

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

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 ($V_{SS} - 0.3V$)
 SHDN Input Voltage6.0V to ($V_{SS} - 0.3V$)
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either SupplyContinuous
 Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)
 5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....571mW
 8-Bump UCSP (derate 4.7mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....379mW
 8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.5mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)362mW
 8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....471mW
 10-Bump UCSP (derate 6.1mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)484mW

10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$)444mW
 14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/ $^\circ C$ above $+70^\circ C$).....667mW
 Operating Temperature Range-40 $^\circ C$ to +85 $^\circ C$
 MAX4250AAUK-40 $^\circ C$ to +125 $^\circ C$
 Junction Temperature+150 $^\circ C$
 Storage Temperature Range-65 $^\circ C$ to +150 $^\circ C$
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)+300 $^\circ C$
 Bump Temperature (soldering) (Note 1)
 Infrared (15s)+220 $^\circ C$
 Vapor Phase (60s)+215 $^\circ C$

Note 1: This device is constructed using a unique set of packaging techniques that impose a limit on the thermal profile the device can be exposed to during board-level solder attach and rework. This limit permits only the use of the solder profiles recommended in the industry-standard specification, JEDEC 020A, paragraph 7.6, Table 3 for IR/VPB and Convection Reflow. Preheating is required. Hand or wave soldering is not allowed.

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

($V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, $V_{CM} = 0$, $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L tied to $V_{DD}/2$, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (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		$\mu V/^\circ C$
Input Bias Current	I_B	(Note 6)	E temperature		± 1	± 100	pA
			MAX4250AAUK			± 10	nA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	(Note 6)	E temperature		± 1	± 100	pA
			MAX4250AAUK			± 10	nA
Differential Input Resistance	R_{IN}				1000		G Ω
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	$V_{SS} - 0.2V \leq V_{CM} \leq V_{DD} - 1.1V$	E temperature	70	115		dB
			MAX4250AAUK	68			
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 2.4V$ to $5.5V$	E temperature	75	100		dB
			MAX4250AAUK	72			

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MAX4249-MAX4257

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$; $V_{OUT} = 25mV$ to $V_{DD} - 4.97V$	E temperature		80	dB
			MAX4250AAUK		77	
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$; $V_{OUT} = 150V$ to $V_{DD} - 4.75V$	E temperature		80	
			MAX4250AAUK		77	
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \geq 10mV$; $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	E	8	mV
				A	30	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	E	7	
				A	25	
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \geq 10mV$; $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	E	77	mV
				A	225	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	E	47	
				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)			$0.2 \times V_{DD}$	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic High	V_{IH}	(Note 2)	$0.8 \times V_{DD}$			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		nVp-p
Input Voltage-Noise Density	e_n	$f = 10Hz$		27		nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
		$f = 1kHz$		8.9		
		$f = 30kHz$		7.9		
Input Current-Noise Density	i_n	$f = 1kHz$		0.5		fA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$

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ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise	THD+N	MAX4250-MAX4254 $A_V = 1V/V$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to GND (Note 7)	$f = 1kHz$		0.0004		%
			$f = 20kHz$		0.006		
		MAX4249/MAX4255/ MAX4256/MAX4257 $A_V = 1V/V$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$, $R_L = 1k\Omega$ 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	Φ_M	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 $T_A = +25^\circ C$. Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.

Note 4: Guaranteed by the PSRR test.

Note 5: Offset voltage prior to reflow on the UCSP.

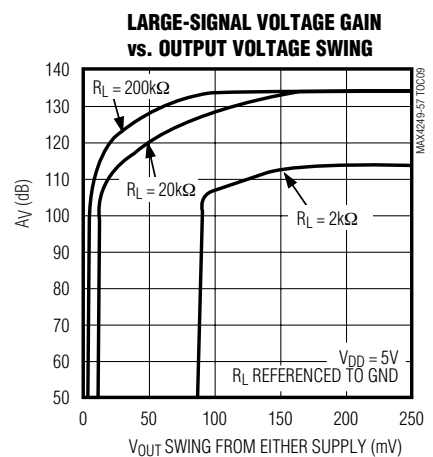
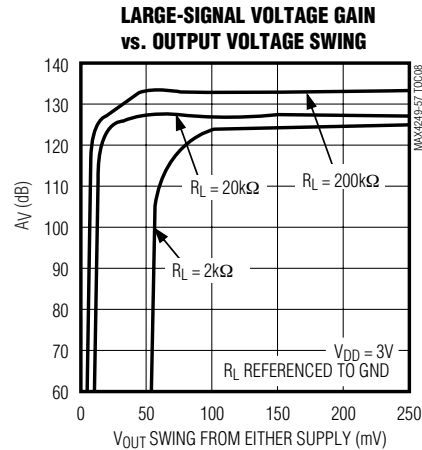
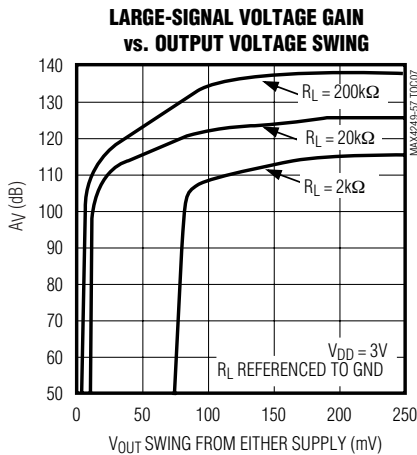
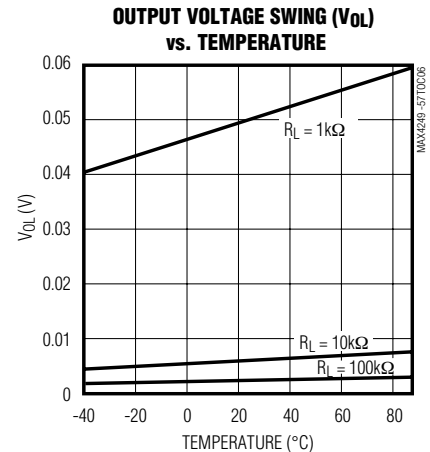
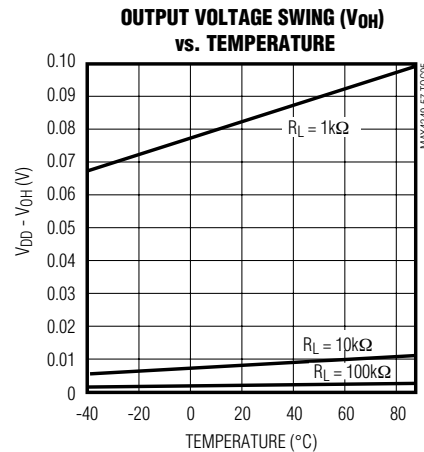
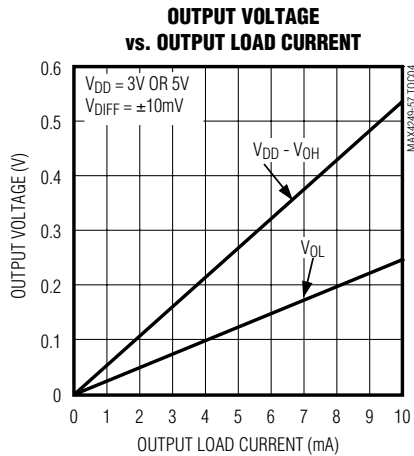
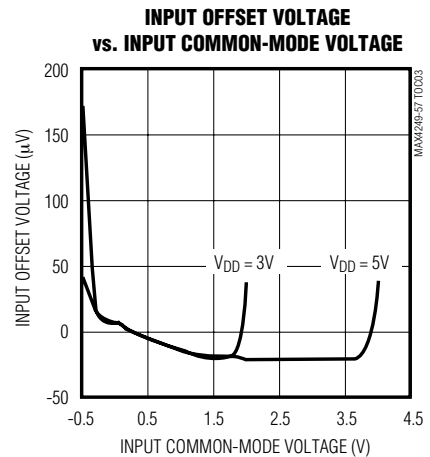
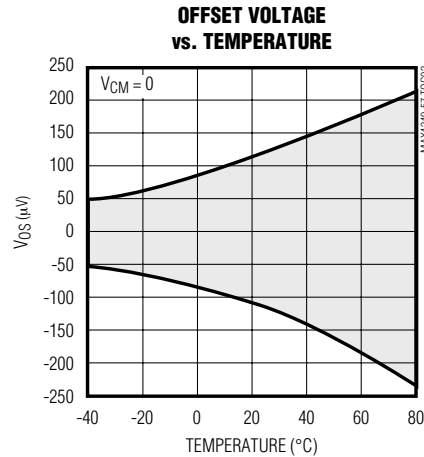
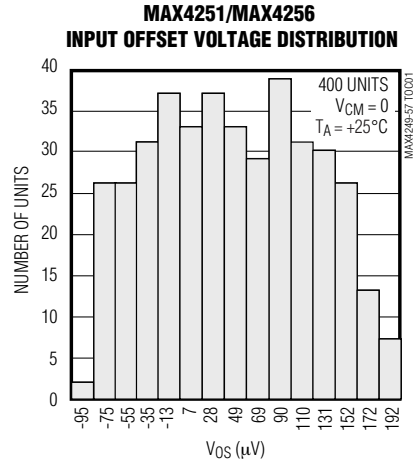
Note 6: Guaranteed by design.

Note 7: Lowpass-filter bandwidth is 22kHz for $f = 1kHz$ and 80kHz for $f = 20kHz$. Noise floor of test equipment = $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

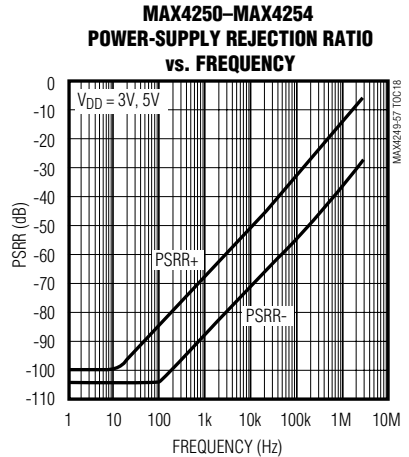
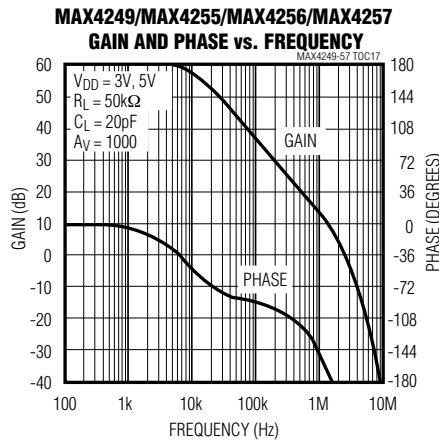
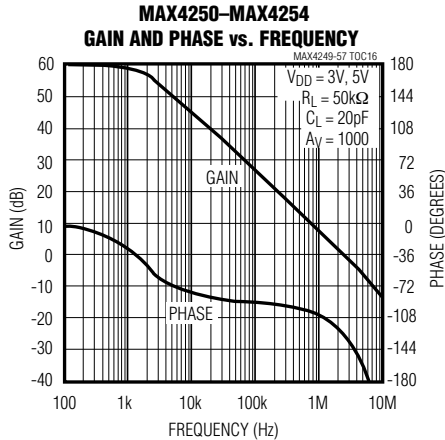
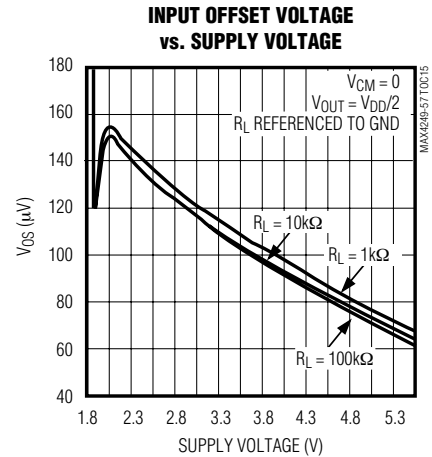
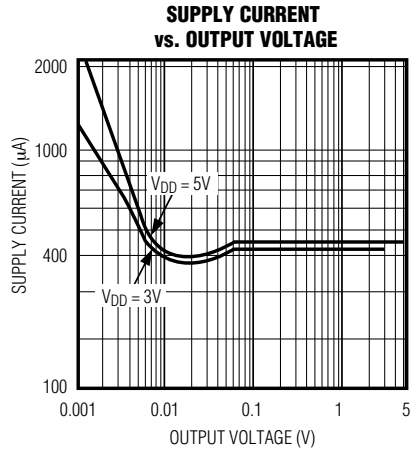
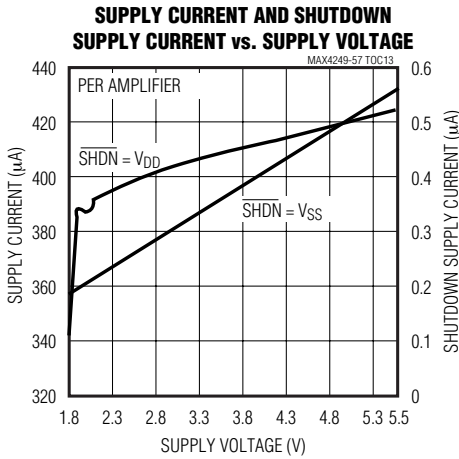
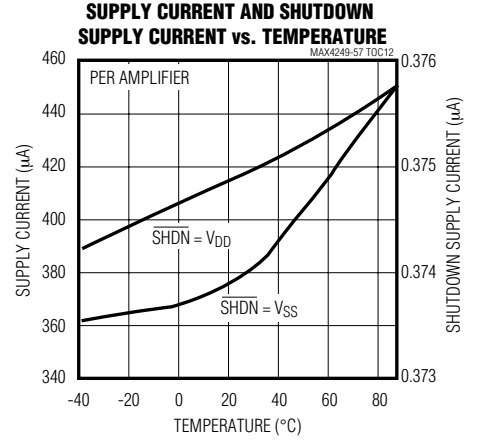
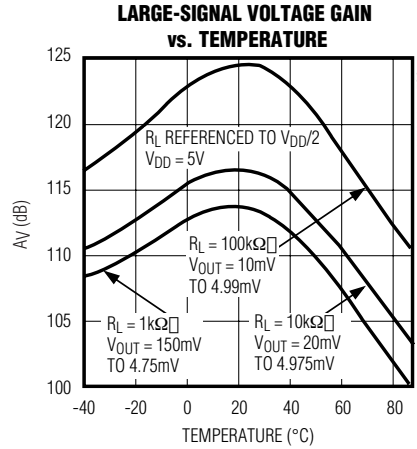
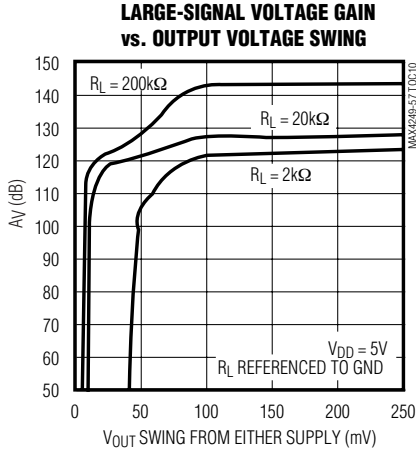
($V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0$, $V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, input noise floor of test equipment = $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ for all distortion measurements, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

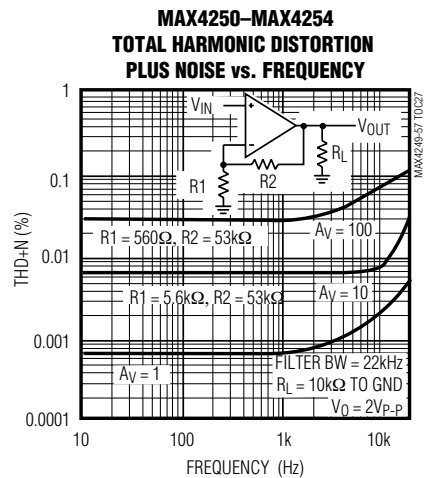
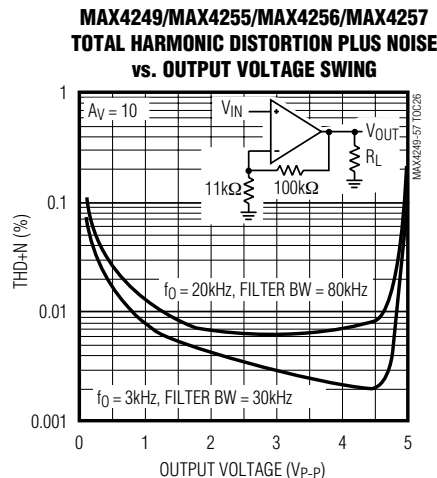
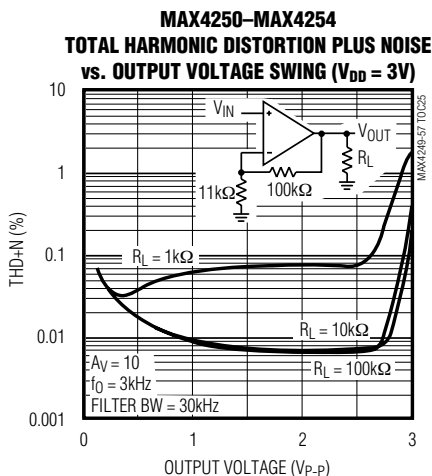
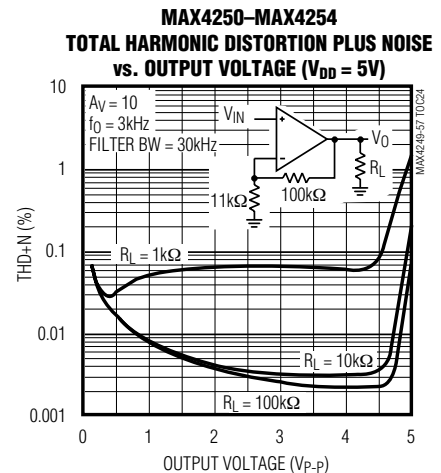
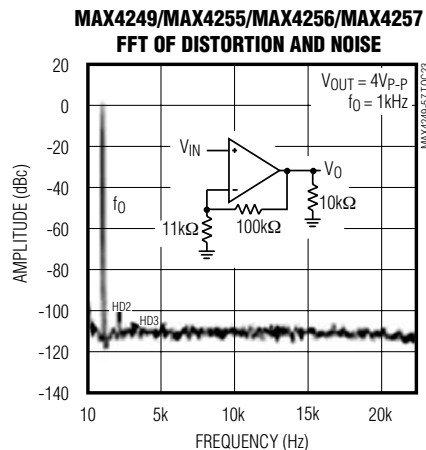
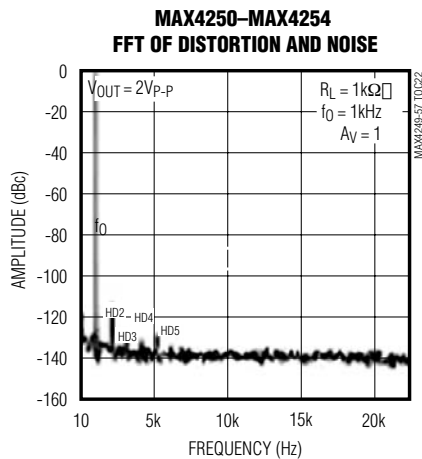
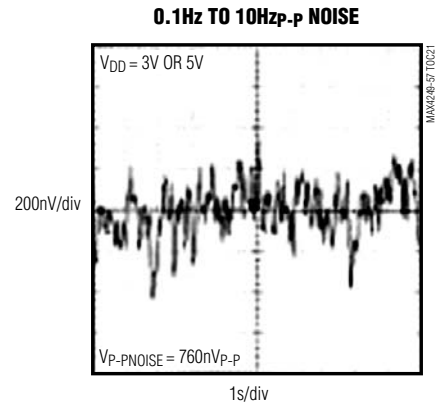
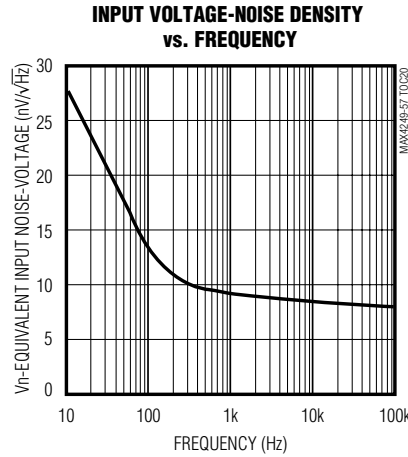
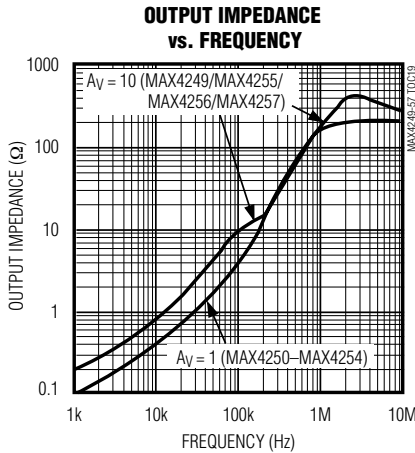


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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

MAX4249-MAX4257

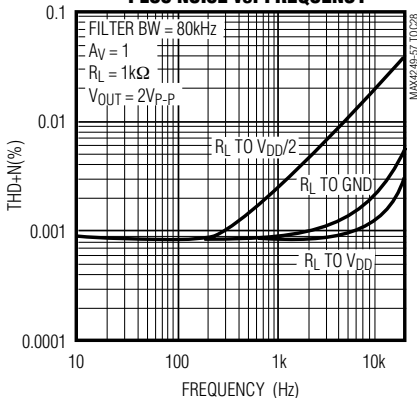


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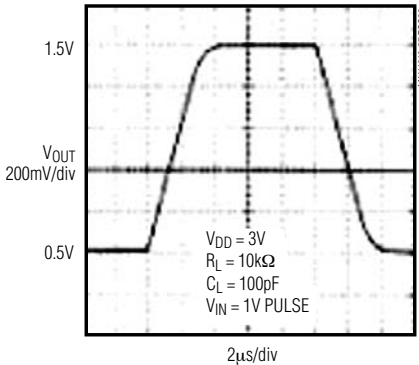
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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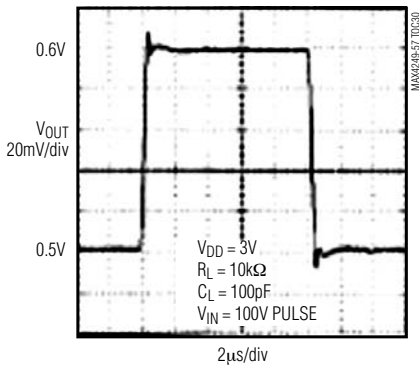
**MAX4250-MAX4254
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION
PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY**



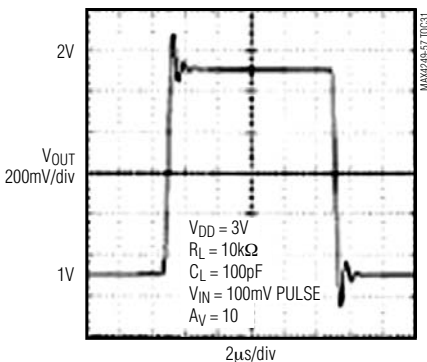
**MAX4250-MAX4254
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



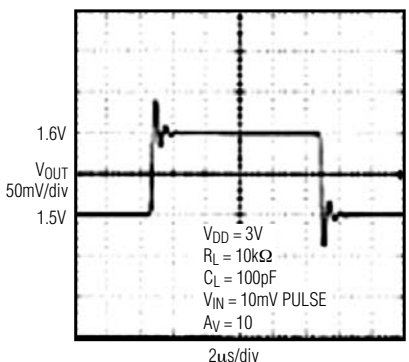
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SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



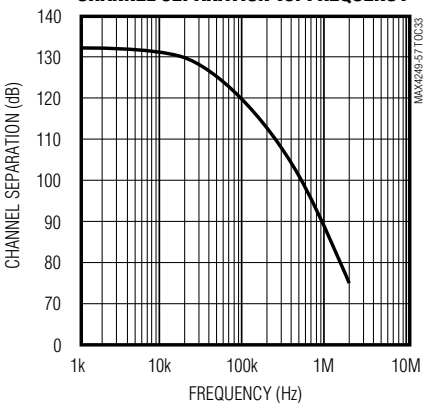
**MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



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



CHANNEL SEPARATION vs. FREQUENCY



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Pin Description

MAX4249-MAX4257

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	VSS	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	VDD	Positive Supply
—	8	—	—	A4, C4	5, 6	6, 9	—	SHDN, SHDNA, SHDNB	Shutdown Input, Connect to VDD 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 1k Ω 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 ± 5 mA 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 ≥ 10 V/V. The MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 feature a low-power shutdown mode, which reduces the supply current to 0.5 μ A and disables the outputs.

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

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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 closed-loop 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 $\geq 10\text{V/V}$, 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 ($R_F \parallel R_G$, 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 $R_F = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $R_G = 11\text{k}\Omega$ ($A_V = 10\text{V/V}$) is $e_n = 15\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, e_n can be reduced to $9\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ by choosing $R_F = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_G = 1.1\text{k}\Omega$ ($A_V = 10\text{V/V}$), at the expense of greater current consumption and potentially higher distortion. For a gain of 100V/V with $R_F = 100\text{k}\Omega$, $R_G = 1.1\text{k}\Omega$, the e_n is low ($9\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$).

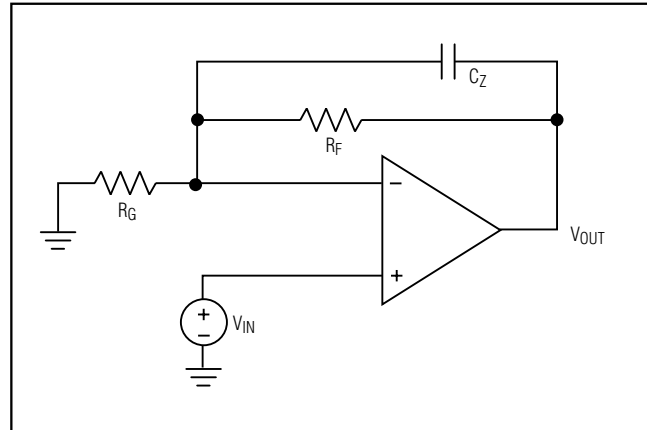


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

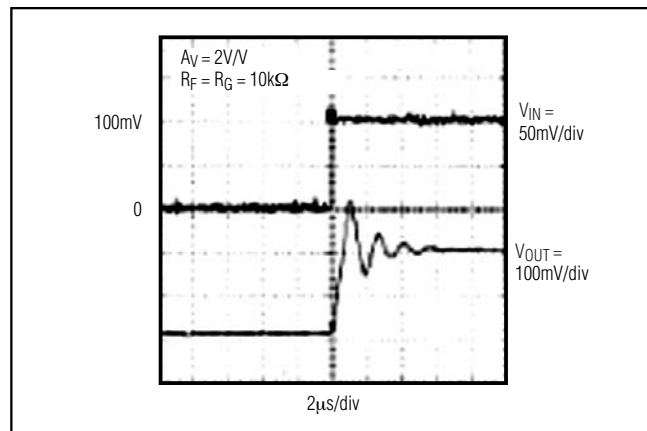


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

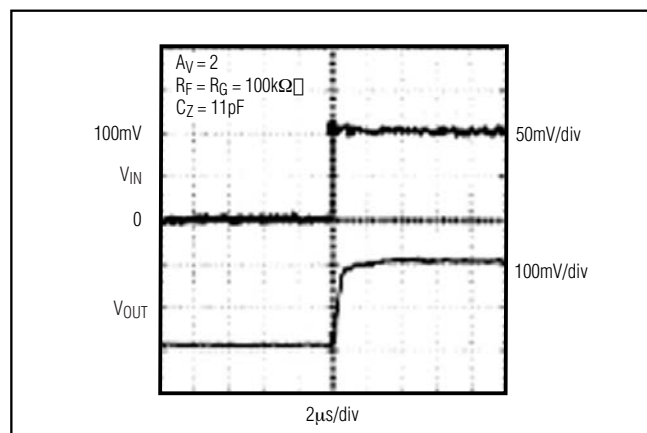


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with 10pF Feed-Forward Compensation

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

MAX4249-MAX4257

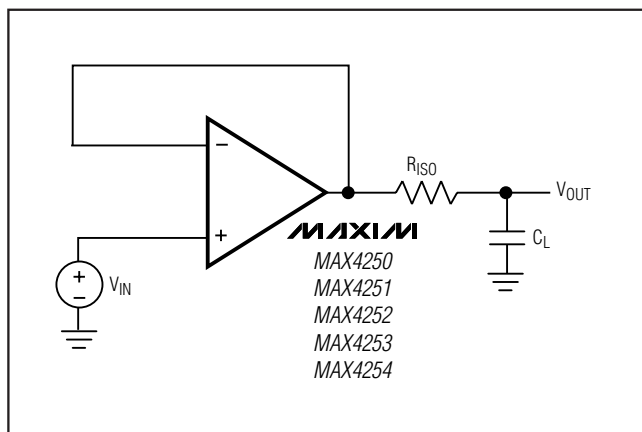


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

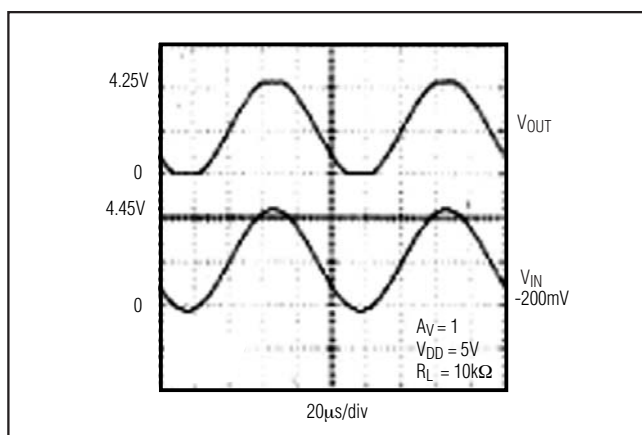


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

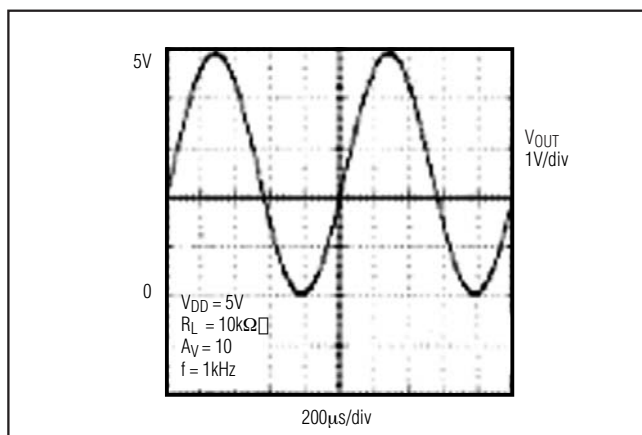


Figure 5. Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

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:

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

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 $R_G \parallel R_F$ 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 low-power 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 common-mode 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.

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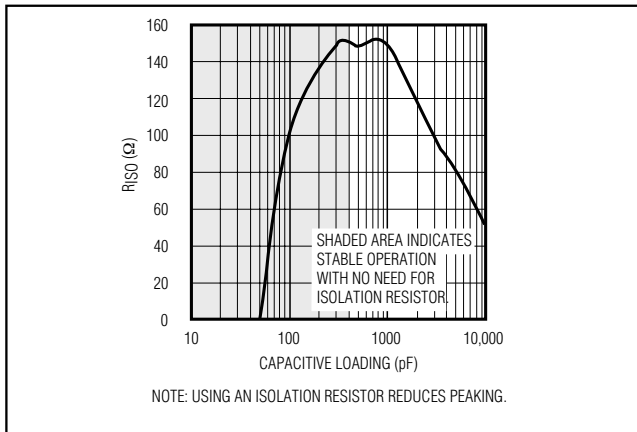


Figure 6. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Loading to Minimize Peaking (<2dB)

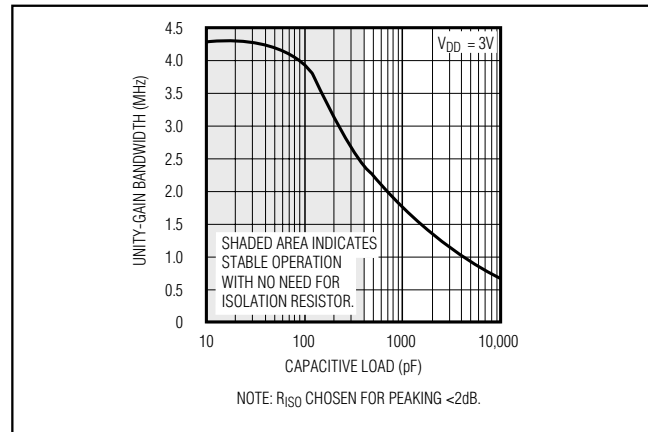


Figure 8. MAX4250-MAX4254 Unity-Gain Bandwidth vs. Capacitive Load

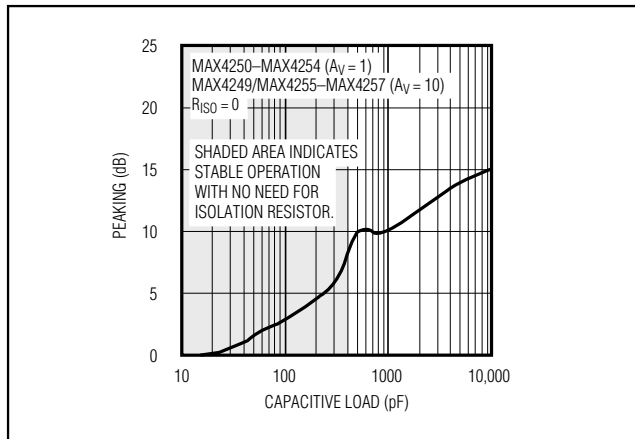


Figure 7. Peaking vs. Capacitive Load

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 $\pm 1.20V$ to $\pm 2.75V$. 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.

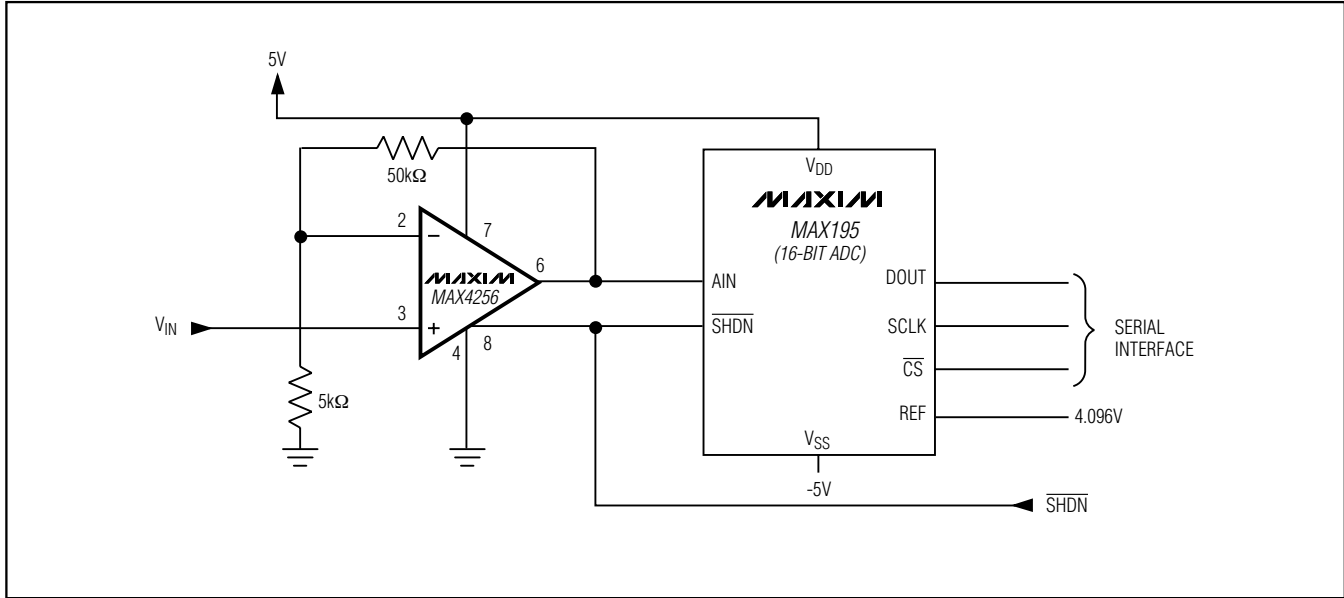
Good layout improves performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance and noise at the op amp's inputs and output. To decrease stray capacitance, minimize PC board trace lengths and resistor leads, and place external components close to the op amp's pins.

UCSP Applications Information

For the latest application details on UCSP construction, dimensions, tape carrier information, PC board techniques, bump-pad layout, and recommended reflow temperature profile, as well as the latest information on reliability testing results, refer to the Application Note: UCSP—A Wafer-Level Chip-Scale Package on Maxim's web site at www.maxim-ic.com/ucsp.

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Typical Operating Circuit



MAX4249-MAX4257

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

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 μ MAX, 14-pin SO
MAX4250/A	3	1	1	—	5-pin SOT23
MAX4251	3	1	1	Yes	8-pin μ MAX/SO
MAX4252	3	1	2	—	8-pin μ MAX/SO, 8-bump UCSP
MAX4253	3	1	2	Yes	10-pin μ MAX, 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 μ MAX/SO
MAX4257	22	10	2	—	8-pin μ MAX/SO

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4251 ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4251EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4252 EBL-T	-40°C to +85°C	8 UCSP-8	AAO
MAX4252ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4252EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4253 EBC-T	-40°C to +85°C	10 UCSP-10	AAK
MAX4253EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μ MAX	—
MAX4253ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4254 ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4255 EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ACCJ
MAX4256 ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4256EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4257 ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4257EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—

Chip Information

MAX4250/MAX4251/MAX4255/MAX4256 TRANSISTOR
COUNT: 170

MAX4249/MAX4252/MAX4253/MAX4257 TRANSISTOR
COUNT: 340

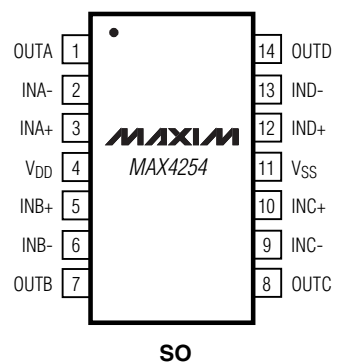
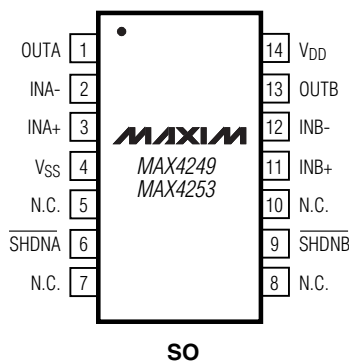
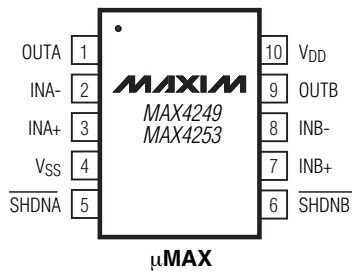
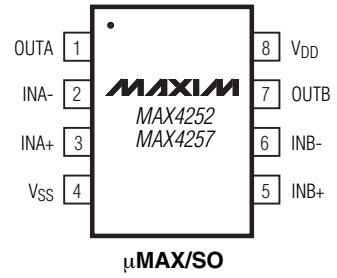
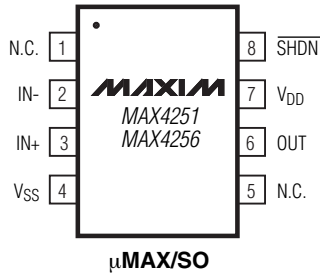
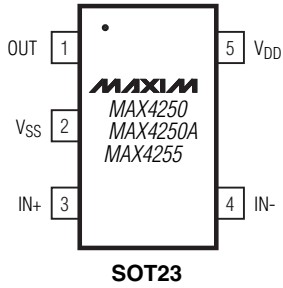
MAX4254 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 680

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

Pin Configurations (continued)

MAX4249-MAX4257

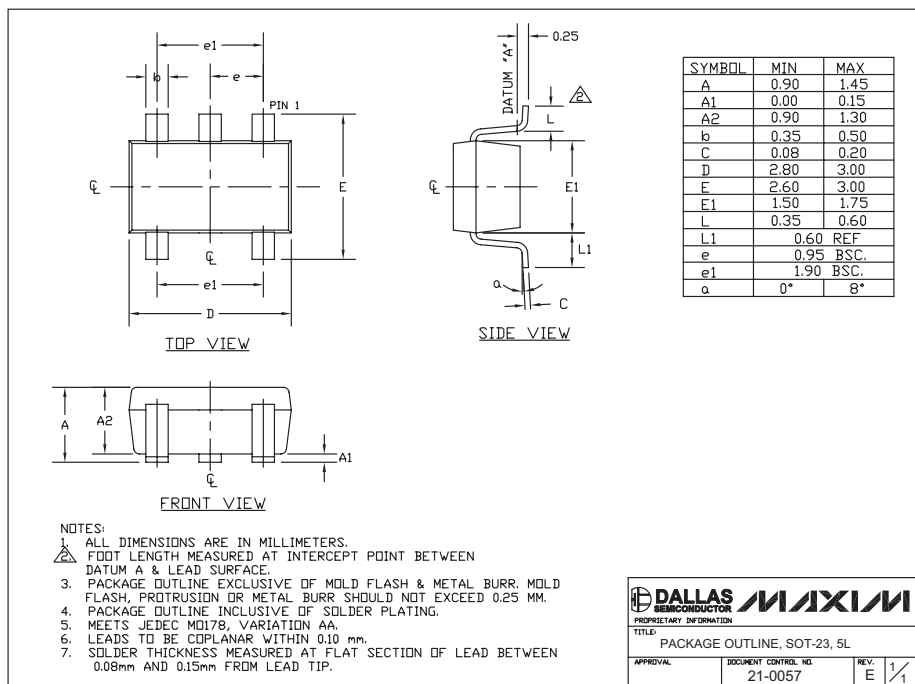
TOP VIEW



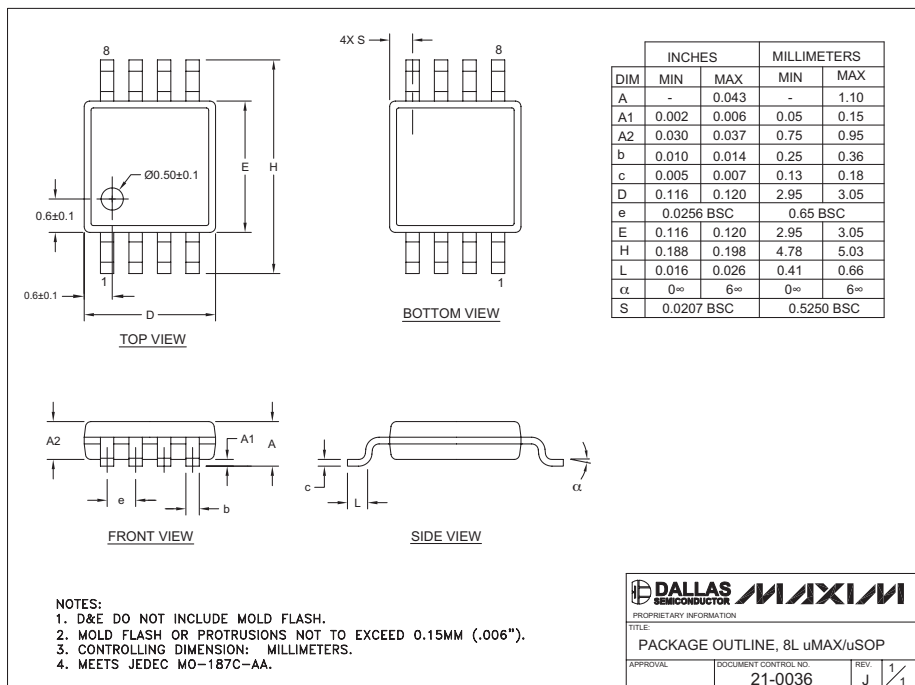
UCSP, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



SOT-23 5L EPS



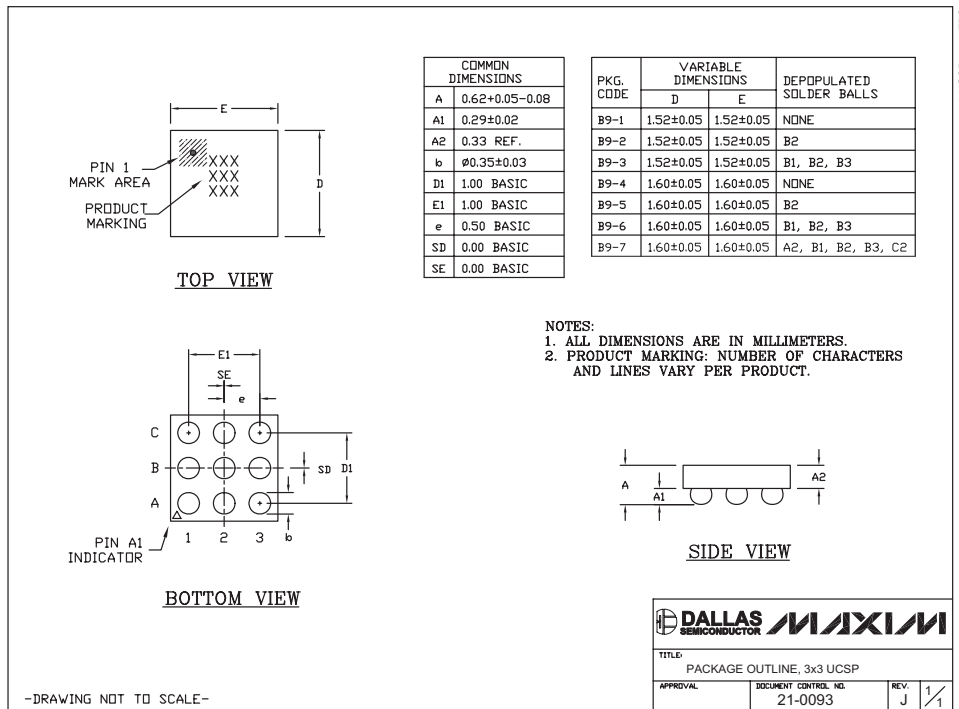
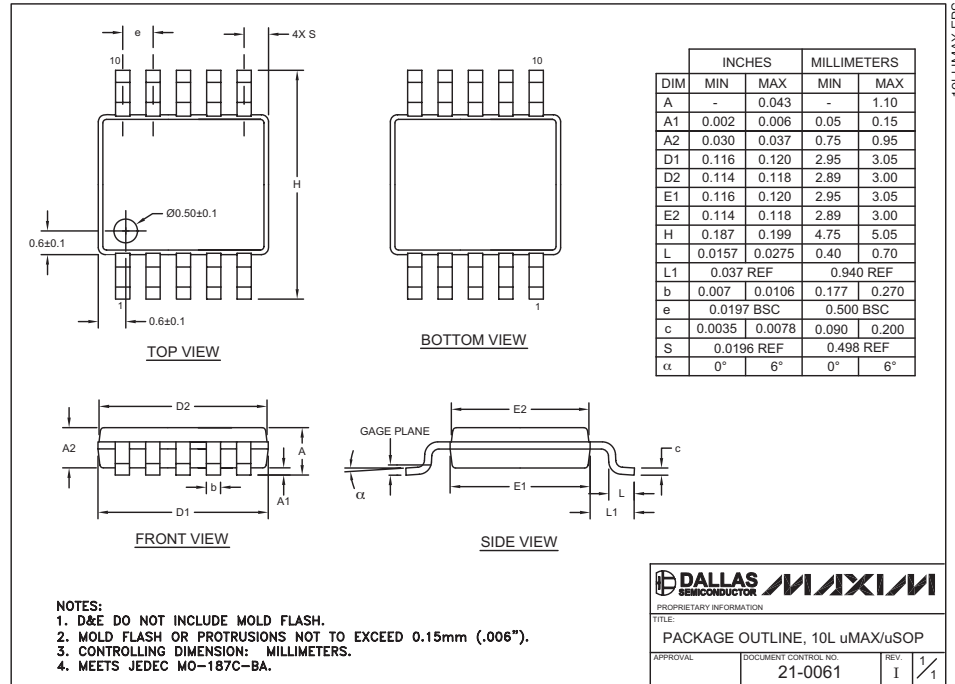
8L uMAX/uSOP

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Package Information (continued)

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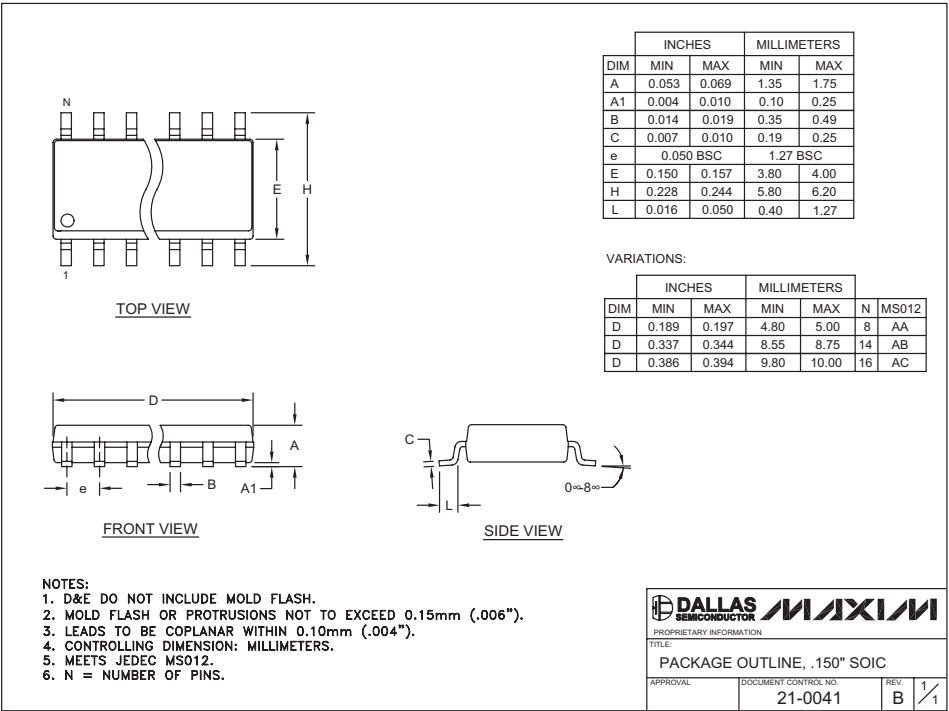
MAX4249-MAX4257



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

Package Information (continued)

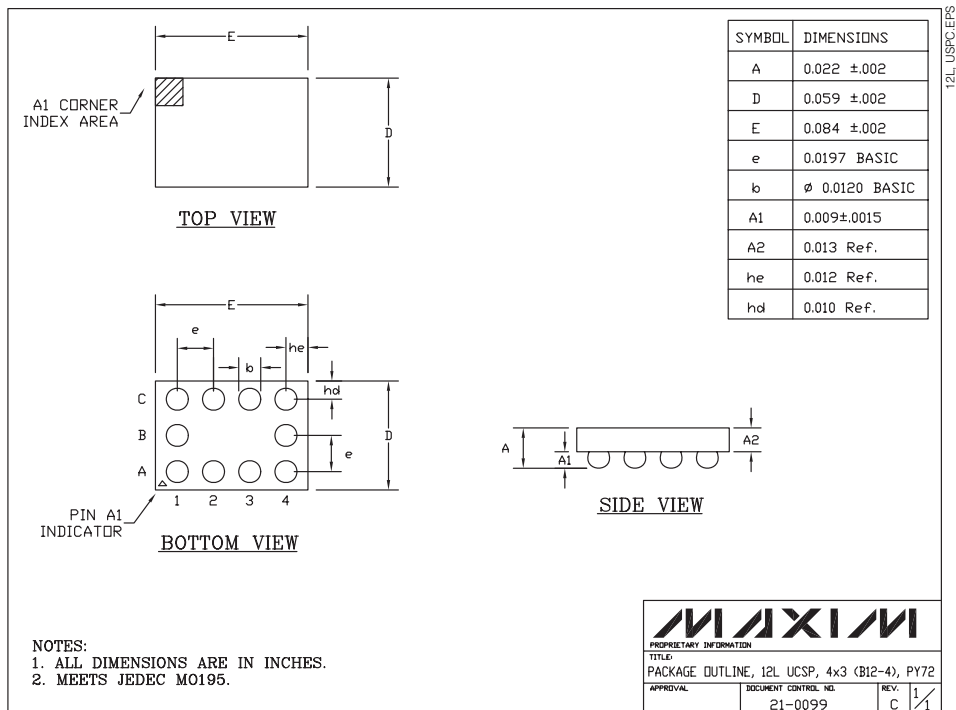
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UCSP, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



MAX4249-MAX4257

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