

Operational Amplifiers Series

Ground Sense High Speed Low Voltage CMOS Operational Amplifiers

BU7485G BU7485SG BU7486xxx BU7486Sxxx BU7487xx BU7487Sxx
General Description

BU7485G/BU7486xxx/BU7487xx are CMOS operational amplifiers with input ground sense and full swing output. This series has extended operational amplifiers BU7485SG/BU7486Sxxx/BU7487Sxx which can operate over a wider temperature range (-40°C to +105°C). These ICs have wide band, high slew rate, low voltage operation and low input bias current, making the operational amplifiers suitable for portable equipment and sensor application.

Features

- High Slew Rate
- Wide Bandwidth
- Low Input Bias Current
- Output Full Swing

Application

- Battery-powered Equipment
- General Purpose Electronics

Key Specifications

- Operating Power Supply Voltage Range (Single Supply): +3.0V to +5.5V
- Slew Rate: 10.0V/μs(Typ)
- Temperature Range:
 - BU7485G -40°C to +85°C
 - BU7486xxx -40°C to +85°C
 - BU7487xx -40°C to +85°C
 - BU7485SG -40°C to +105°C
 - BU7486Sxxx -40°C to +105°C
 - BU7487Sxx -40°C to +105°C
- Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ)
- Input Offset Current: 1pA (Typ)

Package

	W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)
SSOP5	2.90mm x 2.80mm x 1.25mm
SOP8	5.00mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm
SSOP-B8	3.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.35mm
MSOP8	2.90mm x 4.00mm x 0.90mm
SOP14	8.70mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm
SSOP-B14	5.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.35mm

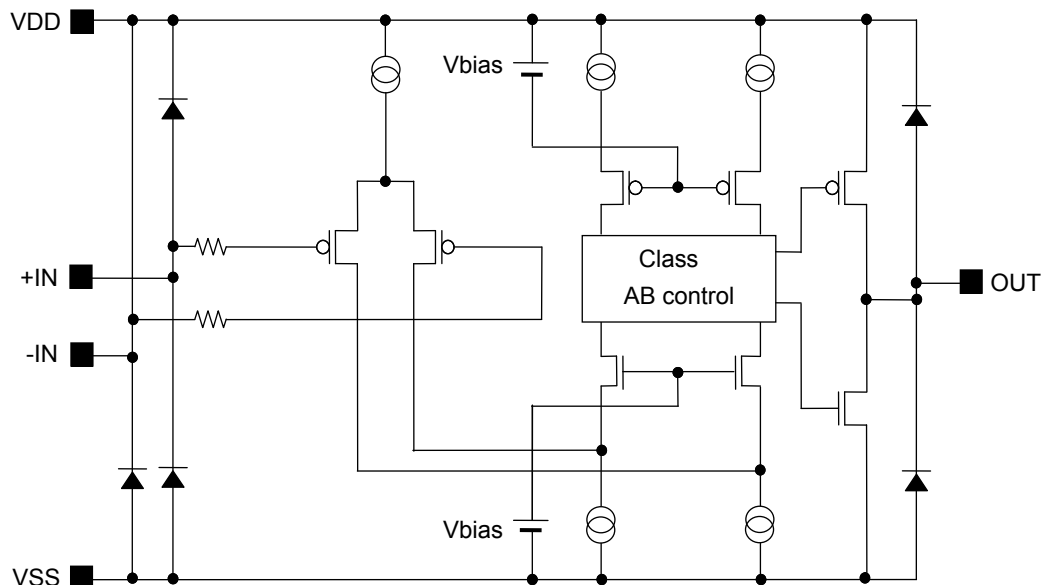
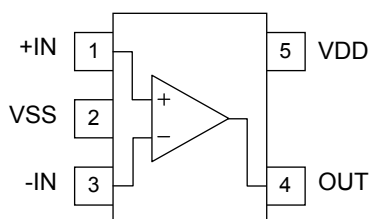
Simplified schematic


Figure 1. Simplified schematic (1 channel only)

○Product structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product is not designed protection against radioactive rays.

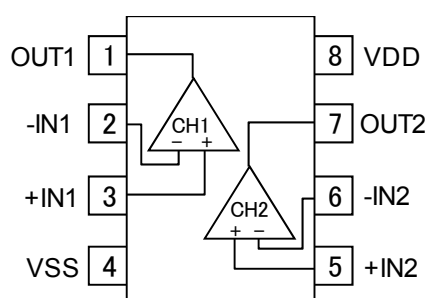
Pin Configuration

BU7485G, BU7485SG : SSOP5



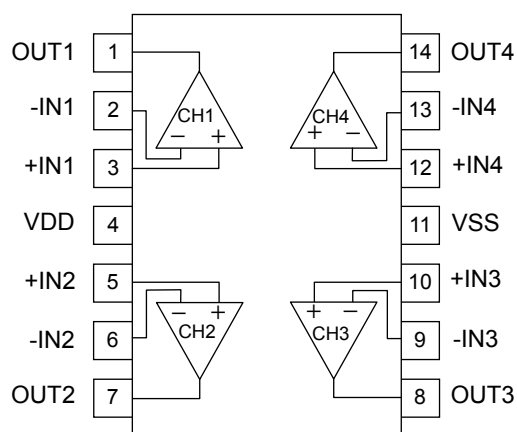
Pin No.	Pin Name
1	+IN
2	VSS
3	-IN
4	OUT
5	VDD

BU7486F, BU7486SF : SOP8
 BU7486FV, BU7486SFV : SSOP-B8
 BU7486FVM, BU7486SFVM : MSOP8



Pin No.	Pin Name
1	OUT1
2	-IN1
3	+IN1
4	VSS
5	+IN2
6	-IN2
7	OUT2
8	VDD

BU7487F, BU7487SF : SOP14
 BU7487FV, BU7487SFV : SSOP-B144



Pin No.	Pin Name
1	OUT1
2	-IN1
3	+IN1
4	VDD
5	+IN2
6	-IN2
7	OUT2
8	OUT3
9	-IN3
10	+IN3
11	VSS
12	+IN4
13	-IN4
14	OUT4

Package					
SSOP5	SOP8	SSOP-B8	MSOP8	SOP14	SSOP-B14
BU7485G BU7485SG	BU7486F BU7486SF	BU7486FV BU7486SFV	BU7486FVM BU7486SFVM	BU7487F BU7487SF	BU7487FV BU7487SFV

Ordering Information

B	U	7	4	8	x	x	x	x	x
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-	x	x
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Part Number

BU7485G
 BU7485SG
 BU7486xxx
 BU7486Sxxx
 BU7487xx
 BU7487Sxx

Package

G: SSOP5
 F: SOP8
 SOP14
 FV: SSOP-B8
 SSOP-B14
 FVM: MSOP8

Packaging and forming specification

E2: Embossed tape and reel
 (SOP8/SSOP-B8/SOP14/ SSOP-B14)
 TR: Embossed tape and reel
 (SSOP5/MSOP8)

Line-up

Topr	Package		Operable Part Number
-40°C to +85°C	SSOP5	Reel of 3000	BU7485G-TR
	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BU7486F-E2
	SSOP-B8	Reel of 2500	BU7486FV-E2
	MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BU7486FVM-TR
	SOP14	Reel of 2500	BU7487F-E2
	SSOP-B14	Reel of 2500	BU7487FV-E2
-40°C to +105°C	SSOP5	Reel of 3000	BU7485SG-TR
	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BU7486SF-E2
	SSOP-B8	Reel of 2500	BU7486SFV-E2
	MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BU7486SFVM-TR
	SOP14	Reel of 2500	BU7487SF-E2
	SSOP-B14	Reel of 2500	BU7487SFV-E2

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings		Unit
		BU7485G/BU7486xxx /BU7487xx	BU7485Sx/BU7486Sxxx /BU7487Sxx	
Supply Voltage	V _{DD} -V _{SS}	+7		V
Power dissipation	P _D	SSOP5	0.54 ^(Note 1,7)	W
		SOP8	0.55 ^(Note 2,7)	
		SSOP-B8	0.50 ^(Note 3,7)	
		MSOP8	0.47 ^(Note 4,7)	
		SOP14	0.45 ^(Note 5,7)	
		SSOP-B14	0.70 ^(Note 6,7)	
Differential Input Voltage ^(Note 8)	V _{ID}	V _{DD} - V _{SS}		V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	(V _{SS} - 0.3) to V _{DD} + 0.3		V
Input Current ^(Note 9)	I _I	±10		mA
Operating Supply Voltage	V _{opr}	+3.0 to +5.5		V
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 to +85	-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +125		°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{Jmax}	+125		°C

(Note 1) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 5.4mW/°C.

(Note 2) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 5.5mW/°C.

(Note 3) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 5.0mW.

(Note 4) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 4.7mW.

(Note 5) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 4.5mW.

(Note 6) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 7.0mW.

(Note 7) Mounted on a FR4 glass epoxy PCB(70mm×70mm×1.6mm).

(Note 8) The voltage difference between inverting input and non-inverting input is the differential input voltage.
Then input pin voltage is set to more than V_{SS}.

(Note 9) An excessive input current will flow when input voltages of more than V_{DD}+0.6V or lesser than V_{SS}-0.6V are applied.
The input current can be set to less than the rated current by adding a limiting resistor.

Electrical Characteristics

OBU7485G, BU7485SG (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3V, VSS=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage ^(Note 10)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	1	9.5	mV	-
Input Offset Current ^(Note 10)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Input Bias Current ^(Note 10)	I _B	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Supply Current ^(Note 11)	I _{DD}	25°C	-	1500	2000	μA	R _L = ∞ Av=0dB, IN=0.8V
		Full range	-	-	2400		
Maximum Output Voltage (High)	V _{OH}	25°C	VDD-0.1	-	-	V	R _L = 10kΩ
Maximum Output Voltage (Low)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	V	R _L = 10kΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	25°C	70	105	-	dB	R _L = 10kΩ
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	1.6	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.4V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	-	dB	-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	-	dB	-
Output Source Current ^(Note 12)	I _{SOURCE}	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4V
Output Sink Current ^(Note 12)	I _{SINK}	25°C	7	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4V
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	10	-	V/μs	C _L = 25pF
Unity Gain Frequency	f _T	25°C	-	10	-	MHz	C _L = 25pF, Av=40dB
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	50	-	deg	C _L = 25pF, Av=40dB
Total Harmonic Distortion +Noise	THD+N	25°C	-	0.03	-	%	OUT=0.7V _{P-P} , f=1kHz

(Note 10) Absolute value

(Note 11) Full range BU7485G: T_A = -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: T_A = -40°C to +105°C

(Note 12) 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.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3V, VSS=0V, T_A =25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage ^(Note 13)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	1	9.5	mV	-
Input Offset Current ^(Note 13)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Input Bias Current ^(Note 13)	I _B	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Supply Current ^(Note 14)	I _{DD}	25°C	-	3000	4000	μA	R _L = ∞ Av=0dB, IN=0.8V
		Full range	-	-	4500		
Maximum Output Voltage (High)	V _{OH}	25°C	VDD-0.1	-	-	V	R _L =10kΩ
Maximum Output Voltage (Low)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	V	R _L =10kΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _v	25°C	70	105	-	dB	R _L =10kΩ
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	1.6	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.4V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	-	dB	-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	-	dB	-
Output Source Current ^(Note 15)	I _{SOURCE}	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4V
Output Sink Current ^(Note 15)	I _{SINK}	25°C	7	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4V
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	10	-	V/μs	C _L =25pF
Unity Gain Frequency	f _T	25°C	-	10	-	MHz	C _L =25pF, Av=40dB
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	50	-	deg	C _L =25pF, Av=40dB
Total Harmonic Distortion +Noise	THD+N	25°C	-	0.03	-	%	OUT=0.7V _{P-P} , f=1kHz
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	Av=40dB

(Note 13) Absolute value

(Note 14) Full range BU7486xxx: T_A =-40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: T_A =-40°C to +105°C

(Note 15) 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.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3V, VSS=0V, T_A =25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limits			Unit	Condition
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage ^(Note 16)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	1	9.5	mV	-
Input Offset Current ^(Note 16)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Input Bias Current ^(Note 16)	I _B	25°C	-	1	-	pA	-
Supply Current ^(Note 17)	I _{DD}	25°C	-	6000	8000	μA	R _L = ∞ Av=0dB, IN=0.8V
		Full range	-	-	9000		
Maximum Output Voltage (High)	V _{OH}	25°C	VDD-0.1	-	-	V	R _L =10kΩ
Maximum Output Voltage (Low)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	V	R _L =10kΩ
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	25°C	70	105	-	dB	R _L =10kΩ
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	1.6	V	VSS ~ VDD-1.4V
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	-	dB	-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	-	dB	-
Output Source Current ^(Note 18)	I _{SOURCE}	25°C	4	8	-	mA	VDD-0.4V
Output Sink Current ^(Note 18)	I _{SINK}	25°C	7	12	-	mA	VSS+0.4V
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	10	-	V/μs	C _L =25pF
Unity Gain Frequency	f _T	25°C	-	10	-	MHz	C _L =25pF, Av=40dB
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	50	-	deg	C _L =25pF, Av=40dB
Total Harmonic Distortion +Noise	THD+N	25°C	-	0.03	-	%	OUT=0.7V _{P-P} , f=1kHz
Channel Separation	CS	25°C	-	100	-	dB	Av=40dB

(Note 16) Absolute value

(Note 17) Full range BU7487xx: T_A =-40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: T_A =-40°C to +105°C

(Note 18) 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.

Description of Electrical Characteristics

Described below are descriptions of the relevant electrical terms used in this datasheet. Items and symbols used are also shown. Note that item name and symbol and their meaning may differ from those on another manufacturer's document or general document.

1. Absolute maximum ratings

Absolute maximum rating items indicate 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) Supply Voltage (VDD/VSS)
Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied between the VDD terminal and VSS terminal without deterioration or destruction of characteristics of internal circuit.
- (2) Differential Input Voltage (V_{ID})
Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied between non-inverting and inverting terminals without damaging the IC.
- (3) Input Common-mode Voltage Range (V_{ICM})
Indicates the maximum voltage that can be applied to the non-inverting and inverting terminals without deterioration or destruction of electrical characteristics. Input common-mode voltage range of the maximum ratings does not assure normal operation of IC. For normal operation, use the IC within the input common-mode voltage range characteristics.
- (4) Power Dissipation (P_D)
Indicates the power that can be consumed by the IC when mounted on a specific board at the ambient temperature 25°C (normal temperature). As for package product, P_D is determined by the temperature that can be permitted by the IC in the package (maximum junction temperature) and the thermal resistance of the package.

2. Electrical characteristics

- (1) Input Offset Voltage (V_{IO})
Indicates the voltage difference between non-inverting terminal and inverting terminals. It can be translated into the input voltage difference required for setting the output voltage at 0 V.
- (2) Input Offset Current (I_{IO})
Indicates the difference of input bias current between the non-inverting and inverting terminals.
- (3) Input Bias Current (I_B)
Indicates the current that flows into or out of the input terminal. It is defined by the average of input bias currents at the non-inverting and inverting terminals.
- (4) Supply Current (I_{DD})
Indicates the current that flows within the IC under specified no-load conditions.
- (5) Maximum Output Voltage(High) / Maximum Output Voltage(Low) (V_{OH}/V_{OL})
Indicates the voltage range of the output under specified load condition. It is typically divided into maximum output voltage High and low. Maximum output voltage high indicates the upper limit of output voltage. Maximum output voltage low indicates the lower limit.
- (6) Large Signal Voltage Gain (A_V)
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.
 $A_v = (\text{Output voltage}) / (\text{Differential Input voltage})$
- (7) Input Common-mode Voltage Range (V_{ICM})
Indicates the input voltage range where IC normally operates.
- (8) Common-mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)
Indicates the ratio of fluctuation of input offset voltage when the input common mode voltage is changed. It is normally the fluctuation of DC.
 $CMRR = (\text{Change of Input common-mode voltage}) / (\text{Input offset voltage fluctuation})$
- (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.
 $PSRR = (\text{Change of power supply voltage}) / (\text{Input offset voltage fluctuation})$
- (10) Output Source Current/ Output Sink Current (I_{SOURCE} / I_{SINK})
The maximum current that can be output from the IC under specific output conditions. The output source current indicates the current flowing out from the IC, and the output sink current indicates the current flowing into the IC.
- (11) Slew Rate (SR)
Indicates the ratio of the change in output voltage with time when a step input signal is applied.
- (12) Unity Gain Frequency (f_T)
Indicates a frequency where the voltage gain of operational amplifier is 1.
- (13) Phase Margin (θ)
Indicates the margin of phase from 180 degree phase lag at unity gain frequency.
- (14) 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.
- (15) Channel Separation (CS)
Indicates the fluctuation in the output voltage of the driven channel with reference to the change of output voltage of the channel which is not driven.

Typical Performance Curves

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

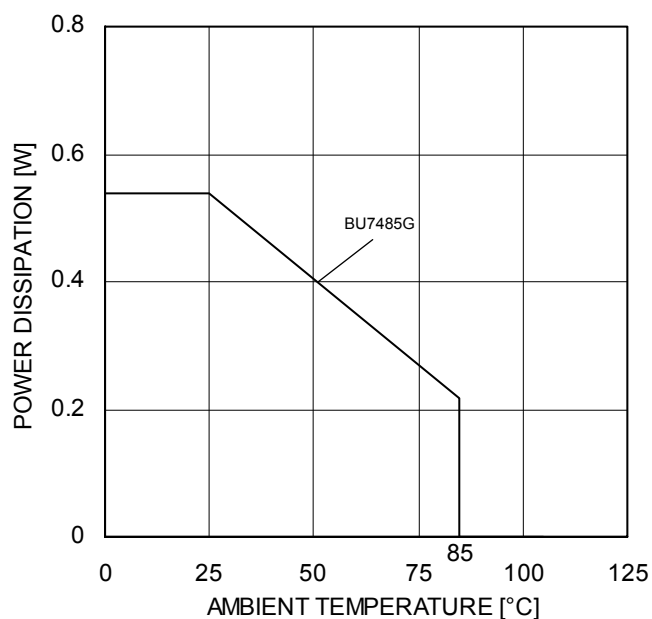


Figure 2.
Derating curve

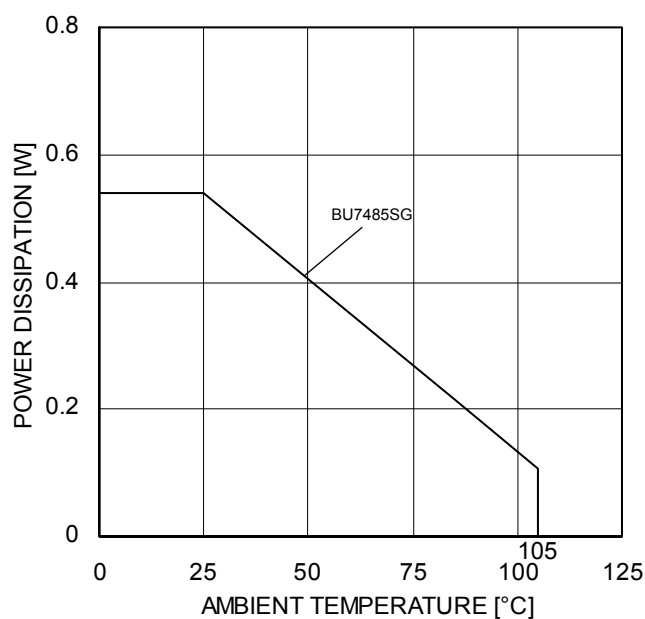


Figure 3.
Derating curve

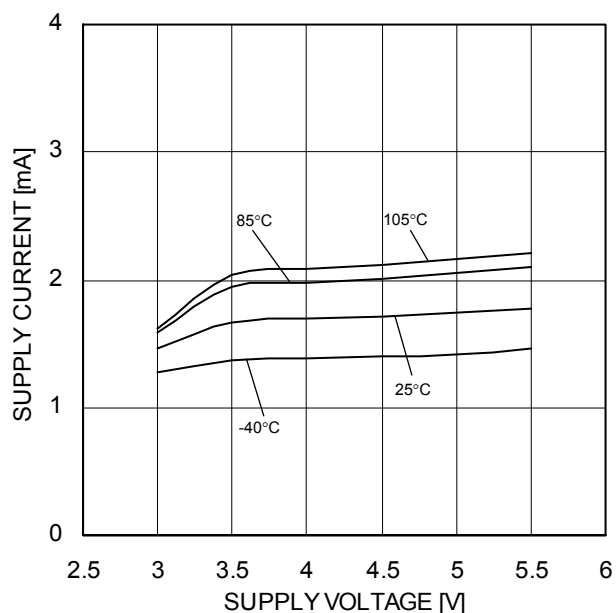


Figure 4.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

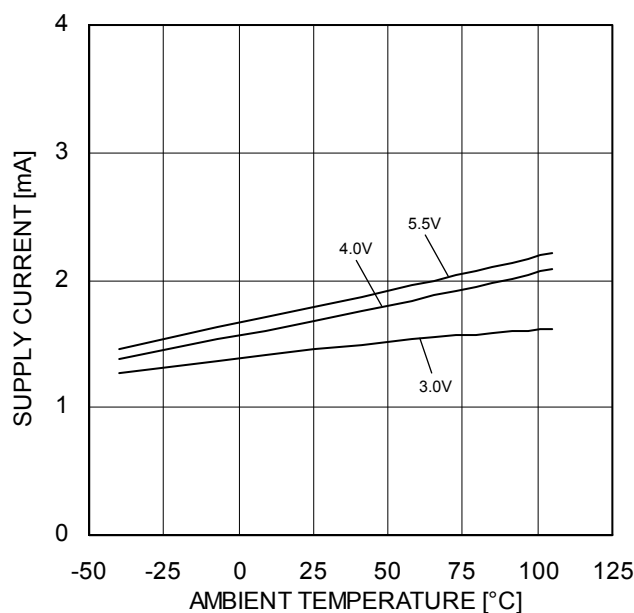


Figure 5.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

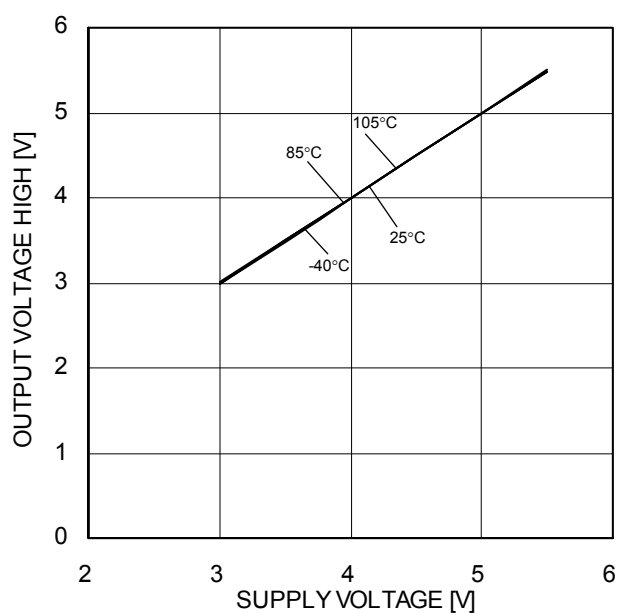


Figure 6.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

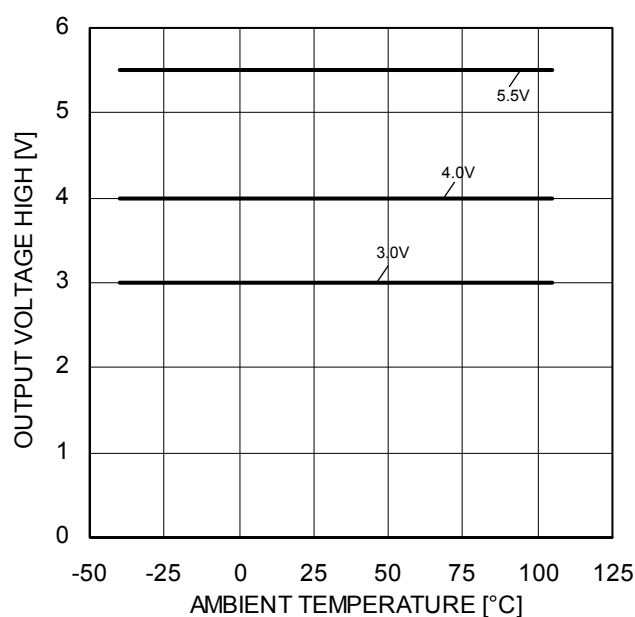


Figure 7.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

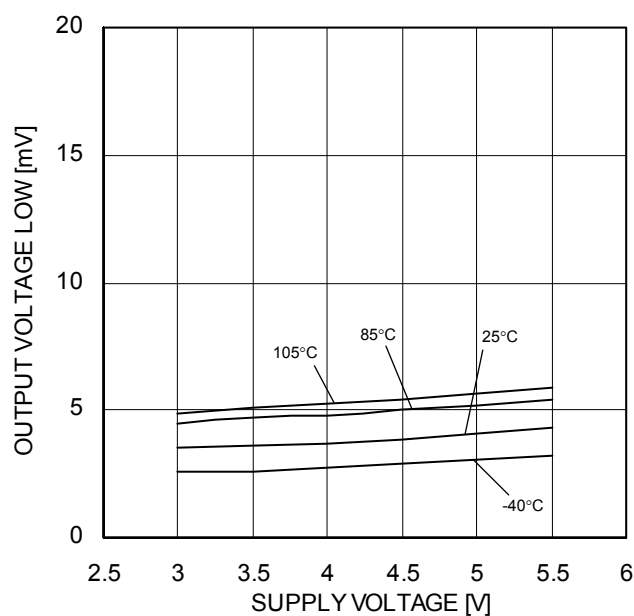


Figure 8.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

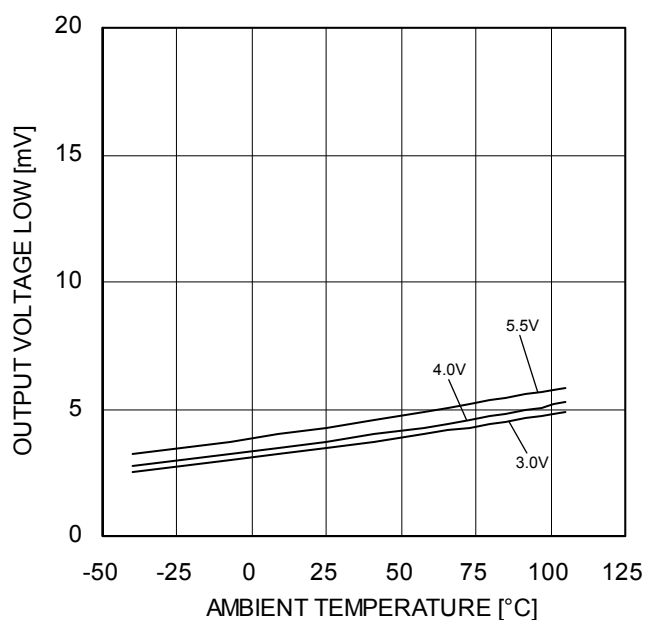


Figure 9.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

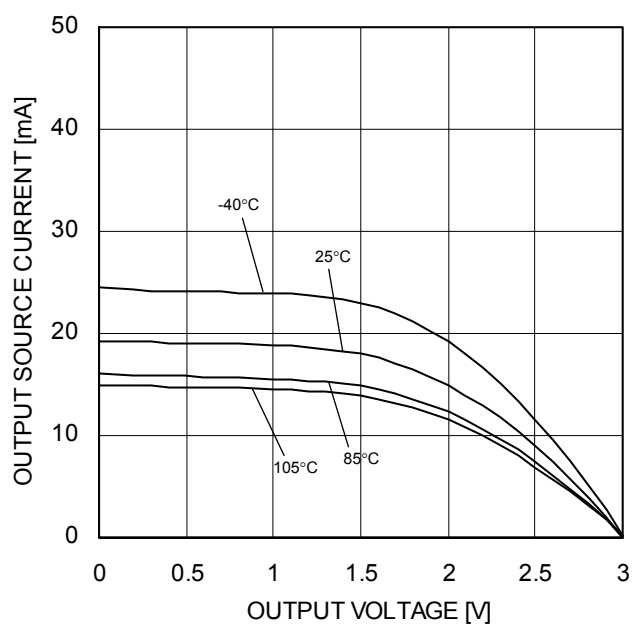


Figure 10.
Output Source Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

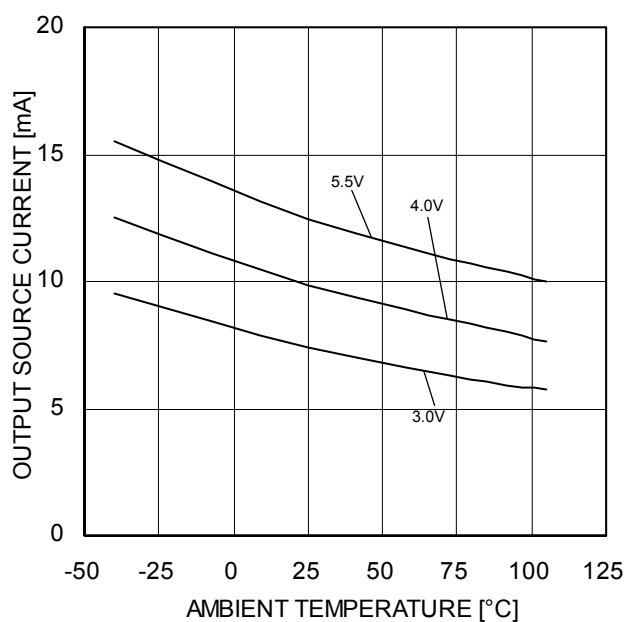


Figure 11.
Output Source Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VDD-0.4V)

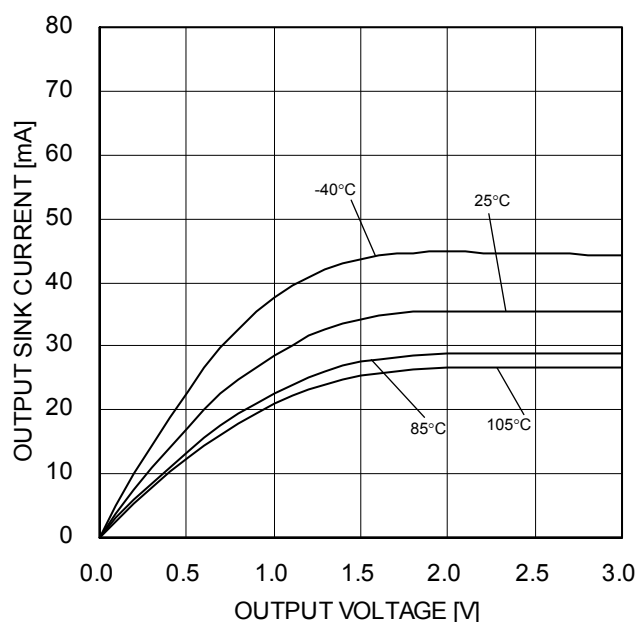


Figure 12.
Output Sink Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

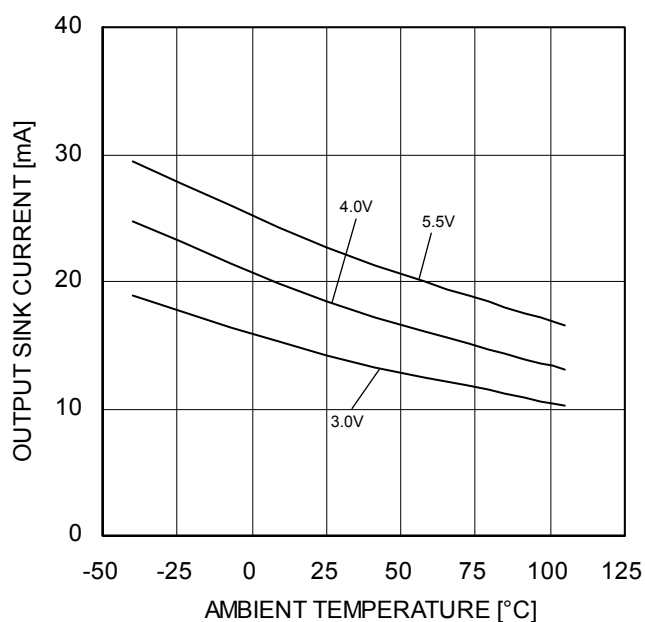


Figure 13.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VSS+0.4V)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

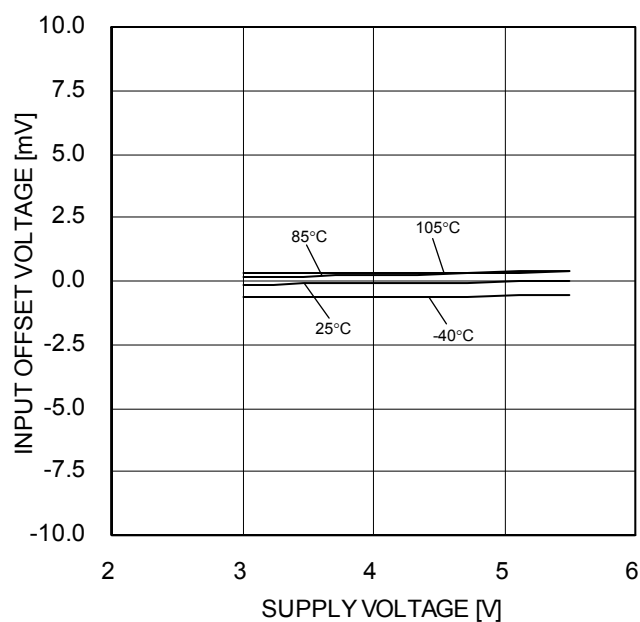


Figure 14.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage
($V_{ICM} = V_{DD} - 1.4V$, $OUT = 1.5V$)

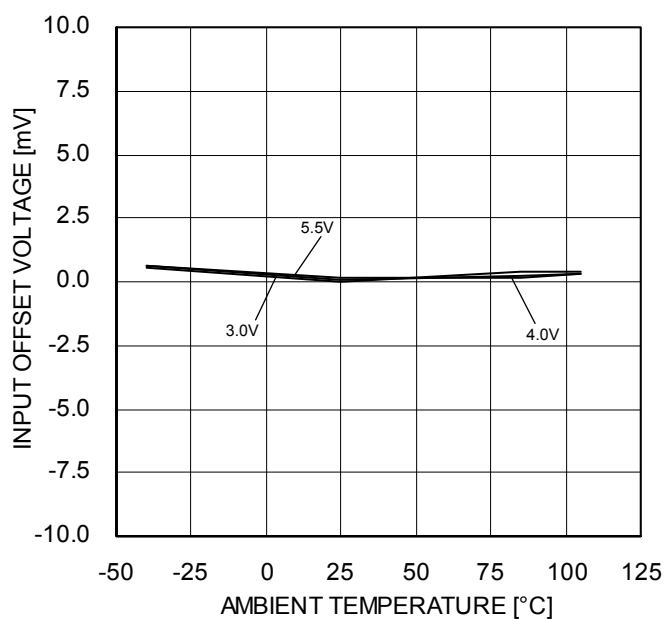


Figure 15.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($V_{ICM} = V_{DD} - 1.4V$, $OUT = 1.5V$)

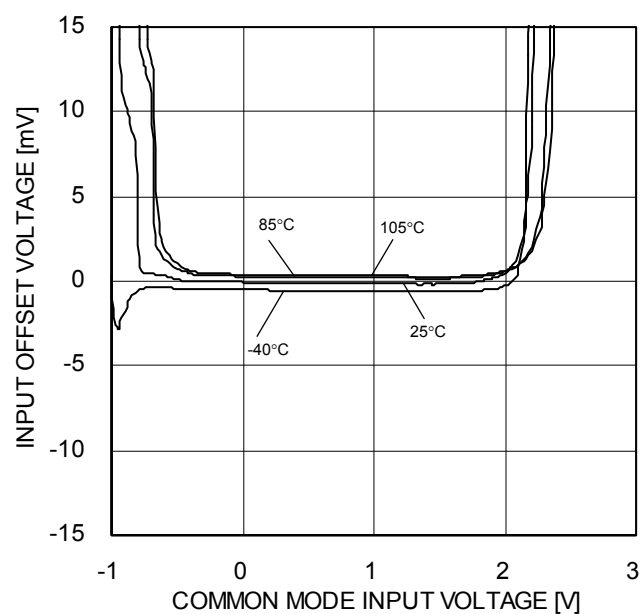


Figure 16.
Input Offset Voltage vs Common Mode Input Voltage
($V_{DD} = 3V$)

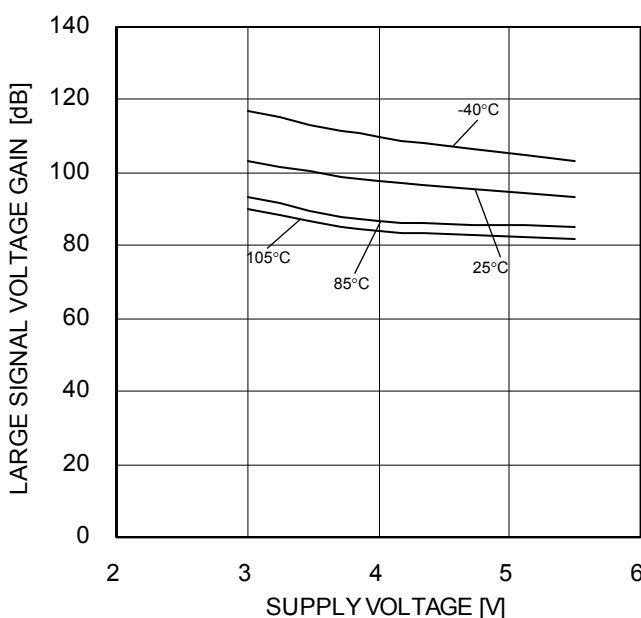


Figure 17.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Supply Voltage

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

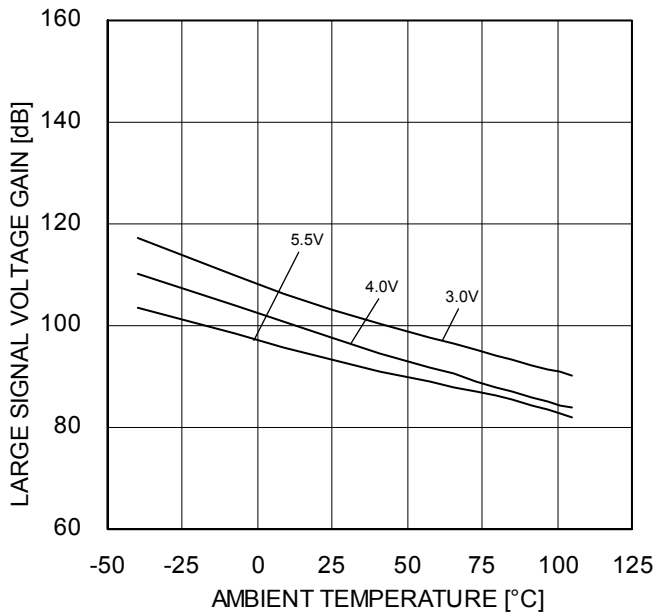


Figure 18
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient Temperature

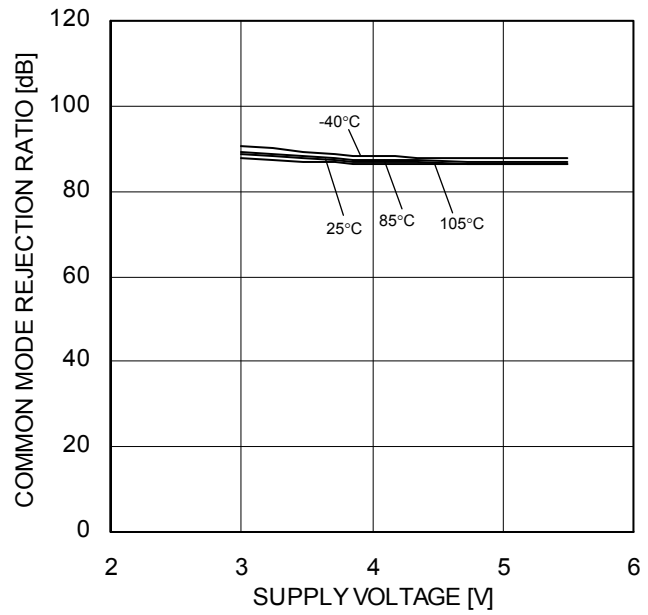


Figure 19.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Supply Voltage

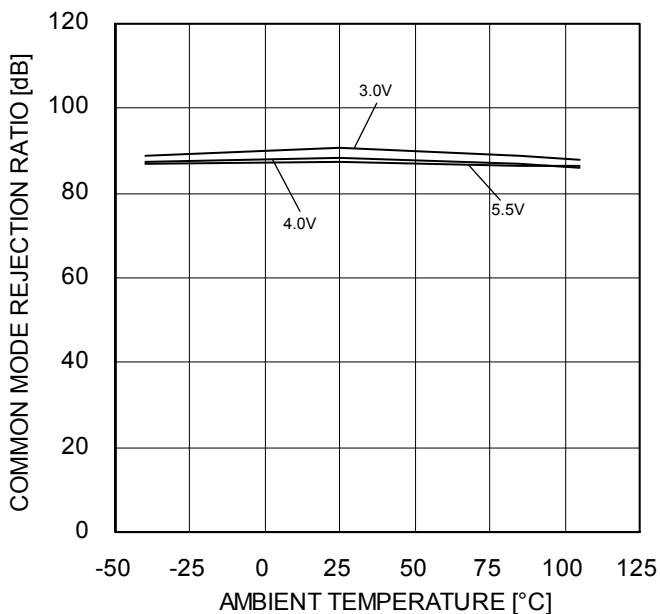


Figure 20.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

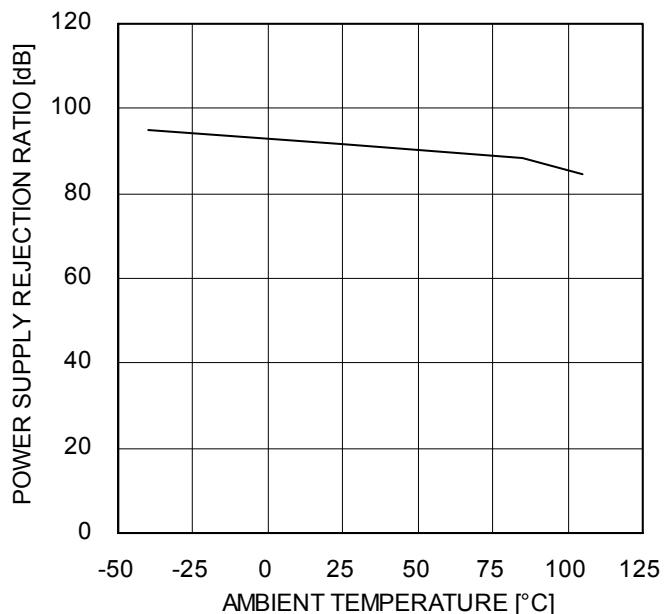


Figure 21.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7485G, BU7485SG

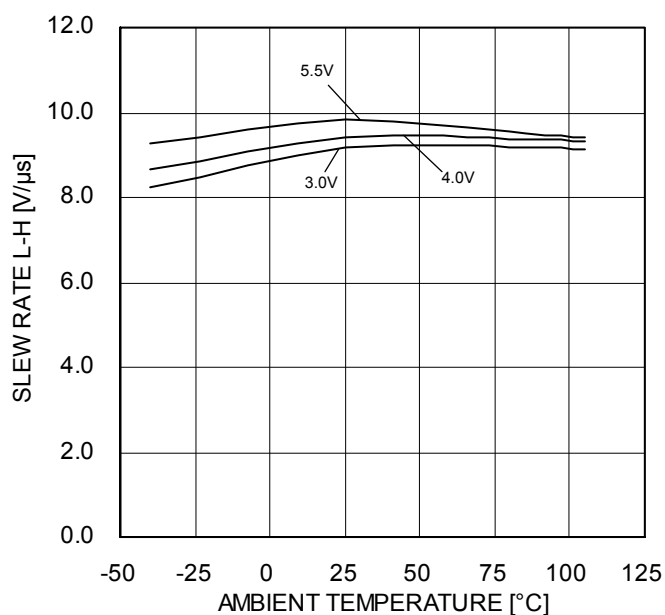


Figure 22.
Slew Rate L-H vs Ambient Temperature

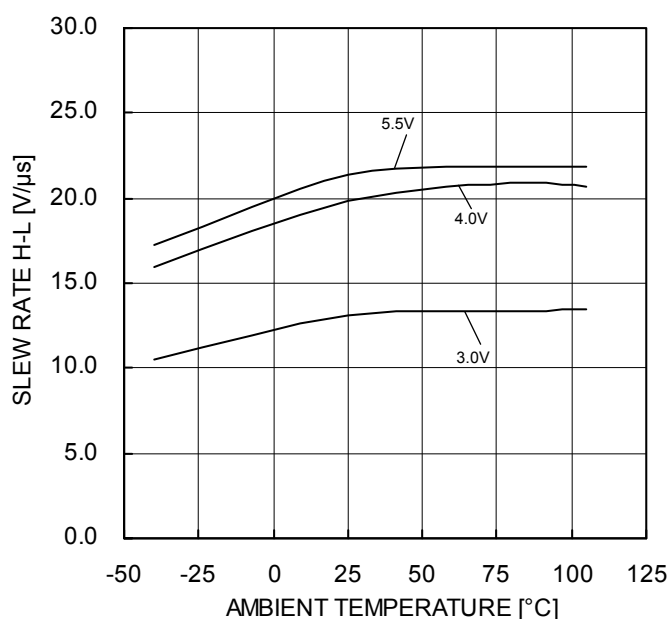


Figure 23.
Slew Rate H-L vs Ambient Temperature

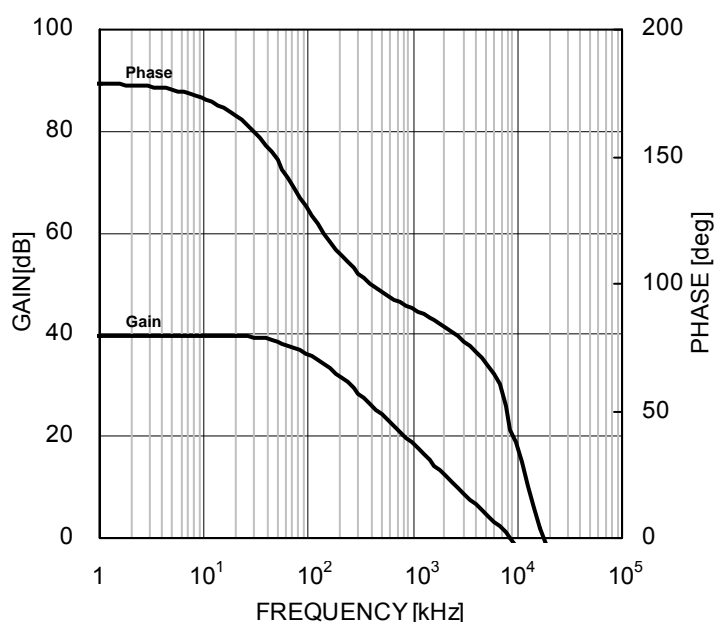


Figure 24.
Voltage Gain • Phase vs Frequency
(VDD=+3V. VSS=0V. T_A=25°C)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7485G: -40°C to +85°C BU7485SG: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

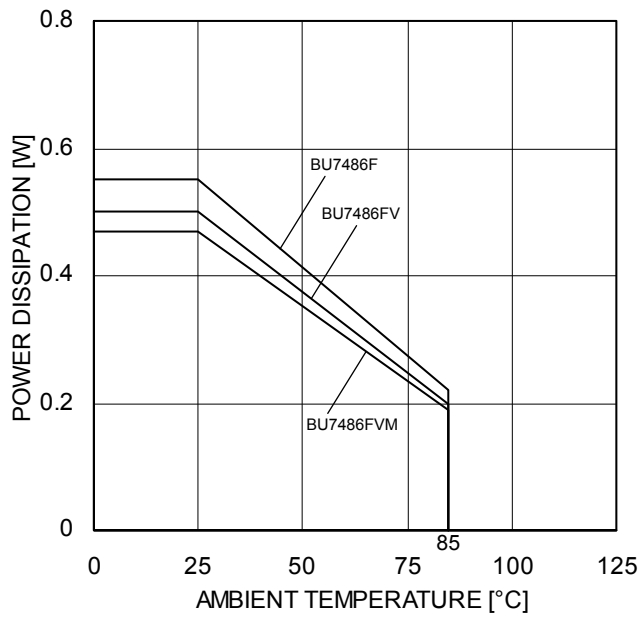


Figure 25.
Derating curve

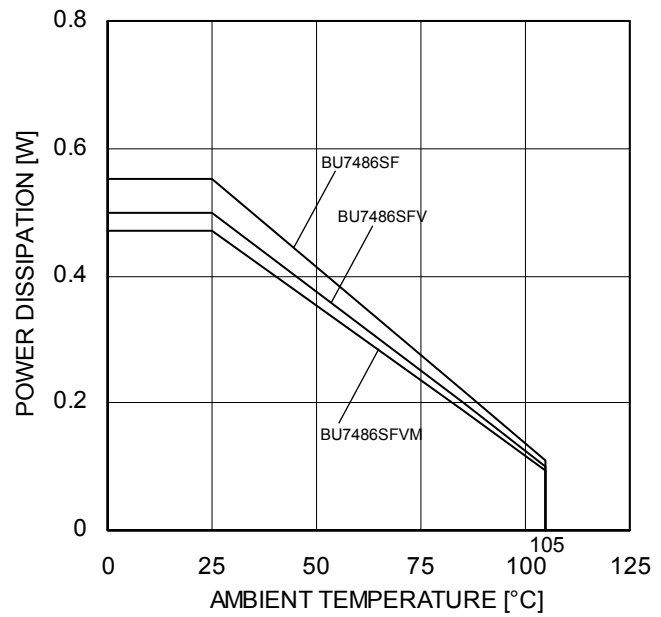


Figure 26.
Derating curve

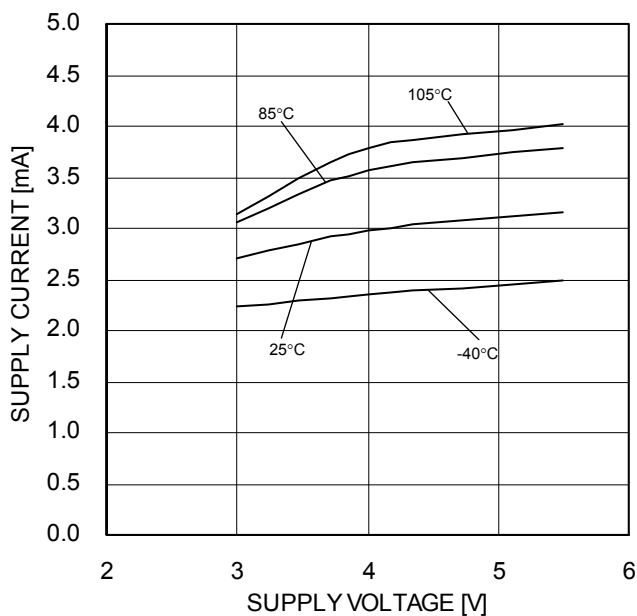


Figure 27.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

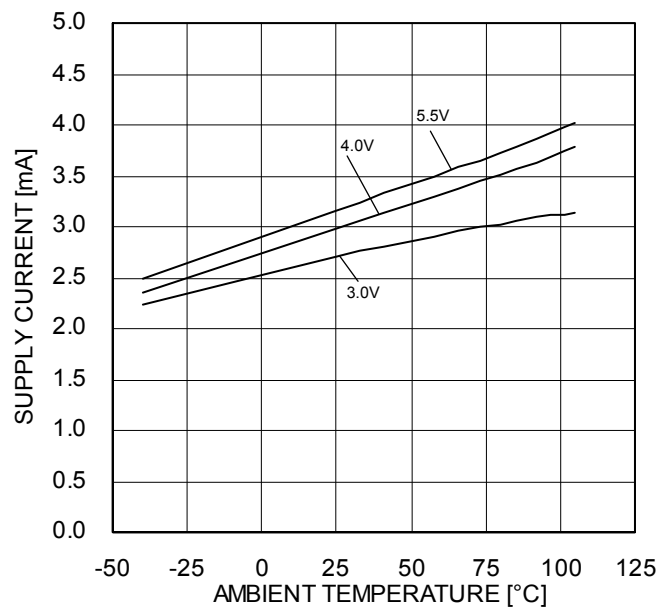


Figure 28.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

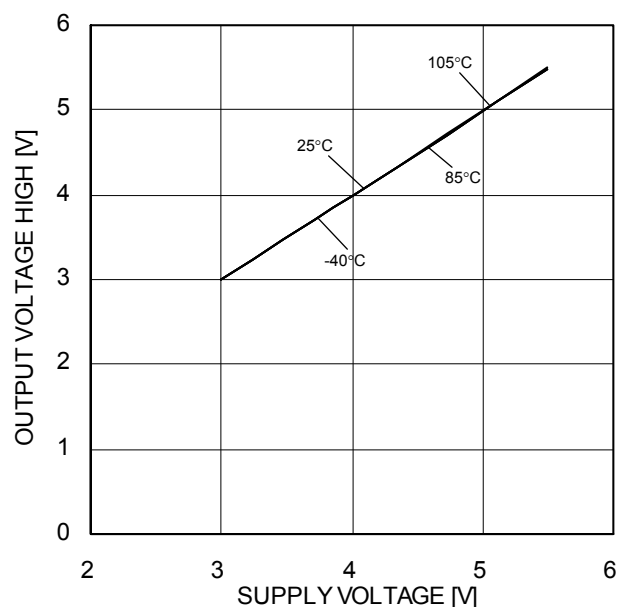


Figure 29.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

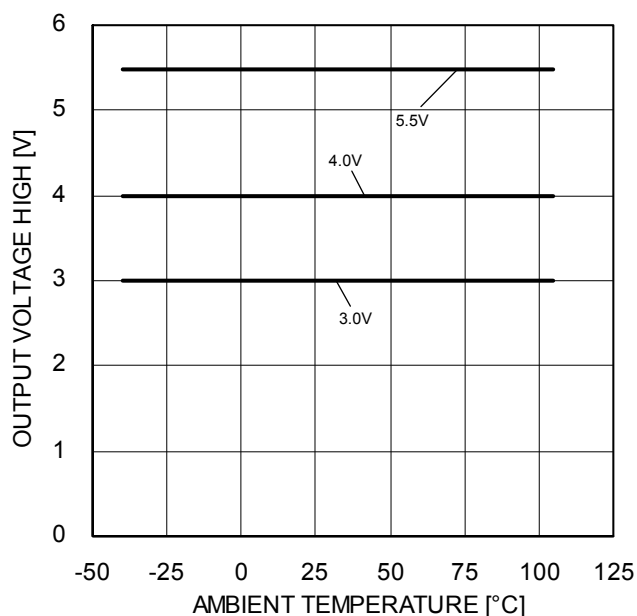


Figure 30.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

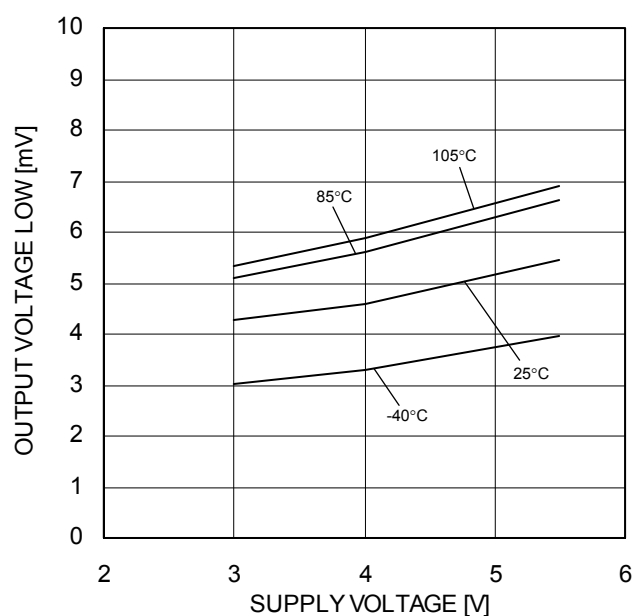


Figure 31.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

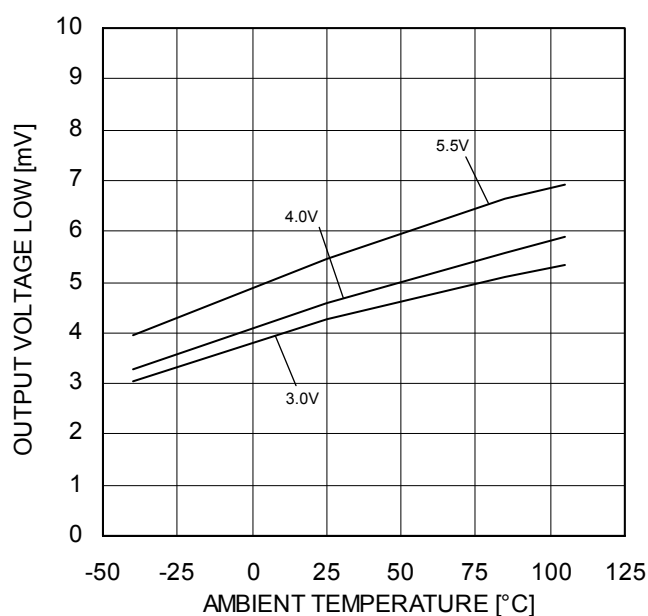


Figure 32.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

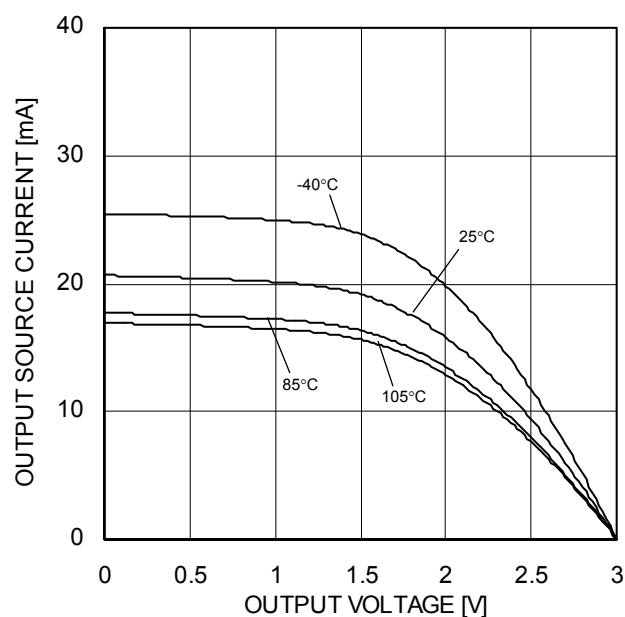


Figure 33.
Output Source Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

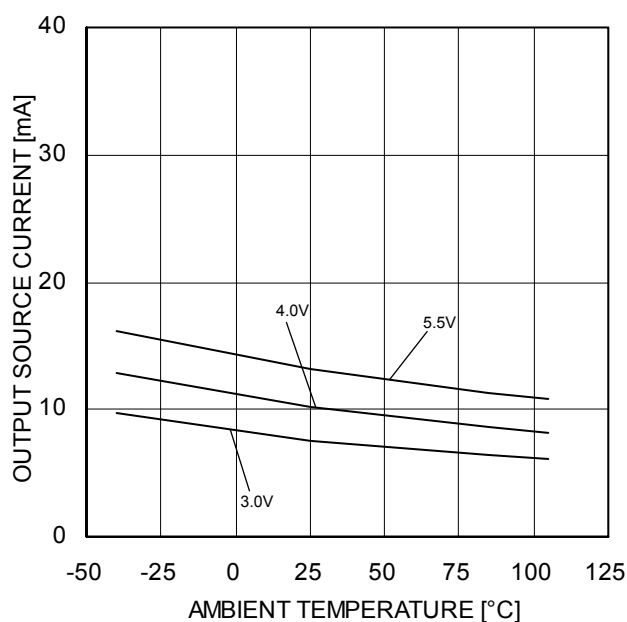


Figure 34.
Output Source Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VDD-0.4V)

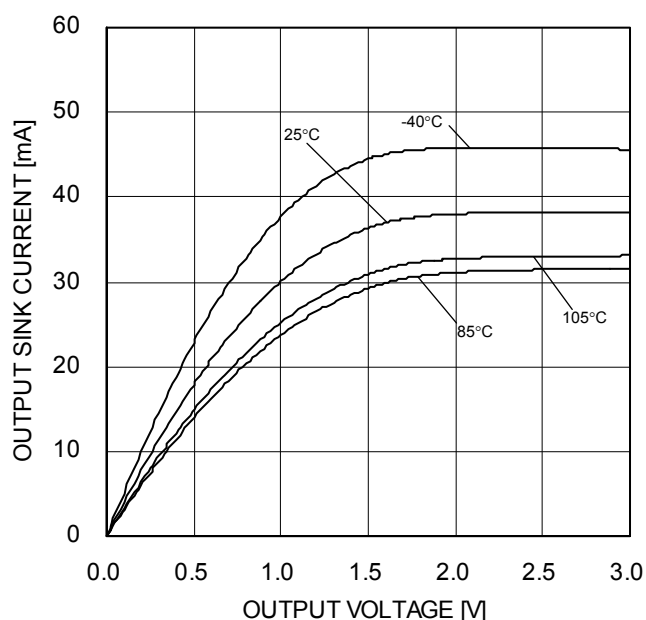


Figure 35.
Output Sink Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

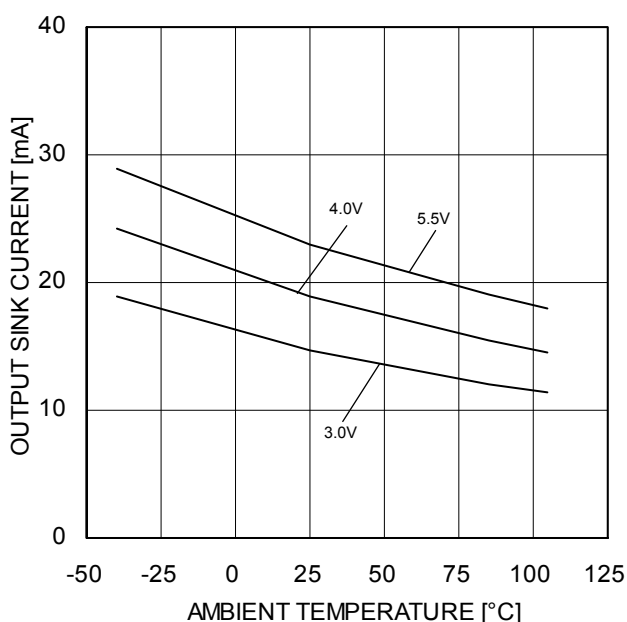


Figure 36.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VSS+0.4V)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

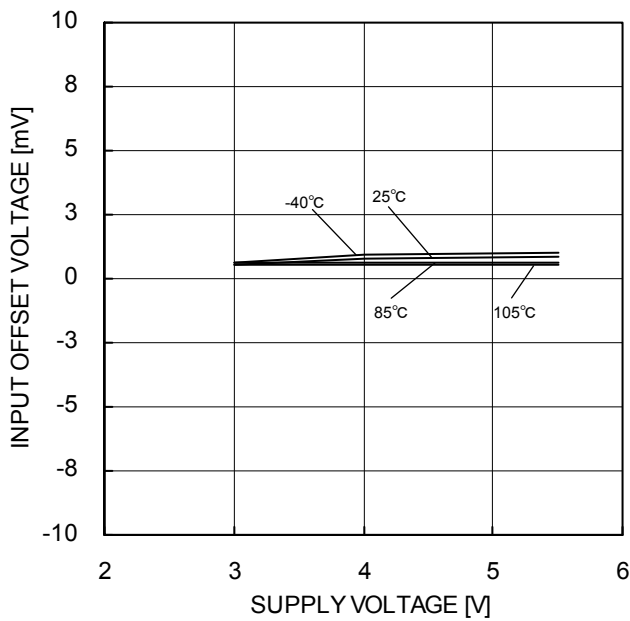


Figure 37.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

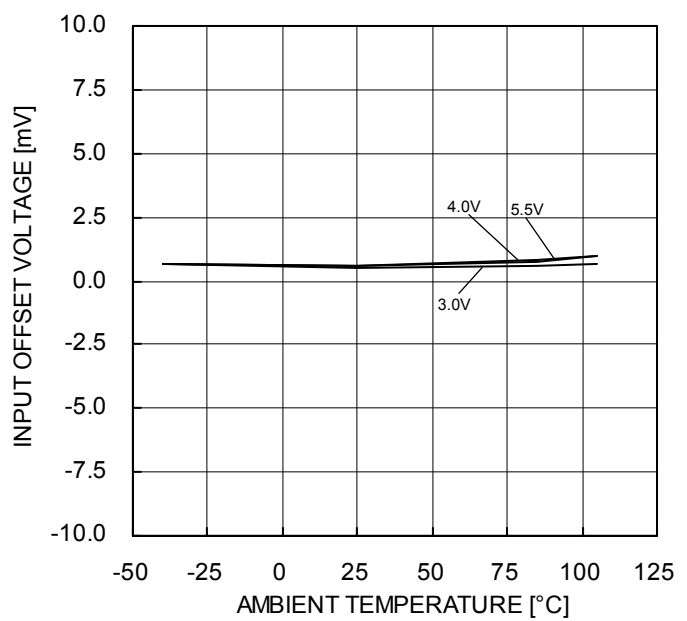


Figure 38.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

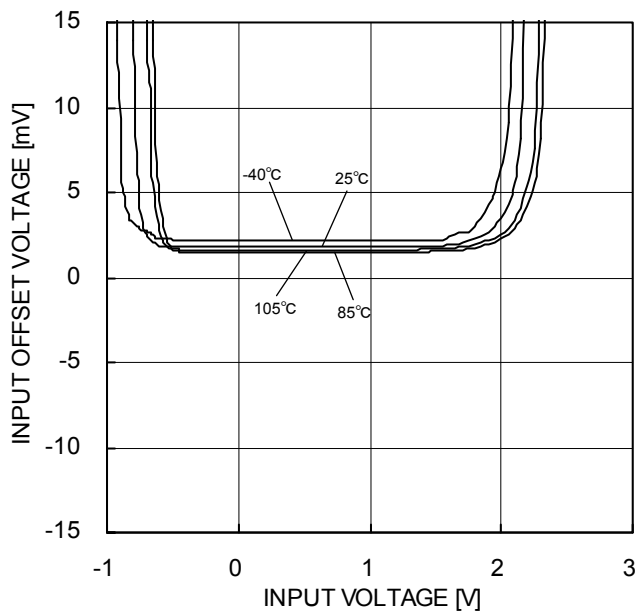


Figure 39.
Input Offset Voltage vs Common Mode Input Voltage
(VDD=3V)

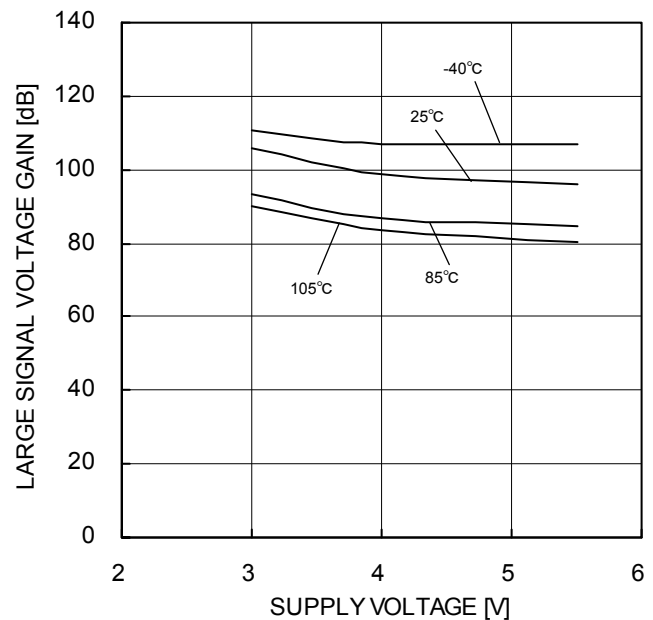


Figure 40.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Supply Voltage

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

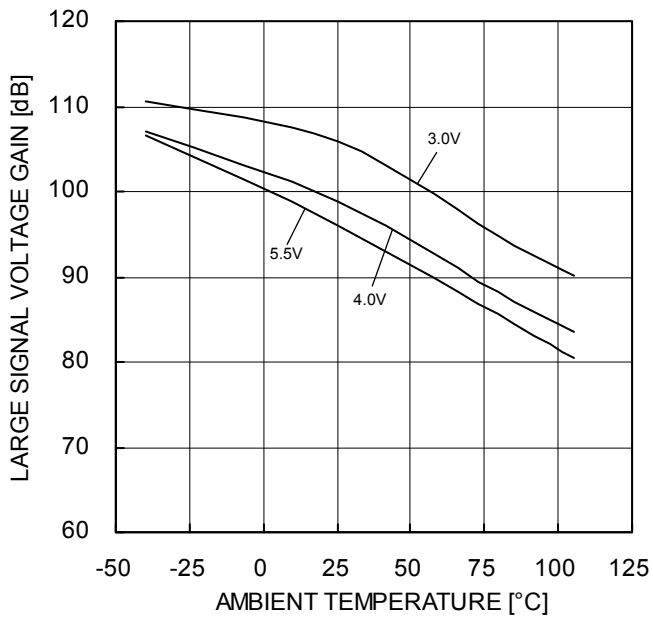


Figure 41.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient Temperature

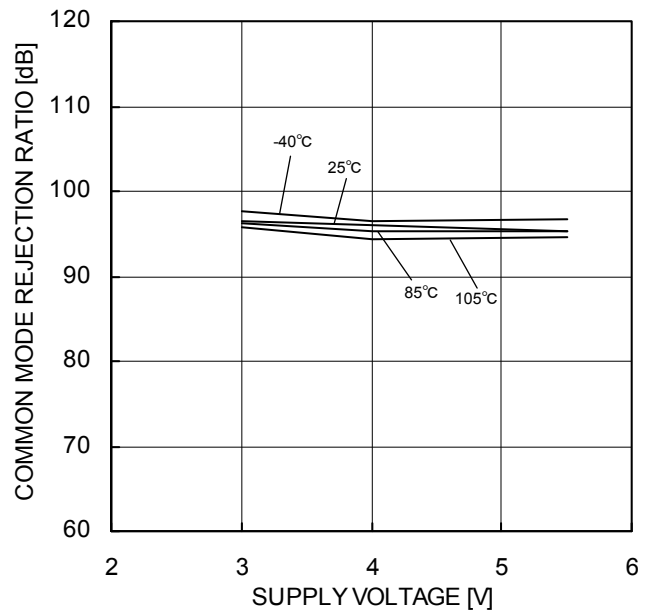


Figure 42.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Supply Voltage

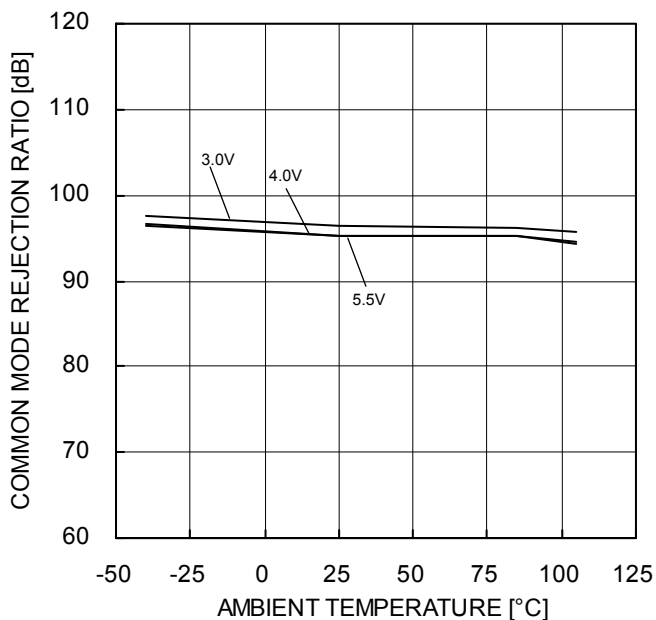


Figure 43.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

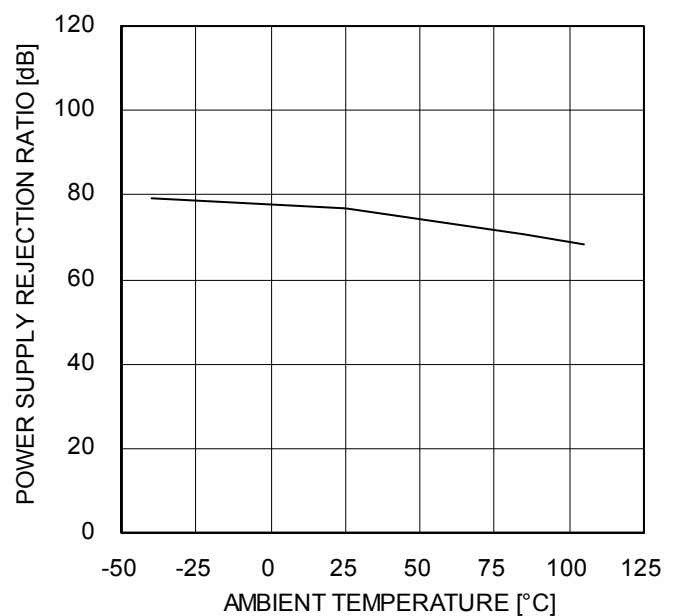


Figure 44.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx

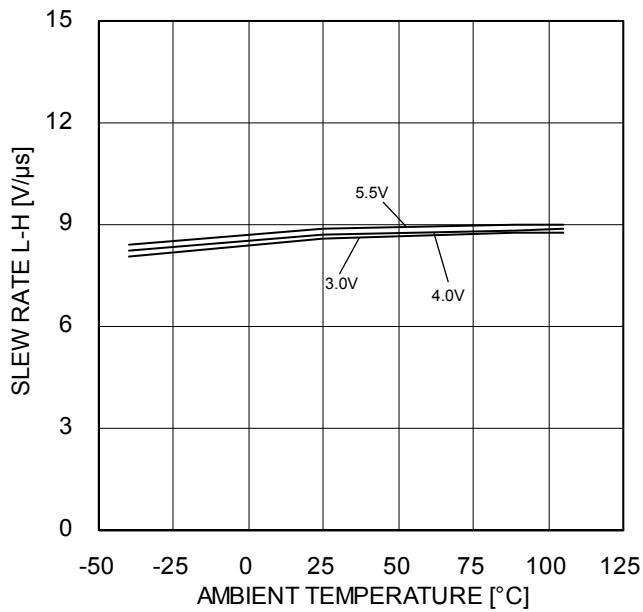


Figure 45.
Slew Rate L-H vs Ambient Temperature

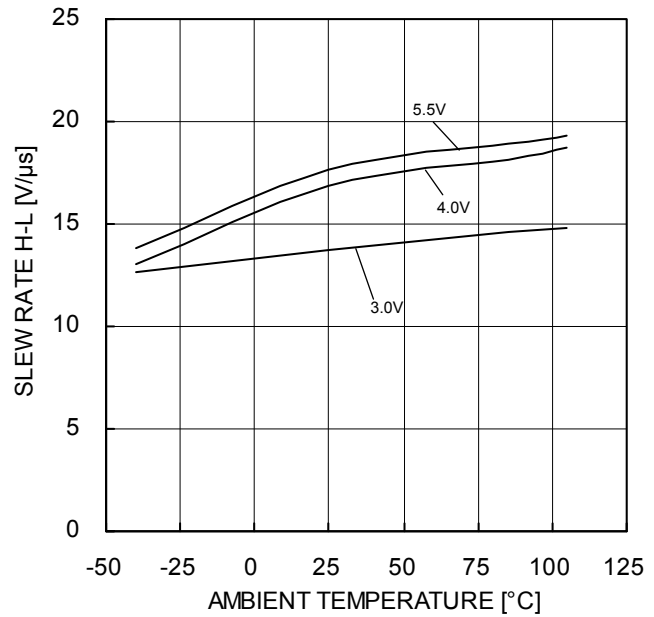


Figure 46.
Slew Rate H-L vs Ambient Temperature

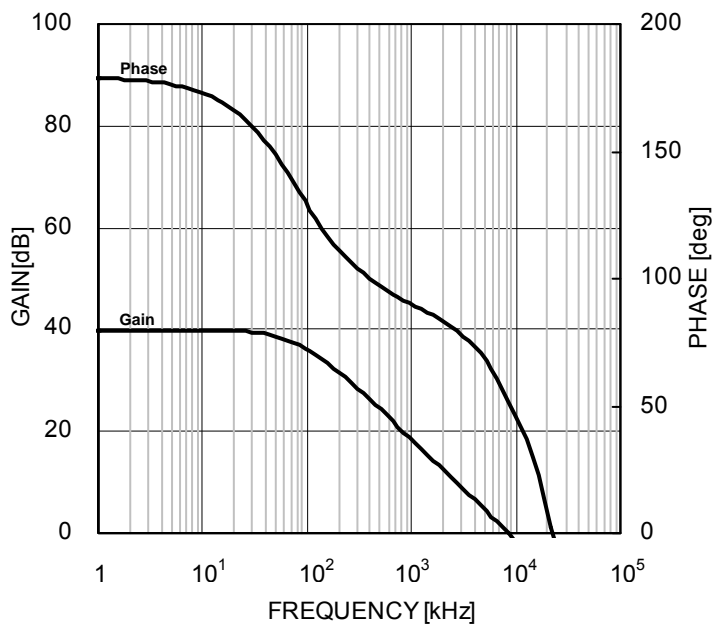


Figure 47.
Voltage Gain • Phase vs Frequency
(VDD=+3V, VSS=0V, T_A=25°C)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7486xxx: -40°C to +85°C BU7486Sxxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

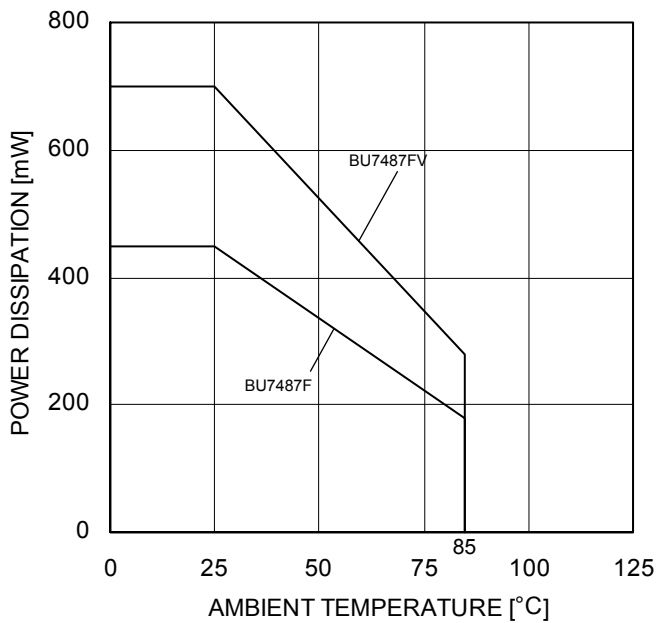


Figure 48.
Derating curve

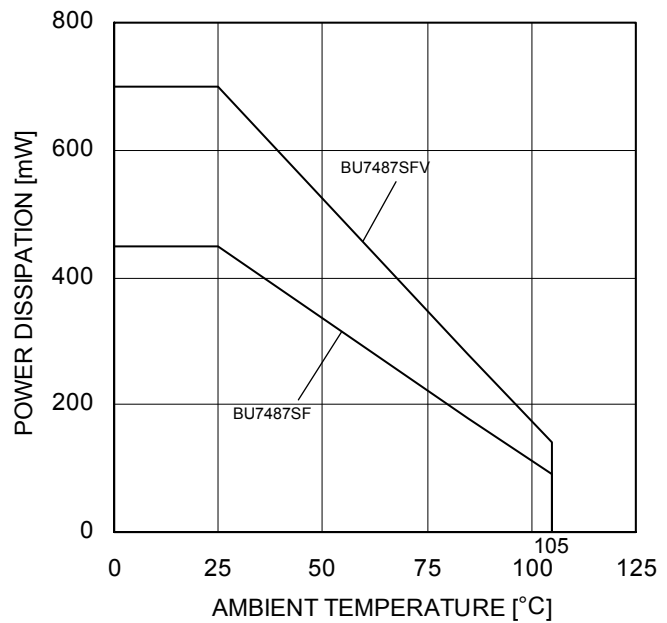


Figure 49.
Derating curve

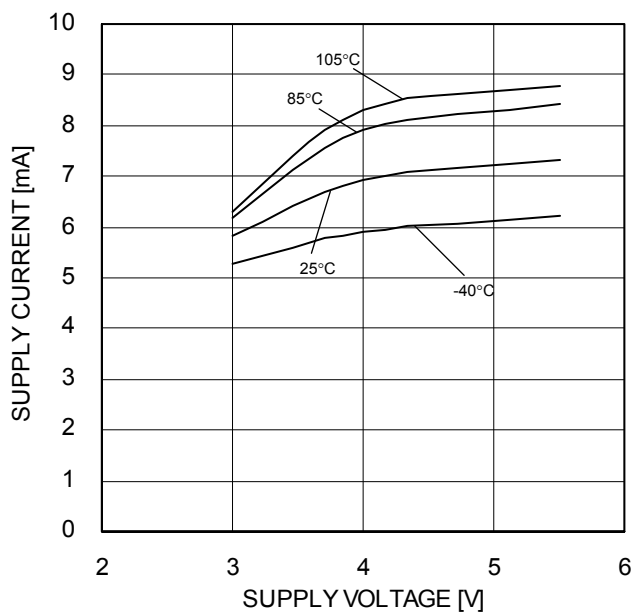


Figure 50.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

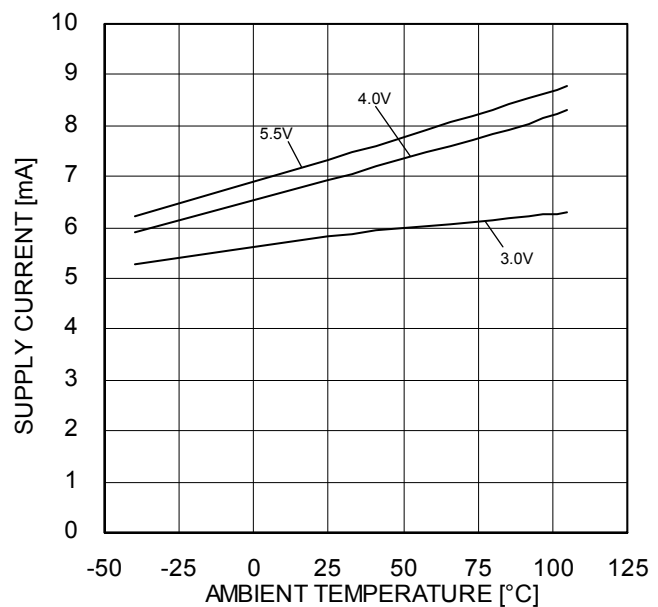


Figure 51.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

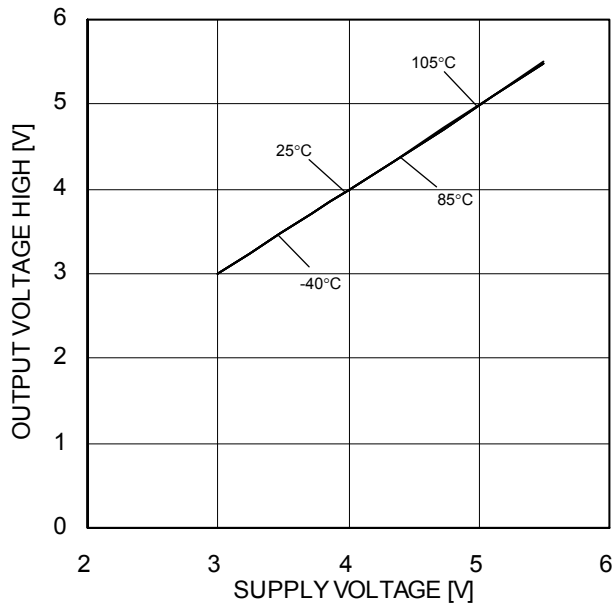


Figure 52.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

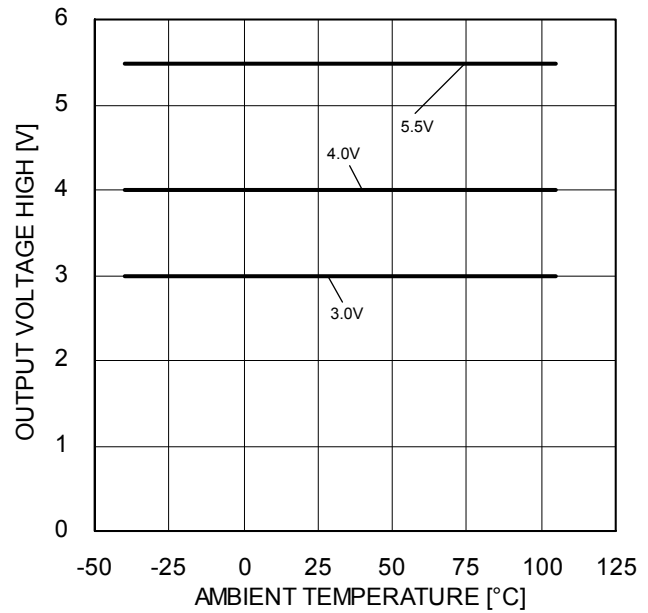


Figure 53.
Maximum Output Voltage High vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

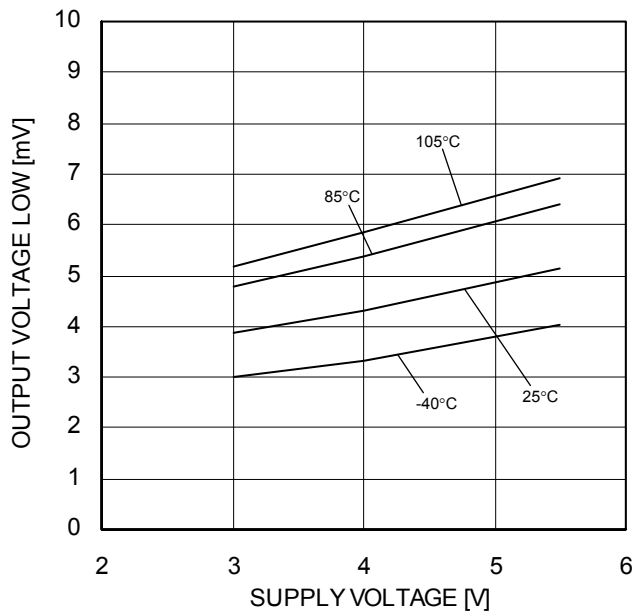


Figure 54.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Supply Voltage
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

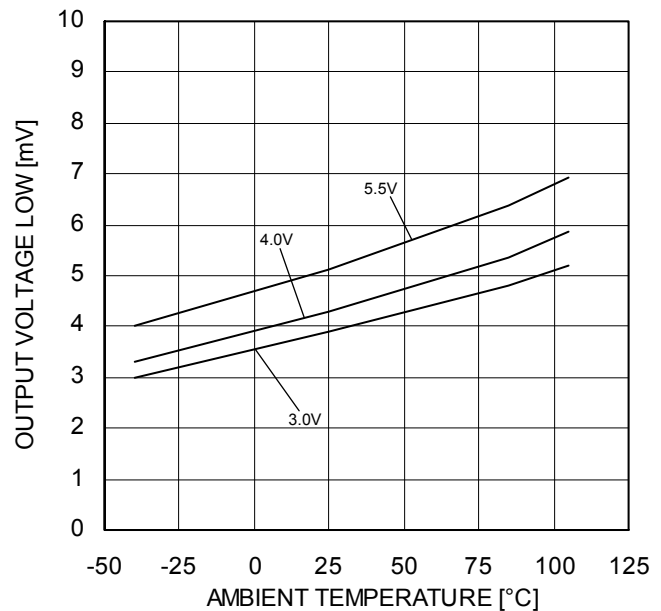


Figure 55.
Maximum Output Voltage Low vs Ambient Temperature
($R_L = 10k\Omega$)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

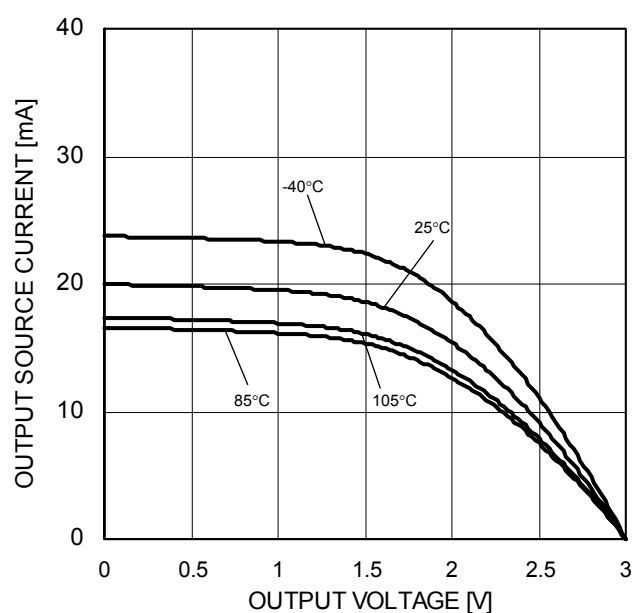


Figure 56.
Output Source Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

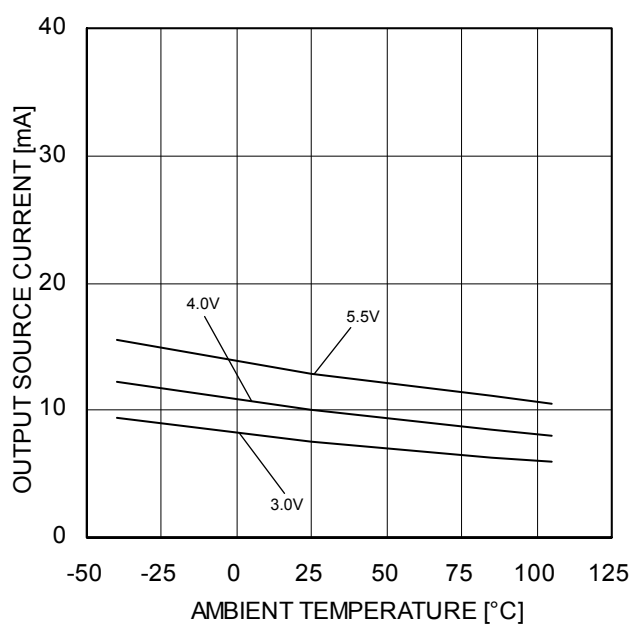


Figure 57.
Output Source Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VDD-0.4V)

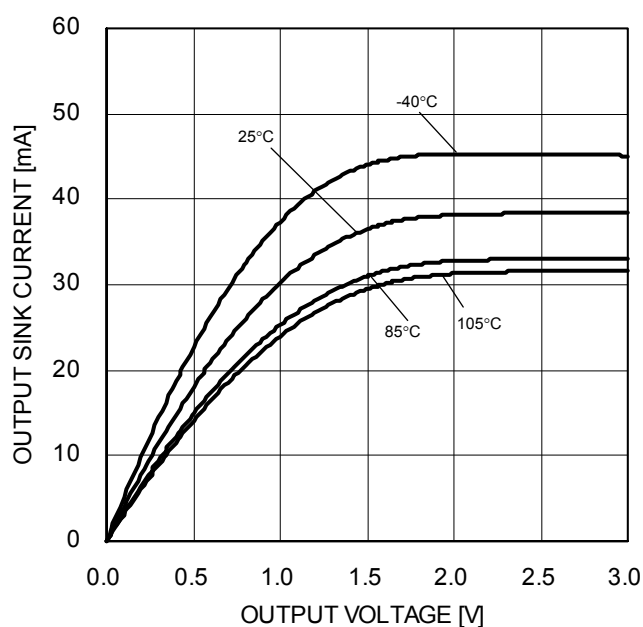


Figure 58.
Output Sink Current vs Output Voltage
(VDD=3V)

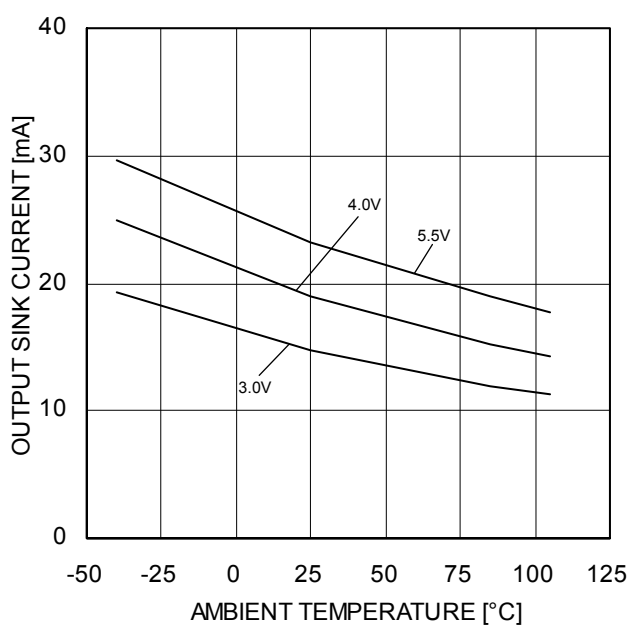


Figure 59.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
(OUT=VSS+0.4V)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

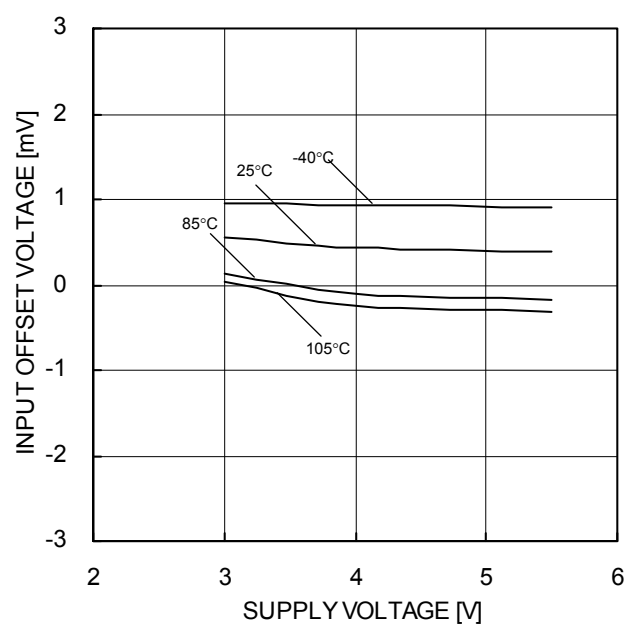


Figure 60.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

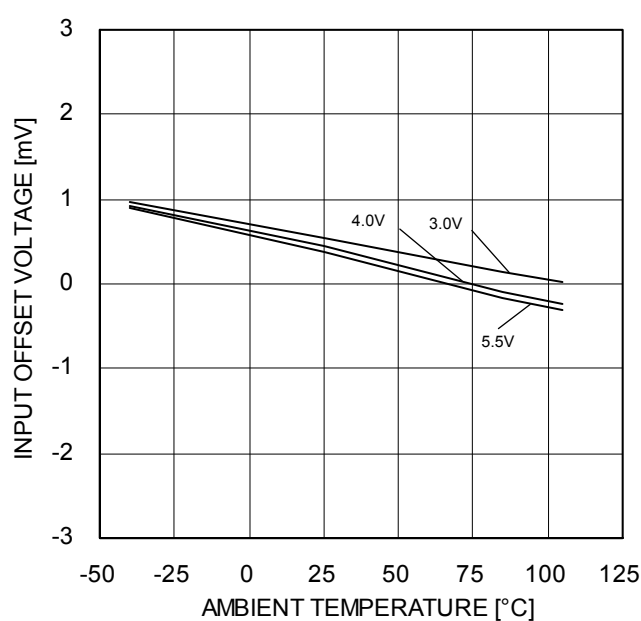


Figure 61.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

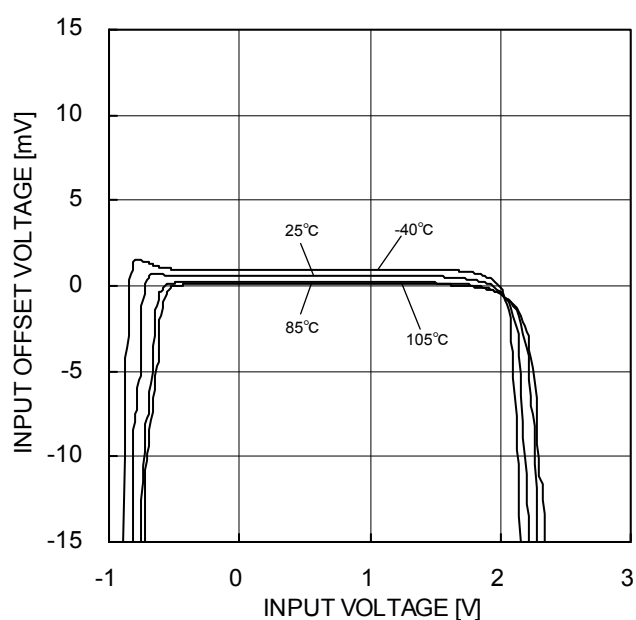


Figure 62.
Input Offset Voltage vs Common Mode Input Voltage
(VDD=3V)

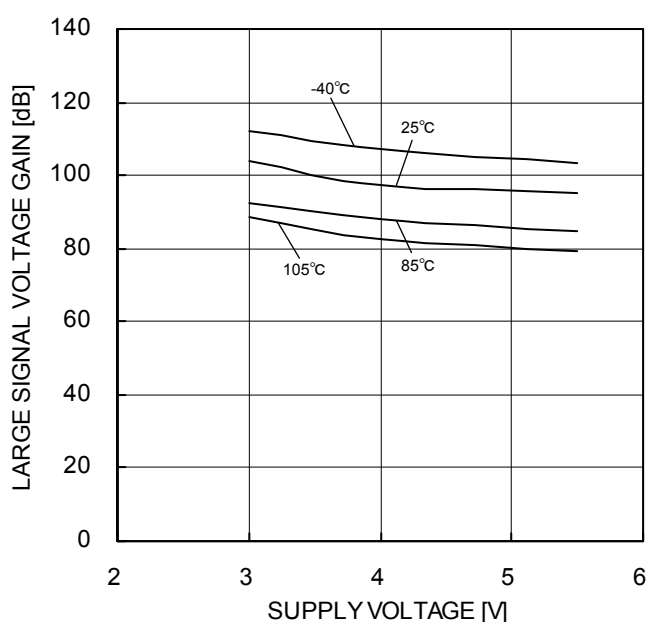


Figure 63.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Supply Voltage

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

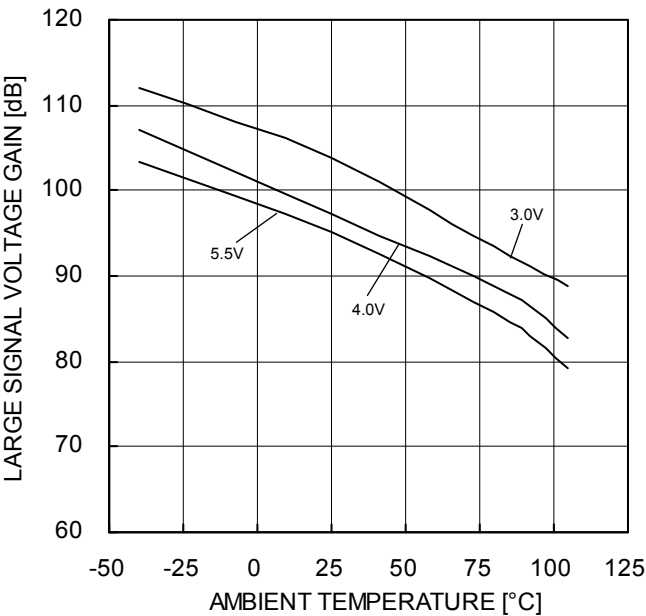


Figure 64.

Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient Temperature

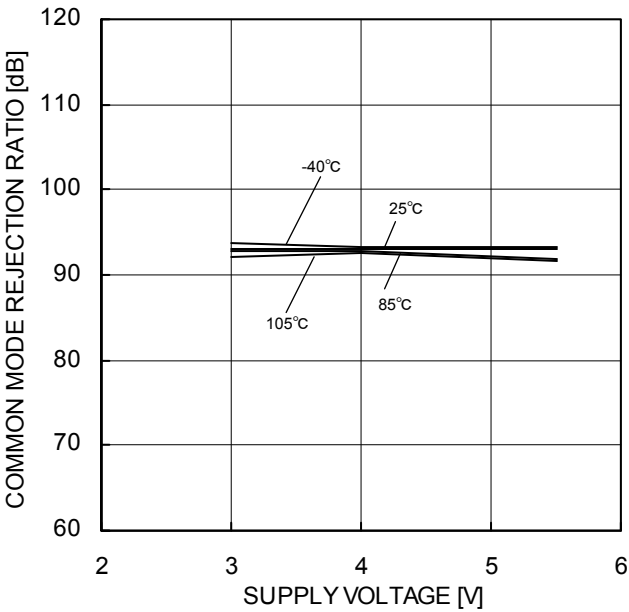


Figure 65.

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Supply Voltage

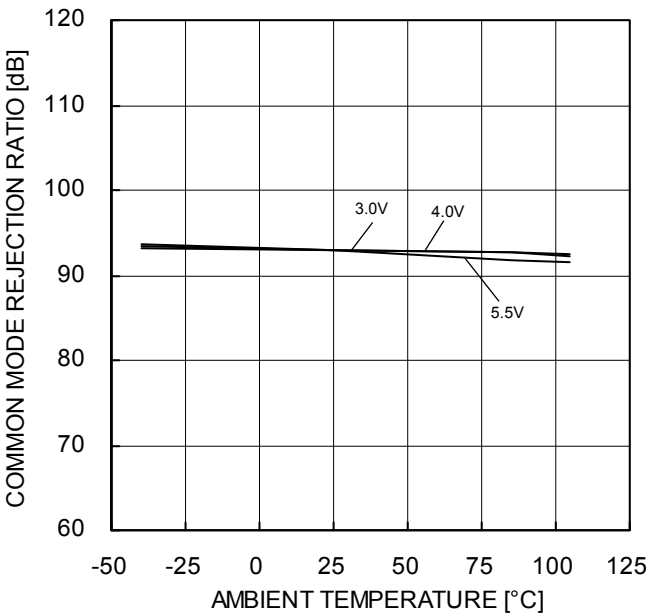


Figure 66.

Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

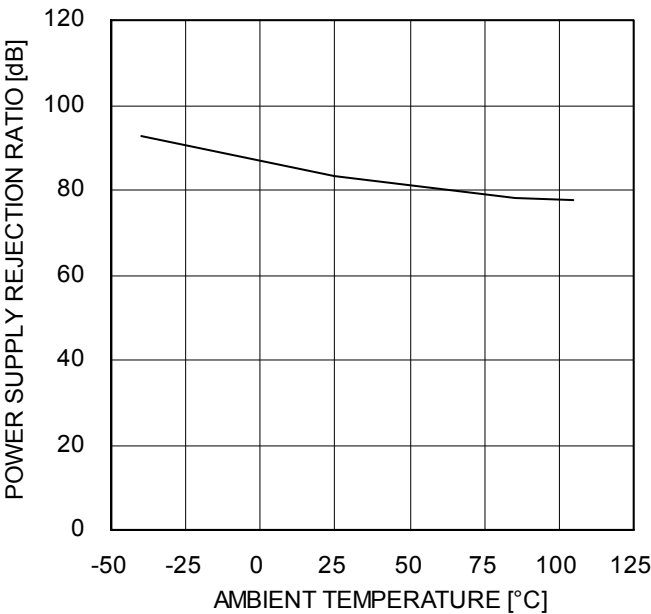


Figure 67.

Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.
BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - Continued

OBU7487xx, BU7487Sxx

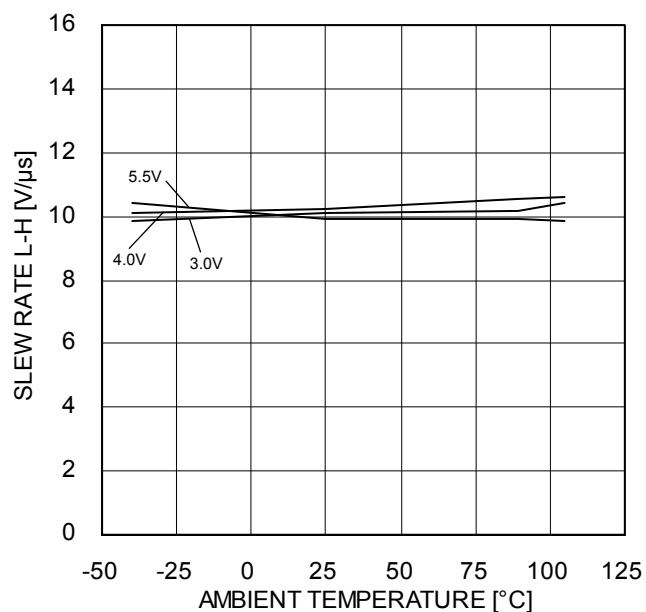


Figure 68.
Slew Rate L-H vs Ambient Temperature

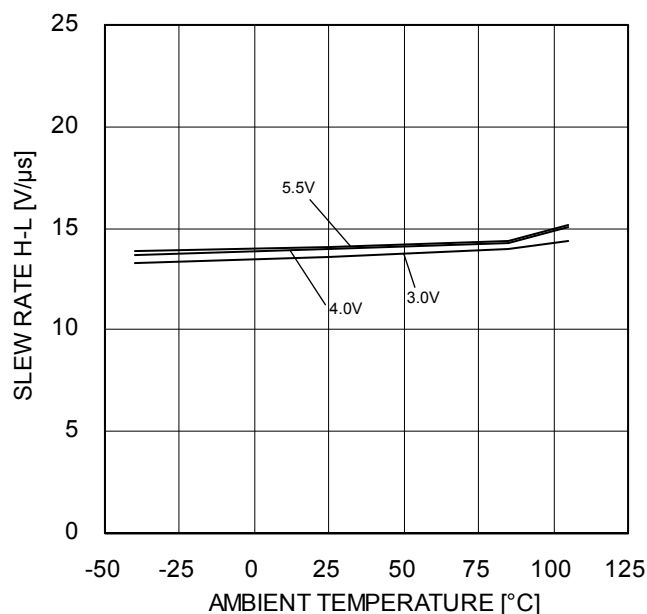


Figure 69.
Slew Rate H-L vs Ambient Temperature

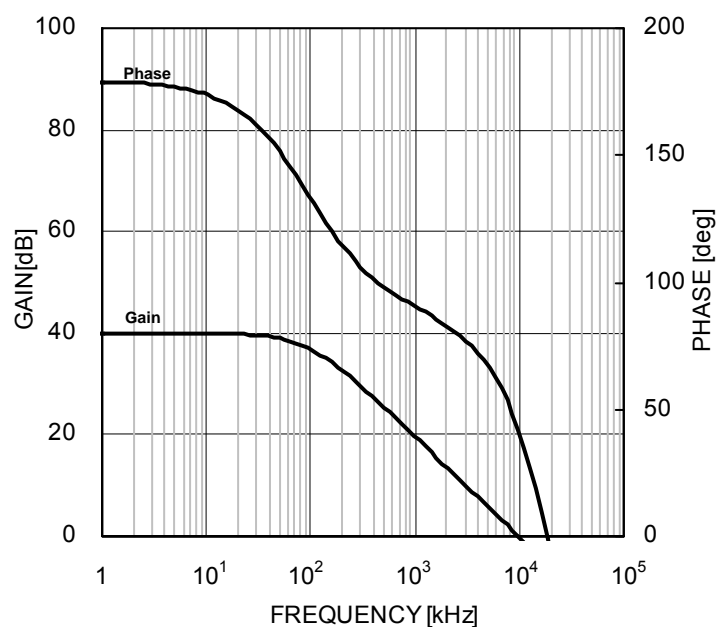


Figure 70.
Voltage Gain • Phase vs Frequency
(VDD=+3V, VSS=0V, T_A=25°C)

(*)The above characteristics are measurements of typical sample, they are not guaranteed.

BU7487xx: -40°C to +85°C BU7487Sxx: -40°C to +105°C

Application Information

NULL method condition for Test circuit1

VDD, VSS, E_K, V_{ICM}, V_{RL} Unit:V, R_L Unit:ohms

Parameter	VF	SW1	SW2	SW3	VDD	VSS	E _K	V _{ICM}	V _{RL}	R _L	Calculation
Input Offset Voltage	VF1	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	1.6	-	-	1
Large Signal Voltage Gain	VF2	ON	ON	ON	3	0	-0.5	0.8	0	10k	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	1.6			
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	VF6	ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	0	-	-	4
	VF7				5.5						

— Calculation —

- Input Offset Voltage (V_{IO})

$$V_{IO} = \frac{|V_{F1}|}{1 + R_F/R_S} \quad [V]$$
- Large Signal Voltage Gain (A_v)

$$A_v = 20\text{Log} \frac{\Delta E_K \times (1 + R_F/R_S)}{|V_{F3} - V_{F2}|} \quad [\text{dB}]$$
- Common-mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

$$\text{CMRR} = 20\text{Log} \frac{\Delta V_{ICM} \times (1 + R_F/R_S)}{|V_{F5} - V_{F4}|} \quad [\text{dB}]$$
- Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

$$\text{PSRR} = 20\text{Log} \frac{\Delta V_{DD} \times (1 + R_F/R_S)}{|V_{F7} - V_{F6}|} \quad [\text{dB}]$$

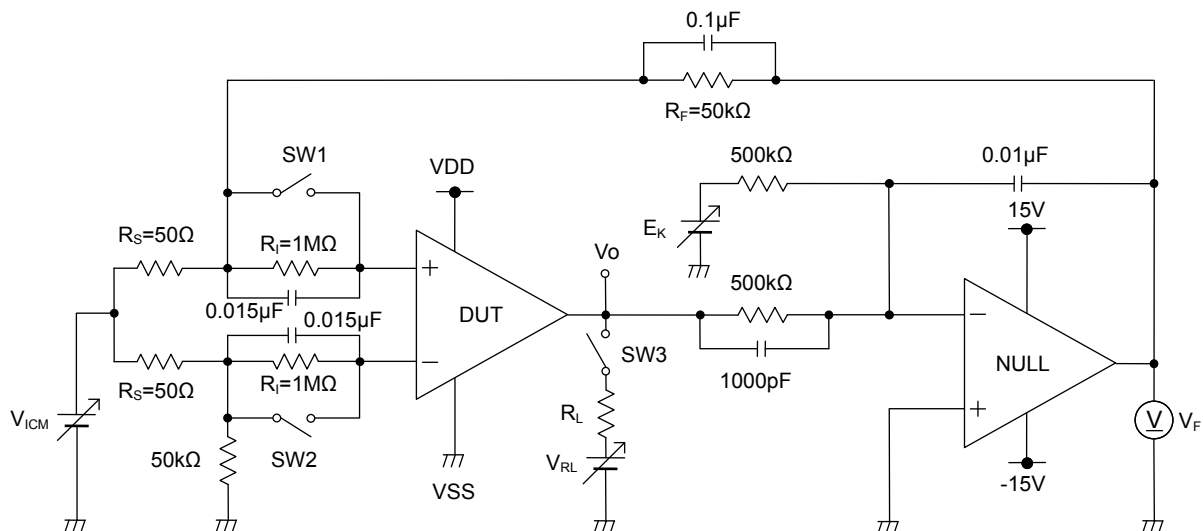


Figure 71. Test circuit 1 (one channel only)

Switch Condition for Test circuit2

Parameter	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8	SW9	SW10	SW11	SW12
Supply Current	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Maximum Output Voltage $R_L=10k\Omega$	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
Unity Gain Frequency	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF	ON

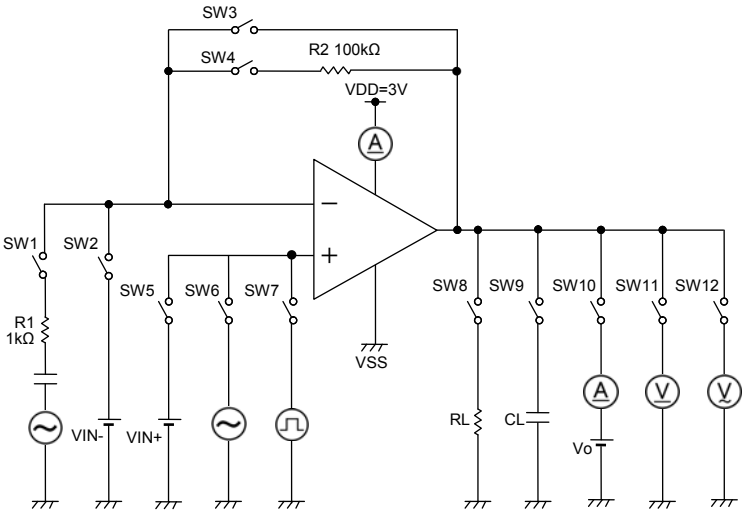


Figure 72. Test circuit 2

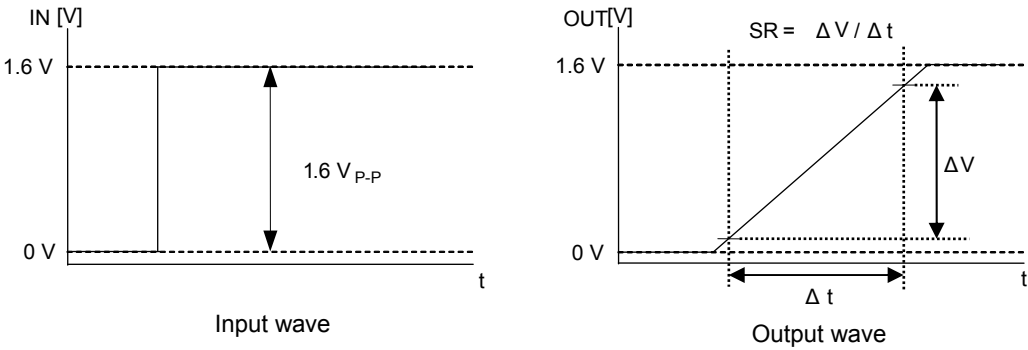


Figure 73. Slew rate input output wave

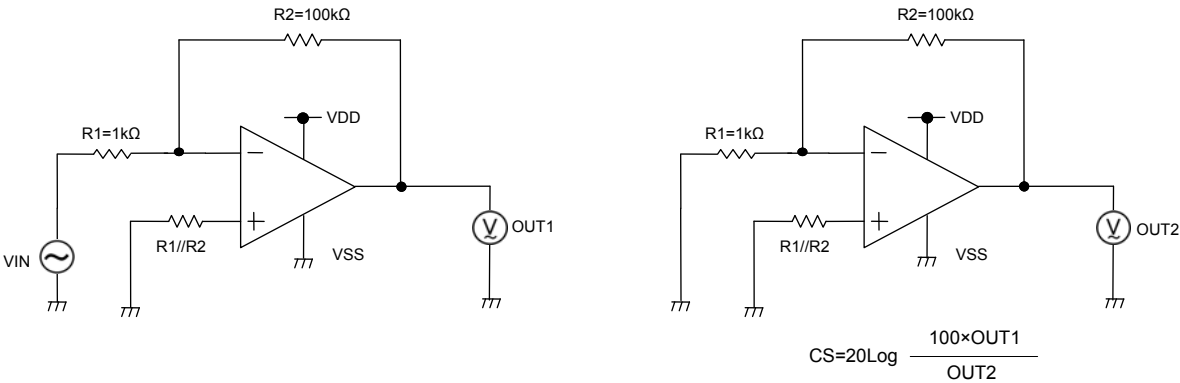
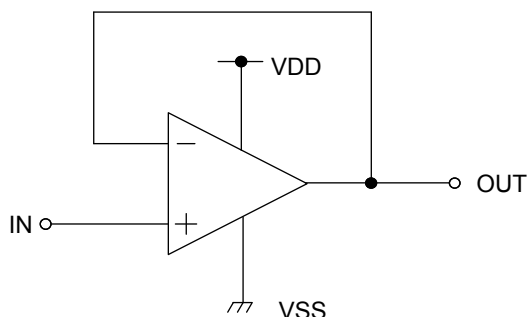


Figure 74. Test circuit 3 (Channel Separation)

Application example

○Voltage follower



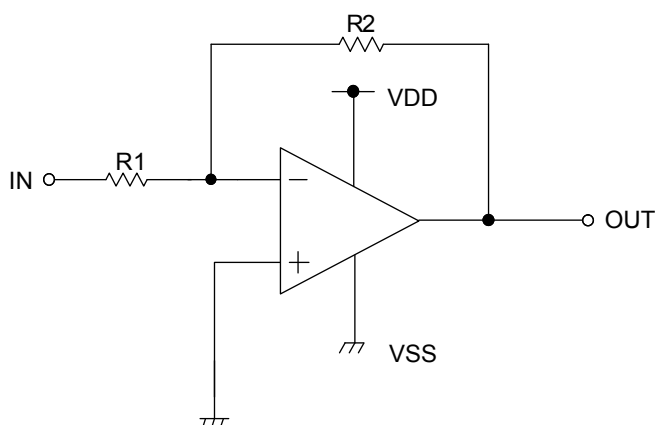
Voltage gain is 0dB.

Using this circuit, the output voltage (OUT) is configured to be equal to the input voltage (IN). This circuit also stabilizes the output voltage (OUT) due to high input impedance and low output impedance. Computation for output voltage (OUT) is shown below.

$$OUT=IN$$

Figure 75. Voltage follower

○Inverting amplifier



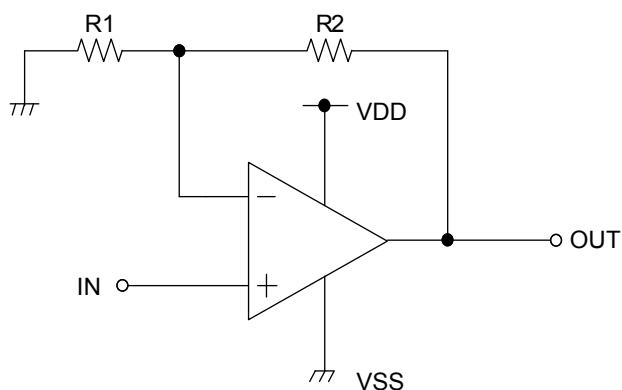
For inverting amplifier, input voltage (IN) is amplified by a voltage gain and depends on the ratio of R1 and R2. The out-of-phase output voltage is shown in the next expression

$$OUT=-(R2/R1) \cdot IN$$

This circuit has input impedance equal to R1.

Figure 76. Inverting amplifier circuit

○Non-inverting amplifier



For non-inverting amplifier, input voltage (IN) is amplified by a voltage gain, which depends on the ratio of R1 and R2. The output voltage (OUT) is in-phase with the input voltage (IN) and is shown in the next expression.

$$OUT=(1 + R2/R1) \cdot IN$$

Effectively, this circuit has high input impedance since its input side is the same as that of the operational amplifier.

Figure 77. Non-inverting amplifier circuit

Power Dissipation

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that the IC can consume at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normal temperature). As the IC consumes power, it heats up, causing its temperature to be higher than the ambient temperature. The allowable temperature that the IC can accept is limited. This depends on the circuit configuration, manufacturing process, and consumable power.

Power dissipation is determined by the allowable temperature within the IC (maximum junction temperature) and the thermal resistance of the package used (heat dissipation capability). Maximum junction temperature is typically equal to the maximum storage temperature. The heat generated through the consumption of power by the IC radiates from the mold resin or lead frame of the package. Thermal resistance, represented by the symbol $\theta_{JA}^{\circ}\text{C/W}$, indicates this heat dissipation capability. Similarly, the temperature of an IC inside its package can be estimated by thermal resistance.

Figure 78 (a) shows the model of the thermal resistance of a package. The equation below shows how to compute for the Thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), given the ambient temperature (T_A), maximum junction temperature (T_{Jmax}), and power dissipation (P_D).

$$\theta_{JA} = (T_{Jmax} - T_A) / P_D \quad ^{\circ}\text{C/W}$$

The Derating curve in Figure 78 (b) indicates the power that the IC can consume with reference to ambient temperature. Power consumption of the IC begins to attenuate at certain temperatures. This gradient is determined by Thermal resistance (θ_{JA}), which depends on the chip size, power consumption, package, ambient temperature, package condition, wind velocity, etc. This may also vary even when the same of package is used. Thermal reduction curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Figure 79. (a) to (f) shows an example of the derating curve for BU7485G, BU7485SG, BU7486xxx, BU7486Sxxx, BU7487xx, BU7487Sxx.

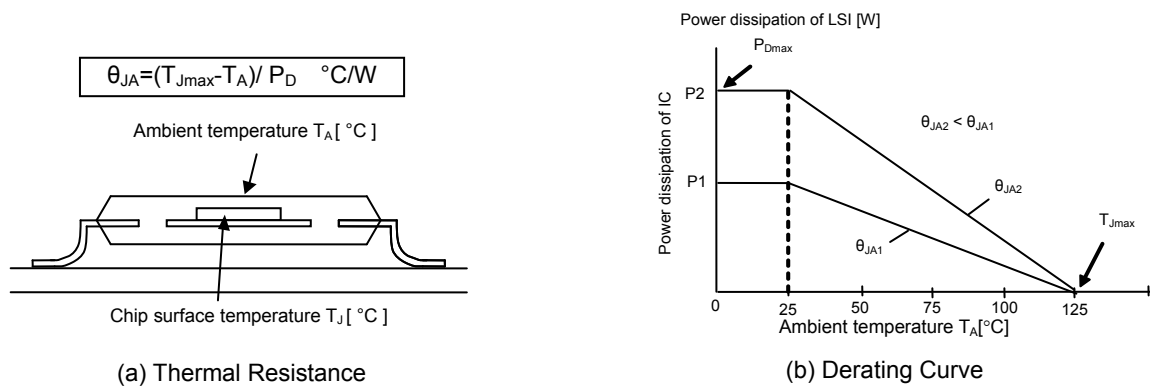


Figure 78. Thermal resistance and Derating Curve

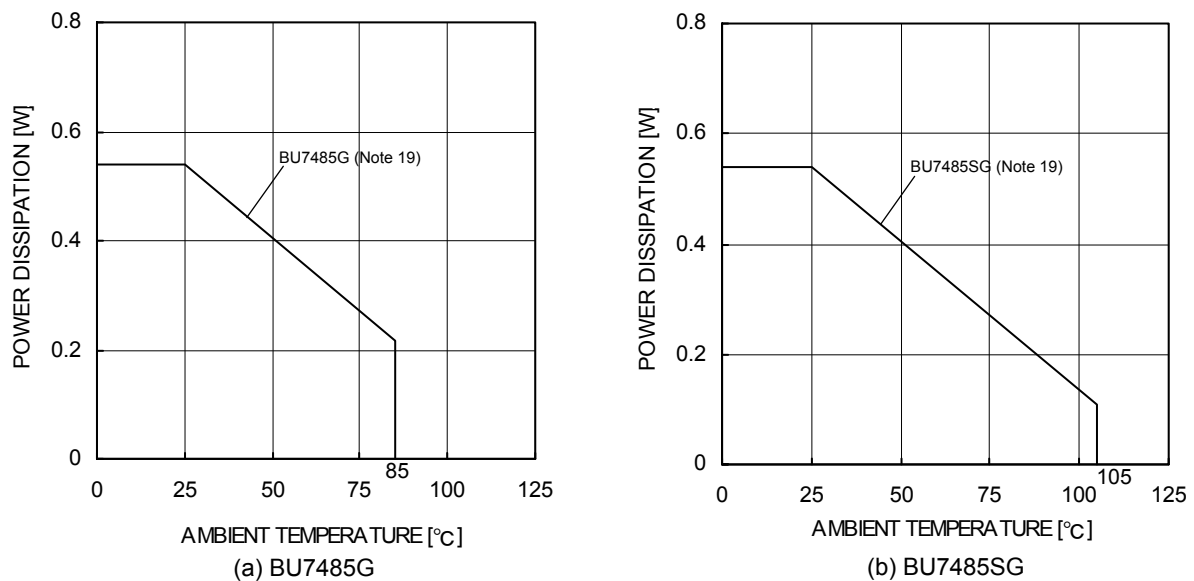
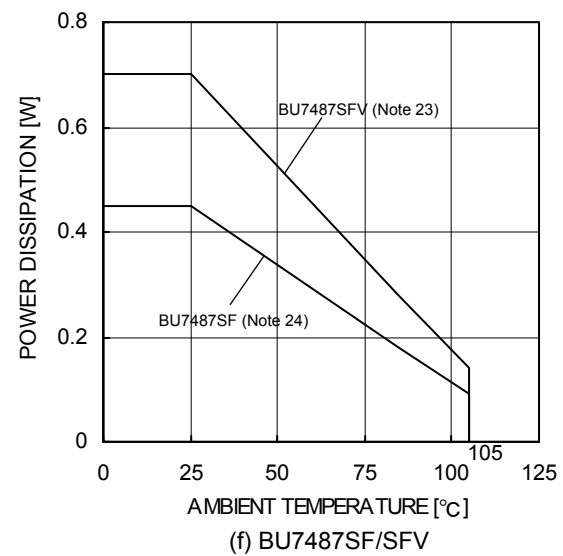
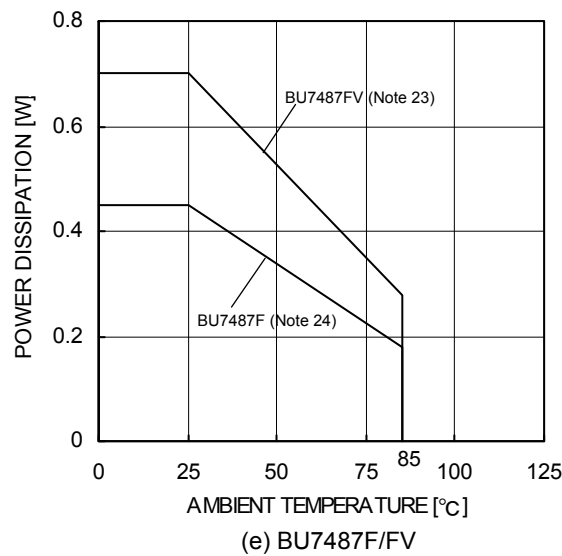
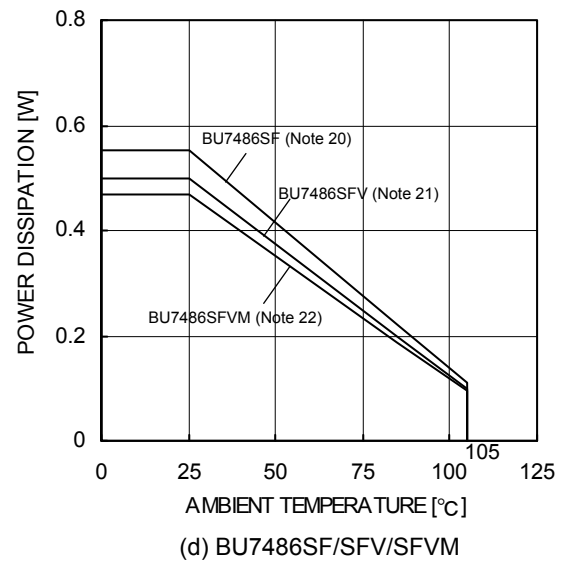
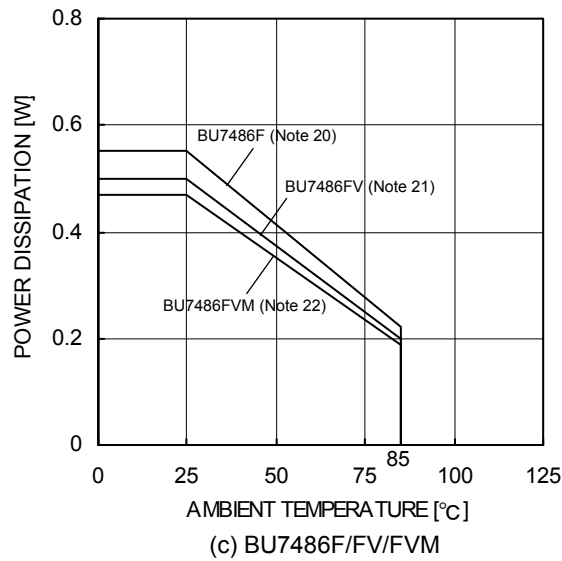


Figure 79. Derating Curve

Power Dissipation - continued



(Note19)	(Note20)	(Not21)	(Note22)	(Note23)	(Note24)	Unit
5.4	5.5	5.0	4.7	7.0	4.5	mW/°C

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

Figure 79. Derating Curve

Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the P_D stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the P_D rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

11. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

In the construction of this IC, P-N junctions are inevitably formed creating parasitic diodes or transistors. The operation of these parasitic elements can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions which cause these parasitic elements to operate, such as applying a voltage to an input pin lower than the ground voltage should be avoided. Furthermore, do not apply a voltage to the input pins when no power supply voltage is applied to the IC. Even if the power supply voltage is applied, make sure that the input pins have voltages within the values specified in the electrical characteristics of this IC.

Operational Notes – continued

13. Unused Circuits

When there are unused op-amps, it is recommended that they are connected as in Figure 80, setting the non-inverting input terminal to a potential within the input common mode voltage range (V_{ICM}).

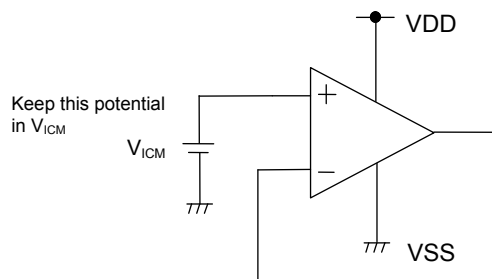


Figure 80. Example of Application Circuit for Unused Op-amp

14. Input Voltage

Applying ($VSS - 0.3$) to ($VDD + 0.3$) to the input terminal is possible without causing deterioration of the electrical characteristics or destruction, regardless of the supply voltage. However, this does not ensure normal circuit operation. Please note that the circuit operates normally only when the input voltage is within the common mode input voltage range of the electric characteristics.

15. Power Supply(single/dual)

The op-amp operates when the voltage supplied is between VDD and VSS. Therefore, the single supply op-amp can be used as dual supply op-amp as well.

16. Output Capacitor

If a large capacitor is connected between the output pin and VSS pin, current from the charged capacitor will flow into the output pin and may destroy the IC when the VDD pin is shorted to ground or pulled down to 0V. Use a capacitor smaller than 0.1 μ F between output pin and VSS pin.

17. Oscillation by Output Capacitor

Please pay attention to the oscillation by output capacitor and in designing an application of negative feedback loop circuit with these ICs.

18. Latch up

Be careful of input voltage that exceed the VDD and VSS. When CMOS device have sometimes occur latch up and protect the IC from abnormal noise.

18. Crossover Distortion

Inverting amplifier generates crossover distortion when feedback resistance value is small.

To suppress the crossover distortion, connect a resistor between the output terminal and VSS.

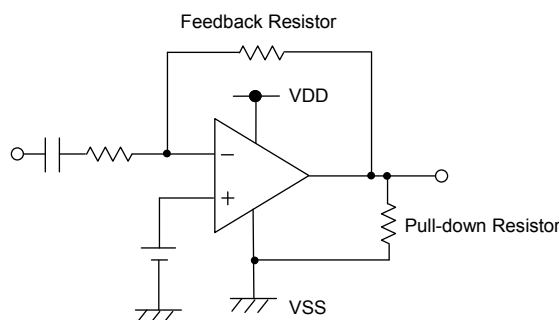
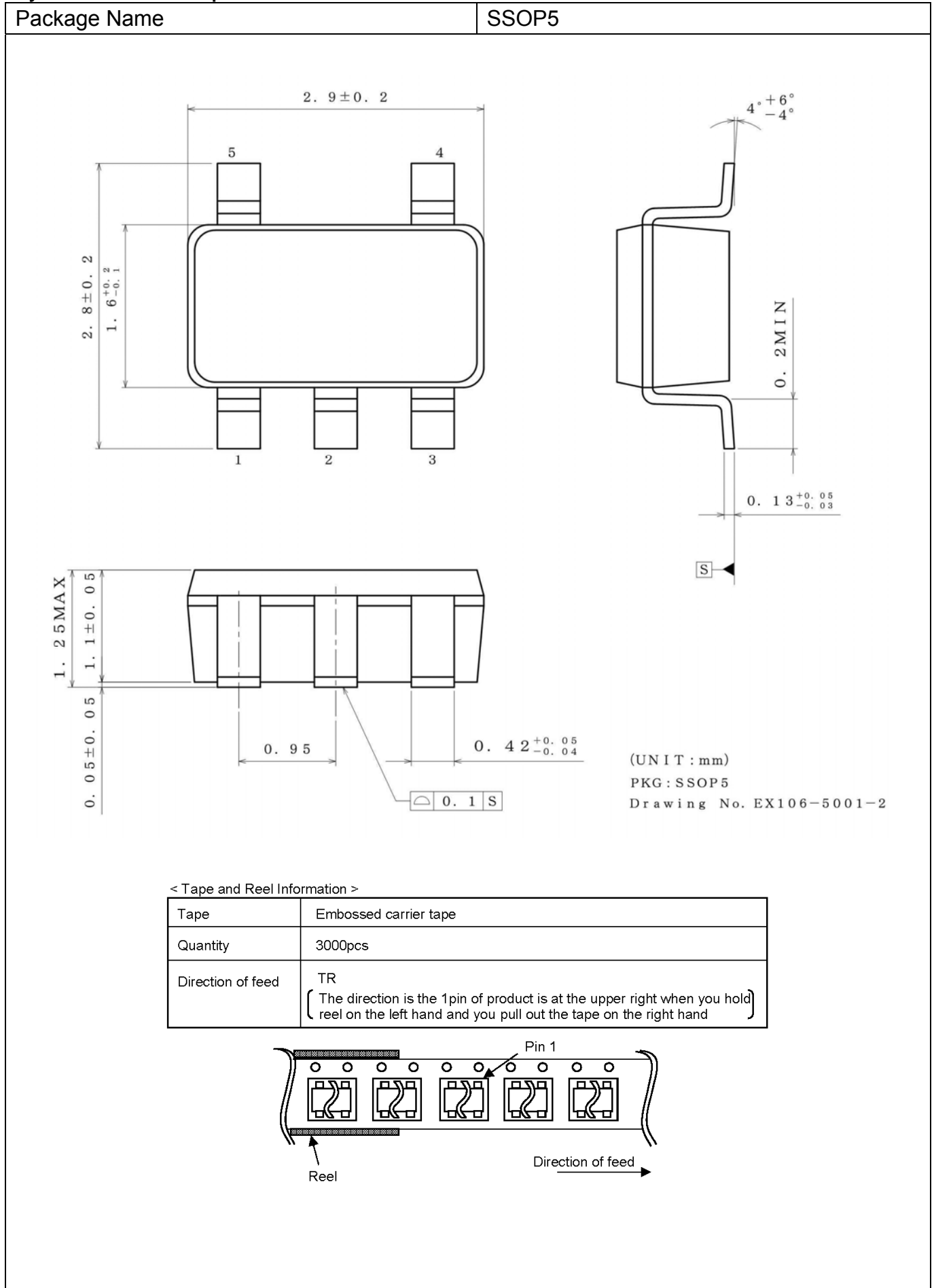
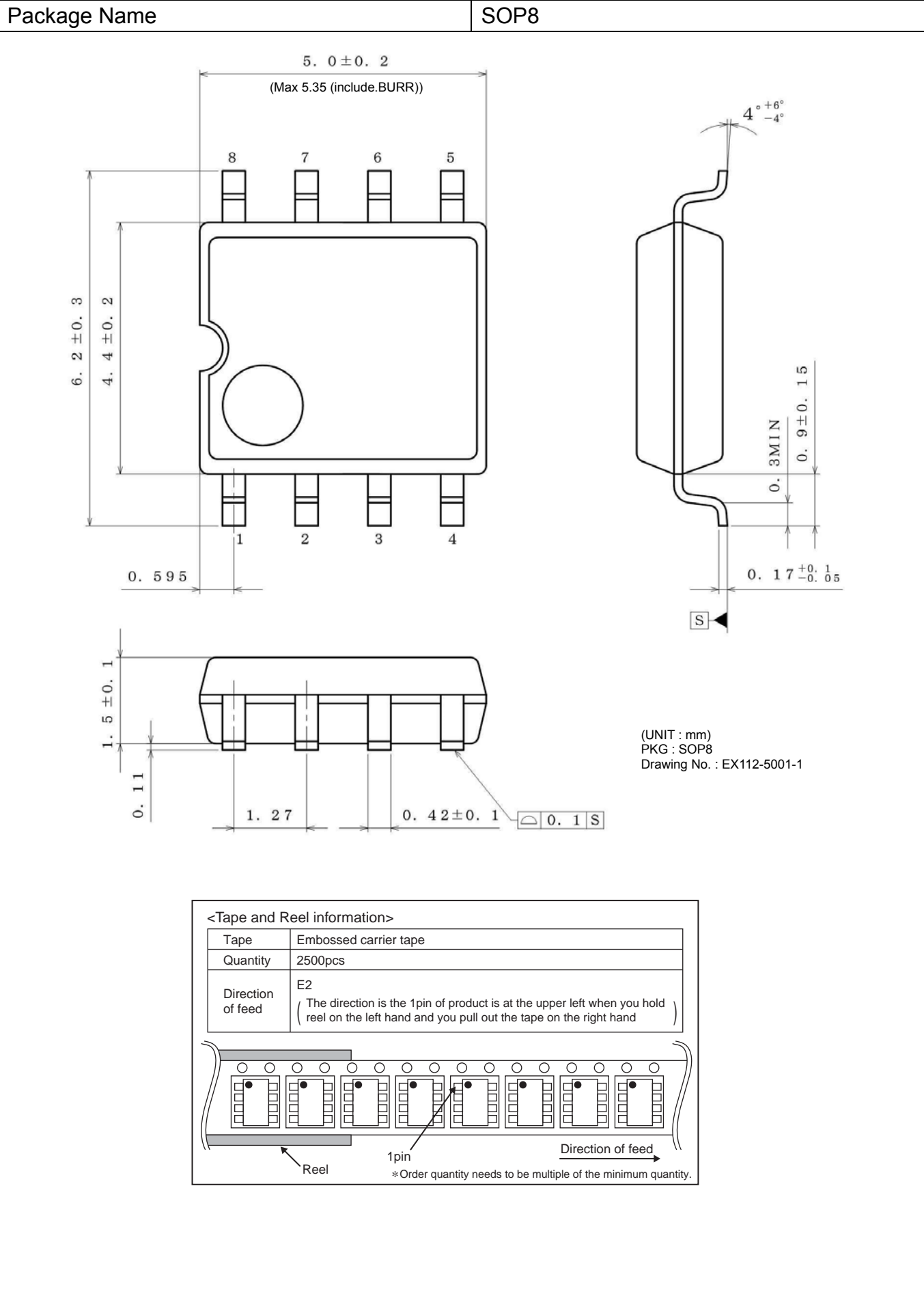


Figure 81. To Suppress the Crossover Distortion

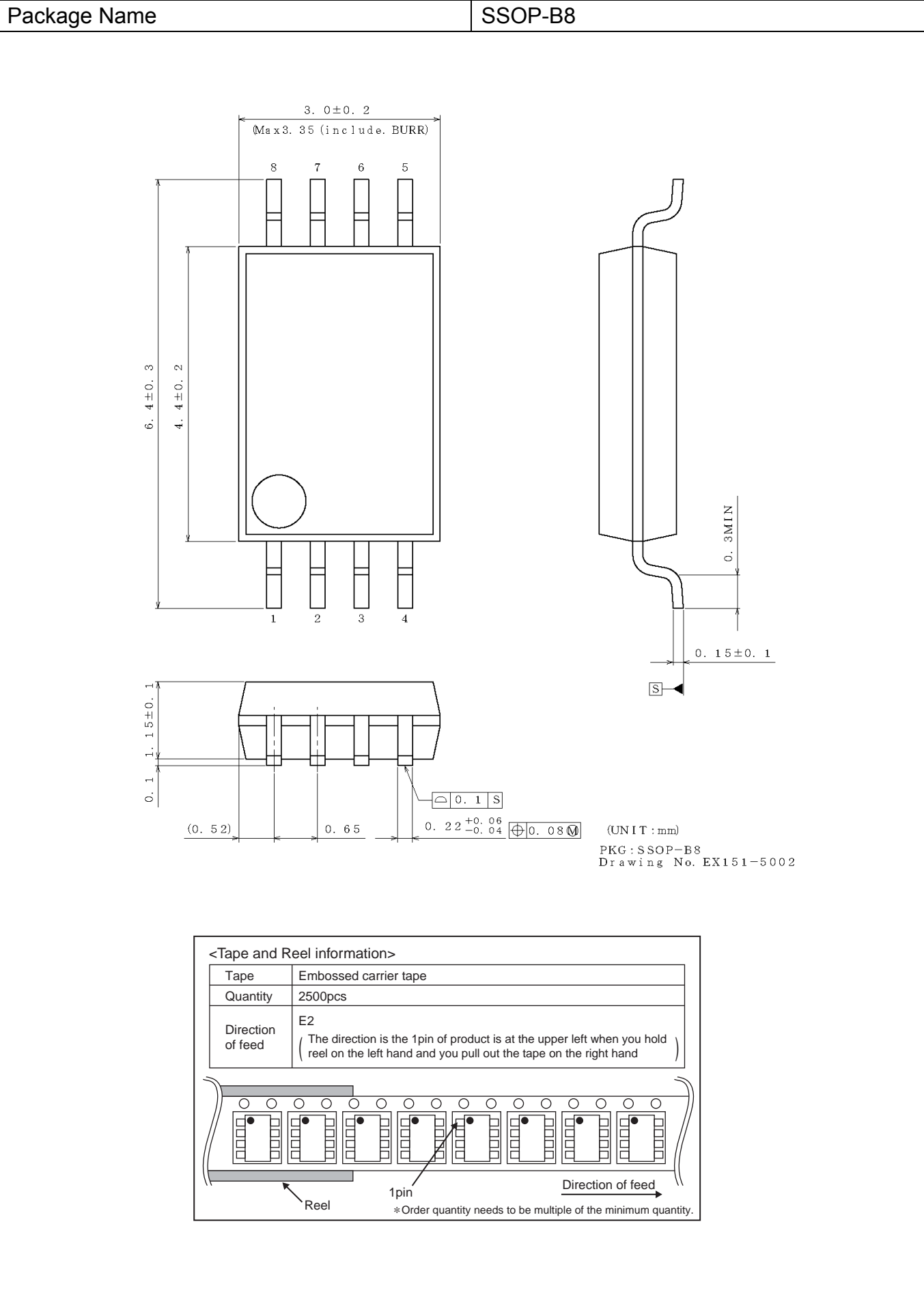
Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information



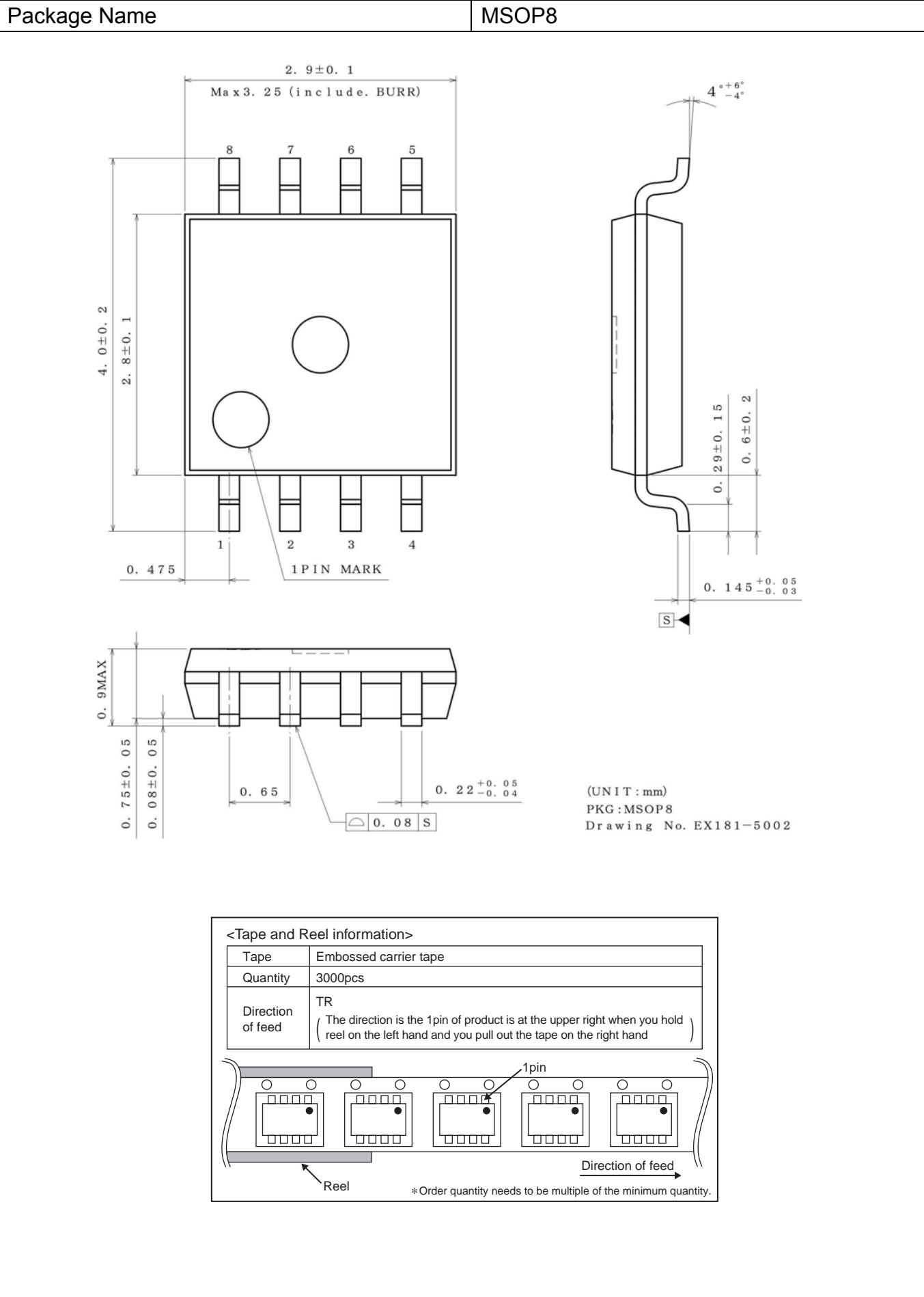
Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information - continued



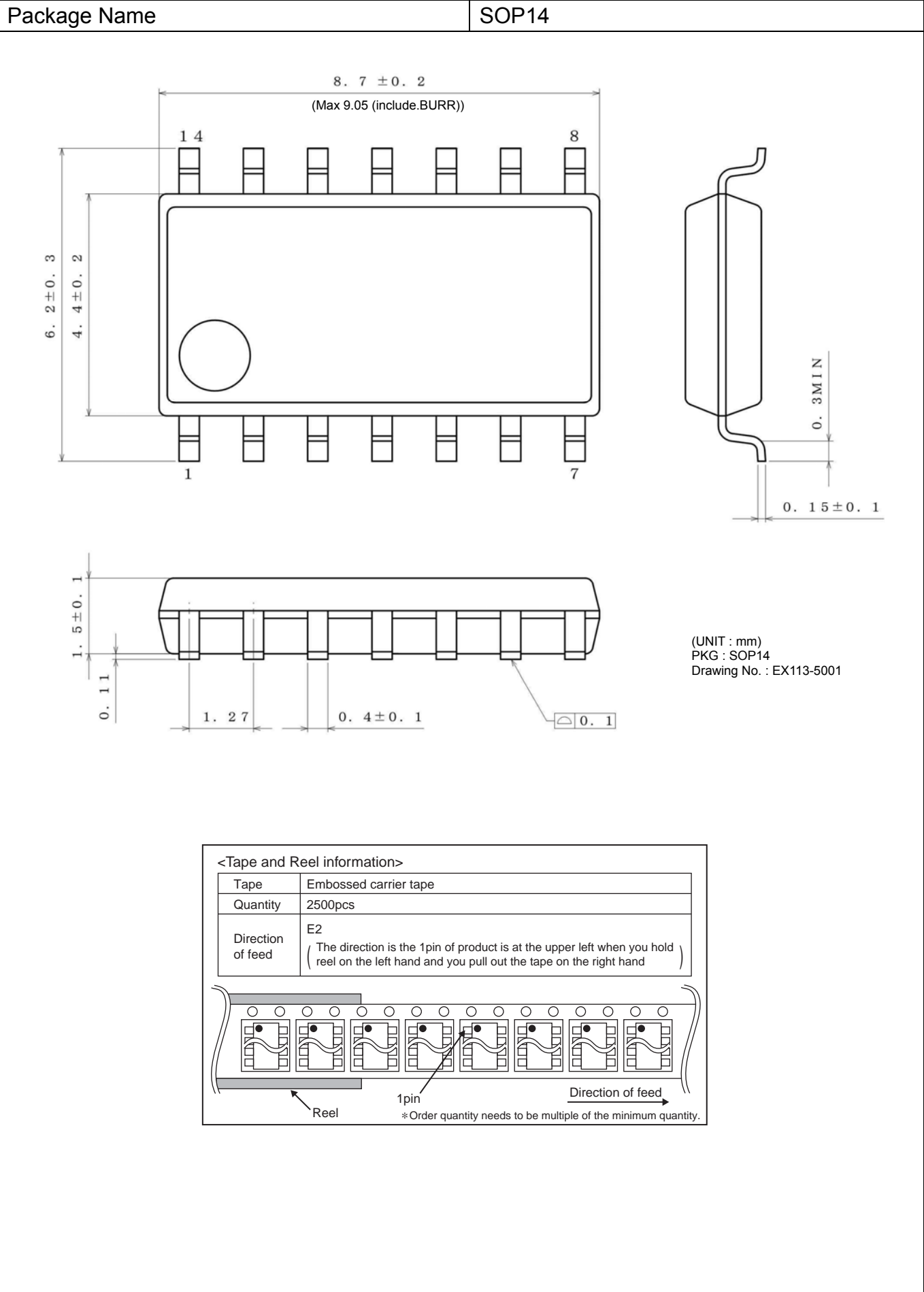
Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information - continued



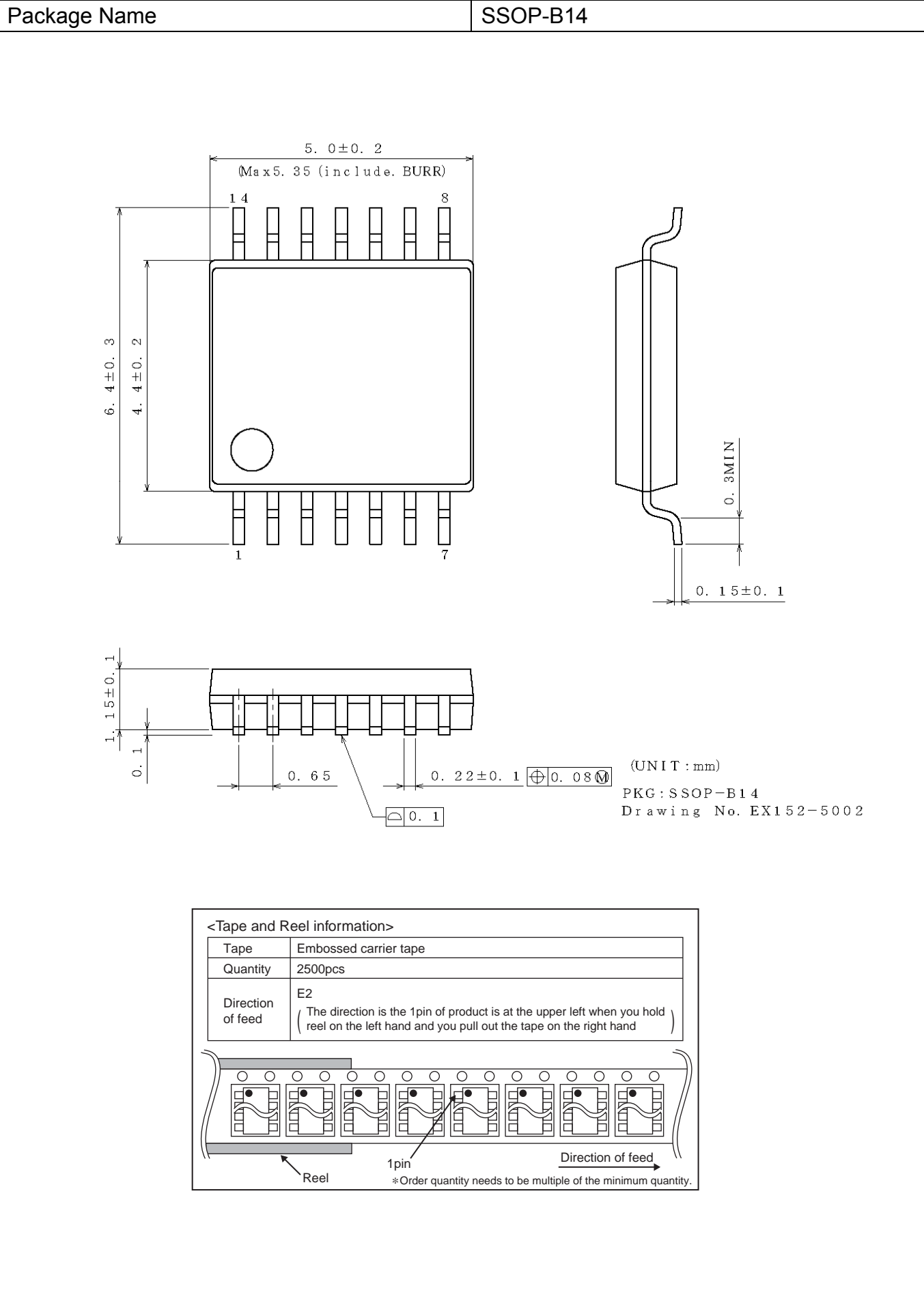
Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information - continued



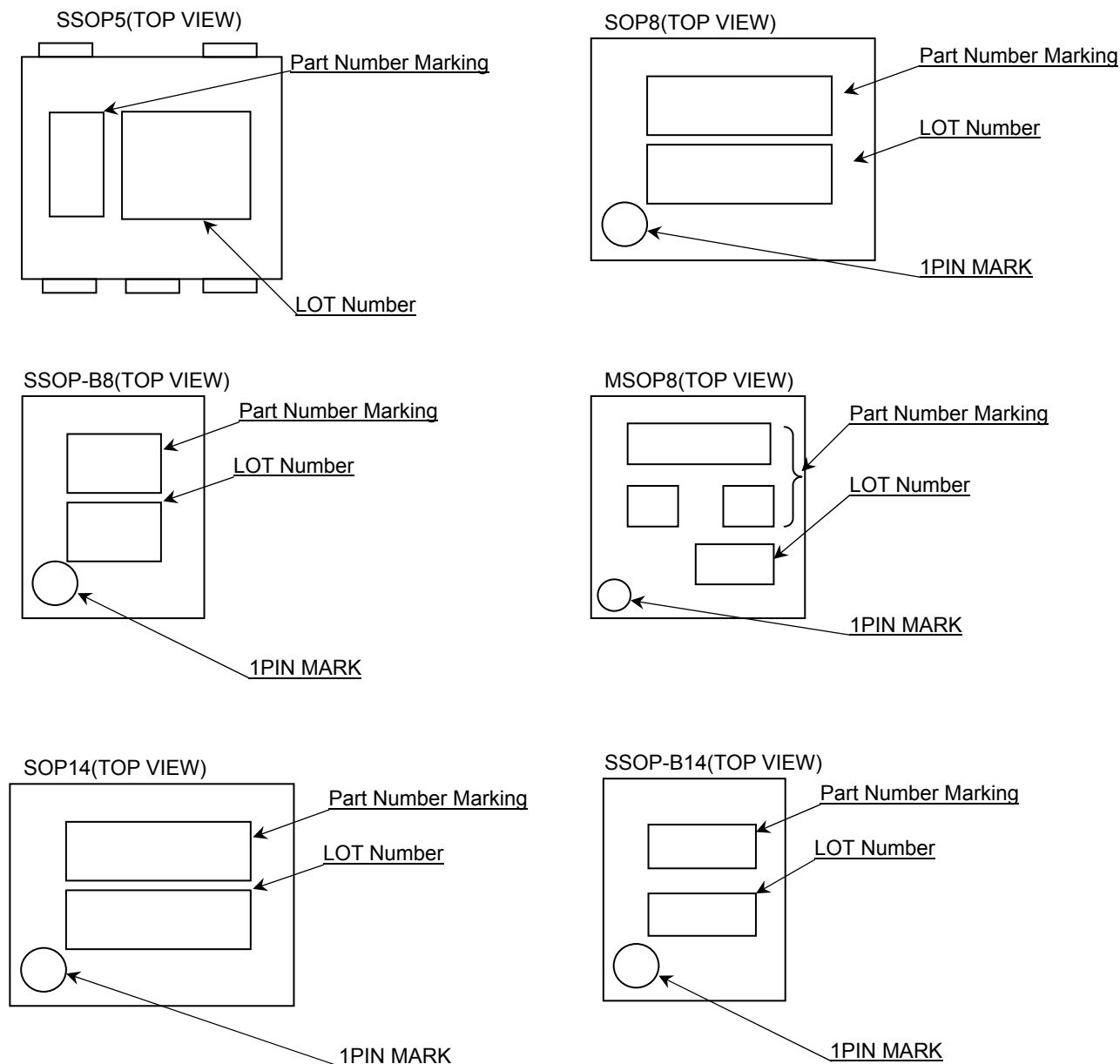
Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information - continued



Physical Dimensions Tape and Reel Information - continued



Marking Diagram



Product Name		Package Type	Marking
BU7485	G	SSOP5	D5
BU7485S			FC
BU7486	F	SOP8	7486
	FV	SSOP-B8	
	FVM	MSOP8	
BU7486S	F	SOP8	7486S
	FV	SSOP-B8	486S
	FVM	MSOP8	7486S
BU7487	F	SOP14	BU7487F
	FV	SSOP-B14	7487
BU7487S	F	SOP14	BU7487SF
	FV	SSOP-B14	7487S

Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
12.Jul.2013	001	New Release
06.Mar.2015	002	Correction of Figure number (page.29 Power Dissipation)
21.Oct.2016	003	P.1...Add (Typ) for Slew Rate, Corrected BU7485S→BU7485SG P.3...Corrected Power dissipation of SOP14, SSOP-B14 P.5...Corrected (Note14) BU7485G→BU7486xxx, BU7485SG→BU7486Sxxx P.6...Corrected (Note17) BU7485G→BU7487xx, BU7485SG→BU7487Sxx P.7...Corrected Input offset fluctuation→Input offset voltage fluctuation P.12...Corrected explanatory notes at Figure 18 P.16...Corrected the scale at Figure 33, 35 P.18...Corrected explanatory notes at Figure 41 P.20...Corrected explanatory notes at Figure 48, 49 P.22...Corrected the scale at Figure 56, 58 P.26...Corrected S1~S3→SW1~SW3, and E_K , V_{ICM} value, Add V_{RL} , R_L P.27...Corrected SW No.→Parameter, Figure 73 1.8V→1.6V P.29, 30...Corrected Figure 79 (c)~(h)→(a)~(f), explanatory notes at (e), (f) P.31...Corrected Operational Notes 2, Add "Unused Input Pins" P.32...Add "Unused Circuits", Corrected each Numbering P.39...Corrected SSOP5 Marking Diagram P.40...Delete Land pattern data

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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

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- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

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 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
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4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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