

# **General Description**

The MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4274/MAX4275 Gain-Amp™ family combines a low-cost Rail-to-Rail® op amp with precision internal gain-setting resistors and V<sub>CC</sub> / 2 biasing. Factory-trimmed on-chip resistors decrease design size, cost, and layout, and provide 0.1% gain accuracy. Fixed inverting gains from -0.25V/V to -100V/V or noninverting gains from +1.25V/V to +101V/V are available. These devices operate from a single +2.5V to +5.5V supply and consume only 300µA. GainAmp amplifiers are optimally compensated for each gain version, achieving exceptional GBW products up to 23MHz (A V = +25V/V to +101V/V). High-voltage fault protection withstands ±17V at either input without excessive current draw.

Three versions are available in this amplifier family: single/ dual/quad open-loop, unity-gain stable (MAX4281/ MAX4282/MAX4284); single/dual fixed gain (MAX4174/ MAX4274); and single/dual fixed gain plus internal VCC / 2 bias at the noninverting input (MAX4175/ MAX4275), which simplifies input biasing in single-supply designs. The input common-mode voltage range of the open-loop amplifiers extends from 150mV below the negative supply to within 1.2V of the positive supply. The outputs can swing rail-to-rail and drive a 1k  $\Omega$  load while maintaining excellent DC accuracy. The amplifier is stable for capacitive loads up to 470pF.

# **Applications**

Portable Instruments Instruments, Terminals, and Bar-Code Readers Keyless Entry Photodiode Preamps

**Smart-Card Readers** Infrared Receivers for Remote Controls Low-Side Current-Sense **Amplifiers** 

### Features

- **♦** GainAmp Family Provides Internal Precision Gain-Setting Resistors in SOT23 (MAX4174/5)
- ♦ 0.1% Gain Accuracy (RF/RG) (MAX4174/5, MAX4274/5)
- **♦** 54 Standard Gains Available (MAX4174/5, MAX4274/5)
- **♦** Open-Loop Unity-Gain-Stable Op Amps (MAX4281/2/4)
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Outputs Drive 1kΩ Load
- ♦ Internal Vcc / 2 Biasing (MAX4175/MAX4275)
- ♦ +2.5V to +5.5V Single Supply
- ♦ 300µA Supply Current
- ♦ Up to 23MHz GBW Product
- **♦ Fault-Protected Inputs Withstand ±17V**
- Stable with Capacitive Loads Up to 470pF with No Isolation Resistor

# **Ordering Information**

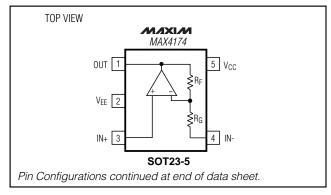
PART*	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP Mark
MAX4174_EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	††
<b>MAX4175_</b> EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	††

### Ordering Information continued at end of data sheet.

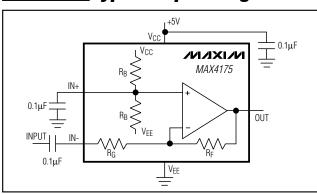
- \* Insert the desired gain code (from the Gain Selection Guide) in the blank to complete the part number.
- †† Refer to the Gain Selection Guide for a list of preferred gains and SOT Top Marks.

Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

# **Pin Configurations**



# **Typical Operating Circuit**



GainAmp is a trademark of Maxim Integrated Products. Rail-to-Rail is a registered trademark of Nippon Motorola, Ltd.

MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub> )0.3V to +6V
Voltage Inputs (IN_)
MAX4281/4282/4284(V <sub>EE</sub> - 0.3V) to (V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V)
MAX4174/4175/4274/4275 (with respect to GND)±17V
Output Short-Circuit Duration
(OUT_)Continuous to Either VEE or VCC
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.1mW/°C above +70°C)571mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)471mW

8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.1mW/°C above +70°C)	330mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Operating Temperature Range40°C	to +85°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range65°C	
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	+300°C

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

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4274/MAX4275 Fixed-Gain Amplifiers

 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{CC} / 2, R_L \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, R_L = \text{open}, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = +5V$  and  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by PSRR tests		2.5		5.5	V		
		MAX4174/MAX4274		V <sub>C</sub> C = 3V		300	460		
Supply Current	loo	IVIAA4174/IVIAA4274		$V_{CC} = 5V$		330	510	1	
(per Amplifier)	Icc	MAX4175/MAX4275	,	Vcc = 3V		320	480	μΑ	
		includes V <sub>CC</sub> / 2 bia	s resistors	Vcc = 5V		355	530		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$R_L = 100k\Omega$				±0.5	±2.5	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Drift						±5		μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	IBIAS	IN_+, MAX4174/MA	X4274 (Note 2)			±0.05	±10	nA	
Inverting Input Resistance		Av < 25V/V				150		kΩ	
inverting input nesistance		A <sub>V</sub> > 25V/V				40		N32	
Noninverting Input		MAX4174/MAX4274				1000		МΩ	
Resistance		MAX4175/MAX4275				75		kΩ	
IN_+ Bias Voltage		MAX4175/MAX4275, V <sub>IN</sub> + = V <sub>IN</sub> -			V <sub>CC</sub> / 2 - 0.25		V <sub>CC</sub> / 2 + 0.25	V	
IN_+ Input Voltage Range		Guaranteed by func	tional test (Note 3	3)	VEE	١	/ <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2	V	
IN Input Voltage Range		Guaranteed by func	tional test		VEE		Vcc	V	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	Vcc = 2.5V to 5.5V			70	90		dB	
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Rout					0.02		Ω	
Short-Circuit Current		Shorted to VEE				10		mA	
Short-ollouit Guiterit		Shorted to VCC				65		1111/4	
		$R_L = 100k\Omega$	VCC - VOH			2	8		
Output Voltage Swing	V <sub>OH</sub> /V <sub>OL</sub>	11L - 100N32	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>			2	8	mV	
(Note 4)	VOD/VOL	$R_1 = 1k\Omega$				150	250		
		11[ - 11/22	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>			60	150		

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4274/MAX4275 Fixed-Gain Amplifiers (continued)

(VCC = +2.5V to +5.5V, VEE = 0, VIN+ = VIN- = VCC / 2, RL to VCC / 2, RL = open, TA = TMIN to TMAX, unless otherwise noted. Typical

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Power-Up Time		Output settling to 1%				ms
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 4V step		0.7		V/µs
Settling Time to Within 0.01%		$V_{CC} = 5V$ , $V_{OUT} = 4V$ step 7			μs	
Input Noise Voltage Density	en	f = 10kHz (Note 5)		90		nV/√Hz
Input Noise Current Density	in	f = 10kHz	4			fA/√Hz
Capacitive Load Stability	CLOAD	No sustained oscillations		470		pF
DC Gain Accuracy		$(V_{EE}$ + 25mV) < $V_{OUT}$ < $(V_{CC}$ - 25mV), R <sub>L</sub> = 100k $\Omega$ (Note 6)		0.1	0.5	%
		Gain = +1.25V/V		1700		
		Gain = +3V/V		970		
-3dB Bandwidth	BW <sub>-3dB</sub>	Gain = +5V/V		970		kHz
	DAY-30B	Gain = +10V/V		640		NIIZ
		Gain = +25V/V		590		]
		Gain = +51V/V		330		

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284 Open-Loop Op Amps

 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{CC} / 2, R_L \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, R_L = \text{open, } T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +5V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.) \text{ (Note 1)}$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by PSRR tests	2.5		5.5	V
Supply Current	Icc	V <sub>CC</sub> = 3V		290	450	μΑ
(per Amplifier)	100	V <sub>CC</sub> = 5V		320	500	μΑ
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$R_L = 100k\Omega$		±0.5	±2	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift				±5		μV/°C
Input Bias Current	I <sub>BIAS</sub>			±0.05	±10	nA
Input Offset Current	los			±10	±1000	рА
Input Resistance	RIN	Differential or common mode		1000		МΩ
Input Capacitance	CIN			2.5		рF
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	CMVR	Guaranteed by CMRR test	V <sub>EE</sub> - 0.15		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V <sub>EE</sub> - 0.15V ≤ V <sub>CM</sub> ≤ V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2V	60	90		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	VCC = 2.5V to 5.5V	70	90		dB
Closed-Loop Output Impedance	Rout	$A_V = 1V/V$		0.02		Ω

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284 Open-Loop Op Amps (continued)

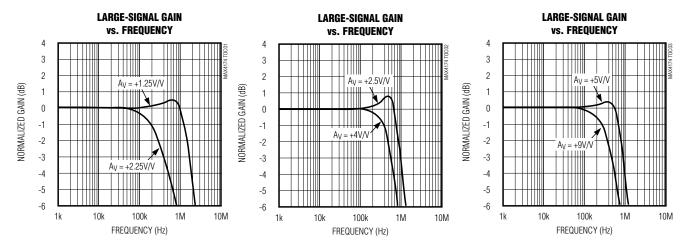
 $(V_{CC} = +2.5V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{CC} / 2, R_L \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, R_L = \text{open}, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } V_{CC} = +5V \text{ and } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.) \text{ (Note 1)}$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	IDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Short-Circuit Current		Shorted to VEE	Shorted to VEE		10		mA
Short-Circuit Current		Shorted to VCC			65		mA
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Λνοι	VEE + 0.05V < V <sub>OUT</sub> <	$V_{CC}$ - 0.1V, $R_L$ = 100k $\Omega$	90	120		dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	AVOL	VEE + 0.25V < V <sub>OUT</sub> <	$V_{CC}$ - 0.3V, $R_L = 1k\Omega$	80	100		dB
		R <sub>I</sub> = 100kΩ	VCC - VOH		2	8	
Output Valtage Swing	Va. Ma.		V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>		2	8	
Output Voltage Swing	VOH/VOL		VCC - VOH		160	250	- mV
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$ $V_{OL} - V_{EE}$			60	100	
Gain Bandwidth Product	GBW		-		2		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>C</sub> C = 5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 4V s	step		0.7		V/µs
Settling Time to within 0.01%		VCC = 5V, VOUT = 4V s	step		7		μs
Input Noise Voltage Density	en	f = 10kHz			60		nV/√Hz
Input Noise Current Density	in	f = 10kHz			1.8		fA/√Hz
Capacitive Load Stability	CLOAD	No sustained oscillations, A <sub>V</sub> = 1V/V			470		рF
Power-Up Time		Output settling to 1%			1		ms

- Note 1: MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4281 and MAX4274/MAX4275/MAX4282 and MAX4284 are 100% production tested at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ . All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.
- Note 2: Guaranteed by design.
- **Note 3:** The input common-mode range for IN\_+ is guaranteed by a functional test. A similar test is done on the IN\_- input. See the *Applications Information* section for more information on the input voltage range of the GainAmp.
- **Note 4:** For Ay = -0.5V/V and Ay = -0.25V/V, the output voltage swing is limited by the input voltage range.
- Note 5: Includes noise from on-chip resistors.
- **Note 6:** The gain accuracy test is performed with the GainAmp in noninverting configuration. The output voltage swing is limited by the input voltage range for certain gains and supply voltage conditions. For situations where the output voltage swing is limited by the valid input range, the output limits are adjusted accordingly.

# Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, \text{ small-signal } V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p, \text{ large-signal } V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 



# Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

-5

-6

1k

10k

100k FREQUENCY (Hz)

### $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, \text{ small-signal } V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p, \text{ large-signal } V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ MAX4174/MAX4175 **LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN** vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY 4 3 3 3 2 2 $A_V = +25V/V$ 2 A<sub>V</sub> = +10V/V (gB) NORMALIZED GAIN (dB) 1 1 1 NORMALIZED GAIN **NORMALIZED GAIN** 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -2 +50V/V -2 -2 Av = +21V/V $A_V = +100V/V$ -3 -3 -3 -4 -4 -4 -5 -5 -5 -6 -6 -6 10M 10k 100k 1k 10k 100k 10M 1k 1k 1M 10k 100k 1M 10M FREQUENCY (Hz) FREQUENCY (Hz) FREQUENCY (Hz) **SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN** vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY 4 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 +5V/V +1.25V/\ Αv = NORMALIZED GAIN (dB) NORMALIZED GAIN (dB) 1 1 1 **NORMALIZED GAIN** 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 = ±9V/V -2 -2 -2 $A_V = +4V/V$ -3 -3 -3 $A_V = +2.25V/V$ -4 -4 -4 -5 -5 -5 -6 -6 -6 100k 100k 1M 1k 100k FREQUENCY (Hz) FREQUENCY (Hz) FREQUENCY (Hz) **SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN** vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY vs. FREQUENCY 4 3 3 3 2 2 2 A<sub>V</sub> = +10V/V $A_V = +25V/V$ $A_V = +51V/V$ 8 NORMALIZED GAIN (dB) 1 1 1 **NORMALIZED GAIN** NORMALIZED GAIN 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -2 -2 -2 -3 -3 +100V/ -3 $A_V = +21V/V$ $A_V = +50V/V$ -4 -4 -4

-5

-6

1k

FREQUENCY (Hz)

100k

FREQUENCY (Hz)

-5

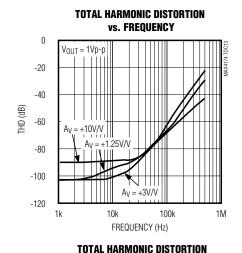
-6

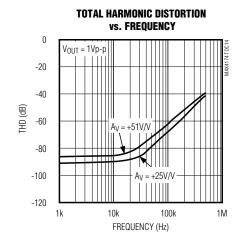
10M

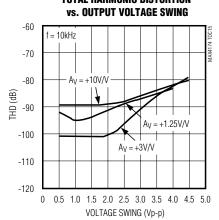
# Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

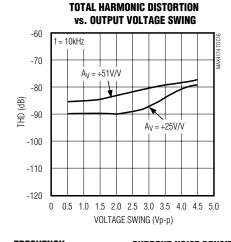
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, \text{ small-signal } V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p, \text{ large-signal } V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 

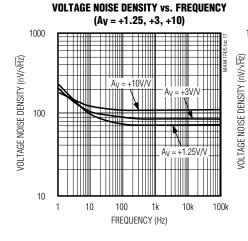
### MAX4174/MAX4175

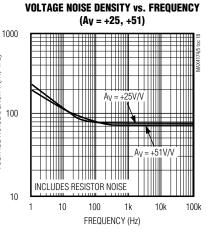


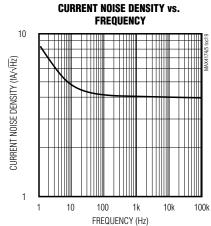








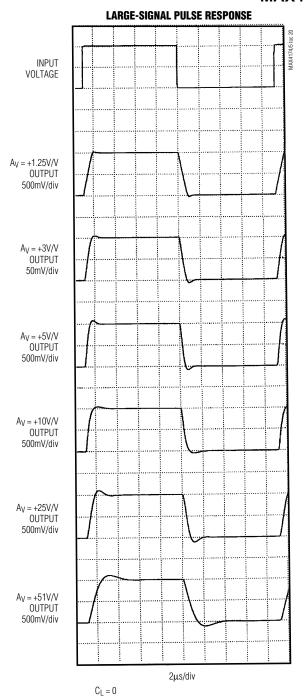


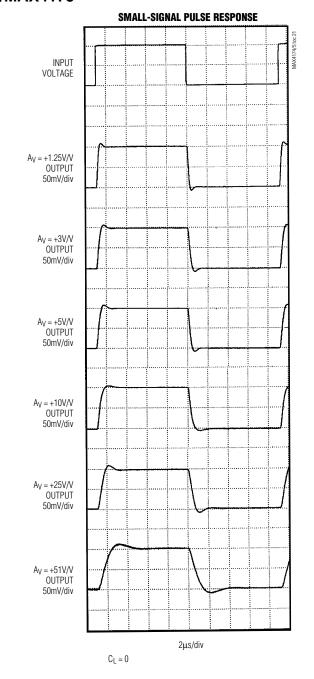


# Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2$ , small-signal  $V_{OUT} = 100mVp$ -p, large-signal  $V_{OUT} = 1Vp$ -p,  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

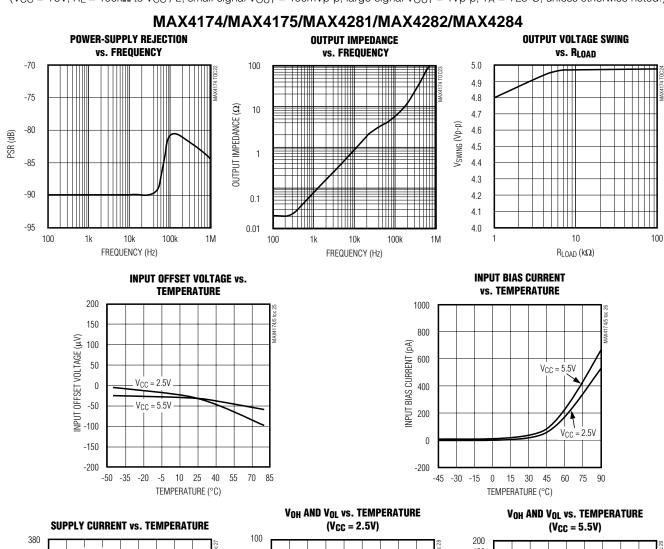
### MAX4174/MAX4175

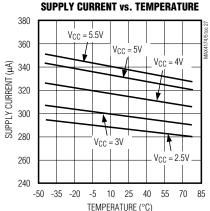


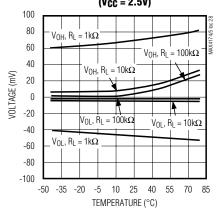


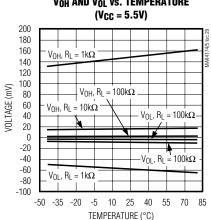
# Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, \text{ small-signal } V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p, \text{ large-signal } V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 









10M

100k

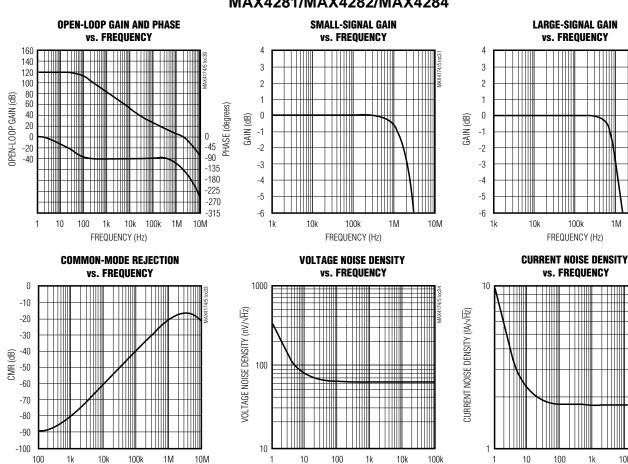
10k

# SOT23, Rail-to-Rail, Fixed-Gain GainAmps/Open-Loop Op Amps

# **Typical Operating Characteristics**

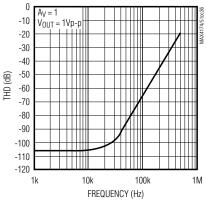
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC} / 2, \text{ small-signal } V_{OUT} = 100mVp-p, \text{ large-signal } V_{OUT} = 1Vp-p, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$ 

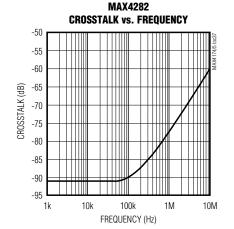
### MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284



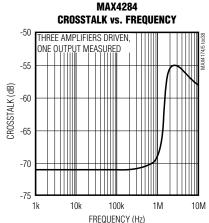


FREQUENCY (Hz)





FREQUENCY (Hz)

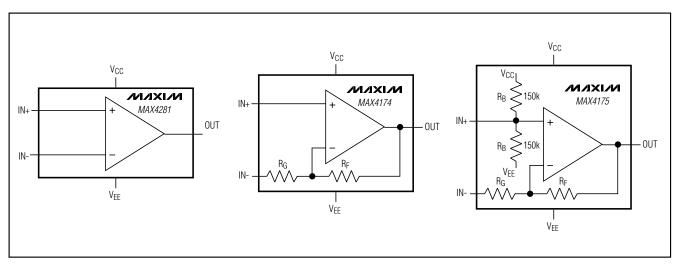


FREQUENCY (Hz)

# **Pin Description**

			PIN					
MAX4	281	MAX4174/ MAX4175	MAX4282	MAX4274/ MAX4275	MAX4284		NAME	FUNCTION
5 SOT23	8 SO	5 SOT23	8 SO/µMAX	8 SO/µMAX	14 SO/TSSOP 16 QSOP		NAME	FUNCTION
1	6	1	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7, 8, 14	1, 7, 10, 16	OUT, OUTA, OUTB, OUTC, OUTD	Amplifier Output
2	4	2	4	4	11	13	VEE	Negative Supply or Ground
3	3	3	3, 5	3, 5	3, 5, 10, 12	3, 5, 12, 14	IN+, INA+, INB+, INC+, IND+	Noninverting Amplifier Input. Internally biased to V <sub>CC</sub> / 2 for MAX4175/MAX4275
4	2	4	2, 6	2, 6	2, 6, 9, 13	2, 6, 11, 15	IN-, INA-, INB-, INC-, IND-	Inverting Amplifier Input. Connects to Rg for MAX4174/ 4175/4274/4275.
5	7	5	8	8	4	4	Vcc	Positive Supply
_	1, 5, 8	_	_	_	_	8, 9	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

# **Functional Diagrams**



# **Detailed Description**

Maxim's GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers combine a low-cost rail-to-rail op amp with internal gain-setting resistors. Factory-trimmed on-chip resistors provide 0.1% gain accuracy while decreasing design size, cost, and layout. Three versions are available in this amplifier family: single/dual/quad open-loop, unity-gain-stable devices (MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284); single/dual fixed-gain devices (MAX4174/MAX4274); and single/dual devices with fixed gain plus internal V  $_{\rm CC}$  / 2 bias at the noninverting input (MAX4175/MAX4275). All amplifiers feature rail-to-rail outputs and drive a 1k  $\Omega$  load while maintaining excellent DC accuracy.

### **Open-Loop Op Amps**

The single/dual/quad MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284 are high-performance, open-loop op amps with rail-to-rail outputs. These devices are compensated for unity-gain stability, and feature a gain bandwidth (GBW) of 2MHz. The op amps in these ICs feature an input common-mode range that extends from 150mV below the negative rail to within 1.2V of the positive rail. These high performance op amps serve as the core for this family of GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers. Although the -3dB bandwidth will not correspond to that of a fixed-gain amplifier in higher gain configurations, these open-loop op-amps can be used to prototype designs.

### **Internal Gain-Setting Resistors**

Maxim's proprietary laser trimming techniques produce the necessary R F/Rg values (Figure 1), so many gain offerings are easily available. These GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers feature a negative-feedback resistor network that is laser trimmed to provide a gain-setting feedback ratio (RF/Rg) with 0.1% typical accuracy. The standard op amp pinouts allow the GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers to drop in directly to existing board designs, easily replacing op-amp-plus-resistor gain blocks.

### **GainAmp Bandwidth**

GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers feature factory-trimmed precision resistors to provide fixed inverting gains from  $-0.25\,\text{V/V}$  to  $-100\,\text{V/V}$  or noninverting gains from  $+1.25\,\text{V/V}$  to  $+101\,\text{V/V}$ . The op-amp core is decompensated strategic ally over the gain-set options to maximize bandwidth. Open-loop decompensation increases GBW product, ensuring that usable bandwidth is maintained with increasing closed-loop gains. A GainAmp with a fixed gain of A  $_{\text{V}}$  = 100 $_{\text{V}}$ V has a -3dB bandwidth of 230kHz. By comparison, a unity-gain-stable op amp configured for A  $_{\text{V}}$  = 100 $_{\text{V}}$ V would yield a -3dB bandwidth of only 20kHz (Figure 2). Decompensation is performed at five intermediate gain sets, as shown in the Gain Selection Guide. Low gain decompensation great-

ly increases usable bandwidth, while decompensation above gains of +25V/V offers diminished returns.

### VCC / 2 Internal Bias

The MAX4175/MAX4275 GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers with the V  $_{CC}$  / 2 bias option are identical to standard GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers, with the added feature of V  $_{CC}$  / 2 internal bias at the noninverting inputs. Two 150k $\Omega$  resistors form a voltage-divider for self-biasing the noninverting input, eliminating external bias resistors for AC-coupled applications, and allowing maximum signal swing at the op amp's rail-to-rail output for single-supply systems (see  $\ensuremath{\textit{Typical Operating Circuit}}$ ). For DC-coupled applications, use the MAX4174/MAX4274.

### High-Voltage (±17V) Input Fault Protection

The MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4274/MAX4275 include ±17V input fault protection. For normal operation, see the input voltage range specification in the *Electrical Characteristics*. Overdriven inputs up to ±17V will not

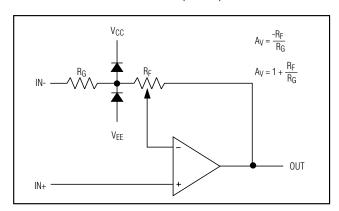


Figure 1. Internal Gain-Setting Resistors

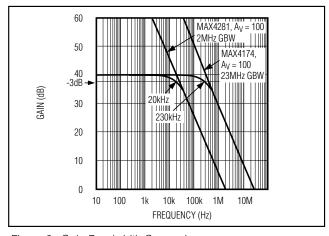


Figure 2. Gain-Bandwidth Comparison

cause output phase reversal. A back-to-back SCR structure at the input pins allows either input to safely swing  $\pm 17 V$  relative to V EE (Figure 3). Additionally, the internal op-amp inputs are diode clamped to either supply rail for the protection of sensitive input stage circuitry. Current through the clamp diodes is limited by a  $5 k\Omega$  resistor at the noninverting input, and by R G at the inverting input. An IN+ or IN- fault voltage as high as  $\pm 17 V$  will cause less than 3.5mA of current to flow through the input pin, protecting both the GainAmp and the signal source from damage.

# Applications Information

GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers offer a precision, fixed gain amplifier in a small package that can be used in a variety of circuit board designs. GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers can be used in many op amp circuits that use resistive negative feedback to set gain, and that do not require other connections to the op-amp inverting input. Both inverting and noninverting op-amp configurations can be implemented easily using a GainAmp.

### GainAmp Input Voltage Range

The MAX4174/MAX4175/MAX4274/MAX4275 combine both an op amp and gain-setting feedback resistors on the same chip. Because the inverting input pin is actually tied to the R g input series resistor, the inverting input voltage range is different from the noninverting input voltage range. Just as with a discrete design, care must be taken not to saturate the inputs/output of the core op amp, to avoid signal distortions or clipping.

The inverting inputs (IN\_-) of the MAX4174/MAX4175/ MAX4274/MAX4275 must be within the supply rails or signal distortion may result. The GainAmp's inverting input structure includes diodes to both supplies, such that driving the inverting input beyond the rails may cause signal distortions (Figure 1). For applications that require sensing voltages beyond the rails, use the MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284 open-loop op amps (Figure 4).

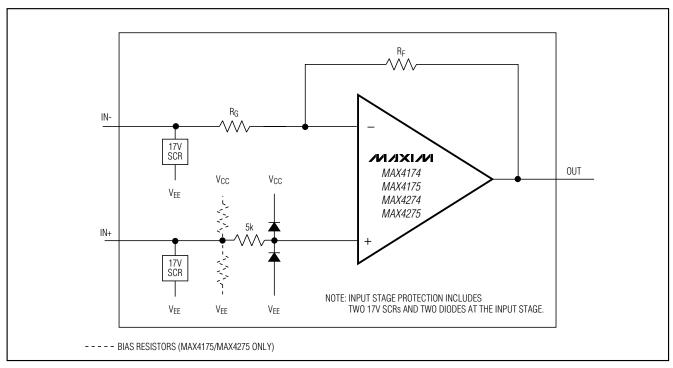


Figure 3. Input Protection

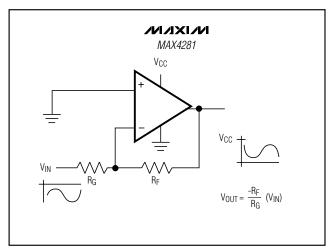


Figure 4. Single-Supply, DC-Coupled Inverting Amplifier with Negative Input Voltage

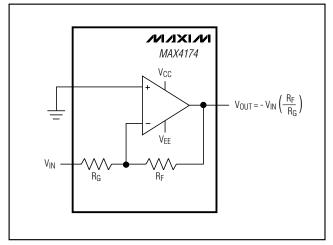


Figure 5. Dual-Supply, DC-Coupled Inverting Amplifier

# GainAmp Signal Coupling and Configurations

Common op-amp configurations include both noninverting and inverting amplifiers. Figures 5–8 show various single and dual-supply circuit configurations. Single-supply systems benefit from a midsupply bias on the noninverting input (provided internally on MAX4175/MAX4275), as this produces a quiescent DC level at the center of the rail-to-rail output stage signal swing. For dual-supply systems, ground-referenced signals may be DC-coupled into the inverting or noninverting inputs.

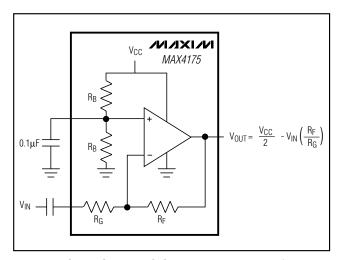


Figure 6. Single-Supply, AC-Coupled Inverting Amplifier

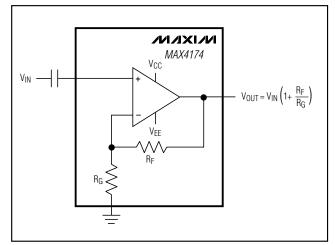


Figure 7. Dual-Supply, AC-Coupled Noninverting Amplifier

### IN + Filter on MAX4175/MAX4275

Internal resistor biasing of the V<sub>CC</sub> / 2 bias options couples power-supply noise directly to the op amp's noninverting input. To minimize high-frequency power-supply noise coupling, add a 1µF to 0.1µF capacitor from IN+ to ground to create a lowpass filter (Figure 6). The lowpass filter resulting from the internal bias resistors and added capacitor can help eliminate higher frequency power-supply noise coupling through the noninverting input.

### **Supply Bypassing and Board Layout**

All devices in the GainAmp family operate from a  $\pm 2.5 \text{V}$  to  $\pm 5.5 \text{V}$  single supply or from  $\pm 1.25 \text{V}$  to  $\pm 2.75 \text{V}$  dual supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a  $0.1 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor to ground. For dual supplies, bypass each supply to ground. Bypass with capacitors as close to the device as possible, to minimize lead inductance and noise. A printed circuit board with a low-inductance ground plane is recommended.

### **Capacitive-Load Stability**

Driving large capacitive loads can cause instability in most low-power, rail-to-rail output amplifiers. The fixed-

capacitive loads up to 470pF. Stability with higher capacitive loads can be improved by adding an isolation resistor in series with the op-amp output, as shown in Figure 9. This resistor improves the circuit's phase margin by isolating the load capacitor from the amplifier's output. In Figure 10, a 1000pF capacitor is driven with a 100 $\Omega$  isolation resistor exhibiting some overshoot but no oscillation. Figures 11 and 12 show the typical small-signal pulse responses of GainAmp fixed-gain amplifiers with 250pF and 470pF capacitive loads and no isolation resistor.

gain amplifiers of this GainAmp family are stable with

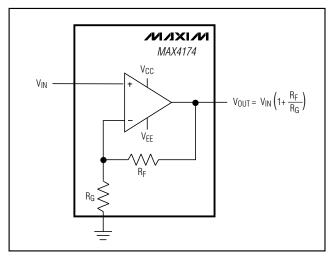


Figure 8. Dual-Supply, DC-Coupled Noninverting Amplifier

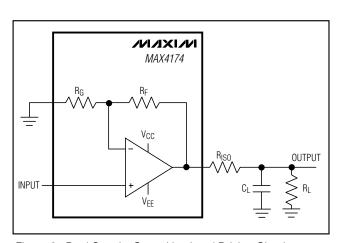


Figure 9. Dual-Supply, Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

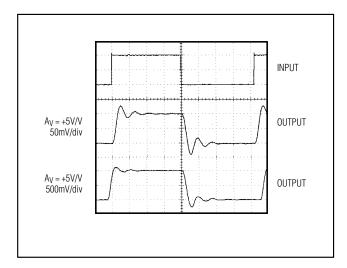


Figure 10. Small-Signal/Large-Signal Transient Response with Excessive Capacitive Load with Isolation Resistor

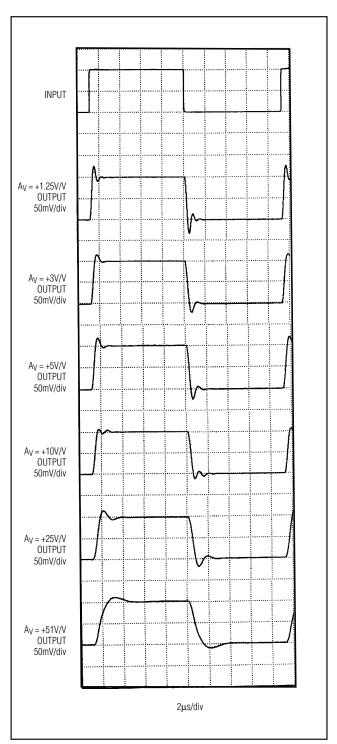


Figure 11. MAX4174/MAX4175 Small-Signal Pulse Response ( $C_L = 250 \mathrm{pF}, R_L = 100 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ )

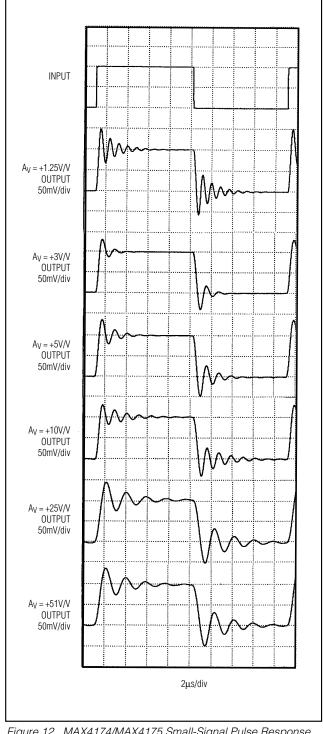


Figure 12. MAX4174/MAX4175 Small-Signal Pulse Response ( $C_L = 470 \mathrm{pF}, R_L = 100 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ )

### **Gain Selection Guide**

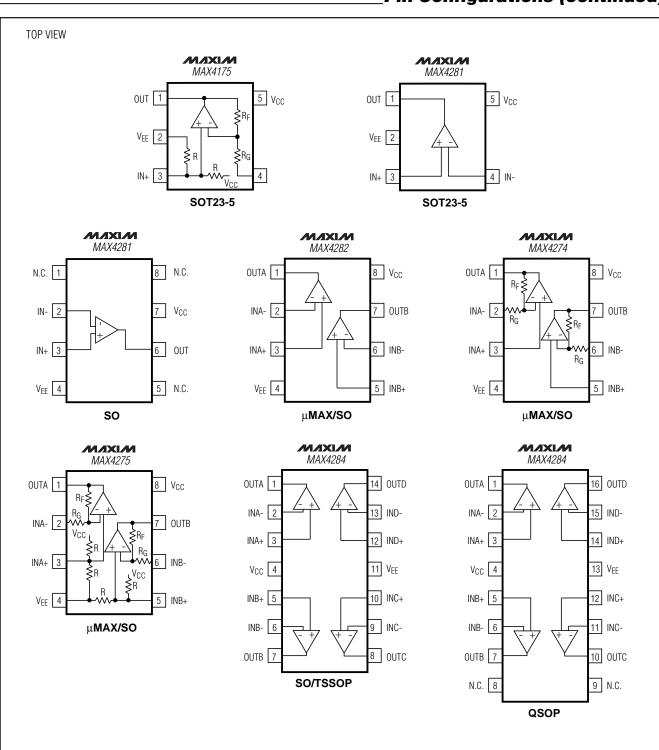
GAIN	R <sub>F</sub> /R <sub>G</sub>	1+ (R <sub>F</sub> /R <sub>G</sub> )	-3dB BW	TOP	MARK
CODE	INVERTING GAIN	NONINVERTING GAIN	(kHz)†	MAX4174	MAX4175
AB*	0.25	1.25	1700	ACDS	ACET
AC	0.5	1.5	1280	ACDT	ACEU
AD*	1	2	590	ACDU	ACEV
AE	1.25	2.25	450	ACDV	ACEW
AF	1.5	2.5	1180	ACDW	ACEX
AG*	2	3	970	ACDX	ACEY
АН	2.5	3.5	820	ACDY	ACEZ
AJ	3	4	690	ACDZ	ACFA
AK*	4	5	970	ACEA	ACFB
AL	5	6	790	ACEB	ACFC
AM	6	7	640	ACEC	ACFD
AN	8	9	480	ACED	ACFE
AO*	9	10	640	ACEE	ACFF
BA*	10	11	560	ACEF	ACFG
BB	12.5	13.5	460	ACEG	ACFH
ВС	15	16	390	ACEH	ACFI
BD	20	21	300	ACEI	ACFJ
BE*	24	25	590	ACEJ	ACFK
BF	25	26	580	ACEK	ACFL
BG	30	31	510	ACEL	ACFM
ВН	40	41	390	ACEM	ACFN
BJ*	49	50	310	ACEN	ACFO
BK*	50	51	330	ACEO	ACFP
BL	60	61	310	ACEP	ACFQ
BM	80	81	260	ACEQ	ACFR
BN*	99	100	230	ACER	ACFS
CA*	100	101	230	ACES	ACFT

**Note:** Gains in the noninverting configuration are 1+ (R<sub>F</sub>/R<sub>G</sub>) and range from +1.25V/V to +101V/V. For a +1V/V gain, use the MAX4281/MAX4282/MAX4284.

<sup>\*</sup> Preferred Gains. These gain versions are available as samples and in small quantities.

<sup>†</sup> The -3dB bandwidth is the same for inverting and noninverting configurations.

# Pin Configurations (continued)



# Ordering Information (continued)

Chip	In	OI	rma	at	Ī	DI	n
_							

PART*	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4274_EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4274_ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4275_EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4275_ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4281EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ACDR
MAX4281ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4282EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4282ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4284EUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP	_
MAX4284ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
MAX4284EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP	_

Note: Refer to Gain Selection Guide for SOT top marks.

\*Insert the desired gain code (from the Gain Selection Guide) in the blank to complete the part number. Refer to Gain Selection Guide for a list of preferred gains.

TRANSISTOR COUNTS:

MAX4174: 178 MAX4175: 178 MAX4274: 332 MAX4275: 332

MAX4281: 178 MAX4282: 332 MAX4284: 328

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO VEE

### **Selector Guide**

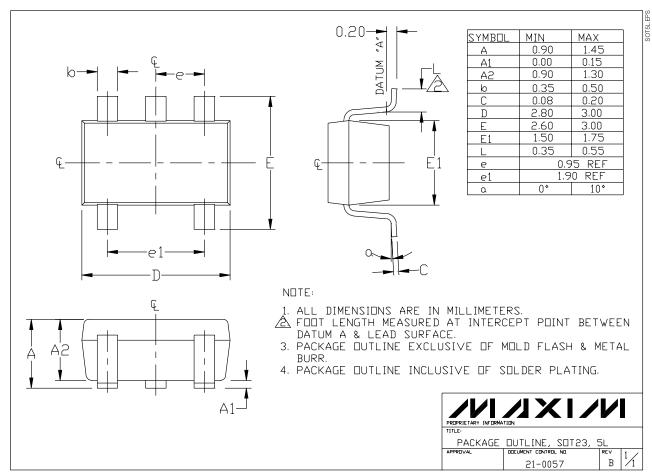
PART*	INVERTING GAINS AVAILABLE (V/V) (INVERTING, R <sub>F</sub> /R <sub>G</sub> )	NONINVERTING GAIN (V/V)	INTERNAL RESISTORS	INTERNAL V <sub>CC</sub> /2 BIAS	NO. OF AMPS PER PACKAGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4174_	-0.25 to -100	+1.25 to +101	Yes	No	1	5-pin SOT23
MAX4175_	-0.25 to -100	+1.25 to +101	Yes	Yes	1	5-pin SOT23
MAX4274_	-0.25 to -100	+1.25 to +101	Yes	No	2	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4275_	-0.25 to -100	+1.25 to +101	Yes	Yes	2	8-pin µMAX/SO
MAX4281_	Open L Unity-Gain	No	No	1	5-pin SOT23, 8-pin SO	
MAX4282_	Open L Unity-Gain	No	No	2	8-pin μMAX/SO	
MAX4284_	Open Loop, Unity-Gain Stable		No	No	4	14-pin SO/TSSOP, 16-pin QSOP

<sup>\*</sup> Insert the desired gain code (from the Gain Selection Guide) in the blank to complete the part number.

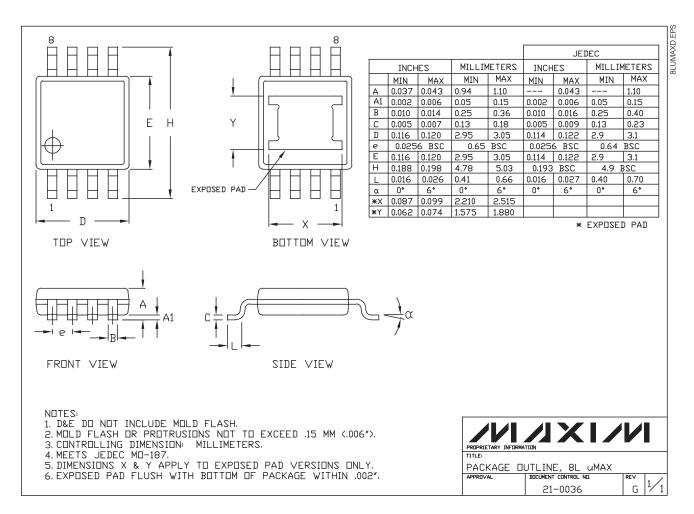
# MAX4174/5, MAX4274/5, MAX4281/2/4

# SOT23, Rail-to-Rail, Fixed-Gain Gain Amps/Open-Loop Op Amps

# Package Information



# Package Information



Maxim cannot assume responsibility for use of any circuitry other than circuitry entirely embodied in a Maxim product. No circuimplied. Maxim reserves the right to change the circuitry and specifications without notice at any time.

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