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#### **General Description**

The MAX4236/MAX4237 are high-precision op amps that feature an exceptionally low offset voltage and offset voltage temperature coefficient without using any chopper techniques. The MAX4236 and MAX4237 have a typical large-signal, open-loop voltage gain of 120dB. These devices have an ultra-low input-bias current of 1pA. The MAX4236 is unity-gain stable with a gainbandwidth product of 1.7MHz, while the MAX4237 is stable for closed-loop gains greater than 5V/V with a gain-bandwidth product of 7.5MHz. Both devices have a shutdown function in which the quiescent current is reduced to less than 0.1µA, and the amplifier output is forced into a high-impedance state.

The input common-mode range of the MAX4236/ MAX4237 extends below the negative supply range, and the output swings Rail-to-Rail®. These features make the amplifiers ideal for applications with +3V or +5V single power supplies. The MAX4236/MAX4237 are specified for the extended temperature range (-40°C to +85°C) and are available in tiny SOT23, µMAX, and SO packages. For greater accuracy, the A grade µMAX and SO packages are tested to guarantee 20µV (max) offset voltage at +25°C and less then 2µV/°C drift.

## **Applications**

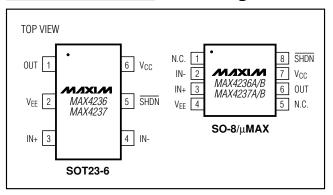
Strain Gauges Piezoelectric Sensors Thermocouple Amplifiers **Electrochemical Sensors** Battery-Powered Instrumentation Instrumentation Amplifiers

**Features** 

- **♦ Ultra-Low Offset Voltage** 20uV (max) at +25°C (Grade A) 50µV (max) at +25°C (Grade B, 6-Pin SOT23)
- **♦ Ultra-Low Offset Voltage Drift** 2μV/°C (max) (Grade A) 4.5μV/°C (max) (Grade B, 6-Pin SOT23) 5.5μV/°C (max) (6-Pin SOT23)
- **♦ Ultra-Low 1pA Input Bias Current**
- ♦ High Open-Loop Voltage Gain: 110dB (min)  $(R_L = 100k\Omega)$
- ♦ Compatible with +3V and +5V Single-Supply **Power Systems**
- ♦ Ground Sensing: Input Common-Mode Range **Includes Negative Rail**
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Output Swing into a 1kΩ Load
- ♦ 350µA Quiescent Current
- ♦ Gain-Bandwidth Product 1.7MHz (MAX4236, Av = 1V/V)7.5MHz (MAX4237,  $A_V = 5V/V$ )
- ♦ 200pF Capacitive Load Handling Capability
- ♦ Shutdown Mode: 0.1µA Quiescent Current, Places Output in a High-Impedance State
- ♦ Available in Space-Saving SOT23 and μMAX **Packages**

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

## **Pin Configurations**



### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4236EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6
MAX4236AEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX4236BEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX
MAX4236AESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4236BESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4237EUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6
MAX4237AEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX4237BEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 μMAX
MAX4237AESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4237BESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage (VCC - VEE)	0.3V to +6V
Analog Input Voltage (IN+ or IN-)(VEE - 0.3V) to	$(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
Logic Input Voltage (SHDN)(VEE - 0.3V) to	$(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
Current into Any Pin	20mA
Output Short-Circuit DurationContinuous to Eithe	er V <sub>CC</sub> or V <sub>EE</sub>
Continuous Power Dissipation ( $T_A = +70^{\circ}C$ )	
6-Pin SOT23-6 (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)	696mW
8-Pin µMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above +70°C)	362mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C)	471mW

Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or 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 (SO-8 and µMAX-8)**

 $(V_{CC}=+2.4V~to~+5.5V,~V_{EE}=0,~V_{CM}=0,~V_{OUT}=V_{CC}/2,~R_L=100 k \Omega~to~V_{CC}/2,~T_A=T_{MIN}~to~T_{MAX},~unless~otherwise~noted.~Typical~values~are~at~V_{CC}=+5V~and~T_A=+25 ^{\circ}C.)~(Note~1)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by the F	PSRR test	2.4		5.5	V
		V · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	In normal mode		350	440	
Ovies a seat Overally Overally	1	$V_{CC} = +5V$	In shutdown mode		0.1	2	
Quiescent Supply Current	Icc	V <sub>CC</sub> = +3V	In normal mode		350	440	μΑ
		ACC = +2A	In shutdown mode		0.1	2	
		$V_{CC} = +5V$ ,	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		±5	±20	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	Grade A	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			±150	\/
Input Onset Voltage	VOS	$V_{CC} = +5V$ ,	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		±5	±50	μV
		Grade B	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$			±340	
Input Offset Voltage Temperature	TCVos	$V_{CC} = +5V$	Grade A		±0.6	±2	μV/°C
Coefficient	10005	(Note 3)	Grade B		±0.6	±4.5	
Input Bias Current	ΙΒ	(Note 2)			±1	±500	рА
Input Offset Current	los	(Note 2)			±1		рА
Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	Differential or comme	on mode		1000		МΩ
Input Common-Mode Voltage	V <sub>CM</sub>	Guaranteed by the C	CMRR test	-0.15		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2	V
		$V_{CC} = +5V;$ -0.15V \le V_{CM} \le	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	84	102		
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	(V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2V)	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	80			dB
	G.,	$V_{CC} = +3.0V;$ -0.15V \le V_{CM} \le	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	82	102		
		(V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2V)	TA = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	78			
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{CC} = +2.4V \text{ to}$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	97	120		dB
i i ower-supply nejection fatto	PSHK	+5.5V	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	95			] aB

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (SO-8 and μMAX-8) (continued)

 $(V_{CC}=+2.4V~to~+5.5V,~V_{EE}=0,~V_{CM}=0,~V_{OUT}=V_{CC}/2,~R_L=100k\Omega~to~V_{CC}/2,~T_A=T_{MIN}~to~T_{MAX},~unless~otherwise~noted.~Typical~values~are~at~V_{CC}=+5V~and~T_A=+25^{\circ}C.)~(Note~1)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	COI	NDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, R <sub>L</sub>		$0k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$	110	128			
		connected to $V_{CC}/2$ , $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		$\Omega$ , V <sub>OUT</sub> = $(V_{CC} - 0.3V)$	105	114			
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to		$0$ k $\Omega$ , V <sub>OUT</sub> = $0$ (V <sub>CC</sub> - 50mV)	110			1	
		$V_{CC}/2$ , $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	R <sub>L</sub> = 1kt V <sub>OUT</sub> = to (V <sub>CC</sub>	0.15V	100				
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	Avol	V <sub>CC</sub> = +3V, R <sub>L</sub>		$0k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$	110	128		dB	
		connected to V <sub>CC</sub> /2, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	R <sub>L</sub> = 1ks V <sub>OUT</sub> = to (V <sub>CC</sub>	0.15V	100	114		-	
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> /2, T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>		$0k\Omega$ , $V_{OUT} = 0$	105				
			R <sub>L</sub> = 1kt V <sub>OUT</sub> = to (V <sub>CC</sub>	0.15V	95				
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V,		V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		2	10		
Output Valtage Suing		$R_L$ connected to $V_C$ $R_L = 100k\Omega$	<sub>CC</sub> /2,	VOL - VEE		3	10		
Output Voltage Swing	Vout	Vcc = +5V,	/0	VCC - VOH		150	250	mV	
		$R_L$ connected to $V_C$ $R_L = 1k\Omega$	)C/2,	VOL - VEE		50	100		
Output Short-Circuit Current	IOUT(CO)	Shorted to VEE				10		mA	
Output offort-offcult outfort	IOUT(SC)	Shorted to V <sub>CC</sub>				30		111/4	
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	R <sub>I</sub> = ∞, C <sub>I</sub> = 5pF		MAX4236		1.7		MHz	
Sam Bandwar Froduct	GBW	=, or = opi		MAX4237		7.5		1411 12	
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V <sub>OUT</sub> =	: 4V sten	MAX4236		0.3		V/µs	
				MAX4237		1.3		, , ,	
Settling Time	ts	Vour settling to wit	hin	MAX4236		1		μs	
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	0.01% $f = 5kHz, V_{OUT} = 2^{t}$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$	Vp-p, V <sub>CC</sub>	MAX4237 = +5V		0.001		%	

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (SO-8 and μMAX-8) (continued)**

 $(V_{CC}=+2.4V~to~+5.5V,~V_{EE}=0,~V_{CM}=0,~V_{OUT}=V_{CC}/2,~R_L=100k\Omega~to~V_{CC}/2,~T_A=T_{MIN}~to~T_{MAX},~unless~otherwise~noted.~Typical~values~are~at~V_{CC}=+5V~and~T_A=+25^{\circ}C.)~(Note~1)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	S	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Input Capacitance	CIN	f = 100kHz			7.5		рF
Input Voltage Noise Density	en	f = 1kHz			14		nV/√Hz
Input Noise Voltage	e <sub>np-p</sub>	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			0.2		µVр-р
Capacitive Load Stability	C. 0.17	MAX4236			200		۵۲
Capacitive Load Stability	CLOAD	No sustained oscillations	MAX4237		200		pF
Shutdown Mode Output Leakage	I <sub>OUT(SH)</sub>	Device in shutdown mode (3	SHDN = V <sub>EE</sub> )		±0.01	±1.0	μΑ
SHDN Logic Low	VIL					0.3 × V <sub>C</sub> C	V
SHDN Logic High	VIH			0.7 × VCC			V
SHDN Input Current		SHDN = VEE or VCC			1	3	μΑ
Shutdown Delay Time	t(SH)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$			1		μs
Shutdown Recovery Time	t(EN)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$			4		μs

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (SOT23-6)**

 $(V_{CC} = +2.4 \text{V to } +5.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100 \text{k}\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}/2, T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = +5 \text{V}$  and  $T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by the PS	SRR test	2.4		5.5	V
		\/ F\/	In normal mode		350	440	
Outland ant Counnils Course	la a	$V_{CC} = +5V$	In shutdown mode		0.1	2	^
Quiescent Supply Current	Icc	\\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\	In normal mode		350	440	μΑ
		VCC = +3V	In shutdown mode		0.1	2	
logget Offeet Veltege	\/	\/	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		±5	±50	\/
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	Vcc = +5V	TA = TMIN to TMAX			±600	μV
Input Offset Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 2)	TCV <sub>OS</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V		±0.6	±5.5	μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	ΙΒ	(Note 2)			±1	±500	рА
Input Offset Current	los	(Note 2)			±1		рΑ
Input Resistance	RIN	Differential or commo	n mode		1000		$M\Omega$
Input Common-Mode Voltage	V <sub>CM</sub>	Guaranteed by the CMRR test		-0.15		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2	V
0 M   D   1 D   1		$V_{CC} = +5V, -0.15V$	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	82	102		
	CMDD	$\leq$ V <sub>CM</sub> $\leq$ (V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2V)	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$	80			] <sub>-ID</sub>
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	VCC = +3.0V; -0.15V	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C	82	102		dB
		$\leq$ V <sub>CM</sub> $\leq$ (V <sub>CC</sub> - 1.2V)		78			

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (SOT23-6) (continued)**

 $(V_{CC} = +2.4 \text{V to } +5.5 \text{V}, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = 0, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC} = +5 \text{V}$  and  $T_A = +25 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ .) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Dower Cumply Dejection Datio	DCDD	$V_{CC} = +2.4V \text{ to}$	T <sub>A</sub> =	+25°C	97	120		۵D
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	+5.5V	T <sub>A</sub> =	T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	95			dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to	Vout	100kΩ, = 15mV to - 50mV)	110	128		
		V <sub>CC</sub> /2, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		1kΩ, = 0.15V cc - 0.3V)	100	114		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to		$100$ k $\Omega$ , V <sub>OUT</sub> = $V$ to (V <sub>CC</sub> - 50mV)	110			
Larga Signal Voltaga Gain	Avol	$V_{CC}/2$ , $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to $T_{MAX}$		1kΩ, = 0.15V to - 0.3V)	95			dB
Large-Signal Voltage Gain	AVOL	V <sub>CC</sub> = +3V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to	Vout	100kΩ, = 15mV to - 50mV)	110	128		- dB
		V <sub>CC</sub> /2, T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		1kΩ, = 0.15V to - 0.3V)	100	114		
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +3V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to V <sub>CC</sub> /2, T <sub>A</sub> = T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	Vout	100kΩ, = 15mV to - 50mV)	105			
				1kΩ, = 0.15V to - 0.3V)	95			
		V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V,	10	V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		2	10	
Output Voltage Swing	Vout	$R_L$ connected to $V_C$ $R_L = 100k\Omega$	DC/2,	Vol - Vee		3	10	mV
Output voltage Swing	V001	V <sub>CC</sub> = +5V, R <sub>L</sub> connected to V <sub>C</sub>	20/0	VCC - VOH		150	250	ITIV
		$R_L = 1k\Omega$	JC/2,	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>		50	100	
		Shorted to VEE			10			
Output Short-Circuit Current	IOUT(SC)	Shorted to VCC			30		mA	
Cain Dandwidth Durdurt	CDMD	D. 0 45.5		MAX4236		1.7		NAL 1-
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	R <sub>L</sub> = ∞, C <sub>L</sub> = 15pF		MAX4237		7.5		MHz
		$V_{CC} = +5V,$ $V_{OUT} = 4V$ step				0.3		V/µs
		VOUT = 4V step		MAX4237		1.3		

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (SOT23-6) (continued)**

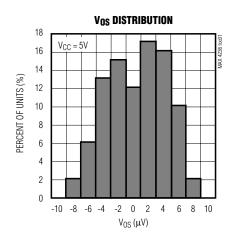
 $(V_{CC}=+2.4V \text{ to } +5.5V, V_{EE}=0, V_{CM}=0, V_{OUT}=V_{CC}/2, R_L=100 \text{k}\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, T_A=T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$  Typical values are at  $V_{CC}=+5V$  and  $T_A=+25^{\circ}C.$ ) (Note 1)

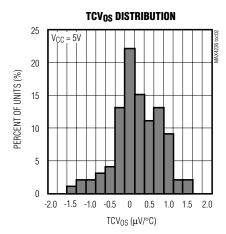
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Cattling Time	to	V	MAX4236		1		
Settling Time	ts	V <sub>OUT</sub> settling to within 0.01%	MAX4237		1		μs
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f = 5kHz$ , $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$ , $V_{CC} = R_L = 10k\Omega$	$f = 5kHz$ , $V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$ , $V_{CC} = +5V$ $R_L = 10k\Omega$		0.001		%
Input Capacitance	CIN	f = 100kHz			7.5		pF
Input Voltage Noise Density	en	f = 1kHz			14		nV/√Hz
Input Noise Voltage	e <sub>np-p</sub>	f = 0.1Hz to 10Hz			0.2		μVр-р
Capacitive Load Stability	C. c. c	MAX423			200		nΕ
Capacitive Load Stability	C <sub>LOAD</sub>	No sustained oscillations	MAX4237		200		pF
Shutdown Mode Output Leakage	IOUT(SH)	Device in shutdown mode (SHE VOUT = 0 to VCC	Device in shutdown mode (SHDN = V <sub>EE</sub> ) V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>		±0.01	±1.0	μΑ
SHDN Logic Low	VIL					0.3 × V <sub>C</sub> C	V
SHDN Logic High	VIH			0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>			V
SHDN Input Current		SHDN = V <sub>EE</sub> or V <sub>CC</sub>			1	3	μΑ
Shutdown Delay Time	t(SH)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$			1		μs
Shutdown Recovery Time	t(EN)	$R_L = 1k\Omega$			4		μs

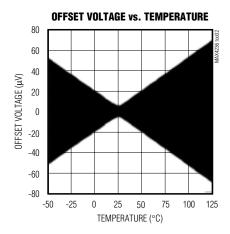
- Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C; all specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design, unless otherwise specified.
- Note 2: Guaranteed by design, not production tested.
- Note 3: Maxim specification limits for the temperature coefficient of the offset voltage (TCV<sub>OS</sub>) are 100% tested for the A-grade, 8-pin SO and μMAX packages.

## Typical Operating Characteristics

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

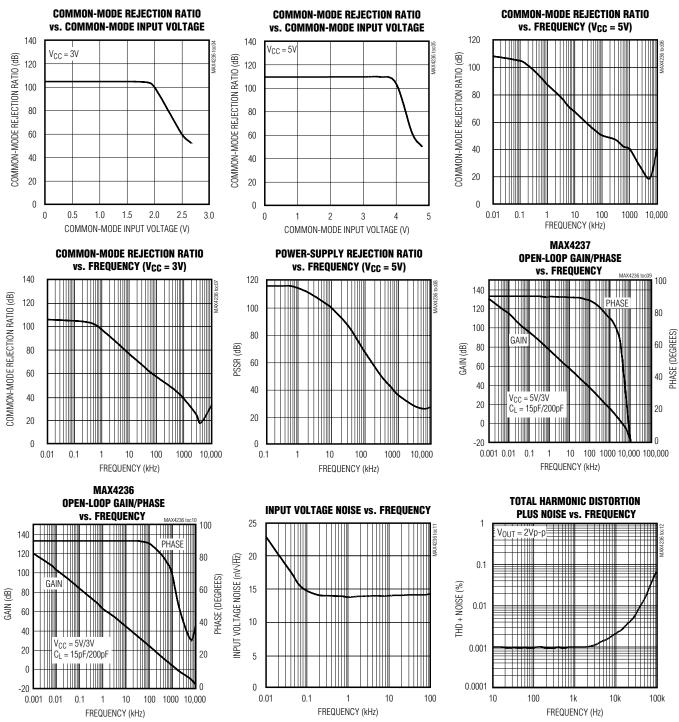






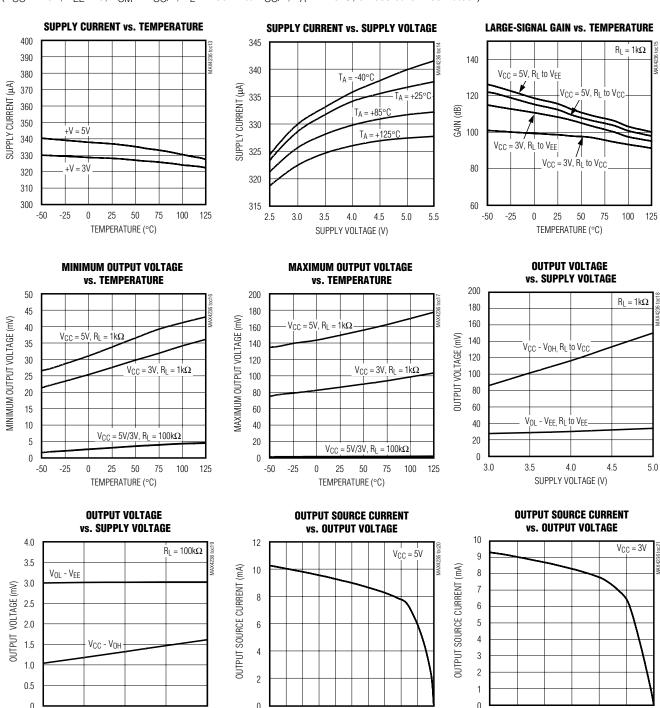
## Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)



#### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)



0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 3.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

0.5

1.0

1.5

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)

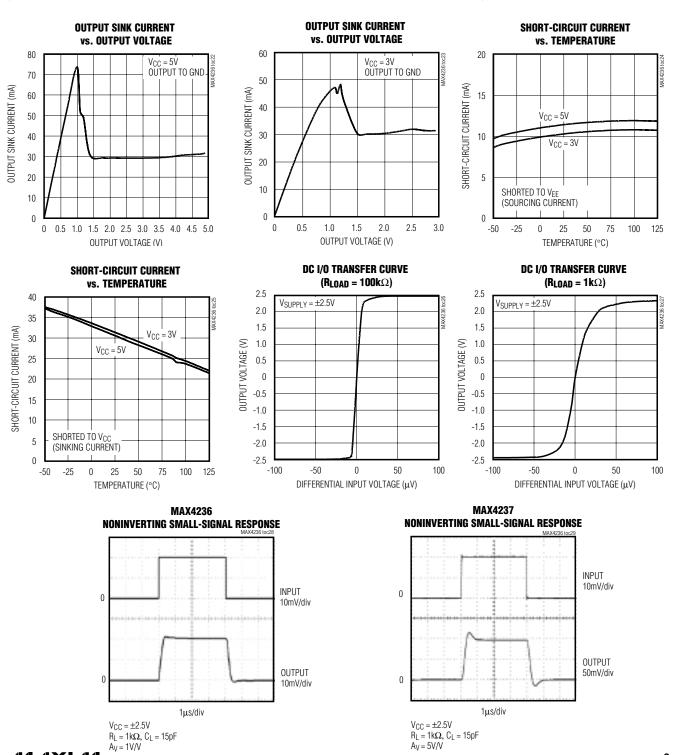
2.0

3.0

SUPPLY VOLTAGE (V)

### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

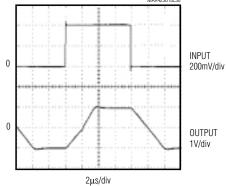
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)



### \_Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

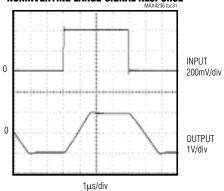
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{CC}/2, R_L = 100k\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)

#### MAX4237 NONINVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE



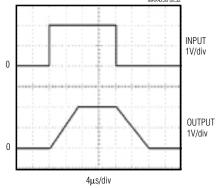
$$\begin{split} &V_{CC}=\pm 2.5V\\ &R_L=1k\Omega,\;C_L=15pF\\ &A_V=5V/V \end{split}$$

#### MAX4237 Noninverting large-signal response



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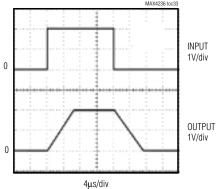
# MAX4236 NONINVERTING LARGE-SIGNAL RESPONSE



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#### **Pin Description**

Pl	PIN		FUNCTION
SOT23	SO/µMAX		
1	6	OUT	Amplifier Output
2	4	VEE	Negative Power Supply. Bypass with a 0.1μF capacitor to ground. Connect to GND for single-supply operation.
3	3	IN+	Noninverting Amplifier Input
4	2	IN-	Inverting Amplifier Input
5	8	SHDN	Shutdown Input. Do not leave floating. Connect to V <sub>CC</sub> for normal operation or GND to enter the shutdown mode.
6	7	Vcc	Positive Supply Input. Bypass with a 0.1µF capacitor to ground.
_	1, 5	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.

#### Detailed Description

The MAX4236/MAX4237 are high-precision op amps with a CMOS input stage and an excellent set of DC and AC features. The combination of tight maximum voltage offset, low offset tempco and very low input current make them ideal for use in high-precision DC circuits. They feature low-voltage operation, low-power consumption, high-current drive with rail-to-rail output swing and high-gain bandwidth product.

#### High Accuracy

The MAX4236/MAX4237 maximum input offset voltage is  $20\mu V$  ( $5\mu V$ , typ) for grade A version and  $50\mu V$  for grade B version at  $+25^{\circ}C$ . The maximum temperature coefficient of the offset voltage for grade A and B are guaranteed to be  $2\mu V/^{\circ}C$  and  $4.5\mu V/^{\circ}C$  respectively. The parts have an input bias current of 1pA. Noise characteristics are  $14nV/\sqrt{Hz}$ , and a low frequency noise (0.1Hz to 10Hz) of 0.2 $\mu Vp$ -p. The CMRR is 102dB, and the PSRR is 120dB. The combination is what is necessary for the design of circuits to process signals while keeping high signal-to-noise ratios, as in stages preceding high-resolution converters, or when they are produced by sensors or transducers generating very small outputs.

#### Rail-to-Rail Outputs, Ground-Sensing Input

The input common-mode range extends from (VEE - 0.15V) to (VCC - 1.2V) with excellent common-mode rejection. Beyond this range, the amplifier output is a nonlinear function of the input, but does not undergo phase reversal or latch-up (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

The output swings to within 150mV of the power-supply rails with a 1k $\Omega$  load. The input ground sensing and the rail-to-rail output substantially increase the dynamic range.

#### **Power-Up and Shutdown Mode**

The MAX4236/MAX4237 have a shutdown option. When the shutdown pin (SHDN) is pulled low, the supply current drops to 0.1 $\mu$ A, and the amplifiers are disabled with the output in a high-impedance state. Pulling SHDN high enables the amplifiers. The turn-on time for the amplifiers to come out of shutdown is 4 $\mu$ s.

## \_Applications Information

As described above, the characteristics of the MAX4236/MAX4237 are excellent for high-precision/ accuracy circuitry, and the high impedance, low-current, low-offset, and noise specifications are very attractive for piezoelectric transducers applications. In these applications, the sensors generate an amount of electric charge proportional to the changes in the mechanical stress applied to them. These charges are transformed into a voltage proportional to the applied force by injecting them into a capacitance and then amplifying the resulting voltage. The voltage is an inverse function of the capacitance into which the charges generated by the transducer/ sensor are injected. This capacitance and the resistance that discharges it, define the low-frequency response of the circuit. It is desirable, once the preferred low-frequency response is known, to maintain the capacitance as low as possible, because the amount of necessary upstream amplification (and the signal-to-noise ratio deterioration) is directly proportional to the capacitance value. The MAX4236/MAX4237 high-impedance, low-

current, low-noise inputs allow a minimum of capacitance to be used.

Piezoresistive transducers applications require many of the same qualities. For those applications the MAX4236/MAX4237 high CMRR, PSRR, and offset stability are also a good match.

A typical application for a piezoresistive transducer instrumentation amplifier design using the MAX4236/MAX4237 is shown in the *Typical Application Circuit*.

In general, the MAX4236/MAX4237 are good components for any application in which an amplifier with an almost zero input current is required, including high-precision, long time-constant integrators and electrochemical sensors.

#### **Power Supplies**

The MAX4236/MAX4237 can operate from a single  $\pm 2.4 \text{V}$  to  $\pm 5.5 \text{V}$  power supply, or from  $\pm 1.2 \text{V}$  to  $\pm 2.75 \text{V}$  power supplies. The power supply pin(s) must be bypassed to ground with a  $0.1 \mu\text{F}$  capacitor as close to the pin as possible.

#### **Layout and Physical Design**

A good layout improves performance by decreasing the amount of parasitic and stray capacitance, inductance and resistance at the amplifier's inputs, outputs, and power-supply connections. Since parasitics might be unavoidable, minimize trace lengths, resistor leads, and place external components as close to the pins as possible.

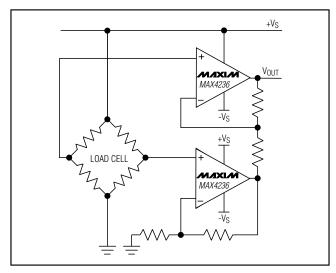
In high impedance, low input current applications, input lines guarding and shielding, special grounding, and other physical design and layout techniques, are mandatory if good results are expected.

The negative effects of crosstalk, EMI and other forms of interference and noise (thermal, acoustic, etc.) must be accounted for and prevented beforehand for good performance in the type of sensitive circuitry in which the MAX4236/MAX4237 are likely to be used.

#### **Selector Guide**

PART	GRADE	MINIMUM STABLE GAIN	TOP MARK
MAX4236EUT		1	AAUV
MAX4236AEUA	Α	1	
MAX4236BEUA	В	1	
MAX4236AESA	Α	1	_
MAX4236BESA	В	1	
MAX4237EUT	ĺ	5	AAUW
MAX4237AEUA	Α	5	_
MAX4237BEUA	В	5	_
MAX4237AESA	Α	5	_
MAX4237BESA	В	5	_

#### Typical Application Circuit



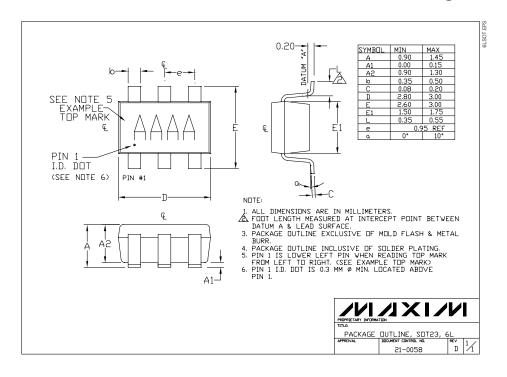
### Chip Information

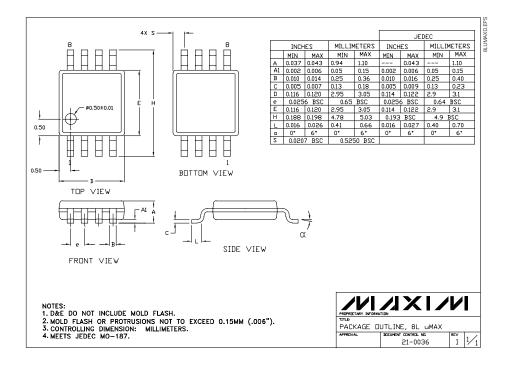
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PROCESS: BICMOS

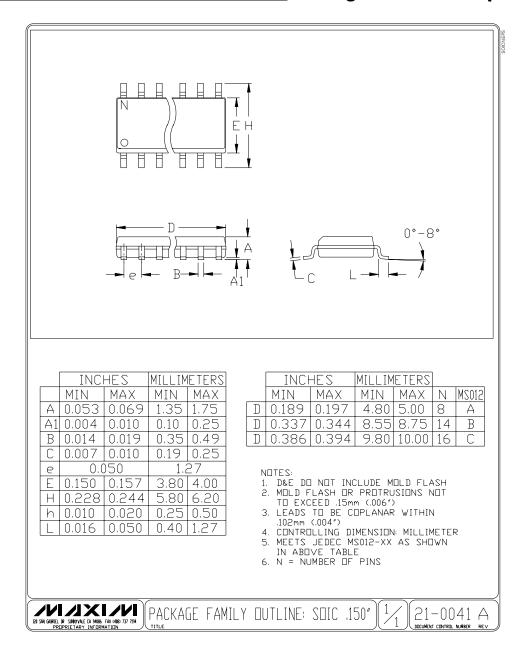
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#### **Package Information**





#### **Package Information (continued)**



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