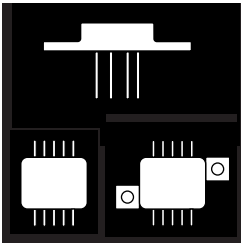


# HIGH POWER, HIGH CURRENT OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER



## 5 Amp Peak Operational Amplifier, Low Distortion A/B Output Stage

### FEATURES

- Available In Isolated Standard TO-3, “Copper Slug” TO-3 And Power DIP Packages
- 5 Amp Peak Output Current
- $\pm 10\text{V}$  to  $\pm 30\text{V}$  Supply Range
- Low Distortion, Class A/B Output Stage

### DESCRIPTION

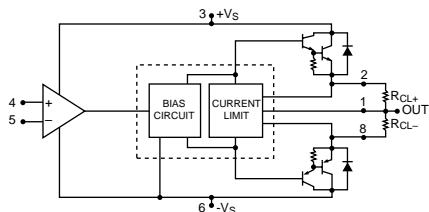
The OMA511 series is a high voltage, high current power operational amplifier designed to drive a wide variety of resistive and reactive loads. Its complimentary class A/B output stage provides superior performance in applications requiring freedom from cross over distortion. This hybrid is housed in a variety of isolated hermetic packages and is ideally suited for critical environments such as motor drivers, servo amplifiers, audio amplifiers and synchro exertation.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS @ 25°C

Supply Voltage, $+V_S$ to $-V_S$	68V
Output Current: Source	5A
Sink	See SOA
Power Dissipation, Internal	67W*
Input Voltage: Differential	$\pm(\%V_S\% - 3\text{V})$
Common Mode	$\pm V_S$
Operating Temperature Range	-55°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (10 Sec. Soldering)	300°C

### SCHEMATIC

TO-3



### OMA511SK APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

#### Power Supplies

Specifications for the OMA511SK are based on a nominal operating voltage of  $\pm 28\text{V}$ . A single power supply or unbalanced supplies may be used so long as the maximum total operating voltage (total of  $+V_S$  and  $-V_S$ ) is not greater than 68V.

#### Current Limits

Current limit resistors must be provided for proper operation. Independent positive and negative current limit values may be selected by choice of  $R_{CL+}$  and  $R_{CL-}$  respectively. Resistor values are calculated by:

$$R_{CL} = 0.65/I_{LM} (\text{amps}) - 0.01$$

This is the nominal current limit value at room temperature. The maximum output current decreases at high temperature as shown in the typical performance curve. Most wire-wound resistors are satisfactory, but some highly inductive types may cause loop stability problems. Be sure to evaluate performance with the actual resistors to be used in production.

# OMA511SK OMA511SKC OMA511SD OMA511SDZ

## **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** ( $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ; $V_S = \pm 28 V_{DC}$ unless otherwise noted.)

Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
<b>Input Offset Voltage</b>					
Initial Offset	Full Temperature Range		$\pm 5$	$\pm 10$	mV
vs Temperature			$\pm 10$	$\pm 65$	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
vs Supply Voltage			$\pm 35$	$\pm 200$	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
vs Power			$\pm 20$		$\mu\text{V}/\text{W}$
<b>Input Bias Current</b>					
Initial	Full Temperature Range		$\pm 15$	$\pm 40$	nA
vs Temperature			$\pm 0.05$	$\pm 0.4$	$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
vs Supply Voltage			$\pm 0.02$		$\text{nA}/\text{V}$
<b>Input Offset Current</b>					
Initial	Full Temperature Range		$\pm 5$	$\pm 10$	nA
vs Temperature			$\pm 0.01$		$\text{nA}/^\circ\text{C}$
<b>Input Impedance*</b>					
Common-Mode			200		M
Differential			10		M
<b>Voltage Range<sup>(1)</sup></b>					
Common-Mode Voltage	Full Temperature Range	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 6)$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 3)$		V
Common-Mode Rejection	$V_{CM} = V_S - 6\text{V}$	70	110		dB
<b>Gain Characteristics*</b>					
Open Loop Gain at 10Hz	Full Temperature Range, full load	91	113		dB
Gain Bandwidth Product at 1MHz	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , full load		1		MHz
Power Bandwidth	$T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_o = 4\text{A}$ , $V_o = 40\text{V p-p}$	15	23		kHz
Phase Margin	Full Temperature Range		45		Degrees
<b>Output</b>					
Voltage Swing	$I_o = 5\text{A}$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 8)$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 5)$		V
	Full Temperature Range, $I_o = 2\text{A}$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 6)$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 5)$		V
	Full Temperature Range, $I_o = 56\text{mA}$	$\pm(\alpha V_{SE} - 5)$			V
Current Peak		$\pm 5$			A
Settling Time to 0.1%*	2V Step		2		$\mu\text{s}$
Slew Rate	$R_L = 2.5$	$\pm 1.0$	1.8		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
Capacitive Load: Unity Gain*	Full Temperature Range			3.3	nF
Gain > 4	Full Temperature Range			SOA <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>Power Supply</b>					
Voltage	Full Temperature Range	$\pm 10$	$\pm 28$	$\pm 30$	V
Current, Quiescent			20	30	mA

Thermal Resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	Conditions	Standard TO-3	Copper Slug TO-3	Power DIP	Units
Typical					
AC Junction-to-Case	$f < 60\text{Hz}$	2.1	1.7	1.30	$^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$
DC Junction-to-Case		2.6	2.0	1.55	
Junction-to-Air		30	30	25	

**Notes:** (1)  $+V_S$  and  $-V_S$  denotes the positive and negative supply voltage respectively. Total  $V_S$  is Operating from  $+V_S$  to  $-V_S$ .

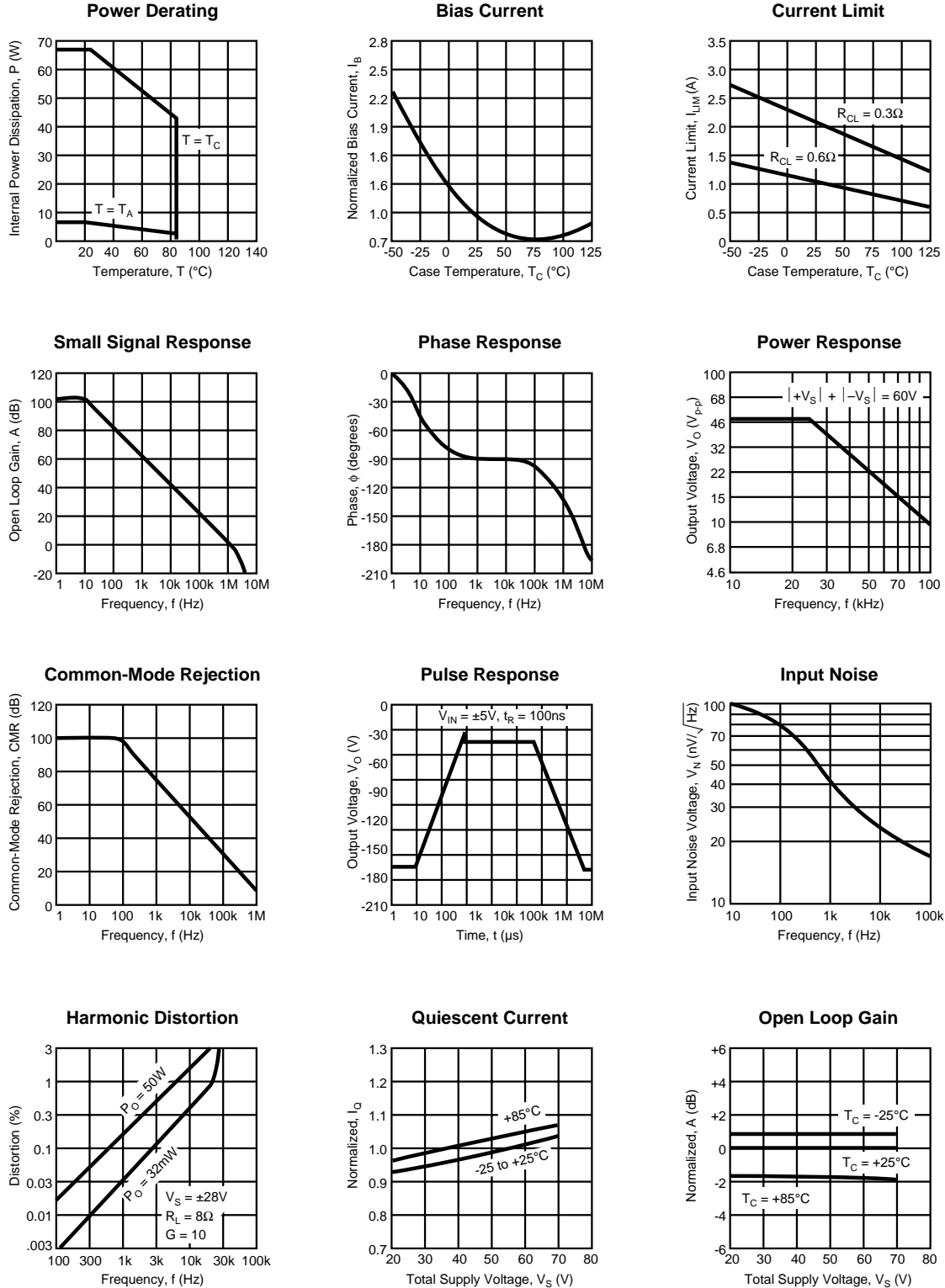
(2) SOA = Safe Operating Area.

(3) Rating applies only if the output current alternates between both output transistors at a rate faster than 60 Hz.

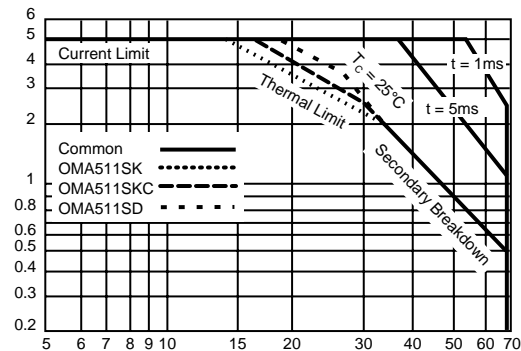
\*Guaranteed - not tested 100%.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES

$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_S = \pm V_{DC}$  unless otherwise noted



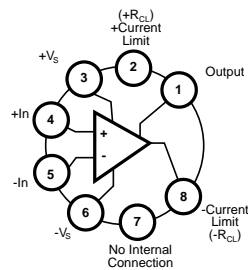
TRANSISTOR SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)



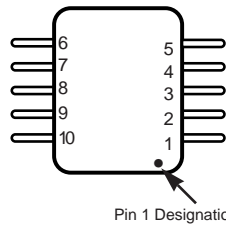
Safe Operating Area (SOA)

The safe operating area plot provides a comprehensive summary of the power handling limitations of a power amplifier, including maximum current, voltage and power as well as the secondary breakdown region. It shows the allowable output current as a function of the power supply to output voltage differential (voltage across the conducting power device).

PIN CONNECTIONS



TOP VIEW TO-3



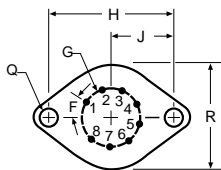
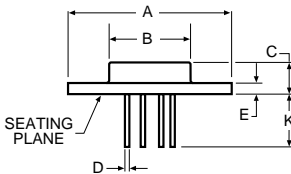
TOP VIEW D-10

- Pin 1: +R<sub>CL</sub>
- Pin 2: +V<sub>S</sub>
- Pin 3: +IN
- Pin 4: -IN
- Pin 5: -V<sub>S</sub>
- Pin 6: -R<sub>CL</sub>
- Pin 7: N/C
- Pin 8: N/C
- Pin 9: N/C
- Pin 10: Output

MECHANICAL OUTLINE

TO-3-8

DIM	INCHES		DIM	INCHES	
	MIN	MAX		MIN	MAX
A	1.510	1.550	G	.500	BASIC
B	.745	.770	H	1.186	BASIC
C	.260	.300	J	.593	BASIC
D	.038	.042	K	.400	.500
E	.080	.105	Q	.151	.161
F	40° BASIC		R	.980	1.020



D-10

D-10Z

Common Lead

