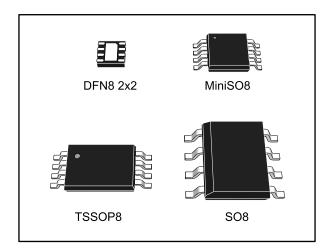


# LM158, LM258, LM358, LM158A, LM258A, LM358A

### Low-power dual operational amplifiers

Datasheet - production data



#### **Features**

- Frequency compensation implemented internally
- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1.1 MHz (temperature compensated)
- Very low supply current per channel 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 negative rails
- Differential input voltage range equal to the power supply voltage
- Large output voltage swing 0 V to (V<sub>CC</sub><sup>+</sup> - 1.5 V)

### **Related products**

- See LM158W for enhanced ESD ratings
- See LM2904 and LM2904W for automotive grade versions

### **Description**

These circuits consist of two independent, highgain, internally frequency-compensated op amps, specifically designed 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 can now 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 with no additional power supply.

In 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.

November 2017 DocID2163 Rev 15 1/25

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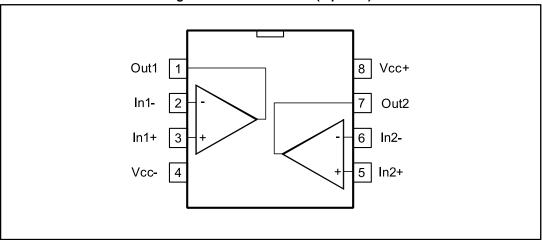
# 1 Schematic diagram

 $\rm V_{\rm CC}$ 6μΑ 4μΑ 100µA Q5 Q6  $c_c =$ Inverting\_ input  ${\rm R}_{\rm SC}$ Q11 Non-inverting Output Q13 Q10 Q12 Q8 Q9 50µA GND  $\Pi\Pi$ 

Figure 1: Schematic diagram (1/2 LM158)

# 2 Package pin connections

Figure 2: Pin connections (top view)



1. The exposed pad of the DFN8 2x2 can be left floating or connected to ground

### 3 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter		LM158,A	LM258,A	LM358,A	Unit
Vcc	Supply voltage	±16 or 32				
Vi	Input voltage			-0.3 to 32		V
$V_{id}$	Differential input voltage			±32		
	Output short-circuit duration (1)			Infinite		
l <sub>in</sub>	Input current (2)		_	n DC or 50 mA ycle = 10 %, T	_	mA
T <sub>oper</sub>	Operating free-air temperature range		-55 to 125	-40 to 105	0 to 70	
T <sub>stg</sub>	Storage temperature range		-65 to 150			°C
Tj	Maximum junction temperature		150			
		SO8	125			
В	Thermal resistance junction to ambient	MiniSO8	190		_	
$R_{thja}$		DFN8 2x2	57			
		TSSOP8		120		°C/W
		SO8	40			1
Rthjc	Thermal resistance junction to case (3)	MiniSO8		39		-
		TSSOP8	37			
	HBM: human body model (4)	300			V	
ESD	MM: machine model (5)	200			]	
	CDM: charged device model (6)	1.5			kV	

#### Notes:



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup>Short-circuits from the output to V<sub>CC</sub> can cause excessive heating if V<sub>CC</sub> > 15 V. The maximum output current is approximately 40 mA independent of the magnitude of V<sub>CC</sub>. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous short circuits on all amplifiers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup>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 clamp. In addition to this diode action, there is NPN parasitic action on the IC chip. This transistor action can cause the output voltages of the op amps to go to the Vcc 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 is restored for input voltages above -0.3 V.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(3)</sup>Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. R<sub>th</sub> are typical values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(4)</sup>Human body model: a 100 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5 k $\Omega$  resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.

 $<sup>^{(5)}</sup>$ Machine model: a 200 pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5  $\Omega$ ). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(6)</sup>Charged device model: all pins and the package are charged together to the specified voltage and then discharged directly to the ground through only one pin. This is done for all pins.

**Table 2: Operating conditions** 

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
Vcc	Supply voltage	3 to 30		
1/2	Common mode input voltage range T <sub>amb</sub> = 25°C <sup>(1)</sup>	(V <sub>CC</sub> -) to (V <sub>CC</sub> + - 1.5)	V	
Vicm	Common mode input voltage range (T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub> )	(V <sub>CC</sub> -) to (V <sub>CC</sub> + - 2)		
		LM158	-55 to 125	
Toper	Operating free air temperature range	LM258	-40 to 105	°C
		LM358	0 to 70	

#### Notes:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(1)</sup>When used in comparator, the functionality is guaranteed as long as at least one input remains within the operating common mode voltage range.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup>When used in comparator, the functionality is guaranteed as long as at least one input remains within the operating common mode voltage range.

### 4 Electrical characteristics

Table 3: Electrical characteristics for VCC+ = 5 V, VCC- = Ground, Vo = 1.4 V, Tamb = 25 °C (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol		Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
		LM158A			2		
	land offert valence (1)	LM258A, LM358A		1	3		
	Input offset voltage (1)	LM158, LM258			5		
$V_{io}$		LM358		2	7	mV	
		LM158A, LM258A, LM358A			4		
	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	LM158, LM258			7		
		LM358			9		
A)/ /AT	land to the et velta an elait	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A		7	15	//90	
$\Delta V_{io}/\Delta T$	Input offset voltage drift	LM158, LM258, LM358		7	30	μV/°C	
	la mark afficial account	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A		2	10		
	Input offset current	LM158, LM258, LM358		2	30	nA	
lio	T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub>	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A			30		
		LM158, LM258, LM358			40		
A1 /AT	Input offset current drift	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A		10	200	pA/°C	
$\Delta I_{io}/\Delta T$		LM158, LM258, LM358		10	300		
	Input bias current (2)	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A		20	50	-	
		LM158, LM258, LM358		20	150		
lib	T .T .T	LM158A, LM258A, LM358A			100	nA	
	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	LM158, LM258, LM358			200	-	
^	lil	$V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, V_0 = 1.4 \text{ V} \text{ to } 11.4 \text{ V}$	50	100		\//\/	
$A_{vd}$	Large signal voltage gain	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	25			V/mV	
C) (D	Supply voltage rejection	$V_{CC}^+$ = 5 V to 30 V, $R_s \le 10 \text{ k}\Omega$	65	100		40	
SVR	ratio	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	65			dB	
	Supply current, all amp,	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max} V_{CC}^+ = 5 V$		0.7	1.2	A	
Icc	no load	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max} V_{CC}^+ = 30 V$			2	mA	
CMR	Common mode rejection	R <sub>s</sub> ≤ 10 kΩ	70	85		dB	
CIVIR	ratio	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	60			ub	
Isource	Output current source	Vcc <sup>+</sup> = 15 V, V <sub>o</sub> = 2 V, V <sub>id</sub> = 1 V	20	40	60	mA	
1	Output sink surrent	$V_{CC}^{+} = 15 \text{ V}, V_{o} = 2 \text{ V}, V_{id} = -1 \text{ V}$	10	20		mA	
Isink	Output sink current	Vcc <sup>+</sup> = 15 V, V <sub>o</sub> = 0.2 V, V <sub>id</sub> = -1 V	12	50		μΑ	



# LM158, LM258, LM358, LM158A, LM258A, LM358A

Symbol		Parameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Cymbol				Typ.	wax.	Oilit
		$V_{CC}+=30 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_L=2 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ connected to } V_{CC}-,$ $T_{amb}=25 \text{ °C}$	26	27		
		$V_{\text{CC}}+=30 \text{ V}, \text{ R}_{\text{L}}=2 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ connected to } V_{\text{CC}}-, \\ T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	26			
	Lligh lovel output voltoge	$V_{CC}$ + = 30 V, $R_L$ = 10 kΩ connected to $V_{CC}$ -, $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	27	28		V
V <sub>OH</sub>	High level output voltage	$V_{CC+} = 30$ V, $R_L = 10$ kΩ connected to $V_{CC-}$ , $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	27			V
		$V_{CC}+$ = 5 V, $R_L$ = 2 k $\Omega$ connected to $V_{CC}-$ , $T_{amb}$ = 25 °C	3.5			
		$V_{CC+} = 5$ V, $R_L = 2$ kΩ connected to $V_{CC-}$ , $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	3			
.,		$R_L$ = 10 kΩ connected to $V_{CC}$ -		5	20	.,
Vol	Low level output voltage	T <sub>min</sub> ≤ T <sub>amb</sub> ≤ T <sub>max</sub>			20	mV
SR	Slew rate	$V_{CC}^+$ = 15 V, $V_i$ = 0.5 to 3 V, $R_L$ = 2 k $\Omega$ , $C_L$ = 100 pF, unity gain	0.3	0.6		V/µs
GBP	Gain bandwidth product	$V_{CC}^+ = 30 \text{ V, f} = 100 \text{ kHz, V}_{in} = 10 \text{ mV,}$ $R_L = 2 \text{ k}\Omega, C_L = 100 \text{ pF}$	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_0 = 2 \text{ V}_{pp}, \\ C_L = 100 \text{ pF, } V_0 = 2 \text{ V}_{pp} $		0.02		%
en	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 <sub>01</sub> /V <sub>02</sub>	Channel separation (3)	1 kHz ≤ f ≤ 20 kHz		120		dB

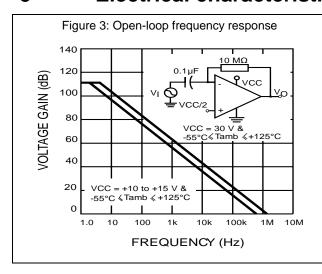
#### Notes:

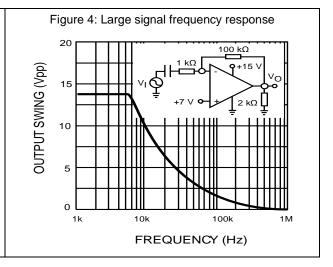
 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>$ Vo = 1.4 V, Rs = 0  $\Omega$ , 5 V < Vcc<sup>+</sup> < 30 V, 0 < Vic < Vcc<sup>+</sup> - 1.5 V

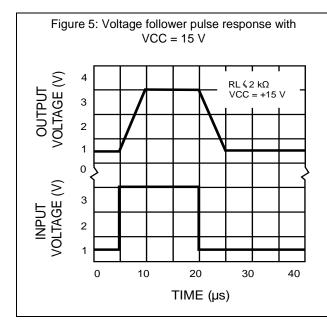
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup>The direction of the input current is out of the IC. This current is essentially constant, independent of the state of the output so there is no change in the load on the input lines.

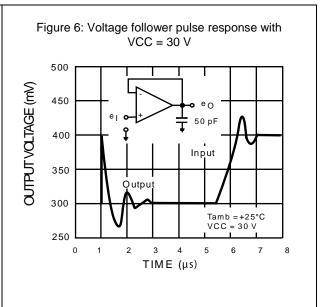
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(3)</sup>Due to the proximity of external components, ensure that stray capacitance between these external parts does not cause coupling. Typically, this can be detected because this type of capacitance increases at higher frequencies.

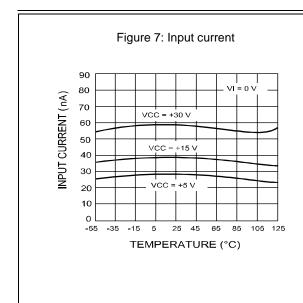
### 5 Electrical characteristic curves











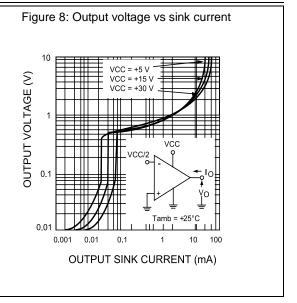
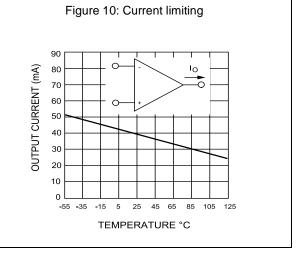
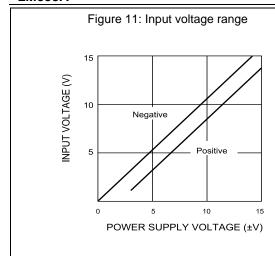


Figure 9: Output voltage vs source current





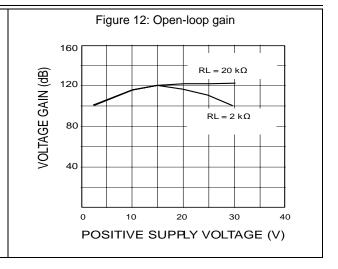


Figure 13: Supply current

(VCC

MA

JD

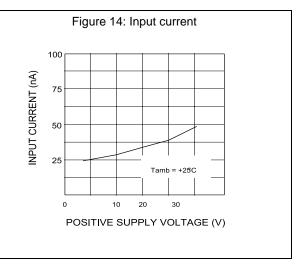
Tamb = 0C to +125°C

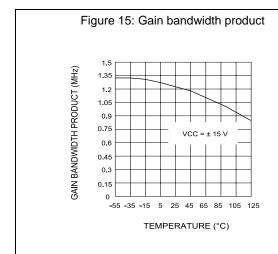
Tamb = -55C

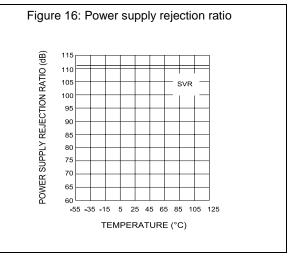
Tamb = -55C

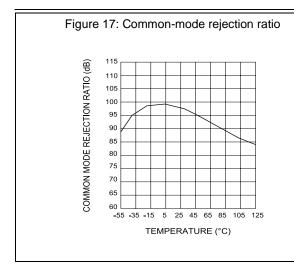
O

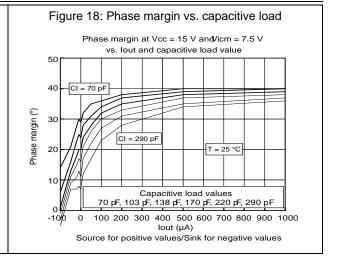
POSITIVE SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)











## 6 Typical applications

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

Figure 19: AC-coupled inverting amplifier

R1

(as shown A<sub>V</sub> = -10)

R2

R2

R3

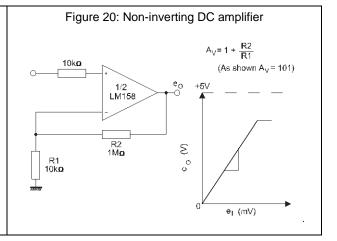
100k0

R3

100k0

R3

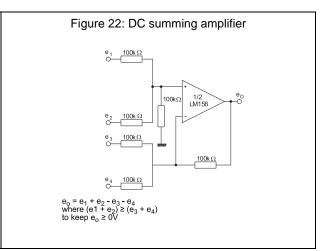
100k0



R1  $100k\Omega$   $1M\Omega$   $A_v = 1 + \frac{R2}{R1}$  (as shown  $A_v = 11$ )

C1 112  $C_0$   $C_0$ 

Figure 21: AC-coupled non-inverting amplifier



#### **Typical applications**

Figure 23: High input Z, DC differential amplifier  $\frac{R2}{100k\Omega}$   $\frac{R1}{100k\Omega}$   $\frac{R3}{100k\Omega}$   $\frac{R3}{100k\Omega}$ 

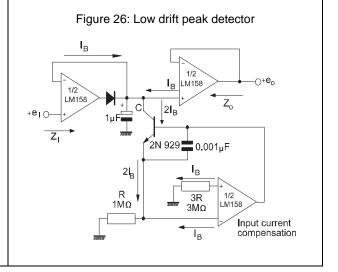
Figure 24: High input Z adjustable gain DC instrumentation amplifier  $\begin{array}{c}
R_1 \\
R_2 \\
R_3
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
R_1 \\
R_2 \\
R_3
\end{array}$   $\begin{array}{c}
R_1 \\
R_2 \\
R_3
\end{array}$ if R1 = R5 and R3 = R4 = R6 = R7 \\
e\_o = [1 + 2R1]((e\_2 + e\_1))

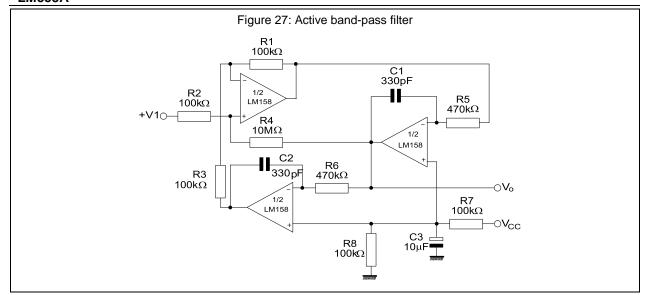
As shown  $e_o = 101$  ( $e_2 + e_1$ )

Figure 25: Using symmetrical amplifiers to reduce input current

Output

Outpu





## 7 Package information

In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of ECOPACK® packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK® specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: www.st.com. ECOPACK® is an ST trademark.

## 7.1 SO8 package information

Figure 28: SO8 package outline

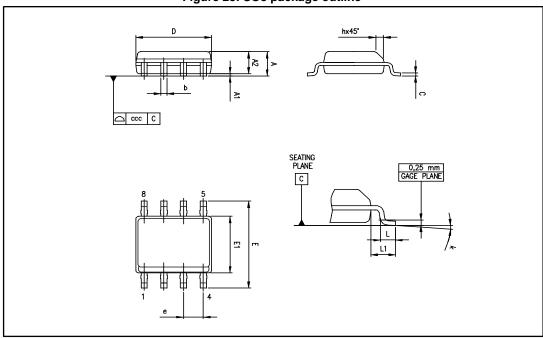


Table 4: SO8 mechanical data

			Dir	mensions		
Ref.	Millimeters					
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max
А			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
С	0.17		0.23	0.007		0.010
D	4.80	4.90	5.00	0.189	0.193	0.197
Е	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
е		1.27			0.050	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050
L1		1.04			0.040	
k	0°		8°	0°		8°
ccc			0.10			0.004

## 7.2 MiniSO8 package information

Figure 29: MiniSO8 package outline

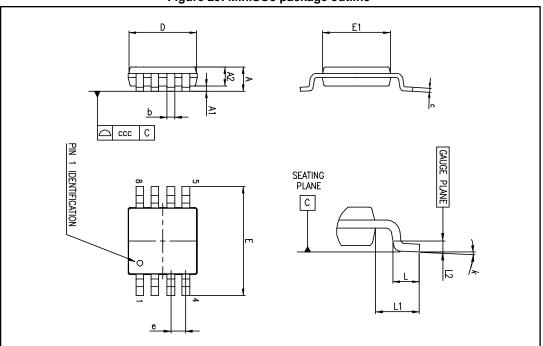


Table 5: MiniSO8 mechanical data

	Dimensions							
Ref.		Millimeters		Inches				
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
А			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		
С	0.08		0.23	0.003		0.009		
D	2.80	3.00	3.20	0.11	0.118	0.126		
Е	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		
е		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		

## 7.3 DFN8 2x2 package information

Figure 30: DFN8 2x2 package outline

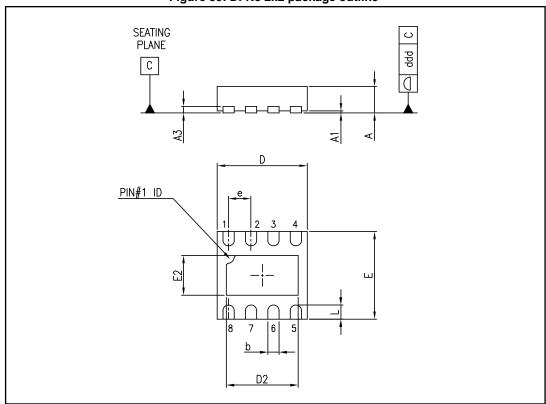


Table 6: DFN8 2x2 mechanical data

	Dimensions								
Ref.		Millimeters		Inches					
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.			
Α	0.51	0.55	0.60	0.020	0.022	0.024			
A1			0.05			0.002			
А3		0.15			0.006				
b	0.18	0.25	0.30	0.007	0.010	0.012			
D	1.85	2.00	2.15	0.073	0.079	0.085			
D2	1.45	1.60	1.70	0.057	0.063	0.067			
E	1.85	2.00	2.15	0.073	0.079	0.085			
E2	0.75	0.90	1.00	0.030	0.035	0.039			
е		0.50			0.020				
L		0.3	0.425		0.012	0.017			
ddd			0.08			0.003			

0.45mm 0.75mm 2.80mm

Figure 31: DFN8 2x2 recommended footprint

## 7.4 TSSOP8 package information

Figure 32: TSSOP8 package outline

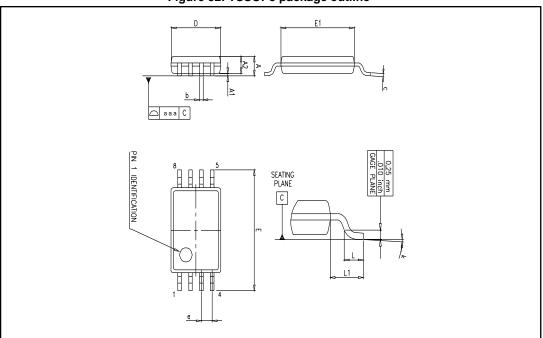


Table 7: TSSOP8 mechanical data

	Dimensions						
Ref.	Millimeters						
	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	
Α			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	
С	0.09		0.20	0.004		0.008	
D	2.90	3.00	3.10	0.114	0.118	0.122	
Е	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	
е		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		

# 8 Ordering information

Table 8: Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
LM158QT	-55 °C to 125 °C	DFN8 2x2		K4A
LM158DT	-55 C to 125 C	SO8		158
LM258ADT		SO8		258A
LM258AYDT (1)		SO8, automotive grade		258AY
LM258DT	40 °C to 405 °C	SO8		258
LM258APT	-40 °C to 105 °C	TSSOP8	Tape and reel	258A
LM258AST		MiniSO8		K408
LM258QT		DFN8 2x2		K4C
LM358DT		SO8		358
LM358YDT <sup>(1)</sup>		SO8, automotive grade		358Y
LM358ADT		SO8		358A
LM358PT	0 °C to 70 °C	TSSOP8		358
LM358APT		133040		358A
LM358ST		MiniSO8		K405
LM358AST		WillingOo		K404
LM358QT		DFN8 2x2		K4E

#### **Notes**

 $<sup>^{(1)}</sup>$ Qualified and characterized according to AEC Q100 and Q003 or equivalent, advanced screening according to AEC Q001 & Q 002 or equivalent.

# 9 Revision history

**Table 9: Document revision history** 

Date	Revision	Changes
01-Jul- 2003	1	First release.
02-Jan-2005	2	$R_{\text{thja}}$ and $T_{j}$ parameters added in AMR Table 1: "Absolute maximum ratings".
01-Jul-2005	3	ESD protection inserted in Table 1: "Absolute maximum ratings".
05-Oct-2006	4	Added Figure 17: Phase margin vs. capacitive load.
30-Nov-2006	5	Added missing ordering information.
25-Apr-2007	6	Removed LM158A, LM258A and LM358A from document title. Corrected error in MiniSO-8 package data. L1 is 0.004 inch. Added automotive grade order codes in Section 7: "Ordering information".
12-Feb-2008	7	Corrected V <sub>CC</sub> max (30 V instead of 32 V) in operating conditions. Changed presentation of electrical characteristics table. Deleted V <sub>opp</sub> parameter in electrical characteristics table. Corrected miniSO-8 package information. Corrected temperature range for automotive grade order codes. Updated automotive grade footnotes in order codes table.
26-Aug-2008	8	Added limitations on input current in Table 1: "Absolute maximum ratings".  Corrected title for Figure 11.  Added E and L1 parameters in Table 4: "SO8 package mechanical data".  Changed Figure 31: "TSSOP8 package mechanical drawing".
02-Sep-2011	9	In Section 6: "Package information", added:  DFN8 2 x 2 mm package mechanical drawing  DFN8 2 x 2 mm recommended footprint  DFN8 2 x 2 mm order codes.
06-Apr-2012	10	Removed order codes LM158YD, LM258AYD, LM258YD and LM358YD from Table 8: "Order codes".
11-Jun-2013	11	Table 8: "Order codes": removed order codes LM158D, LM158YDT, LM258YDT, and LM258AD; added automotive grade qualification to order codes LM258ATDT and LM358YDT; updated marking for order codes LM158DT and LM258D/LM258DT; updated temperature range, packages, and packaging for several order codes.



### **Revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
		Removed DIP8 package
		Corrected typos (W replaced with Ω, £ replaced with ≤)
		Updated Features
		Added Related products
20-Jun-2014	12	Table 3: replaced DV <sub>io</sub> with $\Delta$ V <sub>io</sub> / $\Delta$ T and DI <sub>io</sub> with $\Delta$ I <sub>io</sub> / $\Delta$ T.
		Updated Table 7 for exposed pad dimensions
		Table 8: "Order codes": removed order codes LM258YPT and LM258AYPT; removed all order codes for devices with tube packing; added package code (NB) to DFN8 2x2 package.
		Updated document layout
		Updated name of the "DFN8 2x2 (NB) mm" package to "DFN8 2x2" everywhere in datasheet.
13-Nov-2015	13	Section 2: "Package pin connections": placed the package's pinout in this section and added note about exposed pad.
		Table 8: "Order codes": removed order codes LM258ST, LM358YPT, and LM358AYPT.
24-Aug-2016	14	Table 6: "DFN8 2x2 mechanical data": added typ. value for "L" dimension.
		Updated: related products on the cover page.
22-Nov-2017	15	Updated: Section 3: "Absolute maximum ratings", Table 2: "Operating conditions", Section 4: "Electrical characteristics", Figure 6: "Voltage follower pulse response with VCC = 30 V" and Figure 7: "Input current".

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