



# AKD4364

## Evaluation board Rev.A for AK4364

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The AKD4364 is an evaluation board for AK4364, 96kHz 24bit D/A converter with PLL & DIT. The AKD4364 has a digital interface with AKM's wave generator using ROM data and AKM's A/D converter evaluation boards. Therefore, it is easy to evaluate the AK4364.

■ **Ordering guide**

AKD4364 --- Evaluation board for AK4364  
 (Cable for connecting with printer port of IBM-AT compatible PC and control software are packed with this.)

FUNCTION

- On-board clock generator
- Compatible with 2 types of interface
  - Direct interface with AKM's A/D converter evaluation boards and direct interface with AKM's signal generator(AKD43XX) by 10pin header
  - On-board CS8414 as DIR which accepts optical input
- BNC connector for external clock input
- 10pin header for serial control interface
- On-board mute circuit for analog output
- Optical output for TX output

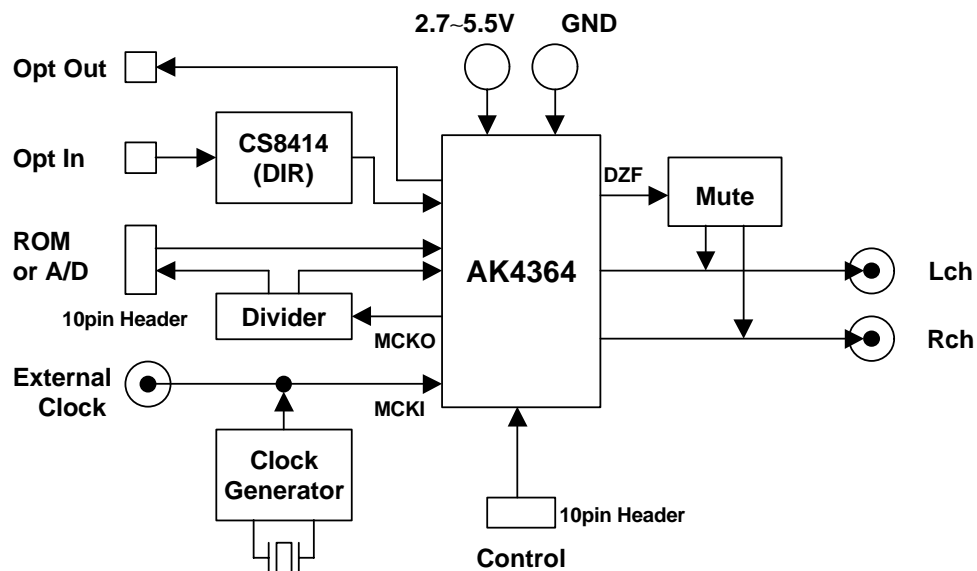


Figure 1. AKD4364 Block Diagram

\* Circuit diagram and PCB layout are attached at the end of this manual.

■ External analog circuit

J1(AOUTL) and J2(AOUTR) are used. The analog output signal range is nominally 3.1Vpp@5V. It is proportional to AVDD ( $V_{out}=0.62 \times AVDD$ ).

■ Operation sequence

1) Set up the power supply lines.

- [AVDD] (red) = 2.7~5.5V : for AVDD of AK4364
- [3V] (orange) = 2.7~5.5V : for DVDD of AK4364
- [5V] (red) = 3.4~5.5V : for logic
- [AGND] (black)= 0V : for analog ground (including AVSS and DVSS of AK4364)
- [DGND] (black)= 0V : for logic ground

Each supply line should be distributed from the power supply unit.

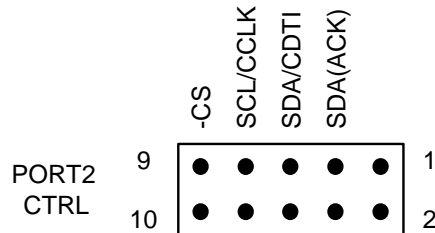
2) Set up the evaluation mode, jumper pins and DIP switches. (See the followings.)

3) Power on.

The AK4364 should be reset once bringing SW1(-PD) “L” upon power-up.

4) Connect PORT2 with PC.

Connect PORT2 with printer port (parallel port) of IBM-AT compatible PC by 10-line flat cable packed with the AKD4364. Take care of the direction of connector. There is a mark at 1pin. The direction of PORT2 is as the following figure.



5) Set up the software.

Use the software named “AKD4364 Control Program” packed with the AKD4364.

■ Evaluation mode

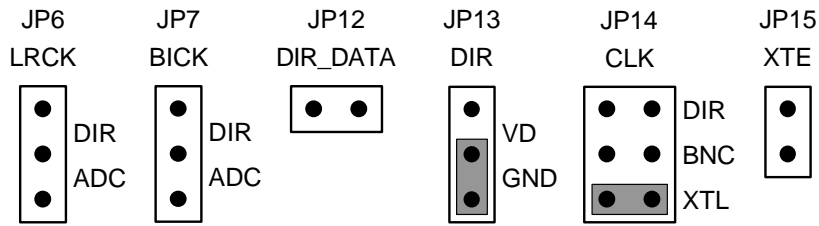
1) Using A/D converted data <default>

PORT3 (ADC/ROM) is used to interface with various AKM’s A/D converter evaluation boards. In case of using external clock through a BNC connector (J4), select BNC on JP14 (CLK) and short JP15 (XTE).



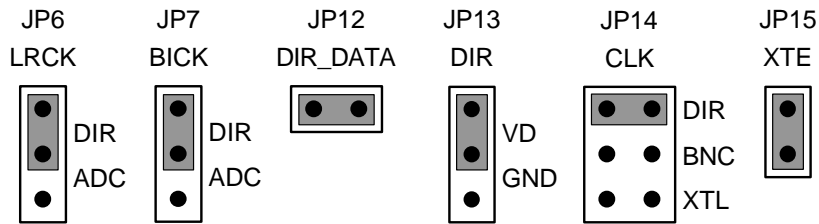
2) Ideal sine wave generated by ROM data

Digital signals generated by AKD43XX are used. PORT3 (ADC/ROM) is used to interface with AK43XX. Master clock is sent from AKD4364 to AKD43XX and LRCK, BICK, SDTI are supplied from AKD43XX to AKD4364. In case of using external clock through a BNC connector (J4), select “BNC” on JP14 (CLK) and short JP15 (XTE).



3) DIR(CS8414)

PORT4 (TORX174) is used for the evaluation using such as test disk. The DIR generates MCKI, BICK, LRCK, SDTI from the received data through optical connector. In this case, the EXT bit of AK4364 should be “1” (External clock mode). Select “RCA” or “OPT” on JP16 (RCA/OPT) in case of using RCA connector (J3) or optical connector (PORT4: TORX174).



■ Clock (MCLK,BICK,LRCK) set up

In case of using evaluation mode 1), JP9,10 and 17 should be set up as follows. They need no care for other evaluation mode.

MCLK	JP9 (X_MCLK)	JP10 (X_LRCK)	BICK	JP17 (X_BICK)	
128fs	x1	x1/128	32fs 64fs 128fs	x1/4 x1/2 x1	default
256fs	x1	x1/256	32fs 64fs 128fs	x1/8 x1/4 x1/2	
512fs	x2	x1/256	32fs 64fs 128fs	x1/8 x1/4 x1/2	
1024fs	x4	x1/256	32fs 64fs 128fs	x1/8 x1/4 x1/2	

Table 1. Clock set up

## ■ DIP switch (SW2) set up

No.1 to 5 set the mode of AK4364 and No.6 to 8 set the mode of CS8414.

No.	Pin	OFF <default>	ON
1	CAD1	Chip address (2bit)	
2	CAD0		
3	I2C	3-wire serial	I2C bus
4	TTL	CMOS level	TTL level
5	TST	always "OFF"	-
6	M2	Digital interface format of CS8414 (See table 3.) (Note)	
7	M1		
8	M0		

Table 2. DIP switch set-up

(Note: M2-0 should be selected at only evaluation mode 3.  
In other mode, these should be "OFF".)

Mode	Format	M2	M1	M0	JP9	DIF2	DIF1	DIF0
0	16bit, LSB justified	1	0	1	THR	0	0	0
1	18bit, LSB justified	1	1	0	THR	0	0	1
2	20bit, LSB justified	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
3	24bit, LSB justified	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
4	24bit, MSB justified	0	0	0	INV	1	0	0
5	I2S	0	1	0	THR	1	0	1

Table 3. Digital interface format set-up

(Note: 1="ON", 0="OFF".

DIF2-0 should be selected by serial control.

CS8414 does not correspond to 20/24bit LSB justified format.)

## ■ Serial control mode

The AK4364 can be controlled via the printer port (parallel port) of IBM-AT compatible PC. Connect PORT2 (CTRL) with PC by 10-line flat cable packed with the AKD4364.

There are two modes: 3-wire serial & I2C bus. JP4 should be shorted at 3-wire serial control mode.

Chip address can be selected by SW2(MODE)-No.1(CAD1) and No.2(CAD0).

## ■ Other jumper pins set up

[JP1](GND): Analog ground and digital ground

Open: Separated <default>

Short: Common (The connector "DGND" can be open.)

[JP2](5V-3V): DVDD of AK4364 and power supply to logic

Open: Independent <default>

Short: Same (The connector "3V" should be open.)

[JP3](DVDD): DVDD of AK4364

3V: Independent of AVDD <default>

AVDD: Same as AVDD (The connector "3V" can be open.)

[JP5](DZF): Mute circuit

ON: Used (Analog output is muted when DZF="H".) <default>

OFF: Not used

[JP11](SDTI): SDTI of AK4364

DATA: Data is input <default>

GND: "0" data is input

#### ■ The function of the toggle SW (SW1)

Upper-side is "H" and lower-side is "L".

[SW1] (-PD): Resets the AK4364. Keep "H" during normal operation.

#### ■ The indication content for LED

[LED1] (VERF): Monitors VERF pin of the CS8414. LED turns on when some error has occurred to CS8414.

[LED2] (PREM): Indicates whether the input data is pre-emphasis or not.

LED turns on when the data is pre-emphasised.

<b>MEASUREMENT RESULTS</b>
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## [Measurement condition]

- Measurement unit : ROHDE & SCHWARZ, UPD04
- MCLK : 256fs
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 44.1kHz, 96kHz
- BW : 20Hz~20kHz (fs=44.1kHz), 20Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz)
- Bit : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=DVDD=5V
- Interface : DIR (EXT mode, fs=44.1kHz), Serial Multiplex (EXT mode, fs=96kHz; PLL mode)
- Temperature : Room

fs=44.1kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	EXT	PLL
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	20kLPF	97.0dB	88.9dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF	99.0dB	98.4dB
		20kLPF, A-weighted	102.3dB	101.9dB
S/N	no signal	20kLPF	99.0dB	98.4dB
		20kLPF, A-weighted	102.3dB	101.9dB

fs=96kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	EXT	PLL
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	40kLPF	92.5dB	84.9dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	40kLPF	97.0dB	95.9dB
		20kLPF, A-weighted	101.5dB	101.9dB
S/N	no signal	40kLPF	97.0dB	95.9dB
		20kLPF, A-weighted	101.5dB	101.9dB

## [Measurement condition]

- Measurement unit : Audio Precision, System two, Cascade
- MCLK : 256fs
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 44.1kHz, 96kHz
- BW : 10Hz~20kHz (fs=44.1kHz), 10Hz~40kHz (fs=96kHz)
- Bit : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=DVDD=5V
- Interface : DIR
- Temperature : Room

fs=44.1kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	EXT
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	20kLPF	97.4dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	20kLPF	98.8dB
		22kLPF, A-weighted	101.6dB
S/N	no signal	20kLPF	98.6dB
		22kLPF, A-weighted	101.8dB

fs=96kHz

Parameter	Input signal	Measurement filter	EXT
S/(N+D)	1kHz, 0dB	40kLPF	94.5dB
DR	1kHz, -60dB	40kLPF	96.9dB
		22kLPF, A-weighted	101.9dB
S/N	no signal	40kLPF	96.8dB
		22kLPF, A-weighted	101.9dB

<b>PLOTS</b>
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## [Measurement condition]

- Measurement unit : ROHDE & SCHWARZ, UPD04 (for PLL mode),  
Audio Precision, System two (for EXT mode)
- MCLK : 256fs
- BICK : 64fs
- fs : 44.1kHz, 96kHz
- Bit : 24bit
- Power Supply : AVDD=DVDD=5V
- Interface : Serial Multiplexer (for PLL mode), DIR (for EXT mode)
- Temperature : Room

## [Contents]

## 1. PLL mode

## 1-1. fs=44.1kHz

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- Figure 1-1-8. FFT (noise floor)
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## 1-2. fs=96kHz

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## 2. EXT mode

## 2-1. fs=44.1kHz

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1. PLL mode  
1-1. fs=44.1kHz

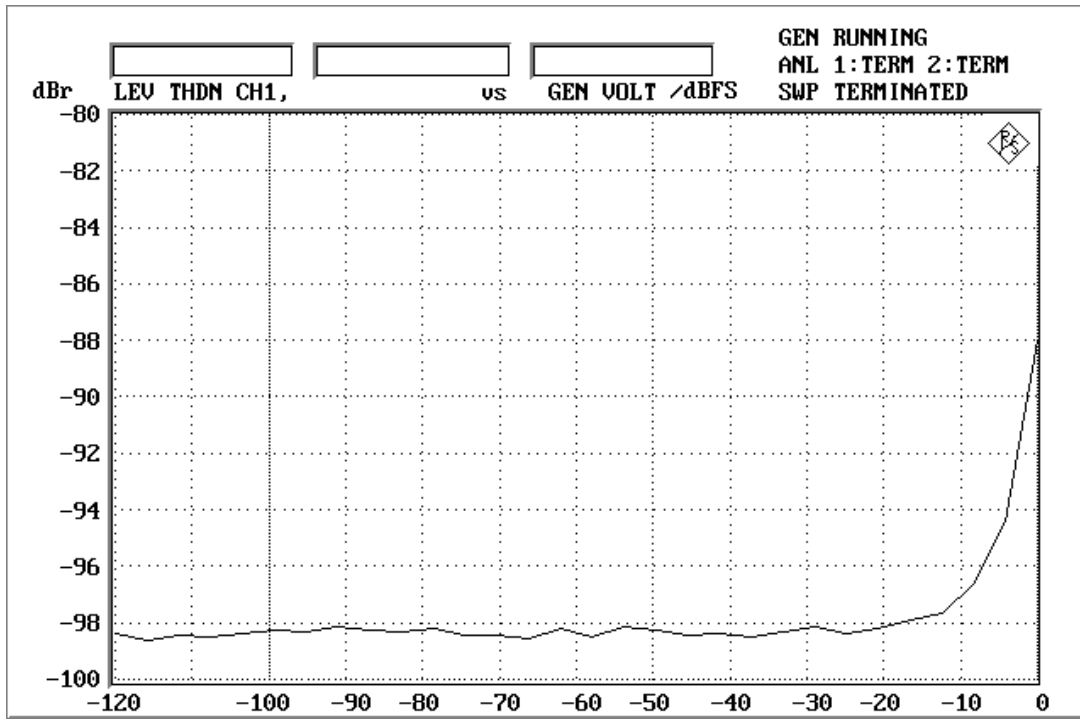


Figure 1-1-1. THD+N vs. Input level

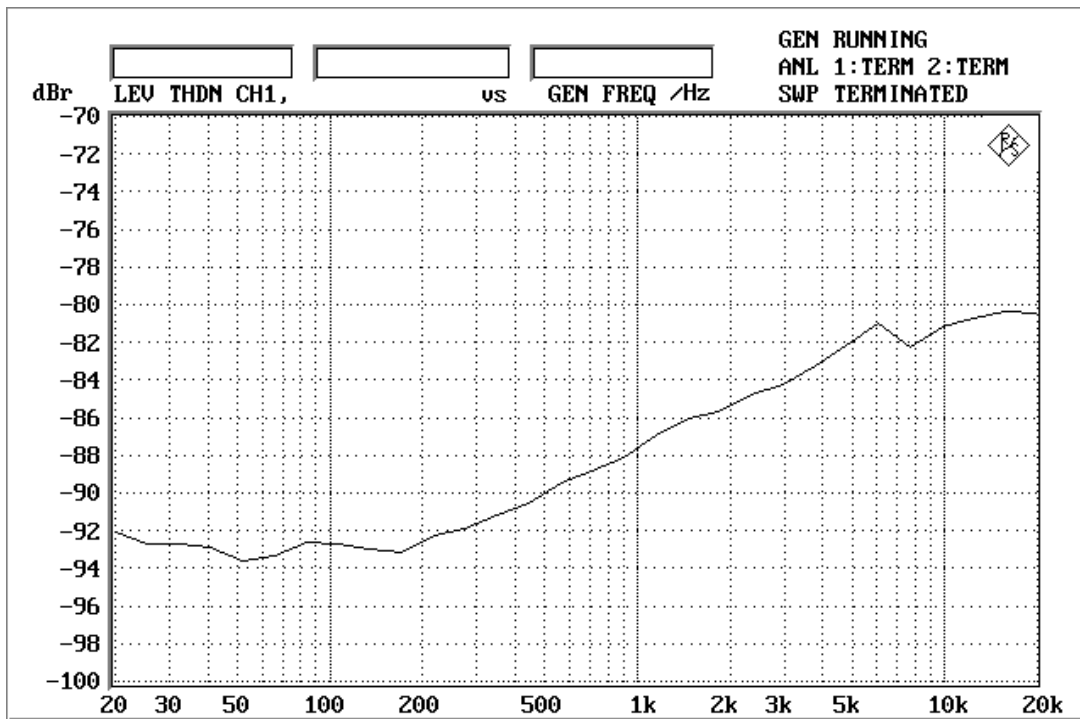


Figure 1-1-2. THD+N vs. Input frequency



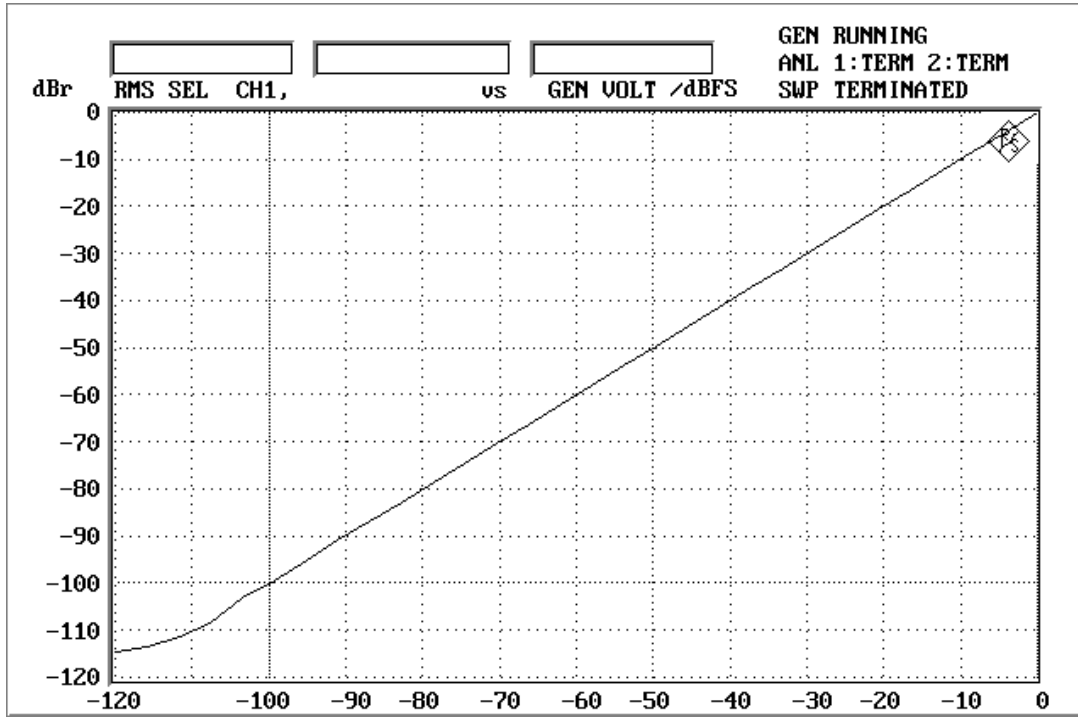


Figure 1-1-3. Linearity

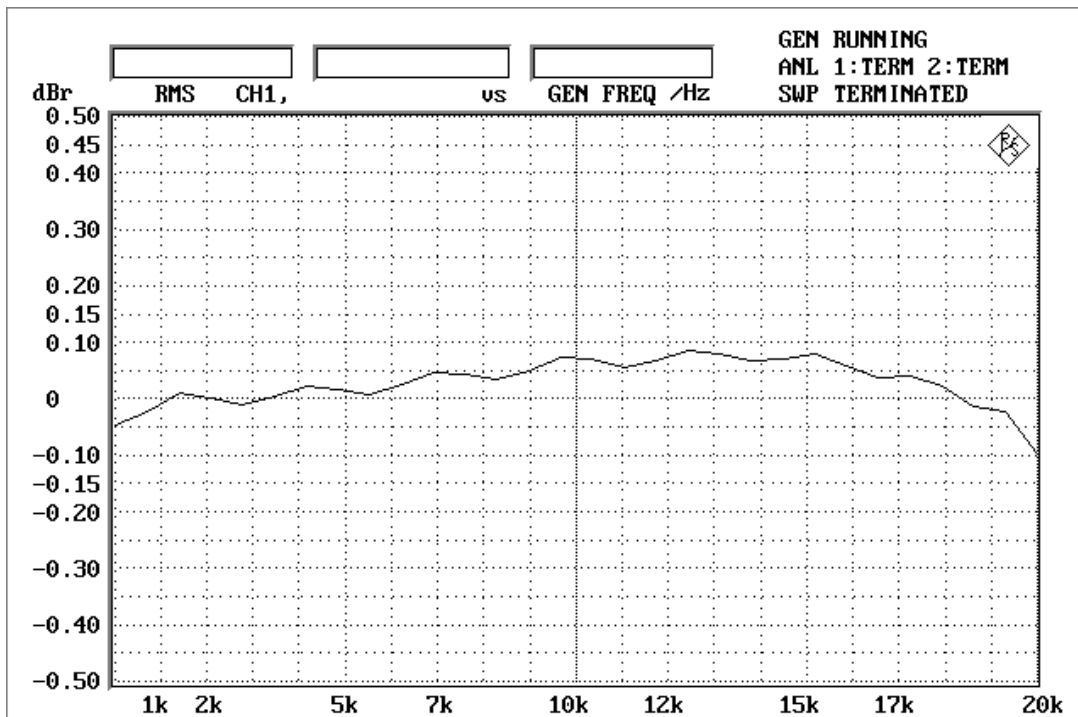


Figure 1-1-4. Frequency response

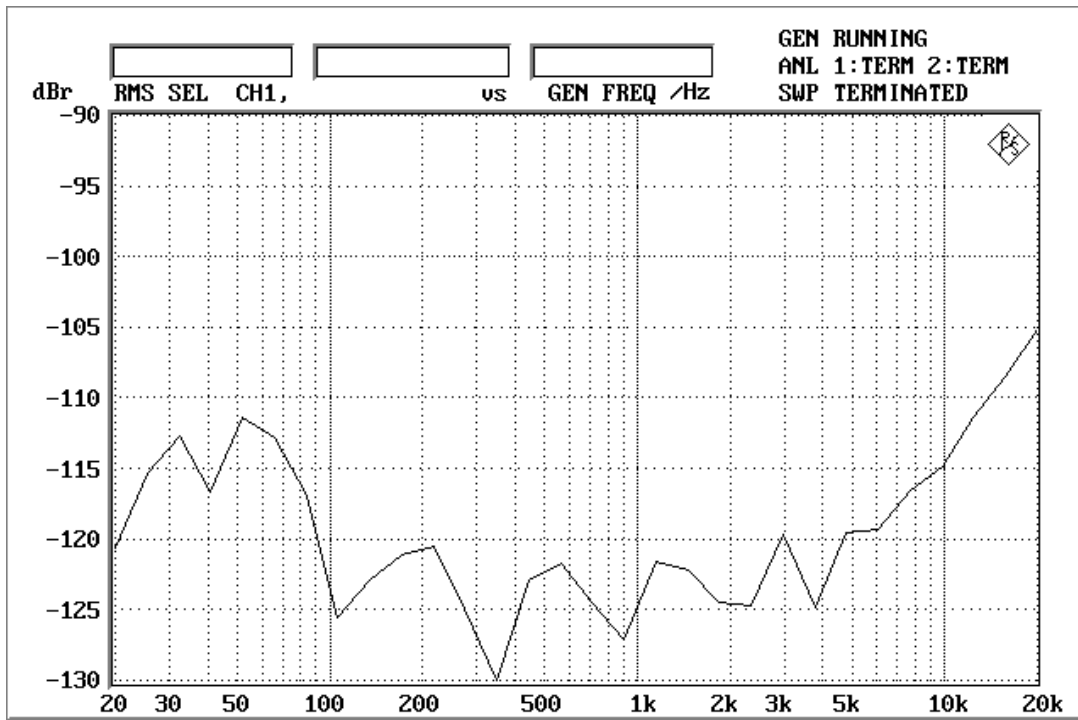


Figure 1-1-5. Cross-talk

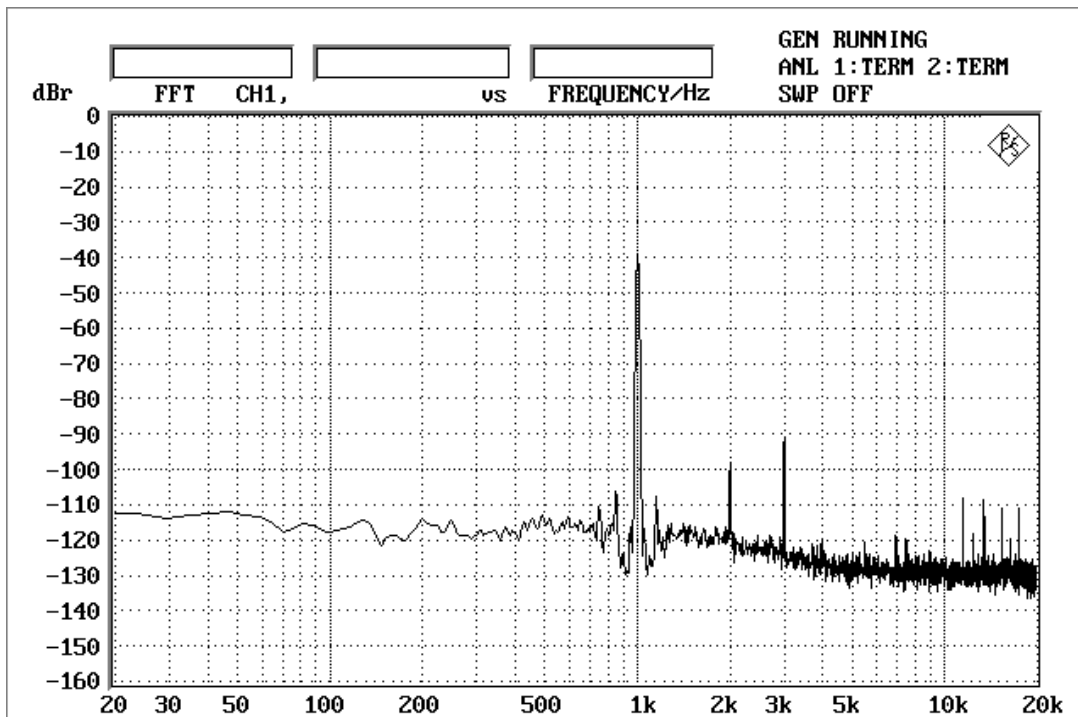


Figure 1-1-6. FFT (1kHz, 0dBFS)  
FFT points=8192, Avg=8, Notch=-30dB

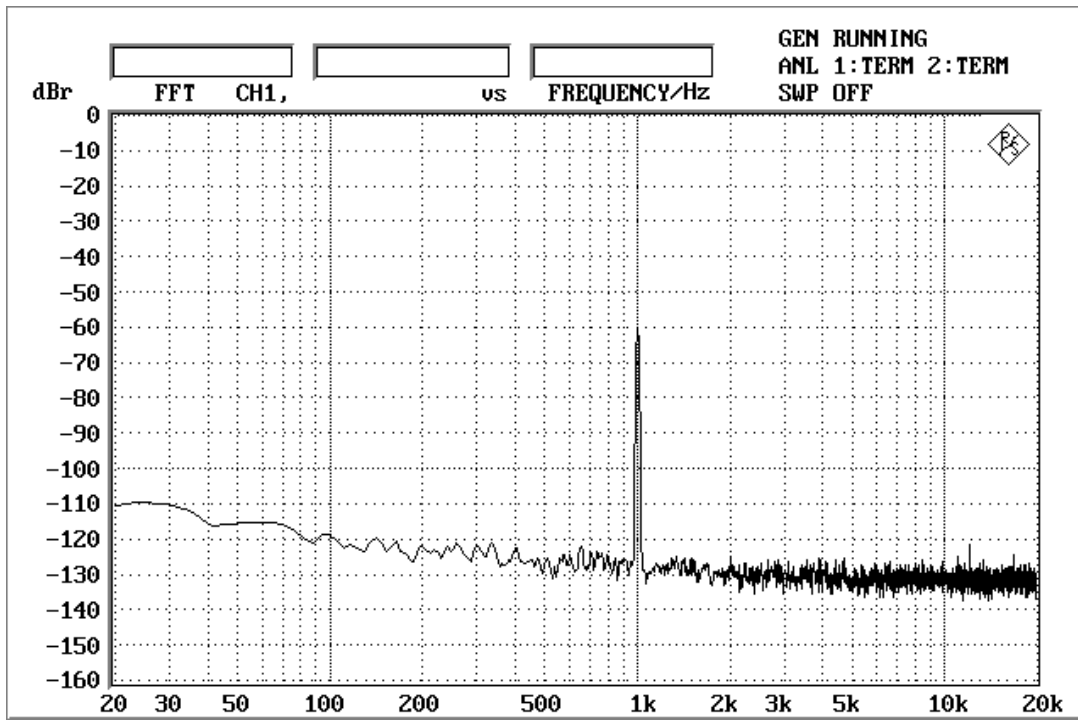


Figure 1-1-7. FFT (1kHz, -60dBFS)  
FFT points=8192, Avg=8

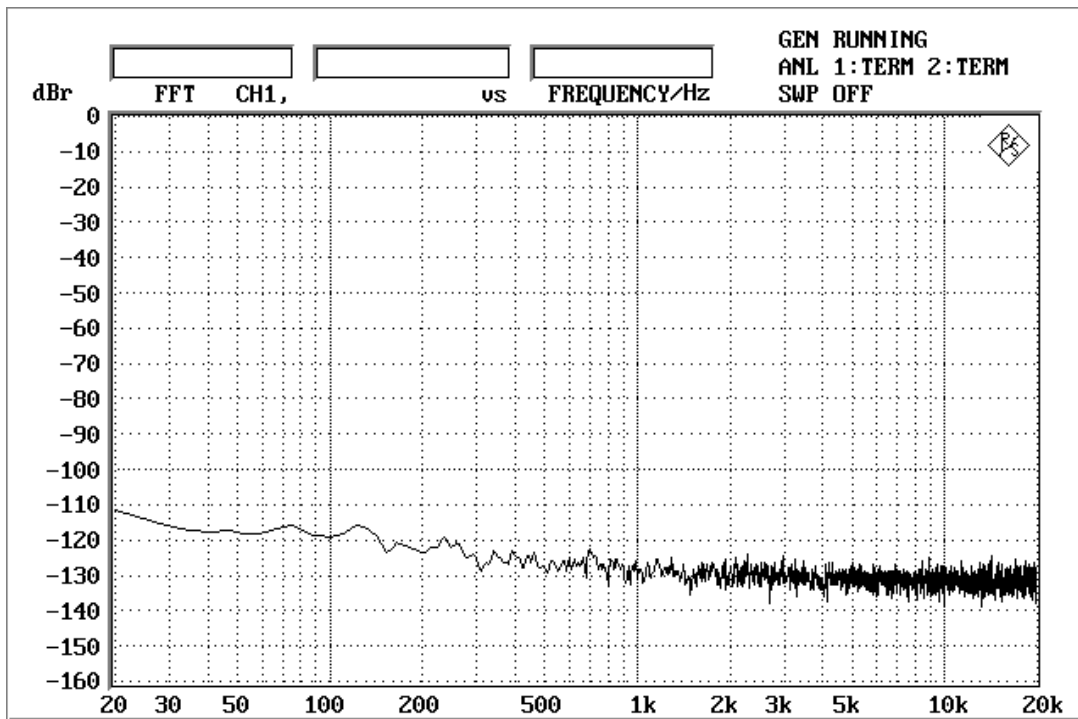


Figure 1-1-8. FFT (noise floor)  
FFT points=8192, Avg=8

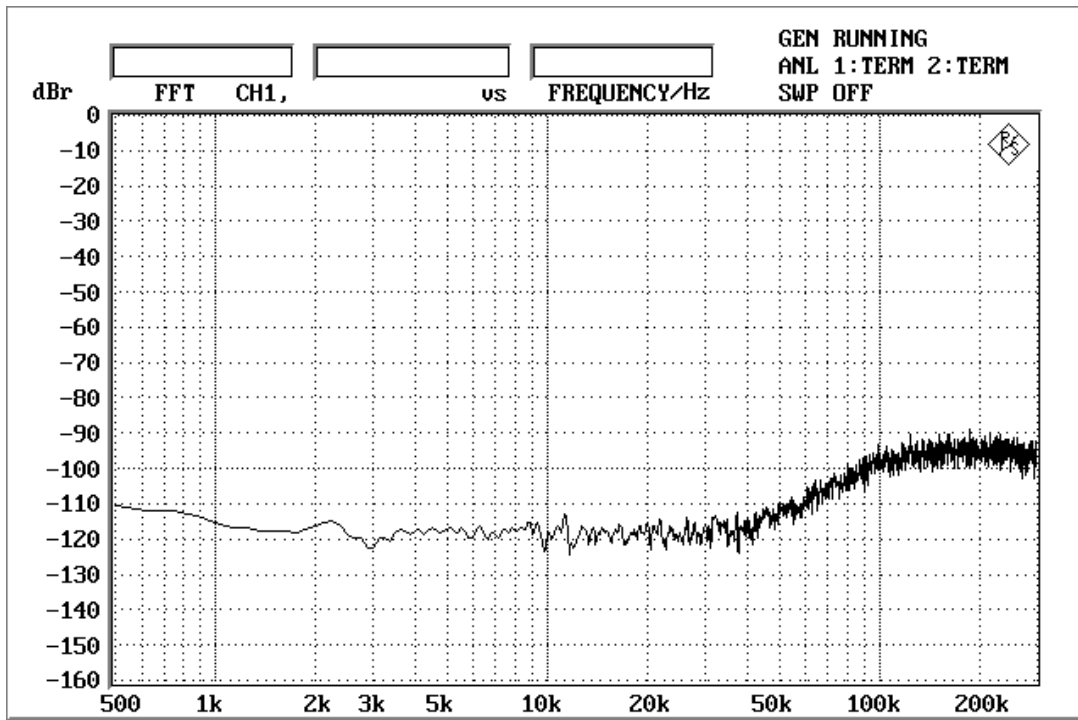


Figure 1-1-9. FFT (out-of-band noise)  
FFT points=8192, Avg=8

1-2. fs=96kHz

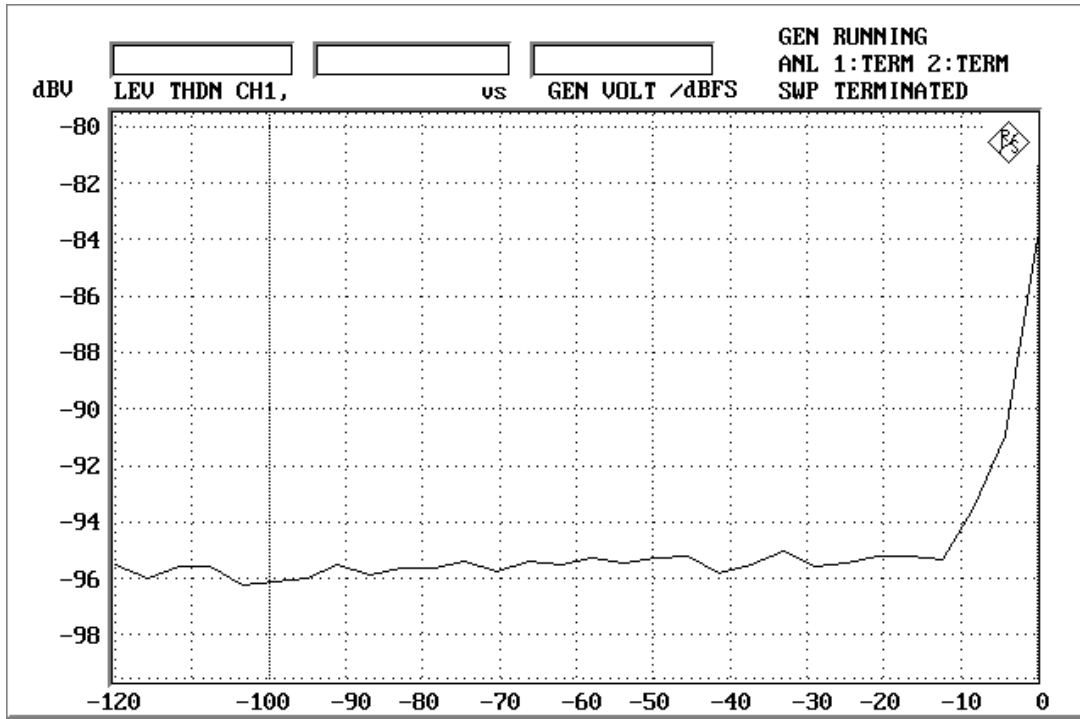


Figure 1-2-1. THD+N vs. Input level

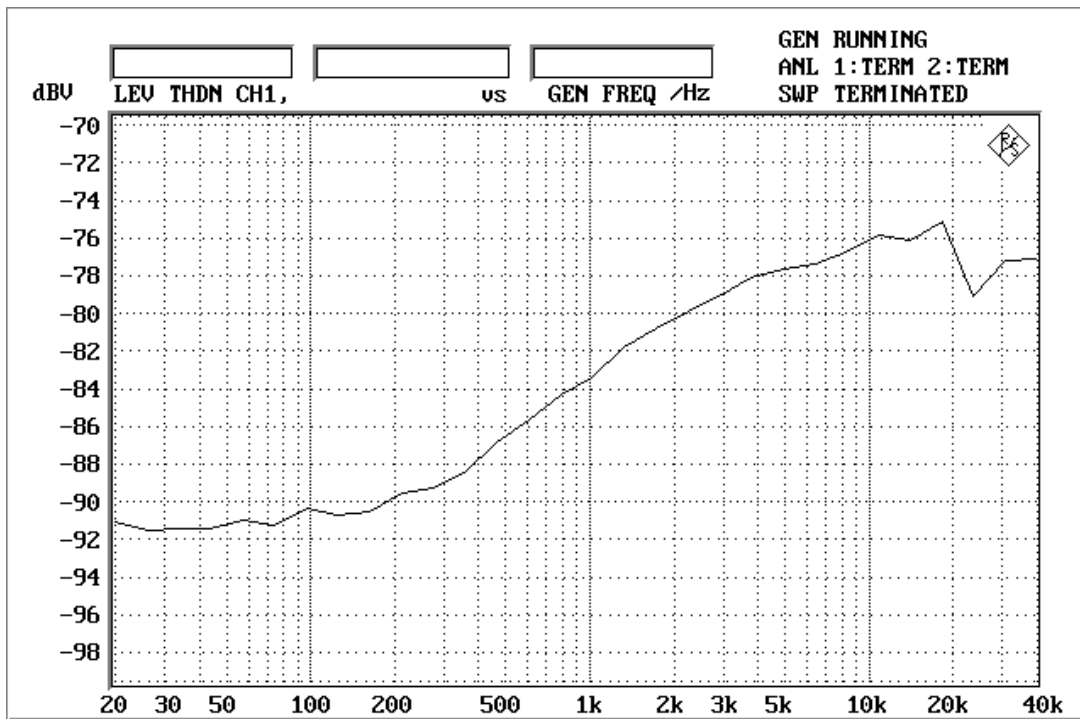


Figure 1-2-2. THD+N vs. Input frequency

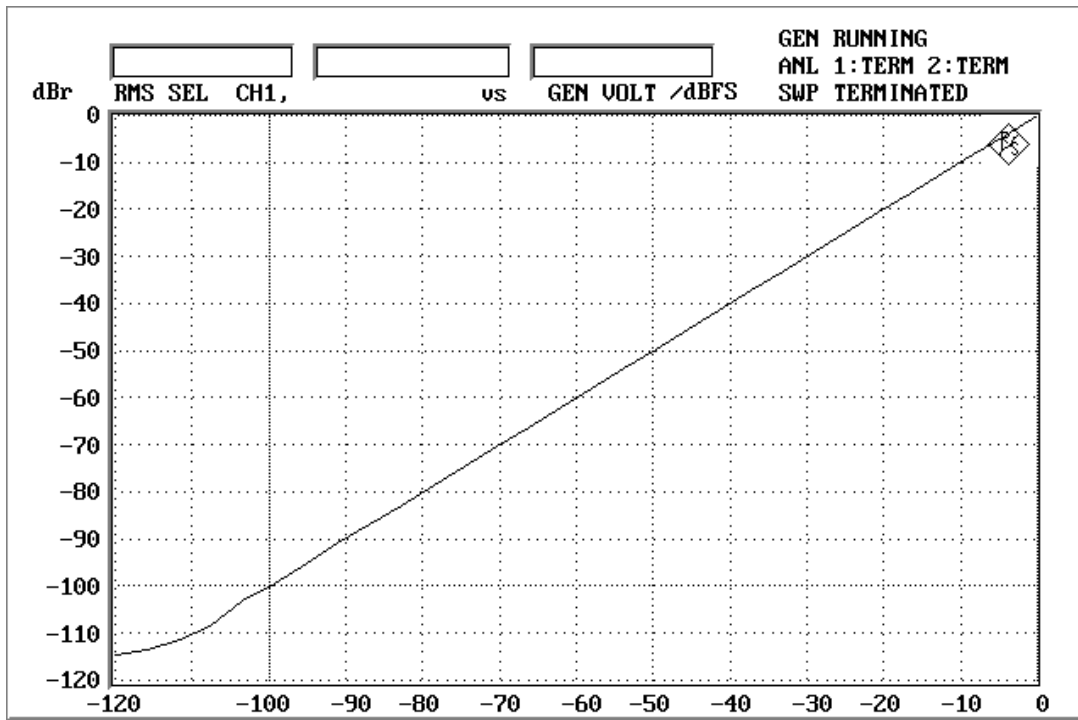


Figure 1-2-3. Linearity

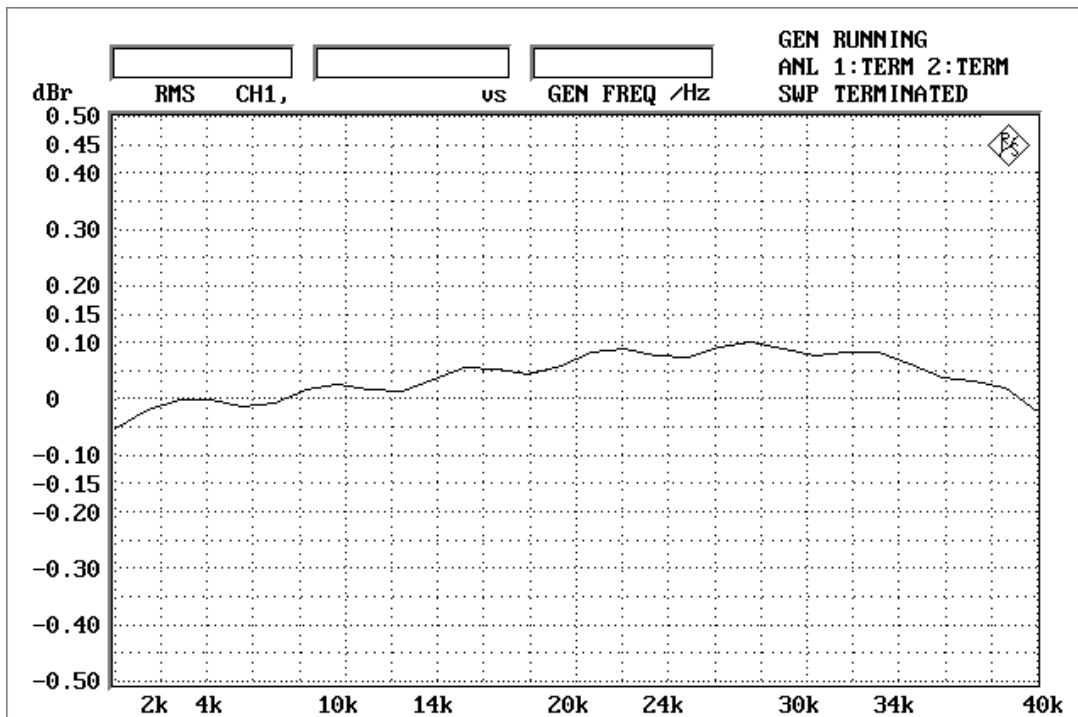


Figure 1-2-4. Frequency response

2. EXT mode  
2-1. fs=44.1kHz

AKM AK4353 THD+N vs Input Level (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, fin=1kHz)

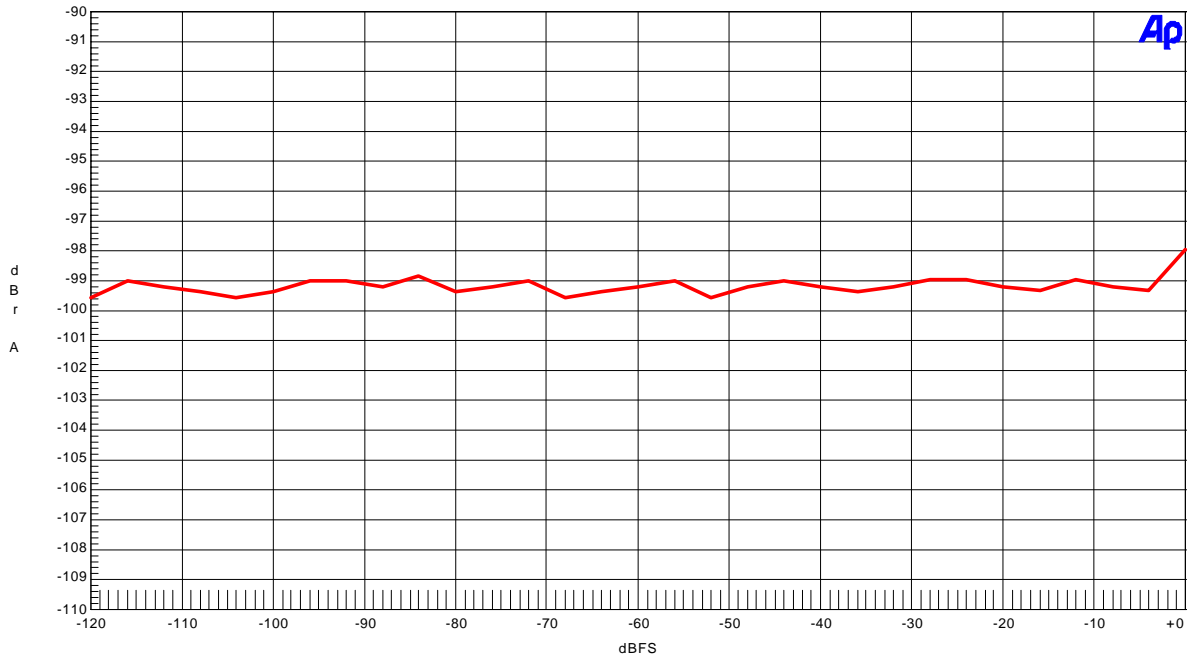


Figure 2-1-1. THD+N vs. Input level

AKM AK4353 THD+N vs fin (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

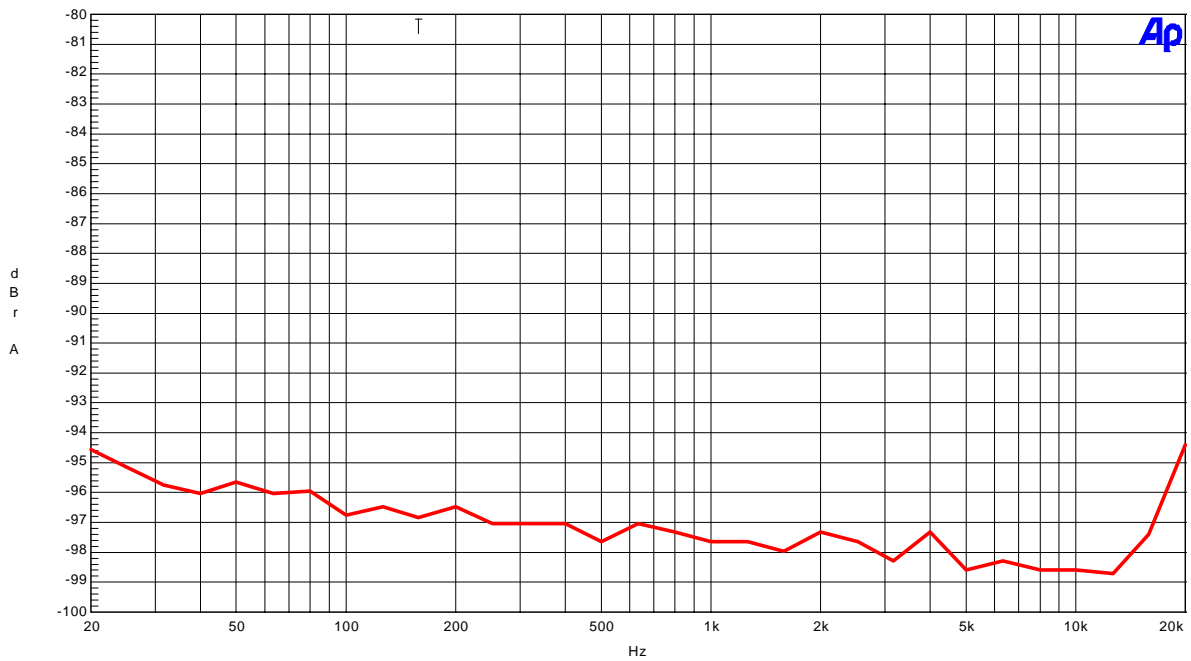


Figure 2-1-2. THD+N vs. Input frequency

AKM

AK4353 Linearity (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, fin=1kHz)

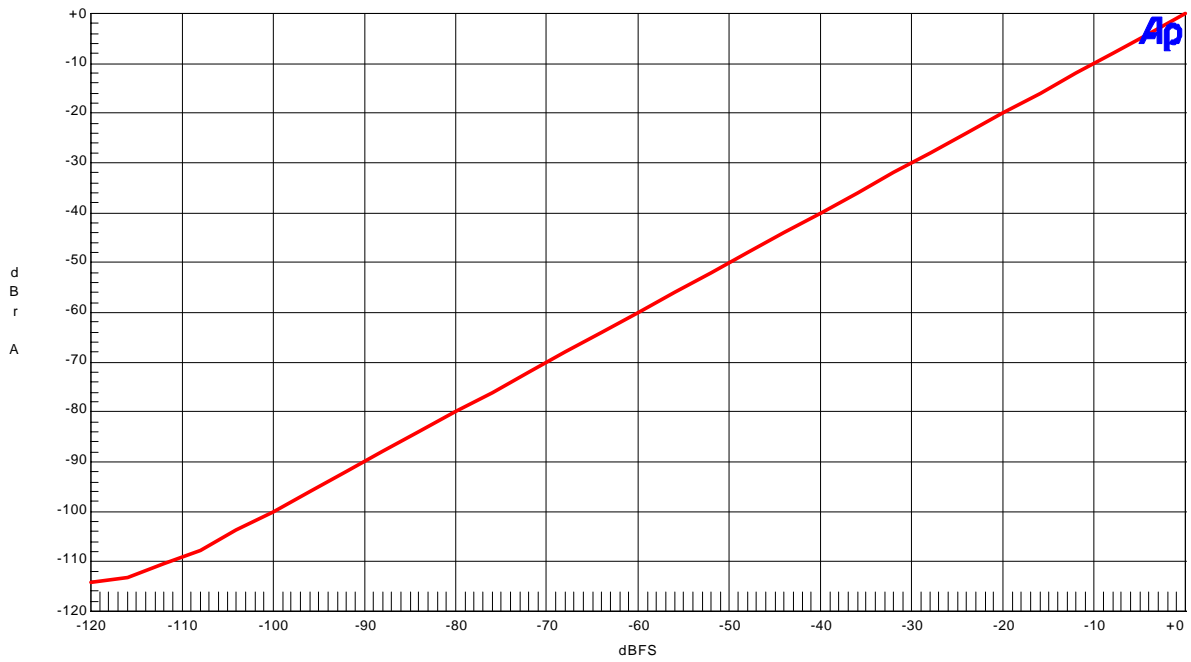


Figure 2-1-3. Linearity

AKM

AK4353 Frequency Response (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

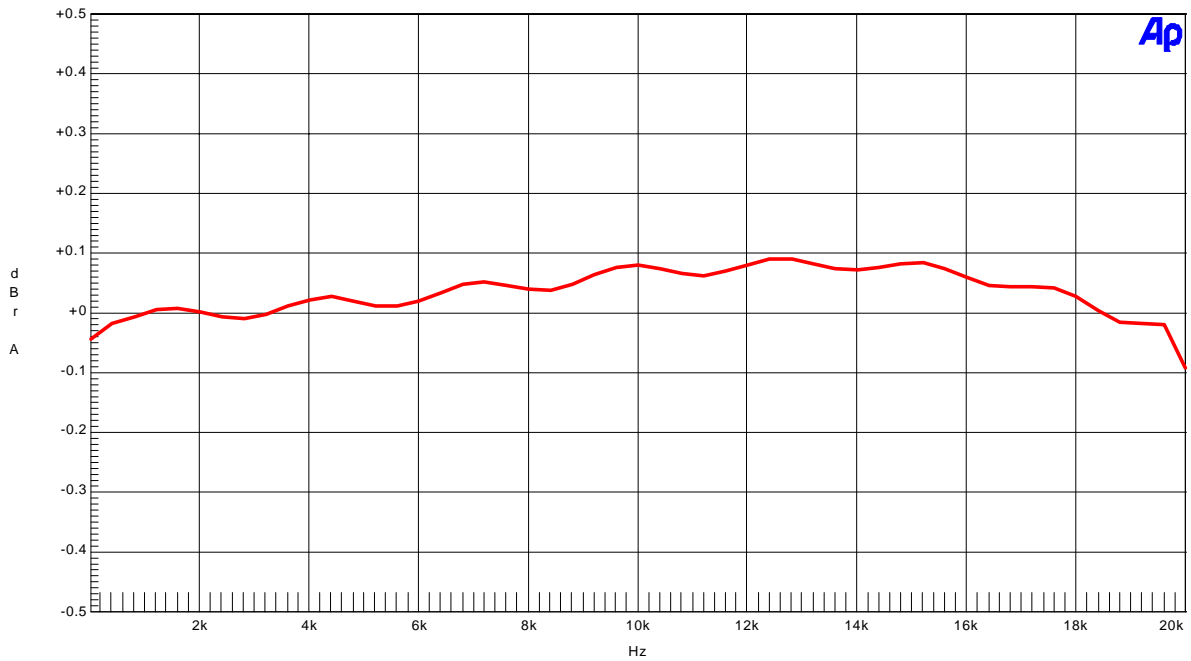


Figure 2-1-4. Frequency response



AKM

AK4353 Cross-talk (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

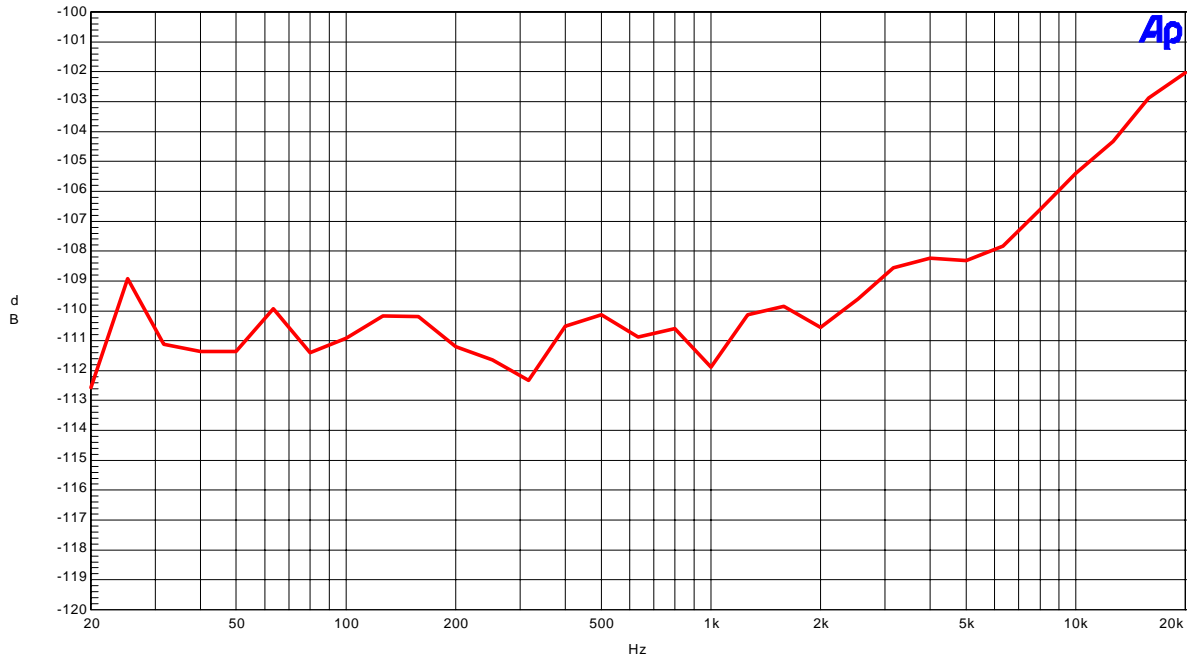


Figure 2-1-5. Cross-talk

AKM

AK4353 FFT (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, fin=1kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)  
FFT points=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equirriple

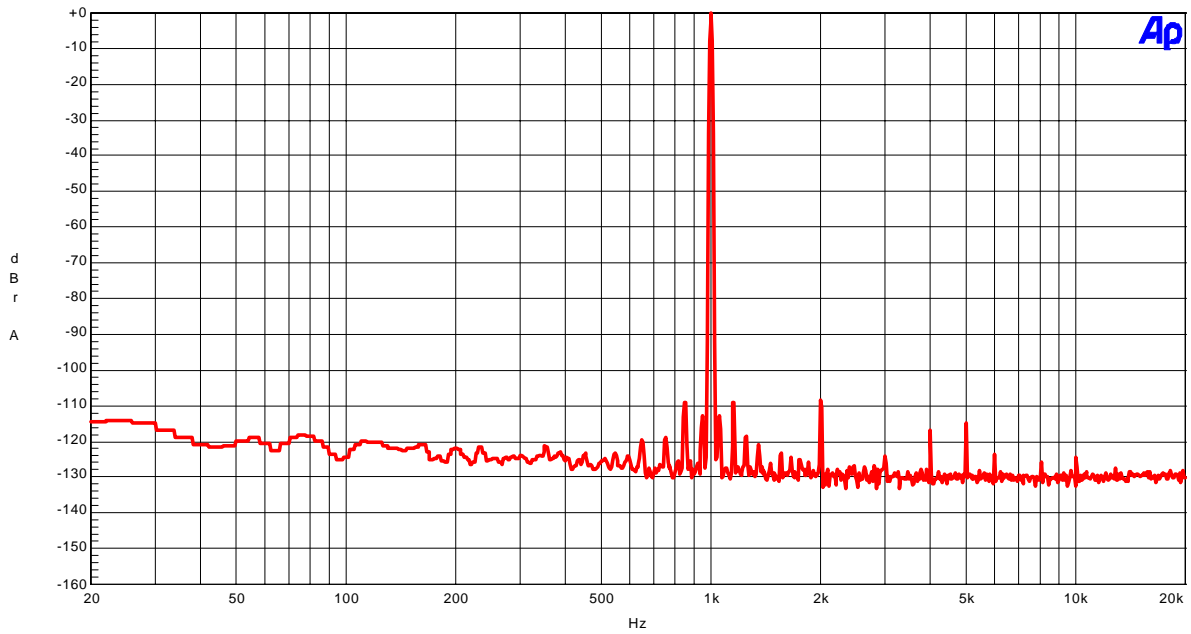


Figure 1-6. FFT (1kHz, 0dBFS)

AKM

AK4353 FFT (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, fin=1kHz, Input Level=-60dBFS)  
FFT points=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equiripple

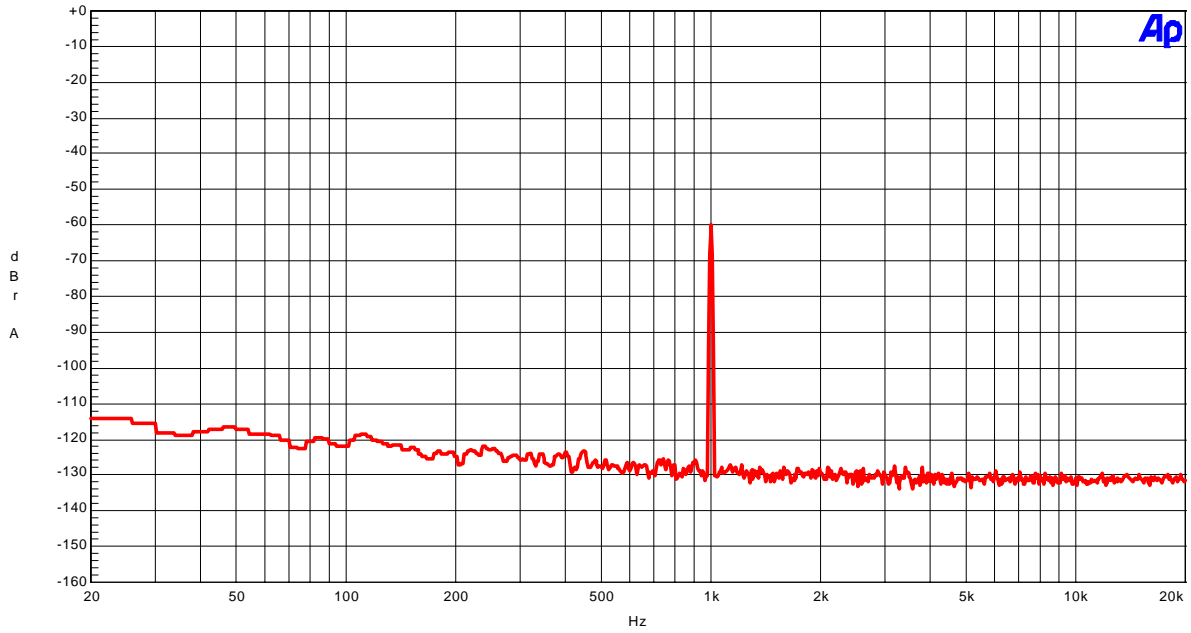


Figure 2-1-7. FFT (1kHz, -60dBFS)

AKM

AK4353 FFT (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, No signal input)  
FFT points=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equiripple

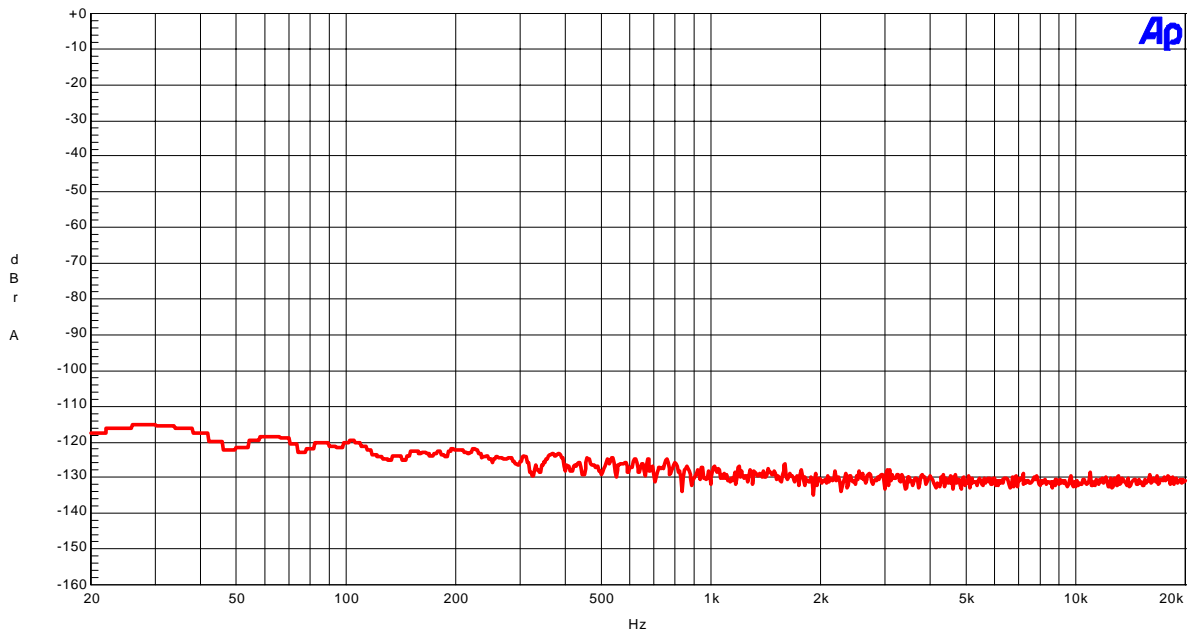


Figure 2-1-8. FFT (noise floor)

AKM

AK4353 FFT (Outband noise ~130kHz; AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=44.1kHz, No signal input)  
FFT points=16384, Avg=8, Window=Equiripple

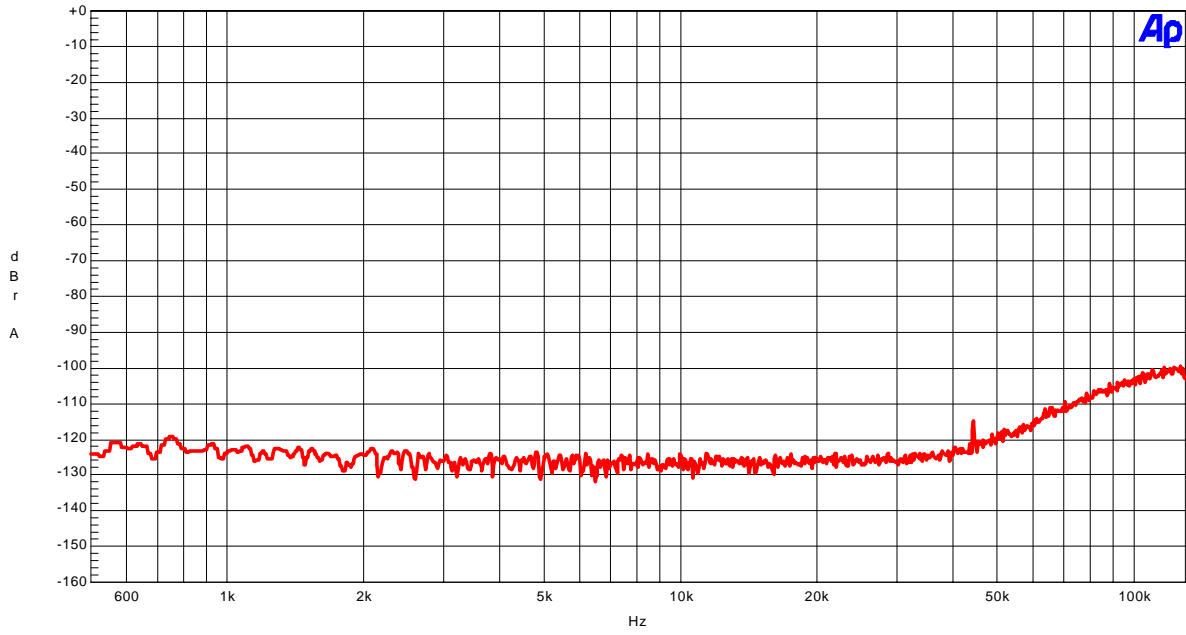


Figure 2-1-9. FFT (out-of-band noise)

2-2. fs=96kHz

AKM

AK4353 THD+N vs Input Level (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=96kHz, fin=1kHz)

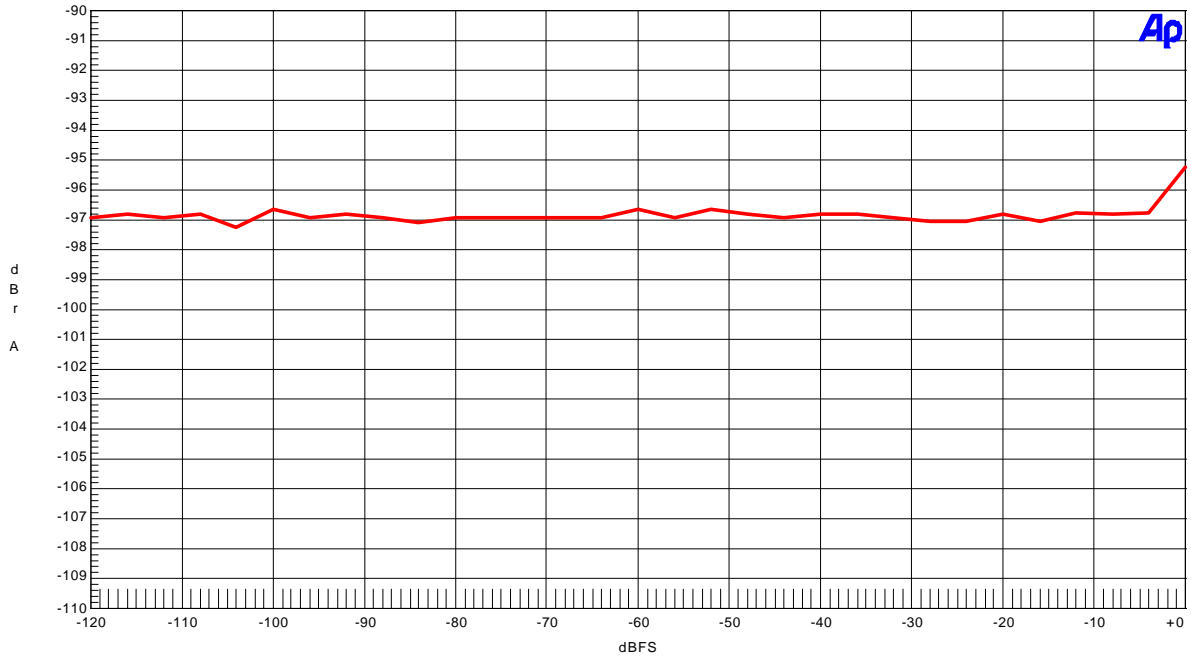


Figure 2-2-1. THD+N vs. Input level

AKM

AK4353 THD+N vs fin (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=96kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

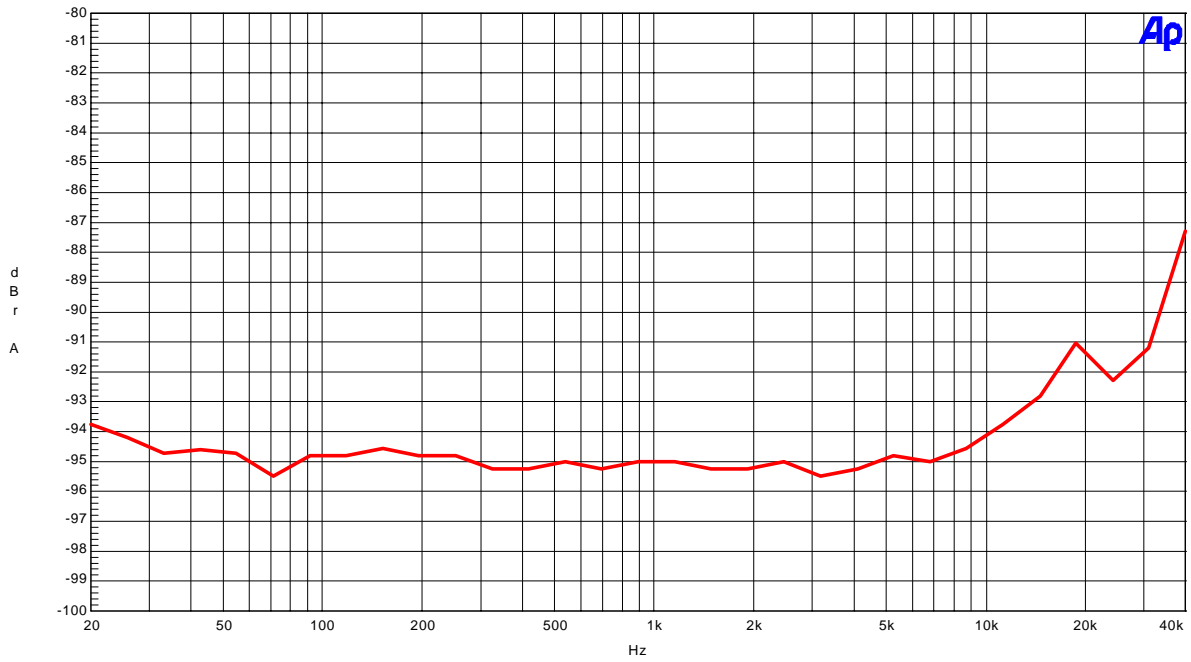


Figure 3-2-2. THD+N vs. Input frequency

AKM

AK4353 Linearity (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=96kHz, fin=1kHz)

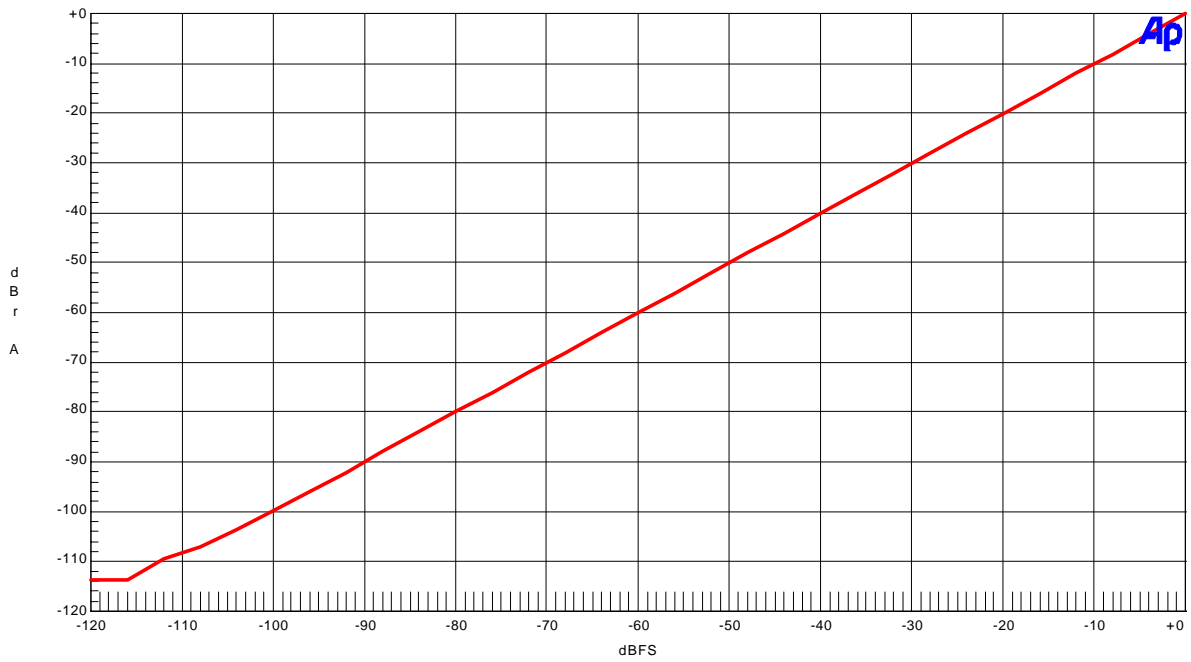


Figure 2-2-3. Linearity

AKM

AK4353 Frequency Response (AVDD=DVDD=5V, fs=96kHz, Input Level=0dBFS)

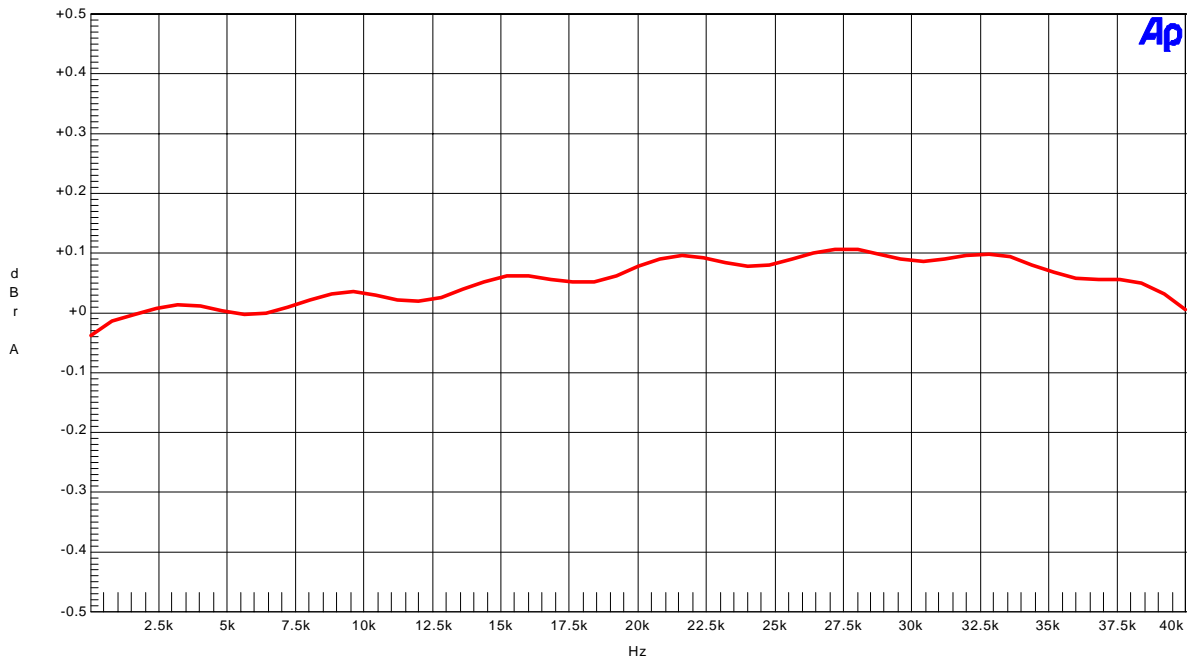


Figure 2-2-4. Frequency response

**AKD4364 Control Program ver 2.0 operation manual**

1. Connect IBM-AT compatible PC with AKD4364 by 10-line type flat cable (packed with AKD4364).  
Take care of the direction of 10pin Header (Refer to manual of AKD4364).
2. Start up "WINDOWS 95" or "WINDOWS 98".
3. Insert the floppy-disk labeled "AKD4364 Control Program ver 2.0" into the floppy-disk drive.
4. Set up "MS-DOS" from start menu.
5. Change directory to the floppy-disk drive(ex.a:) at MS-DOS prompt.
6. Type "ak4364".
7. Then follow the displayed comment (See the following).

```
===== <<Operating flow>> =====  
Input Control Mode (3-wire serial or I2C bus)  
Input Chip Address (2bit)  
Write data/ Display register map/ Reset etc.  loop  
=====
```

At first the following message is displayed:

```
***** AK4364 Control Program ver 2.0 , '00/4 *****
copyright(c) 2000, Asahi Kasei Microsystems co.,ltd.
      All rights reserved.
```

```
Input control mode
  0: 3-wire Serial, 1: I2C Bus
  :
```

Input 0 or 1.

Then the following is displayed:

```
Input Chip Address(CAD1,CAD0) (2 figure, binary) =
```

Input chip address in 2 figures of binary.

Set CAD1 and CAD0 before the AKD4364 is powered up.

When hanging CAD1 and CAD0, set SW1(-PD) "L", then "H" after that.

After chip address is defined, the following default register map is displayed (Loop starts from here):

```
3-wire Serial control mode   CAD1-0=00 -----
ADDR = 00 : 0B <Control 1> ( 0   0   0   EXT  DIF2  DIF1  DIF0  RSTN )
ADDR = 01 : 01 <Control 2> ( FS1  FS0  DFS1  DFS0  CKS2  CKS1  CKS0  RSTN )
ADDR = 02 : 94 <Control 3> ( PL3  PL2  PL1  PL0  DEM1  DEM0  ATC   SMUTE )
ADDR = 03 : FF <Lch ATT>   ( ATT7  ATT6  ATT5  ATT4  ATT3  ATT2  ATT1  ATT0 )
ADDR = 04 : FF <Rch ATT>   ( ATT7  ATT6  ATT5  ATT4  ATT3  ATT2  ATT1  ATT0 )
ADDR = 05 : 00 <TX>        ( 0     0     0     0     0     0     V     TXE )
ADDR = 06 : 00 <Ch Status 1>( 0     CS29  CS28  CS24  CS3   CS2   CS2   CS1 )
ADDR = 07 : 04 <Ch Status 2>( CS15  CS14  CS13  CS12  CS11  CS10  CS9   CS8 )
```

Input 1(Write), R(Reset), T(Table), I(Increment), D(Decrement) or S(Stop) :

1) If you input "1", you can write data to AK4364.

You can write data to AK4364

```
Input Register Address (2 figure, hex) (00-07) =
```

Input register address in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

Then current data of this address is displayed:

```
ADDR = 00 : 0B <Control 1> ( 0   0   0   EXT  DIF2  DIF1  DIF0  RSTN )
                          0   0   0   0   1   0   1   1
```

```
Input Register Data (2 figure, hex) (00-FF) =
```

You can write control data to this address. Input control data in 2 figures of hexadecimal.

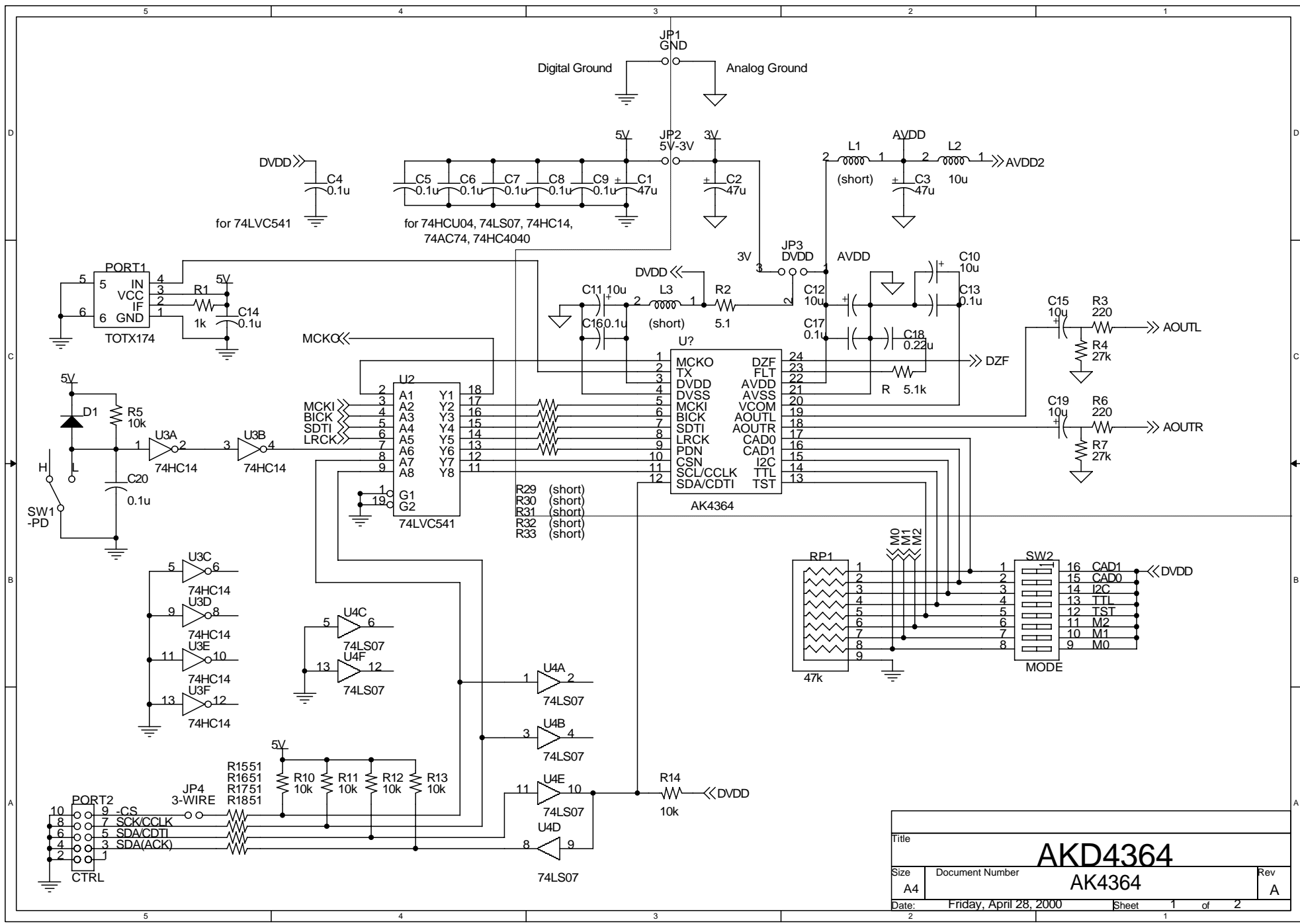
Refer to datasheet of AK4364.

Then the data written to this address is displayed:

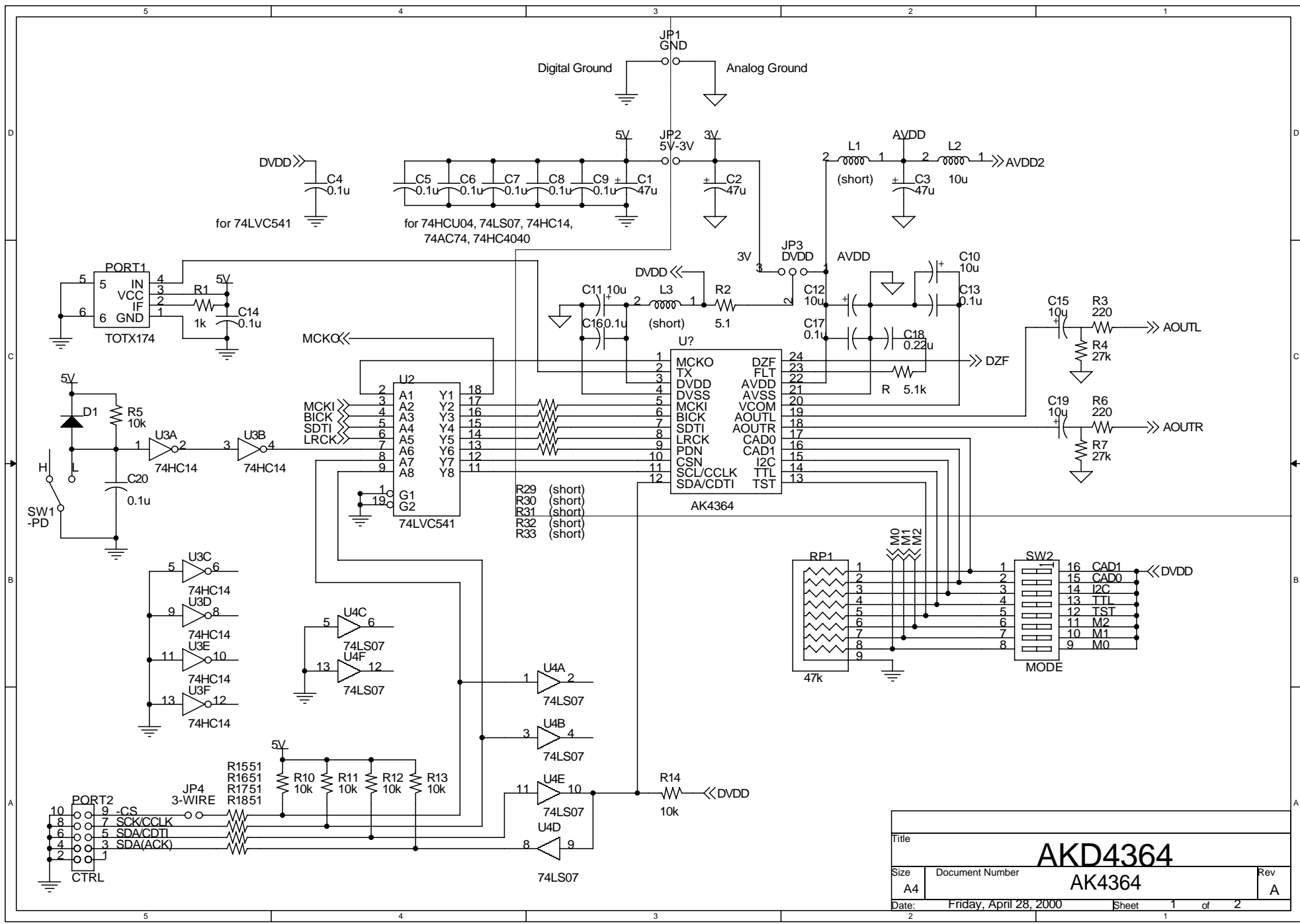
```
ADDR = 00 : 09 <Control 1> ( 0   0   0   EXT  DIF2  DIF1  DIF0  RSTN )
                          0   0   0   0   1   0   0   1
```

- 2) If you input "R" or "r", this program writes default data to all register addresses.
- 3) If you input "T" or "t", current register map is displayed.
- 4) If you input "I" or "i", this program increment data of current address by 1 (only for addr=03H or 04H). You can increment ATT value by 1step.
- 5) If you input "D" or "d", this program decrement data of current address by 1 (only for addr=03H or 04H). You can decrement ATT value by 1step.
- 6) If you input "S" or "s", this program is terminated.

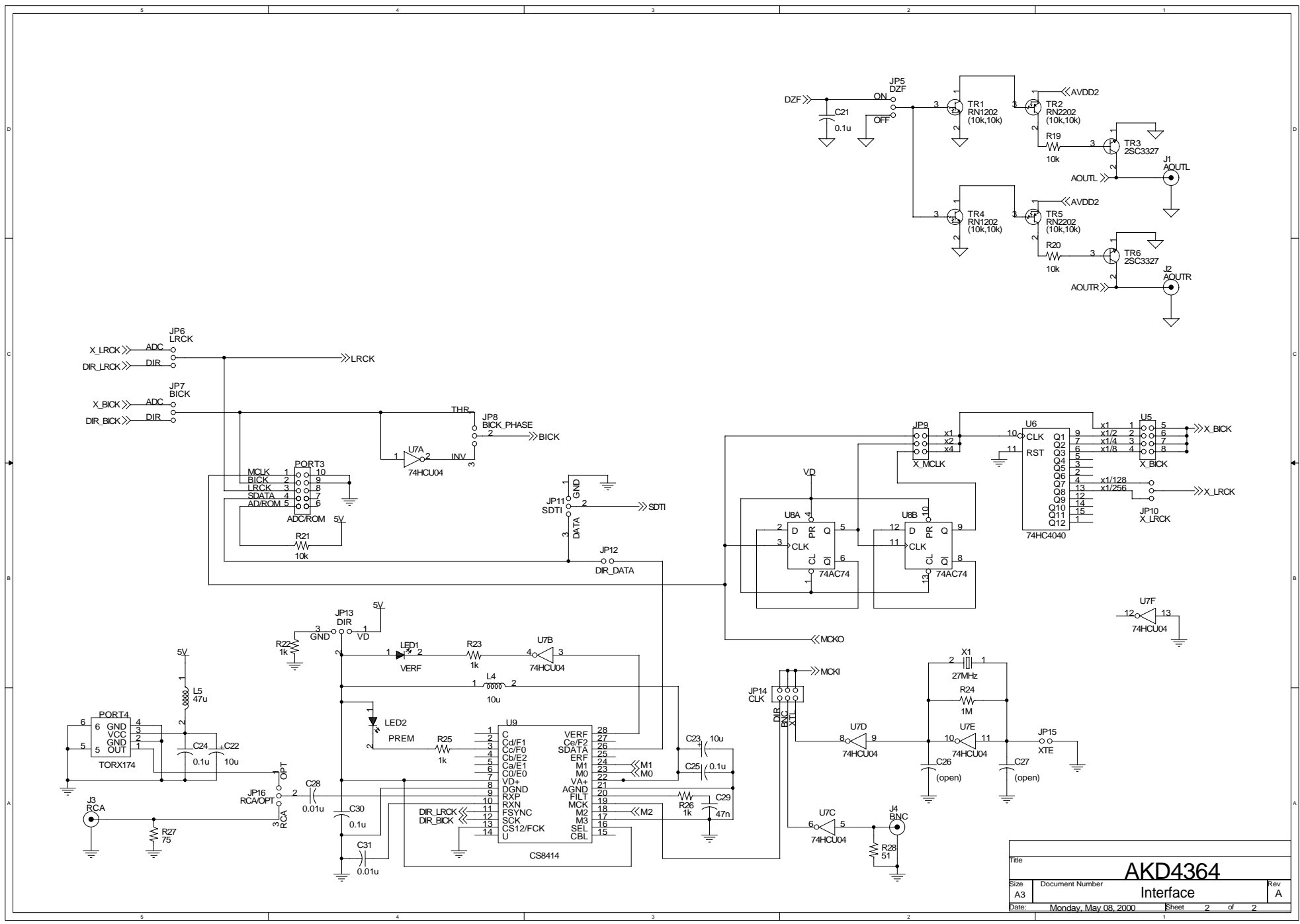




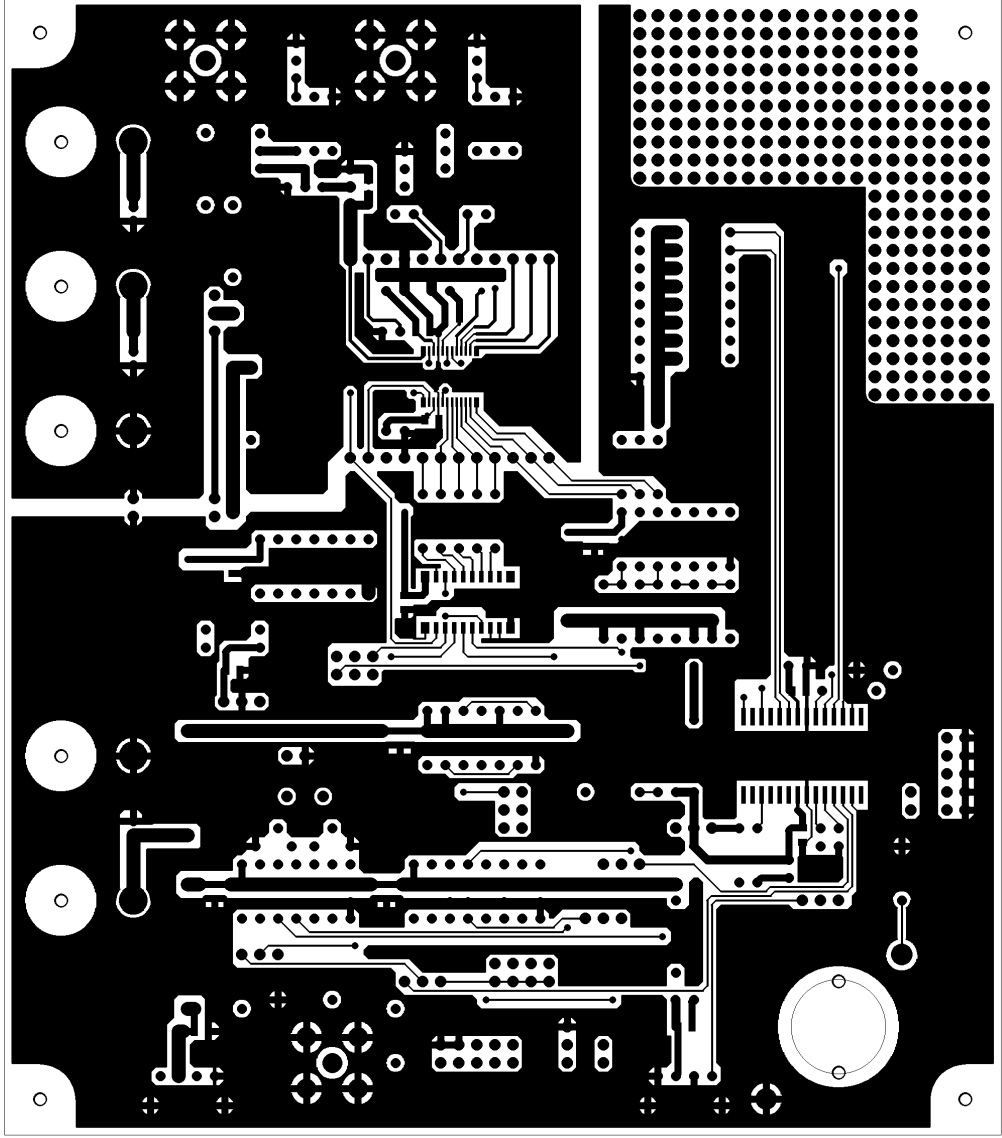
Title			<b>AKD4364</b>		
Size	Document Number		AK4364		Rev
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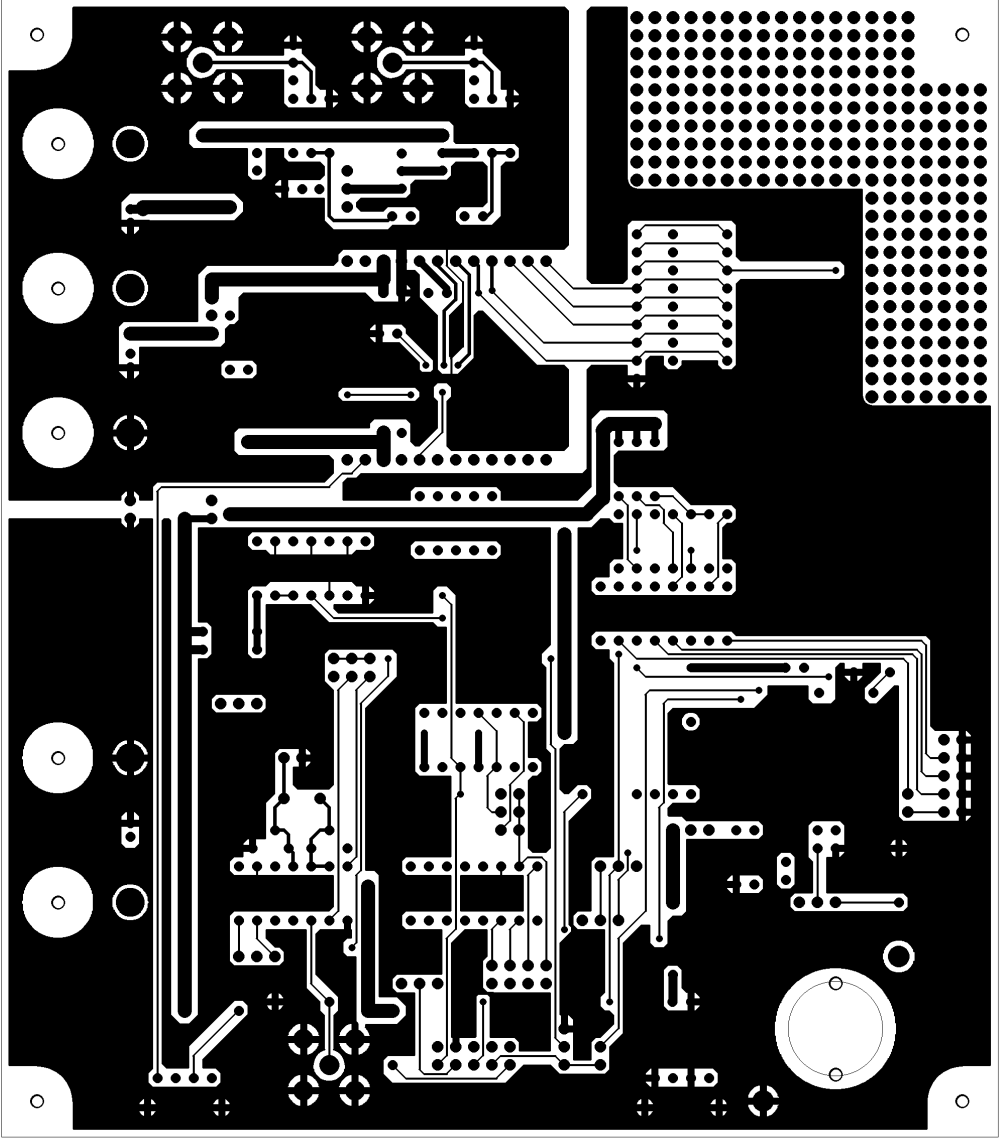
Title			<b>AKD4364</b>		
Size	Document Number		AK4364		Rev
A4					A
Date:	Friday, April 28, 2000		Sheet	1	of 2



Title			<b>AKD4364</b>		
Size	Document Number	Interface		Rev	A
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L1 部品面 AKD4363 Rev.A



TS 板图 KDN383 Rev.A

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