



POWER DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

PA21/25/26 • PA21A/25A

HTTP://WWW.APEXMICROTECH.COM (800) 546-APEX (800) 546-2739

FEATURES

- LOW COST
- WIDE COMMON MODE RANGE — Includes negative supply
- WIDE SUPPLY VOLTAGE RANGE
Single supply: 5V to 40V
Split supplies: $\pm 2.5V$ to $\pm 20V$
- HIGH EFFICIENCY — $|V_s - 2.2V|$ at 2.5A typ
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT — 3A min (PA21A)
- INTERNAL CURRENT LIMIT
- LOW DISTORTION

APPLICATIONS

- HALF & FULL BRIDGE MOTOR DRIVERS
- AUDIO POWER AMPLIFIER
STEREO — 18W RMS per channel
BRIDGE — 36W RMS per package
- IDEAL FOR SINGLE SUPPLY SYSTEMS
5V — Peripherals
12V — Automotive
28V — Avionic

DESCRIPTION

The amplifiers consist of a monolithic dual power op amp in a 8-pin hermetic TO-3 package (PA21 and PA25) and a 12-pin SIP package (PA26). Putting two power op amps in one package and on one die results in an extremely cost effective solution for applications requiring multiple amplifiers per board or bridge mode configurations.

The wide common mode input range includes the negative rail, facilitating single supply applications. It is possible to have a "ground based" input driving a single supply amplifier with ground acting as the "second" or "bottom" supply of the amplifier.

The output stages are also well protected. They possess internal current limit circuits. While the device is well protected, the Safe Operating Area (SOA) curve must be observed. Proper heatsinking is required for maximum reliability.

This hybrid integrated circuit utilizes thick film (cermet) resistors, ceramic capacitors and semiconductor chips to maximize reliability, minimize size and give top performance. Ultrasonically bonded aluminum wires provide reliable interconnections at all operating temperatures. The 8-pin TO-3 package is hermetically sealed and electrically isolated. The use of compressible isolation washers voids the warranty. The tab of the SIP12 plastic package is tied to $-V_s$.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

R1 and R2 set up amplifier A in a non-inverting gain of 2.8. Amp B is set up as a unity gain inverter driven from the output of amp A. Note that amp B inverts signals about the reference node, which is set at mid-supply (14V) by R5 and R6. When the command input is 5V, the output of amp A is 14V. Since this is equal to the reference node voltage, the output of amp B is also 14V, resulting in 0V across the motor. Inputs more positive than 5V result in motor current flow from left to right (see Figure 1). Inputs less positive than 5V drive the motor in the opposite direction.

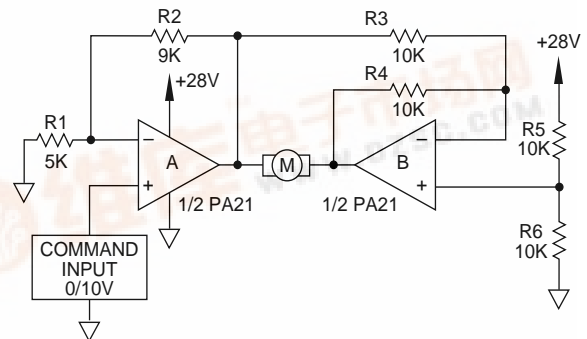
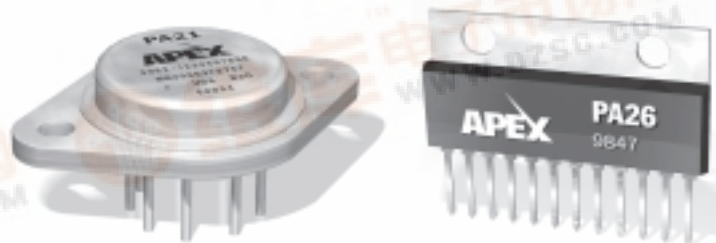


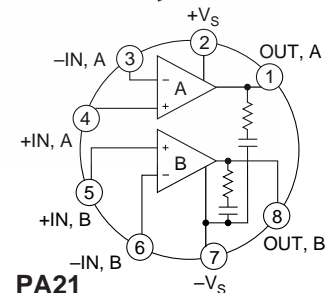
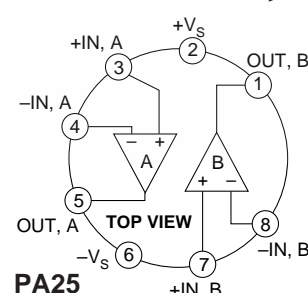
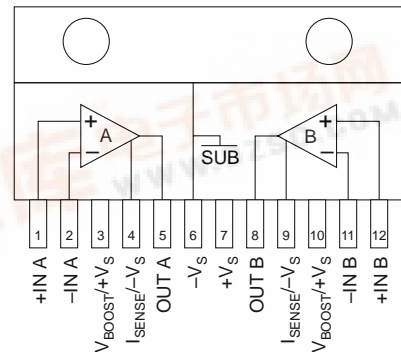
FIGURE 1: BIDIRECTIONAL SPEED CONTROL FROM A SINGLE SUPPLY

The amplifiers are especially well-suited for this application. The extended common mode range allows command inputs as low as 0V. Its superior output swing abilities let it drive within 2V of supply at an output current of 2A. This means that a command input that ranges from 0V to 10V will drive a 24V motor from full scale CCW to full scale CW at up to $\pm 2A$. A single power op amp with an output swing capability of $V_s - 6$ would require $\pm 30V$ supplies and would be required to swing 48V p-p at twice the speed to deliver an equivalent drive.

EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS

PA26

Connect pins 3 and 10 to pin 7 and connect pins 4 and 9 to pin 6 unless special functions are required.



PA21/25/26 • PA21A/25A

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS SPECIFICATIONS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SUPPLY VOLTAGE, total	5V to 40V
OUTPUT CURRENT	SOA
POWER DISSIPATION, internal (per amplifier)	25W
POWER DISSIPATION, internal (both amplifiers)	36W
INPUT VOLTAGE, differential	$\pm V_S$
INPUT VOLTAGE, common mode	$+V_S, -V_S-.5V$
JUNCTION TEMPERATURE, max ¹	150°C
TEMPERATURE, pin solder—10 sec max	300°C
TEMPERATURE RANGE, storage	-65°C to 150°C
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE, case	-55°C to 125°C

SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS		PA21/25/26			PA21A/PA25A				
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS ²	MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
INPUT									
OFFSET VOLTAGE, initial	Full temperature range		1.5	10		.5	4	mV	
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs. temperature			15			10		μV/°C	
BIAS CURRENT, initial			35	1000		*	250	nA	
COMMON MODE RANGE		Full temperature range	−V _S −.3		+V _S −2	*		V	
COMMON MODE REJECTION, DC		Full temperature range	60	85		*	*	dB	
POWER SUPPLY REJECTION		Full temperature range	60	80		*	*	dB	
CHANNEL SEPARATION		I _{OUT} = 1A, F = 1kHz	50	68		*	*	dB	
GAIN									
OPEN LOOP GAIN	Full temperature range	80	100		*	*		dB	
GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT	A _V = 40dB		600			*		kHz	
PHASE MARGIN	Full temperature range		65			*		°	
POWER BANDWIDTH	V _{O(P-P)} = 28V		13.6			*		kHz	
OUTPUT									
CURRENT, peak	A _V = 1	2.5			3			A	
CURRENT, limit			3.0			4.0		A	
SLEW RATE		.5	1.2		*	*		V/μs	
CAPACITIVE LOAD DRIVE			.22			*		μF	
VOLTAGE SWING		Full temp. range, I _O = 100mA	V _S −1.0	V _S −0.8		*	*	V	
VOLTAGE SWING		Full temp. range, I _O = 1A	V _S −1.8	V _S −1.4		*	*	V	
VOLTAGE SWING		I _O = 2.5A (PA21, 25)	V _S −3.0	V _S −2.8				V	
VOLTAGE SWING	I _O = 3.0A (PA21A, PA25A)				V _S −4.0	V _S −3.5		V	
POWER SUPPLY									
VOLTAGE, V _{SS} ³		5 ⁴	30	40	*	*	*	V	
CURRENT, quiescent, total			45	90		*	*	mA	
THERMAL									
RESISTANCE, junction to case	Meets full range specifications								
DC, single amplifier			5.0			*		°C/W	
DC, both amplifiers ⁵			3.4			*		°C/W	
AC, single amplifier			3.7					°C/W	
AC, both amplifiers ⁵			2.4					°C/W	
RESISTANCE, junction to air				30			*		°C/W
TEMPERATURE RANGE, case			−25		85	−25		85	°C

NOTES: * The specification of PA21A/PA25A is identical to the specification for PA21/PA25 in applicable column to the left.

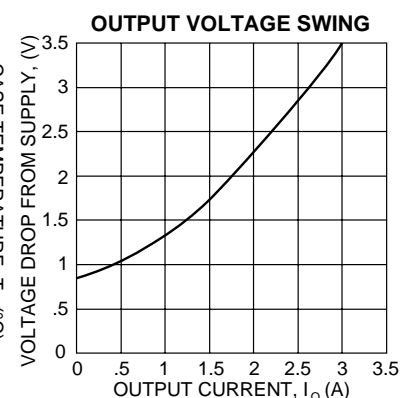
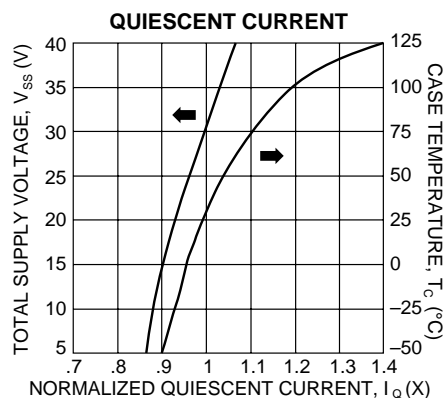
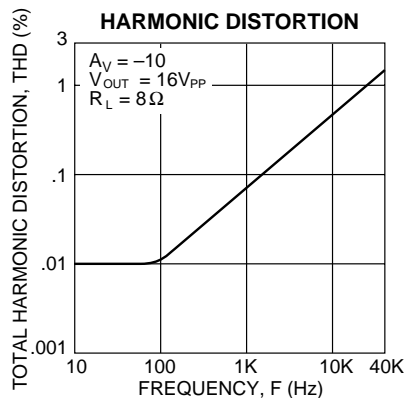
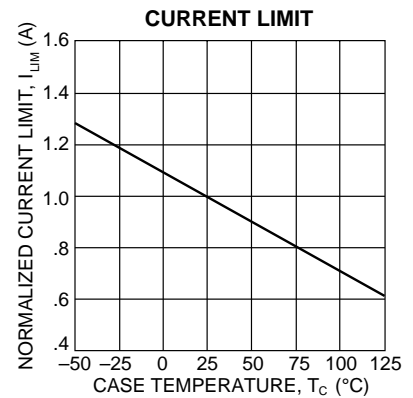
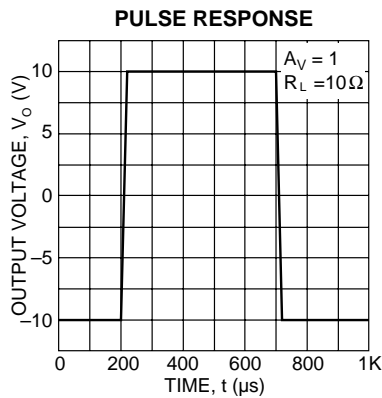
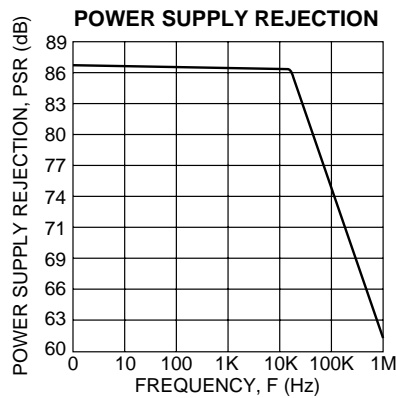
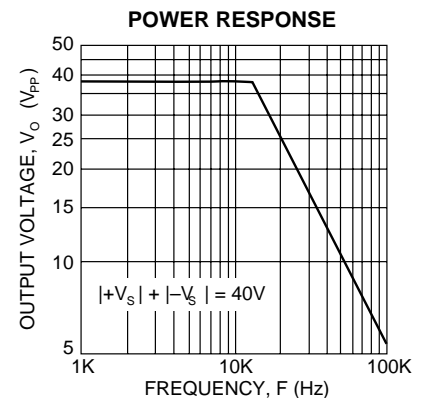
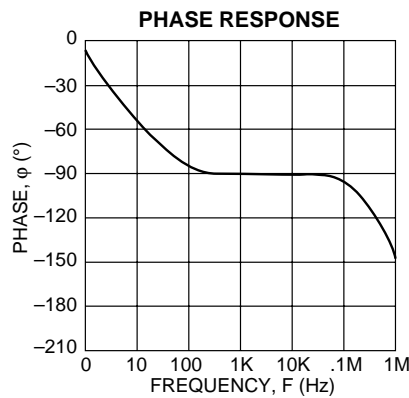
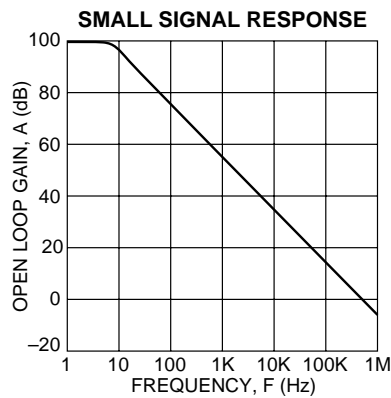
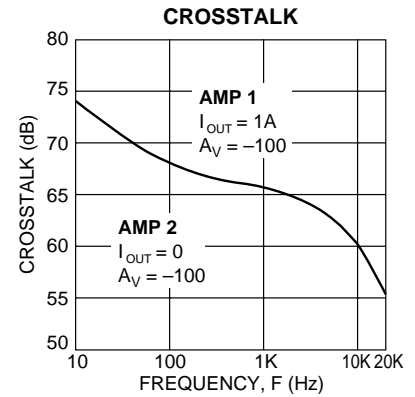
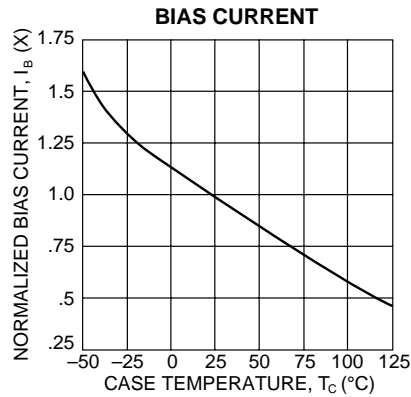
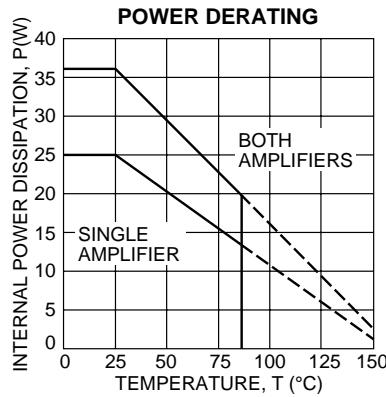
1. Long term operation at the maximum junction temperature will result in reduced product life. Derate internal power dissipation to achieve high MTTF.
2. Unless otherwise noted, the following conditions apply: $\pm V_S = \pm 15V$, $T_C = 25^{\circ}C$.
3. $+V_S$ and $-V_S$ denote the positive and negative supply rail respectively. V_{SS} denotes the total rail-to-rail supply voltage.
4. Current limit may not function properly below $V_{SS} = 6V$, however SOA violations are unlikely in this area.
5. Rating applies when power dissipation is equal in the two amplifiers.

CAUTION

The internal substrate contains beryllia (BeO). Do not break the seal. If accidentally broken, do not crush, machine, or subject to temperatures in excess of 850°C to avoid generating toxic fumes. (PA21 and PA25 only. PA26 does not contain BeO).

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE
GRAPHS

PA21/25/26 • PA21A/25A

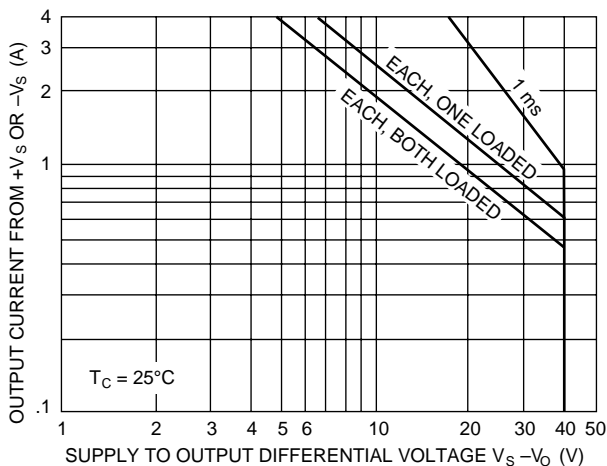


PA21/25/26 • PA21A/25A

OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

Please read Application Note 1 "General Operating Considerations" which covers stability, supplies, heat sinking, mounting, current limit, SOA interpretation, and specification interpretation. Visit www.apexmicrotech.com for design tools that help automate tasks such as calculations for stability, internal power dissipation, current limit and heat sink selection. The "Application Notes" and "Technical Seminar" sections contain a wealth of information on specific types of applications. Package outlines, heat sinks, mounting hardware and other accessories are located in the "Packages and Accessories" section. Evaluation Kits are available for most Apex product models, consult the "Evaluation Kit" section for details. For the most current version of all Apex product data sheets, visit www.apexmicrotech.com.



CURRENT LIMIT

Current limit is internal to the amplifier, the typical value is shown in the current limit specification.

SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)

The SOA curves combine the effect of all limits for this power op amp. For a given application, the direction and magnitude of the output current should be calculated or measured and checked against the SOA curves. This is simple for resistive loads but more complex for reactive and EMF generating loads. The following guidelines may save extensive analytical efforts.

Under transient conditions, capacitive and dynamic* inductive loads up to the following maximum are safe:

$\pm V_S$	CAPACITIVE LOAD	INDUCTIVE LOAD
20V	200 μ F	7.5mH
15V	500 μ F	25mH
10V	5mF	35mH
5V	50mF	150mH

* If the inductive load is driven near steady state conditions, allowing the output voltage to drop more than 6V below the supply rail while the amplifier is current limiting, the inductor should be capacitively coupled or the supply voltage must be lowered to meet SOA criteria.

NOTE: For protection against sustained, high energy flyback, external fast-recovery diodes should be used.

MONOLITHIC AMPLIFIER STABILITY CONSIDERATIONS

All monolithic power op amps use output stage topologies that present special stability problems. This is primarily due to non-complementary (both devices are NPN) output stages with a mismatch in gain and phase response for different polarities of output current. It is difficult for the op amp manufacturer to optimize compensation for all operating conditions.

The recommended R-C network of 1 ohm in series with 0.1 μ F from output to AC common (ground or a supply rail, with adequate bypass capacitors) will prevent local output stage oscillations.

This network is provided internally on the PA21 but must be supplied externally on the PA25 and PA26. The amplifiers are internally compensated for unity gain stability, no additional compensation is required.

THERMAL CONSIDERATIONS

Although $R_{\theta JC}$ is the same for PA21/25/26 there are differences in the thermal interface between case and heatsink which will limit power dissipation capability. Thermal grease or an Apex TW03 thermal washer, $R_{\theta CS} = .1-2^\circ\text{C/W}$, is the only recommended interface for the PA21/25. The PA26 may require a thermal washer which is electrically insulating since the tab is tied to $-V_S$. This can result in thermal impedances for $R_{\theta CS}$ of up to 1°C/W or greater.

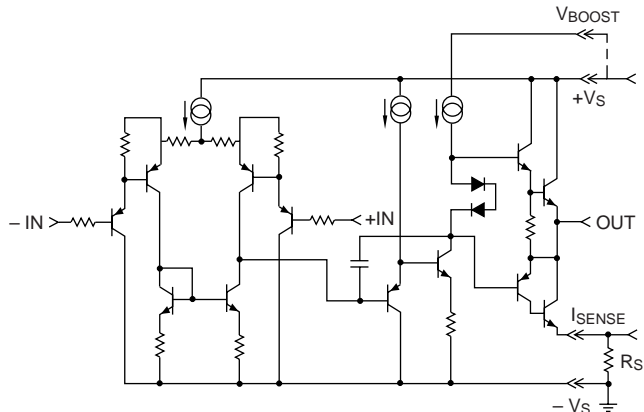


FIGURE 2. PA26 EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC (ONE CHANNEL)

1. Always use a heat sink. Even unloaded, the PA26 can dissipate up to 3.6 watts. A thermal washer or thermal grease should always be used.
2. Avoid bending the leads. Such action can lead to internal damage.
3. Always fasten the tab to the heat sink before the leads are soldered to fixed terminals.
4. Strain relief must be provided if there is any probability of axial stress to the leads.