



Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

General Description

The MAX4212/MAX4213 single, MAX4216 dual, MAX4218 triple, and MAX4220 quad op amps are unity-gain-stable devices that combine high-speed performance with rail-to-rail outputs. The MAX4213/MAX4218 have a disable feature that reduces power-supply current to 400 μ A and places the outputs into a high-impedance state. These devices operate from a +3.3V to +10V single supply or from ± 1.65 V to ± 5 V dual supplies. The common-mode input voltage range extends beyond the negative power-supply rail (ground in single-supply applications).

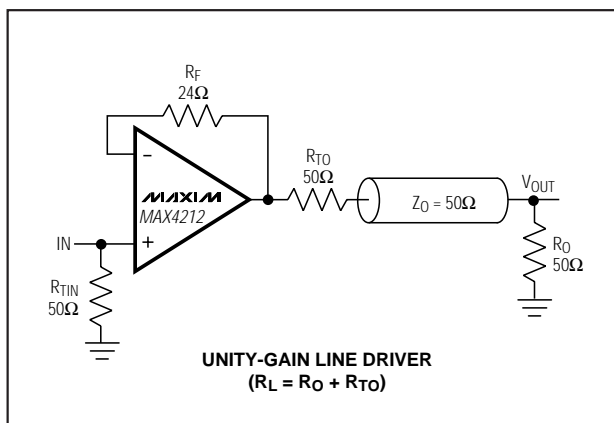
These devices require only 5.5mA of quiescent supply current while achieving a 300MHz -3dB bandwidth and a 600V/ μ s slew rate. Input voltage noise is only 10nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ and input current noise is only 1.3pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ for either the inverting or noninverting input. These parts are an excellent solution in low-power/low-voltage systems that require wide bandwidth, such as video, communications, and instrumentation. In addition, when disabled, their high output impedance makes them ideal for multiplexing applications.

The MAX4212 comes in a miniature 5-pin SOT23 package, while the MAX4213/MAX4216 come in 8-pin μ MAX and SO packages. The MAX4218/MAX4220 are available in a space-saving 16-pin QSOP, as well as a 14-pin SO.

Applications

Battery-Powered Instruments
Video Line Driver
Analog-to-Digital Converter Interface
CCD Imaging Systems
Video Routing and Switching Systems

Typical Operating Circuit



Features

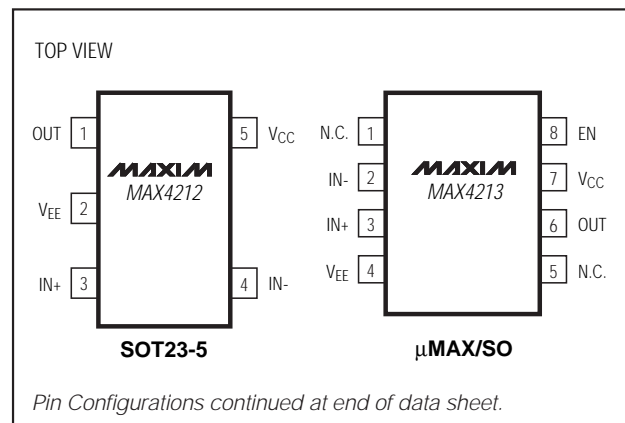
- ◆ **High Speed:**
 - 300MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4212/13)
 - 200MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4216/18/20)
 - 50MHz 0.1dB Gain Flatness (MAX4212/13)
 - 600V/ μ s Slew Rate
- ◆ **Single 3.3V/5.0V Operation**
- ◆ **Rail-to-Rail Outputs**
- ◆ **Input Common-Mode Range Extends Beyond VEE**
- ◆ **Low Differential Gain/Phase: 0.02%/0.02°**
- ◆ **Low Distortion at 5MHz:**
 - 78dBc SFDR
 - 75dB Total Harmonic Distortion
- ◆ **High Output Drive: ± 100 mA**
- ◆ **400 μ A Shutdown Capability (MAX4213/18)**
- ◆ **High Output Impedance in Off State (MAX4213/18)**
- ◆ **Space-Saving SOT23-5, μ MAX, or QSOP Packages**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4212EUK	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABAF
MAX4213ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4213EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

Pin Configuration



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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE}).....	+12V	8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)	221mW
IN_- , IN_+ , OUT_- , EN_-	($V_{EE} - 0.3V$) to ($V_{CC} + 0.3V$)	14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Output Short-Circuit Duration to V_{CC} or V_{EE}	Continuous	16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Continuous Power Dissipation ($T_A = +70^\circ C$)		Operating Temperature Range	-40°C to +85°C
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)	571mW	Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°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 at 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

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $EN_- = +5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRR test	$V_{EE} - 0.20$		$V_{CC} - 2.25$	V	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)	V_{OS}	MAX4212EUK, MAX421_EUA		4	12	mV	
		MAX42_ _ES_, MAX42_ _EEE		4	9		
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient	TC_{VOS}			8		$\mu V/^\circ C$	
Input Offset Voltage Matching		Any channels for MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220		± 1		mV	
Input Bias Current	I_B	(Note 1)		5.4	9.0	μA	
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	(Note 1)		0.1	1.0	μA	
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	Differential mode ($-1V \leq V_{IN} \leq +1V$)		70		k Ω	
		Common mode ($-0.2V \leq V_{CM} \leq +2.75V$)		3		M Ω	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	($V_{EE} - 0.2V$) $\leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{CC} - 2.25V)$	70	100		dB	
Open-Loop Gain (Note 1)	A_{VOL}	$0.25V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 4.75V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$	55	61		dB	
		$0.5V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 4.5V$, $R_L = 150\Omega$	52	59			
		$1.0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 4V$, $R_L = 50\Omega$		57			
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	$R_L = 10k\Omega$	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$		0.05	V	
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$		0.05		
		$R_L = 2k\Omega$	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$		0.06		0.20
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$		0.06		0.20
		$R_L = 150\Omega$	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$		0.30		0.50
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$		0.30		0.50
		$R_L = 50\Omega$	$V_{CC} - V_{OH}$		0.70		
			$V_{OL} - V_{EE}$		0.60		

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DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $EN_+ = +5V$, $R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX} , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at $T_A = +25^\circ C$.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Current	I_{OUT}	$R_L = 20\Omega$ to V_{CC} or V_{EE}	± 100	± 120		mA
Output Short-Circuit Current	I_{SC}	Sinking or sourcing		± 150		mA
Open-Loop Output Resistance	R_{OUT}			8		Ω
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio (Note 2)	PSRR	$V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = +2.0V$	52	57		dB
		$V_{CC} = 5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $V_{CM} = 0V$	60	66		
		$V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = +0.90V$		45		
Operating Supply-Voltage Range	V_S	V_{CC} to V_{EE}	3.15		11.0	V
Disabled Output Resistance	$R_{OUT(OFF)}$	$EN_+ = 0V$, $0V \leq V_{OUT} \leq 5V$ (Note 3)	20	35		$k\Omega$
EN_+ Logic-Low Threshold	V_{IL}				$V_{CC} - 2.6$	V
EN_+ Logic-High Threshold	V_{IH}		$V_{CC} - 1.6$			V
EN_+ Logic Input Low Current	I_{IL}	$(V_{EE} + 0.2V) \leq EN_+ \leq V_{CC}$		0.5		μA
		$EN_+ = 0V$		200	300	
EN_+ Logic Input High Current	I_{IH}	$EN_+ = 5V$		0.5	10	μA
Quiescent Supply Current (per Amplifier)	I_S	Enabled		5.5	7.0	mA
		Disabled ($EN_+ = 0V$)		0.40	0.55	

MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CM} = 2.5V$, $EN_{-} = +5V$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $V_{OUT} = V_{CC} / 2$, $Av_{CL} = +1$, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$	MAX4212/MAX4213		300		MHz
			MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220		200		
Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BW_{LS}	$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$			180		MHz
Bandwidth for 0.1dB Gain Flatness	$BW_{0.1dB}$	$V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$	MAX4212/MAX4213		50		MHz
			MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220		35		
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step			600		V/ μs
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_s	$V_{OUT} = 2V$ step			45		ns
Rise/Fall Time	t_R, t_F	$V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p$			1		ns
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$			-78		dBc
Harmonic Distortion	HD	$f_C = 5MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$	2nd harmonic		-78		dBc
			3rd harmonic		-82		
			Total harmonic distortion		-75		dB
Two-Tone, Third-Order Intermodulation Distortion	IP3	$f_1 = 10.0MHz$, $f_2 = 10.1MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p$			35		dBc
Input 1dB Compression Point		$f_C = 10MHz$, $Av_{CL} = +2$			11		dBm
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$			0.02		degrees
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$			0.02		%
Input Noise-Voltage Density	e_n	$f = 10kHz$			10		nV/ \sqrt{Hz}
Input Noise-Current Density	i_n	$f = 10kHz$			1.3		pA/ \sqrt{Hz}
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}				1		pF
Disabled Output Capacitance	$C_{OUT(OFF)}$	$EN_{-} = 0V$			2		pF
Output Impedance	Z_{OUT}	$f = 10MHz$			6		Ω
Amplifier Enable Time	t_{ON}				100		ns
Amplifier Disable Time	t_{OFF}				1		μs
Amplifier Gain Matching		MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220, $f = 10MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 20mVp-p$			0.1		dB
Amplifier Crosstalk	XTALK	MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220, $f = 10MHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$			-95		dB

Note 1: Tested with $V_{CM} = +2.5V$.

Note 2: PSR for single +5V supply tested with $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$; for dual $\pm 5V$ supply with $V_{EE} = -4.5V$ to $-5.5V$, $V_{CC} = +4.5V$ to $+5.5V$; and for single +3.3V supply with $V_{EE} = 0V$, $V_{CC} = +3.15V$ to $+3.45V$.

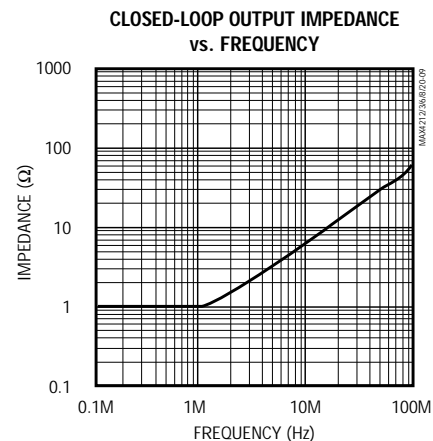
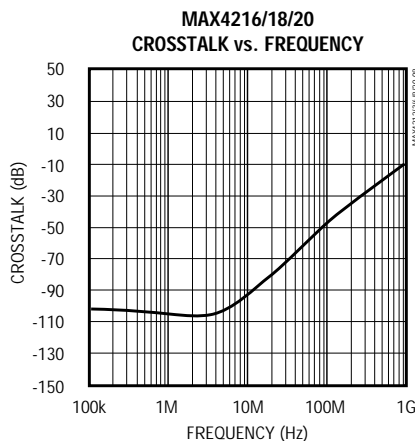
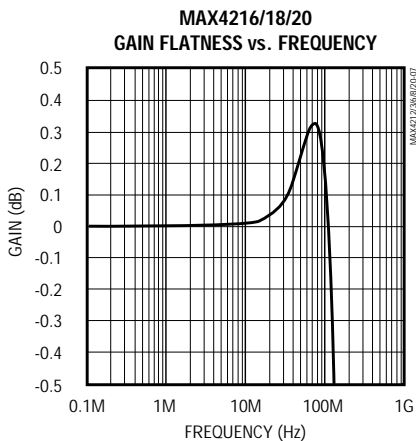
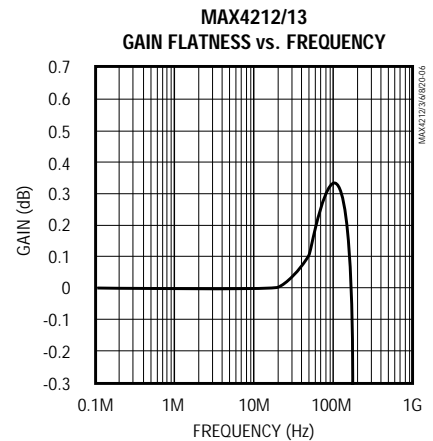
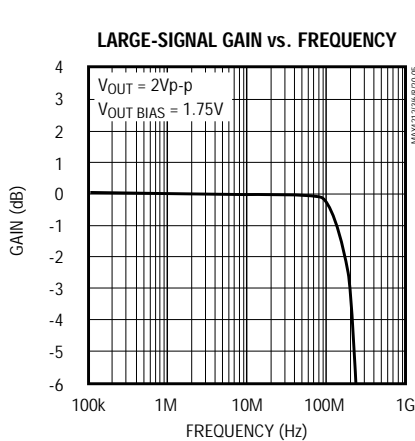
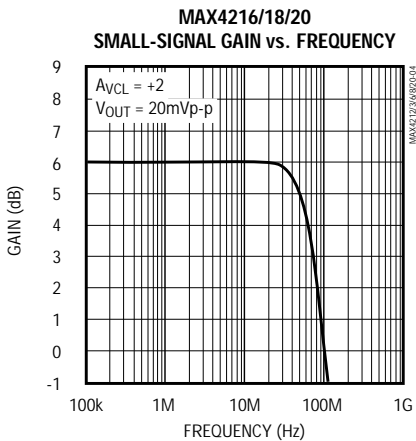
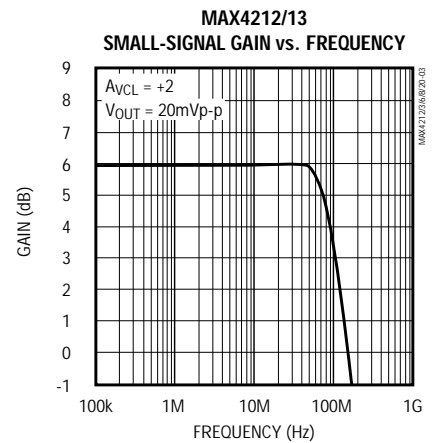
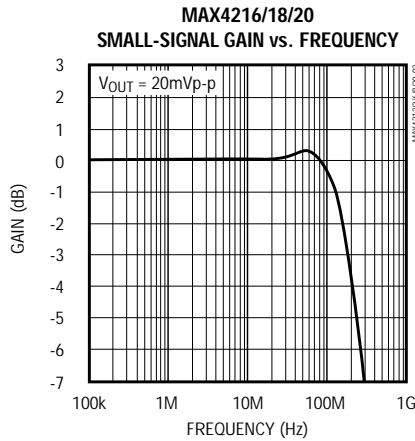
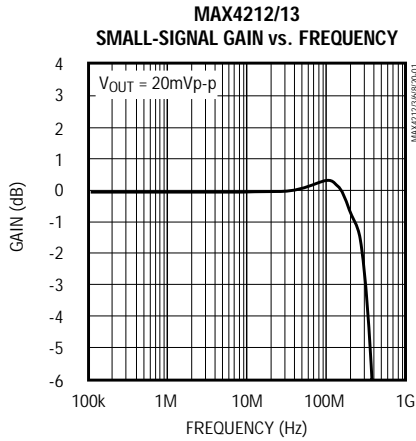
Note 3: Does not include the external feedback network's impedance.

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Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

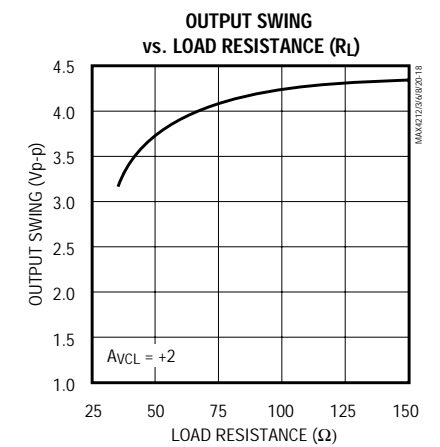
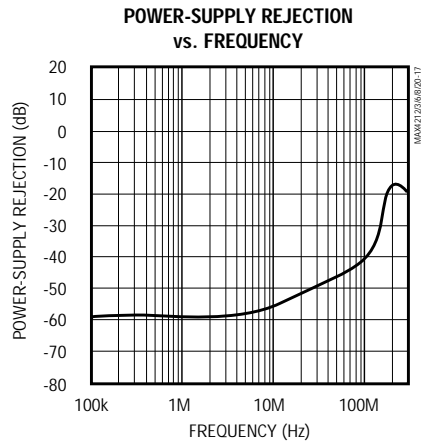
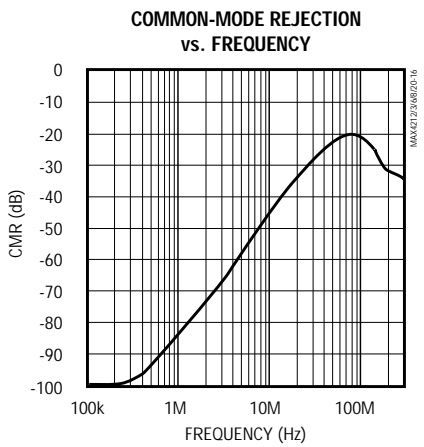
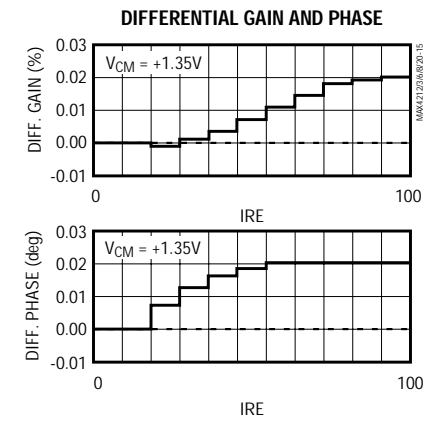
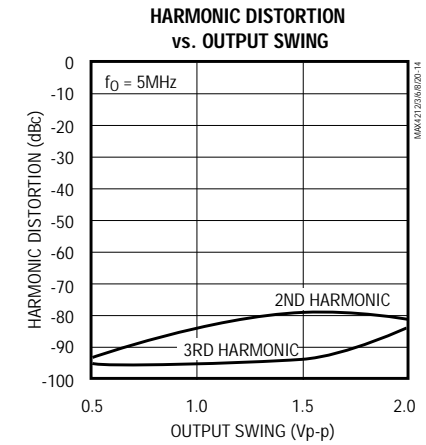
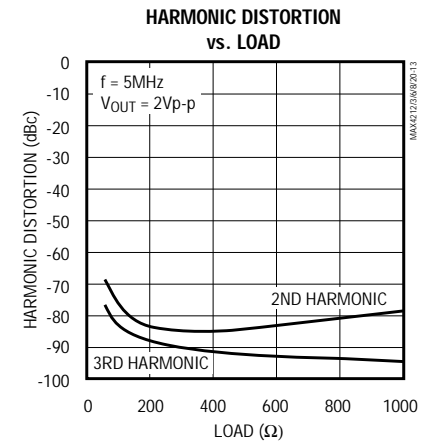
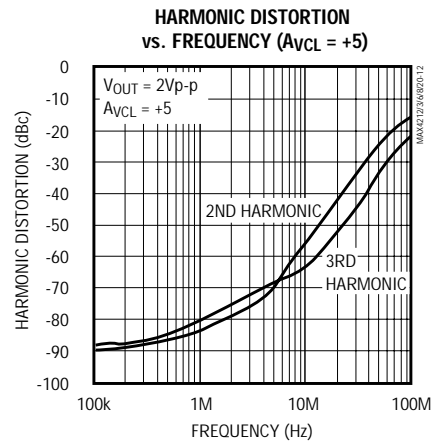
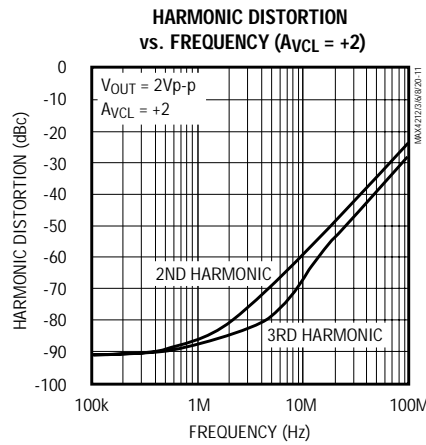
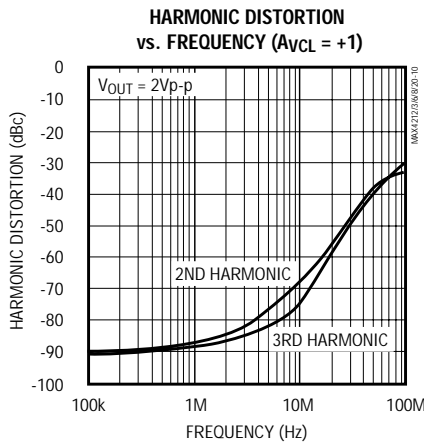
MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220



Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = 0V$, $A_{VCL} = +1$, $R_F = 24\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$ to $V_{CC} / 2$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

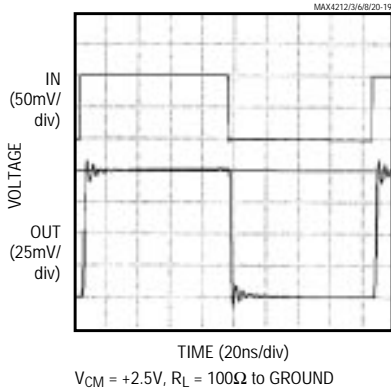


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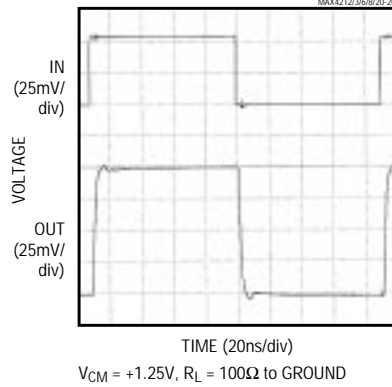
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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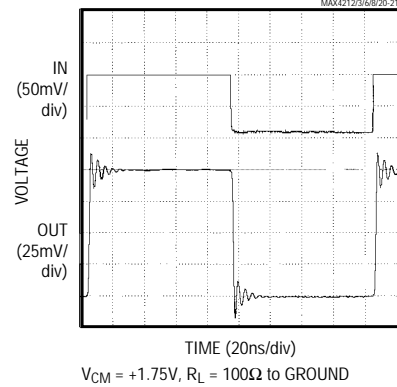
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +1$)



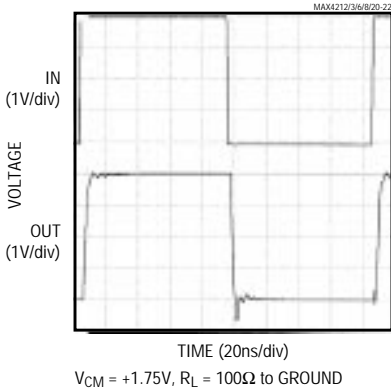
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +2$)



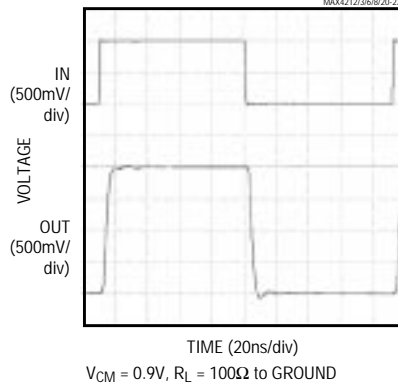
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($C_L = 5pF$, $A_{vCL} = +1$)



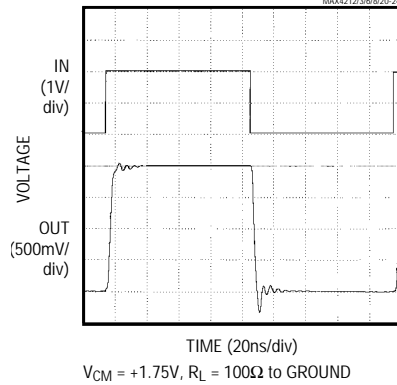
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +1$)



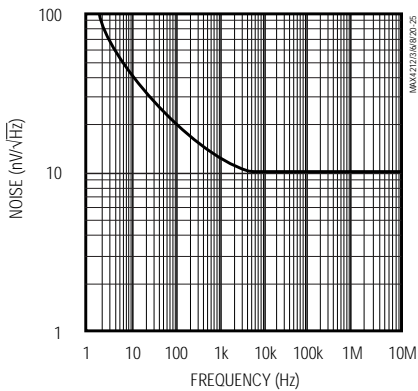
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +2$)



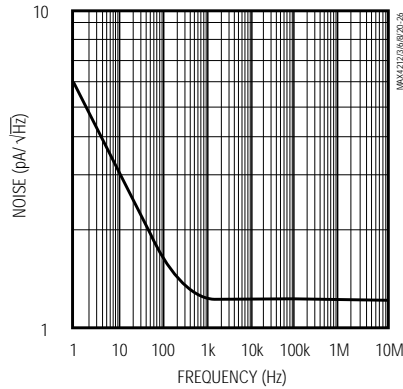
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($C_L = 5pF$, $A_{vCL} = +2$)



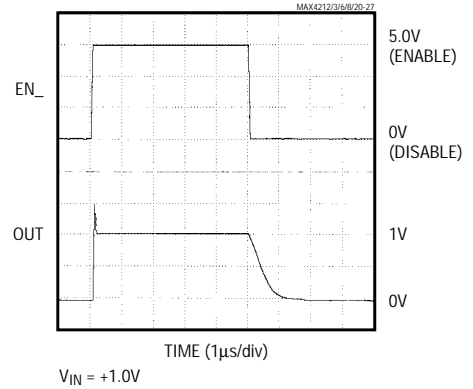
MAX4213
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY



MAX4218
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY



ENABLE RESPONSE TIME

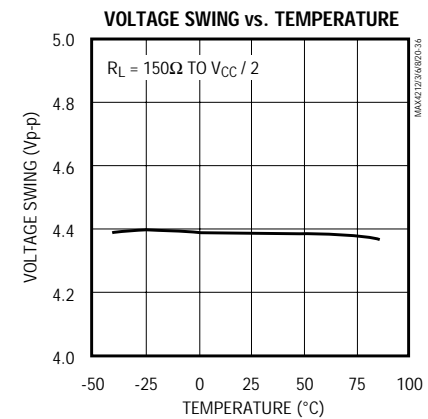
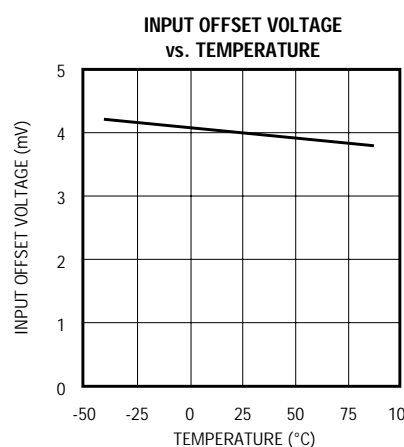
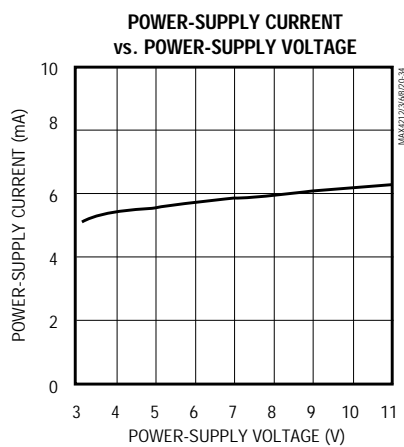
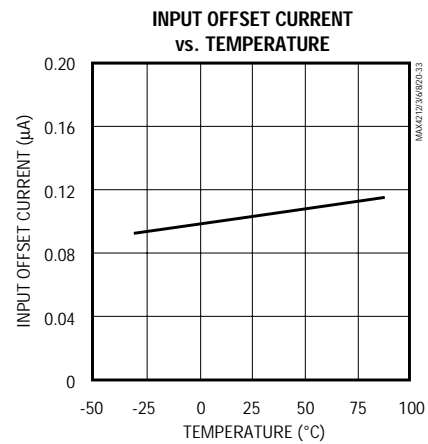
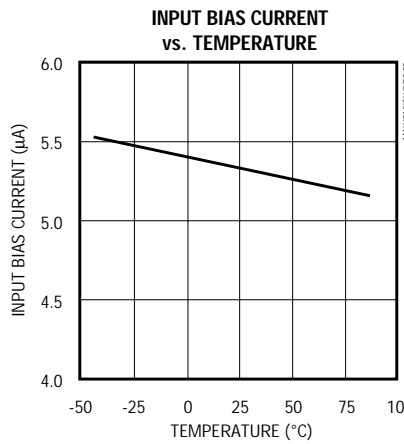
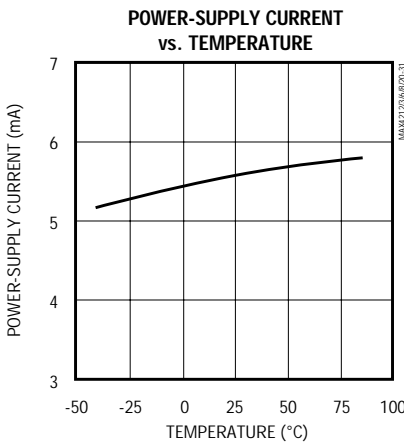
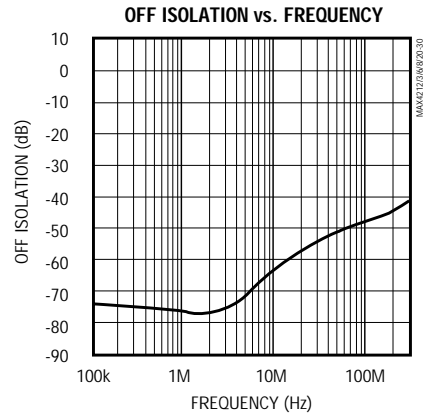
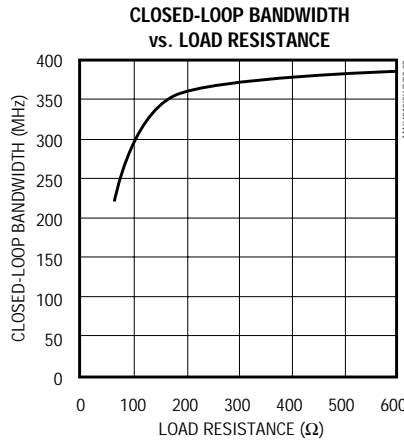
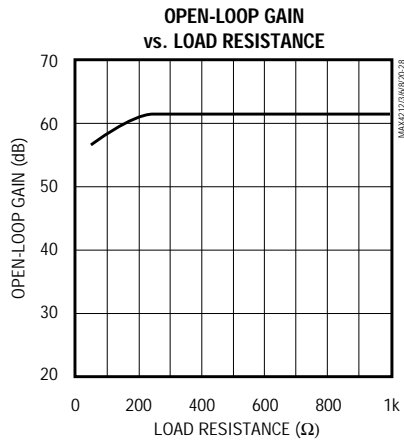


MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220

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Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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Pin Description

MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220

			PIN				NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4212 SOT23-5	MAX4213 SO/μMAX	MAX4216 SO/μMAX	MAX4218		MAX4220			
			SO	QSOP	SO	QSOP		
—	1, 5	—	—	8, 9	—	8, 9	N.C.	No Connect. Not internally connected. Tie to ground or leave open.
1	6	—	—	—	—	—	OUT	Amplifier Output
2	4	4	11	13	11	13	V _{EE}	Negative Power Supply or Ground (in single-supply operation)
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	IN+	Noninverting Input
4	2	—	—	—	—	—	IN-	Inverting Input
5	7	8	4	4	4	4	V _{CC}	Positive Power Supply
—	—	1	7	7	1	1	OUTA	Amplifier A Output
—	—	2	6	6	2	2	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input
—	—	3	5	5	3	3	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input
—	—	7	8	10	7	7	OUTB	Amplifier B Output
—	—	6	9	11	6	6	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input
—	—	5	10	12	5	5	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input
—	—	—	14	16	8	10	OUTC	Amplifier C Output
—	—	—	13	15	9	11	INC-	Amplifier C Inverting Input
—	—	—	12	14	10	12	INC+	Amplifier C Noninverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	14	16	OUTD	Amplifier D Output
—	—	—	—	—	13	15	IND-	Amplifier D Inverting Input
—	—	—	—	—	12	14	IND+	Amplifier D Noninverting Input
—	8	—	—	—	—	—	EN	Enable Amplifier
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	ENA	Enable Amplifier A
—	—	—	3	3	—	—	ENB	Enable Amplifier B
—	—	—	2	2	—	—	ENC	Enable Amplifier C

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Detailed Description

The MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220 are single-supply, rail-to-rail, voltage-feedback amplifiers that employ current-feedback techniques to achieve 600V/ μ s slew rates and 300MHz bandwidths. Excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance make these amplifiers an ideal choice for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

The output voltage swing comes to within 50mV of each supply rail. Local feedback around the output stage assures low open-loop output impedance to reduce gain sensitivity to load variations. This feedback also produces demand-driven current bias to the output transistors for ± 100 mA drive capability, while constraining total supply current to less than 7mA. The input stage permits common-mode voltages beyond the negative supply and to within 2.25V of the positive supply rail.

Applications Information

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

The MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220 are internally compensated for unity gain. When configured for unity gain, the devices require a 24 Ω resistor (R_F) in series with the feedback path. This resistor

improves AC response by reducing the Q of the parallel LC circuit formed by the parasitic feedback capacitance and inductance.

Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

Select the gain-setting feedback (R_F) and input (R_G) resistor values to fit your application. Large resistor values increase voltage noise and interact with the amplifier's input and PC board capacitance. This can generate undesirable poles and zeros and decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain-of-two configuration ($R_F = R_G$) using 1k Ω resistors, combined with 1pF of amplifier input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, causes a pole at 159MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the 1k Ω resistors to 100 Ω extends the pole frequency to 1.59GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 200 Ω in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor. Table 1 shows suggested feedback, gain resistors, and bandwidth for several gain values in the configurations shown in Figures 1a and 1b.

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

These amplifiers operate from a single +3.3V to +11V power supply or from dual supplies to ± 5.5 V. For single-supply operation, bypass V_{CC} to ground with a 0.1 μ F capacitor as close to the pin as possible. If operating with dual supplies, bypass each supply with a 0.1 μ F capacitor.

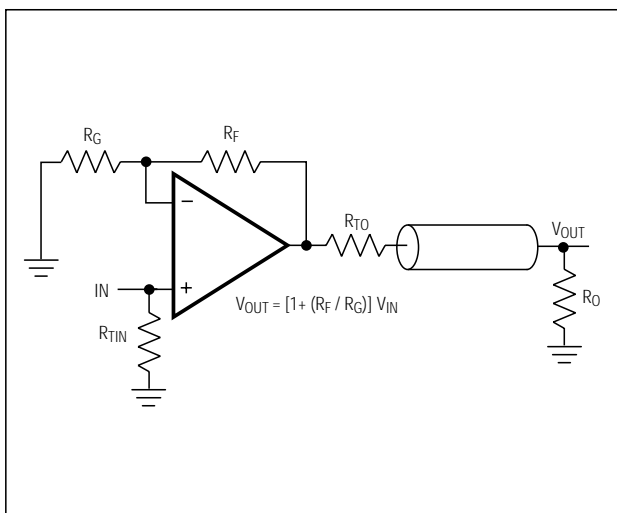


Figure 1a. Noninverting Gain Configuration

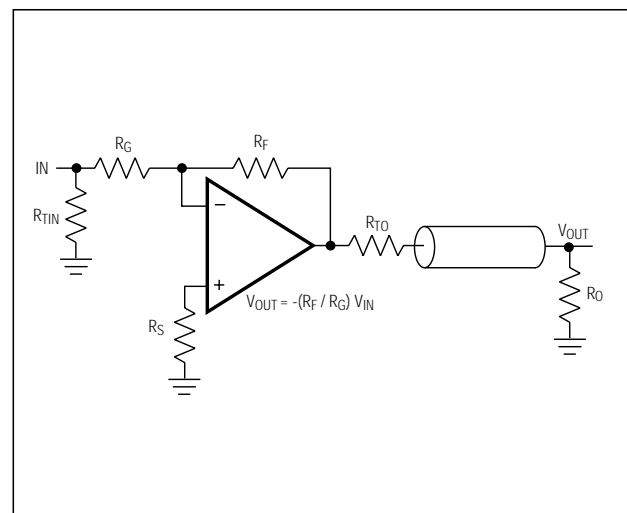


Figure 1b. Inverting Gain Configuration

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the amplifier's performance, design it for a frequency greater than 1GHz. Pay careful attention to inputs and outputs to avoid large parasitic capacitance. Whether or not you use a constant-impedance board, observe the following guidelines when designing the board:

- Don't use wire-wrap boards because they are too inductive.
- Don't use IC sockets because they increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface-mount instead of through-hole components for better high-frequency performance.
- Use a PC board with at least two layers; it should be as free from voids as possible.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.

Rail-to-Rail Outputs, Ground-Sensing Input

The input common-mode range extends from (V_{EE} - 200mV) to (V_{CC} - 2.25V) with excellent common-mode rejection. Beyond this range, the amplifier output is a nonlinear function of the input, but does not undergo phase reversal or latchup.

The output swings to within 50mV of either power-supply rail with a 10kΩ load. The input ground-sensing and the rail-to-rail output substantially increase the dynamic range. With a symmetric input in a single +5V application, the input can swing 2.95Vp-p, and the output can swing 4.9Vp-p with minimal distortion.

Enable Input and Disabled Output

The enable feature (EN₁) allows the amplifier to be placed in a low-power, high-output-impedance state. Typically, the EN₁ logic low input current (I_{IL}) is small. However, as the EN voltage (V_{IL}) approaches the negative supply rail, I_{IL} increases (Figure 2). A single resistor connected as shown in Figure 3 prevents the rise in the logic-low input current. This resistor provides a feedback mechanism that increases V_{IL} as the logic input is brought to V_{EE}. Figure 4 shows the resulting input current (I_{IL}).

When the MAX4213/MAX4218 are disabled, the amplifier's output impedance is 35kΩ. This high resistance and the low 2pF output capacitance make these parts ideal in RF/video multiplexer or switch applications. For larger arrays, pay careful attention to capacitive loading. See the *Output Capacitive Loading and Stability* section for more information.

Table 1. Recommended Component Values

COMPONENT	GAIN (V/V)									
	+1	-1	+2	-2	+5	-5	+10	-10	+25	-25
R _F (Ω)	24	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	1200
R _G (Ω)	∞	500	500	250	124	100	56	50	20	50
R _S (Ω)	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
R _{TIN} (Ω)	49.9	56	49.9	62	49.9	100	49.9	∞	49.9	∞
R _{TO} (Ω)	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth (MHz)	300	90	105	60	25	33	11	25	6	10

Note: R_L = R_O + R_{TO}; R_{TIN} and R_{TO} are calculated for 50Ω applications. For 75Ω systems, R_{TO} = 75Ω; calculate R_{TIN} from the following equation:

$$R_{TIN} = \frac{75}{1 - \frac{75}{R_G}} \Omega$$

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

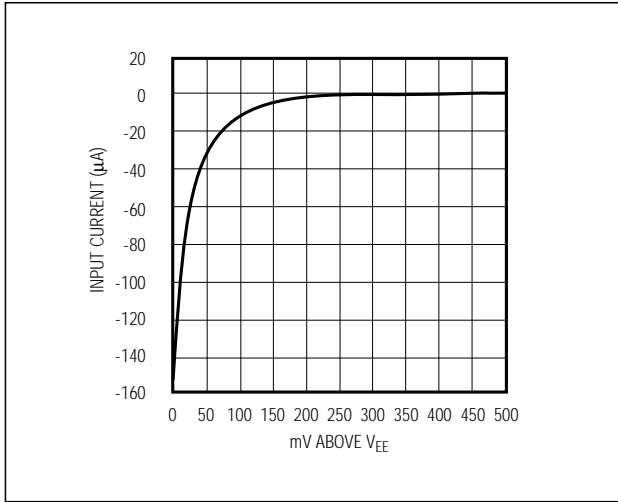


Figure 2. Enable Logic-Low Input Current vs. V_{IL}

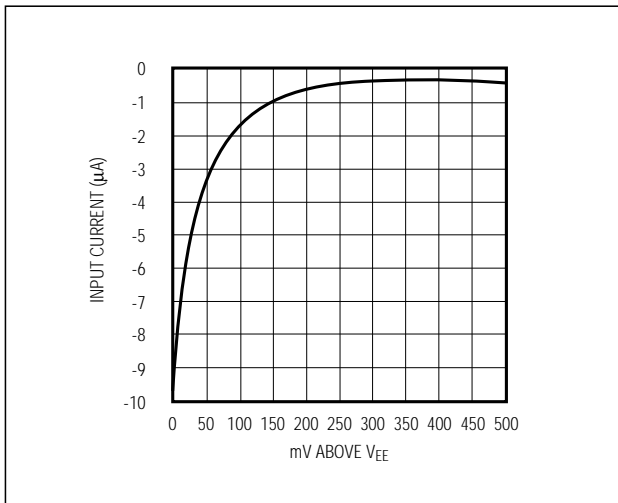


Figure 4. Enable Logic-Low Input Current vs. V_{IL} with 10kΩ Series Resistor

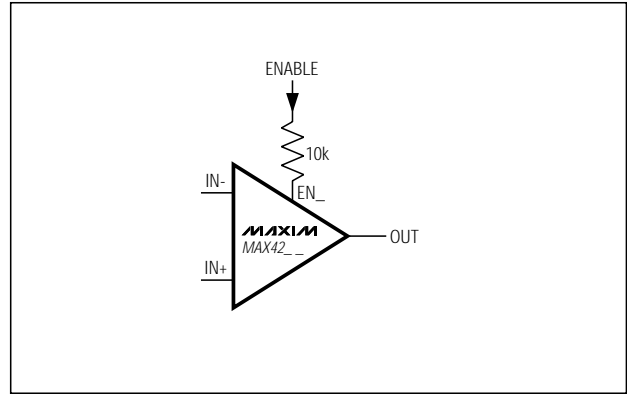


Figure 3. Circuit to Reduce Enable Logic-Low Input Current

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly reactive loads, which decreases phase margin and may produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 5 shows a circuit that eliminates this problem. Figure 6 is a graph of the optimal isolation resistor (R_s) vs. capacitive load. Figure 7 shows how a capacitive load causes excessive peaking of the amplifier's frequency response if the capacitor is not isolated from the amplifier by a resistor. A small isolation resistor (usually 20Ω to 30Ω) placed before the reactive load prevents ringing and oscillation. At higher capacitive loads, AC performance is controlled by the interaction of the load capacitance and the isolation resistor. Figure 8 shows the effect of a 27Ω isolation resistor on closed-loop response.

Coaxial cable and other transmission lines are easily driven when properly terminated at both ends with their characteristic impedance. Driving back-terminated transmission lines essentially eliminates the line's capacitance.

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220

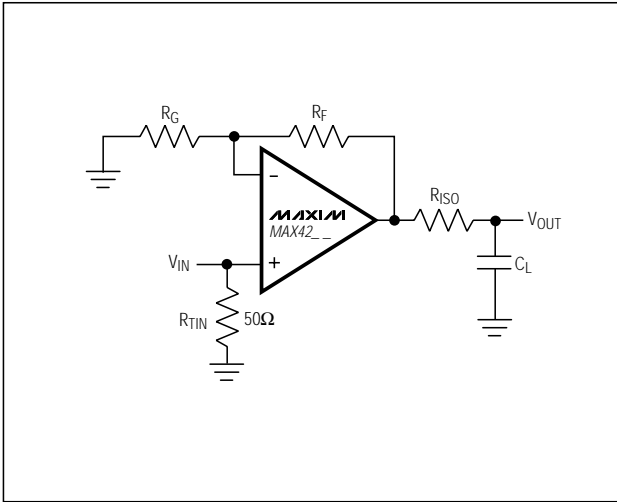


Figure 5. Driving a Capacitive Load through an Isolation Resistor

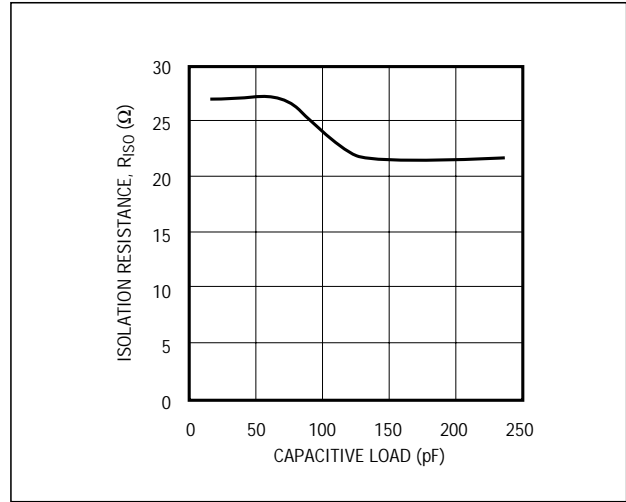


Figure 6. Capacitive Load vs. Isolation Resistance

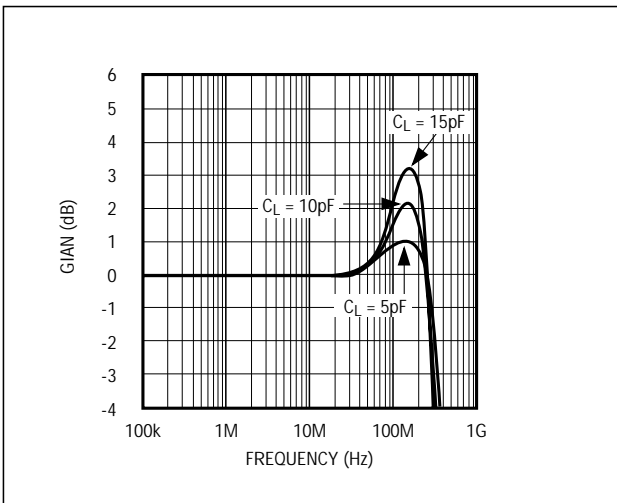


Figure 7. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and No Isolation Resistor

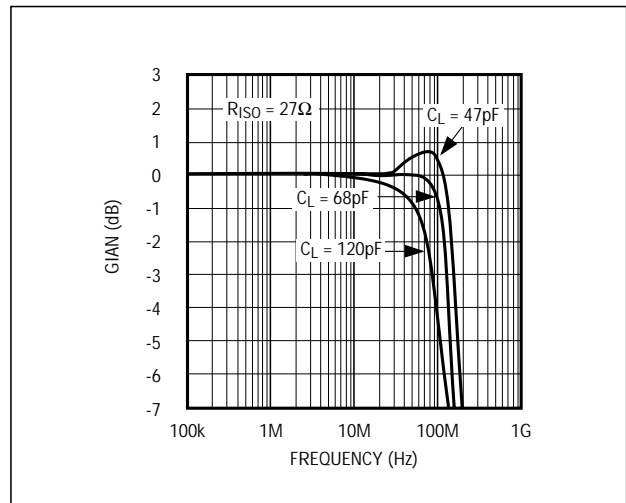
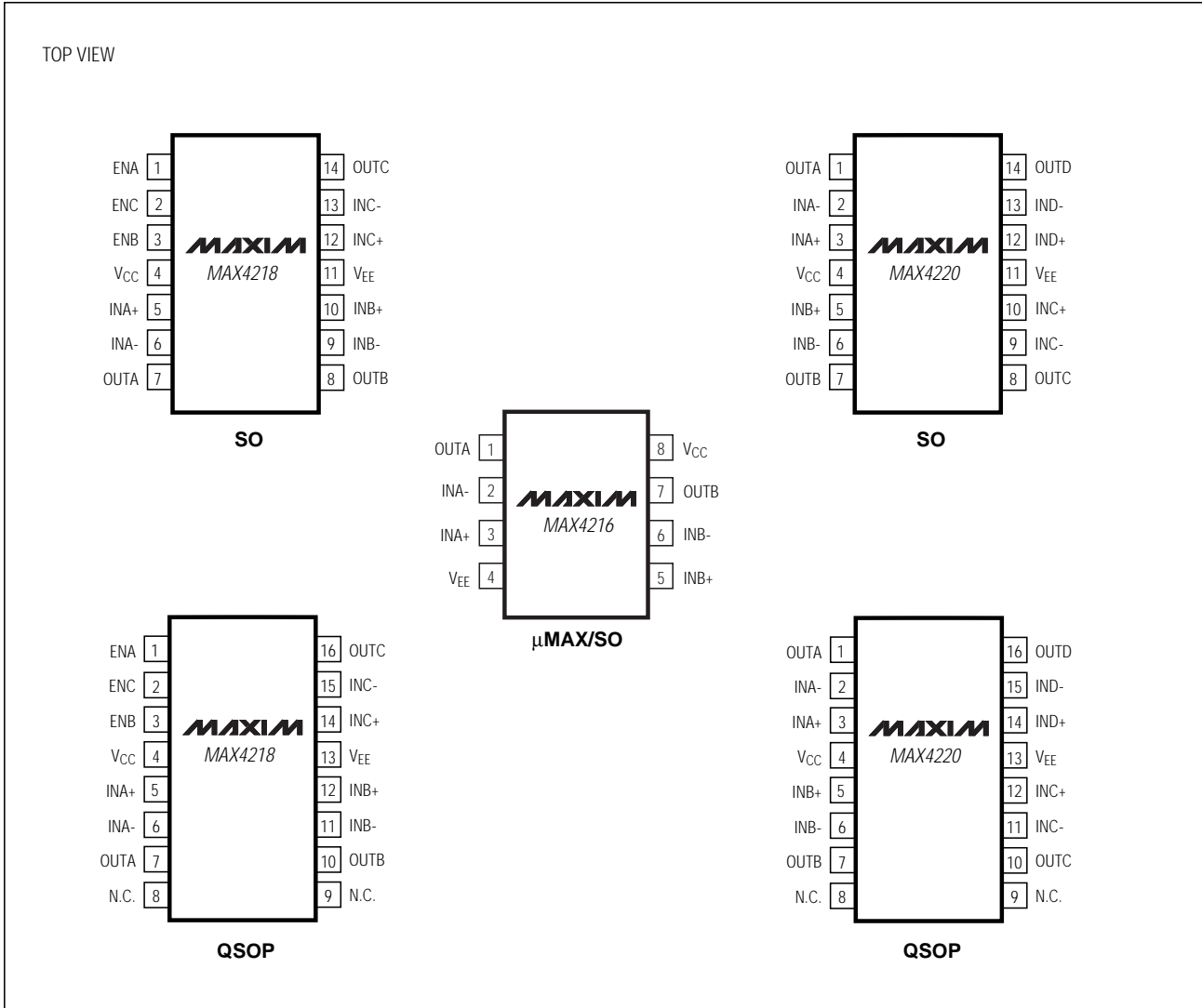


Figure 8. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and 27 Ω Isolation Resistor

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Pin Configurations (continued)



Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4216 ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4216EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μ MAX	—
MAX4218 ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4218EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	—
MAX4220 ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	—
MAX4220EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	—

Chip Information

PART	TRANSISTOR COUNT
MAX4212/MAX4213	95
MAX4216	190
MAX4218	299
MAX4220	362

MAX4212/MAX4213/MAX4216/MAX4218/MAX4220

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	
a	0°	10°

NOTE:

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

SOT23LEPS

MAXIM			
PREPROPRIETARY INFORMATION			
TITLE: PACKAGE OUTLINE, SOT23, 5L			
APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV	1/1
	21-0057	B	

Miniature, 300MHz, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps with Enable

Package Information (continued)

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.037	0.043	0.94	1.10	---	0.043	---	1.10
A1	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15	0.002	0.006	0.05	0.15
B	0.010	0.014	0.25	0.36	0.010	0.016	0.25	0.40
C	0.005	0.007	0.13	0.18	0.005	0.009	0.13	0.23
D	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	0.114	0.122	2.9	3.1
e	0.0256	BSC	0.65	BSC	0.0256	BSC	0.64	BSC
E	0.116	0.120	2.95	3.05	0.114	0.122	2.9	3.1
H	0.188	0.198	4.78	5.03	0.193	BSC	4.9	BSC
L	0.016	0.026	0.41	0.66	0.016	0.027	0.40	0.70
α	0°	6°	0°	6°	0°	6°	0°	6°

JEDEC

NOTES:
 1. D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH.
 2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm(.006").
 3. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
 4. MEETS JEDEC MO-187.

8L uMAX PACKAGE OUTLINE DWG.
 APPROVAL: [] DOCUMENT CONTROL NO: 21-0036 REV: F 1/1

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	.061	.068	1.55	1.73
A1	.004	.0098	0.102	0.249
A2	.055	.061	1.40	1.55
B	.008	.012	0.20	0.31
C	.0075	.0098	0.191	0.249
D	SEE VARIATIONS			
E	.150	.157	3.81	3.99
e	.025	BSC	0.635	BSC
H	.230	.244	5.84	6.20
h	.010	.016	0.25	0.41
L	.016	.035	0.41	0.89
N	SEE VARIATIONS			
X	SEE VARIATIONS			
Y	.071	.087	1.803	2.209
α	0°	8°	0°	8°

VARIATIONS:

DIM	INCHES		MILLIMETERS		N
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
D	.189	.196	4.80	4.98	16 AA
S	.0020	.0070	0.05	0.18	
X	.107	.123	2.72	3.12	
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	20 AB
S	.0500	.0550	1.270	1.397	
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	24 AC
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762	
D	.386	.393	9.80	9.98	28 AD
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762	
X	.271	.287	6.88	7.29	

NOTES:
 1. D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
 2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .006" PER SIDE.
 3. HEAT SLUG DIMENSIONS X AND Y APPLY ONLY TO 16 AND 28 LEAD POWER-QSOP PACKAGES.
 4. CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: INCHES.

PACKAGE OUTLINE, QSOP, .150", .025" LEAD PITCH
 APPROVAL: [] DOCUMENT CONTROL NO: 21-0055 REV: B 1/1