

# DATA SHEET



## **TEF6894H**

Car radio integrated signal  
processor

Product specification

2003 Oct 21

## Car radio integrated signal processor

TEF6894H

|                 |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
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## 1 FEATURES

### 1.1 General

- High integration
- No external components except coupling capacitors for signal inputs and outputs
- QFP44 package with small Printed-Circuit Board (PCB) footprint.

### 1.2 I<sup>2</sup>C-bus

- Fast mode 400 kHz I<sup>2</sup>C-bus, interfaces to logic levels ranging from 2.5 to 5 V
- Gated I<sup>2</sup>C-bus loop through to tuner IC
  - Eases PCB layout (crosstalk)
  - Allows mix of 400 kHz and 100 kHz busses
  - Low bus load reduces crosstalk
  - Buffered I/O circuit
  - Supply voltage shift between both buses allowed.
- Shortgate function offers easy control with automatic gating of a single transmission; suited for TEA684x
- Autogate function offers transparent microcontroller control with automatic on/off gating (programmable address).

### 1.3 Stereo decoder

- FM stereo decoder with high immunity to birdy noise and excellent pilot cancellation
- Integrated IF roll-off correction controlled via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus
- De-emphasis selectable between 75 and 50  $\mu$ s via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

### 1.4 Noise blanking

- New fully integrated AM noise blanker with excellent performance
- Fully integrated FM noise blanker with superior performance.



### 1.5 Weak signal processing

- FM weak signal processing with detectors for RF level, Ultrasonic Noise (USN) and Wideband AM (WAM) information
- AM weak signal processing with detectors for level information
- AM processing with soft mute and High Cut Control (HCC)
- FM processing with soft mute, stereo blend and HCC
- Setting of the sensitivity of the detectors and start and slope of the control functions via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus
- Weather band de-emphasis
- Level, USN and WAM read-out via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus (signal quality detectors)
- Full support of tuner AF update functions with TEA684x tuner ICs, FM audio processing holds the detectors for the FM weak signal processing in their present state during RDS updating.

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## 1.6 Tone/volume part

- Input selector for four inputs:
  - Two external stereo inputs (CD and TAPE)
  - One mono input (PHONE)
  - One internal stereo input (AM or FM).
- Integrated tone control and audio filters without external components
- Volume control from +20 to -79 dB in 1 dB steps; programmable 20 dB loudness control included
- Programmable loudness control with bass boost or as bass and treble boost
- Treble control from -14 to +14 dB in 2 dB steps
- Bass control from -14 to +14 dB in 2 dB steps with selectable characteristics
- Good undistorted performance for any step size, including mute
- Audio Step Interpolation (ASI) available for the following audio controls:
  - Mute
  - Loudness
  - Volume/balance
  - Bass
  - Fader.
- ASI also realizes Alternative Frequency (AF) mute for inaudible RDS update
- Integrated beep generator
- Navigation (NAV) input
- Output mixer circuit for beep or NAV signal at output stages.

## 2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The TEF6894H is a monolithic BiMOS integrated circuit comprising the stereo decoder function, weak signal processing and ignition noise blanking facility for AM and FM combined with input selector and tone/volume control for AM and FM car radio applications. The device operates with a supply voltage of 8 to 9 V.

## 3 ORDERING INFORMATION

| TYPE NUMBER | PACKAGE |  |          |
|-------------|---------|--|----------|
|             | NAME    | DESCRIPTION  | VERSION  |
| TEF6894H    | QFP44   | plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 × 10 × 1.75 mm | SOT307-2 |

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## 4 QUICK REFERENCE DATA

| SYMBOL                     | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|----------------------------|--|---|------|------|------|------|
| $V_{CC}$                   | supply voltage   |   | 8.0  | 8.5  | 9.0  | V    |
| $I_{CC}$                   | supply current   | normal mode   | –    | 24   | –    | mA   |
|                            |  | standby   | –    | 15   | –    | mA   |
| <b>Stereo decoder path</b> |  |   |      |      |      |      |
| $\alpha_{CS}$              | channel separation   | $f_{FMMPX} = 1 \text{ kHz}$   | 40   | –    | –    | dB   |
| S/N                        | signal-to-noise ratio  | $f_{FMMPX} = 20 \text{ Hz to } 15 \text{ kHz}$  | 75   | –    | –    | dB   |
| THD                        | total harmonic distortion  | FM mode; $f_{FMMPX} = 1 \text{ kHz}$  | –    | –    | 0.3  | %    |
| <b>Tone/volume control</b> |  |   |      |      |      |      |
| $V_{i(max)(rms)}$          | maximum input voltage level at pins TAPEL, TAPER, CDL, CDR, CDCM, PHONE and PHCM (RMS value) | THD = 0.1%; $G_{vol} = -6 \text{ dB}$   | 2    | –    | –    | V    |
| $V_{i(NAV)(max)(rms)}$     | maximum input voltage level at pin NAV (RMS value)   | THD = 1%; $f_{NAV} = 1 \text{ kHz}$   | 0.3  | –    | –    | V    |
| THD                        | total harmonic distortion  | TAPE and CD inputs;<br>$f_{audio} = 20 \text{ Hz to } 20 \text{ kHz};$<br>$V_i = 1 \text{ V (RMS)}$ | –    | 0.01 | 0.1  | %    |
| $G_{vol}$                  | volume/balance gain control  | maximum setting   | –    | 20   | –    | dB   |
|                            |  | minimum setting   | –    | –59  | –    | dB   |
| $G_{step(vol)}$            | step resolution gain (volume)  |   | –    | 1    | –    | dB   |
| $G_{loudness}$             | loudness gain control  | $f_{loudness(low)} = 50 \text{ Hz};$ high boost on maximum setting; 1 kHz tone                      | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
|                            |  | minimum setting; 1 kHz tone   | –    | –20  | –    | dB   |
| $G_{treble}$               | treble gain control  | maximum setting   | –    | 14   | –    | dB   |
|                            |  | minimum setting   | –    | –14  | –    | dB   |
| $G_{step(treble)}$         | step resolution gain (treble)  |   | –    | 2    | –    | dB   |
| $G_{bass}$                 | bass gain control  | maximum setting; symmetrical boost  | –    | 14   | –    | dB   |
|                            |  | minimum setting; asymmetrical cut   | –    | –14  | –    | dB   |
| $G_{step(bass)}$           | step resolution gain (bass)  |   | –    | 2    | –    | dB   |

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### 5 BLOCK DIAGRAM

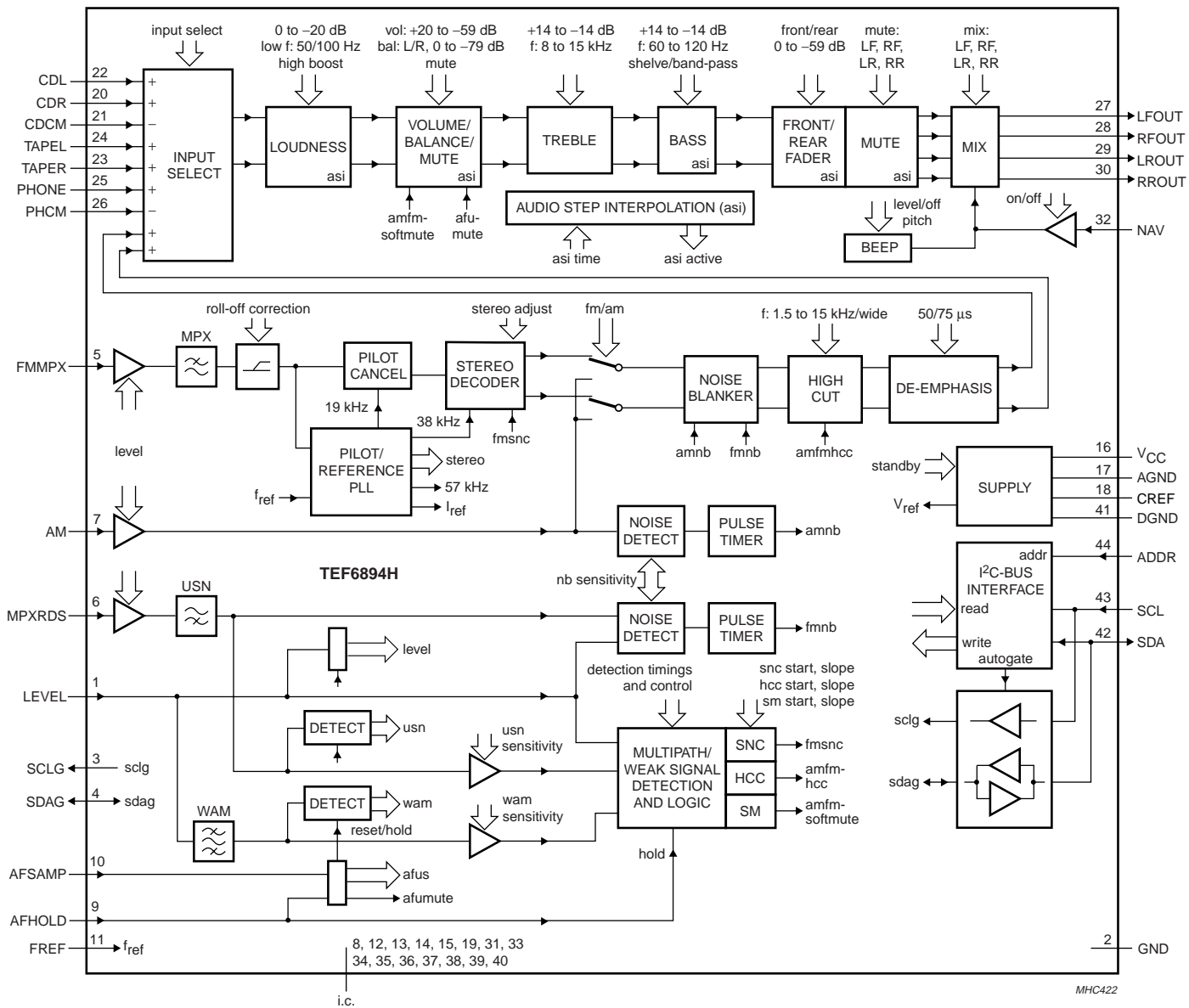


Fig.1 Block diagram.

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## 6 PINNING

| SYMBOL          | PIN | DESCRIPTION   |
|-----------------|-----|---|
| LEVEL           | 1   | level detector input                                      |
| GND             | 2   | ground  |
| SCLG            | 3   | gated I <sup>2</sup> C-bus clock port                     |
| SDAG            | 4   | gated I <sup>2</sup> C-bus data port                      |
| FMMPX           | 5   | FM-MPX input for audio processing                         |
| MPXRDS          | 6   | FM-MPX input for weak signal processing and noise blanker |
| AM              | 7   | AM audio input  |
| i.c.            | 8   | internally connected                                      |
| AFHOLD          | 9   | FM weak signal processing hold input                      |
| AFSAMP          | 10  | trigger signal input for quality measurement              |
| FREF            | 11  | reference frequency input 75.4 kHz                        |
| i.c.            | 12  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 13  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 14  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 15  | internally connected                                      |
| V <sub>CC</sub> | 16  | supply voltage  |
| AGND            | 17  | analog ground   |
| CREF            | 18  | reference voltage capacitor                               |
| i.c.            | 19  | internally connected                                      |
| CDR             | 20  | CD right input  |
| CDCM            | 21  | CD common input   |
| CDL             | 22  | CD left input   |
| TAPER           | 23  | tape right input  |
| TAPEL           | 24  | tape left input   |
| PHONE           | 25  | phone input   |
| PHCM            | 26  | phone common input  |
| LFOUT           | 27  | left front output   |
| RFOUT           | 28  | right front output  |
| LROUT           | 29  | left rear output  |
| RROUT           | 30  | right rear output   |
| i.c.            | 31  | internally connected                                      |
| NAV             | 32  | audio input for navigation voice signal                   |
| i.c.            | 33  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 34  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 35  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 36  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 37  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 38  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 39  | internally connected                                      |
| i.c.            | 40  | internally connected                                      |

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| SYMBOL | PIN | DESCRIPTION                               |
|--------|-----|---|
| DGND   | 41  | digital ground                            |
| SDA    | 42  | I <sup>2</sup> C-bus data input or output |
| SCL    | 43  | I <sup>2</sup> C-bus clock input          |
| ADDR   | 44  | address select input                      |

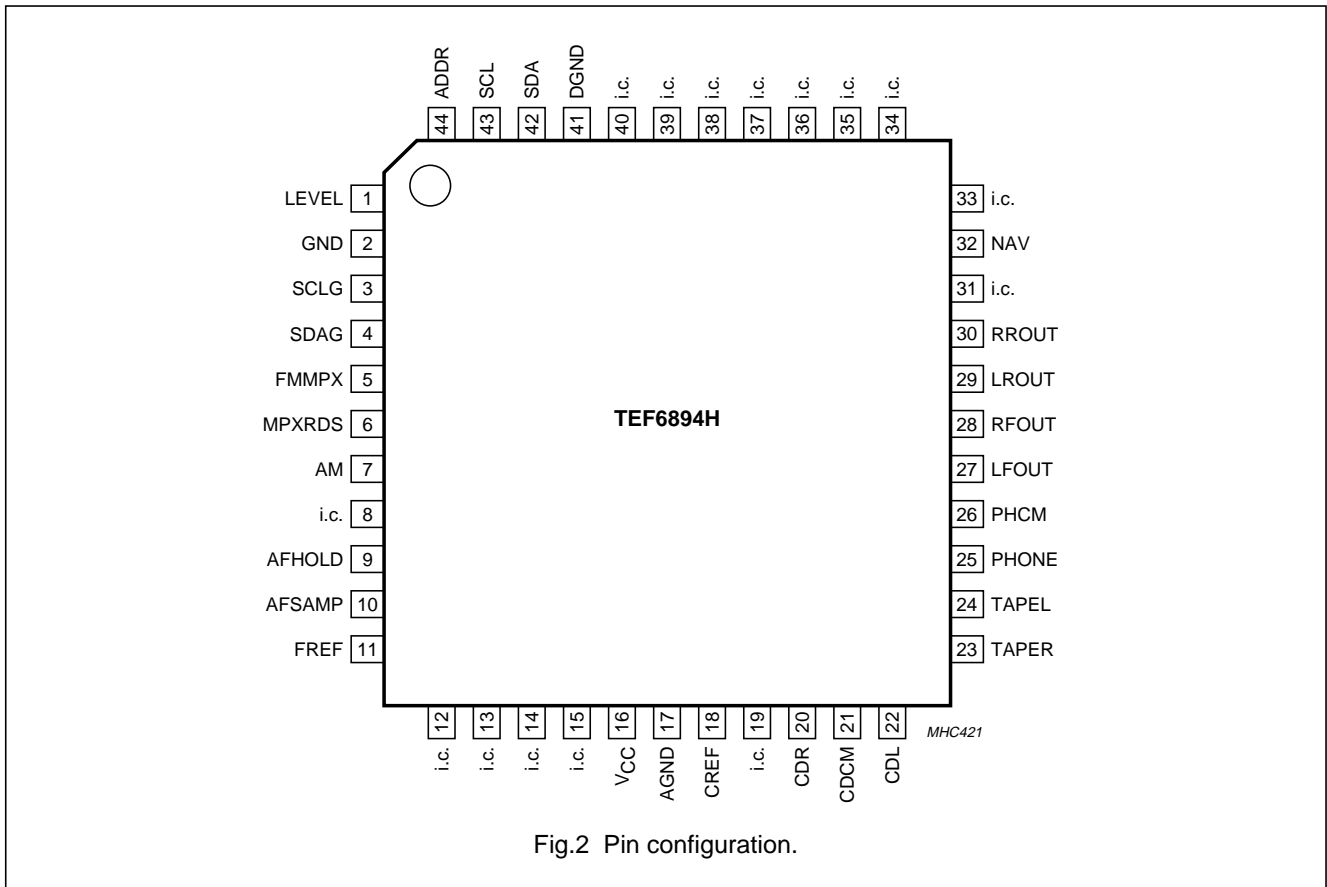


Fig.2 Pin configuration.

7 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

7.1 Stereo decoder

The FMMPX input is the input for the MPX signal from the tuner. The input gain can be selected in three settings to match the input to the RF front-end circuit. A fourth setting is used for weather band mode, which may require a gain of 23.5 dB.

A low-pass filter provides the necessary signal delay for FM noise blanking and suppression of high frequency interferences into the stereo decoder input. The output signal of this filter is fed to the roll-off correction circuit. This circuit compensates the frequency response caused by the low-pass characteristic of the tuner circuit with its IF filters. The roll-off correction circuit is adjustable in four

settings to compensate different frequency responses of the tuner part.

The MPX signal is decoded in the stereo decoder part. A PLL is used for the regeneration of the 38 kHz subcarrier. The fully integrated oscillator is adjusted by a digital auxiliary PLL into the capture range of the main PLL. The auxiliary PLL needs an external reference frequency (75.4 kHz) which is provided by the tuner ICs of the NICE family (TEA684x). The required 19 and 38 kHz signals are generated by division of the oscillator output signal in a logic circuit. The 19 kHz quadrature phase signal is fed to the 19 kHz phase detector, where it is compared with the incoming pilot tone. The DC output signal of the phase detector controls the oscillator (PLL).



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The pilot detector is driven by an internally generated in-phase 19 kHz signal. Its pilot dependent voltage activates the stereo indicator bit and sets the stereo decoder to stereo mode. The same voltage is used to control the amplitude of an anti-phase internally generated 19 kHz signal. In the pilot canceller, the pilot tone is compensated by this anti-phase 19 kHz signal.

The signal is then decoded in the decoder part. The side signal is demodulated and combined with the main signal to the left and right audio channels. A fine adjustment of the roll-off compensation is done by adjusting the gain of the L-R signal in 16 steps. A smooth mono to stereo takeover is achieved by controlling the efficiency of the matrix by the FMSNC signal from the weak signal processing block.

### 7.2 FM and AM noise blanker

The FM/AM switch selects the output signal of the stereo decoder (FM mode) or the signal from the AM input for the noise blanker block. In FM mode the noise blanker operates as a sample and hold circuit, while in AM mode it mutes the audio signal during the interference pulse. The blanking pulse which triggers the noise blanker is generated in the noise detector block.

### 7.3 High cut control and de-emphasis

The High Cut Control (HCC) part is a low-pass filter circuit with eight different static roll-off response curves. The cut-off frequencies of these filter curves can be selected by I<sup>2</sup>C-bus to match different application requirements. The HCC circuit also provides a dynamic control of the filter response. This function is controlled by the AMFMHCC signal from the weak signal processing.

The signal passes the de-emphasis block with two de-emphasis values (50 and 75  $\mu$ s), which can be selected via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus, and is fed to the input selector.

### 7.4 Noise detector

#### 7.4.1 FM NOISE DETECTOR

The trigger signal for the FM noise detector is derived from the MPXRDS input signal and the LEVEL signal. In the MPXRDS path a four pole high-pass filter (100 kHz) separates the noise spikes from the wanted MPX signal. Another detector circuit triggers on noise spikes on the level voltage. The signals of both detectors are combined to achieve a reliable trigger signal for the noise blanker. AGC circuits in the detector part control the gain depending on the average noise in the signals to prevent false triggering. The sensitivity of the triggering from the

MPXRDS signal can be adjusted in four steps, the triggering from the LEVEL signal in three steps.

#### 7.4.2 AM NOISE DETECTOR

The trigger pulse for the AM noise blanker is derived from the AM audio signal. The noise spikes are detected by a slew rate detector, which detects excessive slew rates which do not occur in normal audio signals. The sensitivity of the AM noise blanker can be adjusted in four steps.

### 7.5 Multipath/weak signal processing

The multipath (MPH)/weak signal processing block detects quality degradations in the incoming FM signal and controls the processing of the audio signal accordingly. There are three different quality criteria:

- The average value of the level voltage
- The AM components on the level voltage [Wideband AM (WAM)]
- The high frequency components in the MPX signal [Ultrasonic Noise (USN)].

The level voltage is converted to a digital value by an 8-bit analog-to-digital converter. A digital filter circuit (WAM filter) derives the wideband AM components from the level signal. The high frequency components in the MPX signals are measured with an analog-to-digital converter (USN ADC) at the output of the 100 kHz high-pass filter in the MPXRDS path.

The values of these three signals are externally available via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

In the weak signal processing block the three digital signals are combined in a specific way and used for the generation of control signals for soft mute, stereo blend (stereo noise control, FMSNC) and high cut control (AMFMHCC).

The sensitivities of the detector circuits (WAM and USN) are adjustable via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

Also the start values and the slopes of the control functions soft mute, stereo blend and high cut control can be set via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

Soft mute, stereo blend and HCC are set on hold during the AF updating (quality check of alternative frequency) to avoid an influence of the tuning procedure on the weak signal processing conditions.

In AM mode the soft mute and high cut control are available too, the weak signal block is controlled by the average value of the level voltage.

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### 7.6 Tone/volume control

The tone/volume control part consists of the following stages:

- Input selector
- Loudness control
- Volume/balance control with muting
- Treble control
- Bass control
- Fader and output mute
- Beep generator
- NAV input
- Output mixer.

The settings of all stages are controlled via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

The stages input selector, loudness, volume/balance, bass, and fader/output mute include the Audio Step Interpolation (ASI) function. This minimizes pops by smoothing the transitions in the audio signal during the switching of the controls. The transition time of the ASI function is programmable by I<sup>2</sup>C-bus in four steps.

#### 7.6.1 INPUT SELECTOR

The input selector selects one of four input sources:

- Two external stereo inputs (CD and TAPE)
- One external mono input (PHONE)
- One internal stereo input (AM/FM).

#### 7.6.2 LOUDNESS

The output of the input selector is fed into the loudness circuit. Four different loudness curves can be selected via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus. The control range is between 0 and –20 dB with a step size of 1 dB; see Figs 16 to 19.

#### 7.6.3 VOLUME/BALANCE

The volume/balance control is used for volume setting and also for balance adjustment. The control range of the volume/balance control is between +20 and –59 dB in steps of 1 dB.

The combination of loudness and volume/balance realizes an overall control range of +20 to –79 dB.

#### 7.6.4 TREBLE

The signal is then fed to the treble control stage. The control range is between +14 and –14 dB in steps of 2 dB. Figure 20 shows the control characteristic. Four different filter frequencies can be selected.

#### 7.6.5 BASS

The characteristic of the bass attenuation curves can be set to shelve or band-pass. Four different frequencies can be selected as centre frequency of the band-pass curve. Figures 21 and 22 show the bass curves with a band-pass filter frequency of 60 Hz. The control range is between +14 and –14 dB in steps of 2 dB.

#### 7.6.6 FADER/MUTE

The four fader/mute blocks are located at the end of the tone/volume chain. The control range of these attenuators is 0 to –59 dB. The step size is:

- 1 dB between 0 and –15 dB
- 2.5 dB between –15 and –45 dB
- 3 dB between –45 and –51 dB
- 4 dB between –51 and –59 dB.

#### 7.6.7 BEEP GENERATOR AND NAV INPUT WITH OUTPUT MIXER

The output mixer circuit can add an additional audio signal to any of the four outputs together with the main signal or instead of the main signal.

The additional signal can be generated internally by the beep generator with four different audio frequencies or applied to the NAV input, for instance a navigation voice signal.

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**8 LIMITING VALUES**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

| SYMBOL    | PARAMETER                       | CONDITIONS | MIN.  | MAX.           | UNIT |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|----------------|------|
| $V_{CC}$  | supply voltage                  |            | -0.3  | +10            | V    |
| $V_i$     | input voltage for any pin       |            | -0.3  | $V_{CC} + 0.3$ | V    |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature             |            | -65   | +150           | °C   |
| $T_{amb}$ | ambient temperature             |            | -40   | +85            | °C   |
| $V_{esd}$ | electrostatic discharge voltage | note 1     | -200  | +200           | V    |
|           |                                 | note 2     | -2000 | +2000          | V    |

**Notes**

- Machine model ( $R = 0 \Omega$ ,  $C = 200 \text{ pF}$ ).
- Human body model ( $R = 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ ,  $C = 100 \text{ pF}$ ).

**9 THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS**

| SYMBOL        | PARAMETER                                   | CONDITIONS  | VALUE | UNIT |
|---------------|---|-------------|-------|------|
| $R_{th(j-a)}$ | thermal resistance from junction to ambient | in free air | 61    | K/W  |

**10 CHARACTERISTICS**

FM part:  $f_{FMMPX} = 1 \text{ kHz}$  at  $V_{FMMPX} = 767 \text{ mV (RMS)}$ ; pilot off (100% FM). AM part:  $f_{AM} = 1 \text{ kHz}$  at  $V_{AM} = 967 \text{ mV (RMS)}$  (100% AM). Treble: 10 kHz filter frequency. Bass: 60 Hz filter frequency. Loudness: 50 Hz filter frequency; treble loudness on.  $V_{CC} = 8.5 \text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25 \text{ °C}$ ; see Fig.23; unless otherwise specified.

| SYMBOL                            | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS   | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|------|------|------|------|
| $V_{CC}$                          | supply voltage   |  | 8.0  | 8.5  | 9.0  | V    |
| $I_{CC}$                          | supply current   | normal mode  | -    | 24   | -    | mA   |
|                                   |  | standby  | -    | 15   | -    | mA   |
| <b>Logic pins</b>                 |  |  |      |      |      |      |
| $V_{IH}$                          | HIGH-level input voltage                                   | pins SDA, SCL, ADDR and SDAG   | 1.75 | -    | 5.5  | V    |
|                                   |  | pins AFHOLD and AFSAMP   | 1.75 | -    | 5.5  | V    |
| $V_{IL}$                          | LOW-level input voltage                                    | pins SDA, SCL, ADDR and SDAG   | -0.2 | -    | +1.0 | V    |
|                                   |  | pins AFHOLD and AFSAMP   | -0.2 | -    | +1.0 | V    |
| $V_{OL}$                          | LOW-level output voltage                                   | pin SCLG; $I_{OL} = 3 \text{ mA}$ ; note 1   | -    | -    | 0.4  | V    |
|                                   |  | pin SDA; $I_{OL} = 3 \text{ mA}$   | -    | -    | 0.4  | V    |
| <b>Stereo decoder and AM path</b> |  |  |      |      |      |      |
| $V_{o(FM)(rms)}$                  | FM mono output voltage (RMS value) on pins LFOUT and RFOUT | $f_{FMMPX} = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ; 91% FM modulation without pilot ( $V_{FMMPX} = 698 \text{ mV}$ ) | 750  | 950  | 1200 | mV   |
| $V_{o(AM)(rms)}$                  | AM output voltage (RMS value) on pins LFOUT and RFOUT      | $f_{AM} = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ; $V_{AM} = 870 \text{ mV}$ ; 90% AM modulation                       | 800  | 1080 | 1360 | mV   |

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| SYMBOL        | PARAMETER   | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| $G_i$         | input gain on pins FMMPX, MPXRDS and AM                 | see Table 36  |      |      |      |      |
|               |   | ING[1:0] = 00; all inputs   | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | ING[1:0] = 01; all inputs   | –    | 3    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | ING[1:0] = 10; all inputs   | –    | 6    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | ING[1:0] = 11; FMMPX  | –    | 23.5 | –    | dB   |
|               |   | ING[1:0] = 11; MPXRDS and AM  | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
| $\alpha_{cs}$ | channel separation                                      | $f_{FMMPX} = 1$ kHz   | 40   | –    | –    | dB   |
| $g_{c(L-R)}$  | roll-off correction for coarse adjustment of separation | see Table 20; measure 1 kHz level for L – R modulation; compare to 1 kHz level for L + R modulation               |      |      |      |      |
|               |   | CSR[1:0] = 00   | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSR[1:0] = 01   | –    | 0.4  | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSR[1:0] = 10   | –    | 0.8  | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSR[1:0] = 11   | –    | 1.2  | –    | dB   |
| $g_{f(L-R)}$  | stereo adjust for fine adjustment of separation         | see Table 21; measure 1 kHz level for L – R modulation; compare to 1 kHz level for L + R modulation               |      |      |      |      |
|               |   | CSA[3:0] = 0000   | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSA[3:0] = 0001   | –    | 0.2  | –    | dB   |
|               |   | :   | –    | :    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSA[3:0] = 1110   | –    | 2.8  | –    | dB   |
|               |   | CSA[3:0] = 1111   | –    | 3.0  | –    | dB   |
| S/N           | signal-to-noise ratio                                   | $f_{FMMPX} = 20$ Hz to 15 kHz; referenced to 1 kHz at 91% FM modulation; DEMP = 1 ( $\tau_{de-em} = 50$ $\mu$ s)  | 75   | –    | –    | dB   |
| THD           | total harmonic distortion                               | FM mode   |      |      |      |      |
|               |   | $f_{FMMPX} = 1$ kHz   | –    | –    | 0.3  | %    |
|               |   | $V_{FMMPX} = 50\%$ ; L; pilot on  | –    | –    | 0.3  | %    |
|               |   | $V_{FMMPX} = 50\%$ ; R; pilot on  | –    | –    | 0.3  | %    |
| $V_{o(bal)}$  | mono channel balance<br>$\frac{V_{oL}}{V_{oR}}$         | FM mode   | –1   | –    | +1   | dB   |
| $\alpha_{19}$ | pilot signal suppression                                | 9% pilot; $f_{pilot} = 19$ kHz; referenced to 1 kHz at 91% FM modulation; DEMP = 1 ( $\tau_{de-em} = 50$ $\mu$ s) | 40   | 50   | –    | dB   |
| $\alpha$      | subcarrier suppression                                  | modulation off; referenced to 1 kHz at 91% FM modulation  |      |      |      |      |
|               |   | $f_{sc} = 38$ kHz   | 35   | 50   | –    | dB   |
|               |   | $f_{sc} = 57$ kHz   | 40   | –    | –    | dB   |
|               |   | $f_{sc} = 76$ kHz   | 50   | 60   | –    | dB   |
| PSRR          | power supply ripple rejection                           | FM mode; $f_{ripple} = 100$ Hz; $V_{CC(AC)} = V_{ripple} = 100$ mV (RMS)  | 24   | –    | –    | dB   |

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| SYMBOL               | PARAMETER   | CONDITIONS  | MIN.  | TYP.  | MAX.  | UNIT    |
|----------------------|---|---|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| $\Delta V_{out}$     | frequency response  | FM mode   |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | $f_{FMMPX} = 20$ Hz   | -0.5  | -     | +0.5  | dB      |
|                      |   | $f_{FMMPX} = 15$ kHz  | -0.5  | -     | +0.5  | dB      |
| $f_{cut-off(de-em)}$ | cut-off frequency of de-emphasis filter   | -3 dB point; see Fig.15   |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | DEMP = 1 ( $\tau_{de-em} = 50$ $\mu$ s)                                   | -     | 3.18  | -     | kHz     |
|                      |   | DEMP = 0 ( $\tau_{de-em} = 75$ $\mu$ s)                                   | -     | 2.12  | -     | kHz     |
| $m_{i(pilot)(rms)}$  | pilot threshold modulation for automatic switching by pilot input voltage (RMS value) | stereo  |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | on  | -     | 4.0   | 5.5   | %       |
|                      |   | off   | 1.3   | 2.7   | -     | %       |
| $hys_{pilot}$        | hysteresis of pilot threshold voltage   |   | -     | 2     | -     | dB      |
| $V_{ref(min)}$       | minimum reference input voltage   |   | -     | -     | 30    | mV      |
| $f_{ref}$            | reference frequency for stereo PLL  |   | 75361 | 75368 | 75375 | Hz      |
| <b>Noise blanker</b> |   |   |       |       |       |         |
| FM PART              |   |   |       |       |       |         |
| $t_{sup(min)}$       | minimum suppression time  |   | -     | 15    | -     | $\mu$ s |
| $V_{MPXRDS(M)}$      | noise blanker sensitivity at MPXRDS input (peak value of noise pulses)                | see Table 37; $t_{pulse} = 10$ $\mu$ s; repetition frequency $f = 300$ Hz |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 00   | -     | 90    | -     | mV      |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 01   | -     | 150   | -     | mV      |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 10   | -     | 210   | -     | mV      |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 11   | -     | 270   | -     | mV      |
| $V_{LEVEL(M)}$       | noise blanker sensitivity at LEVEL input (peak value of noise pulses)                 | see Table 40; $t_{pulse} = 10$ $\mu$ s; repetition frequency $f = 300$ Hz |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | NBL[1:0] = 00   | -     | 9     | -     | mV      |
|                      |   | NBL[1:0] = 01   | -     | 18    | -     | mV      |
|                      |   | NBL[1:0] = 10   | -     | 28    | -     | mV      |
| AM PART              |   |   |       |       |       |         |
| $t_{sup(min)}$       | minimum suppression time  |   | -     | 200   | -     | $\mu$ s |
| $M_{AM}$             | noise blanker sensitivity   | see Table 37; $f_{audio} = 2$ kHz   |       |       |       |         |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 00   | -     | 110   | -     | %       |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 01   | -     | 140   | -     | %       |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 10   | -     | 175   | -     | %       |
|                      |   | NBS[1:0] = 11   | -     | 220   | -     | %       |

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| SYMBOL                           | PARAMETER                                      | CONDITIONS   | MIN.  | TYP.                             | MAX. | UNIT |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------------|------|------|--|
| <b>Weak signal processing</b>    |  |  |   |                                  |      |      |  |
| DETECTORS                        |  |  |   |                                  |      |      |  |
| $V_{eq(USN)}$                    | USN sensitivity equivalent level voltage       | see Fig.5; $f_{MPXRDS} = 150$ kHz;<br>$V_{MPXRDS} = 250$ mV (RMS);<br>HCMP = 1; note 2             |   |                                  |      |      |  |
|                                  |  | USS[1:0] = 00  | –   | 2.5                              | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | USS[1:0] = 01  | –   | 2                                | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | USS[1:0] = 10  | –   | 1.5                              | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | USS[1:0] = 11  | –   | 0.5                              | –    | V    |  |
| $V_{eq(WAM)}$                    | WAM sensitivity equivalent level voltage       | see Fig.6; $V_{LEVEL} = 200$ mV (p-p) at<br>$f = 21$ kHz on the level voltage;<br>HCMP = 1; note 2 |   |                                  |      |      |  |
|                                  |  | WAS[1:0] = 00  | –   | 2.5                              | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | WAS[1:0] = 01  | –   | 2                                | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | WAS[1:0] = 10  | –   | 1.5                              | –    | V    |  |
|                                  |  | WAS[1:0] = 11  | –   | 0.5                              | –    | V    |  |
| $t_{LEVEL(attack)}$              | level detector attack time (soft mute and HCC) | see Table 24; LETF = 0; SEAR = 0   |   |                                  |      |      |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 00  | –   | 3                                | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 01  | –   | 3                                | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 10  | –   | 1.5                              | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 11  | –   | 0.5                              | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | see Table 24; LETF = 1; SEAR = 0   |   |                                  |      |      |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 00  | –   | 0.5                              | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 01  | –   | 0.17                             | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 10  | –   | 0.06                             | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | LET[1:0] = 11  | –   | 0.06                             | –    | s    |  |
|                                  |  | search mode; SEAR = 1  | –   | 60                               | –    | ms   |  |
|                                  |  | $t_{LEVEL(decay)}$   | level detector decay time (soft mute and HCC) | see Table 24; LETF = 0; SEAR = 0 |      |      |  |
| LET[1:0] = 00                    | –  |  |   | 3                                | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 01                    | –  |  |   | 6                                | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 10                    | –  |  |   | 1.5                              | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 11                    | –  |  |   | 1.5                              | –    | s    |  |
| see Table 24; LETF = 1; SEAR = 0 |  |  |   |                                  |      |      |  |
| LET[1:0] = 00                    | –  |  |   | 0.5                              | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 01                    | –  |  |   | 0.5                              | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 10                    | –  |  |   | 0.17                             | –    | s    |  |
| LET[1:0] = 11                    | –  |  |   | 0.06                             | –    | s    |  |
| search mode; SEAR = 1            | –  |  |   | 60                               | –    | ms   |  |

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| SYMBOL                  | PARAMETER   | CONDITIONS   | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-------------------------|---|--|------|------|------|------|
| $t_{MPH(attack)}$       | multipath detector attack time (SNC)                                    | see Table 25; SEAR = 0   |      |      |      |      |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 00  | –    | 0.5  | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 01  | –    | 0.5  | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 10  | –    | 0.5  | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 11  | –    | 0.25 | –    | s    |
|                         |   | search mode; SEAR = 1  | –    | 60   | –    | ms   |
| $t_{MPH(decay)}$        | multipath detector decay time (SNC)                                     | see Table 25; SEAR = 0   |      |      |      |      |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 00  | –    | 12   | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 01  | –    | 24   | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 10  | –    | 6    | –    | s    |
|                         |   | MPT[1:0] = 11  | –    | 6    | –    | s    |
|                         |   | search mode; SEAR = 1  | –    | 60   | –    | ms   |
| $t_{USN(attack)}$       | USN detector attack time (soft mute and SNC)                            |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $t_{USN(decay)}$        | USN detector decay time (soft mute and SNC)                             |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $\Delta USS$            | USN detector desensitization  | USN sensitivity setting (USS) versus level voltage (USN sensitivity setting is automatically reduced as level voltage decreases) |      |      |      |      |
|                         |   | $V_{LEVEL} > 1.25 V$   | –    | –    | 3    | –    |
|                         |   | $1.25 V > V_{LEVEL} > 1.125 V$   | –    | –    | 2    | –    |
|                         |   | $1.125 V > V_{LEVEL} > 1.0 V$  | –    | –    | 1    | –    |
|                         |   | $1.0 V > V_{LEVEL}$  | –    | –    | 0    | –    |
| $t_{WAM(attack)}$       | WAM detector attack time (SNC)  |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $t_{WAM(decay)}$        | WAM detector decay time (SNC)   |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $t_{peak(USN)(attack)}$ | peak detector for USN attack time for read-out via I <sup>2</sup> C-bus |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $t_{peak(USN)(decay)}$  | peak detector for USN decay time for read-out via I <sup>2</sup> C-bus  |  | –    | 10   | –    | ms   |
| $t_{peak(WAM)(attack)}$ | peak detector for WAM attack time for read-out via I <sup>2</sup> C-bus |  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
| $t_{peak(WAM)(decay)}$  | peak detector for WAM decay time for read-out via I <sup>2</sup> C-bus  |  | –    | 10   | –    | ms   |

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| SYMBOL                      | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP.  | MAX. | UNIT                                 |
|-----------------------------|--|---|------|---|------|--------------------------------------|
| CONTROL FUNCTIONS           |  |   |      |   |      |                                      |
| $V_{\text{start(mute)}}$    | soft mute start voltage  | see Fig.12; voltage at pin LEVEL that causes $\alpha_{\text{mute}} = 3$ dB; MSL[1:0] = 11<br>MST[2:0] = 000<br>MST[2:0] = 001<br>MST[2:0] = 010<br>MST[2:0] = 011<br>MST[2:0] = 100<br>MST[2:0] = 101<br>MST[2:0] = 110<br>MST[2:0] = 111 | –    | 0.75<br>0.88<br>1<br>1.12<br>1.25<br>1.5<br>1.75<br>2 | –    | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V |
| $C_{\text{mute}}$           | soft mute slope<br>$C_{\text{mute}} = \frac{\Delta\alpha_{\text{mute}}}{\Delta V_{\text{eq}}}$ | see Fig.13; slope of soft mute attenuation with respect to level voltage; MST[2:0] = 000<br>MSL[1:0] = 00<br>MSL[1:0] = 01<br>MSL[1:0] = 10<br>MSL[1:0] = 11  | –    | 8<br>16<br>24<br>32                                   | –    | dB/V<br>dB/V<br>dB/V<br>dB/V         |
| $\alpha_{\text{mute(max)}}$ | maximum soft mute attenuation by USN   | see Fig.14; $f_{\text{MPXRDS}} = 150$ kHz; $V_{\text{MPXRDS}} = 0.6$ V (RMS); USS[1:0] = 11<br>UMD[1:0] = 00<br>UMD[1:0] = 01<br>UMD[1:0] = 10<br>UMD[1:0] = 11   | –    | 3<br>6<br>9<br>12                                     | –    | dB<br>dB<br>dB<br>dB                 |
| $V_{\text{start(SNC)}}$     | SNC stereo blend start voltage   | see Fig.7; voltage at pin LEVEL that causes channel separation = 10 dB; SSL[1:0] = 10<br>SST[3:0] = 0000<br>:<br>SST[3:0] = 1000<br>:<br>SST[3:0] = 1111  | –    | 1.5<br>:<br>2.0<br>:<br>2.45                          | –    | V<br>V<br>V<br>V<br>V                |
| $C_{\text{SNC}}$            | SNC slope<br>$C_{\text{SNC}} = \frac{\Delta\alpha_{\text{cs}}}{\Delta V_{\text{eq}}}$          | see Fig.8; slope of channel separation between 30 dB and 10 dB with respect to level voltage; SST[3:0] = 1010<br>SSL[1:0] = 00<br>SSL[1:0] = 01<br>SSL[1:0] = 10<br>SSL[1:0] = 11   | –    | 38<br>51<br>63<br>72                                  | –    | dB/V<br>dB/V<br>dB/V<br>dB/V         |



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| SYMBOL   | PARAMETER   | CONDITIONS  | MIN.   | TYP.     | MAX.   | UNIT     |
|--|---|---|--------|----------|--------|----------|
| V <sub>start(HCC)</sub>                                    | HCC start voltage   | see Fig.9; f <sub>audio</sub> = 10 kHz; voltage at pin LEVEL that causes α <sub>HCC</sub> = 3 dB; HSL[1:0] = 10 |        |          |        |          |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 000  | –      | 1.17     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 001  | –      | 1.42     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 010  | –      | 1.67     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 011  | –      | 1.92     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 100  | –      | 2.17     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 101  | –      | 2.67     | –      | V        |
|  |   | HST[2:0] = 110  | –      | 3.17     | –      | V        |
| C <sub>HCC</sub>   | HCC slope<br>$C_{HCC} = \frac{\Delta\alpha_{HCC}}{\Delta V_{eq}}$ | see Fig.10; f <sub>audio</sub> = 10 kHz; HST[2:0] = 010   |        |          |        |          |
|  |   | HSL[1:0] = 00   | –      | 9        | –      | dB/V     |
|  |   | HSL[1:0] = 01   | –      | 11       | –      | dB/V     |
|  |   | HSL[1:0] = 10   | –      | 14       | –      | dB/V     |
| α <sub>HCC(max)</sub>                                      | maximum HCC attenuation   | see Fig.10; f <sub>audio</sub> = 10 kHz   |        |          |        |          |
|  |   | HCSF = 1<br>HCSF = 0  | –<br>– | 10<br>14 | –<br>– | dB<br>dB |
| f <sub>cut-off</sub>                                       | cut-off frequency of fixed HCC                                    | see Table 31; –3 dB point (first order filter)  |        |          |        |          |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 000  | –      | 1.5      | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 001  | –      | 2.2      | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 010  | –      | 3.3      | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 011  | –      | 4.7      | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 100  | –      | 6.8      | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 101  | –      | 10       | –      | kHz      |
|  |   | HCF[2:0] = 110  | –      | wide     | –      | –        |
| HCF[2:0] = 111   | –   | unlimited   | –      | –        |        |          |
| <b>Analog-to-digital converters for I<sup>2</sup>C-bus</b> |   |   |        |          |        |          |
| LEVEL ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (8-BIT); see Fig.4       |   |   |        |          |        |          |
| V <sub>LEVEL(min)</sub>                                    | lower voltage limit of conversion range                           |   | –      | 0.25     | –      | V        |
| V <sub>LEVEL(max)</sub>                                    | upper voltage limit of conversion range                           |   | –      | 4.25     | –      | V        |
| ΔV <sub>LEVEL</sub>  | bit resolution voltage  |   | –      | 15.7     | –      | mV       |

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| SYMBOL  | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT       |
|---|--|---|------|------|------|------------|
| ULTRASONIC NOISE ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (4-BIT); see Fig.5 |  |   |      |      |      |            |
| $V_{USN(min)(rms)}$   | conversion range lower voltage limit (RMS value)                                 | $f_{FMMPX} = 150 \text{ kHz}$   | –    | 0    | –    | V          |
| $V_{USN(max)(rms)}$   | conversion range upper voltage limit (RMS value)                                 | $f_{FMMPX} = 150 \text{ kHz}$   | –    | 0.75 | –    | V          |
| $\Delta V_{USN(rms)}$   | bit resolution voltage (RMS value)   |   | –    | 50   | –    | mV         |
| WIDEBAND AM ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER (4-BIT); see Fig.6      |  |   |      |      |      |            |
| $V_{WAM(min)(p-p)}$   | lower voltage limit of conversion range (peak-to-peak value)                     | $f_{LEVEL} = 21 \text{ kHz}$  | –    | 0    | –    | mV         |
| $V_{WAM(max)(p-p)}$   | upper voltage limit of conversion range (peak-to-peak value)                     | $f_{LEVEL} = 21 \text{ kHz}$  | –    | 800  | –    | mV         |
| $\Delta V_{WAM(p-p)}$   | bit resolution voltage (peak-to-peak value)                                      |   | –    | 53.3 | –    | mV         |
| <b>Tone/volume control</b>                                      |  |   |      |      |      |            |
| $Z_i$   | input impedance at pins TAPEL, TAPER, CDL and CDR                                |   | 80   | –    | –    | k $\Omega$ |
|   | input impedance at pin PHONE   |   | 50   | –    | –    | k $\Omega$ |
| $Z_o$   | output impedance at pins LFOUT, RFOUT, LROUT and RROUT                           |   | –    | –    | 100  | $\Omega$   |
| $G_{s(main)}$   | signal gain from main source input to LFOUT, RFOUT, LROUT and RROUT outputs      |   | –1   | –    | +1   | dB         |
| $G_{s(NAV)}$  | signal gain from NAV input to LFOUT, RFOUT, LROUT and RROUT outputs              |   | –1.5 | 0    | +1.5 | dB         |
| $V_{i(max)(rms)}$   | maximum input voltage level at pins TAPEL, TAPER, CDL, CDR and PHONE (RMS value) | THD = 0.1%; $G_{vol} = -6 \text{ dB}$   | 2    | –    | –    | V          |
| $V_{i(NAV)(max)(rms)}$  | maximum input voltage level at pin NAV (RMS value)                               | THD = 1%  | 0.3  | –    | –    | V          |
| $V_{o(max)(rms)}$   | maximum output voltage (RMS value)   | THD = 0.1%; $G_{vol} = +6 \text{ dB}$   | 2    | –    | –    | V          |
|   |  | worst case load: $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ , $C_L = 10 \text{ nF}$ , THD = 1% | 2    | –    | –    | V          |

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| SYMBOL                   | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS  | MIN.     | TYP.   | MAX.   | UNIT          |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------|--------|--------|---------------|
| $f_{\max}$               | frequency response (pins TAPER, TAPEL, CDR and CDL)                | upper $-0.5$ dB point; referenced to 1 kHz  | 20       | –      | –      | kHz           |
| CMRR                     | common mode rejection ratio  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ Hz to 20 kHz on CD and PHONE inputs<br>$G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB<br>$G_{\text{vol}} = -15$ dB | 40<br>55 | –<br>– | –<br>– | dB<br>dB      |
| $\alpha_{\text{CS}}$     | channel separation   | $f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ Hz to 20 kHz  | 60       | 80     | –      | dB            |
| $\alpha_{\text{S}}$      | input isolation of one selected source to any other input          | $f_{\text{audio}} = 1$ kHz  | 90       | 105    | –      | dB            |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ Hz to 10 kHz  | 75       | 90     | –      | dB            |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ kHz   | 70       | –      | –      | dB            |
| THD                      | total harmonic distortion  | TAPE and CD inputs<br>$f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ Hz to 10 kHz;<br>$V_i = 1$ V (RMS)                                    | –        | 0.01   | 0.1    | %             |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 1$ kHz; $V_i = 2$ V (RMS);<br>$G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB   | –        | 0.02   | 0.1    | %             |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 20$ Hz to 10 kHz;<br>$V_i = 2$ V (RMS); $G_{\text{vol}} = -10$ dB                               | –        | 0.02   | 0.2    | %             |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 25$ Hz; $V_i = 500$ mV (RMS);<br>$G_{\text{bass}} = +8$ dB; $G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB             | –        | 0.05   | 0.2    | %             |
|                          |  | $f_{\text{audio}} = 4$ kHz; $V_i = 500$ mV (RMS);<br>$G_{\text{treble}} = +8$ dB; $G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB           | –        | 0.01   | 0.2    | %             |
|                          |  | NAV input; $f_{\text{audio}} = 1$ kHz;<br>$V_o = 300$ mV (RMS)  | –        | –      | 1      | %             |
| $V_{\text{noise(rms)}}$  | noise voltage (RMS value)  | CCIR-ARM weighted and 20 kHz 'brick wall' without input signal and shorted AF inputs<br>$G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB     | –        | 12     | 20     | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | $G_{\text{bass}} = +6$ dB; $G_{\text{treble}} = +6$ dB;<br>$G_{\text{vol}} = 0$ dB                                  | –        | 24     | 35     | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | $G_{\text{vol}} = 20$ dB; TAPE input (stereo)   | –        | 71     | 100    | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | $G_{\text{vol}} = 20$ dB; CD input (quasi-differential)   | –        | 100    | 140    | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | $G_{\text{vol}} = -10$ dB   | –        | 10     | 18     | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | $G_{\text{vol}} = -40$ dB; $G_{\text{loudness}} = -20$ dB<br>outputs muted  | –        | 9.5    | 13.5   | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | using 'A-weighting' filter and 20 kHz 'brick wall'; $G_{\text{vol}} = -10$ dB;<br>$G_{\text{loudness}} = -10$ dB    | –        | 6.8    | 10     | $\mu\text{V}$ |
|                          |  | NAV input   | –        | 16     | 40     | $\mu\text{V}$ |
| $\Delta G_{\text{step}}$ | step error (all controls) between all adjoining steps, all outputs | $G = +20$ to $-36$ dB   | –        | –      | 0.5    | dB            |
|                          |  | $G = -36$ to $-59$ dB   | –        | –      | 1.0    | dB            |

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| SYMBOL                      | PARAMETER  | CONDITIONS   | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|-----------------------------|--|--|------|------|------|------|
| TC <sub>ASI</sub>           | ASI time constant<br>(switching time from any setting to any other setting)  | see Table 42   |      |      |      |      |
|                             |  | AST[1:0] = 00  | –    | 1    | –    | ms   |
|                             |  | AST[1:0] = 01  | –    | 3    | –    | ms   |
|                             |  | AST[1:0] = 10  | –    | 10   | –    | ms   |
|                             |  | AST[1:0] = 11  | –    | 30   | –    | ms   |
| V <sub>offset(max)</sub>    | maximum DC offset  | between any two settings<br>(non-consecutive) on any one audio control or any one dynamic weak signal processing control | –    | 7    | –    | mV   |
| PSRR                        | power supply ripple rejection  | V <sub>CC(AC)</sub> = V <sub>ripple</sub> = 200 mV (RMS)   |      |      |      |      |
|                             |  | f <sub>ripple</sub> = 20 to 100 Hz   | 35   | 46   | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | f <sub>ripple</sub> = 1 kHz  | 50   | 75   | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | f <sub>ripple</sub> = 1 to 20 kHz  | 50   | 65   | –    | dB   |
| α <sub>ct</sub>             | crosstalk between bus inputs and signal outputs                              | f <sub>clk</sub> = 100 kHz; note 3   | –    | 110  | –    | dB   |
| t <sub>turn-on</sub>        | turn-on time from V <sub>CC</sub> applied to 66% final DC voltage at outputs |  | –    | 100  | –    | ms   |
| <b>LOUDNESS</b>             |  |  |      |      |      |      |
| f <sub>loudness(low)</sub>  | loudness low boost frequency without influence of coupling capacitors        | amplitude decrease = –3 dB   |      |      |      |      |
|                             |  | LLF = 0  | –    | 50   | –    | Hz   |
|                             |  | LLF = 1  | –    | 100  | –    | Hz   |
| f <sub>loudness(high)</sub> | loudness filter response without influence of coupling capacitors            | amplitude decrease = –1 dB; frequency referred to 100 kHz; high boost on   | –    | 10   | –    | kHz  |
| G <sub>loudness</sub>       | loudness gain control  | f <sub>loudness(low)</sub> = 50 Hz; high boost on; see Fig.16  |      |      |      |      |
|                             |  | maximum setting; 1 kHz tone  | –    | 0    | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | minimum setting; 1 kHz tone  | –    | –20  | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | minimum setting; 50 Hz tone  | –    | –3   | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | minimum setting; 10 kHz tone   | –    | –16  | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | minimum setting; 100 kHz tone  | –    | –15  | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | step size; 1 kHz tone  | –    | 1    | –    | dB   |
| <b>VOLUME</b>               |  |  |      |      |      |      |
| G <sub>vol</sub>            | volume/balance gain control  | see Table 48   |      |      |      |      |
|                             |  | maximum setting  | –    | 20   | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | minimum setting  | –    | –59  | –    | dB   |
|                             |  | mute attenuation; 20 Hz to 20 kHz input  | –    | –80  | –70  | dB   |
| G <sub>step(vol)</sub>      | step resolution gain (volume)  | see Table 48   | –    | 1    | –    | dB   |

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| SYMBOL                       | PARAMETER                                     | CONDITIONS  | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|------------------------------|---|---|------|------|------|------|
| $\Delta G_{\text{set}}$      | gain set error                                | $G_{\text{vol}} = +20$ to $-36$ dB  | -1   | 0    | +1   | dB   |
|                              |   | $G_{\text{vol}} = -36$ to $-59$ dB  | -3   | 0    | +3   | dB   |
| $\Delta G_{\text{track}}$    | gain tracking error<br>between left and right | $G_{\text{vol}} = +20$ to $-36$ dB  | -    | 0    | 1    | dB   |
|                              |   | $G_{\text{vol}} = -36$ to $-59$ dB  | -    | 0    | 3    | dB   |
| TREBLE                       |   |   |      |      |      |      |
| $f_{\text{cut-off(treble)}}$ | treble control filter cut-off<br>frequency    | see Table 52; $-3$ dB frequency<br>referenced to 100 kHz  |      |      |      |      |
|                              |   | TRF[1:0] = 00   | -    | 8    | -    | kHz  |
|                              |   | TRF[1:0] = 01   | -    | 10   | -    | kHz  |
|                              |   | TRF[1:0] = 10   | -    | 12   | -    | kHz  |
| $G_{\text{treble}}$          | treble gain control                           | see Table 51  |      |      |      |      |
|                              |   | maximum setting   | -    | 14   | -    | dB   |
| $G_{\text{step(treble)}}$    | step resolution gain<br>(treble)              | see Table 51  | -    | 2    | -    | dB   |
|                              |   | minimum setting   | -    | -14  | -    | dB   |
| BASS                         |   |   |      |      |      |      |
| $f_{\text{c(bass)}}$         | bass control filter centre<br>frequency       | see Table 56  |      |      |      |      |
|                              |   | BAF[1:0] = 00   | -    | 60   | -    | Hz   |
|                              |   | BAF[1:0] = 01   | -    | 80   | -    | Hz   |
|                              |   | BAF[1:0] = 10   | -    | 100  | -    | Hz   |
| $Q_{\text{bass}}$            | bass filter quality factor                    | $G_{\text{bass}} = +12$ dB  | -    | 1.0  | -    | -    |
|                              |   | BAF[1:0] = 11   | -    | 120  | -    | Hz   |
| $EQ_{\text{bow}}$            | equalizer bowing                              | $f_{\text{audio}} = 1$ kHz; $V_i = 500$ mV (RMS);<br>$G_{\text{bass}} = +12$ dB; $f_{\text{c(bass)}} = 60$ Hz;<br>$G_{\text{treble}} = +12$ dB;<br>$f_{\text{cut-off(treble)}} = 10$ kHz; see Fig.3 | -    | 1.8  | -    | dB   |
| $G_{\text{bass}}$            | bass gain control                             | see Table 55  |      |      |      |      |
|                              |   | maximum setting; symmetrical<br>boost   | -    | 14   | -    | dB   |
|                              |   | minimum setting; asymmetrical cut   | -    | -14  | -    | dB   |
| $G_{\text{step(bass)}}$      | step resolution gain<br>(bass)                | see Table 55  | -    | 2    | -    | dB   |
|                              |   | minimum setting; symmetrical cut  | -    | -14  | -    | dB   |
| FADER                        |   |   |      |      |      |      |
| $G_{\text{fader}}$           | fader gain control                            | see Table 59  |      |      |      |      |
|                              |   | maximum setting   | -    | 0    | -    | dB   |
|                              |   | minimum setting   | -    | -59  | -    | dB   |
|                              |   | mute attenuation; 20 Hz to 20 kHz<br>input  | -    | -80  | -66  | dB   |

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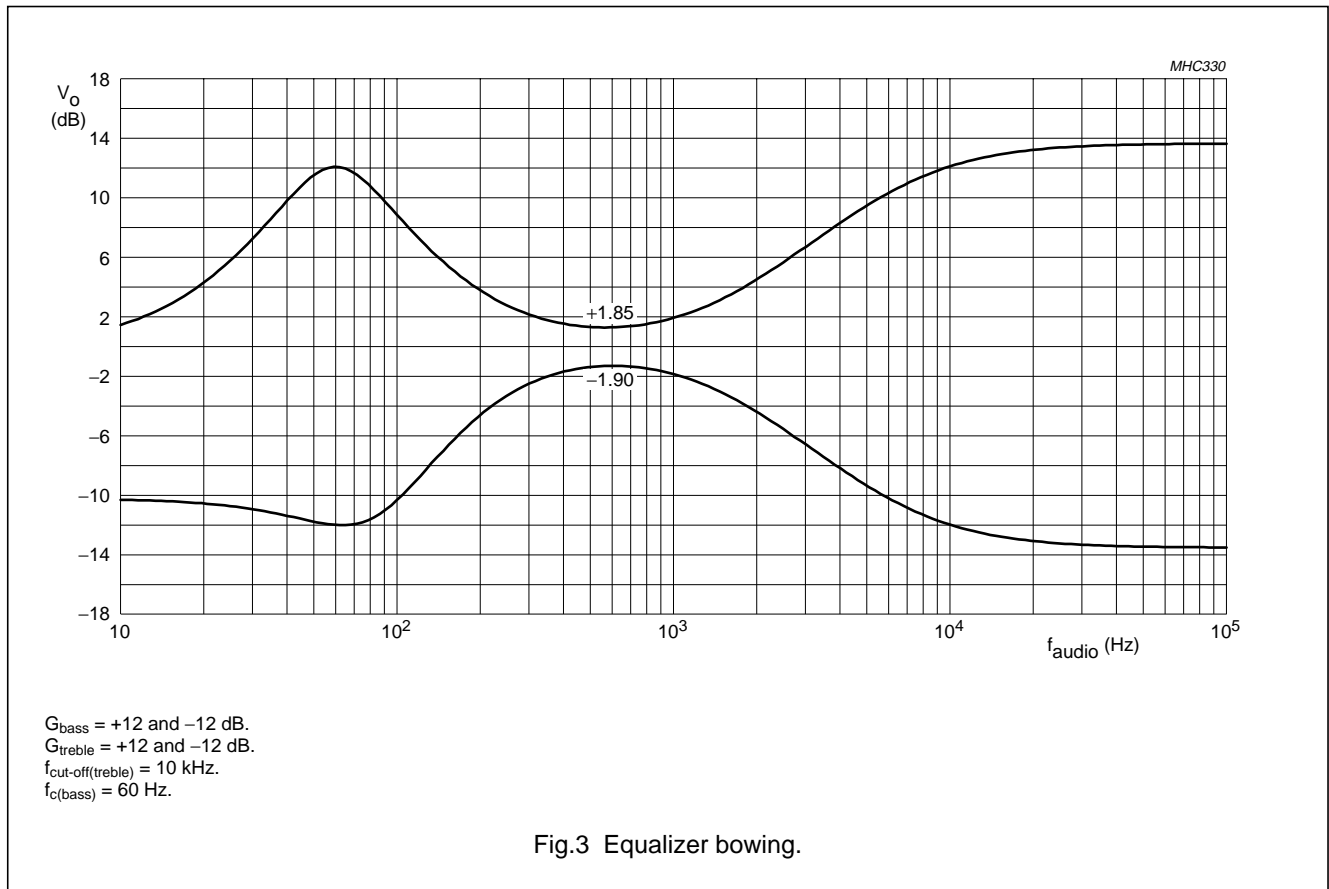
| SYMBOL  | PARAMETER                                   | CONDITIONS   | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | UNIT |
|---|---|--|------|------|------|------|
| $G_{\text{step(fader)}}$  | step resolution gain (fader)                | see Table 59   |      |      |      |      |
|   |   | $G_{\text{fader}} = 0$ to $-15$ dB                                     | –    | 1    | –    | dB   |
|   |   | $G_{\text{fader}} = -15$ to $-45$ dB                                   | –    | 2.5  | –    | dB   |
|   |   | $G_{\text{fader}} = -45$ to $-51$ dB                                   | –    | 3    | –    | dB   |
|   |   | $G_{\text{fader}} = -51$ to $-59$ dB                                   | –    | 4    | –    | dB   |
| $\alpha_{\text{mute}}$  | audio mute                                  | volume control: mute and output muted (bits MULF, MURF, MULR and MURR) | 90   | –    | –    | dB   |
| <b>BEEP</b>   |   |  |      |      |      |      |
| $f_{\text{beep}}$   | beep generator frequency                    | see Table 68   |      |      |      |      |
|   |   | BEF[1:0] = 00  | –    | 500  | –    | Hz   |
|   |   | BEF[1:0] = 01  | –    | 1    | –    | kHz  |
|   |   | BEF[1:0] = 10  | –    | 2    | –    | kHz  |
|   |   | BEF[1:0] = 11  | –    | 3    | –    | kHz  |
| $V_{\text{beep(rms)}}$  | beep generator audio level (RMS value)      | see Table 67   |      |      |      |      |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 000   | –    | 0    | –    | mV   |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 001   | –    | 13.3 | –    | mV   |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 010   | –    | 18   | –    | mV   |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 011   | –    | 28   | –    | mV   |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 100   | –    | 44   | –    | mV   |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 101   | –    | 60   | –    | mV   |
| BEL[2:0] = 110  | –   | 90   | –    | mV   |      |      |
|   |   | BEL[2:0] = 111   | –    | 150  | –    | mV   |
| $\text{THD}_{\text{beep}}$  | total harmonic distortion of beep generator | $f_{\text{beep}} = 1$ kHz or 2 kHz                                     | –    | –    | 7    | %    |
| <b>Power-on reset (all registers in default setting, outputs muted, standby mode)</b> |   |  |      |      |      |      |
| $V_{\text{th(POR)}}$  | threshold voltage of Power-on reset         |  | –    | 6.3  | –    | V    |

**Notes**

- The LOW voltage of pin SCLG is influenced by  $V_{\text{SCL}}$ :  $V_{\text{SCLG(LOW)}} \geq V_{\text{SCL(LOW)}} + 0.22$  V.
- The equivalent level voltage is that value of the level voltage (at pin LEVEL) which results in the same weak signal control effect (for instance HCC roll-off) as the output value of the specified detector (USN, WAM and MPH).
- Crosstalk between bus inputs and signal outputs:  $\alpha_{\text{ct}} = 20 \log \frac{V_{\text{bus(p-p)}}}{V_{\text{o(rms)}}$

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11 I<sup>2</sup>C-BUS PROTOCOL

**Table 1** Write mode

|                  |                 |                  |            |                  |              |                  |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| S <sup>(1)</sup> | address (write) | A <sup>(2)</sup> | subaddress | A <sup>(2)</sup> | data byte(s) | A <sup>(2)</sup> | P <sup>(3)</sup> |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|

**Notes**

1. S = START condition.
2. A = acknowledge.
3. P = STOP condition.

**Table 2** Read mode

|                  |                |                  |              |                  |           |                   |                  |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|
| S <sup>(1)</sup> | address (read) | A <sup>(2)</sup> | data byte(s) | A <sup>(2)</sup> | data byte | NA <sup>(3)</sup> | P <sup>(4)</sup> |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|

**Notes**

1. S = START condition.
2. A = acknowledge.
3. NA = not acknowledge.
4. P = STOP condition.

**Table 3** IC address byte

| IC ADDRESS |   |   |   |   |   | MODE         |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| 0          | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | ADDR         |
|            |   |   |   |   |   | R/ $\bar{W}$ |

**Table 4** Description of IC address byte

| BIT    | SYMBOL       | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 7 to 2 | –            | 001100+(ADDR) = IC address.   |
| 1      | ADDR         | <b>Address bit.</b> 0 = pin ADDR is grounded; 1 = pin ADDR is floating. |
| 0      | R/ $\bar{W}$ | <b>Read/Write.</b> 0 = write mode; 1 = read mode.                       |

11.1 Read mode

11.1.1 DATA BYTE 1; STATUS

**Table 5** Format of data byte 1

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| STIN  | ASIA  | AFUS  | POR   | –     | ID2   | ID1   | ID0   |



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**Table 6** Description of data byte 1

| BIT    | SYMBOL  | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------|---------|--|
| 7      | STIN    | <b>Stereo indicator.</b> 0 = no pilot signal detected; 1 = pilot signal detected.  |
| 6      | ASIA    | <b>ASI active.</b> 0 = not active; 1 = ASI step is in progress.  |
| 5      | AFUS    | <b>AF update sample.</b> 0 = LEV, USN and WAM information is taken from main frequency (continuous mode); 1 = LEV, USN and WAM information is taken from alternative frequency. Continuous mode during AF update and sampled mode after AF update. Sampled mode reverts to continuous main frequency information after read. |
| 4      | POR     | <b>Power-on reset.</b> 0 = standard operation (valid I <sup>2</sup> C-bus register settings); 1 = Power-on reset detected since last read cycle (I <sup>2</sup> C-bus register reset). After read the bit will reset to POR = 0.   |
| 3      | –       | <b>Reserved.</b>   |
| 2 to 0 | ID[2:0] | <b>Identification.</b> TEF6894H device type identification; ID[2:0] = 100.   |

11.1.2 DATA BYTE 2; LEVEL

**Table 7** Format of data byte 2

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| LEV7  | LEV6  | LEV5  | LEV4  | LEV3  | LEV2  | LEV1  | LEV0  |

**Table 8** Description of data byte 2

| BIT    | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------|----------|---|
| 7 to 0 | LEV[7:0] | <b>Level.</b> 8-bit value of level voltage from tuner; see Fig.4. |

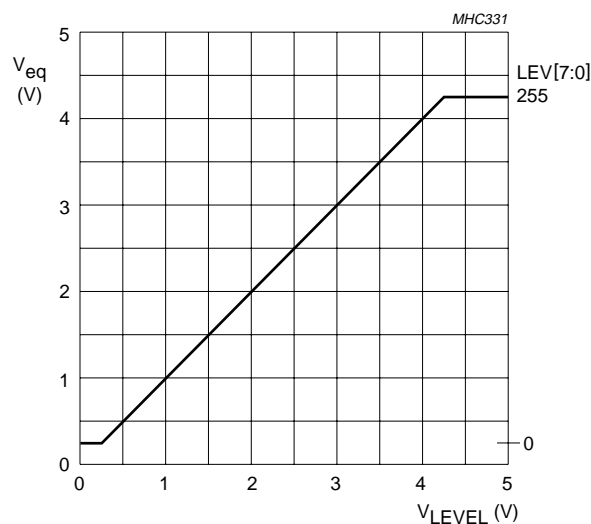


Fig.4 Equivalent level voltage  $V_{eq}$  (MPH and LEV detector) as a function of level voltage  $V_{LEVEL}$ .

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## 11.1.3 DATA BYTE 3; USN AND WAM

**Table 9** Format of data byte 3

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| USN3  | USN2  | USN1  | USN0  | WAM3  | WAM2  | WAM1  | WAM0  |

**Table 10** Description of data byte 3

| BIT    | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------|----------|--|
| 7 to 4 | USN[3:0] | <b>Ultrasonic noise detector.</b> USN content of the MPXRDS audio signal; see Fig.5. |
| 3 to 0 | WAM[3:0] | <b>Wideband AM detector.</b> WAM content of the LEVEL voltage; see Fig.6.            |

## 11.2 Write mode

**Table 11** Format for subaddress byte with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AIOF  | GATE  | SGAT  | SA4   | SA3   | SA2   | SA1   | SA0   |
| –     | 0     | 0     | –     | –     | –     | –     | –     |

**Table 12** Description of subaddress byte

| BIT    | SYMBOL  | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------|---------|--|
| 7      | AIOF    | <b>Auto-increment off.</b> 0 = auto-increment enabled; 1 = auto-increment disabled.  |
| 6      | GATE    | <b>Gate.</b> 0 = I <sup>2</sup> C-bus outputs (SDAG and SCLG) are controllable by the shortgate or the autogate function; 1 = I <sup>2</sup> C-bus outputs are enabled.  |
| 5      | SGAT    | <b>Shortgate.</b> 1 = I <sup>2</sup> C-bus outputs (SDAG and SCLG) are enabled for a single transmission following this control and disabled automatically.  |
| 4 to 0 | SA[4:0] | <b>Data byte select.</b> The subaddress value is auto-incremented when AIOF = 0 and will revert from SA = 30 to SA = 0. SA = 31 can only be accessed via direct subaddress selection, in which case auto-increment will revert from SA = 31 to SA = 0; see Table 13. |

**Table 13** Selection of data byte

| SA4 | SA3 | SA2 | SA1 | SA0 | HEX <sup>(1)</sup> | MNEMONIC  | ADDRESSED DATA BYTE                           |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-----------|---|
| 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 2                  | RDSCCLK   | test control                                  |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 4                  | CONTROL   | control of supply and AF update               |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 5                  | CSALIGN   | alignment of stereo channel separation        |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 6                  | MULTIPATH | control of weak signal sensitivity and timing |
| 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 7                  | SNC       | alignment of SNC start and slope              |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 8                  | HIGHCUT   | alignment of HCC start and slope              |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 9                  | SOFTMUTE  | alignment soft mute start and slope           |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 0   | A                  | RADIO     | control of radio functions                    |
| 0   | 1   | 0   | 1   | 1   | B                  | INPUT/ASI | input selector and ASI settings               |
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 0   | C                  | LOUDNESS  | loudness control                              |
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 0   | 1   | D                  | VOLUME    | volume control                                |

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| SA4 | SA3 | SA2 | SA1 | SA0 | HEX <sup>(1)</sup> | MNEMONIC | ADDRESSED DATA BYTE     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 0   | E                  | TREBLE   | treble control          |
| 0   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | F                  | BASS     | bass control            |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 10                 | FADER    | fader control           |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 11                 | BALANCE  | balance control         |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 0   | 12                 | MIX      | control of output mixer |
| 1   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1   | 13                 | BEEP     | beep generator settings |
| 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1   | 1F                 | AUTOGATE | autogate control        |

**Note**

1. Data bytes 0, 1, 2 and 3 must not be used in the application. All bits in these bytes must be set to logic 0.

## 11.2.1 SUBADDRESS 2H; RDSCLK

**Table 14** Format of data byte 2H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | –     | TST3  | TST2  | TST1  | TST0  | –     | –     |
| –     | –     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | –     | –     |

**Table 15** Description of data byte 2H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION                                     |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7 and 6 | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.                       |
| 5 to 2  | TST[3:0] | <b>Test.</b> TST[3:0] = 0000: normal operation. |
| 1 and 0 | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.                       |

## 11.2.2 SUBADDRESS 4H; CONTROL

**Table 16** Format of data byte 4H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | STBA  | AFUM  | AFUH  | RMUT  | –     | LETF  | ATTB  |
| –     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | –     | 0     | 0     |

**Table 17** Description of data byte 4H

| BIT | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION   |
|-----|--------|---|
| 7   | –      | Not used. Set to logic 0.   |
| 6   | STBA   | <b>Standby mode audio processing.</b> 0 = audio processing active; 1 = audio processing in standby mode (audio inputs and outputs at DC).   |
| 5   | AFUM   | <b>Enables AF update mute.</b> 0 = AF update mute disabled; 1 = AF update mute enabled (controlled by AFSAMP and AFHOLD input).   |
| 4   | AFUH   | <b>AF update hold function.</b> 0 = disable, the weak signal processing hold is controlled by the AFHOLD input only; 1 = hold. This is equal to taking the AFHOLD input LOW. The bit is reset to 0, when AFHOLD input is set to LOW (i.e. at AF update or preset change). |
| 3   | RMUT   | <b>Radio signal mute.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute with 1 ms ASI slope at start and stop.  |

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| BIT | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION  |
|-----|--------|--|
| 2   | –      | Not used. Set to logic 0.  |
| 1   | LETF   | <b>Fast level detector time constants.</b> 0 = slow level detector time constants are used; 1 = fast level detector time constants are used. See Table 24.   |
| 0   | ATTB   | <b>Attack bound of the MPH and LEV detector.</b> 0 = detectors are unbounded; 1 = range of the MPH and LEV detector are limited in their range for immediate start of attack. In AM mode the detectors are always unbounded. |

## 11.2.3 SUBADDRESS 5H; CSALIGN

**Table 18** Format of data byte 5H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| CSR1  | CSR0  | CSA3  | CSA2  | CSA1  | CSA0  | –     | –     |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | –     | –     |

**Table 19** Description of data byte 5H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7 and 6 | CSR[1:0] | <b>FM stereo channel separation (high frequency).</b> See Table 20. |
| 5 to 2  | CSA[3:0] | <b>FM stereo channel separation and adjustment.</b> See Table 21.   |
| 1 and 0 | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.   |

**Table 20** FM stereo channel separation

| CSR1 | CSR0 | FM STEREO CHANNEL SEPARATION (dB) |
|------|------|-----------------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0                                 |
| 0    | 1    | 0.4                               |
| 1    | 0    | 0.8                               |
| 1    | 1    | 1.2                               |

**Table 21** FM stereo channel separation and adjustment

| CSA3 | CSA2 | CSA1 | CSA0 | FM STEREO CHANNEL SEPARATION AND ADJUSTMENT (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|--|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0  |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0.2  |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :  |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2.8  |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 3.0  |

## 11.2.4 SUBADDRESS 6H; MULTIPATH

**Table 22** Format of data byte 6H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| USS1  | USS0  | WAS1  | WAS0  | LET1  | LET0  | MPT1  | MPT0  |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

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**Table 23** Description of data byte 6H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7 and 6 | USS[1:0] | <b>USN sensitivity for weak signal processing.</b> See Fig.5.          |
| 5 and 4 | WAS[1:0] | <b>WAM sensitivity for weak signal processing.</b> See Fig.6.          |
| 3 and 2 | LET[1:0] | <b>LEVEL detector time constant.</b> See Table 24.                     |
| 1 and 0 | MPT[1:0] | <b>MPH detector time constants (level, WAM and USN).</b> See Table 25. |

**Table 24** Setting of the time constants of the LEVEL detector

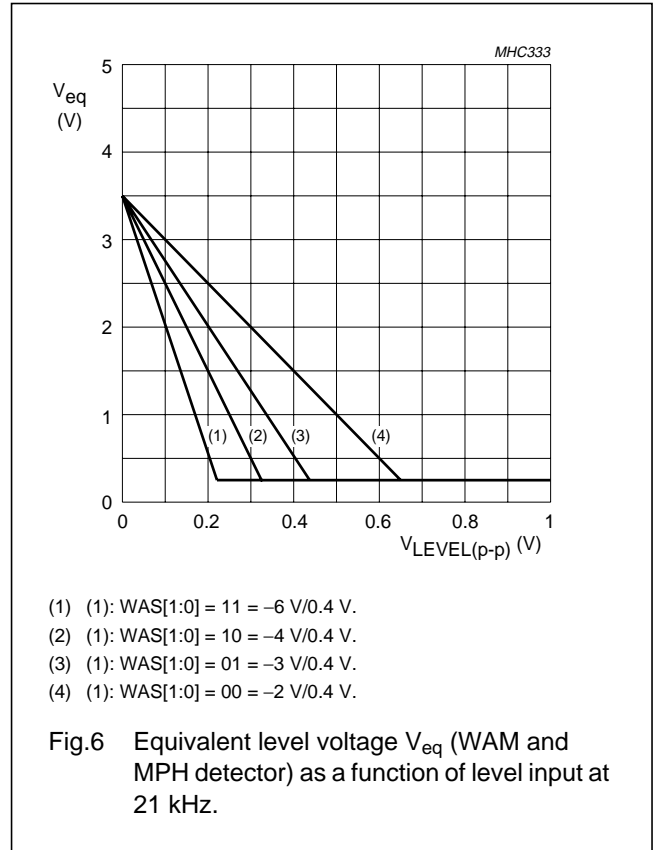
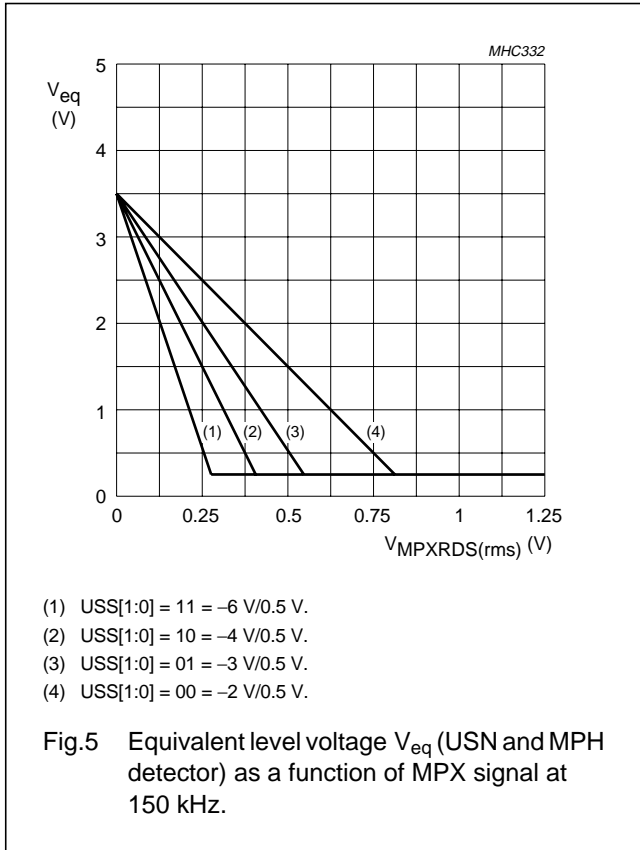
| LETF | LET1 | LET0 | $t_{\text{LEVEL}}$ (s) |       |
|------|------|------|------------------------|-------|
|      |      |      | ATTACK                 | DECAY |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 3                      | 3     |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 3                      | 6     |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 1.5                    | 1.5   |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 0.5                    | 1.5   |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0.5                    | 0.5   |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0.17                   | 0.5   |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 0.06                   | 0.17  |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0.06                   | 0.06  |

**Table 25** Setting of the time constants of the MPH detector (level, WAM and USN)

| MPT1 | MPT0 | $t_{\text{MPH}}$ (s) |       |
|------|------|----------------------|-------|
|      |      | ATTACK               | DECAY |
| 0    | 0    | 0.5                  | 12    |
| 0    | 1    | 0.5                  | 24    |
| 1    | 0    | 0.5                  | 6     |
| 1    | 1    | 0.25                 | 6     |

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11.2.5 SUBADDRESS 7H; SNC

Table 26 Format of data byte 7H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| SST3  | SST2  | SST1  | SST0  | SSL1  | SSL0  | HCMP  | HCSF  |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     |

Table 27 Description of data byte 7H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7 to 4  | SST[3:0] | <b>Start of the stereo blend SNC.</b> See Table 28 and Fig.7.   |
| 3 and 2 | SSL[1:0] | <b>Slope of the stereo blend SNC.</b> See Fig.8.  |
| 1       | HCMP     | <b>High cut control source.</b> 0 = control by the level (LEV) detector; 1 = control by the multipath (MPH) detector. |
| 0       | HCSF     | <b>High cut control minimum bandwidth.</b> 0 = 2 kHz; 1 = 3 kHz.  |

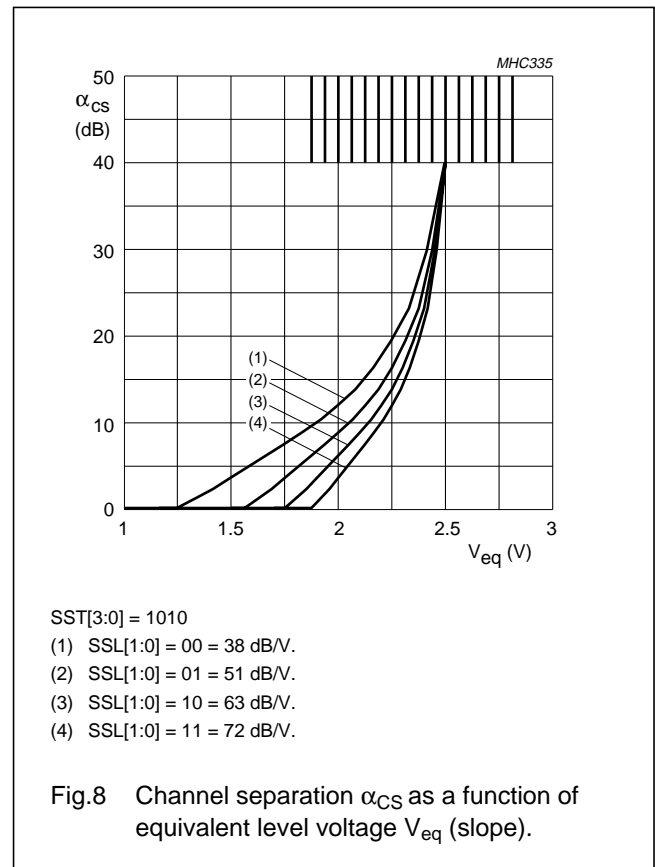
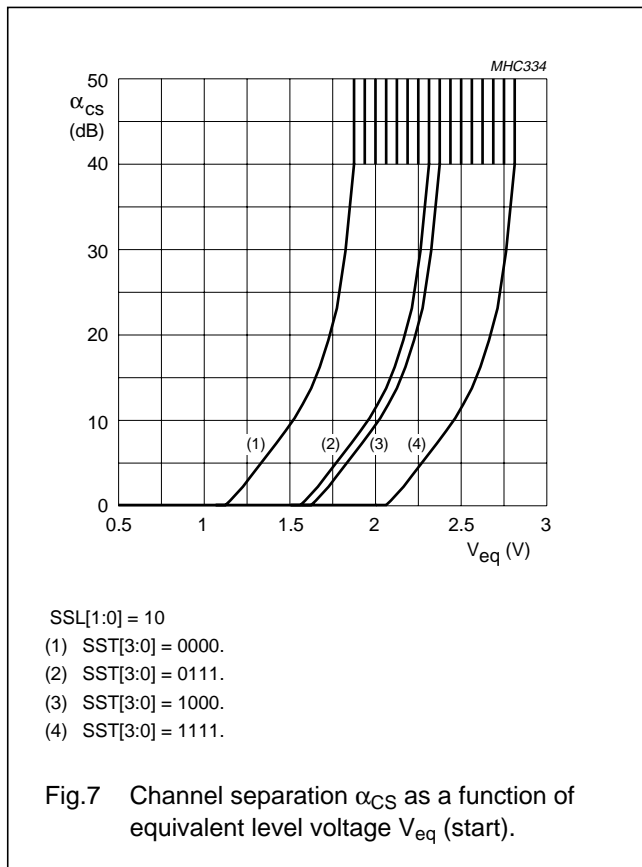
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**Table 28** Start of the stereo blend SNC

| SST3 | SST2 | SST1 | SST0 | STEREO NOISE CONTROL START VOLTAGE (V) |
|------|------|------|------|--|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1.88                                   |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1.94                                   |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 2                                      |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2.06                                   |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 2.13                                   |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 2.19                                   |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2.25                                   |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2.31                                   |

| SST3 | SST2 | SST1 | SST0 | STEREO NOISE CONTROL START VOLTAGE (V) |
|------|------|------|------|--|
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 2.38                                   |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 2.44                                   |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 2.5                                    |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2.56                                   |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 2.63                                   |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 2.69                                   |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2.75                                   |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 2.81                                   |



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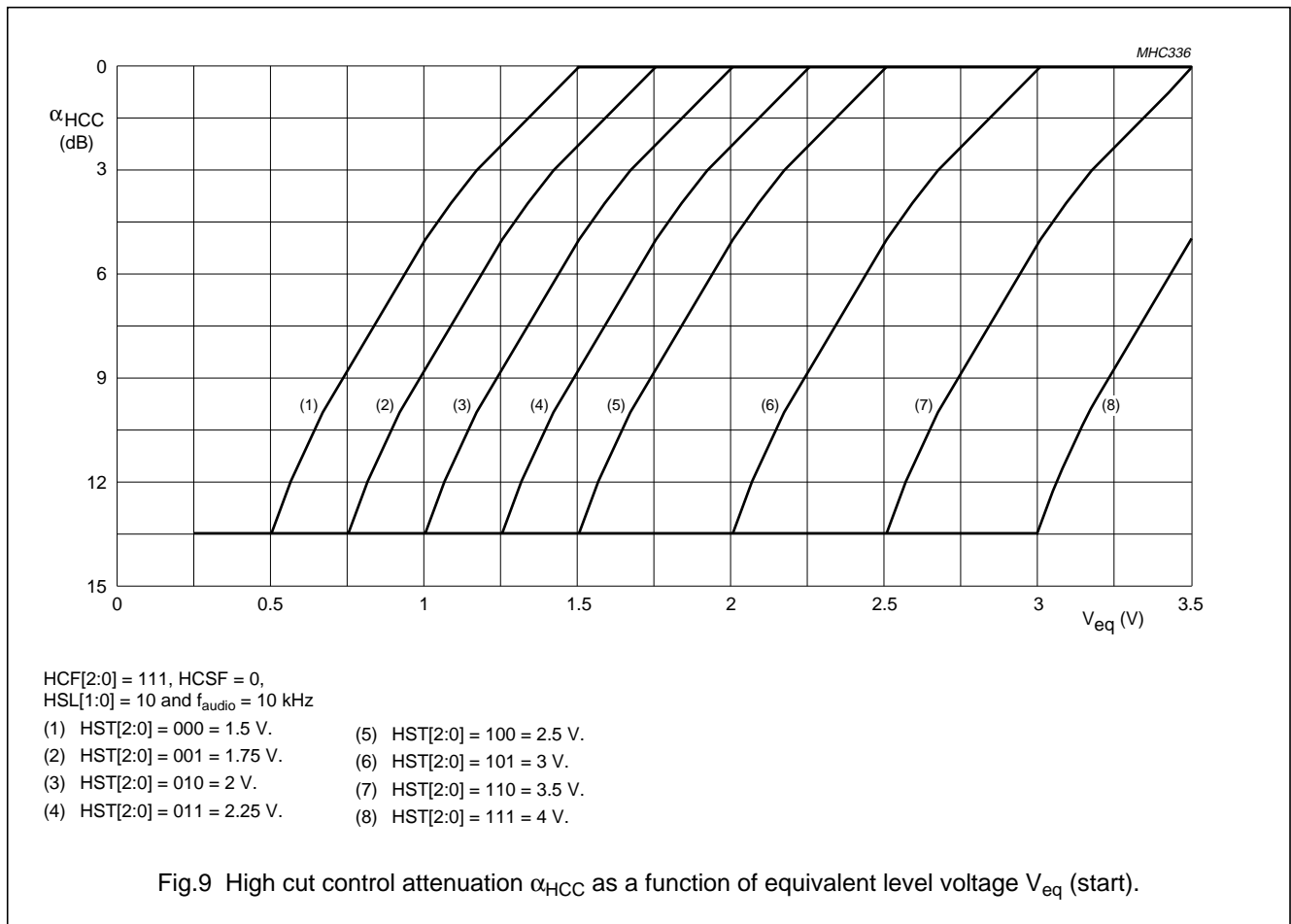
11.2.6 SUBADDRESS 8H; HIGHCUT

**Table 29** Format of data byte 8H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| HST2  | HST1  | HST0  | HSL1  | HSL0  | HCF2  | HCF1  | HCF0  |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |

**Table 30** Description of data byte 8H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7 to 5  | HST[2:0] | <b>High cut control start (weak signal processing).</b> See Fig.9.              |
| 4 and 3 | HSL[1:0] | <b>High cut control slope (weak signal processing).</b> See Fig.10.             |
| 2 to 0  | HCF[2:0] | <b>Fixed high cut control (maximum HCC bandwidth).</b> See Table 31 and Fig.11. |





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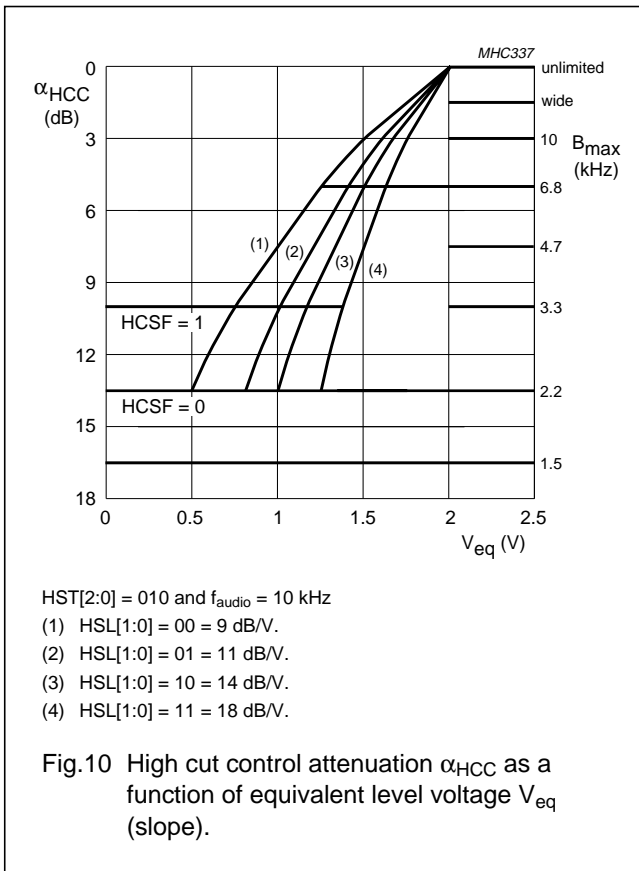
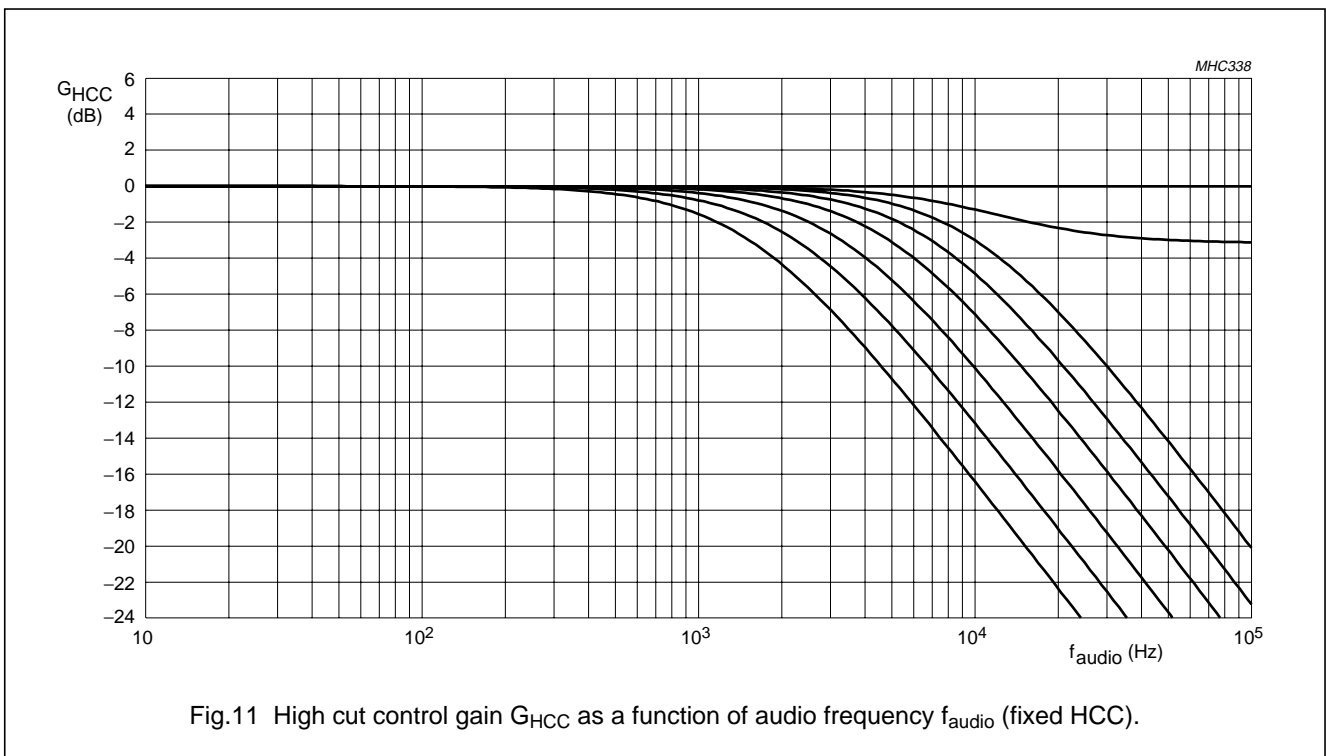


Table 31 Fixed high cut control

| HCF2 | HCF1 | HCF0 | $B_{max}$ (kHz) |
|------|------|------|-----------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1.5             |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 2.2             |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 3.3             |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 4.7             |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 6.8             |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 10              |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | wide            |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | unlimited       |



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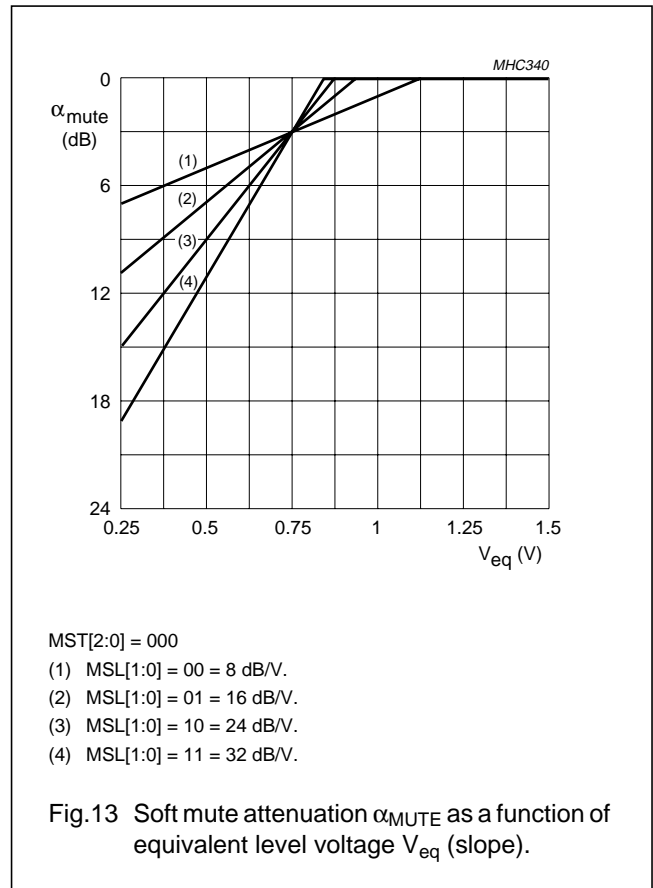
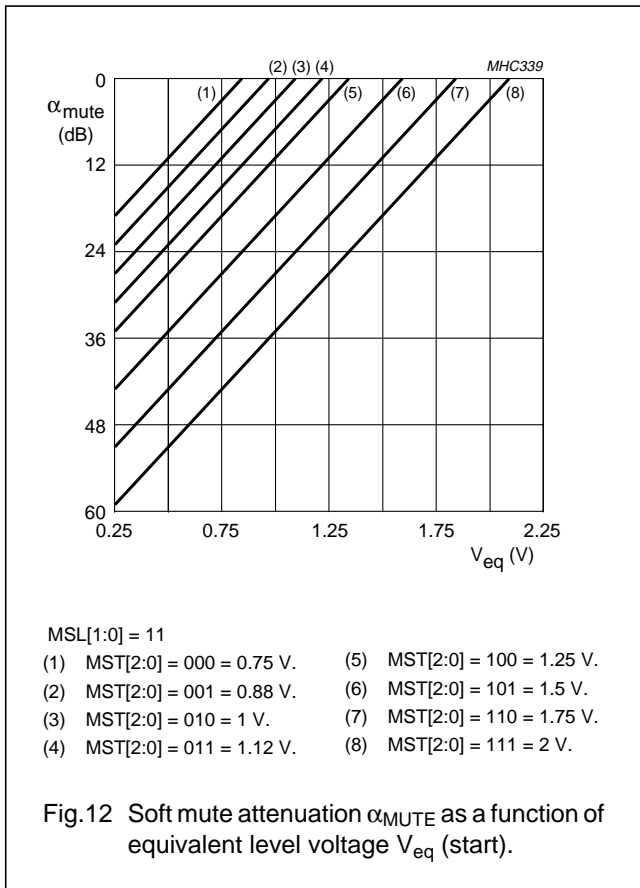
11.2.7 SUBADDRESS 9H; SOFTMUTE

**Table 32** Format of data byte 9H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| MST2  | MST1  | MST0  | MSL1  | MSL0  | UMD1  | UMD0  | SMON  |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | 1     |

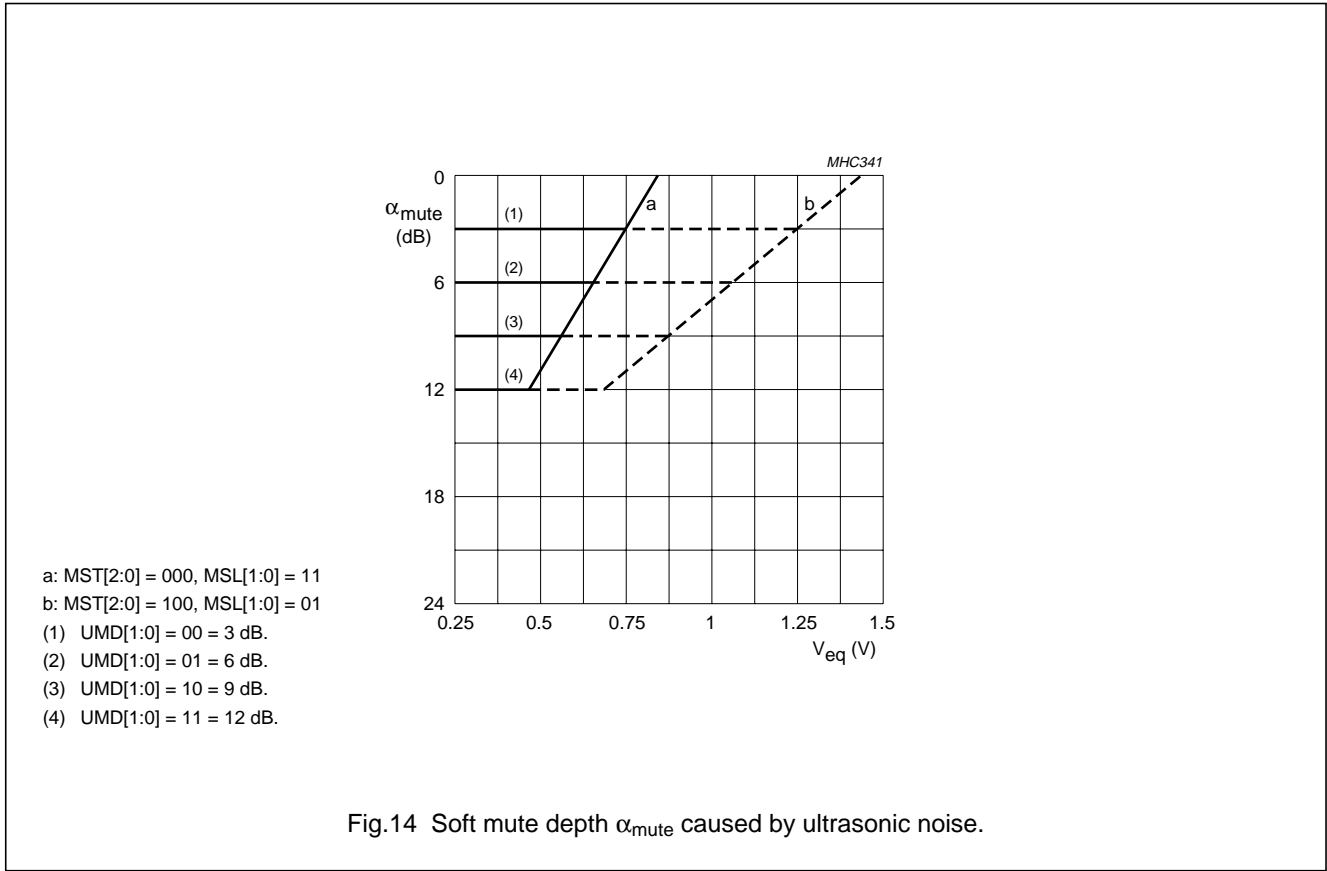
**Table 33** Description of data byte 9H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7 to 5  | MST[2:0] | <b>Soft mute start.</b> $\alpha_{mute} = 3$ dB; see Fig.12.  |
| 4 and 3 | MSL[1:0] | <b>Soft mute slope.</b> See Fig.13.  |
| 2 and 1 | UMD[1:0] | <b>USN mute depth.</b> Maximum soft mute attenuation of the soft mute via USN control; see Fig.14. |
| 0       | SMON     | <b>Soft mute enable.</b> 0 = disable; 1 = enable.  |



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11.2.8 SUBADDRESS AH; RADIO

Table 34 Format of data byte AH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AM    | MONO  | DEMP  | ING1  | ING0  | SEAR  | NBS1  | NBS0  |
| 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     |

Table 35 Description of data byte AH

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7       | AM       | <b>AM selection.</b> 0 = FM mode selected; 1 = AM mode selected.  |
| 6       | MONO     | <b>Stereo decoder mono.</b> 0 = set to FM stereo; 1 = set to FM mono.   |
| 5       | DEMP     | <b>De-emphasis time constant.</b> 0 = 75 $\mu$ s; 1 = 50 $\mu$ s; see Fig.15.   |
| 4 and 3 | ING[1:0] | <b>Input gain.</b> See Table 36.  |
| 2       | SEAR     | <b>LEVEL and MPH detector time constant.</b> 0 = standard time constant selected; 1 = fast time constant of 60 ms selected. |
| 1 and 0 | NBS[1:0] | <b>AM noise blanker and the FM noise blanker MPX sensitivity.</b> See Table 37.   |

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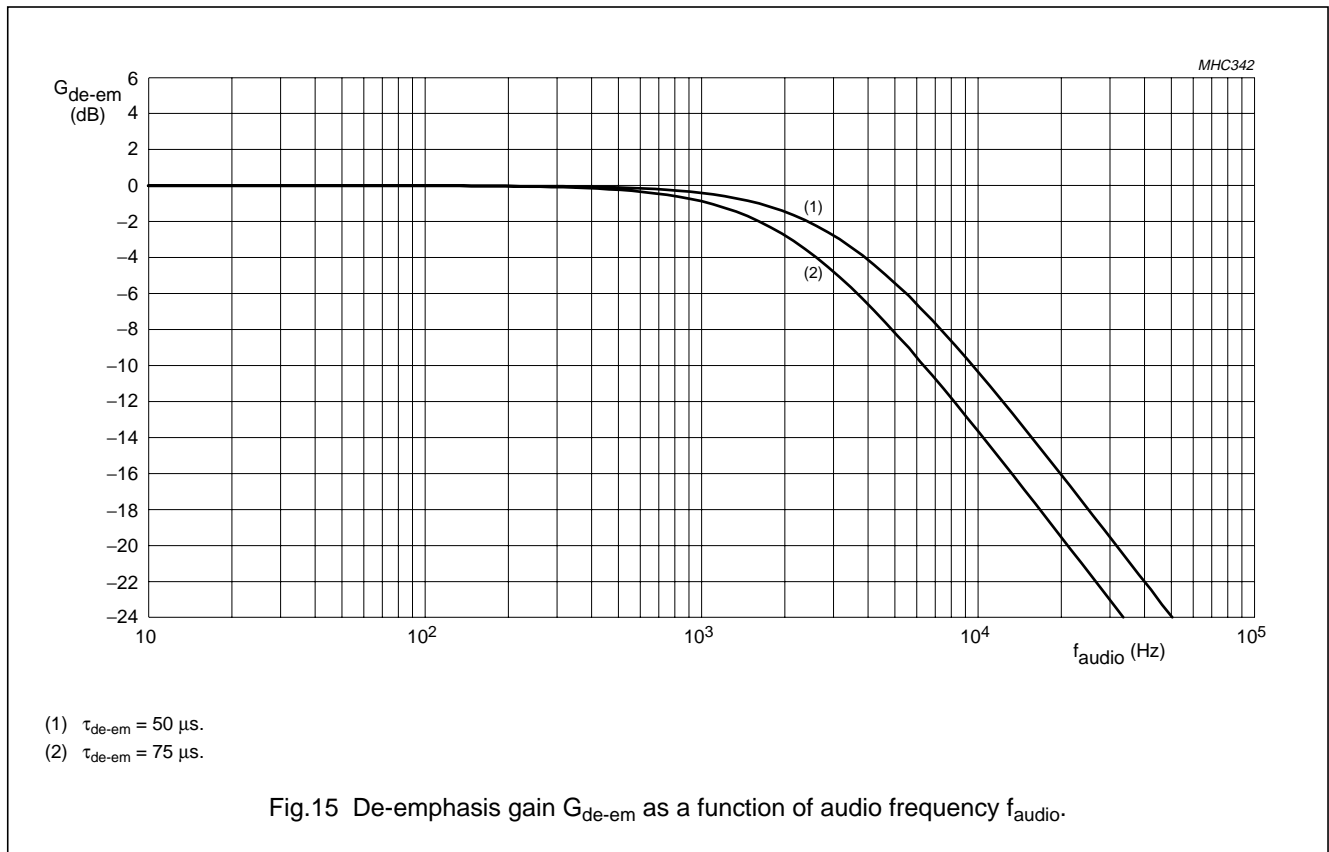
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**Table 36** Input gain

| ING1 | ING0 | GAIN FOR FMMPX INPUT (dB) | GAIN FOR AM AND MPXRDS INPUT (dB) |
|------|------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0                         | 0                                 |
| 0    | 1    | 3                         | 3                                 |
| 1    | 0    | 6                         | 6                                 |
| 1    | 1    | 23.5                      | 0                                 |

**Table 37** Noise blanker sensitivity

| NBS1 | NBS0 | SENSITIVITY OF FM NOISE BLANKER AT MPXRDS INPUT (mV) | SENSITIVITY OF AM NOISE BLANKER (%) |
|------|------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 90   | 110                                 |
| 0    | 1    | 150  | 140                                 |
| 1    | 0    | 210  | 175                                 |
| 1    | 1    | 270  | 220                                 |



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## 11.2.9 SUBADDRESS BH; INPUT AND ASI

**Table 38** Format of data byte BH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| NBL1  | NBL0  | INP1  | INP0  | MUTE  | ASI   | AST1  | AST0  |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     |

**Table 39** Description of data byte BH

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7 and 6 | NBL[1:0] | <b>FM noise blanker level sensitivity.</b> See Table 40.                                   |
| 5 and 4 | INP[1:0] | <b>Audio input tone/volume part.</b> See Table 41.   |
| 3       | MUTE     | <b>Audio mute.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute.  |
| 2       | ASI      | <b>Audio step interpolation.</b> 0 = disable; 1 = enable.                                  |
| 1 and 0 | AST[1:0] | <b>Audio step interpolation time constant.</b> ASI time is 0 s when ASI = 0; see Table 42. |

**Table 40** FM noise blanker level sensitivity

| NBL1 | NBL0 | SENSITIVITY OF FM NOISE BLANKER AT LEVEL INPUT (mV) |
|------|------|---|
| 0    | 0    | 9   |
| 0    | 1    | 18  |
| 1    | 0    | 28  |
| 1    | 1    | reserved  |

**Table 41** Audio input tone/volume part

| INP1 | INP0 | AUDIO INPUT FOR TONE/VOLUME PART |
|------|------|----------------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | radio                            |
| 0    | 1    | CD                               |
| 1    | 0    | tape                             |
| 1    | 1    | phone                            |

**Table 42** Audio step interpolation time constant

| AST1 | AST0 | ASI TIME (ms) |
|------|------|---------------|
| 0    | 0    | 1             |
| 0    | 1    | 3             |
| 1    | 0    | 10            |
| 1    | 1    | 30            |

## 11.2.10 SUBADDRESS CH; LOUDNESS

**Table 43** Format of data byte CH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | LDN4  | LDN3  | LDN2  | LDN1  | LDN0  | LLF   | LHB   |
| –     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     |



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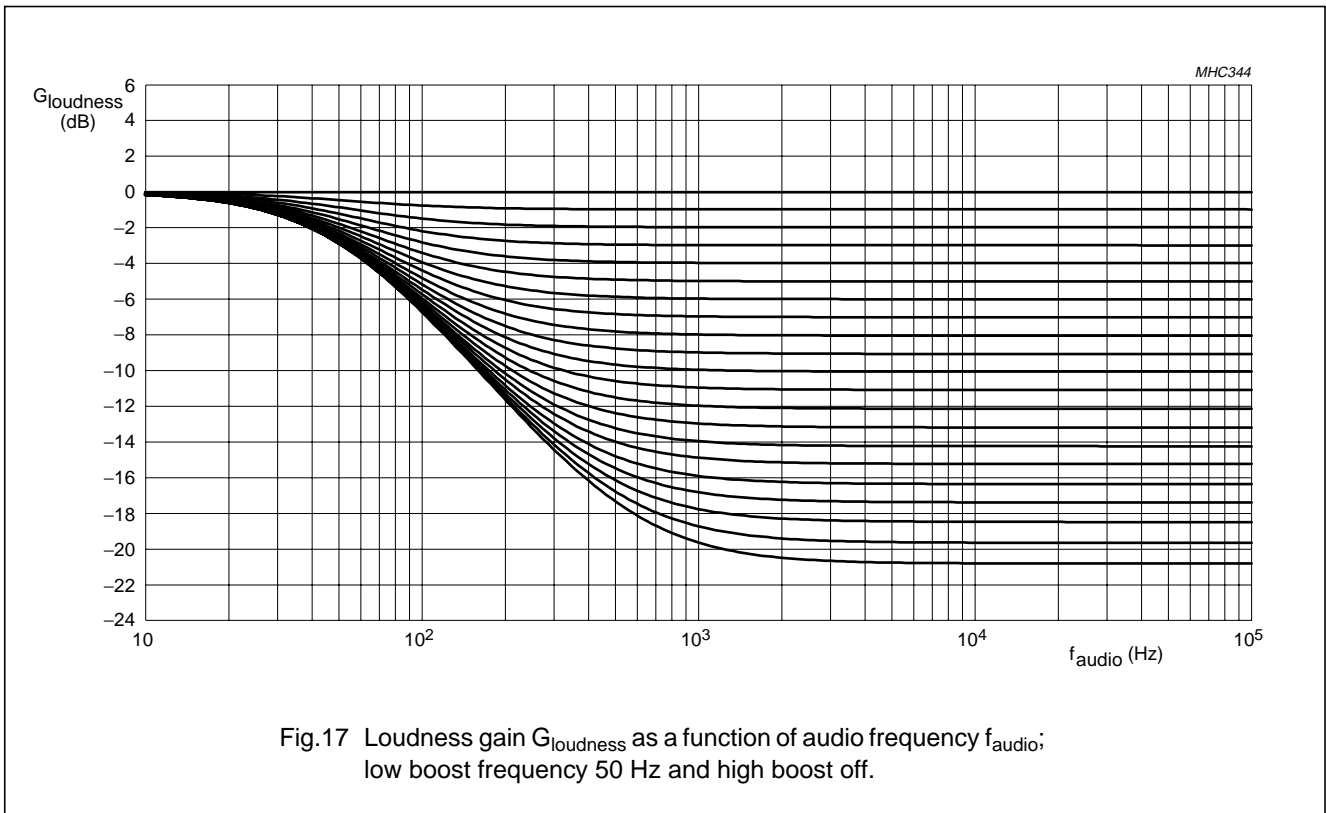


Fig.17 Loudness gain  $G_{loudness}$  as a function of audio frequency  $f_{audio}$ ; low boost frequency 50 Hz and high boost off.

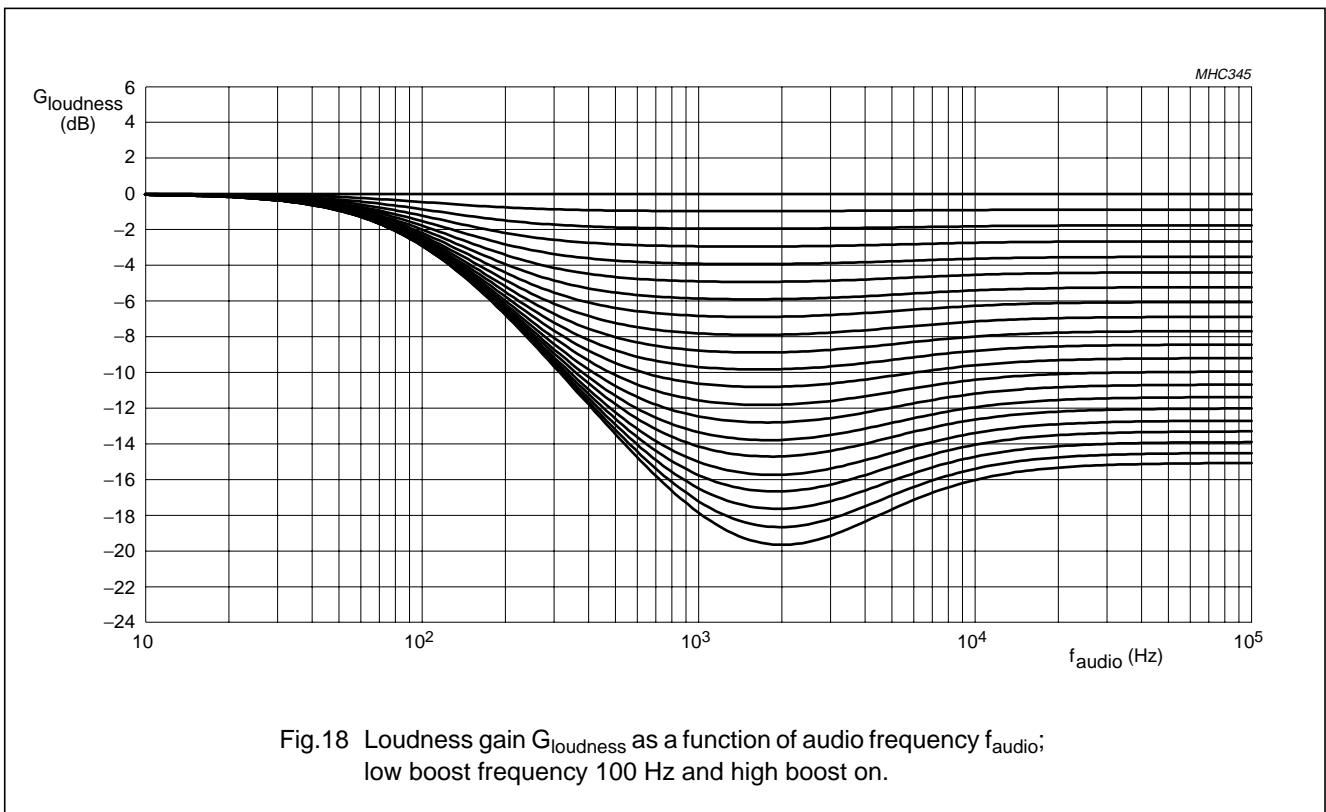
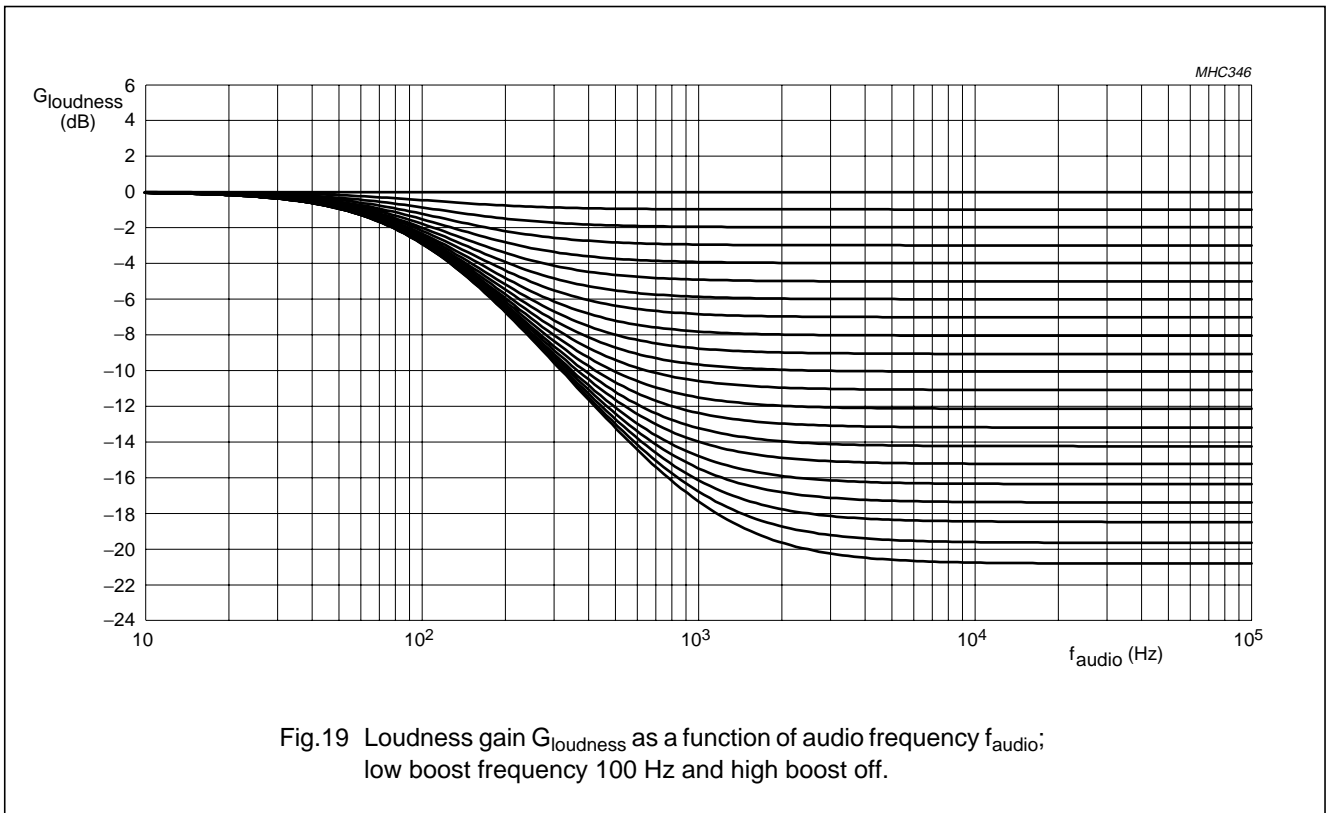


Fig.18 Loudness gain  $G_{loudness}$  as a function of audio frequency  $f_{audio}$ ; low boost frequency 100 Hz and high boost on.

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11.2.11 SUBADDRESS DH; VOLUME

**Table 46** Format of data byte DH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | VOL6  | VOL5  | VOL4  | VOL3  | VOL2  | VOL1  | VOL0  |
| –     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     |

**Table 47** Description of data byte DH

| BIT    | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION                          |
|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| 7      | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.            |
| 6 to 0 | VOL[6:0] | <b>Volume setting.</b> See Table 48. |

**Table 48** Volume setting

| VOL6 | VOL5 | VOL4 | VOL3 | VOL2 | VOL1 | VOL0 | GAIN (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 20        |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 19        |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 18        |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :         |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 2         |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1         |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0         |



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| VOL6 | VOL5 | VOL4 | VOL3 | VOL2 | VOL1 | VOL0 | GAIN (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | -1        |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -2        |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :         |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -58       |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | -59       |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | mute      |

## 11.2.12 SUBADDRESS EH; TREBLE

**Table 49** Format of data byte EH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| -     | TRE2  | TRE1  | TRE0  | TREM  | TRF1  | TRF0  | -     |
| -     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 0     | 1     | -     |

**Table 50** Description of data byte EH, see Fig.20

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7       | -        | Not used. Set to logic 0.   |
| 6 to 4  | TRE[2:0] | <b>Treble gain.</b> See Table 51.   |
| 3       | TREM     | <b>Treble attenuation or gain.</b> 0 = attenuation; 1 = gain; see Table 51. |
| 2 and 1 | TRF[1:0] | <b>Treble frequency.</b> See Table 52.                                      |
| 0       | -        | Not used. Set to logic 0.   |

**Table 51** Treble gain

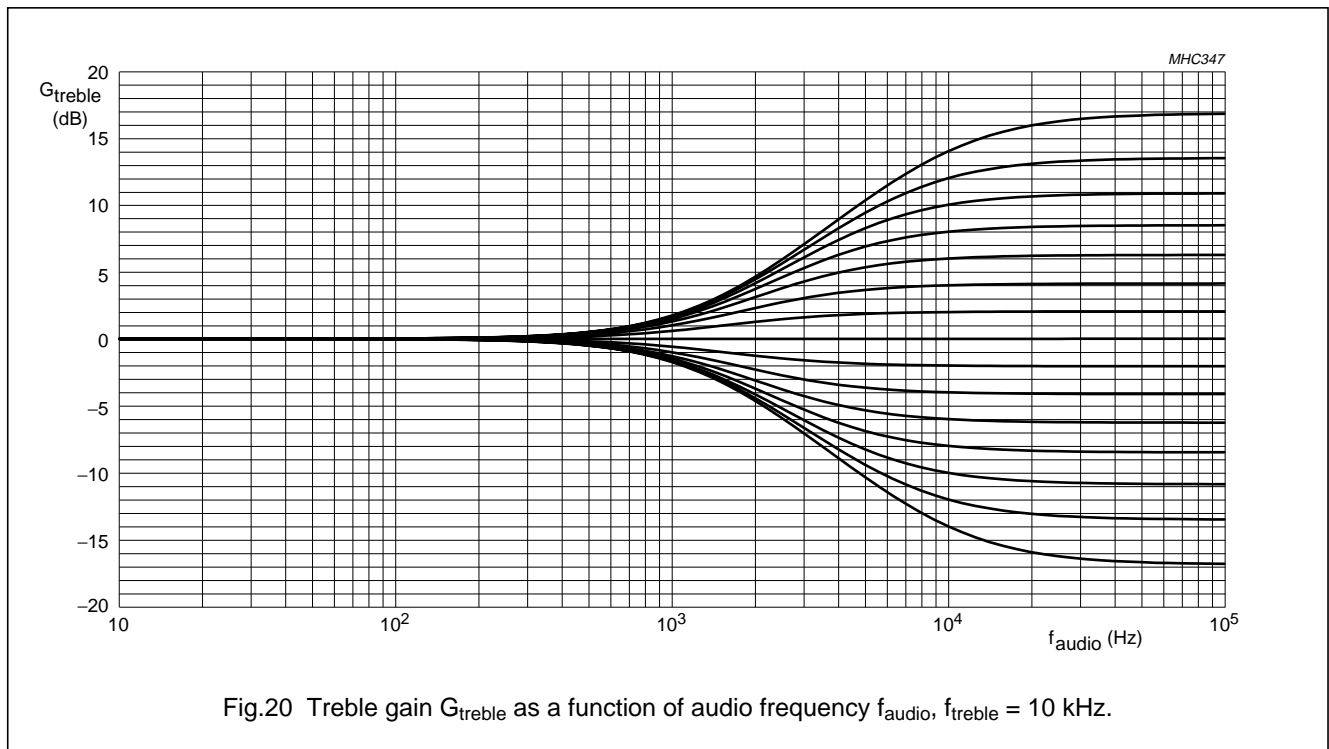
| TRE2 | TRE1 | TRE0 | TREM | TREBLE CONTROL (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|---------------------|
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 14                  |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 12                  |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 10                  |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 8                   |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 6                   |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 4                   |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2                   |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0                   |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0                   |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -2                  |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | -4                  |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -6                  |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | -8                  |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -10                 |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | -12                 |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -14                 |

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**Table 52** Treble frequency

| TRF1 | TRF0 | TREBLE FREQUENCY (kHz) |
|------|------|------------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 8                      |
| 0    | 1    | 10                     |
| 1    | 0    | 12                     |
| 1    | 1    | 15                     |



11.2.13 SUBADDRESS FH; BASS

**Table 53** Format of data byte FH with default setting

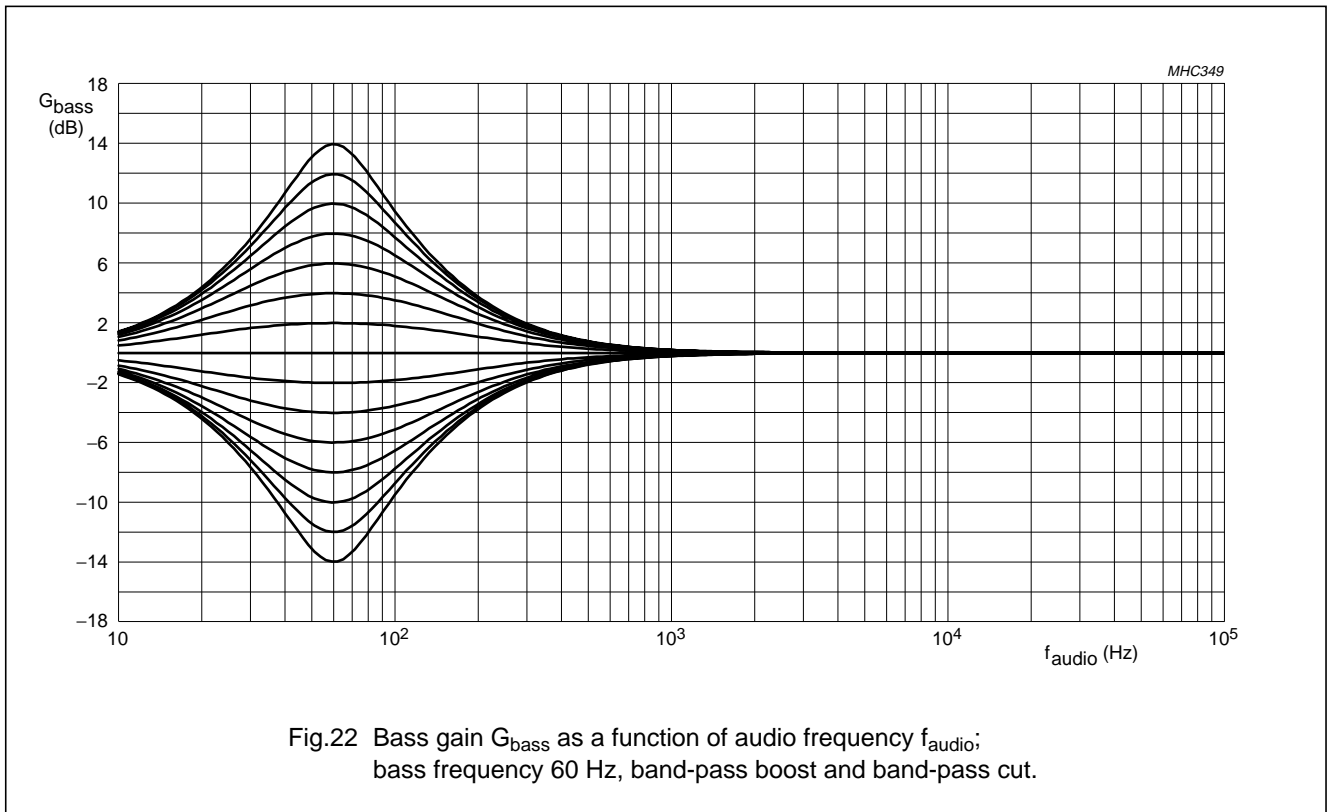
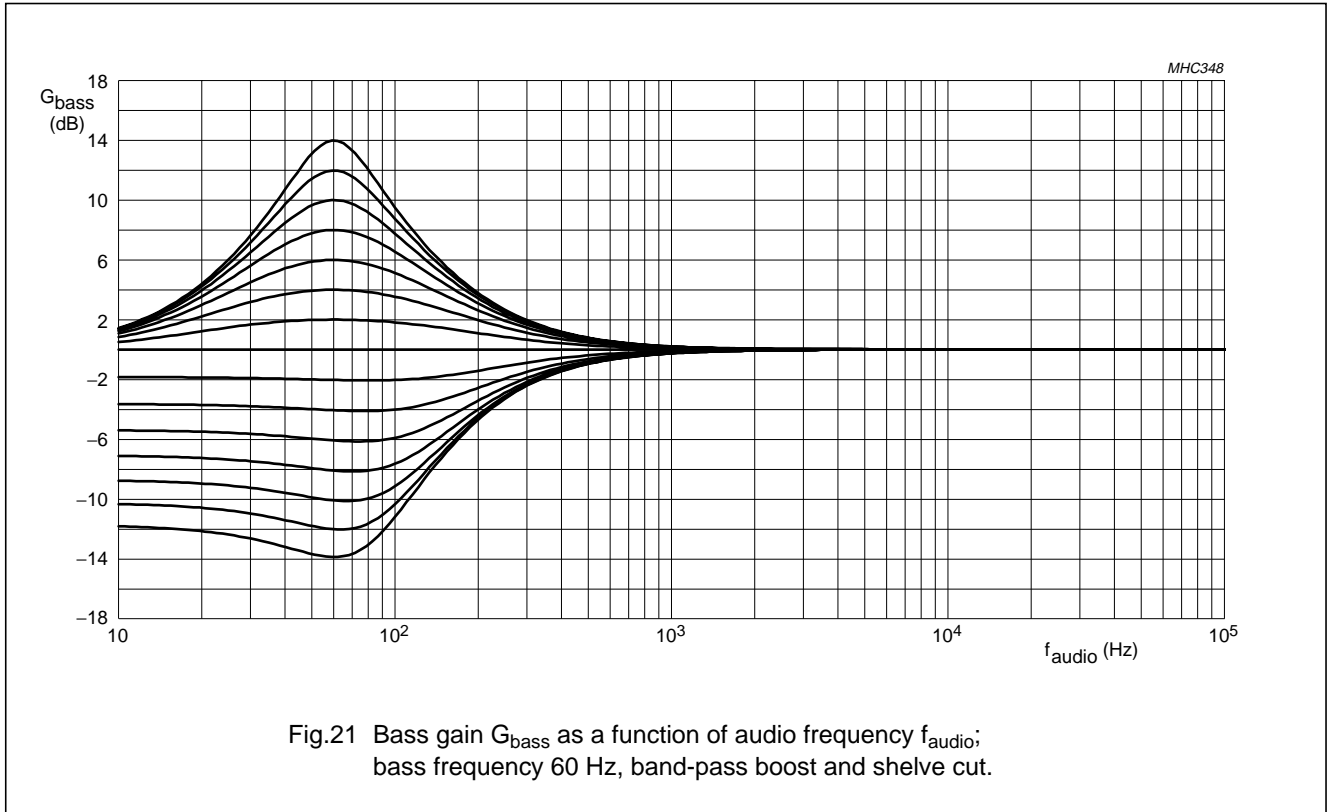
| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | BAS2  | BAS1  | BAS0  | BASM  | BAF1  | BAF0  | BASH  |
| –     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 0     | 0     |

**Table 54** Description of data byte FH, see Figs 21 and 22

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7       | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.  |
| 6 to 4  | BAS[2:0] | <b>Bass gain.</b> See Table 55.  |
| 3       | BASM     | <b>Bass attenuation or gain.</b> 0 = attenuation; 1 = gain; see Table 55.                      |
| 2 and 1 | BAF[1:0] | <b>Bass frequency.</b> See Table 56.   |
| 0       | BASH     | <b>Bass frequency response.</b> 0 = band-pass; 1 = shelf curve (only guaranteed for BASM = 0). |

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**Table 55** Bass gain

| BAS2 | BAS1 | BAS0 | BASM | BASS CONTROL (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 14                |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 12                |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 10                |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 8                 |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 6                 |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 4                 |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 2                 |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0                 |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0                 |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -2                |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | -4                |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -6                |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | -8                |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -10               |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | -12               |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -14               |

**Table 56** Bass frequency

| BAF1 | BAF0 | BASS FREQUENCY (Hz) |
|------|------|---------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 60                  |
| 0    | 1    | 80                  |
| 1    | 0    | 100                 |
| 1    | 1    | 120                 |

## 11.2.14 SUBADDRESS 10H; FADER

**Table 57** Format of data byte 10H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| –     | –     | FAD4  | FAD3  | FAD2  | FAD1  | FAD0  | FADM  |
| –     | –     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     |

**Table 58** Description of data byte 10H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|---------|----------|--|
| 7 and 6 | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.  |
| 5 to 1  | FAD[4:0] | <b>Fader gain.</b> See Table 59.   |
| 0       | FADM     | <b>Fader gain mode.</b> 0 = front output attenuated; 1 = rear output attenuated. |

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**Table 59** Fader gain

| FAD4 | FAD3 | FAD2 | FAD1 | FAD0 | FADER CONTROL (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0                  |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | -1                 |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -2                 |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :                  |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -14                |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | -15                |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | -17.5              |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | -20                |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :                  |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -42.5              |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | 1    | -45                |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 0    | -48                |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | -51                |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -55                |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | -59                |

## 11.2.15 SUBADDRESS 11H; BALANCE

**Table 60** Format of data byte 11H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BAL6  | BAL5  | BAL4  | BAL3  | BAL2  | BAL1  | BAL0  | BALM  |
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     |

**Table 61** Description of data byte 11H

| BIT    | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION  |
|--------|----------|--|
| 7 to 1 | BAL[6:0] | <b>Balance gain.</b> See Table 62.   |
| 0      | BALM     | <b>Balance gain mode.</b> 0 = left channel attenuated; 1 = right channel attenuated. |

**Table 62** Balance gain

| BAL6 | BAL5 | BAL4 | BAL3 | BAL2 | BAL1 | BAL0 | BALANCE CONTROL (dB) |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0                    |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | -1                   |
| 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 0    | -2                   |
| :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :    | :                    |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0    | 1    | -77                  |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0    | -78                  |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1    | 1    | -79                  |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 0    | 0    | 0    | 0    | mute                 |

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## 11.2.16 SUBADDRESS 12H; MIX

**Table 63** Format of data byte 12H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| MILF  | MIRF  | MILR  | MIRR  | MULF  | MURF  | MULR  | MURR  |
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |

**Table 64** Description of data byte 12H

| BIT | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION  |
|-----|--------|--|
| 7   | MILF   | <b>Mixer left front LFOUT.</b> 0 = no mix; 1 = mix with NAV input and BEEP.          |
| 6   | MIRF   | <b>Mixer right front RFOUT.</b> 0 = no mix; 1 = mix with NAV input and BEEP.         |
| 5   | MILR   | <b>Mixer left rear LROUT.</b> 0 = no mix; 1 = mix with NAV input and BEEP.           |
| 4   | MIRR   | <b>Mixer right rear RROUT.</b> 0 = no mix; 1 = mix with NAV input and BEEP.          |
| 3   | MULF   | <b>Mutes left front LFOUT.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute except for NAV input and BEEP.  |
| 2   | MURF   | <b>Mutes right front RFOUT.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute except for NAV input and BEEP. |
| 1   | MULR   | <b>Mutes left rear LROUT.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute except for NAV input and BEEP.   |
| 0   | MURR   | <b>Mutes right rear RROUT.</b> 0 = no mute; 1 = mute except for NAV input and BEEP.  |

## 11.2.17 SUBADDRESS 13H; BEEP

**Table 65** Format of data byte 13H with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BEL2  | BEL1  | BEL0  | BEF1  | BEF0  | NAV   | –     | –     |
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | –     | –     |

**Table 66** Description of data byte 13H

| BIT     | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION                             |
|---------|----------|---|
| 7 to 5  | BEL[2:0] | <b>Beep level.</b> See Table 67.        |
| 4 and 3 | BEF[1:0] | <b>Beep frequency.</b> See Table 68.    |
| 2       | NAV      | <b>Mute NAV.</b> 0 = mute; 1 = no mute. |
| 1 and 0 | –        | Not used. Set to logic 0.               |

**Table 67** Beep level

| BEL2 | BEL1 | BEL0 | BEEP LEVEL (mV) |
|------|------|------|-----------------|
| 0    | 0    | 0    | mute            |
| 0    | 0    | 1    | 13              |
| 0    | 1    | 0    | 18              |
| 0    | 1    | 1    | 28              |
| 1    | 0    | 0    | 44              |
| 1    | 0    | 1    | 60              |
| 1    | 1    | 0    | 90              |
| 1    | 1    | 1    | 150             |

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**Table 68** Beep frequency

| BEF1 | BEF0 | BEEP FREQUENCY (Hz) |
|------|------|---------------------|
| 0    | 0    | 500                 |
| 0    | 1    | 1000                |
| 1    | 0    | 2000                |
| 1    | 1    | 3000                |

## 11.2.18 SUBADDRESS 1FH; AUTOGATE

**Table 69** Format of data byte 1FH with default setting

| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| AGA6  | AGA5  | AGA4  | AGA3  | AGA2  | AGA1  | AGA0  | AGOF  |
| –     | –     | –     | –     | –     | –     | –     | 1     |

**Table 70** Description of data byte 1FH

| BIT    | SYMBOL   | DESCRIPTION   |
|--------|----------|---|
| 7 to 1 | AGA[6:0] | <b>I<sup>2</sup>C-bus device address definition.</b> These bits define the I <sup>2</sup> C-bus device address definition for the automatic control of the I <sup>2</sup> C-bus loop through gate. The subaddress auto-increment function reverts from SA = 30 to SA = 0, excluding the AUTOGATE byte (SA = 31). The AUTOGATE byte can only be accessed via direct subaddress selection of SA = 31, in which case auto-increment will revert to SA = 0. |
| 0      | AGOF     | <b>Autogate function enable.</b> 0 = enable; 1 = disable [The autogate function is not compatible with the TEA684x tuner devices. For the TEA684x the use of the shortgate (SGAT) function is advised].   |

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12 TEST AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

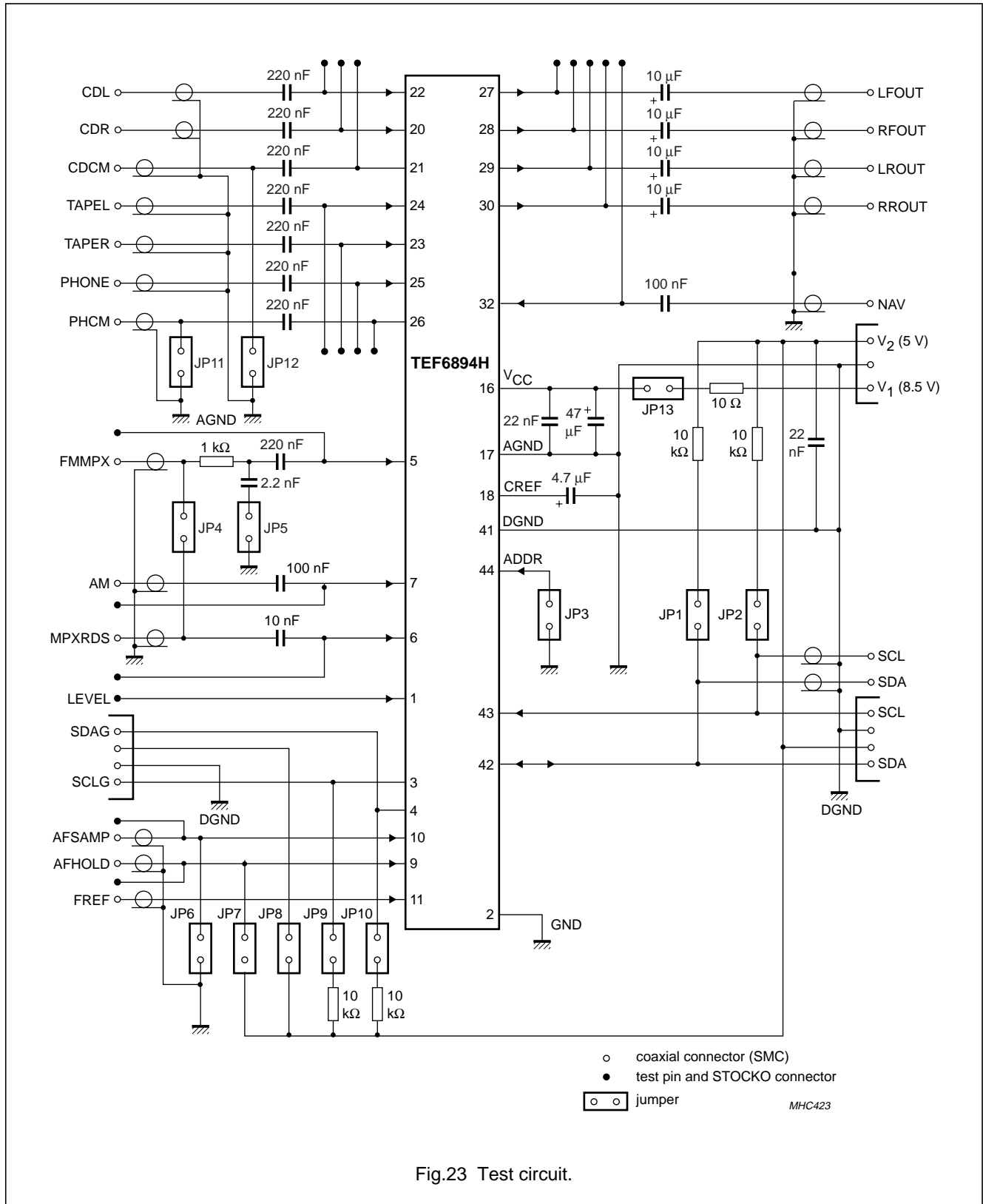


Fig.23 Test circuit.



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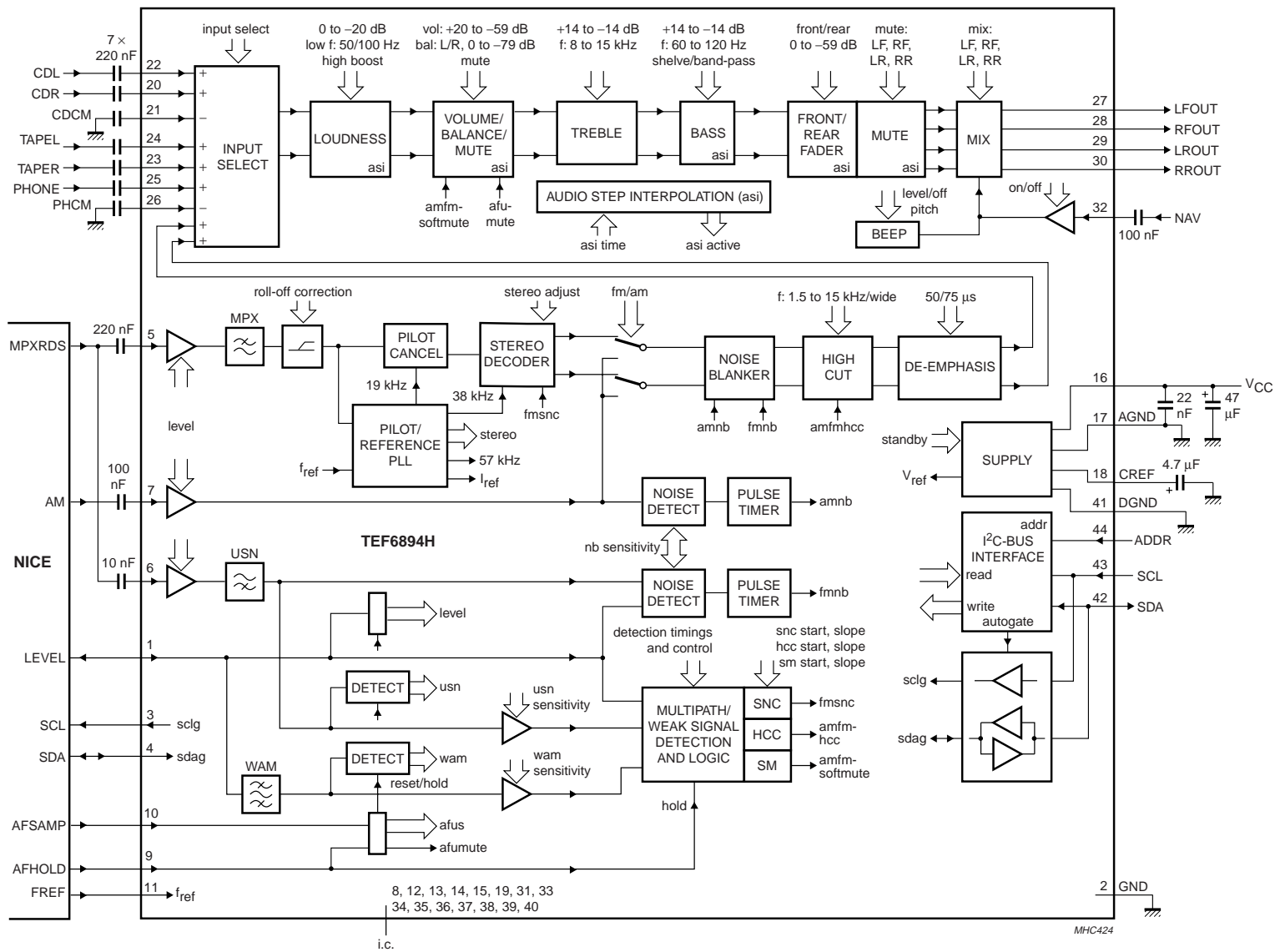


Fig.24 Application diagram.

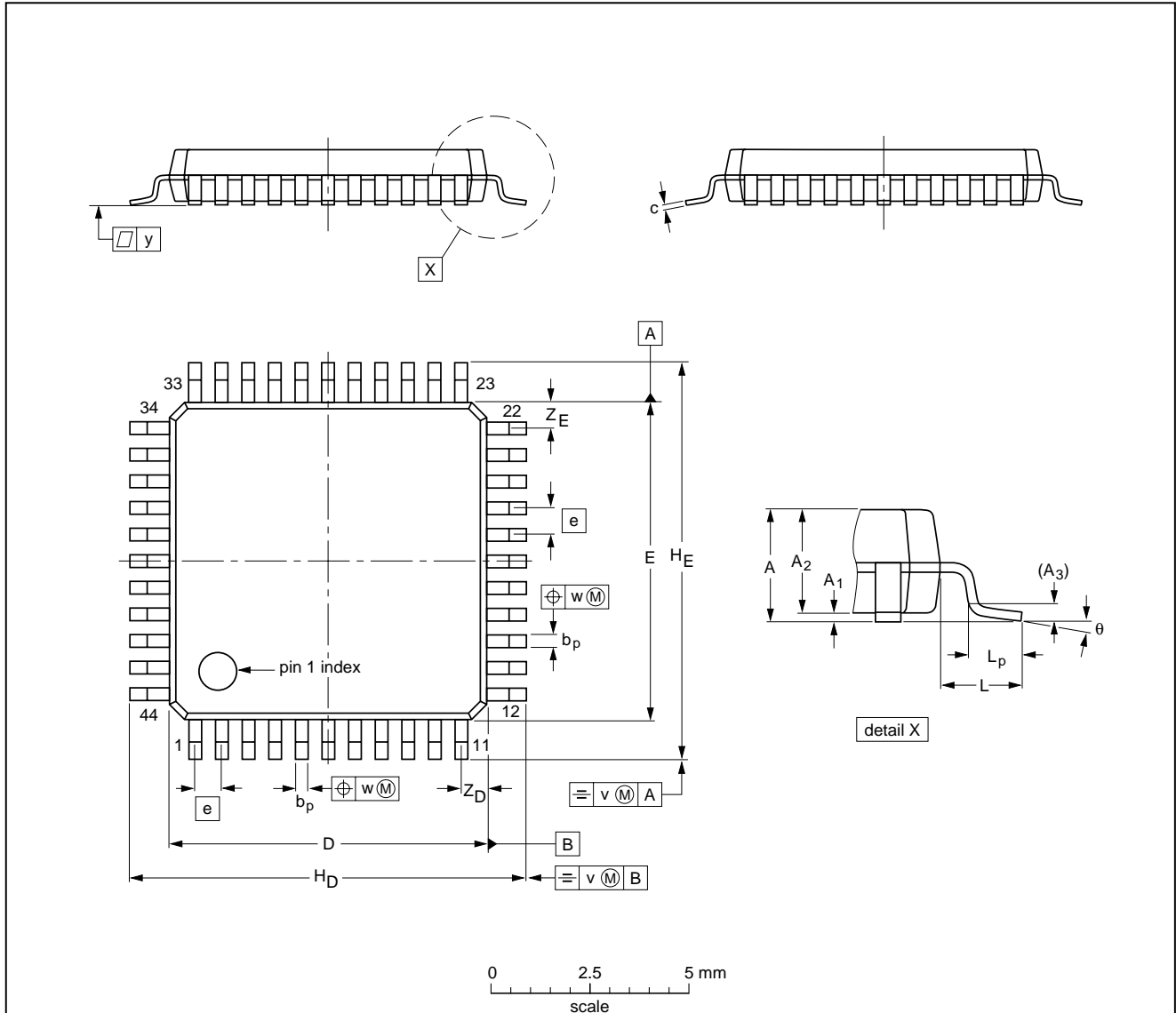
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13 PACKAGE OUTLINE

QFP44: plastic quad flat package; 44 leads (lead length 1.3 mm); body 10 x 10 x 1.75 mm

SOT307-2



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

| UNIT | A max. | A <sub>1</sub> | A <sub>2</sub> | A <sub>3</sub> | b <sub>p</sub> | c            | D <sup>(1)</sup> | E <sup>(1)</sup> | e   | H <sub>D</sub> | H <sub>E</sub> | L   | L <sub>p</sub> | v    | w    | y   | Z <sub>D</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> | Z <sub>E</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> | θ         |
|------|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|----------------|------|------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| mm   | 2.1    | 0.25<br>0.05   | 1.85<br>1.65   | 0.25           | 0.4<br>0.2     | 0.25<br>0.14 | 10.1<br>9.9      | 10.1<br>9.9      | 0.8 | 12.9<br>12.3   | 12.9<br>12.3   | 1.3 | 0.95<br>0.55   | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.1 | 1.2<br>0.8                    | 1.2<br>0.8                    | 10°<br>0° |

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES |       |       |  | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE           |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-------|--|---------------------|----------------------|
|                 | IEC        | JEDEC | JEITA |  |                     |                      |
| SOT307-2        |            |       |       |  |                     | 97-08-01<br>03-02-25 |

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### 14 SOLDERING

#### 14.1 Introduction to soldering surface mount packages

This text gives a very brief insight to a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in our *"Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages"* (document order number 9398 652 90011).

There is no soldering method that is ideal for all surface mount IC packages. Wave soldering can still be used for certain surface mount ICs, but it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. In these situations reflow soldering is recommended.

#### 14.2 Reflow soldering

Reflow soldering requires solder paste (a suspension of fine solder particles, flux and binding agent) to be applied to the printed-circuit board by screen printing, stencilling or pressure-syringe dispensing before package placement. Driven by legislation and environmental forces the worldwide use of lead-free solder pastes is increasing.

Several methods exist for reflowing; for example, convection or convection/infrared heating in a conveyor type oven. Throughput times (preheating, soldering and cooling) vary between 100 and 200 seconds depending on heating method.

Typical reflow peak temperatures range from 215 to 270 °C depending on solder paste material. The top-surface temperature of the packages should preferably be kept:

- below 225 °C (SnPb process) or below 245 °C (Pb-free process)
  - for all BGA and SSOP-T packages
  - for packages with a thickness  $\geq 2.5$  mm
  - for packages with a thickness  $< 2.5$  mm and a volume  $\geq 350$  mm<sup>3</sup> so called thick/large packages.
- below 240 °C (SnPb process) or below 260 °C (Pb-free process) for packages with a thickness  $< 2.5$  mm and a volume  $< 350$  mm<sup>3</sup> so called small/thin packages.

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on packing, must be respected at all times.

#### 14.3 Wave soldering

Conventional single wave soldering is not recommended for surface mount devices (SMDs) or printed-circuit boards with a high component density, as solder bridging and non-wetting can present major problems.

To overcome these problems the double-wave soldering method was specifically developed.

If wave soldering is used the following conditions must be observed for optimal results:

- Use a double-wave soldering method comprising a turbulent wave with high upward pressure followed by a smooth laminar wave.
- For packages with leads on two sides and a pitch (e):
  - larger than or equal to 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis is **preferred** to be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board;
  - smaller than 1.27 mm, the footprint longitudinal axis **must** be parallel to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board.

The footprint must incorporate solder thieves at the downstream end.

- For packages with leads on four sides, the footprint must be placed at a 45° angle to the transport direction of the printed-circuit board. The footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.

During placement and before soldering, the package must be fixed with a droplet of adhesive. The adhesive can be applied by screen printing, pin transfer or syringe dispensing. The package can be soldered after the adhesive is cured.

Typical dwell time of the leads in the wave ranges from 3 to 4 seconds at 250 °C or 265 °C, depending on solder material applied, SnPb or Pb-free respectively.

A mildly-activated flux will eliminate the need for removal of corrosive residues in most applications.

#### 14.4 Manual soldering

Fix the component by first soldering two diagonally-opposite end leads. Use a low voltage (24 V or less) soldering iron applied to the flat part of the lead. Contact time must be limited to 10 seconds at up to 300 °C.

When using a dedicated tool, all other leads can be soldered in one operation within 2 to 5 seconds between 270 and 320 °C.

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## 14.5 Suitability of surface mount IC packages for wave and reflow soldering methods

| PACKAGE <sup>(1)</sup>   | SOLDERING METHOD                  |                       |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
|  | WAVE                              | REFLOW <sup>(2)</sup> |
| BGA, LBGA, LFBGA, SQFP, SSOP-T <sup>(3)</sup> , TFBGA, VFBGA             | not suitable                      | suitable              |
| DHVQFN, HBCC, HBGA, HLQFP, HSQFP, HSOP, HTQFP, HTSSOP, HVQFN, HVSON, SMS | not suitable <sup>(4)</sup>       | suitable              |
| PLCC <sup>(5)</sup> , SO, SOJ  | suitable                          | suitable              |
| LQFP, QFP, TQFP  | not recommended <sup>(5)(6)</sup> | suitable              |
| SSOP, TSSOP, VSO, VSSOP  | not recommended <sup>(7)</sup>    | suitable              |
| PMFP <sup>(8)</sup>  | not suitable                      | not suitable          |

## Notes

- For more detailed information on the BGA packages refer to the “(LF)BGA Application Note” (AN01026); order a copy from your Philips Semiconductors sales office.
- All surface mount (SMD) packages are moisture sensitive. Depending upon the moisture content, the maximum temperature (with respect to time) and body size of the package, there is a risk that internal or external package cracks may occur due to vaporization of the moisture in them (the so called popcorn effect). For details, refer to the Drypack information in the “Data Handbook IC26; Integrated Circuit Packages; Section: Packing Methods”.
- These transparent plastic packages are extremely sensitive to reflow soldering conditions and must on no account be processed through more than one soldering cycle or subjected to infrared reflow soldering with peak temperature exceeding  $217\text{ °C} \pm 10\text{ °C}$  measured in the atmosphere of the reflow oven. The package body peak temperature must be kept as low as possible.
- These packages are not suitable for wave soldering. On versions with the heatsink on the bottom side, the solder cannot penetrate between the printed-circuit board and the heatsink. On versions with the heatsink on the top side, the solder might be deposited on the heatsink surface.
- If wave soldering is considered, then the package must be placed at a  $45^\circ$  angle to the solder wave direction. The package footprint must incorporate solder thieves downstream and at the side corners.
- Wave soldering is suitable for LQFP, TQFP and QFP packages with a pitch (e) larger than 0.8 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.65 mm.
- Wave soldering is suitable for SSOP, TSSOP, VSO and VSSOP packages with a pitch (e) equal to or larger than 0.65 mm; it is definitely not suitable for packages with a pitch (e) equal to or smaller than 0.5 mm.
- Hot bar or manual soldering is suitable for PMFP packages.

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## 15 DATA SHEET STATUS

| LEVEL | DATA SHEET STATUS <sup>(1)</sup> | PRODUCT STATUS <sup>(2)(3)</sup> | DEFINITION   |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| I     | Objective data                   | Development                      | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice.  |
| II    | Preliminary data                 | Qualification                    | This data sheet contains data from the preliminary specification. Supplementary data will be published at a later date. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification without notice, in order to improve the design and supply the best possible product.             |
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3. For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

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**Limiting values definition** — Limiting values given are in accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Stress above one or more of the limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or at any other conditions above those given in the Characteristics sections of the specification is not implied. Exposure to limiting values for extended periods may affect device reliability.

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Printed in The Netherlands

753503/01/pp55

Date of release: 2003 Oct 21

Document order number: 9397 750 10354

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