

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/ $\sqrt{\rm Hz}$) and low input current noise density (0.5fA/ $\sqrt{\rm Hz}$). 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 Ay ≥ 10V/V (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257)
- **♦** Excellent DC Characteristics:

 $V_{OS} = 70 \mu V$

IBIAS = 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

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power-Supply Voltage (V _{DD} to V _{SS})+6.0V to -0.3V
Analog Input Voltage (IN_+, IN)(VDD + 0.3V) to (VSS - 0.3V)
SHDN Input Voltage+6.0V to (V _{SS} - 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either SupplyContinuous
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^{\circ}C$)
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).	
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Operating Temperature Range4	0°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65	°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

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Supply-Voltage Range	V _{DD}	(Note 3)		2.4		5.5	V	
Outocoont Supply Current		Normal mode	V _{DD} = 3V		400			
Quiescent Supply Current per Amplifier	IQ	Normarmode	$V_{DD} = 5V$		420	575	μА	
ps. 7pe.		Shutdown mode (SHDN	= V _{SS}) (Note 1)		0.5	1.5		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos				±0.07	±0.75	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco					0.3		μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	lΒ	(Note 4)			±1	±100	рА	
Input Offset Current	Ios	(Note 4)			±1	±100	рА	
Differential Input Resistance	RIN				1000		GΩ	
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR to	est	-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	$V_{DD} = 2.4V \text{ to } 5.5V$		75	100		dB	
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Av	$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$, $V_{OUT} = 25mV$ to $4.97V$		80	116		dB	
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	AV	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$, V_{OU}	T = 150mV to 4.75V	80	112		uВ	
	Vout	$ V_{\text{IN}+} - V_{\text{IN}-} \ge 10\text{mV},$	V _{DD} - V _{OH}		8	25		
Output Voltage Swing		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	V _{OL} - V _{SS}		7	20	mV	
Output voltage Swing	VO01	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} \ge 10 \text{mV},$	V _{DD} - V _{OH}		77	200		
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	V _{OL} - V _{SS}		47	100		
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc				68		mA	
Output Leakage Current	ILEAK	Shutdown mode (SHDN VOUT = VSS to VDD	= VSS),		0.001	1.0	μΑ	
SHDN Logic Low	VIL				C).2 x V _{DD}	V	
SHDN Logic High	VIH			0.8 x V _{DE})		V	
SHDN Input Current	IIL/IIH	$\overline{SHDN} = V_{SS}$ to V_{DD}			0.5	1.5	μΑ	
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, $T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $+85^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$.) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Cain Dandwidth Draduct	GBW	MAX4250-MAX4254				3		NAL I -	
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBW	MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257				22		MHz	
Slew Rate	SR	MAX4250-MAX42	254			0.3		V/µs	
Siew Rate	SK SK	MAX4249/MAX42	55/MAX4256/MAX	4257		2.1			
Peak-to-Peak Input Noise Voltage	e _n (p-p)	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz				760		nVp-p	
		f = 10Hz				27			
Input Voltage Noise Density	en	f = 1kHz				8.9		nV/√Hz	
		f = 30kHz				7.9			
Input Current Noise Density	in	f = 1kHz				0.5	5 fA/√		
		MAX4250-MAX42 V _{OUT} = 2Vp-p, R _L		f = 1kHz		0.0004		-	
		VOOT = 2VP-P, R[(Note 5)	_ = TK22 (O GND	f = 20kHz		0.006			
Total Harmonic Distortion plus Noise	THD+N	MAX4257, $A_V = +$	MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/ MAX4257, $A_V = +10V/V$, $R_F = 100kΩ$, $R_G = 11kΩ$,			0.0012		%	
		1/ 1/m m D. 10k0 to CND		f = 20kHz		0.007			
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained osci	llations			400		pF	
		MAX4250-MAX42	54, Av = +1V/V			10			
Gain Margin	GM	MAX4249/MAX429 $AV = +10V/V$	55/MAX4256/MAX4	1257,		12.5		dB	
		MAX4250-MAX42	254 , $A_V = +1V/V$			74			
Phase Margin	Φ_{M}	$MAX4249/MAX42$ $A_V = +10V/V$	55/MAX4256/MAX4	1257,		68		degrees	
		To 0.019/	MAX4250-MAX4254			6.7			
Settling Time	To 0.01%, Vout = 2V step MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256 MAX4257		55/MAX4256/		1.6		μs		
		I _{VDD} = 5% of MAX4251/MAX4253			0.8		1		
Shutdown Delay Time	tsh	normal operation MAX4249/MAX4256			1.2		μs		
Enable Dolay Time	1	V _{OUT} = 2.5V, V _{OUT} settles to 0.1% MAX4251/MAX4253 MAX4249/MAX4256			8		110		
Enable Delay Time	t _{EN}			56		3.5		- µs	
Power-Up Delay Time	t _{PU}	V _{DD} = 0V to 5V step, V _{OUT} stable to 0.1%				6		μs	

Note 1: 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.

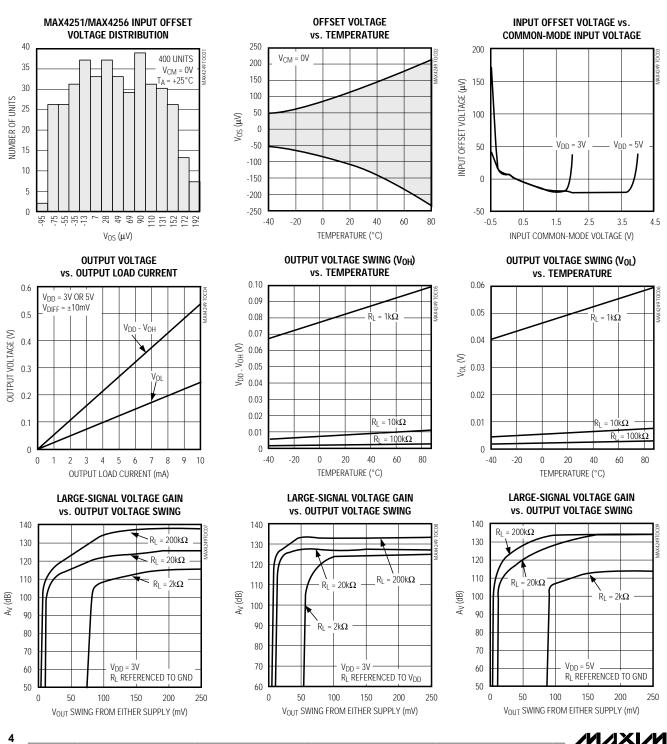
Note 4: Guaranteed by design.

Note 5: Lowpass filter bandwidth is 22kHz for f = 1kHz, and 80kHz for f = 20kHz. Noise floor of test equipment = $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$.

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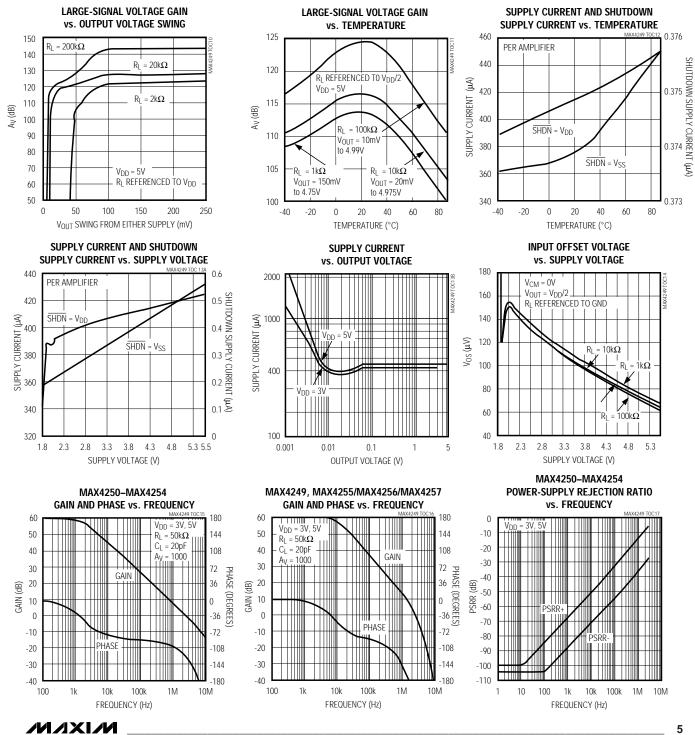
Typical Operating Characteristics

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



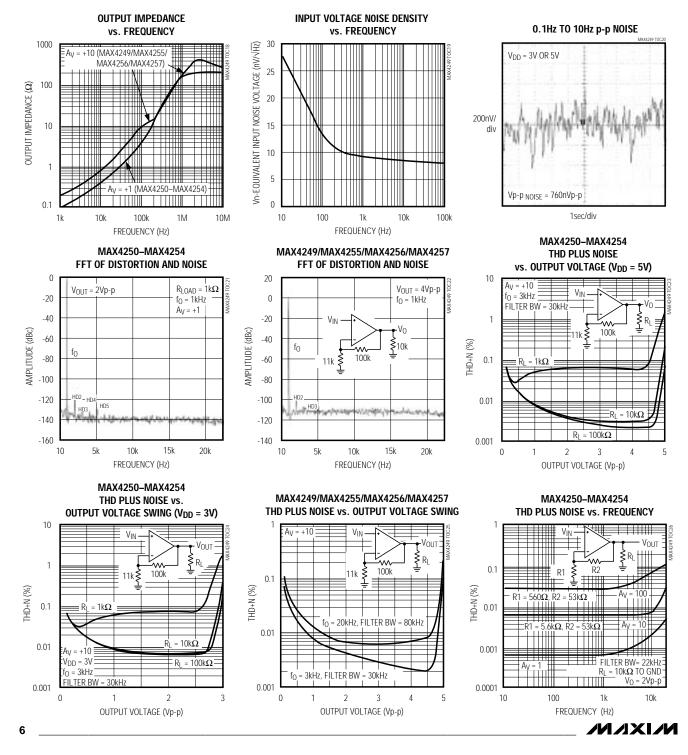
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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



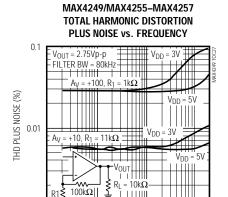
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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



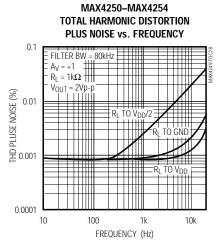
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

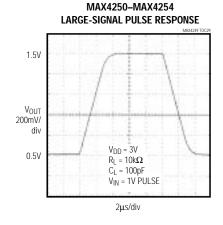
 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$, input noise floor of test equipment = $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ for all distortion measurements, $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)



FREQUENCY (Hz)

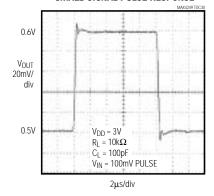
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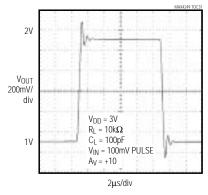


MAX4250-MAX4254 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE

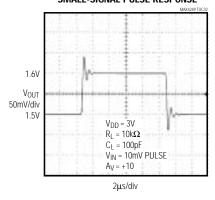
10k

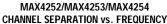


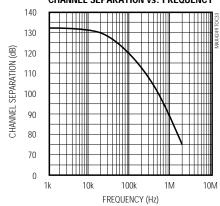
MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE



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







NIXIN

Pin Description

		Р	IN				
MAX4250 MAX4255	MAX4251 MAX4256	MAX4252 MAX4257	MAX4249	/MAX4253	MAX4254	NAME	FUNCTION
5 SOT23	8 µM <i>A</i>	XX/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	_	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.

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 $1k\Omega$ while maintaining DC accuracy, and can drive capacitive loads up to 400pF without oscillation. The input common-mode voltage range extends from Vpd - 1.1V to 200mV beyond the negative rail. The push/pull output stage maintains excellent DC characteristics, while delivering up to ± 5 mA 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 $\geq\!10\text{V/V}.$ 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*.)

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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 (RF||RG, 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 RF = $100k\Omega$, RG = $11k\Omega$ (AV = 10V/V) is $e_{1} = 15 nV/VHz$. e_{1} can be reduced to 9 nV/VHz by choosing RF = $10k\Omega$, RG = $1.1k\Omega$ (AV = 10V/V), at the expense of greater current consumption and potentially higher distortion. For a gain of 100V/V with RF = $100k\Omega$, RG = $1.1k\Omega$, the e_{1} is low (9 nV/VHz).

Using a Feed-Forward Compensation Capacitor, Cz

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 (Cz) 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 Cz as follows:

$$C_Z \approx 11 \text{ x } (R_F / R_G) [pF]$$

In the unity-gain-stable MAX4250–MAX4254, the use of a proper Cz is most important for Av = +2V/V, and Av = -1V/V. In the decompensated MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257, Cz is most important for Av = ± 10 V/V. Figures 2a and 2b show transient response both with and without Cz.

Using a slightly smaller Cz 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 Cz for cases where RG | RF is greater than $20k\Omega$ (MAX4250–MAX4254) or greater than $5k\Omega$ (MAX4249/MAX4255/MAX4256/MAX4257).

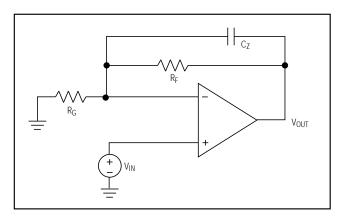


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

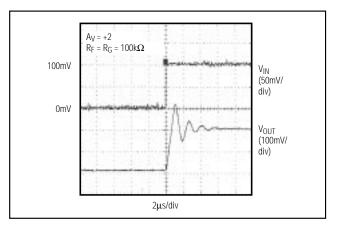


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

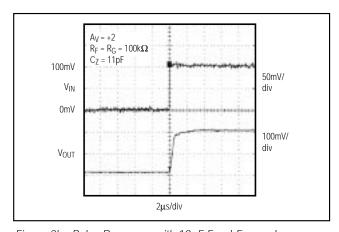


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with 10pF Feed-Forward Compensation

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.

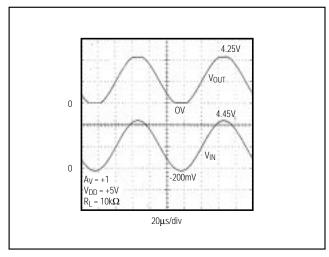


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

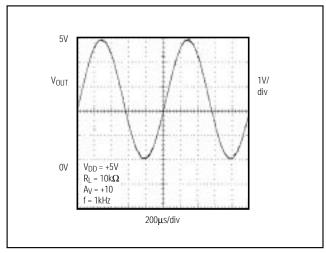


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

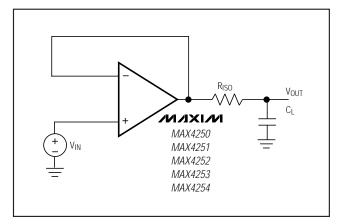


Figure 5. Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

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 Ay = 10V/V. The output swings to within 8mV of the supplies with a $10k\Omega$ 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.

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 150 Ω . 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 ± 2.4 V to ± 5.5 V power supply or from dual supplies of ± 1.20 V to ± 2.75 V. For single-supply operation, bypass the

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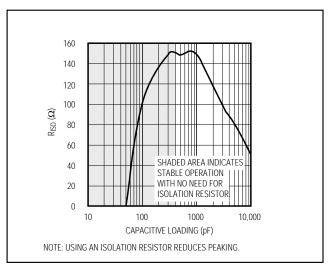


Figure 6. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Loading to Minimize Peaking (<2dB)

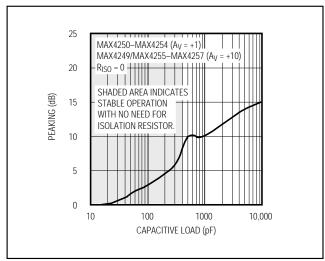


Figure 7. Peaking vs. Capacitive Load

power supply with a $0.1\mu F$ 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.

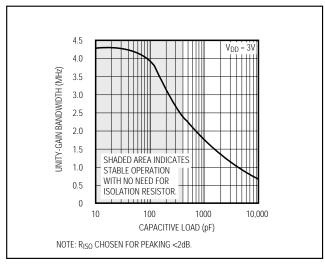


Figure 8. MAX4250–MAX4254 Unity-Gain Bandwidth vs. Capacitive Load

_Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNTS:

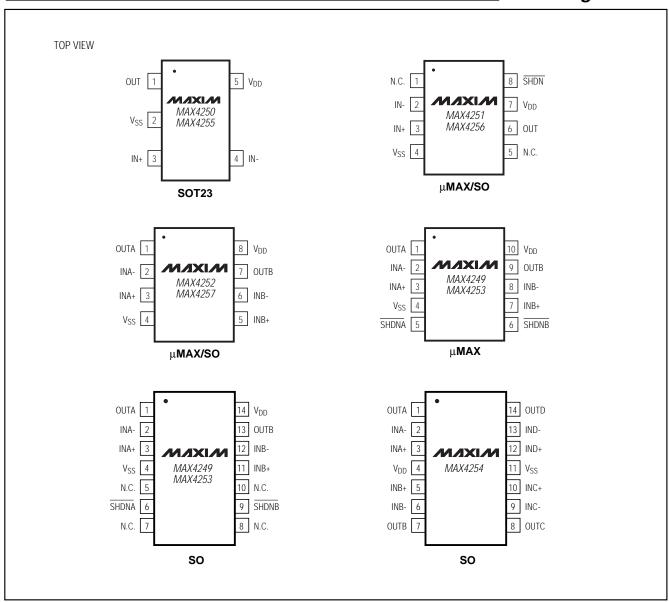
MAX4250/MAX4251/MAX4255/MAX4256: 170 MAX4249/MAX4252/MAX4253/MAX4257: 340

MAX4254: 680

_Ordering Information (continued)

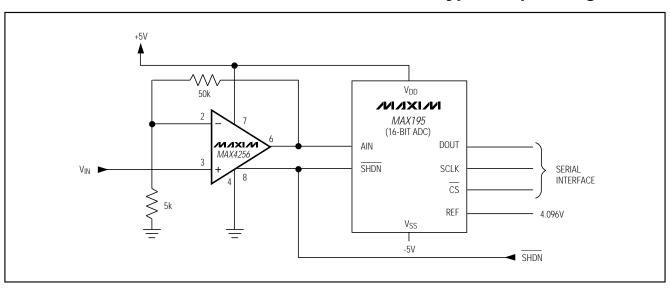
PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4251ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4251EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4252ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4252EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4253EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μMAX	_
MAX4253ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
MAX4254ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
MAX4255 EUK-T	-40°C 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	_

Pin Configurations



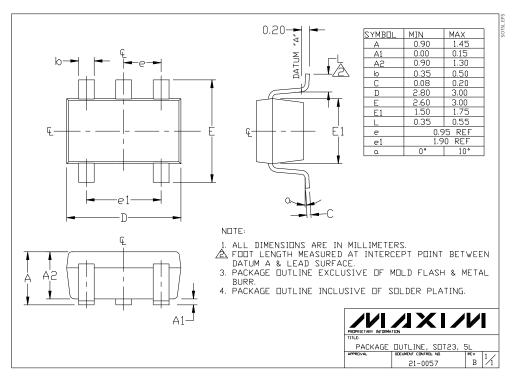
12 ______ **/V**/X\/V

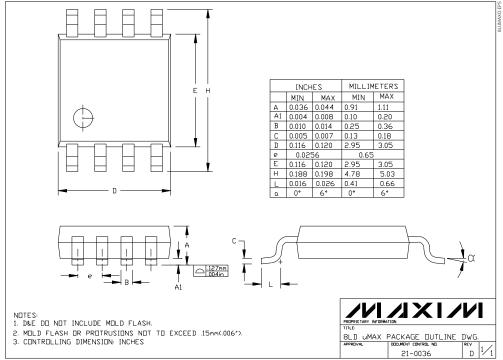
Typical Operating Circuit



MIXIM

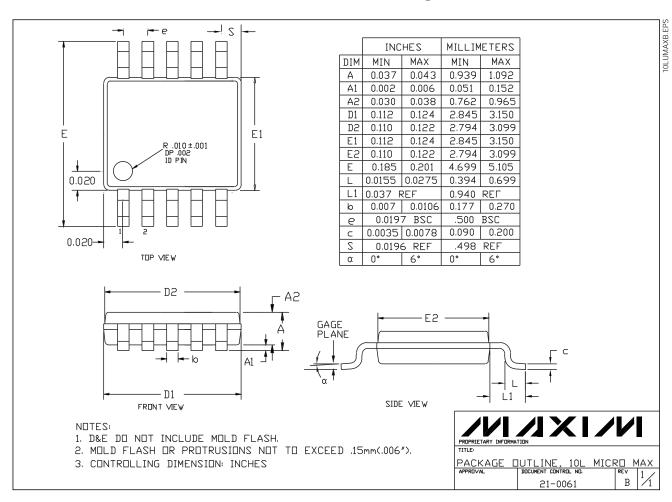
Package Information





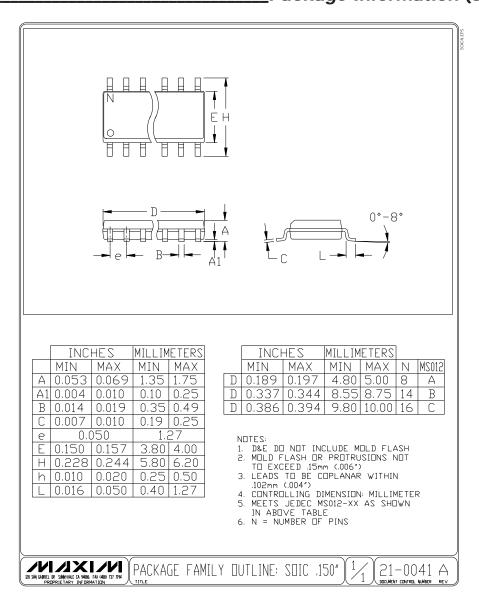
14 ______ /N/XI/N

Package Information (continued)



NIXIN

Package Information (continued)



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