

## Electronic Volume and Tone Control for Car Stereo Systems



#### Overview

The LC75385NE-R is an electronic volume and tone control IC that can implement volume, balance, fader, bass/treble, loudness, input switching, and input gain control functions with a minimum number of external components.

#### **Features**

 Volume: 81 positions: from 0 dB to −79 dB in 1-dB steps and -∞

A balance function can be implemented by controlling the left and right volume settings independently.

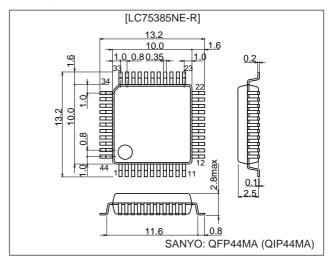
- Fader: Either the rear or front outputs can be attenuated over 16 positions. (16 positions: From 0 dB to -2 dB in 1-dB steps, from -2 dB to -20 dB in 2-dB steps, from -20 to -30 dB in one 10-dB step, -45 dB, -60 dB, and -∞)
- Bass/treble: Control over ±12 dB in 2-dB steps in each band.
- Input gain: The input signal can be amplified by from 0 to +18.75 dB in 1.25 dB steps.
- Input switching: One of four signals can be selected for each of the left and right channels.
- Loudness: Taps are output from a 2-dB step volume control ladder resistor starting at the -32-dB position. A loudness function can be implemented by attaching external capacitors and resistors.
- On-chip buffer amplifiers minimize the number of required external components.

- Minimal switching noise when no input signals are present due to fabrication in a silicon gate CMOS process that minimizes the noise generated by internal switches.
- Use of zero-cross switching circuits for internal switches minimizes switching noise when signals are present.
- Built-in V<sub>DD</sub>/2 reference voltage generator circuit
- All controls can be set from serial input data transferred over a CCB interface.

#### **Package Dimensions**

unit: mm

#### 3148-QFP44MA



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- CCB is SANYO's original bus format and all the bus addresses are controlled by SANYO.
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- SANYO assumes no responsibility for equipment failures that result from using products at values that exceed, even momentarily, rated values (such as maximum ratings, operating condition ranges, or other parameters) listed in products specifications of any and all SANYO products described or contained berein

# Specifications Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C, $V_{SS}$ = 0 V

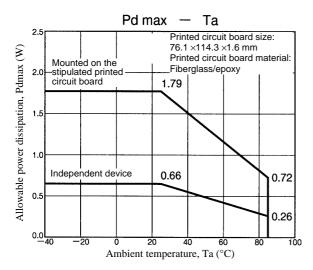
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> max	$V_{DD}$	11	V
Maximum input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> max	All input pins	$V_{SS} - 0.3 \text{ to } V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Ta ≤ 85°C, when mounted on a printed circuit board	720	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-40 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-50 to +125	°C

## Allowable Operating Ranges at $Ta=25^{\circ}C,\,V_{SS}=0~V$

Parameter	Symbol Conditions			Unit		
Farameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Ullit
Supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	6.0		10.5	V
High-level input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	CL, DI, CE	4.0		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Low-level input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	CL, DI, CE	$V_{SS}$		1.0	V
Input voltage amplitude	V <sub>IN</sub>		$V_{SS}$		V <sub>DD</sub>	Vp-p
Input pulse width	t <sub>øW</sub>	CL	1			μs
Setup time	t <sub>setup</sub>	CL, DI, CE	1			μs
Hold time	thold	CL, DI, CE	1			μs
Operating frequency	fopg	CL			500	kHz

### Electrical Characteristics at $Ta=25^{\circ}C,\,V_{DD}=9~V,\,V_{SS}=0~V$

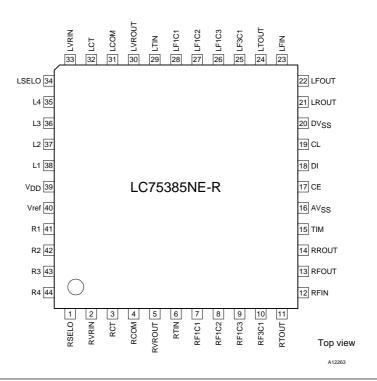
Parameter	Cumbal	Diag	O - m disi - m -		Unit		
Parameter	Symbol	Pins	Pins Conditions		typ	max	Unit
[Input Block]							
Input resistance	Rin	L1 to L4, R1 to R4		30	50	70	kΩ
Minimum input gain	Ginmin	L1 to L4, R1 to R4		-1	0	+1	dB
Maximum input gain	Ginmax			+16.5	+18.75	+21	dB
Inter-step setting error	ATerr					±0.6	dB
Left/right balance	BAL					±0.5	dB
[Volume Block]							
Input resistance	Rvr	LVRIN, RVRIN, loudness off		113	226	339	kΩ
Inter-step setting error	ATerr					±0.5	dB
Left/right balance	BAL					±0.5	dB
[Tone Control Block]							
Inter-step setting error	ATerr					±1.0	dB
Bass control range	Gbass		max. boost/cut	±9	±12	±15	dB
Treble control range	Gtre		max. boost/cut	±9	±12	±15	dB
Left/right balance	BAL					±0.5	dB
[Fader Block]							
Input resistance	Rfed	LFIN, RFIN		25	50	100	kΩ
			0 dB to -2 dB			±0.5	dB
Inter-step setting error	ATerr		-2 dB to -20 dB			±1	dB
miler-step setting error	Aren		−20 dB to −30 dB			±2	dB
			-30 dB to -60 dB			±3	dB
Left/right balance	BAL					±0.5	dB



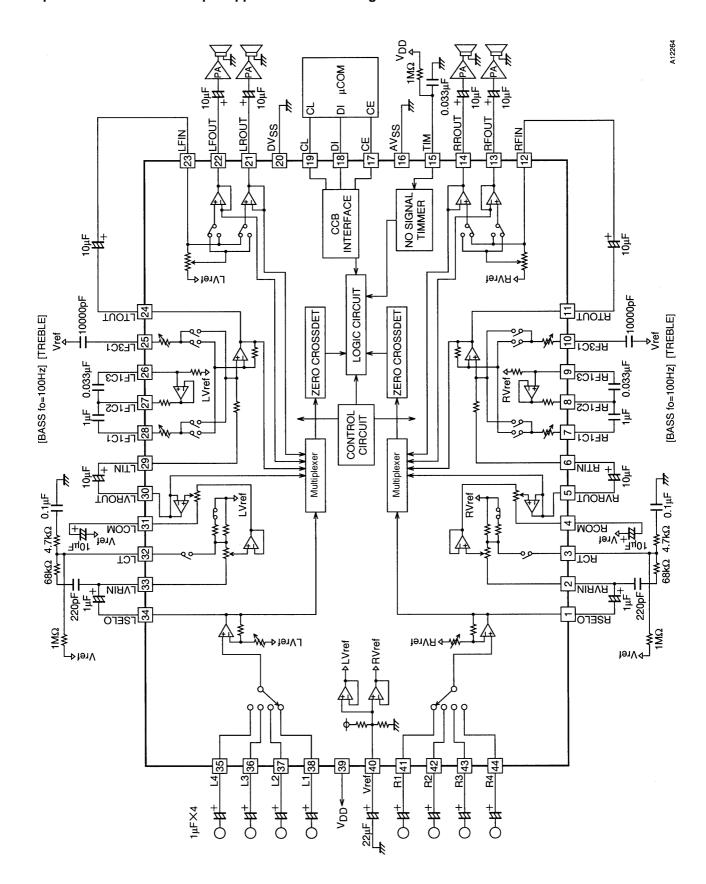
#### **Overall Characteristics**

Parameter	Cumbal	Symbol Conditions —		Ratings			
Parameter	Symbol			min typ max		Unit	
Total harmonic distortion	THD 1	$V_{IN} = -10 \text{ dBV, f} = 1 \text{ kHz}$		0.004		%	
Total Harmonic distortion	THD 2	$V_{IN} = -10 \text{ dBV, f} = 10 \text{ kHz}$		0.006		%	
Inter-input crosstalk	СТ	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz	80	88		dB	
Left/right channel crosstalk	СТ	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz	80	88		dB	
Maximum attenuation	V <sub>O</sub> min 1	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz	80	88		dB	
Maximum attenuation	V <sub>O</sub> min 2	$V_{IN}$ = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz, INMUTE, with the fader set to $-\infty$	90	95		dB	
Output noise voltage	V <sub>N</sub> 1	All controls flat, with the IHF-A filter		5	10	μV	
Output hoise voltage	V <sub>N</sub> 2	All controls flat, with a 20 Hz to 20 kHz bandpass filter		7	15	μV	
Current drain	I <sub>DD</sub>			33	40	mA	
High-level input current	I <sub>IH</sub>	CL, DI, CE, V <sub>IN</sub> = 9 V			10	μA	
Low-level input current	I <sub>IL</sub>	CL, DI, CE, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	-10			μΑ	
Maximum input voltage	V <sub>CL</sub>	THD = 1 %, $R_L$ = 10 kΩ, all controls flat, FiN = 1 kHz	2.5	2.9		Vrms	

#### **Pin Arrangement**



#### **Equivalent Circuit and Sample Application Circuit Diagram**



#### **Pin Functions**

Pin No.	Pin	Function	Notes
38	L1		0.1/
37	L2		v <sub>DD</sub>
36	L3		
			<u> </u>
35	L4	Single end inputs	—————————————————————————————————————
41	R1		
42	R2		<i>m</i>
43	R3		LVref
44	R4		RVref A12265
34 1	LSEL0 RSEL0	Input selector outputs	A12266
33 2	LVRIN RVRIN	Inputs for the 2-dB step volume control     These inputs must be driven from low-impedance circuits.	LVref RVref
32 3	LCT RCT	Loudness function pins. Connect the high-band compensation RC circuits between the LCT (RCT) and the LVRIN (RVRIN) pins and connect the low-band compensation RC circuits between the LCT (RCT) and Vref.	VDD A12268
31 4	LCOM RCOM	2-dB step volume control outputs     To reduce switching noise, each of these pins should be connected to Vref through a capacitor.	A12269
30 5	LVROUT RVROUT	Output from the 1-dB step volume control	NDD A12270
29 6	LTIN RTIN	Tone control circuit inputs	A12271

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Pin No.	Pin	Function	Equivalent circuit
28 27 26 7 8 9	LF1C1 LF1C2 LF1C3 RF1C1 RF1C2 RF1C3	Tone control circuit low band filter capacitor connections The low band compensation capacitors must be connected between the following pins:  LF1C1 (RF1C1) and LF1C2 (RF1C2)  LF1C2 (RF1C2) and LF1C3 (RF1C3)	C2 DW LVref RVref
39 10	LF3C1 RF3C1	Tone control circuit high band filter capacitor connections     The high band compensation capacitors must be connected between LF3C1 (RF3C1) and Vref.	C1 — W
24 11	LTOUT RTOUT	Tone control circuit outputs	A12274
23 12	LFIN RFIN	Fader block inputs     These inputs must be driven from low-impedance circuits.	→ V <sub>DD</sub>
22 21 13 14	LFOUT LROUT RFOUT RROUT	Fader block outputs. The front and rear outputs can be attenuated independently. The attenuation is the same in the left and right channels.	A12276
40	Vref	• V <sub>DD</sub> /2 voltage generator block. A capacitor with a value of about 10 μF must be inserted between Vref and AV <sub>SS</sub> (V <sub>SS</sub> ) to reduce power supply ripple.	LVref RVref A12277
39	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply	
20	DV <sub>SS</sub>	Logic system ground	
16	AV <sub>SS</sub>	Analog system ground	

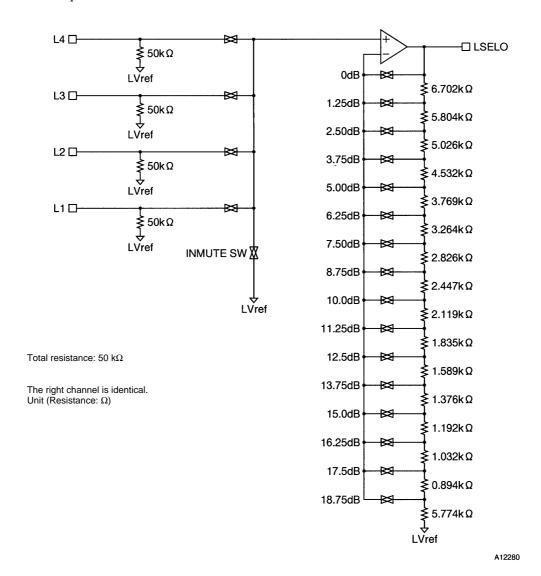
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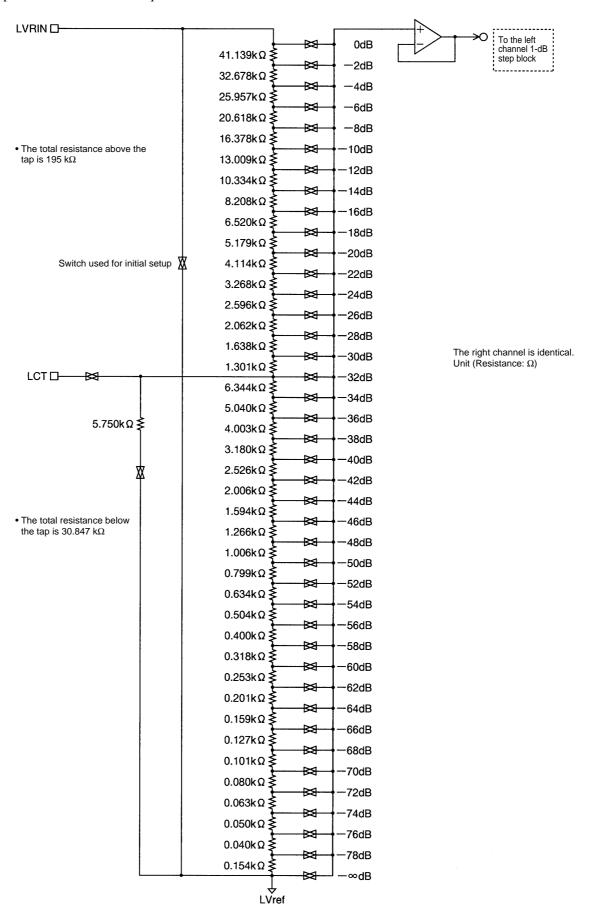
Pin No.	Pin	Function	Equivalent circuit
15	TIM	Used for the zero cross circuit no-signal timer function.  If a zero cross signal does not occur between the point when data is loaded and the point when the timer times out, the data will be stored forcibly when the timer times out.	VDD
19 18	CL DI	Serial data and clock inputs used for device control	<sup>o</sup> ∨ <sub>DD</sub>
17	CE	Chip enable input. Data is written to the internal latch when this pin goes from high to low. The analog switches then operate.  Data transfers are enabled when this pin is high.	A12279

#### **Internal Equivalent Circuits**

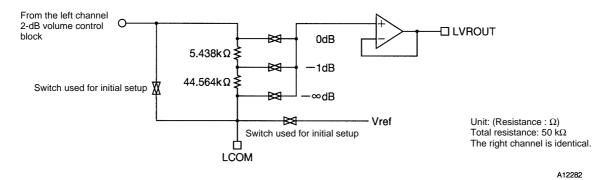
Selector Block Equivalent Circuit



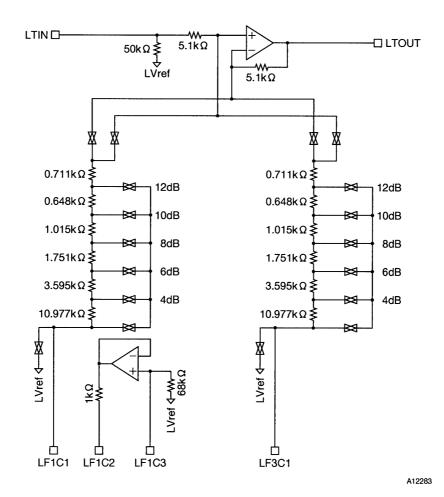
#### 2-dB Step Volume Control Block Equivalent Circuit



#### 1-dB Step Volume Control Block Equivalent Circuit

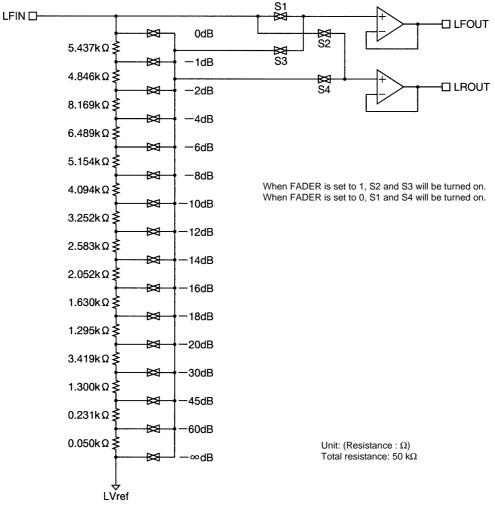


### Tone Control Block Equivalent Circuit



Unit: (Resistance :  $\Omega$ )

#### Fader Volume Control Block Equivalent Circuit

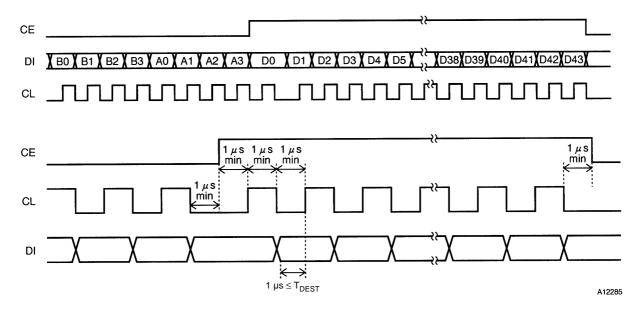


A12284

If data that sets the main volume control 1-dB step circuit to  $-\infty$  is sent to the device, switches S1 and S2 will be opened (off) and switches S3 and S4 will be closed (on).

#### **Control System Timing and Data Format**

The LC75385NE-R is controlled by applying the stipulated data to the CL, DI, and CE pins. The data consists of a total of 52 bits, of which 8 bits are the device address and 44 bits are the actual control data.



#### • Address code (B0 to A3)

The LC75385NE-R has an 8-bit address code, and can be used along with other ICs that support the Sanyo CCB serial bus.

#### Address code

(LSB)	В0	B1	B2	В3	A0	A1	A2	А3	(81HEX)
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

#### • Control code allocation

#### Input switching control

D0	D1	D2		
0	0	0	L1 (R1)	
1	0	0	L2 (R2)	
0	1	0	L3 (R3)	
1	1	0	L4 (R4)	
0	1	1		IC test values. These values must not
1	1	1		be used during normal operation.

D3	IC test bit. This bit must be set to 0 during normal operation.	
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### Input gain control

D4	D5	D6	D7	
0	0	0	0	0 dB
1	0	0	0	+1.25 dB
0	1	0	0	+2.50 dB
1	1	0	0	+3.75 dB
0	0	1	0	+5.00 dB
1	0	1	0	+6.25 dB
0	1	1	0	+7.50 dB
1	1	1	0	+8.75 dB
0	0	0	1	+10.0 dB
1	0	0	1	+11.25 dB
0	1	0	1	+12.5 dB
1	1	0	1	+13.75 dB
0	0	1	1	+15.0 dB
1	0	1	1	+16.25 dB
0	1	1	1	+17.5 dB
1	1	1	1	+18.75 dB

#### Volume Control

D8	D9	D10	D11	D12	D13	D14	D15	
	1			l	ı			1 dB STEP
0								0 dB
1								-1 dB
	l							2 dB STEP
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 dB
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	–2 dB
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	–4 dB
	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	−6 dB
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	–8 dB
	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-10 dB
	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	–12 dB
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	–14 dB
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	–16 dB
	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	–18 dB
	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-20 dB
	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	–22 dB
	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	–24 dB
	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	–26 dB
	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	–28 dB
	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	–30 dB
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	−32 dB
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	–34 dB
	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	–36 dB
	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	–38 dB
	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	–40 dB
	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	–42 dB
	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	–44 dB
	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	–46 dB
	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	–48 dB
	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	–50 dB
	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	–52 dB
	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	–54 dB
	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	–56 dB
	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	–58 dB
	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-60 dB
	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-62 dB
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-64 dB
	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-66 dB
	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	-68 dB
	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	–70 dB
	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	–72 dB
	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	–74 dB
	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	–76 dB
	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	–78 dB
								MUTE
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-∞
	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	INMUTE

#### Tone Control

D16	D17	D18	D19	Bass
D24	D25	D26	D27	Treble
0	1	1	0	+12 dB
1	0	1	0	+10 dB
0	0	1	0	+8 dB
1	1	0	0	+6 dB
0	1	0	0	+4 dB
1	0	0	0	+2 dB
0	0	0	0	0 dB
1	0	0	1	–2 dB
0	1	0	1	–4 dB
1	1	0	1	−6 dB
0	0	1	1	–8 dB
1	0	1	1	–10 dB
0	1	1	1	–12 dB

D20	D21	D22	D23	
0	0	0	0	These bits must be set to 0

#### Fader Volume Control

D28	D29	D30	D31	
0	0	0	0	0 dB
1	0	0	0	-1 dB
0	1	0	0	−2 dB
1	1	0	0	–4 dB
0	0	1	0	−6 dB
1	0	1	0	–8 dB
0	1	1	0	–10 dB
1	1	1	0	–12 dB
0	0	0	1	–14 dB
1	0	0	1	–16 dB
0	1	0	1	–18 dB
1	1	0	1	–20 dB
0	0	1	1	–30 dB
1	0	1	1	–45 dB
0	1	1	1	–60 dB
1	1	1	1	-∞

#### **Channel Selection Control**

D32	D33	
0	0	Left and right together. This is the mode set up initially
1	0	RCH
0	1	LCH
1	1	Left and right together

### Fader Rear/Front Control

D34	
0	Rear
1	Front

#### Loudness Control

D35		
0	off	
1	on	

### Zero Cross Control

D36	D37	
0	0	Data is written when a zero cross is detected
1	1	The zero cross detection operation is disabled and data is written on the falling edge of the CE signal

## Zero Cross Signal Detection Block Control

D38	D39	D40	D41	
0	0	0	0	Selector
1	0	0	0	Volume
0	1	0	0	Tone
1	1	0	0	Feder

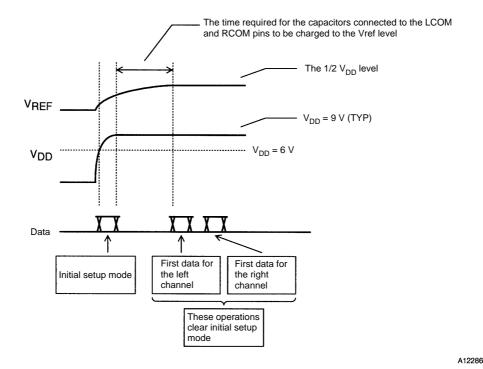
#### Test Mode Control

D42	D43	
0	0	These IC test mode control bits must be set to 0

#### **Usage Notes**

Data Transmission after Power Is First Applied

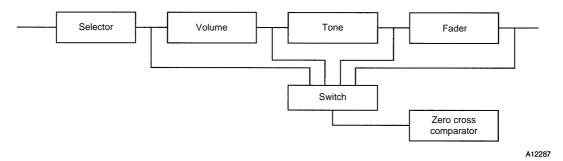
- When power is first applied, the state of the internal analog switches will be undefined. Applications that use this IC must include external circuits to provide muting until control data has been transferred to the IC.
- After power is first applied, applications should send initial setup data to stabilize the bias levels in each of the IC circuit blocks in a short time.
- 1. The time between initial setup mode and the first actual data settings
- $\bullet$  Applications should send the initial setup data as soon as  $V_{DD}$  rises above 6 V.
- After the LCOM and RCOM pins have stabilized at the Vref level, applications should send the first data settings.



- 2. Procedure for setting up initial setup mode
- When D32 and D33 are set to 00, the IC's internal initial setup switch is turned on and the IC goes to quick charge mode. At this time the other data (D0 to D31 and D34 to D43) will also be set up for the left and right channels at the same time. This means that applications can set up the states of the various blocks at the same time as specifying initial setup mode.
- 3. Procedure for clearing initial setup mode
- Initial setup mode is cleared by setting D32 and D33 to any value other than 00. In other words, any normal left or right channel specification will turn the internal initial setup switch off and clear quick charge mode.

#### Zero Cross Switching Circuit Operating Principles

• The LC75385NE-R includes a function for switching the place where the zero cross comparator operates and thus allows applications to select the optimal detection location for the block for which the control data is updated. Basically, switching noise will be minimized if the signal immediately following the block for which the control data is updated is input to the zero cross comparator. Thus the detection location must be changed for each data update operation. Another issue is the point that if the signal amplitude is lower than the detection sensitivity (a few mV rms) of the zero cross comparator (for example if the volume is set to a low level), the switching noise can be minimized further by selecting a point before the volume control block, namely the selector block output, as the zero cross detection point than by simply waiting for the data write to occur due to the overflow of the zero cross timer. For example, if the volume block input is 1 V rms, and the volume is set to –40 dB or lower, the output will be under 10 mV rms. In this case, detecting at the selector output block will result in lower switching noise.



**Zero Cross Detection Circuit** 

#### Zero Cross Switching Control Procedure

• The zero cross switching control procedure consists of first setting the zero cross detection mode with the zero cross control bits (D36 and D37 = 0) and then, after specifying the detection block (with bits D38, D39, D40, and D41), sending the control data. Since these control bits are latched first immediately after the data is sent, i.e. on the falling edge of the CE signal, it is possible to both set the IC mode as well as specify zero cross switching operation in a single data transfer, even when updating the volume and other data. The following presents an example of the control operation when updating the volume block data.

D36	D37	D38	D39	D40	D41
0	0	1	0	0	0
Zero cross	detection		Volume bl	ock setting	

#### Zero Cross Timer Setting

• When the input signal has a level lower than the sensitivity of the zero cross comparator, or consists only of extremely low frequencies, the zero cross detection circuit will remain in the state in which it cannot detect a zero cross and the data will not be latched during that period. The zero cross timer specifies a time after which the data will be latched forcibly in states where a zero crossing cannot be detected. The time is determined by the lowest frequency for which a zero cross can be detected reliably.

For example, if the timer is set to 25 ms:

$$T = 0.69 CR$$

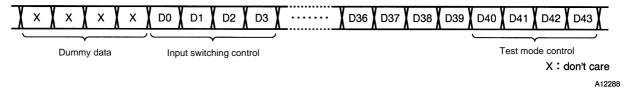
If C is taken to be 0.033 µF, then R will be:

$$R = \frac{25 \times 10^{-3}}{0.69 \times 0.033 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 1.1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

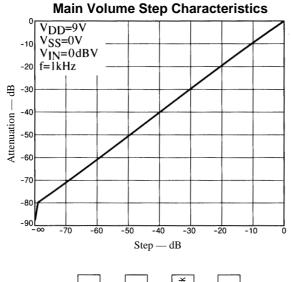
Notes on Serial Data Transfer

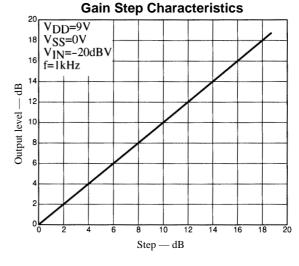
- The CL, DI, and CE pin signal lines must be covered (and thus shielded) by the ground pattern or formed from shielded cable to prevent the high-frequency digital signals on those lines from entering the analog system.
- The LC75385NE-R data format consists of 8 bits of address and 44 bits of data. When the data is sent in units of 8 bits each (i.e. 48 bits are actually sent), use the data transfer technique shown in figure 1.

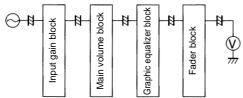
LC75385NE-R data reception in 8-bit units

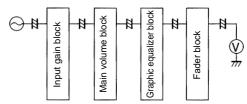


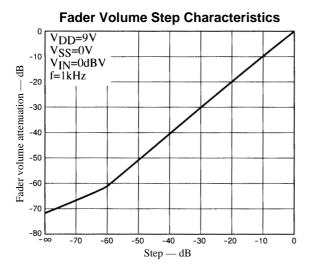
• During CCB transfers, this IC detects address matches on the rising edge of the CE signal. Therefore, applications must set the CL signal low and then set it high at this time.

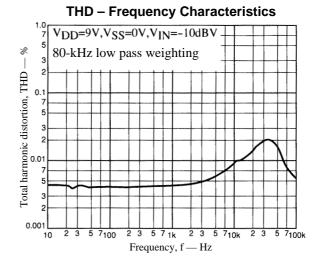


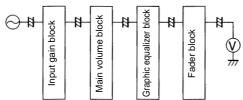


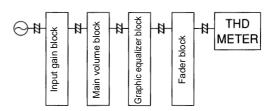




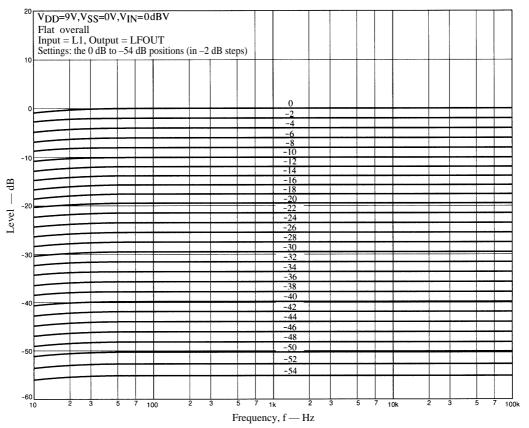




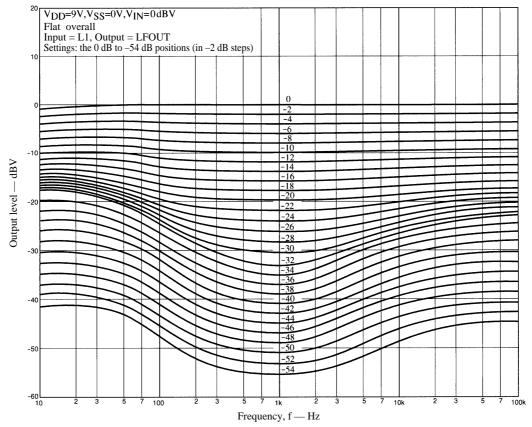




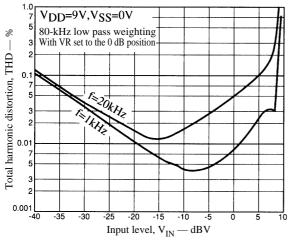
#### **Output Level Characteristics**

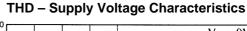


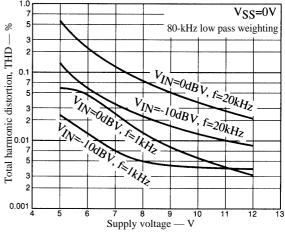
#### **Loudness Characteristics**

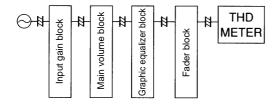


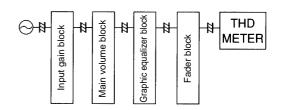




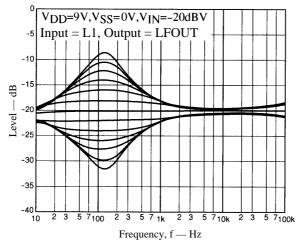




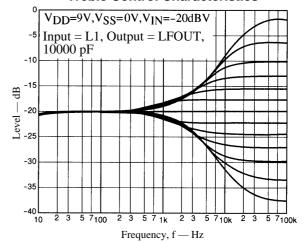




#### **Bass Control Characteristics**



#### **Treble Control Characteristics**



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