LM358, LM258, LM2904, LM2904A, LM2904V, NCV2904

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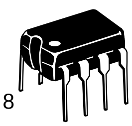

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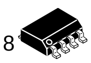
PDIP−8
N, AN, VN SUFFIX
CASE 626



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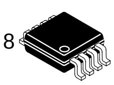
SOIC−8
D, VD SUFFIX
CASE 751



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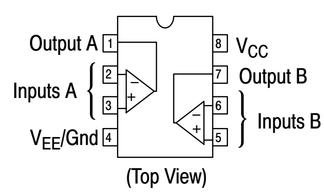
Micro8™
DMR2 SUFFIX
CASE 846A

PIN CONNECTIONS



ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page 10 of this data sheet.

DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION

See general marking information in the device marking section on page 11 of this data sheet.

Single Supply Dual Operational Amplifiers

Utilizing the circuit designs perfected for Quad Operational Amplifiers, these dual operational amplifiers feature low power drain, a common mode input voltage range extending to ground/V_{EE}, and single supply or split supply operation. The LM358 series is equivalent to one−half of an LM324.

These amplifiers have several distinct advantages over standard operational amplifier types in single supply applications. They can operate at supply voltages as low as 3.0 V or as high as 32 V, with quiescent currents about one−fifth of those associated with the MC1741 (on a per amplifier basis). The common mode input range includes the negative supply, thereby eliminating the necessity for external biasing components in many applications. The output voltage range also includes the negative power supply voltage.

Features

- Short Circuit Protected Outputs
- True Differential Input Stage
- Single Supply Operation: 3.0 V to 32 V
- Low Input Bias Currents
- Internally Compensated
- Common Mode Range Extends to Negative Supply
- Single and Split Supply Operation
- ESD Clamps on the Inputs Increase Ruggedness of the Device without Affecting Operation
- Pb−Free Packages are Available
- NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Site and Control Changes

July, 2004 − Rev. 18

Publication Order Number:
LM358/D

Figure 1.

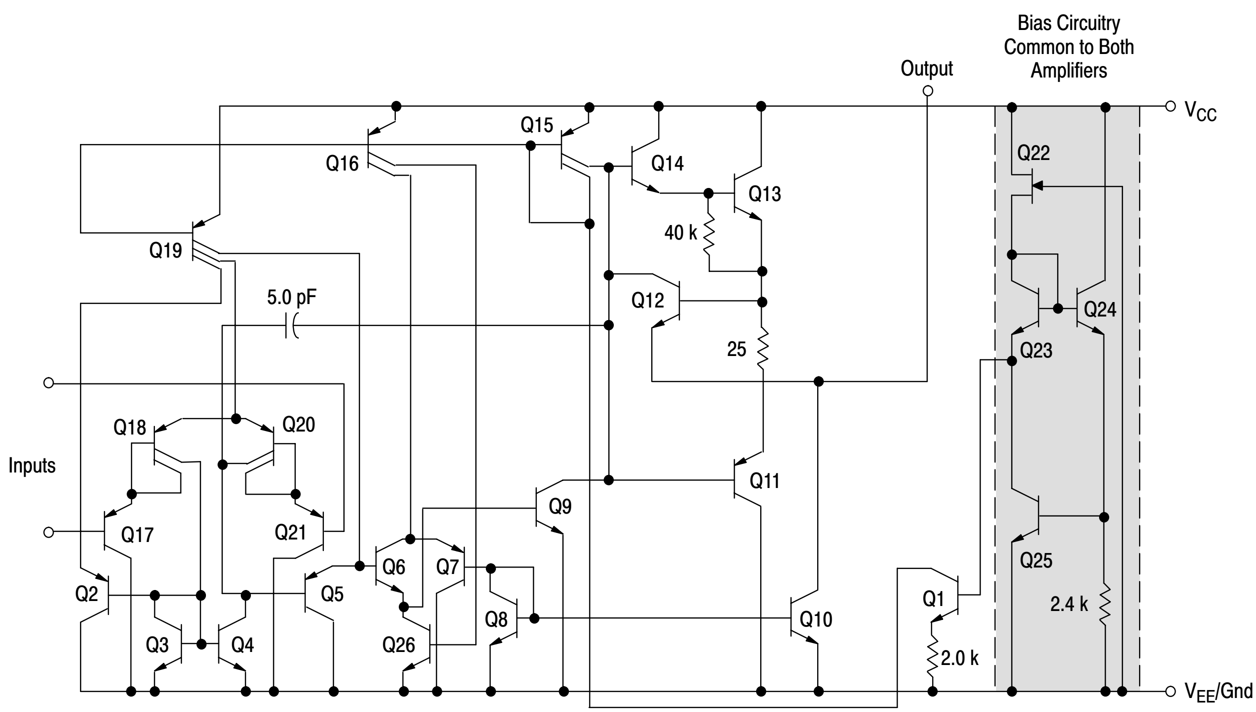


Figure 2. Representative Schematic Diagram
(One−Half of Circuit Shown)

MAXIMUM RATINGS (T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Rating	Symbol	Value	Unit
Power Supply Voltages Single Supply Split Supplies	 V_{CC} V_{CC}, V_{EE}	 32 ±16	Vdc
Input Differential Voltage Range (Note 1)	V_{IDR}	±32	Vdc
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (Note 2)	V_{ICR}	−0.3 to 32	Vdc
Output Short Circuit Duration	t_{SC}	Continuous	
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	°C
Thermal Resistance, Junction−to−Air (Note 3)	$R_{\theta JA}$	238	°C/W
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	−55 to +125	°C
ESD Protection at any Pin Human Body Model Machine Model	V_{esd}	 2000 200	V
Operating Ambient Temperature Range LM258 LM358 LM2904/LM2904A LM2904V, NCV2904 (Note 4)	T_A	 −25 to +85 0 to +70 −40 to +105 −40 to +125	°C

Maximum ratings are those values beyond which device damage can occur. Maximum ratings applied to the device are individual stress limit values (not normal operating conditions) and are not valid simultaneously. If these limits are exceeded, device functional operation is not implied, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

1. Split Power Supplies.
2. For Supply Voltages less than 32 V the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.
3. $R_{\theta JA}$ for Case 846A.
4. *NCV2904 is qualified for automotive use.*

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_{EE} = GND, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	LM258 Min	LM258 Typ	LM258 Max	LM358 Min	LM358 Typ	LM358 Max	Unit
Input Offset Voltage V_{CC} = 5.0 V to 30 V, V_{IC} = 0 V to V_{CC} −1.7 V, $V_O \simeq$ 1.4 V, R_S = 0 Ω	V_{IO}							mV
T_A = 25°C		−	2.0	5.0	−	2.0	7.0	
$T_A = T_{high}$ (Note 5)		−	−	7.0	−	−	9.0	
$T_A = T_{low}$ (Note 5)		−	−	7.0	−	−	9.0	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	−	7.0	−	−	7.0	−	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}	−	3.0	30	−	5.0	50	nA
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)		−	−	100	−	−	150	
Input Bias Current	I_{IB}	−	−45	−150	−	−45	−250	
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)		−	−50	−300	−	−50	−500	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)	$\Delta I_{IO}/\Delta T$	−	10	−	−	10	−	pA/°C
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (Note 6), V_{CC} = 30 V	V_{ICR}	0	−	28.3	0	−	28.3	V
V_{CC} = 30 V, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}		0	−	28	0	−	28	
Differential Input Voltage Range	V_{IDR}	−	−	V_{CC}	−	−	V_{CC}	V
Large Signal Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_{VOL}							V/mV
R_L = 2.0 kΩ, V_{CC} = 15 V, For Large V_O Swing,		50	100	−	25	100	−	
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)		25	−	−	15	−	−	
Channel Separation 1.0 kHz ≤ f ≤ 20 kHz, Input Referenced	CS	−	−120	−	−	−120	−	dB
Common Mode Rejection R_S ≤ 10 kΩ	CMR	70	85	−	65	70	−	dB
Power Supply Rejection	PSR	65	100	−	65	100	−	dB
Output Voltage−High Limit $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)	V_{OH}							V
V_{CC} = 5.0 V, R_L = 2.0 kΩ, T_A = 25°C		3.3	3.5	−	3.3	3.5	−	
V_{CC} = 30 V, R_L = 2.0 kΩ		26	−	−	26	−	−	
V_{CC} = 30 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		27	28	−	27	28	−	
Output Voltage−Low Limit V_{CC} = 5.0 V, R_L = 10 kΩ, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)	V_{OL}	−	5.0	20	−	5.0	20	mV
Output Source Current V_{ID} = +1.0 V, V_{CC} = 15 V	I_{O+}	20	40	−	20	40	−	mA
Output Sink Current	I_{O-}							
V_{ID} = −1.0 V, V_{CC} = 15 V		10	20	−	10	20	−	mA
V_{ID} = −1.0 V, V_O = 200 mV		12	50	−	12	50	−	μA
Output Short Circuit to Ground (Note 7)	I_{SC}	−	40	60	−	40	60	mA
Power Supply Current (Total Device) $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 5)	I_{CC}							mA
V_{CC} = 30 V, V_O = 0 V, R_L = ∞		−	1.5	3.0	−	1.5	3.0	
V_{CC} = 5 V, V_O = 0 V, R_L = ∞		−	0.7	1.2	−	0.7	1.2	

5. LM258: T_{low} = −25°C, T_{high} = +85°C; LM358: T_{low} = 0°C, T_{high} = +70°C
   LM2904/LM2904A: T_{low} = −40°C, T_{high} = +105°C; LM2904V & NCV2904: T_{low} = −40°C, T_{high} = +125°C
   NCV2904 is qualified for automotive use.
6. The input common mode voltage or 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} − 1.7 V.
7. Short circuits from the output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous shorts on all amplifiers.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5.0 V, V_{EE} = Gnd, T_A = 25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	LM2904			LM2904A			LM2904V, NCV2904			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage V_{CC} = 5.0 V to 30 V, V_{IC} = 0 V to V_{CC} −1.7 V, $V_O \simeq$ 1.4 V, R_S = 0 Ω	V_{IO}										mV
T_A = 25°C		−	2.0	7.0	−	2.0	7.0	−	−	7.0	
$T_A = T_{high}$ (Note 8)		−	−	10	−	−	10	−	−	13	
$T_A = T_{low}$ (Note 8)		−	−	10	−	−	10	−	−	10	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)	$\Delta V_{IO}/\Delta T$	−	7.0	−	−	7.0	−	−	7.0	−	μV/°C
Input Offset Current	I_{IO}	−	5.0	50	−	5.0	50	−	5.0	50	nA
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)		−	45	200	−	45	200	−	45	200	
Input Bias Current	I_{IB}	−	−45	−250	−	−45	−100	−	−45	−250	
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)		−	−50	−500	−	−50	−250	−	−50	−500	
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Current $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)	$\Delta I_{IO}/\Delta T$	−	10	−	−	10	−	−	10	−	pA/°C
Input Common Mode Voltage Range (Note 9), V_{CC} = 30 V	V_{ICR}	0	−	24.3	0	−	24.3	0	−	24.3	V
V_{CC} = 30 V, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low}		0	−	24	0	−	24	0	−	24	
Differential Input Voltage Range	V_{IDR}	−	−	V_{CC}	−	−	V_{CC}	−	−	V_{CC}	V
Large Signal Open Loop Voltage Gain	A_{VOL}										V/mV
R_L = 2.0 kΩ, V_{CC} = 15 V, For Large V_O Swing,		25	100	−	25	100	−	25	100	−	
$T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)		15	−	−	15	−	−	15	−	−	
Channel Separation 1.0 kHz ≤ f ≤ 20 kHz, Input Referenced	CS	−	−120	−	−	−120	−	−	−120	−	dB
Common Mode Rejection R_S ≤ 10 kΩ	CMR	50	70	−	50	70	−	50	70	−	dB
Power Supply Rejection	PSR	50	100	−	50	100	−	50	100	−	dB
Output Voltage−High Limit $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)	V_{OH}										V
V_{CC} = 5.0 V, R_L = 2.0 kΩ, T_A = 25°C		3.3	3.5	−	3.3	3.5	−	3.3	3.5	−	
V_{CC} = 30 V, R_L = 2.0 kΩ		22	−	−	22	−	−	22	−	−	
V_{CC} = 30 V, R_L = 10 kΩ		23	24	−	23	24	−	23	24	−	
Output Voltage−Low Limit V_{CC} = 5.0 V, R_L = 10 kΩ, $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)	V_{OL}	−	5.0	20	−	5.0	20	−	5.0	20	mV
Output Source Current V_{ID} = +1.0 V, V_{CC} = 15 V	I_{O+}	20	40	−	20	40	−	20	40	−	mA
Output Sink Current	I_{O-}										
V_{ID} = −1.0 V, V_{CC} = 15 V		10	20	−	10	20	−	10	20	−	mA
V_{ID} = −1.0 V, V_O = 200 mV		−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	μA
Output Short Circuit to Ground (Note 10)	I_{SC}	−	40	60	−	40	60	−	40	60	mA
Power Supply Current (Total Device) $T_A = T_{high}$ to T_{low} (Note 8)	I_{CC}										mA
V_{CC} = 30 V, V_O = 0 V, R_L = ∞		−	1.5	3.0	−	1.5	3.0	−	1.5	3.0	
V_{CC} = 5 V, V_O = 0 V, R_L = ∞		−	0.7	1.2	−	0.7	1.2	−	0.7	1.2	

8. LM258: T_{low} = −25°C, T_{high} = +85°C
   LM358: T_{low} = 0°C, T_{high} = +70°C
   LM2904/LM2904A: T_{low} = −40°C, T_{high} = +105°C
   LM2904V & NCV2904: T_{low} = −40°C, T_{high} = +125°C
   NCV2904 is qualified for automotive use.
9. The input common mode voltage or 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} − 1.7 V.
10. Short circuits from the output to V_{CC} can cause excessive heating and eventual destruction. Destructive dissipation can result from simultaneous shorts on all amplifiers.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

The LM358 series is made using two internally compensated, two−stage operational amplifiers. The first stage of each consists of differential input devices Q20 and Q18 with input buffer transistors Q21 and Q17 and the differential to single ended converter Q3 and Q4. The first stage performs not only the first stage gain function but also performs the level shifting and transconductance reduction functions. By reducing the transconductance, a smaller compensation capacitor (only 5.0 pF) can be employed, thus saving chip area. The transconductance reduction is accomplished by splitting the collectors of Q20 and Q18. Another feature of this input stage is that the input common mode range can include the negative supply or ground, in single supply operation, without saturating either the input devices or the differential to single−ended converter. The second stage consists of a standard current source load amplifier stage.

Each amplifier is biased from an internal−voltage regulator which has a low temperature coefficient thus giving each amplifier good temperature characteristics as well as excellent power supply rejection.

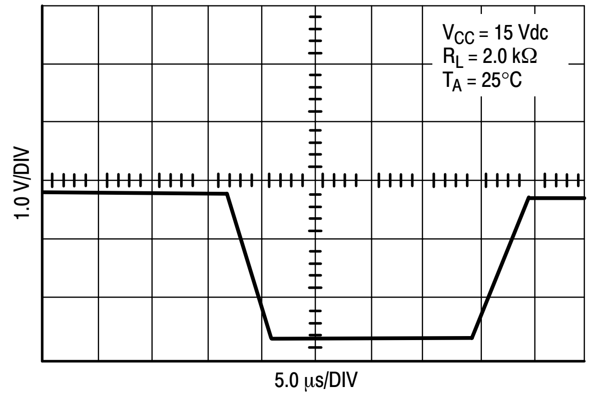


Figure 3. Large Signal Voltage Follower Response

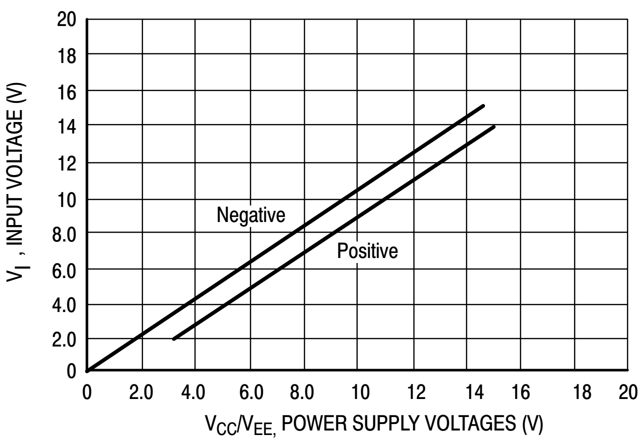


Figure 4. Input Voltage Range

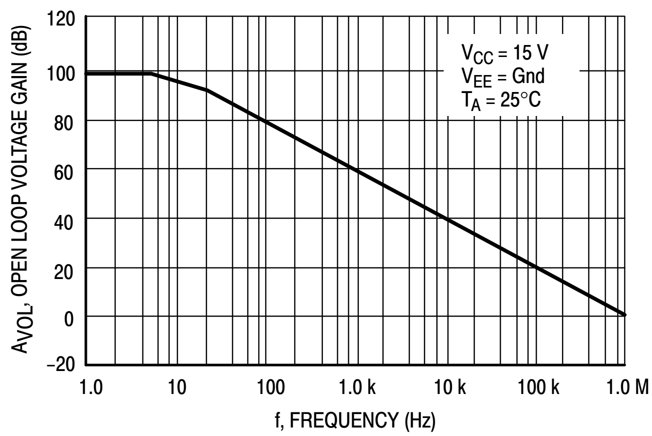


Figure 5. Large−Signal Open Loop Voltage Gain

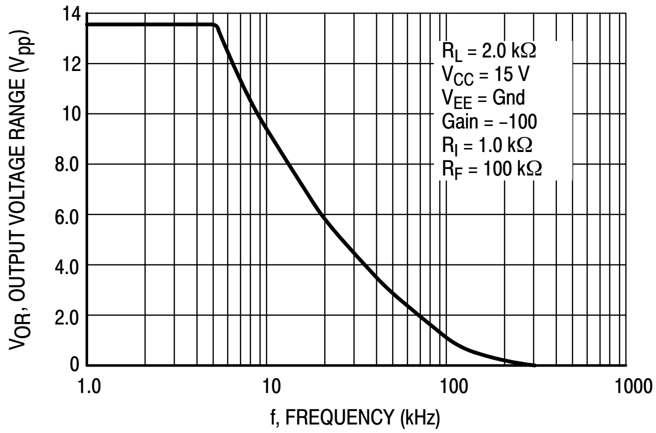


Figure 6. Large−Signal Frequency Response

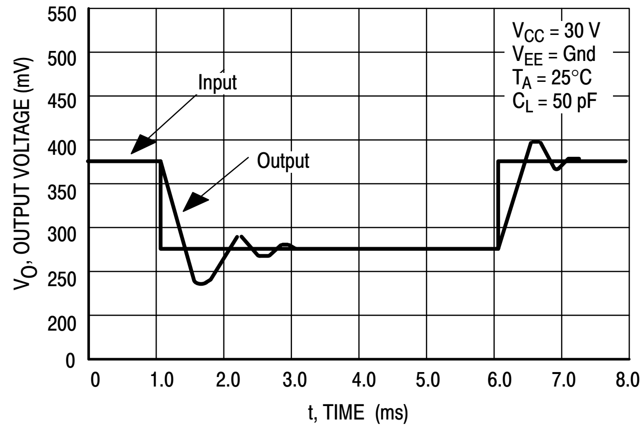


Figure 7. Small Signal Voltage Follower Pulse Response (Noninverting)

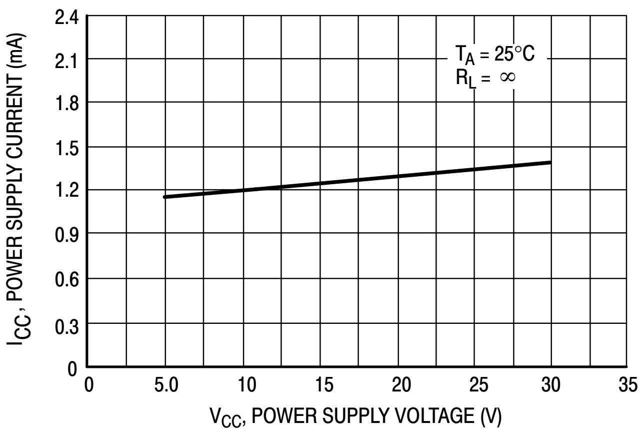


Figure 8. Power Supply Current versus Power Supply Voltage

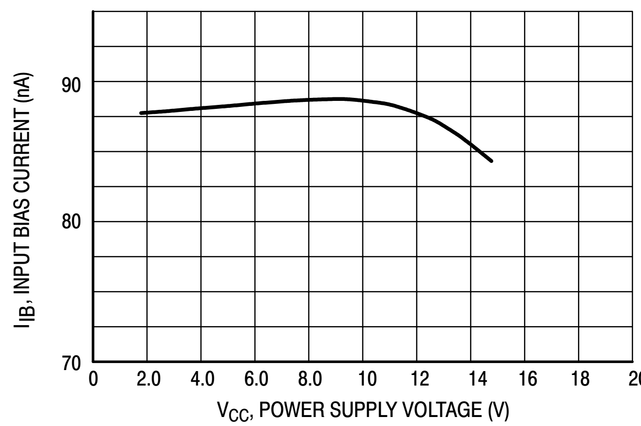


Figure 9. Input Bias Current versus Supply Voltage

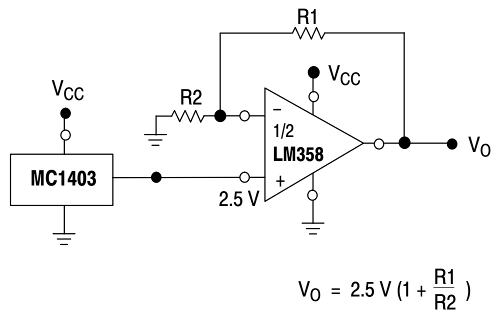


Figure 10. Voltage Reference

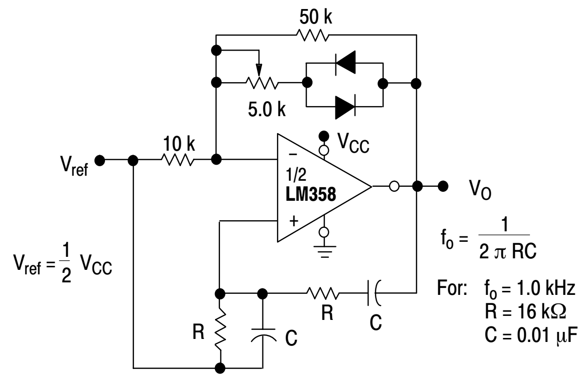


Figure 11. Wien Bridge Oscillator

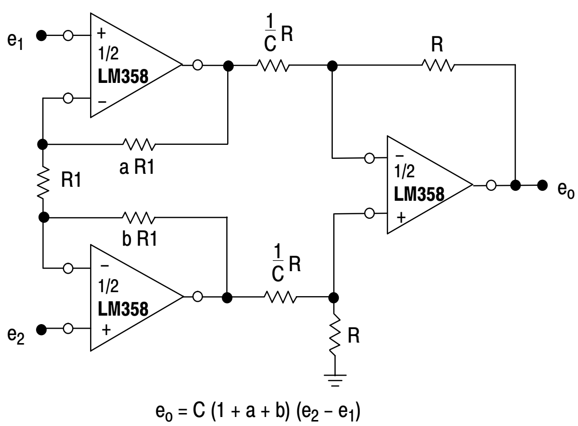


Figure 12. High Impedance Differential Amplifier

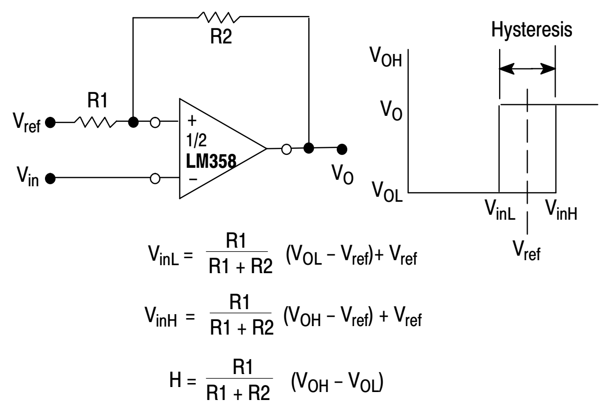


Figure 13. Comparator with Hysteresis

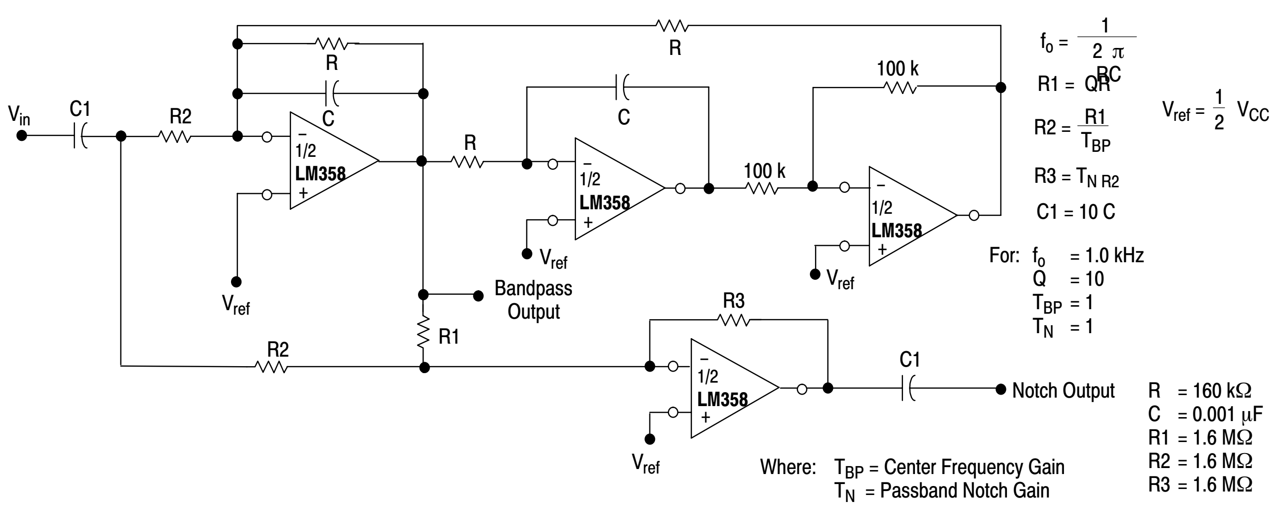
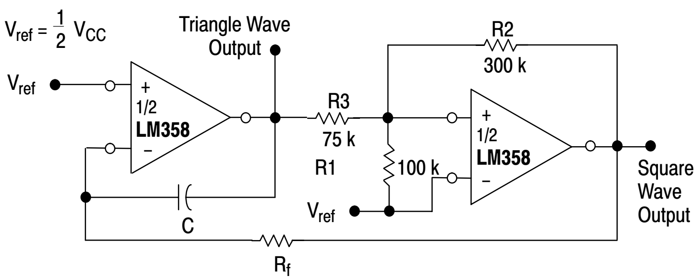
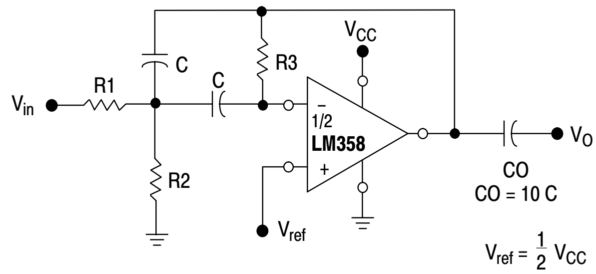


Figure 14. Bi−Quad Filter



$$f = \frac{R1 + R_C}{4\,CR_f\,R1} \qquad \text{if, } R3 = \frac{R2\,R1}{R2 + R1}$$

Figure 15. Function Generator



Given: f_o = center frequency
$A(f_o)$ = gain at center frequency

Choose value f_o, C

Then: $R3 = \frac{Q}{\pi f_o C}$

$$R1 = \frac{R3}{2\,A(f_o)}$$

$$R2 = \frac{R1\,R3}{4Q^2\,R1 - R3}$$

For less than 10% error from operational amplifier. $\frac{Q_o f_o}{BW} < 0.1$

Where f_o and BW are expressed in Hz.

If source impedance varies, filter may be preceded with voltage follower buffer to stabilize filter parameters.

Figure 16. Multiple Feedback Bandpass Filter

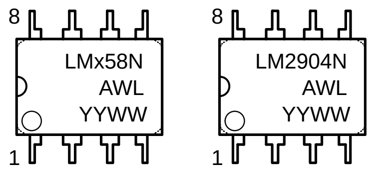
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Operating Temperature Range	Package	Shipping†
LM358D	0°C to +70°C	SOIC−8	98 Units/Rail
LM358DR2		SOIC−8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM358DR2G		SOIC−8 (Pb−Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
LM358DMR2		Micro8	4000 Tape & Reel
LM358DMR2G		Micro8 (Pb−Free)	4000 Tape & Reel
LM358N		PDIP−8	50 Units/Rail
LM358NG		PDIP−8 (Pb−Free)	50 Units/Rail
LM258D	−25°C to +85°C	SOIC−8	98 Units/Rail
LM258DR2		SOIC−8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM258DR2G		SOIC−8 (Pb−Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
LM258DMR2		Micro8	4000 Tape & Reel
LM258N		PDIP−8	50 Units/Rail
LM2904D	−40°C to +105°C	SOIC−8	98 Units/Rail
LM2904DR2		SOIC−8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2904DR2G		SOIC−8 (Pb−Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2904DMR2		Micro8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2904DMR2G		Micro8 (Pb−Free)	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2904N		PDIP−8	50 Units/Rail
LM2904ADMR2		Micro8	4000 Tape & Reel
LM2904AN		PDIP−8	50 Units/Rail
LM2904VD	−40°C to +125°C	SOIC−8	98 Units/Rail
LM2904VDG		SOIC−8 (Pb−Free)	98 Units/Rail
LM2904VDR2		SOIC−8	2500 Tape & Reel
LM2904VDMR2		Micro8	4000 Tape & Reel
LM2904VN		PDIP−8	50 Units/Rail
NCV2904DR2*		SOIC−8	2500 Tape & Reel
NCV2904DMR2*		Micro8	4000 Tape & Reel

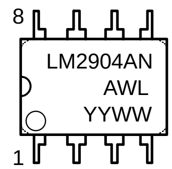
*NCV2904 is qualified for automotive use.
†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

MARKING DIAGRAMS

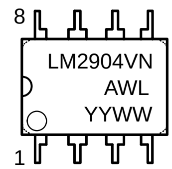
PDIP−8
N SUFFIX
CASE 626



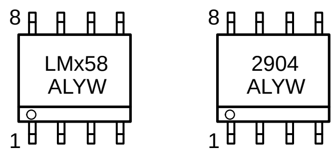
PDIP−8
AN SUFFIX
CASE 626



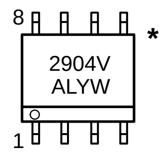
PDIP−8
VN SUFFIX
CASE 626



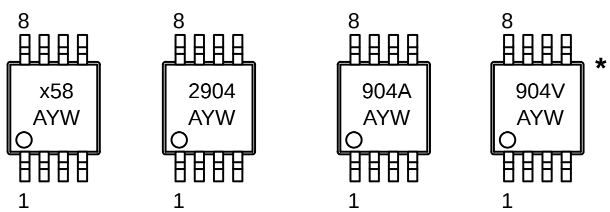
SOIC−8
D SUFFIX
CASE 751



SOIC−8
VD SUFFIX
CASE 751



Micro8
DMR2 SUFFIX
CASE 846A

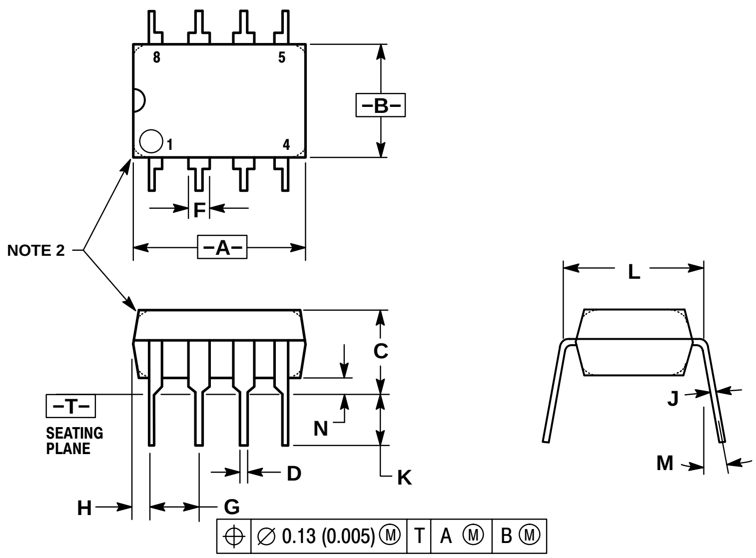


x	= 2 or 3
A	= Assembly Location
WL, L	= Wafer Lot
YY, Y	= Year
WW, W	= Work Week

*This diagram also applies to NCV2904

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

PDIP−8
N, AN, VN SUFFIX
CASE 626−05
ISSUE L

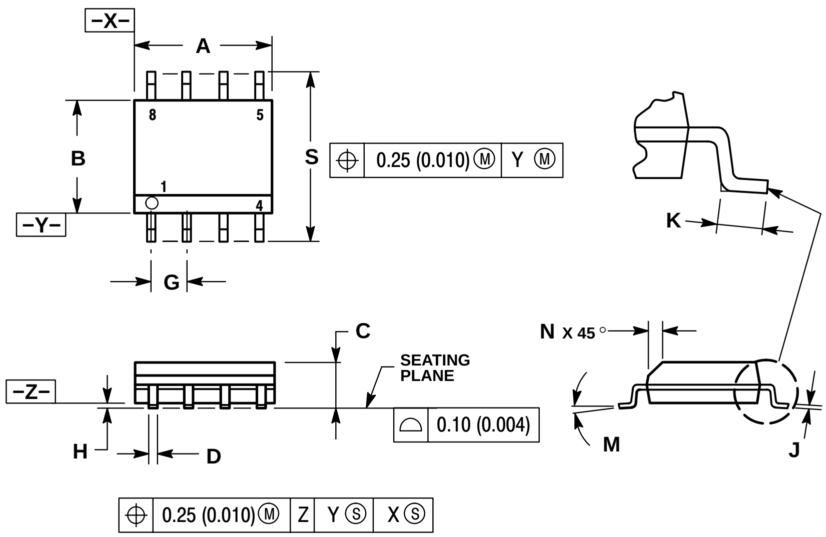


NOTES:
1. DIMENSION L TO CENTER OF LEAD WHEN FORMED PARALLEL.
2. PACKAGE CONTOUR OPTIONAL (ROUND OR SQUARE CORNERS).
3. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.

DIM	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	9.40	10.16	0.370	0.400
B	6.10	6.60	0.240	0.260
C	3.94	4.45	0.155	0.175
D	0.38	0.51	0.015	0.020
F	1.02	1.78	0.040	0.070
G	2.54 BSC		0.100 BSC	
H	0.76	1.27	0.030	0.050
J	0.20	0.30	0.008	0.012
K	2.92	3.43	0.115	0.135
L	7.62 BSC		0.300 BSC	
M	---	10°	---	10°
N	0.76	1.01	0.030	0.040

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

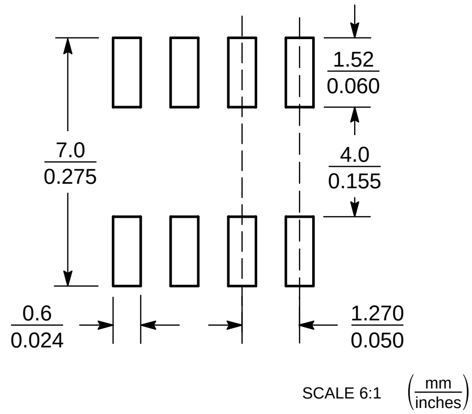
SOIC−8
D, VD SUFFIX
CASE 751−07
ISSUE AB



NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A AND B DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION.
4. MAXIMUM MOLD PROTRUSION 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
5. DIMENSION D DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. ALLOWABLE DAMBAR PROTRUSION SHALL BE 0.127 (0.005) TOTAL IN EXCESS OF THE D DIMENSION AT MAXIMUM MATERIAL CONDITION.
6. 751−01 THRU 751−06 ARE OBSOLETE. NEW STANDARD IS 751−07.

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	4.80	5.00	0.189	0.197
B	3.80	4.00	0.150	0.157
C	1.35	1.75	0.053	0.069
D	0.33	0.51	0.013	0.020
G	1.27 BSC		0.050 BSC	
H	0.10	0.25	0.004	0.010
J	0.19	0.25	0.007	0.010
K	0.40	1.27	0.016	0.050
M	0 °	8 °	0 °	8 °
N	0.25	0.50	0.010	0.020
S	5.80	6.20	0.228	0.244

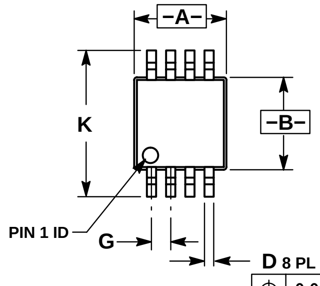
SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

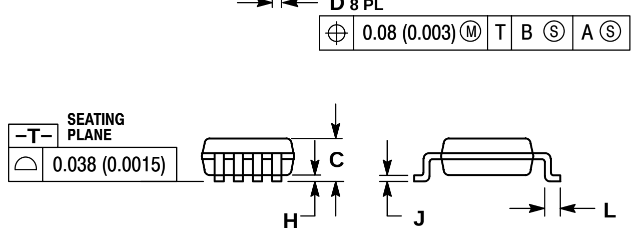


*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

Micro8
DMR2 SUFFIX
CASE 846A−02
ISSUE F

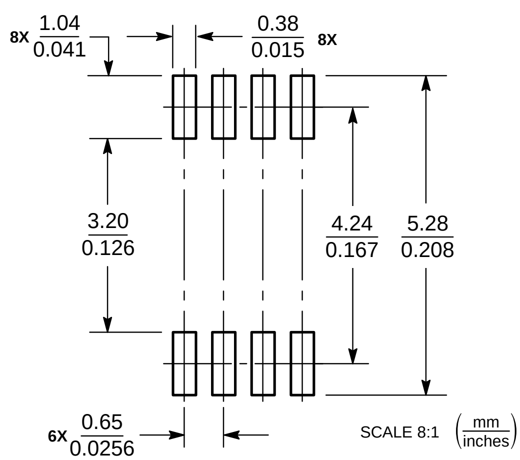




NOTES:
1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ANSI Y14.5M, 1982.
2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER.
3. DIMENSION A DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS. MOLD FLASH, PROTRUSIONS OR GATE BURRS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.15 (0.006) PER SIDE.
4. DIMENSION B DOES NOT INCLUDE INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION. INTERLEAD FLASH OR PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.25 (0.010) PER SIDE.
5. 846A−01 OBSOLETE, NEW STANDARD 846A−02.

	MILLIMETERS		INCHES	
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
B	2.90	3.10	0.114	0.122
C	−−−	1.10	−−−	0.043
D	0.25	0.40	0.010	0.016
G	0.65 BSC		0.026 BSC	
H	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.006
J	0.13	0.23	0.005	0.009
K	4.75	5.05	0.187	0.199
L	0.40	0.70	0.016	0.028

SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

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