

LM675 Power Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LM675](#)

FEATURES

- 3A Current Capability
- A_{VO} Typically 90 dB
- 5.5 MHz Gain Bandwidth Product
- 8 V/ μ s Slew Rate
- Wide Power Bandwidth 70 kHz
- 1 mV Typical Offset Voltage
- Short Circuit Protection
- Thermal Protection with Parole Circuit (100% Tested)
- 16V–60V Supply Range
- Wide Common Mode Range
- Internal Output Protection Diodes
- 90 dB Ripple Rejection
- Plastic Power Package TO-220

APPLICATIONS

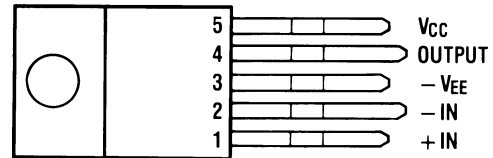
- High Performance Power Op Amp
- Bridge Amplifiers
- Motor Speed Controls
- Servo Amplifiers
- Instrument Systems

DESCRIPTION

The LM675 is a monolithic power operational amplifier featuring wide bandwidth and low input offset voltage, making it equally suitable for AC and DC applications.

The LM675 is capable of delivering output currents in excess of 3 amps, operating at supply voltages of up to 60V. The device overload protection consists of both internal current limiting and thermal shutdown. The amplifier is also internally compensated for gains of 10 or greater.

Connection Diagram



*The tab is internally connected to pin 3 ($-V_{EE}$)

**Figure 1. Front View
TO-220 Power Package (NDH)
See Package Number NDH0005D**

Typical Applications

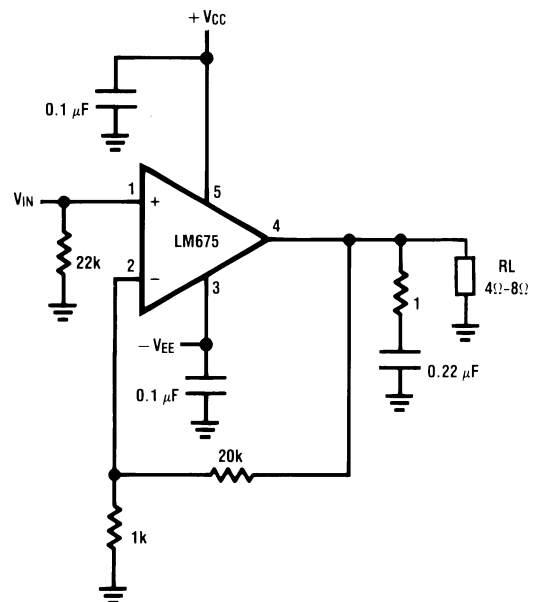


Figure 2. Non-Inverting Amplifier



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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Supply Voltage	±30V
Input Voltage	–V _{EE} to V _{CC}
Operating Temperature	0°C to +70°C
Storage Temperature	–65°C to +150°C
Junction Temperature	150°C
Power Dissipation ⁽³⁾	30W
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C
ESD rating to be determined.	

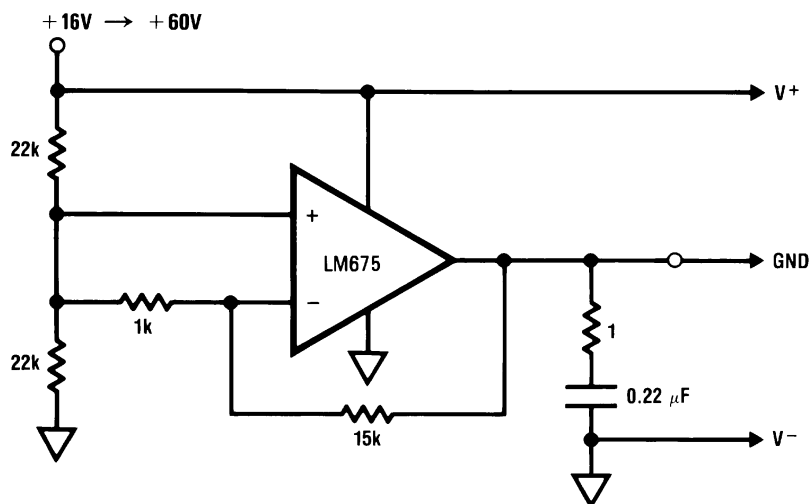
- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. Electrical Characteristics state DC and AC electrical specifications under particular test conditions which ensure specific performance limits. This assumes that the device is within the Operating Ratings. Specifications are not ensured for parameters where no limit is given, however, the typical value is a good indication of device performance.
- (2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (3) Assumes T_A equal to 70°C. For operation at higher tab temperatures, the LM675 must be derated based on a maximum junction temperature of 150°C.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

V_S=±25V, T_A=25°C unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Typical	Tested Limit	Units
Supply Current	P _{OUT} = 0W	18	50 (max)	mA
Input Offset Voltage	V _{CM} = 0V	1	10 (max)	mV
Input Bias Current	V _{CM} = 0V	0.2	2 (max)	µA
Input Offset Current	V _{CM} = 0V	50	500 (max)	nA
Open Loop Gain	R _L = ∞Ω	90	70 (min)	dB
PSRR	ΔV _S = ±5V	90	70 (min)	dB
CMRR	V _{IN} = ±20V	90	70 (min)	dB
Output Voltage Swing	R _L = 8Ω	±21	±18 (min)	V
Offset Voltage Drift Versus Temperature	R _S < 100 kΩ	25		µV/°C
Offset Voltage Drift Versus Output Power		25		µV/W
Output Power	THD = 1%, f _O = 1 kHz, R _L = 8Ω	25	20	W
Gain Bandwidth Product	f _O = 20 kHz, A _{VCL} = 1000	5.5		MHz
Max Slew Rate		8		V/µs
Input Common Mode Range		±22	±20 (min)	V

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS



$V_S = \pm 8V \rightarrow \pm 30V$

Figure 3. Generating a Split Supply From a Single Supply

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

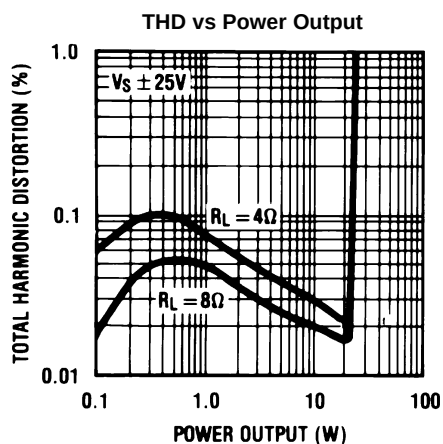


Figure 4.

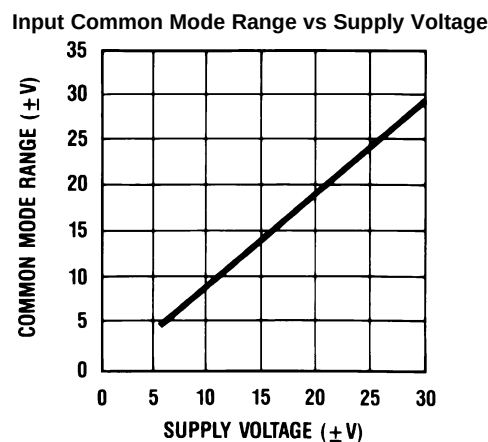


Figure 5.

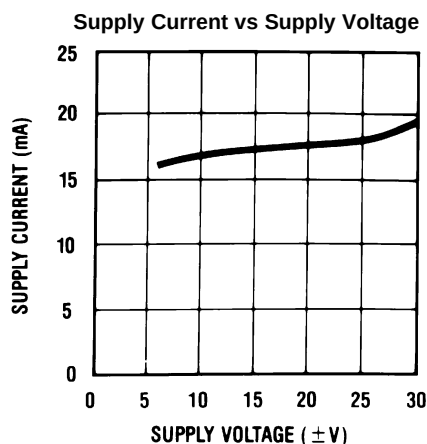


Figure 6.

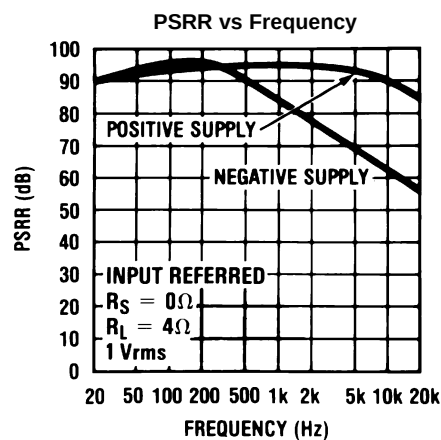
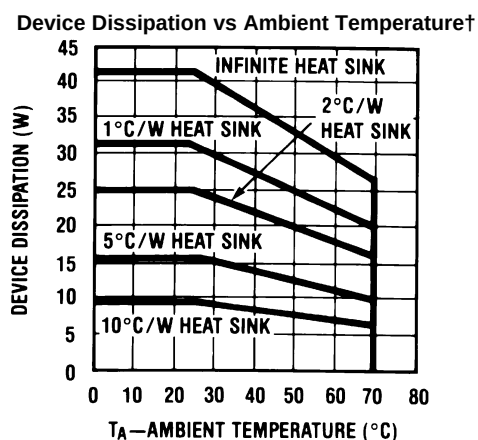


Figure 7.



†θ INTERFACE = 1° C/W
See [APPLICATION HINTS](#).

Figure 8.

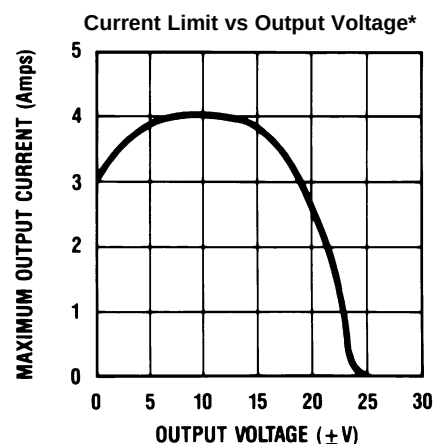


Figure 9.

*V_S = ±25V

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

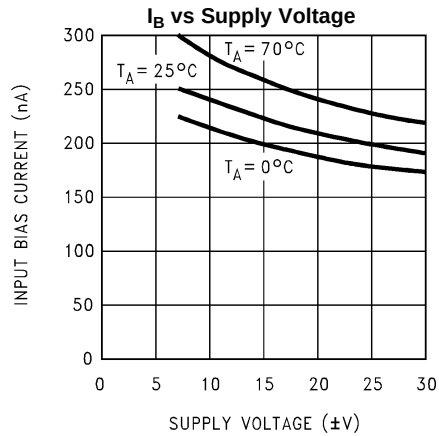


Figure 10.

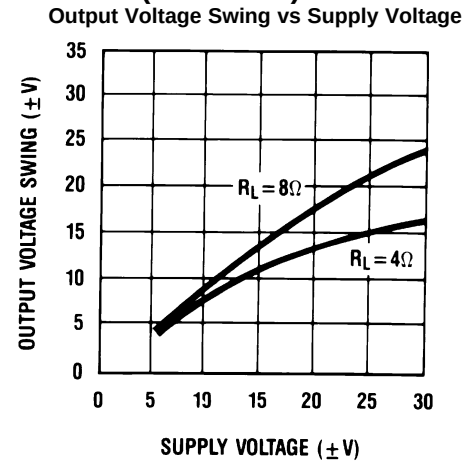
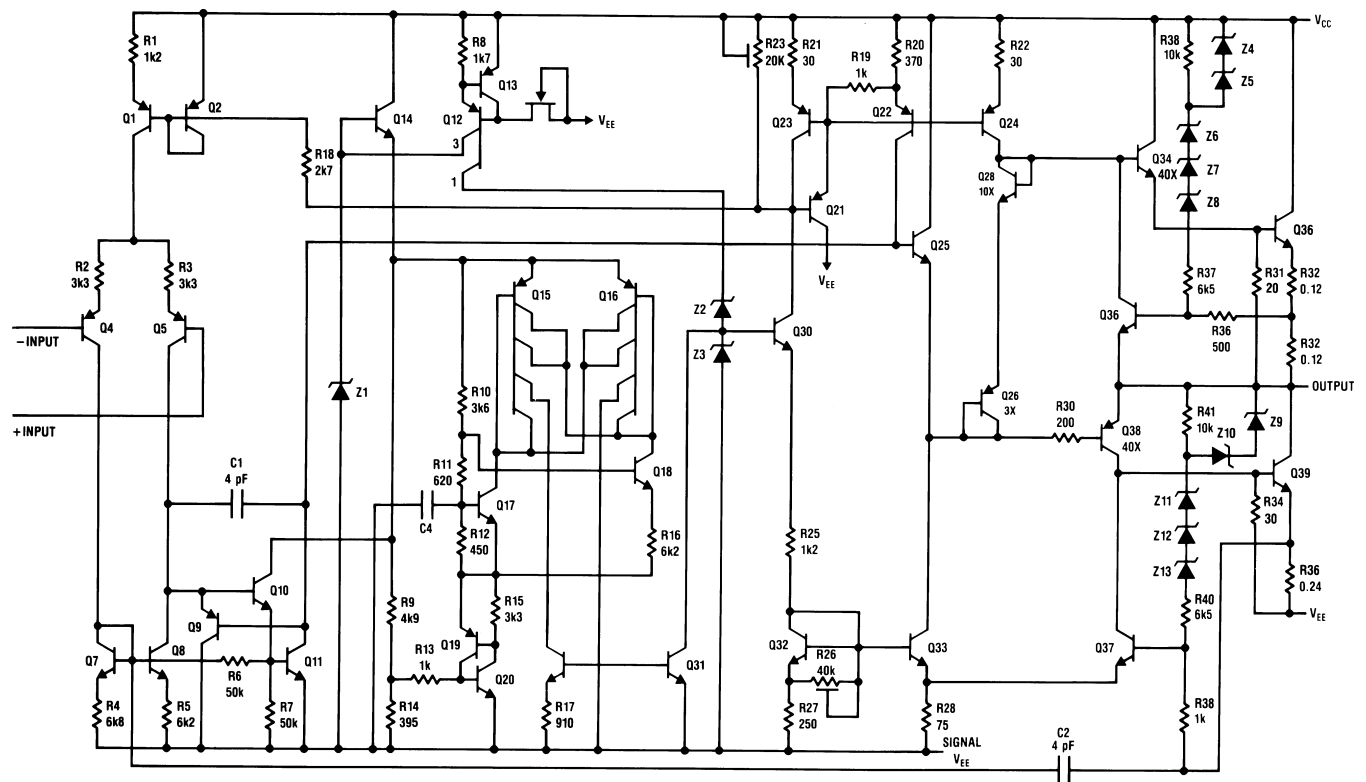


Figure 11.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



APPLICATION HINTS

STABILITY

The LM675 is designed to be stable when operated at a closed-loop gain of 10 or greater, but, as with any other high-current amplifier, the LM675 can be made to oscillate under certain conditions. These usually involve printed circuit board layout or output/input coupling.

When designing a printed circuit board layout, it is important to return the load ground, the output compensation ground, and the low level (feedback and input) grounds to the circuit board ground point through separate paths. Otherwise, large currents flowing along a ground conductor will generate voltages on the conductor which can effectively act as signals at the input, resulting in high frequency oscillation or excessive distortion. It is advisable to keep the output compensation components and the 0.1 μF supply decoupling capacitors as close as possible to the LM675 to reduce the effects of PCB trace resistance and inductance. For the same reason, the ground return paths for these components should be as short as possible.

Occasionally, current in the output leads (which function as antennas) can be coupled through the air to the amplifier input, resulting in high-frequency oscillation. This normally happens when the source impedance is high or the input leads are long. The problem can be eliminated by placing a small capacitor (on the order of 50 pF to 500 pF) across the circuit input.

Most power amplifiers do not drive highly capacitive loads well, and the LM675 is no exception. If the output of the LM675 is connected directly to a capacitor with no series resistance, the square wave response will exhibit ringing if the capacitance is greater than about 0.1 μF . The amplifier can typically drive load capacitances up to 2 μF or so without oscillating, but this is not recommended. If highly capacitive loads are expected, a resistor (at least 1 Ω) should be placed in series with the output of the LM675. A method commonly employed to protect amplifiers from low impedances at high frequencies is to couple to the load through a 10 Ω resistor in parallel with a 5 μH inductor.

CURRENT LIMIT AND SAFE OPERATING AREA (SOA) PROTECTION

A power amplifier's output transistors can be damaged by excessive applied voltage, current flow, or power dissipation. The voltage applied to the amplifier is limited by the design of the external power supply, while the maximum current passed by the output devices is usually limited by internal circuitry to some fixed value. Short-term power dissipation is usually not limited in monolithic operational power amplifiers, and this can be a problem when driving reactive loads, which may draw large currents while high voltages appear on the output transistors. The LM675 not only limits current to around 4A, but also reduces the value of the limit current when an output transistor has a high voltage across it.

When driving nonlinear reactive loads such as motors or loudspeakers with built-in protection relays, there is a possibility that an amplifier output will be connected to a load whose terminal voltage may attempt to swing beyond the power supply voltages applied to the amplifier. This can cause degradation of the output transistors or catastrophic failure of the whole circuit. The standard protection for this type of failure mechanism is a pair of diodes connected between the output of the amplifier and the supply rails. These are part of the internal circuitry of the LM675, and needn't be added externally when standard reactive loads are driven.

THERMAL PROTECTION

The LM675 has a sophisticated thermal protection scheme to prevent long-term thermal stress to the device. When the temperature on the die reaches 170°C, the LM675 shuts down. It starts operating again when the die temperature drops to about 145°C, but if the temperature again begins to rise, shutdown will occur at only 150°C. Therefore, the device is allowed to heat up to a relatively high temperature if the fault condition is temporary, but a sustained fault will limit the maximum die temperature to a lower value. This greatly reduces the stresses imposed on the IC by thermal cycling, which in turn improves its reliability under sustained fault conditions. This circuitry is 100% tested without a heat sink.

Since the die temperature is directly dependent upon the heat sink, the heat sink should be chosen for thermal resistance low enough that thermal shutdown will not be reached during normal operation. Using the best heat sink possible within the cost and space constraints of the system will improve the long-term reliability of any power semiconductor.

POWER DISSIPATION AND HEAT SINKING

The LM675 should always be operated with a heat sink, even though at idle worst case power dissipation will be only 1.8W (30 mA × 60V) which corresponds to a rise in die temperature of 97°C above ambient assuming $\theta_{JA} = 54^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ for a TO-220 package. This in itself will not cause the thermal protection circuitry to shut down the amplifier when operating at room temperature, but a mere 0.9W of additional power dissipation will shut the amplifier down since T_J will then increase from 122°C (97°C + 25°C) to 170°C.

In order to determine the appropriate heat sink for a given application, the power dissipation of the LM675 in that application must be known. When the load is resistive, the maximum average power that the IC will be required to dissipate is approximately:

$$P_D(\text{MAX}) \approx \frac{V_S^2}{2\pi^2 R_L} + P_Q$$

where

- V_S is the total power supply voltage across the LM675
- R_L is the load resistance
- P_Q is the quiescent power dissipation of the amplifier

The above equation is only an approximation which assumes an “ideal” class B output stage and constant power dissipation in all other parts of the circuit. As an example, if the LM675 is operated on a 50V power supply with a resistive load of 8Ω, it can develop up to 19W of internal power dissipation. If the die temperature is to remain below 150°C for ambient temperatures up to 70°C, the total junction-to-ambient thermal resistance must be less than

$$\frac{150^{\circ}\text{C} - 70^{\circ}\text{C}}{19\text{W}} = 4.2^{\circ}\text{C/W}.$$

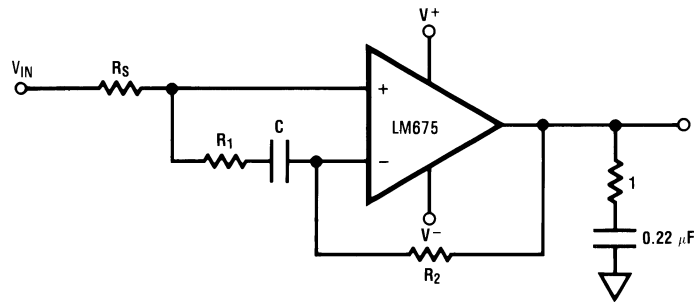
Using $\theta_{JC} = 2^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, the sum of the case-to-heat sink interface thermal resistance and the heat-sink-to-ambient thermal resistance must be less than 2.2°C/W. The case-to-heat-sink thermal resistance of the TO-220 package varies with the mounting method used. A metal-to-metal interface will be about 1°C/W if lubricated, and about 1.2°C/W if dry. If a mica insulator is used, the thermal resistance will be about 1.6°C/W lubricated and 3.4°C/W dry. For this example, we assume a lubricated mica insulator between the LM675 and the heat sink. The heat sink thermal resistance must then be less than

$$4.2^{\circ}\text{C/W} - 2^{\circ}\text{C/W} - 1.6^{\circ}\text{C/W} = 0.6^{\circ}\text{C/W}. \quad (1)$$

This is a rather large heat sink and may not be practical in some applications. If a smaller heat sink is required for reasons of size or cost, there are two alternatives. The maximum ambient operating temperature can be restricted to 50°C (122°F), resulting in a 1.6°C/W heat sink, or the heat sink can be isolated from the chassis so the mica washer is not needed. This will change the required heat sink to a 1.2°C/W unit if the case-to-heat-sink interface is lubricated.

The thermal requirements can become more difficult when an amplifier is driving a reactive load. For a given magnitude of load impedance, a higher degree of reactance will cause a higher level of power dissipation within the amplifier. As a general rule, the power dissipation of an amplifier driving a 60° reactive load will be roughly that of the same amplifier driving the resistive part of that load. For example, some reactive loads may at some frequency have an impedance with a magnitude of 8Ω and a phase angle of 60°. The real part of this load will then be $8\Omega \times \cos 60^{\circ}$ or 4Ω, and the amplifier power dissipation will roughly follow the curve of power dissipation with a 4Ω load.

Typical Applications



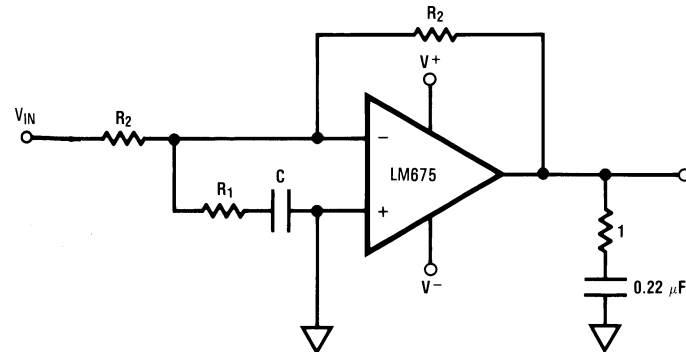
$$R_1 C \geq \frac{1}{2\pi 500 \text{ kHz}}$$

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R_S + R_2}{10}$$

$$A_{V(DC)} = 1$$

UNITY GAIN BANDWIDTH $\approx 50 \text{ kHz}$

Figure 12. Non-Inverting Unity Gain Operation



$$R_1 C \geq \frac{1}{2\pi 500 \text{ kHz}}$$

$$R_1 \leq \frac{R_2}{10}$$

$$A_{V(DC)} = -1$$

UNITY GAIN BANDWIDTH $\approx 50 \text{ kHz}$

Figure 13. Inverting Unity Gain Operation

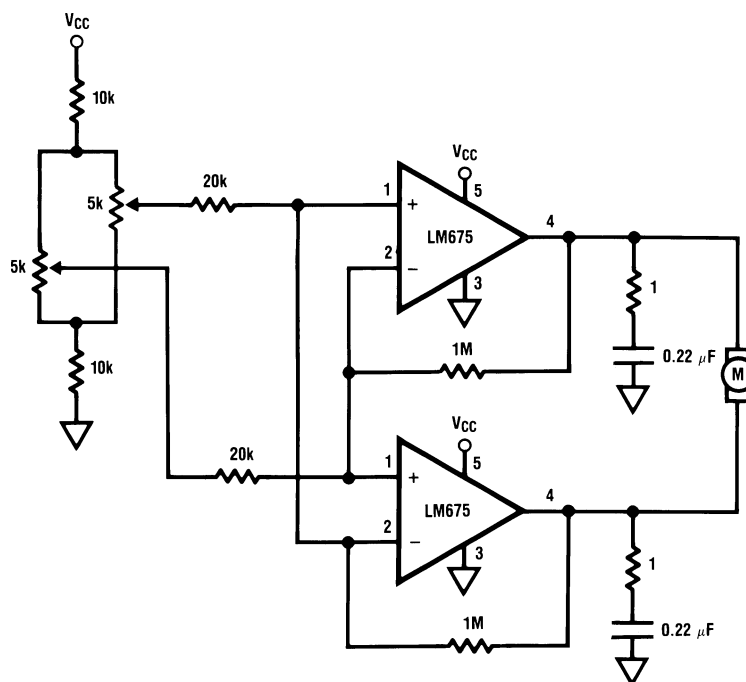
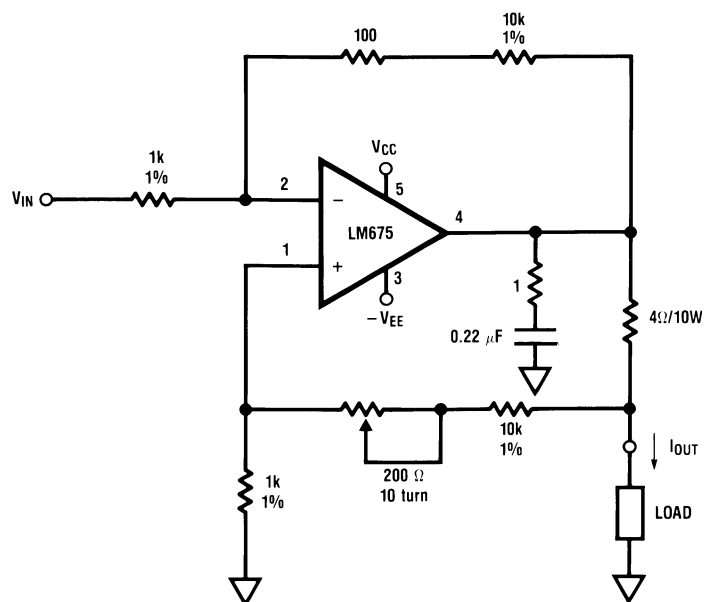


Figure 14. Servo Motor Control



$I_{OUT} = V_{IN} \times 2.5 \text{ amps/volt}$
 i.e. $I_{OUT} = 1\text{A}$ when $V_{IN} = 400 \text{ mV}$
 Trim pot for max R_{OUT}

Figure 15. High Current Source/Sink

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings (4)	Samples
LM675T	ACTIVE	TO-220	NDH	5	45	TBD	Call TI	Call TI	0 to 70	LM675T	Samples
LM675T/LF02	ACTIVE	TO-220	NEB	5	45	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM		LM675T	Samples
LM675T/LF05	ACTIVE	TO-220	NEB	5	45	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM		LM675T	Samples
LM675T/NOPB	ACTIVE	TO-220	NDH	5	45	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	0 to 70	LM675T	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

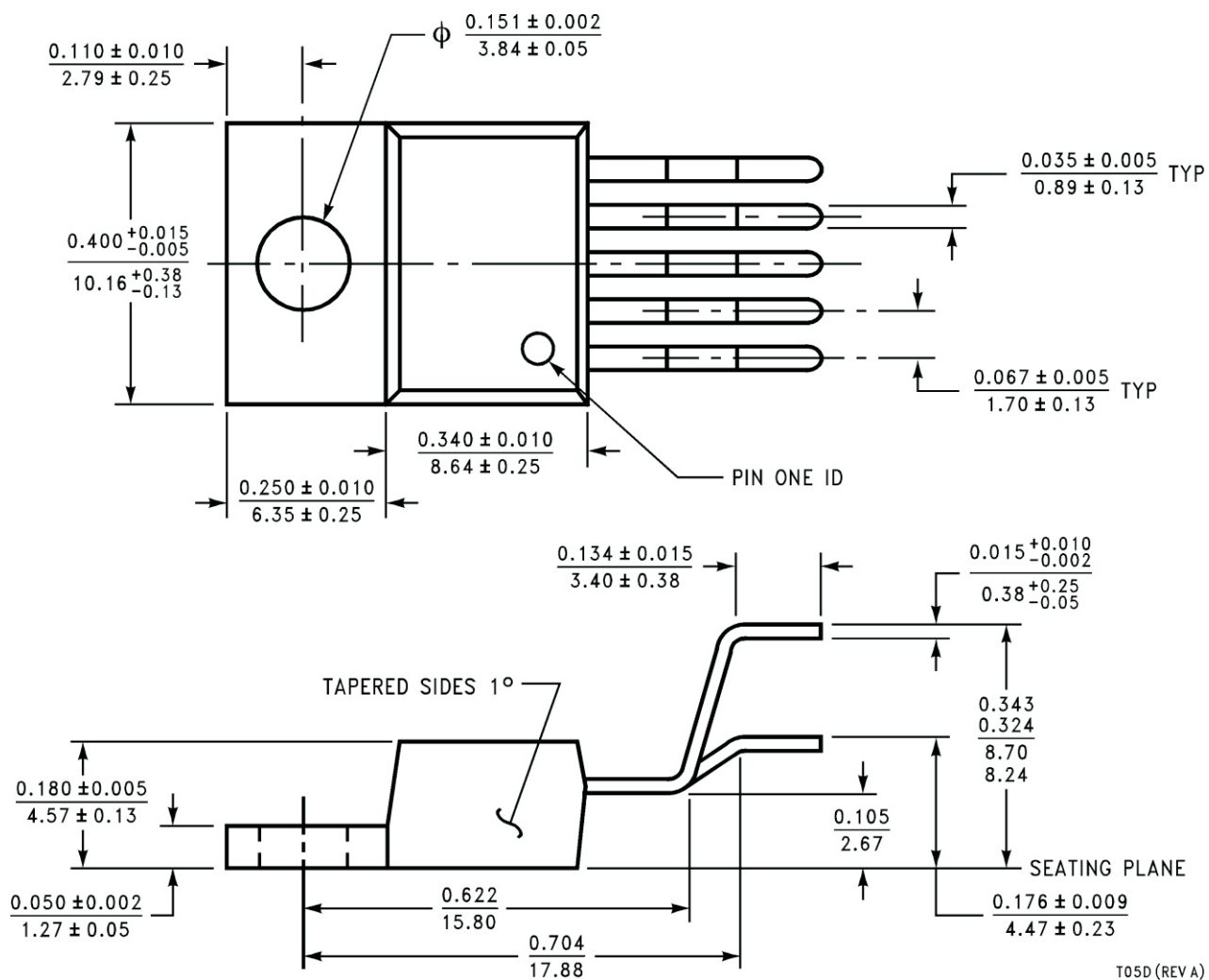
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) Multiple Top-Side Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Top-Side Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Top-Side Marking for that device.

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