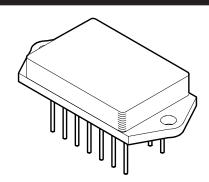


# HIGH POWER DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

# 155

#### FEATURES:

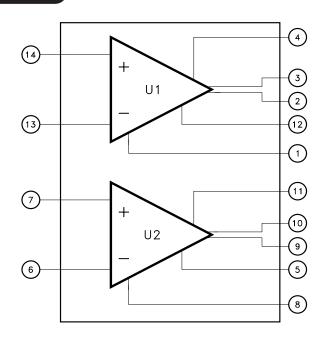
- · Space Efficient Dual Power Amplifier
- Low Cost
- High Voltage Operation: Up to 80V
- · Low Quiescent Current: 40mA Typ. Total
- · High Output Current: 5A Min. Per Amp
- High Speed: 10V/µS Typ.
- Monolithic Technology
- Replaces obsolete MSK154 up to 80V



#### **DESCRIPTION:**

The MSK155 is a high power dual monolithic operational amplifier ideally suited for high power amplification and magnetic deflection applications. With a total supply voltage rating of 80 volts and 5A of available output current per amplifier, the MSK155 is also an excellent low cost choice for motor drive circuits. With both amplifiers in the same package, thermally induced output offset voltages are eliminated. Power dissipation is kept to a minimum with a total quiescent current rating of only 40mA. The MSK155 is packaged in a hermetically sealed 14 pin power dip with heat sink bolt down tabs.

## **EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC**



## **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

- PA Audio
- · Magnetic Deflection
- Motor Drive
- Noise Cancellation
- High Power Bridge Amplifier

## PIN-OUT INFORMATION

- -Vcc1
- 2 Output Drive 1B
- 3 Output Drive 1A
- 4 +Vcc1
- 5 Current Sense 2
- 6 Inverting Input 2
- 7 Non Inverting Input 2
- 14 Non Inverting Input 1
- 13 Inverting Input 1
- 12 Current Sense1
- 11 +Vcc 2
- 10 Output Drive 2A
  - 9 Output Drive 2B
- 8 -Vcc 2

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(9)

Vcc	Total Supply Voltage80V	
±Іоит	Output Current (within S.O.A.)±5A	
VIND	Input Voltage (Differential) ±Vcc	
VIN	Input Voltage (Common Mode) ±Vcc	
TJ	Junction Temperature	

_	_ (10)	
Tst	Storage Temperature10	65°C to +150°C
$T_LD$	Lead Temperature	300°C
Tc	Case Operating Temperature	
	(MSK155H)	55°C to +125°C
	(MSK155)	40°C to +85°C
Rтн	Thermal Resistance (DC)	
	Junction to Case	2.0°C/W

## **ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Parameter	Test Conditions (1)	Group A	MSK155H			MSK155 (5)			Units
Parameter	rest Conditions (1)	Subgroup	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units
STATIC									
Supply Voltage Range 4		-	±10	±35	±40	±10	±35	±40	V
	Each Amp	1	-	±20	±30	-	±20	±35	mA
Quiescent Current	•	2	-	±20	±30	-	-	-	mA
	VIN = 0V	3	-	±20	±30	-	-	-	mA
INPUT									
Offset Valtage	Vin = 0V	1	-	±0.1	±2	-	±0.1	±10	mV
Offset Voltage	VIN – UV	2, 3	-	±2	±10	-	-	-	mV
Offset Voltage Drift 4	VIN = 0V	2, 3	-	±10	±50	-	±10	-	μV/°C
Offset Voltage vs ±Vcc (2)	VIN = 0V	-	-	±5	-	-	±5	-	μV/V
Input Bias Current (4)	VcM = 0V	1	-	±20	±100	-	±20	±200	pА
Input Bias Current (4)	VCM - UV	2, 3	-	-	±150	-	-	-	nA
Input Impedance (2)	(DC)	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	Ω
Imput Capacitance (2)		-	-	5	-	-	5	-	pF
Common Mode Rejection 4	Vcm = ±22VDC	4	95	110	-	90	110	-	dB
Noise 2	F = 10Hz to 1KHz	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	μVRMS
ОИТРИТ									
Output Voltage Swing (2)	RL = 10K	-	-	±33.5	-	-	±33.5	-	V
output Voltage Swing	Iout = 5A Pk	4	±29	±30	-	±29	±30	-	V
Power Bnadwidth 4	RL = 10Ω VOUT = 20VRMS	4	45	55	-	40	55	-	KHz
Settling Time to 0.1% (3)(2)	2V Step	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	μS
Capacitive Load (4)	Av = +10V/V	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	nF
TRANSFER CHARACTERISTICS									
Slew Rate 4	Vout = ±10V RL = 10Ω	4	6	10	-	6	10	-	V/µS
Open Loop Voltage Gain 4	F = 10Hz RL = 10KΩ	4	95	100	-	90	100	-	dB

#### NOTES:

- (1) Unless otherwise noted  $\pm Vcc = \pm 35 VDC$ , RCL =  $0\Omega$  and specifications apply to each amplifier.
- (2) Typical parameters are for reference only.
- $\bigcirc$  Av = -1V/V measured in false summing junction circuit.
- (4) Guaranteed by design but not tested. Typical parameters are for reference only.
- (5) Industrial grade devices shall be tested to subgroups 1 and 4 unless otherwise requested.
- 6 Military grade devices ('H' suffix) shall be 100% tested to subgroups 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- (7) Subgroup 5 and 6 testing available upon request.
- 8 Subgroup 1, 4 Tc = +25°C Subgroup 2, 5 Tc = +125°C
  - Subgroup 3, 6  $T_A = -55^{\circ}C$
- Continuous operation at or above absolute maximum ratings may adversely effect the device performance and/or life cycle.
- 10 Internal solder reflow temperature is 180°C, do not exceed.

### **APPLICATION NOTES**

#### CURRENT LIMIT (SEE TYPICAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM)

A value of current limit resistance can be calculated as follows:

 $RcL=(0.809V/IcL) - 0.057\Omega$ 

#### Where:

RCL is the current limit resistor value.

ICL is the current limit desired.

 $0.057\Omega$  is the drop in the current limit path across internal impedances other than the actual current limit resistor.

 $0.809\Omega$  volts is the voltage drop that must be developed across the current limit connections to activate the current limit circuit at  $25^{\circ}C.$ 

It is recommended the user limit output current to a value as close to the required output current as possible, without clipping output voltage swing. Current limit will vary with case temperature. Refer to the typical performance curves to predict current limit drift. If current limit is not required replace the resistor with a short.

#### STABILITY

It is recommended that the parallel sum of the input and feedback resistor be 1000 ohms or less to minimize phase shift caused by the R-C network formed by the input resistor, feedback resistor and input capacitance. An effective method of checking amplifier stability is to apply the worst case capacitive load to the output of the amplifier and drive a small signal square wave across it. If overshoot is less than 25%, the system will typically be stable.

### INPUT PROTECTION

Input protection circuitry within the MSK155 will clip differential input voltages greater than Vcc. The inputs are also protected against common mode voltages up to the supply rails as well as static discharge. There are current limiting resistors in series with each input. These resistors may become damaged in the event the input overload is capable of driving currents above 1mA. If severe overload conditions are expected, external input current limiting resistors are recommended.

#### POWER SUPPLY DECOUPLING

A 0.1 microfarad ceramic disc and low ESR capacitor with a value of 10 microfarads per amp of output current should be placed in parallel from each power supply pin to ground. These capacitors must be rated for the full power supply voltage. Since the MSK155 is commonly used in circuits where the loop gain is greater than 10 V/V, high frequency noise that enters the op-amp through the power supply lines will be amplified and could cause the amplifier to break into oscillation. In addition, without supply bypassing, the inductance of the power supply lines interacts with capacitive loads to form an oscillatory LC tank circuit. The power supply decoupling capacitors will minimize this effect and keep the circuit stable.

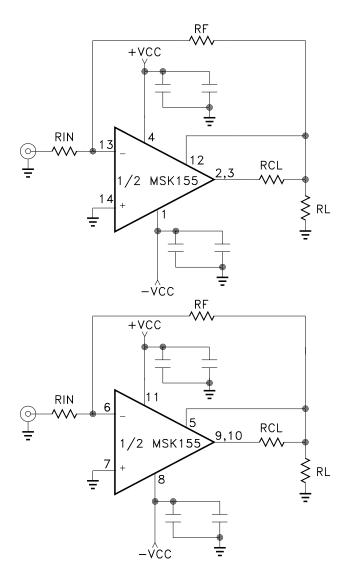
## SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)

The output stage of this power operational amplifier has three distinct limitations:

- 1. The current handling capability of the die metallization.
- 2. The junction temperature of the output device's.
- 3. Secondary breakdown.

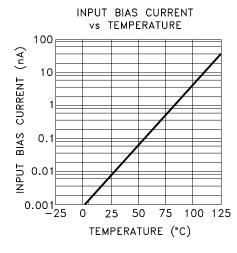
All applications should be checked against the SOA curves.

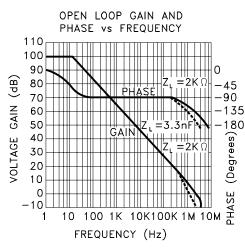
NOTE: The output stage is protected against transient flyback. However, for protection against sustained, high energy flyback, external fast-recovery reverse biased diodes should be connected from the output to ground.

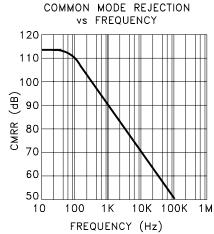


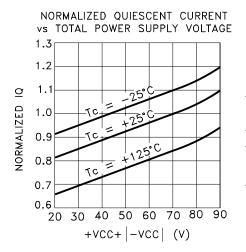
TYPICAL CONNECTION DIAGRAM

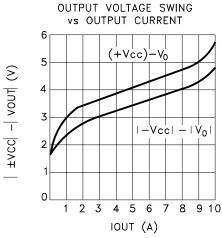
## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

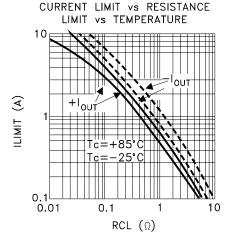


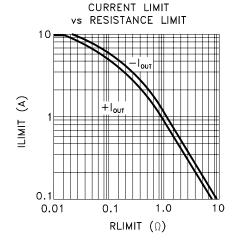


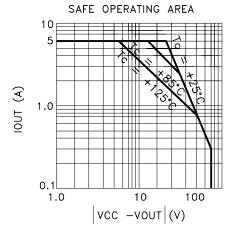


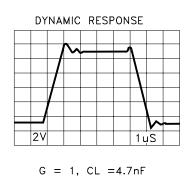




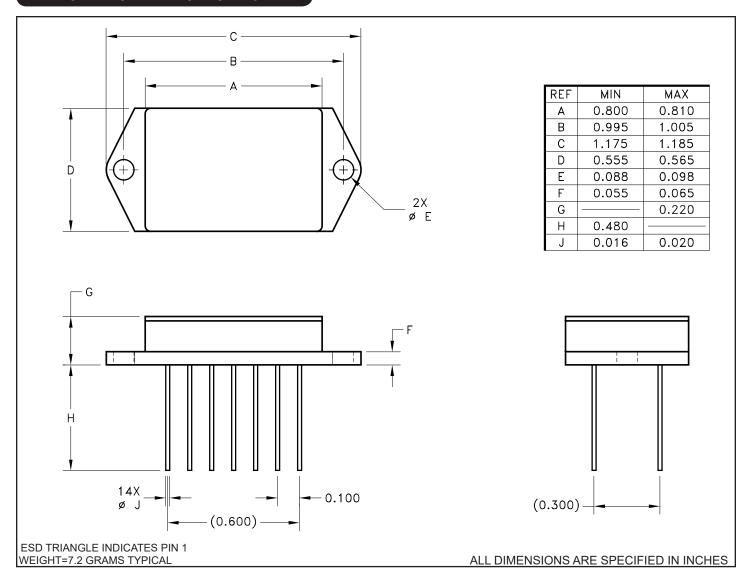








## MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS



# **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number	Screening Level
MSK155	Industrial
MSK155H	MIL-PRF-38534, CLASS H

# **REVISION HISTORY**

REV	STATUS	DATE	DESCRIPTION
Е	Released	06/14	Add new note for solder reflow, clarify mechanical outline and assign new form number.
F	Released	09/17	Clarify GBD specification and update format

# ANAREN, MSK Products www.anaren.com/msk