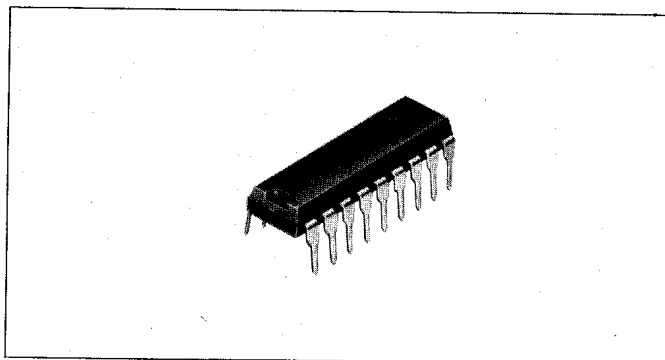




The BA5102A is a monolithic integrated circuit designed to simplify VTR audio signal circuitry. It includes in a single chip the record/playback preamplifier, line amplifier, recording amplifier, ALC circuit, recording/playback/muting control circuit, and analog switch normally found in conventional systems.

Logic control is used, so that by merely setting the recording/playback control pin voltage, the amplifier and signal paths are automatically switched between recording and playback and the muting functions are appropriately controlled. Therefore, whereas conventional systems have required switches (relays) and complex wiring, a system using this device can be implemented with a relatively simple PC board, enabling a significant savings in space. In addition, improvements in reliability have been achieved.

Features

1. All the required audio signal system recording/playback amplifiers for a VTR system have been included in this single package.
2. Setting of recording/playback and muting modes is controlled by changing the voltage on a control pin.
3. Shock noise accompanying mode switching has been drastically reduced.
4. Simple recording level and playback sensitivity adjustment is possible.
5. Improved reliability with electronic switching

Applications

1. 9 and 12V VTR audio system units
2. Logic-controlled tape recorders

Dimensions (mm)

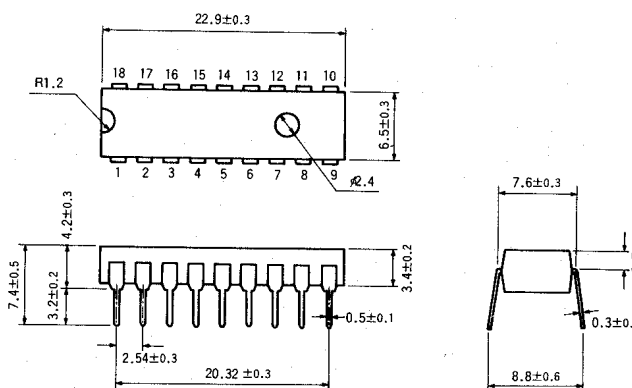


Fig. 1

Block Diagram

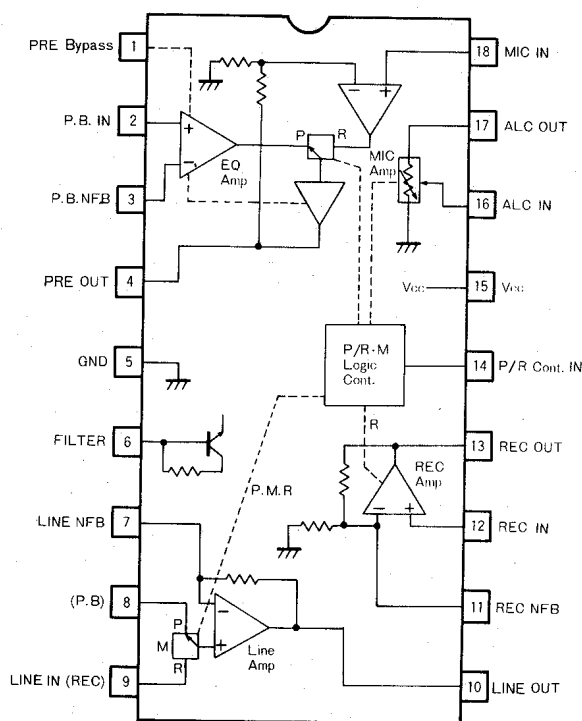


Fig. 2

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

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	15	V
Power dissipation	P_d	700	mW
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	$-10 \sim +65$	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	$-55 \sim +125$	$^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limits				Unit	Conditions	Test circuit
		EQ Amp	MIC Amp	LINE Amp	REC Amp			
Voltage gain	G _{VC}	44	37.5	35(playback)/30(record)	13(G _{VO} = 42)	dB	V _{OUT} = 0dBm	Fig. 3
Output voltage	V _{om}	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	V	THD = 3%	Fig. 3
Total harmonic distortion	THD	0.1	0.07	0.3	0.2	%	V _{OUT} = 0dBm	Fig. 3
Input resistance	R _{IN}	55	55	—	—	kΩ		Fig. 3
Input referred noise voltage	V _{NIN}	1	1	—	—	μV	R _g = 2.2kΩ (DIN AUDIO)	Fig. 3
Supply current (playback)	I _{CC} (P)	8.5				mA		Fig. 3
Supply current (record)	I _{CC} (B)	10				mA		Fig. 3

Amplifier being measured	Measurement points	P/R Terminal voltage
EQ Amp	A~C	V _{CC} (playback)
MIC Amp	B~C	GND (record)
Line amp (playback)	D~E	V _{CC} (playback)
Line amp (record)	C~E	GND (record)
REC Amp	F~G	GND (record)

A line graph showing the relationship between Supply Voltage (V_{oc}) and Supply Current (I_{oc}) for two models: REC and PB. The x-axis represents Supply Voltage (V_{oc}) in Volts (V), ranging from 6 to 15. The y-axis represents Supply Current (I_{oc}) in milliamperes (mA), ranging from 5 to 15. Two curves are plotted: I_{oc} (REC) and I_{oc} (PB). Both curves show a positive linear relationship between voltage and current.

Supply Voltage (V_{oc}) (V)	I_{oc} (REC) (mA)	I_{oc} (PB) (mA)
6	8.0	7.0
9	10.0	8.5
12	12.0	10.0
15	14.0	11.5

A graph showing the Maximum Output Voltage (V_{om}) in Volts versus the Supply Voltage (V_{cc}) in Volts for the 741C Op-Amp. The graph includes three curves: LINE Amp, PRE Amp, and REC Amp. The parameters are $f = 1 \text{ KHz}$, $\text{THD} = 3\%$, and $R_L = 10 \text{ K}\Omega$.

Supply Voltage (V_{cc}) (V)	LINE Amp (V_{om}) (V)	PRE Amp (V_{om}) (V)	REC Amp (V_{om}) (V)
7.5	2.0	1.8	1.6
9.0	2.5	2.3	2.1
10.5	3.0	2.8	2.6
12.0	3.5	3.3	3.1
13.5	4.0	3.8	3.6
15.0	4.5	4.3	4.1

Graph showing Voltage Gain: G_v (dB) versus Frequency: f (Hz) for a common-emitter amplifier. The graph includes three curves: G_{vc} (solid line), EQ Amp G_{vc} (solid line), and MIC Amp G_{vc} (solid line). The supply voltage is $V_{cc} = 9V$.

Fig. 6 Preamplifier voltage gain vs. frequency