## **General Description**

The MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492 single/dual/quad, low-cost CMOS op amps feature Rail-to-Rail<sup>®</sup> input and output capability from either a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply or dual ±1.35V to ±2.75V supplies. These amplifiers exhibit a high slew rate of 10V/µs and a gain-bandwidth product of 10MHz. They can drive  $2k\Omega$  resistive loads to within 55mV of either supply rail and remain unitygain stable with capacitive loads up to 300pF.

The MAX4490 is offered in the ultra-small, 5-pin SC70 package, which is 50% smaller than the standard 5-pin SOT23 package. Specifications for all parts are guaranteed over the automotive (-40°C to +125°C) temperature range.

### Features

- 2.7V to 5.5V Single-Supply Operation
- ♦ 10V/µs Slew Rate
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Input Common-Mode Voltage Range
- Rail-to-Rail Output Voltage Swing
- 10MHz Gain-Bandwidth Product
- Unity-Gain Stable with Capacitive Loads Up to 300pF
- ♦ 50pA Input Bias Current
- Ultra-Small, 5-Pin SC70 Package (MAX4490)

### **Applications**

- Battery-Powered Instruments
- Portable Equipment
- Audio Signal Conditioning
- Low-Power/Low-Voltage Applications
- Sensor Amplifiers
- **RF** Power Amplifier Control
- High-Side/Low-Side Current Sensors

TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
-40°C to +125°C	5 SC70-5	AAB
-40°C to +125°C	5 SOT23-5	ADKQ
-40°C to +125°C	8 SOT23-5	AADB
-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	_
-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
	-40°C to +125°C -40°C to +125°C -40°C to +125°C -40°C to +125°C -40°C to +125°C	TEMP RANGE PACKAGE   -40°C to +125°C 5 SC70-5   -40°C to +125°C 5 SOT23-5   -40°C to +125°C 8 SOT23-5   -40°C to +125°C 8 µMAX   -40°C to +125°C 14 TSSOP

#### 

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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

# Ordering Information

Pin Configurations/ Functional Diagrams

TOP VIEW IN+ UMAX4490 5 VDD VSS 2 UF 4 OUT IN- 3 OUT SOT23-5/SC70-5 Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.	
IN+ 1 MAX4490 5 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> 2 IN- 3 4 OUT SOT23-5/SC70-5	TOP VIEW
Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.	IN+ 1 MAX4490 5 V <sub>DD</sub> V <sub>SS</sub> 2 4 0UT
	Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.

# \_Capacitive-Load Stability

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub> )6V	
All Other Pins $(V_{SS} - 0.3V)$ to $(V_{DD} + 0.3V)$	
Output Short-Circuit Duration	
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
5-Pin SC70 (derate 2.5mW/°C above +70°C) 200mW	
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C) 571mW	
8-Pin SOT23 (derate 5.26mW/°C above +70°C)421 mW	

8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.1mW/°C above +70°C)	0mW
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C) 66	
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C) 66	7mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to +1	25°C
Junction Temperature+1	50°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to +1	
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) +3	300°C

M/IXI/M

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**

 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100 k\Omega$  connected to  $V_{DD}/2, T_A = T_{MIN}$  to T\_MAX, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C.$ ) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	V <sub>DD</sub>	(Note 2)		2.7		5.5	V
Supply Current (per amplifier)	ls				0.8	2	mA
	Vee	(Niete 2)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		±1.5	±10	– mV
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	(Note 3)	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			16	
Input Bias Current	IB	(Note 3)			±0.05	±2.5	nA
Input Offset Current	los	(Note 3)			±0.05	±2.5	nA
Input Resistance	Rin				1000		MΩ
Input Common-Mode Range	VCM	Inferred from CMRR te	st	V <sub>SS</sub>		V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$V_{SS} \le V_{CM} \le V_{DD}$		54	75		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$2.7V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5V$	$2.7V \le V_{DD} \le 5.5V$		100		dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	A	$(V_{SS} + 0.25V) \le V_{OUT} \le (V_{DD} - 0.25V)$	$R_L = 100 k\Omega$		110		dB
Large-Signar Voltage Gain	Av		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	65	85		
Output-Voltage Swing High	V <sub>OH</sub>	Specified as VDD - VOH	$R_L = 100 k\Omega$		1.5		mV
Output-voltage Swing Flight			$R_L = 2k\Omega$		55	200	111V
Output-Voltage Swing Low	Vol	Specified as V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub>	$R_L = 100 k\Omega$		1.5		150 mV
Output-voltage Swing Low	VOL		$R_L = 2k\Omega$		35	150	
Output Short-Circuit Current	IOUT(SC)	Sourcing or sinking			±50		mA
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	$C_L = 10 pF$			10		MHz
Input Capacitance	CIN				5		pF
Phase Margin		$C_L = 10 pF$			60		degrees
Gain Margin		C <sub>L</sub> = 10pF			10		dB
Slew Rate	SR	Measured from 10% to 90% of 4VP-P step		10		V/µs	
Voltage-Noise Density	en	f = 10kHz 12		f = 10kHz			nV/√Hz
Current-Noise Density	in	f = 10kHz 1		f = 10kHz			fA√Hz
Capacitive-Load Drive		A <sub>V(CL)</sub> = 1, no sustained oscillations 300			pF		

**Note 1:** All units production tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . Limits over temperature guaranteed by design.

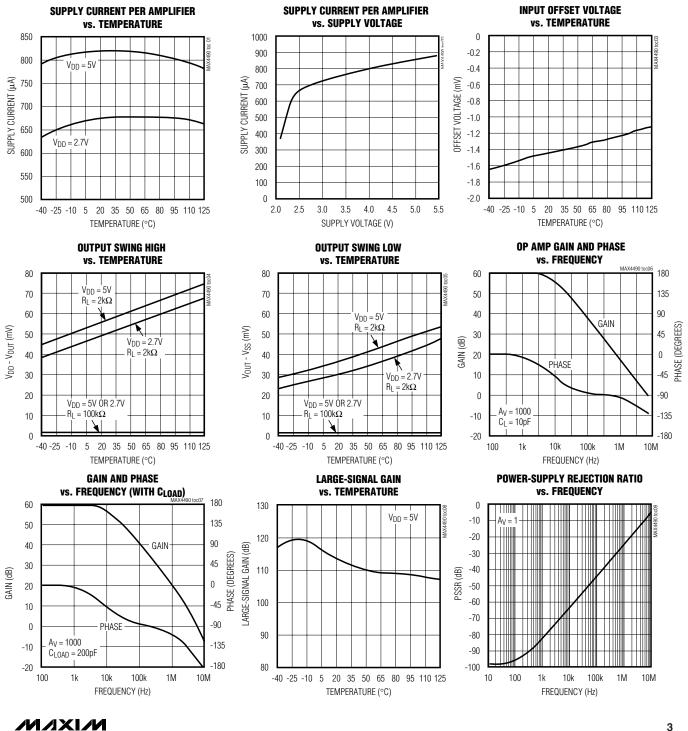
Note 2: Guaranteed by the Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) test.

Note 3: Input Offset Voltage, Input Bias Current, and Input Offset Current are all tested and guaranteed at both ends of the commonmode range.

2

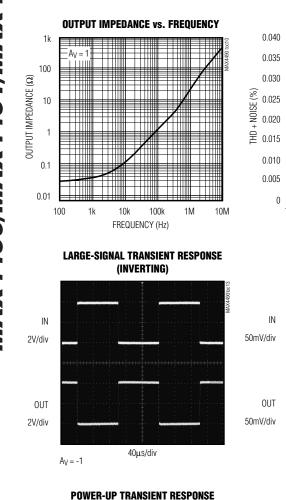
## **Typical Operating Characteristics**

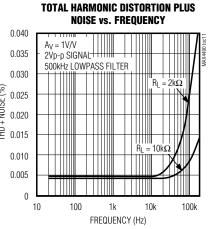
 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



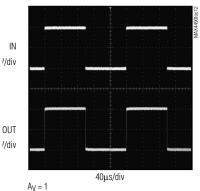
## **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{DD}/2, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)





#### LARGE-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (NONINVERTING)



SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (Noninverting)

12 10

8

6

4

2

0

2.5

 $A_{V} = 1$ 

10% TO 90% STEP

3.5

4.0 4.5

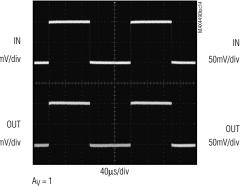
SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

5.0

5.5

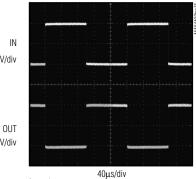
3.0

SLEW RATE (V/µS)



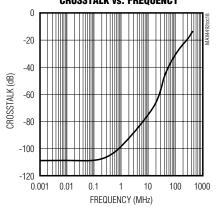
**SLEW RATE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE** 

SMALL-SIGNAL TRANSIENT RESPONSE (INVERTING)





MAX4491/MAX4492 CROSSTALK vs. FREQUENCY



M/IXI/N

4

 $\mathsf{V}_{\mathsf{D}\mathsf{D}}$ 

2V/div

OUT

1V/div

MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492

4µs/div

 $A_V = 1$ ,  $V_{IN}$  CONNECTED TO  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L = 2k\Omega$ 

## **Pin Description**

PIN		PIN		FUNCTION	
MAX4490	MAX4491	MAX4492		FUNCTION	
1	_	_	IN+	Noninverting Input	
2	4	11	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Supply Input. Connect to ground for single-supply operation.	
3	_		IN-	Inverting Input	
4	_		OUT	Amplifier Output	
5	8	4	V <sub>DD</sub>	Positive Supply Input	
	3	3	INA+	Noninverting Input to Amplifier A	
	2	2	INA-	Inverting Input to Amplifier A	
	1	1	OUTA	Amplifier A Output	
	5	5	INB+	Noninverting Input to Amplifier B	
	6	6	INB-	Inverting Input to Amplifier B	
	7	7	OUTB	Amplifier B Output	
_	—	10, 12	INC+, IND+	Noninverting Inputs to Amplifiers C and D	
		9, 13	INC-, IND-	Inverting Inputs to Amplifiers C and D	
	_	8, 14	OUTC, OUTD	Amplifiers C and D Outputs	

## **Detailed Description**

#### **Rail-to-Rail Input Stage**

The MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492 CMOS operational amplifiers have parallel-connected N- and P-channel differential input stages that combine to accept a common-mode range extending to both supply rails. The N-channel stage is active for common-mode input voltages typically greater than (V<sub>SS</sub> + 1.2V), and the P-channel stage is active for common-mode input voltages typically less than (V<sub>DD</sub> - 1.2V).

#### **Rail-to-Rail Output Stage**

The MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492 CMOS operational amplifiers feature class-AB push-pull output stages that can drive a 100k $\Omega$  load to within 1.5mV of either supply rail. Short-circuit output current is typically ±50mA.

Figures 1a and 1b show the typical temperature dependence of output source and sink currents, respectively, for three fixed values of (V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>OH</sub>) and (V<sub>OL</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub>). For example, at V<sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V, the load currents that maintain (V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>OH</sub>) = 100mV and (V<sub>OL</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub>) = 100mV at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C are 2.2mA and 3.3mA, respectively, when

the load is connected to VDD/2. Consistent resistivedrive capability is  $(2.5 - 0.1) / 2.2 = 1.1 k\Omega$ . For the same application, resistive-drive capability is  $2.2 k\Omega$  when the load is connected to VDD or VSS.

### Applications Information

#### **Power-Supply Considerations**

The MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492 operate from a single 2.7V to 5.5V supply or from dual  $\pm 1.35V$  to  $\pm 2.75V$  supplies with typically 800µA supply current per amplifier. A high power-supply rejection ratio of 100dB allows for extended operation from a decaying battery voltage, thereby simplifying designs for portable applications. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor placed close to the V<sub>DD</sub> pin. For dual-supply operation, bypass each supply to ground.

#### Input Capacitance

One consequence of the parallel-connected differential input stages for rail-to-rail operation is a relatively large input capacitance  $C_{IN}$  (typically 5pF). This introduces a



pole at frequency (2 $\pi$ R'C<sub>IN</sub>)-1, where R' is the parallel combination of the gain-setting resistors for the inverting or noninverting amplifier configuration (Figure 2). If the pole frequency is less than or comparable to the unity-gain bandwidth (10MHz), the phase margin will be reduced, and the amplifier will exhibit degraded AC performance through either ringing in the step response or sustained oscillations. The pole frequency is 10MHz when R' = 3.2k $\Omega$ . To maximize stability, R' <3k $\Omega$  is recommended.

Applications that require rail-to-rail operation with minimal loading (for small V<sub>DD</sub> - V<sub>OH</sub> and V<sub>OL</sub> - V<sub>SS</sub>) will typically require R' values  $>3k\Omega$ . To improve step response under these conditions, connect a small

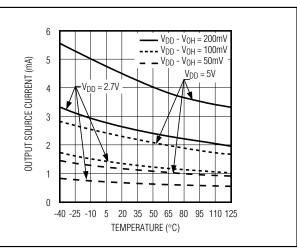


Figure 1a. Output Source Current vs. Temperature

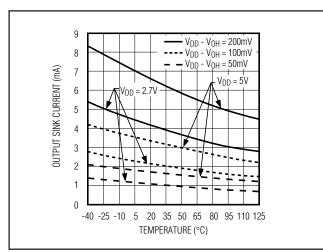


Figure 1b. Output Sink Current vs. Temperature

6

MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492

capacitor  $C_f$  between the inverting input and output. Choose  $C_f$  as follows:

#### $C_{f} = 5(R / R_{f}) [pf]$

where  $R_f$  is the feedback resistor and R is the gain-setting resistor (Figure 2).

Figure 3 shows the step response for a noninverting amplifier subject to R' =  $4k\Omega$  with and without the Cf feedback capacitor.

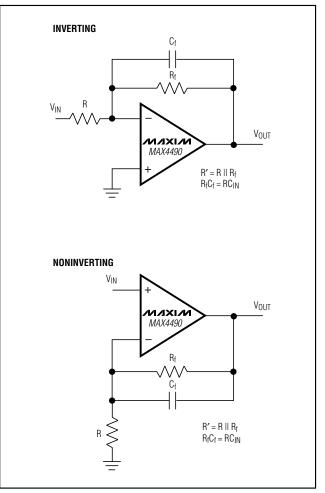


Figure 2. Inverting and Noninverting Amplifier with Feedback Compensation



#### **Driving Capacitive Loads**

In conjunction with op amp output resistance, capacitive loads introduce a pole frequency that can reduce phase margin and lead to unstable operation. The MAX4490/MAX4491/MAX4492 drive capacitive loads up to 300pF without significant degradation of step response and slew rate (Figure 4). *Capacitive-Load Stability* (page 1) shows regions of stable and marginally stable (step overshoot <10%) operation for different combinations of capacitive and resistive loads. Improve stability for large capacitive loads by adding an isolation resistor (typically  $10\Omega$ ) in series with the output (Figure 5). Note that the isolation resistor forms a voltage divider with potential for gain error.

#### **\_Chip Information**

MAX4490 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 60 MAX4491 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 120 MAX4492 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 240 SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO V<sub>SS</sub>

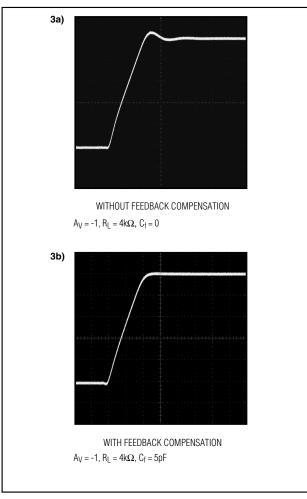


Figure 3. Step Response With and Without Feedback Compensation

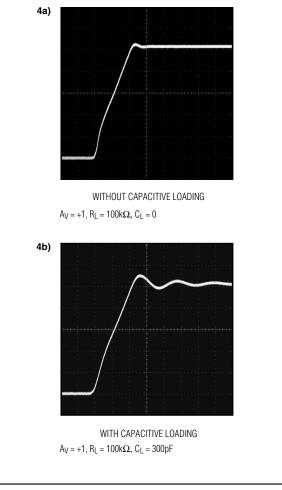
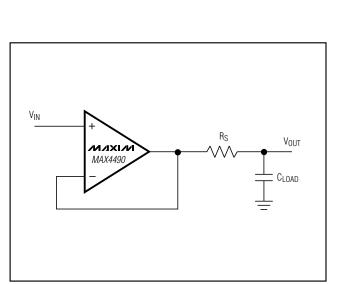


Figure 4. Step Response With and Without Capacitive Loading



## /Pin Configurations Functional Diagrams (continued)

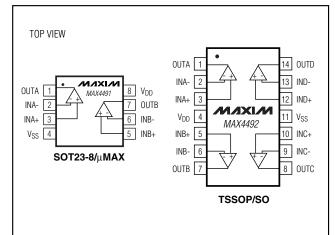
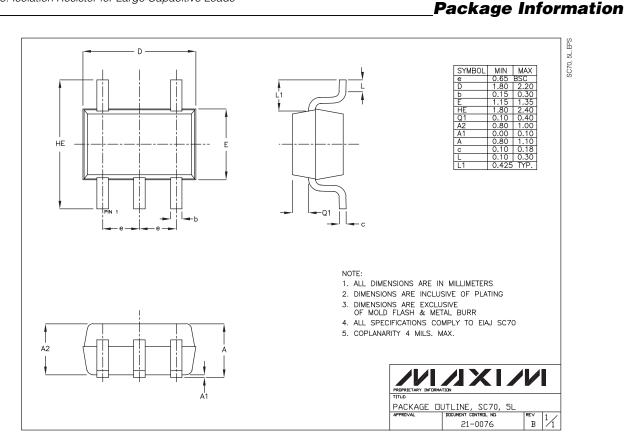


Figure 5. Isolation Resistor for Large Capacitive Loads



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8