

LM4562 Dual High-Performance, High-Fidelity Audio Operational Amplifier

Check for Samples: [LM4562](#)

FEATURES

- Easily Drives 600Ω Loads
- Optimized for Superior Audio Signal Fidelity
- Output Short Circuit Protection
- PSRR and CMRR Exceed 120dB (Typ)
- SOIC, PDIP, and TO-99 Packages

APPLICATIONS

- Ultra High-Quality Audio Amplification
- High-Fidelity Preamplifiers
- High-Performance Professional Audio
- High-Fidelity Active Equalization and Crossover Networks
- High-Performance Line Drivers and Receivers

KEY SPECIFICATIONS

- Power Supply Voltage Range: $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 17\text{V}$
- THD+N ($A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$, $f_{IN} = 1\text{kHz}$)
 - $R_L = 2\text{k}\Omega$: 0.00003% (typ)
 - $R_L = 600\Omega$: 0.00003% (typ)
- Input Noise Density: $2.7\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (typ)
- Slew Rate: $\pm 20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ (typ)
- Gain Bandwidth Product: 55MHz (typ)
- Open Loop Gain ($R_L = 600\Omega$): 140dB (typ)
- Input Bias Current: 10nA (typ)
- Input Offset Voltage: 0.1mV (typ)
- DC Gain Linearity Error: 0.000009%

DESCRIPTION

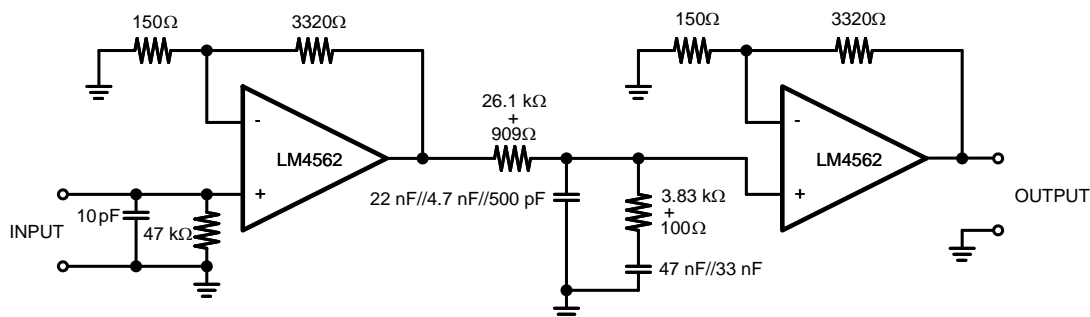
The LM4562 is part of the ultra-low distortion, low-noise, high-slew-rate operational amplifier series optimized and fully specified for high-performance, high-fidelity applications. The LM4562 audio operational amplifiers deliver superior audio signal amplification for outstanding audio performance. The LM4562 combines extremely low voltage noise density ($2.7\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$) with vanishingly low THD+N (0.00003%) to easily satisfy the most demanding audio applications. To ensure that the most challenging loads are driven without compromise, the LM4562 has a high slew rate of $\pm 20\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ and an output current capability of $\pm 26\text{mA}$. Further, dynamic range is maximized by an output stage that drives $2\text{k}\Omega$ loads to within 1V of either power supply voltage and to within 1.4V when driving 600Ω loads.

The LM4562's outstanding CMRR (120dB), PSRR (120dB), and V_{OS} (0.1mV) give the amplifier excellent operational amplifier DC performance.

The LM4562 has a wide supply range of $\pm 2.5\text{V}$ to $\pm 17\text{V}$. Over this supply range the LM4562's input circuitry maintains excellent common-mode and power supply rejection, as well as maintaining its low input bias current. The LM4562 is unity gain stable. This Audio Operational Amplifier achieves outstanding AC performance while driving complex loads with values as high as 100pF .

The LM4562 is available in an 8-lead narrow body SOIC, an 8-lead PDIP, and an 8-lead TO-99.

TYPICAL APPLICATION



A. 1% metal film resistors, 5% polypropylene capacitors

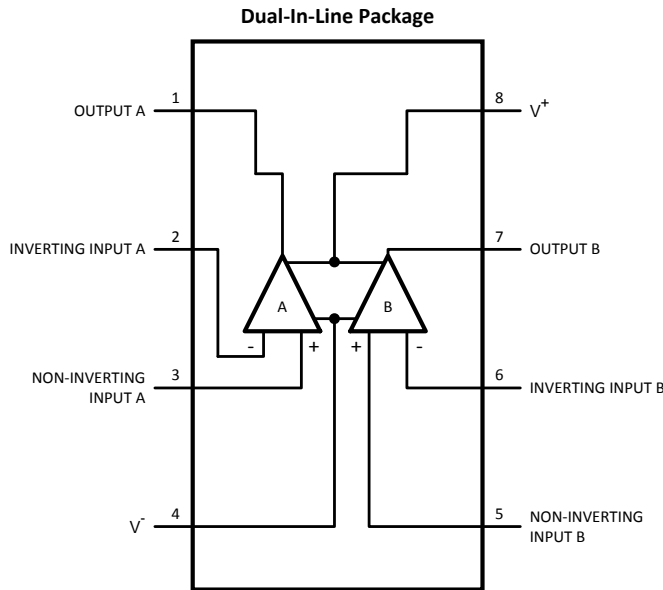
Passively Equalized RIAA Phono Preamplifier



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CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



**Figure 1. 8-Lead SOIC (D Package)
8-Lead PDIP (P Package)**

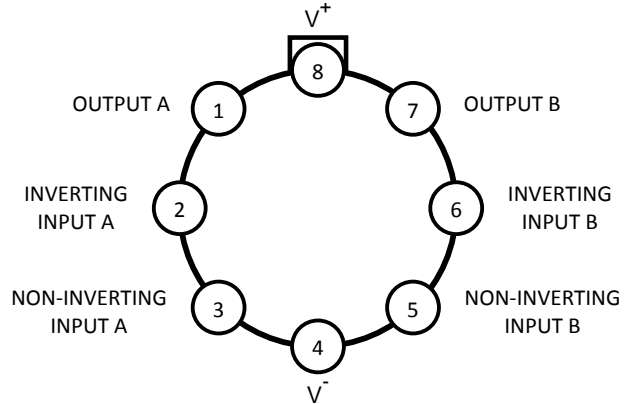


Figure 2. 8-Lead TO-99 (LMC Package)



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Power Supply Voltage ($V_S = V^+ - V^-$)		36V
Storage Temperature		-65°C to 150°C
Input Voltage		(V-) - 0.7V to (V+) + 0.7V
Output Short Circuit ⁽⁴⁾		Continuous
Power Dissipation		Internally Limited
ESD Susceptibility ⁽⁵⁾		2000V
ESD Susceptibility ⁽⁶⁾	Pins 1, 4, 7 and 8	200V
	Pins 2, 3, 5 and 6	100V
Junction Temperature		150°C
Thermal Resistance	θ_{JA} (D)	145°C/W
	θ_{JA} (P)	102°C/W
	θ_{JA} (LMC)	150°C/W
	θ_{JC} (LMC)	35°C/W
Temperature Range ($T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$)		-40°C \leq T_A \leq 85°C
Supply Voltage Range		$\pm 2.5V \leq V_S \leq \pm 17V$

- (1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.
- (2) Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The ensured specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.
- (3) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.
- (4) Amplifier output connected to GND, any number of amplifiers within a package.
- (5) Human body model, 100pF discharged through a 1.5k Ω resistor.
- (6) Machine Model ESD test is covered by specification EIAJ IC-121-1981. A 200pF cap is charged to the specified voltage and then discharged directly into the IC with no external series resistor (resistance of discharge path must be under 50 Ω).

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE LM4562⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

 The specifications apply for $V_S = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4562		Units (Limits)
			Typical ⁽³⁾	Limit ⁽⁴⁾	
THD+N	Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise	$A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{rms}$ $R_L = 2k\Omega$ $R_L = 600\Omega$	0.00003 0.00003	0.00009	% (max)
IMD	Intermodulation Distortion	$A_V = 1$, $V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$ Two-tone, 60Hz & 7kHz 4:1	0.00005		%
GBWP	Gain Bandwidth Product		55	45	MHz (min)
SR	Slew Rate		± 20	± 15	V/ μs (min)
FPBW	Full Power Bandwidth	$V_{OUT} = 1V_{P-P}$, $-3dB$ referenced to output magnitude at $f = 1kHz$	10		MHz
t_s	Settling time	$A_V = -1$, 10V step, $C_L = 100pF$ 0.1% error range	1.2		μs
e_n	Equivalent Input Noise Voltage	$f_{BW} = 20Hz$ to 20kHz	0.34	0.65	μV_{RMS} (max)
	Equivalent Input Noise Density	$f = 1kHz$ $f = 10Hz$	2.7 6.4	4.7	nV/\sqrt{Hz} (max)
i_n	Current Noise Density	$f = 1kHz$ $f = 10Hz$	1.6 3.1		pA/\sqrt{Hz}
V_{OS}	Offset Voltage		± 0.1	± 0.7	mV (max)
$\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Average Input Offset Voltage Drift vs Temperature	$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	0.2		$\mu V/^\circ C$
PSRR	Average Input Offset Voltage Shift vs Power Supply Voltage	$\Delta V_S = 20V^{(5)}$	120	110	dB (min)
ISO _{CH-CH}	Channel-to-Channel Isolation	$f_{IN} = 1kHz$ $f_{IN} = 20kHz$	118 112		dB
I_B	Input Bias Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	10	72	nA (max)
$\Delta I_{OS}/\Delta Temp$	Input Bias Current Drift vs Temperature	$-40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C$	0.1		nA/ $^\circ C$
I_{OS}	Input Offset Current	$V_{CM} = 0V$	11	65	nA (max)
V_{IN-CM}	Common-Mode Input Voltage Range		+14.1 -13.9	(V+) - 2.0 (V-) + 2.0	V (min)
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection	$-10V < V_{cm} < 10V$	120	110	dB (min)
Z_{IN}	Differential Input Impedance		30		k Ω
	Common Mode Input Impedance	$-10V < V_{cm} < 10V$	1000		M Ω
A_{VOL}	Open Loop Voltage Gain	$-10V < V_{out} < 10V$, $R_L = 600\Omega$	140	125	dB (min)
		$-10V < V_{out} < 10V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$	140		
		$-10V < V_{out} < 10V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	140		
V_{OUTMAX}	Maximum Output Voltage Swing	$R_L = 600\Omega$	± 13.6	± 12.5	V (min)
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	± 14.0		
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$	± 14.1		
I_{OUT}	Output Current	$R_L = 600\Omega$, $V_S = \pm 17V$	± 26	± 23	mA (min)
I_{OUT-CC}	Instantaneous Short Circuit Current		+53 -42		mA
R_{OUT}	Output Impedance	$f_{IN} = 10kHz$ Closed-Loop Open-Loop	0.01 13		Ω

(1) Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur.

(2) Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not ensure specific performance limits. For ensured specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The ensured specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

 (3) Typical specifications are specified at $+25^\circ C$ and represent the most likely parametric norm.

(4) Tested limits are specified to AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

 (5) PSRR is measured as follows: V_{OS} is measured at two supply voltages, $\pm 5V$ and $\pm 15V$. $PSRR = |20\log(\Delta V_{OS}/\Delta V_S)|$.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS FOR THE LM4562⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ (continued)

The specifications apply for $V_S = \pm 15V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$, $f_{IN} = 1kHz$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	LM4562		Units (Limits)
			Typical ⁽³⁾	Limit ⁽⁴⁾	
C_{LOAD}	Capacitive Load Drive Overshoot	100pF	16		%
I_S	Total Quiescent Current	$I_{OUT} = 0mA$	10	12	mA (max)

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

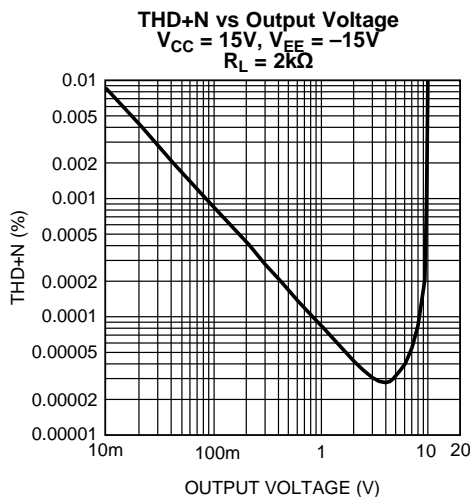


Figure 3.

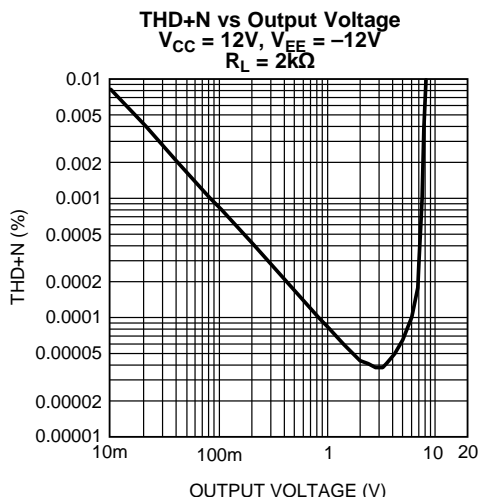


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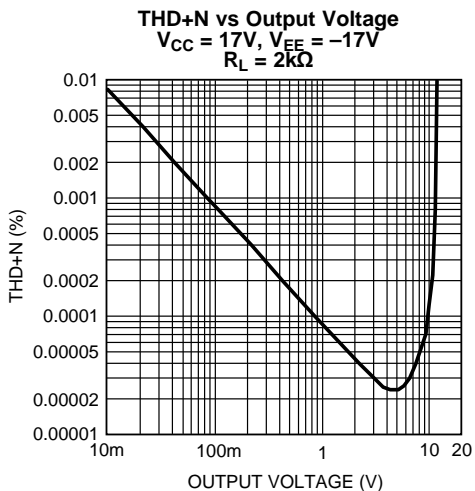


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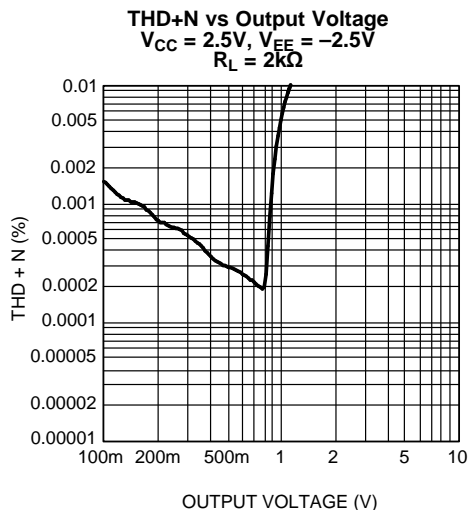


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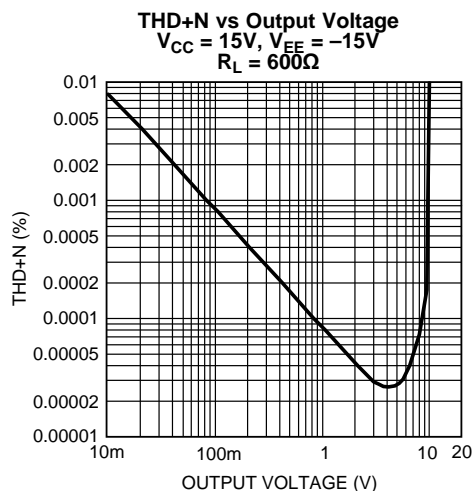


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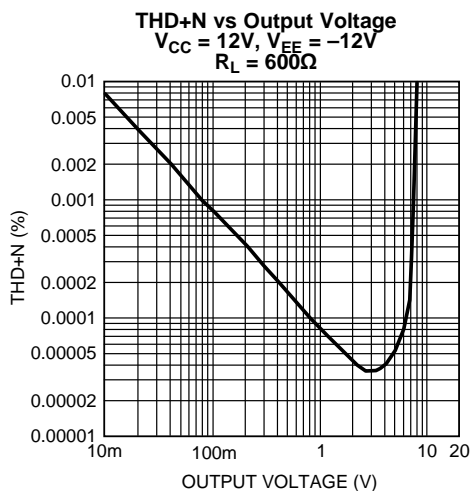


Figure 8.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

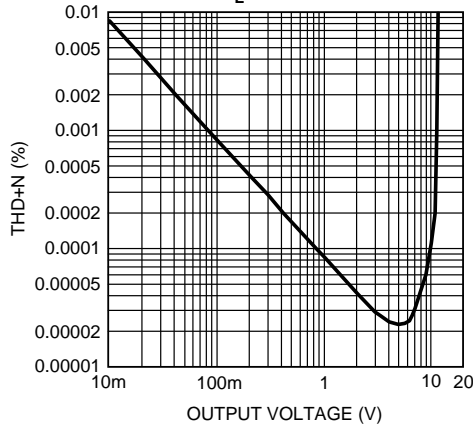


Figure 9.

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

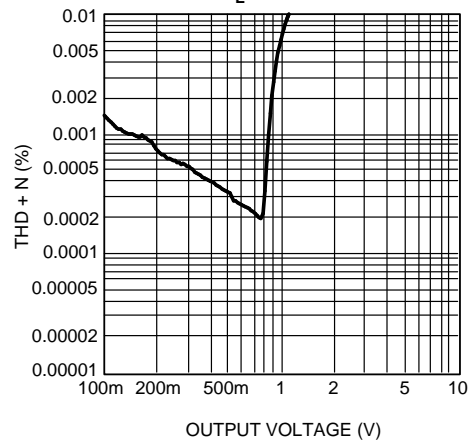


Figure 10.

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

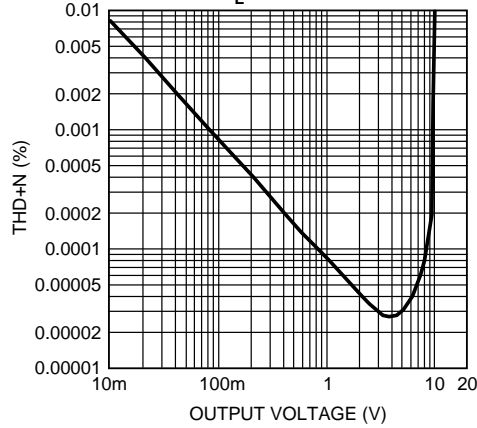


Figure 11.

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

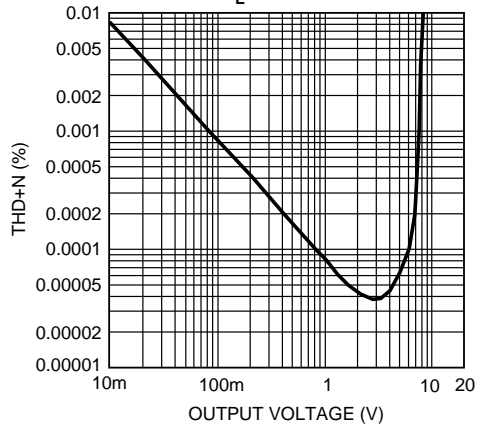


Figure 12.

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

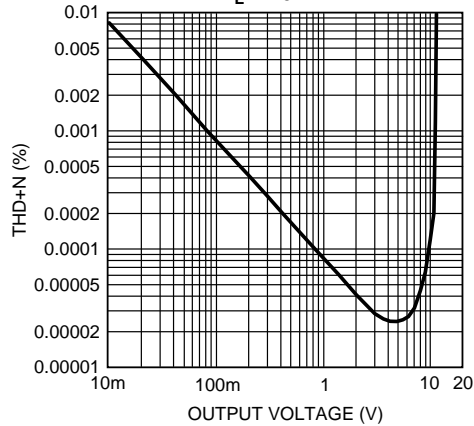


Figure 13.

THD+N vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

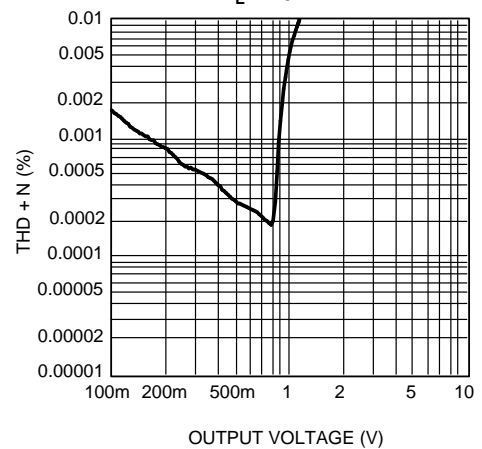


Figure 14.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

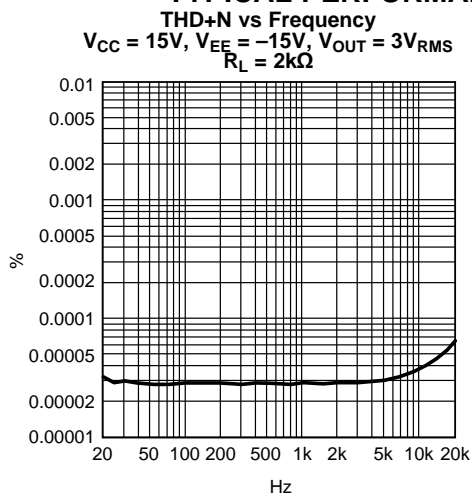


Figure 15.

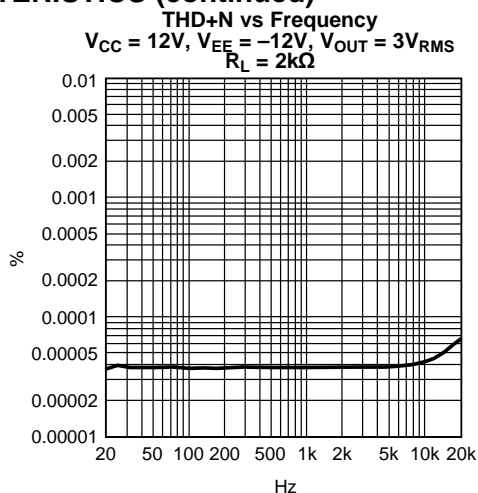


Figure 16.

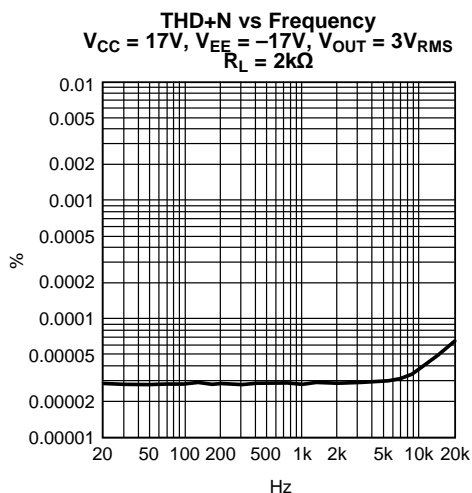


Figure 17.

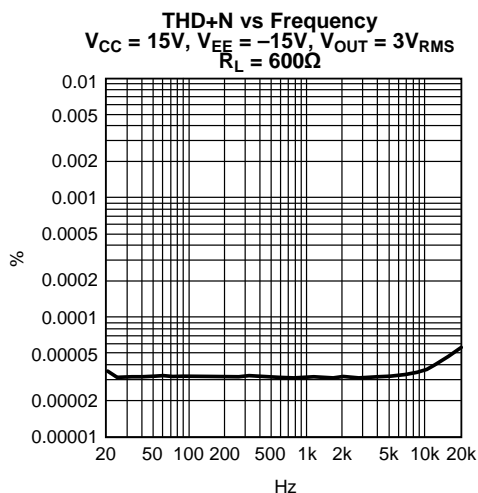


Figure 18.

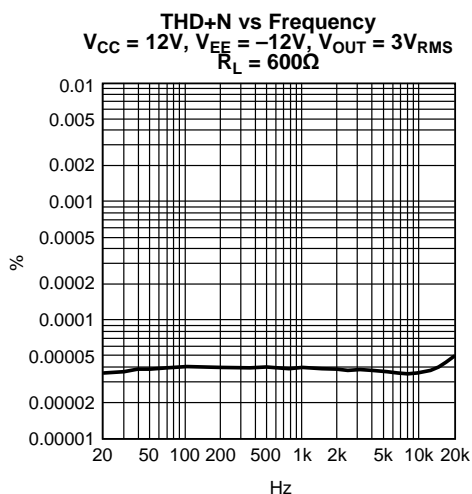


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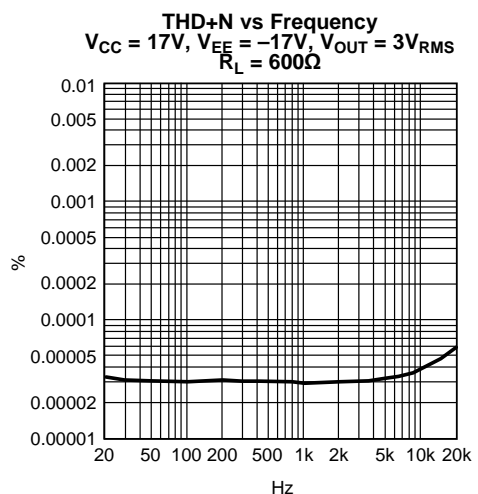
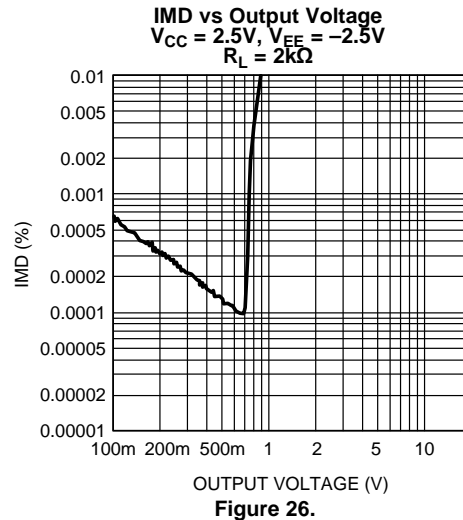
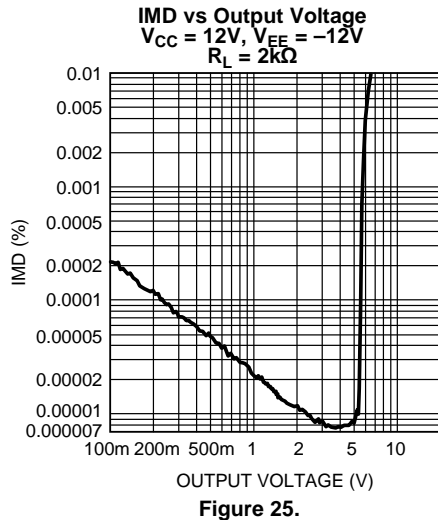
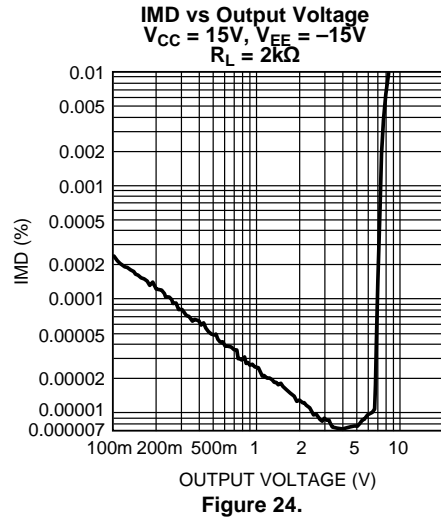
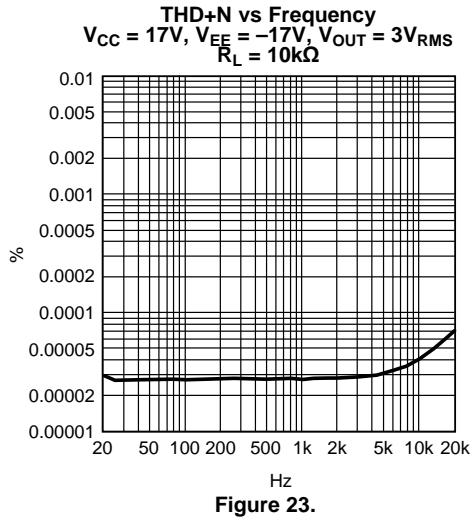
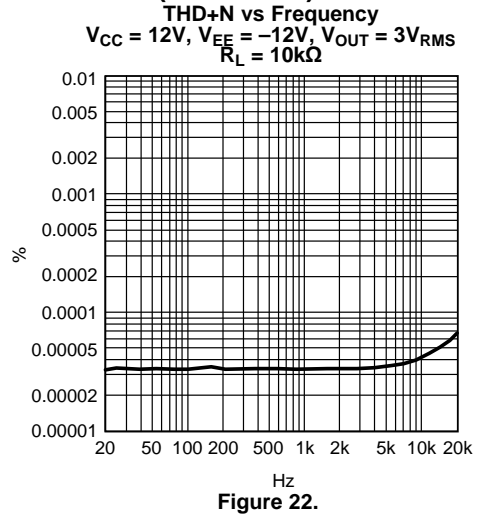
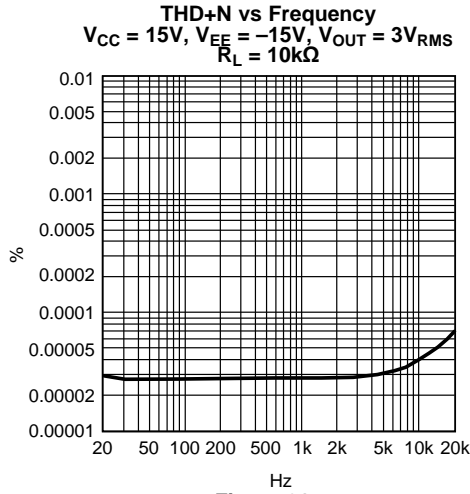


Figure 20.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)



TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 2k\Omega$

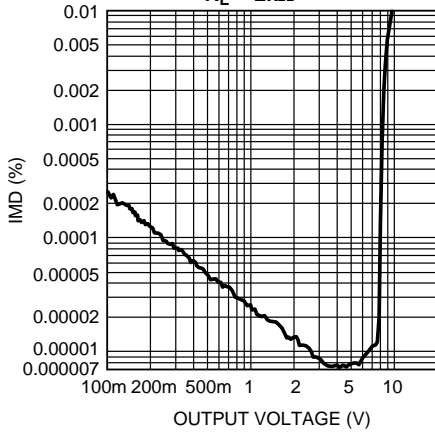


Figure 27.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

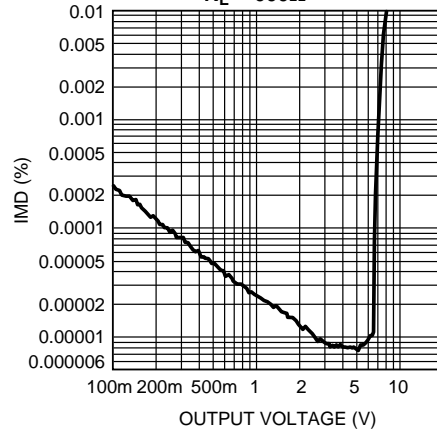


Figure 28.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

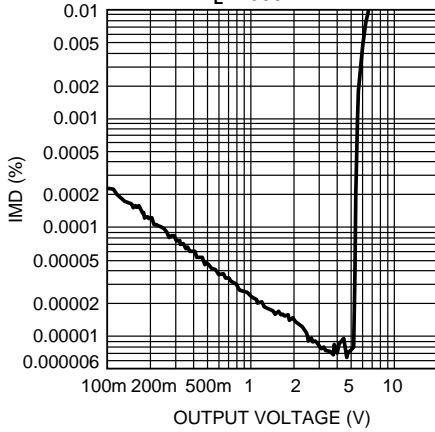


Figure 29.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

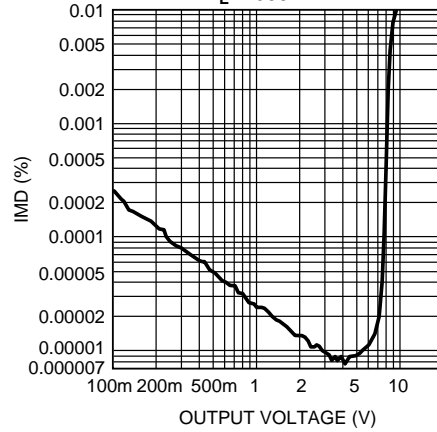


Figure 30.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

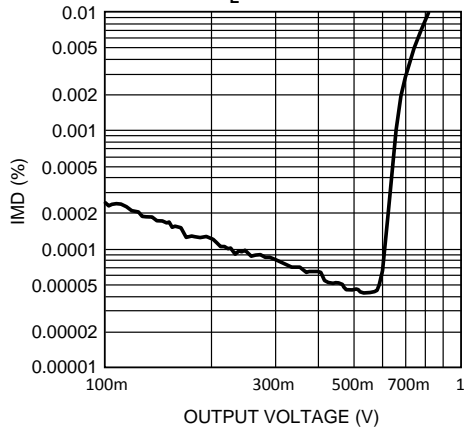


Figure 31.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

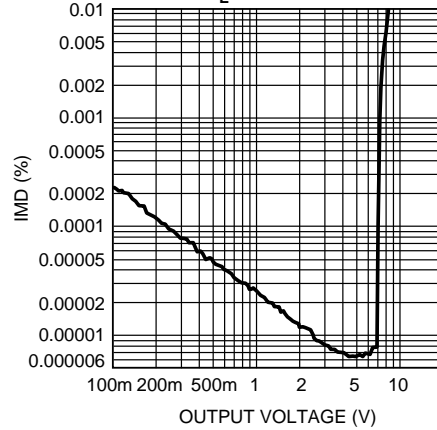


Figure 32.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

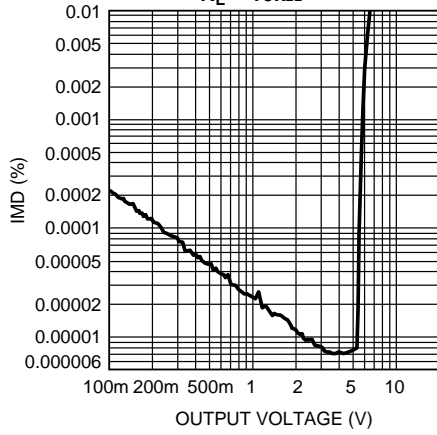


Figure 33.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

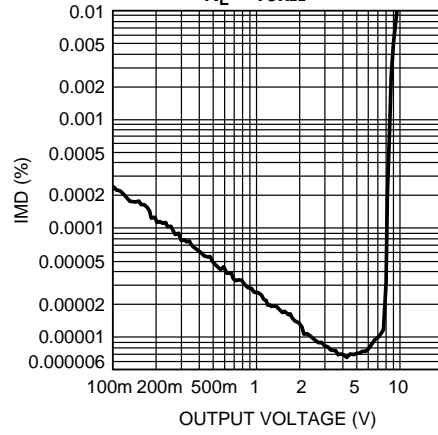


Figure 34.

IMD vs Output Voltage
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

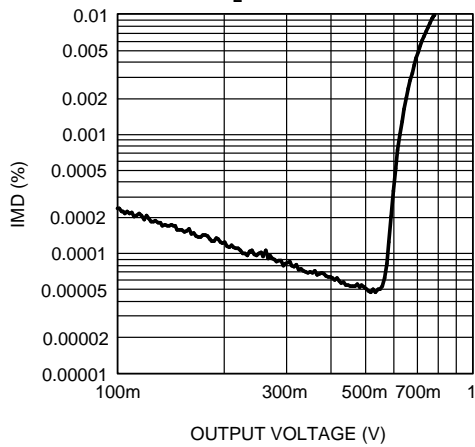


Figure 35.

Voltage Noise Density vs Frequency

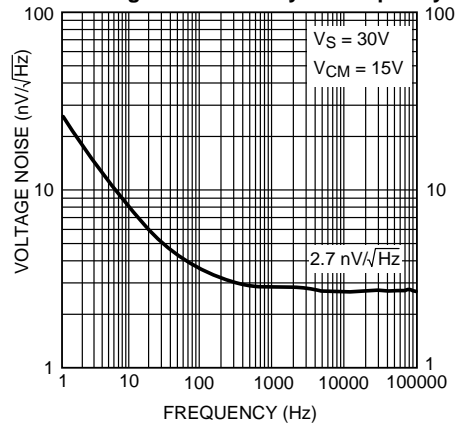


Figure 36.

Current Noise Density vs Frequency

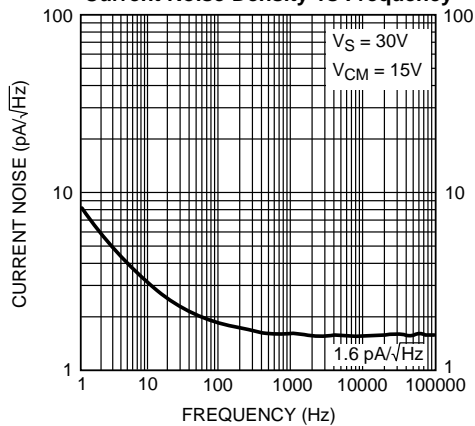


Figure 37.

Crosstalk vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V, V_{OUT} = 3V_{RMS}$
 $A_V = 0dB, R_L = 2k\Omega$

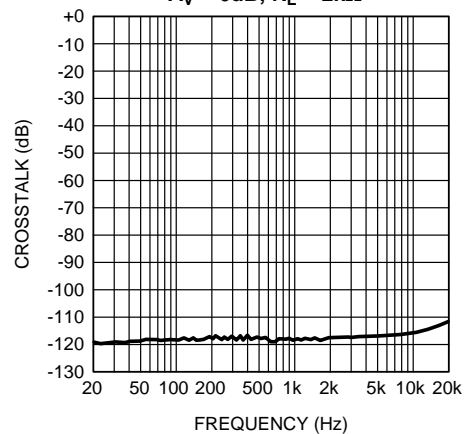


Figure 38.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

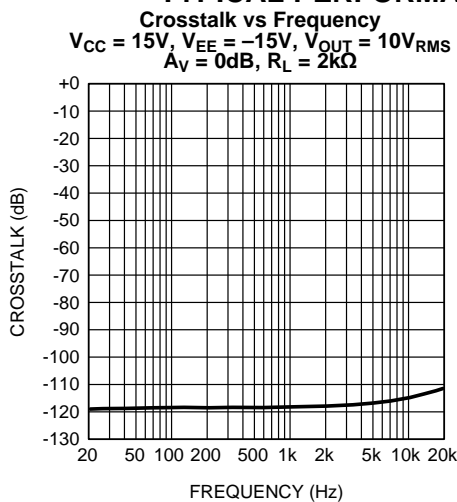


Figure 39.

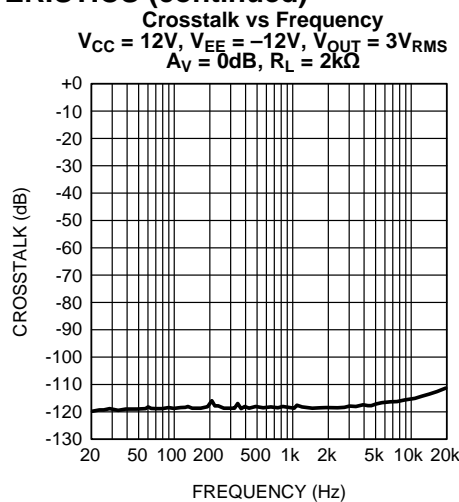


Figure 40.

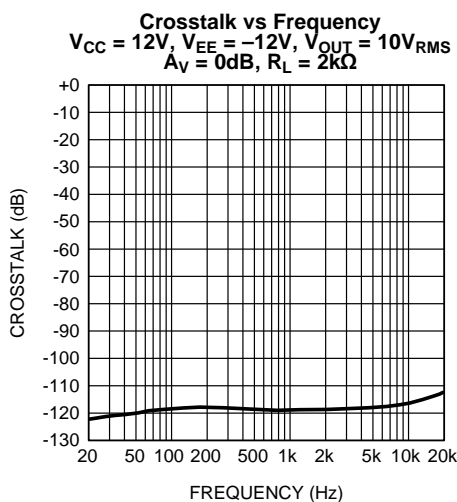


Figure 41.

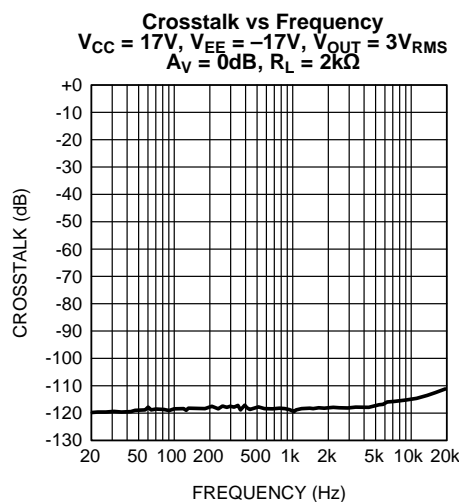


Figure 42.

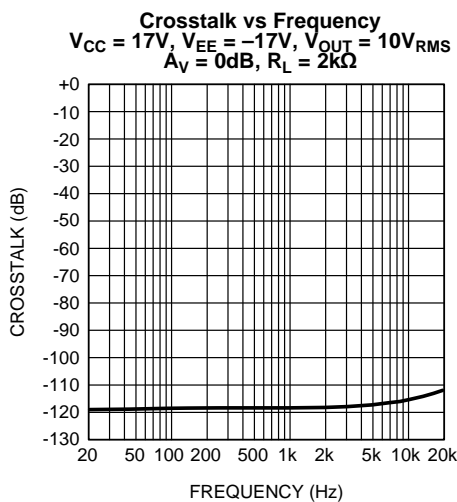


Figure 43.

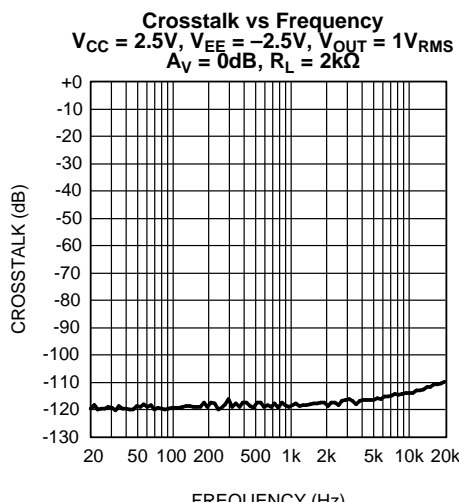


Figure 44.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

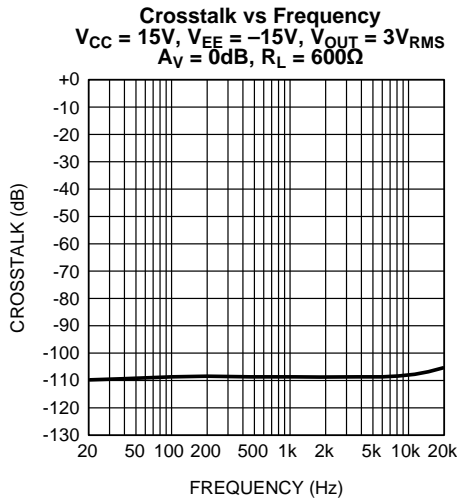


Figure 45.

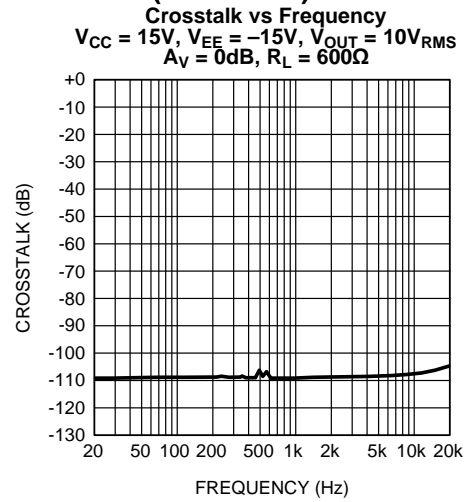


Figure 46.

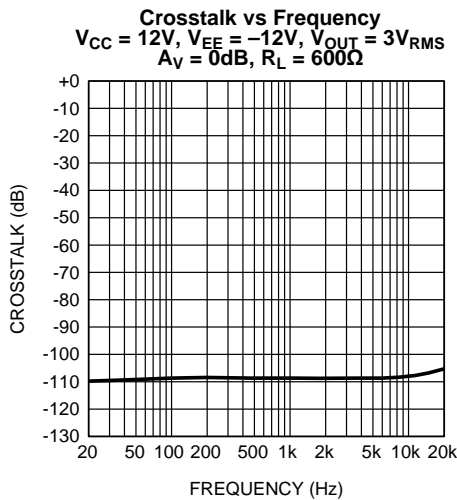


Figure 47.

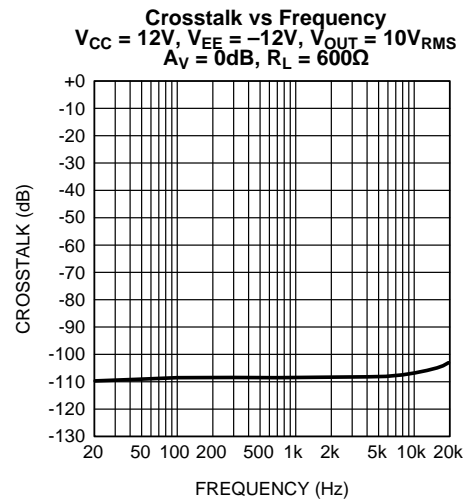


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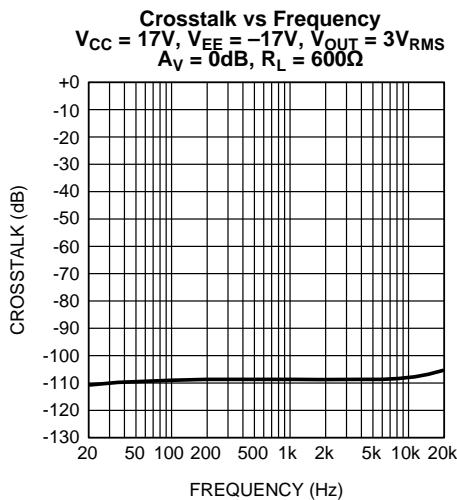


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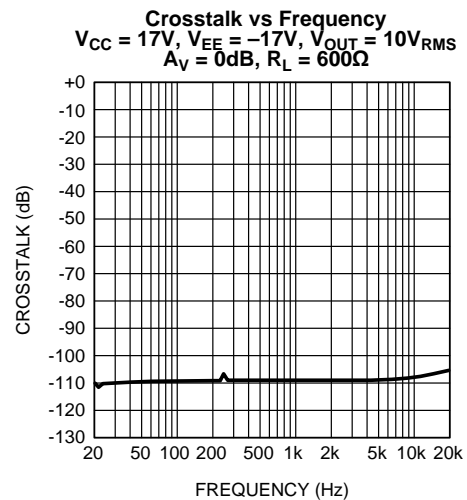


Figure 50.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

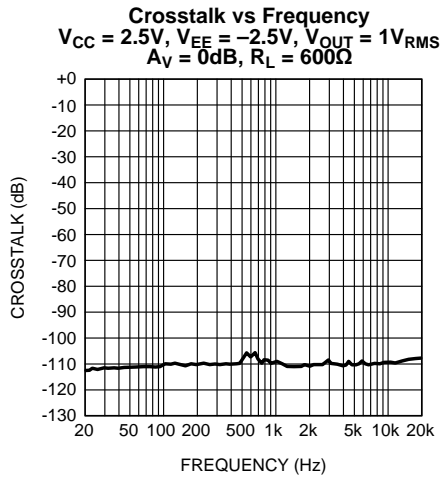


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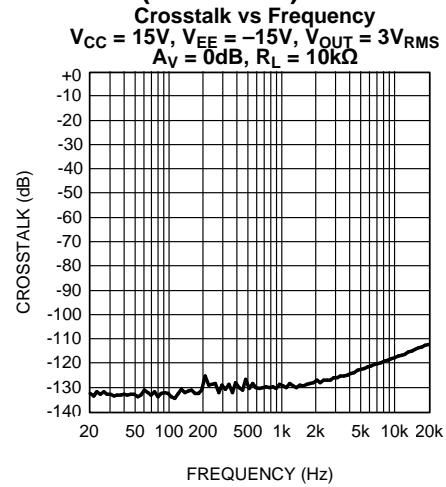


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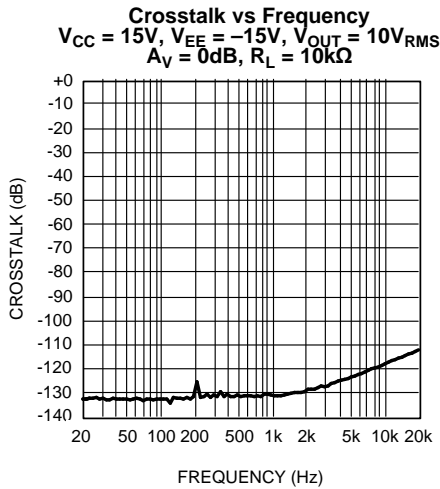


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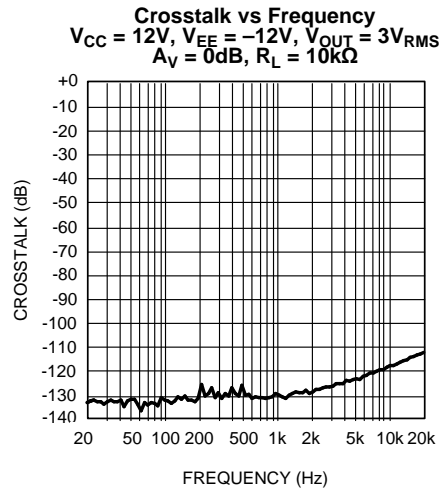


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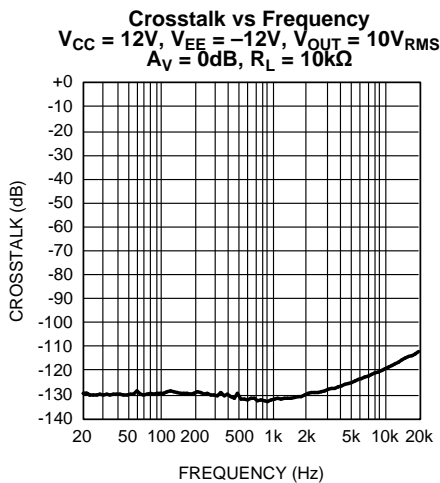


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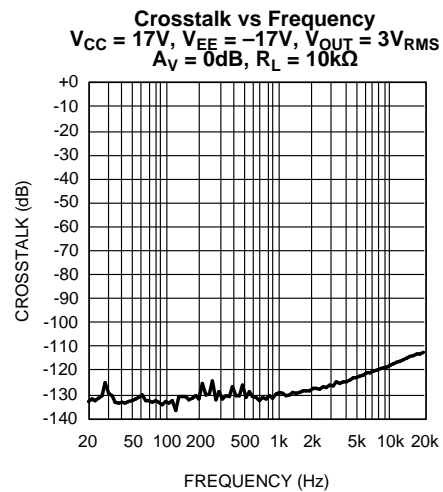


Figure 56.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

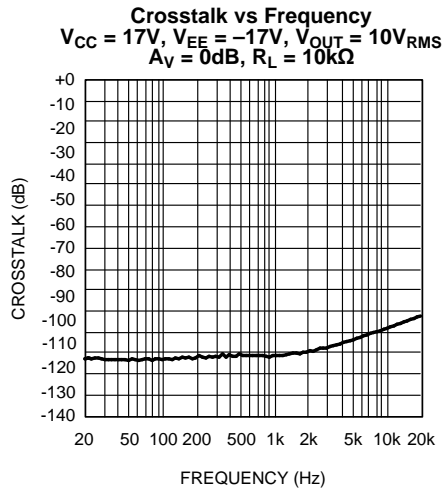


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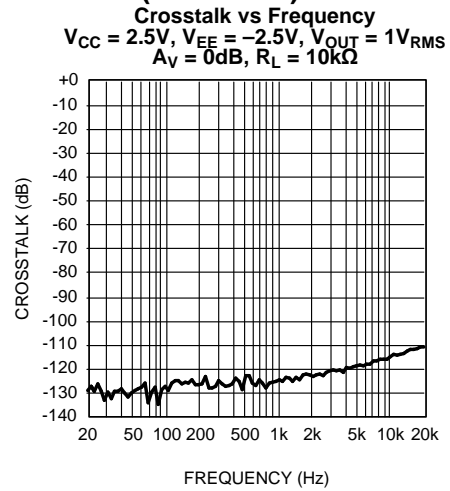


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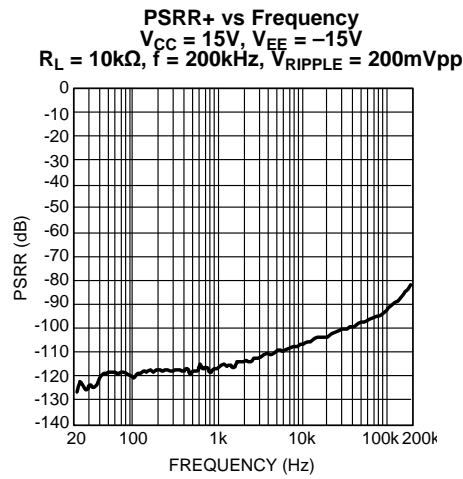


Figure 59.

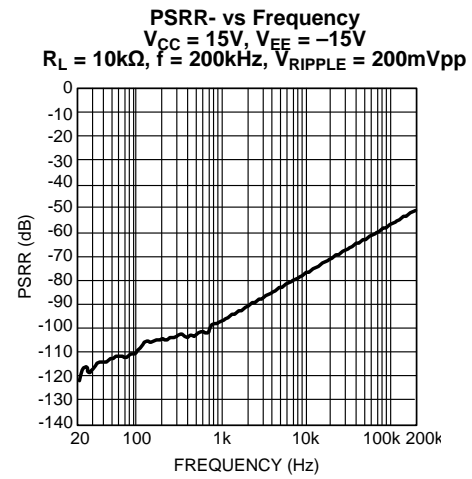


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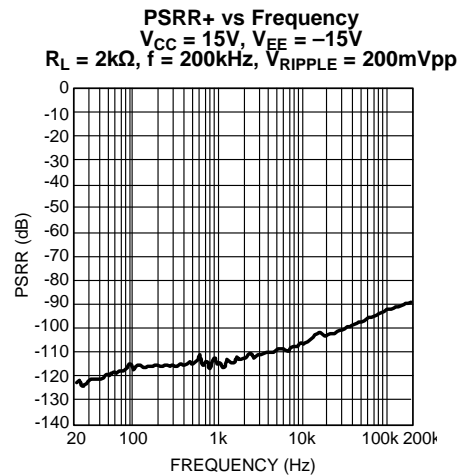


Figure 61.

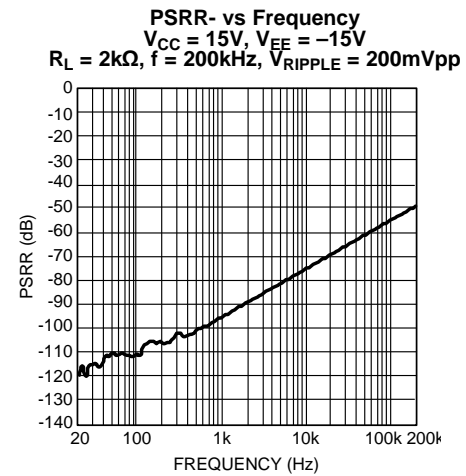


Figure 62.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

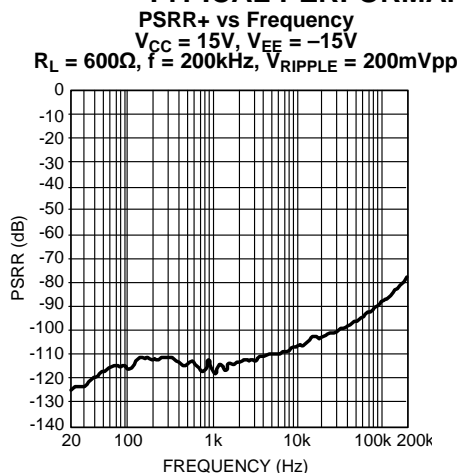


Figure 63.

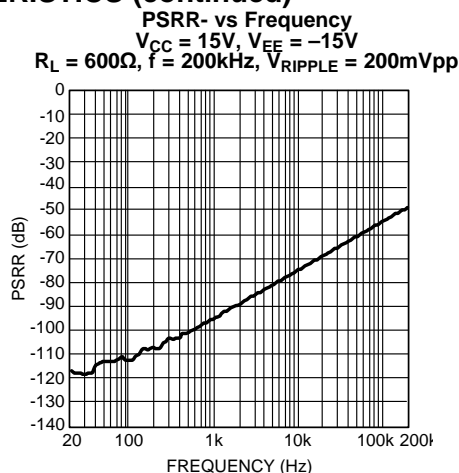


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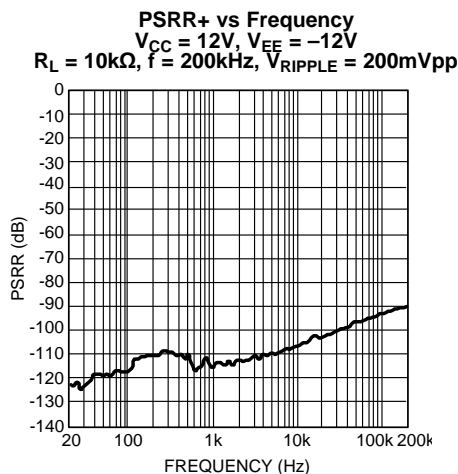


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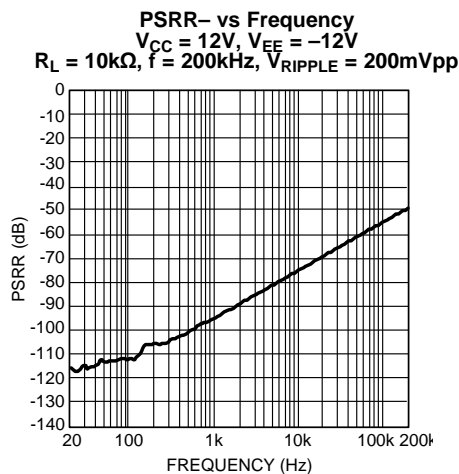


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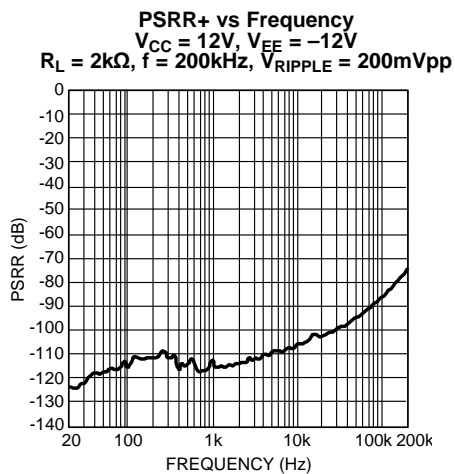


Figure 67.

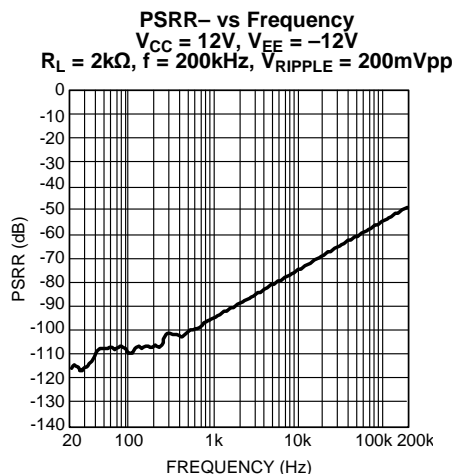


Figure 68.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

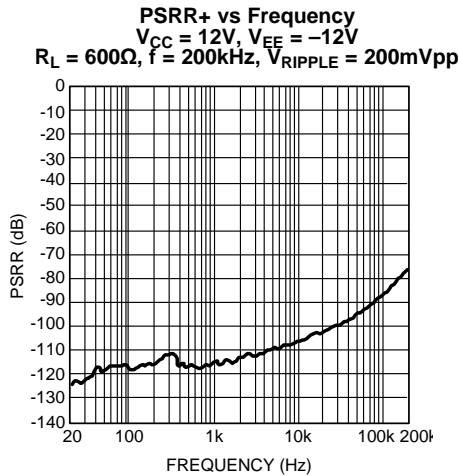


Figure 69.

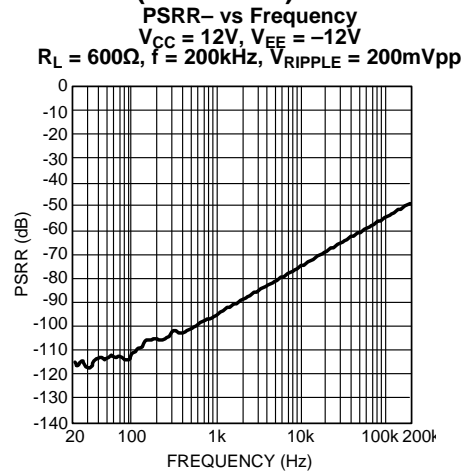


Figure 70.

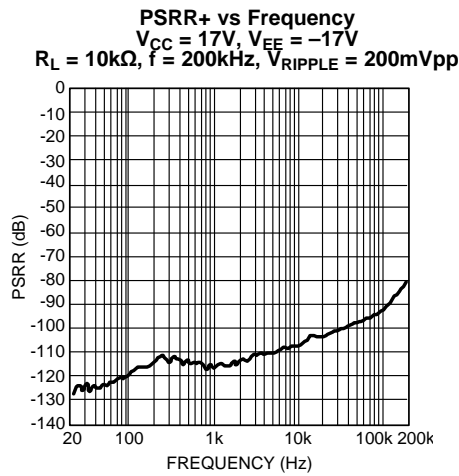


Figure 71.

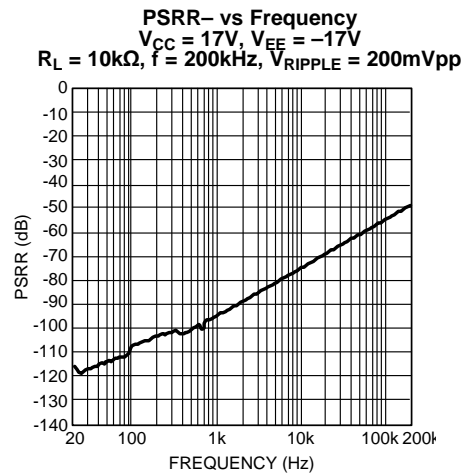


Figure 72.

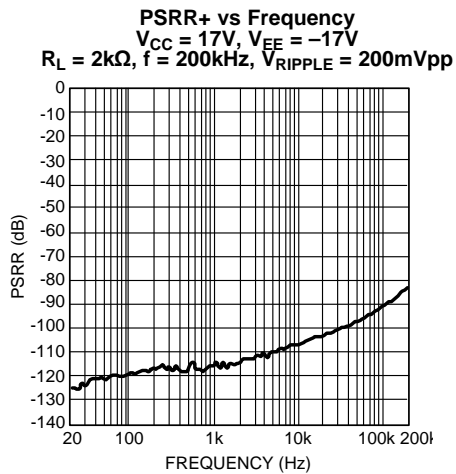


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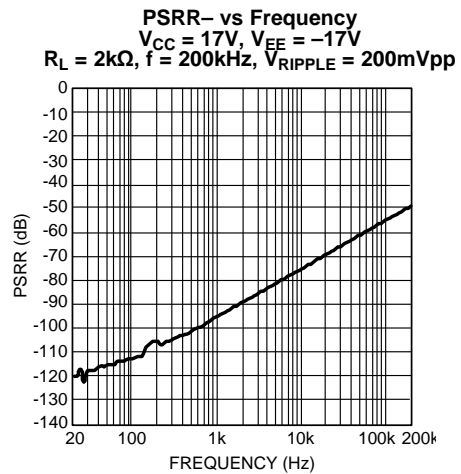


Figure 74.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

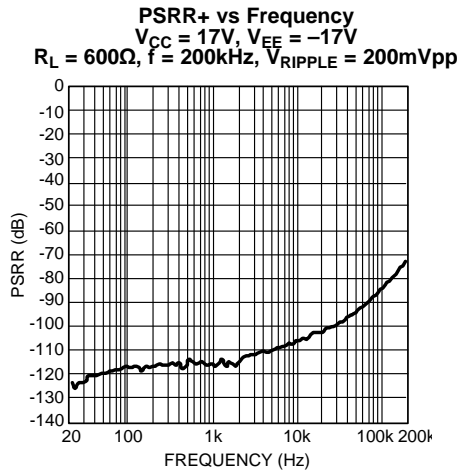


Figure 75.

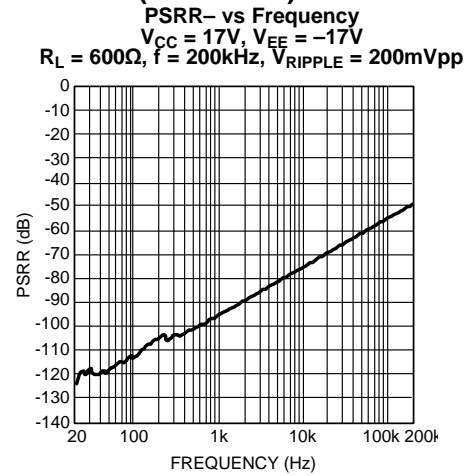


Figure 76.

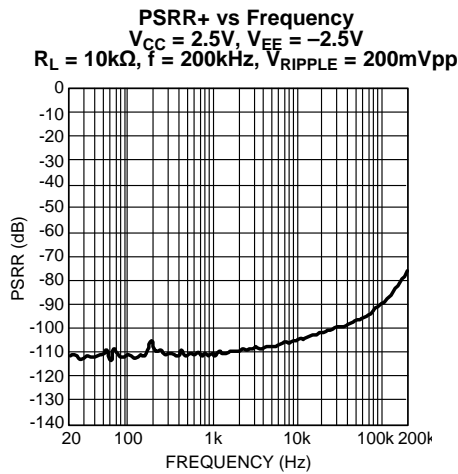


Figure 77.

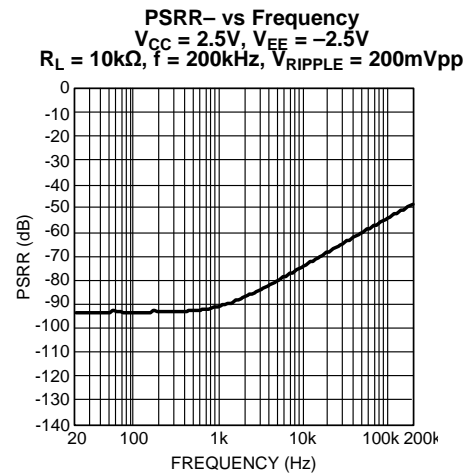


Figure 78.

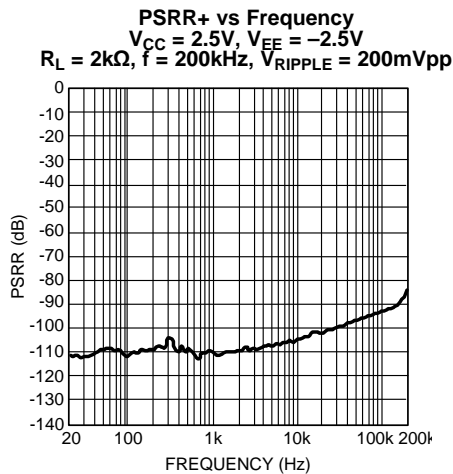


Figure 79.

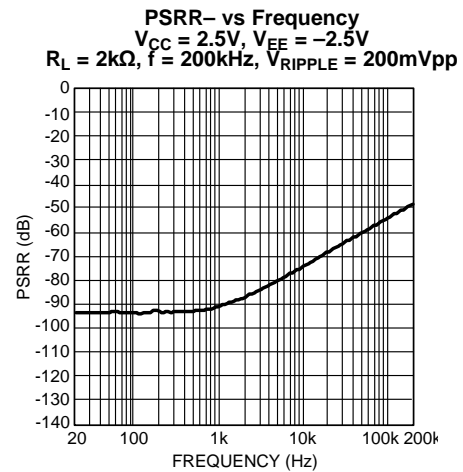


Figure 80.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

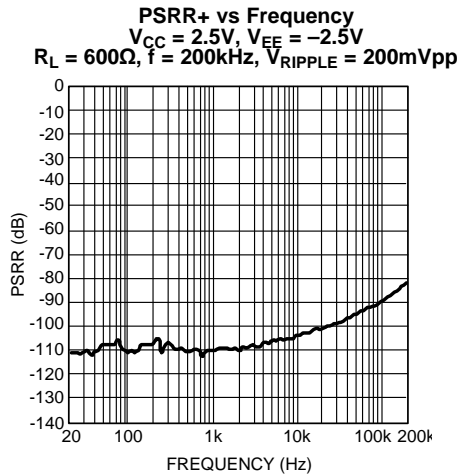


Figure 81.

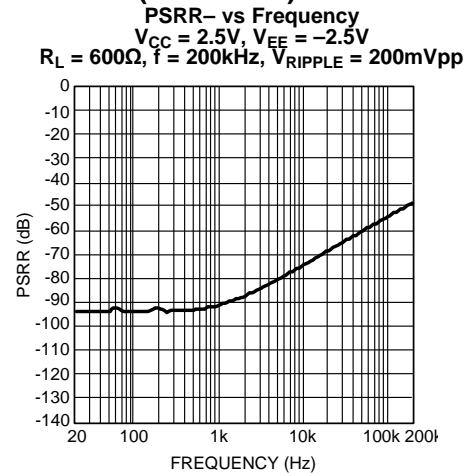


Figure 82.

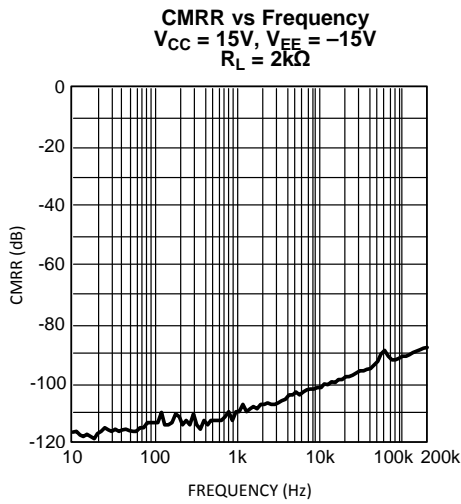


Figure 83.

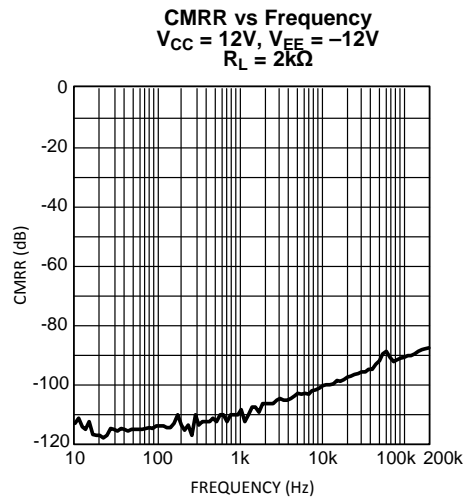


Figure 84.

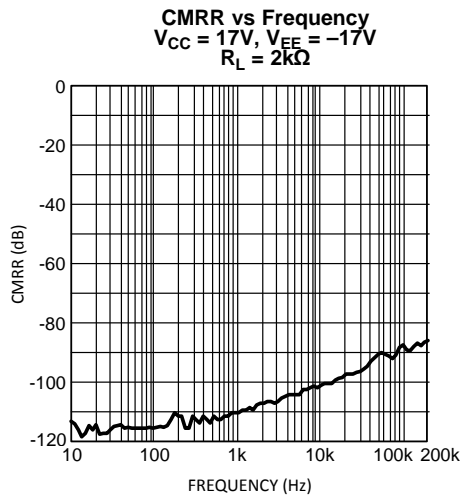


Figure 85.

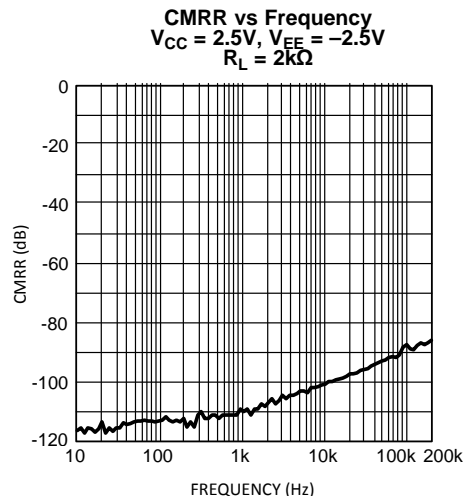


Figure 86.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

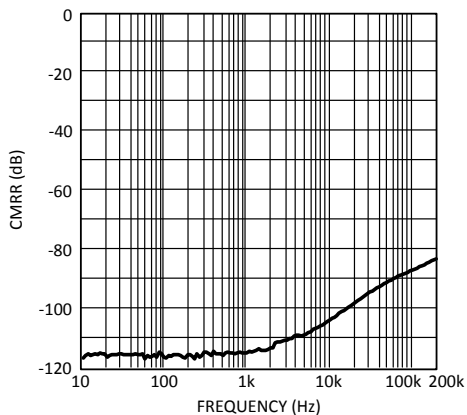


Figure 87.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

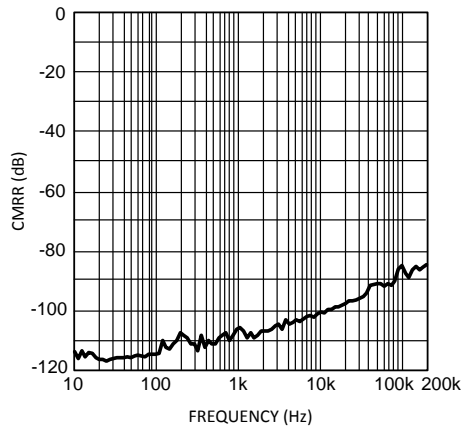


Figure 88.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

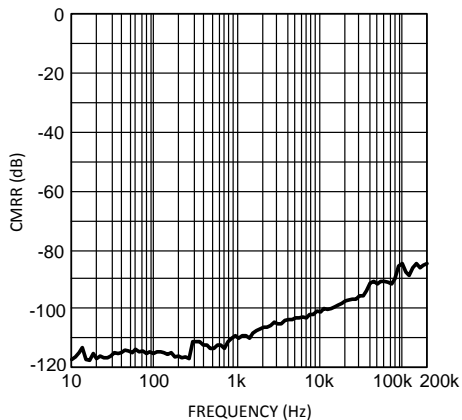


Figure 89.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 600\Omega$

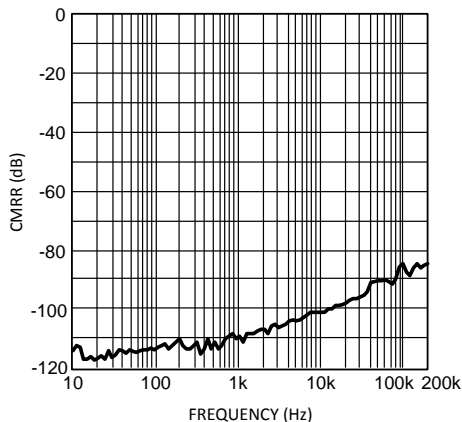


Figure 90.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

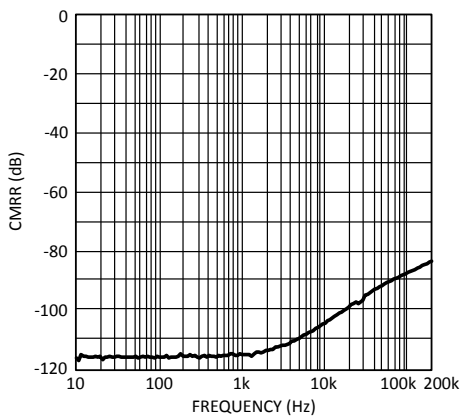


Figure 91.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

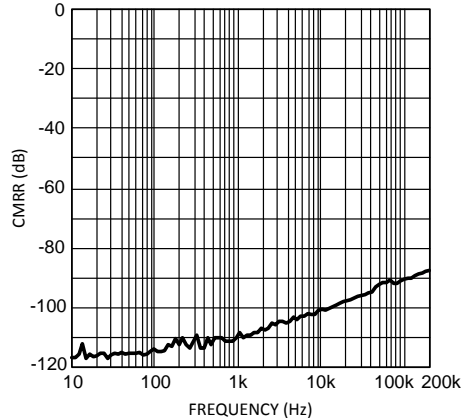


Figure 92.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

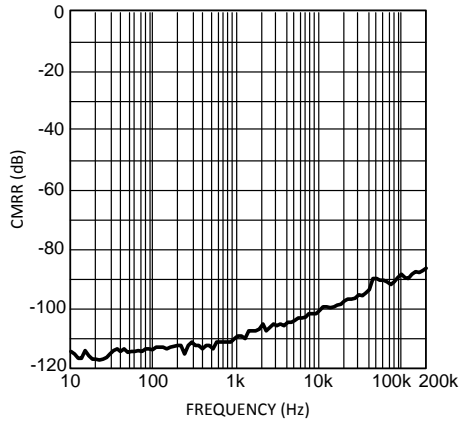


Figure 93.

CMRR vs Frequency
 $V_{CC} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $R_L = 10k\Omega$

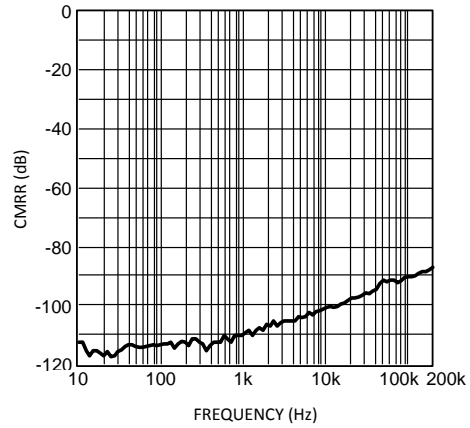


Figure 94.

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
 $V_{DD} = 15V, V_{EE} = -15V$
 $THD+N = 1\%$

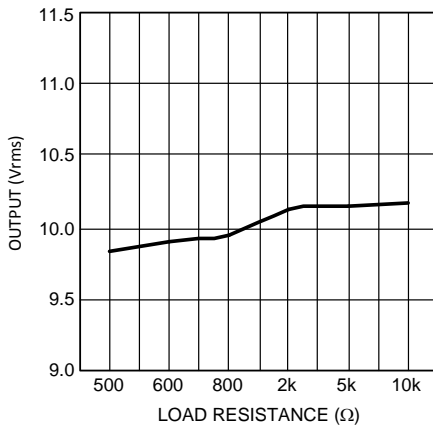


Figure 95.

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
 $V_{DD} = 12V, V_{EE} = -12V$
 $THD+N = 1\%$

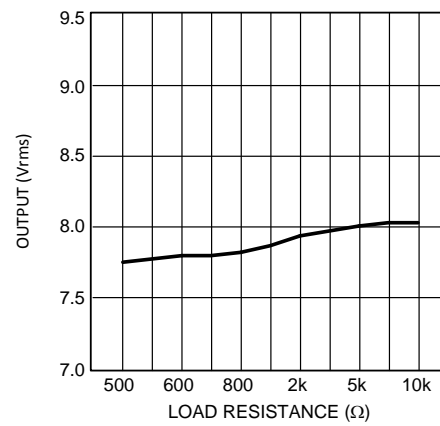


Figure 96.

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
 $V_{DD} = 17V, V_{EE} = -17V$
 $THD+N = 1\%$

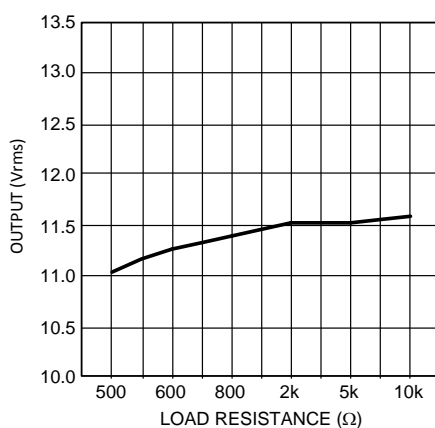


Figure 97.

Output Voltage vs Load Resistance
 $V_{DD} = 2.5V, V_{EE} = -2.5V$
 $THD+N = 1\%$

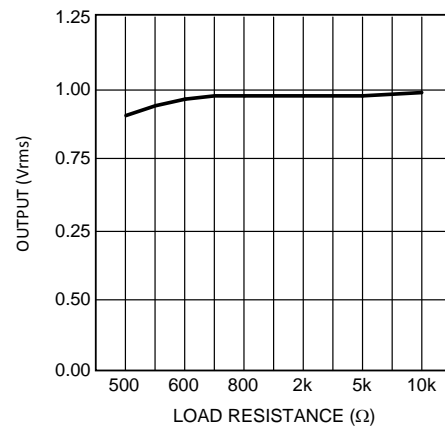


Figure 98.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

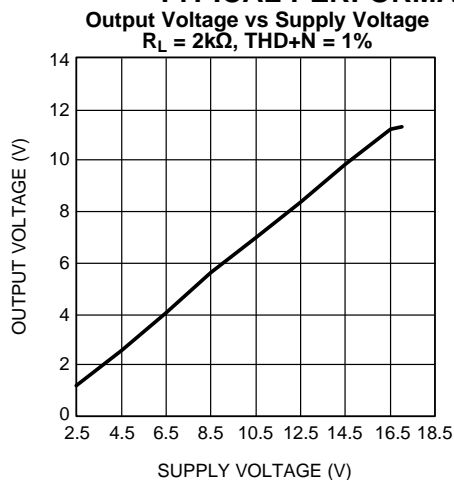


Figure 99.

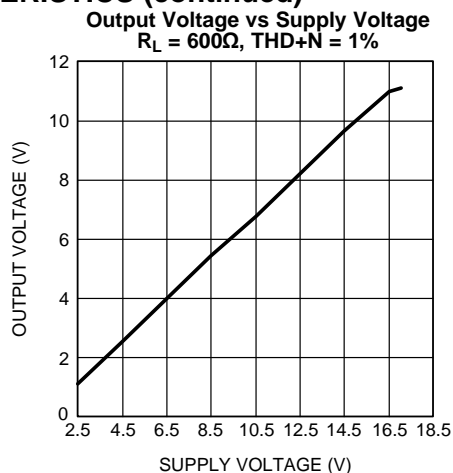


Figure 100.

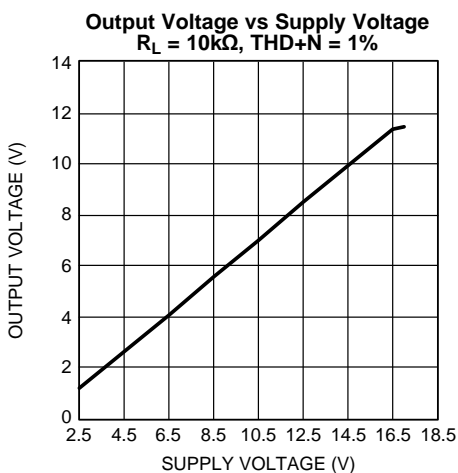


Figure 101.

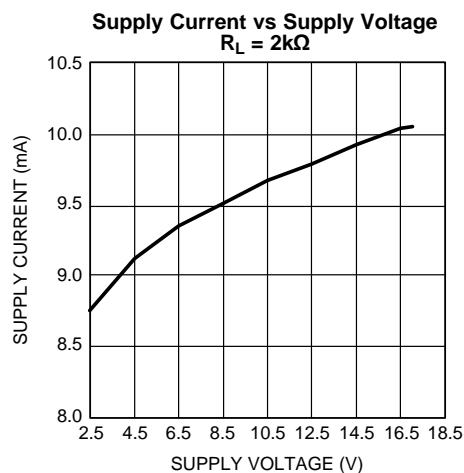


Figure 102.

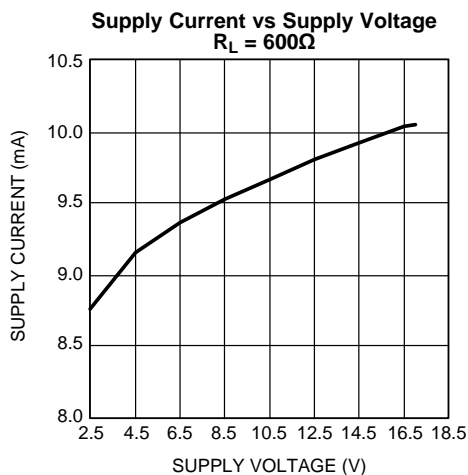


Figure 103.

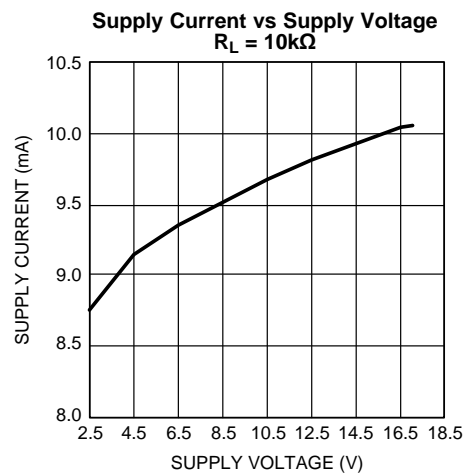


Figure 104.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

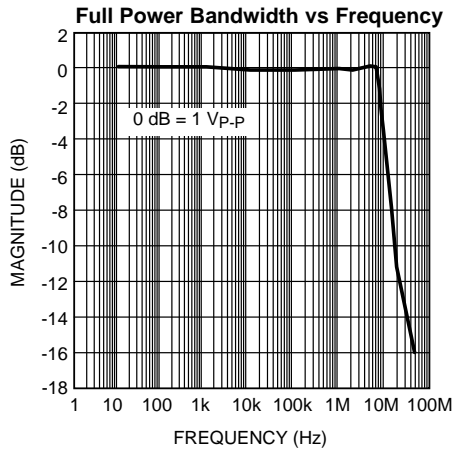


Figure 105.

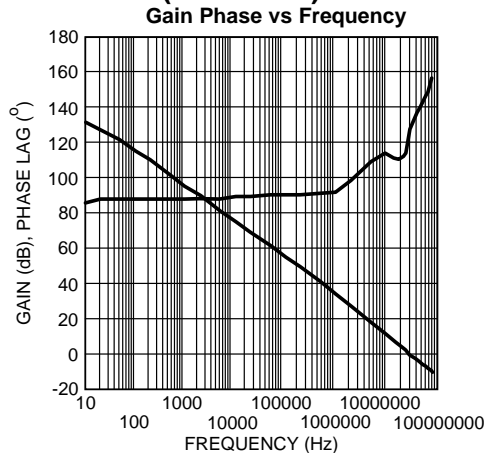


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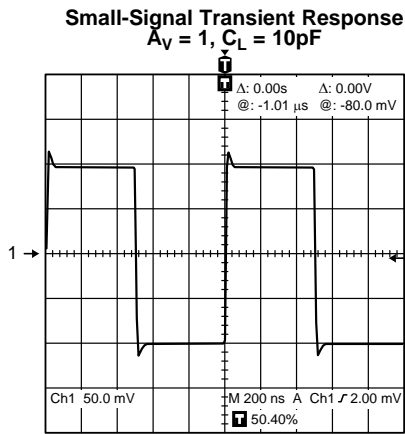


Figure 107.

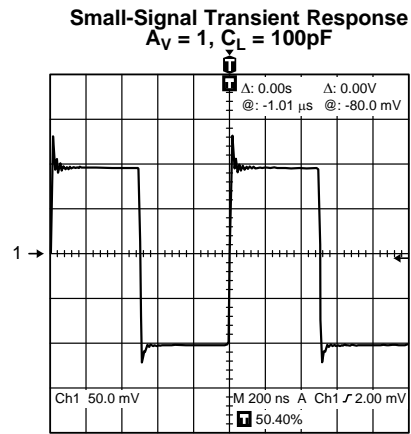


Figure 108.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

DISTORTION MEASUREMENTS

The vanishingly low residual distortion produced by LM4562 is below the capabilities of all commercially available equipment. This makes distortion measurements just slightly more difficult than simply connecting a distortion meter to the amplifier's inputs and outputs. The solution, however, is quite simple: an additional resistor. Adding this resistor extends the resolution of the distortion measurement equipment.

The LM4562's low residual distortion is an input referred internal error. As shown in Figure 109, adding the 10Ω resistor connected between the amplifier's inverting and non-inverting inputs changes the amplifier's noise gain. The result is that the error signal (distortion) is amplified by a factor of 101. Although the amplifier's closed-loop gain is unaltered, the feedback available to correct distortion errors is reduced by 101, which means that measurement resolution increases by 101. To ensure minimum effects on distortion measurements, keep the value of R1 low as shown in Figure 109.

This technique is verified by duplicating the measurements with high closed loop gain and/or making the measurements at high frequencies. Doing so produces distortion components that are within the measurement equipment's capabilities. This datasheet's THD+N and IMD values were generated using the above described circuit connected to an Audio Precision System Two Cascade.

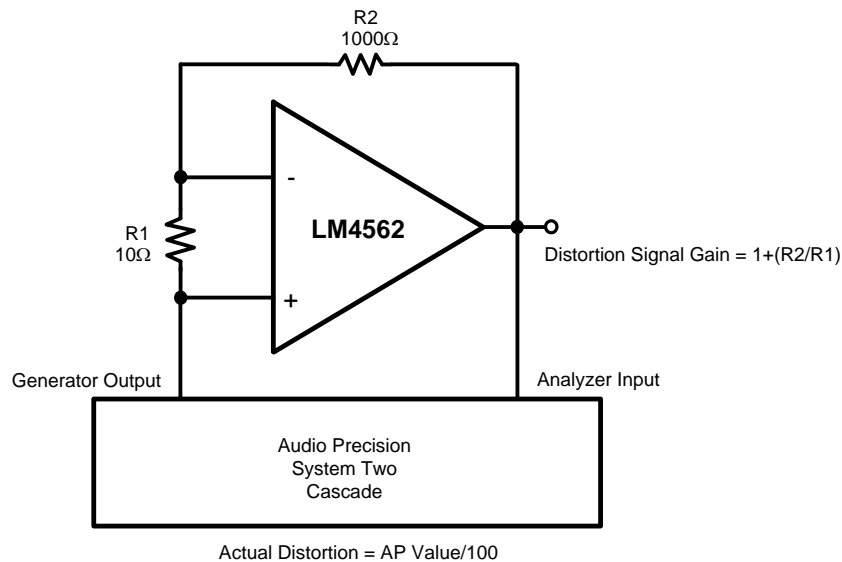
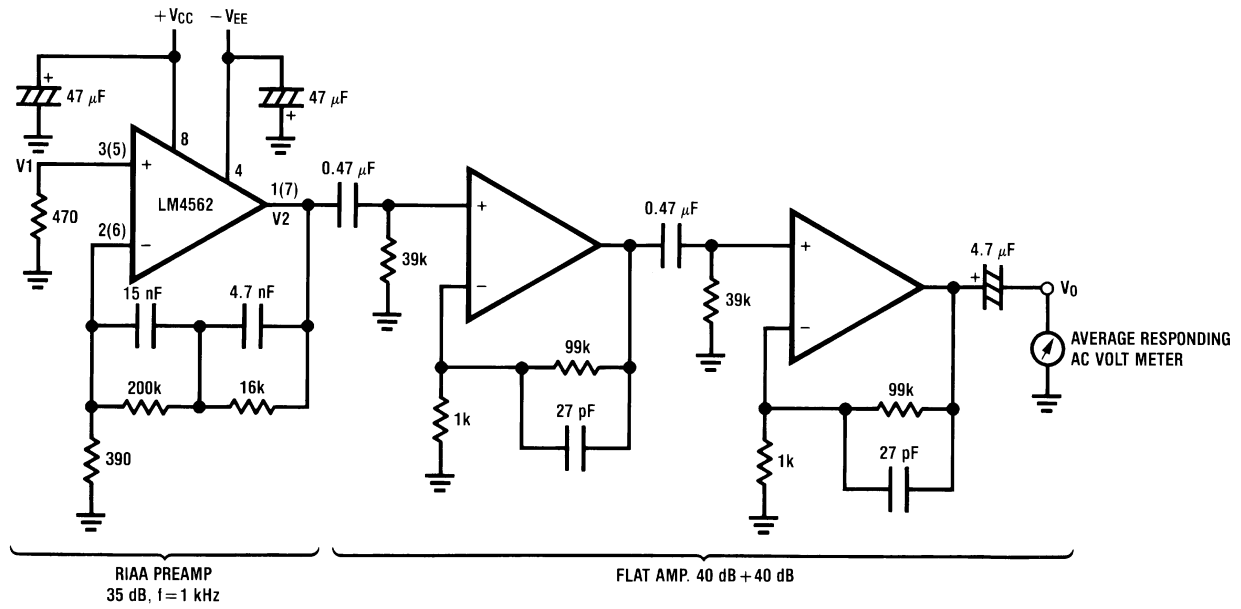


Figure 109. THD+N and IMD Distortion Test Circuit

The LM4562 is a high-speed op amp with excellent phase margin and stability. Capacitive loads up to 100pF will cause little change in the phase characteristics of the amplifiers and are therefore allowable.

Capacitive loads greater than 100pF must be isolated from the output. The most straightforward way to do this is to put a resistor in series with the output. This resistor will also prevent excess power dissipation if the output is accidentally shorted.



- A. Complete shielding is required to prevent induced pick up from external sources. Always check with oscilloscope for power line noise.

Figure 110. Noise Measurement Circuit
Total Gain: 115 dB @ f = 1 kHz
Input Referred Noise Voltage: $e_n = V_0/560,000$ (V)

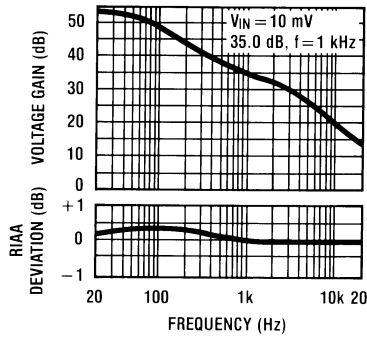


Figure 111. RIAA Preamp Voltage Gain, RIAA Deviation vs Frequency

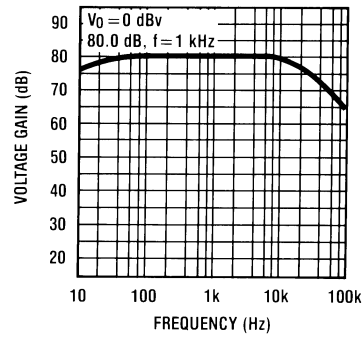


Figure 112. Flat Amp Voltage Gain vs Frequency

Evaluation Module Schematic

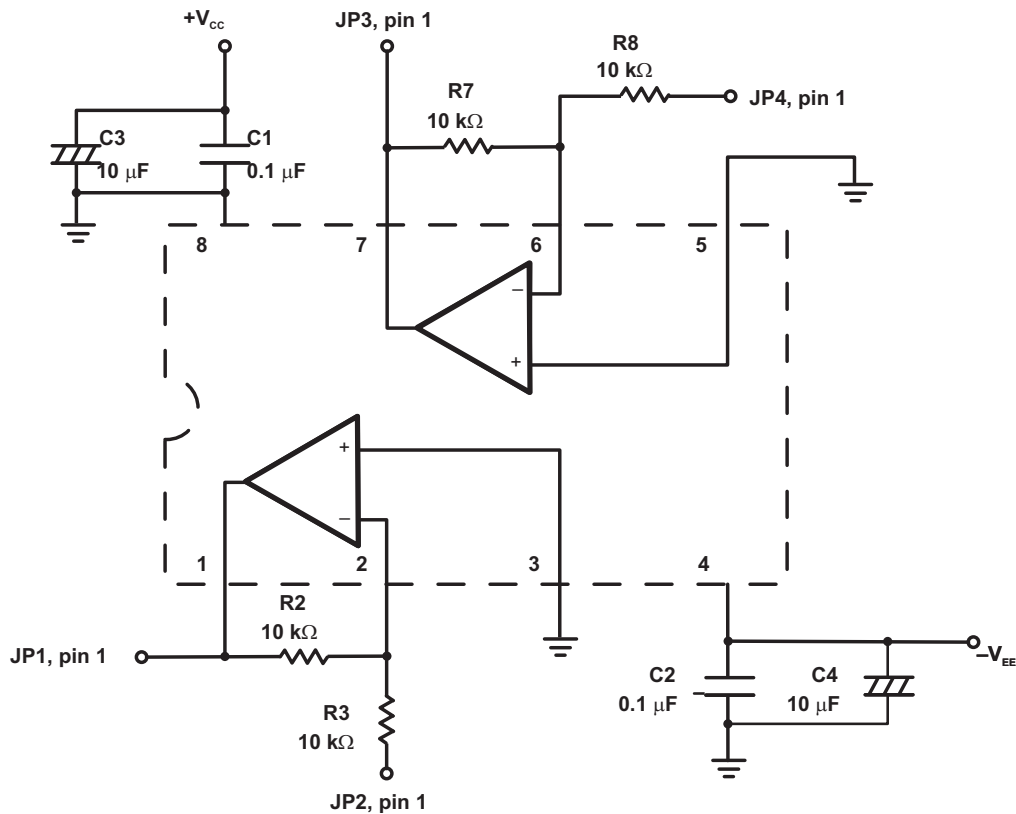
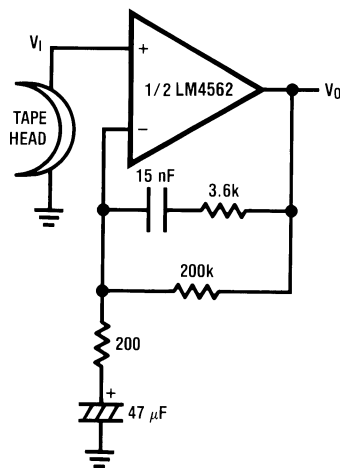


Figure 113. Inverting Amplifiers

Typical Applications



$A_V = 34.5$
 $F = 1 \text{ kHz}$
 $E_n = 0.38 \mu\text{V}$
 A Weighted

Figure 114. NAB Preamp

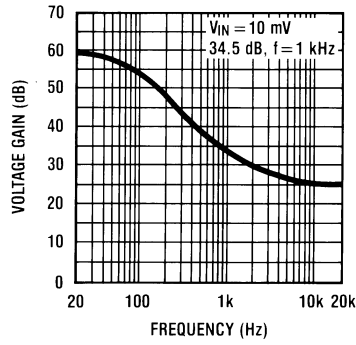
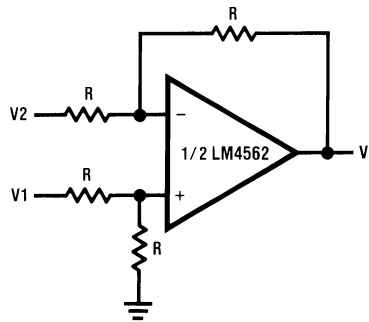
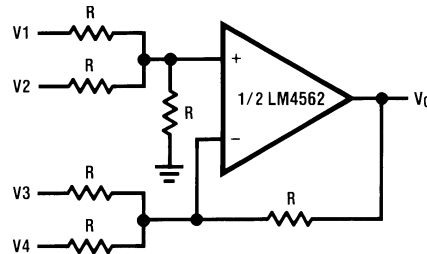


Figure 115. NAB Preamp Voltage Gain vs Frequency



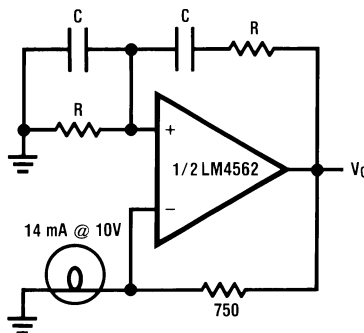
$$V_O = V_1 - V_2$$

Figure 116. Balanced to Single-Ended Converter



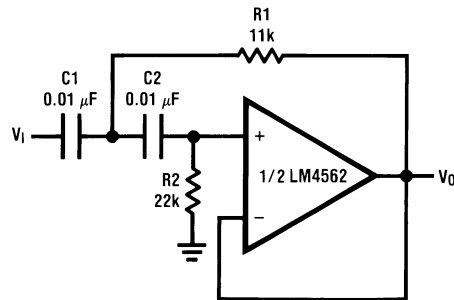
$$V_O = V_1 + V_2 - V_3 - V_4$$

Figure 117. Adder/Subtractor



$$f_o = \frac{1}{2\pi RC}$$

Figure 118. Sine Wave Oscillator



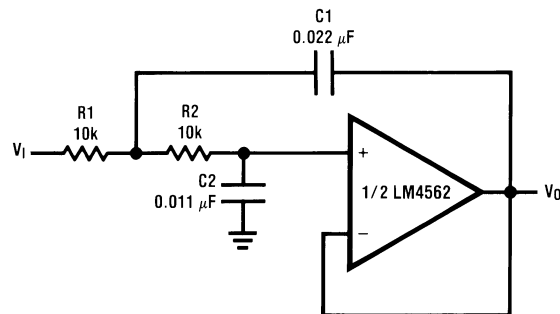
if $C1 = C2 = C$

$$R1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\omega_0 C}$$

$$R2 = 2 \cdot R1$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Figure 119. Second-Order High-Pass Filter (Butterworth)



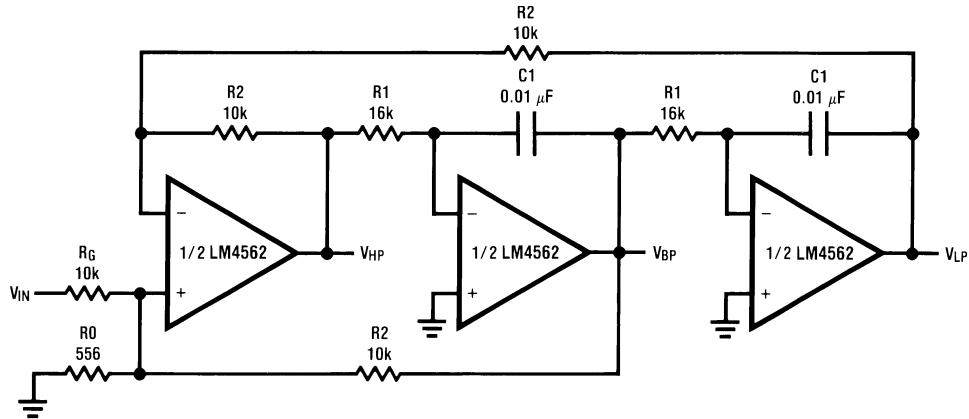
if $R1 = R2 = R$

$$C1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\omega_0 R}$$

$$C2 = \frac{C1}{2}$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Figure 120. Second-Order Low-Pass Filter (Butterworth)



$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi C1 R1}, Q = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{R2}{R0} + \frac{R2}{RG} \right), A_{BP} = Q A_{LP} = Q A_{LH} = \frac{R2}{RG}$$

Illustration is $f_0 = 1 \text{ kHz}$, $Q = 10$, $A_{BP} = 1$

Figure 121. State Variable Filter

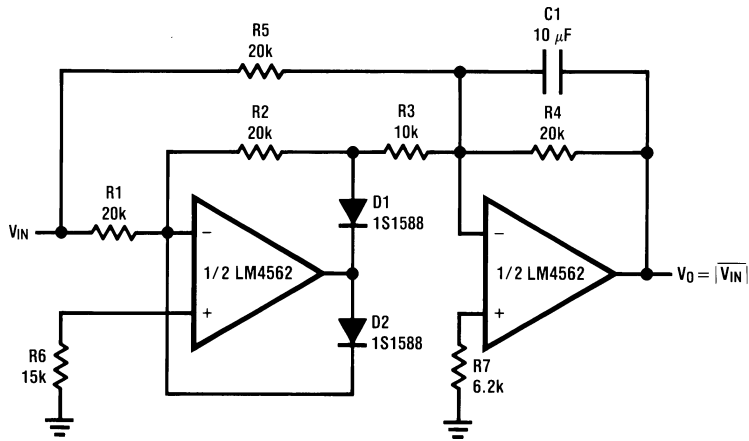


Figure 122. AC/DC Converter

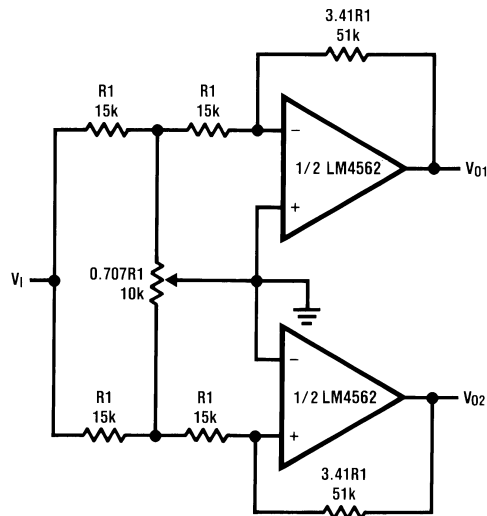


Figure 123. 2-Channel Panning Circuit (Pan Pot)

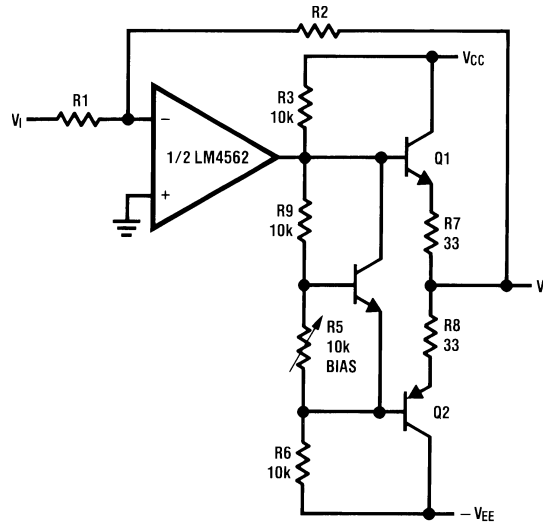
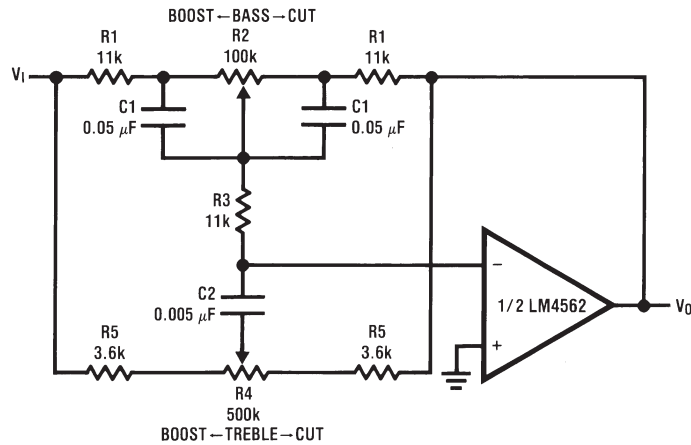


Figure 124. Line Driver



$$f_L \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_2 C_1}, f_{LB} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_1 C_1}$$

$$f_H \approx \frac{1}{2\pi R_5 C_2}, f_{HB} \approx \frac{1}{2\pi (R_1 + R_5 + 2R_3) C_2}$$

The equations started above are simplifications, providing guidance of general -3dB point values, when the potentiometers are at their null position.

Illustration is:

$$f_L \approx 32 \text{ Hz}, f_{LB} \approx 320 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f_H \approx 11 \text{ kHz}, f_{HB} \approx 1.1 \text{ kHz}$$

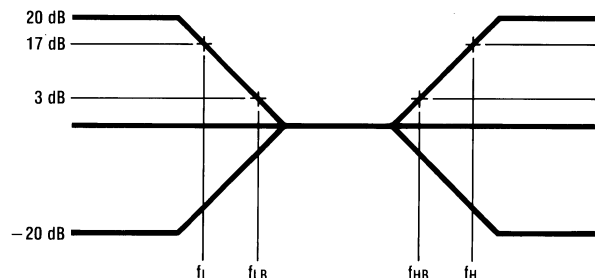
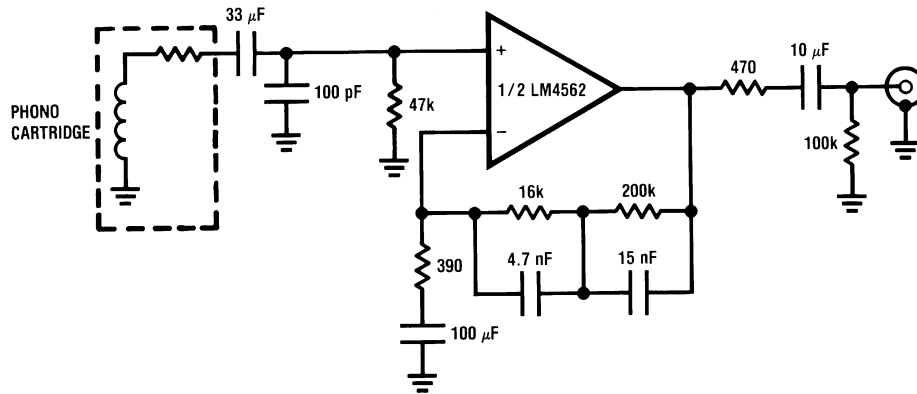
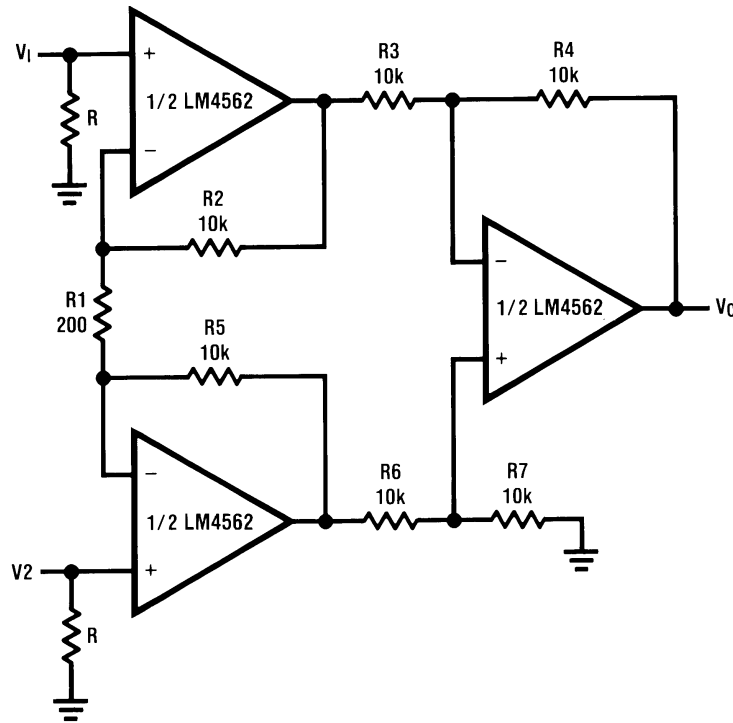


Figure 125. Tone Control



$A_v = 35 \text{ dB}$
 $E_n = 0.33 \mu\text{V S/N} = 90 \text{ dB}$
 $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$
 A Weighted
 A Weighted, $V_{IN} = 10 \text{ mV}$
 @ $f = 1 \text{ kHz}$

Figure 126. RIAA Preamp



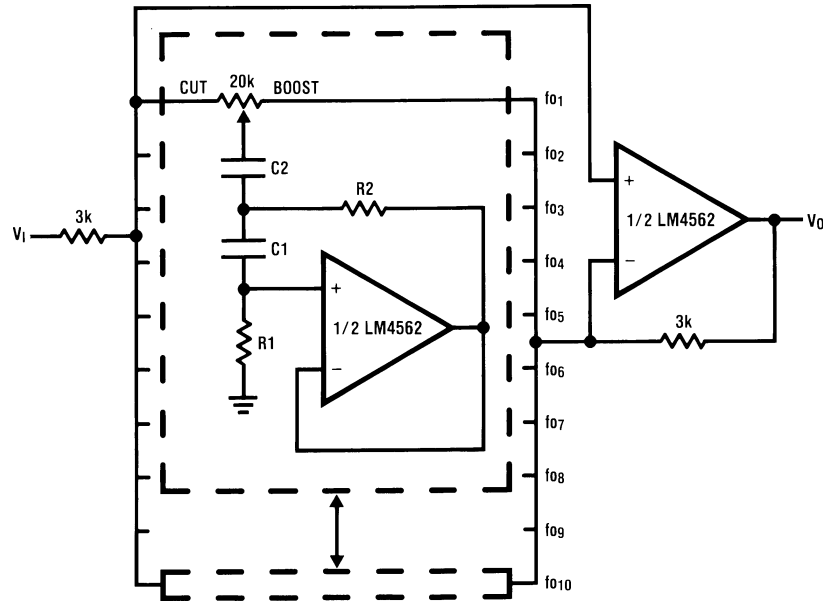
If $R_2 = R_5$, $R_3 = R_6$, $R_4 = R_7$

$$V_0 = \left(1 + \frac{2R_2}{R_1}\right) \frac{R_4}{R_3} (V_2 - V_1)$$

Illustration is:

$$V_0 = 101(V_2 - V_1)$$

Figure 127. Balanced Input Mic Amp



A. See [Table 1](#).

Figure 128. 10-Band Graphic Equalizer

Table 1. C_1 , C_2 , R_1 , and R_2 Values for [Figure 128](#)⁽¹⁾

f_o (Hz)	C_1	C_2	R_1	R_2
32	0.12 μ F	4.7 μ F	75k Ω	500 Ω
64	0.056 μ F	3.3 μ F	68k Ω	510 Ω
125	0.033 μ F	1.5 μ F	62k Ω	510 Ω
250	0.015 μ F	0.82 μ F	68k Ω	470 Ω
500	8200pF	0.39 μ F	62k Ω	470 Ω
1k	3900pF	0.22 μ F	68k Ω	470 Ω
2k	2000pF	0.1 μ F	68k Ω	470 Ω
4k	1100pF	0.056 μ F	62k Ω	470 Ω
8k	510pF	0.022 μ F	68k Ω	510 Ω
16k	330pF	0.012 μ F	51k Ω	510 Ω

(1) At volume of change = ± 12 dB $Q = 1.7$

REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision J (April 2013) to Revision K	Page
• Added EVM schematic	25

REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Date	Description
1.0	08/16/06	Initial release.
1.1	08/22/06	Updated the Instantaneous Short Circuit Current specification.
1.2	09/12/06	Updated the three $\pm 15\text{V}$ CMRR Typical Performance Curves.
1.3	09/26/06	Updated interstage filter capacitor values on page 1 Typical Application schematic.
1.4	05/03/07	Added the "general note" under the EC table.
1.5	10/17/07	Replaced all the PSRR curves.
1.6	01/26/10	Edited the equations on page 28 (under Tone Control).
J	04/04/13	Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead/Ball Finish (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
LM4562HA/NOPB	ACTIVE	TO-99	LMC	8	20	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	POST-PLATE	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85	(LM4562HA ~ LM4562HA)	Samples
LM4562MA/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	95	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	L4562 MA	Samples
LM4562MAX/NOPB	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	L4562 MA	Samples
LM4562NA/NOPB	ACTIVE	PDIP	P	8	40	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU SN	Level-1-NA-UNLIM	-40 to 85	LM 4562NA	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check <http://www.ti.com/productcontent> for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

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Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM4562MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.5	5.4	2.0	8.0	12.0	Q1

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM4562MAX/NOPB	SOIC	D	8	2500	367.0	367.0	35.0

LMC (O-MBCY-W8)

METAL CYLINDRICAL PACKAGE



4202483/B 09/07

- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Leads in true position within 0.010 (0,25) R @ MMC at seating plane.
 - D. Pin numbers shown for reference only. Numbers may not be marked on package.
 - E. Falls within JEDEC MO-002/TO-99.

P (R-PDIP-T8)

PLASTIC DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE



D (R-PDSO-G8)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters).
 - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.006 (0,15) each side.
 - D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.017 (0,43) each side.
 - E. Reference JEDEC MS-012 variation AA.

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