

# RC4558

## High-Gain Dual Operational Amplifier

### Features

- 2.5 MHz unity gain bandwidth guaranteed
- Supply voltage  $\pm 22\text{V}$  for RM4558 and  $\pm 15\text{V}$  for RC4558
- Short-circuit protection
- No frequency compensation required
- No latch-up
- Large common-mode and differential voltage ranges
- Low power consumption
- Parameter tracking over temperature range
- Gain and phase match between amplifiers

### Description

The 4558 integrated circuit is a dual high-gain operational amplifier internally compensated and constructed on a single silicon IC using an advanced epitaxial process.

Combining the features of the 741 with the close parameter matching and tracking of a

dual device on a monolithic chip results in unique performance characteristics. Excellent channel separation allows the use of the dual device in single 741 operational amplifier applications providing density. It is especially well suited for applications in differential-in, differential-out as well as in potentiometric amplifiers and where gain and phase matched channels are mandatory.

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature Range
RC4558M	M	0°C to +70°C
RC4558N	N	0°C to +70°C
RV4558D	D	-25°C to +85°C
RV4558N	N	-25°C to +85°C
RM4558D	D	-55°C to +125°C
RM4558D/883B	D	-55°C to +125°C
RM4558T	T	-55°C to +125°C
RM4558T/883B	T	-55°C to +125°C

#### Notes:

/883B suffix denotes Mil-Std-883, Level B processing

N = 8-lead plastic DIP

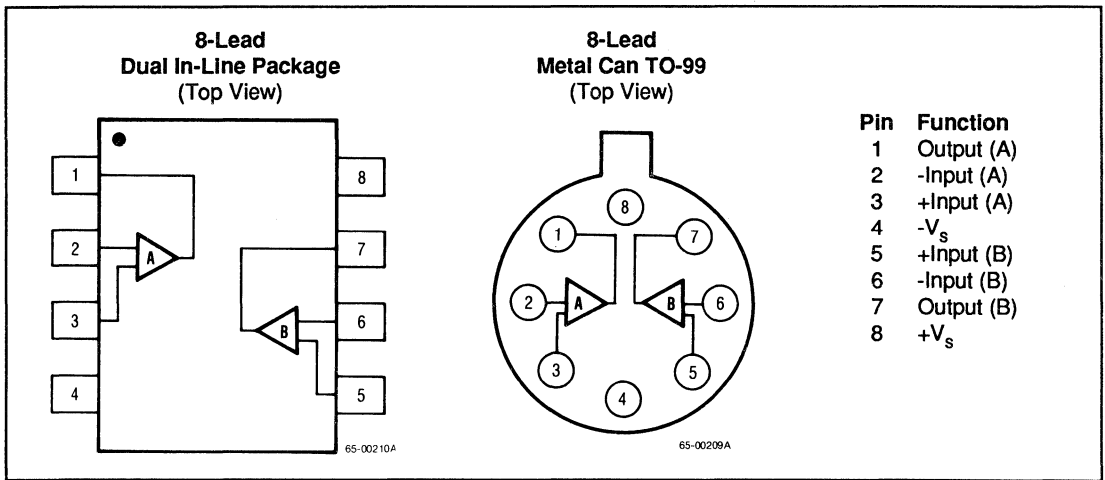
D = 8-lead ceramic DIP

T = 8-lead metal can (TO-99)

M = 8-lead plastic SOIC

Contact a Raytheon sales office or representative for ordering information on special package/temperature range combinations.

## Connection Information



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

### Supply Voltage

RM4558 .....±22V

RC4558 .....±18V

Input Voltage\* .....±15V

Differential Input Voltage .....30V

Output Short Circuit Duration\* .....Indefinite

### Operating Temperature Range

RM4558 .....-55°C to +125°C

RV4558 .....-25°C to +85°C

RC4558 .....0°C to +70°C

### Lead Soldering Temperature

(SO-8; 10 sec) .....+260°C

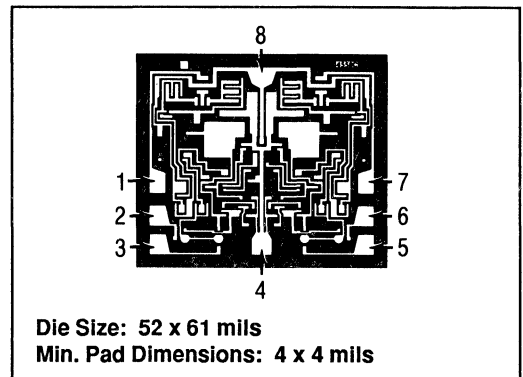
### Lead Soldering Temperature

(DIP, TO-99; 60 sec) .....+300°C

\*For supply voltages less than -15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

\*\*Short circuit may be to ground on one amp only. Rating applies to +75°C ambient temperature.

## Mask Pattern



## Thermal Characteristics

	8-Lead Small Outline Plastic SO-8	8-Lead Plastic DIP	8-Lead Ceramic DIP	8-Lead TO-99 Metal Can
Max. Junction Temp.	+125°C	+125°C	+175°C	+175°C
Max. $P_D$ $T_A < 50^\circ\text{C}$	300 mW	468 mW	833 mW	658 mW
Therm. Res $\theta_{JC}$	—	—	45°C/W	50°C/W
Therm. Res. $\theta_{JA}$	240°C/W	160°C/W	150°C/W	190°C/W
For $T_A > 50^\circ\text{C}$ Derate at	4.1 mW/°C	6.25 mW/°C	8.33 mW/°C	5.26 mW/°C

## Matching Characteristics

( $V_s = \pm 15\text{V}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

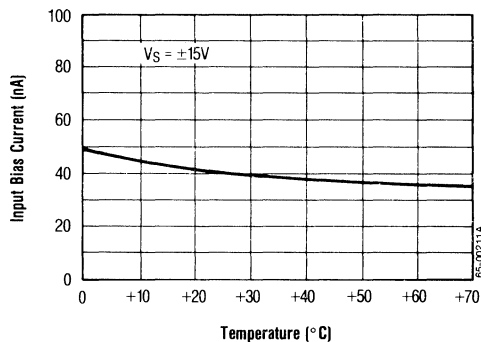
Parameter	Conditions	RC4558 Typ	Units
Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$\pm 1.0$	dB
Input Bias Current	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$\pm 15$	nA
Input Offset Current	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$\pm 7.5$	nA

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $V_S = \pm 15V$  and  $T_A = +25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

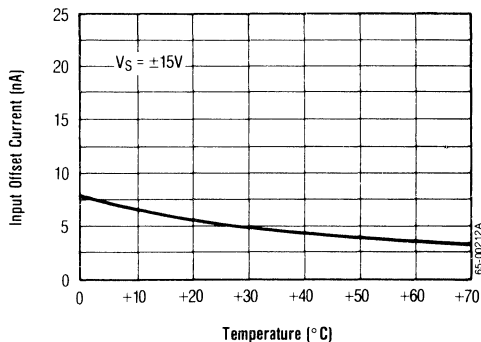
Parameters	Test Conditions	RM4558			RV/RC4558			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$		1.0	5.0		2.0	6.0	mV
Input Offset Current			5.0	200		5.0	200	nA
Input Bias Current			40	500		40	500	nA
Input Resistance		0.3	1.0		0.3	1.0		M $\Omega$
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$	50	300		20	300		V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L \geq 10k\Omega$	$\pm 12$	$\pm 14$		$\pm 12$	$\pm 14$		V
	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 13$		$\pm 10$	$\pm 13$		V
Input Voltage Range		$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$		$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$		V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$	70	100		70	100		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$	76	100		76	100		dB
Power Consumption	$R_L = \infty$		100	170		100	170	mW
Transient Response Rise Time	$V_{IN} = 20mV$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$		0.3			0.3		$\mu S$
Overshoot	$C_L \leq 100pF$		35			35		%
Slew Rate	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$		0.8			0.8		V/ $\mu S$
Channel Separation	$f = 10kHz$ , $R_S = 1k\Omega$		90			90		dB
Unity Gain Bandwidth (Gain = 1)		2.5	3.0		2.0	3.0		MHz
The following specifications apply for $-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ C$ for RM4558; $0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ C$ for RC4558; $-25^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ C$ for RV4558								
Input Offset Voltage	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$			6.0			7.5	mV
Input Offset Current				500			300	nA
RC4558				500			500	nA
Input Bias Current				1500			800	nA
RC4558				1500			1500	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$	25			15			V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$	$\pm 10$			$\pm 10$			V
Power Consumption	$R_L = \infty$		120	200		120	200	mW

## Typical Performance Characteristics

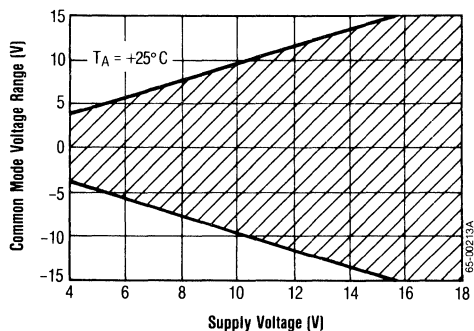
**Input Bias Current as a Function of Ambient Temperature**



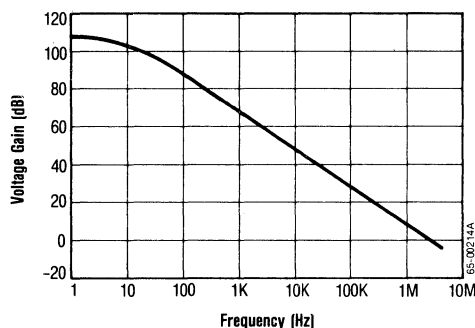
**Input Offset Current as a Function of Ambient Temperature**



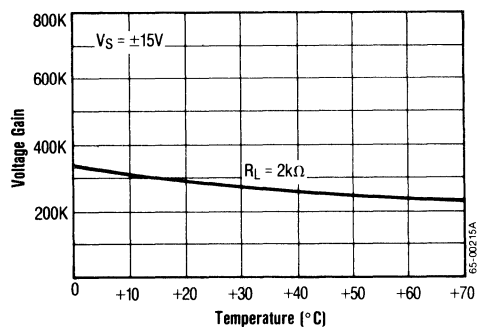
**Common Mode Range as a Function of Supply Voltage**



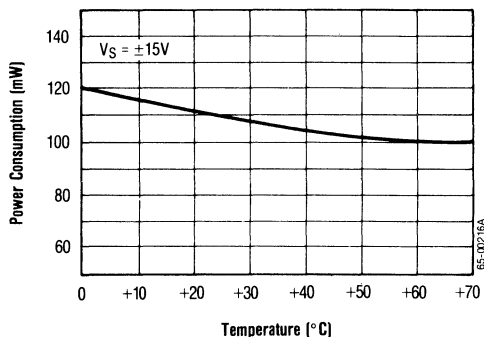
**Open Loop Voltage Gain as a Function of Frequency**



**Open Loop Gain as a Function of Temperature**

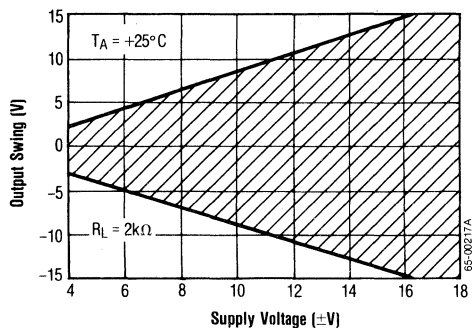


**Power Consumption as a Function of Ambient Temperature**

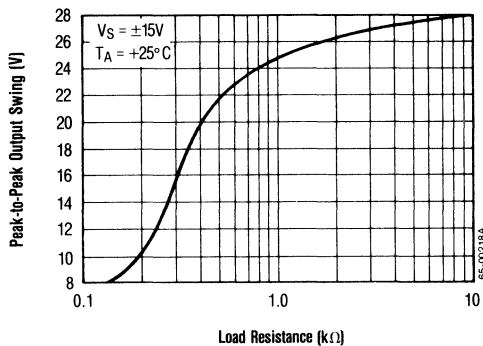


## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

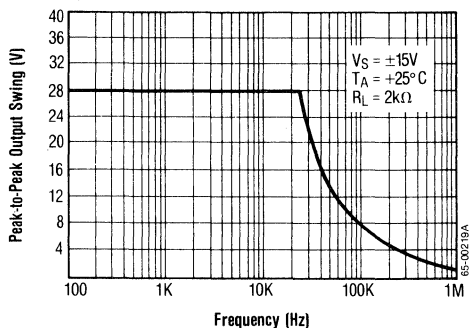
### Typical Output Voltage as a Function of Supply Voltage



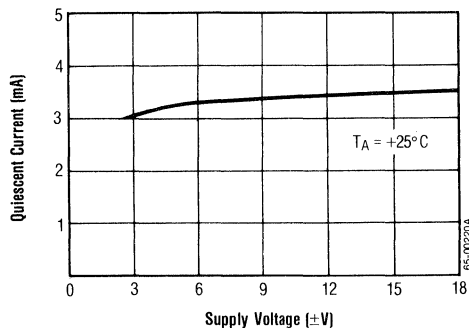
### Output Voltage Swing as a Function of Load Resistance



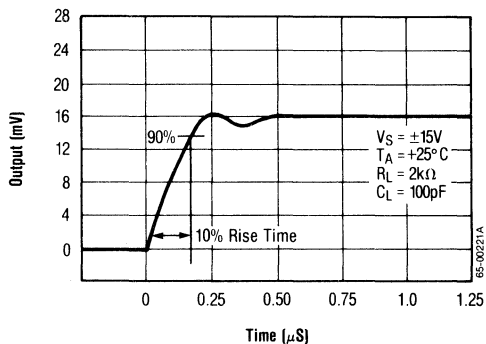
### Output Voltage Swing as a Function of Frequency



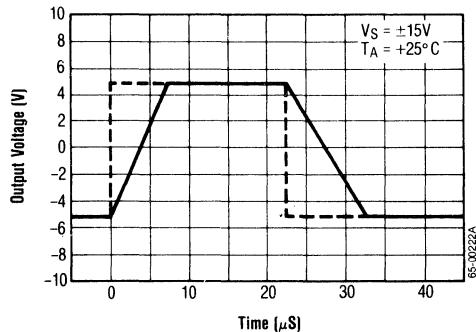
### Quiescent Current as a Function of Supply Voltage



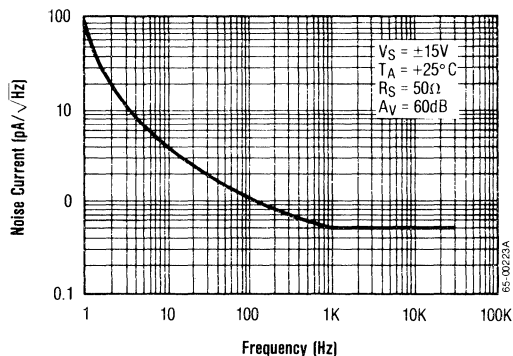
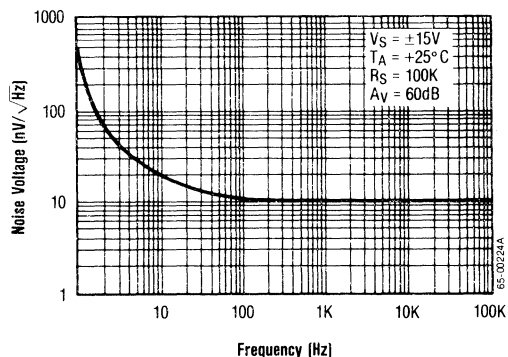
### Transient Response



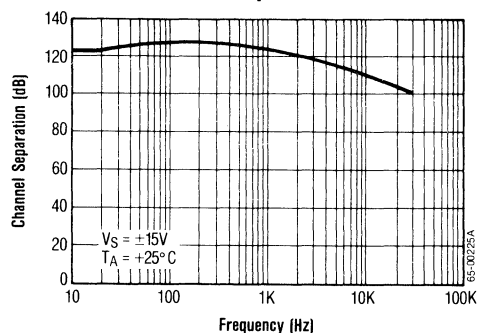
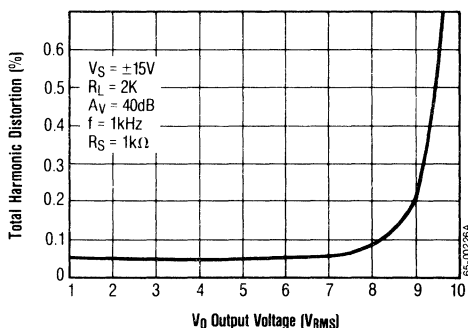
### Voltage Follower Large Signal Pulse Response



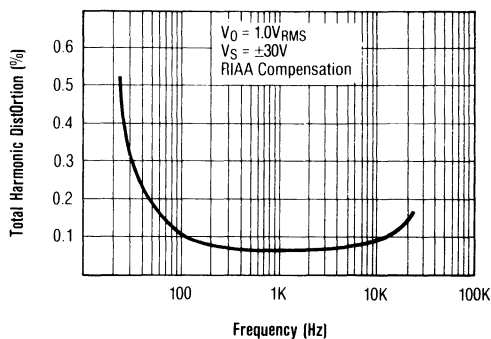
## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Input Noise Current  
as a Function of FrequencyInput Noise Voltage  
as a Function of Frequency

Channel Separation

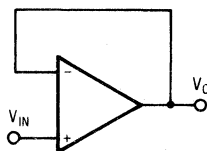
Total Harmonic Distortion  
vs. Output Voltage

Distortion vs. Frequency



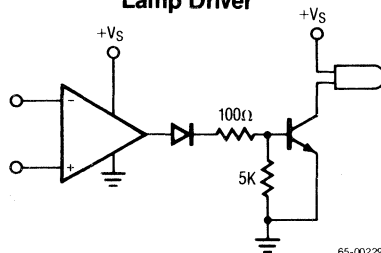
## Typical Applications

### Voltage Follower



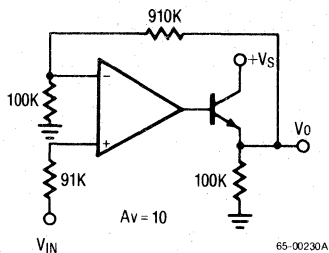
65-00228A

### Lamp Driver



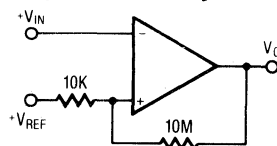
65-00229A

### Power Amplifier



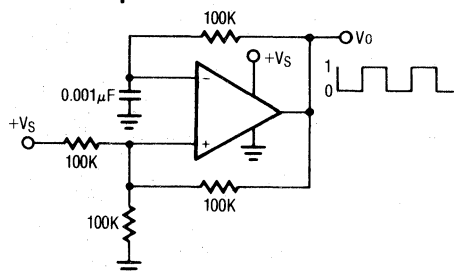
65-00230A

### Comparator With Hysteresis



65-00231A

### Squarewave Oscillator

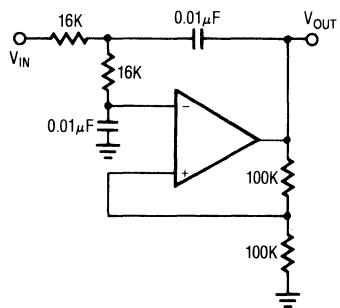


65-00232A



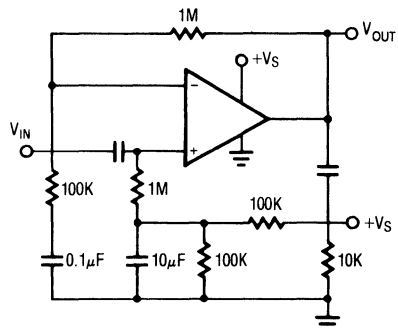
## Typical Applications (Continued)

**DC Coupled 1kHz Low-Pass Active Filter**



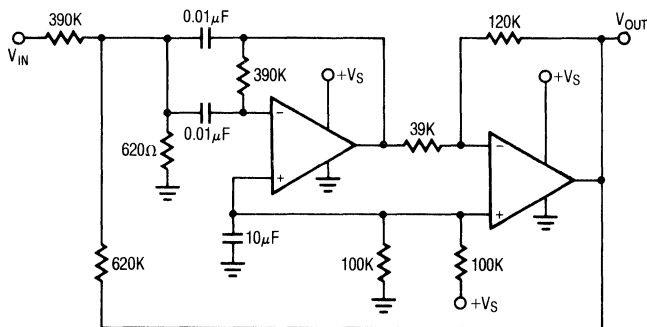
65-00233A

**AC Coupled Non-Inverting Amplifier**



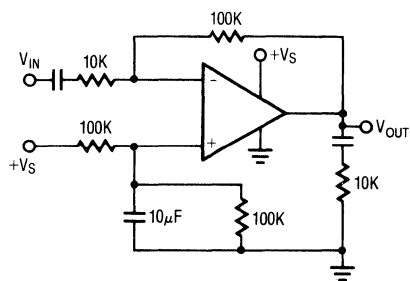
65-00234A

**1kHz Bandpass Active Filter**



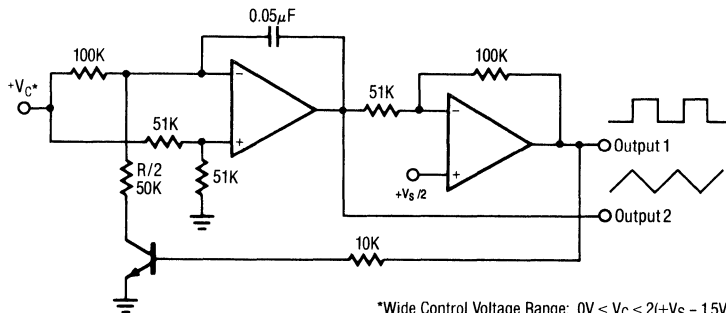
65-00235A

**AC Coupled Inverting Amplifier**



65-00236A

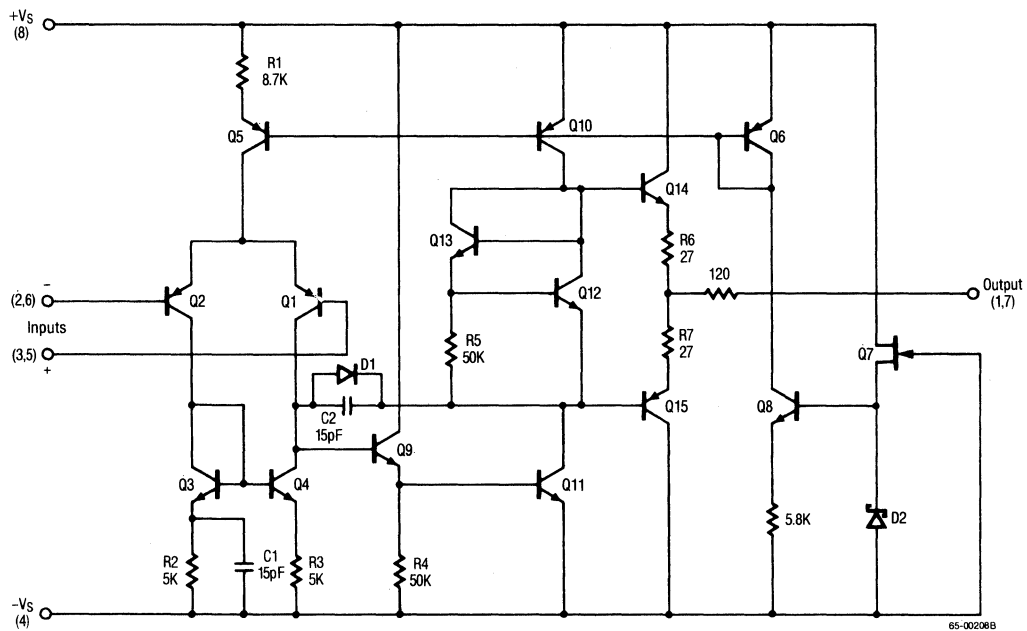
**Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO)**



\*Wide Control Voltage Range:  $0V < V_C < 2(+V_S - 1.5V)$

65-00237A

## Schematic Diagram (1/2 Shown)



# RC4559

## High-Gain Dual Operational Amplifier

### Features

- Unity gain bandwidth — 4.0 MHz typical, 3.0 MHz guaranteed
- Slew rate — 2.0 V/ $\mu$ S typical, 1.5 V/ $\mu$ S guaranteed
- Low noise voltage — 1.4  $\mu$ V<sub>RMS</sub> typical, 2.0  $\mu$ V<sub>RMS</sub> guaranteed
- Supply voltage —  $\pm$ 22V for RM4559 and  $\pm$ 18V for RC4559
- No frequency compensation required
- No latch up
- Large common mode and differential voltage ranges
- Low power consumption
- Parametric tracking over temperature range
- Gain and phase match between amplifiers

### Description

The 4559 integrated circuit is a high performance dual operational amplifier internally compensated and constructed on a single silicon chip using an advanced epitaxial process.

These amplifiers feature guaranteed ac performance which far exceeds that of the 741-type amplifiers. The specially designed low-noise input transistors allow the 4559 to be used in low-noise signal processing applications such as audio preamplifiers and signal conditioners.

The 4559 also has more output drive capability than 741-type amplifiers and can be used to drive a 600 $\Omega$  load.

### Ordering Information

Part Number	Package	Operating Temperature Range
RC4559M	M	0°C to +70°C
RC4559N	N	0°C to +70°C
RV4559D	D	-25°C to +85°C
RV4559N	N	-25°C to +85°C
RM4559D	D	-55°C to +125°C
RM4559D/883B	D	-55°C to +125°C
RM4559T	T	-55°C to +125°C
RM4559T/883B	T	-55°C to +125°C

#### Notes:

/883B suffix denotes Mil-Std-883, Level B processing

N = 8-lead plastic DIP

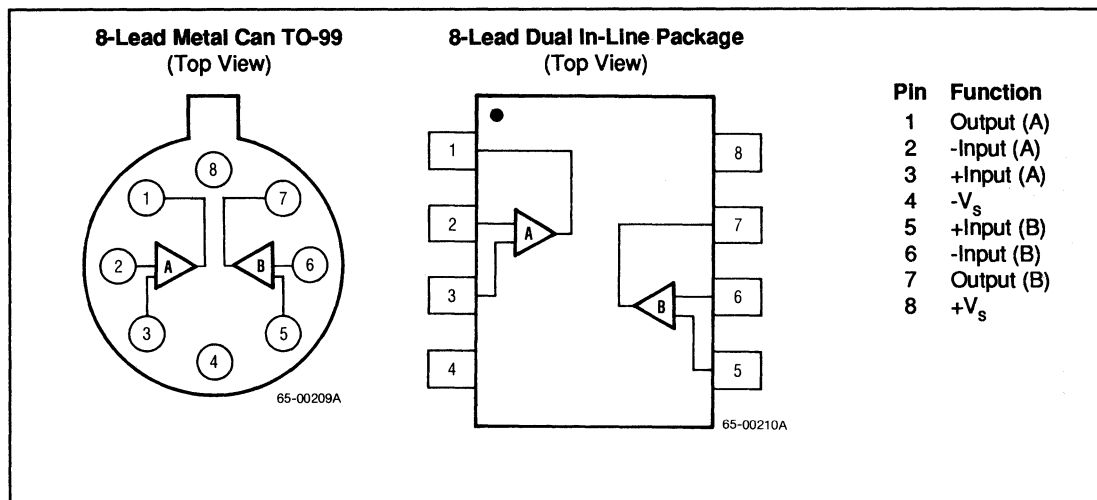
D = 8 lead ceramic DIP

T = 8-lead metal can (TO-99)

M = 8-lead plastic SOIC

Contact a Raytheon sales office or representative for ordering information on special package/temperature range combinations.

## Connection Information



## Absolute Maximum Ratings

### Supply Voltage

RM4559 ..... ±22V

RC/RV4559 ..... ±18V

Input Voltage\* ..... ±15V

Differential Input Voltage ..... 30V

Output Short Circuit Duration\* ..... Indefinite

### Operating Temperature Range

RM4559 ..... -55°C to +125°C

RV4559 ..... -25°C to +85°C

RC4559 ..... 0°C to +70°C

### Lead Soldering Temperature

(SO-8; 10 sec) ..... +260°C

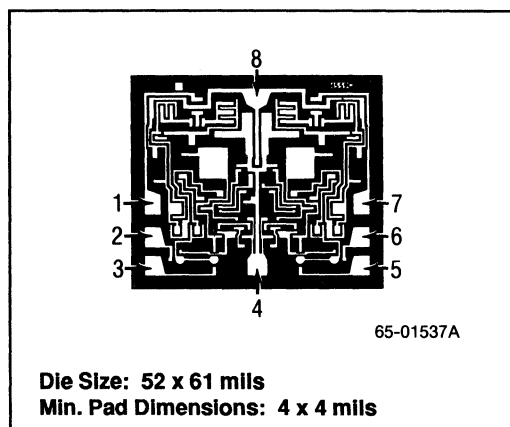
### Lead Soldering Temperature

(DIP, TO-99; 60 sec) ..... +300°C

\*For supply voltages less than -15V, the absolute maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage.

\*\*Short circuit may be to ground on one amp only. Rating applies to +75°C ambient temperature.

## Mask Pattern



## Thermal Characteristics

	8-Lead Small Outline Plastic SO-8	8-Lead Plastic DIP	8-Lead Ceramic DIP	8-Lead TO-99 Metal Can
Max. Junction Temp.	125°C	125°C	175°C	175°C
Max. $P_D$ $T_A < 50^\circ\text{C}$	300 mW	468 mW	833 mW	658 mW
Therm. Res. $\theta_{JC}$	—	—	45°C/W	50°C/W
Therm. Res. $\theta_{JA}$	240°C/W	160°C/W	150°C/W	190°C/W
For $T_A > 50^\circ\text{C}$ Derate at	4.1 mW/°C	6.25 mW/°C	8.33 mW/°C	5.26 mW/°C

## Matching Characteristics

( $V_S = \pm 15\text{V}$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

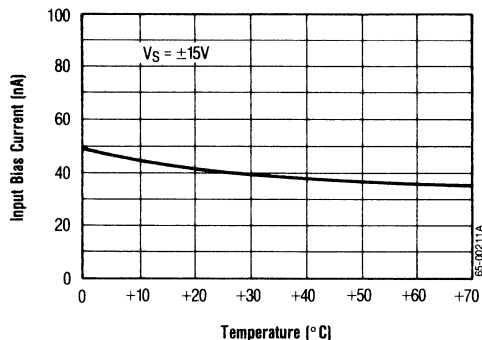
Parameter	Conditions	RC4559 Typ	Units
Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2\text{ k}\Omega$	$\pm 1.0$	dB
Input Bias Current		$\pm 15$	nA
Input Offset Current		$\pm 7.5$	nA

**Electrical Characteristics** ( $V_S = \pm 15V$  and  $T_A = +25^\circ C$  unless otherwise specified)

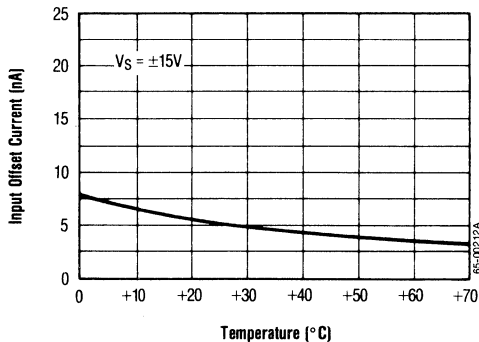
Parameters	Test Conditions	RM4559			RV/RC4559			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Offset Voltage	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$		1.0	5.0		2.0	6.0	mV
Input Offset Current			5.0	100		5.0	100	nA
Input Bias Current			40	250		40	250	nA
Input Resistance (Differential Mode)		0.3	1.0		0.3	1.0		M $\Omega$
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$	50	300		20	300		V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L \geq 10k\Omega$	$\pm 12$	$\pm 14$		$\pm 12$	$\pm 14$		V
	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$	$\pm 10$	$\pm 13$		$\pm 10$	$\pm 13$		V
	$R_L \geq 600\Omega$	$\pm 9.5$	$\pm 10$		$\pm 9.5$	$\pm 10$		V
Input Voltage Range		$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$		$\pm 12$	$\pm 13$		V
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$	80	100		80	100		dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$	82	100		82	100		dB
Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$		3.3	5.6		3.3	5.6	mA
Transient Response Rise Time	$V_{IN} = 20mV$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$		80			80		nS
Overshoot	$C_L \leq 100pF$		35			35		%
Slew Rate		1.5	2.0		1.5	2.0		V/ $\mu$ S
Unity Gain Bandwidth		3.0	4.0		3.0	4.0		MHz
Power Bandwidth	$V_O = 20V_{p-p}$	24	32		24	32		kHz
Input Noise Voltage	$f = 20Hz$ to $20kHz$		1.4	2.0		1.4	2.0	$\mu V_{RMS}$
Input Noise Current	$f = 20Hz$ to $20kHz$		25			25		pA $_{RMS}$
Channel Separation	Gain = 100, $f = 10kHz$ $R_S = 1k\Omega$		90			90		dB
<b>The following specifications apply for <math>-55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +125^\circ C</math> for RM4559;  <math>0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +70^\circ C</math> for RC4559; <math>-25^\circ C \leq T_A \leq +85^\circ C</math> for RV4559</b>								
Input Offset Voltage	$R_S \leq 10k\Omega$			6.0			7.5	mV
Input Offset Current				300			200	nA
Input Bias Current				500			500	nA
Large Signal Voltage Gain	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$ $V_{OUT} = \pm 10V$	25			15			V/mV
Output Voltage Swing	$R_L \geq 2k\Omega$	$\pm 10$			$\pm 10$			V
Supply Current	$R_L = \infty$		4.0	6.6		4.0	6.6	mA

## Typical Performance Characteristics

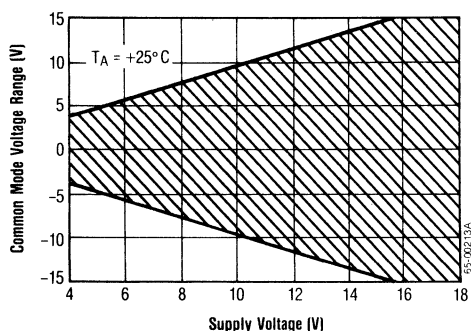
Input Bias Current as a Function of Ambient Temperature



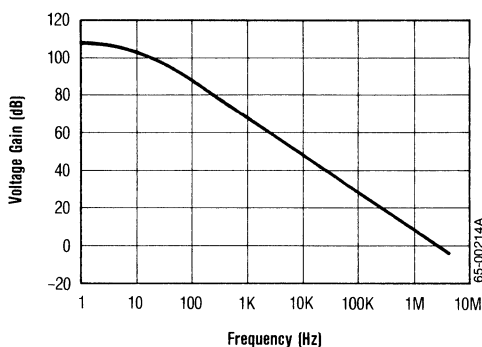
Input Offset Current as a Function of Ambient Temperature



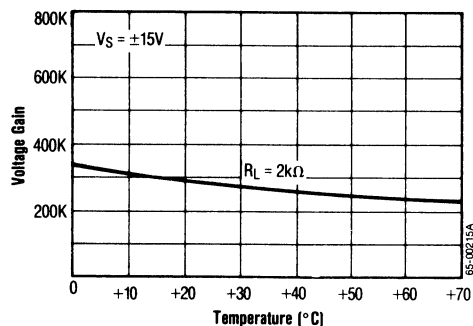
Common Mode Range as a Function of Supply Voltage



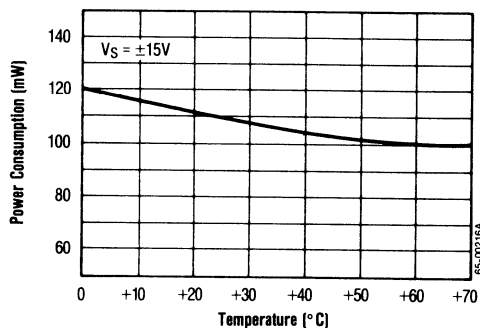
Open Loop Voltage Gain as a Function of Frequency



Open Loop Gain as a Function of Temperature

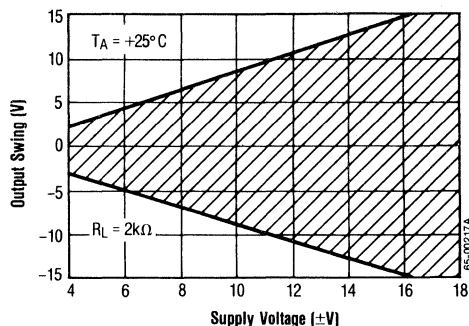


Power Consumption as a Function of Ambient Temperature

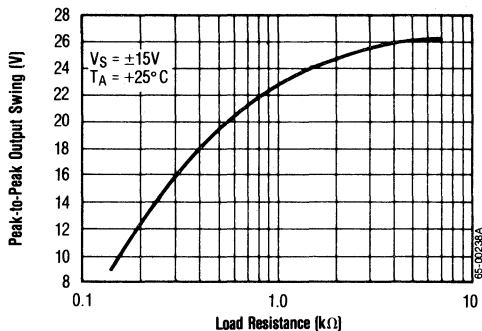


## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

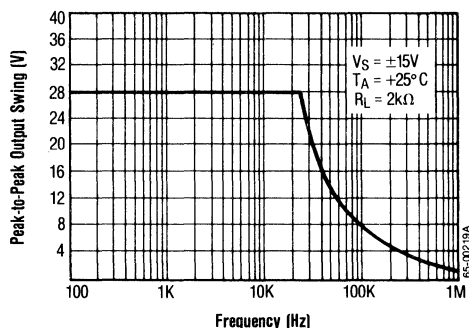
**Typical Output Voltage as a Function of Supply Voltage**



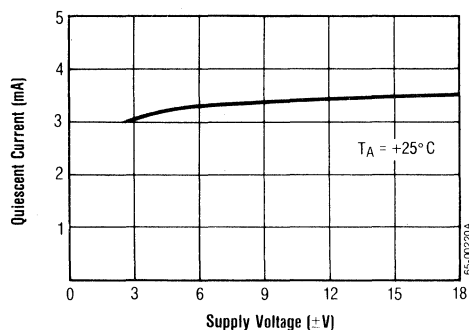
**Output Voltage Swing as a Function of Load Resistance**



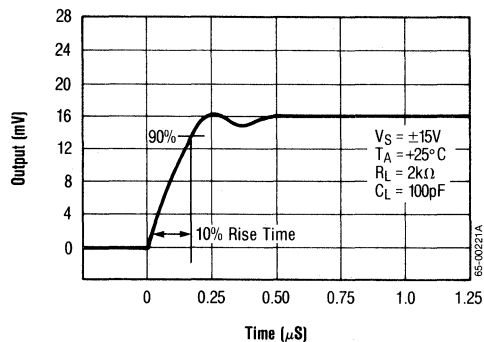
**Output Voltage Swing as a Function of Frequency**



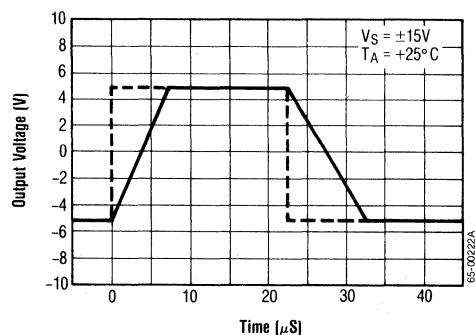
**Quiescent Current as a Function of Supply Voltage**



**Transient Response**



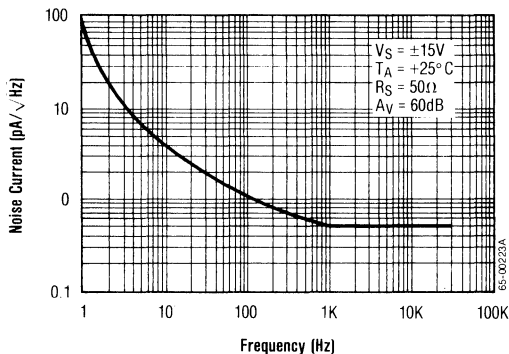
**Voltage Follower Large Signal Pulse Response**



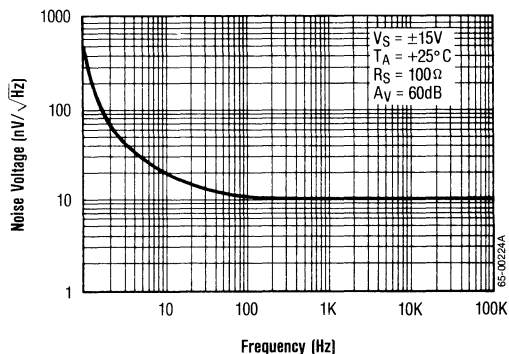


## Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

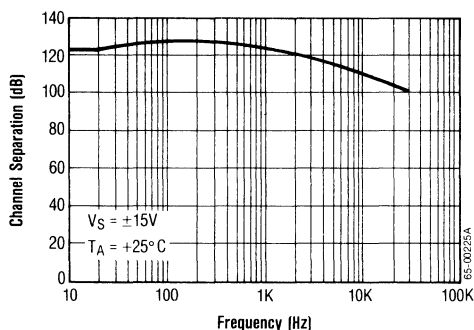
### Input Noise Current as a Function of Frequency



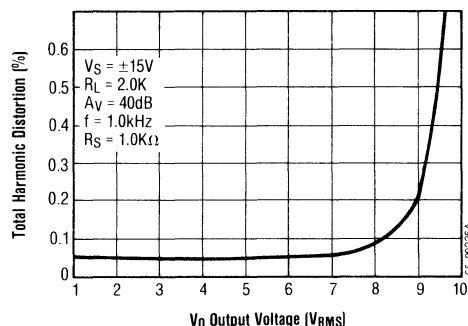
### Input Noise Voltage as a Function of Frequency



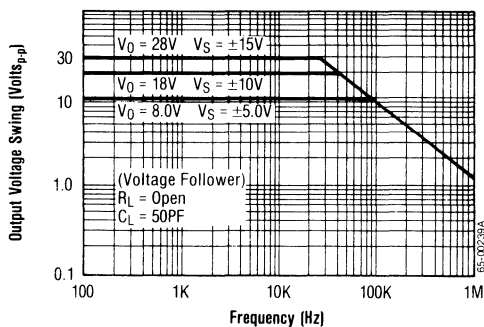
### Channel Separation



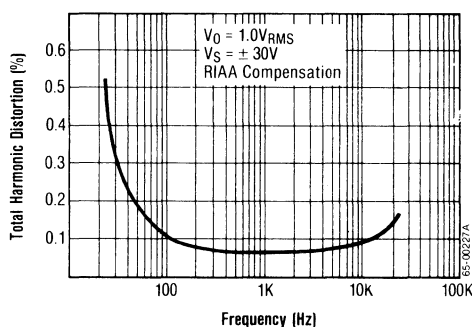
### Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Output Voltage



### Output Voltage Swing vs. Frequency

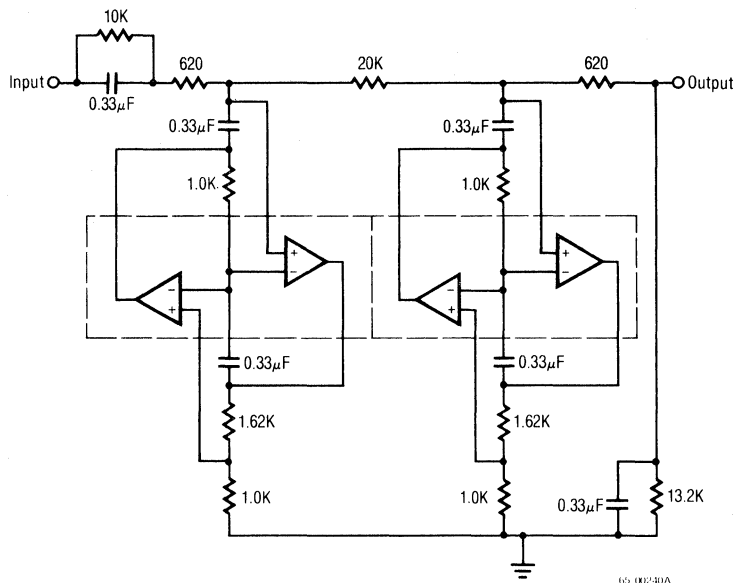


### Distortion vs. Frequency

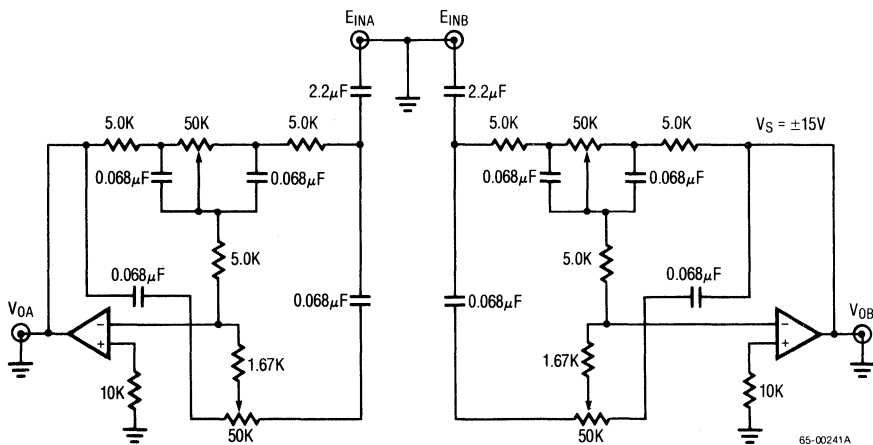


## Typical Applications

### 400Hz Lowpass Butterworth Active Filter

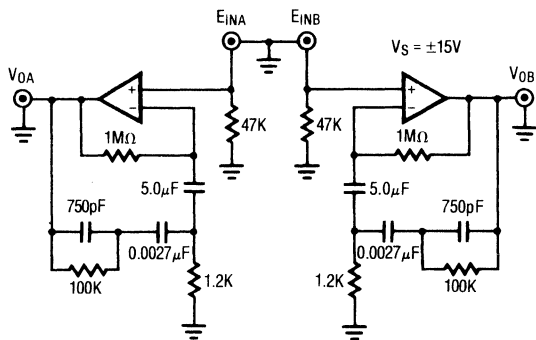


### Stereo Tone Control



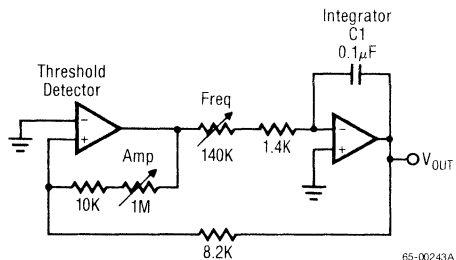
## Typical Applications (Continued)

### RIAA Preamplifier



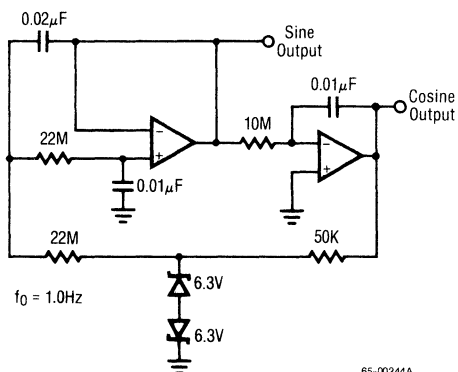
65-00242A

### Triangular-Wave Generator



65-00243A

### Low Frequency Sine Wave Generator With Quadrature Output



65-00244A

## Schematic Diagram

