19-1295; Rev 2; 4/98

MAXIM

SOT23, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

MAX4249–MAX4257

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 only 400µA of quiescent supply current per amplifier while featuring ultra-low distortion (0.0002% THD), as well as low input voltage noise density (7.9nV/√Hz) and low input current noise density (0.5fA/√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 0.5µA 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; the MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 are internally compensated for gains of 10V/V or greater. The single MAX4250/MAX4255 are available in a space-saving, 5-pin SOT23 package.

Applications

- Portable/Battery-Powered Equipment
- Medical Instrumentation
- ADC Buffers
- Digital Scales
- Strain Gauges
- Sensor Amplifiers
- Portable Communications Devices

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuit appear at end of data sheet.

Features

- **Low Input Voltage Noise Density: 7.9nV/√Hz**
- **Low Input Current Noise Density: 0.5fA/√Hz**
- **Low Distortion: 0.0002% THD (1kΩ load)**
- **400µA 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 10kΩ Load**
- **3MHz GBW Product, Unity-Gain Stable (MAX4250–MAX4254)**
  22MHz GBW Product, Stable with $A_V \geq$ 10V/V (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257)
- **Excellent DC Characteristics:**
  V_{OS} = 70µV
  I_{BIAS} = 1pA
  Large-Signal Voltage Gain = 116dB
- **Low-Power Shutdown Mode:**
  Reduces Supply Current to 0.5µA
  Places Outputs in a High-Impedance State
- **400pF Capacitive-Load Handling Capability**
- **Available in Space-Saving SOT23 and µMAX Packages**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4249ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4249EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 µMAX	—
MAX4250EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ACCI

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Selector Guide

PART	GAIN BANDWIDTH (MHz)	MINIMUM STABLE GAIN (V/V)	NO. OF AMPLIFIERS PER PACKAGE	SHUTDOWN MODE	PACKAGES
MAX4249	22	10	2	Yes	10-pin µMAX, 14-pin SO
MAX4250	3	1	1	—	5-pin SOT23
MAX4251	3	1	1	Yes	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4252	3	1	2	—	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4253	3	1	2	Yes	10-pin µMAX, 14-pin SO
MAX4254	3	1	4	—	14-pin SO
MAX4255	22	10	1	—	5-pin SOT23
MAX4256	22	10	1	Yes	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4257	22	10	2	—	8-pin µMAX/SO

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power-Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS})......................+6.0V to -0.3V
Analog Input Voltage (IN_+, IN_-)....(V_{DD} + 0.3V) to (V_{SS} - 0.3V)
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Voltage...................................+6.0V to (V_{SS} - 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either Supply ....Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)............571mW
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)...........330mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)................471mW
10-Pin µMAX (derate 5.6mW/°C above +70°C)...........444mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C).............667mW
Operating Temperature Range ....-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature...+150°C
Storage Temperature Range ....-65°C to +160°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) ....+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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L tied to V_{DD}/2, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{DD} or open, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply-Voltage Range	V_{DD}	(Note 3)		2.4		5.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current per Amplifier	I_Q	Normal mode	V_{DD} = 3V		400		µA
			V_{DD} = 5V		420	575	
		Shutdown mode ($\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{SS}) (Note 1)			0.5	1.5	
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}				±0.07	±0.75	mV
Input Offset Voltage Tempco					0.3		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B	(Note 4)			±1	±100	pA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	(Note 4)			±1	±100	pA
Differential Input Resistance	R_{IN}				1000		GΩ
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test		-0.2		V_{DD} - 1.1	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_{SS} - 0.2V ≤ V_{CM} ≤ V_{DD} - 1.1V		70	115		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} = 2.4V to 5.5V		75	100		dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A_V	R_L = 10kΩ to V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} = 25mV to 4.97V		80	116		dB
		R_L = 1kΩ to V_{DD}/2, V_{OUT} = 150mV to 4.75V		80	112		
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$\lvert V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \rvert \geq$ 10mV, R_L = 10kΩ to V_{DD}/2	V_{DD} - V_{OH}		8	25	mV
			V_{OL} - V_{SS}		7	20	
		$\lvert V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \rvert \geq$ 10mV, R_L = 1kΩ to V_{DD}/2	V_{DD} - V_{OH}		77	200	
			V_{OL} - V_{SS}		47	100	
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}			0.001	1.0	µA
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic Low	V_{IL}					0.2 x V_{DD}	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic High	V_{IH}			0.8 x V_{DD}			V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Current	I_{IL}/I_{IH}	$\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{SS} to V_{DD}			0.5	1.5	µA
Input Capacitance					11		pF

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L tied to V_{DD}/2, $\overline{SHDN}$ = V_{DD} or open, T_A = -40°C to +85°C, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
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_n(p-p)	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz		760		nVp-p
Input Voltage Noise Density	e_n	f = 10Hz		27		nV/√Hz
		f = 1kHz		8.9		
		f = 30kHz		7.9		
Input Current Noise Density	i_n	f = 1kHz		0.5		fA/√Hz
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = +1V/V, V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p, R_L = 1kΩ to GND (Note 5); f = 1kHz		0.0004		%
		MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = +1V/V, V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p, R_L = 1kΩ to GND (Note 5); f = 20kHz		0.006		
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = +10V/V, R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 11kΩ, V_{OUT} = 4Vp-p, R_L = 10kΩ to GND (Note 5); f = 1kHz		0.0012		
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = +10V/V, R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 11kΩ, V_{OUT} = 4Vp-p, R_L = 10kΩ to GND (Note 5); f = 20kHz		0.007		
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations		400		pF
Gain Margin	G_M	MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = +1V/V		10		dB
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = +10V/V		12.5		
Phase Margin	Φ_M	MAX4250–MAX4254, A_V = +1V/V		74		degrees
		MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, A_V = +10V/V		68		
Settling Time		To 0.01%, V_{OUT} = 2V step; MAX4250–MAX4254		6.7		µs
		To 0.01%, V_{OUT} = 2V step; MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257		1.6		
Shutdown Delay Time	t_{SH}	I_{VDD} = 5% of normal operation; MAX4251/MAX4253		0.8		µs
		I_{VDD} = 5% of normal operation; MAX4249/MAX4256		1.2		
Enable Delay Time	t_{EN}	V_{OUT} = 2.5V, V_{OUT} settles to 0.1%; MAX4251/MAX4253		8		µs
		V_{OUT} = 2.5V, V_{OUT} settles to 0.1%; MAX4249/MAX4256		3.5		
Power-Up Delay Time	t_{PU}	V_{DD} = 0V to 5V step, V_{OUT} stable to 0.1%		6		µs

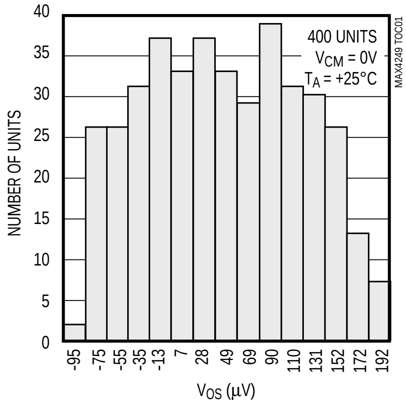
Note 1: $\overline{SHDN}$ is available on the MAX4249/MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 only.
Note 2: The MAX4249EUB, MAX425_EU_ specifications are 100% tested at T_A = +25°C. Limits over the extended temperature range are guaranteed by design, not production tested.
Note 3: Guaranteed by the Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) test.
Note 4: Guaranteed by design.
Note 5: Lowpass filter bandwidth is 22kHz for f = 1kHz, and 80kHz for f = 20kHz. Noise floor of test equipment = 10nV/√Hz.

SOT23, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

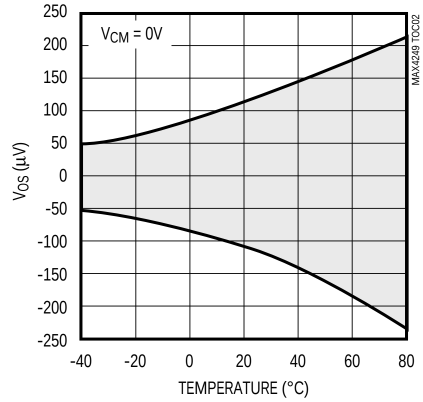
Typical Operating Characteristics

(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°C, unless otherwise noted.)

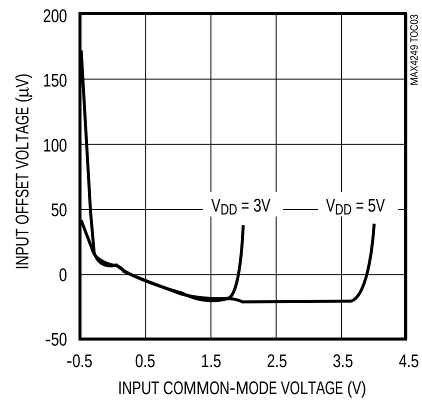
MAX4251/MAX4256 INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION



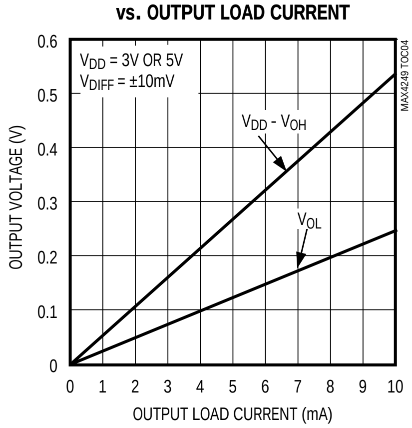
OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. TEMPERATURE



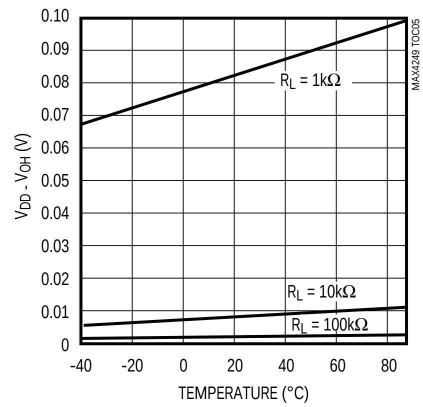
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. COMMON-MODE INPUT VOLTAGE



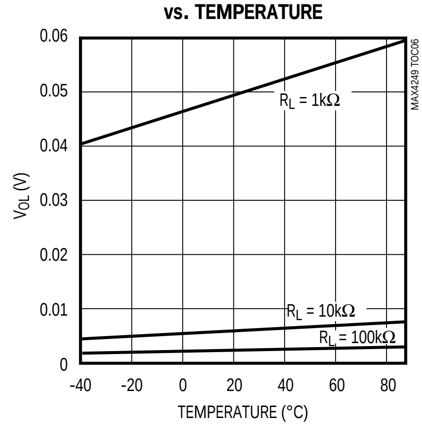
OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs. OUTPUT LOAD CURRENT



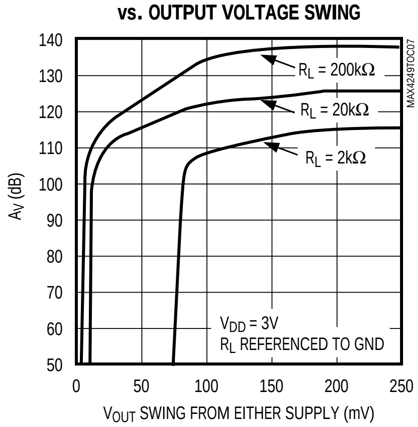
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{OH}) vs. TEMPERATURE



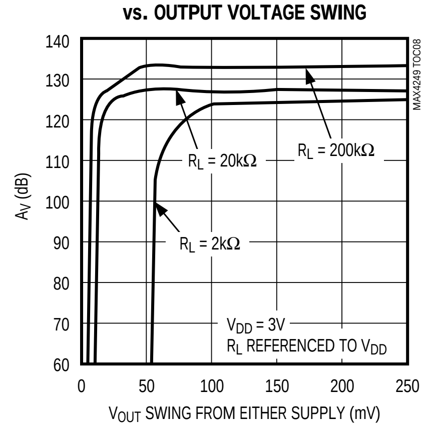
OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{OL}) vs. TEMPERATURE



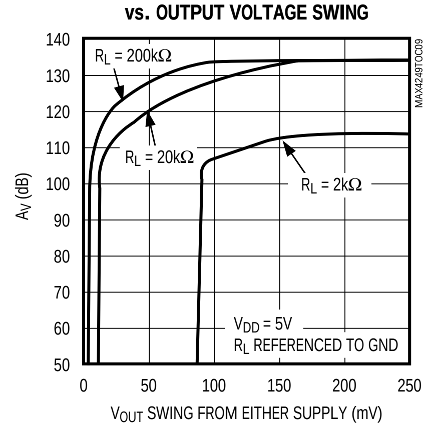
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



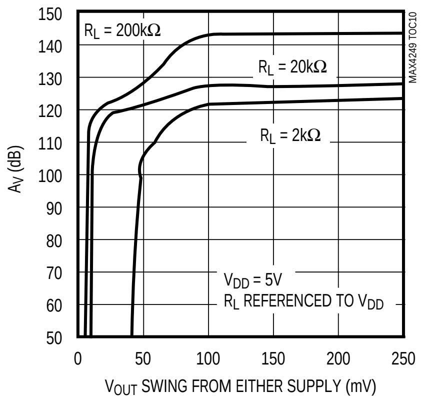
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



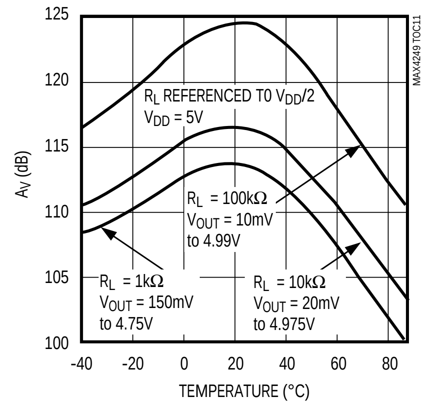
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(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°C, unless otherwise noted.)

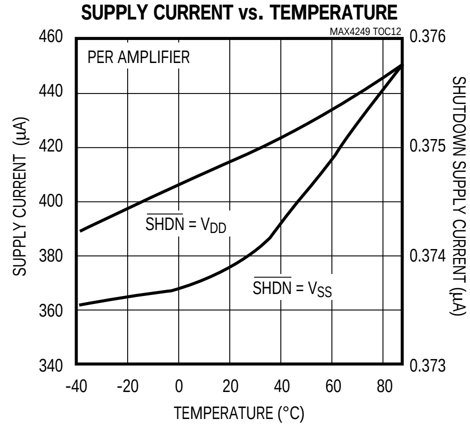
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



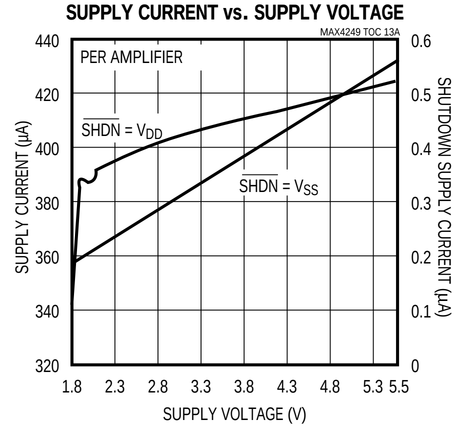
LARGE-SIGNAL VOLTAGE GAIN vs. TEMPERATURE



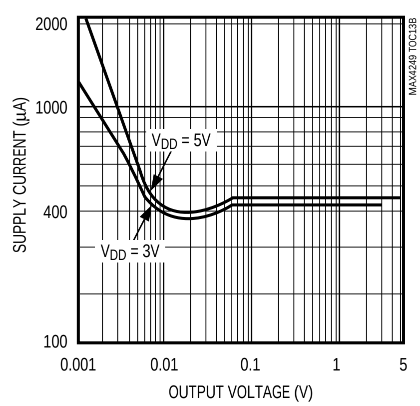
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



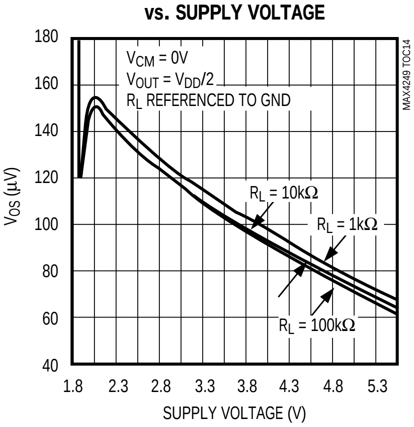
SUPPLY CURRENT AND SHUTDOWN SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



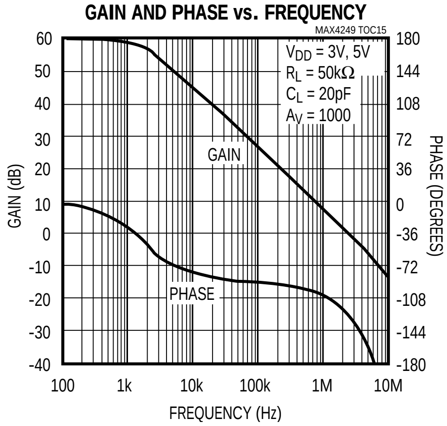
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE



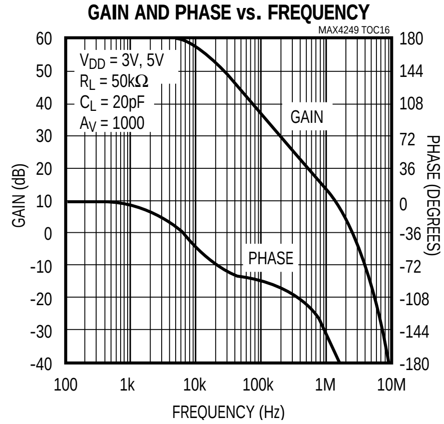
INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



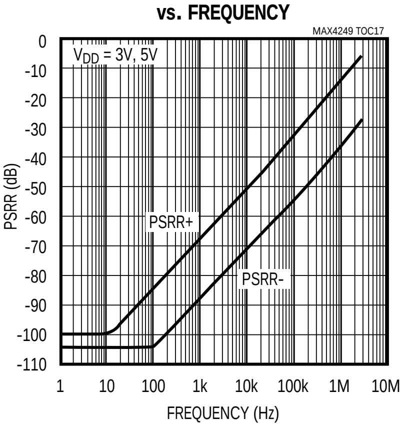
MAX4250–MAX4254 GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY



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



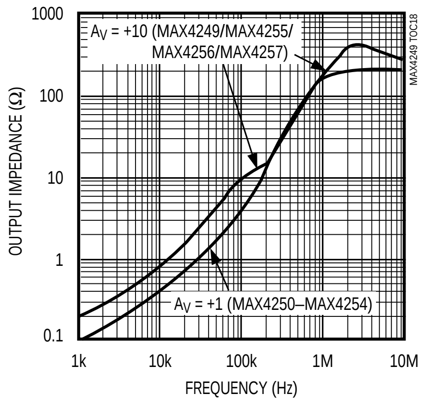
MAX4250–MAX4254 POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY



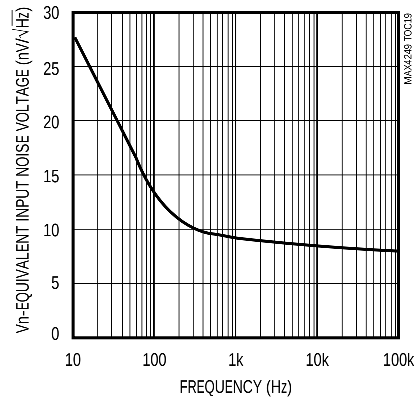
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

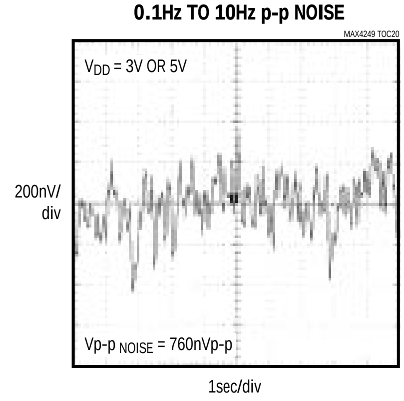
OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY



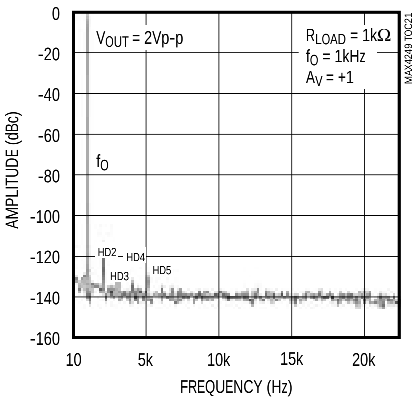
INPUT VOLTAGE N0ISE DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY



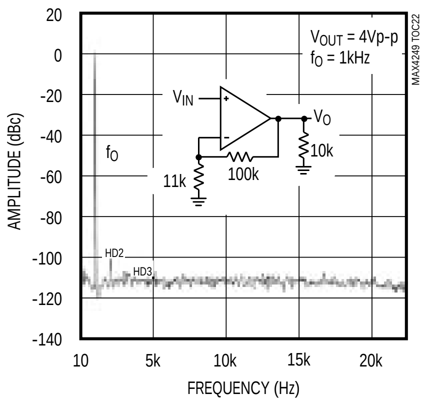
0.1Hz TO 10Hz p-p NOISE



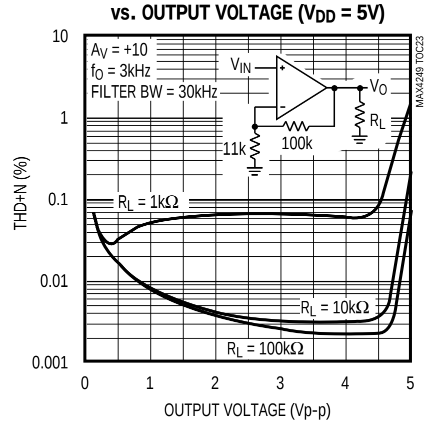
MAX4250–MAX4254 FFT OF DISTORTION AND NOISE



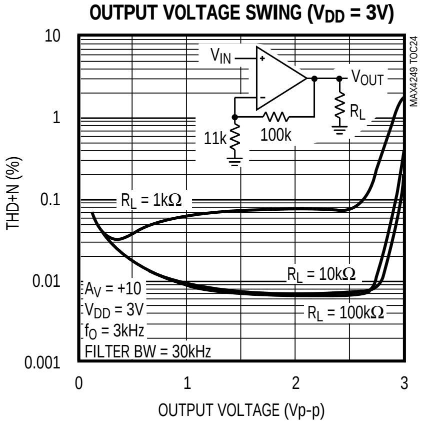
MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 FFT OF DISTORTION AND NOISE



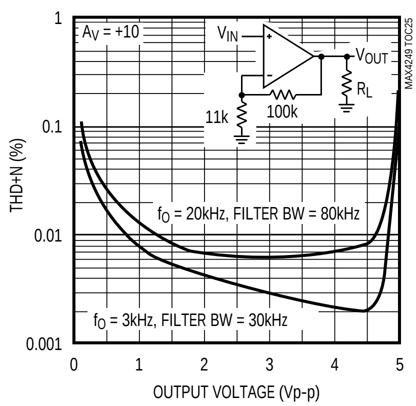
MAX4250–MAX4254 THD PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V_{DD} = 5V)



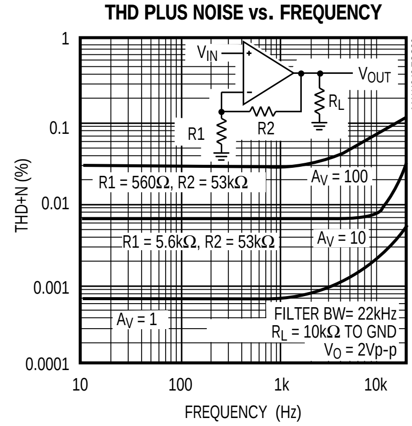
MAX4250–MAX4254 THD PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING (V_{DD} = 3V)



MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 THD PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING



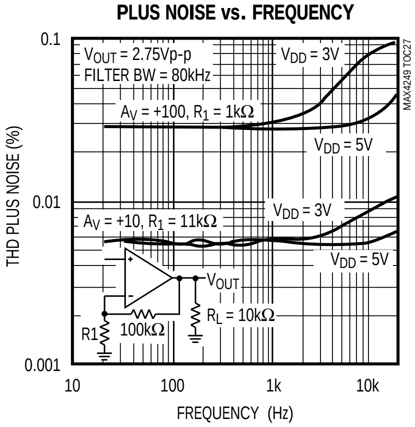
MAX4250–MAX4254 THD PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



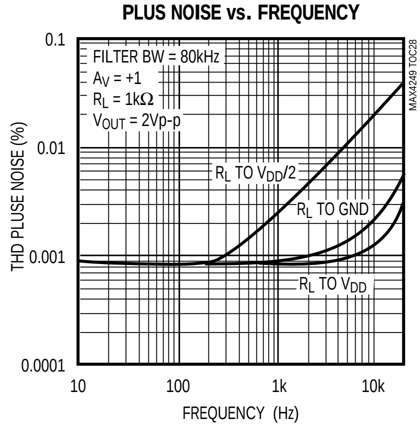
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(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°C, unless otherwise noted.)

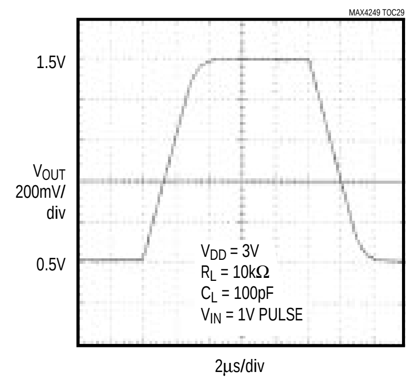
MAX4249/MAX4255–MAX4257
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



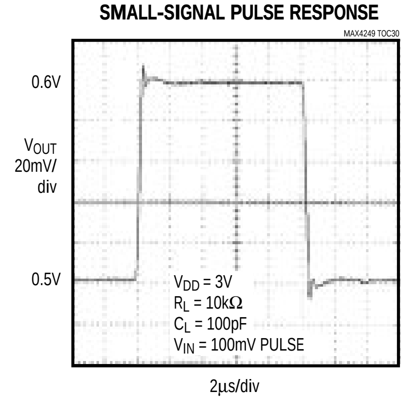
MAX4250–MAX4254
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



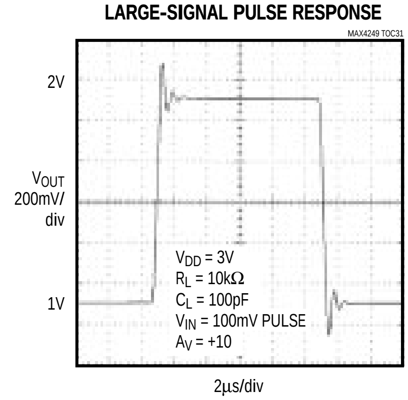
MAX4250–MAX4254
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



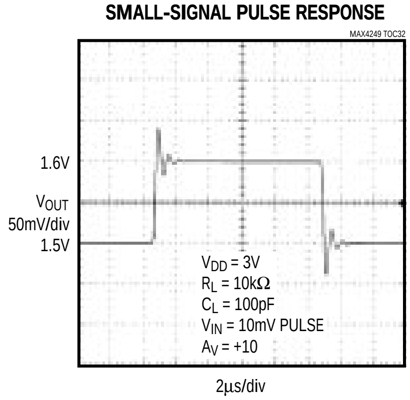
MAX4250–MAX4254
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



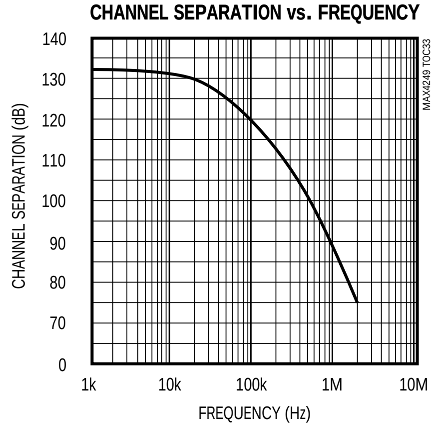
MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



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



MAX4252/MAX4253/MAX4254
CHANNEL SEPARATION vs. FREQUENCY



Pin Description

PIN						NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4250 MAX4255	**MAX4251 MAX4256**	**MAX4252 MAX4257**	**MAX4249/MAX4253**		**MAX4254**		
5 SOT23	**8 µMAX/SO**		**10 µMAX**	**14 SO**	**14 SO**		
1	6	1, 7	1, 9	1, 13	1, 7, 8, 14	OUT, OUTA, OUTB, OUTC, OUTD	Amplifier Output
2	4	4	4	4	11	V_{SS}	Negative Supply. Connect to ground for single-supply operation.
3	3	3, 5	3, 7	3, 11	3, 5, 10, 12	IN+, INA+, INB+, INC+, IND+	Noninverting Amplifier Input
4	2	2, 6	2, 8	2, 12	2, 6, 9, 13	IN-, INA-, INB-, INC-, IND-	Inverting Amplifier Input
5	7	8	10	14	4	V_{DD}	Positive Supply
—	8	—	5, 6	6, 9	—	$\overline{SHDN}$, $\overline{SHDNA}$, $\overline{SHDNB}$	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.

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 1kΩ 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 ±5mA of current.

The MAX4250–MAX4254 are unity-gain stable, whereas the MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 have a higher slew rate and are stable for gains ≥10V/V. The MAX4249/ MAX4251/MAX4253/MAX4256 feature a low-power shutdown mode, which reduces the supply current to 0.5µA and disables the outputs.

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 mid-supply 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 ≥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 ($R_F || R_G$, 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 = 100kΩ, R_G = 11kΩ (A_V = 10V/V) is e_n = 15nV/√Hz. e_n can be reduced to 9nV/√Hz by choosing R_F = 10kΩ, R_G = 1.1kΩ (A_V = 10V/V), at the expense of greater current consumption and potentially higher distortion. For a gain of 100V/V with R_F = 100kΩ, R_G = 1.1kΩ, the e_n is low (9nV/√Hz).

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:

$$C_Z \approx 11 \times (R_F / R_G)\ [pF]$$

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 $R_G || R_F$ is greater than 20kΩ (MAX4250–MAX4254) or greater than 5kΩ (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257).

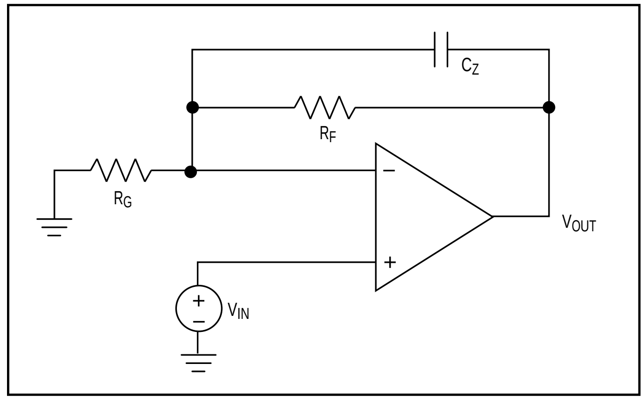


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

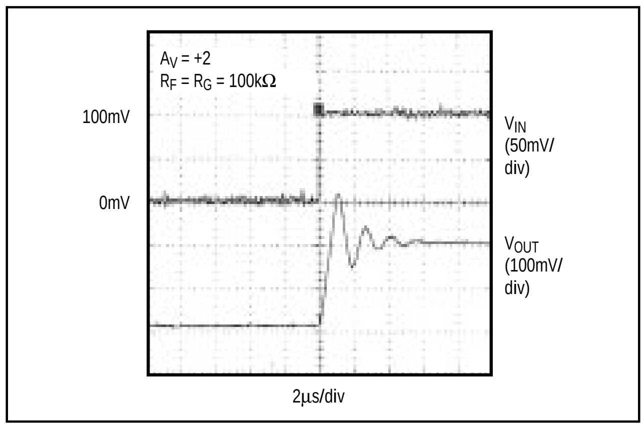


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

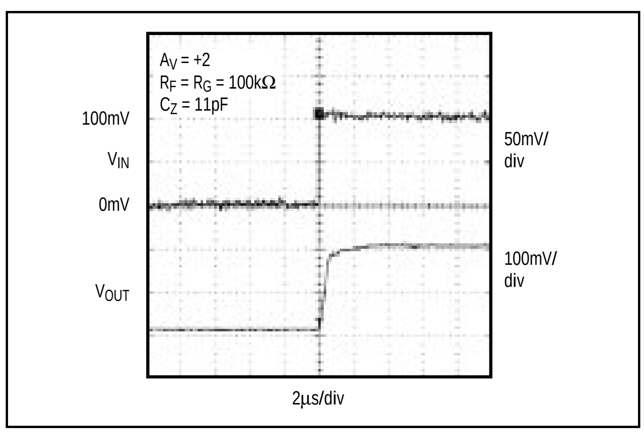


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with 10pF Feed-Forward Compensation

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, they are ideal for use in portable instrumentation systems and other low-power, noise-sensitive applications.

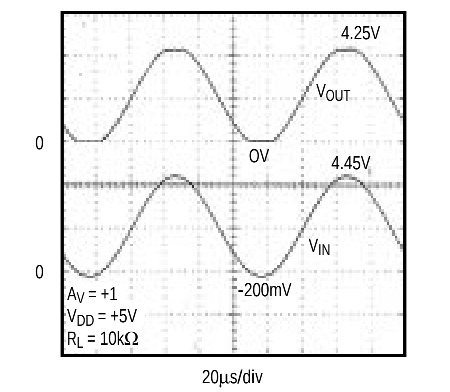


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

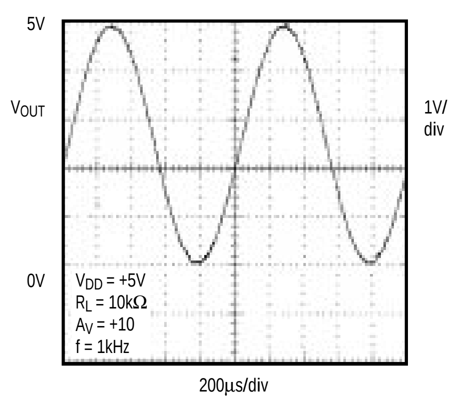


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

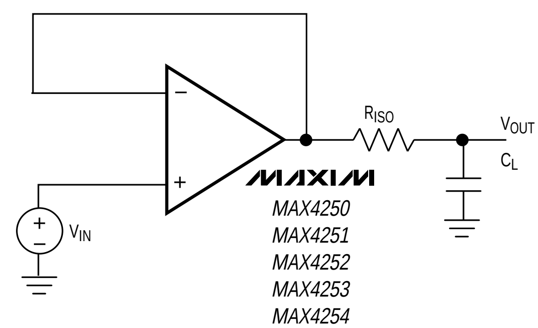


Figure 5. Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

Ground-Sensing and Rail-to-Rail Outputs

The common-mode input range of the MAX4249–MAX4257 extends down to ground, and offers excellent common-mode rejection. These devices are guaranteed not to undergo phase reversal when the input is overdriven (Figure 3).

Figure 4 showcases the true rail-to-rail output operation of the amplifier, configured with A_V = 10V/V. The output swings to within 8mV of the supplies with a 10kΩ load, making the devices ideal in low-supply-voltage applications.

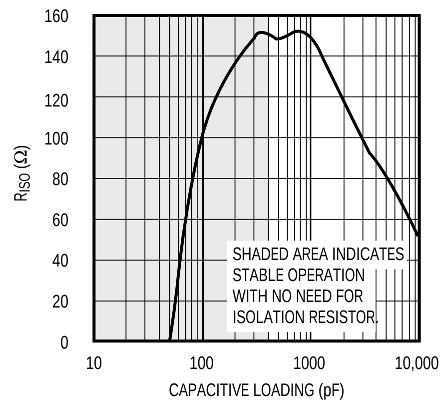
Output Loading and Stability

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

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



NOTE: USING AN ISOLATION RESISTOR REDUCES PEAKING.

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

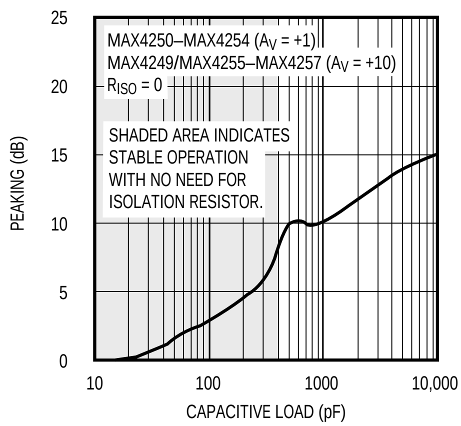
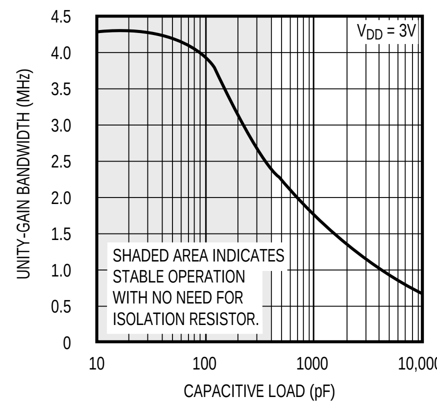


Figure 7. Peaking vs. Capacitive Load

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.



NOTE: R_{ISO} CHOSEN FOR PEAKING <2dB.

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

Chip Information

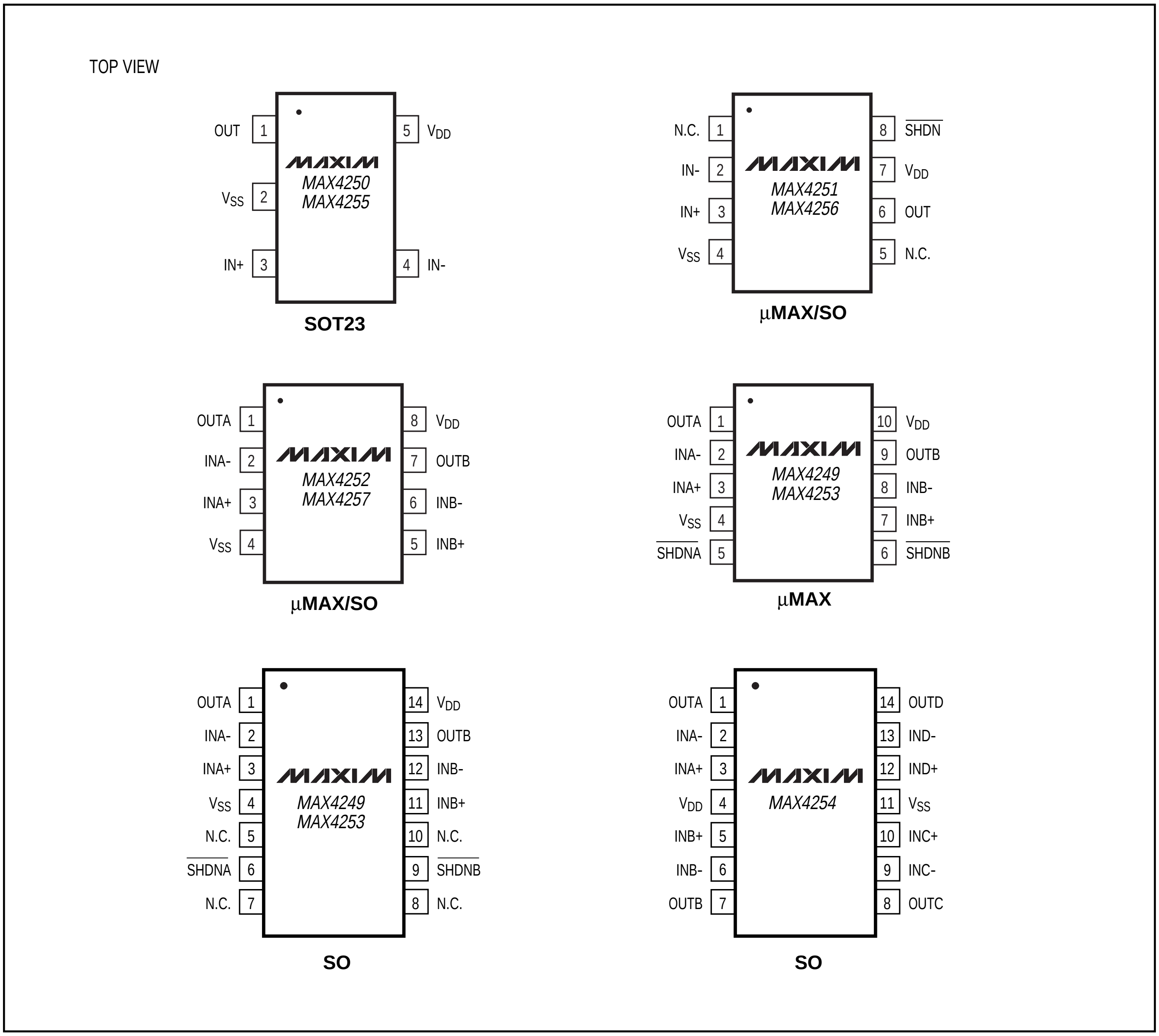
TRANSISTOR COUNTS:
MAX4250/MAX4251/MAX4255/MAX4256: 170
MAX4249/MAX4252/MAX4253/MAX4257: 340
MAX4254: 680

Ordering Information (continued)

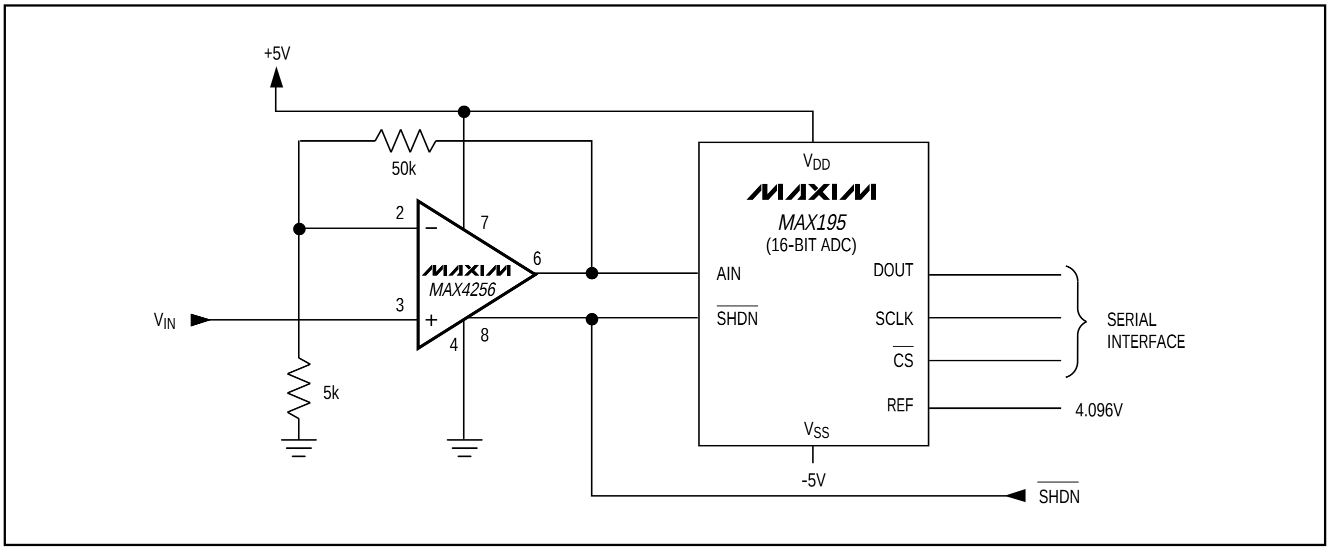
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4251ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4251EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX4252ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4252EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—
MAX4253EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 µMAX	—
MAX4253ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4254ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4255EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	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	—
MAX4257EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	—

SOT23, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

Pin Configurations

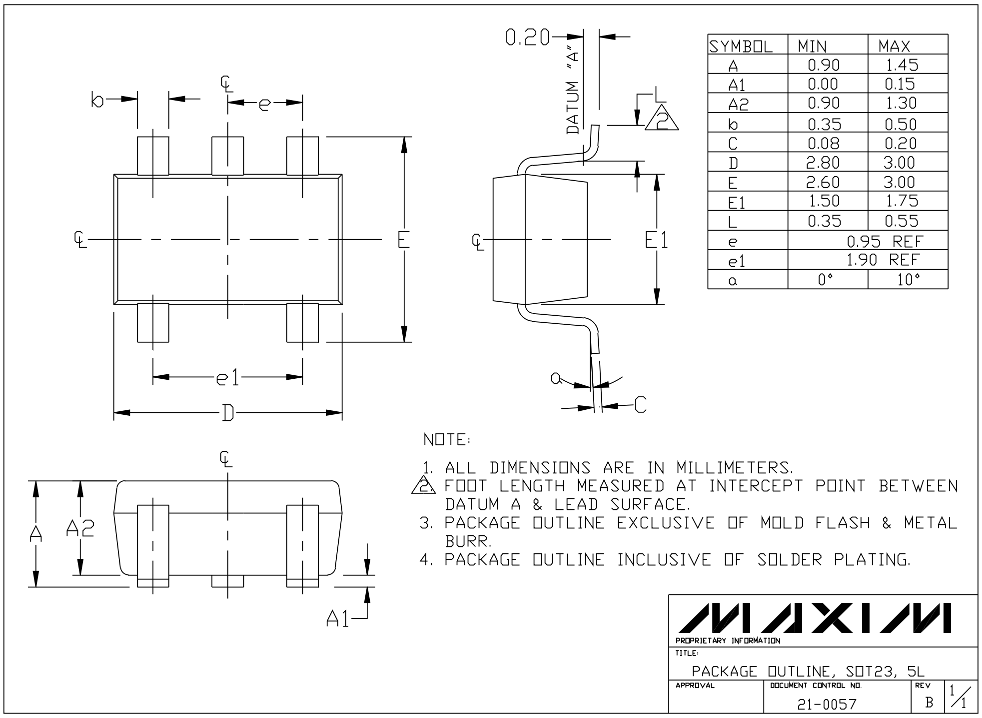


Typical Operating Circuit



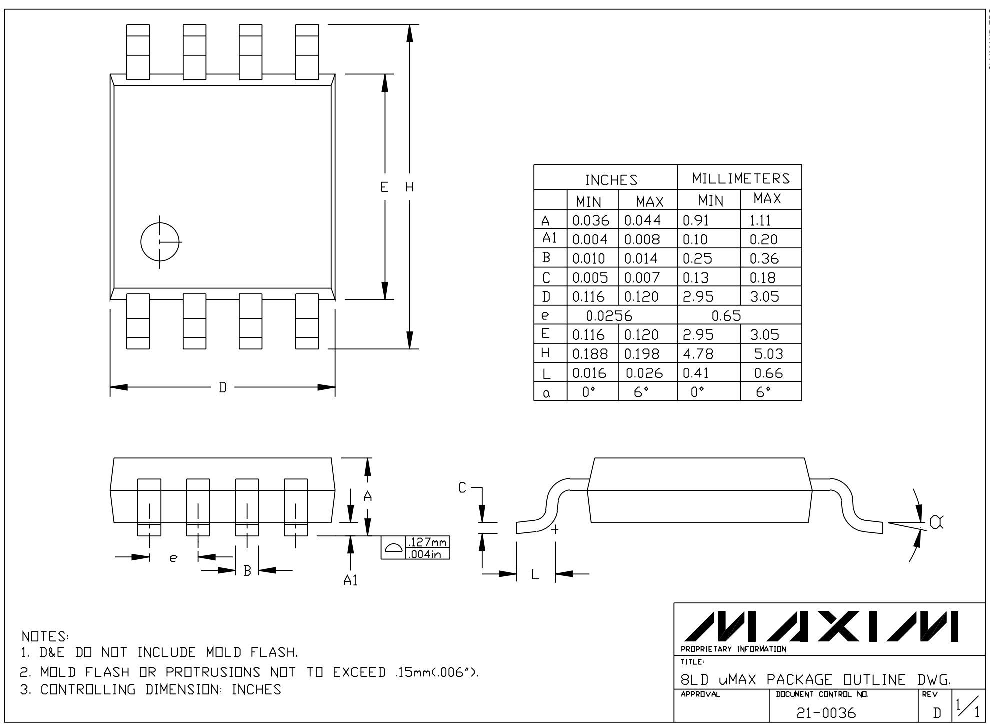
SOT23, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

Package Information



SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
A	0.90	1.45
A1	0.00	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.35	0.50
C	0.08	0.20
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.75
L	0.35	0.55
e	0.95 REF	
e1	1.90 REF	
α	0°	10°

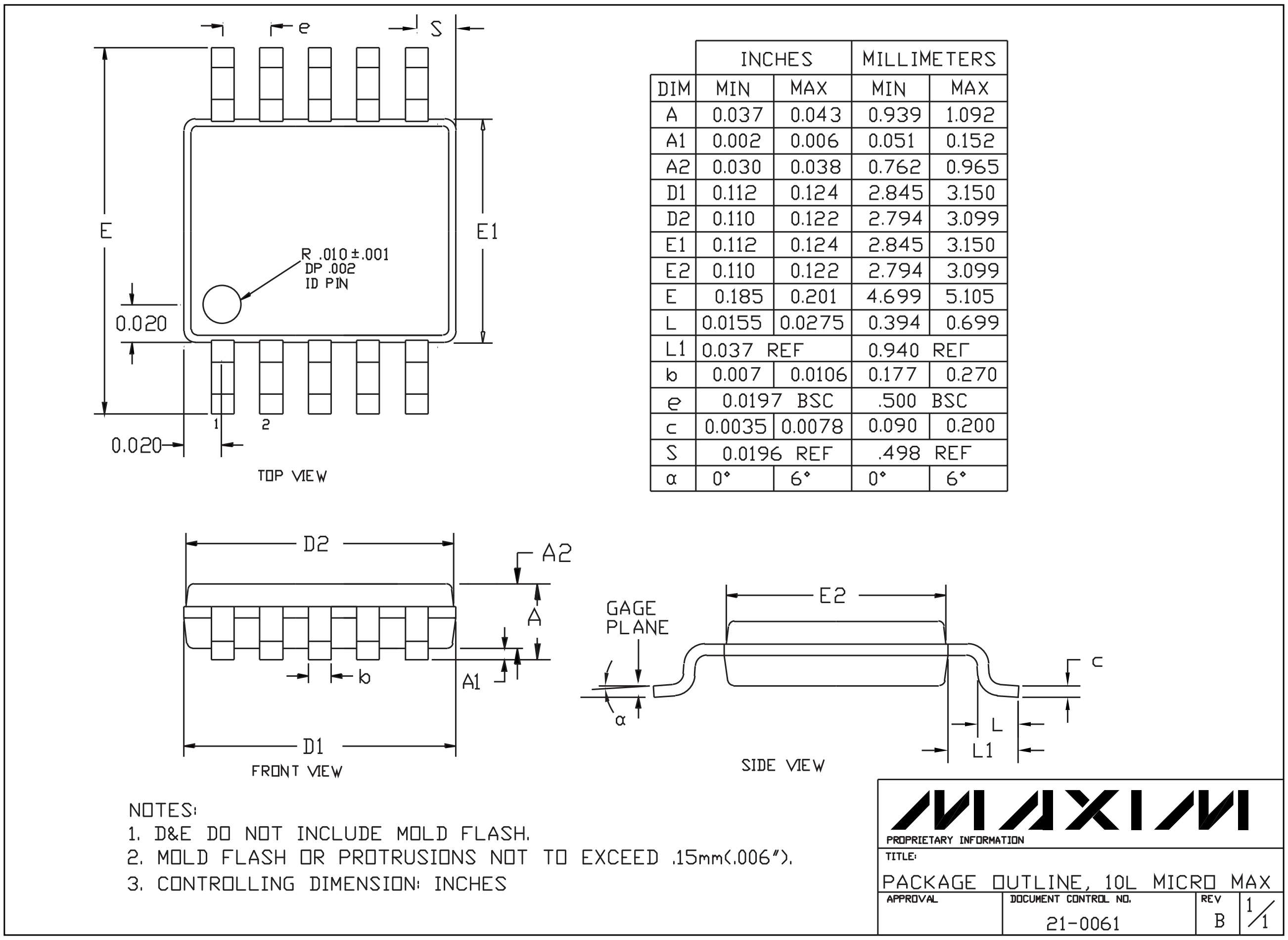
NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. FOOT LENGTH MEASURED AT INTERCEPT POINT BETWEEN DATUM A & LEAD SURFACE.
3. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR.
4. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLDER PLATING.



	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.036	0.044	0.91	1.11
A1	0.004	0.008	0.10	0.20
B	0.010	0.014	0.25	0.36
C	0.005	0.007	0.13	0.18
D	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05
e	0.0256		0.65	
E	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05
H	0.188	0.198	4.78	5.03
L	0.016	0.026	0.41	0.66
α	0°	6°	0°	6°

NOTES:
1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm(.006").
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES

Package Information (continued)

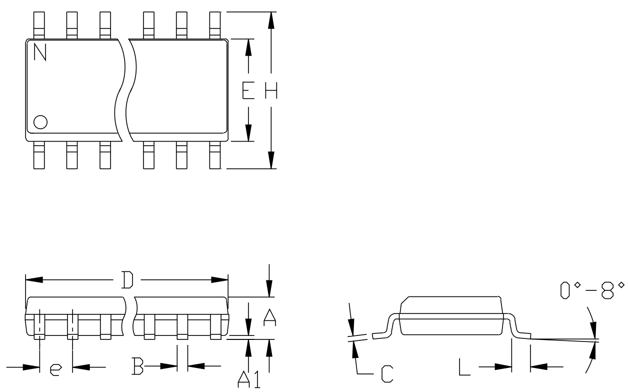


DIM	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX
A	0.037	0.043	0.939	1.092
A1	0.002	0.006	0.051	0.152
A2	0.030	0.038	0.762	0.965
D1	0.112	0.124	2.845	3.150
D2	0.110	0.122	2.794	3.099
E1	0.112	0.124	2.845	3.150
E2	0.110	0.122	2.794	3.099
E	0.185	0.201	4.699	5.105
L	0.0155	0.0275	0.394	0.699
L1	0.037 REF		0.940 REF	
b	0.007	0.0106	0.177	0.270
e	0.0197 BSC		.500 BSC	
c	0.0035	0.0078	0.090	0.200
S	0.0196 REF		.498 REF	
α	0°	6°	0°	6°

NOTES:
1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm(.006").
3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: INCHES

SOT23, Single-Supply, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

Package Information (continued)



	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.053	0.069	1.35	1.75
A1	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
B	0.014	0.019	0.35	0.49
C	0.007	0.010	0.19	0.25
e	0.050		1.27	
E	0.150	0.157	3.80	4.00
H	0.228	0.244	5.80	6.20
h	0.010	0.020	0.25	0.50
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS			
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	N	MS012
D	0.189	0.197	4.80	5.00	8	A
D	0.337	0.344	8.55	8.75	14	B
D	0.386	0.394	9.80	10.00	16	C

NOTES:
1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm (.006")
3. LEADS TO BE COPLANAR WITHIN .102mm (.004")
4. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
5. MEETS JEDEC MS012-XX AS SHOWN IN ABOVE TABLE
6. N = NUMBER OF PINS

MAXIM 120 SAN GABRIEL DR SUNNYVALE CA 94086 FAX (408) 737 7194
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE: PACKAGE FAMILY OUTLINE: SOIC .150"

1/1

DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER: 21-0041 REV: A

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