

General Description

The MAX4412 single and MAX4413 dual operational amplifiers are unity-gain-stable devices that combine high-speed performance, low supply current, and ultrasmall packaging. Both devices operate from a single +2.7V to +5.5V supply, have rail-to-rail outputs, and exhibit a common-mode input voltage range that extends from 100mV below ground to within +1.5V of the positive supply rail.

The MAX4412/MAX4413 achieve a 500MHz -3dB bandwidth and a 140V/µs slew rate while consuming only 1.7mA of supply current per amplifier. This makes the MAX4412/MAX4413 ideal for low-power/low-voltage, high-speed portable applications such as video, communications, and instrumentation.

For systems requiring tighter specifications, Maxim offers the MAX4414-MAX4419 family of operational amplifiers. The MAX4414-MAX4419 are laser trimmed versions of the MAX4412/MAX4413 and include compensated and uncompensated devices.

The MAX4412 is available in ultra-small 5-pin SC70 and SOT23 packages, while the MAX4413 is available in a space-saving 8-pin SOT23.

Applications

Battery-Powered Instruments Portable Communications Keyless Entry Systems Cellular Telephones Video Line Drivers **Baseband Applications**

Features

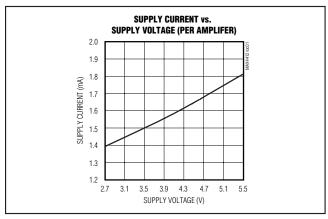
- ♦ Ultra-Low 1.7mA Supply Current
- **♦ Low Cost**
- ♦ Single +3V/+5V Operation
- **♦ High Speed** 500MHz -3dB Bandwidth 50MHz 0.1dB Gain Flatness 140V/µs Slew Rate
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Outputs
- ♦ Input Common-Mode Range Extends Beyond VEE
- ♦ Low Differential Gain/Phase: 0.01%/0.03°
- ♦ Low Distortion at 5MHz -93dBc SFDR 0.003% Total Harmonic Distortion
- ♦ Ultra-Small SC70 and SOT23 Packages

Ordering Information

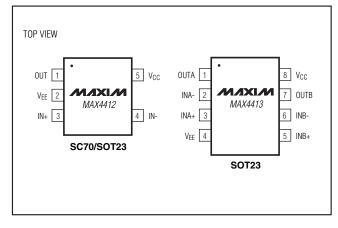
PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4412EXK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SC70	ABH
MAX4412EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23	ADOL
MAX4413EKA-T	-40°C to +85°C	8 SOT23	AADR

⁻Denotes a package containing lead(Pb).

Typical Operating Characteristic



Pin Configurations



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

T = Tape and reel.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (VCC to VEE)	+6V
Differential Input Voltage	
IN, IN_+, OUT(V _{CC} + 0.3V)	
Current into Input Pins	±20mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration to VCC or VEE	Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)	
5-Pin SC70 (derate 3.1mW/°C above +70°C)	247mW

	5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)	571mW
	8-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW
\overline{C}	perating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
J	unction Temperature	+150°C
	Storage Temperature Range6	
L	ead 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 any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage Range	Vs	Guaranteed by	PSRR test	2.7		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current	la	V _C C = +5V			1.7	3.5	mA
(per amplifier)	Is	V _C C = +3V			1.5		MA
Input Common Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by	CMRR test	V _{EE} - 0.1		V _{CC} - 1.5	V
Input Offset Voltage	Vos				0.4	9	mV
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC _{VOS}				3		μV/°C
Input Offset Voltage Matching		MAX4413			±1		mV
Input Bias Current	ΙΒ				1.6	4	μА
Input Offset Current	Ios				0.1	0.7	μА
Input Resistance		RIN $ \begin{aligned} & \text{Differential mode,} \\ & -0.04 \text{V} \leq (\text{V}_{\text{IN+}} - \text{V}_{\text{IN-}}) \leq +0.04 \text{V} \\ & \text{Common mode,} \\ & \text{VEE} - 0.1 \text{V} < \text{V}_{\text{CM}} < \text{V}_{\text{CC}} - 1.5 \text{V} \end{aligned} $			60		kΩ
	HIM				16		МΩ
Common Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V _{EE} - 0.1V < V ₀	_{CM} < V _{CC} - 1.5V	60	94		dB
			$+0.2V \le V_{OUT} \le +4.8V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$	78	93		
		V _C C = +5V	$+0.4V \le V_{OUT} \le +4.6V$, R _L = 1k Ω	68	80		
	Avol VCC = +3V		$+1V \le V_{OUT} \le +4V$, R _L = 150Ω		65		
Open-Loop Gain			$+0.2V \le V_{OUT} \le +2.8V$, $R_L = 10k\Omega$		90		dB
		VCC = +3V	$+0.25V \le V_{OUT} \le +2.75V$ R _L = 1k Ω		78		
		$+0.5V \le V_{OUT} \le +2.5V$, R _L = 150Ω		62			

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
			VCC - VOH		0.085			
			$R_L = 10k\Omega$	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.015		
		Vcc = +5V	$R_L = 1k\Omega$	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.105	0.275	
		VCC = +3V	UF = 1875	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.035	0.125	
			R _L =	VCC - VOH		0.385		
Output Voltage Swing	Vour		150Ω	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.150		V
	Vout		$R_{l} = 10k\Omega$	Vcc - Voh	0.06			v
			$H\Gamma = 10K75$	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.01		
		Vcc = +3V	D. 1140	VCC - VOH		0.075		
		VCC = +3V	$R_L = 1k\Omega$	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.025		
			VCC - VOH		0.275			
			150Ω	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		0.070		
Output Current	lout	$R_L = 20\Omega$ connected to V_{CC} or V_{EE} , $V_{CC} = +5V$			±25	±75		mA
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc	Sinking or sourcing			·	±85		mA
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{CC} = +2.7V \text{ to}$	+5.5V, V _{CM} =	0, V _{OUT} = 2V	60	77		dB

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BWSS	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}$		500		MHz
Large Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW _{LS}	V _{OUT} = 2Vp-p		30		MHz
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Flatness	DW ₀ , in	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}$		50		MHz
Baridwidth for 0. Tub Flattiess	BW _{0.1dB}	V _{OUT} = 2Vp-p		16		IVII⊤I∠
Slew Rate	SR	V _{OUT} = 2V step		140		V/µs
Rise/Fall Time	t _R , t _F	V _{OUT} = 2V step, 10% to 90%		14		ns
Settling Time to 0.1%	ts 1%	V _{OUT} = 2V step		100		ns
Caurious Free Dynamic Bongs	SFDR	$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_{C} = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-84		dDo
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFUR	$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_{C} = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-93		dBc

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			TYP	MAX	UNITS	
2 nd Harmonic Distortion		$V_{CC} = +5V, f_{C} = 5M$	$V_{CC} = +5V$, $f_{C} = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-84		dBc	
2 Harmonic Distortion		$V_{CC} = +3V, f_{C} = 5M$	$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_{C} = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		-93		UDC	
Ord I I - man and Dintantian		$V_{CC} = +5V, f_{C} = 5M$	Hz, V _{OUT} = 1Vp-p		-95		-ID -	
3 rd Harmonic Distortion		$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_{C} = 5M$	Hz, V _{OUT} = 1Vp-p		-95		dBc	
Tatalilla massasia Diatamiana	TUD	$V_{CC} = +5V, f_{C} = 5M$	Hz, V _{OUT} = 1Vp-p		0.007		0/	
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$V_{CC} = +3V, f_{C} = 5M$	$V_{CC} = +3V$, $f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$		0.003		%	
Two-Tone, Third-Order Intermodulation Distortion	IP3	$f_1 = 10MHz, f_2 = 9.9MHz$			-67		dBc	
Differential Cair France	D0	D 4500 NT00	$A_V = +1V/V$		0.03		0/	
Differential Gain Error	DG	$R_L = 150\Omega$, NTSC	$A_V = +2V/V$		0.01		%	
Differential Phase Freez	DD	D: 1500 NTCC	$A_V = +1V/V$		0.13		doowooo	
Differential Phase Error	DP	$R_L = 150\Omega$, NTSC	$A_V = +2V/V$		0.03		degrees	
Gain Matching		MAX4413, V _{OUT} = 1	00mVp-p, f ≤ 10MHz		0.1		dB	
Phase Matching		MAX4413, V _{OUT} = 1	00mVp-p f ≤ 10MHz		0.1		degrees	
Input Noise-Voltage Density	en	f = 10kHz			13		nV/√Hz	
Input Noise-Current Density	In	f = 10kHz			0.7		pA√Hz	
Input Capacitance	CIN				1.8		рF	
Output Impedance	Zout	f = 1MHz			0.7		Ω	
Capacitive Load Drive		No sustained oscillations			120		рF	
Power-Up 1% Settling Time (Note 2)					1.2	100	μs	
Crosstalk	XTALK	MAX4413, f = 10MHz,	V _{OUT} = 2Vp-p		-82		dB	

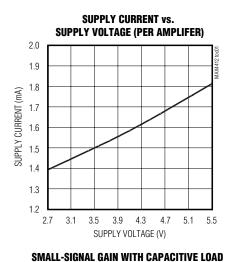
Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.

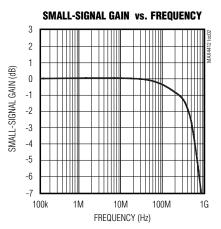
Note 2: Guaranteed by design.

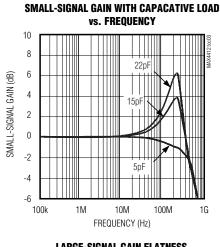
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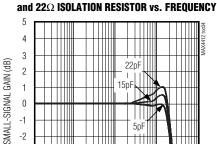
Typical Operating Characteristics

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









FREQUENCY (Hz)

5pF

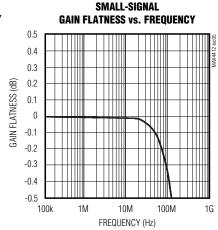
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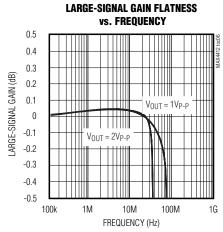
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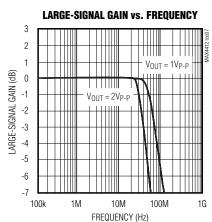
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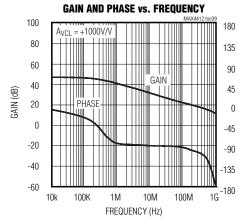
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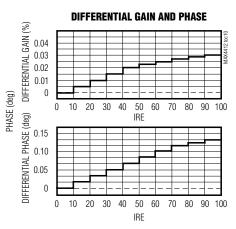
100k





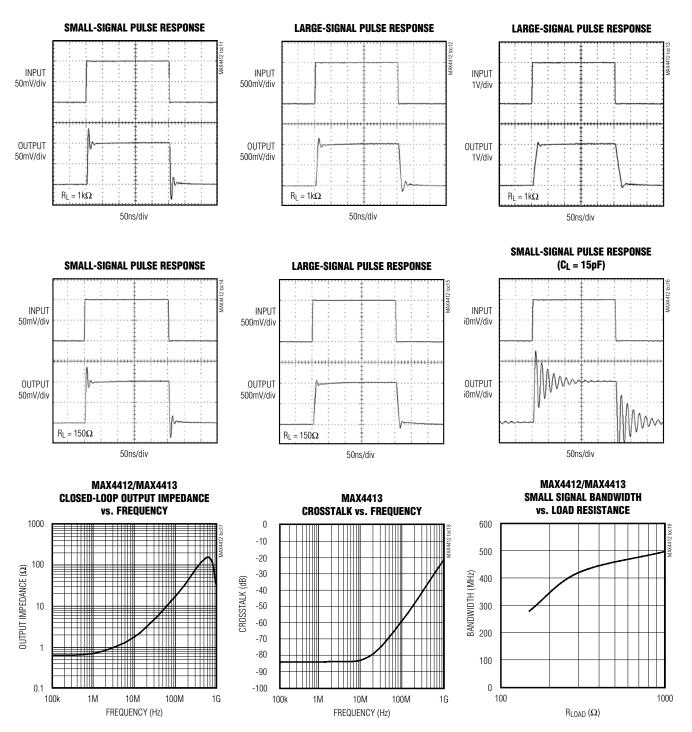






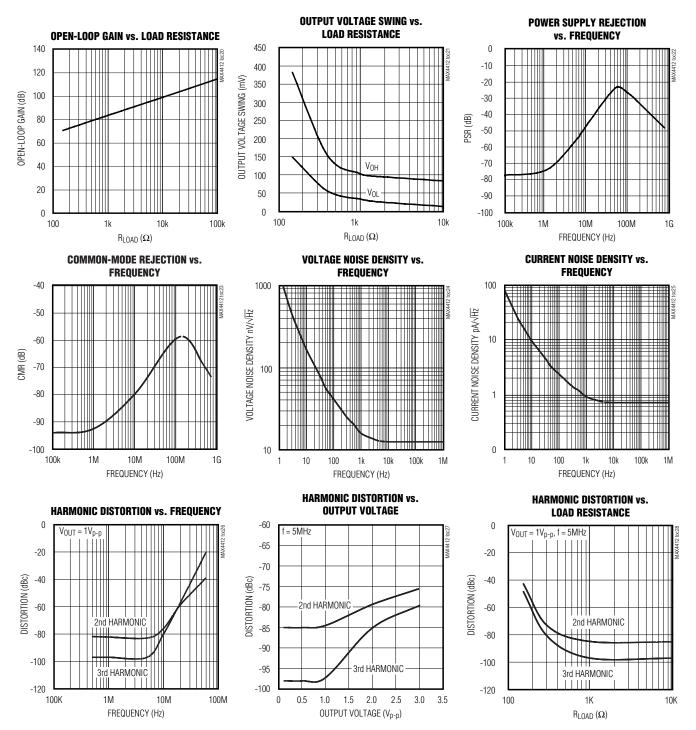
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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



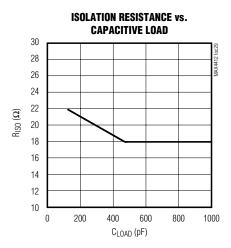
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

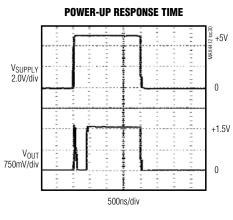
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = 1.75V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V, R_F = 24\Omega, R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

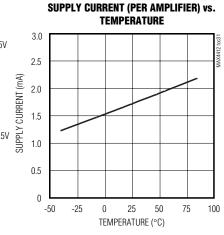


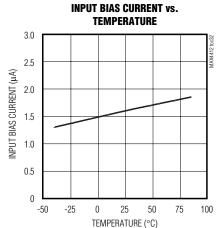
_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

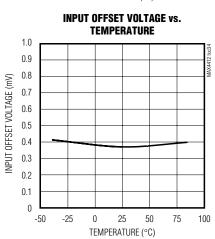
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = 1.75V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V, R_F = 24\Omega, R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$, $C_L = 5pF$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

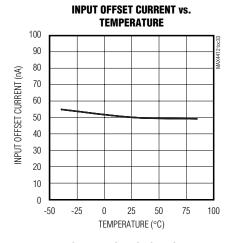


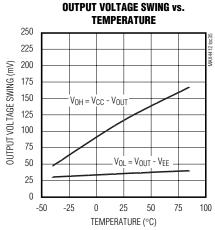












Pin Description

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

Detailed Description

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

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

Rail-to-Rail Outputs, Ground-Sensing Input

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

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

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

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

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

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

Coaxial cable and other transmission lines are easily driven when properly terminated at both ends with their characteristic impedance. Driving back-terminated transmission lines essentially eliminates the line's capacitance.

Applications Information

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

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

Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

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

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

Figure 1. Driving a Capacitive Load Through an Isolation Resistor

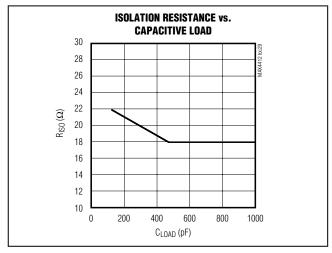


Figure 2. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

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

Video Line Driver

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

Active Filters

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

$$GAIN = \frac{R2}{R1}$$

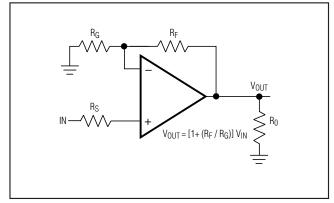


Figure 3a. Noninverting Gain Configuration

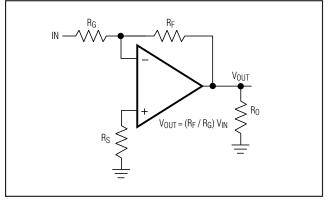


Figure 3b. Inverting Gain Configuration

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

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

ADC Input Buffer

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

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

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

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

- Do not use wire-wrap boards due to their high inductance.
- Do not use IC sockets because of the increased parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface-mount instead of through-hole components for better high-frequency performance.
- Use a PC board with at least two layers; it should be as free from voids as possible.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.

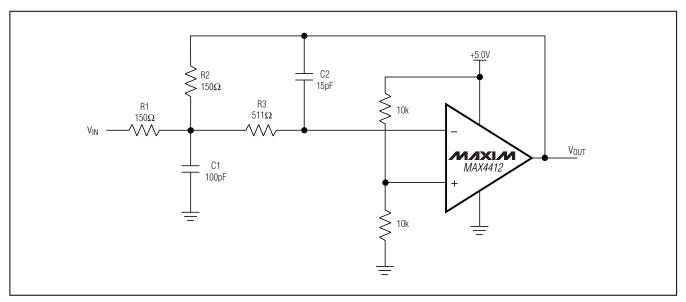


Figure 4. Multiple-Feedback Lowpass Filter

Chip Information

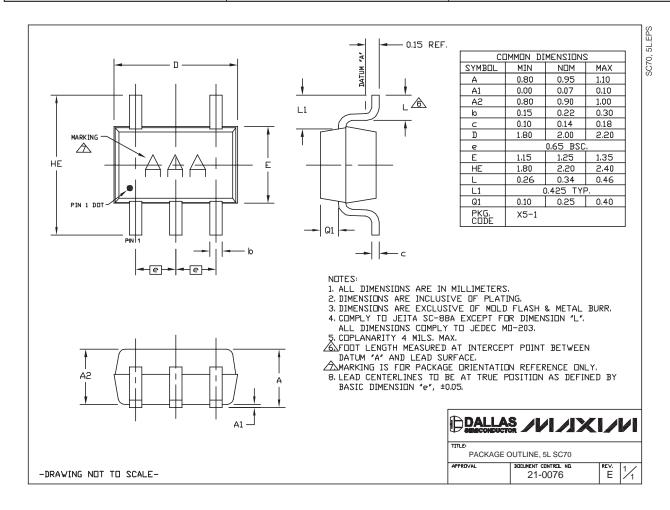
MAX4412 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 99 MAX4413 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 192

PROCESS: Bipolar

Package Information

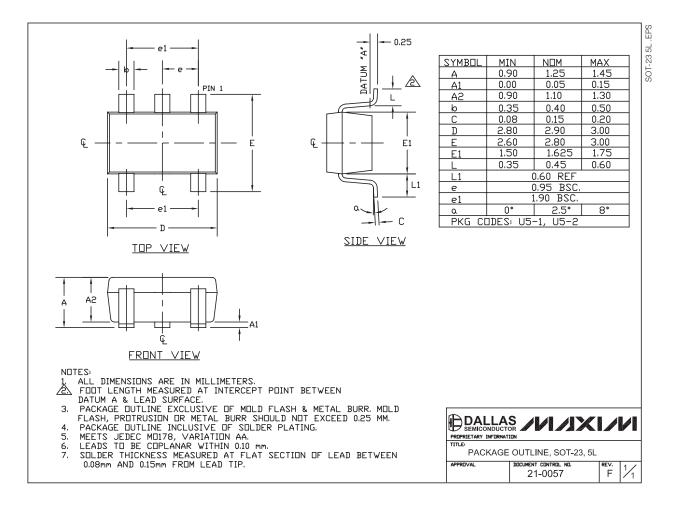
For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages

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



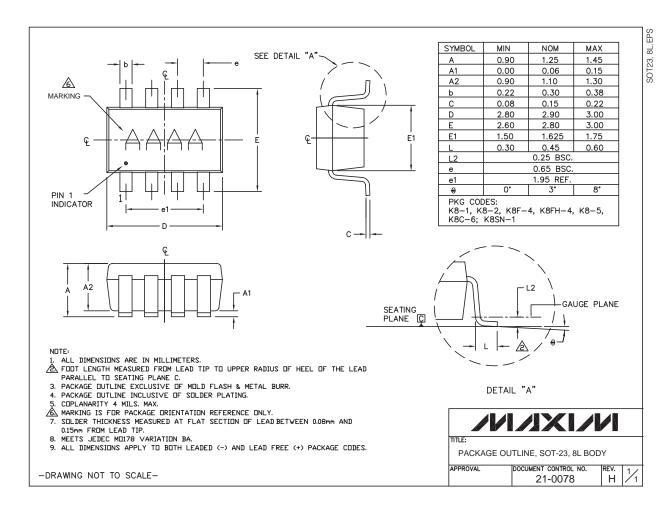
Package Information (continued)

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.



Package Information (continued)

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.



NIXIN

Revision History

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

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