

M5218/M5R4558P

**DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
(DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)**

DESCRIPTION

The M5218/M5R4558P is a monolithic integrated circuit designed for a lownoise preamplifier in audio equipment and a general-purpose operational amplifier in other electronic equipment. Two lownoise operational amplifier circuits displaying internal phasecompensated high gain and low distortion are contained in a 8-pin (SIL, DIL) package for application over a wide range as a general-purpose dual amplifier in general electronic equipment.

The device has virtually the same characteristics as the 4557, 4558, 4559 and 741 operational amplifiers. The unit can also be used as a single power supply type and employed with low supply voltages, making it ideal as a general-purpose amplifier in portable equipment. It is also suitable as a headphone amplifier because of its high load current.

FEATURES

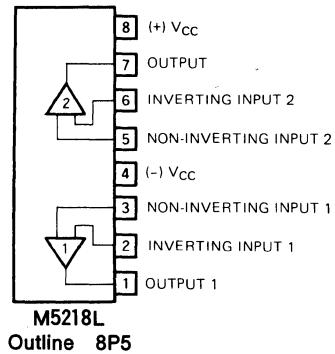
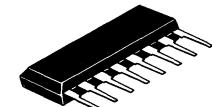
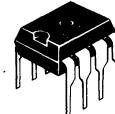
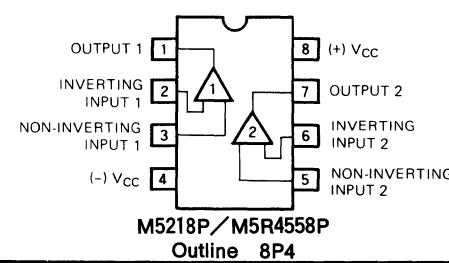
- High gain, low distortion $G_{VO} = 110\text{dB}$, THD = 0.0015% (typ.)
- High slew rate, high f_T SR = $2.2\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$, $f_T = 7\text{MHz}$ (typ.)
- Low noise ($R_g = 1\text{k}\Omega$) FLAT $V_{NI} = 2\mu\text{Vrms}$ (typ.)
- RIAA $V_{NI} = 1\mu\text{Vrms}$ (typ.)
- Operation with low supply voltage $\geq 4\text{V}$ ($\pm 2\text{V}$)
- High load current, high power dissipation $I_{LP} = \pm 50\text{mA}$, $P_d = 800\text{mW}$ (SIL)
625mW (DIL)

APPLICATION

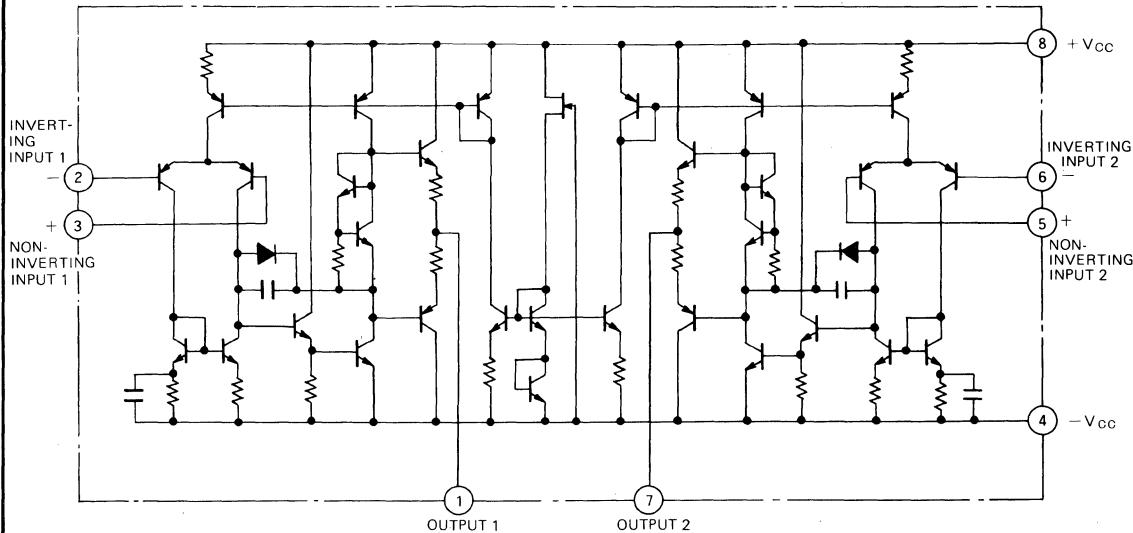
General-purpose amplifier in stereo equipment, tape decks and radio stereo cassette recorders; active filters, servo amplifiers, operational circuits in other general electronic equipment.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Supply voltage range $\pm 2 \sim \pm 16\text{V}$
Rated supply voltage $\pm 15\text{V}$

PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)**PIN CONFIGURATION (TOP VIEW)**

8-pin plastic DIL package 8-pin plastic SIL package

BLOCK DIAGRAM

DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
(DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

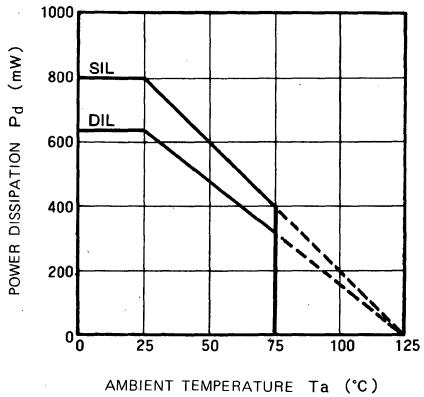
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Limits	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		± 18	V
I_{LP}	Load current		± 50	mA
V_{id}	Differential input voltage		± 30	V
V_{ic}	Common input voltage		± 15	V
P_d	Power dissipation		800(SIL) 625(DIL)	mW
K_θ	Thermal derating	$T_a \geq 25^\circ\text{C}$	8(SIL) 6.25(DIL)	$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
T_{opr}	Operation temperature		$-20 \sim +75$	$^\circ\text{C}$
T_{stg}	Storage temperature		$-55 \sim +125$	$^\circ\text{C}$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=\pm 15\text{V}$)

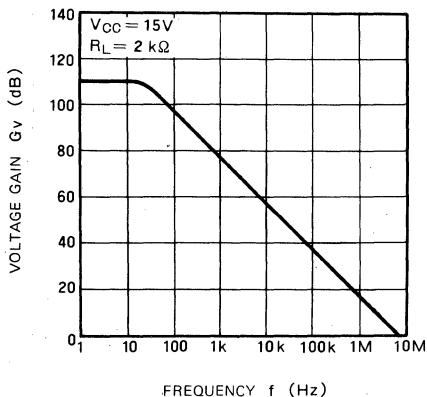
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Limits			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
I_{CC}	Circuit current	$V_{in}=0$		3.0	6.0	mA
V_{IO}	Input offset voltage	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$		0.5	6.0	μV
I_{IO}	Input offset current			5	200	nA
I_{IB}	Input bias current				500	nA
R_{in}	Input resistance		0.3	5		$\text{M}\Omega$
G_{VO}	Open loop voltage gain	$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$, $V_o = \pm 10\text{V}$	86	110		dB
V_{OM}	Maximum output voltage	$R_L \geq 10\text{k}\Omega$	± 12	± 14		V
		$R_L \geq 2\text{k}\Omega$	± 10	± 13		V
V_{CM}	Common input voltage range		± 12	± 14		V
$CMRR$	Common mode rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$	70	90		dB
$SVRR$	Supply voltage rejection ratio	$R_S \leq 10\text{k}\Omega$		30	150	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
P_d	Power dissipation			90	180	mW
SR	Slew rate	$G_V = 0\text{dB}$, $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$		2.2		$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$
f_T	Gain bandwidth product			7		MHz
V_{NI}	Input-referred noise voltage	$R_S = 1\text{k}\Omega$, $BW : 10\text{Hz} \sim 30\text{kHz}$		2.0		μV_{rms}

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

**THERMAL DERATING
(MAXIMUM RATING)**

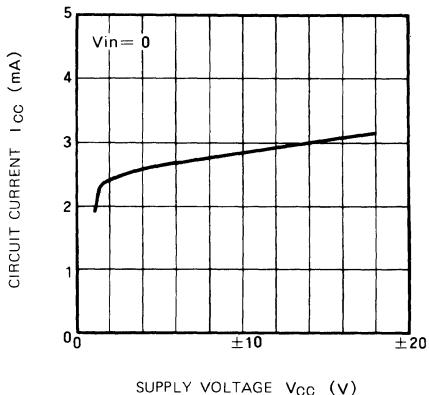


**VOLTAGE GAIN VS
FREQUENCY RESPONSE**

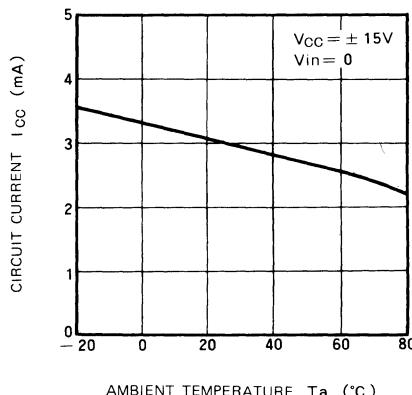


DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
(DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

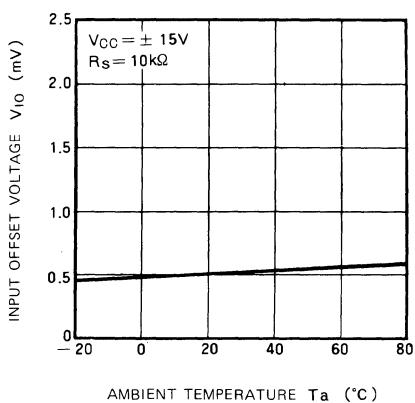
CIRCUIT CURRENT VS
SUPPLY VOLTAGE



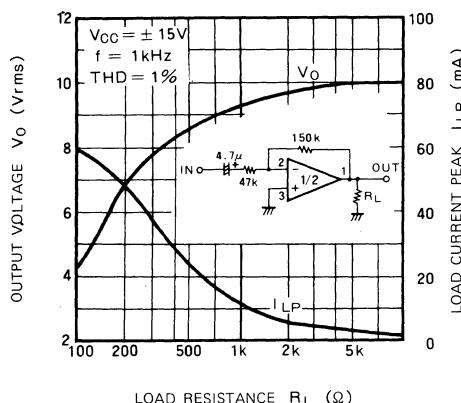
CIRCUIT CURRENT VS
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



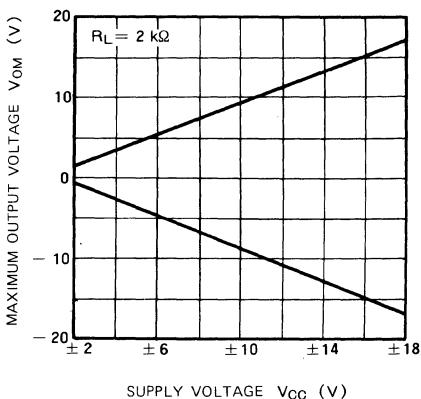
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE VS
AMBIENT TEMPERATURE



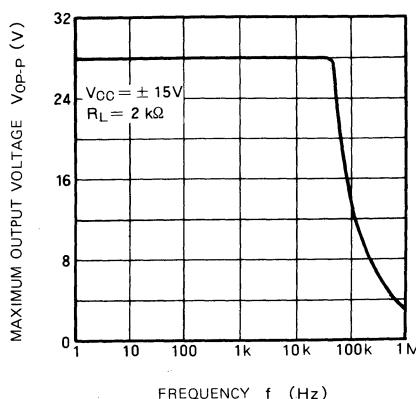
OUTPUT VOLTAGE/LOAD
CURRENT PEAK VS
LOAD RESISTANCE



MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS SUPPLY VOLTAGE



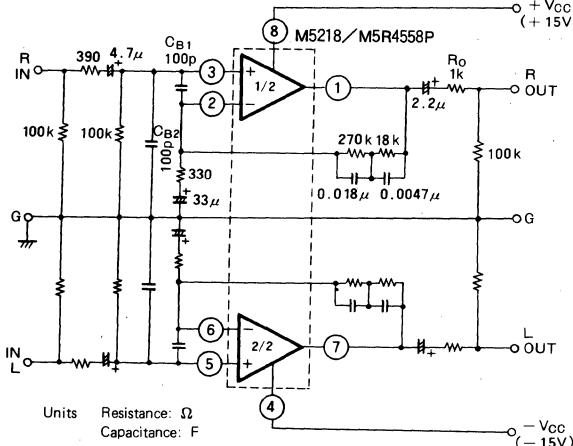
MAXIMUM OUTPUT VOLTAGE
VS FREQUENCY RESPONSE



DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
(DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

APPLICATION EXAMPLES

(1) Stereo equalizer amplifier circuit

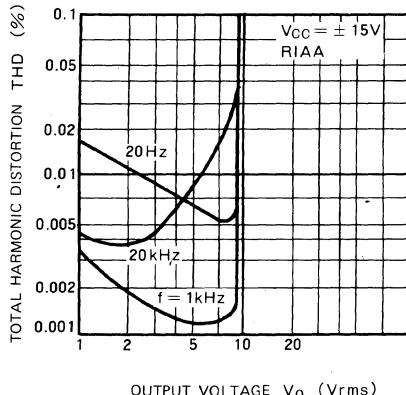


TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

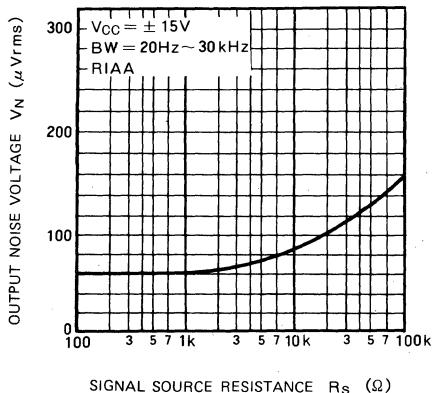
($V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, RIAA)

- $G_v = 35.6dB$ ($f = 1kHz$)
- $V_{NI} = 1\mu V_{rms}$ ($R_s = 1k\Omega$, $BW = 20Hz \sim 30kHz$)
- Signal-to-noise = $72.5dB$ (IHF-A network, shorted input, $2.5mV_{rms}$ input sensitivity)
- THD = 0.0015% ($f = 1kHz$, $V_o = 3 V_{rms}$)

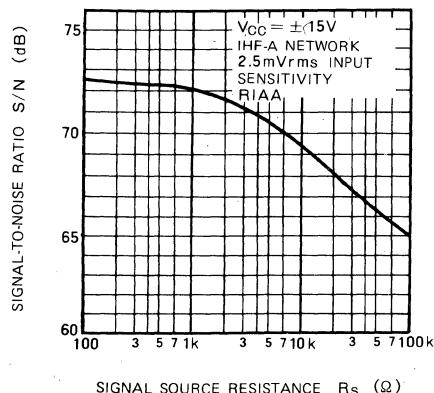
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION VS OUTPUT VOLTAGE



OUTPUT NOISE VOLTAGE VS SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE

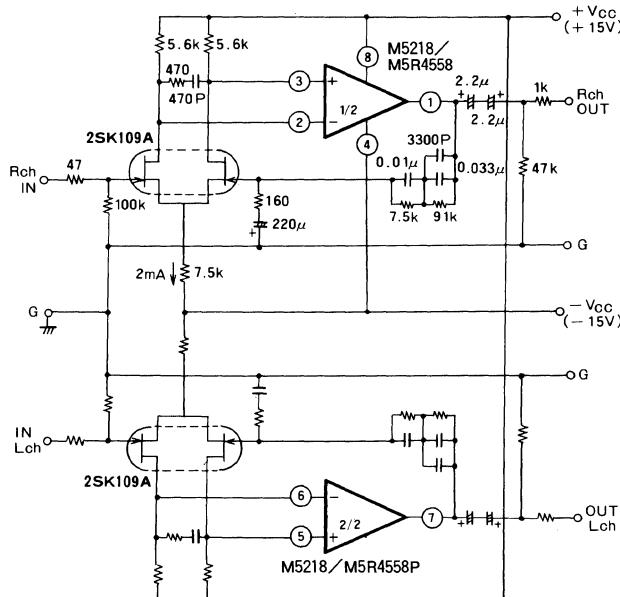


SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO VS SIGNAL SOURCE RESISTANCE



DUAL LOW-NOISE OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS
(DUAL POWER SUPPLY TYPE)

(2) High S/N stereo DC ICL equalizer



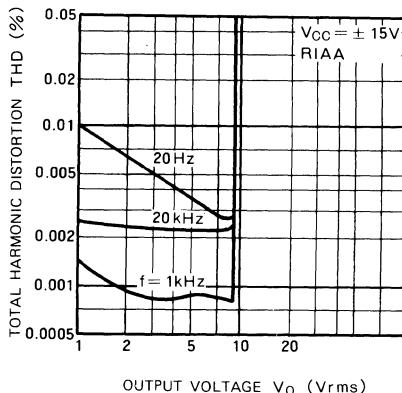
Left channel circuit constants are identical to those of right channel.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

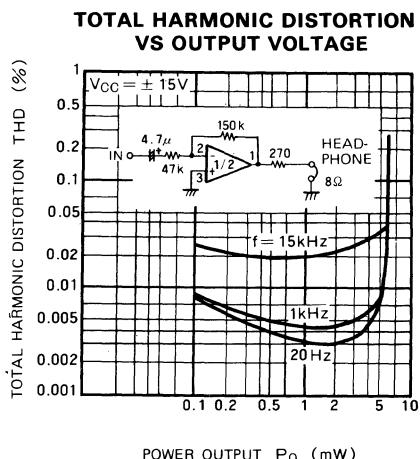
($V_{CC} = \pm 15V$, RIAA)

- Signal-to-noise = 85 dB (IHF-A network, shorted input, 2.5mVRms input sensitivity)
- $V_{NI} = 0.77\mu V_{rms}$ ($R_S = 5.1k\Omega$, BW = 5 Hz ~ 100kHz)
- $G_v = 35.6\text{ dB}$ ($f = 1\text{ kHz}$)

TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION VS OUTPUT VOLTAGE



(3) Headphone amplifier



(Output resistance R_o is made the parameter)

POWER OUTPUT/POWER DISSIPATION VS SUPPLY VOLTAGE

