



Welcome to [E·XFL.COM](https://www.e-xfl.com)

### Understanding [Embedded - DSP \(Digital Signal Processors\)](#)

[Embedded - DSP \(Digital Signal Processors\)](#) are specialized microprocessors designed to perform complex mathematical computations on digital signals in real-time. Unlike general-purpose processors, DSPs are optimized for high-speed numeric processing tasks, making them ideal for applications that require efficient and precise manipulation of digital data. These processors are fundamental in converting and processing signals in various forms, including audio, video, and communication signals, ensuring that data is accurately interpreted and utilized in embedded systems.

### Applications of [Embedded - DSP \(Digital Signal Processors\)](#)

#### Details

Product Status	Active
Type	Audio
Interface	I <sup>2</sup> C, I <sup>2</sup> S, SPDIF
Clock Rate	24.576MHz
Non-Volatile Memory	-
On-Chip RAM	1.375KB
Voltage - I/O	3.30V
Voltage - Core	3.30V
Operating Temperature	-25°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	52-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	SQFP-T52M (10x10)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/rohm-semi/bu9408ks2">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/rohm-semi/bu9408ks2</a>

### ●Absolute Maximum Ratings

Items	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	4.5	V
Power dissipation	$P_d$	850(*1)	mW
Operating temp. range	$T_{opr}$	-25~+85	°C
Storage temp. range	$T_{stg}$	-55~+125	°C

\*1 Use of this processor at  $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and over is subject to reduction of 8.5mW per  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

Operation is not guaranteed.

### ●Recommended Operating Rating(s)

Items	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage	$V_{DD}$	3.0~3.6	V

\*1 This product is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.

### ●Electrical Characteristics(Digital system)

$V_{DD}=3.3\text{V}$  (Unless otherwise specified  $T_a = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Items		Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions	Adaptive terminal
			MIN	TYP	MAX			
Input voltage	H-level voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.3	-	-	V		*1
	L-level voltage	$V_{IL}$	-	-	1.0	V		*1
Hysteresis input voltage	H-level voltage	$V_{IH}$	2.5	-	-	V		*2,3,4
	L-level voltage	$V_{IL}$	-	-	0.8	V		*2,3,4
Input current		$I_I$	-1	-	+1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN}=0\sim 3.3\text{V}$	*1,2
Input L current to Pull-up resistor		$I_{IL}$	-150	-100	-50	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN}=0\text{V}$	*3
Input H current to Pull-down resistor		$I_{IH}$	35	70	105	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{IN}=3.3\text{V}$	*4
Output voltage	H-level voltage	$V_{OH}$	2.75	-	-	V	$I_O=-0.6\text{mA}$	*5
	L-level voltage	$V_{OL}$	-	-	0.55	V	$I_O=0.6\text{mA}$	*5
SDA Output voltage		$V_{OL}$	-	-	0.4	V	$I_O=3\text{mA}$	*6

Adaptive terminal

\*1 CMOS input terminal

XI(33pin)

\*2 CMOS hysteresis input terminal

SCANTEST(5pin), SCL(7pin), SDA(8pin)

\*3 CMOS hysteresis input terminal with a built-in pull-up resistor

LRCKI1(41pin), BCKI1(42pin), DATAI1(43pin), LRCKI2(44pin), BCKI2(45pin), DATAI2(46pin), LRCKI3(47pin), BCKI3(48pin), DATAI3(49pin), LRCKI4(50pin), BCKI4(51pin), DATAI4(52pin)

\*4 CMOS input terminal with a built-in pull down resistor

I2CADDR(6pin), RESETB(10pin), MUTE1B(12pin), MUTE2B(13pin), MUTE3B(14pin)

\*5 CMOS output terminal

ERR1\_LRC(24pin), ERR2\_BCK(25pin), DATASO(26pin), DATAMO(27pin), BCKO(28pin), LRCKO(29pin), AMCLKO(30pin), SPDIFO(31pin), XO(34pin),

\*6 Open drain output terminal

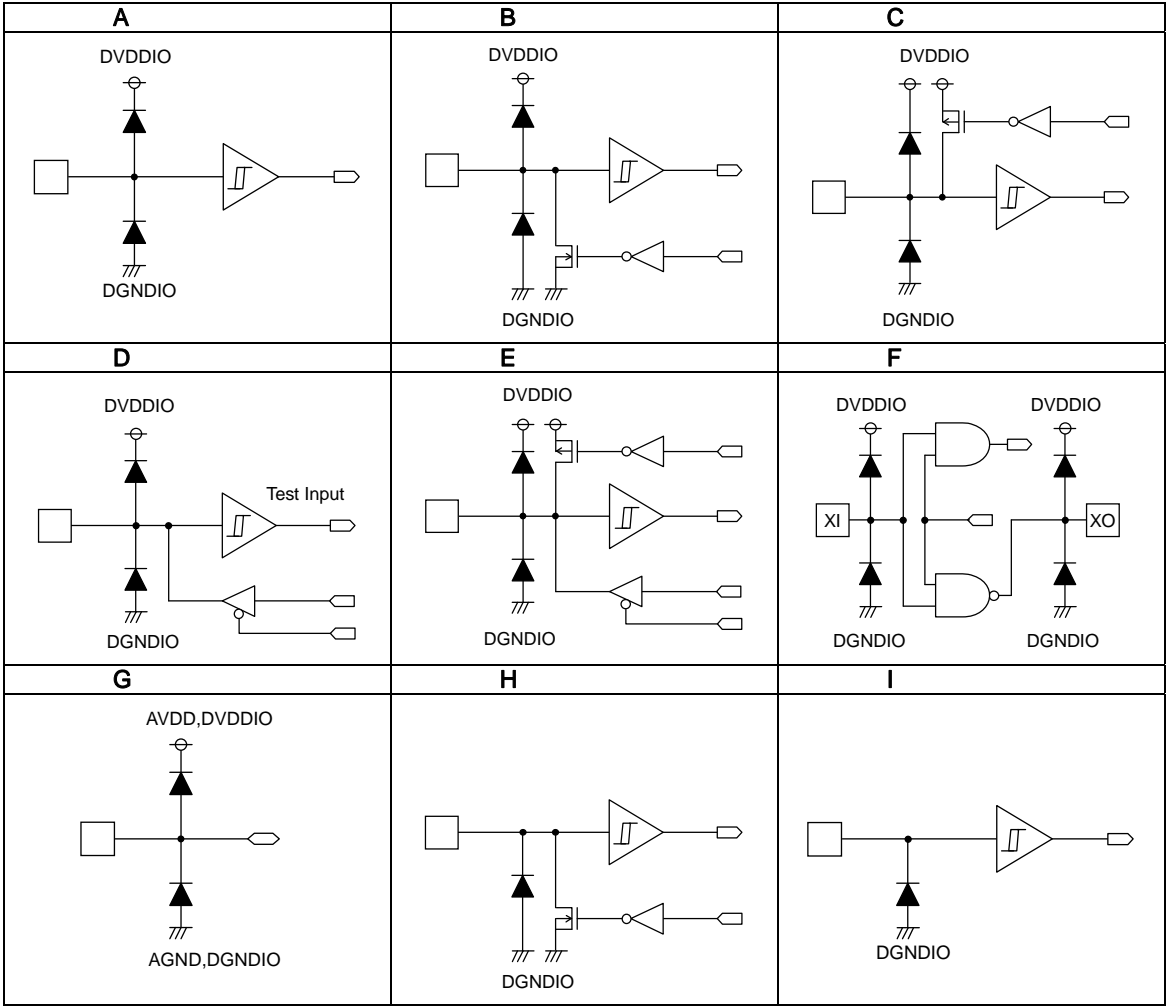
SDA(8pin)

●Electrical Characteristics (Analog system)

$V_{DD}=3.3V$  (Unless otherwise specified  $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $R_L=10k\Omega$ , standard  $V_C$ )

Item	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Applicable pins, conditions
		MIN	TYP	MAX		
Total						
Circuit current	I <sub>Q</sub>	-	40	70	mA	DVDDIO,DVDDPLL,AVDDDA1,AVDDDA2
Regulator						
Output voltage	V <sub>REG</sub>	1.3	1.5	1.7	V	I <sub>O</sub> =100mA
PLLA						
Lock frequency	f <sub>PA8</sub>	-	24.576	-	MHz	BCK=3.072MHz (fs=48kHz)
Audio DAC						
Max-output amplitude	V <sub>OMAX</sub>	0.63	0.75	0.86	Vrms	
THD+N	THD <sub>DA</sub>	-	0.005	0.03	%	0dB,1kHz
S/N	S/N <sub>DA</sub>	-	96	-	dB	0dB,1kHz,A-weighted
16bitDAC						
Max-output amplitude	V <sub>OMAX</sub>	0.65	0.77	0.88	Vrms	
THD+N	THD <sub>DA</sub>	-	0.03	-	%	0dB,1kHz
S/N	S/N <sub>DA</sub>	-	90	-	dB	0dB,1kHz,A-weighted

●Terminal equal circuit figure



**2-12. System Clock Selecting of DF1+ΔΣDAC (Dotted line ③)**

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
&h0A [ 1:0 ]	0	The 24.576MHz (512fs) system clock from the XI terminal
	1	The clock of 512fs made from PLL1 of the S-P conversion 1
	2	The clock of 512fs made from PLL2 of the S-P conversion 2

**2-13. System Clock Selecting DF2+16bit DAC (Dotted line ④)**

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
&h0A [ 5:4 ]	0	The 24.576MHz (512fs) system clock from the XI terminal
	1	The clock of 512fs made from PLL1 of the S-P conversion 1
	2	The clock of 512fs made from PLL2 of the S-P conversion 2

When using DATASO as an asynchronous output to DATAMO, it sets up system clock selecting of the P-S conversion 2 by this command. (Dotted line ⑤)

**3-1. Bit Clock Frequency Configuration for 3-line Serial Input**

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
S-P Conversion 1 &h0B [4]	0	64fs format
S-P Conversion 2 &h0C [4]	1	48fs format

**3-2. Format Configuration for 3-line Serial Input**

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
S-P Conversion 1 &h0B [3:2]	0	IIS format
S-P Conversion 2 &h0C [3:2]	1	Left-justified format
	2	Right-justified format

**3-3. Data Bit Width Configuration for 3-line Serial Input**

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
S-P Conversion 1 &h0B [1:0]	0	16 bit
S-P Conversion 2 &h0C [1:0]	1	20 bit
	2	24 bit

## Setting of K

P2V\_K sets the slop of D range. It sets the P2V\_MAX = "1Eh" (-30dB) and represents the output level  $V_{Omax}$  at the time of input level  $V_I = 0dB$ .

Default = 00h

Select Address	Operational explanation																																				
&h36 [ 3:0 ]	<table><tr><th>command</th><th>gain</th><th>comman</th><th>gain</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>-30dB</td><td>8</td><td>-14dB</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>-28dB</td><td>9</td><td>-12dB</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>-26dB</td><td>A</td><td>-10dB</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>-24dB</td><td>B</td><td>-8dB</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>-22dB</td><td>C</td><td>-6dB</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>-20dB</td><td>D</td><td>-4dB</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>-18dB</td><td>E</td><td>-2dB</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>-16dB</td><td>F</td><td>0dB</td></tr></table>	command	gain	comman	gain	0	-30dB	8	-14dB	1	-28dB	9	-12dB	2	-26dB	A	-10dB	3	-24dB	B	-8dB	4	-22dB	C	-6dB	5	-20dB	D	-4dB	6	-18dB	E	-2dB	7	-16dB	F	0dB
command	gain	comman	gain																																		
0	-30dB	8	-14dB																																		
1	-28dB	9	-12dB																																		
2	-26dB	A	-10dB																																		
3	-24dB	B	-8dB																																		
4	-22dB	C	-6dB																																		
5	-20dB	D	-4dB																																		
6	-18dB	E	-2dB																																		
7	-16dB	F	0dB																																		

Setting of  $\alpha$ 

P2V\_OFS makes small voice easy to be heard because the whole output level is lifted.

Default = 00h

Select Address	Operational explanation							
&h37 [ 4:0 ]	command	gain	command	gain	command	gain	command	gain
	00	0dB	08	+8dB	10	+16dB	18	+24dB
	01	+1dB	09	+9dB	11	+17dB	19	-
	02	+2dB	0A	+10dB	12	+18dB	1A	-
	03	+3dB	0B	+11dB	13	+19dB	1B	-
	04	+4dB	0C	+12dB	14	+20dB	1C	-
	05	+5dB	0D	+13dB	15	+21dB	1D	-
	06	+6dB	0E	+14dB	16	+22dB	1E	-
	07	+7dB	0F	+15dB	17	+23dB	1F	-

## Setting 1 of transition time at the time of attack

A\_RATE is the setting of transition time when the state of P<sup>2</sup>Volume function is transited to (2)→(3).

Default = 0

Select Address	Operational explanation																							
&h38 [ 6:4 ]	<table><tr><th>command</th><th>A_RATE time</th><th>command</th><th>A_RATE time</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1ms</td><td>4</td><td>5ms</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2ms</td><td>5</td><td>10ms</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3ms</td><td>6</td><td>20ms</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>4ms</td><td>7</td><td>40ms</td></tr></table>				command	A_RATE time	command	A_RATE time	0	1ms	4	5ms	1	2ms	5	10ms	2	3ms	6	20ms	3	4ms	7	40ms
command	A_RATE time	command	A_RATE time																					
0	1ms	4	5ms																					
1	2ms	5	10ms																					
2	3ms	6	20ms																					
3	4ms	7	40ms																					

## Setting 1 of transition time at the time of recovery

R\_RATE is the setting of transition time when the state of P<sup>2</sup>Volume function is transited to (3)→(2).

Default = 0h

Select Address	Operational explanation																																				
&h38 [ 3:0 ]	<table><tr><th>command</th><th>R_RATE time</th><th>command</th><th>R_RATE time</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>0.25s</td><td>8</td><td>3s</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.5s</td><td>9</td><td>4s</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0.75s</td><td>A</td><td>5s</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>1s</td><td>B</td><td>6s</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>1.25s</td><td>C</td><td>7s</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1.5s</td><td>D</td><td>8s</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>2s</td><td>E</td><td>9s</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>2.5s</td><td>F</td><td>10s</td></tr></table>	command	R_RATE time	command	R_RATE time	0	0.25s	8	3s	1	0.5s	9	4s	2	0.75s	A	5s	3	1s	B	6s	4	1.25s	C	7s	5	1.5s	D	8s	6	2s	E	9s	7	2.5s	F	10s
command	R_RATE time	command	R_RATE time																																		
0	0.25s	8	3s																																		
1	0.5s	9	4s																																		
2	0.75s	A	5s																																		
3	1s	B	6s																																		
4	1.25s	C	7s																																		
5	1.5s	D	8s																																		
6	2s	E	9s																																		
7	2.5s	F	10s																																		

Selection of frequency ( $F_0$ )

Default = 0Eh

Select Address	Operational explanation															
&h45 [ 5:0 ]	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency
	00	20Hz	08	50Hz	10	125Hz	18	315Hz	20	800Hz	28	2kHz	30	5kHz	38	12.5kHz
	01	22Hz	09	56Hz	11	140Hz	19	350Hz	21	900Hz	29	2.2kHz	31	5.6kHz	39	14kHz
	02	25Hz	0A	63Hz	12	160Hz	1A	400Hz	22	1kHz	2A	2.5kHz	32	6.3kHz	3A	16kHz
	03	28Hz	0B	70Hz	13	180Hz	1B	450Hz	23	1.1kHz	2B	2.8kHz	33	7kHz	3B	18kHz
	04	32Hz	0C	80Hz	14	200Hz	1C	500Hz	24	1.25kHz	2C	3.15kHz	34	8kHz	3C	20kHz
	05	35Hz	0D	90Hz	15	220Hz	1D	560Hz	25	1.4kHz	2D	3.5kHz	35	9kHz	3D	–
	06	40Hz	0E	100Hz	16	250Hz	1E	630Hz	26	1.6kHz	2E	4kHz	36	10kHz	3E	–
	07	45Hz	0F	110Hz	17	280Hz	1F	700Hz	27	1.8kHz	2F	4.5kHz	37	11kHz	3F	–

## Selection of quality factor (Q)

Default = 4h

Select Address	Operational explanation			
&h46 [ 3:0 ]	Command		Quality factor	
	0	0.33	8	2.2
	1	0.43	9	2.7
	2	0.56	A	3.3
	3	0.75	B	3.9
	4	1.0	C	4.7
	5	1.2	D	5.6
	6	1.5	E	6.8
	7	1.8	F	8.2

## Selection of Gain

Default = 40h

Select Address	Operational explanation	
&h47 [ 6:0 ]	Command	Gain
	1C	–18dB
	⋮	⋮
	3E	–1dB
	3F	–0.5dB
	40	0dB
	41	+0.5dB
	42	+1dB
	⋮	⋮
	64	+18dB

If the coefficient of b0, b1, b2, a1, and a2 exceeds  $\pm 4$ , it may not operate normally.



## Setting of the Start of transmitting to coefficient RAM

In the case of using the smooth transition, it is transmitted to the coefficient RAM for smooth transition. In the case of not using of the smooth transition, it is transmitted to the direct coefficient RAM.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operational explanation
&h48 [ 0 ]	0	TREBLE coefficient transmission stop
	1	TREBLE coefficient transmission start

Selection of frequency (F<sub>0</sub>)

Default = 0Eh

Select Address	Operational explanation															
&h49 [ 5:0 ]	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency
	00	20Hz	08	50Hz	10	125Hz	18	315Hz	20	800Hz	28	2kHz	30	5kHz	38	12.5kHz
	01	22Hz	09	56Hz	11	140Hz	19	350Hz	21	900Hz	29	2.2kHz	31	5.6kHz	39	14kHz
	02	25Hz	0A	63Hz	12	160Hz	1A	400Hz	22	1kHz	2A	2.5kHz	32	6.3kHz	3A	16kHz
	03	28Hz	0B	70Hz	13	180Hz	1B	450Hz	23	1.1kHz	2B	2.8kHz	33	7kHz	3B	18kHz
	04	32Hz	0C	80Hz	14	200Hz	1C	500Hz	24	1.25kHz	2C	3.15kHz	34	8kHz	3C	20kHz
	05	35Hz	0D	90Hz	15	220Hz	1D	560Hz	25	1.4kHz	2D	3.5kHz	35	9kHz	3D	—
	06	40Hz	0E	100Hz	16	250Hz	1E	630Hz	26	1.6kHz	2E	4kHz	36	10kHz	3E	—
	07	45Hz	0F	110Hz	17	280Hz	1F	700Hz	27	1.8kHz	2F	4.5kHz	37	11kHz	3F	—

## Selection of quality factor (Q)

Default = 4h

Select Address	Operational explanation			
&h4A [ 3:0 ]	Command	Quality factor	Command	Quality factor
	0	0.33	8	2.2
	1	0.43	9	2.7
	2	0.56	A	3.3
	3	0.75	B	3.9
	4	1.0	C	4.7
	5	1.2	D	5.6
	6	1.5	E	6.8
	7	1.8	F	8.2

## Selection of Gain

Default = 40h

Select Address	Operational explanation	
&h4B [ 6:0 ]	Command	Gain
	1C	−18dB
	⋮	⋮
	3E	−1dB
	3F	−0.5dB
	40	0dB
	41	+0.5dB
	42	+1dB
	⋮	⋮
	64	+18dB

If the coefficient of b0, b1, b2, a1, and a2 exceeds ±4, it may not operate normally.

Setting of P<sup>2</sup>Bass deep bass gain

Default = 00h

Select Address	Operational explanation			
&h74 [ 7:4 ]	Command		Gain	
	0	0dB	8	+8dB
	1	+1dB	9	+9dB
	2	+2dB	A	+10dB
	3	+3dB	B	+11dB
	4	+4dB	C	+12dB
	5	+5dB	D	+13dB
	6	+6dB	E	+14dB
	7	+7dB	F	+15dB

Setting of P<sup>2</sup>Bass HPF cutoff frequency

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operational explanation
&h74 [ 3:2 ]	0	60Hz
	1	80Hz
	2	100Hz
	3	120Hz

Setting of P<sup>2</sup>Bass LPF cutoff frequency

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operational explanation
&h74 [ 1:0 ]	0	120Hz
	1	160Hz
	2	200Hz
	3	240Hz

## ON/OFF of pseudo bass function

It can contribute to bass emphasis effect caused by pseudo bass. And it can also be used independently.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operational explanation
&h72 [ 7 ]	0	Not using of pseudo bass function
	1	Using of pseudo bass function

## Setting of pseudo bass gain

Default = 00h

Select Address	Operational explanation			
&h72 [ 6:4 ]	Command		Gain	
	0	-4dB	4	+4dB
	1	-2dB	5	+6dB
	2	0dB	6	+8dB
	3	+2dB	7	+10dB

Selection of frequency (F<sub>0</sub>)

Default = 0Eh

Select Address	Operational explanation															
bit [ 5:0 ] It sets to all band	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency	Command	Frequency
	00	20Hz	08	50Hz	10	125Hz	18	315Hz	20	800Hz	28	2kHz	30	5kHz	38	12.5kHz
	01	22Hz	09	56Hz	11	140Hz	19	350Hz	21	900Hz	29	2.2kHz	31	5.6kHz	39	14kHz
	02	25Hz	0A	63Hz	12	160Hz	1A	400Hz	22	1kHz	2A	2.5kHz	32	6.3kHz	3A	16kHz
	03	28Hz	0B	70Hz	13	180Hz	1B	450Hz	23	1.1kHz	2B	2.8kHz	33	7kHz	3B	18kHz
	04	32Hz	0C	80Hz	14	200Hz	1C	500Hz	24	1.25kHz	2C	3.15kHz	34	8kHz	3C	20kHz
	05	35Hz	0D	90Hz	15	220Hz	1D	560Hz	25	1.4kHz	2D	3.5kHz	35	9kHz	3D	–
	06	40Hz	0E	100Hz	16	250Hz	1E	630Hz	26	1.6kHz	2E	4kHz	36	10kHz	3E	–
	07	45Hz	0F	110Hz	17	280Hz	1F	700Hz	27	1.8kHz	2F	4.5kHz	37	11kHz	3F	–

## Selection of quality factor (Q)

Default = 4h

Select Address	Operational explanation			
bit [ 3:0 ] It sets to every band	Command	Quality factor	Command	Quality factor
	0	0.33	8	2.2
	1	0.43	9	2.7
	2	0.56	A	3.3
	3	0.75	B	3.9
	4	1.0	C	4.7
	5	1.2	D	5.6
	6	1.5	E	6.8
	7	1.8	F	8.2

## Selection of Gain

Default = 40h

Select Address	Operational explanation	
bit [ 6:0 ] It sets to every band	Command	Gain
	1C	–18dB
	⋮	⋮
	3E	–1dB
	3F	–0.5dB
	40	0dB
	41	+0.5dB
	42	+1dB
	⋮	⋮
	64	+18dB

If the coefficient of b0, b1, b2, a1, and a2 exceeds  $\pm 4$ , it may not operate normally.

The Select Address of each band is shown in the table below:

	Band1	Band2	Band3	Band4	Band5	Band6	Band7
Selection of filter type bit [ 7:6 ]							
Setting of the Start of transmitting to coefficient RAM bit [ 0 ]	&h50h	&h54h	&h58h	&h5Ch	&h60h	&h64h	&h68h
F(frequency) selection bit [ 5:0 ]	&h51h	&h55h	&h59h	&h5Dh	&h61h	&h65h	&h69h
Q(Quality Factor) selection bit [ 3:0 ]	&h52h	&h56h	&h5Ah	&h5Eh	&h62h	&h66h	&h6Ah
Gain selection bit [ 6:0 ]	&h53h	&h57h	&h5Bh	&h5Fh	&h63h	&h67h	&h6Bh

**4-20. Sub output channel mixer**

Mixing setting of sound of the left channel and the right channel of the digital signal for sub output which is input into sound DSP is done. The monaural conversion of the stereo signal is done here.

The data which is input into Lch of Sub output signal processing is mixed.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating explanation
&h22 [ 3:2 ]	0	Inputting the Lch data
	1	Inputting the data of (Lch + Rch) / 2
	2	Inputting the data of (Lch + Rch) / 2
	3	Inputting the Rch data

The data which is input into Rch of Sub output signal processing is mixed.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating explanation
&h22 [ 1:0 ]	0	Inputting the Rch data
	1	Inputting the data of (Lch + Rch) / 2
	2	Inputting the data of (Lch + Rch) / 2
	3	Inputting the Lch data

**4-21. LPF for sub woofer output**

It is the crossover filter (LPF) for sub woofer output.  
LPF function ON/OFF.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating explanation
&h7A [ 7 ]	0	LPF function is not used
	1	LPF function is used

Setting of the cut off frequency (Fc) of LPF

Default = 0h

Select Address	Operating explanation			
&h7A [ 6:4 ]	Command		Fc	
	0	60Hz	4	160Hz
	1	80Hz	5	200Hz
	2	100Hz	6	240Hz
	3	120Hz	7	280Hz

## Selection of Gain

Default = 40h

Select Address	Operating explanation																					
bit [ 6:0 ] It sets to all band	<table><tr><th>Command</th><th>Gain</th></tr><tr><td>1C</td><td>-18dB</td></tr><tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr><tr><td>3E</td><td>-1dB</td></tr><tr><td>3F</td><td>-0.5dB</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>0dB</td></tr><tr><td>41</td><td>+0.5dB</td></tr><tr><td>42</td><td>+1 dB</td></tr><tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr><tr><td>64</td><td>+18dB</td></tr></table>		Command	Gain	1C	-18dB	⋮	⋮	3E	-1dB	3F	-0.5dB	40	0dB	41	+0.5dB	42	+1 dB	⋮	⋮	64	+18dB
Command	Gain																					
1C	-18dB																					
⋮	⋮																					
3E	-1dB																					
3F	-0.5dB																					
40	0dB																					
41	+0.5dB																					
42	+1 dB																					
⋮	⋮																					
64	+18dB																					

If the coefficient of b0, b1, b2, a1, and a2 exceeds  $\pm 4$ , it may not operate normally.

Select Address of every band is as in chart below

	Band1	Band2	Band3
Selection of filter type bit [ 7:6 ]	&h80h	&h84h	&h88h
Transfer start setting to coefficient RAM bit [ 0 ]			
F (frequency) selection bit [ 5:0 ]	&h81h	&h85h	&h89h
Q (quality factor) selection bit [ 3:0 ]	&h82h	&h86h	&h8Ah
Gain selection bit [ 6:0 ]	&h83h	&h87h	&h8Bh

**4-23. Sub output EVR (electronic volume)**

The volume for sub output can select with 0.5dB step from +24dB to -103dB.

When changing volume, smooth transition is done.

The expression in the transition time from x[dB] to y[dB] is  $|(10^{x/20}) - 10^{y/20}| * 21.4\text{ms}$  (Sub output balance Lch=Rch=0dB).

The transition time is 21.4ms when it is from 0dB to  $-\infty$ . Recommend that this setting value is 0dB and under.

## Volume setting

Default = FFh

Select Address	Operating explanation	
&h2C [ 7:0 ]	Command	Gain
	00	+24dB
	01	+23.5dB
	⋮	⋮
	30	0dB
	31	−0.5dB
	32	−1dB
	⋮	⋮
	FE	−103dB
	FF	−∞

## 5. P-S Conversion 1 and P-S Conversion 2

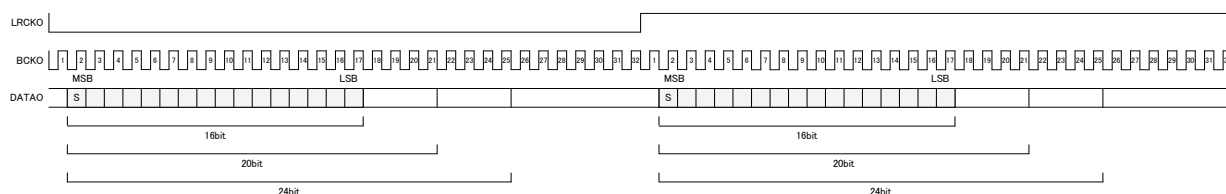
BU9408KS2 has two built-in parallel-serial conversion circuits (P-S Conversion 1 and P-S Conversion 2). P-S conversion 1 converts the output from the ASRC or DSP (Main/Sub) output to 3-line serial data before sending it from DATAMO, BCKO and LRCKO (pins 27, 28 and 29). (Refer to &h04 [1:0])

P-S conversion 2 converts the ASRC or DSP (Main/Sub) output or DF1 output into 3-line serial data before transmitting it from DATASO, BCKO and LRCKO (pins 26, 28 and 29). Moreover, it is also possible to output the synchronous clock for serial transfer from ERR1\_LRC and an ERR2\_BCK terminal by an output option (Refer to &h04 [5:4]).

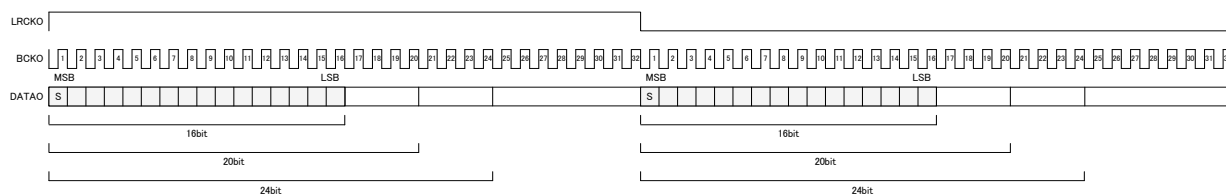
The three output formats are IIS, left-justified and right-justified. 16bit, 20bit and 24bit output can be selected for each format.

The timing charts for each transfer format are as follows:

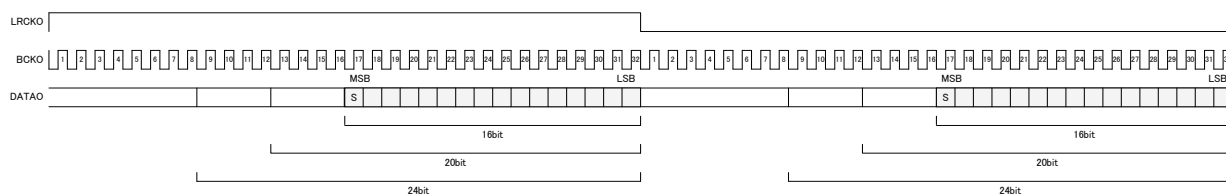
IIS Format



Left-Justified Format



Right-Justified Format



### 5-1. 3-line Serial Output Format Configuration

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operation Description
P-S Conversion 1 &h0D [3:2]	0	IIS format
P-S Conversion 2 &h0E [3:2]	1	Left-justified format
	2	Right-justified format

### 5-2. 3-line Serial Output Data Bit Width Configuration

Default = 0

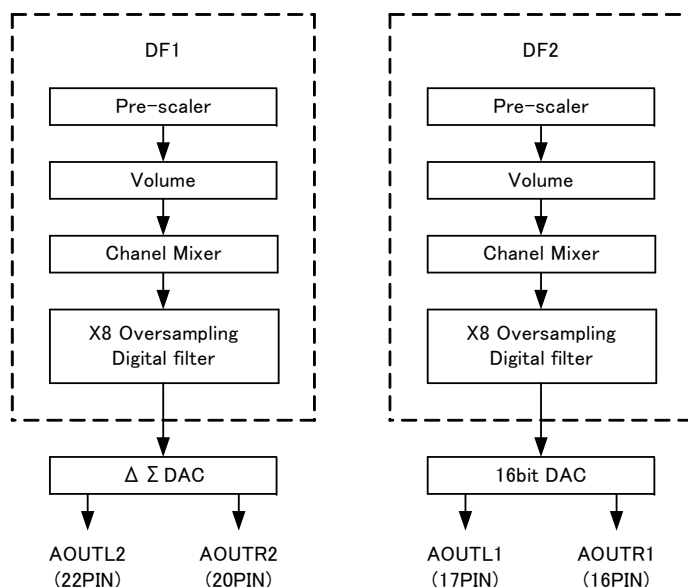
Select Address	Value	Operation Description
P-S Conversion 1 &h0D [1:0]	0	16 bit
P-S Conversion 2 &h0E [1:0]	1	20 bit
	2	24 bit

## 6. 8x Over-Sampling Digital Filter (DF)

In each BU9408KS2 audio analog signal output DAC, an 8x over-sampling digital filter is inserted into the previous step of the DAC input.

In addition to filter calculations, this block also performs pre-scaler, volume and Lch/Rch mix functions.

BU9408KS2's DF+DAC configurations are as follows:



### 6-1. Pre-Scaler Function (Attenuation)

The signal levels are adjusted in order to bring out the audio DAC performance.

For DF1, refer to &h90[7:0] and &h91[7:0]. The default value is h4000.

For DF2, refer to &h93[7:0] and &h94[7:0]. The default value is h4000.

### 6-2. Volume Function

The volume value can be configured in 0.5dB increments from +6dB to -121dB.

To change the volume value, coefficient soft transition takes place.

The expression in the transition time from x[dB] to y[dB] is  $|(10^{x/20}) - 10^{y/20}| \times 21.4\text{ms}$ . The transition time is 21.4ms when it is from 0dB to  $-\infty$ . Recommend that this setting value is 0dB and under.

Default = FFh

Select Address	Operation Description																				
DF1    &h92 [ 7:0 ]	<table><tr><th>Command Value</th><th>Gain</th></tr><tr><td>00</td><td>+6dB</td></tr><tr><td>01</td><td>+5.5dB</td></tr><tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr><tr><td>0C</td><td>0dB</td></tr><tr><td>0D</td><td>-0.5dB</td></tr><tr><td>0E</td><td>-1dB</td></tr><tr><td>⋮</td><td>⋮</td></tr><tr><td>FE</td><td>-121dB</td></tr><tr><td>FF</td><td>-∞</td></tr></table>	Command Value	Gain	00	+6dB	01	+5.5dB	⋮	⋮	0C	0dB	0D	-0.5dB	0E	-1dB	⋮	⋮	FE	-121dB	FF	-∞
Command Value		Gain																			
00	+6dB																				
01	+5.5dB																				
⋮	⋮																				
0C	0dB																				
0D	-0.5dB																				
0E	-1dB																				
⋮	⋮																				
FE	-121dB																				
FF	-∞																				
DF2    &h95 [ 7:0 ]																					

Calculation format: (12-command value) x 0.5dB

## 7. Mute Function by MUTE1B, MUTE2B and MUTE3B Terminal

BU9408KS2 has a mute function by an external terminal.

It's possible to mute DSP's main and sub digital output by MUTE1B (12pin) terminal to "L".

It's possible to mute DF1+ $\Delta\Sigma$ DAC output by MUTE2B (13pin) terminal to "L".

It's possible to mute DF2+16bit DAC output by MUTE3B (14pin) terminal to "L".

Soft mute transition time setup of a MUTE1B terminal (12PIN)

Mute the Main and Sub output of DSP.

Select the transition time of entering from 0dB to mute state.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating Description
&h10 [ 1:0 ]	0	21.4ms (Release mute time is 21.4ms.)
	1	10.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	2	5.4ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	3	2.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)

Soft mute transition time setup of a MUTE2B terminal (13PIN)

Mute the AOUTL2(22PIN) and AOUTR2(20PIN) output of DF1+ $\Delta\Sigma$ DAC.

Select the transition time of entering from 0dB to mute state.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating Description
&h10 [ 3:2 ]	0	21.4ms (Release mute time is 21.4ms.)
	1	10.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	2	5.4ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	3	2.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)

Soft mute transition time setup of a MUTE3B terminal (14PIN)

Mute the AOUTL1(17PIN) and AOUTR1(16PIN) output of DF2+16bit DAC.

Select the transition time of entering from 0dB to mute state.

Default = 0

Select Address	Value	Operating Description
&h10 [ 5:4 ]	0	21.4ms (Release mute time is 21.4ms.)
	1	10.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	2	5.4ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)
	3	2.7ms (Release mute time is 10.7ms.)



## 8. Commands Transmitted after Reset Release

The following commands must be transmitted after reset release, including after power supply stand-up.

0. Turn power on.

↓

○Wait approximately 1ms until oscillation is stable. (The time to stabilization should be adjusted according to the pendulum product.)

↓

1. Reset release (RESETB = "H"), Mute release (MUTE1B, MUTE2B, MUTE3B = "H")

↓

○Wait approximately 500us until RAM initialization is complete.

↓

2. &hF1[2] = 0 : Signals from the analog block are connected to the digital block.

↓

3. &hF3[1] = 0 : CLK100M for a down sample block of ASRC is set as a normal mode. (&hF3 = 00h)

↓

4. &hB0[5:4] = 0 : Configure PLL clock to regular use state. (&hB0 = 02)

↓

5. &hB1[7:0] = AAh : The phase of the clock outputted from PLL is adjusted.

↓

6. &h03[5:4][1:0] = 0 : Select input at SP1 and SP2.

↓

7. &h18[7] = 0 : Set 1 when use SPDIF. (Needless set when not use SPDIF.)

↓

8. &hA0 = A6h : Configure PLLA1.

&hA1 = A0h

&hA2 = A4h

&hA3 = A4h

&hA4 = 00h

&hA7 = 40h

↓

9. &hA8 = A6h : Configure PLLA2.

&hA9 = A0h

&hAA = A4h

&hAB = A4h

&hAC = 00h

&hAF = 40h

↓

○Wait approximately 20ms until PLL is stable.

↓

10. &h01[7:6] = 0 : The data clear of built-in RAM is completed and it changes into the condition that RAM can be used.

↓

11. &h08[4][0] = 0 : Configure system clock..

↓

12. &h14 = C0h : The data clear of ASRC is completed and it changes into normal condition.

&h14 = 40h

&h14 = 01h

↓

13. Configuration of other registers.

&h26[7:0] = \*\*h : Mute release of Main data output volume (30h = 0dB)

&h2C[7:0] = \*\*h : Mute release of Sub data output volume (30h = 0dB)

&h92[7:0] = \*\*h : Mute release of DF1+ΔΣDAC output volume (0Ch = 0dB)

&h95[7:0] = \*\*h : Mute release of DF2+16bitDAC output volume (0Ch = 0dB)

## 10. Notes at the Time of Reset

Since the state of IC is not decided, please make it into RESETB=L at the time of a power supply injection, and surely apply reset.

Reset of BU9408KS2 is performing noise removal by MCLK.

Therefore, in order to apply reset, a MCLK clock pulse is required of the state of RESETB=L more than 10 times.

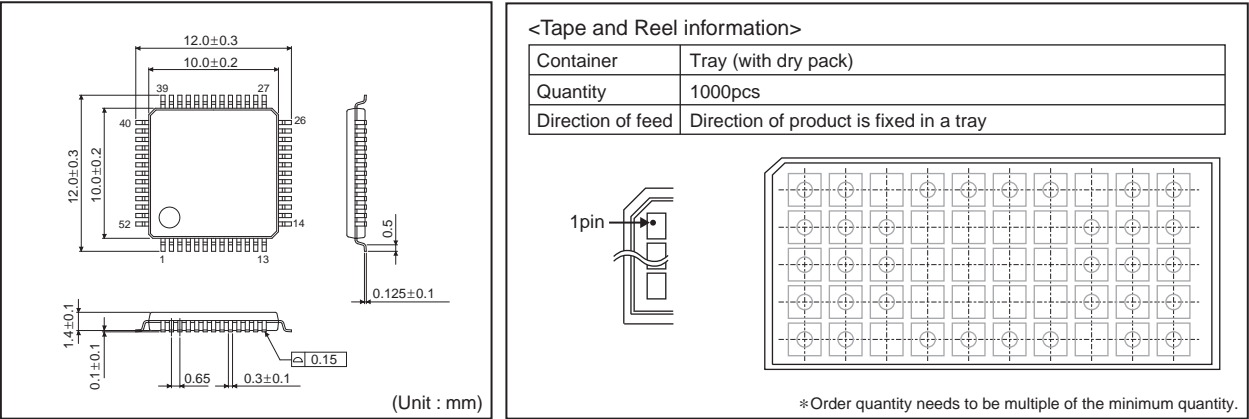
The power-on reset after a power supply injection, and when you usually apply reset at the time of operation, please be sure to carry out in the state where the clock is inputted, from MCLK.

●Ordering Information

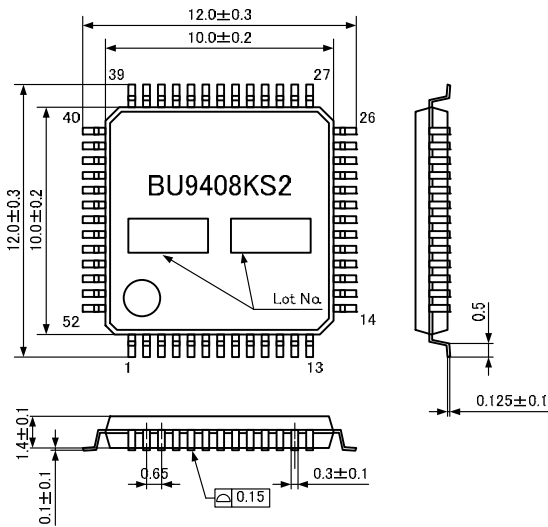
B U 9 4 0 8 K S 2								E2	
Part Number				Package KS2: SQFP-T52				Packaging and forming specification None: Tray, Tube	

●Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information

SQFP-T52



●Marking Diagram(s)(TOP VIEW)



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

## Precaution Regarding Intellectual Property Rights

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

## Other Precaution

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.

**General Precaution**

1. Before you use our Products, you are requested to carefully read this document and fully understand its contents. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure, malfunction or accident arising from the use of any ROHM's Products against warning, caution or note contained in this document.
2. All information contained in this document is current as of the issuing date and subject to change without any prior notice. Before purchasing or using ROHM's Products, please confirm the latest information with a ROHM sales representative.
3. The information contained in this document is provided on an "as is" basis and ROHM does not warrant that all information contained in this document is accurate and/or error-free. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for any damages, expenses or losses incurred by you or third parties resulting from inaccuracy or errors of or concerning such information.