

General Description

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E unity-gain stable op amps combine high-speed performance, rail-to-rail outputs, and ±15kV ESD protection. Targeted for applications where an input or an output is exposed to the outside world, such as video and communications, these devices are compliant with International ESD Standards: ±15kV IEC 1000-4-2 Air-Gap Discharge, ±8kV IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge, and the ±15kV Human Body Model.

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E operate from a single 5V supply and consume only 12mA of quiescent supply current per amplifier while achieving a 144MHz -3dB bandwidth, 20MHz 0.1dB gain flatness, and a 115V/us slew rate. The MAX4031E provides individual shutdown control for each of the amplifiers.

The dual MAX4030E is available in 8-pin µMAX® and SO packages, and the triple MAX4031E is available in 14-pin TSSOP and SO packages. All devices are specified over the -40°C to +85°C extended temperature range.

Applications

Set-Top Boxes Standard Definition Television (SDTV) **Enhanced Television**

(ETV)

High-Definition Television (HDTV) Notebooks

Projectors

Security Video Systems

Camcorders

Digital Still Cameras

Portable DVD Players

Features

- **♦** ESD-Protected Video Inputs and Outputs ±15kV - Human Body Model ±8kV - IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge ±15kV - IEC 1000-4-2 Air-Gap Discharge
- ♦ 5V Single-Supply Operation
- ♦ 0.1µA Low-Power Shutdown Mode (MAX4031E)
- ♦ Input Common-Mode Range Extends to Ground
- ♦ 2Vp-p Large-Signal -3dB BW > 50MHz
- ♦ Directly Drives 150Ω Loads
- ♦ Low Differential Gain/Phase: 0.2%/0.2°
- **♦** -40°C to +85°C Extended Temperature Range
- ♦ Compact 8-Pin µMAX and 14-Pin TSSOP **Packages**

Ordering Information

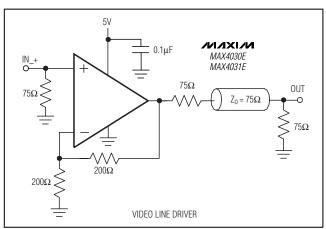
PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4030EEUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX4030EESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4031EEUD	-40°C to +85°C	14 TSSOP
MAX4031EESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO

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Pin Configurations

TOP VIEW SHDNA 14 OUTC 8 V_{CC} OUTA 1 SHDNC 2 13 INC-7 OUTB MIXIM SHDNB 3 12 INC+ MAX4030E MAXIM 6 INB-INA+ 3 11 GND V_{CC} 4 MAX4031E 5 INB+ GND 4 INA+ 5 10 INB+ 9 INB-INA- 6 μ**MAX/SO** OUTA 7 8 OUTB TSSOP/SO

Typical Operating Circuit



MIXIM

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

(All voltages referenced to GND, unless	otherwise noted.)
V _{CC}	0.3V to +6V
IN, IN_+, OUT_, SHDN	0.3V to $(V_{CC} + 0.3V)$
Current into IN, IN_+, SHDN	±20mA
Output Short-Circuit Duration to V _{CC} or 0	GNDContinuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70)°C)
8-Pin μMAX (derate 4.5mW/°C above	+70°C)362mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +7	0°C)471mW

14-Pin TSSOP (derate 9.1mW/°C above +70°	C)727mW
14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	
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.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2, \overline{SHDN} = V_{CC}, R_L = \infty \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.) \text{ (Note 1)}$

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	IDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Operating Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Guaranteed by PSRR		4.5		5.5	V	
Quiescent Current (per Amplifier)	Icc				12	22	mA	
Shutdown Current (per Amplifier)	ISHDN	SHDN_ = GND (MAX-	4031E)		0.1	10	μΑ	
Input Common-Mode Voltage	V _{CM}	Guaranteed by CMRF	3	0		V _{CC} - 2.25	V	
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ $T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$			5	13 26	mV	
Input Offset Voltage Matching	ΔVos				2.6		mV	
Input Offset Voltage Tempco	TC _{VOS}				31		μV/°C	
Input Bias Current	ΙΒ				0.01	1	μΑ	
Input Offset Current	Ios				0.01		μΑ	
Input Resistance	RIN				1		GΩ	
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	GND ≤ V _{CM} ≤ V _{CC} - 2	2.25V	50	70		dB	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	4.5V ≤ V _{CC} ≤ 5.5V		40	60		dB	
	Avol	$0.5V \le V_{OUT} \le 4.5V$,	$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$		80			
Open-Loop Gain		$0.6V \le V_{OUT} \le 4.4V$	$R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$	50	70		dB	
		$0.4V \le V_{OUT} \le 3.5V$,	$R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND	50	70			
Output Voltage Swing	Vout_	$R_L = 2k\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$	VCC - VOH		0.05		- V	
			V _{OL} - GND		0.05			
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$	V _{CC} - V _{OH}		0.15	0.4		
			V _{OL} - GND		0.15	0.4		
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND	VCC - VOH		0.3	0.8		
			V _{OL} - GND		0.01	0.05		
Output Short-Circuit Current	Isc	Sinking or sourcing			±100		mA	
SHDN_ Logic Threshold	VIL	MAX4031E MAX4031E				0.8	V	
- Or IDIV_ Logic Tilleanold	VIH			2.0			v	
SHDN_ Logic Input Current	lıL	SHDN_ = GND (MAX	4031E)		0.10	10	μΑ	
SHUN_ Logic Input Current	lıH	SHDN_ = V _{CC} (MAX ²	4031E)		0.10	10	μΑ	

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 0V, V_{OUT} = V_{CC}/2, \overline{SHDN} = V_{CC}, R_L = \infty \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, T_A = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at } T_A = +25^{\circ}C.)$ (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Disabled Output Leakage Current	IOUT_SH	SHDN_ = GND (MAX4031E)		0.1	10	μΑ
		Human Body Model		±15		
ESD Protection Voltage (Note 2)		IEC 1000-4-2 Contact Discharge		±8		kV
		IEC 1000-4-2 Air-Gap Discharge		±15		

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 1.5V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to GND}, \overline{SHDN} = V_{CC}, A_{VCL} = +2V/V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

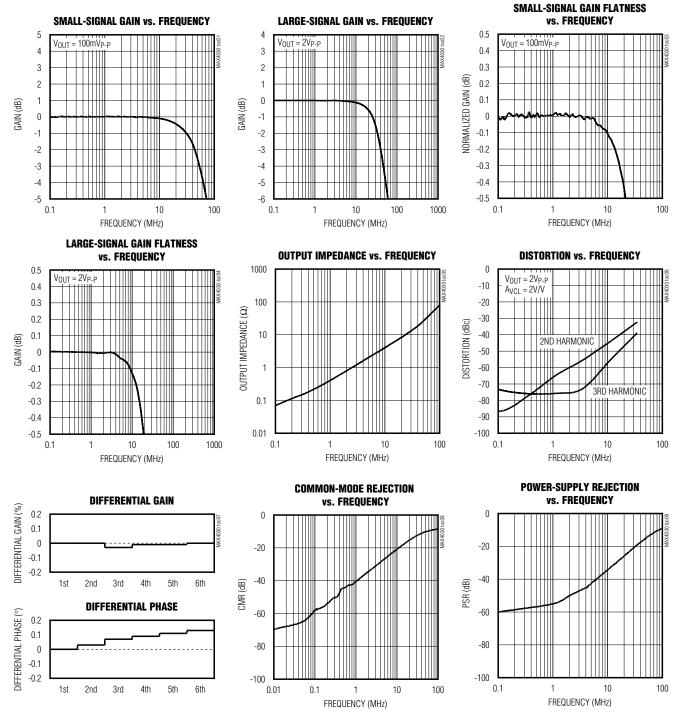
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Small Signal 2dP Pandwidth	BW _{SS}	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}, A_{VCL} = +1 \text{V/V}$		144		MHz
Small-Signal -3dB Bandwidth		$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}, A_{VCL} = +2 \text{V/V}$		53		
Large-Signal -3dB Bandwidth	BWLS	$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}, A_{VCL} = +1V/V$		52		MHz
Large-Signal -305 Bandwidth		$V_{OUT} = 2V_{P-P}, A_{VCL} = +2V/V$		40		
Small Signal O 1dB Coin Flatage	DWs	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}, A_{VCL} = +1 \text{V/V}$		20		MHz
Small-Signal 0.1dB Gain Flatness	BW _{0.1dBSS}	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}, A_{VCL} = +2 \text{V/V}$		10		
Lorgo Signal O.1dP Cain Flatness	BW _{0.1dBLS}	V _{OUT} = 2V _{P-P} , A _{VCL} = +1V/V		20		MHz
Large-Signal 0.1dB Gain Flatness		V _{OUT} = 2V _{P-P} , A _{VCL} = +2V/V		9		
Slew Rate	SR	V _{OUT} _ = 2V step		115		V/µs
Settling Time to 0.1%	ts	V _{OUT} _ = 2V step		40		ns
Channel-to-Channel Isolation	CH _{ISO}	f = 4.43MHz		65		dB
Differential Phase Error	DP	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $A_{VCL} = +2V/V$		0.2		Degrees
Differential Gain Error	DG	NTSC, $R_L = 150\Omega$ to GND, $A_{VCL} = +2V/V$		0.2		%
Input Capacitance	CIN			8		рF
Capacitive-Load Stability		No sustained oscillations		200		рF
Output Impedance	Z _{OUT}	f = 4.43MHz		2		Ω
Enable Time	ton	V _{IN} _ = 1V (MAX4031E)		2		μs
Disable Time	toff	V _{IN} _ = 1V (MAX4031E)		0.15		μs

Note 1: All devices are 100% production tested at $T_A = +25$ °C. Specifications over temperature limits are guaranteed by design.

Note 2: ESD protection is specified for test point A and test point B only (Figure 7).

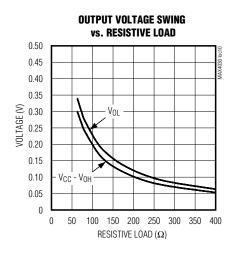
Typical Operating Characteristics

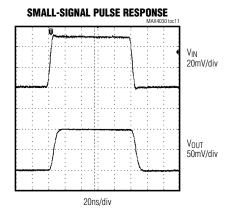
 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +2V/V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.})$

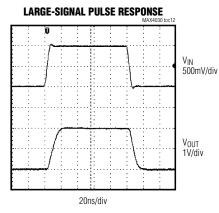


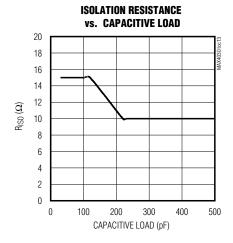
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

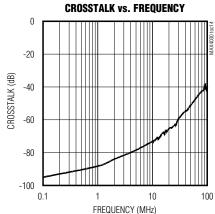
 $(V_{CC} = 5V, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +2V/V, R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2, T_A = +25$ °C, unless otherwise noted.)











Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION	
MAX4030E	MAX4031E	NAME	FUNCTION	
1	7	OUTA	Amplifier A Output	
2	6	INA-	Amplifier A Inverting Input	
3	5	INA+	Amplifier A Noninverting Input	
4	11	GND	Ground	
5	10	INB+	Amplifier B Noninverting Input	
6	9	INB-	Amplifier B Inverting Input	
7	8	OUTB	Amplifier B Output	
8	4	Vcc	Positive Power Supply. Bypass V _{CC} to GND with a 0.1µF capacitor.	
_	1	SHDNA	Amplifier A Shutdown Input. Connect SHDNA high to enable amplifier A.	
_	2	SHDNC	Amplifier C Shutdown Input. Connect SHDNC high to enable amplifier C.	
_	3	SHDNB	Amplifier B Shutdown Input. Connect SHDNB high to enable amplifier B.	
_	12	INC+	Amplifier C Noninverting Input	
_	13	INC-	Amplifier C Inverting Input	
_	14	OUTC	Amplifier C Output	

Detailed Description

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E dual/triple, 5V operational amplifiers achieve 115V/µs slew rates and 144MHz bandwidths. High ±15kV ESD protection at video inputs and outputs guards against unexpected discharge. Excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance make these amplifiers an ideal choice for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

Ground-Sensing Inputs

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E input stage can sense common-mode voltages from ground to within 2.25V of the positive supply.

Rail-to-Rail Outputs

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E rail-to-rail outputs can swing to within 100mV of each supply because local feedback around the output stage ensures low open-loop output impedance, reducing gain sensitivity to load variations.

Shutdown (MAX4031E Only)

The MAX4031E offers individual shutdown control for each amplifier. Drive SHDN_ low to shut down the amplifier. In shutdown, the amplifier output impedance is high impedance.

Applications Information

Choosing Resistor Values

Unity-Gain Configuration

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E are internally compensated for unity gain. When configured for unity gain, a 24Ω resistor (RF) in series with the feedback path optimizes AC performance. This resistor improves AC response by reducing the Q of the parallel LC circuit formed by the parasitic feedback capacitance and lead inductance.

Video Line Driver

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E are low-power, voltage-feedback amplifiers featuring bandwidths up to 40MHz and 0.1dB gain flatness to 9MHz. They are designed to minimize differential-gain error and differential-phase error to 0.2% and 0.2°, respectively. They have a 40ns settling time to 0.1%, 110V/µs slew rates, and output-current-drive capability of up to 50mA, making them ideal for driving video loads.

Inverting and Noninverting Configurations

Select the feedback (RF) and input (RG) resistor values to fit the gain requirements of the application. Large resistor values increase voltage noise and interact with the amplifier's input and PC board capacitance. This can generate undesirable poles and zeros and

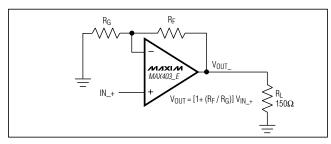


Figure 1. Noninverting Gain Configuration

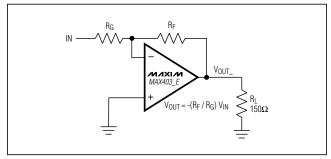


Figure 2. Inverting Gain Configuration

decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain-of-two configuration (RF = RG) using $2k\Omega$ resistors, combined with 4pF of amplifier input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, cause a pole at 79.6MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the $2k\Omega$ resistors to 100Ω extends the pole frequency to 1.59GHz, but could limit output swing by adding 200Ω in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor (Figures 1 and 2).

Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing

These amplifiers operate from a single 5V power supply. Bypass V_{CC} to ground with a $0.1\mu F$ capacitor as close to V_{CC} as possible. Maxim recommends using microstrip and stripline techniques to obtain full bandwidth. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the amplifier's performance, design it for a frequency greater than 1GHz. Pay careful attention to inputs and outputs to avoid large parasitic capacitance. Under all conditions observe the following design guidelines:

- Do not use wire-wrap boards. Wire-wrap boards are too inductive.
- Do not use IC sockets. Sockets increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface mount instead of through-hole components for better high-frequency performance.

- Use a PC board with at least two layers. The PC board should be as free from voids as possible.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns: round all corners.

Output Capacitive Loading and Stability

The MAX4030E/MAX4031E are optimized for AC performance and do not drive highly reactive loads, which decreases phase margin and can produce excessive ringing and oscillation. Figure 3 shows a circuit modification that uses an isolation resistor (RISO) to eliminate this problem. Figure 4 shows a graph of the Optimal Isolation Resistor (RISO) vs. Capacitive Load. Figure 5 shows how a capacitive load causes excessive peaking of the amplifier's frequency response if the capacitor is not isolated from the amplifier by a resistor. A small isolation resistor (usually 10Ω to 15Ω) placed before the reactive load prevents ringing and oscillation. At higher capacitive loads, the interaction of the load capacitance and the isolation resistor controls the AC performance. Figure 6 shows the effect of a 10Ω isolation resistor on closed-loop response.

ESD Protection

As with all Maxim devices, ESD protection structures are incorporated on all pins to protect against ESD encountered during handling and assembly. Input and output pins of the MAX4030E/MAX4031E have extra protection against static electricity. Maxim's engineers have developed state-of-the-art structures enabling these pins to withstand ESD up to ±15kV without damage when placed in the test circuit (Figure 7). The MAX4030E/MAX4031E are characterized for protection to the following limits:

- ±15kV using the Human Body Model
- ±8kV using the Contact Discharge method specified in IEC 1000-4-2
- ±15kV using the Air-Gap Discharge method specified in IEC 1000-4-2

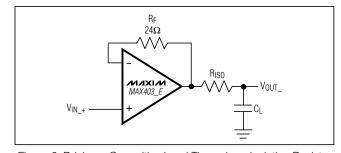


Figure 3. Driving a Capacitive Load Through an Isolation Resistor

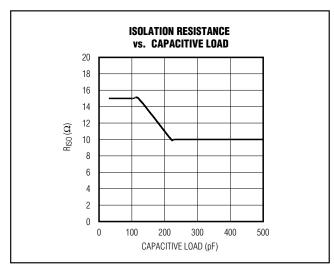


Figure 4. Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

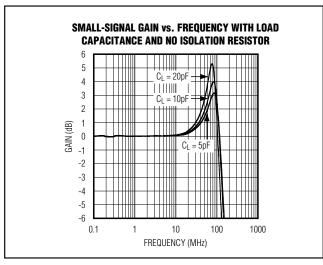


Figure 5. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and No Isolation Resistor

Human Body Model

Figure 8 shows the Human Body Model and Figure 9 shows the current waveform it generates when discharged into low impedance. This model consists of a 150pF capacitor charged to the ESD voltage of interest, and then discharged into the test device through a $1.5 \mathrm{k}\Omega$ resistor.

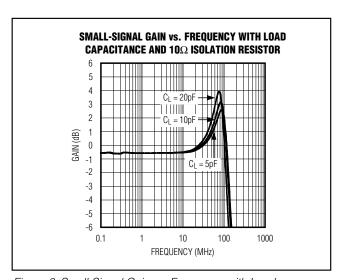


Figure 6. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Load Capacitance and 10Ω Isolation Resistor

IEC 1000-4-2

The IEC 1000-4-2 standard covers ESD testing and performance of finished equipment; it does not specifically refer to ICs. The MAX4030E/MAX4031E enable the design of equipment that meets the highest level (level 4) of IEC 1000-4-2 without the need for additional ESD protection components. The major difference between tests done using the Human Body Model and IEC 1000-4-2 is higher peak current in IEC 1000-4-2. Because series resistance is lower in the IEC 1000-4-2 model, the ESD-withstand voltage measured to this standard is generally lower than that measured using the Human Body. Figure 10 shows the IEC 1000-4-2 model and Figure 11 shows the current waveform for the ±8kV IEC 1000-4-2 level 4 ESD Contact Discharge test. The Air-Gap test involves approaching the device with a charged probe. The Contact Discharge method connects the probe to the device before the probe is energized.

_Chip Information

MAX4030E TRANSISTOR COUNT: 271 MAX4031E TRANSISTOR COUNT: 387

PROCESS: BICMOS

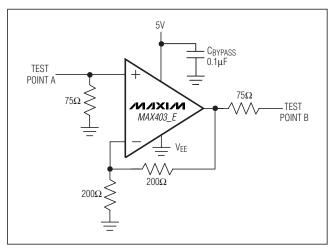


Figure 7. ESD Test Circuit

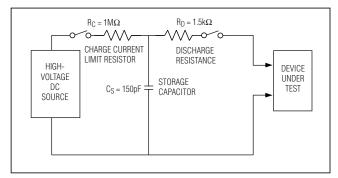


Figure 8. Human Body ESD Model

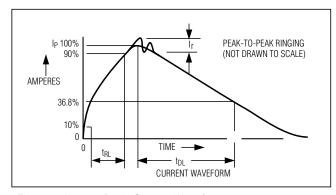


Figure 9. Human Body Current Waveform

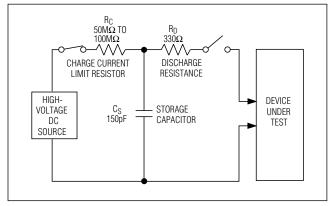


Figure 10. IEC 1000-4-2 ESD Test Model

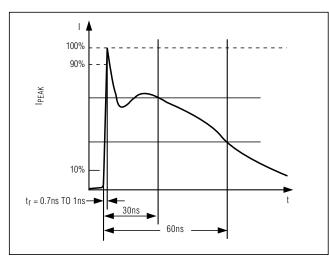
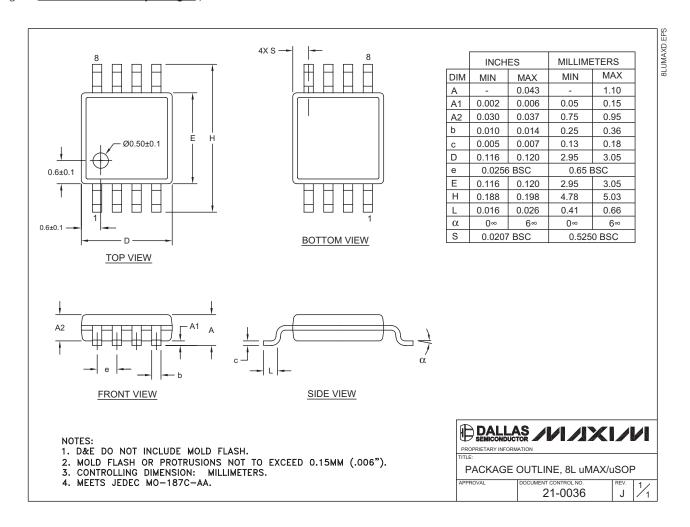


Figure 11. IEC 1000-4-2 ESD Generator Current Waveform

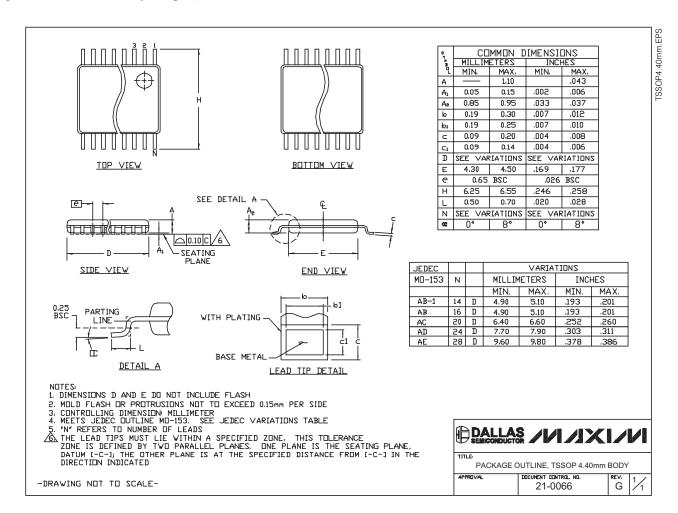
Package Information

(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.)



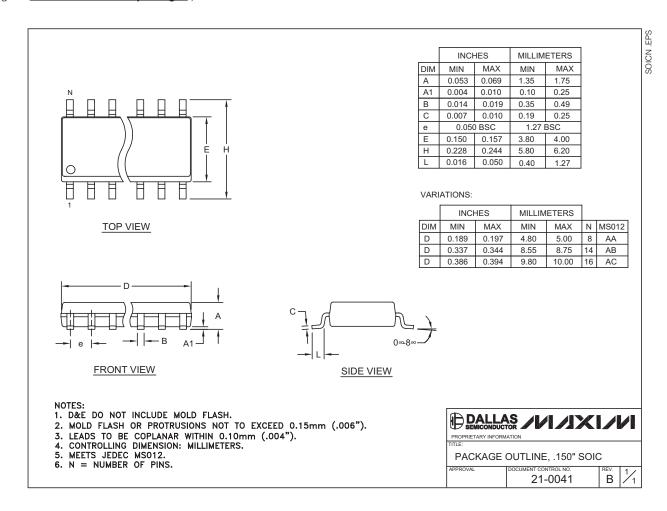
Package Information (continued)

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