



# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## General Description

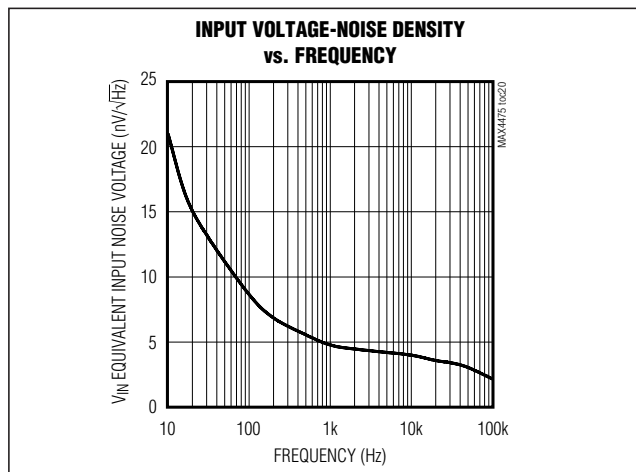
The MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 wide-band, low-noise, low-distortion operational amplifiers offer Rail-to-Rail® outputs and single-supply operation down to 2.7V. They draw 2.2mA of quiescent supply current per amplifier while featuring ultra-low distortion (0.0002% THD + N), as well as low input voltage-noise density (4.5nV/√Hz) and low input current-noise density (0.5fA/√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 high-impedance 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/MAX4489 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 packages.

## Applications

ADC Buffers  
DAC Output Amplifiers  
Low-Noise Microphone/Preamplifiers  
Digital Scales  
Strain Gauges/Sensor Amplifiers  
Medical Instrumentation

## Typical Operating Characteristic



Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

## 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  $A_V \geq +5V/V$  (MAX4488/MAX4489)
- ◆ Excellent DC Characteristics
  - $V_{OS} = 70\mu V$
  - $I_{BIAS} = 1pA$
  - 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, 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	—
MAX4476AUT-T	-40°C to +125°C	6 SOT23-6	AAZX
MAX4477AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 μMAX	—

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	—



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](http://www.maxim-ic.com).

MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

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## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Power-Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$  to  $V_{SS}$ ) ..... -0.3V to +6.0V  
 Analog Input Voltage ( $IN_+$ ,  $IN_-$ ) ..... ( $V_{SS} - 0.3V$ ) to ( $V_{DD} + 0.3V$ )  
 $\overline{SHDN}$  Input Voltage ..... ( $V_{SS} - 0.3V$ ) to +6.0V  
 Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either Supply ..... Continuous  
 Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^\circ\text{C}$ )  
     6-Pin SOT23 (derate 9.1mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ) ..... 727mW  
     8-Pin  $\mu\text{MAX}$  (derate 4.5mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ) ..... 362mW  
     8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ) ..... 471mW

14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ) ..... 667mW  
 14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  above  $+70^\circ\text{C}$ ) ..... 727mW  
 Operating Temperature Range .....  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$   
 Junction Temperature .....  $+150^\circ\text{C}$   
 Storage Temperature Range .....  $-65^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+150^\circ\text{C}$   
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....  $+300^\circ\text{C}$

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.

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

( $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  tied to  $V_{DD}/2$ ,  $\overline{SHDN} = V_{DD}$ ,  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $+125^\circ\text{C}$ , 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
Quiescent Supply Current Per Amplifier	$I_D$	Normal mode	$V_{DD} = 3V$		2.2		mA
			$V_{DD} = 5V$		2.5	4.4	
		Shutdown mode ( $\overline{SHDN} = V_{SS}$ ) (Note 2)			0.01	1.0	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OS}$	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$			$\pm 70$	$\pm 350$	$\mu\text{V}$
		$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$				$\pm 750$	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	$TC_{VOS}$				$\pm 0.3$	$\pm 6$	$\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Input Bias Current	$I_B$	(Note 4)			$\pm 1$	$\pm 150$	pA
Input Offset Current	$I_{OS}$	(Note 4)			$\pm 1$	$\pm 150$	pA
Differential Input Resistance	$R_{IN}$				1000		$\text{G}\Omega$
Input Common-Mode Voltage Range	$V_{CM}$	Guaranteed by CMRR Test	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	-0.2		$V_{DD} - 1.6$	V
			$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	-0.1		$V_{DD} - 1.7$	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$(V_{SS} - 0.2V) \leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{DD} - 1.6V)$	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	90	115		dB
		$(V_{SS} - 0.1V) \leq V_{CM} \leq (V_{DD} - 1.7V)$	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+125^\circ\text{C}$	90			
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{DD} = 2.7$ to $5.5V$		90	120		dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	AVOL	$R_L = 10\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$ ; $V_{OUT} = 100\text{mV}$ to $(V_{DD} - 125\text{mV})$		90	120		dB
		$R_L = 1\text{k}\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$ ; $V_{OUT} = 200\text{mV}$ to $(V_{DD} - 250\text{mV})$		85	110		
		$R_L = 500\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$ ; $V_{OUT} = 350\text{mV}$ to $(V_{DD} - 500\text{mV})$		85	110		

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MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Swing	$V_{OUT}$	$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \geq 10mV$ , $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	10	45	mV
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	10	40	
		$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \geq 10mV$ , $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	80	200	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	50	150	
		$ V_{IN+} - V_{IN-}  \geq 10mV$ , $R_L = 500\Omega$ to $V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD} - V_{OH}$	100	300	
			$V_{OL} - V_{SS}$	80	250	
Output Short-Circuit Current	$I_{SC}$			48		mA
Output Leakage Current	$I_{LEAK}$	Shutdown mode ( $\overline{SHDN} = V_{SS}$ ), $V_{OUT} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$		$\pm 0.001$	$\pm 1.0$	$\mu A$
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic Low	$V_{IL}$				$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Logic High	$V_{IH}$		$0.7 \times V_{DD}$			V
$\overline{SHDN}$ Input Current		$\overline{SHDN} = V_{SS}$ to $V_{DD}$		0.01	1	$\mu A$
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$			10		pF

## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	MAX4475-MAX4478 $A_V = +1V/V$		10		MHz
		MAX4488/MAX4489 $A_V = +5V/V$		42		
Slew Rate	SR	MAX4475-MAX4478 $A_V = +1V/V$		3		V/ $\mu s$
		MAX4488/MAX4489 $A_V = +5V/V$		10		
Full-Power Bandwidth (Note 5)		MAX4475-MAX4478 $A_V = +1V/V$		0.4		MHz
		MAX4488/MAX4489 $A_V = +5V/V$		1.25		
Peak-to-Peak Input Noise Voltage	$e_{n(P-P)}$	$f = 0.1Hz$ to $10Hz$		260		nV $_P$ -P
Input Voltage-Noise Density	$e_n$	$f = 10Hz$		21		nV/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
		$f = 1kHz$		4.5		
		$f = 30kHz$		3.5		
Input Current-Noise Density	$i_n$	$f = 1kHz$		0.5		fA/ $\sqrt{Hz}$
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise (Note 6)	THD + N	$V_{OUT} = 2VP-P$ , $A_V = +1V/V$ (MAX4475-MAX4478), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND	$f = 1kHz$	0.0002		%
			$f = 20kHz$	0.0007		
		$V_{OUT} = 2VP-P$ , $A_V = +1V/V$ (MAX4475-MAX4478), $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to GND	$f = 1kHz$	0.0002		
			$f = 20kHz$	0.001		
		$V_{OUT} = 2VP-P$ , $A_V = +5V/V$ (MAX4488/MAX4489), $R_L = 10k\Omega$ to GND	$f = 1kHz$	0.0004		
			$f = 20kHz$	0.0006		

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## AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Total Harmonic Distortion Plus Noise (Note 6)	THD + N	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$ , $A_V = +5V/V$ (MAX4488/MAX4489), $R_L = 1k\Omega$ to GND		0.0005		%
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations		200		pF
Gain Margin	GM			12		dB
Phase Margin	$\Phi M$	MAX4475-MAX4478, $A_V = +1V/V$		70		degrees
		MAX4488/MAX4489, $A_V = +5V/V$		80		
Settling Time		To 0.01%, $V_{OUT} = 2V$ step		2		$\mu s$
Delay Time to Shutdown	$t_{SH}$			1.5		$\mu s$
Enable Delay Time from Shutdown	$t_{EN}$	$V_{OUT} = 2.5V$ , $V_{OUT}$ settles to 0.1%		10		$\mu s$
Power-Up Delay Time		$V_{DD} = 0$ to 5V step, $V_{OUT}$ stable to 0.1%		13		$\mu s$

**Note 1:** All devices are 100% tested at  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ . Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.

**Note 2:**  $\overline{SHDN}$  is available on the MAX4475/MAX4488 only.

**Note 3:** Guaranteed by the PSRR test.

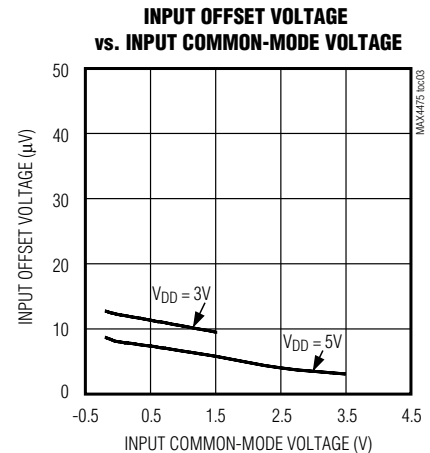
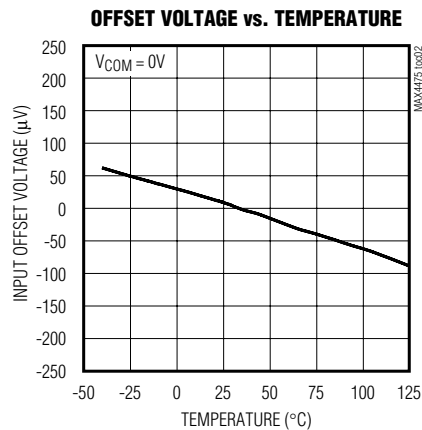
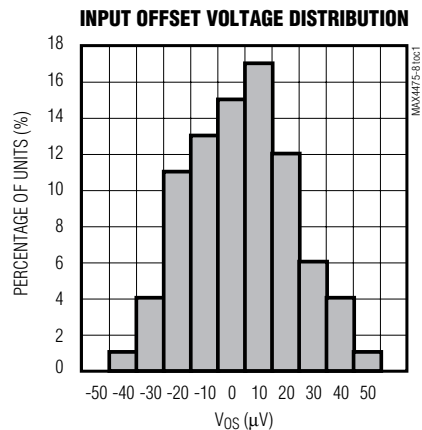
**Note 4:** Guaranteed by design.

**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,  $V_{OUT} = 4V_{P-P}$ .

**Note 6:** Lowpass-filter bandwidth is 22kHz for  $f = 1kHz$  and 80kHz for  $f = 20kHz$ . Noise floor of test equipment =  $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ .

## Typical Operating Characteristics

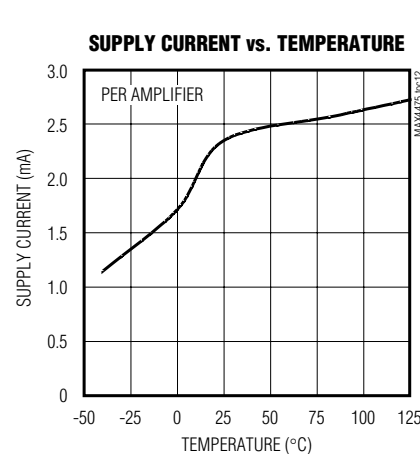
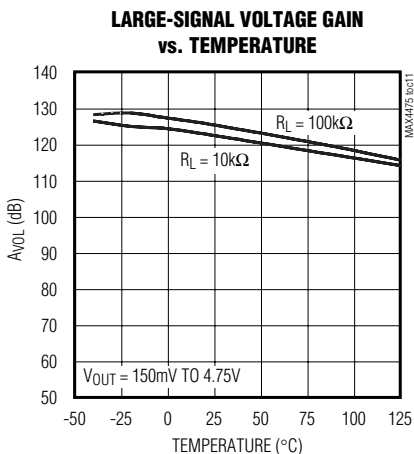
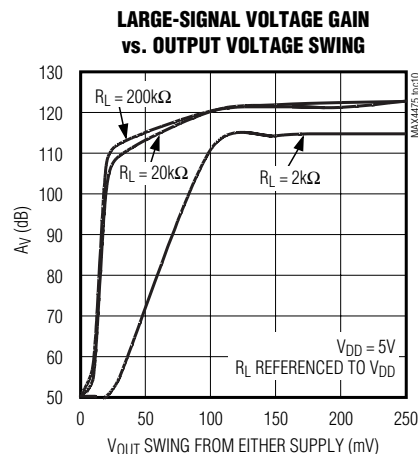
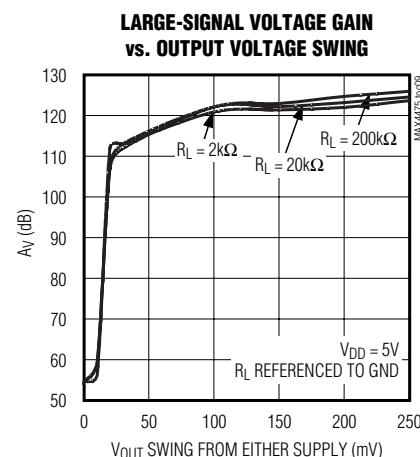
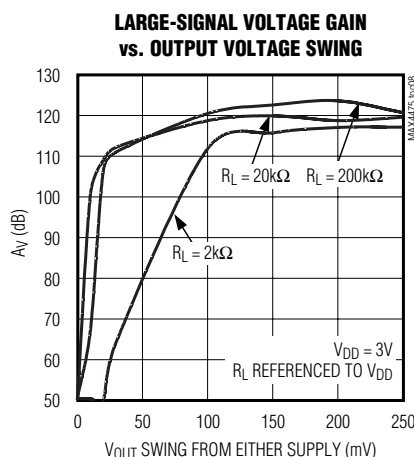
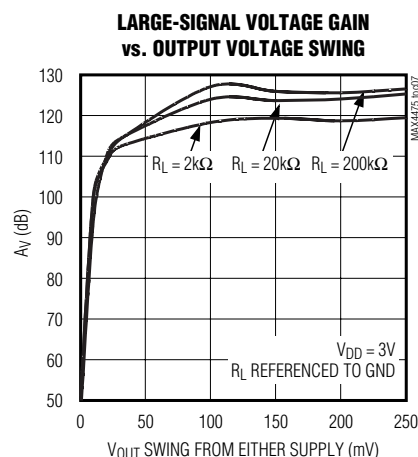
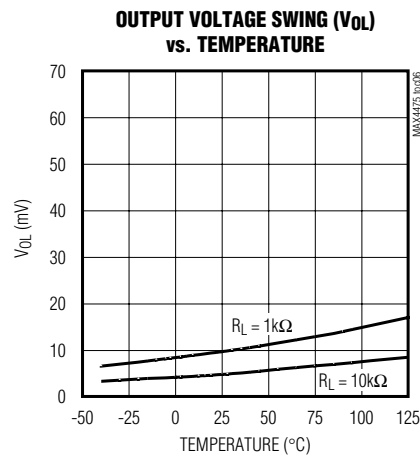
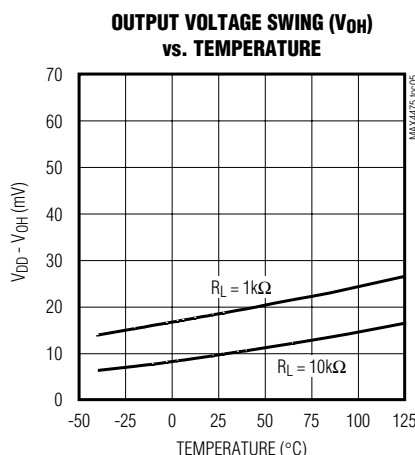
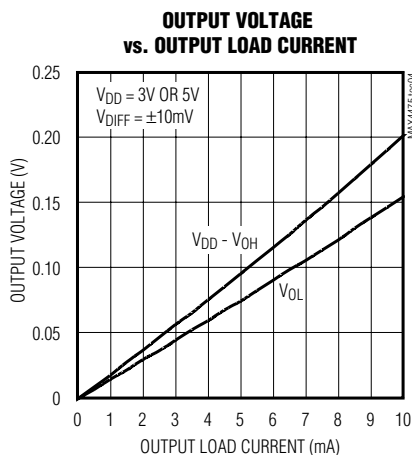
( $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  tied to  $V_{DD}/2$ , input noise floor of test equipment =  $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  for all distortion measurements,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



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## 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 =  $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  for all distortion measurements,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



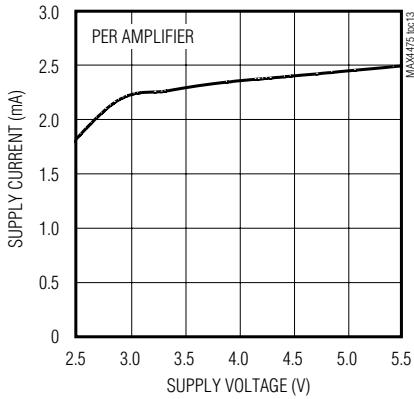
MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

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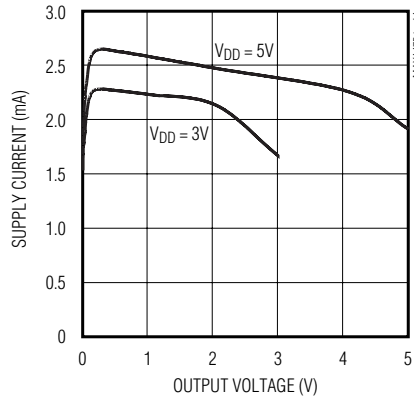
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

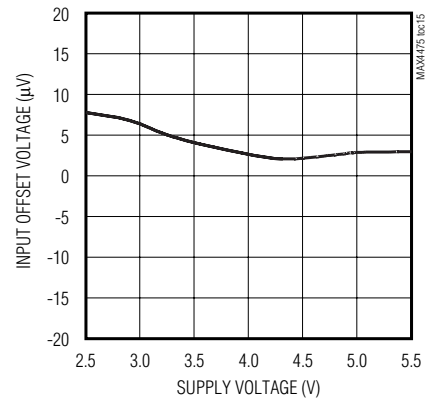
**SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



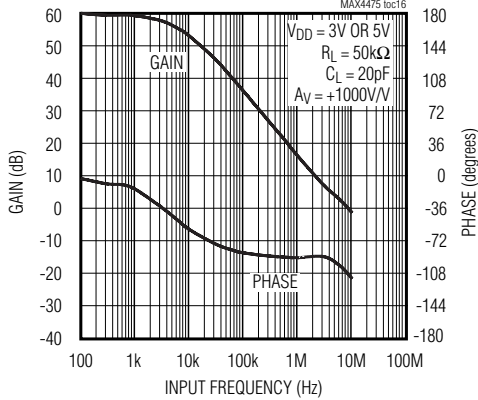
**SUPPLY CURRENT vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE**



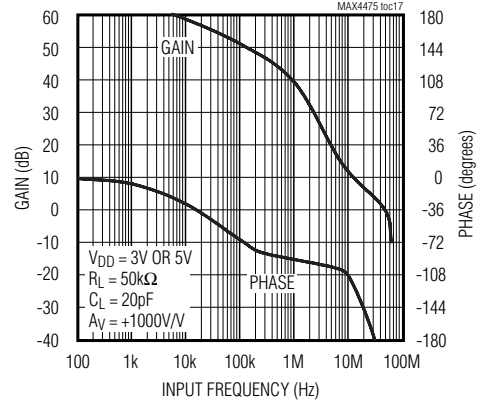
**INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE**



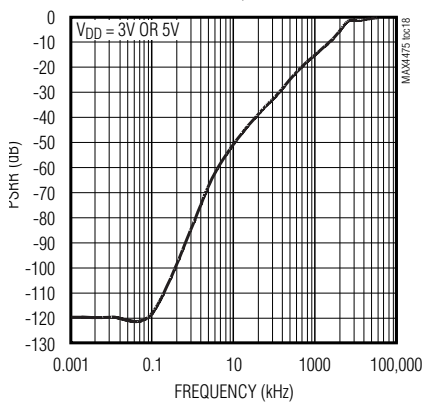
**MAX4475-MAX4478  
GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY**



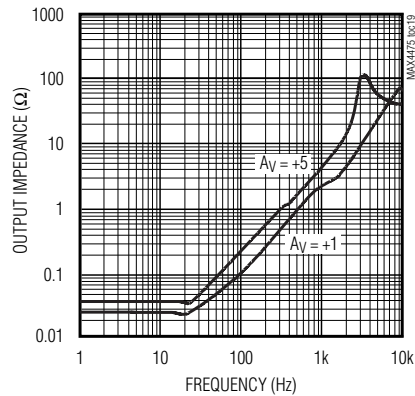
**MAX4488/MAX4489  
GAIN AND PHASE vs. FREQUENCY**



**MAX4475-MAX4478  
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY**



**OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY**

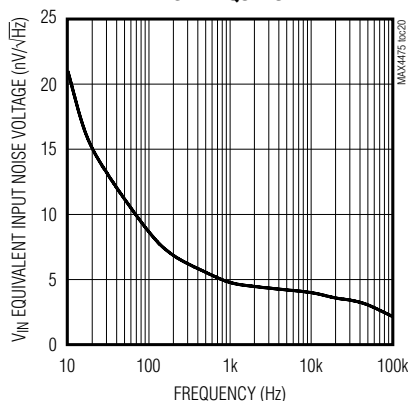


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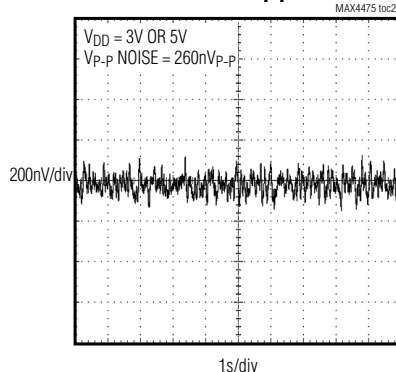
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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

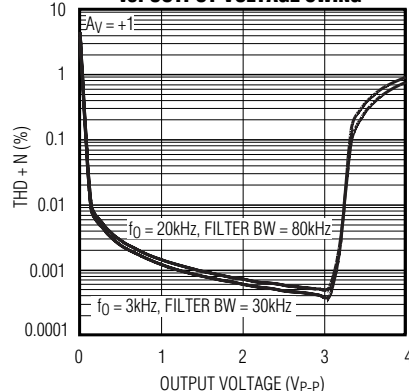
**INPUT VOLTAGE-NOISE DENSITY vs. FREQUENCY**



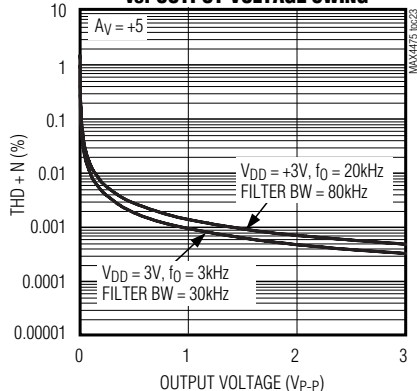
**0.1Hz TO 10Hzp-p NOISE**



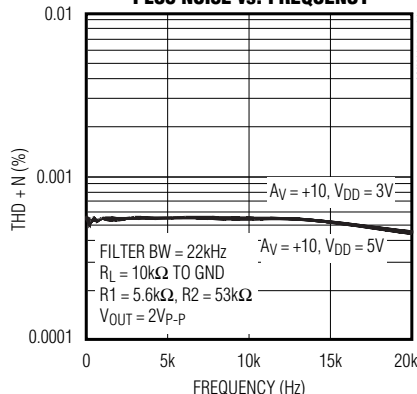
**MAX4475 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING**



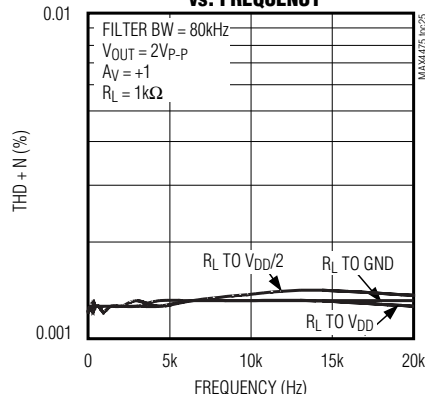
**MAX4488/MAX4489 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. OUTPUT VOLTAGE SWING**



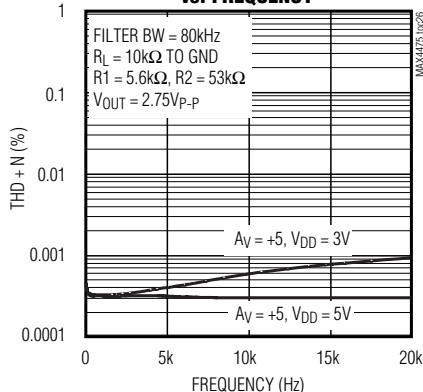
**MAX4488/MAX4489 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY**



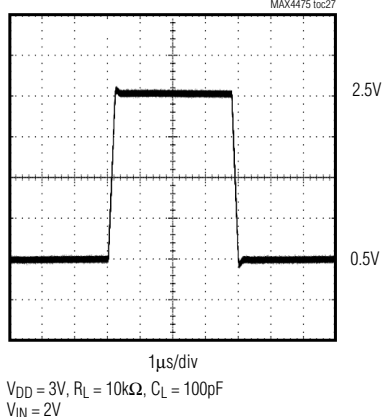
**MAX4475-MAX4478 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY**



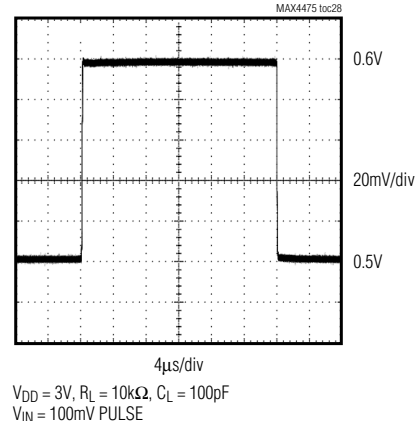
**MAX4488/MAX4489 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY**



**MAX4475-MAX4478 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



**MAX4475-MAX4478 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**

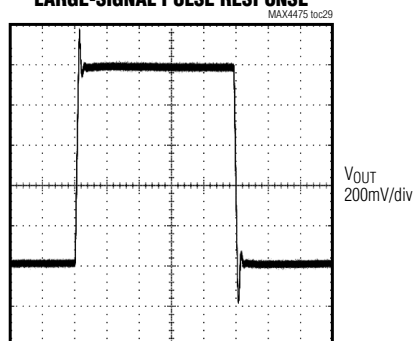


# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

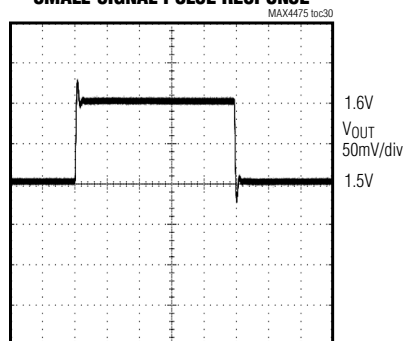
( $V_{DD} = +5V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 0V$ ,  $V_{CM} = 0V$ ,  $V_{OUT} = V_{DD}/2$ ,  $R_L$  tied to  $V_{DD}/2$ , input noise floor of test equipment =  $10nV/\sqrt{Hz}$  for all distortion measurements,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

**MAX4488/MAX4489  
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



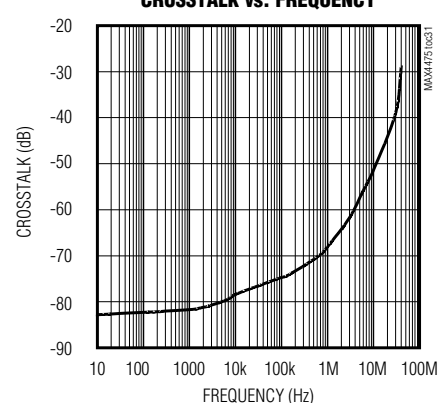
$V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 50pF$   
 $V_{IN} = 20mV$  PULSE,  $A_V = +5V/V$

**MAX4488/MAX4489  
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE**



$V_{DD} = 3V$ ,  $R_L = 10k\Omega$ ,  $C_L = 50pF$   
 $V_{IN} = 20mV$  PULSE,  $A_V = +5V/V$

**MAX4477/MAX4478/MAX4489  
CROSSTALK vs. FREQUENCY**



## Pin Description

PIN					NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4475/ MAX4488	MAX4475/ MAX4488	MAX4476	MAX4477/ MAX4489	MAX4478		
SOT23	SO/ $\mu$ MAX	SOT23	SO/ $\mu$ MAX	SO/TSSOP		
1	6	1	1, 7	1, 7, 8, 14	OUT, OUTA, OUTB, OUTC, OUTD	Amplifier Output
2	4	2	4	11	$V_{SS}$	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	$V_{DD}$	Positive Supply
5	8	—	—	—	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown Input. Connect to $V_{DD}$ for normal operation (amplifier(s) enabled).
—	1, 5	5	—	—	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.



# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## 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 output operation, drive loads as low as  $1\text{k}\Omega$  while maintaining DC accuracy, and can drive capacitive loads up to  $200\text{pF}$  without oscillation. The input common-mode voltage range extends from  $(V_{DD} - 1.6\text{V})$  to  $200\text{mV}$  below the negative rail. The push-pull output stage maintains excellent DC characteristics, while delivering up to  $\pm 5\text{mA}$  of current.

The MAX4475–MAX4478 are unity-gain stable, while the MAX4488/MAX4489 have a higher slew rate and are stable for gains  $\geq 5\text{V/V}$ . The MAX4475/MAX4488 feature a low-power shutdown mode, which reduces the supply current to  $0.01\mu\text{A}$  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  $20\text{dB}$  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  $\geq 5\text{V/V}$ , 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  $100\text{pF}$  do not significantly affect distortion results. Distortion performance is relatively constant over supply voltages.

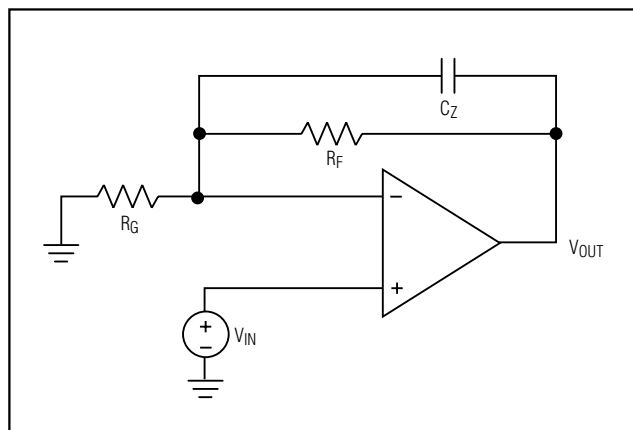


Figure 1. Adding Feed-Forward Compensation

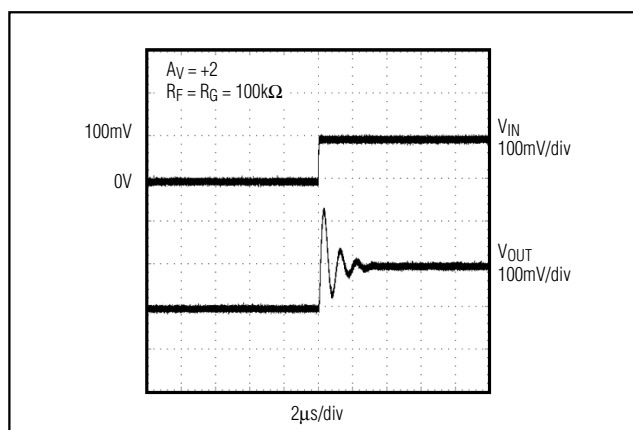


Figure 2a. Pulse Response with No Feed-Forward Compensation

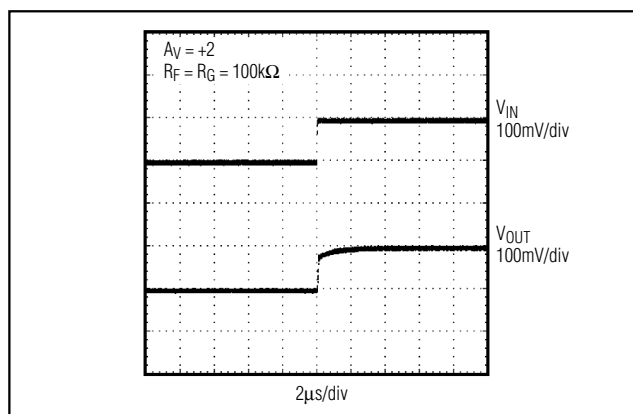


Figure 2b. Pulse Response with  $10\text{pF}$  Feed-Forward Compensation

MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## 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 ( $R_F \parallel R_G$ , 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  $R_F = 100\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_G = 11\text{k}\Omega$  ( $A_V = +5\text{V/V}$ ) is  $e_n = 14\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ ,  $e_n$  can be reduced to  $6\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$  by choosing  $R_F = 10\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_G = 1.1\text{k}\Omega$  ( $A_V = +5\text{V/V}$ ), at the expense of greater current consumption and potentially higher distortion. For a gain of  $100\text{V/V}$  with  $R_F = 100\text{k}\Omega$ ,  $R_G = 1.1\text{k}\Omega$ , the  $e_n$  is still a low  $6\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ .

## Using a Feed-Forward Compensation Capacitor, $C_Z$

The amplifier's input capacitance is  $10\text{pF}$ . 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:

$$C_Z = 10 \times (R_F / R_G) \text{ [pF]}$$

In the unity-gain stable MAX4475-MAX4478, the use of a proper  $C_Z$  is most important for  $A_V = +2\text{V/V}$ , and  $A_V = -1\text{V/V}$ . In the decompensated MAX4488/MAX4489,  $C_Z$  is most important for  $A_V = +10\text{V/V}$ . Figures 2a and 2b show transient response both with and without  $C_Z$ .

Using a slightly smaller  $C_Z$  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  $C_Z$  for cases where  $R_G \parallel R_F$  is greater than  $20\text{k}\Omega$  (MAX4475-MAX4478) or greater than  $5\text{k}\Omega$  (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.

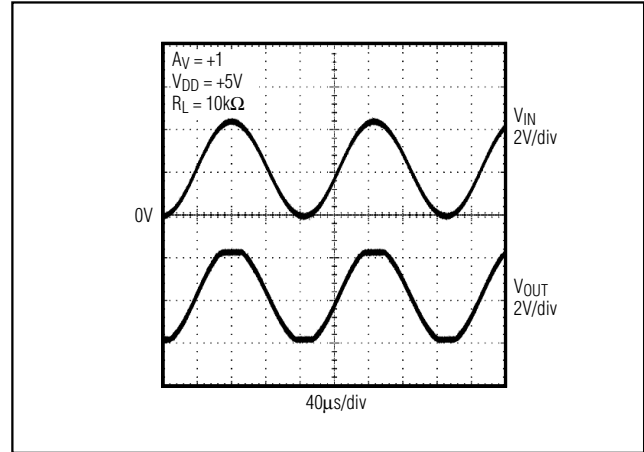


Figure 3. Overdriven Input Showing No Phase Reversal

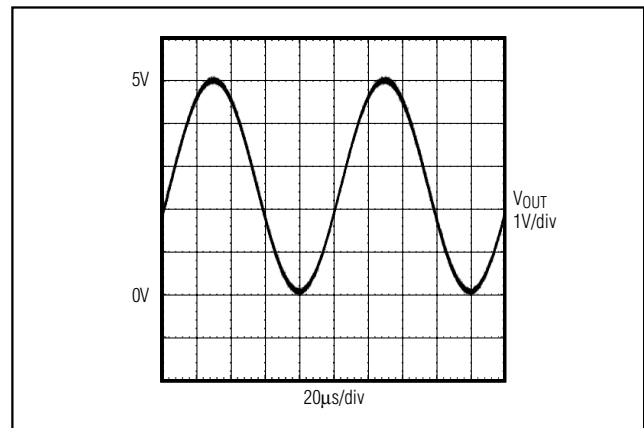


Figure 4. Rail-to-Rail Output Operation

## 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).

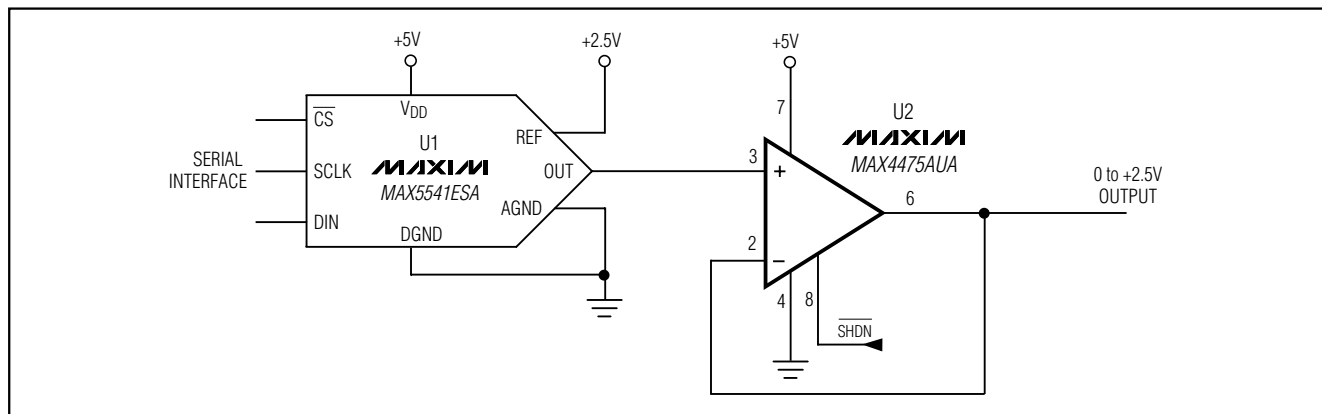
Figure 4 showcases the true rail-to-rail output operation of the amplifier, configured with  $A_V = 5\text{V/V}$ . The output swings to within  $8\text{mV}$  of the supplies with a  $10\text{k}\Omega$  load, making the devices ideal in low-supply voltage applications.

## Power Supplies and Layout

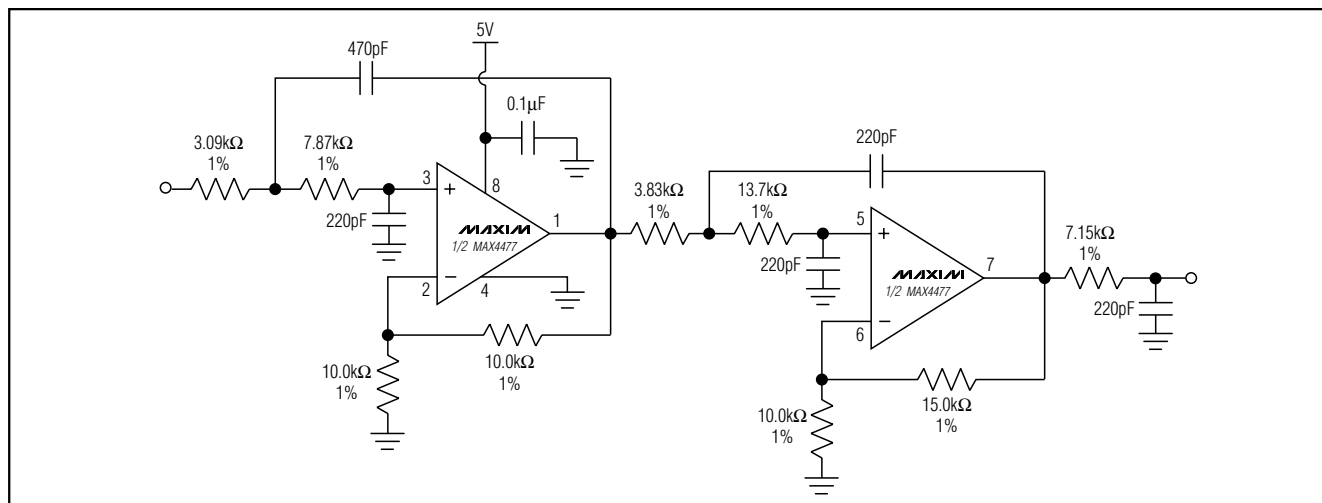
The MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489 operate from a single  $+2.7\text{V}$  to  $+5.5\text{V}$  power supply or from dual supplies of  $\pm 1.35\text{V}$  to  $\pm 2.75\text{V}$ . For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a  $0.1\mu\text{F}$  ceramic

# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## Typical Application Circuit



## Typical Operating Circuit



capacitor placed close to the VDD 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 open-loop gain and common-mode rejection, making this an excellent output buffer amplifier.

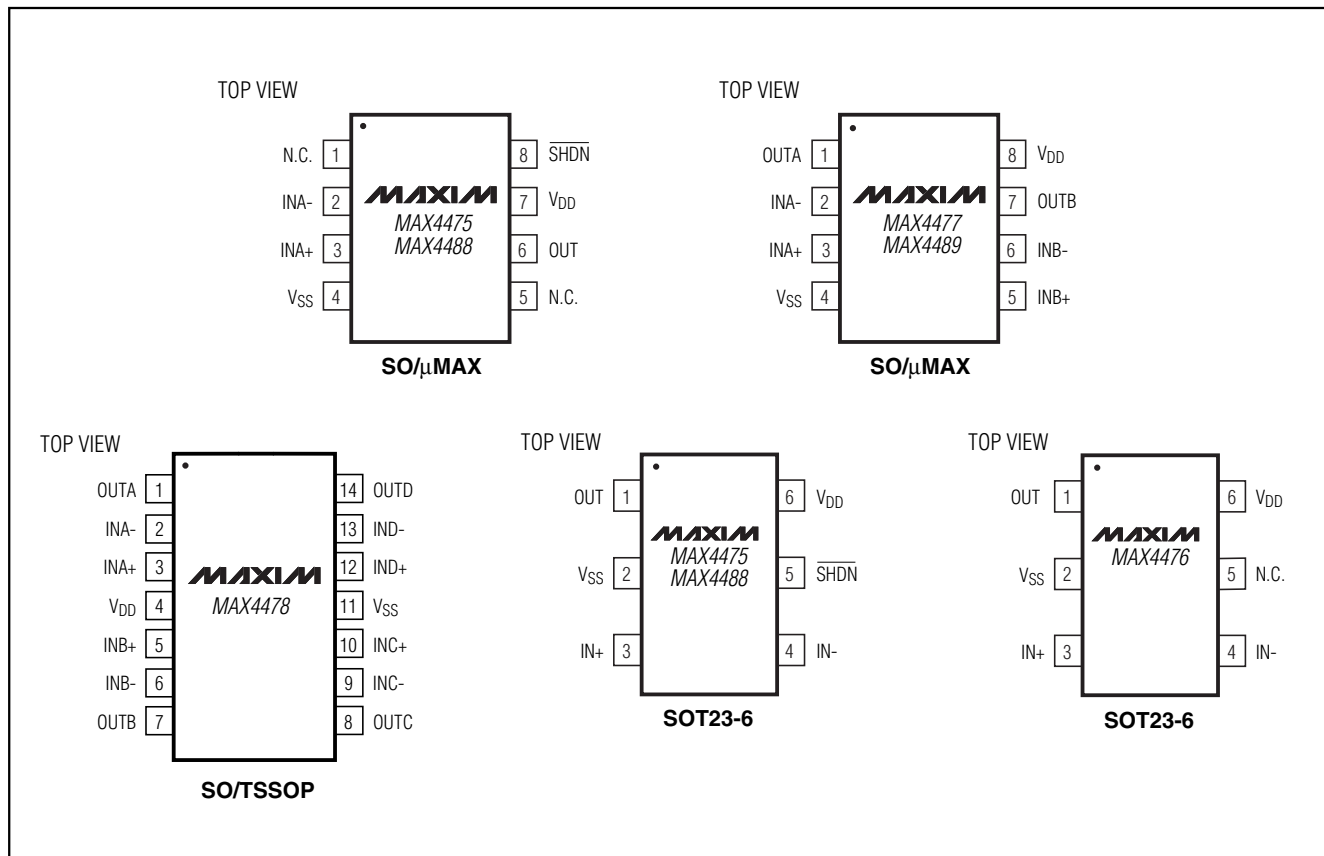
### DC-Accurate Lowpass Filter

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 Chebyshev filter with a cutoff frequency of 100kHz. The circuit is implemented in the Sallen-Key topology, making this a DC-accurate filter.

MAX4475–MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## Pin Configurations



## Ordering Information (continued)

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4477AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 μMAX	—
MAX4477ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	—
<b>MAX4478</b> AUD	-40°C to +125°C	14 TSSOP	—
MAX4478ASD	-40°C to +125°C	14 SO	—
<b>MAX4488</b> AUT-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	—
<b>MAX4489</b> AUA	-40°C to +125°C	8 μMAX	—
MAX4489ASA	-40°C to +125°C	8 SO	—

## Chip Information

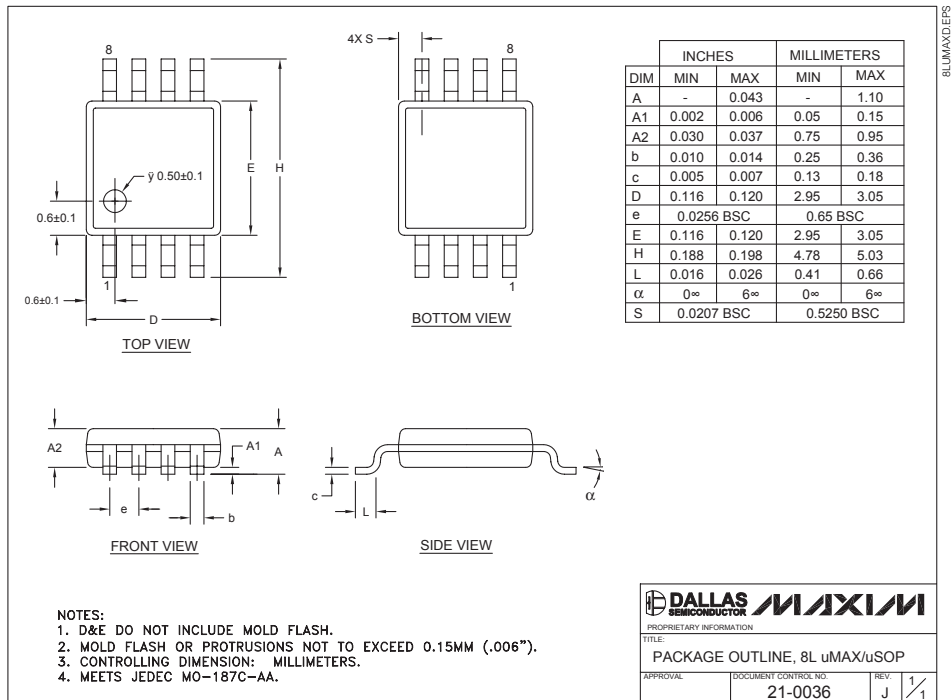
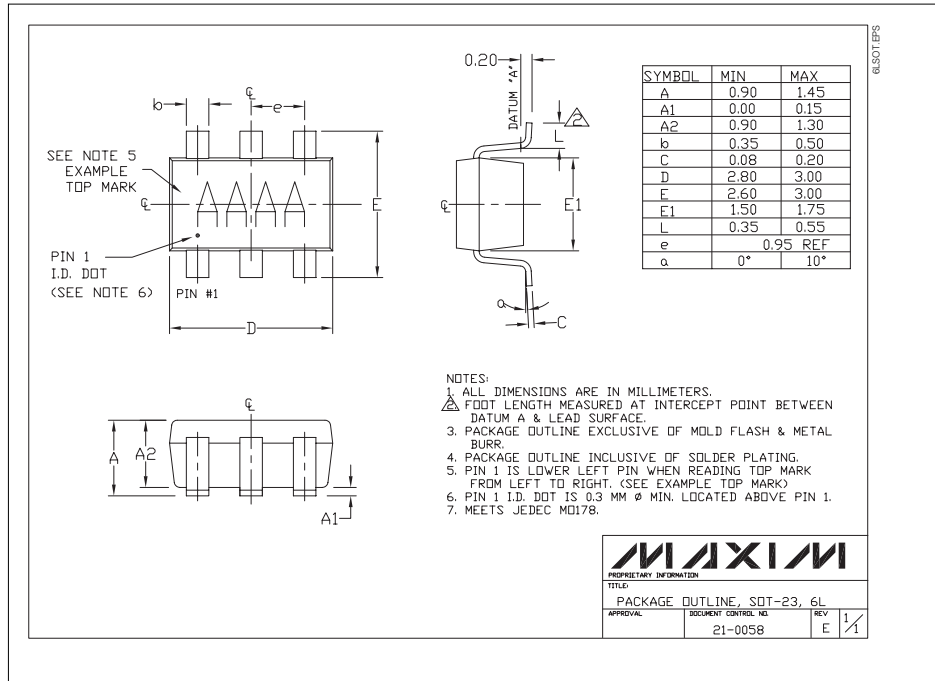
MAX4475/MAX4476 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1095  
 MAX4477 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2132  
 MAX4478 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 4244  
 MAX4488 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1095  
 MAX4489 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 2132  
 PROCESS: BiCMOS

# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## 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 [www.maxim-ic.com/packages](http://www.maxim-ic.com/packages).)

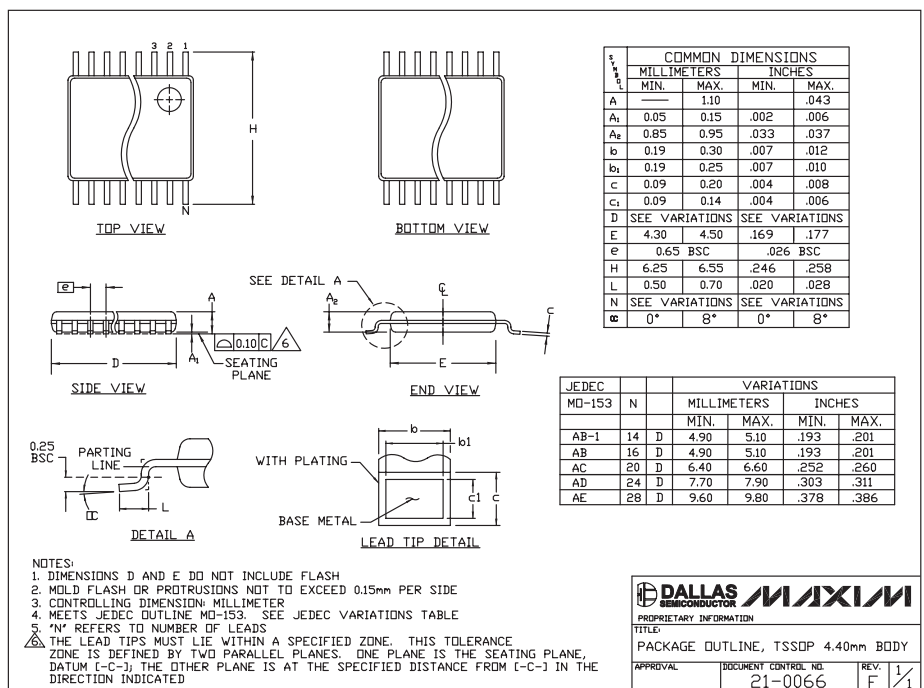
MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489



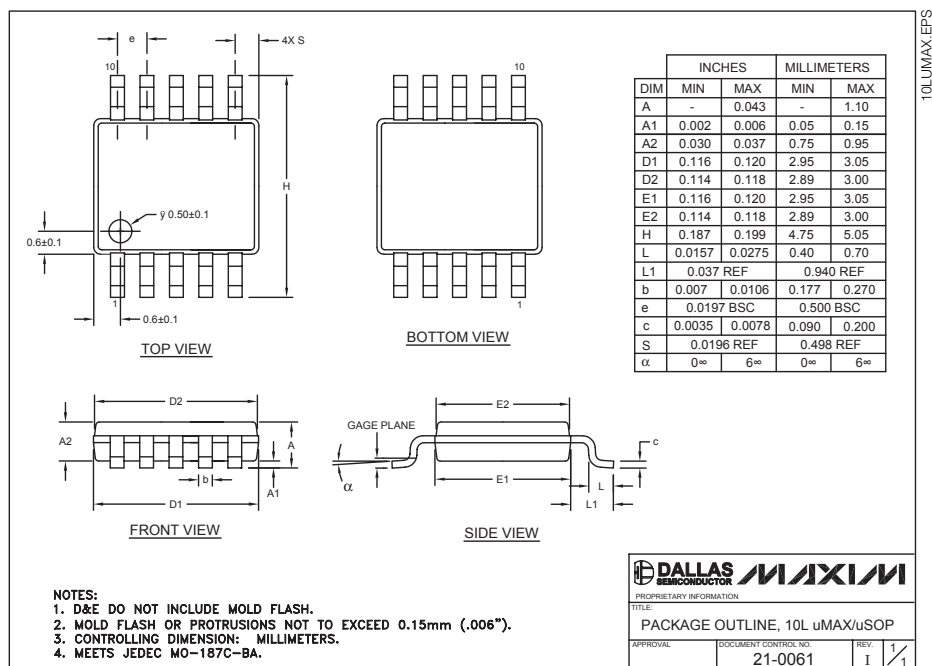
# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## Package Information (continued)

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TSSOP4, 40mm EPS

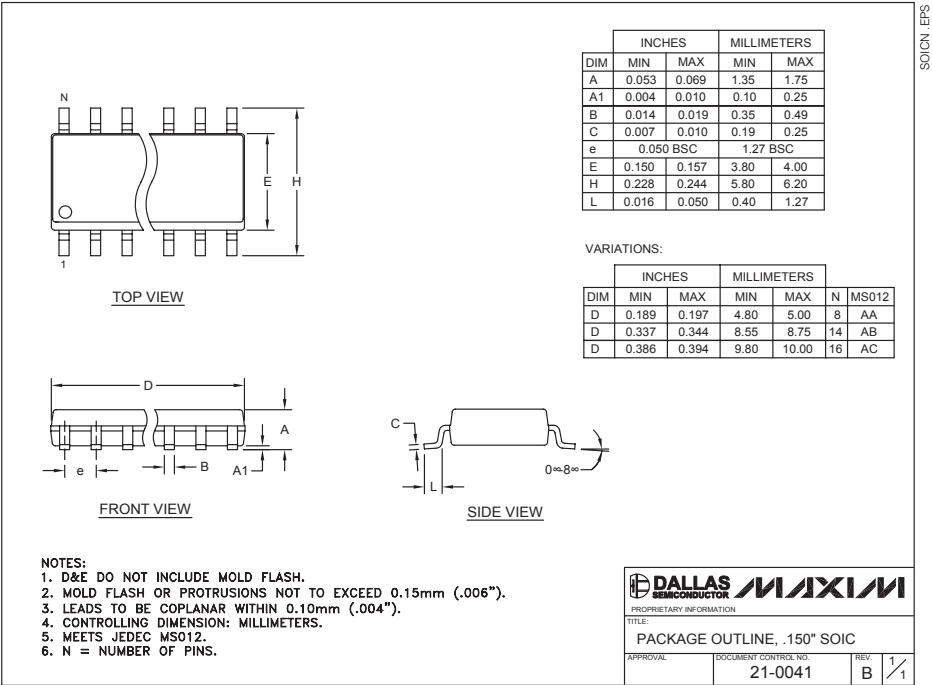


10L uMAX/uSOP

# SOT23, Low-Noise, Low-Distortion, Wide-Band, Rail-to-Rail Op Amps

## Package Information (continued)

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MAX4475-MAX4478/MAX4488/MAX4489

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