### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage (V <sub>CC</sub> to V <sub>EE</sub> ) Input Voltage Output Short-Circuit Duration (to C	(V <sub>CC</sub> + 0.3V) to (V <sub>EE</sub> - C GND)Continu	.3V)
Continuous Power Dissipation (TA SOT23 (derate 7.10mW/°C abo Plastic DIP (derate 9.09mW/°C SO (derate 5.88mW/°C above µMAX (derate 4.10mW/°C abo CERDIP (derate 8.00mW/°C at	bve +70°C)571 2 above +70°C)727 +70°C)471 ve +70°C)330	'mW mW )mW

Operating Temperature Ranges (Note 1)	
MAX4178E_A/MAX4278E_A	40°C to +85°C
MAX4178EUK/MAX4278EUK	40°C to +85°C
MAX4178MJA/MAX4278MJA	55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range	
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s)	+300°C

Note 1: Specifications for the MAX4\_78EUK (SOT23 packages) are 100% tested at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C, and guaranteed by design over temperature.

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<sub>CC</sub> = +5V, V<sub>EE</sub> = -5V, V<sub>OUT</sub> = 0, R<sub>L</sub> = ∞, T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T<sub>A</sub> = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL		CONDITIO	NS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Innut Valtage Denge	VIN	MAX4178			±2.5	±3.0		V	
Input Voltage Range		MAX4278			±1.25	±1.5			
		T 0500	MAX4_78ESA/EPA/EUA/MJA			0.5	2.0		
		$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	MAX4_78EUK			0.5	3.0		
Input Offset Voltage	Vos	T <sub>A</sub> =	MAX4_78E	SA/EPA/EUA/MJA			3.0	mV	
		T <sub>MIN</sub> to T <sub>MAX</sub>	MAX4_78E	UK			5.0		
Input Offset Voltage Drift	TCVOS					2		µV/°C	
la suit Dia s Ourmant	1-	T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C				1	3	μA	
Input Bias Current	IB	$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T	MAX				5		
Input Resistance	RIN					1		MΩ	
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	$V_{S} = \pm 4.5V \text{ to } \pm 5.5V$		70	90		dB		
	Av	$R_L = 100\Omega$		+0.990		+1.000			
Valtaga Cain		MAX4178 (Not	e 2)	$R_L = 50\Omega$	+0.985		+1.000		
Voltage Gain		$\begin{array}{c} \text{MAX4278 (Note 3)} \\ \hline \text{RL} = 50\Omega \end{array} \\ \end{array}$		$R_L = 100\Omega$	+1.98		+2.01	- V/V	
				$R_L = 50\Omega$	+1.97		+2.01		
Gain Linearity	A <sub>V(LIN)</sub>	$V_{OUT} = \pm 1 mV$	to ±2V			0.01		%	
Output Resistance	Rout	f = DC				0.1		Ω	
Minimum Output Current	lout	$T_A = -40^{\circ}C$ to $\cdot$	$T_{A} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$		70	100		mA	
Short-Circuit Output Current	Isc	Short to GND				150		mA	
Outrast Malta and Outrast	Vout	$R_L = 100\Omega$			±2.5	±3.0		V	
Output Voltage Swing		$R_L = 50\Omega$			±2.0	±2.5		v	
	ISY	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$				8	10		
Quiescent Supply Current		$T_{A} = T_{MIN} \text{ to } T_{MAX} \qquad \qquad \frac{MAX4_78E_{-}}{MAX4_78MJA}$		MAX4_78E			12	mA	
						14	1		

Note 2: Voltage Gain =  $(V_{OUT} - V_{OS}) / V_{IN}$  measured at  $V_{IN} = \pm 2.5V$ . Note 3: Voltage Gain =  $(V_{OUT} - V_{OS}) / V_{IN}$  measured at  $V_{IN} = \pm 1.25V$ .



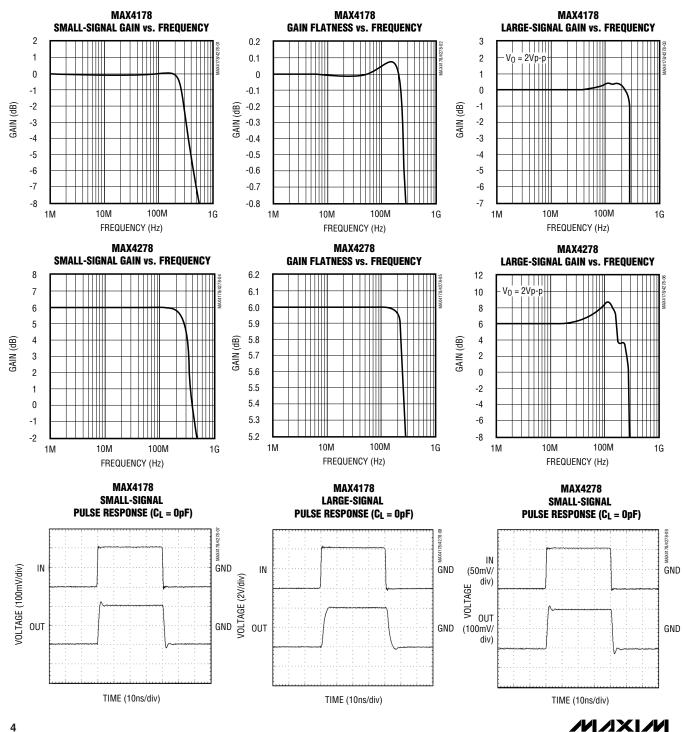
### AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	IS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Small Signal 2dB Bandwidth	BW	$V_{0} = < 0.1 V_{0}$ p	MAX4178		330		MHz	
Small-Signal, -3dB Bandwidth		V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 0.1Vp-p	MAX4278		310			
Small Signal 10 1dD Dandwidth		$V_{0} = \langle 0, 1 \rangle \langle 0, n \rangle$	MAX4178		150		MHz	
Small-Signal, ±0.1dB Bandwidth	BW <sub>(0.1dB)</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> ≤ 0.1Vp-p	MAX4278		150		IVIHZ	
Full-Power Bandwidth	FPBW		MAX4178		250		MHz	
	FFDVV	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4278		250			
Slew Rate	SR	$V_{OUT} = \pm 2V_{P-P}$	MAX4178		1300		V/µs	
Siew hale	Sh	$vO01 = \pm zvb-b$	MAX4278		1600			
Settling Time	ts	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2V step	to 0.1%		10		ns	
Setting Time	LS	V001 - 2V step	to 0.01%		12			
Rise/Fall Times	t <sub>R</sub> , t <sub>F</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2V step			2		ns	
Input Capacitance	CIN			1		pF		
Input Voltage Noise Density	en	f = 10MHz		5		nV/√H		
Input Current Noise Density	in	f = 10MHz		2		pA/√H		
Differential Gain	DG	f = 3.58MHz	MAX4178		0.04		%	
(Note 4)	DG	1 = 3.3010172	MAX4278		0.04		70	
Differential Phase	DP	f = 3.58MHz	MAX4178		0.01		degrees	
(Note 4)	DF	1 = 3.300012	MAX4278		0.01			
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$f_{\rm C} = 10 {\rm MHz},$	MAX4178		-58		dB	
Total Harmonic Distortion		Vout = 2Vp-p	MAX4278		-59			
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	f = 5MHz, V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4178		-81		dBC	
	SFUR	r = 310112, 0001 = 200-0	MAX4278		-74			
Third-Order Intercept	IP3	$f_{\rm C} = 10 {\rm MHz},$	MAX4178		36		- dBm	
	11.5	Vout = 2Vp-p	MAX4278		31			

Note 4: Tested with a 3.58MHz video test signal with an amplitude of 40IRE superimposed on a linear ramp (0 to 100IRE). An IRE is a unit of video signal amplitude developed by the Institute of Radio Engineers; 140IRE = 1V in color systems.

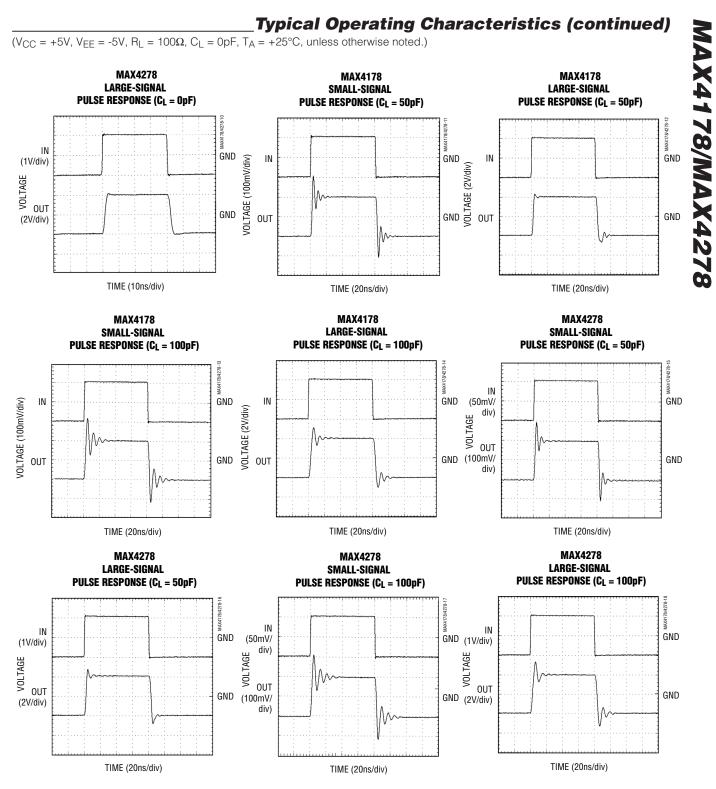
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, R_L = 100\Omega, C_L = 0pF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



**Typical Operating Characteristics** 

MAX4178/MAX4278

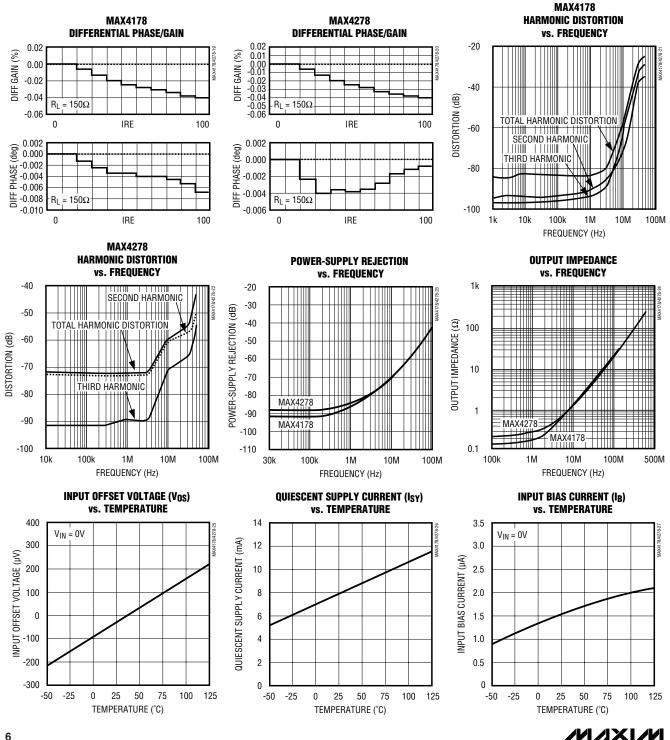
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**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)** 

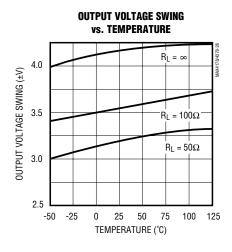
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, R_L = 100\Omega, C_L = 0pF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



MAX4178/MAX4278

### **Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, R_L = 100\Omega, C_L = 0pF, T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)



INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE vs. temperature									
	4.5								78-29
ŝ	4.0								MAX4178/4278-29
INPUT VOLTAGE RANGE (±V)	3.5		_	_	MAX	4178			
ge rai	3.0								
/OLTA	2.5								
VTU V	2.0								
≤	1.5				MA	X4278			
	1.0 -5	i0 -2		) 2 Tempe		0 7 RE (°C)		00 1	25

**Detailed Description** 

The MAX4178/MAX4278 are  $\pm 5V$ , wide-bandwidth, fast-settling, closed-loop buffers featuring high slew rate, high precision, high output current, low noise, and low differential gain and phase errors. The MAX4178, with a -3dB bandwidth of 330MHz, is preset for unity voltage gain (0dB). The MAX4278 is preset for a voltage gain of +2 (6dB) and has a 310MHz -3dB bandwidth.

These devices have a unique input stage that combines the benefits of a current-mode-feedback topology (high slew rate and low power) with those of a traditional voltage-feedback topology. This combination of architectures results in low input offset voltage and bias current, and high gain precision and power-supply rejection.

Under short-circuit conditions, the output current is typically limited to 150mA. This is low enough that a short to ground of any duration will not cause permanent damage to the chip. However, a short to either supply will create double the allowable power dissipation and may cause permanent damage if allowed to exist for longer than approximately 10 seconds. The high output-current capability is an advantage in systems that transmit a signal to several loads. See the *High-Performance Video Distribution Amplifier* section.

### \_Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
SO/µMAX/DIP	SOT23		FUNCTION
1, 5, 8		N.C.	No Connection
2	4	GND	Ground
3	3	IN	Input
4	2	VEE	Negative Power Supply. Connect to -5V.
6	1	OUT	Output
7	5	Vcc	Positive Power Supply. Connect to +5V.

### **Applications Information**

#### Grounding, Bypassing, and PC Board Layout

In order to obtain the MAX4178/MAX4278s' full 330MHz/ 310MHz bandwidths, microstrip and stripline techniques are recommended in most cases. To ensure that the PC board does not degrade the amplifier's performance, it's a good idea to design the board for a frequency greater than 1GHz. Even with very short traces, it's good practice to use these techniques at critical points, such as inputs and outputs. Whether you use a constant-impedance board or not, observe the following guidelines when designing the board:

- Do not use wire-wrap boards. They are too inductive.
- Do not use IC sockets. They increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- In general, surface-mount components have shorter leads and lower parasitic reactance, giving better high-frequency performance than through-hole components.
- The PC board should have at least two layers, with one side a signal layer and the other a ground plane.
- Keep signal lines as short and straight as possible.
  Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.
- The ground plane should be as free from voids as possible.

On Maxim's evaluation kit, the ground plane has been removed from areas where keeping the trace capacitance to a minimum is more important than maintaining ground continuity.

#### **Driving Capacitive Loads**

The MAX4178/MAX4278 provide maximum AC performance with no output load capacitance. This is the case when the MAX4178/MAX4278 are driving a correctly terminated transmission line (e.g., a back-terminated 75 $\Omega$  cable). However, the MAX4178/MAX4278 are capable of driving capacitive loads up to 100pF without oscillations, but with reduced AC performance.

Driving large capacitive loads increases the chance of oscillations in most amplifier circuits. This is especially true for circuits with high loop gains, such as voltage followers. The amplifier's output resistance and the load capacitor combine to add a pole and excess phase to the loop response. If the frequency of this pole is low enough and if phase margin is degraded sufficiently, oscillations may occur.

A second problem when driving capacitive loads results from the amplifier's output impedance, which looks inductive at high frequency. This inductance forms an L-C resonant circuit with the capacitive load, which causes peaking in the frequency response and degrades the amplifier's gain margin.

The MAX4178/MAX4278 drive capacitive loads up to 100pF without oscillation. However, some peaking (in the frequency domain) or ringing (in the time domain) may occur. This is shown in Figures 2a and 2b and the in the Small- and Large-Signal Pulse Response graphs in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

To drive larger-capacitance loads or to reduce ringing, add an isolation resistor between the amplifier's output and the load, as shown in Figure 1.

The value of R<sub>ISO</sub> depends on the circuit's gain and the capacitive load. Figures 3a and 3b show the Bode plots that result when a  $20\Omega$  isolation resistor is used with a voltage follower driving a range of capacitive loads. At the higher capacitor values, the bandwidth is dominated by the RC network, formed by R<sub>ISO</sub> and C<sub>L</sub>; the bandwidth of the amplifier itself is much higher. Note that adding an isolation resistor degrades gain accuracy. The load and isolation resistor form a divider that decreases the voltage delivered to the load.

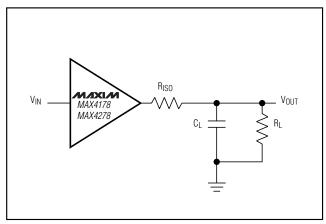


Figure 1. Capacitive-Load Driving Circuit

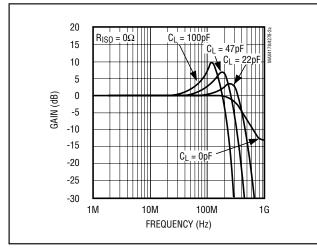


Figure 2a. MAX4178 Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load

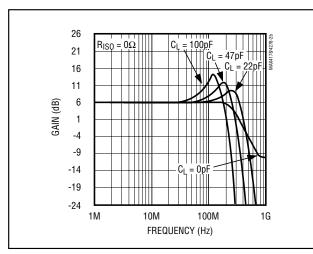


Figure 2b. MAX4278 Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load

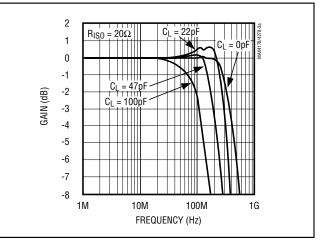


Figure 3a. MAX4178 Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load and Isolation Resistor (R<sub>ISO</sub>)

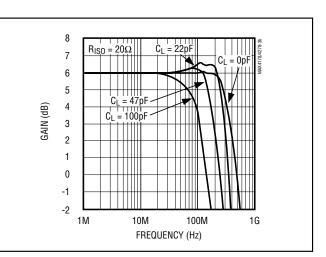


Figure 3b. MAX4278 Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with Capacitive Load and Isolation Resistor (R<sub>ISO</sub>)

MAX4178/MAX4278

The MAX4178/MAX4278s' high current-drive capability makes them well suited for buffering the low-impedance input of a high-speed flash ADC. With their low output impedance, these buffers can drive the inputs of the ADC with no loss of accuracy. Figure 4 shows a preamp for digitizing video, using the 250Msps MAX100 and the 500Msps MAX101 flash ADCs. Both of these ADCs have a 50 $\Omega$  input resistance and a 1.2GHz input bandwidth.

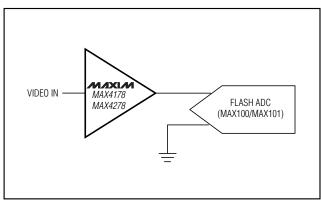


Figure 4. Preamp for Video Digitizer



#### **High-Performance** Video Distribution Amplifier

The MAX4278 (Ay = +2) makes an excellent driver for multiple back-terminated  $75\Omega$  video coaxial cables (Figure 5). The high current-output capability allows the attachment of up to six  $\pm 2Vp$ -p, 150 $\Omega$  loads to the MAX4278 at +25°C. With the output limited to ±1Vp-p, the number of loads may double. For multiple gain-of-2 video line drivers in a single package, refer to the MAX496/MAX497data sheet.

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	SOT TOP MARK
MAX4278EPA	-40°C to +85°C	8 Plastic DIP	-
MAX4278ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	-
MAX4278EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX	-
MAX4278EUK-T	-40°C to +85°C	5 SOT23-5	ABYY
MAX4278MJA	-55°C to +125°C	8 CERDIP	-

### Ordering Information (continued)

**Chip Information** 

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 175 SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO VEE

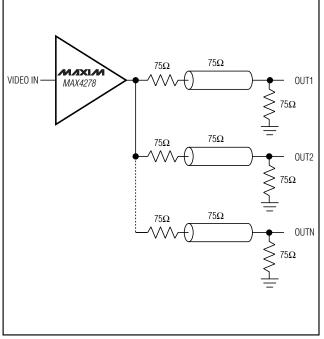
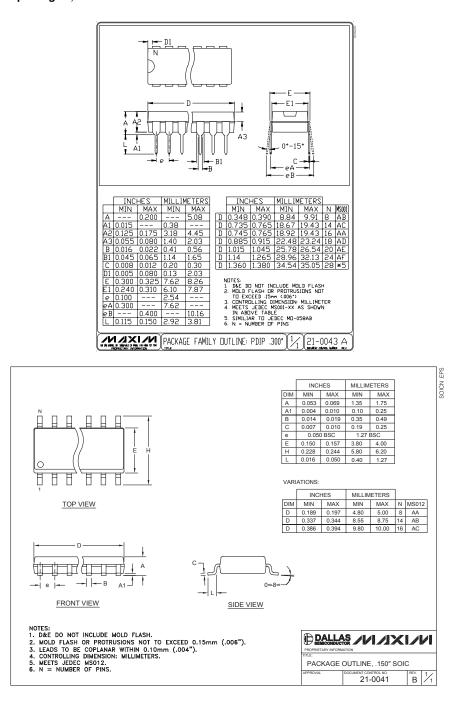


Figure 5. High-Performance Video Distribution Amplifier

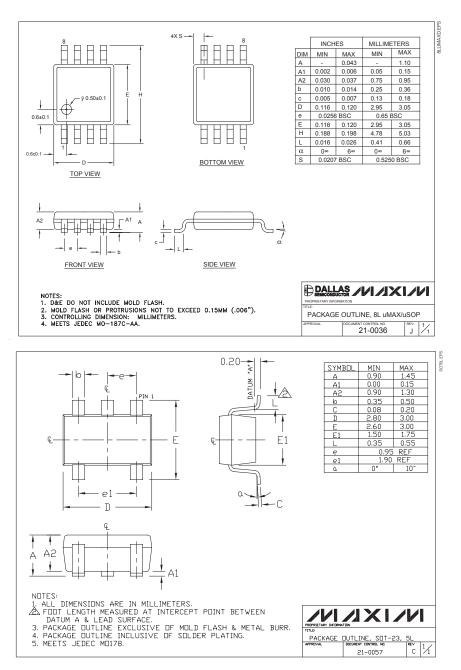
### Package Information

(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**.)



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