

## AIE Adaptive Image Enhancer Series

# Video Encoders built-in Image Correction


**BU6520KV, BU6521KV**

No.10060ECT03

**●Description**

BU6520KV, BU6521KV are video encoders with built-in AIE image correcting function. Also, BU6521KV has the image correcting function of the fog reduction, too.

Fog Reduction, the brightness correction, the backlight correction and the chroma emphasis can improve the visibility of the input image of the camera.

\* AIE and Fog Reduction function are image processing technology by ROHM's hardware.

**●Features**

- 1) Format of video output is compatible with NTSC/PAL composite video format (CVBS).  
Built-in DAC with direct 75Ω drive capability.
- 2) Built-in Fog Reduction function<sup>\*1</sup>, dynamic range correction, edge-emphasizing filter and gamma filter.
- 3) Input/output data format is compatible with ITU-R BT.656 and YCbCr=4:2:2 with synchronization signal.
- 4) Compatible with NTSC (27MHz, 28.63636MHz and 19.06993MHz)/  
PAL(27MHz, 28.375MHz, 35.46895MHz and 18.9375MHz)<sup>\*2</sup>.
- 5) Registers can be set up with a 2-line serial interface.
- 6) Registers can be automatically set up by reading from external EEPROM, when after resetting or changing mode.

<sup>\*1</sup> As for the Fog Reduction feature, it loads only BU6521KV.

<sup>\*2</sup> NTSC 19,06993 MHz and PAL 18,9375 MHz support only BU6521KV.

**●Applications**

Security camera, camera for automotive, drive recorder etc.

**●Line up matrix**

| Part No. | Power Sopply Voltage(V)  | Image size       | Input Interface               | Control Interface                         | Output Interface              | Feature                          | Temperature Operating Range(°C) | Package |
|----------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| BU6520KV | 1.4 to 1.6 (V <sub>DD</sub> Core)<br>2.7 to 3.6 (V <sub>DD</sub> I/O, AV <sub>DD</sub> ) | 720x480, SD size | 8bit, YUV=4:2:2, ITU-R BT.656 | I <sup>2</sup> C, Serial EEPROM interface | 8bit, YUV=4:2:2, ITU-R BT.656 | AIE, Video output                | -40 ~ +85                       | VQFP48C |
| BU6521KV | 1.4 to 1.6 (V <sub>DD</sub> Core)<br>2.7 to 3.6 (V <sub>DD</sub> I/O, AV <sub>DD</sub> ) | 720x480, SD size | 8bit, YUV=4:2:2, ITU-R BT.656 | I <sup>2</sup> C, Serial EEPROM interface | 8bit, YUV=4:2:2, ITU-R BT.656 | AIE, Fog reduction, Video output | -40 ~ +85                       | VQFP48C |

I<sup>2</sup>C BUS is a registered trademark of Philips

### ● Absolute maximum ratings

| Parameter                 | Symbol | Rating                                | Unit |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------|
| Supply voltage1 (IO)      | VDDIO  | -0.3~+4.2                             | V    |
| Supply voltage2 (IO)      | VDDI2C | -0.3~+4.2                             | V    |
| Supply voltage3 (DAC)     | AVDD   | -0.3~+4.2                             | V    |
| Supply voltage4 (CORE)    | VDD    | -0.3~+2.1                             | V    |
| Input voltage range       | VIN    | -0.3~IO_LVL+0.3 <sup>*1</sup>         | V    |
| Storage temperature range | Tstg   | -40~+125                              | °C   |
| Power dissipation         | PD     | 400 <sup>*2</sup> , 900 <sup>*3</sup> | mW   |

\*1 IO\_LVL is a generic name of VDDIO, VDDI2C, and AVDD.

\*2 IC only. In the case exceeding 25°C, 4.0mW should be reduced at the rating 1°C.

\*3 When packaging a glass epoxy board of 70x70x1.6mm. If exceeding 25°C, 9.0mW should be reduced at the rating 1°C.

\* Has not been designed to withstand radiation.

\* Operation is not guaranteed at absolute maximum ratings.

### ● Operating conditions

| Parameter                   | Symbol | Ratings                     | Unit |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------|
| Supply voltage 1 (IO)       | VDDIO  | 2.70 ~ 3.60 (Typ.: 3.30)    | V    |
| Supply voltage 2 (IO)       | VDDI2C | 2.70 ~ 3.60 (Typ.: 3.30)    | V    |
| Supply voltage 3 (DAC)      | AVDD   | 2.70 ~ 3.60 (Typ.: 3.30)    | V    |
| Supply voltage 4 (CORE)     | VDD    | 1.40 ~ 1.60 (Typ.: 1.50)    | V    |
| Input voltage range         | VIN    | 0.00 ~ IO_LVL <sup>*1</sup> | V    |
| Operating temperature range | Topr   | -40 ~ +85                   | °C   |

\*1 IO\_LVL is a generic name of VDDIO, VDDI2C, and AVDD.

\* Please supply power source in order of VDD→(VDDIO, VDDI2C, and AVDD).

●Block Diagram

[BU6520KV]

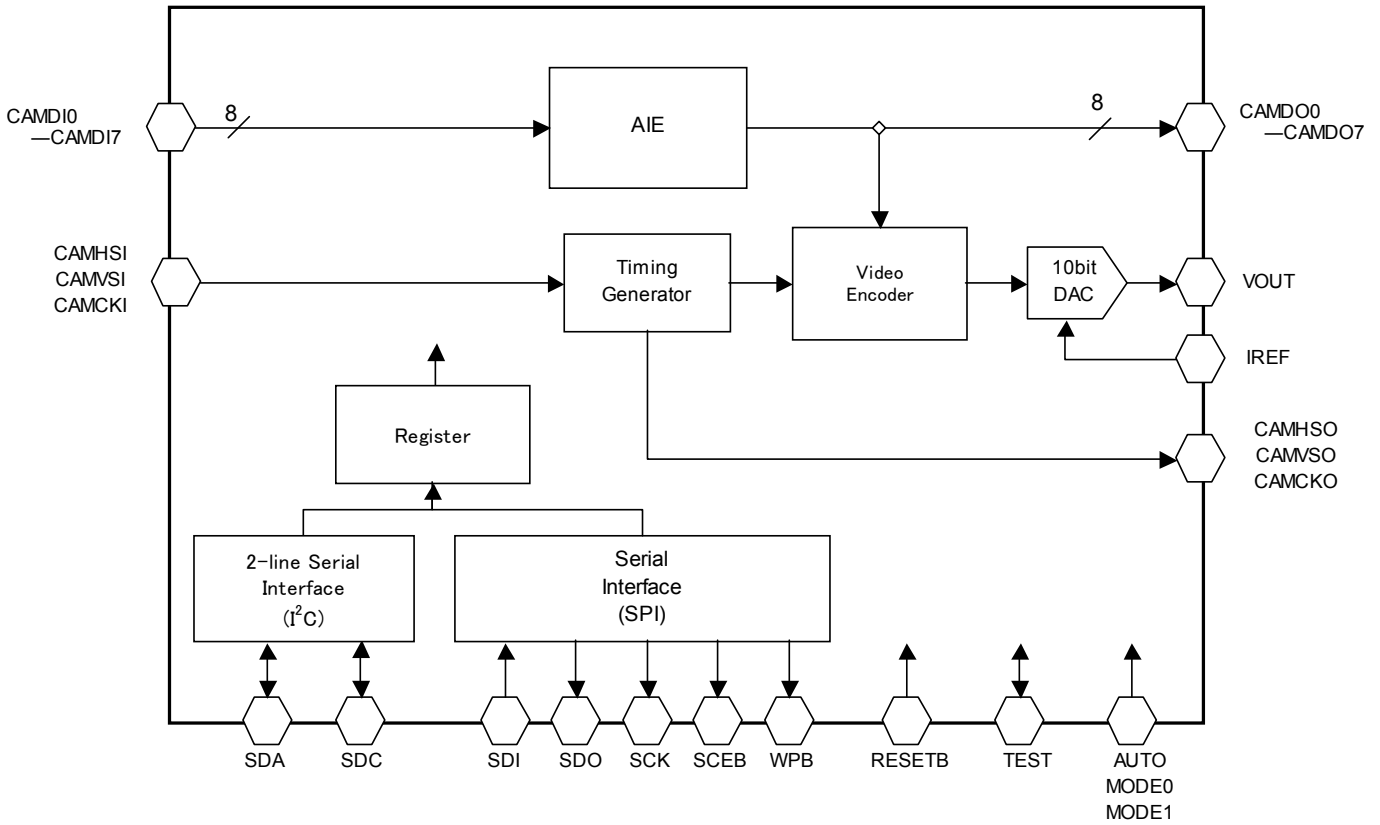


Fig.1 BU6520KV Block Diagram

[BU6521KV]

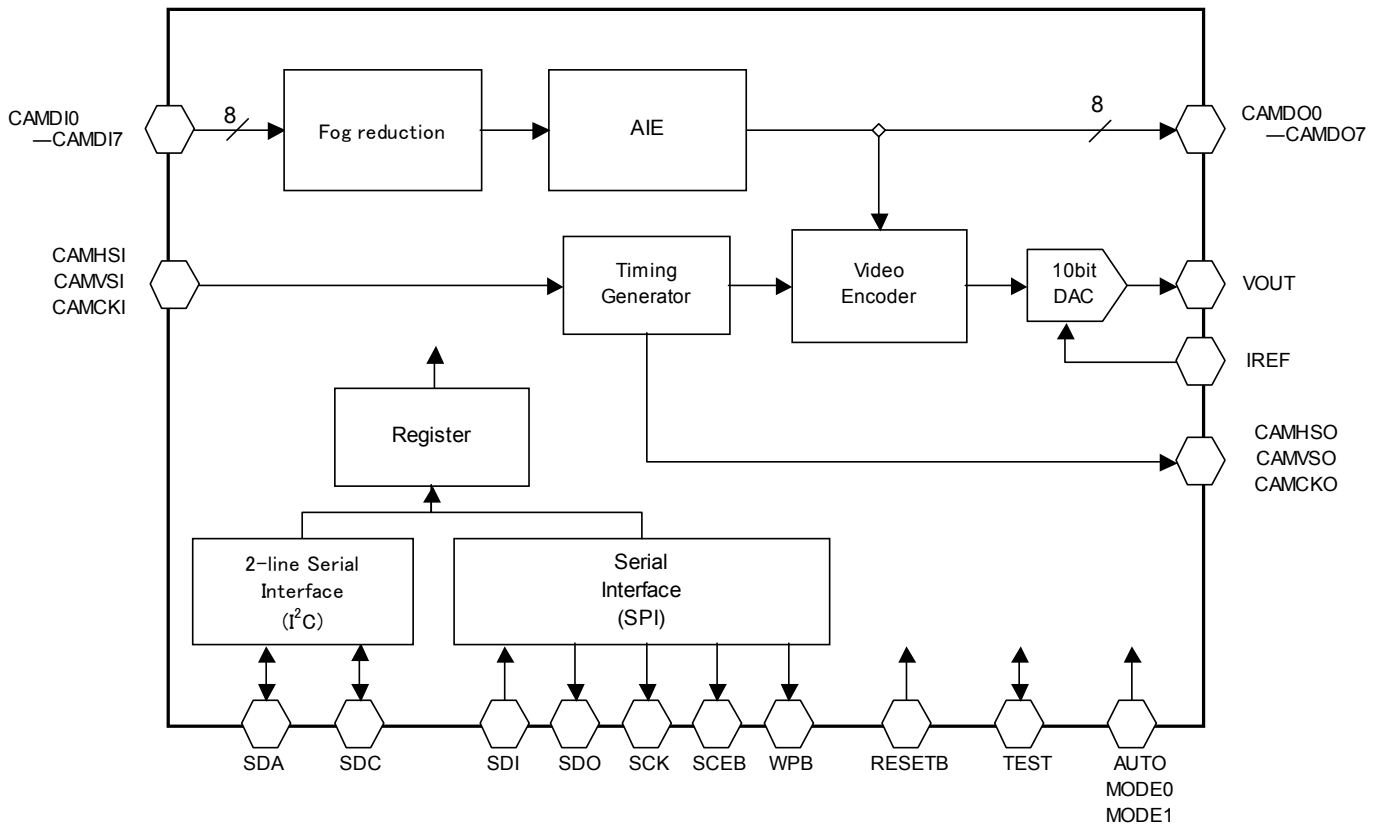


Fig.2 BU6521KV Block Diagram

## ● Pin functional descriptions • Equivalent circuit

| PIN No. | PIN Name | In/Out | Active Level | Init | Function explanation    | Power Source System | I/O type <sup>*1</sup> |
|---------|----------|--------|--------------|------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1       | SDI      | In     | DATA         | -    | SPI-bus data input      | 1                   | A                      |
| 2       | CAMDI7   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 7        | 1                   | C                      |
| 3       | CAMDI6   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 6        | 1                   | C                      |
| 4       | CAMDI5   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 5        | 1                   | C                      |
| 5       | CAMDI4   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 4        | 1                   | C                      |
| 6       | GND      | -      | GND          | -    | Common GROUND           | 1,2,4               | -                      |
| 7       | VDD      | -      | PWR          | -    | CORE power source       | 4                   | -                      |
| 8       | CAMDI3   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 3        | 1                   | C                      |
| 9       | CAMDI2   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 2        | 1                   | C                      |
| 10      | CAMDI1   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 1        | 1                   | C                      |
| 11      | CAMDI0   | In     | DATA         | -    | Data input bit 0        | 1                   | C                      |
| 12      | CAMHSI   | In     | *            | -    | Horizontal timing input | 1                   | C                      |
| 13      | CAMVSI   | In     | *            | -    | Vertical timing input   | 1                   | C                      |
| 14      | CAMCKI   | In     | CLK          | -    | Clock input             | 1                   | E                      |
| 15      | GND      | -      | GND          | -    | Common GROUND           | 1,2,4               | -                      |
| 16      | VDDIO    | -      | PWR          | -    | Digital IO power source | 1                   | -                      |
| 17      | CAMDO0   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 0       | 1                   | F                      |
| 18      | CAMDO1   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 1       | 1                   | F                      |
| 19      | CAMDO2   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 2       | 1                   | F                      |
| 20      | CAMDO3   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 3       | 1                   | F                      |
| 21      | CAMDO4   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 4       | 1                   | F                      |
| 22      | CAMDO5   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 5       | 1                   | F                      |
| 23      | CAMDO6   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 6       | 1                   | F                      |
| 24      | CAMDO7   | Out    | DATA         | Low  | Data output bit 7       | 1                   | F                      |

※ "\*" in the Active Level column indicates that it may be changed during set-up of the register.

※ Init column indicates pin status when released from reset.

※ In the power system column, "1" stands for VDDIO, "2" stands for VDDI2C, "3" stands for AVDD, "4" stands for VDD.

\*1 Fig.3 Equivalent Circuit Structures of input / output pins reference

| PIN No. | PIN Name | In/Out | Active Level | Init             | Function explanation  | Power Source System | I/O type <sup>*1</sup> |
|---------|----------|--------|--------------|------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| 25      | CAMHSO   | Out    | *            | Low              | Horizontal timing output  | 1                   | F                      |
| 26      | CAMVSO   | Out    | *            | Low              | Vertical timing output  | 1                   | F                      |
| 27      | CAMCKO   | Out    | CLK          | Low              | Clock output  | 1                   | F                      |
| 28      | GND      | -      | GND          | -                | Common GROUND   | 1,2,4               | -                      |
| 29      | VDD      | -      | PWR          | -                | CORE power source   | 4                   | -                      |
| 30      | AUTO     | In     | High         | PD <sup>*2</sup> | Auto register setting enable signal                                   | 1                   | D                      |
| 31      | MODE0    | In     | DATA         | PD <sup>*2</sup> | Auto register setting mode select bit 0                               | 1                   | D                      |
| 32      | MODE1    | In     | DATA         | PD <sup>*2</sup> | Auto register setting mode select bit 1                               | 1                   | D                      |
| 33      | VOOUT    | Out    | Analog       | -                | Analog composite output   | 3                   | H                      |
| 34      | AVSS     | -      | GND          | -                | Analog GROUND for DAC   | 3                   | -                      |
| 35      | IREF     | Out    | Analog       | -                | Reference voltage for DAC   | 3                   | I                      |
| 36      | AVDD     | -      | PWR          | -                | Analog power source for DAC   | 3                   | -                      |
| 37      | GND      | -      | GND          | -                | Common GROUND   | 1,2,4               | -                      |
| 38      | VDDI2C   | -      | PWR          | -                | Digital IO power source<br>(For 2-line serial interface input/output) | 2                   | -                      |
| 39      | SDA      | In/Out | DATA         | In               | 2-line serial interface data input/output                             | 2                   | G                      |
| 40      | SDC      | In/Out | CLK          | In               | 2-line serial interface clock input                                   | 2                   | G                      |
| 41      | RESETB   | In     | Low          | -                | System reset signal   | 1                   | B                      |
| 42      | TEST     | In     | High         | PD <sup>*2</sup> | Test mode terminal (Connect to GND)                                   | 1                   | D                      |
| 43      | GND      | -      | GND          | -                | Common GROUND   | 1,2,4               | -                      |
| 44      | VDDIO    | -      | PWR          | -                | Digital IO power source   | 1                   | -                      |
| 45      | WPB      | Out    | Low          | Low              | Write protect signal to EEPROM  | 1                   | F                      |
| 46      | SCEB     | Out    | Low          | High             | Chip select signal to EEPROM  | 1                   | F                      |
| 47      | SCK      | Out    | CLK          | Low              | SPI-bus clock   | 1                   | F                      |
| 48      | SDO      | Out    | DATA         | Low              | SPI-bus data output   | 1                   | F                      |

※ "\*" in the Active Level column indicates that it may be changed during set-up of the register.

※ Init column indicates pin status when released from reset.

※ In the power system column, "1" stands for VDDIO, "2" stands for VDDI2C, "3" stands for AVDD, "4" stands for VDD.

\*1 Fig.3 Equivalent Circuit Structures of input / output pins reference

\*2 Pull-down status.

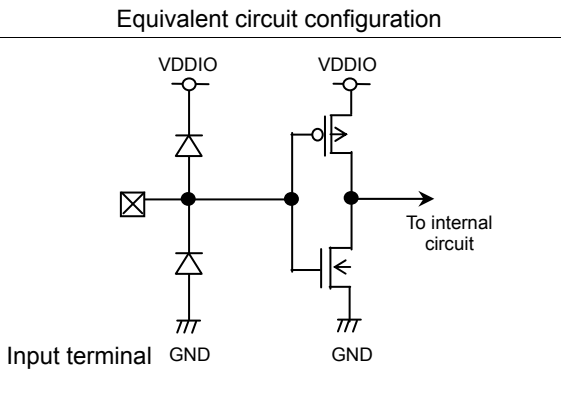
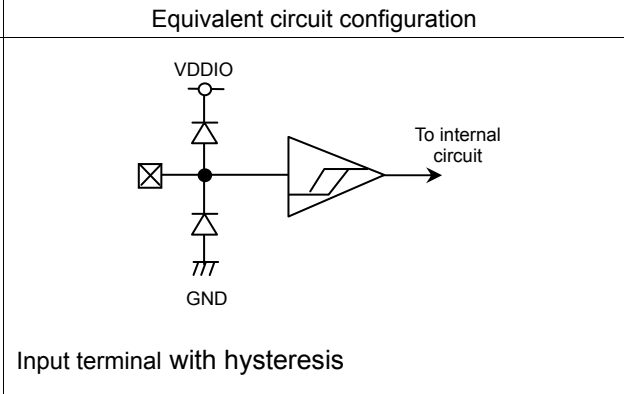
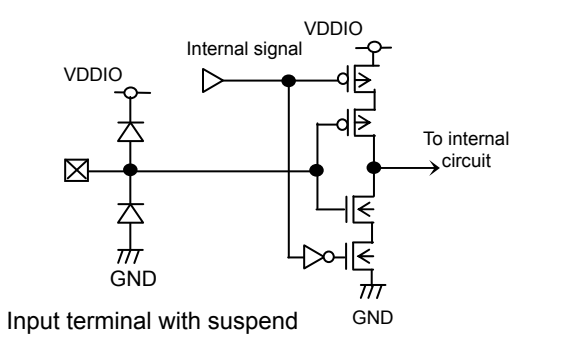
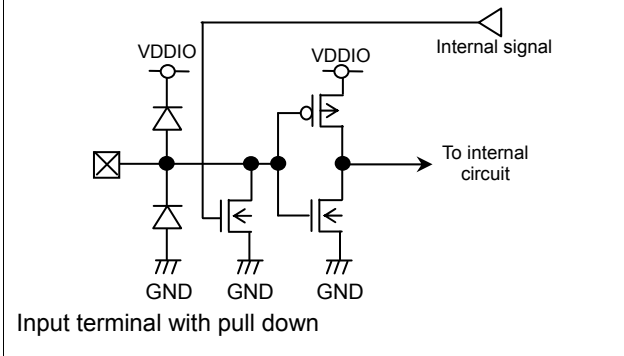
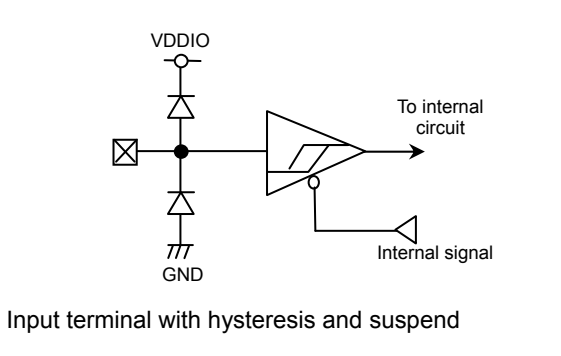
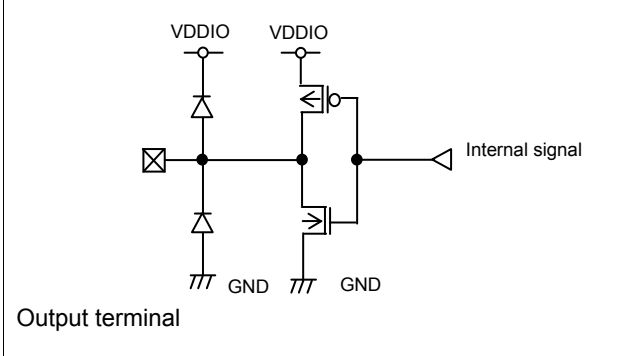
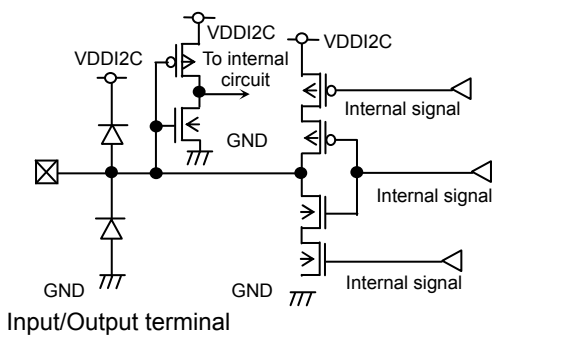
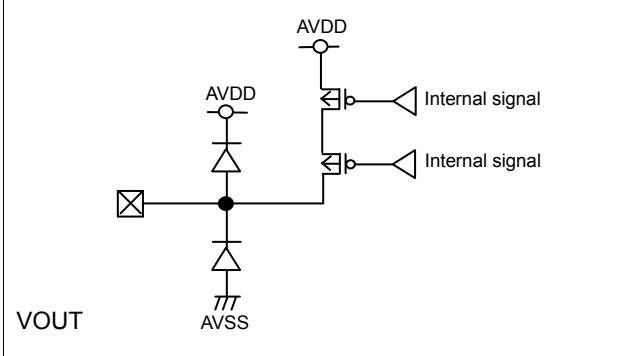
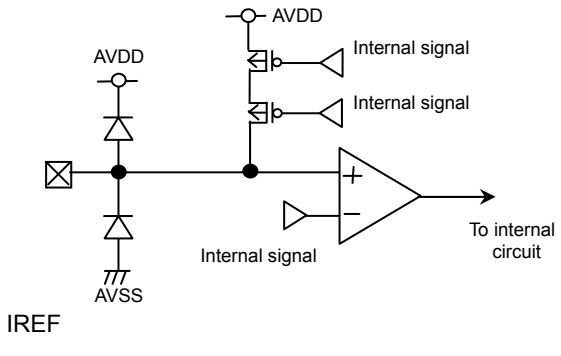
| Type | Equivalent circuit configuration   | Type | Equivalent circuit configuration   |
|------|--|------|--|
| A    |  <p>Input terminal</p>                              | B    |  <p>Input terminal with hysteresis</p> |
| C    |  <p>Input terminal with suspend</p>                 | D    |  <p>Input terminal with pull down</p>  |
| E    |  <p>Input terminal with hysteresis and suspend</p> | F    |  <p>Output terminal</p>               |
| G    |  <p>Input/Output terminal</p>                     | H    |  <p>VOUT</p>                         |
| I    |  <p>IREF</p>                                      |      |  |

Fig.3 Equivalent Circuit Structures of input / output pins

● Pin configurations

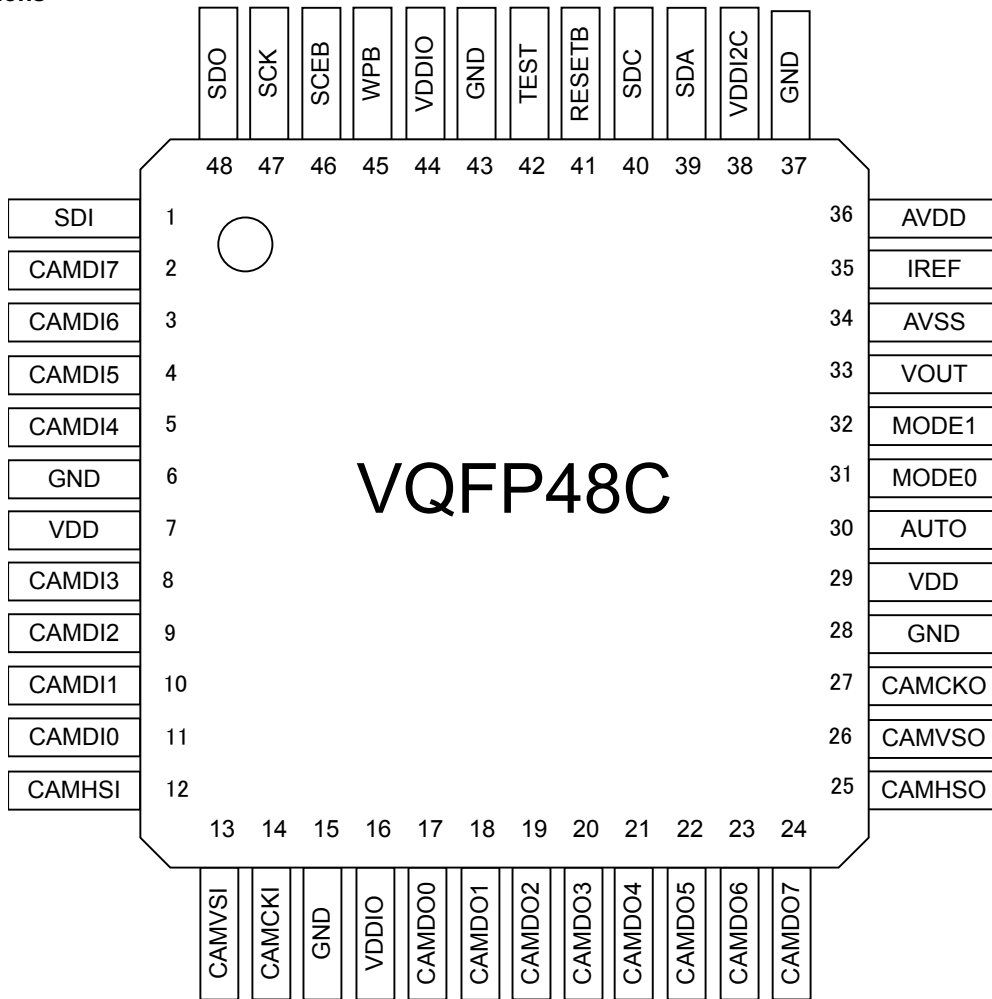


Fig.4 Pin configurations

### ●Electrical characteristics(common)

(Unless otherwise specified VDD=1.50V, VDDIO=3.3V, VDDI2C=3.3V, AVDD=3.3V, GND=0.0V, Ta=25°C, f<sub>IN</sub>=35.5MHz)

| Parameter              | Symbol          | Limits |      |      | Unit | Condition   |   |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------|------|------|------|---|---|
|                        |                 | MIN.   | TYP. | MAX. |      |   |   |
| Input frequency        | f <sub>IN</sub> | 2      | -    | 35.5 | MHz  | CAMCKI(DUTY45%~55%)                                 |   |
| Supply current (CORE)  | BU6520KV        | IDD1   | -    | 30   | -    | mA  | 35.5MHz operational setting <sup>*1</sup> |
|                        | BU6521KV        | IDD1   | -    | 40   | 62   | mA  | 35.5MHz operational setting <sup>*2</sup> |
| Leakage current (CORE) | IDDst1          | -      | -    | 50   | μA   | At sleep mode setting, input terminal = GND setting |   |
| Supply current (DAC)   | BU6520KV        | IDD2   | -    | 38   | -    | mA  | RL=37.5Ω, RIREF=2.4kΩ                     |
|                        | BU6521KV        | IDD2   | -    | 38   | 56   | mA  | RL=37.5Ω, RIREF=2.4kΩ                     |
| Leakage current (DAC)  | IDDst2          | -      | -    | 5    | μA   | input terminal=GND and DAC power down mode setting  |   |

\*1 Supply current(Total value of current of VDD, VDDIO, and VDDI2C) at color-bar image input in AIE enable and Digital output disable settings.

\*2 Supply current(VDD) at color-bar image input in Fog-Reduction enable, AIE enable and Digital output disable settings.

### ●Electrical characteristics(DC characteristics)

#### 1. DC characteristics (IO)

(Unless otherwise specified VDD=1.50V, VDDIO=3.3V, VDDI2C=3.3V, AVDD=3.3V, GND=0.0V, Ta=25°C)

| Parameter           | Symbol           | Limits                      |      |                             | Unit | Condition  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|--|
|                     |                  | MIN.                        | TYP. | MAX.                        |      |  |
| Input "H" current   | I <sub>IH</sub>  | -10                         | -    | 10                          | μA   | V <sub>IH</sub> =I <sub>O_LVL</sub>                                    |
| Input "L" current   | I <sub>IL</sub>  | -10                         | -    | 10                          | μA   | V <sub>IL</sub> =GND   |
| Pull-down current   | IPD              | 25                          | 50   | 100                         | μA   | V <sub>IH</sub> =I <sub>O_LVL</sub>                                    |
| Input "H" voltage 1 | V <sub>IH1</sub> | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>x0.8  | -    | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>+0.3  | V    | Normal input<br>(Including input mode of I/O terminal)                 |
| Input "L" voltage 1 | V <sub>IL1</sub> | -0.3                        | -    | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>x0.2  | V    | Normal input<br>(Including input mode of I/O terminal)                 |
| Input "H" voltage 2 | V <sub>IH2</sub> | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>x0.85 | -    | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>+0.3  | V    | Hysteresis input<br>(RESETB, CAMCKI, AUTO, MODE0, MODE1)               |
| Input "L" voltage 2 | V <sub>IL2</sub> | -0.3                        | -    | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>x0.15 | V    | Hysteresis input<br>(RESETB, CAMCKI, AUTO, MODE0, MODE1)               |
| Output "H" voltage  | V <sub>OH</sub>  | I <sub>O_LVL</sub><br>-0.4  | -    | I <sub>O_LVL</sub>          | V    | I <sub>OH</sub> =-1.0mA(DC)<br>(including output mode of I/O terminal) |
| Output "L" voltage  | V <sub>OL</sub>  | 0.0                         | -    | 0.4                         | V    | I <sub>OL</sub> =1.0mA(DC)<br>(including output mode of I/O terminal)  |

\* I<sub>O\_LVL</sub> is a generic name of VDDIO, VDDI2C and AVDD.

#### 2. DC characteristics (DAC)

(Unless otherwise specified VDD=1.50V, VDDIO=3.3V, VDDI2C=3.3V, AVDD=3.3V, GND=0.0V, Ta=25°C)

| Parameter                   | Symbol | Limits |      |      | Unit | Condition                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|--|
|                             |        | MIN.   | TYP. | MAX. |      |  |
| Integral Non-linearity      | INL    | -      | ±4.0 | ±8.0 | LSB  | RL=37.5Ω, RIREF=2.4kΩ,<br>DAC resolution=10bit |
| Differential Non-linearity  | DNL    | -      | ±1.0 | ±2.0 | LSB  | RL=37.5Ω, RIREF=2.4kΩ,<br>DAC resolution=10bit |
| Output Voltage (full scale) | VFS    | 1.1    | 1.25 | 1.4  | V    | RL=37.5Ω, RIREF=2.4kΩ,<br>DAC resolution=10bit |



●Electrical characteristics(AC characteristics)

1. Data Input Interface Timing

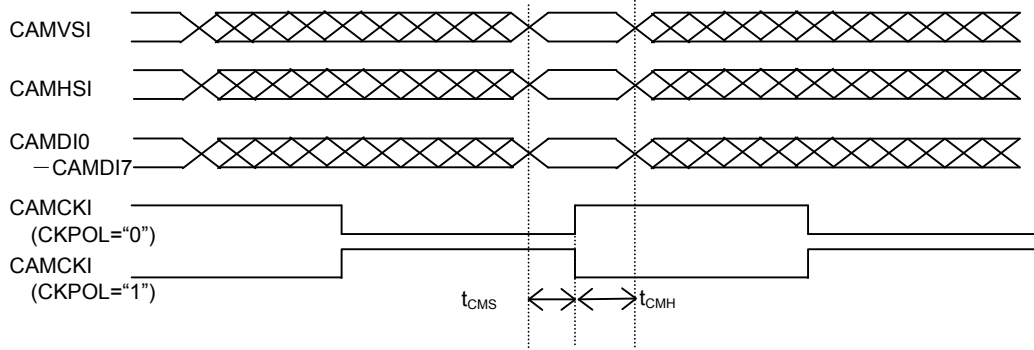


Fig.5 Data Input Interface Timing

| Symbol       | Description                          | MIN      | TYP | MAX | Unit |    |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|----------|-----|-----|------|----|
| $t_{CAMCKI}$ | CAMCKI Clock Cycle                   | 27.8     | -   | -   | ns   |    |
| $d_{CAMCKI}$ | CAMCKI Clock Duty                    | 45       | 50  | 55  | %    |    |
| $t_{CMS}$    | CAMCKI Rise / Fall Camera Setup Time | 8        | -   | -   | ns   |    |
| $t_{CMH}$    | CAMCKI Rise / Fall Camera Hold Time  | BU6520KV | 6   | -   | -    | ns |
|              |                                      | BU6521KV | 5   | -   | -    | ns |

\* CKPOL selects the CAMCKI polarity. (CKPOL is register at BU6520KV/BU6521KV)

2. Data Output Interface Timing

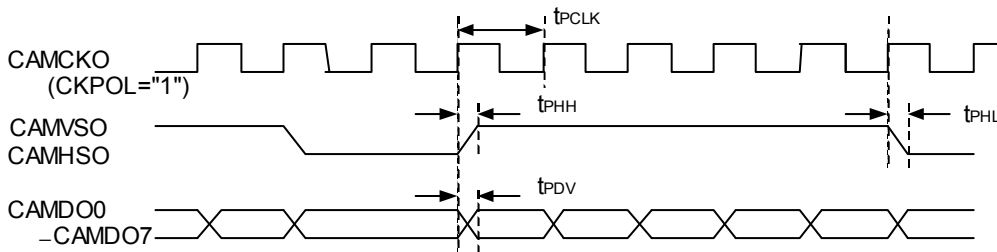


Fig.6 Data Output Interface Timing

| Symbol             | Description                              | MIN  | TYP | MAX | Unit |
|--------------------|--|------|-----|-----|------|
| $t_{PCLK}$         | CAMCKO Clock Cycle                       | 27.8 | -   | -   | ns   |
| $d_{PCLK}$         | CAMCKO Clock Duty                        | 40   | 50  | 60  | %    |
| $t_{PDV}$          | Decision of CAMDO from CAMCKO            | -    | -   | 7   | ns   |
| $t_{PHL}, t_{PHH}$ | Decision of CAMVSO or CAMHSO from CAMCKO | -    | -   | 7   | ns   |

\* This figure shows CKPOL setting is " 1 " In case of CKPOL= " 0 ", CAMVSO, CAMHSO and CAMDO0-CAMCO7 change based on CAMCKO fall edge.

3. 2-line Serial Interface Timing

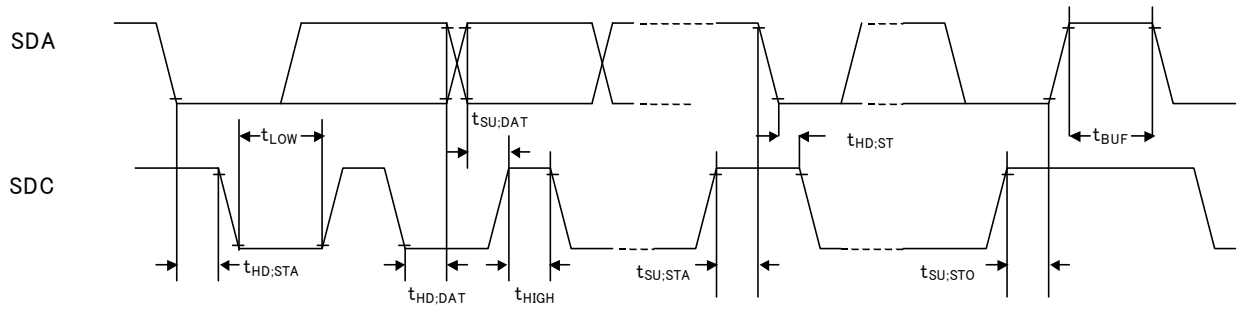


Fig.7 2-line Serial Interface Timing

| Symbol       | Description   | MIN | TYP | MAX | Unit    |
|--------------|---|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| $f_{SCL}$    | SDC Clock Frequency   | 0   | -   | 400 | kHz     |
| $t_{HD,STA}$ | Hold Time (repetition) "START" conditions.<br>The first clock pulse is generated after this period. | 0.6 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $f_{LOW}$    | The "L" period of SDC clock   | 1.3 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $t_{HIGH}$   | The "H" period of SDC clock   | 0.6 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $t_{SU,STA}$ | Setup Time of repetitive "START" conditions   | 0.6 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $t_{HD,DAT}$ | Data Hold Time  | 0   | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $t_{SU,DAT}$ | Data Setup Time   | 100 | -   | -   | ns      |
| $t_{SU,STO}$ | Setup Time of the "STOP" conditions   | 0.6 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |
| $t_{BUF}$    | Bus free Time between "STOP" conditions and the "START" conditions                                  | 1.3 | -   | -   | $\mu$ s |

4. SPI-bus Interface Timing

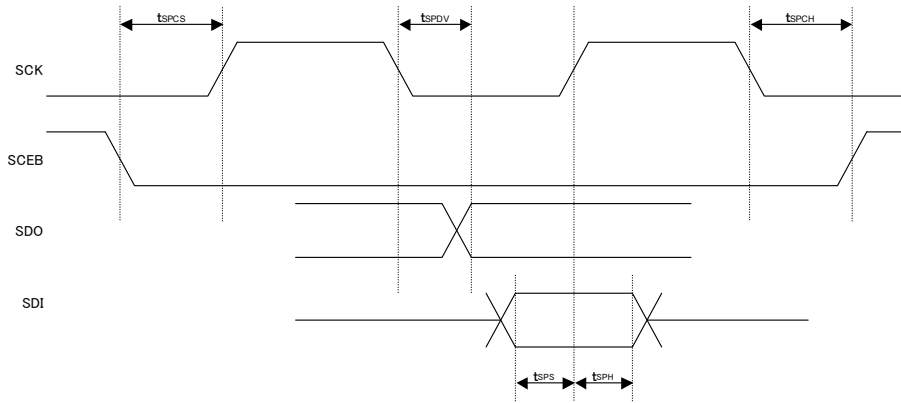


Fig.8 SPI-bus Interface Timing

| Symbol             | Description                   | MIN | TYP        | MAX   | Unit                |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----|------------|-------|---------------------|
| t <sub>SPCLK</sub> | Clock Cycle                   | 2   | 736*1      | 8192  | t <sub>CAMCKI</sub> |
| d <sub>SPCLK</sub> | Clock Duty                    | 45  | 50         | 55    | %                   |
| t <sub>SPCS</sub>  | SCK Rise SCEB Setup Time      | 4   | 738~1105*1 | 12289 | t <sub>CAMCKI</sub> |
| t <sub>SPCH</sub>  | SCEB Rise after SCK Rise Time | 2   | 751*1      | 8319  | t <sub>CAMCKI</sub> |
| t <sub>SPDV</sub>  | Decision of SDO from SCK Fall | -   | -          | 28    | ns                  |
| t <sub>SPS</sub>   | SCK Rise SDI Setup Time       | -   | -          | 28    | ns                  |
| t <sub>SPH</sub>   | SCK Rise SDI Hold Time        | -   | -          | 28    | ns                  |

\*1 Default status right after reset

When the automatic reading function with the AUTO pin is used, it becomes timing of SCEB to SCK as above. It is possible to access from the register of BU6520KV/BU6521KV to EEPROM. In that case, SCEB is controlled by the register. After the value is set to the register, the SCEB pin is changed into the logic set at once.

● Functional descriptions

- 1. Analog Composite Output Waveform
- 1.1. Output waveform in NTSC

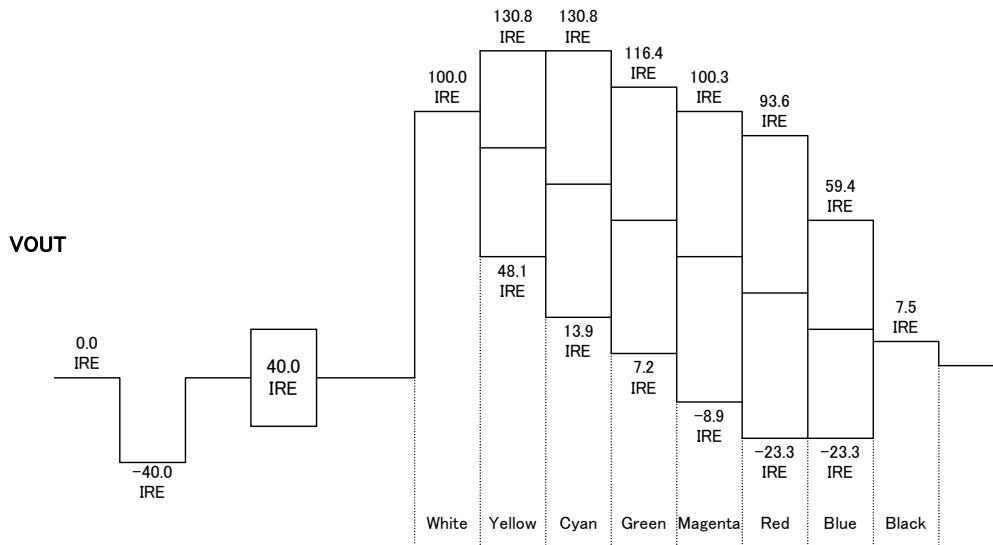


Fig.9 Color-bar corrugation in NTSC setting

- 1.2. Output waveform in PAL

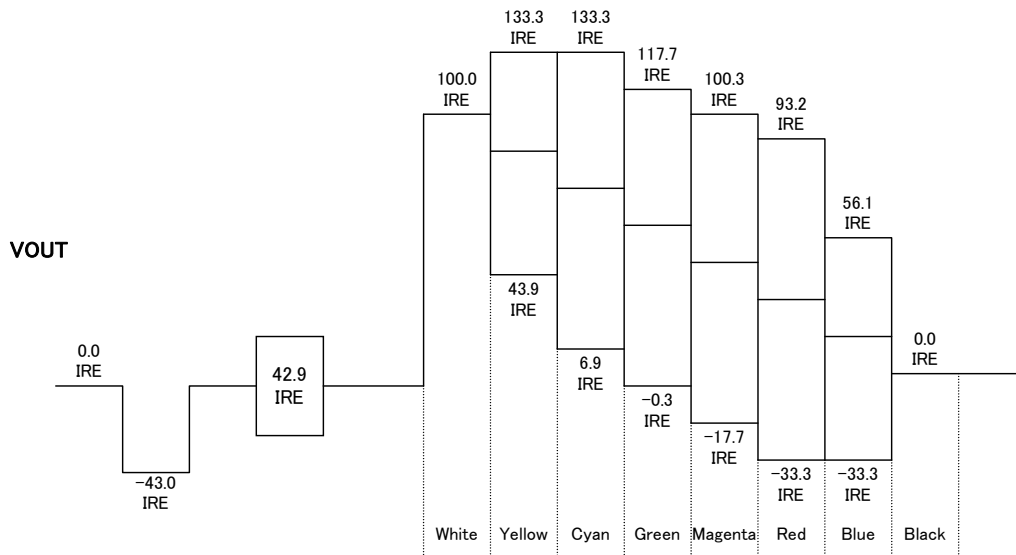


Fig.10 Color-bar corrugation in PAL setting

2. The 2 line formula serial interface format

Slave address is 70h.

The sub-address is incremented automatically when accessing it (read / write) continuously 2 times or more.

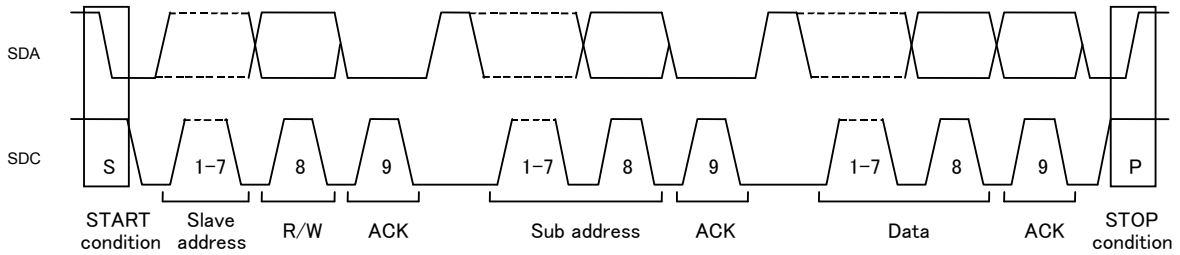


Fig.11 Waveform of date transmission part

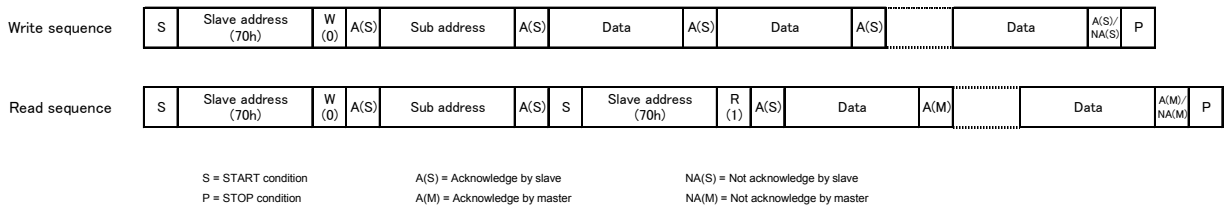


Fig.12 2-line serial interface format

3. SPI-bus format

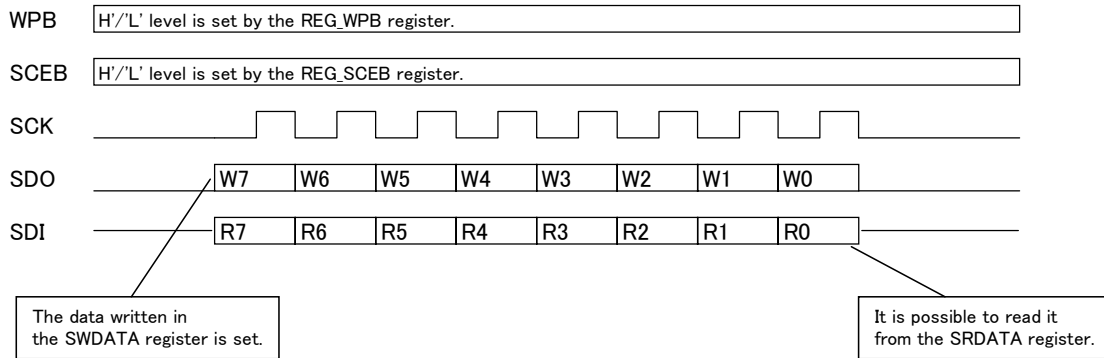


Fig.13 SPI-bus interface wave form

\* REG\_WPB, REG\_SCEB, SWDATA, and SRDATA in figure are the register names, and the each function is as follows.  
 REG\_WPB : Set WP Terminal logic. Register value is output directly.  
 REG\_SCEB : Set SCEB Terminal logic. Register value is output directly.  
 SWDATA[7:0] : Write data to EEPROM. Transfers MSB the first.  
 SRDATA[7:0] : Read data from EEPROM. Converts MSB the first.

The SCK clock frequency is as follows.

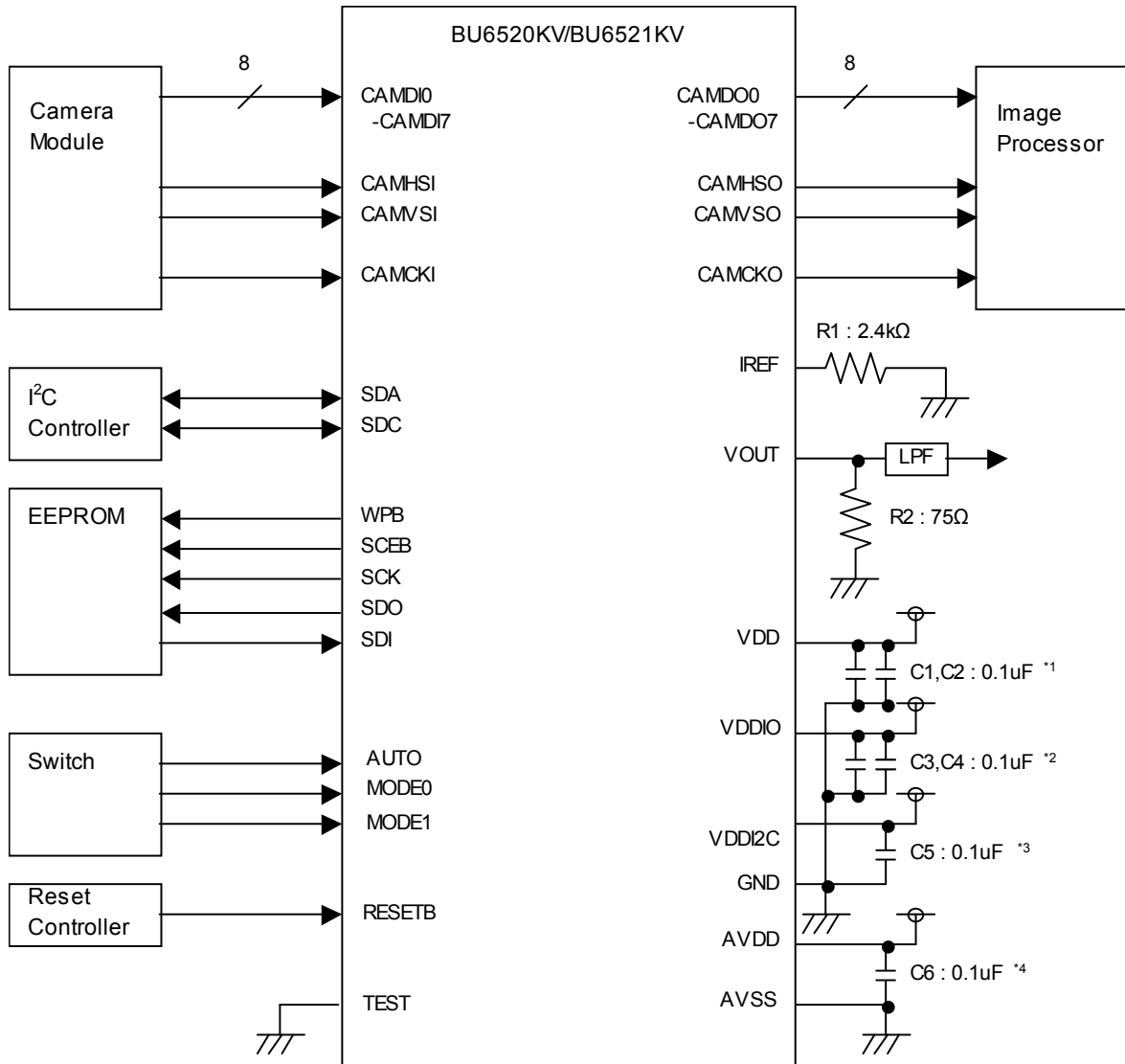
$$SCK \text{ frequency} = CAMCKI \text{ frequency} \div 2^{(SPIPREDIV+1)} \div (SPIDIV+1)$$

Register range : SPIPREDIV = 0 to 7, SPIDIV = 0 to 31

When CAMCKI is 27MHz, SCK becomes 3.3 kHz from 13.5 MHz.

●Application example

<When registers are controlled by both of the automatic reading from EEPROM and the I<sup>2</sup>C controller >

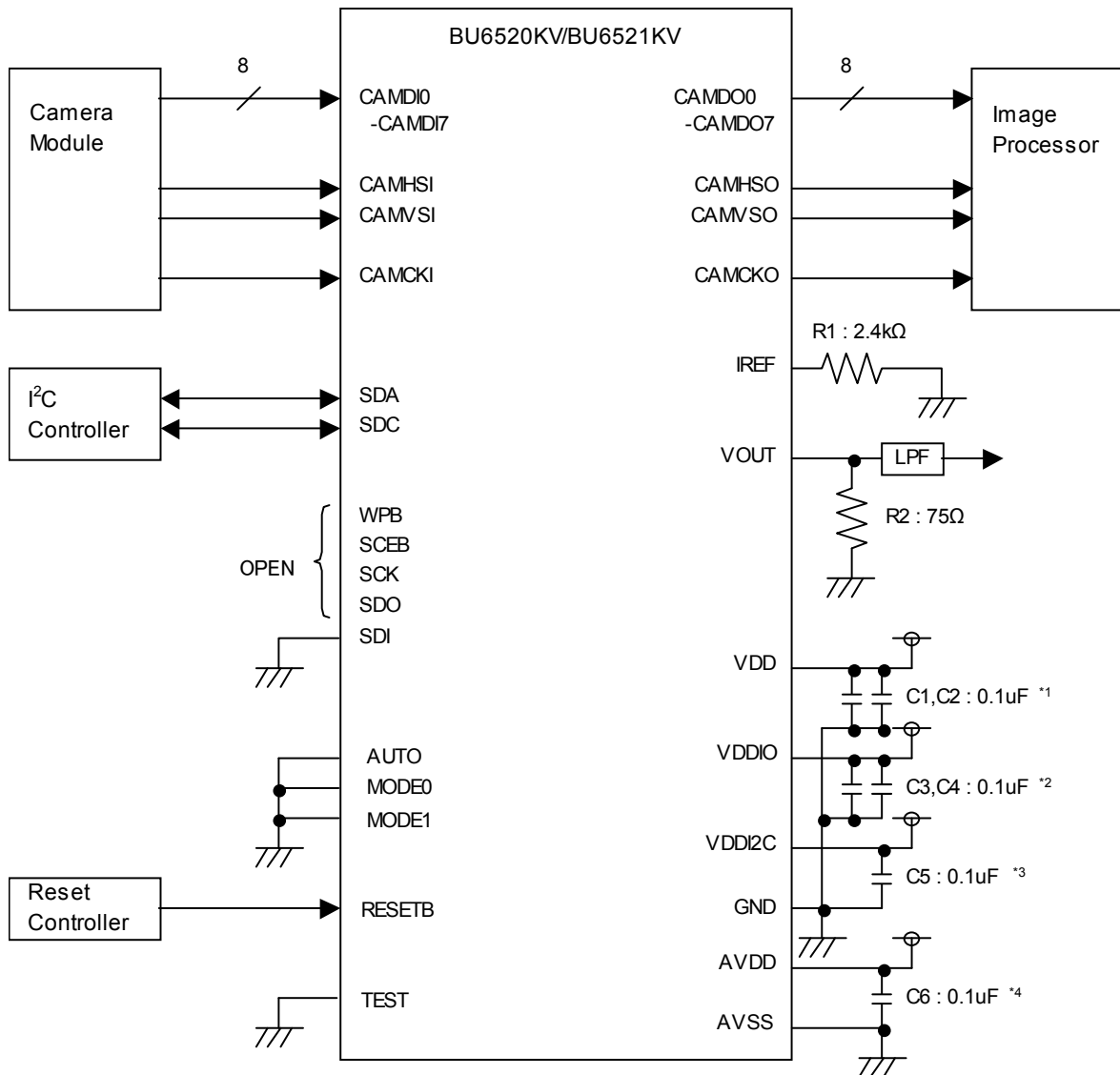


- \*1 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDD pin.
- \*2 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDDIO pin.
- \*3 Please arrange a capacitor near VDDI2C pin.
- \*4 Please arrange a capacitor near AVDD pin.

Fig.14 Application example 1

Fig.14 is a reference example when the system is connected, and the operation is not guaranteed.

<When registers are controlled only by the I<sup>2</sup>C controller>

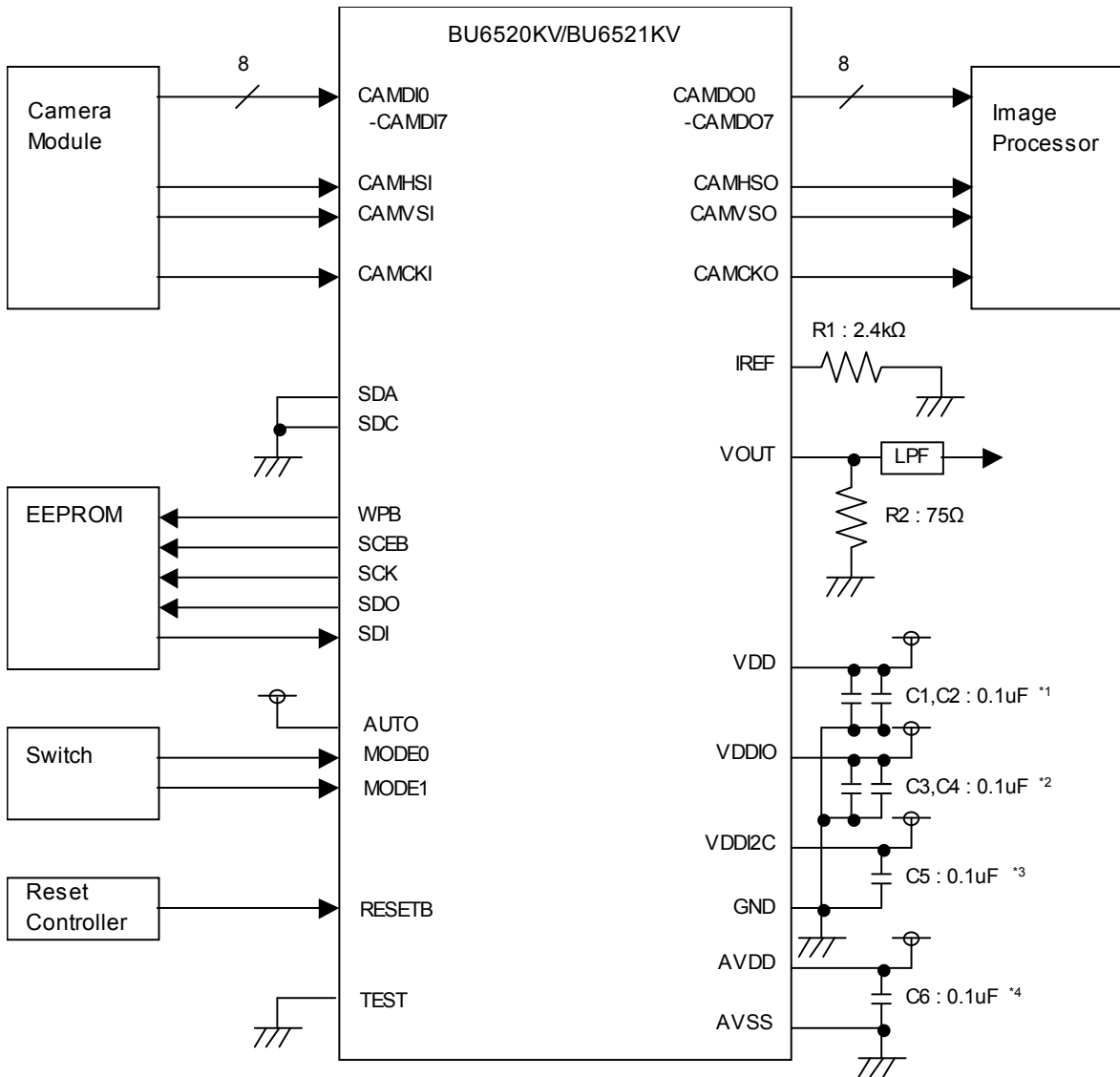


- \*1 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDD pin.
- \*2 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDDIO pin.
- \*3 Please arrange a capacitor near VDDI2C pin.
- \*4 Please arrange a capacitor near AVDD pin.

Fig.15 Application example 2

Fig.15 is a reference example when the system is connected, and the operation is not guaranteed.

<When registers are controlled only by the automatic reading from EEPROM >



- \*1 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDD pin.
- \*2 Please arrange a capacitor each near two VDDIO pin.
- \*3 Please arrange a capacitor near VDDI2C pin.
- \*4 Please arrange a capacitor near AVDD pin.

Fig.16 Application example 3

Fig.16 is a reference example when the system is connected, and the operation is not guaranteed.



**●Note for use**

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings  
An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.
- (2) Operating conditions  
These conditions represent a range within which characteristics can be provided approximately as expected. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.
- (3) Reverse connection of power supply connector  
The reverse connection of power supply connector can break down ICs. Take protective measures against the breakdown due to the reverse connection, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminal.
- (4) Power supply line  
Design PCB pattern to provide low impedance for the wiring between the power supply and the GND lines.  
In this regard, for the digital block power supply and the analog block power supply, even though these power supplies has the same level of potential, separate the power supply pattern for the digital block from that for the analog block, thus suppressing the diffraction of digital noises to the analog block power supply resulting from impedance common to the wiring patterns. For the GND line, give consideration to design the patterns in a similar manner.  
Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, mount a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. At the same time, in order to use an electrolytic capacitor, thoroughly check to be sure the characteristics of the capacitor to be used present no problem including the occurrence of capacity dropout at a low temperature, thus determining the constant.
- (5) GND voltage  
Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state. Furthermore, check to be sure no terminals are at a potential lower than the GND voltage including an actual electric transient.
- (6) Short circuit between terminals and erroneous mounting  
In order to mount ICs on a set PCB, pay thorough attention to the direction and offset of the ICs. Erroneous mounting can break down the ICs. Furthermore, if a short circuit occurs due to foreign matters entering between terminals or between the terminal and the power supply or the GND terminal, the ICs can break down.
- (7) Operation in strong electromagnetic field  
Be noted that using ICs in the strong electromagnetic field can malfunction them.
- (8) Inspection with set PCB  
On the inspection with the set PCB, if a capacitor is connected to a low-impedance IC terminal, the IC can suffer stress. Therefore, be sure to discharge from the set PCB by each process. Furthermore, in order to mount or dismount the set PCB to/from the jig for the inspection process, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then mount the set PCB to the jig. After the completion of the inspection, be sure to turn OFF the power supply and then dismount it from the jig. In addition, for protection against static electricity, establish a ground for the assembly process and pay thorough attention to the transportation and the storage of the set PCB.
- (9) Input terminals  
In terms of the construction of IC, parasitic elements are inevitably formed in relation to potential. The operation of the parasitic element can cause interference with circuit operation, thus resulting in a malfunction and then breakdown of the input terminal. Therefore, pay thorough attention not to handle the input terminals, such as to apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the GND respectively, so that any parasitic element will operate. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input terminals when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. In addition, even if the power supply voltage is applied, apply to the input terminals a voltage lower than the power supply voltage or within the guaranteed value of electrical characteristics.
- (10) Ground wiring pattern  
If small-signal GND and large-current GND are provided, it will be recommended to separate the large-current GND pattern from the small-signal GND pattern and establish a single ground at the reference point of the set PCB so that resistance to the wiring pattern and voltage fluctuations due to a large current will cause no fluctuations in voltages of the small-signal GND. Pay attention not to cause fluctuations in the GND wiring pattern of external parts as well.
- (11) External capacitor  
In order to use a ceramic capacitor as the external capacitor, determine the constant with consideration given to a degradation in the nominal capacitance due to DC bias and changes in the capacitance due to temperature, etc.
- (12) Rush current  
For ICs with more than one power supply, it is possible that rush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of GND wiring, and routing of wiring.

● Ordering part number

|   |   |
|---|---|
| B | U |
|---|---|

Part No.

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|---|

Part No.  
6520  
6521

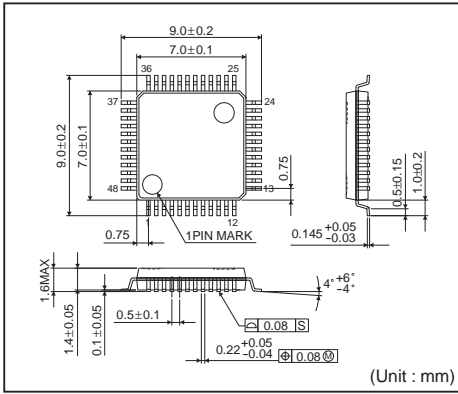
|   |   |
|---|---|
| K | V |
|---|---|

Package  
KV:VQFP48C

|   |   |
|---|---|
| E | 2 |
|---|---|

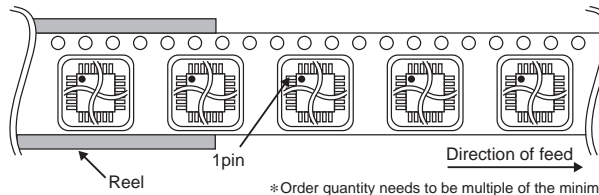
Packaging and forming specification  
E2: Embossed tape and reel

VQFP48C



<Tape and Reel information>

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Tape              | Embossed carrier tape  |
| Quantity          | 1500pcs  |
| Direction of feed | E2<br>(The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand ) |



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