

# General-Purpose 4ch Electronic Volume with Built-in Advanced Switch

## BD3465FV

### General Description

BD3465FV is a 4ch electronic volume which has the best audio efficiency in the industry. It has an external sound mixing function (with volume) in the favorite channel for mixing of portable audio and car navigation's guide sound. Also, BD3465FV has a volume switching shock sound prevention technique called "Advanced Switch," supporting the construction of high quality car audio space by simple control.

### Features

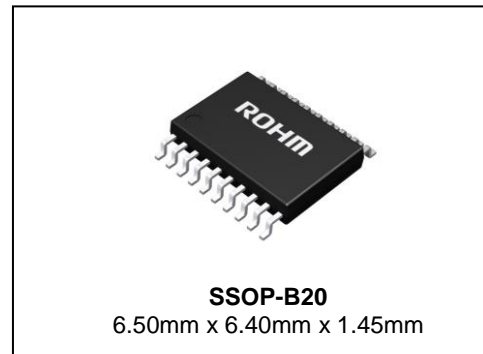
- Reduce switching noise of volume by using Advanced Switch circuit.
- Mixing for external sound monaural 3ch. It is possible that is mixed to front/Rear output Lch/Rch independently.
- Built-in 3ch ATT for external sound mixing that can be controlled independently.
- Energy saving design resulting in low-current consumption by utilizing the Bi-CMOS process. It has the advantage in quality over scaling down the power heat control of the internal regulators.
- Arranges all I/O terminals together for easier PCB layout and smaller PCB area.
- I<sup>2</sup>C BUS can be controlled by 3.3V / 5V.

### Key Specifications

- Power Supply Voltage Range: 7.0V to 9.5V
- Circuit Current (no signal): 25mA(Typ)
- Total Harmonic Distortion: 0.0004%(Typ)
- Maximum Input Voltage: 2.35Vrms(Typ)
- Cross-talk Between Selectors: -105dB(Typ)
- Volume Control Range: +23dB to -79dB
- Output Noise Voltage: 1.9μVrms(Typ)
- Residual Output Noise Voltage: 1.6μVrms(Typ)
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +85°C

### Package

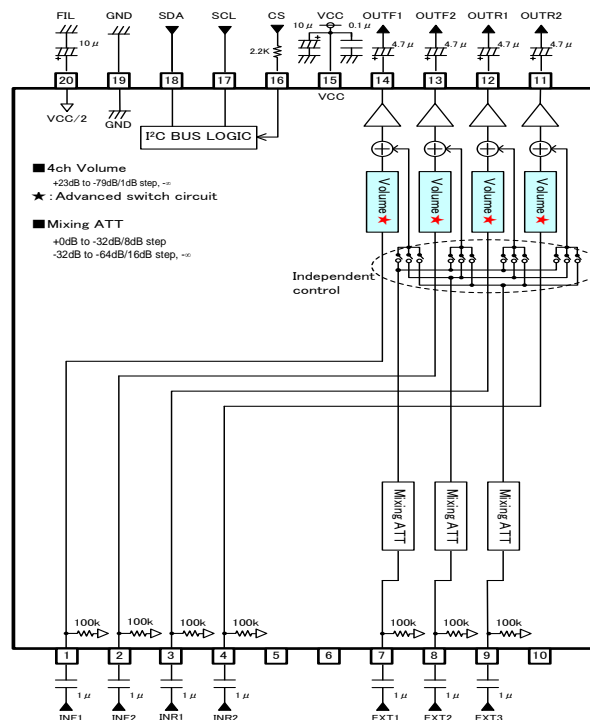
W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)



### Applications

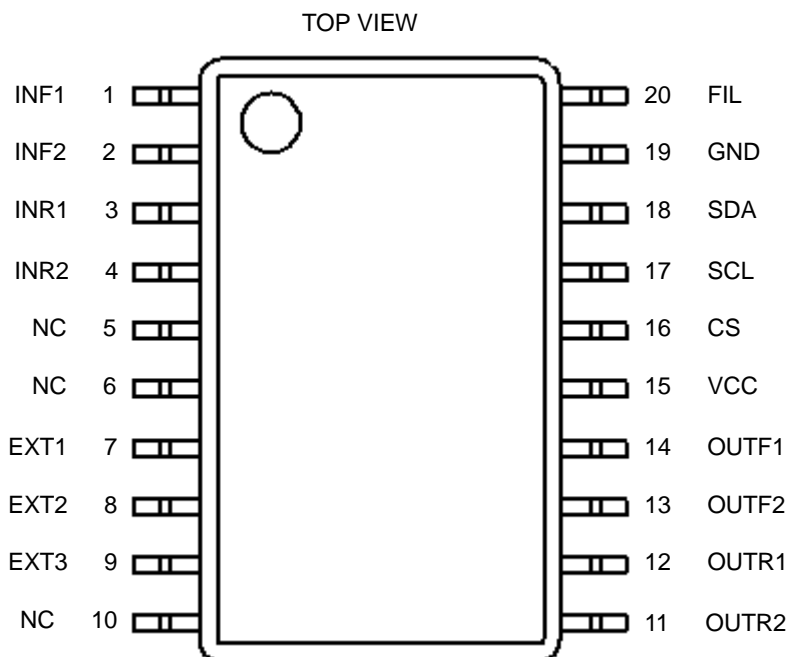
It is optimal for car audio. It can also be used for car navigation, audio equipment of mini Compo, micro Compo, DVD, TV, etc.

### Typical Application Circuit



Unit  
R : [Ω]  
C : [F]

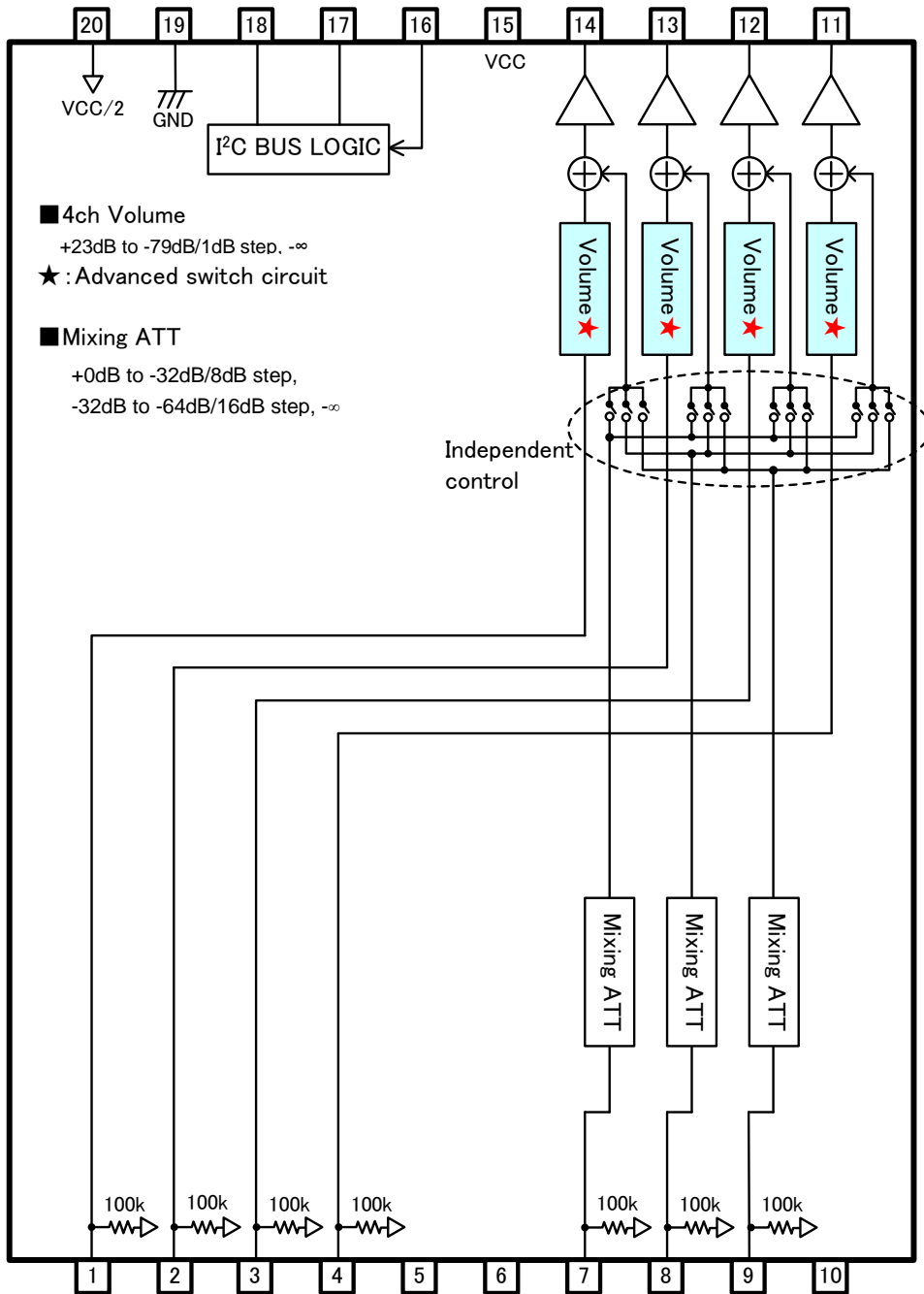
## Pin Configuration



## Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description	Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	INF1	1ch Front input terminal	11	OUTR2	2ch Rear output terminal
2	INF2	2ch Front input terminal	12	OUTR1	1ch Rear output terminal
3	INR1	1ch Rear input terminal	13	OUTF2	2ch Front output terminal
4	INR2	2ch Rear input terminal	14	OUTF1	1ch Front output terminal
5	NC		15	VCC	Power supply terminal
6	NC		16	CS	Chip select terminal
7	EXT1	1ch External input terminal	17	SCL	I <sup>2</sup> C Communication clock terminal
8	EXT2	2ch External input terminal	18	SDA	I <sup>2</sup> C Communication data terminal
9	EXT3	3ch External input terminal	19	GND	GND terminal
10	NC		20	FIL	VCC/2 terminal

Block Diagram



- 4ch Volume  
+23dB to -79dB/1dB step, -∞
- ★ : Advanced switch circuit
- Mixing ATT  
+0dB to -32dB/8dB step,  
-32dB to -64dB/16dB step, -∞

Independent control

**Absolute Maximum Ratings**(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	10.0V	V
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3 to GND-0.3	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	0.81 (Note 1)	W
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	°C

(Note 1) This value decreases 6.5mW/°C for Ta=25°C or more when mounted on ROHM standard board. Thermal resistance θ<sub>ja</sub>=153.8 (°C/W)  
ROHM Standard board

Size : 70 x 70 x 1.6(mm<sup>3</sup>)

Material : FR4 glass 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 <sub>CC</sub>	7.0	-	9.5	V
Temperature	Topr	-40	-	+85	°C

**Electrical Characteristics**

(Unless specified, Ta=25°C, V<sub>CC</sub>=8.5V, f=1kHz, V<sub>IN</sub>=1Vrms, R<sub>g</sub>=600Ω, R<sub>L</sub>=10kΩ, INF1 input, Volume 0dB)

BLOCK	Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
GENERAL	Circuit Current (No Signal)	I <sub>Q</sub>	-	25	40	mA	No signal
	Voltage Gain	G <sub>V</sub>	-1.5	0	+1.5	dB	G <sub>V</sub> =20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>IN</sub> )
	Channel Balance	CB	-1.5	0	+1.5	dB	CB=G <sub>V1</sub> -G <sub>V2</sub>
	Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	-	0.0004	0.05	%	V <sub>OUT</sub> =1Vrms BW=400Hz-30KHz
	Output Noise Voltage *	V <sub>NO</sub>	-	1.9	10	μVrms	R <sub>g</sub> =0Ω BW=IHF-A
	Residual Output Noise Voltage *	V <sub>NOR</sub>	-	1.6	10	μVrms	Volume=-∞dB R <sub>g</sub> =0Ω BW=IHF-A
	Cross-talk Between Channels *	CTC	-	-105	-90	dB	R <sub>g</sub> =0Ω CTC=20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>IN</sub> ) BW=IHF-A
	Ripple Rejection	RR	-	-80	-40	THD	f=100Hz V <sub>RR</sub> =100mVrms RR=20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>CC1N</sub> )

**Electrical Characteristics - continued**

(Unless specified, Ta=25°C, Vcc=8.5V, f=1kHz, VIN=1Vrms, Rg=600Ω, RL=10kΩ, INF1 input, Volume 0dB)

BLOCK	Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
VOLUME	Input Impedance	R <sub>IN_V</sub>	70	100	130	kΩ	
	Maximum Input Voltage	V <sub>IM</sub>	2	2.35	-	Vrms	V <sub>IM</sub> at THD+N(V <sub>OUT</sub> )=1% BW=400Hz-30KHz
	Maximum Gain	G <sub>V_BST</sub>	21	23	25	dB	Gain=23dB V <sub>IN</sub> =100mVrms G <sub>V</sub> =20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>IN</sub> )
	Maximum Attenuation *	G <sub>V_MIN</sub>	-	-109	-90	dB	Volume=-∞dB G <sub>V</sub> =20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>IN</sub> ) BW=IHF-A
	Step Resolution	G <sub>V_STEP</sub>	-	1	-	dB	GAIN&ATT=+23dB to -79dB
	Gain Set Error	G <sub>V_ERR</sub>	-2	0	+2	dB	Gain=+1dB to +23dB
	Attenuation Set Error 1	G <sub>V_ERR1</sub>	-2	0	+2	dB	ATT=-1dB to -15dB
	Attenuation Set Error 2	G <sub>V_ERR2</sub>	-3	0	+3	dB	ATT=-16dB to -47dB
	Attenuation Set Error 3	G <sub>V_ERR3</sub>	-4	0	+4	dB	ATT=-48dB to -79dB
	Output Impedance	R <sub>OUT</sub>	-	-	50	Ω	V <sub>IN</sub> =100mVrms
	Maximum Output Voltage	V <sub>OM</sub>	2	2.35	-	Vrms	THD+N=1% BW=400Hz-30kHz
MIXING ATT	Input Impedance	R <sub>IN_M</sub>	70	100	130	kΩ	
	Maximum Attenuation *	G <sub>M_MIN</sub>	-	-90	-	dB	G <sub>M</sub> =20log(V <sub>OUT</sub> /V <sub>IN</sub> ) BW=IHF-A, ATT=-∞dB
	Step Resolution 1	G <sub>M_STEP1</sub>	-	8	-	dB	ATT=0dB to -32dB
	Step Resolution 2	G <sub>M_STEP2</sub>	-	16	-	dB	ATT=-32dB to -64dB

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

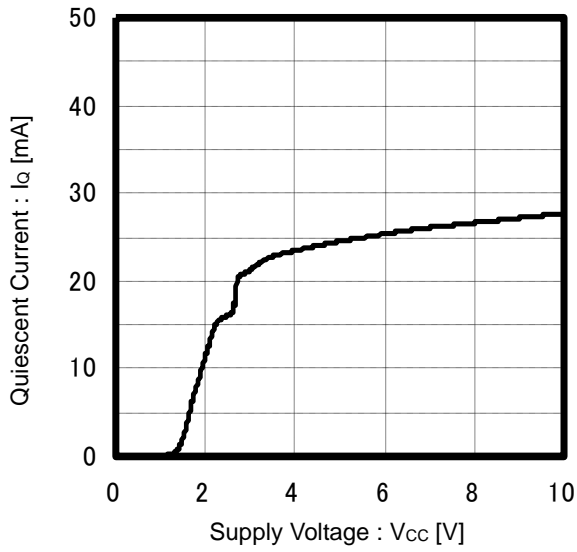


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage

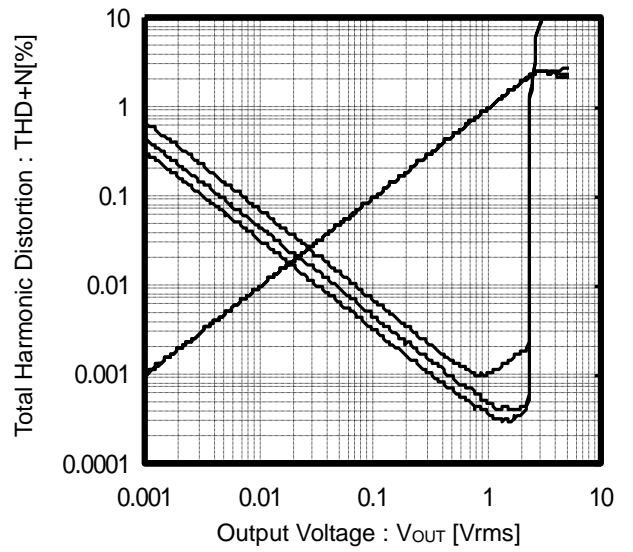


Figure 2. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Output Voltage

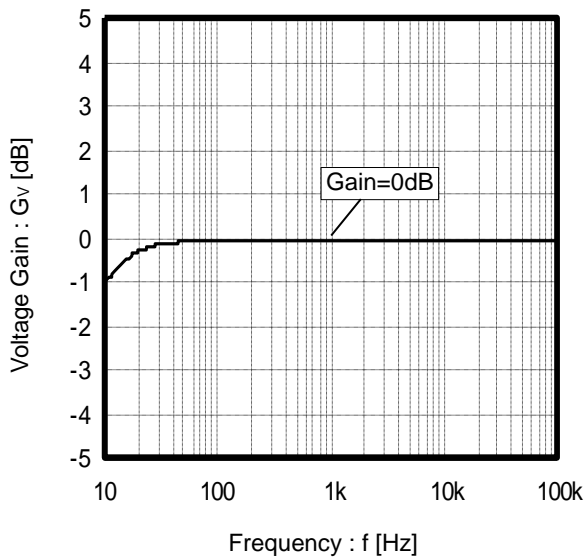


Figure 3. Voltage Gain vs Frequency

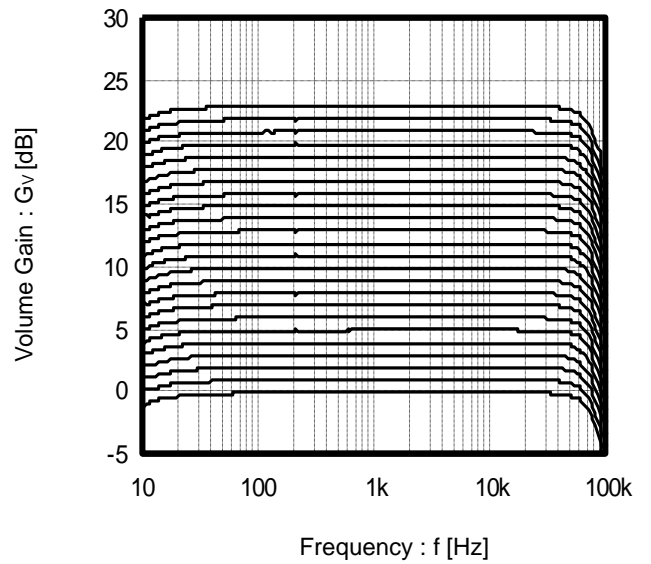


Figure 4. Volume Gain vs Frequency (0dB to +23dB)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

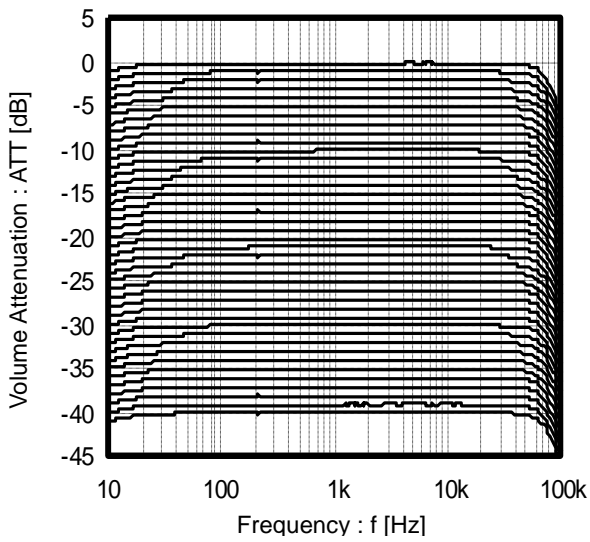


Figure 5. Volume Gain vs Frequency 1 (0dB to -40dB)

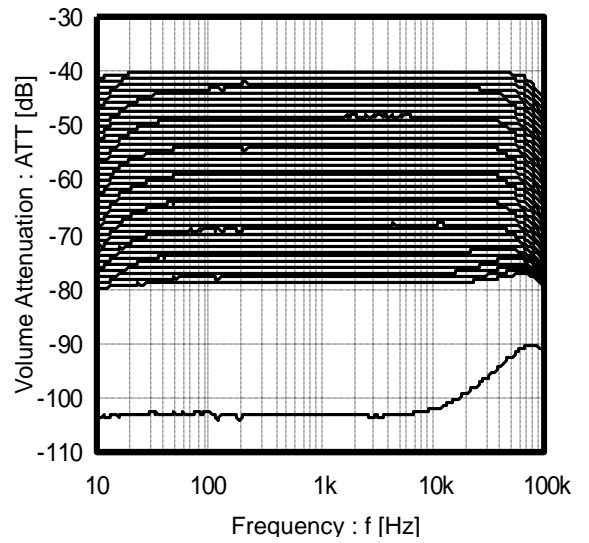


Figure 6. Volume Gain vs Frequency 2 (-41dB to -79dB)

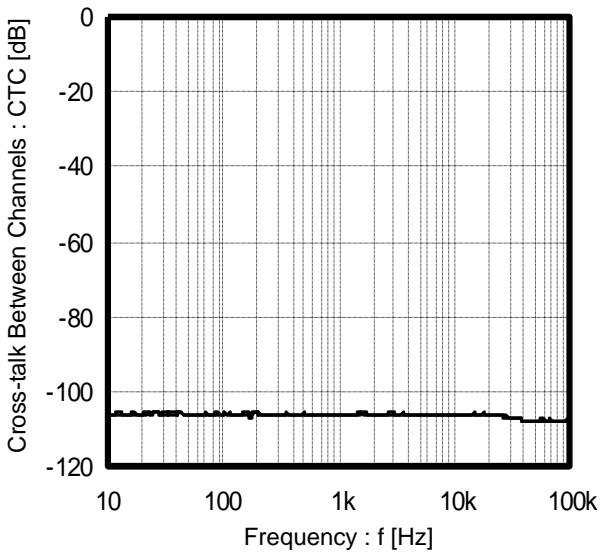


Figure 7. Cross-Talk Between Channels vs Frequency

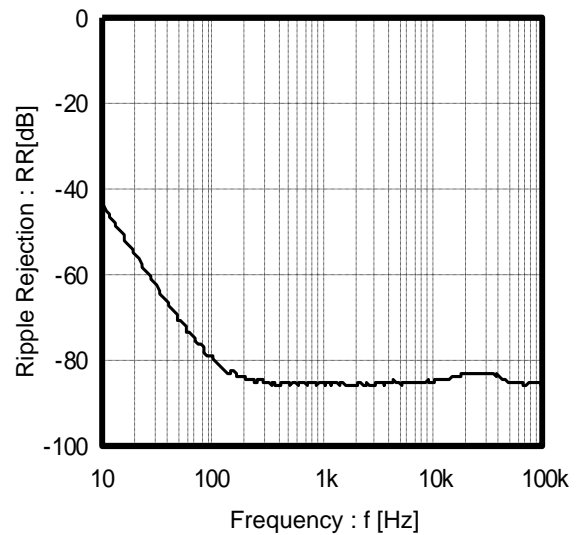


Figure 8. Ripple Rejection Ratio vs Frequency

Typical Performance Curves – continued

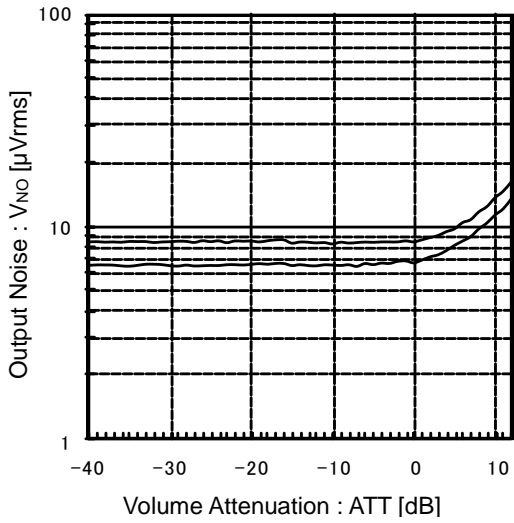


Figure 9. Output Noise vs Volume Attenuation

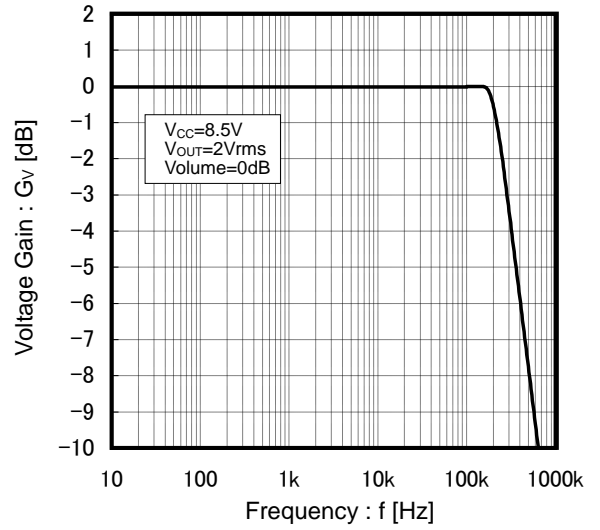


Figure 10. Volume Gain of Large Output Level vs Frequency

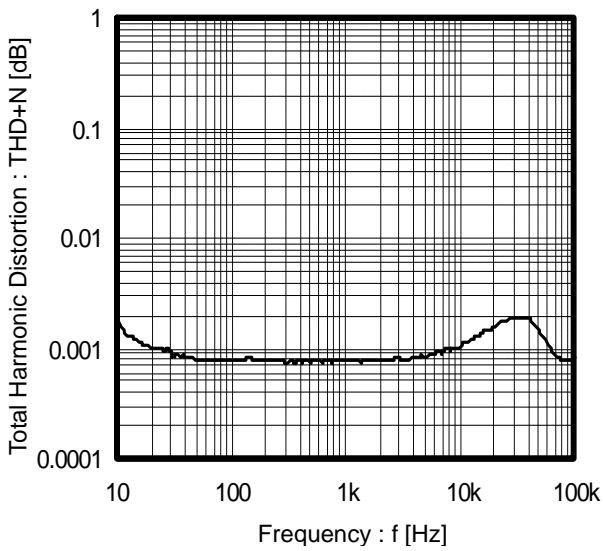


Figure 11. Total Harmonic Distortion vs Frequency

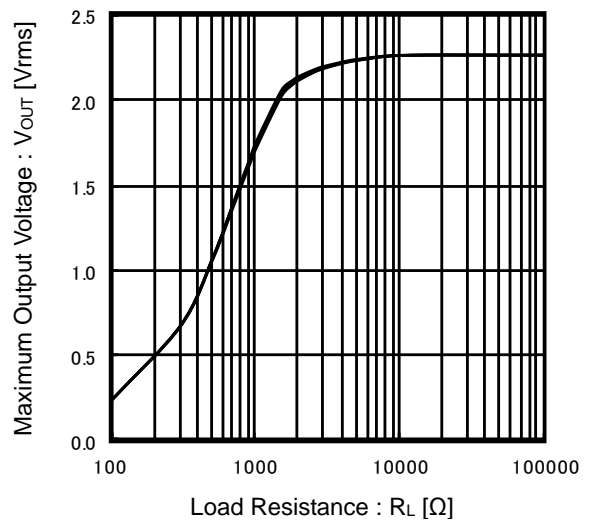


Figure 12. Maximum Output Voltage vs Load Resistance



Typical Performance Curves – continued

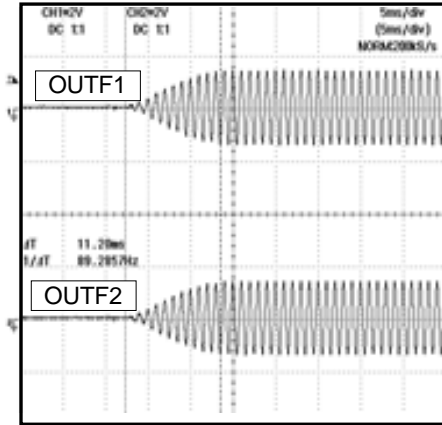


Figure 13. Advanced Switch 1

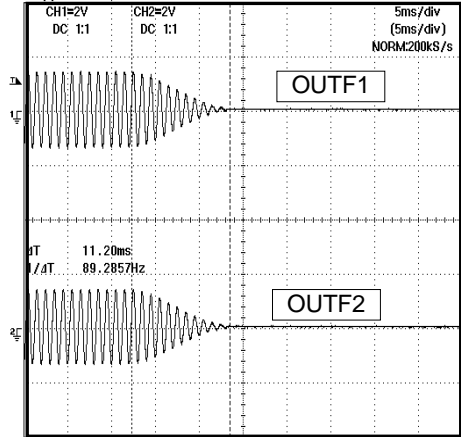


Figure 14. Advanced Switch 2

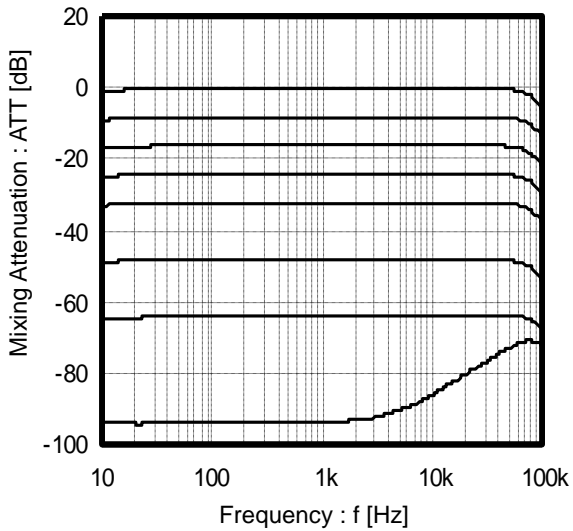


Figure 15. Mixing Attenuation vs Frequency

Timing Chart

Control Signal Specifications

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

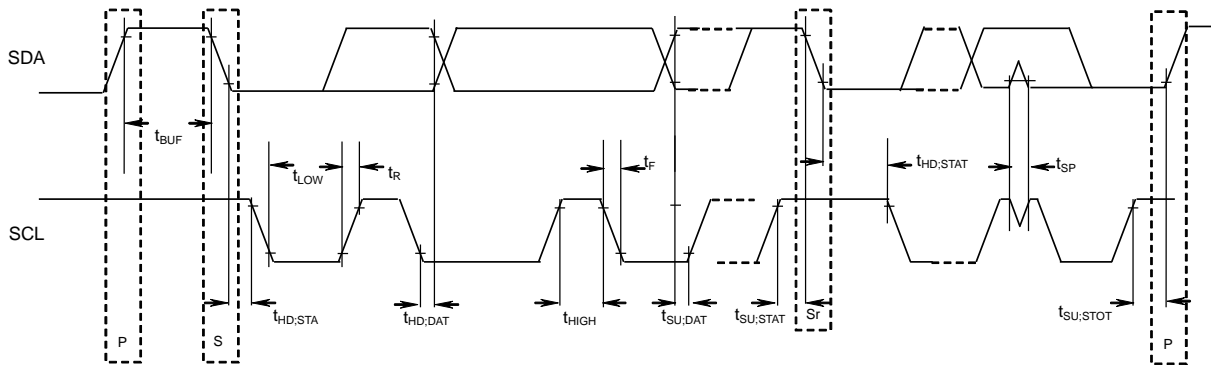


Figure 16. I²C-bus Signal Timing Diagram

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

Parameter	Symbol	Fast-mode I²C-bus		Unit
		Min	Max	
1 SCL clock frequency	f <sub>SCL</sub>	0	400	kHz
2 Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t <sub>BUF</sub>	1.3	-	µS
3 Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated	t <sub>HD:STA</sub>	0.6	-	µS
4 LOW period of the SCL clock	t <sub>LOW</sub>	1.3	-	µS
5 HIGH period of the SCL clock	t <sub>HIGH</sub>	0.6	-	µS
6 Set-up time for a repeated START condition	t <sub>SU:STA</sub>	0.6	-	µS
7 Data hold time	t <sub>HD:DAT</sub>	0 (Note)	-	µS
8 Data set-up time	t <sub>SU:DAT</sub>	100	-	ns
9 Set-up time for STOP condition	t <sub>SU:STO</sub>	0.6	-	µS

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

(Note) To avoid sending right after the fall-edge of SCL (VIH min of the SCL signal), the transmitter sets a holding time of 300ns or more for the SDA signal. About 7(t<sub>HD:DAT</sub>), 8(t<sub>SU:DAT</sub>), make it the setup which a 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 <sub>IL</sub>	-0.5	+1	V
11 HIGH level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.3	-	V
12 Pulse width of spikes which must be suppressed by the input filter.	t <sub>SP</sub>	0	50	ns
13 LOW level output voltage (open drain or open collector) at 3mA sink current	V <sub>OL1</sub>	0	0.4	V
14 Input current of each I/O pin with an input voltage between 0.4V and 4.5V	I <sub>I</sub>	-10	+10	µA

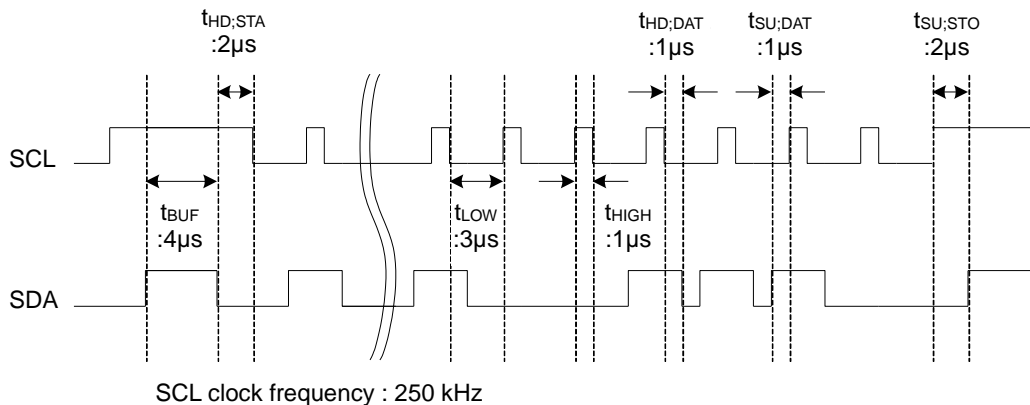


Figure 17. I²C Command Data Transmission Timing Diagram

(2) I<sup>2</sup>C BUS FORMAT

MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB		
S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data	A	P
1bit	8bit	1bit	8bit	1bit	8bit	1bit	1bit

- S = Start condition (Recognition of start bit)
- Slave Address = Recognition of slave address. The first 7 bits correspond to the slave address. The least significant bit is "L" which corresponds to write mode.
- A = ACKNOWLEDGE bit (Recognition of acknowledgement)
- Select Address = Select address corresponding to volume, bass or treble.
- Data = Data on every volume and tone.
- P = Stop condition (Recognition of stop bit)

(3) I<sup>2</sup>C BUS Interface Protocol

(a) Basic format

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB		

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

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address	A	Data1	A	Data2	A	...	DataN	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	

- (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.)

S	Slave Address	A	Select Address1	A	Data	A	Select Address 2	A	Data	A	P
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB

(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

Because the slave address can be changed by the setting of CS, it is possible to use two chips at the same time on identical BUS.

	MSB						LSB	
SEL Voltage Condition	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0	R/W
GND to 0.2 x V <sub>CC</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.8 x V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>CC</sub>	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

80H  
84H

Establish the CS voltage to define the setting.

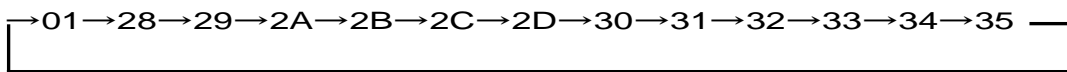
(5) Select Address & Data

Items to be set	Select Address (hex)	Data							
		MSB	Data						LSB
		D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Initial Setup 1	01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Volume 1ch Front	28	Volume Gain / Attenuation							
Volume 2ch Front	29	Volume Gain / Attenuation							
Volume 1ch Rear	2A	Volume Gain / Attenuation							
Volume 2ch Rear	2B	Volume Gain / Attenuation							
Test Mode1	2C	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Test Mode2	2D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
EXT 1 ON/OFF	30	EXT1 S2	EXT1 S1	EXT1 R2	EXT1 R1	EXT1 F2	EXT1 F1	0	0
EXT 2 ON/OFF	31	EXT2 S2	EXT2 S1	EXT2 R2	EXT2 R1	EXT2 F2	EXT2 F1	0	0
EXT 3 ON/OFF	32	EXT3 S2	EXT3 S1	EXT3 R2	EXT3 R1	EXT3 F2	EXT3 F1	0	0
EXT 1 ATT	33	0	0	0	0	0	EXT1 Attenuation		
EXT 2 ATT	34	0	0	0	0	0	EXT2 Attenuation		
EXT 3 ATT	35	0	0	0	0	0	EXT3 Attenuation		
Test Mode3	F0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
System Reset	FE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

 Advanced Switch

(Note)

1. The Advanced Switch works in the latch part while changing from one function to another.
2. Upon continuous data transfer, the Select Address rolls over because of the automatic increment function, as shown below.



3. When changing “EXT = ON/OFF” and “EXT Attenuation”, does not correspond for advance switch. Therefore, please do the measure that applies mute on the side of a set.

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

Gain & ATT	MSB	Volume Gain/Attenuation						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Prohibition (Note)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
23dB	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
22dB	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
21dB	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
-78dB	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
-78dB	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
-79dB	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Prohibition (Note)	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

(Note) Gain is set to “-∞dB” when sending “Prohibition data”.

Select address 30, 31, 32(hex)

MODE	MSB	EXT1 F1						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	0	0
ON	S2	S1	R2	R1	F2	1		


MODE	MSB	EXT1 F2						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	EXT1	0	0
ON	S2	S1	R2	R1	1	F1		

MODE	MSB	EXT1 R1						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	EXT1	EXT1	0	0
ON	S2	S1	R2	1	F2	F1		

MODE	MSB	EXT1 R2						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	EXT1	EXT1	0	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	0
ON	S2	S1	1	R1	F2	F1		

MODE	MSB	EXT1 S1						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	EXT1	0	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	0
ON	S2	1	R2	R1	F2	F1		

MODE	MSB	EXT1 S2						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OFF	0	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	EXT1	0	0
ON	1	S1	R2	R1	F2	F1		

 :Initial condition

Select address 33, 34, 35(hex)

Gain	MSB	EXT Attenuation						LSB
	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0dB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-8dB						0	0	1
-16dB						0	1	0
-24dB						0	1	1
-32dB						1	0	0
-48dB						1	0	1
-64dB						1	1	0
-∞dB						1	1	1

 :Initial condition
(6) About Power ON Reset

Initialization inside IC is carried out at one of supply voltage circuits. Initial data is sent to all addresses at supply voltage ON. Mute is ON until this initial data is sent.

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Rise Time of VCC	t <sub>RISE</sub>	20	-	-	μsec	V <sub>CC</sub> rise time from 0V to 3V
VCC Voltage of Release Power ON Reset	V <sub>POR</sub>	-	4.1	-	V	

Application Information

1. Volume Gain/Attenuation of the details

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

 : Initial condition

2. Application Circuit Diagram

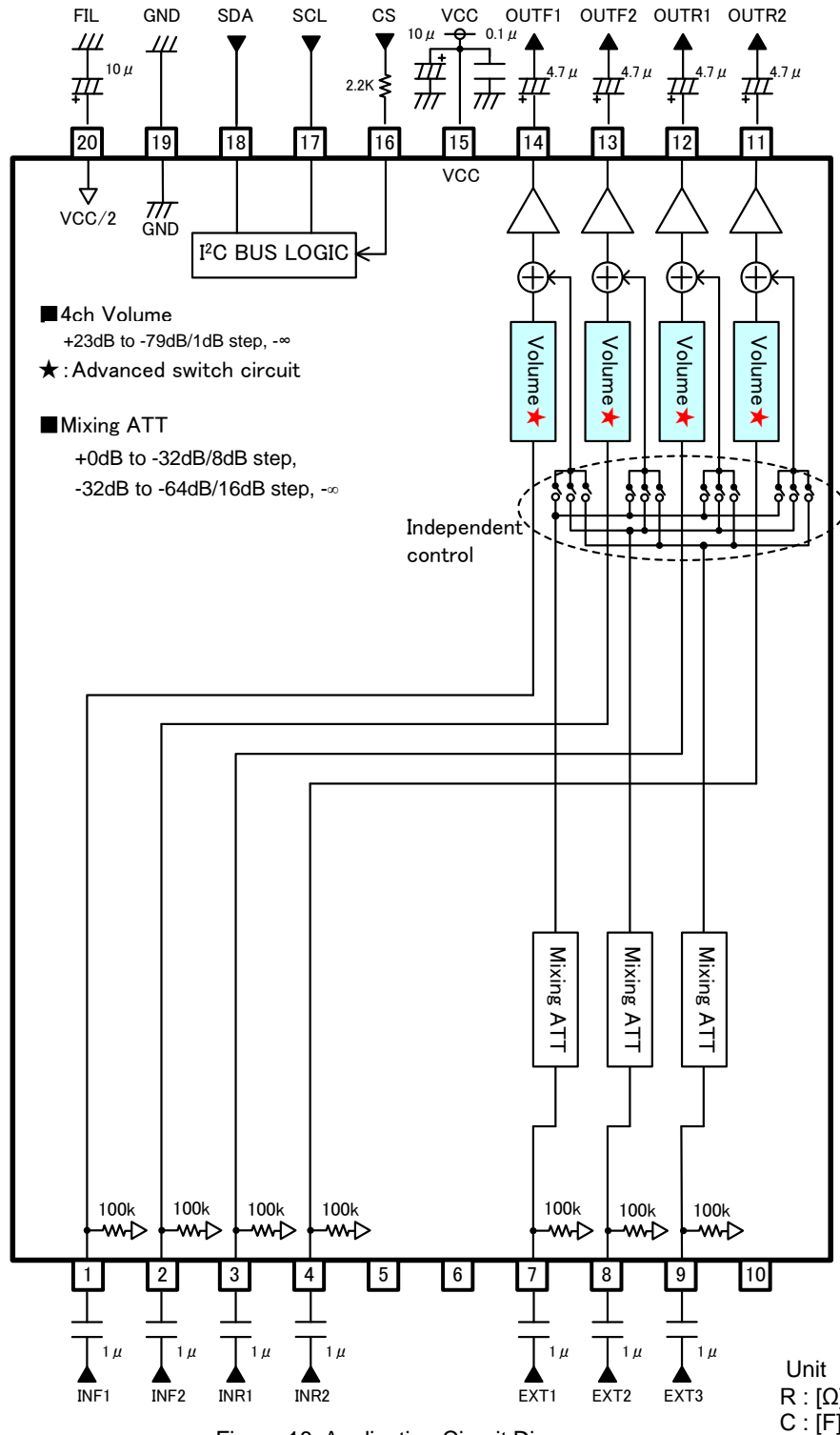


Figure 18. Application Circuit Diagram

- Notes on wiring**
- ① Please connect the decoupling capacitor of the 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.



**Power Dissipation**

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.

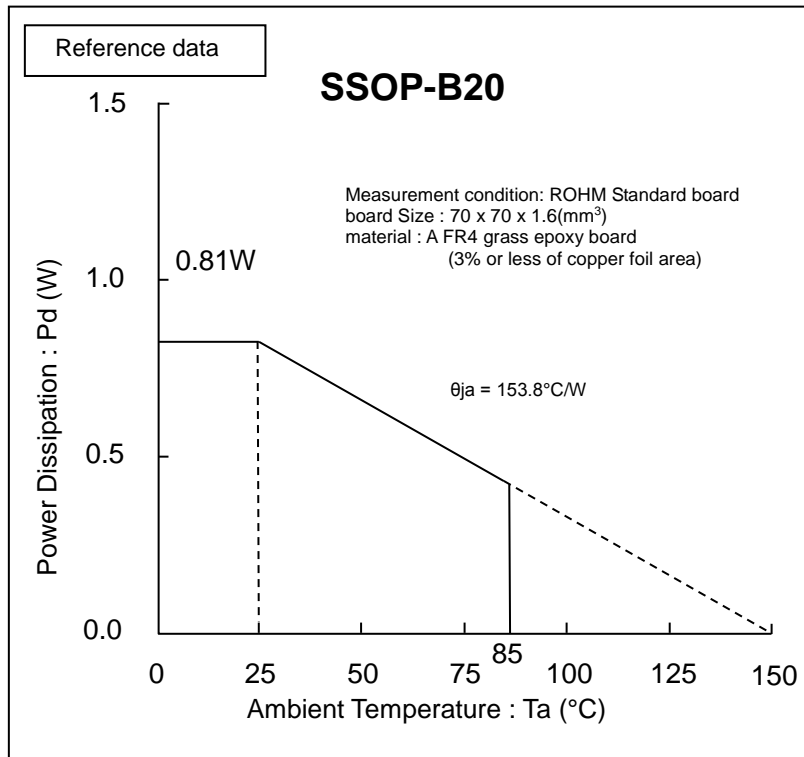
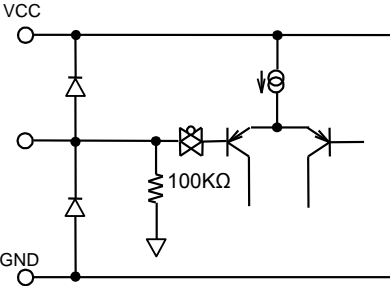
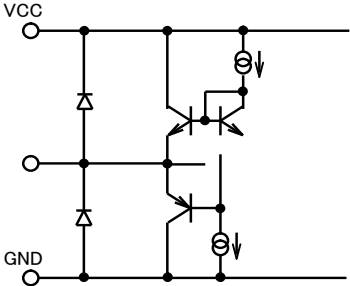
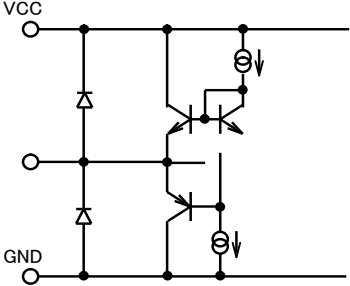


Figure 19. Temperature Derating Curve (SSOP-B20)

(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

Terminal Name	Terminal Voltage	Equivalent Circuit	Terminal Description
INF1 INF2 INR1 INR2 EXT1 EXT2 EXT3	4.25		Signal input terminal. The input impedance is 100kΩ(typ).
OTR2 OTR1 OTR2 OTR1	4.25		Fader output terminal.
CS	-		Slave address selection terminal. "CS" is "High" to slave address "84 H" "CS" is "Low" to slave address "80 H"

The values in the input/output equivalent circuits are reference values only and are not guaranteed.

I/O Equivalent Circuits – continued

Terminal Name	Terminal Voltage	Equivalent Circuit	Terminal Description
VCC	8.5		Power supply terminal.
SCL	-		Clock input terminal of I <sup>2</sup> C BUS communication.
SDA	-		Data input terminal of I <sup>2</sup> C BUS communication.
GND	0		Ground terminal.
FIL	4.25		Voltage terminal for reference bias of analog signal system. The simple pre-charge circuit and simple discharge circuit for an external capacitor are built in.

The values in the input/output equivalent circuits are reference values only and are not guaranteed.

## 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.

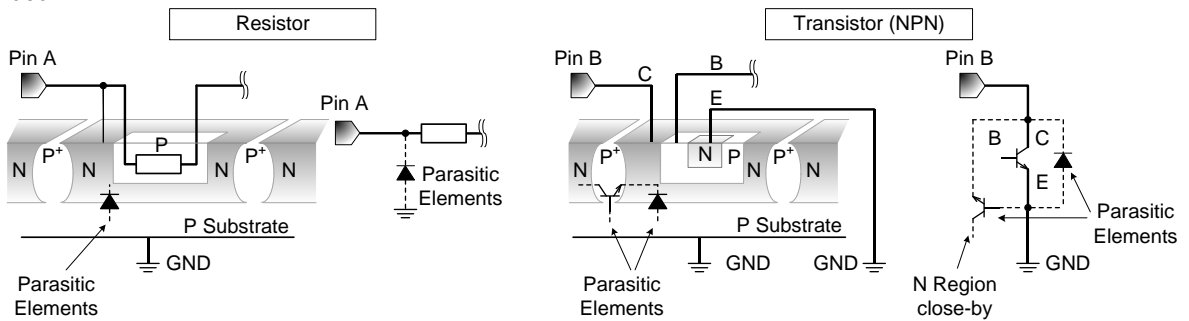
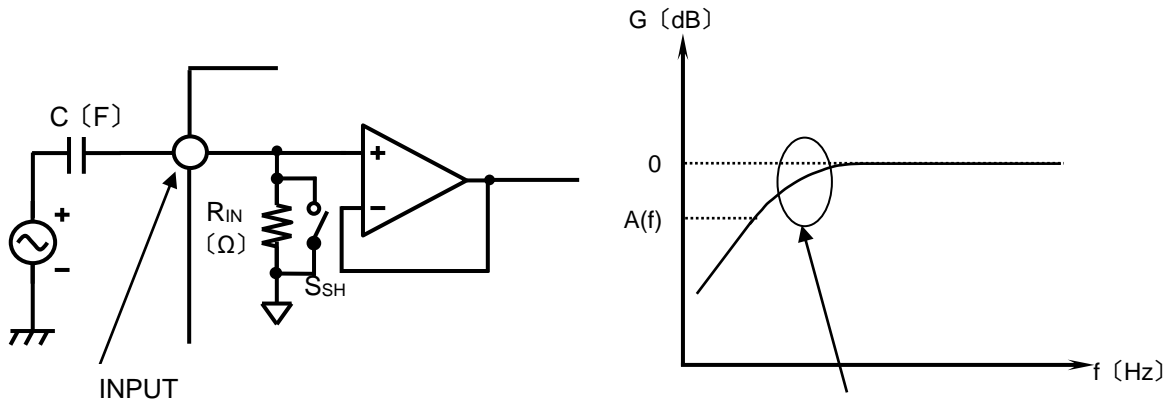


Figure 20. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. About a Signal Input Part

About Input Coupling Capacitor Constant Value

The constant value of input coupling capacitor C(F) is decided with respect to the input impedance R<sub>IN</sub>(Ω) at the input signal terminal of the IC. The first HPF characteristic of RC is composed.



$$A(f) = \sqrt{\frac{(2\pi fCR_{IN})^2}{1 + (2\pi fCR_{IN})^2}}$$

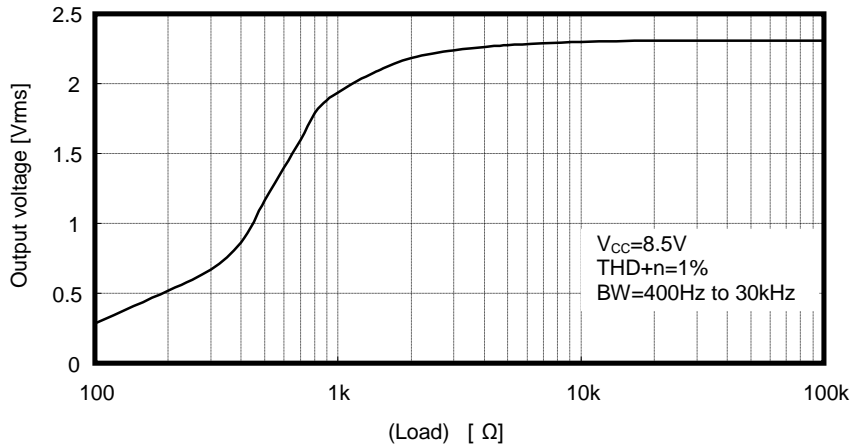
Operational Notes – continued

14. About Output Load Characteristics

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

Output pin on target

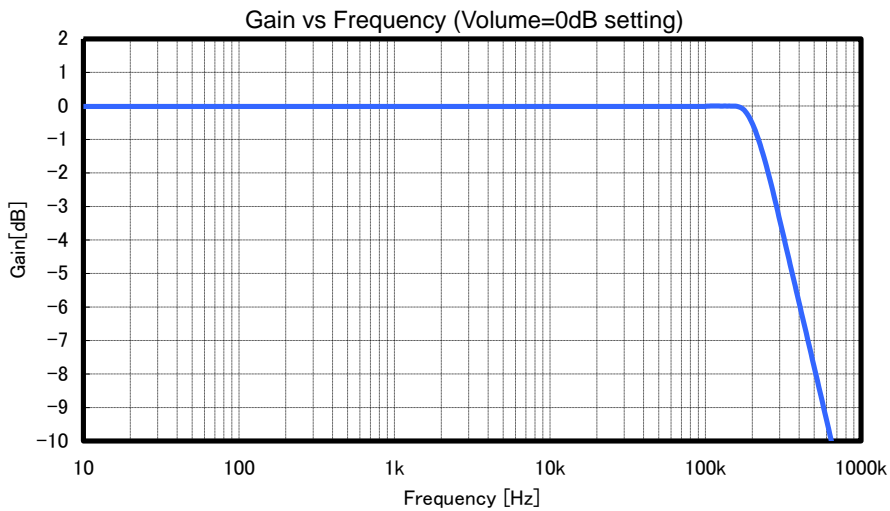
Pin Name	Pin Name
OUTF1	OUTR1
OUTF2	OUTR2



Output Load Characteristic at V<sub>CC</sub>=8.5V. (Reference)

15. Frequency Characteristic at Large Output Level

High slew-rate amplifiers are used for high quality sound. This IC corresponds to “192kHz sampling on DVD-Audio” which is highest quality. Output level is “2Vrms, 192kHz flat(typ)”. (See the below graph (reference)).

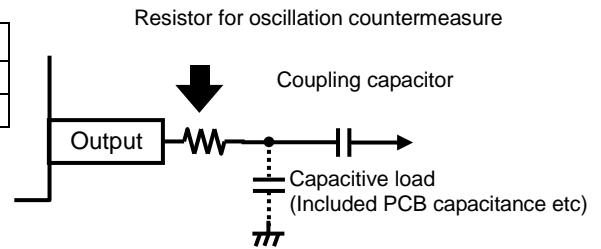


Operational Notes – continued

16. Oscillation Countermeasure for Volume Outputs at Power Supply ON/OFF

If using higher capacitor than 22pF at volume outputs, oscillation may occur for a moment when turning ON/OFF power supply (when  $V_{CC}$  is about 3V to 4 V). As oscillation countermeasure, insert resistor in series to terminal directly as below, and set volume output mute outside this device when turning ON/OFF the power supply.

Capacitance	Resistor in series to terminal directly
$C < 22\text{pF}$	Not necessary
$22 < C < 220\text{pF}$	220Ω



17. I<sup>2</sup>C BUS Transferring Data

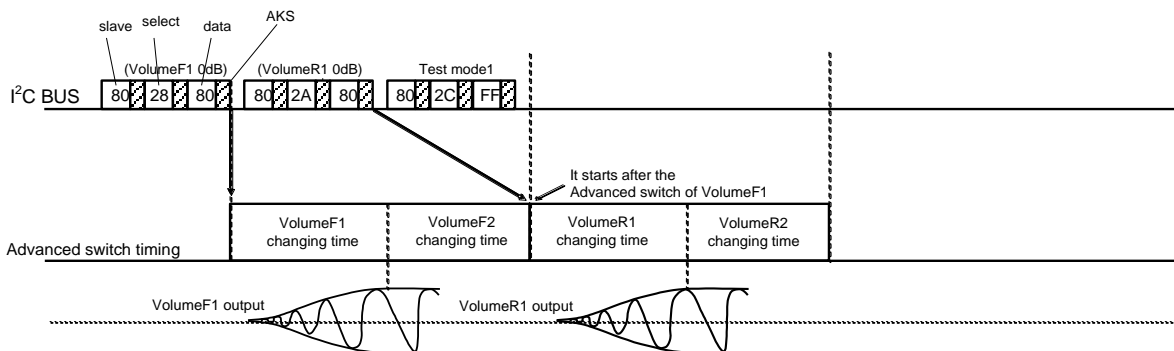
[1] Types of Data Transfer

- 1-1. The data transfer without Advanced Switch (data transfer without data latching format) does not have regulations on transferring data.
- 1-2. The data transfer with Advanced Switch (data transfer with data latching format) does not have regulations on transferring data too. But Advanced Switch data transfer follows the order in [2].

[2] Advanced Switch Data Transfer

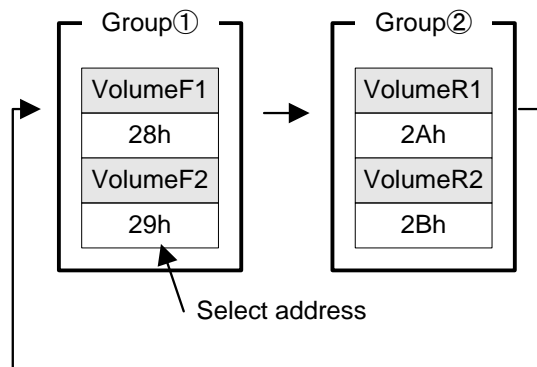
- 2-1. The timing chart of Advanced Switch data transfer is as follows.

■ Data Transfer Example 1



(Note) It is the same even if it transfers data in auto increment mode.

There are no timing regulations in I<sup>2</sup>C BUS data transfer. But the changing time starts after the end of the present change. In addition, the timing of Advanced Switch is not dependent on transferring data turn. Instead, it follows the following turn.



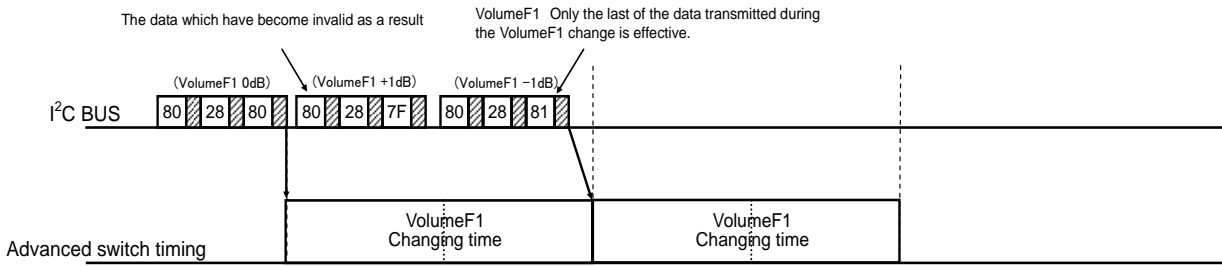
Advanced Switch Start Turn

(Note) The block in the same group can start the Advanced Switch at the same time.

Operational Notes – continued

■ Data Transfer Example 2

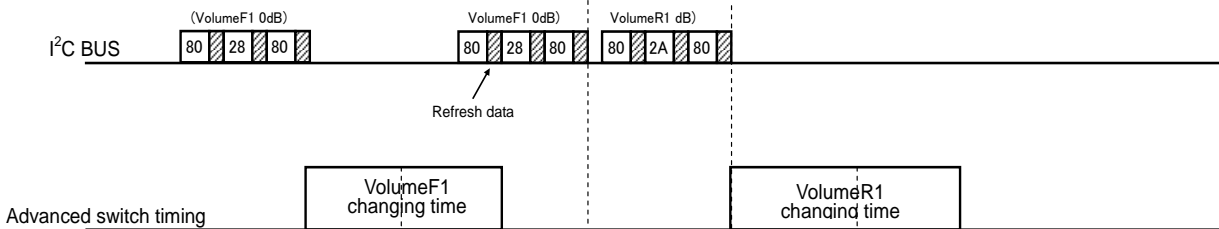
Priority is given to the data of the same select address when it is transferred to the timing which Advanced Switch has not ended. In addition, when two or more data are transferred to the same select address, the end transferred data is effective.



■ Data Transfer Example 3

Refresh data is the same as the present setup data, therefore Advanced Switch does not change.

The gain change data of other channels are transferred after refresh data as shown below.





Operational Notes – continued

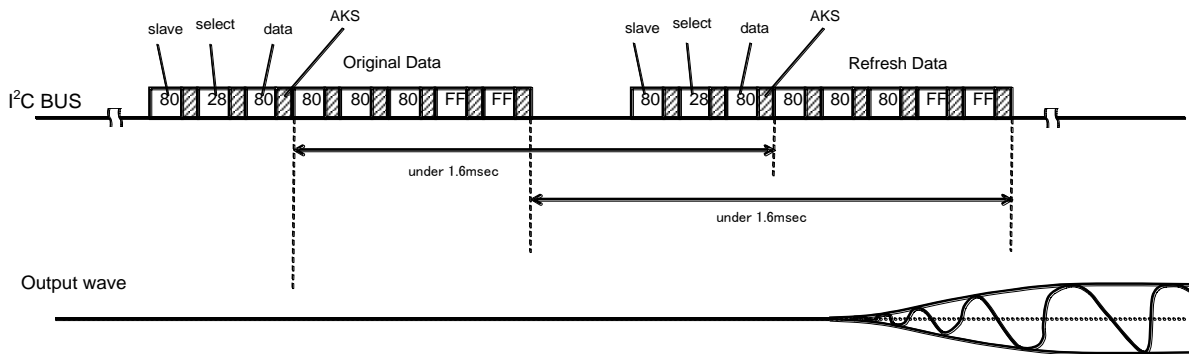
[3] Attention on Transferring Data

BD3465FV cannot set the data transfer from a microcomputer correctly on very rare occasions. In such cases, the following phenomenon may occur.

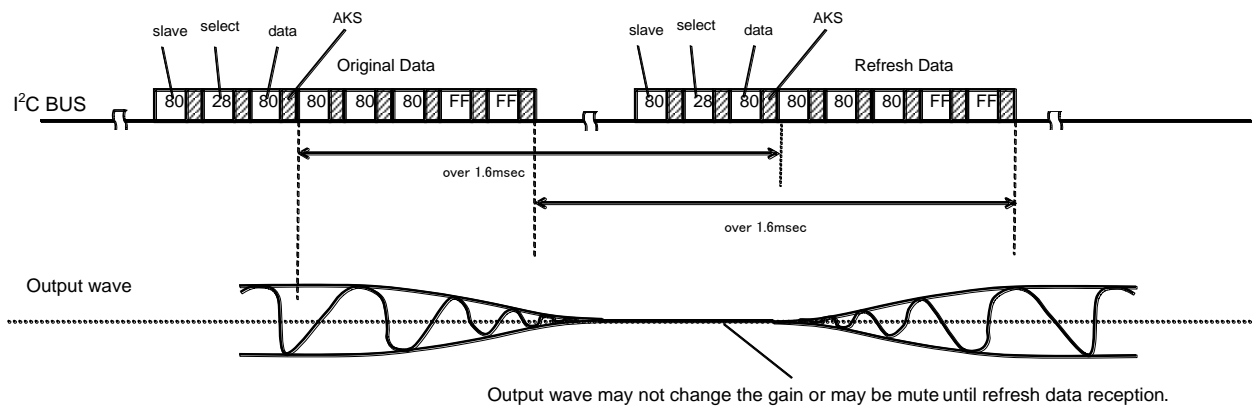
1. Volume gain does not change.
2. Volume gain changes to MUTE.

Therefore, the data transfer from a microcomputer should send data as shown in the following conditions.

- ① When sending the Volume change data, please send the same data twice as below.

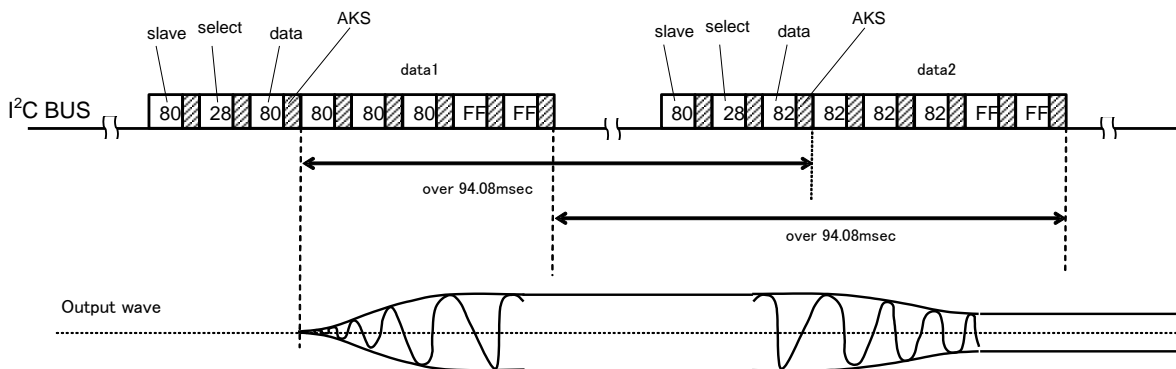


If Refresh data can't be sent like ① timing, the output wave may be put on mute momentarily.

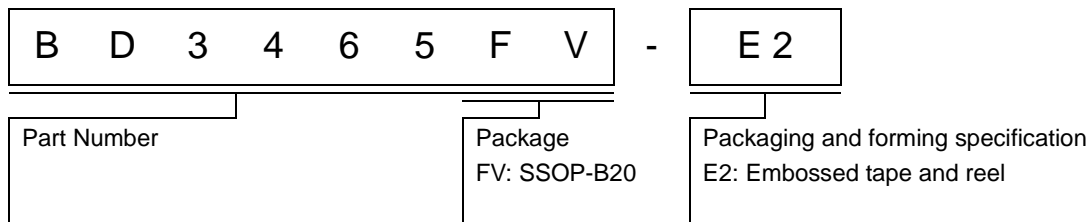


Output wave may not change the gain or may be mute until refresh data reception.

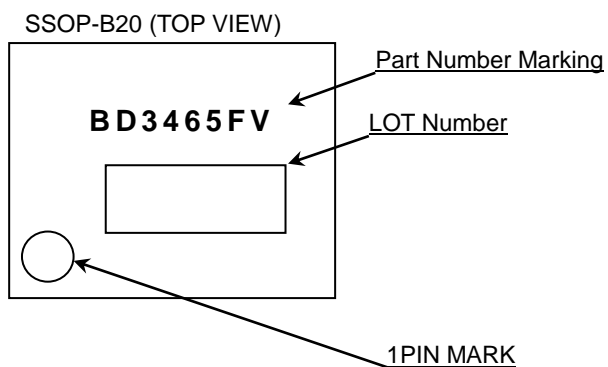
- ② If Volume change data can send over 94.08msec interval transferring data, there is no need to send Refresh data.



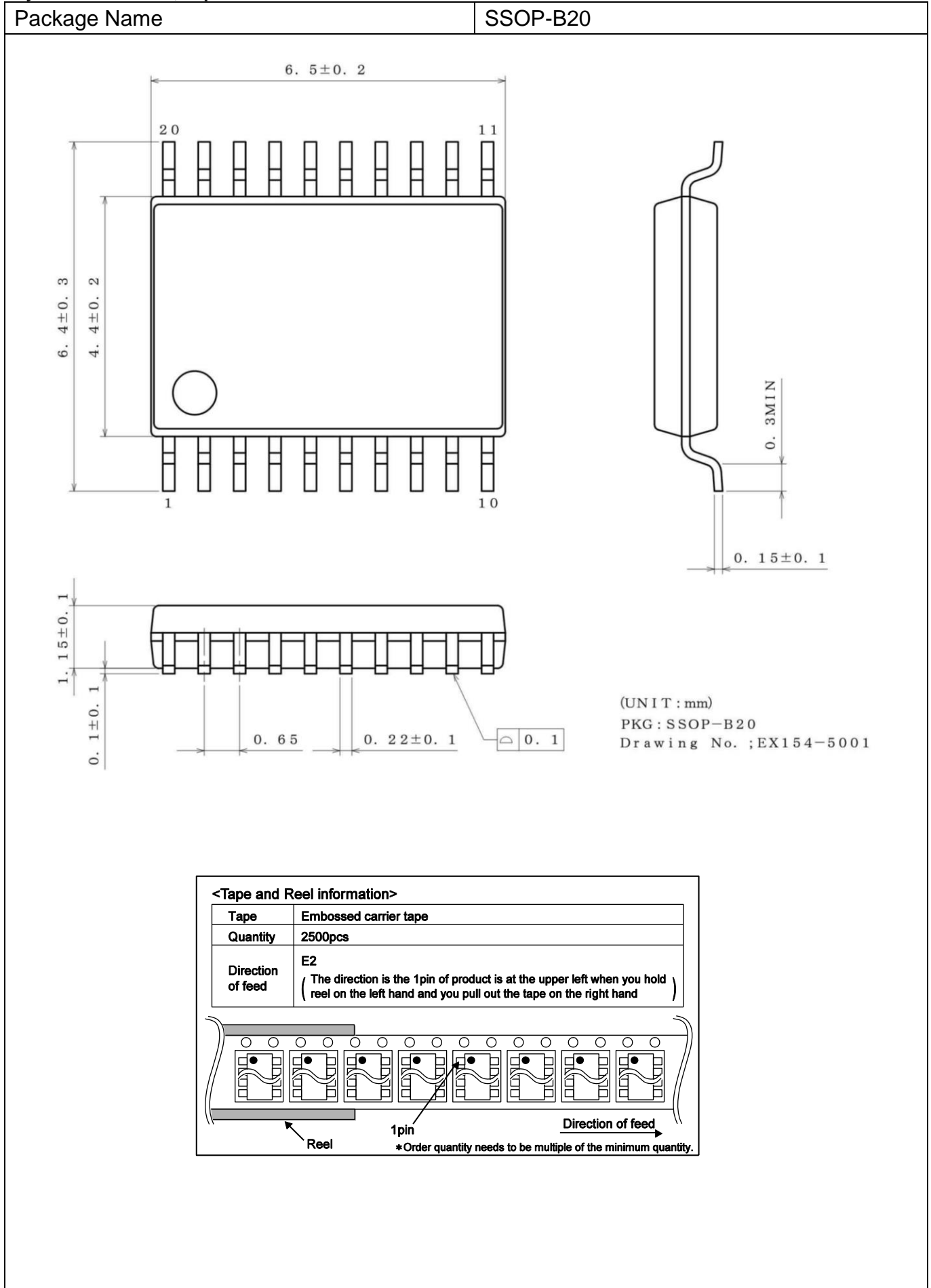
Ordering Information



Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information



## 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 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>, 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 Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - 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 Cl<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>S, NH<sub>3</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NO<sub>2</sub>
  - [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**

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.
2. ROHM shall not have any obligations where the claims, actions or demands arising from the combination of the Products with other articles such as components, circuits, systems or external equipment (including software).
3. 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 Products or the information contained in this document. Provided, however, that ROHM will not assert its intellectual property rights or other rights against you or your customers to the extent necessary to manufacture or sell products containing the Products, subject to the terms and conditions herein.

**Other Precaution**

1. This document may not be reprinted or reproduced, in whole or in part, without prior written consent of ROHM.
2. The Products may not be disassembled, converted, modified, reproduced or otherwise changed without prior written consent of ROHM.
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.
4. The proper names of companies or products described in this document are trademarks or registered trademarks of ROHM, its affiliated companies or third parties.