

Operational Amplifiers / Comparators

High Speed with Low Voltage CMOS Operational Amplifiers

Input-Output Full Swing

BU7291G, BU7291SG, BU7255HFV, BU7255SHFV

Ground sense

BU7495HFV, BU7495SHFV, BU7481G, BU7481SG

BU7485G, BU7485SG, BU5281G, BU5281SG

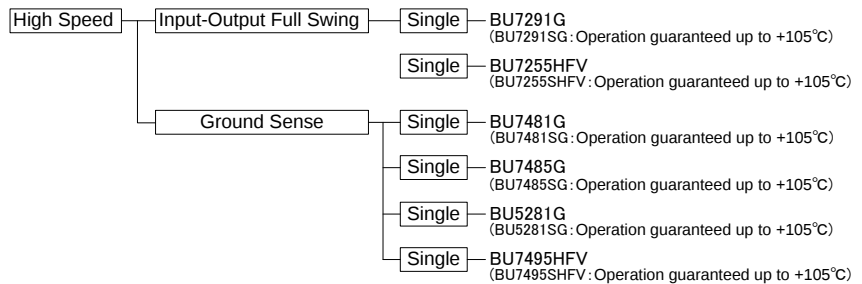


No.10049EAT20

Description

Low Voltage with High Speed CMOS Op-Amp integrates one independent output full swing Op-Amps and phase compensation capacitors on a single chip. Especially, this series is operable with low voltage, low supply current, high speed and low input bias current.

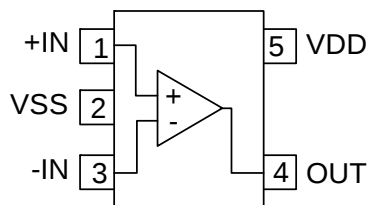
- Input-Output Full Swing
BU7291 family, BU7255 family
- Ground sense
BU7495 family, BU7481 family,
BU7485 family, BU5281 family



Features

- Low operating supply voltage
+2.4 [V] ~ +5.5 [V] (single supply): BU7291 family
BU7255 family
+1.8 [V] ~ +5.5 [V] (single supply): BU7495 family
BU7481 family
BU5281 family
+3.0 [V] ~ +5.5 [V] (single supply): BU7485 family
- High large signal voltage gain
- Internal ESD protection
Human body model (HBM) ± 4000 [V] (Typ.)
- Low input bias current 1[pA] (Typ.)
- High slew rate
3.0 [V/ μ s]: BU7291 family
3.4 [V/ μ s]: BU7255 family
5.0 [V/ μ s]: BU7495 family
3.2 [V/ μ s]: BU7481 family
2.0 [V/ μ s]: BU5281 family
10.0 [V/ μ s]: BU7485 family

Pin Assignments



SSOP5

BU7291G BU7291SG
BU7485G BU7485SG
BU7481G BU7481SG
BU5281G BU5281SG

HVSOF5

BU7255HFV BU7255SHFV
BU7495HFV BU7495SHFV

●Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings		Unit
		BU7291G, BU7255HFV BU7495HFV, BU7481G BU7485G, BU5281G	BU7291SG, BU7255SHFV BU7495SHFV, BU7481SG BU7485SG, BU5281SG	
Supply Voltage	VDD - VSS	+7		V
Differential Input Voltage ^(*1)	Vid	VDD - VSS		V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	(VSS - 0.3) ~ (VDD + 0.3)		V
Operating Temperature	Topr	- 40 ~ +85	- 40 ~ +105	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	- 55 ~ +125		°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	+125		°C

Note: Absolute maximum rating item indicates the condition which must not be exceeded.

Application of voltage in excess of absolute maximum rating or use out absolute maximum rated temperature environment may cause deterioration of characteristics.

(*1) The voltage difference between inverting input and non-inverting input is the differential input voltage. Then input terminal voltage is set to more than VSS.

●Electrical characteristics: Input-Output Full Swing

OBU7291 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7291G, BU7291SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*2)	Vio	25°C	—	1	9	mV	—
Input Offset Current ^(*2)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*2)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*3)	IDD	25°C	—	470	800	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=1.5[V]
		Full range	-	—	1100		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	—	—	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	70	105	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	—	3	V	VSS ~ VDD
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	40	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	45	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*4)	IOH	25°C	5	8	—	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*4)	IOL	25°C	9	16	—	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	3.0	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	2.8	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	50	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	—	0.03	—	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(*2) Absolute value

(*3) Full range BU7291: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7291S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*4) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC.

OBU7255(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7255HFV, BU7255SHFV				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*5)	Vio	25°C	—	1	9	mV	—
Input Offset Current ^(*5)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*5)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*6)	IDD	25°C	—	540	900	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=1.5[V]
		Full range	—	—	1200		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	—	—	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	60	105	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	-	3	V	VSS ~ VDD
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	40	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	45	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*7)	IOH	25°C	2	4	—	mA	VDD - 0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*7)	IOL	25°C	4	8	—	mA	VSS + 0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	3.4	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	4	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	40	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]

(*5) Absolute value

(*6) Full range BU7255: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7255S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*7) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC.

OBU7495 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7495HFV, BU7495SHFV				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*8)	Vio	25°C	—	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current ^(*8)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*8)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*9)	IDD	25°C	—	650	1150	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	—	—	1350		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	60	100	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	-	1.8	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.2[V]
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*10)	IOH	25°C	4	7	—	mA	VDD - 0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*10)	IOL	25°C	9	14	—	mA	VSS + 0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	5.0	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	4	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	50	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	—	0.03	—	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(*8) Absolute value

(*9) Full range BU7495: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7495S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*10) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC

OBU7481 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7481G, BU7481SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*11)	Vio	25°C	—	1	8	mV	—
Input Offset Current ^(*11)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*11)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*12)	IDD	25°C	—	420	750	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	—	—	900		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	—	—	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	70	105	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	—	1.8	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.2[V]
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*13)	IOH	25°C	5	8	—	mA	VDD - 0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*13)	IOL	25°C	9	16	—	mA	VSS + 0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	3.2	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	2.8	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	50	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	—	0.03	—	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(*11) Absolute value

(*12) Full range BU7481: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7481S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*13) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC.

OBU7485 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7485G, BU7485SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*14)	Vio	25°C	—	1	9.5	mV	—
Input Offset Current ^(*14)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*14)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*15)	IDD	25°C	—	1500	2000	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.8[V]
		Full range	—	—	2400		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	—	—	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	70	105	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	—	1.6	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.4[V]
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*16)	IOH	25°C	4	8	—	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*16)	IOL	25°C	7	12	—	mA	VSS + 0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	10	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	10	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	50	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	—	0.03	—	%	VOUT=0.7[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(*14) Absolute value

(*15) Full range BU7485: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7485S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*16) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC.

OBU5281 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU5281G, BU5281SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage ^(*17)	Vio	25°C	—	0.1	2.5	mV	—
Input Offset Voltage drift ^(*17)	ΔVio/ΔT	-	—	0.8	—	μV/°C	—
Input Offset Current ^(*17)	Iio	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Input Bias Current ^(*17)	Ib	25°C	—	1	—	pA	—
Supply Current ^(*18)	IDD	25°C	—	750	1000	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	—	—	1200		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	—	—	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	—	—	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	70	110	—	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	—	1.8	V	VSS ~ VDD - 1.2[V]
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	—	dB	—
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	—	dB	—
Output Source Current ^(*19)	IOH	25°C	5	8	—	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current ^(*19)	IOL	25°C	10	16	—	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	—	2.0	—	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	—	3	—	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	—	40	—	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Input Referred Noise Voltage	Vin	25°C	—	18	—	nV/(Hz) ^{1/2}	AV=40[dB], f=1[kHz]
			—	3.2	—	μVrms	AV=40[dB], DINAUDIO
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	—	0.003	—	%	VOUT=0.4[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(*17) Absolute value

(*18) Full range BU5281: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU5281S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(*19) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when selecting the output current.

When the terminal short circuits are continuously output, the output current is reduced to climb to the temperature inside IC.

●Reference Data (BU7291 family)

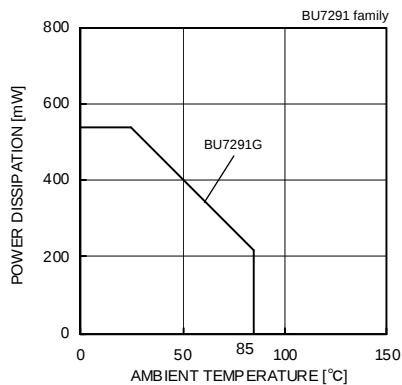


Fig.1
Derating curve

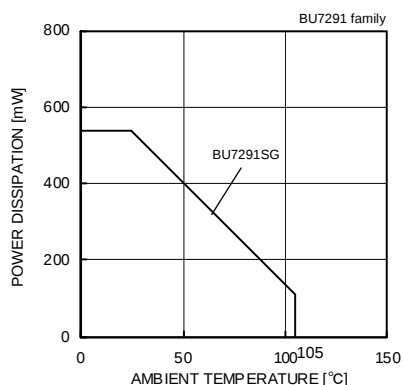


Fig.2
Derating curve

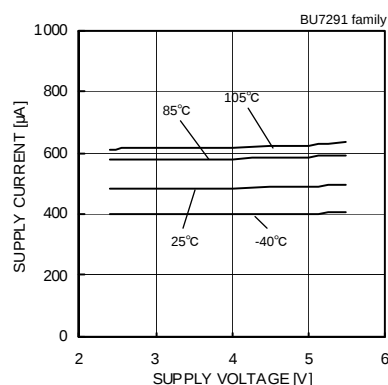


Fig.3
Supply Current – Supply Voltage

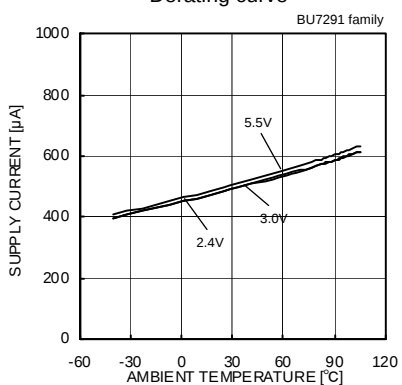


Fig.4
Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

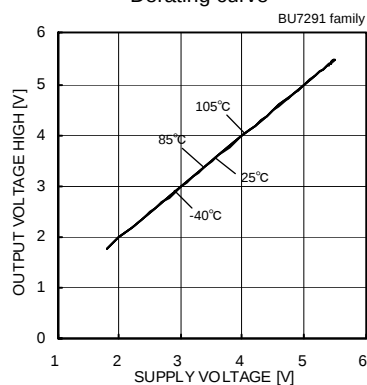


Fig.5
Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

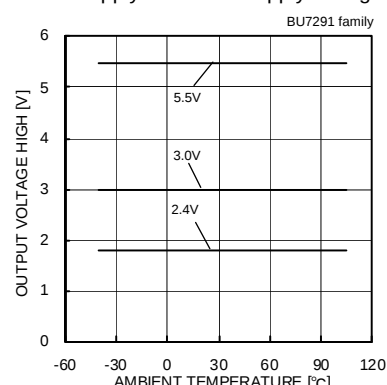


Fig.6
Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

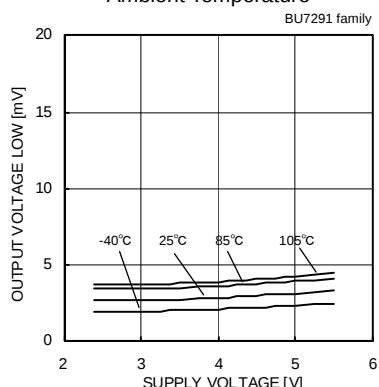


Fig.7
Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

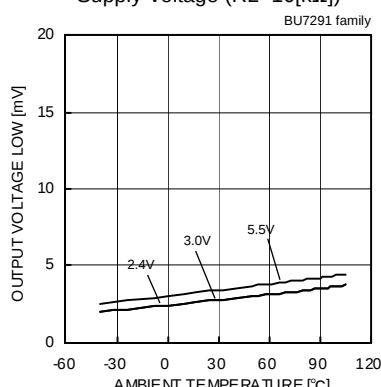


Fig.8
Output Voltage Low
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

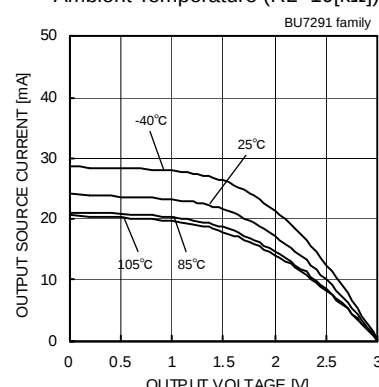


Fig.9
Output Source Current
– Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

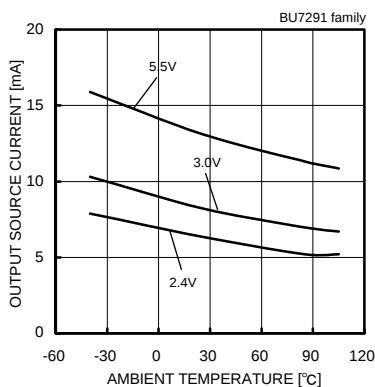


Fig.10
Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

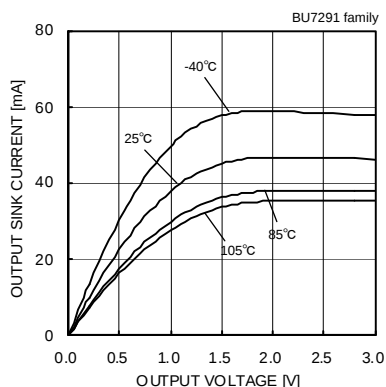


Fig.11
Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

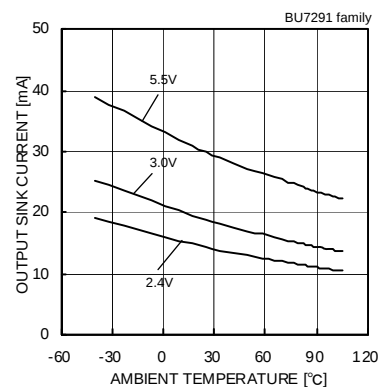


Fig.12
Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed.BU7291G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7291SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7291 family)

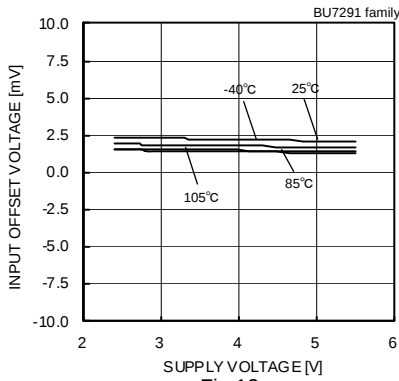


Fig.13
Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

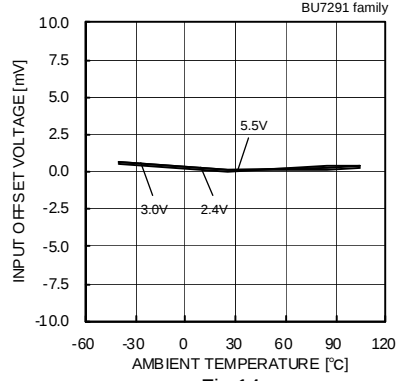


Fig.14
Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

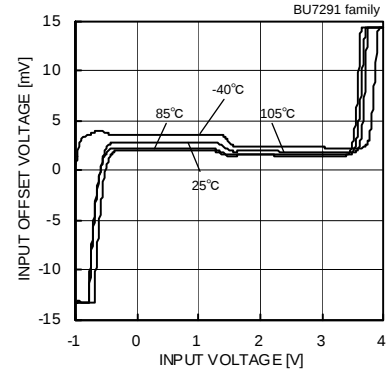


Fig.15
Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

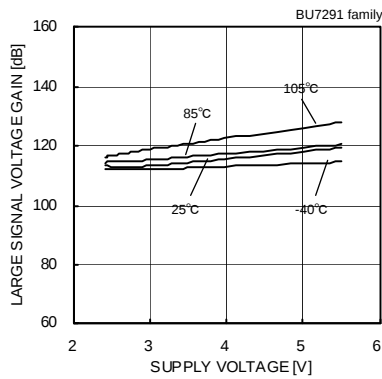


Fig.16
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

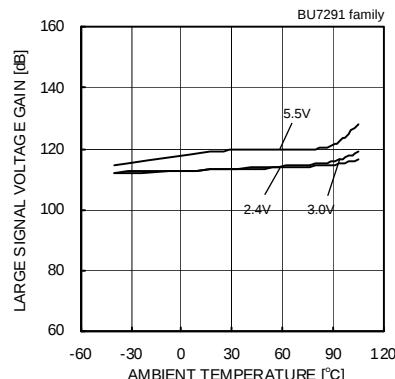


Fig.17
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

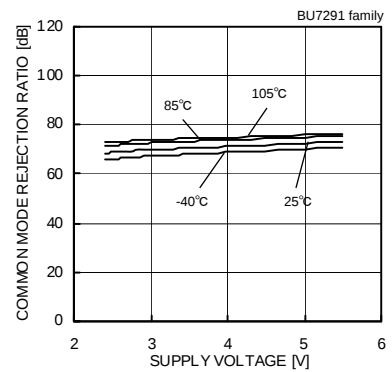


Fig.18
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

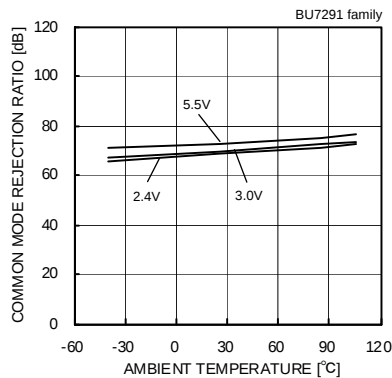


Fig.19
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

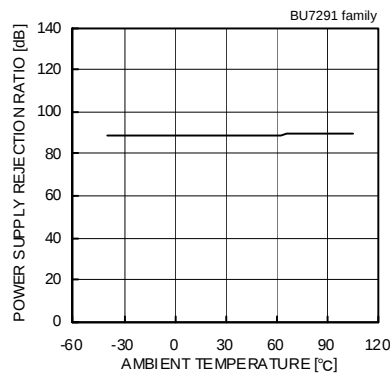


Fig.20
Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

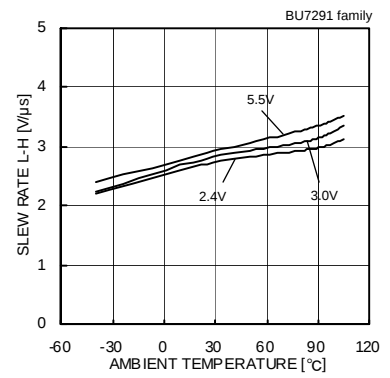


Fig.21
Slew Rate L-H
– Ambient Temperature

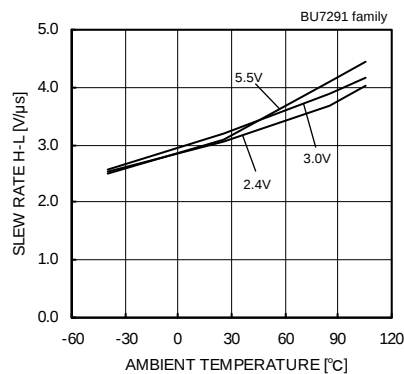


Fig.22
Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

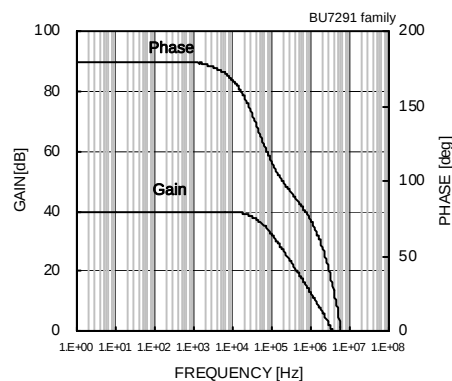


Fig.23
Voltage Gain – Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7291G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7291SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7255 family)

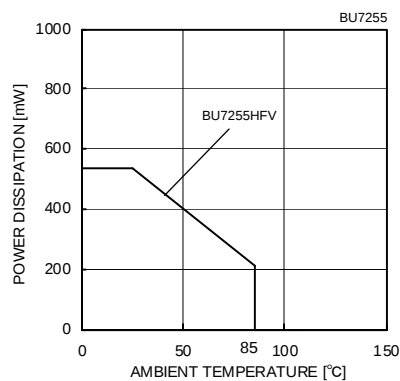


Fig.24
Derating curve

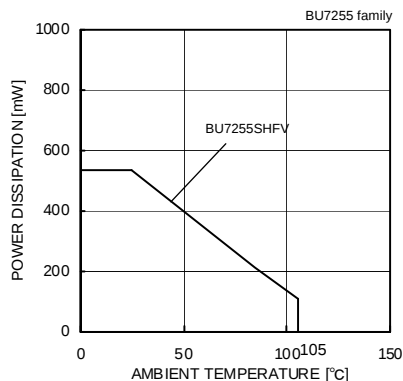


Fig.25
Derating curve

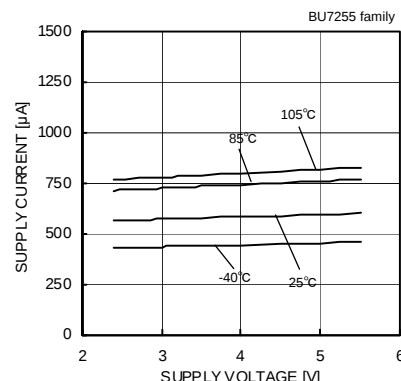


Fig.26
Supply Current – Supply Voltage

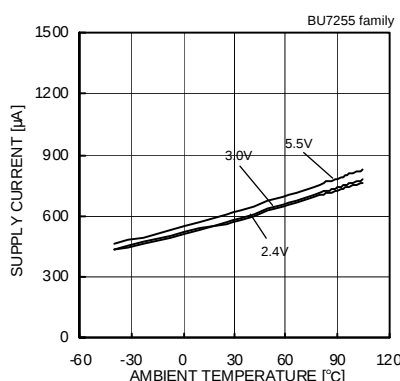


Fig.27
Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

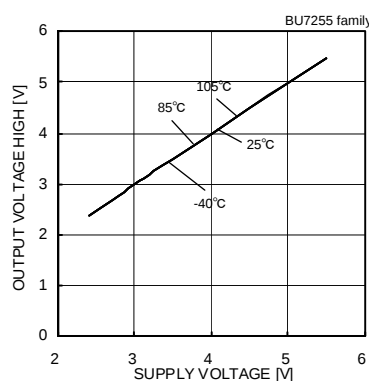


Fig.28
Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

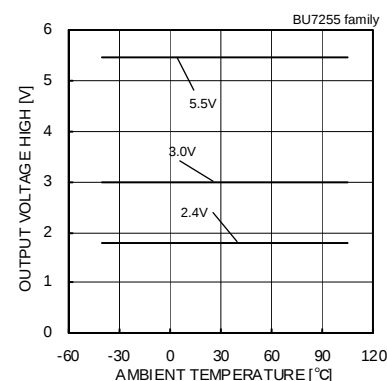


Fig.29
Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

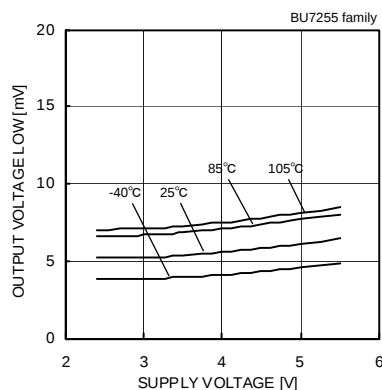


Fig.30
Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

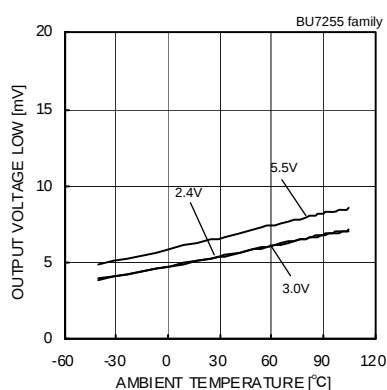


Fig.31
Output Voltage Low
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

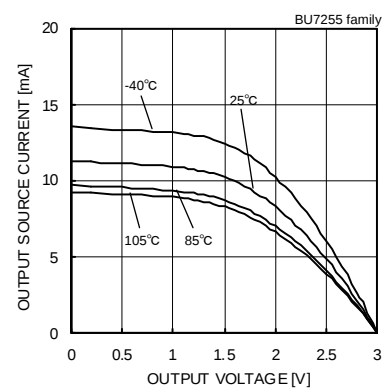


Fig.32
Output Source Current
– Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

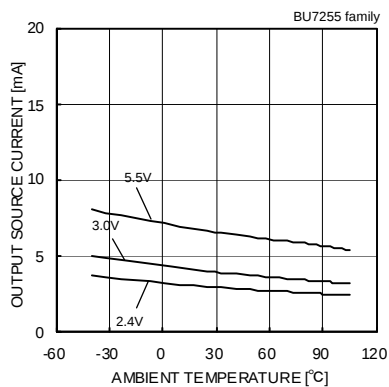


Fig.33
Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

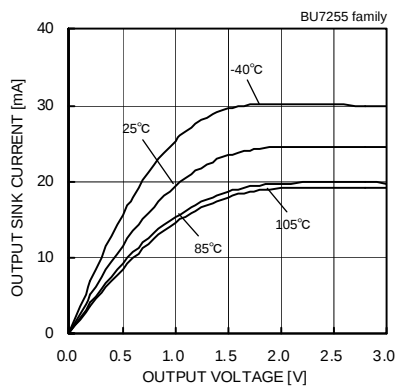


Fig.34
Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

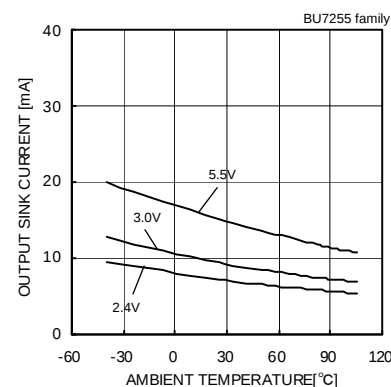


Fig.35
Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7255HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7255SHFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7255 family)

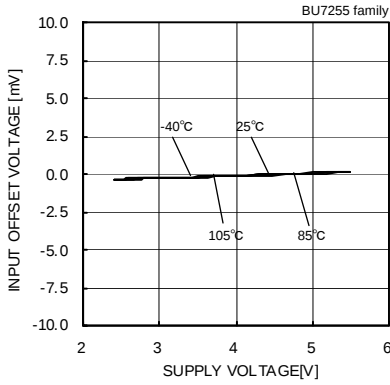


Fig.36

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

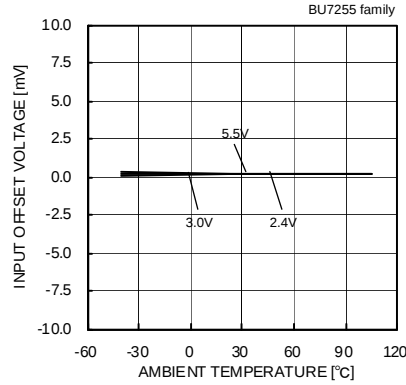


Fig.37

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

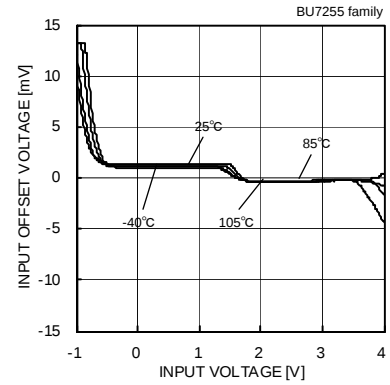


Fig.38

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

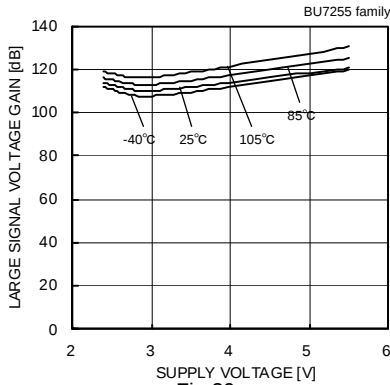


Fig.39

Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

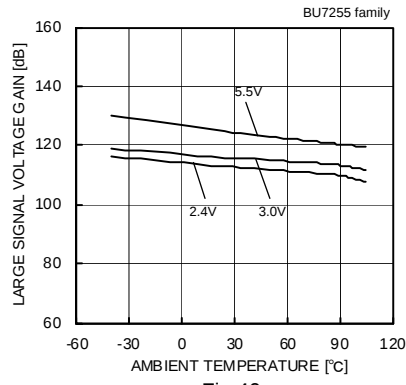


Fig.40

Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

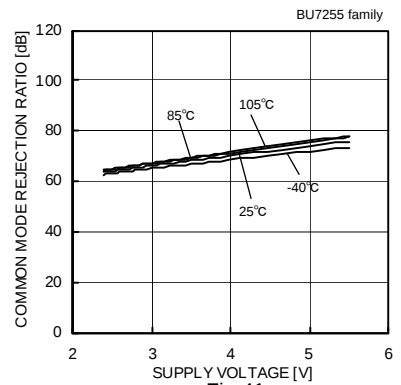


Fig.41

Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

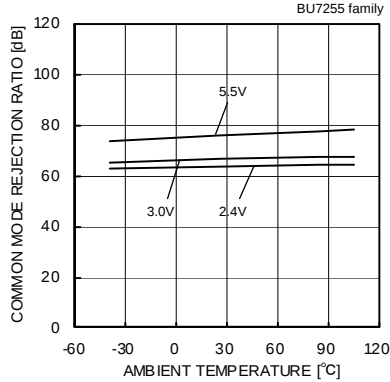


Fig.42

Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

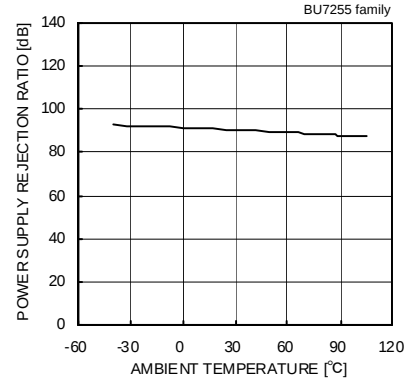


Fig.43

Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

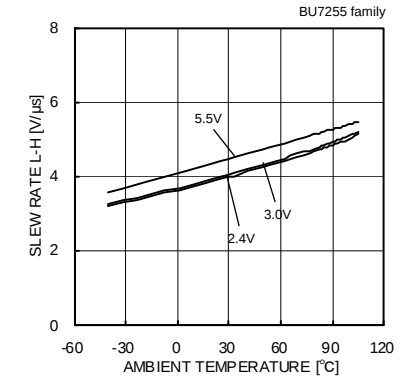


Fig.44

Slew Rate L-H
– Ambient Temperature

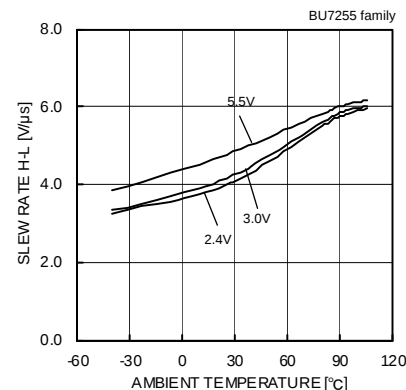


Fig.45

Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

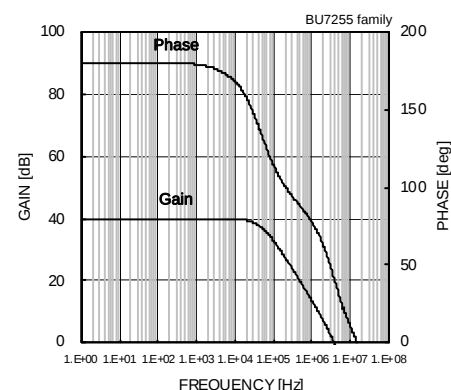


Fig.46

Voltage Gain – Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7255HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7255SHFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7495 family)

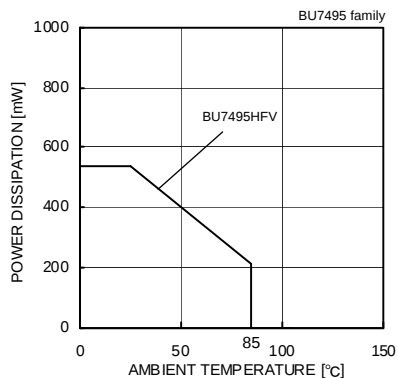


Fig.47

Derating curve

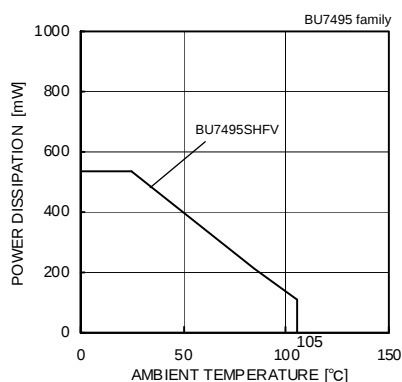


Fig.48

Derating curve

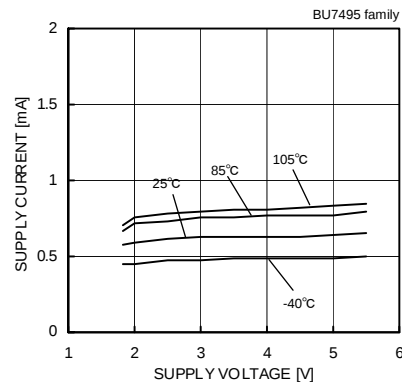


Fig.49

Supply Current – Supply Voltage

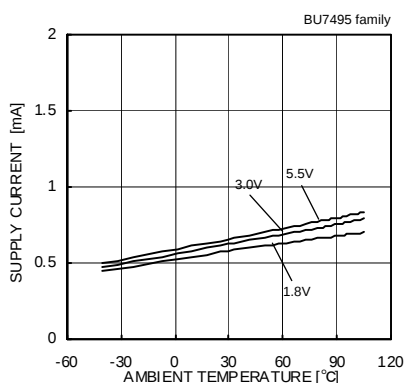


Fig.50

Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

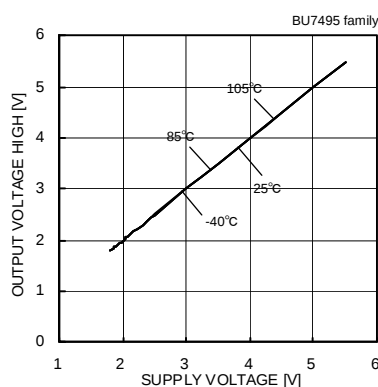


Fig.51

Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

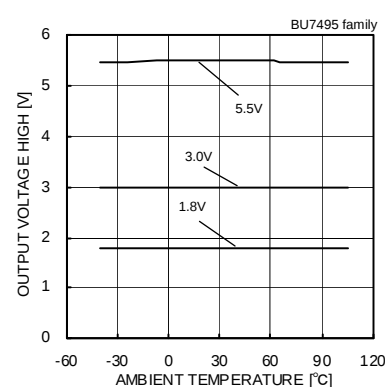


Fig.52

Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

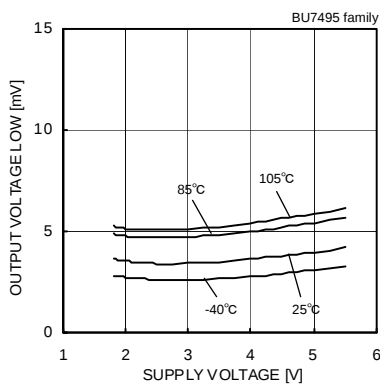


Fig.53

Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

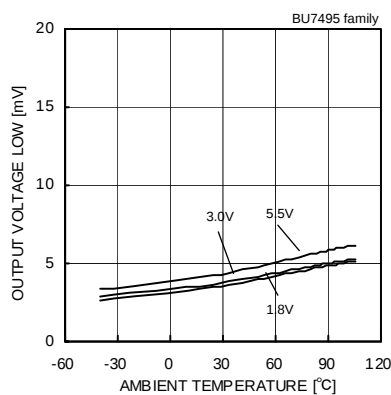


Fig.54

Output Voltage Low – Ambient
Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

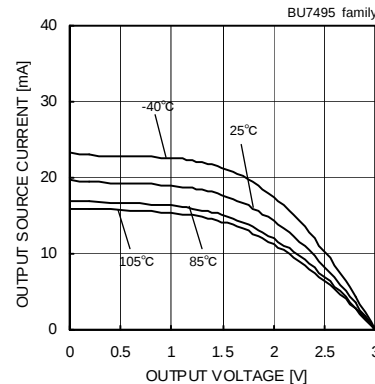


Fig.55

Output Source Current – Output
Voltage (VDD=3[V])

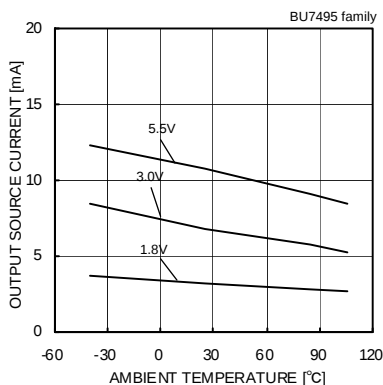


Fig.56

Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

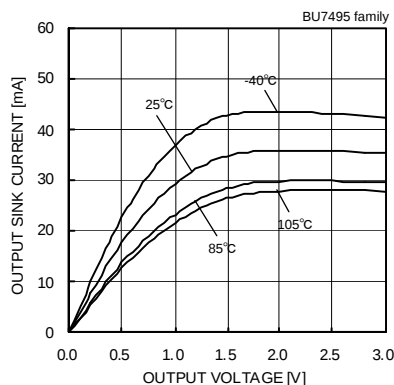


Fig.57

Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

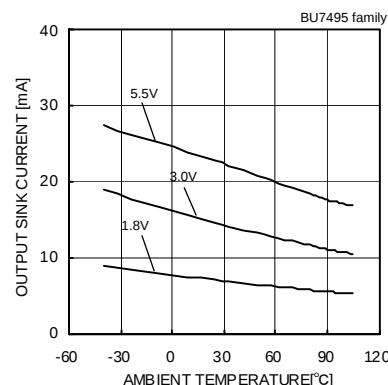


Fig.58

Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7495HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7495SHFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7495 family)

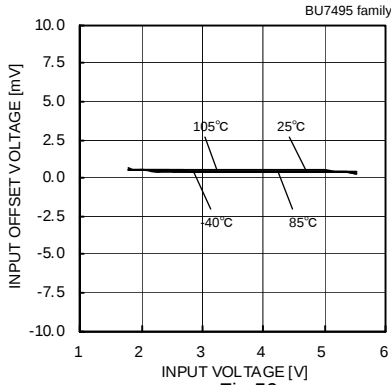


Fig.59
Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.2[V]$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

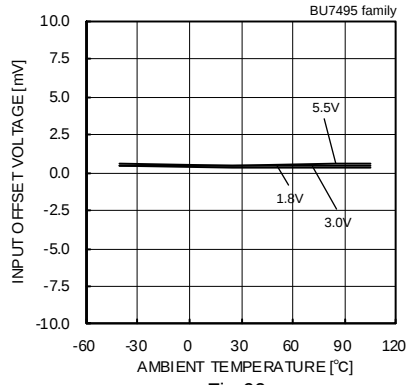


Fig.60
Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

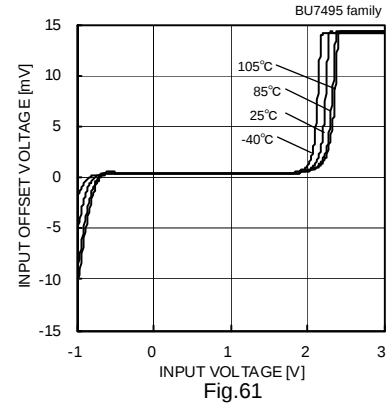


Fig.61
Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

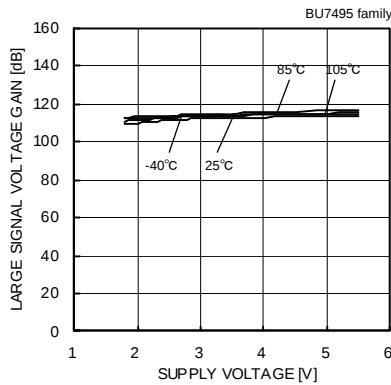


Fig.62
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

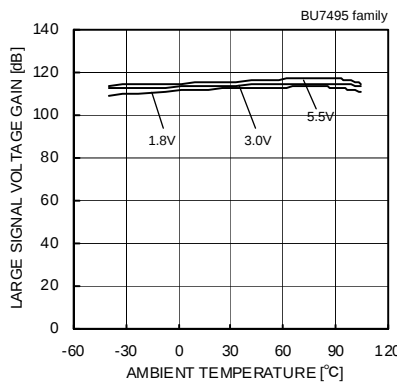


Fig.63
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

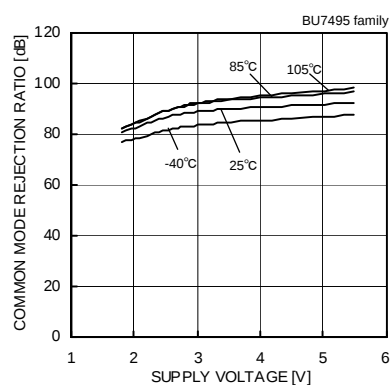


Fig.64
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

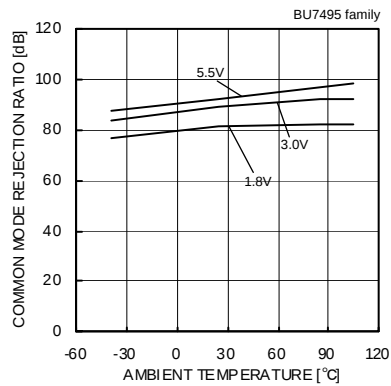


Fig.65
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

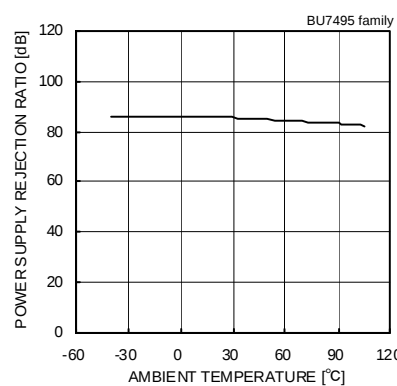


Fig.66
Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

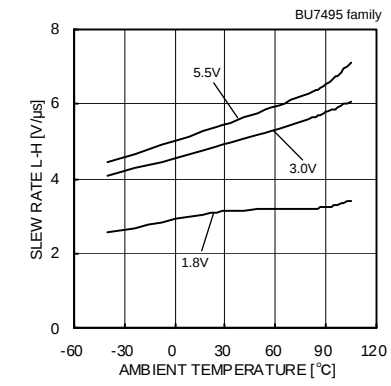


Fig.67
Slew Rate L-H
– Ambient Temperature

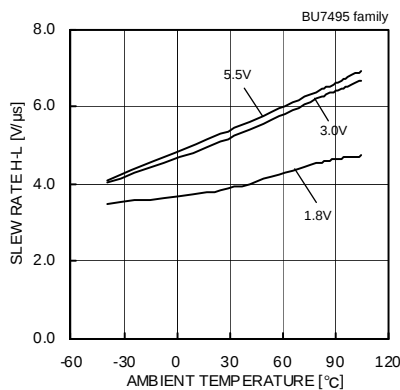


Fig.68
Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

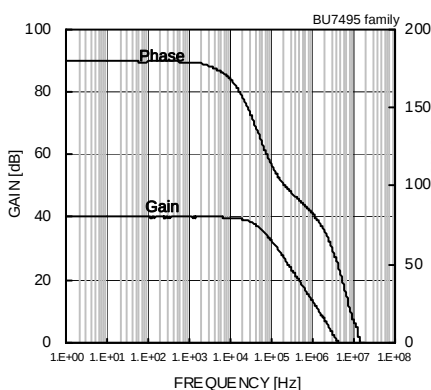


Fig.69
Voltage Gain – Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7495HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7495SHFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7481 family)

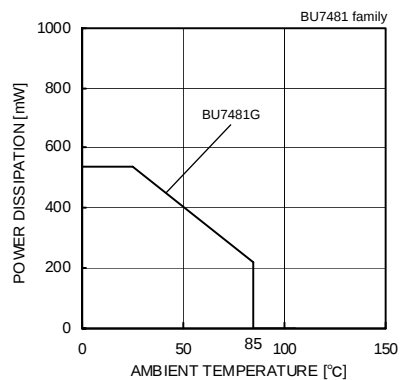


Fig.70
Derating curve

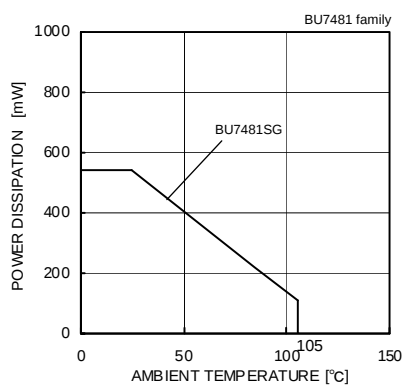


Fig.71
Derating curve

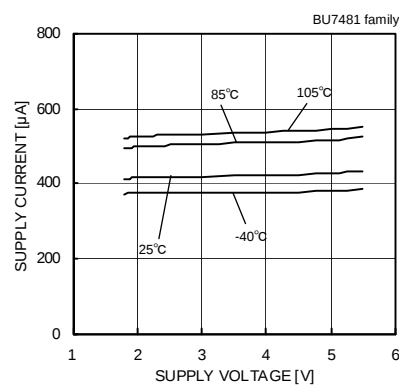


Fig.72
Supply Current – Supply Voltage

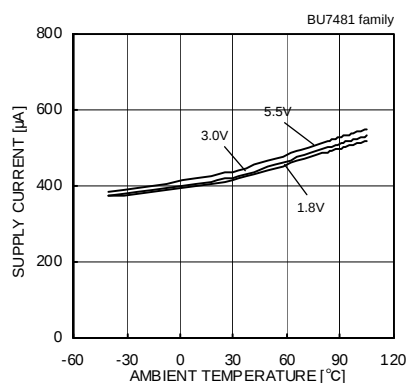


Fig.73
Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

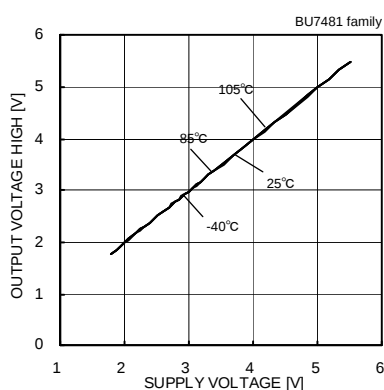


Fig.74
Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

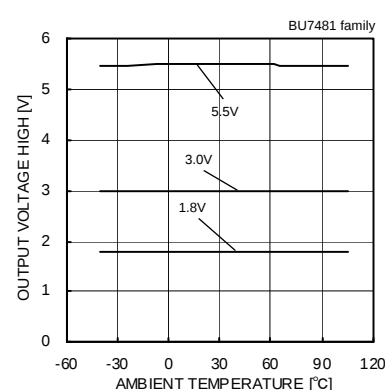


Fig.75
Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

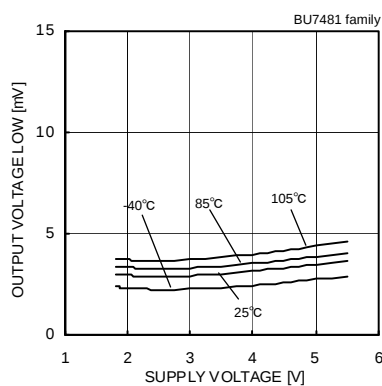


Fig.76
Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

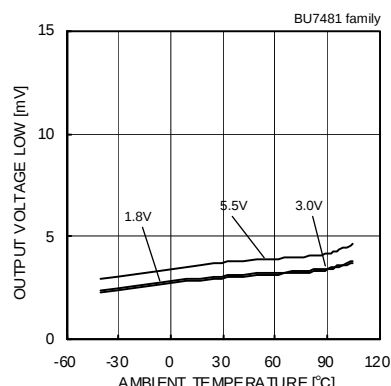


Fig.77
Output Voltage Low – Ambient
Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

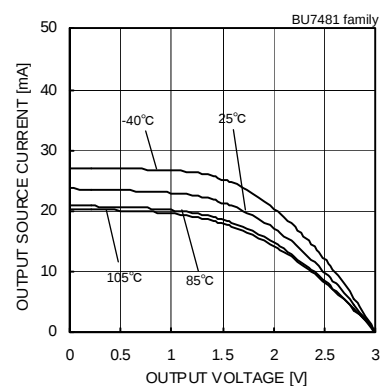


Fig.78
Output Source Current – Output
Voltage (VDD=3[V])

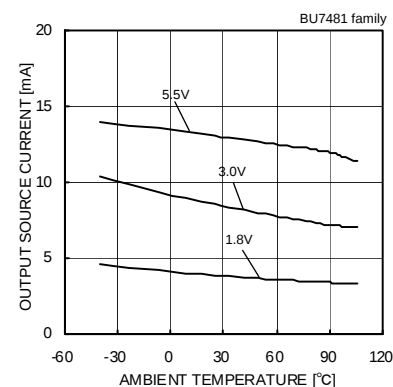


Fig.79
Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

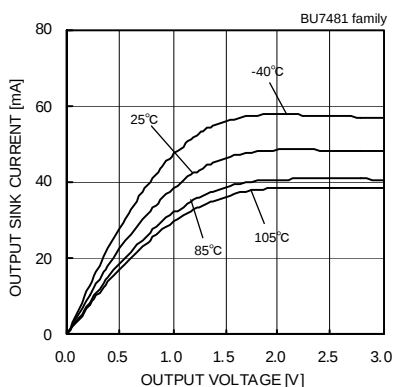


Fig.80
Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

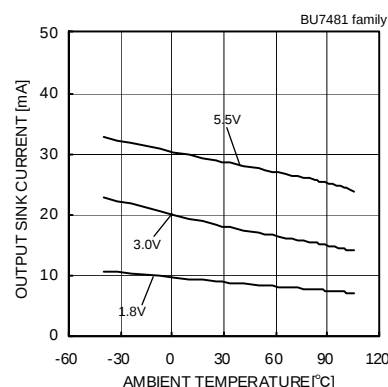


Fig.81
Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7481G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7481SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7481 family)

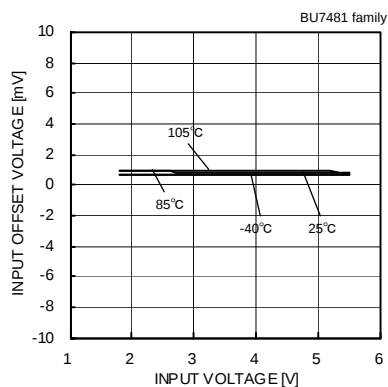


Fig.82
Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
(V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.2[V], V_{OUT}=1.5[V])

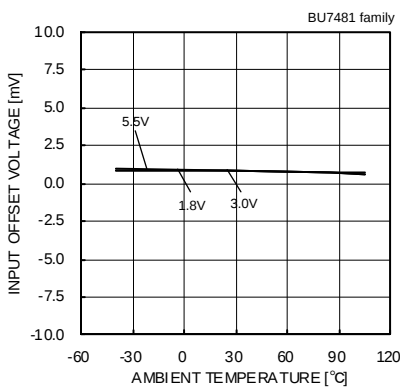


Fig.83
Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
(V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.2[V], V_{OUT}=1.5[V])

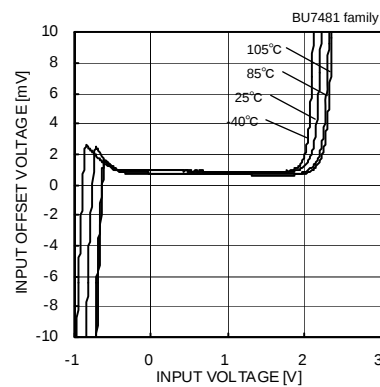


Fig.84
Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
(V_{DD}=3[V])

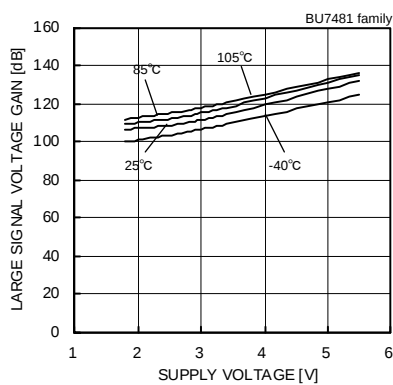


Fig.85
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

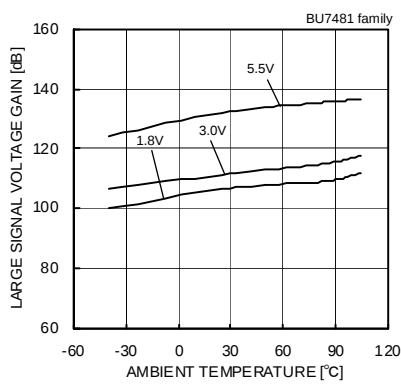


Fig.86
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

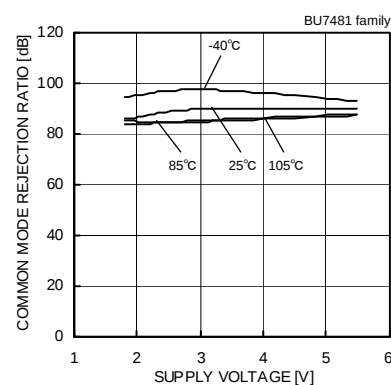


Fig.87
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage (V_{DD}=3[V])

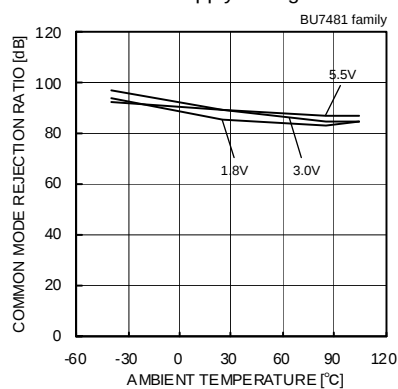


Fig.88
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

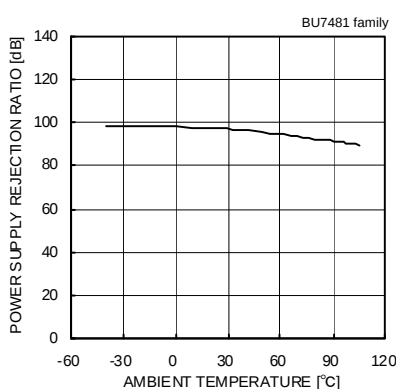


Fig.89
Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

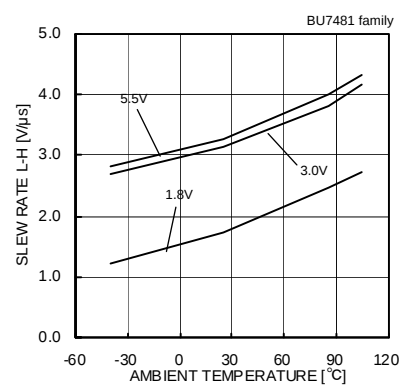


Fig.90
Slew Rate L-H
– Ambient Temperature

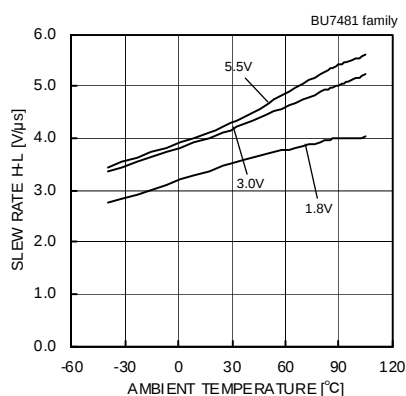


Fig.91
Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

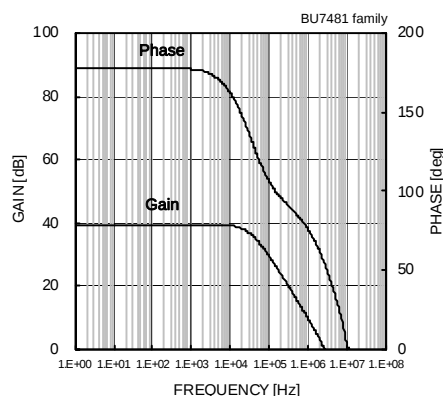


Fig.92
Voltage Gain—Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7481G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7481SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7485 family)

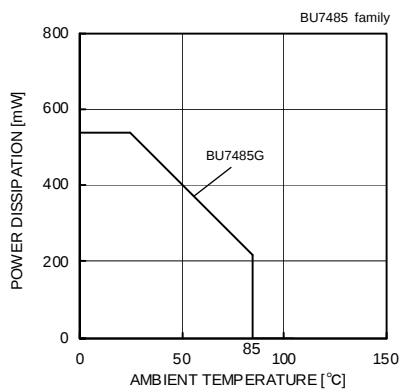


Fig.93
Derating curve

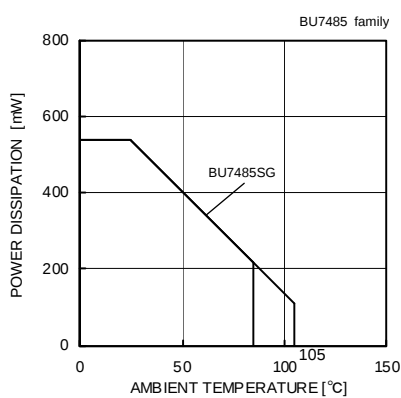


Fig.94
Derating curve

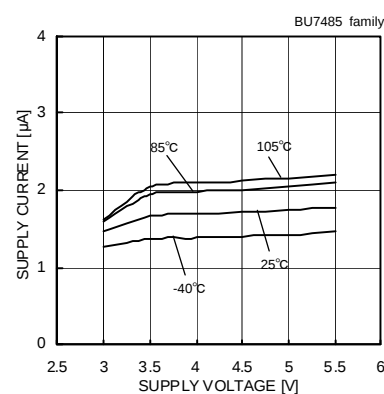


Fig.95
Supply Current – Supply Voltage

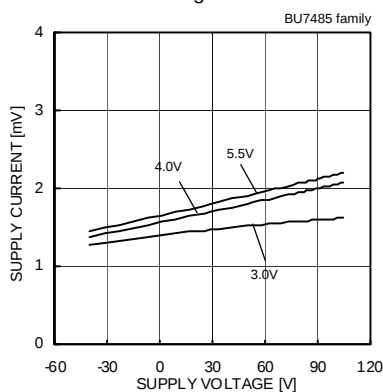


Fig.96
Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

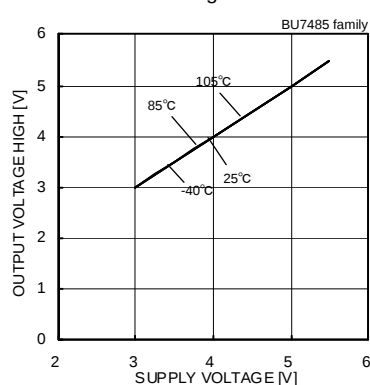


Fig.97
Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

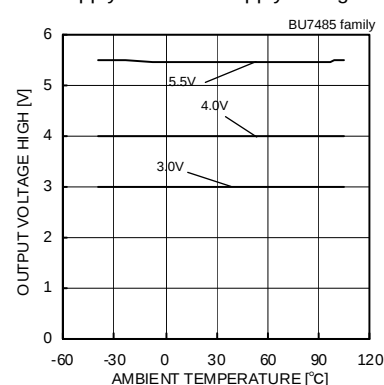


Fig.98
Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

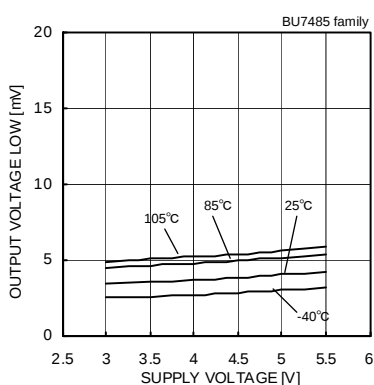


Fig.99
Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

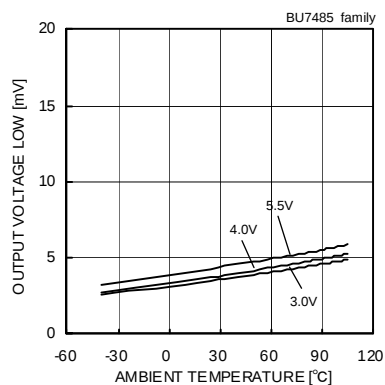


Fig.100
Output Voltage Low
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

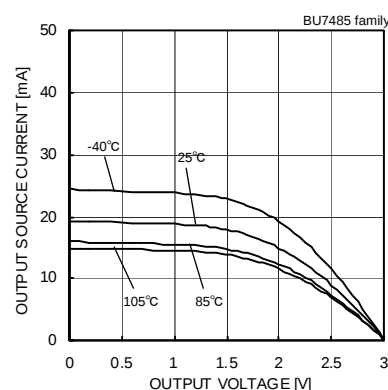


Fig.101
Output Source Current
– Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

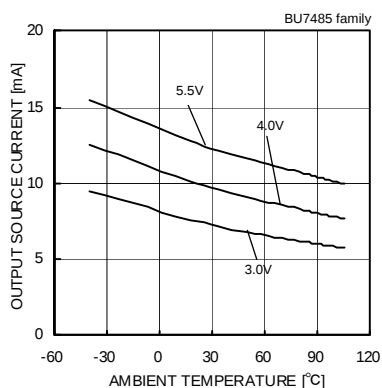


Fig.102
Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

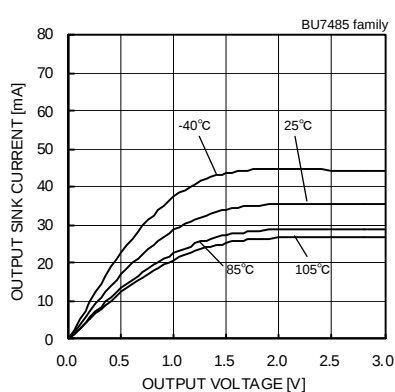


Fig.103
Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

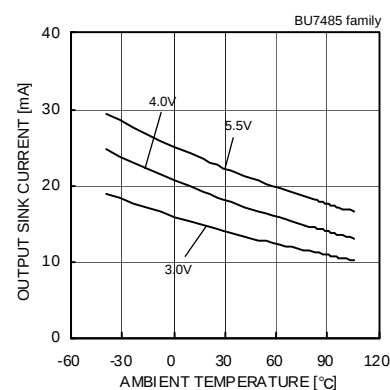


Fig.104
Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7485G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7485SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU7485 family)

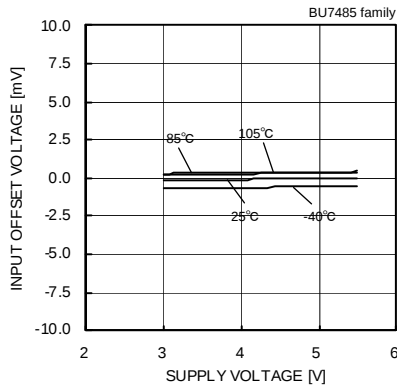


Fig.105

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.4[V]$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

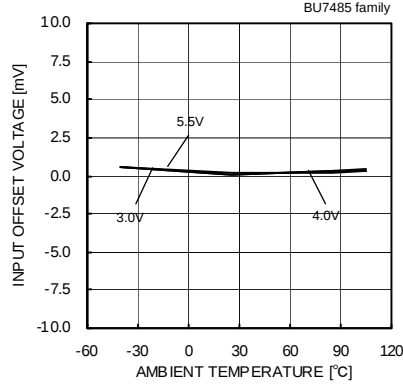


Fig.106

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.4[V]$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

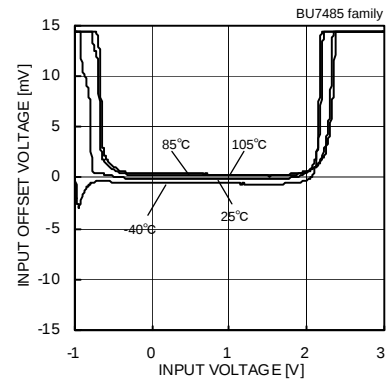


Fig.107

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

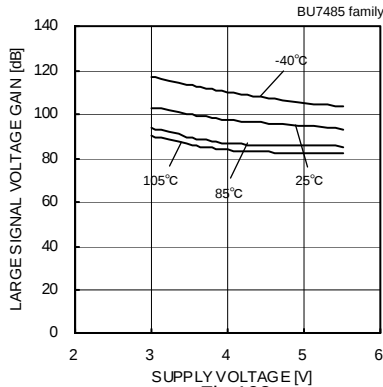


Fig.108

Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

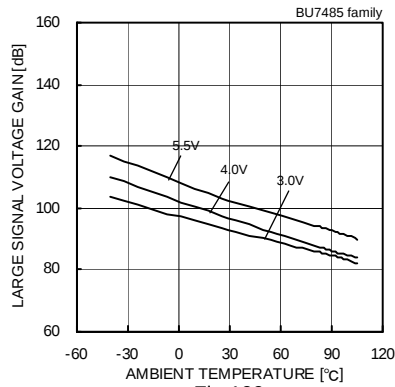


Fig.109

Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

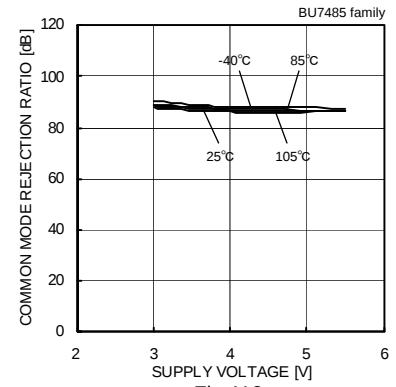


Fig.110

Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

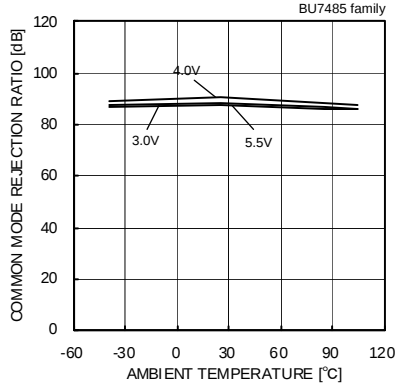


Fig.111

Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

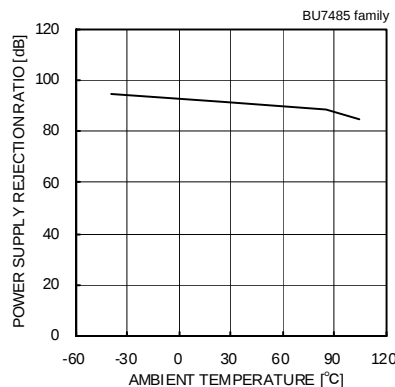


Fig.112

Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

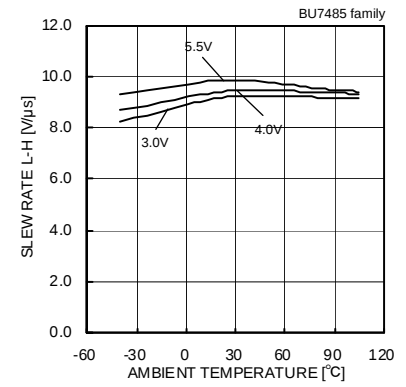


Fig.113

Slew Rate L-H
– Ambient Temperature

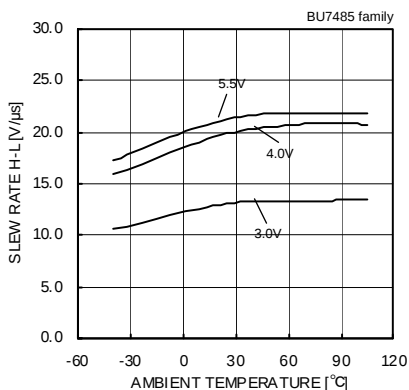


Fig.114

Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

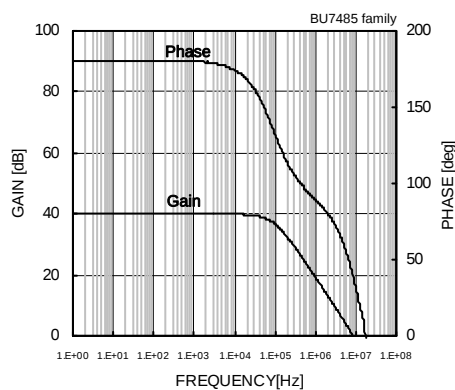


Fig.115

Voltage Gain – Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7485G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7485SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU5281 family)

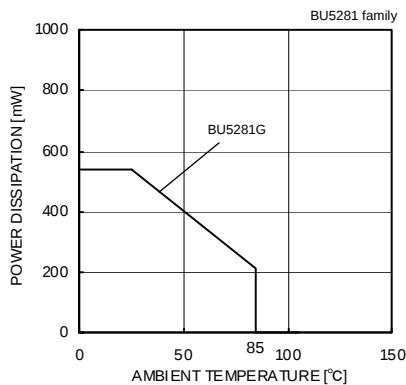


Fig.116

Derating curve

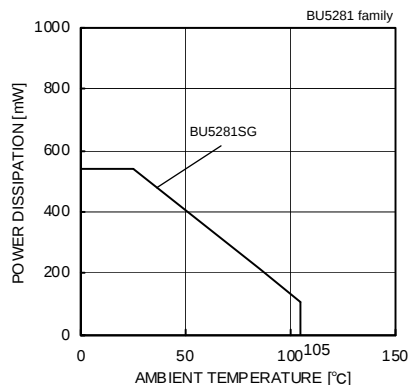


Fig.117

Derating curve

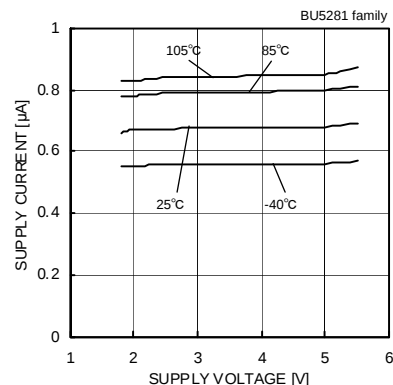


Fig.118

Supply Current – Supply Voltage

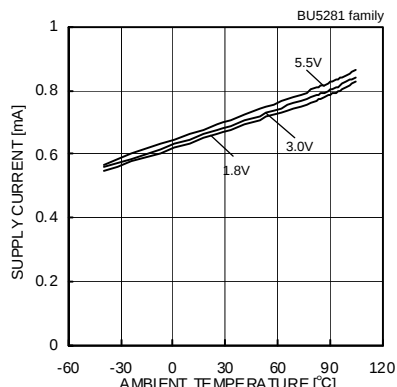


Fig.119

Supply Current
– Ambient Temperature

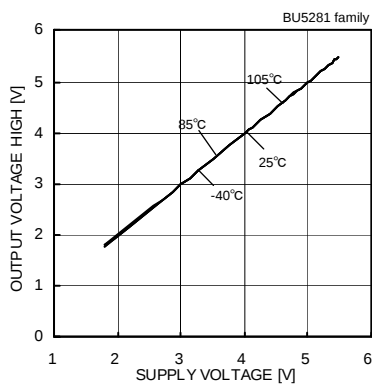


Fig.120

Output Voltage High
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

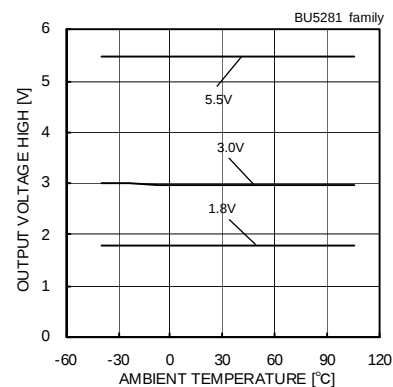


Fig.121

Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

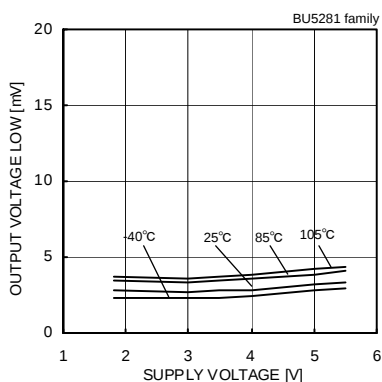


Fig.122

Output Voltage Low
– Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

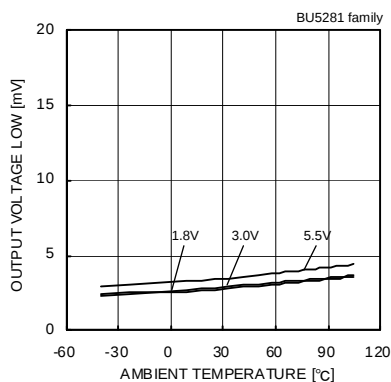


Fig.123

Output Voltage Low
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

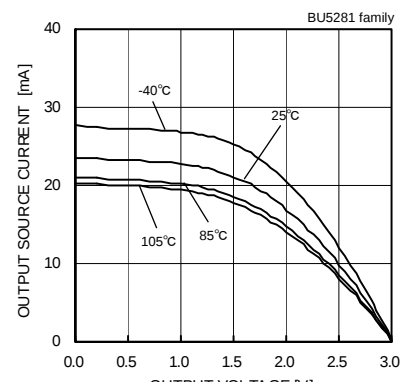


Fig.124

Output Source Current
– Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

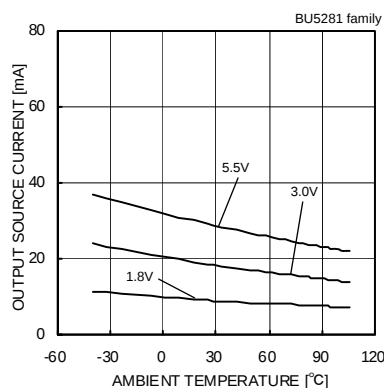


Fig.125

Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

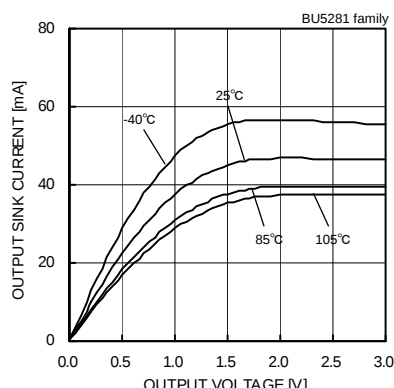


Fig.126

Output Sink Current – Output Voltage
(VDD=3[V])

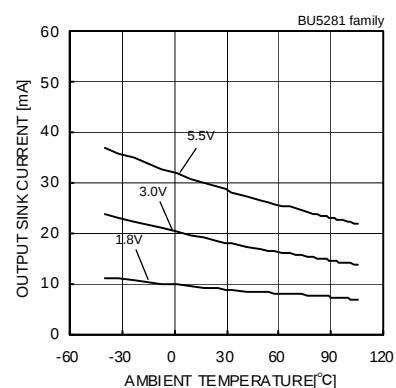


Fig.127

Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU5281G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU5281SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference Data (BU5281 family)

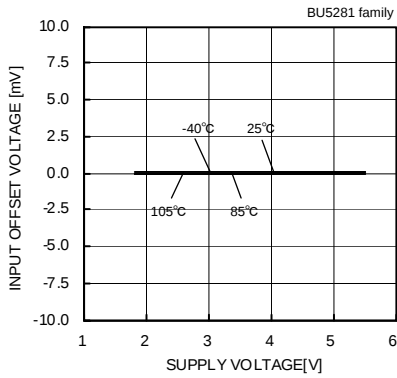


Fig.128
Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.2[V]$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

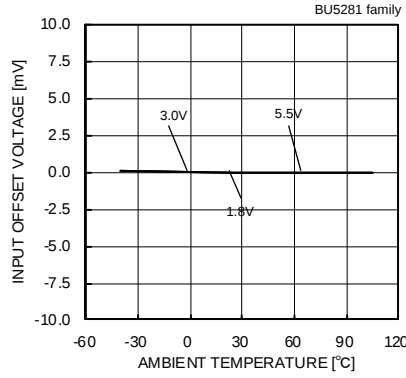


Fig.129
Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature
($V_{icm}=V_{DD}-1.2[V]$, $V_{OUT}=1.5[V]$)

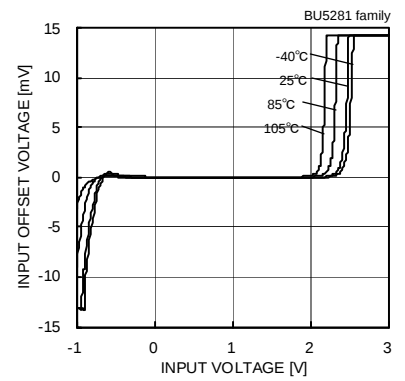


Fig.130
Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage
($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

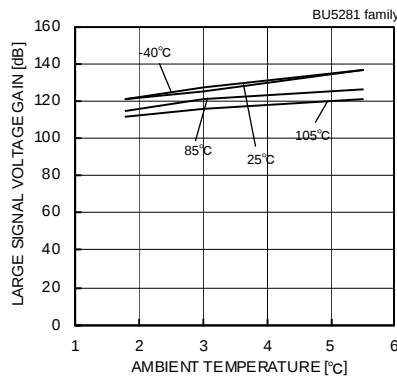


Fig.131
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Supply Voltage

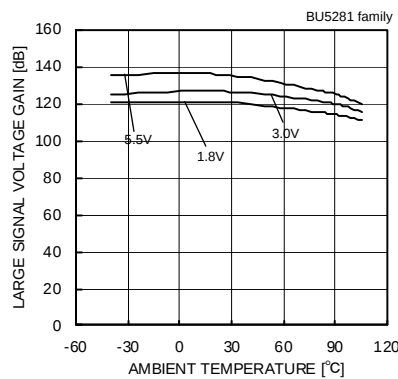


Fig.132
Large Signal Voltage Gain
– Ambient Temperature

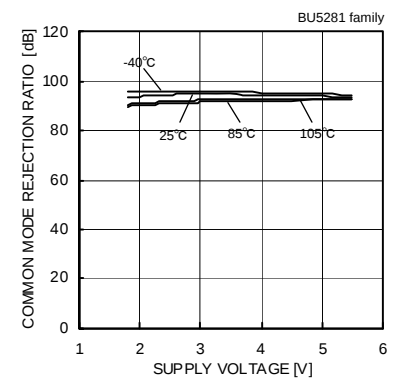


Fig.133
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Supply Voltage ($V_{DD}=3[V]$)

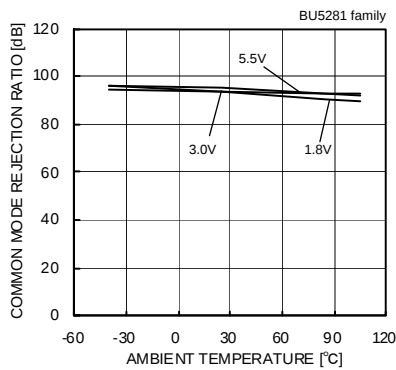


Fig.134
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

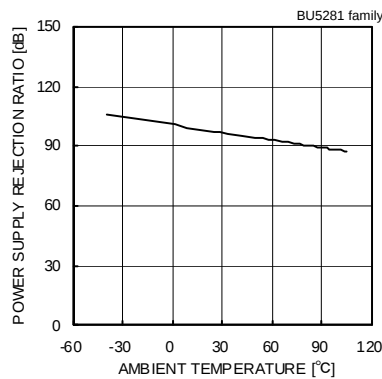


Fig.135
Power Supply Rejection Ratio
– Ambient Temperature

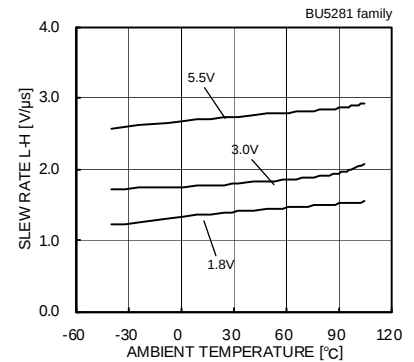


Fig.136
Slew Rate L-H –
Ambient Temperature

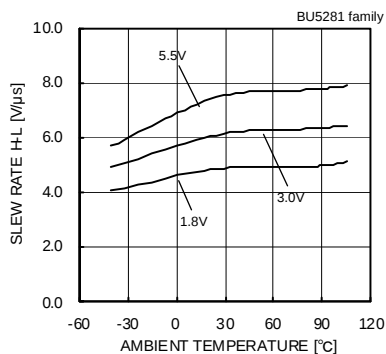


Fig.137
Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

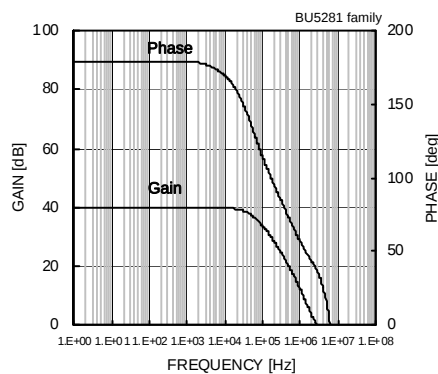


Fig.138
Voltage Gain – Frequency

(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU5281G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU5281SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

● Test circuit 1 NULL method

○ Input-Output Full Swing BU7291/BU7255 family

VDD, VSS, EK, Vicm Unit:[V]									
Parameter	VF	S1	S2	S3	VDD	VSS	EK	Vicm	Calculation
Input Offset Voltage	VF1	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	3	1
Large Signal Voltage Gain	VF2	ON	ON	ON	3	0	-0.5	1.5	2
	VF3						-2.5		
Common-mode Rejection Ratio (Input Common-mode Voltage Range)	VF4	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	0	3
	VF5						-1.5	3	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	VF6	ON	ON	OFF	2.4	0	-1.2	0	4
	VF7				5.5				

○ Ground Sense BU7495/BU7481/BU7485/BU5281 family

VDD, VSS, EK, Vicm Unit:[V]									
Parameter	VF	S1	S2	S3	VDD	VSS	EK	Vicm	Calculation
Input Offset Voltage	VF1	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	1.8	1
Large Signal Voltage Gain	VF2	ON	ON	ON	3	0	-0.5	0.9	2
	VF3						-2.5		
Common-mode Rejection Ratio (Input Common-mode Voltage Range)	VF4	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	0	3
	VF5						-1.5	1.8	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	BU7495/BU7481/BU5281	ON	ON	OFF	1.8	0	-0.9	0	4
	BU7485				3.0				
	VF7				5.5				

— Calculation —

1. Input Offset Voltage (Vio)

$$V_{io} = \frac{|VF1|}{1+R_f/R_s} \quad [V]$$

2. Large Signal Voltage Gain (Av)

$$A_v = 20 \log \frac{2 \times (1+R_f/R_s)}{|VF2-VF3|} \quad [dB]$$

3 Common-mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

$$CMRR = 20 \log \frac{\Delta V_{icm} \times (1+R_f/R_s)}{|VF4-VF5|} \quad [dB]$$

4. Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

$$PSRR = 20 \log \frac{\Delta V_{DD} \times (1+R_f/R_s)}{|VF6-VF7|} \quad [dB]$$

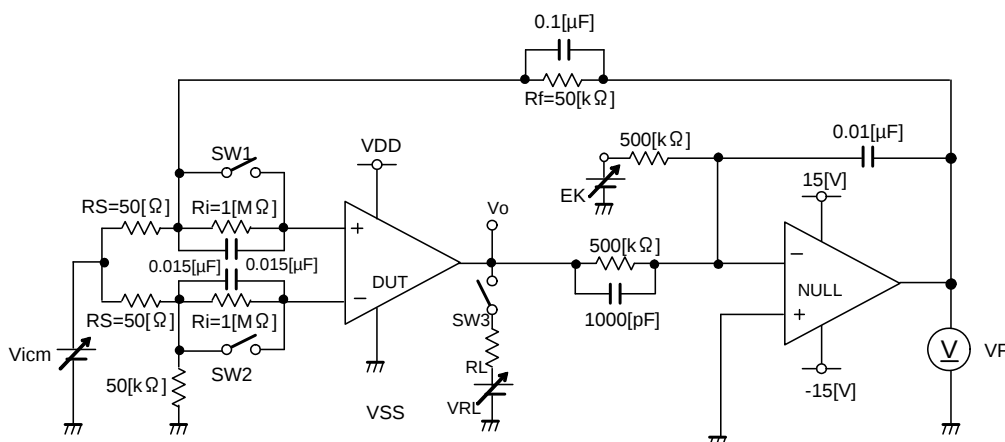


Fig.139 Test circuit 1 (one channel only)

●Test circuit 2 switch condition

SW No.	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7	SW 8	SW 9	SW 10	SW 11	SW 12
Supply Current	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Maximum Output Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
Output Current	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
Slew Rate	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
Maximum Frequency	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON

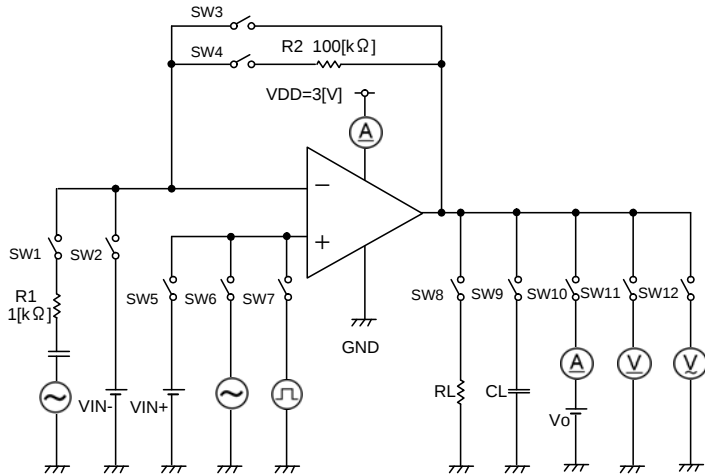


Fig.140 Test circuit 2

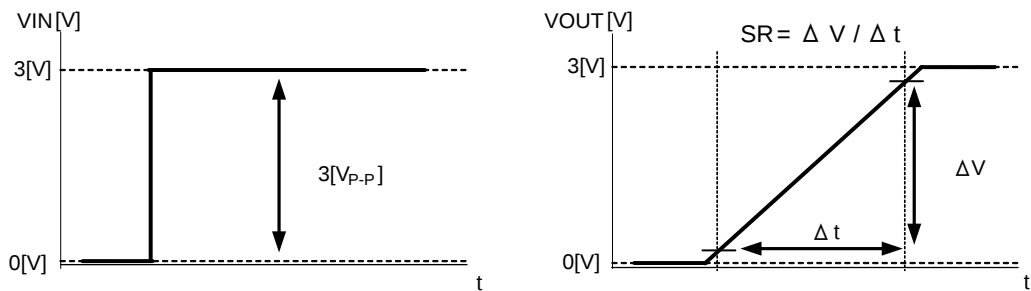


Fig.141 Slew rate input output wave
(Input-Output Full Swing BU7291/BU7255 family)

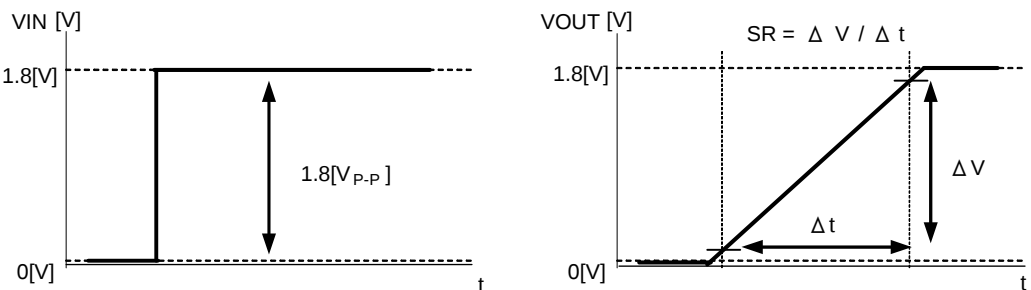


Fig.142 Slew rate input output wave
(Ground Sense BU7495/BU7481/BU7485/BU5281 family)

●Test circuit 3 Channel Separation

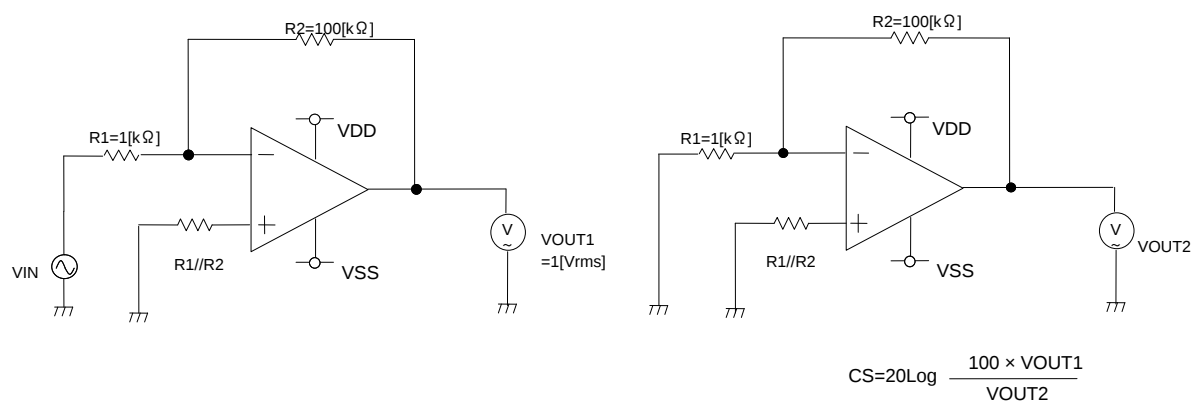


Fig.143 Test circuit 3

●Schematic Diagram

○Input-Output Full Swing BU7291/BU7255 family

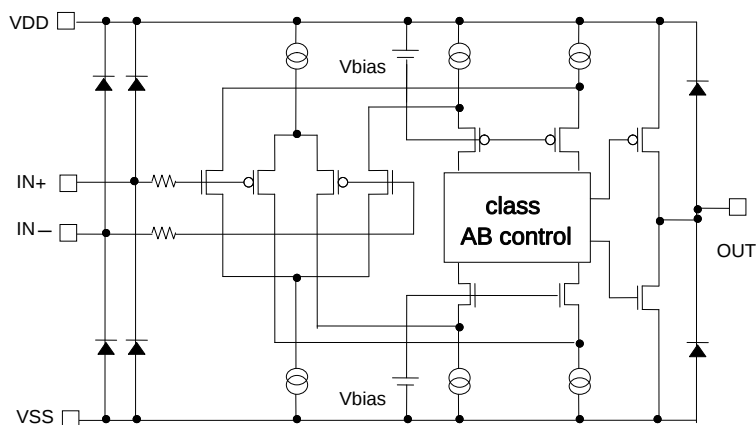


Fig.144 Input-Output Full Swing Schematic Diagram

○Ground Sense BU7495/BU7481/BU7485/BU5281 family

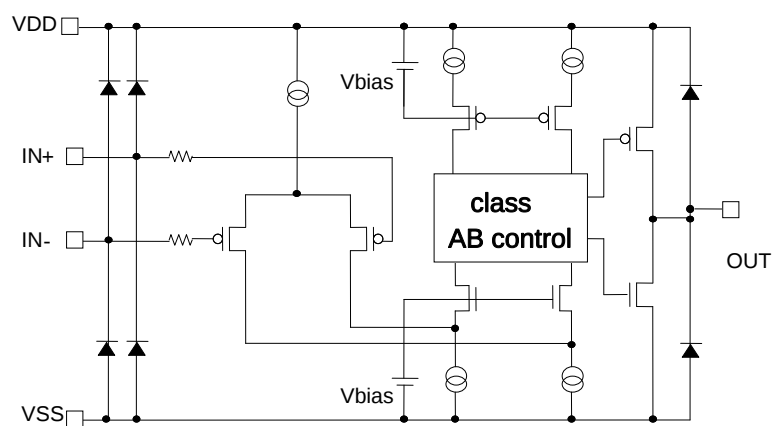


Fig.145 Ground Sense Schematic Diagram

●Examples of circuit

○Voltage follower

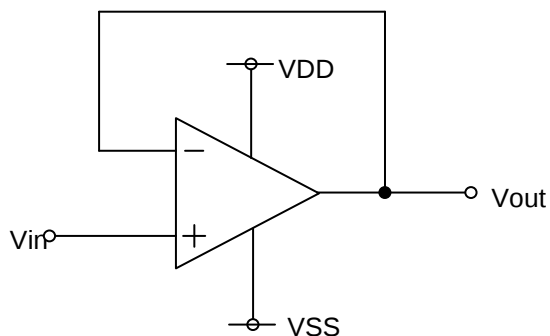


Fig.146 Voltage follower

Voltage gain is 0 [dB].

This circuit controls output voltage (V_{out}) equal input voltage (V_{in}), and keeps V_{out} with stable because of high input impedance and low output impedance.

V_{out} is shown next formula.

$$V_{out} = V_{in}$$

○Inverting amplifier

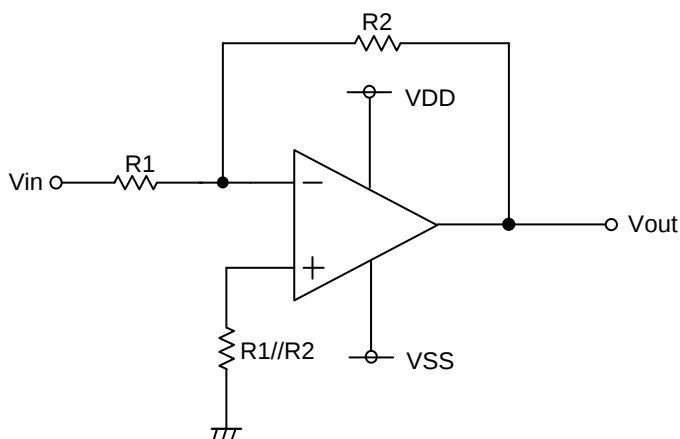


Fig.147 Inverting amplifier circuit

For inverting amplifier, V_{in} is amplified by voltage gain decided $R1$ and $R2$, and phase reversed voltage is outputted. V_{out} is shown next formula.

$$V_{out} = -(R2/R1) \cdot V_{in}$$

Input impedance is $R1$.

○Non-inverting amplifier

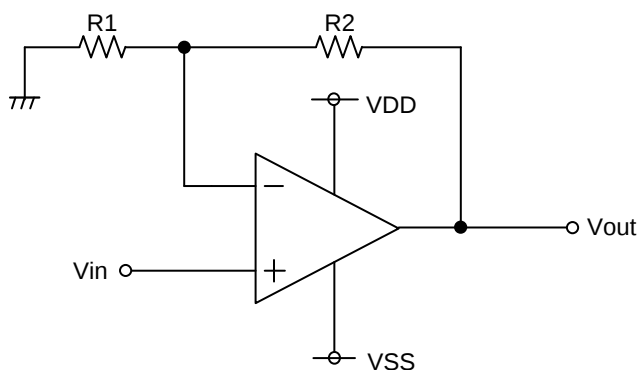


Fig.148 Non-inverting amplifier circuit

For non-inverting amplifier, V_{in} is amplified by voltage gain decided $R1$ and $R2$, and phase is same with V_{in} .

V_{out} is shown next formula.

$$V_{out} = (1 + R2/R1) \cdot V_{in}$$

This circuit realizes high input impedance because Input impedance is operational amplifier's input Impedance.

Derating Curve

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normal temperature). IC is heated when it consumed power, and the temperature of IC chip becomes higher than ambient temperature. The temperature that can be accepted by IC chip depends on circuit configuration, manufacturing process, and consumable power is limited. Power dissipation is determined by the temperature allowed in IC chip (maximum junction temperature) and thermal resistance of package (heat dissipation capability). The maximum junction temperature is typically equal to the maximum value in the storage package (heat dissipation capability). The maximum junction temperature is typically equal to the maximum value in the storage temperature range. Heat generated by consumed power of IC radiates from the mold resin or lead frame of the package. The parameter which indicates this heat dissipation capability (hardness of heat release) is called thermal resistance, represented by the symbol θ_{ja} [$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$]. The temperature of IC inside the package can be estimated by this thermal resistance.

Fig.149 (a) shows the model of thermal resistance of the package. Thermal resistance θ_{ja} , ambient temperature T_a , junction temperature T_j , and power dissipation P_d can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{ja} = (T_j - T_a) / P_d \quad [^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}] \quad \dots \dots (I)$$

Derating curve in Fig.149 (b) indicates power that can be consumed by IC with reference to ambient temperature. Power that can be consumed by IC begins to attenuate at certain ambient temperature. This gradient is determined by thermal resistance θ_{ja} . Thermal resistance θ_{ja} depends on chip size, power consumption, package, ambient temperature, package condition, wind velocity, etc even when the same of package is used. Thermal reduction curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Fig.150(c)-(d) show a derating curve for an example of BU7291 family, BU7255 family, BU7495 family, BU7481 family, BU7485 family, BU5281 family.

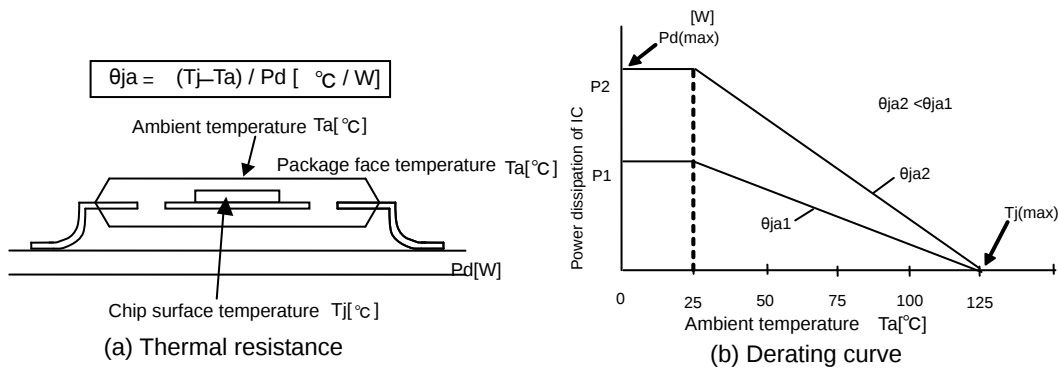
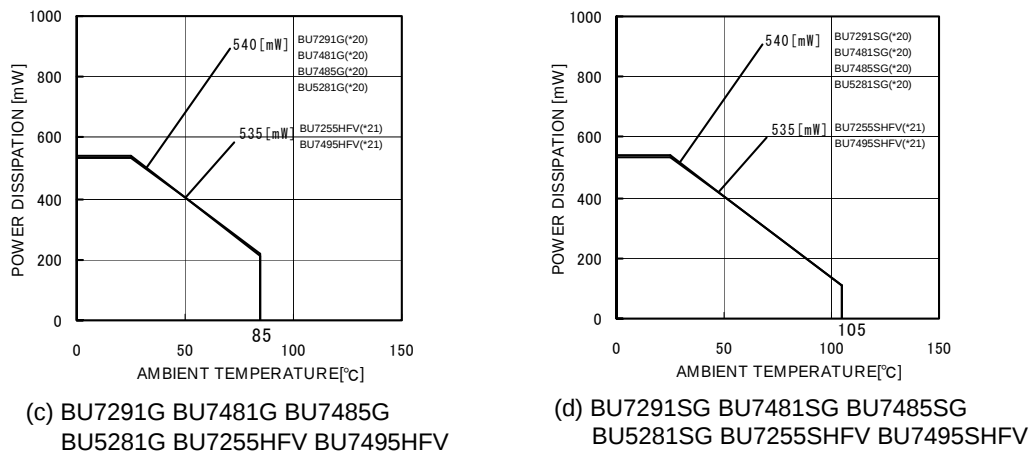


Fig.149 Thermal resistance and derating



(*20)	(*21)	Unit
5.4	5.35	[mW/°C]

When using the unit above $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, subtract the value above per degree $^{\circ}\text{C}$. Permissible dissipation is the value when FR4 glass epoxy board 70[mm] × 70[mm] × 1.6[mm] (copper foil area below 3[%]) is mounted

Fig.150 Derating Curve

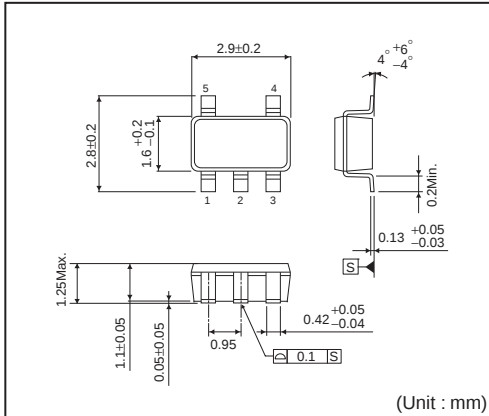
●Notes for Use

- 1) Absolute maximum ratings
Absolute maximum ratings are the values which indicate the limits, within which the given voltage range can be safely charged to the terminal. However, it does not guarantee the circuit operation.
- 2) Applied voltage to the input terminal
For normal circuit operation of voltage comparator, please input voltage for its input terminal within input common mode voltage $V_{DD} + 0.3[V]$. Then, regardless of power supply voltage, $V_{SS}-0.3[V]$ can be applied to input terminals without deterioration or destruction of its characteristics.
- 3) Operating power supply (split power supply/single power supply)
The operational amplifier operates if a given level of voltage is applied between V_{DD} and V_{SS} . Therefore, the operational amplifier can be operated under single power supply or split power supply.
- 4) Power dissipation (P_d)
If the IC is used under excessive power dissipation. An increase in the chip temperature will cause deterioration of the radical characteristics of IC. For example, reduction of current capability. Take consideration of the effective power dissipation and thermal design with a sufficient margin. P_d is reference to the provided power dissipation curve.
- 5) Output short circuit
If short circuit occurs between the output terminal and V_{DD} terminal, excessive in output current may flow and generate heat, causing destruction of the IC. Take due care.
- 6) Using under strong electromagnetic field
Be careful when using the IC under strong electromagnetic field because it may malfunction.
- 7) Usage of IC
When stress is applied to the IC through warp of the printed circuit board, The characteristics may fluctuate due to the piezo effect. Be careful of the warp of the printed circuit board.
- 8) Testing IC on the set board
When testing IC on the set board, in cases where the capacitor is connected to the low impedance, make sure to discharge per fabrication because there is a possibility that IC may be damaged by stress. When removing IC from the set board, it is essential to cut supply voltage. As a countermeasure against the static electricity, observe proper grounding during fabrication process and take due care when carrying and storage it.
- 9) The IC destruction caused by capacitive load
The transistors in circuits may be damaged when V_{DD} terminal and V_{SS} terminal is shorted with the charged output terminal capacitor. When IC is used as a operational amplifier or as an application circuit, where oscillation is not activated by an output capacitor, the output capacitor must be kept below $0.1[\mu F]$ in order to prevent the damage mentioned above.
- 10) Decoupling capacitor
Insert the decoupling capacitance between V_{DD} and V_{SS} , for stable operation of operational amplifier.
- 11) Latch up
Be careful of input voltage that exceed the V_{DD} and V_{SS} . When CMOS device have sometimes occur latch up operation. And protect the IC from abnormaly noise.

●Ordering Part Number

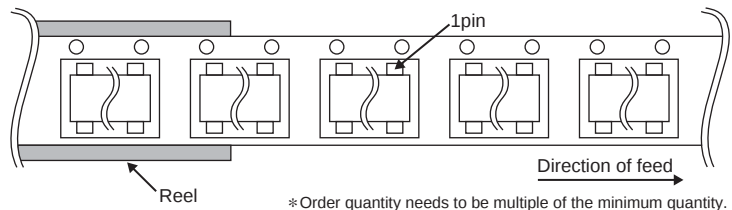
B	U	7	4	9	5	S	H	F	V	-	T	R
Part No.		Part No.					Package			Packaging and forming specification		
		Input-Output Full Swing					G: SSOP5			TR: Embossed tape and reel		
		Ground Sense					HFV: HVSOF5					
		7291 , 7291S , 7255 , 7255S										
		7495 , 7495S , 7481 , 7481S										
		7485 , 7485S , 5281 , 5281S										

SSOP5

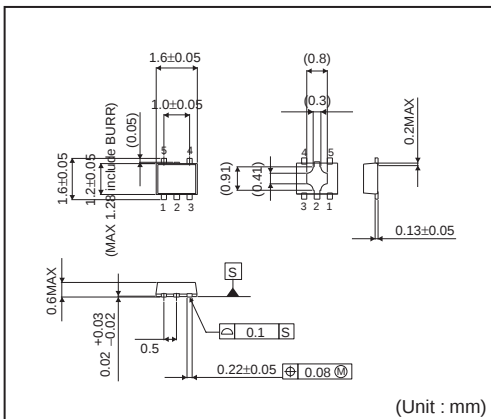


<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)

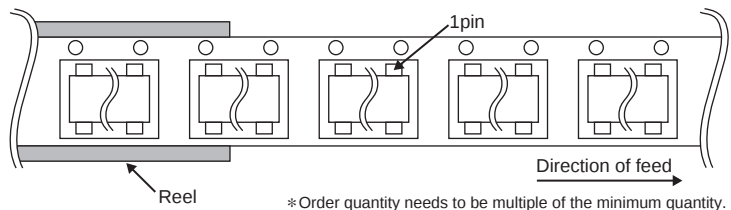


HVSOF5



<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	3000pcs
Direction of feed	TR (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper right when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



Notes

No copying or reproduction of this document, in part or in whole, is permitted without the consent of ROHM Co.,Ltd.

The content specified herein is subject to change for improvement without notice.

The content specified herein is for the purpose of introducing ROHM's products (hereinafter "Products"). If you wish to use any such Product, please be sure to refer to the specifications, which can be obtained from ROHM upon request.

Examples of application circuits, circuit constants and any other information contained herein illustrate the standard usage and operations of the Products. The peripheral conditions must be taken into account when designing circuits for mass production.

Great care was taken in ensuring the accuracy of the information specified in this document. However, should you incur any damage arising from any inaccuracy or misprint of such information, ROHM shall bear no responsibility for such damage.

The technical information specified herein is intended only to show the typical functions of and examples of application circuits for the Products. ROHM does not grant you, explicitly or implicitly, any license to use or exercise intellectual property or other rights held by ROHM and other parties. ROHM shall bear no responsibility whatsoever for any dispute arising from the use of such technical information.

The Products specified in this document are intended to be used with general-use electronic equipment or devices (such as audio visual equipment, office-automation equipment, communication devices, electronic appliances and amusement devices).

The Products specified in this document are not designed to be radiation tolerant.

While ROHM always makes efforts to enhance the quality and reliability of its Products, a Product may fail or malfunction for a variety of reasons.

Please be sure to implement in your equipment using the Products safety measures to guard against the possibility of physical injury, fire or any other damage caused in the event of the failure of any Product, such as derating, redundancy, fire control and fail-safe designs. ROHM shall bear no responsibility whatsoever for your use of any Product outside of the prescribed scope or not in accordance with the instruction manual.

The Products are not designed or manufactured to be used with any equipment, device or system which requires an extremely high level of reliability the failure or malfunction of which may result in a direct threat to human life or create a risk of human injury (such as a medical instrument, transportation equipment, aerospace machinery, nuclear-reactor controller, fuel-controller or other safety device). ROHM shall bear no responsibility in any way for use of any of the Products for the above special purposes. If a Product is intended to be used for any such special purpose, please contact a ROHM sales representative before purchasing.

If you intend to export or ship overseas any Product or technology specified herein that may be controlled under the Foreign Exchange and the Foreign Trade Law, you will be required to obtain a license or permit under the Law.



Thank you for your accessing to ROHM product informations.
More detail product informations and catalogs are available, please contact us.

ROHM Customer Support System

<http://www.rohm.com/contact/>

Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



Тел: +7 (812) 336 43 04 (многоканальный)

Email: org@lifeelectronics.ru

www.lifeelectronics.ru