

	AK4527 High Performance Multi-channel Audio CODEC
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GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AK4527 is a single chip CODEC that includes two channels of ADC and six channels of DAC. The ADC outputs 24bit data and the DAC accepts up to 24bit input data. The ADC has the Enhanced Dual Bit architecture with wide dynamic range. The DAC introduces the new developed Advanced Multi-Bit architecture, and achieves wider dynamic range and lower outband noise. An auxiliary digital audio input interface maybe used instead of the ADC for passing audio data to the primary audio output port. Control may be set directly by pins or programmed through a separate serial interface.

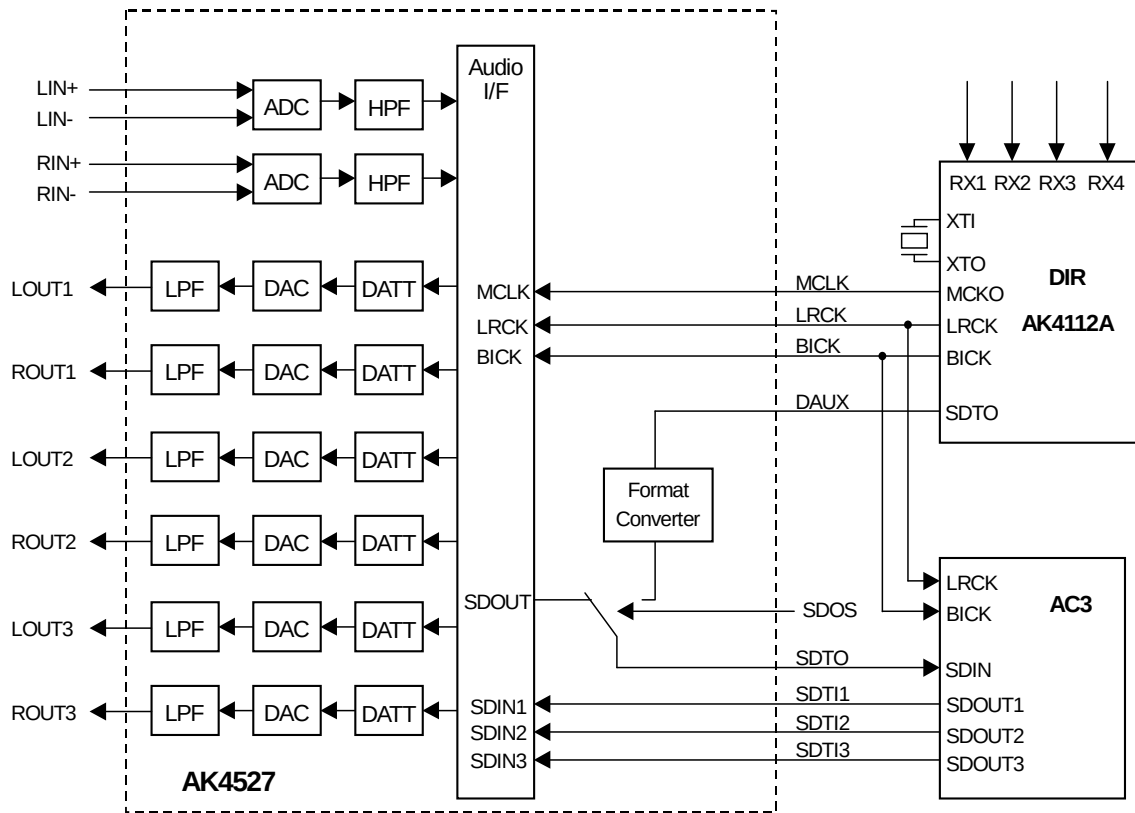
The AK4527 has a dynamic range of 102dB for ADC, 106dB for DAC and is well suited for digital surround for home theater and car audio. An AC-3 system can be built with a IEC958(SPDIF) receiver such as the AK4112A. The AK4527 is available in a small 44pin LQFP package which will reduce system space.

*AC-3 is a trademark of Dolby Laboratories.

FEATURES

- ☐ 2ch 24bit ADC
 - 64x Oversampling
 - Sampling Rate up to 96kHz
 - Linear Phase Digital Anti-Alias Filter
 - Differential Inputs with single-ended use capability
 - S/(N+D): 92dB
 - Dynamic Range, S/N: 102dB
 - Digital HPF for offset cancellation
 - I/F format: MSB justified or I²S
- ☐ 6ch 24bit DAC
 - 128x Oversampling
 - Sampling Rate up to 96kHz
 - 24bit 8 times Digital Filter
 - Single-Ended Outputs
 - On-chip Switched-Capacitor Filter
 - S/(N+D): 90dB
 - Dynamic Range, S/N: 106dB
 - I/F format: MSB justified, LSB justified(20bit,24bit) or I²S
 - Individual channel digital volume with 256 levels and 0.5dB step
 - Soft mute
- ☐ De-emphasis for 32kHz, 44.1kHz and 48kHz
- ☐ Zero Detect Function
- ☐ High Jitter Tolerance
- ☐ TTL Level Digital I/F
- ☐ 3-wire Serial μ P I/F for mode setting
- ☐ Master clock: 256fs, 384fs or 512fs for fs=32kHz to 48kHz
128fs, 192fs or 256fs for fs=64kHz to 96kHz
- ☐ Power Supply: 4.5 to 5.5V
- ☐ Power Supply for output buffer: 2.7 to 5.5V
- ☐ Small 44pin LQFP

■ Block Diagram



Block Diagram (DIR and AC-3 DSP are external parts)

■ Ordering Guide

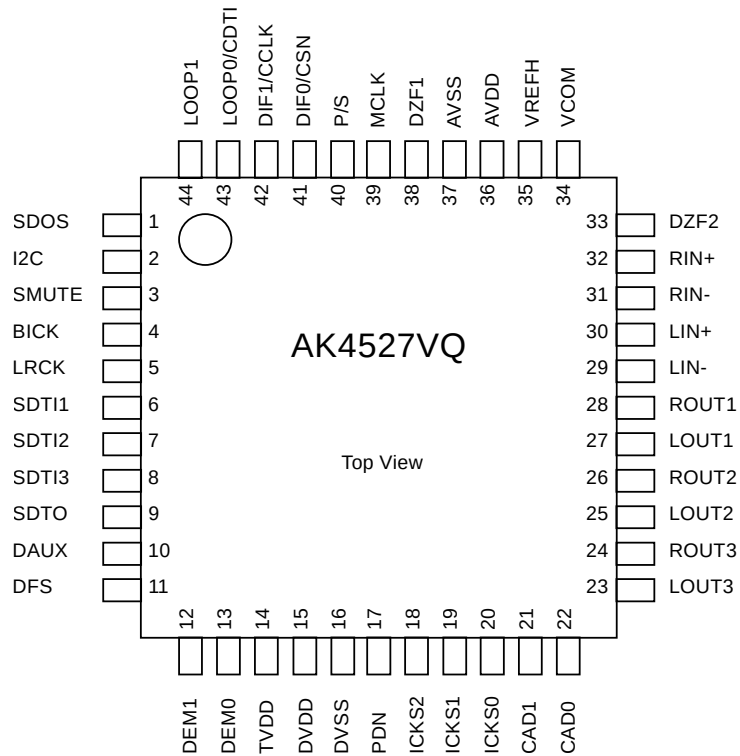
AK4527VQ
AKD4527

-40~+85°C

Evaluation Board for AK4527

44pin LQFP(0.8mm pitch)

■ Pin Layout



■ Compatibility with AK4526A

1. Changed Specs

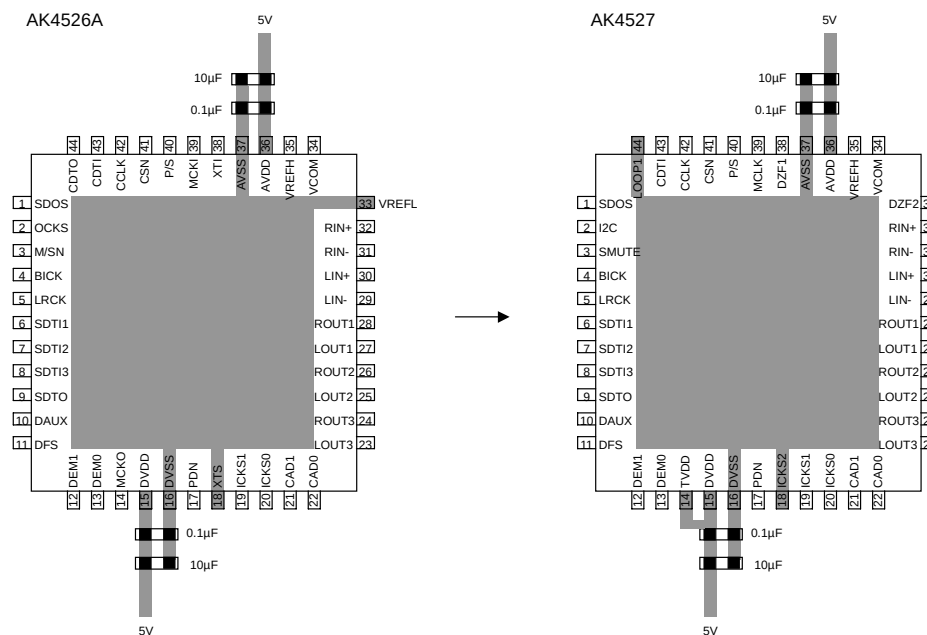
	AK4526A	AK4527
Power Supply for output buffer	No	Yes
ADC: Resolution fs(max)	20bit 48kHz	24bit 96kHz
DAC: DR, S/N	100dB	106dB
Output volume	Analog 20dB span 1dB step	Digital 127dB span 0.5dB step (soft transition)
X'tal oscillating circuit	Yes	No
Master clock output	Yes	No
Master mode	Yes	No
De-emphasis	DAUX 32/44.1/48/96kHz	each DAC 32/44.1/48kHz
Mute	Analog	Digital soft mute
Zero detect	No	Yes
Timing reset	No	Yes
μP I/F	4-wire serial	3-wire serial
ADC,DAC individual power down	No	Yes

2. Pin Compatibility

The following pin functions are changed from AK4526A. But when X'tal oscillating circuit is not used, it is possible to change AK4526A to AK4527 without changing the board layout.

pin#	AK4526A	AK4527
2	OCKS	I2C
3	M/S	SMUTE
14	MCKO	TVDD
18	XTS	ICKS2
33	VREFL	DZF2
38	XTI	DZF1
39	XTO/MCKI	MCLK
44	CDTO/LOOP1	LOOP1

3. Change of Layout from AK4526A to AK4527

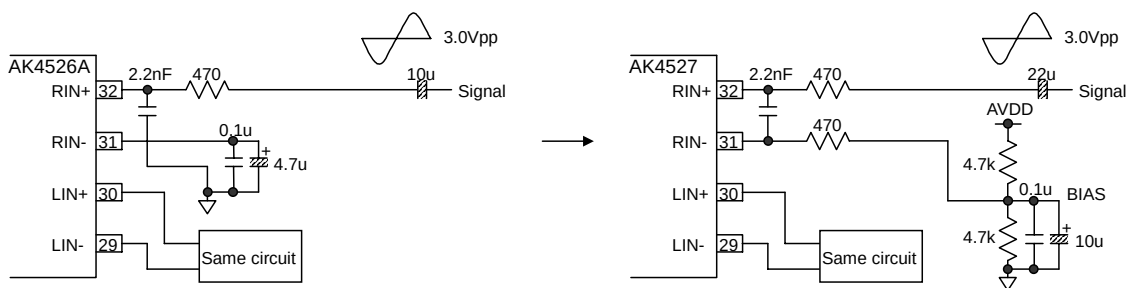


Note: This figure shows only the change of the layout from the AK4526A(external clock mode) to the AK4527.

pin#	AK4526A	AK4527
14	MCKO	TVDD
	open.	connected to 5V or 3.3V.
33	VREFL	DZF2
	connected to AVSS.	open, or connected to the external mute circuit.
44	CDTO/LOOP1	LOOP1
	open or connected to μ P port.	connected to DVSS (or DVDD).

4. Change of External Circuit from AK4526A to AK4527

External circuit of single-ended input changes as the following figure.



PIN/FUNCTION			
No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function
1	SDOS	I	SDTO Source Select Pin (Note 1) “L”: Internal ADC output, “H”: DAUX input
2	I2C	I	Control Mode Select Pin This pin should be connected to DVSS.
3	SMUTE	I	Soft Mute Pin (Note 1) When this pin goes to “H”, soft mute cycle is initialized. When returning to “L”, the output mute releases.
4	BICK	I	Audio Serial Data Clock Pin
5	LRCK	I	Input Channel Clock Pin
6	SDTI1	I	DAC1 Audio Serial Data Input Pin
7	SDTI2	I	DAC2 Audio Serial Data Input Pin
8	SDTI3	I	DAC3 Audio Serial Data Input Pin
9	SDTO	O	Audio Serial Data Output Pin
10	DAUX	I	AUX Audio Serial Data Input Pin
11	DFS	I	Double Speed Sampling Mode Pin (Note 1) “L”: Normal Speed, “H”: Double Speed
12	DEM1	I	De-emphasis 1 Pin (Note 2)
13	DEM0	I	De-emphasis 0 Pin (Note 2)
14	TVDD	-	Output Buffer Power Supply Pin, 2.7V~5.5V
15	DVDD	-	Digital Power Supply Pin, 4.5V~5.5V
16	DVSS	-	Digital Ground Pin, 0V
17	PDN	I	Power-Down & Reset Pin When “L”, the AK4527 is powered-down and the control registers are reset to default state. If the state of CAD0-1 changes, then the AK4527 must be reset by PDN.
18	ICKS2	I	Input Clock Select 2 Pin (Note 1) This pin should be connected to DVSS.
19	ICKS1	I	Input Clock Select 1 Pin (Note 1)
20	ICKS0	I	Input Clock Select 0 Pin (Note 1)
21	CAD1	I	Chip Address 1 Pin
22	CAD0	I	Chip Address 0 Pin

No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function
23	LOUT3	O	DAC3 Lch Analog Output Pin
24	ROUT3	O	DAC3 Rch Analog Output Pin
25	LOUT2	O	DAC2 Lch Analog Output Pin
26	ROUT2	O	DAC2 Rch Analog Output Pin
27	LOUT1	O	DAC1 Lch Analog Output Pin
28	ROUT1	O	DAC1 Rch Analog Output Pin
29	LIN-	I	Lch Analog Negative Input Pin
30	LIN+	I	Lch Analog Positive Input Pin
31	RIN-	I	Rch Analog Negative Input Pin
32	RIN+	I	Rch Analog Positive Input Pin
33	DZF2	O	Zero Input Detect 2 Pin (Note 3) When the input data of the group 1 follow total 8192 LRCK cycles with "0" input data, this pin goes to "H". This pin is always "L" if P/S = "H".
34	VCOM	O	Common Voltage Output Pin, AVDD/2 Large external capacitor around 2.2μF is used to reduce power-supply noise.
35	VREFH	I	Positive Voltage Reference Input Pin, AVDD
36	AVDD	-	Analog Power Supply Pin, 4.5V~5.5V
37	AVSS	-	Analog Ground Pin, 0V
38	DZF1	O	Zero Input Detect 1 Pin (Note 3) When the input data of the group 1 follow total 8192 LRCK cycles with "0" input data, this pin goes to "H". This pin is always "L" if P/S = "H".
39	MCLK	I	Master Clock Input Pin
40	P/S	I	Parallel/Serial Select Pin "L": Serial control mode, "H": Parallel control mode
41	DIF0	I	Audio Data Interface Format 0 Pin in parallel control mode
	CSN	I	Chip Select Pin in serial control mode
42	DIF1	I	Audio Data Interface Format 1 Pin in parallel control mode
	CCLK	I	Control Data Clock Pin in serial control mode
43	LOOP0	I	Loopback Mode 0 Pin in parallel control mode Enables digital loop-back from ADC to 3 DACs.
	CDTI	I	Control Data Input Pin in serial control mode
44	LOOP1	I	Loopback Mode 1 Pin (Note 1) Enables all 3 DAC channels to be input from SDTI1.

- Notes: 1. SDOS, SMUTE, DFS, ICKS2-0 and LOOP1 pins are ORed with register data if P/S = "L".
2. DEM1-0 pins are ORed with register data of DEMA1-C0 bits if P/S = "L".
DEM1 pin = "H": DEMA1 = DEMB1 = DEMC1 = "1",
DEM0 pin = "H": DEMA0 = DEMB0 = DEMC0 = "1".
3. The group 1 and 2 can be selected by DZFM2-0 bits if P/S = "L".
4. All input pins should not be left floating.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(AVSS, DVSS=0V; Note 5)

Parameter		Symbol	min	max	Units
Power Supplies	Analog	AVDD	-0.3	6.0	V
	Digital	DVDD	-0.3	6.0	V
	Output buffer	TVDD	-0.3	6.0	V
	AVSS-DVSS (Note 6)	ΔGND	-	0.3	V
Input Current (any pins except for supplies)		IIN	-	±10	mA
Analog Input Voltage		VINA	-0.3	AVDD+0.3	V
Digital Input Voltage		VIND	-0.3	DVDD+0.3	V
Ambient Temperature (power applied)		Ta	-40	85	°C
Storage Temperature		Tstg	-65	150	°C

Notes: 5. All voltages with respect to ground.

6. AVSS and DVSS must be connected to the same analog ground plane.

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

(AVSS, DVSS=0V; Note 5)

Parameter		Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
Power Supplies (Note 7)	Analog	AVDD	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	Digital	DVDD	4.5	5.0	5.5	V
	Output buffer	TVDD	2.7	5.0	5.5	V

Notes: 5. All voltages with respect to ground.

7. The power up sequence between AVDD, DVDD and TVDD is not critical.

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

ANALOG CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C; AVDD, DVDD, TVDD=5V; AVSS, DVSS=0V; VREFH=AVDD; fs=44.1kHz; BICK=64fs;
Signal Frequency=1kHz; 24bit Data; Measurement Frequency=20Hz~20kHz at 44.1kHz, 20Hz~40kHz at fs=96kHz;
unless otherwise specified)

Parameter			min	typ	max	Units
ADC Analog Input Characteristics: Differential Inputs; Analog Source Impedance=470Ω						
Resolution					24	Bits
S/(N+D)	(-0.5dBFS) (Note 8)	fs=44.1kHz	84	92		dB
		fs=96kHz	78	88		dB
DR	(-60dBFS)	fs=44.1kHz, A-weighted	94	102		dB
		fs=96kHz	88	96		dB
		fs=96kHz, A-weighted	93	102		dB
S/N	(Note 9)	fs=44.1kHz, A-weighted	94	102		dB
		fs=96kHz	88	96		dB
		fs=96kHz, A-weighted	93	102		dB
Interchannel Isolation			90	110		dB
DC Accuracy						
Interchannel Gain Mismatch				0.2	0.3	dB
Gain Drift				20	-	ppm/°C
Input Voltage	AIN=0.6xVREFH (Note 10)		2.85	3.0	3.15	Vpp
Input Resistance	(Note 11)		18	28		kΩ
Power Supply Rejection	(Note 12)			50		dB
DAC Analog Output Characteristics:						
Resolution					24	Bits
S/(N+D)		fs=44.1kHz	80	90		dB
		fs=96kHz	78	88		dB
DR	(-60dBFS)	fs=44.1kHz, A-weighted	95	106		dB
		fs=96kHz	88	100		dB
		fs=96kHz, A-weighted	94	106		dB
S/N	(Note 13)	fs=44.1kHz, A-weighted	95	106		dB
		fs=96kHz	88	100		dB
		fs=96kHz, A-weighted	94	106		dB
Interchannel Isolation			90	110		dB
DC Accuracy						
Interchannel Gain Mismatch				0.2	0.5	dB
Gain Drift				20	-	ppm/°C
Output Voltage	AOUT=0.6xVREFH		2.75	3.0	3.25	Vpp
Load Resistance			5			kΩ
Power Supply Rejection	(Note 12)			50		dB
Power Supplies						
Power Supply Current (AVDD+DVDD+TVDD)						
Normal Operation (PDN = “H”)						
AVDD				35	56	mA
DVDD+TVDD	fs=44.1kHz	(Note 14)		25	40	mA
	fs=96kHz			35	56	mA
Power-down mode (PDN = “L”)			(Note 15)	10	100	μA

- Notes: 8. In case of single ended input, S/(N+D)=80dB(typ, @AVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz).
9. S/N measured by CCIR-ARM is 98dB(@fs=44.1kHz).
10. Full scale input for each A_{IN}+/- pin is 1.5V_{pp} in differential mode.
11. Input resistance is 14kΩ typically at fs=96kHz.
12. PSR is applied to AVDD, DVDD and TVDD with 1kHz, 50mV_{pp}. VREFH pin is held a constant voltage.
13. S/N measured by CCIR-ARM is 102dB(@fs=44.1kHz).
14. DVDD=24.9mA, TVDD=0.1mA(typ).
15. In the power-down mode. All digital input pins including clock pins (MCLK, BICK, LRCK) are held DVSS.

FILTER CHARACTERISTICS							
(Ta=25°C; AVDD, DVDD=4.5~5.5V; TVDD=2.7~5.5V; fs=44.1kHz; DEM=OFF)							
Parameter			Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
ADC Digital Filter (Decimation LPF):							
Passband (Note 16)	-0.005dB		PB	0		19.76	kHz
	-0.02dB			-	20.02	-	kHz
	-0.06dB			-	20.20	-	kHz
	-6.0dB			-	22.05	-	kHz
Stopband			SB	24.34			kHz
Passband Ripple			PR			±0.005	dB
Stopband Attenuation			SA	80			dB
Group Delay (Note 17)			GD		27.6		1/fs
Group Delay Distortion			ΔGD		0		μs
ADC Digital Filter (HPF):							
Frequency Response (Note 16)	-3dB		FR		0.9		Hz
	-0.5dB				2.7		Hz
	-0.1dB				6.0		Hz
DAC Digital Filter:							
Passband (Note 16)	-0.1dB		PB	0		20.0	kHz
	-6.0dB			-	22.05	-	kHz
Stopband			SB	24.2			kHz
Passband Ripple			PR			±0.02	dB
Stopband Attenuation			SA	56			dB
Group Delay (Note 16)			GD		21.9		1/fs
DAC Digital Filter + Analog Filter:							
Frequency Response: 0 ~ 20.0kHz			FR		±0.2		dB
40.0kHz (Note 18)			FR		±0.3		dB

Notes: 16. 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.

17. The calculating delay time which occurred by digital filtering. This time is from setting the input of analog signal to setting the 24bit data of both channels to the output register for ADC.

For DAC, this time is from setting the 20/24bit data of both channels on input register to the output of analog signal.

18. fs=96kHz.

DIGITAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C; AVDD, DVDD=4.5~5.5V; TVDD=2.7~5.5V)

Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
High-Level Input Voltage	VIH	2.2	-	-	V
Low-Level Input Voltage	VIL	-	-	0.8	V
High-Level Output Voltage (SDTO pin: Iout=-100μA)	VOH	TVDD-0.5	-	-	V
(DZF1, DZF2 pins: Iout=-100μA)	VOH	AVDD-0.5	-	-	V
Low-Level Output Voltage (SDTO, DZF1, DZF2 pins: Iout= 100μA)	VOL	-	-	0.5	V
Input Leakage Current	Iin	-	-	±10	μA

SWITCHING CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C; AVDD, DVDD=4.5~5.5V; TVDD=2.7~5.5V; CL=20pF)

Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
Master Clock Input					
256fsn, 128fsd:	fCLK	8.192		12.288	MHz
Pulse Width Low	tCLKL	27			ns
Pulse Width High	tCLKH	27			ns
384fsn, 192fsd:	fCLK	12.288		18.432	MHz
Pulse Width Low	tCLKL	20			ns
Pulse Width High	tCLKH	20			ns
512fsn, 256fsd:	fCLK	16.384		24.576	MHz
Pulse Width Low	tCLKL	15			ns
Pulse Width High	tCLKH	15			ns
LRCK frequency					
Normal Speed Mode (DFS = "0")	fsn	32		48	kHz
Double Speed Mode (DFS = "1")	fsd	64		96	kHz
Duty Cycle	Duty	45		55	%
Audio Interface Timing					
BICK Period	tBCK	160			ns
BICK Pulse Width Low	tBCKL	65			ns
Pulse Width High	tBCKH	65			ns
LRCK Edge to BICK "↑" (Note 19)	tLRB	45			ns
BICK "↑" to LRCK Edge (Note 19)	tBLR	45			ns
LRCK to SDTO(MSB)	tLRS			40	ns
BICK "↓" to SDTO	tBSD			40	ns
SDTI Hold Time	tSDH	40			ns
SDTI Setup Time	tSDS	25			ns

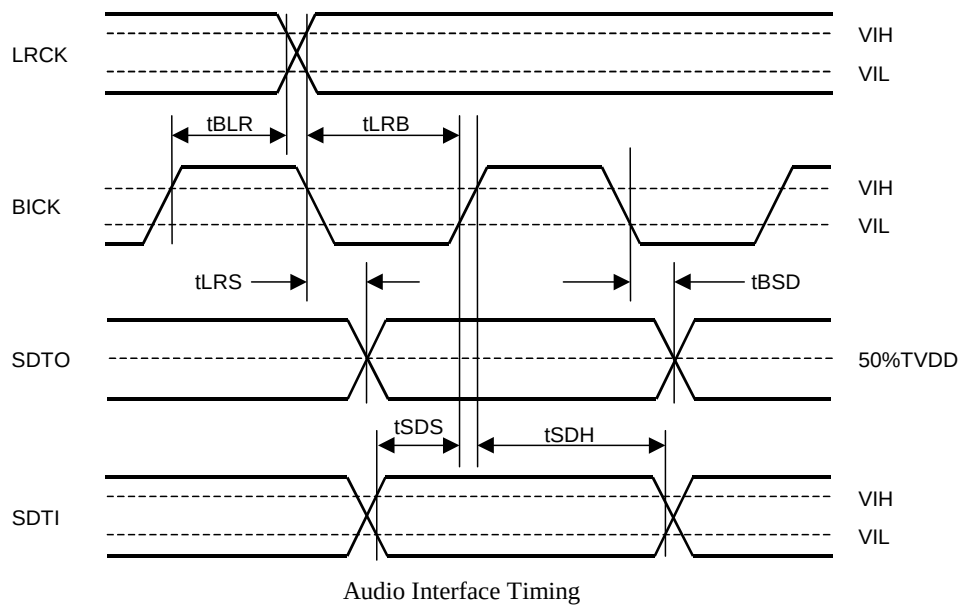
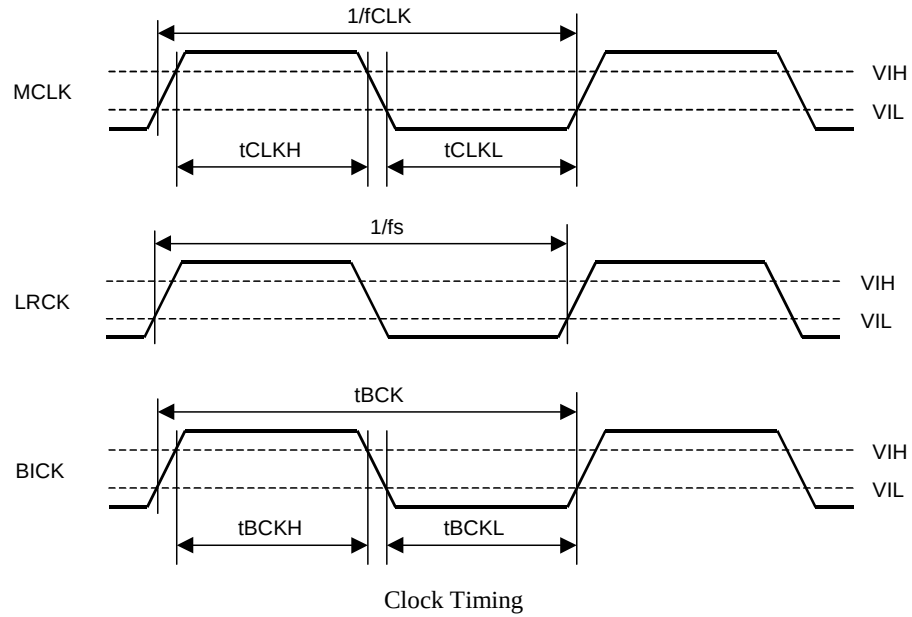
Notes: 19. BICK rising edge must not occur at the same time as LRCK edge.

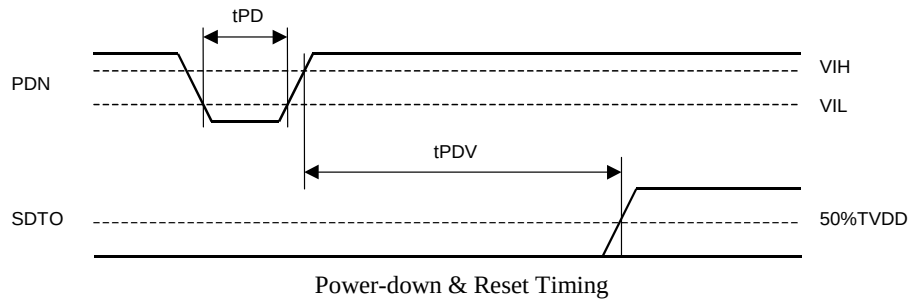
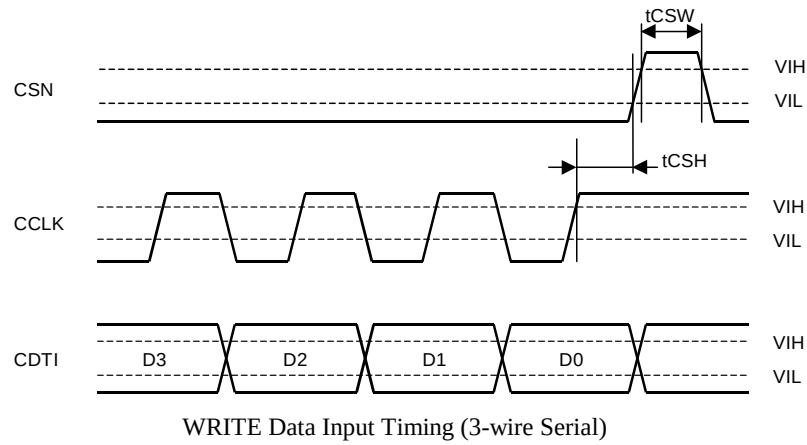
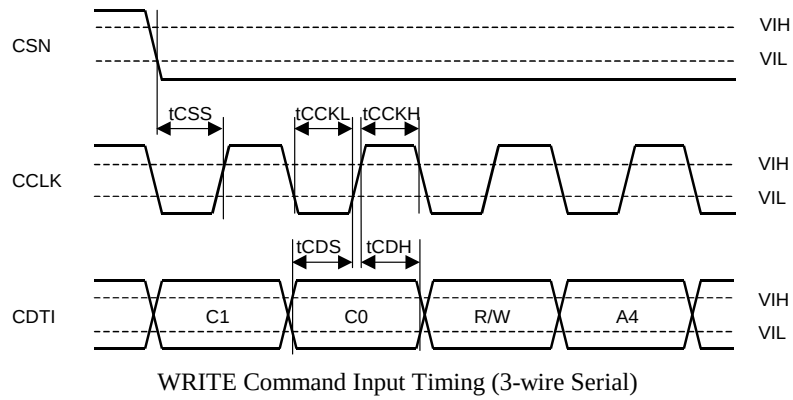
Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	Units
Control Interface Timing (3-wire Serial mode):					
CCLK Period	tCCK	200			ns
CCLK Pulse Width Low	tCCKL	80			ns
Pulse Width High	tCCKH	80			ns
CDTI Setup Time	tCDS	40			ns
CDTI Hold Time	tCDH	40			ns
CSN "H" Time	tCSW	0.025*1/fs			ns
CSN "↓" to CCLK "↑"	tCSS	50			ns
CCLK "↑" to CSN "↑"	tCSH	50			ns
Rise Time of CSN	tR1			20	ns
Fall Time of CSN	tF1			20	ns
Rise Time of CCLK	tR2			20	ns
Fall Time of CCLK	tF2			20	ns
Power-down & Reset Timing					
PDN Pulse Width (Note 20)	tPD	150			ns
PDN "↑" to SDTO valid (Note 21)	tPDV		516		1/fs

Notes: 20. The AK4527 can be reset by bringing PDN "L" to "H" upon power-up.

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

■ Timing Diagram





OPERATION OVERVIEW

■ System Clock

The master clock can be external TTL level clock input to the MCLK pin. The relationship between the master clock and the desired sample rate is defined in Table 1. The sampling rate corresponds to 32kHz~48kHz at normal speed mode (DFS = “0”) and 64kHz~96kHz (DFS = “1”). DFS pin and ICKS2-0 pins should be changed in the power-down mode (PDN = “L”) at parallel control mode. MCLK speed, DFS pin and ICKS2-0 bits should be changed when RSTN bit is “0” at serial control mode.

MCLK should be synchronized with LRCK but the phase is not critical. External clocks (MCLK, BICK) should always be present whenever the AK4527 is in normal operation mode (PDN = “H”). If these clocks are not provided, the AK4527 may draw excess current because the device utilizes dynamic refreshed logic internally. If the external clocks are not present, the AK4527 should be in the power-down mode (PDN = “L”) or in the reset mode (RSTN = “0”). After exiting reset at power-up etc., the AK4527 is in the power-down mode until MCLK and LRCK are input.

Mode	ICKS2	ICKS1	ICKS0	MCLK	
				DFS = “0”	DFS = “1”
0	0	0	0	256fs	128fs
1	0	0	1	384fs	192fs
2	0	1	0	512fs	256fs
3	0	1	1	256fs	256fs
4	1	0	0	N/A	N/A
5	1	0	1	N/A	N/A

default (DFS = “0”)

Table 1. Master clock frequency select
(Note: At double speed mode(DFS = “1”), mode 0 and 1 are not available for ADC.)

■ De-emphasis Filter

The AK4527 includes the digital de-emphasis filter ($t_c=50/15\mu s$) by IIR filter. This filter corresponds to four sampling frequencies (32kHz, 44.1kHz, 48kHz). In parallel control mode (P/S = “H”), de-emphasis mode is selected by the DFS, DEM1 and DEM0 pins. In serial control mode (P/S = “L”), de-emphasis of each DAC can be set individually by register data of DEMA1-C0 (DAC1: DEMA1-0, DAC2: DEMB1-0, DAC3: DEMC1-0, see “Register Definitions”). DEM1-0 pins are ORed with register:

DEM1 = “H”: DEMA1 = DEMB1 = DEMC1 = “1”

DEM0 = “H”: DEMA0 = DEMB0 = DEMC0 = “1”

Mode	DFS	DEM1	DEM0	DEM
0	0	0	0	44.1kHz
1	0	0	1	OFF
2	0	1	0	48kHz
3	0	1	1	32kHz
4	1	0	0	OFF
5	1	0	1	OFF
6	1	1	0	OFF
7	1	1	1	OFF

default

Table 2. De-emphasis control

■ Digital High Pass Filter

The ADC 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 (f_s).

■ Audio Serial Interface Format

Four serial data modes can be selected by the DIF0 and DIF1 pins (P/S = “H”) or bits (P/S = “L”) as shown in Table 3. In all modes the serial data is MSB-first, 2’s compliment format. The SDTO is clocked out on the falling edge of BICK and the SDTI/DAUX are latched on the rising edge of BICK.

Figures 3~6 shows the timing at SDOS = “L”. In this case, the SDTO outputs the ADC output data. When SDOS = “H”, the data input to DAUX is converted to SDTO’s format and output from SDTO. Mode 2 and mode 3 in SDTI/DAUX input formats can be used for 16-20bit data by zeroing the unused LSBs.

Mode	DIF1	DIF0	SDTO	SDTI1, SDTI2, SDTI3, DAUX	LRCK	default
0	0	0	24bit, MSB justified	20bit, LSB justified	H/L	
1	0	1	24bit, MSB justified	24bit, LSB justified	H/L	
2	1	0	24bit, MSB justified	24bit, MSB justified	H/L	
3	1	1	24bit, IIS (I2S)	24bit, IIS (I2S)	L/H	

Table 3. Audio data formats

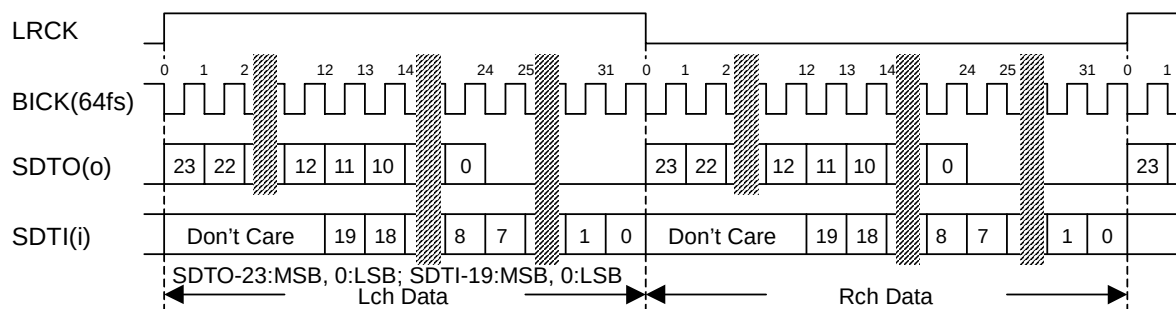


Figure 3. Mode 0 Timing

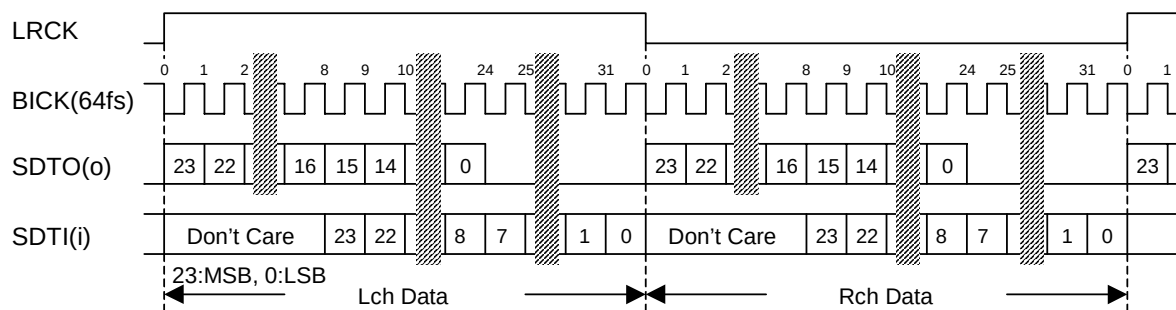


Figure 4. Mode 1 Timing

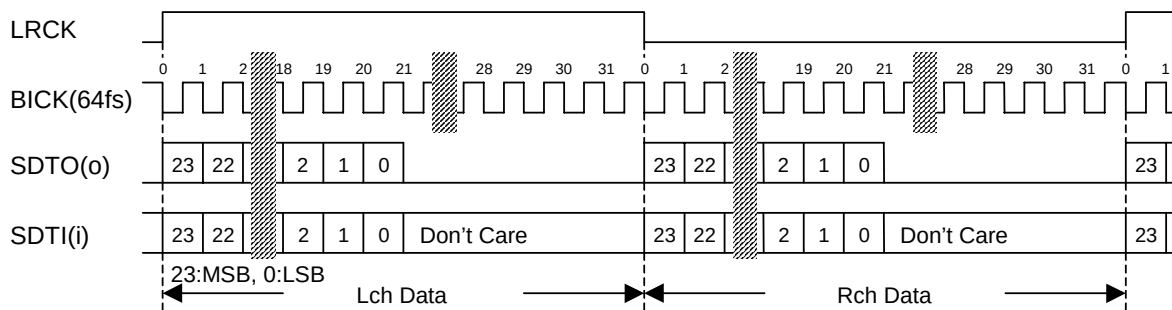


Figure 5. Mode 2 Timing

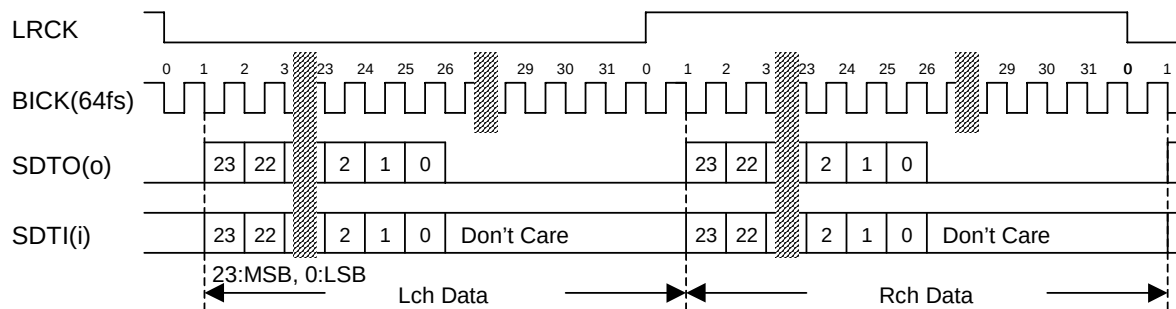


Figure 6. Mode 3 Timing

■ Zero detection

The AK4527 has two pins for zero detect flag outputs. DZF1 pin corresponds to the group 1 channels and DZF2 pin corresponds to the group 2 channels. This grouping is selected by DZFM2-0 bits (see table 4). For example, in mode 0, DZF1 is AND of all 6 channels and DZF2 is disable (“L”).

When the input data of all channels in the group 1(group 2) are continuously zeros for 8192 LRCK cycles, DZF1(DZF2) pin goes to “H”. DZF1(DZF2) pin immediately goes to “L” if input data of any channels in the group 1(group 2) is not zero after going DZF1(DZF2) “H”.

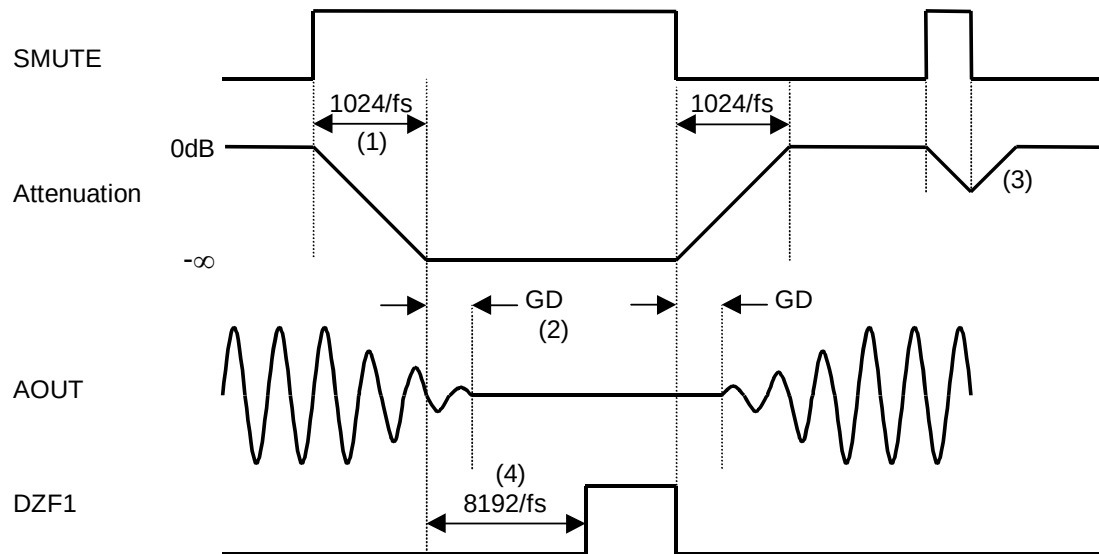
Zero detection is always disable at parallel control mode(P/S = “H”).

Mode	DZFM2	DZFM1	DZFM0	LOUT1	ROUT1	LOUT2	ROUT2	LOUT3	ROUT3	
0	0	0	0	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	
1	0	0	1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF2	
2	0	1	0	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF2	DZF2	
3	0	1	1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF1	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	
4	1	0	0	DZF1	DZF1	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	
5	1	0	1	DZF1	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	
6	1	1	0	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	DZF2	
7	1	1	1	disable (DZF1 = DZF2 = “L”)						default

Table 4. Zero detect control

■ Soft mute operation

Soft mute operation is performed at digital domain. When the SMUTE pin goes to “H”, the output signal is attenuated by $-\infty$ during 1024 LRCK cycles. When the SMUTE pin 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 ($1024/fs$).
- (2) Analog output corresponding to digital input have the group delay (GD).
- (3) If the soft mute is cancelled within 1024 LRCK cycles, the attenuation is discontinued and returned to 0dB.
- (4) When the input data of all channels in the group 1 are continuously zeros for 8192 LRCK cycles, DZF1 pin goes to “H”. DZF1 pin immediately goes to “L” if input data of any channel in the group 1 is not zero after going DZF1 “H”.

Figure 7. Soft mute and zero detection

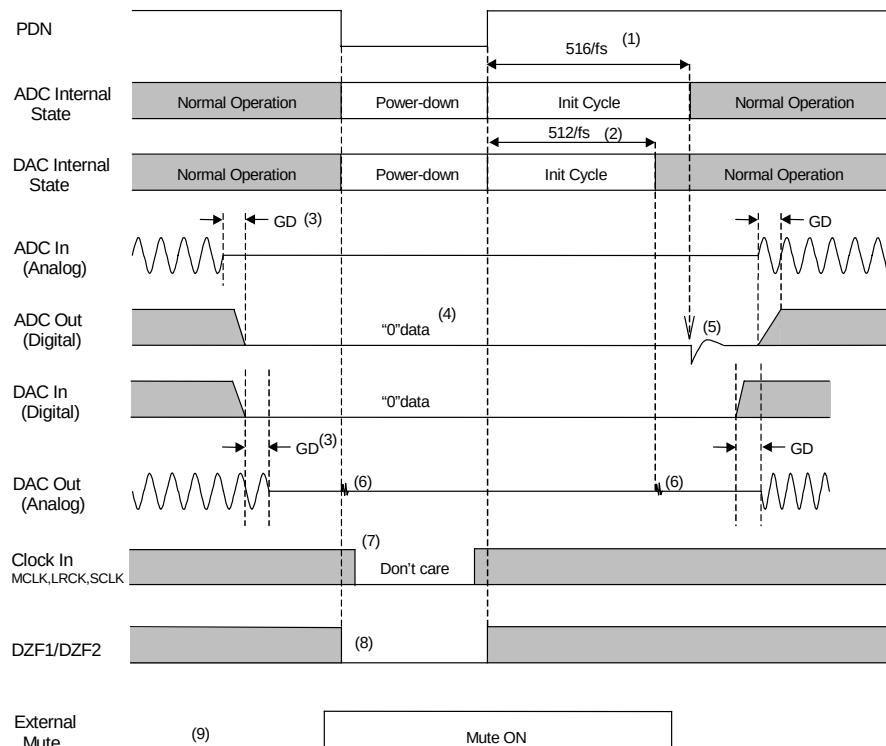
■ System Reset

The AK4527 should be reset once by bringing PDN = “L” upon power-up. The AK4527 is powered up and the internal timing starts clocking by LRCK “↑” after exiting reset and power down state by MCLK. The AK4527 is in the power-down mode until MCLK and LRCK are input.

■ Power-Down

The ADC and DACs of AK4527 are placed in the power-down mode by bringing PDN “L” and both digital filters are reset at the same time. PDN “L” also reset the control registers to their default values. In the power-down mode, the analog outputs go to Hi-Z and DZF1-2 pins go to “L”. 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. In case of the DAC, an analog initialization cycle starts after exiting the power-down mode. The analog outputs are Hi-Z during the initialization. Figure 8 shows the power-up sequence.

The ADC and DACs can be powered-down individually by PWADN and PWDAN bits. In this case, the internal register values are not initialized. When PWADN = “0”, SDTO goes to “L”. When PWDAN = “0”, the analog outputs go to Hi-Z and DZF1-2 pins go to “H”. Because some click noise occurs, the analog output should muted externally if the click noise influences system application.



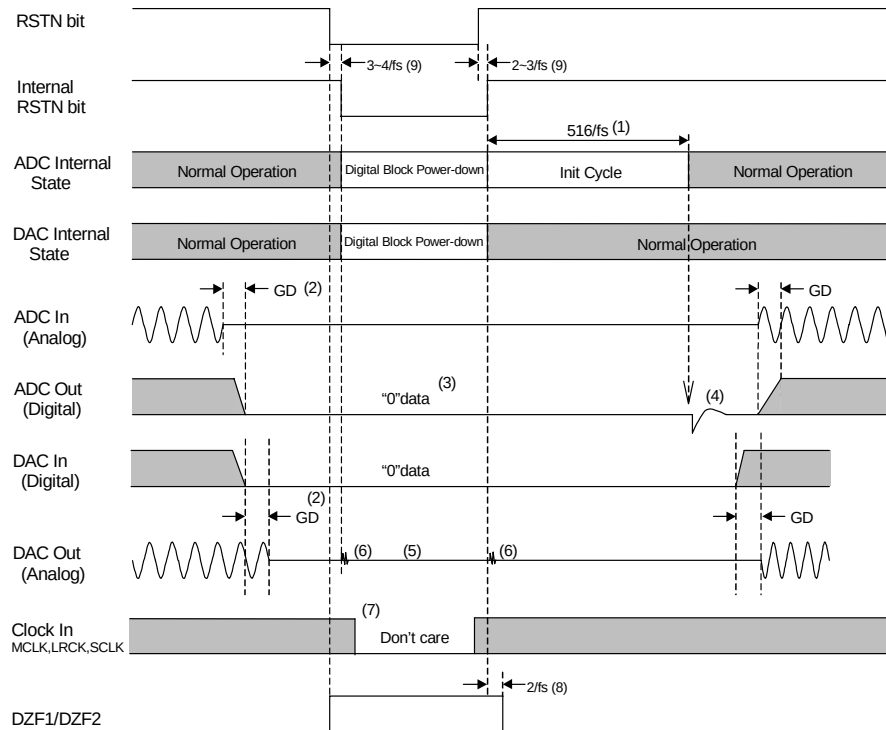
Notes:

- (1) The analog part of ADC is initialized after exiting the power-down state.
- (2) The analog part of DAC is initialized after exiting the power-down state.
- (3) Digital output corresponding to analog input and analog output corresponding to digital input have the group delay (GD).
- (4) ADC output is “0” data at the power-down state.
- (5) 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. Required muting time depends on the configuration of the input buffer circuits.
- Figure 12,13: 1s
- Figure 14,15: 200ms
- (6) Click noise occurs at the falling edge of PDN and at 512/fs after the rising edge of PDN.
- (7) When the external clocks (MCLK, BICK and LRCK) are stopped, the AK4527 should be in the power-down mode.
- (8) DZF pins are “L” in the power-down mode (PDN = “L”).
- (9) Please mute the analog output externally if the click noise (6) influences system application.

Figure 8. Power-down/up sequence example

■ Reset Function

When RSTN = “0”, ADC and DACs are powered-down but the internal register are not initialized. The analog outputs go to VCOM voltage, DZF1-2 pins go to “H” and SDTO pin goes to “L”. Because some click noise occurs, the analog output should muted externally if the click noise influences system application. Figure 9 shows the power-up sequence.



Notes:

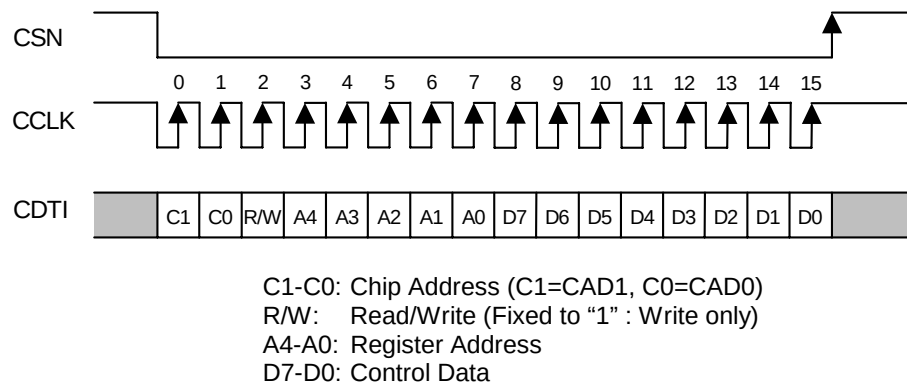
- (1) The analog part of ADC is initialized after exiting the reset state.
- (2) Digital output corresponding to analog input and analog output corresponding to digital input have the group delay (GD).
- (3) ADC output is “0” data at the power-down state.
- (4) Click noise occurs when the internal RSTN bit becomes “1”. Please mute the digital output externally if the click noise influences system application. Required muting time depends on the configuration of the input buffer circuits.
Figure 12,13: 1s
Figure 14,15: 200ms
- (5) The analog outputs go to VCOM voltage.
- (6) Click noise occurs at 3~4/fs after RSTN bit becomes “0”, and occurs at 2~3/fs after RSTN bit becomes “1”. This noise is output even if “0” data is input.
- (7) When the external clocks (MCLK, BICK and LRCK) are stopped, the AK4527 should be in the reset mode.
- (8) DZF pins go to “H” when the RSTN bit becomes “0”, and go to “L” at 4~5/fs after RSTN bit becomes “1”.
- (9) There is a delay, 3~4/fs from RSTN bit “0” to the internal RSTN bit “0”, and 2~3/fs from RSTN bit “1” to the internal RSTN bit “1”.

Figure 9. Reset sequence example

■ Serial Control Interface

The AK4527 can control its functions via pins or registers. The serial control interface is enabled by the P/S pin = "L". Internal registers may be written to the 3-wire μ P interface pins (CSN, CCLK and CDTI). The data on this interface consists of Chip address (2bits, CAD0/1), Read/Write (1bit, Fixed to "1", Write only), Register address (MSB first, 5bits) and Control data (MSB first, 8bits). Address and data are clocked in on the rising edge of CCLK and data is clocked out on the falling edge. Data is latched after a low-to-high transition of CSN. The clock speed of CCLK is 5MHz(max). The CSN and CCLK pins should be held to "H" except for access.

The chip address is determined by the state of the CAD0 and CAD1 inputs. PDN = "L" initializes the registers to their default values. Writing "0" to the RSTN bit can initialize the internal timing circuit. But in this case, the register data is not be initialized.



Note: Writing to control register is invalid when PDN = "L" or the MCLK is not fed.

■ Mapping of Program Registers

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
00H	Control 1	0	0	0	0	DIF1	DIF0	0	SMUTE
01H	Control 2	0	0	LOOP1	LOOP0	SDOS	DFS	0	0
02H	LOUT1 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
03H	ROUT1 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
04H	LOUT2 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
05H	ROUT2 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
06H	LOUT3 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
07H	ROUT3 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
08H	De-emphasis	0	0	DEMA1	DEMA0	DEMB1	DEMB0	DEMC1	DEMC0
09H	Clock mode	0	0	0	0	ICKS2	ICKS1	ICKS0	RSTN
0AH	Zero detect	0	0	DZFM2	DZFM1	DZFM0	PWVRN	PWADN	PWDAN

Note: For addresses from 0BH to 1FH, data is not written.

When PDN goes to “L”, the registers are initialized to their default values.

When RSTN bit goes to “0”, the internal timing is reset and DZF1-2 pins go to “H”, but registers are not initialized to their default values. (When zero detection is disable, DZF1-2 pins do not change.)

SMUTE, ICKS2-0, DFS, SDOS and LOOP1 are ORed with pins.

■ Register Definitions

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
00H	Control 1	0	0	0	0	DIF1	DIF0	0	SMUTE
	default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SMUTE: Soft Mute Enable

0: Normal operation

1: All DAC outputs soft-muted

Register bit of SMUTE is ORed with the SMUTE pin if P/S = “L”.

DIF1-0: Audio Data Interface Modes (see table 3.)

Initial: “00”, mode 0

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
01H	Control 2	0	0	LOOP1	LOOP0	SDOS	DFS	0	0
	default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DFS: Sampling speed mode (see table 1.)

0: Normal speed

1: Double speed

Register bit of DFS is ORed with DFS pin if P/S = “L”.

SDOS: SDTO source select

0: ADC

1: DAUX

Register bit of SDOS is ORed with SDOS pin if P/S = “L”.

LOOP1-0: Loopback mode enable

00: Normal (No loop back)

01: LIN → LOUT1, LOUT2, LOUT3

RIN → ROUT1, ROUT2, ROUT3

The digital ADC output (DAUX input if SDOS = “1”) is connected to the digital DAC input. In this mode, the input DAC data to SDTI1-3 is ignored.

When the audio format is set mode 1 at loopback mode, the audio format of SDTO becomes mode 3.

10: SDTI1(L) → SDTI2(L), SDTI3(L)

SDTI1(R) → SDTI2(R), SDTI3(R)

In this mode the input DAC data SDTI2 and SDTI3 are ignored.

11: N/A

Register bit of LOOP1 is ORed with LOOP1 pin if P/S = “L”.

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
02H	LOUT1 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
03H	ROUT1 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
04H	LOUT2 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
05H	ROUT2 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
06H	LOUT3 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
07H	ROUT3 Volume Control	ATT7	ATT6	ATT5	ATT4	ATT3	ATT2	ATT1	ATT0
Default		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ATT7-0: Attenuation Level
256 levels, 0.5dB step

ATT7-0	Attenuation
00H	0dB
01H	-0.5dB
02H	-1.0dB
:	:
:	:
FDH	-126.5dB
FEH	-127.0dB
FFH	MUTE ($-\infty$)

The transition between set values is soft transition of 7425 levels. It takes 7424/fs (168ms@fs=44.1kHz) from 00H(0dB) to FFH(MUTE).

If PDN pin goes to “L”, the ATTs are initialized to 00H.

The ATTs are 00H when RSTN = “0”. When RSTN return to “1”, the ATTs fade to their current value.

Digital attenuator is independent of soft mute function.

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
08H	De-emphasis	0	0	DEMA1	DEMA0	DEMB1	DEMB0	DEMC1	DEMC0
Default		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DEMA1-0: De-emphasis response control for DAC1 data on SDTI1 (see table 2.)
Initial: “00”, 44.1kHz

DEMB1-0: De-emphasis response control for DAC2 data on SDTI2 (see table 2.)
Initial: “00”, 44.1kHz

DEMC1-0: De-emphasis response control for DAC3 data on SDTI3 (see table 2.)
Initial: “00”, 44.1kHz

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
09H	Clock mode	0	0	0	0	ICKS2	ICKS1	ICKS0	RSTN
	Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

RSTN: Internal timing reset

0: Reset. DZF1-2 pins go to “H”, but registers are not initialized.

1: Normal operation

When the state of DIF2-0, ICKS2-0 or DFS changes, the AK4527 should be reset by PDN pin or RSTN bit. Some click noise occurs at that timing.

ICKS2-0: Master Clock Frequency Select (see table 1.)

Initial: “00”, mode 0

Register bits of ICKS2-0 are ORed with the ICKS2-0 pins if P/S = “L”.

Addr	Register Name	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
0AH	Zero detect	0	0	DZFM2	DZFM1	DZFM0	PWVRN	PWADN	PWDAN
	Default	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1

PWDAN: Power-down control of DAC1-3

0: Power-down

1: Normal operation

PWADN: Power-down control of ADC

0: Power-down

1: Normal operation

PWVRN: Power-down control of reference voltage

0: Power-down

1: Normal operation

DZFM2-0: Zero detect mode select (see table 4.)

Initial: “111”, disable

SYSTEM DESIGN

Figure 10 shows the system connection diagram. An evaluation board is available which demonstrates application circuits, the optimum layout, power supply arrangements and measurement results.

Condition: TVDD=5V, Serial control mode, CAD1-0 = "00", DZFM2-0 = "000"

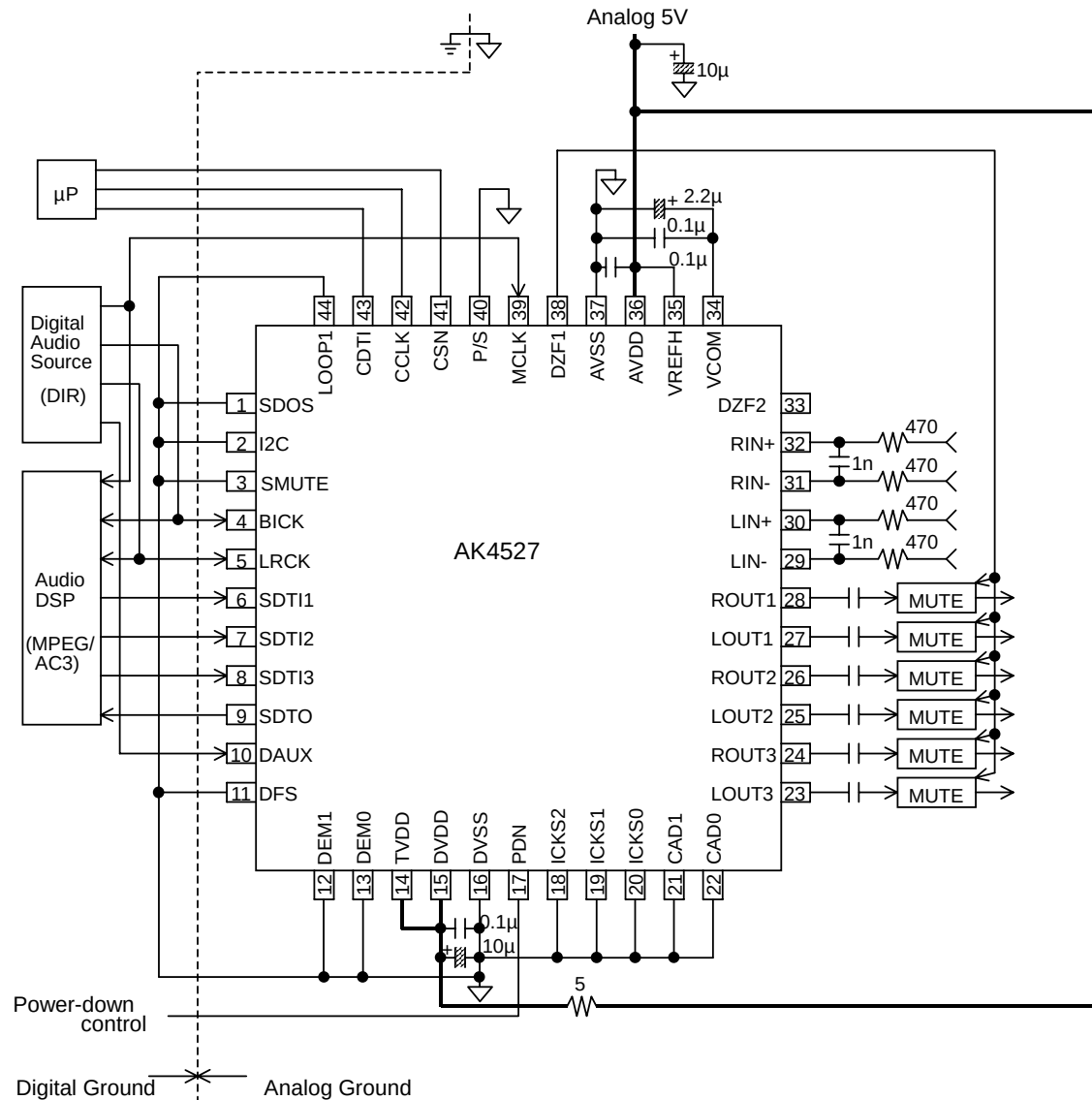


Figure 10. Typical Connection Diagram

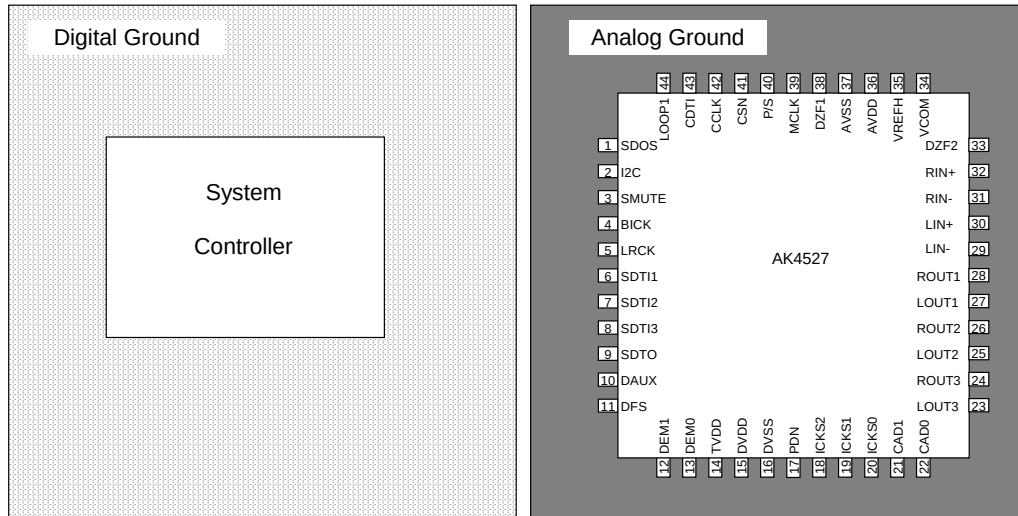


Figure 11. Ground Layout

Note: AVSS and DVSS must be connected to the same analog ground plane.

1. Grounding and Power Supply Decoupling

The AK4527 requires careful attention to power supply and grounding arrangements. AVDD and DVDD are usually supplied from analog supply in system. Alternatively if AVDD and DVDD are supplied separately, the power up sequence is not critical. **AVSS and DVSS of the AK4527 must 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 AK4527 as possible, with the small value ceramic capacitor being the nearest.

2. Voltage Reference Inputs

The voltage of VREFH sets the analog input/output range. VREFH pin is normally connected to AVDD with a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor. VCOM is a signal ground of this chip. An electrolytic capacitor 2.2μF parallel with a 0.1μF 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 AK4527.

3. Analog Inputs

The ADC inputs are differential. Figures 12 and 13 are circuit examples 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. Figures 14 and 15 are circuit examples 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 AK4527 can accept input voltages from AVSS to AVDD. The ADC output data format is 2's complement. The output code is 7FFFFFFH(@24bit) for input above a positive full scale and 800000H(@24bit) for input below a negative full scale. The ideal code is 000000H(@24bit) with no input signal. The DC offset is removed by the internal HPF.

The AK4527 samples the analog inputs at 64fs. The digital filter rejects noise above the stop band except for multiples of 64fs. A simple RC filter (fc=150kHz) may be used to attenuate any noise around 64fs and most audio signals do not have significant energy at 64fs.

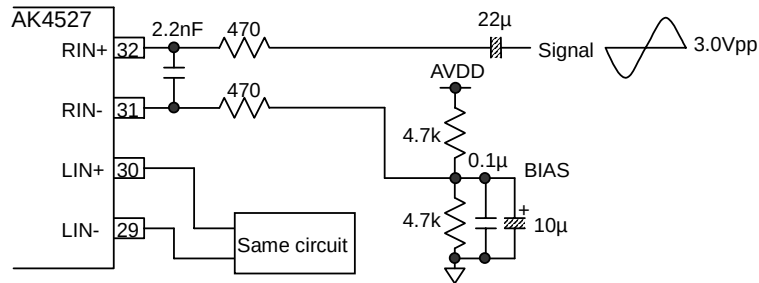


Figure 12. Single End Input Example (not using op-amp)

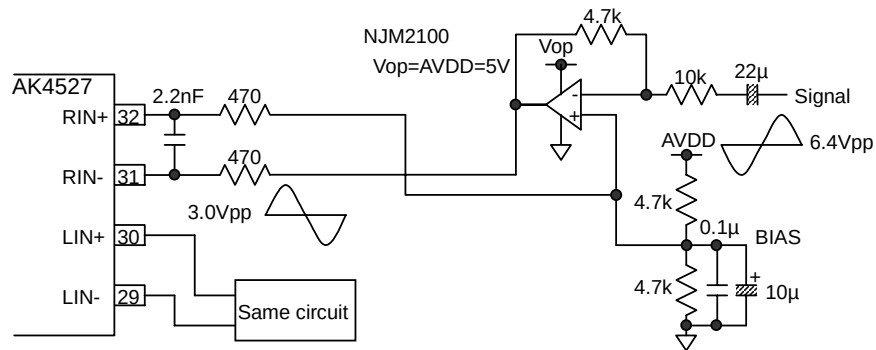


Figure 13. Single End Input Example (using op-amp)

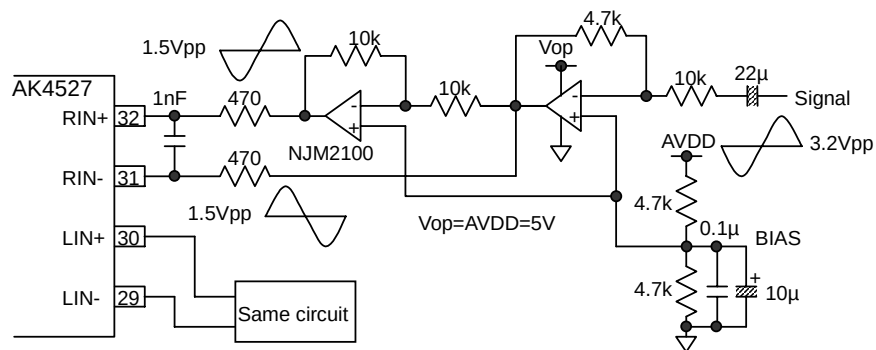


Figure 14. Differential Input Buffer Example (using op-amp with single power supply)

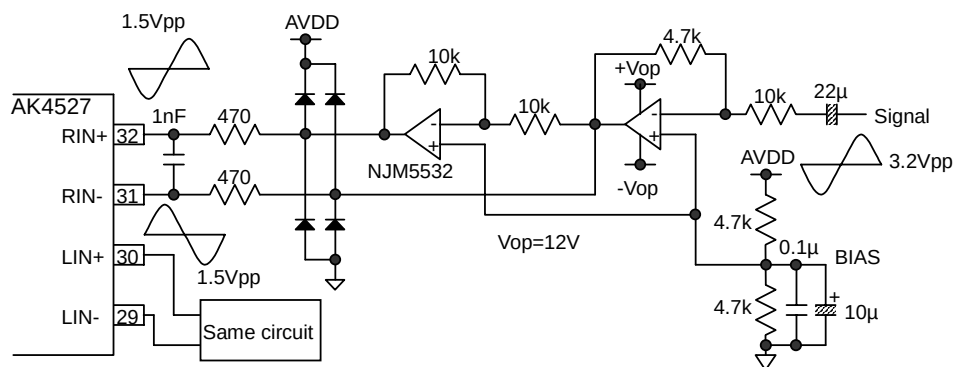


Figure 15. Differential Input Buffer Example (using op-amp with dual power supply)

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 $0.6 \times V_{REFH}$ Vpp. The DAC input data format is 2's complement. The output voltage is a positive full scale for 7FFFFFFH(@24bit) and a negative full scale for 800000H(@24bit). The ideal output is VCOM voltage for 000000H(@24bit). The internal analog filters 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.

■ Peripheral I/F Example

The AK4527 can accept the signal of device with a nominal 3.3V supply because of TTL input. The power supply for output buffer (TVDD) of the AK4527 should be 3.3V when the peripheral devices operate at a nominal 3.3V supply. Figure 16 shows an example with the mixed system of 3.3V and 5V.

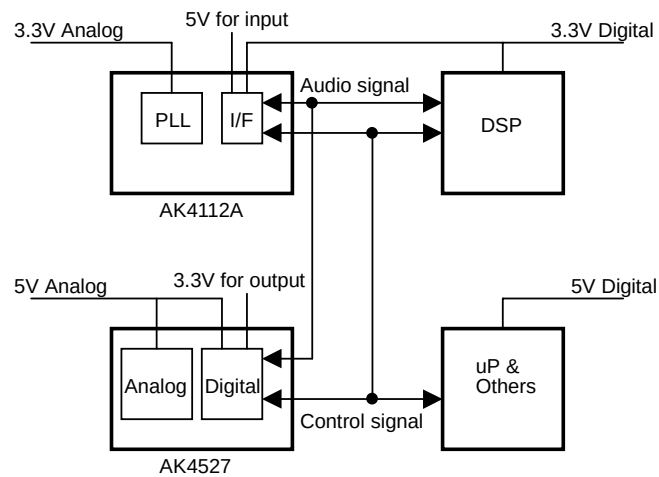
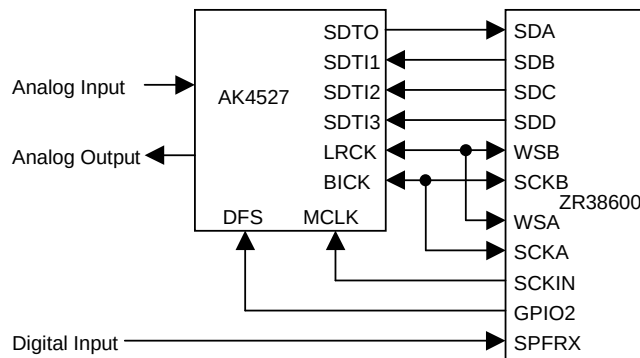


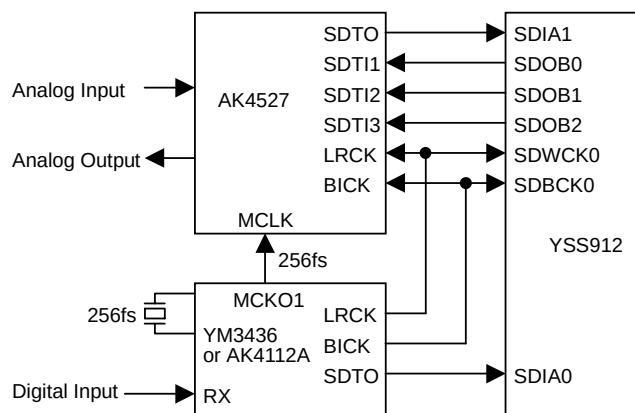
Figure 16. Power supply connection example

■ Applications

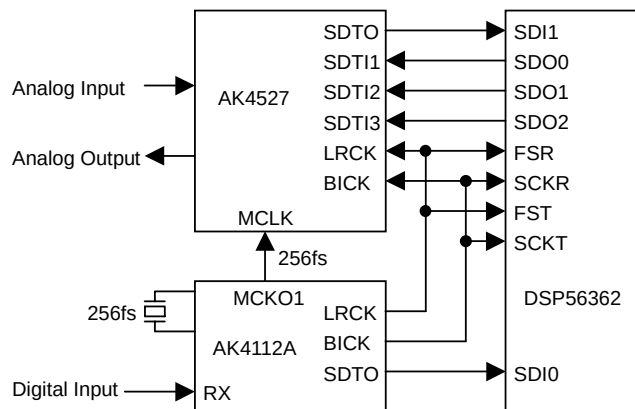
1) Zoran AC3 decoder, ZR38600



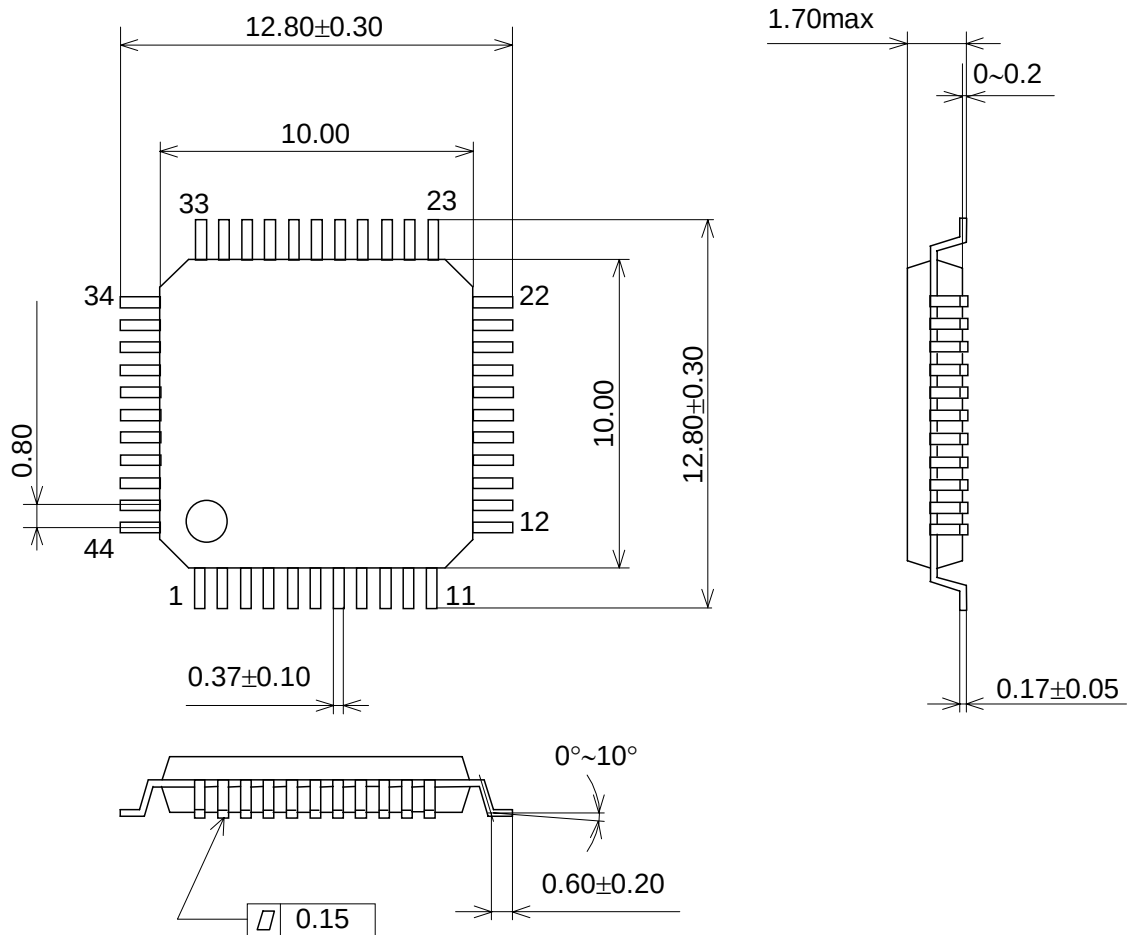
2) Yamaha AC3 decoder, YSS912



3) Motorola AC3 decoder, DSP56362

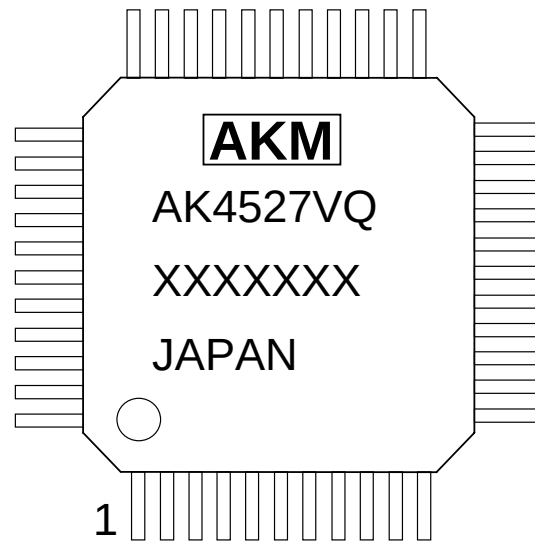


PACKAGE

44pin LQFP (Unit: mm)**■ Package & Lead frame material**

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

MARKING



- 1) Pin #1 indication
- 2) Date Code: XXXXXXXX(7 digits)
- 3) Marking Code: AK4527VQ
- 4) Country of Origin
- 5) Asahi Kasei Logo

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