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UCSP, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

MAX4249–MAX4257

General Description

The MAX4249–MAX4257 low-noise, low-distortion operational amplifiers offer rail-to-rail outputs and single-supply operation down to 2.4V. They draw 400µA of quiescent supply current per amplifier while featuring ultra-low distortion (0.0002% THD), as well as low input voltage-noise density (7.9nV/√Hz) and low input current-noise density (0.5fA/√Hz). These features make the devices an ideal choice for portable/battery-powered applications that require low distortion and/or low noise.

For additional power conservation, the MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 offer a low-power shutdown mode that reduces supply current to 0.5µA and puts the amplifiers' outputs into a high-impedance state. The MAX4249-MAX4257's outputs swing rail-to-rail and their input common-mode voltage range includes ground. The MAX4250–MAX4254 are unity-gain stable with a gain-bandwidth product of 3MHz. The MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 are internally compensated for gains of 10V/V or greater with a gain-bandwidth product of 22MHz. The single MAX4250/MAX4255 are available in space-saving 5-pin SOT23 packages. The MAX4252 is available in an 8-bump chip-scale package (UCSP™) and the MAX4253 is available in a 10-bump UCSP. The MAX4250AAUK comes in a 5-pin SOT23 package and is specified for operation over the automotive (-40°C to +125°C) temperature range.

Applications

- Wireless Communications Devices
- PA Control
- Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment
- Medical Instrumentation
- ADC Buffers
- Digital Scales/Strain Gauges

Features

- Available in Space-Saving UCSP, SOT23, and µMAX® Packages
- Low Distortion: 0.0002% THD (1kΩ load)
- 400µA Quiescent Supply Current per Amplifier
- Single-Supply Operation from 2.4V to 5.5V
- Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- Outputs Swing Within 8mV of Rails with a 10kΩ Load
- 3MHz GBW Product, Unity-Gain Stable (MAX4250–MAX4254)
  - 22MHz GBW Product, Stable with $A_V \geq 10V/V$ (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257)
- Excellent DC Characteristics
  - V_{OS} = 70µV
  - I_{BIAS} = 1pA
  - Large-Signal Voltage Gain = 116dB
- Low-Power Shutdown Mode
  - Reduces Supply Current to 0.5µA
  - Places Outputs in a High-Impedance State
- 400pF Capacitive-Load Handling Capability

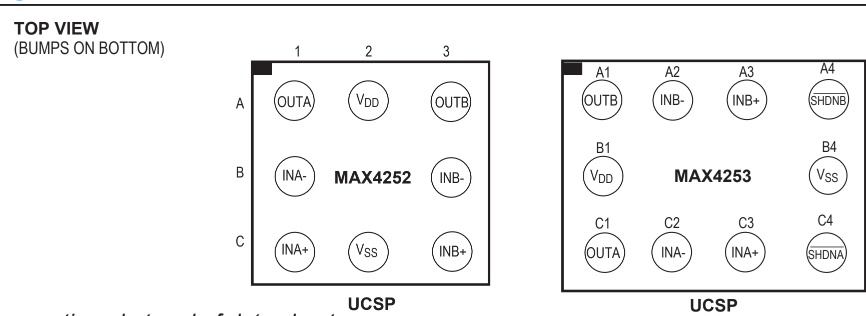
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4249ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4249EUB+	-40°C to +85°C	10 µMAX	—
MAX4250EUK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ACCI
MAX4250AAUK+T	-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23	AEYJ

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
T = Tape and reel.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.
Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Pin/Bump Configurations



Pin/Bump Configurations continued at end of data sheet.

19-1295; Rev 10; 4/20

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Power-Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS})...................+6.0V to -0.3V
Analog Input Voltage (IN_+, IN_-).(V_{DD} + 0.3V) to (V_{SS} - 0.3V)
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Voltage ....6.0V to (V_{SS} - 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either Supply ....Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
  5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C) 571mW
  8-Bump UCSP (derate 4.7mW/°C above +70°C)........379mW
  8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)...........362mW
  8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)...............471mW
  10-Bump UCSP (derate 6.1mW/°C above +70°C)......484mW
  10-Pin µMAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)..........444mW
  14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)............667mW
Operating Temperature Range.......................... -40°C to +85°C
  MAX4250AAUK .... -40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature ....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range........................... -65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) ....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow).....................................+260°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L connected to V_{DD}/2, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{DD}, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V_{DD}	(Note 4)			2.4		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current Per Amplifier	I_Q	Normal mode	V_{DD} = 3V			400		µA
			V_{DD} = 5V	E temperature		420	575	
				MAX4250AAUK			675	
			V_{DD} = 5V, UCSP only			420	655	
		Shutdown mode ($\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{SS}) (Note 2)				0.5	1.5	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 5)	V_{OS}	E temperature				±0.07	±0.75	mV
		MAX4250AAUK					±1.85	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	TCV_{OS}					0.3		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B	(Note 6)	T_A = +25°C			0.1	1	pA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C				50	
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C				1500	
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	(Note 6)	T_A = +25°C			0.1	1	pA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C				10	
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C				100	
Differential Input Resistance	R_{IN}					1000		GΩ
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test		E temperature	-0.2		V_{DD} -1.1	V
				MAX4250AAUK	0		V_{DD} -1.1	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_{SS} - 0.2V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ V_{DD} - 1.1V		E temperature	70	115		dB
				MAX4250AAUK	68			

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L connected to V_{DD}/2, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{DD}, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Notes 2, 3)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} – 2.4V to 5.5V	E temperature		75	100		dB
			MAX4250AAUK		72			
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	R_L = 10kΩ to V_{DD}/2; V_{OUT} = 25mV to V_{DD} – 4.97V	E temperature		80	116		dB
			MAX4250AAUK		77			
		R_L = 1kΩ to V_{DD}/2; V_{OUT} = 150mV to V_{DD} – 4.75V	E temperature		80	112		
			MAX4250AAUK		77			
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$\|V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}\| \geq$ 10mV; R_L = 10kΩ to V_{DD}/2	V_{DD} - V_{OH}	E		8	25	mV
				A			30	
			V_{OL} - V_{SS}	E		7	20	
				A			25	
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$\|V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}\| \geq$ 10mV, R_L = 1kΩ to V_{DD}/2	V_{DD} - V_{OH}	E		77	200	mV
				A			225	
			V_{OL} - V_{SS}	E		47	100	
				A			125	
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}					68		mA
Output Leakage Current	I_{LEAK}	Shutdown mode ($\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{SS}), V_{OUT} = V_{SS} to V_{DD} (Note 2)				0.001	1.0	µA
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic Low	V_{IL}	(Note 2)					0.2 x V_{DD}	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic High	V_{IH}	(Note 2)			0.8 x V_{DD}			V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Current	I_{IL}/I_{IH}	$\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{SS} = V_{DD} (Note 2)				0.5	1.5	µA
Input Capacitance						11		pF
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW	MAX4250–MAX4254				3		MHz
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257				22		
Slew Rate	SR	MAX4250–MAX4254				0.3		V/µs
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257				2.1		
Peak-to-Peak Input-Noise Voltage	e_{nP-P}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz				760		nV_{P-P}
Input Voltage-Noise Density	e_n	f = 10Hz				27		nV/√Hz
		f = 1kHz				8.9		
		f = 30kHz				7.9		
Input Current-Noise Density	i_n	f = 1kHz				0.5		fA/√Hz

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L connected to V_{DD}/2, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{DD}, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Notes 2, 3)

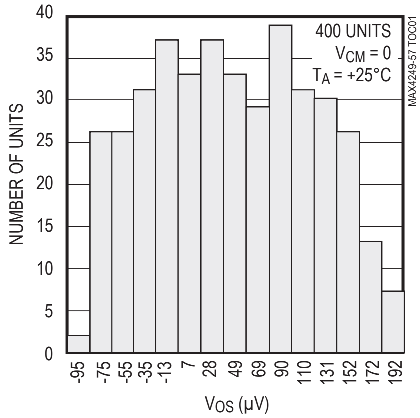
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	MAX4250–MAX4254 A_V = 1V/V, V_{OUT} = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 1kΩ to GND (Note 7)	f = 1kHz		0.0004		%
			f = 20kHz		0.006		
		MAX4249/MAX4255/ MAX4256/MAX4257 A_V = 1V/V, V_{OUT} = $2V_{P-P}$, R_L = 1kΩ to GND (Note 7)	f = 1kHz		0.0012		
			f = 20kHz		0.007		
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations			400		pF
Gain Margin	GM	MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = 1V/V			10		dB
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = 10V/V			12.5		
Phase Margin	ΦM	MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = 1V/V			74		Degrees
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = 10V/V			68		
Settling Time		To 0.01%, V_{OUT} = 2V step	MAX4250–MAX4254		6.7		µs
			MAX4249/MAX4255/ MAX4256/MAX4257		1.6		
Delay Time to Shutdown	t_{SH}	I_{VDD} = 5% of normal operation	MAX4251/MAX4253		0.8		µs
			MAX4249/MAX4256		1.2		
Delay Time to Enable	t_{EN}	V_{OUT} = 2.5V, V_{OUT} settles to 0.1%	MAX4251/MAX4253		8		µs
			MAX4249/MAX4256		3.5		
Power-Up Delay Time	t_{PU}	V_{DD} = 0 to 5V step, V_{OUT} stable to 0.1%			6		µs

Note 2: $\overline{SHDN}$ is available on the MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 only.
Note 3: All device specifications are 100% tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.
Note 4: Guaranteed by the PSRR test.
Note 5: Offset voltage prior to reflow on the UCSP.
Note 6: Guaranteed by design.
Note 7: Lowpass-filter bandwidth is 22kHz for f = 1kHz and 80kHz for f = 20kHz. Noise floor of test equipment = 10nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$.

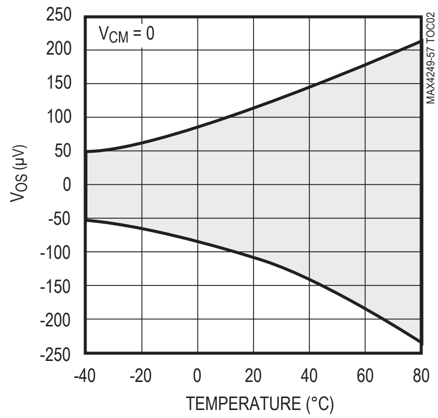
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, input noise floor of test equipment =10nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ for all distortion measurements, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

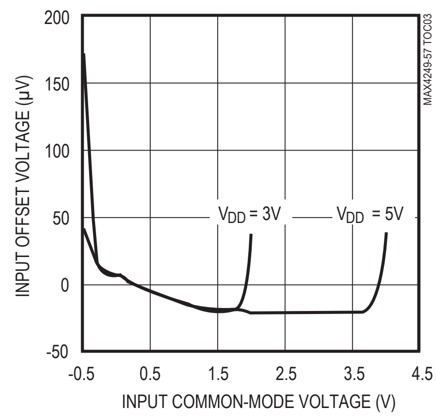
MAX4251/MAX4256 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION



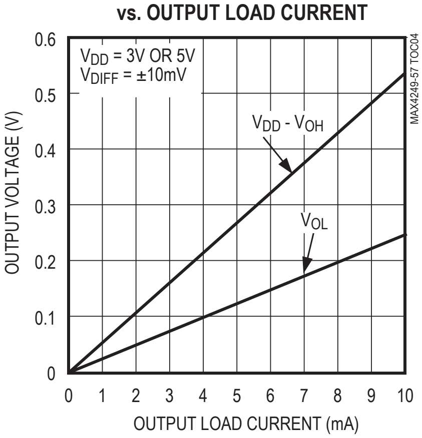
OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



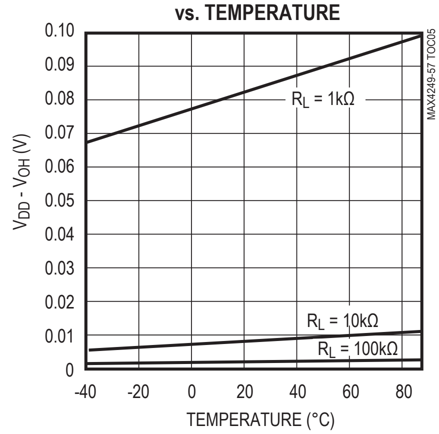
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE



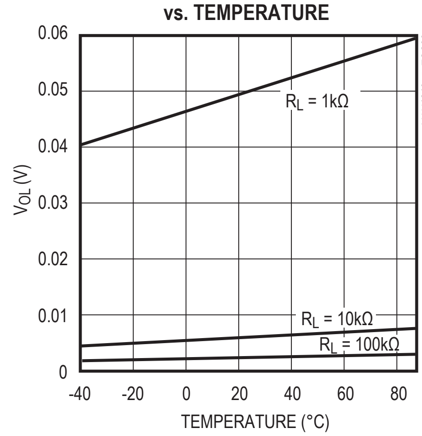
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT LOAD CURRENT



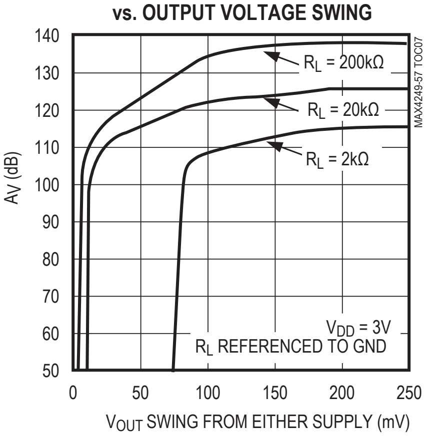
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{OH}) vs. TEMPERATURE



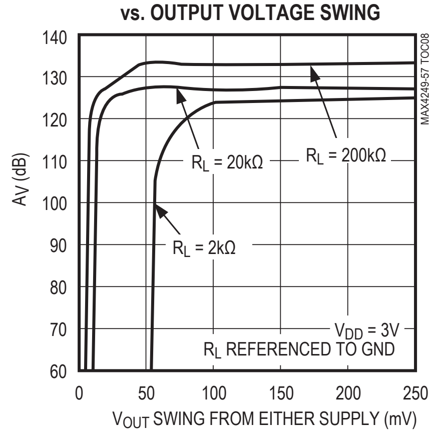
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{OL}) vs. TEMPERATURE



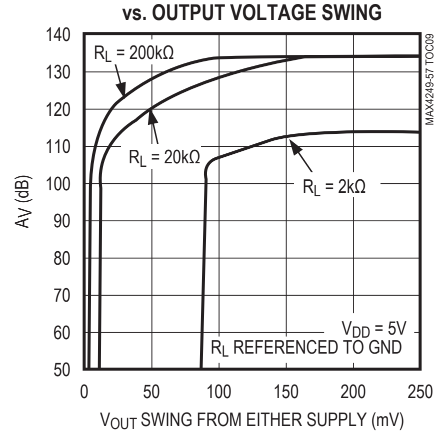
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



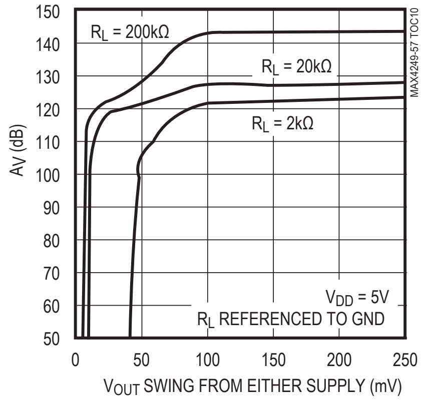
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



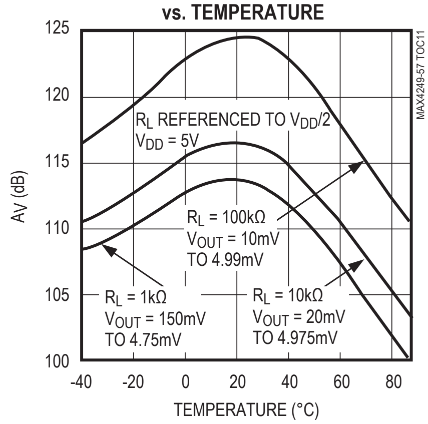
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = $V_{DD}/2$, input noise floor of test equipment =10nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ for all distortion measurements, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

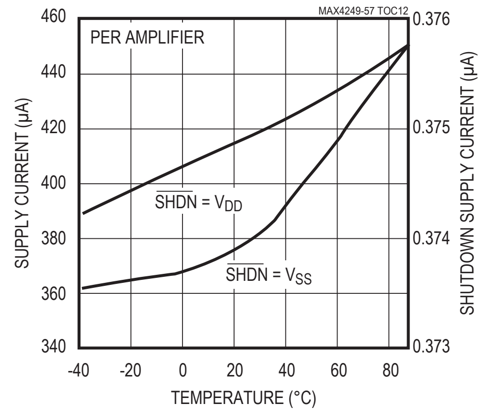
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



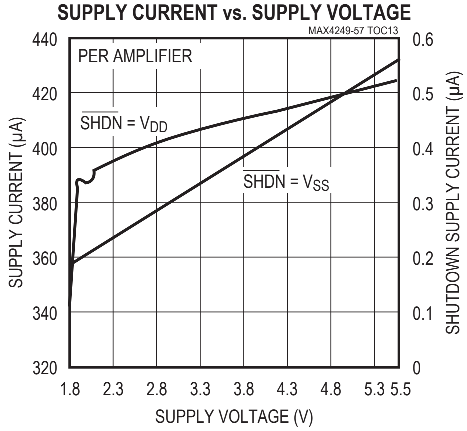
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. TEMPERATURE



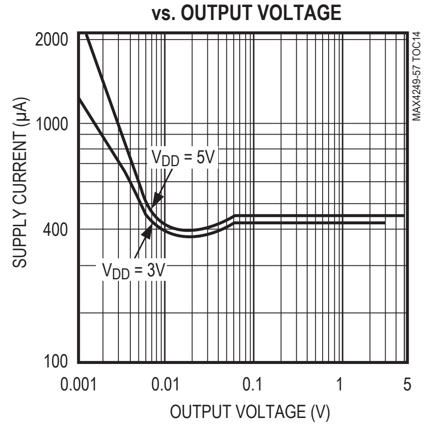
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



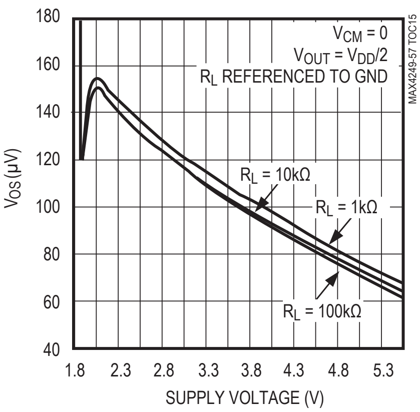
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



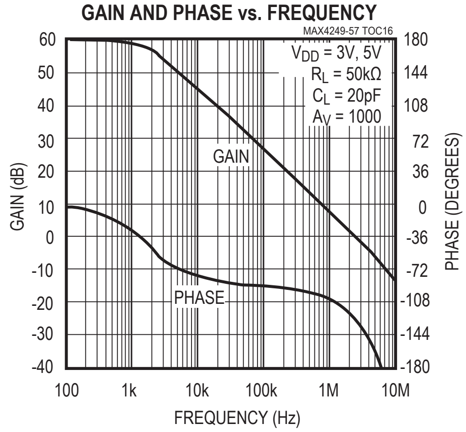
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



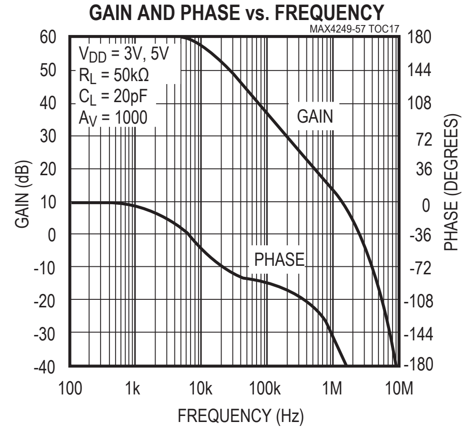
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



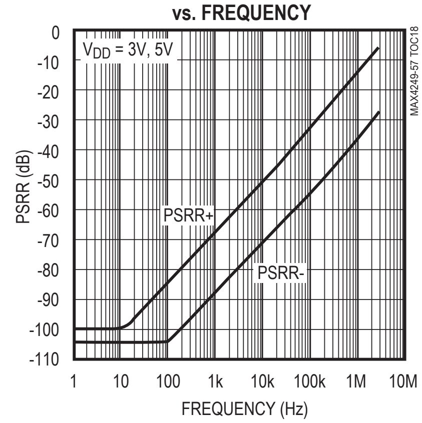
MAX4250–MAX4254 GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY



MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY



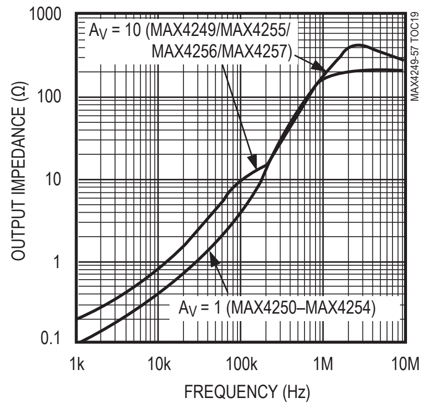
MAX4250–MAX4254 POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY



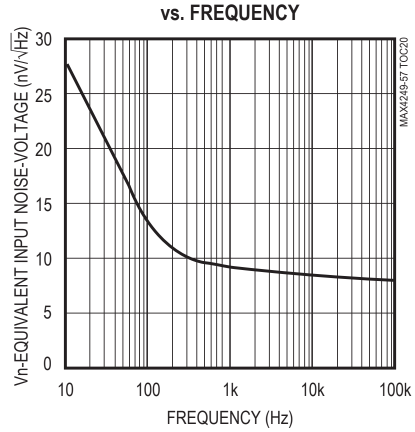
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = $V_{DD}/2$, input noise floor of test equipment =10nV/√Hz for all distortion measurements, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

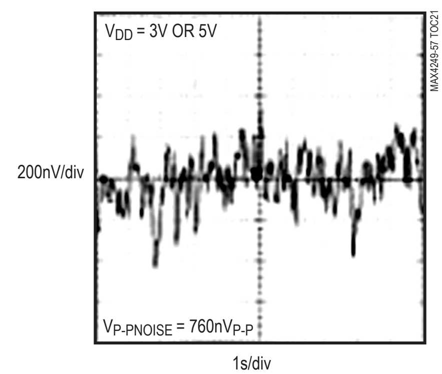
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY



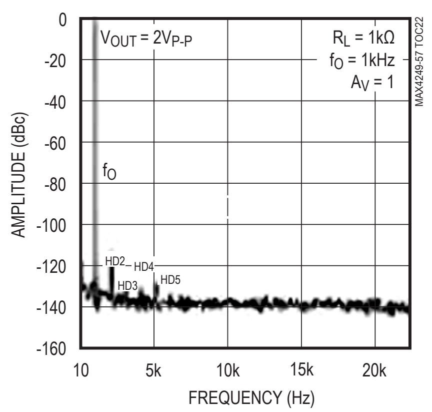
INPUT VOLTAGE-N0ISE DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY



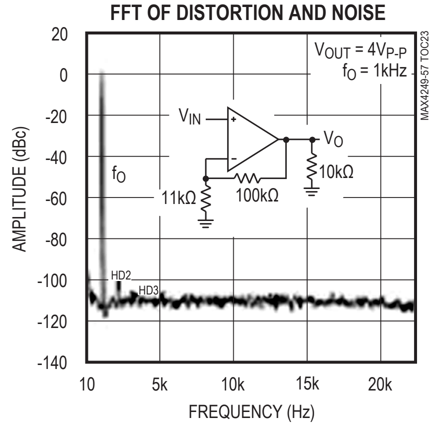
0.1Hz TO 10Hz P-P NOISE



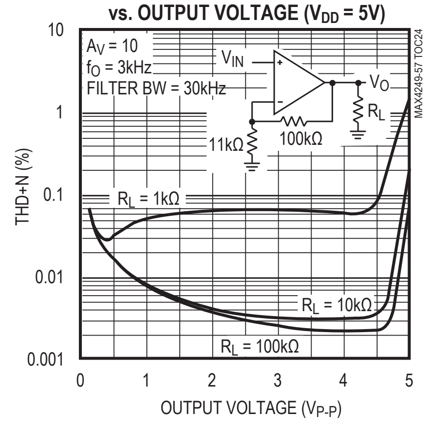
MAX4250–MAX4254 FFT OF DISTORTION AND NOISE



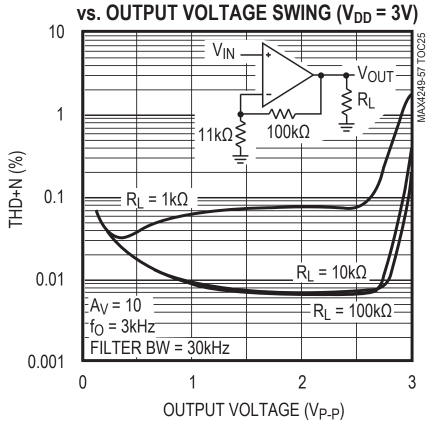
MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 FFT OF DISTORTION AND NOISE



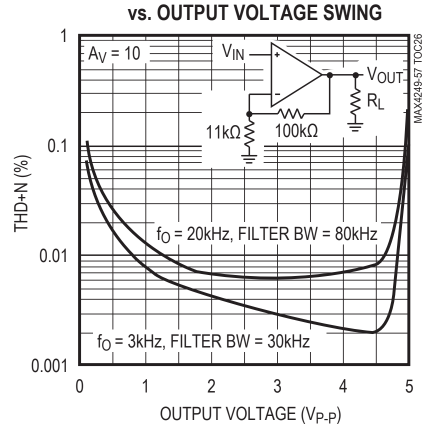
MAX4250–MAX4254 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{DD} = 5V)



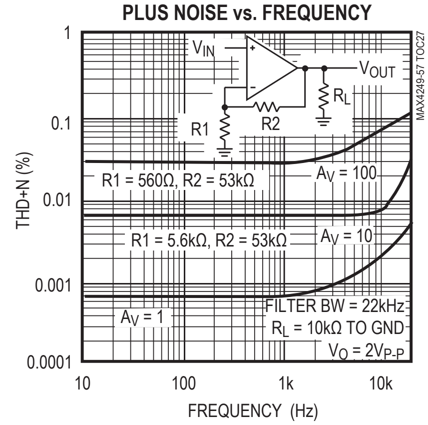
MAX4250–MAX4254 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{DD} = 3V)



MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



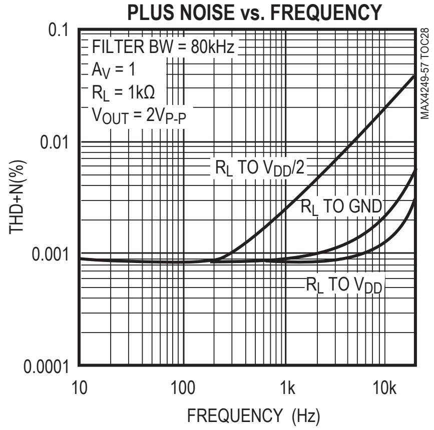
MAX4250–MAX4254 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



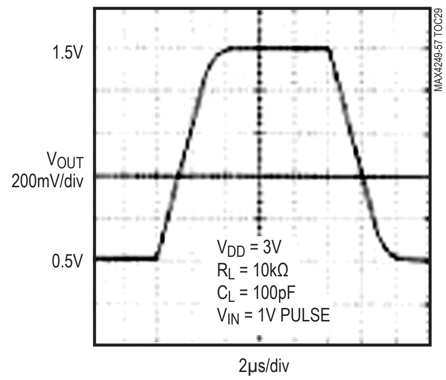
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = $V_{DD}/2$, input noise floor of test equipment =10nV/$\sqrt{Hz}$ for all distortion measurements, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

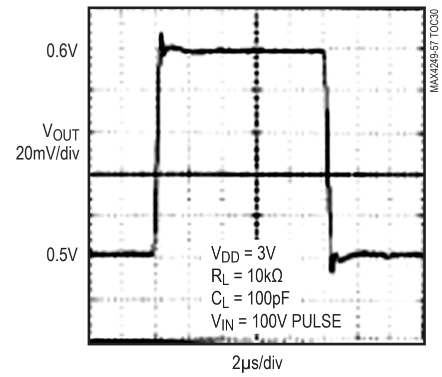
MAX4250–MAX4254
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



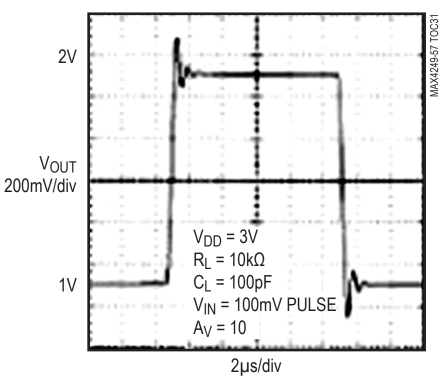
MAX4250–MAX4254
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



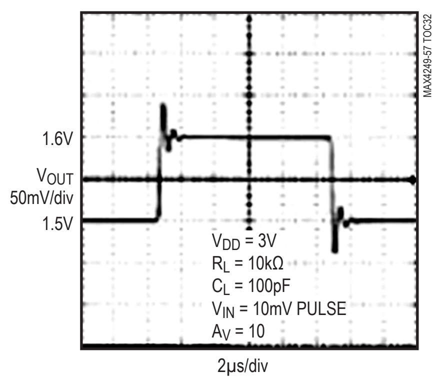
MAX4250–MAX4254
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



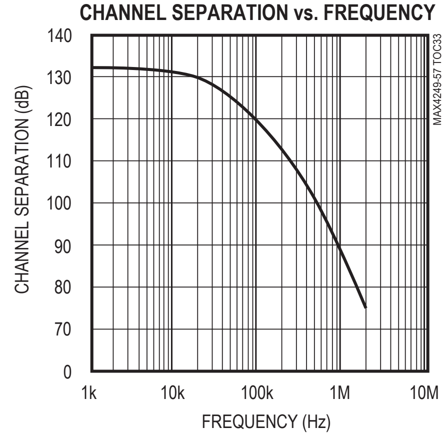
MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



CHANNEL SEPARATION vs. FREQUENCY



Pin/Bump Description

PIN/BUMP								NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4250/ MAX4255	MAX4251/ MAX4256	MAX4252/ MAX4257	MAX4252	MAX4249/ MAX4253			MAX4254		
5-PIN SOT23	8-PIN SO/µMAX	8-PIN SO/µMAX	8-BUMP UCSP	10-BUMP UCSP	10-PIN µMAX	14-PIN SO	14-PIN SO		
1	6	1, 7	A1, A3	A1, C1	1, 9	1, 13	1, 7, 8, 14	OUT, OUTA, OUTB, OUTC, OUTD	Amplifier Output
2	4	4	C2	B4	4	4	11	V_{SS}	Negative Supply. Connect to ground for single-supply operation
3	3	3, 5	C1, C3	A3, C3	3, 7	3, 11	3, 5, 10, 12	IN+, INA+, INB+, INC+, IND+	Noninverting Amplifier Input
4	2	2, 6	B1, B3	A2, C2	2, 8	2, 12	2, 6, 9, 13	IN-, INA-, INB-, INC-, IND-	Inverting Amplifier Input
5	7	8	A2	B1	10	14	4	V_{DD}	Positive Supply
—	8	—	—	A4, C4	5, 6	6, 9	—	$\overline{SHDN}$, $\overline{SHDNA}$, $\overline{SHDNB}$	Shutdown Input, Connect to V_{DD} or leave unconnected for normal operation (amplifier(s) enabled).
—	1, 5	—	—	—	—	5, 7, 8, 10	—	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
—	—	—	B2	B2, B3	—	—	—	—	Not populated with solder sphere

Detailed Description

The MAX4249–MAX4257 single-supply operational amplifiers feature ultra-low noise and distortion while consuming very little power. Their low distortion and low noise make them ideal for use as preamplifiers in wide dynamic-range applications, such as 16-bit analog-to-digital converters (see *Typical Operating Circuit*). Their high-input impedance and low noise are also useful for signal conditioning of high-impedance sources, such as piezoelectric transducers.

These devices have true rail-to-rail output operation, drive loads as low as 1kΩ while maintaining DC accuracy, and can drive capacitive loads up to 400pF without oscillation.

The input common-mode voltage range extends from V_{DD} - 1.1V to 200mV beyond the negative rail. The push-pull output stage maintains excellent DC characteristics, while delivering up to ±5mA of current.

The MAX4250–4254 are unity-gain stable, whereas, the MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 have a higher slew rate and are stable for gains ≥ 10V/V. The MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 feature a low-power shutdown mode, which reduces the supply current to 0.5µA and disables the outputs.

The MAX4250AAUK is specified for operation over the automotive (-40°C to +125°C) temperature range.

Low Distortion

Many factors can affect the noise and distortion that the device contributes to the input signal. The following guidelines offer valuable information on the impact of design choices on Total Harmonic Distortion (THD).

Choosing proper feedback and gain resistor values for a particular application can be a very important factor in reducing THD. In general, the smaller the closedloop gain, the smaller the THD generated, especially when driving heavy resistive loads. Large-value feedback resistors can significantly improve distortion. The THD of the part normally increases at approximately 20dB per decade, as a function of frequency. Operating the device near or above the full-power bandwidth significantly degrades distortion.

Referencing the load to either supply also improves the part's distortion performance, because only one of the MOSFETs of the push-pull output stage drives the output. Referencing the load to midsupply increases the part's distortion for a given load and feedback setting. (See the Total Harmonic Distortion vs. Frequency graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.)

For gains ≥ 10V/V, the decompensated devices MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 deliver the best distortion performance, since they have a higher slew rate and provide a higher amount of loop gain for a given closed-loop gain setting. Capacitive loads below 400pF, do not significantly affect distortion results. Distortion performance remains relatively constant over supply voltages.

Low Noise

The amplifier's input-referred, noise-voltage density is dominated by flicker noise at lower frequencies, and by thermal noise at higher frequencies. Because the thermal noise contribution is affected by the parallel combination of the feedback resistive network (R_F || R_G, Figure 1), these resistors should be reduced in cases where the system bandwidth is large and thermal noise is dominant. This noise contribution factor decreases, however, with increasing gain settings.

For example, the input noise-voltage density of the circuit with R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 11kΩ (A_V = 10V/V) is e_n = 15nV/√Hz, e_n can be reduced to 9nV/√Hz by choosing R_F = 10kΩ, R_G = 1.1kΩ (A_V = 10V/V), at the expense of greater current consumption and potentially higher distortion. For a gain of 100V/V with R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 1.1kΩ, the e_n is low (9nV/√Hz).

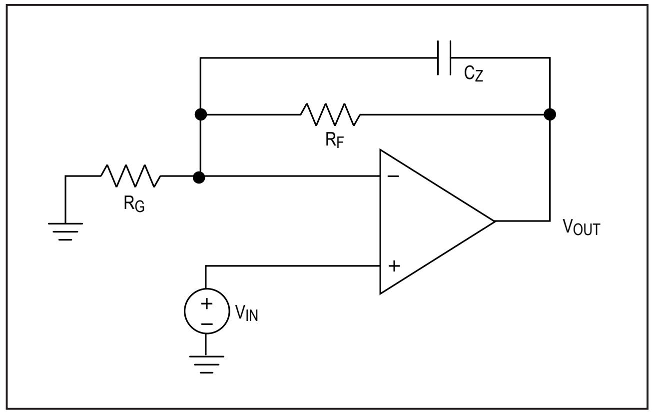


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

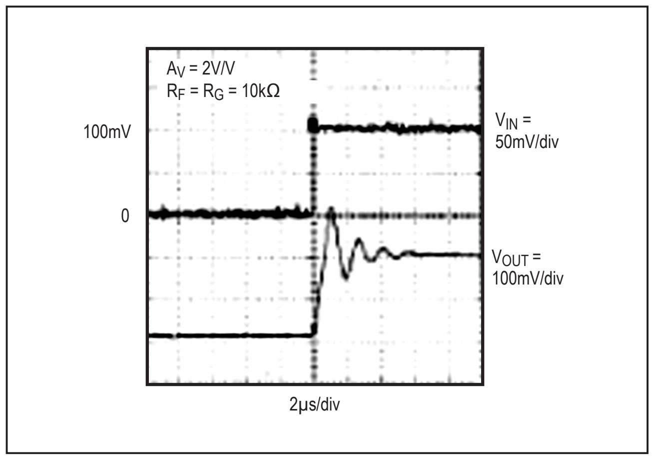


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

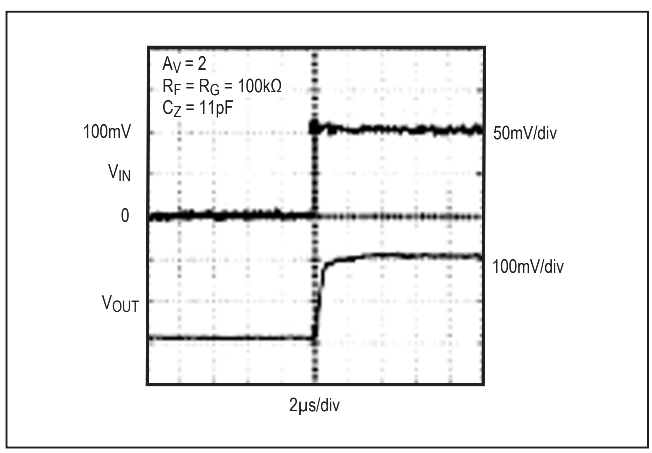


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with 10pF Feed-Forward Compensation

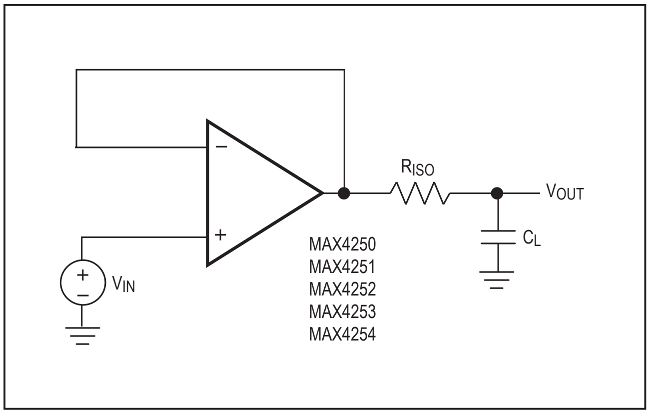


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

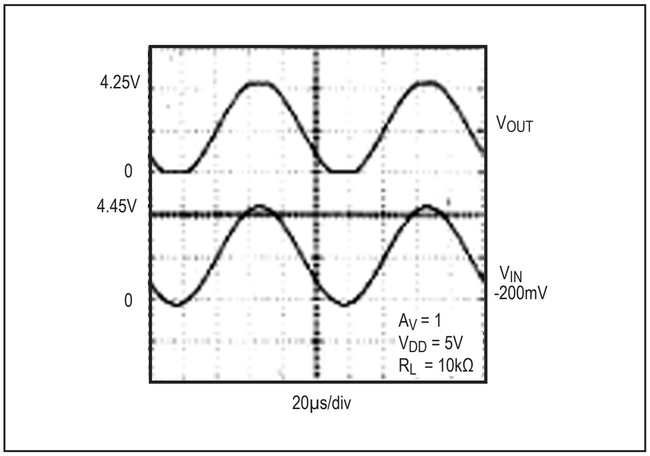


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

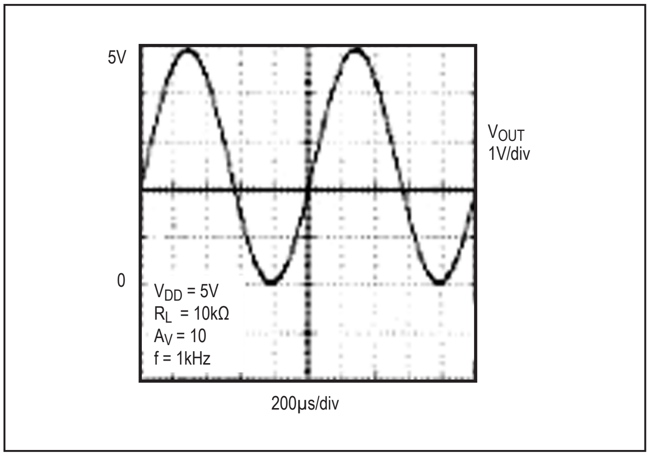


Figure 5. Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

Using a Feed-Forward Compensation Capacitor, C_Z

The amplifier's input capacitance is 11pF. If the resistance seen by the inverting input is large (feedback network), this can introduce a pole within the amplifier's bandwidth, resulting in reduced phase margin. Compensate the reduced phase margin by introducing a feed-forward capacitor (C_Z) between the inverting input and the output (Figure 1). This effectively cancels the pole from the inverting input of the amplifier. Choose the value of C_Z as follows:

$$C_Z = 11 \times (R_F / R_G)\ [pF]$$

In the unity-gain stable MAX4250–MAX4254, the use of a proper C_Z is most important for A_V = 2V/V, and A_V = -1V/V. In the decompensated MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, C_Z is most important for A_V = 10V/V. Figures 2a and 2b show transient response both with and without C_Z.

Using a slightly smaller C_Z than suggested by the formula above achieves a higher bandwidth at the expense of reduced phase and gain margin. As a general guideline, consider using C_Z for cases where R_G || R_F is greater than 20kΩ (MAX4250–MAX4254) or greater than 5kΩ (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257).

Applications Information

The MAX4249–MAX4257 combine good driving capability with ground-sensing input and rail-to-rail output operation. With their low distortion, low noise, and lowpower consumption, these devices are ideal for use in portable instrumentation systems and other low-power, noise-sensitive applications.

Ground-Sensing and Rail-to-Rail Outputs

The common-mode input range of these devices extends below ground, and offers excellent commonmode rejection. These devices are guaranteed not to undergo phase reversal when the input is overdriven (Figure 3).

Figure 4 showcases the true rail-to-rail output operation of the amplifier, configured with A_V = 10V/V. The output swings to within 8mV of the supplies with a 10kΩ load, making the devices ideal in low-supply-voltage applications.

Output Loading and Stability

Even with their low quiescent current of 400µA, these amplifiers can drive 1kΩ loads while maintaining excellent DC accuracy. Stability while driving heavy capacitive loads is another key feature.

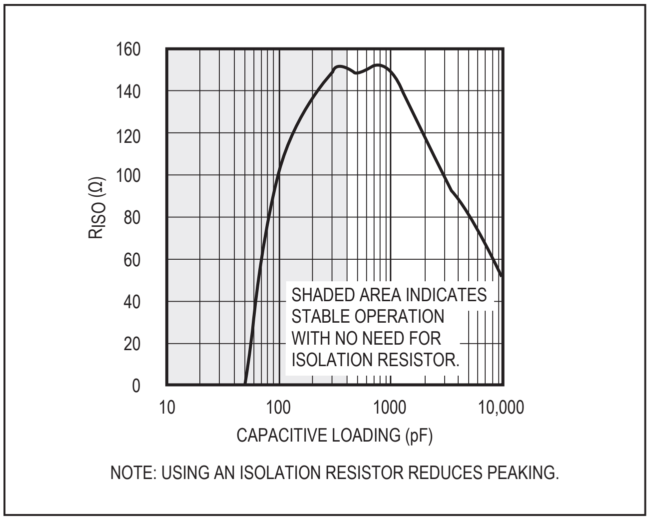


Figure 6. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Loading to Minimize Peaking (<2dB)

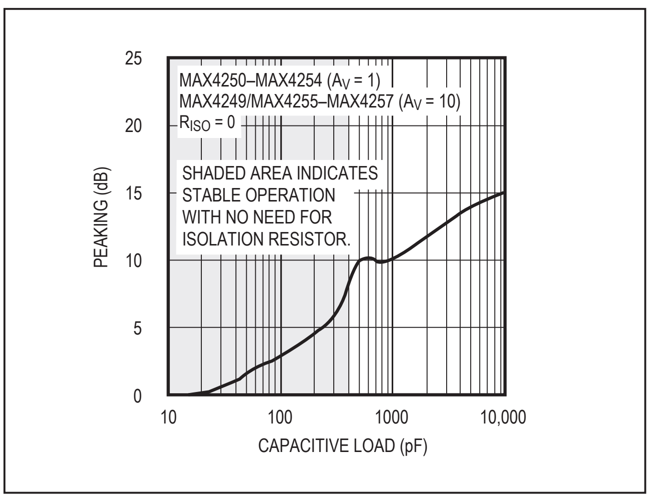


Figure 7. Peaking vs. Capacitive Load

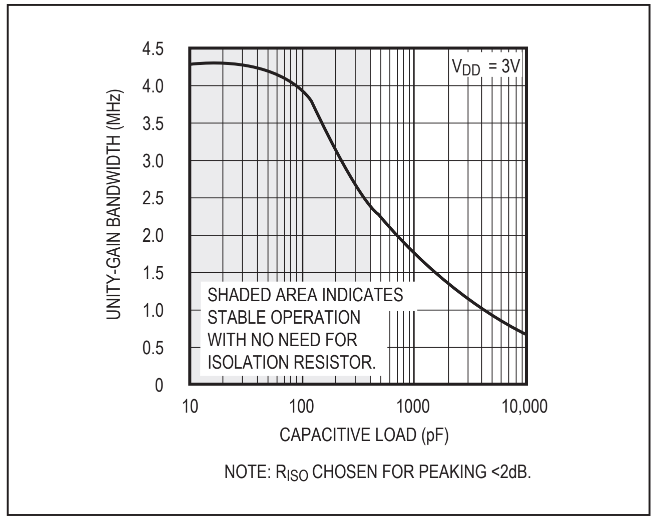


Figure 8. MAX4250–MAX4254 Unity-Gain Bandwidth vs. Capacitive Load

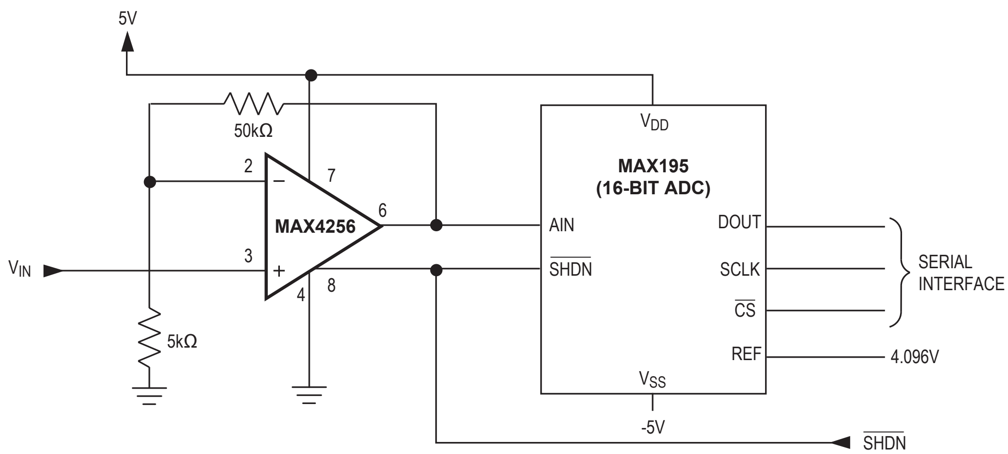
These devices maintain stability while driving loads up to 400pF. To drive higher capacitive loads, place a small isolation resistor in series between the output of the amplifier and the capacitive load (Figure 5). This resistor improves the amplifier's phase margin by isolating the capacitor from the op amp's output. Reference Figure 6 to select a resistance value that will ensure a load capacitance that limits peaking to <2dB (25%). For example, if the capacitive load is 1000pF, the corresponding isolation resistor is 150Ω. Figure 7 shows that peaking occurs without the isolation resistor. Figure 8 shows the unity-gain bandwidth vs. capacitive load for the MAX4250–MAX4254.

Power Supplies and Layout

The MAX4249–MAX4257 operate from a single 2.4V to 5.5V power supply or from dual supplies of ±1.20V to ±2.75V. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a 0.1μF ceramic capacitor placed close to the V_{DD} pin. If operating from dual supplies, bypass each supply to ground.

Good layout improves performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance and noise at the op amp's inputs and output. To decrease stray capacitance, minimize PC board trace lengths and resistor leads, and place external components close to the op amp's pins.

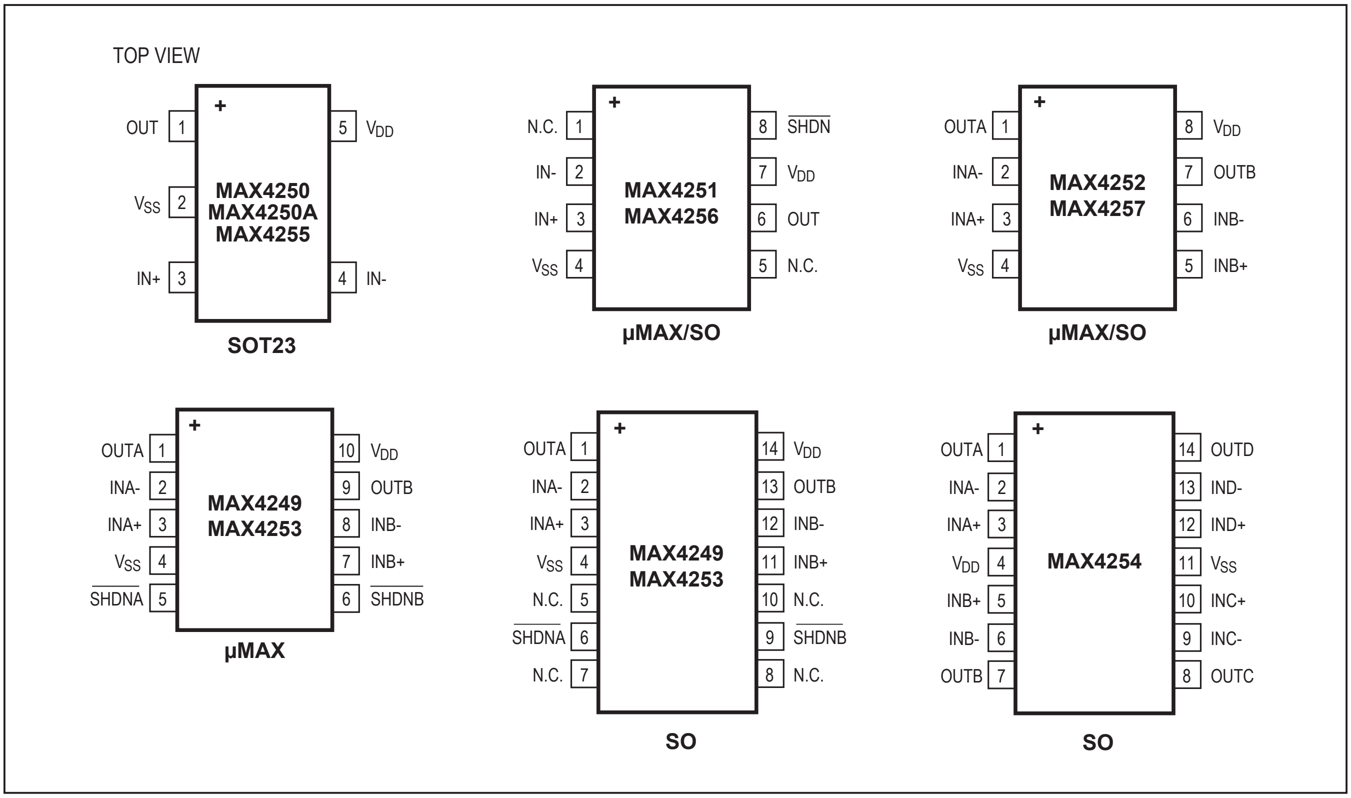
Typical Operating Circuit



Selector Guide

PART	GAIN BANDWIDTH (MHz)	MINIMUM STABLE GAIN (V/V)	NO. OF AMPLIFIERS PER PACKAGE	SHUTDOWN MODE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4249	22	10	2	Yes	10-pin µMAX, 14-pin SO
MAX4250/A	3	1	1	—	5-pin SOT23
MAX4251	3	1	1	Yes	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4252	3	1	2	—	8-pin µMAX/SO, 8-bump UCSP
MAX4253	3	1	2	Yes	10-pin µMAX, 14-pin SO, 10-bump UCSP
MAX4254	3	1	4	—	14-pin SO
MAX4255	22	10	1	—	5-pin SOT23
MAX4256	22	10	1	Yes	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4257	22	10	2	—	8-pin µMAX/SO

Pin/Bump Configurations (continued)



Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4251ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4251EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX4252EBL+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 UCSP	AAO
MAX4252ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4252EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX4253EBC+T	-40°C to +85°C	10 UCSP	AAK
MAX4253EUB+	-40°C to +85°C	10 µMAX	—
MAX4253ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4254ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4255EUK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ACCJ
MAX4256ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4256EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX4257ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4257ESA/V+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4257EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns (footprints), go to **www.maximintegrated.com/packages**. Note that a "+", "#", or "-" in the package code indicates RoHS status only. Package drawings may show a different suffix character, but the drawing pertains to the package regardless of RoHS status.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
5 SOT-23	U5+2	21-0057	90-0174
8 µMAX	U8+1	21-0036	90-0092
10 µMAX	U10+2	21-0061	90-0330
3 x 3 µCSP	B9+5	21-0093	—
14 SOIC	S14+1	21-0041	90-0112
12 µCSP	B12+4	21-0104	—