

### **General Description**

The MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 wideband, low-noise, low-distortion operational amplifiers offer rail-to-rail outputs and single-supply operation down to 2.7V. They draw 2.2mA of guiescent supply current per amplifier while featuring ultra-low distortion (0.0002% THD+N), as well as low input voltage-noise density (4.5nV/\(\overline{Hz}\)) and low input current-noise density  $(0.5fA/\sqrt{Hz})$ . These features make the devices an ideal choice for applications that require low distortion and/or low noise.

For power conservation, the MAX4475/MAX4488 offer a low-power shutdown mode that reduces supply current to 0.01µA and places the amplifiers' outputs into a highimpedance state. These amplifiers have outputs which swing rail-to-rail and their input common-mode voltage range includes ground. The MAX4475-MAX4478 are unity-gain stable with a gain-bandwidth product of 10MHz. The MAX4488/4489 are internally compensated for gains of +5V/V or greater with a gain-bandwidth product of 42MHz. The single MAX4475/MAX4476/ MAX4488 are available in space-saving, 6-pin SOT23 and TDFN packages.

### **Applications**

**ADC Buffers** DAC Output Amplifiers

Low-Noise Microphone/Preamplifiers

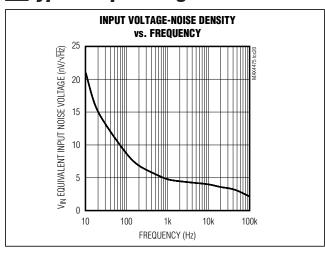
Digital Scales

Strain Gauges/Sensor Amplifiers

Medical Instrumentation

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## Typical Operating Characteristic



#### **Features**

- ♦ Low Input Voltage-Noise Density: 4.5nV/√Hz
- **♦ Low Input Current-Noise Density: 0.5fA/√Hz**
- ♦ Low Distortion: 0.0002% THD+N (1kΩ load)
- ♦ Single-Supply Operation from +2.7V to +5.5V
- **♦ Input Common-Mode Voltage Range Includes** Ground
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Output Swings with a 1kΩ Load
- 10MHz GBW Product, Unity-Gain Stable (MAX4475-MAX4478)
- ♦ 42MHz GBW Product, Stable with Ay ≥ +5V/V (MAX4488/MAX4489)
- **♦ Excellent DC Characteristics**

 $V_{OS} = 70 \mu V$ 

IBIAS = 1pA

Large-Signal Voltage Gain = 120dB

**♦ Low-Power Shutdown Mode:** 

Reduces Supply Current to 0.01µA Places Output in High-Impedance State

♦ Available in Space-Saving SOT23, TDFN, μMAX®, and TSSOP Packages

## **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4475AUT-T	-40°C to +125°C	6 SOT23-6	AAZV
MAX4475AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4475ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	_
MAX4475ATT+T	-40°C to +125°C	6 TDFN-EP*	+ADD

<sup>+</sup>Denotes lead-free package.

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

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

#### **Selector Guide**

PART	GAIN BW (MHz)	STABLE GAIN (V/V)	NO. OF AMPS	SHDN
MAX4475	10	1	1	Yes
MAX4476	10	1	1	_
MAX4477	10	1	2	_
MAX4478	10	1	4	_
MAX4488	42	5	1	Yes
MAX4489	42	5	2	_

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Maxim Integrated Products 1

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.

<sup>\*</sup>EP = Exposed paddle (connect to Vss).

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Power-Supply Voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> to V <sub>SS</sub> )0.3V to +6.0V Analog Input Voltage (IN_+, IN)(V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3V) to (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.3V) SHDN Input Voltage(V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.3V) to +6.0V
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either SupplyContinuous Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70$ °C)
6-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)727mW 6-Pin TDFN (derate 18.2mW/°C above 70°C)1454mW 8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)362mW

8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)	
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°C)	727mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C to	+125°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C to	+150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C
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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

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L \text{ tied to } V_{DD}/2, \overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  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)		2.7		5.5	V		
Outcoacht Cumply Current Per		Normal mode V <sub>DD</sub> = 3V		$V_{DD} = 3V$		2.2		mA	
Quiescent Supply Current Per Amplifier	ID	Normal mode		$V_{DD} = 5V$		2.5	4.4	ША	
,pe.		Shutdown mode (	SHDN =	V <sub>SS</sub> ) (Note 2)		0.01	1.0	μΑ	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$				±70	±350	μV	
Input Onset Voltage	VOS	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +12^{\circ}$	25°C				±750	μν	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	TCvos					±0.3	±6	μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	lΒ	(Note 4)				±1	±150	рΑ	
Input Offset Current	los	(Note 4)				±1	±150	рΑ	
Differential Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>					1000		GΩ	
Input Common-Mode Voltage	\/o.,	Guaranteed by	T <sub>A</sub> = +	25°C	-0.2		V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.6	V	
Range	V <sub>CM</sub>	CMRR Test	T <sub>A</sub> = -4	10°C to +125°C	-0.1		V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.7	v	
	01400	(V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.2V) ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ (V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.6V)	T <sub>A</sub> = +	25°C	90	115		5	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	(V <sub>SS</sub> - 0.1V) ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ (V <sub>DD</sub> - 1.7V)	T <sub>A</sub> = -4	10°C to +125°C	90			dB	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 2.7 \text{ to } 5.5 \text{V}$	1		90	120		dB	
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}$ $V_{OUT} = 100mV$ to	. ,	25mV)	90	120			
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Avol	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$ ; $V_{OUT} = 200mV$ to $(V_{DD} - 250mV)$		85	110		dB		
		$R_L = 500\Omega$ to $V_{DU}$ $V_{OUT} = 350$ mV to		500mV)	85	110			

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## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L \text{ tied to } V_{DD}/2, \overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +125^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Notes 1, 2)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
		$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \ge 10 \text{mV},$	V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		10	45	
		$R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub>		10	40	
Output Valtage Swing	Vour	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \ge 10 \text{mV},$	V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		80	200	m\/
Output Voltage Swing	Vout	$R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub>		50	150	mV
	i i ''	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \ge 10 \text{mV},$ $R_L = 500\Omega \text{ to } V_{DD}/2$	V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		100	300	
			V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>SS</sub>		80	250	
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc				48		mA
Output Leakage Current	ILEAK	Shutdown mode ( $\overline{SHDN}$ ) V <sub>OUT</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub> to V <sub>DD</sub>	= V <sub>SS</sub> ),		±0.001	±1.0	μΑ
SHDN Logic Low	VIL					$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V
SHDN Logic High	VIH			0.7 x V <sub>DD</sub>			V
SHDN Input Current		$\overline{SHDN} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$			0.01	1	μΑ
Input Capacitance	CIN				10		рF

#### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L \text{ tied to } V_{DD}/2, \overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}, T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITI	ONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Cain Dandwidth Dradwat	GBWP	MAX4475-MAX4478	$A_V = +1V/V$		10		N 41 1-	
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	MAX4488/MAX4489	$A_V = +5V/V$		42		MHz	
Slew Rate	SR	MAX4475-MAX4478	$A_V = +1V/V$		3		\//uo	
Siew Rate	Sh	MAX4488/MAX4489	$A_V = +5V/V$		10		V/µs	
Full Dower Bandwidth (Note 5)		MAX4475-MAX4478	$A_V = +1V/V$		0.4		MHz	
Full-Power Bandwidth (Note 5)		MAX4488/MAX4489	$A_V = +5V/V$		1.25		IVIHZ	
Peak-to-Peak Input Noise Voltage	e <sub>n(P-P)</sub>	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			260		nV <sub>P-P</sub>	
		f = 10Hz			21			
Input Voltage-Noise Density	e <sub>n</sub>	f = 1kHz		4.5		nV/√Hz		
		f = 30kHz		3.5				
Input Current-Noise Density	in	f = 1kHz			0.5		fA/√Hz	
		$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P},$ $A_V = +1V/V$	f = 1kHz		0.0002			
	THD + N		(MAX4475–MAX4478), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND	f = 20kHz		0.0007		
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise (Note 6)		$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P},$ $A_V = +1V/V$	f = 1kHz		0.0002			
		(MAX4475–MAX4478), $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to GND	f = 20kHz		0.001		%	
		$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P},$ $A_V = +5V/V$	f = 1kHz		0.0004			
		(MAX4488/MAX4489), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND	f = 20kHz		0.0006			



### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

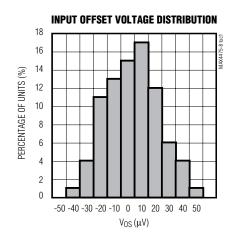
(V<sub>DD</sub> = +5V, V<sub>SS</sub> = 0V, V<sub>CM</sub> = 0V, V<sub>OUT</sub> = V<sub>DD</sub>/2, R<sub>L</sub> tied to V<sub>DD</sub>/2, <del>SHDN</del> = V<sub>DD</sub>, T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.)

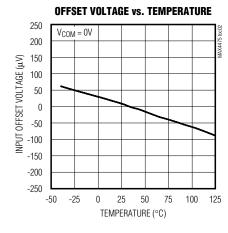
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus	THD + N	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P},$ $A_V = +5V/V$			0.0005		%
Noise (Note 6)	IND+N	(MAX4488/MAX4489), R <sub>L</sub> = $1$ k $\Omega$ to GND	f = 20kHz		0.008		76
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations			200		рF
Gain Margin	GM				12		dB
Dhasa Marain	ΦМ	MAX4475–MAX4478, $A_V = +1V/V$			70		dograda
Phase Margin	ΨΙνΙ	MAX4488/MAX4489, A <sub>V</sub>	$AX4488/MAX4489, A_V = +5V/V$		80		degrees
Settling Time		To 0.01%, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2V st	ер		2		μs
Delay Time to Shutdown	tsн				1.5		μs
Enable Delay Time from Shutdown	t <sub>EN</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2.5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> settles to 0.1%			10	•	μs
Power-Up Delay Time		V <sub>DD</sub> = 0 to 5V step, V <sub>OUT</sub> stable to 0.1%			13		μs

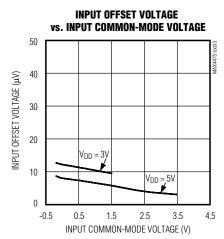
- **Note 1:** All devices are 100% tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.
- Note 2: SHDN is available on the MAX4475/MAX4488 only.
- Note 3: Guaranteed by the PSRR test.
- Note 4: Guaranteed by design.
- **Note 5:** Full-power bandwidth for unity-gain stable devices (MAX4475–MAX4478) is measured in a closed-loop gain of +2V/V to accommodate the input voltage range, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 4V<sub>P-P</sub>.
- Note 6: Lowpass-filter bandwidth is 22kHz for f = 1kHz and 80kHz for f = 20kHz. Noise floor of test equipment = 10nV/√Hz.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

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

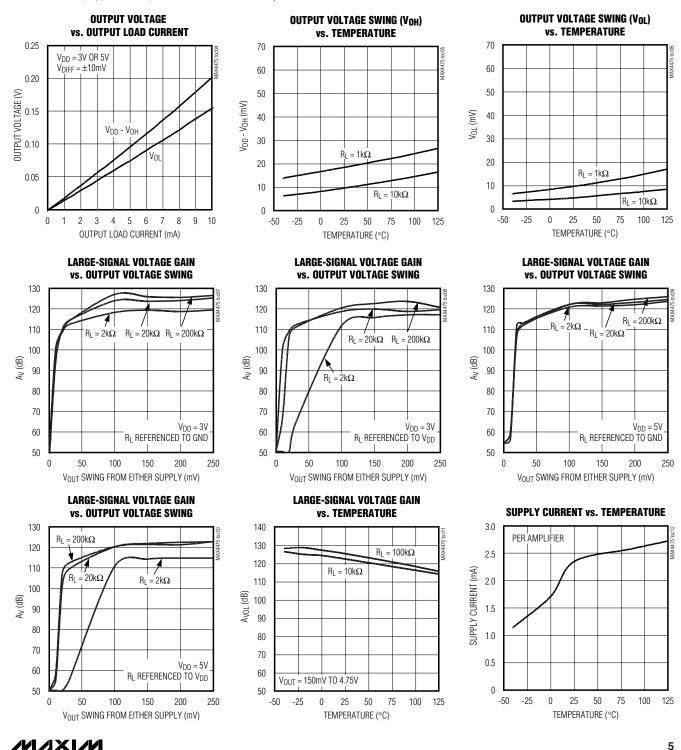






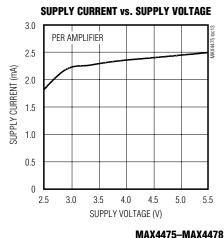
## \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

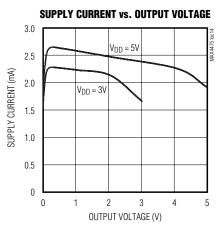
 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L \text{ tied to } V_{DD}/2, \text{ input noise floor of test equipment } = 10nV/\sqrt{Hz} \text{ for all distortion measurements}, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 

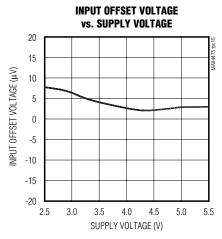


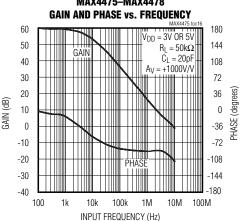
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

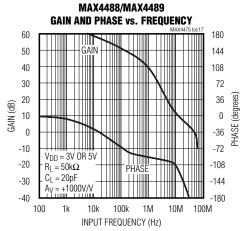


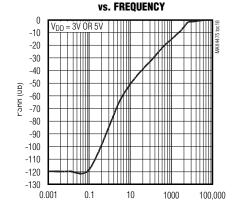




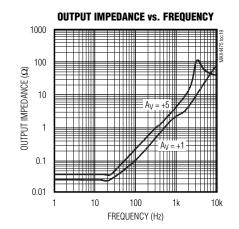


MAX4475-MAX4478
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO



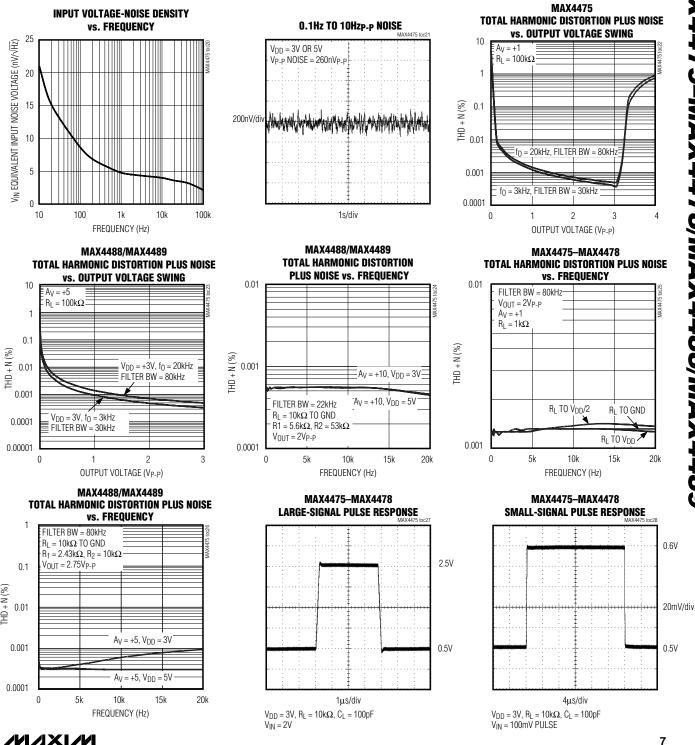


FREQUENCY (kHz)



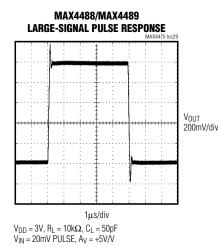
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

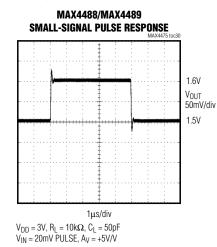
 $(V_{DD} = +5V, V_{SS} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2, R_L \text{ tied to } V_{DD}/2, \text{ input noise floor of test equipment } = 10nV/\sqrt{Hz} \text{ for all distortion}$ measurements,  $T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)

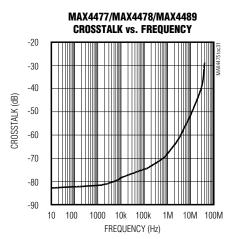


### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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







## Pin Description

		PIN				
MAX4475/ MAX4488	MAX4475/ MAX4488	MAX4476	MAX4477/ MAX4489	MAX4478	NAME	FUNCTION
SOT23/TDFN	SO/µMAX	SOT23/TDFN	SO/µMAX	SO/TSSOP		
1	6	1	1, 7	1, 7, 8, 14	OUT, OUTA, OUTB, OUTC, OUTD	Amplifier Output
2	4	2	4	11	V <sub>SS</sub>	Negative Supply. Connect to ground for single-supply operation
3	3	3	3, 5	3, 5, 10, 12	IN+, INA+, INB+, INC+, IND+	Noninverting Amplifier Input
4	2	4	2, 6	2, 6, 9, 13	IN-, INA-, INB-, INC-, IND-	Inverting Amplifier Input
6	7	6	8	4	$V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	Positive Supply
5	8	_	_	_	SHDN	Shutdown Input. Connect to V <sub>DD</sub> for normal operation (amplifier(s) enabled).
_	1, 5	5	_	_	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
EP (TDFN only)	_	EP (TDFN only)	_	_	EP	Exposed Paddle. Connect to V <sub>SS</sub> .

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 single-supply operational amplifiers feature ultra-low noise and distortion. 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 ouput operation, drive loads as low as  $1k\Omega$  while maintining DC accuracy, and can drive capactive loads up to 200pF without oscillation. The input common-mode voltage range extends from (VDD - 1.6V) to 200mV below the negative rail. The push-pull output stage maintains excellent DC characteristics, while delivering up to  $\pm5mA$  of current.

The MAX4475–MAX4478 are unity-gain stable, while the MAX4488/MAX4489 have a higher slew rate and are stable for gains  $\geq$  5V/V. The MAX4475/MAX4488 feature a low-power shutdown mode, which reduces the supply current to 0.01µA 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. 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 midsupply 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 ≥ 5V/V, the decompensated devices MAX4488/MAX4489 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 100pF do not significantly affect distortion results. Distortion performance is relatively constant over supply voltages.

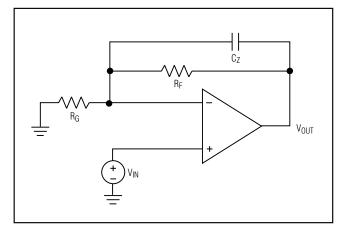


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

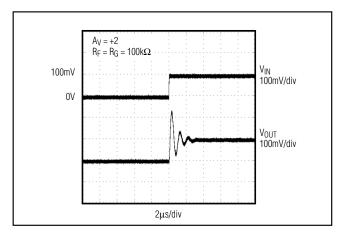


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

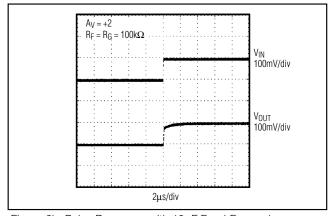


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with 10pF Feed-Forward Compensation

#### 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 II 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 = +5V/V) is en =  $14nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ , en can be reduced to  $6nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  by choosing RF =  $10k\Omega$ , RG =  $1.1k\Omega$  (AV = +5V/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 en is still a low  $6nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ .

#### Using a Feed-Forward Compensation Capacitor, Cz

The amplifier's input capacitance is 10pF. 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:

#### $Cz = 10 \times (R_F / R_G) [pF]$

In the unity-gain stable MAX4475–MAX4478, the use of a proper Cz is most important for Ay = +2V/V, and Ay = -1V/V. In the decompensated MAX4488/MAX4489, Cz is most important for Ay = +10V/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 II RF is greater than  $20k\Omega$  (MAX4475–MAX4478) or greater than  $5k\Omega$  (MAX4488/MAX4489).

## Applications Information

The MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 combine good driving capability with ground-sensing input and rail-to-rail output operation. With their low distortion and low noise, they are ideal for use in ADC buffers, medical instrumentation systems and other noise-sensitive applications.

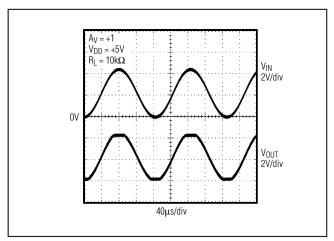


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

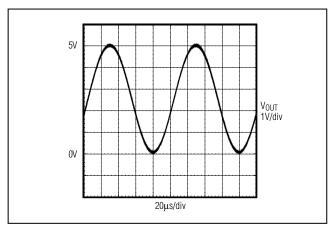


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

#### **Ground-Sensing and Rail-to-Rail Outputs**

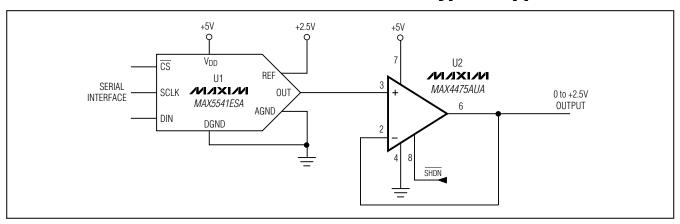
The common-mode input range of these devices extends below ground, and offers excellent common-mode rejection. These devices are guaranteed not to undergo phase reversal when the input is overdriven (Figure 3).

Figure 4 showcases the true rail-to-rail output operation of the amplifier, configured with AV = 5V/V. The output swings to within 8mV of the supplies with a  $10k\Omega$  load, making the devices ideal in low-supply voltage applications.

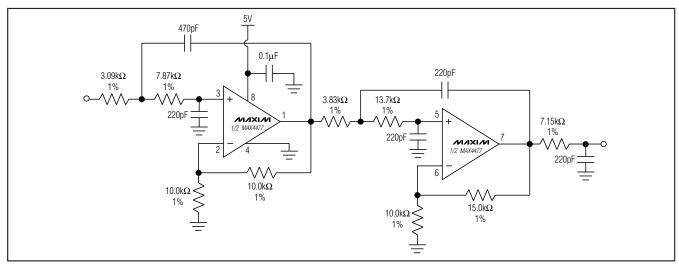
#### **Power Supplies and Layout**

The MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 operate from a single +2.7V to +5.5V power supply or from dual supplies of ±1.35V to ±2.75V. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a 0.1µF ceramic

### Typical Application Circuit



## Typical Operating Circuit



capacitor placed close to the V<sub>DD</sub> 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.

#### **Typical Application Circuit**

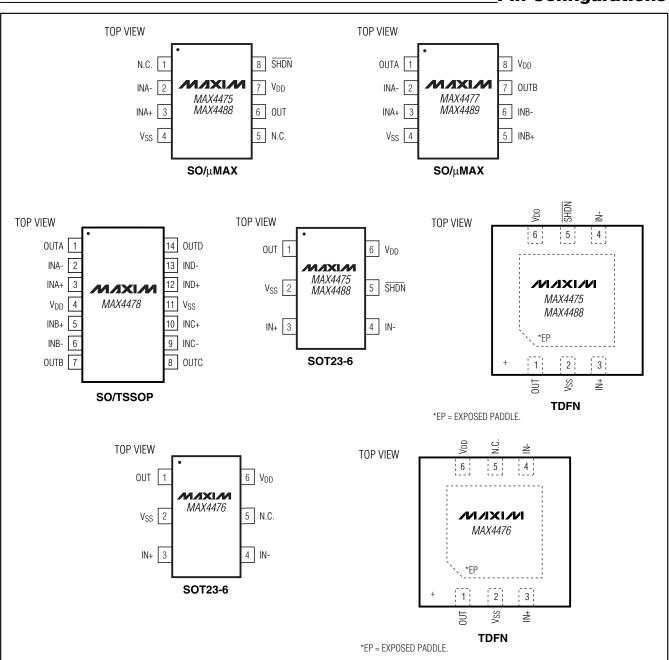
The Typical Application Circuit shows the single MAX4475 configured as an output buffer for the MAX5541 16-bit DAC. Because the MAX5541 has an unbuffered voltage output, the input bias current of the op amp used must be less than 6nA to maintain 16-bit accuracy. The MAX4475 has an input bias current of only 150pA (max), virtually eliminating this as a source

of error. In addition, the MAX4475 has excellent openloop gain and common-mode rejection, making this an excellent ouput buffer amplifier.

#### **DC-Accurate Lowpass Filter**

The MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 offer a unique combination of low noise, wide bandwidth, and high gain, making them an excellent choice for active filters up to 1MHz. The *Typical Operating Circuit* shows the dual MAX4477 configured as a 5th order Chebyschev filter with a cutoff frequency of 100kHz. The circuit is implemented in the Sallen-Key topology, making this a DC-accurate filter.

## Pin Configurations



## Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4476AUT-T	-40°C to +125°C	6 SOT23-6	AAZX
MAX4476ATT+T	-40°C to +125°C	6 TDFN-EP*	+ADF
MAX4477AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4477AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4477ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	_
MAX4478AUD	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	_
MAX4478ASD	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	_
MAX4488AUT-T	-40°C to +125°C	6 SOT23-6	AAZW
MAX4488AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4488ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	_
MAX4488ATT+T	-40°C to +125°C	6 TDFN-EP*	+ADE
MAX4489AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4489ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	_

<sup>+</sup>Denotes lead-free package.

### \_Chip Information

MAX4475/MAX4476 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1095

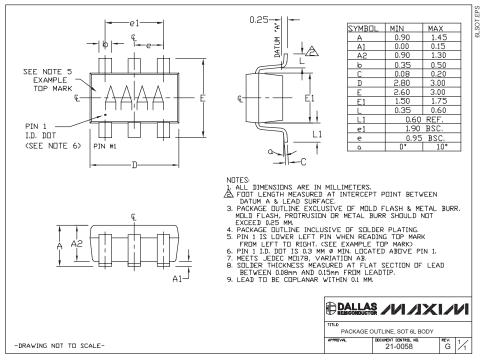
MAX4477 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2132 MAX4478 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 4244 MAX4488 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1095 MAX4489 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2132

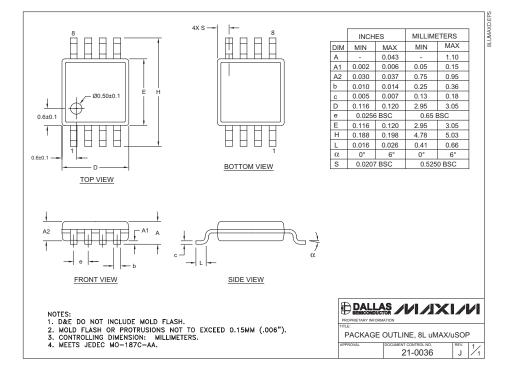
PROCESS: BiCMOS

<sup>\*</sup>EP = Exposed paddle (connect to Vss).

### Package Information

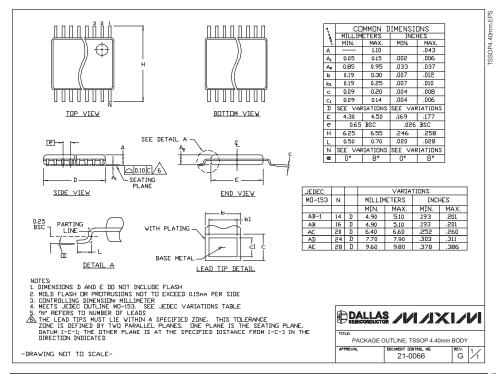
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)

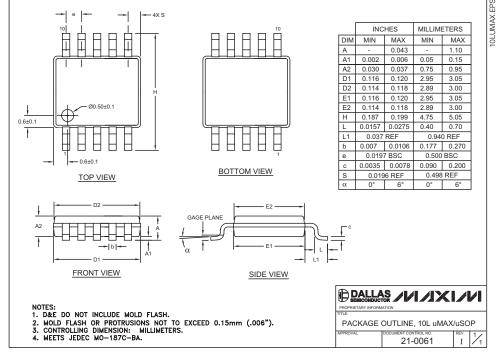




## Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)

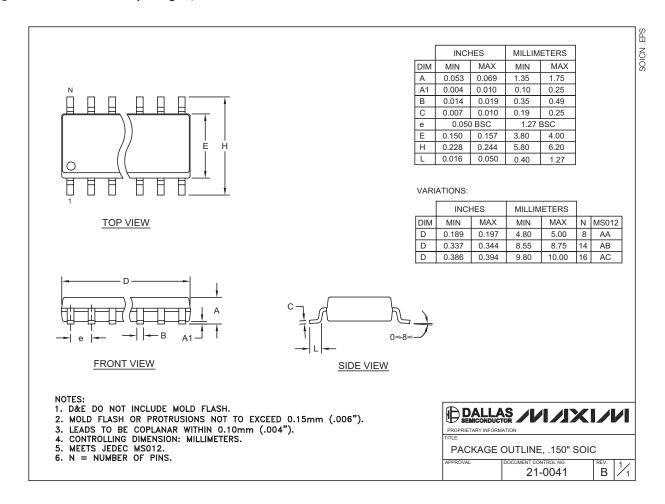






## Package Information (continued)

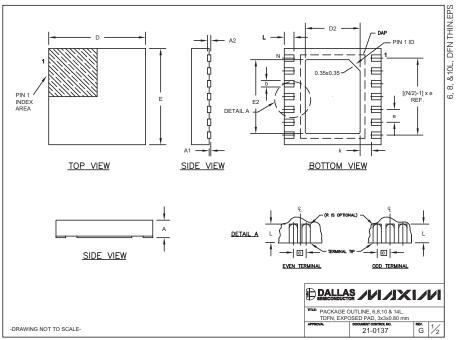
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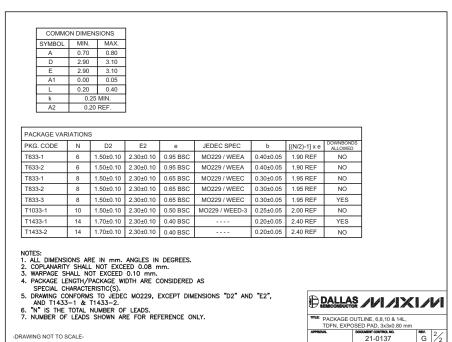


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## **Package Information (continued)**

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