

General-purpose Operational Amplifier / Comparator Series





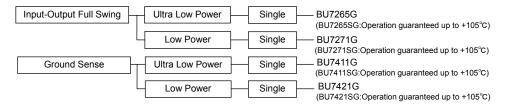
Ultra Low Power CMOS Operational Amplifiers

- Input / Output Full Swing type BU7265G,BU7265SG,BU7271G,BU7271SG
- Input Ground Sense / Output Full Swing type BU7411G,BU7411SG,BU7421G,BU7421SG

No.10049EAT14

Description

Ultra Low Power CMOS Op-Amp BU7265/BU7271 family (Input-Output Full Swing) and BU7411/BU7421 family (ground sense)are monolithic IC. Supply current is very small (BU7265 family, BU7411 family: $0.35[\mu A]$),and VDD range is $+1.6[V]\sim+5.5[V]$ (BU7411 family: single supply),so operable with low voltage. It's suitable for applications of portable equipments and battery movements.



Features

1) Ultra Low Power

0.35[μA] : BU7265 family

: BU7411 family

8.5[µA] : BU7421 family

 $8.6 [\mu A] \hspace{0.2cm} : \hspace{0.2cm} BU7271 \hspace{0.1cm} family$

2) Operable with low voltage

+1.8[V]~+5.5[V](single supply) : BU7265 family

: BU7271 family

+1.7[V]~+5.5[V](single supply) : BU7421 family

+1.6[V]~+5.5[V](single supply) : BU7411 family

- 3) Low input bias current 1[pA] (Typ.)
- Internal ESD protection Human body model(HBM) ±4000[V](Typ.)
- 5) Wide temperature range -40[°C]~+85[°C]

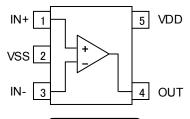
(BU7265G,BU7271G,BU7411G,BU7421G)

-40[°C]~+105[°C]

(BU7265SG,BU7271SG,BU7411SG,BU7421SG)

- 6) Internal phase compensation
- 7) High large signal voltage gain

Pin Assignments



SSOP5

BU7265G BU7411G BU7265SG BU7411SG BU7271G BU7421G BU7271SG BU7421SG

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● Absolute Maximum Ratings(Ta=25[°C])

		Ratings							
Parameter	Symbol	BU7265G,BU7411G BU7271G,BU7421G	BU7265SG,BU7411SG BU7271SG,BU7421SG	Unit					
Supply Voltage	VDD-VSS	+	V						
Differential Input Voltage (*1)	Vid	VDD	V						
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	(VSS-0.3)	V						
Operating Temperature	Topr	-40~+85 -40~+105		°C					
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55~	°C						
Maximum Junction Temperature	Tjmax	+1	°C						

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

●Electrical characteristics : Input-Output Full Swing

OBU7265 family, BU7271 family (Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V])

				,	Guarant					
Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range		3U72650 U7265S			3U72710 U7271S		Unit	Condition
			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	•	
Input Offset Voltage (*2)	Vio	25°C	-	1	8.5	-	1	8	mV	-
Input Offset Current (*2)	lio	25°C	-	1	-	-	1	-	рА	-
Input Bias Current (*2)	lb	25°C	-	1	-	-	1	-	pА	-
Supply Current (*3)	IDD	25°C Full range	-	0.35	0.9 1.3	-	8.6	17 25	μΑ	RL=∞, AV=0[dB] VIN=1.5[V]
High Level Output Voltage	VOH		VDD-0.1	<u>-</u> -	-	VDD-0.1	<u> </u>	-	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	-	-	VSS+0.1	V	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	60	95	-	70	100	-	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	-	3	0	-	3	V	VSS~VDD
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	-	45	60	-	dB	-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	-	60	80		dB	-
Output Source Current (*4)	ЮН	25°C	1	2.4	-	2	4	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current (*4)	IOL	25°C	2	4	-	4	8		mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	2.4	-	-	50	-	V/ms	CL=25[pF]
Gain Bandwidth Product	FT	25°C	-	4	-	-	90	-	kHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	60°	-	-	60°	-		CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]

^(*2) Absolute value

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

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

^(*3) Full range BU7265,BU7271 : Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7265S,BU7271S : Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]

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

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

● Electrical characteristics : Ground Sense

OBU7411 family, BU7421 family(Unless otherwise specified VDD=+3[V], VSS=0[V])

OBO7411 family, BC		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Guaranteed limit							
Parameter	Symbol	Temperature Range		3U74110 U7411S			3U74210 U7421S		Unit	Condition
			Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Input Offset Voltage (*5)	Vio	25°C	1	1	8	-	1	6	mV	-
Input Offset Current (*5)	lio	25°C	1	1	-	-	1	-	pА	-
Input Bias Current ^(*5)	lb	25°C	-	1	-	-	1	-	pА	-
Supply Current (*6)	IDD	25°C	-	0.35	8.0	-	8.5	17	μA	RL=∞, AV=0[dB] BU7411:VIN=1.0[V]
Supply Current	טטו	Full range	-	-	1.3	-	-	25	μΑ	BU7421:VIN=0.9[V]
High Level Output Voltage	VOH	25°C	VDD-0.1	-	-	VDD-0.1	-	-	٧	RL=10[kΩ]
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL	25°C	-	-	VSS+0.1	-	-	VSS+0.1	٧	RL=10[kΩ]
Large Signal Voltage Gain	AV	25°C	60	95	-	70	100	-	dB	RL=10[kΩ]
Input Common-mode Voltage Range	Vicm	25°C	0	-	2	0	-	1.8	٧	BU7411: VSS~VDD-1.0[V] BU7421: VSS~VDD-1.2[V]
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	25°C	45	60	-	45	60	-	dB	-
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	25°C	60	80	-	60	80	-	dB	-
Output Source Current (*7)	IOH	25°C	1	2.4	-	2	4	-	mA	VDD-0.4[V]
Output Sink Current (*7)	IOL	25°C	2	4	-	4	8	-	mA	VSS+0.4[V]
Slew Rate	SR	25°C	-	2.4	-	-	50	-	V/ms	CL=25[pF]
Gain Bandwidth Product	FT	25°C	-	4	-	-	90	-	kHz	CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]
Phase Margin	θ	25°C	-	60°	-	-	60°	-		CL=25[pF], AV=40[dB]

^(*5)

^(*6)

Absolute value
Full range BU7411,BU7421: Ta=-40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7411S,BU7421S: Ta=-40[°C]~+105[°C]
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.

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Example of electrical characteristics

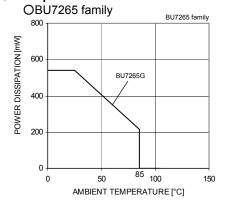


Fig.1 Derating curve

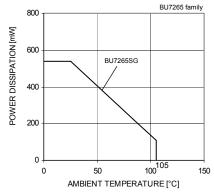


Fig.2 Derating curve

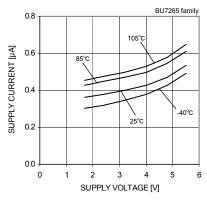


Fig.3 Supply Current
- Supply Voltage

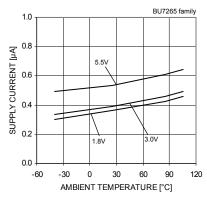


Fig.4 Supply Current

– Ambient Temperature

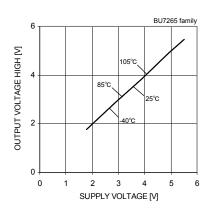


Fig.5Output Voltage High – Supply Voltage (RL=10[$k\Omega$])

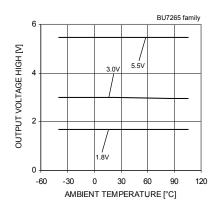


Fig.6 Output Voltage High
– Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

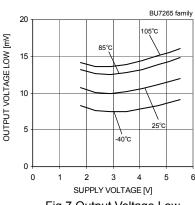


Fig.7 Output Voltage Low – Supply Voltage (RL=10[$k\Omega$])

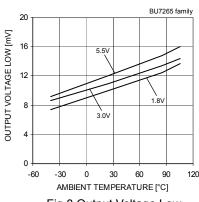


Fig.8 Output Voltage Low – Ambient Temperature (RL=10[kΩ])

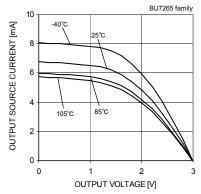


Fig.9 Output Source Current
- Output Voltage (VDD=3.0[v])

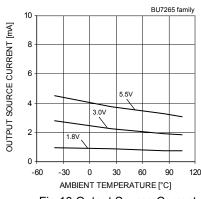


Fig.10 Output Source Current

- Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VDD-0.4[v])

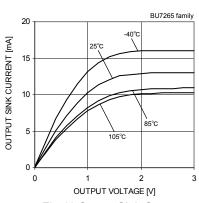


Fig.11 Output Sink Current
- Output Voltage (VDD=3[V])

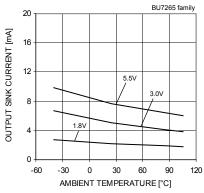
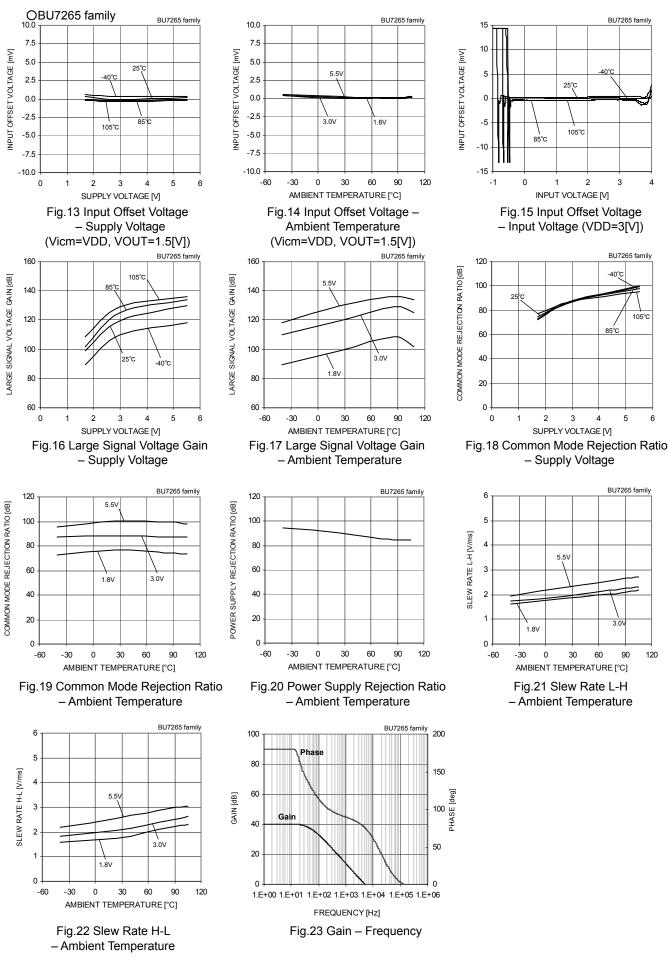


Fig.12 Output Sink Current

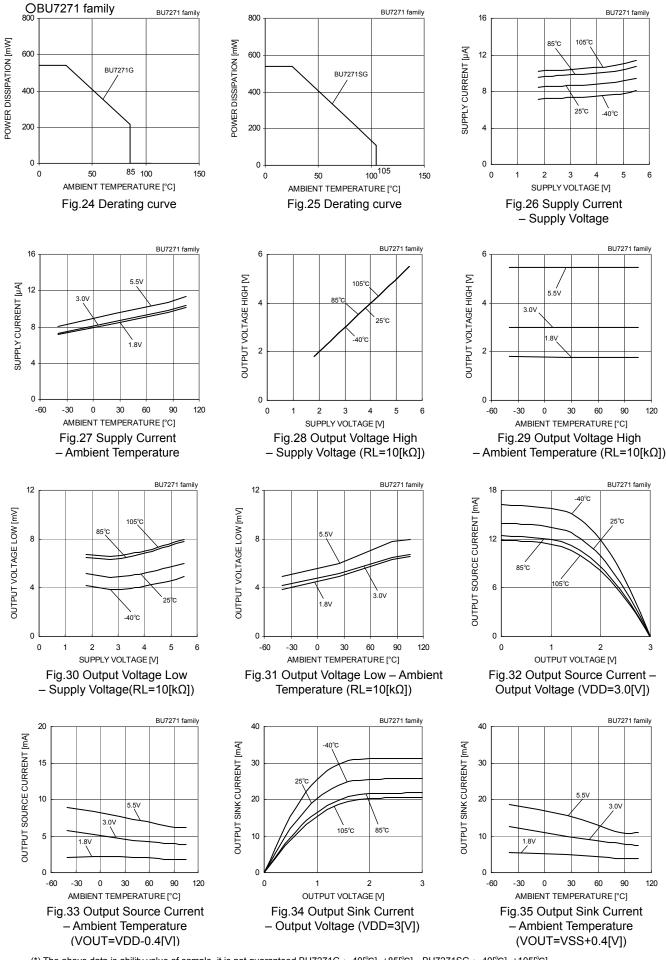
- Ambient Temperature
(VOUT=VSS+0.4[V])

(*) The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7265G: $-40[^{\circ}C] \sim +85[^{\circ}C]$ BU7265SG: $-40[^{\circ}C] \sim +105[^{\circ}C]$

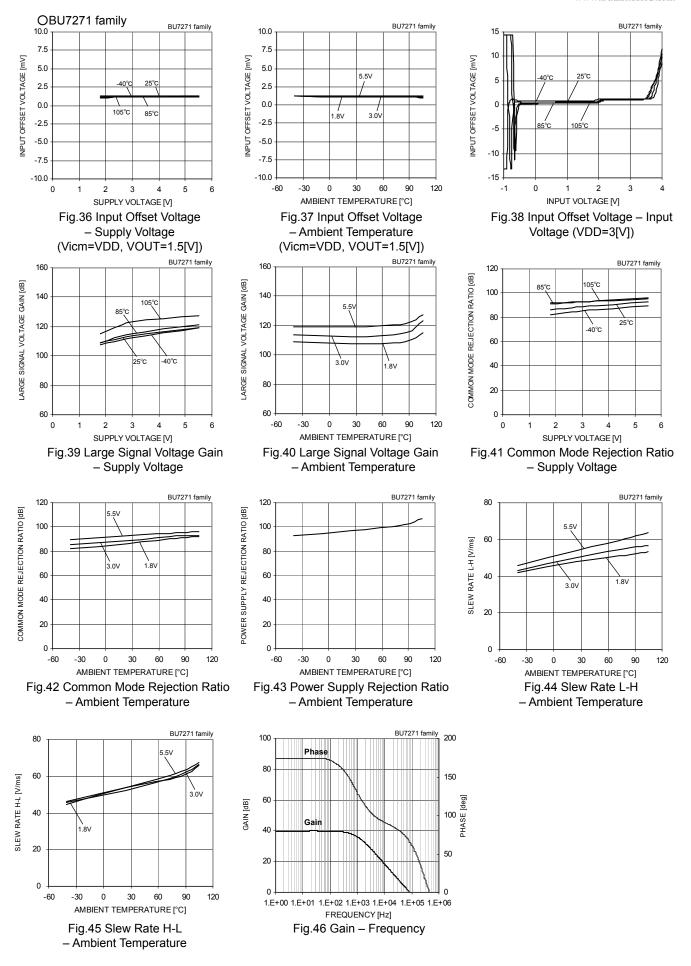
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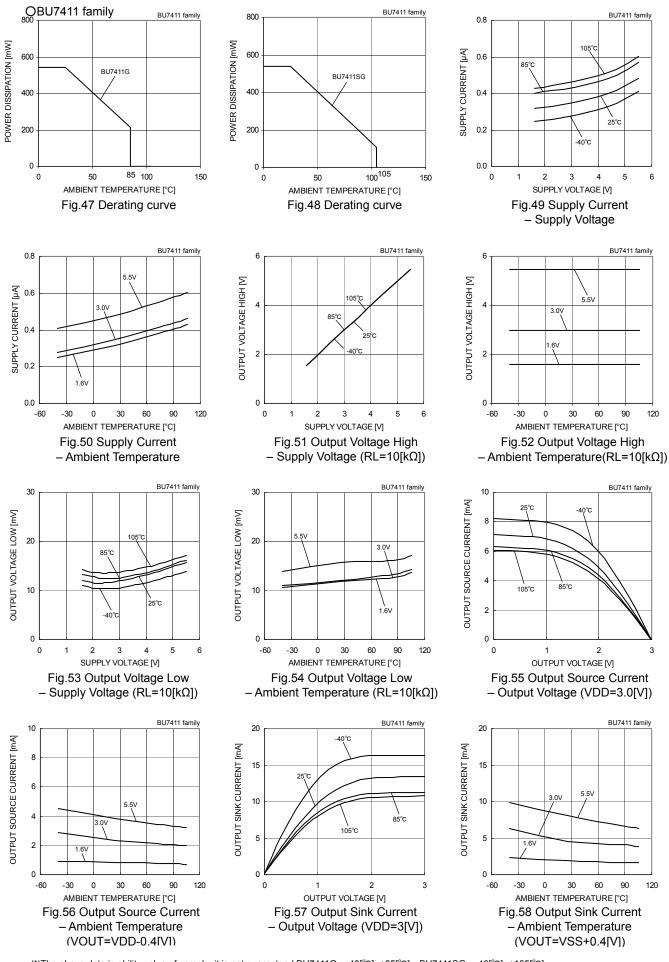


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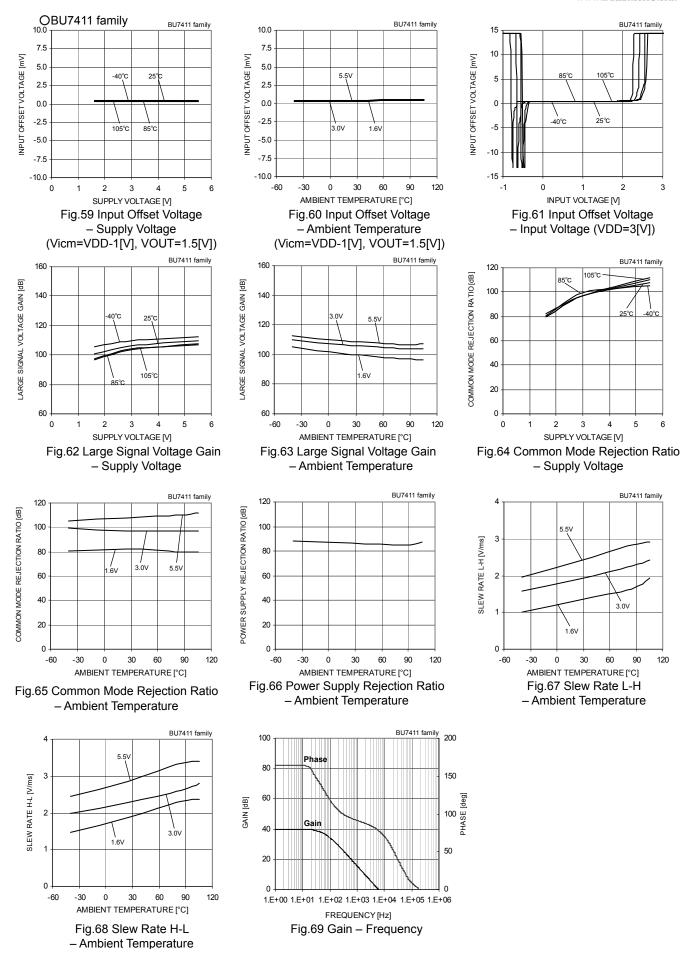


(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed.BU7271G: -40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7271SG: -40[°C]~+105[°C]

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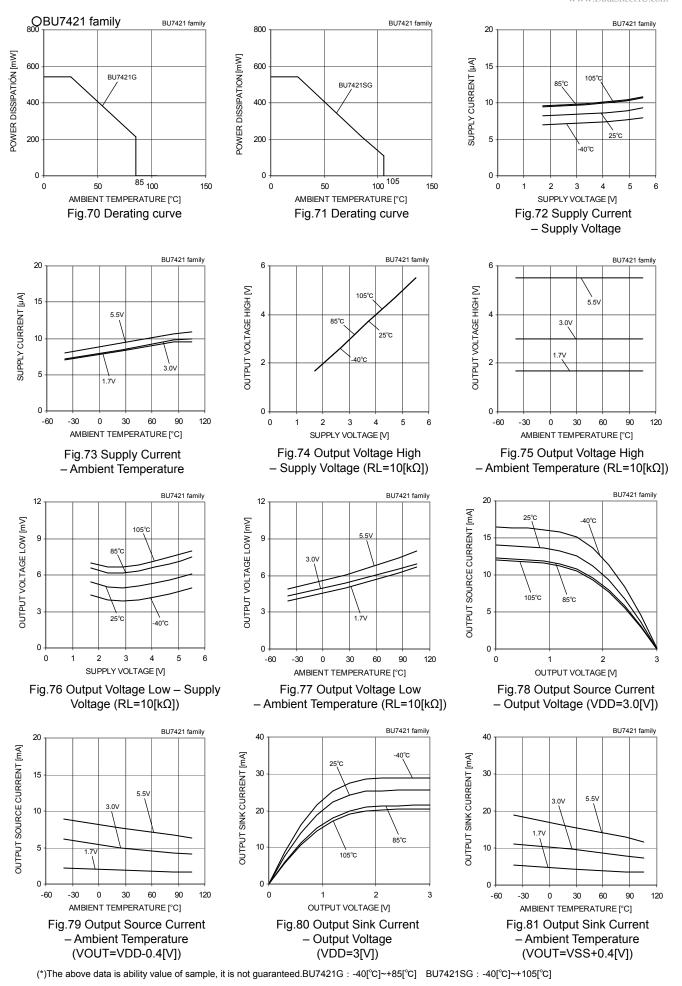


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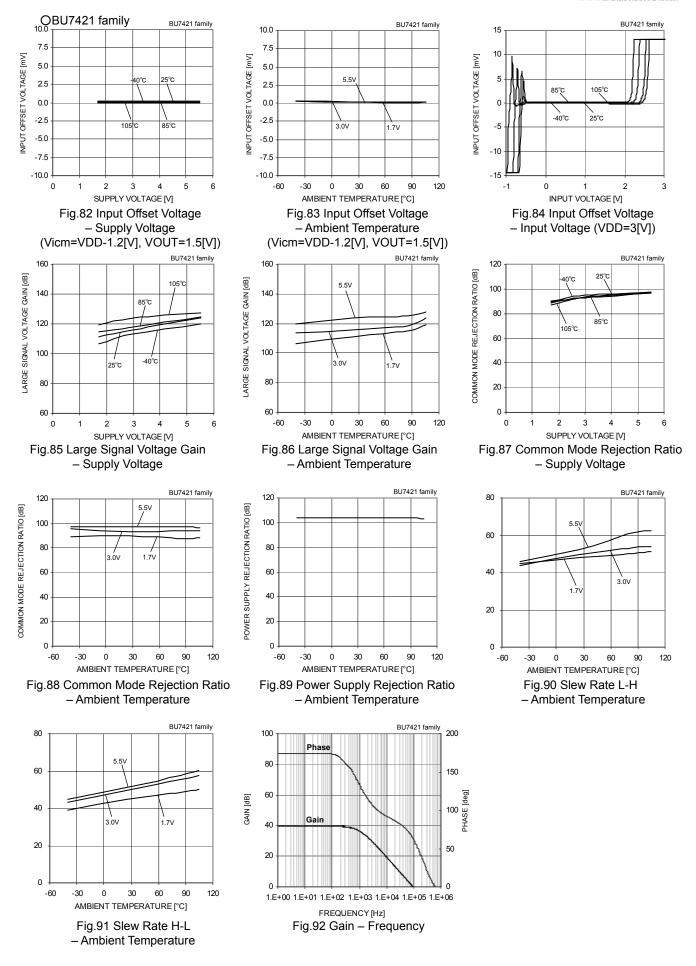


(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7411G: -40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7411SG: -40[°C]~+105[°C]

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(*)The above data is ability value of sample, it is not guaranteed. BU7421G: -40[°C]~+85[°C] BU7421SG: -40[°C]~+105[°C]

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Schematic Diagram

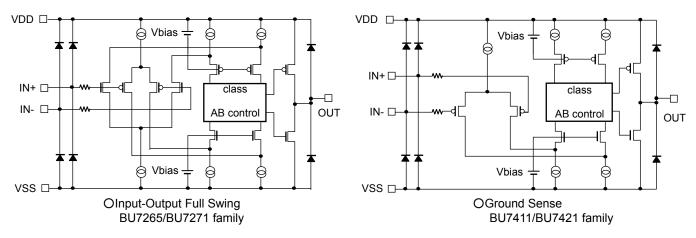


Fig.93 Schematic Diagram

●Test circuit1 NULL method

VDD, VSS, EK, Vicm Unit:[V]

Parameter				S1 S2	S3	VDD	vss	EK				
		VF	S1						BU7265 /BU7271	BU7411	BU7421	Calculation
Input Offset Voltage	VF1		ON	ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	3	2	1.8	1
Large Signal Voltage Gain		VF2		ON	ON	3	0	-0.5	1.5	1	0.9	2
		VF3		ON				-2.5	1.5			2
Common-mode Rejection Ratio		VF4		ON	OFF	3	0	-1.5	0	0	0	3
(Input Common-mode Voltage Range)	VF5		ON	ON	OFF	3	U	-1.5	3	2	1.8	3
Power Supply Rejection Ratio		BU7265/ BU7271	ON	ON	OFF	1.8			0.9	0	0	
	VF6	BU7421	ON	ON	OFF	1.7	0	-0.9				4
		BU7411	ON	ON	OFF	1.6		0.0				
		VF7		ON	OFF	5.5						

Calculation —

1. Input Offset Voltage (Vio)

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

2. Large Signal Voltage Gain (Av)

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

3 Common-mode Rejection Ratio (CMRR)

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

4. Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR)

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

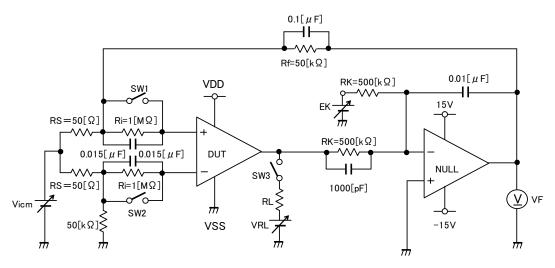


Fig.94 Test circuit 1

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●Test circuit2 switch condition

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

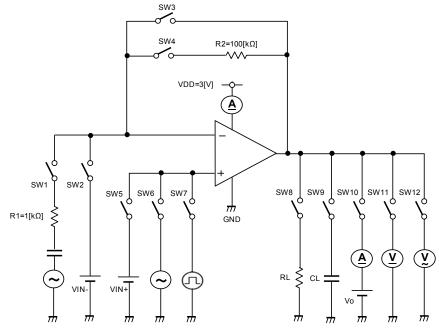


Fig.95 Test circuit2

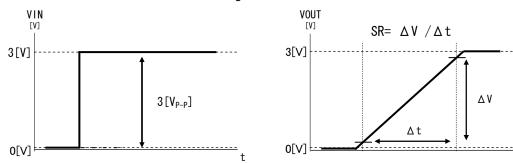


Fig.96 Slew rate input output wave (Input-Output Full Swing BU7265 family, BU7271 family)

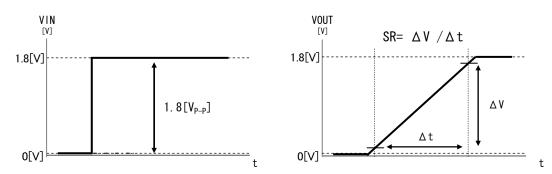


Fig.97 Slew rate input output wave (Ground Sense BU7411 family, BU7421 family)

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Description of electrical characteristics

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

1. Absolute maximum ratings

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

1.1 Power supply voltage (VDD/VSS)

Without deterioration or destruction of characteristics of internal circuit.

1.2 Differential input voltage (Vid)

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

1.3 Input common-mode voltage range (Vicm)

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

1.4 Power dissipation (Pd)

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

2. Electrical characteristics item

2.1 Input offset voltage (Vio)

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

2.2 Input offset current (lio)

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

2.3 Input bias current (lb)

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

2.4 Circuit current (IDD)

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

2.5 High level output voltage / Low level output voltage (VOM)

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

2.6 Large signal voltage gain (Av)

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.

Av = (Output voltage fluctuation) / (Input offset fluctuation)

2.7 Input common-mode voltage range (Vicm)

Indicates the input voltage range where IC operates normally.

2.8 Common-mode rejection ratio (CMRR)

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

CMRR = (Change of Input common-mode voltage)/(Input offset fluctuation)

2.9 Power supply rejection ratio (PSRR)

Indicates the ratio of fluctuation of input offset voltage when supply voltage is changed. It is normally the fluctuation of DC. PSRR = (Change of power supply voltage)/(Input offset fluctuation)

2.10 Channel separation (CS)

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

2.11 Slew rate (SR)

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

2.12 Unity gain frequency (ft)

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

2.13 Total harmonic distortion + Noise (THD+N)

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

2.14 Input referred noise voltage (Vn)

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

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Derating Curve

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

Fig.98 (a) shows the model of thermal resistance of the package. Thermal resistance θ ja, ambient temperature Ta, junction temperature Tj, and power dissipation Pd can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{ja} = (T_{j} - T_{a}) / P_{d} \quad [^{\circ}C/W] \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (I)$$

Derating curve in Fig.98 (b) indicates power that can be consumed by IC with reference to ambient temperature. Power that can be consumed by IC begins to attenuate at certain ambient temperature. This gradient is determined by thermal resistance θ ja. Thermal resistance θ ja depends on chip size, power consumption, package, ambient temperature, package condition, wind velocity, etc even when the same of package is used. Thermal reduction curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Fig.99(c)-(d) show a derating curve for an example of BU7265 family, BU7271family, BU7411family, BU7421family.

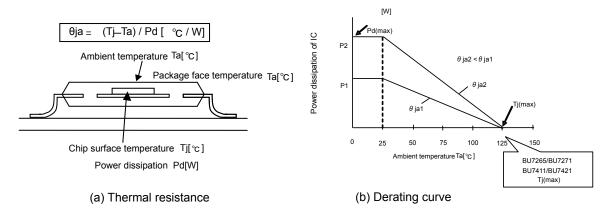
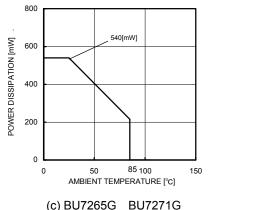
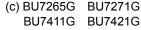
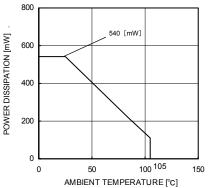


Fig.98 Thermal resistance and derating







(d) BU7265SG BU7271SG BU7411SG BU7421SG

1/θja	Unit
5.4	[mW/°C]

When using the unit above Ta=25[°C], subtract the value above per degree[°C]. Permissible dissipation is the value when FR4 glass epoxy board 70[mm] × 70[mm] × 1.6[mm] (cooper foil area below 3[%]) is mounted

Fig.99 Derating Curve

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Notes for Use

1) Absolute maximum ratings

Absolute maximum ratings are the values which indicate the limits, within which the given voltage range can be safely charged to the terminal. However, it does not guarantee the circuit operation.

2) Applied voltage to the input terminal

For normal circuit operation of voltage comparator, please input voltage for its input terminal within input common mode voltage VDD+0.3[V]. Then, regardless of power supply voltage,VSS-0.3[V] can be applied to input terminals without deterioration or destruction of its characteristics.

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

The operational amplifier operates if a given level of voltage is applied between VDD and VSS. Therefore, the operational amplifier can be operated under single power supply or split power supply.

4) Power dissipation (Pd)

If the IC is used under excessive power dissipation. An increase in the chip temperature will cause deterioration of the radical characteristics of IC. For example, reduction of current capability. Take consideration of the effective power dissipation and thermal design with a sufficient margin. Pd is reference to the provided power dissipation curve.

5) Short circuits between pins and incorrect mounting

Short circuits between pins and incorrect mounting when mounting the IC on a printed circuits board, take notice of the direction and positioning of the IC.If IC is mounted erroneously, It may be damaged. Also, when a foreign object is inserted between output, between output and VDD terminal or VSS terminal which causes short circuit, the IC may be damaged.

6) Output short circuit

If short circuit occurs between the output terminal and VDD terminal, excessive in output current may flow and generate heat, causing destruction of the IC.Take due care.

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) 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.

10) The IC destruction caused by capacitive load

The transistors in circuits may be damaged when VDD terminal and VSS terminal is shorted with the charged output terminal capacitor. When IC is used as a operational amplifier or as an application circuit, where oscillation is not activated by an output capacitor, the output capacitor must be kept below 0.1[µF] in order to prevent the damage mentioned above.

11) Decupling capacitor

Insert the decupling capacitance between VDD and VSS, for stable operation of operational amplifier.

12) Latch up

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

13) Crossover distortion

Inverting amplifier generates crossover distortion when feed back resistance value is small. To suppress the crossover distortion, connect a resistor between the output terminal and VSS Then increse the bias current to enable class A output stage operation.

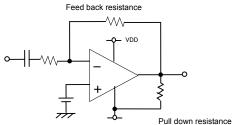
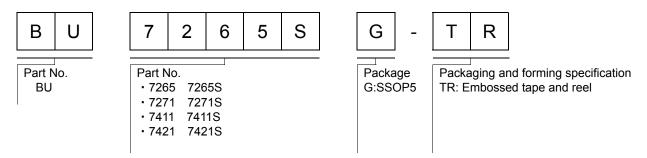


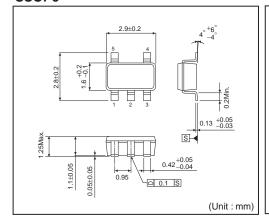
Fig.100 Pull down resistance

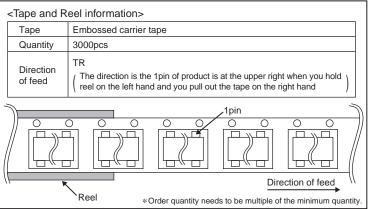
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Ordering Part Number



SSOP5





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