



# HIGH VOLTAGE POWER OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

## PA141/PA142 • PA141A/PA142A

### FEATURES

- MONOLITHIC MOS TECHNOLOGY
- LOW COST
- HIGH VOLTAGE OPERATION—350V
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT—2mA
- NO SECOND BREAKDOWN
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT—120 mA PEAK
- AVAILABLE IN DIE FORM—CPA141

### APPLICATIONS

- PIEZO ELECTRIC POSITIONING
- ELECTROSTATIC TRANSDUCER & DEFLECTION
- DEFORMABLE MIRROR FOCUSING
- BIOCHEMISTRY STIMULATORS
- COMPUTER TO VACUUM TUBE INTERFACE

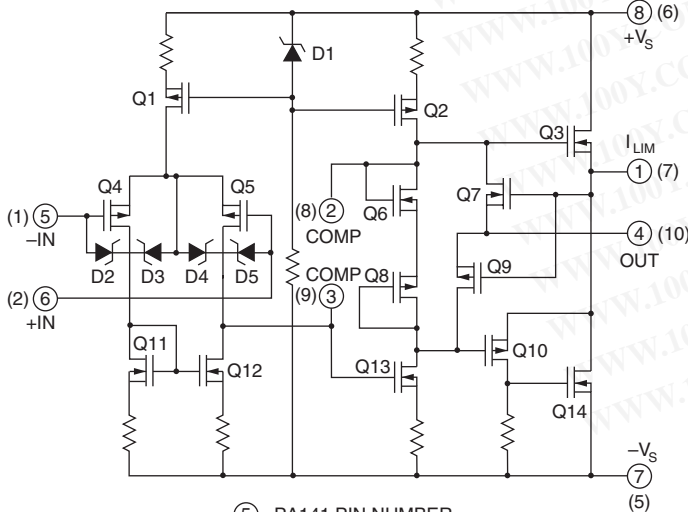
### DESCRIPTION

The PA141/PA142 are high voltage monolithic MOSFET operational amplifiers achieving performance features previously found only in hybrid designs while increasing reliability. Inputs are protected from excessive common mode and differential mode voltages. The safe operating area (SOA) has no second breakdown limitations and can be observed with all type loads by choosing an appropriate current limiting resistor. External compensation provides the user flexibility in choosing optimum gain and bandwidth for the application.

The PA141 is packaged in a hermetically sealed TO-3 and all circuitry is isolated from the case by an aluminum nitride (AlN) substrate.

The PA142 is packaged in APEX's hermetic ceramic SIP package.

### EQUIVALENT SCHEMATIC



⑤ PA141 PIN NUMBER  
(1) PA142 PIN NUMBER



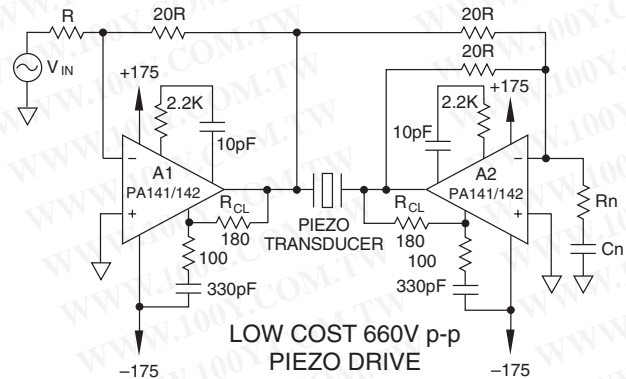
8-PIN TO-3  
PACKAGE STYLE CE



10-PIN SIP  
PACKAGE STYLE DW

### TYPICAL APPLICATION

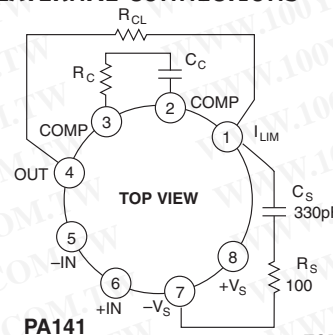
Ref: APPLICATION NOTE 20: "Bridge Mode Operation of Power Amplifiers"



LOW COST 660V p-p  
PIEZO DRIVE

Two PA141/PA142 amplifiers operated as a bridge driver for a piezo transducer provides a low cost 660 volt total drive capability. The  $R_N C_N$  network serves to raise the apparent gain of A2 at high frequencies. If  $R_N$  is set equal to R the amplifiers can be compensated identically and will have matching bandwidths.

### EXTERNAL CONNECTIONS



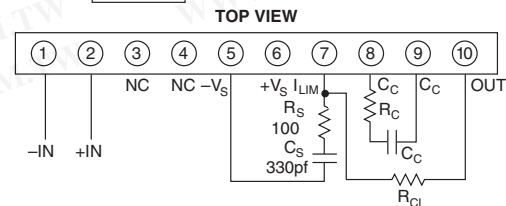
### PHASE COMPENSATION

Gain	$C_c$	$R_c$
1	18pF	2.2K
10	10pF	2.2K
30	3.3pF	2.2K

$C^s, C^c$  ARE NPO RATED FOR FULL SUPPLY VOLTAGE.

$$R_{CL} = \frac{3}{I_{LIM}}$$

PA141



PA142

NOTE: PA141 Recommended mounting torque is 4-7 in•lbs (.45 -.79 N•m)

CAUTION: The use of compressible, thermally conductive insulators may void warranty.

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[Http://www.100y.com.tw](http://www.100y.com.tw)

# PA141/PA142 • PA141A/PA142A

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS  
SPECIFICATIONS

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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SUPPLY VOLTAGE,  $+V_S$  to  $-V_S$   
OUTPUT CURRENT, continuous within SOA  
OUTPUT CURRENT, peak  
POWER DISSIPATION, continuous @  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$   
INPUT VOLTAGE, differential  
INPUT VOLTAGE, common mode  
TEMPERATURE, pin solder – 10 sec  
TEMPERATURE, junction<sup>2</sup>  
TEMPERATURE, storage  
TEMPERATURE RANGE, powered (case)

	PA141/PA141A	PA142/PA142A
SUPPLY VOLTAGE	350V	350V
OUTPUT CURRENT, continuous within SOA	60 mA	60 mA
OUTPUT CURRENT, peak	120 mA	120 mA
POWER DISSIPATION, continuous @ $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$	12W	9W
INPUT VOLTAGE, differential	$\pm 16\text{ V}$	$\pm 16\text{ V}$
INPUT VOLTAGE, common mode	$\pm V_S$	$\pm V_S$
TEMPERATURE, pin solder – 10 sec	$300^\circ\text{C}$	$220^\circ\text{C}$
TEMPERATURE, junction <sup>2</sup>	$150^\circ\text{C}$	$150^\circ\text{C}$
TEMPERATURE, storage	$-65$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$	$-65$ to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
TEMPERATURE RANGE, powered (case)	$-40$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	$-40$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

## SPECIFICATIONS

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS <sup>1</sup>	PA141/PA142			PA141A/PA142A			UNITS
		MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
<b>INPUT</b>								
OFFSET VOLTAGE, initial			25	40		15	30	mV
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs. temperature <sup>4,7</sup>	Full temperature range		70	130		40/*	65/*	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs supply			20	32		*	*	$\mu\text{V/V}$
OFFSET VOLTAGE, vs time			75			*	*	$\mu\text{V kh}$
BIAS CURRENT, initial <sup>7</sup>			5/100	50/2000		*	*	pA
BIAS CURRENT, vs supply			.2/5	.5/50		*	*	pA/V
OFFSET CURRENT, initial <sup>7</sup>			2.5/100	50/400		*	*	pA
INPUT IMPEDANCE, DC			$10^{11}$			*	*	pA
INPUT CAPACITANCE			5			*	*	pF
COMMON MODE, voltage range		$\pm V_S - 12$				*	*	V
COMMON MODE REJECTION, DC	$V_{CM} = \pm 90\text{V DC}$	84	94			*	*	dB
NOISE, broad band	10kHz BW, $R_S = 1\text{K}$		50			*	*	$\mu\text{V RMS}$
NOISE, low frequency	1-10 Hz		110			*	*	$\mu\text{V p-p}$
<b>GAIN</b>								
OPEN LOOP at 15Hz	$R_L = 5\text{K}$	94	106		*	*	*	dB
BANDWIDTH, open loop			1.6			*	*	MHz
POWER BANDWIDTH	$C_C = 10\text{pf}$ , 280V p-p		26			*	*	kHz
PHASE MARGIN	Full temperature range		60			*	*	°
<b>OUTPUT</b>								
VOLTAGE SWING	$I_O = 40\text{mA}$	$\pm V_S - 12$	$\pm V_S - 10$		$\pm V_S - 10$	$\pm V_S - 8.5$		V
CURRENT, peak <sup>5</sup>		120			*	*		mA
CURRENT, continuous		60			*	*		mA
SETTLING TIME to .1%	$C_C = 10\text{pF}$ , 10V step, $A_V = 10$		12			*		$\mu\text{s}$
SLEW RATE	$C_C = \text{OPEN}$		40			*		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
CAPACITIVE LOAD	$A_V = +1$	10			*	*		nF
RESISTANCE <sup>6</sup> , no load	$R_{CL} = 0$		150			*		
RESISTANCE <sup>6</sup> , 20 mA load	$R_{CL} = 0$		25			*		
<b>POWER SUPPLY</b>								
VOLTAGE <sup>3</sup>	See Note 3	$\pm 50$	$\pm 150$	$\pm 175$	*	*	*	V
CURRENT, quiescent			1.6	2.0	.9	1.4	1.8	mA
<b>THERMAL</b>								
PA141 RESISTANCE, AC junction to case	$F > 60\text{Hz}$		5.4	6.5		*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
PA142 RESISTANCE, AC junction to case	$F > 60\text{Hz}$		7	10		*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
PA141 RESISTANCE, DC junction to case	$F < 60\text{Hz}$		9	10.4		*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
PA142 RESISTANCE, DC junction to case	$F < 60\text{Hz}$		12	14		*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
PA141 RESISTANCE, junction to air	Full temperature range		30			*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
PA142 RESISTANCE, junction to air	Full temperature range		55			*	*	$^\circ\text{C/W}$
TEMPERATURE RANGE, case	Meets full range specifications	-25		+85	*	*	*	$^\circ\text{C}$

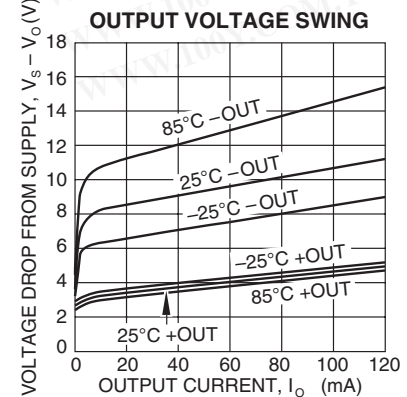
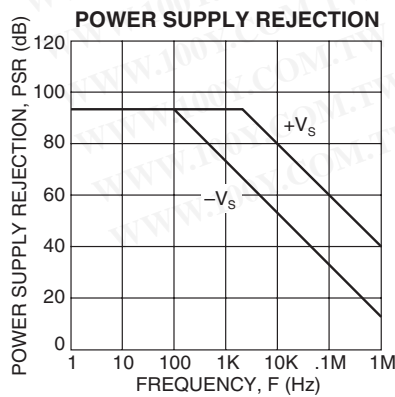
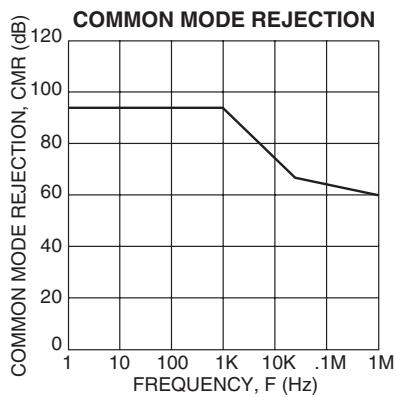
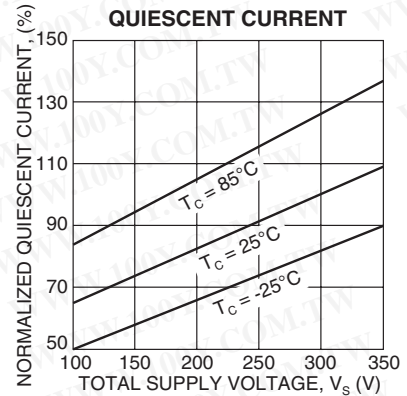
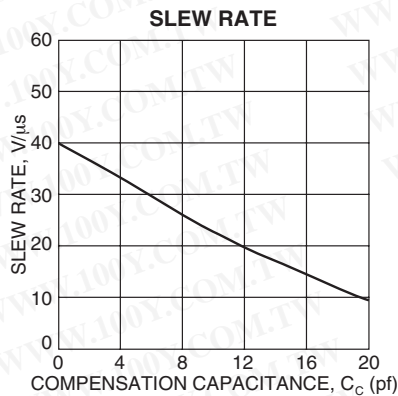
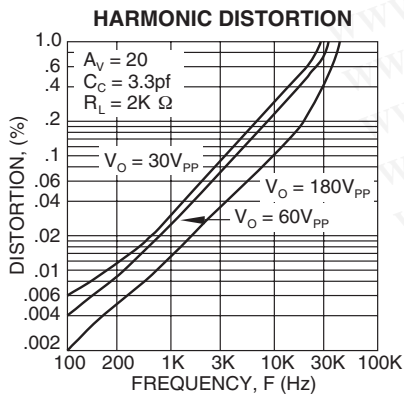
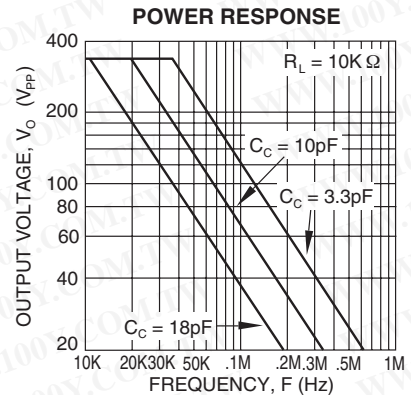
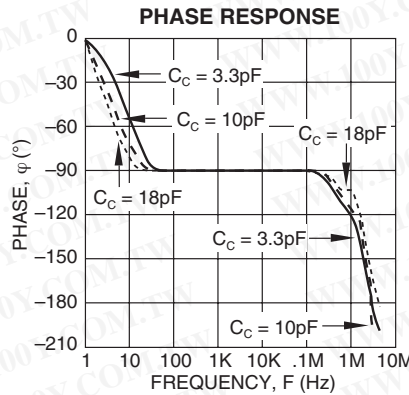
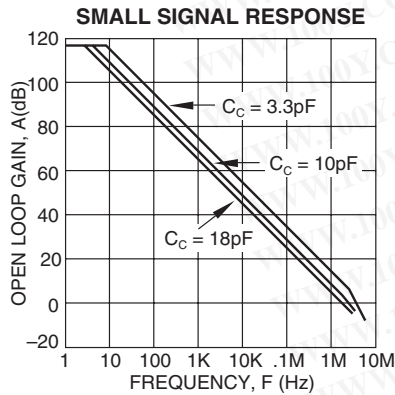
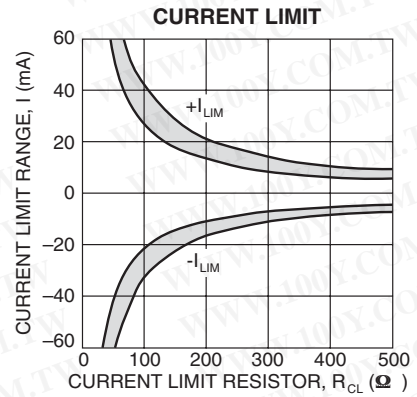
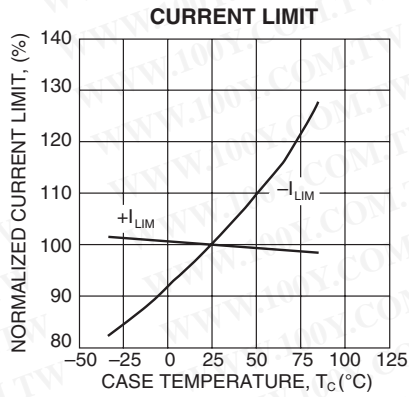
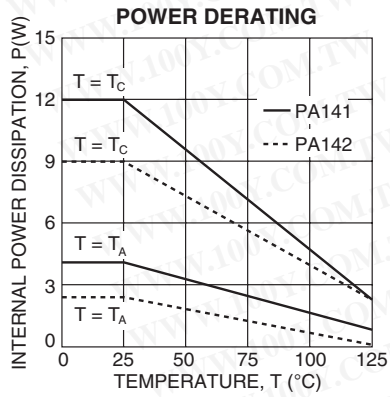
- NOTES: \* The specification for PA141A/PA142A is identical to the specification for PA141/PA142 in applicable column to the left.
- Unless otherwise noted  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $C_C = 18\text{pF}$ ,  $R_C = 2.2\text{K}$ . DC input specifications are  $\pm$  value given. Power supply voltage is typical rating.
  - 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 heatsink data sheet.
  - Derate maximum supply voltage .5 V/ $^\circ\text{C}$  below case temperature of  $25^\circ\text{C}$ . No derating is needed above  $T_C = 25^\circ\text{C}$ .
  - Sample tested by wafer to 95%.
  - Guaranteed but not tested.
  - The selected value of  $R_{CL}$  must be added to the values given for total output resistance.
  - Specifications separated by / indicate values for the PA141 and PA142 respectively.

## CAUTION

The PA141/PA142 is constructed from MOSFET transistors. ESD handling procedures must be observed.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE  
 GRAPHS

PA141/PA142 • PA141A/PA142A



# PA141/PA142 • PA141A/PA142A

## OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS

### 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](http://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

For proper operation the current limit resistor,  $R_{CL}$ , must be connected as shown in the external connection diagram. The minimum value is 18 ohms, however for optimum reliability the resistor value should be set as high as possible. The value can be estimated as follows with the maximum practical value of 500 ohms.

$$R_{CL} = \frac{3}{I_{LIM}}$$

Use the typical performance graphs as a guide for expected variations in current limit value with a given  $R_{CL}$  and variations over temperature. The selected value of  $R_{CL}$  must be added to the specified typical value of output resistance to calculate the total output resistance. Since the load current passes through  $R_{CL}$  the value selected also affects the output voltage swing according to:

$$V_R = I_O * R_{CL}$$

where  $V_R$  is the voltage swing reduction.

When the amplifier is current limiting, there may be small signal spurious oscillation present during the current limited portion of the negative half cycle. The frequency of the oscillation is not predictable and depends on the compensation, gain of the amplifier, and load. The oscillation will cease as the amplifier comes out of current limit.

### INPUT PROTECTION

The PA141/142 inputs are protected against common mode voltages up the supply rails and differential voltages up to  $\pm 16$  volts as well as static discharge. Differential voltages exceeding 16 volts will be clipped by the protection circuitry. However, if more than a few milliamps of current is available from the overload source, the protection circuitry could be destroyed. The protection circuitry includes 300 ohm current limiting resistors at each input, but this may be insufficient for severe overloads. It may be necessary to add external resistors to the application circuit where severe overload conditions are expected. Limiting input current to 1mA will prevent damage.

### STABILITY

The PA141/142 has sufficient phase margin when compensated for unity gain to be stable with capacitive loads of at least 10 nF. However, the low pass circuit created by the sumpoint ( $-in$ ) capacitance and the feedback network may add phase shift and cause instabilities. As a general rule, the sumpoint load resistance (input and feedback resistors in parallel) should be 5K ohm or less at low gain settings (up to 10). Alternatively, use a bypass capacitor across the feedback resistor. The time constant of the feedback resistor and bypass capacitor combination should match the time constant of the sumpoint resistance and sumpoint capacitance.

The PA141/142 is externally compensated and performance can be tailored to the application. Use the graphs of small signal gain and phase response as well as the graphs for slew rate and power response as a guide. The compensation capacitor  $C_C$  must be rated at 350V working voltage. The compensation capacitor and associated resistor  $R_C$  must be mounted closely to the amplifier pins to avoid spurious oscillation. An NPO capacitor is recommended for compensation.

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## SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA)

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

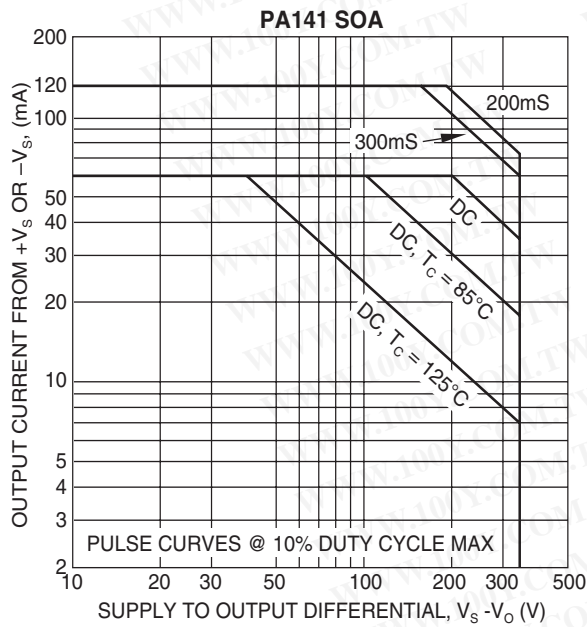
1. The current handling capability of the die metallization.
2. The temperature of the output MOSFETs.

NOTE: The output stage is protected against transient flyback. However, for protection against sustained, high energy flyback, external fast-recovery diodes should be used.

## APPLICATION REFERENCES:

For additional technical information please refer to the following Application Notes:

- AN 1: General Operating Considerations
- AN 3: Bridge Circuit Drives
- AN 25: Driving Capacitive Loads
- AN 38: Loop Stability with Reactive Loads



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