# 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.

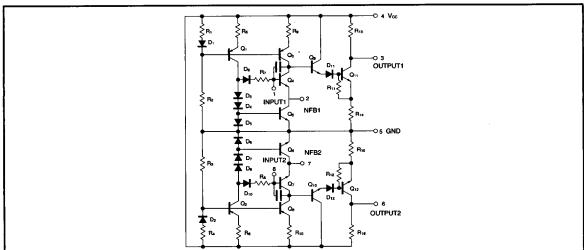
## Applications

Car and home stereos

#### Features

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

## Internal circuit diagram



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# ●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25℃)

Parameter Supply voltage		Symbol	Limits	Unit V	
		Vcc	18		
Power dissipation	BA328	Pd	900*1		
	BA328F		500*2	mW	
Operating temperature		Topr	<b>−25~75</b>	င	
Storage temperature		Tstg	<b>−55~125</b>	င	

- \*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 50mm x 50mm x 1.6mm glass-epoxy PCB)

## •Recommended operating voltage range (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	6	8	16	٧

# • Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise specified Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC}$ = 8V, f= 1kHz, RL = 10k $\Omega$ and RE = 100 $\Omega$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	Measurement Circuit
Quiescent circuit current	la	2	5	8	mA	V <sub>IN</sub> =0V <sub>rms</sub>	Fig.4
Open-circuit voltage gain	Gvo	65	80		dB	V <sub>OU7</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub> , R <sub>E</sub> =0Ω	Fig.4
Maximum output voltage	Vом	1.0	1.5	T -	V <sub>rms</sub>	THD=1%	Fig.4
Input resistance	Rin	50	_	<b>—</b>	kΩ		Fig.4
Total harmonic distortion	THD	-	0.1	0.3	%	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub>	Fig.4
Input conversion-noise voltage	V <sub>NIN</sub>		1.2	2.0	μV <sub>rms</sub>	$R_g$ =2.2k $\Omega$ BPF (30Hz $\sim$ 20kHz)	Fig.4
Crosstalk level	СТ	_	-65	-50	ďΒ	Other channel $V_{OUT}$ =0.3 $V_{rms}$ , $R_g$ =2.2 $k\Omega$	Fig.4
Channel balance	СВ		0	1.5	dB	V <sub>OUT</sub> =0.3V <sub>rms</sub>	Fig.4

## Electrical characteristics curves

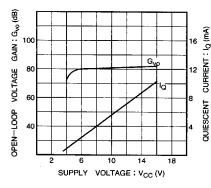


Fig. 1 Quiescent current and voltage gain vs. supply voltage

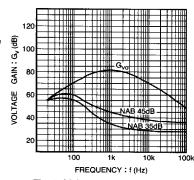


Fig. 2 Voltage gain vs. frequency

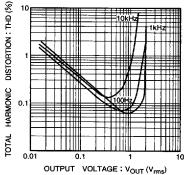


Fig. 3 Distortion vs. output voltage

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Preamplifiers

Low-frequency amplifiers

#### Measurement circuit

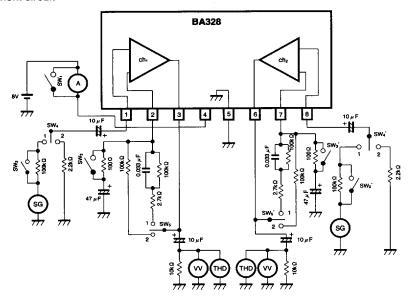


Fig. 4

## Description of external components

CIN: input coupling capacitor

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

Co: Output coupling capacitor

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

C<sub>E</sub>: AC signal bypass capacitor

The recommended value is 47  $\mu$  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<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>1</sub> 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 gain is roughly Znt/RE.

Item	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub> SW <sub>2</sub> '		SW <sub>4</sub> SW <sub>4</sub> '	SW₅ SW₅'
lα	OFF	ON	OFF	2	1
Gvo	ON	ON	ON	1	2
V <sub>OM</sub>	ON	ON	OFF	1	1
Rin	ON	ON · OFF	OFF	1	1
THD	ON	ON	OFF	1	1
V <sub>NIN</sub>	ON	ON	OFF	2	1
СТ	ON	ON	OFF	2(1)	1
СВ	ON	ON	OFF	1	1

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

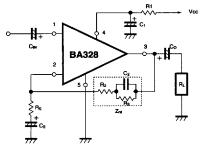


Fig. 5

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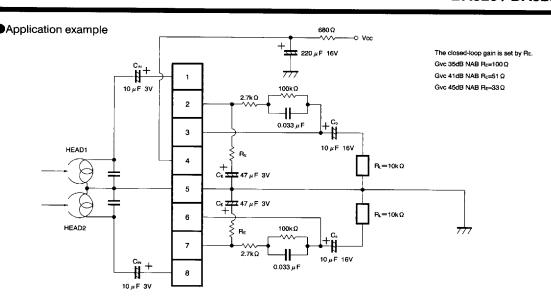


Fig. 6 Car stereo application

### Operation notes

Determining the DC output voltage (see Fig. 7)

The DC output voltage is determined as follows:

 $V_{ODC} = (Rnt \times Io) + V_{P2} (7)$ 

VP2 (7) : DC voltage on pin 2 (7)

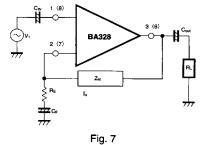
Rnt: DC feedback resistance

lo 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. VP2 (7) is fixed at about 0.8V. When Vopc is about 1/2 the supply voltage, Vom is maximized.

lo is fixed regardless of the 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 (Vcc).

The recommended value is  $100k\,\Omega$  for a supply voltage of 6V to 16V.

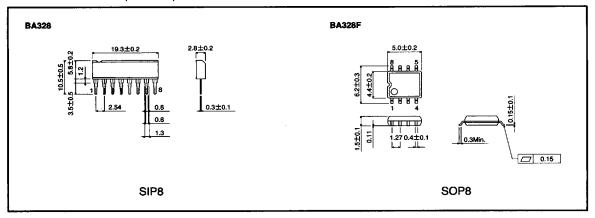


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●External dimensions (Unit: mm)



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