

1. Overview and characteristics

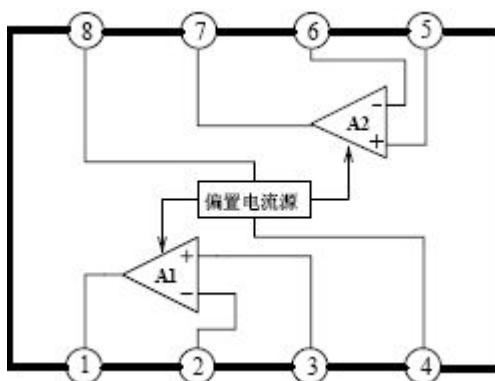
JRC4558 is a low noise dual operational amplifier circuit, which can be used as active filter, compensation amplifier, audio preamplifier, equalization amplifier and linear amplifier in electronic instruments.

Its characteristics are as follows:

- Phase compensation circuit is included;
- Low noise  $V_{NI} = 2.5\mu\text{v}$ ;
- Speed high frequency bandwidth  $BW = 3\text{MHz}$ ;
- Package form: DIP8 / SOP8;

2. Function block diagram and pin description

2.1 functional block diagram



2.2 pin description

| Pin | Symbol           | function              | Pin | Symbol           | function              |
|-----|------------------|-----------------------|-----|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1   | OUT <sub>1</sub> | Output 1              | 5   | IN <sup>2+</sup> | In phase input 2      |
| 2   | IN <sub>1-</sub> | Reverse input 1       | 6   | IN <sup>2-</sup> | Invert input 2        |
| 3   | IN <sub>1+</sub> | In-phase input 1      | 7   | OUT <sup>2</sup> | Output 2              |
| 4   | V <sub>EE</sub>  | Negative power supply | 8   | V <sub>CC</sub>  | Positive power supply |

### 3. Electrical characteristics

#### 3.1 limit parameters

$T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified

| Parameter name                  | Symbol          | Rating    | Company            |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| supply voltage                  | $V_{CC}/V_{EE}$ | $\pm 18$  | V                  |
| Differential mode input voltage | $V_{ID}$        | $\pm 30$  | V                  |
| Common mode input voltage       | $V_{IC}$        | $\pm 15$  | V                  |
| power waste                     | DIP             | 500       | mW                 |
|                                 | SOP             | 360       |                    |
| Working environment temperature | $T_{amb}$       | -20 ~ 70  | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature             | $T_{stg}$       | -55 ~ 125 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |

#### 3.2 electrical characteristics

Unless otherwise specified,  $t_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = +15\text{V}$ ,  $V_{EE} = -15\text{V}$

| Parameter name                 | symbol      | Test conditions   | Canonical value |           |           | Unit                   | Figure number |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
|                                |             |   | Min.            | Typ.      | Max.      |                        |               |
| Supply current                 | $I_{CC}$    |   |                 | $\pm 4.0$ | $\pm 6.0$ | mA                     | 4.5           |
| Input offset current           | $I_{IO}$    |   |                 | 5         | 200       | nA                     | 4.2           |
| Input bias current             | $I_{IB}$    |   |                 | 60        | 500       | nA                     | 4.2           |
| Common-mode input voltage      | $V_{IC}$    |   | $\pm 12$        | $\pm 14$  |           | V                      | 4.3           |
| Maximum output voltage         | $V_{OM}$    | $R_L = 10\text{K}\Omega$                                    | $\pm 12$        | $\pm 14$  |           | V                      | 4.4           |
|                                |             | $R_L = 2\text{K}\Omega$                                     | $\pm 10$        | $\pm 13$  |           | V                      | 4.4           |
| Output short-circuit current   | $I_{OS}$    |   |                 | 40        |           | mA                     | 4.4           |
| Output sink current            | $I_{OSink}$ |   |                 | 40        |           | mA                     | 4.4           |
| Open-loop voltage gain         | $A_{VO}$    | $V_O = \pm 10\text{V}, R_L = 2\text{K}\Omega$               | 86              | 100       |           | dB                     | 4.7           |
| Common mode rejection ratio    | CMRR        |   | 70              | 90        |           | dB                     | 4.3           |
| Supply voltage rejection ratio | $K_{SVR}$   |   |                 | 30        | 150       | $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ | 4.1           |
| Input offset voltage           | $V_{IO}$    |   |                 | 0.5       | 6         | mV                     | 4.1           |
| Output voltage slew rate       | $S_R$       | $A_V = 1, R_L = 2\text{K}\Omega$                            |                 | 1         |           | $\text{V}/\mu\text{S}$ | 4.6           |
| Unit incremental bandwidth     | BW          | 0dB   |                 | 3         |           | MHz                    | 4.7           |
| Equivalent input noise voltage | $V_{NI}$    | $R_S = 1\text{K}\Omega$<br>$f = 30\text{Hz} - 30\text{KHz}$ |                 | 2.5       |           | $\mu\text{V}$          |               |

4. Test line

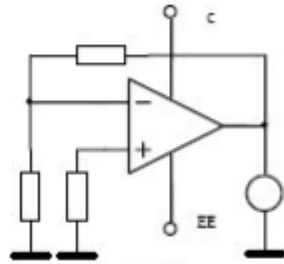


figure 4. 1

$$V_{10} = V_o / 100 \quad (V)$$

$$K_{SVR} = (V_{101} - V_{102}) / 5 \quad (\mu V/V)$$

$$V_{101}: V_{CC} = +17.5V, V_{EE} = -17.5V$$

$$V_{102}: V_{CC} = +12.5V, V_{EE} = -12.5V$$

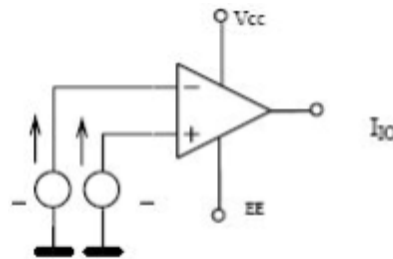


figure 4. 2

$$I_{10} = | I_1(+)-I_1(-) |$$

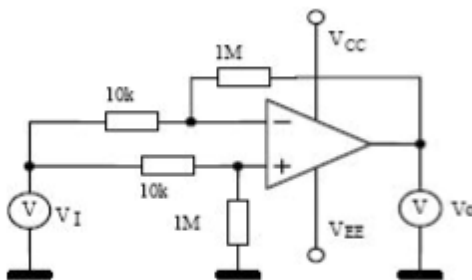


figure 4. 3

$V_{1C}$ : V Positive and negative DC adjustable voltage The DC input voltage when it makes the output voltage 1V

CMRR The ratio of differential-mode voltage gain to common-mode

The switch positions in the left figure are as follows

$V_{OM}$ :

S1=output voltage when S3 is disconnected when BS2 is disconnected

S1=output voltage when S3 is disconnected

S1=output voltage when S3 is disconnected when BS2 is disconnected

S1=output voltage when S3 is disconnected when BS2 is disconnected:

$I_{OS}, i_{osink}$ :

S1=input current when S3 is switched on when BS2 is disconnected,

S1=output current when S3 is switched on when BS2 is disconnected

Double operational amplifier

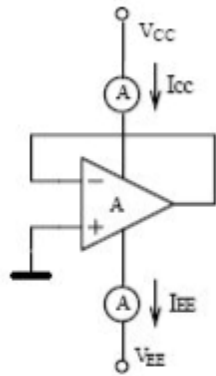


figure 4. 5

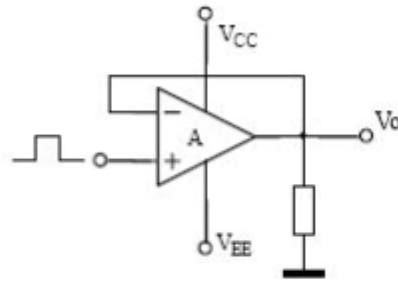


figure 4. 6

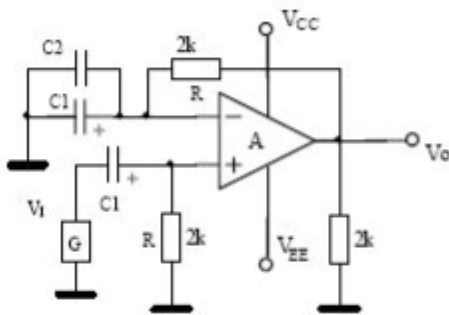
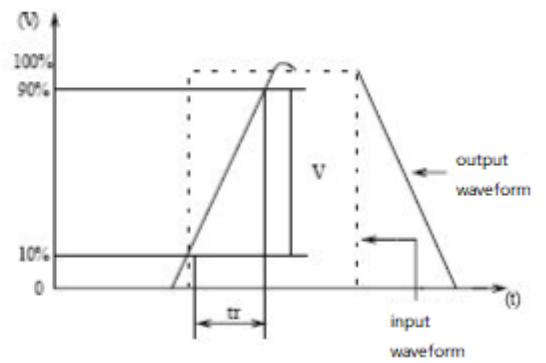


figure 4.7



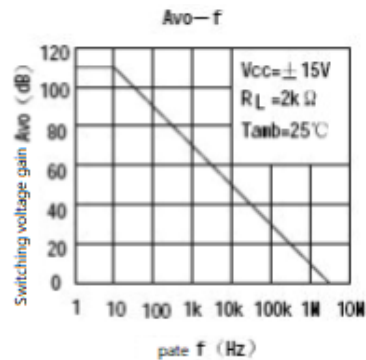
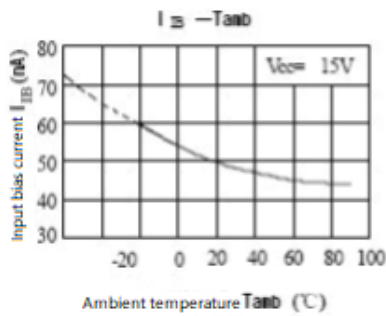
$$A_{VD} = 20 \log(V_o/V)$$

BW is the  $V_{II}$  frequency at  $V_O = V$  (MHz)

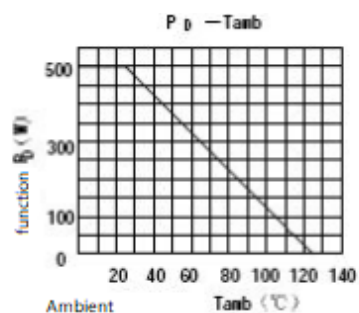
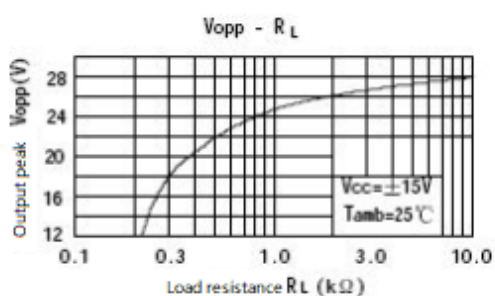
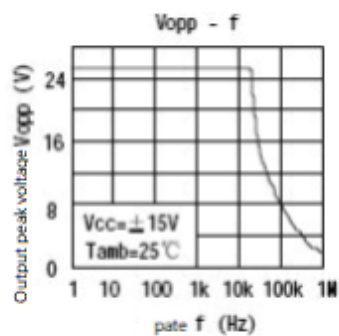
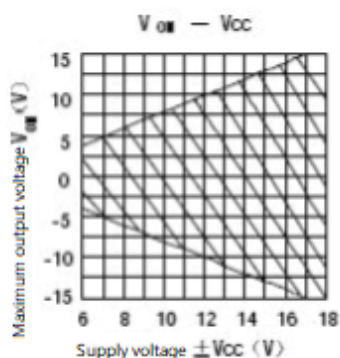
C1: DC isolation capacitor

C2: high frequency capacitor of mica foil

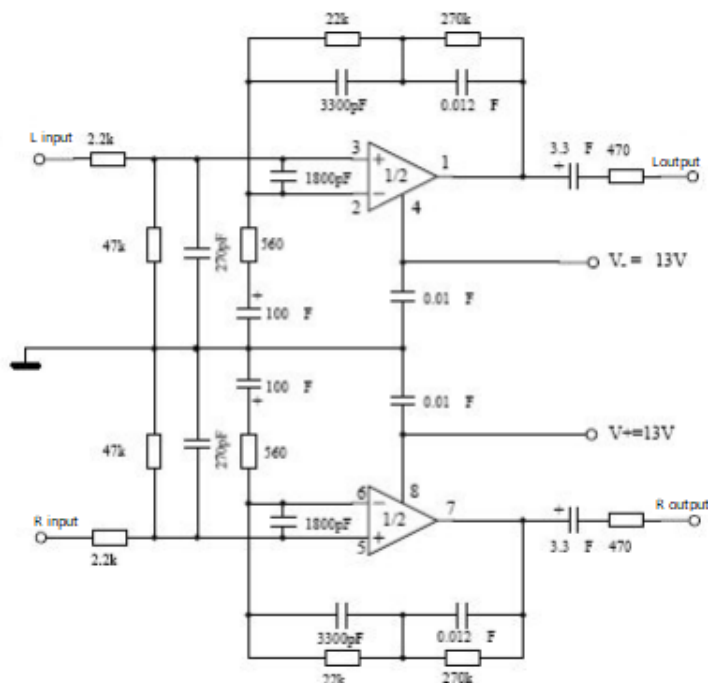
5. Characteristic curve



Double operational amplifier

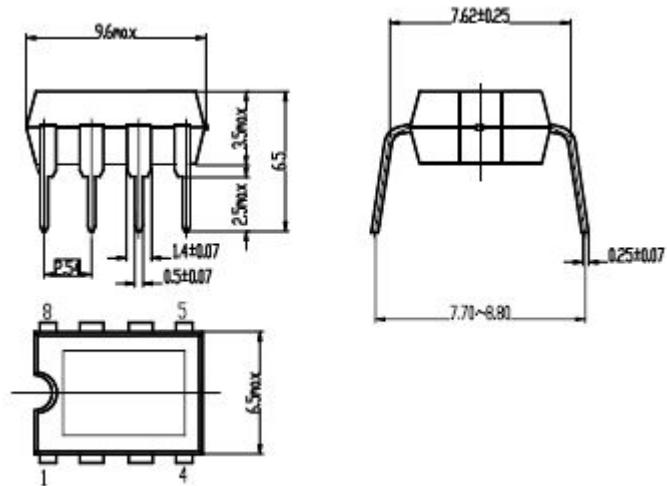


6. Application line



7. Dimensions

7.1 DIP8 package



7.2 SOP8 package

