

Sound Processor Series for Car Audio

Sound processor with Built-in 2-band Equalizer



BD37503FV

● General Description

Sound processor which has built-in 4input selector and 2-band equalizer filter. And, loudness filter and 2nd-order anti-aliasing filter which attenuate noise occurs at output of DAC are available, either one by switching.

● Features

- Built-in differential input selector that can make various combination of single-ended / differential input.
- Reduce switching noise by using advanced switch circuit
- Built-in ground isolation amplifier inputs, ideal for external stereo input.
- Decrease the number of external components by built-in 2nd-order anti-aliasing filter
- Decrease the number of external components by built-in 2-band equalizer filter and loudness filter.
- A PCB area can be reduced and PCB layouts become easy thanks to that signal flow is gathered to one direction by arrangement of input and output left side and right side separately.
- It is possible to control by 3.3V / 5V for I²C BUS serial controller.

● Key Specifications

- Total harmonic distortion : 0.001%(Typ.)
- Maximum input voltage : 2.2Vrms(Typ.)
- Common mode rejection ratio : 50dB(Min.)
- Maximum output voltage : 2.1Vrms(Typ.)
- Output noise voltage : 5.8 μVrms(Typ.)
- Residual output noise voltage : 2.8 μVrms (Typ.)
- Ripple rejection: -70dB (Typ.)
- Operating temperature range -40°C to +85°C

- Package SSOP-B20 W(Typ.) x D(Typ.) x H(Max.) 6.50mm x 6.40mm x 1.45mm



SSOP-B20

● Applications

- It is the optimal for the car audio. Besides, it is possible to use for the audio equipment of mini Compo, micro Compo, TV etc with all kinds.

● Typical Application Circuit

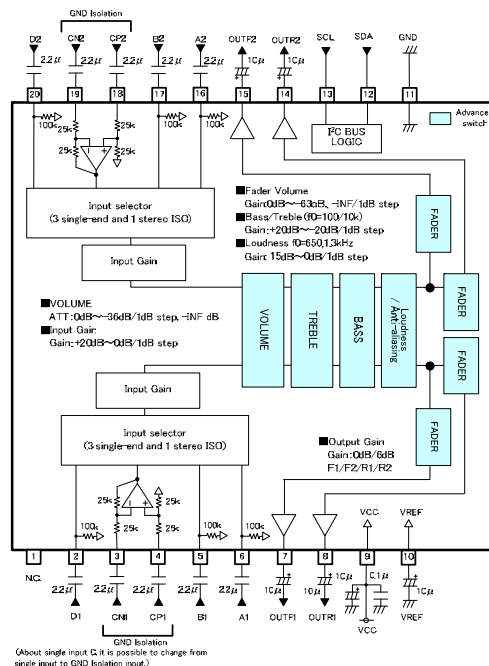


Figure 1. Application Circuit Diagram

○Product structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product is not designed protection against radioactive rays

● Pin Configuration

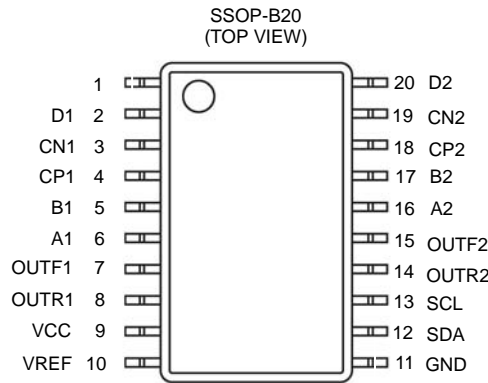


Figure 2. Pin configuration

● Pin Description

| Terminal No. | Symbol | Description of terminals | Terminal No. | Symbol | Description of terminals |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------|---|
| 1 | N.C. | Non connection terminal | 11 | GND | GND terminal |
| 2 | D1 | D input terminal of 1ch | 12 | SDA | I ² C Communication data terminal |
| 3 | CN1 | C negative input terminal of 1ch | 13 | SCL | I ² C Communication clock terminal |
| 4 | CP1 | C positive input terminal of 1ch | 14 | OUTR2 | Rear output terminal of 2ch |
| 5 | B1 | B input terminal of 1ch | 15 | OUTF2 | Front output terminal of 2ch |
| 6 | A1 | A input terminal of 1ch | 16 | A2 | A input terminal of 2ch |
| 7 | OUTF1 | Front output terminal of 1ch | 17 | B2 | B input terminal of 2ch |
| 8 | OUTR1 | Rear output terminal of 1ch | 18 | CP2 | C positive input terminal of 2ch |
| 9 | VCC | Power supply terminal | 19 | CN2 | C negative input terminal of 2ch |
| 10 | VREF | BIAS terminal | 20 | D2 | D input terminal of 2ch |

● Block Diagram

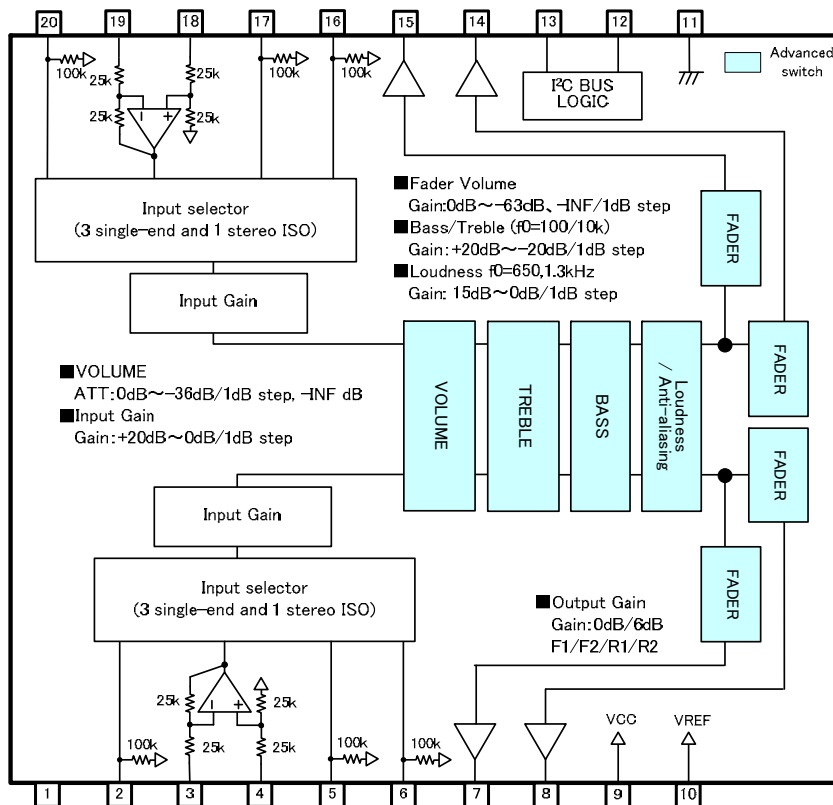


Figure 3. Block Diagram

● Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Item | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|----------------------|--------|---|------|
| Power supply Voltage | VCC | 10.0 | V |
| Input voltage | Vin | VCC+0.3 to GND-0.3 SCL, SDA : 7 to GND-0.3 | V |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 937 ※1 | mW |
| Storage Temperature | Tastg | -55 to +150 | °C |

※1 This value decreases 7.5mW/°C for Ta=25°C or more.

ROHM standard board shall be mounted. Thermal resistance $\theta_{ja} = 133.3(^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W})$

ROHM Standard board

size : 70x70x1.6(mm)

material : FR4 A FR4 glass epoxy board(3% or less of copper foil area)

● Recommended Operating Rating

| Item | Symbol | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|----------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| Power supply Voltage | VCC | 7.0 | 8.5 | 9.5 | V |
| Temperature | Topr | -40 | - | +85 | °C |

●Electrical Characteristic

Unless specified particularly, Ta=25°C, VCC=8.5V, f=1kHz, Vin=1Vrms, Rg=600Ω, RL=10kΩ, A input, Input gain 0dB, Volume 0dB, Tone control 0dB, Loudness 0dB, Fader 0dB, Output Gain 0dB

| BLOCK | Item | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Condition |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|---|
| | | | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | | |
| GENERAL | Current upon no signal | I _Q | — | 20 | 27 | mA | No signal |
| | Voltage gain | G _V | -1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | dB | G _V =20log(VOUT/VIN) |
| | Channel balance | CB | -1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | dB | CB = G _{V1} -G _{V2} |
| | Total harmonic distortion | THD+N1 | — | 0.001 | 0.05 | % | VOUT=1Vrms BW=400-30KHz |
| | Output noise voltage * | V _{NO} | — | 5.8 | 18 | μVrms | Rg = 0Ω BW = IHF-A |
| | Residual output noise voltage * | V _{NOR} | — | 2.8 | 9 | μVrms | Fader = -∞dB Rg = 0Ω BW = IHF-A |
| | Cross-talk between channels * | CTC | — | -100 | -90 | dB | Rg = 0Ω CTC=20log(VOUT/VIN) BW = IHF-A |
| | Ripple rejection | RR | — | -70 | -40 | dB | f=1kHz VRR=100mVrms RR=20log(VCC IN/VOUT) |
| INPUT SELECTOR | Input impedance(A, B, D) | R _{IN S} | 70 | 100 | 130 | kΩ | |
| | Input impedance(CP,CN) | R _{IN D} | 35 | 50 | 65 | kΩ | |
| | Maximum input voltage | V _{IM} | 2 | 2.2 | — | Vrms | V _{IM} at THD+N(VOUT)=1% BW=400-30KHz |
| | Cross-talk between selectors * | CTS | — | -100 | -90 | dB | Rg = 0Ω CTS=20log(VOUT/VIN) BW = IHF-A |
| | Common mode rejection ratio | CMRR | 50 | 60 | — | dB | CP1 and CN1 input CP2 and CN2 input CMRR=20log(VIN/VOUT) BW = IHF-A, |
| INPUT GAIN | Minimum input gain | G _{IN MIN} | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Input gain 0dB VIN=100mVrms G _{IN} =20log(VOUT/VIN) |
| | Maximum input gain | G _{IN MAX} | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | Input gain 20dB VIN=100mVrms G _{IN} =20log(VOUT/VIN) |
| | Gain set error | G _{IN ERR} | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | GAIN=+1 to +20dB |

| BLOCK | Item | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Condition |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------|------|------|----------|---|
| | | | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | | |
| VOLUME | Maximum gain | $G_{V\ MAX}$ | -1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | dB | Volume = 0dB VIN=100mVrms $G_V=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum attenuation * | $G_{V\ MIN}$ | — | -100 | -85 | dB | Volume = $-\infty$ dB $G_V=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ BW = IHF-A |
| | Attenuation set error | $G_{V\ ERR1}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | ATT=0dB to -36dB |
| BASS | Maximum boost gain | $G_{B\ BST}$ | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | Gain=+20dB f=100Hz VIN=100mVrms $G_B=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum cut gain | $G_{B\ CUT}$ | -22 | -20 | -18 | dB | Gain=-20dB f=100Hz VIN=2Vrms $G_B=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain set error | $G_{B\ ERR}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Gain=+20 to -20dB f=100Hz |
| TREBLE | Maximum boost gain | $G_{T\ BST}$ | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | Gain=+20dB f=10kHz VIN=100mVrms $G_T=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum cut gain | $G_{T\ CUT}$ | -22 | -20 | -18 | dB | Gain=-20dB f=10kHz VIN=2Vrms $G_T=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain set error | $G_{T\ ERR}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Gain=+20 to -20dB f=10kHz |
| FADER | Maximum gain | $G_{F\ BST}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Gain=0dB $G_F=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum attenuation * | $G_{F\ MIN}$ | — | -100 | -90 | dB | Fader = $-\infty$ dB $G_F=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ BW = IHF-A |
| | Attenuation set error 1 | $G_{F\ ERR1}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | ATT=-1 to -15dB |
| | Attenuation set error 2 | $G_{F\ ERR2}$ | -3 | 0 | 3 | dB | ATT=-16 to -47dB |
| | Attenuation set error 3 | $G_{F\ ERR3}$ | -4 | 0 | 4 | dB | ATT=-48 to -63dB |
| | Output impedance | $R_{O\ FAD}$ | - | — | 50 | Ω | VIN=100mVrms |
| LOUDNESS | Maximum output voltage | $V_{OM\ F}$ | 2 | 2.1 | — | Vrms | THD+N=1% BW=400-30KHz |
| | Maximum gain | $G_{LD\ MAX}$ | 13 | 15 | 17 | dB | Gain=15dB $G_{LD}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ BW=IHF-A |
| | Gain set error | $G_{LD\ ERR}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Gain=0dB to -15dB $G_{LD}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| OUTPUT GAIN | Maximum gain | $G_{OUT\ MAX}$ | 4 | 6 | 8 | dB | Gain +6dB VIN=100mVrms $G_{OUT}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain set error | $G_{OUT\ ERR}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Gain=0dB, +6dB |

※VP-9690A(Average value detection, effective value display) filter by Matsushita Communication is used for * measurement.

※Phase between input / output is same.

● Typical Performance Curve(reference data)

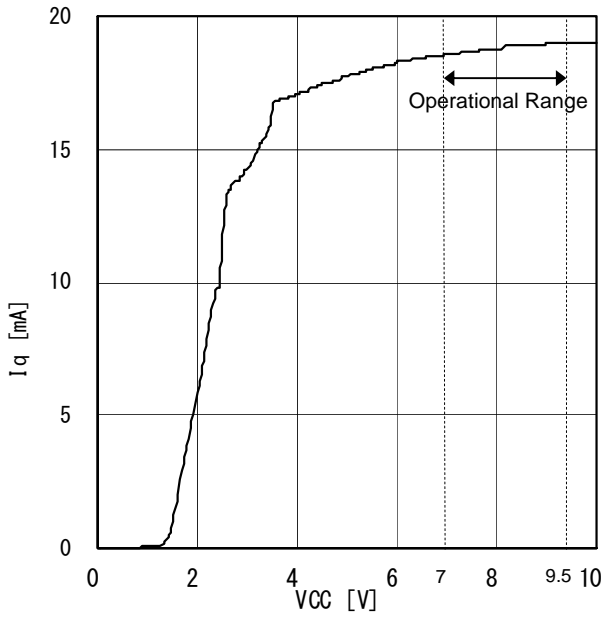


Figure 4. Iq vs VCC

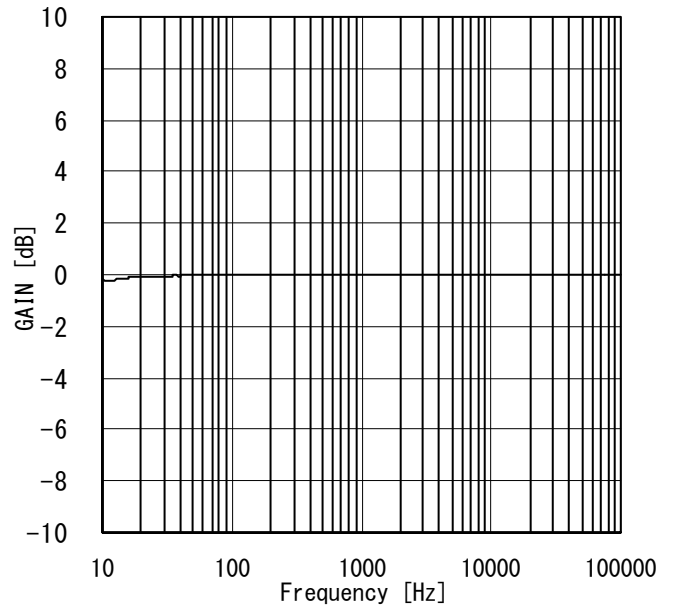


Figure 5. Gain vs Frequency

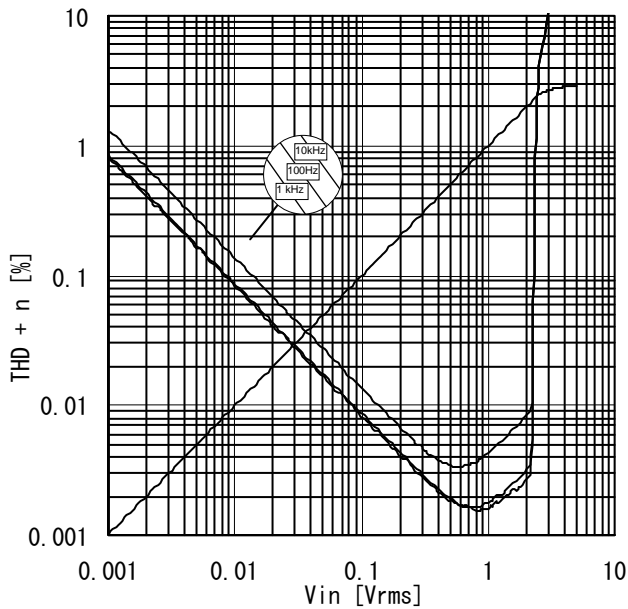


Figure 6. THD+n vs Input Voltage

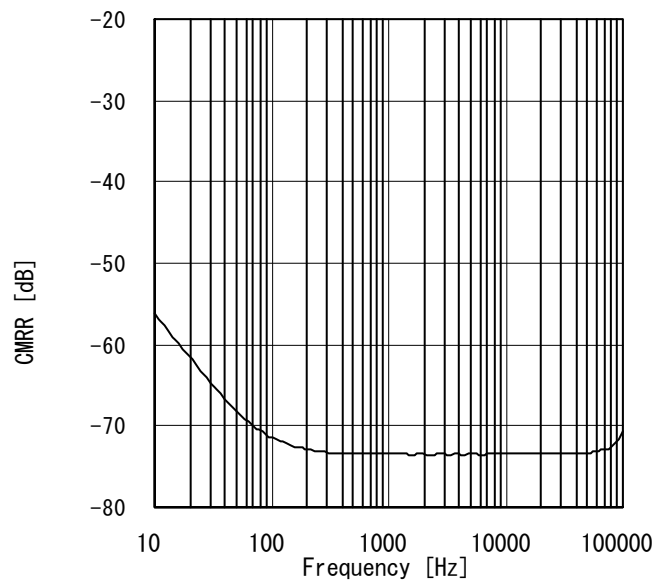


Figure 7. CMRR vs Frequency

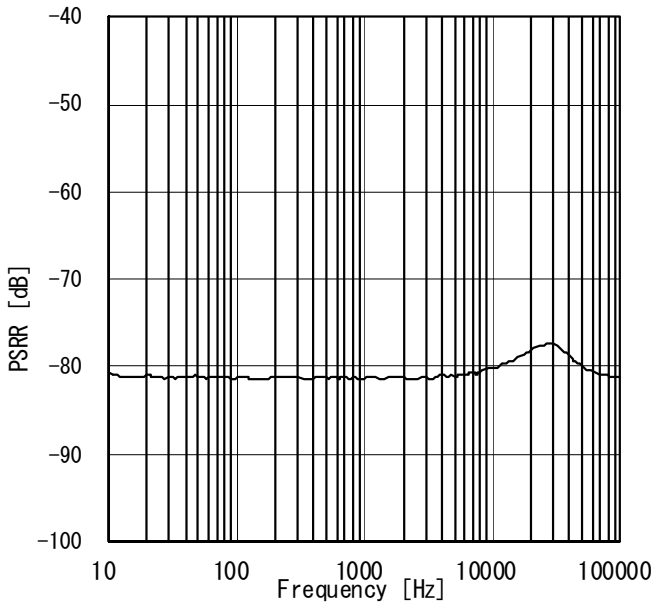


Figure 8. PSRR vs Frequency

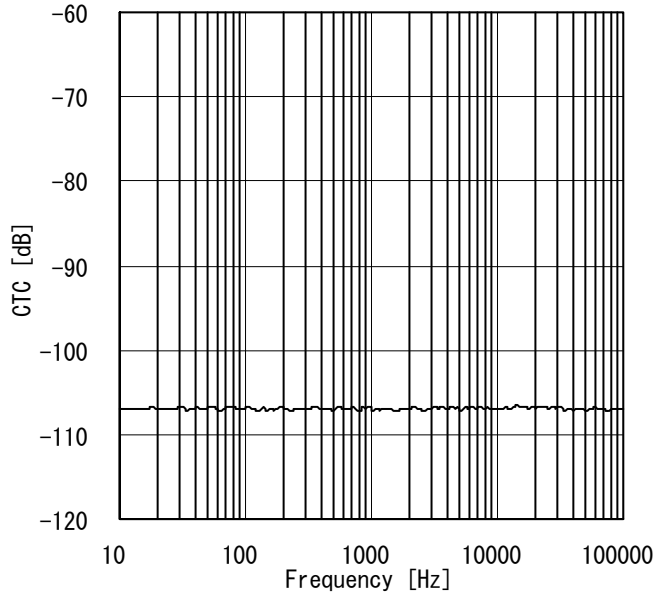


Figure 9. Cross-talk between channels vs Frequency

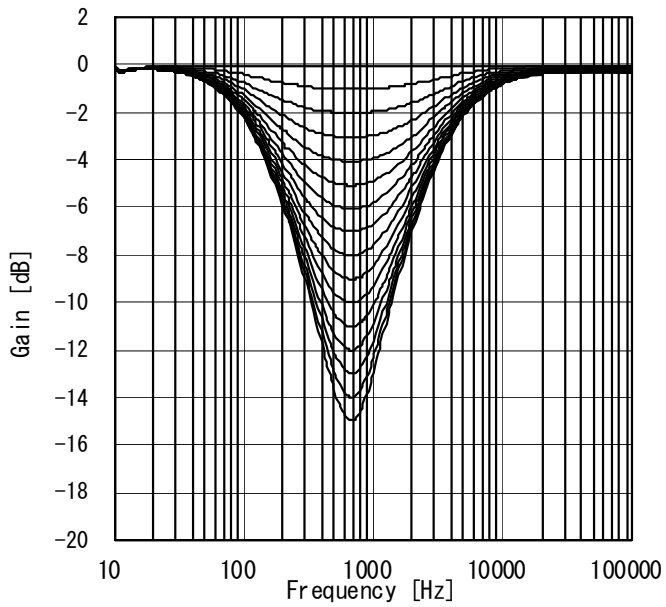


Figure 10. Loudness Gain vs Frequency

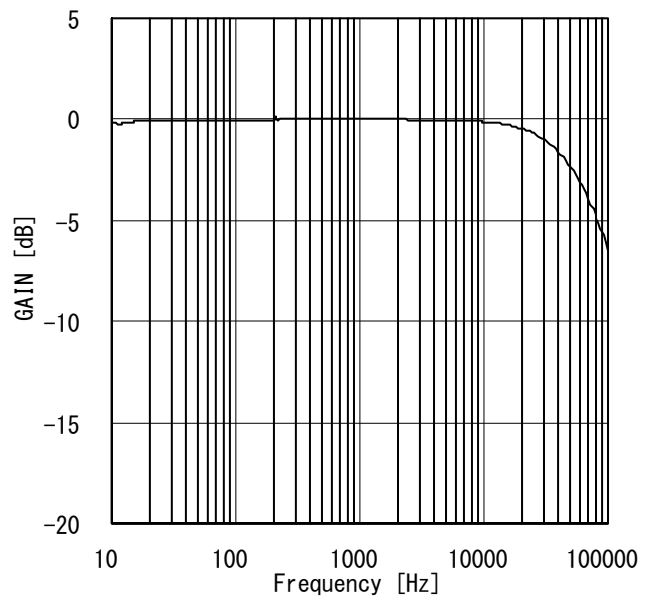


Figure 11. Antifilter Gain vs Frequency

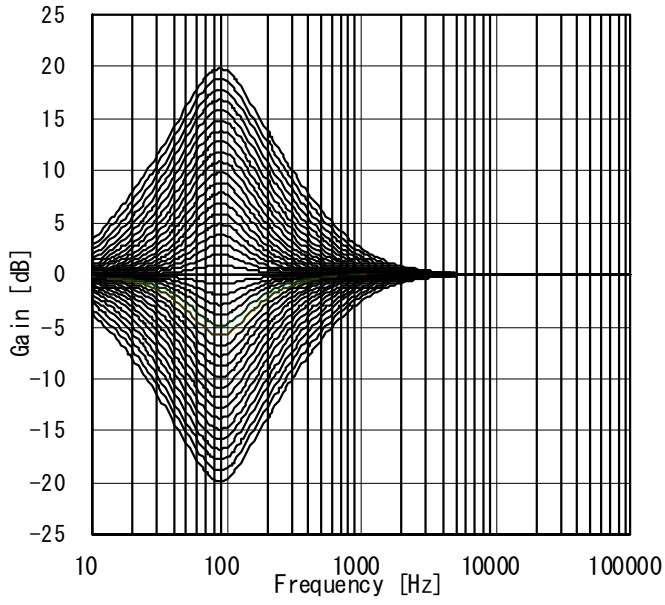


Figure 12. Bass Gain vs Frequency

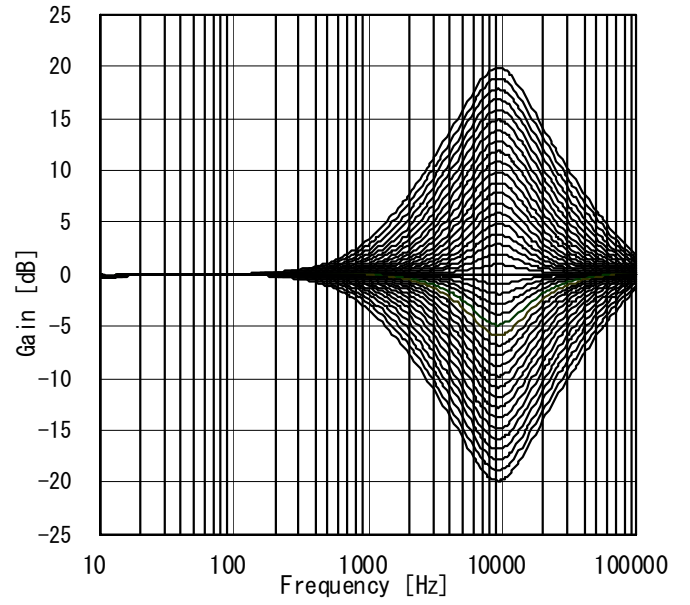


Figure 13. Treble Gain vs Frequency

●CONTROL SIGNAL SPECIFICATION

(1) Electrical specifications and timing for bus lines and I/O stages

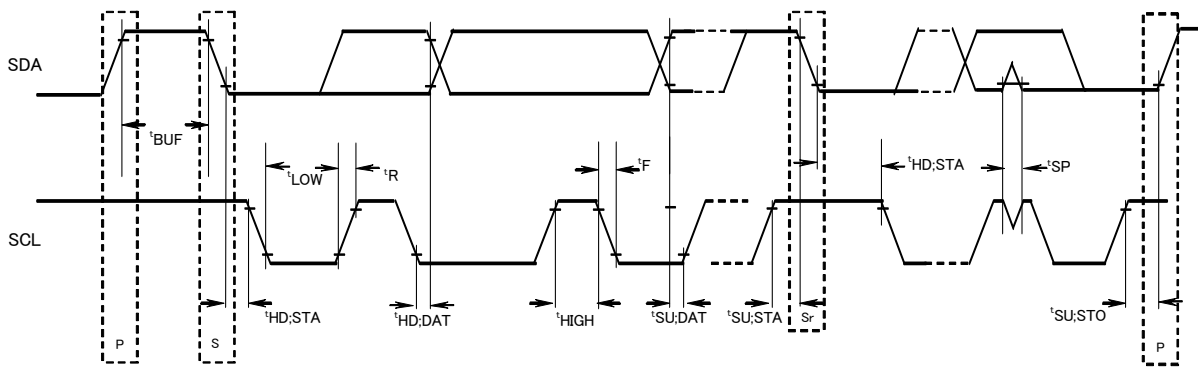


Figure 14. Definition of timing on the I²C-bus

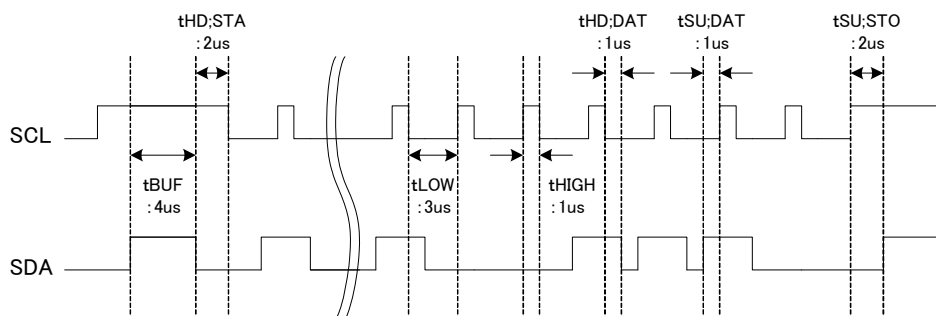
Table 1 Characteristics of the SDA and SCL bus lines for I²C-bus devices

| Parameter | Symbol | Fast-mode I ² C-bus | | Unit |
|---|----------|--------------------------------|------|------|
| | | MIN. | MAX. | |
| 1 SCL clock frequency | fSCL | 0 | 400 | kHz |
| 2 Bus free time between a STOP and START condition | tBUF | 1.3 | — | μS |
| 3 Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated | tHD;STA | 0.6 | — | μS |
| 4 LOW period of the SCL clock | tLOW | 1.3 | — | μS |
| 5 HIGH period of the SCL clock | tHIGH | 0.6 | — | μS |
| 6 Set-up time for a repeated START condition | tSU;STA | 0.6 | — | μS |
| 7 Data hold time | tHD;DAT | 0 | — | μS |
| 8 Data set-up time | tSU; DAT | 100 | — | ns |
| 9 Set-up time for STOP condition | tSU;STO | 0.6 | — | μS |

All values referred to VIH min. and VIL max. Levels (see Table 2).
 About 7(t_{HD;DAT}), 8(t_{SU;DAT}), please make setup which has enough margin.

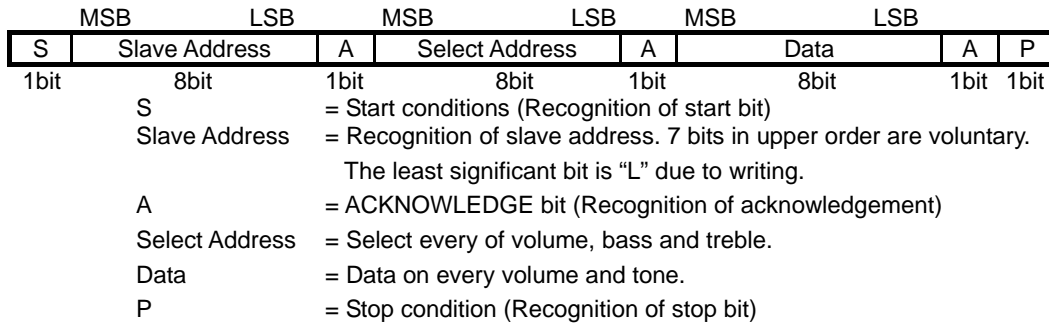
Table 2 Characteristics of the SDA and SCL I/O stages for I²C-bus devices

| Item | Symbol | Fast-mode I ² C-bus | | Unit |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|------|------|
| | | MIN. | MAX. | |
| 10 LOW level input voltage: In case an input level is fixed | VIL | -0.5 | 1 | V |
| 11 HIGH level input voltage: In case an input level is fixed | VIH | 2.3 | - | V |
| 12 Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter. | tSP | 0 | 50 | ns |
| 13 LOW level output voltage(open drain or open collector): at 3mA sink current | VOL1 | 0 | 0.4 | V |
| 14 Input current each I/O pin with an input voltage between 0.4V and 0.9V. | li | -10 | 10 | μA |



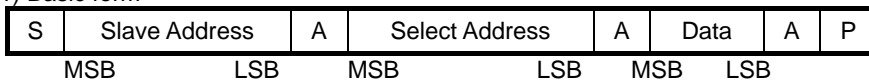
SCL clock frequency: 250kHz
 Figure 15. A command timing example in the I2C data transmission

(2) I²C BUS FORMAT

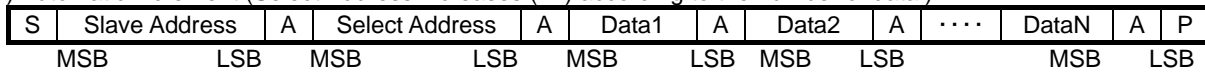


(3) I²C BUS Interface Protocol

1) Basic form

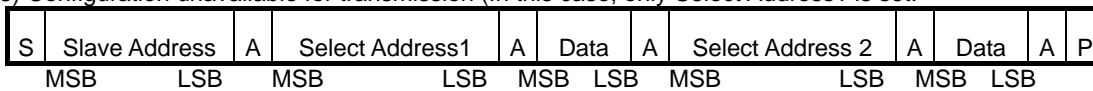


2) Automatic increment (Select Address increases (+1) according to the number of data.)



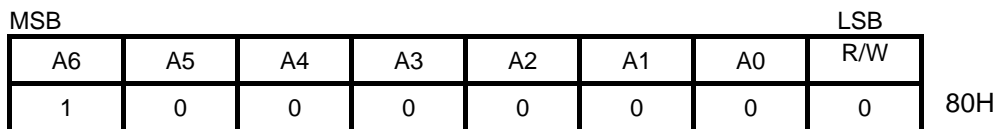
- (Example) ① Data1 shall be set as data of address specified by Select Address.
 ② Data2 shall be set as data of address specified by Select Address +1.
 ③ DataN shall be set as data of address specified by Select Address +N-1.

3) Configuration unavailable for transmission (In this case, only Select Address1 is set.)



(Note) If any data is transmitted as Select Address 2 next to data, it is recognized as data, not as Select Address 2.

(4) Slave address



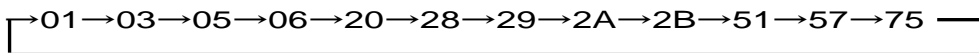
(5) Select Address & Data

| Items | Select Address (hex) | MSB | Data | | | | | | LSB |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------|----------------|----|-------------|
| | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Initial setup 1 | 01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Initial setup 2 | 03 | Output Gain | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness select | 0 | 0 | Loudness fo |
| Input selector | 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Input selector | | |
| Input gain | 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Input Gain | | | | |
| Volume gain | 20 | Volume Attenuation | | | | | | | |
| Fader 1ch Front | 28 | Fader Attenuation F1 | | | | | | | |
| Fader 2ch Front | 29 | Fader Attenuation F2 | | | | | | | |
| Fader 1ch Rear | 2A | Fader Attenuation R1 | | | | | | | |
| Fader 2ch Rear | 2B | Fader Attenuation R2 | | | | | | | |
| Bass gain | 51 | Bass Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Bass Gain | | | | |
| Treble gain | 57 | Treble Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Treble Gain | | | | |
| Loudness Gain | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness Gain | | | |
| System Reset | FE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

 Advanced switch

Note

1. In function changing of the hatching part, it works Advanced switch.
2. Upon continuous data transfer, the Select Address is circulated by the automatic increment function, as shown below.



3. For the function of input selector, input gain and output gain etc, it is not corresponded for advanced switch. Therefore, please apply mute on the side of a set when changes these setting.

Select address 03(hex)

| fo | MSB | Loudness fo | | | | | | LSB |
|---------|-------------|-------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 650 Hz | Output Gain | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness select | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.3k Hz | | | | | | | | 1 |

| Mode | MSB | Loudness select | | | | | | LSB |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Loudness | Output Gain | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness fo |
| Anti-aliasing filter | | | | | | | | |

| Gain | MSB | Output Gain | | | | | | LSB |
|------|-----|-------------|----|----|-----------------|----|----|-------------|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 0dB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness select | 0 | 0 | Loudness fo |
| +6dB | 1 | | | | | | | |

Select address 05(hex)

| Mode | MSB | Input Selector | | | | | | LSB |
|-------------|-----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| A single | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B single | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| C single | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| D single | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| C diff | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Input SHORT | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Prohibition | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Input SHORT : The input impedance of each input terminal is lowered from 100kΩ(TYP) to 1 kΩ(TYP).(For quick charge of coupling capacitor)

: Initial condition

The list of terminals that is active when each mode of input selector is selected


| Mode | 1ch+Input Terminal | 1ch-Input Terminal | 2ch+Input Terminal | 2ch-Input Terminal |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| A single | 6pin(A1) | - | 16pin(A2) | - |
| B single | 5pin(B1) | - | 17pin(B2) | - |
| C single | 4pin(CP1) | - | 18pin(CP2) | - |
| D single | 2pin(D1) | - | 20pin(D2) | - |
| C diff | 4pin(CP1) | 3pin(CN1) | 18pin(CP2) | 19pin(CN2) |

Select address 06 (hex)

| Gain | MSB | | Input Gain | | | | | LSB | | | |
|-------------|-----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|-----|---|---|---|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | | | |
| 0dB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| 1dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| 2dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| 3dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 4dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 6dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 7dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 10dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 11dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 14dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 15dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 16dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 18dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 20dB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Prohibition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | |
| | | | | : | : | : | : | : | | | |
| | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |

Select address 20 (hex)

| ATT | MSB | | Volume Attenuation | | | | | LSB |
|-------------|-----|----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Prohibition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -2dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| -35dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -36dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Prohibition | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -∞dB | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

 : Initial condition

Select address 28, 29, 2A, 2B (hex)


| ATT | MSB | Fader Attenuation | | | | | | LSB |
|-------------|-----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Prohibition | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -2dB | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| -62dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -63dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prohibition | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -∞dB | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Select address 51, 57 (hex)

| Gain | MSB | Bass/Treble Gain | | | | | | LSB | |
|-------------|----------------------------------|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|---|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | |
| 0dB | Bass/ Treble Boost /cut | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 2dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 6dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 14dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 18dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 19dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Prohibition | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

Select address 51, 57 (hex)

| Mode | MSB | Bass/Treble Boost/Cut | | | | Bass/Treble Gain | | LSB |
|-------|-----|-----------------------|----|------------------|----|------------------|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Boost | 0 | 0 | 0 | Bass/Treble Gain | | | | |
| Cut | 1 | | | | | | | |

 : Initial condition

Select address 75 (hex)

| Gain | MSB | | | | Loudness Gain | | | LSB |
|------|-----|----|----|----|---------------|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 0dB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1dB | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 2dB | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 3dB | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 4dB | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5dB | | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 6dB | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 7dB | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8dB | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9dB | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 10dB | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 11dB | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 12dB | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13dB | | | | | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14dB | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15dB | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

: Initial condition

●Volume / Fader volume attenuation of the details

Volume attenuation is 0dB to -36dB/Fader volume is 0dB to -63dB

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| (dB) | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | (dB) | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -33 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -36 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -37 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -38 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -39 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -40 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -41 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -42 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -43 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -44 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -45 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -46 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -47 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -48 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -49 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -50 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -51 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -52 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -53 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -54 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -55 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -56 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -57 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -58 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -59 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -60 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -61 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -62 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -63 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -∞ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -32 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

 : Initial condition

(6) About power on reset

At ON of supply voltage circuit made initialization inside IC is built-in. Please send data to all address as initial data at supply voltage on. And please supply mute at set side until this initial data is sent.

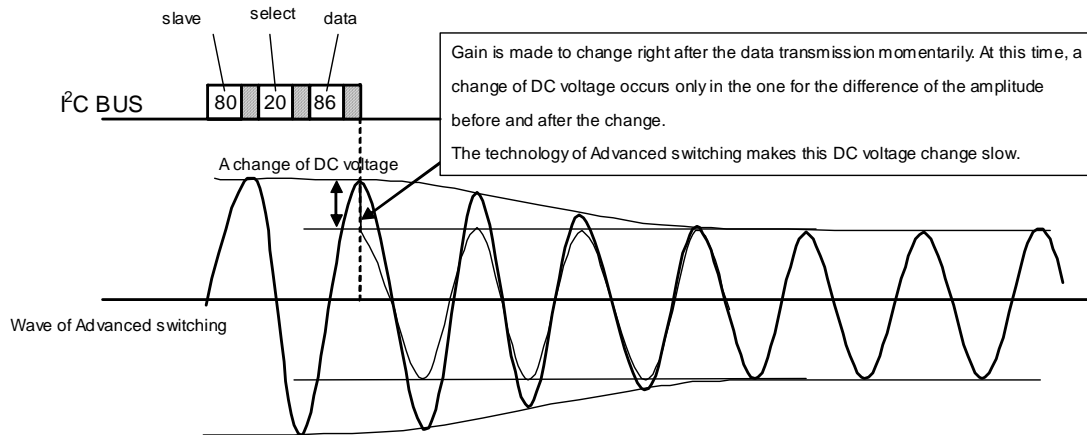
| Item | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Condition |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Rise time of VCC | Trise | 20 | — | — | usec | VCC rise time from 0V to 5V |
| VCC voltage of release power on reset | Vpor | — | 5.0 | — | V | |

●About Advanced switching circuit

【1】 About Advanced switch

1-1. Effect of Advanced switch

It is the ROHM original technology for prevention of switching noise. When gain switching such as volume and tone control is done momentarily, a music signal isn't continuous, and unpleasant shock noise is made. Advanced switch can reduce shock noise with the technology which signal wave shape is complemented so that a music signal may not continue drastically.



Advanced switch starts switching after the control data from a microcomputer are received. It takes one fixed time, and wave shape transits as the above figure. The data transmitted by a microcomputer are processed inside, and the most suitable movement is done inside the IC so that switching shock noise may not be made.

But, it presumes by the transmitting timing when it doesn't become intended switching wave shape because it is the function which needs time. The example in which there are relation with the switching time of the data transmitting timing and the reality are shown in the following. It asks for design when it is confirmed well.

1-2. About a kind of transmission method

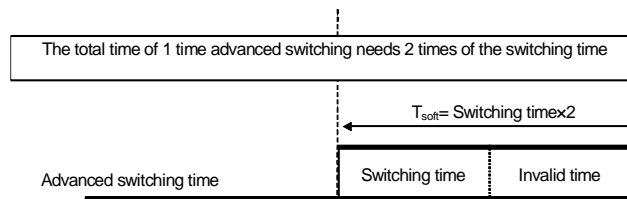
- A data setup except for the item for advanced switch (p11/27 select address and the data format, the thing which isn't indicated by gray) There is no regulation in transmission specially.
- The data setup of the item for advanced switch (p11/27 select address and the data format, the thing which is indicated by gray) Though there is no regulation in data transmission, the switching order when data are transmitted to several blocks follows the next 2.

[2] About transmission DATA of advanced switching item

2-1. About switching time of advanced switch

Advanced switching time are equivalent to the switching time and invalid time(effect-less time) inside the IC, and switching time and invalid time is equal to 11.2msec x (1±0.4(dispersion margin))

Therefore, actual Advanced switching time (T_{soft}) is defined as follows.



Advanced switching time T_{soft} is, T_{soft} = switching time and invalid time(= switching time x 2).

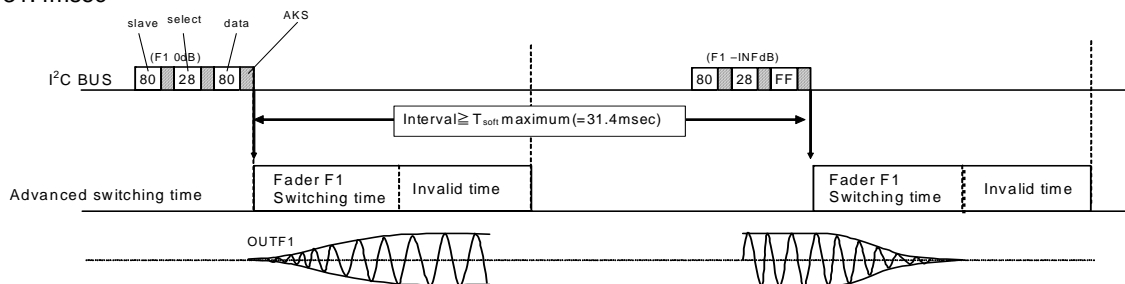
2-2. About the data transmitting timing in same block state and the switching movement

■ Transmitting example 1

A time chart to the start of switching from the data transmission is as following.

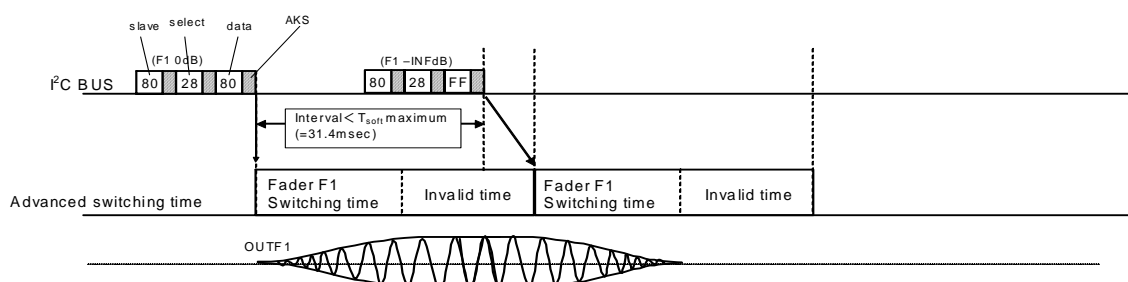
At first, the example are shown as below when the interval time is sufficient in which transmission of the same blocks.

(Sufficient interval means time which is more than T_{soft} maximum value, 11.2msec x 1.4(dispersion margin) x 2 = 31.4msec



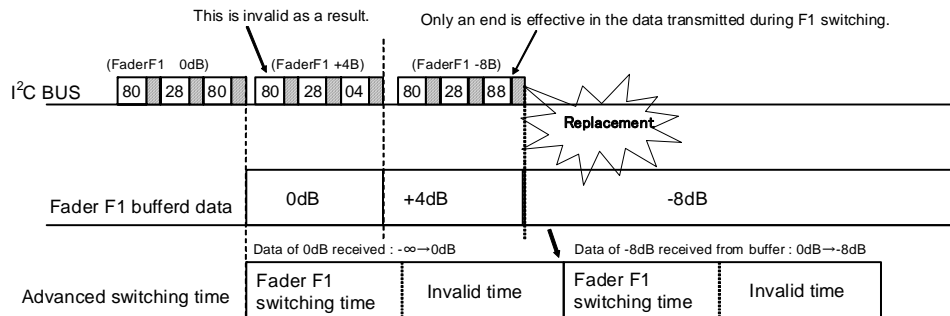
■ Transmitting example 2

Next, when a transmitting interval isn't sufficient (when it is shorter than the above interval), the example is shown. In case data are transmitted during the first switching movement, the next switching movement is started in succession after the first switching movement is finished.



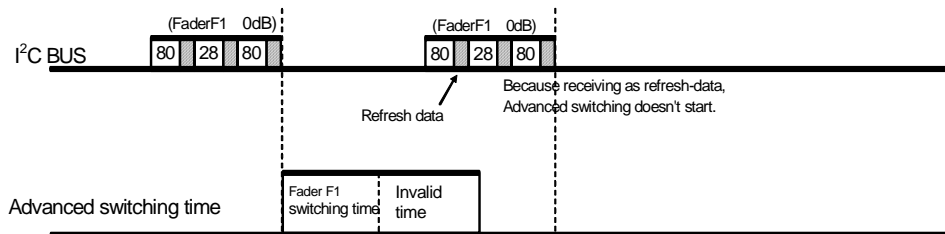
■ Transmitting example 3

Next, the example of the switching movement when a transmitting interval was shortened more is shown. Inside the IC, it has the buffer which memorizes data, and a buffer always does transmitting data. But, data of +4dB which transmitted to the second become invalid with this example because the buffer holds only the latest data.



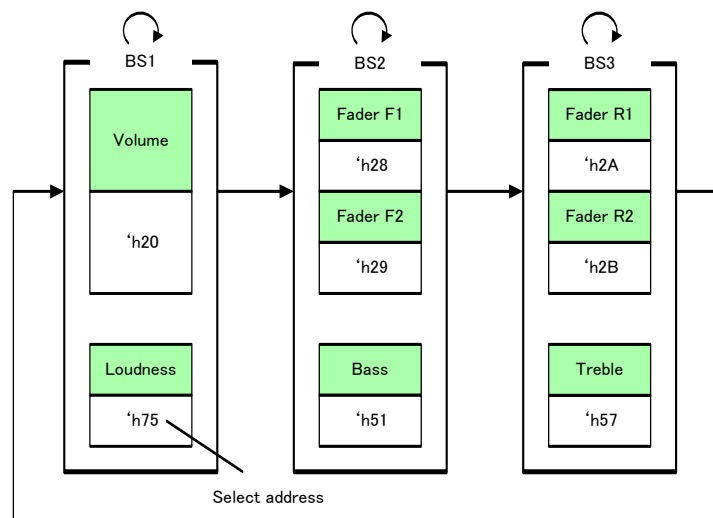
■ Transmitting example 4

At first, transmitting data are stored in the maintenance data, and next it is written in the setup data in which gain is set up to. But, in case there is no difference between the transmitting data and the setup data as a refresh data, Advanced switch movement isn't started.



2-3. About the data transmitting timing and the switching movement in several block state

When data are transmitted to several blocks, treatment in the BS (block state) unit is carried out inside the IC. The order of advanced switch movement start is decided in advance dependent on BS.



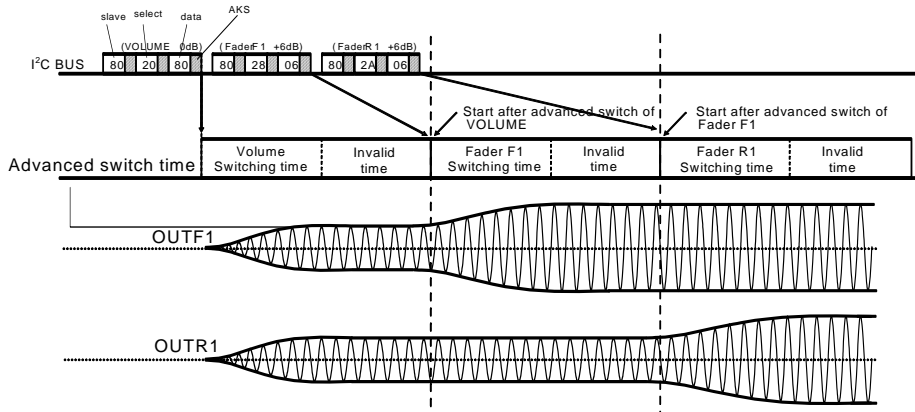
The order of advanced switch start

※It is possible that blocks in the same BS start switching at the same timing.

Figure 16. The example of the timing of command of in I²Cdata transmitting

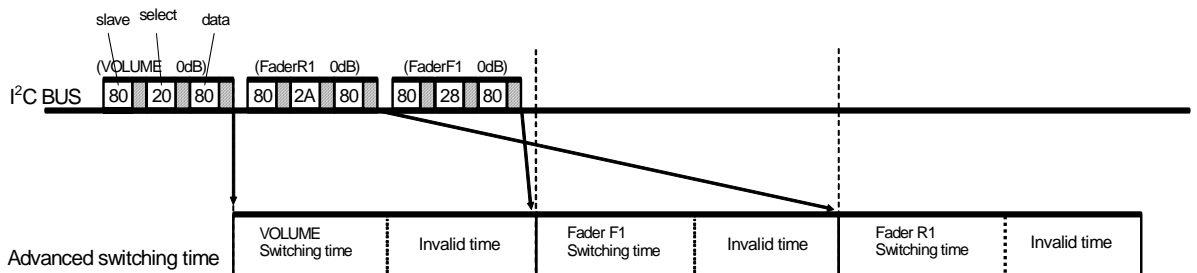
■ Transmitting example 5

About the transmission to several blocks also, as explained in the previous section, though there is no restriction of the I2C BUS data transmitting timing, the start timing of switching follows the figure of previous page, figure16. Therefore, it isn't based on the data transmitting order, and an actual switching order becomes as the figure16 (Transmitting example 6). Each block data is being transmitted separately in the transmitting example 5, but it becomes the same result even if data are transmitted by automatic increment.



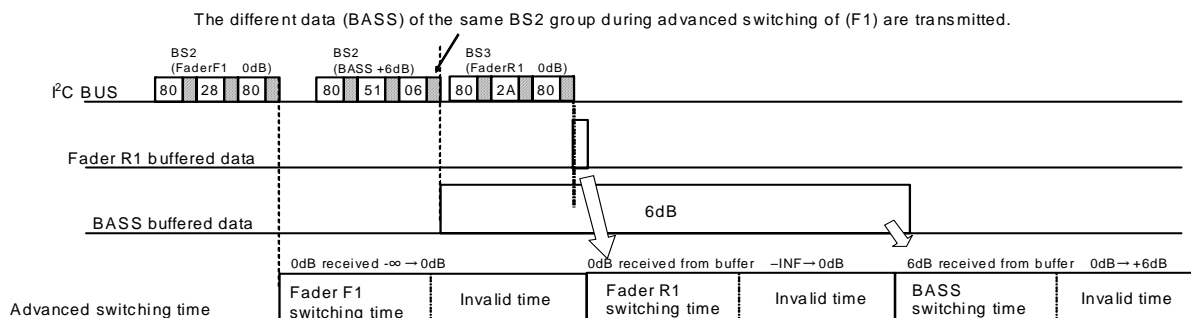
■ Transmitting example 6

When an actual switching order is different from the transmitting order or data except for the same BS are transmitted at the timing when advanced switch movement isn't finished, switching of the next BS is done after the present switching completion.



■ Transmitting example 7

In this example, data of BS2 and BS3 are transmitted during Advances switching of BS2(same BS2 group).

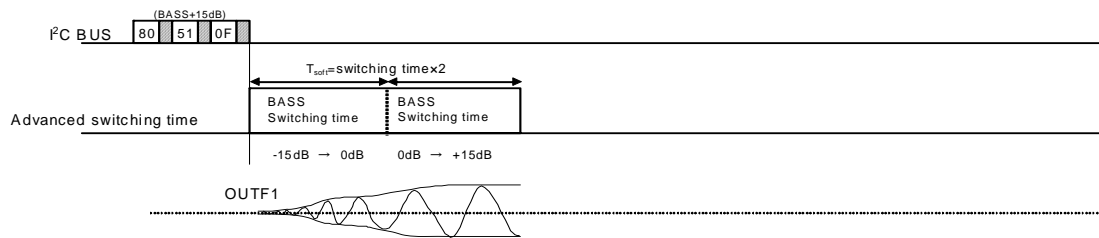


2-4. About gain switching of TONE(Bass/ Treble)

When gain is changed from boost to cut (or, from cut to boost), advanced switching is two-step transition movement that it go through 0dB to prevent the occurrence of the switching noise. And when boost/cut doesn't change between before switching and after switching, advanced switching is the same as 2-2, 2-3. About advanced switching time, it is same time length as other switching time length.

■ Transmitting example 8

In case changing Bass gain +15dB from -15dB



[3] Advanced switch transmitting timing list

3-1. Volume/Fader(F1,F2,R1,R2)/TONE(BASS,TREBLE,LOUDNESS)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Advanced switch stand by | ⇒ | Advanced switch active |
| Transmission timing | optional | ⇐ | optional |
| Start timing | Starts right after the data transmission | | Starts right after present switching was finished. |
| Advanced switching time | $T_{soft}^{※1}$ | | T_{soft} |

3-2. TONE BOOST ⇔ CUT

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|
| | Advanced switch stand by | ⇒ | Advanced switch active |
| Transmission timing | optional | ⇐ | optional |
| Start timing | Starts right after the data transmission | | Starts right after present switching was finished. |
| Advanced switching time | $T_{soft}^{※2}$ | | T_{soft} |

※1 Advanced switching time T_{soft} equals to 2times of swithcing time.

※2 About T_{soft} of TONE BOOST⇔CUT, the time length until gain switching finishes is equal to 2times of swithcing time, because it go through 0dB when switching from initial gain to requested gain. In this case, Advanced switching time is same as ※1 above.

●Application Circuit Diagram

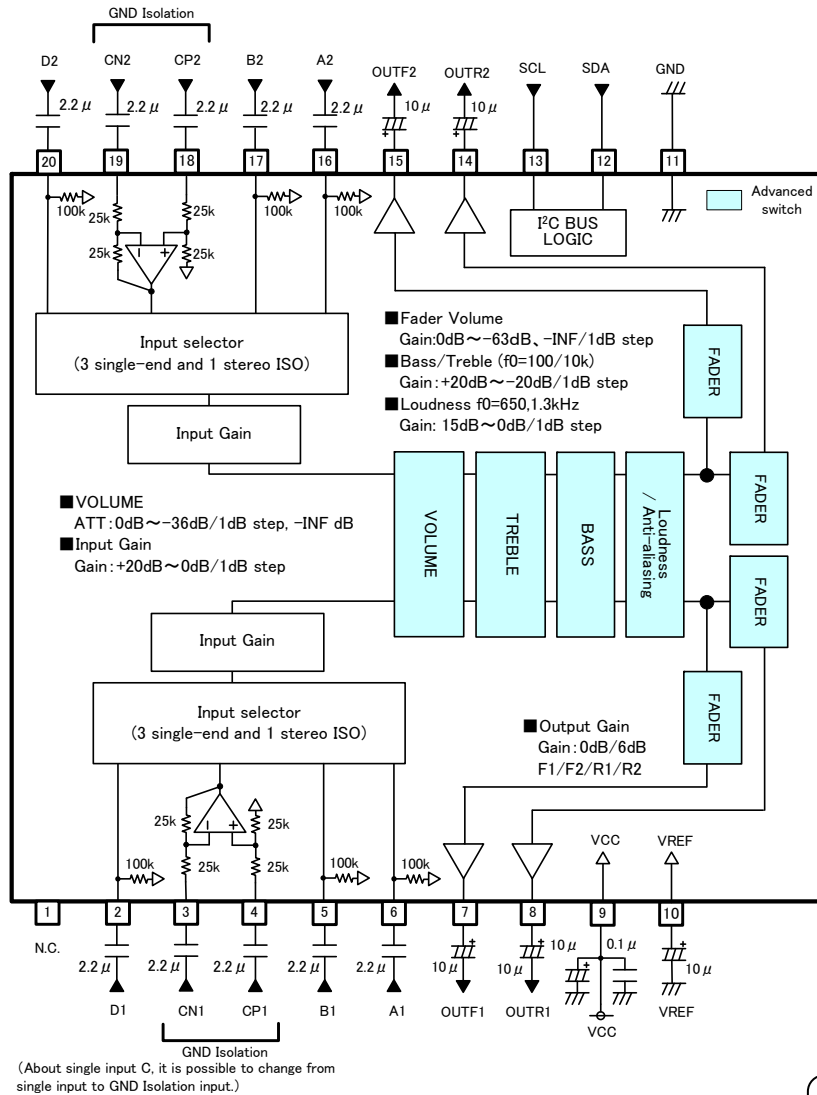


Figure 17. Application Circuit Diagram

- Notes on wiring**
- ① Please connect the decoupling capacitor of a power supply in the shortest distance as much as possible to GND.
 - ② Lines of GND shall be one-point connected.
 - ③ Wiring pattern of Digital shall be away from that of analog unit and cross-talk shall not be acceptable.
 - ④ Lines of SCL and SDA of I²C BUS shall not be parallel if possible.
The lines shall be shielded, if they are adjacent to each other.
 - ⑤ Lines of analog input shall not be parallel if possible. The lines shall be shielded, if they are adjacent to each other.

●Thermal Derating Curve

About the thermal design by the IC

Characteristics of an IC have a great deal to do with the temperature at which it is used, and exceeding absolute maximum ratings may degrade and destroy elements. Careful consideration must be given to the heat of the IC from the two standpoints of immediate damage and long-term reliability of operation.

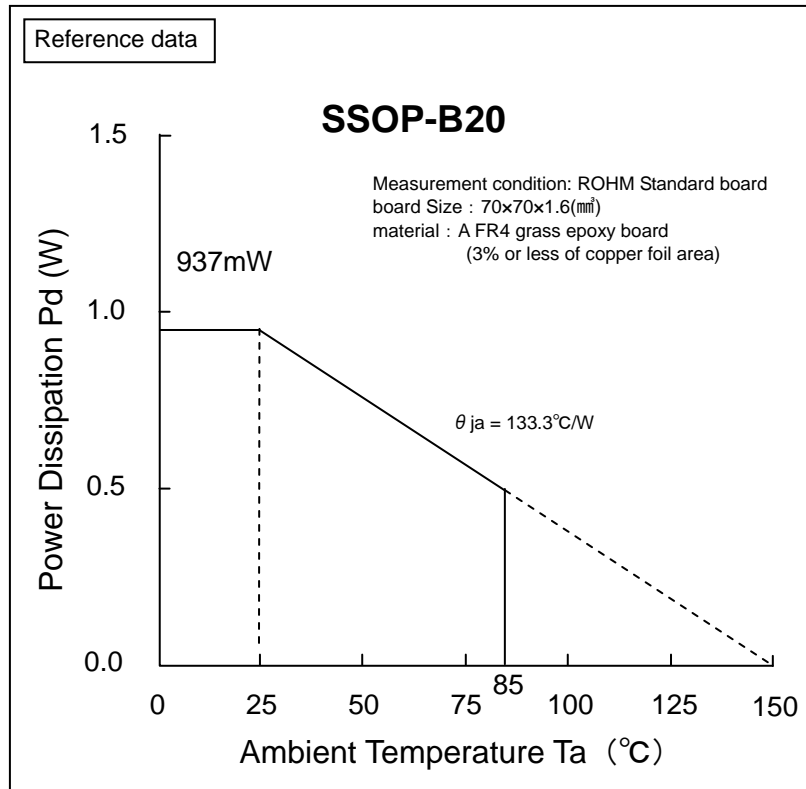


Figure 18. Temperature Derating Curve

Note) Values are actual measurements and are not guaranteed.

Power dissipation values vary according to the board on which the IC is mounted.

●Terminal Equivalent Circuit and Description

| Terminal Name | Terminal Voltage | Equivalent Circuit | Terminal Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| A1 A2 B1 B2 D1 D2 | 4.2 | | A terminal for signal input. The input impedance is 100kΩ(typ). |
| CP1 CP2 | 4.2 | | A terminal for positive input of ground isolation amplifier. |
| CN1 CN2 | 4.2 | | A terminal for negative input of ground isolation amplifier. |
| SCL | - | | A terminal for clock input of I ² C BUS communication. |
| SDA | - | | A terminal for data input of I ² C BUS communication. |

| Terminal Name | Terminal Voltage | Equivalent Circuit | Terminal Description |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| OUTF1 OUTR1 OUTR2 OUTF2 | 4.2 | | A terminal for fader output. |
| N.C. | - | / | Non connect terminal |
| VCC | 8.5 | / | Power supply terminal. |
| GND | 0 | / | Ground terminal. |
| VREF | 4.2 | | BIAS terminal. Voltage for reference bias of analog signal system. The simple pre-charge circuit and simple discharge circuit for an external capacitor are built in. |

※The figure in the pin explanation and input/output equivalent circuit is reference value, it doesn't guarantee the value.

●Operational Notes

1. Absolute-Maximum-Rating Voltage

When voltage is impressed to VCC exceeding absolute-maximum-rating voltage, circuit current increase rapidly, and it may result in property degradation and destruction of a device.

When impressed by a VCC terminal (9pin) especially by serge examination etc., even if it includes an of operation voltage + serge pulse component, be careful not to impress voltage (about 14V) greatly more than absolute-maximum-rating voltage.

2. About a signal input part

1) About constant set up of input coupling capacitor

In the signal input terminal, the constant setting of input coupling capacitor C(F) be sufficient input impedance $R_{IN}(\Omega)$ inside IC and please decide. The first HPF characteristic of RC is composed.

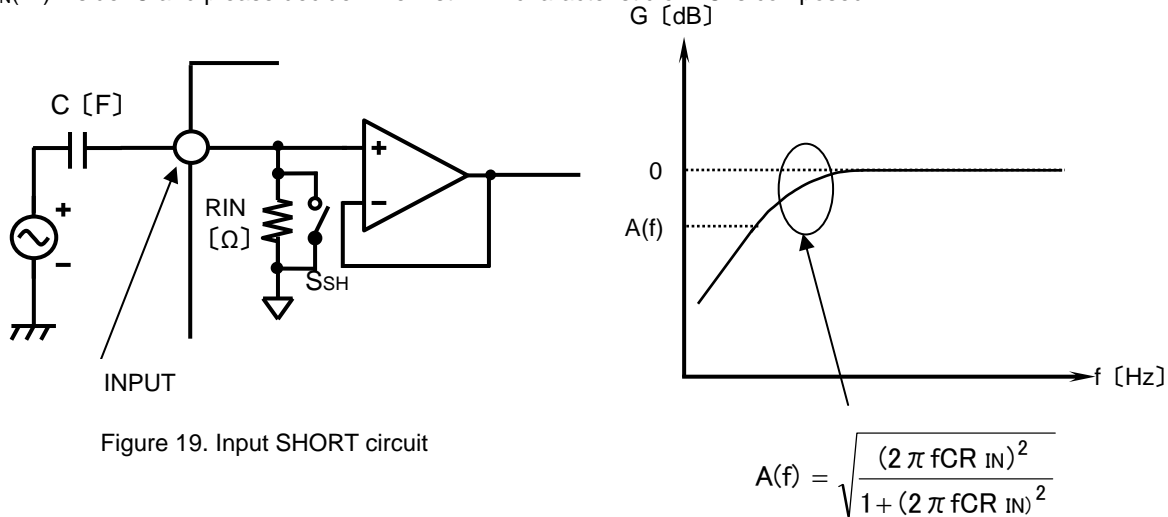


Figure 19. Input SHORT circuit

2) About the input SHORT

SHORT mode is the command which makes switch S_{SH} =ON an input selector part and input impedance R_{IN} of all terminals, and makes resistance small. Switch S_{SH} is OFF when not choosing a SHORT command.

A constant time becomes small at the time of this command twisting to the resistance inside the capacitor connected outside and LSI. The charge time of a capacitor becomes short.

Since SHORT mode turns ON the switch of S_{SH} and makes it low impedance, please use it at the time of a non-signal.

3. About output load characteristics

The usages of load for output are below (reference). Please use the load more than 10kΩ (TYP).

The target output terminal

| Terminal No. | Terminal Name | Terminal No. | Terminal Name |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 7 | OUTF1 | 8 | OUTR1 |
| 15 | OUTF2 | 14 | OUTR2 |

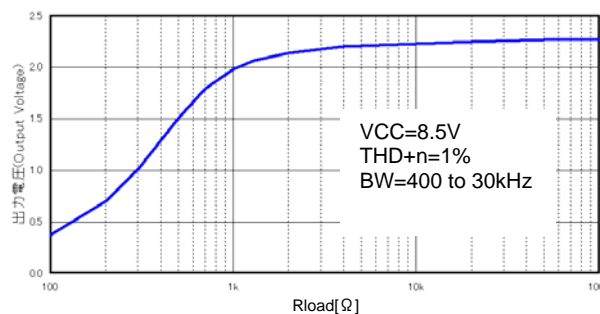


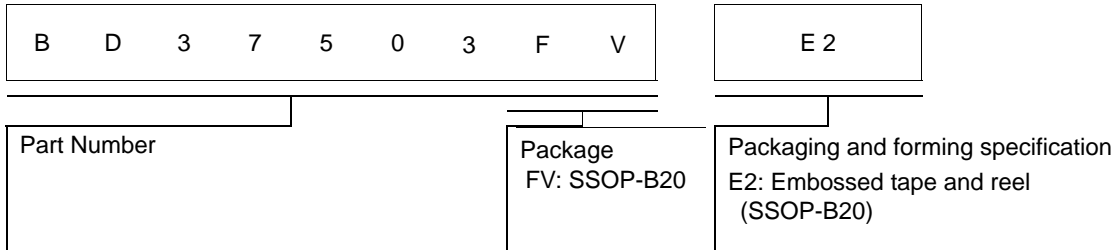
Fig.16 Output Load Characteristic Vcc=8.5V(reference data)

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

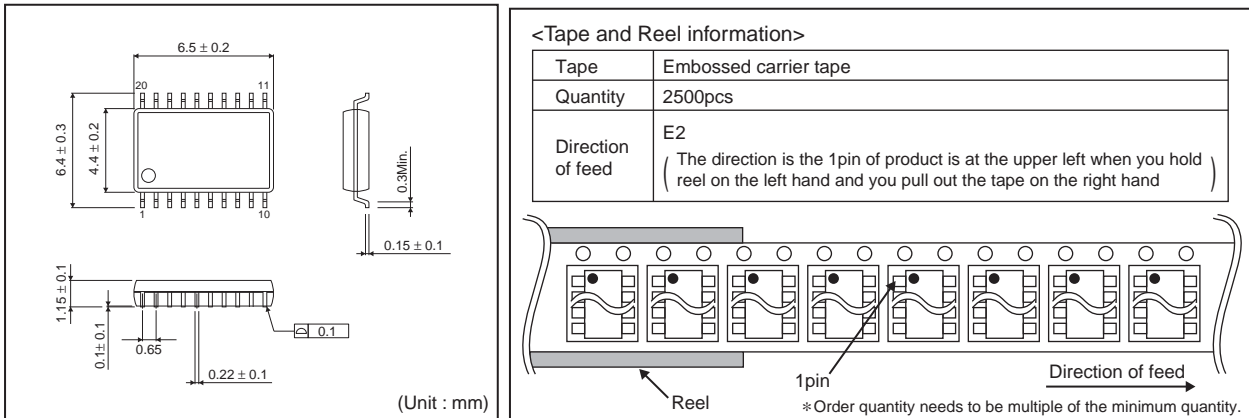
If there are any differences in translation version of this document formal version takes priority

●Ordering Information

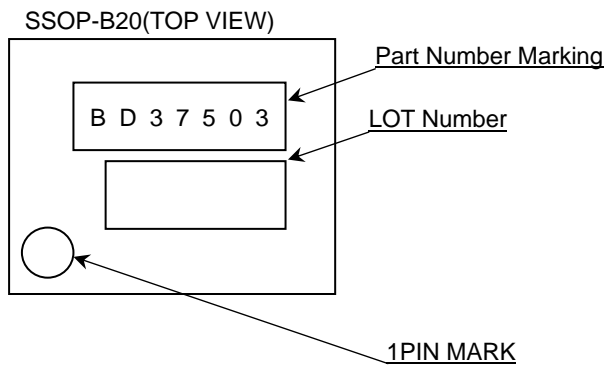


●Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

SSOP-B20



●Marking Diagram(s)(TOP VIEW)



●Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 03.Aug.2012 | 001 | New Release |
| 03.Jul.2013 | 002 | 2/28 Figure2 Correction |

Notice

Precaution on using ROHM Products

- Our Products are designed and manufactured for application in ordinary electronic equipments (such as AV equipment, OA equipment, telecommunication equipment, home electronic appliances, amusement equipment, etc.). If you intend to use our Products in devices requiring extremely high reliability (such as medical equipment ^(Note 1), transport equipment, traffic equipment, aircraft/spacecraft, nuclear power controllers, fuel controllers, car equipment including car accessories, safety devices, etc.) and whose malfunction or failure may cause loss of human life, bodily injury or serious damage to property ("Specific Applications"), please consult with the ROHM sales representative in advance. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by ROHM in advance, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of any ROHM's Products for Specific Applications.

(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

| JAPAN | USA | EU | CHINA |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| CLASS III | CLASS III | CLASS II b | CLASS III |
| CLASS IV | | CLASS III | |

- ROHM designs and manufactures its Products subject to strict quality control system. However, semiconductor products can fail or malfunction at a certain rate. Please be sure to implement, at your own responsibilities, adequate safety measures including but not limited to fail-safe design against the physical injury, damage to any property, which a failure or malfunction of our Products may cause. The following are examples of safety measures:
 - Installation of protection circuits or other protective devices to improve system safety
 - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
- Our Products are designed and manufactured for use under standard conditions and not under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions, as exemplified below. Accordingly, ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses arising from the use of any ROHM's Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions. If you intend to use our Products under any special or extraordinary environments or conditions (as exemplified below), your independent verification and confirmation of product performance, reliability, etc. prior to use, must be necessary:
 - Use of our Products in any types of liquid, including water, oils, chemicals, and organic solvents
 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

Precautions Regarding Application Examples and External Circuits

1. If change is made to the constant of an external circuit, please allow a sufficient margin considering variations of the characteristics of the Products and external components, including transient characteristics, as well as static characteristics.
2. You agree that application notes, reference designs, and associated data and information contained in this document are presented only as guidance for Products use. Therefore, in case you use such information, you are solely responsible for it and you must exercise your own independent verification and judgment in the use of such information contained in this document. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties arising from the use of such information.

Precaution for Electrostatic

This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
 - [a] the Products are exposed to sea winds or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

Precaution for Product Label

QR code printed on ROHM Products label is for ROHM's internal use only.

Precaution for Disposition

When disposing Products please dispose them properly using an authorized industry waste company.

Precaution for Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade act

Since our Products might fall under controlled goods prescribed by the applicable foreign exchange and foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM representative in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

1. All information and data including but not limited to application example contained in this document is for reference only. ROHM does not warrant that foregoing information or data will not infringe any intellectual property rights or any other rights of any third party regarding such information or data. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for infringement of any intellectual property rights or other damages arising from use of such information or data.:
2. No license, expressly or implied, is granted hereby under any intellectual property rights or other rights of ROHM or any third parties with respect to the information contained in this document.

Other Precaution

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3. In no event shall you use in any way whatsoever the Products and the related technical information contained in the Products or this document for any military purposes, including but not limited to, the development of mass-destruction weapons.
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General Precaution

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.
2. All information contained in this document is current as of the issuing date and subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using ROHM's Products, please confirm the latest information with a ROHM sales representative.
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Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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