Double cassette tape recorder system preamplifier BA3426AS

The BA3426AS is a record/playback system preamplifier for radio cassette decks. It also has a CD input. It has three control switches for function and tape mode switching and mic on/off.

It requires far fewer external components than its predecessors which means simplified assembly and overall savings.

Applications

Dual-cassette radio cassette players.

Features

- 1) Built-in switch for recording/playback equalize.
- 2) Motor control output provided.
- 3) CD input.

- Smoothing capacitors to suppress switching noise are not required.
- 5) Built-in bias oscillator transistor.

● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

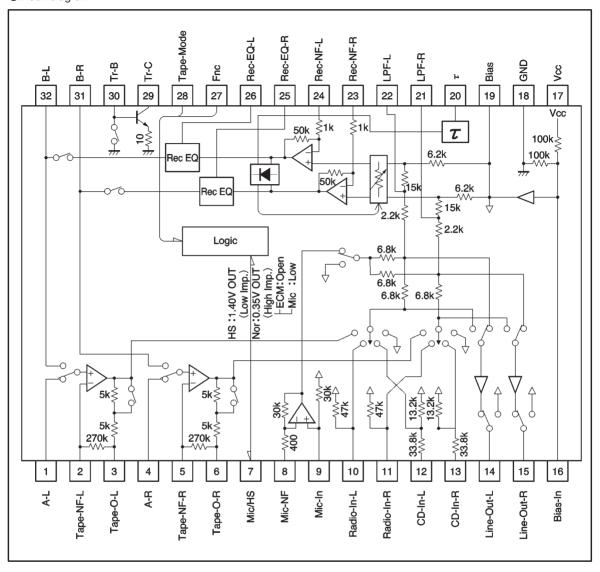
Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	Vcc	9	V
Power dissipation	Pd	1250*1	mW
Operating temperature	Topr	−10~ +75	င
Storage temperature	Tstg	− 55∼ + 125	°C

 $^{\ \ \, \}mbox{$\star$}$ Reduced by 12.5mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

•Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Power supply voltage	Vcc	4.5	_	7.0	V	

Block diagram



Pin descriptions

Pin No.	Pin name	Function
1	A-L	Tape A input (L ch)
2	Tape-NF-L	Playback equalizer amplifier negative input (L ch)
3	Tape-O-L	Playback equalizer amplifier output (L ch)
4	A-R	Tape A input (R ch)
5	Tape-NF-R	Playback equalizer amplifier negative input (R ch)
6	Tape-O-R	Playback equalizer amplifier output (R ch)
7	Mic/HS	Int/Ext mic switch, motor control
8	Mic-NF	Microphone amplifier negative input
9	Mic-IN	Microphone amplifier input
10	Radio-IN-L	Radio input (L ch)
11	Radio-IN-R	Radio input (R ch)
12	CD-IN-L	CD input (L ch)
13	CD-IN-R	CD input (R ch)
14	Line-Out-L	Line amplifier (L ch)
15	Line-Out-R	Line amplifier (R ch)
16	Bias-IN	Bias input
17	Vcc	Power supply
18	GND	Substrate GND
19	Bias	Operating reference point
20	τ	Transient mute, ALC time constant
21	LPF-R	Low-pass filter (R ch)
22	LPF-L	Low-pass filter (L ch)
23	Rec-NF-R	ALC amplifier negative feedback (R ch)
24	Rec-NF-L	ALC amplifier negative feedback (L ch)
25	Rec-EQ-R	Recording equalizer amplifier negative feedback (R ch)
26	Rec-EQ-L	Recording equalizer amplifier negative feedback (L ch)
27	Fnc	Function switch
28	Tape-Mode	Tape mode switch
29	Tr-C	Bias oscillator transistor (collector)
30	Tr-B	Bias oscillator transistor (base)
31	B-R	Tape B input and recording equalizer amplifier output (R ch)
32	B-L	Tape B input and recording equalizer amplifier output (L ch)

•Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, Ta = 25 °C, Vcc = 5.5V, f = 1kHz, Rg = 680Ω, Tape input = -66dBm, Mic. input = -50dBm, and Radio input = -23dBm, and CD input = -12dBm)

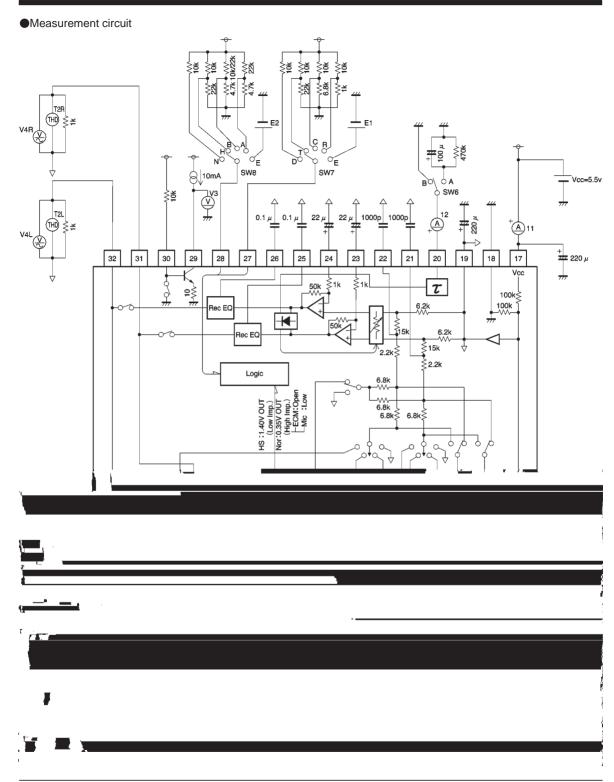
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Symbol*	Conditions	
Quiescent current	lα	_	28	36	mA	TAE		
Voltage gain								
Mic ∼Line	GvcML	28	31	34	dB	TNM		
Radio~Line	GvcRL	1	4	7	dB	RAE		
CD ~Line	GvcCL	-10	-7	-4	dB	CAE		
Radio~Rec	GvcRR	13	16	19	dB	RNE		
CD ∼Rec	GvcCR	2	5	8	dB	CNE		
Tape ∼Line	GvcTL1	54	57	60	dB	TAE	V _{IN} =76dBm, 315Hz	
Tape ∼Line	GvcTL2	41.6	44	46.4	dB	TAE	V _{IN} =-63dBm, 10kHz	
Maximum output voltage				Mic input				
Line Out	VомL	2.5	4.5	_	dBm	TNM	THD=1%	
Rec Out	VомR	2.0	4.0	_	dBm	TNM	THD=3%, ALC OFF	
Total harmonic distortion								
Mic ∼Line	THD ML	_	0.08	0.5	%	TNM		
Radio~Line	THD RL	_	0.02	0.5	%	RNE		
CD ~Line	THD CL	_	0.02	0.5	%	CNE		
Radio~Rec	THD RR	_	0.2	0.7	%	RNE	ALC OFF	
CD ∼Rec	THD CR	_	0.2	0.7	%	CNE	ALC OFF	
Tape ∼Line	THD TL	_	0.1	0.7	%	TAE		
Input conversion noise voltage (Tape)	VninT	_	0.8	1.6	μVrms	TAE	DIN AUDIO Line Out	
Output noise voltage (CD)	VNOCD	_	5	10	μ Vrms	CAE	DIN AUDIO Line Out	

	Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Symbol*	Conditions
Red	EQ Amp f characteristic						CD Inp	out
	Nor	△GvcNor	4.6	7.0	9.4	dB	CNE	Measured at 10kHz (output voltage=0dB at f=1kHz)
	HS	△GvcHS	1.7	3.7	5.7	dB	CHE	Measured at 10kHz (output voltage=0dB at f=1kHz)
РВ	EQ Amp f characteristic	△GvcPB	3.1	5.5	7.9	dB	D*E	*=Difference between N and H outpu levels at f=10kHz. Measured at Line Out.
L/R	channel separation							
	Radio~Line	CSLRRL	55	66	_	dB	RNE	Vo=0dBm
	CD ~Line	CSLRCL	55	66	_	dB	CNE	Vo=0dBm
	Tape ∼Line	CSLRTL	50	62	_	dB	TAE	Vo=0dBm
	Radio~Rec	CSLRRR	50	54	_	dB	RNE	Vo=-6dBm
	CD ∼Rec	CSLRRL	50	54	_	dB	CNE	Vo=-6dBm
A/B	crosstalk	СТав	-	-67	-60	dBm	T*E	With (TAE) Tape A input, and Line Out=0dBm, switch to (TBE) and measure the Line Out level.
PB-	→REC crosstalk	CTRP	_	-92	-80	dBm	C*E	With (CNE) CD input, ALC off, and Rec Out=0dBm, switch ALC on, switch to (CAE) and measure the Rec Out level (tape B).
Mic mute level		ММ	_	-66	-55	dBm	TN*	With (TNM) Mic input, and Line Out =0dBm, switch to (TNE) and measure the Line Out level.
ALC	distortion	THDALC	_	0.5	1	%	TNE	Mic input=-40dBm Measured at Rec Out.
ALC	Clevel	Valc	-5.7	-3.7	-1.7	dBm	TNE	Mic input=-30dBm Measured at Rec Out.
ALC	balance	CBALC	_	0	2.5	dB	TNE	Mic input=-30dBm Measured at Rec Out.
ALC	Current capacity	lalc	4.0	7.7	_	mA	TNE	Mic input=-30dBm Average τ pin output current.

Paran	Parameter			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Symbol*	Conditions
Mic/HS pin HS		HS	VHS	1.0	1.4	_	V	CH-	Current: 300 μ A
output voltage		Nor	VNor	_	0.38	0.43	V	CNE	
Mic/HS pin		ECM	RECM	_	50	100	1.0		
threshold resista	ance	Mic	RMic	30	50	kΩ			
	Du	bbing	V _F R	0.86Vcc	_	Vcc			
Function pin	Т	ape	V _F C	0.57Vcc	_	0.82Vcc			
threshold voltage	(CD	V _F D	0.27Vcc	_	0.53Vcc	V		
•	R	adio	V _F T	0.07Vcc	_	0.23Vcc			
	No	r Rec	VτN	0.86Vcc	_	Vcc			
Tape mode pin	HS	Rec	V⊤H	0.57Vcc	_	0.82Vcc	V		
threshold voltage	B me	chanism	VτB	0.31Vcc	_	0.53Vcc	V		
	A me	chanism	VτA	0.09Vcc	_	0.27Vcc			
Bias oscillator transistor saturation voltage			Vsat	_	0.24	0.35	٧	CNE	Current: 10mA, 10kΩresistor connected between Vcc and pin 30.

^{*} Meaning of the abbreviations in the symbol column

		Pin	Symbol	Meaning	Applied voltage or state						
		. 7nin	Е	ECM	Open						
		→ 7pin	М	Mic	Connected to GND via 10kΩ						
			N	N Nor Rec Connected to Vcc via 10kΩ							
		OOnin	Н	HS Rec	Connected to Vcc via $10k\Omega$ and to GND via $22k\Omega$						
		→ 28pin	В	B mechanism	Connected to Vcc via 6.9k Ω (22k in parallel with 10k) and to GND via 4.7k Ω						
			Α	A mechanism	Connected to Vcc via 22k Ω and to GND via 4.7k Ω						
			D	Dubbing	Connected to Vcc via 10kΩ						
		27pin	Т	Tape	Connected to Vcc via 10k Ω and to GND via 22k Ω						
			С	CD	Connected to Vcc via 10k Ω and to GND via 6.8k Ω						
			R	Radio	Connected to Vcc via 10k Ω and to GND via 1k Ω						



Circuit operation

(1) Control pins

The control pin inputs and the corresponding states of the various inputs and outputs are summarized in the input/output pin status table that follows.

Control pin inputs and corresponding input/output pin states

	Control Pin				Input/Output Condition											
Func-	Tono	ECM/Mic	Α	In	В	In	CE) In	Rad	lio In	Mi	c In	Bias OSC	HS	Transient	Set
tion	Tape Mode	Open=ECM Low=Mic	Line Out	Rec Out	Line Out	Rec Out	Line Out	Rec Out	Line Out	Rec Out	Line Out	!	Tr.	Out	mute	Mode
Dub	Nor	ECM	•	•	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	on	Low		Dubbing
	Rec	Mic	•	•	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	on	Low	on	Mix-Dubbing
	HS-R	ECM	●HS	●HS	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	on	High	on	HS-Dubbing
	В	ECM	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	on	B-Play
	PB	Mic	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	on	B-Mix-Play
	Α	ECM	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	on	A-Play
	PB	Mic	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	on	A-Mix-Play
Tape	Nor	ECM	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	on	Low	on	ECM-Rec
	Rec	Mic	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	on	Low	on	Mic-Rec
	HS	ECM	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	on	Low	on	ECM-Rec
	Rec	Mic	×	×	X	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	on	Low	on	Mic-Rec
	B PB	ECM	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	on	B-Play
		Mic	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	on	B-Mix-Play
	A PB	ECM	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	on	A-Play
		Mic	•	open	×	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	on	A-Mix-Play
CD	Nor	ECM	×	×	X	×	•	•	×	×	×	×	on	Low	*	CD-Dubbing
	Rec	Mic	×	×	X	×	•	•	×	×	•	•	on	Low	*	CD-Mix-Dubbing
	H\$-R	ECM	×	×	×	×		●HS	×	×	×	×	on	High	*	CD-HS-Dubbing
	В	ECM	×	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	*	CD-Play
	PB	Mic	×	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	*	CD-Mix-Play
	Α	ECM	×	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	×	open	off	Low	*	CD-Play
	PB	Mic	×	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	•	open	off	Low	*	CD-Mix-Play
Radio	Nor	ECM	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	×	×	on	Low	*	Rad-Rec
	Rec	Mic	×	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	•	•	on	Low	*	Rad-Mix-Rec
	HS	ECM	×	×	X	×	×	×	•	•	×	×	on	Low	*	Rad-Rec
	Rec	Mic	X	×	×	×	×	×	•	•	•	•	on	Low	*	Rad-Mix-Rec
	В	ECM	X	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	off	Low	*	Rad-Play
	РВ	Mic	×	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	•	open	off	Low	*	Rad-Mix-Play
	А	ECM	×	open	X	open	×	open	•	open	×	open	off	Low	*	Rad-Play
	PB	Mic	×	open	×	open	×	open	•	open	•	open	off	Low	*	Rad-Mix-Play

^{*} Only the A-PLAY Y/B-PLAY switch goes off.

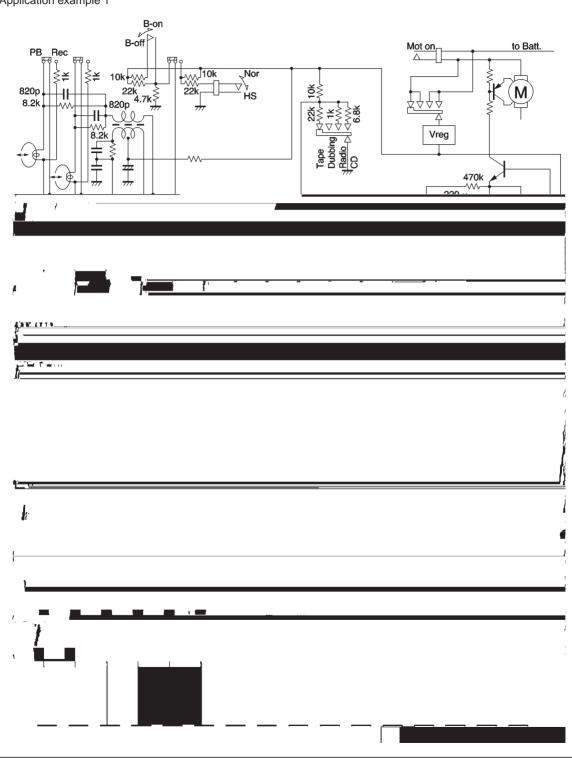
 [:]Corresponding signal is output.

[●]HS:The corresponding signal has the high-speed mode equalizer characteristic applied and is output.

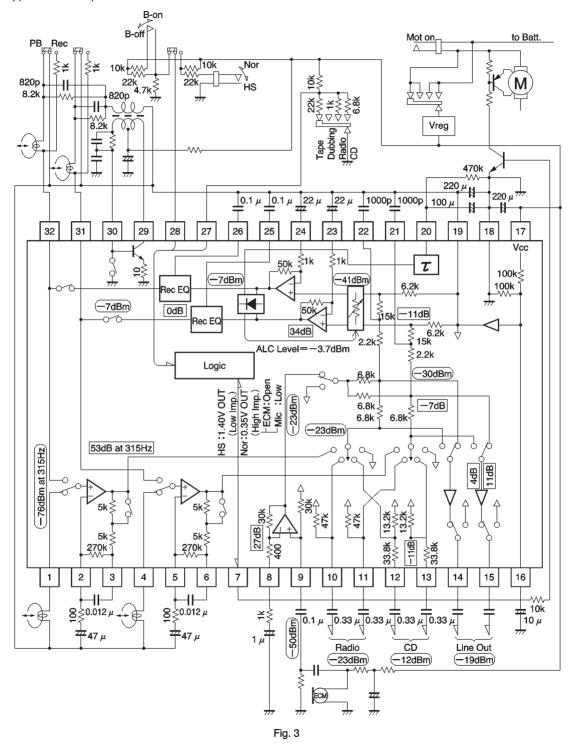
^{× :}Corresponding signal is output.

open:In the open (high impedance) state, no signal is output from output pin.

Application example 1



Application example 2



Operation notes

(1) Amplifier oscillation

As the BA3426AS incorporates dual-cassette dubbing functions on a single IC, it has extremely high input/out-put gain. In particular, in normal-speed mode, the gain at around the recording equalizer peaking characteristic fo frequency is about 70dB. The phases of the input and output are reversed to reduce the chance of oscillation due to influence of the PCB pattern, but due consideration must be given to the PCB pattern design to prevent oscillation. In particular, the PCB tracks to the Tape A pins (pins 1 and 4) and Tape B pins (pins 31 and 32) should be sufficiently far apart that there is no coupling capacitance between them, or they should be shieded by having a GND or bias track between them.

(2) Strong RF signals

To prevent signal mixing due to strong electric fields, connect a capacitor (of a few hundred pF) to each input pin. These must be connected close to the pins of the IC to have any effect. Design the PCB track layout so that the capacitors can be connected as close to the base of the pins as possible.

Electrical characteristics curves

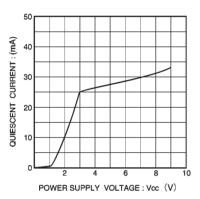


Fig. 4 Quiescent current vs. power supply voltage

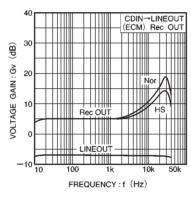


Fig. 5 Voltage gain vs. frequency

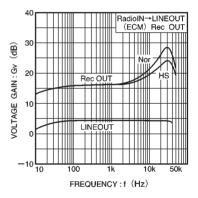


Fig. 6 Voltage gain vs. frequency

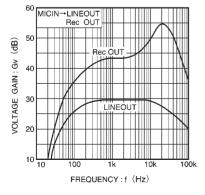


Fig. 7 Voltage gain vs. frequency

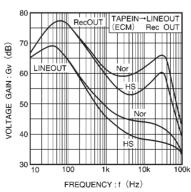


Fig. 8 Voltage gain vs. frequency

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

