



AK4525

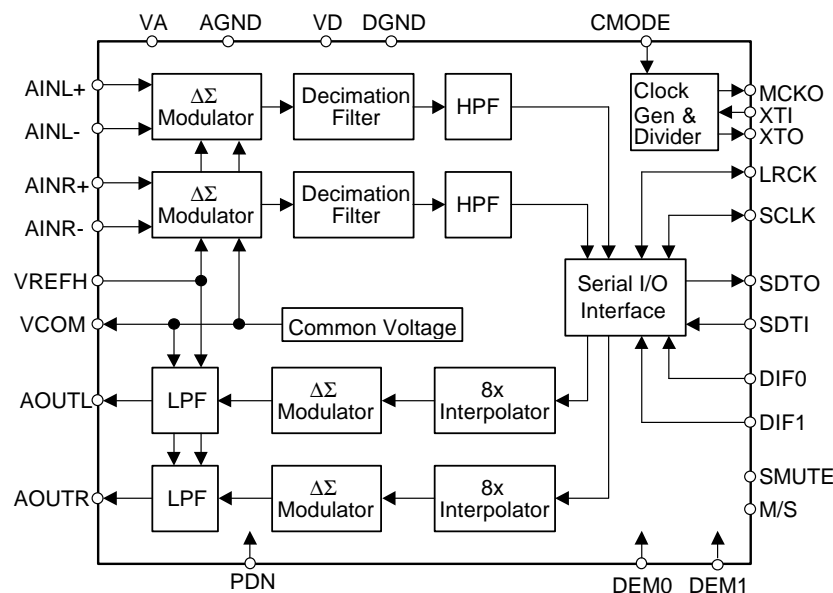
20Bit Stereo $\Delta\Sigma$ ADC & DAC with X' tal Osc

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AK4525 has a dynamic range of 100dB and is well-suited middle-range MD, surround system, musical instruments and car audio. Analog inputs are full-differential with single-end capability. Analog outputs are single-ended. The AK4525 has X' tal oscillation circuit and master mode.

FEATURES

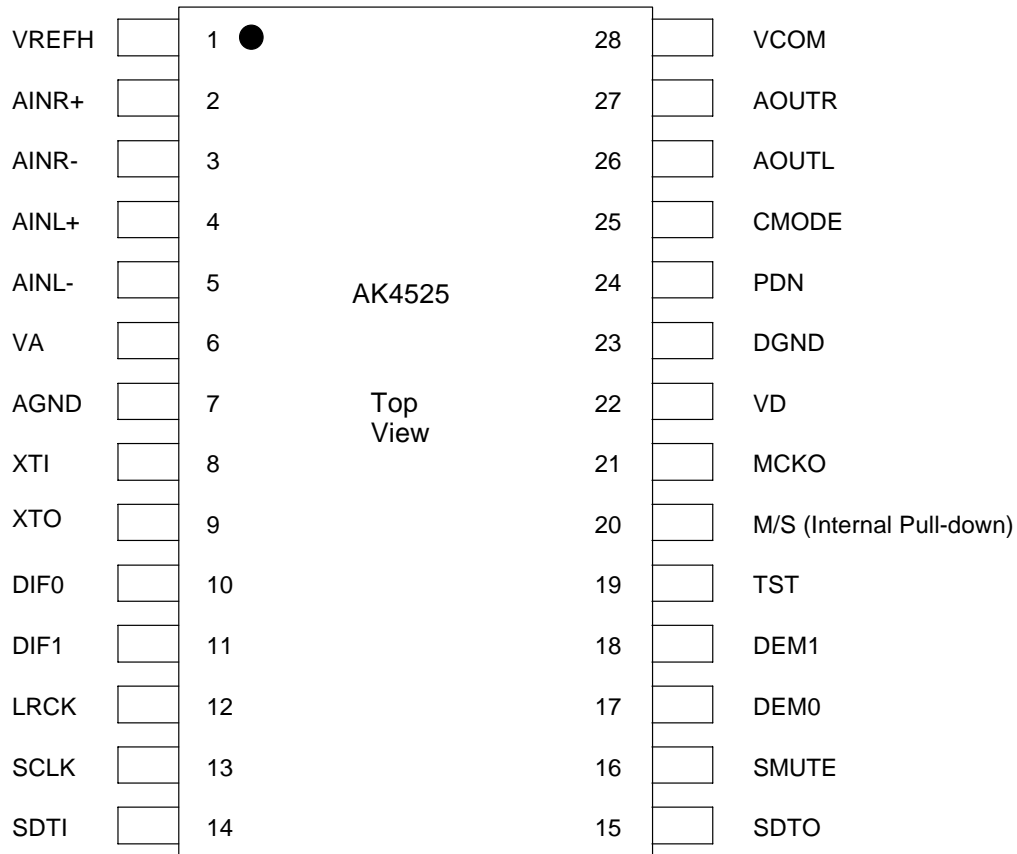
- $\Delta\Sigma$ Stereo ADC
 - 64x Oversampling
 - Sample Rate Ranging from 32kHz to 48kHz
 - S/(N+D): 92dB
 - Dynamic range, S/N: 100dB
 - Digital HPF for offset cancellation
- $\Delta\Sigma$ Stereo DAC
 - 128x Oversampling
 - Sampling Rate Ranging from 32kHz to 48kHz
 - 2nd order SCF + 2nd order CTF
 - Digital de-emphasis for 32kHz, 44.1kHz, 48kHz sampling
 - S/(N+D): 90dB
 - Dynamic Range, S/N: 100dB
 - Soft Mute
- High Jitter Tolerance
- Master Clock: 256fs, 384fs, 512fs
- X' tal Oscillation circuit
- Master/Slave Mode
- Analog Power Supply: 4.5 to 5.5V, Digital Power Supply: 3.1 to 5.5V



■ Ordering Guide

AK4525VF -40 ~ +85°C 28pin VSOP (0.65mm pitch)
 AKD4525 Evaluation Board for AK4525

■ Pin Layout



■ Difference with AK4522 and AK4523

| | AK4522 | AK4523 | AK4525 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Crystal Oscillator | Not available | Not available | Available |
| Master Mode | Not available | Not available | Available |
| Digital Power Supply | 2.7 ~ 5.5V | 3.0 ~ 5.5V | 3.1 ~ 5.5V |
| Ambient Operating | -10 ~ 70°C | -40 ~ 85°C | -40 ~ 85°C |
| Package | 24pin VSOP | 28pin VSOP | 28pin VSOP |

| PIN/FUNCTION | | | |
|--------------|----------|-----|---|
| No. | Pin Name | I/O | Function |
| 1 | VREFH | I | Positive Voltage Reference Input Pin, VA Used as a positive voltage reference by ADC & DAC. VREFH should be connected externally to filtered VA. |
| 2 | AINR+ | I | Rch Analog Positive Input Pin |
| 3 | AINR- | I | Rch Analog Negative Input Pin |
| 4 | AINL+ | I | Lch Analog Positive Input Pin |
| 5 | AINL- | I | Lch Analog Negative Input Pin |
| 6 | VA | - | Analog Power Supply Pin |
| 7 | AGND | - | Analog Ground Pin |
| 8 | XTI | I | X'tal Input Pin |
| 9 | XTO | O | X'tal Output Pin |
| 10 | DIF0 | I | Audio Data Interface Format 0 Pin |
| 11 | DIF1 | I | Audio Data Interface Format 1 Pin |
| 12 | LRCK | I/O | Input/Output Channel Clock Pin |
| 13 | SCLK | I/O | Audio Serial Data Clock Pin |
| 14 | SDTI | I | Audio Serial Data Input Pin |
| 15 | SDTO | O | Audio Serial Data Output Pin |
| 16 | SMUTE | I | Soft Mute Pin When this pin goes "H", soft mute cycle is initiated. When returning "L", the output mute releases. |
| 17 | DEM0 | I | De-emphasis Frequency Select 0 Pin |
| 18 | DEM1 | I | De-emphasis Frequency Select 1 Pin |
| 19 | TST | I | Test Pin This pin must be connected to DGND. |
| 20 | M/S | I | Master/Slave Mode "H": Master mode, "L": Slave mode (Internal pull-down pin) |
| 21 | MCKO | O | Master Clock Output Pin |
| 22 | VD | - | Digital Power Supply Pin |
| 23 | DGND | - | Digital Ground Pin |
| 24 | PDN | I | Power-Down Mode Pin |
| 25 | CMODE | I | Master Clock Select Pin "H": 384fs, "L": 256fs, "NC": 512fs (Internal biased pin) |
| 26 | AOUTL | O | Lch Analog Output Pin |
| 27 | AOUTR | O | Rch Analog Output Pin |
| 28 | VCOM | O | Common Voltage Output Pin, VA/2 |

Note: All input pins except pull-down or biased pins should not be left floating.

| |
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| ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS |
|---------------------------------|

(AGND, DGND=0V; Note 1)

| Parameter | | Symbol | min | max | Units |
|--|---------------------|--------------|------|----------|-------|
| Power Supplies | Analog | VA | -0.3 | 6.0 | V |
| | Digital | VD | -0.3 | 6.0 | V |
| | AGND-DGND (Note 2) | Δ GND | - | 0.3 | V |
| Input Current, Any Pin Except Supplies | | IIN | - | \pm 10 | mA |
| Analog Input Voltage | | VINA | -0.3 | VA+0.3 | V |
| Digital Input Voltage | | VIND | -0.3 | VD+0.3 | V |
| Ambient Temperature (power applied) | | Ta | -40 | 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature | | Tstg | -65 | 150 | °C |

- Notes: 1. All voltages with respect to ground.
2. AGND and DGND must be same voltage.

WARNING: Operation at or beyond these limits may result in permanent damage to the device.
Normal operation is not guaranteed at these extremes.

| |
|---|
| RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS |
|---|

(AGND, DGND=0V; Note 1)

| Parameter | | Symbol | min | typ | max | Units |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Power Supplies (Note 3) | Analog | VA | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | V |
| | Digital | VD | 3.1 | 5.0 | VA | V |

- Notes: 1. All voltages with respect to ground.
3. The power up sequence between VA and VD is not critical.

*AKM assumes no responsibility for the usage beyond the conditions in this datasheet.

| |
|-------------------------------|
| ANALOG CHARACTERISTICS |
|-------------------------------|

(Ta=25°C; VA, VD=5.0V; AGND=DGND=0V; VREFH=VA; fs=44.1kHz; SCLK=64fs;

Signal Frequency =1kHz; 20bit Data; Measurement frequency = 10Hz ~ 20kHz; unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | min | typ | max | Units | |
|--|--------------------|-----|------|--------|----|
| ADC Analog Input Characteristics: Differential Inputs; Analog Source Impedance=470Ω | | | | | |
| Resolution | | | 20 | Bits | |
| S/(N+D) (-0.5dB Input) (Note 4) | 84 | 92 | | dB | |
| DR (-60dB Input, A-Weighted) (Note 5) | 94 | 100 | | dB | |
| S/N (A-Weighted) (Note 5, 6) | 94 | 100 | | dB | |
| Interchannel Isolation | 90 | 110 | | dB | |
| Interchannel Gain Mismatch | | 0.1 | 0.3 | dB | |
| Gain Drift | | 20 | | ppm/°C | |
| Input Voltage (AIN=0.6 x VREFH) (Note 7) | 2.85 | 3.0 | 3.15 | Vpp | |
| Input Resistance | 15 | 25 | | kΩ | |
| Power Supply Rejection (Note 8) | | 50 | | dB | |
| DAC Analog Output Characteristics: | | | | | |
| Resolution | | | 20 | Bits | |
| S/(N+D) | 80 | 90 | | dB | |
| DR (-60dB Output, A-Weighted) (Note 5) | 94 | 100 | | dB | |
| S/N (A-Weighted) (Note 6, 9) | 94 | 100 | | dB | |
| Interchannel Isolation | 90 | 110 | | dB | |
| Interchannel Gain Mismatch | | 0.2 | 0.5 | dB | |
| Gain Drift | | 20 | - | ppm/°C | |
| Output Voltage (AOUT=0.58 x VREFH) | 2.65 | 2.9 | 3.15 | Vpp | |
| Load Resistance | 5 | | | kΩ | |
| Load Capacitance | | | 25 | pF | |
| Power Supply Rejection (Note 8) | | 50 | | dB | |
| Power Supplies VA=VD=5V | | | | | |
| Analog, VA | PDN= "H" | | 40 | 55 | mA |
| Digital, VD | PDN= "H" | | 12 | 20 | mA |
| Power Down | PDN= "L" (Note 10) | | 6 | 12 | mA |

- Notes:
4. In case of single ended input, S/(N+D)=80dB(typ, @VA=5V).
 5. In case of 16bit, DR and S/N of ADC are 98dB. DR of DAC is 98dB.
 6. S/N measured by CCIR-ARM is 96dB at each converter and 94dB at ADC to DAC loopback.
 7. Full scale input for each AIN+/- pin is 1.5Vpp in differential mode.
 8. PSR is applied to VA, VD with 1kHz, 50mVpp. VREFH pin is held a constant voltage.
 9. As the input data is "0", S/N is 100dB regardless of resolution.
 10. X'tal circuit is oscillating and all digital input pins are held VD or DGND.

| FILTER CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| (Ta=25°C; VA=4.5 ~ 5.5V; VD=3.1 ~ 5.5V; DEM0= "1", DEM1= "0") | | | | | | |
| Parameter | Symbol | min | typ | max | Units | |
| ADC Digital Filter (Decimation LPF): | | | | | | |
| Passband (Note 11) | -0.005dB | PB | 0 | | 19.76 | kHz |
| | -0.02dB | | 0 | | 20.02 | kHz |
| | -0.06dB | | 0 | | 20.20 | kHz |
| | -6.0dB | | 0 | | 22.05 | kHz |
| Stopband | SB | 24.34 | | | | kHz |
| Passband Ripple | PR | | | ±0.005 | | dB |
| Stopband Attenuation | SA | 80 | | | | dB |
| Group Delay (Note 12) | GD | | 29.3 | | | 1/fs |
| Group Delay Distortion | ΔGD | | 0 | | | μs |
| ADC Digital Filter (HPF): | | | | | | |
| Frequency Response (Note 11) | -3dB | FR | | 0.9 | | Hz |
| | -0.5dB | | | 2.7 | | Hz |
| | -0.1dB | | | 6.0 | | Hz |
| DAC Digital Filter: | | | | | | |
| Passband (Note 11) | -0.06dB | PB | 0 | | 20.0 | kHz |
| | -6.0dB | | 0 | | 22.05 | kHz |
| Stopband | SB | 24.1 | | | | kHz |
| Passband Ripple | PR | | | ±0.06 | | dB |
| Stopband Attenuation | SA | 43 | | | | dB |
| Group Delay (Note 12) | GD | | 14.7 | | | 1/fs |
| DAC Digital Filter + Analog Filter: | | | | | | |
| Frequency Response: | 0 ~ 20.0kHz | FR | - | ±0.2 | - | dB |

Notes: 11. The passband and stopband frequencies scale with fs.

For example, 20.02kHz at -0.02dB is 0.454 x fs. The reference frequency of these responses is 1kHz.

12. The calculating delay time which occurred by digital filtering. This time is from the input of analog signal to setting the 20bit data of both channels to the output register for ADC.

For DAC, this time is from setting the 20bit data of both channels on input register to the output of analog signal.

| DC CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
|---|--------|--------|-----|-------|-------|
| (Ta=25°C; VA=4.5 ~ 5.5V; VD=3.1 ~ 5.5V) | | | | | |
| Parameter | Symbol | min | typ | Max | Units |
| High-Level Input Voltage (Except CMODE pin) | VIH | 70%VD | - | - | V |
| Low-Level Input Voltage (Except CMODE pin) | VIL | - | - | 30%VD | V |
| High-Level Input Voltage (CMODE pin) | VIH | 95%VD | - | - | V |
| Low-Level Input Voltage (CMODE pin) | VIL | - | - | 10%VD | V |
| High-Level Output Voltage (Iout=-80μA) | VOH | VD-0.4 | - | - | V |
| Low-Level Output Voltage (Iout=80μA) | VOL | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| Input Leakage Current (Note 14) | Iin | - | - | ±10 | μA |

Notes: 14. CMODE pin has internal pull-up and pull-down devices, nominally 50kohm.

M/S pin has internal pull-down device, nominally 46kohm.

| SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|------|--------|-------|
| (Ta=25°C; VA=4.5 ~ 5.5V; VD=3.1 ~ 5.5V; CL=20pF) | | | | | |
| Parameter | Symbol | min | typ | max | Units |
| Master Clock Timing | | | | | |
| 256fs | | 8.192 | | 12.288 | MHz |
| 384fs | | 12.288 | | 18.432 | MHz |
| 512fs | | 16.384 | | 24.576 | MHz |
| MCKO Output | | | | | |
| Frequency | fMCK | 8.192 | | 24.576 | MHz |
| Duty Cycle | dMCK | | 50 | | % |
| Rise Time (Note 15) | tR | | | 5 | ns |
| Fall time (Note 15) | tF | | | 5 | ns |
| LRCK Timing | | | | | |
| Frequency | fs | 32 | | 48 | kHz |
| Duty Cycle | dfs | 45 | | 55 | % |
| Serial Interface Timing | | | | | |
| Slave mode | | | | | |
| SCLK Period | tSCK | 320 | | | ns |
| SCLK Pulse Width Low | tSCKL | 65 | | | ns |
| Pulse Width High | tSCKH | 65 | | | ns |
| LRCK Edge to SCLK “↑” (Note 16) | tLRS | 45 | | | ns |
| SCLK “↑” to LRCK Edge (Note 16) | tSLR | 45 | | | ns |
| LRCK to SDTO (MSB) | tLRM | | | 40 | ns |
| SCLK “↓” to SDTO | tSSD | | | 70 | ns |
| SDTI Hold Time | tSDH | 40 | | | ns |
| SDTI Setup Time | tSDS | 25 | | | ns |
| Master mode | | | | | |
| SCLK Frequency | fSCK | | 64fs | | Hz |
| SCLK Duty | dSCK | | 50 | | % |
| SCLK “↓” to LRCK | tMSLR | -20 | | 20 | ns |
| SCLK “↓” to SDTO | tSSD | | | 70 | ns |
| SDTI Hold Time | tSDH | 40 | | | ns |
| SDTI Setup Time | tSDS | 25 | | | ns |
| Reset Timing | | | | | |
| PDN Pulse Width (Note 17) | tPD | 150 | | | ns |
| PDN “↑” to SDTO valid (Note 18) | tPDV | | 516 | | 1/fs |

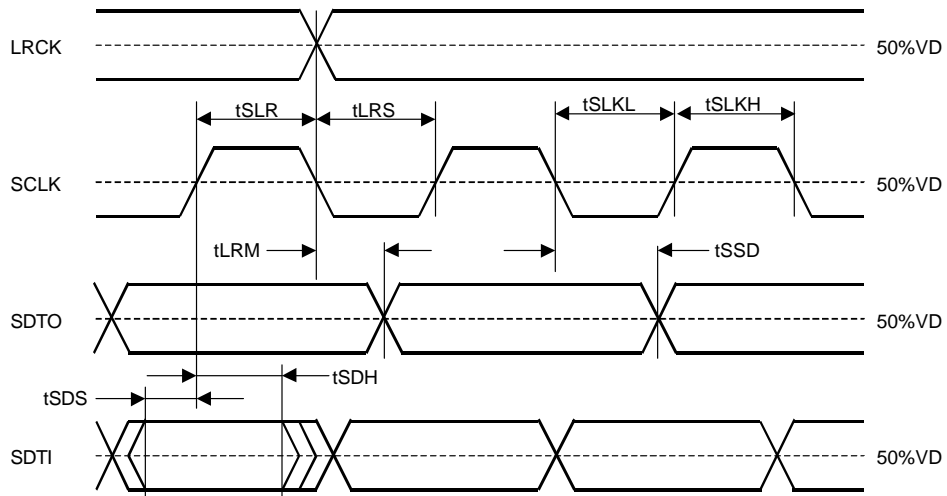
Notes: 15. VD=3.1V, 0.8 ~ 2.0V.

16. SCLK rising edge must not occur at the same time as LRCK edge.

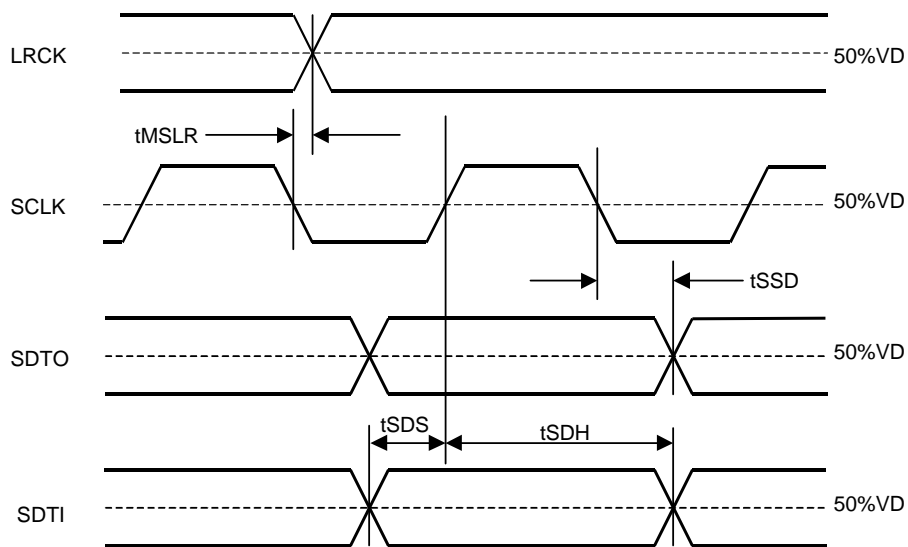
17. The AK4525 can be reset by bringing PDN “L”. When the state of CMODE changes during operation, the AK4525 should be reset by PDN. PDN should be held “L” for 5ms to allow the X’tal oscillation to begin at power-up.

18. These cycles are the number of LRCK rising from PDN rising.

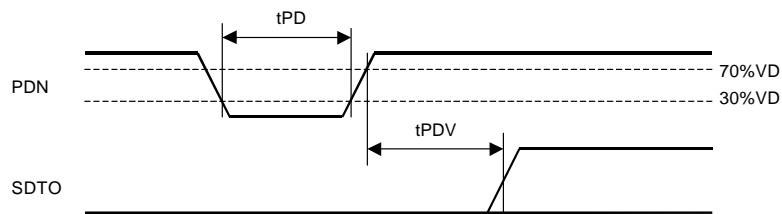
■ Timing Diagram



Serial Interface Timing (Slave mode)



Serial Interface Timing (Master mode)



Reset & Initialize Timing

OPERATION OVERVIEW

■ System Clock

The master clock (MCLK) can be a crystal resonator placed across the XTI and XTO pin. The relationship between the MCLK and the desired sample rate is defined in Table 1. The MCLK frequency is set by CMODE pin and the sampling rate corresponds to 32kHz ~ 48kHz.

In slave mode, the LRCK clock input must be synchronized with MCLK, however the phase is not critical. Internal timing is synchronized to LRCK upon power-up. All external clocks must be present unless PDN= "L", otherwise excessive current may result from abnormal operation of internal dynamic logic.

| fs | MCLK | | | SCLK 64fs |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | 256fs CMODE= "L" | 384fs CMODE= "H" | 512fs CMODE= "NC" | |
| 32.0kHz | 8.1920MHz | 12.2880MHz | 16.3840MHz | 2.0480MHz |
| 44.1kHz | 11.2896MHz | 16.9344MHz | 22.5792MHz | 2.8224MHz |
| 48.0kHz | 12.2880MHz | 18.4320MHz | 24.5760MHz | 3.0720MHz |

Table 1. System Clock Example at normal speed

When the state of CMODE changes under operation, the AK4525 should be reset by PDN. At that case, the analog outputs should be muted externally because some click noise may occur.

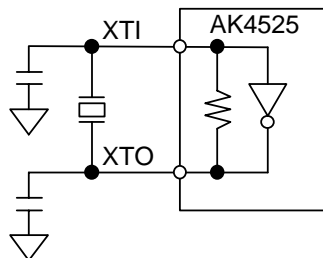


Figure 1. X'tal resonator connection

External loading capacitor (~ 22pF to AGND for XTI/XTO) are required for a crystal oscillator. PDN should be held "L" for 5ms to allow the X'tal oscillation to begin at power-up.

■ Audio Serial Interface Format

Data is shifted in/out the SDTI/SDTO pins using SCLK and LRCK inputs. The AK4525 supports the master mode. In this case, SCLK and LRCK are outputs and the frequency of SCLK is fixed to 64fs. Four serial data modes selected by the DIF0 and DIF1 pins are supported as shown in Table 3. In all modes the serial data has MSB first, 2's compliment format. The data is clocked out on the falling edge of SCLK and latched on the rising edge. For mode 3, if SCLK is 32fs, then the least significant bits will be truncated.

| Mode | DIF1 | DIF0 | SDTO (ADC) | SDTI (DAC) | L/R | SCLK (Slave) |
|------|------|------|----------------------|----------------------|-----|----------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 20bit, MSB justified | 16bit, LSB justified | H/L | ≥ 32fs |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 20bit, MSB justified | 20bit, LSB justified | H/L | ≥ 40fs |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 20bit, MSB justified | 20bit, MSB justified | H/L | ≥ 40fs |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | IIS (I2S) | IIS (I2S) | L/H | 32fs or ≥ 40fs |

Table 2. Serial Data Modes

Note: In master mode, SCLK frequency is fixed to 64fs.

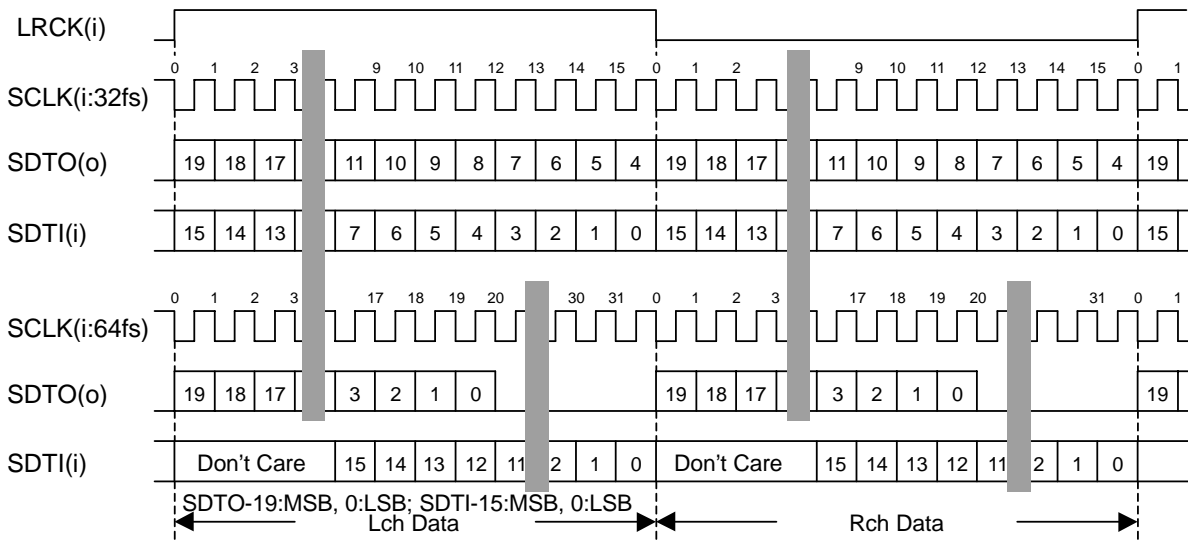


Figure 2. Mode 0 Timing

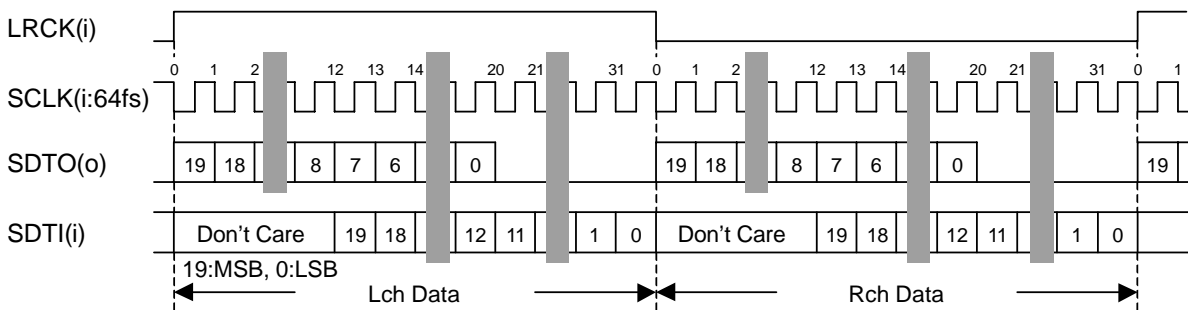


Figure 3. Mode 1 Timing

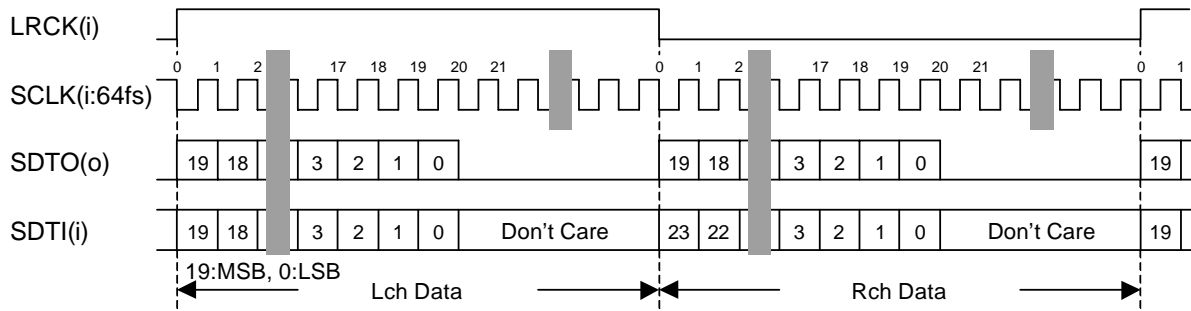


Figure 4. Mode 2 Timing

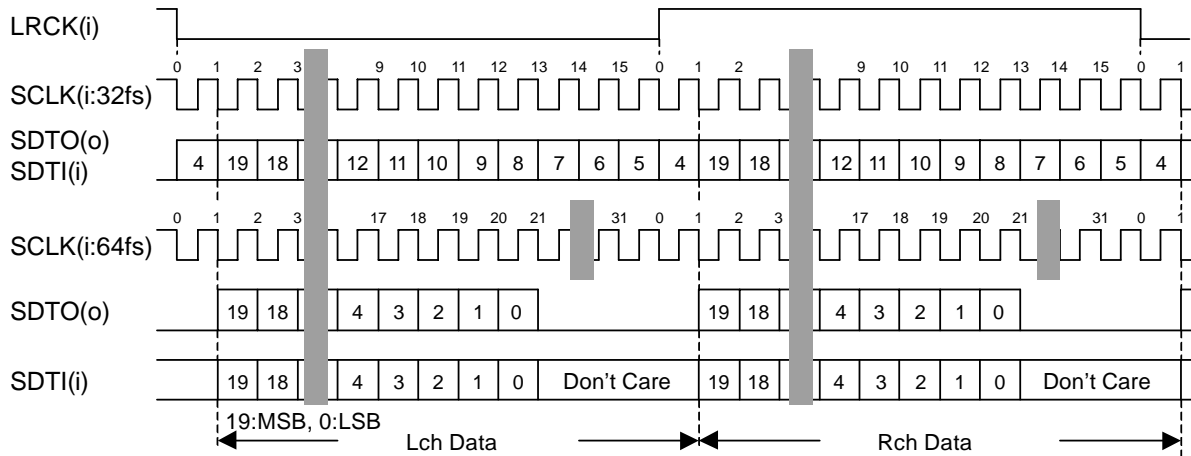


Figure 5. Mode 3 Timing

■ Digital High Pass Filter

The ADC of AK4525 has a digital high pass filter for DC offset cancel. The cut-off frequency of the HPF is 0.9Hz at $f_s=44.1\text{kHz}$ and also scales with sampling rate (fs).

■ De-emphasis Filter

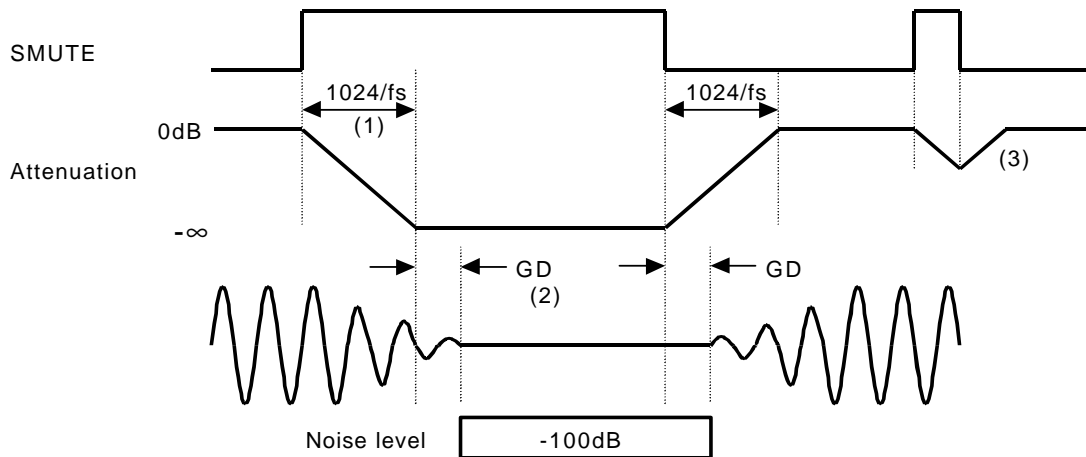
The DAC of AK4525 includes the digital de-emphasis filter ($t_c=50/15\mu s$) by IIR filter. This filter corresponds to three frequencies (32kHz, 44.1kHz and 48kHz). The de-emphasis filter selected by DEM0 and DEM1 is enabled for input audio data. The de-emphasis is also disabled at DEM0= "1" and DEM1= "0".

| DEM1 | DEM0 | Mode |
|------|------|---------|
| 0 | 0 | 44.1kHz |
| 0 | 1 | OFF |
| 1 | 0 | 48kHz |
| 1 | 1 | 32kHz |

Table 3. De-emphasis filter control

■ Soft Mute Operation

Soft mute operation is performed at digital domain. When SMUTE goes to "H", the output signal is attenuated by $-\infty$ during 1024 LRCK cycles. When SMUTE is returned to "L", the mute is cancelled and the output attenuation gradually changes to 0dB during 1024 LRCK cycles. If the soft mute is cancelled within 1024 LRCK cycles after starting the operation, the attenuation is discontinued and returned to 0dB. The soft mute is effective for changing the signal source without stopping the signal transmission.



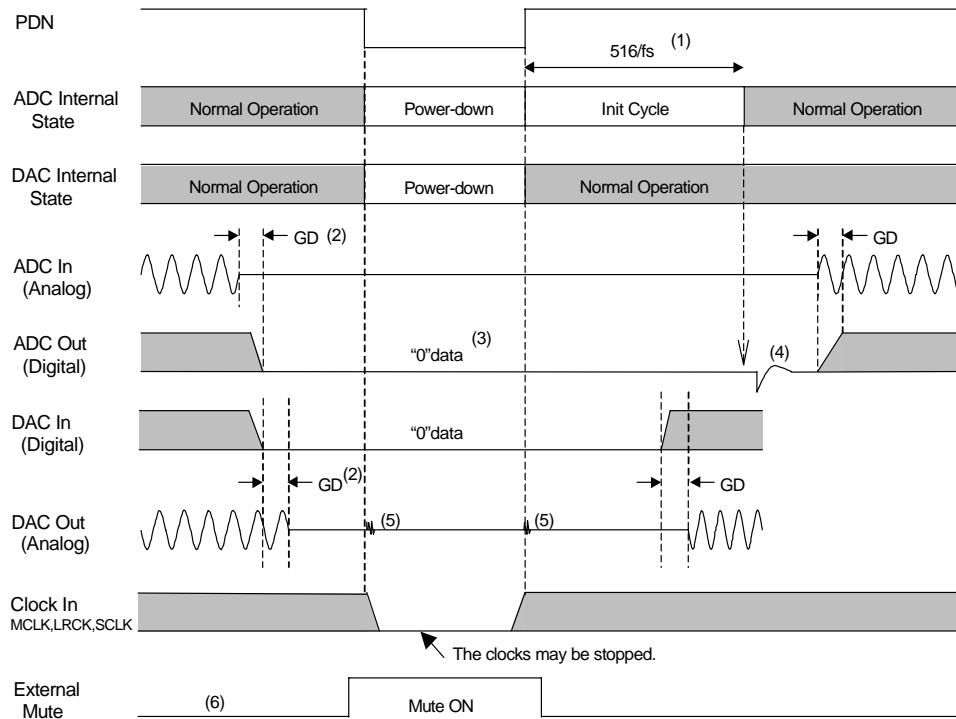
Notes:

- (1) The output signal is attenuated by $-\infty$ during 1024 LRCK cycles ($1024/f_s$).
- (2) Analog output corresponding to digital input has the group delay (GD).
- (3) If the soft mute is cancelled within 1024 LRCK cycles, the attenuation is discontinued and returned to 0dB.

Figure 6. Soft Mute Operation

■ Power-Down & Reset

The ADC and DAC of AK4525 are placed in the power-down mode by bringing a power down pin, PDN “L” and each digital filter is also reset at the same time. This reset should always be done after power-up. In case of the ADC, an analog initialization cycle starts after exiting the power-down mode. Therefore, the output data, SDTO becomes available after 516 cycles of LRCK clock. This initialization cycle does not affect the DAC operation. Figure 7 shows the power-up sequence.



- (1) The analog part of ADC is initialized after exiting the power-down state.
- (2) Digital output corresponding to analog input and analog output corresponding to digital input have the group delay (GD).
- (3) ADC output is “0” data at the power-down state.
- (4) Small click noise occurs at the end of initialization of the analog part. Please mute the digital output externally if the click noise influences system application.
- (5) Click noise occurs at the edge of PDN.
- (6) Please mute the analog output externally if the click noise (5) influences system application.

Figure 7. Power-up Sequence

During the power-down mode, the crystal oscillator is left running. The condition of the outputs are as follows.

SDTO = “L”
MCKO = Clock out
LRCK = “H” (master mode)
SCLK = “L” (master mode)
AOUT = VCOM (VA/2)

SYSTEM DESIGN

Figure 8 shows the system connection diagrams. This is an example which analog signal is input by single ended circuit. In case of differential input, please refer to Figure 11. An evaluation board is available which demonstrates application circuits, the optimum layout, power supply arrangements and measurement results.

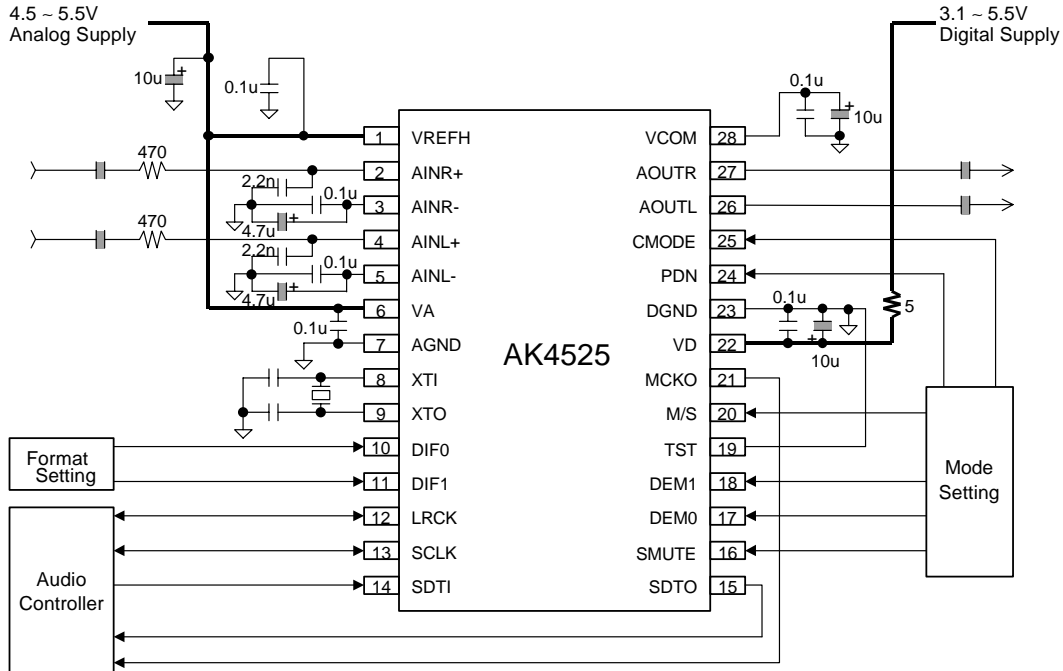


Figure 8. Typical Connection Diagram

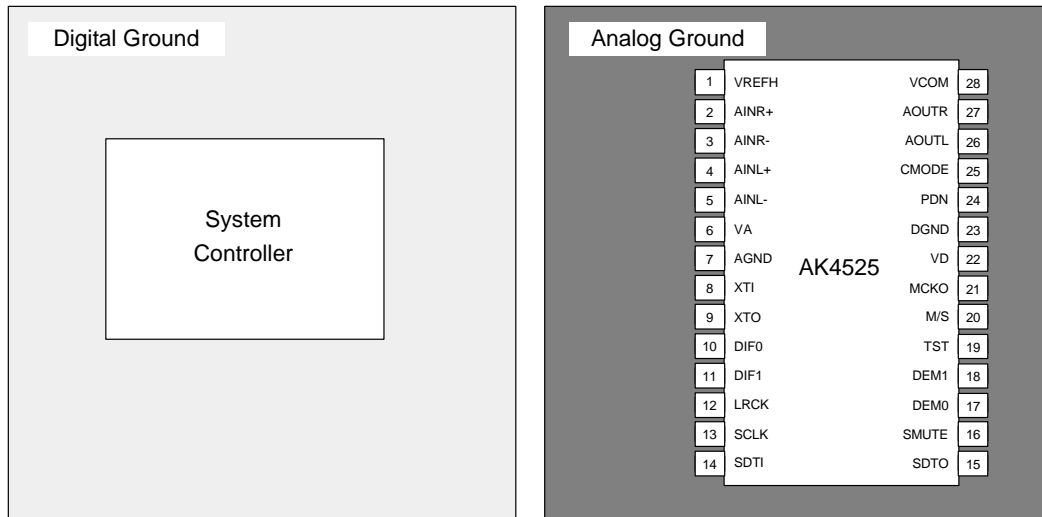


Figure 9. Ground Layout

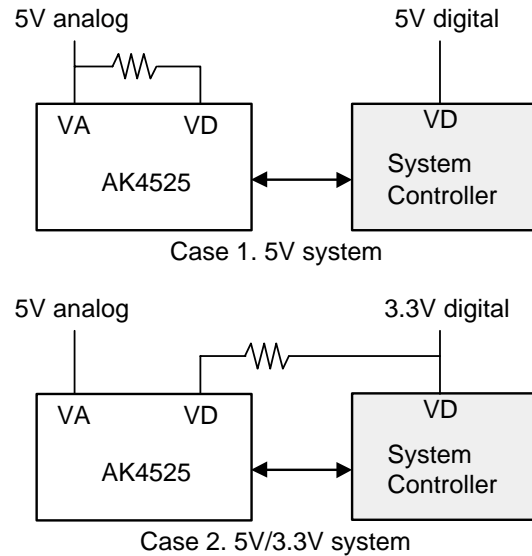


Figure 10. Power Supply Arrangement

1. Grounding and Power Supply Decoupling

The AK4525 requires careful attention to power supply and grounding arrangements. VA and VD are usually supplied from analog supply in system. Alternatively if VA and VD are supplied separately, the power up sequence is not critical. AGND and DGND of the AK4525 should be connected to analog ground plane. System analog ground and digital ground should be connected together near to where the supplies are brought onto the printed circuit board. Decoupling capacitors should be as near to the AK4525 as possible, with the small value ceramic capacitor being the nearest.

2. Voltage Reference

The differential voltage between VREFH and AGND sets the analog input/output range. VREFH pin is normally connected to VA with a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor. VCOM is a signal ground of this chip. An electrolytic capacitor 10 μ F parallel with a 0.1 μ F ceramic capacitor attached to VCOM pin eliminates the effects of high frequency noise. No load current may be drawn from VCOM pin. All signals, especially clocks, should be kept away from the VREFH and VCOM pins in order to avoid unwanted coupling into the AK4525.

3. Analog Inputs

The ADC inputs are differential and internally biased to the common voltage ($VA/2$) with 25k Ω (typ) resistance. Figure 7 is a circuit example which analog signal is input by single end. The signal can be input from either positive or negative input and the input signal range scales with the supply voltage and nominally 0.6 x VREFH Vpp. In case of single ended input, the distortion around full scale degrades compared with differential input. Figure 11 is a circuit example which analog signal is input to both positive and negative input and the input signal range scales with the supply voltage and nominally 0.3 x VREFH Vpp. The AK4525 can accept input voltages from AGND to VA. The ADC output data format is 2's complement. The output code is 7FFFFH(@20bit) for input above a positive full scale and 80000H(@20bit) for input below a negative full scale. The ideal code is 00000H(@20bit) with no input signal. The DC offset is removed by the internal HPF.

The AK4525 samples the analog inputs at 64fs. The digital filter rejects noise above the stop band except for multiples of 64fs. A simple RC filter ($f_c=150$ kHz) may be used to attenuate any noise around 64fs and most audio signals do not have significant energy at 64fs.

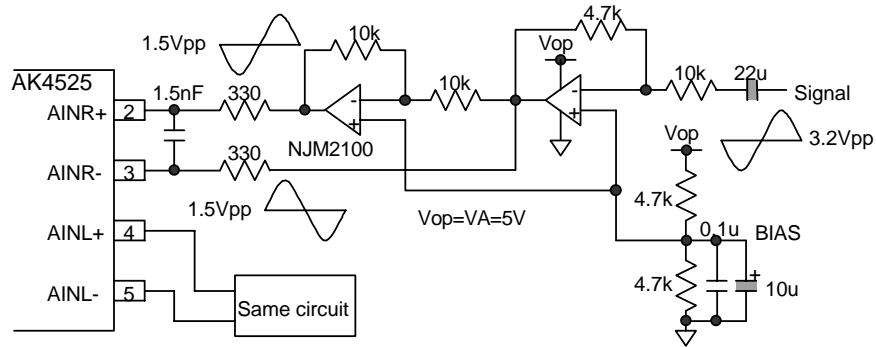


Figure 11. Differential Input Buffer Example

4. Analog Outputs

The analog outputs are also single-ended and centered around the VCOM voltage. The input signal range scales with the supply voltage and nominally $0.58 \times V_{REFH}$ Vpp. The DAC input data format is 2's complement. The output voltage is a positive full scale for 7FFFH(@20bit) and a negative full scale for 8000H(@20bit). The ideal output is VCOM voltage for 0000H(@20bit). The internal switched-capacitor filter and continuous-time filter remove most of the noise generated by the delta-sigma modulator of DAC beyond the audio passband.

DC offsets on analog outputs are eliminated by AC coupling since DAC outputs have DC offsets of a few mV. Figure 12 shows the example of external op-amp circuit with 6dB gain. The output signal is inverted by using the circuit in this case.

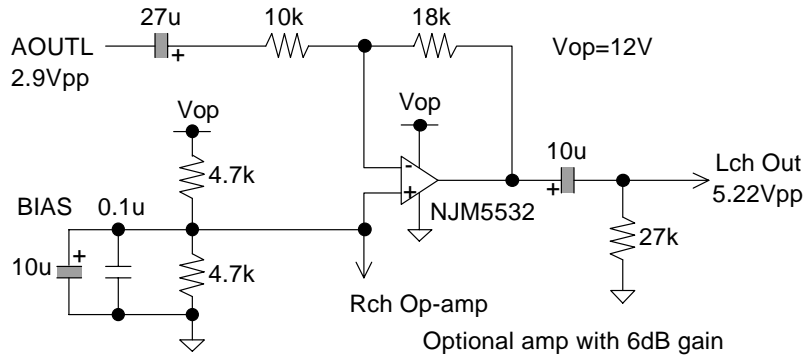
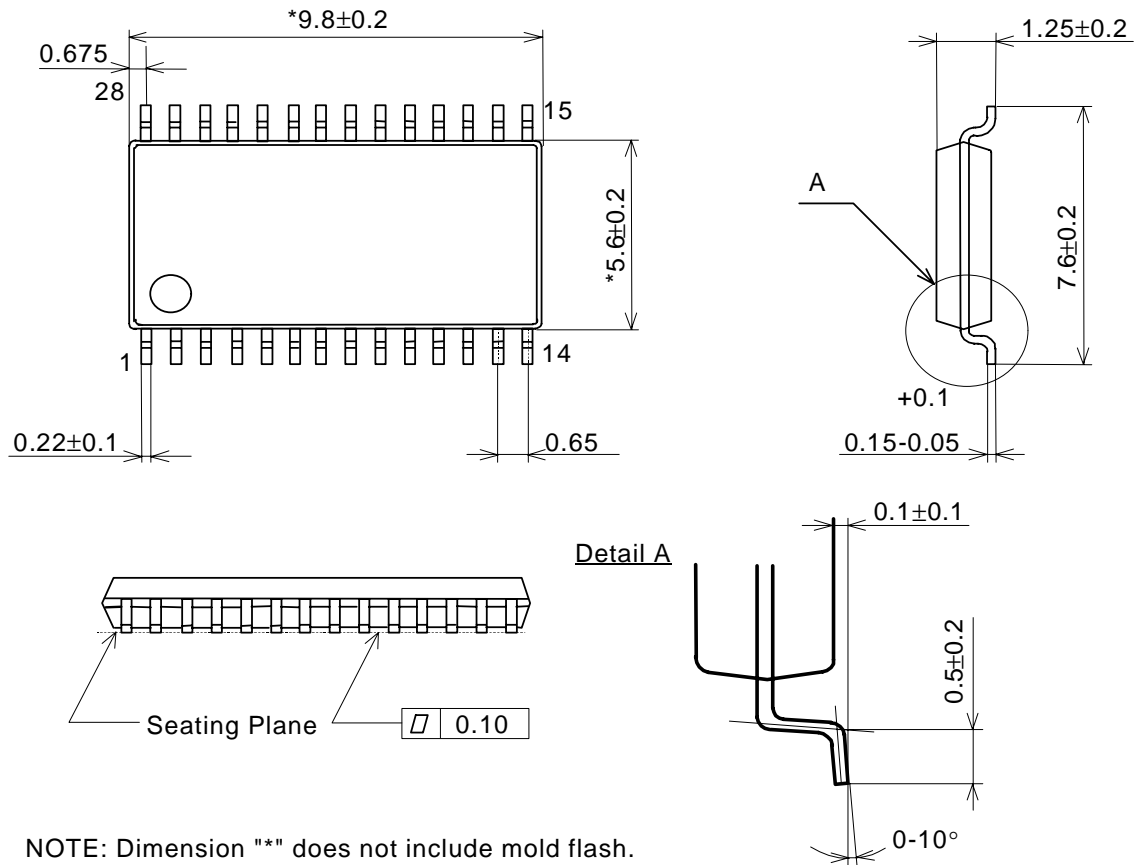


Figure 12. External analog circuit example (gain=6dB)

PACKAGE

28pin VSOP (Unit: mm)

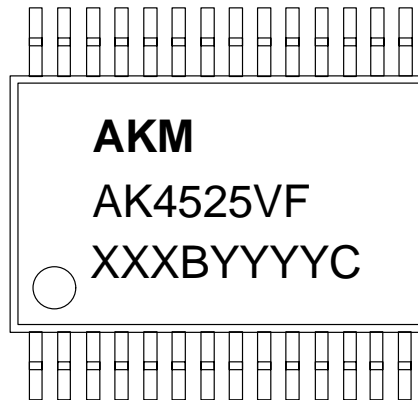


NOTE: Dimension "*" does not include mold flash.

Material & Lead finish

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Package molding compound: | Epoxy |
| Lead frame material: | Cu |
| Lead frame surface treatment: | Solder plate |

| |
|----------------|
| MARKING |
|----------------|



XXXBYYYYC Date code identifier

XXXB : Lot number (X : Digit number, B : Alpha character)

YYYYC : Assembly date (Y : Digit number, C Alpha character)

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