

High-output dual power amplifier

BA5417

The BA5417 is a 6 to 15V-compatible dual power amplifier developed for use radio cassette players. It is equipped with standby switching functions for excellent total harmonic distortion and other basic characteristics.

●Applications

Radio cassette / Mini compo players

●Features

- 1) High output.
 $P_{OUT} = 2.8W$ ($V_{CC} = 9V$, $R_L = 3\Omega$, THD = 10%)
 $P_{OUT} = 5.0W$ ($V_{CC} = 12V$, $R_L = 3\Omega$, THD = 10%)
- 2) Excellent audio quality
 $THD = 0.1\%$ ($f = 1kHz$, $P_o = 0.5W$)
 $V_{NO} = 0.3mV_{rms}$ ($R_g = 10k\Omega$)
 $RR = 55dB$ ($f_{RR} = 100Hz$)
- 3) Wide supply voltage operating range
 $(V_{CC} = 6.0V \text{ to } 15.0V)$.
- 4) Switching noise ("pop" noise) generated when the power is switched on and off is small.
- 5) Ripple mixing when motor starts has been prevented.
- 6) Built-in thermal shutdown circuit.
- 7) Built-in standby switch. Output is not influenced by the standby pin voltage.
- 8) Soft clipping.

●Absolute maximum ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	20*1	V
Power dissipation	P_d	15*2	W
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	-20 ~ +75	$^\circ C$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 ~ +150	$^\circ C$

*1 Must be within standby values.

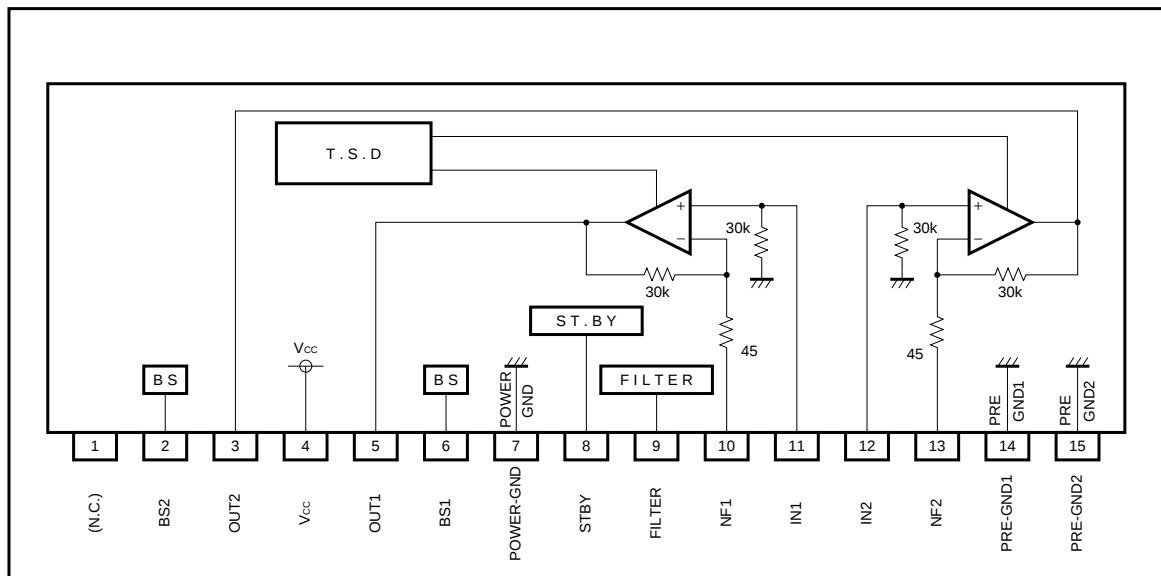
*2 $T_a = 75^\circ C$ (when using infinite heatsink)

●Recommended operating conditions ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	6.0 ~ 15.0	V

Audio ICs

●Block diagram



Audio ICs

●Electrical characteristics

(unless otherwise noted, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=9.0\text{V}$, $R_L=3\Omega$, $R_F=120\Omega$, $R_g=600\Omega$, $f=1\text{kHz}$, OTL mode)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Coniditions
Quiescent current	I_o	—	22	45	mA	$V_{IN}=0\text{V}_{rms}$
Rated output voltage 1	P_{OUT1}	2.2	2.8	—	W	$TDH=10\%$
Rated output voltage 2	P_{OUT2}	4.0	5.0	—	W	$TDH=10\%$, $V_{CC}=12\text{V}$
Closed-loop voltage gain	G_{VC}	43	45	47	dB	—
Output noise voltage	V_{NO}	—	0.3	1.0	mV _{rms}	$R_g=10\text{k}\Omega$, DIN AUDIO
Total harmonic distortion	THD	—	0.1	1.0	%	$P_{OUT}=0.5\text{W}$
Ripple rejection	RR	42	55	—	dB	$f_{RR}=100\text{Hz}$, $V_{RR}=-10\text{dBm}$
Crosstalk	CT	48	65	—	dB	$V_o=0\text{dBm}$
Circuit current (with standby switch off)	I_{OFF}	—	0	20	μA	—
Standby pin current when on	I_{SIN}	—	0.15	0.4	mA	$V_{STBY}=V_{CC}$
Standby pin control voltage	Activated	V_{STH}	3.5	—	V	—
	Not activated	V_{STL}	—	1.2	V	—

●Measurement circuit

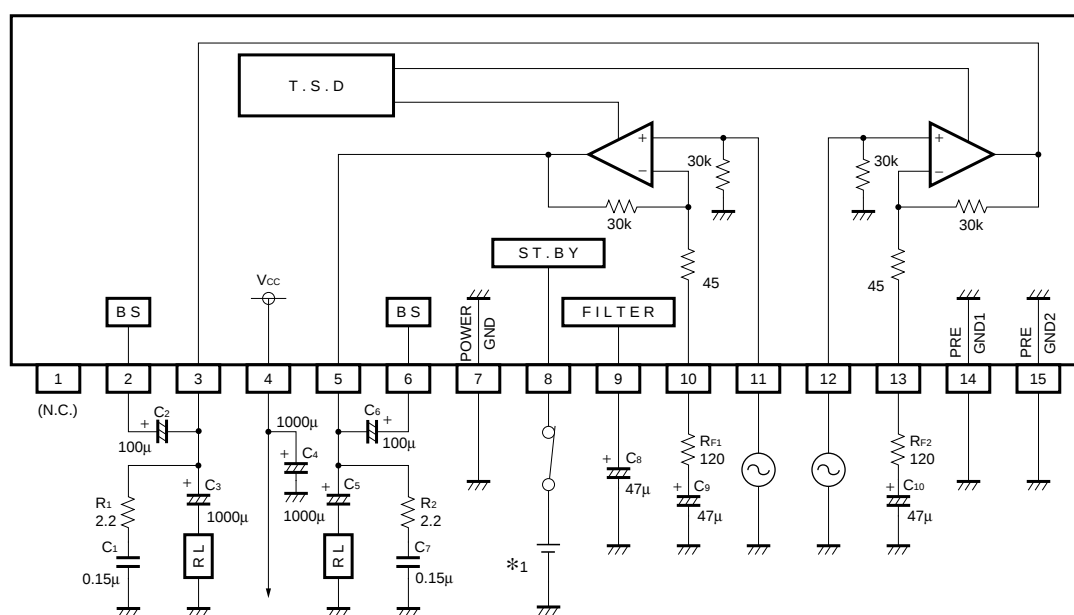
*1 $V_{STBY}=3.5\text{V} \sim V_{CC}$

Fig.1

Audio ICs

●Application example

OTL mode circuit

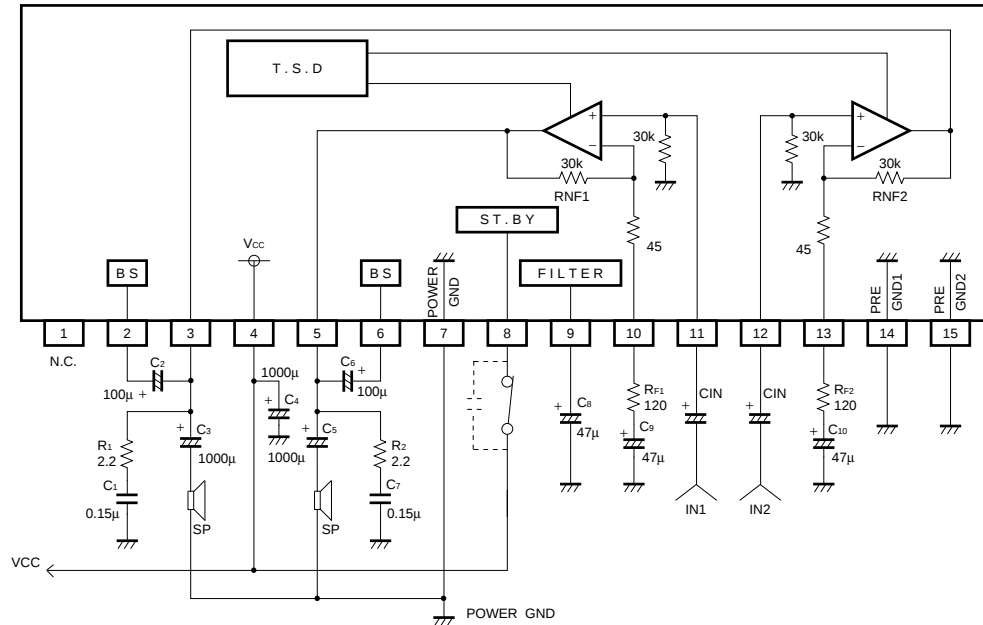
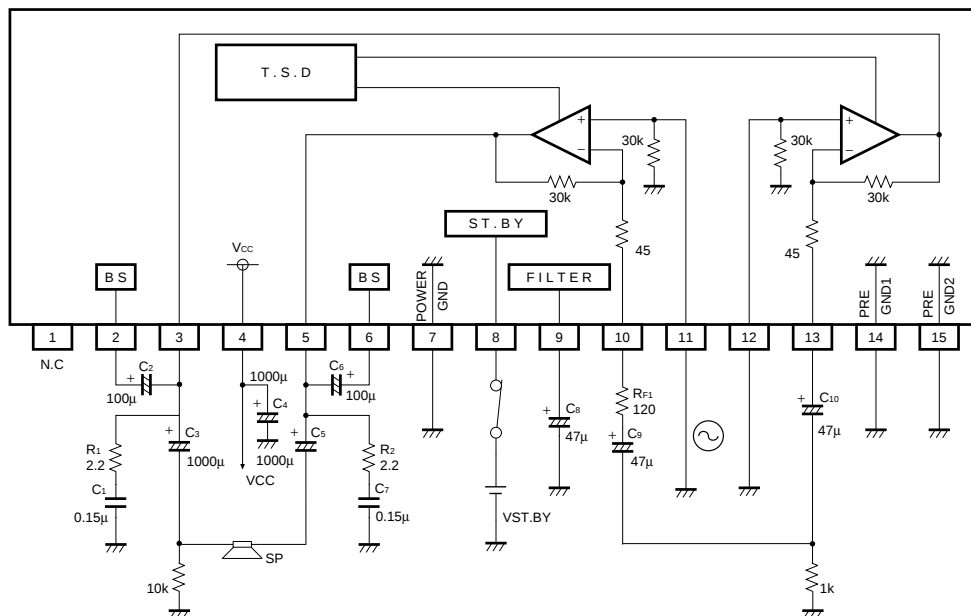


Fig.2

BTL mode circuit



Note : 3pin,5pin need coupling capacitors (C3,C5 100μF) for DC offset voltage.

Fig.3

Audio ICs

●Electrical characteristics

OTL mode

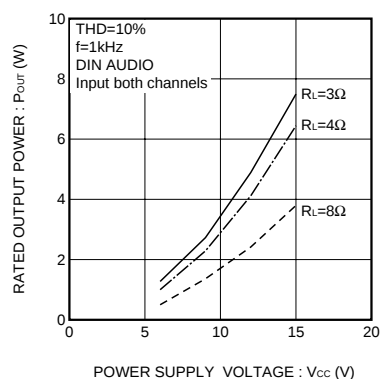


Fig.4 Rated output power vs. Power supply voltage

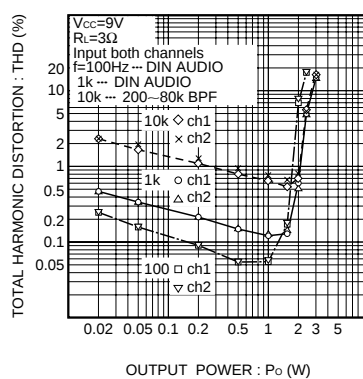


Fig.5 Total harmonic distortion vs. Output power

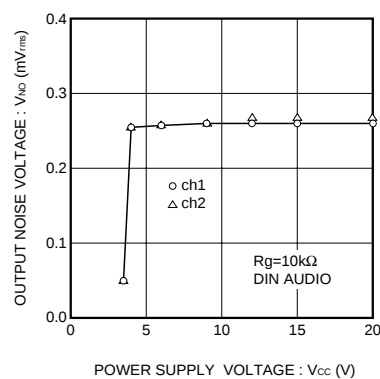


Fig.6 Output noise voltage vs. Power supply voltage

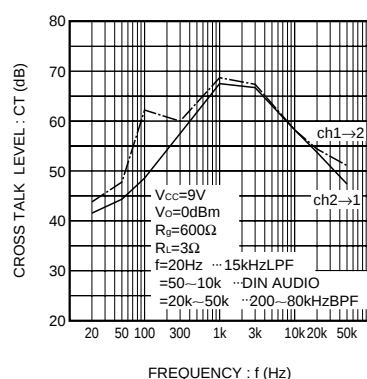


Fig.7 Crosstalk vs. Frequency

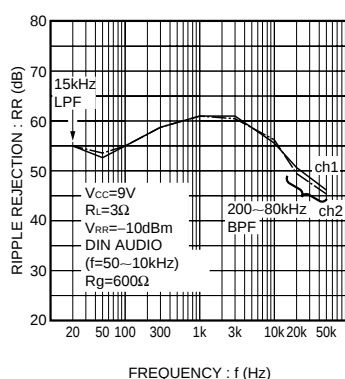


Fig.8 Ripple rejection vs. Frequency

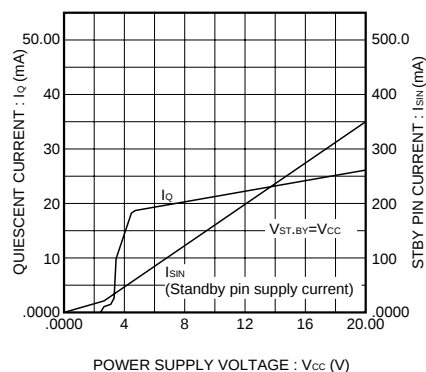


Fig.9 Quiescent standby pin supply current vs. Power supply voltage

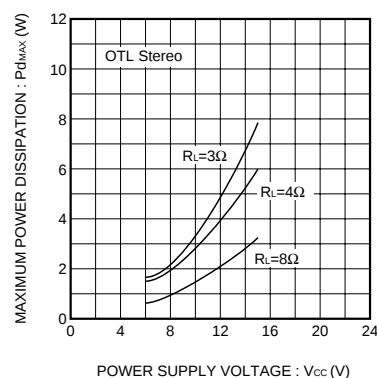


Fig.10 Maximum power dissipation vs. Power supply voltage

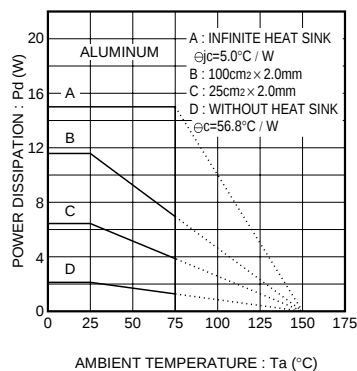
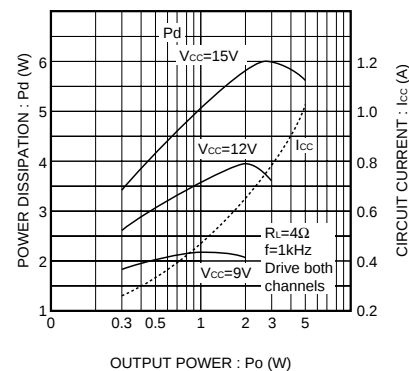


Fig.11 Thermal derating curve

Fig.12 Power dissipation vs. Power supply voltage ($R_L=4\Omega$)

Audio ICs

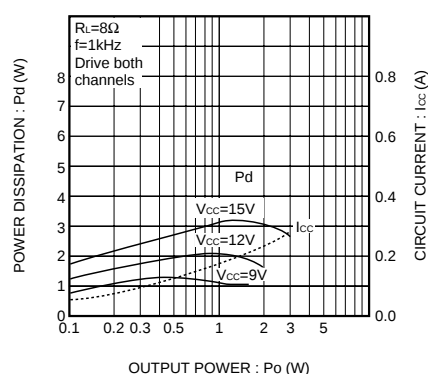


Fig.13 Power dissipation vs. Power supply voltage (RL=8Ω)

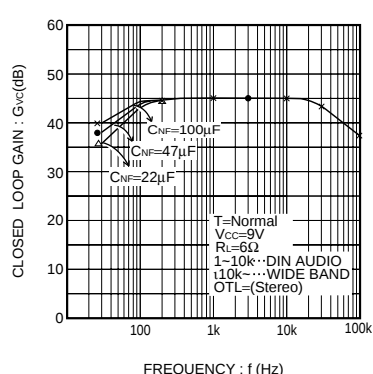


Fig.14 Closed loop gain vs. Frequency

BTL mode

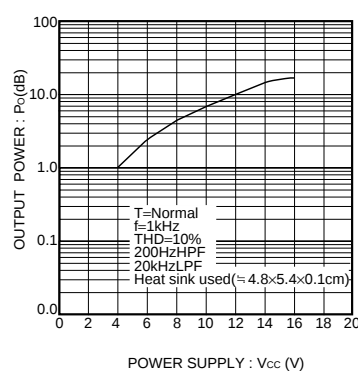


Fig.15 Rated output power vs. Power supply voltage

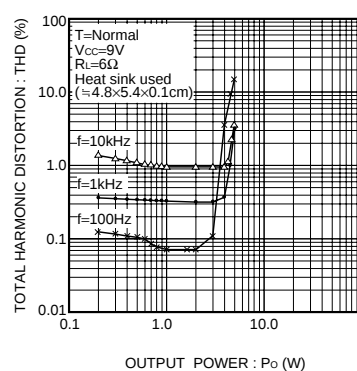


Fig.16 Total harmonic distortion vs. Output power

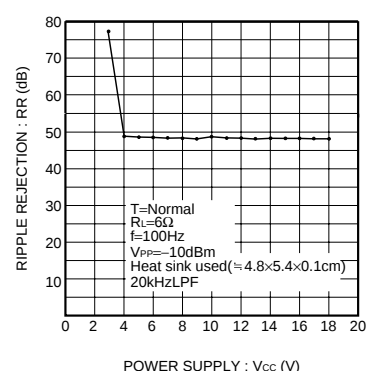


Fig.17 Ripple rejection vs. Power supply voltage

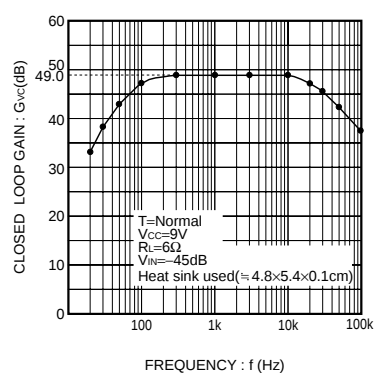


Fig.18 Closed loop gain vs. Frequency

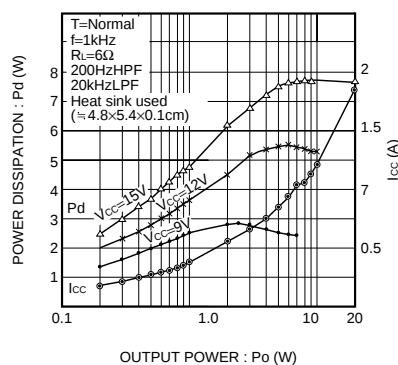


Fig.19 Power dissipation vs. Power supply voltage (RL=6Ω)

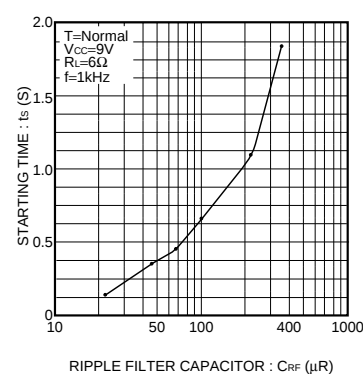


Fig.20 Starting time vs. Ripple filter capacitor

Audio ICs

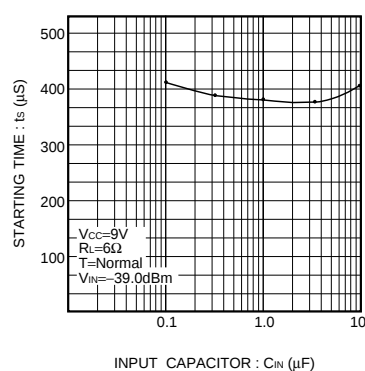


Fig.21 Starting time vs.
Input capacitor

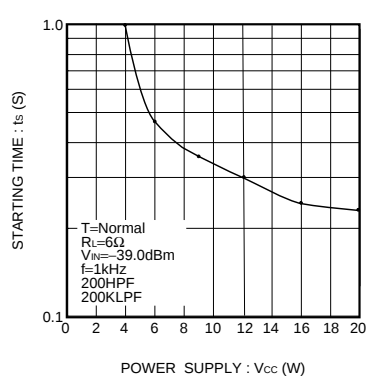


Fig.22 Starting time vs.
Power supply voltage

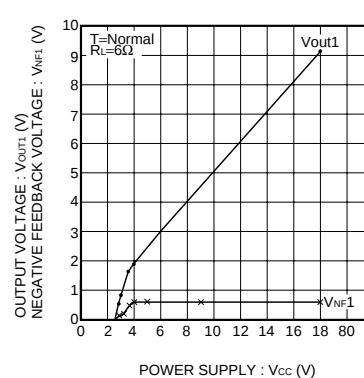


Fig.23 Output voltage
Negative feed back voltage vs.
Power supply voltage

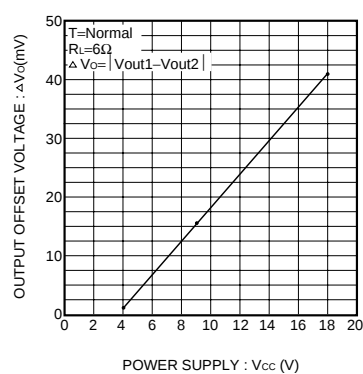


Fig.24 Output offset voltage vs.
Power supply voltage

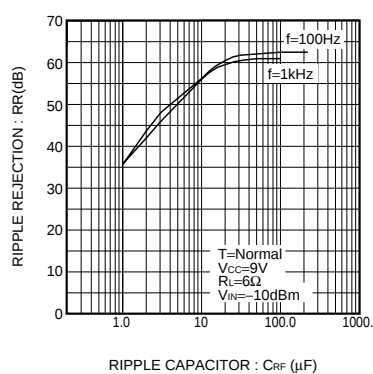


Fig.25 Ripple rejection vs.
Ripple filter capacitor

●External dimensions (Units : mm)

