

## DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

### DESCRIPTION

The AMC358 series is designed containing two independent, high gain operational amplifiers. It can operate from a single power supply over a wide range from 4.5V to 30V.

Not only it can be used in all conventional operation amplifiers circuits in single power supply systems, the AMC358 series is also ideal for transducer amplifiers, DC gain blocks and etc. In addition, without the need of  $\pm 15V$  dual power supply voltages, the AMC358 series can be directly operated from the 5V power supply voltage which is also used for digital systems.

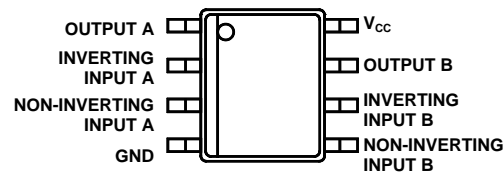
### FEATURES

- Large DC voltage gain (typical 100 dB)
- Wide bandwidth (typical 1MHz)
- Operated by either single supply or dual supplies
- High accuracy output voltage
- Low input offset voltage (typical 2mV)
- Large output voltage swing: 0V to VCC – 1.5V
- Low dropout voltage
- Input common-mode voltage range includes ground
- Low supply current drain
- Pin assignment identical to earlier LM358 series.

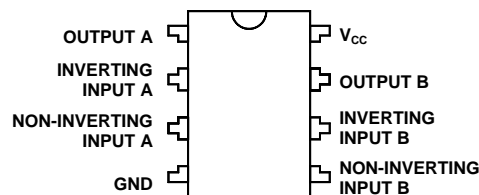
### APPLICATIONS

- General Purpose Amplifiers
- Pulse Generator
- Square Wave Oscillator
- Low Drift Peak Detector
- Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO)
- Filters

### PACKAGE PIN OUT



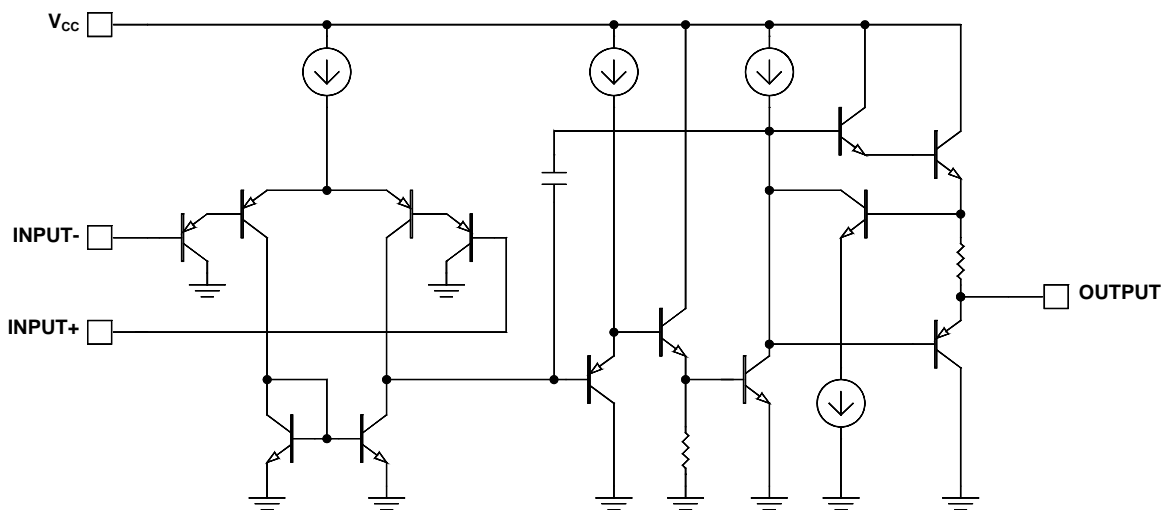
8-Pin Plastic S.O.I.C.  
(Top View)



8-Pin Plastic DIP  
(Top View)

### ORDER INFORMATION

T <sub>A</sub> (°C)	<b>M</b>	Plastic DIP	<b>DM</b>	Plastic SOIC
		8-pin		8-pin
<b>0 to 70</b>		<b>AMC358MF</b>		<b>AMC358DMF</b>
Note: All surface-mount packages are available in Tape & Reel. Append the letter "T" to part number (i.e. AMC358DMT). The letter "F" marked for Lead Free process.				

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (each amplifier)**

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)**

Input Supply Voltage	32V
Input Voltage	-0.3V to 30V
Differential Input Voltage	32V
Operating Junction Temperature Range, $T_J$	0°C to 150°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C
Note 1: Exceeding these ratings could cause damage to the device. All voltages are with respect to Ground. Currents are positive into, negative out of the specified terminal.	

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 Unless otherwise specified, these specifications apply to the operating at specified free-air temperatures and  $V_{CC} = 5V$ .

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	AMC358			Units		
			Min	Typ	Max			
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{IO}$	$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Note 2)		3	7	mV		
		$0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			9			
Input Bias Current (Note 3)	$I_{IB}$	$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		- 20	- 250	nA		
		$0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			500			
Input Offset Current	$I_{IO}$	$V_{CM} = 0V$ , $V_{OUT} = 1.4V$	$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		2	50	nA	
			$0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$			150		
Input Common-mode Voltage Range (Note 4)	$V_{CM}$	$V_{CC} = 30V$	$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0		$V_{CC} - 1.5$	V	
			$0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	0		$V_{CC} - 2.0$		
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$	No load	$0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		0.7	1.2	mA	
		$V_{CC} = 30V$ , No load			1.0	2.0		
High-level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC} = 30V$ , $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	$R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$	26			V	
			$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$	27	28			
Low-level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		5	100	mV		
Large Signal Voltage	$A_{VD}$	$V_{CC} = 15V$ , $V_{OUT} = 1V$ to $11V$ , $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	25	100		V/mV		
Common-mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CC} = 5V$ to $30V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5V$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	65	85		dB		
Power Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 5)	KSVR	$V_{CC} = 5V$ to $30V$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		100		dB		
Cross Talk (note 5)		$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ to $20\text{ kHz}$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		120		dB		
Output Current	Source	$I_O$	$V_{CC} = 15V$ , $V_{IN}^+ - V_{IN}^- = 1V$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	- 20	- 30		mA	
	Sink			$V_{CC} = 15V$ , $V_{IN}^+ - V_{IN}^- = -1V$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	10	20		mA
				$V_{CC} = 15V$ , $V_{IN}^+ - V_{IN}^- = 1V$ , $V_{OUT} = 2mV$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	12	20		$\mu\text{A}$
Short Circuit Output Current (Note 6)	$I_{OS}$	$V_{CC} = 15V$ , $T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$		$\pm 40$	$\pm 60$	mA		

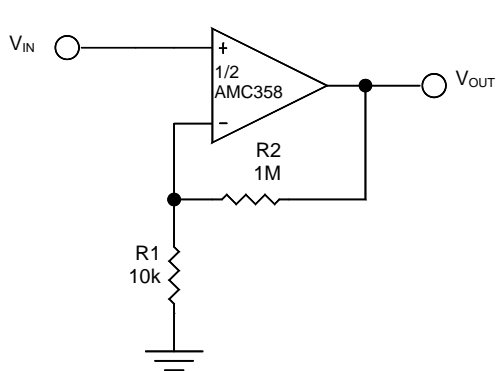
Note 2:  $V_{OUT} \cong 1.4V$ ,  $R_S = 0\Omega$ , with  $V_{CC}$  from  $4.5V$  to  $30V$ ; and over the full input common-mode range ( $0V$  to  $V_{CC} - 1.5V$ ) at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

Note 3: Due to PNP input stage, the direction of the input current is out of the IC. It is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output, so no loading change exists on the input lines.

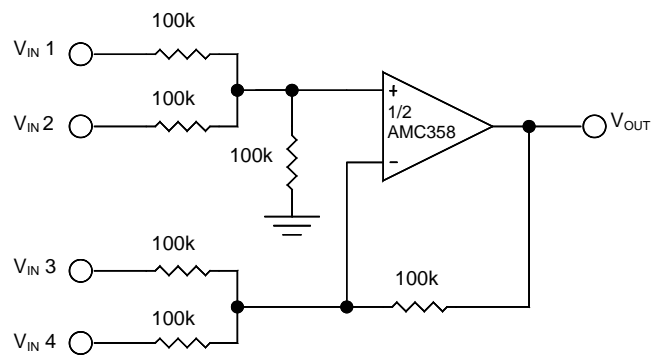
Note 4: The input common-mode voltage of either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than  $0.3V$  (at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ). The upper limit of the common-mode voltage range is  $V_{CC} - 1.5V$  (at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ ), but either or both inputs can go to  $32V$  without damage, independent of the magnitude of  $V_{CC}$ .

Note 5: These parameters, although guaranteed, are not tested in production.

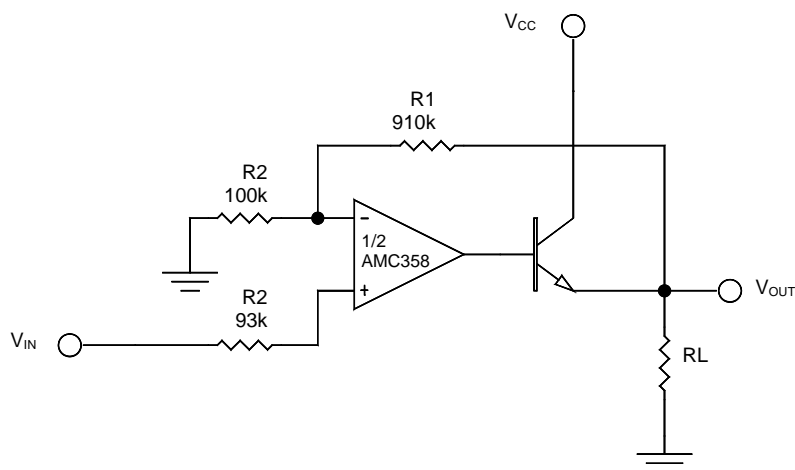
Note 6: Short Circuits from the output to  $V_{CC}$  can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. When considering short circuits to ground, the maximum output current is approximately  $40\text{mA}$  independent of the magnitude of  $V_{CC}$ . At values of supply voltage in excess of  $15V$ , continuous short-circuit can exceed the power dissipation ratings and cause destruction. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous shorts on all amplifiers.

**APPLICATION INFORMATION**


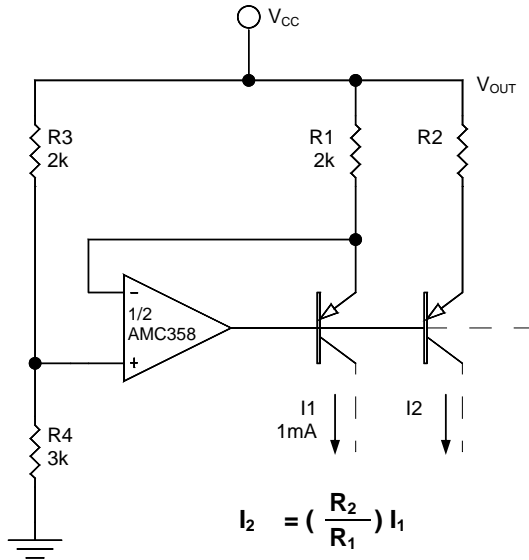
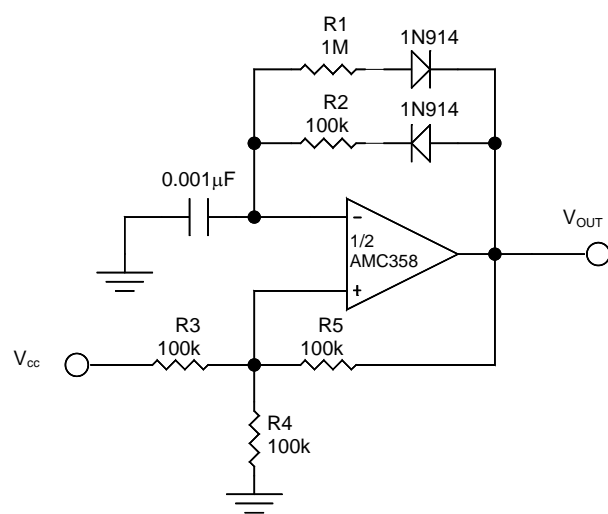
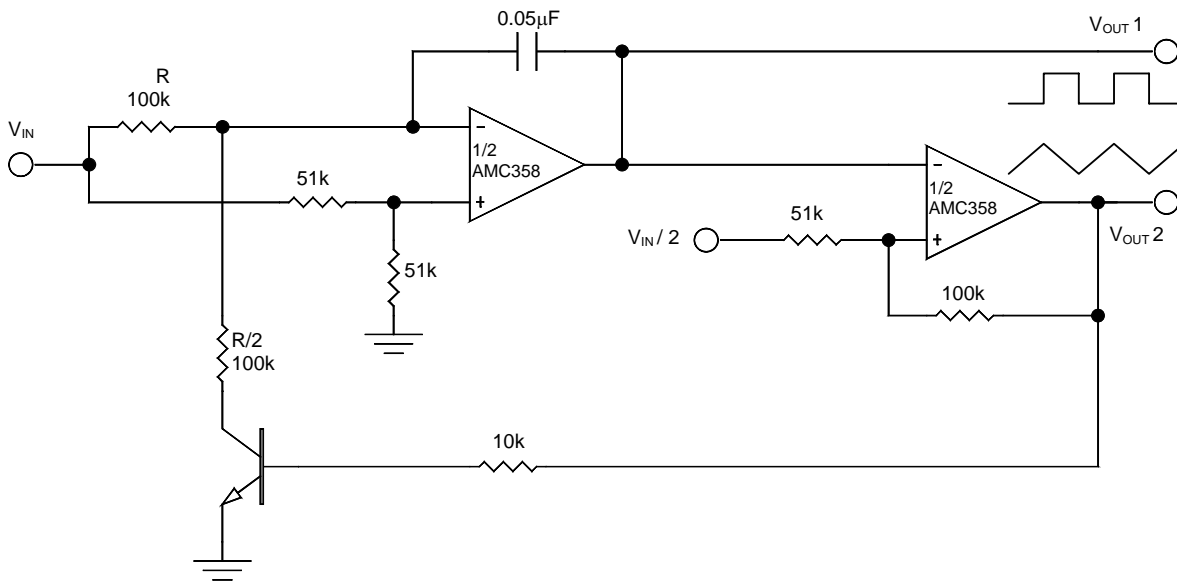
**Non-Inverting DC Gain (0V Output)**  
**Gain = 1 + (R2/R1)**

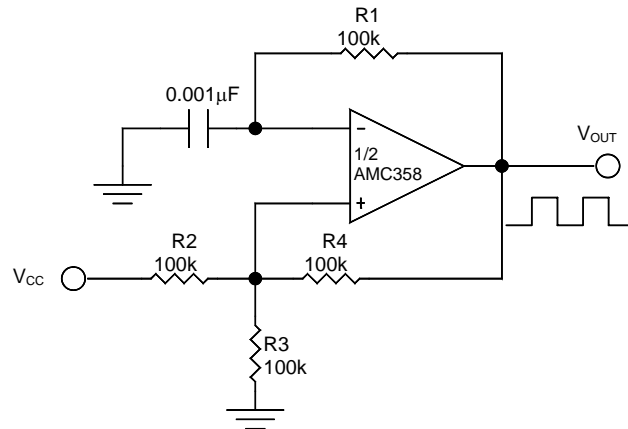
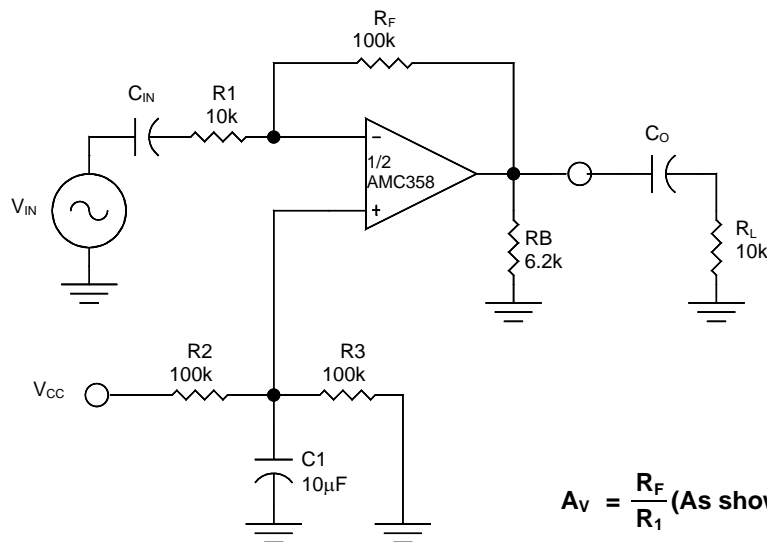


**DC Summing Amplifier**  
**(VIN'S ≥ 0 V<sub>DC</sub> and V<sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 0 V<sub>DC</sub>)**



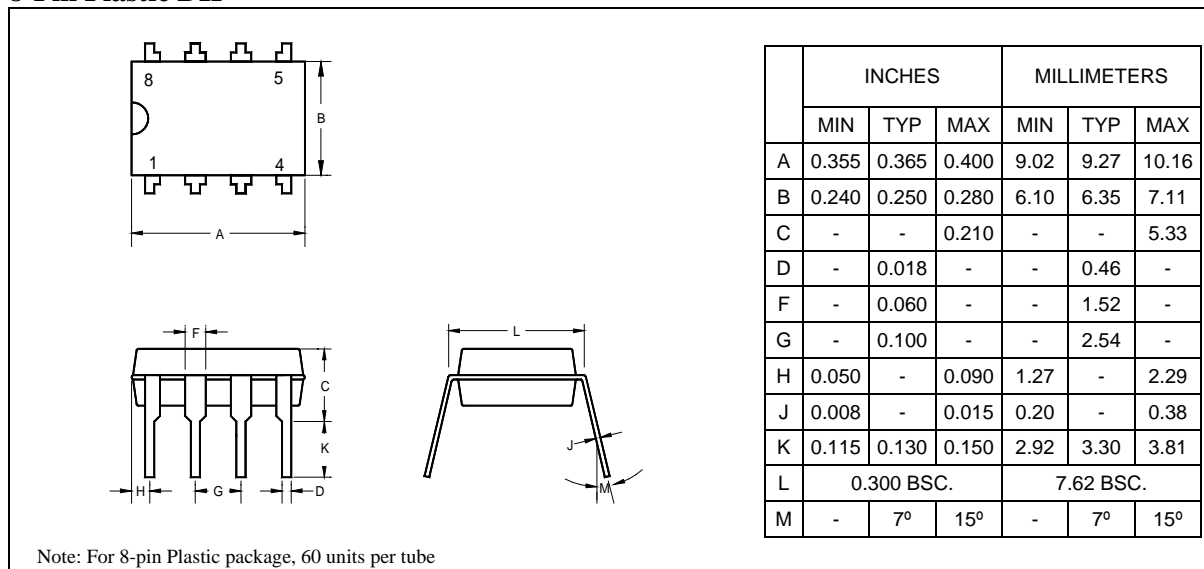
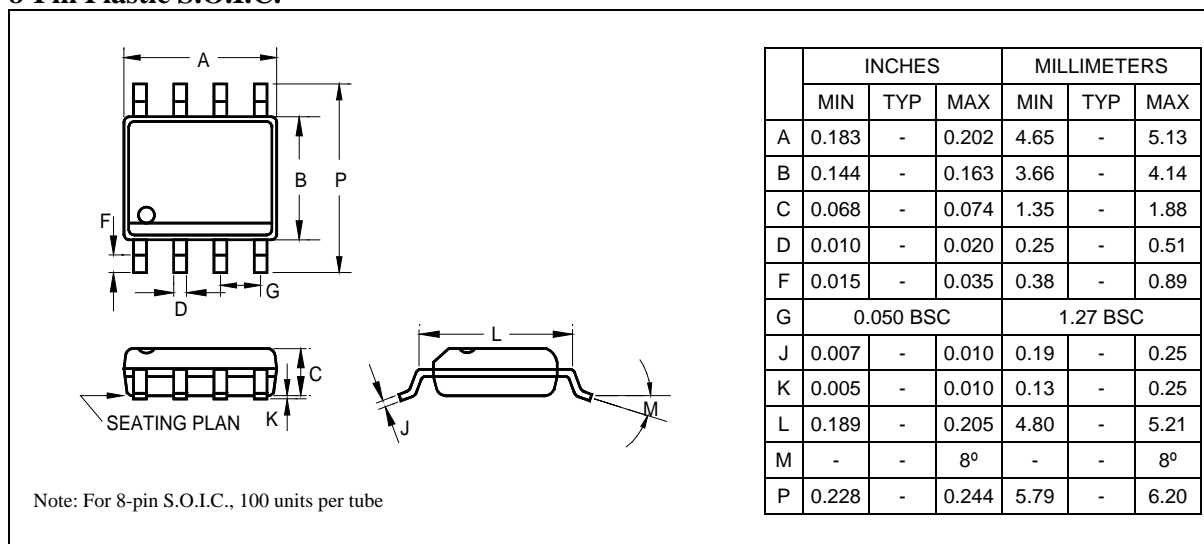
**Power Amplifier**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

**Fixed Current Source**

**Pulse Generator**

**Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO)**

**APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

**Square Wave Oscillator**


$$A_v = \frac{R_F}{R_1} \text{ (As shown, } A_v = 10 \text{)}$$

**AC Coupled Amplifier**

**PACKAGE**
**8-Pin Plastic DIP**

**8-Pin Plastic S.O.I.C.**


**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

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