

Sound Processor with Built-in 2-band Equalizer

BD37521FS

General Description

BD37521FS is a sound processor with built-in 2-band equalizer for car audio. Other features are stereo 4ch input selector, input-gain control, main volume, loudness, and a 4ch fader volume. It is equipped with an "Advanced switch circuit", which is an original ROHM technology that reduces various switching noise (ex. No-signal, low frequency such as 20Hz & large signal inputs). Also, this "Advanced switch" makes control of microcomputer easier and can be used for designing high quality car audio system.

Features

- Reduced switching noise of input gain control, mute, main volume, fader volume, bass, treble, and loudness by using advanced switch circuit.
- Built-in 1 differential input selector and 3 single-ended input selectors
- Built-in ground isolation amplifier inputs which is ideal for external stereo input.
- Built-in input gain controller which reduces switching noise for volume of a portable audio input.
- Lesser number of external components due to built-in 2-band equalizer filter. This makes it possible to control the Gv of 2-band equalizer and Gv of loudness by I²C BUS.
- A gain adjustment quantity of ±20dB with a 1 dB step gain adjustment is possible for the bass and treble.
- Energy-saving design resulting in low current consumption is achieved by utilizing the BiCMOS process. It has the advantage in quality over scaling down the power heat control of the internal regulators.
- Input pins and output pins are organized and separately laid out to keep the signal flow in one direction that consequently simplify pattern layout of the set board and decrease the board dimensions.
- It is possible to be controlled by a 3.3V / 5V I²C BUS .

Key Specifications

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| ■ Power Supply Voltage Range: | 7.0V to 9.5V |
| ■ Circuit Current (No Signal): | 38mA(Typ) |
| ■ Total Harmonic Distortion: | 0.001%(Typ) |
| ■ Maximum Input Voltage: | 2.3Vrms (Typ) |
| ■ Cross-talk Between Selectors: | -100dB (Typ) |
| ■ Volume Control Range: | +15dB to -79dB |
| ■ Output Noise Voltage: | 3.8μVrms(Typ) |
| ■ Residual Output Noise Voltage: | 1.8μVrms (Typ) |
| ■ Operating Temperature Range: | -40°C to +85°C |

Package

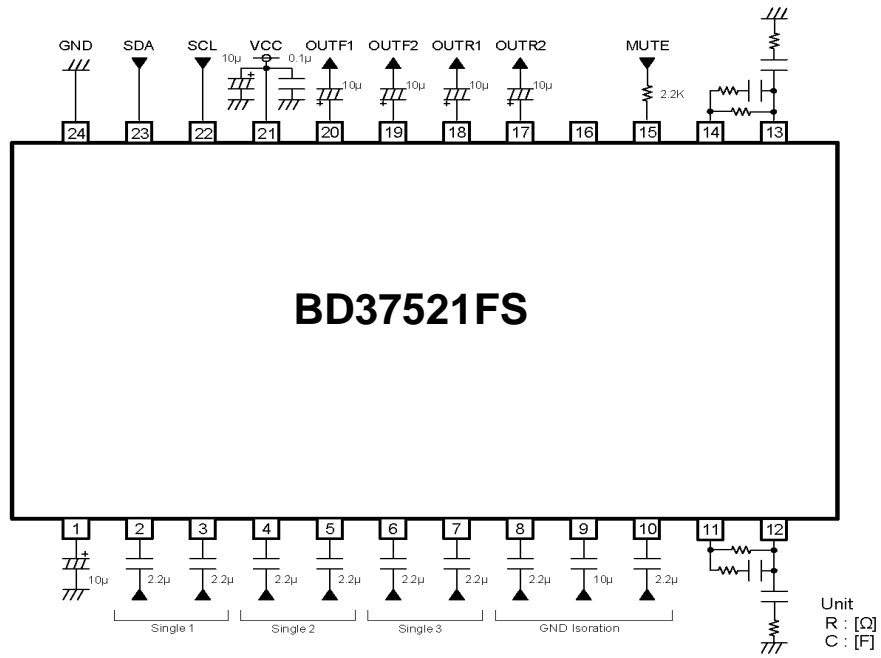
W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)



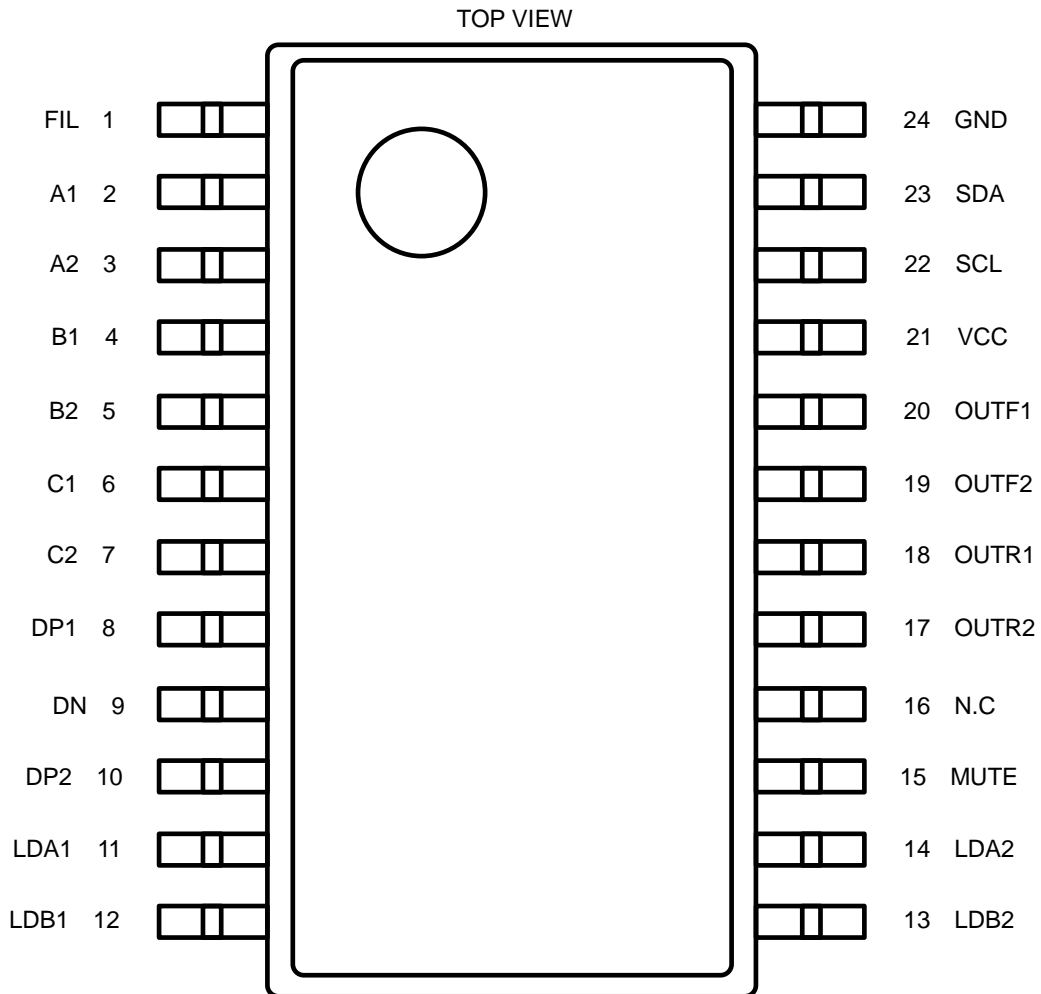
Applications

It is best suited for car audio applications. It is also suitable for other audio equipment such as mini-component, micro-component, television, etc.

Typical Application Circuit



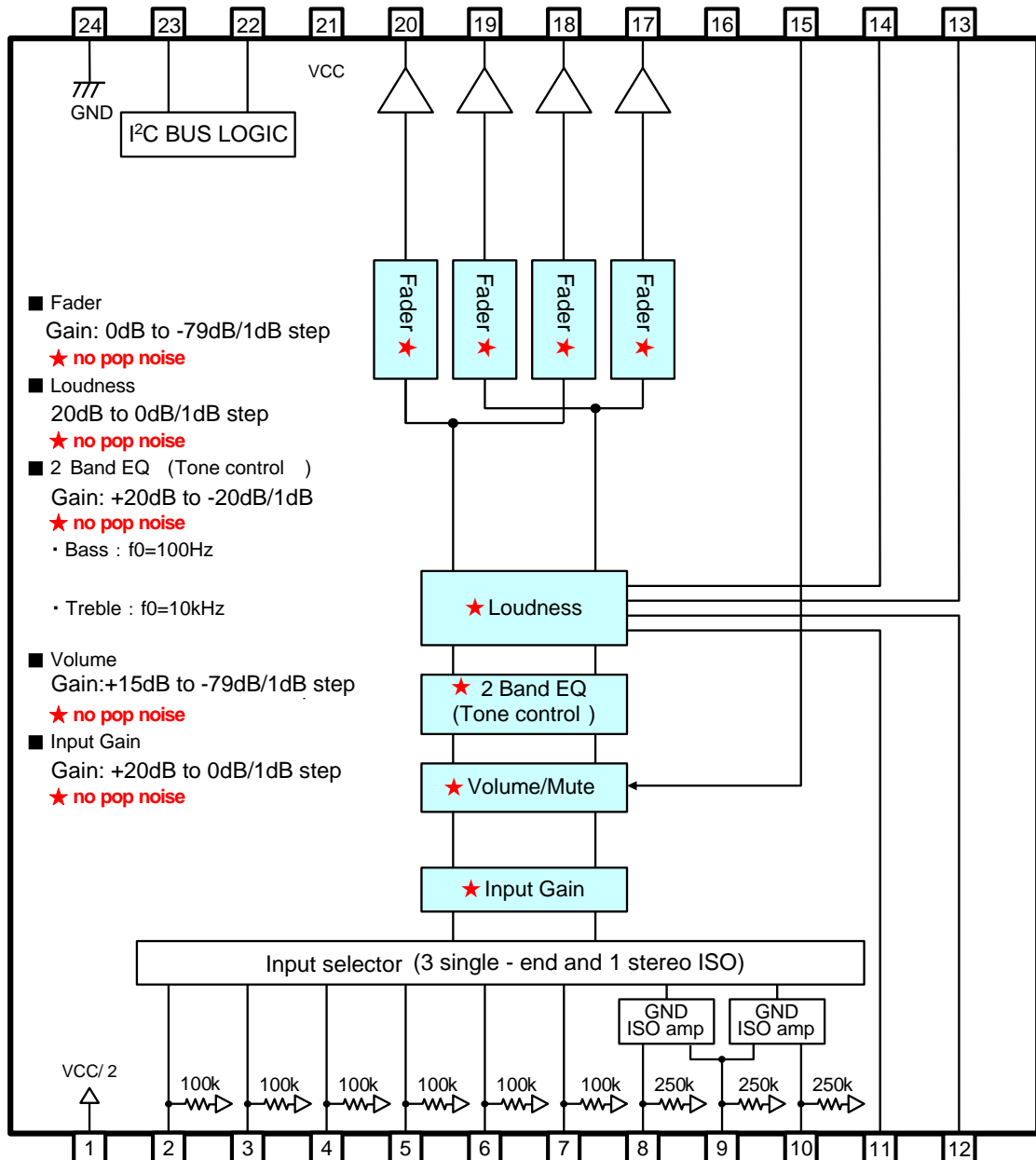
Pin Configuration



Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Description | Pin No. | Pin Name | Description |
|---------|----------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|
| 1 | FIL | VCC/2 terminal | 13 | LDB2 | Loudness setting terminal of 2ch |
| 2 | A1 | A input terminal of 1ch | 14 | LDA2 | Loudness setting terminal of 2ch |
| 3 | A2 | A input terminal of 2ch | 15 | MUTE | External compulsory mute terminal |
| 4 | B1 | B input terminal of 1ch | 16 | N.C. | No Connection |
| 5 | B2 | B input terminal of 2ch | 17 | OUTR2 | Rear output terminal of 2ch |
| 6 | C1 | C input terminal of 1ch | 18 | OUTR1 | Rear output terminal of 1ch |
| 7 | C2 | C input terminal of 2ch | 19 | OUTF2 | Front output terminal of 2ch |
| 8 | DP1 | D positive input terminal of 1ch | 20 | OUTF1 | Front output terminal of 1ch |
| 9 | DN | D negative input terminal | 21 | VCC | Power supply terminal |
| 10 | DP2 | D positive input terminal of 2ch | 22 | SCL | I ² C Communication clock terminal |
| 11 | LDA1 | Loudness setting terminal of 1ch | 23 | SDA | I ² C Communication data terminal |
| 12 | LDB1 | Loudness setting terminal of 1ch | 24 | GND | GND terminal |

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------|
| Power Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 10.0 | V |
| Input Voltage | V _{IN} | V _{CC} +0.3 to GND-0.3 | V |
| Power Dissipation | P _d | 1 (Note 1) | W |
| Storage Temperature | T _{stg} | -55 to +150 | °C |

(Note1) When mounted on standard board (70 x 70 x 1.6(mm³)), derate by 8mW/°C for Ta above 25°C.

Thermal resistance θ_{ja} = 125(°C/W)

Material : A FR4 grass epoxy board(3% or less of copper foil area)

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings

Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | | | Unit |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------|-----|-----|------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Power Supply Voltage | V _{CC} | 7.0 | - | 9.5 | V |
| Temperature | Topr | -40 | - | +85 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, Ta=25°C, V_{CC}=8.5V, f=1kHz, V_{IN}=1Vrms, R_g=600Ω, R_L=10kΩ, A input, Input gain 0dB, Mute off, Volume 0dB, Tone control 0dB, Loudness 0dB, Fader 0dB)

| BLOCK | Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|--|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| GENERAL | Current Upon No Signal | I _Q | - | 38 | 48 | mA | No signal |
| | Voltage Gain | G _V | -1.5 | 0 | +1.5 | dB | G _V =20log(V _{OUT} /V _{IN}) |
| | Channel Balance | CB | -1.5 | 0 | +1.5 | dB | CB = G _{V1} -G _{V2} |
| | Total Harmonic Distortion | THD+N | - | 0.001 | 0.05 | % | V _{OUT} =1Vrms BW=400Hz to 30KHz |
| | Output Noise Voltage* | V _{NO} | - | 3.8 | 15 | μVrms | R _g = 0Ω BW = IHF-A |
| | Residual Output Noise Voltage* | V _{NOR} | - | 1.8 | 10 | μVrms | Fader = -∞dB R _g = 0Ω BW = IHF-A |
| | Cross-talk Between Channels* | CTC | - | -100 | -90 | dB | R _g = 0Ω CTC=20log(V _{OUT} /V _{IN}) BW = IHF-A |
| | Ripple Rejection | RR | - | -70 | -40 | dB | f=1KHz V _{RR} =100mVrms RR=20log(V _{CC} IN/V _{OUT}) |
| INPUT SELECTOR | Input Impedance(A, B, C) | R _{IN_S} | 70 | 100 | 130 | kΩ | |
| | Input Impedance (D) | R _{IN_D} | 175 | 250 | 325 | kΩ | |
| | Maximum Input Voltage | V _{IM} | 2.1 | 2.3 | - | Vrms | V _{IM} at THD+N(V _{OUT})=1% BW=400Hz to 30KHz |
| | Cross-talk Between Selectors* | CTS | - | -100 | -90 | dB | R _g = 0Ω CTS=20log(V _{OUT} /V _{IN}) BW = IHF-A |
| | Common Mode Rejection Ratio * | CMRR | 50 | 65 | - | dB | DP1 and DN input DP2 and DN input CMRR=20log(V _{IN} /V _{OUT}) BW = IHF-A |

Electrical Characteristics – continued

| BLOCK | Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------|------|-----|----------|--|
| | | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| INPUT GAIN | Minimum Input Gain | G_{IN_MIN} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | Input gain 0dB $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_{IN}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum Input Gain | G_{IN_MAX} | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | Input gain 20dB $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_{IN}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain Set Error | G_{IN_ERR} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $GAIN=+20dB$ to $+1dB$ |
| MUTE | Mute Attenuation * | G_{MUTE} | - | -105 | -85 | dB | Mute ON $G_{MUTE}=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ BW = IHF-A |
| VOLUME | Maximum Gain | G_V_{MAX} | 13 | 15 | 17 | dB | Volume = 15dB $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_V=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | 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 1 | G_V_{ERR1} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $GAIN \& ATT=+15dB$ to $-15dB$ |
| | Attenuation Set Error 2 | G_V_{ERR2} | -3 | 0 | +3 | dB | $ATT=-16dB$ to $-47dB$ |
| | Attenuation Set Error 3 | G_V_{ERR3} | -4 | 0 | +4 | dB | $ATT=-48dB$ to $-79dB$ |
| BASS | Maximum Boost Gain | G_B_{BST} | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | $Gain=+20dB$ $f_o=100Hz$ $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_B=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum Cut Gain | G_B_{CUT} | -22 | -20 | -18 | dB | $Gain=-20dB$ $f_o=100Hz$ $V_{IN}=2V_{rms}$ $G_B=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain Set Error | G_B_{ERR} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $Gain=+20dB$ to $-20dB$ $f_o=100Hz$ |
| TREBLE | Maximum Boost Gain | G_T_{BST} | 17 | 20 | 23 | dB | $Gain=+20dB$ $f_o=10kHz$ $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_T=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Maximum Cut Gain | G_T_{CUT} | -23 | -20 | -17 | dB | $Gain=-20dB$ $f_o=10kHz$ $V_{IN}=2V_{rms}$ $G_T=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain Set Error | G_T_{ERR} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $Gain=+20dB$ to $-20dB$ $f_o=10kHz$ |
| FADER | 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 | $ATT=-1dB$ to $-15dB$ |
| | Attenuation Set Error 2 | G_F_{ERR2} | -3 | 0 | +3 | dB | $ATT=-16dB$ to $-47dB$ |
| | Attenuation Set Error 3 | G_F_{ERR3} | -4 | 0 | +4 | dB | $ATT=-48dB$ to $-79dB$ |
| | Output Impedance | R_{OUT} | - | - | 50 | Ω | $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ |
| LOUDNESS | Maximum Output Voltage | V_{OM} | 2 | 2.2 | - | Vrms | THD+N=1% BW=400Hz to 30KHz |
| | Maximum Gain | G_L_{MAX} | 17 | 20 | 23 | dB | Gain 20dB $V_{IN}=100mV_{rms}$ $G_L=20\log(V_{OUT}/V_{IN})$ |
| | Gain Set Error | G_L_{ERR} | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $Gain=+20dB$ to $+1dB$ |

VP-9690A (Average value detection, effective value display) filter by Matsushita Communication is used for * measurement.
Phase between input / output is same.

Typical Performance Curves

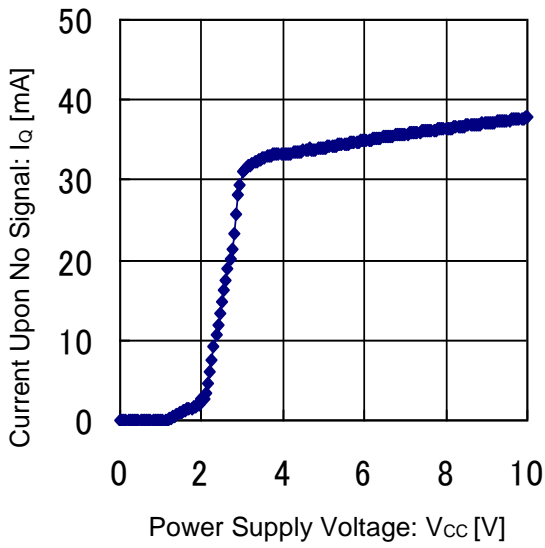


Figure 1. Current Signal (No Signal) vs Power Supply Voltage

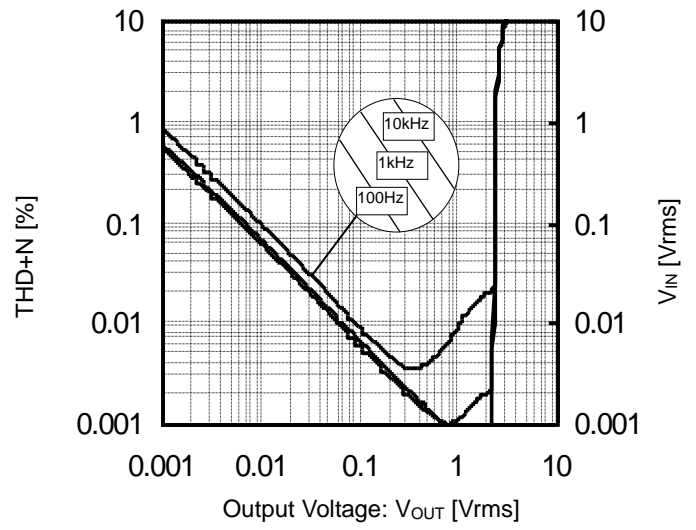


Figure 2. THD+N vs Output Voltage

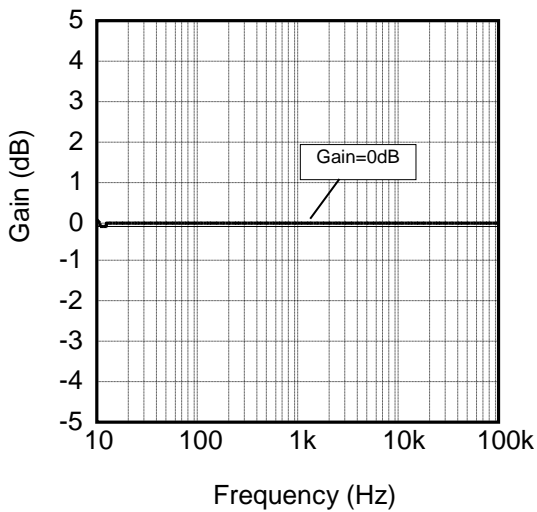


Figure 3. Gain vs Frequency

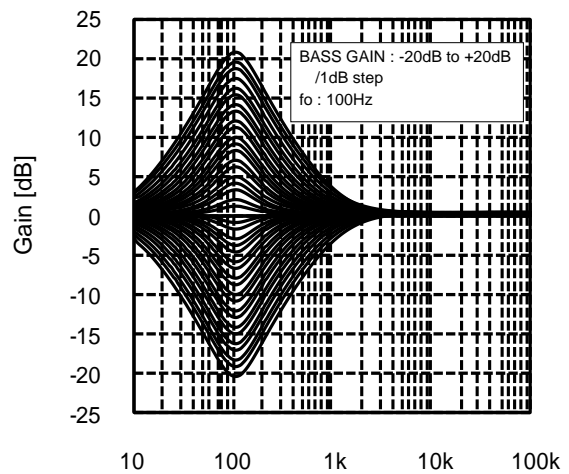


Figure 4. Bass Gain vs Frequency

Typical Performance Curves – continued

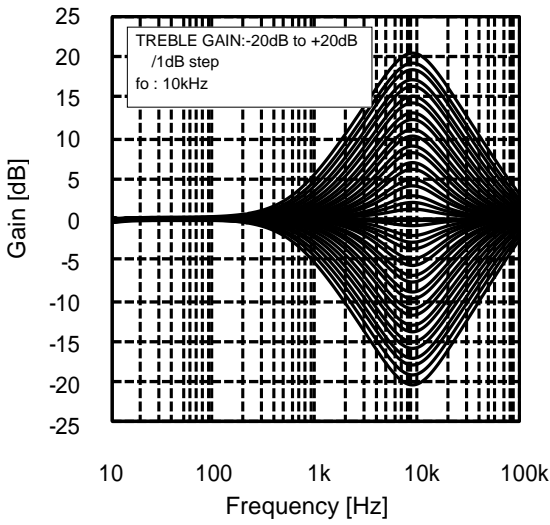


Figure 5. Treble Gain vs Frequency

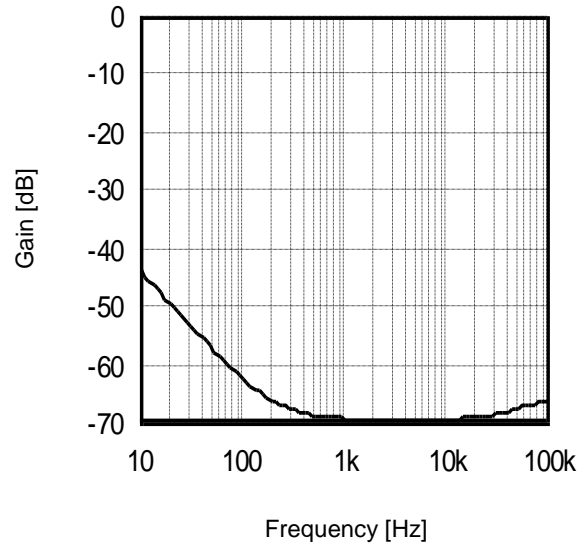


Figure 6. CMRR vs Frequency

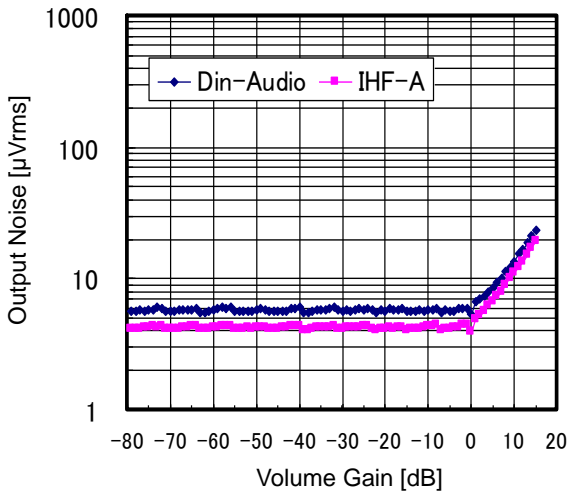


Figure 7. Output Noise vs Volume Gain

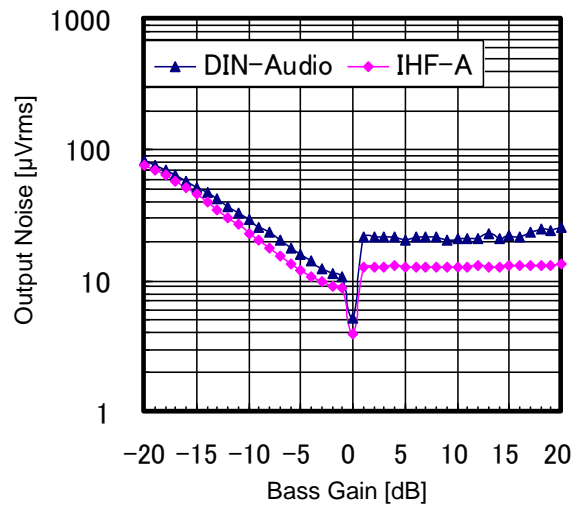


Figure 8. Output Noise vs Bass Gain

Typical Performance Curves – continued

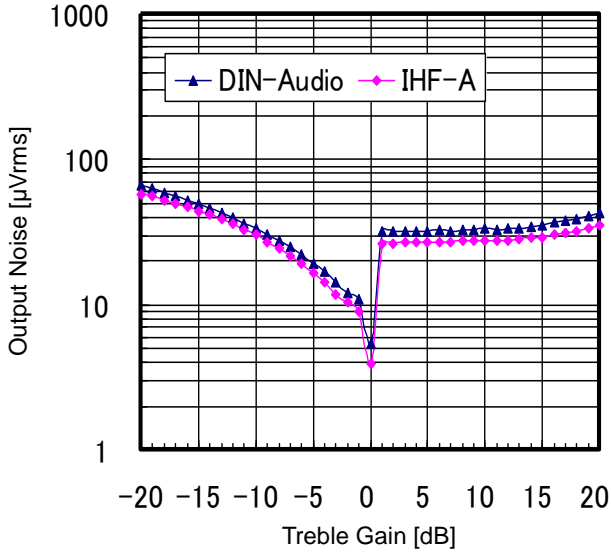


Figure 9. Output Noise vs Treble Gain

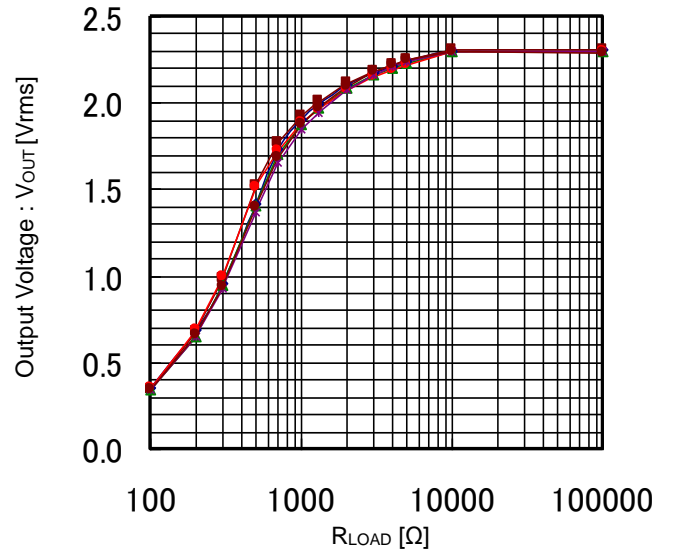


Figure 10. Output Voltage vs RLOAD

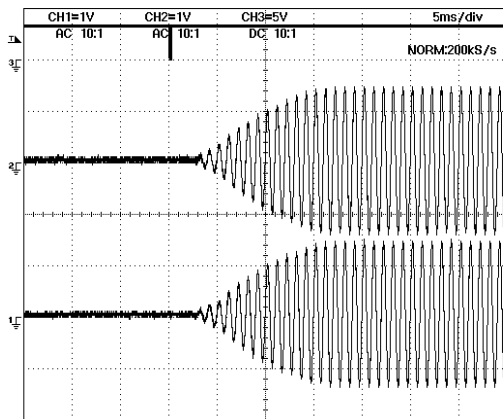


Figure 11. Advanced Switch 1

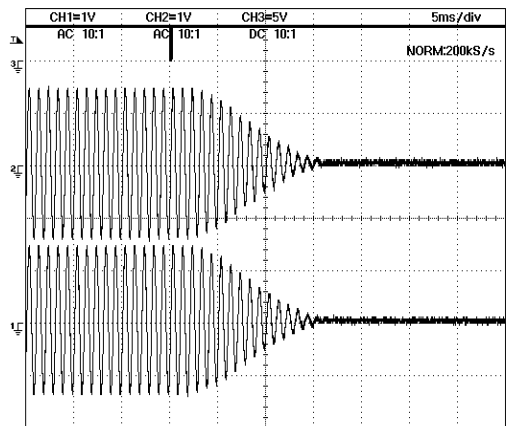


Figure 12. Advanced Switch 2

Timing Chart

Control Signal Specification

(1) Electrical Specifications and Timing for Bus Lines and I/O Stages

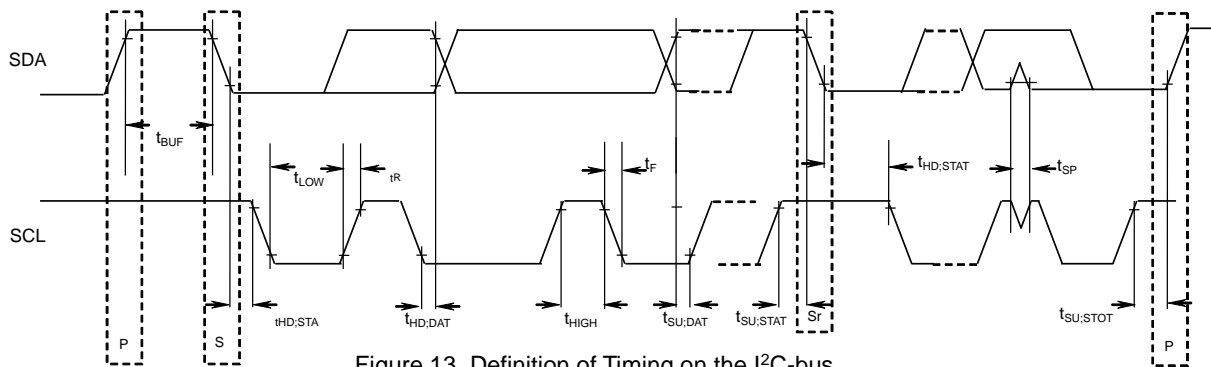


Figure 13. Definition of Timing on the I²C-bus

Table 1 Characteristics of the SDA and SCL bus lines for I²C-bus devices (Unless specified otherwise, Ta=25°C, Vcc=8.5V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Fast-mode I²C-bus | | Unit |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|-----|------|
| | | Min | Max | |
| 1 SCL clock frequency | f _{SCL} | 0 | 400 | kHz |
| 2 Bus free time between a STOP and START condition | t _{BUF} | 1.3 | - | µs |
| 3 Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated | t _{HD,STA} | 0.6 | - | µs |
| 4 LOW period of the SCL clock | t _{LOW} | 1.3 | - | µs |
| 5 HIGH period of the SCL clock | t _{HIGH} | 0.6 | - | µs |
| 6 Set-up time for a repeated START condition | t _{SU,STA} | 0.6 | - | µs |
| 7 Data hold time: | t _{HD,DAT} | 0.06 ^(Note) | - | µs |
| 8 Data set-up time | t _{SU,DAT} | 120 | - | ns |
| 9 Set-up time for STOP condition | t _{SU,STO} | 0.6 | - | µs |

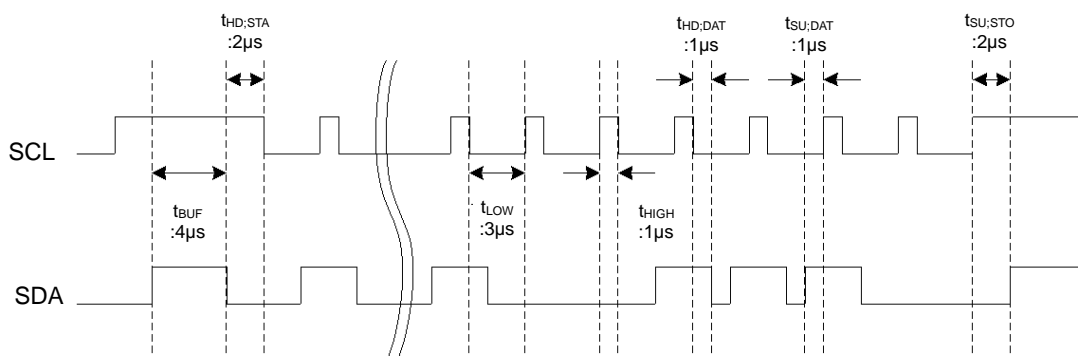
All values referred to VIH Min and VIL Max Levels (see Table 2).

(Note) The device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDA signal (referred to the VIH Min of the SCL signal) in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.

About 7(t_{HD,DAT}), 8(t_{SU,DAT}), make the setup in which the margin is fully in .

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

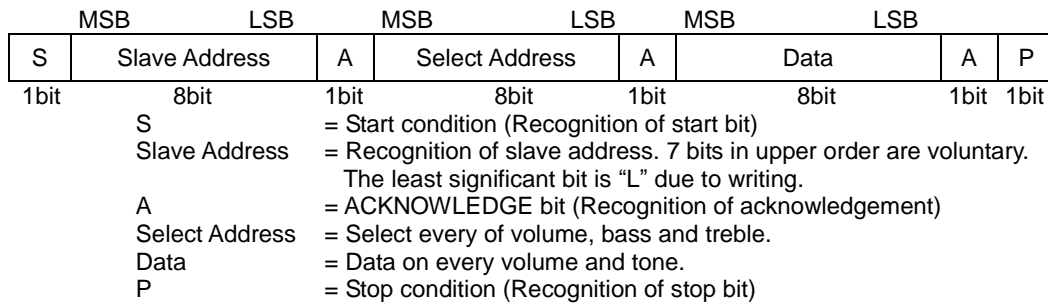
| Parameter | Symbol | Fast-mode devices | | Unit |
|--|------------------|-------------------|-----|------|
| | | Min | Max | |
| 10 LOW level input voltage: | V _{IL} | -0.3 | +1 | V |
| 11 HIGH level input voltage: | V _{IH} | 2.3 | 5 | V |
| 12 Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter. | t _{SP} | 0 | 50 | ns |
| 13 LOW level output voltage: at 3mA sink current | V _{OL1} | 0 | 0.4 | V |
| 14 Input current each I/O pin with an input voltage between 0.4V and 4.5V. | I _i | -10 | +10 | µA |



SCL clock frequency: 250kHz :

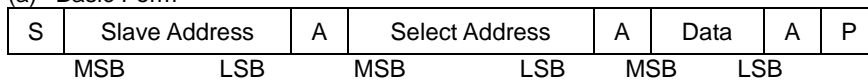
Figure 14. A Command Timing Example in the I²C Data Transmission

(2) I²C BUS FORMAT

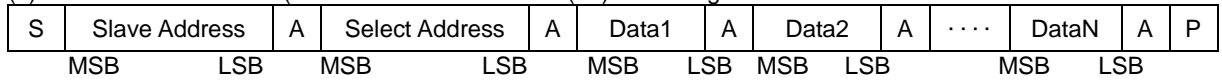


(3) I²C BUS Interface Protocol

(a) Basic Form

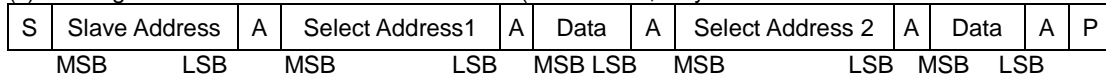


(b) Automatic Increment (Select Address increases (+1) according to the number of data.



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

(c) 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

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| | MSB | | | | | | | LSB | |
| A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | R/W | 0 | 80H |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

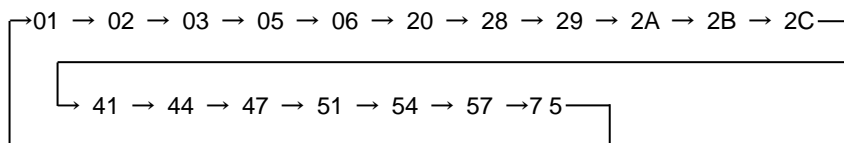
(5) Select Address & Data

| Items | Select Address (hex) | Data | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------|---|----------------|----|----|----|------------------------------|--|
| | | MSB | Data | | | | | | LSB | |
| | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | |
| Initial setup 1 | 01 | Advanced switch ON/OFF | 0 | Advanced switch time of Input Gain/Volume Tone/Fader/Loudness | | | 0 | 0 | Advanced switch time of Mute | |
| Initial setup 2 | 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Initial setup 3 | 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Input Selector | 05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Input selector | | | | | |
| Input gain | 06 | Mute ON/OFF | 0 | 0 | Input Gain | | | | | |
| Volume gain | 20 | Volume Gain / Attenuation | | | | | | | | |
| Fader 1ch Front | 28 | Fader Attenuation | | | | | | | | |
| Fader 2ch Front | 29 | Fader Attenuation | | | | | | | | |
| Fader 1ch Rear | 2A | Fader Attenuation | | | | | | | | |
| Fader 2ch Rear | 2B | Fader Attenuation | | | | | | | | |
| Test mode 1 | 2C | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Test mode 2 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Test mode 3 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Test mode 4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Bass gain | 51 | Bass Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Bass Gain | | | | | |
| Test mode 5 | 54 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Treble gain | 57 | Treble Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Treble Gain | | | | | |
| Loudness Gain | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Loudness Gain | | | | | |
| System Reset | FE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |

 Advanced switch

Note

1. The advance switch works in the latch part while changing from one function to another.
2. Upon continuous data transfer, the Select Address rolls back to the first address on automatic increment function, as shown below.



3. Advanced switch is not used for the function of input selector etc. Therefore, please turn on MUTE when changing the settings of this side of a set.
4. When using Mute function when changing input selector, please switch Mute ON/OFF for waiting advanced-mute time.

Select address 01 (hex)

| Time | Advanced switch time of Mute | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----|---|----|----|----|-----|----|
| | MSB | | | | | | LSB | |
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 0.6msec | Advanced Switch ON/OFF | 0 | Advanced switch time of Input gain/Volume Tone/Fader/Loudness | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.0msec | | | | | | | 0 | 1 |
| 1.4msec | | | | | | | 1 | 0 |
| 3.2msec | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |

| Time | Advanced switch time of Input gain/Volume/Tone/Fader/Loudness | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|------------------------------|----|
| | MSB | | | | | | LSB | |
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| 4.7 msec | Advanced Switch ON/OFF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Advanced switch Time of Mute | |
| 7.1 msec | | | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| 11.2 msec | | | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| 14.4 msec | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |

| Mode | Advanced switch ON/OFF | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|----|---|----|----|----|------------------------------|----|
| | MSB | | | | | | LSB | |
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| OFF | 0 | 0 | Advanced switch time of Input gain/Volume Tone/Fader/Loudness | | 0 | 0 | Advanced switch Time of Mute | |
| ON | 1 | | | | | | | |

Select address 05(hex)

| Mode | OUT F1/R1 | OUT F2/R2 | Input Selector | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|----|----|----|---------------|-----|----|----|
| | | | MSB | | | | | LSB | | |
| | | | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| A | A1 | A2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B | B1 | B2 | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| C | C1 | C2 | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| D diff | DP1 | DP2 | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Input SHORT | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Prohibition | | | | | | | Other setting | | | |

Input SHORT : The input impedance of each input terminal is lowered from 100kΩ(TYP) to 6 kΩ(TYP).
(For quick charge of coupling capacitor)

 : Initial condition

Select address 06 (hex)

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

| Mode | MSB | | Mute ON/OFF | | | | | LSB |
|------|-----|----|-------------|------------|----|----|----|-----|
| | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| OFF | 0 | 0 | 0 | Input Gain | | | | |
| ON | 1 | | | | | | | |

Select address 20, 28, 29, 2A, 2B (hex)

| Gain & ATT | MSB | | Vol, Fader Gain / 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15dB | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 14dB | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 13dB | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| -77dB | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -78dB | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -79dB | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prohibition | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -∞dB | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Fader can be set from 0dB to -∞.

: Initial condition

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 | 1 | 0 | |
| 3dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 4dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 6dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 7dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 8dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 9dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 10dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 11dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| 13dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| 14dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | |
| 15dB | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 16dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 17dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| 18dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| 19dB | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 20dB | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Prohibition | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| | : | : | : | : | : | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | |

| Mode | MSB | | Bass/ Treble Boost/Cut | | | | | 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 | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 13dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 14dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 15dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17dB | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 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 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |

 : Initial condition

(6) About Power ON Reset

The IC has a built-in initialization circuit that triggers at power ON of supply voltage. Please send initial data to all addresses at supply voltage ON. Also, please turn ON MUTE at the set side until this initial data is sent.

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| Rise Time of VCC | t _{RISE} | 33 | - | - | μsec | V _{CC} rise time from 0V to 5V |
| VCC Voltage of Release Power ON Reset | V _{POR} | - | 4.1 | - | V | |

(7) About External Compulsory Mute Terminal

It is possible to forcibly set MUTE externally by setting the input voltage at the MUTE terminal.

| Mute Voltage Condition | Mode |
|-------------------------|----------|
| GND to 1.0V | MUTE ON |
| 2.3V to V _{CC} | MUTE OFF |

Establish the voltage of MUTE in the condition to be defined.

Application Information

1. Function and Specifications

| Function | Specifications |
|----------------|--|
| Input selector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stereo 3 input • Differential 1 input |
| Input gain | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +20dB to 0dB(1dB step) • Possible to use "Advanced switch" for prevention of switching noise. |
| Mute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible to use "Advanced switch" for prevention of switching noise. |
| Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +15dB to -79dB(1dB step), -∞dB • Possible to use "Advanced switch" for prevention of switching noise. |
| Bass | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +20dB to -20dB(1dB step) • Q=1 • fo=100Hz • Possible to use "Advanced switch" at changing gain |
| Treble | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • +20dB to -20dB(1dB step) • Q=1.25 • fo=10kHz • Possible to use "Advanced switch" at changing gain |
| Fader | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0dB to -79dB(1dB step), -∞dB • Possible to use "Advanced switch" for prevention of switching noise. |
| Loudness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20dB to 0dB(1dB step) • Possible to use "Advanced switch" for prevention of switching noise. |

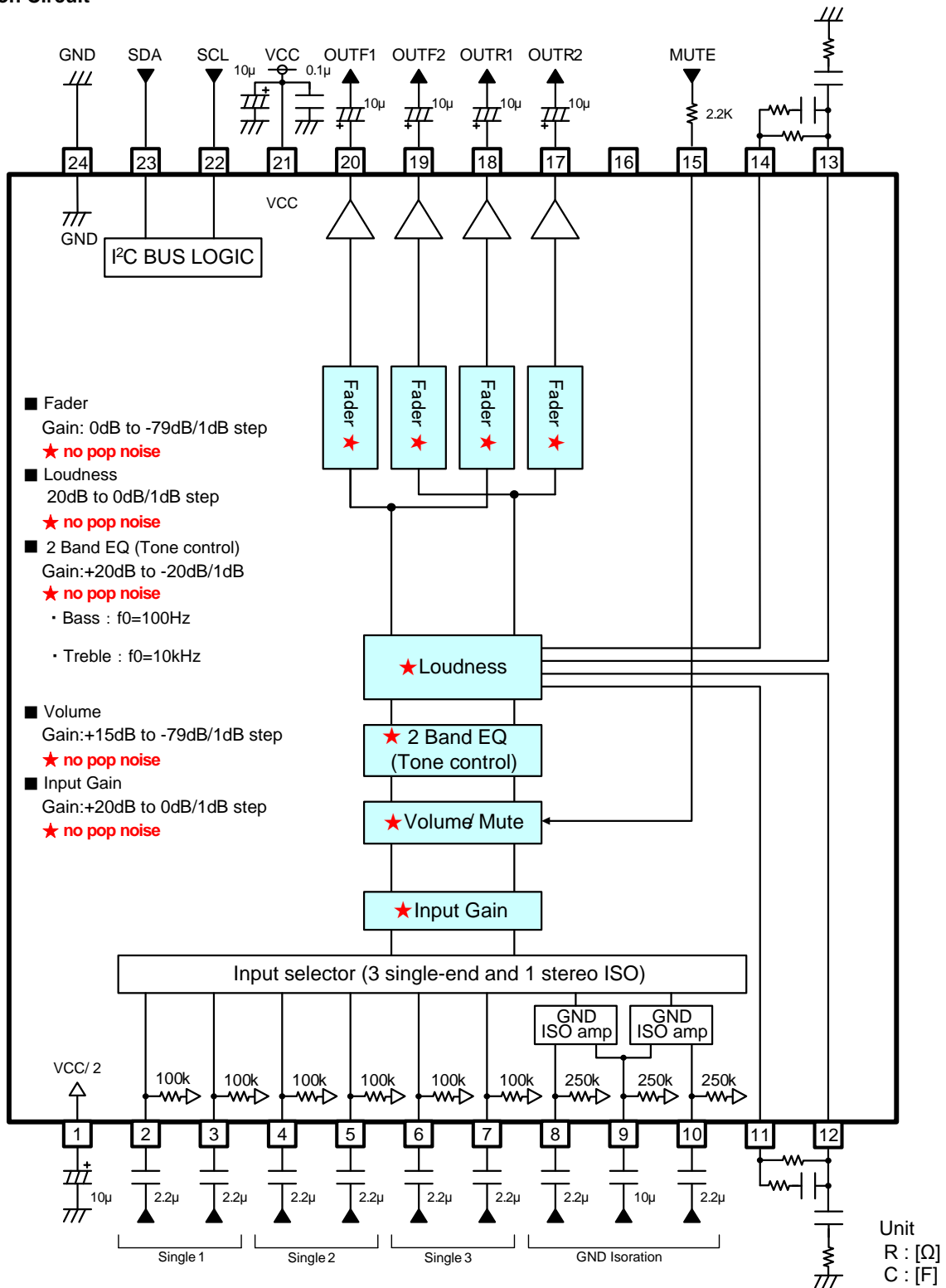
2. Volume / Fader volume attenuation of the details

| (dB) | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 | (dB) | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| +15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -33 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| +14 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -34 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| +13 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -35 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| +12 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -36 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| +11 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -37 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| +10 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -38 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| +9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -39 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| +8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -40 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| +7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -41 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| +6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -42 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| +5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -43 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| +4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -44 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| +3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -45 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| +2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -46 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| +1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -47 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -48 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -49 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -50 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -51 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -52 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -53 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -54 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -55 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -56 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -57 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -58 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -59 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -60 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -61 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -62 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -15 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -63 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -64 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -65 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -18 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -66 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -19 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -67 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -68 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -21 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -69 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -22 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -70 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -23 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -71 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -24 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -72 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| -25 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -73 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| -26 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -74 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| -27 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -75 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| -28 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -76 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| -29 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -77 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| -30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | -78 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| -31 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | -79 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| -32 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -∞ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Fader can be set from 0dB to -∞.

: Initial condition

3. Application Circuit



Notes on wiring

- ① Please connect the decoupling capacitor of the power supply in the shortest possible distance to GND.
- ② GND Lines should be one-point connected.
- ③ Wiring pattern of Digital should be away from that of analog unit and crosstalk should not be acceptable.
- ④ Lines of SCL and SDA of I²C BUS should not be parallel if possible.
The lines should be shielded, if they are adjacent to each other.
- ⑤ Lines of analog input should not be parallel if possible. The lines should be shielded, if they are adjacent to each other.
- ⑥ TEST pin (Pin 16) should be OPEN.

Power Dissipation

About the thermal design of the IC

Characteristics of an IC are greatly affected by the temperature at which it is used. Exceeding absolute maximum ratings may degrade and destroy the device. Careful consideration must be given to the heat of the IC from the two standpoints of immediate damage and long-term reliability of operation.

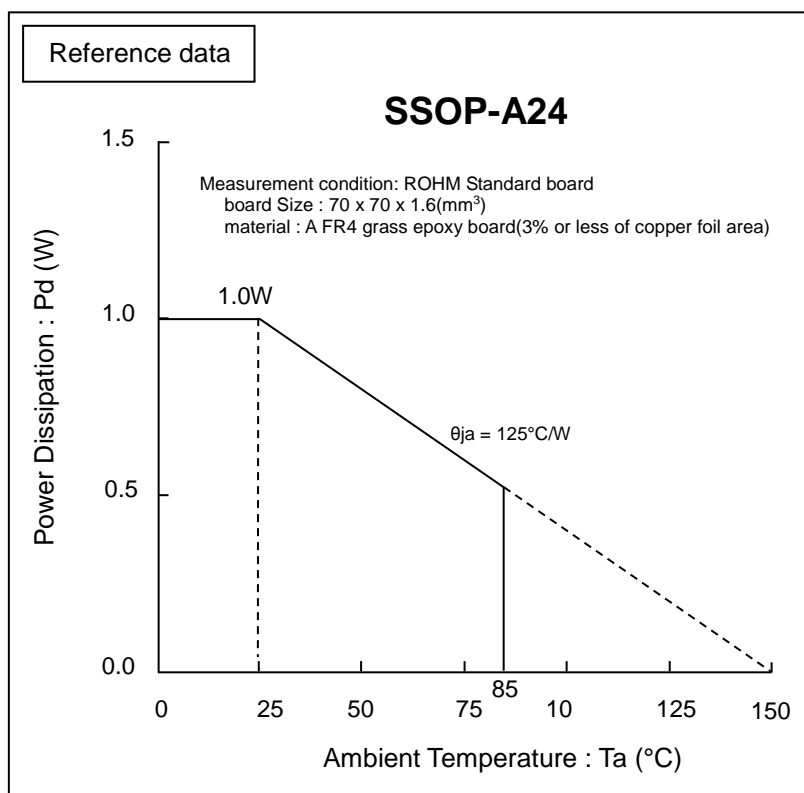


Figure 15. Temperature Derating Curve

(Note) Values are actual measurements and are not guaranteed.

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

I/O Equivalent Circuits

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Pin Voltage | Equivalent Circuit | Pin Description |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| 2 3 4 5 6 7 | A1 A2 B1 B2 C1 C2 | 4.25 | | A terminal for signal input. The input impedance is 100kΩ (Typ). |
| 8 9 10 | DP1 DN DP2 | 4.25 | | A terminal for signal input. The input impedance is 250kΩ (Typ). |
| 11 14 | LDA1 LDA2 | 4.25 | | The loudness characteristic setting terminal. |
| 12 13 | LDB1 LDB2 | 4.25 | | The loudness characteristic setting terminal. |
| 15 | MUTE | - | | A terminal for external compulsory mute. If terminal voltage is High level, the mute is off. If the terminal voltage is Low level, the Mute is ON. |

The values in the pin explanation and input/output equivalent circuit are for reference purposes only. It is not a guaranteed value.

I/O Equivalent Circuits – continued

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Pin Voltage | Equivalent Circuit | Pin Description |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| 17 18 19 20 | OUTR2 OUTR1 OUTF2 OUTF1 | 4.25 | | A terminal for fader output. |
| 21 | VCC | 8.5 | | Power supply terminal. |
| 22 | SCL | - | | A terminal for clock input of I ² C BUS communication. |
| 23 | SDA | - | | A terminal for data input of I ² C BUS communication. |
| 24 | GND | 0 | | Ground terminal. |
| 1 | FIL | 4.25 | | 1/2 VCC terminal. Voltage for reference bias of analog signal system. The simple precharge circuit and simple discharge circuit for an external capacitor are built in. |
| 16 | TEST | - | | TEST terminal |

The values in the pin explanation and input/output equivalent circuit are for reference purposes only.. It is not a guaranteed value.

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

Operational Notes – continued

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.
 When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

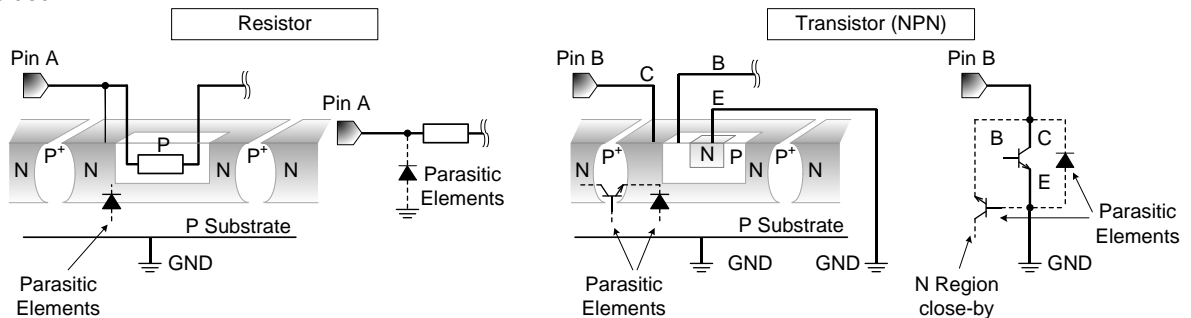
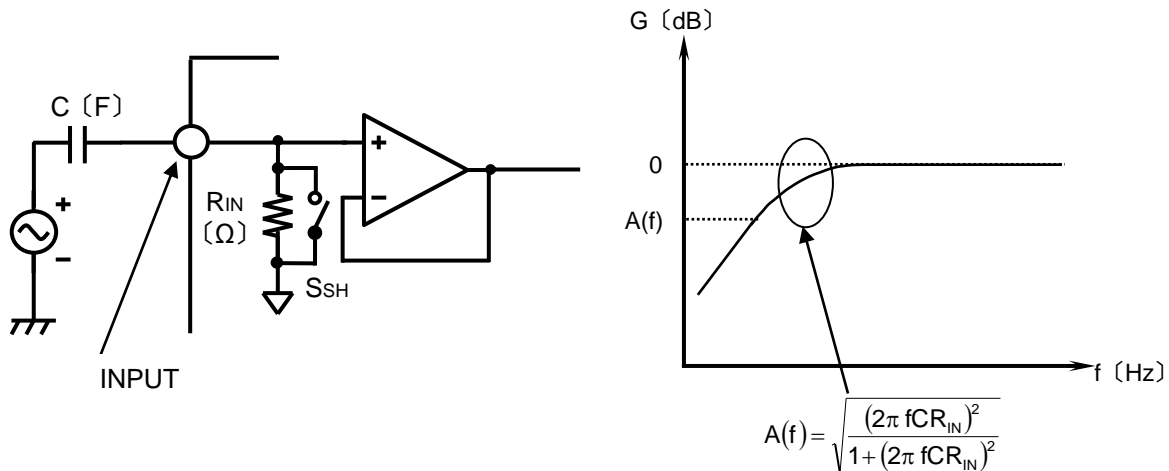


Figure 16. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. About a Signal Input Part

(a) About Input Coupling Capacitor Constant Value

In the input signal terminal, please decide the constant value of the input coupling capacitor C(F) that would be sufficient to form an RC characterized HPF with input impedance R_{IN}(Ω) inside the IC.



(b) About the Input Selector SHORT

SHORT mode is the command which makes switch S_{SH} = ON of input selector part so that the input impedance R_{IN} of all terminals becomes small. Switch S_{SH} is OFF when SHORT command is not selected. The constant time brought about by the small resistance inside and the capacitor outside the LSI becomes small when this command is used. The charge time of the capacitor becomes short. Since SHORT mode turns ON the switch of S_{SH} and makes it low impedance, please use it at no signal condition.

14. About Mute Terminal(Pin 15) when power supply is OFF

There should be no applied voltage across the Mute terminal (Pin 15) when power-supply is OFF. A resistor (about 2.2kΩ) should be connected in series to Mute terminal in case a voltage is supplied to Mute terminal. (Please refer Application Circuit Diagram.)

Operational Notes – continued

15. About TEST Pin

TEST Pin should be OPEN.
Pin 16 of BD37521 is a TEST Pin

16. About the External Parts Setting of Loudness Circuit

This IC is equipped with a Loudness circuit.
The Loudness gain is fixed inside the IC but the frequency characteristic can be freely set using external filter parts .
The circuit composition of the Loudness part is shown below. Incidentally, when not using the Loudness circuit, so the input of the inner amplifier is not floating, short circuit LDA1(Pin 11) to LDB1(Pin 12), and LDA2(Pin 14) to LDB2(Pin 13) respectively.

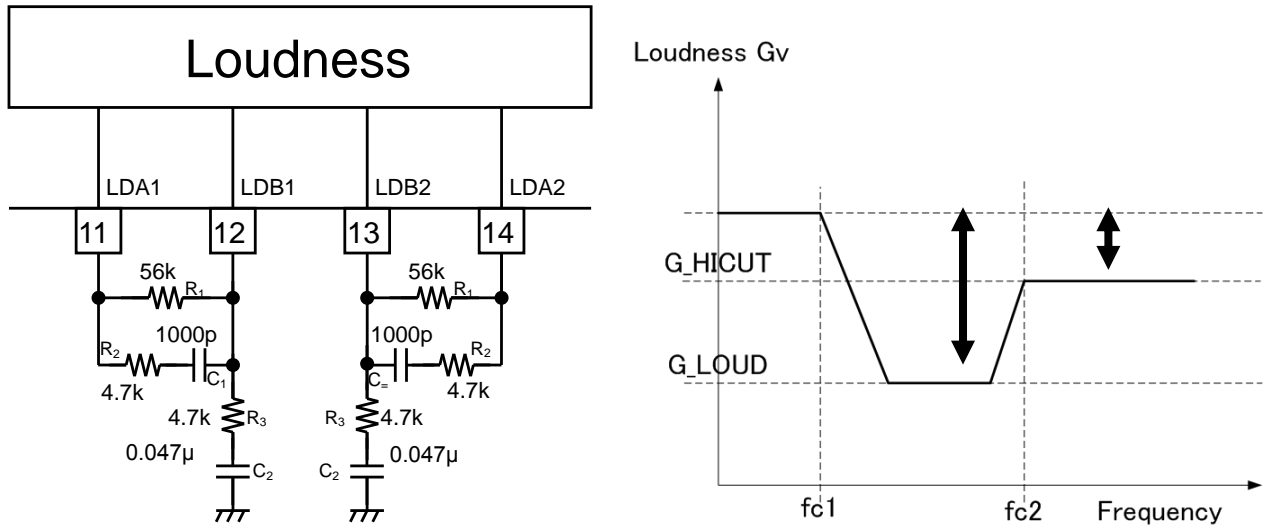


Figure 17. About the External Parts Setting of Loudness Circuit

The frequency characteristic of Loudness is decided according to Figure 17. G_LOUD can be made 20dB when it has the same external parts as in Figure 17 (recommended value). G_LOUD is the amount of effect of Loudness when it is set up at 20dB Loudness Gain (Page 15).

Each parameter (Gain, Frequency) of the frequency characteristics of Loudness can be changed by referring to the following approximate equation:

(Note) Design the fc2 value such that it is more than one digit bigger than fc1 to get the effect on Loudness.

Loudness cut-off frequency

$$f_{c1} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_2(R_1 + R_3)} \text{ [Hz]}$$

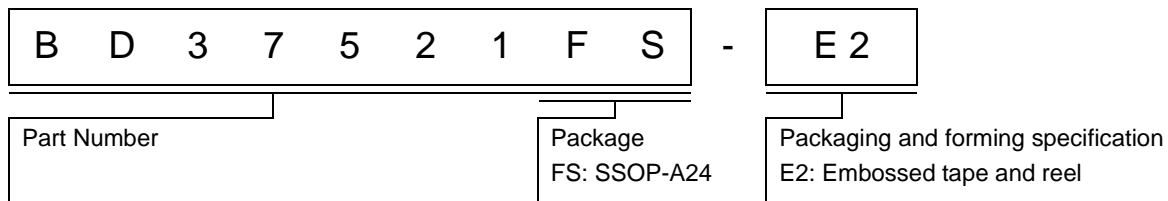
$$f_{c2} = \frac{1}{2\pi C_1(R_2 + R_3)} \text{ [Hz]}$$

Loudness Gain (The amount of effect of Loudness)

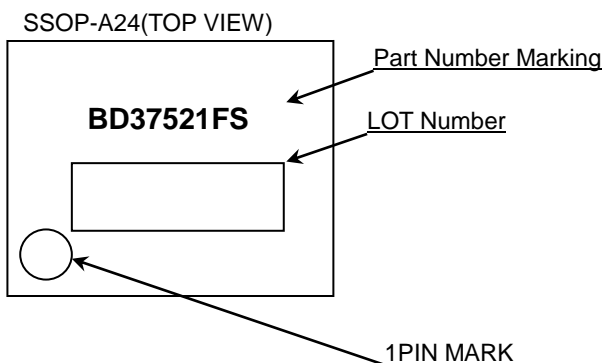
$$G_{\text{LOUD}} = 20 \log \left(\frac{R_3}{R_1 + R_3} \right) \text{ [dB]}$$

$$G_{\text{HICUT}} = 20 \log \left(\frac{R_3}{R_1 // R_2 + R_3} \right) \text{ [dB]}$$

Ordering Information

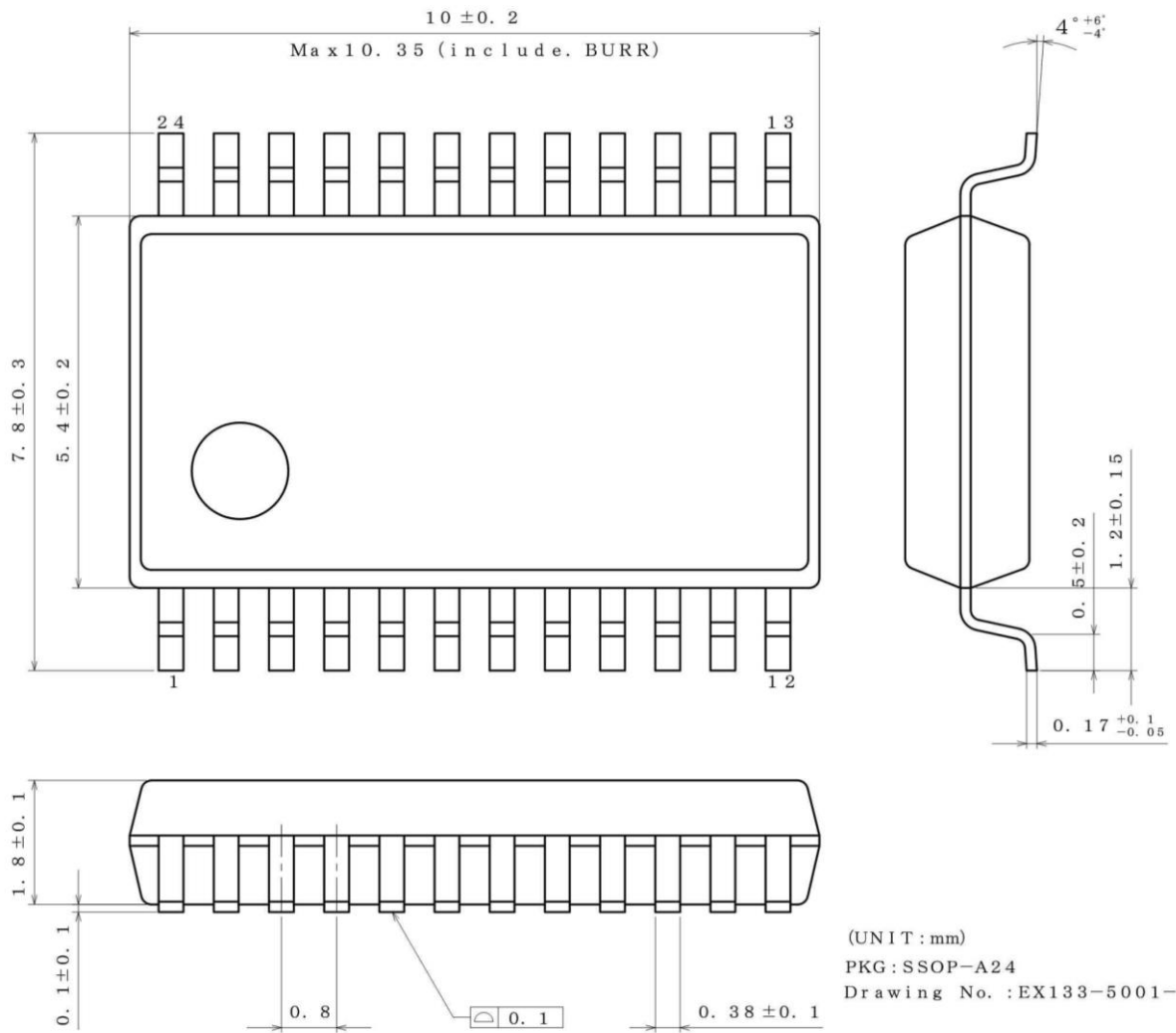


Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

| | |
|--------------|----------|
| Package Name | SSOP-A24 |
|--------------|----------|



<Tape and Reel information>

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Tape | Embossed carrier tape |
| Quantity | 2000pcs |
| Direction of feed | E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand) |

Reel

1pin

Direction of feed

*Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 16.Dec.2015 | 001 | New Release |

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 depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction 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 on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, 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 concerned goods might be fallen under listed items of export control prescribed by Foreign exchange and Foreign trade act, please consult with ROHM in case of export.

Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

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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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