

# LM358

# LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

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## DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

### DESCRIPTION

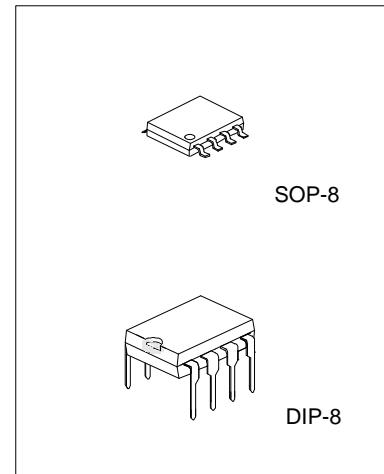
The LM358 consists of two independent high gain, internally frequency compensated operational amplifier. It can be operated from a single power supply and also split power supplies.

### FEATURES

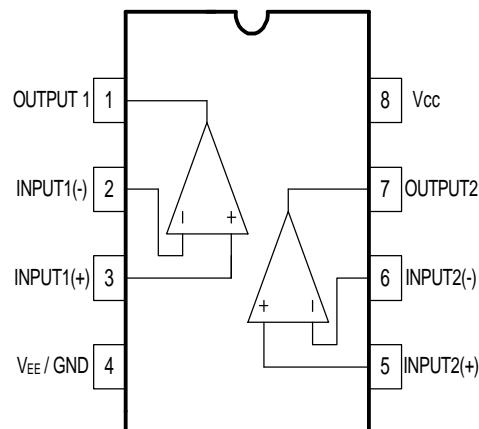
- \*Internally frequency compensated for unity gain.
- \*Wide power supply range 3V - 36V.
- \*Input common-mode voltage range include ground.
- \*Large DC voltage gain.

### APPLICATIONS

- \*General purpose amplifier.
- \*Transducer amplifier.



### PIN CONFIGURATIONS

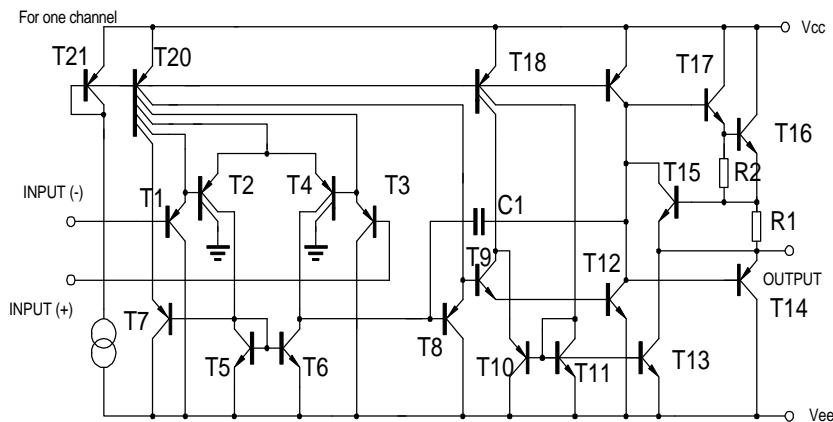


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## BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| PARAMETER                    | SYMBOL               | VALUE      | UNIT |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------|
| Supply Voltage               | V <sub>CC</sub>      | +18 or 36  | V    |
| Differential Input Voltage   | V <sub>I(DIFF)</sub> | 36         | V    |
| Input Voltage                | V <sub>I</sub>       | -0.3 ~ +36 | V    |
| Output Short to Ground Range |                      | Continuous |      |
| Operating Temperature Range  | T <sub>OPR</sub>     | 0 ~ +70    | °C   |
| Storage Temperature Range    | T <sub>STG</sub>     | -65 ~ +150 | °C   |

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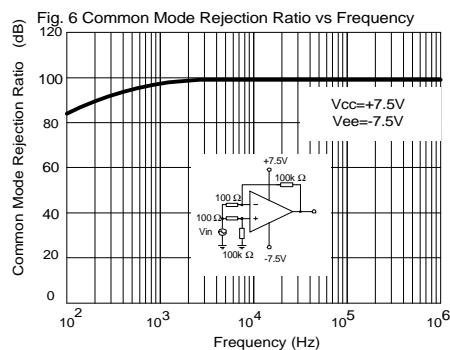
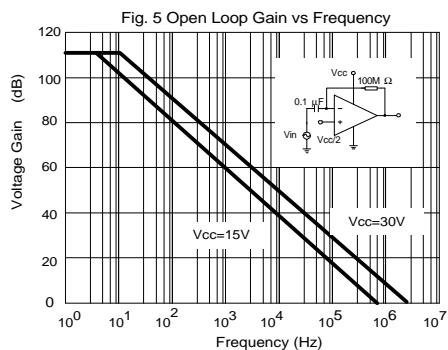
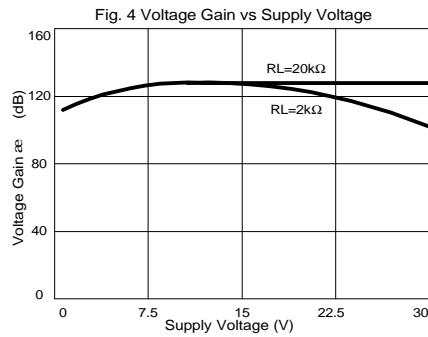
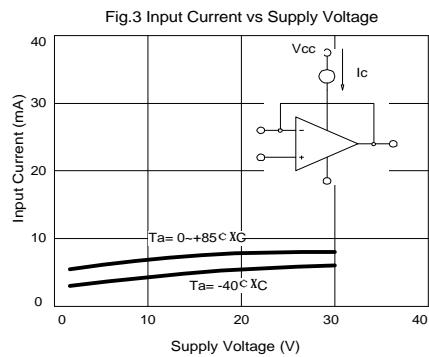
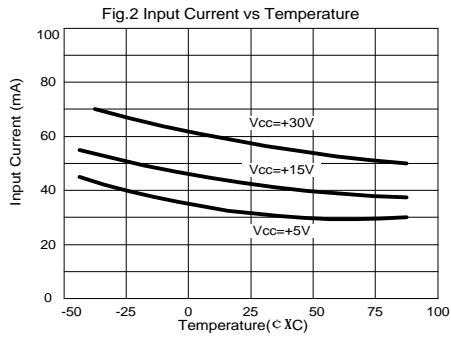
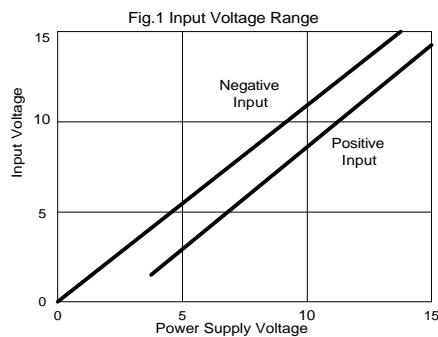
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC}=5.0V, V_{EE}=GND, TA=25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise specified) ©

| PARAMETER                       | SYMBOL        | TEST CONDITION   | MIN | TYP | MAX          | UNIT |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--|-----|-----|--------------|------|
| Input Offset Voltage            | $V_{IO}$      | $V_{CM}=0V$ to $V_{CC}-1.5V$<br>$V_{O(P)}=1.4V, R_S=0\Omega$ |     | 2.9 | 7.0          | mV   |
| Input Offset Current            | $I_{IO}$      |  |     | 5   | 50           | nA   |
| Input Bias Current              | $I_{IBIAS}$   |  |     | 45  | 250          | nA   |
| Input Common Mode Voltage       | $V_{I(R)}$    | $V_{CC}=30V$   | 0   |     | $V_{CC}-1.5$ | V    |
| Power Supply Current            | $I_{CC}$      | $R_L=\infty, V_{CC}=30V$                                     |     | 0.8 | 2.0          | mA   |
|                                 |               | $R_L=\infty$ , Full Temperature Range                        |     | 0.5 | 1.2          | mA   |
| Large Signal Voltage Gain       | $G_V$         | $V_{CC}=15V, R_L \geq 2K\Omega$<br>$V_{O(P)}=1V$ to $11V$    | 25  | 100 |              | V/mV |
| Output Voltage Swing            | $V_{O(H)}$    | $V_{CC}=30V, R_L=2K\Omega$                                   | 26  |     |              | V    |
|                                 |               | $V_{CC}=30V, R_L=10K\Omega$                                  | 27  | 28  |              | V    |
|                                 | $V_{O(L)}$    | $V_{CC}=5V, R_L \geq 10K\Omega$                              |     | 5   | 20           | mV   |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio     | $CMRR$        |  | 65  | 80  |              | dB   |
| Power Supply Rejection Ratio    | $PSRR$        |  | 65  | 100 |              | dB   |
| Channel Separation              | $CS$          | $f=1KHZ$ to $20KHZ$  |     | 120 |              | dB   |
| Short Circuit Current to Ground | $ISC$         |  |     | 40  | 60           | mA   |
| Output Current                  | $I_{SOURCE}$  | $V_{I(+)}=1V, V_{I(-)}=0V$<br>$V_{CC}=15V, V_{O(P)}=2V$      | 10  | 30  |              | mA   |
|                                 | $I_{SINK}$    | $V_{I(+)}=0V, V_{I(-)}=1V$<br>$V_{CC}=15V, V_{O(P)}=2V$      | 10  | 15  |              | mA   |
|                                 |               | $V_{I(+)}=0V, V_{I(-)}=1V$<br>$V_{CC}=15V, V_{O(P)}=200mV$   | 12  | 100 |              | mA   |
| Differential Input Voltage      | $V_{I(DIFF)}$ |  |     |     | $V_{CC}$     | V    |

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## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS



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Fig. 7 Voltage Follower Pulse Response

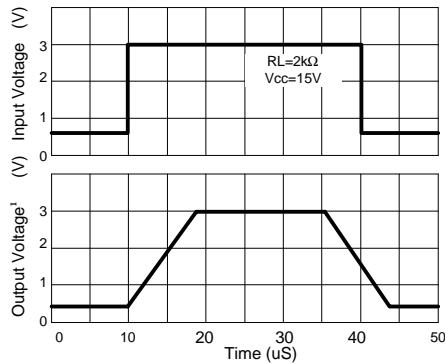


Fig. 8 Voltage Follower Response (Small Signal)

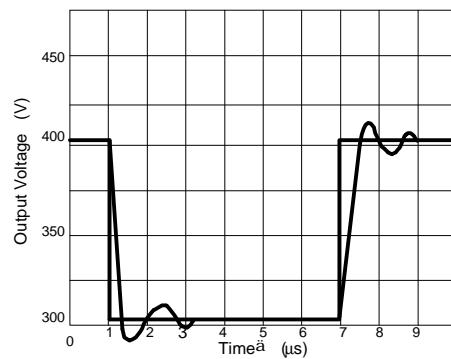


Fig. 9 Gain vs Large Signal Frequency

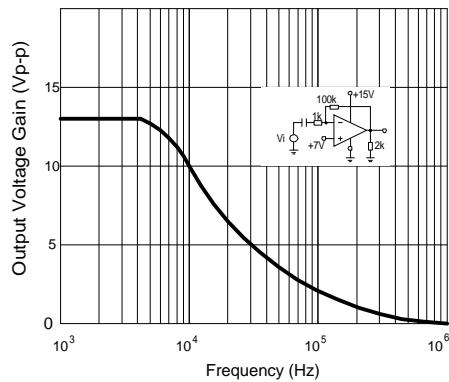


Fig. 10 Output Current Sinking vs Output Voltage

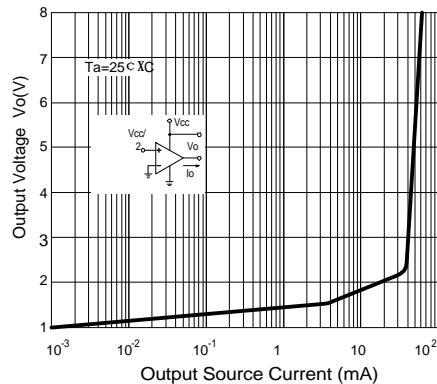


Fig. 11 Output Sink Current vs Output Voltage

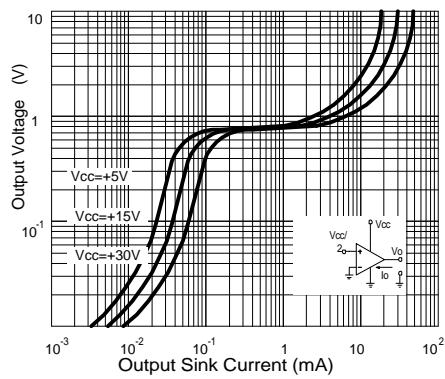


Fig. 12 Current Limiting vs Temperature

