

Operational Amplifiers / Comparators



# Ground Sense Low Voltage Operation CMOS Operational Amplifiers

BU7461G, BU7461SG, BU7441G, BU7441SG, BU7462F/FVM/NUX, BU7462SF/FVM/NUX,  
BU7442F/FVM/NUX, BU7442SF/FVM/NUX, BU7464F, BU7464SF, BU7444F, BU7444SF,  
BU7465HFV, BU7465SHFV, BU7445HFV, BU7445SHFV

No.10049JET21

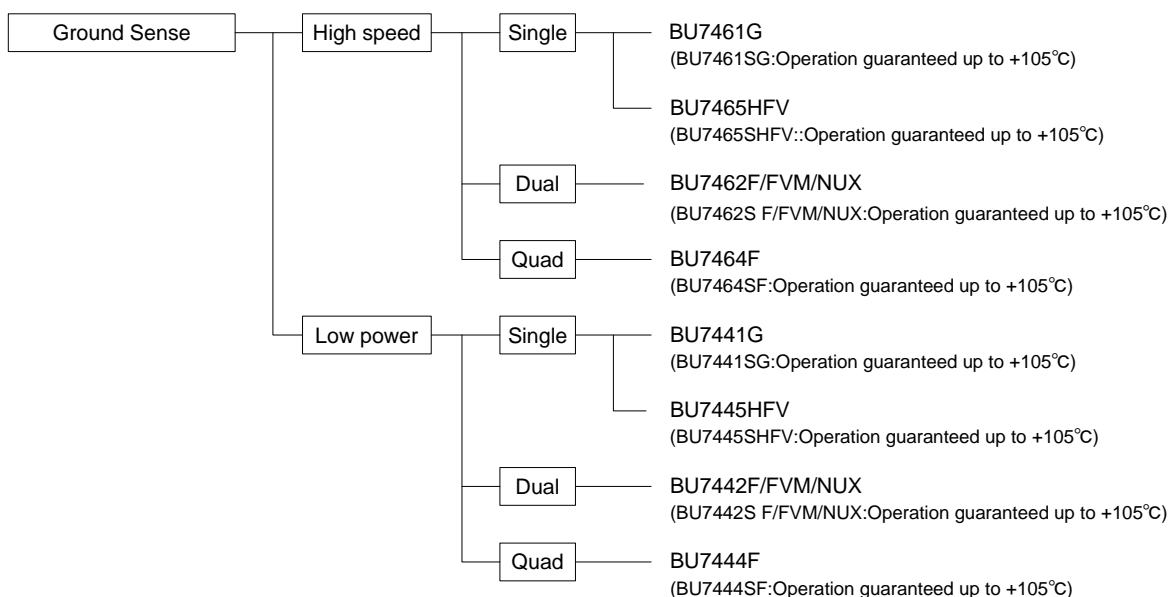
## ●Description

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

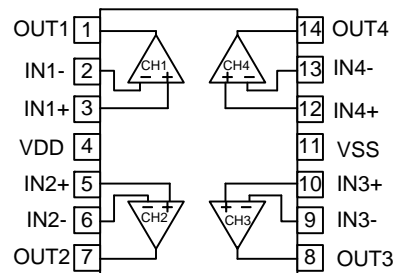
Ground Sense : BU7461 (BU7461S) family, BU7441 (BU7441S) family, BU7462 (BU7462S) family,  
BU7442 (BU7442S) family, BU7464 (BU7464S) family, BU7444 (BU7444S) family,  
BU7465 (BU7465S) family, BU7445 (BU7445S) family,

## ●Features

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Operable with low voltage<br/>+1.7[V] ~ +5.5[V] (Single supply) :<br/>BU7461/BU7441 family, BU7462/BU7442 family<br/>BU7464/BU7444 family, BU7465/BU7445 family</li> <li>2) Input Ground Sense, Output Full Swing</li> <li>3) High speed operation (BU7461 family, BU7462 family)</li> <li>4) Internal phase compensation</li> <li>5) Wide temperature range<br/>-40[°C] ~ +85[°C]<br/>(BU7461G, BU7462 family, BU7464F, BU7465HFV)<br/>(BU7441G, BU7442 family, BU7444F, BU7445HFV)<br/>-40[°C] ~ +105[°C]<br/>(BU7461SG, BU7462S family, BU7464SF, BU7465SHFV)<br/>(BU7441SG, BU7442S family, BU7444SF, BU7445SHFV)</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) High open loop voltage gain</li> <li>7) Low supply current<br/>(BU7441 family, BU7442 family)<br/>(BU7445 family, BU7444 family)</li> <li>8) Low input bias current 1[pA](Typ.)</li> <li>9) ESD protection circuit<br/>Human body mode (HBM) ±4000[V](Typ.)</li> </ol> |
|--|--|



● Pin Assignments



SSOP5

HVSOF5

SOP8

MSOP8

VSON008X2030

SOP14

Input type	Package					
	SSOP5	HVSOF5	SOP8	VSON008X2030	MSOP8	SOP14
Ground Sense	BU7461G BU7461SG BU7441G BU7441SG	BU7465HFV BU7465SHFV BU7445HFV BU7445SHFV	BU7462F BU7462SF BU7442F BU7442SF	BU7462NUX BU7462SNUX BU7442NUX BU7442SNUX	BU7462FVM BU7462SFVM BU7442FVM BU7442SFVM	BU7464F BU7464SF BU7444F BU7444SF

● Absolute maximum rating (Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		BU7461G, BU7462F/FVM/NUX BU7441G, BU7442F/FVM/NUX BU7464F, BU7444F BU7445HFV, BU7465HFV	BU7461SG, BU7462S F/FVM/NUX BU7441SG, BU7442S F/FVM/NUX BU7464SF, BU7444SF BU7445SHFV, BU7465SHFV	
Supply Voltage	VDD-VSS	+7		V
Differential Input Voltage <sup>(*)</sup>	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.

(\*) 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

OBU7461 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7461G, BU7461SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*2)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*2)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*2)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*3)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	150	350	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	450		
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	95	-	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 <sup>(*4)</sup>	IOH	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*4)</sup>	IOL	25°C	6	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	1.0	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	1	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=1[Vp-p] f=1[kHz]

(\*2) Absolute value

(\*3) Full range: BU7461: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7461S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.

OBU7462 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7462F/FVM/NUX BU7462S F/FVM/NUX				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*5)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*6)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	300	700	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	95	-	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 <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOH	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOL	25°C	6	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	1.0	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	1	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=1[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	AV=40[dB]

(\*5) Absolute value

(\*6) Full range: BU7261, BU7262: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7462S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.

OBU7464 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7464F BU7464SF				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*5)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*6)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	600	1400	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	1800		
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	95	-	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 <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOH	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOL	25°C	6	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	1.0	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	1	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	AV=40[dB]

(\*8) Absolute value

(\*9) Full range: BU7464: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7464S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.

OBU7465 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7465HFV BU7465SHFV				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*5)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*5)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*6)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	120	300	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	400		
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 <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOH	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*7)</sup>	IOL	25°C	9	18	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	1.0	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	1.2	-	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	60	-	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(\*11) Absolute value

(\*12) Full range: BU7465: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7465S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.

OBU7441 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7441G, BU7441SG				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*14)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*14)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*14)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*15)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	50	120	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	240		
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	95	-	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 <sup>(*16)</sup>	IOH	25°C	3	6	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*16)</sup>	IOL	25°C	5	10	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	0.3	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	0.6	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=1[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(\*14) Absolute value

(\*15) Full range: BU7441: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7441S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.

OBU7442 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7442F/FVM/NUX BU7442S F/FVM/NUX				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*17)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*17)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*17)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*18)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	100	240	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	480		
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	95	-	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 <sup>(*19)</sup>	IOH	25°C	3	6	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*19)</sup>	IOL	25°C	5	10	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	0.3	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	0.6	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=1[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	AV=40[dB]

(\*17) Absolute value

(\*18) Full range: BU7442: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7442S: Ta=-40[°C] to +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.



OBU7444 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7444F, BU7444SF				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*20)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*20)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*20)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*21)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	200	480	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	960		
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	95	-	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 <sup>(*22)</sup>	IOH	25°C	3	6	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*22)</sup>	IOL	25°C	5	10	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	0.3	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	0.6	-	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	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	AV=40[dB]

(\*20) Absolute value

(\*21) Full range: BU7444: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7444S: Ta=-40[°C] to +105[°C]

(\*22) 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.

OBU7445 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V], Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			BU7445HFV, BU7445SHFV				
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage <sup>(*23)</sup>	Vio	25°C	-	1	6	mV	—
Input Offset Current <sup>(*23)</sup>	Iio	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Input Bias Current <sup>(*23)</sup>	Ib	25°C	-	1	-	pA	—
Supply Current <sup>(*24)</sup>	IDD	25°C	-	40	90	μA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps AV=0[dB], VIN=0.9[V]
		Full range	-	-	120		
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 <sup>(*25)</sup>	IOH	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current <sup>(*25)</sup>	IOL	25°C	9	18	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	0.25	-	V/μs	CL=25[pF]
Gain Band width	FT	25°C	-	0.4	-	MHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	60	-	°	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	25°C	-	0.05	-	%	VOUT=0.8[Vp-p], f=1[kHz]

(\*23) Absolute value

(\*24) Full range: BU7445: Ta=-40[°C] to +85[°C] BU7445S: Ta=-40[°C] to +105[°C]

(\*25) 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 (BU7461 family)



Fig.1 Derating curve

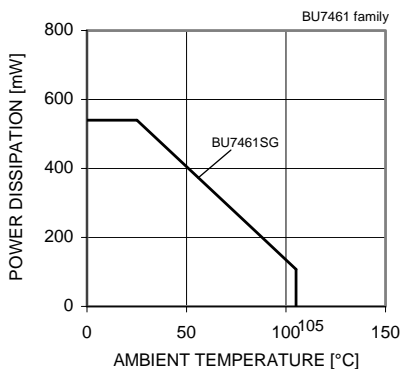


Fig.2 Derating curve

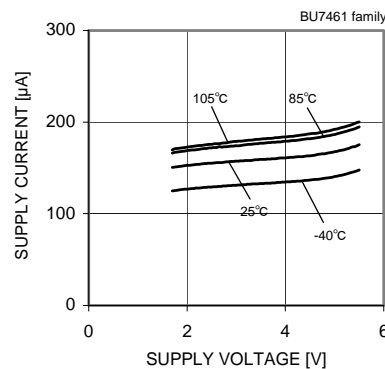


Fig.3 Supply Current - Supply Voltage



Fig.4 Supply Current - Ambient Temperature



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

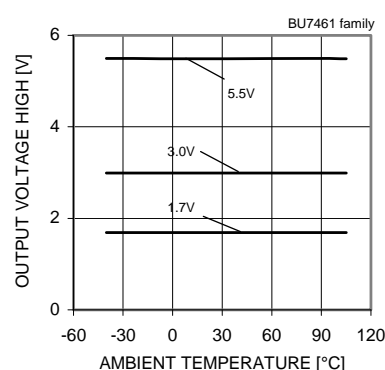


Fig.6 Output Voltage High - Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])



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



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

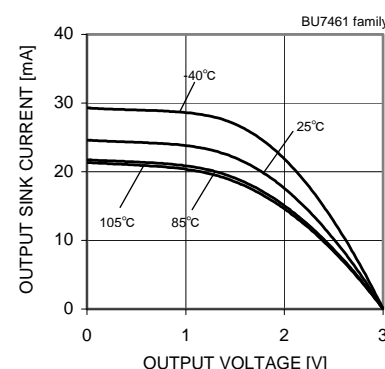


Fig.9 Output Source Current - Output Voltage (VDD=3.0[V])



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



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

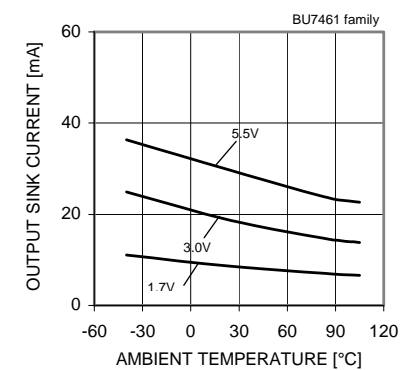
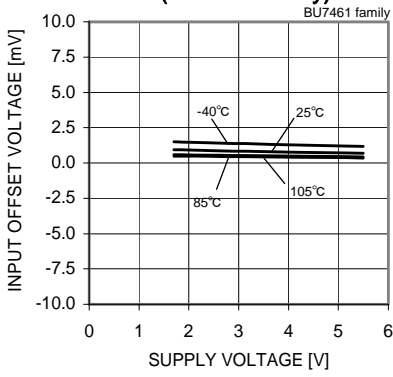


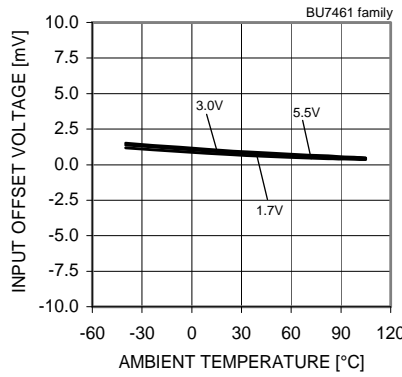
Fig.12 Output Sink Current - Ambient Temperature (VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(\*The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7461G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7461SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C])

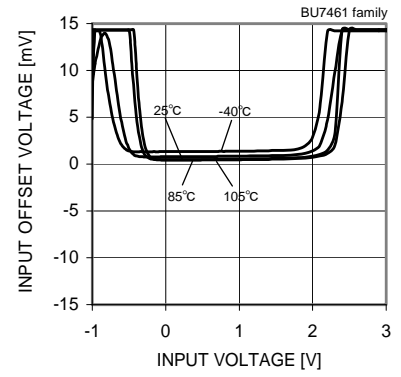
●Reference data (BU7461 family)



**Fig.13**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



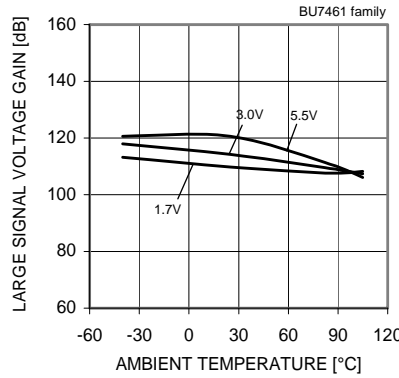
**Fig.14**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



**Fig.15**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])



**Fig.16**  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage



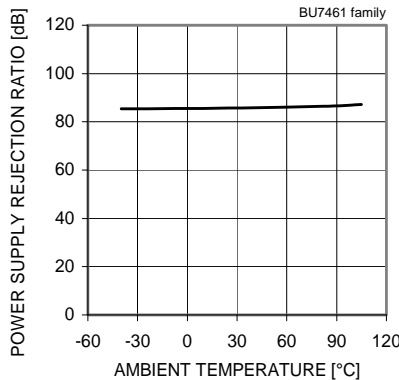
**Fig.17**  
 Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.18**  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage



**Fig.19**  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



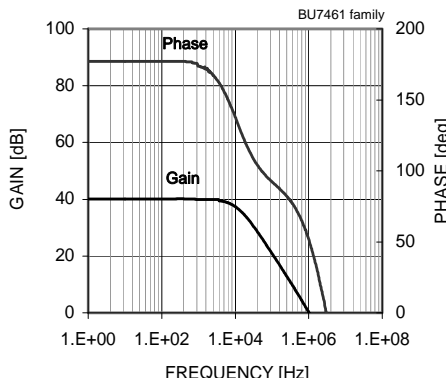
**Fig.20**  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.21**  
 Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



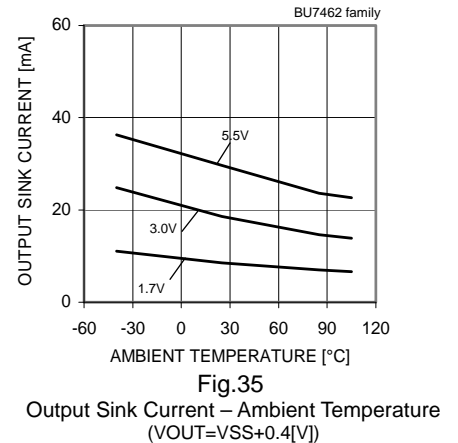
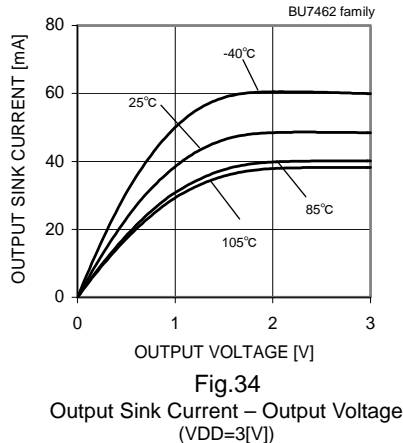
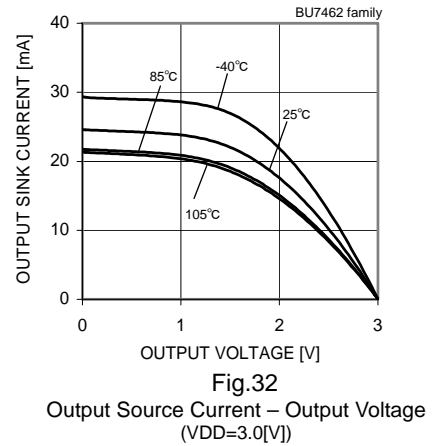
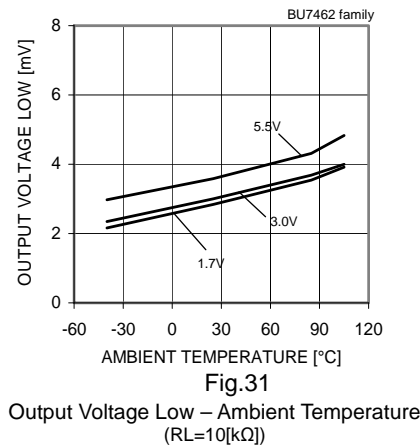
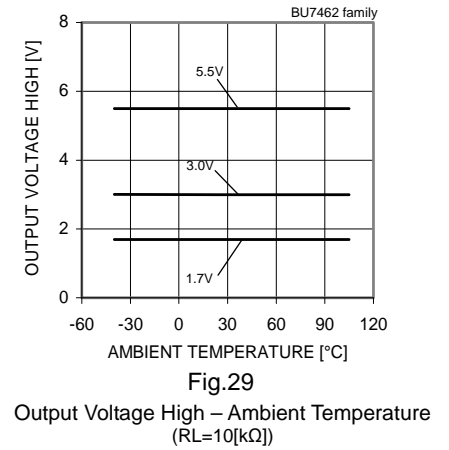
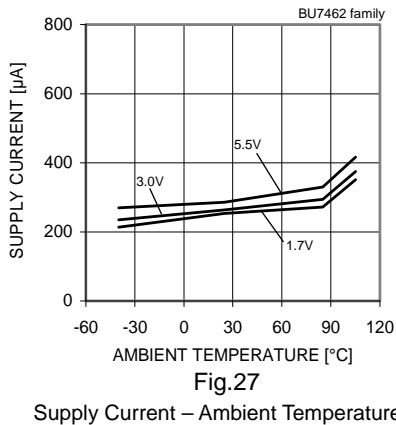
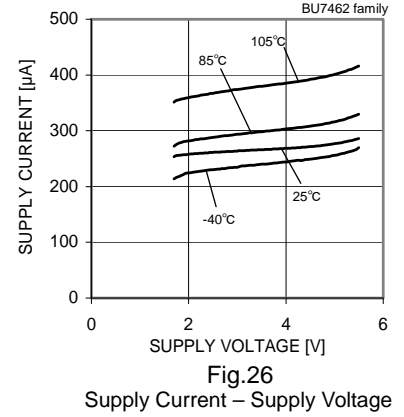
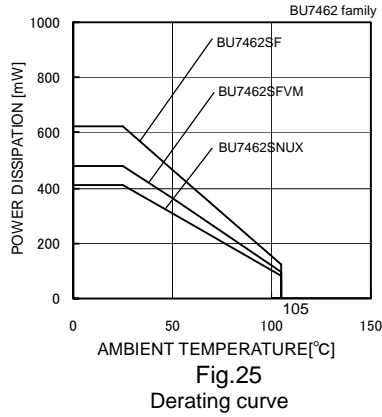
**Fig.22**  
 Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.23**  
 Gain – Frequency

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7461G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7461SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7462 family)



(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7462F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7462S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7462 family)



Fig.36

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.37

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.38

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=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



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

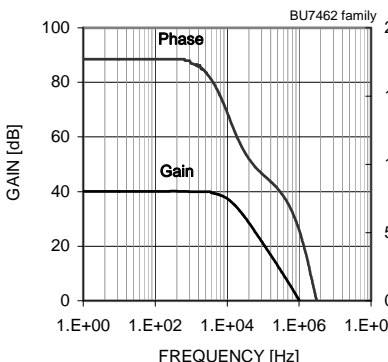


Fig.46

Gain – Frequency

(\*The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7462F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7462S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7464 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  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )

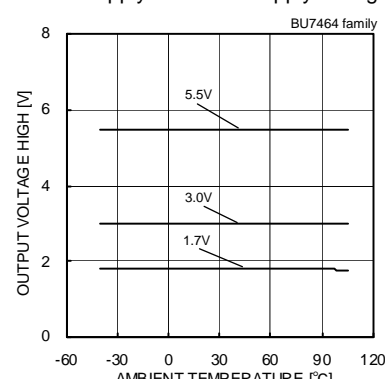


Fig.52

Output Voltage High – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.53

Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.54

Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )

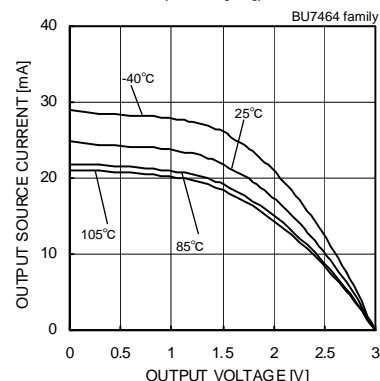


Fig.55

Output Source Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3.0[V]$ )

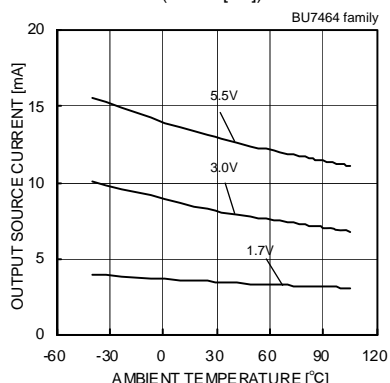


Fig.56

Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{DD}-0.4[V]$ )

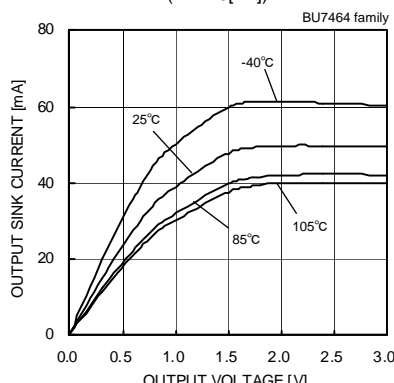


Fig.57

Output Sink Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )

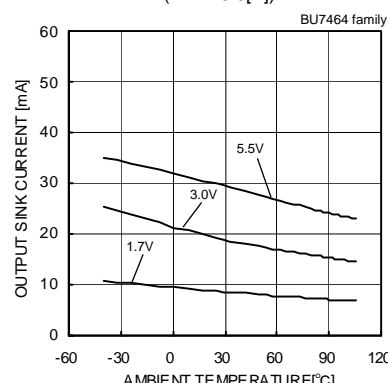


Fig.58

Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{SS}+0.4[V]$ )

(\*The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7464F: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7464SF: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C])

●Reference data (BU7464 family)



Fig.59

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)

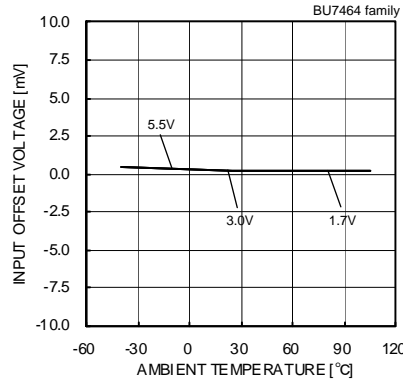


Fig.60

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)

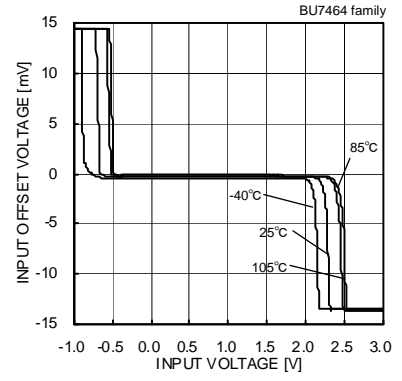


Fig.61

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])

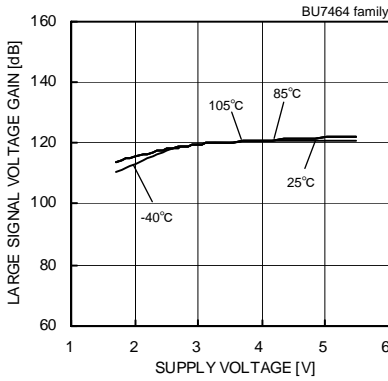


Fig.62

Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage



Fig.63

Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature

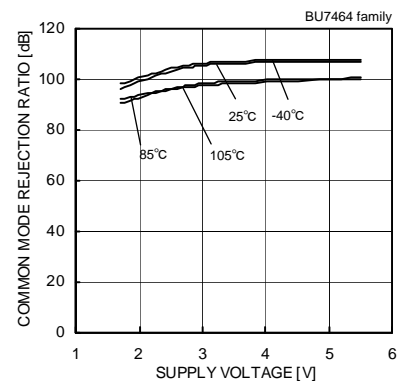


Fig.64

Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage



Fig.65

Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

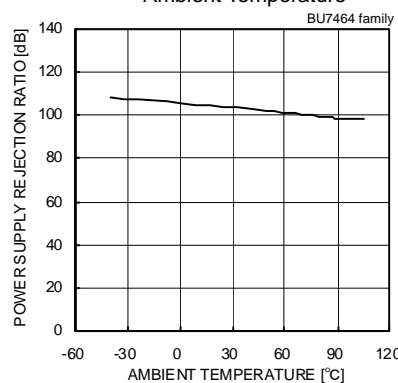


Fig.66

Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



Fig.67

Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



Fig.68

Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

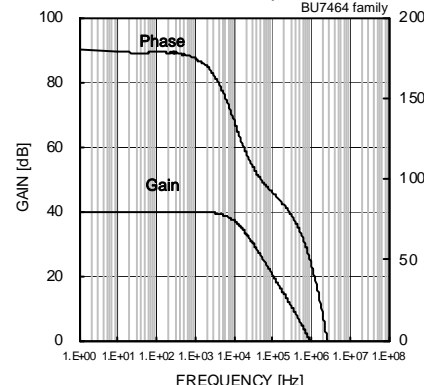


Fig.69

Gain – Frequency

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7464F: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7464SF: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]



●Reference data (BU7465 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  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )

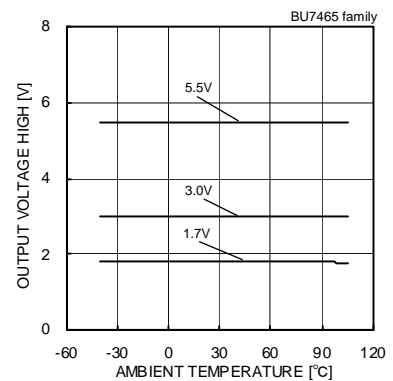


Fig.75

Output Voltage High – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.76

Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )

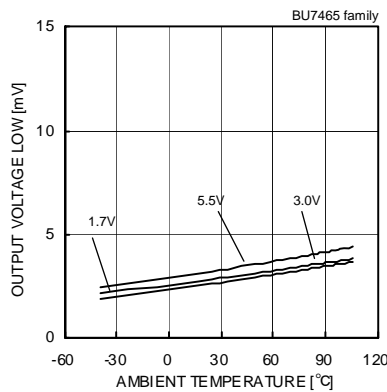


Fig.77

Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.78

Output Source Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )

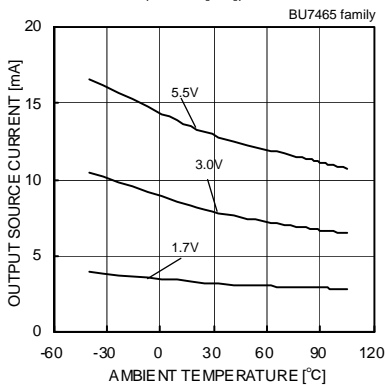


Fig.79

Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{DD}-0.4[V]$ )

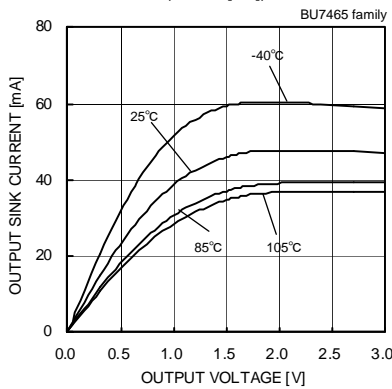


Fig.80

Output Sink Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )

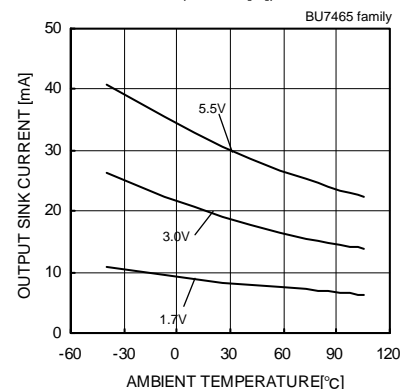


Fig.81

Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{SS}+0.4[V]$ )

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7465HFV:  $-40[^\circ C] \sim +85[^\circ C]$  BU7465SHFV:  $-40[^\circ C] \sim +105[^\circ C]$

●Reference data (BU7465 family)



**Fig.82**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOuT= VDD/2)



**Fig.83**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOuT= VDD/2)



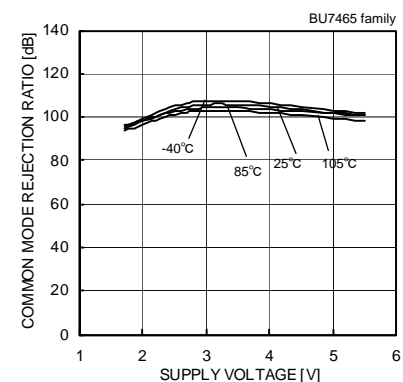
**Fig.84**  
 Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])



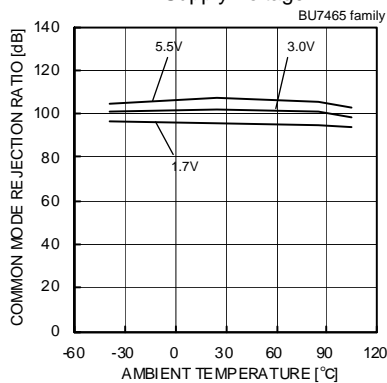
**Fig.85**  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage



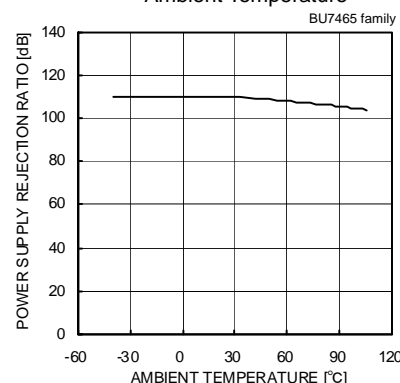
**Fig.86**  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature



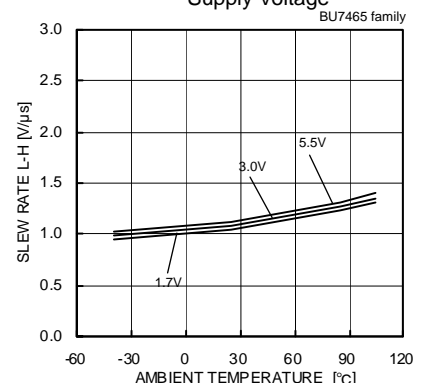
**Fig.87**  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage



**Fig.88**  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



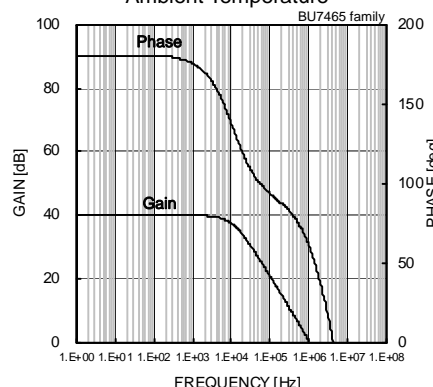
**Fig.89**  
 Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.90**  
 Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.91**  
 Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature



**Fig.92**  
 Gain – Frequency

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7465HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7465SHFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7441 family)



Fig.93  
Derating curve



Fig.94  
Derating curve



Fig.95  
Supply Current – Supply Voltage



Fig.96  
Supply Current – Ambient Temperature

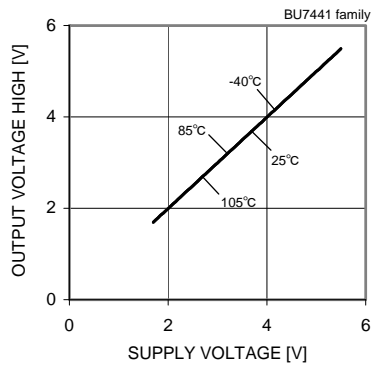


Fig.97  
Output Voltage High – Supply Voltage  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.98  
Output Voltage High – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.99  
Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.100  
Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.101  
Output Source Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )



Fig.102  
Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{DD}-0.4[V]$ )

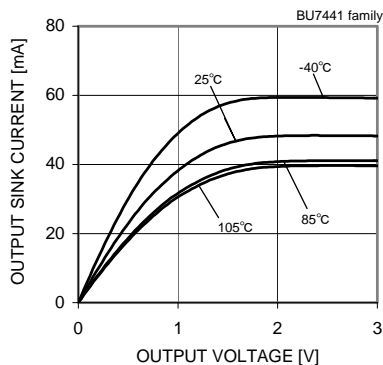


Fig.103  
Output Sink Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )



Fig.104  
Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{SS}+0.4[V]$ )

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7441G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7441SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7441 family)



Fig.105

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.106

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.107

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=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

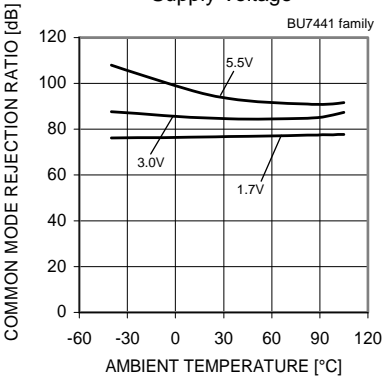


Fig.111

Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

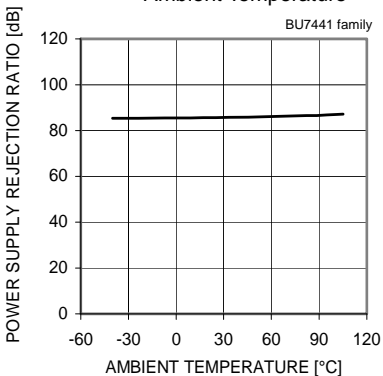


Fig.112

Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

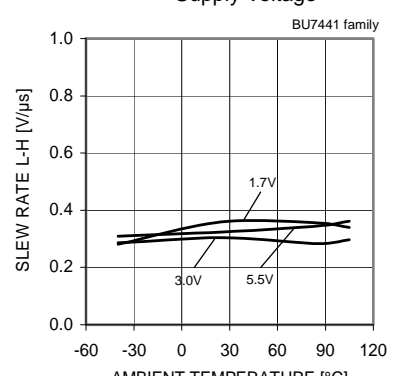


Fig.113

Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



Fig.114

Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature



Fig.115

Gain – Frequency

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7441G: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7441SG: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7442 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  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.121

Output Voltage High – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.122

Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.123

Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature  
( $R_L=10[k\Omega]$ )



Fig.124

Output Source Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3.0[V]$ )



Fig.125

Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{DD}-0.4[V]$ )



Fig.126

Output Sink Current – Output Voltage  
( $V_{DD}=3[V]$ )



Fig.127

Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature  
( $V_{OUT}=V_{SS}+0.4[V]$ )

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7442F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C]

BU7442S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7442 family)



Fig.128  
 Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.129  
 Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)

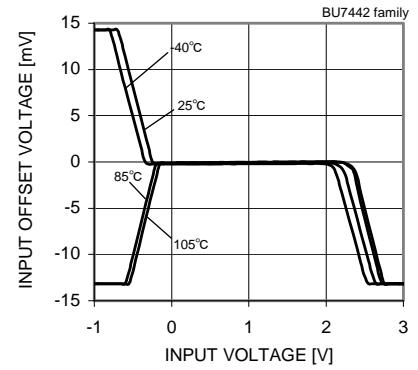


Fig.130  
 Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])

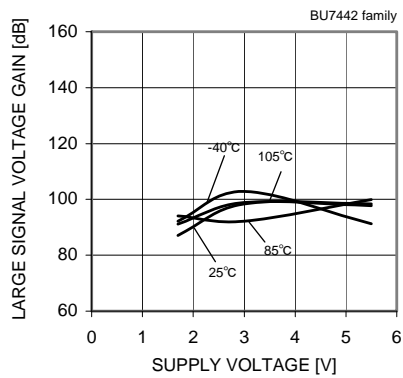


Fig.131  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage

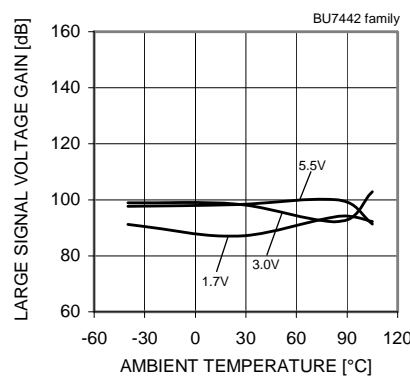


Fig.132  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature

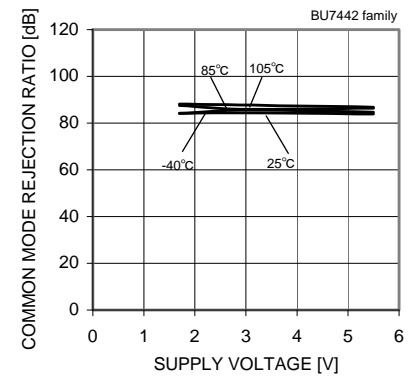


Fig.133  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage

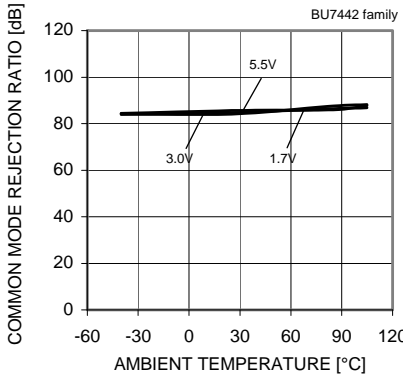


Fig.134  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

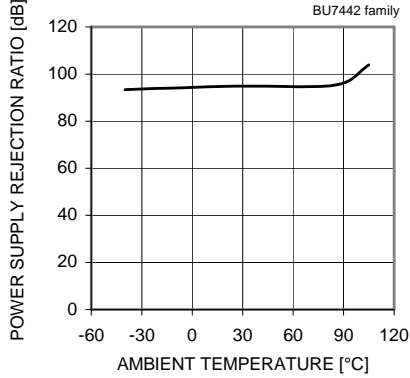


Fig.135  
 Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

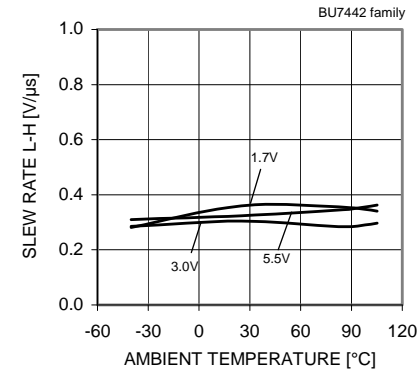


Fig.136  
 Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



Fig.137  
 Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

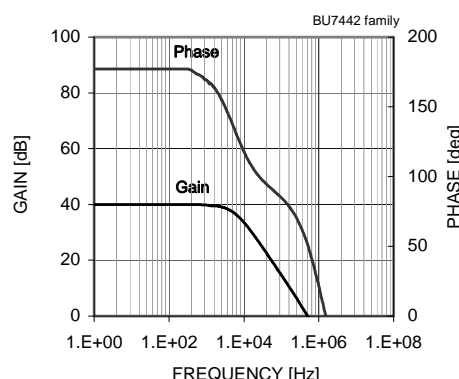


Fig.138  
 Gain – Frequency

(\*The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7442F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7442S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C])

●Reference data (BU7444 family)



Fig.139 Derating curve



Fig.140 Derating curve



Fig.141 Supply Current – Supply Voltage

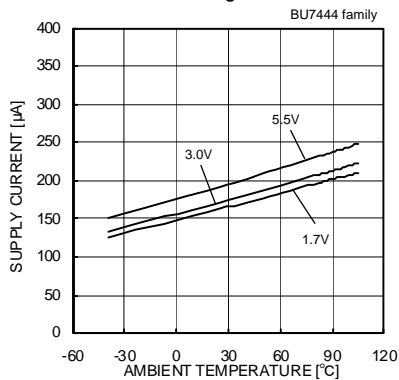


Fig.142 Supply Current – Ambient Temperature

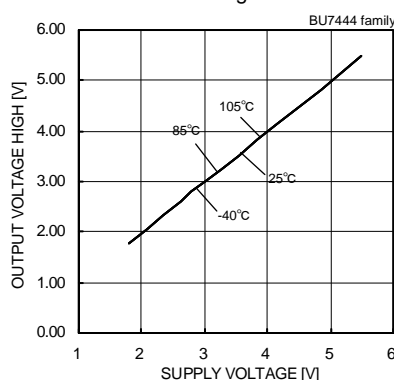


Fig.143 Output Voltage High – Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

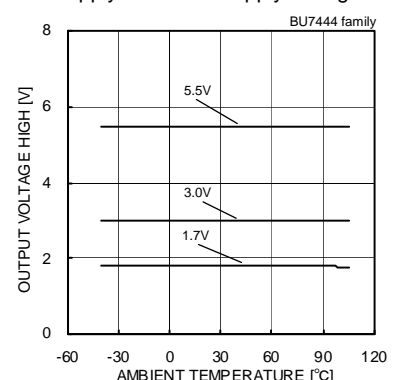


Fig.144 Output Voltage High – Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])



Fig.145 Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage (RL=10[kΩ])

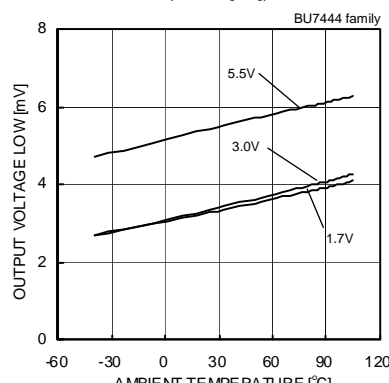


Fig.146 Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

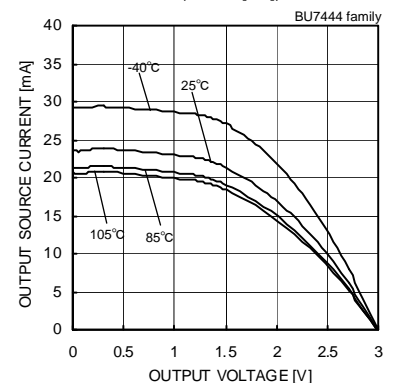


Fig.147 Output Source Current – Output Voltage (VDD=3.0[V])

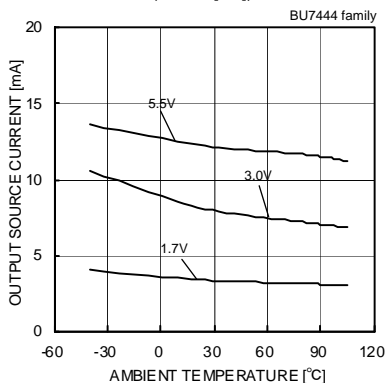


Fig.148 Output Source Current – Ambient Temperature (VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])

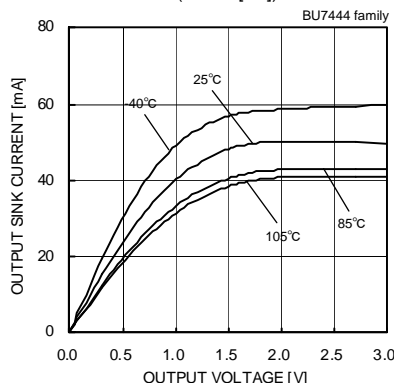


Fig.149 Output Sink Current – Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

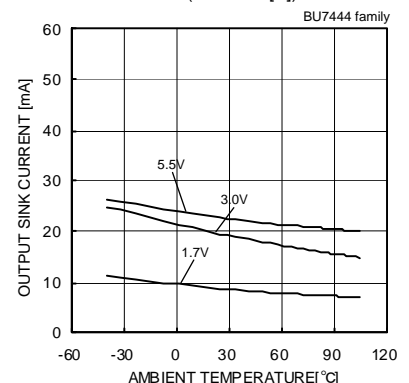


Fig.150 Output Sink Current – Ambient Temperature (VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7444F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7444S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7444 family)



Fig.151  
 Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.152  
 Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)

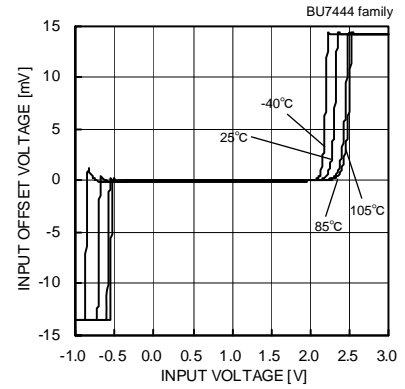


Fig.153  
 Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])



Fig.154  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage

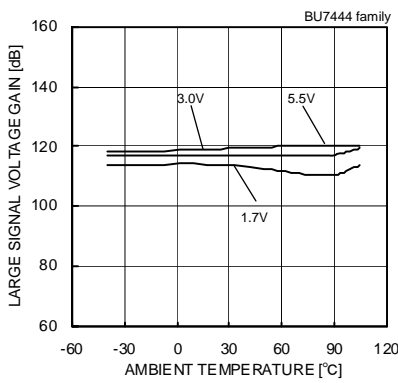


Fig.155  
 Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature



Fig.156  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage

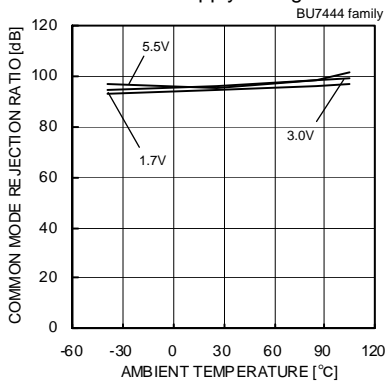


Fig.157  
 Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

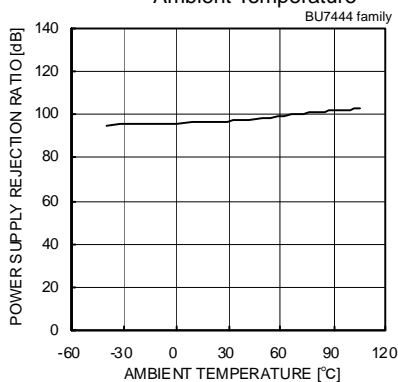


Fig.158  
 Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



Fig.159  
 Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature



Fig.160  
 Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature

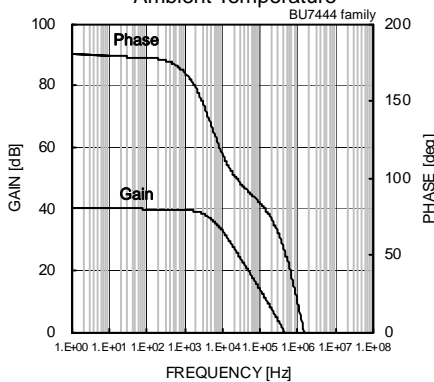


Fig.161  
 Gain – Frequency

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7444F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7444S F/FVM/NUX: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]



●Reference data (BU7445 family)



Fig.162  
Derating curve

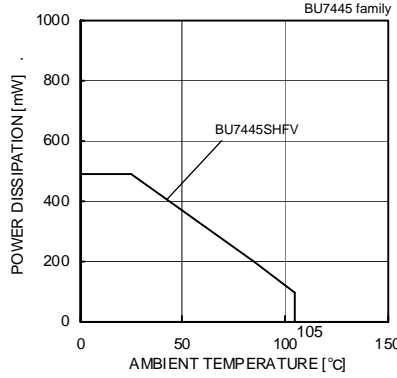


Fig.163  
Derating curve



Fig.164  
Supply Current - Supply Voltage



Fig.165  
Supply Current - Ambient Temperature



Fig.166  
Output Voltage High - Supply Voltage  
(RL=10[kΩ])

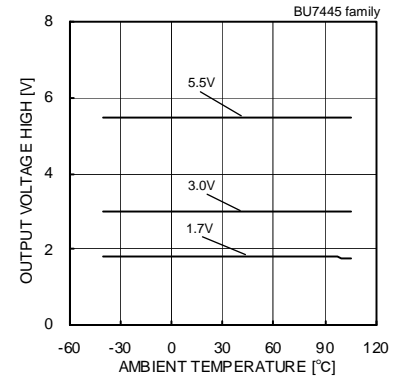


Fig.167  
Output Voltage High - Ambient Temperature  
(RL=10[kΩ])



Fig.168  
Output Voltage Low - Supply Voltage  
(RL=10[kΩ])



Fig.169  
Output Voltage Low - Ambient Temperature  
(RL=10[kΩ])



Fig.170  
Output Source Current - Output Voltage  
(VDD=3.0[V])



Fig.171  
Output Source Current - Ambient Temperature  
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[V])



Fig.172  
Output Sink Current - Output Voltage  
(VDD=3[V])



Fig.173  
Output Sink Current - Ambient Temperature  
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(\*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7445HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7445S HFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

●Reference data (BU7445 family)



Fig.174

Input Offset Voltage – Supply Voltage  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.175

Input Offset Voltage – Ambient Temperature  
 (Vicm= VDD-1.2[V], VOUT= VDD/2)



Fig.176

Input Offset Voltage – Input Voltage  
 (VDD=3[V])

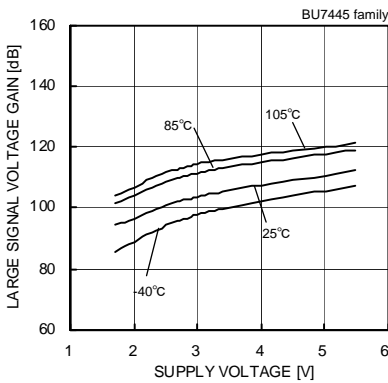


Fig.177

Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Supply Voltage



Fig.178

Large Signal Voltage Gain  
 – Ambient Temperature

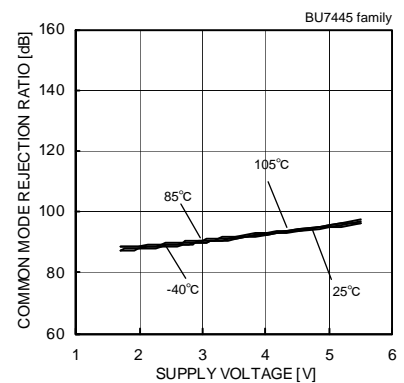


Fig.179

Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Supply Voltage

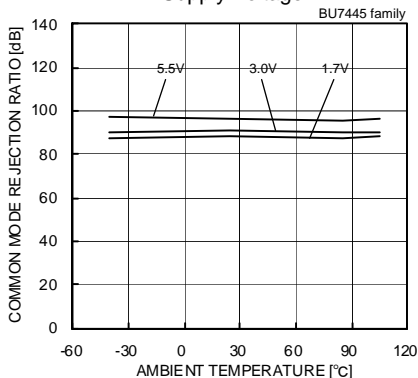


Fig.180

Common Mode Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature

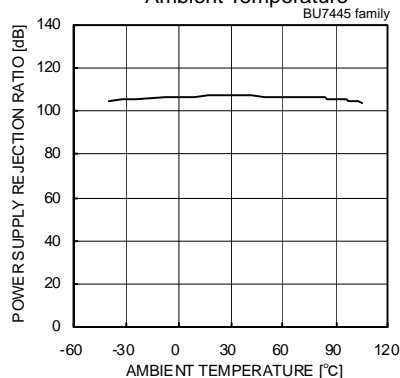


Fig.181

Power Supply Rejection Ratio  
 – Ambient Temperature



Fig.182

Slew Rate L-H – Ambient Temperature

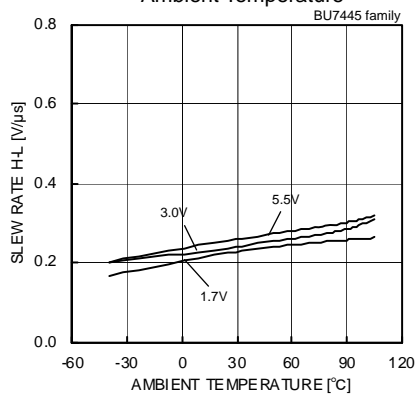


Fig.183

Slew Rate H-L – Ambient Temperature



Fig.184

Gain – Frequency

(\*The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7445HFV: -40[°C] ~ +85[°C] BU7445S HFV: -40[°C] ~ +105[°C]

● Test circuit 1 NULL method

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	VF6	ON	ON	OFF	1.7	0	-0.9	0	4
	VF7				5.5				

— Calculation —

1. Input Offset Voltage (Vio)

$$V_{io} = \frac{|VF1|}{1 + Rf/Rs} [V]$$

2. Large Signal Voltage Gain(Av)

$$A_v = 20\text{Log} \frac{2 \times (1 + Rf/Rs)}{|VF2 - VF3|} [dB]$$

3. Common-mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

$$\text{CMRR} = 20\text{Log} \frac{1.8 \times (1 + Rf/Rs)}{|VF4 - VF5|} [dB]$$

4. Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

$$\text{PSRR} = 20\text{Log} \frac{3.8 \times (1 + Rf/Rs)}{|VF6 - VF7|} [dB]$$



Fig.185 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

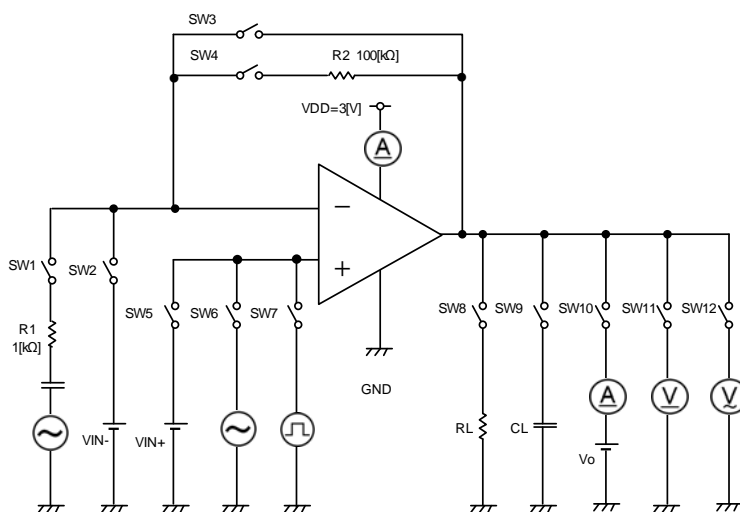


Fig.186 Test circuit 2



Fig.187 Slew rate input output wave

● Test circuit 3 Channel separation



Fig.188 Test circuit 3

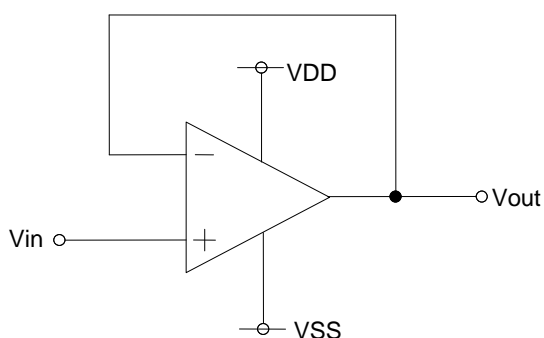
● Schematic diagram



Fig.189 Schematic diagram

●Examples of circuit

○Voltage follower

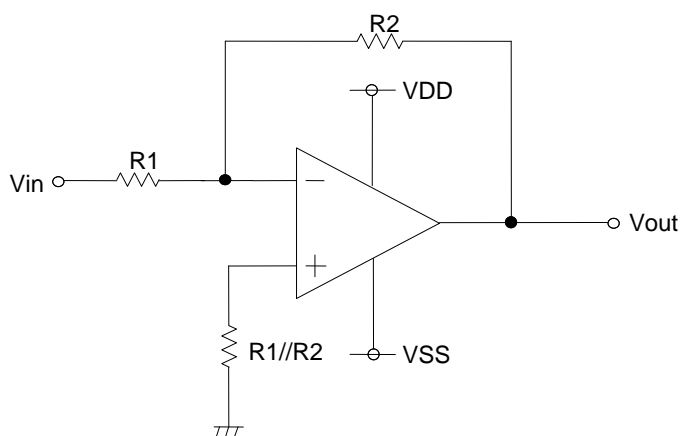


Voltage gain is 0 [dB].  
 This circuit controls output voltage (Vout) equal input voltage (Vin), and keeps Vout with stable because of high input impedance and low output impedance.  
 Vout is shown next formula.

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

Fig.190 Voltage follower

○Inverting amplifier



For inverting amplifier, Vin is amplified by voltage gain decided R1 and R2, and phase reversed voltage is outputted.  
 Vout is shown next formula.

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

Input impedance is R1.

Fig.191 Inverting amplifier

○Non-inverting amplifier



For non-inverting amplifier, Vin is amplified by voltage gain decided R1 and R2, and phase is same with Vin.  
 Vout 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.

Fig.192 Non-inverting amplifier

●Examples of circuit

○Adder circuit



Adder circuit output the voltage that added up Input voltage. A phase of the output voltage turns over, because non-inverting circuit is used.  
 Vout is shown next formula.

$$V_{out} = -R3(V_{in1}/R1 + V_{in2}/R2)$$

When three input voltage is as above, it connects with input through resistance like R1 and R2.

Fig.193 Adder circuit

○Differential amplifier



Differential amplifier output the voltage that amplified a difference of input voltage.  
 In the case of R1=R3=Ra, R2=R4=Rb  
 Vout is shown next formula.

$$V_{out} = -Rb/Ra(V_{in1} - V_{in2})$$

Fig.194 Differential amplifier

## ●Description of electrical characteristics

Described here are the terms of electric characteristics used in this technical note. Items and symbols used are also shown. Note that item name and symbol and their meaning may differ from those on another manufacture's document or general document.

### 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Absolute maximum rating item indicates the condition which must not be exceeded. Application of voltage in excess of absolute maximum rating or use out of absolute maximum rated temperature environment may cause deterioration of characteristics.

#### 1.1 Power supply voltage (VDD/VSS)

Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied between the positive power supply terminal and negative power supply terminal without deterioration or destruction of characteristics of internal circuit.

#### 1.2 Differential input voltage (V<sub>id</sub>)

Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied between non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal without deterioration and destruction of characteristics of IC.

#### 1.3 Input common-mode voltage range (V<sub>icm</sub>)

Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied to non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal without deterioration or destruction of characteristics. Input common-mode voltage range of the maximum ratings not assures normal operation of IC. When normal Operation of IC is desired, the input common-mode voltage of characteristics item must be followed.

#### 1.4 Power dissipation (P<sub>d</sub>)

Indicates the power that can be consumed by specified mounted board at the ambient temperature 25°C(normal temperature). As for package product, P<sub>d</sub> is determined by the temperature that can be permitted by IC chip in the package (maximum junction temperature) and thermal resistance of the package.

### 2. Electrical characteristics item

#### 2.1 Input offset voltage (V<sub>io</sub>)

Indicates the voltage difference between non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal. It can be translated into the input voltage difference required for setting the output voltage at 0 [V].

#### 2.2 Input offset current (I<sub>io</sub>)

Indicates the difference of input bias current between non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal.

#### 2.3 Input bias current (I<sub>b</sub>)

Indicates the current that flows into or out of the input terminal. It is defined by the average of input bias current at non-inverting terminal and input bias current at inverting terminal.

#### 2.4 Circuit current (I<sub>CC</sub>)

Indicates the IC current that flows under specified conditions and no-load steady status.

#### 2.5 High level output voltage / Low level output voltage (V<sub>OH</sub>/V<sub>OL</sub>)

Indicates the voltage range that can be output by the IC under specified load condition. It is typically divided into high-level output voltage and low-level output voltage. High-level output voltage indicates the upper limit of output voltage. Low-level output voltage indicates the lower limit.

#### 2.6 Large signal voltage gain (A<sub>V</sub>)

Indicates the amplifying rate (gain) of output voltage against the voltage difference between non-inverting terminal and inverting terminal. It is normally the amplifying rate (gain) with reference to DC voltage.

$$A_v = (\text{Output voltage fluctuation}) / (\text{Input offset fluctuation})$$

#### 2.7 Input common-mode voltage range (V<sub>icm</sub>)

Indicates the input voltage range where IC operates normally.

#### 2.8 Common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR)

Indicates the ratio of fluctuation of input offset voltage when in-phase input voltage is changed. It is normally the fluctuation of DC.

$$\text{CMRR} = (\text{Change of Input common-mode voltage}) / (\text{Input offset fluctuation})$$

#### 2.9 Power supply rejection ratio (PSRR)

Indicates the ratio of fluctuation of input offset voltage when supply voltage is changed. It is normally the fluctuation of DC.

$$\text{PSRR} = (\text{Change of power supply voltage}) / (\text{Input offset fluctuation})$$

#### 2.10 Channel separation (CS)

Indicates the fluctuation of input offset voltage or that of output voltage with reference to the change of output voltage of driven channel.

#### 2.11 Slew rate (SR)

Indicates the time fluctuation ratio of voltage output when step input signal is applied.

#### 2.12 Unity gain frequency (f<sub>t</sub>)

Indicates a frequency where the voltage gain of Op-Amp is 1.

#### 2.13 Total harmonic distortion + Noise (THD+N)

Indicates the fluctuation of input offset voltage or that of output voltage with reference to the change of output voltage of driven channel.

#### 2.14 Input referred noise voltage (V<sub>n</sub>)

Indicates a noise voltage generated inside the operational amplifier equivalent by ideal voltage source connected in series with input terminal.



● Derating curve

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at Ta=25°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  $\theta_{ja}$ [°C/W]. The temperature of IC inside the package can be estimated by this thermal resistance. Fig.195 (a) shows the model of thermal resistance of the package. Thermal resistance  $\theta_{ja}$ , ambient temperature Ta, junction temperature Tj, and power dissipation Pd can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{ja} = (T_j - T_a) / P_d \quad [^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}] \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Derating curve in Fig.195(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  $\theta_{ja}$ . Thermal resistance  $\theta_{ja}$  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. Fig196 (c)-(h) show a derating curve for an example Ground Sense Low Voltage Operation CMOS Operational Amplifiers series.

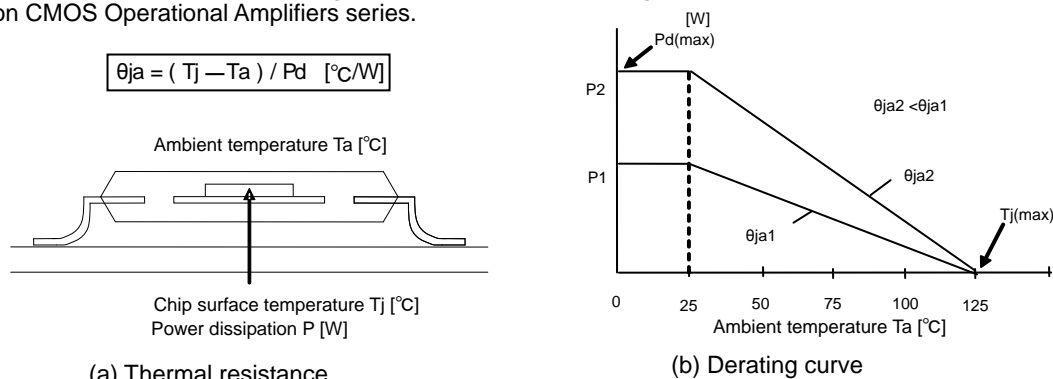
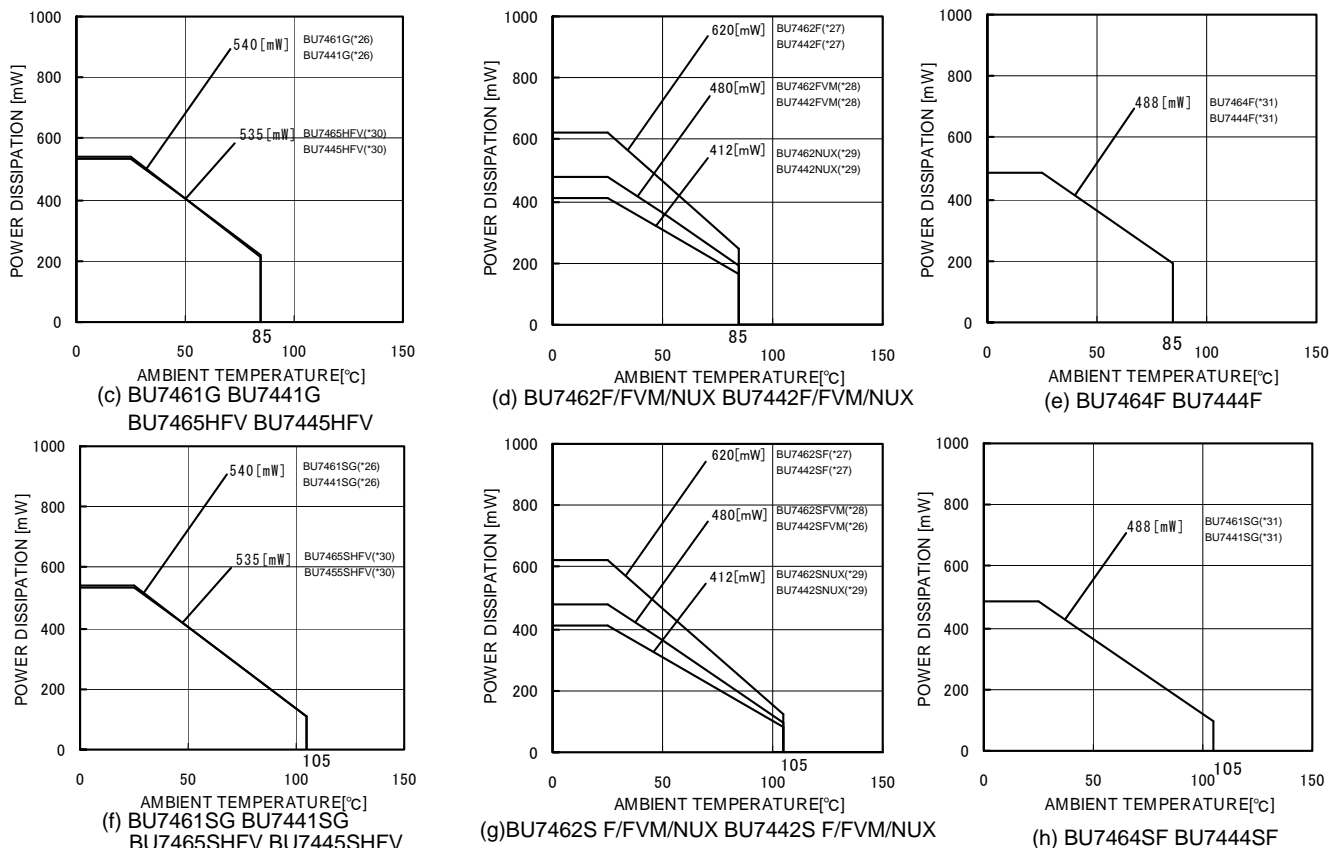


Fig.195 Thermal resistance and derating



(*26)	(*27)	(*28)	(*29)	(*30)	(*31)	Unit
5.4	6.2	4.8	4.12	5.35	4.88	[mW/°C]

When using the unit above Ta=25[°C], subtract the value above per degree[°C]. Permissible dissipation is the value.  
 When FR4 glass epoxy board 70[mm]x70[mm]x1.6[mm] (cooper foil area below 3[%]) is mounted.

Fig.196 Thermal resistance and derating

●Cautions on 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 voltage comparator 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 (pd)  
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. Pd is reference to the provided power dissipation curve.
- 5) Short circuits between pins and incorrect mounting  
Short circuits between pins and incorrect mounting when mounting the IC on a printed circuits board, take notice of the direction and positioning of the IC. If IC is mounted erroneously, It may be damaged. Also, when a foreign object is inserted between output, between output and  $V_{DD}$  terminal and  $V_{SS}$  terminal which causes short circuit, the IC may be damaged.
- 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) 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 abnormally noise
- 11) Decoupling capacitor  
Insert the decoupling capacitance between  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{SS}$ , for stable operation of operational amplifier.

●Ordering part number

B	U	7	4	6	2	S	F	V	M	-	T	R	
Part No.		Part No.					Package					Packaging and forming specification	
		• 7461 7461S • 7464 7464S • 7441 7441S • 7444 7444S • 7462 7462S • 7465 7465S • 7442 7442S • 7445 7445S					G : SSOP5 F : SOP8, SOP14 FVM : MSOP8 NUX : VSON008X2030 HFV : HVSO5F5					E2: Embossed tape and reel (SOP8/SOP14) TR: Embossed tape and reel (SSOP5/MSOP8/VSON008X2030/HVSO5F5)	

SOP8



SOP14



SSOP5



### MSOP8



#### <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 )



### VSON008X2030



#### <Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape
Quantity	4000pcs
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 )



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Компания «Океан Электроники» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Поставка оригинальных импортных электронных компонентов напрямую с производств Америки, Европы и Азии, а так же с крупнейших складов мира;
- Широкая линейка поставок активных и пассивных импортных электронных компонентов (более 30 млн. наименований);
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Помощь Конструкторского Отдела и консультации квалифицированных инженеров;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Поставка электронных компонентов под контролем ВП;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- При необходимости вся продукция военного и аэрокосмического назначения проходит испытания и сертификацию в лаборатории (по согласованию с заказчиком);
- Поставка специализированных компонентов военного и аэрокосмического уровня качества (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Actel, Aeroflex, Peregrine, VPT, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instruments, MS Kennedy, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Компания «Океан Электроники» является официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России одного из крупнейших производителей разъемов военного и аэрокосмического назначения «JONHON», а так же официальным дистрибьютором и эксклюзивным представителем в России производителя высокотехнологичных и надежных решений для передачи СВЧ сигналов «FORSTAR».



## JONHON

«JONHON» (основан в 1970 г.)

Разъемы специального, военного и аэрокосмического назначения:

(Применяются в военной, авиационной, аэрокосмической, морской, железнодорожной, горно- и нефтедобывающей отраслях промышленности)

«FORSTAR» (основан в 1998 г.)

ВЧ соединители, коаксиальные кабели, кабельные сборки и микроволновые компоненты:

(Применяются в телекоммуникациях гражданского и специального назначения, в средствах связи, РЛС, а так же военной, авиационной и аэрокосмической отраслях промышленности).



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