1.5V / 15mW dual power amplifier
BA5152F

The BA5152F is a dual-channel power amplifier designed for 1.5V headphone stereos. The circuit consists of a power supply circuit, mute circuit, bias circuit, and two amplifier circuits. To simplify assembly, the gain is fixed, so external negative-feedback components are not required.

- **Applications**
  - 1.5V headphone Hi-Fi stereos

- **Features**
  1) High output. \( P_{\text{OUT}} = 15\text{mW} (R_L = 16\Omega) \).
  2) Small “pop” noise.
  3) Mute circuit terminal provided.
  4) Terminals provided for radiation countermeasures.
  5) Good ripple rejection ratio.
  6) Few external components required.
  7) Good low-voltage characteristics.
  8) Built-in power switch circuit.

- **Block diagram**

- **Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Limits</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply voltage</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CC}} )</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power dissipation</td>
<td>( P_d )</td>
<td>500*</td>
<td>mW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>Topr</td>
<td>(-25\sim+75)</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>(-55\sim+125)</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Reduced by 5.0mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C
  (when mounted on a 50mm×50mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board).
### Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply voltage</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, Ta = 25°C, VCC = 1.5V, f= 1kHz and RL = 16Ω)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Min.</th>
<th>Typ.</th>
<th>Max.</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Measurement circuit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent current</td>
<td>I0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td>V_{IN}=0V_{RMS}</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closed loop voltage gain</td>
<td>GVC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>V_{IN}=-46dBm</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rated output</td>
<td>POUT</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>mW</td>
<td>THD=10%</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total harmonic distortion</td>
<td>THD</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>P_{O}=2.5mW</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output noise voltage</td>
<td>VNO</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>μV_{RMS}</td>
<td>R_{G}=0Ω, BPF=20Hz~20kHz</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input resistance</td>
<td>R_{IN}</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>kΩ</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripple rejection ratio</td>
<td>RR</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>V_{RR}=-30dBm, f_{RR}=100Hz, R_{G}=0Ω</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standby current</td>
<td>I_{ST}</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td>13pin : OPEN</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Channel balance</td>
<td>CB</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mute level</td>
<td>MUTE</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>dB</td>
<td>V_{IN}=-20dBm, 16pin : V_{CC}</td>
<td>Fig.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Measurement circuit

![Measurement circuit diagram](image)
Audio ICs

Application example

![Application example diagram](image)

Fig. 2

Application board patterns

![Application board patterns](image)

Fig. 3

Application board component layout

![Application board component layout](image)

Fig. 4
Complete application example circuit

Circuit description

1. Power supply block
   The BA5152F has an internal power switch, so the VCC terminal (pin 9) connects directly to the power source. Pin 13 is the power switch, and if it is left open, no bias current flows in the circuit and the IC will not operate.

2. Mute circuit block
   When pin 13 is connected to VCC, the IC starts up, but the mute circuit operates to suppress a "pop" sound from being generated. The time constant of the power-on mute circuit is determined by the capacitor connected between pins 14 and 15. It is also possible to force the mute circuit to operate by connecting pin 16 to VCC. There is no time constant in this case.
Audio ICs

(3) Bias block
The components connected to pins 2, 3, and 4 set the bias point and $V_{OCC}$. When pin 2 is open circuit, and $V_{CC} = 1.25V$, the output pin $V_{OCC}$ voltage is internally set to $1/2V_{CC}$. By connecting a resistor to pin 2 and changing the voltage divider ratio, it is possible to vary $V_{OCC}$. Pins 3 and 4 are shorted and connected to earth via an electrolytic capacitor to generate the bias point. When a 33µF component is used, it is possible to obtain 45dB of ripple rejection. This can be improved if pins are independently grounded through capacitors.

(4) Amplifier block
The amplifier circuits have a fixed gain of $G_v = 21$dB. The negative-feedback circuits are on the chip, and the ground point of the negative-feedback circuit uses the bias point as its reference, so connect the input potentiometer to the bias point pins (3 and 4). Connect bypass capacitors to the output pin to prevent oscillation. When the IC is used in sets containing an AM radio, it is possible to reduce unnecessary radiation from the power amplifiers by connecting CR circuits to pins 6 and 11.

![Fig. 8](image1)

![Fig. 9](image2)

- Electrical characteristics curves ($T_a = 25^\circ C$)

![Fig. 10 Quiescent current vs. power supply voltage](image3)

![Fig. 11 DC output voltage vs. power supply voltage](image4)

![Fig. 12 Output voltage vs. power supply voltage](image5)
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Fig. 13 Ripple rejection ratio vs. power supply voltage

Fig. 14 Voltage gain vs. power supply voltage

Fig. 15 Voltage gain vs. frequency

Fig. 16 Total harmonic distortion vs. power supply voltage

Fig. 17 Total harmonic distortion vs. output voltage

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

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