D)}$	Vcc + 0.3 to GND_A – 0.3	V
Operating Temperature Range	Ta	0 to +70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	–65 to +150	°C
Lead Temperature Range (soldering, 10 sec)	T_{LEAD}	300	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified : Ta = 0°C to 70°C , Vcc = 5V ± 5%, V_{BB} = –5V ± 5%, GND_A = 0V)

Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power Dissipation						
Power down Current	$I_{CC\ (down)}$	No Load	–	0.5	3.0	mA
Power down Current	$I_{BB\ (down)}$	No Load	–	0.05	1.0	mA
Active Current	$I_{CC\ (A)}$	No Load	–	6.0	10	mA
Active Current	$I_{BB\ (A)}$	No Load	–	6.0	10	mA
Digital Interface						
Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}	–	–	–	0.6	V
Input High Voltage	V_{IH}	–	2.2	–	–	V
Input Low Current	I_{IL}	$GND_A < V_{IN} < V_{IL}$, all digital input	–15	–	15	µA
Input High Current	I_{IH}	$V_{IH} < V_{IN} < Vcc$	–15	–	15	µA
Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	D_X , I_L = 3.2 mA SIG_R , I_L = 1.0 mA /TS_X , I_L = 3.2 mA , open drain	–	–	0.4 0.4 0.4	V V V
Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	D_X , I_H = –3.2mA SIG_R , I_H = –1.0mA	2.4 2.4	–	–	V V
Output Current in High impedance state (Tri – state)	$I_{OH\ (HZ)}$	D_X , GND_A < V_O < Vcc8	–15	–	15	µA
Analog Interface with Receiver Filter						
Output Resistance	R_O	pin VF_RO	–	1	3	Ω
Load Resistance	R_L	VF_RO = ± 2.5V	600	–	–	Ω
Load Capacitance	C_L	–	–	–	500	pF
Output Capacitance	C_L	–	–200	–	200	mV
Analog Interface with Transmit input Amp						
Input Leakage Current	I_{LKG}	–2.5V<V<+2.5V, VF_XI+ or VF_XI-	–200	–	200	nA
Input Resistance	R_I	–2.5V<V<+2.5V, VF_XI+ or VF_XI-	10	–	–	MΩ
Output Resistance	R_O	closed loop , unity gain	–	1	3	Ω
Load Resistance	R_L	GSx	10	–	–	kΩ
Load Capacitance	C_L	GSx	–	–	50	pF
Output Dynamic Range	$V_{OD(TX)}$	GSx , R_L < 10kΩ	± 2.8	–	–	V
Voltage Gain	G_V	VF_XI+ to GSx	5000	–	–	V/V
Unity Gain bandwidth	B W	–	1	2	–	MHz
Offset Voltage	$V_{IO(TX)}$	–	–20	–	20	mV
Common - mode Voltage	$V_{CM(TX)}$	$CMRR_XA$ > 60dB	–2.5	–	2.5	V
Common mode rejection ratio	CMRR	DC test	55	–	–	dB
Power supply rejection ratio	PSRR	DC test	55	–	–	dB

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified : Ta = 0°C to 70°C, Vcc = 5V ± 5%, V_{BB} = –5V ± 5%, GND_A = 0V)

Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Frequency of Master Clock	f_{MCK}	Depends on the device used and the $BCLK_R$ /CLKSEL pin. MCLKx and MCLK	–	1.536	–	MHz
			–	1.544	–	
			–	2.048	–	
Rise time of Bit Clock	$t_{R(BCK)}$	t_{PB} = 488ns	–	–	50	nS
Fall Time of Bit Clock	$t_{F(BCK)}$	t_{PB} = 488ns	–	–	50	nS
Hold Time for Bit Clock low to Frame sync	$t_{H(LFS)}$	Long Frame only	0	–	–	nS
Hold Time for Bit Clock High to Frame sync	$t_{H(HFS)}$	Short Frame only	0	–	–	nS
Set-up Time from Frame sync to Bit Clock low	$t_{SU(FBCL)}$	Long Frame only	80	–	–	nS
Delay time from BCLKx High to data valid	$t_{D(HDV)}$	Load = 150pF + 2 LSTTL loads	0	–	180	nS
Delay time to /TSx low	$t_{D(/TSXL)}$	Load = 150pF + 2 LSTTL loads	–	–	140	nS
Delay time from BCLKx low to data output disable	$t_{D(LDD)}$		50	–	165	nS
Delay Time to valid data from FSx or BCLKx	$t_{D(VD)}$	CL = 0 pF to 150 pF Whichever comes later.	20	–	165	nS
Set-up Time from D_R valid to BCLK $x/_R$ low	$t_{SU(DRBL)}$	–	50	–	–	nS
Hold time from BCLK $x/_R$ low to D_R invalid	$t_{H(BLDR)}$	–	50	–	–	nS
Set-up time from FS $x/_R$ to BCLK $x/_R$ low	$t_{SU(FBLS)}$	Short Frame sync pulse (1 or 2 bit clock periods long) : note1	50	–	–	nS
Width of master clock High	$t_{W(MCKH)}$	MCLKx and $MCLK_R$	160	–	–	nS
Width of master clock Low	$t_{W(MCKL)}$	MCLKx and $MCLK_R$	160	–	–	nS
Rise Time of Master clock	$t_{R(MCK)}$	MCLKx and $MCLK_R$	–	–	50	nS
Fall Time of Master clock	$t_{F(MCK)}$	MCLKx and $MCLK_R$	–	–	50	nS
Set-up time from BCLKx High (FSx in Long Frame Sync mode) to MCLKx falling edge	$t_{SU(BHMF)}$	1'st bit clock after the leading edge of FSx	50	–	–	nS
Period of Bit Clock	t_{CK}	–	485	488	15,725	nS
Width of Bit clock High	$t_{W(BCKH)}$	V_{IH} = 2.2V	160	–	–	nS
Width of Bit clock Low	$t_{W(BCKL)}$	V_{IL} = 0.6V	160	–	–	nS
Hold time from BCLK $x/_R$ low to FS $x/_R$ low	$t_{H(BLFL)}$	Short Frame sync pulse (1 or 2 bit clock periods long) : note1	100	–	–	nS
Hold time from 3rd period of bit clock low to frame sync (FSx or FS_R)	$t_{H\ (3rd)}$	Long frame sync pulse (from 3 to 8 bit clock periods long)	100			nS
Minimum width of the frame sync pulse (Low Level)	t_{WFL}	64k bits/s operating mode	160			nS

NOTE: For Short Frame Sync timing ,FSx and FS_R must go high while their respective bit clocks has high level

TIMING DIAGRAM

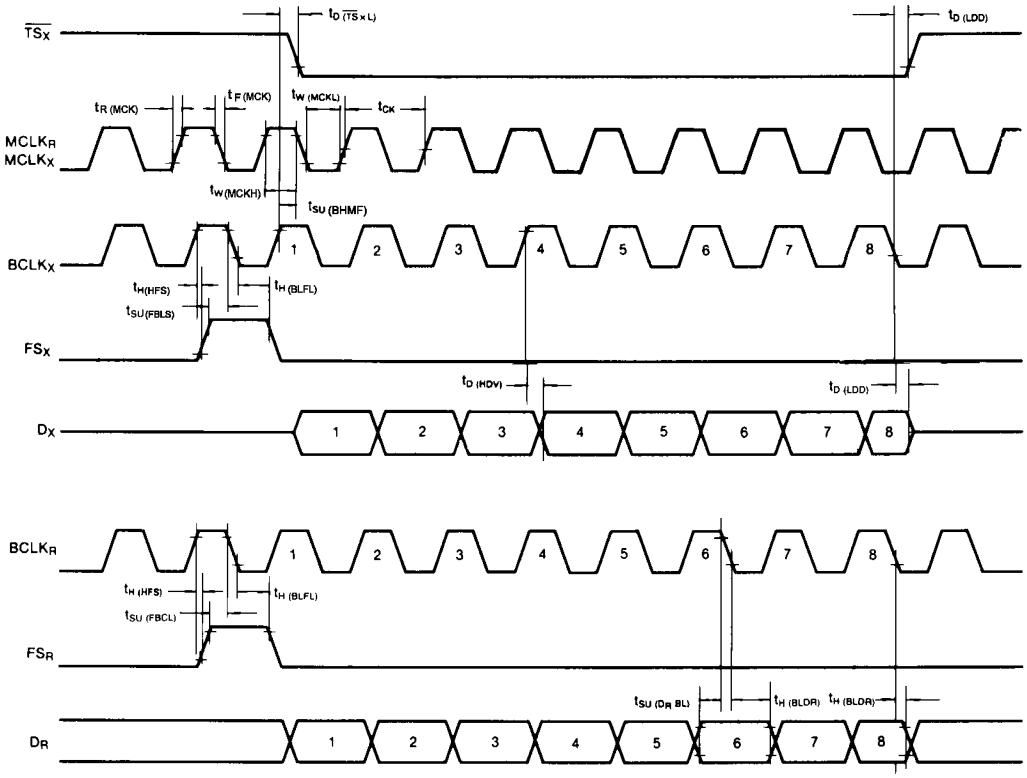


Figure 1. Short Frame Sync Timing

TIMING DIAGRAM (Continued)

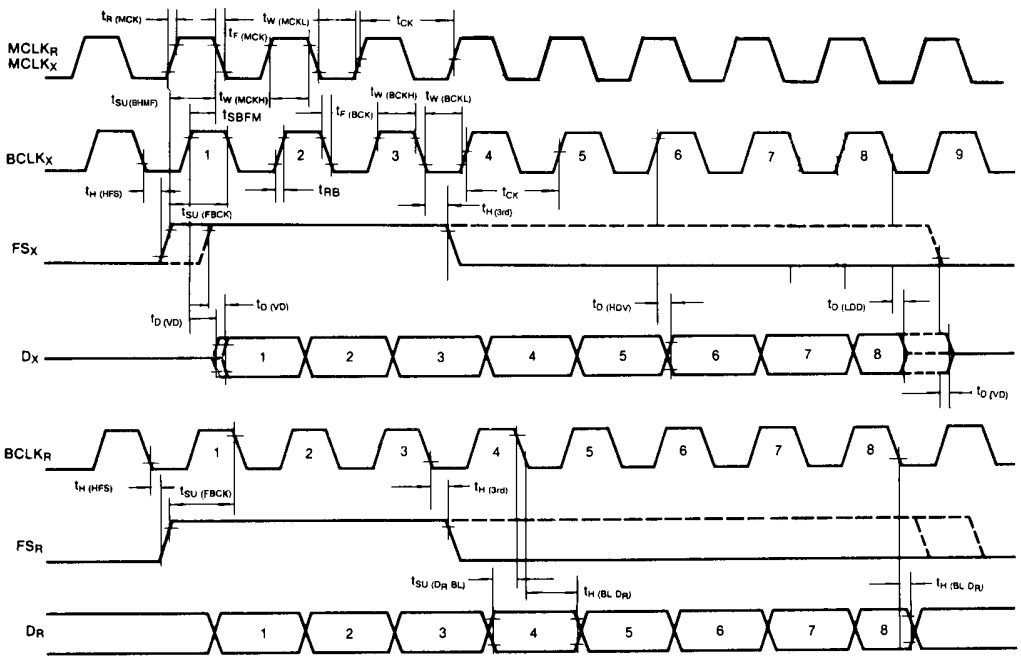


Figure 2. Long Frame Sync Timing

TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified: Ta = 0°C to 70°C, Vcc = 5V ±5%, V_{BB} = –5V ±5%, GND_A = 0V, f = 1.02kHz Vin = 0dBm0, transmit input amplifier connected for unity-gain, non-inverting)

Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Amplitude Response						
Receive Gain, Absolute	$G_{V(ARX)}$	Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 5V, V_{BB} = –5V Input = Digital code sequence for 0dBm0 signal at 1020Hz	–1.5	–	1.5	dB
Receive Gain, Relative to Gv(RRX)	$G_{V(RRX)}$	f = 0Hz to 3000Hz f = 3300Hz f = 3400Hz	–0.6 –0.55 –1.5	–	0.5 0.5 1.5	dB
Absolute Receive Gain Variations with temperature	$\Delta G_{V(ARX)}/\Delta T$	Ta = 0°C to 70°C	–	–	±0.1	dB

TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(Unless otherwise specified: Ta = 0°C to 70°C, Vcc = 5V ±5%, V_{BB} = –5V ±5%, GND_A = 0V, f = 1.02kHz Vin = 0dBm0, transmit input amplifier connected for unity-gain, non-inverting)

Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Receive Gain Variations with level	$\Delta G_{V(RXL)}$	Sinusoidal test method; reference input PCM code correspond to an ideally encoded –10dBm0 signal PCM level = –40dBm0 to +3dBm0 PCM level = –50dBm0 to –40dBm0	 –0.4 –0.8	–	 0.4 0.8	 dB
Receive output drive level		R_L = 600Ω	–2.5	–	2.5	V
Absolute level	$V_{O(RX)}$ V_{AL}	Norminal 0dBm0 level is same as 4– dBm (600Ω)	–	1.2276	–	Vrms
Max overload level	$V_{OL(MAX)}$	Max overload level (3.17dBm0)	–	2.501	–	V_{PK}
Transmit gain, absolute	$G_{V(ATX)}$	Ta = 25°C,Vcc = 5V, V_{BB} = –5V Input at GSx = 0dBm0 at 1020Hz	–1.5	–	1.5	dB
Transmit gain, relative to $G_{V(ATX)}$	$G_{V(RTX)}$	f = 16Hz f = 50Hz f = 60Hz f = 200Hz f = 300Hz - 3000Hz f = 3300Hz f = 3400Hz f = 4000Hz f = 4600Hz and above, measure response from 0Hz to 4kHz	 –2 –0.5 –0.55 –1.5	–	–35 –25 –21 –0.5 0.5 0.5 –0.5 –10 –25	dB
Absolute transmit gain variations with temperature	$\Delta G_{V(ATX)}$ /ΔT	Ta = 0°C to 70°C	–	–	± 0.1	dB
Transmit gain variations with level	$\Delta G_{V(TXL)}$	Sinusoidal test method ; Reference level = –10dBm0 VF_XI + = –40dBm0 to +3dB0 VF_XI + = –50dBm0 to –40dB0	 –0.4 –0.8	–	 0.4 0.8	dB
Envelope Delay Distortion with Frequency						
Receive Delay, Absolute	$t_{D(ARX)}$	f = 1600Hz	–	–	200	µs
Receive Delay, Relative to $t_{D\ (ARX)}$	$t_{D(RRX)}$	f = 500Hz - 1000Hz f = 1000Hz - 1600Hz f = 1600Hz - 2600Hz f = 2600Hz - 2800Hz f = 2800Hz - 3000Hz	–40 –30	–	 90 125 175	µs
Transmit Delay, Absolute	$t_{D(ATX)}$	f = 1600Hz	–	–	315	µs

TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(Unless otherwise specified: Ta = 0°C to 70°C, Vcc = 5V ±5%, V_{BB} = –5V ±5%, GND_A = 0V, f = 1.02kHz Vin = 0dBm0, transmit input amplifier connected for unity-gain, non-inverting)

Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Transmit Delay, Relative to $t_{D(ATX)}$	$t_{D(RTX)}$	f = 500Hz – 600Hz f = 600Hz – 800Hz f = 800Hz – 1000Hz f = 1000Hz – 1600Hz f = 1600Hz – 2600Hz f = 2600Hz – 2800Hz f = 2800Hz – 3000Hz	–	–	220 145 75 40 75 105 155	µs
Noise						
Receive Noise, C Message Weighted	N_{RXC}	PCM code equals alternating positive and negative zero, S5T8554B03	–	–	18	dBrn C0
Transmit Noise, C Message Weighted	N_{TXC}	S5T8554B03	–	–	15	dBrn C0
Noise, Single Frequency	NSF	f = 0kHz to 100kHz, loop around measurement, VFXI+ = 0Vrms	–	–	–53	dBrn C0
Positive Power Supply Rejection,Transmit	$PSRR_{(PTX)}$	VFXI+ = 0 Vrms, Vcc = 5.0 VDC + 100mVms f = 0kHz - 50kHz	25	–	–	dBC
Negative Power Supply Rejection, Transmit	$PSRR_{(NTX)}$	VFXI+ = 0 Vrms, V_{BB} = –5.0 VDC + 100mVrms f = 0kHz - 50kHz	25	–	–	dBC
Positive Power Supply Rejection, Receive	$PSRR_{(PRX)}$	PCM code equals positive zero Vcc = 5.0VDC + 100mVrms f = 0Hz - 4000Hz f = 4kHz - 25kHz	 25 25	–	–	dBC dB
Negative Power Supply Rejection, Receive	$PSRR_{(NRX)}$	PCM code equals positive zero V_{BB} = –5.0VDC + 100mVrms f = 0Hz – 4000Hz f = 4kHz – 25kHz	 25 25	–	–	dBC dB
Spurious Out–Band Signals at the Channel Output	SOS	Loop around measurement, 0dBm0, 300Hz– 3400Hz input PCM applied to DR, Measure individual image signals at VFRO 4600Hz – 7600Hz 7600Hz – 100,000Hz	–	–	 –28 -35	dB
Distortion						
Signal to Total Distortion Transmit or Receive Half-Channel	THD_{TX} THD_{RX}[a]	Sinusoidal test method; level = 3.0dBm0 = 0dBm0 to 30dBm0 = –40dBm0 XMT RCV	 28 30 25 25	–	–	dBC

TRANSMISSION CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)

(Unless otherwise specified: Ta = 0°C to 70°C, Vcc = 5V ±5%, V_{BB} = –5V ±5%, GND_A = 0V, f = 1.02kHz Vin = 0dBm0, transmit input amplifier connected for unity-gain, non-inverting)

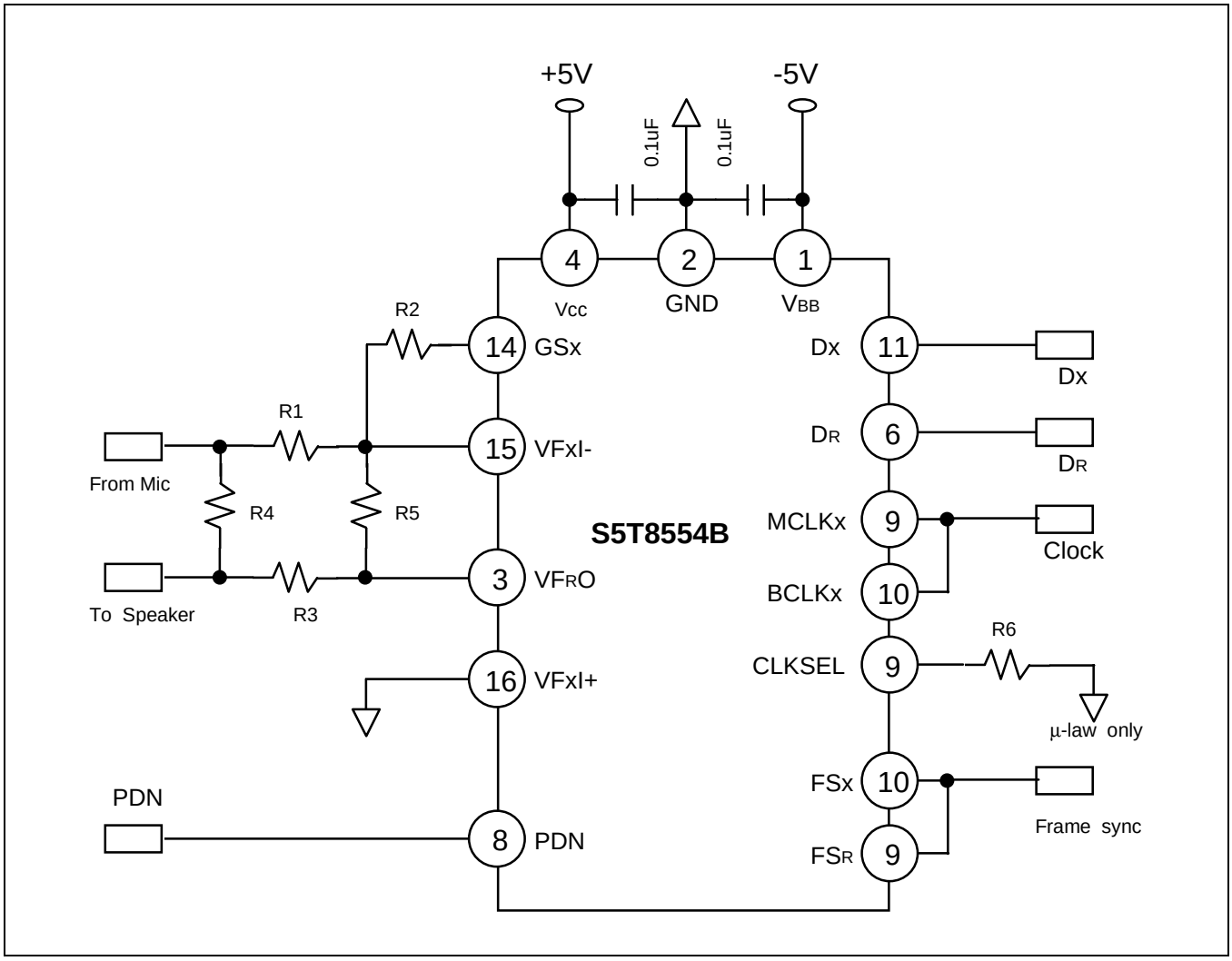
Characteristic	System	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Single Frequency Distortion, Transmit	$THD_{SF(TX)}$	–	–	–	–41	–dB
Single Frequency Distortion, Receive	$THD_{SF(RX)}$	–	–	–	–41	–dB
Intermodulation Distortion	THD_{IMD}	Loop around measurement, VFXI+ = –4dBm0 to –21dBm0, two frequencies in the range 300Hz – 3400Hz	–	–	–35	–dB
Crosstalk						
Transmit to Receive Crosstalk, 0dBm0 Transmit level	$CT_{(TX-RX)}$	f = 300Hz – 3400Hz D_R = Steady PCM code	–	–90	–75	dB
Receive to Transmit Crosstalk, 0dBm0 Receive level	$CT_{(RX-TX)}$	f = 300Hz - 3400Hz, VFXI = 0V	–	–90	–70 (note 1)	dB

NOTE: $CT_{(RX-TX)}$ is measured with a –40dBm0 activating signal applied at VF_XI+ Encoding Format at Dx output

Encoding Format at Dx Output

	μ-Law PCM : S5T8554B
V_{IN} (at GSX) = + Full Scale	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
V_{IN} (at GSx) = 0V	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
V_{IN} (at GSx) = – Full Scale	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



NOTES:

1. Supposing desired Line Termination Impedance RL = 600Ω
   It is 0 dBm - 0.77459 Vrms
2. Tx Gain = 20 log (R2 / R1) , R1 + R2 < 100kΩ
   or The Correspondence of 0 dBm0 = 4 dBm

Selection of Master Clock Frequency

BCLKR / CLKSEL	Master Clock Frequency
Clocked	1.536 / 1.544MHz
0	2.048MHz
1(or Open)	1.536 / 1.544MHz

NOTES