

# 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 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 ( $V_{CC} = 6.0V$  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	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55~+150	°C

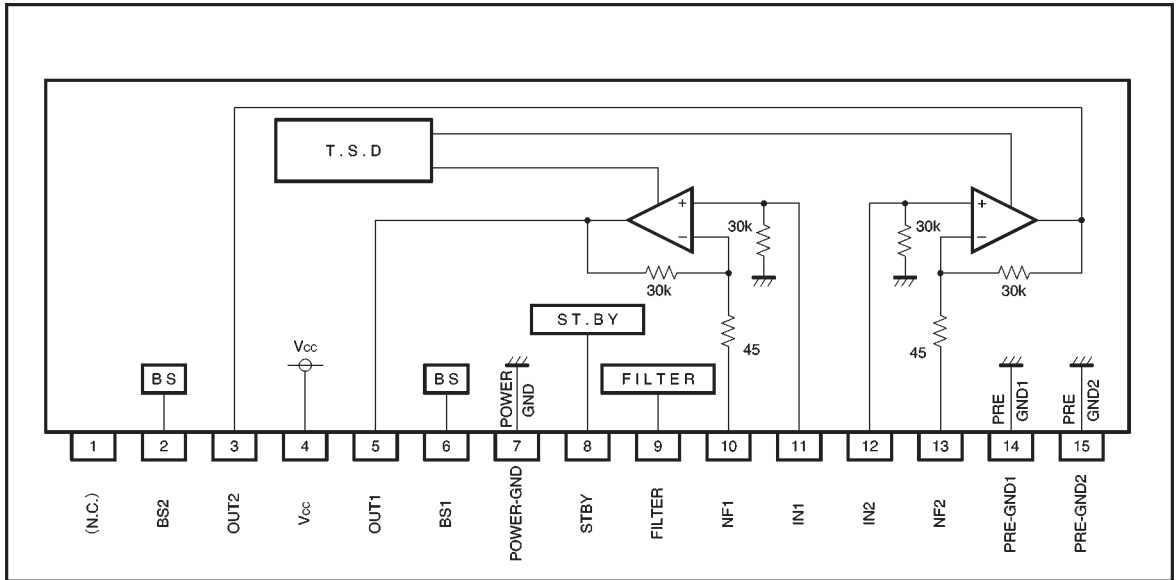
\*1 Must be within standby values.

\*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

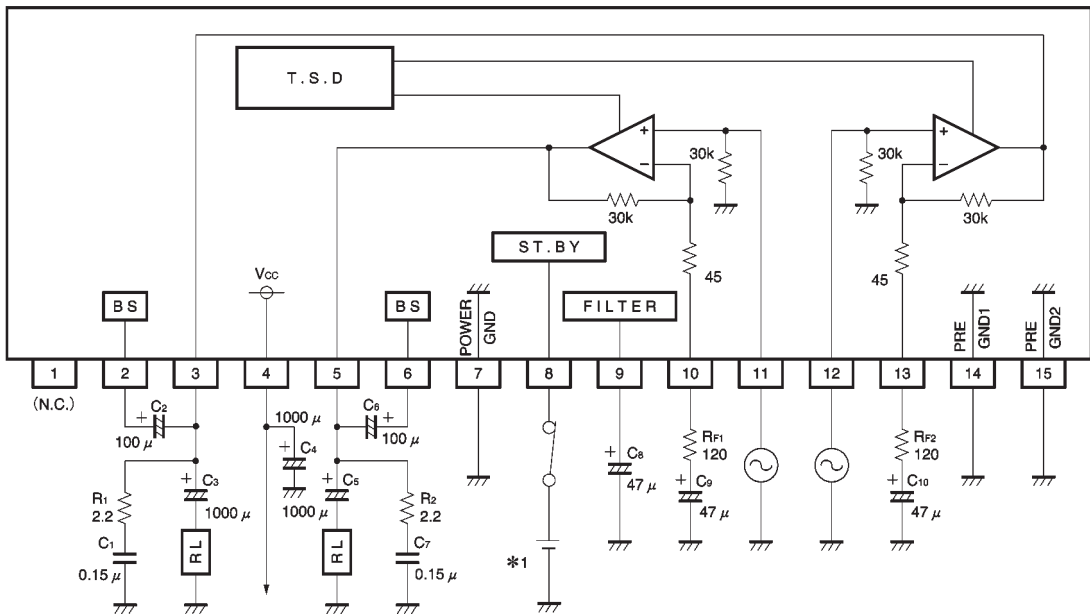
● Block diagram



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

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Coniditions
Quiescent current	$I_o$	—	22	45	mA	$V_{IN}=0\text{Vrms}$
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	mVrms	$R_g=10\text{k}\Omega$ , 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	$\mu\text{A}$	—
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

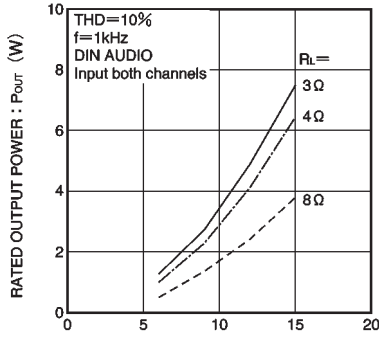
●Measurement circuit



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

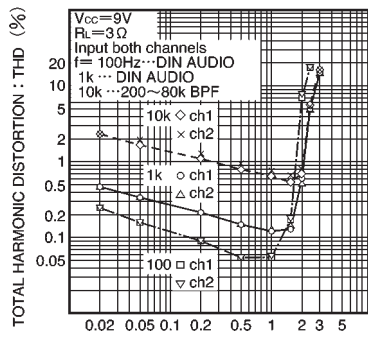
Fig.1

●Electrical characteristic curves



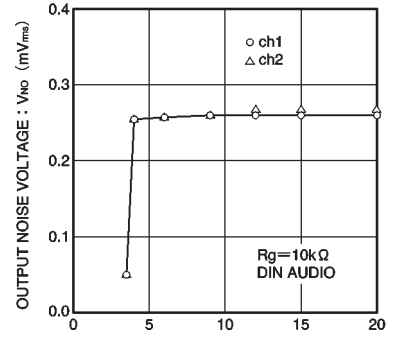
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE :  $V_{cc}$  (V)

Fig.2 Rated output power vs. power supply voltage



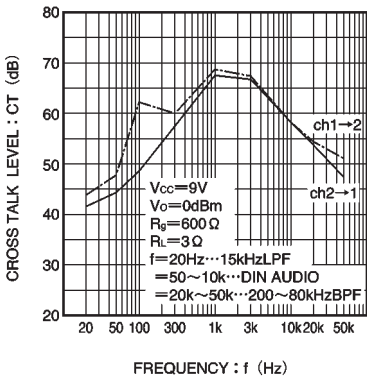
OUTPUT POWER :  $P_o$  (W)

Fig.3 Total harmonic distortion vs. output power



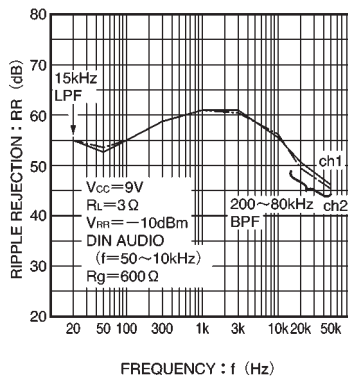
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE :  $V_{cc}$  (V)

Fig.4 Output noise voltage vs. power supply voltage



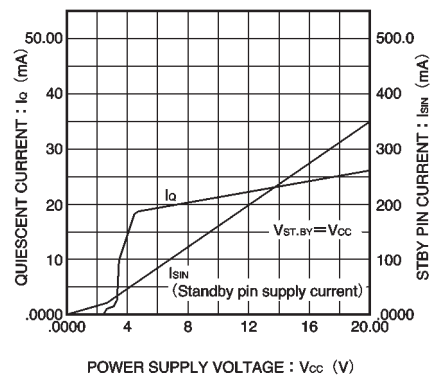
FREQUENCY :  $f$  (Hz)

Fig.5 Crosstalk vs. frequency



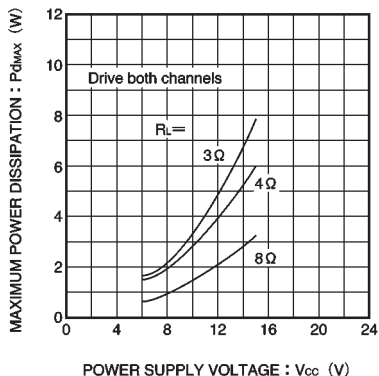
FREQUENCY :  $f$  (Hz)

Fig.6 Ripple rejection vs. frequency



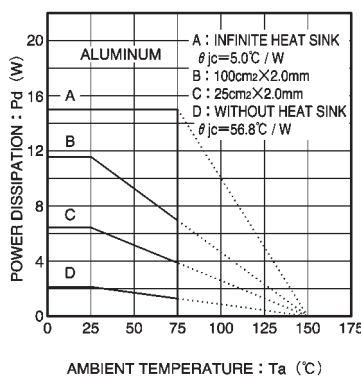
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE :  $V_{cc}$  (V)

Fig.7 Quiescent standby pin supply current vs. power supply voltage



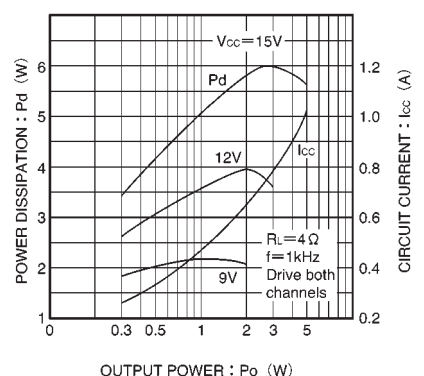
POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE :  $V_{cc}$  (V)

Fig.8 Maximum power dissipation vs. power supply voltage



AMBIENT TEMPERATURE :  $T_a$  (°C)

Fig.9 Thermal derating curve



OUTPUT POWER :  $P_o$  (W)

Fig.10 Power dissipation vs. power supply voltage ( $R_L=4\Omega$ )

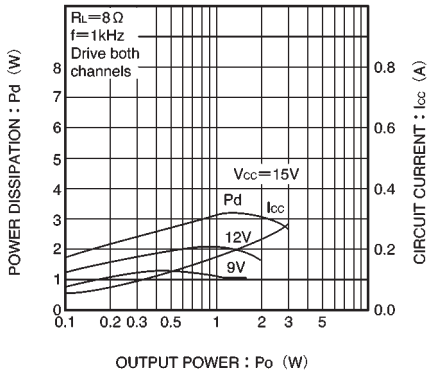


Fig.11 Power dissipation vs. power supply voltage ( $R_L=8\Omega$ )

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

