



AKD4589-B

AK4589 Evaluation Board Rev.2

FEATURE

AKD4589-B is an evaluation board for AK4589, a single chip 24bit CODEC that has two channels of ADC and eight channels of DAC with internal DIR, DIT. It has interfaces with evaluation boards for A/D converter and D/A converter of AKM's and make easy to evaluate AK4589. It also has the digital audio interface and can achieve the interface with digital audio systems via opt-connector or BNC connector.

■ Ordering guide

AKD4589-B --- AK4589 Evaluation Board

10 wire flat cable for connection with printer port of PC (IBM-AT compatible machine), control software for AK4589, driver for control software on Windows 2000/XP are apacked with this.

Control software does not support to I²C control, and does not work on Windows NT Windows 2000/XP needs an installation of driver.

Windows 95/98/ME does not need an installation of driver.

FUNCTION

- On-board clock generator
- Compatible with 2 types of interface
 - Optical output/input and BNC input
 - Direct interface with AC3 decoder by 10pin header
- 10pin header for serial control interface

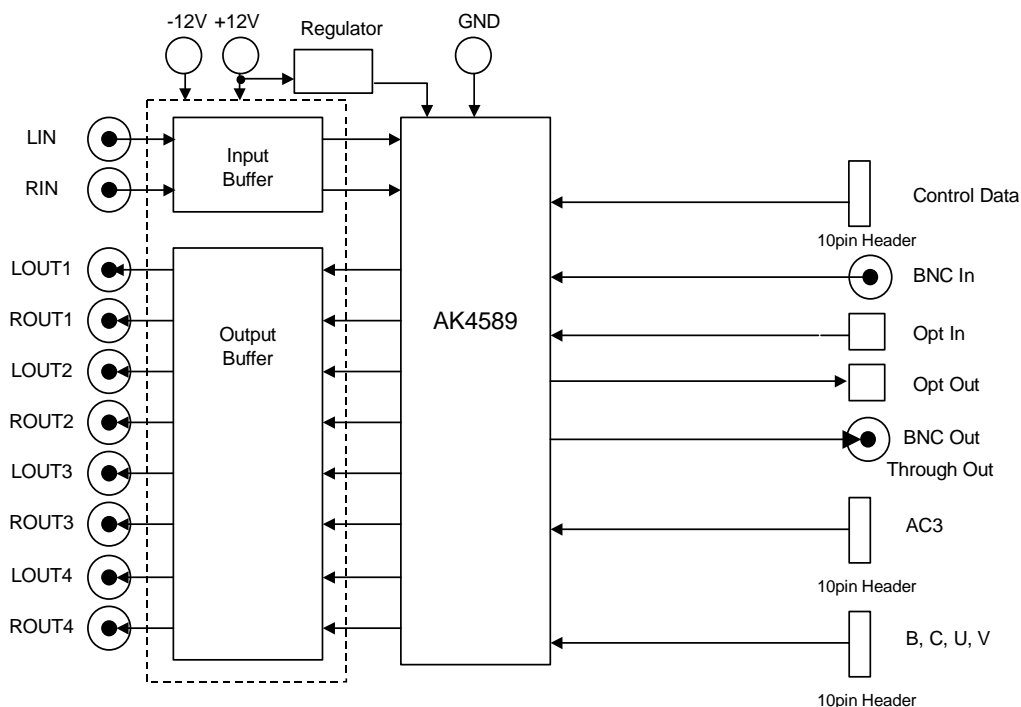


Figure 1. AKD4589-B Block Diagram

* Circuit diagram and PCB layout are attached at the end of this manual.

EVALUATION BOARD MANUAL

■ **Operation sequence**

1) Set up the power supply lines. (See “Other jumpers set-up”.)

Name	Color	Voltage	Used for	Comment and attention
+12V	Red	+12~+15V	Regulator ,I/OBuffer(Op-amp)	Power supply for Regulator,I/OBuffer(Op-amp). It should be always connected.
-12V	Blue	-12~-15V	I/O Buffer(Op-amp)	Power supply for I/OBuffer(Op-amp). It should be always connected.
AGND	Black	0V	Analog Ground	Analog Ground. It should be always connected.
DGND	Black	0V	Digital Ground	Digital Ground. It should be connected when JP1 is open. This connector can be open when JP1 is short.

Table 1. Set up of power supply lines

(Note)Each supply line should be distributed from the power supply unit.

2) Set-up of evaluation modes, jumper pins and DIP switches. (See the followings.)

3) Power on

AK4589 should be reset once after power-on of AKD4589-B.

Set SW1 (PDN) “L” once for power down of AK4589 after power-on of AKD4589-B.

And then set SW1 (PDN) “H”.

■ Evaluation mode

Applicable evaluation modes

- (A) Evaluation of DAC part used internal DIR of AK4589 (See the followings)
- (B) Evaluation of ADC part used internal DIT of AK4589 (See the followings)

(A) Evaluation of DAC part used internal DIR of AK4589

1-1. About digital inputs (bi-phase inputs)

- 1-1-1. Optical connector PORT3 (TORX176,RX0) or BNC connector J12(RX0) are used for digital inputs(bi-phase inputs) .
- 1-1-2. Select Optical connector PORT3 (TORX176,RX0) or BNC Connector J12(RX0) for digital inputs (bi-phase inputs) by JP3 (RX0)
Set JP3(RX0) “OPT” side when Optical connector PORT3(TORX176,RX0) is used for RX0 on AKD4589-B.
Set JP3(RX0) “BNC” side when BNC connector J12(RX0) is used for RX0 on AKD4589-B.
(See Figure 2)

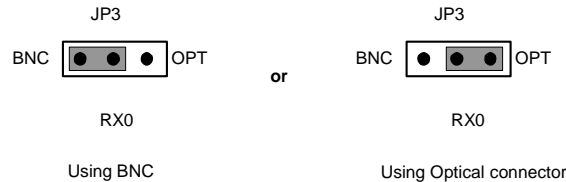


Figure 2. Setting of JP3(RX0) Selection of digital input (bi-phase input)

- 1-1-3. Write (0,0) into (D5:CM1,D4:CM0) of addr00H:CLK & Power Down Control of control registers of AK4589 (DIR/DIT) part (CM10=00:Clock Mode=PLL Mode.)
Then clock source is PLL.
(Default setting is PLL. Able to evaluate AK4589 on default setting.)
- 1-1-4. Set DIP-Switch SW2-2 (MASTER) ON.
Then mode is master mode.
Audio Digital Interface Format is 24bit left justified.
(Please refer to datasheet.).
(Default setting is master mode. Able to evaluate AK4589 on default setting.)

1-2. About analog outputs

- 1-2-1. BNC connector J2 (LOUT1), J1 (ROUT1), J4 (LOUT2), J3 (ROUT3), J6 (LOUT3), J5 (ROUT3), J8 (LOUT), J7 (ROUT4) are used for analog outputs.

(B) ADC Evaluation of using internal DIT of AK4589

2-1. About analog inputs

2-1-1. BNC connectors J10 (LIN),J9 (RIN) are used for analog inputs.

2-2. About digital outputs (bi-phase outputs)

2-2-1. Optical connector PORT2 (TOTX176,TX1) or BNC connector J11 (TX1) are used for digital outputs.

2-2-2. Select Optical connector PORT2 (TOTX176,TX1) or BNC Connector J11 (TX1) for digital outputs (bi-phase outputs) by JP2 (TX1)

Set JP2 (TX1) "OPT" side when Optical connector PORT2(TOTX176,TX1) is used for TX1 on AKD4589-B.

Set JP2 (TX1) "BNC" side when BNC connector J11(TX1) is used for TX1 on AKD4589-B.
(See Figure3.)

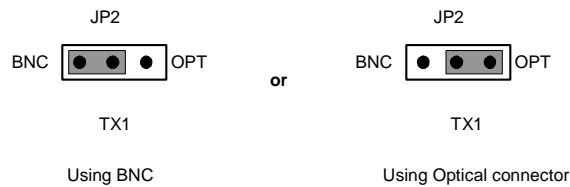


Figure 3. Setting of JP2(TX1) Selection of digital output (bi-phase output)

2-2-3. Write (0,1) into (D5:CM1,D4:CM0) of addr00H:CLK & Power Down Control of control registers of AK4589 (DIR/DIT) part (CM10=01:Clock Mode=X'tal Mode.)
Then clock source is X'tal (X1).

2-2-4. Set DIP-Switch SW2-2 (MASTER) ON.

Then mode is master mode.

Audio Digital Interface Format is 24bit left justified.

(Please refer to datasheet.)

(Default setting is master mode. Able to evaluate AK4589 on default setting.)

■ Setting of DIP-Switch

[SW2]: Setting of AK4589 (SW2:No.2~6 is ON: 1(H), OFF:0(L))

No.	Pin	OFF	ON	Default
1	-	-	-	OFF
2	MASTER	Slave Mode	Master Mode	ON(1,H)
3	XTL1	Detection of Sampling frequency (Refer Table 4,5)		ON(1,H)
4	XTL0			ON(1,H)
5	CAD1	Setting of Chip Address (ADC/DAC PART)		OFF(0,L)
6	CAD0	Setting of Chip Address (ADC/DAC PART)		ON(1,H)

Table 2. Setting of SW2

(Note) Chip Address of ADC/DAC is fixed, CAD1, CAD0 is 0(L), 1(H). (CAD10=01)
Therefore setting of CAD1, CAD0 is fixed, CAD1, CAD0 is OFF(0,L), ON(1,H).

■ Sampling frequency as follows

AK4589 has two methods for detecting the sampling frequency. Clock is compared between recovered clock and X'tal oscillator by XTL1-0. This information outputs FS0, FS1, and FS2, FS3 bit for detecting the sampling frequency. The compared X'tal frequency is selected by setting of XTL1-0 (Refer Table 4.) When XTL1-0 is ON(1,H), ON(1,H), X'tal oscillator is stopped and the encoded sampling frequency information of channel status output FS0, FS1, FS2, FS3, PEM bit of register control.

XTL1	XTL0	X'tal Frequency	
OFF(0,L)	OFF(0,L)	11.2896MHz	
OFF(0,L)	ON(1,H)	12.288MHz	
ON(1,H)	OFF(0,L)	24.576MHz	
ON(1,H)	ON(1,H)	(use channel status)	Default

Table 3. Reference X'tal frequency

Register output				fs	Except XTL1,0= "1,1"		XTL1, 0= "1,1"	
					Clock comparison (Note 1)		Consumer mode (Note 2)	Professional mode
FS3	FS2	FS1	FS0	Byte3 Bit3, 2, 1, 0			Byte0 Bit7, 6	Byte4 Bit6, 5, 4, 3
0	0	0	0	44.1kHz	44.1kHz	0 0 0 0	0 1	0 0 0 0
0	0	0	1	Reserved	Reserved	0 0 0 1	(Others)	
0	0	1	0	48kHz	48kHz	0 0 1 0	1 0	0 0 0 0
0	0	1	1	32kHz	32kHz	0 0 1 1	1 1	0 0 0 0
1	0	0	0	88.2kHz	88.2kHz	(1 0 0 0)	0 0	1 0 1 0
1	0	1	0	96kHz	96kHz	(1 0 1 0)	0 0	0 0 1 0
1	1	0	0	176.4kHz	176.4kHz	(1 1 0 0)	0 0	1 0 1 1
1	1	1	0	192kHz	192kHz	(1 1 1 0)	0 0	0 0 1 1

Note1: At least $\pm 3\%$ range is identified as the value in the Table 4. In case of intermediate frequency of those two, FS3-0 bits indicate nearer value. When the frequency is much bigger than 192kHz or much smaller than 32kHz, FS3-0 bits may indicate "0001".

Note2: When consumer mode, Byte3 Bit3-0 are copied to FS3-0 bits.

Table 4. Sampling frequency information

■ Jumper setting

[JP1] (GND): Analog grand and digital grand

Open: Analog grand and digital grand are separated.

Short: Analog grand and digital grand are common. “DGND” jack is able to open at this time. < Default >

■ Operation of toggle switch.

[SW1](PDN): Reset for AK4589.

AK4589 should be reset once after power-on of AKD4589-B.

Set SW1 (PDN) “L” once for power down of AK4589 after power-on of AKD4589-B.

And then set SW1 (PDN) “H”.

Keep “H” during operation of AK4589.

■ Indication of LED

It turns on each pin when each pin output is “H”.

[LE1] (INT0): Indicate of AK4588’s INT0 pin output.

[LE2] (INT1): Indicate of AK4588’s INT1 pin output.

■ Serial Control

AK4589 can be controlled via the printer port (parallel port) of IBM-AT compatible PC.

Connect printer port (parallel port) of PC and PORT1(uP-I/F) of AKD4589-B by 10 wire flat cable(packed with AKD4589-B).

Take care of **the direction of 10 pin connector and 10 pin header.**

(The red line side of 10 wire flat cable of 10-pin connector should be connected to 5 and 6 pin of 10pin header.)

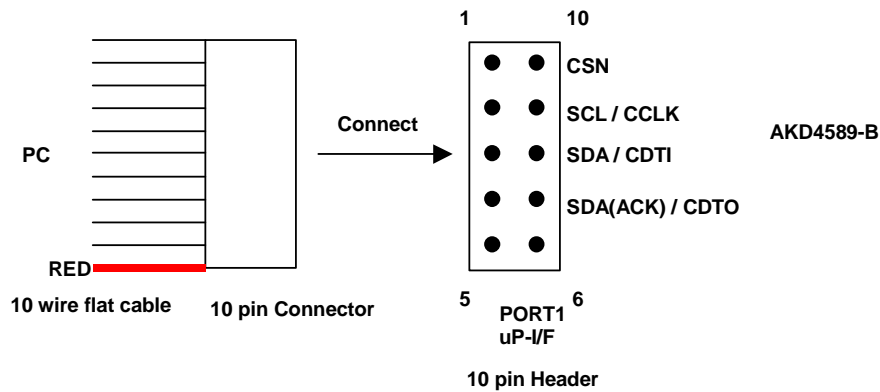


Figure 4. Connection of 10 wire flat cable.

■ Interface of AC3 decoder

AC3 decoder is able to be interface by using PORT5 (ADC/DAC).

Three serial data is input through PORT5 form AC3 decoder input.

PORT5 pin order is showed Figure 5

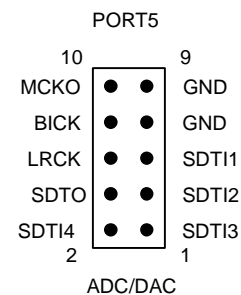


Figure 5. PORT5 pin order

■ **B, U, C, V output and V input**

B, U, C, V output and V input is used PORT4 (BUCV).
PORT4 pin order is showed Figure 6.

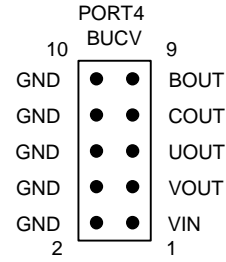


Figure 6. PORT4 pin order

■ **Analog Inputs**

BNC connector J10 (LIN),J9 (RIN) are used for analog inputs on the AKD4589-B. Analog inputs are single-ended and input ranges of each channels are nominally 6.2Vpp@5V. (Input ranges of each channels of analog inputs of AK4589 device are nominally 3.1Vpp@5V. But, for the resistor division, the value which analog input level of Evaluation Board is divided by two becomes to analog input level of AK4589 device on the AKD4589-B. So, input ranges of AKD4589-B becomes to 6.2Vpp@5V, twice of the value in the case of AK4589 device. Input range of AK4589 device is proportional to VREFH (3.1=0.62 x VREFH). VREFH is connected to AVDD on the AKD4589-B.)

■ **Analog Input Circuit**

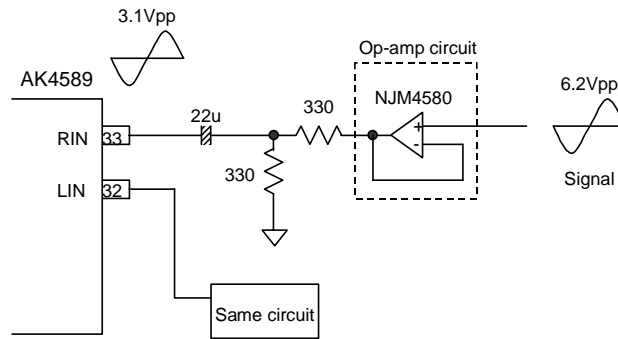


Figure 7. Analog Input Circuit

1) Gain

Gain of analog input circuit is
 $330/(330+330) = -6.02\text{dB}$.
 Therefore input level for this board is
 $+0.80\text{dBV}(=3.1\text{Vpp})+6.02\text{dB}$
 $= +6.82\text{dBV} = 6.20\text{Vpp} = 2.19\text{Vrms}$.

2) S/N of op-amp circuit (Theory: BW=20k+A)

Non-inverting amp is implemented on board. The output noise level of op-amp circuit is
 $-126.01\text{dBV} = -132.54\text{dB} (0\text{dB}=+6.53\text{dBV})$.
 S/N of ADC is
 101.6dB (measurement).
 Therefore total S/N of op-amp circuit and ADC is
101.60dB (measurement: 101.6dB)

■ Analog Outputs

BNC connector J2 (LOUT1), J1 (ROUT1), J4 (LOUT2), J3 (ROUT2), J6 (LOUT3), J5 (ROUT3) J8 (LOUT4) ,J7 (ROUT4) are used for analog outputs on the AKD4589-B. Analog outputs are single-ended and output ranges of each channels are nominally $\pm 3.82V_{pp}@5V$. (Analog outputs of AK4589 device are differential and output ranges of each channels are nominally $\pm 2.7V_{pp}@5V$. But, input ranges of AKD4589-B becomes to $\pm 3.82V_{pp}@5V$, about 1.41 times of the value in the case of AK4589 device. Output range of AK4589 device is proportional to VREFH ($2.7 = 0.54 \times VREFH$). VREFH is connected to AVDD on the AKD4589-B.)

■ Analog Output Circuit

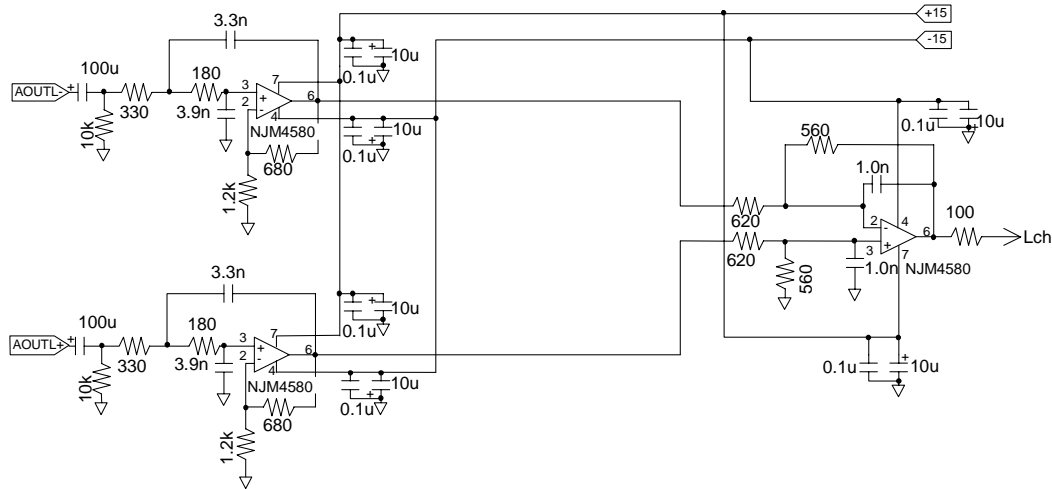


Figure 8. Analog Output Circuit

The differential output circuit(2nd order LPF, $f_c=182KHz, Q=0.637, G=+3.9dB$) and LPF(1st order LPF, $f_c=284KHz, G=-0.84dB$) is implemented on AKD4589-B. The differential outputs of AK4589 is buffered by non-inverted circuit and output via Cannon connector (differential output). LPF adds differential outputs. NJM4580 is used for op-amp on this board that has low noise and high voltage tolerance characteristics. Analog signal is output via BNC connectors on the board. The output level is about $\pm 3.82V_{pp}(typ@VREF=5.0V)$ by BNC.

* AKM assumes no responsibility for the trouble when using the above circuit examples.

AKD4589 (DIR/DIT) part Control Program operation manual

■ Set-up of evaluation board and control software

(Note) **Control software does not support to I²C control, and does not work on Windows NT Windows 2000/XP needs an installation of driver.**
 Windows 95/98/ME does not need an installation of driver.
 Please refer to “Installation Manual of Control Software Driver by AKM device control software” about the method of installation of driver.

1. Set up the AKD4589-B according to above mentioned setting.
2. Connect printer port(parallel port) of PC and PORT1(up-I/F) of AKD4589-B by 10-wire flat cable packed with AKD4589. Then take care of the direction of 10pin connector and 10 pin header.
3. Insert the CD-ROM labeled “AK4589-B Control Program ver 2.0” into the CD-ROM drive.
4. Access the CD-ROM drive and double-click the icon of “akd4589-b_dir_dit_2.exe” and set up the control program.
5. Then evaluate AK4589 (DIR/DIT) part according to the follows.

■ Operation flow

Keep the following flow.

1. Set up the control program according to explanation above.
2. Click Write default button.
3. Then set up the dialog and input data and evaluate AK4589 (DIR/DIT) part.

■ Explanation of each buttons

1. [Write default]: Write default data into all registers.
 Default data is indicated on the register map of all registers.
 Red letter indicates “H” or “1” and blue letter indicates “L” or “0”.
 Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.
2. [All Read]: Read data of all registers.
 Read data is indicated on the register map of all register.
 Red letter indicates “H” or “1” and blue letter indicates “L” or “0”.
 Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.
3. [Function1]: Set up dialog to write data by keyboard operation.
4. [Write]: It exists on each register corresponding to all registers.
 Set up dialog to write data to each register by mouse operation.
 Set ON/OFF by clicking each bits.
 Click “OK” button if you write input data to register.
 Click “Cancel” button if you don’t write input data to register .
5. [Read]: It exists on each register corresponding to some registers.
 Read data from one of each register.
 Read data is indicated on the register map of the register.
 Red letter indicates “H” or “1” and blue letter indicates “L” or “0”.
 Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.

■ Explanation of each dialog

1. [Function1 Dialog]: Dialog to write data by keyboard operation

Address Input Box : Input address of register which data should be written into,in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Data Input Box : Input data which should be written into the register,in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Click "OK" button,if you write input data into register.

Click "Cancel" button,if you don't write input data into register.

2. [Write Dialog]: Dialog to write data by mouse operation

There are dialogs corresponding to each register.

Click the "Write" button corresponding to each register to set up the dialog.

If you check the check box, data becomes "H" or "1". If not, "L" or "0".

Click "OK" button,if you write input data into register.

Click "Cancel" button,if you don't write input data into register.

■ Indication of data

Input data is indicated on the register map.

Red letter indicates "H" or "1" and blue letter indicates "L" or "0".

Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.

■ Attention on the operation

Input data to all boxes when you have set up "Function1 dialog". An "attention dialog" is indicated if you input data or address that is not specified in the datasheet or you click "OK" button before you input data. In that case set up the dialog and input data once more again. These operations does not need if you click "Cancel" button or check the check box.

AK4589 (ADC/DAC) part Control Program Operation Manual

■ Set-up of evaluation board and control software

(Note) **Control software does not support to I²C control, and does not work on Windows NT. Windows 2000/XP needs an installation of driver.**
 Windows 95/98/ME does not need an installation of driver.
 Please refer to “Installation Manual of Control Software Driver by AKM device control software” about the method of installation of driver.

1. Set up the AKD4589-B according to above mentioned setting.
2. Connect printer port(parallel port) of PC and PORT1(up-I/F) of AKD4589-B by 10-wire flat cable packed with AKD4589. Then take care of **the direction of 10pin connector and 10 pin header.**
3. Insert the CD-ROM-disk labeled “AKD4589 Control Program ver 2.0” into the CD-ROM-disk drive.
4. Access the CD-ROM-disk drive and double-click the icon of “akd4589-b_adc_dac_2.exe” and set up the control program.
5. Then evaluate AK4589 (ADC/DAC)part according to the followings.

(Note) Chip Address of ADC/DAC is fixed,CAD1,CAD0 is 0(L),1(H). (CAD10=01)

■ Operation flow

Keep the following flow.

1. Set up the control program according to explanation above
2. Click Write default button.
3. Then set up the dialog and input data and evaluate AK4589 (ADC/DAC) part.

■ Explanation of each buttons

1. [Write default]: Write default data into all register.
 Default data is indicated on the register map of all registers.
 Red letter indicates “H” or “1” and blue letter indicates “L” or “0”.
 Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.
2. [Function1]: Set up dialog to write data by keyboard operation.
3. [Function2]: Set up dialog to write data by keyboard operation.
4. [Write]: It exists corresponding to each register.
 Set up dialog to write data to each register by mouse operation.
 Set ON/OFF by clicking each bits.
 Click “OK” button if you write input data into register.
 Click “Cancel” button if you don’t write input data into register .

■ Explanation of each dialog

1. [Function1 Dialog]: Dialog to write data by keyboard operation

Address Input Box : Input address of register which data should be written into,in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Data Input Box : Input data which should be written into the register,in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Click “OK” button,if you write input data into register.

Click “Cancel” button,if you don’t write input data into register.

2. [Function2 Dialog]: Dialog to evaluate ATT

This dialog corresponds to addr:02H, 03H,04H, 05H, 06H,07H, 0BH, 0CH.

Address Input Box: Input address of register which data should be written into,in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Start Data Input Box:Input first data (start data) which should be written into the register,
in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

End Data Input Box: Input last data (end data) which should be written into the register,
in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Interval Input Box: Input time distance (interval time) between write and write when data is written into the register,in decimal. Unit of time is ms.

Step Input Box: Input value distance (step of data) between data and data when data is written into the register,
in decimal.

Mode Select Check Box:Select mode of data flow, “Data returns to start data after data reached end data.”

Or “Data flow is end when data reached end data.”

Set mode of data flow by checked or no into this check box.

When you checked into this: Data returns to start data after data reached end data.

When you did not check into this: Data flow is end when data reached end data.

[Example When you checked into this] Start Data = 00, End Data = 09

Data flow: 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 09 08 07 06 05 04 03 02 01 00

[Example When you did not check into this] Start Data = 00, End Data = 09

Data flow: 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09

Click “OK” button,if you write input data into register.

Click “Cancel” button,if you don’t write input data into register.

3. [Write Dialog]: Dialog to write data by mouse operation

There are dialogs corresponding to each register.

Click the “Write” button corresponding to each register to set up the dialog.

If you check the check box, data becomes “H” or “1”. If not, “L” or “0”.

Click “OK” button,if you write input data into register.

Click “Cancel” button,if you don’t write input data into register.

■ Indication of data

Input data is indicated on the register map.

Red letter indicates “H” or “1” and blue letter indicates “L” or “0”.

Blank is the part that is not defined in the datasheet.

■ Attention on the operation

Input data to all boxes when you have set up “Function1 dialog” or “Function2 dialog”. An “attention dialog” is indicated if you input data or address that is not specified in the datasheet or you click “OK” button before you input data. In that case set up the dialog and input data once more again. These operations does not need if you click “Cancel” button or check the check box.

Measure Result

1) ADC part

[Measurement condition]

- Measurement unit: Audio Precision System two Cascade (AP2)
- MCLK : 256fs (fs=48kHz), 256fs (fs=96kHz)
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 48kHz, 96kHz
- BW : 20Hz~20kHz (fs=48kHz), 20Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz)
- Bit : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=PVDD=DVDD=5V, TVDD=3.3V
- Interface : Internal DIT (fs=48kHz, 96kHz)
- Temperature : Room Temp

fs=48kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	Results
S/(N+D)	1kHz, -0.5dB	20kLPF	94.4 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF	98.5 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF, A-weighted	101.2 dB
S/N	No signal	20kLPF	98.8 dB
S/N	No signal	20kLPF, A-weighted	101.6 dB

fs=96kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	Results
S/(N+D)	1kHz, -0.5dB	fs/2	92.1 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	fs/2	97.6 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF, A-weighted	104.4 dB
S/N	No signal	fs/2	97.6 dB
S/N	No signal	20kLPF, A-weighted	104.8 dB

2) DAC part

[Measurement condition]

- Measurement unit: Audio Precision System two Cascade (AP2)
- MCLK : 256fs (fs=48kHz, 96kHz), 128fs (fs=192kHz)
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 48kHz, 96kHz, 192kHz
- BW : 20Hz~20kHz (fs=48kHz), 20Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz), 20Hz~40kHz (fs=192kHz)
- Resolution : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=PVDD=DVDD=5V, TVDD=3.3V
- Interface : Internal DIR (48kHz, 96kHz, 192kHz)
- Temperature : Room Temp

fs=48kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	Results
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	20kLPF	98.7 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF	110.0 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.5 dB
S/N	"0" data	20kLPF	110.0 dB
S/N	"0" data	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.8 dB

fs=96kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	Results
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	40kLPF	97.8 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	40kLPF	106.8 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.2 dB
S/N	"0" data	40kLPF	106.8 dB
S/N	"0" data	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.5 dB

fs=192kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	Results
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	40kLPF	96.4 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	40kLPF	106.8 dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.2 dB
S/N	"0" data	40kLPF	107.0 dB
S/N	"0" data	22kLPF, A-weighted	112.5 dB

■ Plots

1) ADC

[Measurement condition]

- Measurement Unit : Audio Precision System two Cascade
- MCLK : 256fs(fs=48kHz), 256fs(fs=96kHz)
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 48kHz, 96kHz
- BW : 20Hz~20kHz (fs=48kHz), 40Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz)
- Resolution : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=PVDD=DVDD=5V, TVDD=3.3V
- Interface : Internal DIT (fs=48kHz, 96kHz)
- Temperatur : Room Temp

fs=48kHz

- Figure 7. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =0dBFS)
- Figure 8. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =-60dBFS)
- Figure 9. FFT (noise floor)
- Figure 10. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 11. THD+N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 12. Linearity (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 13. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 14. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

fs=96kHz

- Figure 15. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =0dBFS)
- Figure 16. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =-60dBFS)
- Figure 17. FFT (noise floor)
- Figure 18. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 19. THD+N vs f_{in} (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 20. Linearity (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 21. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 22. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

FFT point=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equiripple

2) DAC

[Measurement Condition]

- Measurement Unit : Audio Precision System two Cascade
- MCLK : 256fs(fs=48kHz), 256fs(fs=96kHz), 128fs(fs=192kHz)
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 48kHz, 96kHz, 192kHz
- BW : 20Hz~20kHz (fs=48kHz), 40Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz), 40Hz~80kHz (fs=192kHz)
- Resolution : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=PVDD=DVDD=5V, TVDD=3.3V
- Interface : Internal DIR (48kHz, 96kHz, 192kHz)
- Temperature : Room Temp

fs=48kHz

- Figure 23. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =0dBFS)
- Figure 24. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =-60dBFS)
- Figure 25. FFT (noise floor)
- Figure 26. FFT (out-of-band noise)
- Figure 27. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 28. THD+N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 29. Linearity (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 30. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 31. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

fs=96kHz

- Figure 32. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =0dBFS)
- Figure 33. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =-60dBFS)
- Figure 34. FFT (noise floor)
- Figure 35. FFT (out-of-band noise)
- Figure 36. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 37. THD+N vs fin (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 38. Linearity (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 39. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 40. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

fs=192kHz

- Figure 41. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =0dBFS)
- Figure 42. FFT (Input Frequency =1kHz, Input Level =-60dBFS)
- Figure 43. FFT (noise floor)
- Figure 44. FFT (out-of-band noise)
- Figure 45. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 46. THD+N vs fin (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 47. Linearity (Input Frequency =1kHz)
- Figure 48. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)
- Figure 49. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

FFT point=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equiripple

1.ADC

(ADC fs=48kHz)

AKM

Red=Lch,Blue=Rch

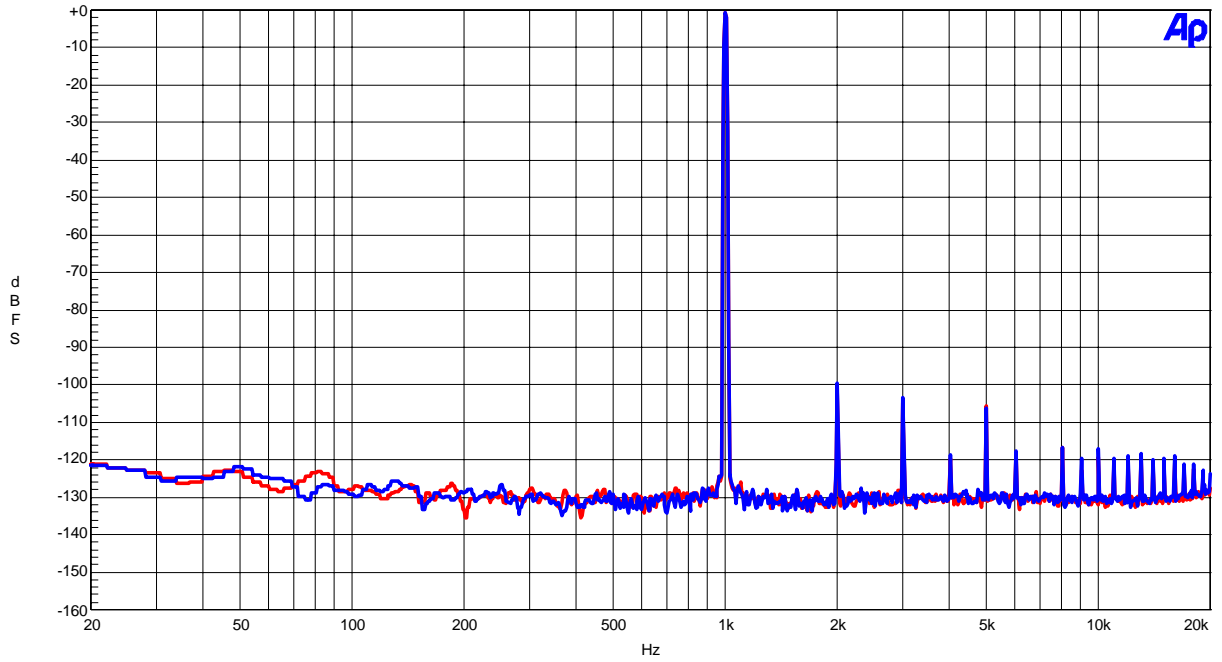


Figure 8. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz,Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

AKM

Red=Lch,Blue=Rch

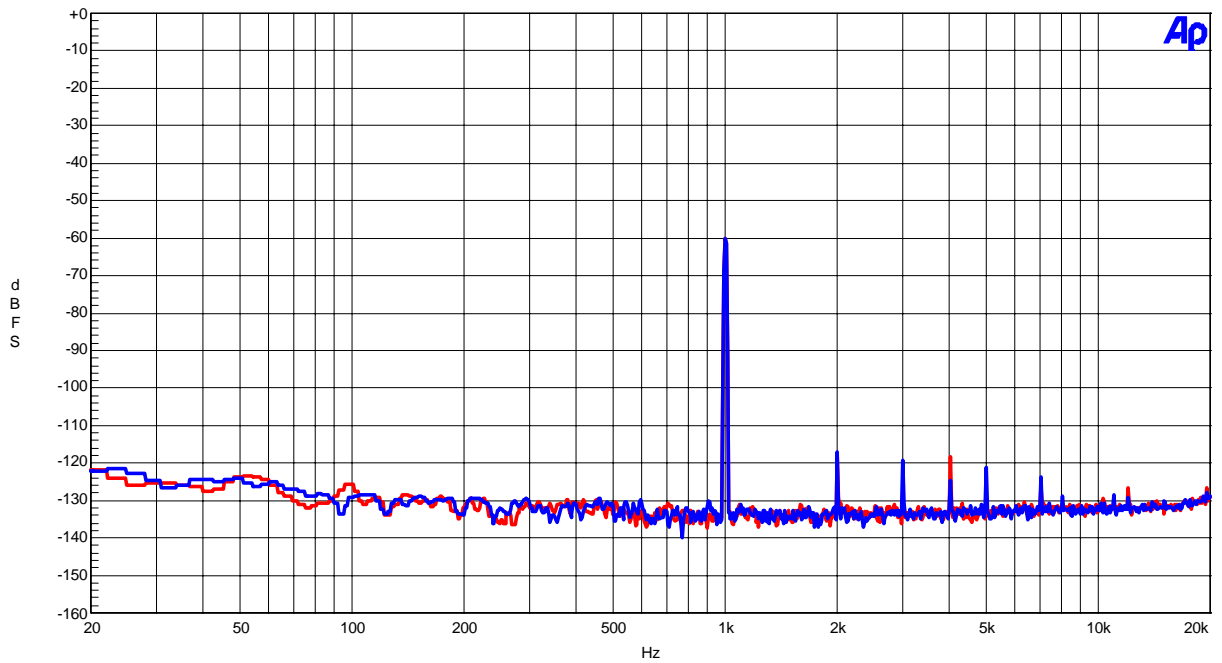


Figure 9. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz,Input Level=-60dBFS)

(ADC fs=48kHz)

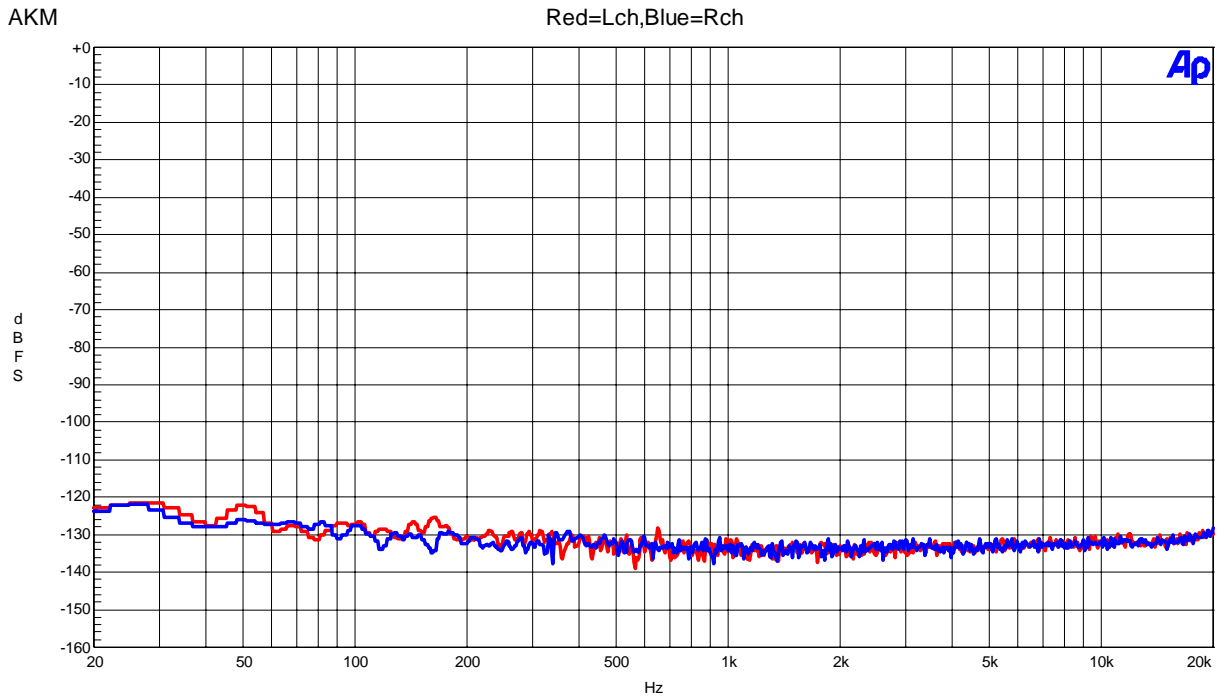


Figure 10. FFT(noise floor)

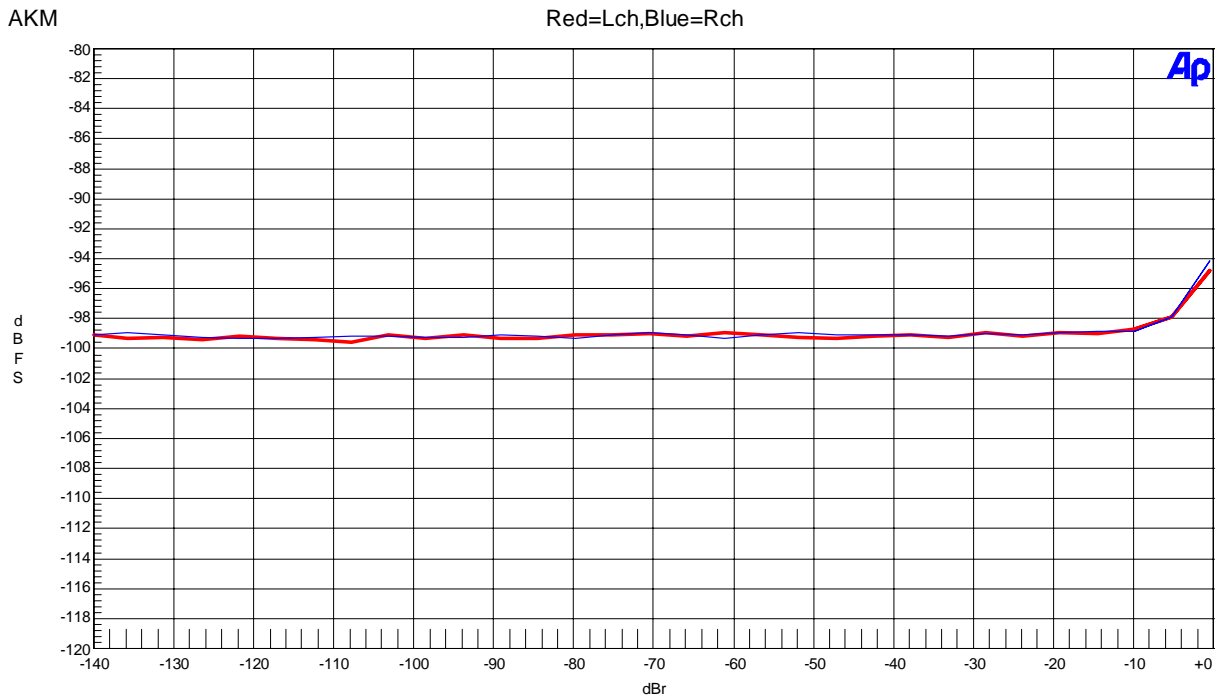


Figure 11. THD + N vs Input Level(Input Frequency=1kHz)

(ADC fs=48kHz)

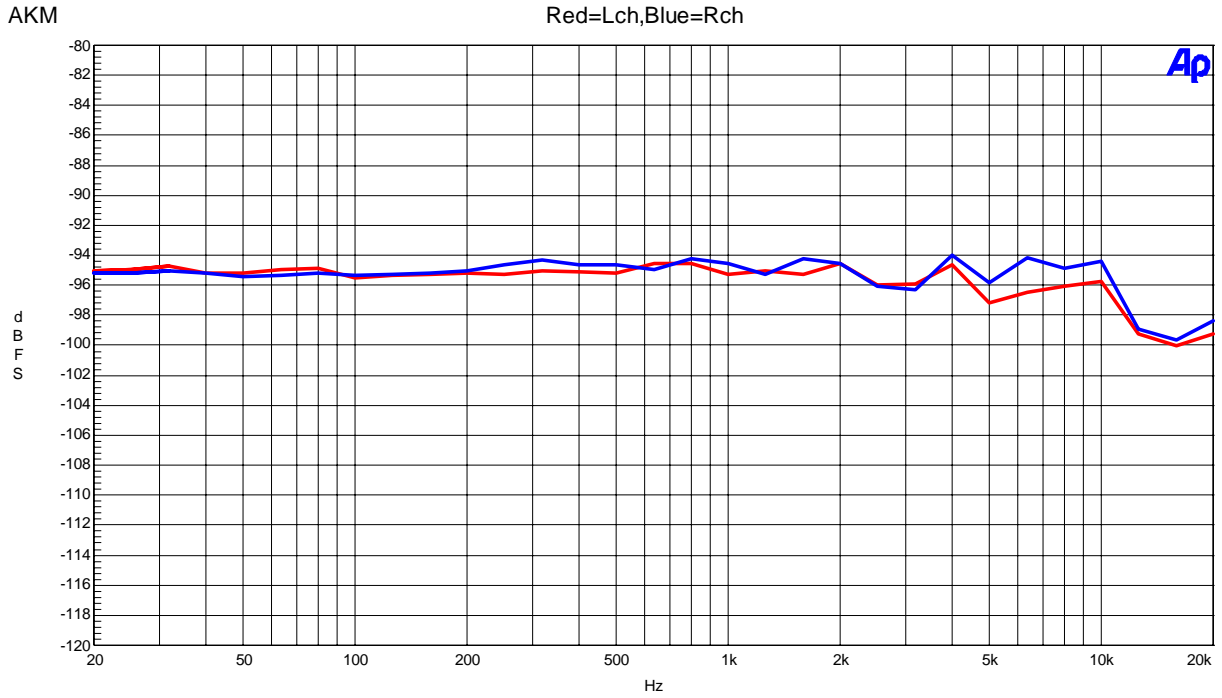


Figure 12. THD + N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

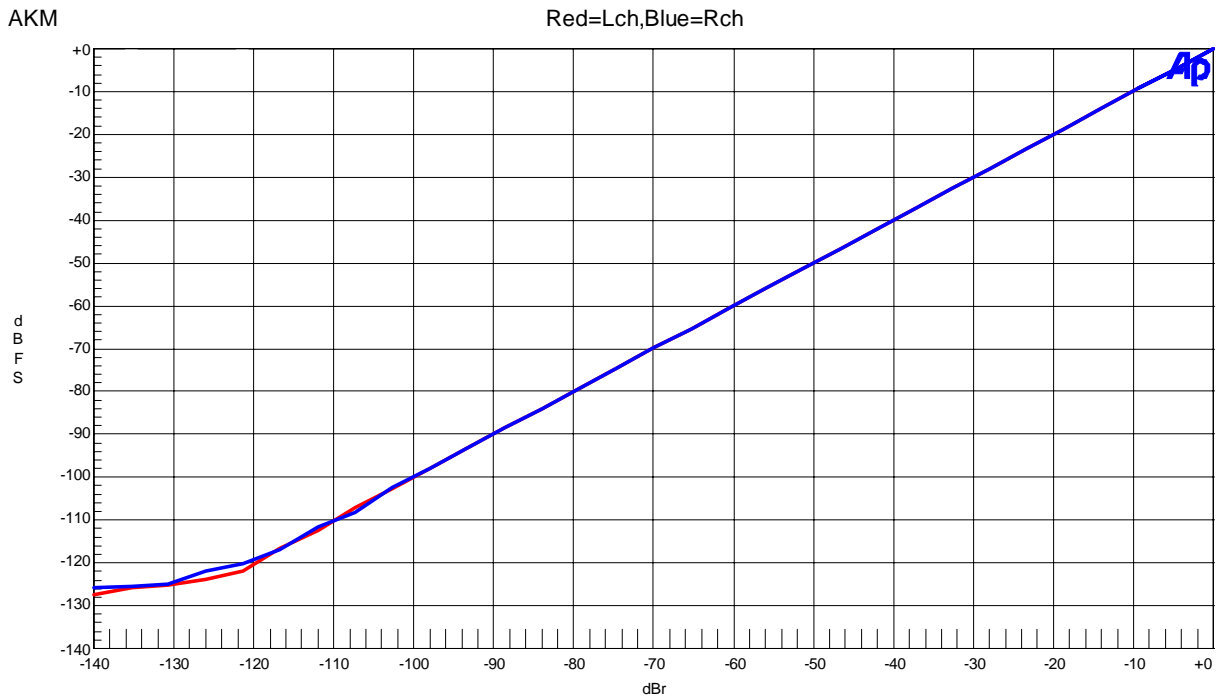


Figure 13. Linearity (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(ADC fs=48kHz)

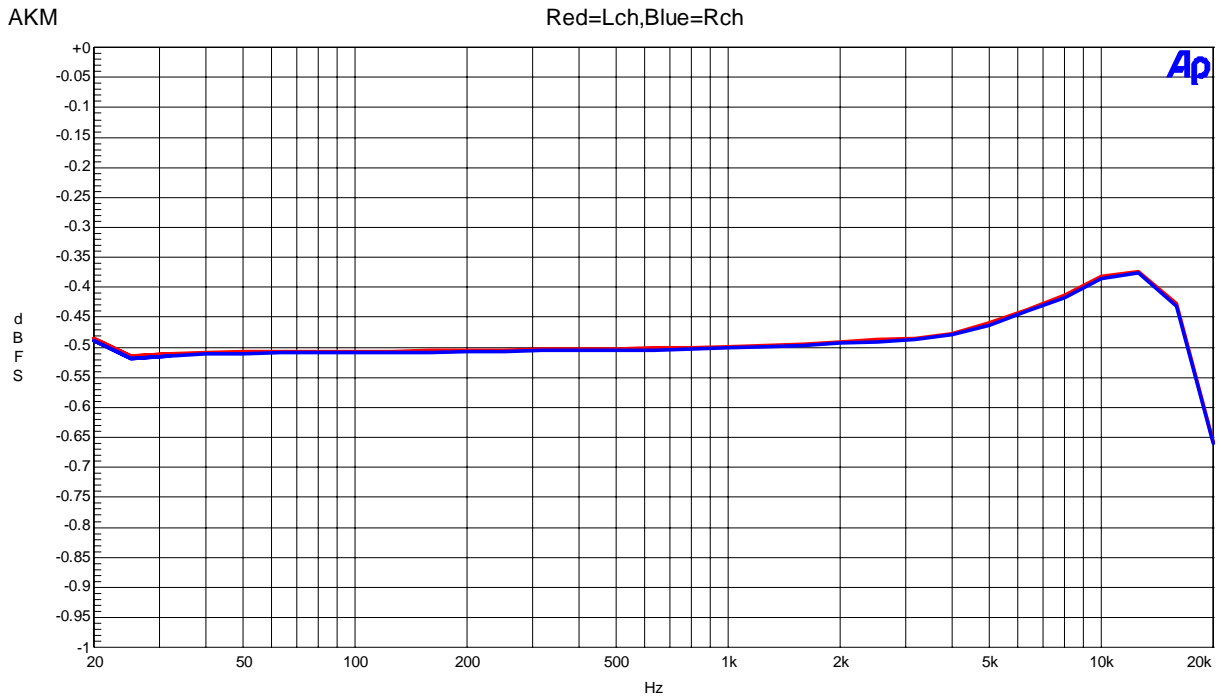


Figure 14. Frequency Response(including input RC filter) (Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

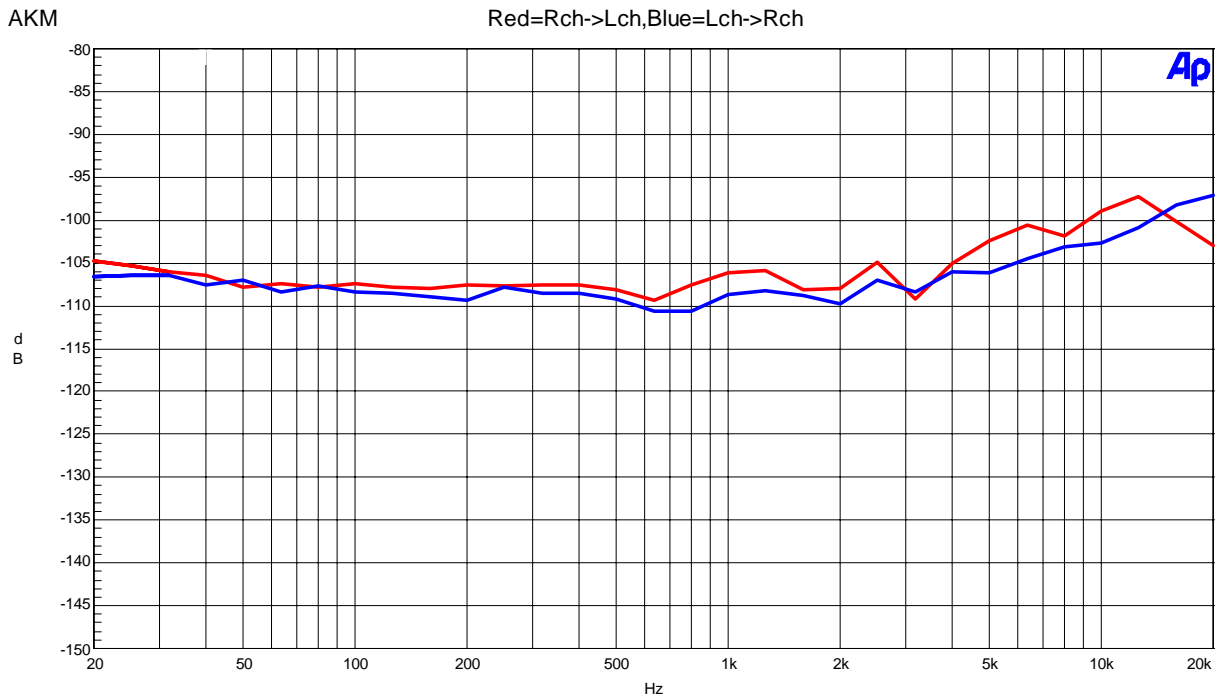


Figure 15. Crosstalk (Upper@ 1k = Rch, Lower@ 1k = Lch)

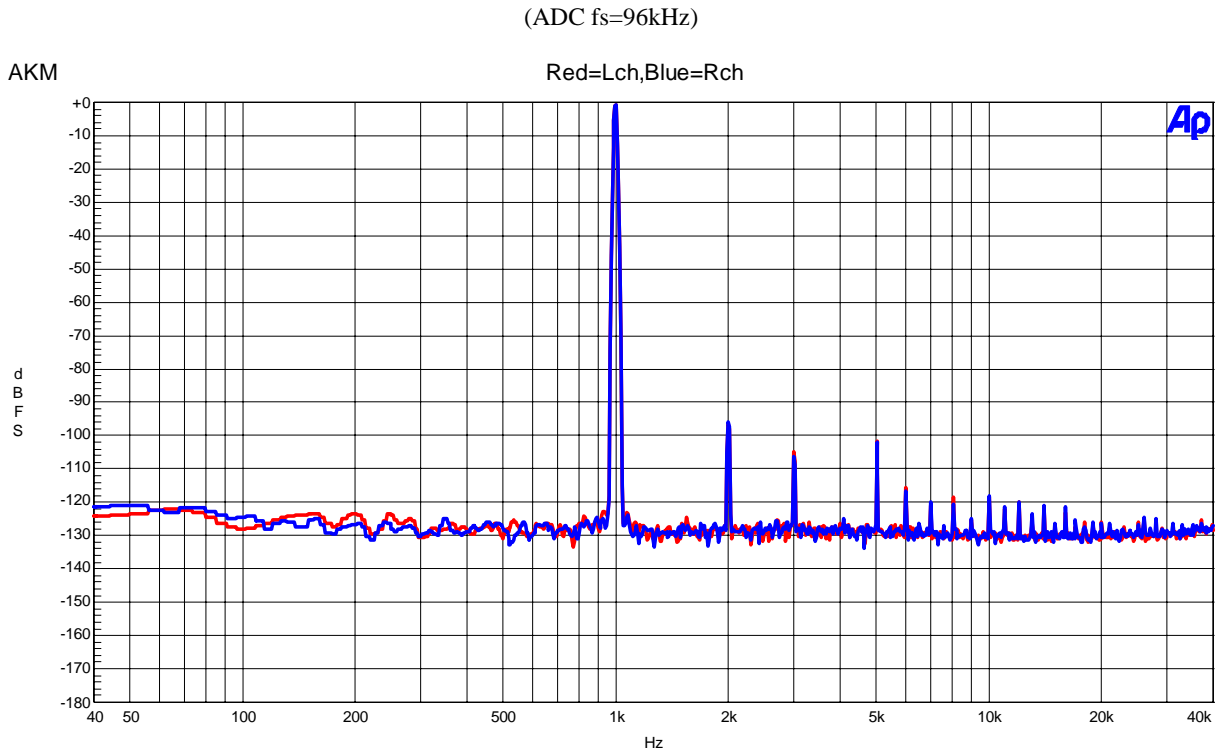


Figure 16. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz,Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

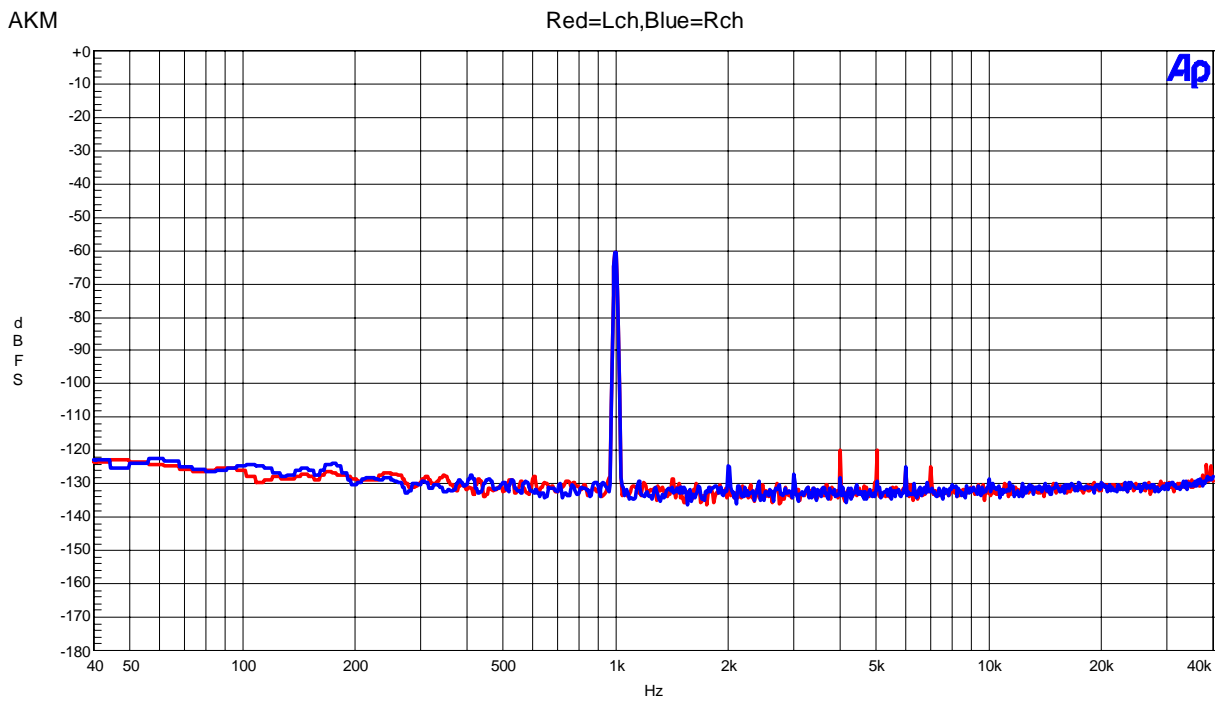


Figure 17. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz,Input Level=-60dBFS)

(ADC fs=96kHz)

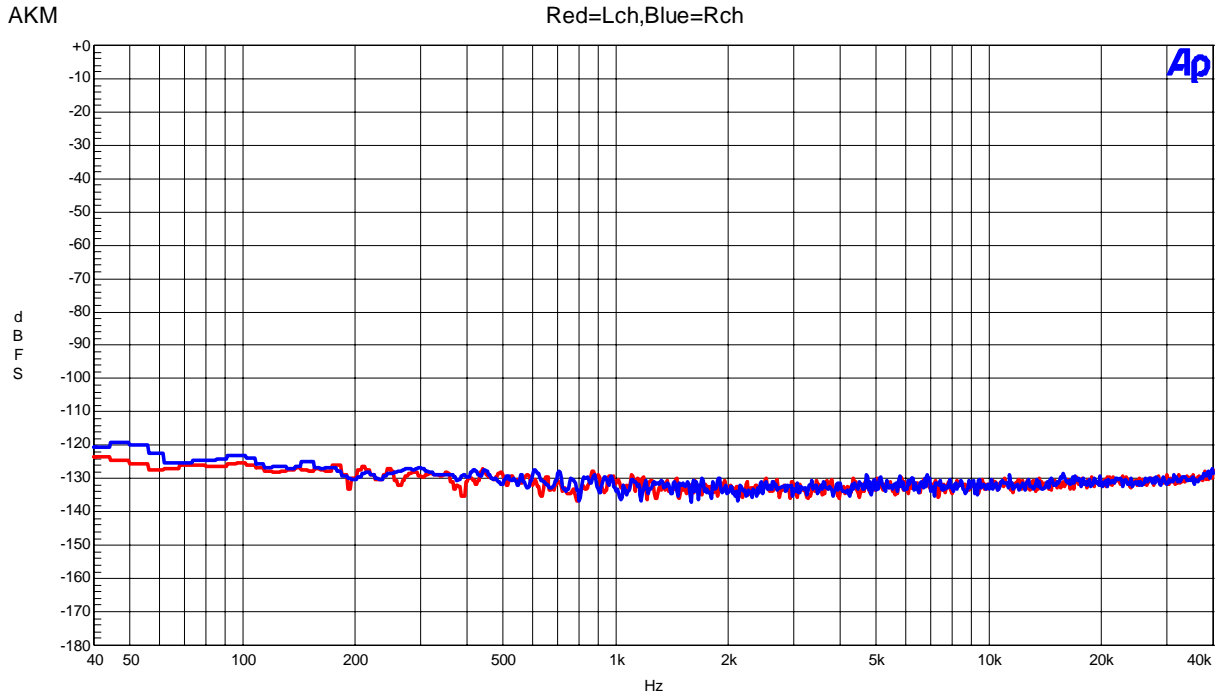


Figure 18. FFT(Noise floor)

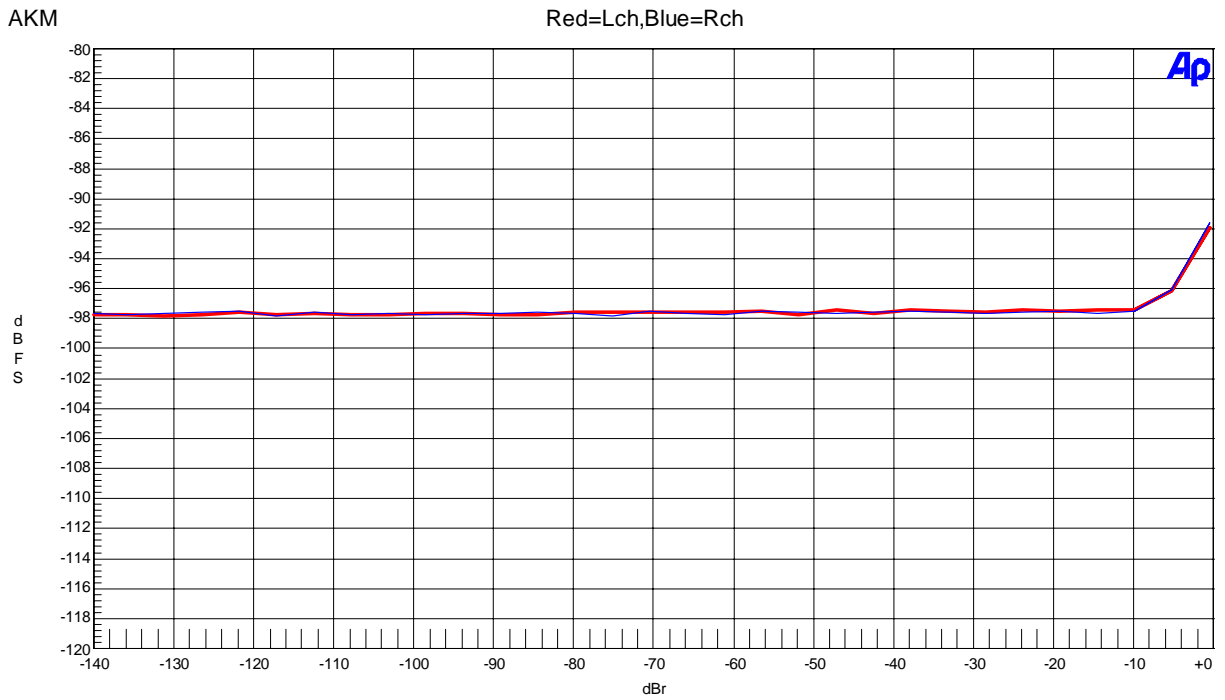


Figure 19. THD + N vs Input Level (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(ADC fs=96kHz)

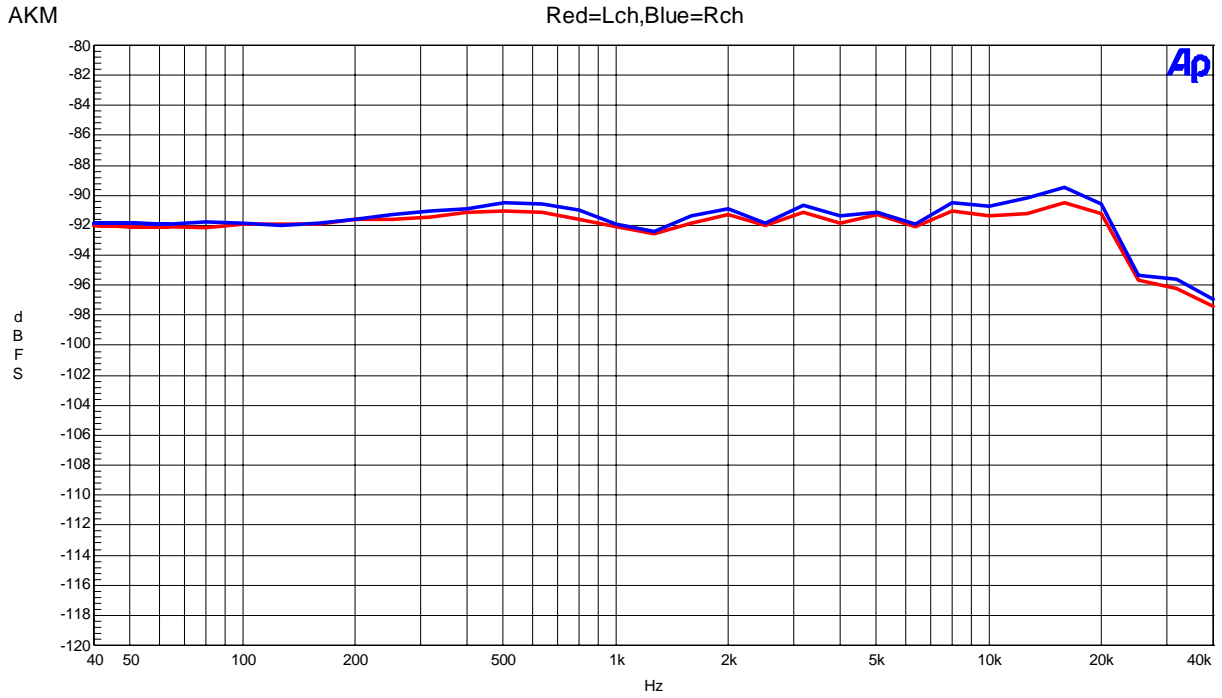


Figure 20. THD + N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

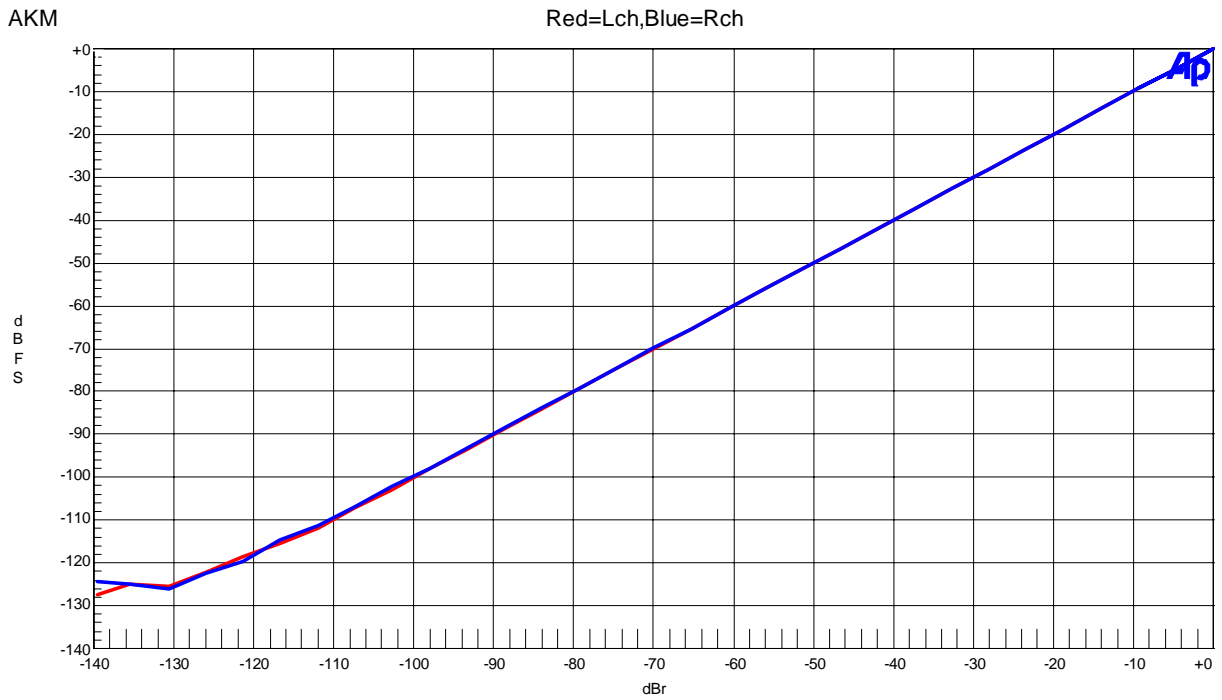


Figure 21. Linearity (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(ADC fs=96kHz)

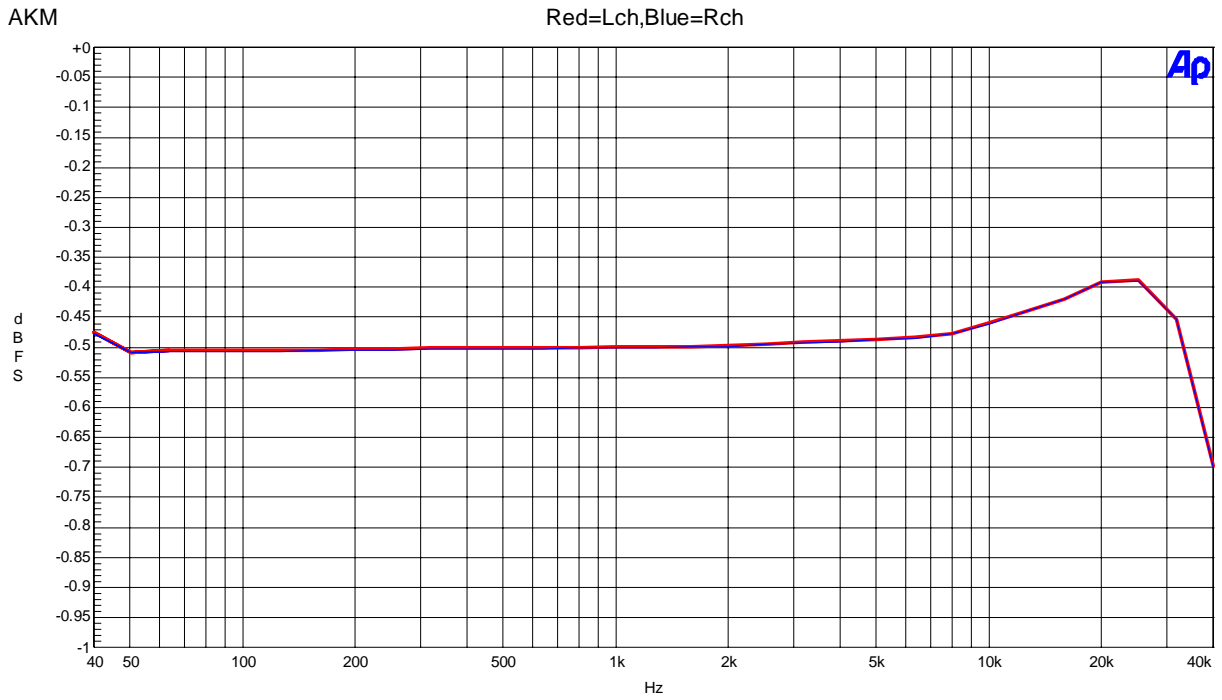


Figure 22. Frequency Response (including input RC filter) (Input Level=-0.5dBFS)

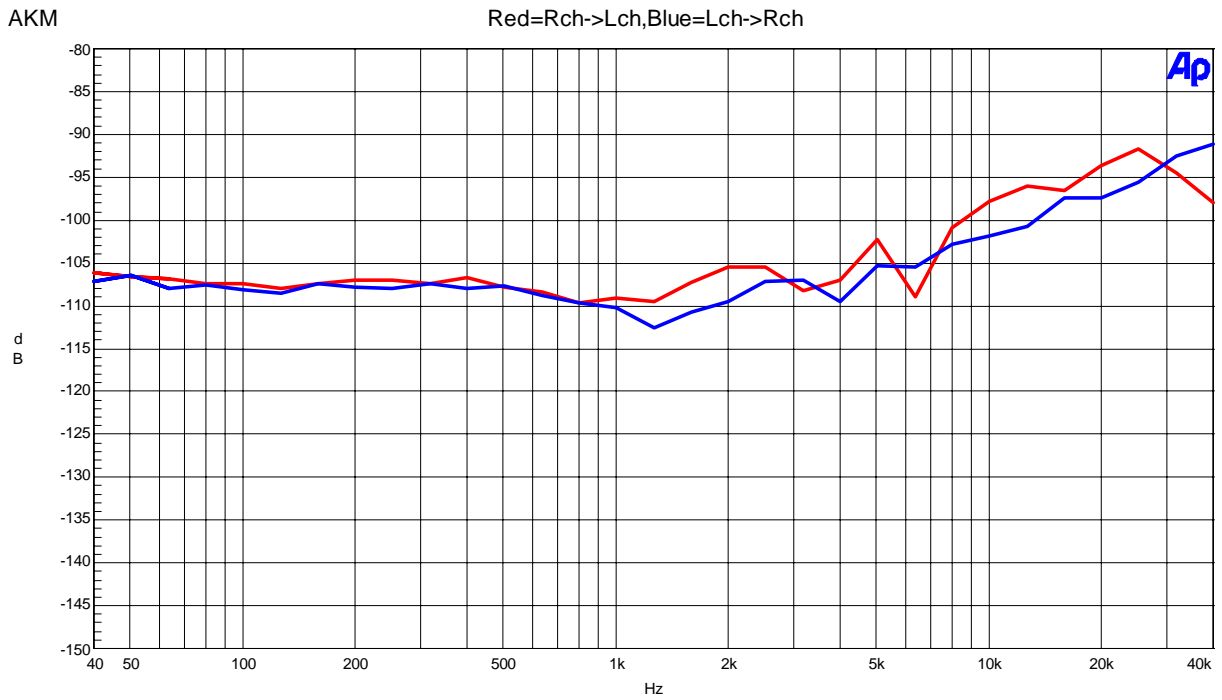


Figure 23. Crosstalk (Upper = Rch, Lower = Lch)

2.DAC

(DAC fs=48kHz)

AKM

Red=Lch,Blue=Rch

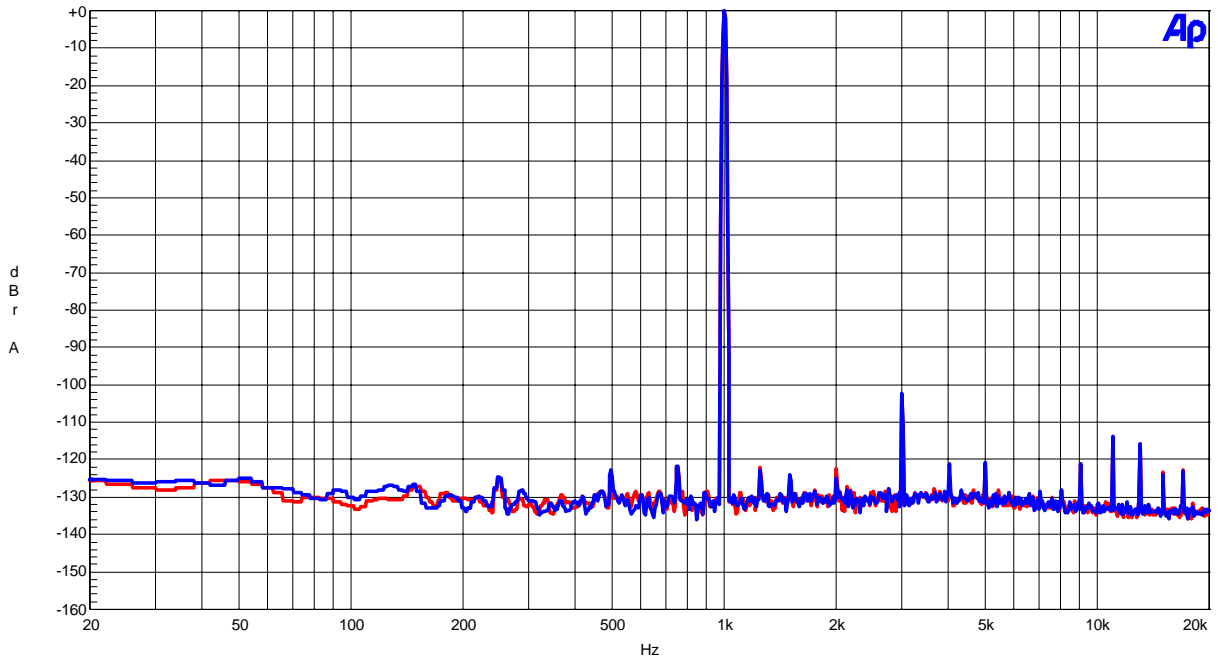


Figure 24. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

AKM

Red=Lch,Blue=Rch

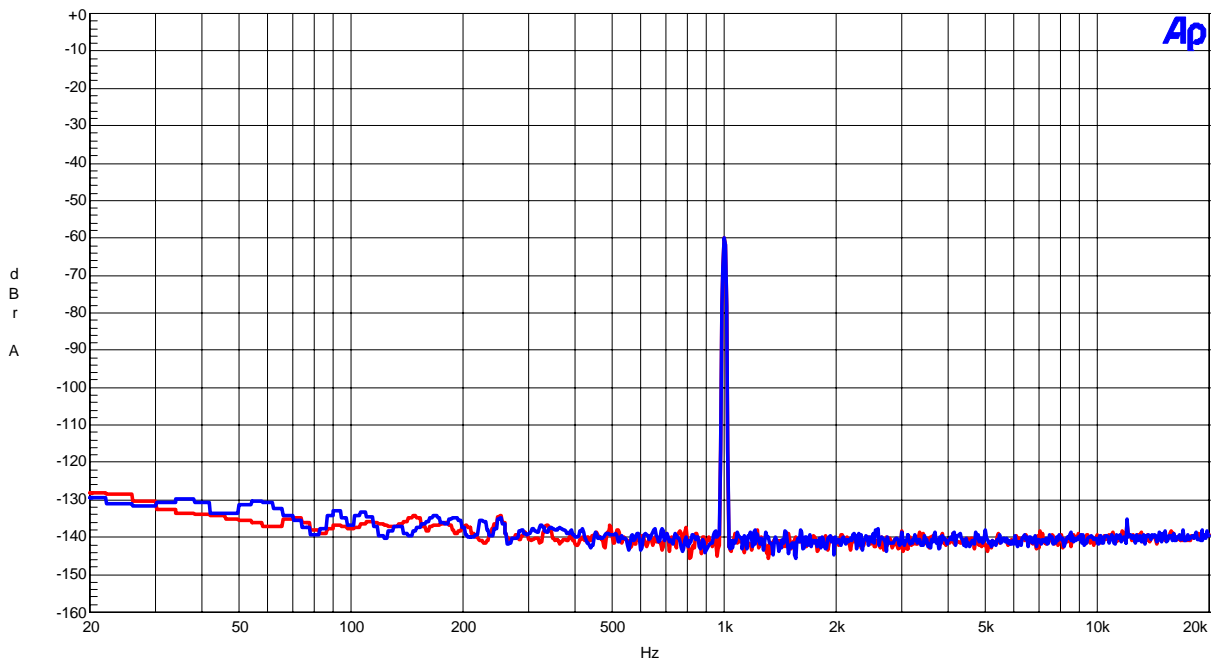


Figure 25. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=-60dBFS)

(DAC fs=48kHz)

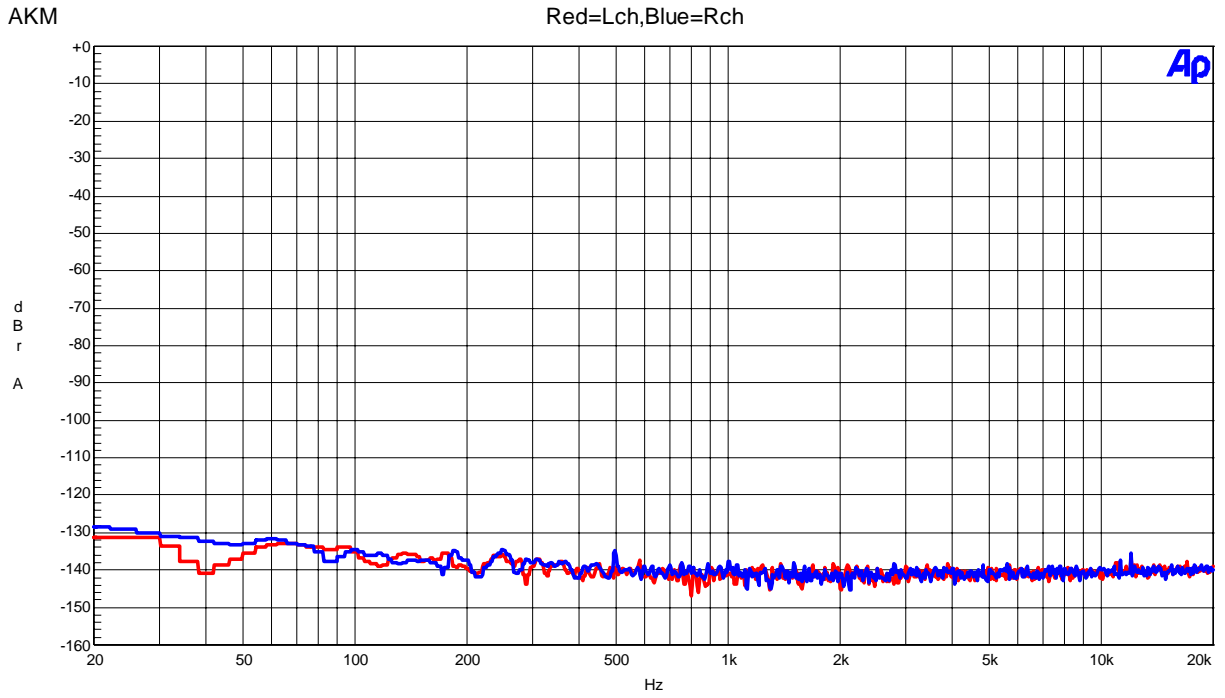


Figure 26. FFT(noise floor)

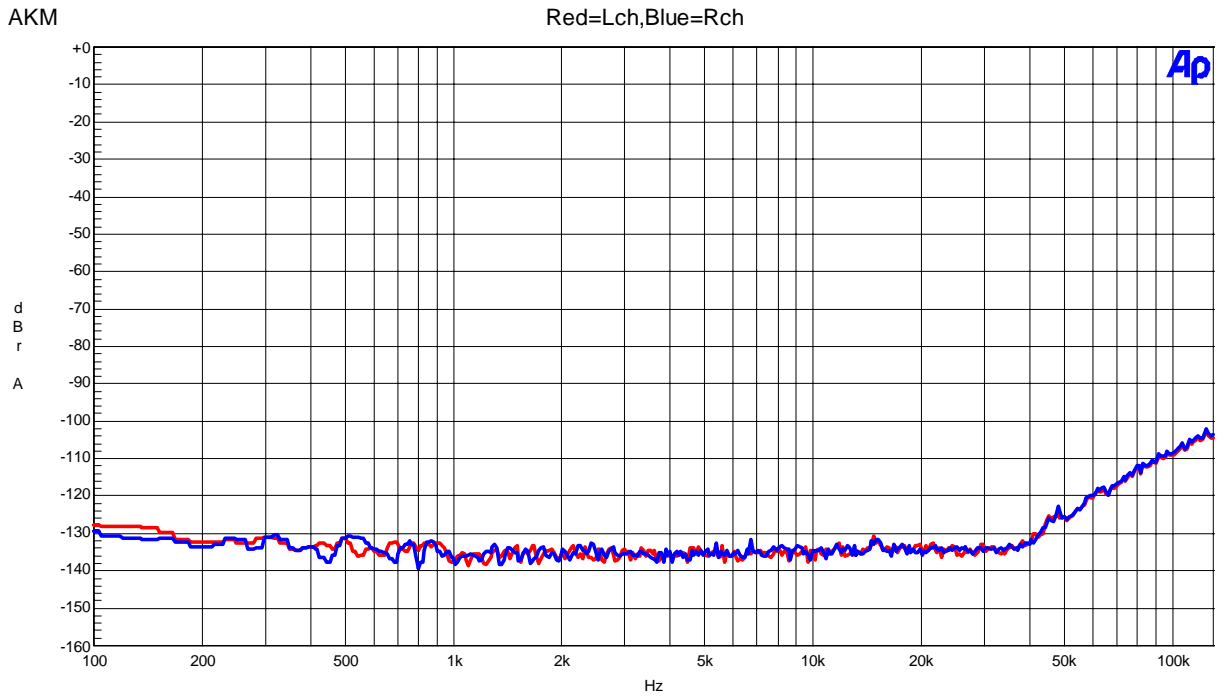


Figure 27. FFT(out-of-band noise)

(DAC fs=48kHz)

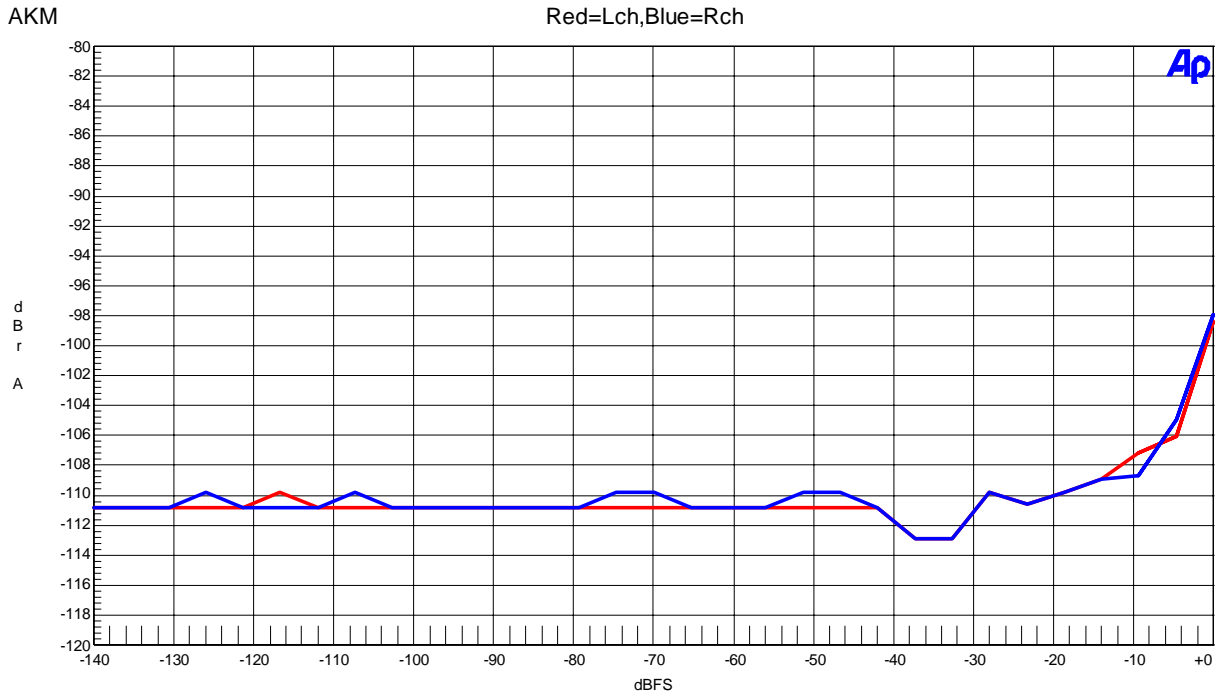


Figure 28. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency=1kHz)

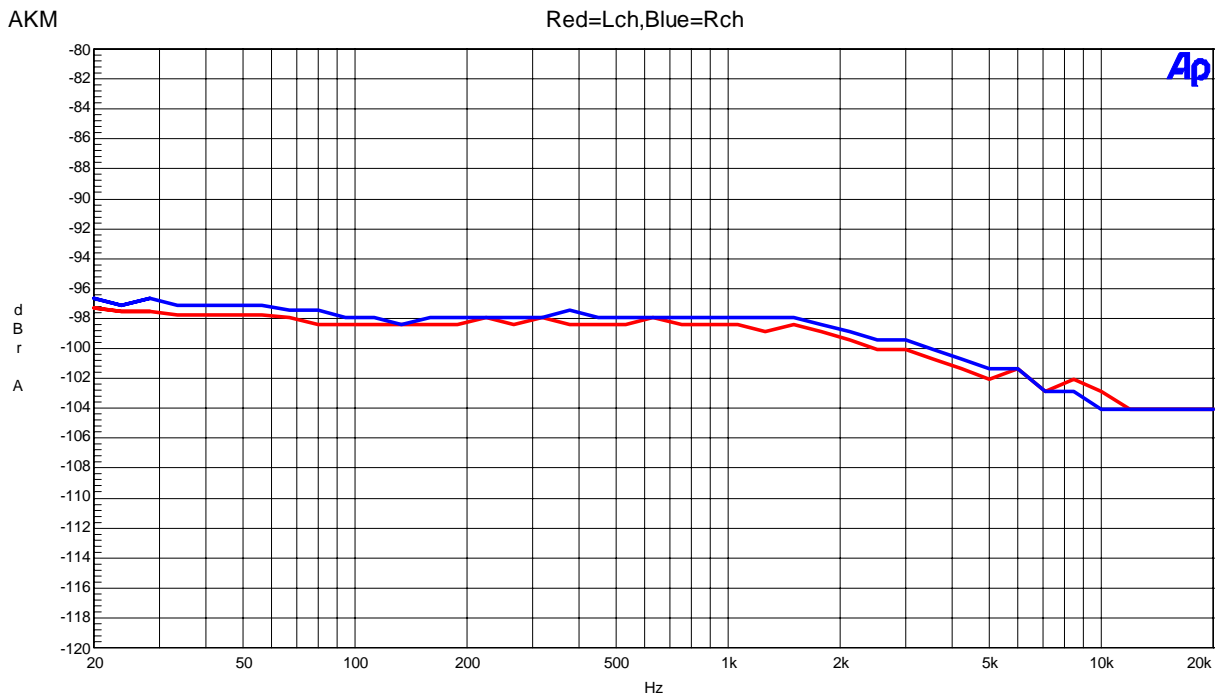


Figure 29. THD+N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=0dBFS)

(DAC fs=48kHz)

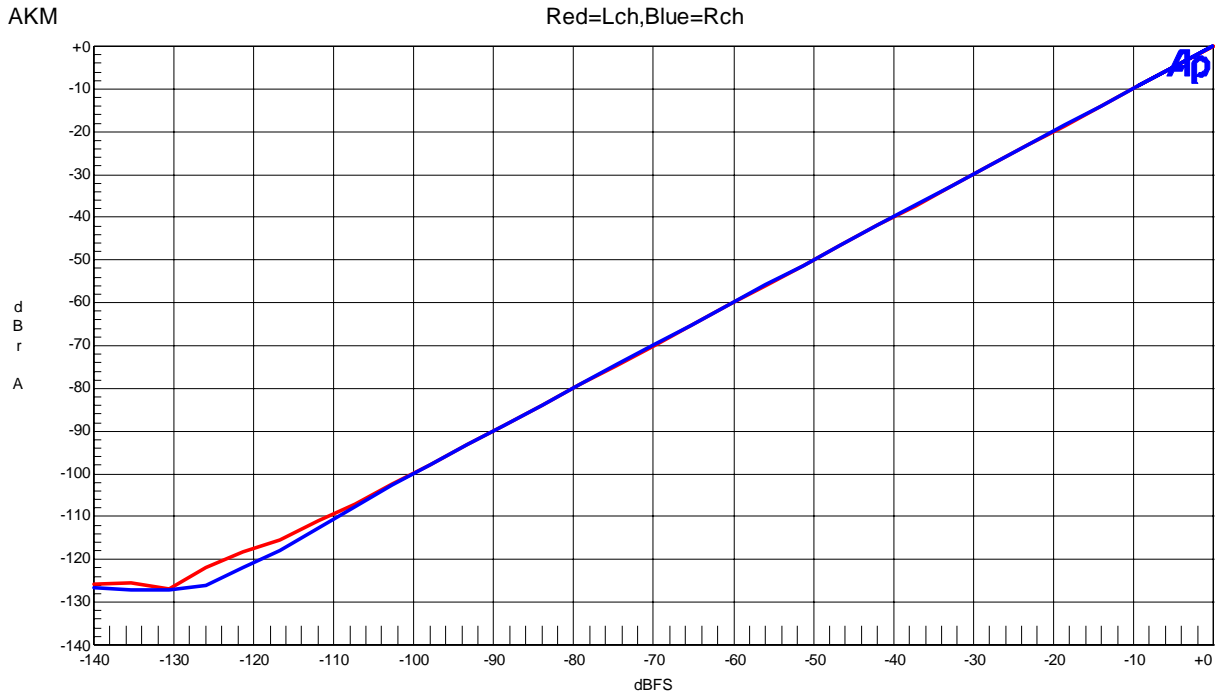


Figure 30. Linearity (Input Frequency=1kHz)

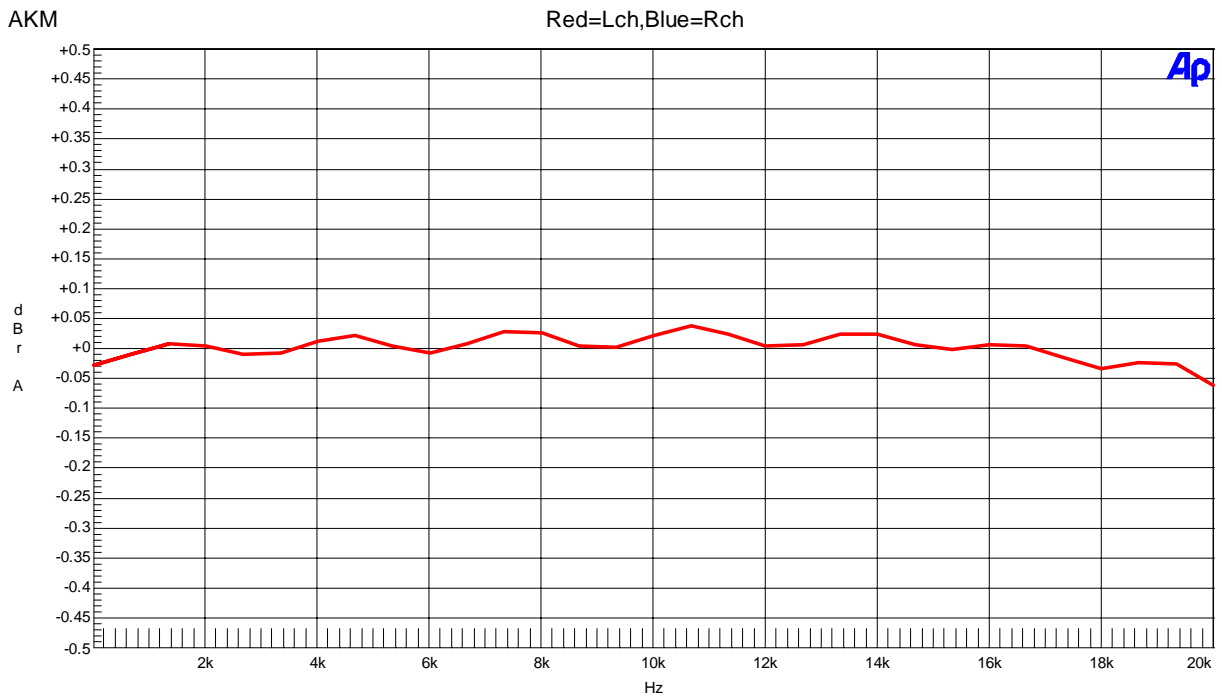


Figure 31. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)

(DAC fs=48kHz)

AKM

Red=Rch->Lch,Blue=Lch->Rch

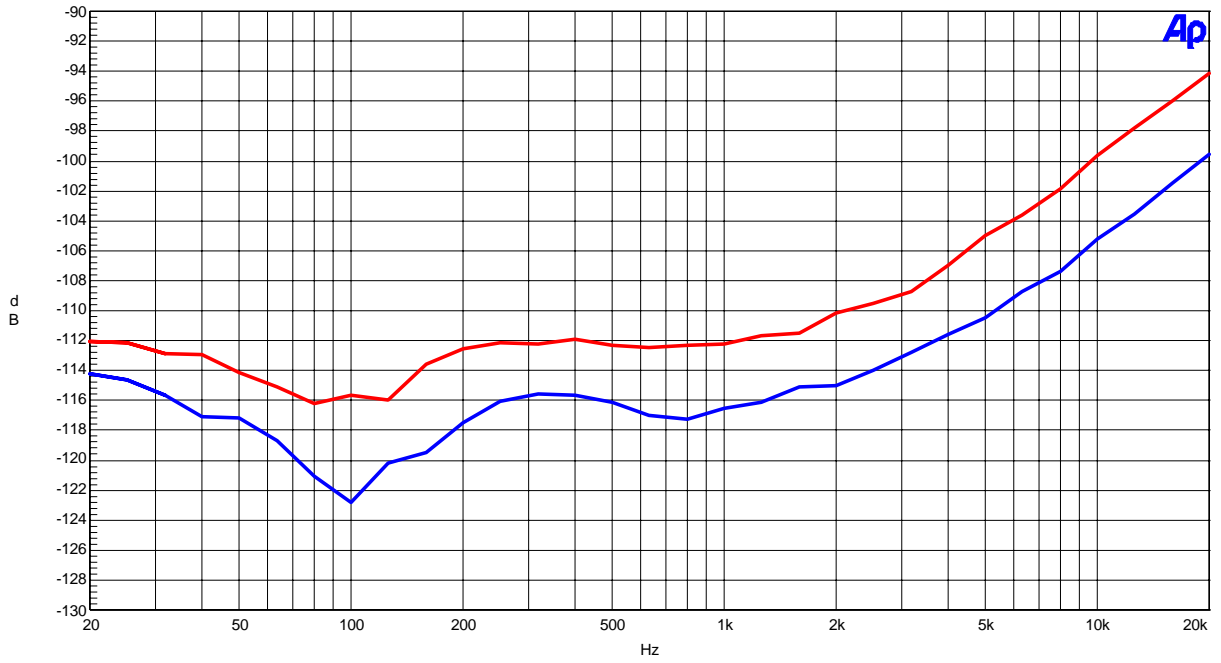


Figure 32. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

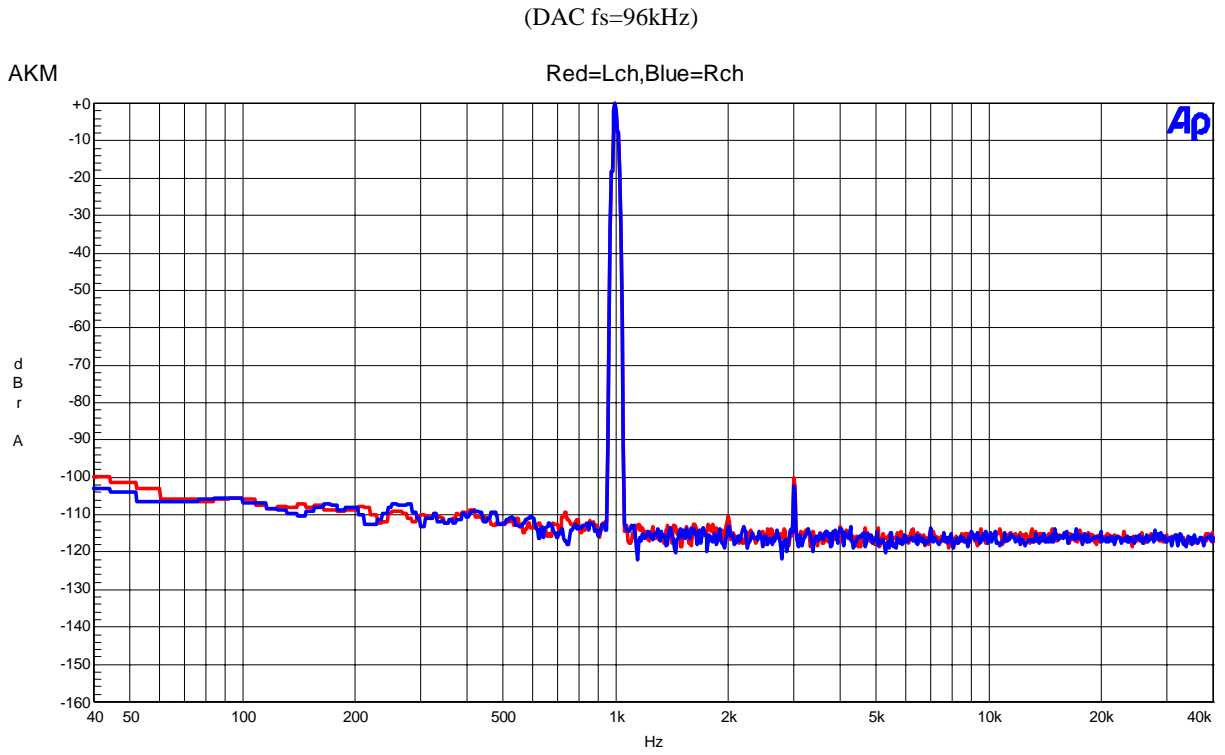


Figure 33. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

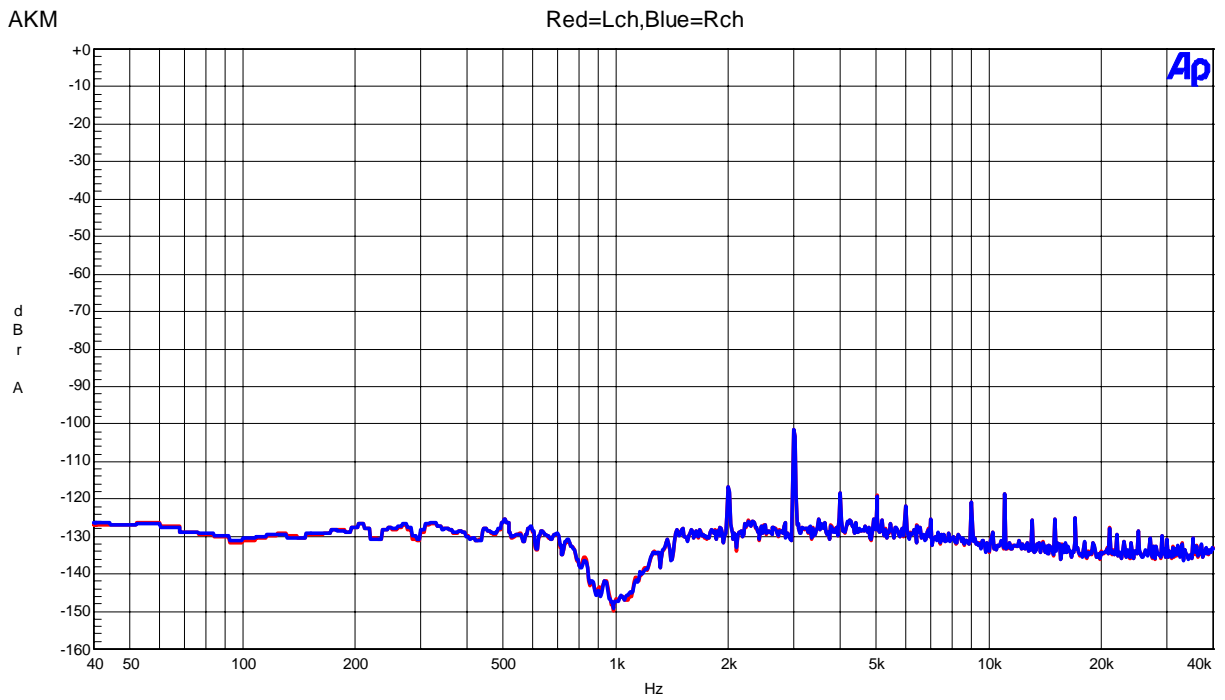


Figure 34. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS,Notch-on)

(DAC fs=96kHz)

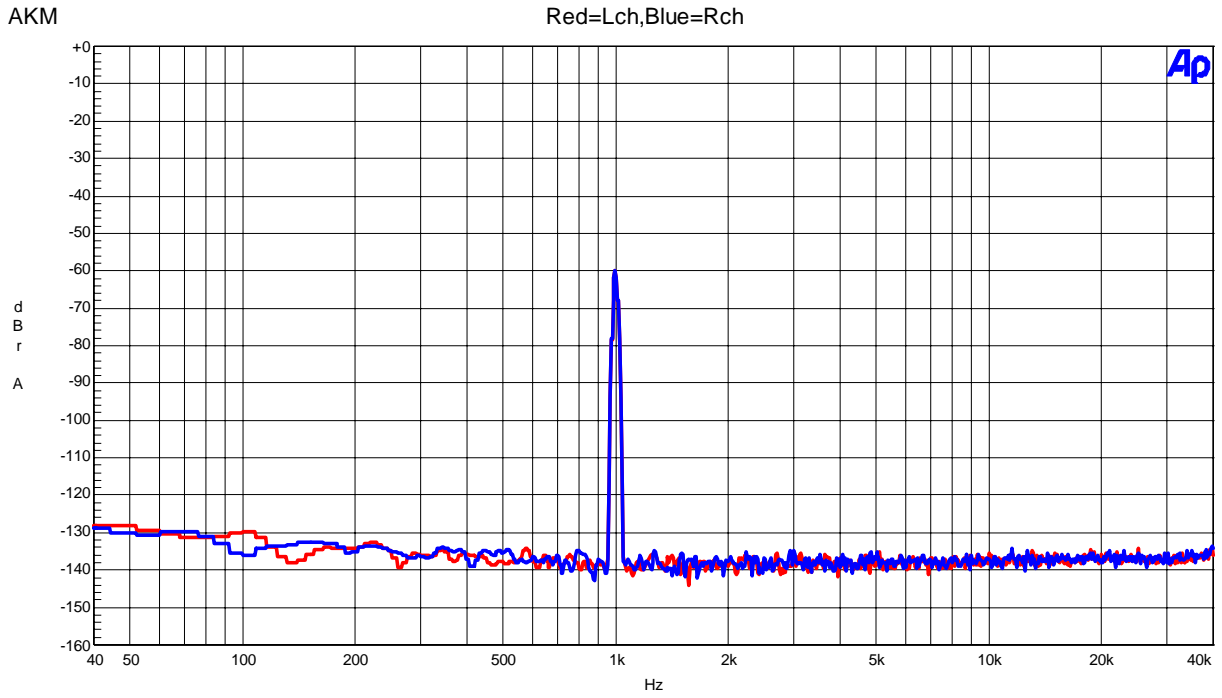


Figure 35. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=-60dBFS)

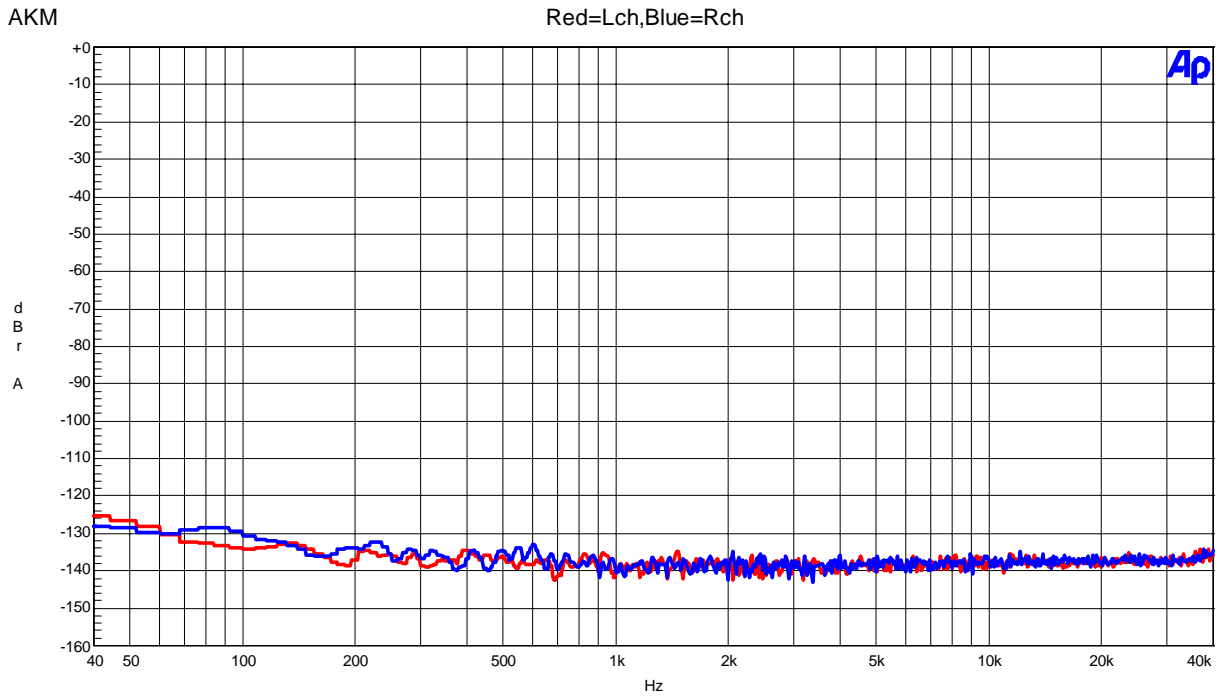


Figure 36. FFT(noise floor)

(DAC fs=96kHz)

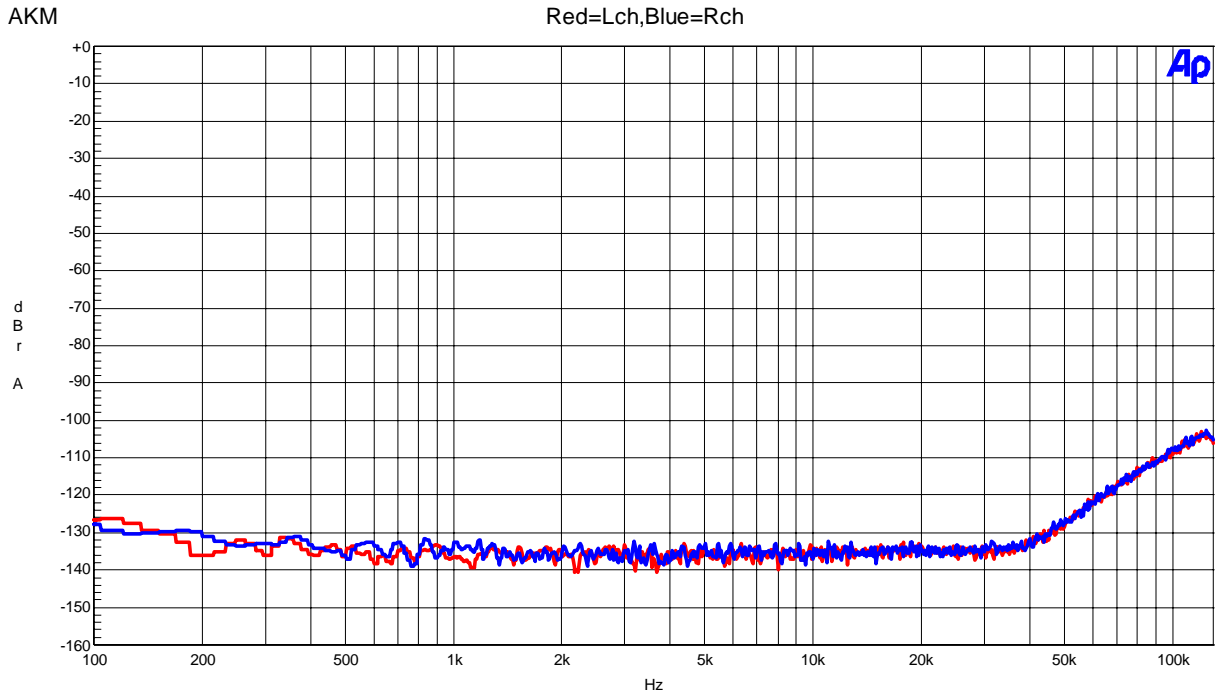


Figure 37. FFT (out-of-band noise)

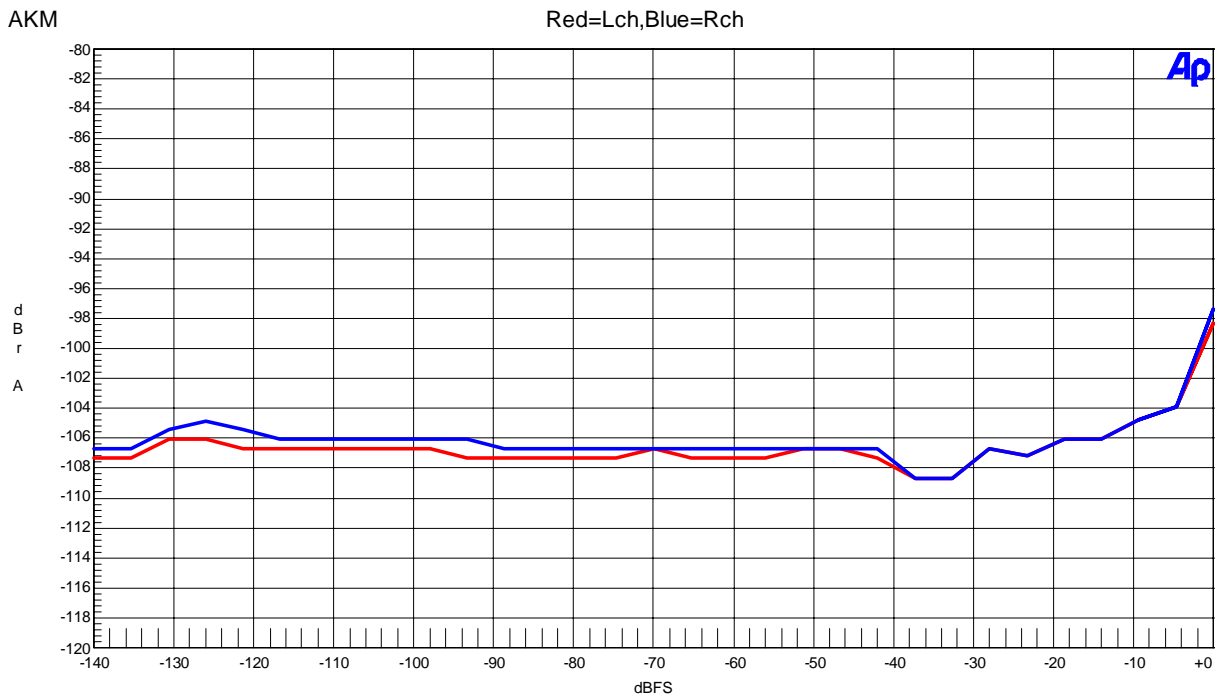


Figure 38. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(DAC fs=96kHz)

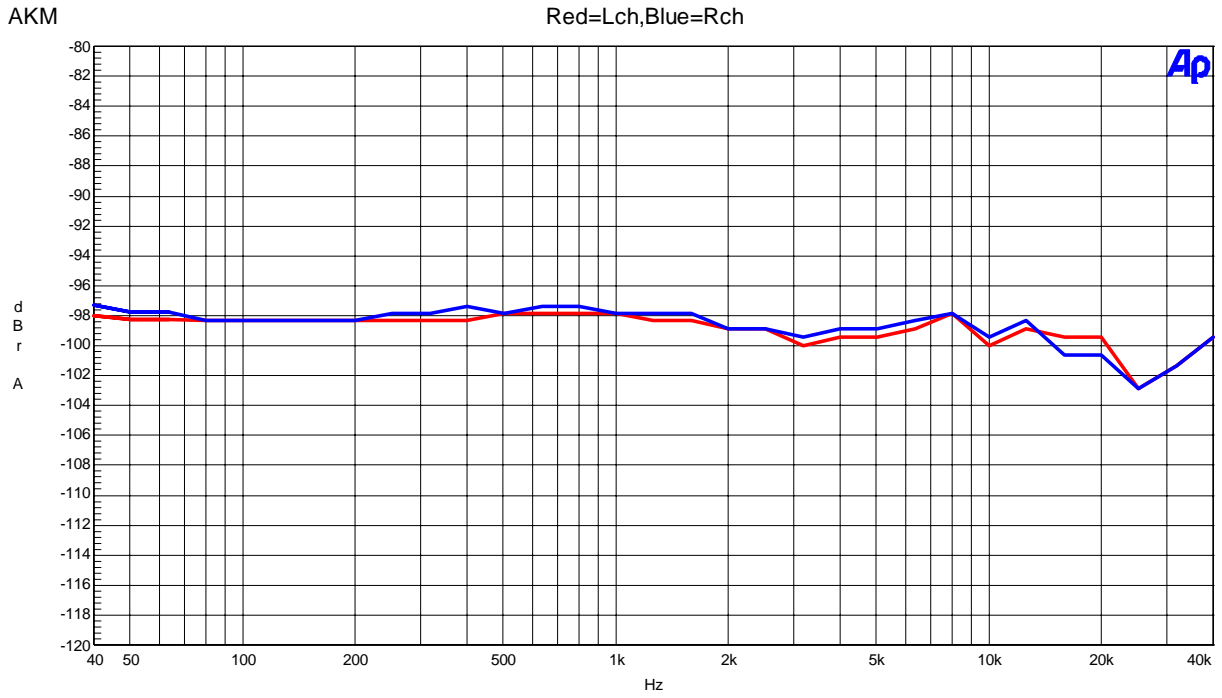


Figure 39. THD+N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=0dBFS)

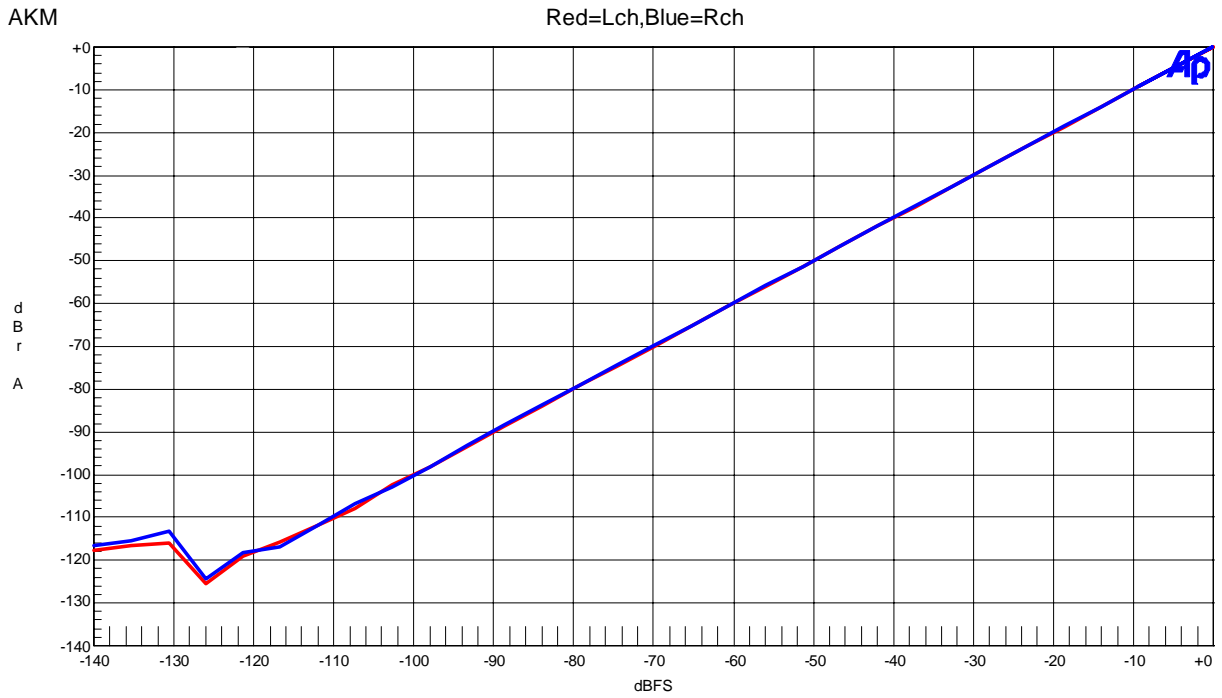


Figure 40. Linearity (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(DAC fs=96kHz)

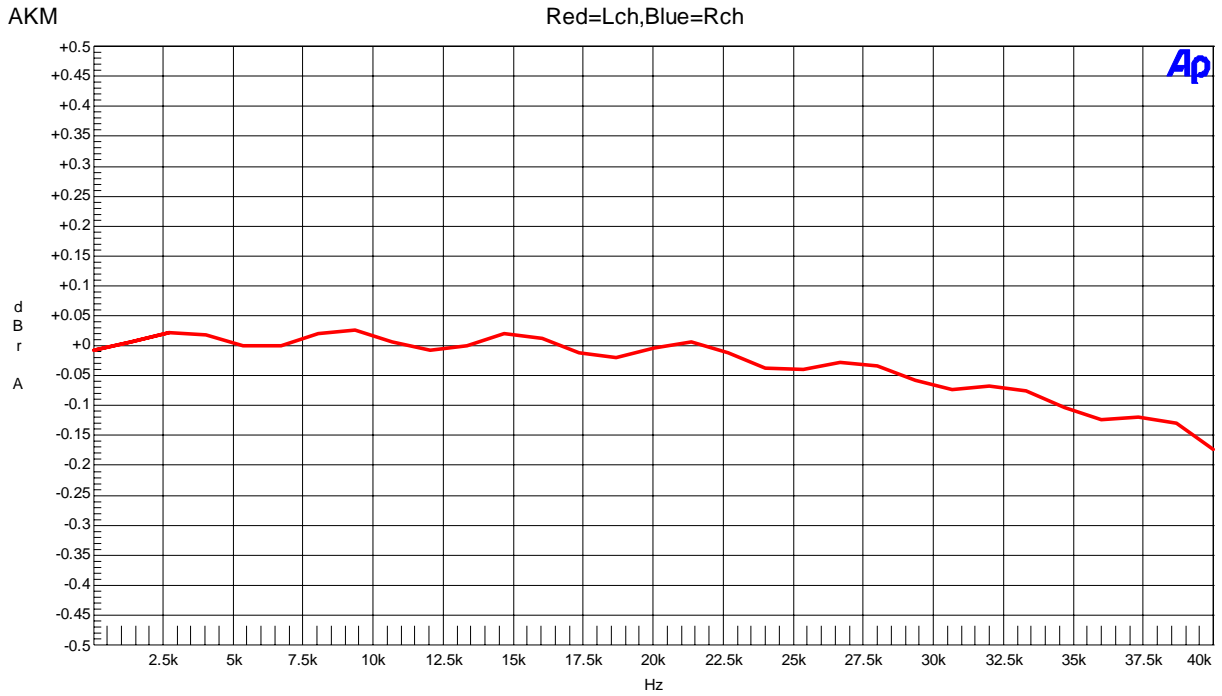


Figure 41. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)

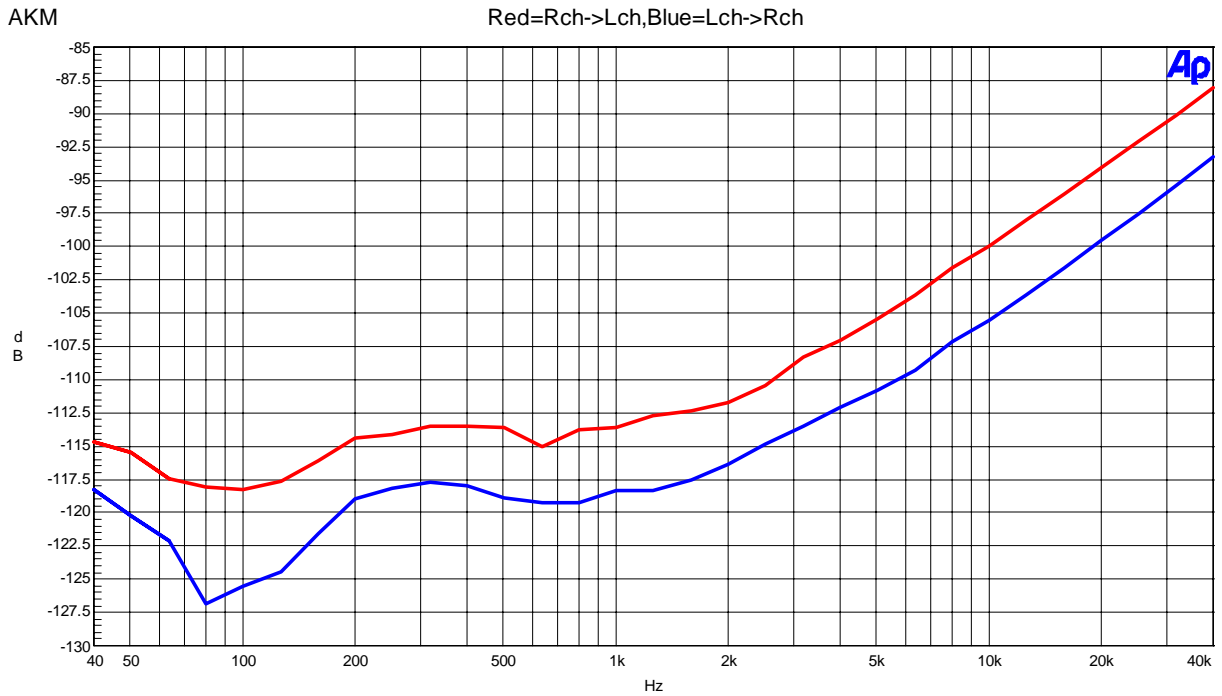


Figure 42. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

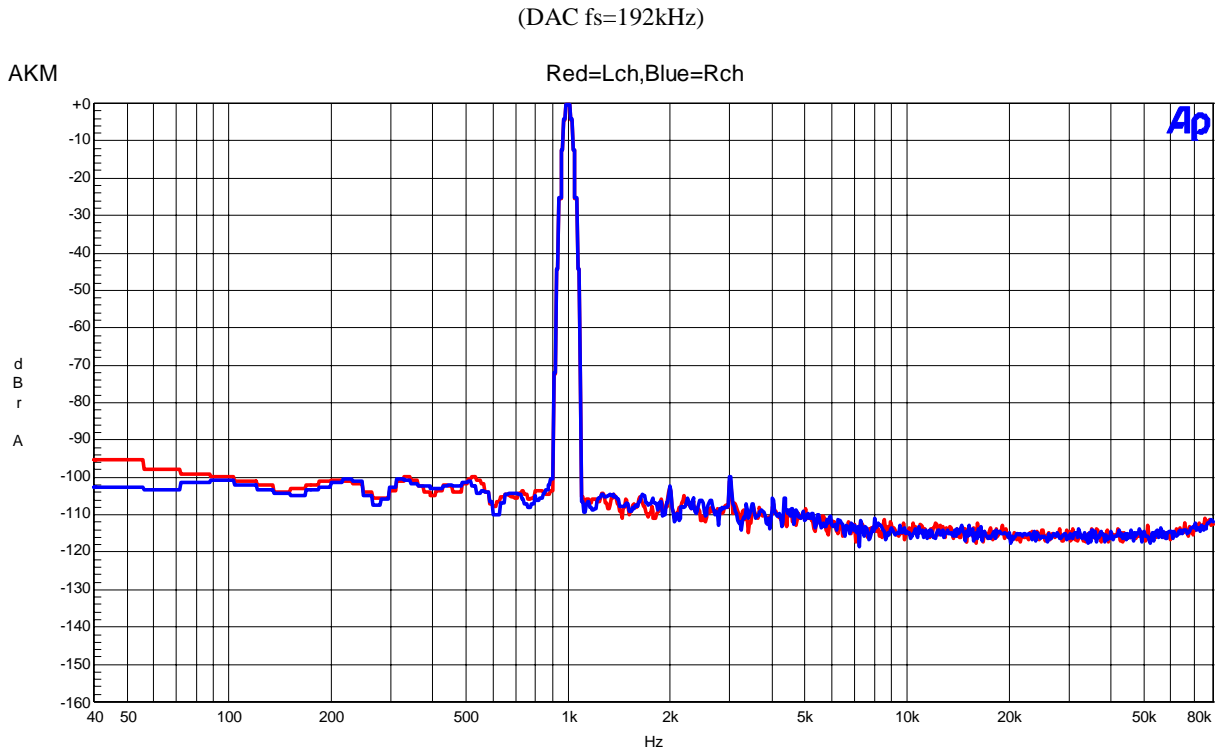


Figure 43. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

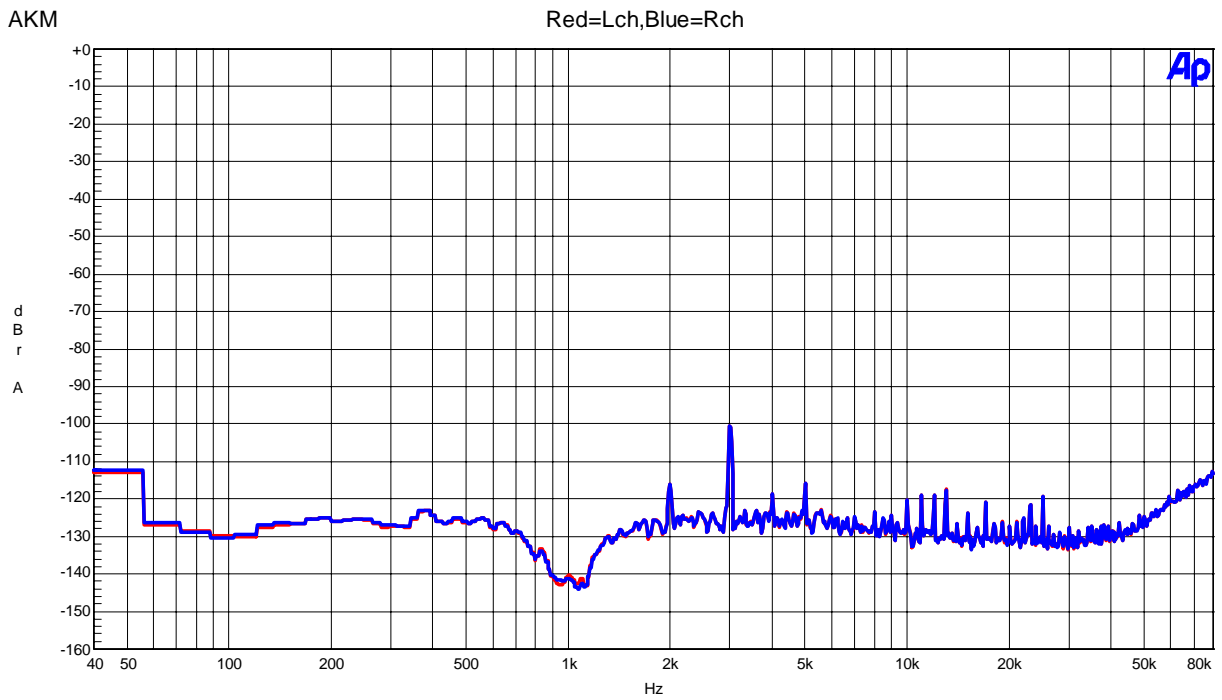


Figure 44. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS,Notch-on)

(DAC fs=192kHz)

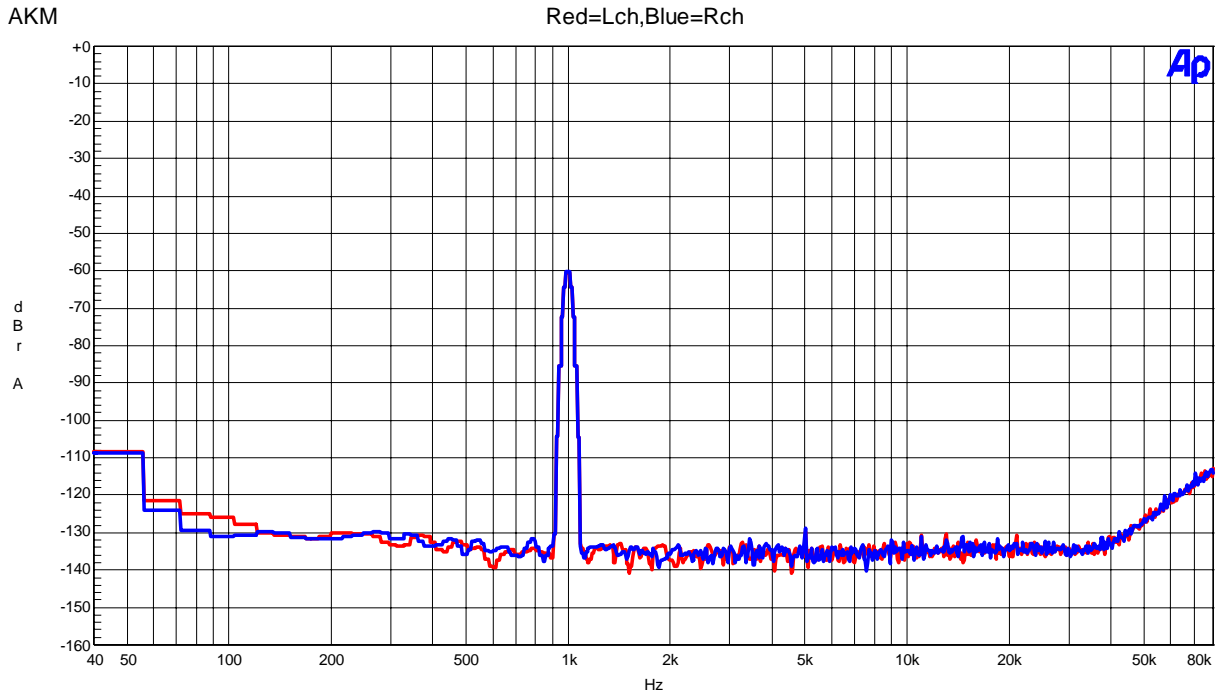


Figure 45. FFT(Input Frequency=1kHz, Input Level=-60dBFS)

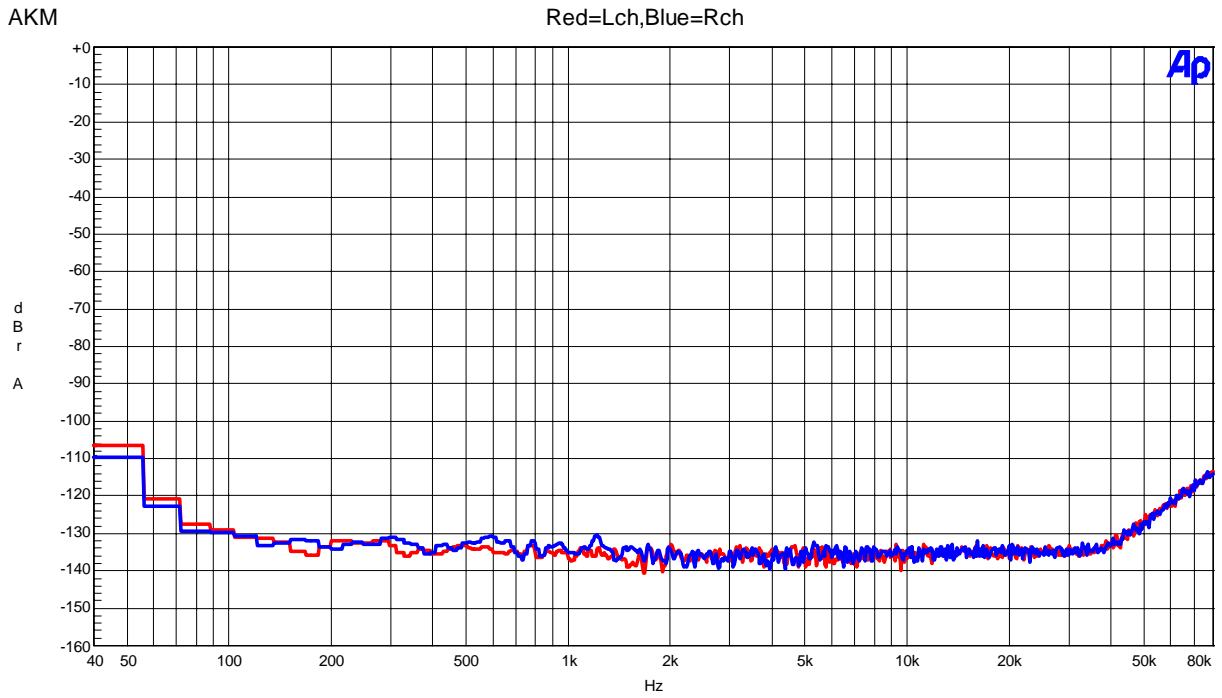


Figure 46. FFT(noise floor)

(DAC fs=192kHz)

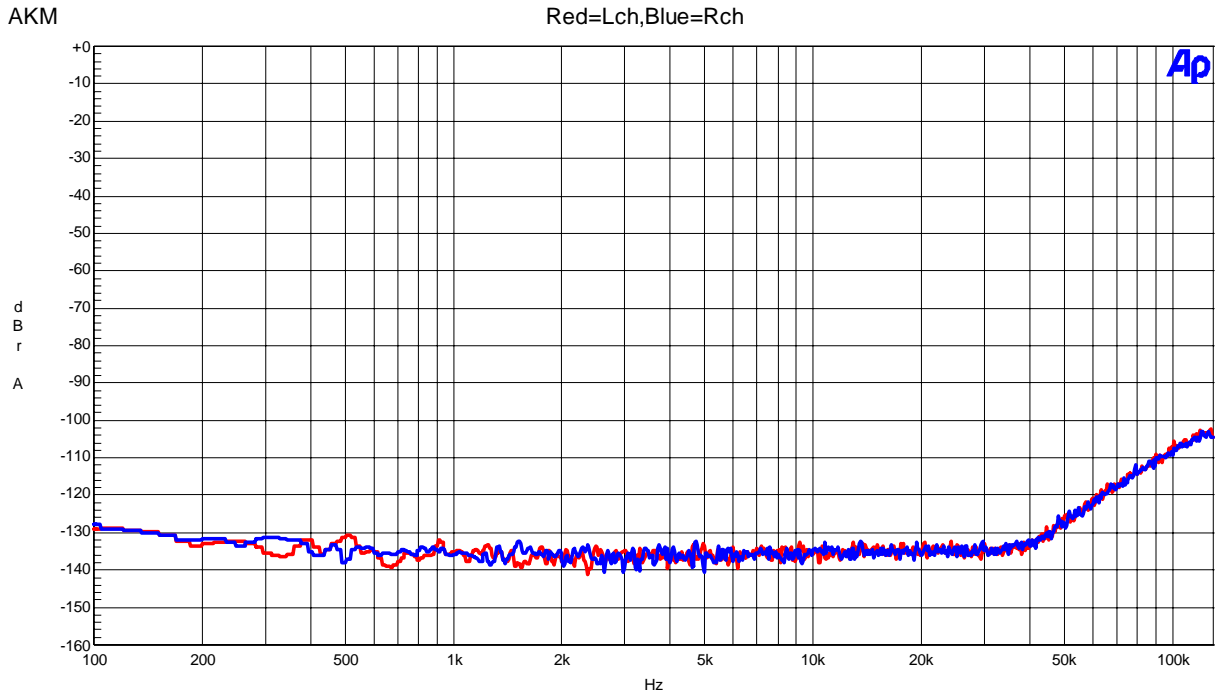


Figure 47. FFT(out-of-band noise)

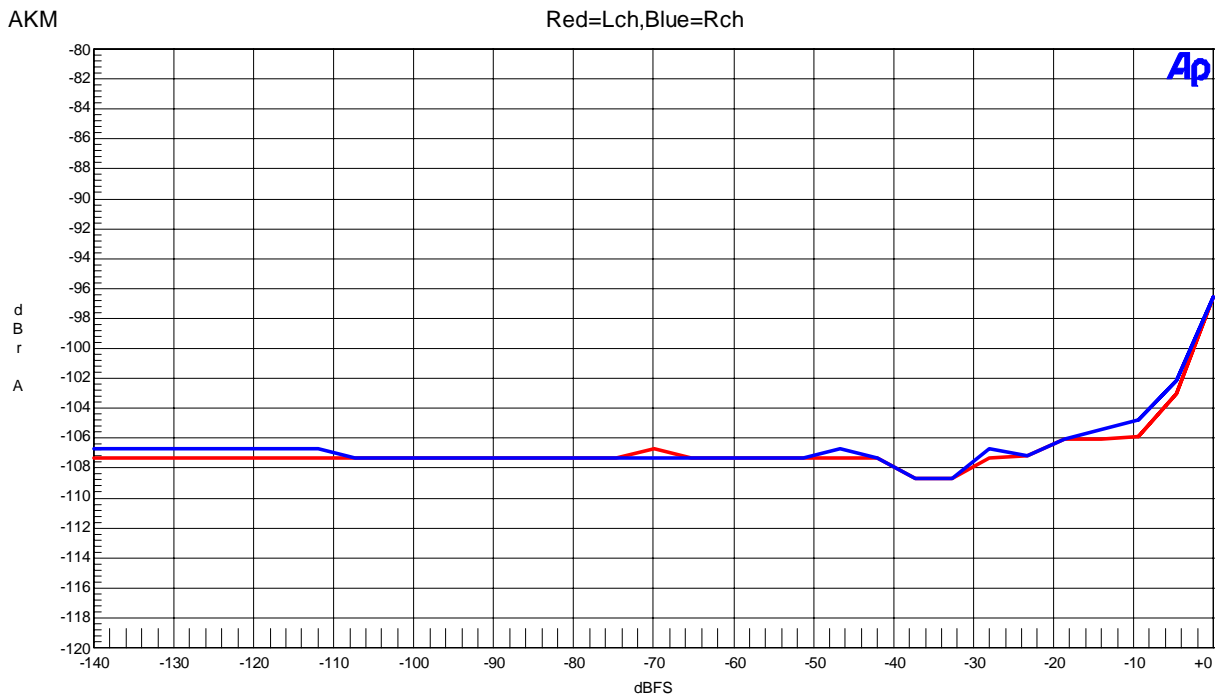


Figure 48. THD+N vs Input Level (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(DAC fs=192kHz)

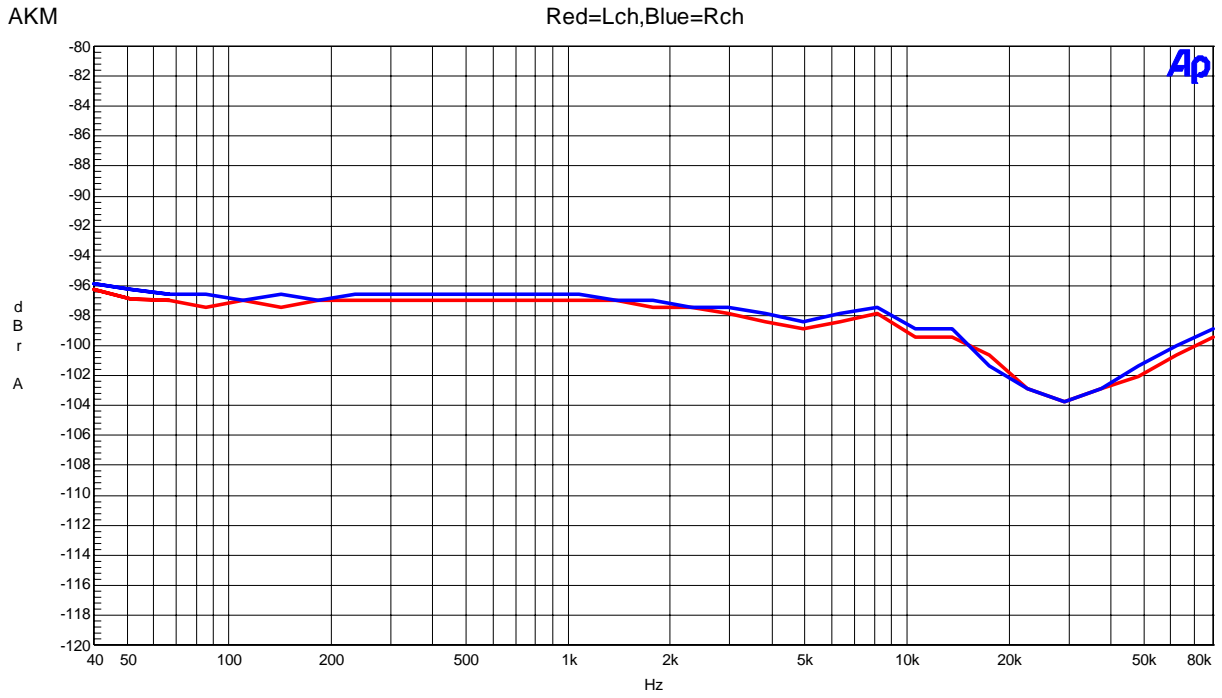


Figure 49. THD+N vs Input Frequency (Input Level=0dBFS)

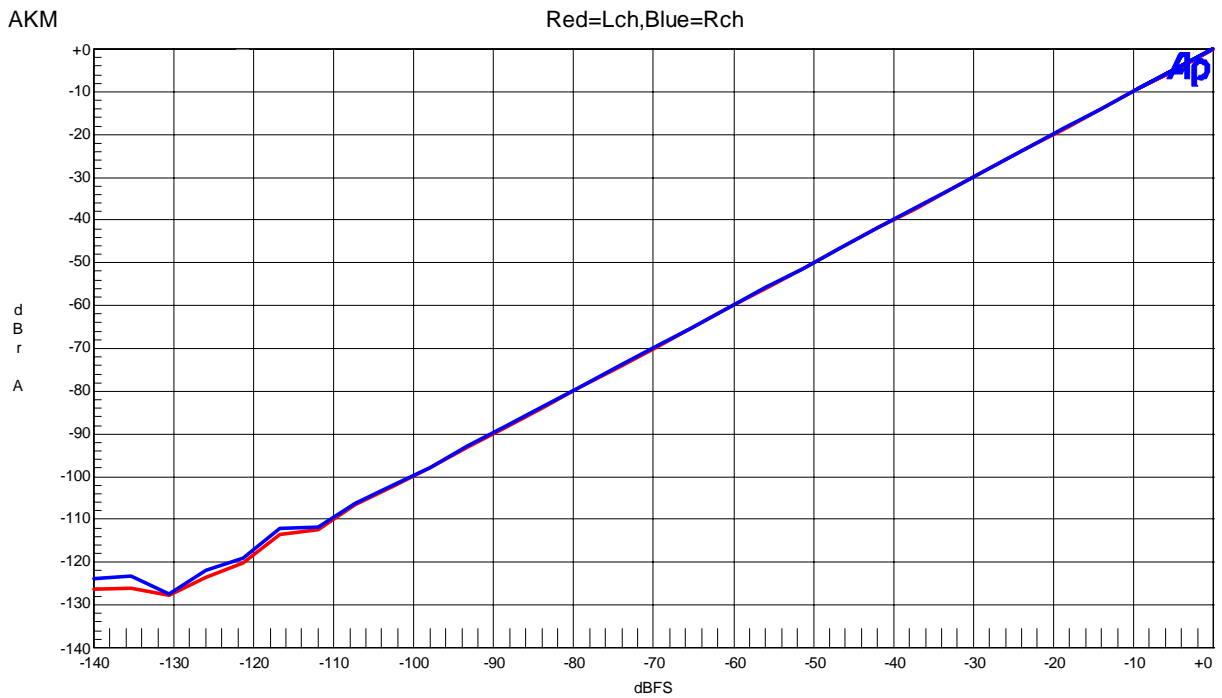


Figure 50. Linearity (Input Frequency=1kHz)

(DAC fs=192kHz)

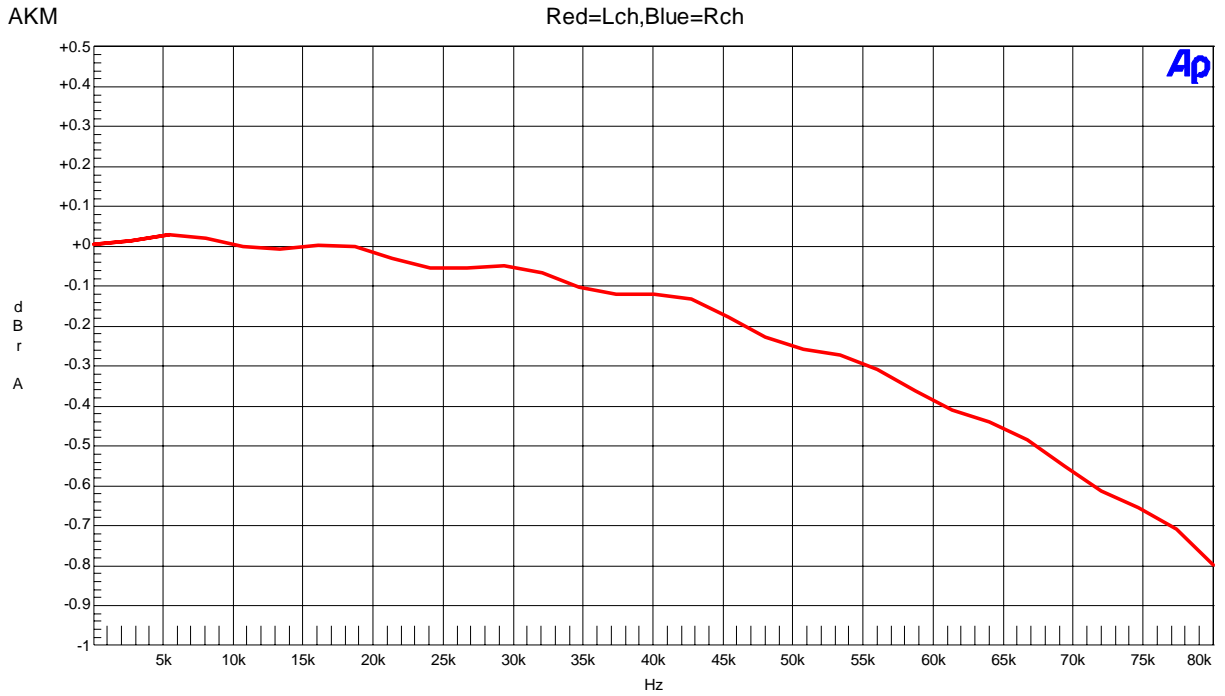


Figure 51. Frequency Response (Input Level=0dBFS)

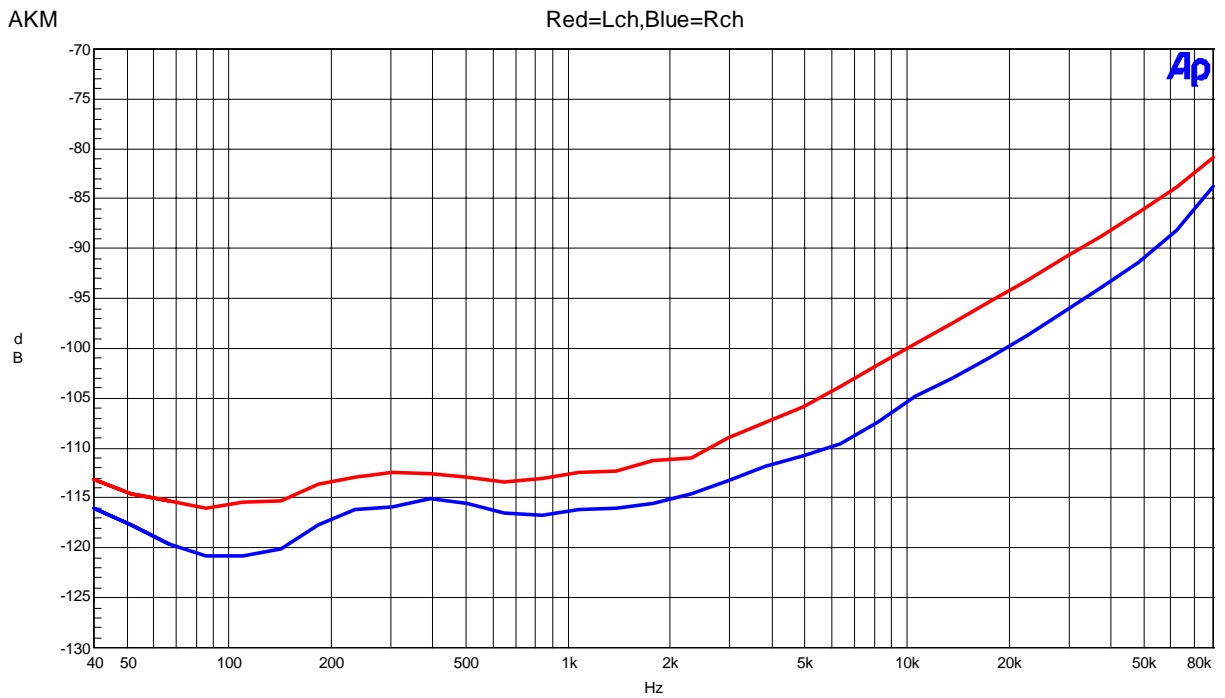


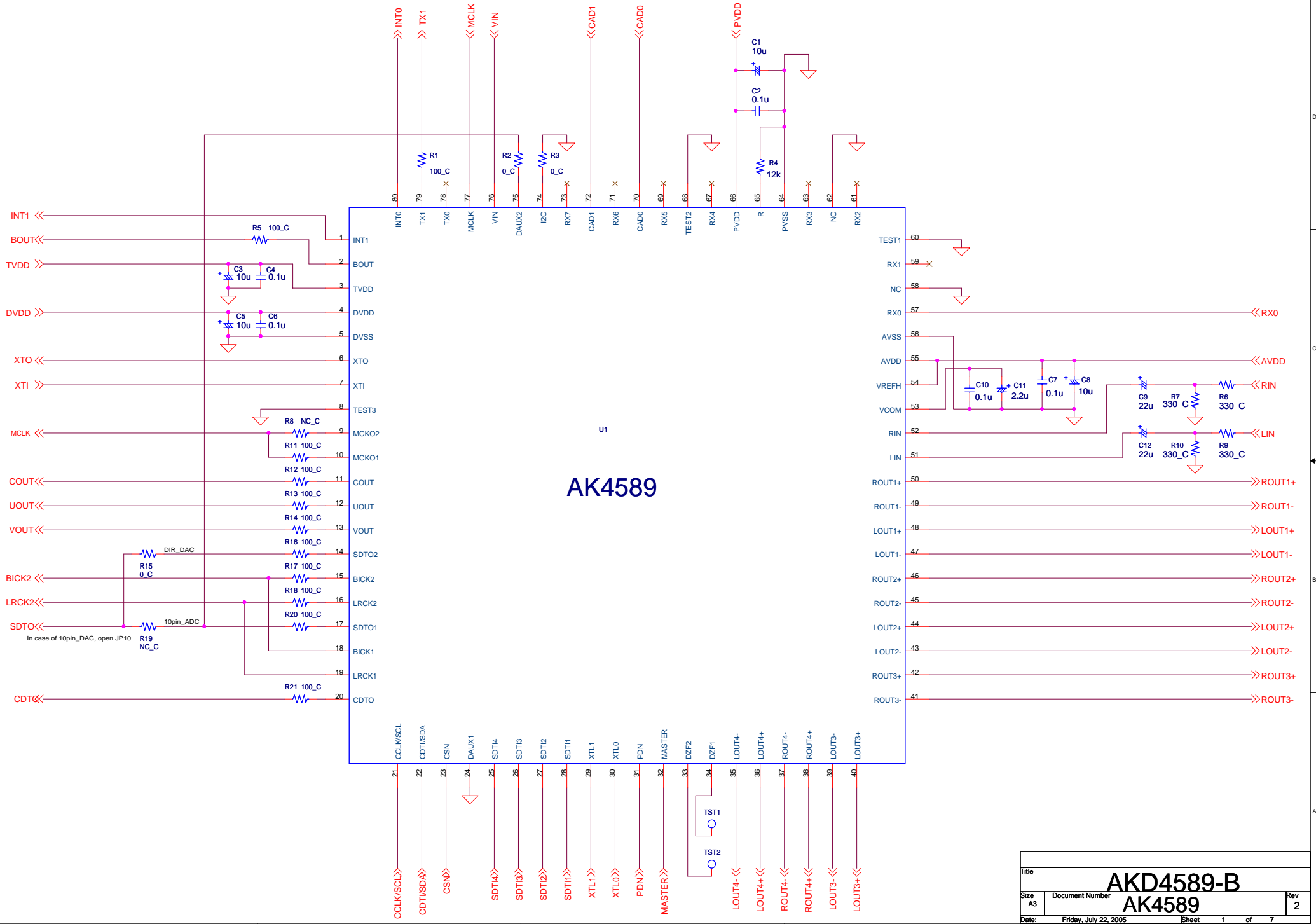
Figure 52. Cross-talk (Input Level=0dBFS)

Revision History

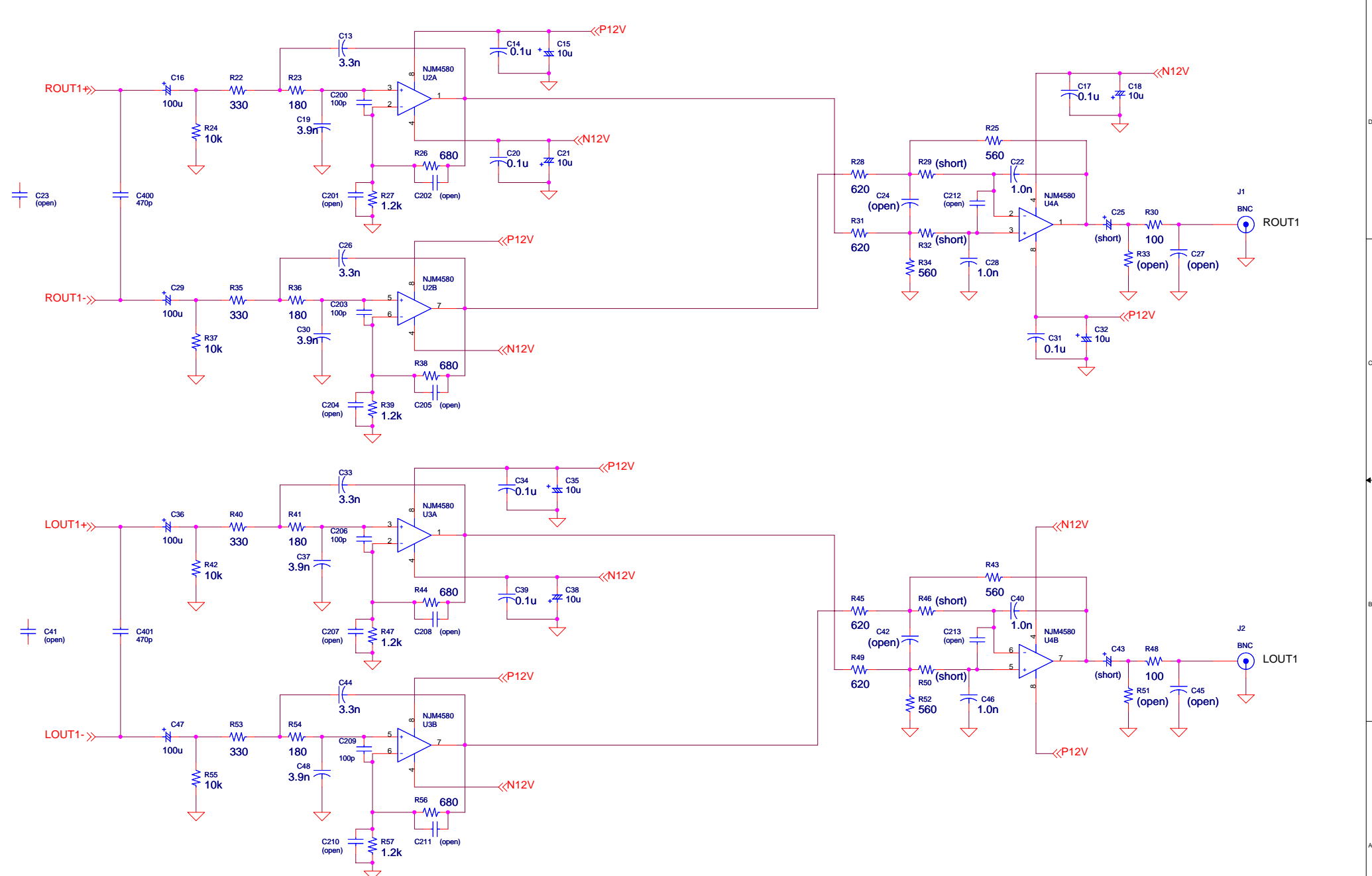
Date (YY/MM/DD)	Manual Revision	Board Revision	Reason	Contents
04/12/03	KM076200	0	First Edition	
05/07/22	KM076201	2	Board Revision Change Circuit Change Control Software Revision Change	Board Revision Change: Rev.0 → Rev.1 Rev.1 → Rev.2 Circuit Change: Condenser: Capacitance Change: C23, C41, C59, C77, C95, C113, C131, C149: 470p → open C400, C401, C402, C403, C404, C405, C406, C407: open → 470p C200, C203, C206, C209, C214, C217, C220, C223, C228, C231, C234, C237, C242, C245, C248, C251: open → 100p C170: 47u → 470u C408: open → 0.1u Resistor: Resistance Change: R187, R190: short → 10 Control Software Revision Change: Rev.1→Rev.2

IMPORTANT NOTICE

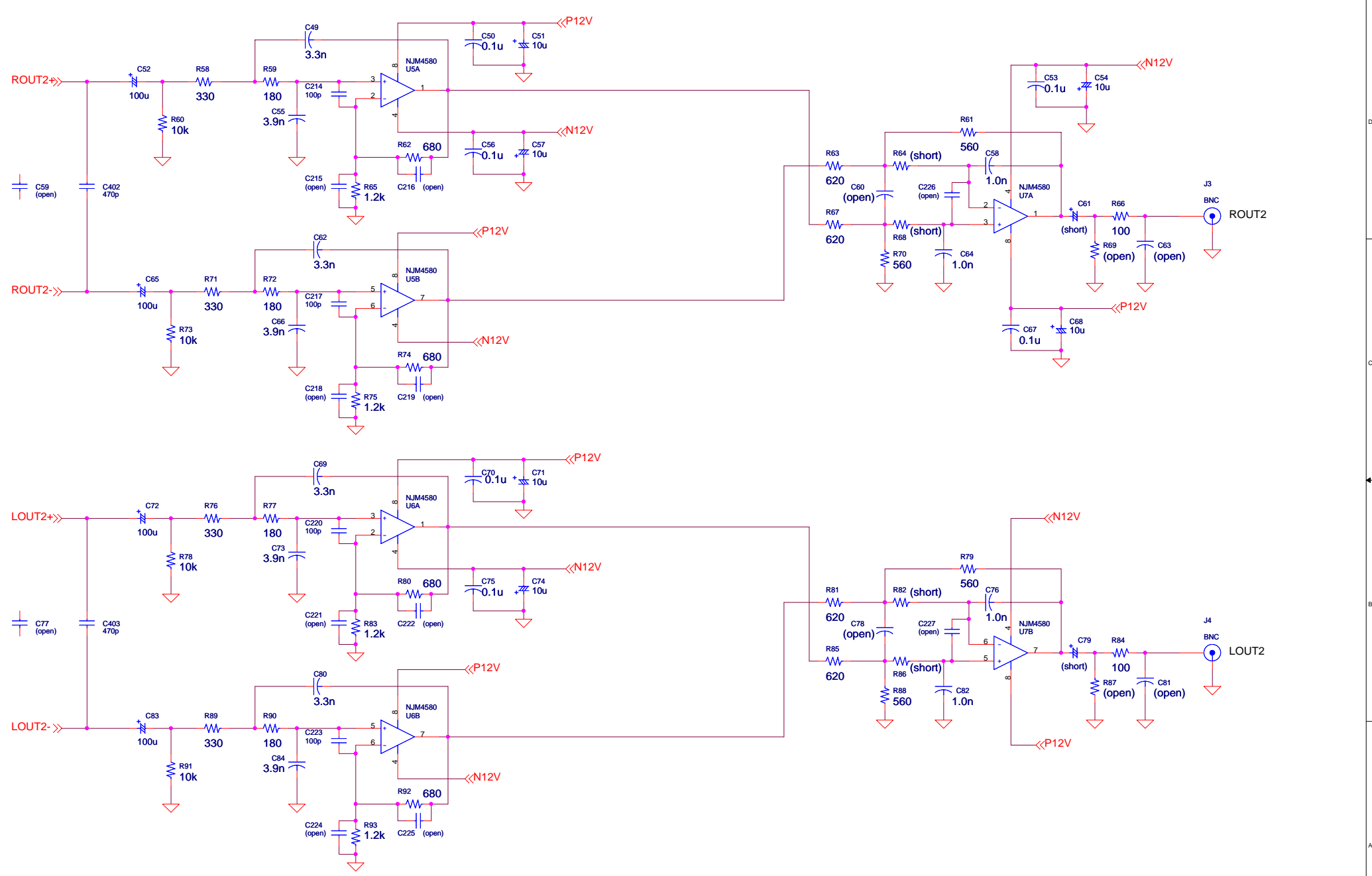
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 - (b) A critical component is one whose failure to function or perform may reasonably be expected to result, whether directly or indirectly, in the loss of the safety or effectiveness of the device or system containing it, and which must therefore meet very high standards of performance and reliability.
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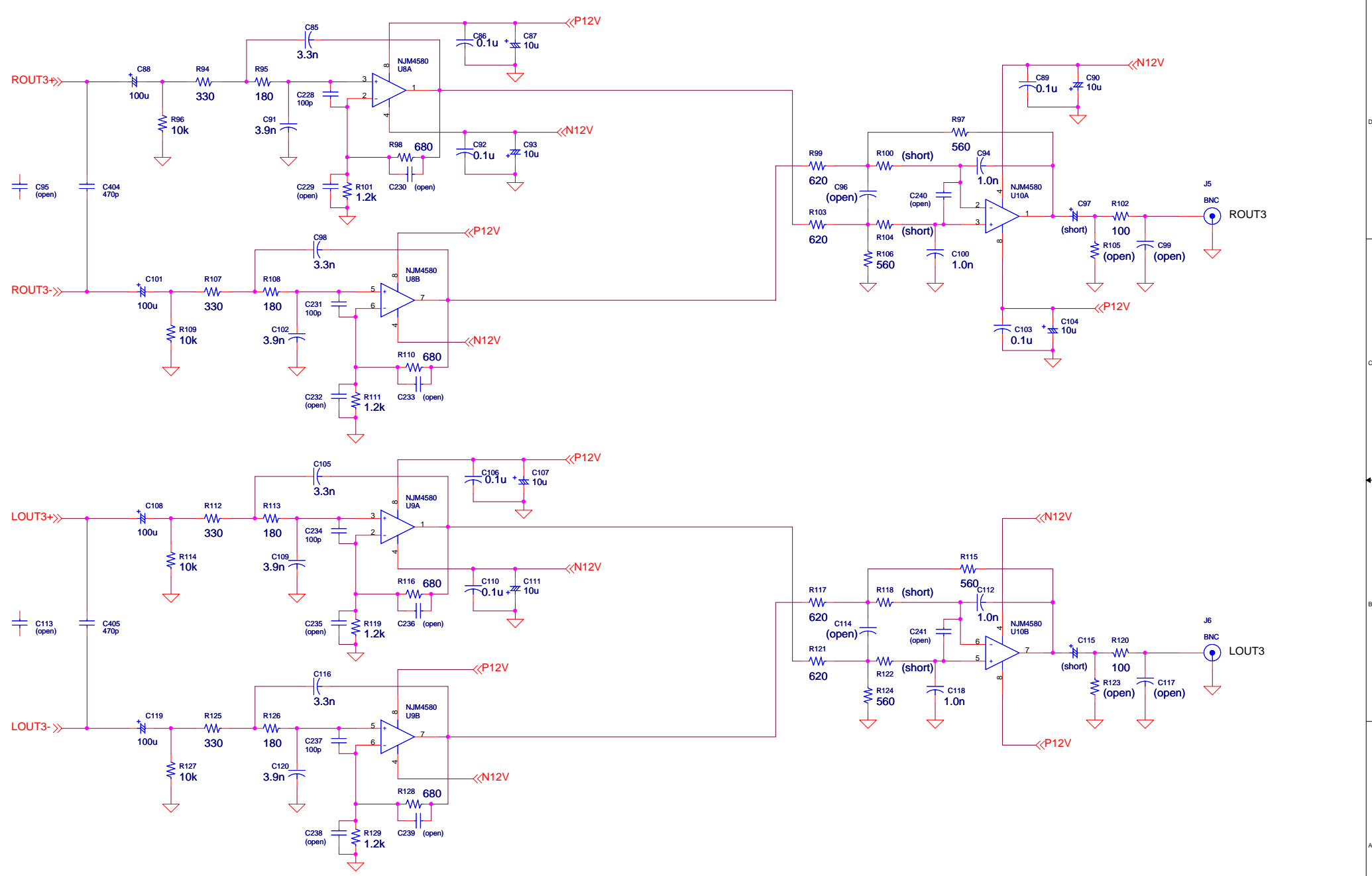
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Size	Document Number	AK4589			Rev
A3					2
Date:	Friday, July 22, 2005	Sheet	1	of	7



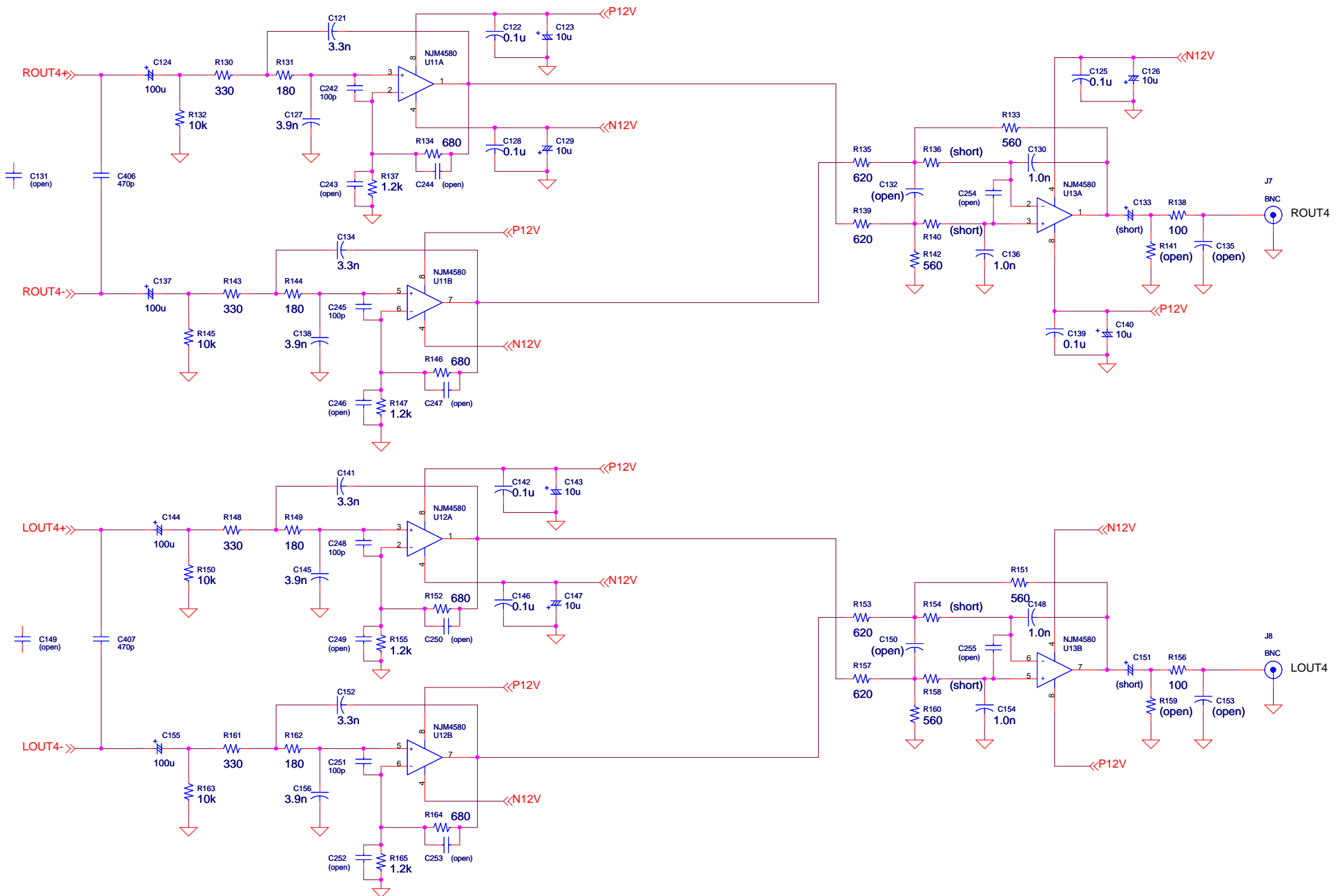
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Size	Document Number	AOUT1	
A3			Rev 2
Date:	Friday, July 22, 2005	Sheet	2 of 7



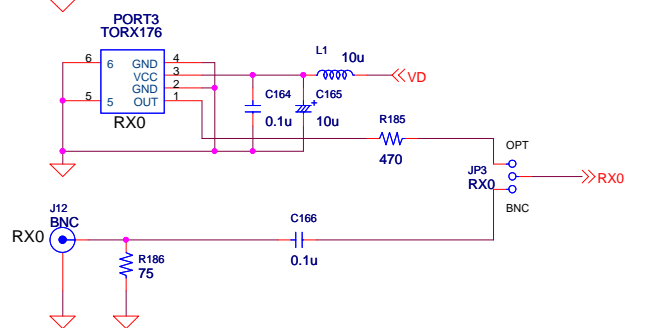
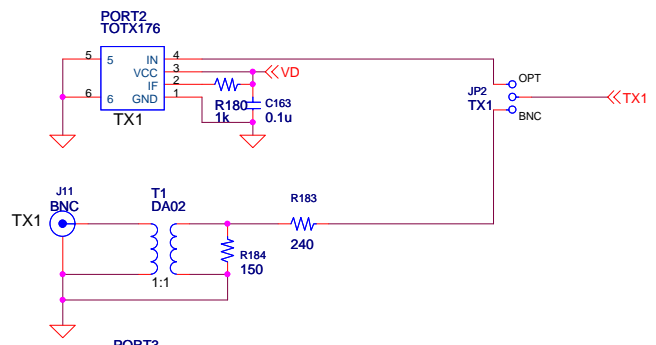
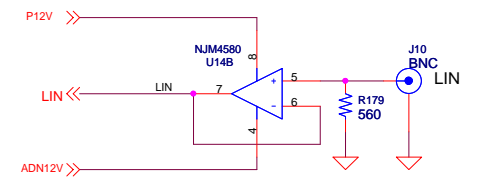
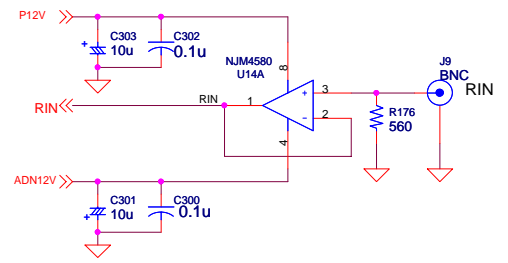
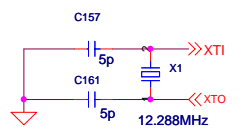
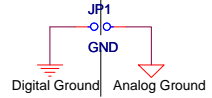
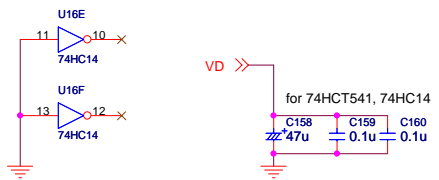
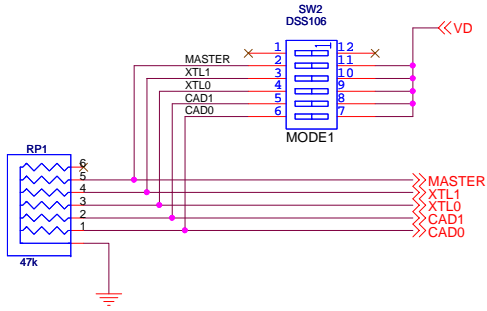
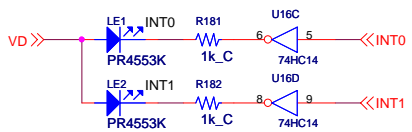
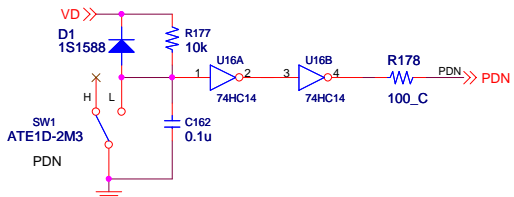
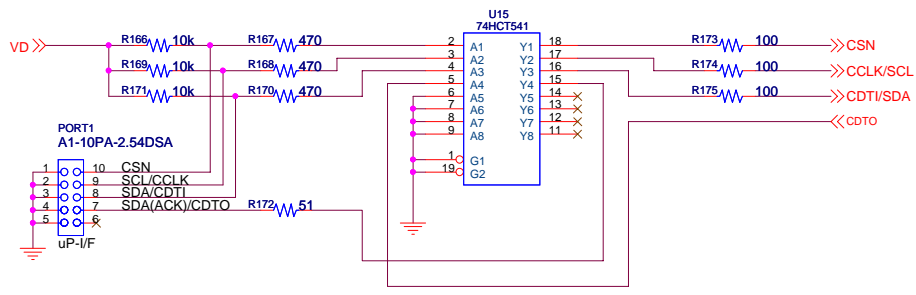
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Size	Document Number	AOUT2	
A3			Rev 2
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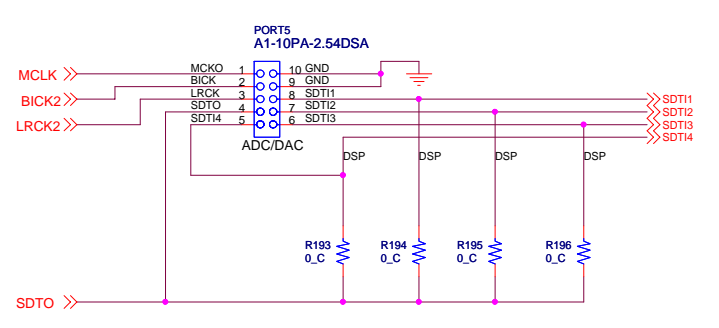
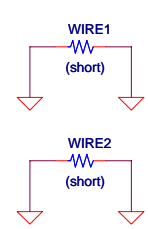
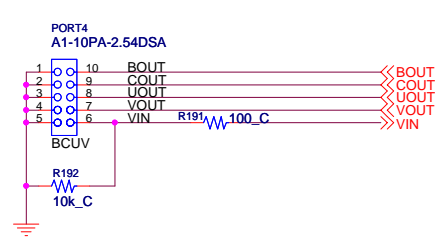
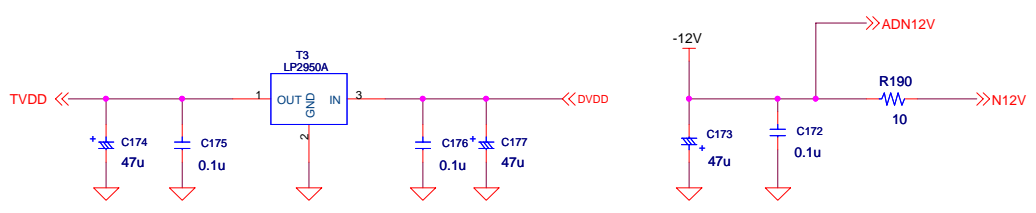
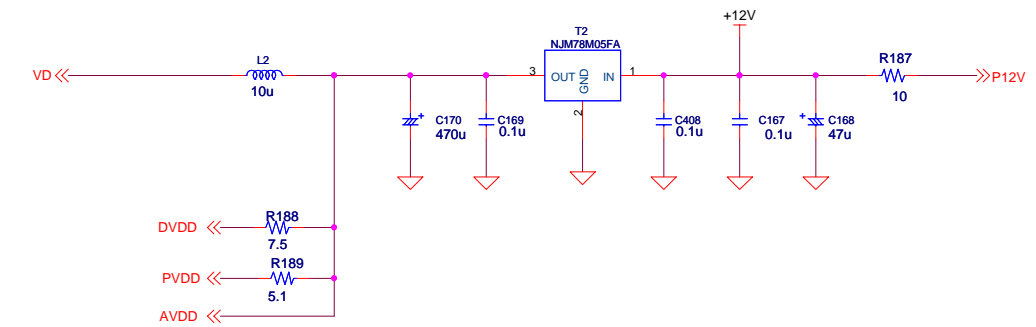
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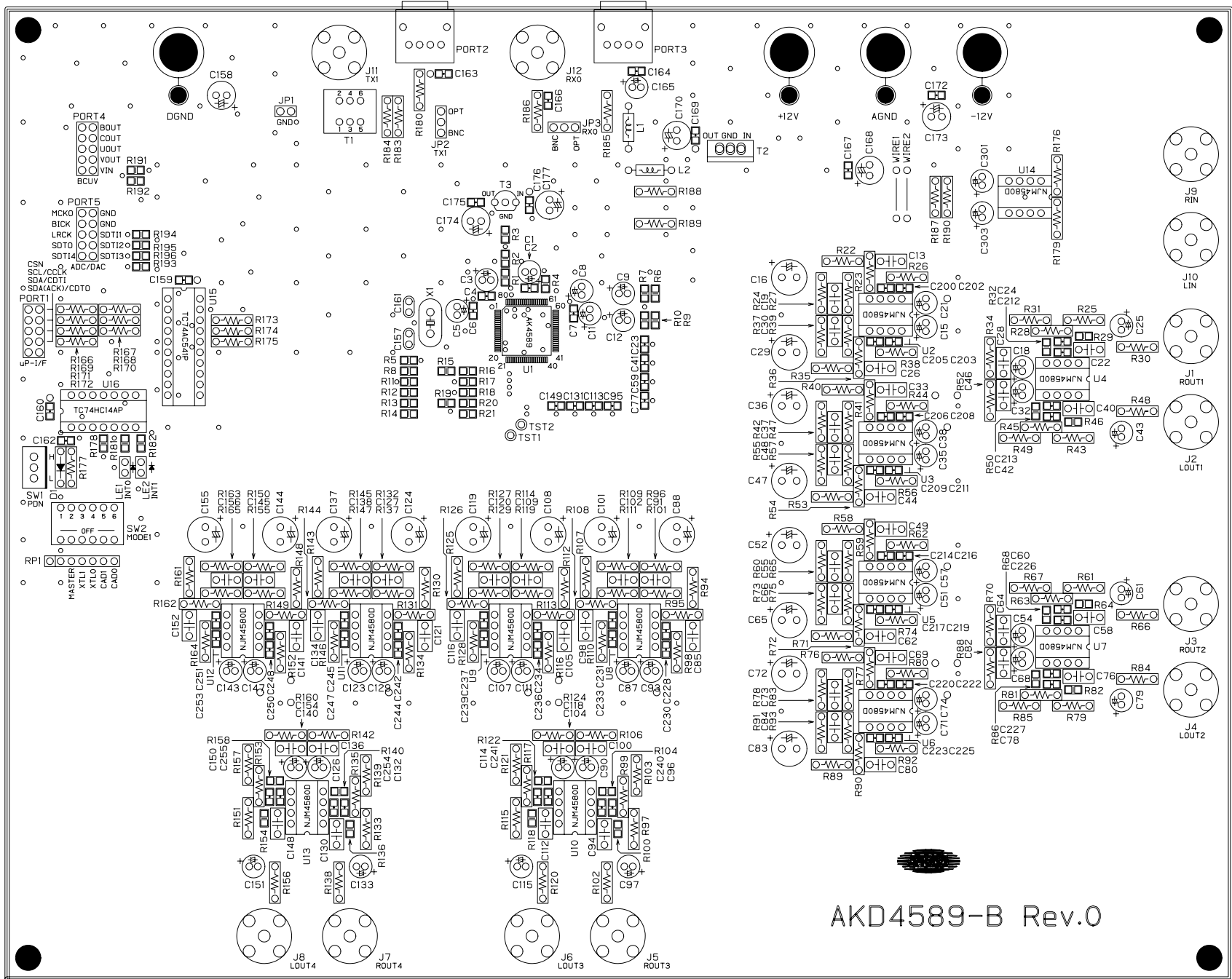
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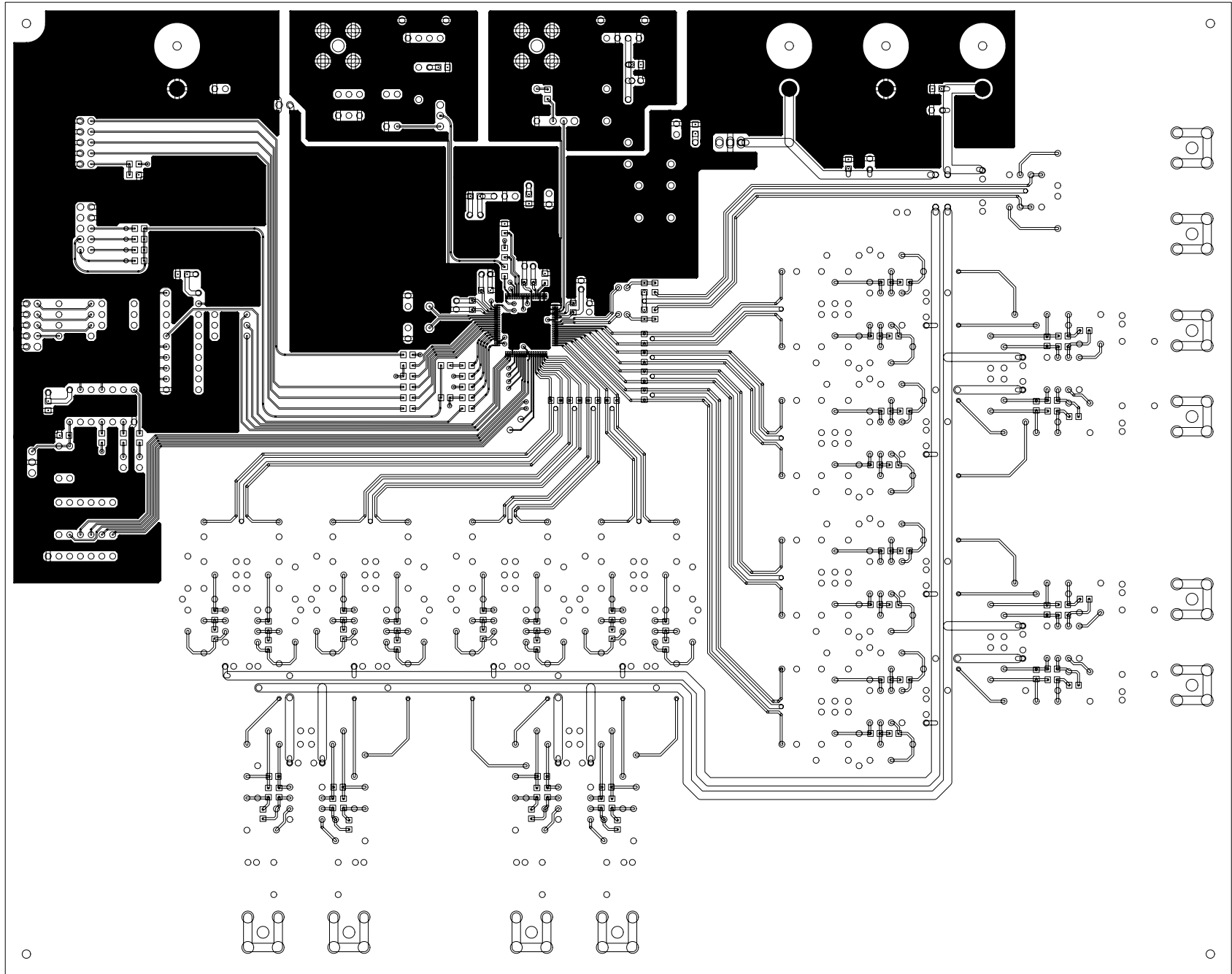
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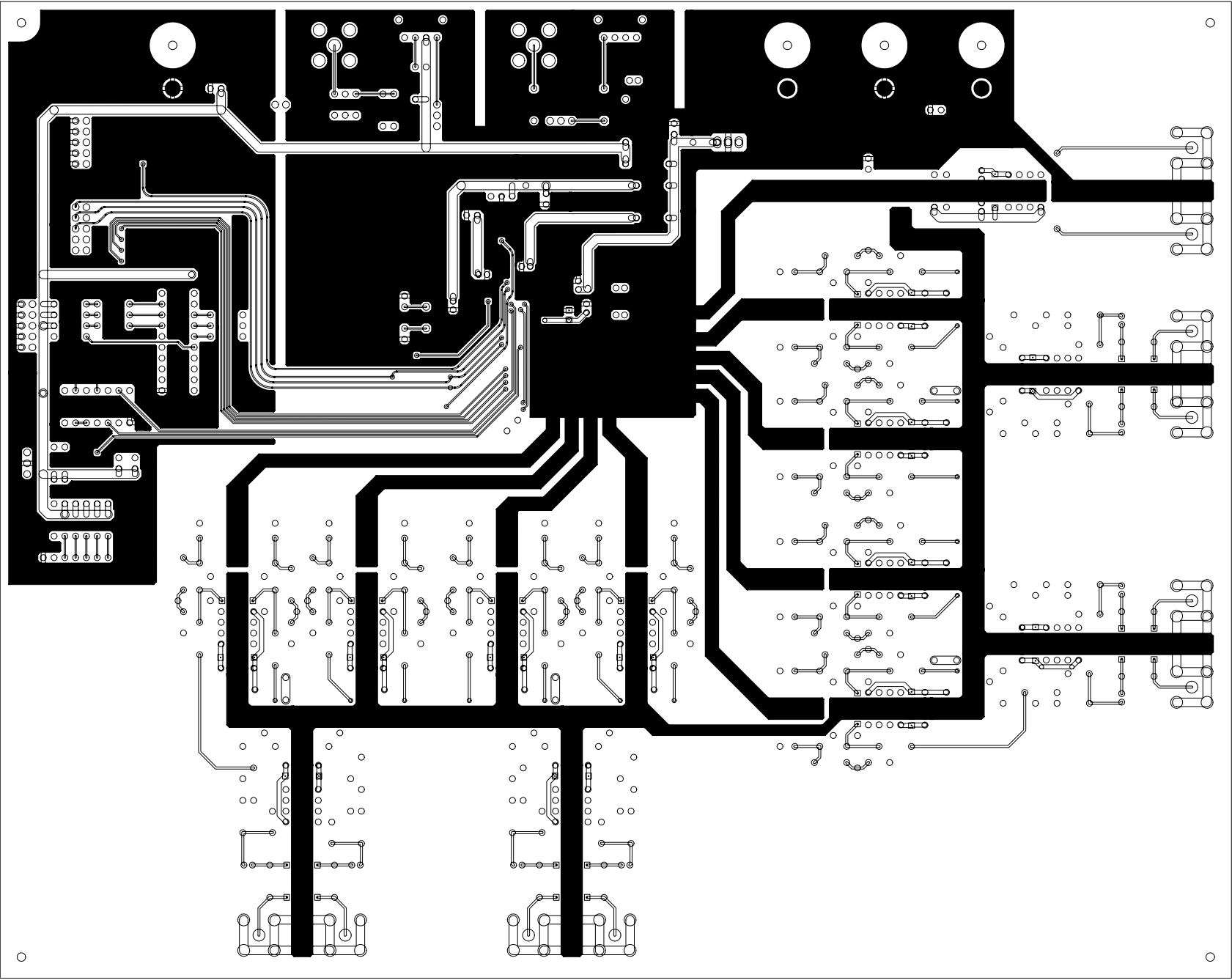


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