

# Dual preamplifier

## BA328 / BA328F

The BA328 and BA328F are monolithic, dual-preamplifier ICs designed for car-audio systems.

They require few external components and allow compact set designs while reducing the number of assembly processes.

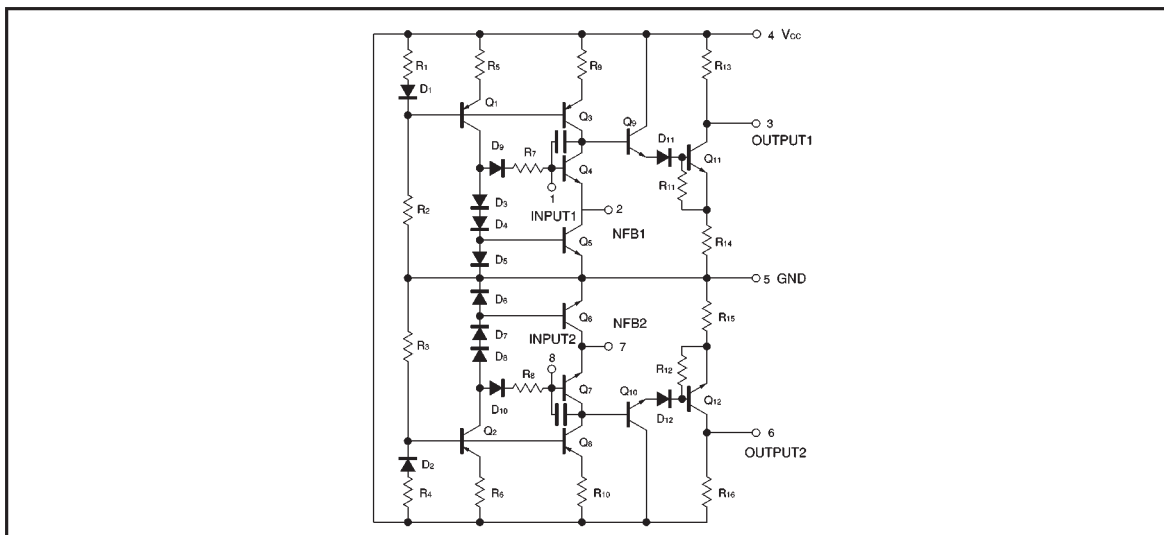
### ●Applications

Car and home stereos

### ●Features

- 1) Low noise.
- 2) Wide operating power supply voltage range.
- 3) Built-in bias circuit minimizes the number of external components required.
- 4) High open loop gain.
- 5) Good channel balance.

### ●Internal circuit diagram



●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter		Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	18	V
Power dissipation	BA328	Pd	900*1	mW
	BA328F		500*2	
Operating temperature		Topr	−25~+75	°C
Storage temperature		Tstg	−55~+125	°C

\*1 Reduced by 9.0mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

\*2 Reduced by 5.0mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

(When mounted on a 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board)

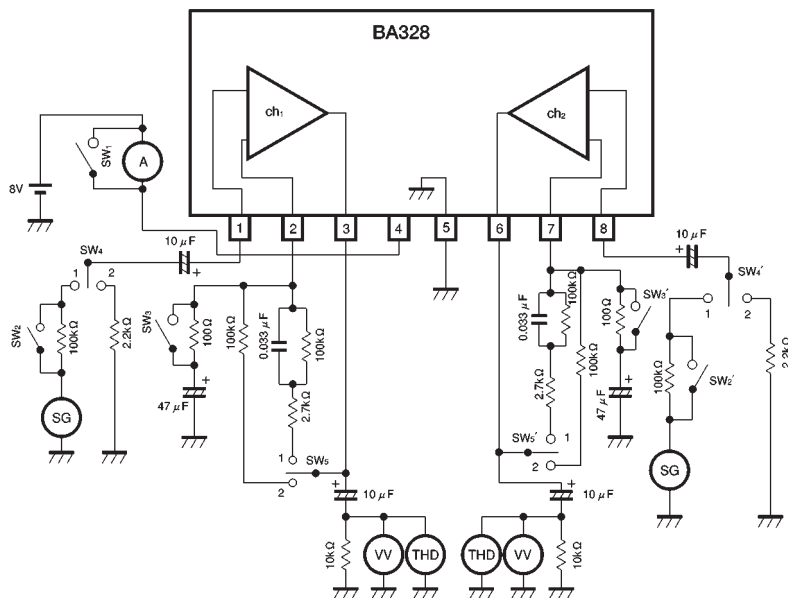
●Recommended operating voltage range (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	6	8	16	V

●Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, Ta = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 8V, f = 1kHz, R<sub>L</sub> = 10kΩ and R<sub>E</sub> = 100Ω)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Quiescent current	I <sub>Q</sub>	2	5	8	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V <sub>rms</sub>
Open loop voltage gain	G <sub>VO</sub>	65	80	—	dB	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub> , R <sub>E</sub> =0Ω
Maximum output voltage	V <sub>OM</sub>	1.0	1.5	—	V <sub>rms</sub>	THD=1%
Input resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	50	—	—	kΩ	—
Total harmonic distortion	THD	—	0.1	0.3	%	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub>
Input conversion noise voltage	V <sub>NIN</sub>	—	1.2	2.0	μV <sub>rms</sub>	R <sub>g</sub> =2.2kΩ BPF (30Hz~20kHz)
Crosstalk level	CT	—	−65	−50	dB	Other channel V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub> , R <sub>g</sub> =2.2kΩ
Channel balance	CB	—	0	1.5	dB	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub>

## ● Measurement circuit



## ● Attached components

$C_{IN}$ : input coupling capacitor

The recommended value is  $10\mu\text{F}$ . If the value of the capacitor is too small the characteristics at power on will deteriorate.

$C_O$ : Output coupling capacitor

No particular requirements. A value of  $4.7$  to  $22\mu\text{F}$  is appropriate.

$C_E$ : AC signal bypass capacitor

The recommended value is  $47\mu\text{F}$ . This capacitor sets the bass gain.

If a capacitor larger than the recommended value is used, the bass-region gain will increase, but the characteristics at power on will deteriorate. If the value of the capacitor is made smaller than the recommended value, the bass-region gain will be lower, but the power on characteristics will improve.

$C_1$  and  $R_1$  Ripple filter components

The larger  $R_1$  and  $C_1$  are made, the better the ripple rejection ratio will be. However, if  $R_1$  is made too large, the voltage drop that results will influence the maximum output. Feedback pin: The closed loop voltage gain is roughly  $Z_{nt}/R_E$ .

Item	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub> SW <sub>2'</sub>	SW <sub>3</sub> SW <sub>3'</sub>	SW <sub>4</sub> SW <sub>4'</sub>	SW <sub>5</sub> SW <sub>5'</sub>
I <sub>Q</sub>	OFF	ON	OFF	2	1
G <sub>VO</sub>	ON	ON	ON	1	2
V <sub>OM</sub>	ON	ON	OFF	1	1
R <sub>IN</sub>	ON	ON · OFF	OFF	1	1
THD	ON	ON	OFF	1	1
V <sub>NIN</sub>	ON	ON	OFF	2	1
CT	ON	ON	OFF	2(1)	1
CB	ON	ON	OFF	1	1

Note: Bandpass filter used (30Hz to 20kHz).

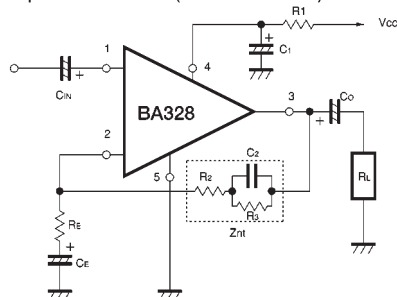


Fig.1

### ●Application example

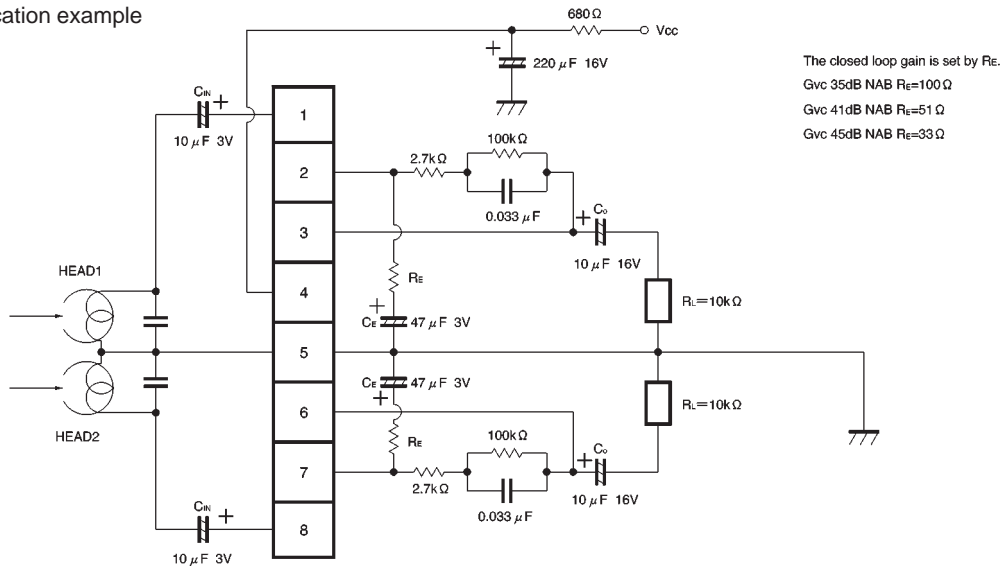


Fig. 2 Car stereo application

### ●Operation notes

Determining the DC output voltage (see Fig. 3)

The DC output voltage is determined as follows:

$$V_{ODC} = (R_{nt} \times I_o) + V_{P2} (7)$$

$V_{P2} (7)$ : DC voltage on pin 2 (7)

$R_{nt}$ : DC feedback resistance

$I_o$  is set internally.

In other words, pin 7 is a fixed current source, and when that current flows into the feedback pin, the voltage generated becomes the DC voltage.  $V_{P2} (7)$  is fixed at about 0.8V. When  $V_{ODC}$  is about 1/2 the power supply voltage,  $V_{OM}$  is maximized.

$I_o$  is fixed regardless of the power supply voltage. Therefore, it is possible to set the DC feedback resistance after considering the required dynamic range and the minimum voltage applied to pin 4 ( $V_{CC}$ ).

The recommended value is 100kΩ for a power supply voltage of 6V to 16V.

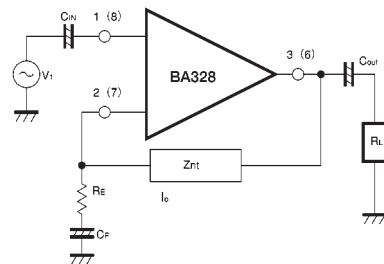


Fig. 3

●Electrical characteristics curves

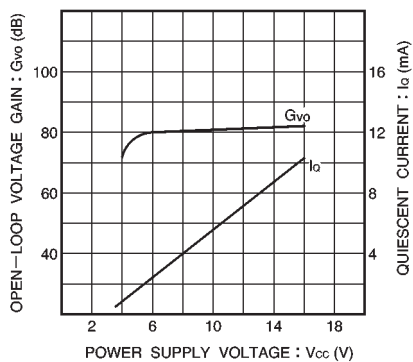


Fig. 4 Quiescent current and voltage gain vs. power supply voltage

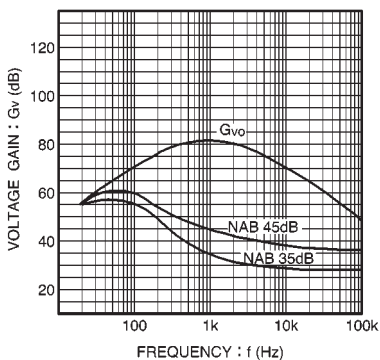


Fig. 5 Voltage gain vs. frequency

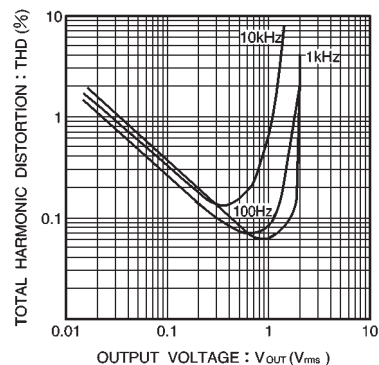


Fig. 6 Distortion vs. output voltage

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

