

OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIERS

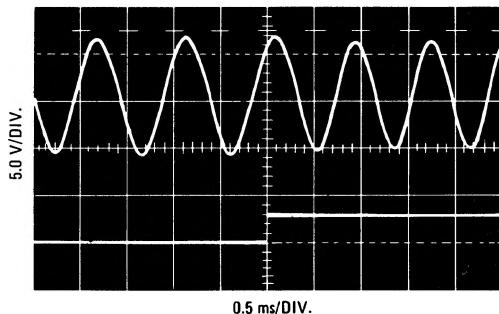
MC1558 MC1458 MC1458C

DUAL MC1741 INTERNALLY COMPENSATED, HIGH PERFORMANCE MONOLITHIC OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

. . . designed for use as a summing amplifier, integrator, or amplifier with operating characteristics as a function of the external feedback components.

- No Frequency Compensation Required
- Short-Circuit Protection
- Wide Common-Mode and Differential Voltage Ranges
- Low-Power Consumption
- No Latch Up

FIGURE 1 – TYPICAL FREQUENCY-SHIFT
KEYER TONE GENERATOR



(DUAL MC1741) DUAL OPERATIONAL AMPLIFIER

MONOLITHIC SILICON
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

G SUFFIX
METAL PACKAGE
CASE 601
TO-99



L SUFFIX
CERAMIC PACKAGE
CASE 632
TO-116



P1 SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 626
MC1458,C (only)

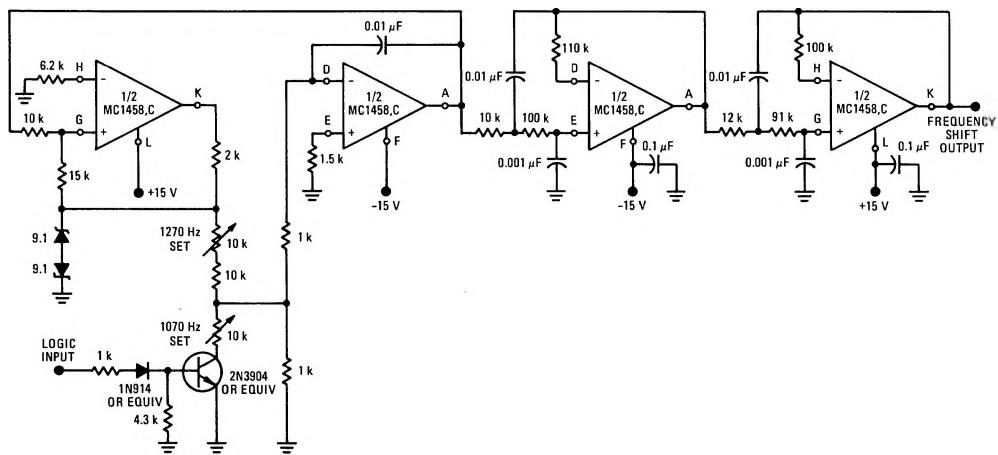


P2 SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE 605
MC1458,C (only)



PIN CONNECTIONS

Schematic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
G & P1 Packages	1	–	2	3	4	5	6	–	7	8		
L & P2 Packages	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14



See Packaging Information Section for outline dimensions.

See current MCC1558/1458 data sheet for standard linear chip information.

MC1558, MC1458, MC1458C(continued)

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Rating	Symbol	MC1558	MC1458,C	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	V^+ $-V^-$	+22 -22	+18 -18	Vdc
Differential Input Signal ①	V_{in}	± 30		Volts
Common-Mode Input Swing ②	CMV_{in}	± 15		Volts
Output Short Circuit Duration	t_S	Continuous		
Power Dissipation (Package Limitation)	P_D			
Metal Can		680		mW
Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		4.6		$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
Plastic Dual In-Line Packages		625		mW
Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		5.0		$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
Ceramic Dual In-Line Package		750		$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
Derate above $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		6.0		$\text{mW}/^\circ\text{C}$
Operating Temperature Range	T_A	-55 to +125	0 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	-65 to +150	-65 to +150	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($V^+ = +15 \text{ Vdc}$, $V^- = -15 \text{ Vdc}$, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted)

Characteristics	Symbol	MC1558			MC1458			MC1458C			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Input Bias Current $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$ ③	I_b	— —	0.2 1.5	0.5 —	— —	0.2 0.8	0.5 —	— —	0.2 —	0.7 1.0	$\mu\text{A}/\text{dC}$
Input Offset Current $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$	$ I_{io} $	— —	0.03 —	0.2 0.5	— —	0.03 —	0.2 0.3	— —	0.03 —	0.3 0.4	$\mu\text{A}/\text{dC}$
Input Offset Voltage ($R_S \leq 10 \text{ k ohms}$) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$	$ IV_{io} $	— —	1.0 6.0	5.0 —	— —	2.0 7.5	6.0 —	— —	2.0 —	10 12	mVdc
Differential Input Impedance (Open-Loop, $f = 20 \text{ Hz}$) Parallel Input Resistance Parallel Input Capacitance	R_p C_p	0.3 —	1.0 6.0	— —	0.3 6.0	1.0 —	— —	— —	1.0 6.0	— —	Megohm pF
Common-Mode Input Impedance ($f = 20 \text{ Hz}$)	Z_{in}	—	200	—	—	200	—	—	200	—	Megohms
Common-Mode Input Voltage Swing	CMV_{in}	± 12	± 13	—	± 12	± 13	—	± 11	± 13	—	Vpk
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage ($A_V = 100$, $R_L = 10 \text{ k ohms}$, $f = 1.0 \text{ kHz}$, $BW = 1.0 \text{ Hz}$)	e_n	—	45	—	—	45	—	—	45	—	nV/(Hz) $^{1/2}$
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio ($f = 100 \text{ Hz}$)	CM_{rej}	70	90	—	70	90	—	60	90	—	dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$ ④ ($V_o = \pm 10 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 2.0 \text{ k ohms}$) $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$ ⑤ ($V_o = \pm 10 \text{ V}$, $R_L = 10 \text{ k ohms}$)	AVOL	50,000 25,000 — —	200,000 — — —	— 15,000 — —	20,000 — — —	100,000 — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	— — — —	V/V
Power Bandwidth ($A_V = 1$, $R_L = 2.0 \text{ k ohms}$, THD $\leq 5\%$, $V_o = 20 \text{ V p-p}$)	P_{BW}	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	14	—	kHz
Unity Gain Crossover Frequency (open-loop)	f_c	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	—	—	1.1	—	MHz
Phase Margin (open-loop, unity gain)	—	—	65	—	—	65	—	—	65	—	degrees
Gain Margin	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	11	—	dB
Slew Rate (Unity Gain)	dV_{out}/dt	—	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.8	—	V/ μs
Output Impedance ($f = 20 \text{ Hz}$)	Z_{out}	—	75	—	—	75	—	—	75	—	ohms
Short-Circuit Output Current	I_{SC}	—	20	—	—	20	—	—	20	—	mAdc
Output Voltage Swing ($R_L = 10 \text{ k ohms}$) $R_L = 2 \text{ k ohms}$ ($T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$)	V_o	± 12 ± 10	± 14 ± 13	— —	± 12 ± 10	± 14 ± 13	— —	± 11 ± 9.0	± 14 ± 13	— —	Vpk
Average Temperature Coefficient of Input Offset Voltage ($R_S = 50 \text{ ohms}$, $T_A = T_{low} \text{ to } T_{high}$)	$ TCV_{io} $	—	15	—	—	15	—	—	15	—	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Power Supply Sensitivity $V^- = \text{constant}$, $R_S \leq 10 \text{ k ohms}$ $V^+ = \text{constant}$, $R_S \leq 10 \text{ k ohms}$	S^+ S^-	— —	30 30	150 150	— —	30 30	150 150	— —	30 30	— —	$\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$
Power Supply Current	I_D^+ I_D^-	— —	2.3 2.3	5.0 5.0	— —	2.3 2.3	5.6 5.6	— —	2.3 2.3	8.0 8.0	mAdc
DC Quiescent Power Dissipation ($V_o = 0$)	P_D	—	70	150	—	70	170	—	70	240	mW

① For supply voltages of less than $\pm 15 \text{ V}$, the maximum differential input voltage is equal to $\pm (V^+ + |V^-|)$.

② For supply voltages of less than $\pm 15 \text{ V}$, the maximum input voltage is equal to the supply voltage ($+V^+$, $-|V^-|$).

③ T_{low} : 0°C for MC1458,C

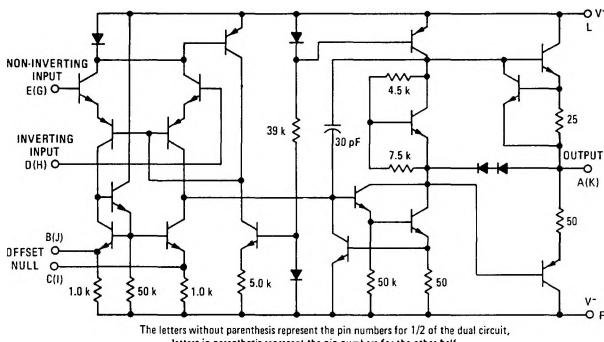
-55°C for MC1558

$+75^\circ\text{C}$ for MC1458,C

$+125^\circ\text{C}$ for MC1558

MC1558, MC1458, MC1458C (continued)

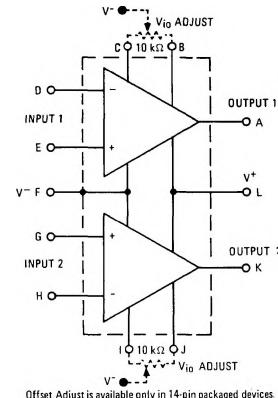
FIGURE 2 – CIRCUIT SCHEMATIC



PIN CONNECTIONS

Schematic	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
G & P1 Packages	1	-	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	7	8	
L & P2 Packages	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14

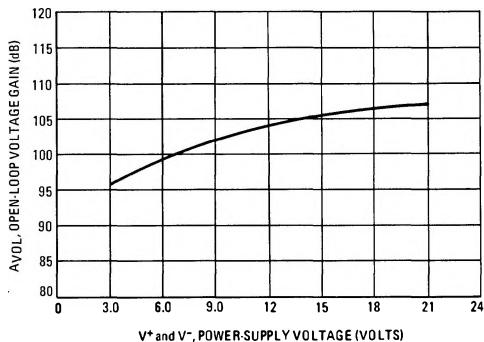
**FIGURE 3 – EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT
WITH OFFSET ADJUST**



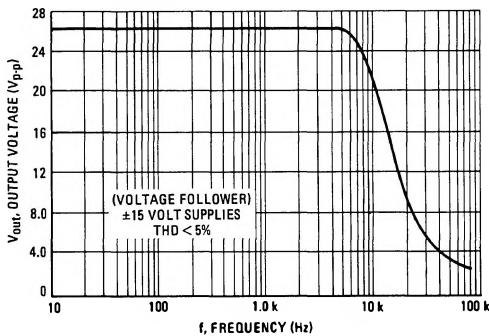
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V^+ = +15$ Vdc, $V^- = -15$ Vdc, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

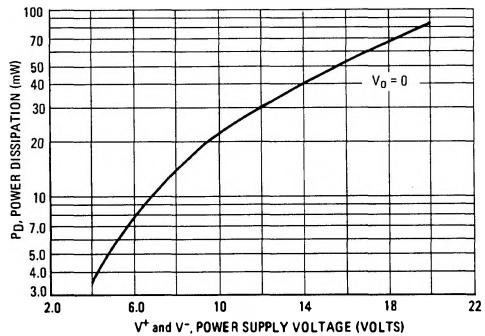
**FIGURE 4 – OPEN-LOOP VOLTAGE GAIN
versus POWER-SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



**FIGURE 6 – POWER BANDWIDTH
(LARGE SIGNAL SWING versus FREQUENCY)**



**FIGURE 7 – POWER DISSIPATION
versus POWER SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



MC1558, MC1458, MC1458C (continued)

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V^+ = +15$ Vdc, $V^- = -15$ Vdc, $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.)

FIGURE 8 – OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING
versus LOAD RESISTANCE

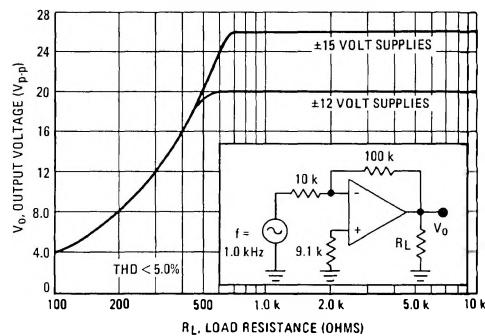


FIGURE 9 – OUTPUT NOISE versus SOURCE RESISTANCE

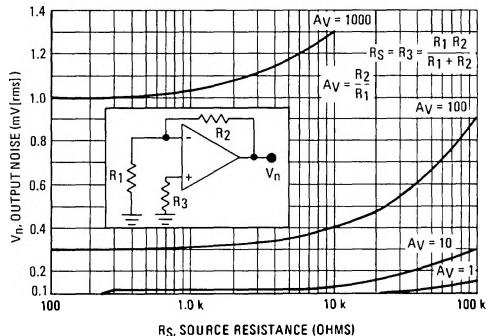


FIGURE 10 – HIGH-IMPEDANCE, HIGH-GAIN
INVERTING AMPLIFIER

