



# MAXIM

## 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

MAX4106/MAX4107

### General Description

The MAX4106/MAX4107 op amps combine high-speed performance with ultra-low-noise performance. The MAX4106 is compensated for closed-loop gains of 5V/V, while the MAX4107 is stable in closed-loop gains of 10V/V or greater.

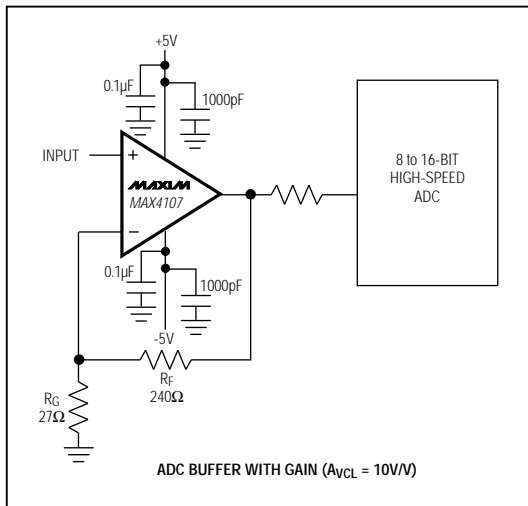
The MAX4106/MAX4107 require only 15mA of supply current while delivering a 350MHz or a 300MHz bandwidth, respectively. Voltage noise is an ultra-low 0.75nV/√Hz, while a low-distortion architecture provides a spurious-free dynamic range (SFDR) of 63dB at 5MHz.

These high-speed op amps have a wide output voltage swing of ±3.2V and a high current-drive capability of 80mA.

### Applications

- Ultra-Low-Noise ADC Preamp
- Ultrasound
- Low-Noise Preamplifier
- High-Performance Receivers
- Active Filters
- Pulse/RF Amplifier

### Typical Application Circuit



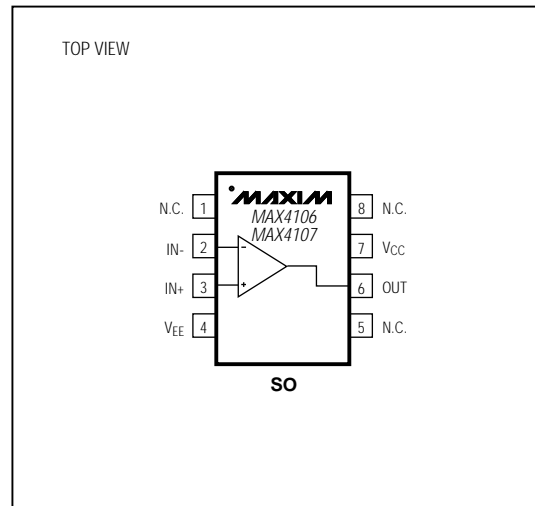
### Features

- ♦ 350MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4106)
- ♦ 275V/μs Slew Rate (MAX4106)  
500V/μs Slew Rate (MAX4107)
- ♦ 18ns Settling Time to 0.01%
- ♦ 0.75nV/√Hz Voltage Noise
- ♦ High Output Drive: 80mA

### Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4106ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4107ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO

### Pin Configuration


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# 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power-Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$ ).....12V	Operating Temperature Range MAX4106ESA/MAX4107ESA.....-40°C to +85°C
Voltage on Any Pin to Ground or Any Other Pin..... $V_{CC}$ to $V_{EE}$	Storage Temperature Range.....-65°C to +160°C
Short-Circuit Duration ( $V_{OUT}$ to GND).....Continuous	Junction Temperature.....+150°C
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$ ) SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C).....471mW	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

( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$ , unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>DC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		0.250	3	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	$TCV_{OS}$	$V_{OUT} = 0V$		1.0		$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ , $V_{IN} = -V_{OS}$		18	26	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	$V_{OUT} = 0V$ , $V_{IN} = -V_{OS}$		0.05	2	$\mu\text{A}$
Common-Mode Input Resistance	$R_{INCM}$	Either input		1		$\text{M}\Omega$
Common-Mode Input Capacitance	$C_{INCM}$	Either input		1		pF
Input Voltage Noise	$e_n$	$f = 10\text{kHz}$		0.75		$\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Integrated Voltage Noise	$E_{nRMS}$	$f = 1\text{MHz to } 100\text{MHz}$		9.5		$\mu\text{VRMS}$
Input Current Noise	$i_n$	$f = 10\text{kHz}$		2.5		$\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
Integrated Current Noise	$i_{nRMS}$	$f = 1\text{MHz to } 100\text{MHz}$		31		$\text{nARMS}$
Common-Mode Input Voltage	$V_{CM}$		-2.5		2.5	V
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	$V_{CM} = \pm 2.5V$	70	100		dB
Power-Supply Rejection	PSR	$V_S = \pm 4.5V$ to $\pm 5.5V$	75	100		dB
Open-Loop Voltage Gain	$A_{VOL}$	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2.0V$ , $V_{CM} = 0V$	$R_L = \infty$	80	100	dB
			$R_L = 100\Omega$	80	100	
Supply Current	$I_S$	$V_{IN} = 0V$		15	19	mA
Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OUT}$	$R_L = \infty$	$\pm 3.2$	$\pm 3.8$	V	
		$R_L = 100\Omega$	$\pm 3.0$	$\pm 3.5$		
Output Current Drive	$I_{OUT}$	$R_L = 30\Omega$ , $T_A = 0^\circ\text{C to } +85^\circ\text{C}$	65	80		mA
Short-Circuit Output Current	$I_{SC}$	Short to ground		90		mA

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### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

( $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , typical values are at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

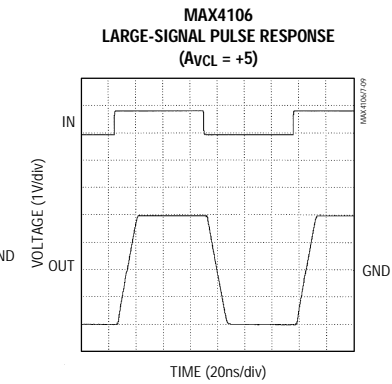
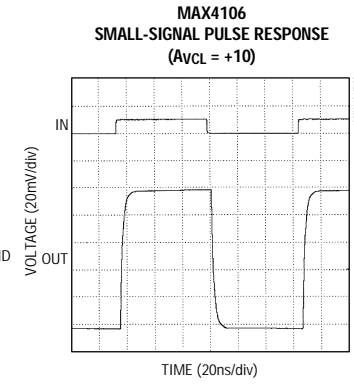
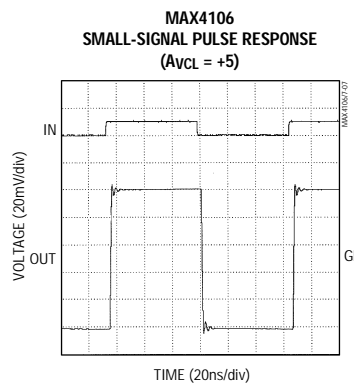
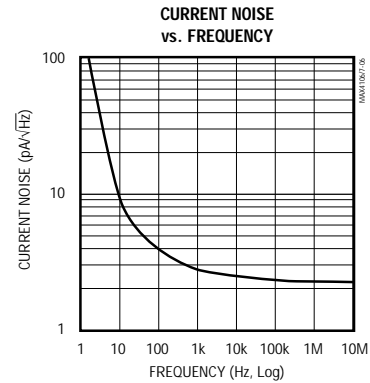
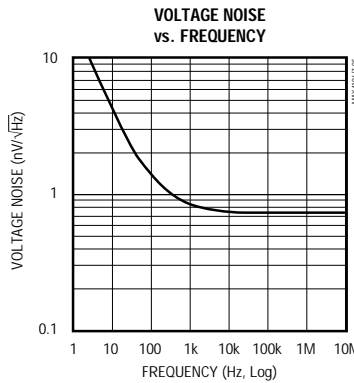
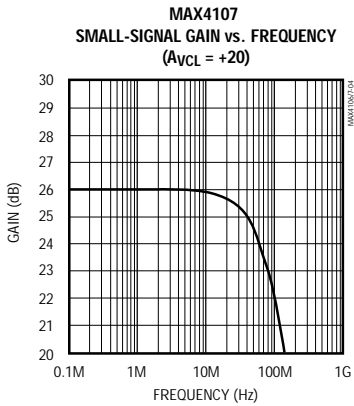
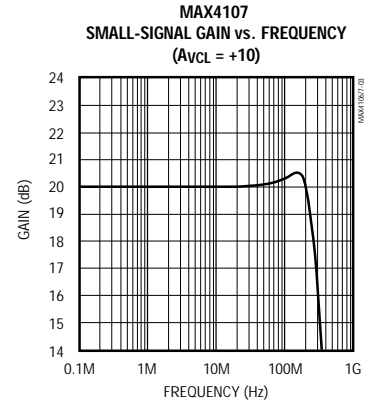
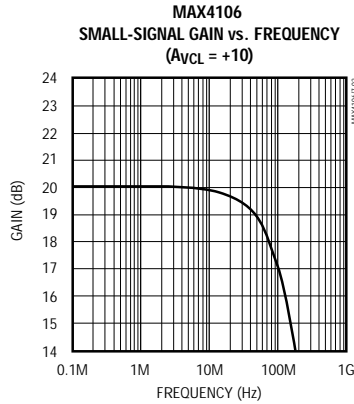
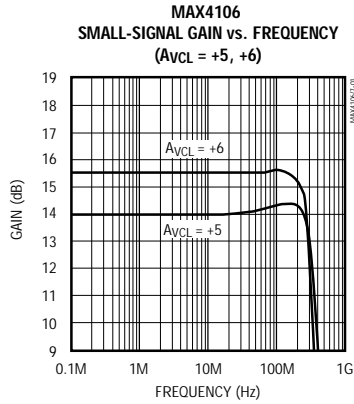
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
<b>AC SPECIFICATIONS</b>						
-3dB Bandwidth	BW <sub>-3dB</sub>	$V_{OUT} \leq 0.1V_{RMS}$	MAX4106	350		MHz
			MAX4107	300		
0.1dB Bandwidth	BW <sub>0.1dB</sub>	MAX4106, $A_{VCL} = +5$		75		MHz
		MAX4107, $A_{VCL} = +10$		45		
Slew Rate	SR	$-2V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 2V$	MAX4106	275		V/ $\mu$ s
			MAX4107	500		
Settling Time	$t_s$	$-1V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 1V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , to 0.1%	MAX4106	13		ns
			MAX4107	13		
		$-1V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 1V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$ , to 0.01%	MAX4106	18		
			MAX4107	18		
Rise/Fall Times	$t_r, t_f$	10% to 90%, $-2V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 2V$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$	MAX4106	13		ns
			MAX4107	6		
		10% to 90%, $-50mV \leq V_{OUT} \leq 50mV$ , $R_L = 100\Omega$	MAX4106	1		
			MAX4107	1		
Differential Gain	DG	$f = 3.58MHz$	MAX4106, $A_{VCL} = +5$	0.04		%
			MAX4107, $A_{VCL} = +10$	0.03		
Differential Phase	DP	$f = 3.58MHz$	MAX4106, $A_{VCL} = +5$	0.02		degrees
			MAX4107, $A_{VCL} = +10$	0.03		
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			2		pF
Output Impedance	$Z_{OUT}$	$f = 10MHz$		0.7		$\Omega$
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$f_C = 5MHz$ , $V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$	MAX4106, $A_{VCL} = +5$	63		dBc
			MAX4107, $A_{VCL} = +10$	60		
Two-Tone Third-Order Intercept	IP3	$f_C = 10MHz$		24		dBm

# 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

MAX4106/MAX4107

## Typical Operating Characteristics

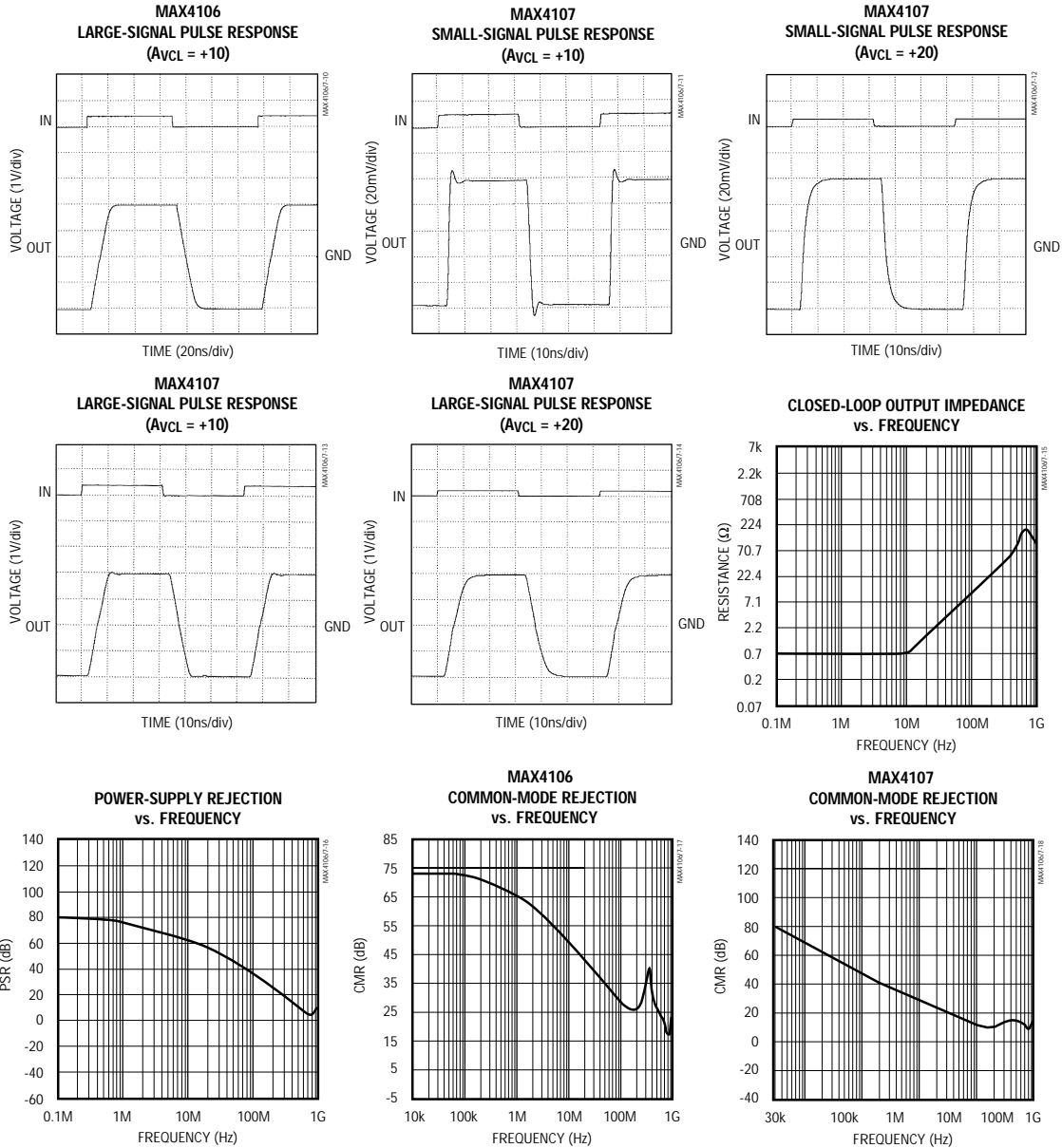
( $V_{CC} = +5V$ ,  $V_{EE} = -5V$ ,  $R_L = 100\Omega$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



# 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

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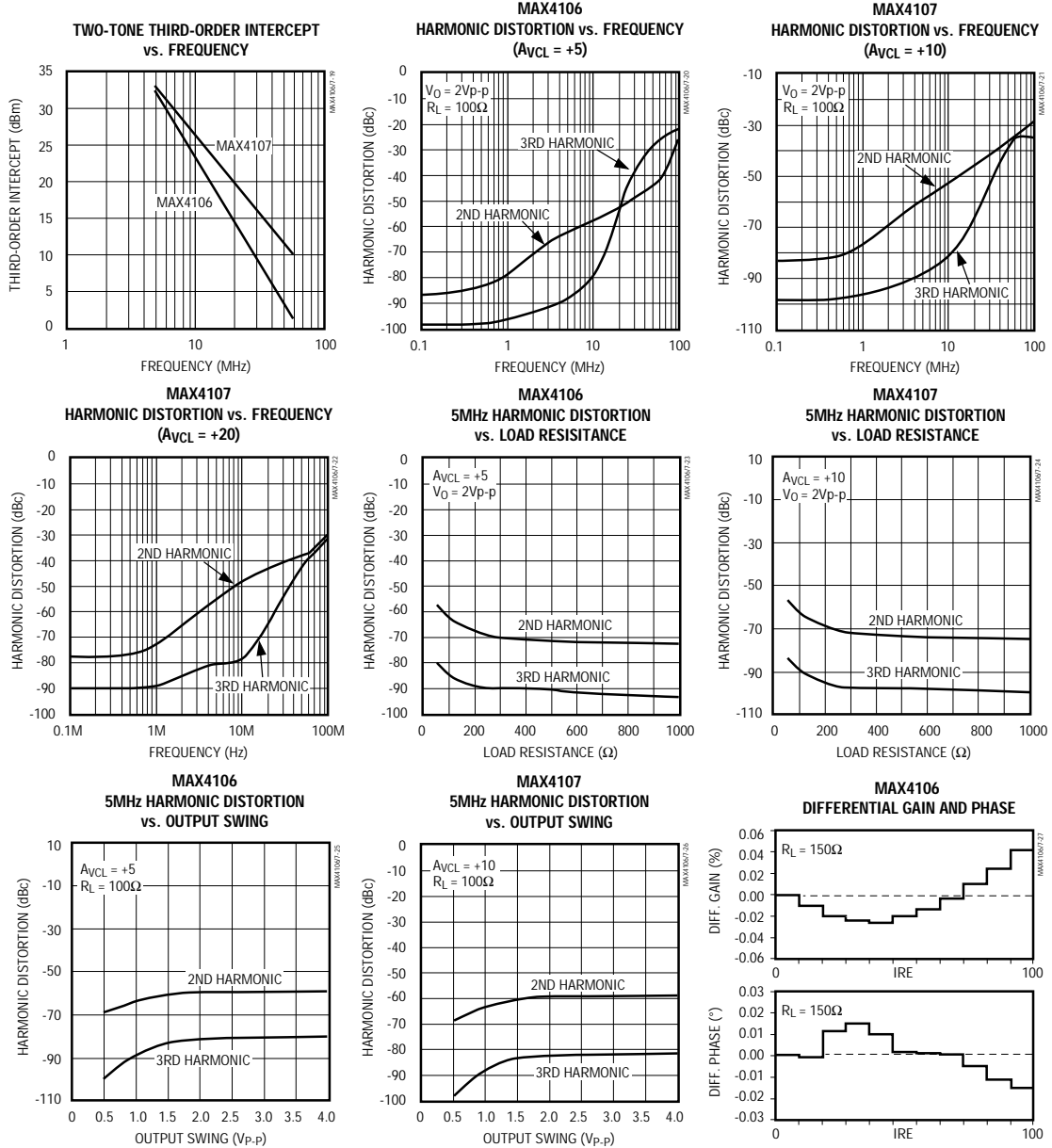
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)  
 (V<sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V<sub>EE</sub> = -5V, R<sub>L</sub> = 100Ω, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



# 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

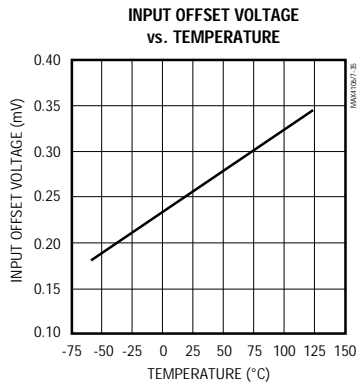
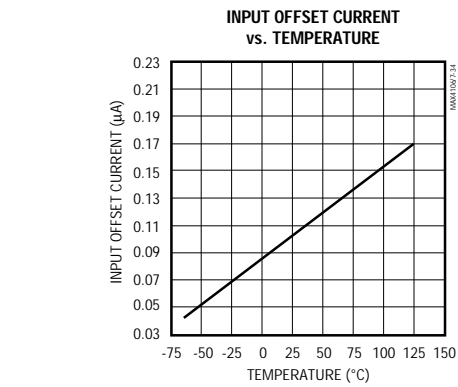
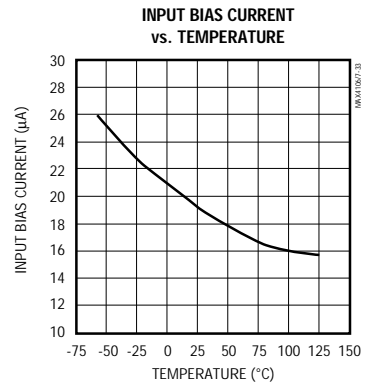
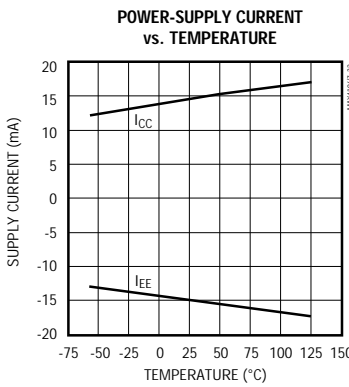
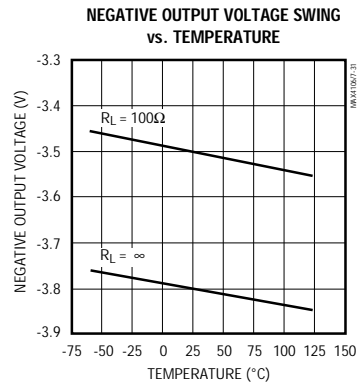
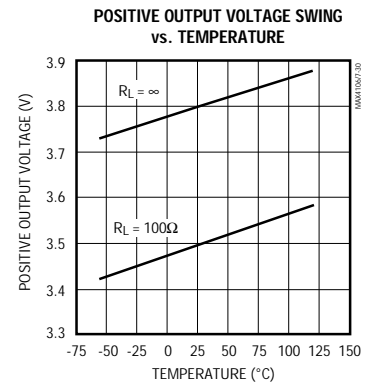
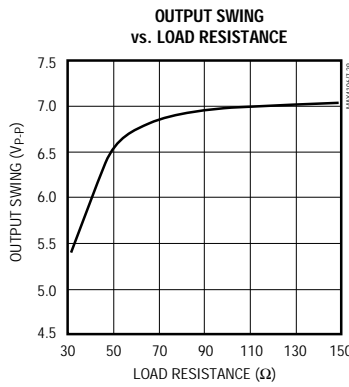
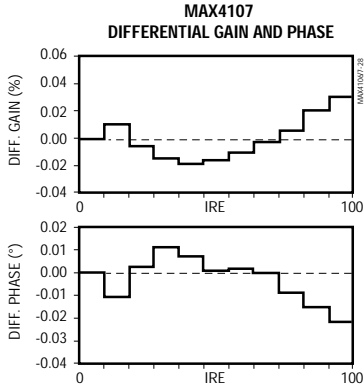
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# 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

MAX4106/MAX4107

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)  
 (V<sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V<sub>EE</sub> = -5V, R<sub>L</sub> = 100Ω, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



## 350MHz, Ultra-Low-Noise Op Amps

### Pin Description

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1, 5, 8	N.C.	No Connection, not internally connected
2	IN-	Inverting Input
3	IN+	Noninverting Input
4	V <sub>EE</sub>	Negative Power Supply, connect to -5V
6	OUT	Amplifier Output
7	V <sub>CC</sub>	Positive Power Supply, connect to +5V

### General Description

#### Choosing Resistor Values

The values of the gain-setting feedback and input resistors are important design considerations. Large resistor values will increase voltage noise, and will interact with the amplifier's input and PC board capacitance to generate undesirable poles and zeros, which can decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain of +5 (MAX4106), using a 1k $\Omega$  feedback resistor combined with 2pF of input capacitance and 0.5pF of board capacitance, will cause a feedback pole at 318MHz. If this pole is within the anticipated amplifier bandwidth, it will jeopardize stability. Reducing the 1k $\Omega$  feedback resistor to 40 $\Omega$  will extend the pole frequency to 8GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 50 $\Omega$  in parallel with the amplifier's load. Clearly the selection of resistor values must be tailored to the specific application.

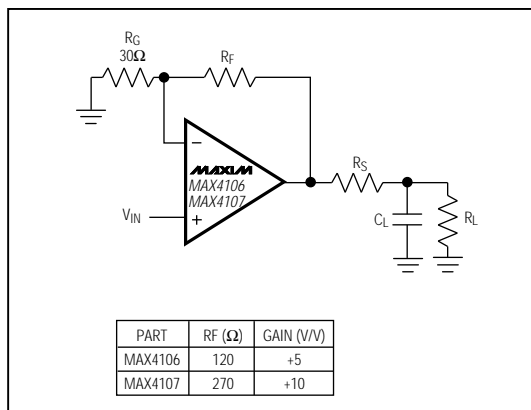


Figure 1a. Using an Isolation Resistor for High Capacitive Loads

The MAX4106/MAX4107 are ultra-low-noise, high-bandwidth op amps. The output noise voltage can be dominated by resistor thermal noise, so keep the feedback and input resistors small. Setting the input resistor to 30 $\Omega$  and choosing the feedback resistor to suit the gain will provide excellent AC performance without significantly degrading noise performance.

#### Driving Capacitive Loads

The MAX4106/MAX4107 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly reactive loads. Reactive loads will decrease phase margin and may produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 1a shows a circuit that eliminates this problem, and Figure 1b is a graph of the optimal isolation resistor ( $R_S$ ) vs. capacitive load. Figures 2a and 2b show how a capacitive load causes excessive peaking of the amplifier's bandwidth if the capacitive load is not isolated ( $R_S$ ) from the amplifier. A small isolation resistor (usually 10 $\Omega$  to 20 $\Omega$ ) placed before the reactive load prevents ringing and oscillation. At higher capacitive loads, AC performance will be controlled by the interaction of the load capacitance and isolation resistor. Figures 3a and 3b show the effect of an isolation resistor on the MAX4106/MAX4107 closed-loop response.

Coaxial cable and other transmission lines are easily driven when terminated at both ends with their characteristic impedance. When driving back-terminated transmission lines, the capacitance of the transmission line is essentially eliminated.

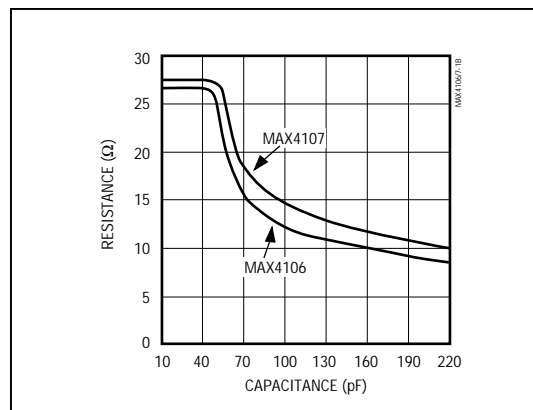


Figure 1b. Optimal Isolation Resistor ( $R_S$ ) vs. Capacitive Load



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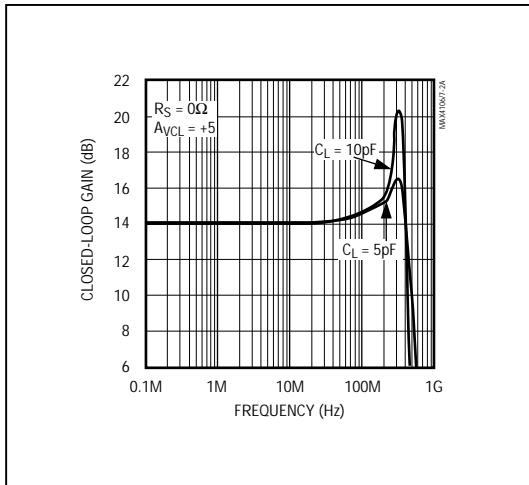


Figure 2a. MAX4106 Response vs. Capacitive Load—No Resistive ( $R_S$ ) Isolation (circuit shown in Figure 1)

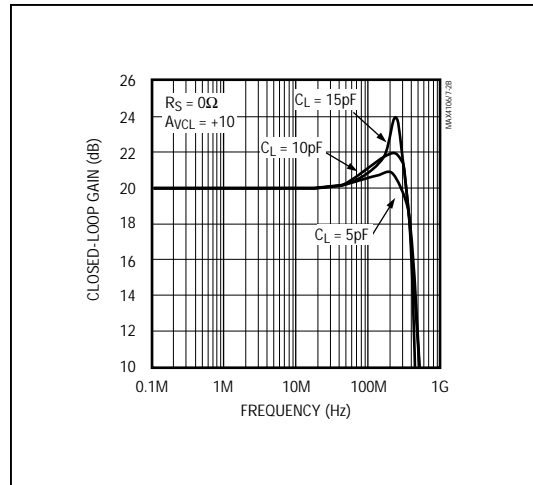


Figure 2b. MAX4107 Response vs. Capacitive Load—No Isolation ( $R_S$ ) Resistor (circuit shown in Figure 1)

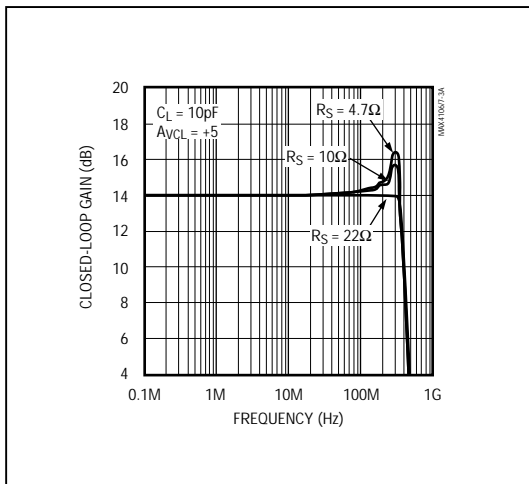


Figure 3a. MAX4106 Response vs. Capacitive Load with Resistive ( $R_S$ ) Isolation (circuit shown in Figure 1)

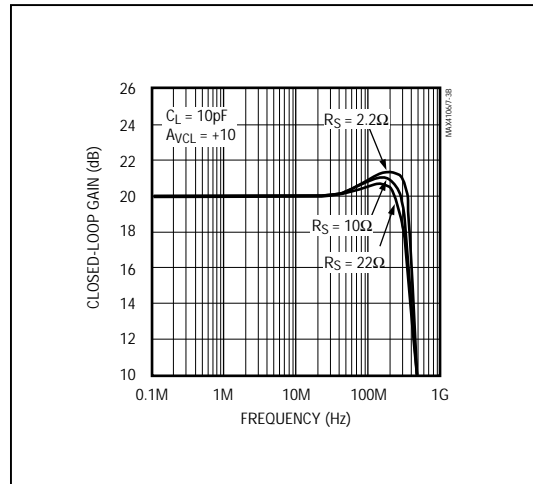


Figure 3b. MAX4107 Response vs. Capacitive Load with Resistive ( $R_S$ ) Isolation (circuit shown in Figure 1)

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## Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 55

## Package Information

DIM	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	0.150	0.157	3.80	4.00
e	0.050		1.27	
H	0.228	0.244	5.80	6.20
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27

DIM	PINS	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
D	8	0.189	0.197	4.80	5.00
D	14	0.337	0.344	8.55	8.75
D	16	0.386	0.394	9.80	10.00

21-0041A

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