Absolute Maximum Ratings

(All voltages referenced to GND)
GNDS ....-0.3V to +0.3V
IN ....-0.3V to +13V
OUTF, OUTS, NR......-0.3V to the lesser of (V_{IN} + 0.3V) or +6V
Output Short Circuit to GND or IN.. 60s
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)............362mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)..............471mW

Operating Temperature Range........................ -40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature...+150°C
Storage Temperature Range........................... -65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) ....+300°C
Soldering Temperature (reflow).....................................+260°C

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

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_21 (V_{OUT} = 2.048V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			2.048		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TC_{VOUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	2.7V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		2	20	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			40	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			0.7	25	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			1.3	25	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			25		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			µMAX		100		

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_21 (V_{OUT} = 2.048V) (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			1.3		$µV_{P-P}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			60		nV/√Hz
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			35		
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		0.8		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		2.7		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_25 (V_{OUT} = 2.500V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			2.500		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	2.7V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		3	20	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			40	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			1	25	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			1.8	25	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_25 (V_{OUT} = 2.500V) (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.06	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.12	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/ cycle	SO			35		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/ time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/ 1000hr
			µMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			1.45		μV_{P-P}
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			75		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			45		
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		2.7		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_28 (V_{OUT} = 2.800V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			2.800		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	%
			B grade µMAX	-0.10		+0.10	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade µMAX		1	3	ppm/°C
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔV_{IN}	3.0V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		3.5	23	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			45	
Load Regulation	ΔV_{OUT}/ ΔV_{IN}	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			1.3	28	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			2.4	28	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.06	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.12	0.4	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_28 (V_{OUT} = 2.800V) (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/ cycle	µMAX			80		ppm
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/ time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	µMAX		100		ppm/ 1000hr
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			1.45		μV_{P-P}
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			75		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			45		
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		3.0		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_30 (V_{OUT} = 3.000V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			3.000		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_30 (V_{OUT} = 3.000V) (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1μF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	3.2V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		4	25	μV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			50	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			1.5	30	μV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			2.8	30	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.06	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.11	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			20		ppm
		μMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			μMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			1.75		μV_{P-P}
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			90		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1μF			55		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		μF
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1.2		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1μF		20		
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		3.2		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	μA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_33 (V_{OUT} = 3.300V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			3.300		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	3.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		11	35	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			70	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			2	40	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			5	40	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.06	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.12	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			20		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			µMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			1.95		$µV_{P-P}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			100		nV/√Hz
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			60		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1.2		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		3.5		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_36 (V_{OUT} = 3.600V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			3.6		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	3.8V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		12	40	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			80	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			2	50	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			6	50	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.05	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.11	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			20		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			µMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			2.1		$µV_{P-P}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			110		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			66		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1.6		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		3.8		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_41 (V_{OUT} = 4.096V)

(V_{IN} = 5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			4.096		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		Referred to V_{OUT}, T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	4.3V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		4.5	30	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			60	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			2	40	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			5	40	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.05	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.1	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			20		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			µMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			2.4		μV_{P-P}
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			120		$nV/\sqrt{Hz}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			80		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		1.6		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		4.3		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_50 (V_{OUT} = 5.000V)

(V_{IN} = 5.5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
OUTPUT							
Output Voltage	V_{OUT}	T_A = +25°C			5.000		V
Output Voltage Accuracy		T_A = +25°C	A grade SO	-0.02		+0.02	%
			B grade SO	-0.06		+0.06	
			A grade µMAX	-0.06		+0.06	
			B grade µMAX	-0.1		+0.1	
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 1)	TCV_{OUT}	T_A = -40°C to +85°C	A grade SO		0.5	3	ppm/°C
			B grade SO		1	5	
			A grade µMAX		1	3	
			B grade µMAX		2	7	
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C	A grade SO		1	5	
			B grade SO		2	10	
			A grade µMAX		2	5	
			B grade µMAX		3	12	
Line Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta V_{IN}$	5.2V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 12.6V	T_A = +25°C		3	40	µV/V
			T_A = -40°C to +125°C			80	
Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$	Sourcing: 0 ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 10mA			2.5	50	µV/mA
		Sinking: -10mA ≤ I_{OUT} ≤ 0			6.5	50	
Dropout Voltage (Note 3)	V_{IN} - V_{OUT}	ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%	I_{OUT} = 5mA		0.05	0.2	V
			I_{OUT} = 10mA		0.1	0.4	
OUT Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Short to GND			160		mA
		Short to IN			20		
Thermal Hysteresis (Note 2)	ΔV_{OUT}/cycle	SO			15		ppm
		µMAX			80		
Long-Term Stability	ΔV_{OUT}/time	1000hr at T_A = +25°C	SO		20		ppm/1000hr
			µMAX		100		
DYNAMIC CHARACTERISTICS							
Noise Voltage	e_{OUT}	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			2.85		$µV_{P-P}$
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0			145		nV/√Hz
		f = 1kHz, C_{NR} = 0.1µF			95		
Capacitive-Load Stability Range	C_{LOAD}	No sustained oscillations			0.1 to 10		µF

Electrical Characteristics—MAX6126_50 (V_{OUT} = 5.000V) (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5.5V, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

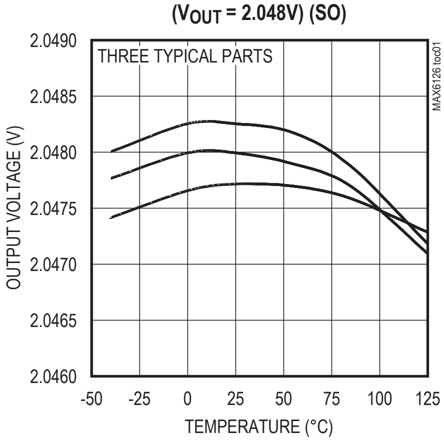
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Turn-On Settling Time	t_R	To V_{OUT} = 0.01% of final value	C_{NR} = 0		2		ms
			C_{NR} = 0.1µF		20		
INPUT							
Supply Voltage Range	V_{IN}	Guaranteed by line-regulation test		5.2		12.6	V
Quiescent Supply Current	I_{IN}	T_A = +25°C			380	550	µA
		T_A = -40°C to +125°C				725	

Note 1: Temperature coefficient is measured by the "box" method, i.e., the maximum $\Delta V_{OUT}/V_{OUT}$ is divided by the maximum ΔT.
Note 2: Thermal hysteresis is defined as the change in +25°C output voltage before and after cycling the device from T_{MAX} to T_{MIN}.
Note 3: Dropout voltage is defined as the minimum differential voltage (V_{IN} - V_{OUT}) at which V_{OUT} decreases by 0.1% from its original value at V_{IN} = 5.0V (V_{IN} = 5.5V for V_{OUT} = 5.0V).

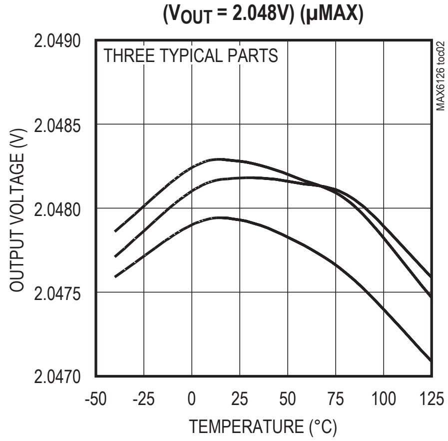
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{IN} = 5V for MAX6126_21/25/30/33/36/41, V_{IN} = 5.5V for MAX6126_50, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

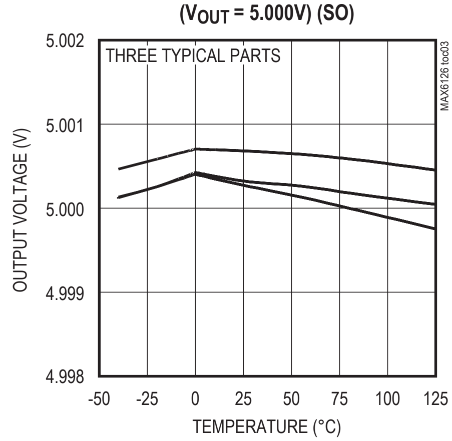
MAX6126A_21
OUTPUT VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE DRIFT
(V_{OUT} = 2.048V) (SO)



MAX6126A_21
OUTPUT VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE DRIFT
(V_{OUT} = 2.048V) (µMAX)



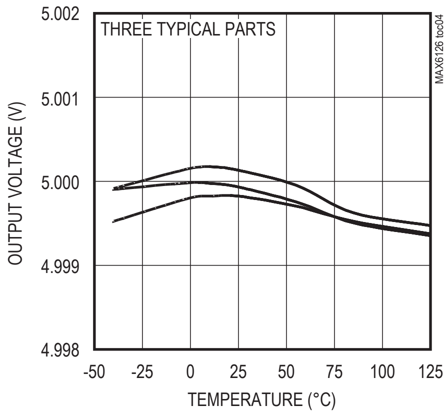
MAX6126A_50
OUTPUT VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE DRIFT
(V_{OUT} = 5.000V) (SO)



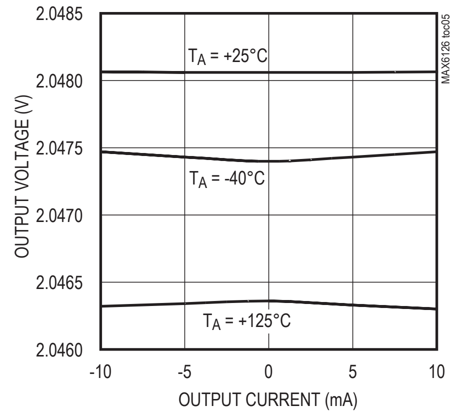
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{IN} = 5V for MAX6126_21/25/30/33/36/41, V_{IN} = 5.5V for MAX6126_50, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

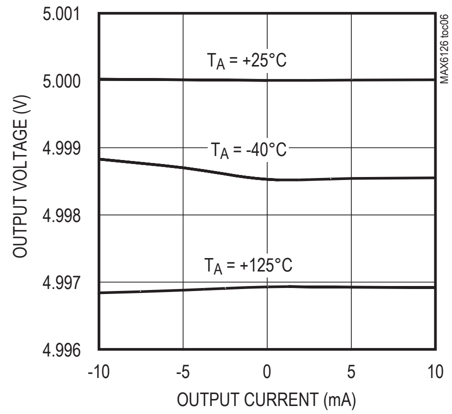
MAX6126A_50
OUTPUT VOLTAGE TEMPERATURE DRIFT
(V_{OUT} = 5.000V) (µMAX)



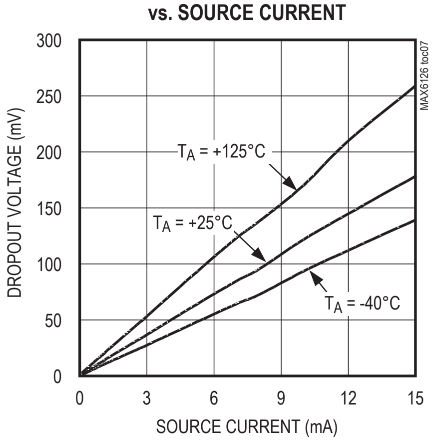
MAX6126_21
LOAD REGULATION



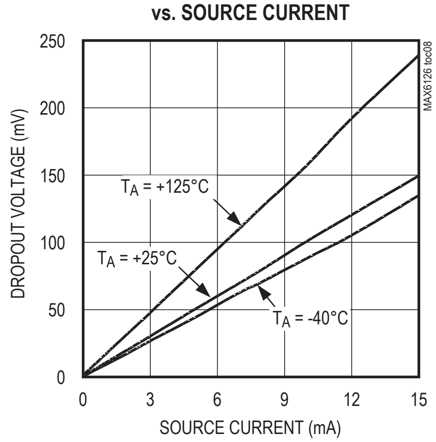
MAX6126_50
LOAD REGULATION



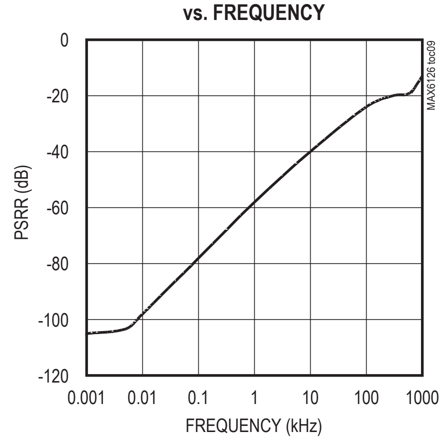
MAX6126_25
DROPOUT VOLTAGE
vs. SOURCE CURRENT



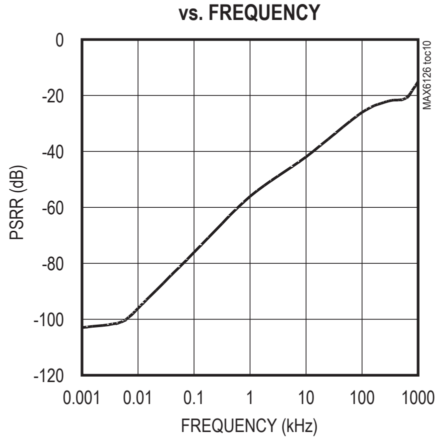
MAX6126_50
DROPOUT VOLTAGE
vs. SOURCE CURRENT



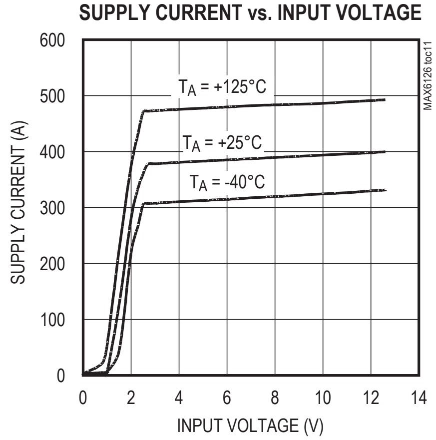
MAX6126_21
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO
vs. FREQUENCY



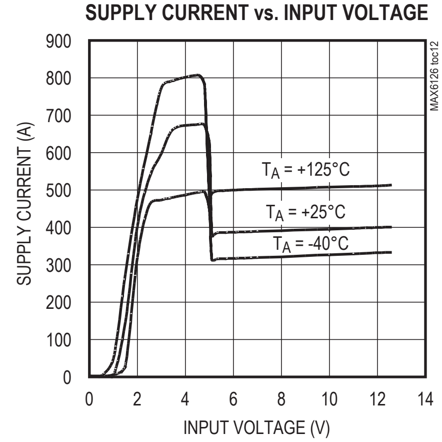
MAX6126_50
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO
vs. FREQUENCY



MAX6126_21
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

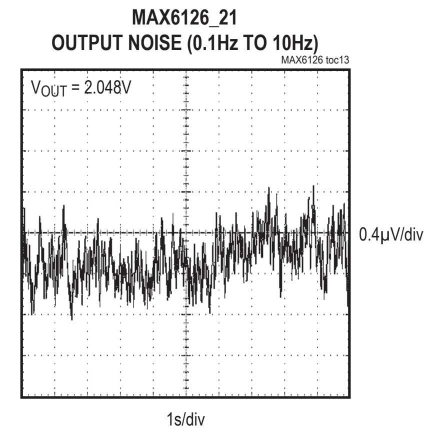


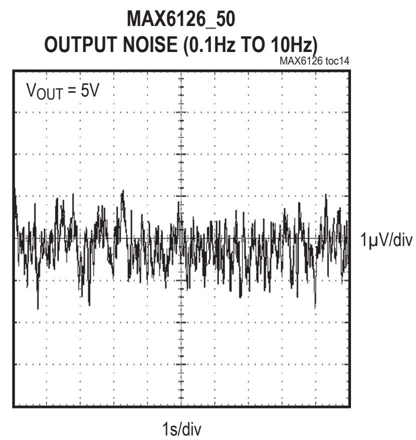
MAX6126_50
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. INPUT VOLTAGE

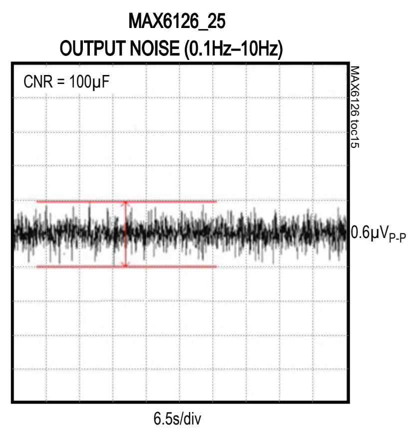


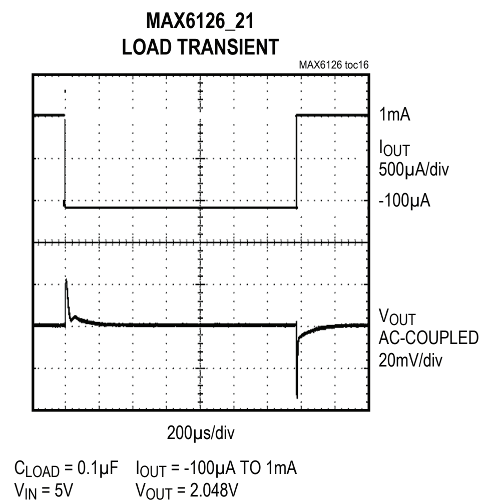
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

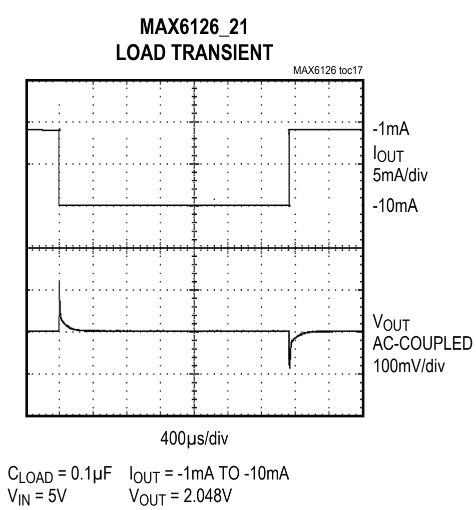
(V_{IN} = 5V for MAX6126_21/25/30/33/36/41, V_{IN} = 5.5V for MAX6126_50, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

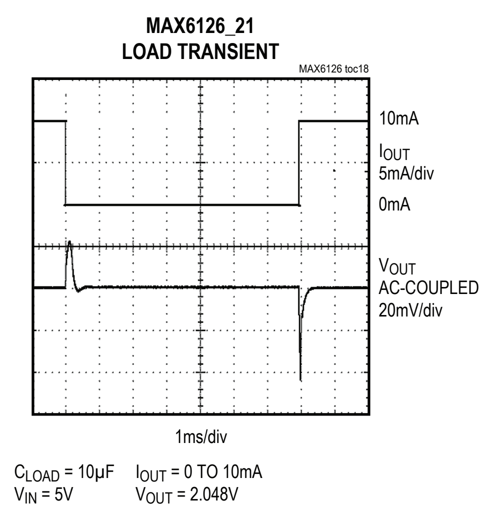








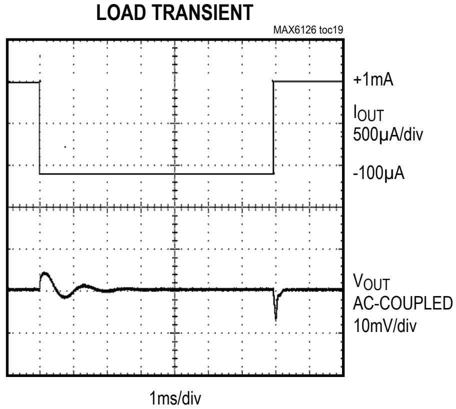




Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

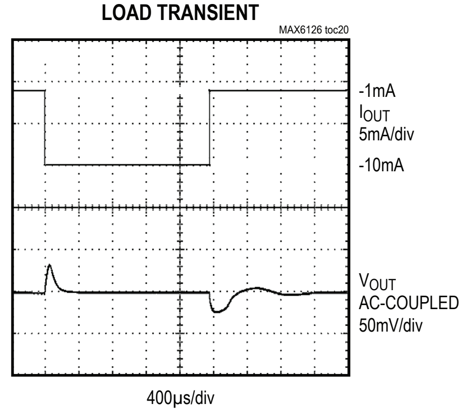
(V_{IN} = 5V for MAX6126_21/25/30/33/36/41, V_{IN} = 5.5V for MAX6126_50, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

MAX6126_21 LOAD TRANSIENT



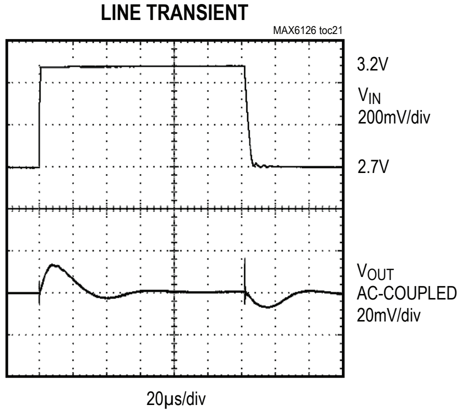
C_{LOAD} = 10µF I_{OUT} = -100µA TO 1mA
V_{IN} = 5V V_{OUT} = 2.048V

MAX6126_21 LOAD TRANSIENT



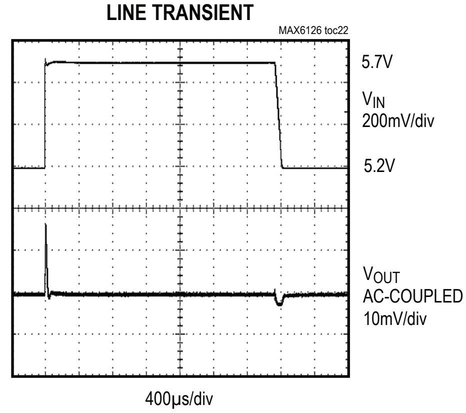
C_{LOAD} = 10µF I_{OUT} = -1mA TO -10mA
V_{IN} = 5V V_{OUT} = 2.048V

MAX6126_21 LINE TRANSIENT



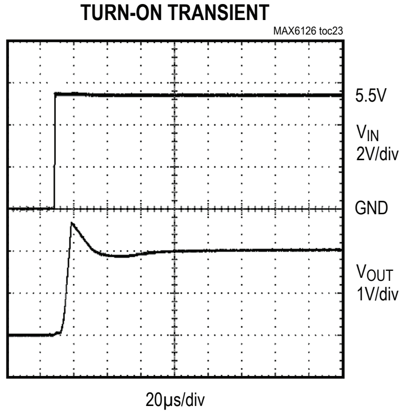
V_{OUT} = 2.048V C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF

MAX6126_50 LINE TRANSIENT



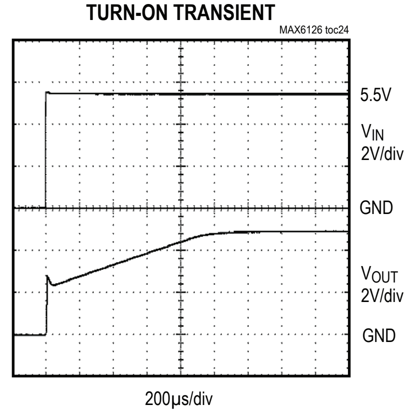
V_{IN} = 5.2V TO 5.7V C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF
V_{OUT} = 5V

MAX6126_21 TURN-ON TRANSIENT



C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF
V_{OUT} = 2.048V

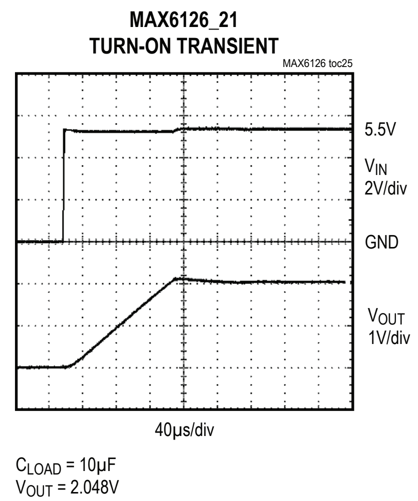
MAX6126_50 TURN-ON TRANSIENT

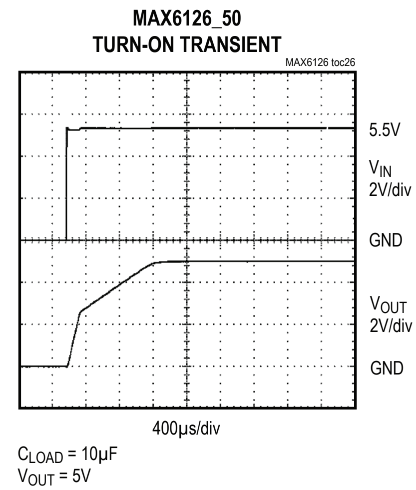


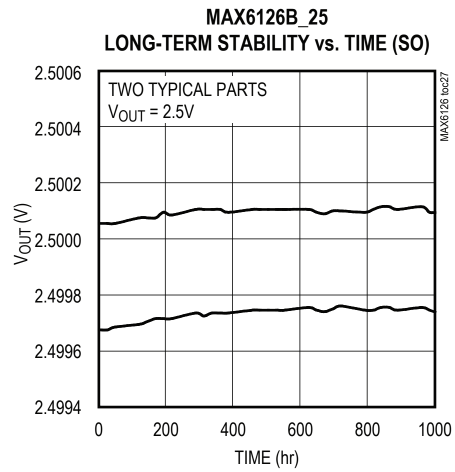
C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF
V_{OUT} = 5V

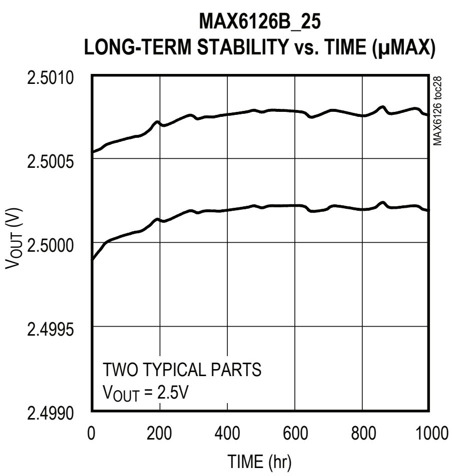
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

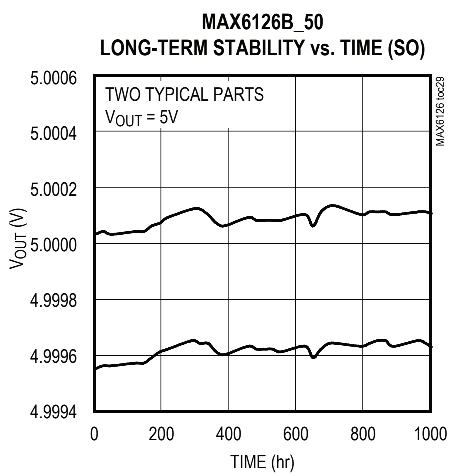
(V_{IN} = 5V for MAX6126_21/25/30/33/36/41, V_{IN} = 5.5V for MAX6126_50, C_{LOAD} = 0.1µF, I_{OUT} = 0, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.) (Note 5)

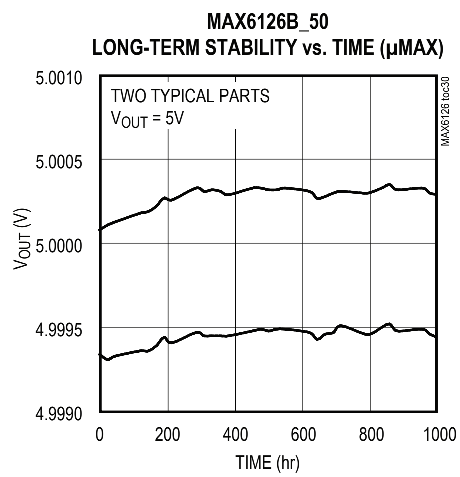












Note 5: Many of the MAX6126 *Typical Operating Characteristics* are extremely similar. The extremes of these characteristics are found in the MAX6126_21 (2.048V output) and the MAX6126_50 (5.000V output). The *Typical Operating Characteristics* of the remainder of the MAX6126 family typically lie between those two extremes and can be estimated based on their output voltages.

Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	NR	Noise Reduction. Connect a 0.1µF capacitor to improve wideband noise. Leave unconnected if not used (see Figure 1).
2	IN	Positive Power-Supply Input
3	GND	Ground
4	GNDS	Ground-Sense Connection. Connect to ground connection at load.
5, 8	I.C.	Internally Connected. **Do not connect anything to these pins.**
6	OUTS	Voltage Reference Sense Output
7	OUTF	Voltage Reference Force Output. Short OUTF to OUTS as close to the load as possible. Bypass OUTF with a capacitor (0.1µF to 10µF) to GND.

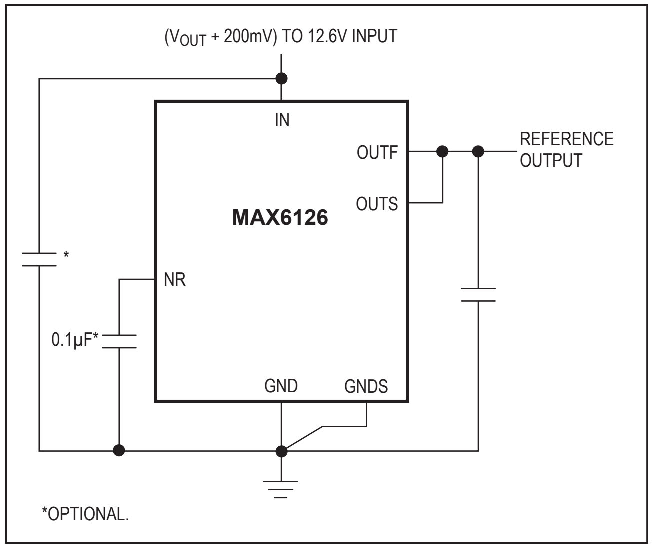


Figure 1. Noise-Reduction Capacitor

Detailed Description

Wideband Noise Reduction

To improve wideband noise and transient power-supply noise, add a 0.1µF capacitor to NR (Figure 1). A 0.1µF NR capacitor reduces the noise from 60nV/√Hz to 35nV/√Hz for the 2.048V output. Noise in the power-supply input can affect output noise, but can be reduced by adding an optional bypass capacitor between IN and GND, as shown in the *Typical Operating Circuit*. The 0.1Hz to 10Hz noise when measured with a 0.1µF noise reduction capacitor (NR pin) is 0.9µV_{P-P}. Using a 100µF noise reduction capacitor (NR pin) reduces the 0.1Hz to 10Hz noise to 0.6µV_{P-P}.

Output Bypassing

The MAX6126 requires an output capacitor between 0.1µF and 10µF. Locate the output capacitor as close to OUTF as possible. For applications driving switching capacitive loads or rapidly changing load currents, it is advantageous to use a 10µF capacitor in parallel with a 0.1µF capacitor. Larger capacitor values reduce transients on the reference output.

Supply Current

The quiescent supply current of the series-mode MAX6126 family is typically 380µA and is virtually independent of the supply voltage, with only a 2µA/V (max) variation with supply voltage.

When the supply voltage is below the minimum specified input voltage during turn-on, the device can draw up to 300µA beyond the nominal supply current. The input voltage source must be capable of providing this current to ensure reliable turn-on.

Thermal Hysteresis

Thermal hysteresis is the change of output voltage at T_A = +25°C before and after the device is cycled over its entire operating temperature range. The typical thermal hysteresis value is 20ppm (SO package).

Turn-On Time

These devices typically turn on and settle to within 0.1% of their final value in 200µs to 2ms depending on the device. The turn-on time can increase up to 4ms with the device operating at the minimum dropout voltage and the maximum load. A noise reduction capacitor of 0.1µF increases the turn-on time to 20ms.

Output Force and Sense

The MAX6126 provides independent connections for the power-circuit output (OUTF) supplying current into a load, and for the circuit input regulating the voltage applied to that load (OUTS). This configuration allows for the cancellation of the voltage drop on the lines connecting the MAX6126 and the load. When using the Kelvin connection made possible by the independent current and voltage connections, take the power connection to the load from OUTF, and bring a line from OUTS to join the line from OUTF, at the point where the voltage accuracy is needed. The MAX6126 has the same type of Kelvin connection to cancel drops in the ground return line. Connect the load to ground and bring a connection from GNDS to exactly the same point.

Applications Information

Precision Current Source

Figure 2 shows a typical circuit providing a precision current source. The OUTF output provides the bias current for the bipolar transistor. OUTS and GNDS sense the voltage across the resistor and adjust the current sourced by OUTF accordingly. For even higher precision, use a MOSFET to eliminate base current errors.

The voltage range of OUTF is set by the reference output voltage (OUTS) and the V_{BE}(BJT) or V_{GS}(MOS) of the output external device:

$$V_{OUTF} = V_{BE} + V_{REF}$$

where:

V_{OUTF} is voltage on OUTF pin

V_{BE} is base-emitter drop across BJT

V_{REF} is the actual voltage reference output this part is supposed to provide.

It translates to supply voltage requirement for voltage reference:

$$V_{IN} \geq V_{DROP} \text{ (dropout voltage)} + V_{BEmax} + V_{REF}$$

where:

V_{DROP} is dropout voltage of voltage reference

High-Resolution DAC and Reference from a Single Supply

Figure 3 shows a typical circuit providing the reference for a high-resolution, 16-bit MAX541 D/A converter.

Temperature Coefficient vs. Operating Temperature Range for a 1 LSB Maximum Error

In a data converter application, the reference voltage of the converter must stay within a certain limit to keep the error in the data converter smaller than the resolution limit through the operating temperature range. Figure 4 shows the maximum allowable reference voltage temperature coefficient to keep the conversion error to less than 1 LSB, as a function of the operating temperature range (T_{MAX} - T_{MIN}) with the converter resolution as a parameter. The graph assumes the reference voltage temperature coefficient as the only parameter affecting accuracy.

In reality, the absolute static accuracy of a data converter is dependent on the combination of many parameters such as integral nonlinearity, differential nonlinearity, offset error, gain error, as well as voltage reference changes

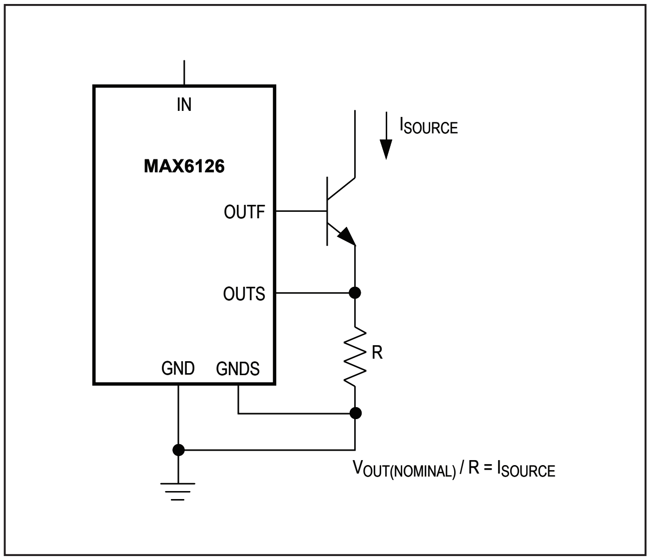


Figure 2. Precision Current Source

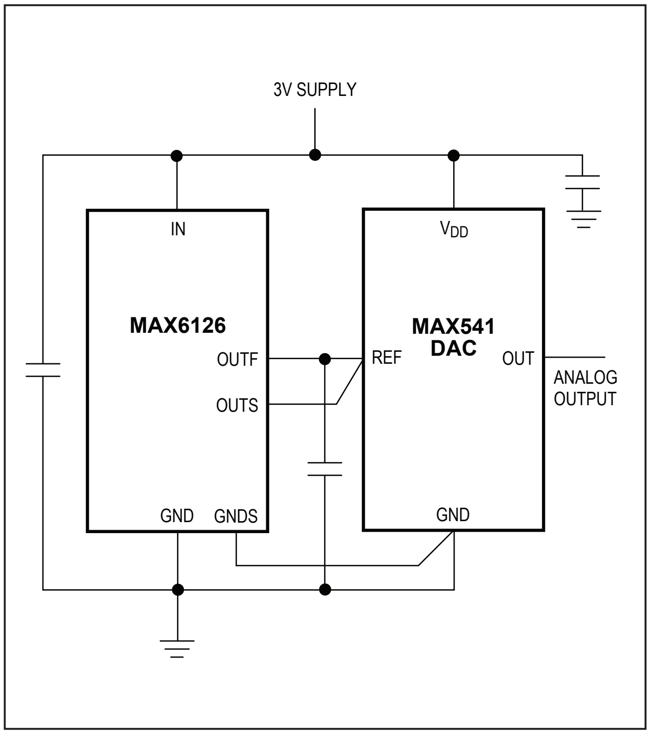


Figure 3. 14-Bit High-Resolution DAC and Positive Reference from a Single 3V Supply

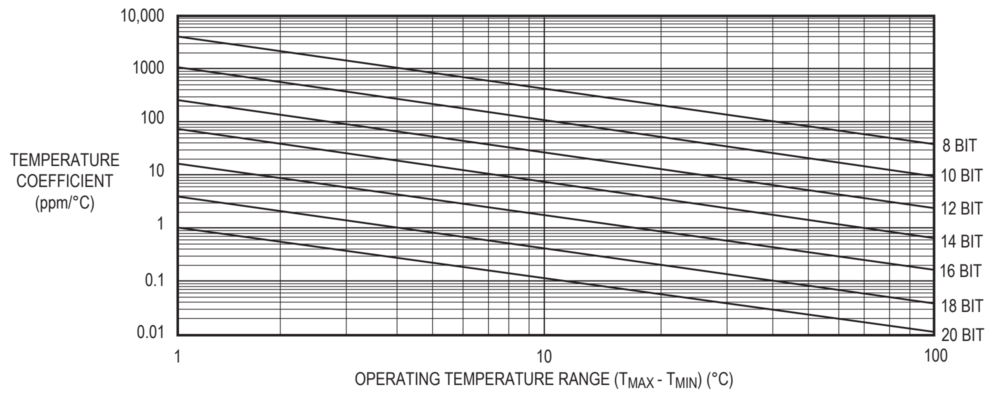


Figure 4. Temperature Coefficient vs. Operating Temperature Range for a 1 LSB Maximum Error

Output Shifts and LTD after Standard IR Reflow and Mechanical Stress Effects (MAX6126AASA50+)

There are many factors that contribute to a voltage reference's drift over time. These can include part soldering to a board, package stress, board stress and layout, humidity and part-to-part variation. The extreme heat of an IR reflow can also cause the output voltage to shift since the materials that make up a semiconductor device and its package, have different rates of expansion and contraction. After a device going through any IR reflow profile or a convection soldering oven, the reference voltage output shifts. The device's expansion/contraction (due to the extreme heat/cooling process) applies stresses to the die which causes the output voltage to shift.

To better quantify the reference output shift due to die induced mechanical stress as a result of IR reflow as shown in Figure 5), Maxim has done two experiments:

Experiment 1: with 48 devices going through a 3x IR reflow process (without soldering down to a PCB)

Experiment 2: with 32 samples are undergone the same 3x IR reflow profile and soldered down to a PCB.

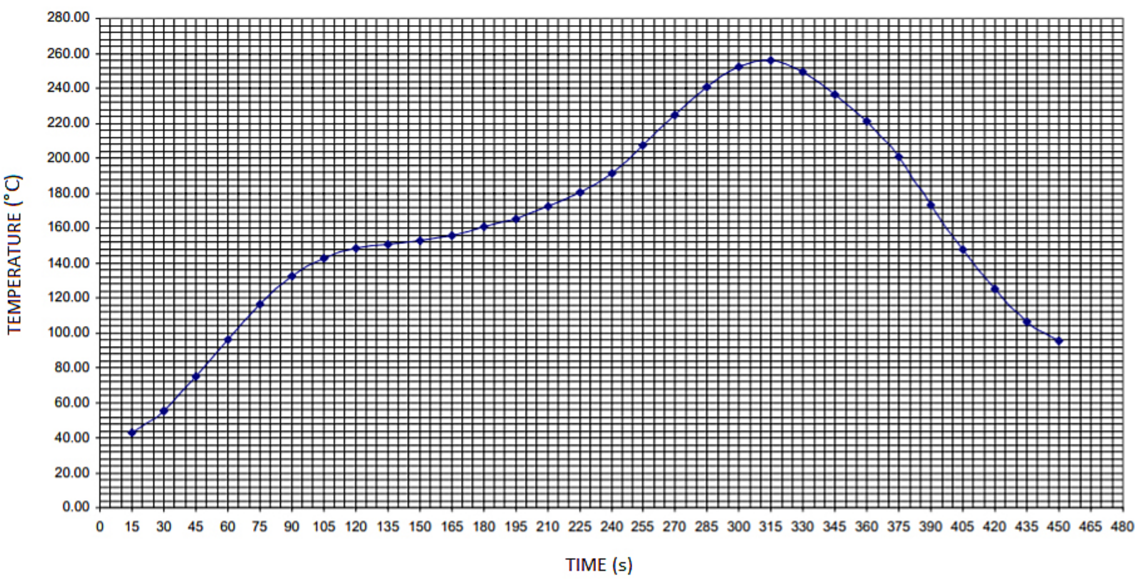


Figure 5. Standard IR Reflow Profile (Peak Temperature = 257°C, Ramping Rate = 0.802°C/s)

First Experiment Results:

Experimental results of the first experiment (undergone a 3x IR reflow without solder) are shown in Figure 6, 7 and 8. Figure 6a shows the output voltage (V_{OUT}) accuracy before the 3x IR reflow, Figure 6b presents the V_{OUT} accuracy after the 3x IR reflow and Figure 6c shows the shift before and after the 3x IR reflow. Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c show the Tempco Pre, Post, and the Difference (Post-Pre) 3x IR reflow for the automotive temperature range respectively. Similarly, Figures 8a, 8b, and 8c plot the Tempco for the extended temperature range.

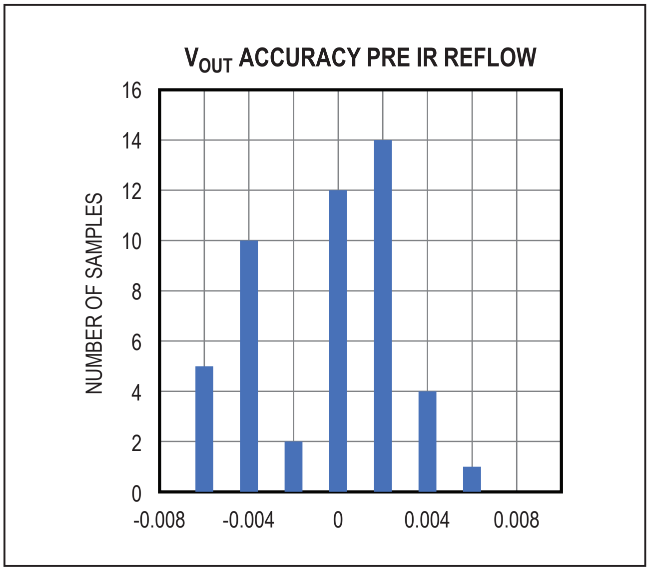


Figure 6a. 48 Samples V_{OUT} Accuracy Pre IR Reflow (%)

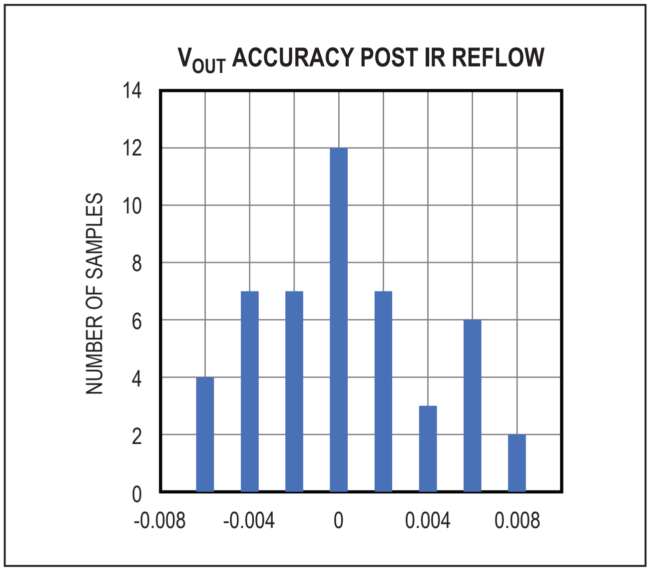


Figure 6b. 48 Samples V_{OUT} Accuracy Post IR Reflow (%)

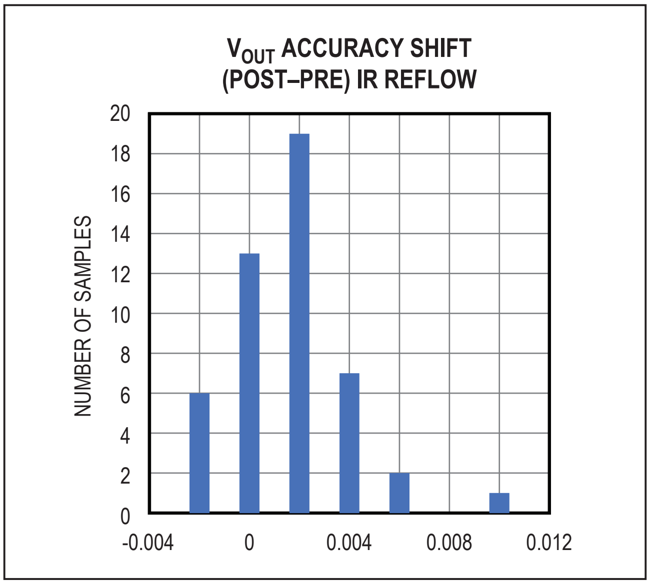


Figure 6c. 48 Samples V_{OUT} Accuracy Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow (%)

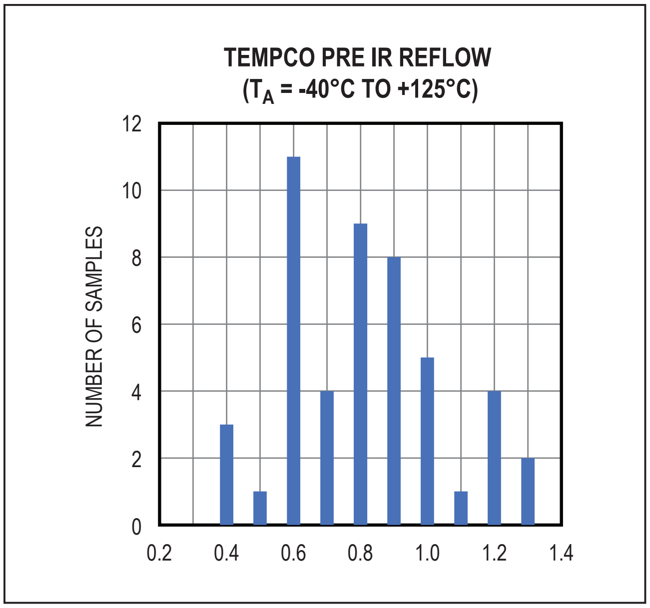


Figure 7a. 48 Samples Tempco Pre IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

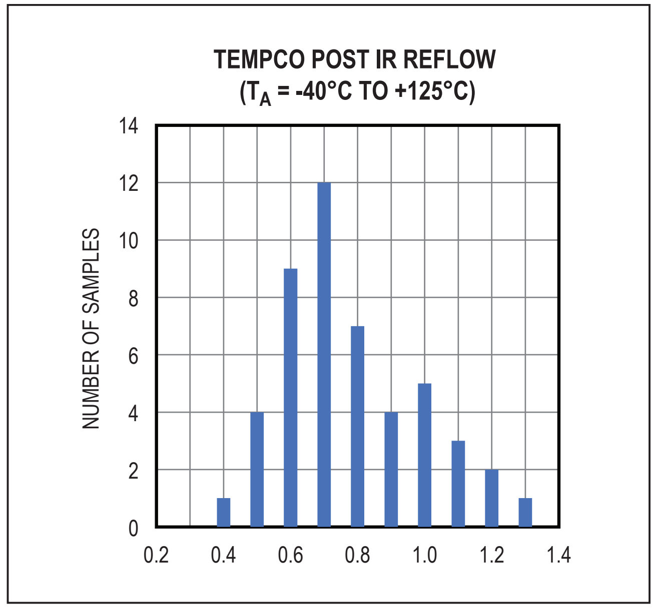


Figure 7b. 48 Samples Tempco Post IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

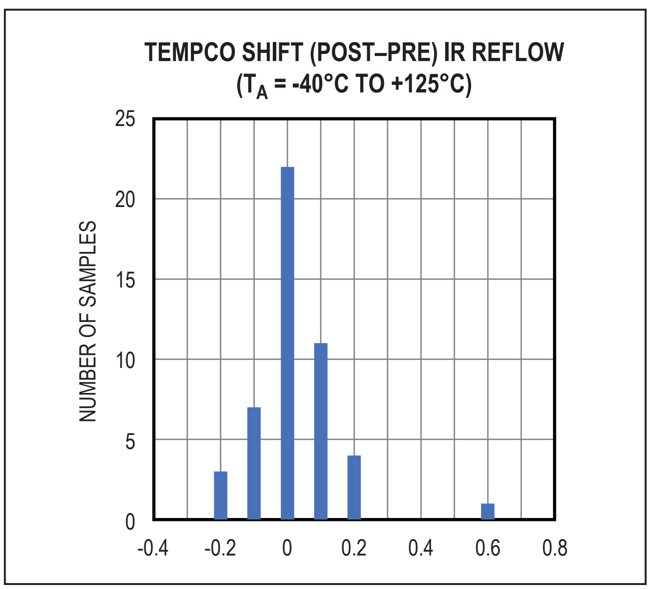


Figure 7c. 48 Samples Tempco Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

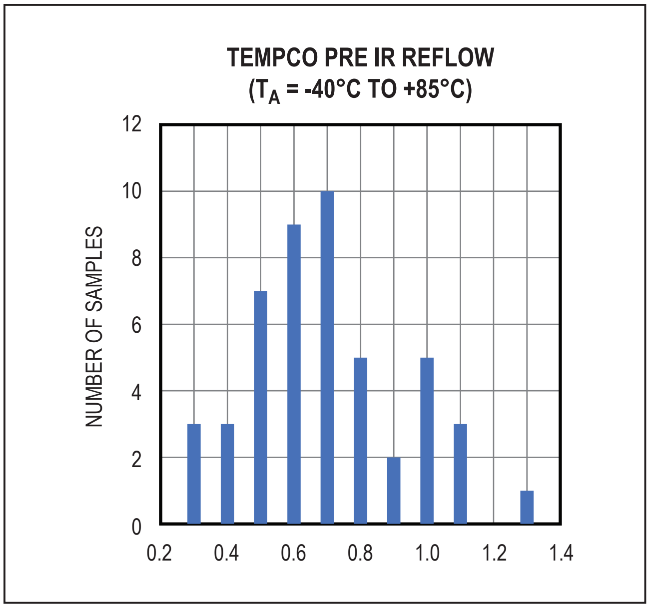


Figure 8a. 48 Samples Tempco Pre IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

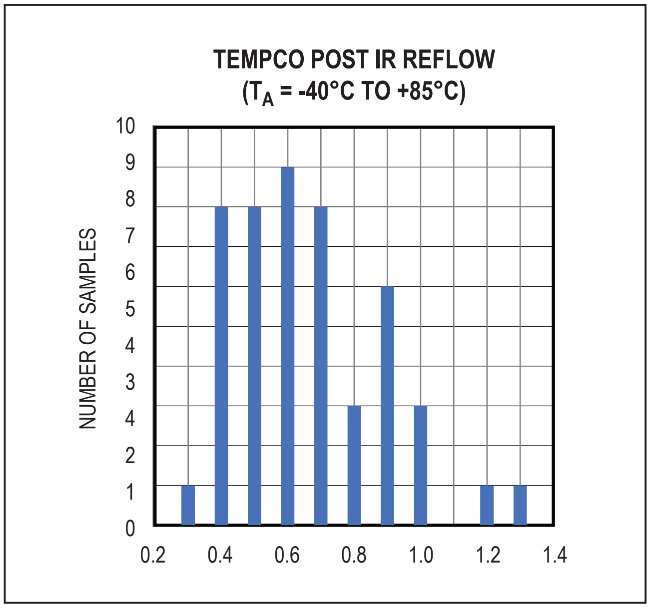


Figure 8b. 48 Samples Tempco Post IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

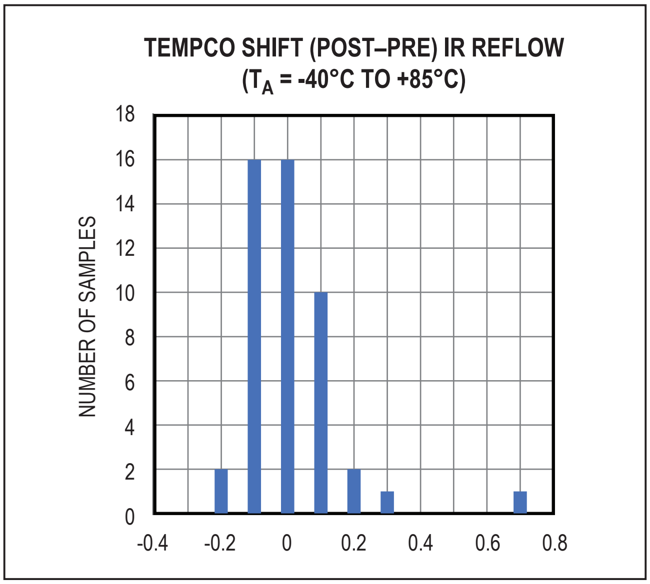


Figure 8c. 48 Samples Tempco Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow (ppm/°C)

Second Experiment Results:

In the second experiment, Maxim has evaluated a different batch of 32 samples before and after soldering down with the same 3x IR reflow profile. In this experiment, these samples underwent the effects of both 3x IR reflow and mechanical stress from soldering. The test board was set up in a humidity-controlled oven. Conditions were set to T_A = +35°C and 40% relative humidity. Same as in experiment one, experimental data are presented in Figures 9, 10 and 11.

We can observe that the MAX6126 output accuracy and temperature coefficient exhibit an additionally shift due to mechanical stress of PCB soldering compared to the first experiment where the MAX6126 was only exposed to the extreme heat of the IR reflow temperature cycle.

The above extra shift can be addressed with proper PCB design such that the mechanical stress induced by soldering is minimized.

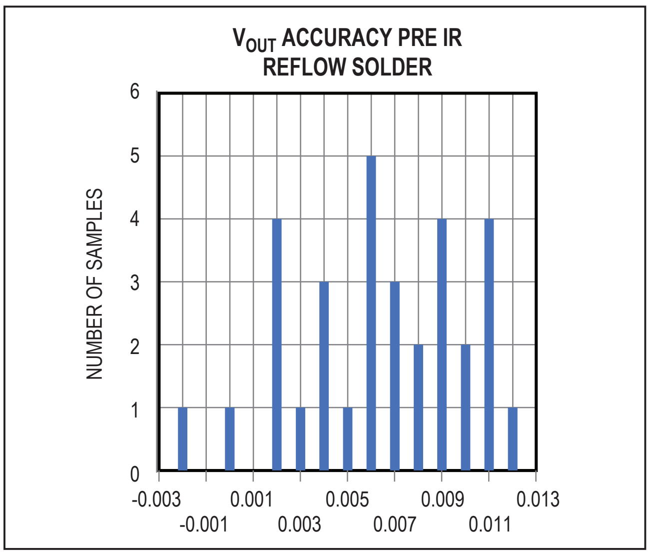


Figure 9a. 32 Samples Output Voltage Pre IR Reflow Solder (%)

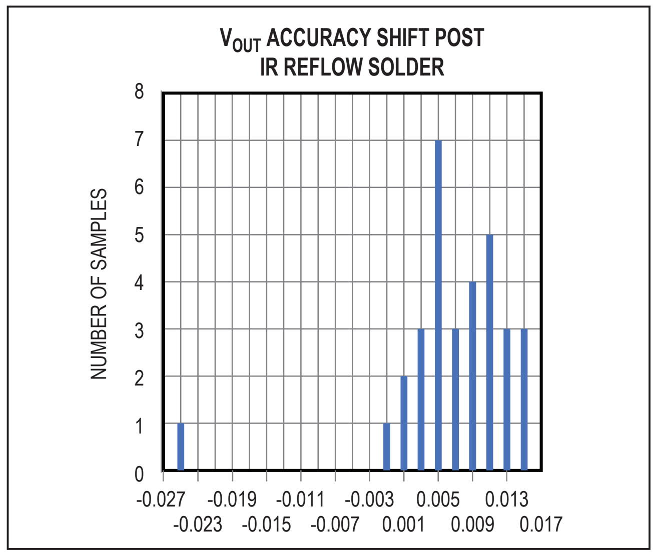


Figure 9b. 32 Samples Output Shift Post IR Reflow Solder (%)

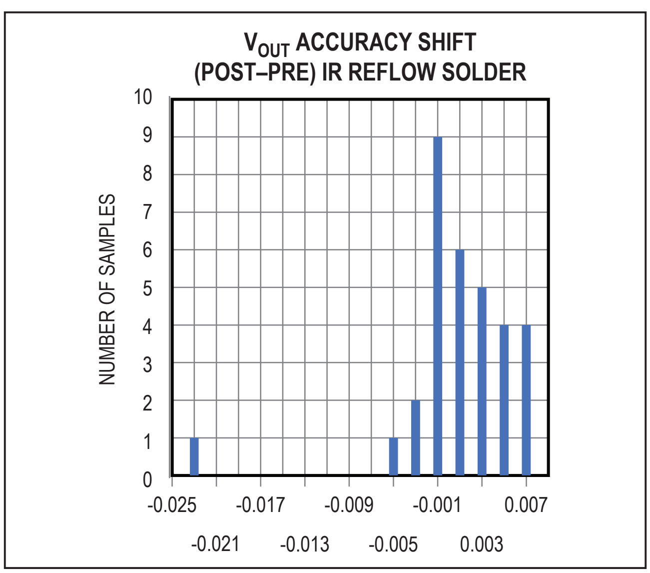


Figure 9c. 32 Samples Output Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow Solder (%)

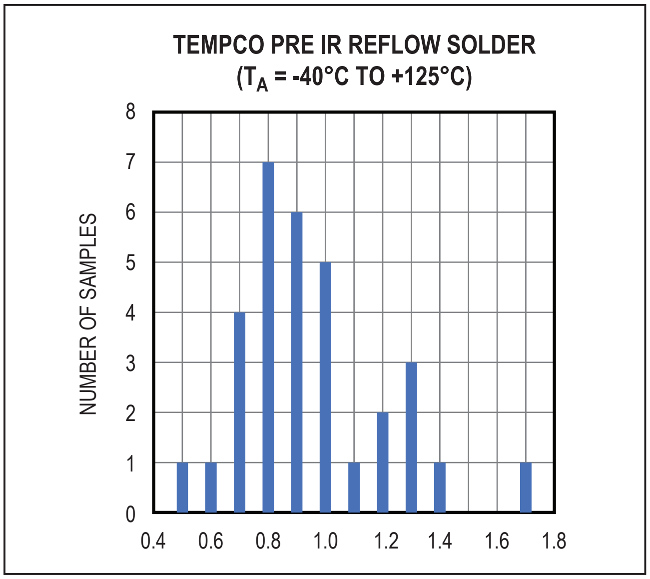


Figure 10a. 32 Samples Tempco Pre IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

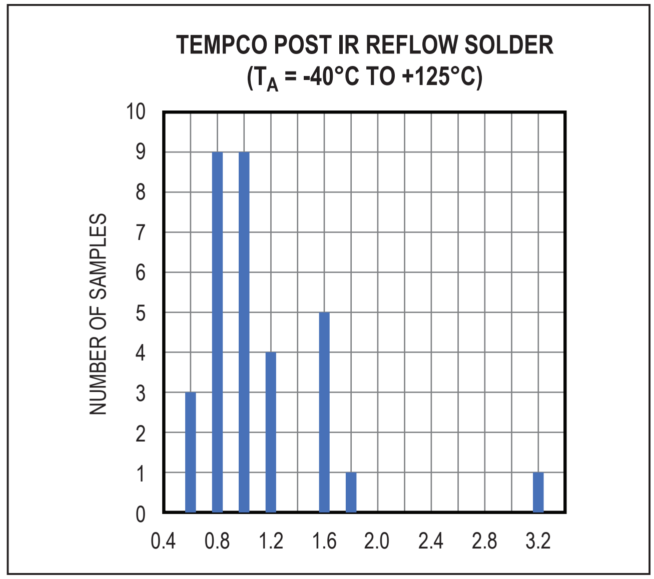


Figure 10b. 32 Samples Tempco Post IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

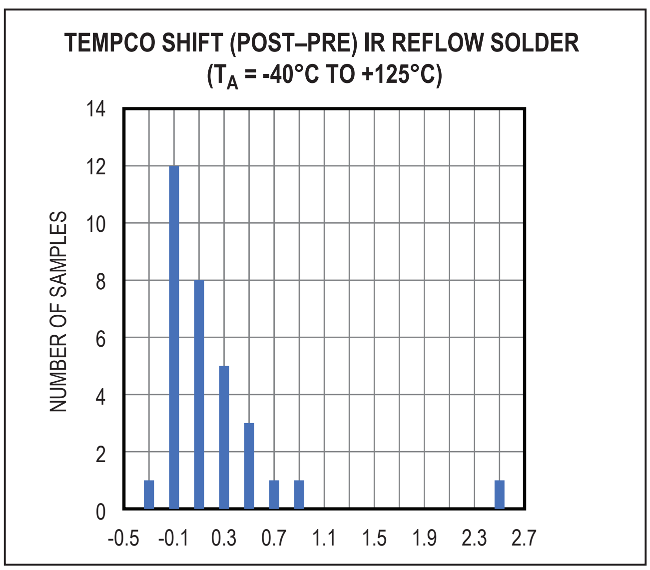


Figure 10c. 32 Samples Tempco Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

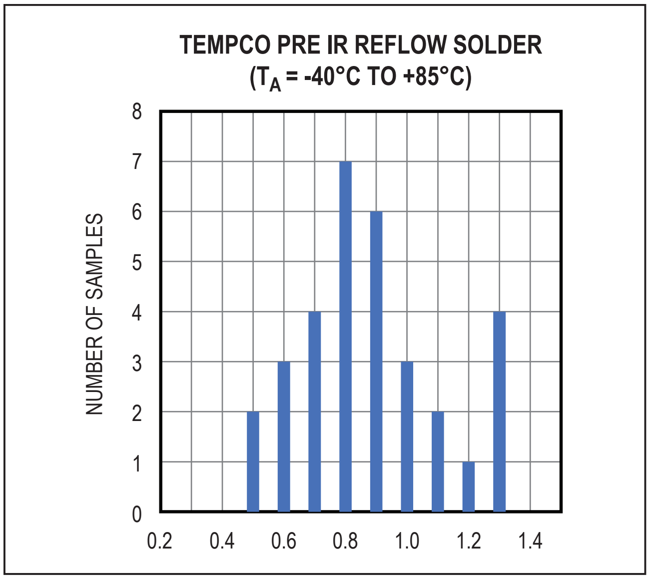


Figure 11a. 32 Samples Tempco Pre IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

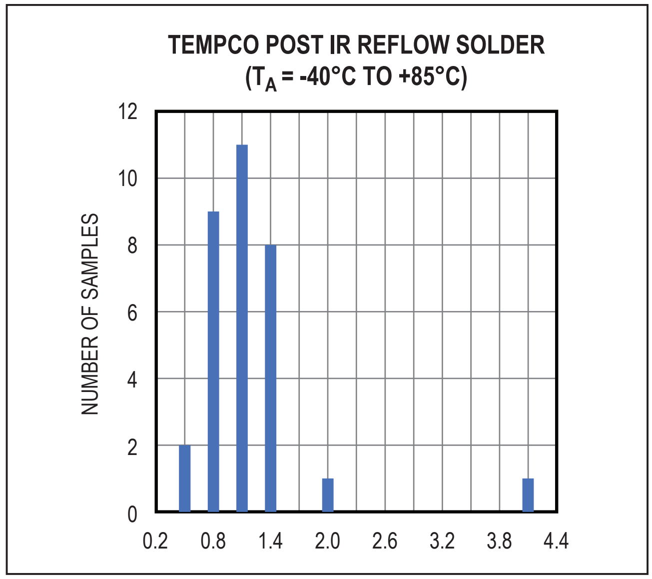


Figure 11b. 32 Samples Tempco Post IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

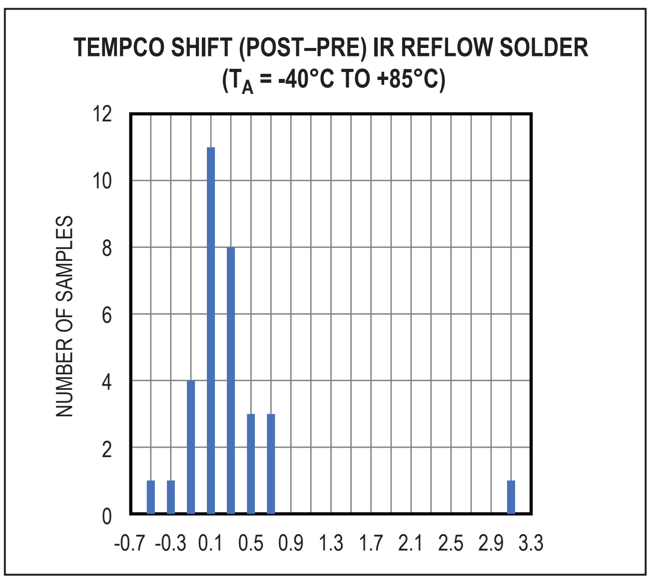


Figure 11c. 32 Samples Tempco Shift (Post–Pre) IR Reflow Solder (ppm/°C)

Long Term Drift (LTD)

Besides showing the output voltage shifts due to reflows and mechanical stresses, Maxim has also collected the long-term drift of these 32 MAX6126 units in another run more than 1000 hours after the devices have gone through 3x reflow and eventually soldered down on a PCB. Similar to the experiment above, the test board was set up in a humidity and temperature controlled oven. The conditions were set to T_A = +35°C and 40% relative humidity (red trace as shown in Figure 12). The LTD result as shown in Figure 12.

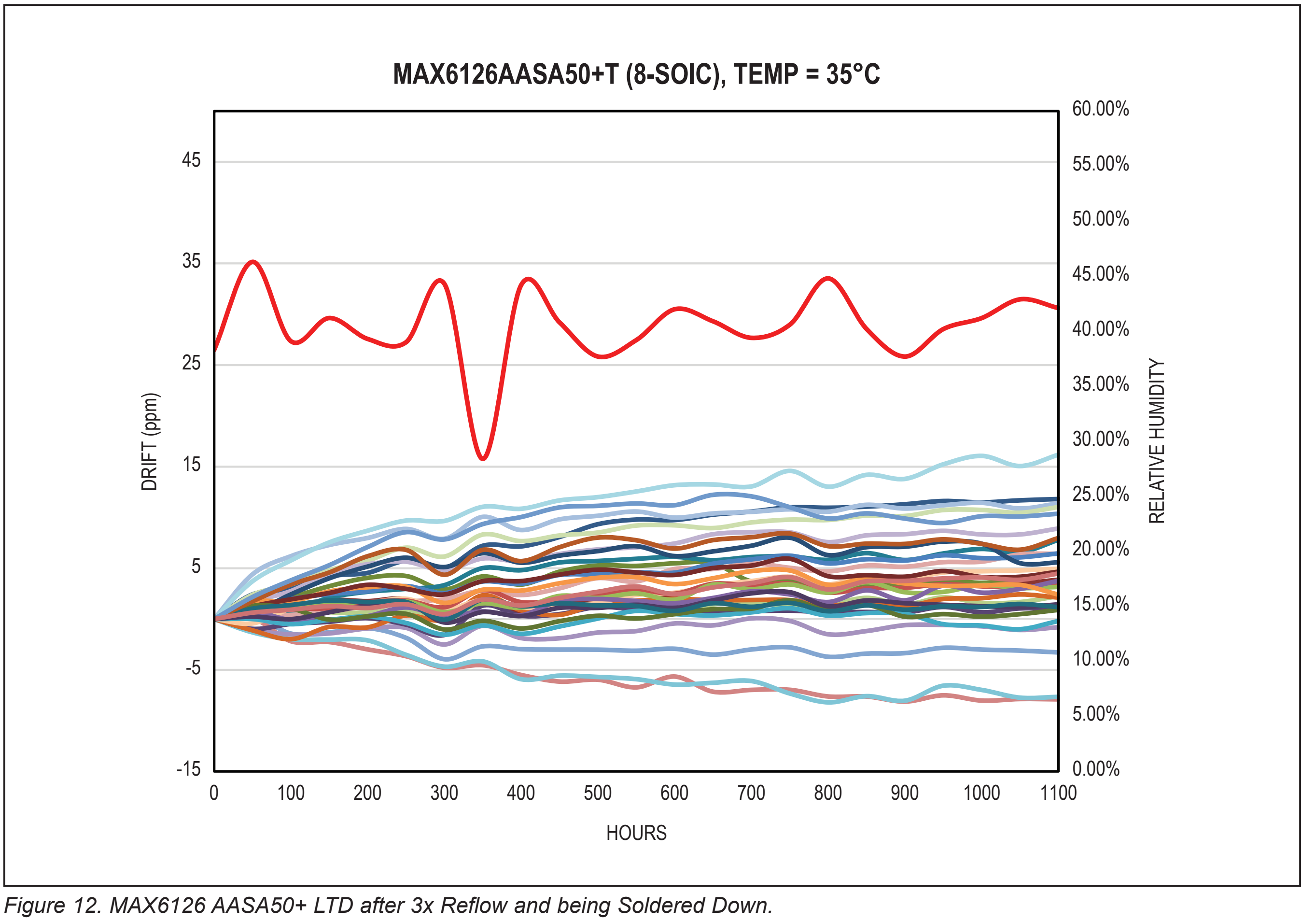
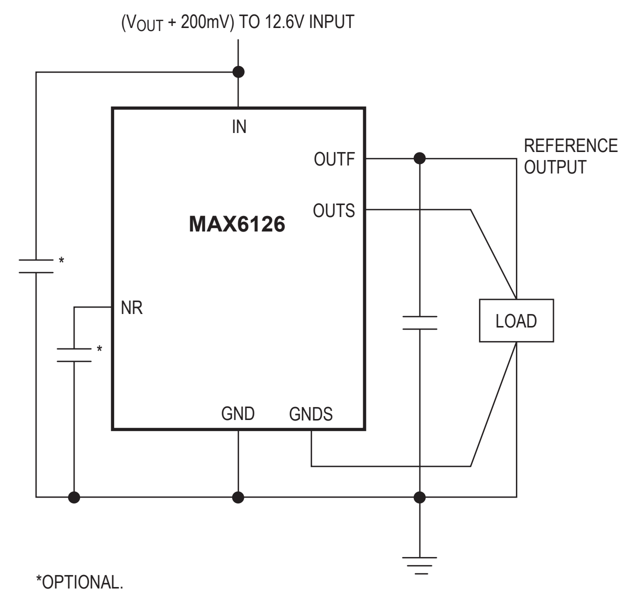


Figure 12. MAX6126 AASA50+ LTD after 3x Reflow and being Soldered Down.

Typical Operating Circuit



Chip Information

PROCESS: BiCMOS

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	MAXIMUM INITIAL ACCURACY (%)	MAXIMUM TEMPCO (-40°C to +85°C) (ppm/°C)
MAX6126B21+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	2.048	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA25+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	2.500	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA25+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	2.500	0.06	5
MAX6126A25+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	2.500	0.06	3
MAX6126B25+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	2.500	0.1	7
MAX6126A28+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	2.800	0.06	3
MAX6126B28+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	2.800	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA30+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.000	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA30+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.000	0.06	5
MAX6126A30+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.000	0.06	3
MAX6126B30+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.000	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA33+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.300	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA33+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.300	0.06	5
MAX6126A33+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.300	0.06	3
MAX6126B33+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.300	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA36+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.600	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA36+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	3.600	0.06	5
MAX6126A36+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.600	0.06	3
MAX6126B36+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	3.600	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA41+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	4.096	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA41+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	4.096	0.06	5
MAX6126BASA41/V+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	4.096	0.06	5
MAX6126A41+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	4.096	0.06	3
MAX6126B41+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	4.096	0.1	7
MAX6126AASA50+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	5.000	0.02	3
MAX6126BASA50+	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	5.000	0.06	5
MAX6126A50+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	5.000	0.06	3
MAX6126B50+	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	5.000	0.1	7

+Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
/V denotes an automotive qualified part.

Package Information

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

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	OUTLINE NO.	LAND PATTERN NO.
8 µMAX	U8+1	21-0036	90-0092
8 SO	S8+4	21-0041	90-0096

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
0	10/02	Initial release	—
1	3/03	Remove “future product” and “contact factory” notes	1, 16
2	6/03	Add “A” grade devices	1, 16
3	12/03	Change µMAX part number	1, 16
4	7/04	Add top mark to *Ordering Information*	1, 16
5	12/10	Add 2.8V option, add lead-free options, update *Package Information*	1, 2, 4, 15, 16
6	8/12	Added automotive package, MAX6126BASA41/V+ to data sheet	17
7	4/16	Updated *Typical Operating Characteristics* section (added TOC15)	14, 15
8	6/16	Added *Electrical Characteristics* tables, text references, and *Ordering Information* references for 3.3V and 3.6V output options.	1, 6, 9–13, 17
9	9/19	Added Output Shifts and LTD after Standard IR Reflow and *Mechanical Stress Effects (MAX6126AASA50+)* section	18–26