Features

- **Single-Supply Operation from +2.1V ~ +5.5V**
- **Rail-to-Rail Input / Output**
- **Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ)**
- **Low Input Bias Current: 1pA (Typ)**
- **Low Offset Voltage: Channel A：±3.5mV (Max)**
  Channel B：+5mV(Typ)
- **Quiescent Current: 40μA per Amplifier (Typ)**
- **Operating Temperature: -40°C ~ +125°C**
- **Embedded RF Anti-EMI Filter**
- **Small Package:**

GS8358 Available in SOP-8, MSOP-8 Packages

General Description

The GS8358 is a single supply, low power CMOS dual operational amplifier; these amplifiers offer bandwidth of 1MHz, rail-to-rail inputs and outputs, and single-supply operation from 2.1V to 5.5V. Typical low quiescent supply current of 80μA in dual operational amplifiers within one chip and very low input bias current of 1pA make the devices an ideal choice for low offset, low power consumption and high impedance applications such as smoke detectors, photodiode amplifiers, and other sensors. The GS8358 is available in SOP8 and MSOP8 packages. The extended temperature range of -40°C to +125°C over all supply voltages offers additional design flexibility.

Applications

- ASIC Input or Output Amplifier
- Sensor Interface
- Medical Communication
- Smoke Detectors
- Audio Output
- Piezoelectric Transducer Amplifier
- Medical Instrumentation
- Portable Systems

Pin Configuration

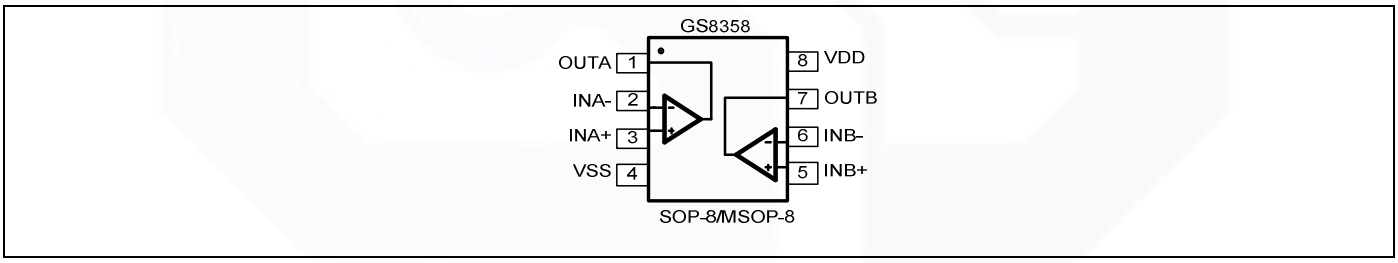


Figure 1. Pin Assignment Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Condition	Min	Max
Power Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to Vss)	-0.5V	+7.5V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)	Vss-0.5V	V_{DD}+0.5V
PDB Input Voltage	Vss-0.5V	+7V
Operating Temperature Range	-40°C	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+160°C	
Storage Temperature Range	-55°C	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+260°C	
Package Thermal Resistance (T_A=+25℃)		
SOP-8, θ_{JA}	125°C/W	
MSOP-8, θ_{JA}	216°C/W	
ESD Susceptibility		
HBM	6KV	
MM	300V	

Note: Stress greater than those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions outside those indicated in the operational sections of this specification are not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability.

Package/Ordering Information

MODEL	CHANNEL	ORDER NUMBER	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE OPTION	MARKING INFORMATION
GS8358	Dual	GS8358-SR	SOP-8	Tape and Reel,4000	GS8358
		GS8358-MR	MSOP-8	Tape and Reel,3000	GS8358

Electrical Characteristics

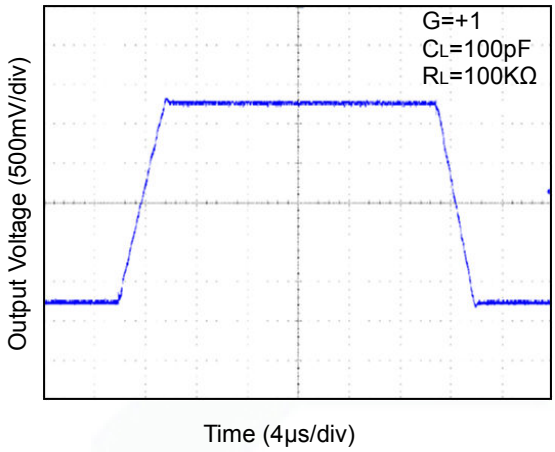
(At V_S = +5V, R_L = 100kΩ connected to V_S/2, and V_{OUT} = V_S/2, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	GS8358				
			TYP	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25℃	+25℃	-40℃ to +85℃	UNITS	MIN/MAX
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_{CM} = V_S/2 , Channel A	±0.4	±3.5	±5.6	mV	MAX
		V_{CM} = V_S/2 , Channel B	+5			mV	TYP
Input Bias Current	I_B		1			pA	TYP
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}		1			pA	TYP
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	V_S = 5.5V	-0.1 to +5.6			V	TYP
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 4V	70	62	62	dB	MIN
		V_S = 5.5V, V_{CM} = -0.1V to 5.6V	68	56	55		
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A_{OL}	R_L = 5kΩ, V_O = +0.1V to +4.9V	80	70	70	dB	MIN
		R_L = 10kΩ, V_O = +0.1V to +4.9V	100	94	85		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta_T$		2.7			μV/℃	TYP
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V_{OH}	R_L = 100kΩ	4.997	4.990	4.980	V	MIN
	V_{OL}	R_L = 100kΩ	3	10	20	mV	MAX
	V_{OH}	R_L = 10kΩ	4.992	4.970	4.960	V	MIN
	V_{OL}	R_L = 10kΩ	8	30	40	mV	MAX
Output Current	I_{SOURCE}	R_L = 10Ω to V_S/2	84	60	45	mA	MIN
	I_{SINK}		75	60	45		
POWER SUPPLY							
Operating Voltage Range				2.1	2.5	V	MIN
				5.5	5.5	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_S = +2.5V to +5.5V, V_{CM} = +0.5V	82	60	58	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	I_Q		40	60	80	μA	MAX
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE (CL = 100pF)							
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1			MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1, 2V Output Step	0.6			V/μs	TYP
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_S	G = +1, 2V Output Step	5			μs	TYP
Overload Recovery Time		V_{IN} ·Gain = V_S	2.6			μs	TYP
NOISE PERFORMANCE							
Voltage Noise Density	e_n	f = 1kHz	27			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP
		f = 10kHz	20			$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$	TYP

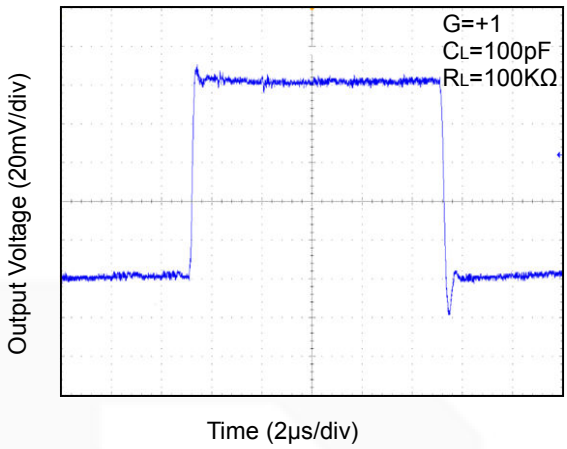
Typical Performance characteristics

At T_A=+25°C, V_S=+5V, and R_L=100KΩ connected to V_S/2, unless otherwise noted.

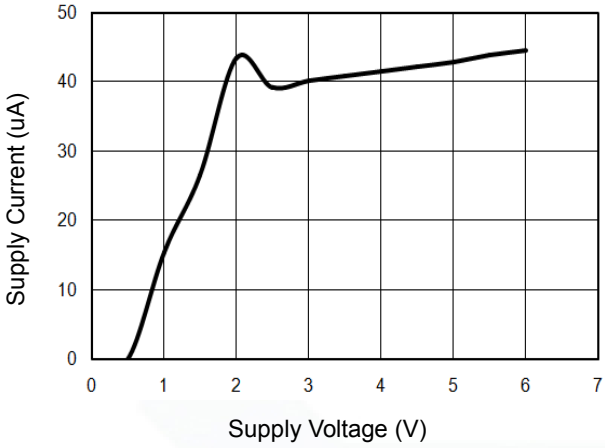
Large-Signal Step Response



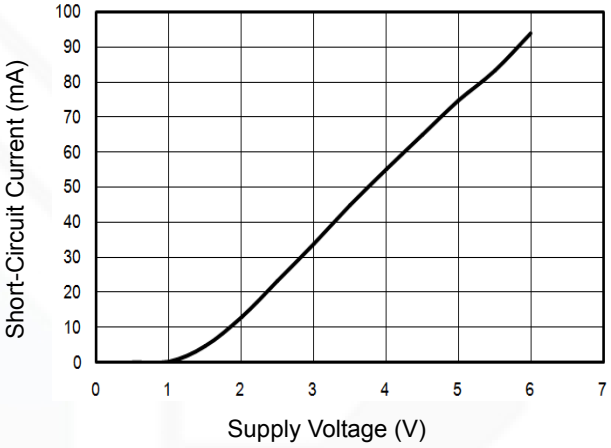
Small-Signal Step Response



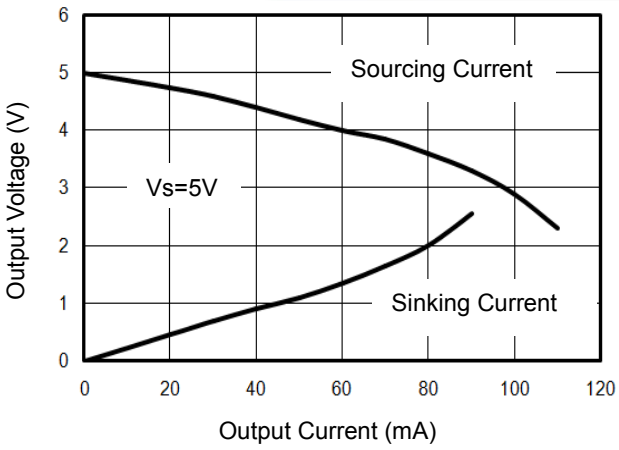
Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage



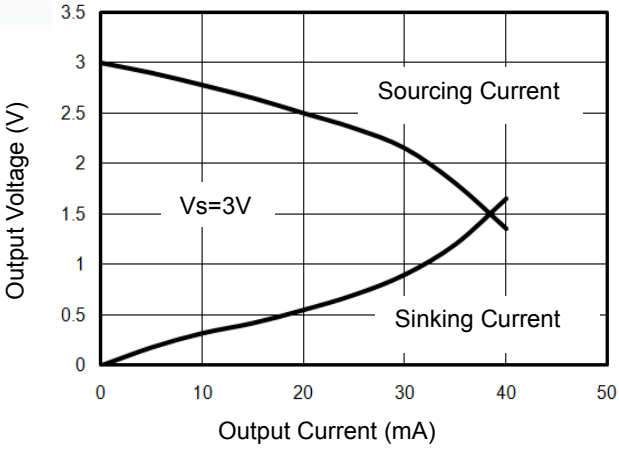
Short-Circuit Current vs. Supply Voltage



Output Voltage vs. Output Current



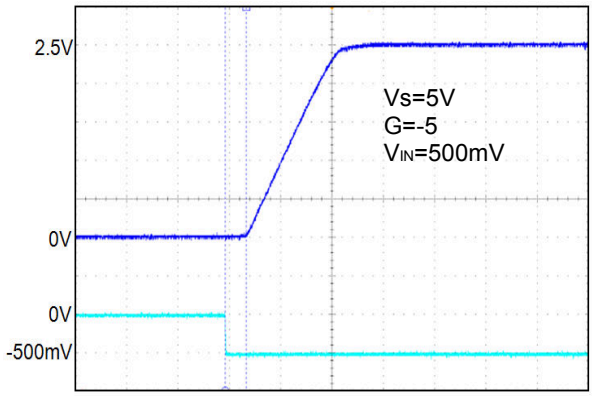
Output Voltage vs. Output Current



Typical Performance characteristics

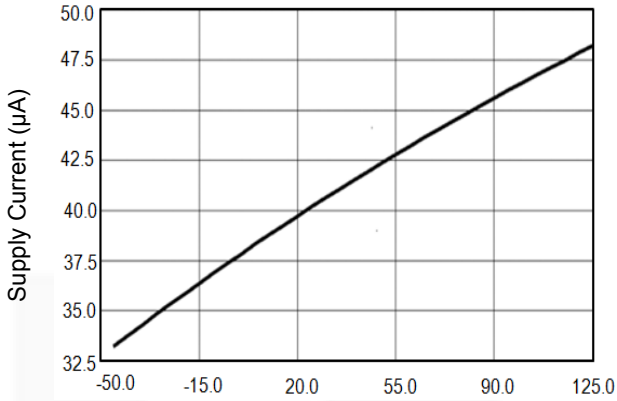
At T_A=+25°C, V_S=+5V, and R_L=100KΩ connected to V_S/2, unless otherwise noted.

Overload Recovery Time



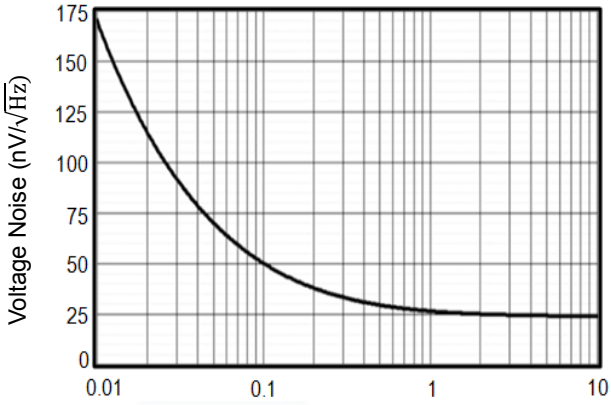
Time (2μs/div)

Supply Current vs. Temperature



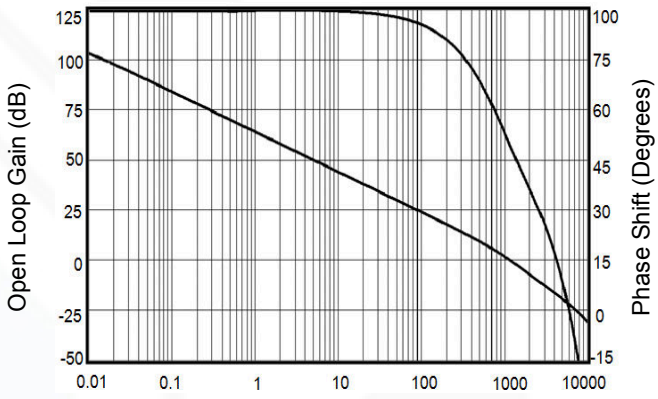
Temperature (℃)

Input Voltage Noise Spectral Density vs. Frequency



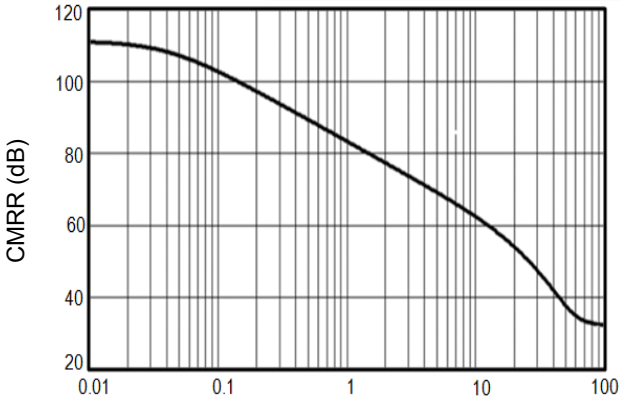
Frequency (kHz)

Open Loop Gain, Phase Shift vs. Frequency at +5V



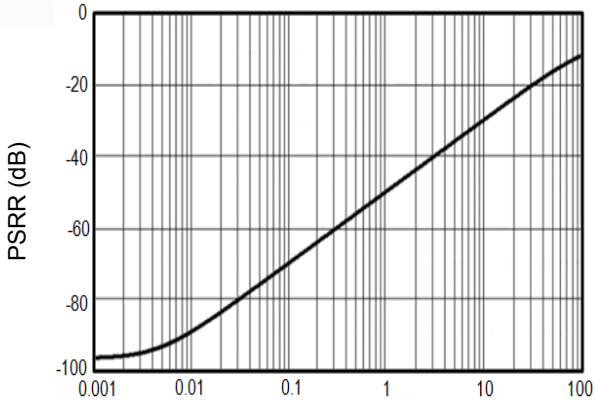
Frequency (kHz)

CMRR vs. Frequency



Frequency (kHz)

PSRR vs. Frequency



Frequency (kHz)

Application Note

Size

GS8358 op amp is unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the GS8358 packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout

GS8358 operates from a single 2.1V to 5.5V supply or dual ±1.05V to ±2.75V supplies. For best performance, a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the V_{DD} pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both V_{DD} and V_{SS} supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate 0.1μF ceramic capacitors.

Low Supply Current

The low supply current (typical 40μA per channel) of GS8358 will help to maximize battery life. They are ideal for battery powered systems.

Operating Voltage

GS8358 operates under wide input supply voltage (2.1V to 5.5V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -40°C to +125°C. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-Ion battery lifetime.

Rail-to-Rail Input

The input common-mode range of GS8358 extends 100mV beyond the supply rails (V_{SS}-0.1V to V_{DD}+0.1V). This is achieved by using complementary input stage. For normal operation, inputs should be limited to this range.

Rail-to-Rail Output

Rail-to-Rail output swing provides maximum possible dynamic range at the output. This is particularly important when operating in low supply voltages. The output voltage of GS8358 can typically swing to less than 5mV from supply rail in light resistive loads (>100kΩ), and 30mV of supply rail in moderate resistive loads (10kΩ).

Capacitive Load Tolerance

The GS8358 is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create apole in the amplifier's feedback path, leading to excessive peaking and potential oscillation. If dealing with load capacitance is a requirement of the application, the two strategies to consider are (1) using a small resistor in series with the amplifier's output and the load capacitance and (2) reducing the bandwidth of the amplifier's feedback loop by increasing the overall noise gain. Figure 2. shows a unity gain follower using the series resistor strategy. The resistor isolates the output from the capacitance and, more importantly, creates a zero in the feedback path that compensates for the pole created by the output capacitance.

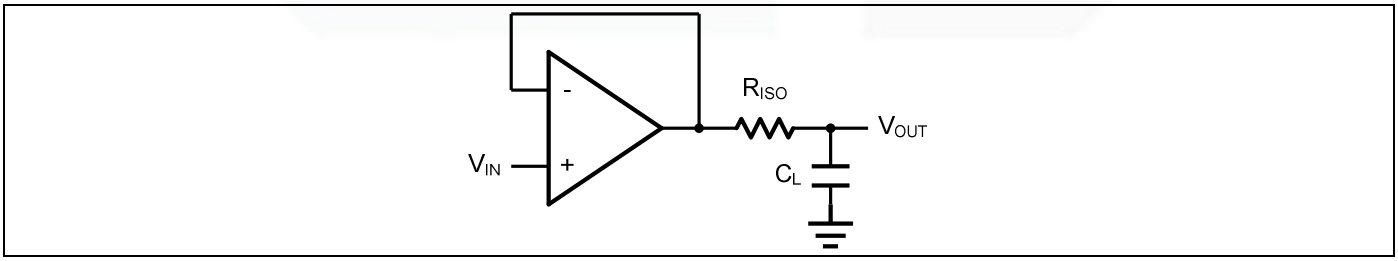


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the R_{ISO} resistor value, the more stable V_{OUT} will be. However, if there is a resistive load R_L in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to R_{ISO}/R_L) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2. R_F provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the V_{IN} to R_L. C_F and R_{ISO} serve to counteract the loss of phase margin by feeding the high frequency component of the output signal back to the amplifier's inverting input, thereby preserving the phase margin in the overall feedback loop. Capacitive drive can be increased by increasing the value of C_F. This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

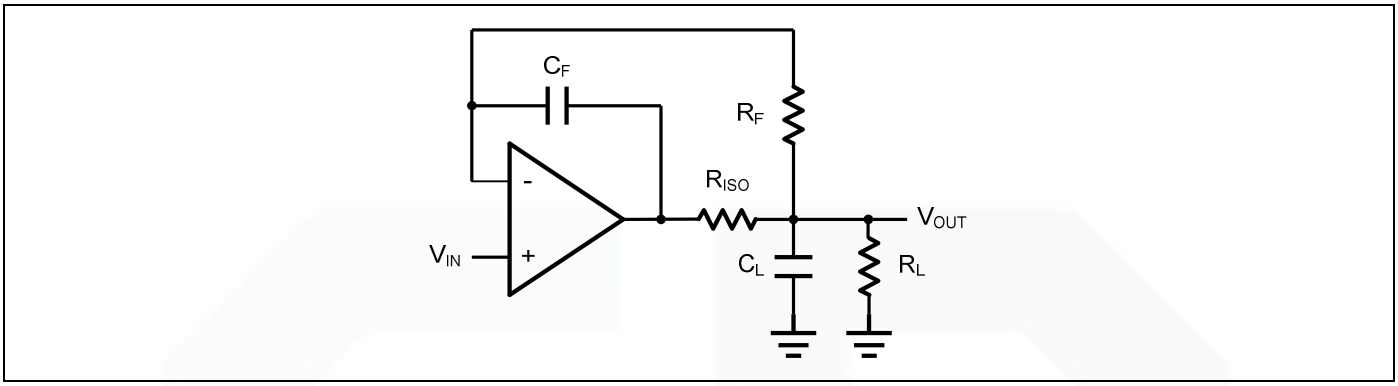


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy

Typical Application Circuits

Differential amplifier

The differential amplifier allows the subtraction of two input voltages or cancellation of a signal common the two inputs. It is useful as a computational amplifier in making a differential to single-end conversion or in rejecting a common mode signal. Figure 4. shown the differential amplifier using GS8358.

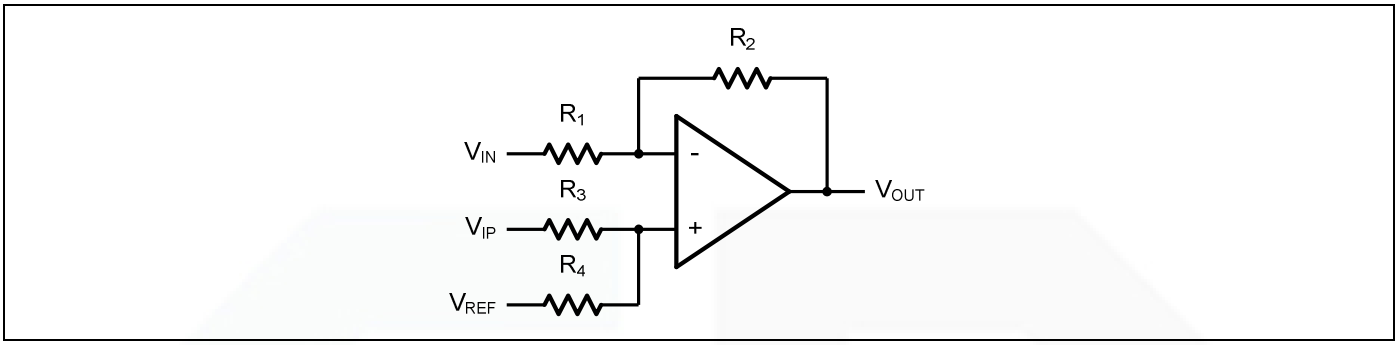


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{OUT}=(\frac{R1+R2}{R3+R4})\frac{R4}{R1}V_{IN}-\frac{R2}{R1}V_{IP}+(\frac{R1+R2}{R3+R4})\frac{R3}{R1}V_{REF}$$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. R_1=R_3 and R_2=R_4), then

$$V_{OUT}=\frac{R_2}{R_1}(V_{IP}-V_{IN})+V_{REF}$$

Low Pass Active Filter

The low pass active filter is shown in Figure 5. The DC gain is defined by $-R_2/R_1$. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency $f_C=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$.

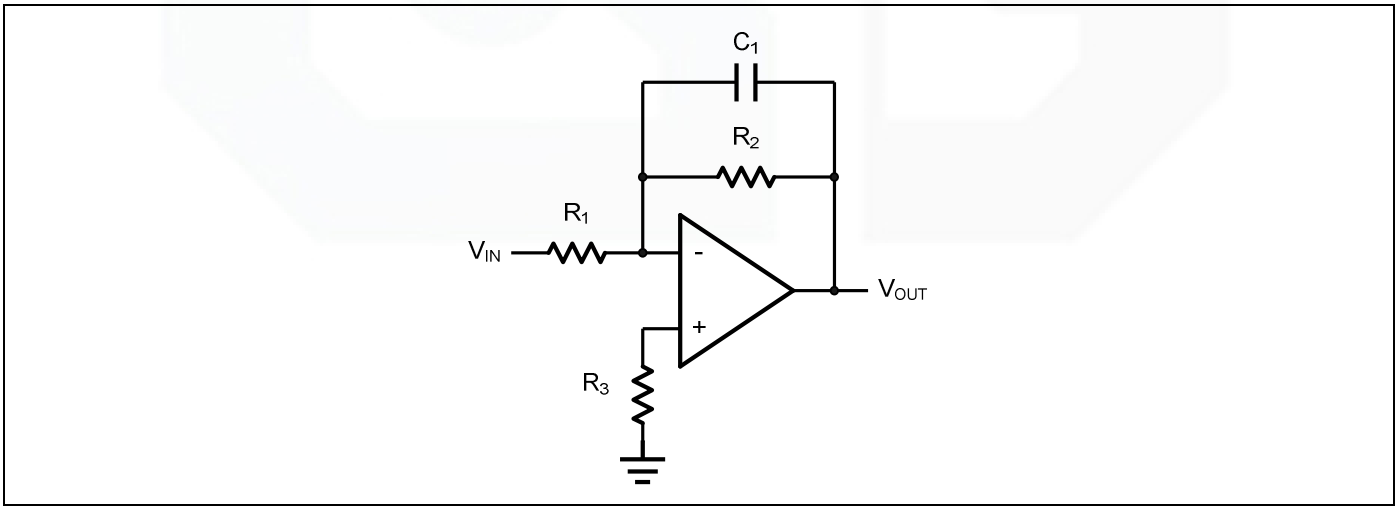


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

Instrumentation Amplifier

The triple GS8358 can be used to build a three-op-amp instrumentation amplifier as shown in Figure 6. The amplifier in Figure 6 is a high input impedance differential amplifier with gain of R2/R1. The two differential voltage followers assure the high input impedance of the amplifier.

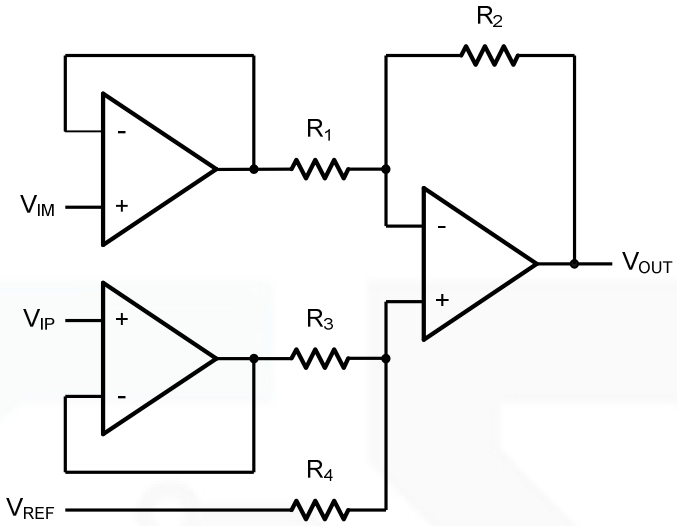


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier

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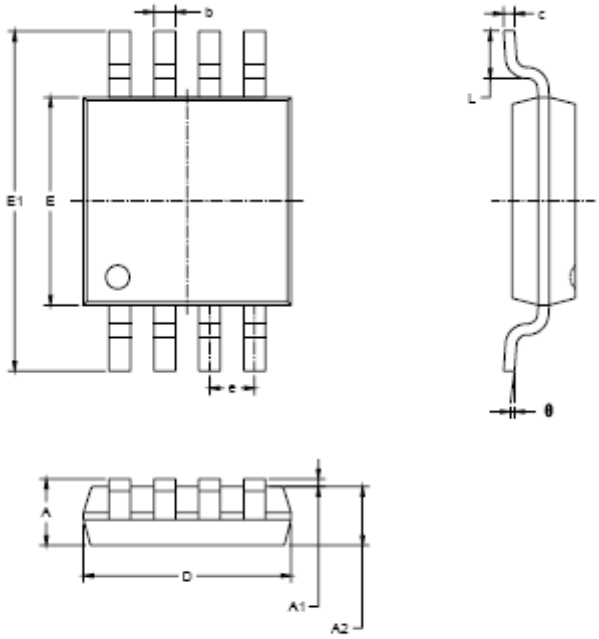
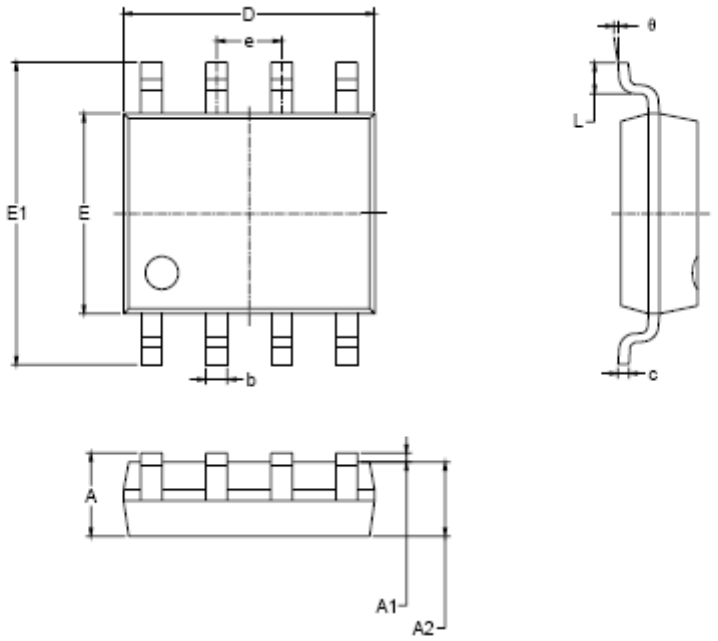
Package Information

MSOP-8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
A1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
c	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
e	0.650 BSC		0.026 BSC	
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°

SOP-8



Symbol	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensions In Inches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
A1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.330	0.510	0.013	0.020
c	0.170	0.250	0.006	0.010
D	4.700	5.100	0.185	0.200
E	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
E1	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
e	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°

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