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General Description

The MAX4165-MAX4169 family of operational amplifiers combines excellent DC accuracy with high output current drive, single-supply operation, and rail-to-rail inputs and outputs. These devices operate from a single +2.7V to +6.5V supply, or from dual ±1.35V to ±3.25V supplies. They typically draw 1.2mA supply current, and are guaranteed to deliver 80mA output current.

The MAX4166/MAX4168 have a shutdown mode that reduces supply current to 38µA per amplifier and places the outputs into a high-impedance state. The MAX4165-MAX4169's precision performance combined with high output current, wide input/output dynamic range, single-supply operation, and low power consumption makes them ideal for portable audio applications and other low-voltage, battery-powered systems. The MAX4165 is available in the space-saving 5-pin SOT23 package and the MAX4166 is available in a tiny 2mm x 2mm x 0.8mm µDFN package.

Selector Guide

PART	AMPS PER PACKAGE	SHUTDOWN MODE
MAX4165	Single	_
MAX4166	Single	Yes
MAX4167	Dual	_
MAX4168	Dual	Yes
MAX4169	Quad	_

Applications

Portable/Battery-Powered Audio Applications

Portable Headphone Speaker Drivers

Laptop/Notebook Computers

Sound Ports/Cards

Set-Top Boxes

Cell Phones

Hands-Free Car Phones (kits)

Signal Conditioning

Digital-to-Analog Converter Buffers

Transformer/Line Drivers

Motor Drivers

Typical Operating Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Features

- ♦ 80mA (min) Output Drive Capability
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Input Common-Mode Voltage Range
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Output Voltage Swing
- ♦ 1.2mA Supply Current per Amplifier
- ♦ +2.7V to +6.5V Single-Supply Operation
- **♦** 5MHz Gain-Bandwidth Product
- ♦ 250µV Offset Voltage
- ♦ 120dB Voltage Gain (R_L = 100kΩ)
- ♦ 88dB Power-Supply Rejection Ratio
- ♦ No Phase Reversal for Overdriven Inputs
- ♦ Unity-Gain Stable for Capacitive Loads to 250pF
- **♦ Low-Power Shutdown Mode:** Reduces Supply Current to 38µA Places **Outputs in High-Impedance State**
- ♦ Available in 5-Pin SOT23 Package (MAX4165) or 2mm x 2mm x 0.8mm µDFN (MAX4166)

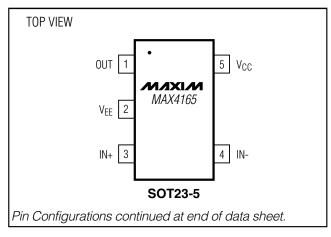
Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4165EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	AABY
MAX4166EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP	_
MAX4166ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4166EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	_
MAX4166ELA+T	-40°C to +85°C	8 µDFN-8	AAG

⁺Denotes lead-free package.

Ordering Information continued on last page.

Pin Configurations



MIXIM

Maxim Integrated Products 1

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V _{CC} to V _{EE})7V
IN_+, IN, SHDN(VEE - 0.3V) + (VCC + 0.3V)
OUT_ (shutdown mode)(V _{EE} - 0.3V) + (V _{CC} + 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration to VCC or VEE (Note 1) Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T _A = +70°C)
5-Pin SOT23 (derate 7.10mW/°C above +70°C)571mW
8-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C above +70°C)727mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above +70°C)471mW
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C above +70°C)330mW

8-Pin μDFN (derate 4.8mW/°C above +70°(10-Pin μMAX (derate 5.60mW/°C above +70 14-Pin Plastic DIP (derate 10.00mW/°C abo	O°C)444mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C Operating Temperature Range	c)667mW
Junction Temperature	+150°C 65°C to +150°C

Note 1: Continuous power dissipation should also be observed.

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

 $(V_{CC} = +2.7 \text{V to } +6.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{V}, V_{OUT} = (V_{CC} / 2), R_L = 100 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } (V_{CC} / 2), V_{\overline{SHDN}} \ge 2 \text{V}, T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		COND	ITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
				MAX416_EPA/EPD		0.25	0.85		
				MAX416_ESA/ESD		0.25	0.85		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	V _{CM} = V _{EE} to	Vcc	MAX416_EUA/EUB/ELA		0.35	1.7	mV	
				MAX416_EUK		0.35	1.5		
				MAX4169E_D		0.25	1.0		
Input Bias Current	lΒ	Vcm = Vee to	Vcc			±50	±150	nA	
Input Offset Current	los	Vcm = Vee to	Vcc			±1	±15	nA	
Differential Input Resistance	DIN/DIEE)	I V _{IN+} - V _{IN} - I	≤ 1.8V			500		kΩ	
Differential input nesistance	RIN(DIFF)	I V _{IN+} - V _{IN} - I	> 1.8V			2		V25	
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Inferred from	Inferred from CMRR test			25	V _{CC} + 0.25	V	
	CMRR	VEE - 0.25V < VCM < (VCC + 0.25V)		MAX416_EPA/EPD	72	93		dB	
				MAX416_ESA/ESD	72	93			
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio				MAX416_EUA/EUB/ELA	62	89			
riejection natio				MAX416_EUK	63	90			
				MAX4169E_D	71	93			
				MAX416_EPA/EPD	72	88		dB	
				MAX416_ESA/ESD	72	88			
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{CC} = 2.7V$ to	6.5V	MAX416_EUA/EUB/ELA	72	86			
				MAX416_EUK	72	86			
				MAX4169E_D	70	88			
Output Resistance	Rout	$A_{VCL} = +1V/V$				0.1		kΩ	
Off-Leakage Current in Shutdown	I _{OUT} (SHDN)	V _{SHDN} < 0.8V, V _{OUT} = 0V to V _{CC}			±0.00	1 ±2	μΑ		
Larga Signal Valtaga Cain	٨٠٠٥١	V00 - 5V	V _{OUT} = 0	$0.2V \text{ to } 4.8V, R_L = 100k\Omega$	95	120		4D	
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Avol	$V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{OUT} = 0$		0.6V to 4.4V, $R_L = 25\Omega$	71	83		dB	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +2.7 \text{V to } +6.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{V}, V_{OUT} = (V_{CC} / 2), R_L = 100 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } (V_{CC} / 2), V_{\overline{SHDN}} \ge 2 \text{V}, T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIONS	CONDITIONS			MAX	UNITS	
			$R_{\rm I} = 100 k\Omega$	Vcc - Voh		15	30		
Output Voltage Swing	VOUT	V _{CC} = 5V	NL = 100K\$2	Vol - Vee		10	25	mV	
Output Voltage Swing	VOU1	vCC = 3v	$R_1 = 25\Omega$	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		340	430] ''''	
			11[- 2012	V _{OL} - V _{EE}		160	350		
Output Source/Sink Current (Note 2)		Vout = 0.6V to (Vcc - 0.6V)			±80	±125		mA	
SHDN Logic Threshold	VIL	Shutdown mode	Э				0.8	V	
(Note 3)	VIH	Normal mode	2.0]			
SHDN Input Bias Current		VEE < VSHDN <	V _C C				±3.0	μA	
Operating Supply-Voltage Range	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR test			2.7		6.5	V	
Quiescent Supply Current	loo	V _{CC} = 5V	V _{CC} = 5V			1.3	1.5	mA	
(per Amplifier)	Icc	V _{CC} = 3V				1.2	1.4] ''''	
Shutdown Supply Current		V SHDN < 0.8V		Vcc = 5V		58	75	1	
(per Amplifier)	ICC(SHDN)	V SHDIN < 0.0 V		VCC = 3V		38	49	- μA	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +2.7V \text{ to } +6.5V, V_{EE} = 0V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = (V_{CC} / 2), R_L = 100k\Omega \text{ to } (V_{CC} / 2), V_{\overline{SHDN}} \ge 2V, T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	COND	ITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
			MAX416_EPA/EPD			1.0		
			MAX416_ESA/ESD			1.0		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	V _{CM} = V _{EE} to V _{CC}	MAX416_EUA/EUB/ ELA			4.9	mV	
			MAX416_EUK			4.3		
			MAX4169E_D			1.2		
Offset-Voltage Tempco	ΔV _{OS} /ΔT				±3		μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	lΒ	Vcm = Vee to Vcc				±225	nA	
Input Offset Current	los	V _{CM} = V _{EE} to V _{CC}				±21	nA	
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V _{CM}	Inferred from CMRR te	V _{EE} - 0.15	ı	V _{CC} + 0.15	V		
	CMRR	V _{EE} - 0.15V < V _{CM} < (V _{CC} + 0.15V)	MAX416_EPA/EPD			71	dB	
Common Mada			MAX416_ESA/ESD			71		
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio			MAX416_EUA/EUB/ ELA			56		
riojodiorridio		(*66 1 6.16*)	MAX416_EUK			57		
			MAX4169E_D			69		
			MAX416_EPA/EPD			67		
			MAX416_ESA/ESD			67	dB	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{CC} = 2.7V \text{ to } 6.5V$	MAX416_EUA/EUB/ ELA			65		
			MAX416_EUK			65		
			MAX4169E_D			66		

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +2.7 \text{V to } +6.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{V}, V_{OUT} = (V_{CC} / 2), R_L = 100 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } (V_{CC} / 2), V_{\overline{SHDN}} \ge 2 \text{V}, T_A = -40 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85 ^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Off-Leakage Current in Shutdown	I _{OUT} (SHDN)	VSHDN < 0.8	VSHDN < 0.8V, VOUT = 0V to VCC				±5	μА
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Avol	Vcc = 5V	$V_{OUT} = 0.2V$ to	4.8V, $R_L = 100$ k Ω	90			dB
Large dignar voltage dam	/ WOL	VCC = 3V	$V_{OUT} = 0.6V$ to	$4.4V$, $R_L = 25\Omega$	66			GD
			$R_L = 100k\Omega$	VCC - VOH			40	
Output Voltage Swing	Vout	Vcc = 5V	11[= 1001(32	V _{OL} - V _{EE}			30	mV
Output Voltage Swing	V001	VCC = 3V	$R_1 = 25\Omega$	V _{CC} - V _{OH}			490	- mv
			HL = 23 2 2	Vol - Vee			400	
Output Source/Sink Current (Note 2)		V _{OUT} = 0.6\	/ to (V _{CC} - 0.6V)		±80			mA
SHDN Logic Threshold	VIL	Shutdown m	node				0.8	V
(Note 3)	VIH	Normal mode			2.0			1 V
SHDN Input Bias Current		VEE < VSHC	N < VCC				±3.5	μΑ
Operating Supply-Voltage Range	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR test			2.7		6.5	V
Quiescent Supply Current	loo	V _{CC} = 5V V _{CC} = 3V				1.7	^	
(per Amplifier)	Icc					1.6	– mA	
Shutdown Supply Current	loo/OUDY!	Valiant	Q\/	V _{CC} = 5V			82	
(per Amplifier)	ICC(SHDN)	V SHDN < U.	$V_{\overline{SHDN}} < 0.8V$				54	- μΑ

- Note 2: Although the minimum output current is guaranteed to be ±80mA, exercise caution to ensure that the absolute maximum power-dissipation rating of the package is not exceeded.
- Note 3: SHDN logic thresholds are referenced to VEE.
- Note 4: The MAX4165EUK is 100% tested at +25°C. All temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

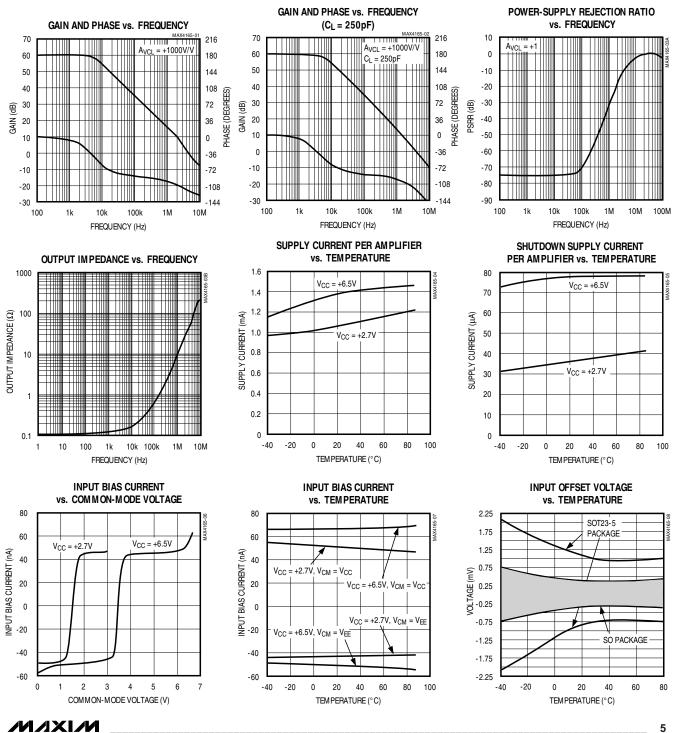
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +2.7 \text{V to } +6.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0 \text{V}, V_{CM} = 0 \text{V}, V_{OUT} = (V_{CC} / 2), R_L = 2.5 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } (V_{CC} / 2), V_{\overline{SHDN}} \ge 2 \text{V}, C_L = 15 \text{pF}, T_A = +25 ^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN TYP MAX	UNITS
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP		5	MHz
Full-Power Bandwidth	FPBW	$V_{OUT} = 4Vp-p, V_{CC} = 5V$	260	kHz
Slew Rate	SR		2	V/µs
Phase Margin	PM		68	degrees
Gain Margin	GM		21	dB
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f = 10kHz$, $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$, $A_{VCL} = +1V/V$	0.005	%
Settling Time to 0.01%	ts	A _{VCL} = +1V/V, 2V step	2.1	μs
Input Capacitance	CIN		3	pF
Input Voltage-Noise Density	en	f = 1kHz	26	nV/√Hz
Input Current-Noise Density	in	f = 1kHz	0.4	pA/√Hz
Channel-to-Channel Isolation		$f = 1$ kHz, $R_L = 100$ k Ω (MAX4167–MAX4169)	125	dB
Capacitive Load Stability		A _{VCL} = +1V/V, no sustained oscillations	250	pF
Shutdown Time	tshon		1	μs
Enable Time from Shutdown	tenable		1	μs
Power-Up Time	ton		5	μs

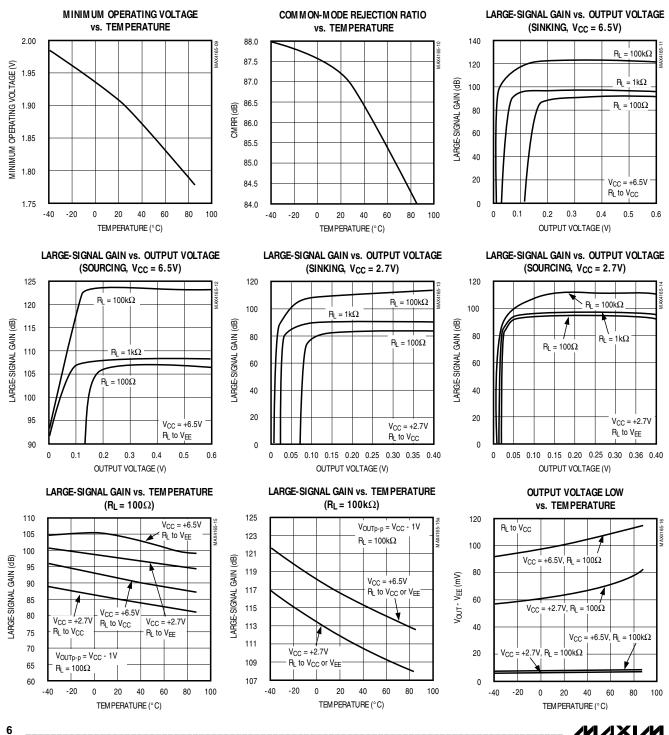
Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +5.0V, V_{EE} = 0V, R_L = 100k\Omega, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$



Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5.0V, V_{EE} = 0V, R_L = 100k Ω , T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)



 $R_I = 250\Omega$

 $R_I = 100k\Omega$

4.8

4.6

4.4

TIME (500ns/div)

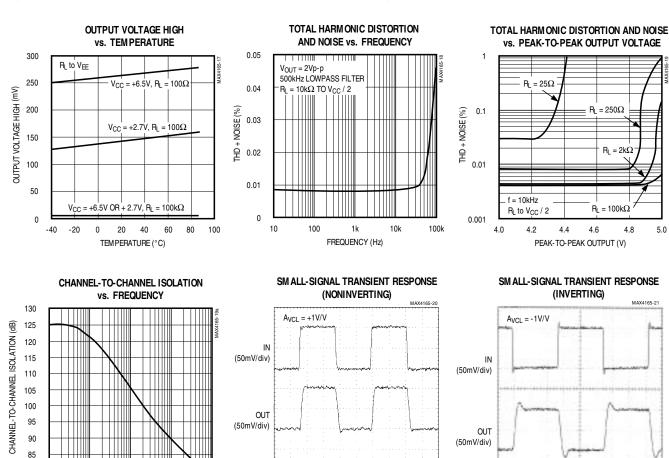
5.0

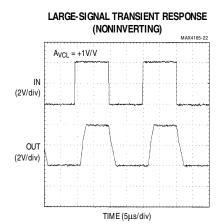
High-Output-Drive, Precision, Low-Power, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail I/O Op Amps with Shutdown

TIME (500ns/div)

Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5.0V, V_{EE} = 0V, R_L = $100k\Omega$, T_A = $+25^{\circ}$ C, unless otherwise noted.)



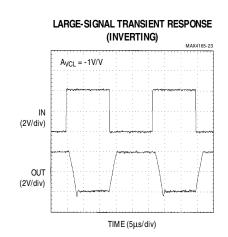


1M

10M

100k

FREQUENCY (Hz)



80 1k

Pin Description

			PIN					
	MAX4166			MAX4168			NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4165	DIP/SO µMAX	μDFN	MAX4167	DIP/SO	μМΑХ	MAX4169	NAME	FUNCTION
1	6	4	_		_	_	OUT	Output
_	1, 5	2, 6	_	5, 7, 8, 10	_	_	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
_		_	1, 7	1, 13	1, 9	1, 7	OUT1, OUT2	Outputs for Amplifiers 1 and 2
2	4	3	4	4	4	11	VEE	Negative Supply. Ground for single- supply operation.
3	3	1	_	_	_	_	IN+	Noninverting Input
_	_	_	2, 6	2, 12	2, 8	2, 6	IN1-, IN2-	Inverting Inputs for Amplifiers 1 and 2
4	2	7	_		_	_	IN-	Inverting Input
_		_	3, 5	3, 11	3, 7	3, 5	IN1+, IN2+	Noninverting Inputs for Amplifiers 1 and 2
5	7	5	8	14	10	4	Vcc	Positive Supply
_	l	_		6, 9	5, 6	_	SHDN1, SHDN2	Active-Low Shutdown Inputs for Amplifiers 1 and 2. Drive low for shutdown mode. Drive high or connect to VCC for normal operation.
	8	8	_	_	_	_	SHDN	Active-Low Shutdown Input. Drive low for shutdown mode. Drive high or connect to VCC for normal operation.
		_			_	8, 14	OUT3, OUT4	Outputs for Amplifiers 3 and 4
		_			_	9, 13	IN3-, IN4-	Inverting Inputs for Amplifiers 3 and 4
_		_	_		_	10, 12	IN3+, IN4+	Noninverting Inputs for Amplifiers 3 and 4

Applications Information

Package Power Dissipation

Warning: Due to the high output current drive, this op amp can exceed the absolute maximum power-dissipation rating. As a general rule, as long as the peak current is less than or equal to 80mA, the maximum package power dissipation will not be exceeded for any of the package types offered. There are some exceptions to this rule, however. The absolute maximum power-dissipation rating of each package should always be verified using the following equations. The following equation gives an approximation of the package power dissipation:

$$P_{IC(DISS)} \cong V_{RMS} I_{RMS} COS \theta$$

where: V_{RMS} = the RMS voltage from V_{CC} to V_{OUT} when sourcing current

= the RMS voltage from Vout to VEE when sinking current

IRMS = the RMS current flowing out of or into the op amp and the load

 θ = the phase difference between the voltage and the current. For resistive loads, COS θ = 1.

For example, the circuit in Figure 1 has a package power dissipation of 157mW.

$$V_{RMS} \cong (V_{CC} - V_{DC}) - \frac{V_{PEAK}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 6.5V - 3.25V - \frac{1.5V}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.189V_{RMS}$$
 $I_{RMS} \cong I_{DC} + \frac{I_{PEAK}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3.25V}{60\Omega} + \frac{1.5V/60\Omega}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$= 71.84 \text{mA}_{RMS}$$

Therefore, $P_{IC(DISS)} = V_{RMS} I_{RMS} COS \theta$ = 157mW

Adding a coupling capacitor improves the package power dissipation because there is no DC current to the load, as shown in Figure 2.

$$V_{RMS} \cong \left(V_{CC} - V_{DC}\right) - \frac{V_{PEAK}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 6.5V - 3.25V - \frac{1.5V}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.189V_{RMS}$$
 $I_{RMS} \cong I_{DC} + \frac{I_{PEAK}}{\sqrt{2}} = 0A + \frac{1.5V/60\Omega}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$= 17.67mA_{RMS}$$

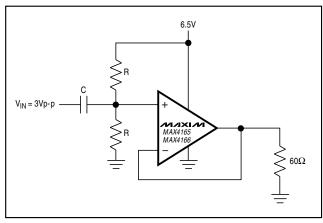


Figure 1. A Circuit Example where the MAX4165/MAX4166 is Being Used in Single-Supply Operation

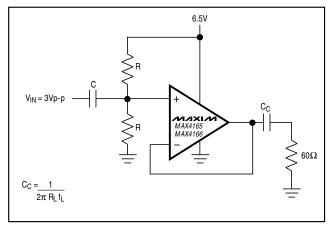


Figure 2. A Circuit Example where Adding a Coupling Capacitor Greatly Reduces the Power Dissipation of Its Package

Therefore, $P_{IC(DISS)} = V_{RMS} I_{RMS} COS \theta$ = 38.6mW

The absolute maximum power-dissipation rating of this package would be exceeded if the configuration in Figure 1 were used with all four of the MAX4169ESD's amplifiers at a high ambient temperature of $+75^{\circ}$ C (157mW x 4 amplifiers = 628mW + a derating of 8.33mW/°C x 5°C = 669mW). Note that 669mW just exceeds the absolute maximum power dissipation of 667mW for the 14-pin SO package (see the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section).

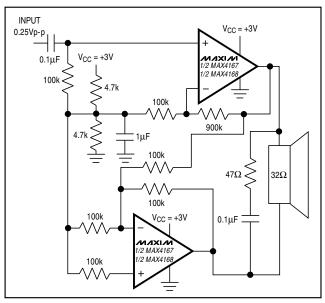


Figure 3. Dual MAX4167/MAX4168 Bridge Amplifier for 200mW at 3V

Single-Supply Speaker Driver

The MAX4165/MAX4166 can be used as a single-supply speaker driver, as shown in the *Typical Operating Circuit*. Capacitor C1 is used for blocking DC (a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor can be used). When choosing resistors R3 and R4, take into consideration the input bias current as well as how much supply current can be tolerated. Choose resistors R1 and R2 according to the amount of gain and current desired. Capacitor C3 ensures unity gain for DC. A 10µF electrolytic capacitor is suitable for most applications. The coupling capacitor C2 sets a low-frequency pole and is fairly large in value. For a 32 Ω load, a 100µF coupling capacitor gives a low-frequency pole at 50Hz. The low-frequency pole can be set according to the following equation:

$$f = 1 / 2\pi (R_LC2)$$

Bridge Amplifier

The circuit shown in Figure 3 uses a dual MAX4167/ MAX4168 to implement a 3V, 200mW amplifier suitable for use in size-constrained applications. This configuration eliminates the need for the large coupling capacitor required by the single op-amp speaker driver when single-supply operation is a must. Voltage gain is set to +10V/V; however, it can be changed by adjusting the $900\text{k}\Omega$ resistor value. DC voltage at the speaker is limited to 10mV. The 47Ω and $0.1\mu\text{F}$ capacitors across the speaker maintain a low impedance at the load as frequency increases.

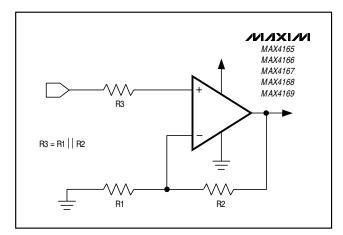


Figure 4. Reducing Offset Error Due to Bias Current (Noninverting)

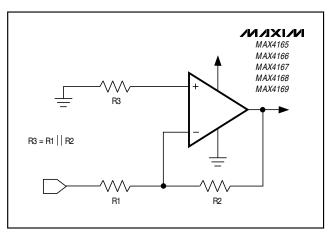


Figure 5. Reducing Offset Error Due to Bias Current (Inverting)

Rail-to-Rail Input Stage

Devices in the MAX4165–MAX4169 family of high-out-put-current amplifiers have rail-to-rail input and output stages designed for low-voltage, single-supply operation. The input stage consists of separate NPN and PNP differential stages that combine to provide an input common-mode range that extends 0.25V beyond the supply rails. The PNP stage is active for input voltages close to the negative rail, and the NPN stage is active for input voltages near the positive rail. The switchover transition region, which occurs near V_{CC} / 2, has been extended to minimize the slight degradation in common-mode rejection ratio caused by mismatch of the input pairs.

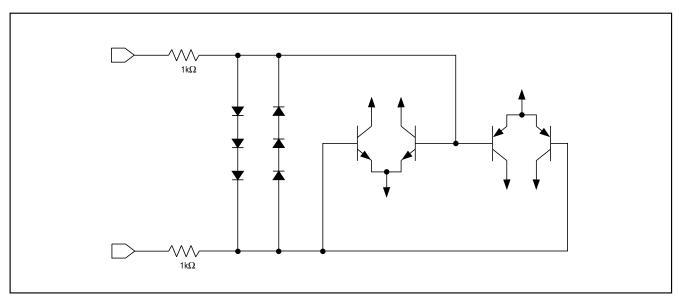


Figure 6. Input Protection Circuit

Since the input stage switches between the NPN and PNP pairs, the input bias current changes polarity as the input voltage passes through the transition region. Match the effective impedance seen by each input to reduce the offset error caused by input bias currents flowing through external source impedances (Figures 4 and 5).

High source impedances, together with input capacitance, can create a parasitic pole that produces an underdamped signal response. Reducing the input impedance or placing a small (2pF to 10pF) capacitor across the feedback resistor improves response.

The MAX4165–MAX4169's inputs are protected from large differential input voltages by $1k\Omega$ series resistors and back-to-back triple diodes across the inputs (Figure 6).

For differential voltages less than 1.8V, input resistance is typically $500k\Omega$. For differential input voltages greater than 1.8V, input resistance is approximately $2k\Omega$. The input bias current is given by the following equation:

 $IBIAS = (VDIFF - 1.8V) / 2k\Omega$

Rail-to-Rail Output Stage

The minimum output is within millivolts of ground for single-supply operation, where the load is referenced to ground (VEE). Figure 7 shows the input voltage range and the output voltage swing of a MAX4165 connected as a voltage follower. The maximum output voltage swing is load dependent; however, it is guaranteed to be within 430mV of the positive rail (VCC = 5V) even with maximum load (25 Ω to ground).

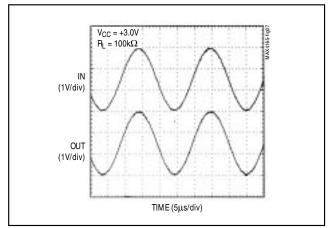


Figure 7. Rail-to-Rail Input/Output Range

Driving Capacitive Loads

The MAX4165–MAX4169 have a high tolerance for capacitive loads. They are stable with capacitive loads up to 250pF. Figure 8 is a graph of the stable operating region for various capacitive loads vs. resistive loads. Figures 9 and 10 show the transient response with excessive capacitive loads (1500pF), with and without the addition of an isolation resistor in series with the output. Figure 11 shows a typical noninverting capacitive-load-driving circuit in the unity-gain configuration. The resistor improves the circuit's phase margin by isolating the load capacitor from the op amp's output.

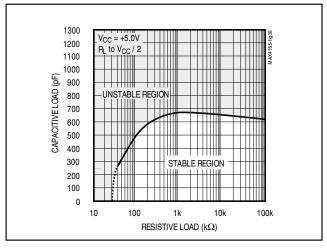


Figure 8. Capacitive Load Stability

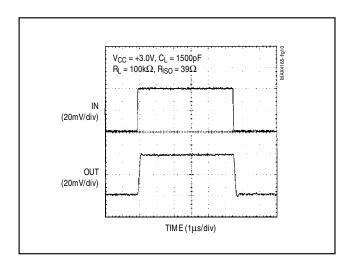


Figure 10. Small-Signal Transient Response with Excessive Capacitive Load with Isolation Resistor

Power-Up and Shutdown Modes

The MAX4166/MAX4168 have a shutdown option. When the shutdown pin $\overline{(SHDN)}$ is pulled low, supply current drops to $58\mu\text{A}$ per amplifier (VCC = +5V), the amplifiers are disabled, and their outputs are placed in a high-impedance state. Pulling \overline{SHDN} high or leaving it floating enables the amplifier. In the dual MAX4168, the two amplifiers shut down independently. Figures 12 and 13 show the MAX4166's output voltage and supply-current responses to a shutdown pulse. The MAX4166–MAX4169 typically settle within 5μ s after power-up (Figure 14).

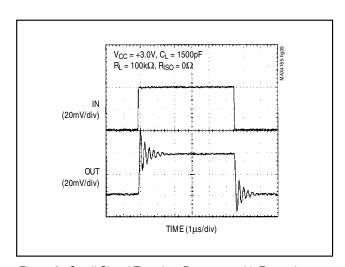


Figure 9. Small-Signal Transient Response with Excessive Capacitive Load

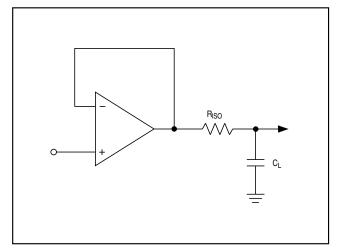


Figure 11. Capacitive-Load-Driving Circuit

Power Supplies and Layout

The MAX4165–MAX4169 can operate from a single $\pm 2.7 \text{V}$ to $\pm 6.5 \text{V}$ supply, or from dual $\pm 1.35 \text{V}$ to $\pm 3.25 \text{V}$ supplies. For single-supply operation, bypass the power supply with a $0.1 \mu\text{F}$ ceramic capacitor in parallel with at least $1 \mu\text{F}$. For dual-supply operation, bypass each supply to ground. Good layout improves performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance at the op amps' inputs and outputs. Decrease stray capacitance by placing external components close to the op amps' pins, minimizing trace and lead lengths.

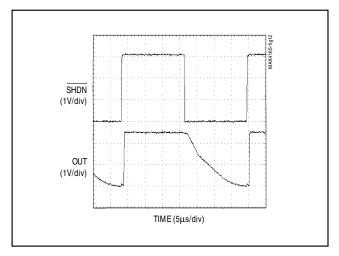


Figure 12. Shutdown Output Voltage Enable/Disable

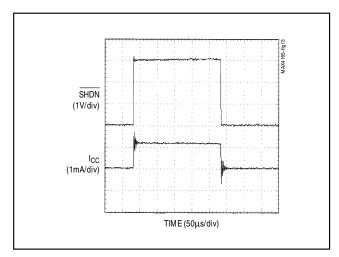


Figure 13. Shutdown Enable/Disable Supply Current

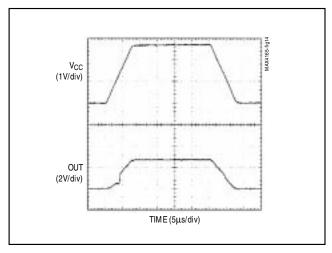


Figure 14. Power-Up/Down Output Voltage

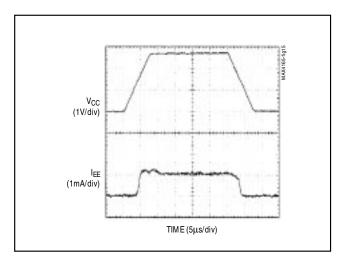
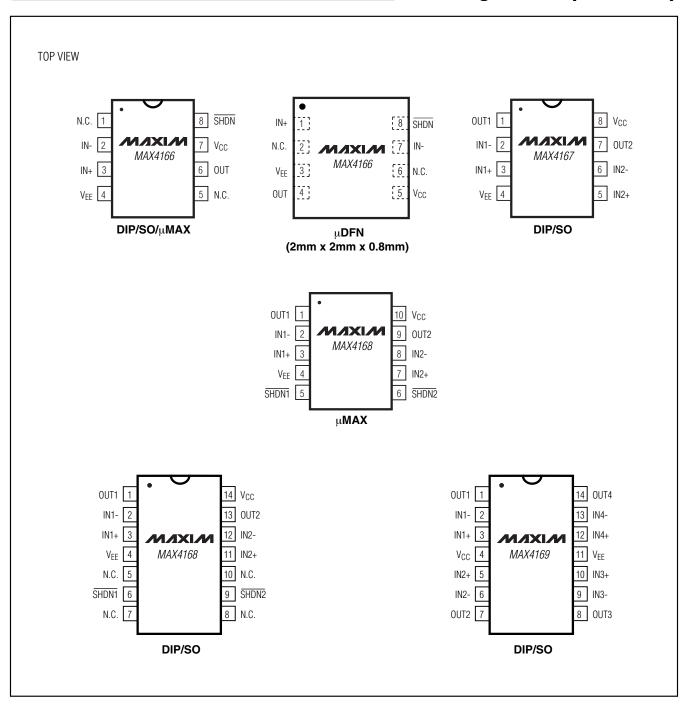
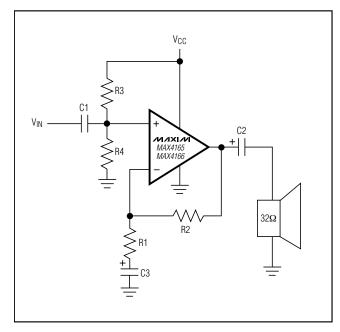


Figure 15. Power-Up/Down Supply Current

_Pin Configurations (continued)



Typical Operating Circuit



_Ordering Information (continued)

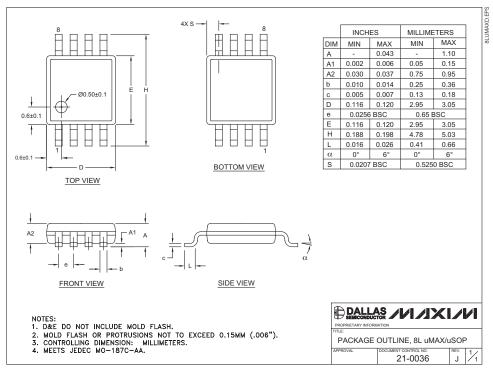
PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4167EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP	_
MAX4167ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	_
MAX4168EPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP	_
MAX4168ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_
MAX4168EUB	-40°C to +85°C	10 μMAX	_
MAX4169EPD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Plastic DIP	_
MAX4169ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO	_

Chip Information

MAX4165 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 230 MAX4166 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 230 MAX4167 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 462 MAX4168 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 462 MAX4169 TRANSISTOR COUNT: 924

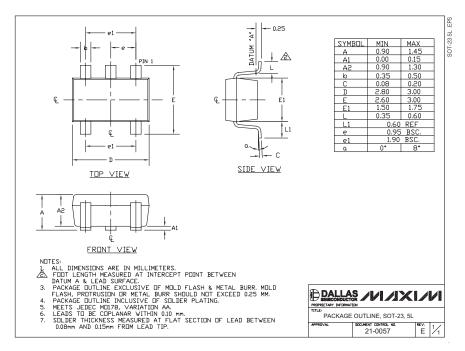
Package Information

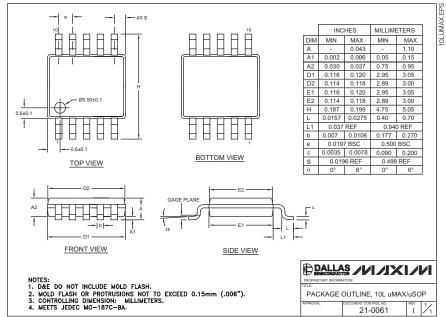
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)



Package Information (continued)

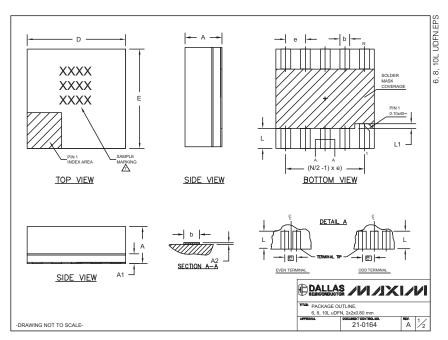
(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)

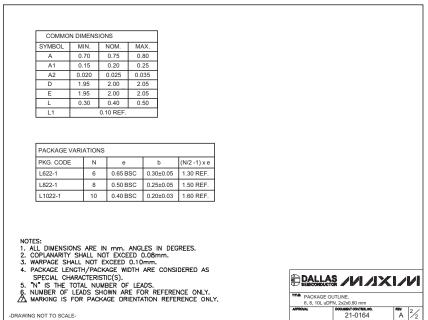




Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information go to www.maxim-ic.com/packages.)





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