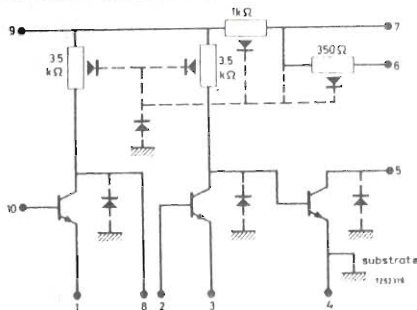


GENERAL PURPOSE AMPLIFIER

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

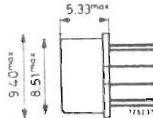
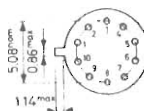


PACKAGE

Dimensions in mm

TO-74 (reduced height)

bottom view



Note:

The diodes drawn with dotted lines are the parasitic diodes formed by the P-N junction of the resistor-diffusions in the N-isle and of the N-isle to the P-substrate respectively. Taking account of the parasitic diodes one can prevent any unwanted effects due to their becoming conducting under certain conditions of d.c. potentials or signal voltages.

QUICK REFERENCE DATA

Supply voltage	V_B	nom.	+6.0 V
Small signal current gain of first transistor $I_g = 1 \text{ mA}; V_{g-1} = 1 \text{ V}$	h_{fe}	typ.	80
Transducer gain	G_{TR}	typ.	80 dB
Noise figure (30 to 15000 Hz)	F	typ.	6 dB
Frequency response (-3 dB)		typ.	600 kHz
Package			TO-74 (reduced height)

The TAA293 is a general purpose integrated amplifier which can be applied in various audio and i.f. applications. Its configuration furthermore allows the use of the TAA293 in multivibrators, pulse amplifiers, trigger circuits, etc.

7Z3 1718

RATINGS (Limiting values) ¹⁾

Voltages

V ₉₋₁	max. 7.0 V
V ₈₋₁	max. 7.0 V
V ₈₋₁₀	max. 7.0 V
V ₉₋₃	max. 7.0 V
V ₉₋₄	max. 7.0 V
V ₈₋₄	max. 7.0 V
V ₇₋₄	max. 7.0 V
V ₆₋₄	max. 7.0 V
V ₅₋₄	max. 7.0 V
V ₁₋₁₀	max. 6.0 V
V ₃₋₂	max. 6.0 V

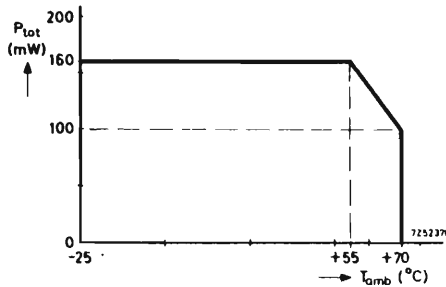
Currents

I ₅	max. 40 mA
-I ₄	max. 40 mA
-I ₁	max. 40 mA
I ₈	max. 20 mA
-I ₃	max. 10 mA
I ₁₀	max. 10 mA
I ₂	max. 10 mA

Power dissipation

Total power dissipation
 up to T_{amb} = 55 °C
 up to T_{amb} = 70 °C

P _d	max. 160 mW
P _d	max. 100 mW



Temperatures

Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-25 to +100 °C
Operating ambient temperature	T _{amb}	max. 70 °C

¹⁾ Limiting values according to the Absolute Maximum System as defined in IEC publication 134.

CHARACTERISTICS at $T_{amb} = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Small signal current gain

of first transistor
 $I_8 = 1\text{ mA}; V_{8-1} = 1\text{ V}$

$h_{fe} > 30$
 typ. 80

Saturation voltage

of last transistor at $I_5 = 24\text{ mA}$

$V_{5-4\text{ sat}} < 2\text{ V}$

Noise figure

$-I_1 = 100\text{ }\mu\text{A}; R_S = 2\text{ k}\Omega$
 $B = 30\text{ Hz to } 15000\text{ Hz}$

F typ. 6 dB
 $< 10\text{ dB}$

Transducer gain

G_{tr} typ. 80 dB

Output power at $d_{tot} = 10\%$

$P_o > 10\text{ mW}$

Test circuit for measuring the transducer gain and the output power

