

Dual ground sense operational amplifier

BA10358 / BA10358F / BA10358FV / BA10358N

The BA10358, BA10358F, BA10358FV, and BA10358N are monolithic ICs with two independent built-in operational amplifiers featuring high gain and frequency compensation.

These products offer a particularly wide range of operating voltages, from 3 to 32V (when using a single power supply). Current dissipation is low and remains constant regardless of the power supply voltage. Available packages include an 8-pin DIP (BA10358), an 8-pin SOP (BA10358F), an 8-pin SSOP-B (BA10358FV), and an 8-pin SIP (BA10358N).

●Features

- 1) Can be driven with a single power supply.
- 2) Extremely low current dissipation.
- 3) Level is compatible with any kind of logic circuit.
- 4) Operating voltage range is 3 to 32V for single power supply, ± 1.5 to ± 16 V for dual power supply.
- 5) High DC voltage gain.
- 6) Wide frequency response.
- 7) Pin assignments is the same as the general-purpose 4558 model.
- 8) Compatible with model 358 operation amplifiers of other manufacturers.

●Absolute maximum ratings

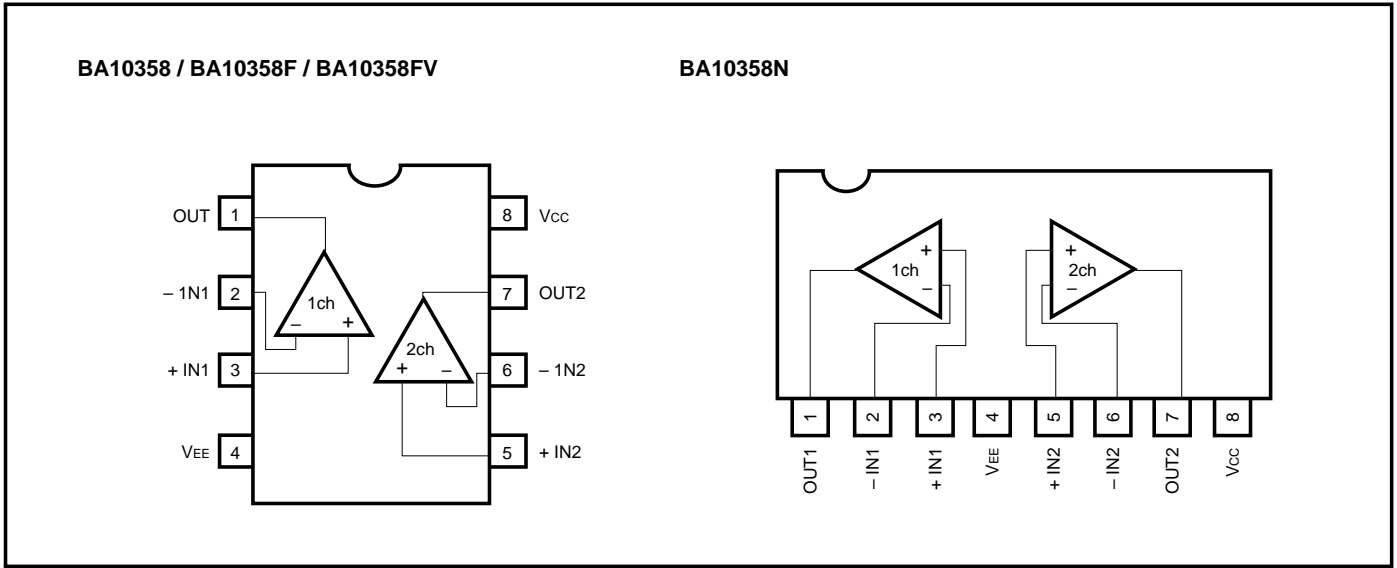
Parameter	Symbol	Limits				Unit
		BA10358	BA10358F	BA10358FV	BA10358N	
Power supply voltage	V_{CC}	32 (± 16)	32 (± 16)	32 (± 16)	32 (± 16)	V
Power dissipation	P_d	800*	550*	350*	900*	mW
Differential input voltage	V_{ID}	$\pm V_{CC}$	$\pm V_{CC}$	$\pm V_{CC}$	$\pm V_{CC}$	V
Common-mode input voltage	V_i	$-0.3 \sim V_{CC}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{CC}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{CC}$	$-0.3 \sim V_{CC}$	V
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	$-40 \sim +85$	$-40 \sim +85$	$-40 \sim +85$	$-40 \sim +85$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	$-55 \sim +125$	$-55 \sim +125$	$-55 \sim +125$	$-55 \sim +125$	$^{\circ}\text{C}$

* Refer to the P_d characteristic diagram.

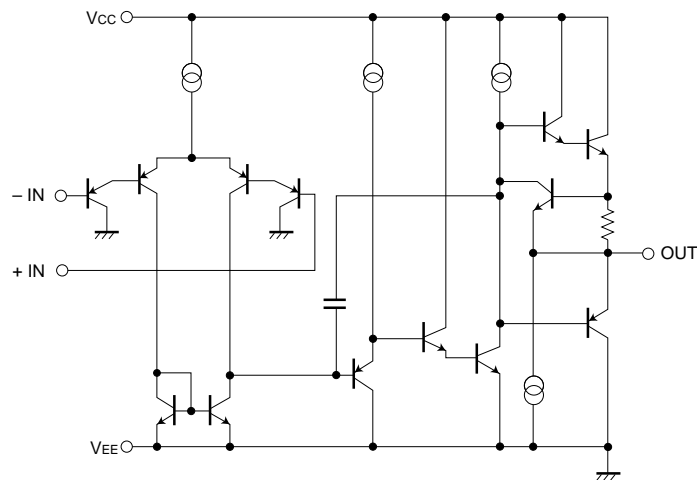
The values for the BA10358F are those when it is mounted on a glass epoxy board (50mm \times 50mm \times 1.6mm).

The values for the BA10358FV are those when it is mounted on a glass epoxy board (70mm \times 70mm \times 1.6mm).

●Block diagram



●Internal circuit configuration (diagram shows only one channel)



●Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = +5\text{ V}$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	
Input offset voltage	V_{IO}	—	2	7	mV	$R_s = 50\Omega$	
Input offset current	I_{IO}	—	5	50	nA	—	
Input bias current	I_B	—	45	250	nA	—	
High-amplitude voltage gain	A_v	25	100	—	V / mV	$R_L \cong 2k\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$	
Common-mode input voltage	V_{ICM}	0	—	$V_{CC} - 1.5$	V	—	
Output voltage	V_O	0	—	$V_{CC} - 1.5$	V	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	
Common-mode rejection ratio	CMRR	65	80	—	dB	—	
Power supply voltage rejection ratio	PSRR	65	100	—	dB	$R_s = 50\Omega$	
Quiescent current	I_Q	—	0.7	1.2	mA	$R_L = \infty$, on All Op - Amps	
Channel separation	CS	—	120	—	dB	$f = 1\text{ kHz}$ input conversion	
Maximum output current	source	I_{source}	10	20	—	mA	$V_{IN}^+ = 1\text{V}$, $V_{IN}^- = 0\text{V}$, $V_O = 0\text{V}$
	sink	I_{sink}	10	20	—	mA	$V_{IN}^- = 1\text{V}$, $V_{IN}^+ = 0\text{V}$, $V_O = V_{CC}$

●Electrical characteristic curves

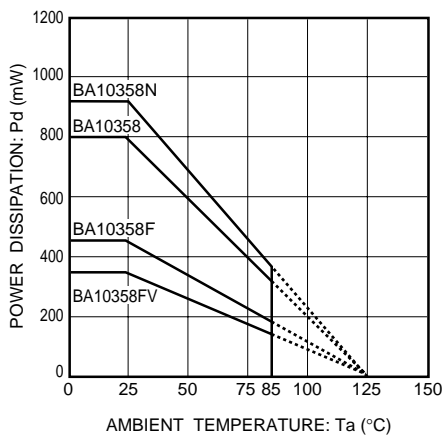


Fig. 1 Power dissipation vs. ambient temperature

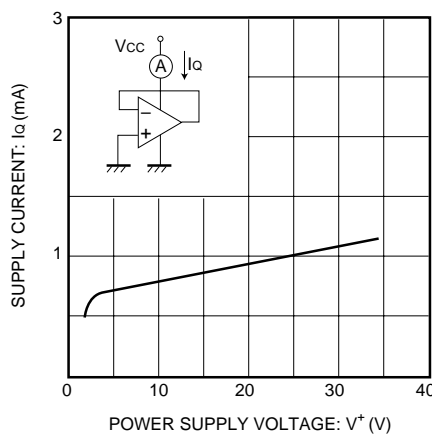


Fig. 2 Quiescent current vs. power supply voltage

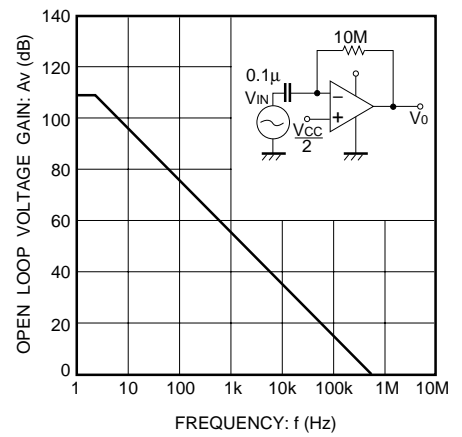


Fig. 3 Open loop voltage gain vs. frequency

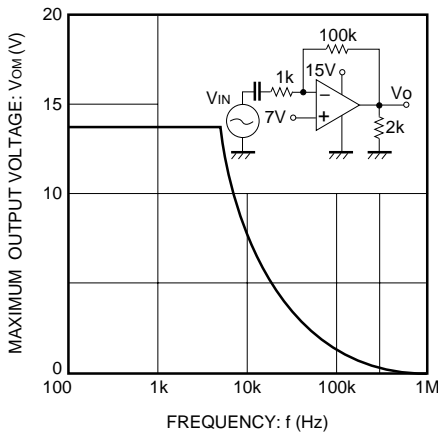


Fig. 4 Maximum output voltage vs. frequency

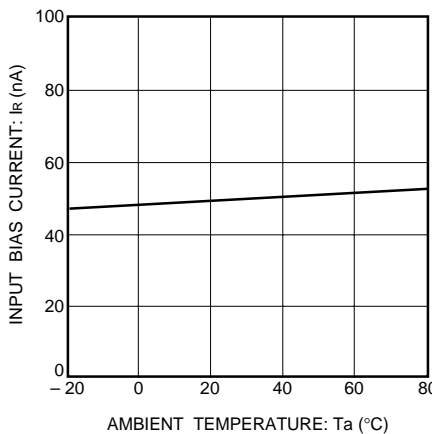


Fig. 5 Input bias current vs. ambient temperature

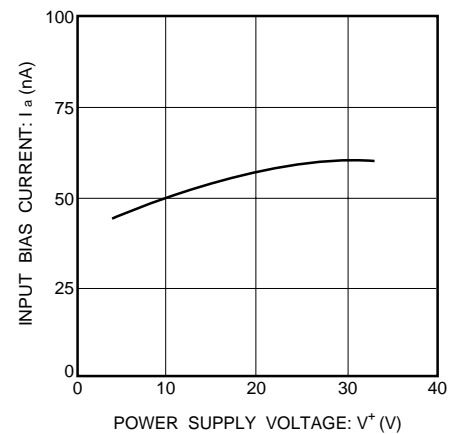


Fig. 6 Input bias current vs. power supply voltage

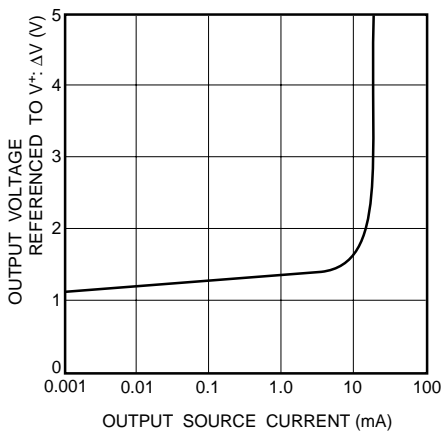


Fig. 7 Voltage difference during power supply output vs. output source current

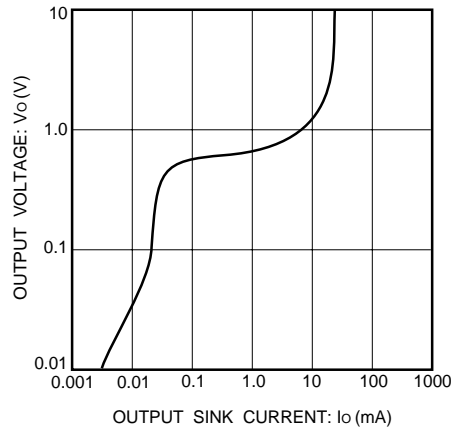


Fig. 8 Output voltage vs. output sink current

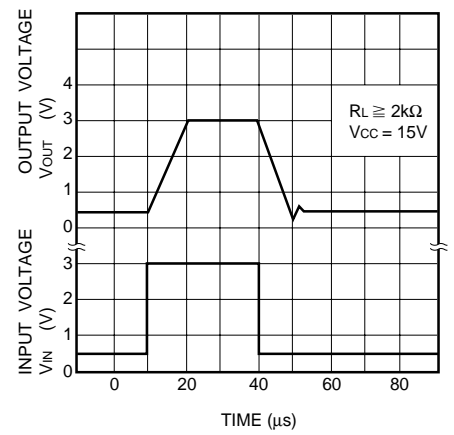


Fig. 9 Output response characteristics

●Operation notes

(1) Handling unused circuits

If there are any circuits which are not being used, we recommend making connections as shown in Figure 10, with the non-inverted input pin connected to the potential within the in-phase input voltage range (V_{ICM}).

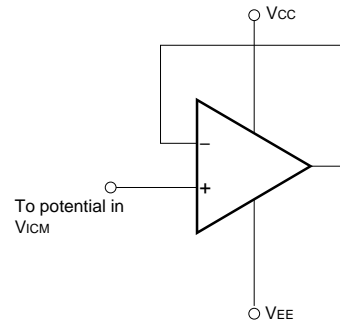


Fig. 10 Handling unused circuits

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

