

Low-Cost, Low-Power, Ultra-Small, 3V/5V, 500MHz Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE}).....+6V
 Differential Input Voltage $\pm 2.5V$
 IN_- , IN_+ , OUT_-($V_{CC} + 0.3V$) to ($V_{EE} - 0.3V$)
 Current into Input Pins $\pm 20mA$
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to V_{CC} or V_{EE}Continuous
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)
 5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....247mW

5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....571mW
 8-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....727mW
 Operating Temperature Range $-40^\circ C$ to $+85^\circ C$
 Junction Temperature $+150^\circ C$
 Storage Temperature Range $-65^\circ C$ to $+150^\circ C$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) $+300^\circ C$

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 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

($V_{CC} = +2.7V$ to $+5.5V$, $V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2 - 0.75V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $R_L = \infty$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage Range	V_S	Guaranteed by PSRR test	2.7		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current (per amplifier)	I_S	$V_{CC} = +5V$		1.7	3.5	mA
		$V_{CC} = +3V$		1.5		
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test	$V_{EE} - 0.1$		$V_{CC} - 1.5$	V
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}			0.4	9	mV
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC_{VOS}			3		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Offset Voltage Matching		MAX4413		± 1		mV
Input Bias Current	I_B			1.6	4	μA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}			0.1	0.7	μA
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	Differential mode, $-0.04V \leq (V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}) \leq +0.04V$		60		$k\Omega$
		Common mode, $V_{EE} - 0.1V < V_{CM} < V_{CC} - 1.5V$		16		$M\Omega$
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{EE} - 0.1V < V_{CM} < V_{CC} - 1.5V$	60	94		dB
Open-Loop Gain	A_{VOL}	$V_{CC} = +5V$	$+0.2V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +4.8V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	78	93	dB
			$+0.4V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +4.6V$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$	68	80	
			$+1V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +4V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$		65	
		$V_{CC} = +3V$	$+0.2V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +2.8V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$		90	
			$+0.25V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +2.75V$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$		78	
			$+0.5V \leq V_{OUT} \leq +2.5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$		62	

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OUT}	V _{CC} = +5V	R _L = 10kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.085		V	
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.015			
			R _L = 1kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.105	0.275		
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.035	0.125		
			R _L = 150Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.385			
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.150			
		V _{CC} = +3V	R _L = 10kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.06			
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.01			
			R _L = 1kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.075			
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.025			
			R _L = 150Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.275			
				V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.070			
Output Current	I _{OUT}	R _L = 20Ω connected to V _{CC} or V _{EE} , V _{CC} = +5V			±25	±75	mA	
Output Short-Circuit Current	I _{SC}	Sinking or sourcing			±85		mA	
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V _{CC} = +2.7V to +5.5V, V _{CM} = 0, V _{OUT} = 2V			60	77	dB	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.75V$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ connected to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$		500		MHz
Large Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{LS}	$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$		30		MHz
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Flatness	$BW_{0.1dB}$	$V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$		50		MHz
		$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$		16		
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		140		V/ μs
Rise/Fall Time	t_R, t_F	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step, 10% to 90%		14		ns
Settling Time to 0.1%	$t_S 1\%$	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		100		ns
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-84		dBc
		$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-93		

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.75V$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ connected to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
2 nd Harmonic Distortion		$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			-84		dBc
		$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			-93		
3 rd Harmonic Distortion		$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			-95		dBc
		$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			-95		
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			0.007		%
		$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			0.003		
Two-Tone, Third-Order Intermodulation Distortion	IP3	$f_1 = 10MHz$, $f_2 = 9.9MHz$			-67		dBc
Differential Gain Error	DG	$R_L = 150\Omega$, NTSC	$A_V = +1V/V$		0.03		%
			$A_V = +2V/V$		0.01		
Differential Phase Error	DP	$R_L = 150\Omega$, NTSC	$A_V = +1V/V$		0.13		degrees
			$A_V = +2V/V$		0.03		
Gain Matching		MAX4413, $V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$, $f \leq 10MHz$			0.1		dB
Phase Matching		MAX4413, $V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$, $f \leq 10MHz$			0.1		degrees
Input Noise-Voltage Density	e_n	$f = 10kHz$			13		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise-Current Density	I_n	$f = 10kHz$			0.7		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}				1.8		pF
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	$f = 1MHz$			0.7		Ω
Capacitive Load Drive		No sustained oscillations			120		pF
Power-Up 1% Settling Time (Note 2)					1.2	100	μs
Crosstalk	X_{TALK}	MAX4413, $f = 10MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$			-82		dB

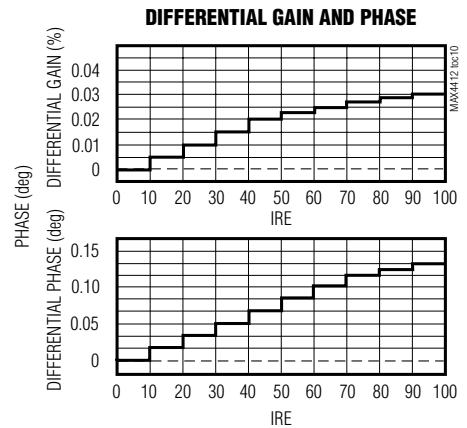
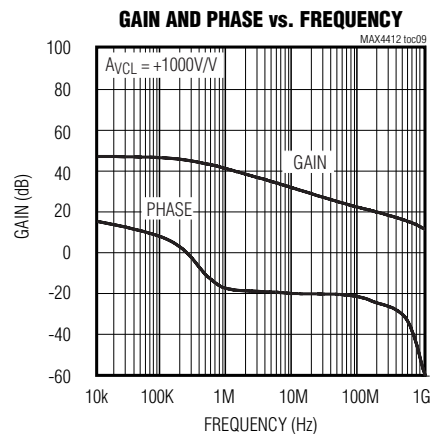
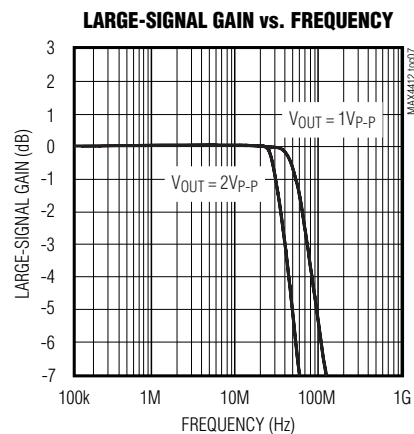
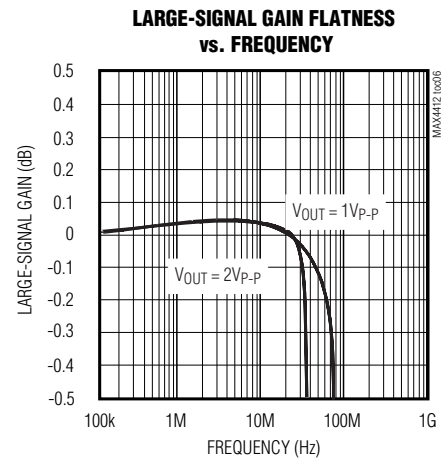
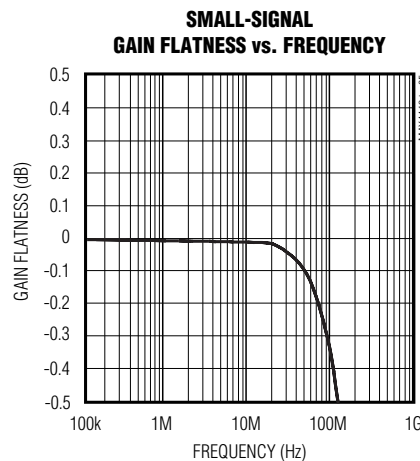
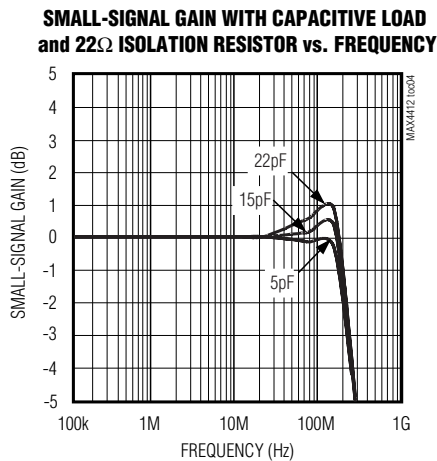
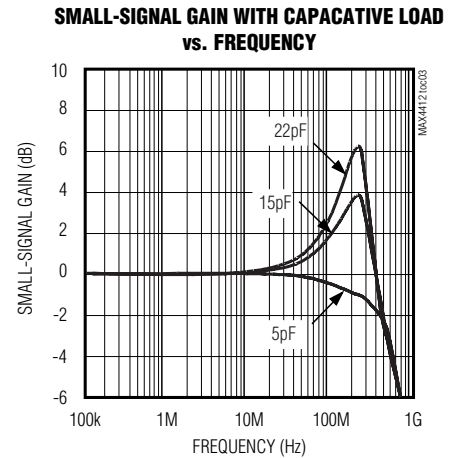
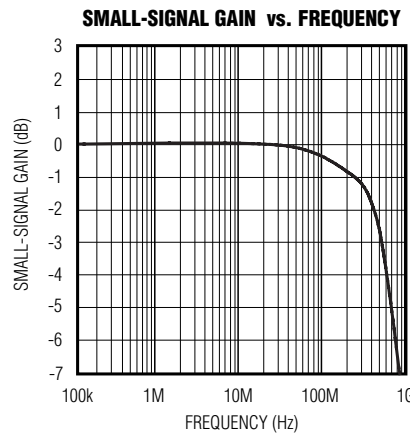
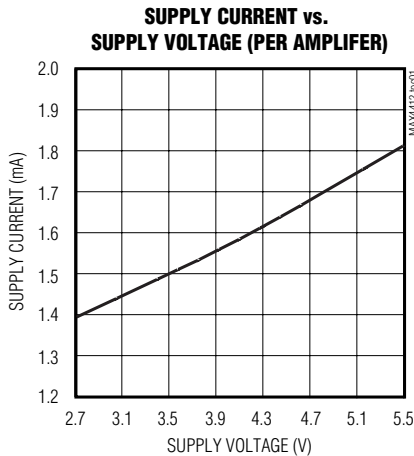
Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: Guaranteed by design.

Low-Cost, Low-Power, Ultra-Small, 3V/5V, 500MHz Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs

Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.75V$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

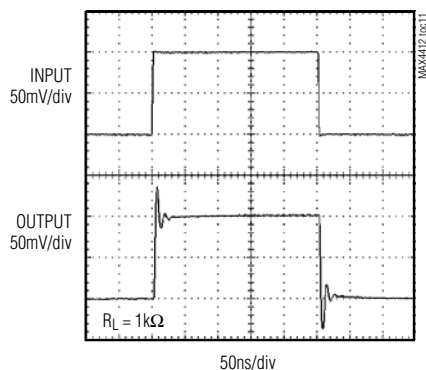


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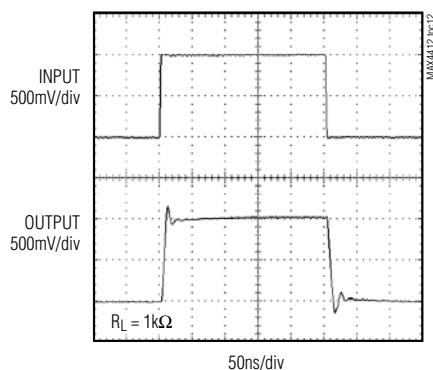
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = 1.75V$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

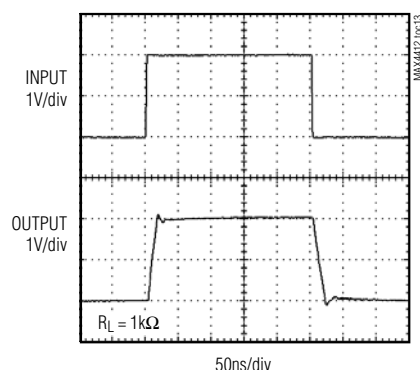
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



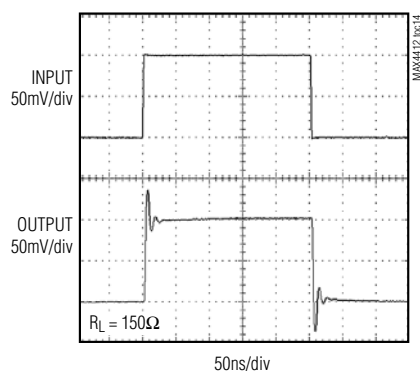
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



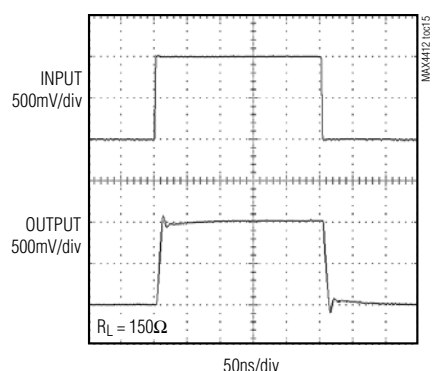
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



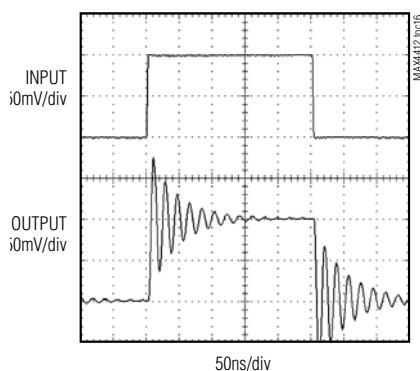
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



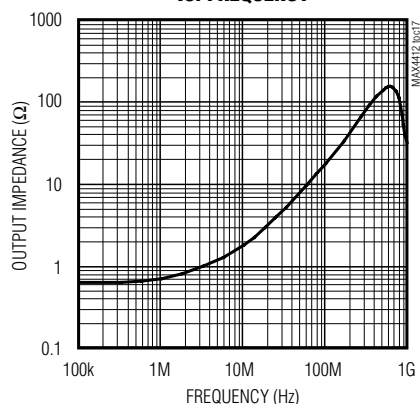
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



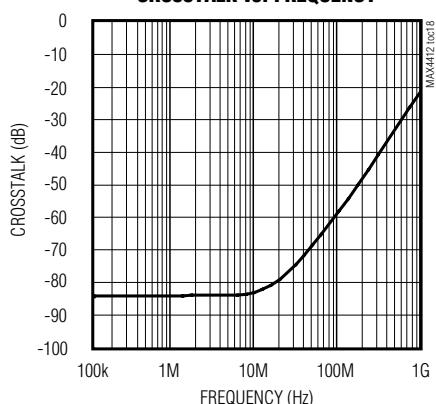
**SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($C_L = 15pF$)**



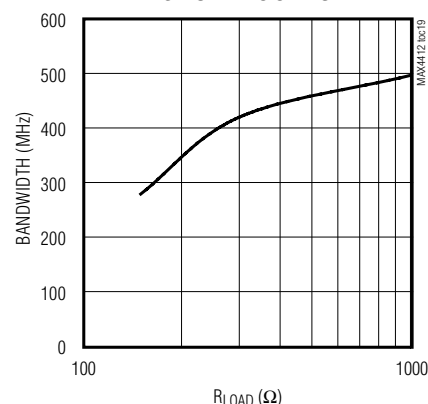
**MAX4412/MAX4413
CLOSED-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE
vs. FREQUENCY**



**MAX4413
CROSSTALK vs. FREQUENCY**



**MAX4412/MAX4413
SMALL SIGNAL BANDWIDTH
vs. LOAD RESISTANCE**

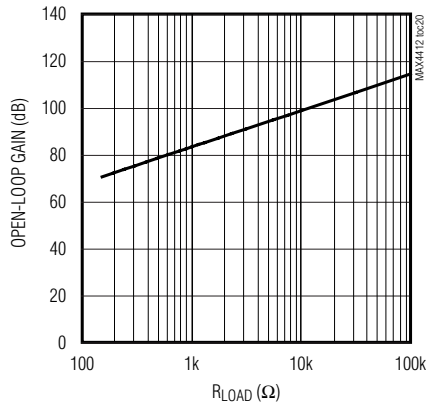


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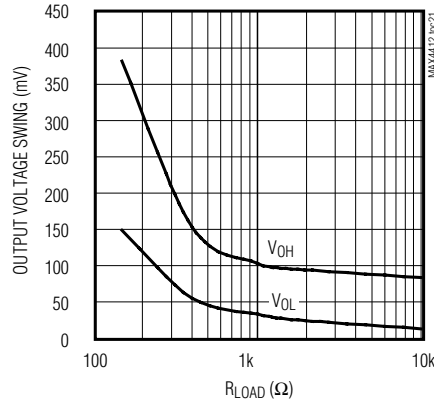
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = 1.75V$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

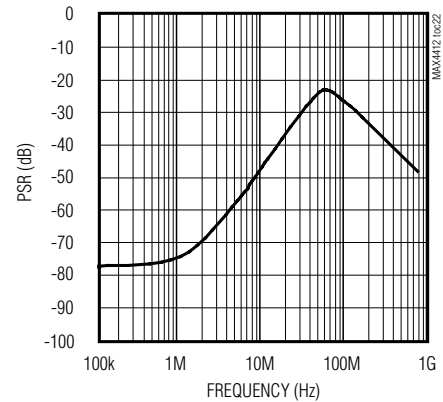
OPEN-LOOP GAIN vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



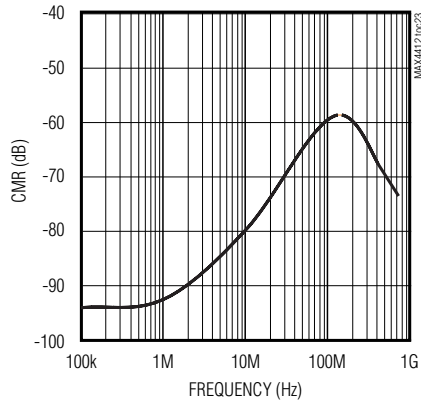
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



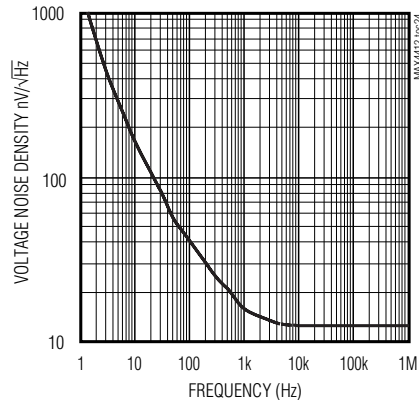
POWER SUPPLY REJECTION vs. FREQUENCY



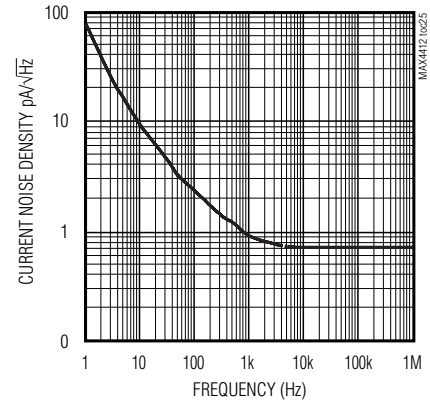
COMMON-MODE REJECTION vs. FREQUENCY



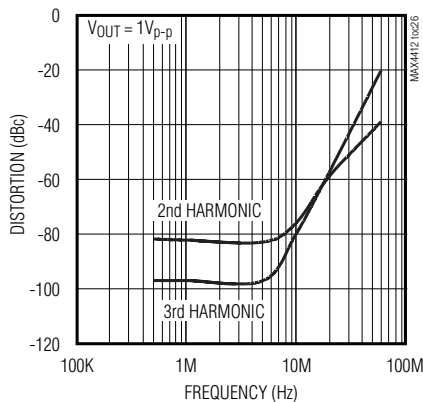
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY



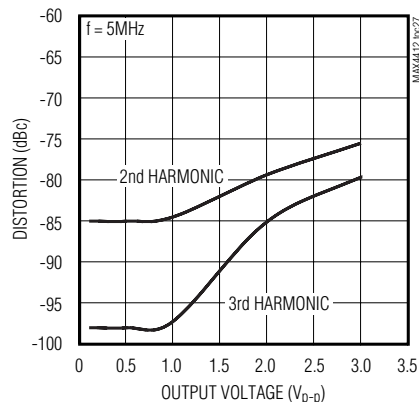
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY



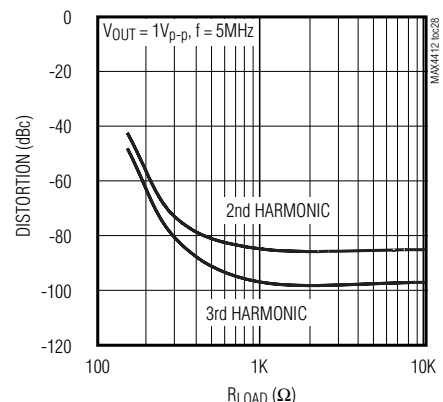
HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY



HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



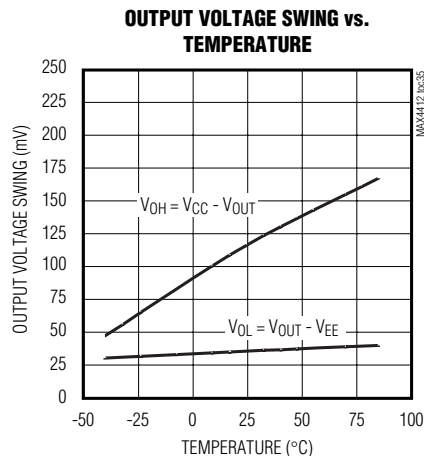
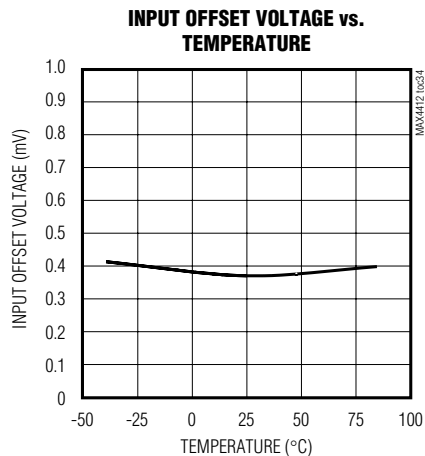
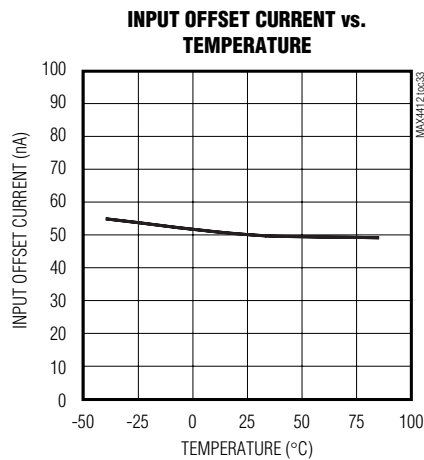
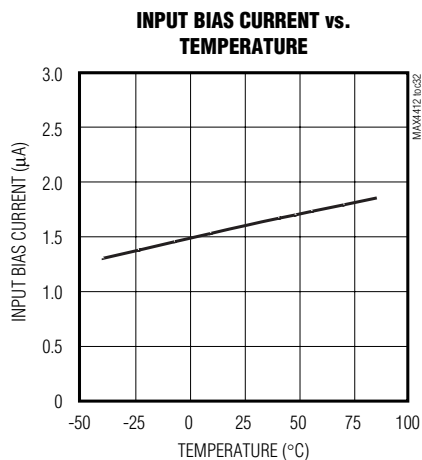
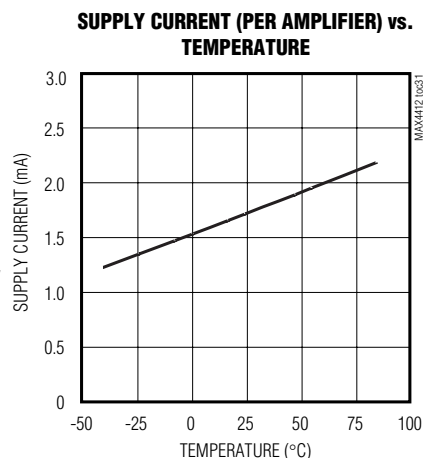
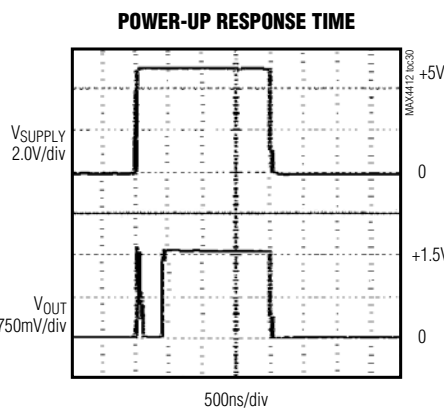
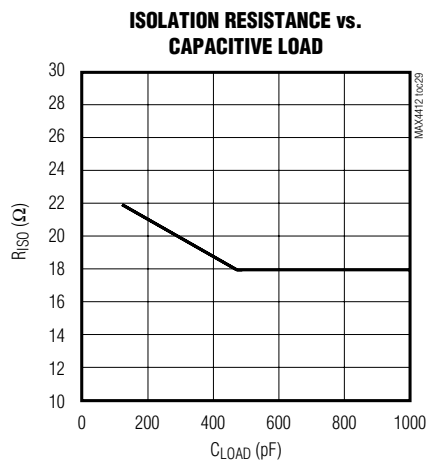
HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = 1.75V$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



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Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4412	MAX4413		
1	—	OUT	Amplifier Output
—	1	OUTA	Amplifier A Output
—	7	OUTB	Amplifier B Output
2	4	VEE	Negative Power Supply
3	—	IN+	Amplifier Noninverting Input
—	3	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input
—	5	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input
4	—	IN-	Amplifier Inverting Input
—	2	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input
—	6	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input
5	8	VCC	Positive Power Supply

Detailed Description

The MAX4412/MAX4413 single-supply, rail-to-rail, voltage-feedback amplifiers achieve 140V/ μ s slew rates and 500MHz -3dB bandwidths, while consuming only 1.7mA of supply current per amplifier. Excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance make these amplifiers an ideal choice for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

Internal feedback around the output stage ensures low open-loop output impedance, reducing gain sensitivity to load variations. This feedback also produces demand-driven current bias to the output transistors.

Rail-to-Rail Outputs, Ground-Sensing Input

The MAX4412/MAX4413 input common-mode range extends from (VEE - 0.1V) to (VCC - 1.5V) with excellent common-mode rejection. Beyond this range, the amplifier output is a nonlinear function of the input, but does not undergo phase reversal or latchup.

The output swings to within 105mV of either power-supply rail with a 1k Ω load. Input ground sensing and rail-to-rail outputs substantially increase the dynamic range. With a symmetric input in a single +5V application, the input can swing 3.6Vp-p, and the output can swing 4.6Vp-p with minimal distortion.

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4412/MAX4413 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly reactive loads. Such loads decrease phase margin and may

produce excessive ringing and oscillation. The use of an isolation resistor eliminates this problem (Figure 1). Figure 2 is a graph of the Optimal Isolation Resistor (R_{ISO}) vs. Capacitive Load.

The Small Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load and No Isolation Resistor graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* shows how a capacitive load causes excessive peaking of the amplifier's frequency response if the capacitor is not isolated from the amplifier by a resistor. A small isolation resistor (usually 20 Ω to 30 Ω) placed before the reactive load prevents ringing and oscillation. At higher capacitive loads, AC performance is controlled by the interaction of the load capacitance and the isolation resistor. The Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load and 22 Ω Isolation Resistor graph shows the effect of a 22 Ω isolation resistor on closed-loop response.

Coaxial cable 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 line's capacitance.

Applications Information

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

The MAX4412/MAX4413 are internally compensated for unity gain. When configured for unity gain, the devices require a 24 Ω feedback resistor (R_F). This resistor improves AC response by reducing the Q of the parallel LC circuit formed by the parasitic feedback capacitance and inductance.

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Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

Select the gain-setting feedback (R_F) and input (R_G) resistor values that best fit the application. Large resistor values increase voltage noise and interact with the amplifier's input and PC board capacitance. This can generate undesirable poles and zeros and decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain-of-two configuration ($R_F = R_G$) using 1k Ω resistors, combined with 1.8pF of amplifier input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, causes a pole at 114MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the 1k Ω resistors to 100 Ω extends the pole frequency to 1.14GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 200 Ω in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor.

Note: For high-gain applications where output offset voltage is a consideration, choose R_S to be equal to the parallel combination of R_F and R_G (Figures 3a and 3b):

$$R_S = \frac{R_F \times R_G}{R_F + R_G}$$

Video Line Driver

The MAX4412/MAX4413 are designed to minimize differential gain error and differential phase error to 0.01%/0.03° respectively, making them ideal for driving video loads.

Active Filters

The low distortion and high bandwidth of the MAX4412/MAX4413 make them ideal for use in active filter circuits. Figure 4 is a 15MHz lowpass, multiple-feedback active filter using the MAX4412.

$$\text{GAIN} = \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

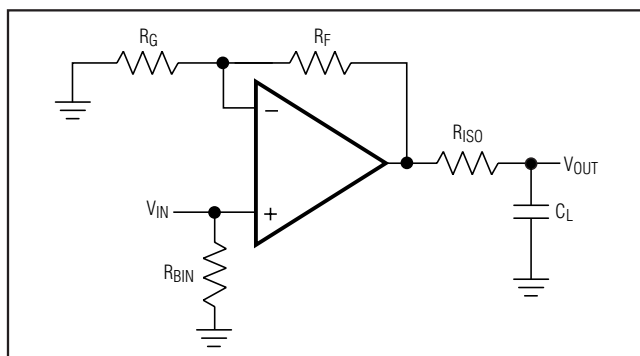


Figure 1. Driving a Capacitive Load Through an Isolation Resistor

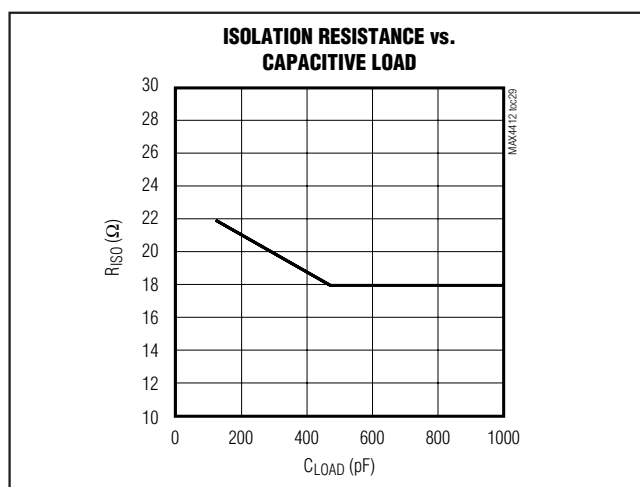


Figure 2. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

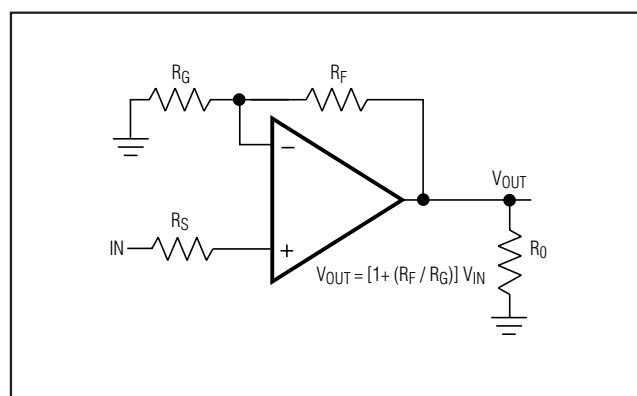


Figure 3a. Noninverting Gain Configuration

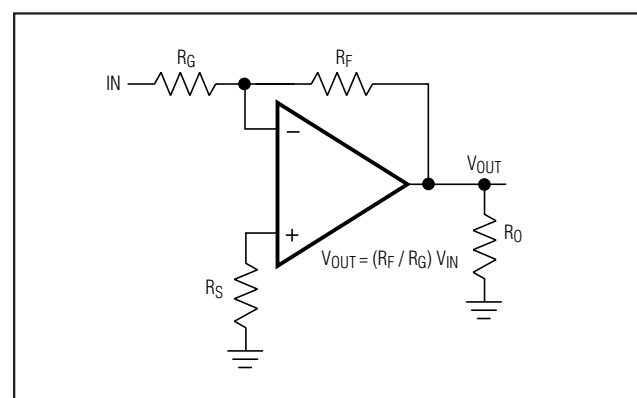


Figure 3b. Inverting Gain Configuration

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$$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \sqrt{\frac{1}{R2 \times R3 \times C1 \times C2}}$$

$$Q = \frac{C2}{\sqrt{C1 \times C2 \times R2 \times R3} \left(\frac{1}{R1} + \frac{1}{R2} + \frac{1}{R3} \right)}$$

ADC Input Buffer

Input buffer amplifiers can be a source of significant errors in high-speed analog-to-digital converter (ADC) applications. The input buffer is usually required to rapidly charge and discharge the ADC's input, which is often capacitive (see *Output Capacitive Loading and Stability*). In addition, since a high-speed ADC's input impedance often changes very rapidly during the conversion cycle, measurement accuracy must be maintained using an amplifier with very low output impedance at high frequencies. The combination of high speed, fast slew rate, low noise, and a low and stable distortion overload makes the MAX4412/MAX4413 ideally suited for use as buffer amplifiers in high-speed ADC applications.

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

These amplifiers operate from a single +2.7V to +5.5V power supply. Bypass V_{CC} to ground with a 0.1 μ F capacitor as close to the pin as possible.

Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. Design the PC board for a frequency greater than 1GHz to prevent amplifier performance degradation due to board parasitics. Avoid large parasitic capacitances at inputs and outputs. Whether or not a constant-impedance board is used, observe the following guidelines:

- Do not use wire-wrap boards due to their high inductance.
- Do not use IC sockets because of the increased 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.

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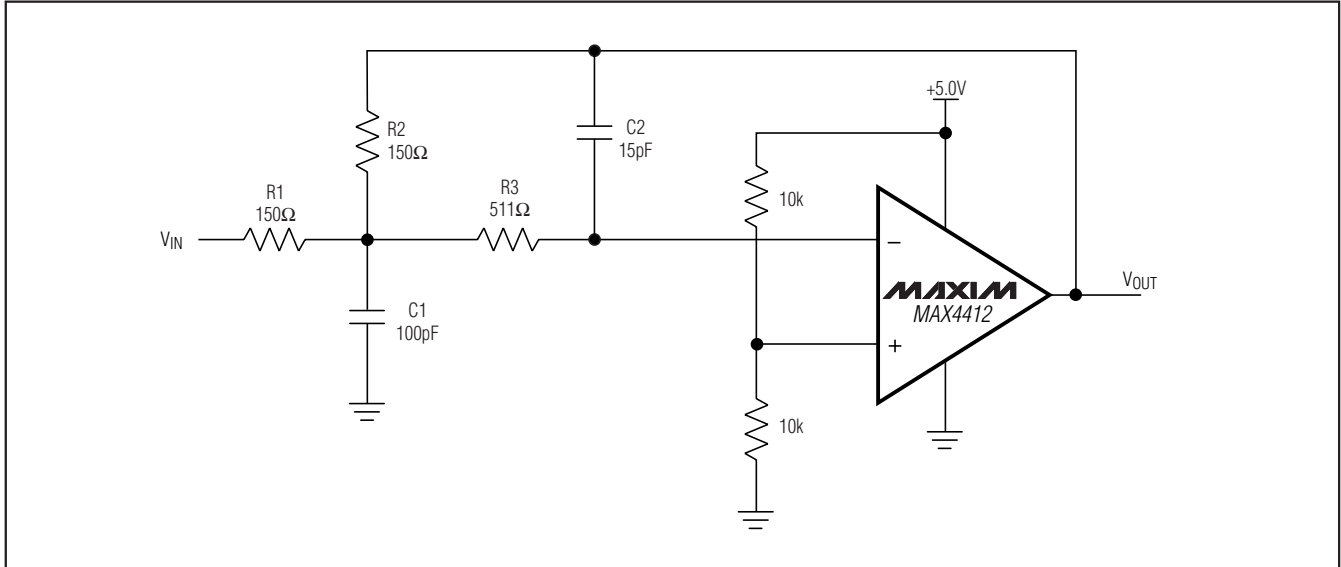


Figure 4. Multiple-Feedback Lowpass Filter

Chip Information

MAX4412 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 99

MAX4413 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 192

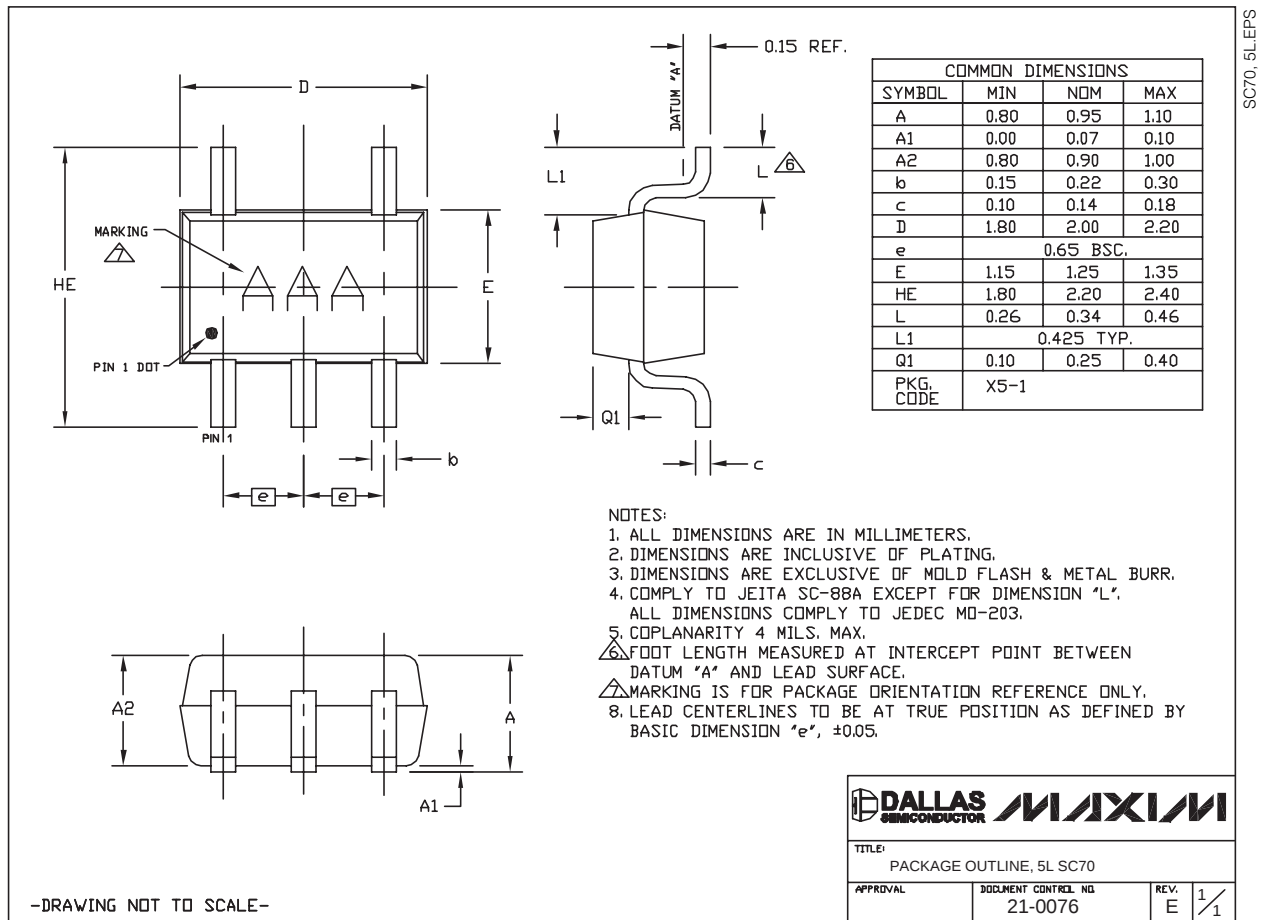
PROCESS: Bipolar

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Package Information

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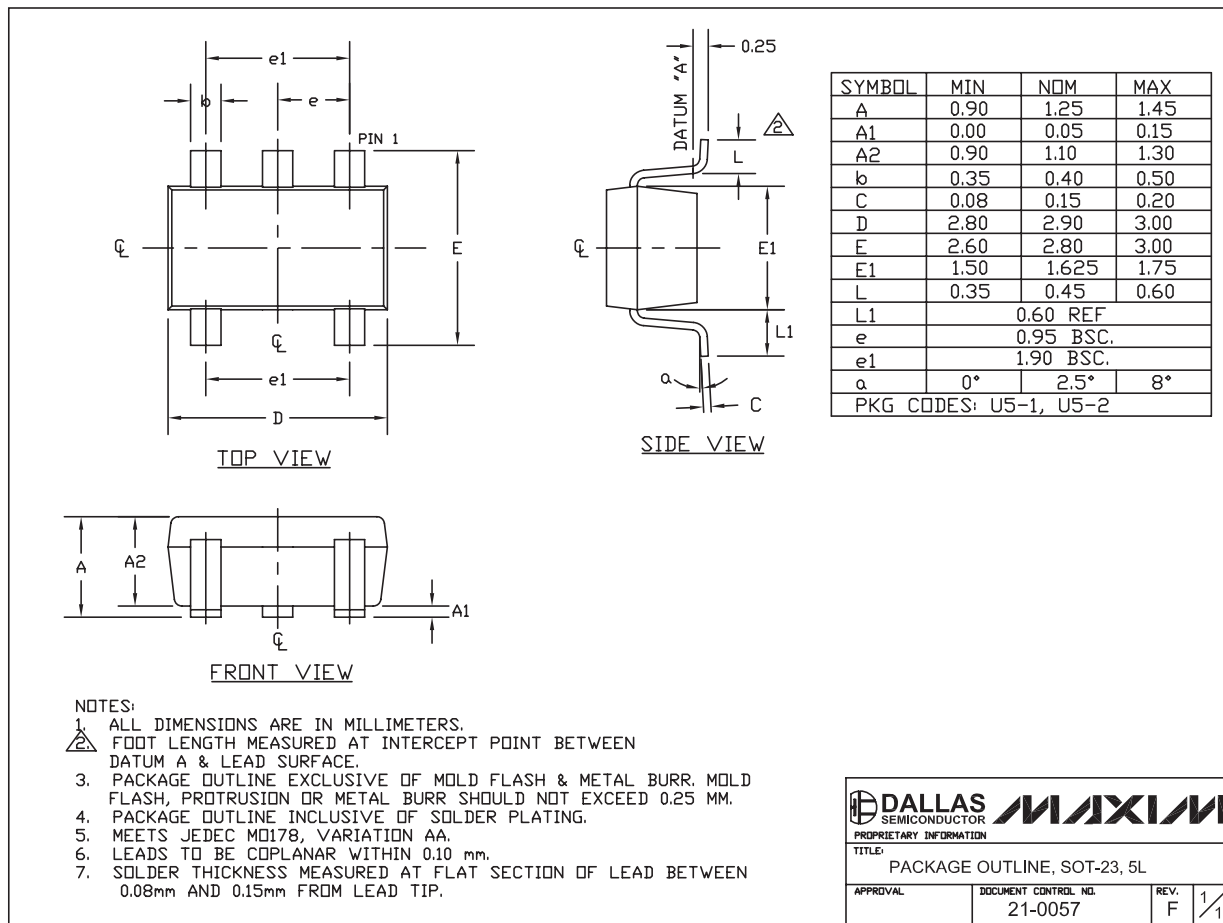
PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
5 SC70	X5-1	21-0076
5 SOT23	U5-2	21-0057
8 SOT23	K8-5	21-0078



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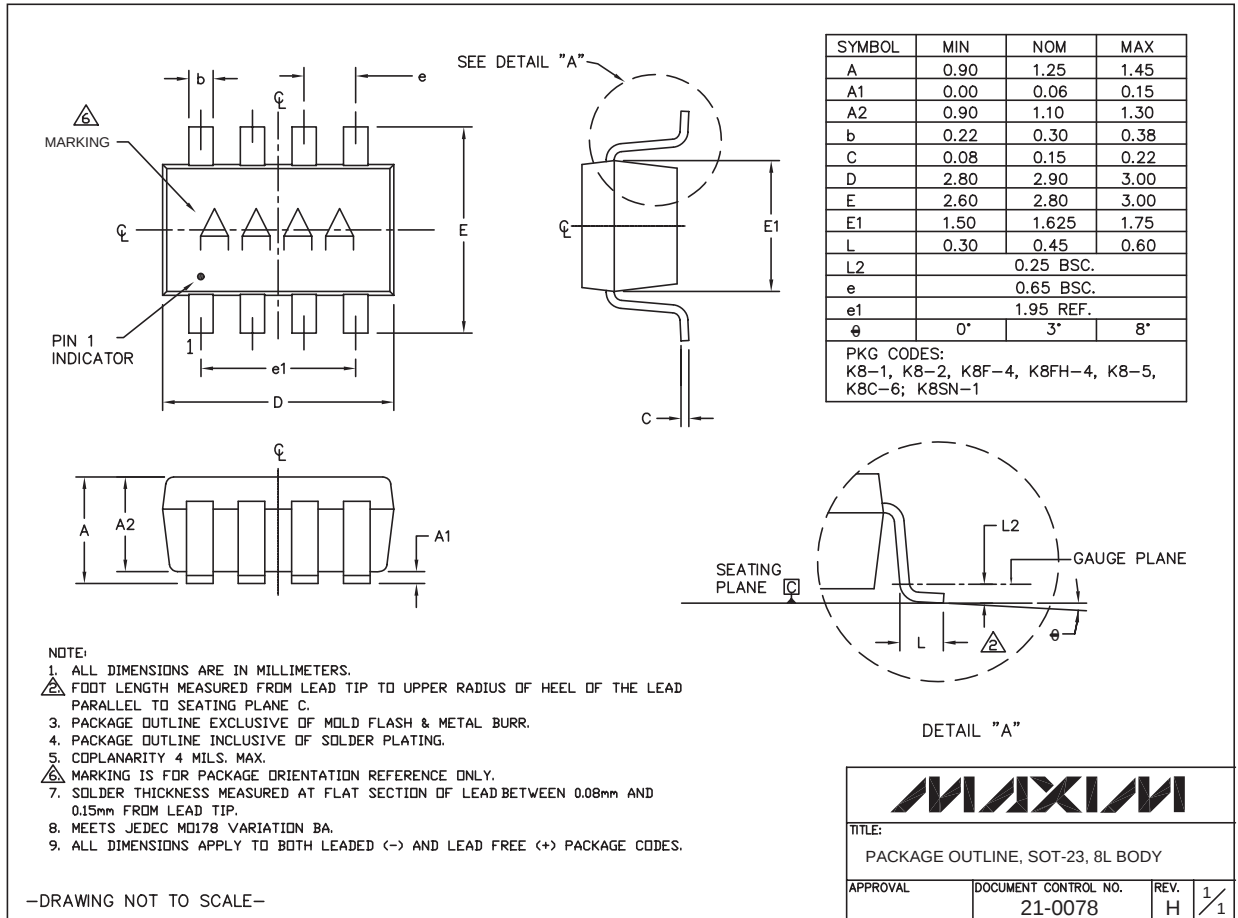


SOT-23 5L LEPS

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Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	11/00	Initial release	—
1	1/09	Corrected slew rate value	1, 3, 9

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