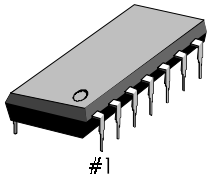
INTRODUCTION

The KA2224B is a monolithic integrated circuit consisting of a dual equalizer amplifier with ALC, and it is suitable for stereo radio cassette-tape players.

14–DIP–300



FEATURES

- Dual equalizer amplifier with a built-in ALC circuit
- Recording amp available because of high gain characteristics (Variable monitor possible)
- Good channel separation (sep = 50dB Typ)
- Quick stabilization after power on
- Capable of direct meter driving and ALC transistor
- Good ALC response balance between channels
- Wide operating supply voltage range: Vcc = 4V ~ 13V

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Operating Temperature
KA2224B	14–DIP–300	–20°C ~ +70°C

BLOCK DIAGRAM

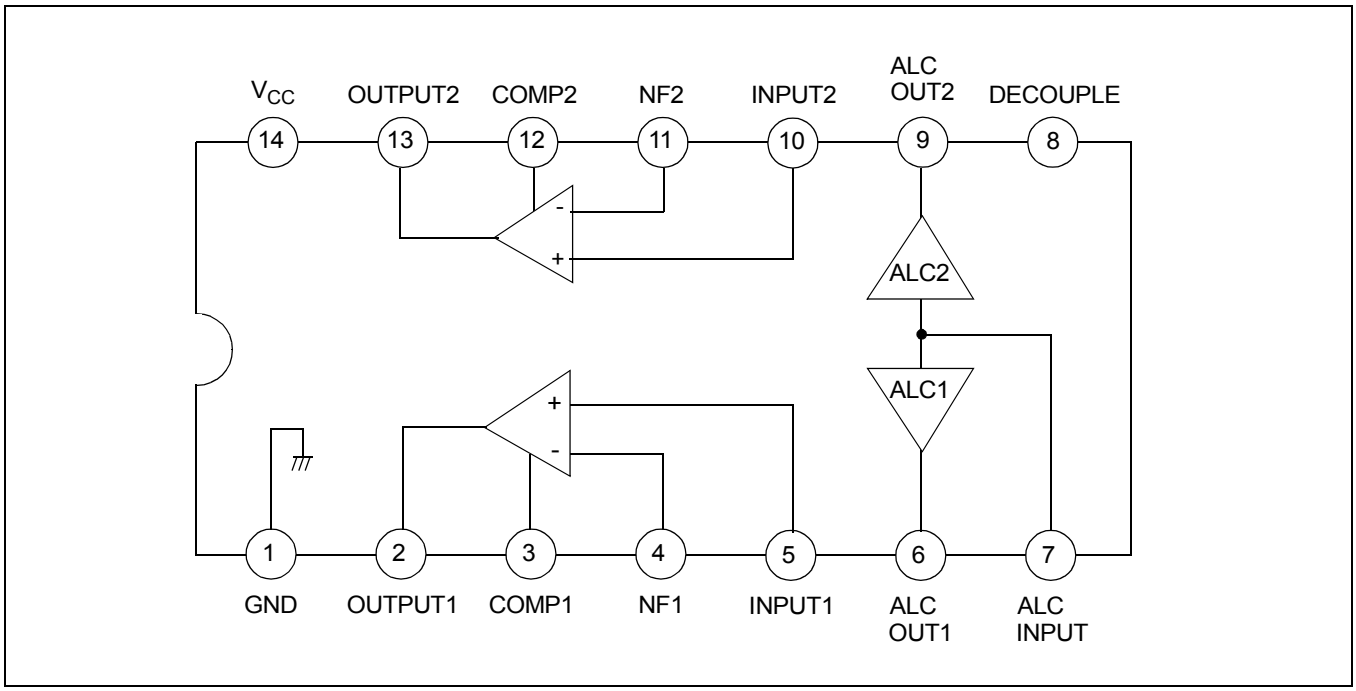


Figure 1.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta =25°C)

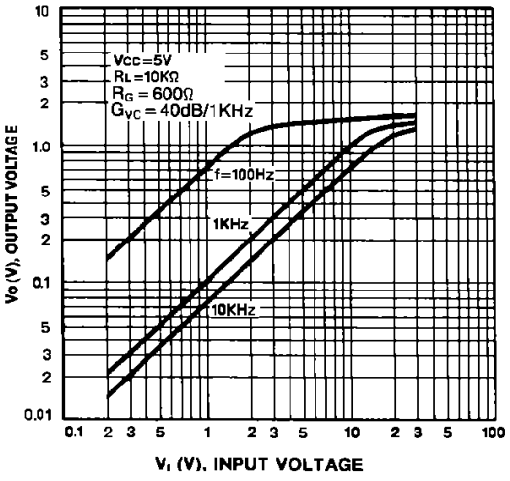
Characteristic	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	14	V
Power Dissipation	P_D	600	mW
Operating Temperature	T_{OPR}	–20 ~ +70	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{STG}	–40 ~ +125	°C
ALC TR Maximum Current	–	3.5	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

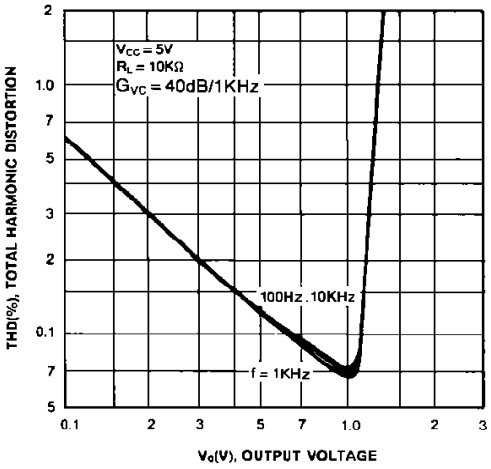
(Ta = 25°C, Vcc = 5V, R_L = 10kΩ, f = 1kHz: play, R_L = 680Ω: Recording)

Characteristic	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Quiescent Circuit Current	I_{CCQ}	V_I = 0	–	4.5	10	mA
Open Loop Voltage Gain	G_{VO}	–	–	85	–	dB
Closed Loop Voltage Gain	G_{VC1}	Play	–	40	–	dB
	G_{VC2}	Record	–	58	–	dB
Output Voltage	V_O	THD =1%, Play	0.9	1.2	–	V
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	V_O = 0.5V, Play	–	0.1	1.0	%
Input Resistance	R_I	–	21	30	–	kΩ
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	V_{NI}	BW (–3dB) = 20Hz ~ 20kHz	–	1.0	2.0	μV
Cross Talk	CT	R_G = 2.2kΩ	40	50	–	dB
ALC Range	V_{ALC}	V_I = –60dBm, Record	35	45	–	dB
ALC Balance	CB_{ALC}	V_I = –20dBm, Record	–	0	2.0	dB
ALC Distortion	THD_{ALC}	V_I = –20dBm, Record	–	0.5	2.0	%

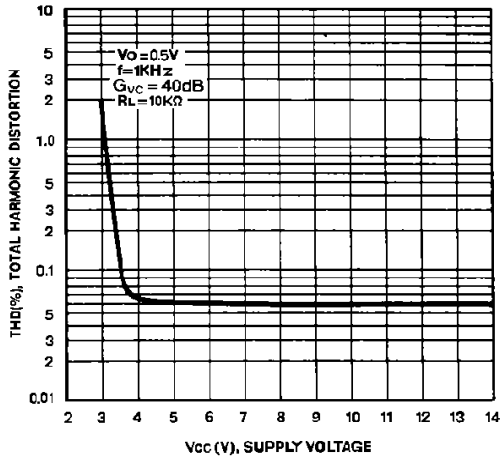
OUTPUT VOLTAGE-INPUT VOLTAGE



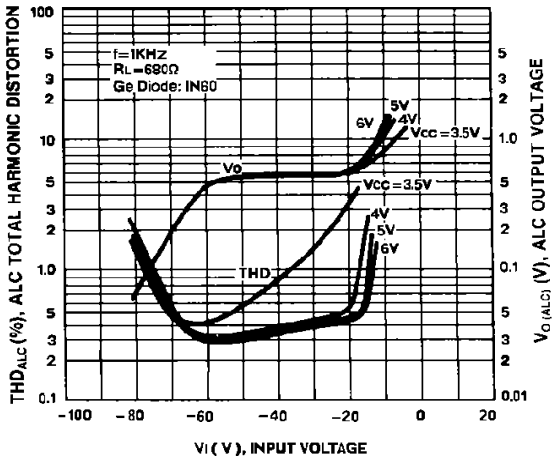
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION-OUTPUT VOLTAGE



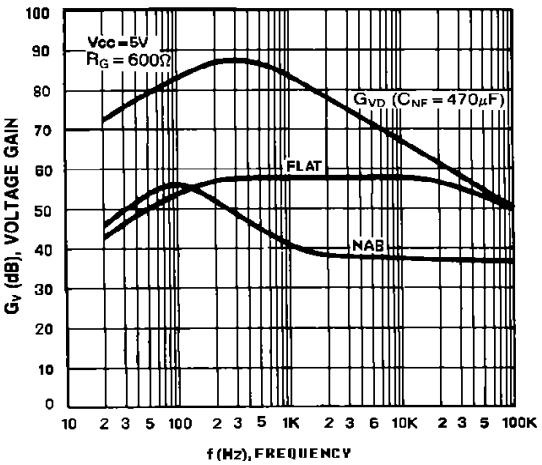
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION-SUPPLY VOLTAGE



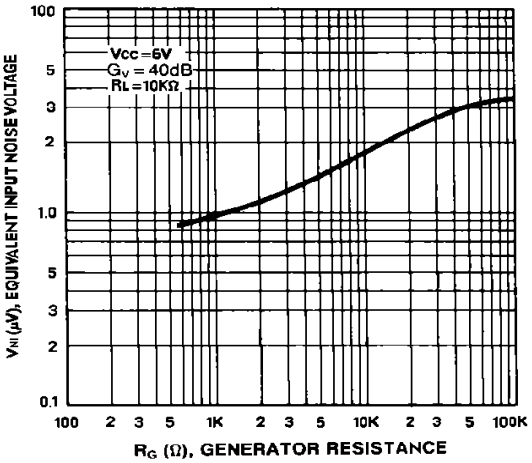
ALC OUTPUT VOLTAGE, ALC TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION — INPUT VOLTAGE



VOLTAGE GAIN-FREQUENCY

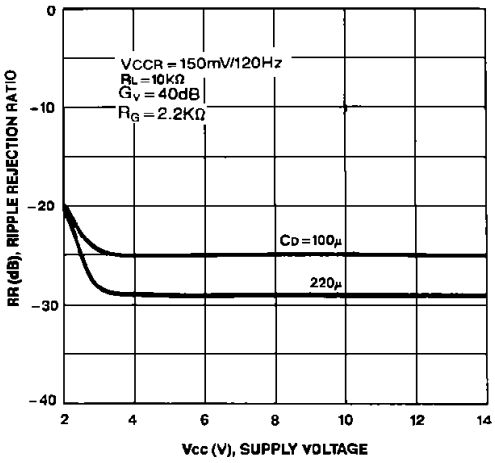


EQUIVALENT INPUT NOISE VOLTAGE -GENERATOR RESISTANCE

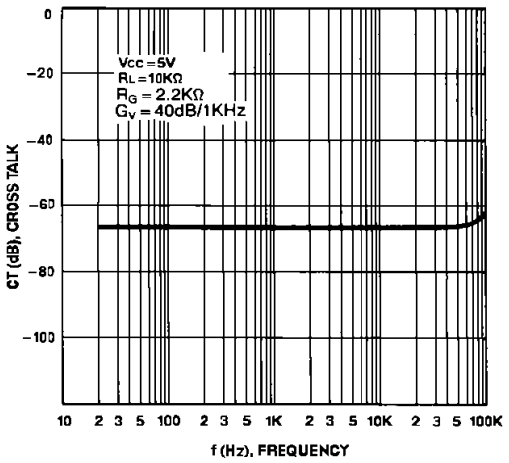


SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS

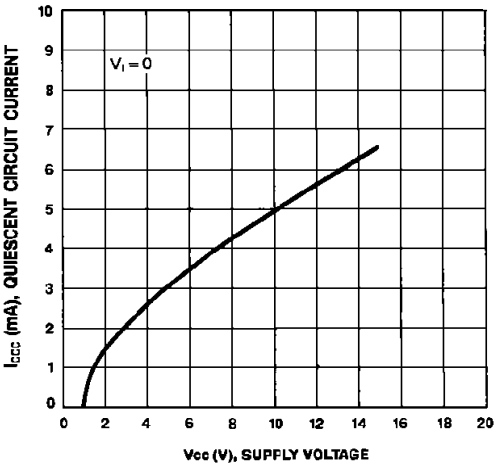
RIPPLE REJECTION RATIO-SUPPLY VOLTAGE



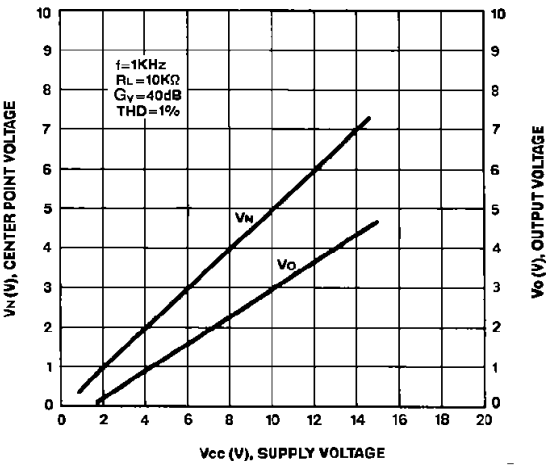
CROSS TALK-FREQUENCY



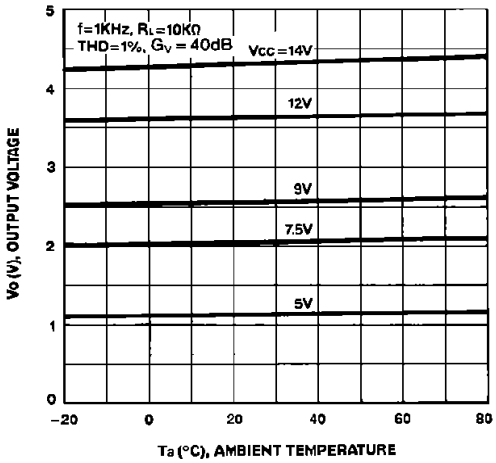
QUIESCENT CIRCUIT CURRENT-SUPPLY VOLTAGE



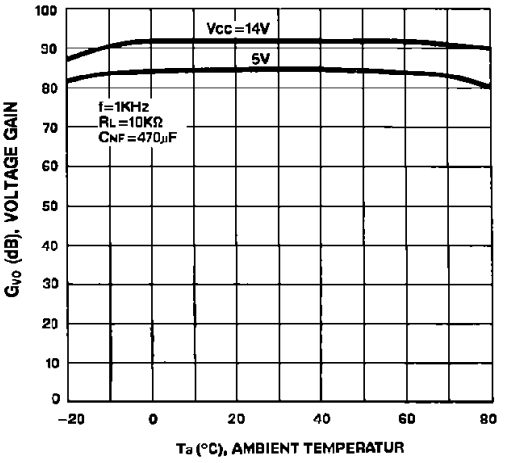
CENTER POINT VOLTAGE, -SUPPLY VOLTAGE
OUTPUT VOLTAGE



OUTPUT VOLTAGE-AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



VOLTAGE GAIN-AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



TEST CIRCUIT

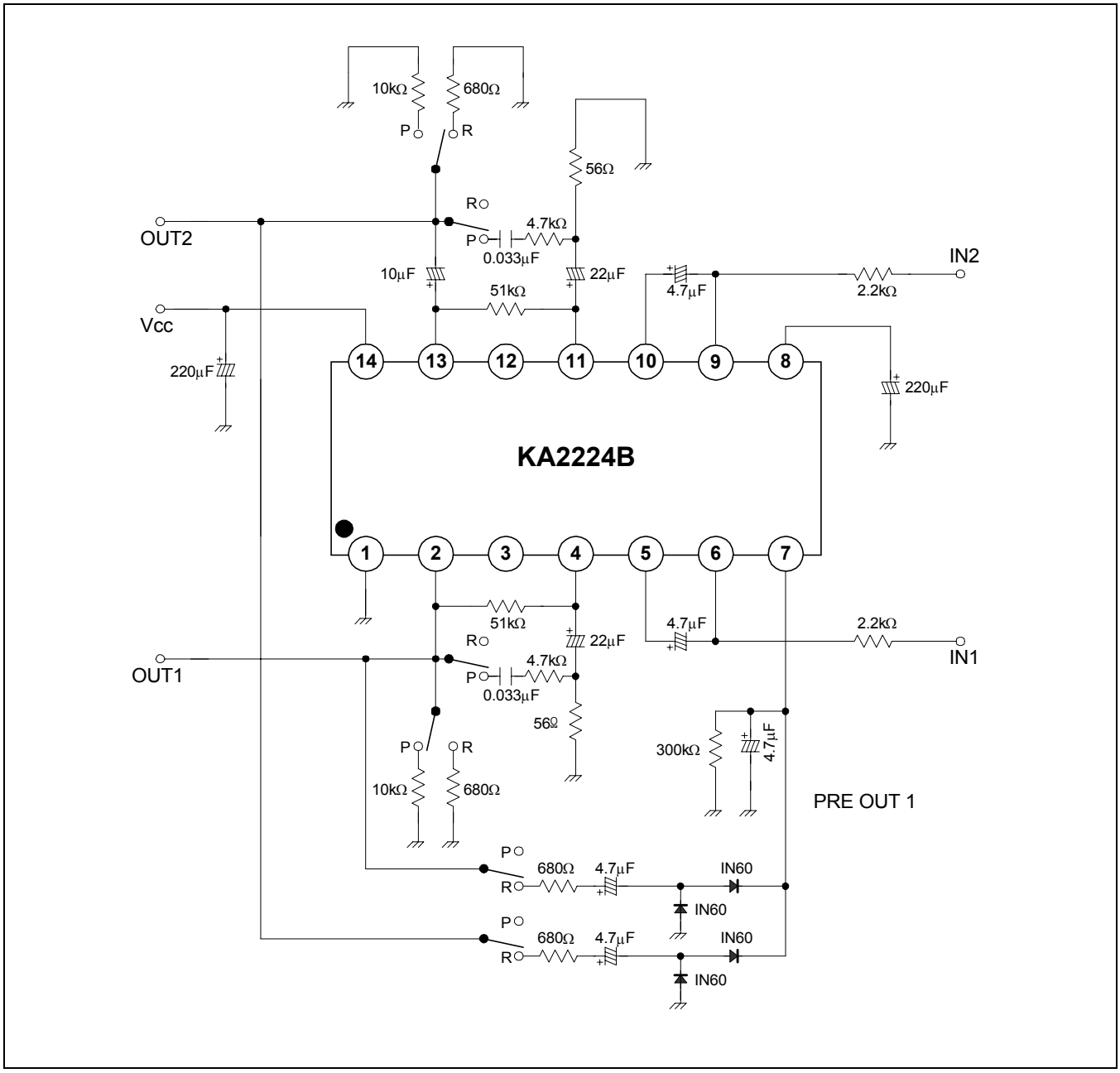


Figure 2.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Closed Loop Voltage Gain

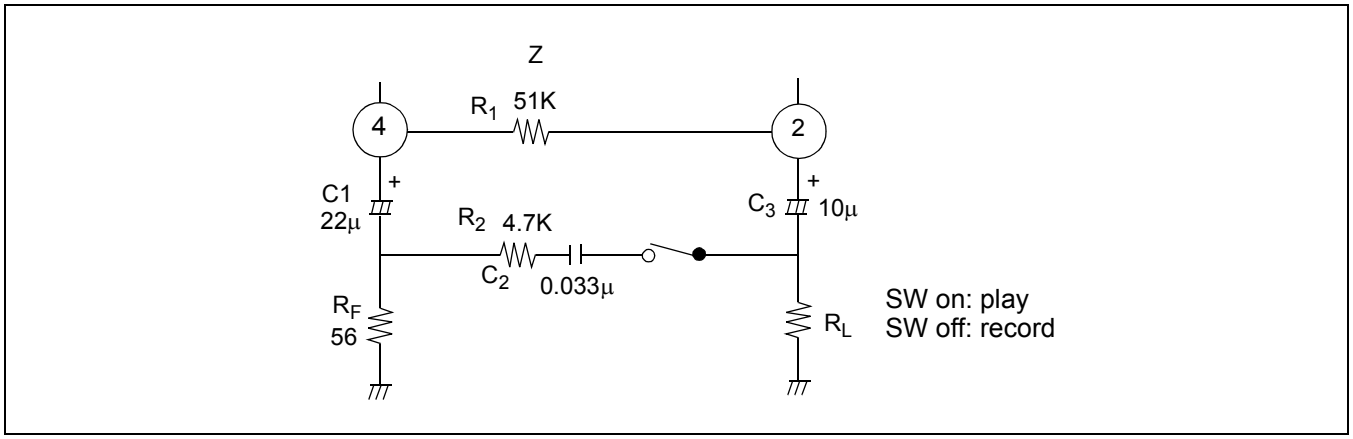


Figure 3.

A. Playback amplifier

$$Gv = 20 \log \frac{Z}{R_F} \text{ (dB) at f =1 kHz, } G_V = 42 \text{ dB (Typ) } Z = R_1 // (R_2 + \frac{1}{2\pi f \bullet C_2})$$

B. Recording amplifier

$$Gv = 20 \log \frac{R1}{R_F} \text{ (dB) at f =1 kHz, } G_V = 58 \text{ dB (Typ)}$$

ALC Circuit

The ALC circuit consists of TR_1, TR_2 and some external components. The output level of the amplifier is recti-fied by external circuits. Since this DC level is applied to the ALC input terminal (Pin 7), the impedance between the collector and emitter of TR1 can change its value. Therefore, the pre-amplifier input level can be controlled.

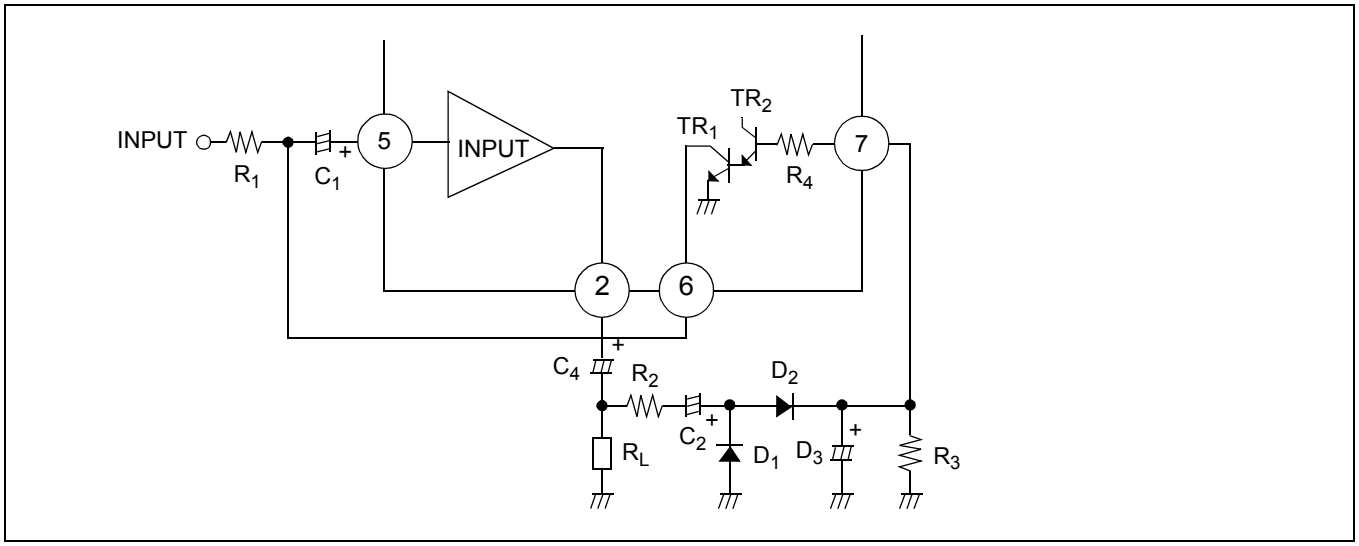


Figure 4.