

# **YDA168B** D-4H3B

#### MONO 3.3W Non-Clip DIGITAL AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER

### General Description

YDA168B (D-4H3B) is an integrated circuit with Max.3.3W ( $R_L=4\Omega$ )×1ch Class-D speaker amplifier. This speaker amplifier uses the filter-less method allowing a speaker to be directly connected to the output and features low-level distortion and noise characteristics.

The speaker amplifier, having Yamaha original Power Limit Interlock Non-Clip function, controls Gain automatically and prevents output signals from being clipped at the supply voltage. In addition, this power limit function permits the maximum output to be arbitrarily specified to 100mW to 1000mW according to a speaker to use.

Furthermore, this amplifier has the following functions: overcurrent and overtemperature protection functions, DC output protection function, under-voltage malfunction prevention function, as well as EMI noise and the pop noise reduction functions and High PSRR function.



YDA168B Simplified Diagram

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#### Features

- Supply Voltage V<sub>DD</sub> 2.5V to 5.25V
- Input Mono (Differential)×1
- Output Speaker ( Class-D, BTL)

<ul> <li>Maximum Output</li> </ul>	3.3 W×1ch 0.93 W×1ch 1.00 W×1ch 0.75 W×1ch	$ \begin{array}{l} (V_{\text{DD}}=5.0 \; \text{V}, \; \text{R}_{\text{L}}=4 \; \Omega, \; \text{THD+N}=10 \; \%, \; \text{T}_{\text{A}}=25 \; ^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (V_{\text{DD}}=3.6 \; \text{V}, \; \text{R}_{\text{L}}=8 \; \Omega, \; \text{THD+N}=10 \; \%, \; \text{T}_{\text{A}}=25 \; ^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (V_{\text{DD}}=4.2 \; \text{V}, \; \text{R}_{\text{L}}=8 \; \Omega, \; \text{THD+N}=1 \; \%, \; \text{T}_{\text{A}}=25 \; ^{\circ}\text{C}) \\ (V_{\text{DD}}=3.6 \; \text{V}, \; \text{R}_{\text{L}}=8 \; \Omega, \; \text{THD+N}=1 \; \%, \; \text{T}_{\text{A}}=25 \; ^{\circ}\text{C}) \end{array} $
<ul> <li>Maximum Output (Non-Clip)</li> </ul>	2.4 W×1ch 0.70W×1ch	$(V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 4 \Omega, \text{ THD+N} = 1 \%, \text{ T}_{A} = 25 \text{ °C})$ $(V_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 8 \Omega, \text{ THD+N} = 1 \%, \text{ T}_{A} = 25 \text{ °C})$
Distortion (THD+N)	0.045 %	$(V_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{\text{L}} = 8 \Omega, \text{ P}_{\text{O}} = 0.40 \text{ W}, 1 \text{ kHz})$
<ul> <li>Residual Noise</li> </ul>	50 μVrms	$(V_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 8 \Omega)$
<ul> <li>S/N Ratio</li> </ul>	97.2 dB	$(V_{DD} = 5.0 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 4 \Omega)$
• PSRR	75 dB	$(V_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{L} = 8 \Omega, \text{ f} = 217 \text{ Hz})$
<ul> <li>Efficiency</li> </ul>	90 %	$(V_{DD} = 3.6 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{\text{L}} = 8 \Omega, \text{ P}_{\text{O}} = 0.8 \text{ W})$

- NCPL (Power Limit interlock Non-Clip function)
- Protection Function

Overcurrent Protection Function (OCP) Overtemperature Protection Function (OTP) DC Output Protection Function (DCOP) Under-voltage Malfunction Prevention Function (UVL)

- Power-down Function
- High Speed Startup
- Pop Noise Reduction
- EMI Noise Reduction
- Lead-free Package

9-ball WLCSP (YDA168B-PZ)



## NCPL (Power Limit Interlock Non-Clip) Function

NCPL function allows Non-Clip function to be enabled even though the power limit setting is performed. Non-Clip function automatically controls the PWM amplifier gain so as not to clip the output signals even if the speaker output is clipped at the supply voltage. This control, following the supply-voltage fluctuation, has an effect also on the case that a supply voltage fluctuates, such as a battery etc. And, Power Limit function, allowing a limiting level (Max. Output) to be arbitrarily set, is available for speaker overload protection etc.



NCPL (Power Limit Interlock Non-Clip) Conceptual Diagram

### Examples of Effects of using Non-Clip Function

Previously, when using a device in an application where the supply voltage may fluctuate, the source volume had been set so as not to distort the sound even at the minimum voltage.

But, Non-Clip function allows source volume to be set based on the maximum voltage without regard for distortion. This function automatically controls the gain according to the variation of a supply voltage; therefore, this is an optimum function for an application that needs a sound pressure level to some extent, such as a case using a small speaker, because the sound pressure is increased.



Increase of Sound Pressure using Non-Clip Function - Conceptual Diagram

#### Example of Sound Pressure Increase: Music Source



Actually Measured Sound Power Limit Function



### Examples of Effects of using Power Limit Function

Power Limit function is a function provided for the purpose of reducing the overload on a speaker and limits the output power <sup>\*</sup>1. Any power limit level, ranging from 100mW to 1000mW, can be freely set. Even if an excessive signal is input, Non-Clip function automatically controls PWM amplifier gain to keep the maximum output power to a constant level. And, when PL pin is connected to GND, the output is set to 0.60W ( $R_L = 8 \Omega$ ).

\*1: This function does not guarantee 100% speaker protection.



Power Limit - Conceptual Diagram

#### Power Limit Example: Music Source



Actually-measured output power for each power limit value

## Quick Start/Quick Mute Function

Pop noise reduction circuit (Quick Start/Quick Mute) operates at startup or shutdown of the speaker amplifier.

This is a function to vary ON/OFF envelopes at a slow rate. Even a high-speed ON/OFF operation, this reduces intermittent sound considerably and eliminates uncomfortable feeling.

That is, Quick Start/Quick Mute is a pop noise reduction function with Non-Clip technique applied.





## Block Diagram



YDA168B Block Diagram





## YDA168B

### Pin Function

No.	Name	I/O	Function	
A1	IN+	IA	Differential Input Pin (positive)	(Note1, 2)
A2	VDD	Power	Power Supply Pin	
A3	OUT+	0	Speaker Output Pin (positive)	
B1	AGND	GND	Ground for Analog Circuits	
B2	PL	IA	Power Limit Setting Pin	(Note1)
B3	PGND	GND	Ground for Output Circuits	
C1	IN-	IA	Differential Input Pin (negative)	(Note1, 2)
C2	CTRL	IA	Power-down and Non-Clip setting pin	
C3	OUT-	0	Speaker Output Pin (negative)	

I: Input Pin, O: Output Pin, A : Analog Pin

Note 1: Note that leakage current flows through the protection circuit (PMOS Tr.) when applying a voltage higher than VDD to this pin.

Note 2: When using a D/A Converter output with Noise-Shaping in the former stage, input a signal whose signal components outside the audible frequency have been sufficiently attenuated (e.g. 90dBV at the frequency ranging from 150 kHz to 320 kHz). Otherwise, Beat Noise (i.e. noise caused by interference between two frequencies) may occur because of signal components in the same band as internal clocks used for PWM modulation.

### Electrical Characteristics

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings Note)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Max.	Unit	
Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>DD</sub>	-	- 0.3	6.0	V	
Input Din Voltage Dange	V	IN +, IN –	V <sub>GND</sub> – 0.6	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.6		
Input Pin voltage Range	VIN	Other input pins	$V_{GND} - 0.3$	V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3	v	
	P <sub>D25</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> =25 °C <sup>*1)</sup>		1.66		
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D70</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> =70 °C <sup>*1)</sup>	-	0.91	W	
	P <sub>D85</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> =85 °C <sup>*1)</sup>		0.66		
Junction Temperature	T <sub>jmax</sub>	-	-	125	°C	
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-	- 50	125	°C	
Speaker Impedance	R <sub>LS</sub>	-	3.2	-	Ω	

Note) Absolute Maximum Ratings are values which must not be exceeded to guarantee device reliability and life, and when using a device in excess of the ratings for even a moment, it may immediately cause damage to the device or may significantly deteriorate its reliability. In the system where the voltage at an input pin may exceed the supply voltage (V<sub>DD</sub> / GND), use an external diode etc. to limit it to the value lower than absolute maximum rating.

(4-layer board, No wind, Copper Foil Thickness 35 µm, Wiring Density 326 %, Board Size 100 mm × 80 mm)

#### **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	-	2.5	3.6	5.25	V
Operating Ambient Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>	-	- 40	25	85	°C

Note) Be sure to use the device within the recommended operating conditions.

Be sure to connect all AGND and PGND pins on a board.

The slew rate should be less than  $1V/\mu$ sec when turning on the power.

#### **Consumption Current**

 $(V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{GND} = 0V, T_A = 25 \text{ °C}, CTRL = V_{MOD3}, PL = V_{DD}, R_L = 8\Omega$ , unless otherwise specified)

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Consumption Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	No input, No load	-	5.3	-	mA
Power-down Mode Consumption Current	I <sub>PD</sub>	CTRL=V <sub>MOD4</sub>	-	0.5	-	μA

Note) In the measurement conditions with RL = 8 $\Omega$ , 8 $\Omega$  (pure resistor) + 30 $\mu$ H is used.

<sup>\* 1:</sup> θja = 60 °C/W

#### **DC Characteristics**

(	Vpp = 2.5V to 5.25V. Vg	$ND = 0V$ , $T_{A} = -40$ °C to 8	$5 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ , PI = V <sub>DD</sub> .	unless otherwise spe	ecified)
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Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Startup Threshold Vo	ltage	$V_{\text{UVLH}}$	-	-	2.2	-	V
Startup Threshold Vo	oltage	V <sub>UVLL</sub>	-	-	2.0	-	V
	Non-Clip A	V <sub>MOD1</sub>	-	1.5	1.6	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
CTRL Control Pin	Non-Clip B	$V_{MOD2}$	-	1.0	1.18	1.35	V
Voltage	Non-Clip OFF	V <sub>MOD3</sub>	-	0.65	0.75	0.85	V
	Power-down	V <sub>MOD4</sub>	-	$V_{GND}$	-	0.1	V
	Power Limit OFF	V <sub>PDIS</sub>	-	0.8×V <sub>DD</sub>	-	$V_{DD}$	V
PL Pin Input Threshold Voltage	Power Limit Enable Mode	V <sub>PENA</sub>	-	0.45	-	0.7×V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	Power Limit Fix Mode	V <sub>PFIX</sub>	-	0	-	0.1	V
High Temperature Protection Function Activated Temperature		Т <sub>ОТРН</sub>	-	-	150	-	°C
High Temperature Protection Function Released Temperature		T <sub>OTPL</sub>	-	-	120	-	°C
Input leakage Curren	t	ICTRL	CTRL pin	- 1.0	-	-	μA

#### **AC Characteristics**

 $(V_{DD} = 2.5V \text{ to } 5.25V, V_{GND} = 0V, T_A = -40 \text{ °C to } 85 \text{ °C}, CTRL = V_{MOD3}, PL = V_{DD}$ , unless otherwise specified)

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Startup Time (P	ower-down Cancel)	T <sub>STUP</sub>	-	-	20	-	msec
Power-down Se	tting Time	T <sub>PDWL</sub>	-	25	-	-	msec
Active Setting T	ime	T <sub>PDWH</sub>	-	45	-	-	msec
DC Error Detect	ion Voltage	V <sub>DCDET</sub>	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6V	-	0.3	-	V
DC Error Detection Time		T <sub>DCDET</sub>	-	-	1.0	-	sec
Input Cut-off Frequency		fc	$C_{IN} = 1.0 \mu F$ , $R_{IN} = 0^{*1}$	-	16	-	Hz
	Attack Time	T <sub>ATA</sub>	CTRL = V <sub>MOD1</sub>	-	0.5	-	
Non-Clip A	Release Time	T <sub>RLA</sub>		-	380	-	msec/dB
Non Clin D	Attack Time	T <sub>ATB</sub>		-	0.1	-	man a a (dD
Non-Clip B	Release Time	T <sub>RLB</sub>	$CTRL = V_{MOD2}$	-	380	-	msec/dB
Carrier Clock Fr	equency	F <sub>PWM</sub>	-	-	500	-	kHz

\*1:  $C_{\text{IN}}$  : DC-cut capacitor at the input stage,  $R_{\text{IN}}$  : External resistor for setting Gain

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#### **Analog Characteristics**

 $(V_{DD} = 3.6V, V_{GND} = 0V, T_A = 25 \text{ °C}, CTRL = V_{MOD3}, PL = V_{DD}, A_V = 18dB, R_L = 8\Omega, 1kHz, sine wave, unless otherwise specified)$ 

Item	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
		$V_{DD}$ = 5.0V, $R_L$ = 4 $\Omega$ , THD = 10%	-	3.3	-		
Maximum Output	р	$V_{DD}$ = 3.6V, R <sub>L</sub> = 8 $\Omega$ , THD = 10%	-	0.93	-	\A/	
	FO	$V_{DD}$ = 4.2V, $R_L$ = 8 $\Omega$ , THD = 1%	-	1.00	-	vv	
		$V_{DD}$ = 3.6V, $R_L$ = 8 $\Omega$ , THD = 1%	-	0.75	-		
	5	$V_{DD}$ = 5.0V, $R_L$ = 4 $\Omega$ CTRL = $V_{MOD1}$	-	2.4	-	14/	
Non-Clip Maximum Output	Ponc	$V_{DD}$ = 3.6V, $R_L$ = 8 $\Omega$ CTRL = $V_{MOD1}$	-	0.70	-	W	
Power Limit Output	P <sub>OPL</sub>	PL = 0V (Fix Mode)	-	600	-	mW	
Voltage Gain	Av	-	-	18	-	dB	
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD+N	P <sub>O</sub> = 0.40W, 1kHz BW : 20kHz	-	0.045	-	%	
Residual Noise	N	BW : 20kHz, A-Filter	-	50	-	µVrms	
S/N Ratio	SNR	$V_{DD}$ = 5.0V, R <sub>L</sub> = 4Ω BW : 20kHz, A-Filter	-	97.2	-	dB	
PSRR	PSRR	f = 217Hz, Vripple = 0.1Vpp	-	75	-	dB	
Efficiency	η	P <sub>0</sub> = 0.8W	-	90	-	%	
Output Offset Voltage	Vo	-	-	±3	-	mV	
Frequency Characteristics	Fres	C <sub>IN</sub> = 1.0 μF <sup>*1</sup> 100Hz to 20kHz	- 0.4	-	0.4	dB	

 $*{\scriptstyle 1:}\,C_{\text{IN}}$  : DC-cut capacitor at the input stage

Note) All analog characteristics were obtained by using Yamaha evaluation board. Depending upon pattern layout etc., its characteristics may vary.

In the measurement conditions with RL = 8 $\Omega$ , 8 $\Omega$  (pure resistor) + 30 $\mu$ H is used.

## YDA168B

### Package Dimensions



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Application Example



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## YDA168B

#### PRECAUTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SAFETY

Prohibited	Do not use the device under stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings (current, voltages, safety operation ranges, temperature, etc.). Such stresses may become causes of breakdown, damages, or deterioration, causing explosion or ignition, and this may lead to fire or personal injury.
Prohibited	Do not mount the device reversely or improperly and also do not connect a supply voltage in wrong polarity. Otherwise, this may cause current and/or power-consumption to exceed the absolute maximum ratings, causing personal injury due to explosion or ignition as well as causes of breakdown, damages, or deterioration. And, do not use the device again that has been improperly mounted and powered once.
O Prohibited	Do not short between pins. In particular, when different power supply pins, such as between high-voltage and low-voltage pins, are shorted, smoke, fire, or explosion may take place.
Instructions	As to devices capable of generating sound from its speaker outputs, please design with safety of your products and system in mind, in case of the occurrence of unusual speaker output due to a malfunction or failure. A speaker radiates heat in a voice-coil by air flow accompanying vibration of a diaphragm. When a DC signal (several Hz or less) is input due to device failure, heat radiation characteristics degrade rapidly, thereby leading to voice-coil burnout, smoke, or ignition of a speaker even if it is used within the rated input value.
	▲ CAUTION
Prohibited	Do not use Yamaha products in a position close to burning materials, combustible substances, or inflammable materials, in order to prevent the spread of the fire caused by Yamaha products, and to prevent the smoke or fire of Yamaha products due to peripheral components.
Instructions	Generally, semiconductor products may malfunction and break down due to aging, degradation, etc. It is the responsibility of user to take actions such as safety design of products and the entire system and also fail-safe design according to applications, so as not to cause property damage and/or bodily injury due to malfunction and/or failure of semiconductor products.
Instructions	The built-in DSP may output the maximum amplitude waveform suddenly due to malfunction from disturbances etc. and this may cause damage to headphones, external amplifiers, and human body (ear). Please pay attention to safety measures for device malfunction and failure both in product and system design.
Instructions	As semiconductor devices are not nonflammable, overcurrent or failure may cause smoke or fire. Therefore, products should be designed with safety in mind such as overcurrent protection circuit etc. so that it does not keep on flowing during operation or failure.
Instructions	Products should be designed with fail safe in mind in case of malfunction of the built-in protection circuits. Note that the built-in protection circuits such as overcurrent protection circuit and high temperature protection circuit do not always protect the internal circuits. In some cases, depending on usage or situations, such protection circuit may not work properly or the device itself may break down before the start of the protection circuit.
Instructions	Use a stable power supply. The use of unstable power supply may lead to malfunctions of the protection circuit, causing device breakdown, personal injury due to explosion, or smoke or fire.
Instructions	Product's housing should be designed with the possibility of short-circuiting between pins of the mounted device due to foreign conductive substances (such as metal pins etc.). Moreover, the housing should be designed with spatter prevention etc. due to explosion or burning. Otherwise, the spattered substance may cause bodily injury.
	The device may be heated to a high temperature due to internal heat generation during

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