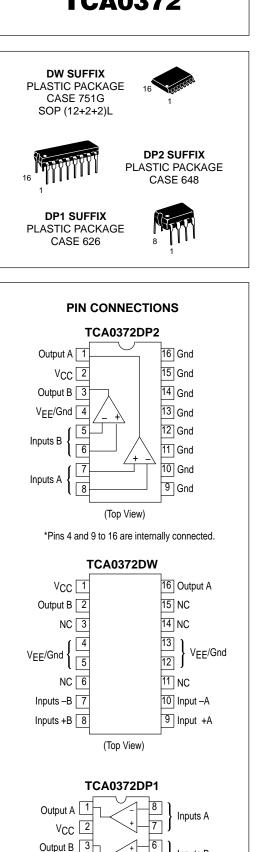


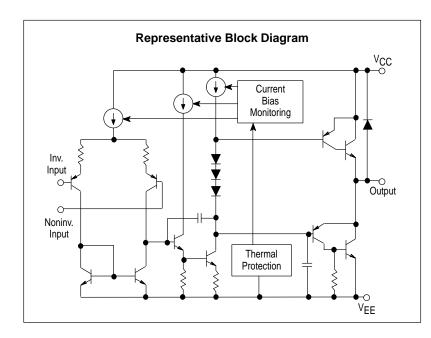


Advance Information **Dual Power Operational Amplifier**

The TCA0372 is a monolithic circuit intended for use as a power operational amplifier in a wide range of applications, including servo amplifiers and power supplies. No deadband crossover distortion provides better performance for driving coils.

- Output Current to 1.0 A
- Slew Rate of 1.3 V/μs
- Wide Bandwidth of 1.1 MHz
- Internal Thermal Shutdown
- Single or Split Supply Operation
- Excellent Gain and Phase Margins
- Common Mode Input Includes Ground
- Zero Deadband Crossover Distortion





ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package
TCA0372DW		SOP (12+2+2) L
TCA0372DP1	$T_{J} = -40^{\circ} \text{ to } +150^{\circ}\text{C}$	Plastic DIP
TCA0372DP2		Plastic DIP

This document contains information on a new product. Specifications and information herein are subject to change without notice.

VFF/Gnd 4

(Top View)

Inputs B

MAXIMUM RATINGS

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage (from V _{CC} to V _{EE})	٧s	40	V
Input Differential Voltage Range	VIDR	(Note 1)	V
Input Voltage Range	VIR	(Note 1)	V
Junction Temperature (Note 2)	ТJ	+150	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	–55 to +150	°C
DC Output Current	IO	1.0	A
Peak Output Current (Nonrepetitive)	I _(max)	1.5	Α

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = +15 V, V_{EE} = -15 V, R_L connected to ground, T_J = -40° to +125°C.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage ($V_{CM} = 0$) T _J = +25°C T _J , T _{Iow} to T _{high}	VIO	_	1.0	15 20	mV
Average Temperature Coefficient of Offset Voltage	$\Delta V_{IO} / \Delta T$	—	20	—	μV/°C
Input Bias Current (V _{CM} = 0)	IIB	_	100	500	nA
Input Offset Current (V _{CM} = 0)	lIO	_	10	50	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain $V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_L = 2.0 \text{ k}$	AVOL	30	100	—	V/mV
Output Voltage Swing (I _L = 100 mA) $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = T_{low}$ to Thigh $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = T_{low}$ to Thigh	VOH VOL	14.0 13.9 —	14.2 _14.2 	 14.0 13.9	V
Output Voltage Swing ($I_L = 1.0 \text{ A}$) $V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_J = \text{T}_{low} \text{ to T}_{high}$ $V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_J = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, \text{ T}_J = \text{T}_{low} \text{ to T}_{high}$	V _{OH} V _{OL}	22.5 22.5 —	22.7 1.3 	— — 1.5 1.5	V
Input Common Mode Voltage Range $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = T_{low}$ to Thigh	VICR	V _{EE} to (V _{CC} –1.0) V _{EE} to (V _{CC} –1.3)			V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (R _S = 10 k)	CMRR	70	90	_	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio ($R_S = 100 \Omega$)	PSRR	70	90	_	dB
Power Supply Current $T_J = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_J = T_{low}$ to Thigh	۱ _D	_	5.0 —	10 14	mA

NOTES: 1. Either or both input voltages should not exceed the magnitude of V_{CC} or V_{EE}. 2. Power dissipation must be considered to ensure maximum junction temperature (T_J) is not exceeded.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = +15 V, V_{EE} = -15 V, R_L connected to ground, T_J = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Slew Rate ($V_{in} = -10$ V to +10 V, $R_L = 2.0$ k, $C_L = 100$ pF) A _V = -1.0, T _J = T _{low} to T _{high}	SR	1.0	1.4	_	V/μs
Gain Bandwidth Product (f = 100 kHz, C _L = 100 pF, R _L = 2.0 k) T _J = 25° C T _J = T _{low} to T _{high}	GBW	0.9 0.7	1.4 —		MHz
Phase Margin $T_J = T_{IOW}$ to T_{high} RL = 2.0 k, CL = 100 pF	[¢] m	—	65	—	Degrees
Gain Margin R _L = 2.0 k, C _L = 100 pF	A _m	—	15	_	dB
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage R _S = 100 Ω , f = 1.0 to 100 kHz	e _n	—	22	_	nV/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion AV = -1.0, RL = 50 Ω , VO = 0.5 VRMS, f = 1.0 kHz	THD	—	0.02	—	%

NOTE: In case V_{EE} is disconnected before V_{CC} , a diode between V_{EE} and Ground is recommended to avoid damaging the device.

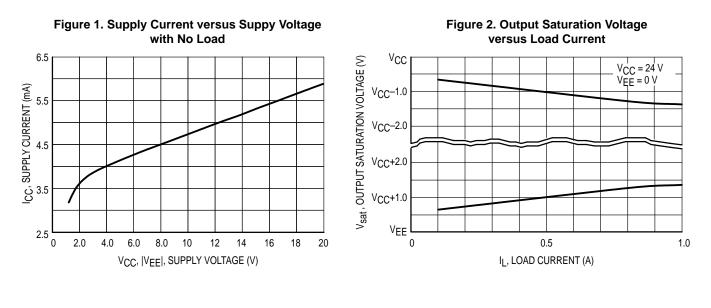


Figure 3. Voltage Gain and Phase versus Frequency

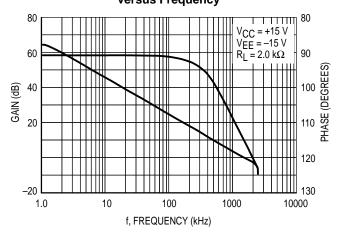
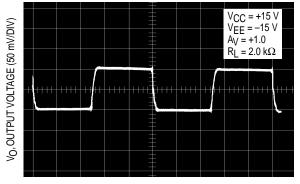


Figure 5. Small Signal Transient Response



t, TIME (1.0 µs/DIV)

Figure 4. Phase Margin versus Output Load Capacitance

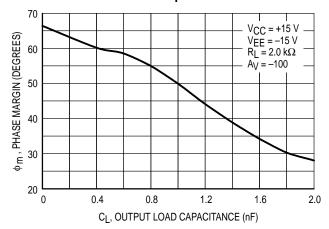
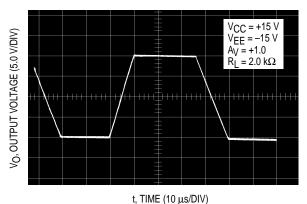


Figure 6. Large Signal Transient Response



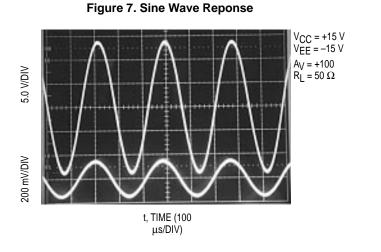


Figure 8. Bidirectional DC Motor Control with Microprocessor–Compatible Inputs

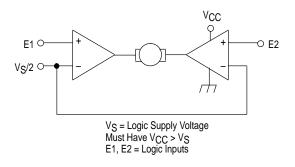
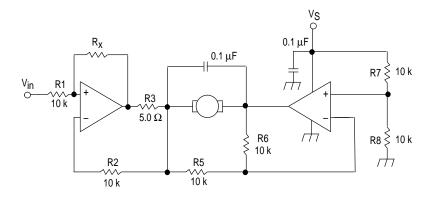


Figure 9. Bidirectional Speed Control of DC Motors



For circuit stability, ensure that $R_X > \frac{2R3 \cdot R1}{R_M}$ where, R_M = internal resistance of motor. The voltage available at the terminals of the motor is: $V_M = 2 (V_1 - \frac{VS}{2}) + |R_0| \cdot I_M$ where, $|R_0| = \frac{2R3 \cdot R1}{R_X}$ and I_M is the motor current.

THERMAL INFORMATION

The maximum power consumption an integrated circuit can tolerate at a given operating ambient temperature can be found from the equation:

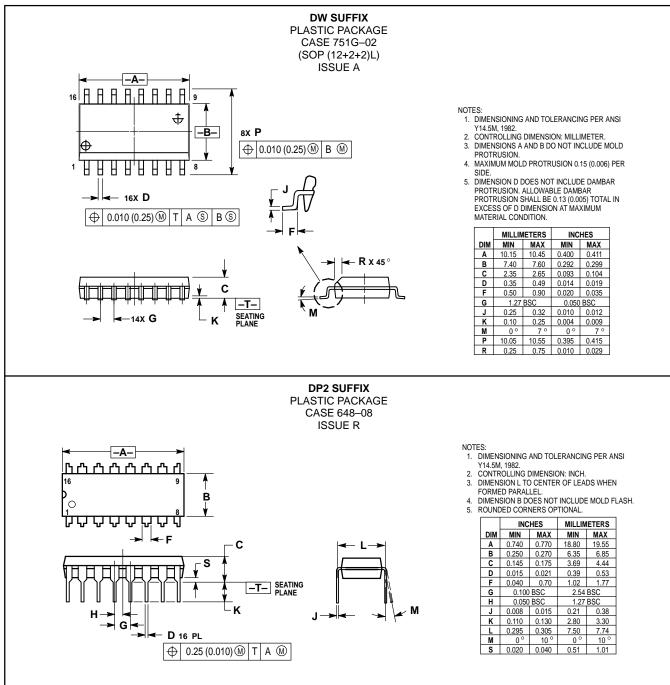
$$P_{D}(TA) = \frac{T_{J}(max) - T_{A}}{R_{\theta}J_{A} (typ)}$$

where, $P_{D(TA)}$ = power dissipation allowable at a given operating ambient temperature.

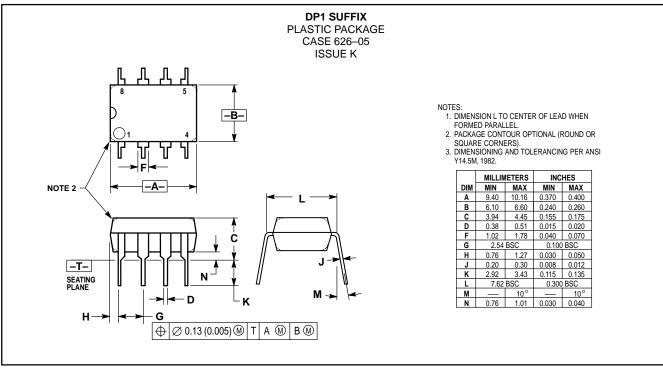
This must be greater than the sum of the products of the supply voltages and supply currents at the worst case operating condition.

- $T_{J(max)}$ = Maximum operating junction temperature as listed in the maximum ratings section.
- T_A = Maximum desired operating ambient temperature.
- $R_{\theta JA(typ)}$ = Typical thermal resistance junction-toambient.

OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



OUTLINE DIMENSIONS



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