LM158-LM258-LM358

Low power dual operational amplifiers

Features

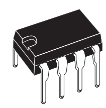
- Internally frequency compensated
- Large DC voltage gain: 100 dB
- Wide bandwidth (unity gain): 1.1 MHz (temperature compensated)
- Very low supply current per operator essentially independent of supply voltage
- Low input bias current: 20 nA (temperature compensated)
- Low input offset voltage: 2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

Description

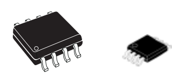
These circuits consist of two independent, high-gain, internally frequency-compensated op-amps which are designed specifically to operate from a single power supply over a wide range of voltages. The low power supply drain is independent of the magnitude of the power supply voltage.

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.

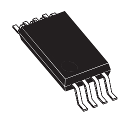
In linear mode, the input common-mode voltage range includes ground and the output voltage can also swing to ground, even though operated from only a single power supply voltage.



N
DIP8
(Plastic package)

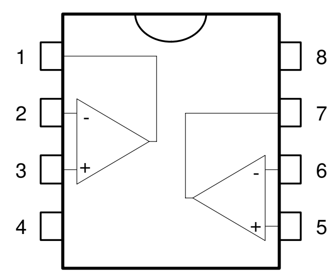


D & S
SO-8 & miniSO-8
(Plastic micropackage)



P
TSSOP8
(Thin shrink small outline package)

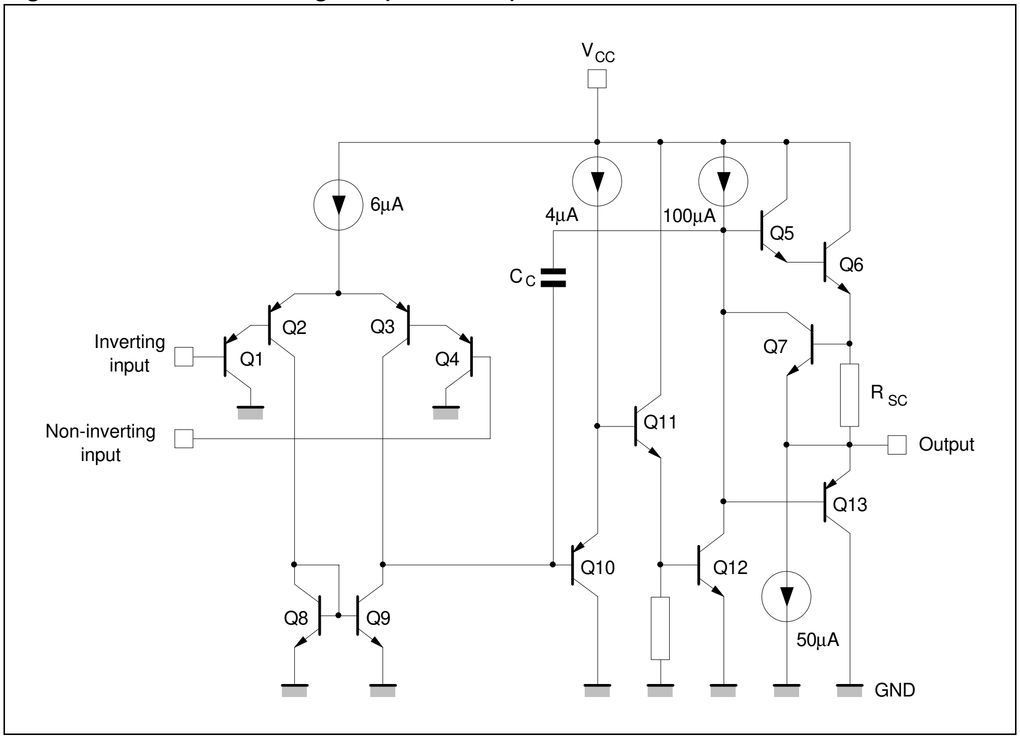
Pin connections
(Top view)



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}+

1 Schematic diagram

Figure 1. Schematic diagram (1/2 LM158)



2 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	LM158,A	LM258,A	LM358,A	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	+/-16 or 32			V
V_i	Input voltage	32			V
V_{id}	Differential input voltage	32			V
	Output short-circuit duation (1)	Infinite			
I_{in}	Input current (2)	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(3) SO-8 MiniSO-8 TSSOP8 DIP8	 125 190 120 85			°C/W
R_{thjc}	Thermal resistance junction to case (3) SO-8 MiniSO-8 TSSOP8 DIP8	 40 39 37 41			°C/W
ESD	HBM: human body model(4)	300			V
	MM: machine model(5)	200			V
	CDM: charged device model(6)	1.5			kV

1. 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.
2. 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 is restored for input voltages above -0.3 V.
3. Short-circuits can cause excessive heating and destructive dissipation. R_{th} are typical values.
4. Human body model: A 100pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged through a 1.5kΩ resistor between two pins of the device. This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
5. Machine model: A 200pF capacitor is charged to the specified voltage, then discharged directly between two pins of the device with no external series resistor (internal resistor < 5Ω). This is done for all couples of connected pin combinations while the other pins are floating.
6. 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.

3 Operating conditions

Table 2. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage	3 to 30	V
V_{icm}	Common mode input voltage range	V_{CC}^{-} -0.3 to V_{CC}^{+} -1.5	V
T_{oper}	Operating free air temperature range LM158 LM258 LM358	 -55 to +125 -40 to +105 0 to +70	°C

4 Electrical characteristics

Table 3. Electrical characteristics for $V_{CC}^+ = +5V$, $V_{CC}^- =$ Ground, $V_o = 1.4V$, $T_{amb} = +25°C$ (unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{io}	Input offset voltage (1) LM158A LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258 LM358		 1 2	 2 3 5 7	mV
	$T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258 LM358			 4 7 9	
DV_{io}	Input offset voltage drift LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358		 7 7	 15 30	µV/°C
I_{io}	Input offset current LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358 $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358		 2 2	 10 30 30 40	nA
DI_{io}	Input offset current drift LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358		 10 10	 200 300	pA/°C
I_{ib}	Input bias current (2) LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358 $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ LM158A, LM258A, LM358A LM158, LM258, LM358		 20 20	 50 150 100 200	nA
A_{vd}	Large signal voltage gain $V_{CC}^+ = +15$ V, $R_L = 2$ kΩ, $V_o = 1.4$ V to 11.4 V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	 50 25	 100		V/mV
SVR	Supply voltage rejection ratio $V_{CC}^+ = 5$ V to 30 V, $R_s \le 10$ kΩ $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	 65 65	 100		dB
I_{CC}	Supply current, all amp, no load $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ $V_{CC}^+ = +5$ V $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$ $V_{CC}^+ = +30$ V		 0.7	 1.2 2	mA
V_{icm}	Input common mode voltage range $V_{CC}^+ = +30$ V (3) $T_{min} \le T_{amb} \le T_{max}$	 0 0		 V_{CC}^+ -1.5 V_{CC}^+ -2	V

Table 3. Electrical characteristics for V_{CC}^+ = +5V, V_{CC}^- = Ground, V_o = 1.4V, T_{amb} = +25°C (unless otherwise specified)

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

1. V_o = 1.4 V, R_s = 0 Ω, 5 V < V_{CC}^+ < 30 V, 0 < V_{ic} < V_{CC}^+ - 1.5 V
2. 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.
3. 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 V, but either or both inputs can go to +32 V without damage.
4. 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.

Figure 2. Open loop frequency response

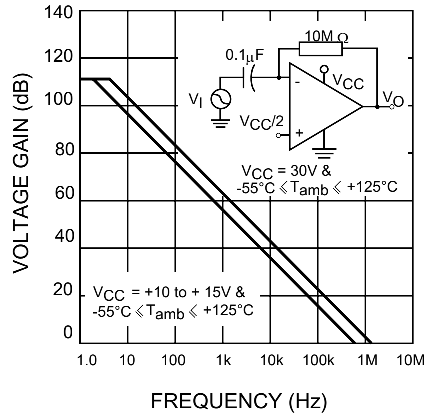


Figure 3. Large signal frequency response

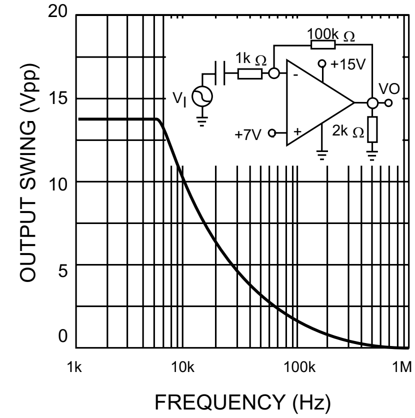


Figure 4. Voltage follower pulse response

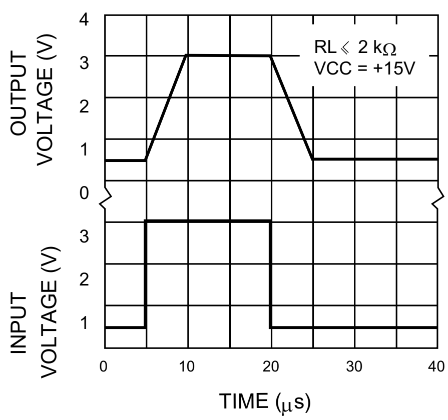


Figure 5. Voltage follower pulse response

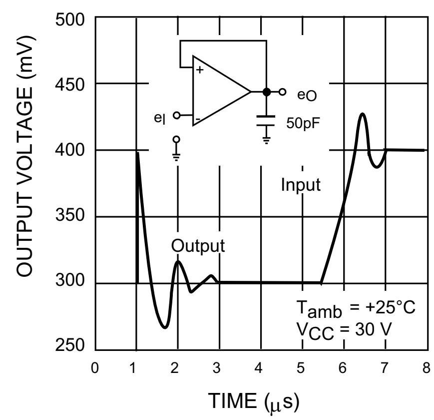


Figure 6. Input current

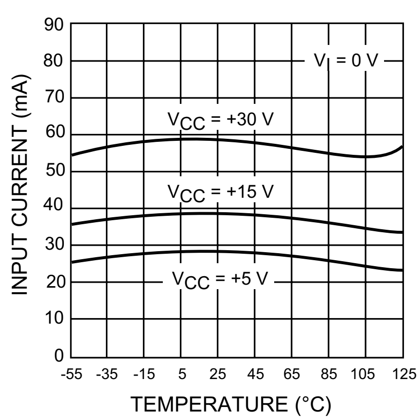


Figure 7. Output characteristics

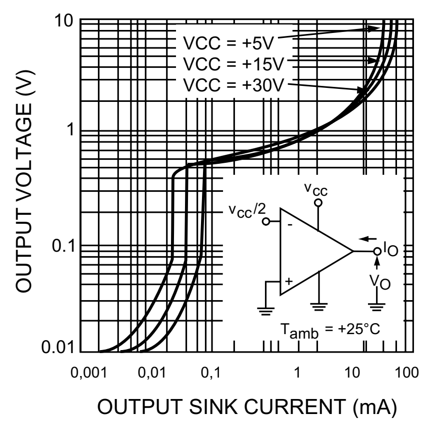


Figure 8. Output characteristics

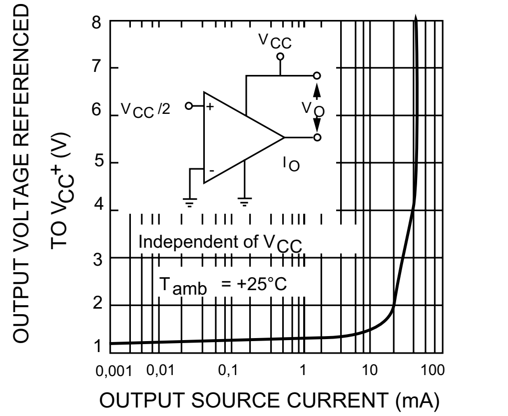


Figure 9. Current limiting

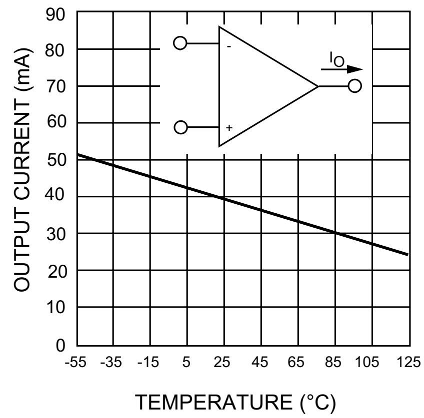


Figure 10. Input voltage range

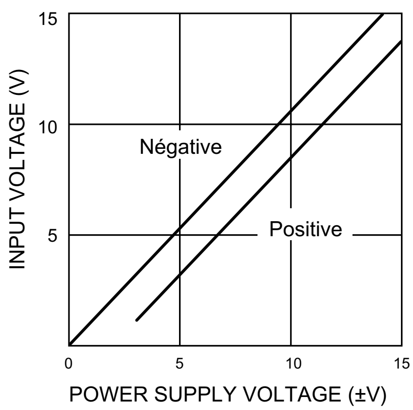


Figure 11. Positive supply voltage

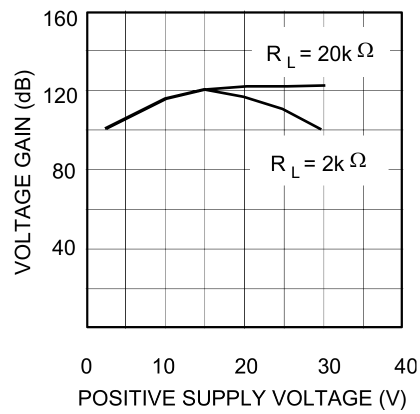


Figure 12. Input voltage range

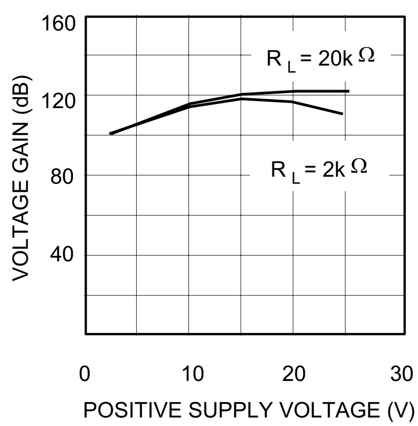


Figure 13. Supply current

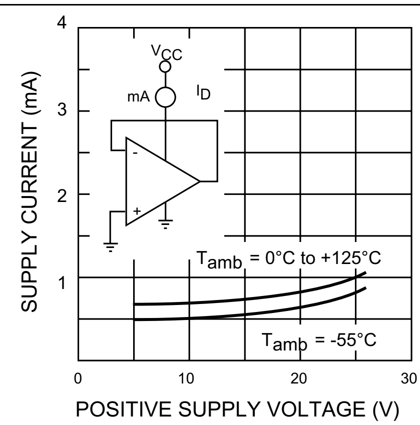


Figure 14. Input current

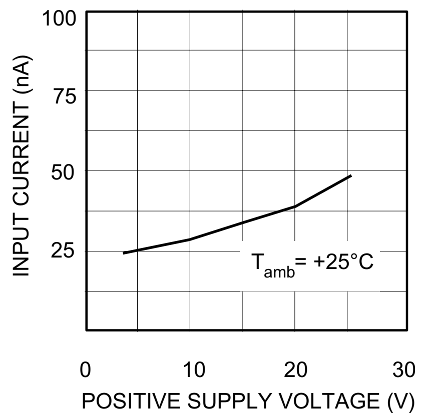


Figure 15. Gain bandwidth product

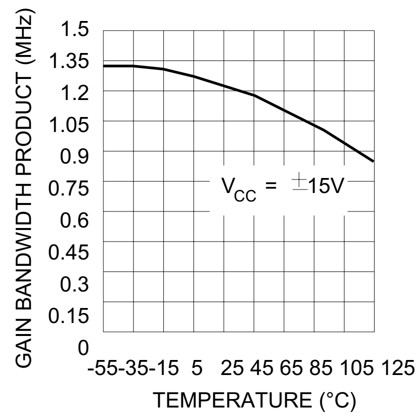


Figure 16. Power supply rejection ratio

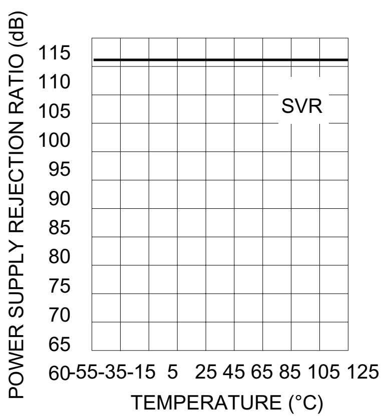


Figure 17. Common mode rejection ratio

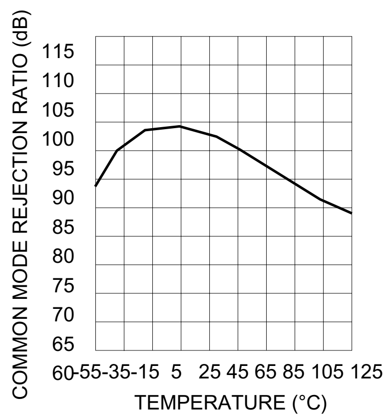
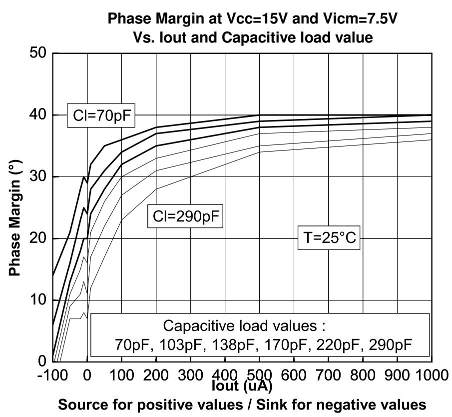


Figure 18. Phase margin vs. capacitive load



5 Typical applications

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

Figure 19. AC coupled inverting amplifier

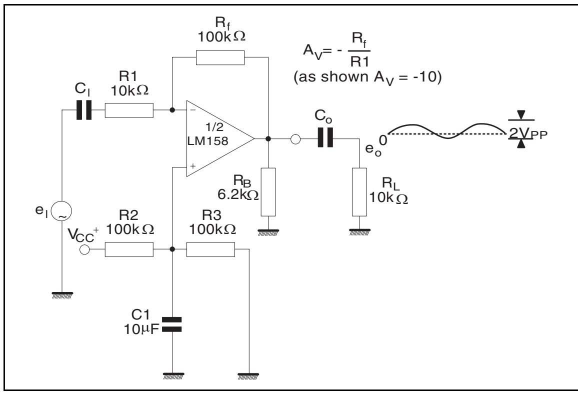


Figure 20. Non-inverting DC amplifier

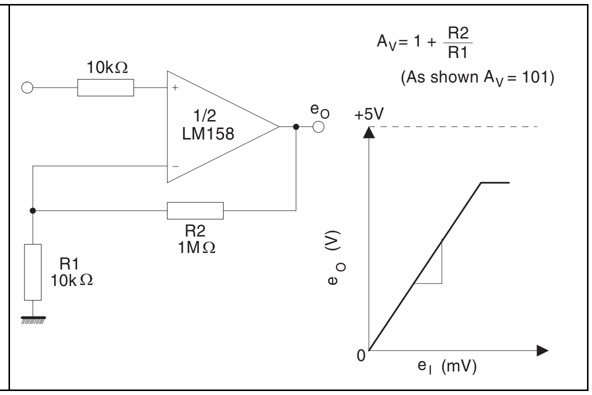


Figure 21. AC coupled non-inverting amplifier

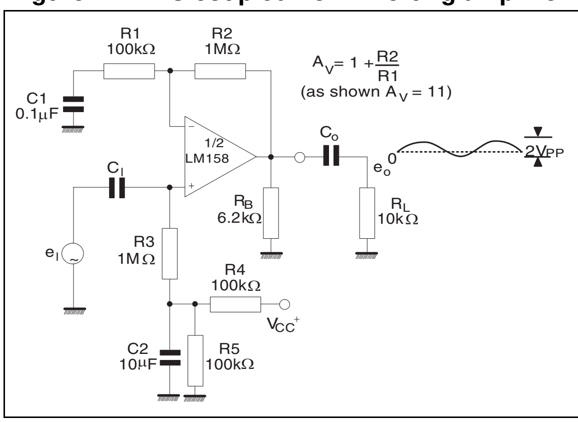


Figure 22. DC summing amplifier

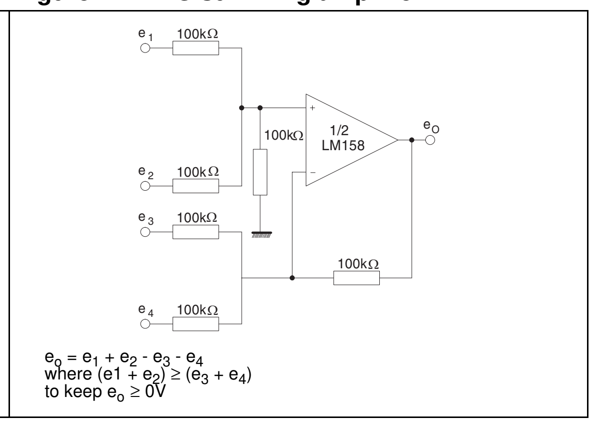


Figure 23. High input Z, DC differential amplifier

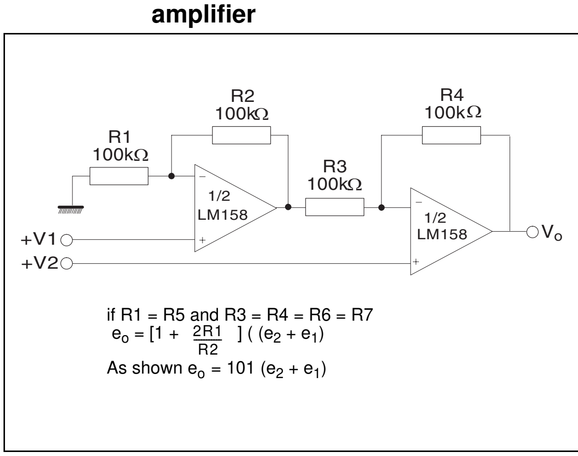


Figure 24. High input Z adjustable gain DC instrumentation amplifier

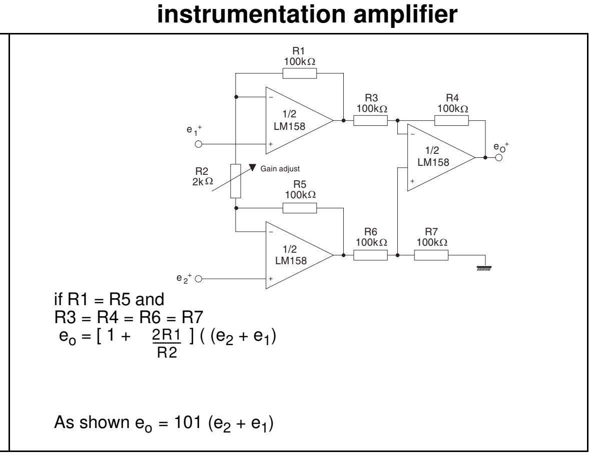


Figure 25. Using symmetrical amplifiers to reduce input current

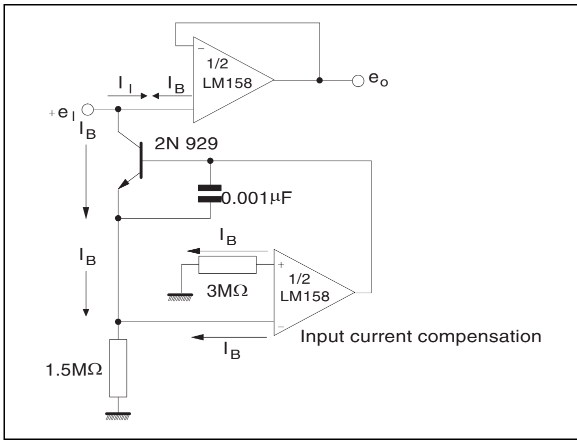


Figure 26. Low drift peak detector

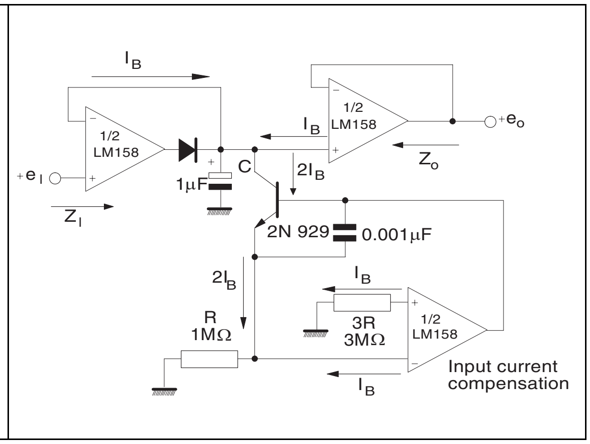


Figure 27. Active band-pass filter