

LC75396NE

# Single-Chip Electronic Volume Control System



## Overview

The LC75396NE is an electronic volume control system providing control over volume, balance, 5-band equalizer, and input switching based on serial inputs.

## **Functions**

• Volume control:

The chip provides 81 levels of volume attenuation: in 1-dB step between 0 dB and -79 dB and  $-\infty$ .

Independent control over left front/rear and right front/rear channels provides balance control.

• Equalizer:

The chip provides control in 2-dB steps over the range between +10 dB and -10 dB. Four of the five bands have peaking equalization; the remaining one, shelving equalization.

• Selector:

The left and right channels each offer a choice of five inputs. The L5 and R5 inputs can be turned on and off independently. An external constant determines the amplification for the input signal.

- Serial data input
  - Supports CCB\* format communication with the system controller.

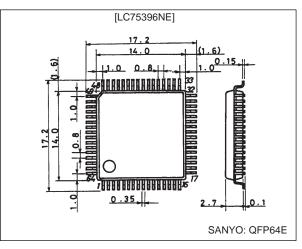
# Features

- Built-in buffer amplifiers reduce the number of external parts required.
- Silicon gate CMOS process reduces the noise of built-in switch.
- $V_{DD}/2$  reference voltage generation circuit built in.

# **Package Dimensions**

unit: mm

### 3159-QFP64E



- CCB is a trademark of SANYO ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
- CCB is SANYO's original bus format and all the bus addresses are controlled by SANYO.

Specifications	
Absolute Maximum Ratings at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$ , $V_{SS} = 0$ V	

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub> max	V <sub>DD</sub>	11	V
Maximum input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub> max	CL, DI, CE, L1 to L5, R1 to R5, LTIN, RTIN, LFIN, RFIN, LRIN, RRIN	V <sub>SS</sub> – 0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	$Ta \le 75^{\circ}C$ , with PC board	550	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-30 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

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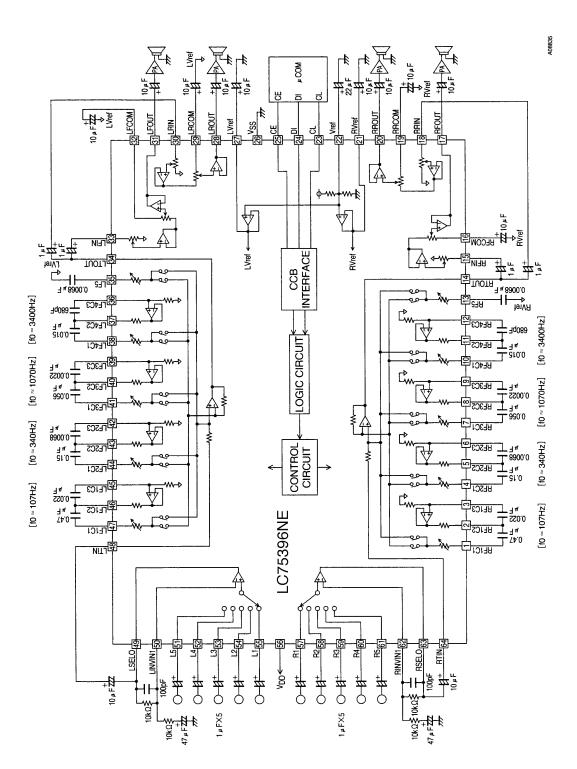
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Ratings				
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	- Unit		
Supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub>	6.0		10.5	V		
Input high level voltage	VIH	CL, DI, CE	4.0		V <sub>DD</sub>	V		
Input low level voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	CL, DI, CE	V <sub>SS</sub>		1.0	V		
Input voltage amplitude	V <sub>IN</sub>	CL, DI, CE, L1 to L5, R1 to R5, LTIN, RTIN, LFIN, RFIN, LRIN, RRIN	V <sub>SS</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	Vp-р		
Input pulse width	t <sub>øW</sub>	CL	1.0			μs		
Setup time	t <sub>SETUP</sub>	CL, DI, CE	1.0			μs		
Hold time	t <sub>HOLD</sub>	CL, DI, CE	1.0			μs		
Operating frequency	fopg	CL			500	kHz		

# Allowable Operating Ranges at Ta=- 30 to + 75°C, $V_{SS}$ = 0 V

# Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, $V_{DD}$ = 10 V, $V_{SS}$ = 0 V

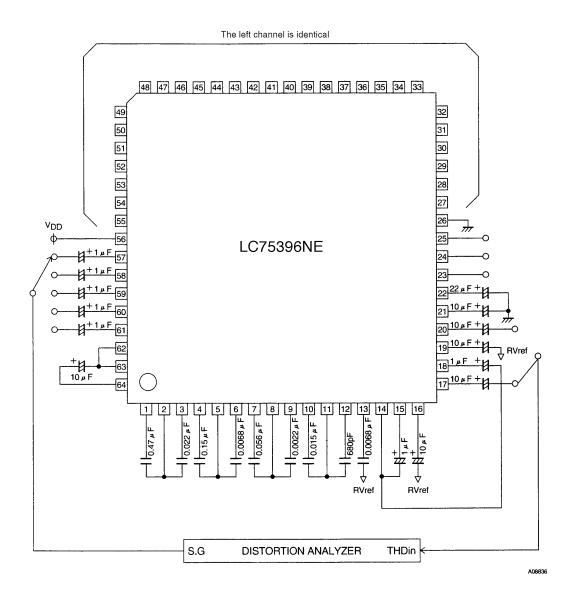
Deservator	Currents al	Conditions		Ratings			
Parameter Symbol (		Conditions	min	typ	max	– Unit	
[Input block]	•						
Input resistance	Rin	L1 to L5, R1 to R5		50		kΩ	
Clipping level	Vcl	LSELO, RSELO: THD = 1.0%		3.00		Vrms	
Output load resistance	RL	LSELO, RSELO	10			kΩ	
[Volume control block]	•						
Input resistance	Rin	LFIN, LRIN, RFIN, RRIN		100		kΩ	
[Equalizer control block]	•						
Control range	Geq	Max, boost/cut	±8	±10	±12	dB	
Step resolution	Estep		1	2	3	dB	
Internal feedback resistance	Rfeed		17	28	39	kΩ	
[Overall characteristics]	•						
Total harmonic distortion	THD	V <sub>IN</sub> = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz, with all controls flat overall			0.01	%	
Crosstalk	СТ	$V_{IN}$ = 1 Vrms, f = 1 kHz, with all controls flat overall, Rg = 1 k\Omega	80			dB	
Output noise voltage	V <sub>N</sub> 1	With all controls flat overall, BW = 20 to 20kHz		2.9		μV	
Output hoise voltage	V <sub>N</sub> 2	GEQ F1 Band = +10dB, With all controls overall, BW = 20 to 20kHz		17		μV	
Output at maximum attenuation	V <sub>O</sub> min	$V_{IN} = 1$ Vrms, f = 1 kHz, main volume $-\infty$		-90		dB	
Current drain	I <sub>DD</sub>	$V_{DD} - V_{SS} = 10.5 V$		46.5	55.8	mA	
Input high level current	I <sub>IH</sub>	CL, DI, CE, V <sub>IN</sub> = 10.5 V			10	μA	
Input low level current	Ι <sub>ΙL</sub>	CL, DI, CE, V <sub>IN</sub> = 0 V	-10			μA	

### **Sample Application Circuit**

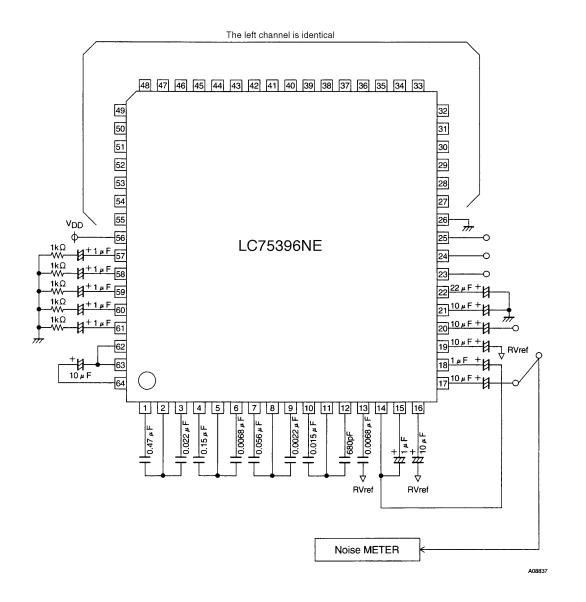


## **Test Circuits**

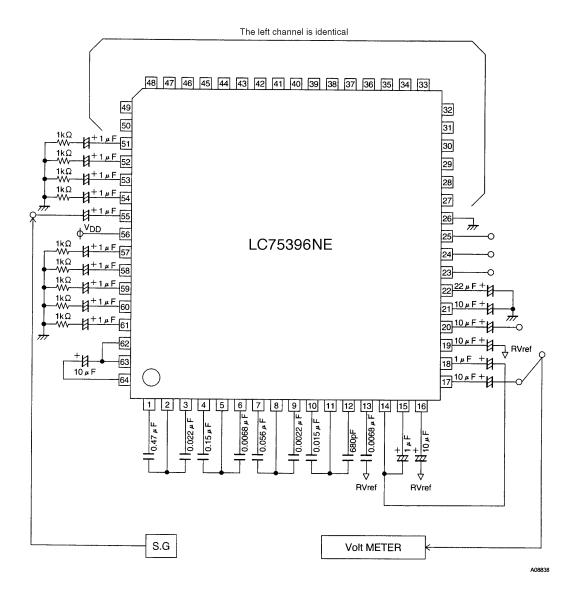
Total Harmonic Distortion

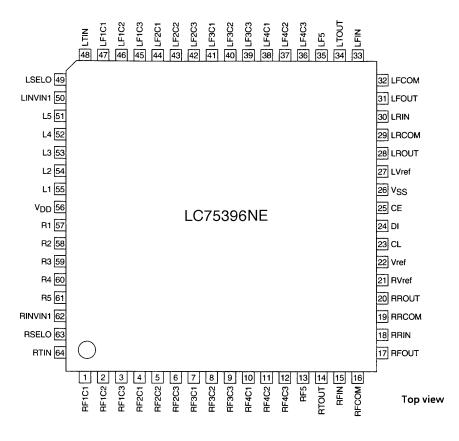


Output Noise Voltage



### Crosstalk





A08839

### **Pin Functions**

Pin No.	Pin	Function	Equivalent circuit
55	L1		
54	L2		۶۷ <sub>DD</sub>
53	L3		
52	L4		
51	L5	Signal inputs	
57	R1	Signal inputs	
58	R2		
59	R3		INVIN1 Vref
60	R4		
61	R5		
			ץ v <sub>DD</sub>
50	LINVIN1	Inverting inputs to the operational amplifier that sets the input	
62	RINVIN1	gain	
			L
			7777 A08841
49	LSELO		
63	RSELO	Input selector outputs	
			Vref 777 A08842
			6 Vref /// A08842
			ę V <sub>DD</sub>
48	LTIN		W <b>*</b>
40 64	RTIN	Equalizer inputs	
04	KTIN .		···· <b>"</b>
			A08843
47	LF1C1		
46	LF1C2	Connections for the capacitors that form the equalizer F1 band filters	
45	LF1C3		⊥vdd
1	RF1C1	Capacitors must be connected between:	
2	RF1C2	LF1C1 (RF1C1) and LF1C2 (RF1C2), and between	
3	RF1C3	LF1C2 (RF1C2) and LF1C3 (RF1C3).	
			≰ <u></u> v <sub>DD</sub>
44	LF2C1	Connections for the capacitors that form the equalizer F2	Vref2
43	LF2C2	band filters	*
42	LF2C3	Capacitors must be connected between:	<i>m</i>
4	RF2C1	LF2C1 (RF2C1) and LF2C2 (RF2C2), and between	ŶVDD
5	RF2C2	LF2C2 (RF2C2) and LF2C3 (RF2C3).	
6	RF2C3		
41	LF3C1		
40	LF3C2	Connections for the capacitors that form the equalizer F3 band filters	777
39	LF3C3	Capacitors must be connected between:	k ⊥vdd
7	RF3C1	LF3C1 (RF3C1) and LF3C2 (RF3C2), and between	
8	RF3C2		│ ▲
9	RF3C3	LF3C2 (RF3C2) and LF3C3 (RF3C3).	<i>m</i>
38	LF4C1		<sup>Ŷ</sup> <sup>V</sup> DD
30 37	LF4C1 LF4C2	· Connections for the capacitors that form the equalizer F4	Uvref2
	LF4C2 LF4C3	band filters	▲ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
36 10		Capacitors must be connected between:	777 A08844
10	RF4C1	LF4C1 (RF4C1) and LF4C2 (RF4C2), and between	
11	RF4C2	LF4C2 (RF4C2) and LF4C3 (RF4C3).	
12	RF4C3		

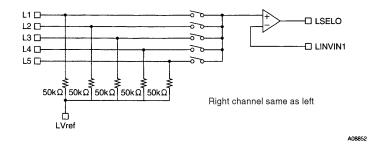
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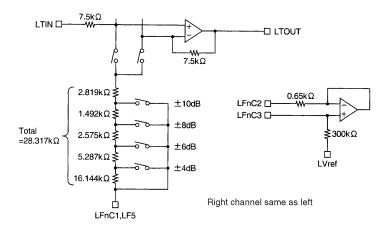
Pin No.	Pin	Function	Equivalent circuit
35 13	LF5 RF5	Connections for the capacitors that form the equalizer F5 band filters Connections for external capacitors	
33 30 15 18	LFIN LRIN RFIN RRIN	<ul> <li>Input to the left channel front 4-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Input to the left channel rear 4-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Input to the right channel front 4-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Input to the right channel rear 4-dB step volume control.</li> </ul>	
32 29 16 19	LFCOM LRCOM RFCOM RRCOM	<ul> <li>Common pin for the left channel front 1-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Common pin for the left channel rear 1-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Common pin for the right channel front 1-dB step volume control.</li> <li>Common pin for the right channel rear 1-dB step volume control.</li> </ul>	A08846
31 28 17 20	LFOUT LROUT RFOUT RROUT	Left channel front volume control output     Left channel rear volume control output     Right channel front volume control output     Right channel rear volume control output	AD6647
34 14	LTOUT RTOUT	Equalizer outputs	
22	Vref	• A capacitor of a few tens of $\mu$ F must be inserted between Vref and AV <sub>SS</sub> (V <sub>SS</sub> ) to handle power supply ripple in the V <sub>DD</sub> /2 voltage generation circuit.	Vref ZZZ A08849
27 21	LVref RVref	Internal analog system grounds	Vref ADR850
56	V <sub>DD</sub>	Power supply	
26	V <sub>SS</sub>	• Ground	
25	CE	• Chip enable When this pin goes from high to low, data is written to an internal latch and the analog switches operate. Data transfers are enabled when this pin is at the high level.	
24 23	DI CL	Serial data and clock inputs for chip control.	//// A08851

## Equivalent Circuit Diagram

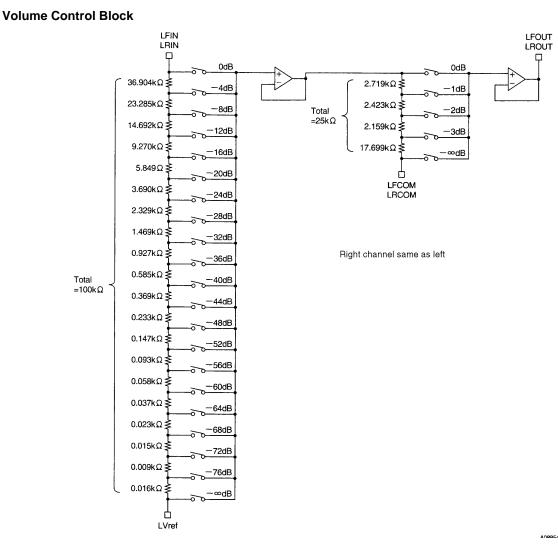
## Selector Control Block



### Equalizer Control Block



A08853



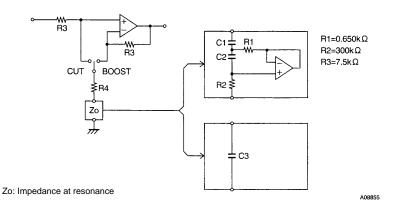
#### **Calculating the Size of External Capacitors**

The LC75396NE supports four bands with peaking characteristics and one band with shelving characteristics

1. Peaking Characteristics (bands F1 to F4)

The external capacitor functions as the structural element of a simulated inductor. The equivalent circuit and the calculations required to achieve the desired center frequency are shown below.

• Equivalent circuit for the simulated inductor



Calculation example

Specifications: Central frequency,  $F_0 = 107 \text{ Hz}$ 

Q factor at maximum boost,  $Q_{+10 \text{ dB}} = 0.8$ 

- Calculate Q<sub>0</sub>, the sharpness of the simulated inductance itself.

 $Q_0 = (R1 + R4)/R1 \times Q_{+10dB}$ 

Note: R4 is from the separately issued internal block diagram.

≠ 4.270 — Calculate C1

C1 =  $1/2\pi F_0 R 1 Q_0 \neq 0.536 (\mu F)$ -- Calculate C2

$$C2 = Q_0/2\pi F_0 R2 \neq 0.021 \ (\mu F)$$

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• Sample results
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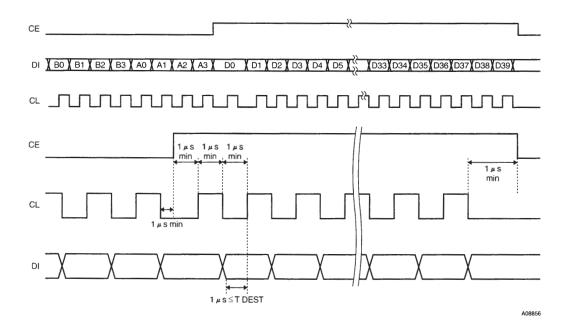
Central frequency F <sub>O</sub> (Hz)	C1 (F)	C2 (F)
107	0.536 µ	0.021 µ
340	0.169 µ	6663 <sub>P</sub>
1070	0.054 µ	2117 <sub>P</sub>
3400	0.017 µ	666 <sub>P</sub>

2. Shelving characteristics (Band F5)

Achieving the desired control of 2-dB steps over the range between +10 dB to -10 dB requires choosing a capacitor, C3, with an impedance of 650  $\Omega$ .

### **Control System Timing and Data Formats**

To control the LC75396NE, specified sequences are required to be input through the pins CE, CL, and DI. Each sequence consists of 48 bits: an 8-bit address followed by 40 bits of data.



### 1. Address Code (B0 to A3)

This product uses an 8-bit address code, and supports the same specifications as other Sanyo CCB serial bus products.

Address code (LSB)	B0	B1	B2	<b>B</b> 3	A0	A1	A2	A3	
	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(82HEX)

### 2. Control Code Allocations

Input switching control

D0	D1	D2	Operation			
0	0	0	L1 (R1)	ON		
1	0	0	L2 (R2)	ON		
0	1	0	L3 (R3)	ON		
1	1	0	L4 (R4)	ON		
0	0	1		OFF		
1	0	1		OFF		
0	1	1		OFF		
1	1	1	OFF			

Input switching control

D3		Operation	
0	L5 (R5)	OFF	
1	L5 (R5)	ON	

Five band equalizer control

D4	D5	D6	D7	Band f1
D8	D9	D10	D11	Band f2
D12	D13	D14	D15	Band f3
D16	D17	D18	D19	Band f4
D20	D21	D22	D23	Band f5
1	0	1	0	+10dB
0	0	1	0	+8dB
1	1	0	0	+6dB
0	1	0	0	+4dB
1	0	0	0	+2dB
0	0	0	0	0dB
1	0	0	1	-2dB
0	1	0	1	-4dB
1	1	0	1	-6dB
0	0	1	1	-8dB
1	0	1	1	-10dB

	0	0	1	0	0	0	-16dB
	1	0	1	0	0	0	-20dB
	0	1	1	0	0	0	-24dB
	1	1	1	0	0	0	-28dB
	0	0	0	1	0	0	-32dB
	1	0	0	1	0	0	-36dB
	0	1	0	1	0	0	-40dB
	1	1	0	1	0	0	-44dB
	0	0	1	1	0	0	-48dB
	1	0	1	1	0	0	-52dB
	0	1	1	1	0	0	-56dB
	1	1	1	1	0	0	-60dB

-64dB

-68dB -72dB

-76dB

### LC75396NE

D26

D24

D25

D27

D28

D30

D31

Operation

1dB STEP

0dB

-1dB

-2dB

-3dB 4dB STEP

0dB -4dB

-8dB

-12dB

D29

	_									
									MUTE	
			1	1	1	1	1	0	-∞	
Channel selection control										
	D32	D33	D33 Operation							
	0	0	) Initial setting							
	1	0	RCH							
	0	1	LCH							
	1	1	Simulata	t						
Left channel volume rear/front										
control	D34		Operation				Control is enabled when $D33 = 1$			
	0	Rear	Rear							
	1	Front								
Pight shannal volume rear/front										
Right channel volume rear/front control	D35	Operation				C	Control is enabled when $D32 = 1$			
	0	Rear	Rear							
	1	Front								
Test mode control	<b></b>	·····								
	D36	D37	D38	D39			Operation			
	0	0	0	0	These bits	These bits are for chip testing and must all be set to 0 in application systems.				
es: After power is first applied, application	ons must i	1							·····	

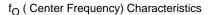
Initial data ... (1) Address 01000001

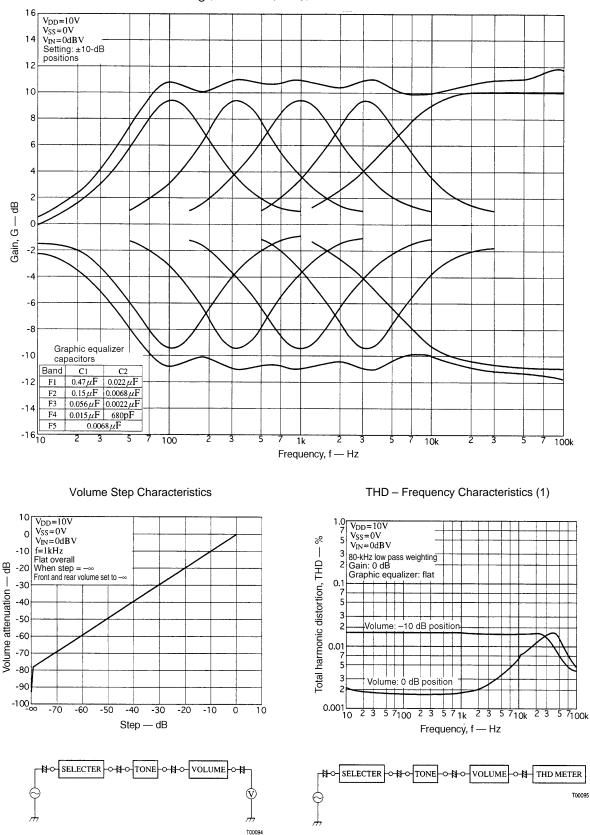
Data: (Set the volume to -----set both D34 and D35 to 1, and set all other data to 0) (2) Address 01000001

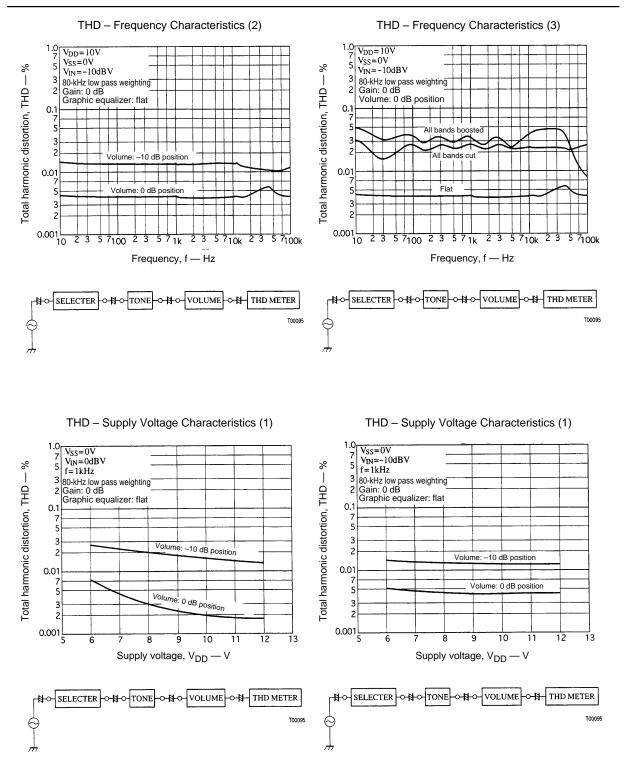
Data: (Set the volume to  $-\infty$ , set both D34 and D35 to 0, and set all other data to 0) After transferring that data, set the left and right channel initial settings before turning off the mute function.

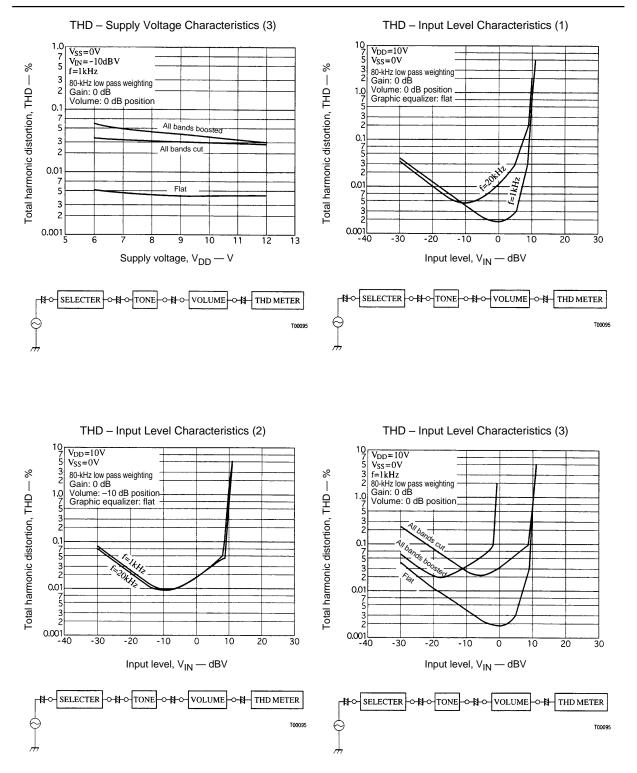
Volume control

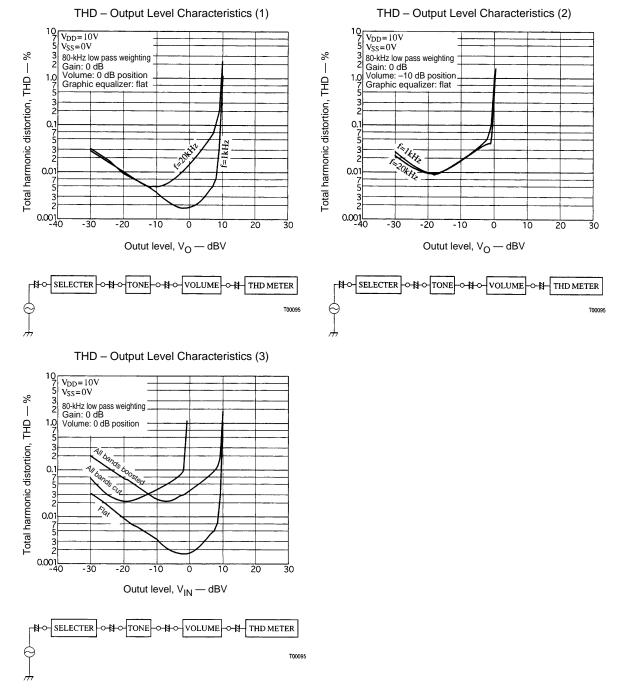
#### LC75396NE











### Usage Notes

- When the power is first applied, the internal analog switches are in indeterminate states. The chip therefore requires muting or other external measures until it has received the proper data.
- After power is first applied, applications must initialize this chip by sending the initial data (1) and (2) described below. Initial data ... (1) Address 01000001
  - Data: (Set the volume to  $-\infty$ , set both D34 and D35 to 0, and set all other data to 0) (2) Address 01000001

Data: (Set the volume to  $-\infty$ , set both D34 and D35 to 1, and set all other data to 0)

After transferring that data, set the left and right channel initial settings before turning off the mute function.

• Provide grounding patterns or shielding for the lines to the CL, DI, and CE pins so as to prevent their high-frequency digital signals from interfering with the operation of nearby analog circuits.

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  - Intersection of the second second
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