

Low-Cost, High-Speed, Single-Supply, Gain of +2 Buffers with Rail-to-Rail Outputs in SOT23

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE})12V
 IN_- , IN_+ , OUT_- , EN_- ($V_{EE} - 0.3V$) to ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$)
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to V_{CC} or V_{EE} Continuous
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)
 5-pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)571mW
 8-pin SO (derate 5.9mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)471mW

8-pin μ MAX (derate 4.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)330mW
 14-pin SO (derate 8.3mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)667mW
 16-pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)667mW
 Operating Temperature Range $-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$
 Storage Temperature Range $-65^\circ C$ to $+150^\circ C$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) $+300^\circ C$

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 at 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.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $IN_- = 0V$, $EN_- = 5V$, $R_L = \infty$ to ground, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC} / 2$, noninverting configuration, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Voltage Range	V _{IN}	IN ₊		V _{EE} - 0.1	V _{CC} - 2.25		V
		IN ₋		V _{EE} - 0.1	V _{CC} + 0.1		
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	R _L = 50Ω			4	20	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	TC _{VOS}				8		μV/°C
Input Offset Voltage Matching		Any channels for MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022			±1		mV
Input Bias Current	I _B	IN ₊ (Note 2)			5.4	20	μA
Input Resistance	R _{IN}	IN ₊ , over input voltage range			3		MΩ
Voltage Gain	A _v	R _L ≥ 50Ω, (V _{EE} + 0.5V) ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ (V _{CC} - 2.0V)		1.9	2	2.1	V/V
Output Resistance	R _{OUT}	f = DC			25		mΩ
Output Current	I _{OUT}	R _L = 20Ω to V _{CC} or V _{EE}	T _A = +25°C	±70	±120		mA
			T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}	±60			
Short-Circuit Output Current	I _{SC}	Sinking or sourcing			±150		mA
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OUT}	R _L = 50Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		1.60	2.00	V
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.04	0.50	
		R _L = 150Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.75	1.50	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.04	0.50	
		R _L = 2kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.06		
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.06		
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 3)	PSRR	V _{CC} = 5V, V _{EE} = 0V, V _{OUT} = 2V		46	57		dB
		V _{CC} = 5V, V _{EE} = -5V, V _{OUT} = 0V		54	66		
		V _{CC} = 3.3V, V _{EE} = 0V, V _{OUT} = 0.9V			45		
Operating Supply-Voltage Range		V _{CC} to V _{EE}		3.15	11.0		V
Disabled Output Resistance	R _{OUT(OFF)}	MAX4019, EN ₋ = 0V, 0V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 5V			1		kΩ
EN ₋ Logic-Low Threshold	V _{IL}	MAX4019			V _{CC} - 2.6		V
EN ₋ Logic-High Threshold	V _{IH}	MAX4019		V _{CC} - 1.5			V
EN ₋ Logic Input Low Current	I _{IL}	MAX4019	(V _{EE} + 0.2V) ≤ EN ₋ ≤ V _{CC}	0.5			μA
			EN ₋ = V _{EE}	200		550	
EN ₋ Logic Input High Current	I _{IH}	MAX4019, EN ₋ = V _{CC}			0.5	10	μA
Quiescent Supply Current (per Buffer)	I _{CC}	Enabled (EN ₋ = V _{CC})			5.5	8.0	mA
		MAX4019, disabled (EN ₋ = V _{EE})			0.4	0.7	

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $I_{N-} = 0V$, $E_{N-} = 5V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to ground, noninverting configuration, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW _{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$		200		MHz
Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW _{LS}	$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$		140		MHz
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	BW _{0.1dB}	$V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$ (Note 4)	6	30		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		600		V/ μs
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_S	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		45		ns
Rise/Fall Time	t_R , t_F	$V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$		1		ns
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$		-78		dBc
Harmonic Distortion	HD	$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$, $f_C = 5MHz$	Second harmonic	-78		dBc
			Third harmonic	-82		
			Total harmonic distortion	-75		
Third-Order Intercept	IP3	$f = 10.0MHz$		35		dBm
Input 1dB Compression Point		$f_C = 10MHz$, $A_{VCL} = +2V/V$		11		dBm
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.02		degrees
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.04		%
Input Noise Voltage Density	e_n	$f = 10kHz$		10		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise Current Density	i_n	$f = 10kHz$		1.3		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}			1		pF
Disabled Output Capacitance	$C_{OUT(OFF)}$	MAX4019, $E_{N-} = 0V$		2		pF
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	$f = 10MHz$		6		Ω
Buffer Enable Time	t_{ON}	MAX4019		100		ns
Buffer Disable Time	t_{OFF}	MAX4019		1		μs
Buffer Gain Matching		MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022, $f = 10MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$		0.1		dB
Buffer Crosstalk	X _{TALK}	MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022, $f = 10MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$		-95		dB

Note 1: The MAX4014EUK is 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: Tested with $V_{OUT} = +2.5V$.

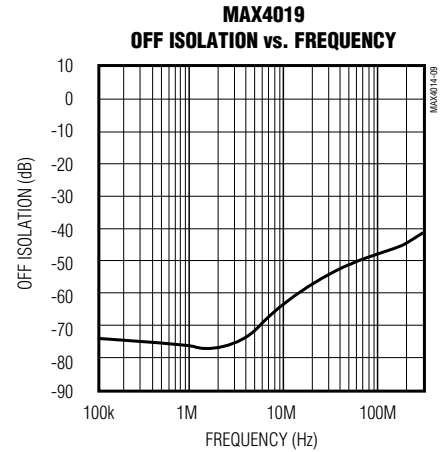
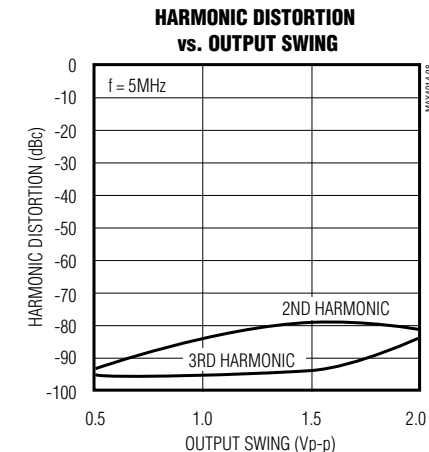
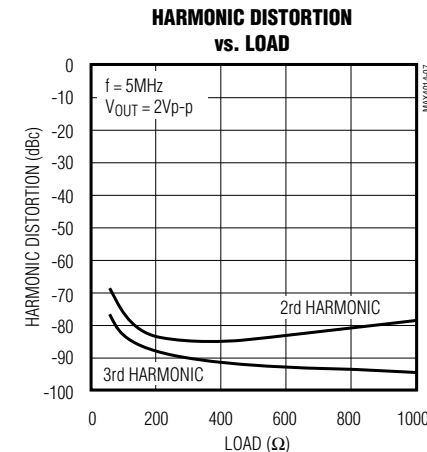
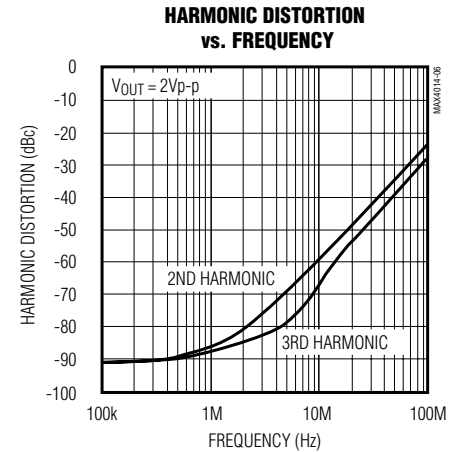
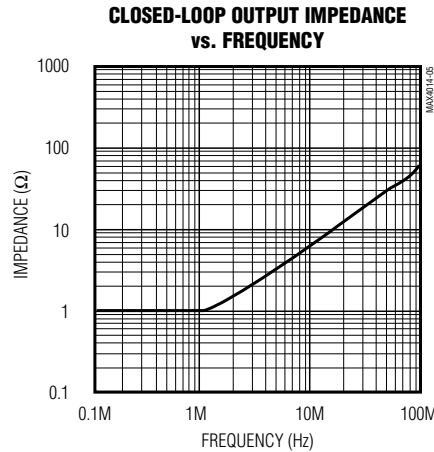
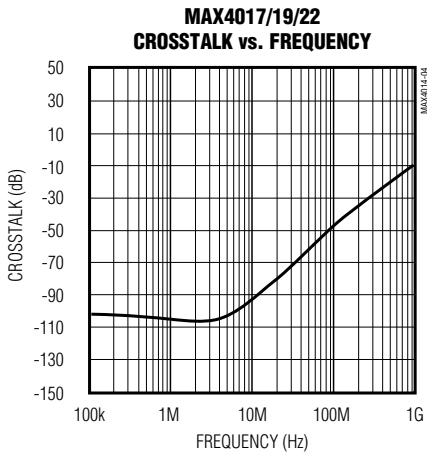
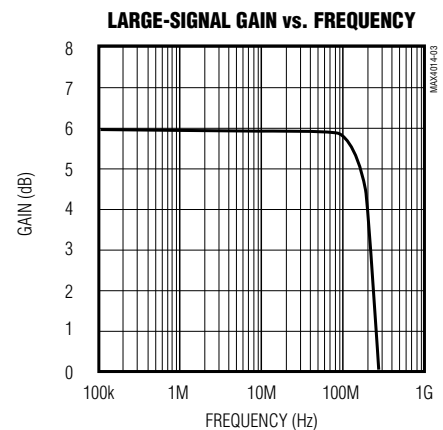
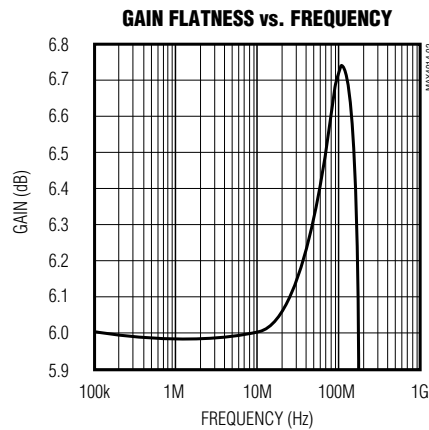
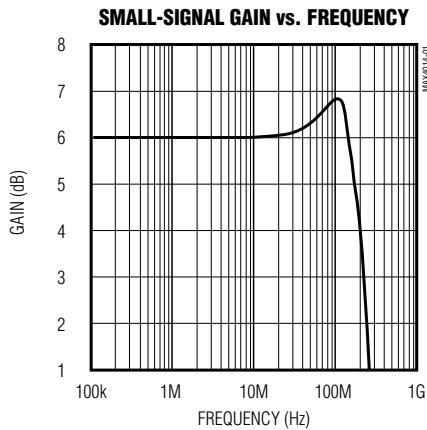
Note 3: PSRR for single +5V supply tested with $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$; for dual $\pm 5V$ supply with $V_{EE} = -4.5V$ to $-5.5V$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$; and for single +3V supply with $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CC} = +3.15V$ to $+3.45V$.

Note 4: Guaranteed by design.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

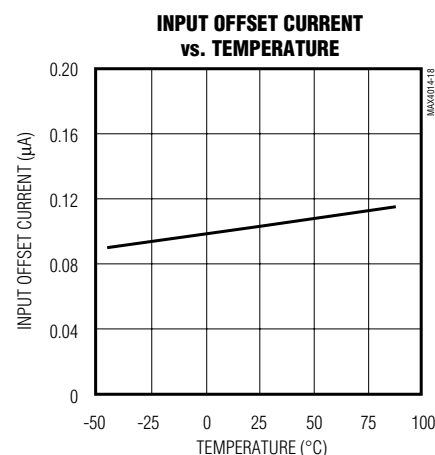
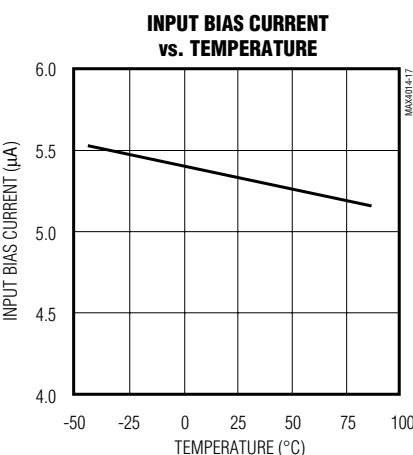
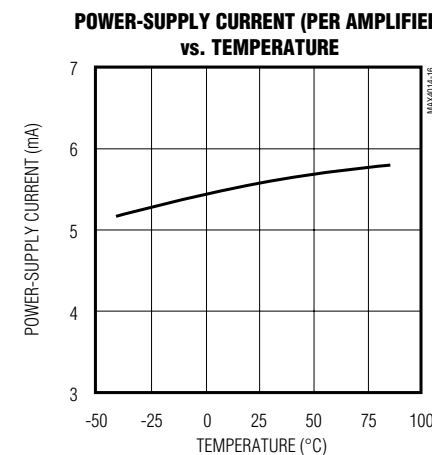
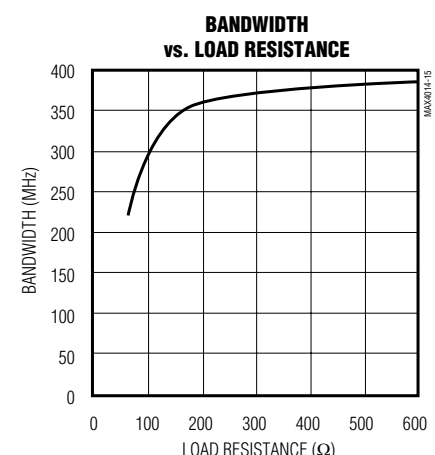
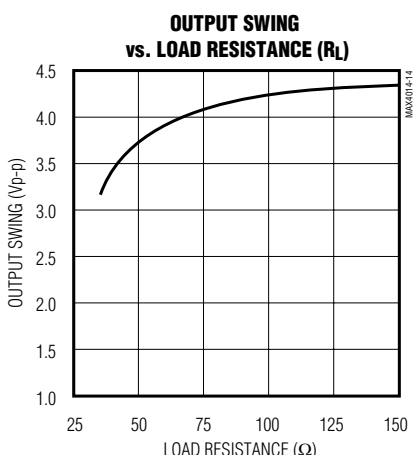
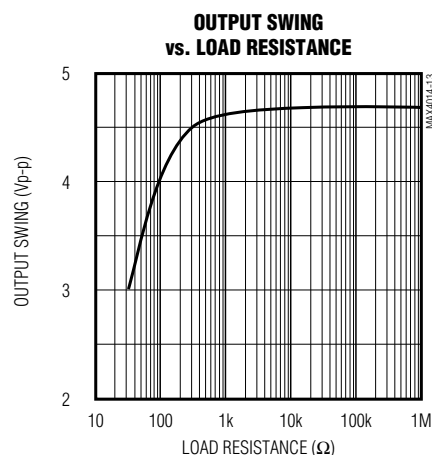
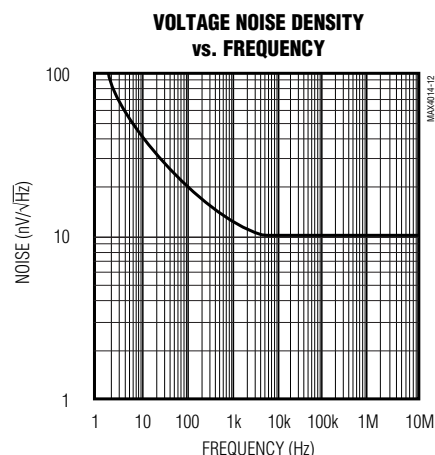
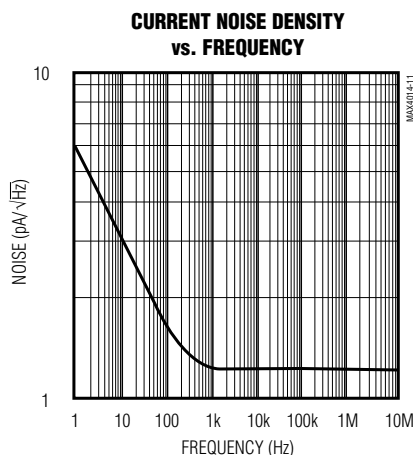
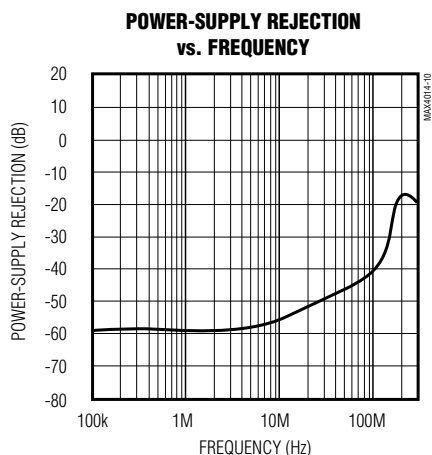
($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $A_{VCL} = +2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Low-Cost, High-Speed, Single-Supply, Gain of +2 Buffers with Rail-to-Rail Outputs in SOT23

Typical Operating Characteristics

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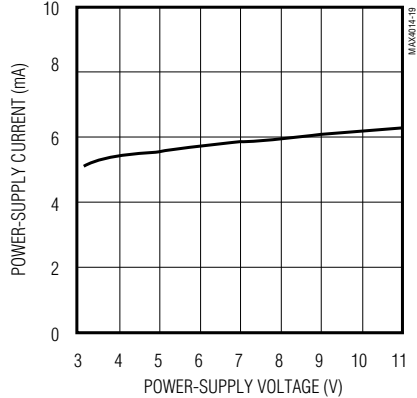


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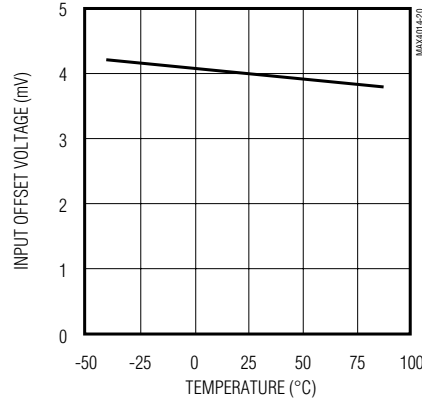
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($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $A_{VCL} = +2$, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

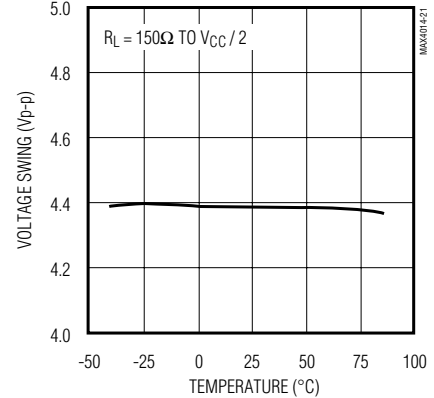
**POWER-SUPPLY CURRENT (PER AMPLIFIER)
vs. POWER-SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



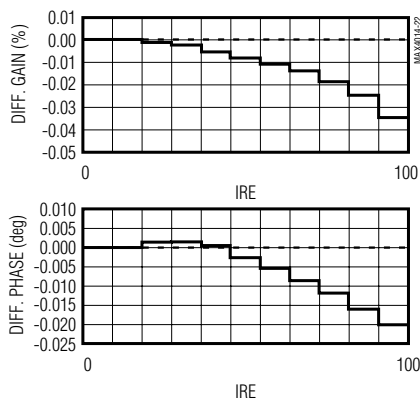
**INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE
vs. TEMPERATURE**



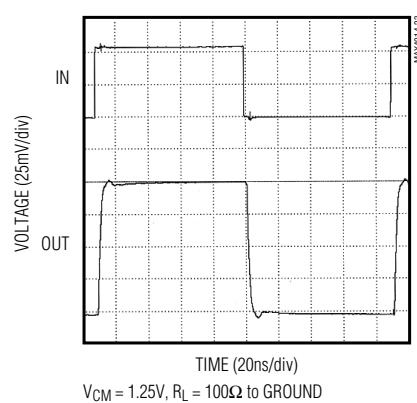
VOLTAGE SWING vs. TEMPERATURE



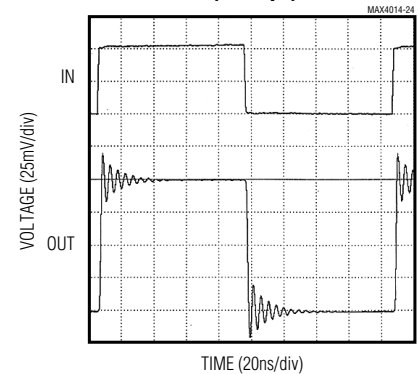
DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE



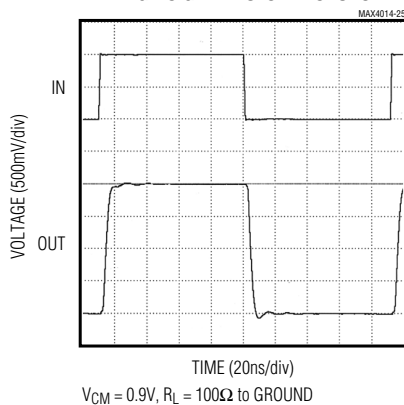
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



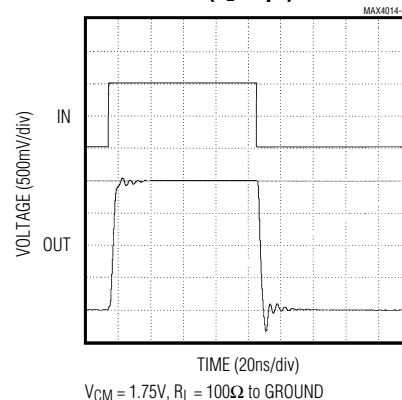
**SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($C_L = 5pF$)**



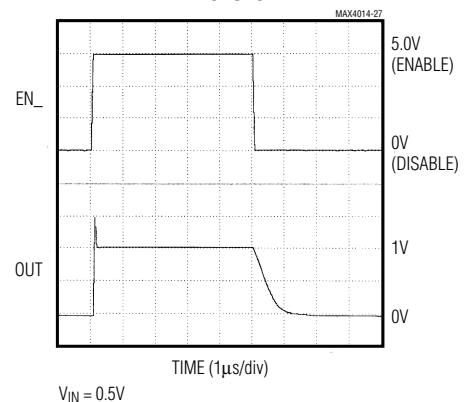
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



**LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($C_L = 5pF$)**



ENABLE RESPONSE TIME



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Pin Description

PIN						NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4014	MAX4017	MAX4019		MAX4022			
SOT23-5	SO/μMAX	SO	QSOP	SO	QSOP		
—	—	—	8, 9	—	8, 9	N.C.	No Connect. Not internally connected. Tie to ground or leave open.
1	—	—	—	—	—	OUT	Amplifier Output
2	4	11	13	11	13	V _{EE}	Negative Power Supply or Ground (in single-supply operation)
3	—	—	—	—	—	IN+	Noninverting Input
4	—	—	—	—	—	IN-	Inverting Input
5	8	4	4	4	4	V _{CC}	Positive Power Supply
—	1	7	7	1	1	OUTA	Amplifier A Output
—	2	6	6	2	2	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input
—	3	5	5	3	3	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input
—	7	8	10	7	7	OUTB	Amplifier B Output
—	6	9	11	6	6	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input
—	5	10	12	5	5	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input
—	—	14	16	8	10	OUTC	Amplifier C Output
—	—	13	15	9	11	INC-	Amplifier C Inverting Input
—	—	12	14	10	12	INC+	Amplifier C Noninverting Input
—	—	—	—	14	16	OUTD	Amplifier D Output
—	—	—	—	13	15	IND-	Amplifier D Inverting Input
—	—	—	—	12	14	IND+	Amplifier D Noninverting Input
—	—	1	1	—	—	ENA	Enable Input for Amplifier A
—	—	3	3	—	—	ENB	Enable Input for Amplifier B
—	—	2	2	—	—	ENC	Enable Input for Amplifier C

MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022

Low-Cost, High-Speed, Single-Supply, Gain of +2 Buffers with Rail-to-Rail Outputs in SOT23

Detailed Description

The MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022 are single-supply, rail-to-rail output, voltage-feedback, closed-loop buffers that employ current-feedback techniques to achieve 600V/ μ s slew rates and 200MHz bandwidths. These buffers use internal 500 Ω resistors to provide a preset closed-loop gain of +2V/V in the non-inverting configuration or -1V/V in the inverting configuration. Excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance make these buffers an ideal choice for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

Local feedback around the buffer's output stage ensures low output impedance, which reduces gain sensitivity to load variations. This feedback also produces demand-driven current bias to the output transistors for ± 120 mA drive capability, while constraining total supply current to less than 7mA.

Applications Information

Power Supplies

These devices operate from a single +3.15V to +11V power supply or from dual supplies of ± 1.575 V to ± 5.5 V. For single-supply operation, bypass the VCC pin to ground with a 0.1 μ F capacitor as close to the pin as possible. If operating with dual supplies, bypass each supply with a 0.1 μ F capacitor.

Selecting Gain Configuration

Each buffer in the MAX4014 family can be configured for a voltage gain of +2V/V or -1V/V. For a gain of

+2V/V, ground the inverting terminal. Use the noninverting terminal as the signal input of the buffer (Figure 1a). Grounding the noninverting terminal and using the inverting terminal as the signal input configures the buffer for a gain of -1V/V (Figure 1b).

Since the inverting input exhibits a 500 Ω input impedance, terminate the input with a 56 Ω resistor when the device is configured for an inverting gain in 50 Ω applications (terminate with 88 Ω in 75 Ω applications). Terminate the input with a 49.9 Ω resistor in the noninverting case. Output terminating resistors should directly match cable impedances in either configuration.

Layout Techniques

Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the buffer's performance, design it for a frequency greater than 1GHz. Pay careful attention to inputs and outputs to avoid large parasitic capacitance. Whether or not you use a constant-impedance board, observe the following guidelines when designing the board:

- Don't use wire-wrapped boards. They are too inductive.
- Don't use IC sockets. They increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface-mount instead of through-hole components for better high-frequency performance.
- Use a PC board with at least two layers; it should be as free from voids as possible.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.

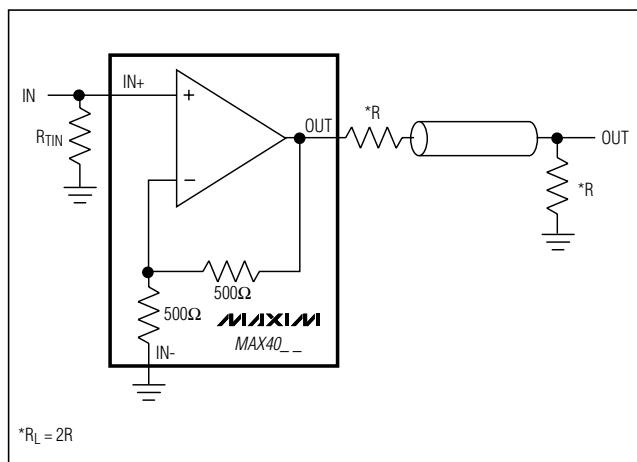


Figure 1a. Noninverting Gain Configuration ($A_v = +2V/V$)

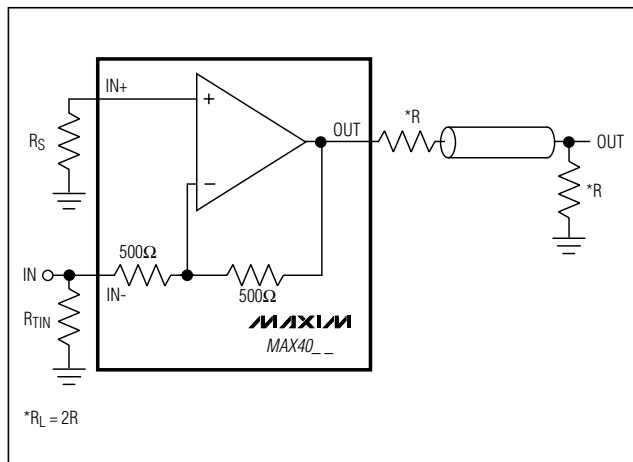


Figure 1b. Inverting Gain Configuration ($A_v = -1V/V$)

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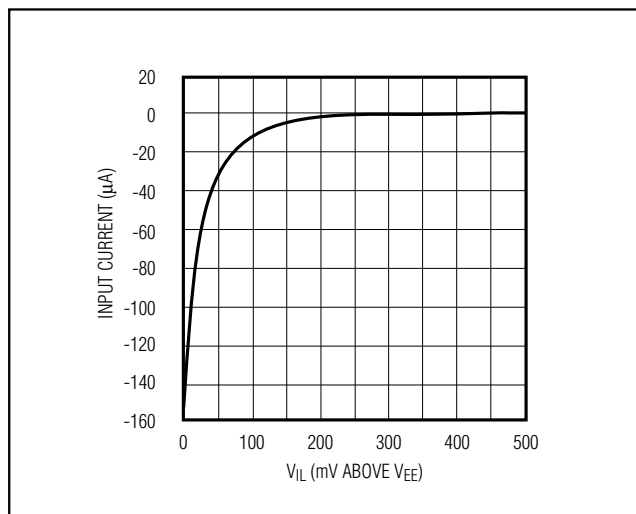


Figure 2. Enable Logic-Low Input Current vs. Enable Logic-Low Threshold

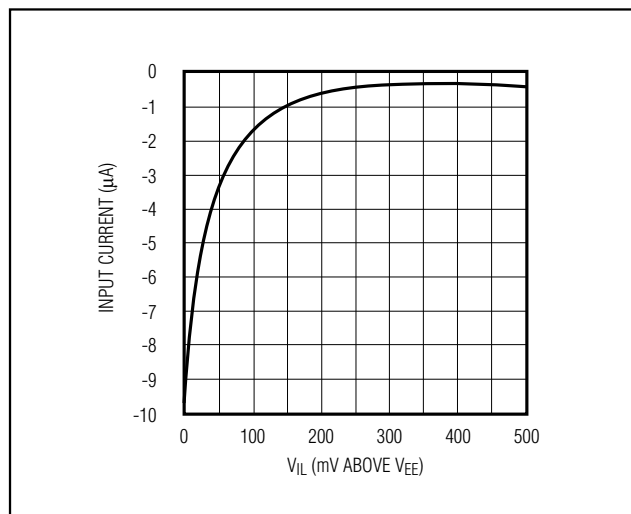


Figure 4. Enable Logic-Low Input Current vs. Enable Logic-Low Threshold with 10kΩ Series Resistor

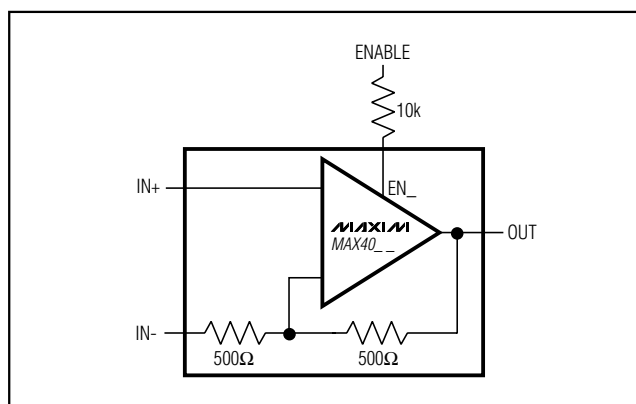


Figure 3. Circuit to Reduce Enable Logic-Low Input Current

Input Voltage Range and Output Swing

The input range for the MAX4014 family extends from (VEE - 100mV) to (VCC - 2.25V). Input ground sensing increases the dynamic range for single-supply applications. The outputs drive a 2kΩ load to within 60mV of the power-supply rails. With heavier loads, the output swing is reduced as shown in the *Electrical Characteristics* and the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. As the load increases, the input range is effectively limited by

the output-drive capability, since the buffers have a fixed voltage gain of +2 or -1.

For example, a 50Ω load can typically be driven from 40mV above VEE to 1.6V below VCC, or 40mV to 3.4V when operating from a single +5V supply. If the buffer is operated in the noninverting, gain of +2 configuration with the inverting input grounded, the effective input voltage range becomes 20mV to 1.7V, instead of the -100mV to 2.75V indicated by the *Electrical Characteristics*. Beyond the effective input range, the buffer output is a nonlinear function of the input, but it will not undergo phase reversal or latching.

Enable

The MAX4019 has an enable feature (EN_) that allows the buffer to be placed in a low-power state. When the buffers are disabled, the supply current will not exceed 550μA per buffer.

As the voltage at the EN_ pin approaches the negative supply rail, the EN_ input current rises. Figure 2 shows a graph of EN_ input current versus EN_ pin voltage. Figure 3 shows the addition of an optional resistor in series with the EN pin, to limit the magnitude of the current increase. Figure 4 displays the resulting EN pin input current to voltage relationship.

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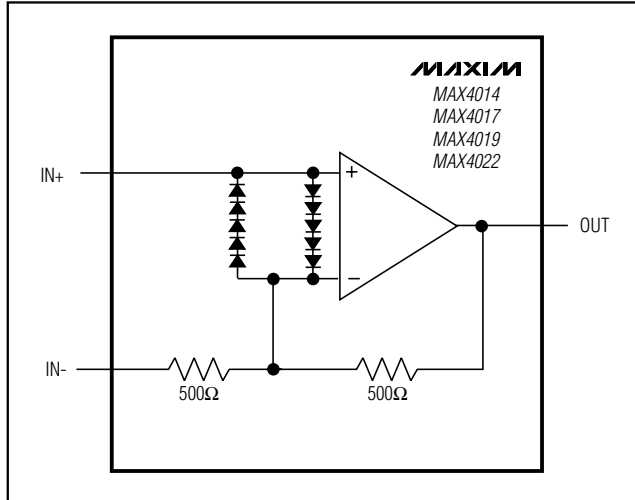


Figure 5. Input Protection Circuit

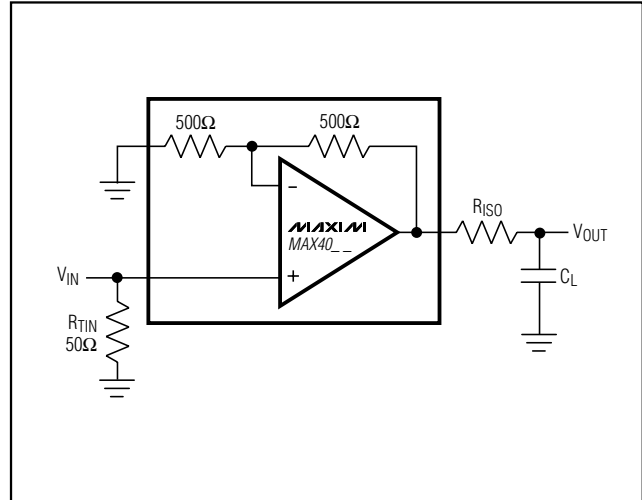


Figure 7. Driving a Capacitive Load through an Isolation Resistor

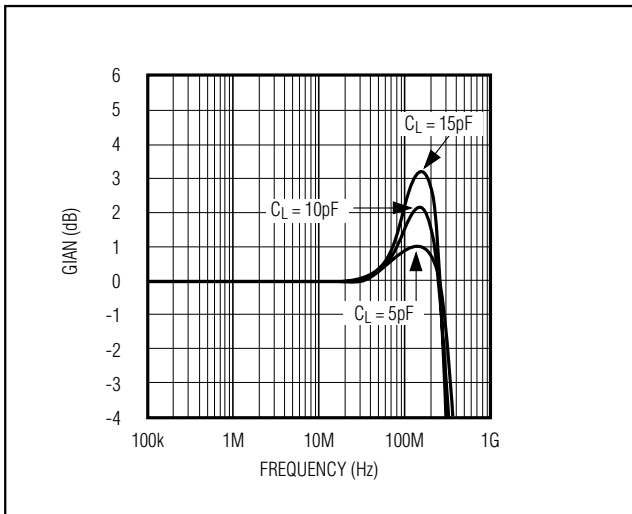


Figure 6. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and No Isolation Resistor

Disabled Output Resistance

The MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022 include internal protection circuitry that prevents damage to the precision input stage from large differential input voltages, as shown in Figure 5. This protection circuitry consists of five back-to-back Schottky diodes between IN_+ and IN_- . These diodes lower the disabled output resistance from $1k\Omega$ to 500Ω when the output voltage is 3V greater or less than the voltage at IN_+ . Under these

conditions, the input protection diodes will be forward biased, lowering the disabled output resistance to 500Ω .

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022 provide maximum AC performance with no load capacitance. This is the case when the load is a properly terminated transmission line. However, they are designed to drive up to $25pF$ of load capacitance without oscillating, but with reduced AC performance.

Driving large capacitive loads increases the chance of oscillations occurring in most amplifier circuits. This is especially true for circuits with high loop gains, such as voltage followers. The buffer's output resistance and the load capacitor combine to add a pole and excess phase to the loop response. If the frequency of this pole is low enough to interfere with the loop response and degrade phase margin sufficiently, oscillations can occur.

A second problem when driving capacitive loads results from the amplifier's output impedance, which looks inductive at high frequencies. This inductance forms an L-C resonant circuit with the capacitive load, which causes peaking in the frequency response and degrades the amplifier's gain margin.

Figure 6 shows the frequency response of the MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022 under different capacitive loads. To drive loads with greater than $25pF$ of capacitance or to settle out some of the peaking, the output requires an isolation resistor like the one shown in

Low-Cost, High-Speed, Single-Supply, Gain of +2 Buffers with Rail-to-Rail Outputs in SOT23

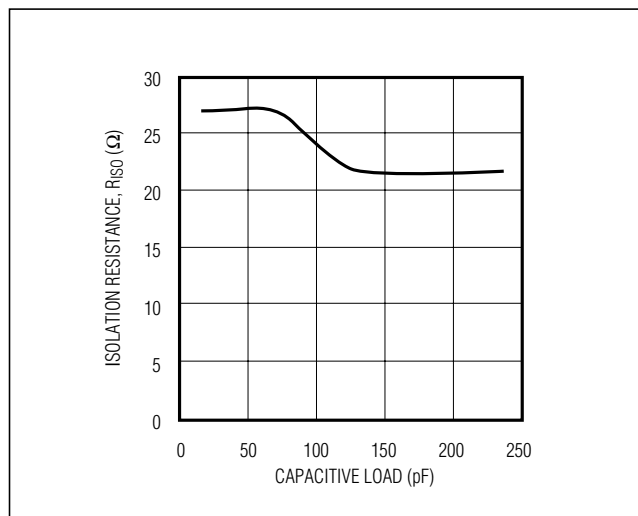


Figure 8. Capacitive Load vs. Isolation Resistance

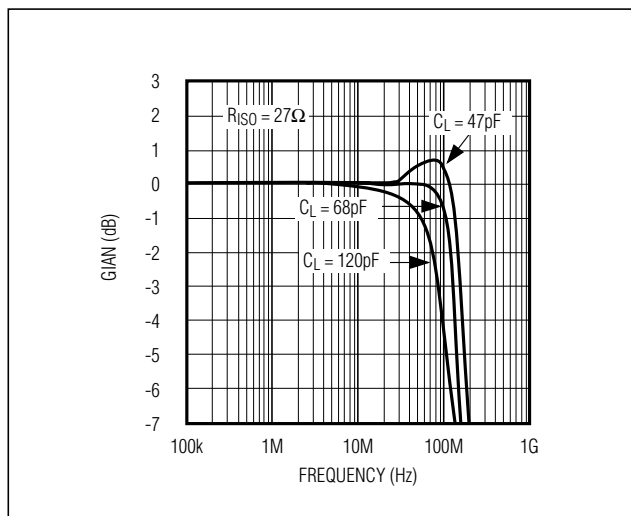


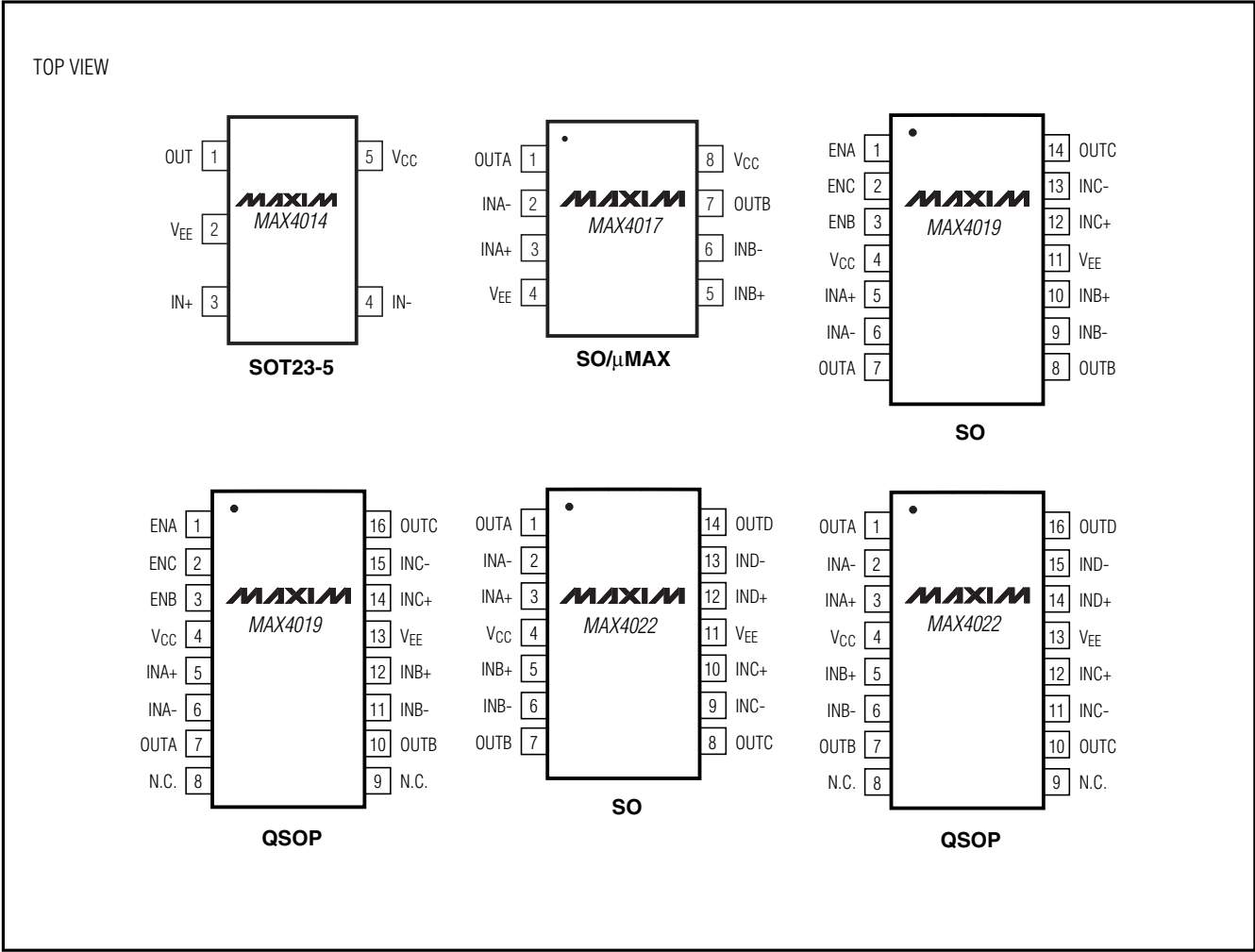
Figure 9. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and 27Ω Isolation Resistor

Figure 7. Figure 8 is a graph of the optimal isolation resistor versus load capacitance. Figure 9 shows the frequency response of the MAX4014/MAX4017/MAX4019/MAX4022 when driving capacitive loads with a 27Ω isolation resistor.

Coaxial cables and other transmission lines are easily driven when properly terminated at both ends with their characteristic impedance. Driving back-terminated transmission lines essentially eliminates the lines' capacitance.

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Pin Configurations



Chip Information

PART NUMBER	NO. OF TRANSISTORS
MAX4014	95
MAX4017	190
MAX4019	299
MAX4022	362

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO V_{EE}

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