

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE})	+12V	14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
IN_- , IN_+ , OUT_- , $DISABLE_-$	($V_{EE} - 0.3V$) to ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$)	16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Output Short-Circuit to V_{CC} or V_{EE}	1s	16-Pin Narrow SO (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)	696mW
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)		20-Pin TSSOP (derate 10.9mW/°C above +70°C)	879mW
6-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C)	245mW	Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
6-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)	571mW	Junction Temperature	+150°C
10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)	444mW	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°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—Single Supply

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$, $R_L = \infty$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $DISABLE_- = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $T_A = T_{MIN}$ 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 Common-Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR		V _{EE} - 0.2		V _{CC} - 2.25	V
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	T _A = +25°C		0.2		12	mV
		T _A = -40°C to +85°C				20	
Input Offset Voltage Matching		MAX4381–MAX4384			1		mV
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	TC _{VOS}				8		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I _B				6.5	20	μA
Input Offset Current	I _{OS}				0.5	7	μA
Input Resistance	R _{IN}	Differential mode (-1V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ +1V)			70		kΩ
		Common mode (-0.2V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ +2.75V)			3		MΩ
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V _{EE} - 0.2V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ V _{CC} - 2.25V		70	95		dB
Open-Loop Gain	A _{VOL}	0.25V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 4.75V, R _L = 2kΩ		50	61		dB
		0.8V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 4.5V, R _L = 150Ω		48	63		
		1V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 4V, R _L = 50Ω			58		
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OUT}	R _L = 2kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.05	0.2	V
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.05	0.15	
		R _L = 150Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.3	0.5	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.25	0.8	
		R _L = 75Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.5	0.8	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.5	1.75	
		R _L = 75Ω to ground	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		1	1.7	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.025	0.125	
Output Current	I _{OUT}	Sinking from R _L = 75Ω to V _{CC}		40	55		mA
		Sourcing into R _L = 75Ω to V _{EE}		25	50		
Output Short-Circuit Current	I _{SC}	Sinking or sourcing			±100		mA
Open-Loop Output Resistance	R _{OUT}				8		Ω
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V _S = +4.5V to +5.5V		50	62		dB

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

MAX4380-MAX4384

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single Supply

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$, $R_L = \infty$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $T_A = T_{MIN}$ 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 (Note 2)	4.5		11	V
Disabled Output Resistance	$R_{OUT(OFF)}$	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0$, $0 \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$	27	35		$k\Omega$
$\overline{DISABLE}$ Logic-Low Threshold	V_{IL}				$V_{CC} - 3$	V
$\overline{DISABLE}$ Logic-High Threshold	V_{IH}		$V_{CC} - 1.25$			V
$\overline{DISABLE}$ Logic Input Low Current	I_{IL}	$\overline{DISABLE} = 0$		25	60	μA
$\overline{DISABLE}$ Logic Input High Current	I_{IH}	$\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$		10	40	μA
Quiescent Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	I_S	$\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$		5.5	9	mA
		$\overline{DISABLE} = 0$		0.45	0.6	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual Supply

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $V_{CM} = 0$, $V_{OUT} = 0$, $R_L = \infty$ to 0, $\overline{DISABLE} = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $T_A = T_{MIN}$ 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 Common-Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR	V _{EE}		V _{CC} - 2.25	V
Input Offset Voltage	V _{OS}	T _A = +25°C		3	16	mV
		T _A = T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}			24	
Input Offset Voltage Matching		MAX4381–MAX4384		1		mV
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	TC _{VOS}			8		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I _B			8.5	25	μA
Input Offset Current	I _{OS}			0.5	12	μA
Input Resistance	R _{IN}	Differential mode (-1V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ +1V)		70		kΩ
		Common mode (-5V ≤ V _{CM} ≤ 2.75V)		3		MΩ
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V _{EE} ≤ V _{CM} ≤ V _{CC} - 2.25V	70	95		dB
Open-Loop Gain	A _{VOL}	-4.5V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +4.5V, R _L = 2kΩ	50	62		dB
		-4.25V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +4.25V, R _L = 150Ω	48	65		
		-4V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ +4V, R _L = 50Ω		60		
Output Voltage Swing	V _{OUT}	R _L = 2kΩ	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.175	0.375	V
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.075	0.225	
		R _L = 150Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	0.575	0.85	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}	0.4	0.775	
		R _L = 75Ω	V _{CC} - V _{OH}	1.3	2.3	
			V _{OL} - V _{EE}	1.3	2.45	

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Dual Supply (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $V_{CM} = 0$, $V_{OUT} = 0$, $R_L = \infty$ to 0 , $\overline{DISABLE}_- = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Current	I_{OUT}	Sinking from $R_L = 75\Omega$ to V_{CC}	50	75		mA
		Sourcing into $R_L = 75\Omega$ to V_{EE}	50	75		
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sinking or sourcing		± 100		mA
Open-Loop Output Resistance	R_{OUT}			8		Ω
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_S = \pm 4.5V$ to $\pm 5.5V$	48	62		dB
Operating Supply Voltage Range	V_S	Guaranteed by PSRR (Note 2)	± 2.25		± 5.5	V
Disabled Output Resistance	$R_{OUT(OFF)}$	$\overline{DISABLE}_- = 0$, $-5V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$	27	35		k Ω
$\overline{DISABLE}_-$ Logic-Low Threshold	V_{IL}				$V_{CC} - 3$	V
$\overline{DISABLE}_-$ Logic-High Threshold	V_{IH}		$V_{CC} - 1.25$			V
$\overline{DISABLE}_-$ Logic Input Low Current	I_{IL}	$\overline{DISABLE}_- = 0$		25		μA
$\overline{DISABLE}_-$ Logic Input High Current	I_{IH}	$\overline{DISABLE}_- = V_{CC}$		10		μA
Quiescent Supply Current (Per Amplifier)	I_S	$\overline{DISABLE}_- = V_{CC}$		7.5	10	mA
		$\overline{DISABLE}_- = 0$		0.45	0.8	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single Supply

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $\overline{DISABLE}_- = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		210		MHz
Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{LS}	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		175		MHz
Small-Signal 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$BW_{0.1dBSS}$	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		55		MHz
Large-Signal 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$BW_{0.1dBLS}$	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		40		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		485		V/ μs
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_S	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		16		ns
Rise/Fall Time	t_R, t_F	$V_{OUT} = 100mV_{p-p}$		4		ns
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$		-65		dBc
Harmonic Distortion	HD	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$	2nd harmonic	-65		dBc
			3rd harmonic	-68		
			Total harmonic	-63		
Two-Tone, Third-Order Intermodulation Distortion	IP3	$f_1 = 4.7MHz$, $f_2 = 4.8MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1V_{p-p}$		-66		dBc

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MAX4380-MAX4384

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—Single Supply (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $\overline{DISABLE}_- = V_{CC}$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384), $V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

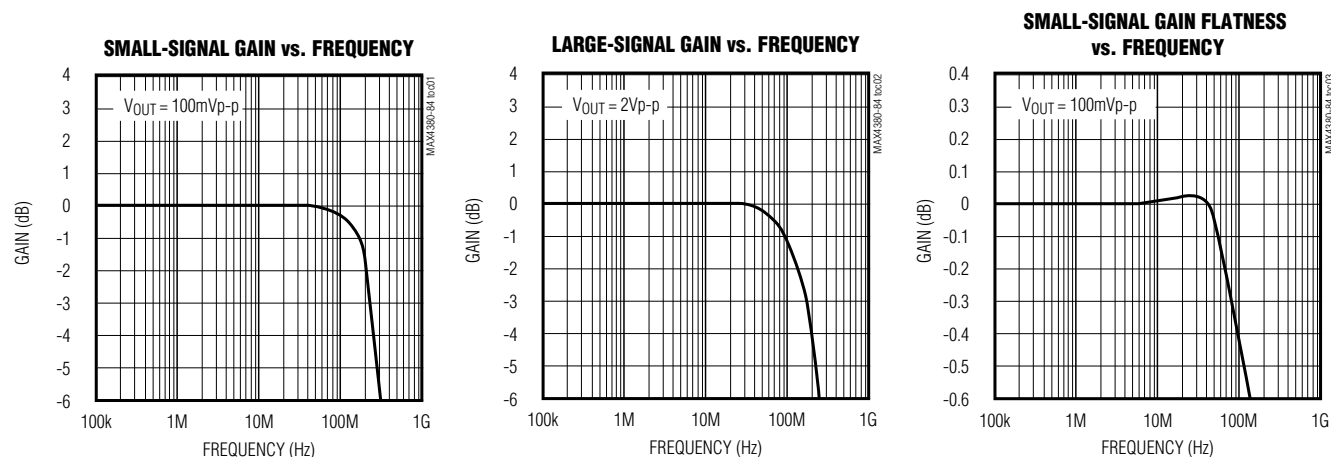
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Channel-to-Channel Isolation	CH_{ISO}	Specified at DC		-102		dB
Input 1dB Compression Point		$f_C = 10MHz$, $A_{VCL} = +2V/V$		14		dBm
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.08		degrees
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$		0.02		%
Input Noise-Voltage Density	e_n	$f = 10kHz$		10		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Noise-Current Density	i_n	$f = 10kHz$		2		$pA/\sqrt{Hz}$
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}			1		pF
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	$f = 10MHz$		1.5		Ω
Enable Time	t_{ON}	$V_{IN} = 1V$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384)		100		ns
Disable Time	t_{OFF}	$V_{IN} = 1V$ (MAX4380/MAX4381/MAX4382/MAX4384)		1		μs

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

Note 2: PSRR for single +5V supply tested with $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$; PSRR for dual $\pm 5V$ supply tested with $V_{EE} = -4.5V$ to $-5.5V$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$.

Typical Operating Characteristics

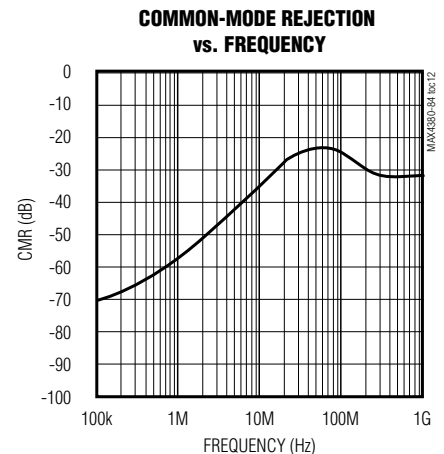
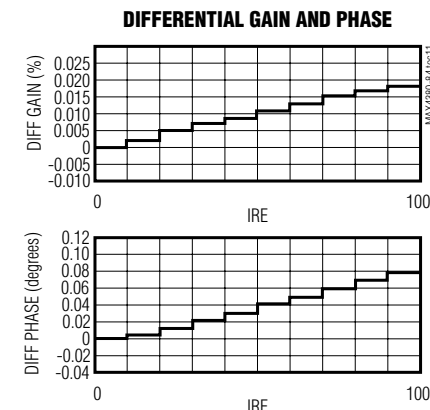
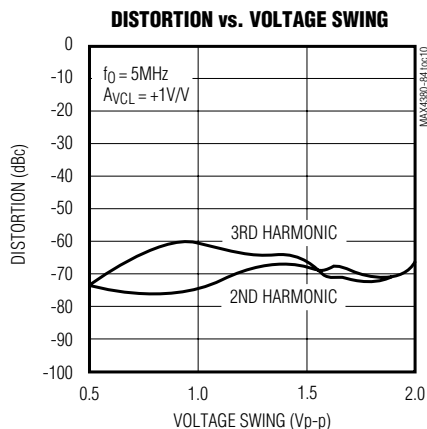
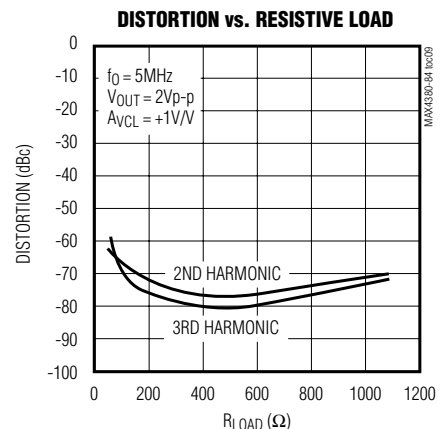
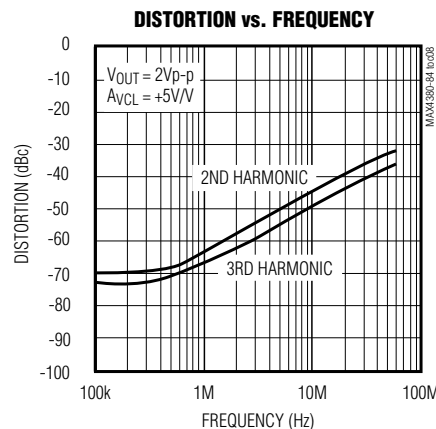
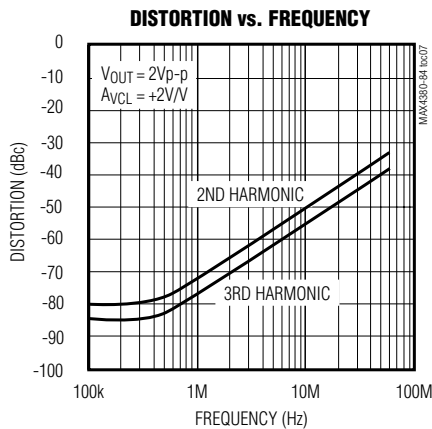
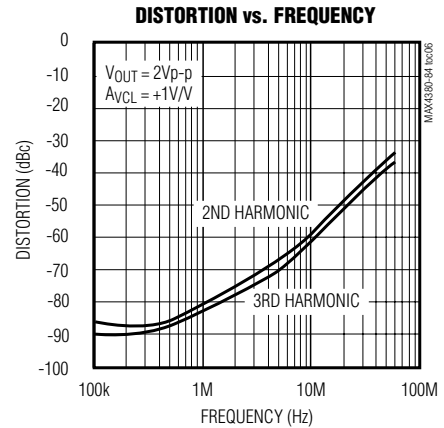
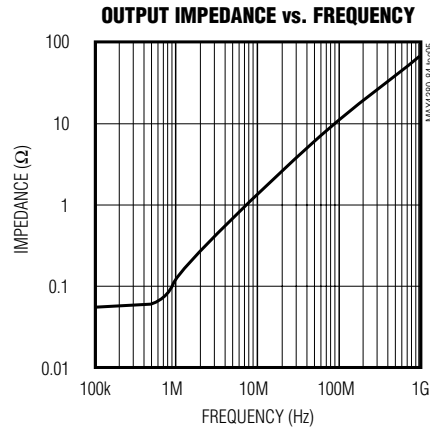
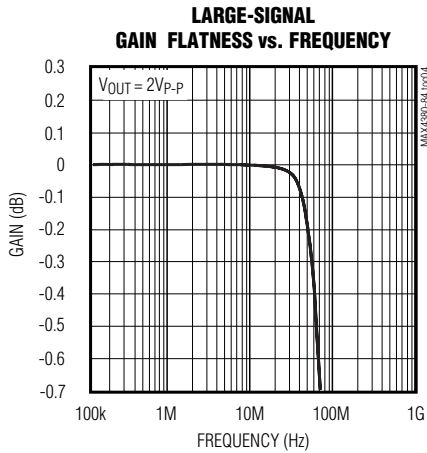
($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



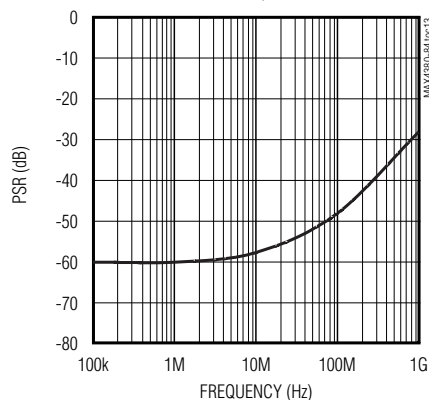
Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 200MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

MAX4380-MAX4384

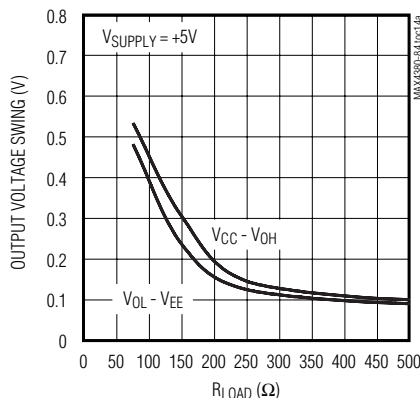
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

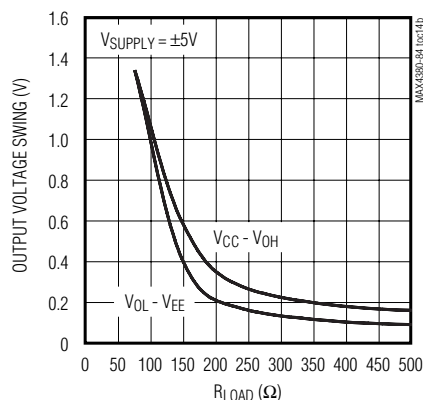
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION vs. FREQUENCY



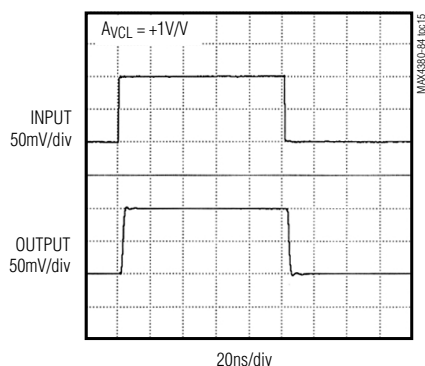
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs. RESISTIVE LOAD



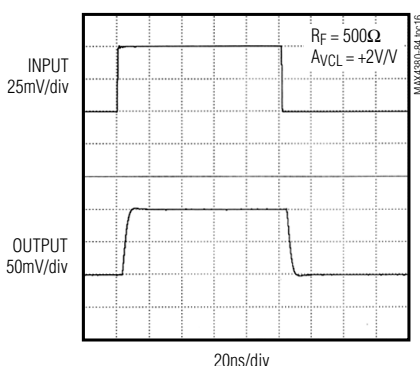
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING vs. RESISTIVE LOAD



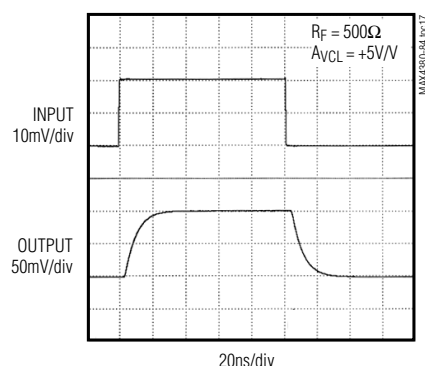
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



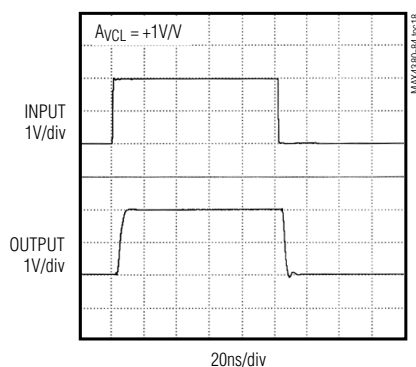
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



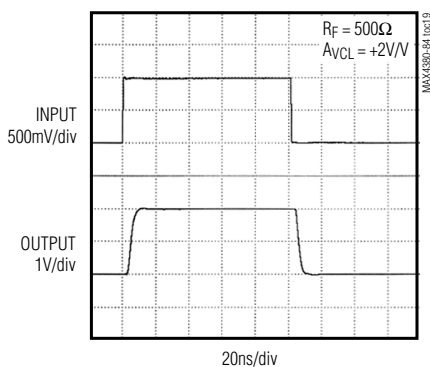
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



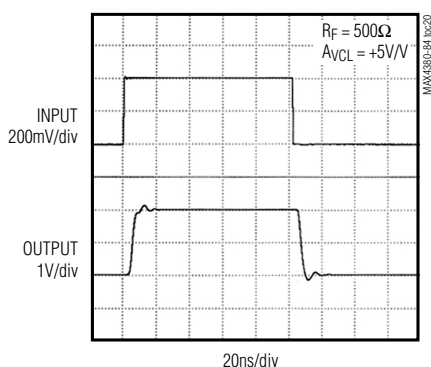
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



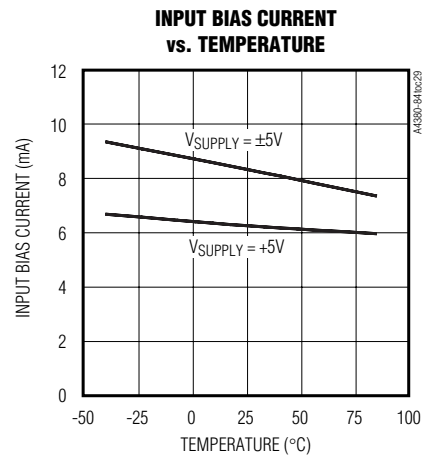
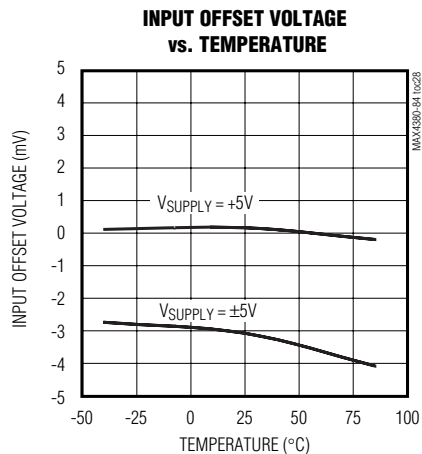
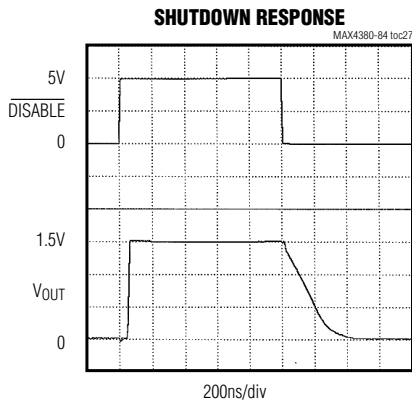
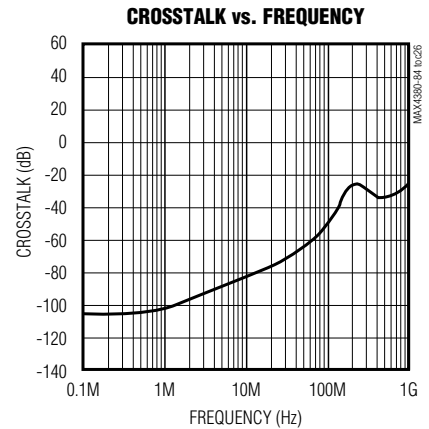
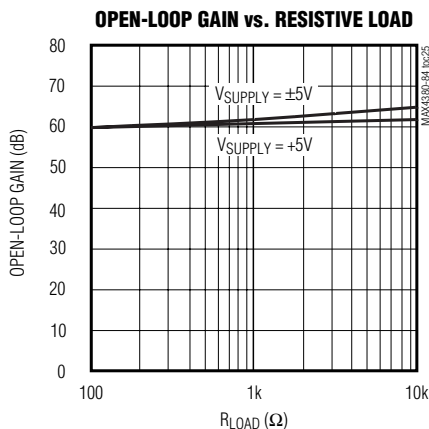
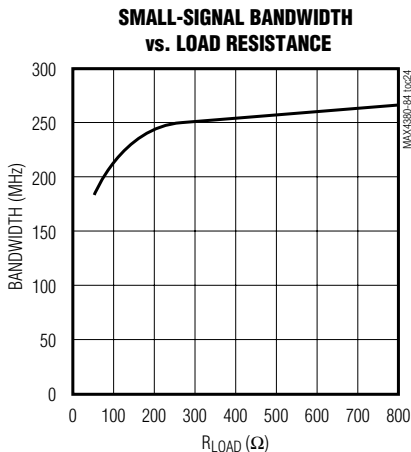
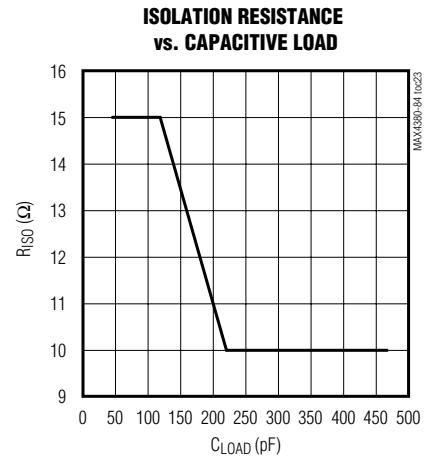
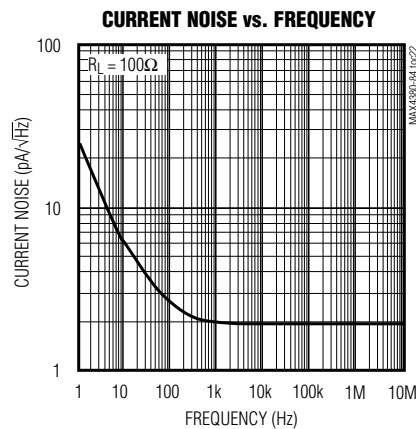
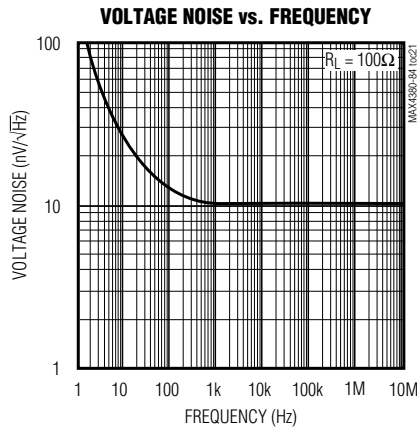
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

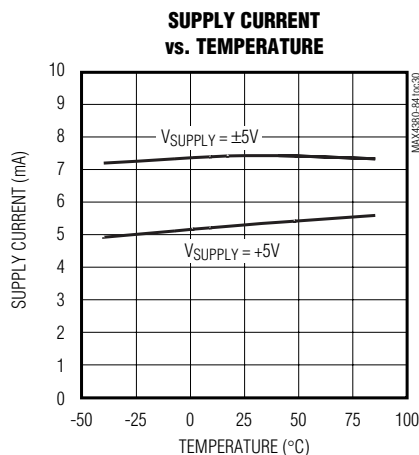


Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

MAX4380-MAX4384

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0$, $V_{CM} = +1.5V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Pin Description

PIN							NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4380	MAX4381	MAX4382		MAX4383		MAX4384		
SC70/SOT23	μ MAX	QSOP	SO/TSSOP	SO/TSSOP	SO/QSOP	TSSOP		
6	10	4	4	4	4	5	V_{CC}	Positive Power Supply. Connect a 0.1 μ F capacitor to GND.
2	4	13	11	11	13	16	V_{EE}	Negative Power Supply. Connect a 0.1 μ F Capacitor to GND.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	IN+	Noninverting Input
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	IN-	Inverting Input
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	OUT	Amplifier Output
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	$\overline{DISABLE}$	Disable. Connect to V_{CC} to Enable.
—	3	5	5	3	3	4	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input
—	2	6	6	2	2	3	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input
—	1	7	7	1	1	2	OUTA	Amplifier A Output
—	5	1	1	—	—	1	$\overline{DISABLEA}$	Shutdown Amplifier A. Connect to V_{CC} to Enable.
—	7	12	10	5	5	6	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input

Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Pin Description (continued)

PIN							NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4380	MAX4381	MAX4382		MAX4383		MAX4384		
SC70/SOT23	μMAX	QSOP	SO/TSSOP	SO/TSSOP	SO/QSOP	TSSOP		
—	8	11	9	6	6	7	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input
—	9	10	8	7	7	8	OUTB	Amplifier B Output
—	6	3	3	—	—	9	$\overline{\text{DISABLEB}}$	Shutdown Amplifier B. Connect to V _{CC} to Enable.
—	—	14	12	10	12	15	INC+	Amplifier C Noninverting Input
—	—	15	13	9	11	14	INC-	Amplifier C Inverting Input
—	—	16	14	8	10	13	OUTC	Amplifier C Output
—	—	2	2	—	—	12	$\overline{\text{DISABLEC}}$	Shutdown Amplifier C. Connect to V _{CC} to Enable.
—	—	—	—	12	14	17	IND+	Amplifier D Noninverting Input
—	—	—	—	13	15	18	IND-	Amplifier D Inverting Input
—	—	—	—	14	16	19	OUTD	Amplifier D Output
—	—	—	—	—	—	20	$\overline{\text{DISABLED}}$	Shutdown Amplifier D. Connect to V _{CC} to Enable.
—	—	8, 9	—	—	8, 9	10, 11	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

Detailed Description

The MAX4380-MAX4384 are single-supply, rail-to-rail, voltage-feedback amplifiers that employ current-feedback techniques to achieve 485V/μs slew rates and 210MHz bandwidths. 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.

Applications Information

The output voltage swings to within 50mV of each supply rail. Local feedback around the output stage ensures low open-loop output impedance to reduce gain sensitivity to load variations. The input stage permits common-mode voltages beyond the negative supply and to within 2.25V of the positive supply rail.

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

The MAX4380-MAX4384 are internally compensated for unity gain. When configured for unity gain, a 24Ω resistor (R_F) in series with the feedback path optimizes AC performance. This resistor improves AC response by reducing the Q of the parallel LC circuit formed by the parasitic feedback capacitance and inductance.

Video Line Driver

The MAX4380-MAX4384 are low-power, voltage-feedback amplifiers featuring bandwidths up to 210MHz, 0.1dB gain flatness to 55MHz. They are designed to minimize differential-gain error and differential-phase error to 0.02% and 0.08 degrees respectively. They

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MAX4380-MAX4384

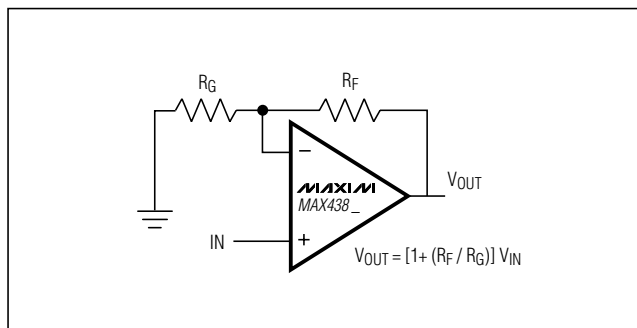


Figure 1a. Noninverting Gain Configuration

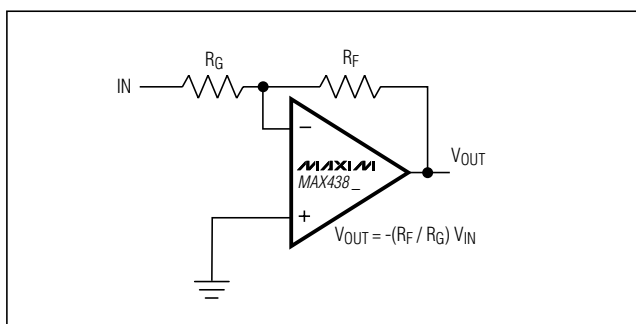


Figure 1b. Inverting Gain Configuration

have a 16ns settling time to 0.1%, 485V/ μ s slew rates, and output-current-drive capability of up to 75mA making them ideal for driving video loads.

Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

Select the gain-setting feedback (R_F) and input (R_G) resistor values to fit your 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 1pF of amplifier input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, causes a pole at 159MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the 1k Ω resistors to 100 Ω extends the pole frequency to 1.59GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 200 Ω in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor (Figures 1a and 1b).

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

These amplifiers operate from a single +4.5V to +11V power supply or from dual ± 2.25 V to ± 5.5 V supplies. For

single-supply operation, bypass V_{CC} 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.

Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the amplifier'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 design guidelines:

- Don't use wire-wrap 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.

Rail-to-Rail Outputs, Ground-Sensing Inputs

For +5V single-supply operation, the input common-mode range extends from ($V_{EE} - 200$ mV) to ($V_{CC} - 2.25$ V) 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.

For ± 5 V dual-supply operation, the common-mode range is from V_{EE} to ($V_{CC} - 2.25$ V)

For +5V single-supply operation the output swings to within 50mV of either power-supply rail with a 2k Ω load. The input ground sensing and the rail-to-rail output substantially increase the dynamic range. With a symmetric input in a single +5V application, the input can swing 2.95Vp-p and the output can swing 4.9Vp-p with minimal distortion.

Low-Power Disable Mode

The disable feature ($\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$) allows the amplifier to be placed in a low-power, high-output-impedance state. When the disable pin ($\overline{\text{DISABLE}}$) is active, the amplifier's output impedance is 35k Ω . This high resistance and the low 2pF output capacitance make the MAX4380-MAX4382 and the MAX4384 ideal in RF/video multiplexer or switch applications. For larger arrays, pay careful attention to capacitive loading. Refer to the *Output Capacitive Loading and Stability* section.

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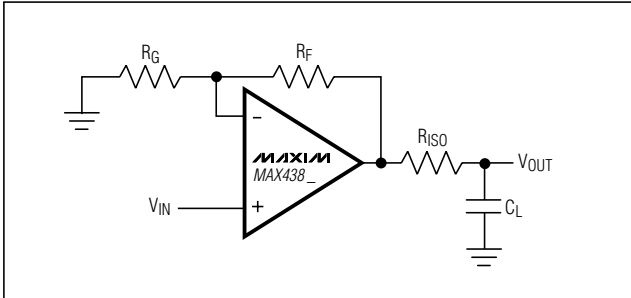


Figure 2. Driving a Capacitive Load Through an Isolation Resistor

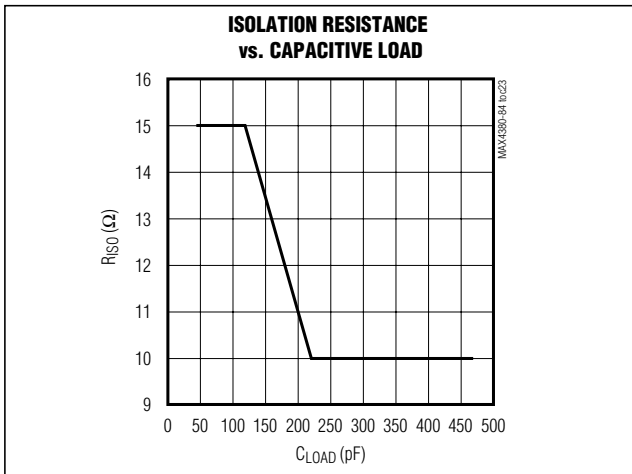


Figure 3. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4380-MAX4384 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly reactive loads, which decrease phase margin and may produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 2 shows a circuit that eliminates this problem. Figure 3 is a graph of the Optimal Isolation Resistor (R_S) vs. Capacitive Load. Figure 4 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 10Ω to 15Ω) 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. Figure 5 shows the effect of a 15Ω isolation resistor on closed-loop response.

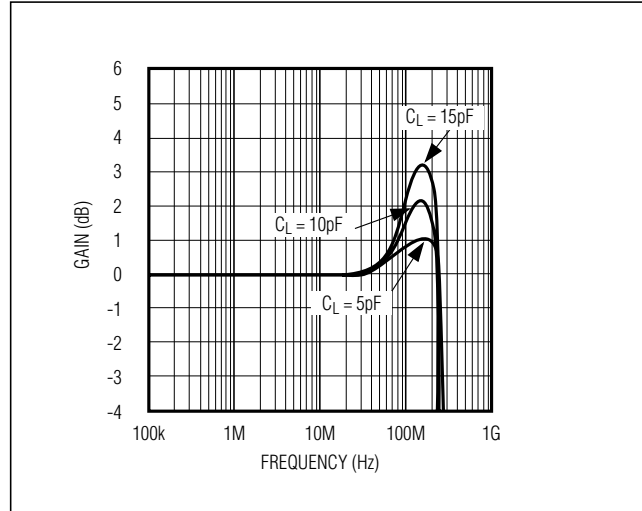


Figure 4. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and No Isolation Resistor

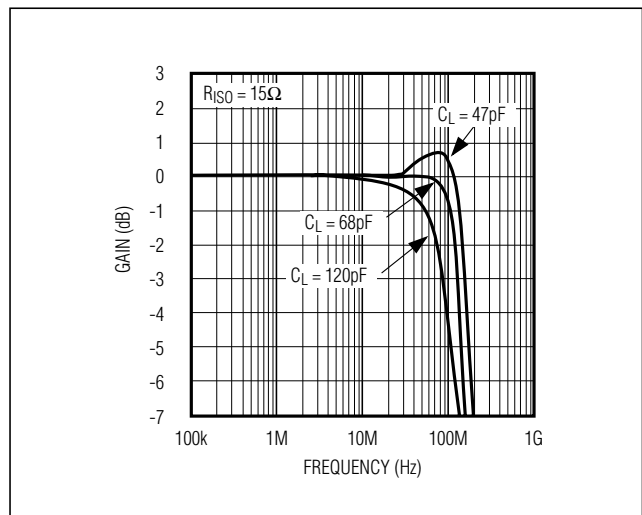


Figure 5. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and 27Ω Isolation Resistor

Chip Information

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MAX4381 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 132

MAX4382 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 196

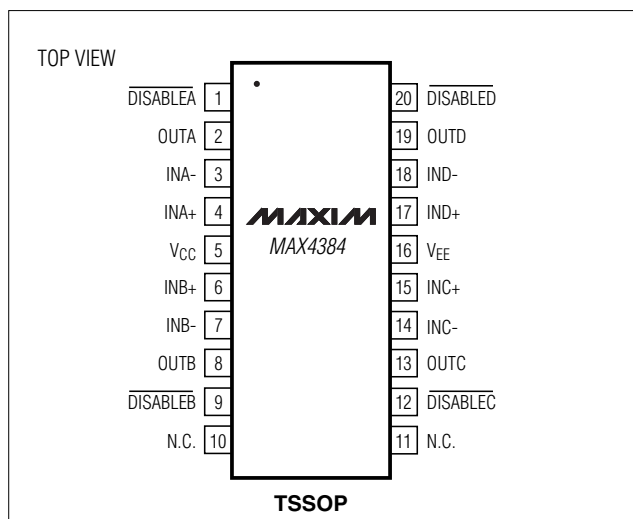
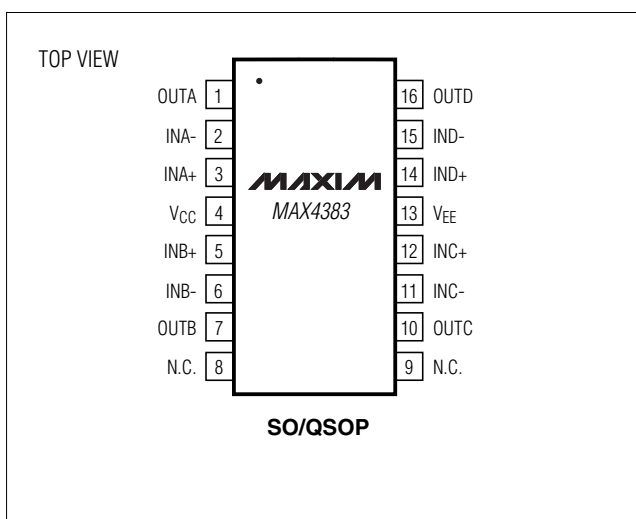
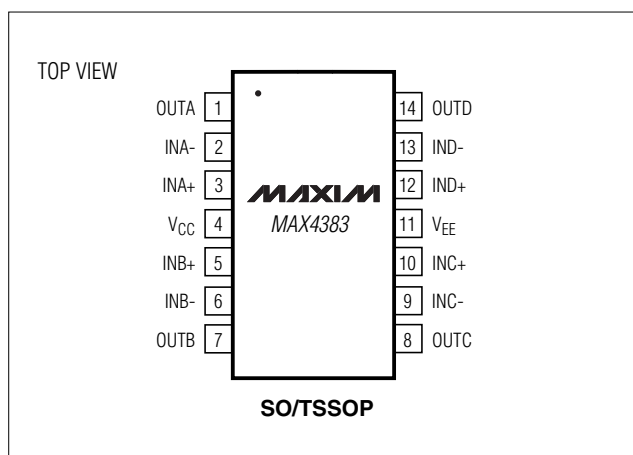
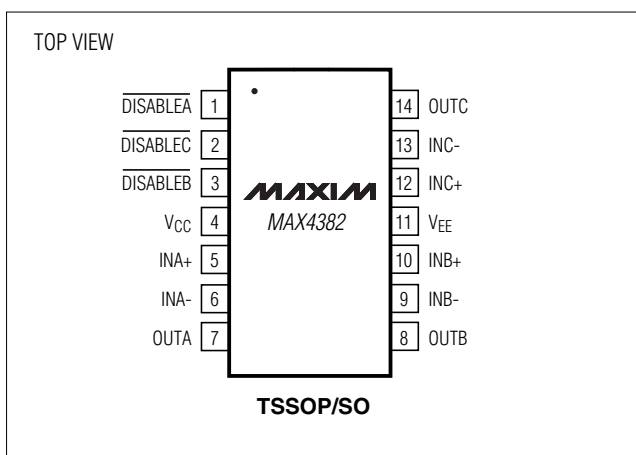
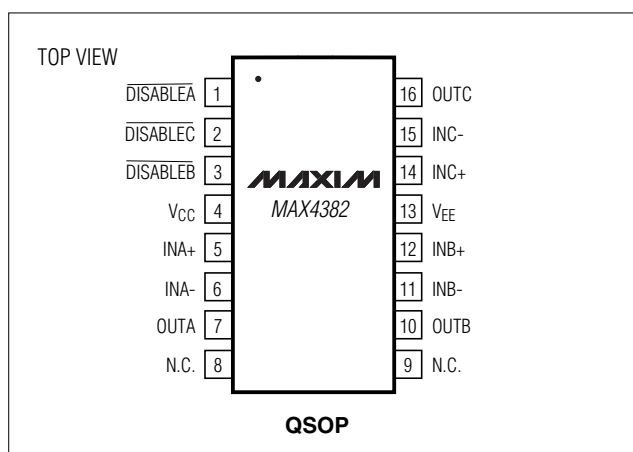
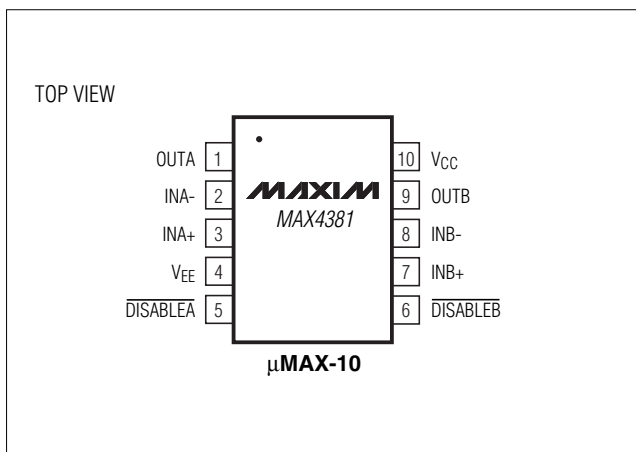
MAX4383 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 264

MAX4384 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 264

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Pin Configurations (continued)

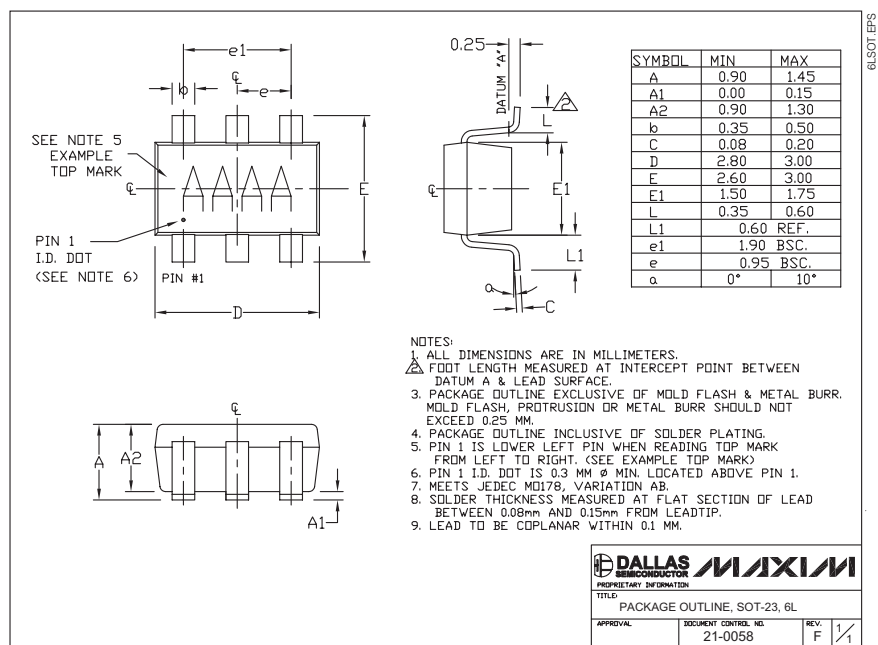
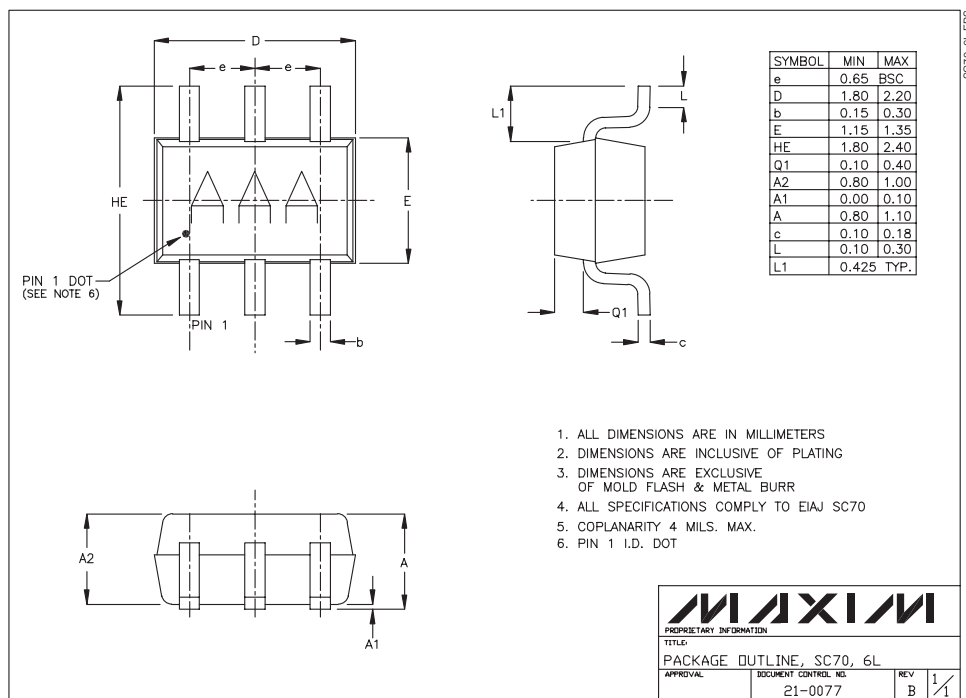
MAX4380-MAX4384



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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.)

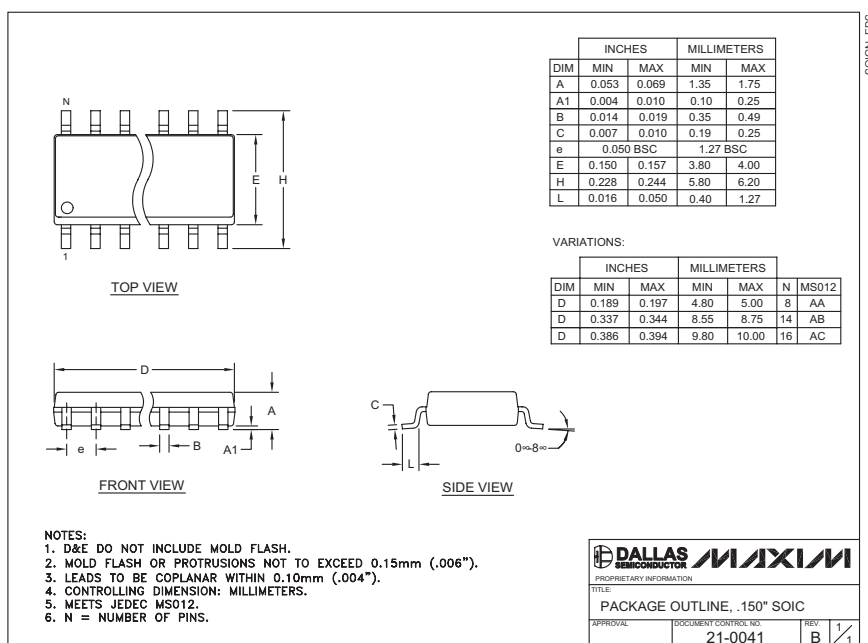
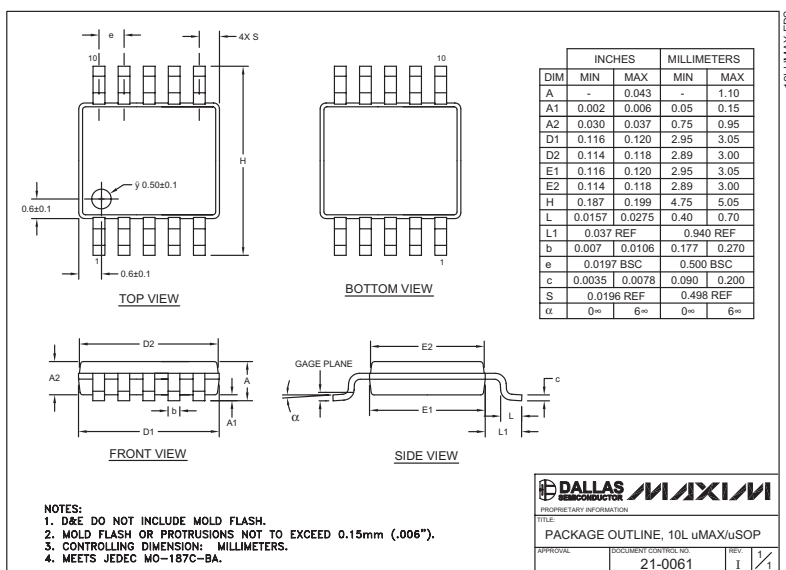


Ultra-Small, Low-Cost, 210MHz, Single-Supply Op Amps with Rail-to-Rail Outputs and Disable

Package Information (continued)

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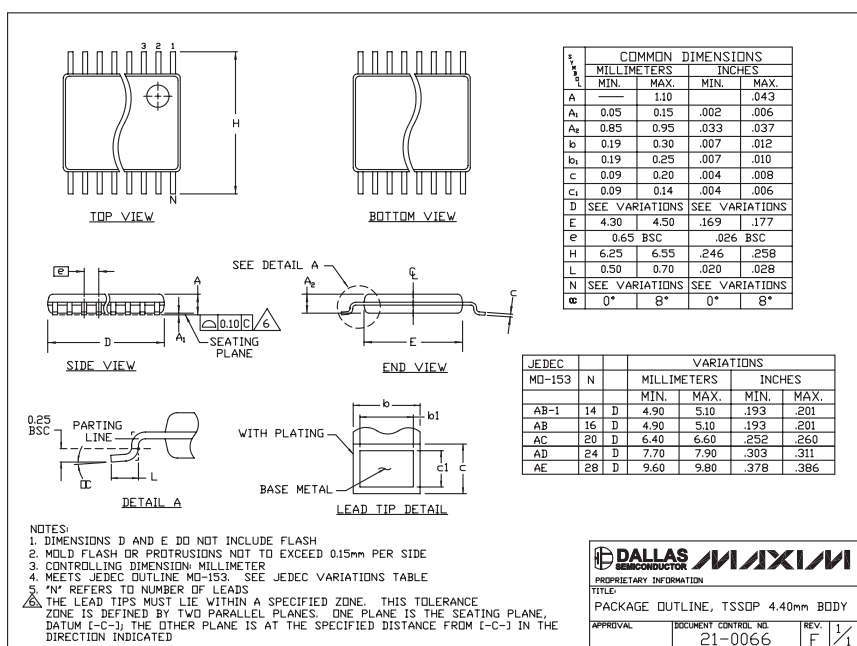
MAX4380-MAX4384



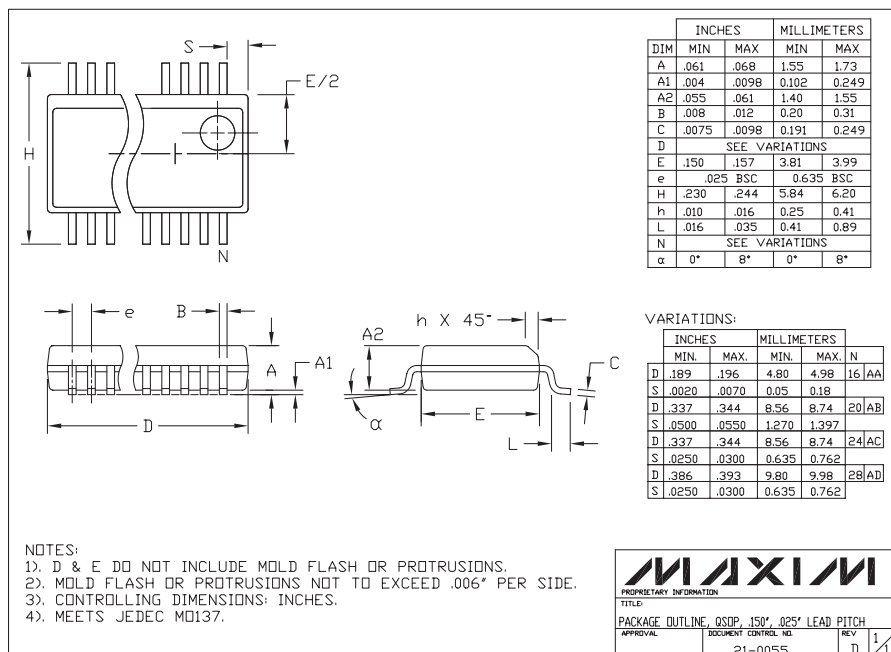
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Package Information (continued)

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