



THE DATASHEET OF MAX4117ESA





Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

General Description

The single MAX4112/MAX4113, dual MAX4117/MAX4118, and quad MAX4119/MAX4120 current feedback amplifiers combine high-speed performance with low-power operation. The MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 are optimized for closed-loop gains of 2V/V or greater, while the MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 are optimized for gains of 8V/V or greater.

The MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 and the MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 require only 5mA of supply current per channel. The MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 deliver 0.1dB gain flatness up to 115MHz. The MAX4112/MAX4117 have -3dB bandwidths of 400MHz ($A_V > 2V/V$) and the MAX4118/MAX4120 have -3dB bandwidths of 300MHz ($A_V > 8V/V$). Their high slew rates of up to 1800V/ μ s provide exceptional full-power bandwidths up to 280MHz, making these amplifiers ideal for high-performance pulse and RGB video applications.

These high-speed op amps have a wide output voltage swing of $\pm 3.5V$ into 100 Ω and a high current-drive capability of 80mA.

Applications

- Broadcast and High-Definition TV Systems
- RGB Video
- Pulse/RF Amplifier
- Ultrasound/Medical Imaging
- Active Filters
- High-Speed ADC Buffers
- Professional Cameras
- High-Definition Surveillance

Features

- ◆ 400MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4112/MAX4117)
270MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4113/MAX4119)
300MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4118/MAX4120)
- ◆ 0.1dB Gain Flatness to 115MHz (MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120)
- ◆ 1200V/ μ s Slew Rate (MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119)
1800V/ μ s Slew Rate (MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120)
- ◆ 280MHz Full-Power Bandwidth ($V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$, MAX4112/MAX4117)
240MHz Full-Power Bandwidth ($V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}$, MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120)
- ◆ High Output Drive: 80mA
- ◆ Low Power: 5mA Supply Current per Channel

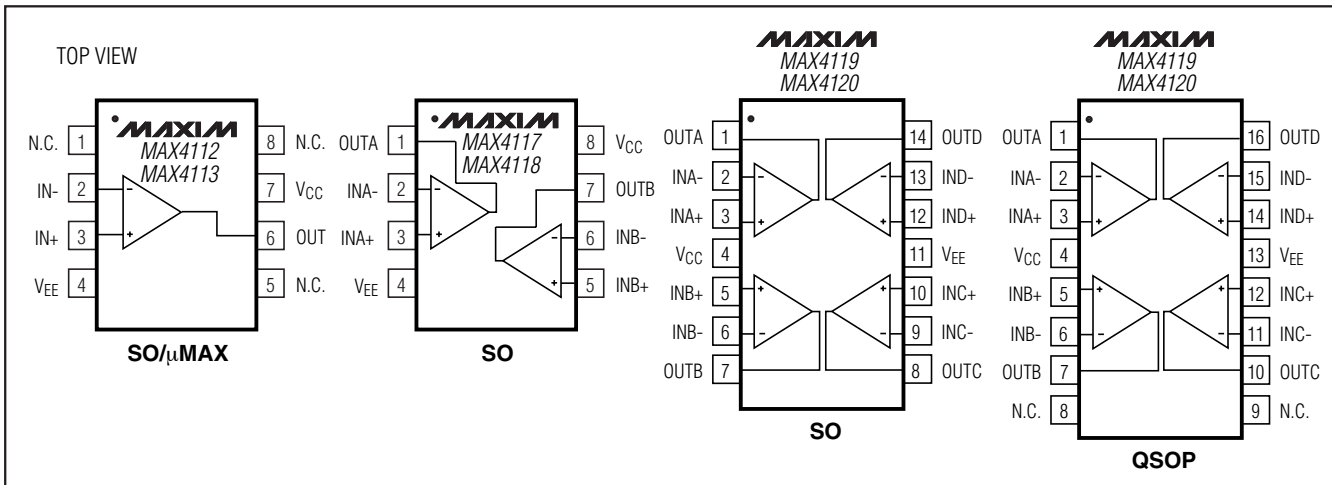
Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | PKG CODE |
|------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| MAX4112ESA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 SO | S8-2 |
| MAX4112EUA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 μ MAX | U8-1 |
| MAX4113ESA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 SO | S8-2 |
| MAX4117ESA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 SO | S8-2 |
| MAX4118ESA | -40°C to +85°C | 8 SO | S8-2 |

Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.
*Contact factory for μ MAX[®] package availability.

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Pin Configurations



MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120



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.

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|
| Power-Supply Voltage (V _{CC} to V _{EE})..... | 12V | 8-Pin μ MAX (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)..... | 330mW |
| Input Voltage (IN ₊ , IN ₋)..... | (V _{CC} + 0.3V) to (V _{EE} - 0.3V) | 14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C)..... | 667mW |
| IN ₋ Current (Note 1)..... | \pm 10mA | 16-Pin QSOP (derate 9.52mW/°C above +70°C)..... | 762mW |
| Short-Circuit Duration (V _{OUT} to GND) | | Operating Temperature Range | |
| V _{IN} < 1.5V..... | Continuous | MAX41__E__..... | -40°C to +85°C |
| V _{IN} > 1.5V..... | 0sec | Storage Temperature Range..... | -65°C to +160°C |
| Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C) | | Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)..... | +300°C |
| 8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)..... | 471mW | | |

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----|------------------------|
| DC SPECIFICATIONS (R _L = ∞ , unless otherwise noted) | | | | | | | |
| Input Offset Voltage | V _{OS} | V _{OUT} = 0V | | | 1 | 8 | mV |
| Input Offset Voltage Drift | TCV _{OS} | V _{OUT} = 0V | | | 10 | | μ V/°C |
| Positive Input Bias Current | I _{B+} | V _{OUT} = 0V, V _{IN} = -V _{OS} | | | 3.5 | 20 | μ A |
| Negative Input Bias Current | I _{B-} | V _{OUT} = 0V, V _{IN} = -V _{OS} | | | 3.5 | 20 | μ A |
| Input Resistance | | IN+ | | | 500 | | k Ω |
| | | IN- | | | 30 | | Ω |
| Input Voltage Noise | e _n | f = 10kHz | | | 2.2 | | nV/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Integrated Voltage Noise | E _{nRMS} | f = 1MHz to 100MHz | | | 27 | | μ V _{RMS} |
| Positive Input Current Noise | i _{n+} | f = 10kHz | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119 | | 13 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120 | | 9 | | |
| Negative Input Current Noise | i _{n-} | f = 10kHz | | | 14 | | pA/ $\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ |
| Common-Mode Input Voltage | V _{CM} | | | -2.5 | | 2.5 | V |
| Common-Mode Rejection | CMR | V _{CM} = \pm 2.5V | | 45 | 50 | | dB |
| Power-Supply Rejection | PSR | V _S = \pm 4.5V to \pm 5.5V | | 60 | 80 | | dB |
| Open-Loop Transimpedance | Z _{OL} | V _{OUT} = \pm 2.0V, V _{CM} = 0V, R _L = 100 Ω | | 250 | 500 | | k Ω |
| Quiescent Supply Current per Amplifier | I _{SY} | V _{IN} = 0V | | | 5 | 6.5 | mA |
| Output-Voltage Swing | V _{OUT} | R _L = ∞ | | \pm 3.5 | \pm 3.8 | | V |
| | | R _L = 100 Ω | | \pm 3.1 | \pm 3.5 | | |
| Output Current Drive | I _{OUT} | R _L = 30 Ω , T _A = 0°C to +85°C | | 65 | 80 | | mA |
| AC SPECIFICATIONS (R _L = 100 Ω , unless otherwise noted) | | | | | | | |
| Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth | BW _{SS} | V _{OUT} \leq 0.1V _{RMS} | MAX4112/MAX4117 | | 400 | | MHz |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4119 | | 270 | | |
| | | | MAX4118/MAX4120 | | 300 | | |

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|------|-----|---------|
| AC SPECIFICATIONS (R _L = 100Ω, unless otherwise noted) (continued) | | | | | | |
| 0.1dB Gain Flatness | BW _{0.1dB} | MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119, Av _{CL} = +2 | | 100 | | MHz |
| | | MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120, Av _{CL} = +8 | | 115 | | |
| Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth | BW _{LS} | V _{OUT} = 2V _{P-P} | MAX4112/MAX4117 | 280 | | MHz |
| | | | MAX4119 | 145 | | |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120 | 240 | | |
| Slew Rate | SR | -2V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 2V | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119 | 1200 | | V/μs |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120 | 1800 | | |
| Settling Time | t _s | to 0.1%, -1V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 1V | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119 | 15 | | ns |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120 | 10 | | |
| | | to 0.01%, -1V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 1V | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119 | 35 | | |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120 | 25 | | |
| Rise/Fall Times | t _R , t _F | 10% to 90%, -2V ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 2V | | 3 | | ns |
| | | 10% to 90%, -50mV ≤ V _{OUT} ≤ 50mV | | 0.8 | | |
| Differential Gain | DG | f = 3.58MHz, R _L = 150Ω | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119, Av _{CL} = +2 | 0.02 | | % |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120, Av _{CL} = +8 | 0.02 | | |
| Differential Phase | DP | f = 3.58MHz, R _L = 150Ω | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119, Av _{CL} = +2 | 0.03 | | degrees |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120, Av _{CL} = +8 | 0.04 | | |
| Input Capacitance | C _{IN} | | | 2 | | pF |
| Output Impedance | Z _{OUT} | f = 10MHz, Av _{CL} = +2 | | 0.9 | | Ω |
| Spurious-Free Dynamic Range | SFDR | f _C = 5MHz, V _{OUT} = 2V _{P-P} | MAX4112/MAX4117/ MAX4119, Av _{CL} = +2 | -68 | | dBc |
| | | | MAX4113/MAX4118/ MAX4120, Av _{CL} = +8 | -62 | | |
| Two-Tone Third-Order Intercept | IP ₃ | MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119, f _C = 10MHz, f _{C1} = 10.1MHz, Av _{CL} = +2 | | 36 | | dB |
| Crosstalk | | All hostile, V _{IN} = 1V _{P-P} , f = 10MHz | | -75 | | dB |

Note 1: The MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120 are designed to operate in a closed-loop configuration in which the IN- pin is driven by the OUT pin through an external feedback network. If an external voltage source is connected to IN-, current into or out of IN- must be limited to ±10mA, to prevent damage to the part.

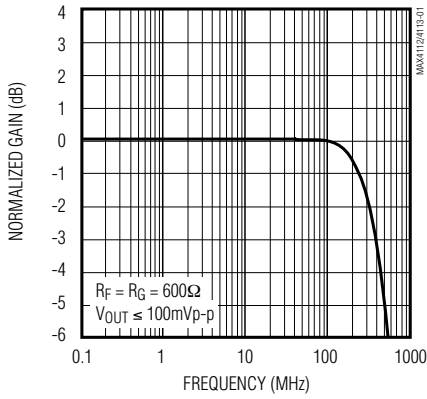
MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

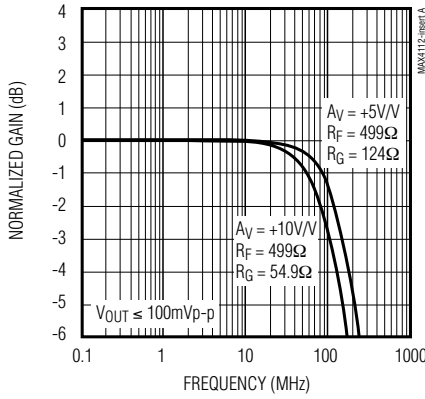
Typical Operating Characteristics

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_F = 499\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

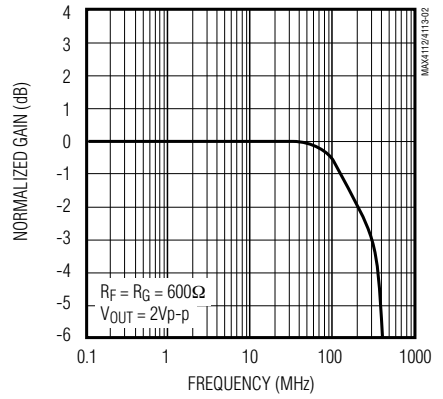
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +2$)**



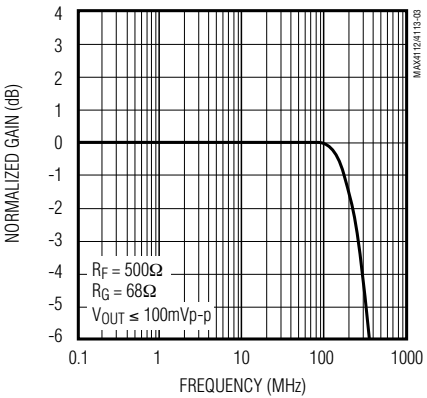
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +5, +10$)**



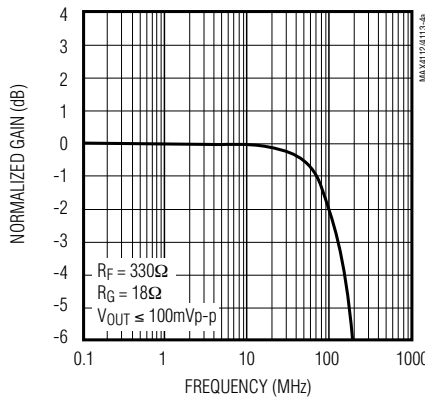
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +2$)**



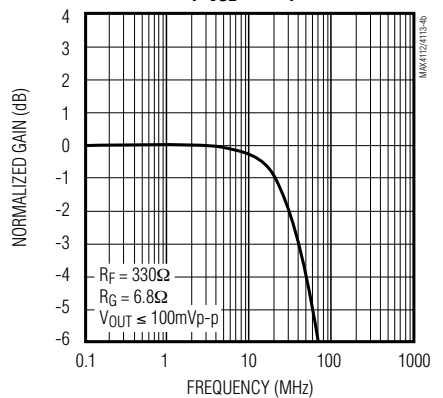
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +8$)**



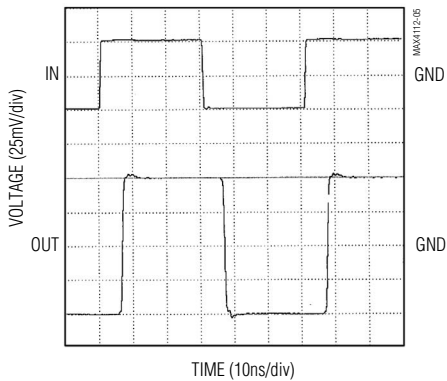
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +20$)**



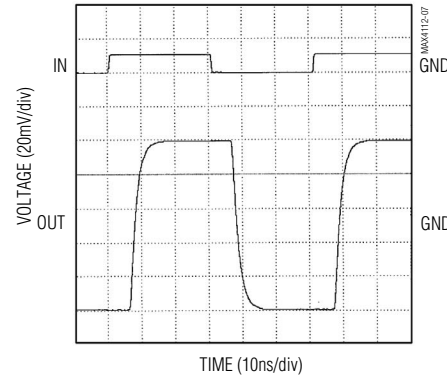
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY
($A_{vCL} = +50$)**



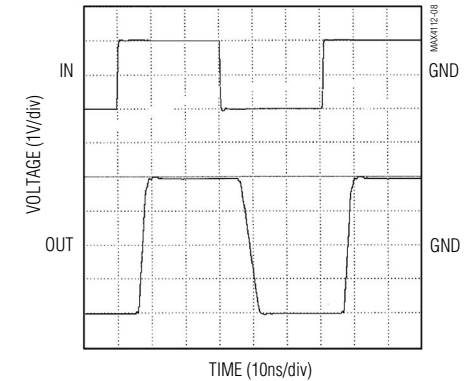
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +2$)**



**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +10$)**



**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +2$)**

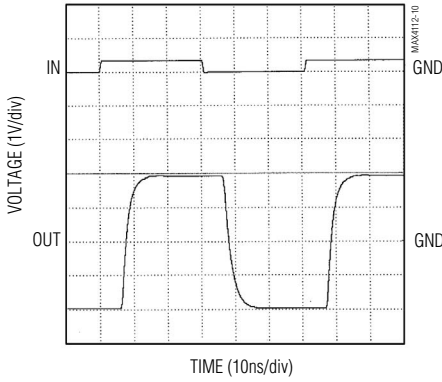


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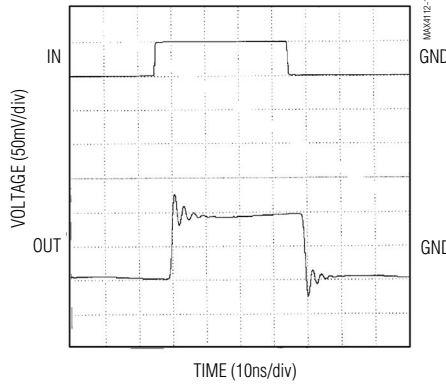
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_F = 499\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

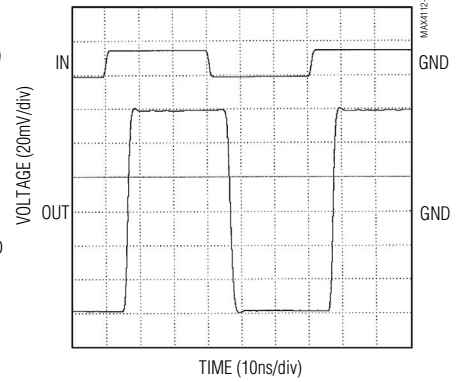
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +10$)**



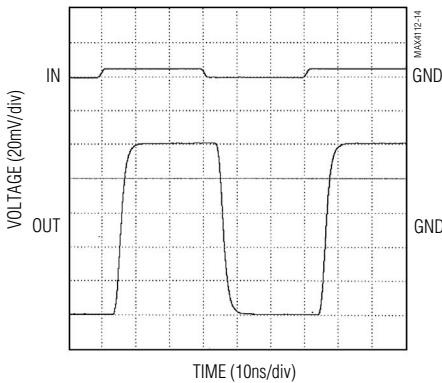
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +2$, $C_L = 10pF$)**



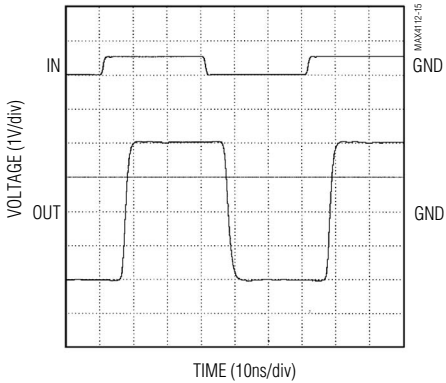
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +8$)**



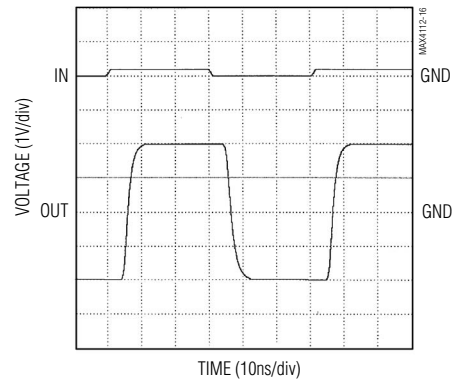
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +20$)**



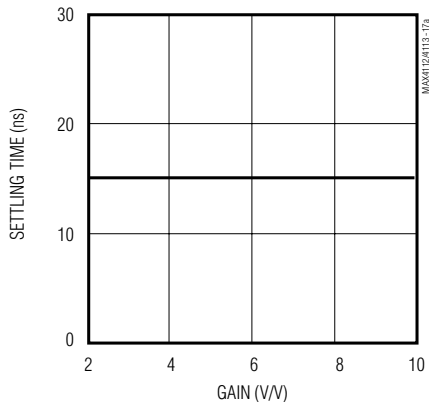
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +8$)**



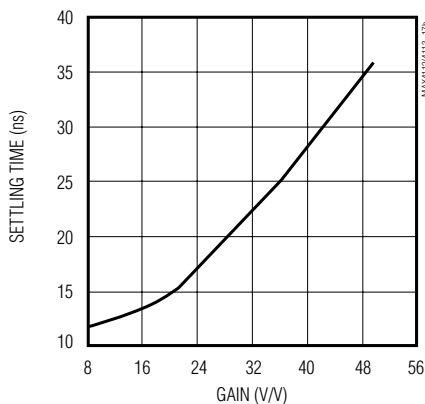
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE
($A_{vCL} = +20$)**



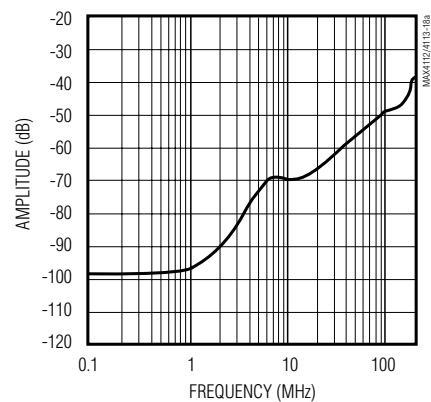
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
SETTLING TIME vs. GAIN**



**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
SETTLING TIME vs. GAIN**



**MAX4117-MAX4120
CROSSTALK vs. FREQUENCY**



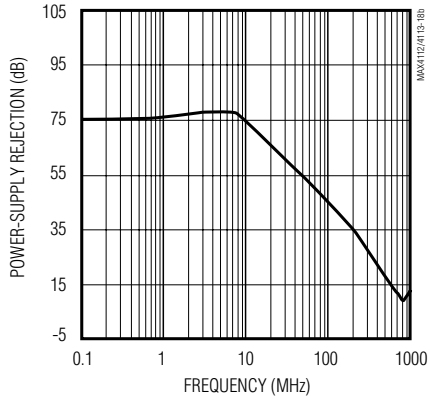
MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

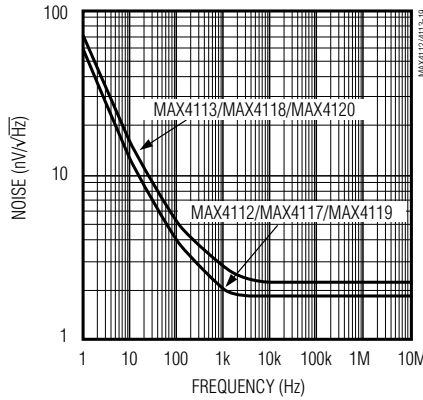
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

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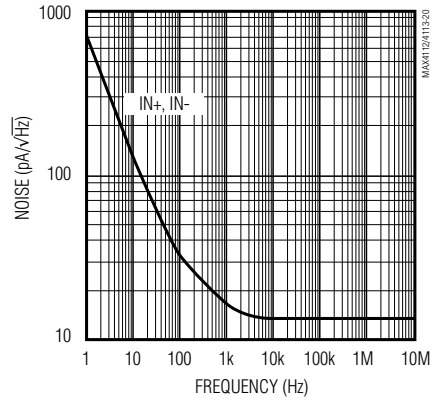
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION vs. FREQUENCY



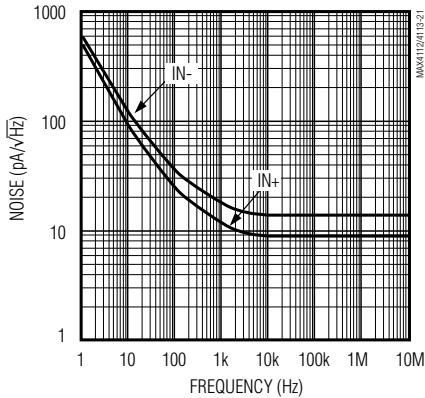
INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



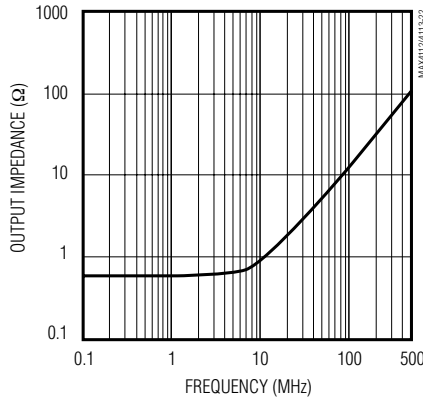
MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 INPUT CURRENT NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



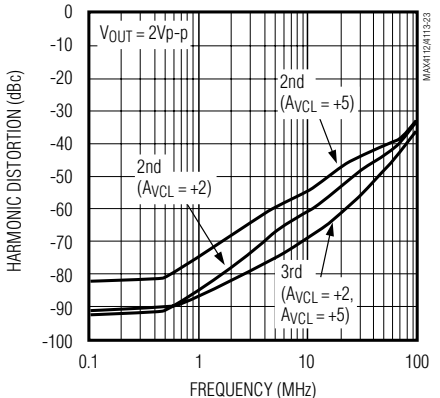
MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 INPUT CURRENT NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



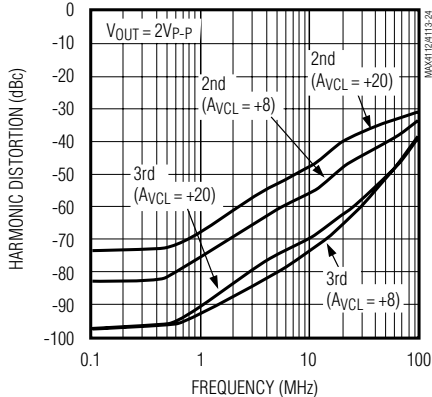
CLOSED-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY



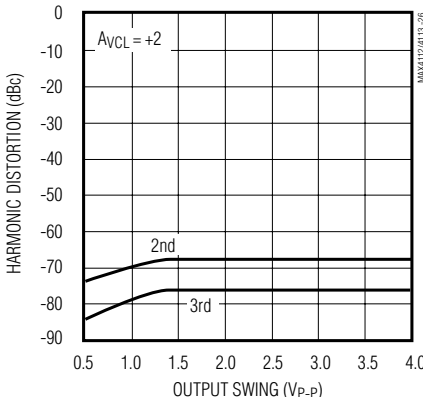
MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY



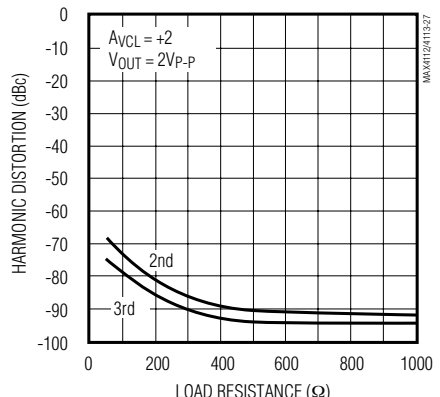
MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY



MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT SWING



MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD RESISTANCE

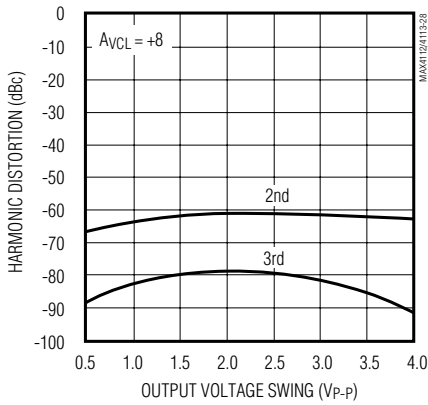


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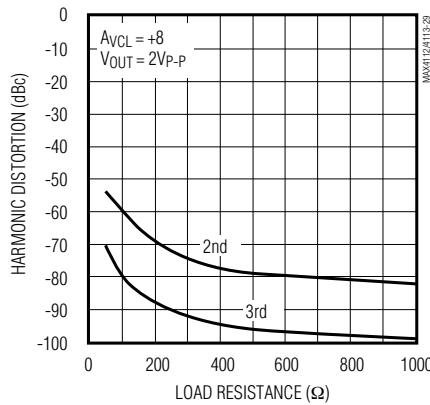
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_F = 499\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)

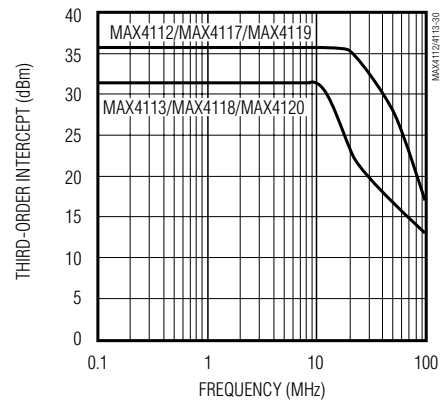
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION
vs. OUTPUT SWING**



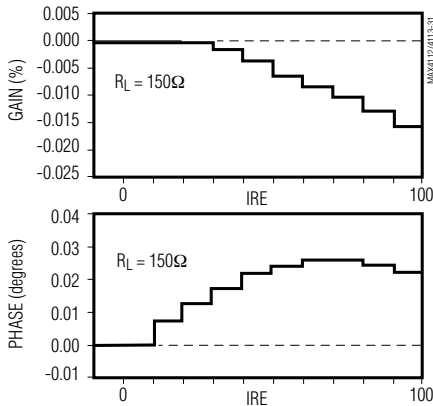
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION
vs. LOAD RESISTANCE**



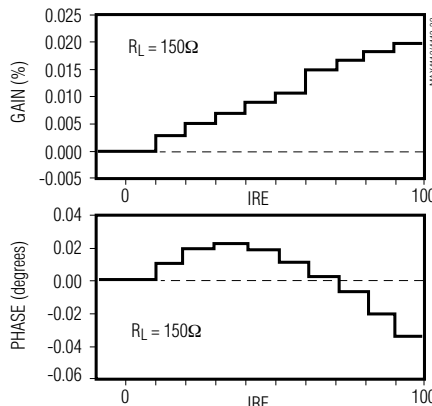
**TWO-TONE THIRD-ORDER INTERCEPT
vs. FREQUENCY**



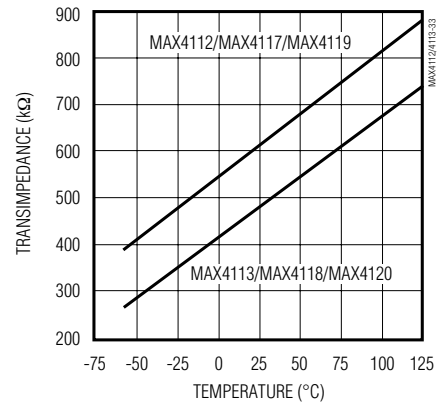
**MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119
DIFFERENTIAL GAIN and PHASE**



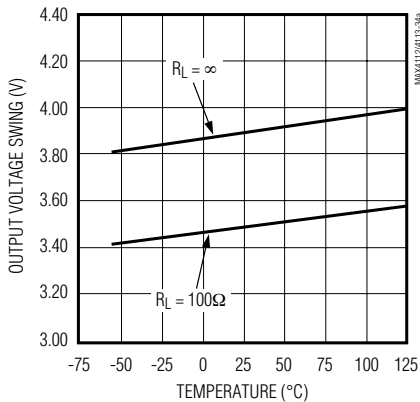
**MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120
DIFFERENTIAL GAIN and PHASE**



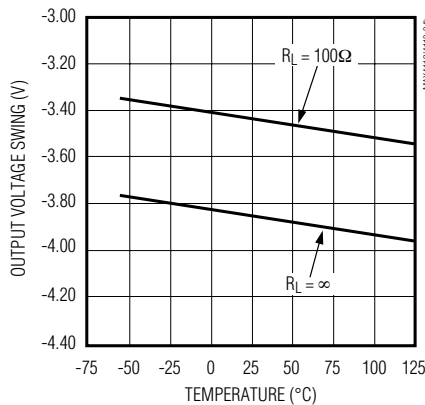
**OPEN-LOOP TRANSIMPEDANCE
vs. TEMPERATURE**



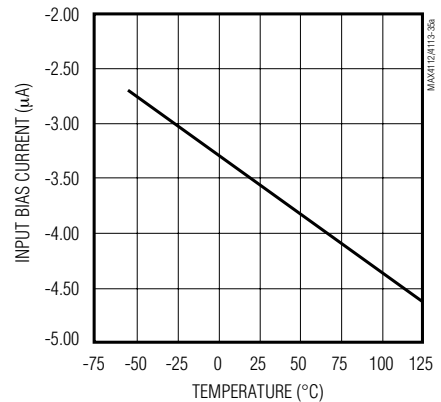
**POSITIVE OUTPUT-VOLTAGE SWING
vs. TEMPERATURE**



**NEGATIVE OUTPUT-VOLTAGE SWING
vs. TEMPERATURE**



**POSITIVE INPUT BIAS CURRENT
vs. TEMPERATURE**

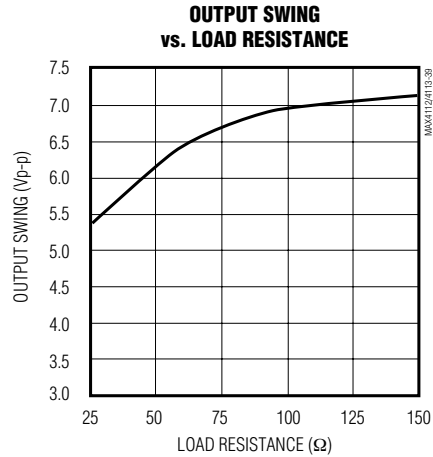
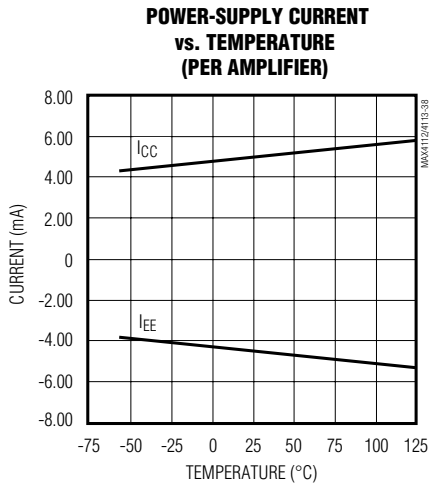
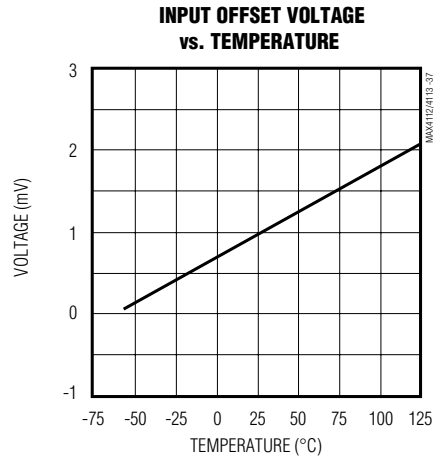
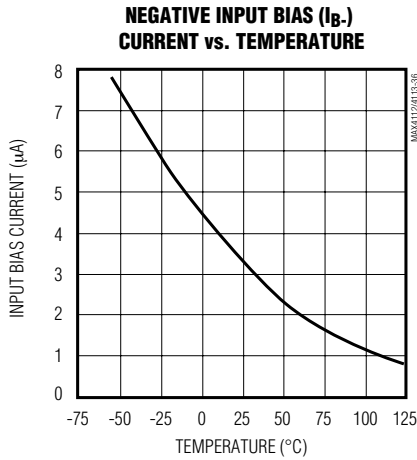


MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

($V_{CC} = +5V$, $V_{EE} = -5V$, $R_F = 499\Omega$, $R_L = 100\Omega$, $T_A = +25^\circ C$, unless otherwise noted.)



Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

Pin Descriptions

| PIN | | NAME | FUNCTION |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|------|--|
| MAX4112 MAX4113 SO/ μ MAX | MAX4117 MAX4118 SO | | |
| 1, 5, 8 | — | N.C. | No Connection. Not internally connected. |
| — | 1 | OUTA | Amplifier A Output |
| 2 | — | IN- | Inverting Input |
| — | 2 | INA- | Amplifier A Inverting Input |
| 3 | — | IN+ | Noninverting Input |
| — | 3 | INA+ | Amplifier A Noninverting Input |
| 4 | 4 | VEE | Negative Power Supply. Connect to -5V. |
| — | 5 | INB+ | Amplifier B Noninverting Input |
| 6 | — | OUT | Amplifier Output |
| — | 6 | INB- | Amplifier B Inverting Input |
| — | 7 | OUTB | Amplifier B Output |
| 7 | 8 | VCC | Positive Power Supply. Connect to +5V. |

| PIN | | NAME | FUNCTION |
|-----------------|------|------|--|
| MAX4119/MAX4120 | | | |
| SO | QSOP | | |
| 1 | 1 | OUTA | Amplifier A Output |
| 2 | 2 | INA- | Amplifier A Inverting Input |
| 3 | 3 | INA+ | Amplifier A Noninverting Input |
| 4 | 4 | VCC | Positive Power Supply. Connect to +5V. |
| 5 | 5 | INB+ | Amplifier B Noninverting Input |
| 6 | 6 | INB- | Amplifier B Inverting Input |
| 7 | 7 | OUTB | Amplifier B Output |
| — | 8, 9 | N.C. | No Connection. Not internally connected. |
| 8 | 10 | OUTC | Amplifier C Output |
| 9 | 11 | INC- | Amplifier C Inverting Input |
| 10 | 12 | INC+ | Amplifier C Noninverting Input |
| 11 | 13 | VEE | Negative Power Supply. Connect to -5V. |
| 12 | 14 | IND+ | Amplifier D Noninverting Input |
| 13 | 15 | IND- | Amplifier D Inverting Input |
| 14 | 16 | OUTD | Amplifier D Output |

Detailed Description

The MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 are optimized for closed-loop gains (A_{VCL}) of 2V/V or greater, while the MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 are optimized for closed-loop gains of 8V/V or greater. These low-power, high-speed, current feedback amplifiers operate from $\pm 5V$ supplies. They are designed to drive video loads with low distortion characteristics. The MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119's differential gain and phase are 0.02% and 0.03°, respectively; the MAX4113/MAX4118/MAX4120 exhibit gain/phase error specifications of 0.02% and 0.04°, respectively. These characteristics, plus a wide 0.1dB gain flatness, make the MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120 ideal for use

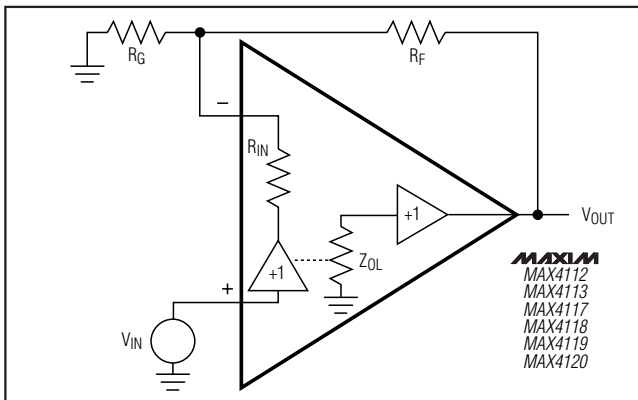


Figure 1. Current Feedback Amplifier

in broadcast and graphics video systems. The combination of ultra-high speed and low power makes these parts suitable for use in general-purpose, high-speed applications, such as medical imaging, industrial instrumentation, and communications systems.

Applications Information

Theory of Operation

Since these devices are current-feedback amplifiers, their open-loop transfer function is expressed as a transimpedance, $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{IN}$, or Z_{OL} . The frequency behavior of the open-loop transimpedance is similar to the open-loop gain of a voltage feedback amplifier. That is, it has a large DC value and decreases at approximately 6dB per octave.

Analyzing the follower with gain, as shown in Figure 1, yields the following transfer function:

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = G \times \frac{Z_{OL}(s)}{Z_{OL}(s) + G \times (R_{IN} + R_F)}$$

where $G = A_{VCL} = 1 + (R_F / R_G)$, and $R_{IN} = 1 / g_m \approx 30\Omega$.

MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

At low gains, $G \times R_{IN} \ll R_F$. Therefore, the closed-loop bandwidth is essentially independent of closed-loop gain. Similarly, $Z_{OL} \gg R_F$ at low frequencies, so that:

$$\frac{V_{OUT}}{V_{IN}} = G = 1 + (R_F / R_G)$$

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

The MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120 have an RF bandwidth and consequently require careful board layout, including the possible use of constant-impedance microstrip or stripline techniques.

To realize the full AC performance of these high-speed amplifiers, pay careful attention to power-supply bypassing and board layout. The PCB should have at least two layers: a signal and power layer on one side, and a large, low-impedance ground plane on the other side. The ground plane should be as free of voids as possible. With multilayer boards, locate the ground plane on a layer that incorporates no signal or power traces.

Regardless of whether a constant-impedance board is used, observe the following guidelines when designing the board. Wire-wrapped boards are much too inductive, and breadboards are much too capacitive; neither should be used. IC sockets increase parasitic capacitance and inductance, and should not be used. In general, surface-mount components give better high-frequency performance than through-hole components. They have shorter leads and lower parasitic reactances. Keep lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.

Observe high-frequency bypassing techniques to maintain the amplifier's accuracy. The bypass capacitors should include a 1000pF ceramic capacitor between each supply pin and the ground plane, located as close to the package as possible. Next, place a

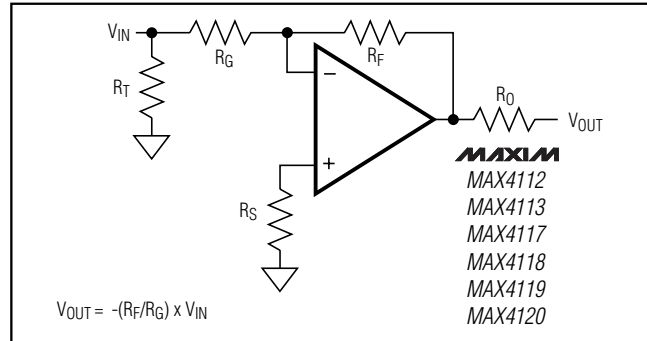


Figure 2a. Inverting Gain Configuration

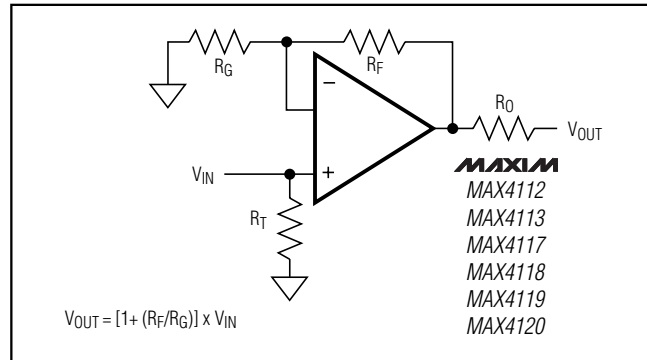


Figure 2b. Noninverting Gain Configuration

0.01μF to 0.1μF ceramic capacitor in parallel with each 1000pF capacitor, and as close to them as possible. Then place a 10μF to 15μF low-ESR tantalum at the point of entry (to the PCB) of the power-supply pins. The power-supply trace should lead directly from the tantalum capacitor to the VCC and VEE pins. To minimize parasitic inductance, keep PC traces short and use surface-mount components.

Table 1. Recommended Component Values

| COMPONENT | AvCL = +2 | | | AvCL = +8 | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | MAX4112 | MAX4117 | MAX4119 | MAX4113 | MAX4118 | MAX4120 |
| R _F (Ω) | 600 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 330 | 330 |
| R _G (Ω) | 600 | 600 | 500 | 69 | 47 | 47 |
| R _O (Ω) | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 |
| R _T (Ω) | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 49.9 |
| -3dB Small-Signal Bandwidth (MHz) | 400 | 400 | 270 | 270 | 300 | 300 |
| 0.1dB Gain Flatness (MHz) | 100 | 100 | 100 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| Large-Signal Bandwidth (MHz) | 280 | 280 | 145 | 240 | 240 | 240 |

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

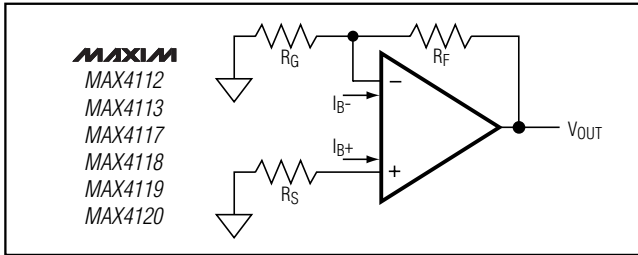


Figure 3. Output Offset Voltage

Choosing Feedback and Gain Resistors

The MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117–MAX4120 are current feedback amplifiers. Increasing feedback resistor values will decrease peaking. Use the input resistor (R_G) to change the standard inverting and noninverting configurations. Notice that the gain of the noninverting circuit (Figure 2b) is 1 plus the magnitude of the inverting closed-loop gain (Table 1).

DC and Noise Errors

There are several major error sources to consider in any operational amplifier. These apply equally to the MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117–MAX4120. Offset-error terms are given by the equation below. Voltage and current-noise errors are root-square summed and therefore computed separately. In Figure 3, the total output offset voltage is determined by:

- The input offset voltage (V_{OS}) times the closed-loop gain ($1 + (R_F / R_G)$).
- The positive input bias current (I_{B+}) times the source resistor (R_S) (usually 50Ω or 75Ω), plus the negative input bias current (I_{B-}) times the parallel combination of R_G and R_F . In current-mode feedback amplifiers, the input bias currents may flow into or out of the device. For this reason, there is no benefit to matching the resistance at both inputs.

The equation for total DC error is:

$$V_{OUT} = [(I_{B+})R_S + (I_{B-})(R_F \parallel R_G) + V_{OS}] \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G}\right)$$

- The total output-referred noise voltage is:

$$e_{n(OUT)} = \left(1 + \frac{R_F}{R_G}\right) \sqrt{[(i_{n+})R_S]^2 + [(i_{n-})R_F \parallel R_G]^2 + (e_n)^2}$$

The MAX4112/MAX4117/MAX4119 have a very low, $2\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ noise voltage. The current noise at the positive input (i_{n+}) is $13\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$, and the current noise at the inverting input (i_{n-}) is $14\text{pA}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$.

An example of the DC error calculations, using the MAX4112 typical data and the typical operating circuit where $R_F = R_G = 600\Omega$ ($R_F \parallel R_G = 300\Omega$) and $R_S = 50\Omega$, gives the following:

$$V_{OUT} = (3.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 50 + 3.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 300 + 10^{-3}) (1 + 1)$$

$$V_{OUT} = 4.45\text{mV}$$

Calculating total output noise in a similar manner yields:

$$e_{n(OUT)} = (1 + 1) \sqrt{(13 \times 10^{-12} \times 50)^2 + (14 \times 10^{-12} \times 300)^2 + (2 \times 10^{-9})^2}$$

$$e_{n(OUT)} = 9.4\text{nV}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$$

With a 200MHz system bandwidth, this calculates to $133\mu\text{VRMS}$ (approximately $797\mu\text{VP-P}$, choosing the six-sigma value).

Resistor Types

Surface-mount resistors are the best choice for high-frequency circuits. They are of similar material to metal-film resistors, but are deposited using a thick-film process in a flat, linear manner that minimizes inductance. Their small size and lack of leads also minimizes parasitic inductance and capacitance, yielding more predictable performance.

Metal-film resistors with leads are manufactured using a thin-film process where resistive material is deposited in a spiral layer around a ceramic rod. Although the materials used are noninductive, the spiral winding presents a small inductance (about 5nH) that may have an adverse effect on high-frequency circuits.

Carbon-composition resistors with leads are manufactured by pouring the resistor material into a mold. This process yields relatively low-inductance resistors that are very useful in high-frequency applications, although they tend to cost more and have more thermal noise than other types. The ability of carbon-composition resistors to self-heal after a large current overload makes them useful in high-power RF applications.

For general-purpose use, surface-mount metal-film resistors seem to have the best overall performance for low cost, low inductance, and low noise.

Video Line Driver

The MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117–MAX4120 are optimized (gain flatness) to drive coaxial transmission lines when the cable is terminated at both ends, as shown in Figure 4. Cable frequency response can cause variations in the flatness of the signal.

Single/Dual/Quad, 400MHz, Low-Power, Current Feedback Amplifiers

Driving Capacitive Loads

The MAX4112/MAX4113/MAX4117-MAX4120 are optimized for AC performance. They are not designed to drive highly capacitive loads. Reactive loads decrease phase margin and can produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 5a shows a circuit that eliminates this problem. The small (usually 5Ω to 22Ω) isolation resistor, R_S , 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 isolation resistor.

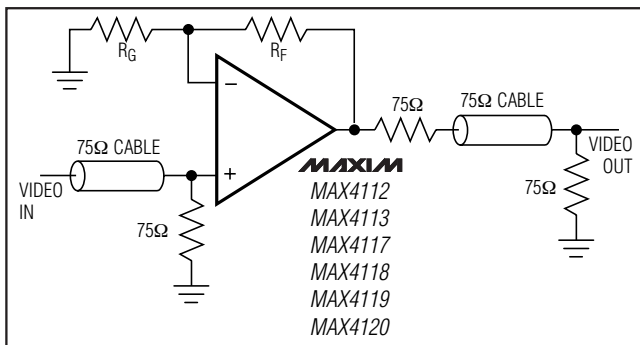


Figure 4. Video Line Driver

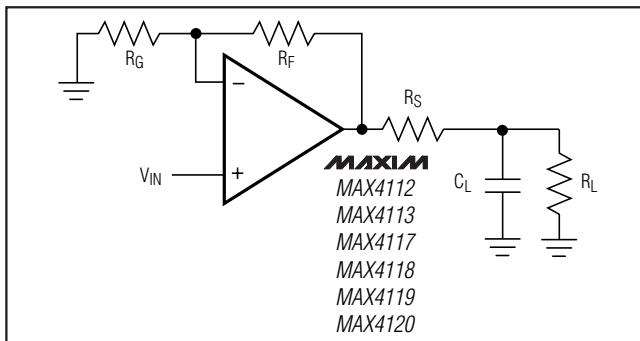


Figure 5a. Using an Isolation Resistor (R_S) for High Capacitive Loads

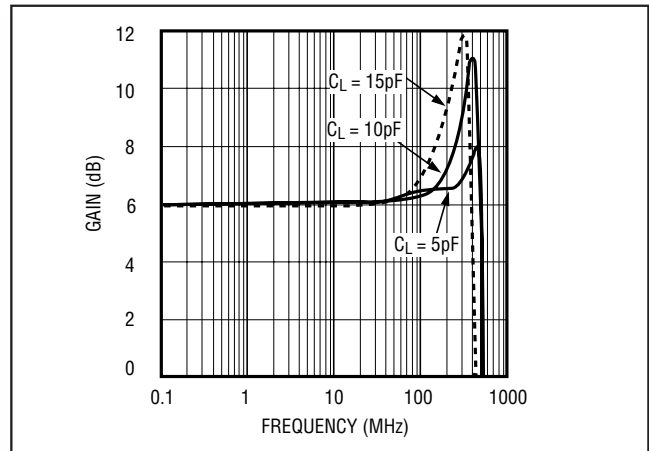


Figure 5b. Frequency Response vs. Capacitive Load—No Isolation Resistor

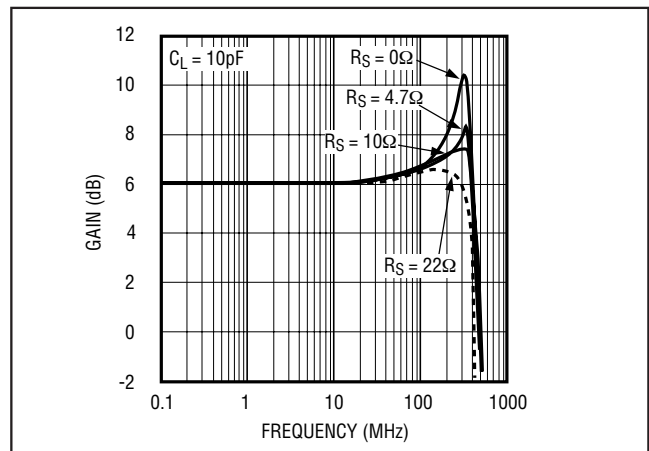


Figure 5c. Frequency Response vs. Isolation Resistance (see Figure 5a for circuit)

Ordering Information (continued)

| PART | TEMP RANGE | PIN-PACKAGE | PKG CODE |
|------------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| MAX4119ESD | -40°C to +85°C | 14 SO | S14-1 |
| MAX4119EEE | -40°C to +85°C | 16 QSOP | E16-1 |
| MAX4120ESD | -40°C to +85°C | 14 SO | S14-1 |
| MAX4120EEE | -40°C to +85°C | 16 QSOP | E16-1 |

*Contact factory for QSOP package availability.

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Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 53 (MAX4112/MAX4113)
112 (MAX4117/MAX4118)
220 (MAX4119/MAX4120)

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO V_{EE}

Revision History

Pages changed at Rev 3: 1–3, 6, 7, 10–12

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