

## Description

The **GTD3526BA-1N** is a small package, high SNR and Multimode bottom port digital MEMS microphone with 1-bit PDM output, consists of a MEMS sensor, a low noise level amplifier, and a  $\Sigma-\Delta$  modulator.

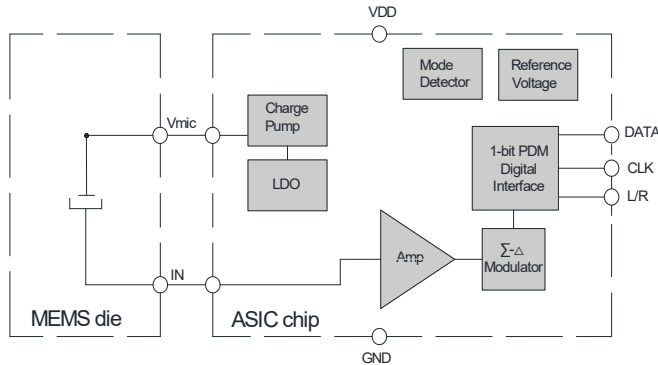
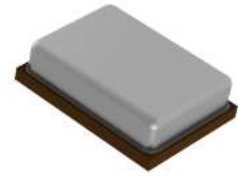
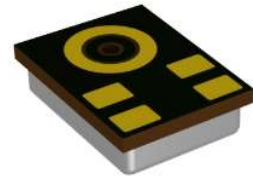


Fig. 1 Microphone block diagram



Top View



Bottom View

## Key Features

- ✧ 3.5x2.65x0.98mm Bottom Port
- ✧ 1-bit PDM Output
- ✧ Narrow Sensitivity +/-1dBFS
- ✧ High SNR of 65dBA
- ✧ LFRO <20Hz
- ✧ Flat Frequency Performance
- ✧ Multi Mode(Sleep, Low power, Normal)
- ✧ Compatible with Standard SMD Reflow Technology
- ✧ RoHS Compliance & Halogen Free

## Typical Applications

- ✧ Mobilephones
- ✧ Notebook Computers
- ✧ Smart Speakers
- ✧ Wearable Electronics
- ✧ Digital Video Cameras
- ✧ Smart Home Electronics

## Maximum Ratings

Stresses at the maximum ratings shown in Table 1 may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only at which the device may not function when an operation at these or any other condition beyond those specified under “Electro-Acoustic Specifications”.

Table 1 Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Maximum Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	6.5	V
Operation temperature range	-40~85	°C
Storage temperature range	-40~125	°C

## Electro-Acoustic Specifications

**Table 2 Normal Mode Electrical Specifications**

Test condition: +25±2℃, 60%~70% RH, 86~106Kpa, F<sub>CLK</sub>=2.4MHz, V<sub>DD</sub>=1.8V, no load, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
F <sub>CLK</sub>	Clock Frequency	1.3	2.4	4.8	MHz
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current <sup>1</sup>		770	900	uA
S	Sensitivity <sup>3</sup> , 94dB SPL@1KHz	-27	-26	-25	dBFS <sup>2</sup>
ΔS	Sensitivity drop	<0.5			dBFS
SNR	20-5KHz Bandwidth, A-Weighted		68		dB(A)
	20-8KHz Bandwidth, A-Weighted		66.5		dB(A)
	20-20KHz Bandwidth, A-weighted	63	65		dB(A)
THD	94dB SPL@1KHz		0.15	0.5	%
	115dB SPL@1KHz		1		%
AOP	10%THD@1KHz		121		dB SPL
PSR	Measured with 217Hz, 100mVpp square wave		-90	-80	dBFS
PSRR	Measured with 1KHz, 200mVpp sinewave		60		dBFS

**Table 3 Low Power Mode Electrical Specifications**

Test condition: +25±2℃, 60%~70% RH, 86~106Kpa, F<sub>CLK</sub>=768KHz, V<sub>DD</sub>=1.8V, no load, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
F <sub>CLK</sub>	Clock Frequency	150	768	900	KHz
I <sub>DD</sub>	Supply Current		340	450	uA
S	Sensitivity, 94dB SPL@1KHz	-27	-26	-25	dBFS
ΔS	Sensitivity drop	<0.5			dBFS
SNR	20Hz~8KHz Bandwidth, A-weighted		64		dB(A)
THD	94dB SPL@1KHz		0.15	0.5	%
	115dB SPL@1KHz		1		%
AOP	10%THD@1KHz		121		dB SPL
PSR	Measured with 217Hz, 100mVpp square wave		-90	-80	dBFS
PSRR	Measured with 1KHz, 200mVpp sinewave		60		dBFS

Note 1: The current consumption depends on the applied clock frequency and the load on the DATA output

Note 2: dBFS=20\*logA/B, where A is the level of signal, and B is the level that corresponds to full-scale level

Note 3: Relative to the rms level of a sine wave with positive amplitude equal to 100% 1s density and  
Negative amplitude equal to 0% 1s density

Note 4: Frequency response, sensitivity and current consumption are tested by 100% on product line.

**Table 4 General Electrical Specifications**

Test condition: +25±2℃, 60%~70% RH, 86~106Kpa, no load, unless otherwise noted.

Symbol	Description		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
VDD	Supply Voltage		1.62	1.8	3.6	V
ISLEEP	Power Consumption of Stand By			3	50	uA
FCLK	Clock Frequency	Standby Mode			10	KHz
		Low Power Mode	150	768	900	KHz
		Normal Mode	1.3	2.4	4.8	MHz
Data Format			1/2 Cycle PDM			
Directivity			Omni-directional			
Polarity	Increasing sound pressure		Increasing density of 1's			
Isc	Short circuit current, Grounded DATA		1		20	mA
CLOAD	Load capacitance				100	pF
Reset time	Time to start up in any mode after VDD has been off for more than 10ms, while CLOCK remained on				20	ms
Start-up time	Start-up into normal mode or LP mode				20	ms
Mode-switch time	Mode-switch Normal mode to LP mode or LP mode to Normal mode				20	ms

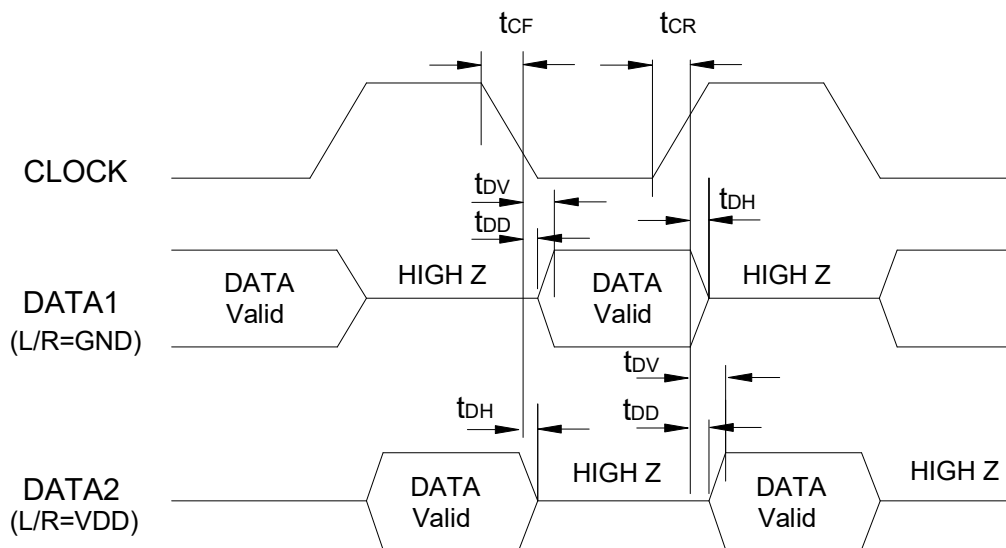
**Table 5 Digital input—output specifications**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Clock duty cycle		40	50	60	%	
Operation Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	1.62		3.6	V	
Input Logic Low Level	V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.3		0.35×V <sub>DD</sub>	V	
Input Logic High Level	V <sub>IH</sub>	0.65×V <sub>DD</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V	
Output Logic Low Level	V <sub>OL</sub>			0.45	V	
Output Logic High Level	V <sub>OH</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> -0.45			V	
Clock rise time	t <sub>CR</sub>			6	ns	35%~65%
Clock fall time	t <sub>CF</sub>			6	ns	65%~35%
Delay time for data valid	t <sub>DV</sub>	40		100	ns	Delay time from clock edge(0.50 x V <sub>DD</sub> ) to data valid(<V <sub>OL</sub> or > V <sub>OH</sub> )

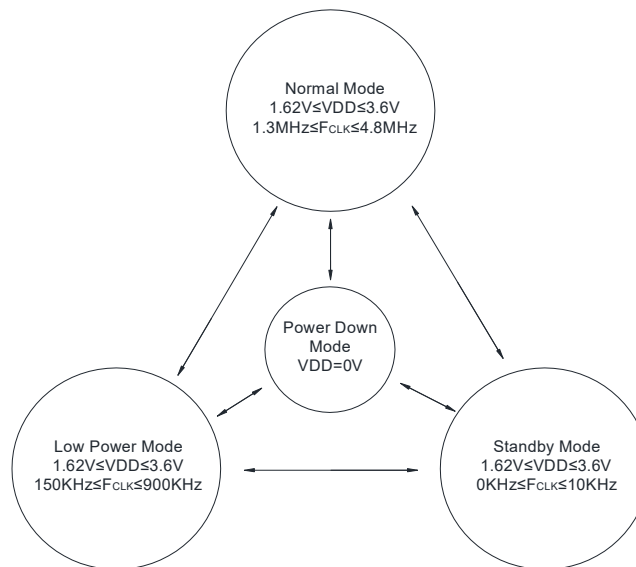
Delay time for data driven	$t_{DD}$	25		50	ns	Delay time from clock edge (50% VDD) to data driven.
Delay time for data high Z	$t_{Hz}$	5		20	ns	Delay time from clock edge(50% VDD) to data high impedance state

**Table 6 L/R Channel Configuration**

Channel	L/R pad connection	DATA driven	Data high Z
DATA1	GND	CLK falling edge	CLK rising edge
DATA2	VDD	CLK rising edge	CLK falling edge



**Fig. 2 Recommended timing diagram**



**Fig. 3 State diagram**

## Performance Curves

All curves are tested under 1.8V, 2.4MHz unless otherwise noted.

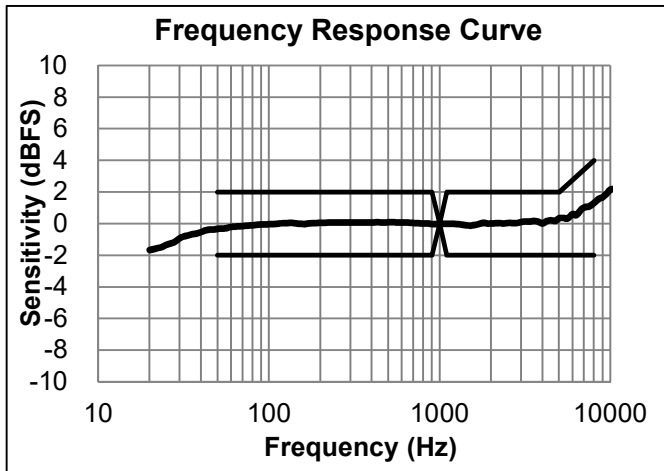


Fig. 4 Normal mode FR normalized to 1KHz

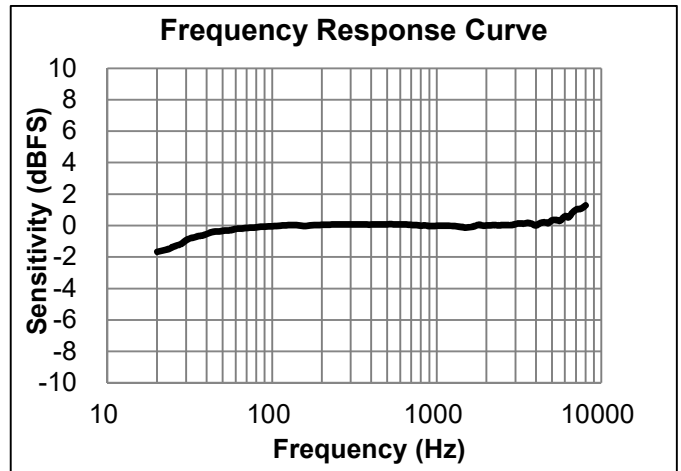


Fig. 5 Low power mode FR normalized to 1KHz

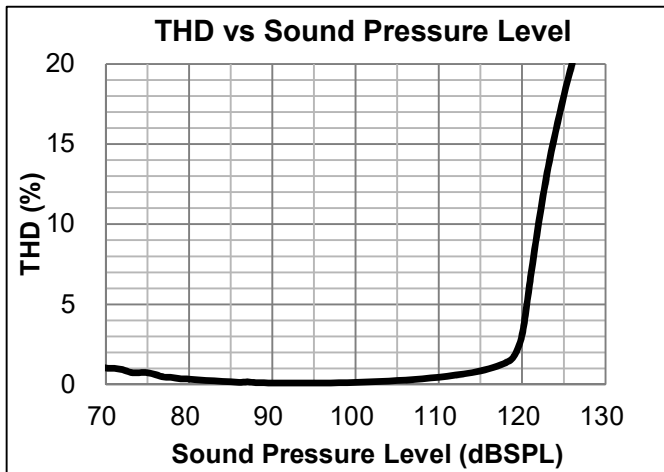


Fig. 6 Typical THD vs Sound Pressure Level

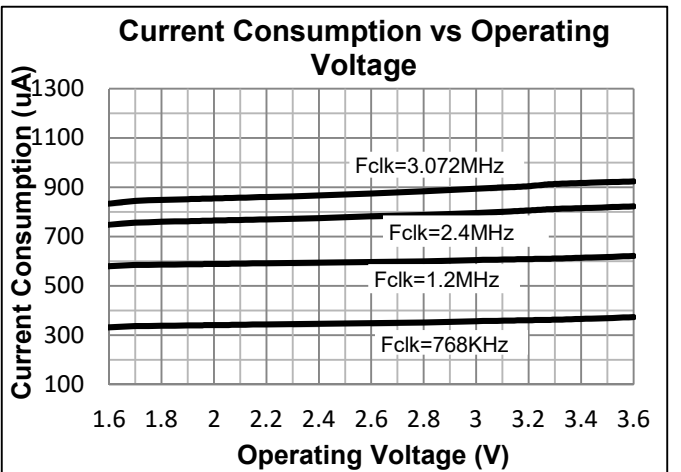


Fig. 7 Typical Current Consumption curve

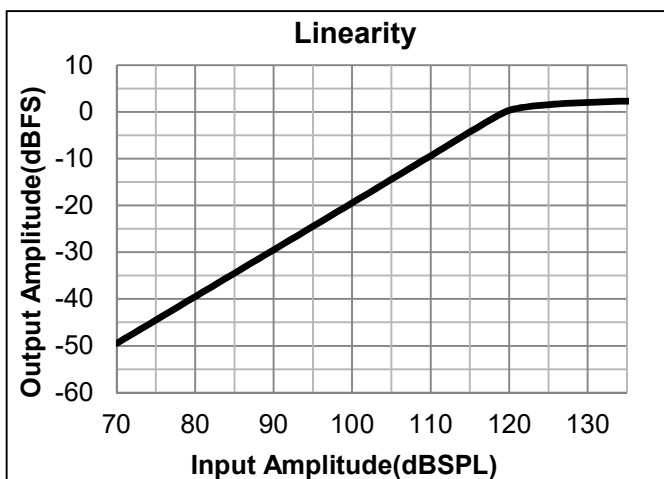


Fig. 8 Linearity

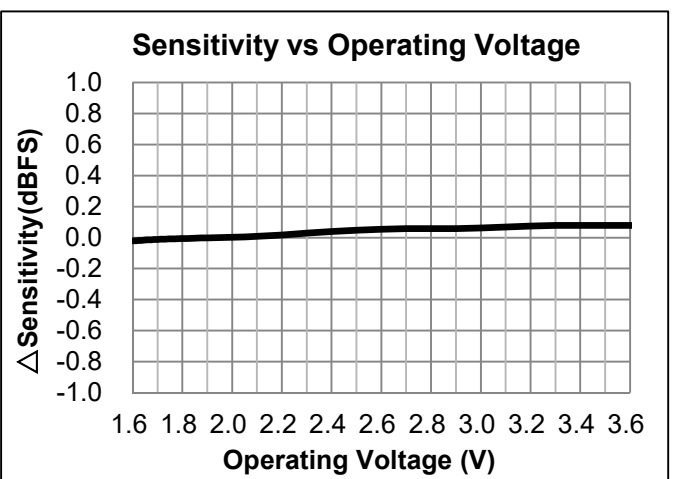
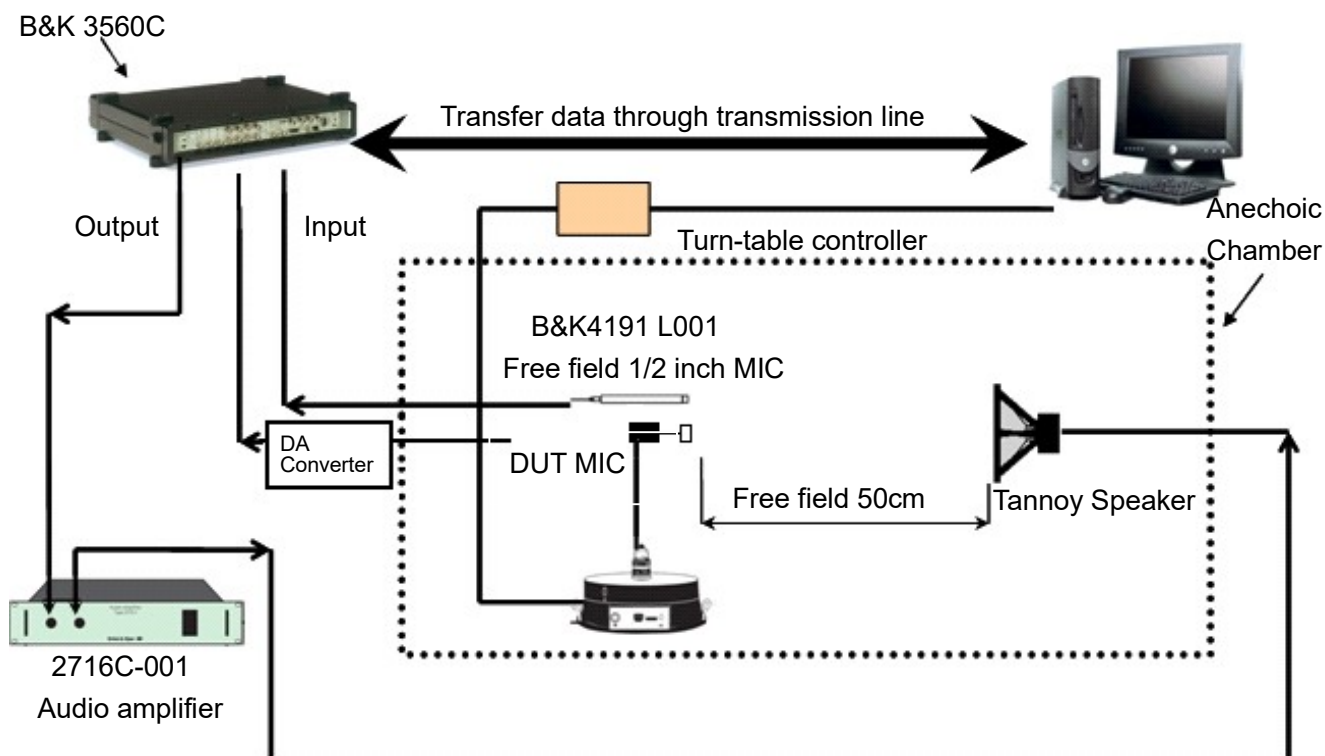


Fig. 9 Sensitivity vs Operating Voltage

## Measurement System Setup

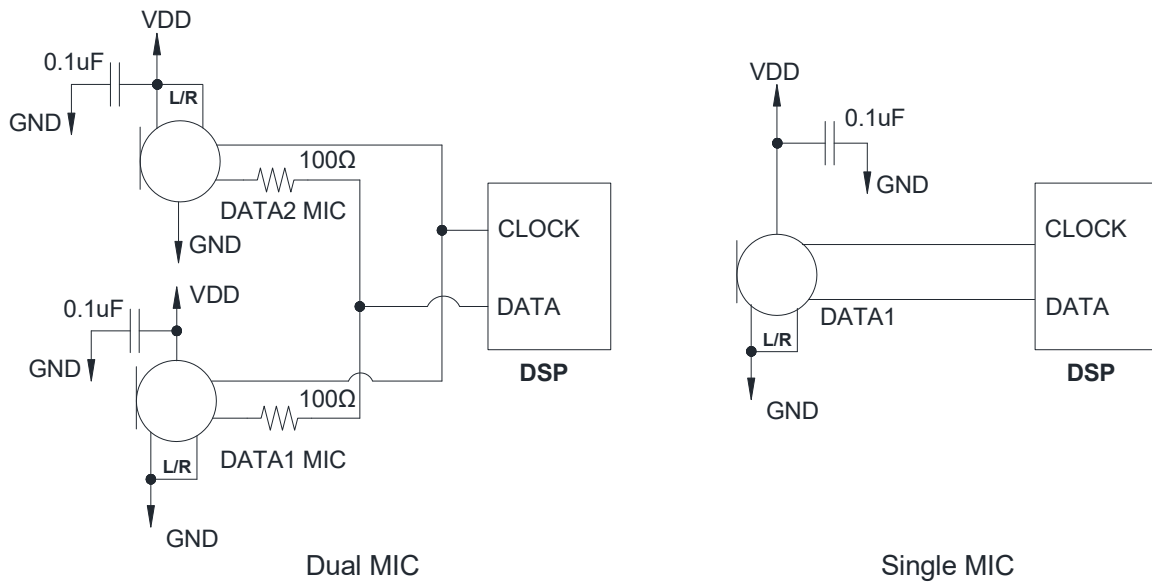
**Test signal:** Sinusoid, Sweep,

**Step:** 1/12 octave



**Fig. 10 Measurement System Setup**

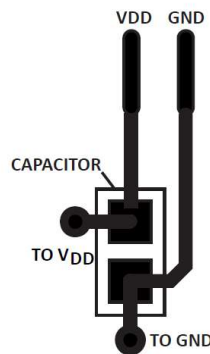
## Typical Application Circuit



**Fig. 11 Typical Application Circuit**

Note1: A 0.1μF ceramic type decoupling capacitor is strongly recommended for every microphone and it should be placed as close to the VDD pad to reduce the noise on power supply;

The trace connected to each pad of capacitor should be as short as possible, and should stay on one layer of PCB without via. For the best performance, recommend to place the capacitor equidistance from power and ground pins of microphone, or slightly closer to the power pin if space not allowed. System ground should connect to far side of the capacitor, as shown in fig.12.



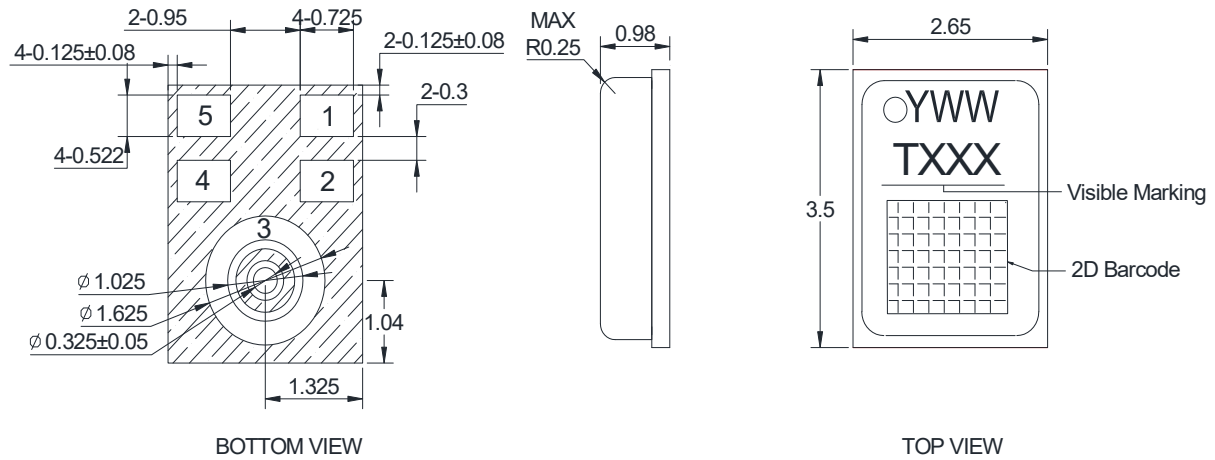
**Fig. 12 Recommended Power Supply Decoupling Capacitor Layout**

Note2: Do not use a pull-up or pull-down resistor on the PDM data signal line, because it can pull the signal to an incorrect state during the period that the signal line is restarted.

Note3: When long wire is used to connect the CLK of codec and microphone, a 50~100Ω resistor should be placed near the codec to reduce signal over-shoot or ringing.

Note4: It is required that stereo implementations use extra data source termination resistor of 100Ω.

## Mechanical Specifications



Unit: mm Unmarked Tolerance:  $\pm 0.1$

**Fig. 13 Dimension**

Item	Dimension	Tolerance
Length	3.5	$\pm 0.1$
Width	2.65	$\pm 0.1$
Height	0.98	$\pm 0.1$
Acoustic Port	0.325	$\pm 0.05$

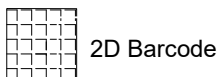
PIN	Definition	Description
1	DATA	PDM output
2	L/R	L/R select (No internal pull-down. Must be connected to VDD or GND)
3	GND	Ground
4	CLK	Clock input
5	VDD	Power Supply

### Note:

- All Ground Pin must be connected to the ground in end application
- The L/R pin is suggested to connect to GND during single mic application.
- Identification Marking

○: Polarity sign    Y: Year    WW: Week

T: GETTOP    XXX: Serial Number





## Reliability Specifications

After conducting any of the following tests, the sensitivity change of DUT shall be less than  $\pm 3\text{dBFS}$  from its initial value unless otherwise noted, and shall keep its initial operation and appearance.

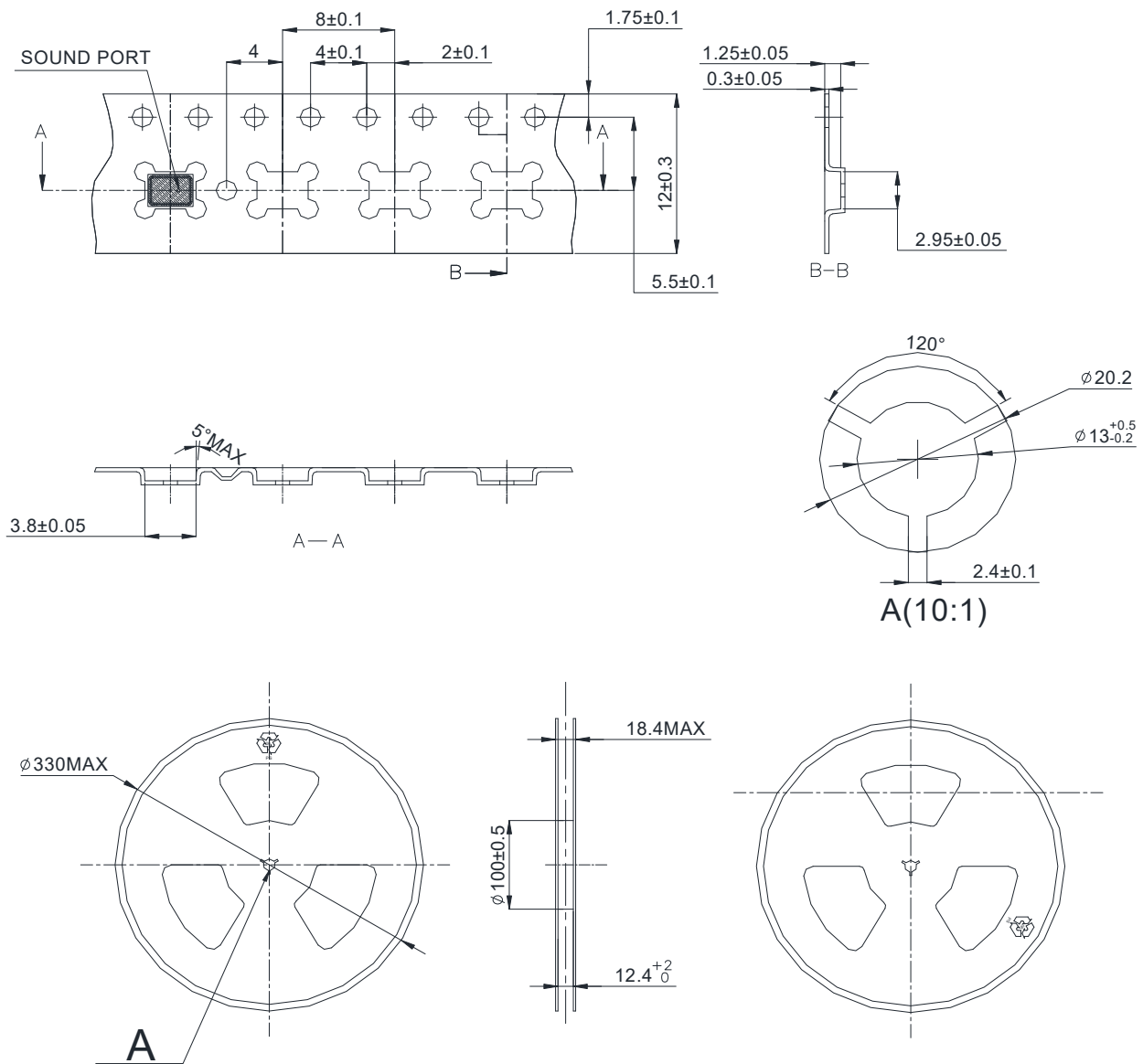
**Table 7 Electrical Specifications**

No.	Item	Test condition
1	Preconditioning	24 hour bake at 125°C, followed by 168 hours at 85°C, 85%RH, followed by 3 passes solder reflow only for the following three tests: High Humidity & High Heat operating Test High Humidity & High Heat operating Test Thermal Shocking Test
2	Hi-Temperature Storage Test	105 $\pm$ 3°C, 1000h, recover for two hours
3	Hi-Temperature operating Test	105 $\pm$ 3°C, under upper limit bias, 1000h, recover for two hours
4	Low-Temperature storage Test	-40 $\pm$ 3°C, 1000h, recover for two hours
5	Low-Temperature operating Test	-40 $\pm$ 3°C, under upper limit bias, 1000h, recover for two hours
6	High Humidity & High Heat operating Test	85 $\pm$ 3°C, 85%RH, under upper limit bias, 1000h, recover for two hours, there should be no corrosion and deformation inside of microphone after testing
7	High Humidity & High Heat operating Test	65 $\pm$ 3°C, 95%RH, under upper limit bias, 168h, recover for two hours, there should be no corrosion and deformation inside of microphone after testing
8	Thermal Shocking Test	Double-Case Method, -40°C for 15mins $\rightarrow$ 125°C for 15 mins, 100 cycles, recover for two hours
9	Vibration Test	Each 12mins for X, Y and Z axes, Frequency: 20~2000Hz, Peak Acceleration 20g, recover for two hours
10	Drop Test	Height: 1.5m Fixture Weight: 150g (Sound Hole Diameter in the fixture is $\geq 0.8\text{mm}$ ) Reference Surface: slippery marble floor Duration: 4 corners*4 times, 6 faces*4 times The sensitivity change should be less than 1dB after testing
11	Tumbling Test	Height: 1.0m Fixture Weight: 150g (Sound Hole Diameter in the fixture is $\geq 0.8\text{mm}$ ) Duration: 300 times Recommended Time: 10-11times/Min The sensitivity change should be less than 1dB after testing

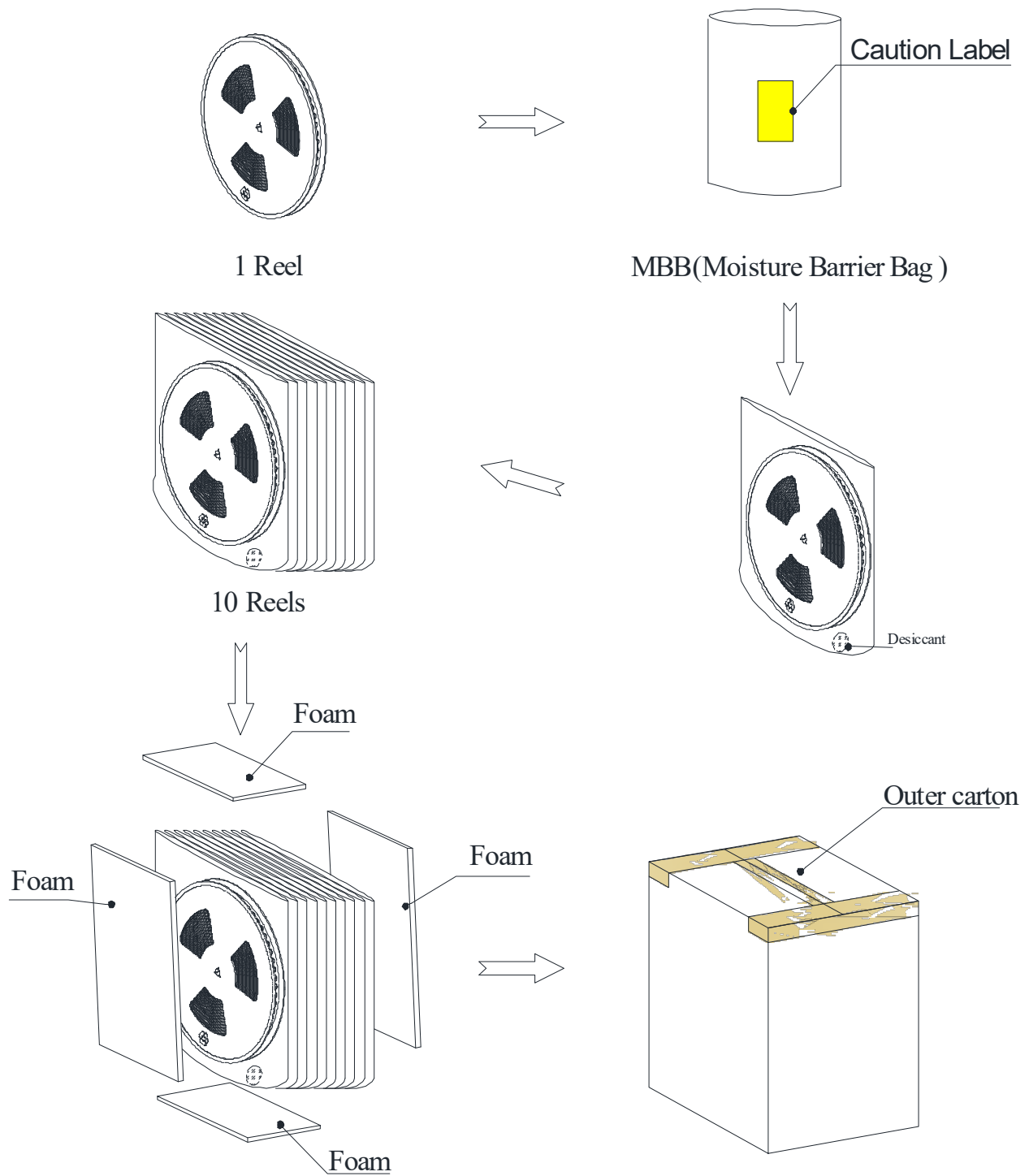
12	ESD Test 1	<p>a. HMB Discharge Position: I/O pins Charge Voltage: <math>\pm 3000V</math> Discharge Network: 100pF &amp; 1500<math>\Omega</math></p> <p>b. CDM Discharge Position: I/O pins Charge Voltage: <math>\pm 250V</math></p>
13	ESD Test 2	<p>The tests are performed acc. to IEC61000-4-2 level 3:</p> <p>a. Contact Discharge Discharge Position: Output of Microphone Charge Voltage: <math>\pm 6000VDC</math> Discharge Network: 150pF &amp; 330<math>\Omega</math></p> <p>b. Air Discharge Discharge Position: Sound Hole Charge Voltage: <math>\pm 8000VDC</math> Discharge Network: 150pF &amp; 330<math>\Omega</math></p>
14	Structure Shock Test	10000g, Duration: 0.1ms, each 3 shocks for X/Y/Z 3 axes, The sensitivity change should be less than 1dB after testing
15	Reflow	3 reflow cycles with peak temperature of +260 $^{\circ}C$ according to reflow profile

## Packaging Details

- \* Use ESD reel and tape for microphone packaging.
- \* Anti-static measures should be applied during packaging operation.



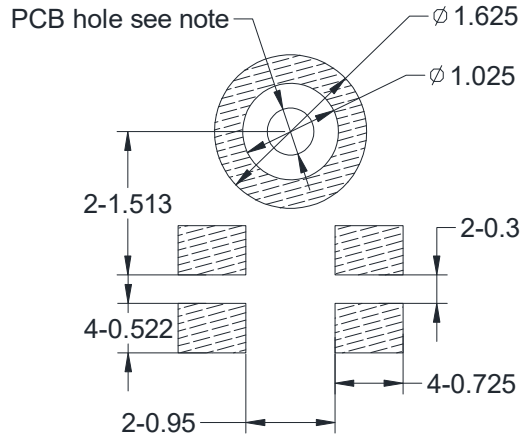
**Fig. 14 Packaging**



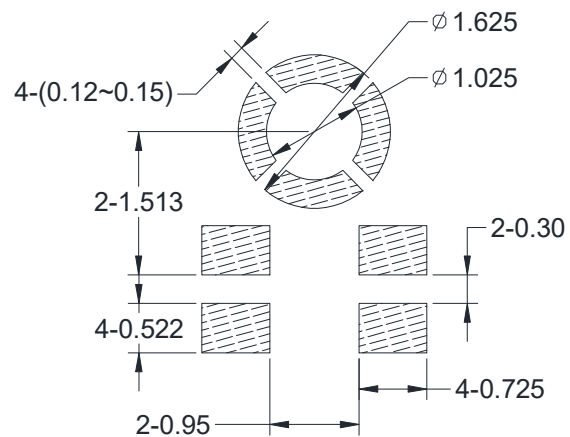
Tape and Reel	φ330mm	5,500PCS×1=5,500PCS
Shipping Box	215mm*370mm*370mm	5,500PCS×10=55,000PCS

## Application Design Suggestions

### Recommended PCB and Stencil Design Pattern



**Example Land Pattern**



**Example Solder Stencil Pattern**

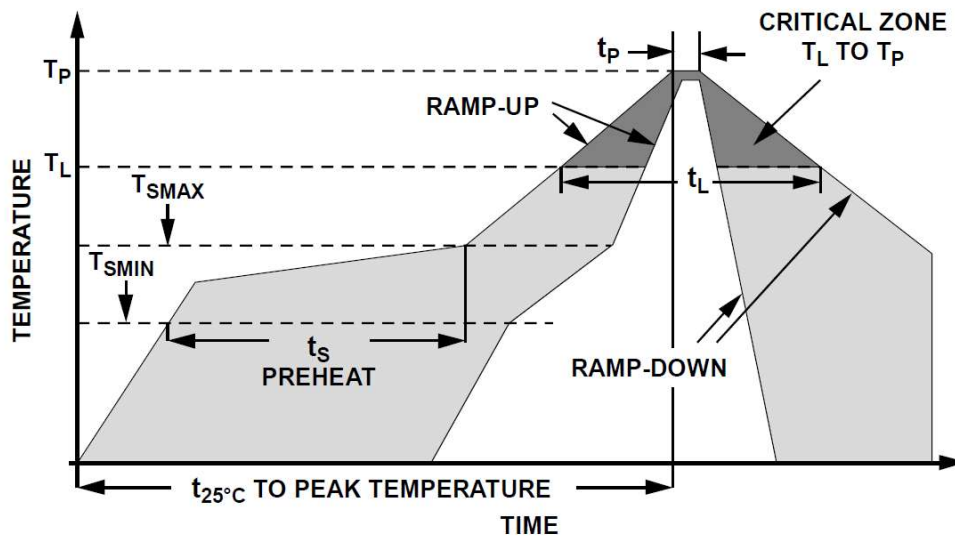
**Notes:**

- Dimensions are in millimeters unless otherwise specified.
- Tolerance is  $\pm 0.1\text{mm}$  unless otherwise specified.
- The recommended non-plated hole diameter of PCB is 0.4-0.8mm.

### Temperature Profile during Reflow Process

**Table 8 Temperature Profile during Reflow Process**

Parameter		Reference	Specification
Average Ramp Rate		$T_L$ to $T_P$	3°C/sec max
Preheat	Minimum Temperature	$T_{SMIN}$	150°C
	Maximum Temperature	$T_{SMAX}$	200°C
	Time $T_{SMIN}$ to $T_{SMAX}$	$t_s$	60 sec to 180 sec
Ramp-Up Rate		$T_{SMAX}$ to $T_L$	1.25°C/sec
Time Maintained Above Liquidous		$t_L$	60 sec to 150 sec
Liquidous Temperature		$T_L$	217°C
Peak Temperature		$T_P$	260°C
Time Within +5°C of Actual Peak Temperature		$t_P$	20 sec to 40 sec
Ramp-Down Rate		$T_P$ to $T_{SMAX}$	6°C/sec max
Time +25°C ( $t_{25^\circ\text{C}}$ ) to Peak Temperature			8 min max



**Fig. 15 Reflow Profile**

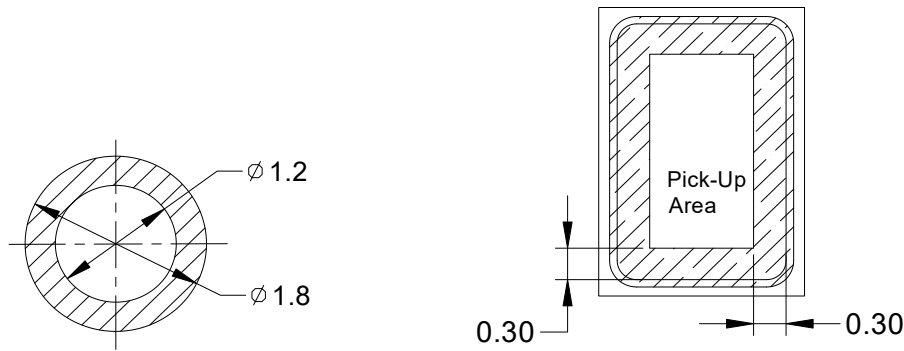
**Additional Notes:**

- Mic should cool to room temp before next flow cycle if more reflow is needed.
- No more than 3 times reflow is recommended.
- Do not board wash by liquid or ultrasonic after the reflow process.
- Do not pull a vacuum over port hole of the microphone.
- Do not insert any object in port hole of device at any time.
- Suggest SMT the microphone at last time if double side PCBA used.
- Do not seal sound port during reflow .
- If there is any leakage risk, the peak temperature should be set to less than 240°C or more than 255°C.

**Recommended Nozzle for Reflow MIC**

External diameter is  $\Phi 1.8\text{mm}$

Inside diameter is  $\Phi 1.2\text{mm}$



**Fig. 16 Recommended nozzle for reflow MIC and Pick-up Area**

## Special Cautions

### Air Rifle Cleaning Restriction

Do not bring air rifle to the port hole directly.

Recommended Condition:

Air pressure < 0.3MPa;

Distance > 5cm;

Time < 5sec.

### Package

Do NOT vacuum seal unused material for storage. Vacuum Sealing can cause mic damage.

### Storage

The component needs to meet the requirement of MSL (Moisture Sensitivity Level) class 1. Please keep MICs in warehouse with humidity less than 75% and without sudden temperature change, acid air, and any other harmful air or strong magnetic field.

Please protect products against moist, shock, sunburn and pressure.

Please take proper measures against ESD in the process of assembly and transportation.

Please use the shipping package for long-term storage.

### Discard

For microphones to be wasted, customer shall follow the regulation of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive (2002/96/EC).

*Notes: More application suggestions can be found in the latest "MEMS Microphone Application Notes".*

## Specification Revisions

[illegible]