

STRUCTURE SILICON MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

FUNCTION GROUND SENSE DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

PRODUCT SERIES **BA2902HFV-C**

- FEATURES
- Wide operating temperature range (-40~+125[°C])
 - Operable with a single power supply. (3[V]~32[V])

○ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	VCC-VEE	+36	V
Power dissipation	Pd	870(*1) (*2)	mW
Differential Input Voltage (*3)	Vid	36	V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	(VEE-0.3) ~VEE+36	V
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40~+125	°C
Storage Temperature Range	Tstg	-55~+150	°C
Maximum junction Temperature	Tjmax	150	°C

• This IC is not designed for protection against radioactive rays.

(*1) To use at temperature above Ta=25[°C] reduce 7[mW]/[°C].

(*2) Mounted on a glass epoxy PCB (70[mm] × 70[mm] × 1.6[mm]).

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

○OPERATING CONDITION (Ta=-40[°C] ~+125[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	VCC	+3.0~+32.0 (Single Supply)	V
		±1.5~±16.0 (Split Supply)	

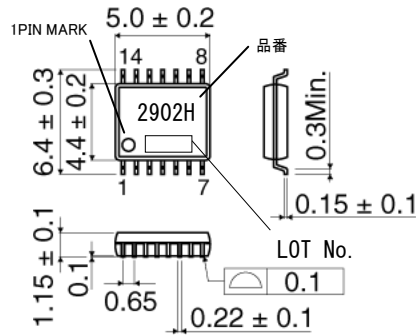
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (unless otherwise specified VCC=+5[V], VEE=0[V], full range: -40[°C] to +125[°C])

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Guaranteed Limit			Unit	Condition
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage (*4)	Vio	25°C	-	2	7	mV	VOUT=1.4[V]
		full range	-	-	7		VCC=5~30[V], VOUT=1.4[V]
Input Offset Current (*4)	Iio	25°C	-	2	50	nA	VOUT=1.4[V]
		full range	-	-	100		
Input Bias Current (*4)	Ib	25°C	-	20	60	nA	VOUT=1.4[V]
		full range	-	-	100		
Supply Current	ICC	25°C	-	0.7	2	mA	RL=∞ All Op-Amps
		full range	-	-	3		
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	3.5	-	-	V	RL=2[kΩ]
		full range	3.2	-	-		VCC=30[V], RL=10[kΩ]
		full range	27	28	-		
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	full range	-	5	20	mV	RL=∞ All Op-Amps
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	25	100	-	V/mV	RL ≥ 2[kΩ], VCC=15[V] VOUT=1.4~11.4[V]
		full range	25	-	-		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	-	VCC-1.5	V	(VCC-VEE)=5[V], VOUT=VEE+1.4[V]
		full range	0	-	VCC-2.0		
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	65	80	-	dB	VOUT=1.4[V]
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	65	100	-	dB	VCC=5~30[V]
Output Source Current (*5)	IOH	25°C	20	30	-	mA	VIN+=1[V], VIN-=0[V], VOUT=0[V], only 1CH output short
		full range	10	-	-		
Output Sink Current (*5)	IOL	25°C	10	20	-	mA	VIN+=0[V], VIN-=1[V], VOUT=5[V], only 1CH output short
		full range	2.0	-	-		
	I _{sink}	25°C	12	40	-	μA	VIN+=0[V], VIN-=1[V], VOUT=200[mV]

(*4) Absolute value.

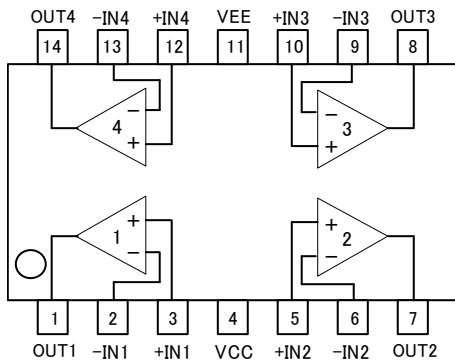
 (*5) Under the high temperature environment, consider the power dissipation of IC when select the output current.
 When output terminal short circuits continuously, the output current reduce to climb junction temperature.

○Physical Dimensions



BA2902HFV-C (SSOP-B14) (単位: [mm])

○Block Diagram



FV:SSOP-B14

○Pin No. · Pin Name

PIN NO.	PIN NAME
1	OUT1
2	-IN1
3	+IN1
4	VCC
5	+IN2
6	-IN2
7	OUT2
8	OUT3
9	-IN3
10	+IN3
11	VEE
12	+IN4
13	-IN4
14	OUT4

○APPLICATION EXAMPLE

(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) The example of disabled circuit application

When there is a circuit not in use, it is recommended to make the non-inverting input terminal be the potential in the common-mode input voltage range like in Fig.1. Circuit operation is guaranteed within "Operating Conditions".

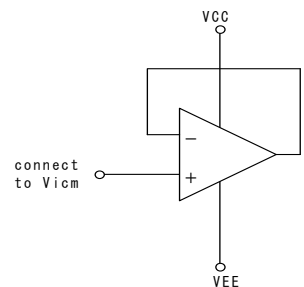


Fig.1 The example of disabled circuit

(3) Applied voltage to the input terminal

For normal circuit operation, please input voltage for its input terminal within input common mode voltage]. Then, regardless of power supply voltage, VEE+36[V] can be applied to input terminals without deterioration or destruction of its characteristics.

(4) Operating power supply (split power supply/single power supply)

The OP-Amp operates if a given level of voltage is applied between VCC and VEE. Therefore, the OP-Amp can be operated under single power supply or split power supply.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 VCC terminal or VEE terminal which causes short circuit, the IC may be damaged.

(7) Using under strong electromagnetic field

Be careful when using the IC under strong electromagnetic field because it may malfunction.

(8) 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.

(9) Output operation

This IC is configured with a push-pull circuit and Class C output stage. Therefore, when load resistance is connected to the middle point potential of VCC and VEE, this configuration generates crossover distortion when switching between source and sink current.

To suppress crossover distortion, connect a resistor between the output terminal and VEE then increase the bias current to enable Class A operation.

(10) 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.

(11) The IC destruction caused by capacitive load

The transistors in circuits may be damaged when VCC terminal and VEE terminal is shorted with the charged output terminal capacitor.

When IC is used as a comparator or as application circuits no constructed negative feed back, where oscillation is not activated by an output capacitor, the output capacitor must be kept below $0.1[\mu\text{F}]$ in order to prevent the damage mentioned above.

(12) The oscillation caused by capacitive load

Designed negative feedback circuit using this IC, verify output oscillation caused by capacitive load.

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