## Sound Processor Series for Car Audios

# Sound processors with built-in 2-band Equalizer BD3481FS, BD3482FS 

## -Description

BD3481FS/BD3482FS are sound processor having in it the stereo 4ch input selector, gain amplifier, stereo primary volume, 4 ch fader volume, 2-band equalizer. There is no need for any particular microcomputer control In order to reduce various shock sounds of switching. Therefore, work to develop software can be reduced drastically.
-Features

1. Reduce the shock sounds of switching of Primary / Fader Volume attenuation and Tone by using advanst switching circuit.
2. Taking in a filter of bass and treble inside can reduce the external parts.
3. Bi-CMOS process
4. Reduce the noise of through mode by using tone-pass route.
5. Built-in ground isolation amplifier input, suited for external stereo input.
6. The package of this IC is SSOP-A20/SSOP-A24. It gathers a sound input terminals, sound output terminals respectively and it arranges them, to be arranging facilitates the laying-out of PCB pattern and reduces PCB area to one-way in the flow of the signal.

OUse
Best suited for car audio, and can be used for other audio units including TV, mini compo and micro compo.
-Product Lineup

| Item | BD3481FS | BD3482FS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Output terminal of Input Gain | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| PKG | SSOP-A20 | SSOP-A24 |

1) Data format of $I^{2} C$ BUS is common for BD3481FS/BD3482FS.
2) Pin configuration are almost same for BD3481FS/BD3482FS.

Absolute Maximum Ratings $\left(\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$

| Item | Symbol | Limit | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Impressed Voltage | VCC | 10.0 | V |
| Input Voltage | VIN | VCC+0.3~GND-0.3 | V |
| Power Dissipation | BD3481FS | $940 ※ 1$ | mW |
|  | BD3482FS | $1000 ※ 2$ |  |
| Storage Temperature | Tastg | $-55 \sim+150$ | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

$※ 1 \mathrm{At} \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher, this value is decreaced to $7.5 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Thermal resistance $\theta$ ja $=133.3\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$
$※ 2 \mathrm{At} \mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ or higher, this value is decreaced to $8 \mathrm{~mW} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Thermal resistance $\theta$ ja $=125.0\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\right)$
When Rohm standard board is mounted.
Rohm standard board:
size: $\quad 70 \times 70 \times 1.6\left(\mathrm{~mm}^{3}\right)$
material: FR4 glass-epoxy substrate (copper foil area: not more than 3\%).

Operating Range

| Item | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Power supply voltage | VCC | 7.0 | - | 9.5 | V |
| Temperature | Topr | -40 | - | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |

[^0]-Electrical Characteristic
(Unless specified particularly, $\mathrm{Ta}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{VCC}=8.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{kHz}$, Vin=1Vrms, $\mathrm{Rg}=600 \Omega, \mathrm{RL}=10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, A input, Input gain 0 dB , Primary Volume OdB, Bass OdB, Treble OdB, Fader Volume OdB)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 등 } \\ & \text { O} \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | Item | Symbol | Limit |  |  | Unit | Condition |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Min. | Typ. | Max. |  |  |
|  | Current upon no signal | IQ | - | 15 | 30 | mA | No signal |
|  | Voltage gain | $\mathrm{G}_{V}$ | -1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | dB | Gv = 20log(VOUT/VIN) |
|  | Channel balance | CB | -1.5 | 0 | 1.5 | dB | CB = GV1-GV2 |
|  | Total harmonic distortion | THD+N | - | 0.005 | 0.05 | \% | VOUT $=1 \mathrm{Vrms}$, BW $=400-30 \mathrm{KHz}$ |
|  | Output noise voltage * | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {No }}$ | - | 6 | 25 | $\mu \mathrm{Vrms}$ | $\mathrm{Rg}=0 \Omega$, $\mathrm{BW}=\mathrm{IHF}-\mathrm{A}$ |
|  | Residual output noise voltage * | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {Nor }}$ | - | 2 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{Vrms}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fader }=-\infty \mathrm{dB}, \mathrm{Rg}=0 \Omega \\ & \mathrm{BW}=\mathrm{IHF}-\mathrm{A} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Cross-talk between channels * | CTC | - | -100 | -90 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Rg}=0 \Omega, \mathrm{BW}=\mathrm{IHF}-\mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{CTC}=20 \mathrm{log}(\text { VOUT } / \text { VOUT }) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Ripple rejection | RR | - | -70 | -40 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{Rg}=0 \Omega \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \mathrm{VRR}=100 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{VmS} \\ & \mathrm{RR}=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VCCIN}) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Input impedance (A,B,C) | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN }}$ | 70 | 100 | 130 | k $\Omega$ |  |
|  | Input impedance (D) | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {IN }}$ | 35 | 50 | 65 | k $\Omega$ |  |
|  | Maximum input voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{19}$ | 2.1 | 2.3 | - | Vrms | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VIM at THD }+ \text { N(VOUT }=1 \% \\ & \text { BW }=400-30 \mathrm{KHz} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Cross-talk between selectors * | CTS | - | -100 | -90 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{Rg}=0 \Omega, \mathrm{BW}=\mathrm{IHF}-\mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{CTS}=20 \mathrm{log}(\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VOUT}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Common mode rejection ratio * | CMRR | 50 | 65 | - | dB | DP1 and DN input DP2 and DN input, BW = IHF-A CMRR $=20 \log ($ VOUT/VIN) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{2}{4} \\ & 0 \\ & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ | Minimum input gain | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {IN min }}$ | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Input gain = OdB, VIN = 200mVrms } \\ & \text { Gin }=20 \log (\text { VOUTTVIN }) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Maximum input gain | $\mathrm{GIn}_{\text {max }}$ | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Input gain }=20 \mathrm{~dB} \\ \text { VIN }=100 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{~ms} \\ \text { Gin }=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Step resolution | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {IN Step }}$ | - | 1 | - | dB | Input gain $=0 \mathrm{~dB} \sim+20 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Gain set error | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {IN ERR }}$ | -2 | 0 | +2 | dB |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { w }}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{5}}$ | Mute attenuation * | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {mute }}$ | - | -105 | -85 | dB | Mute ON <br> Gmute=20log(VOUT/VIN) <br> $B W=I H F-A$ |
|  | Maximum gain | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{vmax}}$ | +10 | +12 | +14 | dB | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Volume }=+12 \mathrm{~dB} \\ \text { VIN }=100 \mathrm{mV} \mathrm{~ms} \\ \mathrm{Gv}=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VIN}) \end{array}$ |
|  | Maximum attenuation | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{VMIN}}$ | -43 | -40 | -37 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Volume }=-40 \mathrm{~dB} \\ & \mathrm{Gv}=20 \log (\text { VOUT/VIN }) \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Step resolution | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {v Step }}$ | - | 1 | - | dB | GAIN \& ATT=+12dB~-40dB |
|  | Attenuation set error 1 | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {VERR1 }}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | GAIN \& ATT $=+12 \mathrm{~dB} \sim-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Attenuation set error 2 | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{V} \text { ERR2 }}$ | -3 | 0 | 3 | dB | ATT=-16dB~-40dB |
| $\underset{\infty}{\substack{\infty}}$ | Maximum boost gain | $\mathrm{GB}_{\text {в вт }}$ | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Gain }=20 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { VIN }=100 \mathrm{mV} \text { rms } \\ & \text { Gb }=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Maximum cut gain | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{B} \text { СUт }}$ | -22 | -20 | -18 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Gain }=-20 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \mathrm{VIN}=2 \mathrm{Vrms} \\ & \mathrm{~Gb}=20 \log (\text { VOUT } / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Step resolution | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{B} \text { SteP }}$ | - | 1 | - | dB | $\mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Gain set error | $\mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{B} \text { ERR }}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | $\mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |
|  | Center frequency | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{B}}$ | - | 100 | - | Hz | Gain $=+20 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Quality factor | $\mathrm{Q}_{8}$ | - | 1 | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz} \\ & \text { Gain }=+20 \mathrm{~dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\underset{\sim}{w}} \\ & \stackrel{y}{\underset{\sim}{4}} \end{aligned}$ | Maximum boost gain | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {t } \text { вSt }}$ | 18 | 20 | 22 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gain }=+20 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \mathrm{VIN}=100 \mathrm{mVms} \\ & \mathrm{Gt}=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Maximum cut gain | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {t cut }}$ | -22 | -20 | -18 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Gain }=-20 \mathrm{~dB}, \mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz} \\ & \text { VIN }=2 \mathrm{Vrms} \\ & \text { Gt }=20 \log (\text { VOUT } / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Step resolution | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {T STEP }}$ | - | 1 | - | dB | $\mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
|  | Gain set error | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {TERR }}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | $\mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz}$ |
|  | Center frequency | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | - | 10 | - | kHz | Gain $=+20 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Quality factor | $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {T }}$ | - | 1 | - | - | $\mathrm{f}=10 \mathrm{kHz}$, Gain $=+20 \mathrm{~dB}$ |


|  | Maximum attenuation * | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {F Min }}$ | - | -100 | -90 | dB | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Gf}=20 \log (\mathrm{VOUT} / \mathrm{VIN}) \\ & \mathrm{BW}=1 \mathrm{HF}-\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Att} .=-\infty \mathrm{dB} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Step resolution | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {F STEP }}$ | - | 1 | - | dB | Att. $=0 \sim-62 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Attenuation set error 1 | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {FERR1 }}$ | -2 | 0 | 2 | dB | Att. $=0 \sim-15 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Attenuation set error 2 | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {FERR2 }}$ | -3 | 0 | 3 | dB | Att. $=-16 \sim-47 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
|  | Attenuation set error 3 | $\mathrm{G}_{\text {FERR3 }}$ | -4 | 0 | 4 | dB | Att $=-48 \sim-62 \mathrm{~dB}$ |
| $\underset{0}{\circ}$ | Output impedance | $\mathrm{R}_{\text {OUT }}$ | - | - | 50 | $\Omega$ | $\mathrm{VIN}=100 \mathrm{mVms}$ |
|  | Maximum output voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ом }}$ | 2.0 | 2.2 | - | Vrms | THD $+\mathrm{N}=1 \%, \mathrm{BW}=400-30 \mathrm{KHz}$ |
| ЭNIHO」IMS $\perp$ SNV $\forall$ OV | Advanst switching time of mute | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M} 1}$ | - | 0.6 | - | msec | Advanst switching ON |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M} 2}$ | - | 1.0 | - |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {M }}$ | - | 1.4 | - |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M} 4}$ | - | 3.2 | - |  |  |
|  | Advanst switching time of Volume, Fader, Tone gain and att. | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SFT1 }}$ | - | 4.6 | - | msec | Advanst switching ON |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SFT2 }}$ | - | 9.3 | - |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SFT3 }}$ | - | 18.6 | - |  |  |
|  |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {SFT4 }}$ | - | 37.2 | - |  |  |

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

## - Timing chart

Electrical specifications and timing for bus lines and I/O stages


Fig. 1 Definition of timing on the $\mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{C}$-bus

Table 1 Characteristics of the SDA and SCL bus lines for $I^{2} C$-bus devices

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Fast-mode ${ }^{2} \mathrm{C}$-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 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 3 | Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated | tHD;STA | 0.6 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 4 | LOW period of the SCL clock | tLOW | 1.3 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 5 | HIGH period of the SCL clock | tHIGH | 0.6 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 6 | Set-up time for a repeated START condition | tSU;STA | 0.6 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 7 | Data hold time: | tHD;DAT | 0* | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 8 | Data set-up time | tSU; DAT | 100 | - | ns |
| 9 | Rise time of both SDA and SCL signals | tR | $20+\mathrm{Cb}$ | 300 | ns |
| 10 | Fall time of both SDA and SCL signals | tF | $20+C b$ | 300 | ns |
| 11 | Set-up time for STOP condition | tSU;STO | 0.6 | - | $\mu \mathrm{S}$ |
| 12 | Capacitive load for each bus line | Cb | - | 400 | pF |

All values referred to VIH min. and VIL max. Levels (see Table 2).

* A 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.

Table 2 Characteristics of the SDA and SCL I/O stages for I ${ }^{2}$ C-bus devices

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Fast-mode devices |  | Unit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min. | Max. |  |
| 13 | LOW level input voltage : fixed input levels |  | VIL | -0.5 | 1 | V |
| 14 | HIGH level input voltage : fixed input levels | VIH | 2.3 | - | V |
| 15 | Hysteresis of Schmitt trigger inputs : fixed input levels | Vhys | n/a | n/a | V |
| 16 | Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter. | Tsp | 0 | 50 | ns |
| 17 | LOW level output voltage (open drain or open collector) : <br> at 3 mA sink current | VOL1 | 0 | 0.4 | V |
| 18 | Output fall time from VIHmin. to VIHmax. with a bus capacitance from 10 pF to 400 pF : with up to 3 mA sink current at VOL1 | tOF | $20+0.1 \mathrm{Cb}$ <br> *1) | $250 \begin{array}{rr}  & \\ & \text { *2) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ns |
| 19 | Input current each I/O pin with an input voltage between 0.4 V and 0.9 VDDmax. | Ii | -10 | 10 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ |
| 20 | Capacitance for each I/O pin. | Ci | - | 10 | pF |

n/a = not applicable

1) maximum $\mathrm{V}_{\text {IH }}=\mathrm{V}_{\text {DDmax }}+0.5 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{~V}_{\text {DDMAX }}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}$
2) $\mathrm{Cb}=$ capacitance of one bus line in pF .
3) Note that the maximum tF for the SDA and SCL bus lines quoted in Table 1 ( 300 ns ) is longer than the specified maximum tOF for the output stages (250ns). This allows series protection resistors (Rs) to be connected between the SDA/SCL pins and the SDA/SCL bus lines as shown in Fig. 1 without exceeding the maximum specified tF.

## CONTROL SIGNAL SPECIFICATION

Data

| Items to be set | Select Address (hex) | MSB |  | Data |  |  |  | LSB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |
| Initial Setup 1 | 01 | Advanst switching ON/OFF | 0 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Advanst switching } \\ & \text { time of } \\ & \text { Volume/Fader/Tone } \end{aligned}$ |  | 0 | 0 | Adva tim | hing <br> te |
| Input Selector | 04 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Input Selector |  |  |
| Input gain | 06 | Mute ON/OFF | 0 | 0 | Input Gain |  |  |  |  |
| Volume gain | 20 | Primary Volume Gain / Attenuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fader 1ch Front | 28 | Fader Volume Gain / Attenuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fader 2ch Front | 29 | Fader Volume Gain / Attenuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fader 1ch Rear | 2 A | Fader Volume Gain / Attenuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fader 2ch Rear | 2B | Fader Volume Gain / Attenuation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bass gain | 51 | Bass <br> Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Bass Gain |  |  |  |  |
| Treble gain | 57 | Treble Boost/Cut | 0 | 0 | Treble Gain |  |  |  |  |
| Test Mode | F0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | F1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| System Reset | FE | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

※In function changing of the hatching part, it works advanst switching.

Slave address
MSB

| A6 | A5 | A4 | A3 | A2 | A1 | A0 | R/W |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

[^1] signal specification.


Fig. 2 Application Circuit Diagram (BD3481FS)

| Terminal <br> Number | Terminal <br> Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 | A1 | A input terminal of 1ch |
| 2 | A2 | A input terminal of 2ch |
| 3 | B1 | B input terminal of 1ch |
| 4 | B2 | B input terminal of 2ch |
| 5 | C1 | C input terminal of 1ch |
| 6 | C2 | C input terminal of 2ch |
| 7 | DP1 | D positive input terminal of 1ch |
| 8 | DN | D Negative input terminal |
| 9 | DP2 | D positive input terminal of 2ch |
| 10 | NC | No connection terminal |
| 11 | OUTR2 | Rear output terminal of 2ch |
| 12 | OUTR1 | Rear output terminal of 1ch |
| 13 | OUTF2 | Front output terminal of 2ch |
| 14 | OUTF1 | Front output terminal of 1ch |
| 15 | VCC | Power supply terminal |
| 16 | MUTE | A terminal for external compulsory <br> mute |
| 17 | SCL | Serial communication clock terminal |
| 18 | SDA | Serial communication data terminal |
| 19 | GND | GND terminal |
| 20 | FIL | VCC/2 terminal |
| 19 |  |  |
| 1 |  |  |

- Application Circuit Diagram (BD3482FS)


| Terminal Number | Terminal Name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | A1 | A input terminal of 1ch |
| 2 | A2 | A input terminal of 2ch |
| 3 | B1 | $B$ input terminal of 1ch |
| 4 | B2 | B input terminal of 2ch |
| 5 | C1 | C input terminal of 1ch |
| 6 | C2 | C input terminal of 2ch |
| 7 | DP1 | D positive input terminal of 1ch |
| 8 | DN | D negative input terminal |
| 9 | DP2 | D positive input terminal of 2ch |
| 10 | NC | No connection terminal |
| 11 | NC | No connection terminal |
| 12 | IG1 | Input gain terminal of 1ch |
| 13 | IG2 | Input gain terminal of 2ch |
| 14 | NC | No connection terminal |
| 15 | OUTR2 | Rear output terminal of 2ch |
| 16 | OUTR1 | Rear output terminal of 1ch |
| 17 | OUTF2 | Front output terminal of 2ch |
| 18 | OUTF1 | Front output terminal of 1ch |
| 19 | VCC | Power supply terminal |
| 20 | MUTE | A terminal for external compulsory mute |
| 21 | SCL | Serial communication clock terminal |
| 22 | SDA | Serial communication data terminal |
| 23 | GND | Analog grounding terminal |
| 24 | FIL | VCC/2 terminal |



Fig. 4 QUIESCENT CURRENT VS SUPPLY VOLTAGE


Fig. 7 BASS VOLTAGE GAIN VS FREQUENCY


Fig. 10 CROSS-TALK


BASS VOLTAGE GAIN :Gv [dB]
Fig. 13 BASS VOLTAGE GAIN VS OUTPUT NOISE


Fig. 5 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION


Fig. 8 TREBLE VOLTAGE GAIN


Fig. 11 RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO VS FREQUENCY


TREBLE VOLTAGE GAIN :Gv [dB]
Fig. 14 TREBLE VOLTAGE GAIN VS OUTPUT NOISE


Fig. 6 VOLTAGE GAIN VS FREQUENCY


Fig. 9 CMRR VS
FREQUENCY


Fig. 12 VOLUME ATTENATION VS OUTPUT NOISE


FADER VOLTAGE GAIN :Gv [dB]
Fig. 15 FADER VOLTAGE GAIN VS
OUTPUT NOISE


Fig. 16 LOAD RESISTANCE VS MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE


Fig. 17 ADVANST SWITCHING WAVEFORM 1


Fig. 18 ADVANST SWITCHING WAVEFORM 2

## -Cautions on use

(1) Data in entries are representative design values and are not guaranteed values of the items.
(2) Although we are confident in recommending the sample application circuits, carefully check their characteristics further when using them. When modifying externally attached component constants before use, determine them so that they have sufficient margins by taking into account variations in externally attached components and the Rohm LSI, not only for static characteristics but also including transient characteristics.
(3) Absolute maximum ratings

If applied voltage, operating temperature range, or other absolute maximum ratings are exceeded, the LSI may be damaged. Do not apply voltages or temperatures that exceed the absolute maximum ratings. If you think of a case in which absolute maximum ratings are exceeded, enforce fuses or other physical safety measures and investigate how not to apply the conditions under which absolute maximum ratings are exceeded to the LSI.
(4) GND potential

Make the GND pin voltage such that it is the lowest voltage even when operating below it. Actually confirm that the voltage of each pin does not become a lower voltage than the GND pin, including transient phenomena.
(5) Thermal design

Perform thermal design in which there are adequate margins by taking into account the allowable power dissipation in actual states of use.
(6) Shorts between pins and misinstallation When mounting the LSI on a board, pay adequate attention to orientation and placement discrepancies of the LSI. If it is misinstalled and the power is turned on, the LSI may be damaged. It also may be damaged if it is shorted by a foreign substance coming between pins of the LSI or between a pin and a power supply or a pin and a GND.
(7) Operation in strong magnetic fields

Adequately evaluate use in a strong magnetic field, since there is a possibility of malfunction.

Selection of order type


Part No.
Package and forming specification

SSOP-A20
<Dimension>


SSOP-A24
<Dimension>

<Tape and Reel information>

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



## <Tape and Reel information>

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



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- The products described herein utilize silicon as the main material.
- The products described herein are not designed to be X ray proof.

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ROHM CO., LTD.
21, Saiin Mizosaki-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8585, Japan
TEL: +81-75-311-2121 FAX: +81-75-315-0172 URL http: // www. rohm. com

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[^0]:    ※ Design against radiation-proof isn't made.

[^1]:    ※Please refer to 『BD3481FS/BD3482FS User's Manual for ${ }^{2}$ C BUS communication』about the detail of contro

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