

Power Operational Amplifier

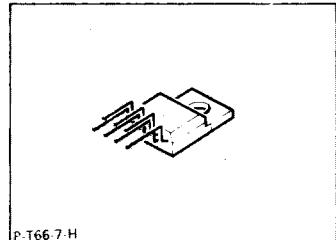
TCA 1365 B

Preliminary Data

Bipolar IC

Features

- High peak output current up to 4 A
- High supply voltage up to 42 V
- Suitable up to gain of 1
- Thermal overload protection
- Internal power limiting
- External compensation
- Inhibit input
- DC short-circuit protection to $+V_S$ and $-V_S$
- Integrated clamp diodes



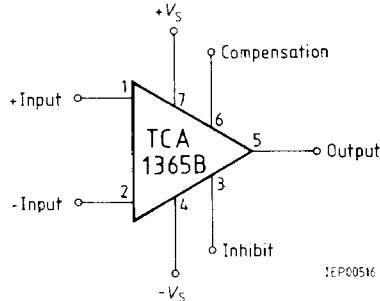
Applications

- Power comparator
- Power Schmitt trigger
- Speed control of DC motors
- Power buffer

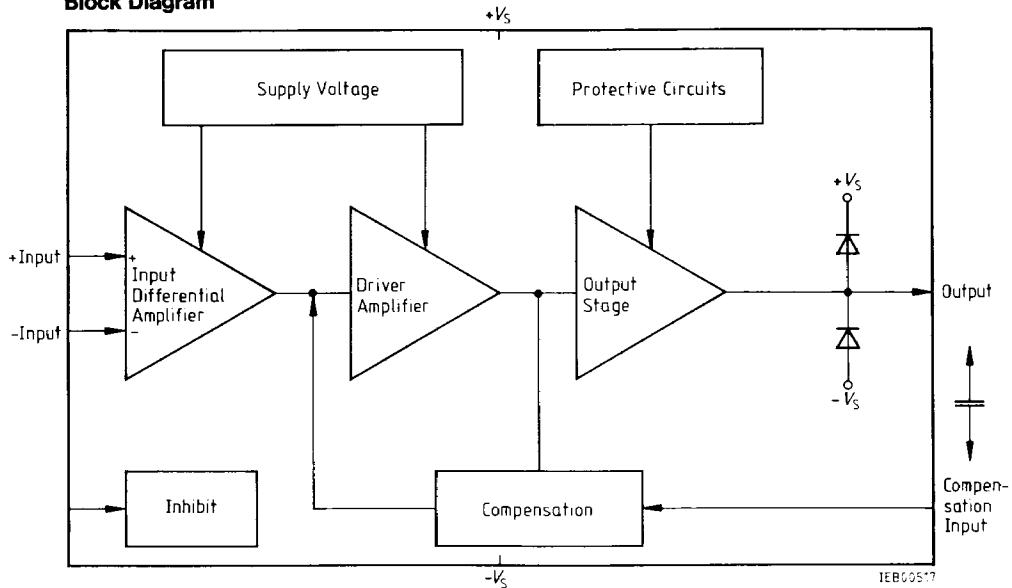
Type	Ordering Code	Package
TCA 1365 B	Q67000-A8190	Plastic power package P-T66-7-H (similar to TO-220)

The TCA 1365 B is a power op amp in a plastic power package P-T66-7 H. At maximum supply voltage of ± 21 V it produces a high output current of 4 A. The op amp is protected against short circuits and thermal overload.

Pin Configuration



Pin 4 is electrically connected to cooling fin.

Block Diagram**Absolute Maximum Ratings** $T_A = -25^\circ\text{C}$ to 85°C

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Notes
		min.	max.		
Supply voltage	V_S	0	± 21	V	
Differential input voltage	V_{ID}	$-V_S$	$+V_S$	V	
Supply current	I_S	-3.5	+4.0	A	
Output current	I_Q	-4	+4	A	
Output current	I_Q	-2		A	
Output current	I_Q	-3		A	
Ground current	I_{GND}	-4.0	+3.5	A	$V_S \geq \pm 15 \text{ V}; V_Q < -V_S$
Current Pin 3, 6	$I_{3,6}$	0	5	mA	$V_S \geq \pm 10 \text{ V}; V_Q < -V_S$
Power dissipation at $T_C = 85^\circ\text{C}$	P_D		20	W	
Junction temperature	T_J		150	$^\circ\text{C}$	
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-50	125	$^\circ\text{C}$	

Operating Range

Supply voltage	V_S	± 3	± 20	V	
Case temperature	T_C	-25	85	$^\circ\text{C}$	$P_D = 13 \text{ W}$
Forward current of free-wheel diode	I_F		3	A	$T_{j \text{ max}} = 125^\circ\text{C}$
Thermal resistance junction – ambient	$R_{th \text{ jA}}$		65	K/W	
junction – case	$R_{th \text{ jc}}$		3	K/W	

Characteristics $V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}$, $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values			Unit	Test Circuit
		min.	typ.	max.		
Open-loop supply current consumption	I_S		20	40	mA	1
Input offset voltage	V_{IO}	-10		10	mV	2
Input offset current	I_{IO}	-100		100	nA	3
Input current	I_I		0.2	1	μA	3
Output voltage $R_L = 12 \Omega$; $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$ $R_L = 4 \Omega$; $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$	$V_Q \text{ pp}$ $V_Q \text{ pp}$	± 13.0 ± 12.5	± 13.5 ± 13.0		V V	4
Input resistance $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$	R_I	4	5		$M\Omega$	4
Open-loop voltage gain $f = 100 \text{ Hz}$	G_{V0}	70	80		dB	5
Common-mode input voltage	V_{IC}	+13/-15	+13.5/-15.1		V	6
Common-mode rejection Supply voltage rejection	k_{CMR} k_{SVR}	70 -70	80 -80		dB dB	6 7
Temperature coefficient of V_{IO} ($-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_C \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$)	α_{VIO}		50		$\mu\text{V/K}$	2
Temperature coefficient of I_{IO} ($-25^\circ\text{C} \leq T_C \leq +85^\circ\text{C}$)	α_{IIO}		0.4		nA/K	3
Slew rate of V_Q for non-inverting operation	SR		0.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	8
Slew rate of V_Q for inverting operation	SR		0.5		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	9
Noise voltage referred to input DIN 45 405	V_n		2	5	μV	1
Short-circuit current (S1 closed) (S2 closed)	I_{SC} I_{SC}		0.75 -0.75		A A	1 1
Open-loop supply current consumption (S3 open; $V_3 \geq 2 \text{ V}$)	I_S		1.5	3.5	mA	1

Inhibit Input (pin 3)

V_3 for amp off V_3 for amp on ¹⁾	$V_3 \text{ OFF}$ $V_3 \text{ ON}$	2		0.5	V V	1 1
Turn-on dead time $I_Q \geq 1 \text{ A}^2$ Turn-off dead time $I_Q \leq 1 \text{ A}^2$	$t_D \text{ ON}$ $t_D \text{ OFF}$		2 50	5 100	μs μs	1 1

¹⁾ referred to $-V_S$ ²⁾ S4 closed

Test and Measurement Circuits

Figure 1
Open-Loop Supply Current Consumption; Noise Voltage

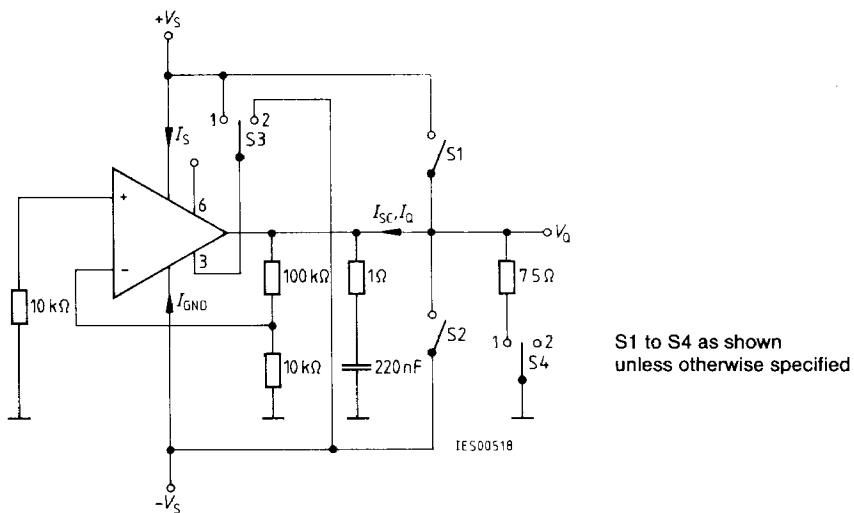


Figure 2
Input Offset Voltage, Temperature Coefficient of V_{IO}

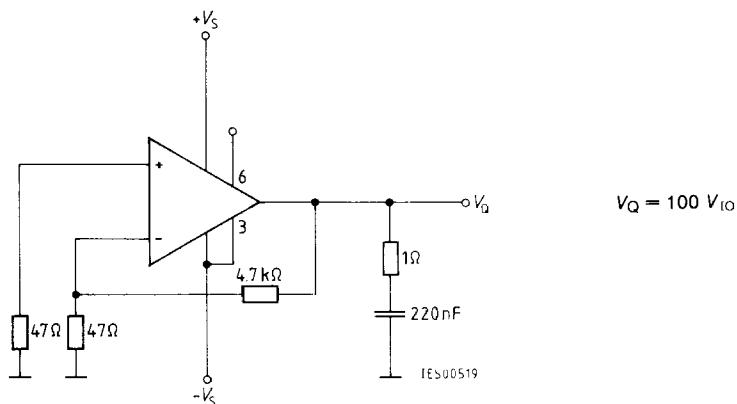
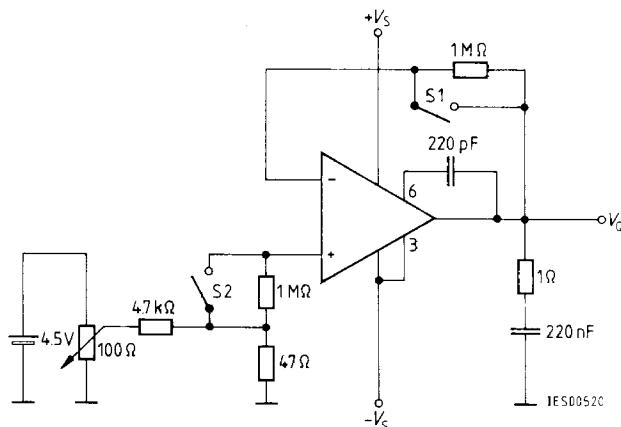


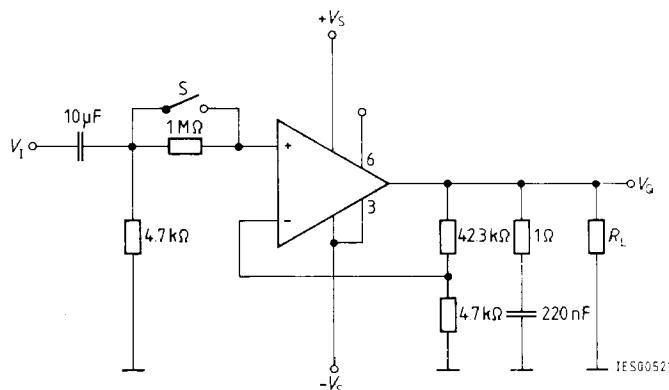
Figure 3**Input Offset Current; Input Current, Temperature Coefficient of I_{IO}** 

$$\text{S1 open - S2 closed: } I_{I-} = \frac{V_O}{1 \text{ M}\Omega}$$

$$\text{S2 open - S1 closed: } I_{I+} = \frac{V_O}{1 \text{ M}\Omega}$$

$$\text{S1 open - S2 open: } I_{IO} = \frac{V_O}{1 \text{ M}\Omega}$$

S1 closed - S2 closed: offset alignment

Figure 4**Output Voltage, Input Resistance**

S closed: to measure $V_{O\text{pp}}$

S open/closed: to measure R_I

Figure 5
Open-Loop Voltage Gain

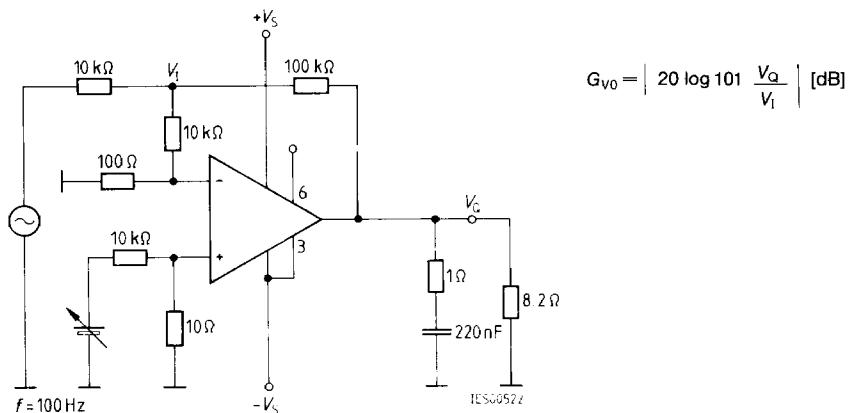


Figure 6
Common-Mode Voltage Gain G_{VC}
Common-Mode Rejection k_{CMR} (dB) = G_{V0} (dB) - G_{VC} (dB)

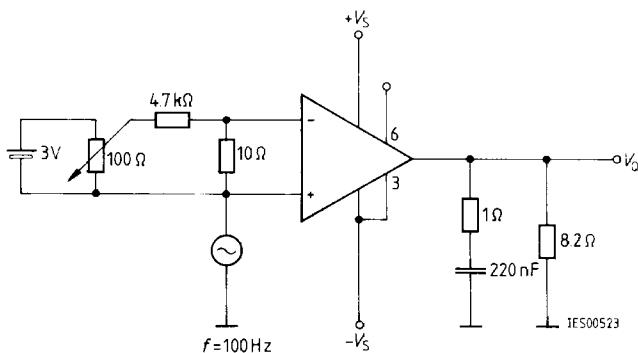


Figure 7
Supply-Voltage Rejection

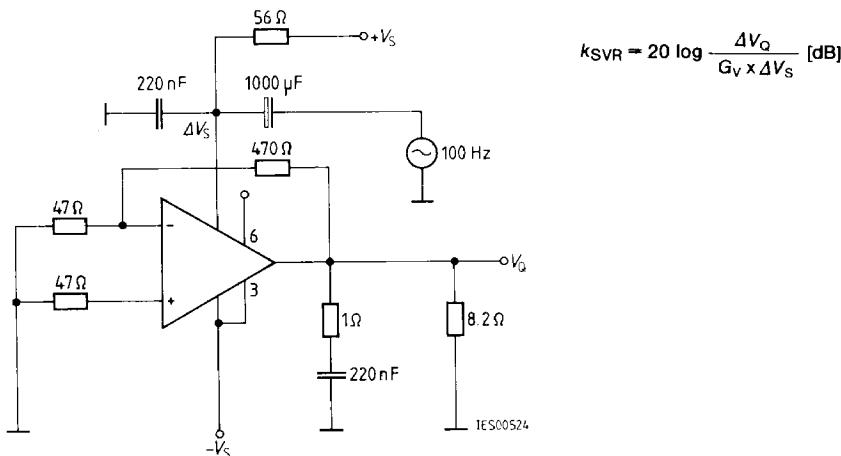


Figure 8
Slew Rate for Non-Inverting Operation

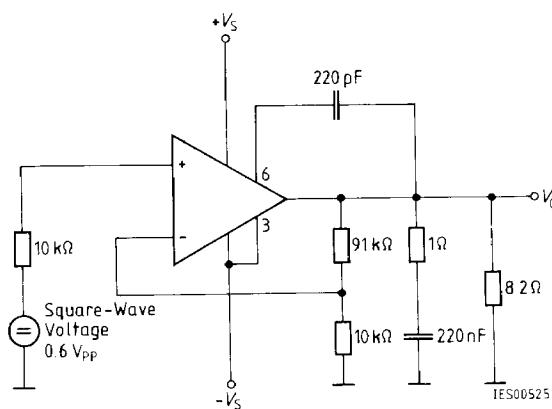
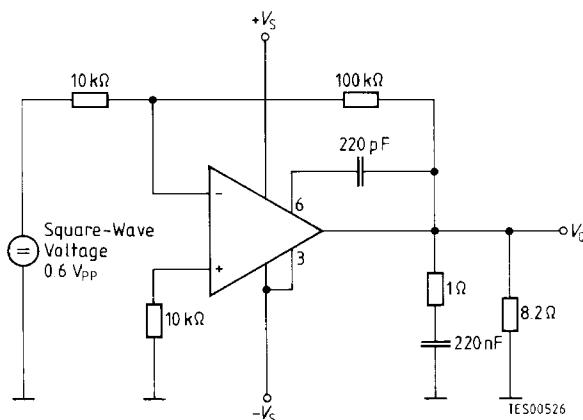
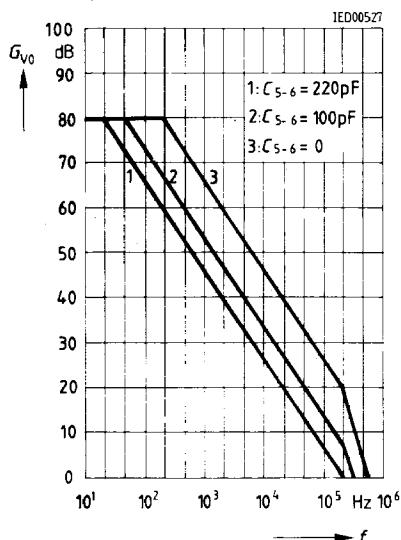


Figure 9
Slew Rate for Inverting Operation



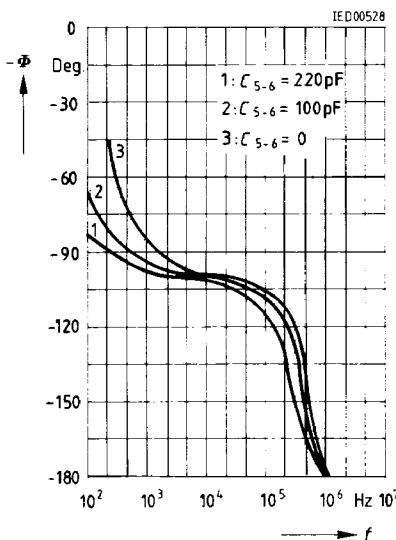
**Open-Loop Voltage Gain
versus Frequency**

$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $V_S = \pm 15\text{ V}$



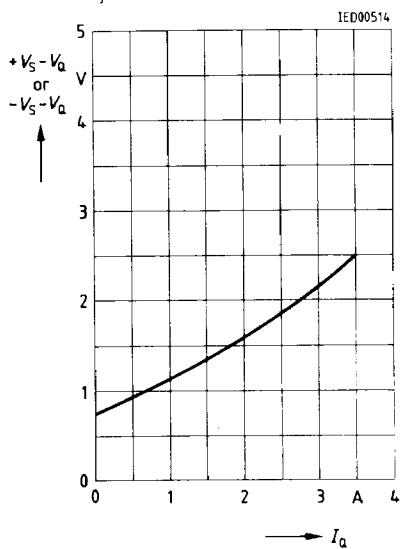
**Phase Response
versus Frequency**

$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$; $V_S = \pm 15\text{ V}$



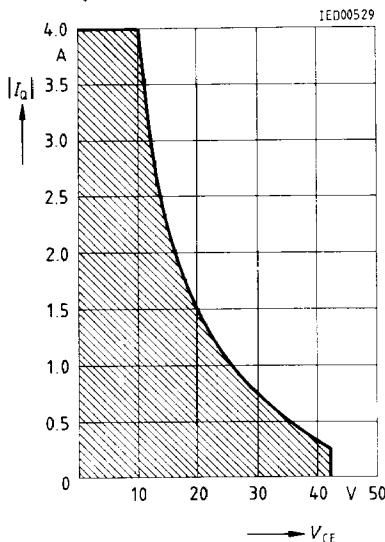
**Saturation Voltage versus
Output Current**

$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

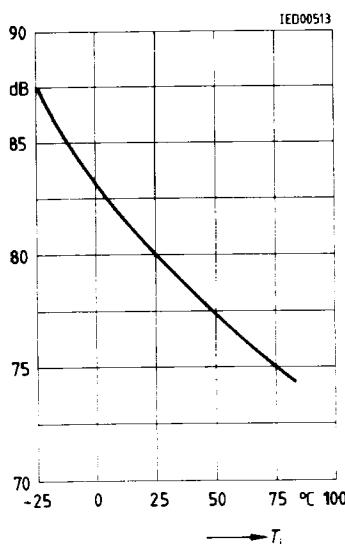


**Safe Operating Area of Output Stage
Output Current versus Collector
Emitter Voltage**

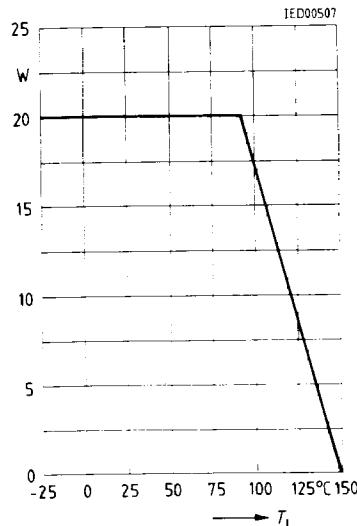
$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}; V_{CE} = +V_S - V_Q$ or $V_{CE} = -V_S - V_Q$



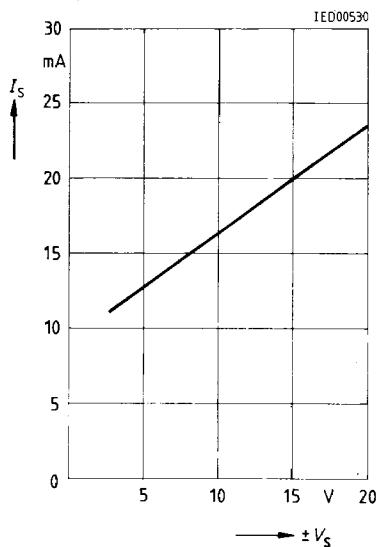
**Common-Mode Rejection
versus Case Temperature**



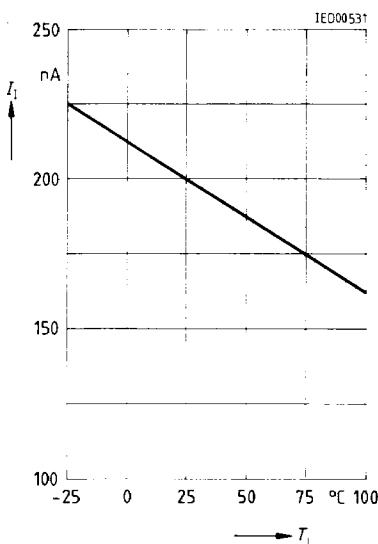
**Maximum Permissible Power
Dissipation versus
Case Temperature**



Supply Current versus Supply Voltage
 $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$



Input Current versus Junction Temperature
 $V_S = \pm 15 \text{ V}$



Forward Current versus Forward Voltage
 $T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$

