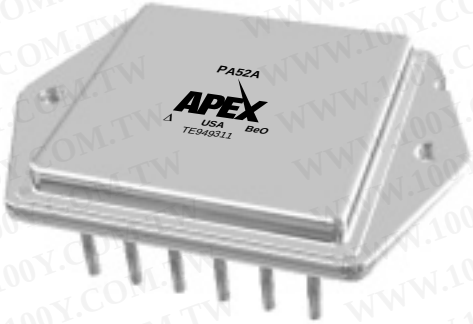
PA52 • PA52A

FEATURES

- HIGH INTERNAL DISSIPATION — 400 Watts
- HIGH CURRENT — 40A Continuous, 80A PEAK
- HIGH SLEW RATE — 50V/µs
- OPTIONAL BOOST VOLTAGE INPUTS

APPLICATIONS

- SEMI-CONDUCTOR TESTING



12-pin DIP
PACKAGE STYLE CR

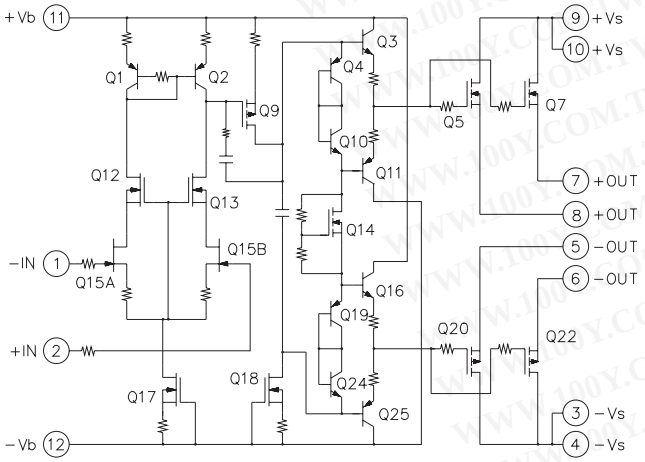
DESCRIPTION

The PA52 is a MOSFET power operational amplifier that extends the performance limits of power amplifiers in slew rate and power bandwidth, while maintaining high current and power dissipation ratings.

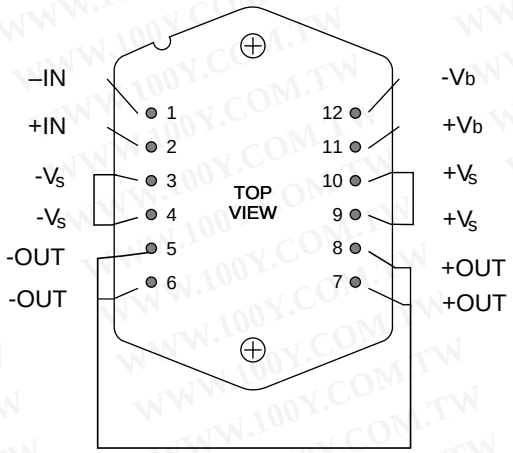
Boost voltage inputs allow the small signal portion of the amplifier to operate at a higher voltage than the high current output stage. The amplifier is then biased to achieve close linear swings to the supply rails at high currents for extra efficient operation.

The JEDEC MO-127 12-pin Power Dip™ package (see Package Outlines) is hermetically sealed and isolated from the internal circuits. The use of compressible thermal washers and/or improper mounting torque will void the product warranty. Please see “General Operating Considerations”.

EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

SUPPLY VOLTAGE, $+V_S$ to $-V_S$	200V
BOOST VOLTAGE, $+V_b$ to $-V_b$	230V
OUTPUT CURRENT, within SOA	80A
POWER DISSIPATION, internal	400W
INPUT VOLTAGE, differential	±20V
INPUT VOLTAGE, common mode	$\pm V_b$
TEMPERATURE, pin solder - 10s	300°C
TEMPERATURE, junction[2]	150°C
TEMPERATURE, storage	–65 to +150°C
OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE, case	–55 to +125°C

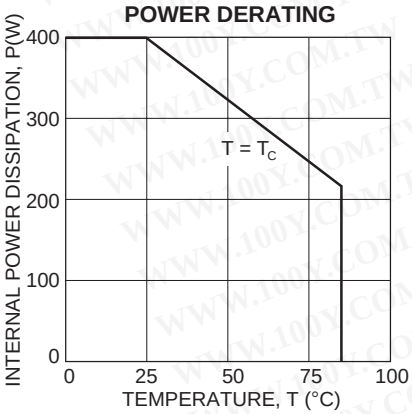
SPECIFICATIONS

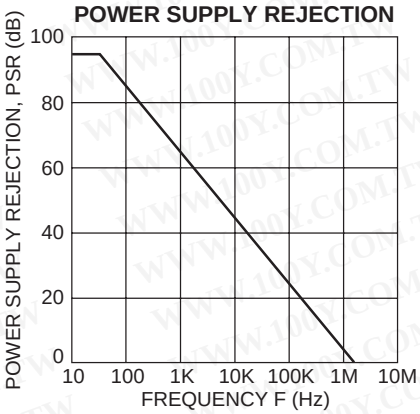
PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS[1]	PA52 MIN	PA52 TYP	PA52 MAX	PA52A MIN	PA52A TYP	PA52A MAX	UNITS
INPUT								
OFFSET VOLTAGE, initial			5	10		2	5	mV
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs. temperature	Full temperature range		20	50		*	*	µV/°V
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs. supply			10	30		*	*	µV/V
BIAS CURRENT, initial			10	50		*	*	pA
BIAS CURRENT vs. supply			.01			*		pA/V
OFFSET CURRENT, initial			10	50		*	*	pA
INPUT IMPEDANCE, DC			10"			*		Ω
IMPUT CAPACITANCE			13			*		pF
COMMON MODE VOLTAGE RANGE	Full temperature range	$-V_B$ +12 $+V_B$ -14			*			V
COMMON MODE REJECTION,DC	Full temp, range, V_{CM}= ±20V	90	100			*	*	dB
INPUT NOISE	100KHZ BW, Rs=1KΩ		10			*		µVrms
GAIN								
OPEN LOOP,@ 15Hz	Full temperature range	94	102		*	*		dB
GAIN BANDWIDTH PRODUCT	R_L=10Ω		3			*		MHz
POWER BANDWIDTH	R_L=4Ω, V_o=180V_{P-P}, Av=-10 Full temperature range		90			*		kHz
OUTPUT								
VOLTAGE SWING	I_o=40A	$\pm V_S \mp 9.5$	$\pm V_S \mp 8.0$		*	*		V
VOLTAGE SWING, PA52	$\pm V_{BOOST}=\pm V_S \pm 10V$, I_o=40A	$\pm V_S \mp 5.8$	$\pm V_S \mp 4.0$					V
VOLTAGE SWING, PA52A	$\pm V_{BOOST}=\pm V_S \pm 10V$, I_o=50A				$\pm V_S \mp 5.8$	$\pm V_S \mp 5.0$		V
CURRENT, peak	3ms 10% Duty Cycle	80			*			A
SETTLING TIME TO.1%	A_V= -10,10V STEP,R_L=4Ω		1			*		µs
SLEW RATE	A_V=-10	50			*			V/µs
RESISTANCE	I_O=0, NO LOAD, 2MHZ		2.5			*		Ω
POWER SUPPLY								
VOLTAGE, $\pm V_{BOOST}$	Full temperature range	+14, -12	±30	±115	*	*	*	V
VOLTAGE, $\pm V_S$	Full temperature range	±3		±100	*		*	V
CURRENT,quiescent, boost supply			26	32		*	*	mA
CURRENT, quiescent, total			30	36		*	*	mA
THERMAL								
RESISTANCE,AC,junction to case[3]	Full temperature range, F>60HZ		.2	.25		*	*	°C/W
RESISTANCE,DC,junction to case	Full temperature range, F>60HZ		.25	.31		*	*	°C/W
RESISTANCE, junction to air	Full temperature range		12			*		°C/W
TEMPERATURE RANGE, case	Meets full range specification	-25		85	*		*	°C

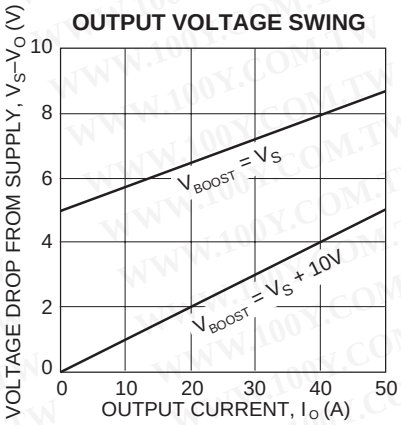
NOTES: * The specification of PA52A is identical to the specification for PA52 in applicable column to the left
1. Unless otherwise noted: T_C = 25°C, DC input specifications are ± value given. Power supply voltage is typical rating. $\pm V_{BOOST} = \pm V_S$.
2. Long term operation at the maximum junction temperature will result in reduced product life. Derate internal power dissipation to achieve high MTTF. For guidance, refer to the heatsink data sheet.
3. Rating applies if the output current alternates between both output transistors at a rate faster than 60 Hz.

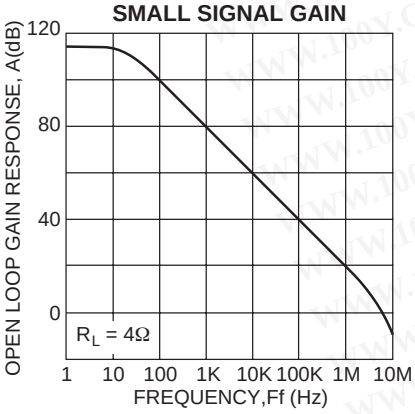
CAUTION The PA52 is constructed from MOSFET transistors. ESD handling procedures must be observed.

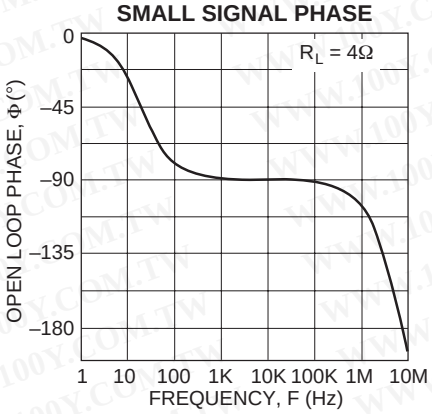
The internal substrate contains beryllia (BeO). Do not break the seal. If accidentally broken, do not crush, machine, or subject to temperatures in excess of 850°C to avoid generating toxic fumes.

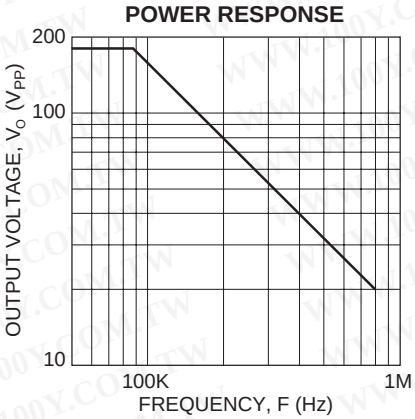


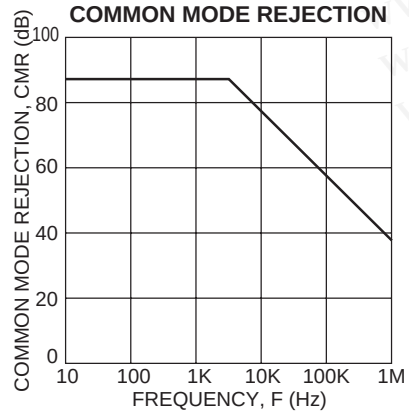


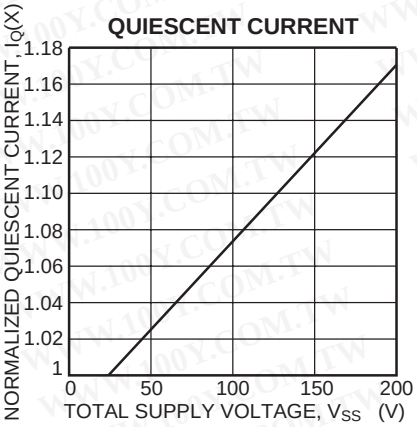


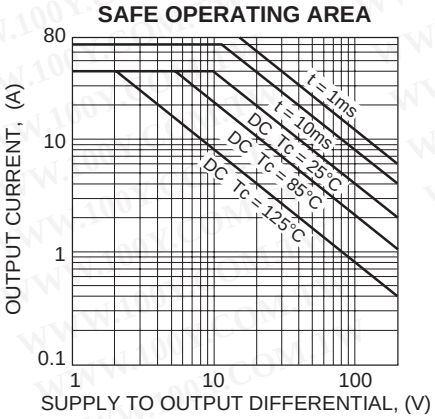












GENERAL

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; heat sink selection; Apex's complete Application Notes library; Technical Seminar Workbook; and Evaluation Kits.

CURRENT LIMIT

There is no internal circuit provision for current limit in the PA52. However, the PA52 circuit board in the PA52 evaluation kit does provide a means whereby the output current can be sensed. An external circuit current limit can thereby be implemented if needed. See EK27 data sheet for more details.

BOOST OPERATION

With the V_{BOOST} feature the small signal stages of the amplifier are operated at higher supply voltages than the amplifier's high current output stage. $+V_{BOOST}$ (pin 11) and $-V_{BOOST}$ (pin 12) are connected to the small signal circuitry of the amplifier. $+V_S$ (pin 9,10) and $-V_S$ (pin 3,4) are connected to the high current output stage. An additional 10V on the V_{BOOST} pins is sufficient to allow the small signal stages to drive the output transistors into saturation and improve the output voltage swing for extra efficient operation when required. When close swings to the supply rails is not required the $+V_{BOOST}$ and $+V_S$ pins must be strapped together as well as the $-V_{BOOST}$ and $-V_S$ pins. The boost voltage pins must not be at a voltage lower than the V_S pins.

COMPENSATION

Compensation is internally fixed for a gain of 3 or more and is not adjustable by the user. The PA52 therefore is not unity gain stable.

POWER SUPPLY BYPASSING

Proper and sufficient power supply bypassing is crucial to proper operation of the PA52. Bypass the +Vb and -Vb supply pins with a minimum .1μF ceramic capacitors directly at the supply pins. On the +Vs and -Vs pins use a combination of ceramic and electrolytic capacitors. Use 1μF ceramic capacitors and an electrolytic capacitor at least 10μF for each amp of output current required.