

PORTABLE CONSUMER CODEC LOW-POWER, HIGH-FIDELITY INTEGRATED CODEC

TSCS25xx

DESCRIPTION

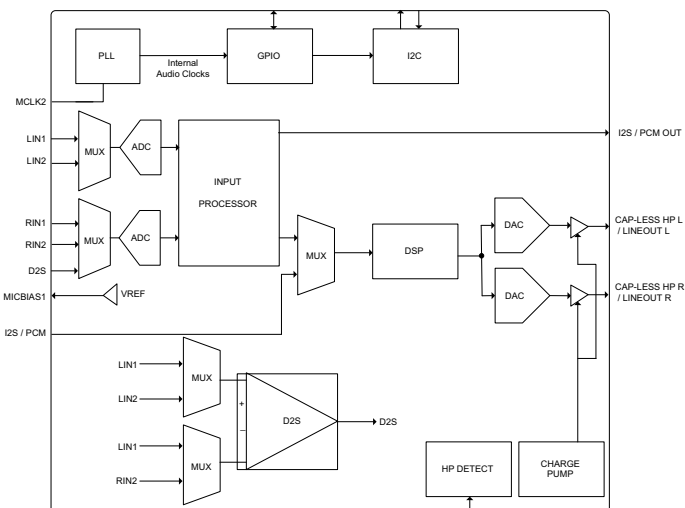
The TSCS25xx is a low-power, high-fidelity integrated CODEC with 32 bit stereo playback stereo record functionality. In addition to a high-fidelity low-power CODEC, the device integrates stereo true cap-less headphone amplifiers.

The digital audio data ports (both input and output) work in both master or slave mode and supports all common formats including I2S, Left-Justified, Right-Justified and TDM as well as direct Bluetooth PCM mode.

Beyond high-fidelity for portable systems, the device offers an enriched “audio presence” through built-in audio output processing (AOP) DSP engine. The AOP supports 12 Bands of EQ, Psychoacoustic Bass and Treble enhancement, 3D stereo enhancement and Dynamic Range controller to support pro-style Multi-band Compressor/Limiter capability.

APPLICATIONS

- **Multimedia Handsets**
- **Lightning and USB-C connected Headphones**



FEATURES

- **On-chip true cap-less headphone driver**
 - 35 mW output power (16Ω)
 - 29 mW output power (32Ω)
 - Charge-pump allows true, ground-centered outputs
 - SNR (A-Weighted, no active signal) -124dB
 - Headphone detection logic
- **High fidelity CODEC**
 - 32 bit stereo DAC and 32-bit stereo ADC
 - Sample rates from 8k to 96 kHz
- **Audio Output Processing DSP Engine**
 - 3D stereo enhancement
 - 12 band parametric equalizers
 - Dynamic Range controller
 - Multi-band with independent attack/release and gain
 - Limiter
 - Expander
 - Psychoacoustic Bass and Treble enhancement processing
- **Microphone/line-in interface**
 - Analog microphone or line-in inputs
 - Automatic level control
- **Low power with built in power management**
 - 1.7 V CODEC supports 1Vrms
 - Very low standby and no-signal power consumption
 - 1.8V digital / 1.7V analog supply for low power
- **2-wire (I²C compatible) control interface**
- **I²S data interface**
 - Supports Bluetooth PCM mode
 - Left-Justified, Right-Justified, and PCM Audio Interfaces
- **Package**
 - 40-pin, 5x5mm, QFN

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1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Block Diagram

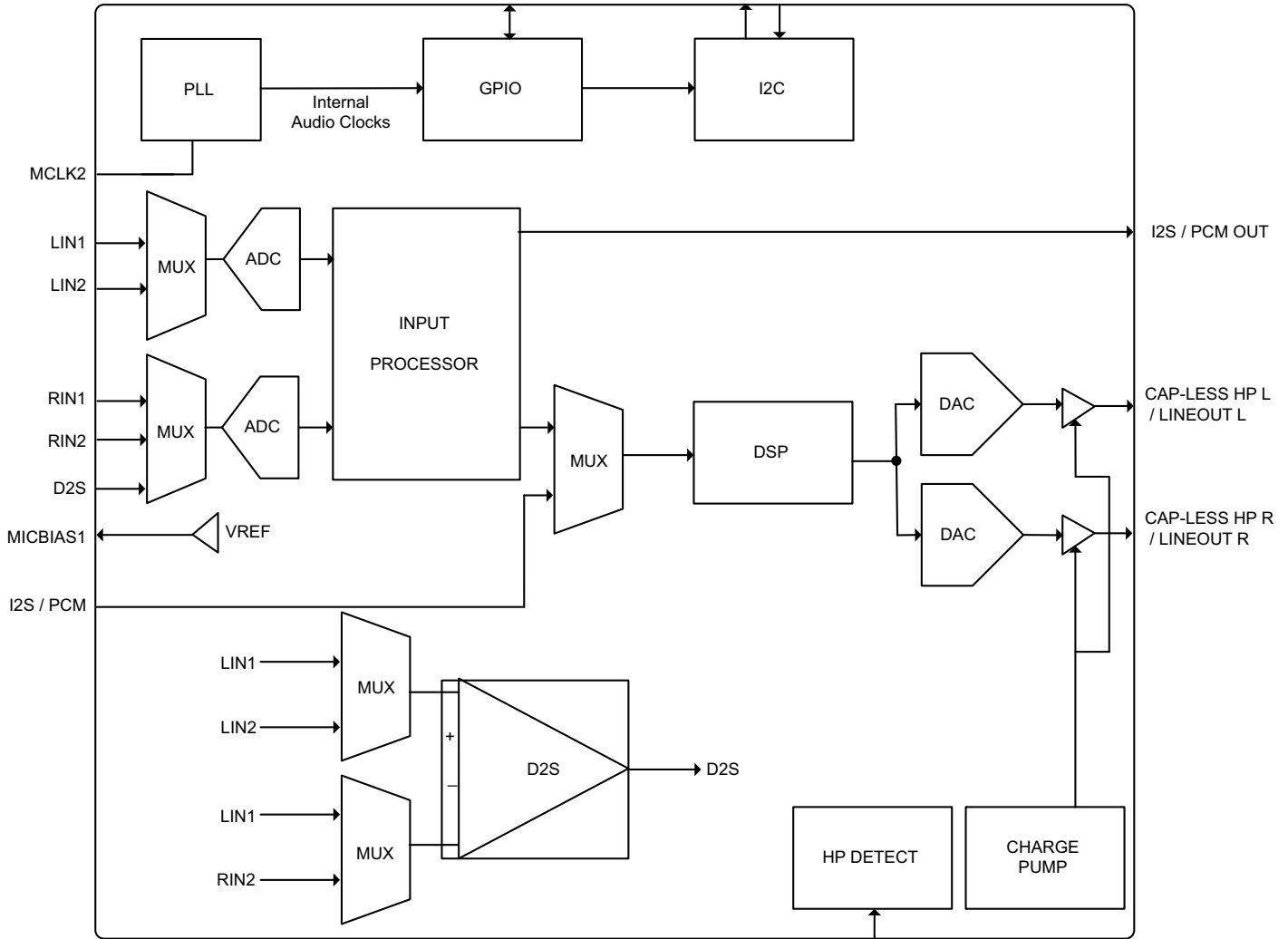


Figure 1. Block Diagram

1.2. Audio Outputs

The TSCS25xx provides :

- A line-out/cap less stereo headphone port with ground referenced outputs, capable of driving headphones without requiring an external DC blocking capacitor.

Each endpoint features independent volume controls, including a soft-mute capability which can slowly ramp up or down the volume changes to avoid unwanted audio artifacts.

The TSCS25xx output signal paths consist of digital filters, DACs and output drivers. The digital filters and DACs are enabled when the TSCS25xx is in 'playback only' or 'record and playback' mode. The output drivers can be separately

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enabled by individual control bits.

The digital filter and audio processing block processes the data to provide volume control and numerous sound enhancement algorithms. Two high performance sigma-delta audio DACs convert the digital data into analog. The digital audio data is converted to over sampled bit streams using digital interpolation filters, which then enters sigma-delta DACs, and become converted to high quality analog audio signals.

1.3. Audio Inputs

The TSCS25XX provides multiple digital and analog audio inputs. Audio inputs include

- One digital audio input
 - support all common I2S formats as well as direct Bluetooth PCM mode
- Three mux selectable stereo analog line/microphone inputs with selectable differential input option

The device provides input gain control, separate volume controls, automatic leveling capability, and programmable microphone boost to smooth input recording. A programmable silence/noise gate “floor” or “threshold” can be set to minimize background noise.

2. POWER MANAGEMENT

2.1. Control Registers

The TSCS42XX has control registers to enable system software to control which functions are active. To minimize power consumption, unused functions should be disabled. To avoid audio artifacts, it is important to enable or disable functions in the correct order. Depending on user case, customer can contact tempo for information.

2.1.1. Power Management Register 1

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|---|
| R26(1Ah) PWRM1 | 7 | BSTL | RW | 0 | Analog in Boost Left 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 6 | BSTR | RW | 0 | Analog in Boost Right 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 5 | PGAL | RW | 0 | Analog in PGA Left 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 4 | PGAR | RW | 0 | Analog in PGA Right 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 3 | ADCL | RW | 0 | ADC Left 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 2 | ADCR | RW | 0 | ADC Right 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 1 | MICB | RW | 0 | MICBIAS 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 0 | DIGENB | RW | 0 | Master clock disable 0: master clock enabled 1: master clock disabled |

Table 1. PWRM1 Register

2.1.2. Power Management 2 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|--|
| R27(1Bh) PWRM2 | 7 | D2S | RW | 0 | Analog in D2S AMP 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 6 | HPL | RW | 0 | LHP Output Buffer + DAC 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 5 | HPR | RW | 0 | RHP Output Buffer + DAC 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 4 | SPKL | RW | 0 | LSPK Output Buffer 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 3 | SPKR | RW | 0 | RSPK Output Buffer 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |
| | 2 | RSVD | RW | 0 | Reserved(bit implemented but unused) |
| | 1 | RSVD | RW | 0 | Reserved (bit implemented bur unused) |
| | 0 | VREF | RW | 0 | VREF (necessary for all other functions) 0 = Power down 1 = Power up |

Table 2. PWRM2 Register

2.2. Stopping the Master Clock

In order to minimize digital core power consumption, the master clock may be stopped in Standby and OFF modes by setting the DIGENB bit (R26, bit 0).

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|---|
| R26(1Ah) PWRM1 | 0 | DIGENB | RW | 0 | Master clock disable 0: master clock enabled 1: master clock disabled |

Table 3. Stopping the Master Clock

Note: The control bits ADCL, ADCR, HPL and HPR must be set to zero for 100ms before DIGENB is set. It is recommended that during development, the developer should endeavor to observe HPL and HPR ports ramp down completely. Failure to follow this procedure may cause pops or if the wait period is less than 1mS, may prevent the DACs and ADCs from re-starting correctly.

3. OUTPUT AUDIO PROCESSING

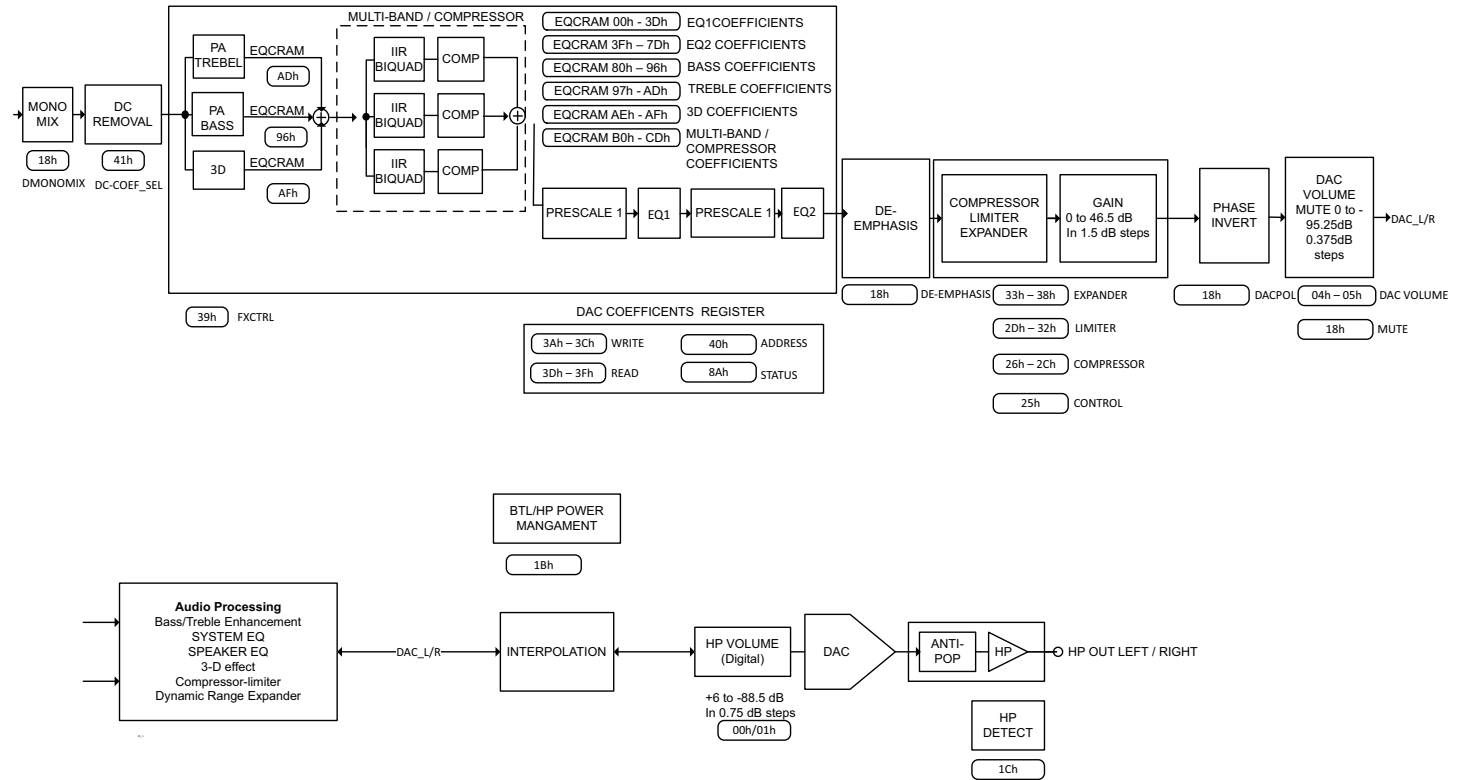


Figure 2. Output Audio Processing

3.1. DC Removal

Before processing, a DC removal filter removes the DC component from the incoming audio data. The DC removal filter is programmable, and can be bypassed by setting dc_bypass bit (R31 CONFIG0, bit1). The DC removal is active by default.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|--|
| R65 (41h) DCOFSEL | 7:3 | – | R | 0 | Reserved for future use. |
| | 2:0 | - | RW | 5 | 0: dc_coef = 24'h008000; //2 ⁸ -8 1: dc_coef = 24'h004000; //2 ⁸ -9 2: dc_coef = 24'h002000; //2 ⁸ -10 3: dc_coef = 24'h001000; //2 ⁸ -11 4: dc_coef = 24'h000800; //2 ⁸ -12 5: dc_coef = 24'h000400; //2 ⁸ -13 6: dc_coef = 24'h000200; //2 ⁸ -14 7: dc_coef = 24'h000100; //2 ⁸ -15 |

Table 4. DCOFSEL Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|------|---------|--|
| R31 (1Fh) CONFIG0 | 1 | dc_bypass | RW | 0 | 1 = bypass DC removal filter 0 = DC removal filter active |

Table 5. DC removal filter bypass

3.2. Volume Control

The signal volume can be controlled digitally, across a gain and attenuation range of -95.25dB to 0dB (0.375dB steps). The level of attenuation is specified by an eight-bit code, 'DACVOL_x', where 'x' is L, or R. The value "00000000" indicates mute; other values select the number of 0.375dB steps above -95.625dB for the volume level.

The Volume Update bits control the updating of volume control data; when a bit is written as '0', the Left Volume control associated with that bit is updated when ever the left volume register is written and the Right Volume control is updated when ever the right volume register is written. When a bit is written as '1', the left volume data is placed into an internal holding register when the left volume register is written and both the left and right volumes are updated when the right volume register is written. This enables a simultaneous left and right volume update.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------|---|
| R4 (04h) DACVOLL | 7:0 | DACVOL_L [7:0] | RW | FF (0dB) | Left DAC Volume Level 0000 0000 = Digital Mute 0000 0001 = -95.25dB 0000 0010 = -94.875dB ... 0.375dB steps up to 1111 1111 = 0dB Note: If DACVOLU is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the Right Input Volume register. |
| R5 (05h) DACVOLRI | 7:0 | DACVOL_R [7:0] | RW | FF (0dB) | Right DAC Digital Volume Level 0000 0000 = Digital Mute 0000 0001 = -95.25dB 0000 0010 = -94.875dB ... 0.375dB steps up to 1111 1111 = 0dB |

Table 6. DACVOLL/DACVOLR Register

3.2.1. Volume Control Registers

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|--|
| R10 (0Ah) VUCTL | 7 | ADCFade | RW | 1 | 1 = volume fades between old/new value 0 = volume/mute changes immediately |
| | 6 | DACFade | RW | 1 | 1 = volume fades between old/new value 0 = volume/mute changes immediately |
| | 5 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved for future use. |
| | 4 | INVOLU | RW | 0 | 0 = Left input volume updated immediately 1 = Left input volume held until right input volume register written. |
| | 3 | ADCVOLU | RW | 0 | 0 = Left ADC volume updated immediately 1 = Left ADC volume held until right ADC volume register written. |
| | 2 | DACVOLU | RW | 0 | 0 = Left DAC volume updated immediately 1 = Left DAC volume held until right DAC volume register written. |
| | 1 | SPKVOLU | RW | 0 | 0 = Left speaker volume updated immediately 1 = Left speaker volume held until right speaker volume register written. |
| | 0 | HPVOLU | RW | 0 | 0 = Left headphone volume updated immediately 1 = Left headphone volume held until right headphone volume register written. |

Table 7. VUCTL Register

The output path may be muted automatically when a long string of zero data is received. The length of zeros is programmable and a detection flag indicates when a stream of zero data has been detected.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R33 (21h) GAINCTL | 7 | zerodet_flag | R | 0 | 1 = zero detect length exceeded. |
| | 6 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved for future use. |
| | 5:4 | zerodetlen | RW | 2 | Enable mute if input consecutive zeros exceeds this length. 0 = 512, 1 = 1k, 2 = 2k, 3 = 4k samples |
| | 3 | auto_pwr | R | 0 | power down when mute detected |
| | 2 | auto_mute | RW | 1 | 1 = auto mute if detect long string of zeros on input |
| | 1 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved for future use. |
| | 0 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved for future use. |

Table 8. GAINCTL Register

3.3. Parametric Equalizer

The TSCS42XX has a 12-band digital parametric equalizer (a dual 6-band parametric equalizer: EQ1 and EQ2) to enable fine tuning of the audio response and preferences for a given system. Each EQ may be enabled or disabled independently.

3.3.1. Prescaler & Equalizer Filter

The dual 6-band parametric equalizer consists of a Prescaler and 6 cascaded 6-tap IIR Filters. The Prescaler allows the input to be attenuated prior to the EQ filters in case the EQ filters introduce gain, and would thus clip if not prescaled.

Tempo provides a tool to enable an audio designer to determine appropriate coefficients for the equalizer filters. The filters enable the implementation of a 6-band parametric equalizer with selectable frequency bands, gain, and filter characteristics (high, low, or bandpass)

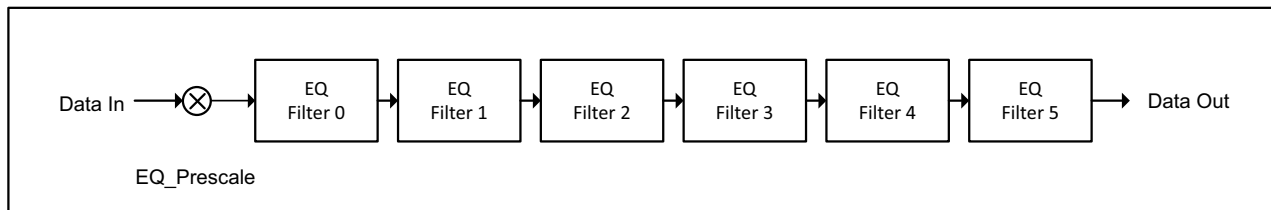


Figure 3. Prescaler & EQ Filters

The figure below shows the structure of a single EQ filter. The $a(0)$ tap is always normalized to be equal to 1 (400000h). The remaining 5 taps are 24-bit twos complement format programmable coefficients. ($-2 < \text{coefficient} < +2$)

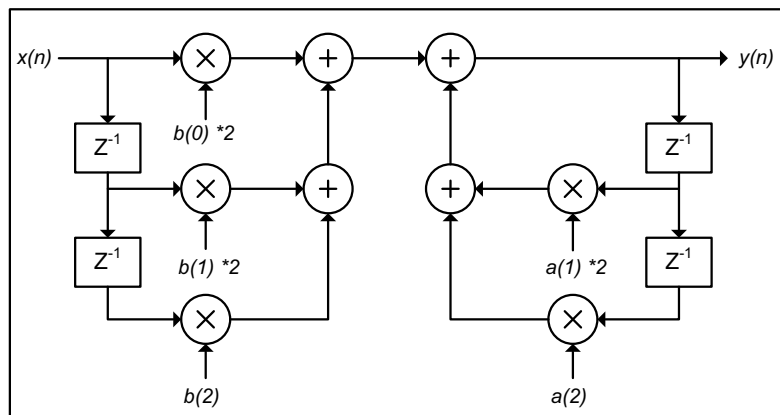


Figure 4. 6-Tap IIR Equalizer Filter

3.3.2. EQ Filter Enable Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R32 (20h) CONFIG1 | 7 | EQ2_EN | R/W | 0 | EQ bank 2 enable 0 = second EQ bypassed 1 = second EQ enabled |
| | 6:4 | EQ2_BE[2:0] | R/W | 0 | EQ2 band enable. When the EQ is enabled the following EQ stages are executed. 0 - Prescale only 1 - Prescale and Filter Band 0 ... 6 - Prescale and Filter Bands 0 to 5 7 - RESERVED |
| | 3 | EQ1_EN | R/W | 0 | EQ bank 1 enable 0 = first EQ bypassed 1 = first EQ enabled |
| | 2:0 | EQ1_BE[2:0] | R/W | 0 | EQ1 band enable. When the EQ is enabled the following EQ stages are executed. 0 - Prescale only 1 - Prescale and Filter Band 0 ... 6 - Prescale and Filter Bands 0 to 5 7 - RESERVED |

Table 9. CONFIG1 Registers

3.3.3. DACCRAM Write/Read Registers

Below registers provide the 24-bit data holding registers used when doing indirect writes/reads to the DAC Coefficient RAM.

3.3.3.1. DAC Coefficient Write Data Low Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R58 (3Ah) DACCRWRL | 7:0 | DACCRWD[7:0] | R/W | 0 | Low byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the values to be written to the DACCRAM. The address written will have be specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 10. DACCRWRL Register

3.3.3.2. DAC Coefficient Write Data Mid Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|--|
| R59 (3Bh) DACCRWRM | 7:0 | DACCRWD[15:8] | R/W | 0 | Middle byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the values to be written to the DACCRAM. The address written will have be specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 11. DACCRWRM Register

3.3.3.3. DAC Coefficient WRITE Data High Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------|-----|----------------|------|---------|--|
| R60 (3Ch) DACCRWRH | 7:0 | DACCRWD[23:16] | R/W | 0 | High byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the values to be written to the DACCRAM. The address written will have be specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 12. DACCRWRH Register

3.3.3.4. DAC Coefficient Read Data Low Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| R61 (3Dh) DACCRDL | 7:0 | DACCRRD[7:0] | R | 0 | Low byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the contents of the most recent DACCRAM address read from the RAM. The address read will have been specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 13. DACCRDL Register

3.3.3.5. DAC Coefficient Read Data Mid Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|---|
| R62 (3Eh) DACRRDM | 7:0 | DACCRRD[15:8] | R | 0 | Middle byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the contents of the most recent DACCRAM address read from the RAM. The address read will have been specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 14. DACRRDM Register

3.3.3.6. DAC Coefficient Read Data High Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------------|------|---------|---|
| R63 (3Fh) DACRRDH | 7:0 | DACCRRD[23:16] | R | 0 | High byte of a 24-bit data register, contains the contents of the most recent DACCRAM address read from the RAM. The address read will have been specified by the DACCRAM Address fields. |

Table 15. DACRRDH Register

3.3.4. DACCRAM Address Register

This 8-bit register provides the address to the internal RAM when doing indirect writes/reads to the DAC Coefficient RAM

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|------------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|--|
| R64 (40h) DACCRADDR | 7:0 | DACCRADD | R/W | 0 | Contains the address (between 0 and 255) of the DACCRAM to be accessed by a read or write. This is not a byte address--it is the address of the 24-bit data item to be accessed from the DACCRAM. This address is automatically incremented after writing to DACCRAM_WRITE_HI or reading from DACCRAM_READ_HI (and the 24 bit data from the next RAM location is fetched.) |

Table 16. DACCRADDR Register

3.3.5. DACCRAM STATUS Register

This control register provides the write/read enable when doing indirect writes/reads to the DAC Coefficient RAM.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R138 (8Ah) DACCRSTAT | 7 | DACCRAM_Busy | R | 0 | 1 = read/write to DACCRAM in progress, cleared by HW when done. |
| | 6:0 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |

Table 17. DACCRSTAT Register

3.3.6. Equalizer, Bass, Treble Coefficient & Equalizer Prescaler RAM

The DAC Coefficient RAM is a single port 176x24 synchronous RAM. It is programmed indirectly through the Control Bus in the following manner as shown in the figure below:

- 1 Write target address to DACCRAM_ADDR register. (DAC Coefficient data is pre-fetched even if we don't use it)
 - a Start command followed by the Device Address and Write flag
 - b Register Address (DACCRAM_ADDR register address)
 - c Register Data (DACCRAM address to be held in DACCRAM_ADDR)
- 2 Start a multiple write cycle
 - a Start command followed by the Device Address and Write Flag
 - b Register Address of the DACCRAM_WRITE_LO register
 - c Write D7:0 to the DACCRAM_WRITE_LO register
 - d Write D15:8 to the DACCRAM_WRITE_MID register
 - e Write D23:16 to the DACCRAM_WRITE_HI register
- 3 On successful receipt of the DACCRAM_WRITE_HI data, the part will automatically start a write cycle. The DACCRAM_Busy bit will be set high to indicate that a write is in progress.
- 4 On completion of the internal write cycle, the DACCRAM_Busy bit will be 0 (when operating the control interface at high speeds software must poll this bit to ensure the write cycle is complete before starting another write cycle.)

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5 The bus cycle may be terminated by the host or steps 2-3 may be repeated for writes to consecutive DAC Coefficient RAM locations.

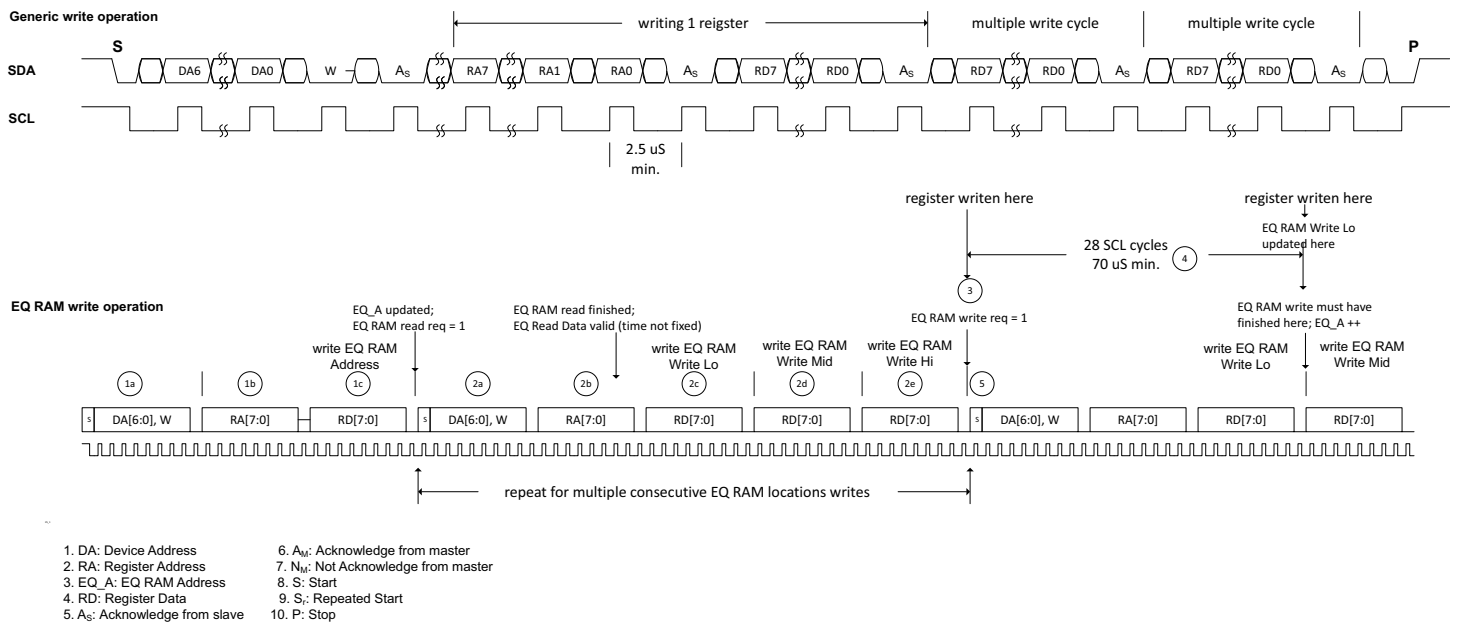


Figure 5. DAC Coefficient RAM Write Sequence

Reading back a value from the DACRAM is done in this manner:

- 1 Write target address to DACRAM_ADDR register.(DAC Coefficient data is pre-fetched for read even if we don't use it)
 - a Start command followed by the Device Address and Write flag
 - b Register Address (DACRAM_ADDR register address)
 - c Register Data (DACRAM address to be held in DACRAM_ADDR)
- 2 Start (or repeat start) a write cycle to DACRAM_READ_LO and after the second byte (register address) is acknowledged, go to step 3. (Do not complete the write cycle.)
 - a Start command followed by the Device Address and Write Flag
 - b Register Address of the DACRAM_READ_LO register
- 3 Signal a repeat start, provide the device address, and indicate a read operation
- 4 Read D7:0 (register address incremented after ack by host)
- 5 Read D15:8 (register address incremented after ack by host)
- 6 Read D23:16 (register address incremented and next DAC Coefficient location pre-fetched after ack by host)
- 7 The host stops the bus cycle

To repeat a read cycle for consecutive DAC Coefficient RAM locations:

- 8 Start (or repeat start instead of stopping the bus cycle in step 7) a write cycle indicating DACRAM_RD_LO as the target address.
- 9 After the second byte is acknowledged, signal a repeated start.
- 10 Indicate a read operation
- 11 Read the DACRAM_READ_LO register as described in step 4
- 12 Read the DACRAM_READ_MID register as described in step 5

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- 13 Read the DACCRAM_READ_HI register as described in step 6
- 14 Repeat steps 8-13 as desired

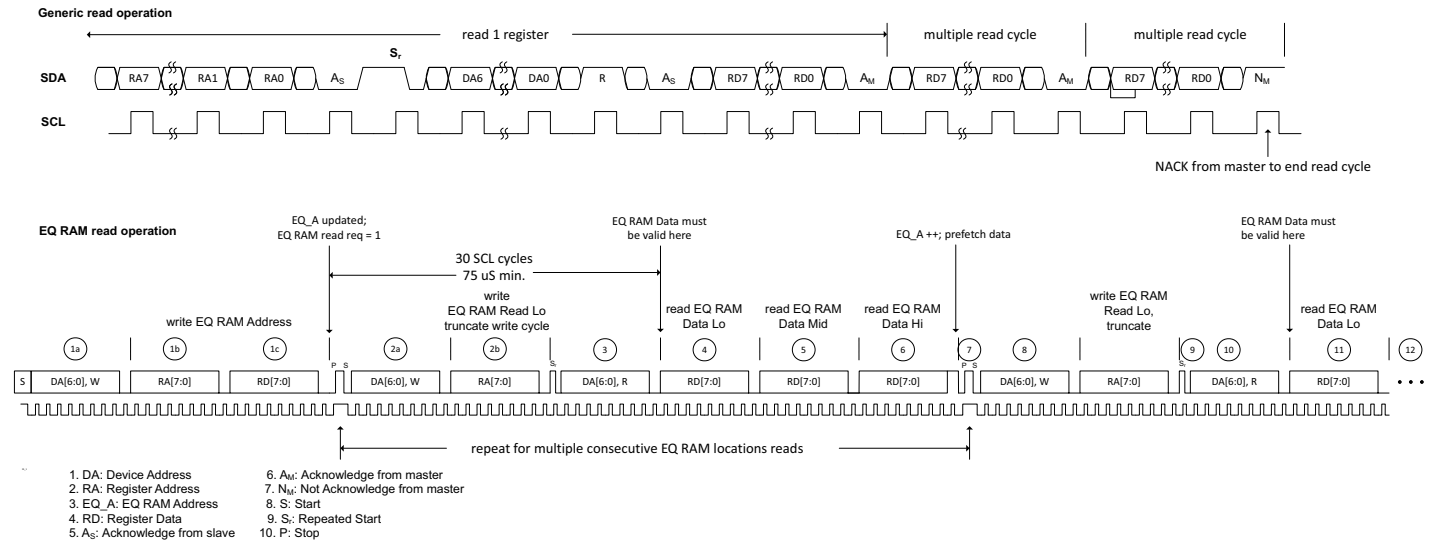


Figure 6. DAC Coefficient RAM Read Sequence

Table 18: DACCRAM EQ Addresses

| EQ 1 | | | | EQ2 | | | |
|------|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------------------------|------|------------------------|
| Addr | Channel 0 Coefficients | Addr | Channel 1 Coefficients | Addr | Channel 0 Coefficients | Addr | Channel 1 Coefficients |
| 0x00 | EQ_COEF_0F0_B0 | 0x20 | EQ_COEF_1F0_B0 | 0x40 | EQ_COEF_2F0_B0 | 0x60 | EQ_COEF_3F0_B0 |
| 0x01 | EQ_COEF_0F0_B1 | 0x21 | EQ_COEF_1F0_B1 | 0x41 | EQ_COEF_2F0_B1 | 0x61 | EQ_COEF_3F0_B1 |
| 0x02 | EQ_COEF_0F0_B2 | 0x22 | EQ_COEF_1F0_B2 | 0x42 | EQ_COEF_2F0_B2 | 0x62 | EQ_COEF_3F0_B2 |
| 0x03 | EQ_COEF_0F0_A1 | 0x23 | EQ_COEF_1F0_A1 | 0x43 | EQ_COEF_2F0_A1 | 0x63 | EQ_COEF_3F0_A1 |
| 0x04 | EQ_COEF_0F0_A2 | 0x24 | EQ_COEF_1F0_A2 | 0x44 | EQ_COEF_2F0_A2 | 0x64 | EQ_COEF_3F0_A2 |
| 0x05 | EQ_COEF_0F1_B0 | 0x25 | EQ_COEF_1F1_B0 | 0x45 | EQ_COEF_2F1_B0 | 0x65 | EQ_COEF_3F1_B0 |
| 0x06 | EQ_COEF_0F1_B1 | 0x26 | EQ_COEF_1F1_B1 | 0x46 | EQ_COEF_2F1_B1 | 0x66 | EQ_COEF_3F1_B1 |
| 0x07 | EQ_COEF_0F1_B2 | 0x27 | EQ_COEF_1F1_B2 | 0x47 | EQ_COEF_2F1_B2 | 0x67 | EQ_COEF_3F1_B2 |
| 0x08 | EQ_COEF_0F1_A1 | 0x28 | EQ_COEF_1F1_A1 | 0x48 | EQ_COEF_2F1_A1 | 0x68 | EQ_COEF_3F1_A1 |
| 0x09 | EQ_COEF_0F1_A2 | 0x29 | EQ_COEF_1F1_A2 | 0x49 | EQ_COEF_2F1_A2 | 0x69 | EQ_COEF_3F1_A2 |
| 0x0A | EQ_COEF_0F2_B0 | 0x2A | EQ_COEF_1F2_B0 | 0x4A | EQ_COEF_2F2_B0 | 0x6A | EQ_COEF_3F2_B0 |
| 0x0B | EQ_COEF_0F2_B1 | 0x2B | EQ_COEF_1F2_B1 | 0x4B | EQ_COEF_2F2_B1 | 0x6B | EQ_COEF_3F2_B1 |
| 0x0C | EQ_COEF_0F2_B2 | 0x2C | EQ_COEF_1F2_B2 | 0x4C | EQ_COEF_2F2_B2 | 0x6C | EQ_COEF_3F2_B2 |
| 0x0D | EQ_COEF_0F2_A1 | 0x2D | EQ_COEF_1F2_A1 | 0x4D | EQ_COEF_2F2_A1 | 0x6D | EQ_COEF_3F2_A1 |
| 0x0E | EQ_COEF_0F2_A2 | 0x2E | EQ_COEF_1F2_A2 | 0x4E | EQ_COEF_2F2_A2 | 0x6E | EQ_COEF_3F2_A2 |
| 0x0F | EQ_COEF_0F3_B0 | 0x2F | EQ_COEF_1F3_B0 | 0x4F | EQ_COEF_2F3_B0 | 0x6F | EQ_COEF_3F3_B0 |
| 0x10 | EQ_COEF_0F3_B1 | 0x30 | EQ_COEF_1F3_B1 | 0x50 | EQ_COEF_2F3_B1 | 0x70 | EQ_COEF_3F3_B1 |
| 0x11 | EQ_COEF_0F3_B2 | 0x31 | EQ_COEF_1F3_B2 | 0x51 | EQ_COEF_2F3_B2 | 0x71 | EQ_COEF_3F3_B2 |
| 0x12 | EQ_COEF_0F3_A1 | 0x32 | EQ_COEF_1F3_A1 | 0x52 | EQ_COEF_2F3_A1 | 0x72 | EQ_COEF_3F3_A1 |
| 0x13 | EQ_COEF_0F3_A2 | 0x33 | EQ_COEF_1F3_A2 | 0x53 | EQ_COEF_2F3_A2 | 0x73 | EQ_COEF_3F3_A2 |
| 0x14 | EQ_COEF_0F4_B0 | 0x34 | EQ_COEF_1F4_B0 | 0x54 | EQ_COEF_2F4_B0 | 0x74 | EQ_COEF_3F4_B0 |
| 0x15 | EQ_COEF_0F4_B1 | 0x35 | EQ_COEF_1F4_B1 | 0x55 | EQ_COEF_2F4_B1 | 0x75 | EQ_COEF_3F4_B1 |
| 0x16 | EQ_COEF_0F4_B2 | 0x36 | EQ_COEF_1F4_B2 | 0x56 | EQ_COEF_2F4_B2 | 0x76 | EQ_COEF_3F4_B2 |
| 0x17 | EQ_COEF_0F4_A1 | 0x37 | EQ_COEF_1F4_A1 | 0x57 | EQ_COEF_2F4_A1 | 0x77 | EQ_COEF_3F4_A1 |
| 0x18 | EQ_COEF_0F4_A2 | 0x38 | EQ_COEF_1F4_A2 | 0x58 | EQ_COEF_2F4_A2 | 0x78 | EQ_COEF_3F4_A2 |
| 0x19 | EQ_COEF_0F5_B0 | 0x39 | EQ_COEF_1F5_B0 | 0x59 | EQ_COEF_2F5_B0 | 0x79 | EQ_COEF_3F5_B0 |
| 0x1A | EQ_COEF_0F5_B1 | 0x3A | EQ_COEF_1F5_B1 | 0x5A | EQ_COEF_2F5_B1 | 0x7A | EQ_COEF_3F5_B1 |
| 0x1B | EQ_COEF_0F5_B2 | 0x3B | EQ_COEF_1F5_B2 | 0x5B | EQ_COEF_2F5_B2 | 0x7B | EQ_COEF_3F5_B2 |
| 0x1C | EQ_COEF_0F5_A1 | 0x3C | EQ_COEF_1F5_A1 | 0x5C | EQ_COEF_2F5_A1 | 0x7C | EQ_COEF_3F5_A1 |
| 0x1D | EQ_COEF_0F5_A2 | 0x3D | EQ_COEF_1F5_A2 | 0x5D | EQ_COEF_2F5_A2 | 0x7D | EQ_COEF_3F5_A2 |
| 0x1E | - | 0x3E | - | 0x5E | - | 0x7E | - |
| 0x1F | EQ_PRESCALE0 | 0x3F | EQ_PRESCALE1 | 0x5F | EQ_PRESCALE2 | 0x7F | EQ_PRESCALE3 |

Table 19: DACCRAM Bass/Treble/3D and multiband compressor Addresses

| Addr | Bass | Addr | Treble | Addr | 3D | Addr | Multiband |
|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--------------|------|-----------------|
| | Coefficients | | Coefficients | | Coefficients | | Coefficients |
| 0x80 | BASS_COEF_EXT1_B0 | 0x97 | TREB_COEF_EXT1_B0 | 0xAE | 3D_COEF | 0xB0 | MBC1_BQ1_COEFF0 |
| 0x81 | BASS_COEF_EXT1_B1 | 0x98 | TREB_COEF_EXT1_B1 | 0xAF | 3D_MIX | 0xB1 | MBC1_BQ1_COEFF1 |
| 0x82 | BASS_COEF_EXT1_B2 | 0x99 | TREB_COEF_EXT1_B2 | | | 0xB2 | MBC1_BQ1_COEFF2 |
| 0x83 | BASS_COEF_EXT1_A1 | 0x9A | TREB_COEF_EXT1_A1 | | | 0xB3 | MBC1_BQ1_COEFF3 |
| 0x84 | BASS_COEF_EXT1_A2 | 0x9B | TREB_COEF_EXT1_A2 | | | 0xB4 | MBC1_BQ1_COEFF4 |
| 0x85 | BASS_COEF_EXT2_B0 | 0x9C | TREB_COEF_EXT2_B0 | | | 0xB5 | MBC1_BQ2_COEFF0 |
| 0x86 | BASS_COEF_EXT2_B1 | 0x9D | TREB_COEF_EXT2_B1 | | | 0xB6 | MBC1_BQ2_COEFF1 |
| 0x87 | BASS_COEF_EXT2_B2 | 0x9E | TREB_COEF_EXT2_B2 | | | 0xB7 | MBC1_BQ2_COEFF2 |
| 0x88 | BASS_COEF_EXT2_A1 | 0x9F | TREB_COEF_EXT2_A1 | | | 0xB8 | MBC1_BQ2_COEFF3 |
| 0x89 | BASS_COEF_EXT2_A2 | 0xA0 | TREB_COEF_EXT2_A2 | | | 0xB9 | MBC1_BQ2_COEFF4 |
| 0x8A | BASS_COEF_NLF_M1 | 0xA1 | TREB_COEF_NLF_M1 | | | 0xBA | MBC2_BQ1_COEFF0 |
| 0x8B | BASS_COEF_NLF_M2 | 0xA2 | TREB_COEF_NLF_M2 | | | 0xBB | MBC2_BQ1_COEFF1 |
| 0x8C | BASS_COEF_LMT_B0 | 0xA3 | TREB_COEF_LMT_B0 | | | 0xBC | MBC2_BQ1_COEFF2 |
| 0x8D | BASS_COEF_LMT_B1 | 0xA4 | TREB_COEF_LMT_B1 | | | 0xBD | MBC2_BQ1_COEFF3 |
| 0x8E | BASS_COEF_LMT_B2 | 0xA5 | TREB_COEF_LMT_B2 | | | 0xBE | MBC2_BQ1_COEFF4 |
| 0x8F | BASS_COEF_LMT_A1 | 0xA6 | TREB_COEF_LMT_A1 | | | 0xBF | MBC2_BQ2_COEFF0 |
| 0x90 | BASS_COEF_LMT_A2 | 0xA7 | TREB_COEF_LMT_A2 | | | 0xC0 | MBC2_BQ2_COEFF1 |
| 0x91 | BASS_COEF_CTO_B0 | 0xA8 | TREB_COEF_CTO_B0 | | | 0xC1 | MBC2_BQ2_COEFF2 |
| 0x92 | BASS_COEF_CTO_B1 | 0xA9 | TREB_COEF_CTO_B1 | | | 0xC2 | MBC2_BQ2_COEFF3 |
| 0x93 | BASS_COEF_CTO_B2 | 0xAA | TREB_COEF_CTO_B2 | | | 0xC3 | MBC2_BQ2_COEFF4 |
| 0x94 | BASS_COEF_CTO_A1 | 0xAB | TREB_COEF_CTO_A1 | | | 0xC4 | MBC3_BQ1_COEFF0 |
| 0x95 | BASS_COEF_CTO_A2 | 0xAC | TREB_COEF_CTO_A2 | | | 0xC5 | MBC3_BQ1_COEFF1 |
| 0x96 | BASS_MIX | 0xAD | TREB_MIX | | | 0xC6 | MBC3_BQ1_COEFF2 |
| | | | | | | 0xC7 | MBC3_BQ1_COEFF3 |
| | | | | | | 0xC8 | MBC3_BQ1_COEFF4 |
| | | | | | | 0xC9 | MBC3_BQ2_COEFF0 |
| | | | | | | 0xCA | MBC3_BQ2_COEFF1 |
| | | | | | | 0xCB | MBC3_BQ2_COEFF2 |
| | | | | | | 0xCC | MBC3_BQ2_COEFF3 |
| | | | | | | 0xCD | MBC3_BQ2_COEFF4 |

1. All B0 coefficients are set to unity (400000h) by default. All others, including M1 and M2, are 0 by default.
2. NLF coefficients (M1, M2) have a range defined as +/-8, with 1 sign bit, 3 integer bits, and 20 fraction bits. So, unity for these values is 100000h. This is as opposed to the rest of the coefficient RAM, which has a range defined as +/-2, with 1 sign bit, 1 integer bit, and 22 fraction bits.

3.4. Gain and Dynamic Range Control

The volume for a given channel is controlled by the DACVOL and HPVOL registers. If the result of the gain multiply step would result in overflow of the output word width, the output is saturated at the max positive or negative value. In addition to simple gain control, the TSCS25xx also provides sophisticated dynamic range control including limiting, dynamic range compression, and dynamic range expansion functions.

3.5. Multi-band Compressor

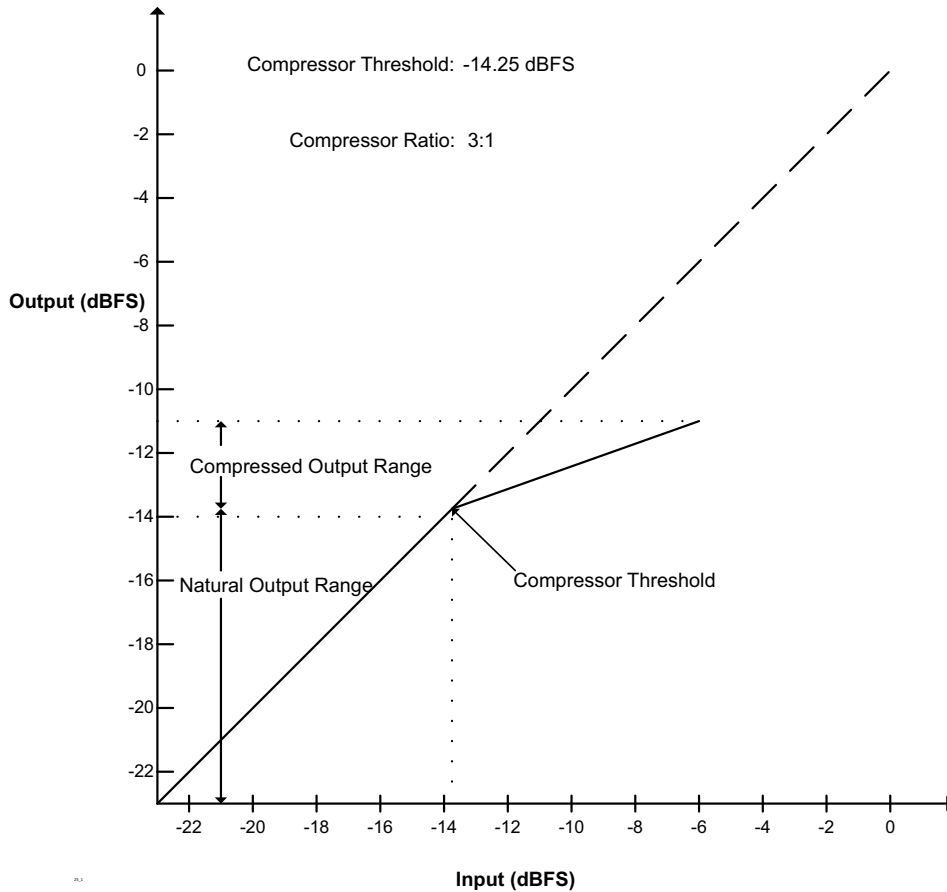


Figure 7. Gain Compressor, Output vs Input

3.5.1. Overview

The TSCS42XX output processing includes a multi-band compressor that improves sound from small loudspeakers typically used in portable devices. Three independent compressor blocks are each preceded by a Bi-quad processing block that filters the incoming audio so that each compressor operates on a select range of audio frequencies. The advantage of multiband compression over full-bandwidth (full-band, or single-band) compression is that audible gain “pumping” can be reduced. When using single band compressors high energy audio content in a narrow range of frequencies can cause the volume of the entire audio frequency band to be affected thus causing the audio signal level to audibly “pump”. This pumping of the audio signal level can be distracting. A multi-band compressor can effectively elim-

inate or reduce the pumping to insignificant levels. An example of a crossover is at the bottom of Figure 8

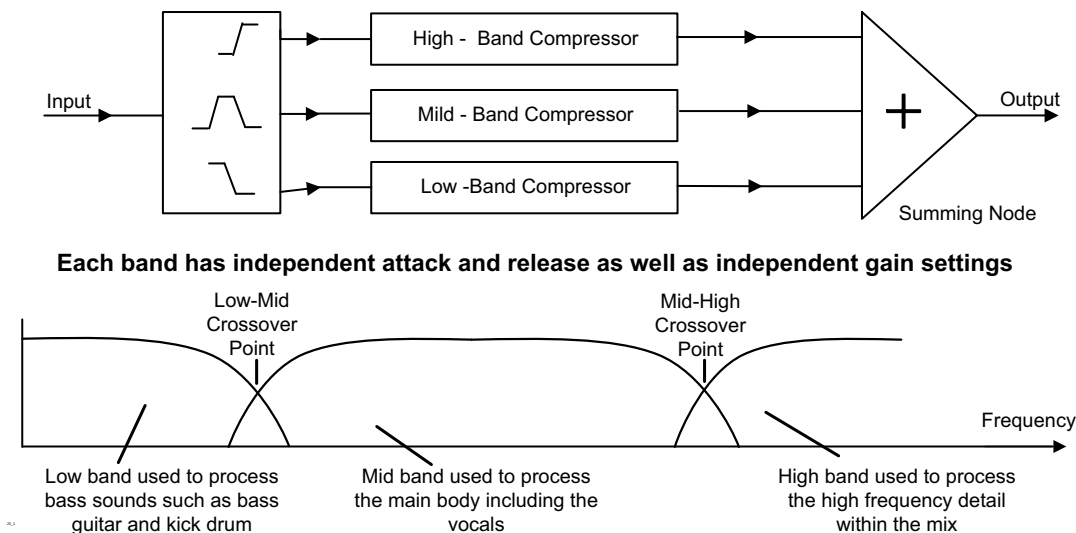


Figure 8. block diagram Multiband compressor

Each band in the Multi-band Compressor is comprised of a single stage 6-tap IIR (Bi-quad) filter followed by a compressor block. The Bi-quad filter coefficients are written using the Parametric Equalizer Registers. The purpose of the Bi-quad block is to provide a filter function for each Compressor band. The filter configuration can be lowpass, bandpass or highpass.

A basic block diagram of the compressor is shown below:

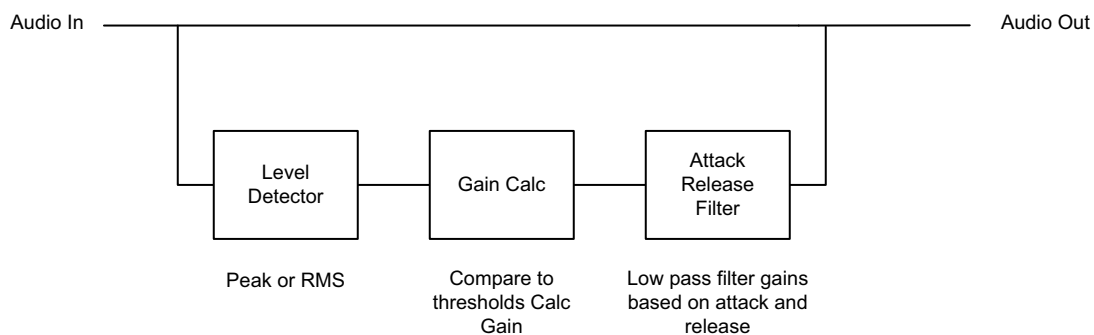


Figure 9. Compressor block diagram

As this diagram shows, there are 3 primary components of the compressor.

1. **Level Detector:** The level detector, detects the level of the incoming signal. Since the comp/limiter is designed to work on blocks of signals, the level detector will either find the peak value of the block of samples to be processed or the rms level of the samples within a block.
2. **Gain Calculation:** The gain calculation block is responsible for taking the output of the level detector and calculating a target gain based on that level and the compressor and expander Compression region gain calculation: In the compression region, the gain calculation is:

$$\text{Atten}(\text{in db}) = (1-1/\text{ratio})(\text{threshold}(\text{in db}) - \text{level}(\text{in db}));$$

- For example,
 - Ratio = 4:1 compression
 - Threshold = -16db
 - Level = -4 db

The required attenuation is: 9db or a gain coefficient of 0.1259.

Translating this calculation from log space to linear yields the formula:

$$\text{Gain} = (\text{level}/\text{threshold})^{1/\text{ratio}} * (\text{threshold}/\text{level})$$

- State Transitions: In addition to calculating the new gain for the compressor, the gain calculation block will also select the filter coefficient for the attack/release filter. The rules for selecting the coefficient are as follows:

In the compression region:

- If the gain calculated is less than the last gain calculated (more compression is being applied), then the filter coefficient is the compressor attack.
- If the gain calculated is more than the last gain calculated (less compression), the filter coefficient is the compressor release.

In the linear region:

- Modify gain until a gain of 1.0 is obtained, using the compressor release.

3. **Attack/Release filter:** In order to prevent objectionable artifacts, the gain is smoothly ramped from the current value to the new value calculated by the gain calculation block. This is achieved using a simple tracking lowpass filter to smooth out the abrupt transitions.

3.5.2. Multi band Compressor Registers

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|------------------------------|
| Reg 199 (C7h) DACMBCEN | 7:3 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 2 | MBCEN3 | RW | 0 | 1 = enable compressor band 3 |
| | 1 | MBCEN2 | RW | 0 | 1 = enable compressor band 2 |
| | 0 | MBCEN1 | RW | 0 | 1 = enable compressor band 1 |

Table 20. DACMBCEN Register

TSCS25xx

Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 200 (C8h) DACMBCCTL | 7:6 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 5 | LVLMODE3 | RW | 0 | Compressor Level Detection Mode Band 3 0 = Average 1 = Peak |
| | 4 | WINSEL3 | RW | 0 | Window width selection for level detection Band 3 0 = equivalent of 512 samples of selected Base Rate (~10-16ms) 1 = equivalent of 64 samples of selected Base Rate (~1.3-2ms) |
| | 3 | LVLMODE2 | RW | 0 | Compressor Level Detection Mode Band 2 0 = Average 1 = Peak |
| | 2 | WINSEL2 | RW | 0 | Window width selection for level detection Band 2 0 = equivalent of 512 samples of selected Base Rate (~10-16ms) 1 = equivalent of 64 samples of selected Base Rate (~1.3-2ms) |
| | 1 | LVLMODE1 | RW | 0 | Compressor Level Detection Mode Band 1 0 = Average 1 = Peak |
| | 0 | WINSEL1 | RW | 0 | Window width selection for level detection Band 1 0 = equivalent of 512 samples of selected Base Rate (~10-16ms) 1 = equivalent of 64 samples of selected Base Rate (~1.3-2ms) |

Table 21. DACMBCCTL Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Reg 201(C9h) DACMBCMUG1 | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 5 | PHASE | RW | 0h | 0 = not inverted 1 = Inverted |
| | 4:0 | MUGAIN[4:0] | RW | 0h | 0dB...46.5dB in 1.5dB steps |

Table 22. DACMBCMUG1 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 202(CAh) DACMBCTHR1 | 7:0 | THRESH[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 23. DACMBCTHR1 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 203(CBh) DACMBCRAT1 | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 000 | Reserved |
| | 4:0 | RATIO[4:0] | RW | 00h | Compressor Ratio 00h = Reserved 01h = 1.5:1 02h...14h = 2:1...20:1 15h...1Fh = Reserved |

Table 24. DACMBCRAT1 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 204(CCh) DACMBCATK1L | 7:0 | TCATKL | RW | 0h | Compressor Attack Time Constant, Low Byte |

Table 25. DACMBCATK1L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 205(CDh) DACMBCATK1H | 7:0 | TCATKH[7:0] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 26. DACMBCATK1H Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 206(CEh) DACMBCREL1L | 7:0 | TCRELL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 27. DACMBCREL1L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 207(CFh) DACMBCREL1H | 7:0 | TCRELH[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 28. DACMBCREL1H Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Reg 208(D0h) DACMBCMUG2 | 7:6 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 5 | PHASE | RW | 0h | 0 = not inverted 1 = Inverted |
| | 4:0 | MUGAIN[4:0] | RW | 0h | 0dB...46.5dB in 1.5dB steps |

Table 29. DACMBCMUG2 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 209(D1h) DACMBCTHR2 | 7:0 | THRESH[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 30. DACMBCTHR2 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 210(D2h) DACMBCRAT2 | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 000 | Reserved |
| | 4:0 | RATIO[4:0] | RW | 00h | Compressor Ratio 00h = Reserved 01h = 1.5:1 02h...14h = 2:1...20:1 15h...1Fh = Reserved |

Table 31. DACMBCRAT2 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 211(D3h) DACMBCATK2L | 7:0 | TCATKL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 32. DACMBCATK2L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 212(D4h) DACMBCATK2H | 7:0 | TCATKH[7:0] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 33. DACMBCATK2H Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 213(D5h) DACMBCREL2L | 7:0 | TCRELL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 34. DACMBCREL2L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 214(D6h) DACMBCREL2H | 7:0 | TCREL[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 35. DACMBCREL2H Register

TSCS25xx

Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Reg 215(D7h) DACMBCMUG3 | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 5 | PHASE | RW | 0h | 0 = not inverted 1 = Inverted |
| | 4:0 | MUGAIN[4:0] | RW | 0h | 0dB...46.5dB in 1.5dB steps |

Table 36. DACMBCMUG3 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 216(D8h) DACMBCTHR3 | 7:0 | THRESH[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 37. DACMBCTHR3 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 217(D9h) DACMBCRAT3 | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 000 | Reserved |
| | 4:0 | RATIO[4:0] | RW | 00h | Compressor Ratio 00h = Reserved 01h = 1.5:1 02h...14h = 2:1...20:1 15h...1Fh = Reserved |

Table 38. DACMBCRAT3 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| Reg 218(DAh) DACMBCATK3L | 7:0 | TCATKL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 39. DACMBCATK3L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 219(DBh) DACMBCATK3H | 7:0 | TCATKHH[7:0] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 40. DACMBCATK3H Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 220(DCh) DACMBCREL3L | 7:0 | TCRELL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 41. DACMBCREL3L Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-----------------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 221(DDh) DACMBCREL3H | 7:0 | TCRELH[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 42. DACMBCREL3H Register

3.6. Limiter/Compressor/Expander

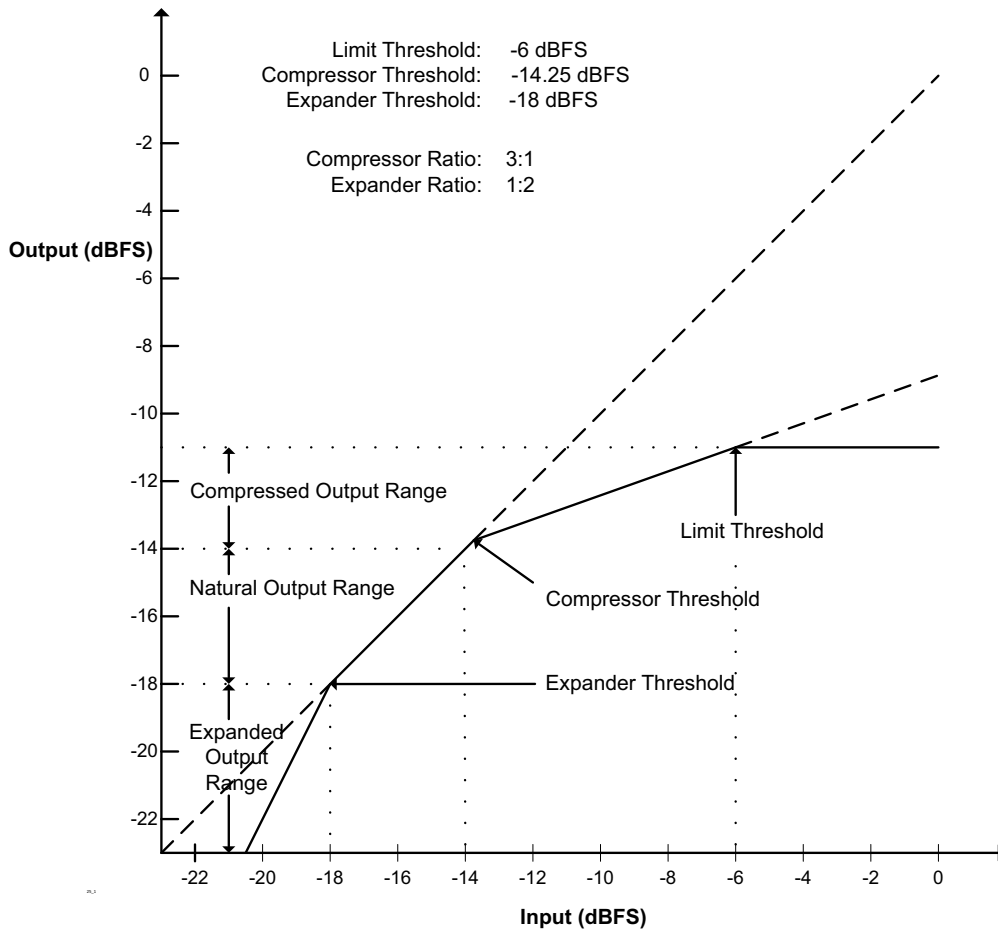


Figure 10. Gain Compressor, Output vs Input

3.6.1. Overview

The Limiter function will limit the output of the DSP module to the DAC modules. If the signal is greater than 0dB it will saturate at 0dB as the final processing step within the DSP module.

Sometimes, the system implementor may wish to provide hearing protection by intentionally limiting the output level before full scale is reached. A limit threshold, independent of the compressor threshold is provided for this purpose. It is expected that the limit threshold is set to a higher level than the compressor threshold.

The traditional compressor algorithm provides two functions simultaneously (depending on signal level). For higher level signals, it can provide a compression function to reduce the signal level. For lower level signals, it can provide an expansion function for either increasing dynamic range or noise gating.

The compressor monitors the signal level and, if the signal is higher than a threshold, will reduce the gain by a programmed ratio to restrict the dynamic range. Limiting is an extreme example of the compressor where, as the input signal level is increased, the gain is decreased to maintain a specific output level.

In addition to limiting the bandwidth of the compressed audio, it is common for compressed audio to also compress the dynamic range of the audio. The expansion function in TSCS25xx can help restore the original dynamics to the audio.

The expander is a close relative of the compressor. Rather than using signal dependent gain to restrict the dynamic range, the expander uses signal dependent gain to expand the dynamic range. Thus if a signal level is below a particular threshold, the expander will reduce the gain even further to extend the dynamic range of the material.

3.6.2. Configuration

This compressor limiter provides the following configurable parameters.

- Compressor/limiter
 - Threshold – The threshold above which the compressor will reduce the dynamic range of the audio in the compression region.
 - Ratio – The ratio between the input dynamic range and the output dynamic range. For example, a ratio of 3 will reduce an input dynamic range of 9db to 3db.
 - Attack Time – The amount of time that changes in gain are smoothed over during the attack phase of the compressor.
 - Release Time – The amount of time that changes in gain are smoothed over during the release phase of the compressor.
 - Makeup gain – Used to increase the overall level of the compressed audio.
- Expander
 - Threshold – The threshold below which the expander will increase the dynamic range of the audio.
 - Ratio – The ratio between the input dynamic range and the output dynamic range of the audio in the expansion range. For example a ratio of 3 will take an input dynamic range of 9db and expand it to 27db.
 - Attack Time – The amount of time that changes in gain are smoothed over during the attack phase of the expander
 - Release Time
 - The amount of time that changes in gain are smoothed over during the release phase of the expander.
- Two level detection algorithms
 - RMS – Use an RMS measurement for the level.
 - Peak – Use a peak measurement for the level.

3.6.3. Controlling parameters

In order to control this processing, there are a number of configurable parameters. The parameters and their ranges are:

- Compressor/limiter
 - Threshold – -40db to 0db relative to full scale.
 - Ratio – 1 to 20
 - Attack Time – typically 0 to 500ms
 - Release Time – typically 25ms to 2 seconds
 - Makeup gain – 0 to 40db
- Expander
 - Threshold – -30 to -60 dB
 - Ratio – 1 to 6
 - Attack Time – same as above
 - Release Time – same as above.
- Two level detection algorithms
 - RMS
 - Peak

3.6.4. Limiter/Compressor/Expander Registers

3.6.4.1. General compressor/limiter/expander control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-----------|------|---------|--|
| R37 (25h) CLECTL | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 4 | Lvl_Mode | RW | 0 | CLE Level Detection Mode 0 = Average 1 = Peak |
| | 3 | WindowSel | RW | 0 | Window width selection for level detection: 0 = equivalent of 512 samples of selected Base Rate (~10-16ms) 1 = equivalent of 64 samples of selected Base Rate (~1.3-2ms) |
| | 2 | Exp_en | RW | 0 | 1 = enable expander |
| | 1 | Limit_en | RW | 0 | 1 = enable limiter |
| | 0 | Comp_en | RW | 0 | 1 = enable compressor |

Table 43. CLECTL Register

3.6.4.2. Compressor/Limiter/Expander make-up gain Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|-----------------------------|
| R38 (26h) MUGAIN | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 4:0 | CLEMUG[4:0] | RW | 0h | 0dB...46.5dB in 1.5dB steps |

Table 44. MUGAIN Register

3.6.4.3. Compressor Threshold Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| R39 (27h) COMPTH | 7:0 | COMPTH[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 45. COMPTH Register

3.6.4.4. Compressor ration register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R40 (28h) CMPRAT | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 000 | Reserved |
| | 4:0 | CMPRAT[4:0] | RW | 00h | Compressor Ratio 00h = Reserved 01h = 1.5:1 02h...14h = 2:1...20:1 15h...1Fh = Reserved |

Table 46. CMPRAT Register

3.6.4.5. Compressor Attack Time Constant Register (Low)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| R41 (29h) CATKTCL | 7:0 | CATKTC[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. |

Table 47. CATKTCL Register

3.6.4.6. Compressor Attack Time Constant Register (High)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R42 (2Ah) CATKTCH | 7:0 | CATKTC[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor attack phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 48. CATKTCH Register

3.6.4.7. Compressor Release Time Constant Register (Low)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R43 (2Bh) CRELTCL | 7:0 | CRELTC[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. |

Table 49. CRELTCL Register

3.6.4.8. Compressor Release Time Constant Register (High)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| R44 (2Ch) CRELTCH | 7:0 | CRELTC[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a compressor release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 50. CRELTCH Register

3.6.4.9. Limiter Threshold Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|--|
| R45 (2Dh) LIMTH | 7:0 | LIMTH[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 51. LIMTH Register

3.6.4.10. Limiter Target Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| R46 (2Eh) LIMTGT | 7:0 | LIMTGT[7:0] | RW | 00h | FFh...00h = 0dB...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps. |

Table 52. LIMTGT Register

3.6.4.11. Limiter Attack Time Constant Register (Low)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R47 (2Fh) LATKTCL | 7:0 | LATKTTC[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a limiter attack phase. |

Table 53. LATKTCL Register

3.6.4.12. Limiter Attack Time Constant Register (High)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|--|
| R48 (30h) LATKTCH | 7:0 | LATKTTC[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a limiter attack phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 54. LATKTCH Register

3.6.4.13. Limiter Release Time Constant Register (Low)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|--|
| R49 (31h) LRELTC | 7:0 | LRELTC[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a limiter release phase. |

Table 55. LRELTC Register

3.6.4.14. Limiter Release Time Constant Register (High)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|---|
| R50 (32h) LRELTCH | 7:0 | LRELTCH[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a limiter release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 56. LRELTCH Register

3.6.4.15. Expander Threshold Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|---|
| R51 (33h) EXPTH | 7:0 | EXPTH[7:0] | RW | 00h | Expander threshold: 0...95.625dB in 0.375dB steps |

Table 57. EXPTH Register

3.6.4.16. Expander Ratio Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R52 (34h) EXPRAT | 7:3 | RSVD | R | 00h | Reserved |
| | 2:0 | EXPRAT[2:0] | RW | 000 | Expander Ratio 0h...1h = Reserved 2h...7h = 1:2...1:7 |

Table 58. EXPRAT Register

3.6.4.17. Expander Attack Time Constant Register (Low)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R53 (35h) XATKTCL | 7:0 | XATKTCL[7:0] | RW | 00h | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during an expander attack phase. |

Table 59. XATKTCL Register

3.6.4.18. *Expander Attack Time Constant Register (High)*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|---|
| R54 (36h) XATKTCH | 7:0 | XATKTC[15:8] | RW | 00h | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a expander attack phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 60. XATKTCH Register

3.6.4.19. *Expander Release Time Constant Register (Low)*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R55 (37h) XRELTCL | 7:0 | XRELTC[7:0] | RW | 0 | Low byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a expander release phase. |

Table 61. XRELTCL Register

3.6.4.20. *Expander Release Time Constant Register (High)*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| R56 (38h) XRELTCH | 7:0 | XRELTC[15:8] | RW | 0 | High byte of the time constant used to ramp to a new gain value during a expander release phase. The time constant is [high byte, low byte] 0000h = 0 (instantaneous) 0001h = $0.96875 + 1/(2^{21})$ 0002h = $0.96875 + 2/(2^{21})$... (step = $1/(2^{21})$) FFFEh = $[(2^{21})-2]/(2^{21})$ FFFFh = $[(2^{21})-1]/(2^{21})$ |

Table 62. XRELTCH Register

3.7. Output Effects

The TSCS42XX offers Bass enhancement, Treble enhancement, Stereo Depth enhancement. The output effects processing is outlined in the following sections.

3.7.1. FX Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|---|
| R57 (39h) FXCTL | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 000 | Reserved |
| | 4 | 3DEN | RW | 0 | 3D Enhancement Enable 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled |
| | 3 | TEEN | RW | 0 | Treble Enhancement Enable 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled |
| | 2 | TNLFBYP | RW | 0 | Treble Non-linear Function Bypass: 0 = Enabled 1 = Bypassed |
| | 1 | BEEN | RW | 0 | Bass Enhancement Enable 0 = Disabled 1 = Enabled |
| | 0 | BNLFBYP | RW | 0 | Bass Non-linear Function Bypass: 0 = Enabled 1 = Bypassed |

Table 63. FXCTL Register

3.7.2. Stereo Depth (3-D) Enhancement

The TSCS42XX has a digital depth enhancement option to artificially increase the separation between the left and right channels, by enabling the attenuation of the content common to both channels. The amount of attenuation is programmable within a range. The input is prescaled (fixed) before summation to prevent saturation.

The 3-D enhancement algorithm is a tried and true algorithm that uses two principles.

- 1 If the material common to the two channels is removed, then the output will sound more 3-D.
- 2 If the material for the opposite channel is presented to the current channel inverted, it will tend to cancel any material from the opposite channel on the current ear. For example, if the material from the right is presented to the left ear inverted, it will cancel some of the material from the right ear that is leaking into the right ear.

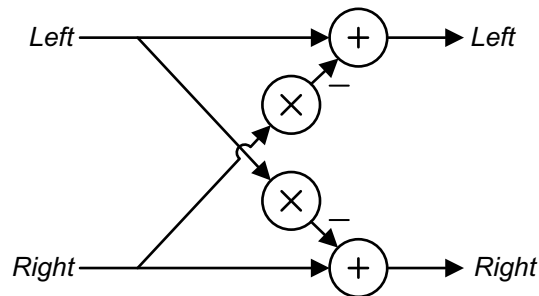


Figure 11. 3-D Channel Inversion

Note: .3D_Mix specifies the amount of the common signal that is added from the left and right channels. This number is a fractional amount between -1 and 1. For proper operation, this value is typically negative.

3.7.3. Psychoacoustic Bass Enhancement

One of the primary audio quality issues with small speaker systems is their inability to reproduce significant amounts of energy in the bass region (below 200Hz). While there is no magic mechanism to make a speaker reproduce frequencies that it is not capable of, there are mechanisms for fooling the ear into thinking that the bass material is being heard.

The psychoacoustic bass processor relies on a psychoacoustic principle called "missing fundamental". If the human ear hears a proper series of harmonics for a particular bass note, the listener will hear the fundamental of that series, even if it is not present.

A processing algorithm using this principle allows for improving the apparent low frequency response of an audio system below what it is actually capable of. Below is a diagram of the implementation of this algorithm.

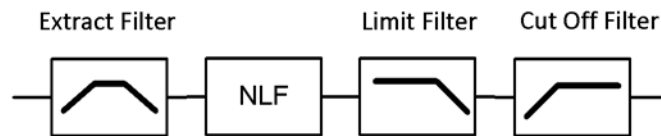


Figure 12. Bass Enhancement

3.7.4. Treble Enhancement

One of the mechanisms used to limit the bit rate for compressed audio is to first remove high frequency information before compression. When these files are decompressed, this can lead to dull sounding audio. The TSI treble enhancement replaces these lost high frequencies.

The enhanced treble function works much like the enhanced bass, however it's intended use is different. The Enhanced treble uses a non linear function to add treble harmonics to a signal that has limited high-frequency bandwidth (such as a low bit rate MP3). In this case, the algorithm makes use of the audio fact that presence of audio between 4-8K is a good predictor of audio between 10K-20K.

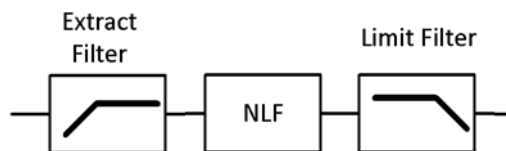


Figure 13. Treble Enhancement

The enhanced treble NLF has a different set of requirements than the psychoacoustic bass. In particular, the presence of odd high frequency harmonics is objectionable. Thus the most promising NLF for enhanced treble is a half wave rectifier.

3.8. Mute and De-Emphasis

The TSCS42XX has a Soft Mute function, which is used to gradually attenuate the digital signal volume to zero. The gain returns to its previous setting if the soft mute is removed. At startup, the codec is muted by default; to enable audio play, the mute bit must be cleared to 0.

After the equalization filters, de-emphasis may be performed on the audio data to compensate for pre-emphasis that may be included in the audio stream. De-emphasis filtering is only available for 48kHz, 44.1kHz, and 32kHz sample rates.

3.9. Mono Operation and Phase Inversion

Normal stereo operation converts left and right channel digital audio data to analog in separate DACs. However, it is also possible to have the same signal (left or right) appear on both analog output channels by disabling one channel; alternately, there is a mono-mix mode that mixes the two channels digitally before converting to analog using only one DAC. In this mode, the other DAC is switched off, and the resulting mixed stream signal can appear on both analog output channels.

The DAC output defaults to non-inverted. Setting DACPOLL and DACPOLR bits will invert the DAC output phase on the left and right channels.

3.9.1. DAC Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|---------|---|
| R24 (18h) CNVRTR1 | 7 | DACPOLR | RW | 0 | Invert DAC Right signal |
| | 6 | DACPOLL | RW | 0 | Invert DAC Left signal |
| | 5:4 | DMONOMIX [1:0] | RW | 00 | DAC mono mix 00: stereo 01: mono ((L/2)+(R/2)) into DACL, '0' into DACR 10: mono ((L/2)+(R/2)) into DACR, '0' into DACL 11: mono ((L/2)+(R/2)) into DACL and DACR |
| | 3 | DACMU | RW | 1 | Digital Soft Mute 1 = mute 0 = no mute (signal active) |
| | 2 | DEEMP | RW | 0 | De-emphasis Enable 1 = Enabled 0 = Disable |
| | 1:0 | DACDITH | RW | 00 | DAC Dither Mode: 0 = Dynamic, half amplitude 1 = Dynamic, full amplitude 2 = DAC dither disabled 3 = Static |

Table 64. CNVRTR1 Register

3.10. Analog Outputs

3.10.1. Headphone Output

The HPOut pins can drive a 16Ohm or 32Ohm headphone or alternately drive a line output. The signal volume of the headphone amplifier can be independently adjusted under software control by writing to HPVOL_L and HPVOL_R. Setting the volume to 0000000 will mute the output driver; the output remains at ground, so that no click noise is produced when muting or un-muting.

Gains above 0dB run the risk of clipping large signals.

To minimize artifacts such as clicks and zipper noise, the headphone outputs feature a volume fade function that smoothly changes volume from the current value to the target value.

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Headphone Volume Control Registers

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|------------------|------|------------------|---|
| R0 (00h) HPVOLL | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6:0 | HPVOL_L [6:0] | RW | 1110111 (0dB) | Left Headphone Volume 1111111 = +6dB 1111110 = +5.25dB ... 1110111 = 0dB ... 0000001 = -88.5dB 0000000 = Analog mute Note: If HPVOLU is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the Right Input Volume register. |
| R1 (01h) HPVOLR | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6:0 | HPVOL_R [6:0] | RW | 1110111 | Right Headphone Volume 1111111 = +6dB 1111110 = +5.25dB ... 1110111 = 0dB ... 0000001 = -88.5dB 0000000 = Analog mute |

Table 65. HPVOL L/R Registers

4. INPUT AUDIO PROCESSING

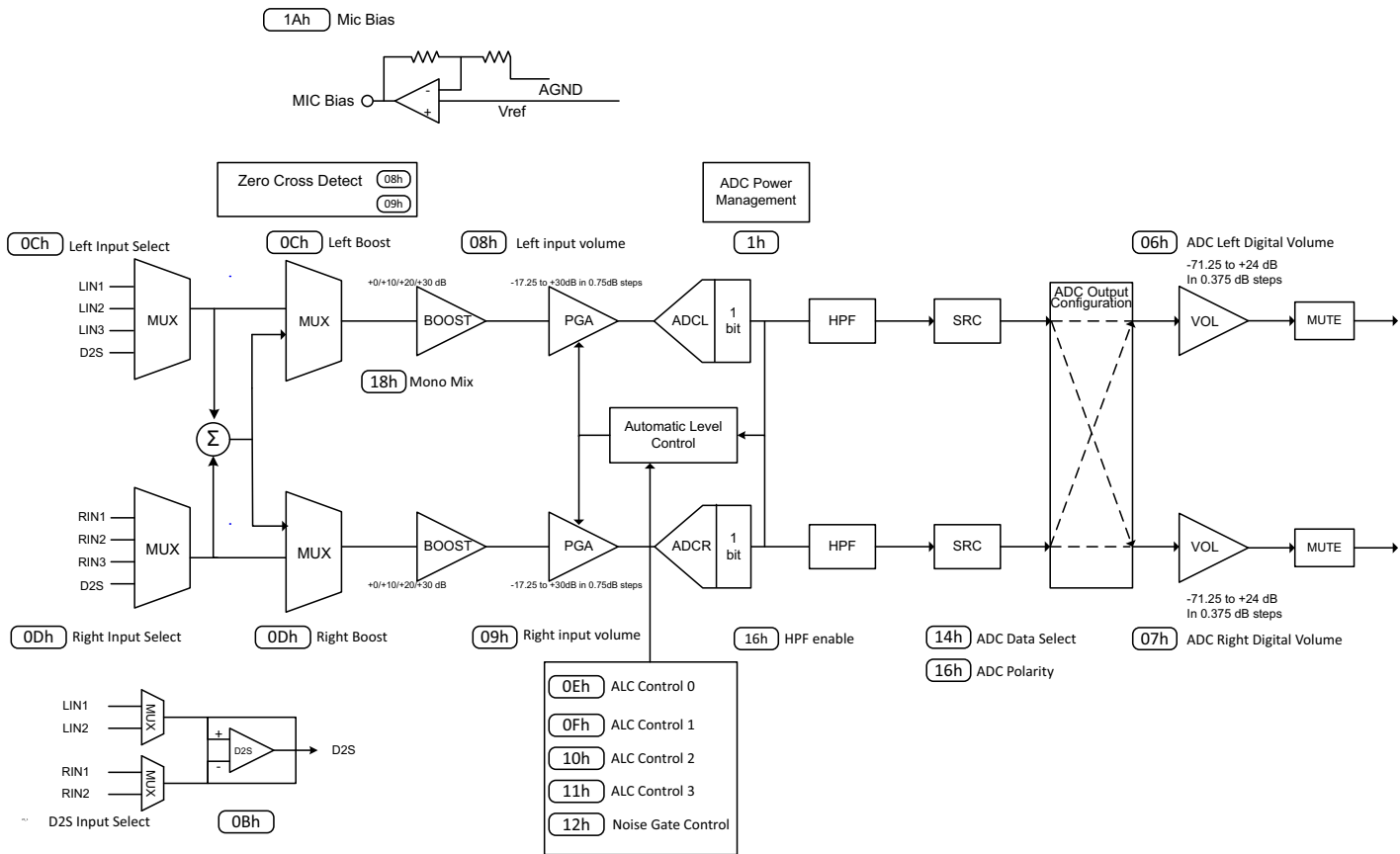


Figure 14. Input Audio Processing

4.1. Analog Inputs

The TSCS42XX provides multiple high impedance, low capacitance AC-coupled analog inputs with an input signal path to the stereo ADCs. Prior to the ADC, there is a multiplexor that allows the system to select which input is in use. Following the mux, there is a programmable gain amplifier and also an optional microphone gain boost. The gain of the PGA can be controlled either by the system, or by the on-chip level control function. The stereo record path can also operate with the two channels mixed to mono either in the analog or digital domains.

Signal inputs are biased internally to AVSS but AC coupling capacitors are required when connecting microphones (due to the 2.5V microphone bias) or when offsets would cause unacceptable "zipper noise" or pops when changing PGA or boost gain settings. To avoid audio artifacts, the line inputs are kept biased to analog ground when they are muted or the device is placed into standby mode.

4.1.1. Input Software Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|---|
| R12 (0Ch) INSELL | 7:6 | INSEL_L | RW | 00 | Left Channel Input Select 00 = LINPUT1 01 = LINPUT2 10 = Reserved 11 = D2S |
| | 5:4 | MICBST_L | RW | 00 | Left Channel Microphone Gain Boost 00 = Boost off (bypassed) 01 = 10dB boost 10 = 20dB boost 11 = 30dB boost |
| | 3:0 | RSVD | R | 0000 | Reserved |
| R13 (0Dh) INSELR | 7:6 | INSEL_R | RW | 00 | Right Channel Input Select 00 = RINPUT1 01 = RINPUT2 10 = Reserved 11 = D2S |
| | 5:4 | MICBST_R | RW | 00 | Right Channel Microphone Gain Boost 00 = Boost off (bypassed) 01 = 10dB boost 10 = 20dB boost 11 = 30dB boost |
| | 3:0 | RSVD | R | 0000 | Reserved |

Table 66. INSELL and INSLR Register

4.2. Mono Mixing and Output Configuration

The stereo ADC can operate as a stereo or mono device, or the two channels can be mixed to mono. Mixing can occur either in the input path (analog, before ADC) or after the ADC. MONOMIX determines whether to mix to mono, and where.

For analog mono mix, either the left or right channel ADC can be used for the audio stream. The other ADC may be powered off to conserve power. A differential input amplifier may be selected as a mono source to either ADC input. This D2S amplifier can select either Input 1 or Input 2 using the DS bit.

The system also has the flexibility to select the data output. ADCDSEL configures the interface, assigning the source of the left and right ADC independently.

4.2.1. ADC D2S Input Mode Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|---|
| R11 (0Bh) INMODE | 7:1 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 0 | DS | RW | 0 | Differential Input Select 0: LIN1 - RIN1 1: LIN2 - RIN2 |

Table 67. INMODE Register

4.2.2. ADC Mono, Filter, and Inversion

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|---------|--|
| R22 (16h) CNVRTR0 | 7 | ADCPOLR | RW | 0 | ADC Right Channel Polarity 0 = normal 1 = inverted |
| | 6 | ADCPOLL | RW | 0 | ADC Left Channel Polarity 0 = normal 1 = inverted |
| | 5:4 | AMONOMIX [1:0] | RW | 00 | ADC mono mix 00: Stereo 01: Analog Mono Mix (using left ADC) 10: Analog Mono Mix (using right ADC) 11: Digital Mono Mix (ADCL/2 + ADCR/2 on both Left and Right ADC outputs) |
| | 3 | ADCMU | RW | 1 | 1 = Mute ADC |
| | 2 | HPOR | RW | 0 | High Pass Offset Result 0 = discard offset when HPF disabled 1 = store and use last calculated offset when HPF disabled |
| | 1 | ADCHPDR | RW | 0 | ADC High Pass Filter Disable (Right) |
| | 0 | ADCHPDL | RW | 0 | ADC High Pass Filter Disable (Right) |

Table 68. CNVRTR0 Register**4.2.3. ADC Data Output Configuration**

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| R20 (14h) AIC2 | 7:6 | DACDSEL[1:0] | RW | 00 | 00: left DAC = left I2S data; right DAC = right I2S data 01: left DAC = left I2S data; right DAC = left I2S data 10: left DAC = right I2S data; right DAC = right I2S data 11: left DAC = right I2S data; right DAC = left I2S data |
| | 5:4 | ADCSEL[1:0] | RW | 00 | 00: left I2S data = left ADC; right I2S data = right ADC 01: left I2S data = left ADC; right I2S data = left ADC 10: left I2S data = right ADC; right I2S data = right ADC 11: left I2S data = right ADC; right I2S data = left ADC |
| | 3 | TRI | RW | 0 | Interface Tri-state (See Section 5.4.2) |
| | 2:0 | BLRCM | RW | 0 | Bitclock and LRClock mode (See Section 5.4.2) |

Table 69. AIC2 Register**4.3. Microphone Bias**

The MICBIAS output is used to bias electric type microphones. It provides a low noise reference voltage used for an external resistor biasing network. The MICB control bit is used to enable the output.

The MICBIAS can source up to 3mA of current; therefore, the external resistors must be large enough to conform to this limit.

4.3.1. Microphone Bias Control Bit

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|-------|------|---------|---|
| R26 (1Ah) PWRM1 | 1 | MICB | RW | 0 | Microphone Bias Enable 0 = OFF (high impedance output) 1 = ON |

Table 70. Mic Bias Enable

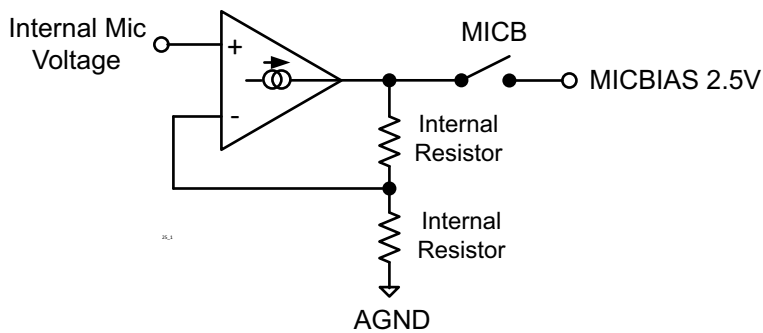


Figure 15. Mic Bias

4.4. Programmable Gain Control

The Programmable Gain Amplifier (PGA) enables the input signal level to be matched to the ADC input range. Amplifier gain is adjustable across the range +30dB to -17.25dB (using 0.75dB steps). The PGA can be controlled directly by the system software using the Input Volume Control registers (INVOLL and INVOLR), or alternately the Automatic Level Control (ALC) function can automatically control the gain. If the ALC function is used, writing to the Input Volume Control registers has no effect.

Left and right input gains are independently adjustable. By controlling the update bit INVOLU in R10 the left and right gain settings can be simultaneously updated. To eliminate zipper noise, LZCEN and RZCEN bits enable a zero-cross detector to insure changes only occur when the signal is at zero. A time-out for zero-cross is also provided, using TOEN in register R28 (1Dh).

4.4.1. Input PGA Software Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|---------------|------|--------------|--|
| R8 (08h) INVOLL | 7 | INMUTEL | RW | 0 | Left Input Mute: 1 = Enable mute 0 = Disable mute Note: If INVOLU is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the right Input Volume Register |
| | 6 | IZCL | RW | 0 | Left Channel Zero Cross Detector 1 = Change gain on zero cross only 0 = Change gain immediately Note: If INVOLU is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the Right Input Volume register. |
| | 5:0 | INVOL_L [5:0] | RW | 010111 (0dB) | Left Channel Input Volume Control 111111 = +30dB 111110 = +29.25dB ... 0.75dB steps down to 000000 = -17.25dB Note: If INVOLU is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the Right Input Volume register. |
| R9 (09h) INVOLR | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6 | IZCR | RW | 0 | Right Channel Zero Cross Detector 1 = Change gain on zero cross only 0 = Change gain immediately |
| | 5:0 | INVOL_R [5:0] | RW | 010111 (0dB) | Right Channel Input Volume Control 111111 = +30dB 111110 = +29.25dB ... 0.75dB steps down to 000000 = -17.25dB |
| R28 (1Ch) CTL | 0 | TOEN | RW | 0 | Zero Cross Time-out Enable 0: Time-out Disabled 1: Time-out Enabled - volumes updated if no zero cross event has occurred before time-out |

Table 71. INVOLL/ INVOLR Register

4.5. ADC Digital Filter

To provide the correct sampling frequency on the digital audio outputs, ADC filters perform true 24-bit signal processing and convert the raw multi-bit oversampled data from the ADC using the digital filter path illustrated below.

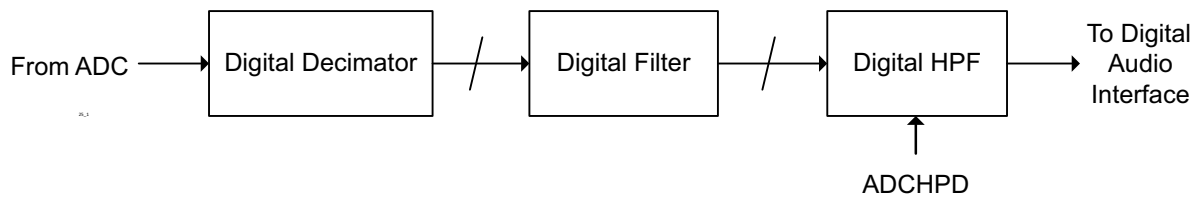


Figure 16. ADC Filter Data Path

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The ADC digital filters contain a software-selectable digital high pass filter. When the high-pass filter is enabled, the dc offset is continuously calculated and subtracted from the input signal. The HPOR bit enables the last calculated DC offset value to be stored when the high-pass filter is disabled; this value will then continue to be subtracted from the input signal. To provide support for calibration, the stored and subtracted value will not change unless the high-pass filter is enabled even if the DC value is changed. The high pass filter may be enabled separately for each of the left and right channels.

The output data format can be programmed by the system. This allows stereo or mono recording streams at both inputs. Software can change the polarity of the output signal.

4.5.1. ADC Signal Path Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|---------|---|
| R22 (16h) CNVRTR0 | 7 | ADCPOLR | RW | 0 | 0 = Right polarity not inverted 1 = Right polarity inverted |
| | 6 | ADCPOLL | RW | 0 | 0 = Left polarity not inverted 1 = Left polarity inverted |
| | 5:4 | AMONOMIX [1:0] | RW | 00 | ADC mono mix 00: Stereo 01: Analog Mono Mix (using left ADC) 10: Analog Mono Mix (using right ADC) 11: Digital Mono Mix |
| | 3 | ADCMU | RW | 1 | 1 = Mute ADC |
| | 2 | HPOR | RW | 0 | High Pass Offset Result 0 = discard offset when HPF disabled 1 = store and use last calculated offset when HPF disabled |
| | 1 | ADCHPDR | RW | 0 | ADC High Pass Filter Disable (Right) |
| | 0 | ADCHPDL | RW | 0 | ADC High Pass Filter Disable (Right) |

Table 72. CNVRTR0 Register

4.5.2. ADC High Pass Filter Enable Modes

| ADCHPDR | ADCHPDL | High Pass Mode |
|---------|---------|---|
| 0 | 0 | High-pass filter enabled on left and right channels |
| 0 | 1 | High-pass filter disabled on left channel, enabled on right channel |
| 1 | 0 | High-pass filter enabled on left channel, disabled on right channel |
| 1 | 1 | High-pass filter disabled on left and right channels |

Table 73. ADC HPF Enable

4.6. Digital ADC Volume Control

The ADC volume can be controlled digitally, across a gain and attenuation range of -71.25dB to +24dB (0.375dB steps). The level of attenuation is specified by an eight-bit code 'ADCVOL_x', where 'x' is L, or R. The value "00000000" indicates mute; other values describe the number of 0.375dB steps above -71.25dB.

The ADCVOLUME bit controls the updating of digital volume control data. When ADCVOLUME is written as '0', the ADC digital volume is immediately updated with the ADCVOL_L data when the Left ADC Digital Volume register is written. When ADCVOLUME is set to '1', the ADCVOL_L data is held in an internal holding register until the Right ADC Digital Volume Register is written.

4.6.1. ADC Digital Volume Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| R6 (06h) ADCVOLL | 7:0 | ADCVOL_L [7:0] | RW | 10111111 (0dB) | Left ADC Digital Volume Control 0000 0000 = Digital Mute 0000 0001 = -71.25dB 0000 0010 = -70.875dB ... 0.375dB steps up to 1111 1111 = +24dB Note: If ADCVOLUME is set, this setting will take effect after the next write to the Right Input Volume register. |
| R7 (07h) ADCVOLR | 7:0 | ADCVOL_R [7:0] | RW | 10111111 (0dB) | Right ADC Digital Volume Control 0000 0000 = Digital Mute 0000 0001 = -71.25dB 0000 0010 = -70.875dB ... 0.375dB steps up to 1111 1111 = +24dB |

Table 74. ADCVOLL/ADCVOLR Register

4.7. Automatic Level Control (ALC)

The TSCS42XX has an automatic level control to achieve constant recording volume across a range of input signal levels. The device uses a digital peak detector to monitor and adjusts the PGA gain to provide a constant signal level at the ADC input. A range of adjustment between -6dB and -28.5dB (relative to ADC full scale) can be selected. The device provides programmable attack, hold, and decay times to smooth adjustments. The level control also features a peak limiter to prevent clipping when the ADC input exceeds a threshold. Note that if the ALC is enabled, the input volume controls are ignored.

4.7.1. ALC Operation

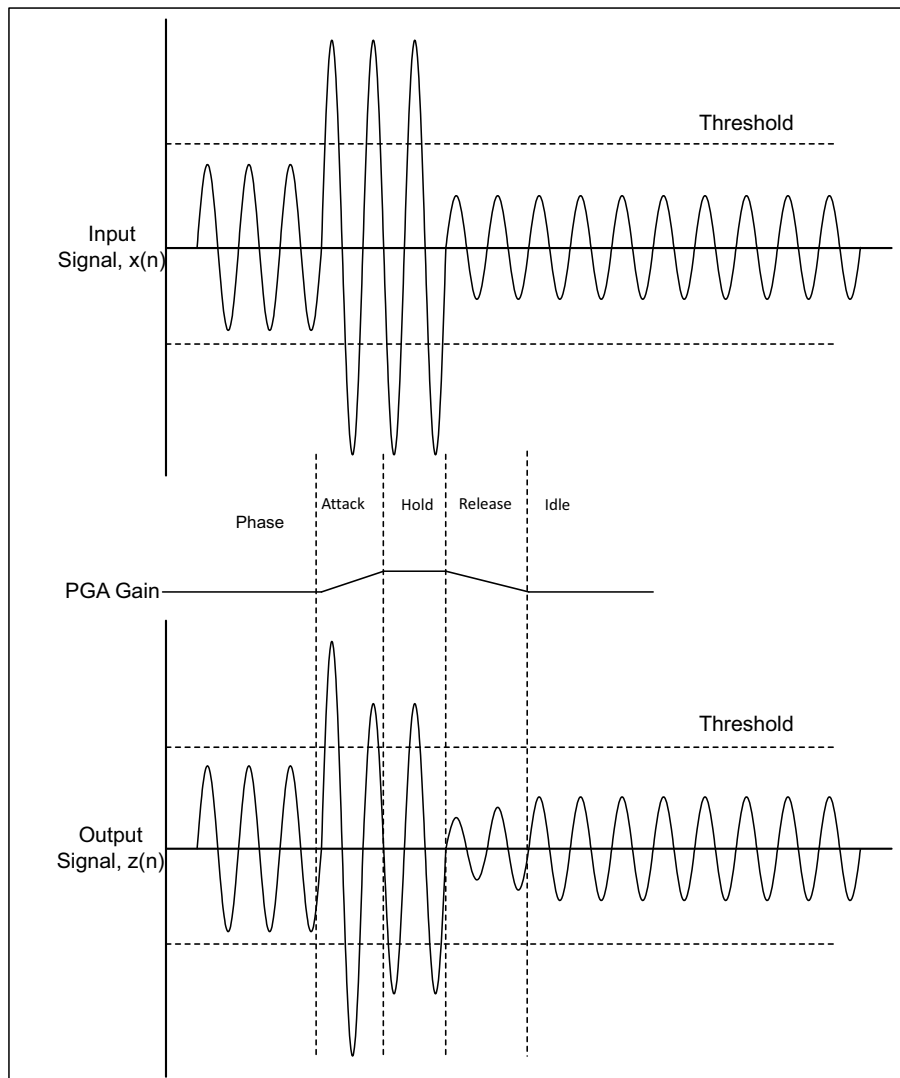


Figure 17. ALC Operation

When ALC is enabled, the recording volume target can be programmed between -6dB and -28.5dB (relative to ADC full scale). The ALC will attempt to keep the ADC input level to within $\pm 0.5\text{dB}$ of the target level. An upper limit for the PGA gain can also be imposed, using the MAXGAIN control bits.

Hold time specifies the delay between detecting a peak level being below target, and the PGA gain beginning to ramp up. It is specified as $2^n \times 2.67\text{mS}$, enabling a range between 0mS and over 40s ; ramp-down begins immediately if the signal level is above the target.

Decay (Gain Ramp-Up) Time is the time that it takes for the PGA to ramp up across 90% of its range. The time is $2^n \times 24\text{mS}$. The time required for the recording level to return to its target value therefore depends on the decay time and on the gain adjustment required.

Attack (Gain Ramp-Down) Time is the time that it takes for the PGA to ramp down across 90% of its range. Time is specified as $2^n \times 24\text{mS}$. The time required for the recording level to return to its target value depends on both the attack time and on the gain adjustment required.

When operating in stereo, the peak detector takes the maximum of left and right channel peak values, and both PGAs use the same gain setting, to preserve the stereo image. If the ALC function is only enabled on one channel, only one PGA is controlled by the ALC mechanism, and the other channel runs independently using the PGA gain set through the control registers.

If one ADC channel is unused, the peak detector will ignore that channel.

The ALC function can operate when the two ADC outputs are mixed to mono in the digital domain or in the analog domain.

4.7.2. ALC Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|------------------|------|-----------------|--|
| R14 (0Eh) ALC0 | 7:3 | RSVD | R | 00000 | Reserved |
| | 2 | ALC MODE | RW | 0 | 0: ALC Mode 1: Limiter mode |
| | 1:0 | ALCSEL [1:0] | RW | 00 (OFF) | ALC function select 00 = ALC off (PGA gain set by register) 01 = Right channel only 10 = Left channel only 11 = Stereo (PGA registers unused) Note: ensure that LINVOL and RINVOL settings (reg. 0 and 1) are the same before entering this mode. |
| R15 (0Fh) ALC1 | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6:4 | MAXGAIN [2:0] | RW | 111 (+30dB) | Set Maximum Gain of PGA 111: +30dB 110: +24dB ...(-6dB steps) 001: -6dB 000: -12dB |
| | 3:0 | ALCL [3:0] | RW | 1011 (-12dB) | ALC target – sets signal level at ADC input 0000 = -28.5dB fs 0001 = -27.0dB fs ... (1.5dB steps) 1110 = -7.5dB fs 1111 = -6dB fs |
| R16 (10h) ALC2 | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6:4 | MINGAIN | RW | 000 | Sets the minimum gain of the PGA 000 = -17.25db 001 = -11.25 ... 110 = +18.75dB 111 = +24.75db where each value represents a 6dB step. |
| | 3:0 | HLD [3:0] | RW | 0000 (0ms) | ALC hold time before gain is increased. 0000 = 0ms 0001 = 2.67ms 0010 = 5.33ms ... (time doubles with every step) 1111 = 43.691s |
| R17 (11h) ALC3 | 7:4 | DCY [3:0] | RW | 0011 (192ms) | ALC decay (gain ramp-up) time 0000 = 24ms 0001 = 48ms 0010 = 96ms ... (time doubles with every step) 1010 or higher = 24.58s |
| | 3:0 | ATK [3:0] | RW | 0010 (24ms) | ALC attack (gain ramp-down) time 0000 = 6ms 0001 = 12ms 0010 = 24ms ... (time doubles with every step) 1010 or higher = 6.14s |

Table 75. ALC0/1/2/3 Registers

4.7.3. Peak Limiter

To prevent clipping, the ALC circuit also includes a limiter function. If the ADC input signal exceeds 87.5% of full scale (−1.16dB), the PGA gain is ramped down at the maximum attack rate, until the signal level falls below 87.5% of full scale. This function is automatically enabled whenever the ALC is enabled.

4.7.4. Input Threshold

To avoid hissing during quiet periods, the TSCS25xx has an input threshold noise gate function that compares the signal level at the inputs to a noise gate threshold. Below the threshold, the programmable gain can be held , or the ADC output can be muted. The threshold can be adjusted in increments of 1.5dB.

The noise gate activates when the signal-level at the input pin is less than the Noise Gate Threshold (NGTH) setting.

The ADC output can be muted. Alternatively, the PGA gain can be held .

The threshold is adjusted in 1.5dB steps. The noise gate only works in conjunction with the ALC, and always operates on the same channel(s) as the ALC.

4.7.5. Noise Gate Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|---|
| R12 (12h) NGATE | 7:3 | NGTH [4:0] | RW | 00000 | Noise gate threshold (compared to ADC full-scale range) 00000 -76.5dBfs 00001 -75dBfs ... 1.5 dB steps 11110 -31.5dBfs 11111 -30dBfs |
| | 2:1 | NGG [1:0] | RW | 00 | Noise gate type X0 = PGA gain held constant 01 = mute ADC output 11 = reserved (do not use this setting) |
| | 0 | NGAT | RW | 0 | Noise gate function enable 1 = enable 0 = disable |

Table 76. NGATE Register

5. DIGITAL AUDIO AND CONTROL INTERFACES

5.1. Data Interface

For digital audio data, the TSCS25xx uses six pins to input and output digital audio data.

- ADCDOUT: ADC data output
- ADCLRCLK: ADC data alignment clock
- ADCBCLK: Bit clock, for synchronization
- DACDIN: DAC data input
- DACLRCLK: DAC data alignment clock
- DACBCLK: Bit clock, for synchronization

The clock signals ADCBCLK, ADCLRCLK, DACBCLK, and DACLRCLK are outputs when the TSCS25xx operates as a master; they are inputs when it is a slave. Four different data formats are supported:

- Left justified
- Right justified
- I²S
- PCM Bluetooth

All of these modes are MSB first.

5.2. Master and Slave Mode Operation

The TSCS25xx can be used as either a master or slave device, selected by the MS Bit. When operating as a master, the TSCS25xx generates ADCBCLK, ADCLRCLK, DACBCLK and DACLRCLK and controls sequencing of the data transfer the data pins. In slave mode, the TSCS25xx provides data aligned to clocks it receives.

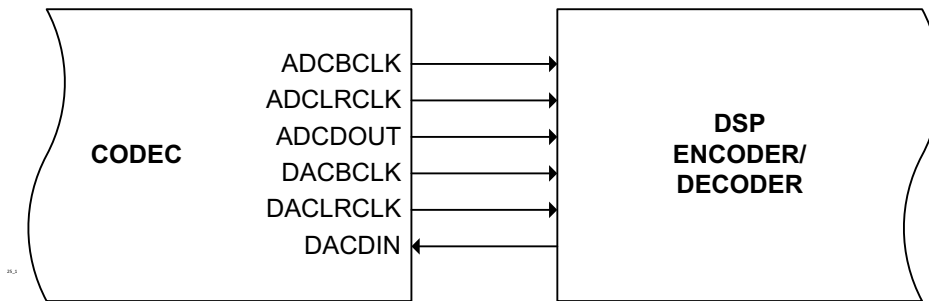


Figure 18. Master mode

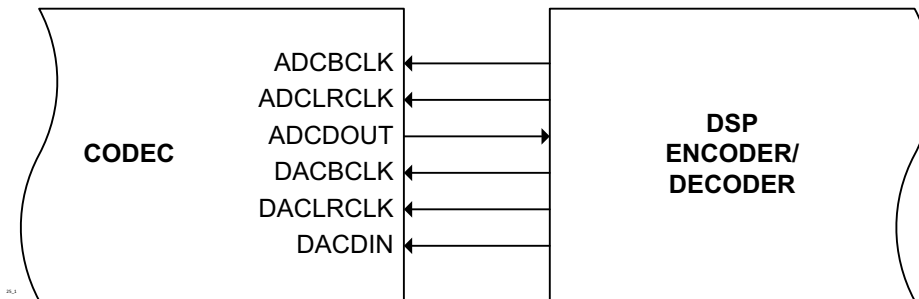


Figure 19. Slave mode

5.3. Audio Data Formats

The TSCS25xx supports 4 common audio interface formats and programmable clocking that provides broad compatibility with DSPs, Consumer Audio and Video SOCs, FPGAs, handset chipsets, and many other products.

In all modes, depending on word length, BCLK frequency and sample rate, there may be unused BCLK cycles before each LRCLK transition. If the converter word length is smaller than the number of clocks per sample in the frame then the DAC will ignore (truncate) the extra bits while the ADC will zero pad the output data. If the converter word length chosen is larger than the number of clocks available per sample in the frame, the ADC data will be truncated to fit the frame and the DAC data will be zero padded.

5.3.1. PCM Interface

PCM Mode is a time-division multiplexed format. The PCM interface operates in either slave or master mode. Data is sampled on the falling edge of the bit clock and transmitted on the rising edge. A control bit selects between a delayed and non-delayed data timing relative to the start of the frame sync. The LRCLK is one bit clock long for a Short Frame Sync and one slot wide for a Long Frame Sync. PCM mode supports mono and stereo formats

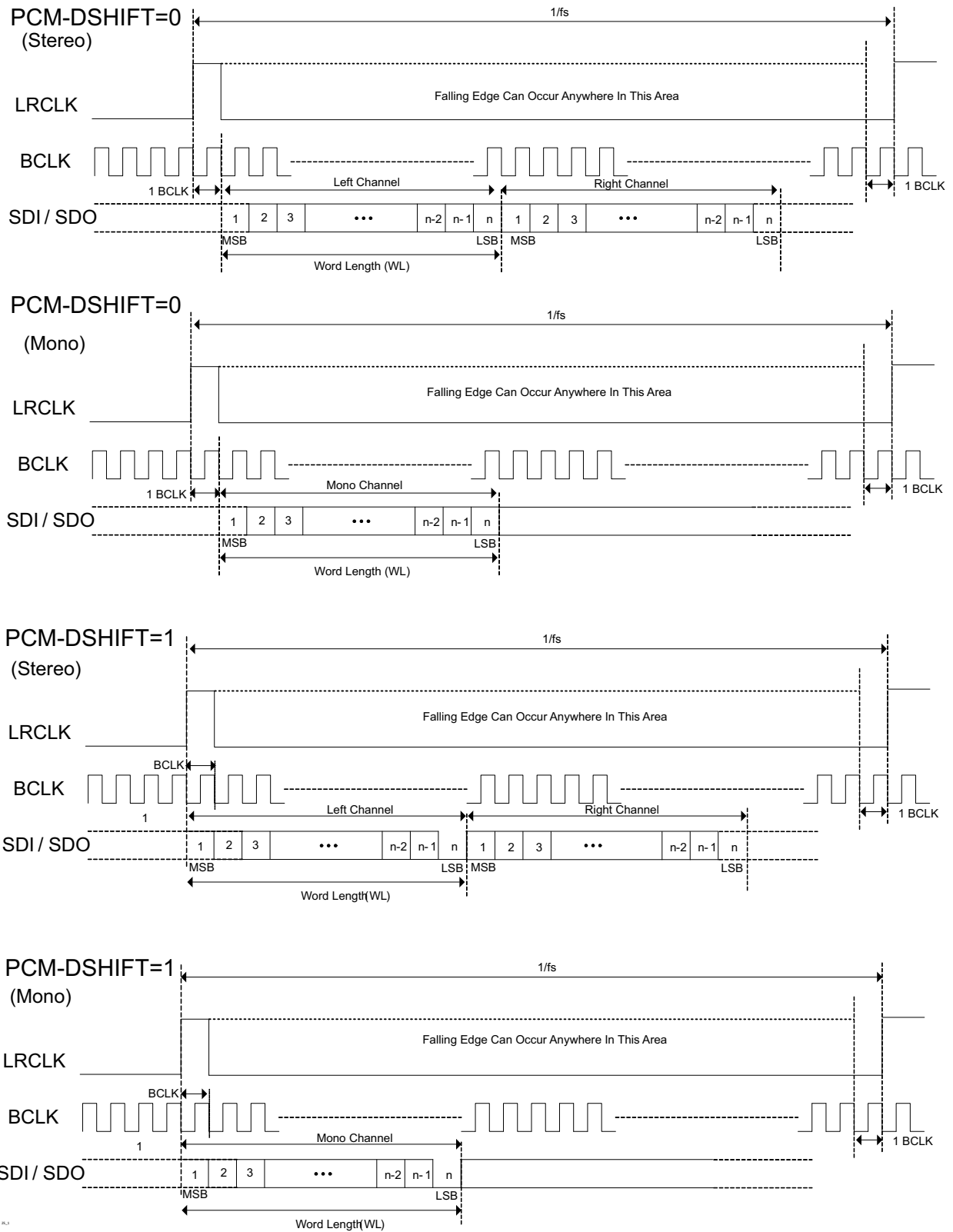


Figure 20. PCM Audio Interface

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For digital audio data, the TSCS42XX uses below six pins for PCM audio interface.

- ADCDOUT: PCM data out
- ADCCLRCLK: ADC PCM data alignment
- ADCBCLK: ADC PCM Bit clock, for synchronization
- DACDIN: PCM data in
- DACLRCLK: DAC PCM data alignment
- DACBCLK: DAC PCM Bit clock, for synchronization

5.3.1.1. PCM control Registers

| | Bit | Label | Read/Write | Reset Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| R195(C3h) ADCPCMCTL1 | 7:5 | GAINCODE | RW | 0 | PCM gain code to be sent |
| | 4 | GAINENABLE | RW | 0 | PCM gain code enable-if 1, replace lsb bits of data if 0, normal mode |
| | 3 | BDELAYO | RW | 0 | output Bit clock delay, 0 = data not delayed, 1 = data delayed. |
| | 2 | PCMFL | RW | 0 | PCM Frame Length in master mode, 0 = 128 bits peer frame, 1 = 256 bits per frame |
| | 1 | SLSYNC | RW | 0 | short-Long Frame Sync, 0 = one clock wide, 1 = one slot wide |
| | 0 | | R | 0 | Reserved |

Table 77. ADCPCMCTL1 Register

| | Bit | Label | Read/Write | Reset Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|------------|-------------|---|
| R196(C4h) ADCPCMCTL2 | 7 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6 | PCMMOMP | RW | 0 | PCM mono output mode, 0- When number of slots = 1, select left data for slot0, 1-select left data for slot0 = 1, select right data for slot0. |
| | 5 | PCMSOP | RW | 0 | Number of Active Slots per PCM Output Frame, 0 = one, 1 = two |
| | 4:3 | PCMDSSP | RW | 0 | PCM Data Slots Size, 00 = 16 bit, 01 =24 bit, 10 = 32 bit, 11=Reserved |
| | 2 | | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 1 | | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 0 | | R | 0 | Reserved |

Table 78. ADCPCMCTL2 Register

| | Bit | Label | Read/Write | Reset Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|------------|-------------|---|
| R197(C5h) DACPCMCTL1 | 7:5 | | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 4 | | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 3 | BDELAYI | RW | 0 | Input Bit clock delay, 0 = data not delayed, 1 = data delayed. |
| | 2 | PCMFL | RW | 0 | PCM Frame Length in master mode, 0 = 128 bits peer frame, 1 = 256 bits per frame |
| | 1 | SLSYNC | RW | 0 | short-Long Frame Sync, 0 = one clock wide, 1 = one slot wide |
| | 0 | | R | 0 | Reserved |

Table 79. DACPCMCTL1 Register

| | Bit | Label | Read/Write | Reset Value | Description |
|-------------------------|-----|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| R198(C6h) DACPCMCTL2 | 7 | PCMFORMAT | RW | 0 | DAC input path set to PCM format if 1 |
| | 6 | PCMMIM | RW | 0 | PCM mono input mode, 0- When number of slots = 1, select left data for slot0, 1-select left data for slot0 = 1, select right data for slot0. |
| | 5 | PCMSI | RW | 0 | Number of Active Slots per PCM Output Frame, 0 = one, 1 = two |
| | 4:3 | PCMDSS | RW | 0 | PCM Data Slots Size, 00 = 16 bit, 01 =24 bit, 10 = 32 bit, 11=Reserved |
| | 2 | PCMSIGNEXT | RW | 0 | Data is received in 13bit sign extended mode, left shift by 3 and pad with 0s |
| | 1 | PCM13MODE | RW | 0 | Data is received with un-used gain bits, set these to 0 |
| | 0 | | R | 0 | Reserved |

Table 80. DACPCMCTL2 Register

5.3.2. Left Justified Audio Interface

In Left Justified mode, the MSB is available on the first rising edge of BCLK following a LRCLK transition. The other bits are then transmitted in order. The LRCLK signal is high when left channel data is present and low when right channel data is present.

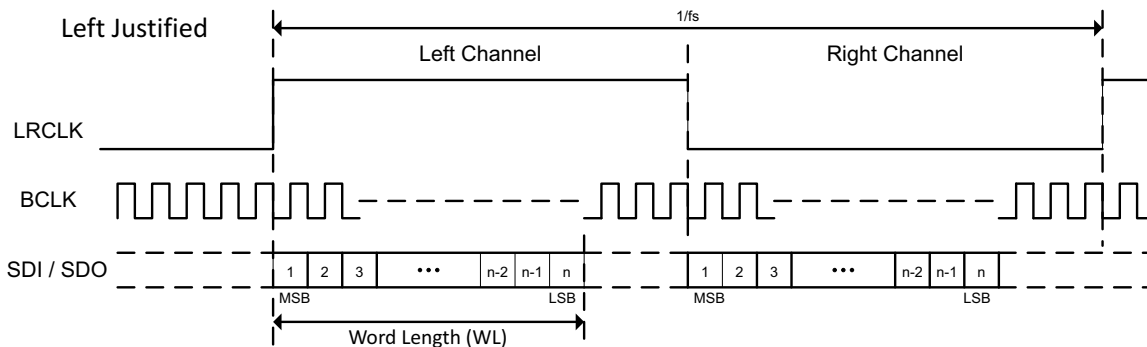


Figure 21. Left Justified Audio Interface (assuming n-bit word length)

5.3.3. Right Justified Audio Interface (assuming n-bit word length)

In Right Justified mode, the LSB is available on the last rising edge of BCLK before a LRCLK transition. All other bits are transmitted in order. The LRCLK signal is high when left channel data is present and low when right channel data is present.

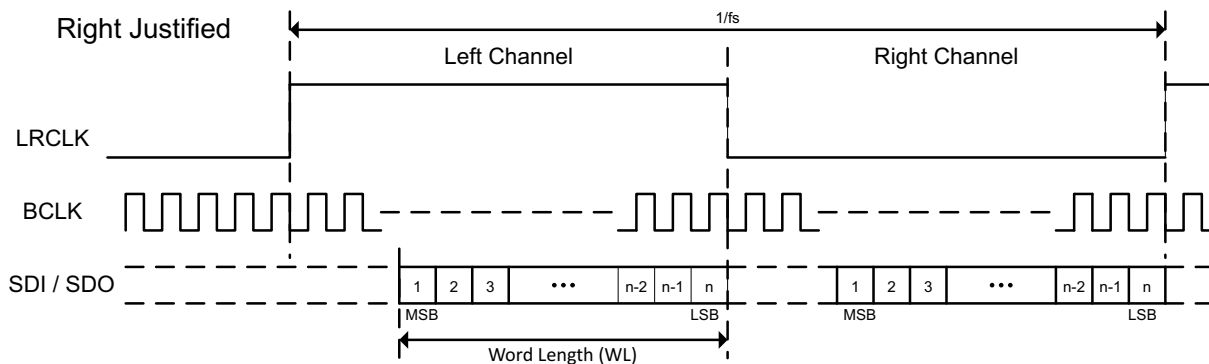


Figure 22. Right Justified Audio Interface (assuming n-bit word length)

5.3.4. I²S Format Audio Interface

In I²S mode, the MSB is available on the second rising edge of BCLK following a LRCLK transition. The other bits up to the LSB are then transmitted in order.

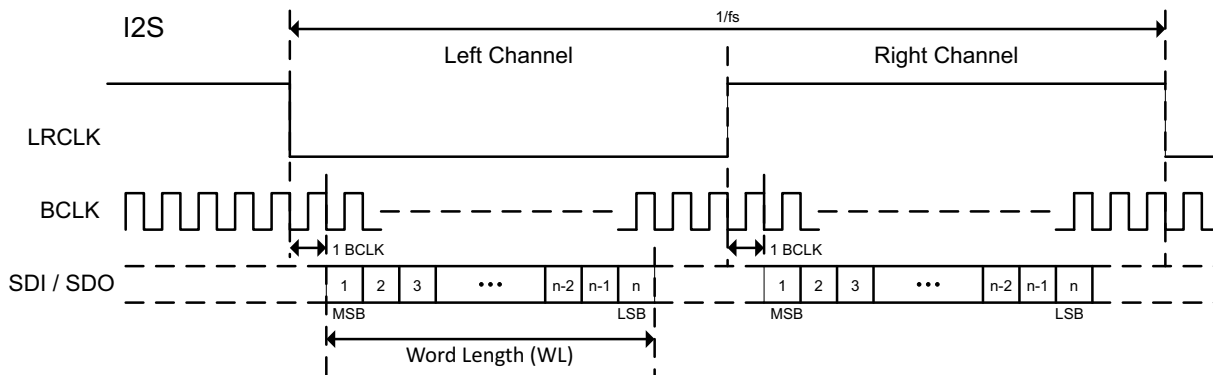


Figure 23. I²S Justified Audio Interface (assuming n-bit word length)

5.4. Audio Data Interface Registers

5.4.1. I2S Interface Control Registers

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Default | Description |
|------------------|-----|----------|---------|--|
| R19(13h)AIC1 | 7 | RESERVED | 0h | Reserved |
| | 6 | BCLKINV | 0h | BCLK Invert (master and slave modes): 1 = BCLK inverted 0 = BCLK not inverted |
| | 5 | MS | 0h | Master/Slave Control: 0 = Slave; 1 = Master |
| | 4 | LRP | 0h | LRCIk Polarity: 0 = Not inverted; 1 = Inverted |
| | 3:2 | WL | 2h | Audio Data Word Length: 0h = 16 bits; 1h = 20 bits; 2h = 24 bits; 3h = 32 bits |
| | 1:0 | FORMAT | 2h | Audio Data Format: 0h = Right justified; 1h = Left justified; 2h = I2S 3h = Reserved |

Table 81. AIC1 Register

5.4.2. Audio Interface Output Tri-state

TRI is used to tri-state the ADCDOUT, ADCLRCK, DACLRCLK, ADCBCLK, and DACBCLK pins. In Slave mode (MS bit=0) only ADCDOUT will be tri-stated since the other pins are configured as inputs. The Tri-stated pins are pulled low

with an internal pull-down resistor unless that resistor is disabled.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|---|
| R20 (14h) AIC2 | 7:6 | DACDSEL[1:0] | RW | 00 | 00: left DAC = left I2S data; right DAC = right I2S data 01: left DAC = left I2S data; right DAC = left I2S data 10: left DAC = right I2S data; right DAC = right I2S data 11: left DAC = right I2S data; right DAC = left I2S data |
| | 5:4 | ADCDSSEL[1:0] | RW | 00 | 00: left I2S data = left ADC; right I2S data = right ADC 01: left I2S data = left ADC; right I2S data = left ADC 10: left I2S data = right ADC; right I2S data = right ADC 11: left I2S data = right ADC; right I2S data = left ADC |
| | 3 | TRI | RW | 0 | Tri-states ADCDOUT, ADCLRCLK, DACLRCLK, ADCBCLK, and DACBCLK pins. 0 = ADCDOUT is an output, ADCLRCLK, DACLRCLK, ADCBCLK, and DACBCLK are inputs (slave mode) or outputs (master mode) 1 = ADCDOUT, ADCLRCLK, DACLRCLK, ADCBCLK, and DACBCLK are high impedance |
| | 2:0 | BLRCM[2:0] | RW | 000 | Bitclock and LRclock mode. See Table Below |

Table 82. AIC2 Register

5.4.3. Bit Clock and LR Clock Mode Controls

Although the DAC and ADC interfaces implement separate Bit Clock and LR Clock pins, it is also possible to share one or both of the clocks.

the following restrictions must be observed when the BCLK from one path (DAC or ADC) is combined with the LRCLK from the other path (ADC or DAC) as described by the Bit Clock and LR Clock Mode Selection table below:

1. Both the DAC and ADC must be programmed for the same sample rate
2. Both the DAC and ADC must be programmed for the same number of clocks per frame
3. When in slave mode, the DAC and ADC data must be aligned relative to the provided BCLK and LRCLK (this is guaranteed in master mode)
4. The DAC and ADC must be powered down when changing the BLRCM mode
5. If sharing the BCLK from one path (DAC or ADC) and the LRCLK from the other path (ADC or DAC), shut down both the DAC and ADC before programming the sample rate and clocks per frame for either. (Again, both must match.)

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| MS | BLRCM [2:0] | MODE ¹ | DAC BCLK | ADC BCLK | DAC LRCLK | ADC LRCLK |
|----|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 000 | Independent | Input for playback path | input for record path | Input for playback path | input for record path |
| 0 | 001 | Independent | Input for playback path | input for record path | Input for playback path | input for record path |
| 0 | 010 | Shared BCLK (DAC) | Input for playback and record | unused | Input for playback path | input for record path |
| 0 | 011 | Shared BCLK & LRCLK (DAC) | Input for playback and record | unused | Input for playback and record | unused |
| 0 | 100 | Shared BCLK (DAC) & LRCLK (ADC) | Input for playback and record | unused | unused | Input for playback and record |
| 0 | 101 | Shared BCLK (ADC) | unused | Input for playback and record | Input for playback path | input for record path |
| 0 | 110 | Shared BCLK (ADC) & LRCLK (DAC) | unused | Input for playback and record | Input for playback and record | unused |
| 0 | 111 | Shared BCLK & LRCLK (ADC) | unused | Input for playback and record | unused | Input for playback and record |
| 1 | 000 | Independent (off if converter off) | Output for playback path (off when DACs off) ² | Output for record path (Off when ADC off) ³ | Output for playback path (off when DACs off) | Output for record path (off when ADCs off) |
| 1 | 001 | Independent (off if all converters off) | Output for playback path (off when DACs and ADCs off) | Output for record path (off when DACs and ADCs off) | Output for playback path (off when DACs and ADCs off) | Output for record path (off when DACs and ADCs off) |
| 1 | 010 | Shared BCLK (DAC) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) | Output for playback path (Off if DAC is off) | Output for record path (off when ADCs off) |
| 1 | 011 | Shared BCLK & LRCLK (DAC) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) |
| 1 | 100 | Shared BCLK(DAC)& LRCLK(ADC) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) |
| 1 | 101 | Shared BCLK (ADC) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | Output for playback path (Off if DAC is off) | Output for record path (off when ADCs off) |
| 1 | 110 | Shared BCLK(ADC)& LRCLK(DAC) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) |
| 1 | 111 | Shared BCLK & LRCLK(ADC) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) | unused (off) | Output for playback and record (stays on if either DAC or ADC on) |

Table 83. Bit Clock and LR Clock Mode Selection

1. When sharing both the BCLK and LRCLK between the DAC and ADC interfaces, both the DAC and ADC must be programmed for the same rate, the same number of clocks per frame, and data must be aligned the same with respect to LRCLK. Disable all converters before changing modes.
2. DAC (playback path) is off when HPL, HPR power states are off.
3. ADC is off when ADCL, and ADCR power states are off (PGA, D2S, Boost power states are not considered.)

5.4.4. ADC Output Pin State

| Tri-state (TRI) | Record Path Power State | ADC Data Out Pull-down (ADOPDD) | ADC Data Out State |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 0 | Off | 0 | Off, pulled-low |
| | Off | 1 | Off, floating |
| | On | NA | Active |
| 1 | NA | 0 | Off, pulled-low |
| | NA | 1 | Off, floating |

Table 84. ADC Data Output pin state

5.4.5. Audio Interface Control 3 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|---|
| R21 (15h) AIC3 | 7:6 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 5 | ADOPDD | RW | 0 | ADCDOUT Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active when tri-stated or the ADC path is powered down. 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |
| | 4 | ALRPDD | RW | 0 | ADCLRCLK Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active when configured as input 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |
| | 3 | ABCPDD | RW | 0 | ADCBCLK Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active when configured as input 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |
| | 2 | DDIPDD | RW | 0 | DACDIN Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |
| | 1 | DLRPDD | RW | 0 | DACLRLCLK Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active when configured as input 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |
| | 0 | DBCPDD | RW | 0 | DACBCLK Pull-Down Disable 0 = Pull-Down active when configured as input 1 = Pull-Down always disabled |

Table 85. AIC3 Register

5.4.6. Bit Clock Mode

The default master mode bit clock generator automatically produces a bit clock frequency based on the sample rate and word length. When enabled by setting the appropriate BCM bits, the bit clock mode (BCM) function overrides the default master mode bit clock generator to produce the bit clock frequency shown below: Note that selecting a word length of 24-bits in Auto mode generates 64 clocks per frame (64fs)

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------------------|-----|------------------------|------|---------|---|
| R23/R25 (17h/19h) ADCSR/DACSR | 7:6 | ABCM[1:0] DBCM[1:0] | RW | 00 | BCLK Frequency 00 = Auto 01 = 32 x fs 10 = 40 x fs 11 = 64 x fs |

Table 86. ADCSR/ DACSR Register

The BCM mode bit clock generator produces 16, 20, or 32 bit cycles per sample.

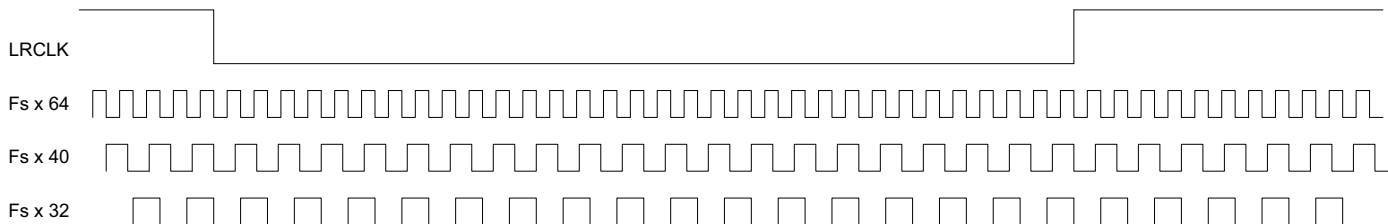


Figure 24. Bit Clock mode

Note: The clock cycles are evenly distributed throughout the frame (true multiple of LRCLK not a gated clock.)

5.5. I2C /Control Interface

The registers are accessed through a serial control interface using a multi-word protocol comprised of 8-bit words. The first 8 bits provide the device address and Read/Write flag. In a write cycle, the next 8 bits provide the register address; all subsequent words contain the data, corresponding to the 8 bits in each control register. The control interface operates using a standard 2-wire interface, as a slave device only. The TSCS25XX has 8 bit device address for E2.

5.5.1. Register Write Cycle

The controller indicates the start of data transfer with a high to low transition on SDA while SCL remains high, signalling that a device address and data will follow. All devices on the 2-wire bus respond to the start condition and shift in the next eight bits on SDIN (7-bit address + Read/Write bit, MSB first). If the device address received matches the address of the TSCS25xx and the R/W bit is '0', indicating a write, then the TSCS25xx responds by pulling SDA low on the next clock pulse (ACK); otherwise, the TSCS25xx returns to the idle condition to wait for a new start condition and valid address.

Once the TSCS25xx has acknowledged a correct device address, the controller sends the TSCS25xx register address. The TSCS25xx acknowledges the register address by pulling SDA low for one clock pulse (ACK). The controller then sends a byte of data (B7 to B0), and the TSCS25xx acknowledges again by pulling SDA low.

When there is a low to high transition on SDA while SCL is high, the transfer is complete. After receiving a complete address and data sequence the TSCS25xx returns to the idle state. If a start or stop condition is detected out of sequence, the device returns to the idle condition.

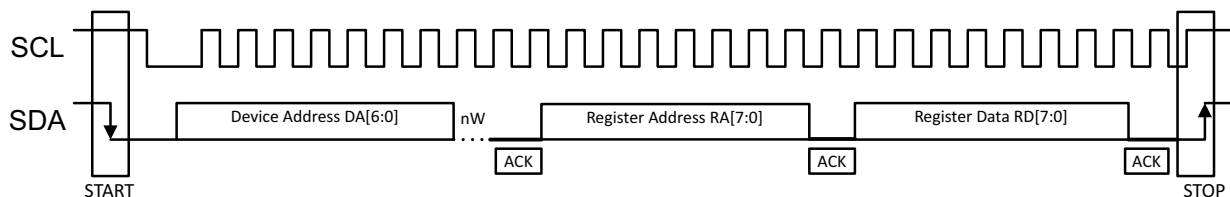


Figure 25. 2-Wire Serial Control Interface

5.5.2. Multiple Write Cycle

The controller may write more than one register within a single write cycle. To write additional registers, the controller will not generate a stop or start (repeated start) command after receiving the acknowledge for the second byte of information (register address and data). Instead the controller will continue to send bytes of data. After each byte of data is received, the register address is incremented.

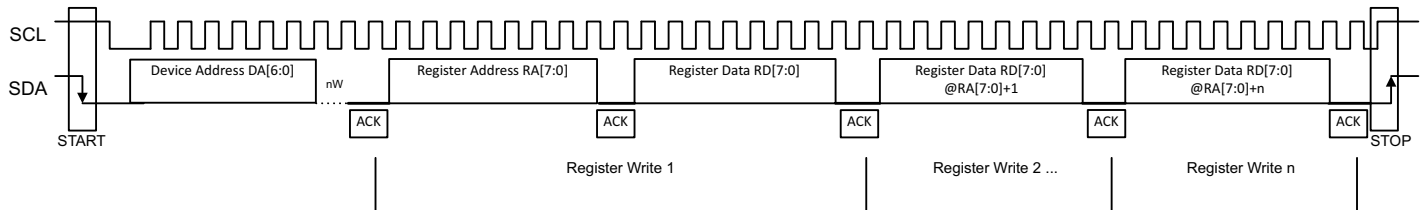


Figure 26. Multiple Write Cycle

5.5.3. Register Read Cycle

The controller indicates the start of data transfer with a high to low transition on SDA while SCL remains high, signalling that a device address and data will follow. If the device address received matches the address of the TSCS25xx and the R/W bit is '0', indicating a write, then the TSCS25xx responds by pulling SDA low on the next clock pulse (ACK); otherwise, the TSCS25xx returns to the idle condition to wait for a new start condition and valid address.

Once the TSCS25xx has acknowledged a correct address, the controller sends a restart command (high to low transition on SDA while SCL remains high). The controller then re-sends the devices address with the R/W bit set to '1' to indicate a read cycle. The TSCS25xx acknowledges by pulling SDA low for one clock pulse. The controller then receives a byte of register data (B7 to B0).

For a single byte transfer, the host controller will not acknowledge (high on data line) the data byte and generate a low to high transition on SDA while SCL is high, completing the transfer. If a start or stop condition is detected out of sequence, the device returns to the idle condition.

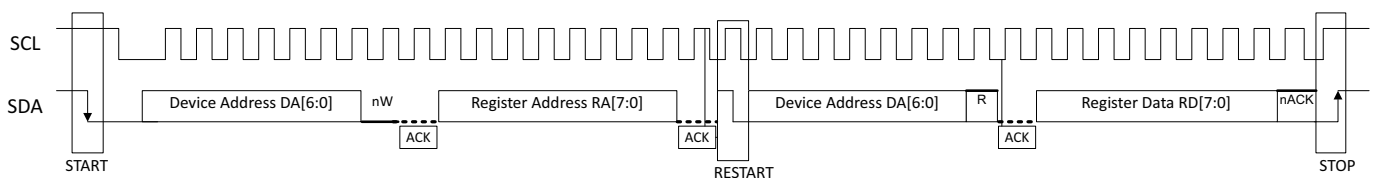


Figure 27. Read Cycle

5.5.4. Multiple Read Cycle

The controller may read more than one register within a single read cycle. To read additional registers, the controller will not generate a stop or start (repeated start) command after sending the acknowledge for the byte of data. Instead the controller will continue to provide clocks and acknowledge after each byte of received data. The codec will automatically increment the internal register address after each register has had its data successfully read (ACK from host) but will not increment the register address if the data is not received correctly by the host (nACK from host) or if the bus cycle is terminated unexpectedly (however the EQ/Filter address will be incremented even if the register address is not incremented when performing EQ/Filter RAM reads). By automatically incrementing the internal register address after each

byte is read, all the internal registers of the codec may be read in a single read cycle.

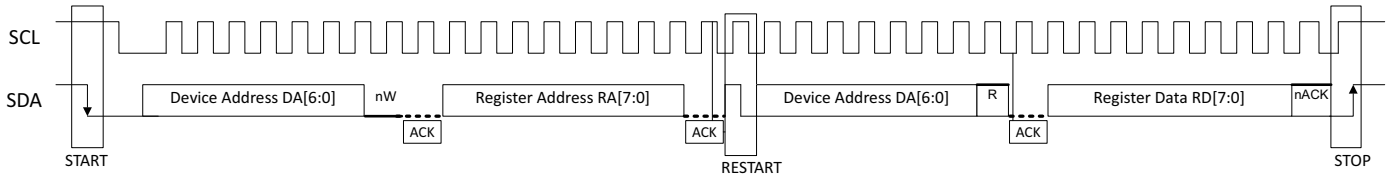


Figure 28. Multiple Read Cycle

5.5.5. Device Addressing and Identification

The TSCS25xx has a default slave address of E2. However, it is sometimes necessary to use a different address. The TSCS25xx has a device address register for this purpose. The part itself has an 8-bit Identification register and an 8-bit revision register that provide device specific information for software. In addition, an 8-bit programmable subsystem ID register can allow firmware to provide a descriptive code to higher level software such as an operating system driver or application software.

5.5.5.1. Device Address Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|------|---------|---------------------|
| R124 (7Ch) DEVADR | 7:1 | ADDR[7:1] | RW | 1110001 | 7-bit slave address |
| | 0 | RSVD | R | 0 | |

Table 87. DEVADR Register

5.5.5.2. Device Identification Registers

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|------|---------|---|
| R126 (7Eh) DEVIDH | 7:0 | DID[15:8] | R | xxh | 16-bit device identification number. Contact TSI. |
| R125 (7Dh) DEVIDL | 7:0 | DID[7:0] | R | xxh | |

Table 88. DEVID H&L Registers

5.5.6. Device Revision Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|---|
| R127 (7Fh) REVID | 7:4 | MAJ[3:0] | R | xh | 4-bit major revision number. Contact TSI. |
| | 3:0 | MNR[3:0] | R | xh | 4-bit minor revision number. Contact TSI. |

Table 89. REVID Register

5.5.7. Register Reset

The TSCS25xx registers may be reset to their default values using the reset register. Writing a special, non-zero value to this register causes all other registers to assume their default states. Device status bits will not necessarily change their values depending on the state of the device.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|------------|------|---------|---|
| R128 (80h) RESET | 7:0 | Reset[7:0] | RW | 00h | Reset register Writing a value of 85h will cause registers to assume their default values. Reading this register returns 00h |

Table 90. RESET Register

6. GPIO'S

Two GPIO's are available on the GPIO1-GPIO0 pins. These GPIO pins are accessed via register bits. The general-purpose input/output (GPIO) pins can be used as either inputs or outputs. These pins are readable and can be set or read through the control interface. These pins are useful for interfacing to external hardware.

6.1. GPIO Usage Summary

| GPIO Pin | Function 1 | Function 2 | Pull-Up Pull-Down |
|----------|--------------------|------------|----------------------|
| GPIO0 | GPIO0 Register Bit | RSVD | Pull-Up |
| GPIO1 | GPIO1 Register Bit | RSVD | Pull-Up |

Table 91. GPIO Pin Usage Summary

6.2. GPIO Control Registers

6.2.1. GPIO Control 1 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|--------------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|--|
| Reg192 (C0h) GPIOCTL1 | 7 | RESERVED | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 6 | RESERVED | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 5 | GPIO1CFG | RW | 0 | GPIO1 Configuration 0 = GPIO1 Configured as Input/Output 1 = GPIO1 Configured as Interrupt |
| | 4 | GPIO0CFG | RW | 0 | GPIO0 Configuration 0 = GPIO0 Configured as Input/Output 1 = GPIO0 Configured as Interrupt |
| | 3 | RESERVED | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 2 | RESERVED | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 1 | GPIO1DIR | RW | 0 | GPIO1 Input/Output 0 = GPIO1 configured as input 1 = GPIO1 configured as output |
| | 0 | GPIO0DIR | RW | 0 | GPIO0 Input/Output 0 = GPIO0 configured as input 1 = GPIO0 configured as output |

Table 92. GPIOCTL1 Register

6.2.2. GPIO Control 2 Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|--|
| Reg 193 (C1h) GPIOCTL2 | 7:2 | RESERVED | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 1 | GPIO1PU | R | 0 | GPIO1 Pull up 0 = GPIO1 pull up enabled 1 = GPIO1 pull up disabled |
| | 0 | GPIO0PU | R | 0 | GPIO0 Pull up 0 = GPIO0 pull up enabled 1 = GPIO0 pull up disabled |

Table 93. GPIOCTL2 Register

7. CLOCK GENERATION

The TSCS42XX uses two PLL's to generate two high frequency reference clocks. The clock frequencies of each reference clock are based on multiples of 44.1KHz and 48KHz sample rates. The clock source for the PLL's can be the MCLK2 pin or one of the I2S interface BCLK inputs. The clock source reference is set in register 8F. Each PLL can be independently powered down if the audio sample rates generated by that particular PLL are not required.

7.1. On-Chip PLLs

The TSCS42XX generates two high-quality, high-frequency clocks 122.880MHz and 112.896MHz. The PLL support a wide range of input clock frequencies. Some typical frequencies are 19.2Mhz, 22MHz, 22.5792MHz, 24MHz, 24.576 MHz, 27MHz, and 36MHz. It should be noted that some input clock frequencies may not result in being able to generate the 122.880MHz and 112.896Mhz clocks exactly resulting in an error in the audio sample rate.

Audio Clocks - Each PLL generates one of two clock frequencies based on two audio sample rates.

- 122.880 MHz (2560 x 48 KHz)
- 112.896 MHz (2560 x 44.1 KHz)

It is important that the needed PLLs remain on until all audio functions, including jack detection, are disabled.

The MCLK2 pin is configured to input a high frequency clock from an external oscillator or other external clock source.

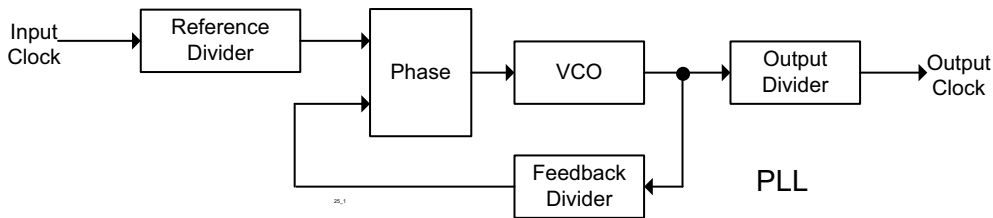


Figure 29. PLL Block Diagram

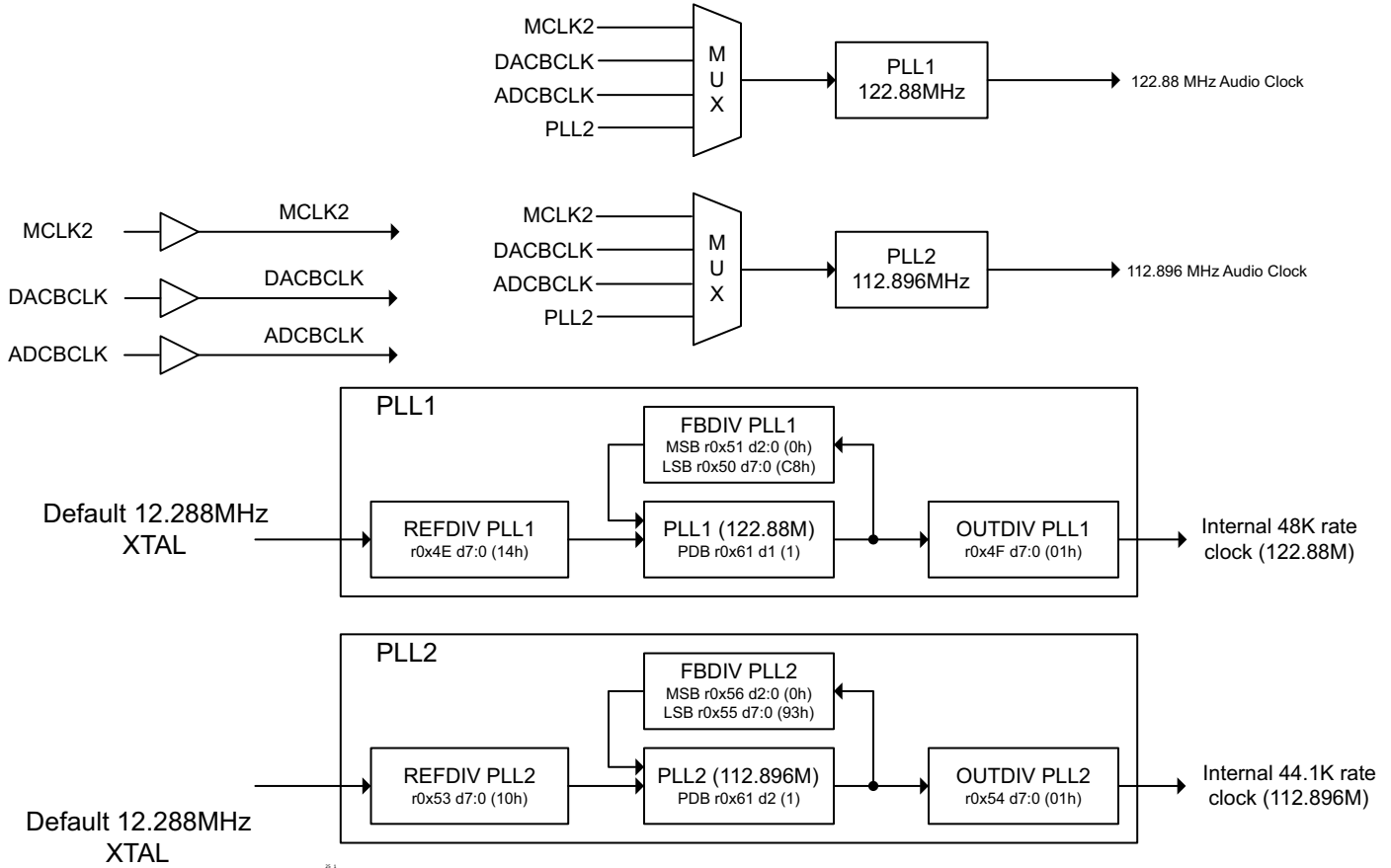


Figure 30. System Clock Diagram

7.2. System Clock Generation

The TSCS25xx supports an internal clock and audio sample rate that is selectable between 11.025KHz, 12 KHz, 22.050KHz, 24KHz, 44.1KHz, 48KHz, 88.2KHz, and 96KHz. One bi-directional stereo I2S interfaces is available. In Master mode an internal timing generator is used to specify the audio sample rate. The sample rate specified in Master mode is independent from the internal clock rate.and the specified range is 8KHz to 96KHz. A variety of sample rates based on 44.1K, 48K and 32K are supported. A highly programmable PLL enables just about any input frequency to be used.

7.2.1. PLL Dividers

The chosen input frequency is multiplied up by the PLL’s to generate the required output frequencies; 122.88MHz and 112.896MHz. It should be noted that it may not always be possible to generate the required output frequencies with zero error. Some values for the PLL dividers relative a specific input frequency are shown in the table below.

TSCS25xx

Portable Consumer CODECs

OUTPUT FREQUENCY

| CLK Input MHz | Time-Base | PLL1 Default Power (122.88MHz) | | | | | | | PLL2 Default Power (112.896MHz) | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|--------|-------|--------|
| | | 52h | 60h | 4Eh | 4Fh | 50h | 51h | Fvc0 | 57h | 60h | 53h | 54h | 55h | 56h | Fvc0 |
| 0.51200 | 0x01 | 0x0222 | 0x0041 | 0x0001 | 0x0300 | 0x000D | 0x0002 | 368.64 | 0x01B | 0x10 | 0x01 | 0x04 | 0x0722 | 0x053 | 451.58 |
| 0.70560 | 0x02 | 0x0222 | 0x0042 | 0x0002 | 0x0301 | 0x00054 | 0x0004 | 368.68 | 0x0222 | 0x10 | 0x01 | 0x04 | 0x0802 | 0x053 | 451.58 |
| 1.02400 | 0x03 | 0x0222 | 0x0042 | 0x0002 | 0x0302 | 0x000D02 | 0x0002 | 368.64 | 0x01B | 0x10 | 0x02 | 0x04 | 0x0722 | 0x053 | 451.58 |
| 1.41120 | 0x05 | 0x0391 | 0x0047 | 0x0000 | 0x0203 | 0x000C3 | 0x0004 | 245.75 | 0x01B | 0x10 | 0x03 | 0x03 | 0x0D02 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 1.53600 | 0x05 | 0x01A | 0x0042 | 0x0000 | 0x030E | 0x00001 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x01A | 0x10 | 0x02 | 0x03 | 0x0B91 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 2.04800 | 0x07 | 0x0222 | 0x0044 | 0x0000 | 0x030D | 0x00002 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x01B | 0x10 | 0x04 | 0x04 | 0x0722 | 0x053 | 451.58 |
| 2.40000 | 0x08 | 0x0222 | 0x0045 | 0x0000 | 0x0300 | 0x00003 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x0233 | 0x10 | 0x05 | 0x05 | 0x0908 | 0x053 | 564.48 |
| 2.82240 | 0x0A | 0x0233 | 0x0047 | 0x0000 | 0x040C | 0x00034 | 0x0000 | 491.5 | 0x0222 | 0x10 | 0x05 | 0x03 | 0x0508 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 3.07200 | 0x0B | 0x0222 | 0x0047 | 0x0000 | 0x0304 | 0x00083 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x01A | 0x10 | 0x04 | 0x03 | 0x0B91 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 5.64480 | 0x15 | 0x0233 | 0x004E | 0x0000 | 0x0403 | 0x00034 | 0x0000 | 491.5 | 0x01A | 0x10 | 0x08 | 0x03 | 0x0E01 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 6.14400 | 0x17 | 0x01A | 0x0048 | 0x0000 | 0x030E | 0x00001 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x01A | 0x10 | 0x08 | 0x03 | 0x0B91 | 0x053 | 338.69 |
| 12.00000 | 0x2E | 0x01B | 0x0049 | 0x0001 | 0x0300 | 0x00003 | 0x0000 | 368.64 | 0x02A | 0x10 | 0x19 | 0x05 | 0x0908 | 0x053 | 564.48 |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|------------|
| 12.28 800 | 0x2F | 0 x 1 A | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 1 2 | 0x 03 | 0 x 1 C | 0 x 0 2 | 368. 64 | 0 x 2 2 | 0x 10 | 0x 20 | 0x 03 | 0 x 7 2 | 0 x 0 3 | 338. 69 |
| 19.20 000 | 0x4A | 0 x 1 3 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 1 4 | 0x 03 | 0 x 8 0 | 0 x 0 1 | 368. 64 | 0 x 1 A | 0x 10 | 0x 19 | 0x 03 | 0 x B 9 | 0 x 0 1 | 338. 69 |
| 22.00 000 | 0x55 | 0 x 2 A | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 3 7 | 0x 05 | 0 x 0 0 | 0 x 0 6 | 614. 4 | 0 x 2 2 | 0x 10 | 0x 26 | 0x 03 | 0 x 4 9 | 0 x 0 2 | 338. 68 |
| 22.57 920 | 0x57 | 0 x 2 2 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 3 1 | 0x 03 | 0 x 2 0 | 0 x 0 3 | 368. 64 | 0 x 1 A | 0x 10 | 0x 1D | 0x 03 | 0 x B 3 | 0 x 0 1 | 338. 69 |
| 24.00 000 | 0x5D | 0 x 1 3 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 1 9 | 0x 03 | 0 x 8 0 | 0 x 0 1 | 368. 64 | 0 x 1 B | 0x 10 | 0x 19 | 0x 05 | 0 x 4 C | 0 x 0 2 | 564. 48 |
| 24.57 600 | 0x5F | 0 x 1 3 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 1 D | 0x 03 | 0 B 3 | 0 x 0 1 | 368. 64 | 0 x 2 2 | 0x 10 | 0x 40 | 0x 03 | 0 x 7 2 | 0 x 0 3 | 338. 69 |
| 25.00 000 | 0x61 | 0 x 1 B | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 3 7 | 0x 03 | 0 x 2 B | 0 x 0 3 | 368. 64 | 0 x 1 A | 0x 10 | 0x 2A | 0x 03 | 0 x 3 9 | 0 x 0 2 | 338. 69 |
| 26.00 000 | 0x65 | 0 x 2 3 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 4 1 | 0x 05 | 0 x 0 0 | 0 x 0 6 | 614. 4 | 0 x 1 A | 0x 10 | 0x 26 | 0x 03 | 0 x E F | 0 x 0 1 | 338. 68 |
| 27.00 000 | 0x68 | 0 x 2 2 | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 4 B | 0x 03 | 0 x 0 0 | 0 x 4 4 | 368. 64 | 0 x 2 A | 0x 10 | 0x 7D | 0x 03 | 0 x 2 0 | 0 x 0 6 | 338. 69 |
| 36.00 000 | 0x8C | 0 x 1 B | 0 x 0 4 | 0 x 4 B | 0x 03 | 0 x 0 0 | 0 x 3 3 | 368. 64 | 0 x 2 A | 0x 10 | 0x 7D | 0x 03 | 0 x 9 8 | 0 x 0 4 | 338. 69 |
| 40.00 000 | 0x9B | 0 x 2 2 | 0 x 0 8 | 0 x 7 D | 0x 03 | 0 x 8 0 | 0 x 0 4 | 368. 64 | 0 x 2 3 | 0x 10 | 0x 7D | 0x 05 | 0 x E 4 | 0 x 0 6 | 564. 48 |

Table 94. Typical PLL Divider Value

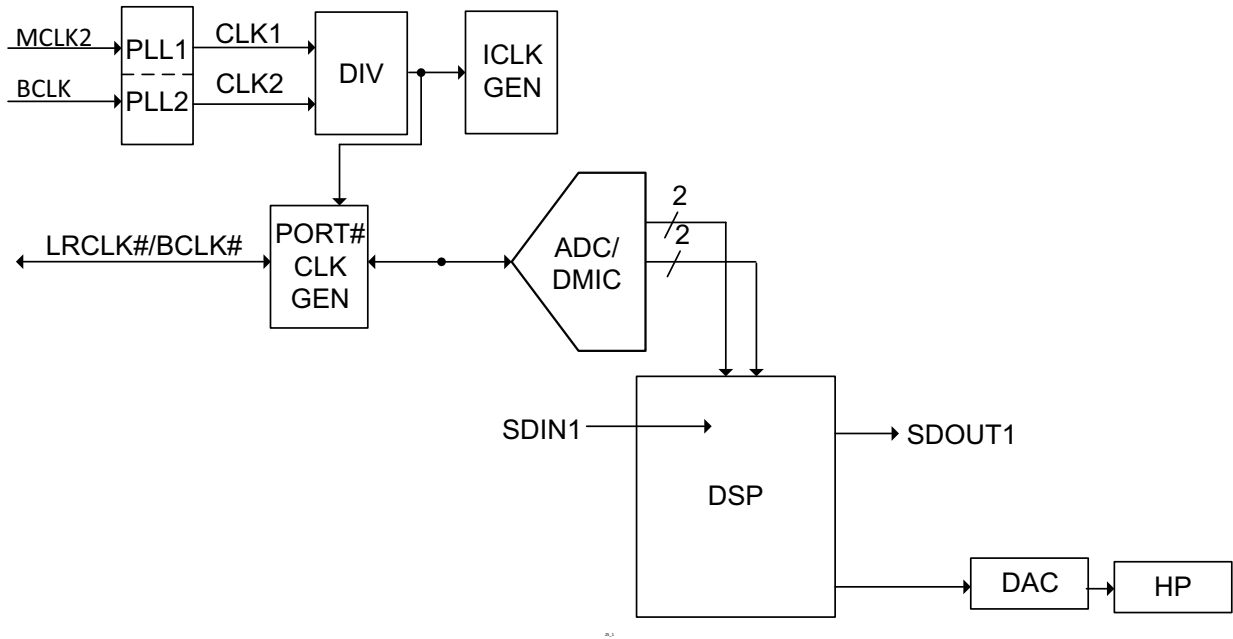


Figure 31. Simplified System Clock Block Diagram

7.2.1.1. PLL Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|------|---------|------------------------------|
| R96(60h) PLLCTL1B | 7:6 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 5:4 | VCOI_PLL2 | RW | 1h | PLL2 VCO/ICO current setting |
| | 3:2 | VCOI_PLL1 | RW | 1h | PLL1 VCO/ICO current setting |
| | 1:0 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |

Table 95. PLLCTL1B Register

7.2.1.2. PLL Status Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|--------|------|---------|----------------------------|
| R142(8Eh) PLLCTL0 | 7:2 | RSVD | R | 00h | Reserved |
| | 1 | PLL2LK | R | 0h | 1 = PLL2 has obtained lock |
| | 0 | PLL1LK | R | 0h | 1 = PLL1 has obtained lock |

Table 96. PLLCTL0 Register

7.2.1.3. PLL Reference Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|------|---------|--|
| R143(8Fh) PLLREFSEL | 7 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 6:4 | PLL2_REF_SEL | RW | 0h | PLL2 Reference Mux, 000 = reserved; 001 = mclk2; 010 = dac_bclk; 011 = adc_bclk; 100 = pll1 output; 101 - 111 = reserved |
| | 3 | RSVD | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 2:0 | PLL1_REF_SEL | RW | 0h | PLL1 Reference Mux, 000 = reserved; 001 = mclk2; 010 = dac_bclk; 011 = adc_bclk; 100 = pll2 output; 101 - 111 = reserved |

Table 97. PLLREFSEL Register

7.2.1.4. PLL1 Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| R82(52h) PLLCTLD | 7:5 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 4:3 | RZ_PLL1 | RW | 3h | PLL1 Zero R setting |
| | 2:0 | CP_PLL1 | RW | 2h | PLL1 main charge pump current setting |

Table 98. PLLCTLD Register

7.2.1.5. *PLL1 Reference Clock Divider Register*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---------------------|
| R78(4Eh) PLLCTL9 | 7:0 | REFDIV_PLL1 | RW | 19h | PLL1 refclk divider |

Table 99. PLLCTL9 Register

7.2.1.6. *PLL1 Output Divider Register*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---------------------|
| R79(4Fh) PLLCTLA | 7:0 | OUTDIV_PLL1 | RW | 03h | PLL1 output divider |

Table 100. PLLCTLA Register

7.2.1.7. *PLL1 Feedback Divider Low Register*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|-----------------------|
| R80(50h) PLLCTLB | 7:0 | FBDIVL_PLL1 | RW | 80h | PLL1 feedback divider |

Table 101. PLLCTLB Register

7.2.1.8. *PLL1 Feedback Divider High Register*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|-----------------------|
| R81(51h) PLLCTLC | 7:3 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 2:0 | FBDIVH_PLL1 | RW | 1h | PLL1 feedback divider |

Table 102. PLLCTLC Register

7.2.1.9. PLL2 Control Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|---------|------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| R87(57h) PLLCTL12 | | | | | |
| | 7:6 | | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 5:3 | RZ_PLL2 | RW | 3h | PLL2 Zero R setting |
| | 2:0 | CP_PLL2 | RW | 2h | PLL2 main charge pump current setting |

Table 103. PLLCTL12 Register

7.2.1.10. PLL2 Reference Clock Divider Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|------------------------------|
| R83(53h) PLLCTLE | 7:0 | REFDIV_PLL2 | RW | 12h | PLL2 reference clock divider |

Table 104. PLLCTLE Register

7.2.1.11. PLL2 Output Divider Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---------------------|
| R84(54h) PLLCTLEF | 7:0 | OUTDIV_PLL2 | RW | 03h | PLL2 output divider |

Table 105. PLLCTLEF Register

7.2.1.12. PLL2 Feedback Divider Low Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---------------------------|
| R85(55h) PLLCTL10 | 7:0 | FBDIVL_PLL2 | RW | 1ch | PLL2 feedback low divider |

Table 106. PLLCTL10 Register

7.2.1.13. PLL2 Feedback Divider High Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|----------------------------|
| R86(56h) PLLCTL11 | 7:3 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 2:0 | FBDIVH_PLL2 | RW | 2h | PLL2 feedback high divider |

Table 107. PLLCTL11 Register

7.2.1.14. PLL Pwer DownControl Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|----------------------|-----|----------|------|---------|--|
| R97(61h) PLLCTL1C | 7:3 | RESERVED | R | 0h | Reserved |
| | 2 | PDB_PLL2 | RW | 0h | PLL2 Power Down: 1 = Power Up 0 = Power Down |
| | 1 | PDB_PLL1 | RW | 0h | PLL1Power down 1 = Power Up 0 = Power Down |
| | 0 | RESERVED | R | 0h | Reserved |

Table 108. PLLCTL1C Register

7.2.2. PLL Power Down Control

Each PLL can be powered down to save power if only one set of base audio rates is required. The base audio rates are defined as 44.1KHz based rates or 48KHz based rates. If support for either 44.1KHz or 48KHz based rates is not needed then the PLL associated with the unused rate can be powered down.

7.2.3. Audio Clock Generation

Figure 33 shows the simplified block diagram. The TSCS42XX utilizes internal PLLs to generate the PLL clocks at 112.896 MHz (22.5792MHz *5) and 122.880 MHz (24.576 *5). Intermediate clocks (61.44MHz, 40.96MHz, 56.448MHz) are then generated which are then used to generate the audio sample rates. There is one internal clock rate that can be specified to operate at 11.025KHz, 12 KHz, 22.050KHz, 24KHz, 44.1KHz, 48KHz, 88.2KHz, and 96KHz. When changing sample rates a delay of up to 5mS may be needed for the part to properly lock PLLs, flush filters, etc.

7.2.3.1. PLL Clock Source

The clock source for the PLL can be selected from the MCLK2 pin or one of the I2S BCLK inputs via a selectable mux.

7.2.3.2. Internal Sample Rate Control Register

These register define the internal sample rate.

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Default | Description |
|-------------------|-----|-------|---------|---|
| R23(17h) ADCSR | 7:6 | ABCM | 0h | ADC bit Clock Mode (for ADCBCLK generation in master mode): 0h=Auto 1h = 32x Fs 2h = 40x Fs 3h = 64x Fs |
| | 5 | RSVD | 0h | Reserved |
| | 4:3 | ABR | 2h | ADC Base Rate 0h = 32kHz 1h = 44.1kHz 2h = 48KHz 3h = Reserved |
| | 2:0 | ABM | 2h | ADC Base Rate Multiplier 0h = 0.25x 1h = 0.5x 2h = 1x 3h = 2x 4h-7h = Reserved |

Table 109. ADCSR Register

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Default | Description |
|--------------------|-----|-------|---------|---|
| R25 (19h) DACSR | 7:6 | DBCM | 0h | DAC bit Clock Mode (for DACBCLK generation in master mode): 0h=Auto 1h = 32x Fs 2h = 40x Fs 3h = 64x Fs |
| | 5 | RSVD | 0h | Reserved |
| | 4:3 | DBR | 2h | DAC Base Rate 0h = 32kHz 1h = 44.1kHz 2h = 48KHz 3h = Reserved |
| | 2:0 | DBM | 2h | DAC Base Rate Multiplier 0h = 0.25x 1h = 0.5x 2h = 1x 3h = 2x 4h-7h = Reserved |

Table 110. DACSR Register

Internal Sample Rates

| xBR [4:3] | xBM [2:0] | BASE RATE | SAMPLE RATE |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| 00 | 000 | 40.96MHz | 8kHz(MCLK/5120) |
| | 001 | | 16kHz(MCLK/2560) |
| | 010 | | 32 kHz (MCLK/1280) |
| | 011 | | 64kHz (MCLK/640) |
| 01 | 000 | 56.448MHz | 11.025kHz(MCLK/5120) |
| | 001 | | 22.050kHz(MCLK/2560) |
| | 010 | | 44.1 kHz (MCLK/1280) |
| | 011 | | 88.2 kHz (MCLK/640) |
| 10 | 000 | 61.44 MHz | 12kHz(MCLK/5120) |
| | 001 | | 24kHz(MCLK/2560) |
| | 010 | | 48 kHz (MCLK/1280) |
| | 011 | | 96 kHz (MCLK/640) |

Table 111. DAC/ADC Sample rates

7.2.3.3. MCLK2 Pin

The MCLK2 pin is configured to be an input and can provide a clock to drive the input to the PLLs or the I2S Master Mode clock generators.

7.2.3.4. I2S Master Mode Clock Generation

I2S input audio source can operate as a timing Slave or Master. When operated in Master Mode an internal clock generator is used to produce the required bit and frame clocks to be driven out of the LRCLK and BCLK pins of each input I2S interface. The clock source for the I2S master clock generation can be selected between the PLL generated internal timing or an externally supplied clock via the MCLK2 input.

7.2.3.5. I2S Master Mode Sample Rate Control

I2S slave or master mode is set in register 13 MS bit. The I2S BR bits set the base audio sample to be either 44.1Khz or 48KHz. The I2S BM bits are then used to set the base rate multiplier ratio. The I2S BCM bits set the BCLK ratio vs sample rate. The I2S BR, BM and BCM bits are located in register 17h for the ADC while register 19h for the DAC.

7.2.3.6. DAC/ADC Clock Control

The power consumption and audio quality may be adjusted by changing the converter modulator rate. By default the DAC and ADC Sigma-Delta modulators run at the specified OSR rates for the best audio quality. The modulator rates for the converters may be forced to run at half their nominal OSR rates to conserve power. A third option allows the modulator rate to automatically drop to half rate when low sampling rates are chosen (1/2 or 1/4 the base rate.) The DACs and ADCs are independently controlled

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| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------|---|
| R31(1Fh) CONFIG0 | 7:6 | ASDM[1:0] | RW | 2h | ADC Modulator Rate 00b = Reserved 01b = Half 10b = Full 11b = Auto |
| | 5:4 | DSDM[1:0] | RW | 2h | DAC Modulator Rate 00b = Reserved 01b = Half 10b = Full 11b = Auto |
| | 3:2 | RSVD | R | 0 | Reserved |
| | 1 | DC_BYPASS | RW | 0h | DAC DC Filter Bypass: 0 = Filter enable 1 = Filter bypassed |
| | 0 | SD_FORCE_ON | RW | 0h | Supply Detect Force On: 0 = Supply detect not forced on 1 = Supply detect forced on Note If not forced on, the supply detect logic will automatically be enabled when features that use it are enabled (COP,UVLO) |

Table 112. CONFIG0 Register

| DSDM[1:0] ASDM[1:0] | BM [2:0] | Modulator Rate |
|------------------------|------------|----------------|
| 00 | NA | Reserved |
| 01 | 000 (1/4x) | Half |
| | 001 (1/2x) | |
| | 010 (1x) | |
| | 011 (2x) | |
| 10 | 000 (1/4x) | Full |
| | 001 (1/2x) | |
| | 010 (1x) | |
| | 011 (2x) | |
| 11 | 000 (1/4x) | Auto (Half) |
| | 001 (1/2x) | Auto (Half) |
| | 010 (1x) | Auto (Full) |
| | 011 (2x) | Auto (Full) |

Table 113. ADC and DAC Modulator Rates

7.2.3.7. *Timebase Register*

| Register Address | Bit | Label | Type | Default | Description |
|---------------------|-----|---------------|------|---------|--|
| R119(77h) TMBASE | 7-0 | TIMEBASE[7:0] | RW | 2F | Internal Time Base Divider. This value should be programmed as $[\text{round}(\text{ref clock}/256000)]-1$ |

Table 114. TIMEBASE Register

8. CHARACTERISTICS

8.1. Electrical Specifications

8.1.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses above the ratings listed below can cause permanent damage to the TSCS25xx. These ratings, which are standard values for TSI commercially rated parts, are stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods can affect product reliability. Electrical parameters are guaranteed only over the recommended operating temperature range.

| Item | Maximum Rating |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Voltage on any pin relative to Ground | V _{ss} - 0.3V TO V _{dd} + 0.3V |
| Operating Temperature | 0 °C TO 70 °C |
| Storage Temperature | -55 °C TO +125 °C |
| Soldering Temperature | 260 °C |
| MICBias Output Current | 3mA |
| Amplifier Maximum Supply Voltage | 6 Volts = PVDD |
| Audio Maximum Supply Voltage | 3 Volts = AVDD/CPVDD |
| Digital I/O Maximum Supply Voltage | 3.6 Volts = DVDD_IO |
| Digital Core Maximum Supply Voltage | 2.0 Volts = DVDD |

Table 115. Electrical Specification: Maximum Ratings

8.1.2. Recommended Operating Conditions

| Parameter | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Power Supplies | DVDD_Core | 1.4 | | 2.0 | V |
| | DVDD_IO | 1.4 | | 3.5 | |
| | AVDD/CPVDD | 1.7 | | 2.0 | |
| | PVDD | 3.0 | | 5.5 | V |
| Ambient Operating Temperature | Analog - 5 V | 0 | 25 | 70 | °C |
| Case Temperature | T _{case} | | | 90 | °C |

Table 116. Recommended Operating Conditions

ESD: The TSCS25xx is an ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device. The human body and test equipment can accumulate and discharge electrostatic charges up to 4000 Volts without detection. Even though the TSCS25xx implements internal ESD protection circuitry, proper ESD precautions should be followed to avoid damaging the functionality or performance.

8.2. Device Characteristics

($T_{\text{ambient}} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\text{DVDD}_{\text{CORE}} = \text{DVDD}_{\text{IO}} = \text{AVDD} = 1.9\text{V}$, $\text{PVDD} = 3.6\text{V}$, 997Hz signal, $f_s = 48\text{KHz}$, Input Gain=0dB, 24-bit audio)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|-------------------|--|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| Analog Inputs ($L_{\text{IN}1}$, $L_{\text{IN}2}$, $R_{\text{IN}1}$, $R_{\text{IN}2}$) | | | | | | |
| Full Scale Input Voltage | V_{FSIV} | L/ $R_{\text{IN}1,2}$ Single Ended | | 0.5 -6 | | Vrms dBV |
| | | L/ $R_{\text{IN}1,2}$ Differential Mic | | 0.5 -6 | | Vrms dBV |
| Input Impedance | | | | 50 | | Kohm |
| Input Capacitance | | | | 10 | | pF |
| Analog Input Boost Amplifier | | | | | | |
| Programmable Gain Min | | | | 0.0 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Max | | | | 30.0 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Step Size | | | | 10.0 | | dB |
| Analog Input PGA | | | | | | |
| Programmable Gain Min | | | | -17.25 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Max | | | | 30.0 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Step Size | | Guaranteed Monotonic | | 0.75 | | dB |
| Digital Volume Control Amplifier | | | | | | |
| Programmable Gain Min | | | | -97 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Max | | | | 30.0 | | dB |
| Programmable Gain Step Size | | Guaranteed Monotonic | | 0.5 | | dB |
| Mute Attenuation | | | | -999 | | dB |
| Analog Inputs ($L_{\text{IN}1}/R_{\text{IN}1}$, $L_{\text{IN}2}/R_{\text{IN}2}$ Differential) to ADC | | | | | | |
| Signal To Noise Ratio | SNR | A-weighted 20-20KHz | | 90 | | dB |
| Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise | THD+N | -1dBFS input | | -80 0.01 | | dB % |
| Analog Inputs ($L_{\text{IN}1}$, $L_{\text{IN}2}$, $R_{\text{IN}1}$, $R_{\text{IN}2}$ Single Ended) to ADC | | | | | | |
| Signal To Noise Ratio | SNR | A-weighted 20-20KHz | | 90 | | dB |
| Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise | THD+N | -1dBFS input | | -80 0.01 | | dB % |
| ADC channel Separation | | 997Hz full scale signal | | 70 | | dB |
| Channel Matching | | 997Hz signal | | | 2 | % |
| DAC to Line-Out (HPL, HPR with 10K / 50pF load) | | | | | | |
| Signal to Noise Ratio ¹ | SNR | A-weighted | | 102 | | dB |
| Total Harmonic Distortion +Noise ² | THD+N | 997Hz full scale signal | | -84 | | dB |
| Channel Separation | | 997Hz full scale signal | | 70 | | dB |
| Mute attenuation | | | | -999 | | dB |
| Headphone Outputs (HPL, HPR) | | | | | | |

Table 117. Device Characteristics

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| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Full Scale Output Level | V_{FSOV} | RL = 10Kohm | | 1.0 | | Vrms |
| | | $R_L = 16ohm$ | | 0.75 | | Vrms |
| Output Power | P_O | 997Hz full scale signal, $R_L = 16ohm$ | | 35 | | mW (ave) |
| Signal to Noise Ratio | SNR | A-weighted, $R_L = 16ohm$ | | 102 | | dB |
| Total Harmonic Distortion +Noise | THD+N | $R_L = 16ohms$, -3dBFS | | -76 | | dB |
| | | $R_L = 32ohms$, -3dBFS | | -78 | | dB |
| Analog Voltage Reference Levels | | | | | | |
| Charge Pump Output | V- | | -5% | -AVDD +100mV | +5% | V |
| Microphone Bias | | | | | | |
| Bias Voltage | $V_{MICBIAS}$ | | - | 2.5 | - | V |
| BIAS current Source | | | | | 3 | mA |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio | $PSRR_{MICBIAS}$ | 3.3V<PVDD<5.25V | | 80 | | dB |
| | | 3.0V<PVDD<3.3V | | 40 | | dB |
| Digital Input/Output | | | | | | |
| ADC/DAC BCLK input rate | Fmax | | | 30 | | MHz |
| I2S BCLK/LRCLK ratio | | | 32 | | 1022 | clocks/ frame |
| Input High Level | V_{IH} | | 0.7x DVDD_ IO | | | V |
| Input LOW Level | V_{IL} | | | | 0.3x DVDD_ IO | V |
| Output High Level | V_{OH} | $I_{OH}=-1mA$ | 0.9x DVDD_IO | | | V |
| Output LOW Level | V_{OL} | $I_{OL}=1mA$ | | 0.1xDVDD_IO | | V |
| Input Capacitance | | | | 5 | | pF |
| Input Leakage | | | -0.9 | | 0.9 | uA |
| Internal Pull-Up Resistor | R_{PU} / R_{PU} | All Digital I/O pins with pull-up or pull-down | | 50 | | k Ω |
| ESD / Latchup | | | | | | |
| IEC1000-4-2 | | | 1 | | | Level |
| JESD22-A114-B | | | 2 | | | Class |
| JESD22-C101 | | | 4 | | | Class |

Table 117. Device Characteristics

- 1.Ratio of Full Scale signal to idle channel noise output is measured "A weighted" over a 20 Hz to a 20 kHz bandwidth. (AES17-1991 Idle Channel Noise or EIAJ CP-307 Signal-to-noise Ratio).
- 2.THD+N ratio as defined in AES17 and outlined in AES6id,non-weighted, swept over 20 Hz to 20 kHz bandwidth.

8.3. Electrical Characteristics

Unless stated otherwise, DVDD_Core=1.8V -0.1V/+0.2V, Ambient Temp -10C to +80C

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|---------------|------|
| Operating Voltage | DVDD_CORE | | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | V |
| Supply Current | I _{DVDD_CORE(PLL)} | No Load, VDD=1.9V | | 11 | 15 | mA |
| Input High Level | V _{IH} | | 0.7x DVDD_CORE | | | V |
| Input LOW Level | V _{IL} | | | | 0.3xDVDD_CORE | V |
| Input Capacitance | C _{IN} | | | 5 | | pF |
| Load Capacitance, X1 and X2 | C _L | | | 5 | | pF |
| Output High Level | V _{OH} | I _{OH} =-2mA | 0.8x DVDD_CORE | | | V |
| Output LOW Level | V _{OL} | I _{OL} =2mA | | | 0.2xDVDD_CORE | V |
| Power Up Time | t _{PU} | From minimum VDD to outputs stable | | 1.5 | 4 | ms |
| Output Enable Time | | | | | 20 | ns |
| Output Disable Time | | | | | 20 | ns |

Table 118. PLL Section DC Characteristics

8.3.1. Low Power Mode Consumption

| Mode | AVDD (V) | PVDD (V) | DVDD_CORE (V) DVDD_IO | I AVDD (mA) | IPVDD (mA) | IDVDD_IO IDVDD_CORE (mA) | PTOTAL (mW) |
|---|----------|----------|--------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Out of Reset | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 0.0064 | 0 | 0.18 | 0.31688 |
| HP Full Power 10k Ω Note 1 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 8.7 | 0 | 9.9 | 31.62 |
| HP Low Power 10k Ω Note 2 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 3.47 | 0 | 4.64 | 13.787 |
| HP Low Power silence Note 1 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.87 | 0 | 3.45 | 9.044 |
| Note 1 - DAC is 48kHz with BCLK at 1.536MHz with -3dB signal input | | | | | | | |
| Note 2 - ADC is 48kHz with BCLK at 1.536MHz with -9dB signal input | | | | | | | |
| Line In Full Power Note 2 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 7.27 | 0 | 7.45 | 25.024 |
| Line In Low Power Note 2 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 3 | 0 | 2.72 | 9.724 |
| Line In Low Power Silence Note 2 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 2.9 | 0 | 0.49 | 5.763 |

Table 119. Low Power Mode Consumption

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Portable Consumer CODECs

9. REGISTER MAP

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default |
|------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| R0 (00h) | HPVOLL | Left HP volume | | HPVOL_L[6:0] | | | | | | | 79h |
| R1 (01h) | HPVOLR | Right HP volume | | HPVOL_R[6:0] | | | | | | | 79h |
| R2 (02h) | SPKVOLL | SPKR Left volume | | SPKVOL_L[6:0] | | | | | | | 6Fh |
| R3 (03h) | SPKVOLR | SPKR Right volume | | SPKVOL_R[6:0] | | | | | | | 6Fh |
| R4 (04h) | DACVOLL | Left DAC volume | | DACVOL_L[7:0] | | | | | | | FFh |
| R5 (05h) | DACVOLR | Right DAC volume | | DACVOL_R[7:0] | | | | | | | FFh |
| R6 (06h) | ADCVOLL | Left ADC volume | | ADCVOL_L[7:0] | | | | | | | BFh |
| R7 (07h) | ADCVOLR | Right ADC volume | | ADCVOL_R[7:0] | | | | | | | BFh |
| R8 (08h) | INVOLL | Left Input volume | INMUTE L | IZCL | INVOL_L | | | | | | 17h |
| R9 (09h) | INVOLR | Right Input volume | | IZCR | INVOL_R | | | | | | 17h |
| R10 (0Ah) | VUCTL | Volume Update Control | ADCFade | DACFad e | | INVOLU | ADCVOL U | DACVOLU | SPKVOL U | HPVOLU | C0h |
| R11 (0Bh) | INMODE | ADC input mode | | | | | | | | DS | 00h |
| R12 (0Ch) | INSELL | ADCL signal path | INSEL_L[1:0] | | MICBST_L[1:0] | | | | | | 00h |
| R13 (0Dh) | INSELR | ADCR signal path | INSEL_R[1:0] | | MICBST_R[1:0] | | | | | | 00h |
| R14 (0Eh) | ALC0 | ALC0 | | | | | | ALC MODE | ALCSEL[1:0] | | 00h |
| R15 (0Fh) | ALC1 | ALC1 | | MAXGAIN[2:0] | | | ALCL[3:0] | | | 7Bh | |
| R16 (10h) | ALC2 | ALC2 | | MINGAIN[2:0] | | | HLD[3:0] | | | 00h | |
| R17 (11h) | ALC3 | ALC3 | | DCY[3:0] | | | ATK[3:0] | | | 32h | |
| R18 (12h) | NGATE | Noise Gate | | NGTH[4:0] | | | | NGG[1:0] | | NGAT | 00h |
| R19 (13h) | AIC1 | Audio Interface 1 | | BCLKIN V | MS | LRP | WL[1:0] | | FORMAT[1:0] | | 0Ah |
| R20 (14h) | AIC2 | Audio Interface 2 | DACDSEL[1:0] | | ADCDSSEL[1:0] | | TRI | BLRCM[2:0] | | | 00h |
| R21 (15h) | AIC3 | Audio Interface 3 | | | ADOPD D | ALRPDD | ABCPDD | DDIPDD | DLRPDD | DBCPD D | 00h |
| R22 (16h) | CNVTR0 | ADC Control | ADCPOL R | ADCPOLL | AMONOMIX[1:0] | | ADCMU | HPOR | ADCHPDR | ADCHP DL | 08h |
| R23 (17h) | ADCSR | ADC Sample rate | ABCM[1:0] | | | | ABR[1:0] | | ABM[2:0] | | 12h |
| R24 (18h) | CNVTR1 | DAC Control | DACPOL R | DACPOL L | DMONOMIX[1:0] | | DACMU | DEEMP | DACDIT H1 | DACDIT H0 | 08h |

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| R25 (19h) | DACSR | DAC Sample rate | DBC[M[1:0] | | | DBR[1:0] | | DBM[2:0] | | | 12h |
| R26 (1Ah) | PWRM1 | Pwr Mgmt (1) | BSTL | BSTR | PGAL | PGAR | ADCL | ADCR | MICB | DIGENB | 00h |
| R27 (1Bh) | PWRM2 | Pwr Mgmt (2) | D2S | HPL | HPR | SPKL | SPKR | | | VREF | 00h |
| R28 (1Ch) | CTL | Additional control | HPSWEN | HPSWOL | EQ2SW1 | EQ2SW0 | EQ1SW1 | EQ1SW0 | TSDEN | TOEN | 00h |
| R29 (1Dh) | THERMSTS | Temp Sensor Control | TripHighStat | TripLowStat | TripSplit[1:0] | | TripShift[1:0] | | Poll[1:0] | | 09h |
| R30 (1Eh) | THERMSPKR1 | Speaker Thermal Algorithm Control | ForcePwrd | InstCutMode | IncRatio[1:0] | | IncStep[1:0] | | DecStep[1:0] | | 81h |
| R31 (1Fh) | CONFIG0 | CONFIG0 | ASDM1 | ASDM0 | DSDM1 | DSDM0 | | | dc_bypass | sd_force_on | A0h |
| R32 (20h) | CONFIG1 | CONFIG1 | EQ2_EN | EQ2_BE2 | EQ2_BE1 | EQ2_BE0 | EQ1_EN | EQ1_BE2 | EQ1_BE1 | EQ1_BE0 | 00h |
| R33 (21h) | GAINCTL | Gain Control | zerodet_flag | | zerodetle_n1 | zerodetle_n0 | auto_pwr | auto_mute | | | 24h |
| R34 (22h) | COP1 | Constant Output Power1 | COPAtten | COPGain | HDeltaEn | COPTarget[4:0] | | | | | 08h |
| R35 (23h) | COP2 | Constant Output Power2 | | | AvgLength[2:0] | | | | MonRate[2:0] | | 04h |
| R36 (24h) | Reserved | Reserved | | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R37 (25h) | CLECTL | CMPLMTCTL | | | | Lvl_Mode | WindowSel | Exp_En | Limit_En | Comp_En | 00h |
| R38 (26h) | MUGAIN | CLEMakeUpGain | | | | CLEMUG4 | CLEMUG3 | CLEMUG2 | CLEMUG1 | CLEMUG0 | 00h |
| R39 (27h) | COMPTH | Compressor Threshold | COMPTH7 | COMPTH6 | COMPTH5 | COMPTH4 | COMPTH3 | COMPTH2 | COMPTH1 | COMPTH0 | 00h |
| R40 (28h) | CMPRAT | Compressor Ratio | | | | CMPRAT4 | CMPRAT3 | CMPRAT2 | CMPRAT1 | CMPRAT0 | 00h |
| R41 (29h) | CATKTCL | Comp Attack time const Low | CATKTC7 | CATKTC6 | CATKTC5 | CATKTC4 | CATKTC3 | CATKTC2 | CATKTC1 | CATKTC0 | 00h |
| R42(2Ah) | CATKTCH | Comp Attack time const High | CATKTC15 | CATKTC14 | CATKTC13 | CATKTC12 | CATKTC11 | CATKTC10 | CATKTC9 | CATKTC8 | 00h |
| R43 (2Bh) | CRELTCL | Comp release time const Low | CRELTC7 | CRELTC6 | CRELTC5 | CRELTC4 | CRELTC3 | CRELTC2 | CRELTC1 | CRELTC0 | 00h |
| R44 (2Ch) | CRELTCH | Comp release time const High | CRELTC15 | CRELTC14 | CRELTC13 | CRELTC12 | CRELTC11 | CRELTC10 | CRELTC9 | CRELTC8 | 00h |
| R45 (2Dh) | LIMTH | Limiter Threshold | LIMTH7 | LIMTH6 | LIMTH5 | LIMTH4 | LIMTH3 | LIMTH2 | LIMTH1 | LIMTH0 | 00h |
| R46 (2Eh) | LIMTGT | Limiter Target | LIMTGT7 | LIMTGT6 | LIMTGT5 | LIMTGT4 | LIMTGT3 | LIMTGT2 | LIMTGT1 | LIMTGT0 | 00h |
| R47 (2Fh) | LATKTCL | Limiter Attack time constant Low | LATKTC7 | LATKTC6 | LATKTC5 | LATKTC4 | LATKTC3 | LATKTC2 | LATKTC1 | LATKTC0 | 00h |

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| R48 (30h) | LATKTCH | Limiter Attack time constant High | LATKTC15 | LATKTC14 | LATKTC13 | LATKTC12 | LATKTC1 | LATKTC10 | LATKTC9 | LATKTC8 | 00h |
| R49 (31h) | LRELTCL | Limiter Release time constant Low | LRELTC7 | LRELTC6 | LRELTC5 | LRELTC4 | LRELTC3 | LRELTC2 | LRELTC1 | LRELTC0 | 00h |
| R50 (32h) | LRELTCH | Limiter Release time constant High | LRELTC15 | LRELTC14 | LRELTC13 | LRELTC12 | LRELTC1 | LRELTC10 | LRELTC9 | LRELTC8 | 00h |
| R51 (33h) | EXPTH | Expander Threshold | EXPTH7 | EXPTH6 | EXPTH5 | EXPTH4 | EXPTH3 | EXPTH2 | EXPTH1 | EXPTH0 | 00h |
| R52 (34h) | EXPRAT | Expander Ratio | | | | | | EXPRAT2 | EXPRAT1 | EXPRAT0 | 00h |
| R53 (35h) | XATKTCL | Expander Attack time constant Low | XATKTC7 | XATKTC6 | XATKTC5 | XATKTC4 | XATKTC3 | XATKTC2 | XATKTC1 | XATKTC0 | 00h |
| R54 (36h) | XATKTCH | Expander Attack time constant High | XATKTC15 | XATKTC14 | XATKTC13 | XATKTC12 | XATKTC1 | XATKTC10 | XATKTC9 | XATKTC8 | 00h |
| R55 (37h) | XRELTCL | Expander Release time constant Low | XRELTC7 | XRELTC6 | XRELTC5 | XRELTC4 | XRELTC3 | XRELTC2 | XRELTC1 | XRELTC0 | 00h |
| R56 (38h) | XRELTCH | Expander Release time constant High | XRELTC15 | XRELTC14 | XRELTC13 | XRELTC12 | XRELTC1 | XRELTC10 | XRELTC9 | XRELTC8 | 00h |
| R57 (39h) | FXCTL | Effects Control | | | | 3DEN | TEEN | TNLFBYP | BEEN | BNLFBYP | 00h |
| R58 (3Ah) | DACCRWRL | DACCRAM_WRITE_LO | DACCRWD[7:0] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R59 (3Bh) | DACCRWRM | DACCRAM_WRITE_MID | DACCRWD[15:8] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R60 (3Ch) | DACCRWRH | DACCRAM_WRITE_HI | DACCRWD[23:16] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R61 (3Dh) | DACCRRDLO | DACCRAM_READ_LO | DACCRRD[7:0] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R62 (3Eh) | DACCRRDMD | DACCRAM_READ_MID | DACCRRD[15:8] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R63 (3Fh) | DACCRRDH | DACCRAM_READ_HI | DACCRRD[23:16] | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R64 (40h) | DACCRADDR | DACCRAM_ADDR | DACCRADD[7:0] | | | | | | | | 01h |
| R65 (41h) | DCOFSEL | DC_COEF_SEL | dc_coef_sel[2:0] | | | | | | | | 05h |
| R66 (42h) | PWM0 | PWM Control 0 | SCTO1 | SCTO0 | UVLO | | bclr | PWMMODE | I | NOOFFSET | C4h |
| R67 (43h) | PWM1 | PWM Control 1 | - | dithpos4 | dithpos3 | dithpos2 | dithpos1 | dithpos0 | dith_range | dithclr | 12h |
| R68 (44h) | PWM2 | PWM Control 2 | | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R69 (45h) | PWM3 | PWM Control 3 | outctrl1 | outctrl0 | | | | cvalue2 | cvalue1 | cvalue0 | 03h |
| R78 (4Eh) | PLLCTL9 | PLL Control 9 | refdiv_pll1[7:0] | | | | | | | | 05h |

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default | |
|------------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|-----|
| R79 (4Fh) | PLLCTLA | PLL Control 10 | outdiv_pll1[7:0] | | | | | | | | 03h | |
| R80 (50h) | PLLCTLB | PLL Control 11 | fbdivl_pll1[7:0] | | | | | | | | 72h | |
| R81 (51h) | PLLCTLC | PLL Control 12 | | | | | | fbdivH_pll1[10:8] | | | 03h | |
| R82 (52h) | PLLCTLD | PLL Control 13 | | | | rz_pll1[1:0] | | cp_pll1[2:0] | | | 22h | |
| R83 (53h) | PLLCTLE | PLL Control 14 | refdiv_pll2[7:0] | | | | | | | | 12h | |
| R84 (54h) | PLLCTLF | PLL Control 15 | outdiv_pll2[7:0] | | | | | | | | 03h | |
| R85 (55h) | PLLCTL10 | PLL Control 16 | fbdivl_pll2[7:0] | | | | | | | | 1Ch | |
| R86 (56h) | PLLCTL11 | PLL Control 17 | | | | | | fbdivh_pll2[10:8] | | | 02h | |
| R87 (57h) | PLLCTL12 | PLL Control 18 | | | | rz_pll2[1:0] | | cp_pll2[2:0] | | | 1Ah | |
| R96 (60h) | PLLCTL1B | PLL Control 27 | vcoi_pll2 | | | vcoi_pll1 | | | | | 14h | |
| R97 (61h) | PLLCTL1C | PLL Control 28 | | | | | | pdb_pll2 | pdb_pll1 | | 0Fh | |
| R119(77h) | TIMEBASE | Divider | TIMEBASE[7:0] | | | | | | | | 61h | |
| R124(7Ch) | DEVADR | I2C Device Address | ADDR[7:1] | | | | | | | | | D2h |
| R125(7Dh) | DEVIDL | Device IDLow | DID7 | DID6 | DID5 | DID4 | DID3 | DID2 | DID1 | DID0 | 01h | |
| R126(7Eh) | DEVIDH | Device ID High | DID15 | DID14 | DID13 | DID12 | DID11 | DID10 | DID9 | DID8 | 00h | |
| R127(7Fh) | REVID | Device Revision | MAJ3 | MAJ2 | MAJ1 | MAJ0 | MNR3 | MNR2 | MNR1 | MNR0 | 11h | |
| R128(80h) | RESET | Reset | Writing 0x85 to this register resets all registers to their default state | | | | | | | | 00h | |
| R136(88h) | THERMSPKR2 | Speaker Thermal Algorithm Status | ForcePw d Status | VolStatus[6:0] | | | | | | | 08h | |
| R137(89h) | COP3 | Constant Output Power Status | HighDelta | UNDER VOLTAGE | COPAdj[5:0] | | | | | | 00h | |
| R138(8Ah) | DACCRSTAT | DACCRAM_STATUS | DACCR_Busy | | | | | | | | 00h | |
| R139(8Bh) | HPDETSTAT | HP detect pin status | HP_Detect | | | | | | | | 00h | |
| R142(8Eh) | PLLCTL0 | PLL Control 0 | | | | | | | PLL2LK | PLL1LKk | 00h | |

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|---------|
| R143(8Fh) | PLLREFSEL | PLL Control | PLL2_REF | | | PLL1_REF | | | 00h | | |
| R192(C0h) | GPIOCTL1 | GPIO CONTROL | GPIO1CFG | | GPIO0CFG | | GPIO1DIR | | GPIO0DIR | | 00h |
| R193(C1h) | GPIOCTL2 | GPIO CONTROL | | | | | GPIO1PU | | GPIO0PU | | 00h |
| R195(C3h) | ADPCMCTL1 | ADC PCM CONTROL1 | GAINCODE | | | GAINENAB | BDELAYO | PCMFL | SLSYNC | 00h | |
| R196(C4h) | ADPCMCTL2 | ADC PCM CONTROL2 | PCMMOMP | PCMSOP | PCMDSSP | | | 00h | | | |
| R197(C5h) | DACPCMCTL1 | DAC PCM CONTROL1 | BDELAYI | | | | PCMFL | SLSYNC | 00h | | |
| R198(C6h) | DACPCMCTL2 | DAC PCM CONTROL2 | PCMFORMAT | PCMMIM | PCMSI | PCMDSS | | PCMSIGNEXT | PCM13MODE | 00h | |
| R199(C7h) | DACMBCEN | Multi-Band SELECTOR | MBCEN3 | | | | | MBCEN2 | MBCEN1 | 00h | |
| R200(C8h) | DACMBCCTL | Multi-Band SELECTOR | LVLMODE3 | | WINSEL3 | LVLMODE2 | WINSEL2 | LVLMODE1 | WINSEL1 | 00h | |
| R201(C9h) | DACMBCMUG1 | Multi-Band SELECTOR | PHASE | | MUGAIN | | | | | 00h | |
| R202(CA h) | DACMBCTHR1 | COMPRESSOR | THRESH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R203(CB h) | DACMBCRAT1 | COMPRESSOR | RATIO | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R204(CC h) | DACMBCATK1L | COMPRESSOR | TCATKL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R205(CD h) | DACMBCATK1H | COMPRESSOR | TCATKH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R206(CE h) | DACMBCREL1L | COMPRESSOR | TCRELL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R207(CF h) | DACMBCREL1H | COMPRESSOR | TCRELH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R208(D0 h) | DACMBCMUG2 | Multi-Band 2SELECTOR | PHASE | | MUGAIN | | | | | 00h | |
| R209(D1 h) | DACMBCTHR2 | COMPRESSOR 2 | THRESH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R210(D2 h) | DACMBCRAT2 | COMPRESSOR 2 | RATIO | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R211(D3 h) | DACMBCATK2L | COMPRESSOR 2 | TCATKL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R212(D4 h) | DACMBCATK2H | COMPRESSOR 2 | TCATKH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R213(D5 h) | DACMBCREL2L | COMPRESSOR 2 | TCRELL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R214(D6 h) | DACMBCREL2H | COMPRESSOR 2 | TCRELH | | | | | | | | 00h |

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Portable Consumer CODECs

| Register (D15:9) | Name | Remarks | Bit[7] | Bit[6] | Bit[5] | Bit[4] | Bit[3] | Bit[2] | Bit[1] | Bit[0] | Default |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| R215(D7h) | DACMBCMUG3 | Multi-Band 3 SELECTOR | | | PHASE | | | MUGAIN | | | 00h |
| R216(D8h) | DACMBCTHR3 | COMPRESSOR 3 | THRESH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R217(D9h) | DACMBCRAT3 | COMPRESSOR 3 | | | | | RATIO | | | | 00h |
| R218(DAh) | DACMBCATK3L | COMPRESSOR 3 | TCATKL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R219(DBh) | DACMBCATK3H | COMPRESSOR 3 | TCATKH | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R220(DCh) | DACMBCREL3L | COMPRESSOR 3 | TCRELL | | | | | | | | 00h |
| R221(DDh) | DACMBCREL3H | COMPRESSOR 3 | TCRELH | | | | | | | | 00h |

Table 120. Register Map

Note:

- Registers not described in this map should be considered “reserved”.
- Numerous portions of the register map are compatible with popular codecs from other vendors.

10. PIN INFORMATION

10.1. TSCS25A3 Pin Diagram

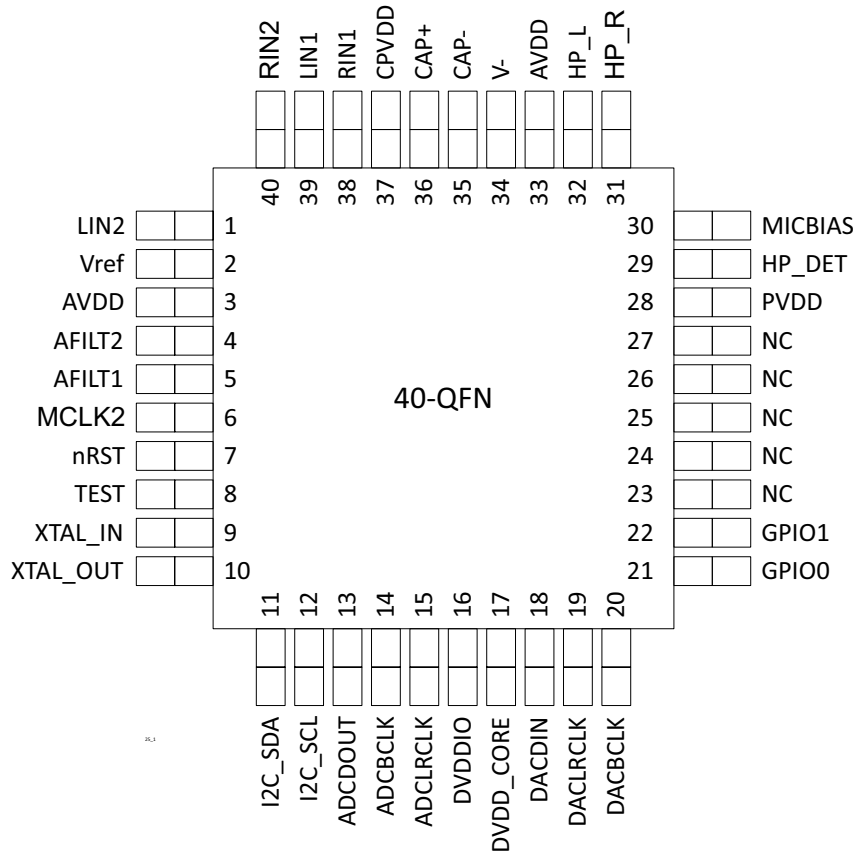


Figure 32. 40QFN Pin Assignment

10.2. Pin Tables

10.2.1. Power Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 pin loc |
|-----------|--|------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| PVDD | Bias supply | I(Power) | None | 28 |
| DVDD_Core | DSP and other core logic+clocks | I(Power) | None | 17 |
| DVDDIO | Interface (I ² S, I ² C, GPIO) | I(Power) | None | 16 |
| AVDD | Analog core supply | I(Power) | None | 3,33 |
| CPVDD | Charge pump supply | I(Power) | None | 37 |
| CAP+ | Flying cap | I/O(Power) | None | 36 |
| CAP- | Flying cap | I/O(Power) | None | 35 |
| V- | Negative Analog supply (Bypass cap) | O(Power) | None | 34 |
| VSS | DAP | | None | |

Table 121. Power Pins

Total Pins: 9

10.2.2. Reference Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| MICBIAS | 2.5V 1.5 mA microphone bias | O(Analog) | None | 30 |
| AFILT1 | ADC input filter cap | I(Analog) | None | 5 |
| AFILT2 | ADC input filter cap | I(Analog) | None | 4 |
| Vref | VREF reference pin (bypass) | I(Analog) | None | 2 |

Table 122. Reference Pins

Total Pins: 4

10.2.3. Analog Input Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| LIN1 | Left Input #1 | I(Analog) | None | 39 |
| RIN1 | Right Input #1 | I(Analog) | None | 38 |
| LIN2 | Left Input #2 | I(Analog) | None | 1 |
| RIN2 | Right Input #2 | I(Analog) | None | 40 |

Table 123. Analog Input Pins

Total Pins: 4

10.2.4. Analog Output Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| HP_L | Headphone output | O(Analog) | None | 32 |
| HP_R | Headphone output | O(Analog) | None | 31 |

Table 124. Analog Output Pins

Total Pins: 2

10.2.5. Data and Control Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|------------|
| GPIO1 | General purpose I/O | I/O | none | 22 |
| GPIO0 | General purpose I/O | I/O | none | 21 |
| nRST | Reset | I(Digital) | none | 7 |
| ADCBCLK | ADC I ² S shift clock | I/O(Digital) | Pull-Down | 14 |
| ADCLRCLK | ADC I ² S framing clock | I/O(Digital) | Pull-Down | 15 |
| ADCDOUT | ADC I ² S output data | O(Digital) | Pull-Down | 13 |
| DACBCLK | DAC I ² S shift clock | I/O(Digital) | Pull-Down | 20 |
| DACLRCLK | DAC I ² S framing clock | I/O(Digital) | Pull-Down | 19 |
| DACDIN | DAC I ² S input data | I(Digital) | Pull-Down | 18 |
| I2C_SCL | SCL I ² C shift clock | I(Digital) | Pull-Up | 12 |
| I2C_SDA | SDA I ² C shift data | I(Digital) | Pull-Up | 11 |
| HP_DET | Headphone jack detection | I(Digital) | Pull-Up | 29 |
| P_8 | Reserved test pin | I(Analog) | None | 8 |

Table 125. Data and Control Pins

Total Pins: 13

10.2.6. PLL Pins

| Pin Name | Pin Function | I/O | Internal Pull-up Pull-down | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|--------------|--------|-------------------------------|------------|
| MCLK2 | MASTER CLK | I(CLK) | NONE | 6 |

Table 126. PLL Pins

Total Pins: 1

10.2.7. No Connetion Pins

| Pin Name | 40 Pin loc |
|----------|---------------------|
| NC | 9,10,23,24,25,26,27 |

Table 127. PLL Pins

Total Pins: 7

11. PACKAGE DRAWINGS

11.1. 40QFN Package Outline and Package Dimensions

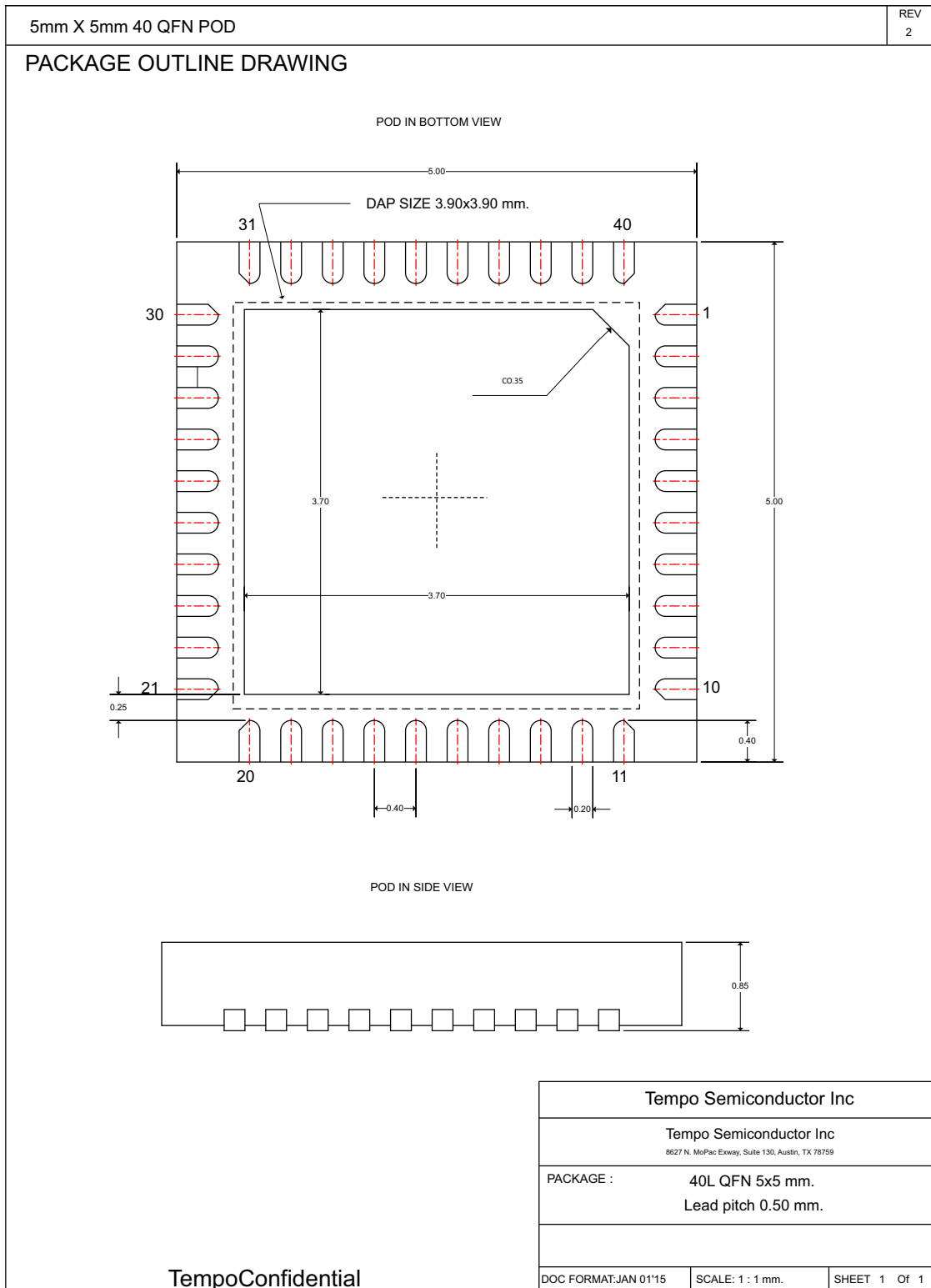


Figure 33. 40QFN Package Diagram

11.2. Pb Free Process- Package Classification Reflow Temperatures

| Package Thickness | Volume mm ³ <350 | Volume mm ³ 350 - 2000 | Volume mm ³ >2000 |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <1.6mm | 260 + 0 °C* | 260 + 0 °C* | 260 + 0 °C* |
| 1.6mm - 2.5mm | 260 + 0 °C* | 250 + 0 °C* | 245 + 0 °C* |
| > or = 2.5mm | 250 + 0 °C* | 245 + 0 °C* | 245 + 0 °C* |

*Tolerance: The device manufacturer/supplier shall assure process compatibility up to and including the stated classification temperature (this means Peak reflow temperature +0 °C. For example 260 °C+0 °C) at the rated MSL level.

Table 128. Reflow Temperatures

Note: TSI's package thicknesses are <2.5mm and <350 mm³, so 260 applies in every case.

12. APPLICATION INFORMATION

For application information, please see reference designs and application notes available on www.temposemi.com.

TSCS25xx

Portable Consumer CODECs

13. ORDERING INFORMATION

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TSCS25A3X1NDGXyyX | Analog Microphone in 40 QFN package |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|

Please contact an TSI Sales Representative with your clock requirements for factory programming. This programming will determine the orderable part number for the TSCS25xx.

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15. DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

| Revision | Date | Description of Change |
|----------|------------|--|
| 0.5 | Feb 2016 | Initial release |
| 0.6 | Feb 2016 | Updated table and PLL's |
| 0.7 | Nov 2016 | Updated diagrams |
| 0.8 | Jan 2017 | removed confidential and preliminary |
| 0.9 | Jan 2017 | corrected SNR information |
| 1.0 | April 2017 | Corrected Treble and Bass Diagram and Output Power corrections |
| 1.1 | April 2017 | Format changed |



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- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



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