

Dimensions (mm)

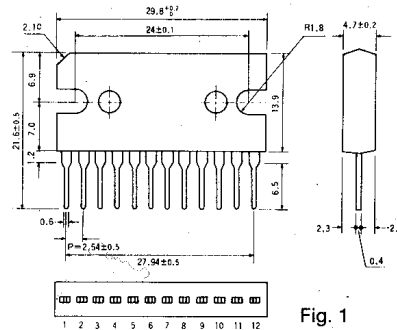


Fig. 1

The BA536 is a monolithic integrated circuit consisting of a dual OTL power amplifier developed for use as a low frequency power amplifier for such equipment as radio cassette tape recorders, home radios and multiplex-audio TV sets. When operated at 12V, the BA536 delivers a high 4.5W into each of two channels with 4Ω loads. Ripple rejection ratio is designed to be a typically high 55dB. Also, the gain variations between channels are small. This device is recommended for operation with supply voltages in the range 7 ~ 16V.

- Symmetrical pin arrangement for easy PC board layout

Applications

- Stereo radio cassette tape recorders
- Compact stereo cassette tape recorders
- Audio-multiplex TVs and multiplex adaptors
- Home radios

Block Diagram

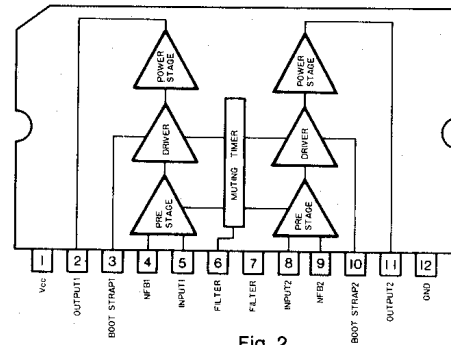


Fig. 2

Features

- Two high output power amplifiers in a single package.
 4.5W each channel (12V/4Ω loads)
 5.5W each channel (12V/3Ω loads)
- Compact 12-pin SIP package
- Low thermal resistance package (3°C/W) facilitates thermal design.
- High ripple rejection ratio (typically 55dB)
- Low distortion (THD = 1.5%, P_O = 0.5W)
- Good voltage gain channel balance
- Low crosstalk level (typically 57dB)
- Low pop noise level upon application of power
- Wide supply voltage range. Starting voltage, 5V.
- Built-in high-frequency compensation capacitor provides enhanced high-frequency stability and reduces the number of externally connected components required.
- Built-in high-frequency capacitor in the output circuit provides enhanced high-frequency stability.
- The ripple filter terminal (pin 6) serves as the muting pin as well.
- BTL connection operation is possible.

Circuit Diagram

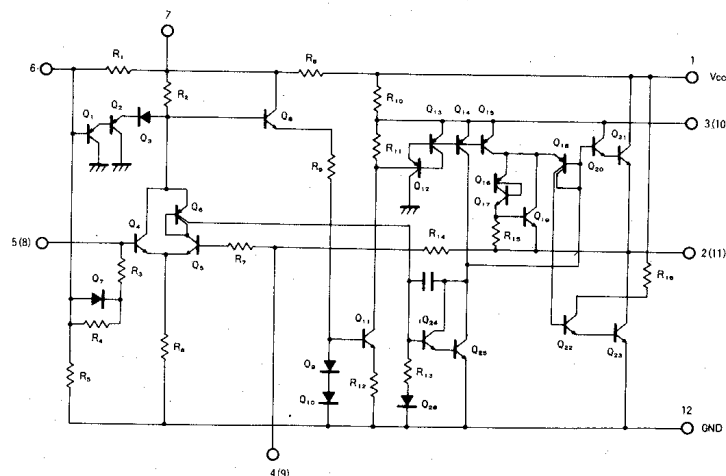


Fig. 3

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------|------------------|
| Supply voltage | V_{CC} | 18 | V |
| Power dissipation | P_d | 18* | mW |
| Operating temperature | T_{opr} | -20~+75 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | T_{stg} | -30~+125 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Junction temperature | T_j | 150 | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

* Metallic base temperature 75°C

Electrical Characteristics ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$, $R_L = 4\Omega$, $R_{NF} = 120\Omega$)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Unit | Conditions | Test circuit |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|---|--------------|
| Quiescent current | I_Q | 20 | 40 | 70 | mA | $V_{IN} = 0$ | Fig. 27 |
| Closed-loop voltage gain | G_{VC} | 42 | 45 | 48 | dB | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{IN} = -45\text{dBm}$ | Fig. 27 |
| Rated output power | P_{OUT} | 3.7 | 4.5 | — | W | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, THD = 10% | Fig. 27 |
| Total harmonic distortion | THD | — | 0.3 | 1.5 | % | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $P_O = 0.5\text{W}$ | Fig. 27 |
| Output noise voltage | V_{NO} | — | 0.7 | 3.5 | mVrms | $R_g = 10\text{k}\Omega$ | Fig. 27 |
| Input resistance | R_{IN} | — | 100 | — | $\text{k}\Omega$ | $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $V_{IN} = 5\text{mV}$ | Fig. 27 |

Electrical Characteristic Curves

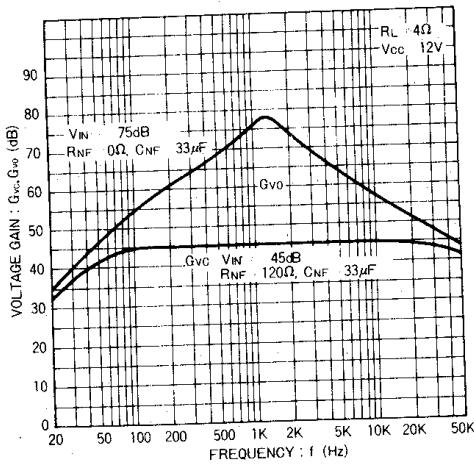


Fig. 4 Voltage gain vs. frequency

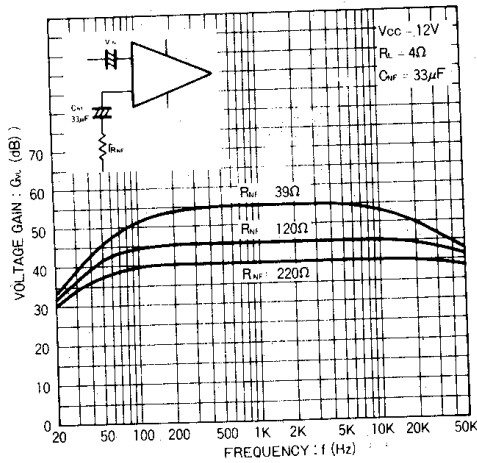


Fig. 5 Voltage gain vs. frequency

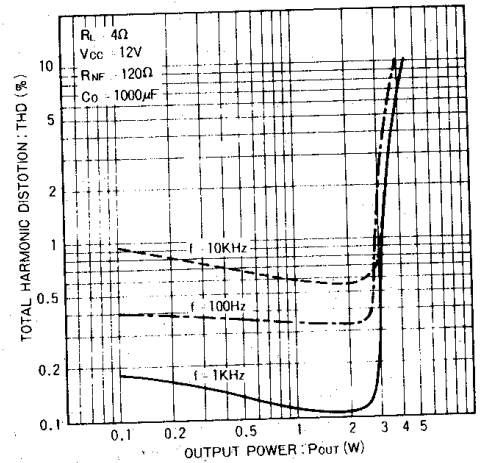


Fig. 6 Total harmonic distortion vs. output power

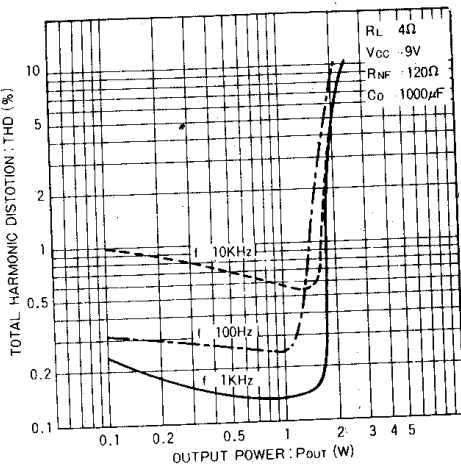


Fig. 7 Total harmonic distortion vs. output power

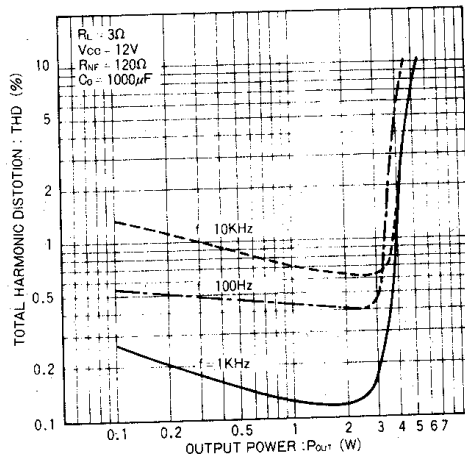


Fig. 8 Total harmonic distortion vs. output power

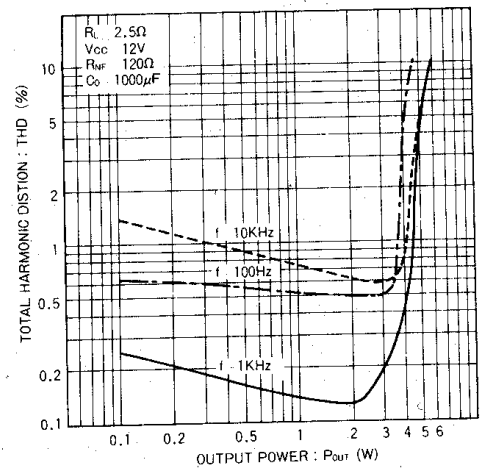


Fig. 9 Total harmonic distortion vs. output power