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# HA13151, HA13152

14 W × 4-Channel BTL Power IC

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ADE-207-116  
1st. Edition

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## Description

The HA13151/HA13152 are high output and low distortion 4 ch BTL power IC designed for digital car audio.

At 13.2 V to 4 Ω load, this power IC provides output power 14 W with 10% distortion.

## Functions

- 4 ch BTL power amplifiers
- Built-in standby circuit
- Built-in muting circuit
- Built-in protection circuit (surge, T.S.D, and ASO)

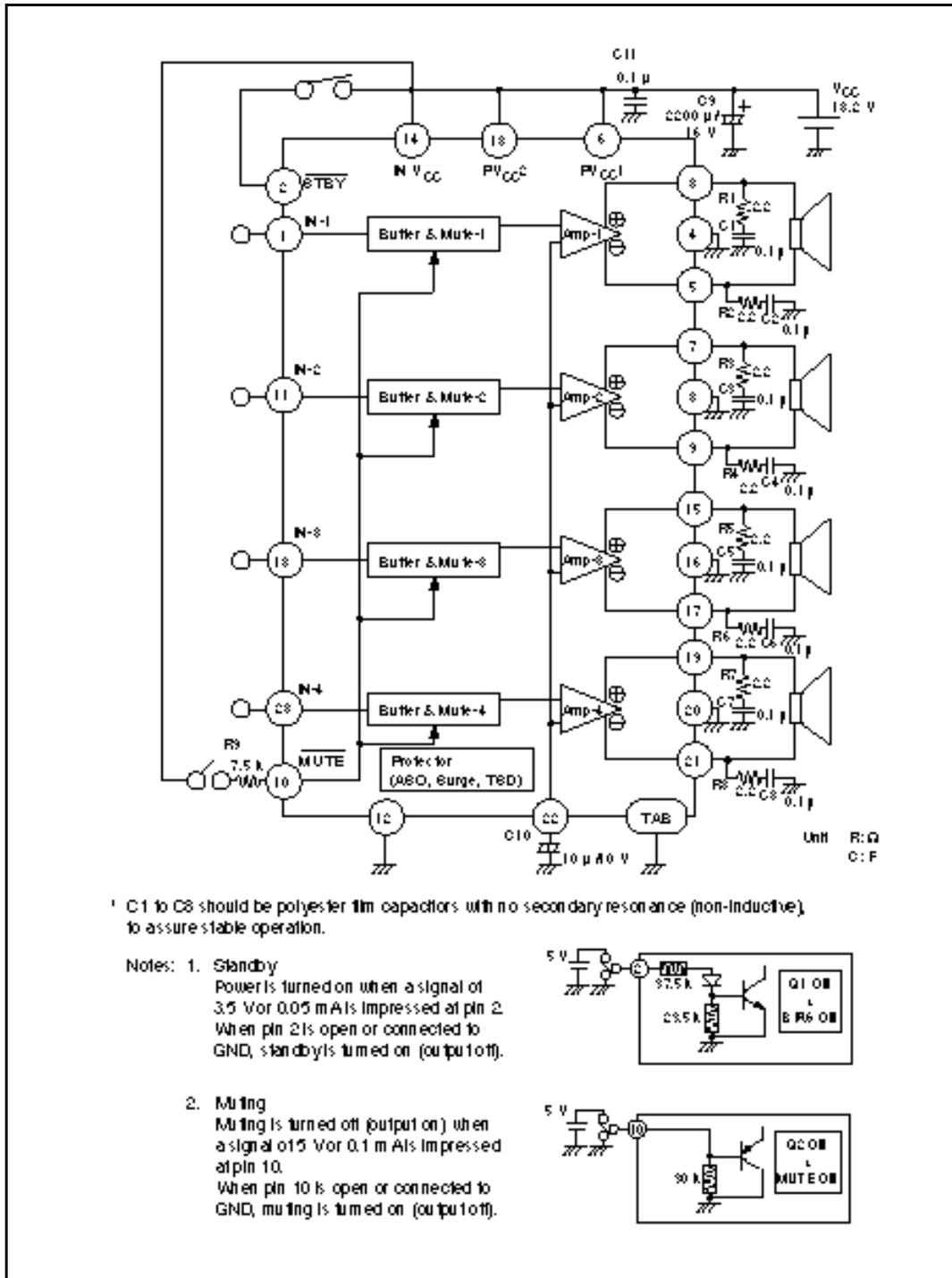
## Features

- Few external parts lead to compact set-area possibility
- Popping noise minimized
- Low output noise
- Built-in high reliability protection circuit



# HA13151, HA13152

## Block Diagram



## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

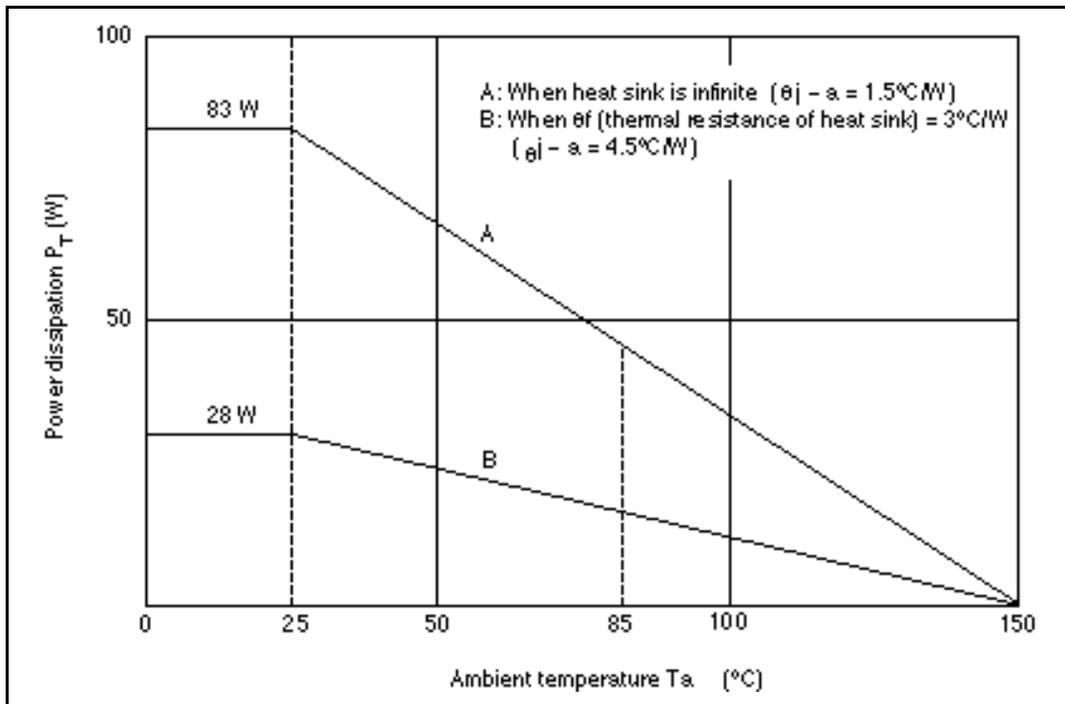
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
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## HA13151, HA13152

Operating supply voltage	$V_{CC}$	18	V
Supply voltage when no signal* <sup>1</sup>	$V_{CC}$ (DC)	26	V
Peak supply voltage* <sup>2</sup>	$V_{CC}$ (PEAK)	50	V
Output current* <sup>3</sup>	$I_o$ (PEAK)	3	A
Power dissipation* <sup>4</sup>	$P_T$	83	W
Junction temperature	$T_j$	150	°C
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$	-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +125	°C

- Notes: 1. Tolerance within 30 seconds  
 2. Tolerance in surge pulse waveform  
 3. Value per 1 channel  
 4. Value when attached on the infinite heat sink plate at  $T_a = 25\text{ °C}$ .  
 The derating curve is as shown in the graph below.



## HA13151, HA13152

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $V_{CC} = 13.2 \text{ V}$ ,  $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ ,  $R_L = 4 \text{ } \Omega$ ,  $R_g = 600 \text{ } \Omega$ ,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

### HA13151

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Quiescent current	$I_{Q1}$	—	270	—	mA	$V_{in} = 0$
Output offset voltage	$V_O$	-300	0	+300	mV	
Gain	$G_V$	30.5	32	33.5	dB	
Gain difference between channels	$G_V$	-1.5	0	+1.5	dB	
Rated output power	$P_o$	—	14	—	W	$V_{CC} = 13.2 \text{ V}$ THD = 10%, $R_L = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
Max output power	$P_{omax}$	—	22	—	W	$V_{CC} = 13.7 \text{ V}$ THD = Max, $R_L = 4 \text{ } \Omega$
Total harmonic distortion	T.H.D.	—	0.05	—	%	$P_o = 3 \text{ W}$
Output noise voltage	WBN	—	0.15	—	mVrms	$R_g = 0$ BW = 20 to 20 kHz
Ripple rejection	SVR	—	55	—	dB	$R_g = 600 \text{ } \Omega$ , $f = 120 \text{ Hz}$
Channel cross talk	C.T.	—	70	—	dB	$R_g = 600 \text{ } \Omega$ $V_{out} = 0 \text{ dBm}$
Input impedance	$R_{in}$	—	25	—	k	
Standby current	$I_{Q2}$	—	—	200	$\mu\text{A}$	
Standby control voltage (high)	$V_{STH}$	3.5	—	$V_{CC}$	V	
Standby control voltage (low)	$V_{STL}$	0	—	1.5	V	
Muting control voltage (high)	$V_{MH}$	3.5	—	$V_{CC}$	V	
Muting control voltage (low)	$V_{ML}$	0	—	1.5	V	
Muting attenuation	ATTM	—	70	—	dB	$V_{out} = 0 \text{ dBm}$

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## HA13151, HA13152

### HA13152

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
Quiescent current	$I_{Q1}$	—	270	—	mA	$V_{in} = 0$
Output offset voltage	$V_Q$	-300	0	+300	mV	
Gain	$G_V$	38.5	40	41.5	dB	
Gain difference between channels	$G_V$	-1.5	0	+1.5	dB	
Rated output power	$P_o$	—	14	—	W	$V_{CC} = 13.2\text{ V}$ THD = 10%, $R_L = 4$
Max output power	$P_{omax}$	—	22	—	W	$V_{CC} = 13.7\text{ V}$ THD = Max, $R_L = 4$
Total harmonic distortion	T.H.D.	—	0.05	—	%	$P_o = 3\%$
Output noise voltage	WBN	—	0.25	—	mVrms	$R_g = 0$ BW = 20 to 20 kHz
Ripple rejection	SVR	—	45	—	dB	$R_g = 600$ , $f = 120\text{ Hz}$
Channel cross talk	C.T.	—	60	—	dB	$R_g = 600$ $V_{out} = 0\text{ dBm}$
Input impedance	$R_{in}$	—	25	—	k	
Standby current	$I_{Q2}$	—	—	200	$\mu\text{A}$	
Standby control voltage (high)	$V_{STH}$	3.5	—	$V_{CC}$	V	
Standby control voltage (low)	$V_{STL}$	0	—	1.5	V	
Muting control voltage (high)	$V_{MH}$	3.5	—	$V_{CC}$	V	
Muting control voltage (low)	$V_{ML}$	0	—	1.5	V	
Muting attenuation	ATTM	—	60	—	dB	$V_{out} = 0\text{ dBm}$

# HA13151, HA13152

## Pin Explanation

Pin No.	Symbol	Functions	Input Impedance	DC Voltage	Equivalence Circuit
1	IN1	CH1 INPUT	25 k (Typ)	0 V	
11	IN2	CH2 INPUT			
13	IN3	CH3 INPUT			
23	IN4	CH4 INPUT			
2	STBY	Standby control	90 k (at Trs. cutoff)	—	
3	OUT1 +	CH1 OUTPUT	—	$V_{cc}/2$	
5	OUT1 -				
7	OUT2 +	CH2 OUTPUT			
9	OUT2 -				
15	OUT3 +	CH3 OUTPUT			
17	OUT3 -				
19	OUT4 +	CH4 OUTPUT			
21	OUT4 -				
10	MUTE	Muting control	25 k (Typ)	—	

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### Pin Explanation (cont)

Pin No.	Symbol	Functions	Input Impedance	DC Voltage	Equivalence Circuit
22	RIPPLE	Bias stability	—	$V_{cc}/2$	
6	$PV_{cc1}$	Power of output stage	—	$V_{cc}$	—
18	$PV_{cc2}$				
14	$INV_{cc}$	Power of input stage	—	$V_{cc}$	—
4	CH1 GND	CH1 power GND	—	—	—
8	CH2 GND	CH2 power GND			
16	CH3 GND	CH3 power GND			
20	CH4 GND	CH4 power GND			
12	IN GND	Input signal GND	—	—	—

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## HA13151, HA13152

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### Point of Application Board Design

- Notes on Application Board's Pattern Design
  - For increasing stability, the connected line of  $V_{CC}$  and OUTGND is better to be made wider and lower impedance.
  - For increasing stability, it is better to place the capacitor between  $V_{CC}$  and GND ( $0.1 \mu\text{F}$ ) close to IC.
  - For increasing stability, it is better to place C1 to C8 and R1 to R8, which are for stopping oscillation, close to IC.
  - It is better to place the grounding of resistor ( $R_g$ ), between input line and ground, close to INGND (Pin 12) because if OUTGND is connected to the line between  $R_g$  and INGND, THD will become worse due to current from OUTGND.

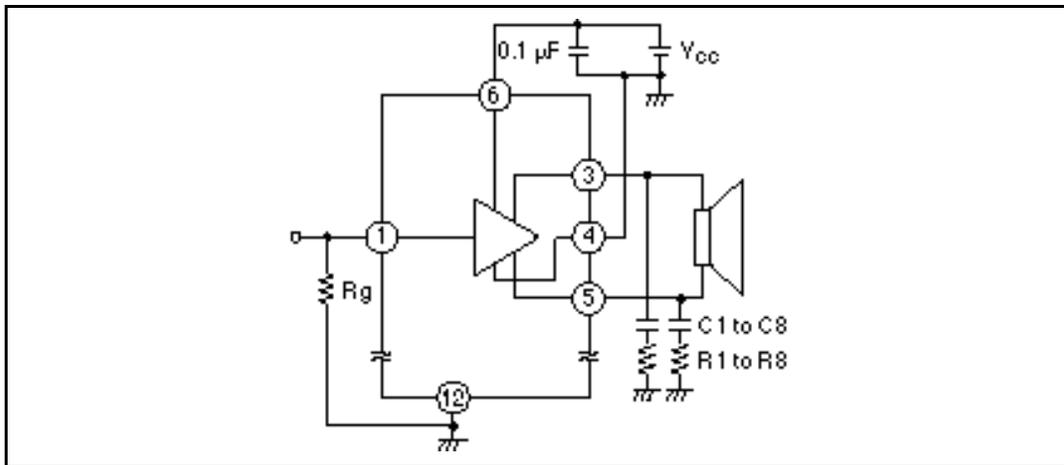


Figure 1 Notes on Application Board's Pattern Design

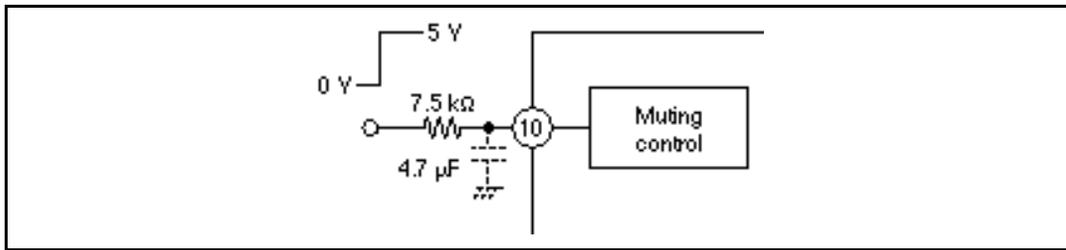
## 2. How to Reduce the Popping Noise by Muting Circuit

At normal operating circuit, Muting circuit operates at high speed under 1  $\mu$ s.

In case popping noise becomes a problem, it is possible to reduce the popping noise by connecting capacitor, which determines the switching time constant, between pin 10 and GND. (Following figure 2)

We recommend value of capacitor greater than 1  $\mu$ F.

Also transitional popping noise can be reduced sharply by muting before  $V_{CC}$  and Standby are ON/OFF.



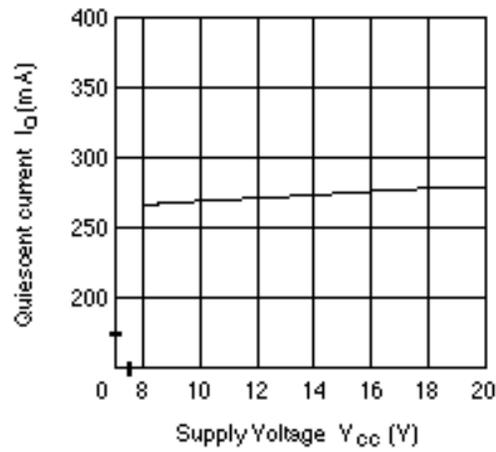
**Figure 2 How to use Muting Circuit**

**Table 1 Muting ON/OFF Time**

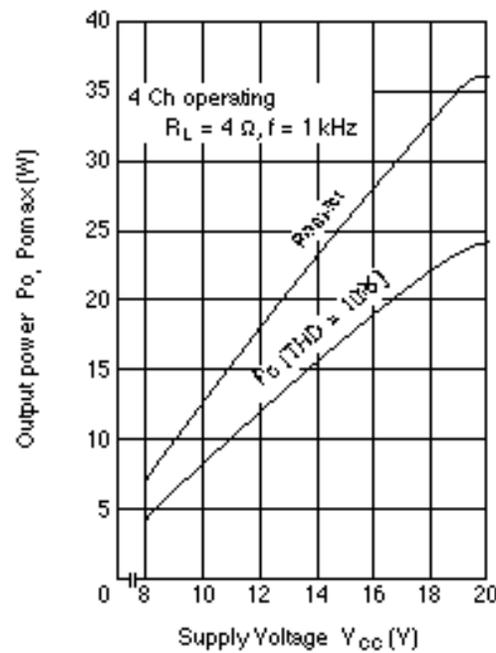
<b>C (<math>\mu</math>F)</b>	<b>ON Time</b>	<b>OFF Time</b>
nothing	under 1 $\mu$ s	under 1 $\mu$ s
0.47	2 ms	2 ms
4.7	19 ms	19 ms

## HA13151, HA13152

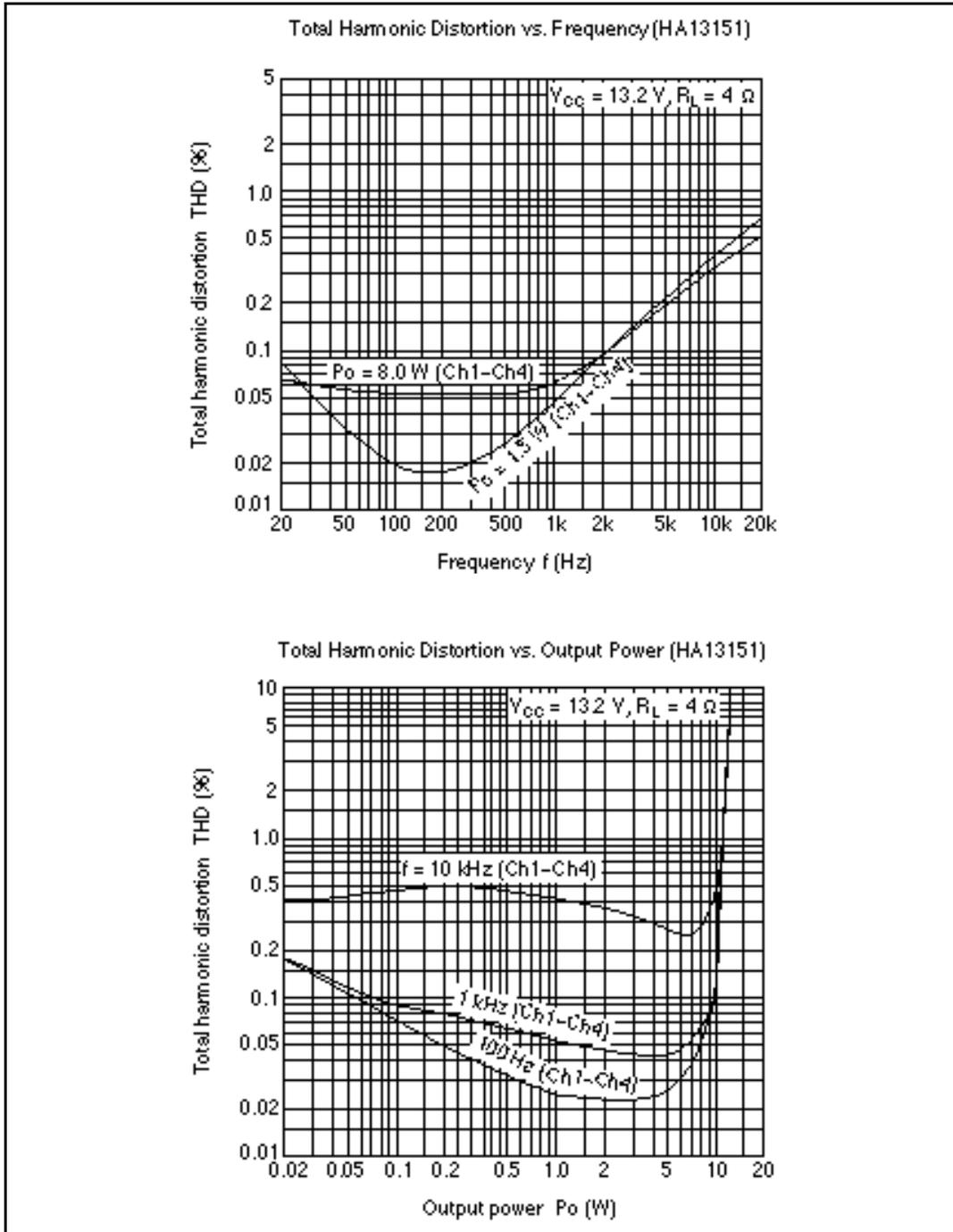
Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage (HA13151)



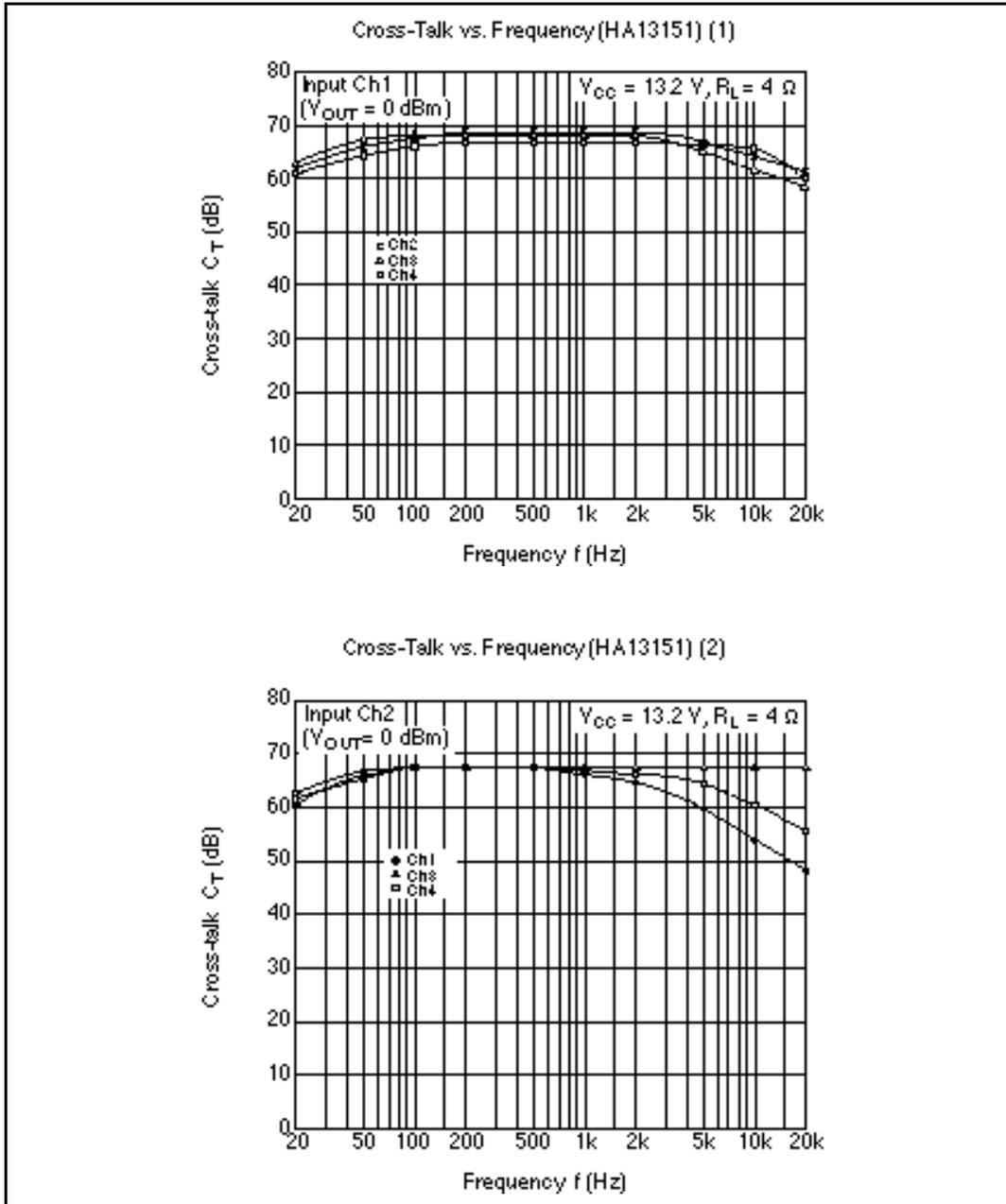
Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (HA13151)



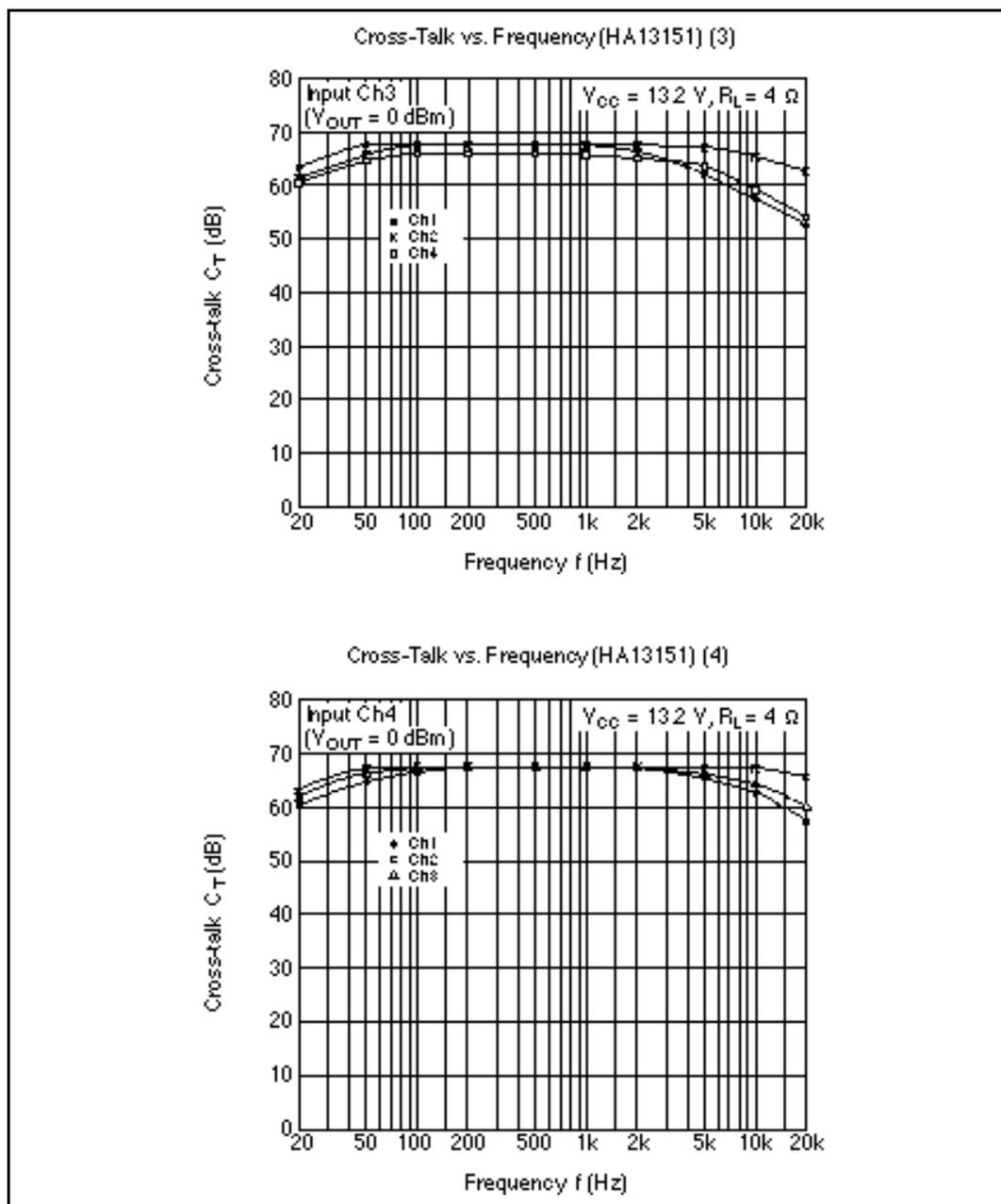
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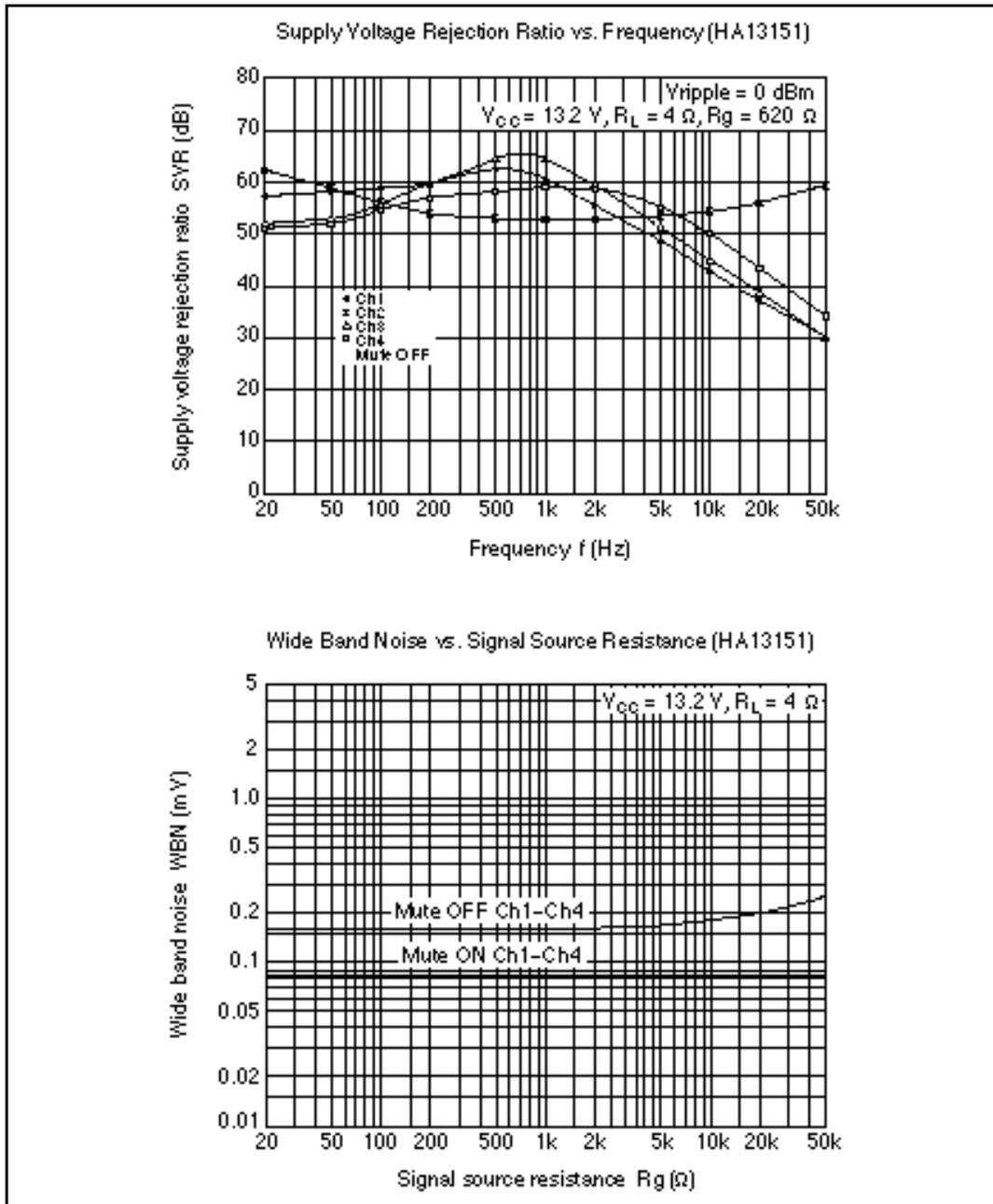
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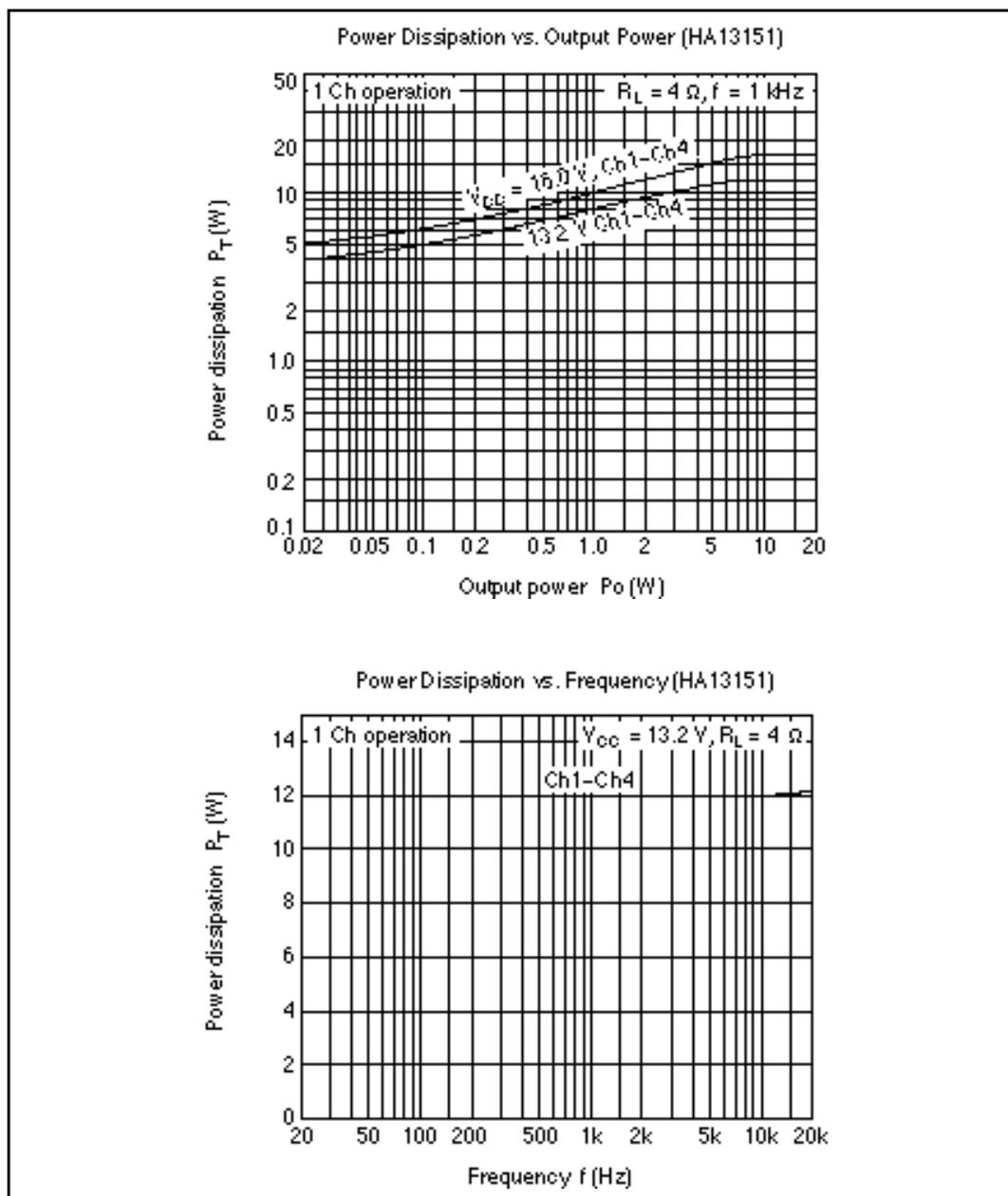
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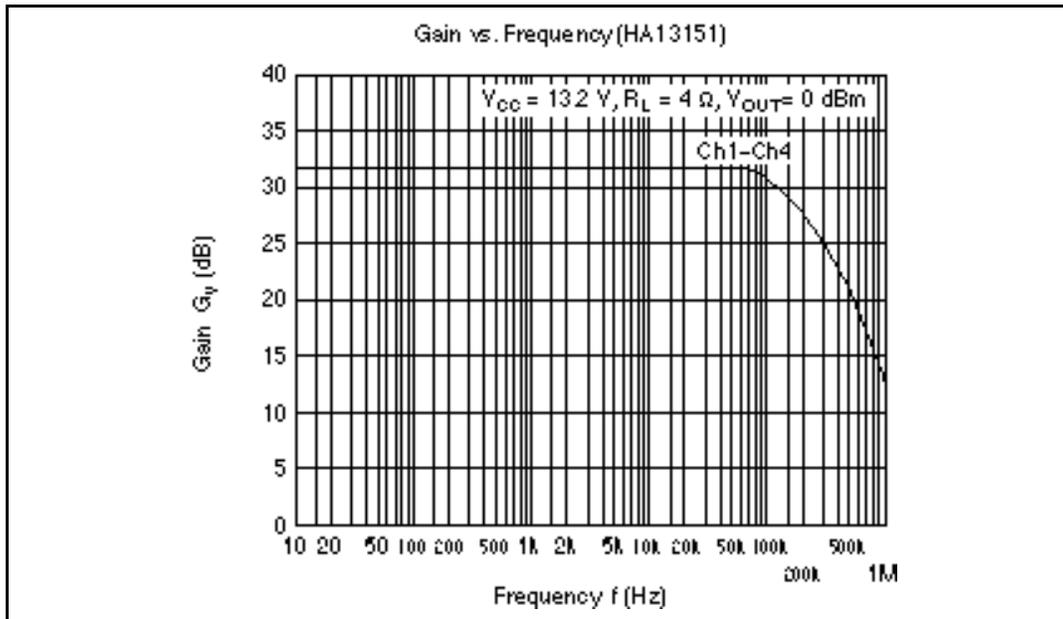
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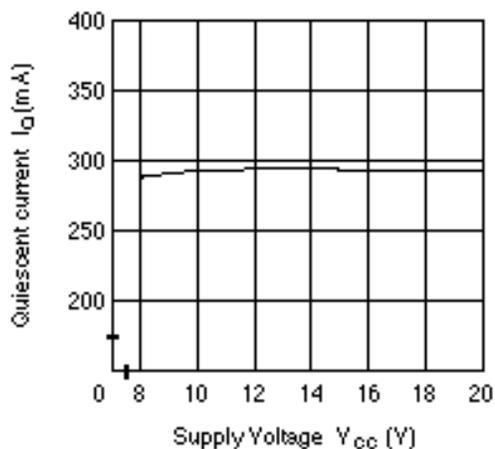


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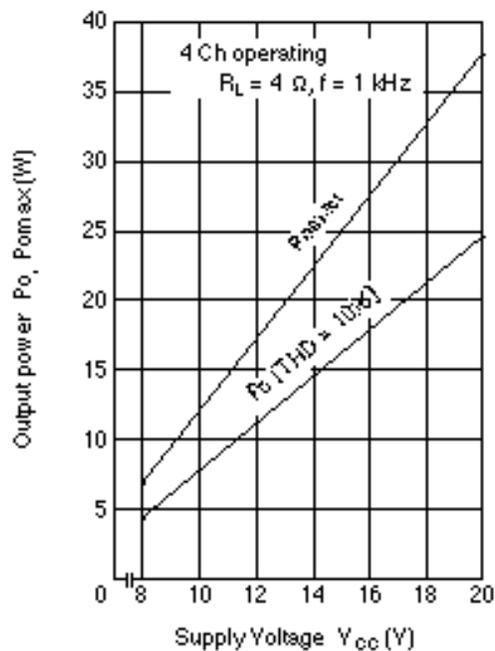


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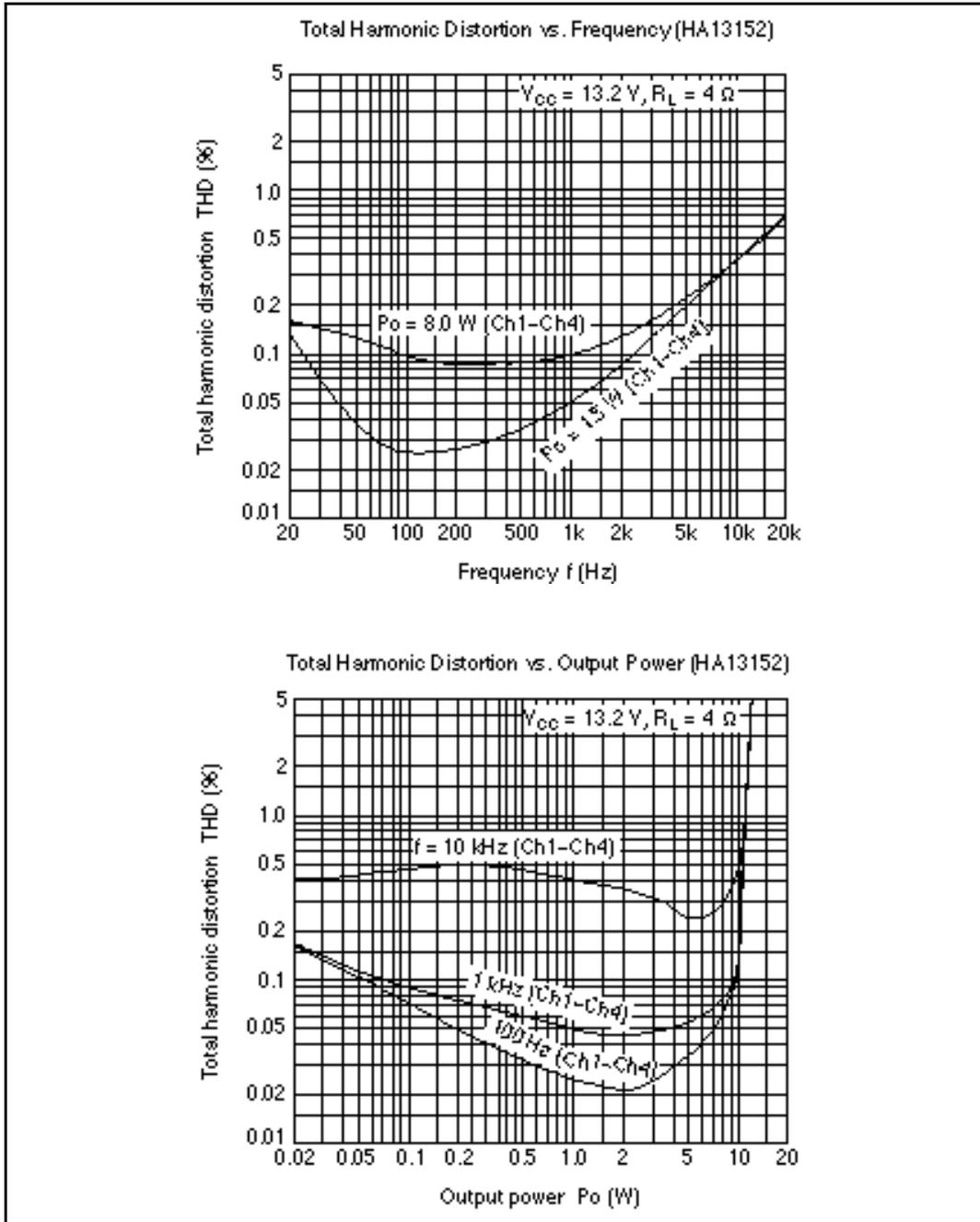
Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage (HA13152)



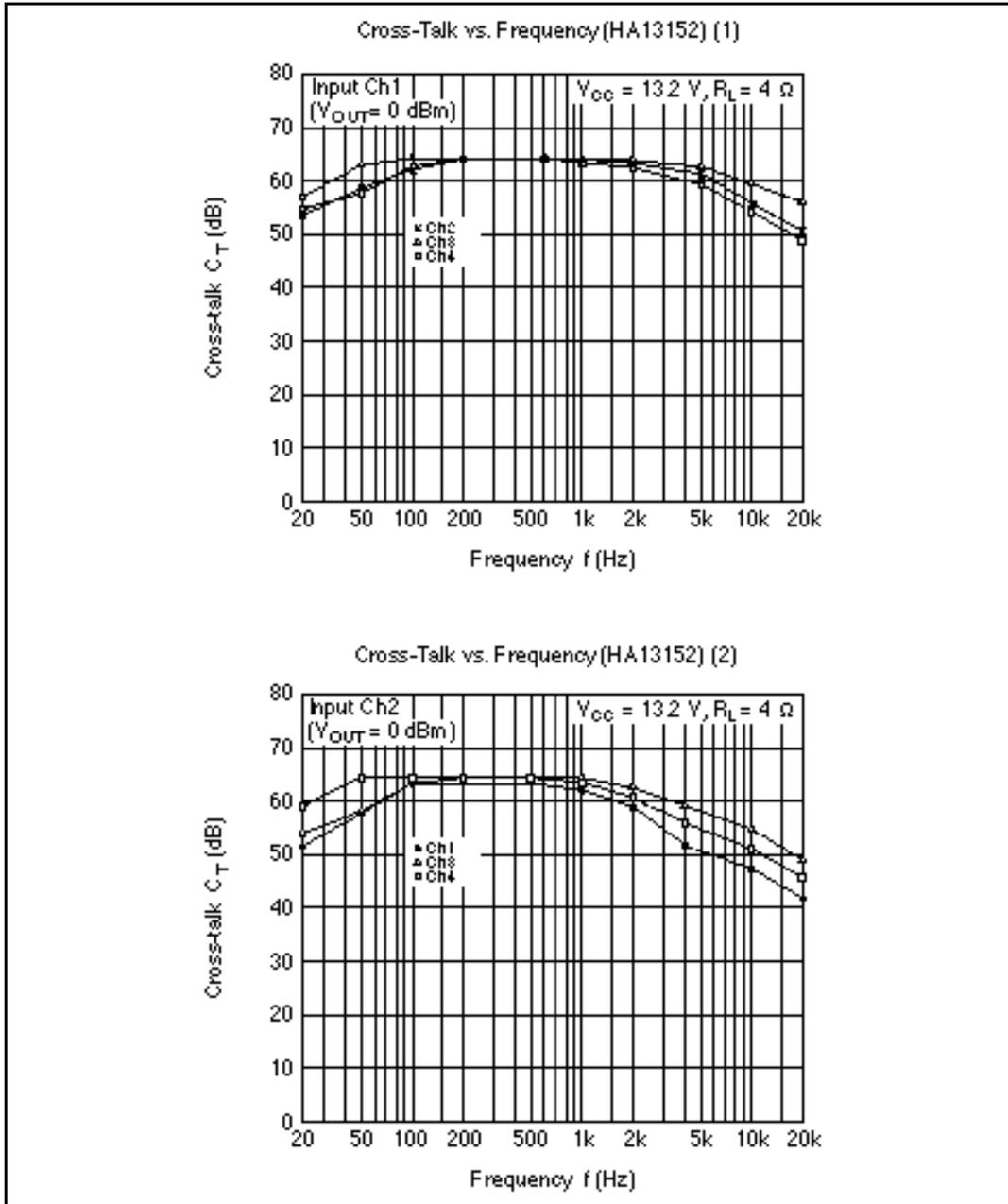
Output Power vs. Supply Voltage (HA13152)

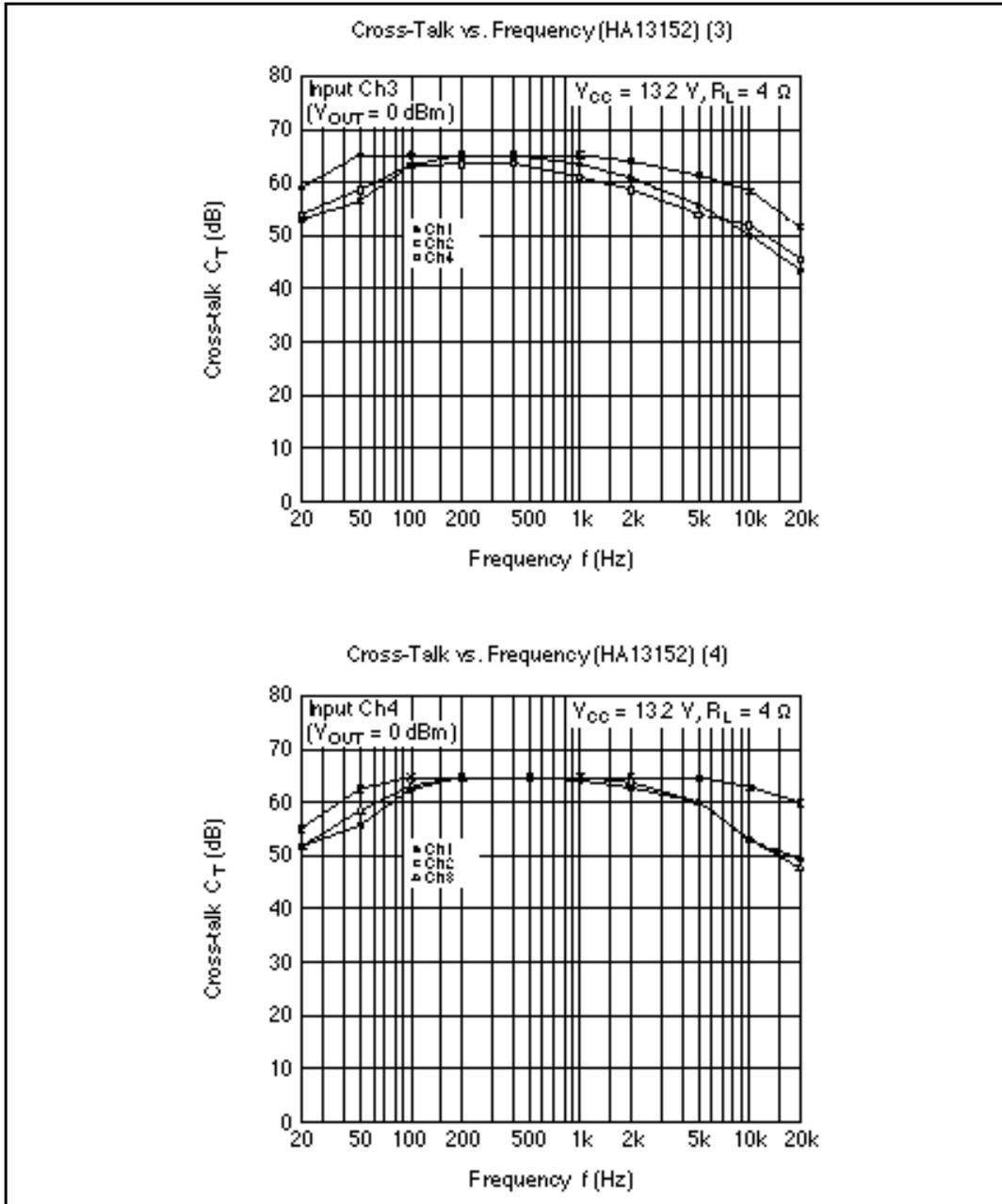


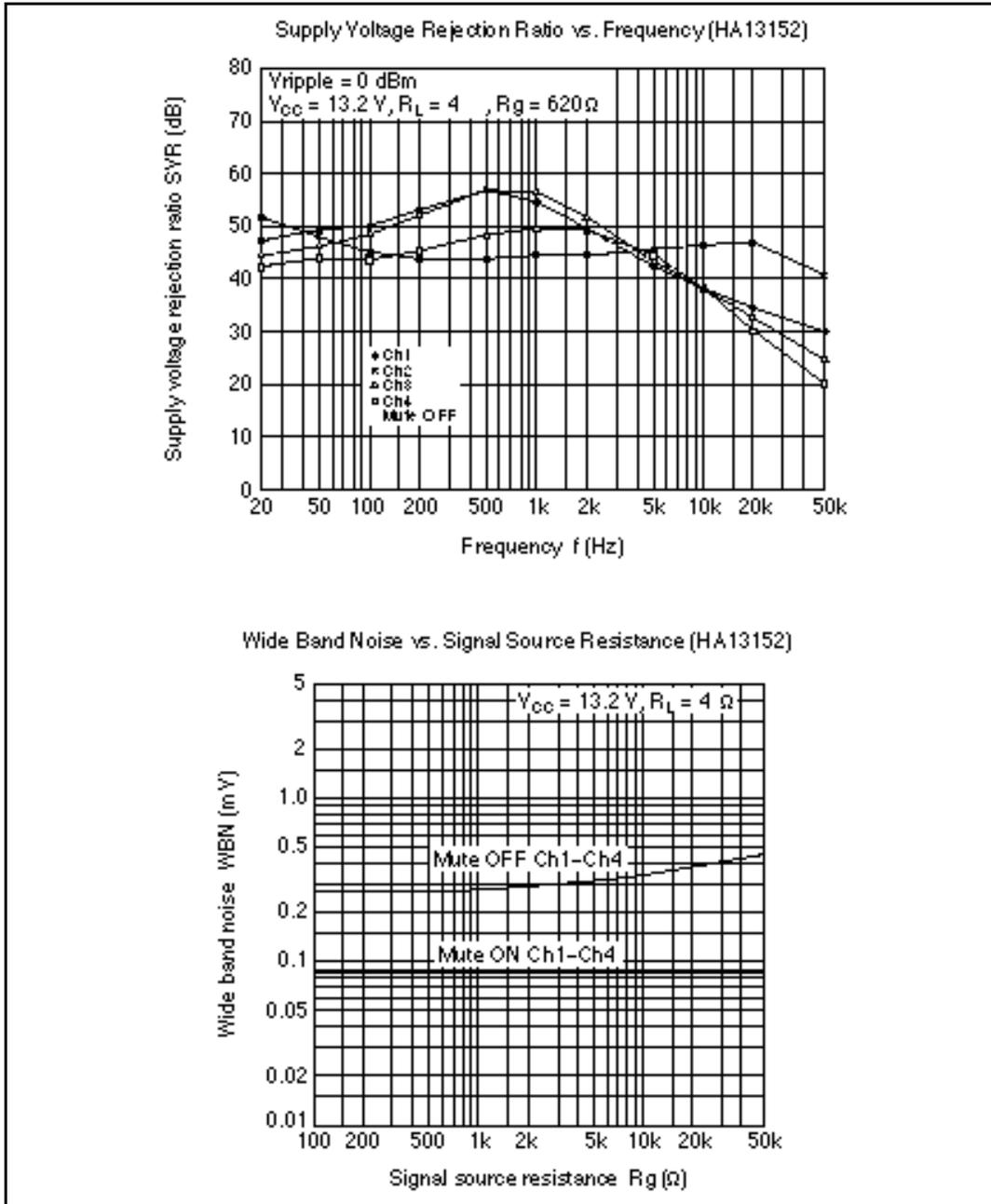
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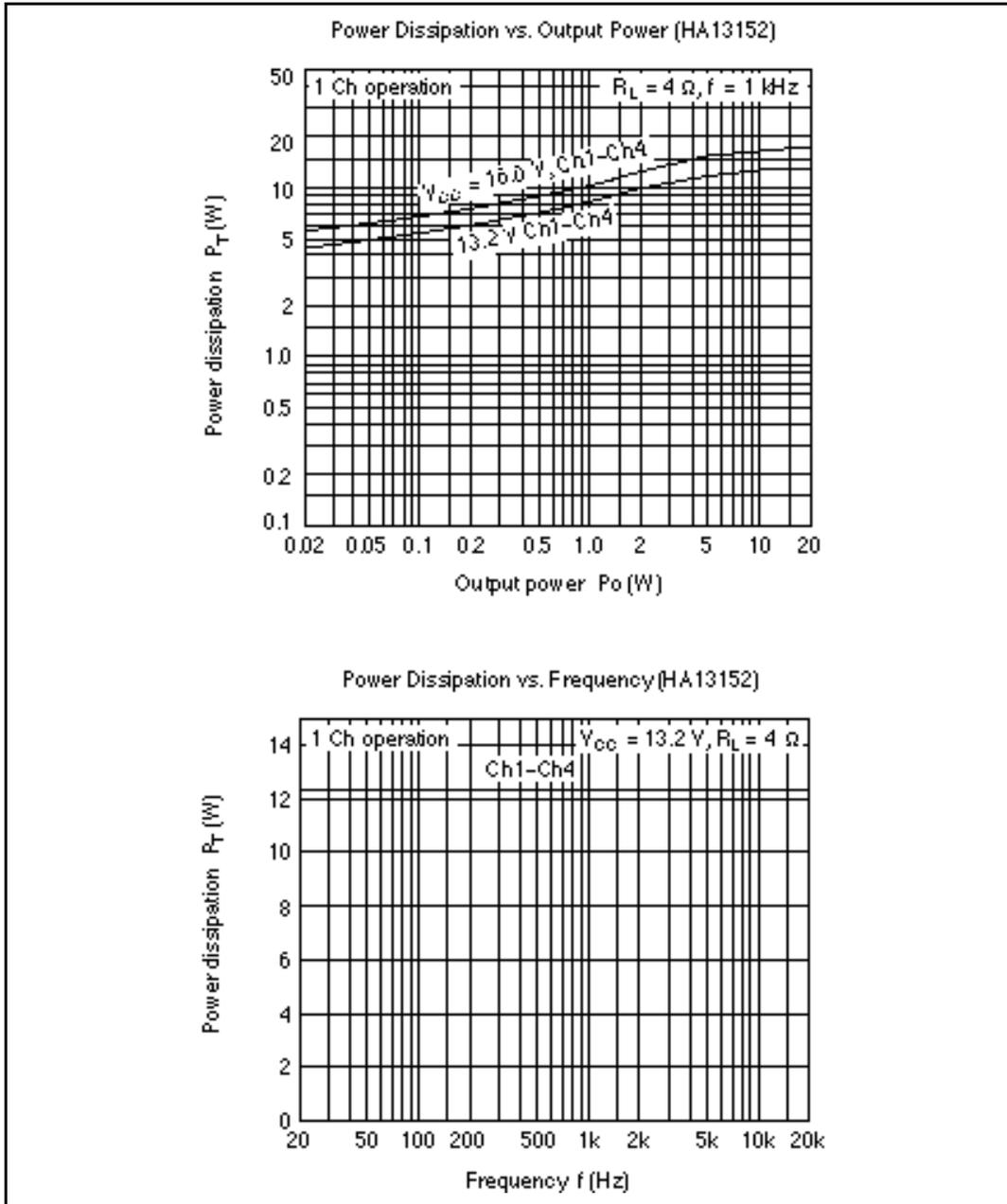
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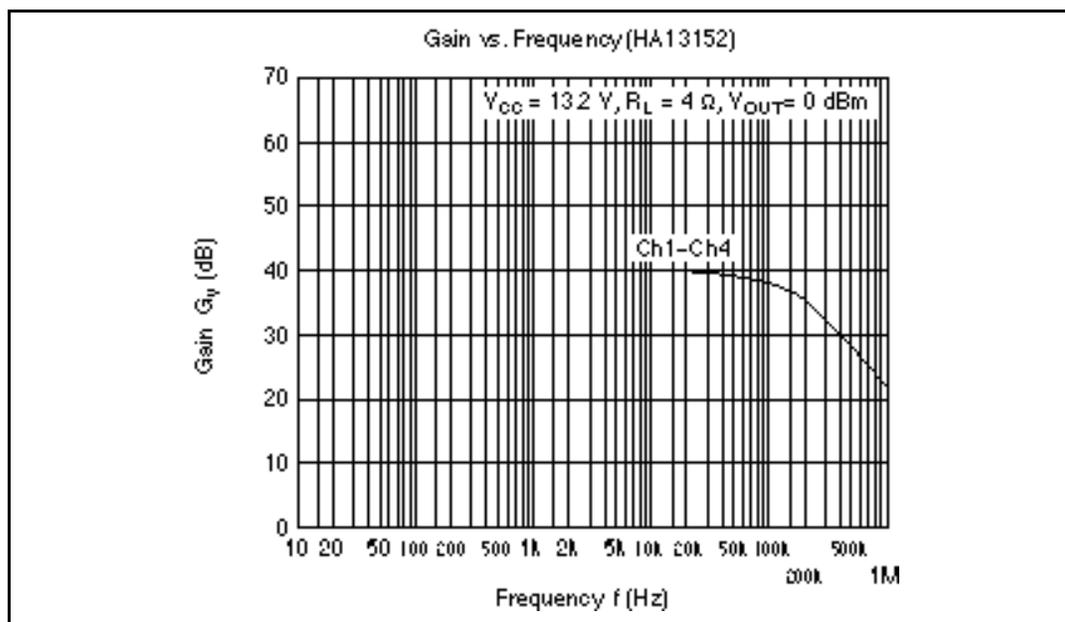




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