



# LM158W-LM258W-LM358W

## Low power dual operational amplifiers

### Features

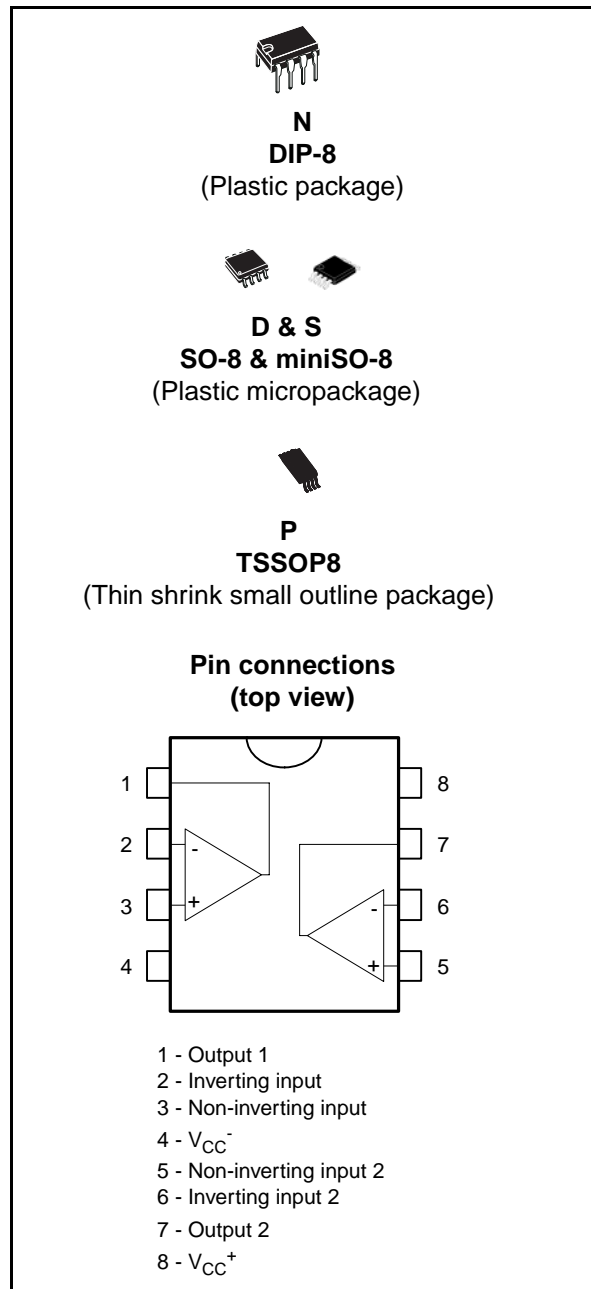
- Internally frequency compensated
- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1.1 MHz (temperature compensated)
- Very low supply current per operator essentially independent of supply voltage
- Low input bias current: 20 nA (temperature compensated)
- Low input offset voltage: 2 mV
- Low input offset current: 2 nA
- Input common-mode voltage range includes ground
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Large output voltage swing 0 V to  $V_{CC}^+ - 1.5$  V
- ESD internal protection: 1.5 kV

### Description

These circuits consist of two independent, high-gain, internally frequency-compensated which were designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. The low power supply drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

Application areas include transducer amplifiers, DC gain blocks and all the conventional op-amp circuits which now can be more easily implemented in single power supply systems. For example, these circuits can be directly supplied with the standard +5 V which is used in logic systems and will easily provide the required interface electronics without requiring any additional power supply.

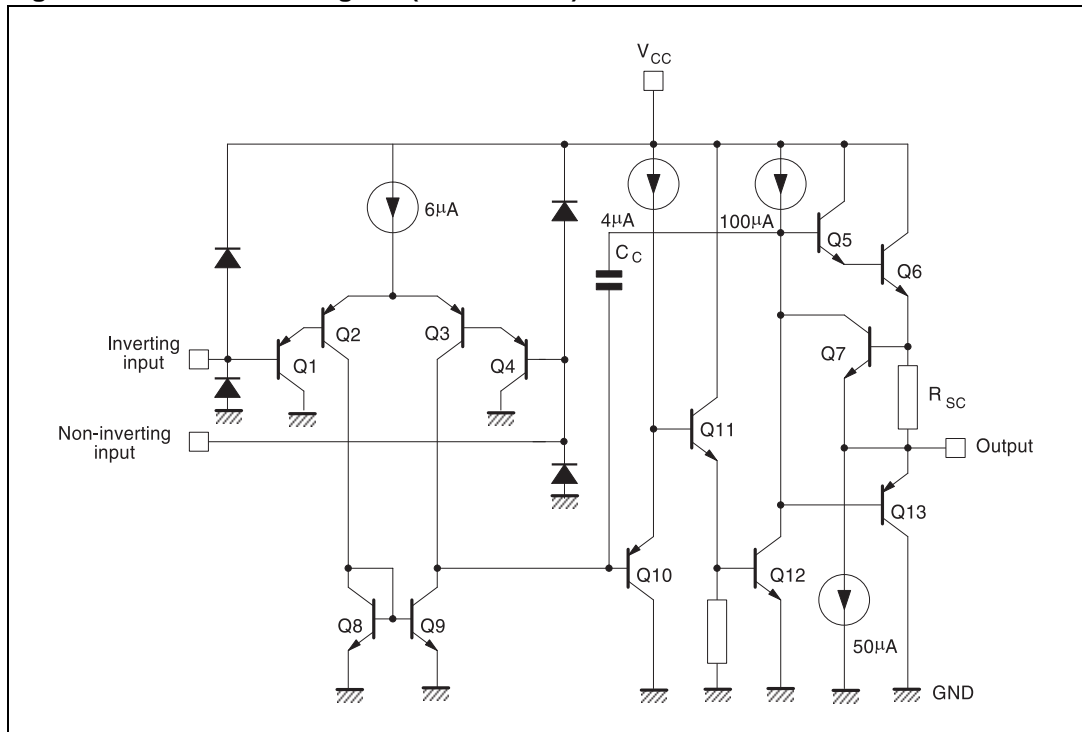
In the linear mode the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output



voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from only a single power supply voltage.

# 1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 LM158W)



## 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	LM158W/AW	LM258W/AW	LM358W/AW	Unit
$V_{CC}^+$	Supply voltage	+32			V
$V_{in}$	Input voltage	-0.3 to $V_{CC}^+ + 0.3$			V
$V_{id}$	Differential input voltage	-0.3 to $V_{CC}^+ + 0.3$			V
	Output short-circuit duration <sup>(1)</sup>	Infinite			
$I_{in}$	Input current <sup>(2)</sup>	50			mA
$T_{oper}$	Operating free-air temperature range	-55 to +125	-40 to +105	0 to +70	°C
$T_{stg}$	Storage temperature range	-65 to +150			°C
$T_j$	Maximum junction temperature	150			°C
$R_{thja}$	Thermal resistance junction to ambient <sup>(3)</sup>				°C/W
	SO-8	125			
	MiniSO-8	190			
	TSSOP8	120			
$R_{thjc}$	Thermal resistance junction to case <sup>(3)</sup>				°C/W
	SO-8	40			
	MiniSO-8	39			
	TSSOP8	37			
ESD	HBM: human body model <sup>(4)</sup>	1.5			kV
	MM: machine model <sup>(5)</sup>	200			V
	CDM: charged device model <sup>(6)</sup>	1.5			kV

- Short-circuits from the output to  $V_{CC}$  can cause excessive heating if  $V_{CC} > 15V$ . The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA independent of the magnitude of  $V_{CC}$ . Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short-circuits on all amplifiers.
- This input current only exists when the voltage at any of the input leads is driven negative. It is due to the collector-base junction of the input PNP transistor becoming forward biased and thereby acting as input diode clamps. In addition to this diode action, there is also NPN parasitic action on the IC chip. This transistor action can cause the output voltages of the Op-amps to go to the  $V_{CC}$  voltage level (or to ground for a large overdrive) for the time during which an input is driven negative. This is not destructive and normal output will be restored for input voltage higher than -0.3 V.
- Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation.  $R_{th}$  are typical values.
- Human body model: 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.
- Machine model: a 200 pF cap is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5  $\Omega$ ), done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.
- Charged device model: all pins plus package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground.

**Table 2. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{CC}^+$	Supply voltage	3 to 30	V
$V_{icm}$	Common mode input voltage range	$V_{DD} - 0.3$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5$	V
$T_{oper}$	Operating free air temperature range LM158W LM258W LM358W	-55 to +125 -40 to +105 0 to +70	°C

### 3 Electrical characteristics

Table 3.  $V_{CC}^+ = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC}^- = \text{Ground}$ ,  $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$V_{io}$	Input offset voltage <sup>(1)</sup> LM158AW		1	2	mV
	LM258AW, LM358AW		1	3	
	LM158W, LM258W		2	5	
	LM358W		2	7	
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW			4	
	LM158W, LM258W			7	
	LM358W			9	
$DV_{io}$	Input offset voltage drift LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		7	15	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		7	30	
$I_{io}$	Input offset current LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		2	10	nA
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		2	30	
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW			30	
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W			40	
$DI_{io}$	Input offset current drift LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		10	200	$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		10	300	
$I_{ib}$	Input bias current <sup>(2)</sup> LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		20	50	nA
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		20	150	
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW			100	
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W			200	
$A_{vd}$	Large signal voltage gain $V_{CC}^+ = +15\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_o = 1.4\text{ V to } 11.4\text{ V}$	50	100		V/mV
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	25			
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio $R_s \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_{CC}^+ = 5\text{ V to } 30\text{ V}$	65	100		dB
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	65			
$I_{CC}$	Supply current, all amp, no load $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ , $V_{CC}^+ = +5\text{ V}$		0.7	1.2	mA
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ , $V_{CC}^+ = +30\text{ V}$			2	
$V_{icm}$	Input common mode voltage range $V_{CC}^+ = +30\text{ V}$ <sup>(3)</sup>			$V_{CC}^+ - 1.5$	V
	$T_{\text{amb}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$	0		$V_{CC}^+ - 2$	
	$T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	0			

Table 3.  $V_{CC}^+ = +5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CC}^- = \text{Ground}$ ,  $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
CMR	Common mode rejection ratio $R_s \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	70 60	85		dB
$I_{\text{source}}$	Output current source $V_{CC}^+ = +15\text{ V}$ , $V_o = +2\text{ V}$ , $V_{\text{id}} = +1\text{ V}$	20	40	60	mA
$I_{\text{sink}}$	Output sink current $V_{CC}^+ = +15\text{ V}$ , $V_o = +2\text{ V}$ , $V_{\text{id}} = -1\text{ V}$ $V_{CC}^+ = +15\text{ V}$ , $V_o = +0.2\text{ V}$ , $V_{\text{id}} = -1\text{ V}$	10 12	20 50		mA $\mu\text{A}$
$V_{\text{OH}}$	High level output voltage $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_{CC}^+ = 30\text{ V}$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$ $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_{CC}^+ = 30\text{ V}$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	26 26 27 27	27 28		V
$V_{\text{OL}}$	Low level output voltage $R_L = 10\text{ k}\Omega$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$		5	20 20	mV
SR	Slew rate $V_{CC}^+ = 15\text{ V}$ , $V_i = 0.5\text{ to }3\text{ V}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ , unity gain	0.3	0.6		V/ $\mu\text{s}$
GBP	Gain bandwidth product $V_{CC}^+ = 30\text{ V}$ , $f = 100\text{ kHz}$ , $V_{\text{in}} = 10\text{ mV}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$	0.7	1.1		MHz
THD	Total harmonic distortion $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $A_v = 20\text{ dB}$ , $R_L = 2\text{ k}\Omega$ , $V_o = 2\text{ V}_{\text{pp}}$ $C_L = 100\text{ pF}$ , $V_o = 2\text{ V}_{\text{pp}}$		0.02		%
$e_n$	Equivalent input noise voltage $f = 1\text{ kHz}$ , $R_s = 100\ \Omega$ , $V_{CC}^+ = 30\text{ V}$		55		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
$V_{o1}/V_{o2}$	Channel separation <sup>(4)</sup> $1\text{ kHz} \leq f \leq 20\text{ kHz}$		120		dB

- $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$ ,  $R_s = 0\ \Omega$ ,  $5\text{ V} < V_{CC}^+ < 30\text{ V}$ ,  $0 < V_{\text{ic}} < V_{CC}^+ - 1.5\text{ V}$
- The direction of the input current is out of the IC. This current is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output so there is no change in the load on the input lines.
- The input common-mode voltage of either input signal voltage should not be allowed to go negative by more than 0.3 V. The upper end of the common-mode voltage range is  $V_{CC}^+ - 1.5\text{ V}$ , but either or both inputs can go to +32 V without damage.
- Due to the proximity of external components ensure that there is no coupling originating via stray capacitance between these external parts. Typically, this can be detected at higher frequencies because then this type of capacitance increases.

Figure 2. Open loop frequency response

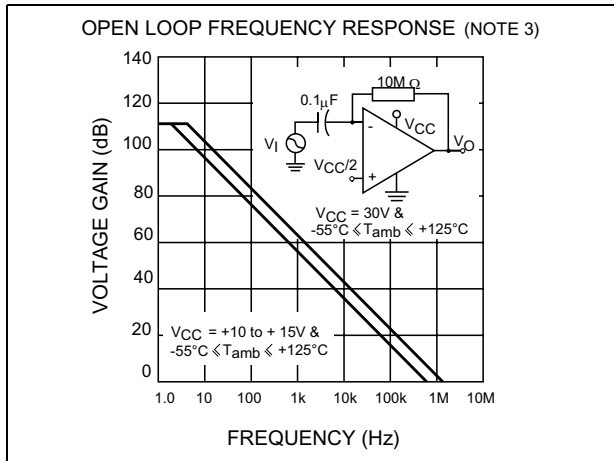


Figure 3. Large signal frequency response

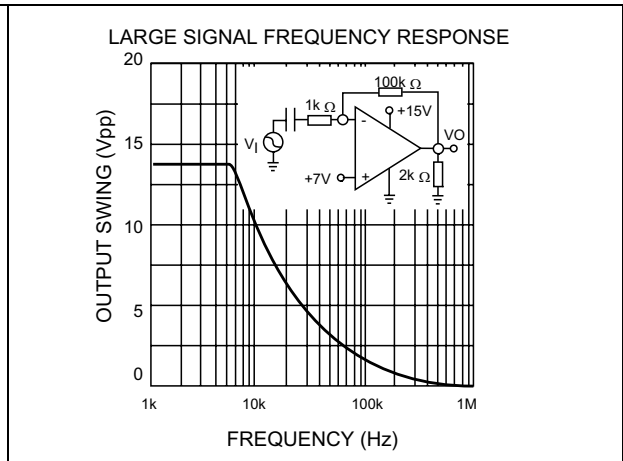


Figure 4. Voltage follower pulse response

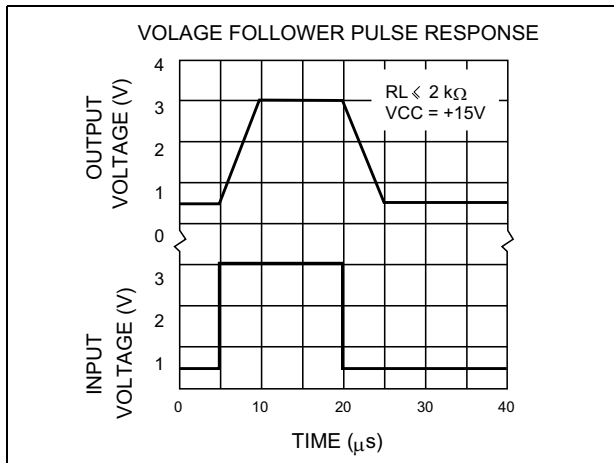


Figure 5. Voltage follower pulse response

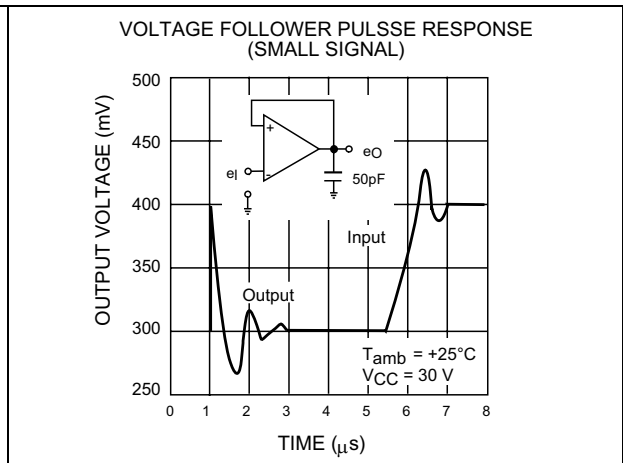


Figure 6. Input current

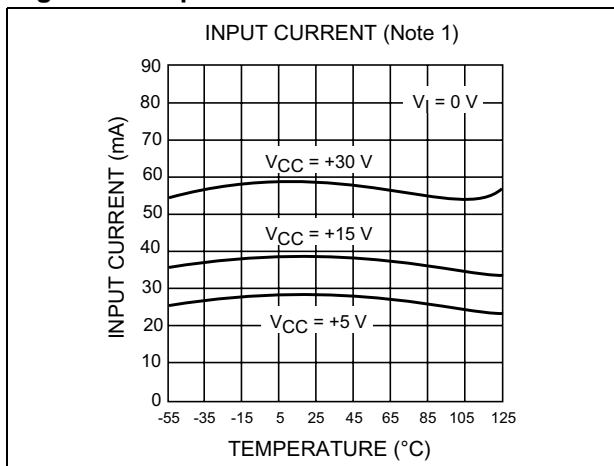


Figure 7. Output characteristics

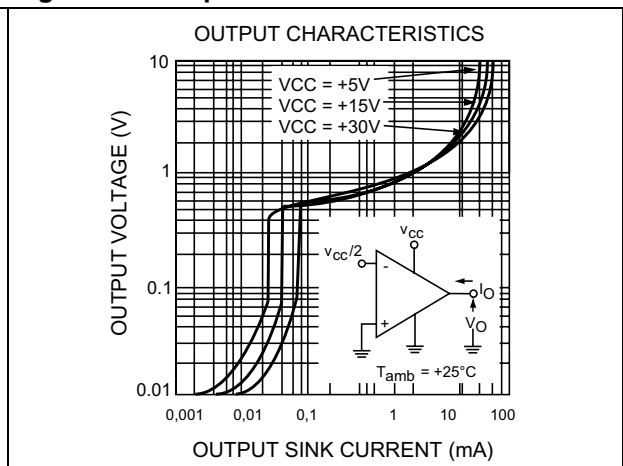


Figure 8. Output characteristics

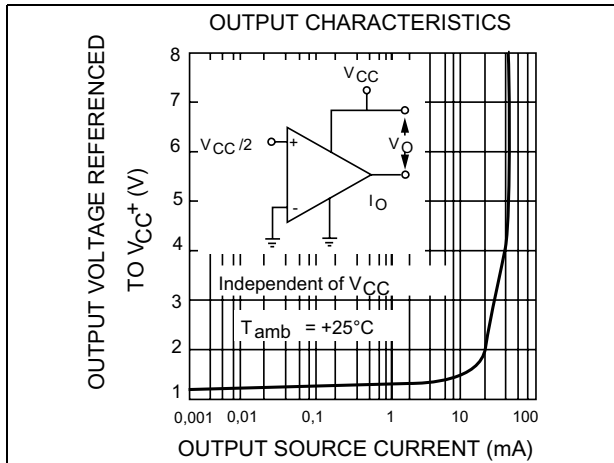


Figure 9. Current limiting

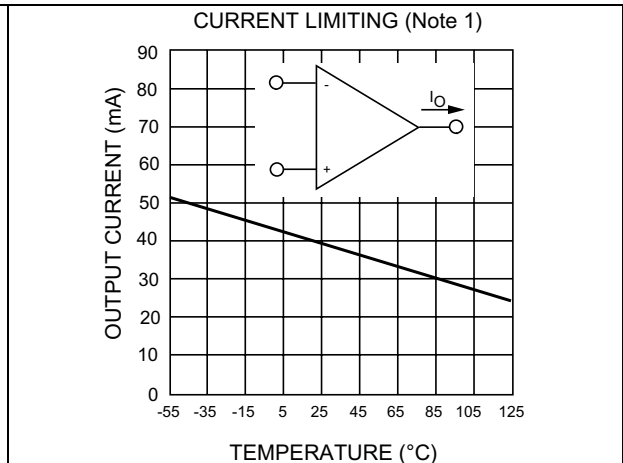


Figure 10. Input voltage range

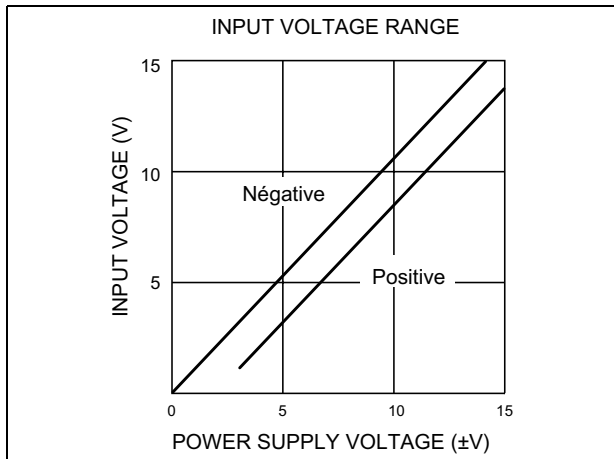


Figure 11. Positive supply voltage

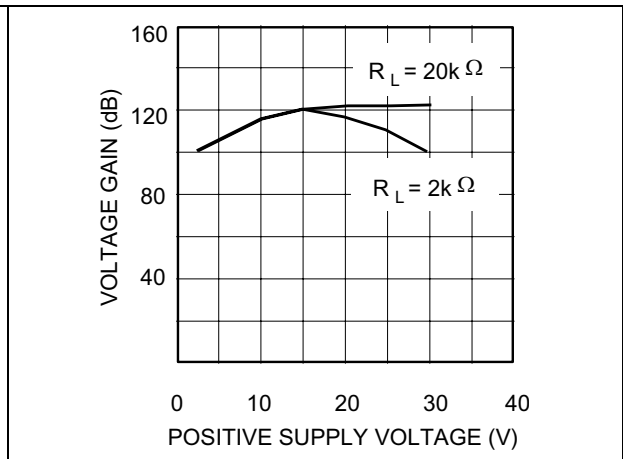


Figure 12. Input voltage range

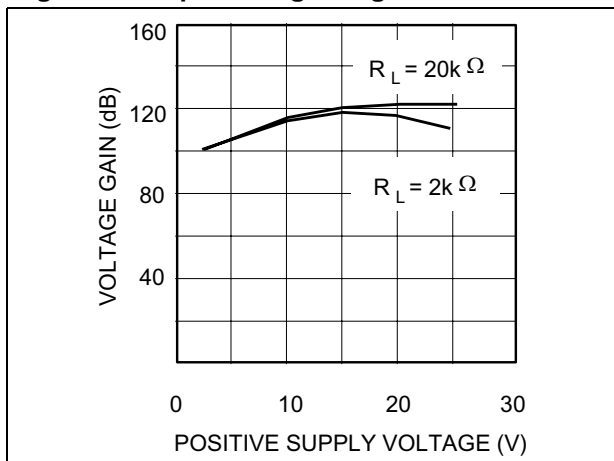


Figure 13. Supply current

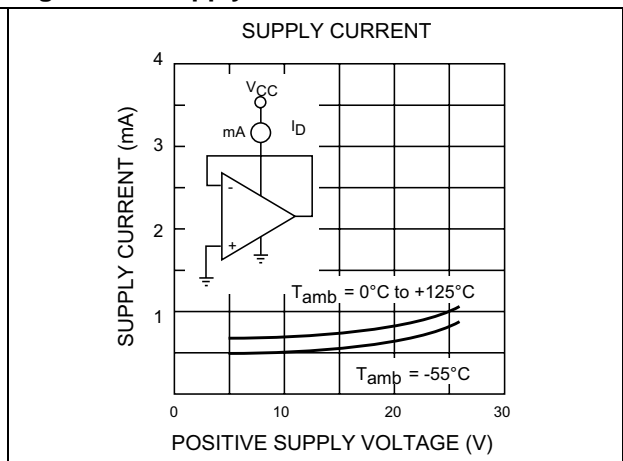




Figure 14. Input current

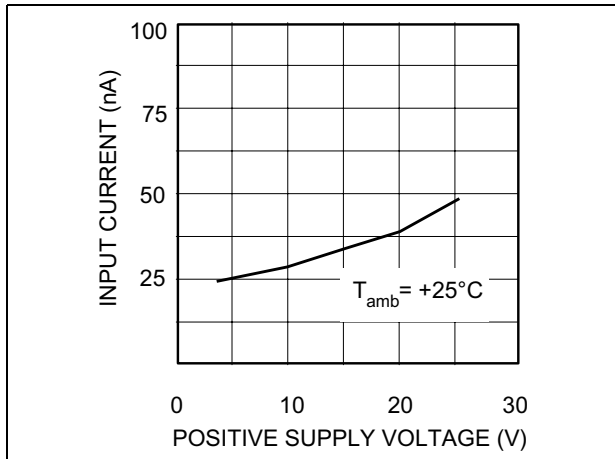


Figure 15. Gain bandwidth product

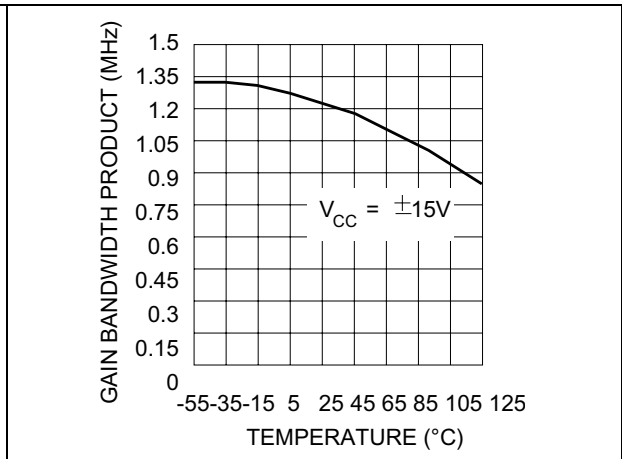


Figure 16. Power supply rejection ratio

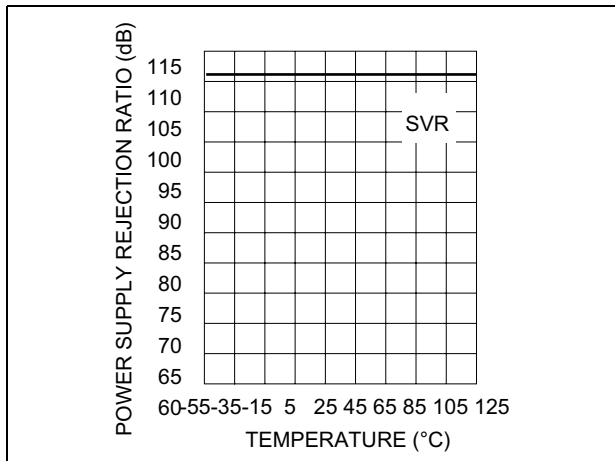


Figure 17. Common mode rejection ratio

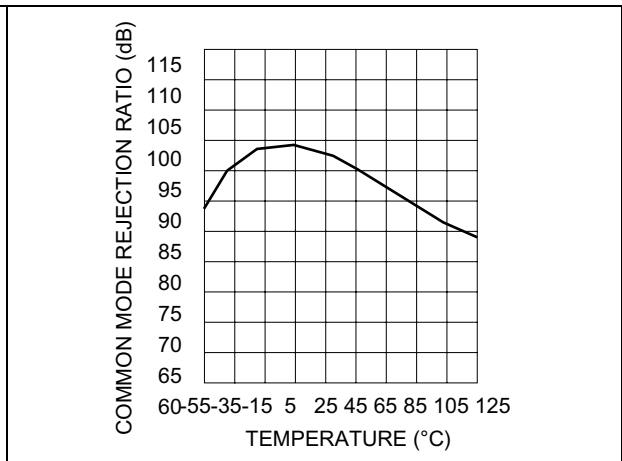
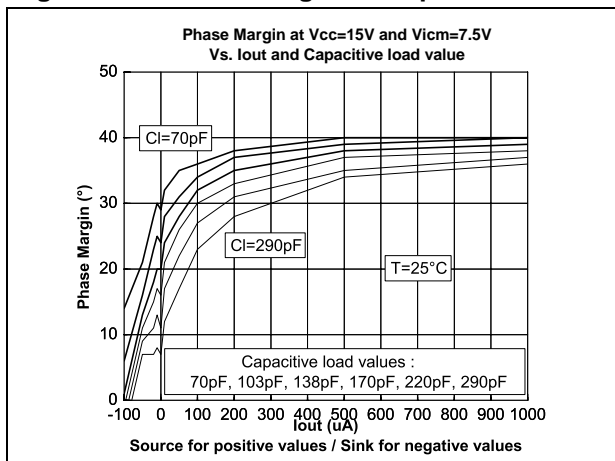


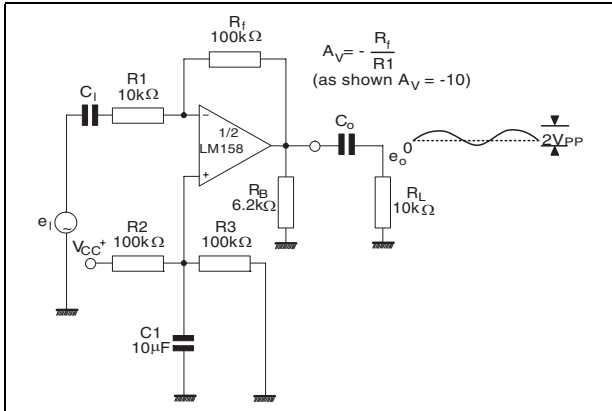
Figure 18. Phase margin vs. capacitive load



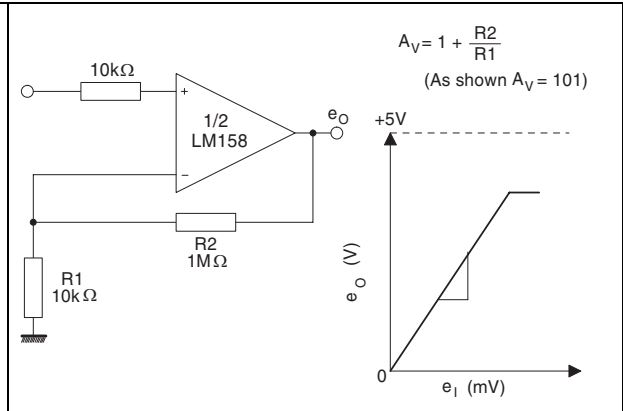
# 4 Typical applications

Single supply voltage  $V_{CC} = +5 V_{DC}$

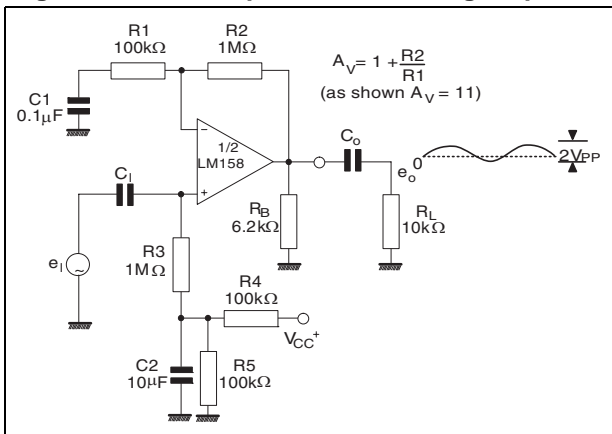
**Figure 19. AC coupled inverting amplifier**



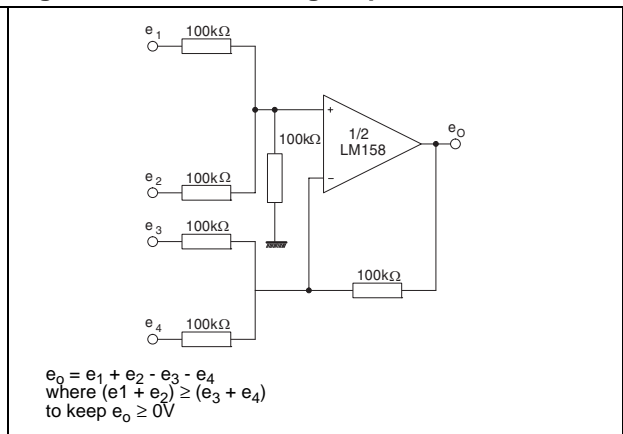
**Figure 20. Non-inverting DC amplifier**



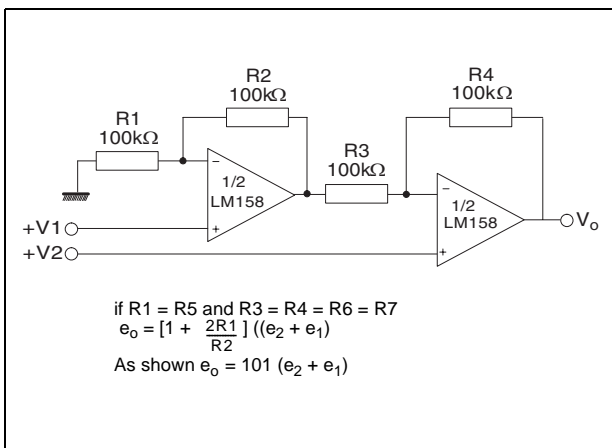
**Figure 21. AC coupled non-inverting amplifier**



**Figure 22. DC summing amplifier**



**Figure 23. High input Z, DC differential amplifier**



**Figure 24. High input Z adjustable gain DC instrumentation amplifier**

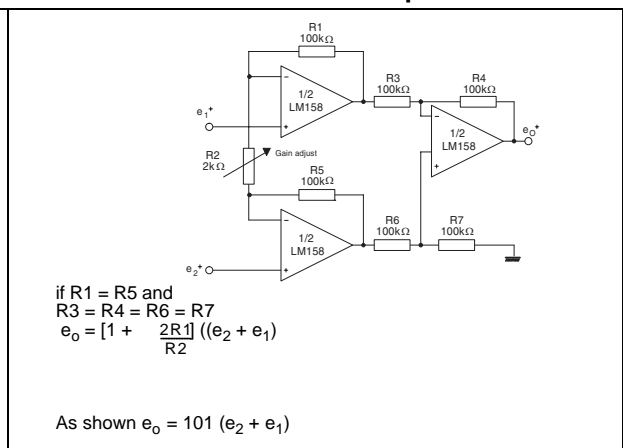


Figure 25. Using symmetrical amplifiers to reduce input current

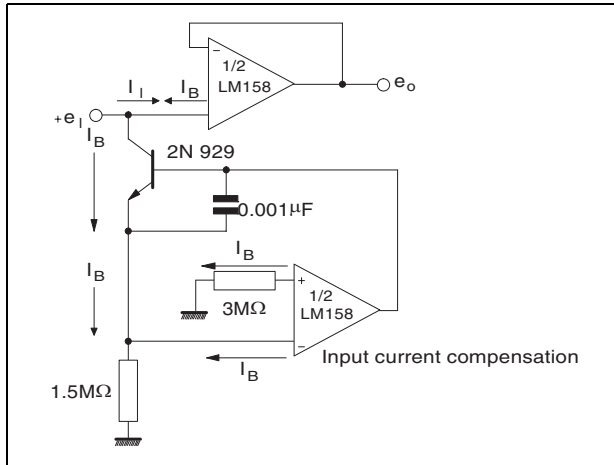


Figure 26. Low drift peak detector

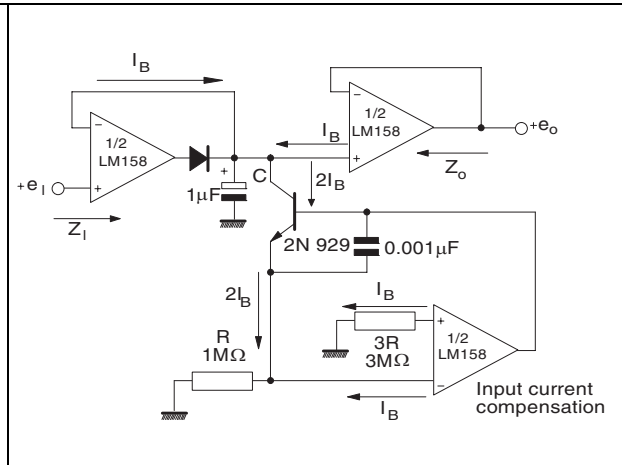
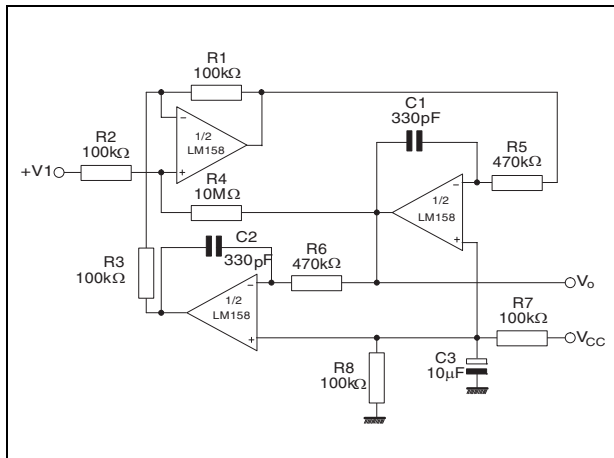


Figure 27. Active band-pass filter



## 5 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, STMicroelectronics offers these devices in ECOPACK® packages. These packages have a lead-free second level interconnect. The category of second level interconnect is marked on the package and on the inner box label, in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD97. The maximum ratings related to soldering conditions are also marked on the inner box label. ECOPACK is an STMicroelectronics trademark. ECOPACK specifications are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com).

### 5.1 DIP8 package information

Figure 28. DIP8 package mechanical drawing

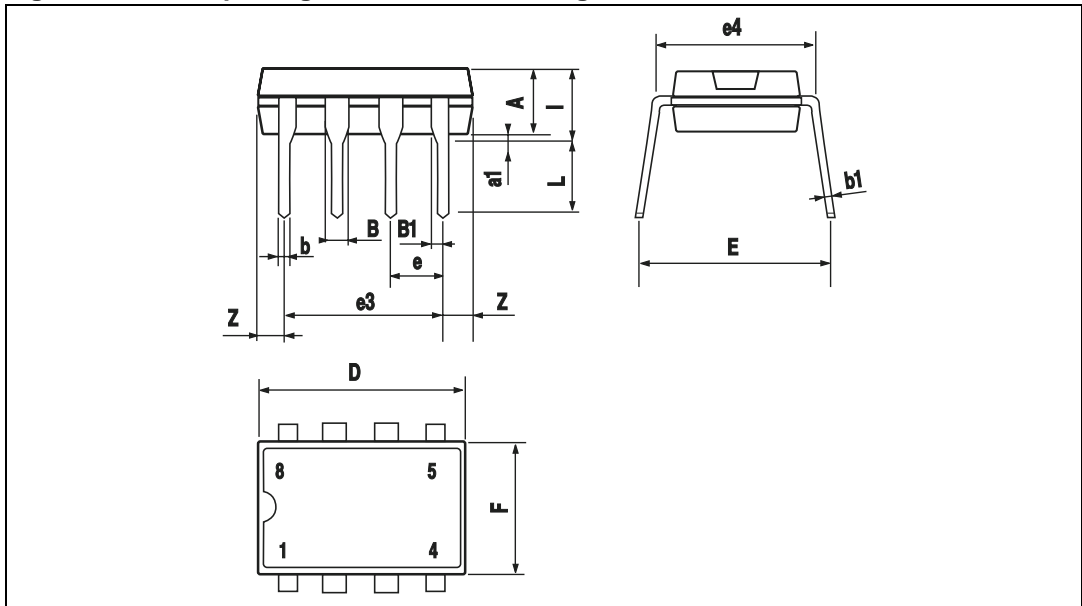


Table 4. DIP8 package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A		3.3			0.130	
a1	0.7			0.028		
B	1.39		1.65	0.055		0.065
B1	0.91		1.04	0.036		0.041
b		0.5			0.020	
b1	0.38		0.5	0.015		0.020
D			9.8			0.386
E		8.8			0.346	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			7.1			0.280
L		3.3			0.130	
Z	0.44		1.6	0.017		0.063

## 5.2 SO-8 package information

Figure 29. Package mechanical drawing

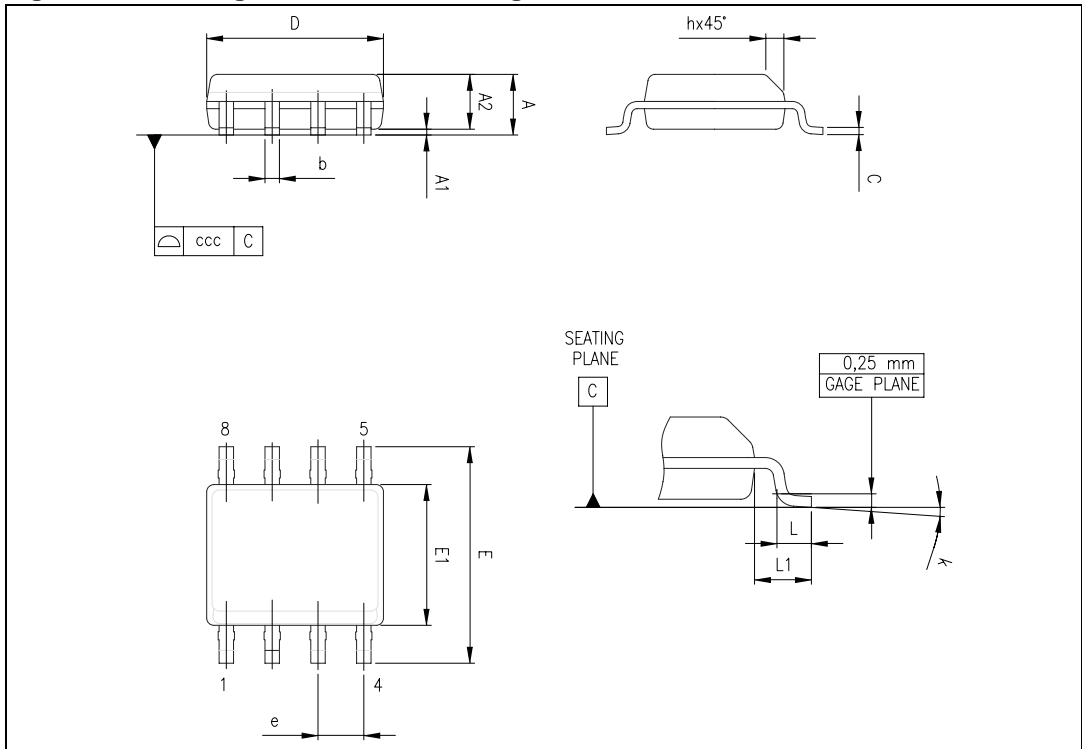


Table 5. Package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.75			0.069
A1	0.10		0.25	0.004		0.010
A2	1.25			0.049		
b	0.28		0.48	0.011		0.019
c	0.17		0.23	0.007		0.010
D	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
H	5.80	6.00	6.20	0.228	0.236	0.244
E1	3.80	3.90	4.00	0.150	0.154	0.157
e		1.27			0.050	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
k	1°		8°	1°		8°
ccc			0.10			0.004

### 5.3 MiniSO-8 package information

Figure 30. MiniSO-8 package mechanical drawing

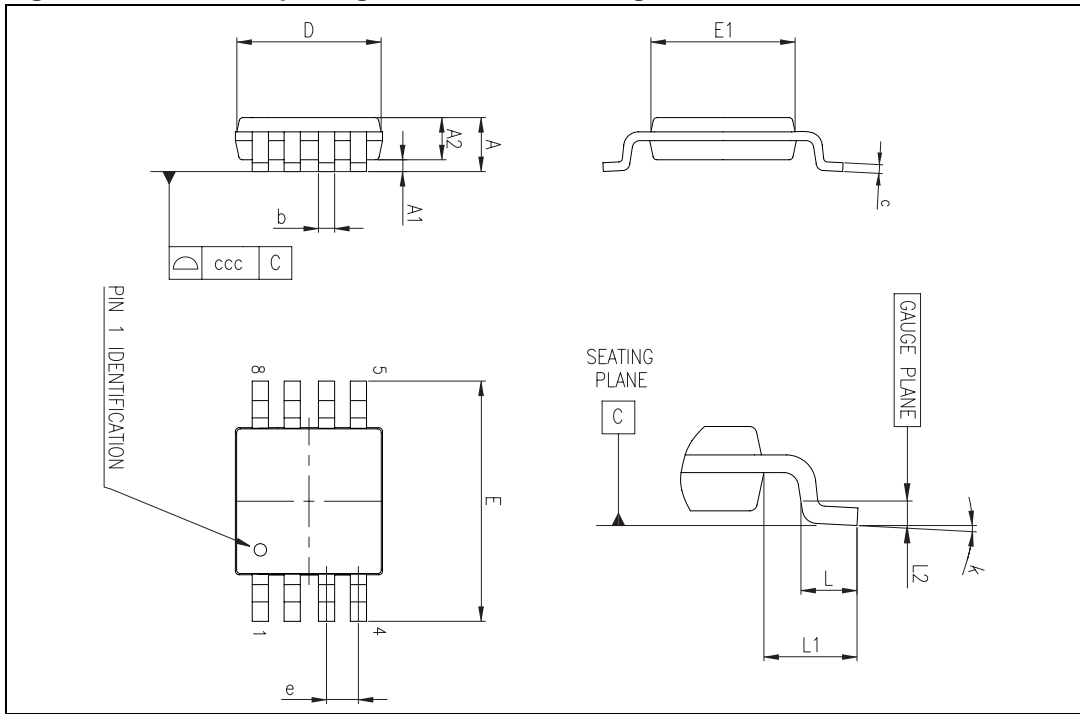
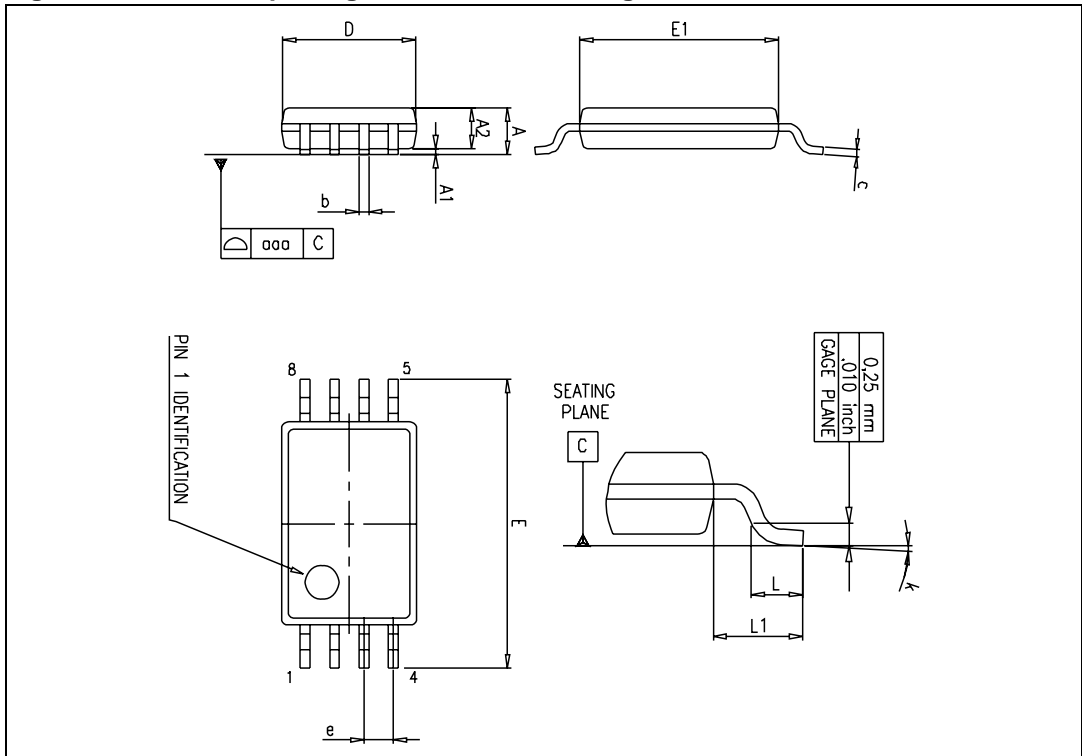


Table 6. MiniSO-8 package mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.1			0.043
A1	0		0.15	0		0.006
A2	0.75	0.85	0.95	0.030	0.033	0.037
b	0.22		0.40	0.009		0.016
c	0.08		0.23	0.003		0.009
D	2.80	3.00	3.20	0.11	0.118	0.126
E	4.65	4.90	5.15	0.183	0.193	0.203
E1	2.80	3.00	3.10	0.11	0.118	0.122
e		0.65			0.026	
L	0.40	0.60	0.80	0.016	0.024	0.031
L1		0.95			0.037	
L2		0.25			0.010	
k	0°		8°	0°		8°
ccc			0.10			0.004

### 5.4 TSSOP8 package information

Figure 31. TSSOP8 package mechanical drawing



Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.2			0.047
A1	0.05		0.15	0.002		0.006
A2	0.80	1.00	1.05	0.031	0.039	0.041
b	0.19		0.30	0.007		0.012
c	0.09		0.20	0.004		0.008
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122
E	6.20	6.40	6.60	0.244	0.252	0.260
E1	4.30	4.40	4.50	0.169	0.173	0.177
e		0.65			0.0256	
k	0°		8°	0°		8°
L	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.018	0.024	0.030
L1		1			0.039	
aaa		0.1			0.004	

## 6 Ordering information

**Table 7. Order codes**

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
LM158WN	-55°C, +125°C	DIP-8	Tube	LM158WN
LM158WD LM158WDT		SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	158W
LM258WAN	-40°C, +105°C	DIP-8	Tube	LM258WA
LM258WAD LM258WADT		SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	258WA
LM258WN		DIP-8	Tube	LM258WN
LM258WD LM258WDT		SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	258W
LM258WYPT <sup>(1)</sup>	40°C, +105°C	TSSOP8 (Automotive grade)	Tape & reel	258WY
LM258AWYPT <sup>(1)</sup>				K410
LM258WYD <sup>(2)</sup> LM258WYDT <sup>(2)</sup>		SO-8 (Automotive grade)	Tube or tape & reel	258WY
LM258AWYD <sup>(2)</sup> LM258AWYDT <sup>(2)</sup>				258AWY
LM358WN	0°C, +70°C	DIP-8	Tube	LM358WN
LM358WD LM358WDT		SO-8	Tube or tape & reel	358W
LM358AWD LM358AWDT				358AW
LM358WYD <sup>(2)</sup> LM358WYDT <sup>(2)</sup>	0°C, +70°C	SO-8 (Automotive grade)	Tube or tape & reel	358WY
LM358AWYD <sup>(2)</sup> LM358AWYDT <sup>(2)</sup>				358AWY
LM358WYPT <sup>(1)</sup>		TSSOP8 (Automotive grade)	Tape & reel	358WY
LM358AWYPT <sup>(1)</sup>				K411

1. Qualification and characterization according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 & Q 002 or equivalent are on-going.
2. Qualified and characterized according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 & Q 002 or equivalent.



## 7 Revision history

**Table 8. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
01-Nov-2002	1	First release.
01-Jul-2005	2	ESD protection inserted in <a href="#">Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 3</a> .
06-Oct-2006	3	ESD tolerance for model HBM improved to 2kV ( <a href="#">Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 3</a> ). R <sub>thja</sub> and R <sub>thjc</sub> typical values added in <a href="#">Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 3</a> . Added <a href="#">Figure 18: Phase margin vs. capacitive load on page 9</a> .
02-Jan-2007	4	Order codes added (automotive grade level) to <a href="#">Section 6: Ordering information</a> .
15-Mar-2007	5	Previously called revision 4. Footnote for automotive grade order codes added to <a href="#">Section 6: Ordering information</a> .
25-Apr-2007	6	Added missing Revision 4 of January 2007 in revision history. Corrected revision number of March 2007 to Revision 5.
11-Feb-2008	7	Reformatted electrical characteristics table. Reformatted package information. Corrected MiniSO-8 package information. Corrected operating temperature range for automotive grade parts.

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