### ASAHI KASEI



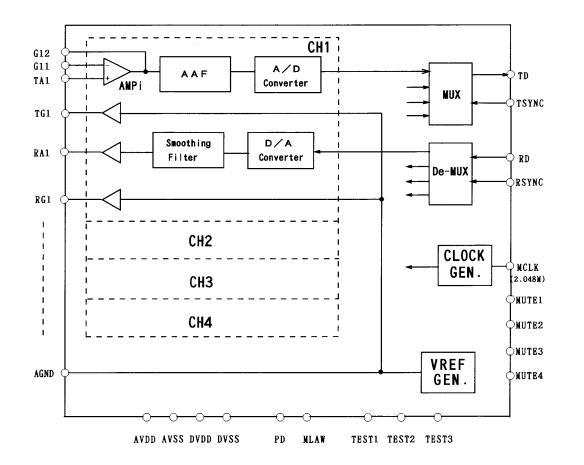
# AK2304A

QUAD PCM CODEC/FILTER COMBO LSI

#### Features

- □ Compliant to AT&T and ITU recommendations
- □ Monolithic 4-channel CODEC/Filter
- □ Suitable for PBX/KTS applications
- $\Box$  A-law/ $\mu$ -law pin selectable
- □ Integrated op-amps for input gain adjustment
- □ Integrated anti-alias filter
- □ 2.048Mb/s PCM data output
- □ Individual channel mute function
- □ Power down mode
- □ Single 5 volt operation
- □ 44 pin QFP package



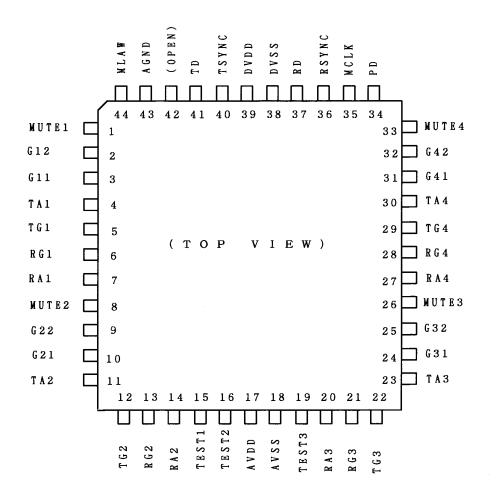


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The AK2304A is an integrated monolithic quad PCM CODEC for PBX/KTS applications, which integrates band limiting filters, ADCs, DACs and A-law/ $\mu$ -law compressor/expander. The device can be set to either A-law or  $\mu$ -law companding by pin selection.

Pin assignment



Ordering information

AK2304A  $-40 \sim +85^{\circ}$ C 44 pin QFP

AKD2304 Evaluation board

[AK2304A]

## Circuit Description

Block	Function
AMP1~4	Op-amps for input gain adjustment.
Ami 1 4	AK2304A has an op-amp at each analog input (CH1~CH4). Normally, this
	op-amp is used as an inverting amplifier. Adjusting the gain up to
	+12dB with external resistors. The resistor larger than 50k $\Omega$ is
	recommended for the feedback resistor.
	This op-amp can be also used as a differential amplifier, but it
	cannot be used as a non-inverting amplifier.
	As for the recommended value of external resistors and capacitors, see
110	section "Application circuit example".
AAF	Integrated anti-aliasing filter which prevents signals around the
	sampling rate from folding back into the voiceband. AAF is a 2nd
	order low-pass filter and it provides typically -40dB gain at the
	sampling frequency.
A/D Converter	Converts analog signal to 8 bit PCM data according to the companding
	schemes of CCITT recommendation G. 711; A-Law or $\mu$ -Law. The band
	limiting filter is also integrated. The selection of companding
	schemes is set by MLAW pin as follows:
	${}^{"}H^{"'1}: \mu - Law$
MIN	"L" <sup>1</sup> : A-Law
MUX	8 bit PCM data from CH1 to CH4 (8bit * 4CH = 32 bit) is muxed into
	serial data of 2.048Mb/s on the rising edges of MCLK and comes out
	from TD. The start bit of transmit PCM data is defined by TSYNC. This
	3-state output remains in the high impedance state except during the
	assigned transmit time slot. As for the transmit data timing, see sect
De-MUX	ion "Transmit Timing Diagrams". Received serial PCM data (8bit * 4CH) from RD at the rate of 2.048Mb/s
De-MUX	
	on the falling edges of MCLK is de-muxed into 4CH serial data. The start bit of receive PCM data is defined by RSYNC. The received data
	is divided into 8bit blocks and sent to CH1 to CH4 sequentially. As
	for the receive data timing, see section "Receive Timing Diagrams".
D/A Converter	Expands 8bit PCM data according to A-Law or $\mu$ -Law and reconstructs a
	staircase form of analog signal. The selection of companding schemes
	is set by MLAW pin as follows:
	"H": $\mu$ -Law
	"L": $A$ -Law
Smoothing	The filter for attenuating the harmonic components from D/A output and
Filter	extracts the desired inband signal. It also corrects the $sinx/x$
	effect of D/A output.
VREF GEN.	Provides the stable analog ground voltage (2.4V) using an on-chip
	band-gap reference circuit which is temperature compensated.

Note-1: "H" refers to high level digital signal. "L" refers to low level digital signal. ASAHI KASEI

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P	i	n	1	F	u	n	С	t	i	0	n	

Pin #	Name	I/0	Function	Remarks
1	MUTE1	I	Mute for CH1.	
			When set "H", CH1 goes into mute mode. CH1	
			output from TD goes to high impedance and RA1	
			output goes to analog ground level.	
2	G12	0	Output of AMP1.	Note-1
3	G11	I	Inverting input of AMP1.	Note-1
4	TA1	I	Non-inverting input of AMP1.	Note-1
5	TG1	0	Analog ground for CH1 analog output.	
			To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
6	RG1	0	Analog ground for CH1 analog input.	
· ·		_	To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
7	RA1	0	CH1 analog output.	
•			This output can drive $10k\Omega$ or larger, and	
			50pF or smaller.	
8	MUTE2	I	Mute for CH2.	
0	MOTOD	1	When set "H", CH2 goes into mute mode. CH2	
			output from TD goes to high impedance and RA2	
			output goes to analog ground level.	
9	G22	0	Output of AMP2.	Note-1
10	G21	I	Inverting input of AMP2.	Note-1
11	TA2	I	Non-inverting input of AMP2.	Note-1
12	TG2	0	Analog ground for CH2 analog output.	Note 1
12	102		To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
13	RG2	0	Analog ground for CH2 analog input.	
10	KU2	, v	To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
14	RA2	0	CH2 analog output.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
14	INAL		This output can drive $10k\Omega$ or larger, and	
			50pF or smaller.	
15	TEST1	I	Test pin reserved for factory use.	
10	10011		When "H", this device goes into test mode.	
			Tie to DVSS for normal operation.	
16	TEST2	I	Test pin reserved for factory use.	
10	16012	1	When "H", this device goes into test mode.	
			Tie to DVSS for normal operation.	
17	AVDD	-	Power supply for analog section.	
18	AVSS	I	Ground for analog section.	
19	TEST3		Test pin reserved for factory use.	
			When "H", this device goes into test mode.	
0.0	DIO	0	Tie to DVSS for normal operation.	
20	RA3	0	CH3 analog output.	
			This output can drive $10k\Omega$ or larger, and	
			50pF or smaller.	

Pin #	Name	I/0	Function	Remarks
21	RG3	0	Analog ground for CH3 analog input.	
			To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
22	TG3	0	Analog ground for CH3 analog output.	
	_		To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
23	TA3	Ι	Non-inverting input of AMP3.	Note-1
24	G31	I	Inverting input of AMP3.	Note-1
25	G32	0	Output of AMP3.	Note-1
26	MUTE3	T	Mute for CH3.	
20	morbo	-	When set "H", CH3 goes into mute mode. CH3	
			output from TD goes to high impedance and RA3	
			output goes to analog ground level.	
27	RA4	0	Cfl4 analog output.	
21	<b>KA4</b>	U		
			This output can drive $10k\Omega$ or larger, and	
0.0	DO 4	-	50pF or smaller.	
28	RG4	0	Analog ground for CH4 analog input.	
			To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
29	TG4	0	Analog ground for CH4 analog output.	
			To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
30	TA4	I	Non-inverting input of AMP4.	Note-1
31	G41	I	Inverting input of AMP4.	Note-1
32	G42	0	Output of AMP4.	Note-1
33	MUTE4	I	Mute for CH4.	
			When set "H", CH4 goes into mute mode. CH4	
			output from TD goes to high impedance and RA4	
			output goes to analog ground level.	
34	PD	Ι	Power down.	
			When "H", this device goes into power down	
			mode. TD output and RA1 to RA4 output go to	
			high impedance.	
35	MCLK	Ι	Master clock 2.048MHz input.	
36	RSYNC	I	Receive frame sync input.	
			Input 8kHz clock to define the start bit of	
			the receive time slot.	
37	RD	Ι	2.048Mb/s PCM data input.	
	'	-	The 32bit (8bit * 4CH) received PCM data is	
			shifted in on the falling edges of MCLK. The	
	-		start bit of received PCM data is defined by	
			RSYNC.	
38	DVSS	· _	Ground for digital section.	
39	DVSS	_	$+5V \pm 5\%$ Power supply for digital section.	
40	TSYNC	I	Transmit frame sync input. $101 \text{ digital section}$ .	
40	ISING	1	· · · ·	
			Input 8kHz clock to define the start bit of	
		1	the transmit time slot.	

Pin #	Name	I/0	Function	Remarks
41	TD	0	PCM data output at 2.048Mb/s.	
			The 32bit (4CH * 8bit) serial transmit PCM	
			data is shifted out on the rising edges of	
			MCLK. The start bit of transmit PCM data is	
			defined by TSYNC. This 3-state output remains	
			in the high impedance state except during the	
			assigned transmit time slot.	
42	NC	-	No connection (Left open).	Note-2
43	AGND	0	Analog ground output.	
			To stabilize the analog ground, connect to	
			AVSS with 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger.	
44	MLAW	Ι	Companding schemes selection.	
			"Η": μ-Law	
			"L": A-Law	

Note-1: Normally, form the inverting amplifier with external resistors for gain adjustment. For more information, see section "Circuit Description" and "Application Circuit Examples".

Note-2: This pin is used as the digital output during test mode.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	min	max	units
Power Supply Voltages (Note-1, 2)				
Digital Power Supply	DVDD	-0.3	6.5	V
Analog Power Supply	AVDD	-0.3	6.5	V
Digital Input Voltage (Note-1)	V I ND	-0.3	AVDD+0.3	V
Analog Input Voltage (Note-1)	VINA	-0.3	AVDD+0.3	V
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55	125	C

Note-1: AVSS=DVSS=OV, all voltages with respect to ground. Note-2: When DVDD exceeds AVDD, permanent damage may be caused to the device.

Warning: Exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Normal operation is not guaranteed at these extremes.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	units
Power Supply Voltage (Note-1)					
Digital Power Supply	DVDD	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Analog Power Supply	AVDD	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Ambient Operating Temperature	Та	-40		85	°C

Note-1: AVSS=DVSS=OV, all voltages with respect to ground.

### Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, guaranteed for AVDD = DVDD =  $+5V \pm 5\%$ , Ta =  $-40 \sim +85$  °C.

**DC** characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	conditions	min	typ	max	units
Power Consumption	IDD	Normal operation				
		supplying MCLK		15	20	mA
		No load at all output pins				
		Power down mode.				
		No load at all output pins		1	10	μA
		(Note-1)				
Input Leak	Ii				±10	μA
"H" Output Level	VOH	IOH = -2mA	DVDD-1			V
"L" Output Level	VOL	IOL = 2mA			0.4	V
"H" Input Level	VIH	(Note-2)	2.0			V
"L" Input Level	VIL	(Note-2)			0.8	V

Note-1: Connect PD pin to DVDD and connect the others digital input to DVSS Note-2: Except test pins

Analog Characteristics

Parameter	Condit	ions	min	typ	max	units
Signal to Total	1020Hz	-45dBm0	23	-	-	
Distortion	Sinusoidal test	-40dBm0	28	_		dB
$(A \rightarrow A)$	with C-message	0,-30dBm0	34	-	-	
Gain Tracking	Reference Level	-55dBm0	-1.0	_	1.0	
$(A \rightarrow A)$	-10dBm0@1020Hz	-50dBm0	-0.5	_	0.5	dB
	Sinusoidal test	3,-40dBm0	-0.3	_	0.3	
Analog Input Level	Input: OdBm0 @ 1	1020Hz		0.849		Vrms
Analog Output Level	Input: OdBmO @ 1	020Hz Code		0.849		Vrms
TX Gain, Absolute	0dBm0@1020Hz		-0.6		0.6	dB
RX Gain, Absolute	VUDBIVEIUZVIIZ		-0.6	-	0.6	dB
Idle Channel Noise	$\mu$ -law, with C-m		—	5	10	dBrnC0
$A \rightarrow D$ (Note-1)	A-law, with P-me	essage	—	-85	-80	dBmOp
Idle Channel Noise	$\mu$ -law, with C-m	nessage	-	5	10	dBrnC0
$D \rightarrow A$ (Note-2)	A-law, with P-me	—	-85	-80	dBm0p	
Crosstalk between Channels (Note-3)	A to A, Input: (	)dBm0@1020Hz	_	-90	-82	dB
Freewordt, Beeronee	Input: 0 dBm0	0.06kHz	24	_	_	
Frequency Response $(A \rightarrow D)$	Relative to	0.2kHz	0	-	2.5	
$(A \rightarrow D)$	0dBm0@1020Hz	0.3~3.0kHz	-0.15	—	0.15	dB
		3.4kHz	0	_	0.8	
		3. 78kHz	6.5	—	-	
Frequency Response	Input: 0 dBm0	0∼3.0kHz	-0.15	_	0.15	
$(D \rightarrow A)$	Relative to	3. 4kHz	0	—	0.8	dB
	0dBm0@1020Hz	3. 78kHz	6.5	—		
Spurious Out-of-Band	Input: 0 dBm0,	4.6k $\sim$ 7.6kHz			-30	
Signals	300Hz~3400Hz	7.6k∼8.4kHz			-40	dB
(Note-4)	PCM Code	8.4k $\sim$ 50kHz			-30	
PSRR	AVDD=DVDD= 5.0V $\pm$ 100mVop		_	45	_	dB
$(A \rightarrow A)$	f=300Hz~100kHz					uD
Delay, Absolute	$A \rightarrow D$ , f=1300Hz		_	290	300	μs
(Note-4)	D→A, f=1300Hz			180	230	μο

Note-1: Analog input = Analog ground

Note-2: Digital input (RD) = +0 Code

Note-3: Measured with 4.7  $\mu\,F$  capacitor between AGND, TGi, RGi, and AVSS respectively.

Note-4: Not tested in production test.

Parameters guaranteed by design and characterization.

Parameter	Symbol	min	typ	max	units
Master Clock Frequency	MCLK		2.048		MHz
Rise Time of Digital Input(Note-3)	tr	5.0	_	50	ns
Fall Time of Digital Input(Note-3)	tf	5.0	-	50	ns
Clock Pulse Width	twc	195	244	293	ns
Transmitter Side Timing	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	•		•	·
TSYNC High Period	twsh	200	_		ns
TSYNC Low Period	twsl	8	-	-	μs
Hold Time from MCLK rising	tcs	-	-	100	ns
edge to TSYNC					
Hold Time from MCLK falling	tbcs	0	-	_	ns
edge to TSYNC					
Delay Time from MCLK rising	tcd	-		180	ns
edge to Data Valid (Note-1)					
Delay Time from MCLK rising	tzd	_	_	30	ns
edge to High-Z (Note-2,3)					
Receiver Side Timing					
RSYNC High Period	twsh	200	-	—	ns
RSYNC Low Period	twsl	8	_	—	μs
Hold Time from MCLK rising	tcs	-	-	100	ns
edge to RSYNC					
Hold Time from MCLK falling	tbcs	0	—	_	ns
edge to RSYNC					
Set-up Time from RD Valid	tsu	65			ns
to MCLK falling edge					
Hold Time from MCLK falling	thd	120	-	—	ns
edge to RD Invalid					

# Switching Characteristics (Refer to Timing Diagrams)

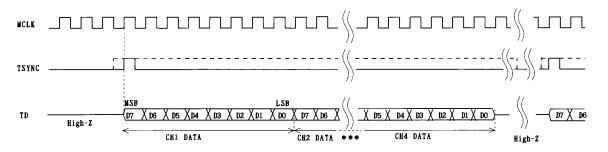
Note-1: Measured with 50pF.

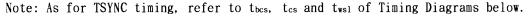
Note-2: With no load capacitance.

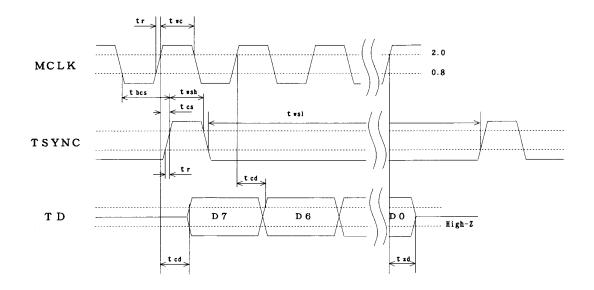
Note-3: Not tested in production test.

Parameters guaranteed by design and characterization.

Transmit Timing Diagrams





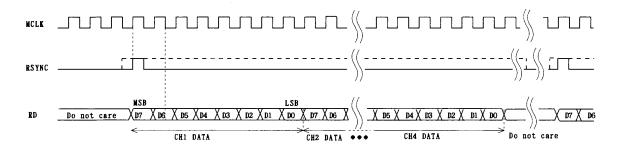


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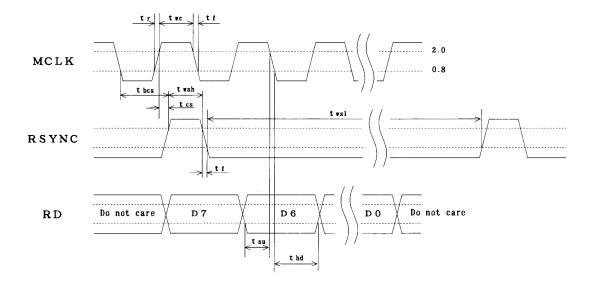
[AK2304A]

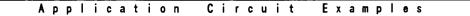
[AK2304A]

Receive Timing Diagrams



Note: As for RSYNC timing, refer to  $t_{bcs}$ ,  $t_{cs}$  and  $t_{ws1}$  of Timing Diagrams below.





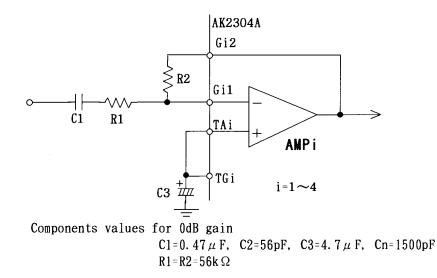
1. Analog input circuit (AMP1~AMP4)

AK2304A has an op-amp at analog input of each channel. Each op-amp can be used as a gain adjustment.

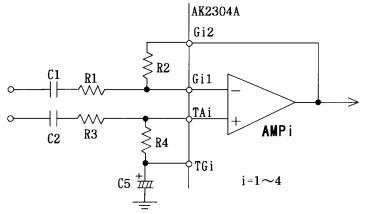
Op-amp can be used as an inverting amplifier or a differential amplifier, but not as a non-inverting amplifier.

Where, Gain: 12dB or smaller, Feedback resistor:  $50k\Omega$  or larger

(Circuit example as inverting amplifier)



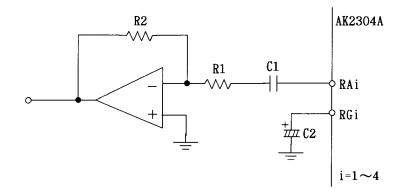
(Circuit Example as differential amplifier)



Components values for OdB gain C1=C2=0.47  $\mu$  F, C3=C4=56pF, C5=4.7  $\mu$  F, Cn=1500pF R1=R2=R3=R4=56k  $\Omega$  2. Analog output circuit

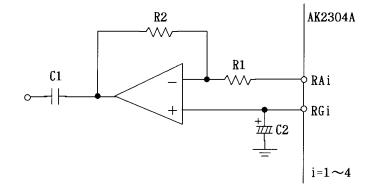
Each AK2304A analog output can drive  $10k\Omega$  or larger, and 50pF or smaller. To drive  $10k\Omega$  or smaller loads, use external op-amps. Since AK2304A analog output is biased, form a high pass filter if necessary.

(Circuit example used inverting amplifier)



Components values for OdB gain C1=0.47  $\mu$  F, C2=4.7  $\mu$  F R1=R2=33k  $\Omega$ 

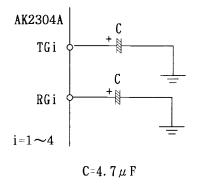
(Circuit example used single power supply op-amp)



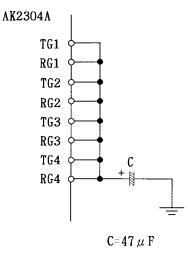
Components values for OdB gain C1=0. 47  $\mu$  F, C2=4.7  $\mu$  F R1=R2=33k  $\Omega$ 

3. Analog ground stabilization capacitor

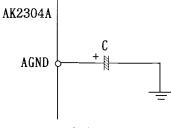
To stabilize each analog ground (TGi and RGi,  $i=1\sim4$ ), connect to AVSS through 4.7  $\mu$  F or larger capacitor.



When connecting all analog ground to AVSS through only one capacitor, connect to AVSS through  $47\,\mu$  F or larger capacitor, as shown below. This method could result in higher cross-talk than in above circuit.



4. Analog reference voltage stabilization capacitor To stabilize the reference voltage (analog ground), connect 4.7 $\mu$ F or larger capacitor between AGND and AVSS.

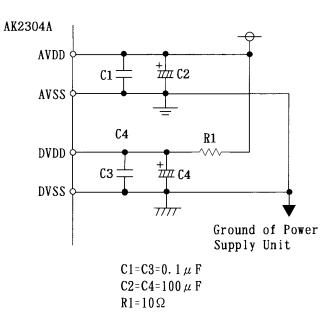


C=4.7 $\mu$ F

### 5. Power Supply

To use the same supply for both digital and analog power supply (DVDD and AVDD), insert  $10\Omega$  resistor between AVDD and DVDD, and separate analog VSS and digital VSS and connect them at power supply unit.

To attenuate the power supply noise, connect capacitors between AVDD and AVSS, and DVDD and DVSS, as shown below.

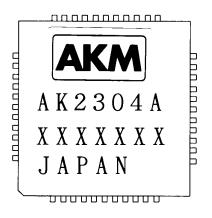


### Packaging Information

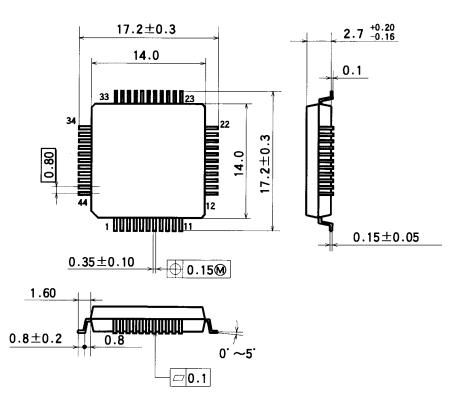
### □ 44 Pin QFP

### Marking

- (1) Pin # 1 indication
- (2) Date Code: 7 Digits XXXXXXX
- (3) Marketing Code: AK2304A
- (4) Country of Origin: JAPAN
- (5) Asahi Kasei Logo







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