

#### **Features**

- Single-Supply Operation from +3V ~
- +24V
- Dual-Supply Operation from 1.5V ~ 12V
- Gain-Bandwidth Product: 1MHz (Typ.)
- Low Input Bias Current: 45nA ±(Typ.)
- Low Offset Voltage: 5mV (Max.)
- Quiescent Current: 250μA per Amplifier (Typ.)
- Operating Temperature: -25°C ~ +80°C
- Small Package:
  - CBMLM321 Available in SOT23-5 SC70-5 Packages
  - CBMLM358 Available in SOP-8 and MSOP-8 Packages
  - CBMLM324 Available in SOP-14 Package

### **Application**

- Walkie-Talkie
- Battery Management Solution
- Transducer Amplifiers
- Summing Amplifiers
- Multivibrators
- Oscillators
- Portable Systems

### **Description**

The CBMLM358 family have a high gain-bandwidth product of 1MHz, a slew rate of  $0.4V/\mu s$ , and a quiescent current of  $250\mu A/amplifier$  at 5V. The CBMLM358 family is designed to provide optimal performance in low voltage and low noise systems.

The maximum input offset voltage is 5mV for CBMLM358 family. The operating range iµs from 3V to 24V. The CBMLM321 single is availµable in Green SOT-23-5 packages. The CBMLM358 Dual is available in Green SOP-8 and MSOP-8 packages. The CBMLM324 Quad is available in Green SOP-14 package.



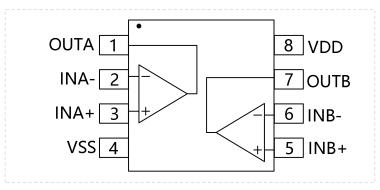


## CATALOG

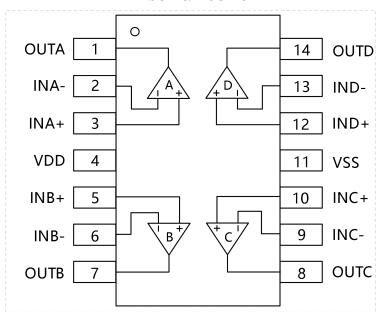
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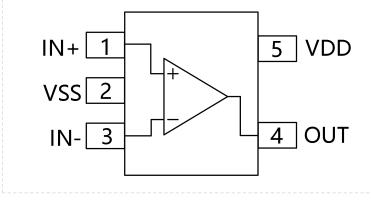
# **Pin Configurations**



#### SOP-8/MSOP-8



#### SOP14



SOT23-5



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings** (1)

Condition	Symbol	Max
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>cc</sub>	±12V or 24V
Differential input voltage	V <sub>I</sub> (DIFF)	24V
Input Voltage	Vı	-0.3V~24V
Operating Temperature Range	$T_OPR$	-25°C ~+80°C
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-65℃ ~+150℃

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.



### **ESD SENSIYIVITY CAUTION**

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.



## **Electrical Characteristics**

(At  $V_S = +15V$ ,  $T_A = 25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

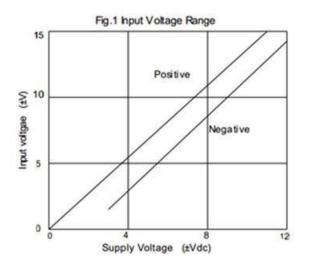
				CBMLM321/CBMLM358/CBMLM324			
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	SYMBOL CONDITIONS	ТҮР	MIN/MAX OVER TEMPERATURE			
			+25℃	+25℃	UNITS	MIN/MAX	
INPUT CHARACTERISTICS							
Input Offset Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	$V_{CM} = VS/2$	0.4	5	mV	MAX	
Input Bias Current	I <sub>B</sub>		44		nA	TYP	
Input Offset Current	los		3		nA	TYP	
Common-Mode Voltage Range	V <sub>CM</sub>	V <sub>S</sub> = 5.5V	-0.1 to +4		V	TYP	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{CM} = 0V \text{ to } V_S-1.5V$	90	70	dB	MIN	
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	A <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 5k\Omega, V_O = 1V \text{ to } 11V$	100	90	dB	MIN	
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta T$		7		μ٧/°С	TYP	
OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS	'						
	V <sub>OH</sub>	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	11		V	MIN	
	V <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 2k\Omega$	5	20	mV	MAX	
Output Voltage Swing from Rail	V <sub>OH</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	12	13	V	MIN	
	V <sub>OL</sub>	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	5	20	mV	MAX	

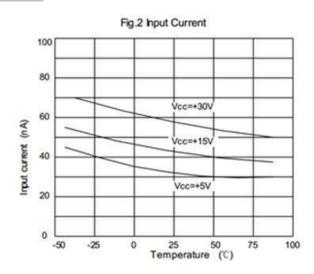


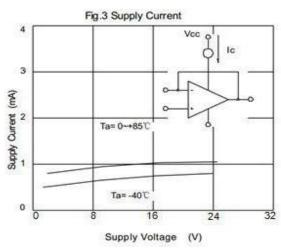
Output Current	I <sub>SOURCE</sub>	$R_L = 10\Omega$ to $V_S/2$	40	60	mA	MAX
Output Current	I <sub>SINK</sub>	40	60	IIIA	IVIAA	
POWER SUPPLY						
Operating Voltage Bange				3	V	MIN
Operating Voltage Range				24	V	MAX
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = +5V \text{ to } +30V, V_{CM} = +0.5V$	100	75	dB	MIN
Quiescent Current / Amplifier	ΙQ		250	400	μΑ	MAX
DYNAMIC PERFORMANCE						
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBP		1		MHz	TYP
Slew Rate	SR	G = +1, 2V Output Step	0.4		V/µs	TYP

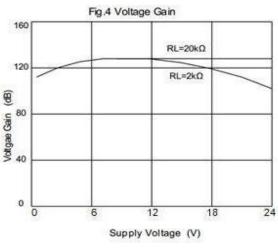


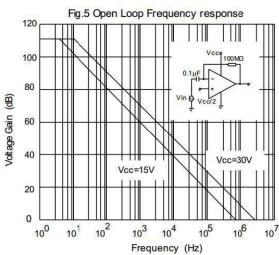
# **Typical Characteristics**

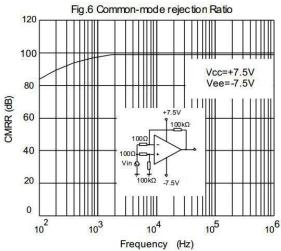














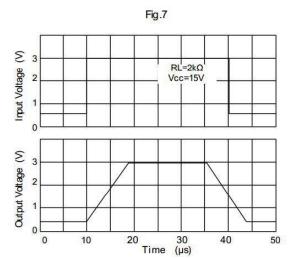


Fig.9 Large signal Frequency Response

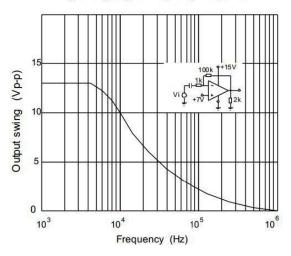
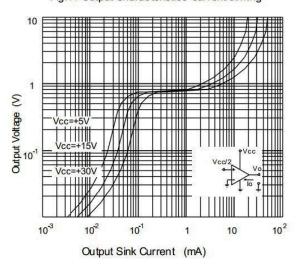


Fig.11 Output Characteristics Current sinking



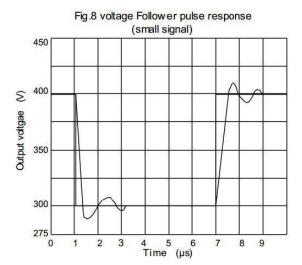


Fig.10 Output Characteristics current sourcing

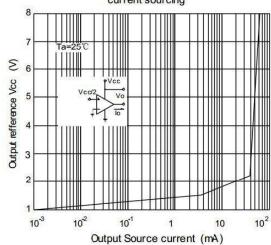
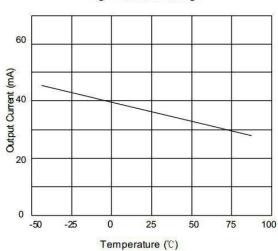


Fig.12 Current Limiting





## **Application Notes**

#### Size

CBMLM358 family series op amps are unity-gain stable and suitable for a wide range of general-purpose applications. The small footprints of the CBMLM358 family packages save space on printed circuit boards and enable the design of smaller electronic products.

#### **Power Supply Bypassing and Board Layout**

CBMLM358 family series operates from a single 3V to 24V supply or dual  $\pm 1.5$ V to  $\pm 12$ V supplies. For best performance, a  $0.1\mu F$  ceramic capacitor should be placed close to the VDD pin in single supply operation. For dual supply operation, both VDD and VSS supplies should be bypassed to ground with separate  $0.1\mu F$  ceramic capacitors.

#### **Low Supply Current**

The low supply current (typical 250uA per channel) of CBMLM358 family will help to maximize battery life.

#### **Operating Voltage**

CBMLM358 family operates under wide input supply voltage (3V to 24V). In addition, all temperature specifications apply from -25 °C to +80°C. Most behavior remains unchanged throughout the full operating voltage range. These guarantees ensure operation throughout the single Li-Ion battery lifetime

#### **Capacitive Load Tolerance**

The CBMLM358 family is optimized for bandwidth and speed, not for driving capacitive loads. Output capacitance will create a pole 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.



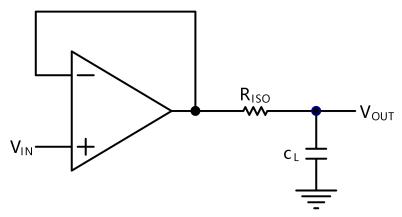


Figure 2. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load Using Isolation Resistor

The bigger the RISO resistor value, the more stable VOUT will be. However, if there is a resistive load RL in parallel with the capacitive load, a voltage divider (proportional to RISO/RL) is formed, this will result in a gain error.

The circuit in Figure 3 is an improvement to the one in Figure 2. RF provides the DC accuracy by feed-forward the VIN to RL. CF and RISO 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 CF. This in turn will slow down the pulse response.

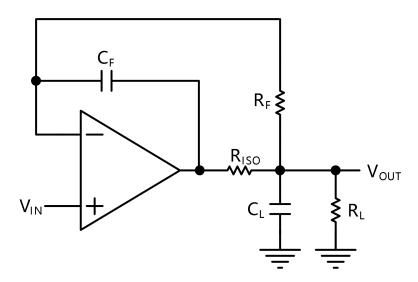


Figure 3. Indirectly Driving a Capacitive Load with DC Accuracy



## **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 CBMLM358 family.

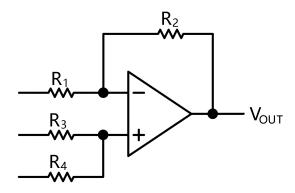


Figure 4. Differential Amplifier

$$V_{OUT} = \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_1} V_{IN} - \frac{R2}{R1} V_{IP} + \left(\frac{R_1 + R_2}{R_3 + R_4}\right) \frac{R_3}{R_1} V_{REF}$$

If the resistor ratios are equal (i.e. R1=R3 and R2=R4), 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 -R2/R1. The filter has a -20dB/decade roll-off after its corner frequency  $fC=1/(2\pi R_3C_1)$ .



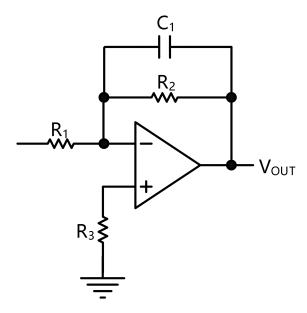


Figure 5. Low Pass Active Filter

#### **Instrumentation Amplifier**

The triple CBMLM358 family 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.

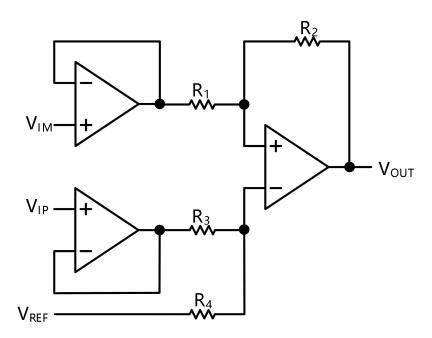
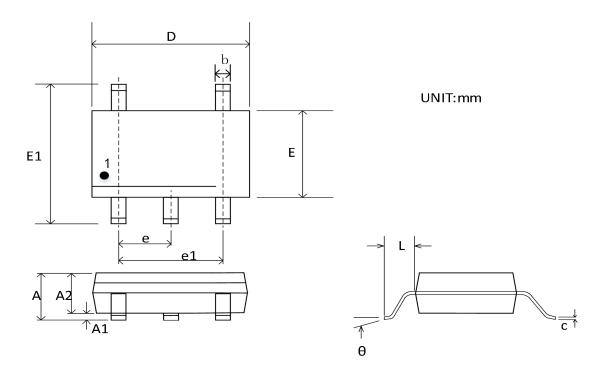


Figure 6. Instrument Amplifier



# **Package Information**

## SOT23-5

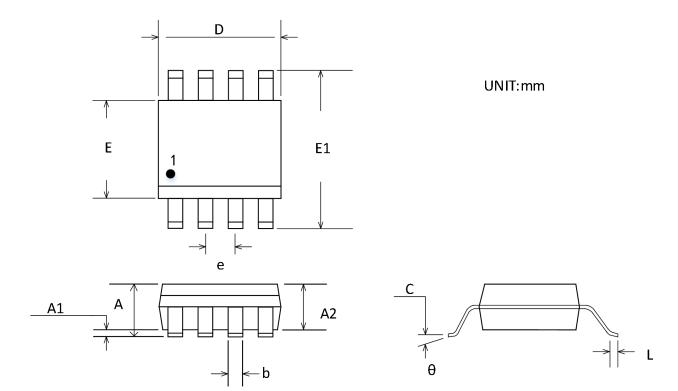


Cumbal	Dimensions In Millimeters		Dimensio	ns Inches
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	1.050	1.250	0.041	0.049
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004
A2	1.050	1.150	0.041	0.045
b	0.300	0.500	0.012	0.020
С	0.100	0.200	0.004	0.008
D	2.820	3.020	0.111	0.119
E	1.500	1.700	0.059	0.067
E1	2.650	2.950	0.104	0.116
е	0.950	) BSC	0.037	7 BSC
e1	1.800	2.000	0.071	0.079
L	0.300	0.600	0.012	0.024
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°





## MSOP-8

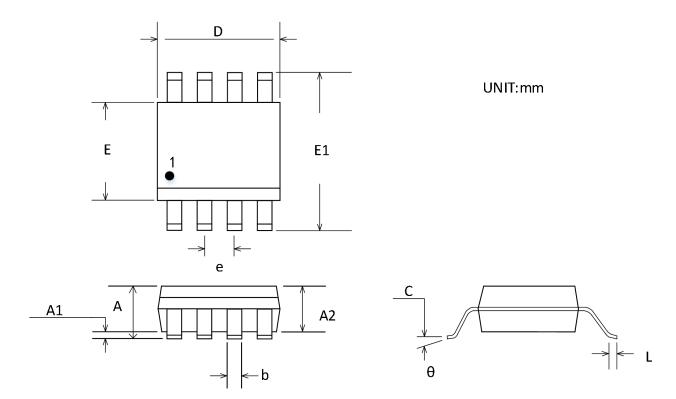


Correcte ed	Dimensions I	n Millimeters	Dimensio	ns Inches
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	0.820	1.100	0.032	0.043
<b>A</b> 1	0.020	0.150	0.001	0.006
A2	0.750	0.950	0.030	0.037
b	0.250	0.380	0.010	0.015
С	0.090	0.230	0.004	0.009
D	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
E	2.900	3.100	0.114	0.122
<b>E</b> 1	4.750	5.050	0.187	0.199
е	0.650	.650 BSC 0.026 BSC		BSC BSC
L	0.400	0.800	0.016	0.031
θ	0°	6°	0°	6°





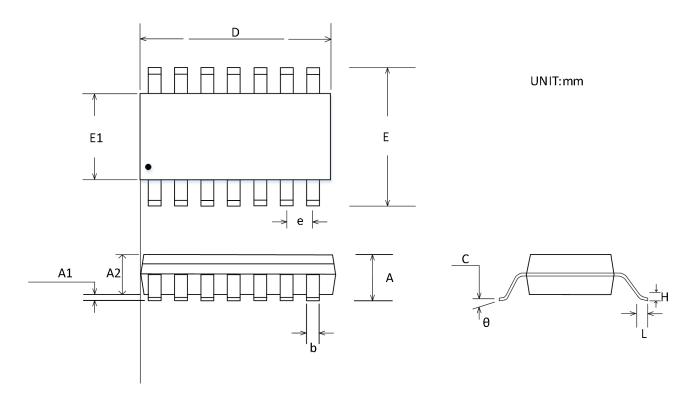
## SOP-8



Cumbal	Dimensions I	n Millimeters	Dimensio	ns Inches
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
<b>A</b> 1	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
С	0.170	0.250	0.007	0.010
D	4.800	5.000	0.189	0.197
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
E1	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
е	1.270	270 BSC 0.050 BSC		) BSC
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



## SOP14



Dimensions In Millimeters Symbol		Dimensions In Millimeters	Dimensio	ns Inches
Symbol	Min	Max	Min	Max
Α	1.350	1.750	0.053	0.069
<b>A</b> 1	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
A2	1.350	1.550	0.053	0.061
b	0.310	0.510	0.012	0.020
С	0.100	0.250	0.004	0.010
D	8.450	8.850	0.333	0.348
E	5.800	6.200	0.228	0.244
<b>E</b> 1	3.800	4.000	0.150	0.157
е	1.270	) BSC	SC 0.050 BSC	
L	0.400	1.270	0.016	0.050
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°



# **Package/Ordering Information**

ORDERING NUMBER	TEMPRANGE	PACKAGE	PAKEAGE MARKING	TRANSPOT MEDIA,QUANTILY
CBMLM358AS8	-25℃~80℃	SOP-8	CBM358A	Tape and Reel,2500
CBMLM358AS8-RL	-25°C~80°C	SOP-8	CBM358A	Tape and Reel,3000
CBMLM358AS8-REEL	-25℃~80℃	SOP-8	CBM358A	Tape and Reel,4000
CBMLM358AMS8	-25°C~80°C	MSOP-8	CBM358M	Tape and Reel,3000
CBMLM324AS14	-25°C~80°C	SOP-14	CBMLM324A	Tape and Reel,2500
CBMLM324AS14-RL	-25°C~80°C	SOP-14	CBMLM324A	Tape and Reel,3000
CBMLM324AS14-REEL	-25°C~80°C	SOP-14	CBMLM324A	Tape and Reel,4000
CBMLM321AST5	-25°C~80°C	SOT23-5	3215	Tape and Reel,3000
CBMLM321ASC7	-25℃~80℃	SC70-5	321C	Tape and Reel,3000