# 1.0 A Output Current, Dual Power Operational Amplifiers

The NCS2372 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.

### **Features**

- 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
- These Devices are Pb-Free and are RoHS Compliant

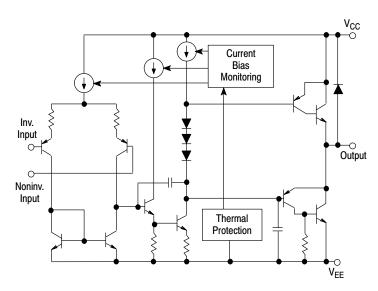


Figure 1. Representative Block Diagram



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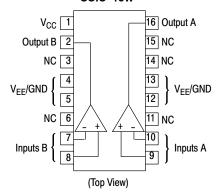


A = Assembly Location

WL = Wafer Lot
 YY = Year
 WW = Work Week
 G = Pb-Free Package

### **PIN CONNECTIONS**

### SOIC-16W



### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Device	Package	Shipping <sup>†</sup>
NCS2372DWR2G	SOIC-16W (Pb-Free)	1000/Tape & Reel

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specification Brochure, BRD8011/D.

### **MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply Voltage (from V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub> )	V <sub>S</sub>	40	V
Input Differential Voltage Range	V <sub>IDR</sub>	Note 1	V
Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IR</sub>	Note 1	V
Junction Temperature (Note 2)	T <sub>J</sub>	+150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	T <sub>A</sub>	-40 to +125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to +150	°C
DC Output Current	lo	1.0	Α
Peak Output Current (Nonrepetitive) > 1 ms Duration < 1 ms Duration (Note 3)	I <sub>(max)</sub>	1.5 2.0	А
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Air	$R_{ hetaJA}$	80	°C/W
Thermal Resistance, Junction-to-Case	$R_{ heta JC}$	12	°C/W

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

- Either or both input voltages should not exceed the magnitude of V<sub>CC</sub> or V<sub>EE</sub>.
   Power dissipation must be considered to ensure maximum junction temperature (T<sub>J</sub>) is not exceeded.
   When driving inductive loads, negative flyback voltage/current excursions may need to be constrained with Schottky diodes to protect the output drivers.

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

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage (V <sub>CM</sub> = 0)	V <sub>IO</sub>				mV
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		_	1.0	15	
T <sub>A</sub> , T <sub>low</sub> to T <sub>high</sub>		-	_	20	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Offset Voltage	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	-	20	_	μV/°C
Input Bias Current (V <sub>CM</sub> = 0)	I <sub>IB</sub>	-	100	500	nA
Input Offset Current (V <sub>CM</sub> = 0)	I <sub>IO</sub>	-	10	50	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A <sub>VOL</sub>	30	100	-	V/mV
$V_O = \pm 10 \text{ V}, R_L = 2.0 \text{ k}$					
Output Voltage Swing (I <sub>L</sub> = 100 mA)	V <sub>OH</sub>				V
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		14.0	14.2	_	
$T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$	.,	13.9	-	-	
$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	V <sub>OL</sub>	_	-14.2	-14.0	
$T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$		-	_	-13.9	
Output Voltage Swing (I <sub>L</sub> = 1.0 A)	$V_{OH}$				V
$V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$		22.5	22.7	_	
$V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$		22.5			
$V_{CC} = +24 \text{ V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{ V}, T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$V_{OL}$	-	1.3	1.5	
$V_{CC}$ = +24 V, $V_{EE}$ = 0 V, $T_A$ = $T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$		-	_	1.6	
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	$V_{ICR}$				V
$T_A = +25$ °C			to (V <sub>CC</sub> -	,	
$T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$		V <sub>EE</sub> to (V <sub>CC</sub> -1.3)			
Common Mode Rejection Ratio (R <sub>S</sub> = 10 k)	CMRR	70	90	_	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio ( $R_S = 100 \Omega$ )	PSRR	70	90	_	dB
Power Supply Current	I <sub>D</sub>				mA
$T_A = +25$ °C		_	8.0	10	
$T_A = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$		_	_	14	

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC}$ = +15 V, $V_{EE}$ = -15 V, $P_{L}$ connected to ground, $P_{L}$ = +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, $T_A$ = $T_{low}$ 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) $T_A$ = 25°C $T_A$ = $T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$	GBW	0.9 0.7	1.4 -	- -	MHz
Phase Margin $T_J = T_{low}$ to $T_{high}$ $R_L = 2.0 \text{ k}$ , $C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	Фт	_	65	_	Degrees
Gain Margin $R_L = 2.0 \text{ k}, C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	A <sub>m</sub>	_	15	_	dB
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage $R_S$ = 100 $\Omega$ , f = 1.0 to 100 kHz	e <sub>n</sub>	_	22	_	nV/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion $A_V = -1.0$ , $R_L = 50 \Omega$ , $V_O = 0.5$ VRMS, $f = 1.0$ kHz	THD	_	0.02	_	%

NOTE: In case V<sub>EE</sub> is disconnected before V<sub>CC</sub>, a diode between V<sub>EE</sub> and Ground is recommended to avoid damaging the device.

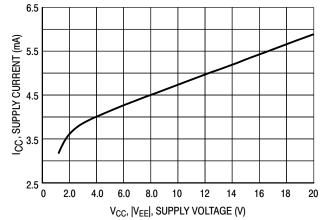


Figure 2. Supply Current versus Supply Voltage with No Load

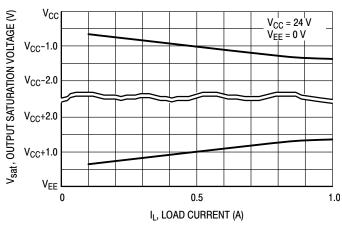


Figure 3. Output Saturation Voltage versus Load Current

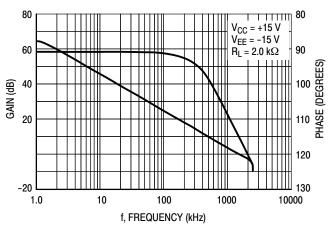


Figure 4. Voltage Gain and Phase versus Frequency

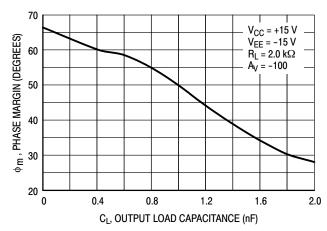


Figure 5. Phase Margin versus Output Load Capacitance

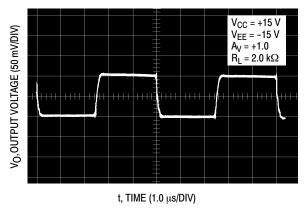


Figure 6. Small Signal Transient Response

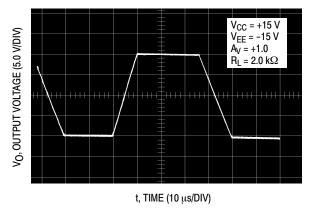


Figure 7. Large Signal Transient Response

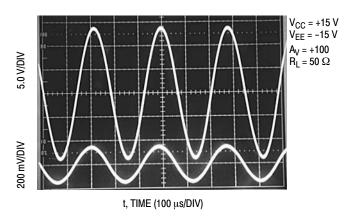


Figure 8. Sine Wave Response

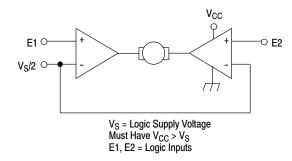
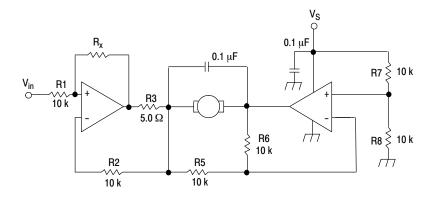


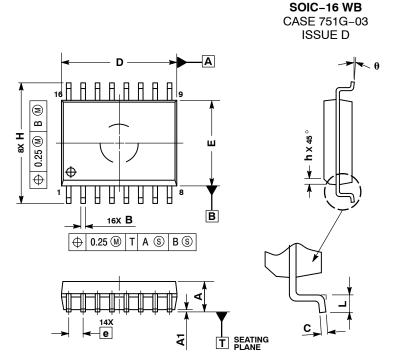
Figure 9. Bidirectional DC Motor Control with Microprocessor-Compatible Inputs



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:  $V_M = 2 (V_1 - \frac{V_S}{2}) + |R_0| \cdot I_M$  where,  $|R_0| = \frac{2R3 \cdot R1}{R_X}$  and  $I_M$  is the motor current.

Figure 10. Bidirectional Speed Control of DC Motors

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

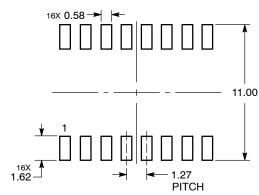


#### NOTES

- DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. INTERPRET DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
- DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INLCUDE
  MOLD PROTRUSION.
  MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 PER SIDE.
- DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.13 TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE B DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.

	MILLIMETERS		
DIM	MIN	MAX	
Α	2.35	2.65	
A1	0.10	0.25	
В	0.35	0.49	
С	0.23	0.32	
D	10.15	10.45	
E	7.40	7.60	
е	1.27 BSC		
Н	10.05	10.55	
h	0.25	0.75	
L	0.50	0.90	
a	0 °	7 °	

### SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



**DIMENSIONS: MILLIMETERS** 

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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