



**N
DIP8**
(Plastic package)

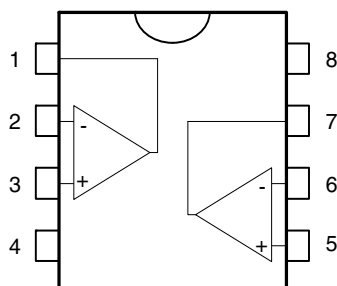


**D and S
SO8 and MiniSO8**
(Plastic micropackage)



**P
TSSOP8**
(Thin shrink small outline package)

Pin connections
(top view)



- 1 - Output 1
- 2 - Inverting input
- 3 - Non-inverting input
- 4 - V_{CC}^-
- 5 - Non-inverting input 2
- 6 - Inverting input 2
- 7 - Output 2
- 8 - V_{CC}^+

Features

- ESD internal protection: 2 kV
- Internal frequency compensation implemented
- 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 $V_{CC} \pm 1.5$ V

Description

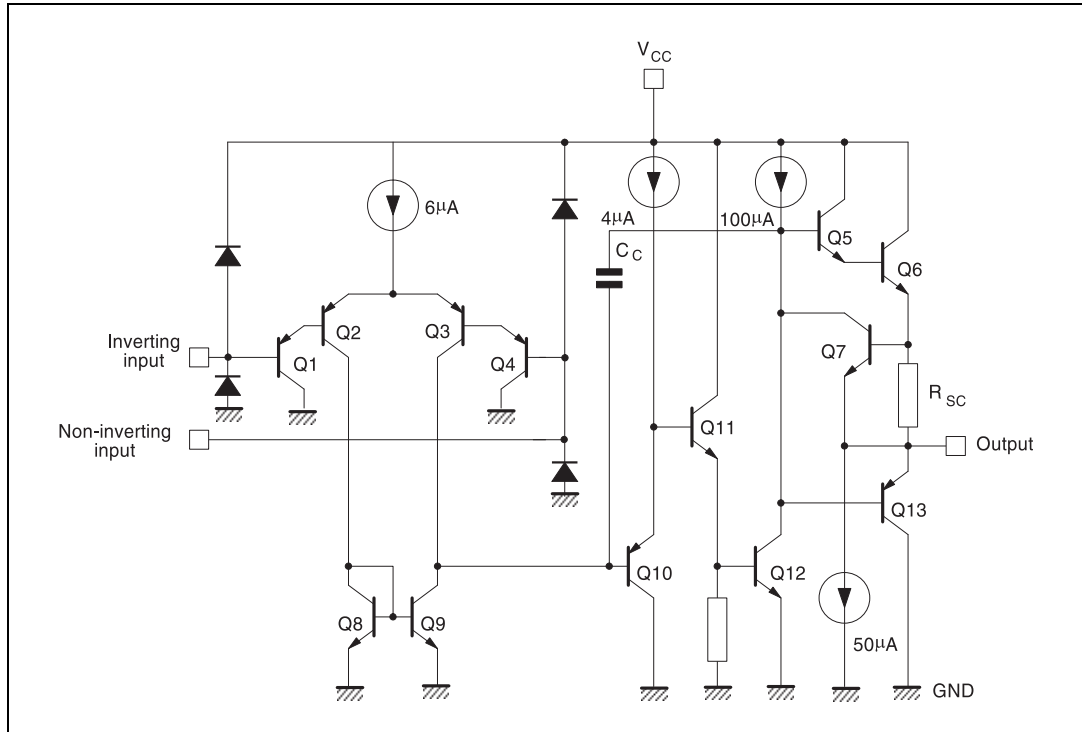
The LM158W, LM258W, and LM358W circuits consist of two independent, high-gain, operational amplifiers (op-amps), which employ internal frequency compensation and are specifically designed to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. The low-power supply drain is independent of the power supply voltage magnitude. 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 easily provide the required interface electronics with no additional power supply. In linear mode, the input common mode voltage range includes ground. The output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from a single power supply voltage.

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1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 LM158W/LM258W/LM358W)



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 _{id}	Differential input voltage	-0.3 to V _{CC} ⁺ +0.3			
	Output short-circuit duration ⁽¹⁾	Infinite			
I _{in}	Input current ⁽²⁾	5 mA in DC or 50 mA in AC (duty cycle=10 %, T=1s)			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			
T _j	Maximum junction temperature	150			
R _{thja}	Thermal resistance junction to ambient ⁽³⁾				°C/W
	DIP8	85			
	SO8	125			
	MiniSO8	190			
	TSSOP8	120			
R _{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction to case ⁽³⁾				
	DIP8	41			
	SO8	40			
	MiniSO8	39			
	TSSOP8	37			
ESD	HBM: human body model ⁽⁴⁾	2			kV
	MM: machine model ⁽⁵⁾	200			V
	CDM: charged device model ⁽⁶⁾	1.5			kV

- Short-circuits from the output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating if $V_{CC} > 15$ V. 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: a 100 pF capacitor is discharged through a 1.5 k Ω resistor between two pins of the device, done for all couples of pin combinations with other pins floating.
- 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 Ω), 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 ⁽¹⁾	$V_{DD} - 0.3$ to $V_{CC} - 1.5$	
T_{oper}	Operating free air temperature range LM158W LM258W LM358W	-55 to +125 -40 to +105 0 to +70	°C

1. When used in comparator, the functionality is guaranteed as long as at least one input remains within the operating common mode voltage range.

3 Electrical characteristics

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

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{io}	Input offset voltage ⁽¹⁾				
	LM158AW		1	2	mV
	LM258AW, LM358AW		1	3	
	LM158W, LM258W		2	5	
	LM358W		2	7	
	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$				
$\Delta V_{io}/\Delta T$	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		7	15	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		7	30	
	Input offset current				
	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		2	10	
I_{io}	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		2	30	nA
	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$				
	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW			30	
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W			40	
$\Delta I_{io}/\Delta T$	Input offset current drift				$\text{pA}/^\circ\text{C}$
	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		10	200	
I_{ib}	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		10	300	nA
	Input bias current ⁽²⁾				
	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW		20	50	
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W		20	150	
A_{vd}	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$				V/mV
	LM158AW, LM258AW, LM358AW			100	
	LM158W, LM258W, LM358W			200	
SVR	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		
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio				dB
	$R_s \leq 10\text{ k}\Omega$, $V_{CC}^+ = 5\text{ V to }30\text{ V}$	65	100		
I_{CC}	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$	65			mA
	Supply current, all amp, no load				
I_{CC}	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$, $V_{CC}^+ = +5\text{ V}$		0.7	1.2	
	$T_{\min} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\max}$, $V_{CC}^+ = +30\text{ V}$			2	

**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) (continued)**

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{icm}	Input common mode voltage range $V_{CC}^+ = +30\text{ V}^{(3)}$ $T_{\text{amb}} = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_{\text{min}} \leq T_{\text{amb}} \leq T_{\text{max}}$	0 0		$V_{CC}^+ - 1.5$ $V_{CC}^+ - 2$	V
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_{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_{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 μA
V_{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_{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/ μs
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 $f = 1\text{ kHz}$, $R_s = 100\text{ }\Omega$, $V_{CC}^+ = 30\text{ V}$		55		$\frac{\text{nV}}{\sqrt{\text{Hz}}}$
V_{o1}/V_{o2}	Channel separation ⁽⁴⁾ $1\text{ kHz} \leq f \leq 20\text{ kHz}$		120		dB

- $V_o = 1.4\text{ V}$, $R_s = 0\text{ }\Omega$, $5\text{ V} < V_{CC}^+ < 30\text{ V}$, $0 < V_{\text{ic}} < V_{CC}^+ - 1.5\text{ V}$
- 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

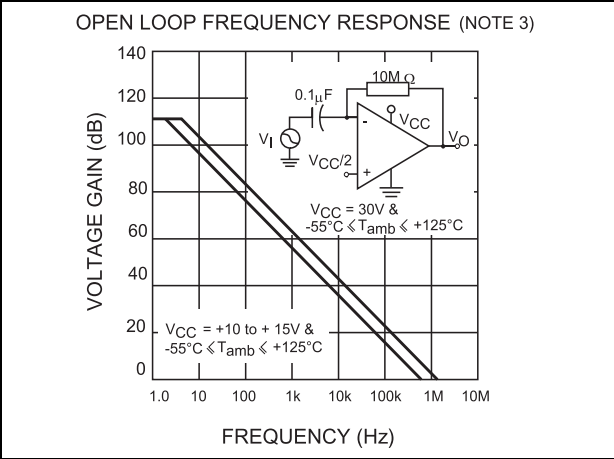


Figure 3. Large signal frequency response

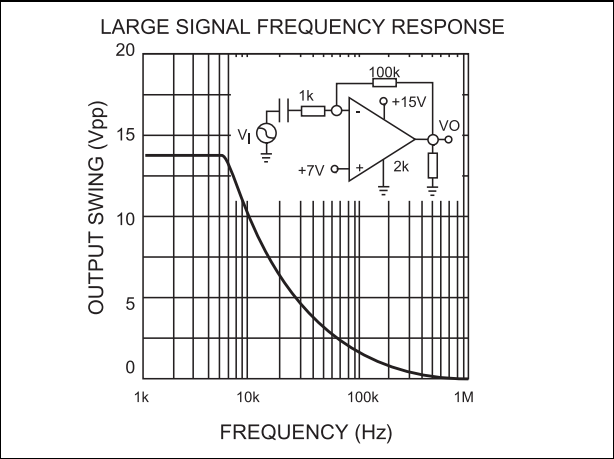


Figure 4. Voltage follower pulse response (large signal)

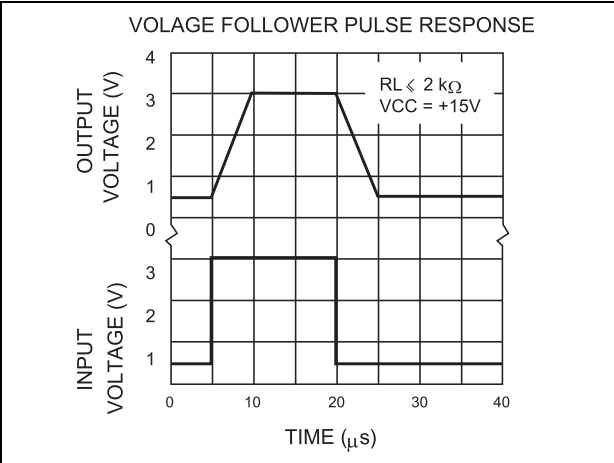


Figure 5. Voltage follower pulse response (small signal)

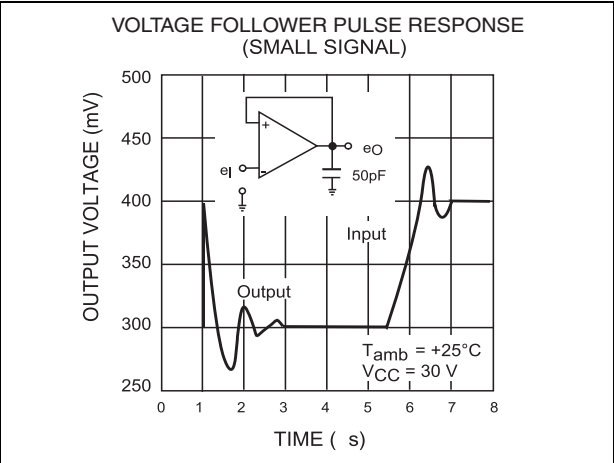


Figure 6. Input bias current vs. temperature

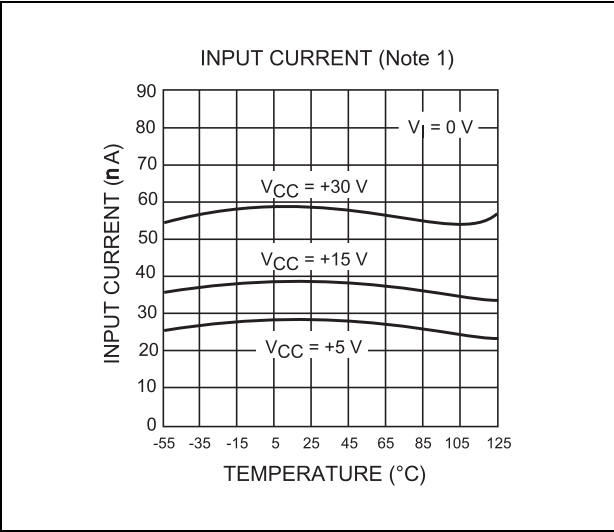


Figure 7. Output characteristics (sink)

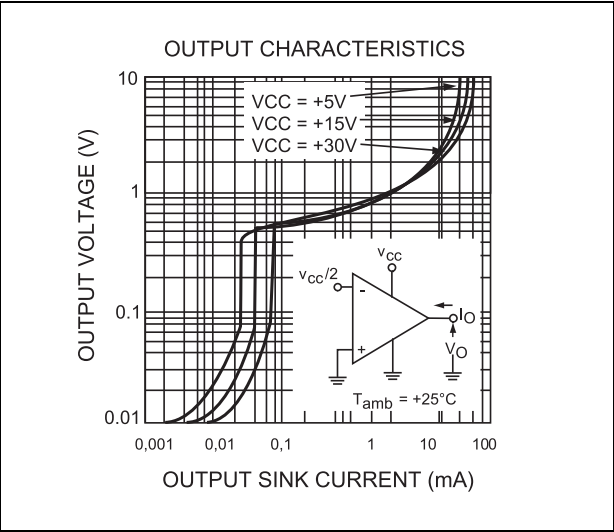


Figure 8. Output characteristics (source)

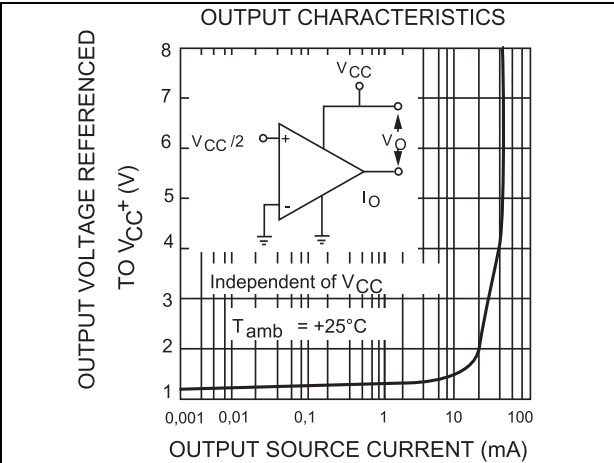


Figure 9. Current limiting

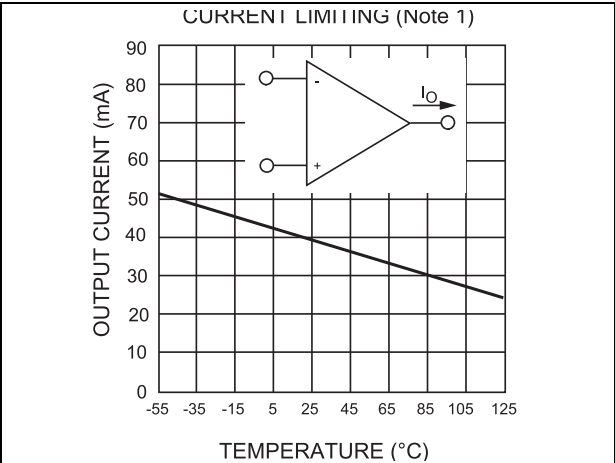


Figure 10. Input voltage range

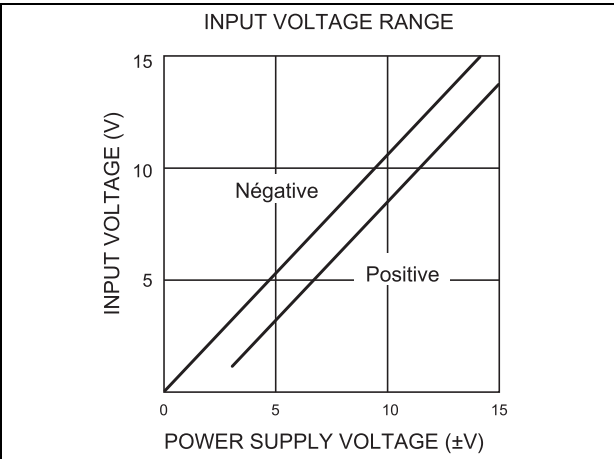


Figure 11. Open loop gain

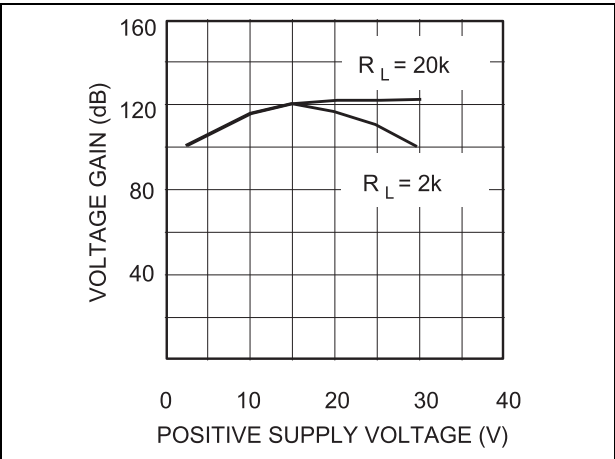


Figure 12. Supply current

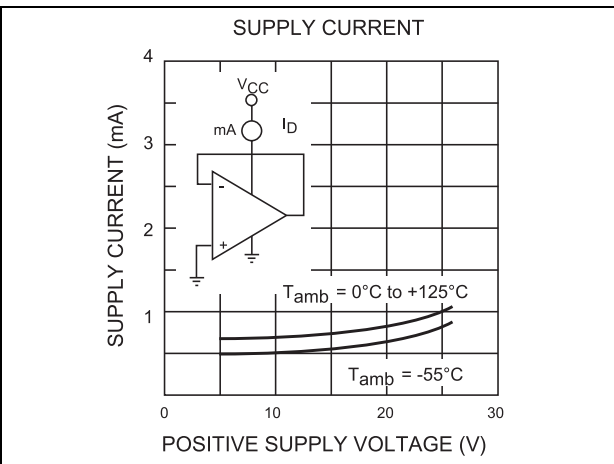


Figure 13. Input bias current vs. positive supply voltage

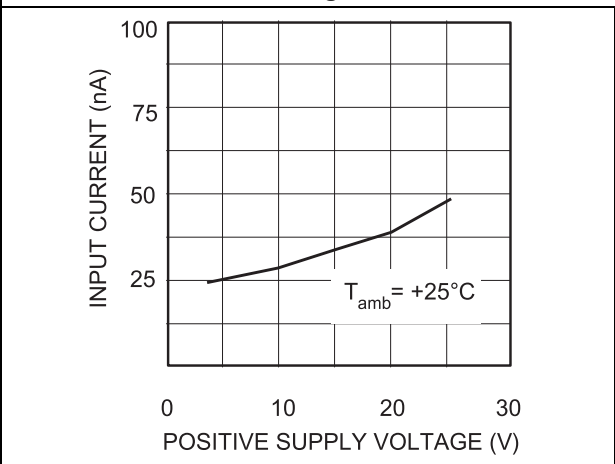


Figure 14. Gain bandwidth product

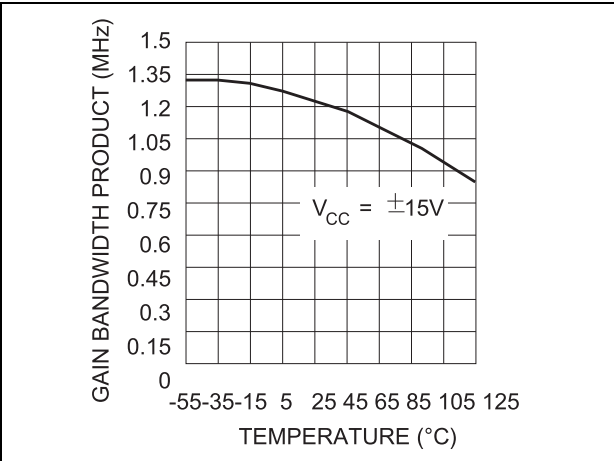


Figure 15. Power supply rejection ratio

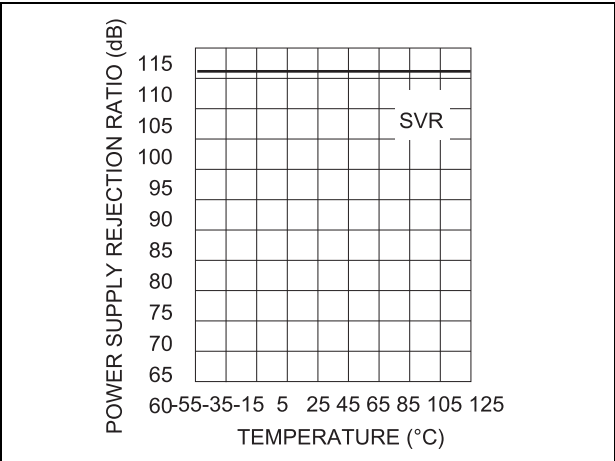


Figure 16. Common mode rejection ratio

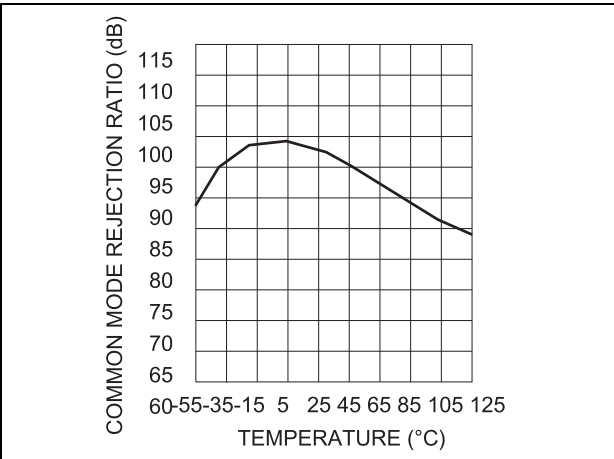
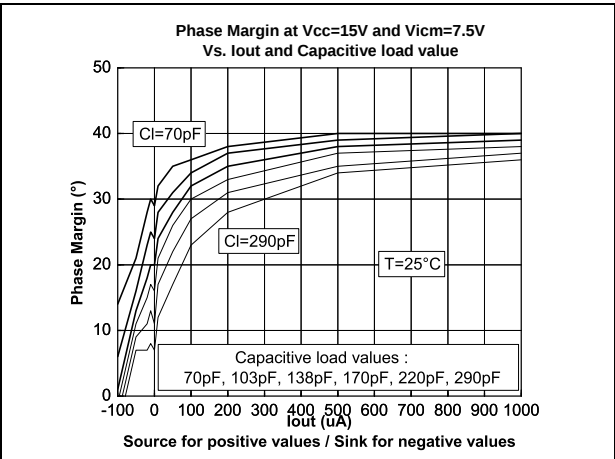


Figure 17. Phase margin vs. capacitive load



4 Typical applications

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

Figure 18. AC-coupled inverting amplifier

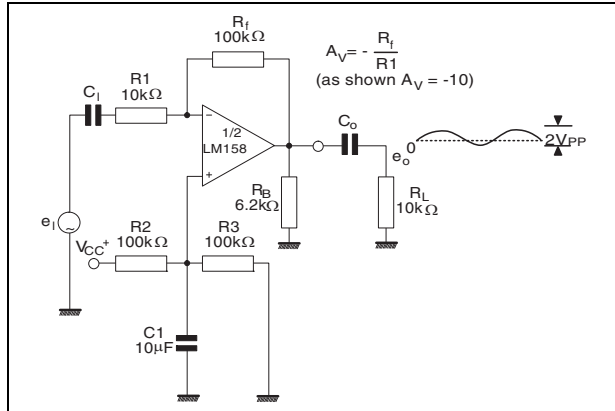


Figure 19. Non-inverting DC amplifier

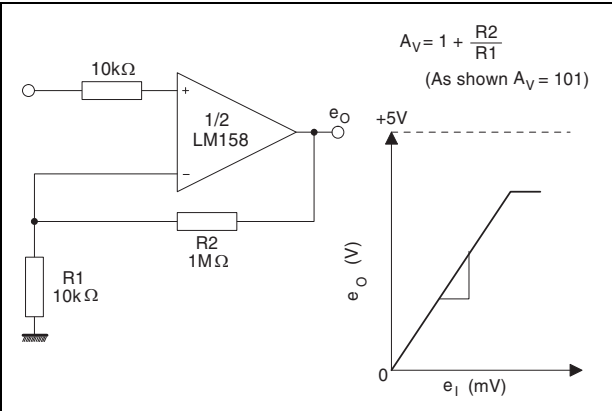


Figure 20. AC-coupled non-inverting amplifier

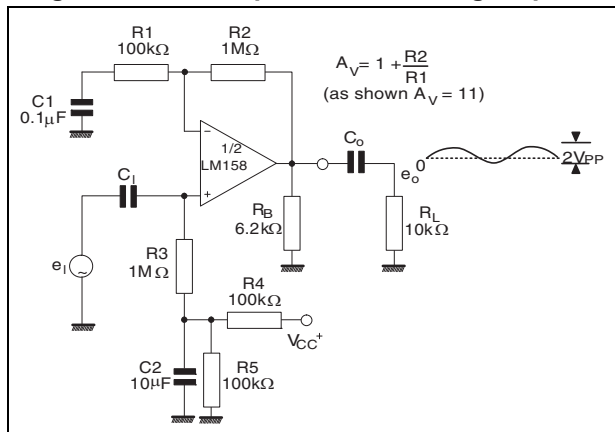


Figure 21. DC summing amplifier

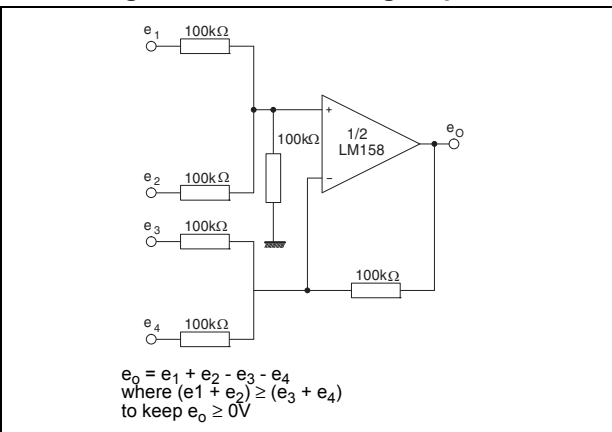


Figure 22. High input Z, DC differential amplifier

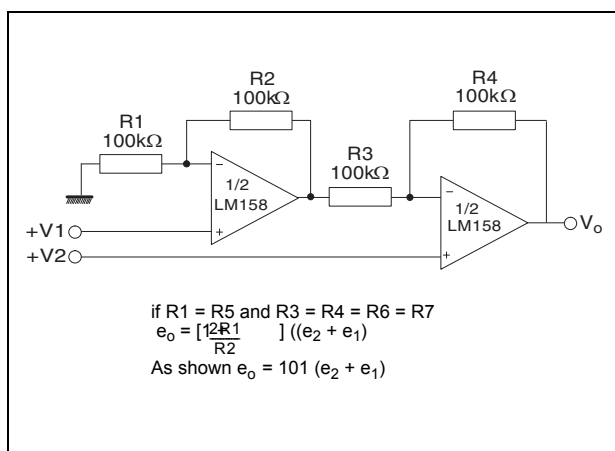


Figure 23. High input Z adjustable gain DC instrumentation amplifier

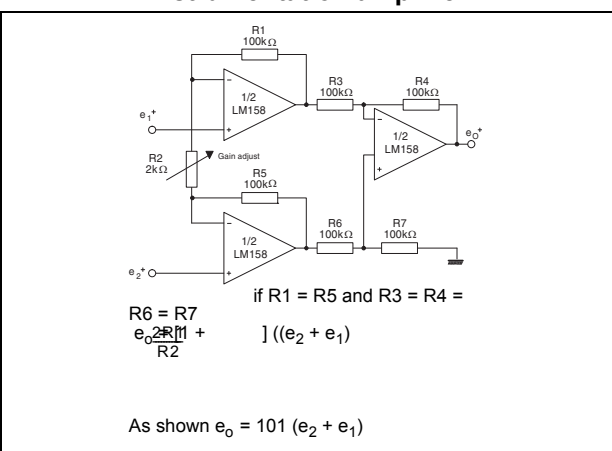


Figure 24. Using symmetrical amplifiers to reduce input current

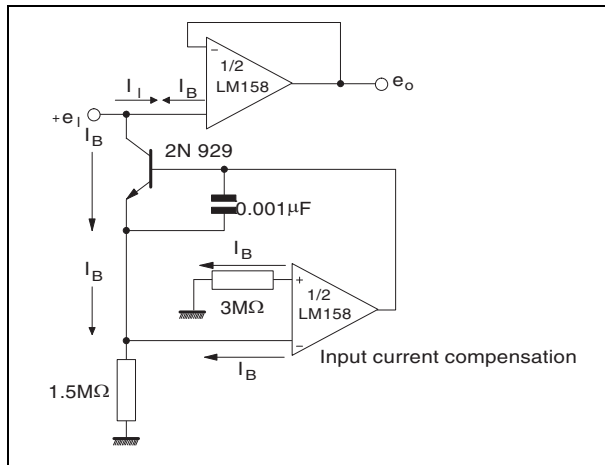


Figure 25. Low drift peak detector

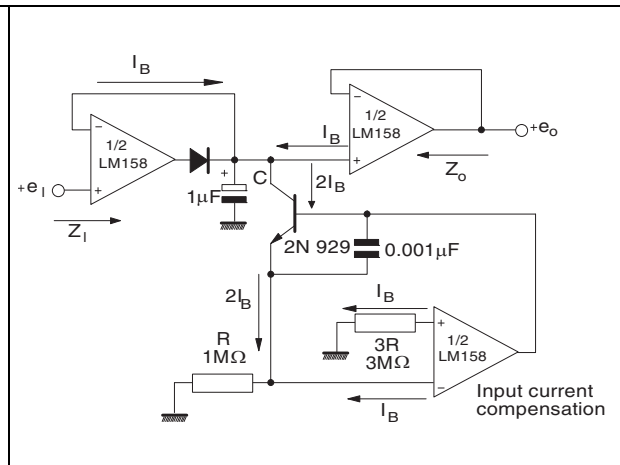
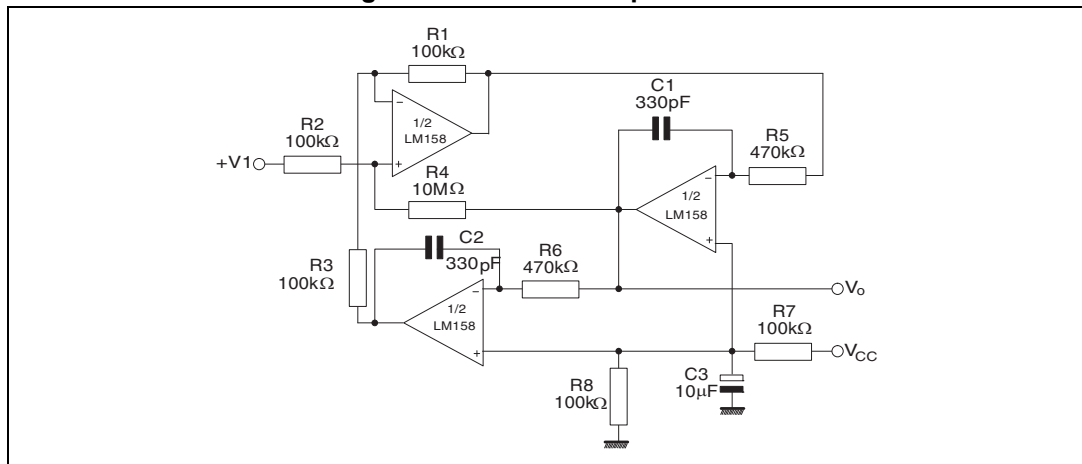


Figure 26. Active band-pass filter



5 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.

5.1 DIP8 package information

Figure 27. DIP8 package mechanical drawing

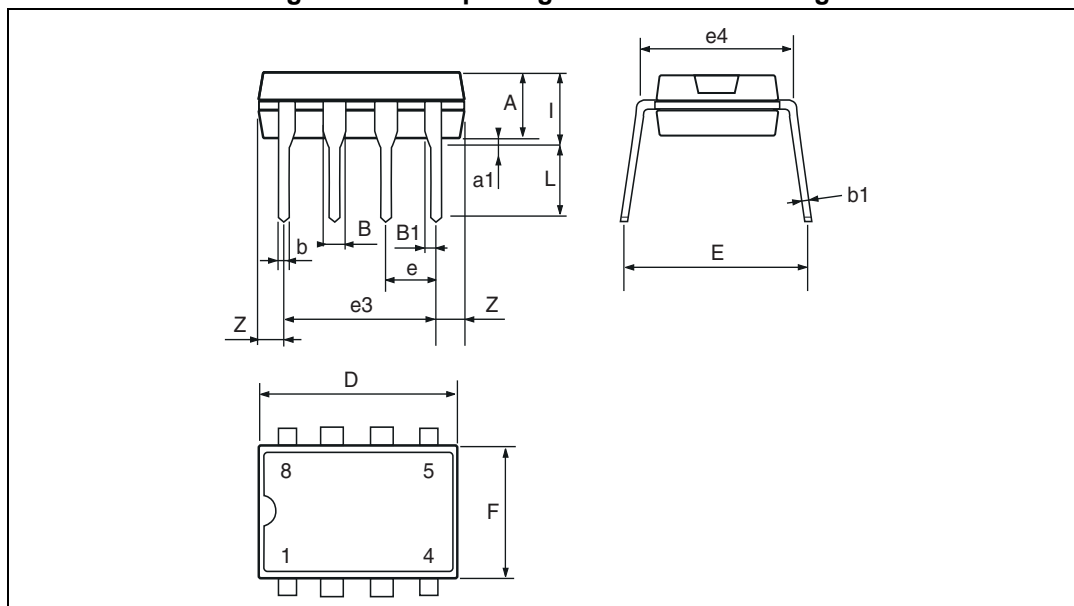


Table 4. DIP8 package mechanical data

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
I			4.8			0.189
L		3.3			0.130	
Z	0.44		1.6	0.017		0.063

5.2 SO8 package information

Figure 28. SO8 package mechanical drawing

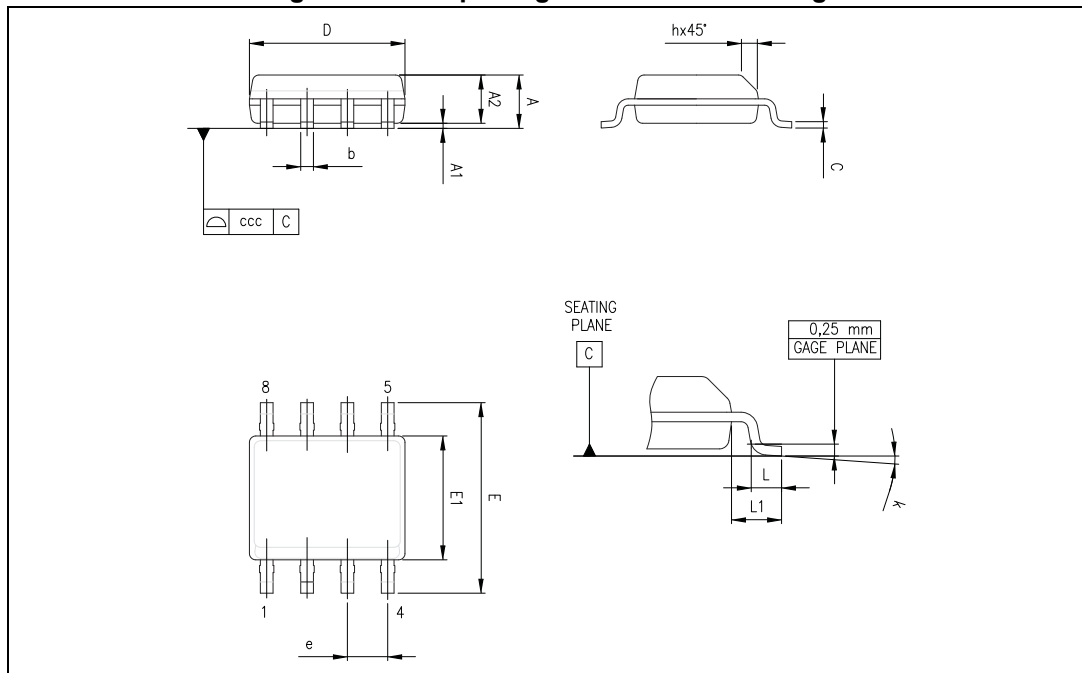


Table 5. SO8 package mechanical data

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
E	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
L1		1.04			0.040	
k	1 °		8 °	1 °		8 °
ccc			0.10			0.004

5.3 MiniSO8 package information

Figure 29. MiniSO8 package mechanical drawing

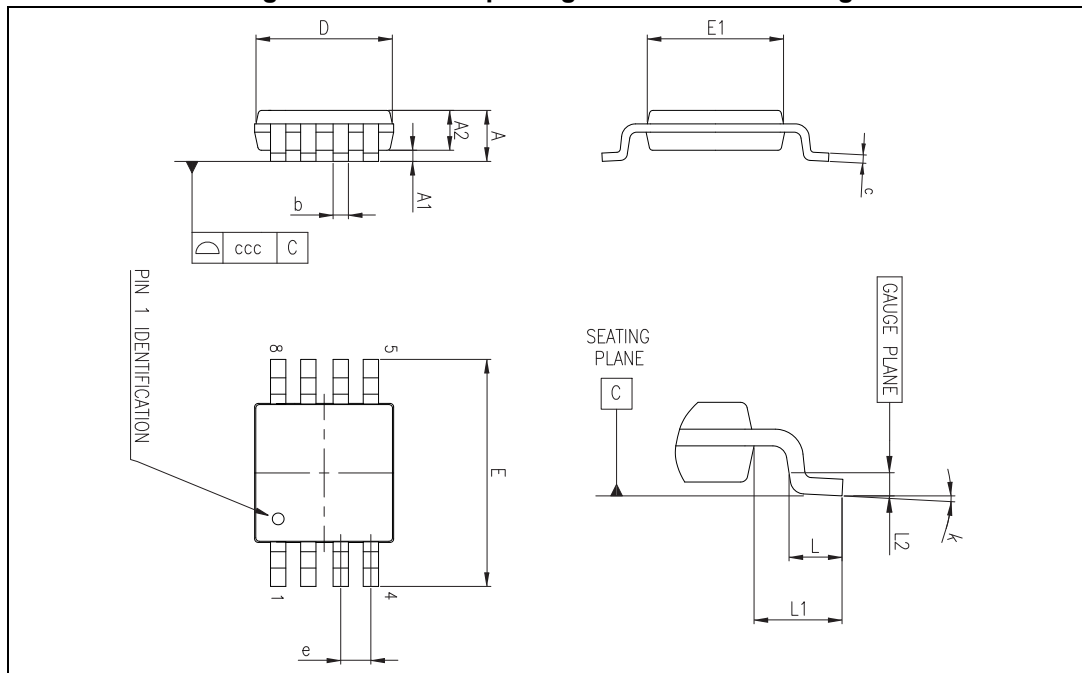


Table 6. MiniSO8 package mechanical data

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 30. TSSOP8 package mechanical drawing

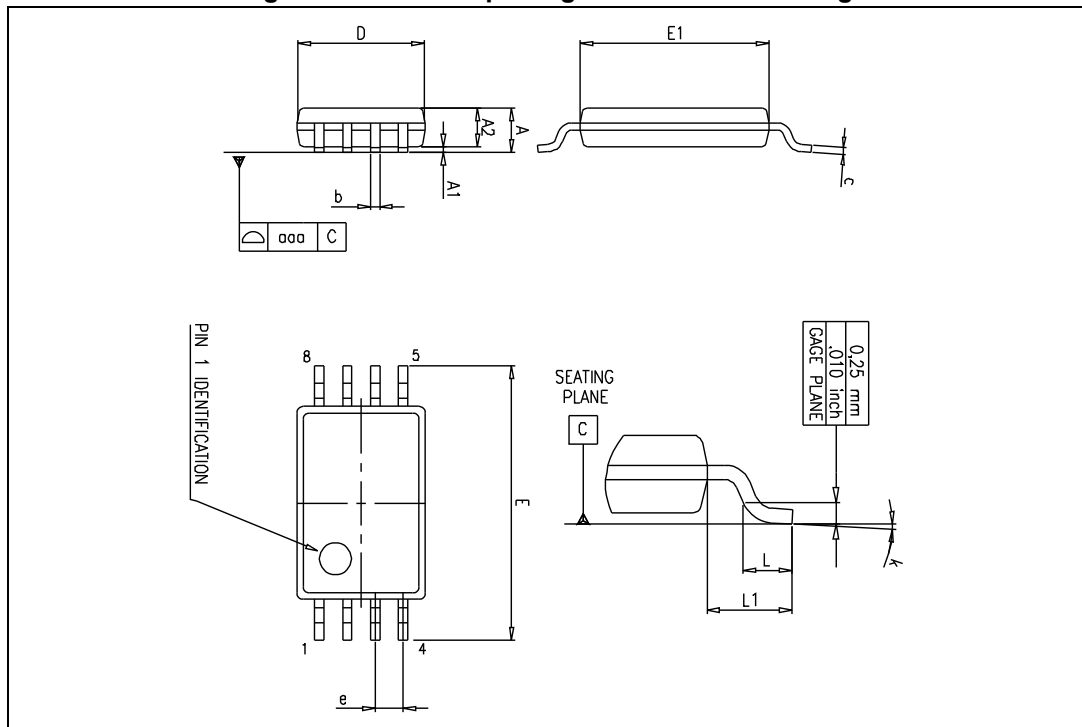


Table 7. TSSOP8 package mechanical data

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 8. Order codes

Order code	Temperature range	Package	Packaging	Marking
LM158WDT	-55 °C, +125 °C	SO8	Tube or tape and reel	158W
LM258WADT	-40 °C, +105 °C			DIP8
LM258WN		LM258WN		
LM258WDT		SO8	Tube or tape and reel	258W
LM258WPT		TSSOP8	Tape and reel	258W
LM258AWPT				258AW
LM258AWYDT ⁽¹⁾		SO8 (Automotive grade)	Tube or tape and reel	258AWY
LM258WYPT ⁽²⁾		TSSOP8 (Automotive grade)	Tape and reel	258WY
LM258AWYPT ⁽²⁾				K410
LM358WST	MiniSO8	K417		
LM358AWST		K418		
LM358WYPT ⁽²⁾	TSSOP8 (Automotive grade)	358WY		
LM358AWYST ⁽¹⁾	MiniSO8 (Automotive grade)	K414		
LM358WYST ⁽¹⁾		K415		

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

7 Revision history

Table 9. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
01-Nov-2002	1	First release.
01-Jul-2005	2	ESD protection inserted in Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 4 .
06-Oct-2006	3	ESD tolerance for model HBM improved to 2kV in Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 4 . R_{thja} and R_{thjc} typical values added in Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings on page 4 . Added Figure 17: Phase margin vs. capacitive load on page 10 .
02-Jan-2007	4	Order codes added (automotive grade level) to Section 6: Ordering information .
15-Mar-2007	5	Previously called revision 4. Footnote for automotive grade order codes added to Section 6: Ordering information .
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 MiniSO8 package information. Corrected operating temperature range for automotive grade parts.
26-Aug-2008	8	Corrected ESD values in Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings . Added limitations on input current in Table 1: Absolute maximum ratings . Corrected title for Figure 11 . Added E and L1 parameters in Table 5: SO8 package mechanical data . Added automotive grade products for MSO8 package in Table 8: Order codes .
03-Jul-2012	9	Automotive grade level updated in Table 8: Order codes . Removed order codes: LM358WYD, LM358AWYD, LM258WYD, LM258AWYD.
09-Jan-2013	10	Small text changes in Features and Description . Figure 1: Schematic diagram (1/2 LM158W/LM258W/LM358W) : replaced. Table 8: Order codes : added order codes LM358WST and LM358AWST.
15-Jul-2013	11	Table 3 : replaced DV_{iO} with $\Delta V_{iO}/\Delta T$ and DI_{iO} with $\Delta I_{iO}/\Delta T$ Table 8: Order codes : removed the following order codes: LM158WN, LM158WD, LM258AWYST, LM258WAN, LM258WAD, LM258WD, LM258WYST, LM358WN, LM358WD, LM358AWD, LM358WDT, LM358AWDT, LM358WPT, LM358AWPT, LM358WYDT, LM358AWYDT, LM358AWYPT; updated footnote 1.

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