

# BA3520 BA3520F

# 3 V dual pre- and power amplifier

The BA3520 and BA3520F ICs are dual channel preamplifier and power amplifiers that contain all basic signal circuits necessary for a tape player.

The preamplifiers are direct coupled and the power amplifiers have a built-in fixed-gain NF circuit, making an output coupling capacitor unnecessary.

## Features

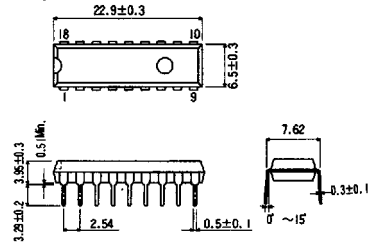
- available in DIP18 and SOP18 packages
- low voltage operation (1.8 ~ 4.0 Vdc)
- preamplifier has high voltage gain (78 dB), low noise ( $1.1 \mu\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ ) and low distortion (0.03%).
- power amplifier has high output ( $30 \text{ mW} \times 2$ ), low noise ( $50 \mu\text{V}_{\text{rms}}$ ) and low distortion (0.5%)
- has a built in EVR. A-curve characteristics for EVR obtained are from the VR of the B-curve
- no oscillation protector required for power amplifier
- built in muting circuit

## Applications

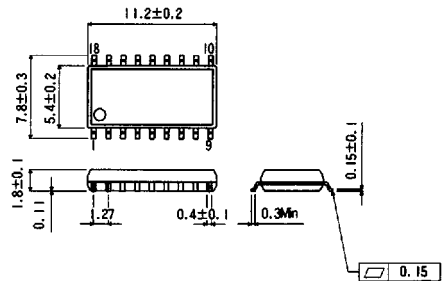
- 3 V tape player
- 3 V radio cassette player

## Dimensions (Units : mm)

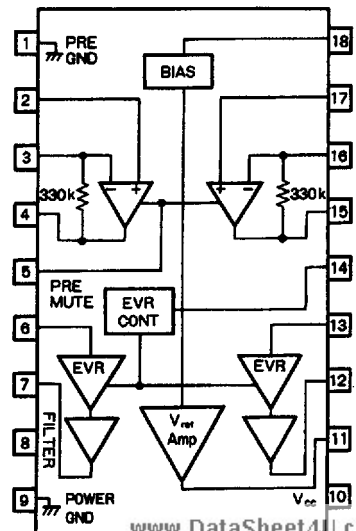
### BA3520 (DIP18)



### BA3520F (SOP18)



## Block diagram



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Absolute maximum ratings ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit	Conditions
Power supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	6.0	V	
Power dissipation	BA3520	1000	mW	Reduce power by 10 mW for each degree above $25^\circ\text{C}$ .
	BA3520F	550		Reduce power by 5.5 mW for each degree above $25^\circ\text{C}$ . Mounted on a $50 \times 50 \times 1.6$ mm glass epoxy PCB.
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	$-25 \sim +75$	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	$-55 \sim +125$	$^\circ\text{C}$	

Recommended operating conditions ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Conditions
Power supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	1.8	3.0	4.0	V	

Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3$  V,  $f = 1$  kHz)  
(Sheet 1 of 2)

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Conditions
Quiescent current	$I_Q$	10	15	20	mA	$V_{IN} = 0$ $V_{rms}$
Channel separation	CS	30	40		dB	$R_G = 2.2$ k $\Omega$ , $R_L = 32$ $\Omega$

Preamplifier ( $R_L = R_{IN}$  (EVR))

Open loop voltage gain	$G_{VO}$	72	78		dB	$V_O = 200$ mV $_{rms}$
Closed loop voltage gain	$G_{VC1}$	28	31	34	dB	$V_O = 100$ mV $_{rms}$
Output voltage	$V_{OM}$	300	500		mV $_{rms}$	THD = 1%
Total harmonic distortion	THD <sub>1</sub>		0.03	0.15	%	$V_O = 0.2$ V $_{rms}$
Input bias current	$I_{B1}$		100	300	nA	$V_{IN} = 0$ V $_{rms}$
Input conversion noise voltage	$V_{NIN}$		1.1	1.8	$\mu\text{V}_{rms}$	$R_g = 2.2$ k $\Omega$ , BPF = 20 Hz ~ 20 kHz
Ripple rejection	RR <sub>1</sub>	59	65		dB	$V_{RR} = -20$ dBV, $f_{RR} = 100$ Hz

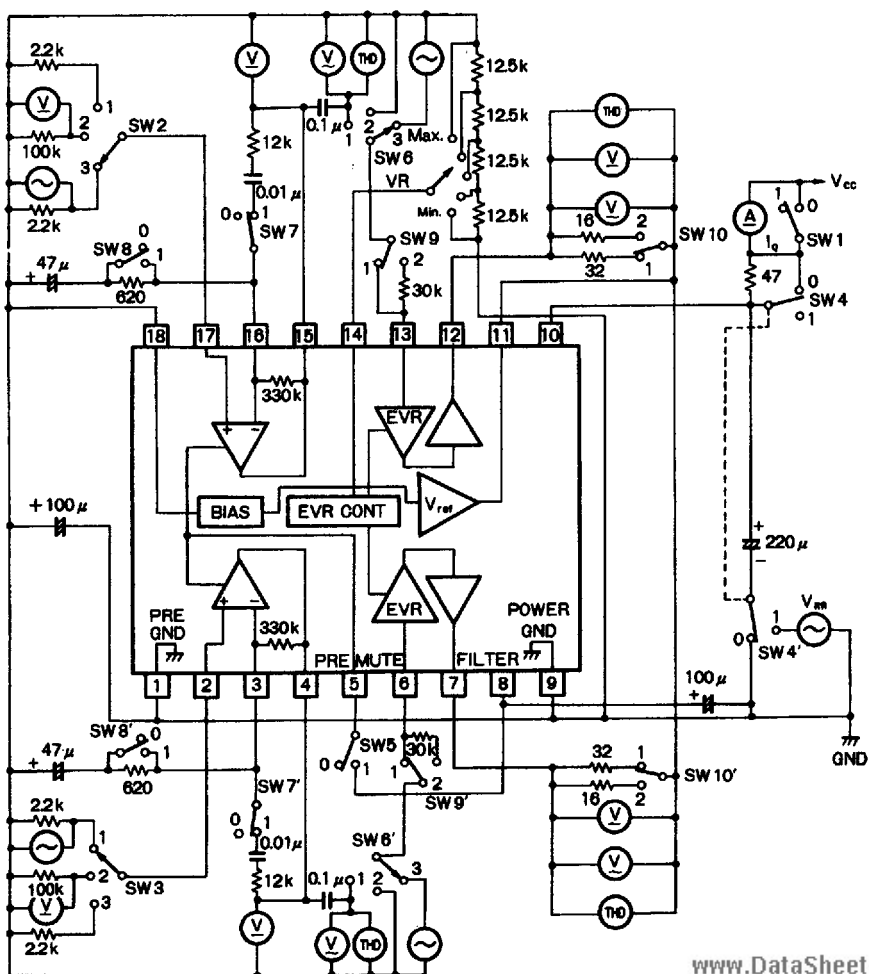
Power amplifier ( $R_L = 32\Omega$ ) (except P<sub>OUT1</sub>)

Rated output 1	$P_{OUT1}$	25	30		mW/ch	$R_L = 16$ $\Omega$ , THD = 10%
Rated output 2	$P_{OUT2}$	15	18		mW/ch	$R_L = 32$ $\Omega$ , THD = 10%
Closed loop voltage gain	$G_{VC2}$	33	36	39	dB	$V_O = 300$ mV $_{rms}$
Total harmonic distortion	THD <sub>2</sub>		0.5	1.5	%	EVR = max, $P_O = 5$ mW
Output noise voltage	$V_{NO}$		50	80	$\mu\text{V}_{rms}$	EVR = min, BPF = 20 Hz ~ 20 kHz

**Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 3\text{ V}$ ,  $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ )**  
**(Sheet 2 of 2)**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Conditions
Ripple rejection	$RR_2$	60	65		dB	$V_{RR} = -20\text{ dBV}$ , $f_{RR} = 100\text{ Hz}$ ,
EVR input resistance	$R_{IN}$	21	30	39	$k\Omega$	
EVR attenuation ratio	ATT	70	80		dB	0 dB = -10 dBV, EVR = max When EVR = max, set the input so power amp output $V_0 = -10\text{ dBV}$ . Measure the attenuation of V when EVR = min in that state.

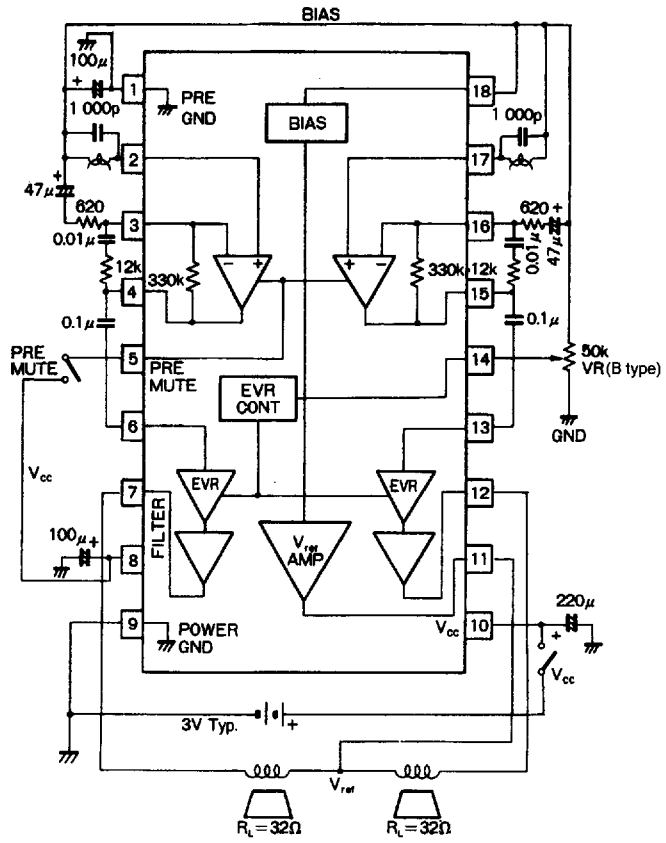
**Figure 1** Test circuit



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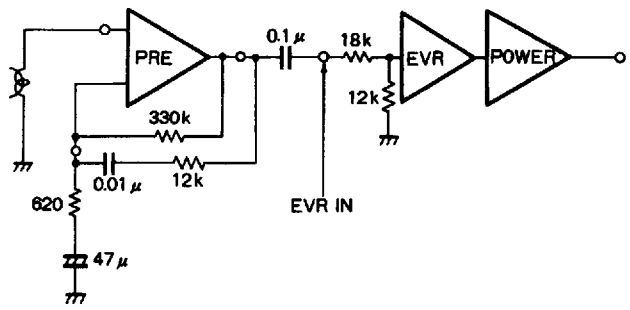
Figure 2 Application example

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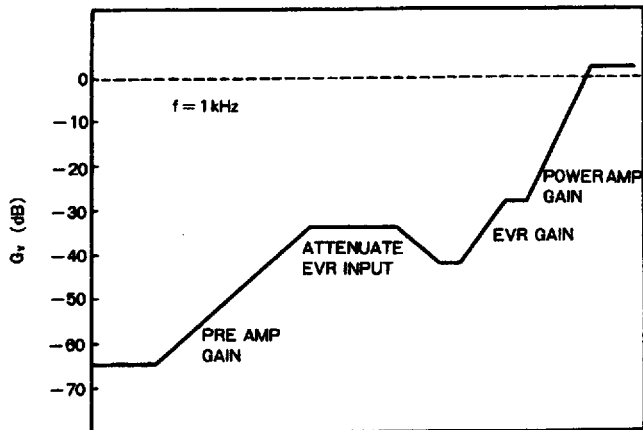
Gain and the dynamic range with EVR IN

Figure 3 EVR equivalent circuit diagram



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Figure 4 Gain distribution



The total harmonic distortion for the input dynamic range is a minimum for  $V_{IN} = -30.4 \text{ dBV}$  as shown in Figure 7. A gain distribution for the application example is shown in Figure 4.

**Note:** When connecting to a graphic equalizer it is necessary to set the signal level so that it does not exceed the limitations to the EVR IN.

Electrical characteristic curves

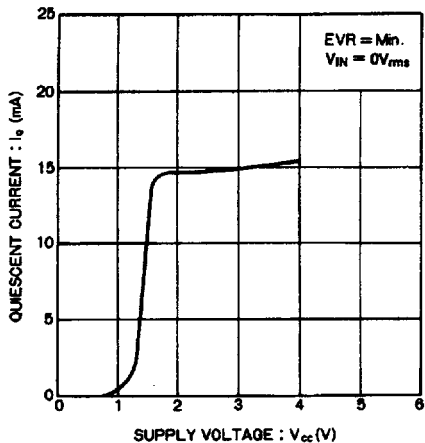


Figure 5

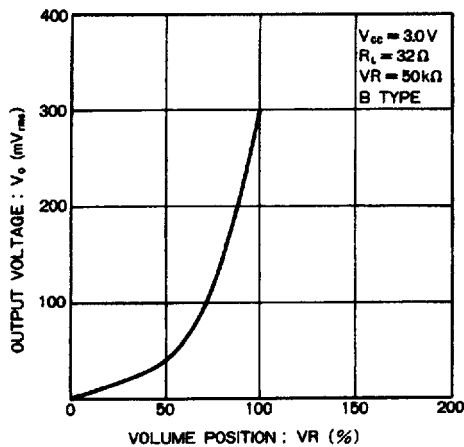


Figure 6

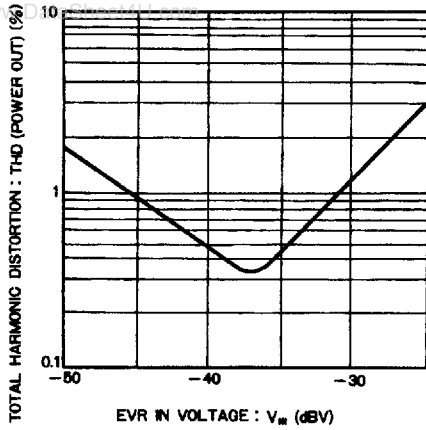


Figure 7

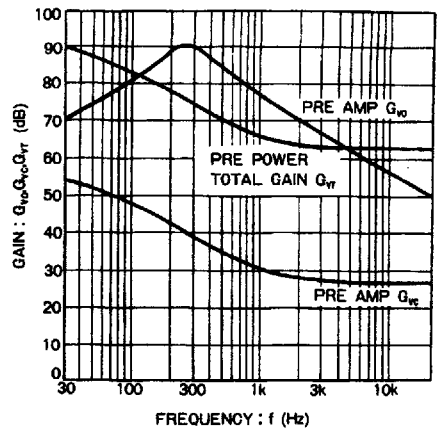


Figure 8

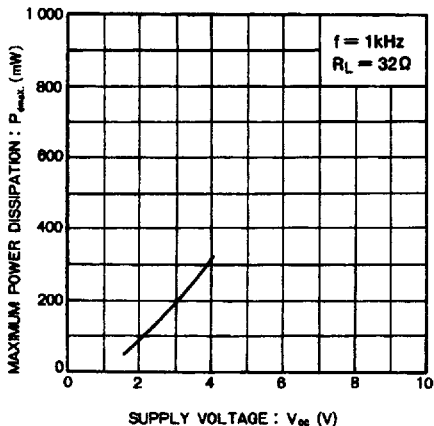


Figure 9

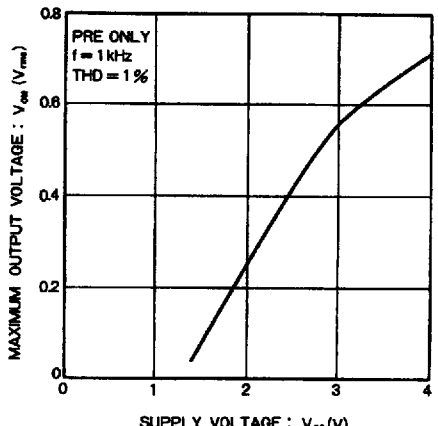


Figure 10

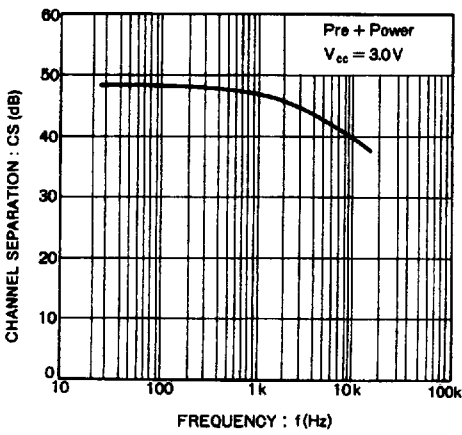


Figure 11

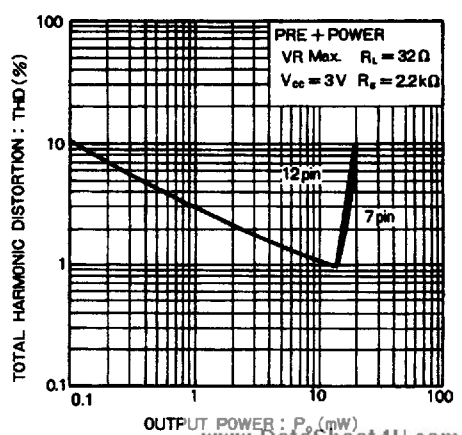


Figure 12