

MAX4249–MAX4257

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

General Description

The MAX4249–MAX4257 low-noise, low-distortion operational amplifiers offer rail-to-rail outputs and single-supply operation down to 2.4V. They draw 400 μ A of quiescent supply current per amplifier while featuring ultra-low distortion (0.0002% THD), as well as low input voltage-noise density (7.9nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$) and low input current-noise density (0.5fA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$). These features make the devices an ideal choice for portable/battery-powered applications that require low distortion and/or low noise.

For additional power conservation, the MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 offer a low-power shutdown mode that reduces supply current to 0.5 μ A and puts the amplifiers' outputs into a high-impedance state. The MAX4249–MAX4257's outputs swing rail-to-rail and their input common-mode voltage range includes ground. The MAX4250–MAX4254 are unity-gain stable with a gain-bandwidth product of 3MHz. The MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 are internally compensated for gains of 10V/V or greater with a gain-bandwidth product of 22MHz. The single MAX4250/MAX4255 are available in space-saving 5-pin SOT23 packages. The MAX4252 is available in an 8-bump chip-scale package (UCSP™) and the MAX4253 is available in a 10-bump UCSP. The MAX4250AAUK comes in a 5-pin SOT23 package and is specified for operation over the automotive (-40°C to +125°C) temperature range.

Applications

Wireless Communications Devices
 PA Control
 Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment
 Medical Instrumentation
 ADC Buffers
 Digital Scales/Strain Gauges

Features

- ◆ Available in Space-Saving UCSP, SOT23, and μ MAX® Packages
- ◆ Low Distortion: 0.0002% THD (1k Ω load)
- ◆ 400 μ A Quiescent Supply Current per Amplifier
- ◆ Single-Supply Operation from 2.4V to 5.5V
- ◆ Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes Ground
- ◆ Outputs Swing Within 8mV of Rails with a 10k Ω Load
- ◆ 3MHz GBW Product, Unity-Gain Stable (MAX4250–MAX4254)
 22MHz GBW Product, Stable with $A_v \geq 10\text{V/V}$ (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257)
- ◆ Excellent DC Characteristics
 $V_{OS} = 70\mu\text{V}$
 $I_{BIAS} = 1\text{pA}$
 Large-Signal Voltage Gain = 116dB
- ◆ Low-Power Shutdown Mode
 Reduces Supply Current to 0.5 μ A
 Places Outputs in a High-Impedance State
- ◆ 400pF Capacitive-Load Handling Capability

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4249ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4249EUB+	-40°C to +85°C	10 μ MAX	—
MAX4250EUK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ACCI
MAX4250AAUK+T	-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23	AEYJ

+ Denotes a lead(Pb)-free/RoHS-compliant package.
 T = Tape and reel.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.
 Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Pin/Bump Configurations



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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim Direct at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim Integrated's website at www.maximintegrated.com.

MAX4249-MAX4257

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	10-Pin μ MAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C).....	444mW
Analog Input Voltage (IN_+ , IN_-)....($V_{DD} + 0.3V$) to ($V_{SS} - 0.3V$)		14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C).....	667mW
\overline{SHDN} Input Voltage	6.0V to ($V_{SS} - 0.3V$)	Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either Supply	Continuous	MAX4250AAUK	-40°C to +125°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$)		Junction Temperature.....	+150°C
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C).....	571mW	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
8-Bump UCSP (derate 4.7mW/°C above +70°C).....	379mW	Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s).....	+300°C
8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C).....	362mW	Soldering Temperature (reflow)	+260°C
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C).....	471mW		
10-Bump UCSP (derate 6.1mW/°C above +70°C)	484mW		

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

($V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L connected to $V_{DD}/2$, $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$.) (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		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Input Bias Current	I_B	(Note 6)	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	1	pA	
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$			50		
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			1500		
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	(Note 6)	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		0.1	1	pA	
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+85^\circ\text{C}$			10		
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$			100		
Differential Input Resistance	R_{IN}				1000		$\text{G}\Omega$	
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				

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L connected 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
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} - 2.4V$ to $5.5V$	E temperature	75	100		dB
			MAX4250AAUK	72			
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	116		dB
			MAX4250AAUK	77			
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$; $V_{OUT} = 150V$ to $V_{DD} - 4.75V$	E temperature	80	112		
			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	25	mV
				A		30	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	E	7	20	
				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	200	mV
				A		225	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	E	47	100	
				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			nV _{P-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}

MAX4249–MAX4257

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

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{DD} = 5V$, $V_{SS} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$, $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, R_L connected 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	ΦM	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}	$V_{DD} = 5\%$ 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 = $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$.

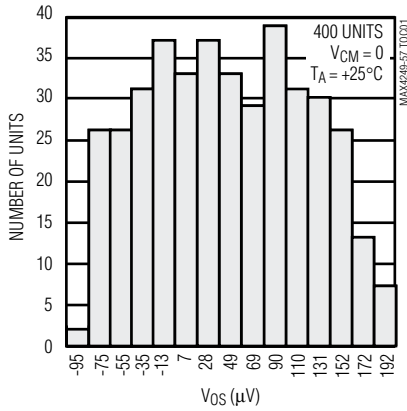
MAX4249-MAX4257

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

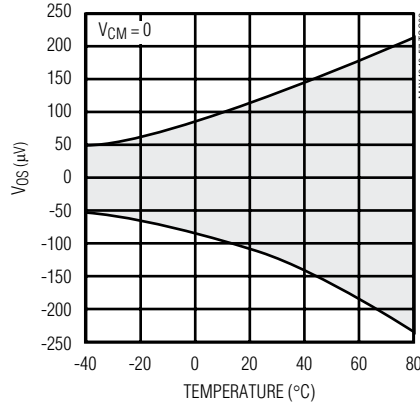
Typical Operating Characteristics

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

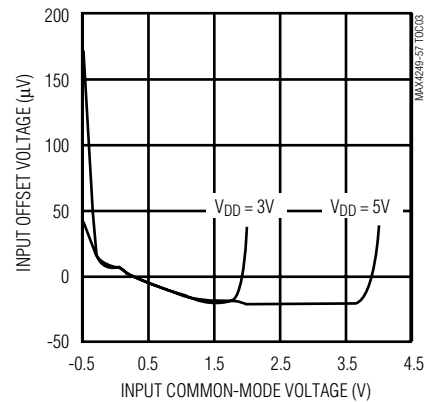
MAX4251/MAX4256
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION



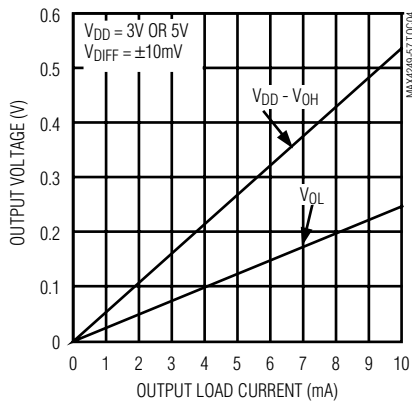
OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



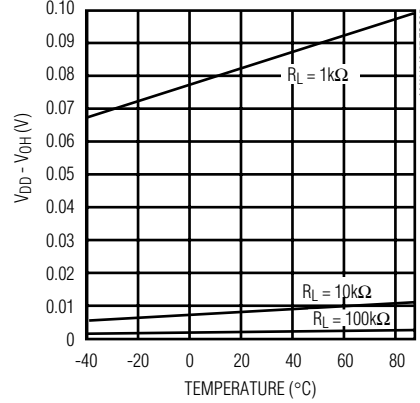
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. INPUT COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE



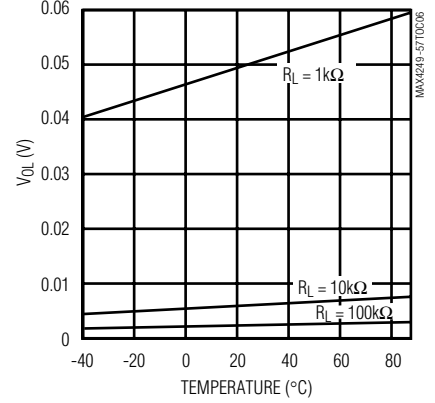
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT LOAD CURRENT



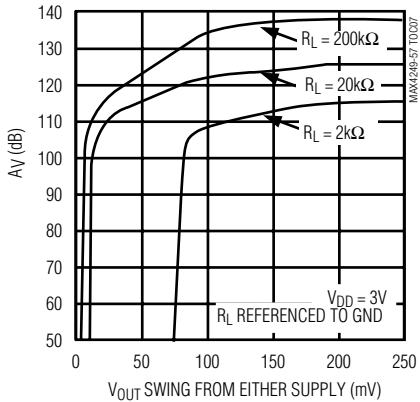
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (VOH) vs. TEMPERATURE



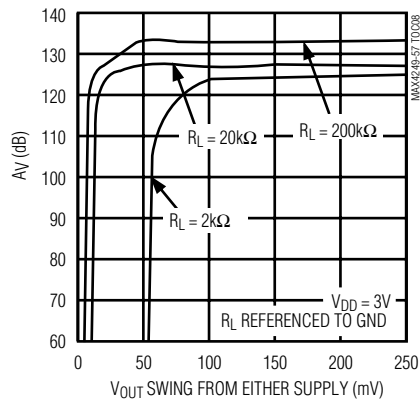
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (VOL) vs. TEMPERATURE



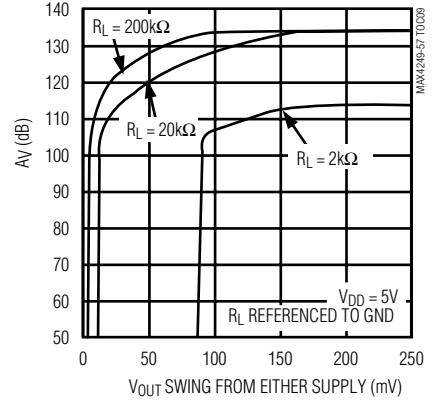
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



MAX4249-MAX4257

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

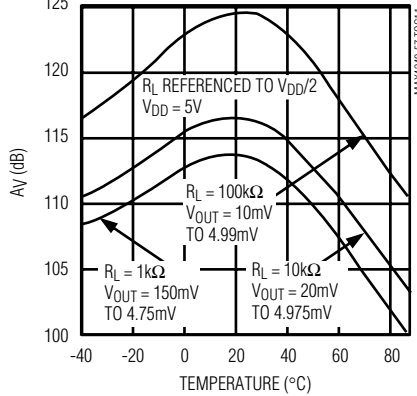
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

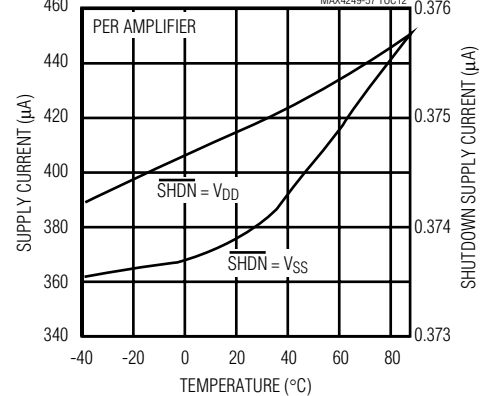
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



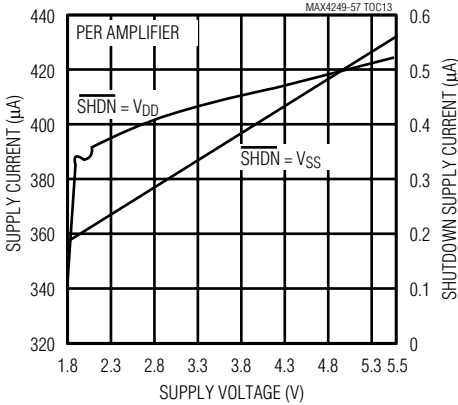
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. TEMPERATURE



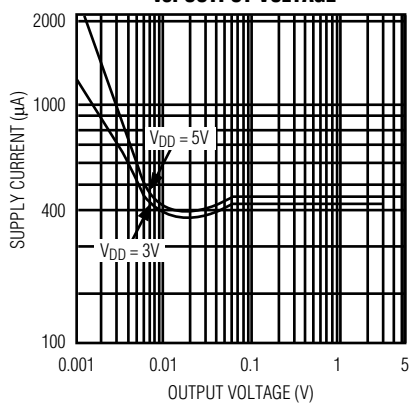
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



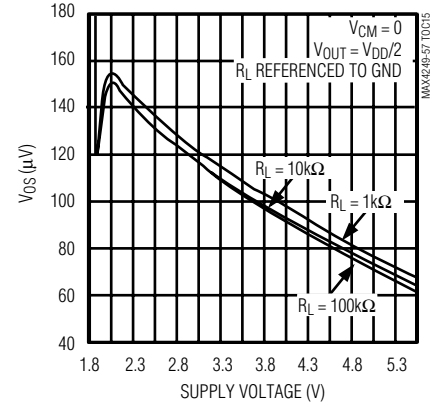
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



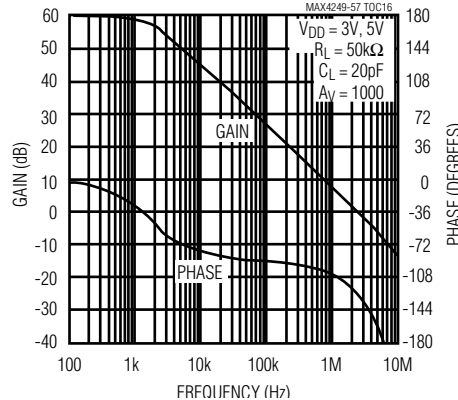
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



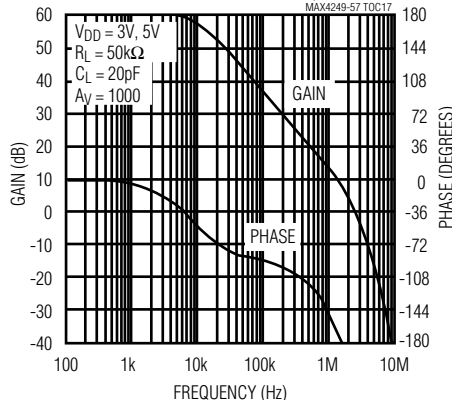
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



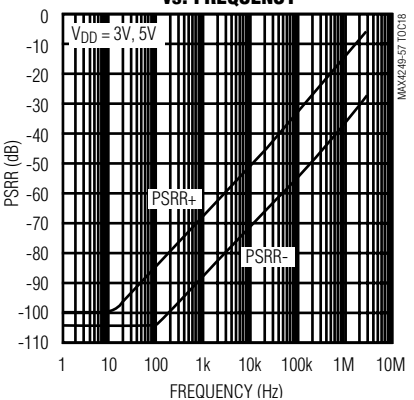
MAX4250-MAX4254 GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY



MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY



MAX4250-MAX4254 POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY

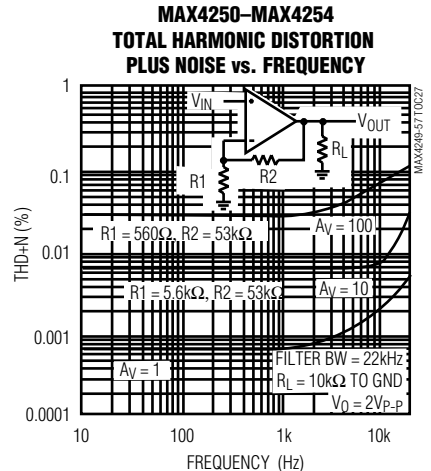
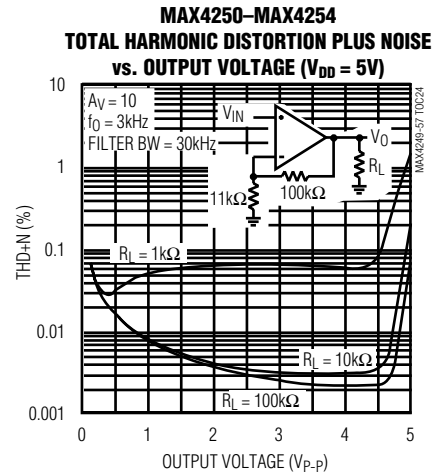
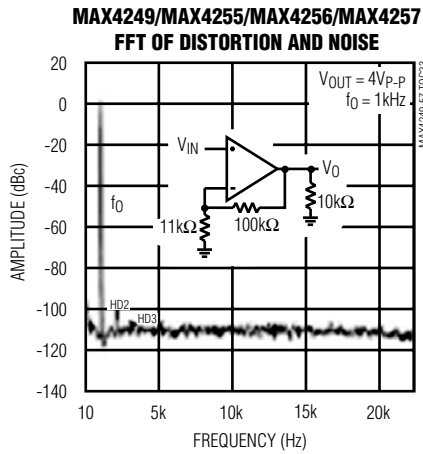
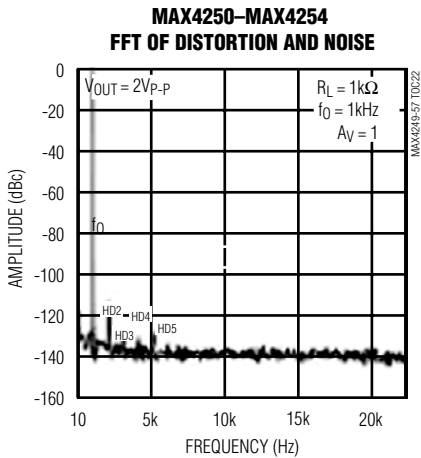
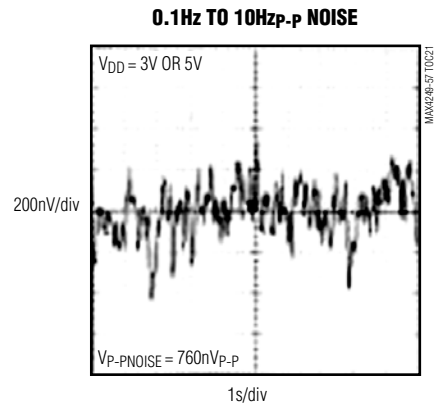
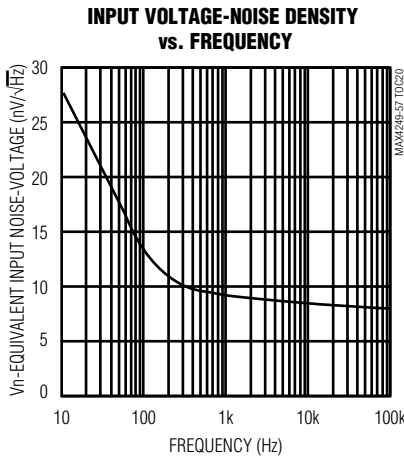


MAX4249-MAX4257

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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

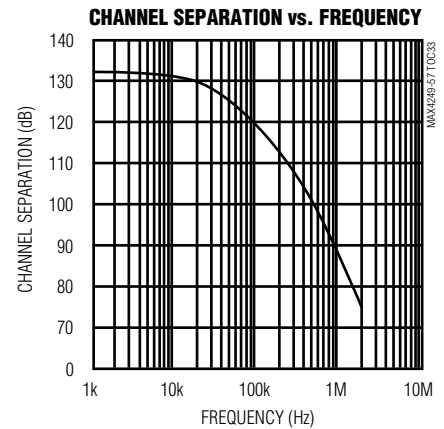
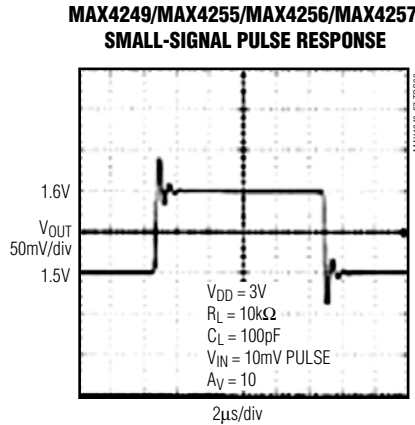
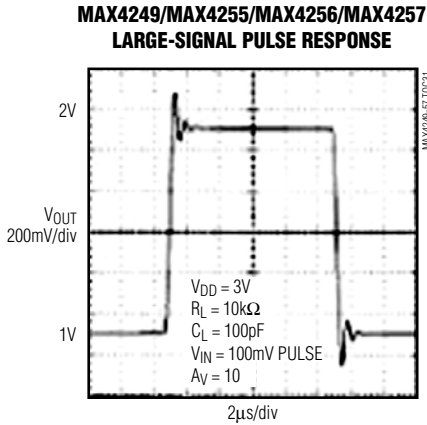
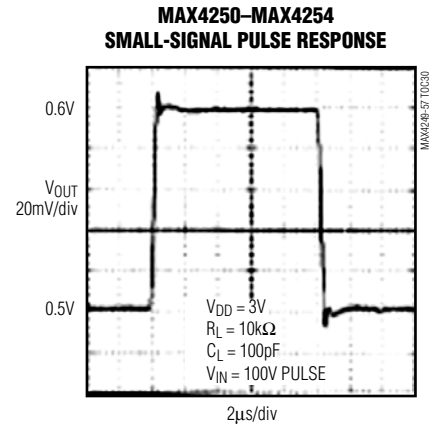
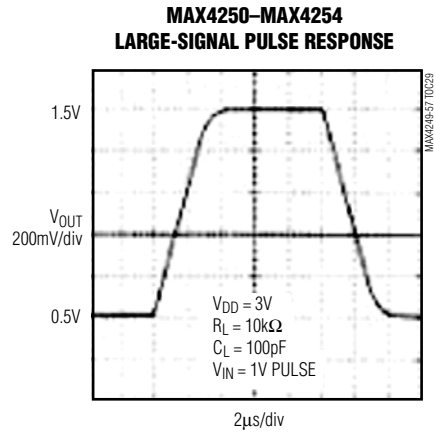


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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

Pin/Bump Description

PIN/BUMP								NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4250/ MAX4255	MAX4251/ MAX4256	MAX4252/ MAX4257	MAX4252	MAX4249/ MAX4253			MAX4254		
5-PIN SOT23	8-PIN SO/ μ MAX	8-PIN SO/ μ MAX	8-BUMP UCSP	10-BUMP UCSP	10-PIN μ MAX	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	V _{SS}	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	V _{DD}	Positive Supply
—	8	—	—	A4, C4	5, 6	6, 9	—	$\overline{\text{SHDN}}$, SHDNA, SHDNB	Shutdown Input, Connect to V _{DD} 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 \pm 5mA 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 \geq 10V/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.

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

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



Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation



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



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

MAX4249–MAX4257

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



Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

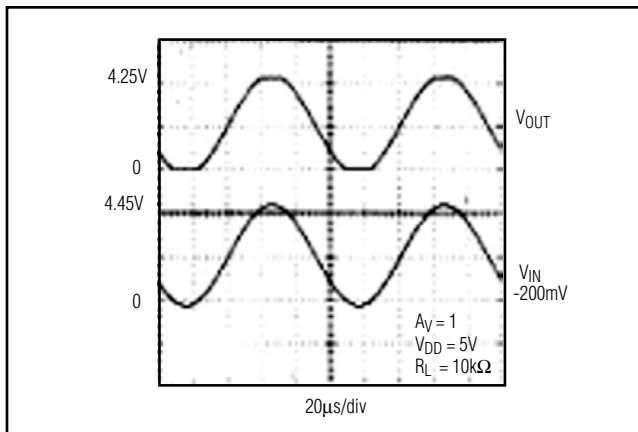


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation



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 20k Ω (MAX4250–MAX4254) or greater than 5k Ω (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 10k Ω load, making the devices ideal in low-supply-voltage applications.

Output Loading and Stability

Even with their low quiescent current of 400 μ A, these amplifiers can drive 1k Ω loads while maintaining excellent DC accuracy. Stability while driving heavy capacitive loads is another key feature.

MAX4249–MAX4257

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

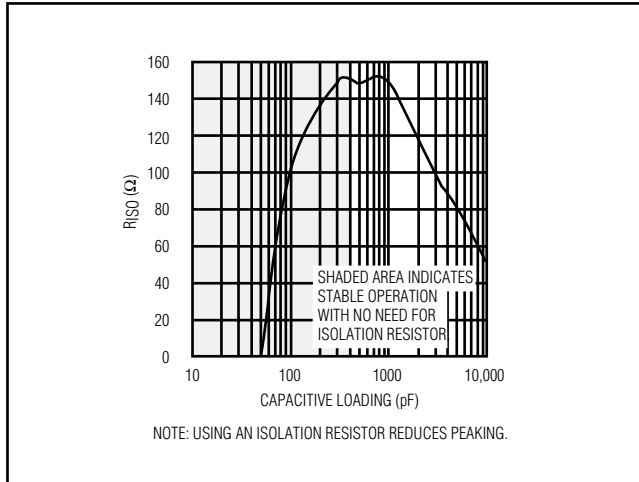


Figure 6. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Loading to Minimize Peaking (<2dB)

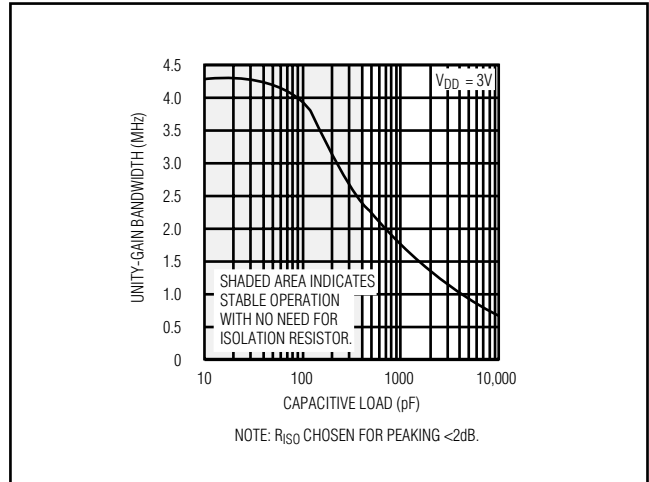


Figure 8. MAX4250–MAX4254 Unity-Gain Bandwidth vs. Capacitive Load

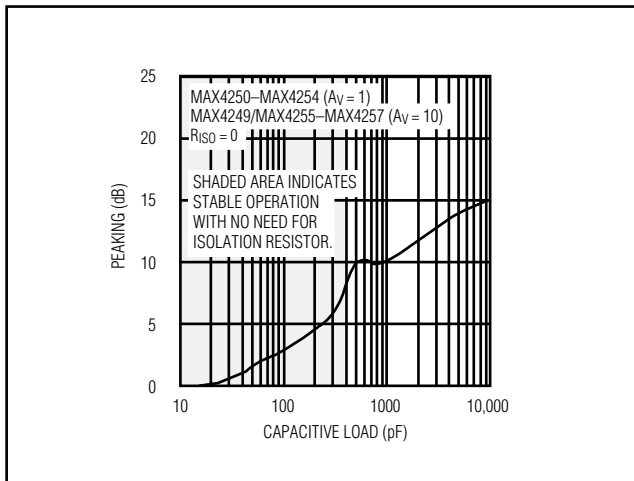


Figure 7. Peaking vs. Capacitive Load

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 ±1.20V to ±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.

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

Typical Operating Circuit



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

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

Pin/Bump Configurations (continued)



Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4251ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4251EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX	—
MAX4252EBL+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 UCSP	AAO
MAX4252ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4252EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX	—
MAX4253EBC+T	-40°C to +85°C	10 UCSP	AAK
MAX4253EUB+	-40°C to +85°C	10 μMAX	—
MAX4253ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4254ESD+	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4255EUK+T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ACCJ
MAX4256ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4256EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX	—
MAX4257ESA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4257ESA/V+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4257EUA+	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX	—

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

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.
5 SOT-23	U5+2	21-0057	90-0174
8 μ MAX	U8+1	21-0036	90-0092
10 μ MAX	U10+2	21-0061	90-0330
3 x 3 μ CSP	B9+5	21-0093	—
14 SOIC	S14+1	21-0041	90-0112
12 μ CSP	B12+4	21-0104	—

MAX4249-MAX4257

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

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
8	10/11	Added lead-free packaging to the <i>Ordering Information</i> and changed the Input Bias Current and Input Offset Current conditions in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> table	1, 2, 14
9	12/12	Added MAX4257ESA/V+T to <i>Ordering Information</i> .	14



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