

Simplified Schematic

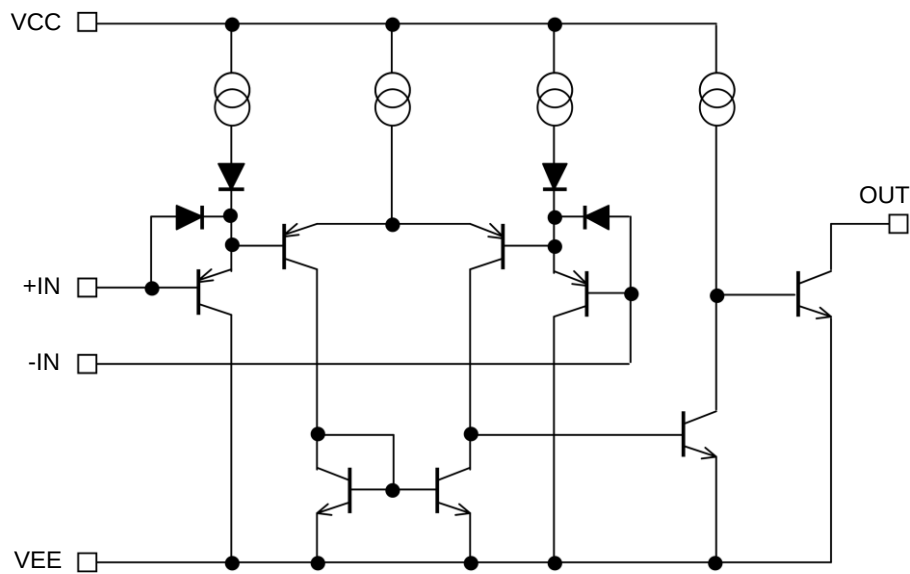
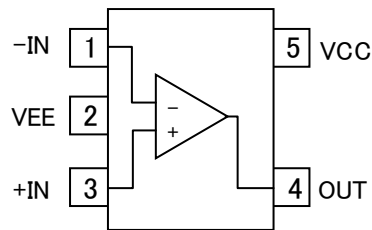


Figure 1. Simplified Schematic (one channel only)

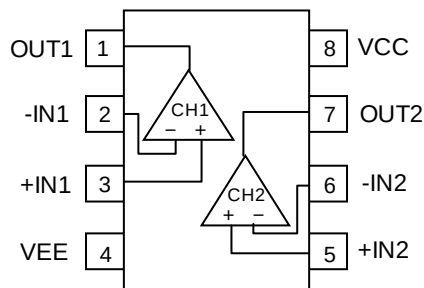
Pin Configuration

BA8391G : SSOP5



Pin No.	Pin Name
1	-IN
2	VEE
3	+IN
4	OUT
5	VCC

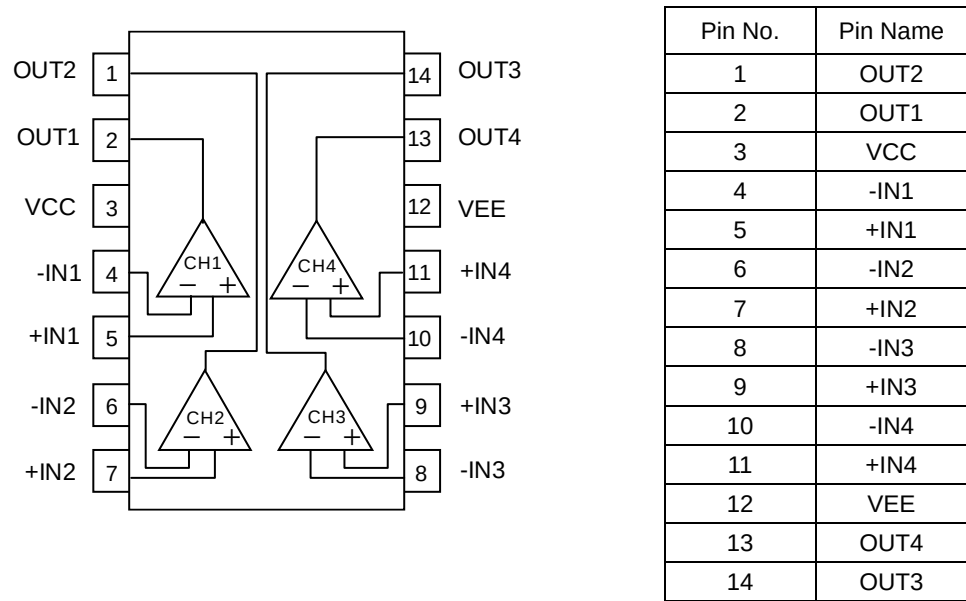
BA10393F, BA2903SF, BA2903F, BA2903WF : SOP8
BA2903SFV, BA2903FV, BA2903WFV : SSOP-B8
BA2903SFVM,BA2903FVM : MSOP8



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

Pin Configuration - continued

BA10339F, BA2901SF, BA2901F : SOP14
BA10339FV, BA2901SFV, BA2901FV : SSOP-B14



Package					
SSOP5	SOP8	SSOP-B8	MSOP8	SOP14	SSOP-B14
BA8391G	BA10393F BA2903SF BA2903F BA2903WF	BA2903SFV BA2903FV BA2903WFV	BA2903SFVM BA2903FVM	BA10339F BA2901SF BA2901F	BA10339FV BA2901SFV BA2901FV

Ordering Information

B A x x x x x x x x										-	x x				
Part Number										Package			Packaging and forming specification		
BA8391										G : SSOP5			E2: Embossed tape and reel		
BA10393xx										F : SOP8			(SOP8/SOP14/SSOP-B8/SSOP-B14)		
BA10339xx										SOP14			TR: Embossed tape and reel		
BA2901xx										FV : SSOP-B8			(SSOP5/MSOP8)		
BA2901Sxx										SSOP-B14					
BA2903xx										FVM: MSOP8					
BA2903Sxx															
BA2903Wxx															

Line-up

Operating Temperature Range	Input Offset Voltage (Max)	Supply Current (Typ)	Package		Orderable Part Number
-40°C to +85°C	7mV	0.3mA	SSOP5	Reel of 3000	BA8391G-TR
	5mV	0.4mA	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BA10393F-E2
		0.8mA	SOP14	Reel of 2500	BA10339F-E2
			SSOP-B14	Reel of 2500	BA10339FV-E2
-40°C to +105°C	7mV	0.6mA	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BA2903SF-E2
			SSOP-B8	Reel of 2500	BA2903SFV-E2
			MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BA2903SFVM-TR
		0.8mA	SOP14	Reel of 2500	BA2901SF-E2
			SSOP-B14	Reel of 2500	BA2901SFV-E2
-40°C to +125°C		0.6mA	SOP8	Reel of 2500	BA2903F-E2
			SSOP-B8	Reel of 2500	BA2903FV-E2
			MSOP8	Reel of 3000	BA2903FVM-TR
			SOP8	Reel of 2500	BA2903WF-E2
			SSOP-B8	Reel of 2500	BA2903WFV-E2
	7mV		0.8mA	SOP14	Reel of 2500
	SSOP-B14	Reel of 2500		BA2901FV-E2	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol		Rating	Unit
			BA8391G	
Supply Voltage	VCC-VEE		+36	V
Power Dissipation	P _D	SSOP5	0.67 (Note1,2)	W
Differential Input Voltage (Note 3)	V _{ID}		+36	V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}		(VEE-0.3) to (VEE+36)	V
Input Current (Note 4)	I _I		-10	mA
Operating Supply Voltage	V _{opr}		+2.0 to +36.0 (±1.0 to ±18.0)	V
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}		-40 to +85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}		-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		+150	°C

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

(Note 2) Mounted on a FR4 glass epoxy PCB(70mm×70mm×1.6mm).

(Note 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.

(Note 4) Excessive input current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately 0.6V is applied between the input unless some limiting resistance is used.

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Absolute Maximum Ratings - continued

Parameter	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		BA10393F	BA10339xx	
Supply Voltage	VCC-VEE	+36		V
Power Dissipation	P _D	SOP8	0.62 (Note 5,8)	-
		SOP14	-	0.49 (Note 6,8)
		SSOP-B14	-	0.70 (Note 7,8)
Differential Input Voltage ^(Note 9)	V _{ID}	(VEE to VCC)		V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	(VEE-0.3) to VCC		V
Input Current ^(Note 10)	I _I	-10		mA
Operating Supply Voltage	V _{opr}	+2.0 to +36.0 (±1.0 to ±18.0)	+3.0 to +36.0 (±1.5 to ±18.0)	V
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}	-40 to +85		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-55 to +125		°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}	+125		°C

(Note 5) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 6.2mW.(Note 6) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 4.9mW.(Note 7) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 7.0mW.

(Note 8) Mounted on a FR4 glass epoxy PCB(70mm×70mm×1.6mm).

(Note 9) 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.

(Note 10) Excessive input current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately 0.6V is applied between the input unless some limiting resistance is used.

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Parameter	Symbol		Rating				Unit
			BA2903Sxxx	BA2901Sxx	BA2903xxx	BA2901xx	
Supply Voltage	VCC-VEE		+36				V
Power Dissipation	P _D	SOP8	0.77 (Note 11,16)	-	0.77 (Note 11,16)	-	W
		SSOP-B8	0.68 (Note 12,16)	-	0.68 (Note 12,16)	-	
		MSOP8	0.58 (Note 13,16)	-	0.58 (Note 13,16)	-	
		SOP14	-	0.61 (Note 14,16)	-	0.61 (Note 14,16)	
		SSOP-B14	-	0.87 (Note 15,16)	-	0.87 (Note 15,16)	
Differential Input Voltage (Note 17)	V _{ID}		36				V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}		(VEE-0.3) to (VEE+36)				V
Input Current (Note 18)	I _I		-10				mA
Operating Supply Voltage	V _{opr}		+2.0 to +36.0 (±1.0 to ±18.0)				V
Operating Temperature Range	T _{opr}		-40 to +105		-40 to +125		°C
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}		-55 to +150				°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}		+150				°C

(Note 11) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 6.2mW.(Note 12) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 5.5mW.(Note 13) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 4.7mW.(Note 14) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 4.9mW.(Note 15) To use at temperature above T_A=25°C reduce 7.0mW.

(Note 16) Mounted on a FR4 glass epoxy PCB(70mm×70mm×1.6mm).

(Note 17) 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.

(Note 18) Excessive input current will flow if a differential input voltage in excess of approximately 0.6V is applied between the input unless some limiting resistance is used.

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Electrical Characteristics

OBA8391G(Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 19,20)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	2	7	mV	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	15		VCC=5 to 36V, OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 19,20)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	200		
Input Bias Current (Note 20,21)	I _B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	500		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC -1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	25°C	25	100	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 to 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			88	100	-	dB	
Supply Current (Note 20)	I _{CC}	25°C	-	0.3	0.7	mA	OUT=Open
		Full range	-	-	1.3		OUT=Open, VCC=36V
Output Sink Current (Note 22)	I _{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	+IN=0V, -IN=1V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Note 20) (Low Level Output Voltage)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	150	400	mV	+IN= 0V, -IN=1V I _{SINK} =4mA
		Full range	-	-	700		
Output Leakage Current (Note 20) (High Level Output Current)	I _{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=5V
		Full range	-	-	1	μA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=36V
Response Time	t _{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V IN=100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, IN=TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 19) Absolute value

(Note 20) Full range T_A=-40°C to +85°C

(Note 21) Current Direction: Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 22) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.

When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the IC.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBA10393F (Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 23)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	1	5	mV	OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 23)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
Input Bias Current (Note 24)	I _B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC -1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	25°C	50	200	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 ~ 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			94	106	-	dB	
Supply Current	I _{CC}	25°C	-	0.4	1	mA	R _L =∞, All Comparators
Output Sink Current (Note 25)	I _{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	-IN=1V, +IN=0V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Low Level Output Voltage)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	250	400	mV	-IN=1V, +IN=0V I _{SINK} =4mA
Output Leakage Current (High Level Output Current)	I _{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	-IN=0V, +IN=1V OUT=5V
		25°C	-	-	1	μA	-IN=0V, +IN=1V OUT=36V
Response Time	t _{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V IN=100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, IN=TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 23) Absolute value

(Note 24) Current Direction: Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 25) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.
When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the IC.OBA10339 xx(Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 26)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	1	5	mV	OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 26)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
Input Bias Current (Note 27)	I _B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC -1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _V	25°C	50	200	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 ~ 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			94	106	-	dB	
Supply Current	I _{CC}	25°C	-	0.8	2	mA	R _L =∞, All Comparators
Output Sink Current (Note 28)	I _{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	-IN=1V, +IN=0V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Low Level Output Voltage)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	250	400	mV	-IN=1V, +IN=0V I _{SINK} =4mA
Output Leakage Current (High Level Output Current)	I _{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	-IN=0V, +IN=1V OUT=5V
		25°C	-	-	1	μA	-IN=0V, +IN=1V OUT=36V
Response Time	t _{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V IN=100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, IN=TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 26) Absolute value

(Note 27) Current Direction: Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 28) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.
When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the IC.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903S xxx (Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 29,30)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	2	7	mV	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	15		VCC=5 to 36V, OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 29,30)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	200		
Input Bias Current (Note 30,31)	I _B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	500		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC -1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _v	25°C	25	100	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 to 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			88	100	-	dB	
Supply Current (Note 30)	I _{CC}	25°C	-	0.6	1	mA	OUT=Open
		Full range	-	-	2.5		OUT=Open, VCC=36V
Output Sink Current (Note 32)	I _{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	+IN=0V, -IN=1V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Note 30) (Low Level Output Voltage)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	150	400	mV	+IN=0V, -IN=1V I _{SINK} =4mA
		Full range	-	-	700		
Output Leakage Current (Note 30) (High Level Output Current)	I _{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=5V
		Full range	-	-	1	μA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=36V
Response Time	t _{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V IN=100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, IN=TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 29) Absolute value

(Note 30) BA2903S : Full range -40°C to +105°C, BA2903: Full range -40°C to +125°C

(Note 31) Current Direction: Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 32) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.

When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the IC.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBA2903Wxx (Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, T_A=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 33)	V _{IO}	25°C	-	0.5	2	mV	OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 33)	I _{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
Input Bias Current (Note 34,35)	I _B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	500		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V _{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC -1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A _v	25°C	25	100	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 to 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			88	100	-	dB	
Supply Current (Note 34)	I _{CC}	25°C	-	0.6	1	mA	OUT=Open
		Full range	-	-	2.5		OUT=Open, VCC=36V
Output Sink Current (Note 36)	I _{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	+IN=0V, -IN=1V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Note 34) (Low Level Output Voltage)	V _{OL}	25°C	-	150	400	mV	+IN=0V, -IN=1V I _{SINK} =4mA
		Full range	-	-	700		
Output Leakage Current (Note 34) (High Level Output Current)	I _{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=5V
		Full range	-	-	1	μA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=36V
Response Time	t _{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V IN=100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, IN=TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 33) Absolute value

(Note 34) BA2903W: Full range -40°C to +125°C

(Note 35) Current Direction: Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 36) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.

When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the IC.

Electrical Characteristics - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901S xx (Unless otherwise specified VCC=+5V, VEE=0V, Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range	Limit			Unit	Conditions
			Min	Typ	Max		
Input Offset Voltage (Note 37,38)	V_{IO}	25°C	-	2	7	mV	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	15		VCC=5 to 36V, OUT=1.4V
Input Offset Current (Note 37,38)	I_{IO}	25°C	-	5	50	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	200		
Input Bias Current (Note 38,39)	I_B	25°C	-	50	250	nA	OUT=1.4V
		Full range	-	-	500		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	V_{ICM}	25°C	0	-	VCC-1.5	V	-
Large Signal Voltage Gain	A_v	25°C	25	100	-	V/mV	VCC=15V, OUT=1.4 to 11.4V R _L =15kΩ, V _{RL} =15V
			88	100	-	dB	
Supply Current (Note 38)	I_{CC}	25°C	-	0.8	2	mA	OUT=Open
		Full range	-	-	2.5		OUT=Open, VCC=36V
Output Sink Current (Note 40)	I_{SINK}	25°C	6	16	-	mA	+IN=0V, V _{IN} =1V OUT=1.5V
Output Saturation Voltage (Note 38) (Low Level Output Voltage)	V_{OL}	25°C	-	150	400	mV	+IN=0V, -IN=1V I _{SINK} =4mA
		Full range	-	-	700		
Output Leakage Current (Note 38) (High Level Output Current)	I_{LEAK}	25°C	-	0.1	-	nA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=5V
		Full range	-	-	1	μA	+IN=1V, -IN=0V OUT=36V
Response Time	t_{RE}	25°C	-	1.3	-	μs	R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V V _{IN} =100mV _{P-P} , Overdrive=5mV
			-	0.4	-		R _L =5.1kΩ, V _{RL} =5V, V _{IN} =TTL Logic Swing, V _{REF} =1.4V

(Note 37) Absolute value

(Note 38) BA2901S : Full range -40°C to 105°C, BA2901 : Full range -40°C to +125°C

(Note 39) Current Direction : Because the first stage is composed with PNP transistor, input bias current flows out of IC.

(Note 40) Please determine the output current value in consideration of the power dissipation of the IC under high temperature environment.

When the output terminal is continuously shorted, output current may be reduced by the temperature rise of the 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) Power supply voltage (V_{CC}/V_{EE})
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.
- (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) Input common-mode voltage range (V_{ICM})
Indicates the input voltage range where IC normally operates.
- (5) 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.
 $A_V = (\text{Output voltage}) / (\text{Differential Input voltage})$
- (6) Supply current (I_{CC})
Indicates the current that flows within the IC under specified no-load conditions.
- (7) Output sink current (I_{SINK})
Denotes the maximum current that can be output under specific output conditions.
- (8) Output saturation voltage, low level output voltage (V_{OL})
Signifies the voltage range that can be output under specific output conditions.
- (9) Output leakage current, High level output current (I_{LEAK})
Indicates the current that flows into the IC under specific input and output conditions.
- (10) Response time (t_{RE})
Response time indicates the delay time between the input and output signal is determined by the time difference from the fifty percent of input signal swing to the fifty percent of output signal swing.

Typical Performance Curves

OBA8391G

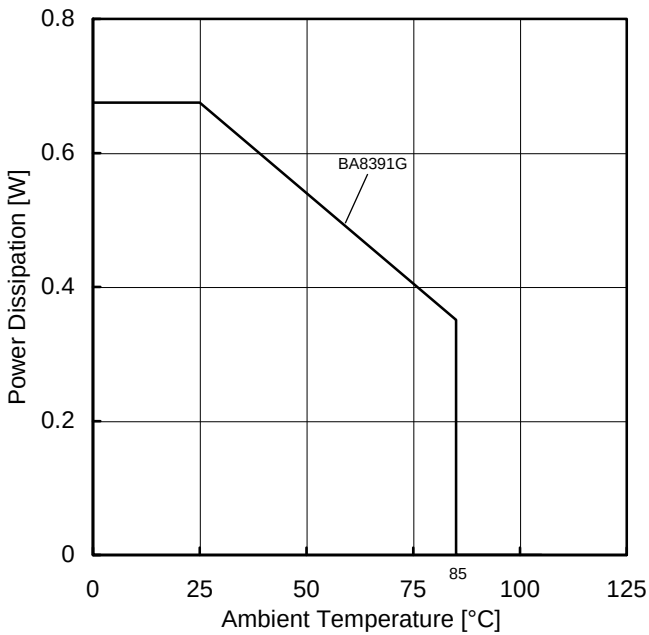


Figure 2.
Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
(Derating Curve)

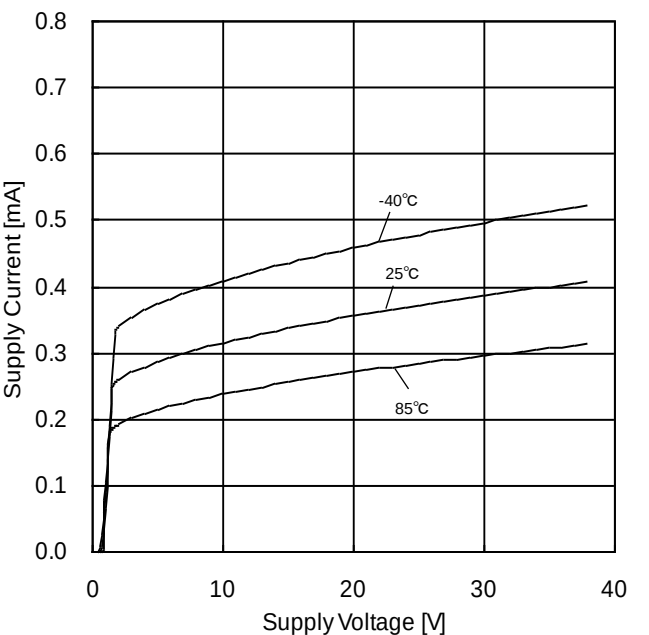


Figure 3.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

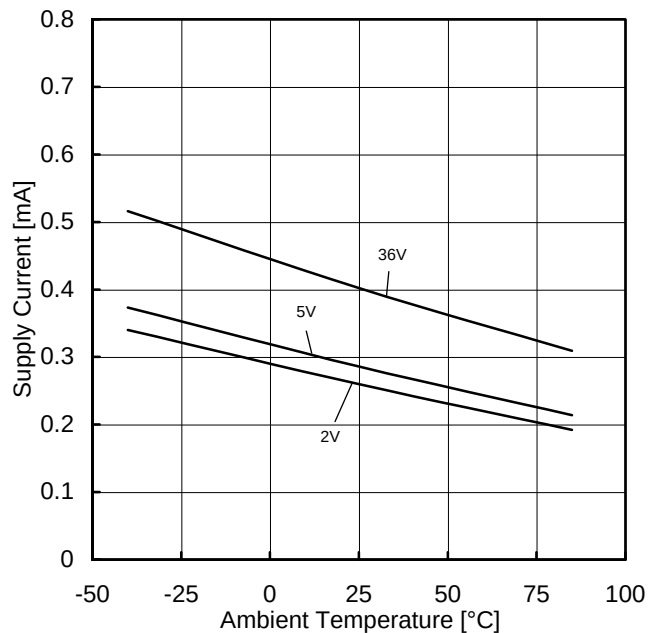


Figure 4.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

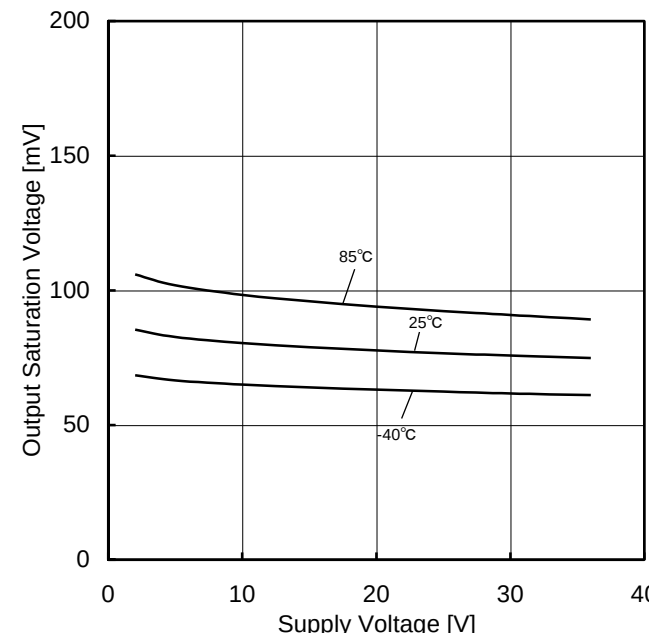


Figure 5.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Supply Voltage
(I_{OL}=4mA)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA8391G

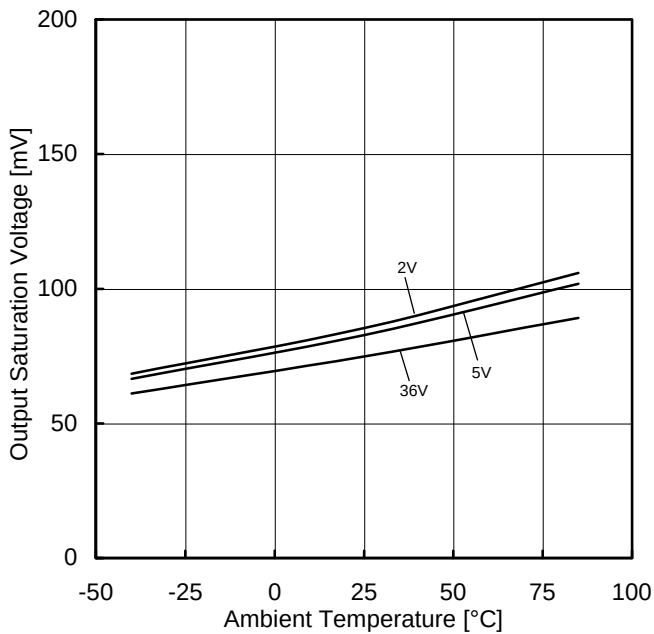


Figure 6.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($I_{OL}=4mA$)

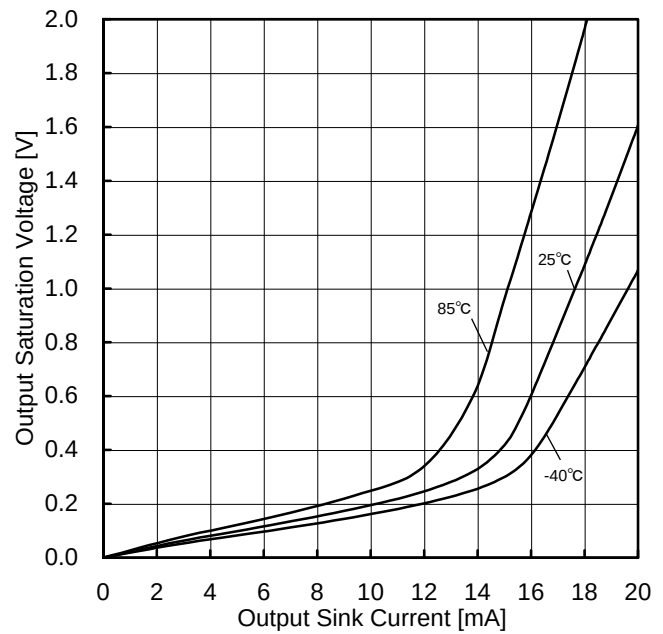


Figure 7.
Output Saturation Voltage vs
Output Sink Current
($V_{CC}=5V$)

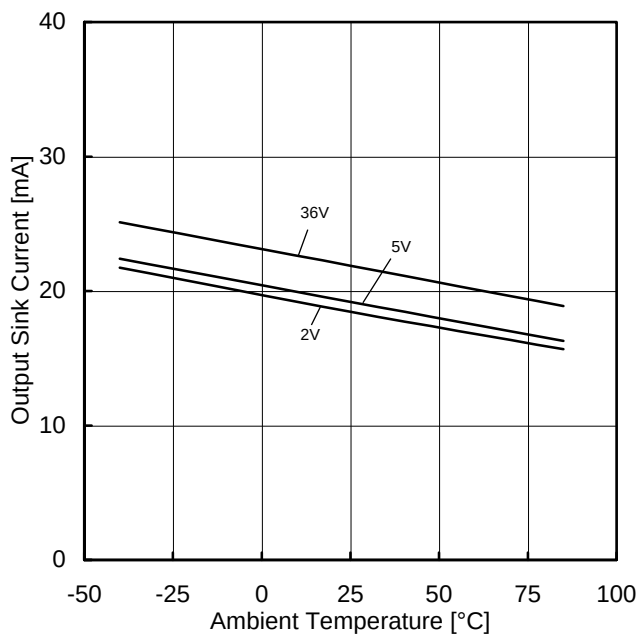


Figure 8.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
($OUT=1.5V$)

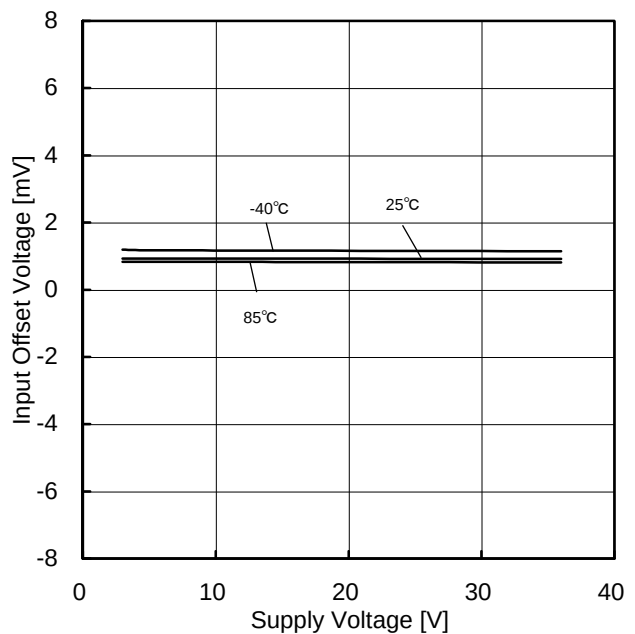


Figure 9.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA8391G

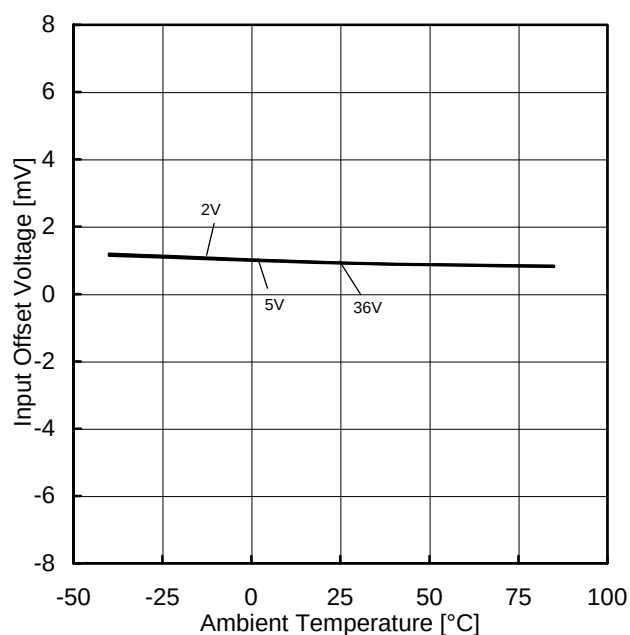


Figure 10.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

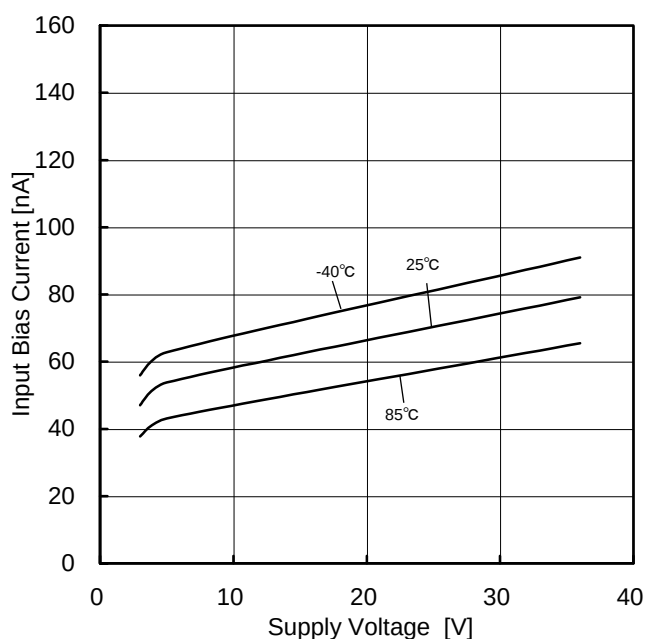


Figure 11.
Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage

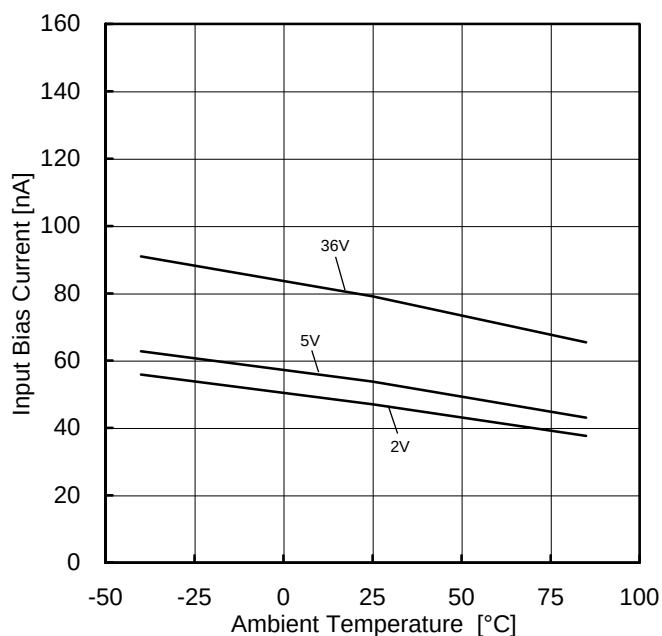


Figure 12.
Input Bias Current vs Ambient Temperature

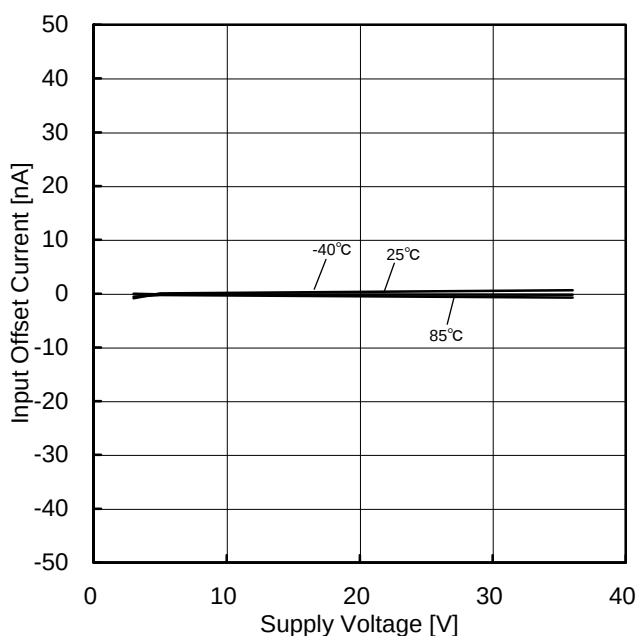


Figure 13.
Input Offset Current vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA8391G

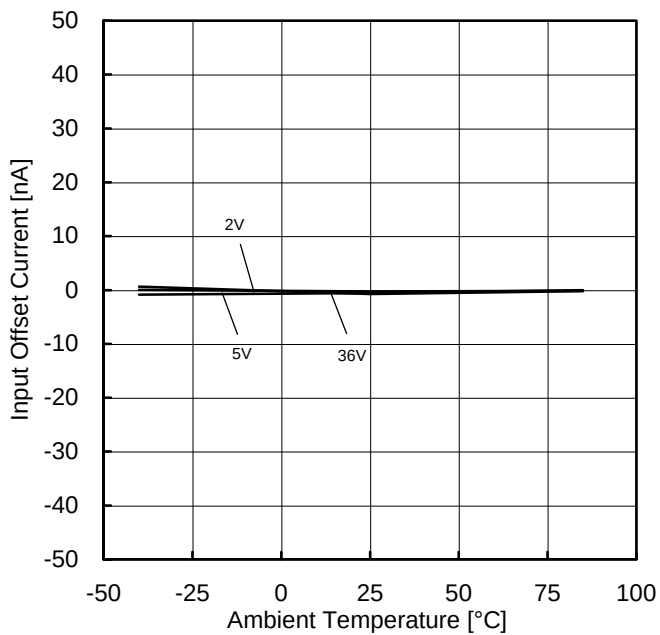


Figure 14.
Input Offset Current vs Ambient Temperature

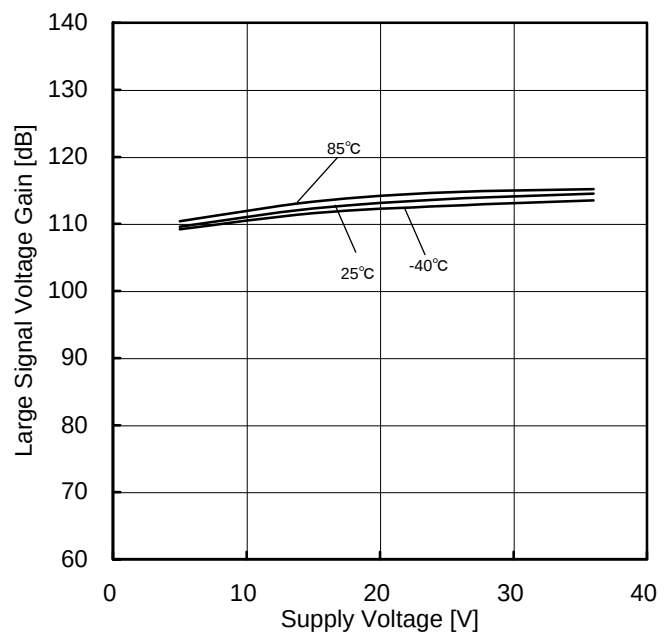


Figure 15.
Large Signal Voltage Gain
vs Supply Voltage

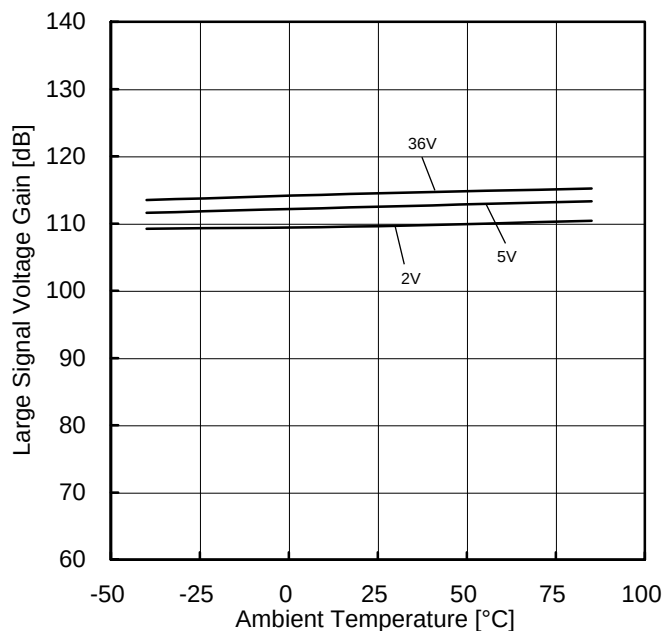


Figure 16.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient
Temperature

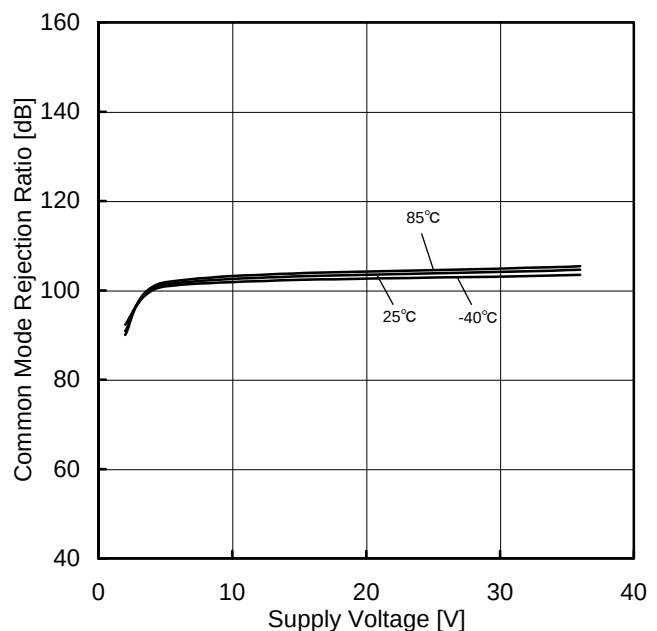


Figure 17.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA8391G

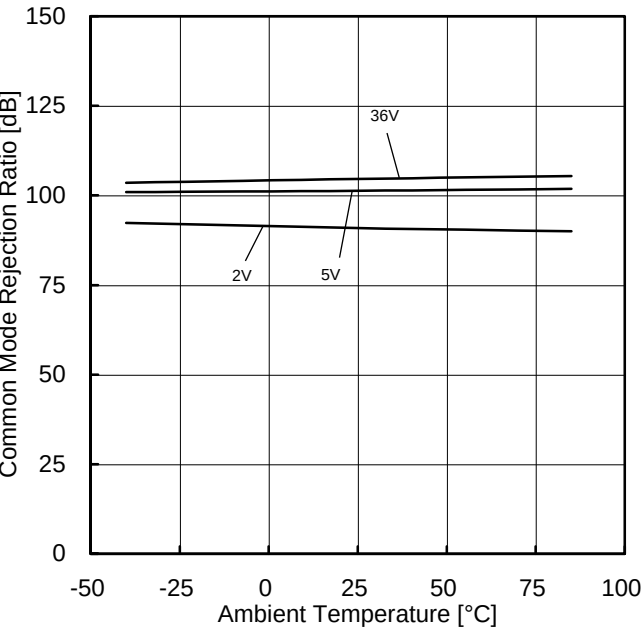


Figure 18.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

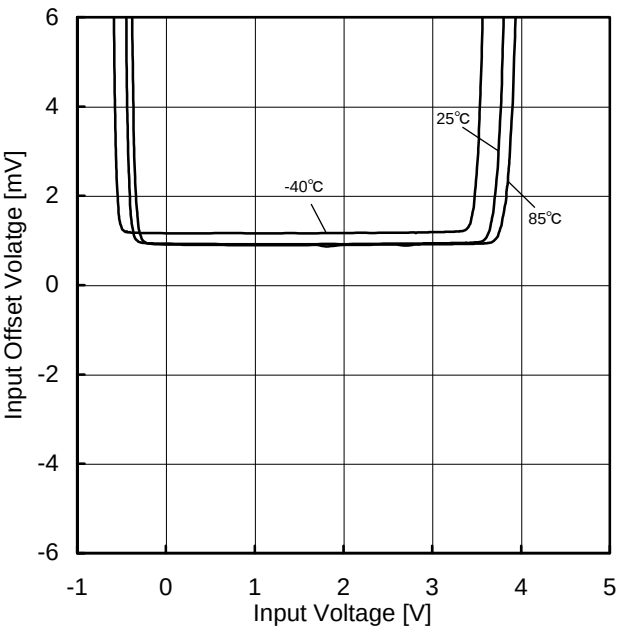


Figure 19.
Input Offset Voltage - Input Voltage (VCC=5V)

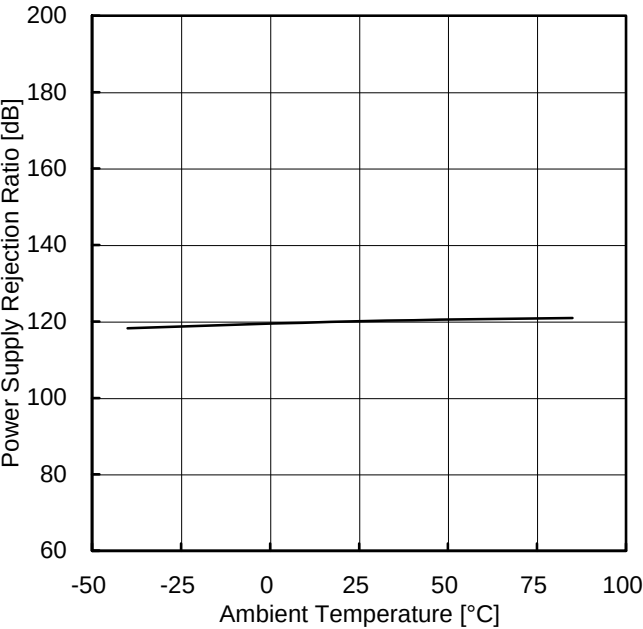


Figure 20.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

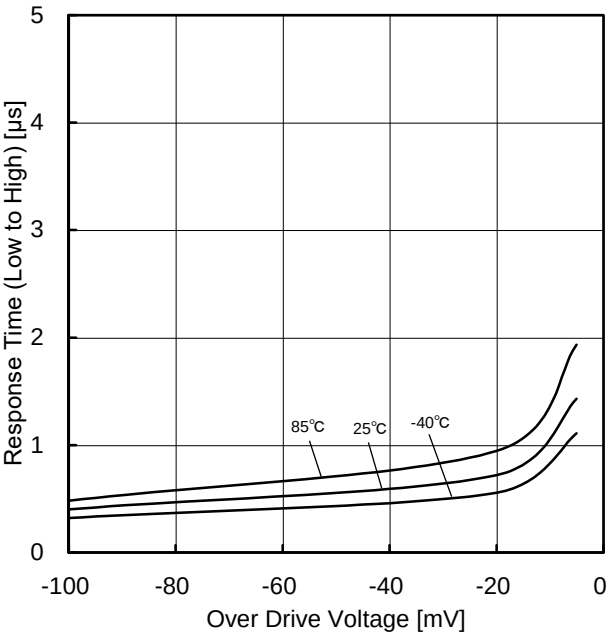


Figure 21.
Response Time (Low to High) vs Over Drive Voltage (VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA8391G

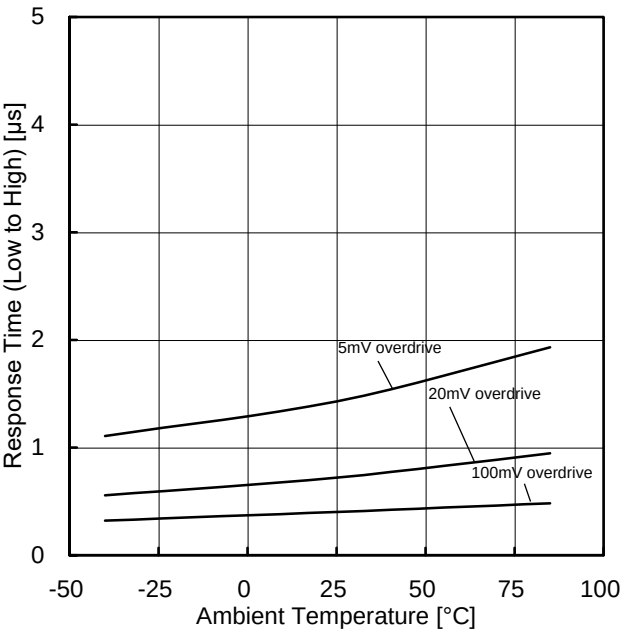


Figure 22.
Response Time (Low to High)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

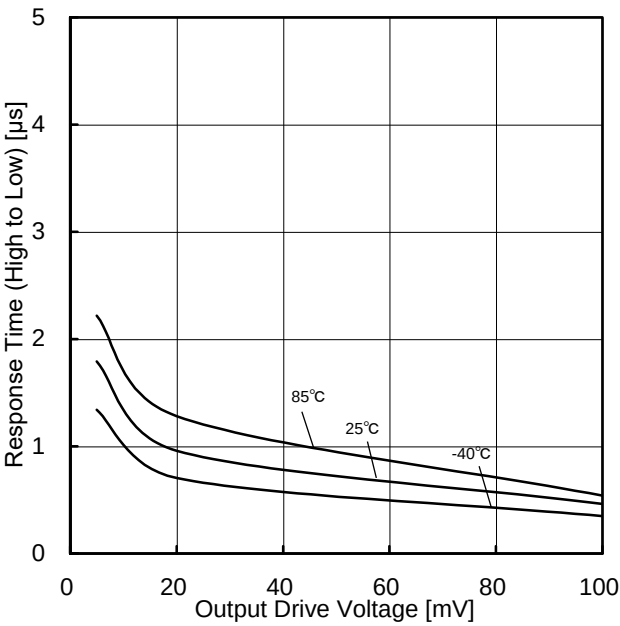


Figure 23.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Over Drive Voltage
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

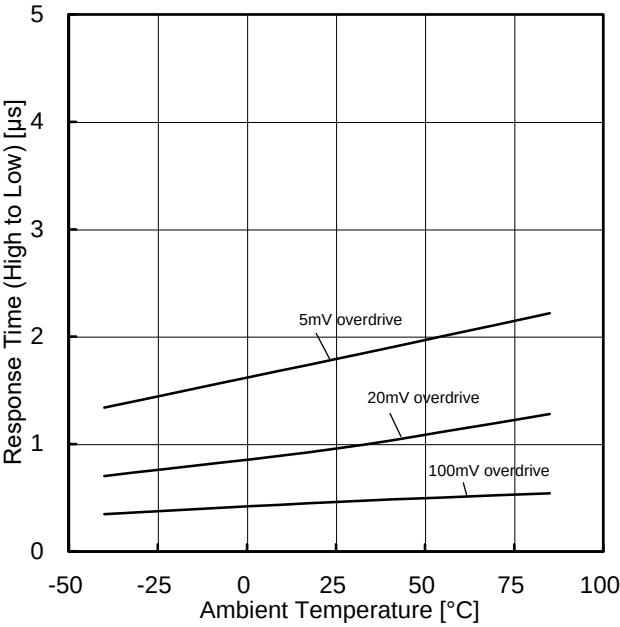


Figure 24.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10393F

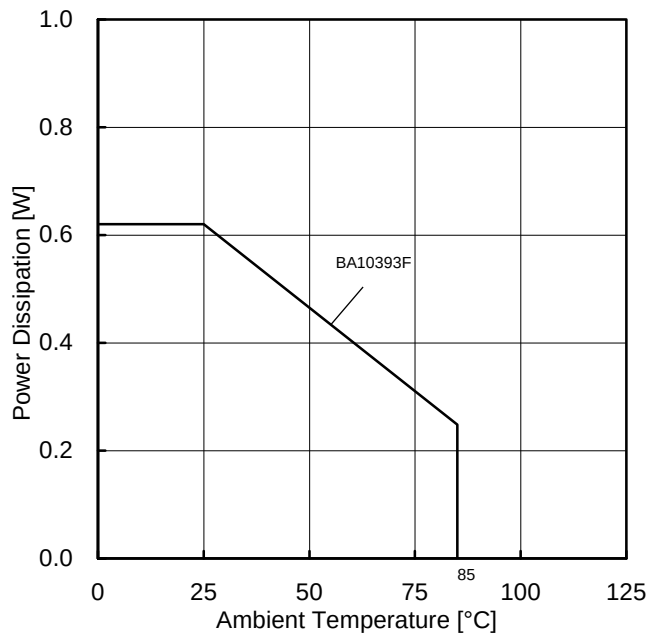


Figure 25.
Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
(Derating Curve)

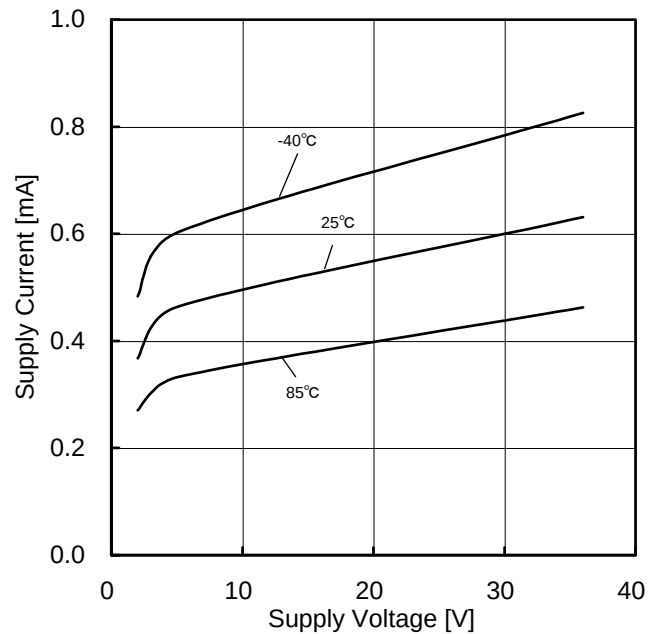


Figure 26.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

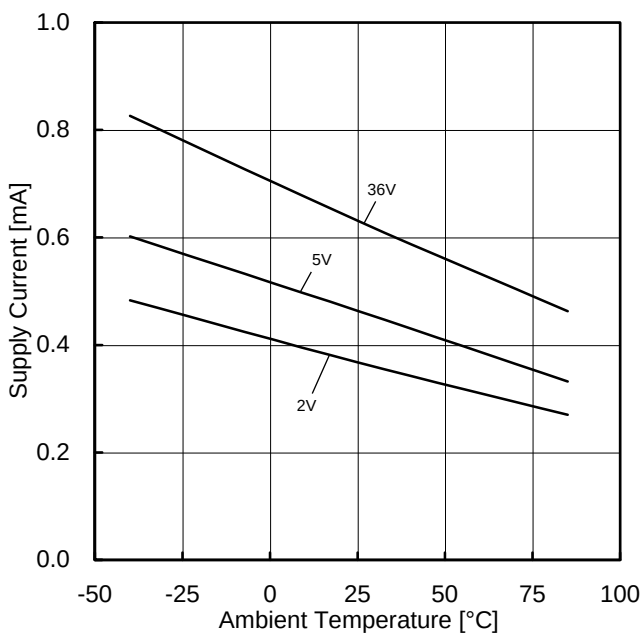


Figure 27.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

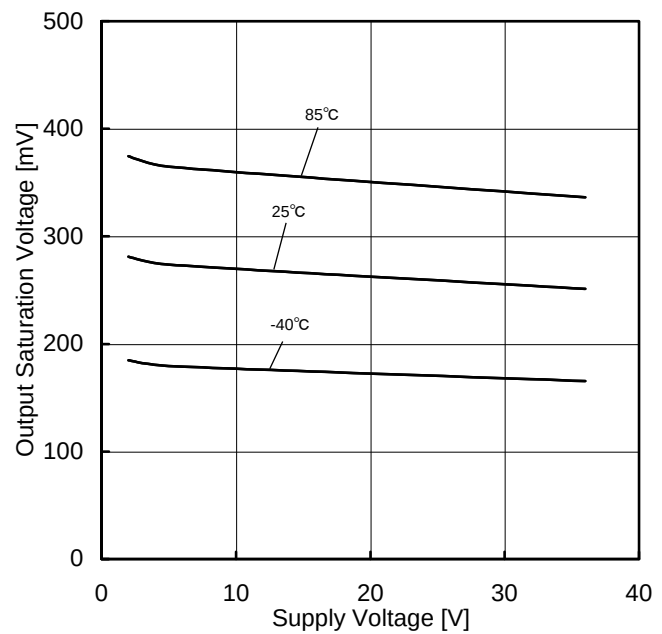


Figure 28.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Supply Voltage
($I_{OL}=4\text{mA}$)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10393F

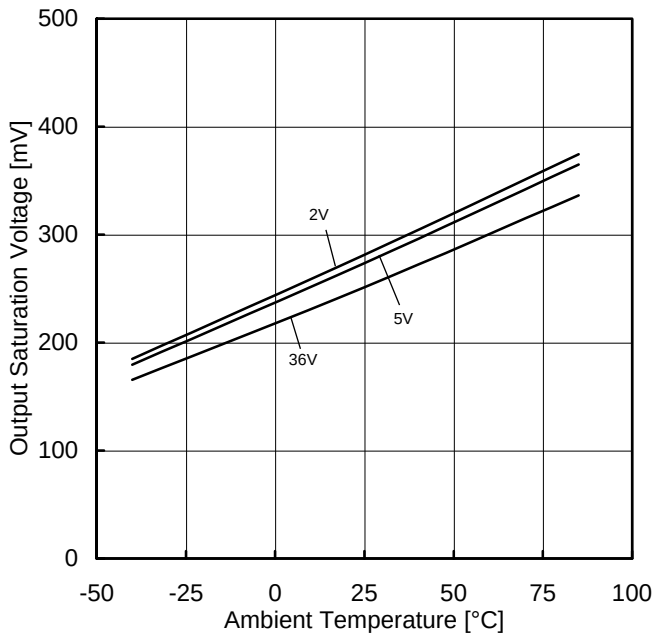


Figure 29.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($I_{OL}=4\text{mA}$)

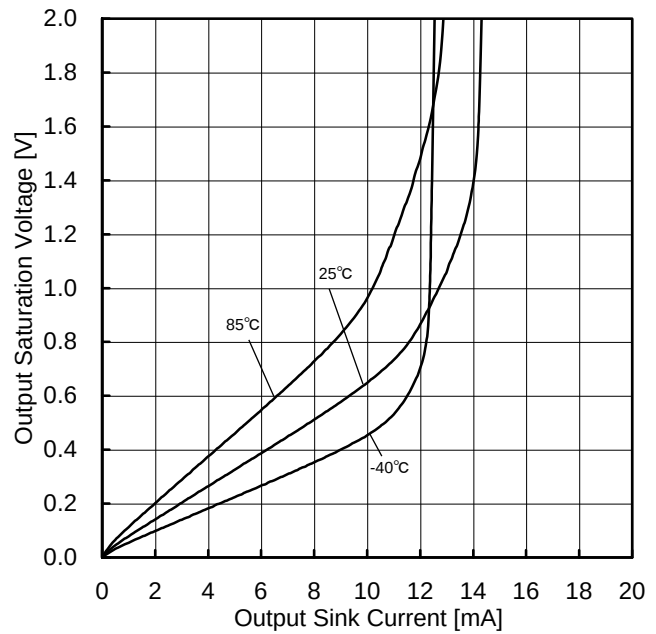


Figure 30.
Output Saturation Voltage vs
Output Sink Current
($V_{CC}=5\text{V}$)

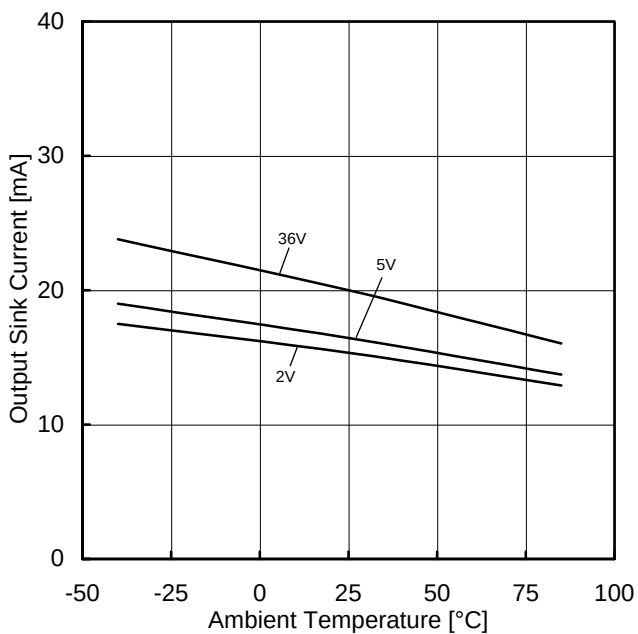


Figure 31.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
($OUT=1.5\text{V}$)

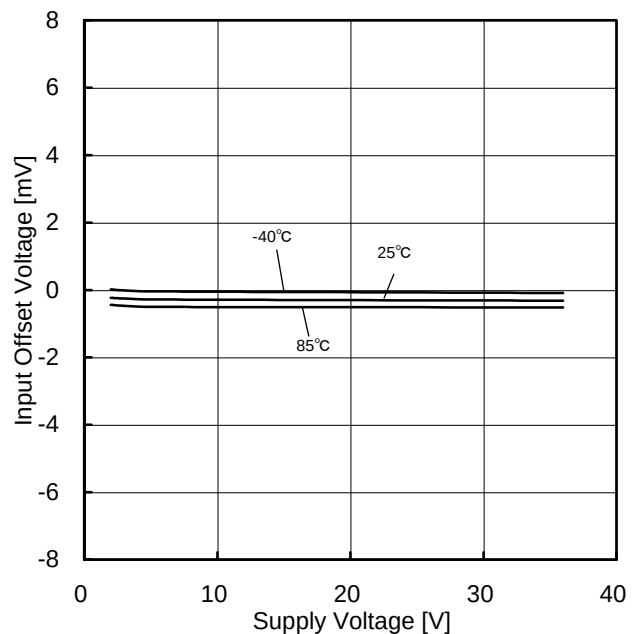


Figure 32.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10393F

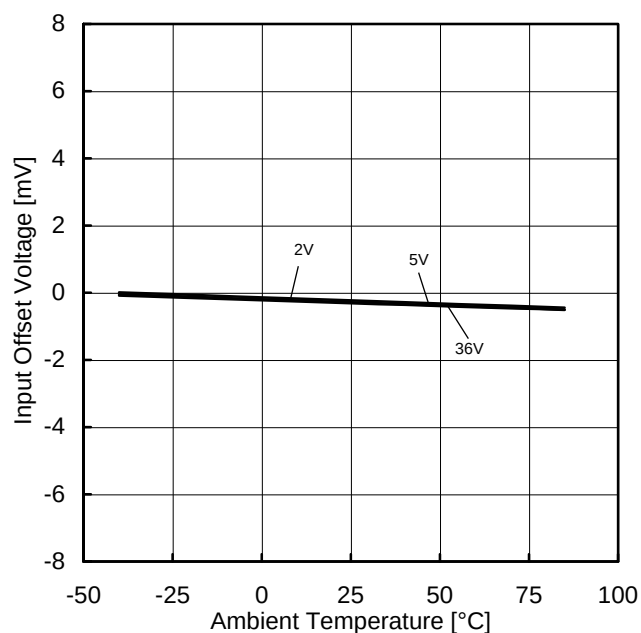


Figure 33.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

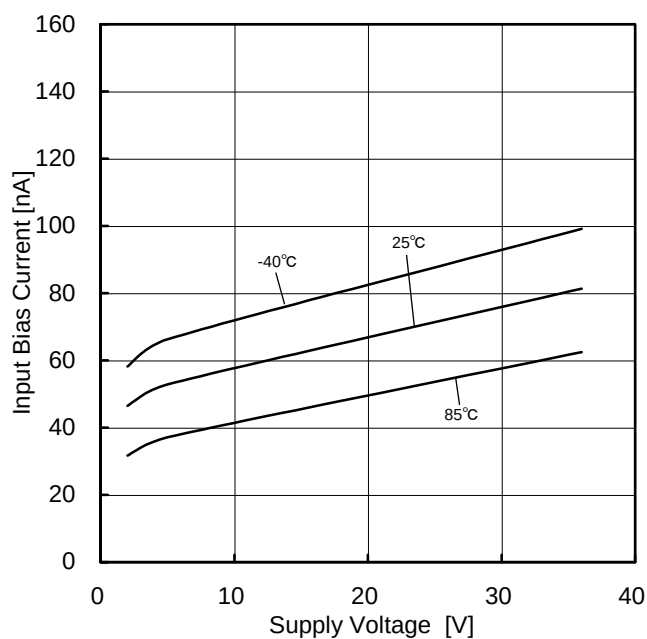


Figure 34.
Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage

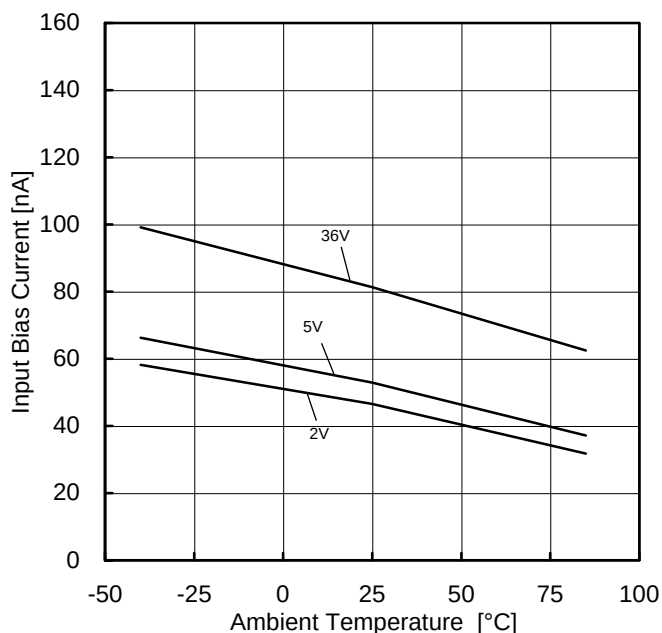


Figure 35.
Input Bias Current vs Ambient Temperature

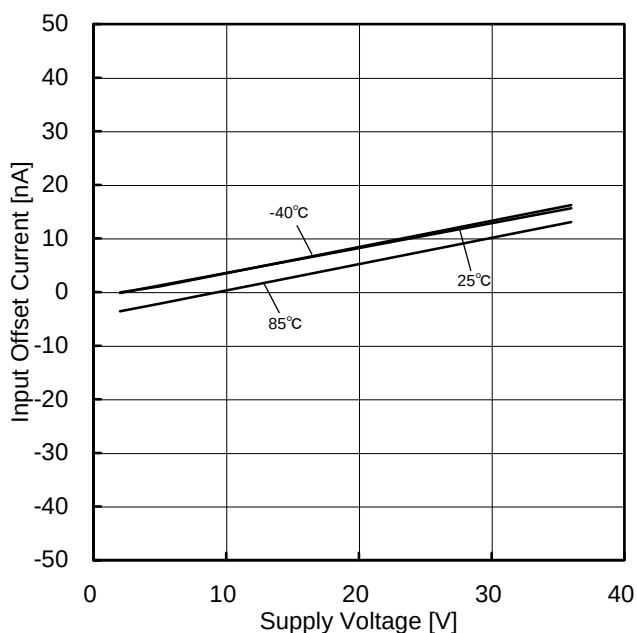


Figure 36.
Input Offset Current vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10393F

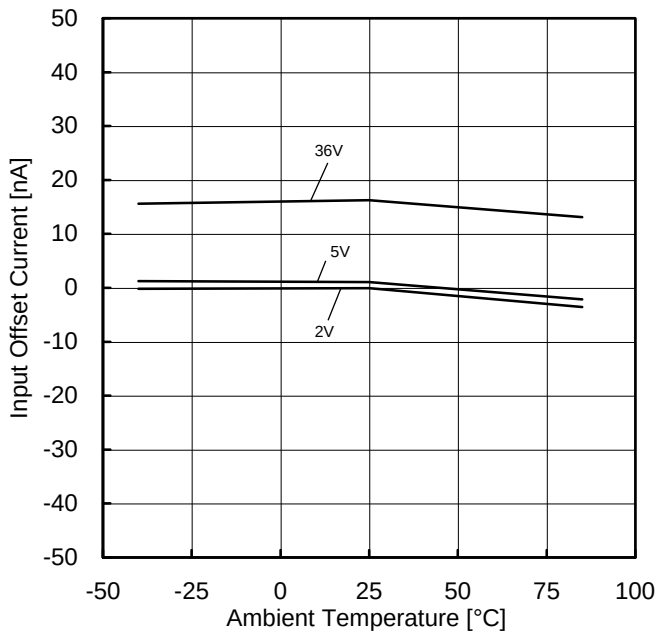


Figure 37.
Input Offset Current vs Ambient Temperature

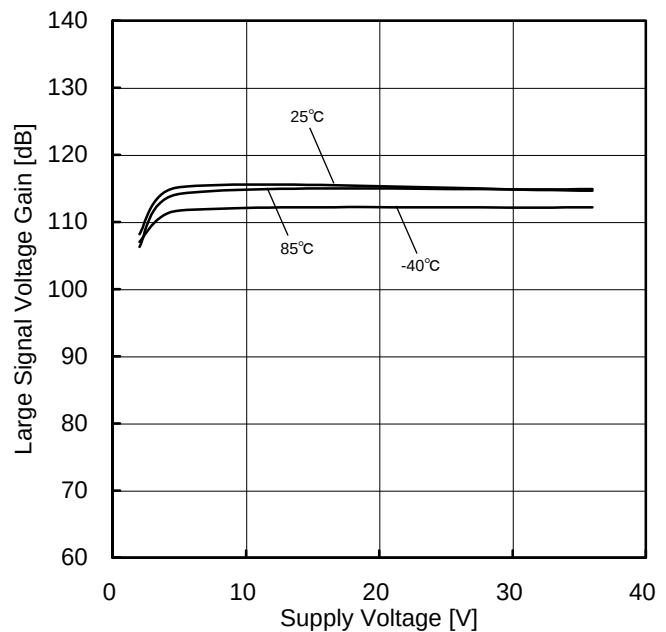


Figure 38.
Large Signal Voltage Gain
vs Supply Voltage

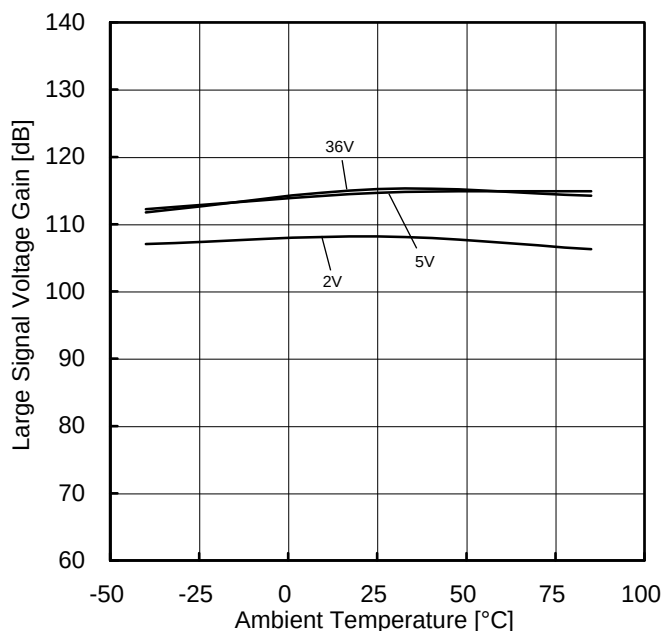


Figure 39.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient
Temperature

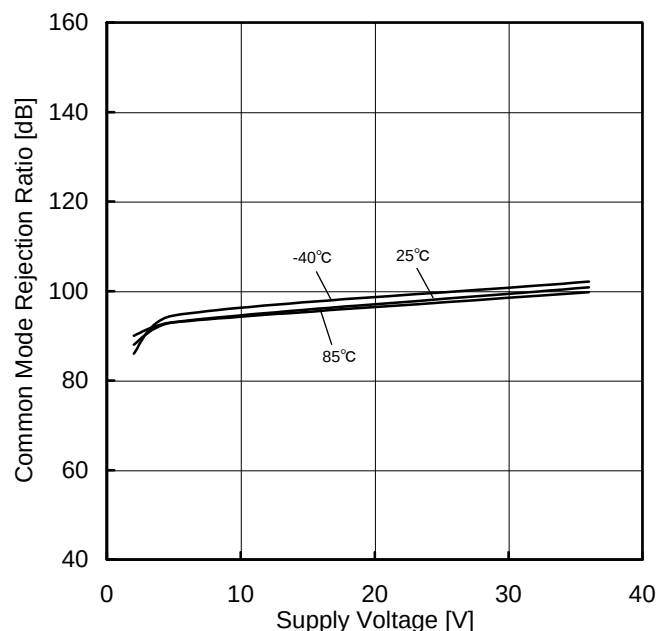


Figure 40.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued
OBA10393F

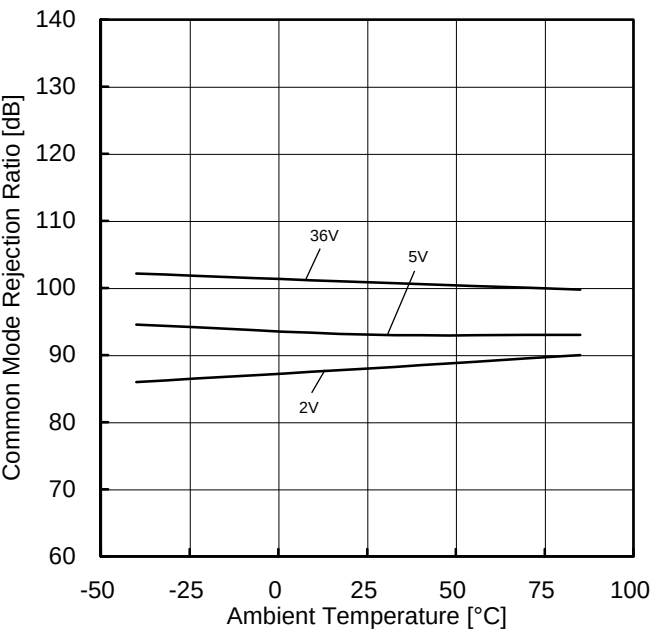


Figure 41.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

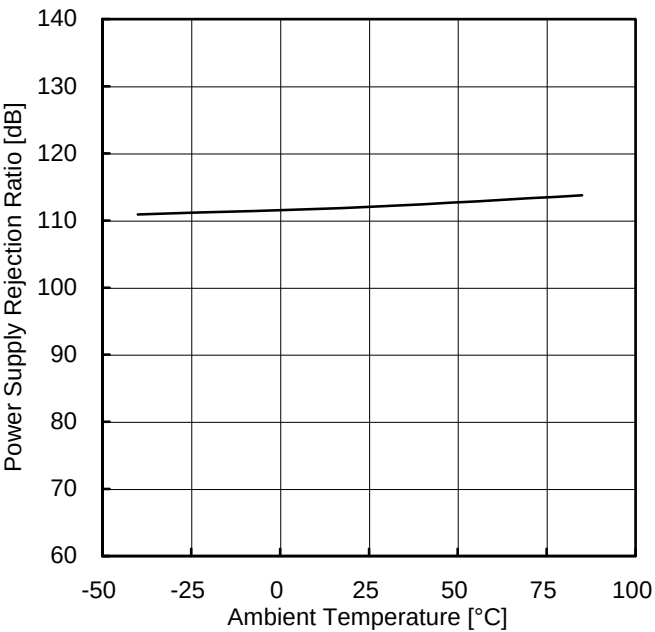


Figure 42.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

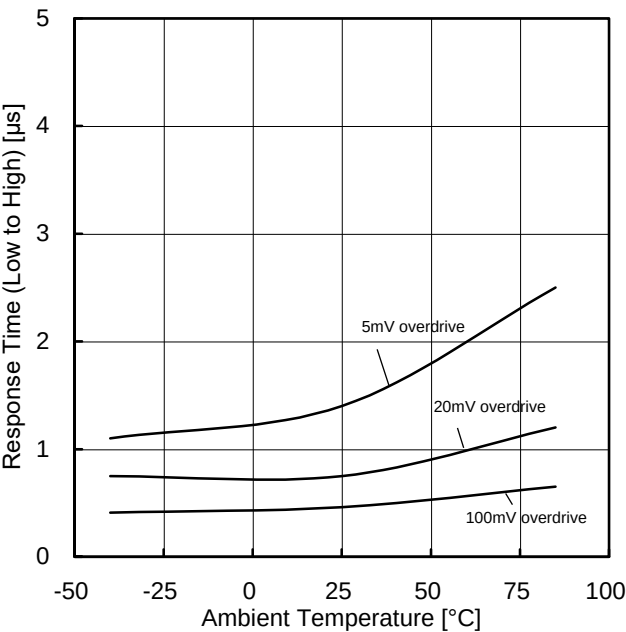


Figure 43.
Response Time (Low to High) vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

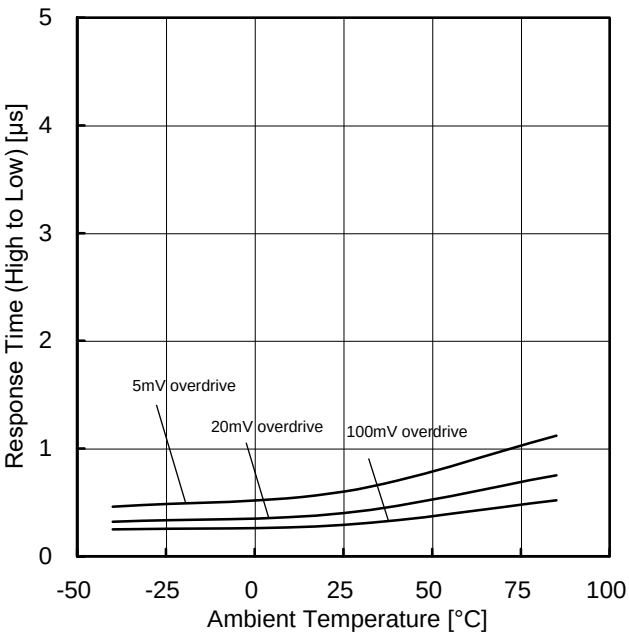


Figure 44.
Response Time (High to Low) vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10339xx

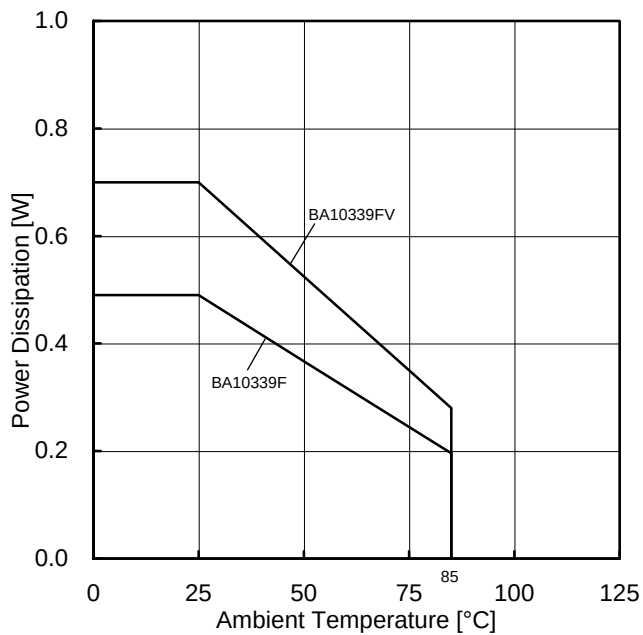


Figure 45.
Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
(Derating Curve)

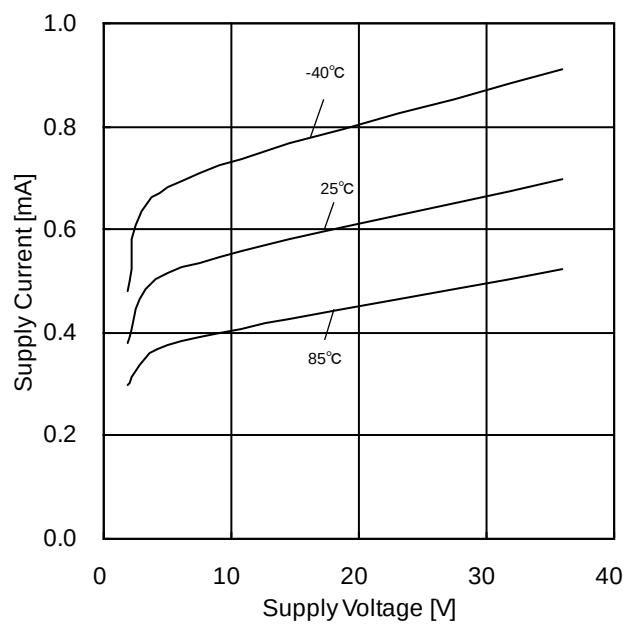


Figure 46.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

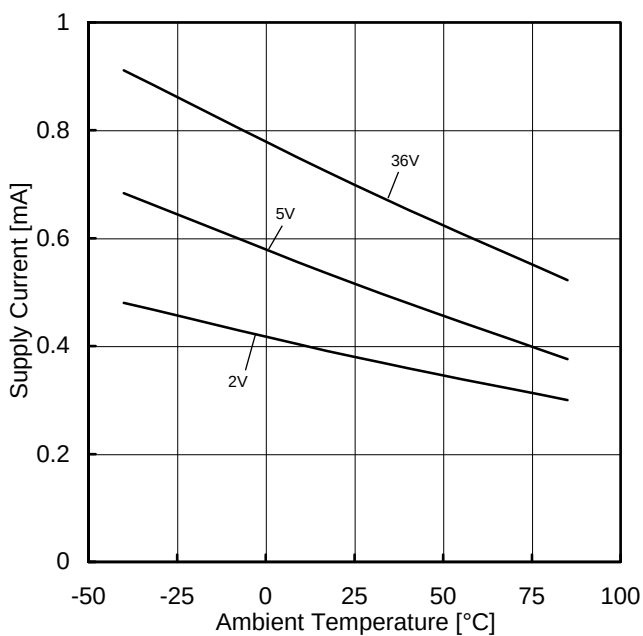


Figure 47.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

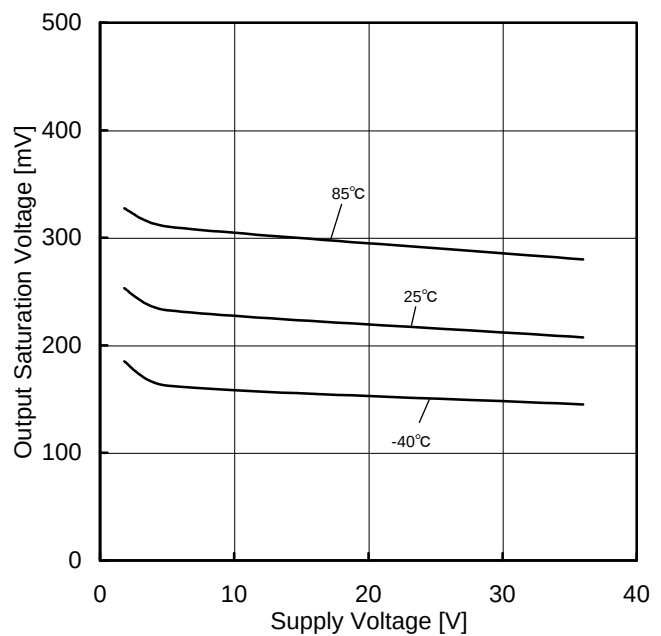


Figure 48.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Supply Voltage
($I_{OL}=4\text{mA}$)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10339xx

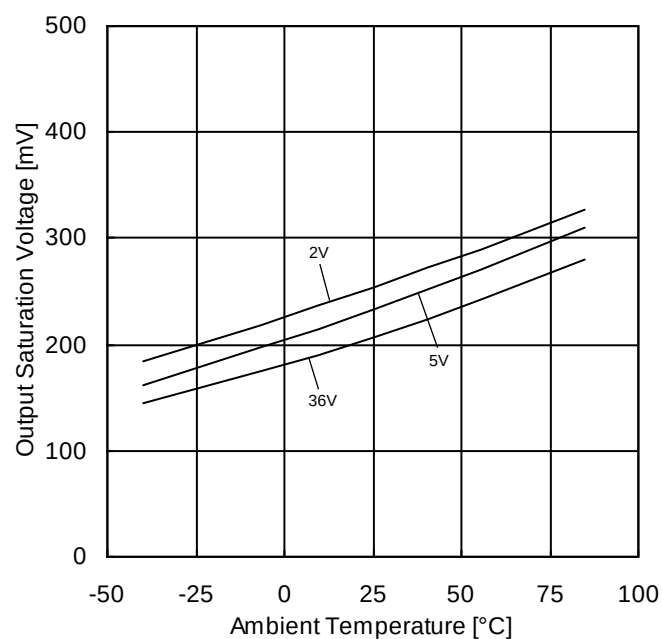


Figure 49.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($I_{OL}=4mA$)

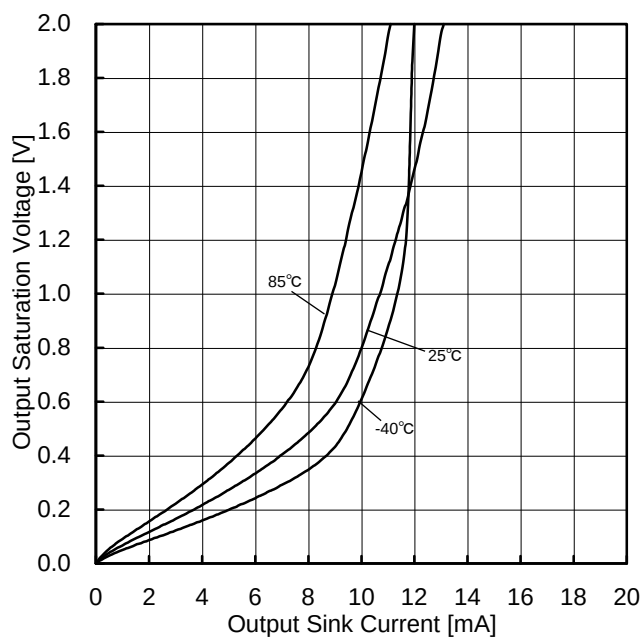


Figure 50.
Output Saturation Voltage vs
Output Sink Current
($V_{CC}=5V$)

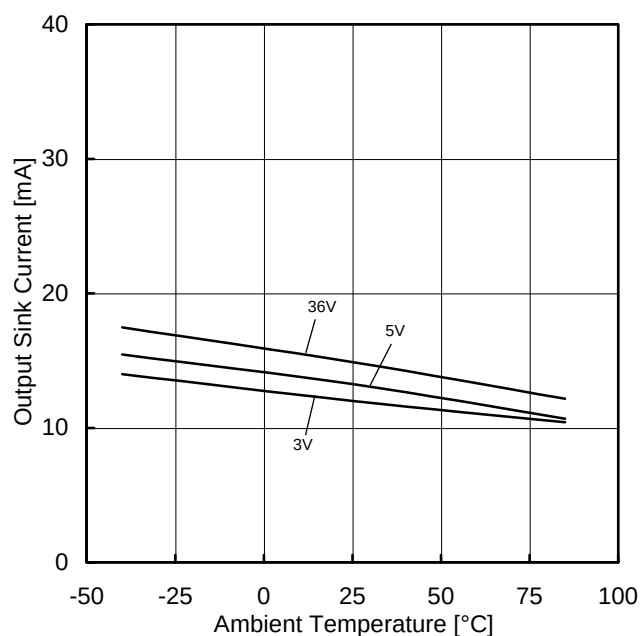


Figure 51.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
($OUT=1.5V$)

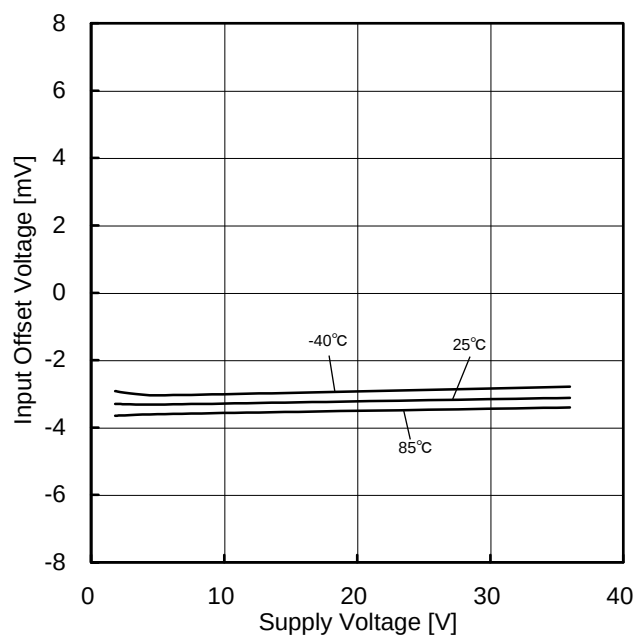


Figure 52.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10339xx

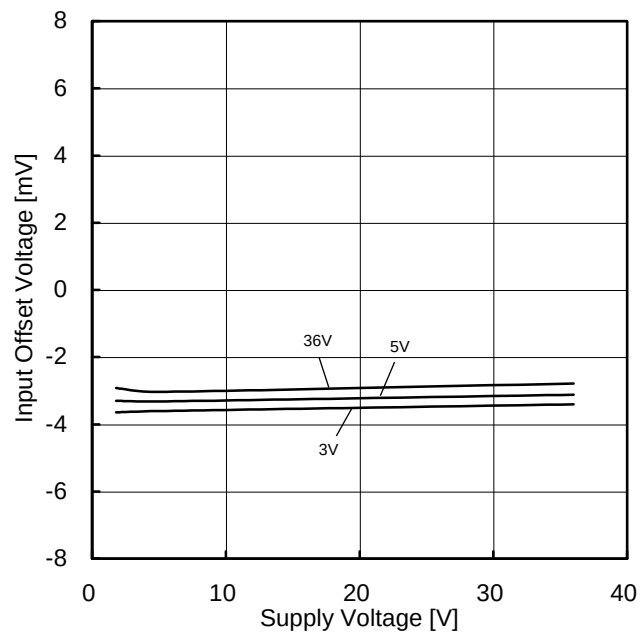


Figure 53.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

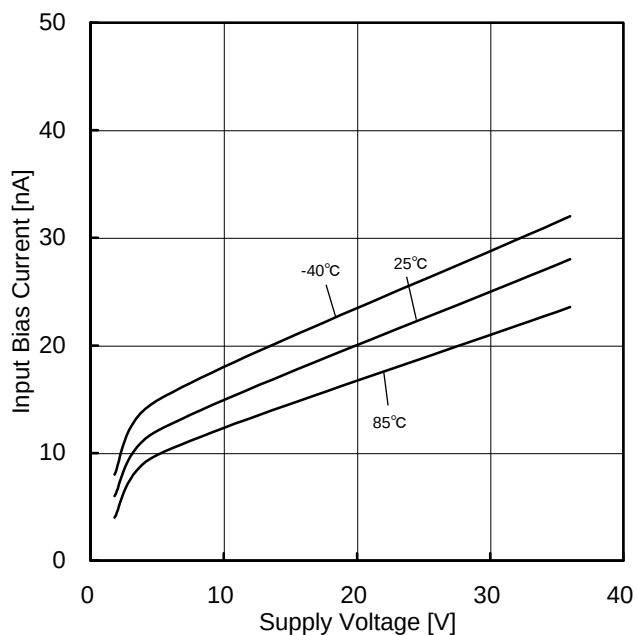


Figure 54.
Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage

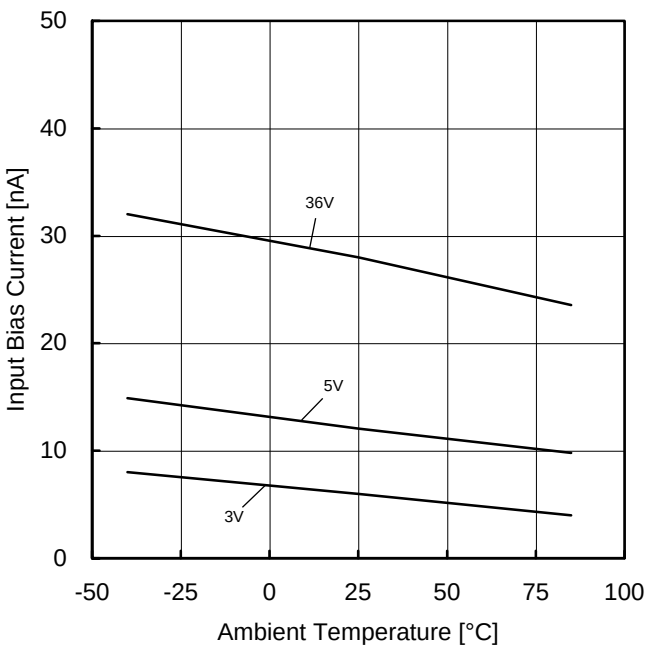


Figure 55.
Input Bias Current vs Ambient Temperature

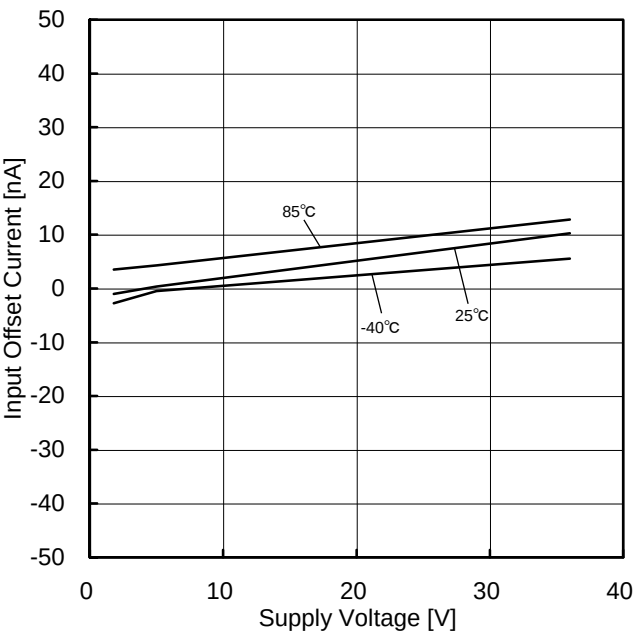


Figure 56.
Input Offset Current vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10339xx

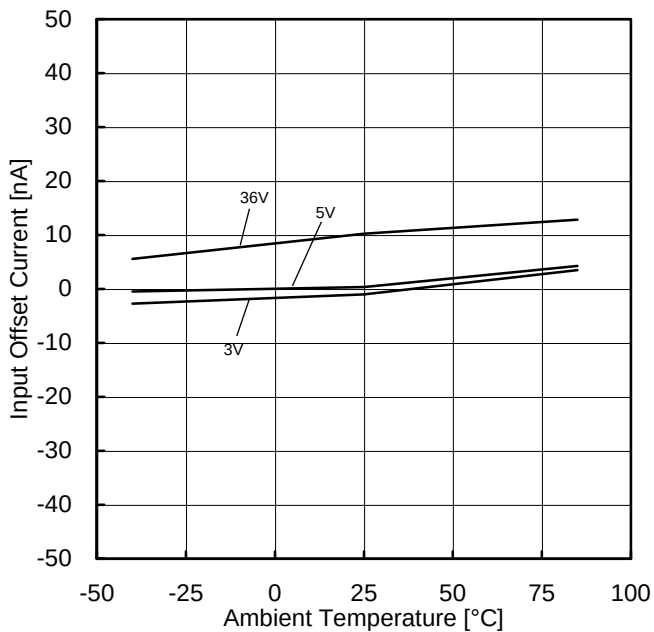


Figure 57.
Input Offset Current vs Ambient Temperature

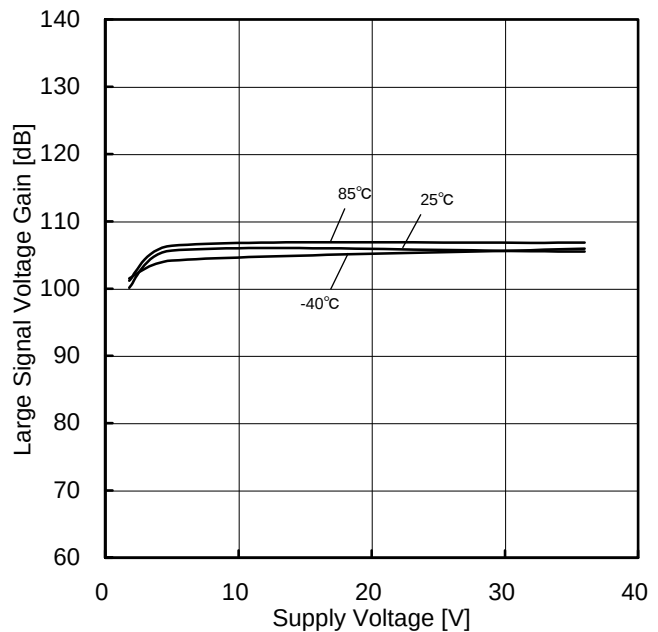


Figure 58.
Large Signal Voltage Gain
vs Supply Voltage

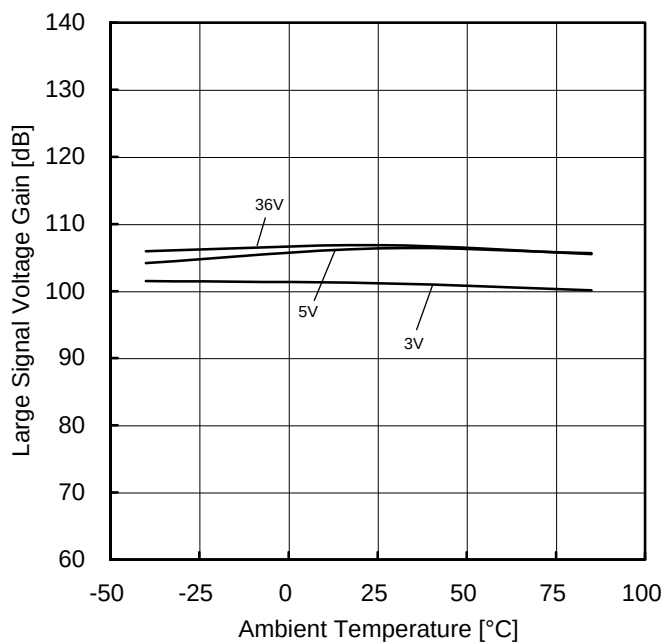


Figure 59.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient
Temperature

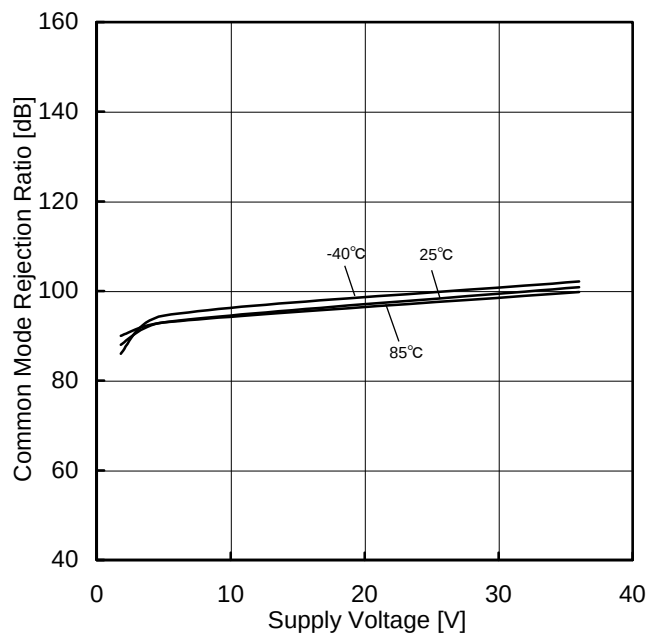


Figure 60.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
vs Supply Voltage

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA10339xx

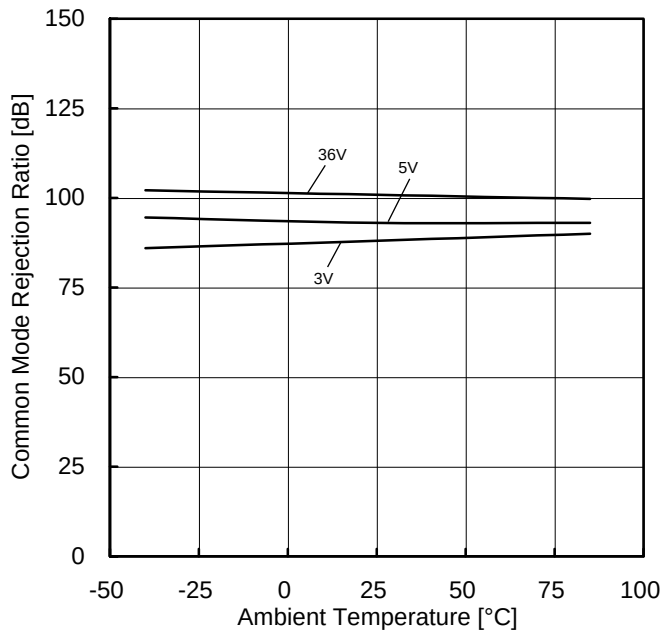


Figure 61.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

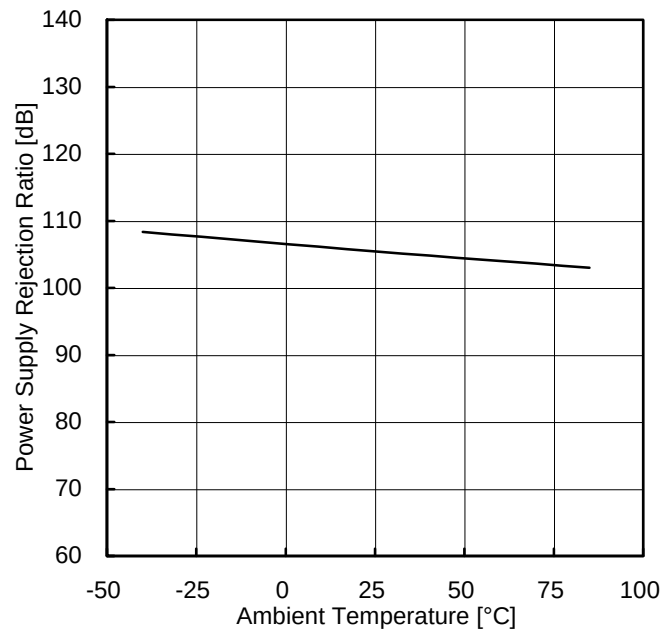


Figure 62.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

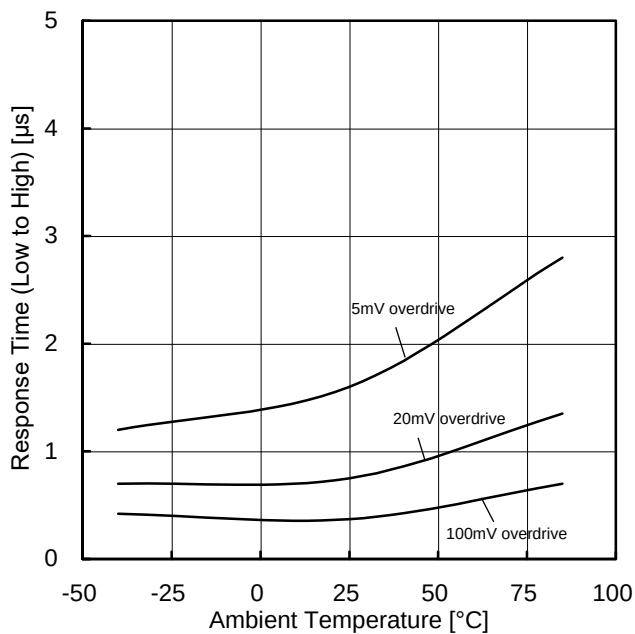


Figure 63.
Response Time (Low to High) vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

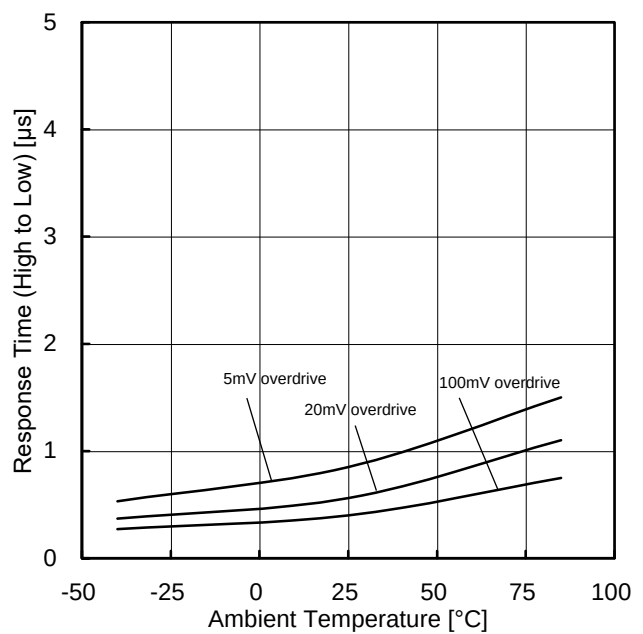


Figure 64.
Response Time (High to Low) vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

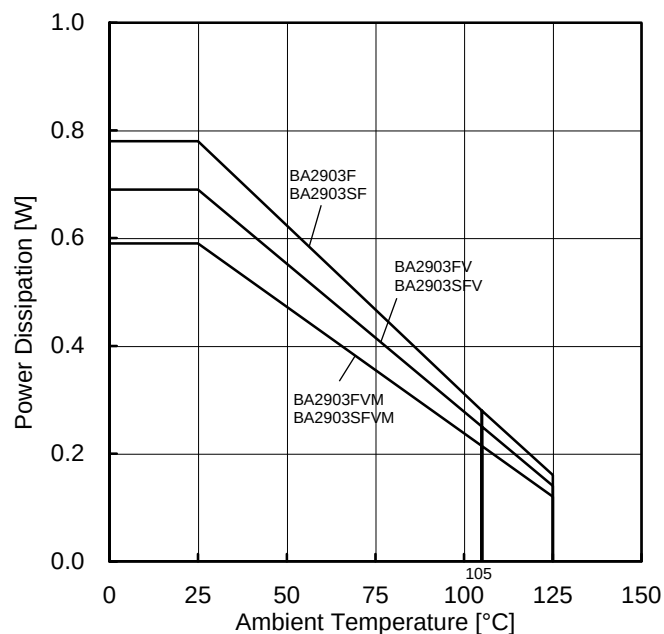


Figure 65.
Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
(Derating Curve)
(Refer to the following operating temperature)

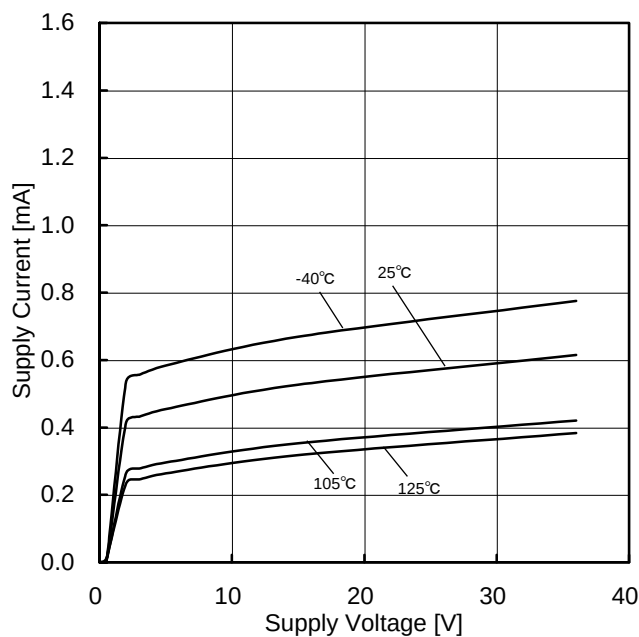


Figure 66.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

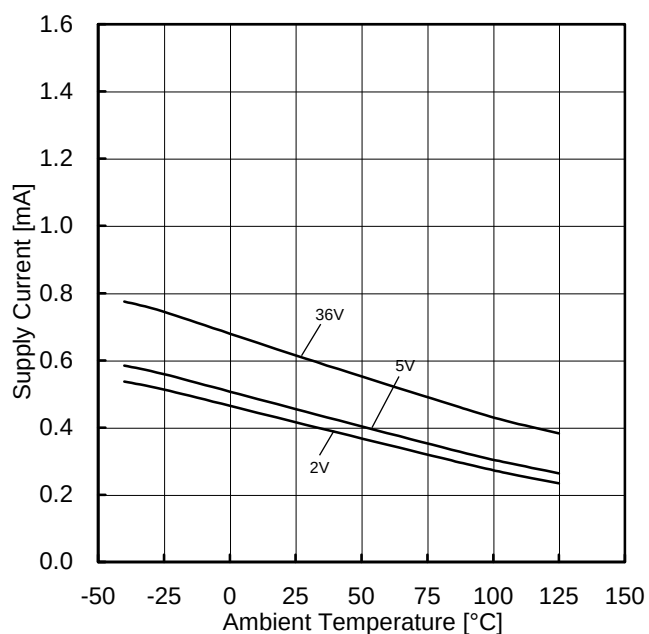


Figure 67.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

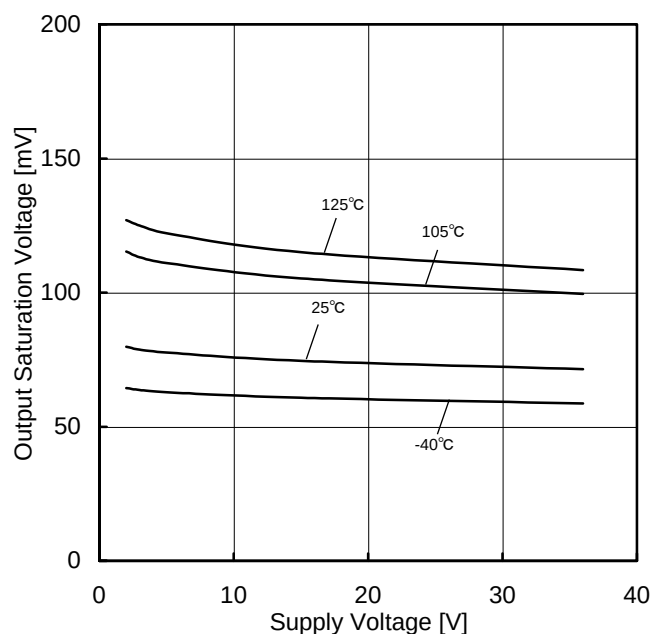


Figure 68.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Supply Voltage
($I_{OL}=4\text{mA}$)

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

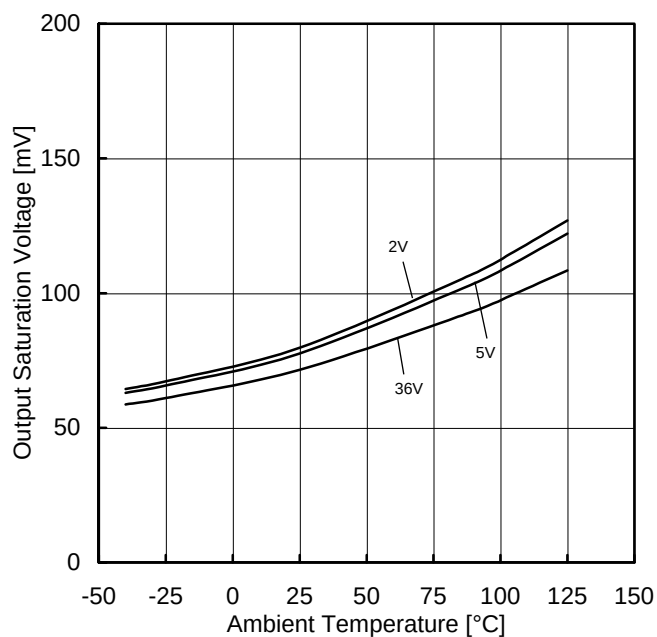


Figure 69.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($I_{OL}=4mA$)

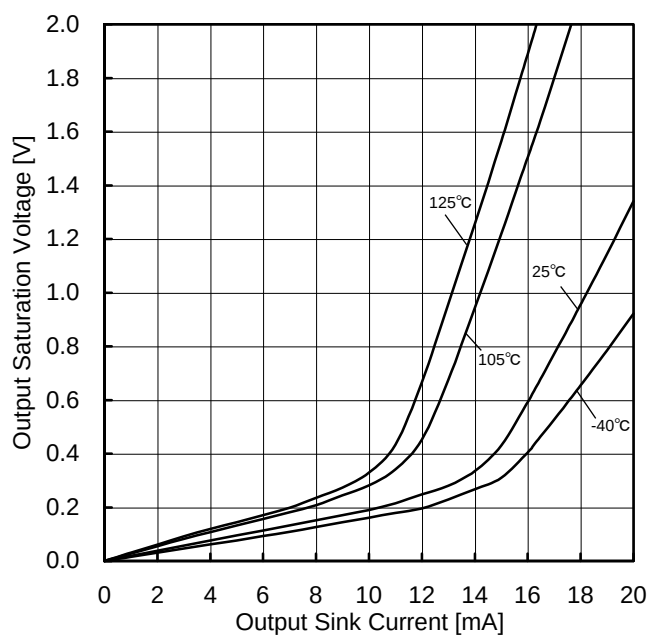


Figure 70.
Output Saturation Voltage vs
Output Sink Current
($V_{CC}=5V$)

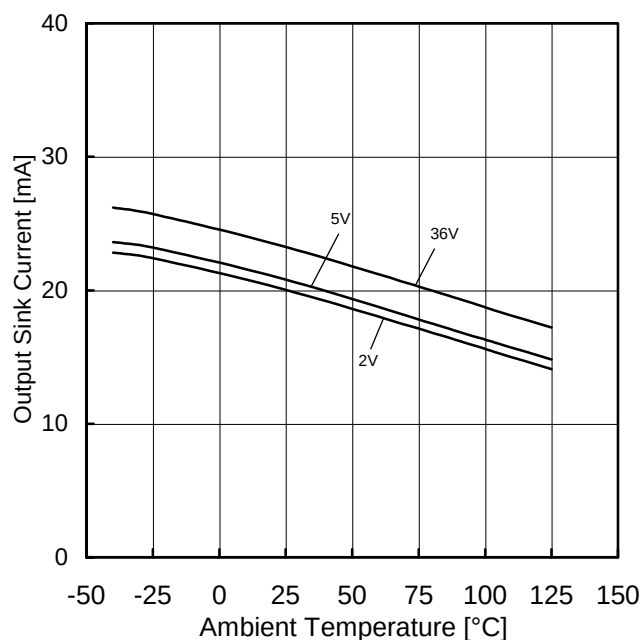


Figure 71.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
($OUT=1.5V$)

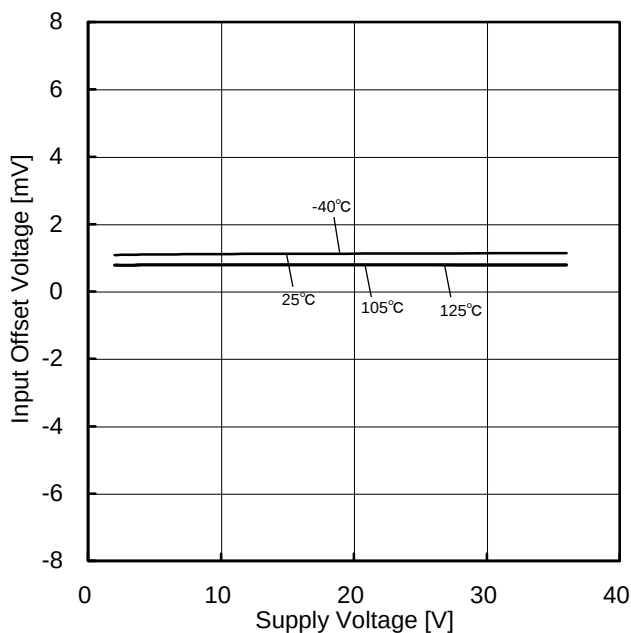


Figure 72.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

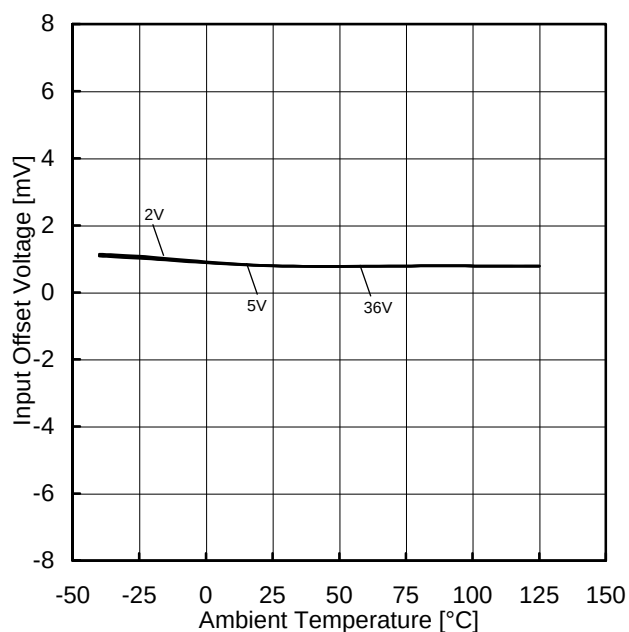


Figure 73.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

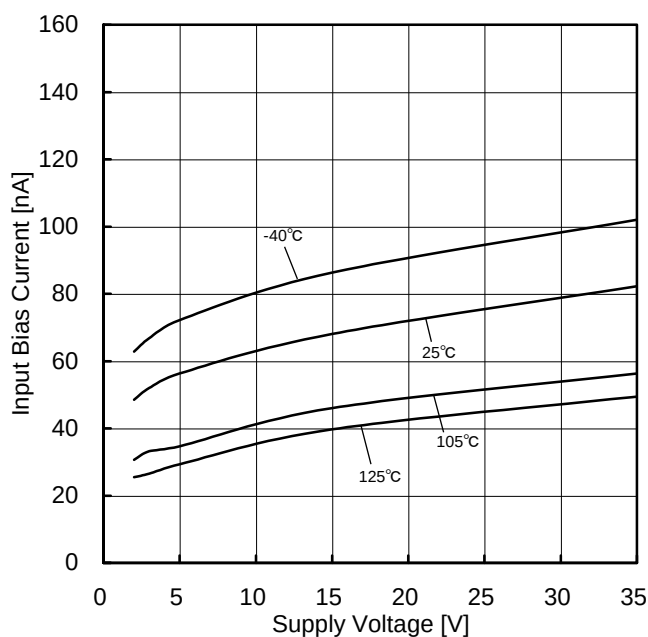


Figure 74.
Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage

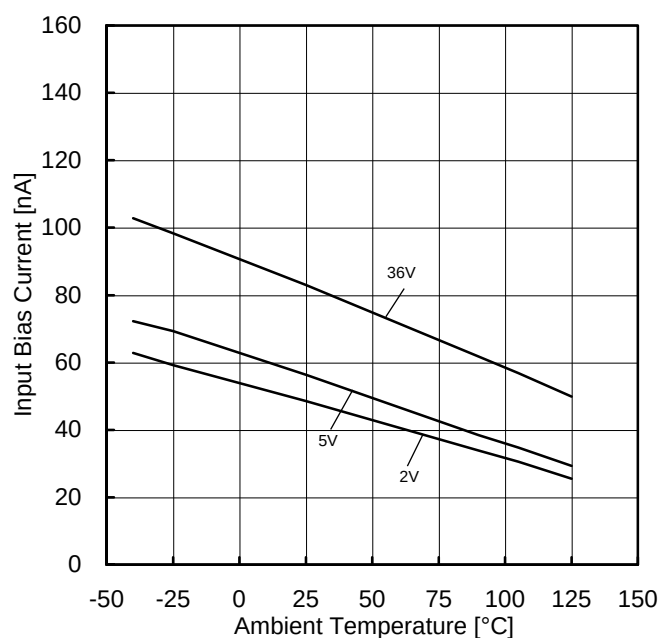


Figure 75.
Input Bias Current vs Ambient Temperature

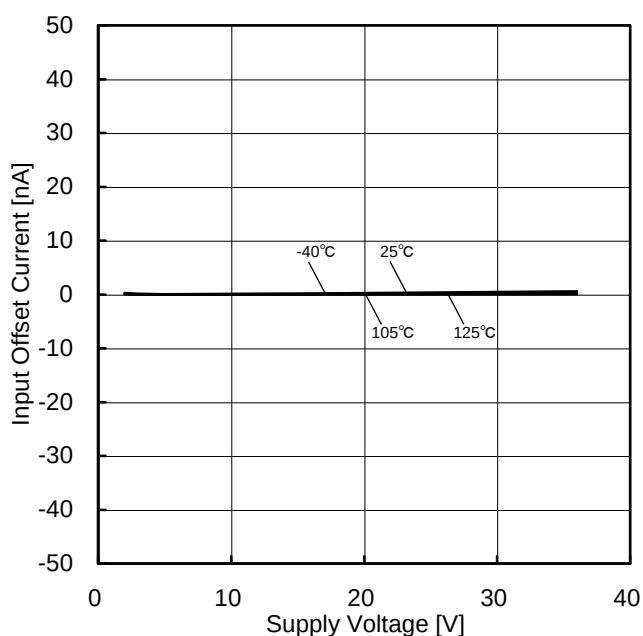


Figure 76.
Input Offset Current vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

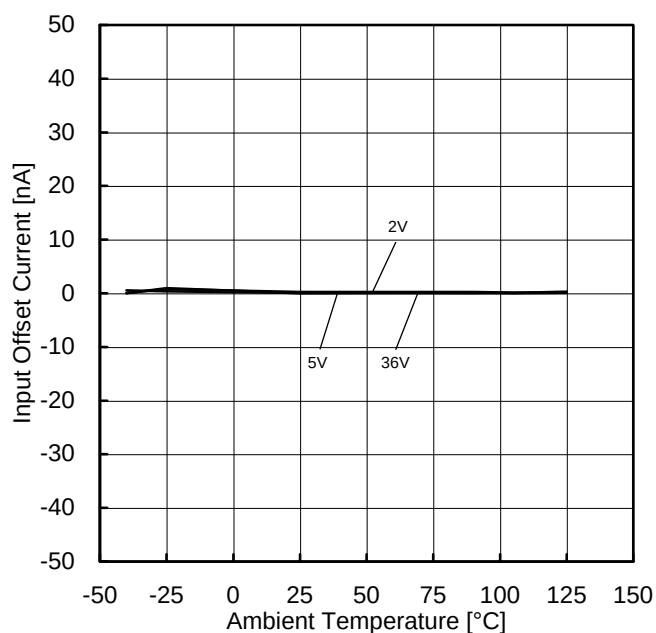


Figure 77.
Input Offset Current vs Ambient Temperature

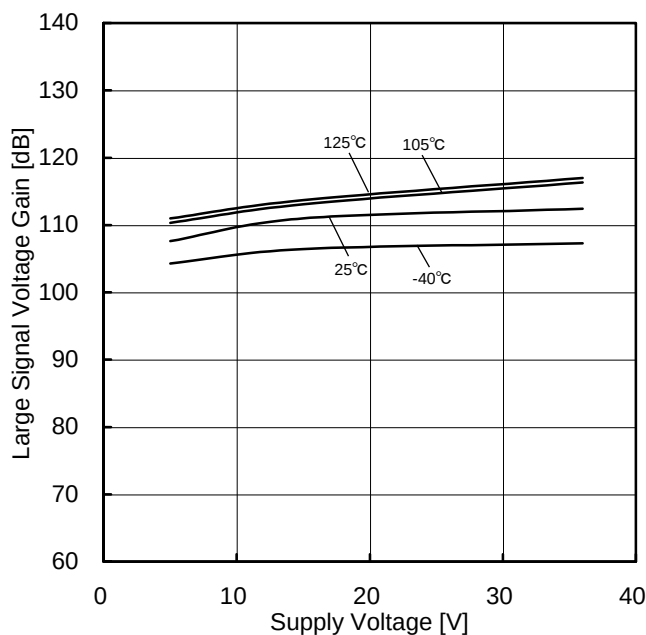


Figure 78.
Large Signal Voltage Gain
vs Supply Voltage

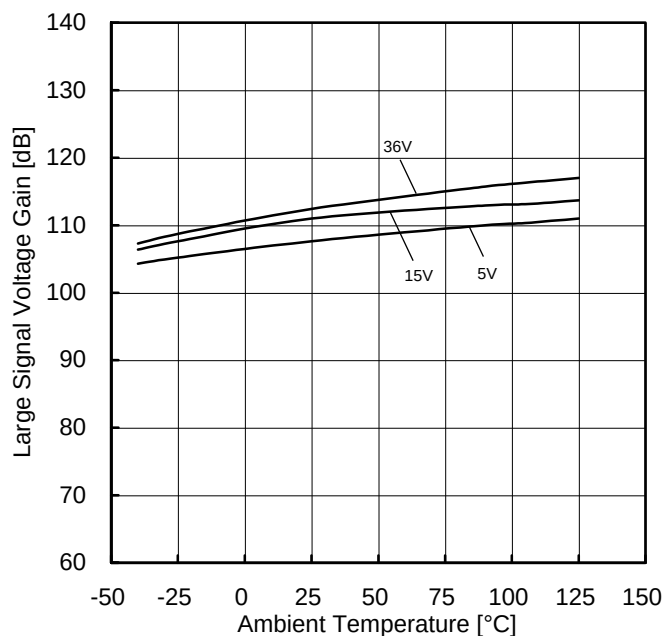


Figure 79.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient
Temperature

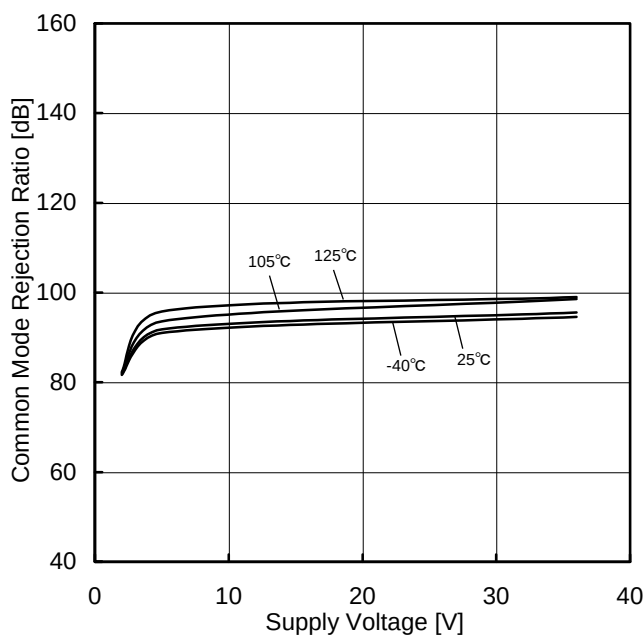


Figure 80.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

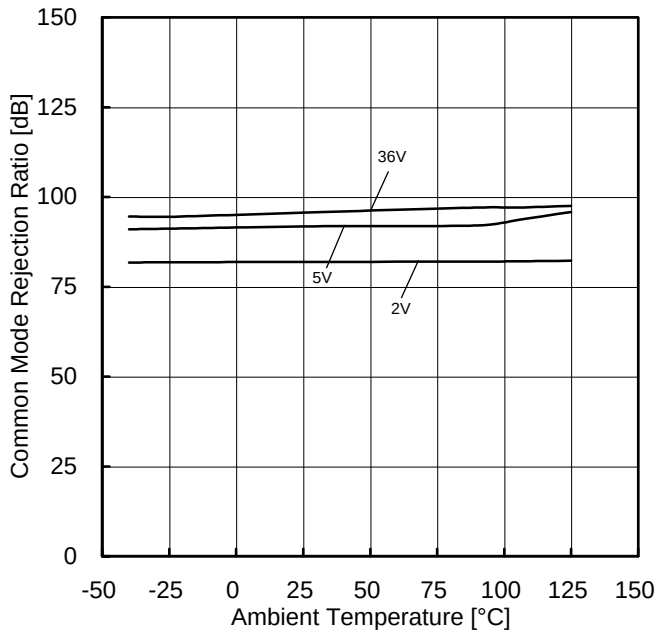


Figure 81.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

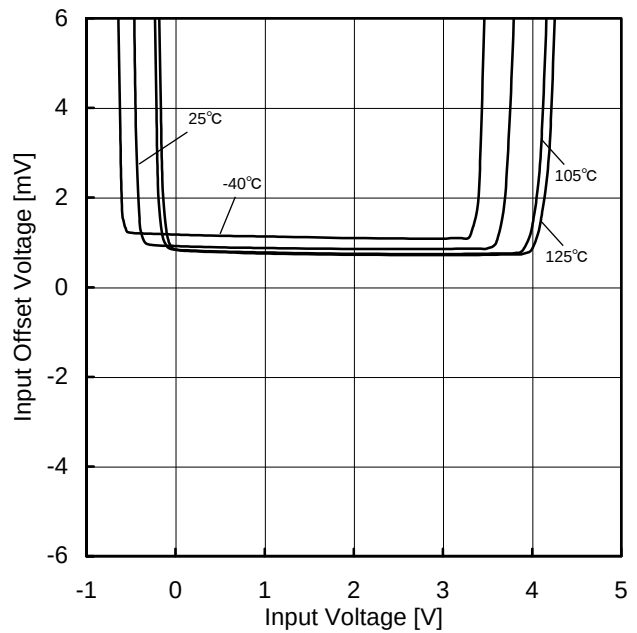


Figure 82.
Input Offset Voltage - Input Voltage (VCC=5V)

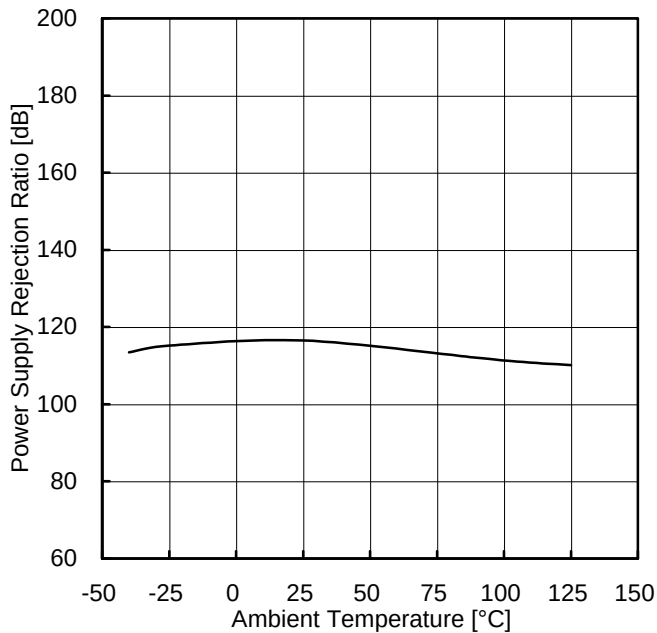


Figure 83.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

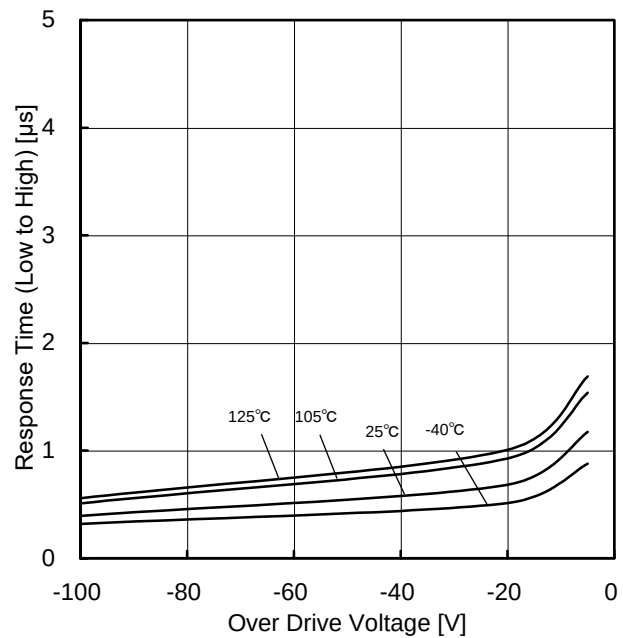


Figure 84.
Response Time (Low to High) vs Over Drive Voltage (VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2903xxx, BA2903Sxxx, BA2903Wxx

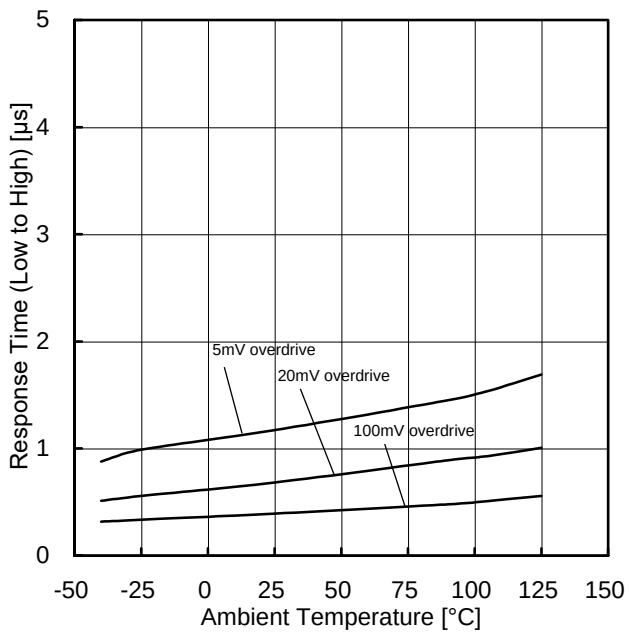


Figure 85.
Response Time (Low to High)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

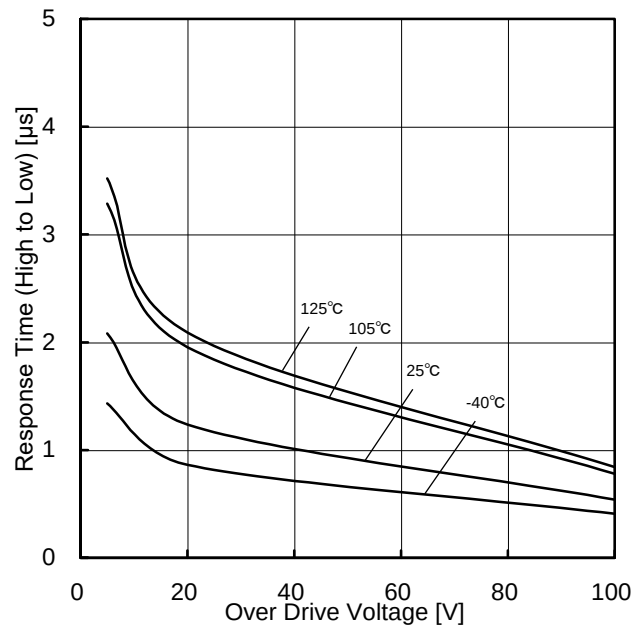


Figure 86.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Over Drive Voltage
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

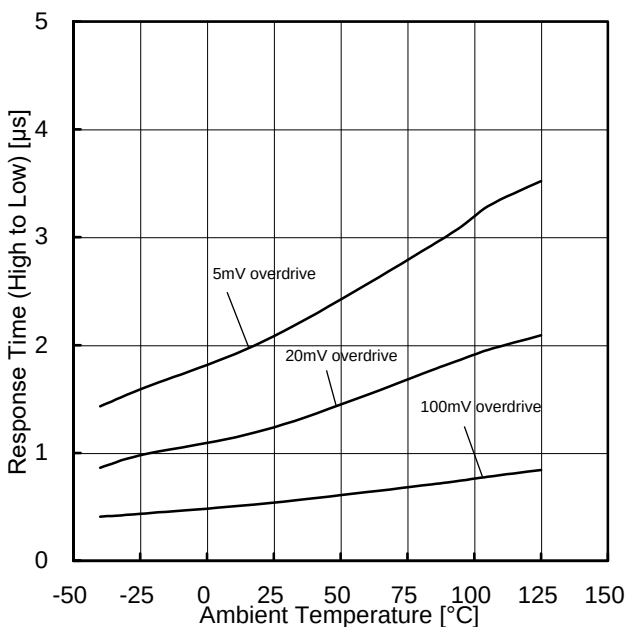


Figure 87.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

BA2903 : -40°C to +125°C BA2903S : -40°C to +105°C BA2903W : -40°C to +125°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

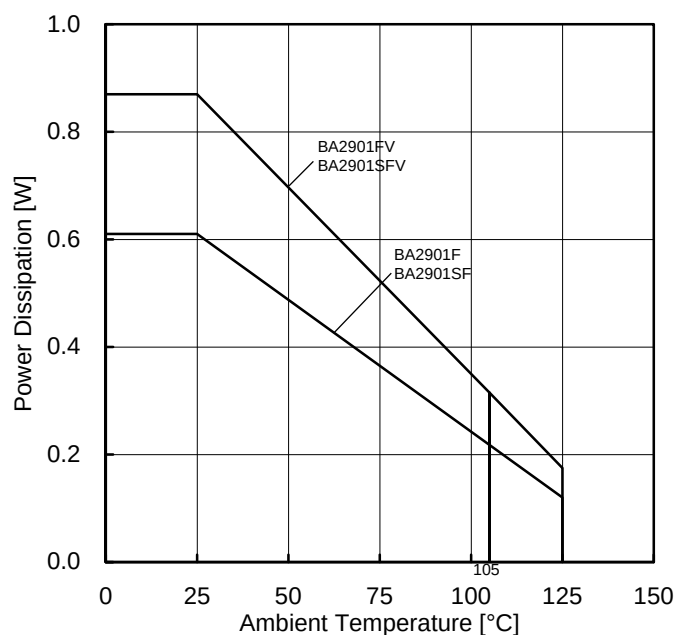


Figure 88.
Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature
(Derating Curve)
(Refer to the following operating temperature)

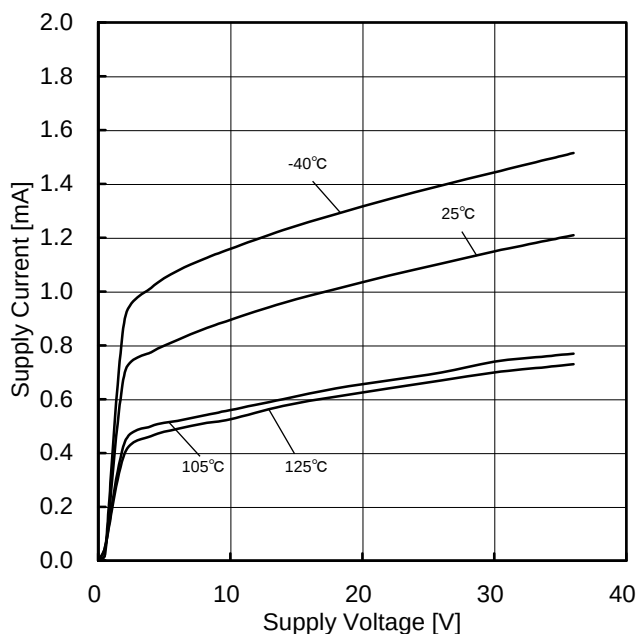


Figure 89.
Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

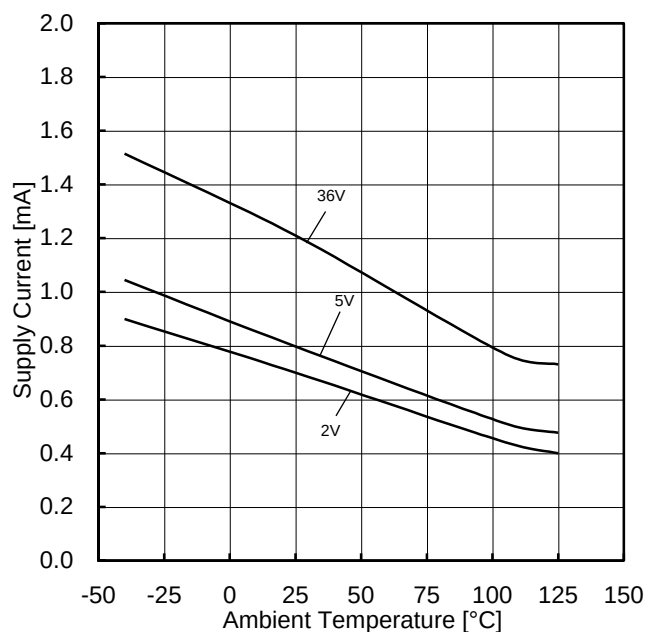


Figure 90.
Supply Current vs Ambient Temperature

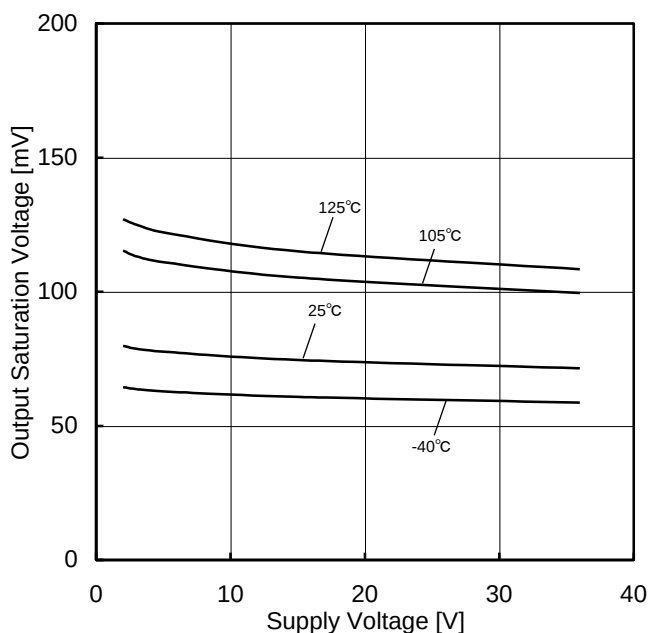


Figure 91.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Supply Voltage
($I_{OL}=4mA$)

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

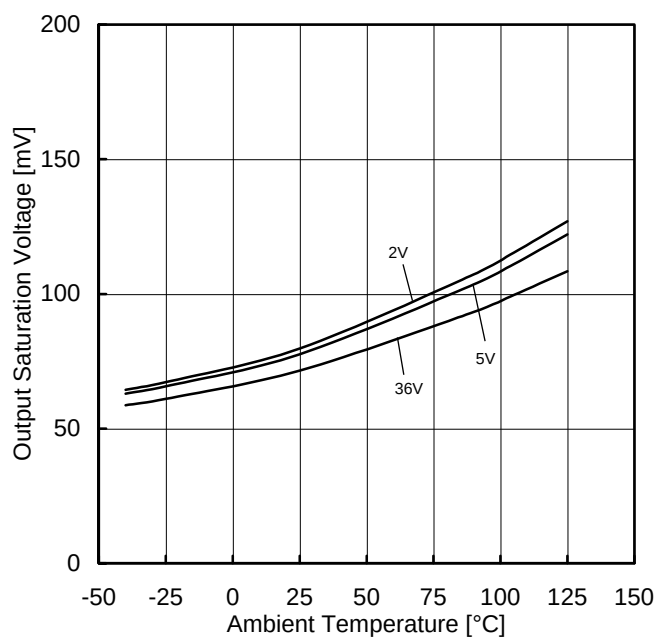


Figure 92.
Output Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature
($I_{OL}=4\text{mA}$)

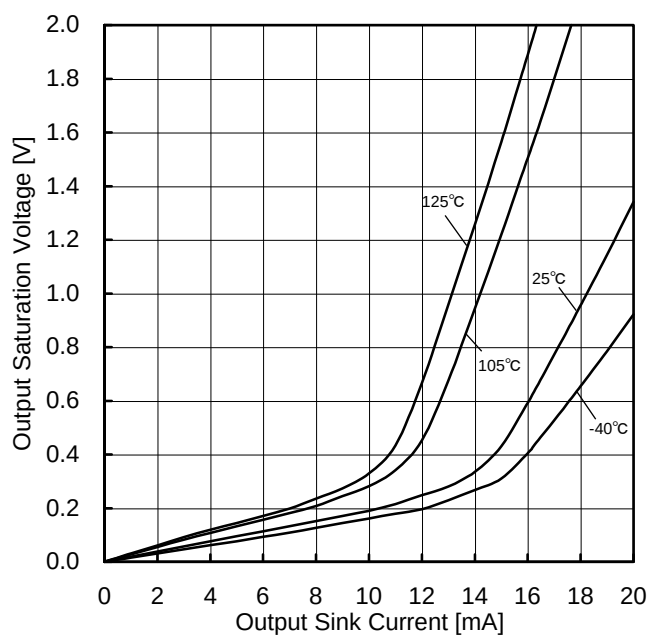


Figure 93.
Output Saturation Voltage vs
Output Sink Current
($V_{CC}=5\text{V}$)

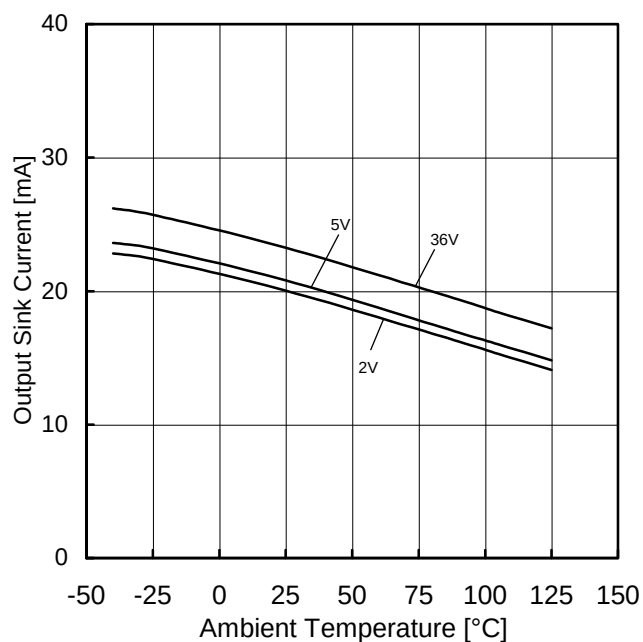


Figure 94.
Output Sink Current vs Ambient Temperature
($OUT=1.5\text{V}$)

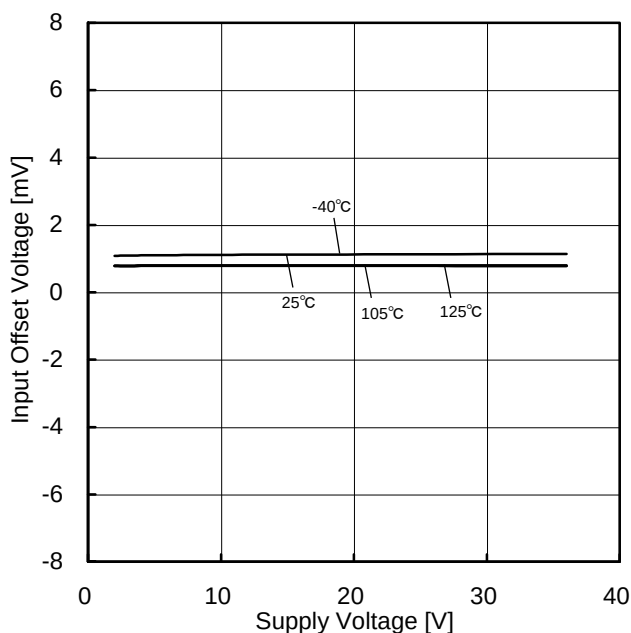


Figure 95.
Input Offset Voltage vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

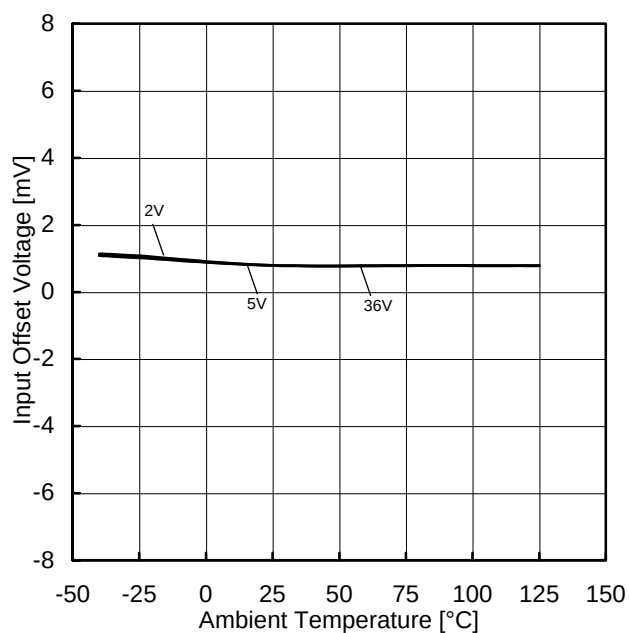


Figure 96.
Input Offset Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

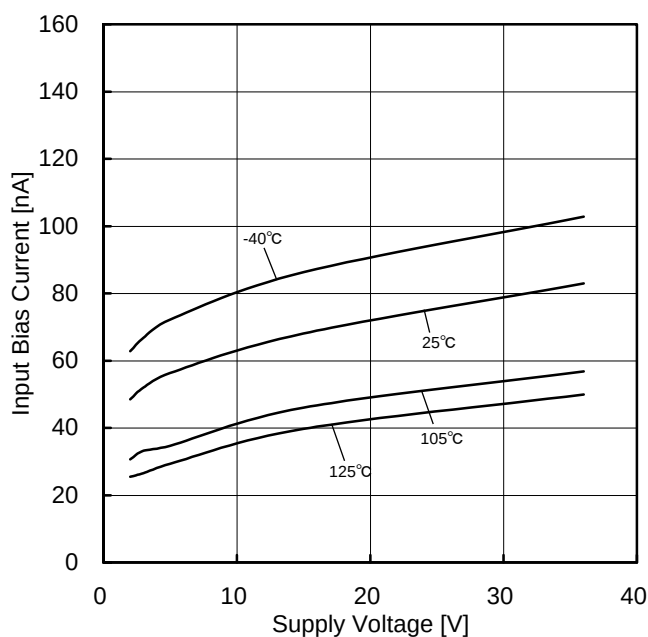


Figure 97.
Input Bias Current vs Supply Voltage

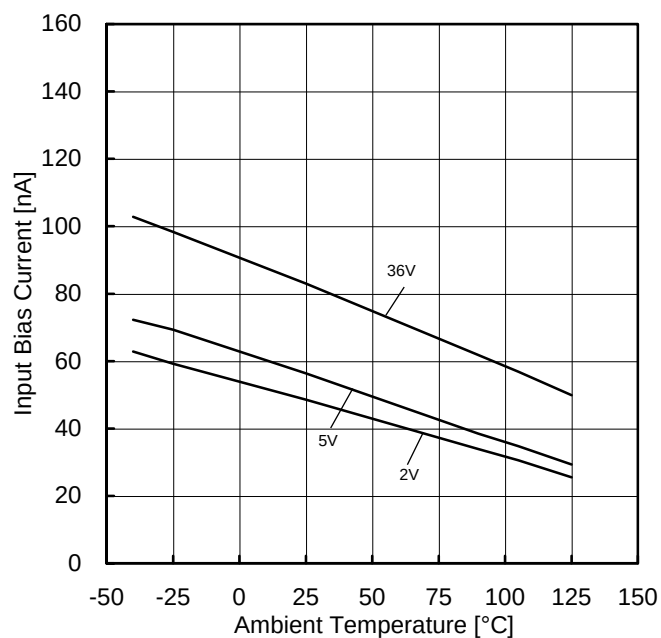


Figure 98.
Input Bias Current vs Ambient Temperature

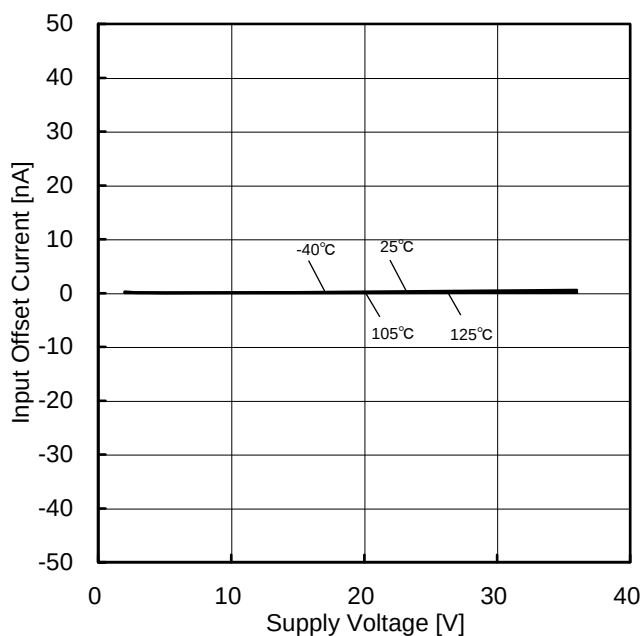


Figure 99.
Input Offset Current vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

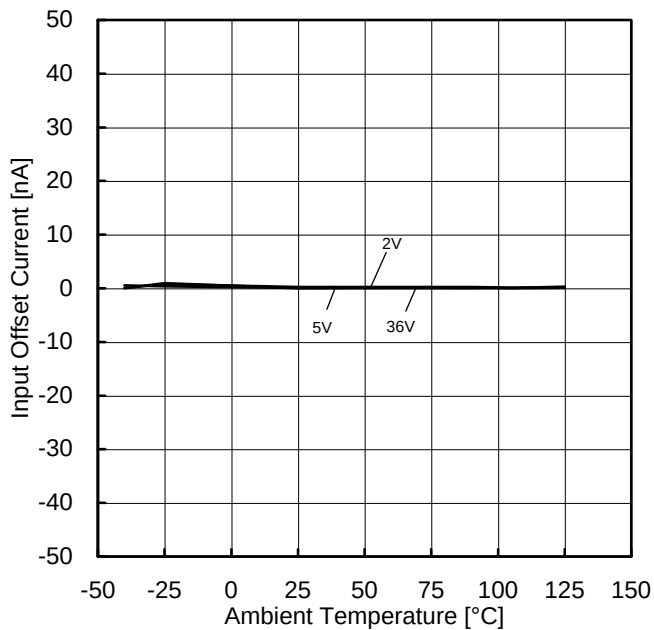


Figure 100.
Input Offset Current vs Ambient Temperature

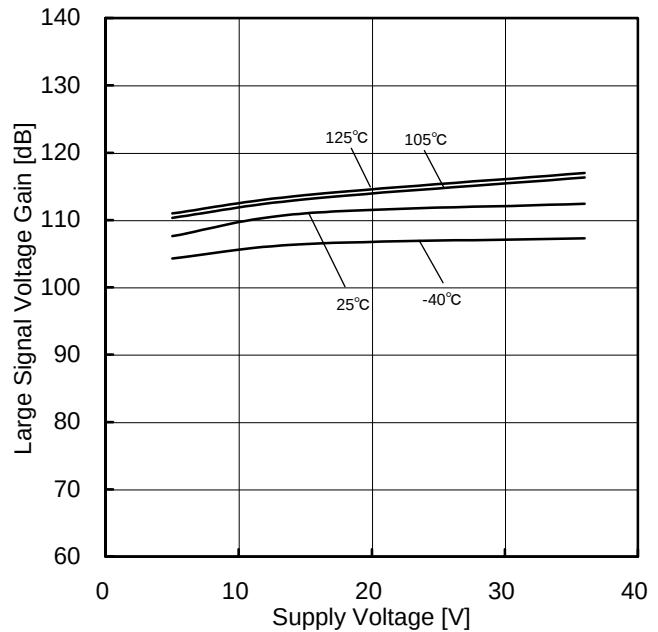


Figure 101.
Large Signal Voltage Gain
vs Supply Voltage

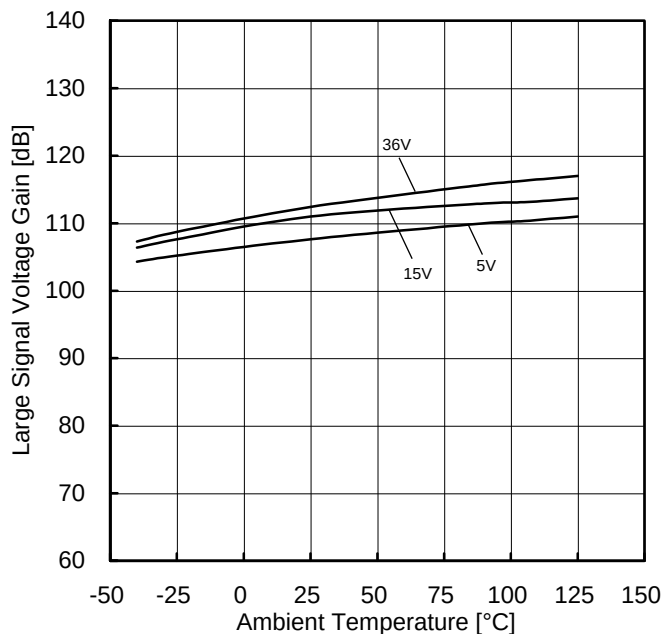


Figure 102.
Large Signal Voltage Gain vs Ambient
Temperature

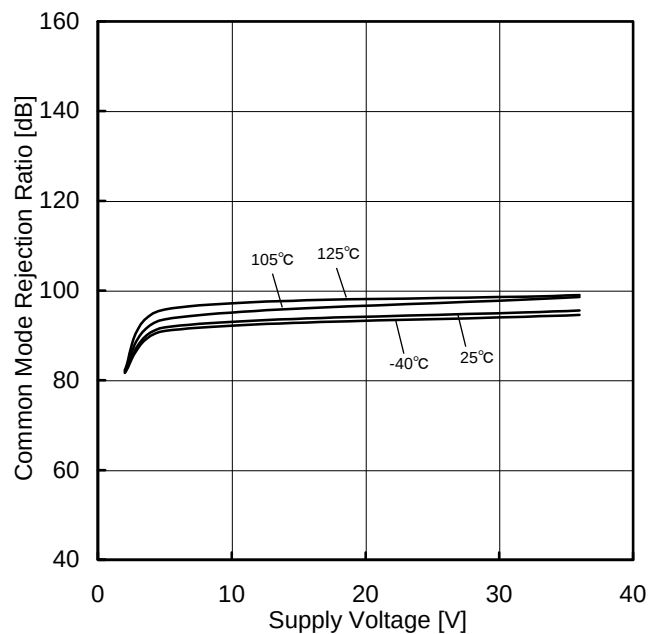


Figure 103.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio
vs Supply Voltage

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

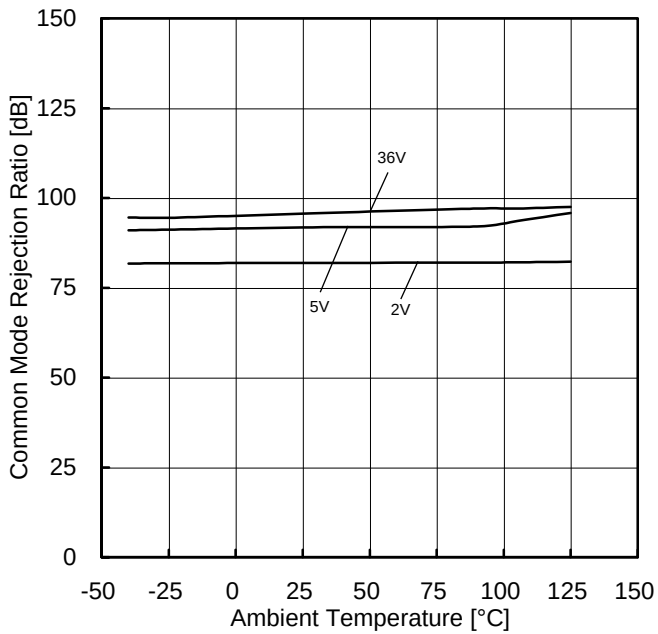


Figure 104.
Common Mode Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

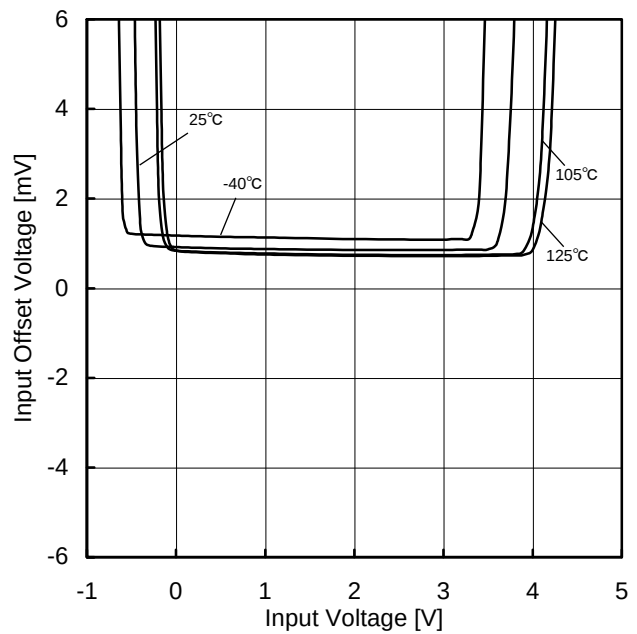


Figure 105.
Input Offset Voltage - Input Voltage (VCC=5V)

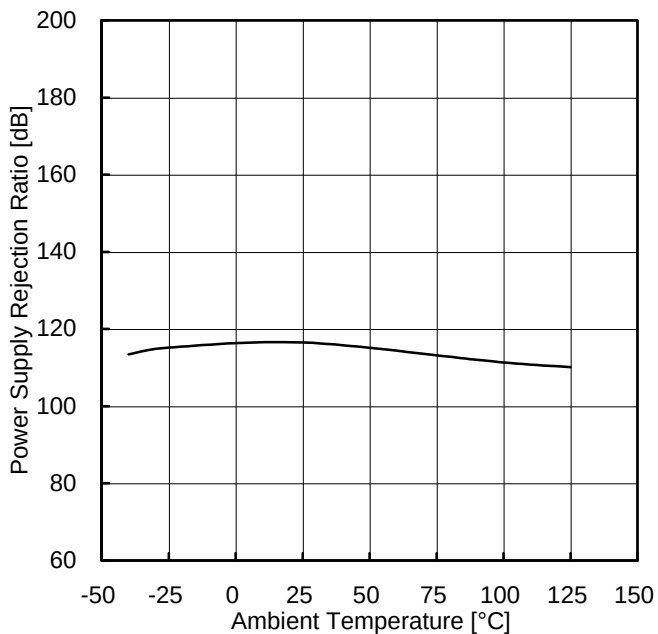


Figure 106.
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Ambient Temperature

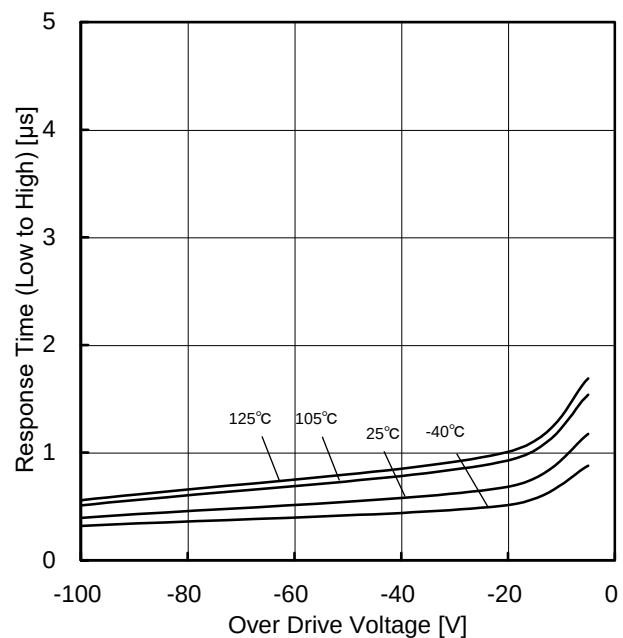


Figure 107.
Response Time (Low to High) vs Over Drive Voltage (VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Typical Performance Curves - continued

OBA2901xx, BA2901Sxx

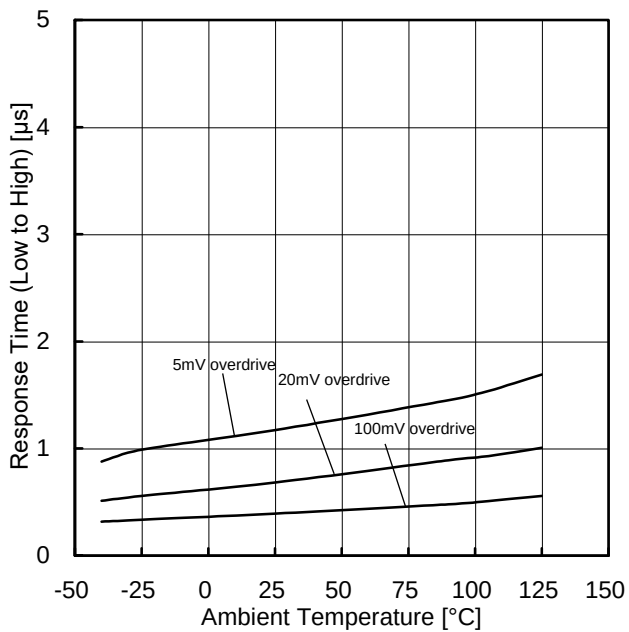


Figure 108.
Response Time (Low to High)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

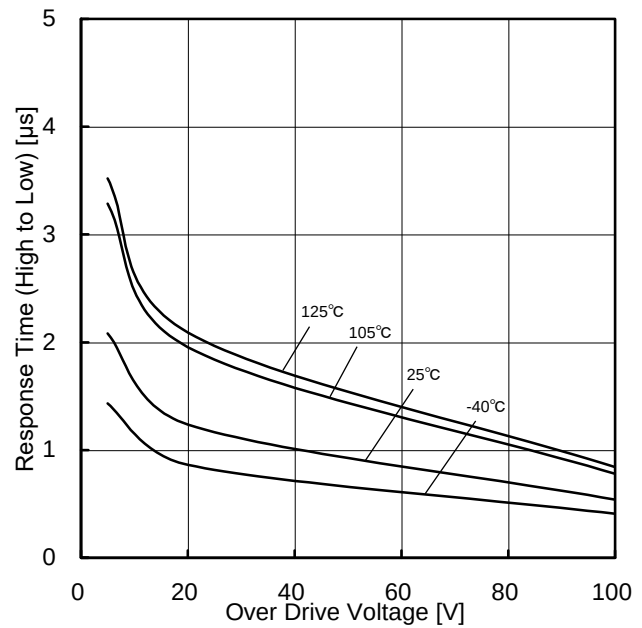


Figure 109.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Over Drive Voltage
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

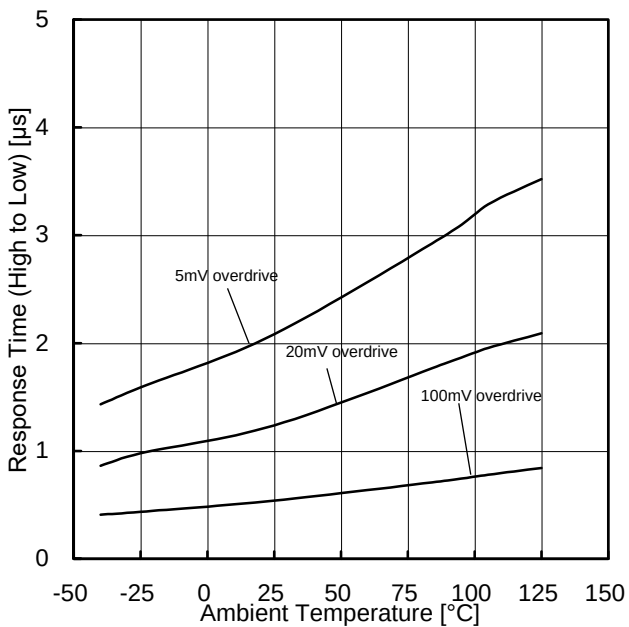


Figure 110.
Response Time (High to Low)
vs Ambient Temperature
(VCC=5V, V_{RL}=5V, R_L=5.1kΩ)

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

BA2901 : -40°C to +125°C BA2901S : -40°C to +105°C

Application Information

NULL method condition for Test Circuit1

VCC, VEE, EK, V _{ICM} Unit : V, V _{RL} =VCC													
Parameter	V _F	S1	S2	S3	BA10393 / BA10339				BA8391 / BA2903 / BA2901				Calculation
					VCC	VEE	EK	V _{ICM}	VCC	VEE	EK	V _{ICM}	
Input Offset Voltage	V _{F1}	ON	ON	ON	5	0	-1.4	0	5 to 36	0	-1.4	0	1
Input Offset Current	V _{F2}	OFF	OFF	ON	5	0	-1.4	0	5	0	-1.4	0	2
Input Bias Current	V _{F3}	OFF	ON	ON	5	0	-1.4	0	5	0	-1.4	0	3
	V _{F4}	ON	OFF		5	0	-1.4	0	5	0	-1.4	0	
Large Signal Voltage Gain	V _{F5}	ON	ON	ON	15	0	-1.4	0	15	0	-1.4	0	4
	V _{F6}				15	0	-11.4	0	15	0	-11.4	0	

- Calculation -
1. Input Offset Voltage (V_{IO})

$$V_{IO} = \frac{|V_{F1}|}{1+R_F/R_S} \text{ [V]}$$
2. Input Offset Current (I_{IO})

$$I_{IO} = \frac{|V_{F2}-V_{F1}|}{R_i \times (1+R_F/R_S)} \text{ [A]}$$
3. Input Bias Current (I_B)

$$I_B = \frac{|V_{F4}-V_{F3}|}{2 \times R_i \times (1+R_F/R_S)} \text{ [A]}$$
4. Large Signal Voltage Gain (A_V)

$$A_V = 20\text{Log} \frac{\Delta E_K \times (1+R_F/R_S)}{|V_{F5}-V_{F6}|} \text{ [dB]}$$

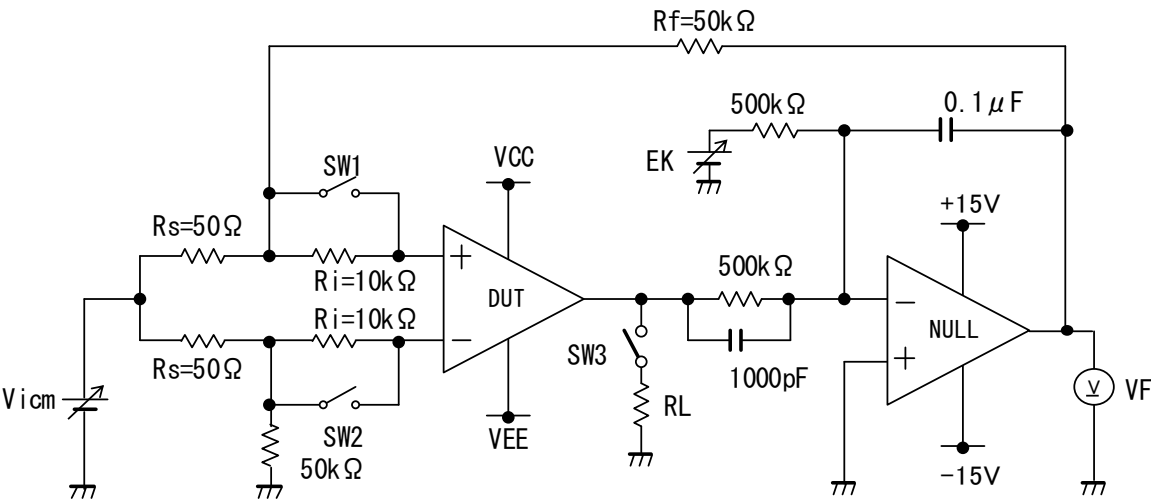


Figure 111. Test Circuit1 (One Channel Only)

Application Information - continued

Switch Condition for Test Circuit 2

SW No.		SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	SW 4	SW 5	SW 6	SW 7
Supply Current		OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF
Output Sink Current	VOL=1.5V	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Saturation Voltage	IOL=4mA	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
Output Leakage Current	VOH=36V	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
Response Time	RL=5.1kΩ, VRL=5V	ON	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF

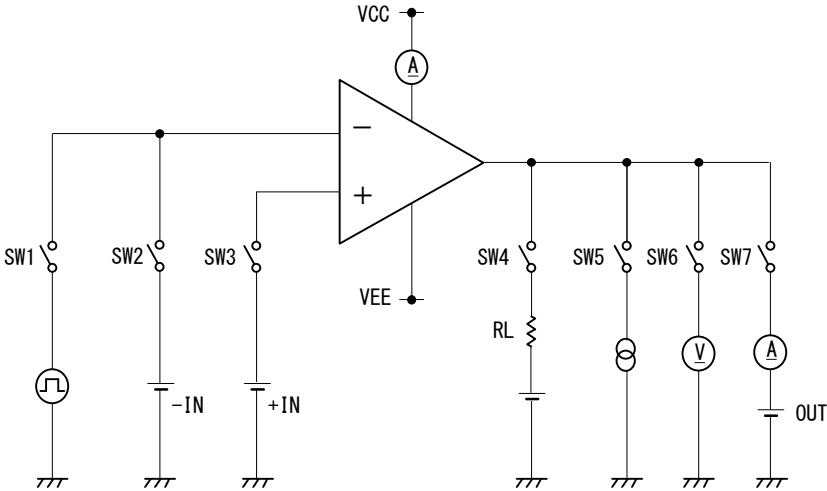


Figure 112. Test Circuit 2 (One Channel Only)

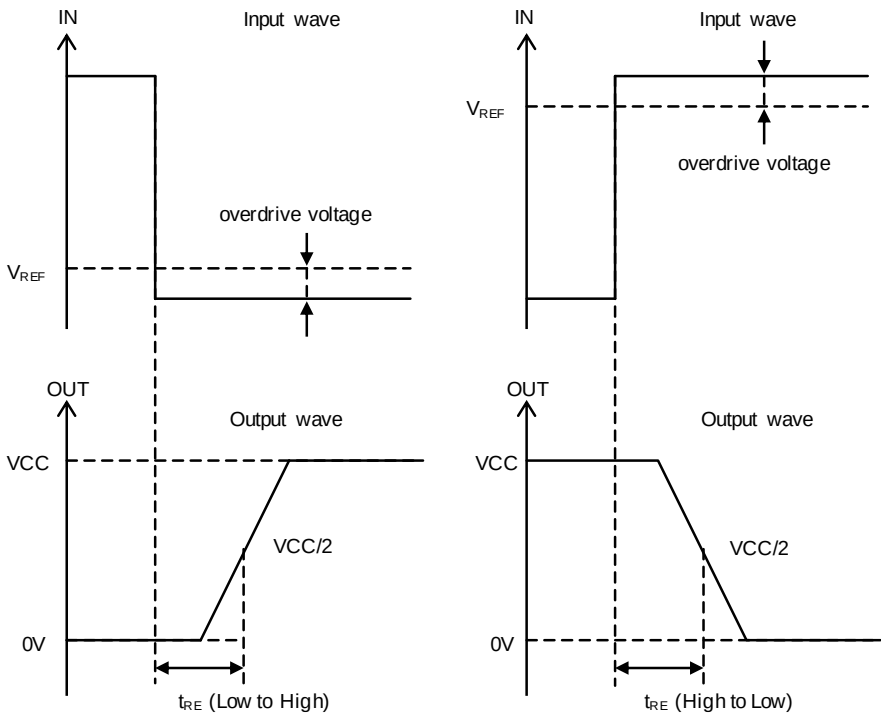


Figure 113. Response Time

Power Dissipation

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (normal temperature). IC is heated when it consumed power, and the temperature of IC chip becomes higher than ambient temperature. The temperature that can be accepted by IC chip depends on circuit configuration, manufacturing process, and consumable power is limited. Power dissipation is determined by the temperature allowed in IC chip (maximum junction temperature) and thermal resistance of package (heat dissipation capability). The maximum junction temperature is typically equal to the maximum value in the storage temperature range. Heat generated by consumed power of IC radiates from the mold resin or lead frame of the package. The parameter which indicates this heat dissipation capability (hardness of heat release) is called thermal resistance, represented by the symbol θ_{ja} $^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$. The temperature of IC inside the package can be estimated by this thermal resistance. Figure 114 (a) shows the model of thermal resistance of the package. Thermal resistance θ_{ja} , ambient temperature T_A , maximum junction temperature $T_{j\max}$, and power dissipation P_D can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{ja} = (T_{j\max} - T_A) / P_D \quad ^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W} \quad \dots \dots (I)$$

Derating curve in Figure 114 (b) indicates power that can be consumed by IC with reference to ambient temperature. Power that can be consumed by IC begins to attenuate at certain ambient temperature. This gradient is determined by thermal resistance θ_{ja} . Thermal resistance θ_{ja} depends on chip size, power consumption, package, ambient temperature, package condition, wind velocity, etc even when the same of package is used. Thermal reduction curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Figure 115 (c) to (g) shows a derating curve for an example of BA8391, BA10393, BA10339, BA2903S, BA2903, BA2903W, BA2901S, and BA2901.

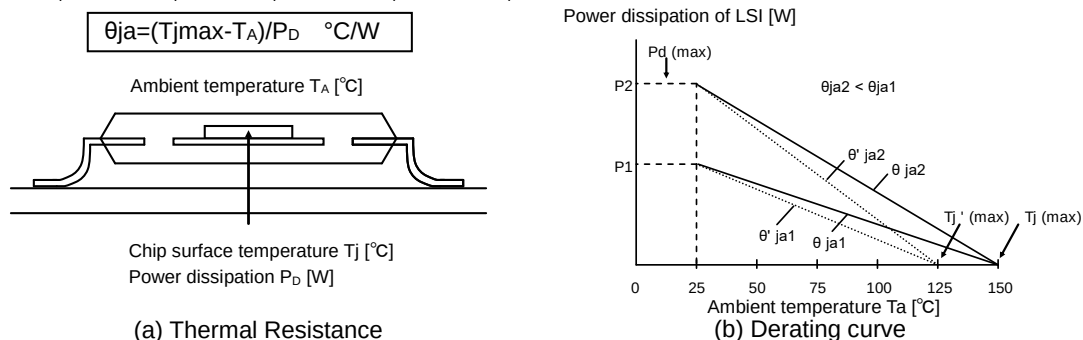
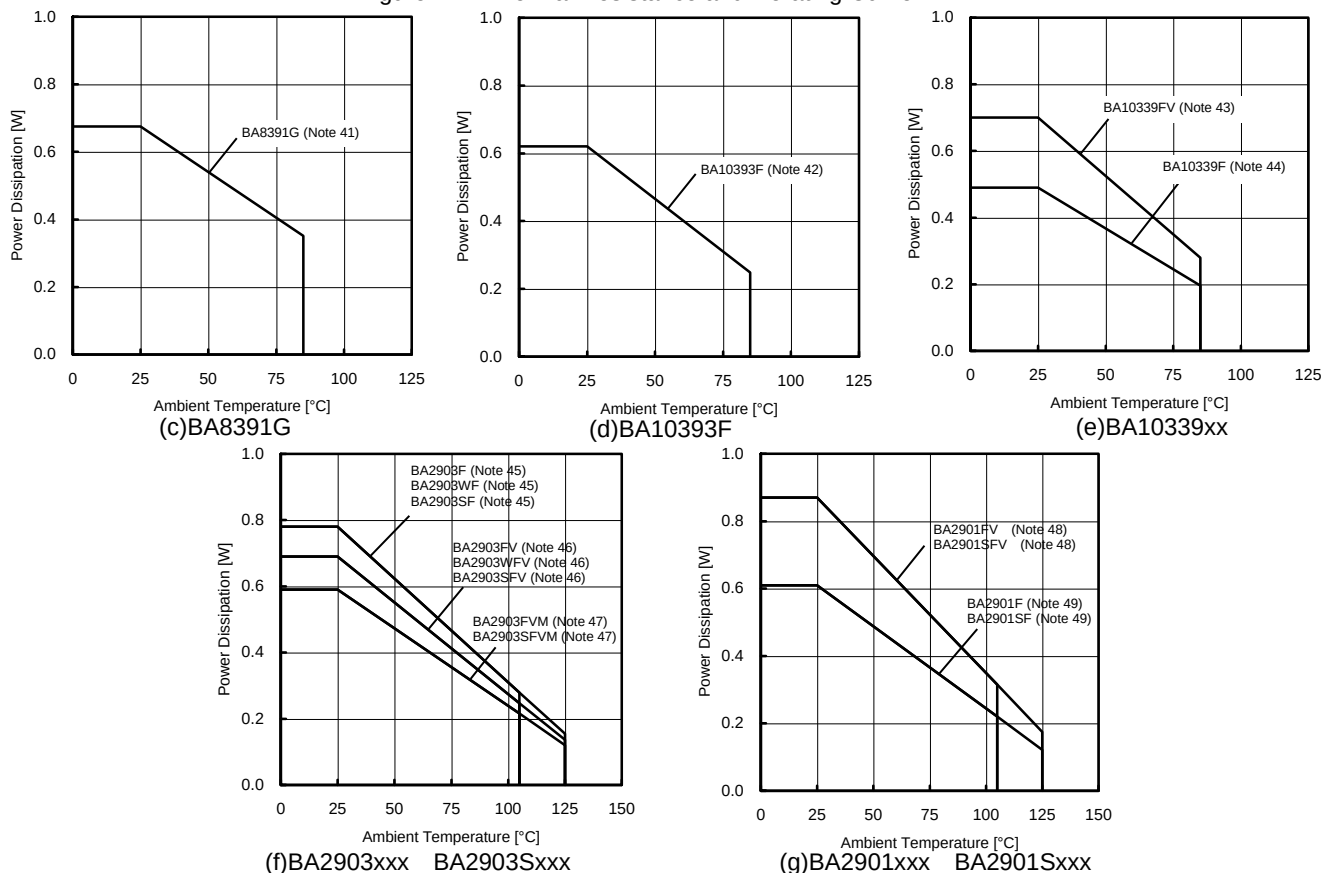


Figure 114. Thermal Resistance and Derating Curve



(Note 41)	(Note 42)	(Note 43)	(Note 44)	(Note 45)	(Note 46)	(Note 47)	(Note 48)	(Note 49)	Unit
5.4	6.2	7.0	4.9	6.2	5.5	4.7	7.0	4.9	mW/°C

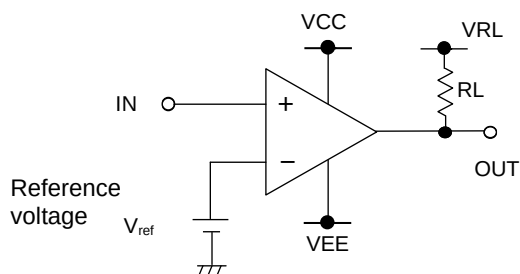
When using the unit above $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, subtract the value above per degree $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Permissible dissipation is the value when FR4 glass epoxy board 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm (copper foil area below 3%) is mounted.

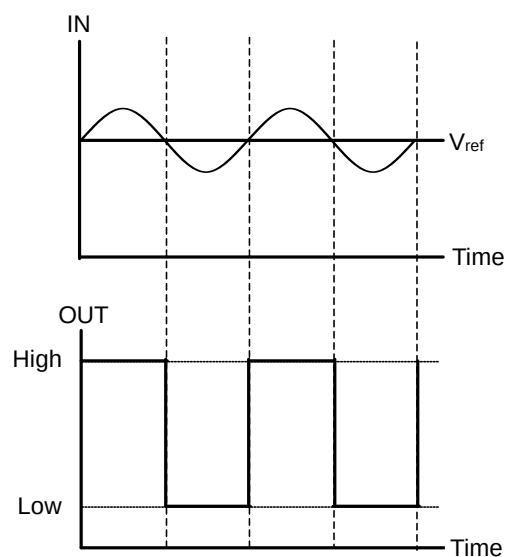
Figure 115. Derating Curve

Example of Circuit

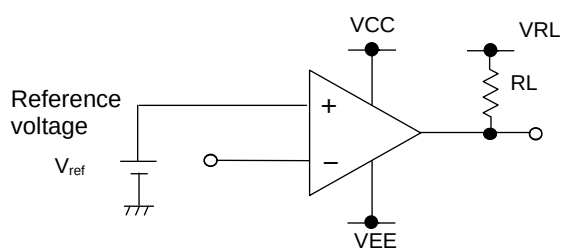
○Reference voltage is V_{IN-}



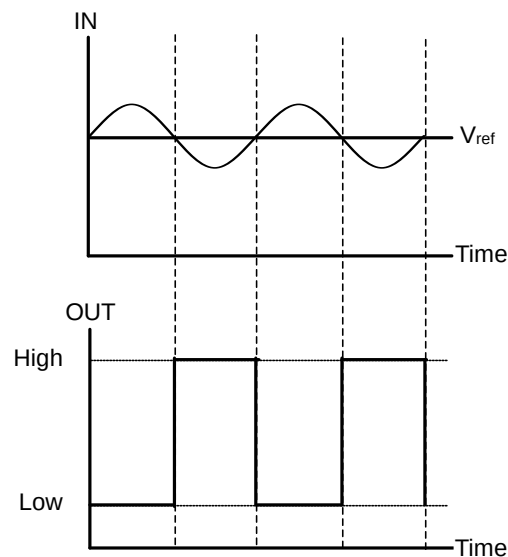
While input voltage is bigger than reference voltage, output voltage is high. While input voltage is smaller than reference voltage, output voltage is low.



○Reference voltage is V_{IN+}



While input voltage is smaller than reference voltage, output voltage is high. While input voltage is bigger than reference voltage, output voltage is low.



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 terminals.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance ground and supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. 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. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd 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. 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.

Operational Notes – continued

11. Regarding Input Pins of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P⁺ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When GND > Pin B, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

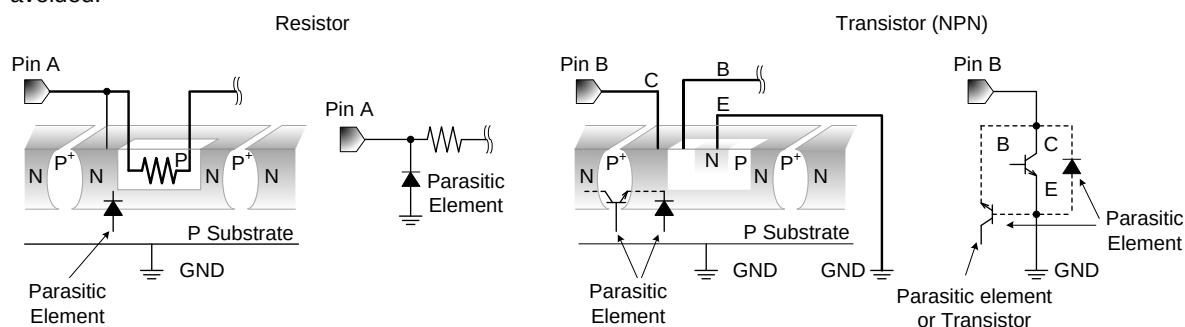


Figure 116. Example of Monolithic IC Structure

12. Unused Circuits

When there are unused circuits it is recommended that they be connected as in Figure 117, setting the non-inverting input terminal to a potential within the in-phase input voltage range (V_{ICM}).

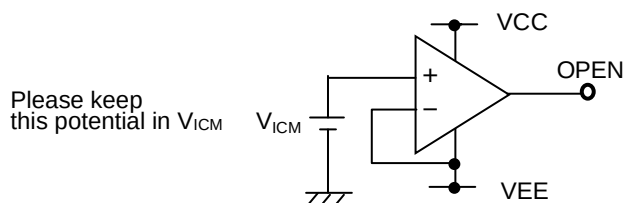


Figure 117. Disable Circuit Example

13. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

14. Input Terminal Voltage

(BA8391G / BA2903xxxx / BA2901xxx) Applying VEE + 36V to the input terminal is possible without causing deterioration of the electrical characteristics or destruction, irrespective 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 / split)

The comparators when the specified voltage supplied is between VCC and VEE. Therefore, the single supply comparators can be used as a dual supply comparators as well.

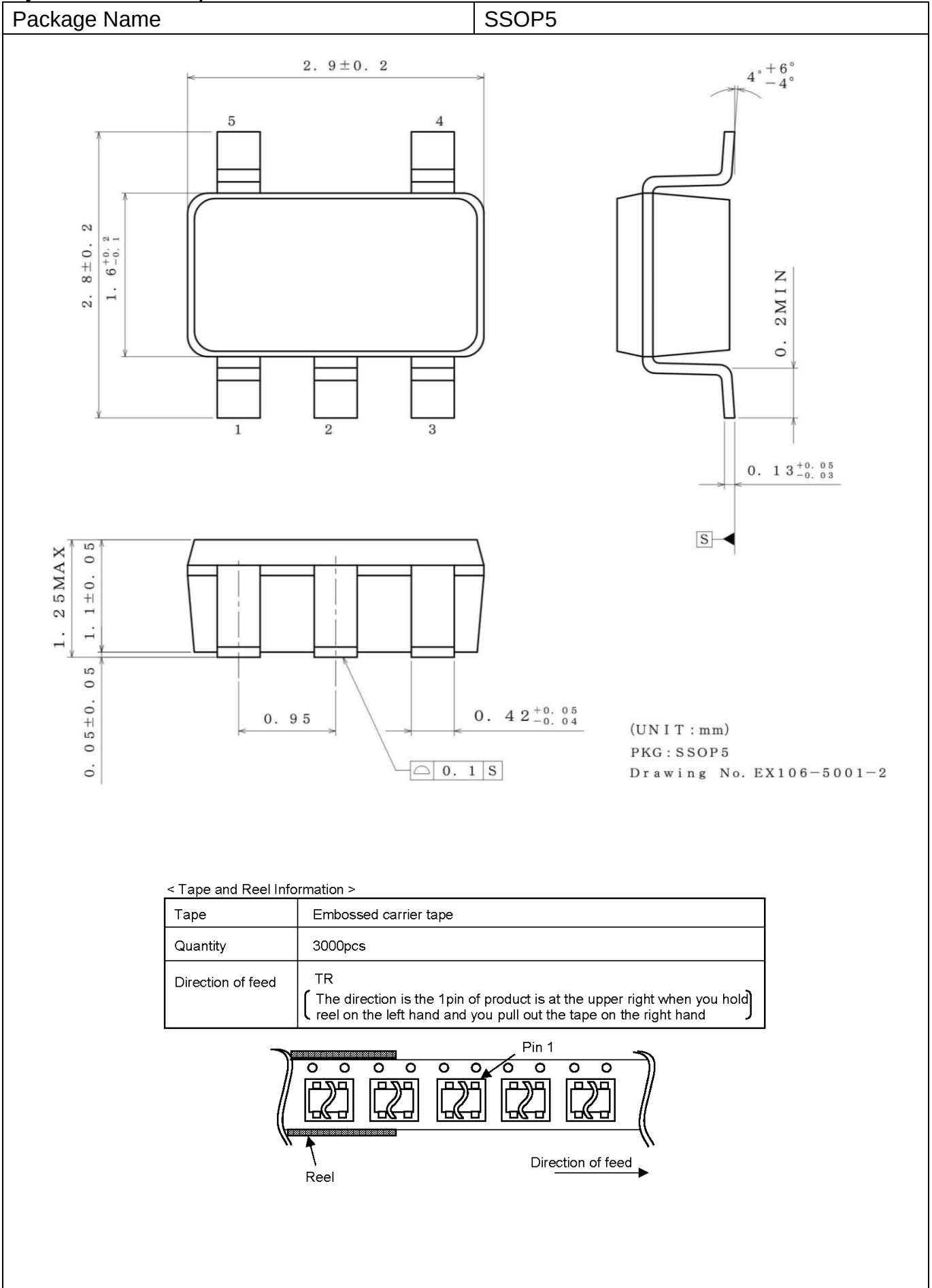
16. Terminal short-circuits

When the output and VCC terminals are shorted, excessive output current may flow, resulting in undue heat generation and, subsequently, destruction.

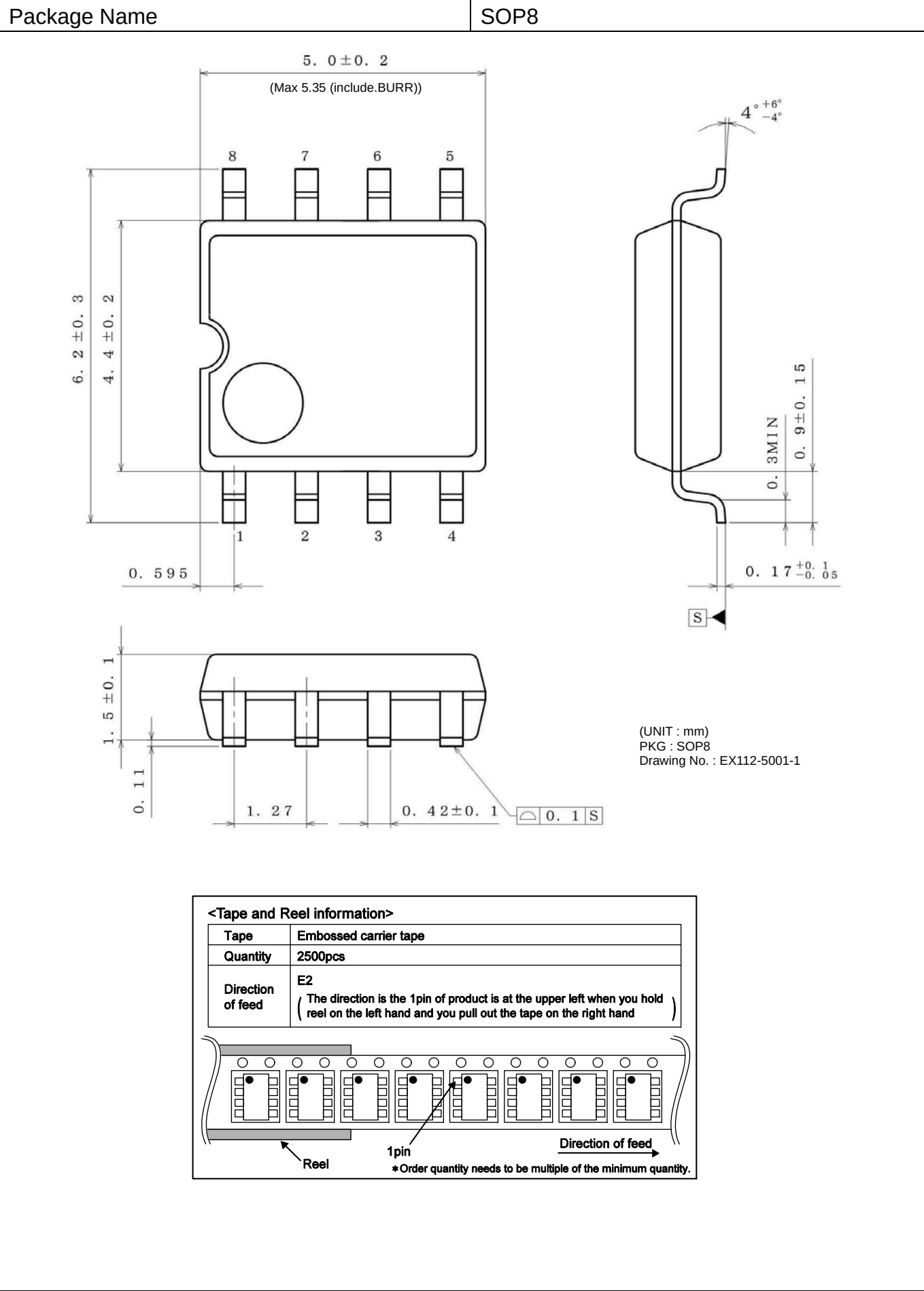
17. IC Handling

Applying mechanical stress to the IC by deflecting or bending the board may cause fluctuations in the electrical characteristics due to piezo resistance effects.

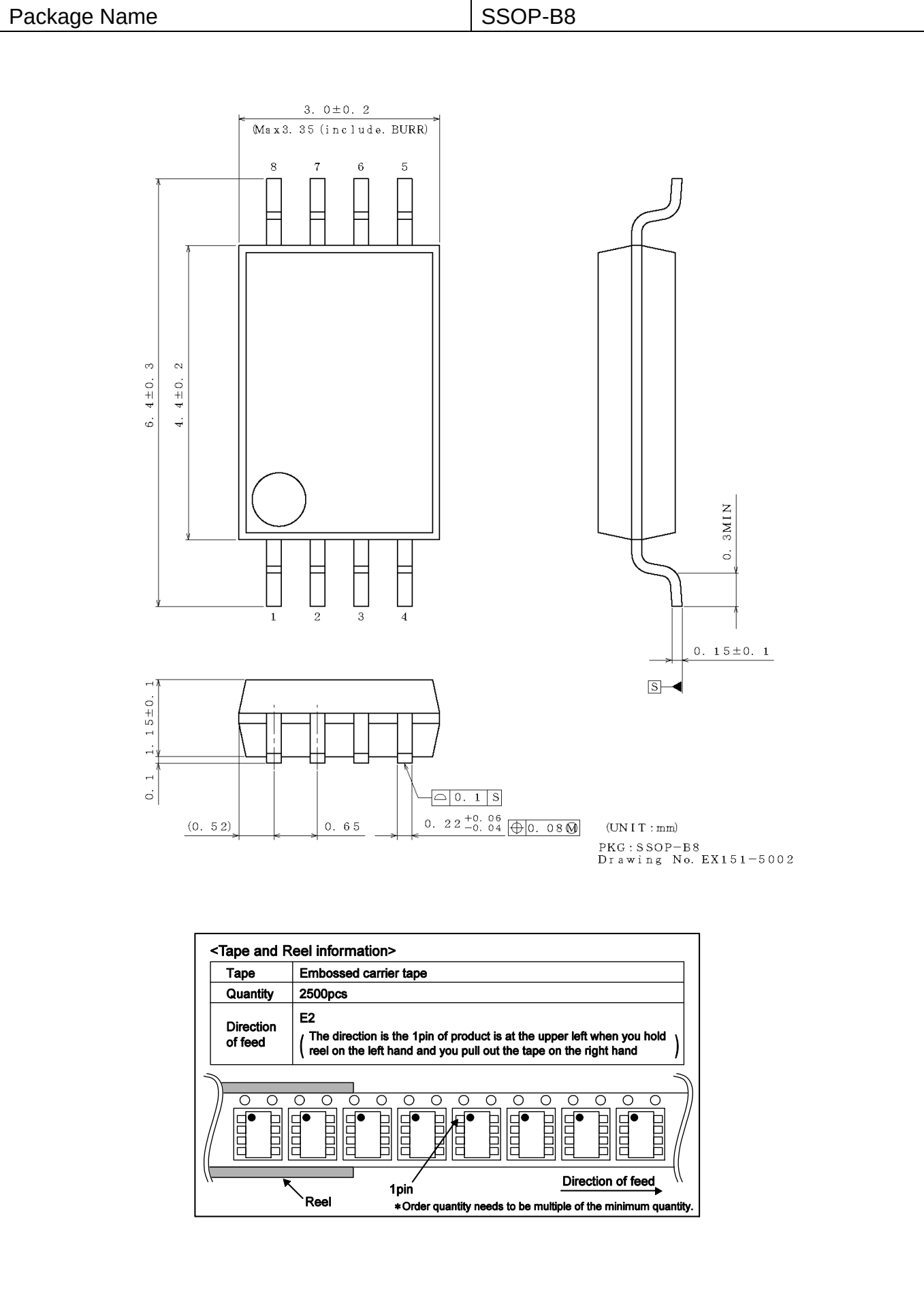
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information



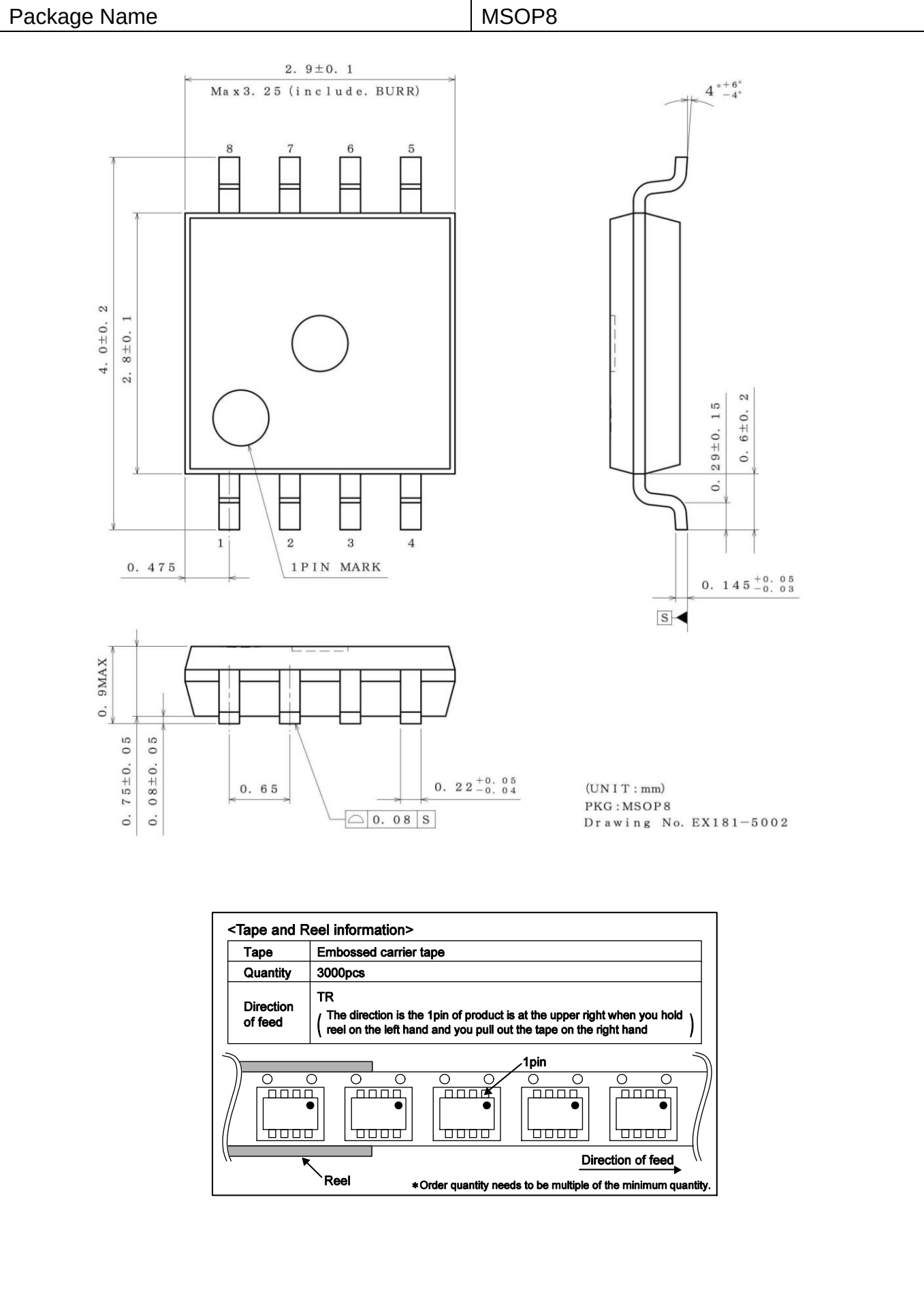
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information - continued



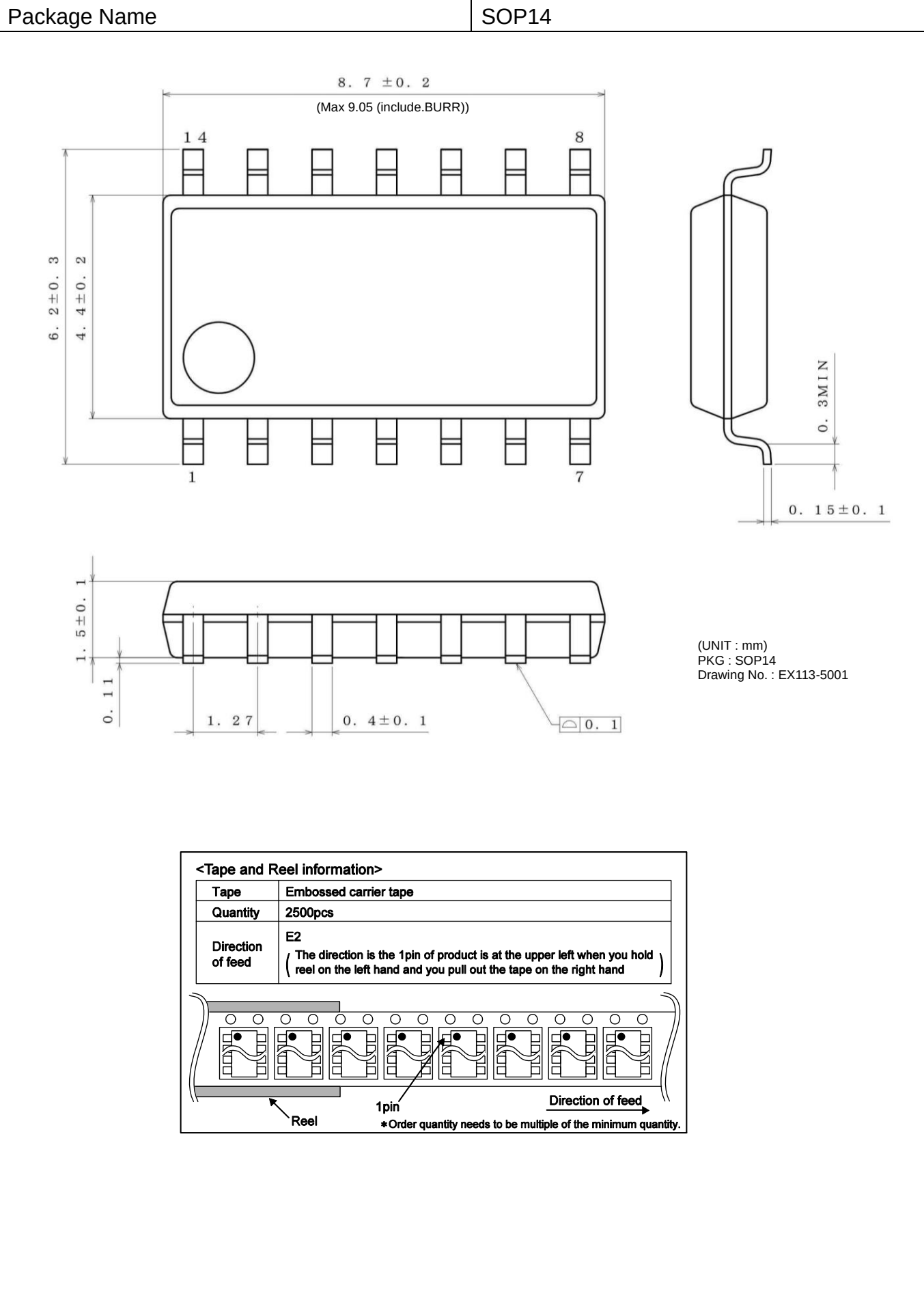
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information - continued



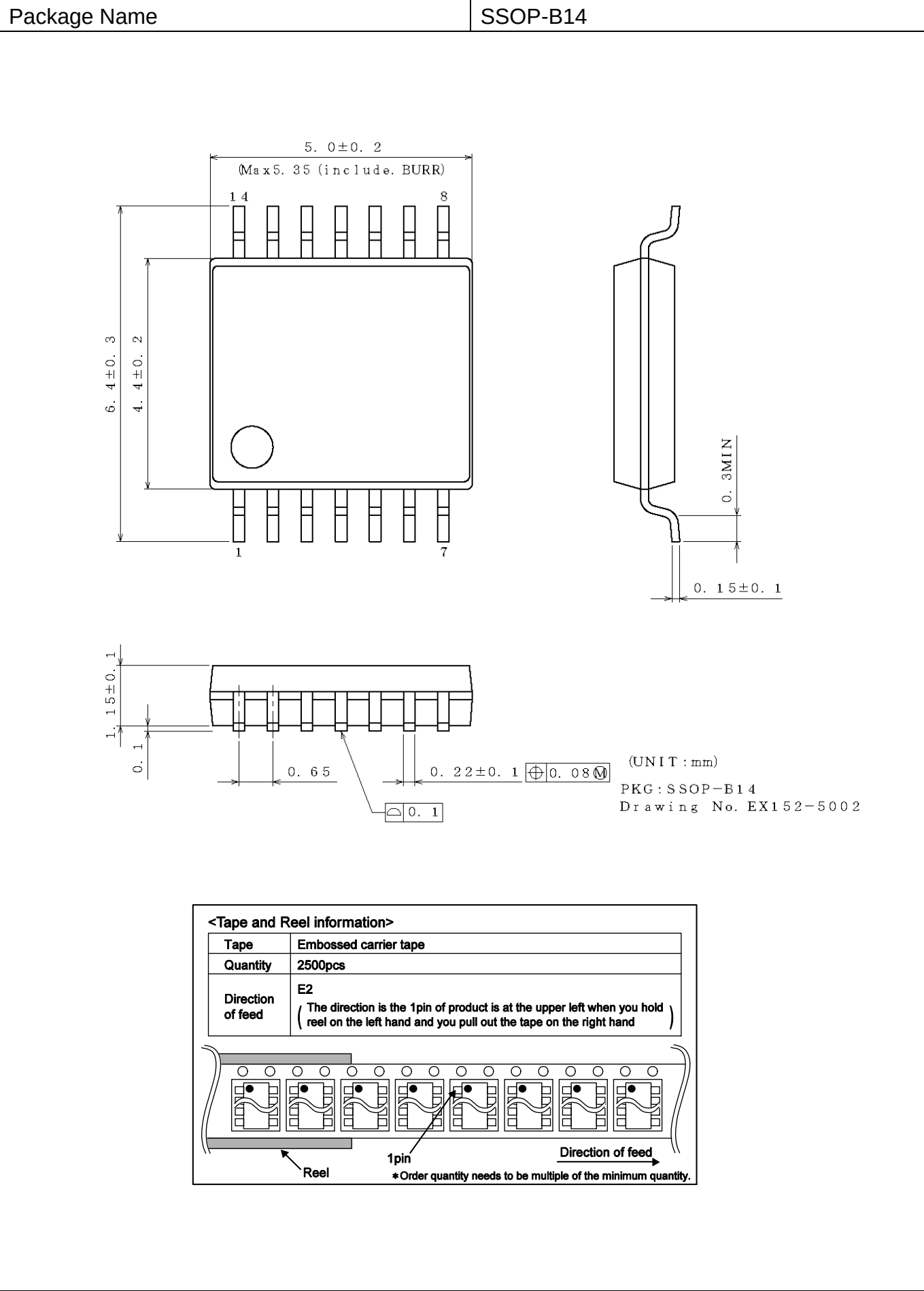
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information - continued



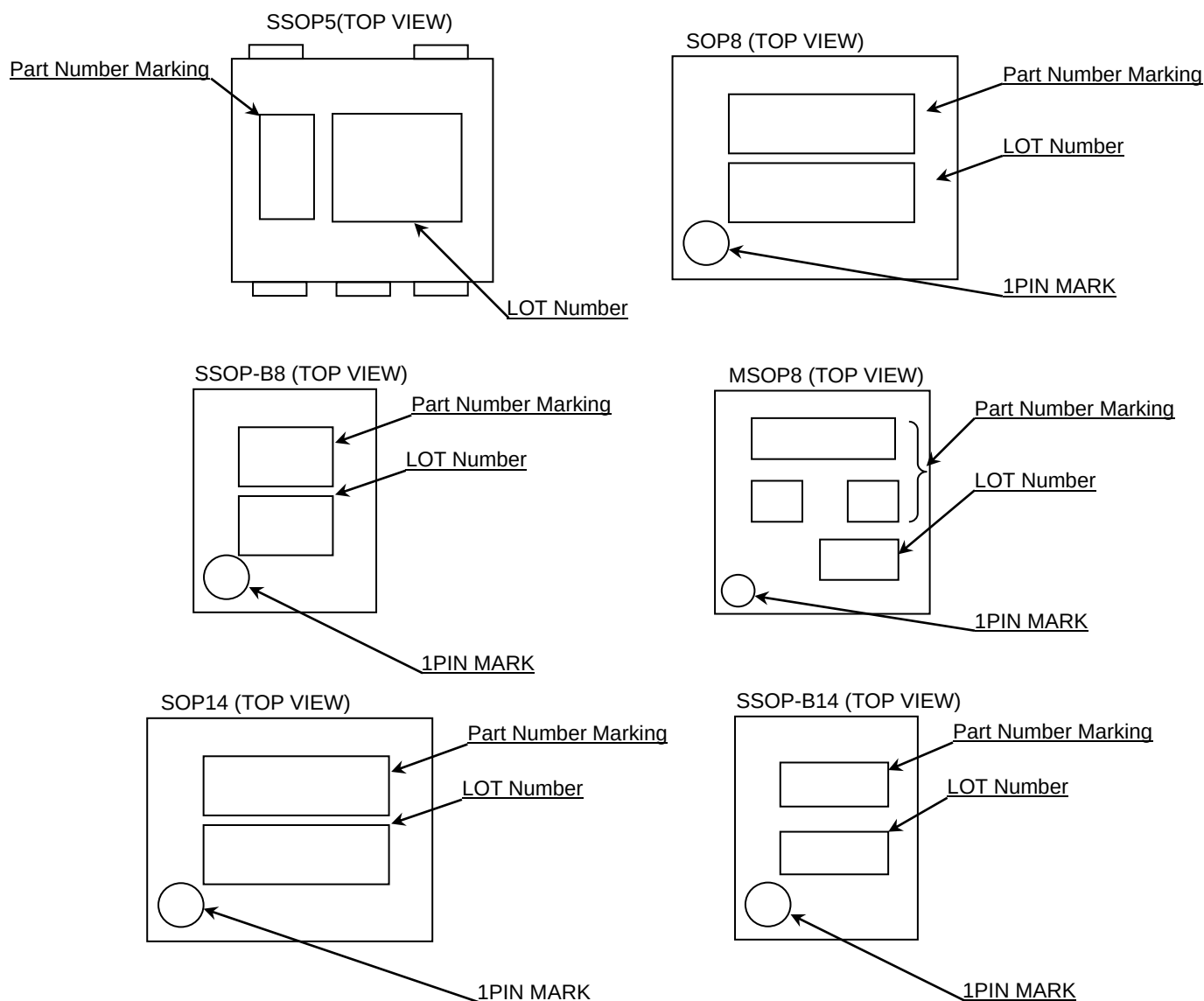
Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information - continued



Physical Dimension Tape and Reel Information - continued



Marking Diagrams

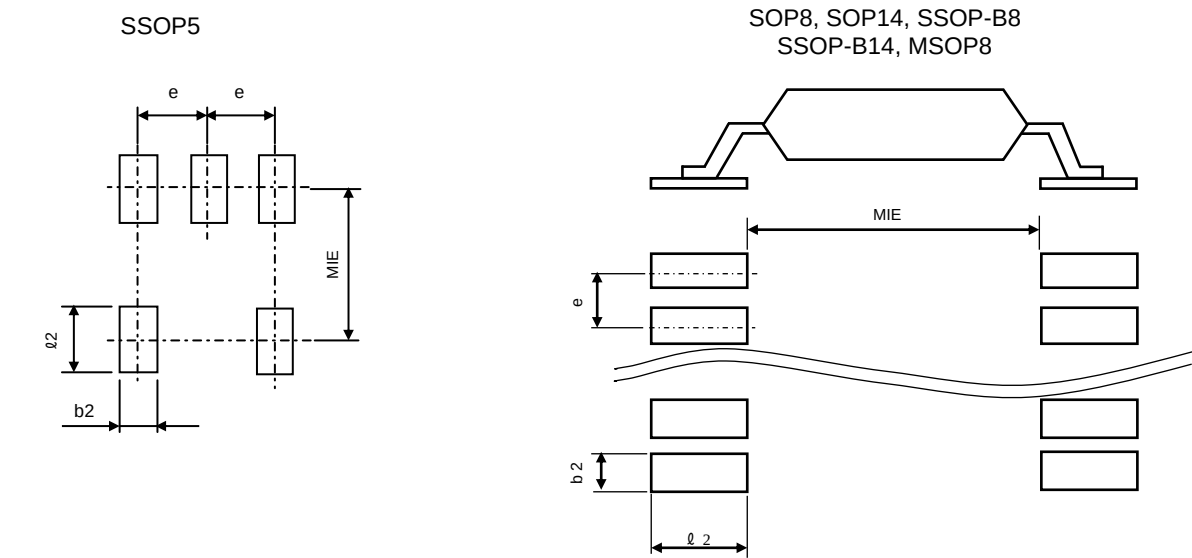


Product Name		Package Type	Marking
BA8391	G	SSOP5	D6
BA10393	F	SOP8	10393
BA10339	F	SOP14	BA10339F
	FV	SSOP-B14	339
BA2903	F	SOP8	2903
	FV	SSOP-B8	
	FVM	MSOP8	
BA2903W	F	SOP8	
	FV	SSOP-B8	
BA2903S	F	SOP8	2903S
	FV	SSOP-B8	03S
	FVM	MSOP8	2903S
BA2901	F	SOP14	BA2901F
	FV	SSOP-B14	2901
BA2901S	F	SOP14	2901S
	FV	SSOP-B14	

Land Pattern Data

All dimensions in mm

PKG	Land Pitch e	Land Space MIE	Land Length ≥ ℓ 2	Land Width b2
SSOP5	0.95	2.4	1.0	0.6
SOP8 SOP14	1.27	4.60	1.10	0.76
SSOP-B8 SSOP-B14	0.65	4.60	1.20	0.35
MSOP8	0.65	2.62	0.99	0.35



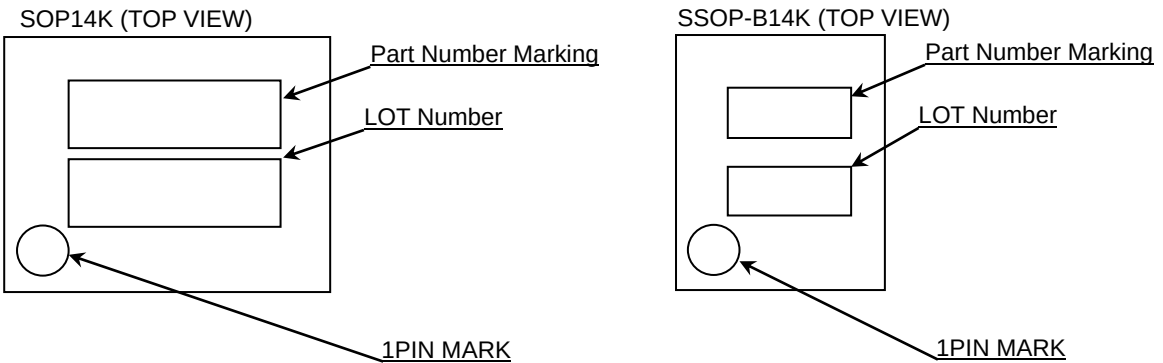
Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
23.Aug.2013	001	New Release
27.Nov.2013	002	Add the dB notation in Large Signal Voltage Gain
11.Dec.2013	003	Input offset voltage unit is changed from mA to mV in Page.1.
05.Jun.2015	004	Corrections. Update of Operational Notes
11.Dec.2020	005	P.53-2, 53-3, 53-4 Updated packages and part numbers.

Ordering Information

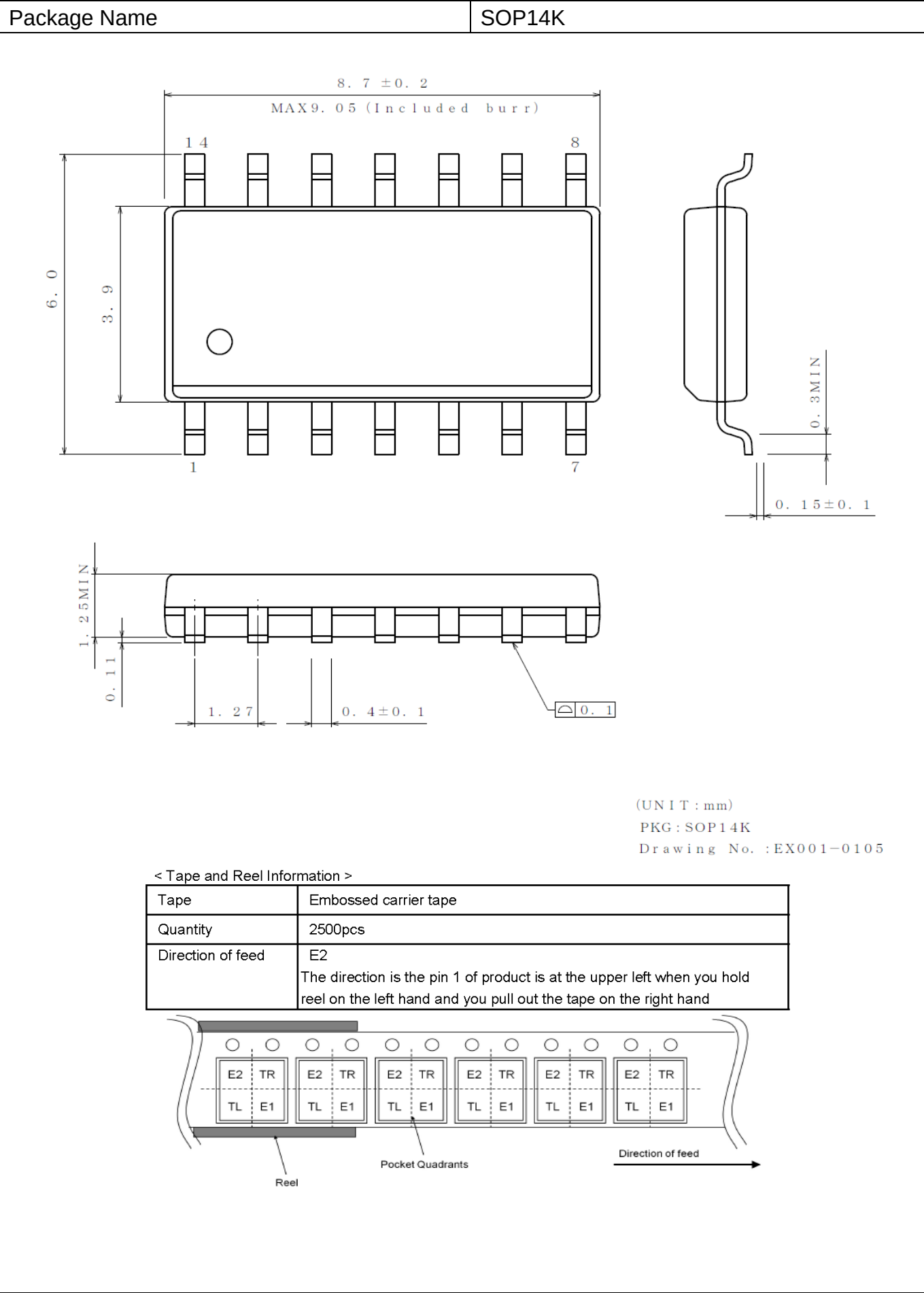
B A x x x x x x x									-	xx Z E2		
Part Number			Package			BZ:		Production site		Packaging and forming specification		
BA10339xx			F : SOP14K			Cu wire		Z:Added		E2: Embossed tape and reel		
BA2901xx			FV : SSOP-B14K			Blank:						
BA2901Sxx						Au wire						

Marking Diagrams

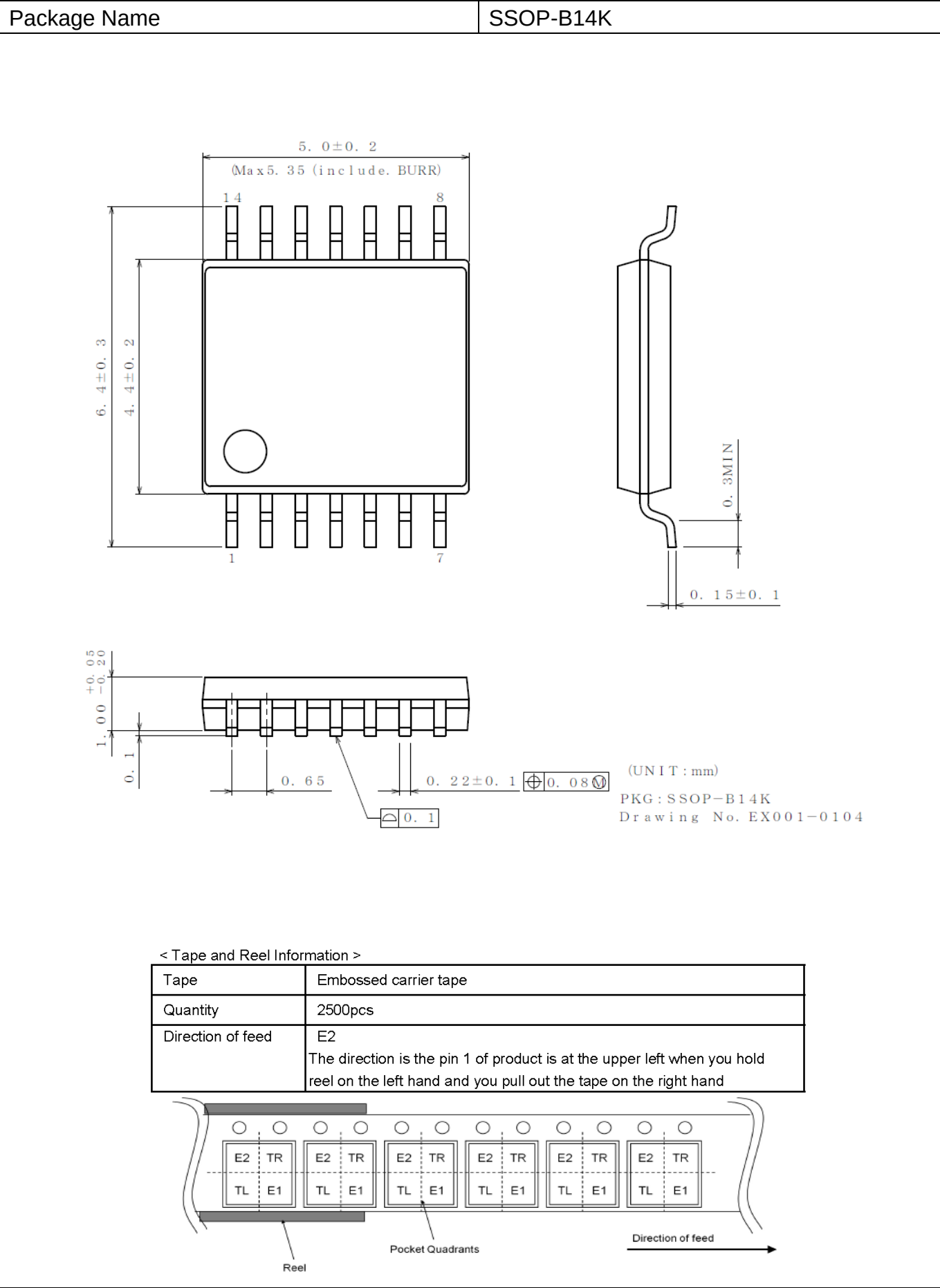


Product Name		Package Type	Marking
BA10339	F	SOP14K	BA10339F
	FV	SSOP-B14K	339
BA2901	F	SOP14K	BA2901F
	FV	SSOP-B14K	2901
BA2901S	FV	SSOP-B14K	2901S

Physical Dimension and Packing Information



Physical Dimension and Packing Information - continued



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(Note1) Medical Equipment Classification of the Specific Applications

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

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 - Installation of redundant circuits to reduce the impact of single or multiple circuit failure
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 - Use of our Products outdoors or in places where the Products are exposed to direct sunlight or dust
 - 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 (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.) ; 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.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- 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.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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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.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
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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