19-1379; Rev 2; 12/02 **EVALUATION KIT MANUAL AVAILABLE** 

### 

### High-Speed, Low-Power, Single-Supply Multichannel, Video Multiplexer-Amplifiers

### **General Description**

The MAX4310-MAX4315 single-supply mux-amps combine high-speed operation, low-glitch switching, and excellent video specifications. The six products in this family are differentiated by the number of multiplexer inputs and the gain configuration. The MAX4310/ MAX4311/MAX4312 integrate 2-/4-/8-channel multiplexers, respectively, with an adjustable gain amplifier optimized for unity-gain stability. The MAX4313/MAX4314/ MAX4315 integrate 2-/4-/8-channel multiplexers, respectively, with a +2V/V fixed-gain amplifier. All devices have 40ns channel switching time and low 10mVp-p switching transients, making them ideal for video-switching applications. They operate from a single +4V to +10.5V supply, or from dual supplies of ±2V to ±5.25V, and they feature Rail-to-Rail® outputs and an input common-mode voltage range that extends to the negative supply rail.

The MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312 have a -3dB bandwidth of 280MHz/345MHz/265MHz and up to a 460V/µs slew rate. The MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315, with 150MHz/127MHz/97MHz -3dB bandwidths up to a 540V/µs slew rate, and a fixed gain of +2V/V, are ideally suited for driving back-terminated cables. Quiescent supply current is as low as 6.1mA, while low-power shutdown mode reduces supply current to as low as 560µA and places the outputs in a high-impedance state. The MAX4310-MAX4315's internal amplifiers maintain an open-loop output impedance of only  $8\Omega$  over the full output voltage range, minimizing the gain error and bandwidth changes under loads typical of most rail-to-rail amplifiers. With differential gain and phase errors of 0.06% and 0.08°, respectively, these devices are ideal for broadcast video applications.

### **Applications**

Video Signal Multiplexing Video Crosspoint Switching Flash ADC Input Buffers  $75\Omega$  Video Cable Drivers High-Speed Signal Processing

**FEAXIM** 

**Broadcast Video** Medical Imaging Multimedia Products

### **Features**

- ♦ Single-Supply Operation Down to +4V
- ♦ 345MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4311) 150MHz -3dB Bandwidth (MAX4313)
- ♦ 540V/µs Slew Rate (MAX4313)
- **♦ Low 6.1mA Quiescent Supply Current**
- ♦ 40ns Channel Switching Time
- ♦ Ultra-Low 10mVp-p Switching Transient
- ♦ 0.06%/0.08° Differential Gain/Phase Error
- ♦ Rail-to-Rail Outputs: Drives 150Ω to within 730mV of the Rails
- ♦ Input Common-Mode Range Includes **Negative Rail**
- ♦ Low-Power Shutdown Mode
- ♦ Available in Space-Saving 8-Pin µMAX and 16-Pin QSOP Packages

### **Ordering Information**

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4310EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX4310ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4311EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4311ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Narrow SO
MAX4312EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4312ESE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO
MAX4313EUA	-40°C to +85°C	8 µMAX
MAX4313ESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO
MAX4314EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4314ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 Narrow SO
MAX4315EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4315ESE	-40°C to +85°C	16 Narrow SO

Pin Configurations and Typical Operating Circuit appear at end of data sheet.

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

### Selector Guide

PART	NO. OF INPUT CHANNELS	AMPLIFIER GAIN (V/V)	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4310	2	≥ + 1	8-Pin SO/µMAX
MAX4311	4	≥ + 1	14-Pin Narrow SO, 16-Pin QSOP
MAX4312	8	≥ + 1	16-Pin Narrow SO/QSOP
MAX4313	2	+2	8-Pin SO/µMAX
MAX4314	4	+2	14-Pin Narrow SO, 16-Pin QSOP
MAX4315	8	+2	16-Pin Narrow SO/QSOP

Maxim Integrated Products 1

#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage (VCC to VEE)12V
Input Voltage(VEE - 0.3V) to (VCC + 0.3V)
All Other Pins(VEE - 0.3V) to (VCC + 0.3V)
Output Current±120mA
Short-Circuit Duration (VOUT to GND, VCC or VEE)Continuous
Continuous Power Dissipation (T <sub>A</sub> = +70°C)
8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C)471mW
8-Pin uMAX (derate 4.1mW/°C above +70°C)330mW

14-Pin SO (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C)	667mW
16-Pin SO (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)	696mW
16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C	:)667mW
Operating Temperature Range	40°C to +85°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.

#### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = \infty, V_{OUT} = 2.5V, T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	DITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage Range	Vcc	Inferred from PSRR te	Inferred from PSRR test			10.5	V
land Malhana Danna		MAX4310/MAX4311/N CMRR test	1AX4312, inferred from	0.035	Vc	C - 2.8	
Input Voltage Range		MAX4313/MAX4314/Noutput voltage swing	1AX4315, inferred from	0.035	Vc	CC - 2.7	V
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	$0 \le V_{CM} \le 2.2V$ , MAX- only	4310/MAX4311/MAX4312	73	95		dB
Input Offset Voltage	Vos				±5.0	±20	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	TC <sub>VOS</sub>				±7		μV/°C
Input Offset Voltage Matching							mV
Input Bias Current	ΙΒ	I <sub>IN</sub>			7	14	μΑ
Feedback Bias Current	I <sub>FB</sub>	I <sub>FB</sub> , MAX4310/MAX43	11/MAX4312 only		7	14	μΑ
Input Offset Current	los	MAX4310/MAX4311/N	1AX4312 only		0.1	2	μΑ
Common-Mode Input Resistance	R <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> varied over V <sub>CM</sub> , I MAX4312 only	MAX4310/MAX4311/		3		МΩ
Differential Input Resistance	RIN				70		ΚΩ
		MAX4310/MAX4311/	Open loop		8		
Output Resistance	Rout	MAX4312 only	Closed loop, $A_V = +1V/V$	0.025			Ω
		MAX4313/MAX4314/N	1AX4315		0.025		
Disabled Output Resistance	Rout	MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312, open loop			35		Ω
Bloabled Gutput Hediotaries	11001	MAX4313/MAX4314/N		1			
Open-Loop Gain	Avol	MAX4310/MAX4311/M R <sub>L</sub> = 150 $\Omega$ to GND, 0.	50	59		dB	
Voltage Gain	Avcl	MAX4313/MAX4314/N R <sub>L</sub> = 150 $\Omega$ to GND, 0.		1.9	2.0	2.1	V/V

### DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = \infty, V_{OUT} = 2.5V, T_A = T_{MIN}$  to  $T_{MAX}$ , unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ .)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
		D. 1500	V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		0.73	0.9	
Output Voltage Swing	\/o=	$R_L = 150\Omega$	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>		0.03	0.06	V
Output Voltage Swing	Vout	$R_{l} = 10k\Omega$	V <sub>CC</sub> - V <sub>OH</sub>		0.25	0.4	V
		HL = 10K22	V <sub>OL</sub> - V <sub>EE</sub>		0.04	0.07	
Output Current	lout	$R_L = 30\Omega$		±75	±95		mA
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V <sub>CC</sub> = 4.0V to 10.5V		52	63		dB
		MAX4310/MAX4313			6.1	7.8	
Quiescent Supply Current	Icc	MAX4311/MAX4314		6.9	8.8	mA	
		MAX4312/MAX4315		7.4	9.4		
Shutdown Supply Current		SHDN ≤ V <sub>IL</sub>			560	750	μΑ
LOGIC CHARACTERISTICS	SHDN, A0, A	1, A2)					
Logic-Low Threshold	V <sub>IL</sub>					V <sub>EE</sub> + 1	V
Logic-High Threshold	V <sub>IH</sub>		V <sub>CC</sub> - 1			V	
Logic-Low Input Current	IIL	V <sub>IL</sub> ≤ V <sub>EE</sub> + 1V	-500	-320		μΑ	
Logic-High Input Current	liH	V <sub>IH</sub> ≥ V <sub>CC</sub> - 1V		0.3	5	μΑ	

#### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

 $(\text{V}_{\text{CC}} = +5\text{V}, \text{V}_{\text{EE}} = 0\text{V}, \overline{\text{SHDN}} \geq 4\text{V}, \text{ R}_{\text{L}} = 150\Omega, \text{ V}_{\text{CM}} = 1.5\text{V}, \text{ A}_{\text{V}\text{CL}} = +1\text{V/V} \text{ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)}, \text{ A}_{\text{V}\text{CL}} = +2\text{V/V} \text{ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315)}, \text{ T}_{\text{A}} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted.) }$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIO	NS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
			MAX4310		280		
			MAX4311		345		
-3dB Bandwidth	DW/ a in	\\\a_i= 100m\\n n	MAX4312		265		MHz
-3aB Bandwidth	BW <sub>(-3dB)</sub>	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}$	MAX4313		150		IVIIIZ
			MAX4314		127		
			MAX4315		97		
			MAX4310		60		
			MAX4311		40		MHz
O 1 dD Dogodyyiddo	DW.	\/ 100ms\/m m	MAX4312		35		
-0.1dB Bandwidth	BW(-0.1dB)	$V_{OUT} = 100 \text{mVp-p}$	MAX4313		40		
			MAX4314		78		
			MAX4315		46		

### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, \ V_{EE} = 0V, \ \overline{SHDN} \geq 4V, \ R_L = 150\Omega, \ V_{CM} = 1.5V, \ A_{VCL} = +1V/V \ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312), \ A_{VCL} = +2V/V \ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315), \ T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \ unless \ otherwise \ noted.)$ 

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS		
			MAX4310			110			
			MAX4311			100		Ī	
Full Devices Described the	EDDW	0)/	MAX4312			80		1	
Full-Power Bandwidth	FPBW	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4313			40		MHz	
			MAX4314		90		1		
			MAX4315			70		Ī	
			MAX4310			460			
			MAX4311			430			
Ola Data	CD.	0)/	MAX4312			345			
Slew Rate	SR	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4313			540			
			MAX4314			430			
			MAX4315			310			
O. III. T. 1. 0.40/			MAX4310/MA	X4311/MAX4312		42			
Settling Time to 0.1%	ts	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4313/MAX	X4314/MAX4315		25		ns	
Gain Matching		Matching between bandwidth	en channels over	r -3dB		0.05		dB	
Differential Gain Error	DG	AVCL = $+1V/V$ , R <sub>L</sub> = $150\Omega$ to VCC/2	MAX4310/MAX4311/ MAX4312			0.06		%	
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ to MAX4313/MAX4314/ MAX4315				0.09			
Differential Phase Error	DG	AVCL = $+1V/V$ , R <sub>L</sub> = $150\Omega$ to VCC/2	MAX4310/MA MAX4312	AX4311/		0.08		degrees	
		$R_L = 150\Omega$ to $V_{CC}/2$	MAX4313/MA MAX4315	MAX4313/MAX4314/ MAX4315		0.03			
			MAX4310/	f = 3kHz		-89			
			MAX4311/	f = 2kHz		-80			
Spurious-Free Dynamic	0===		MAX4312	f = 20kHz		-47		1	
Range	SFDR	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 2Vp-p	MAX4313/	f = 3kHz		-95		dBc	
			MAX4314/	f = 2kHz		-72			
			MAX4315	f = 20kHz		-47			
0 111 . 51		f = 1MHz,	MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312			-85		1.5	
Second Harmonic Distortion		$V_{OUT} = 2V_{p-p}$	MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315			-76		dBc	
		f = 1MHz,	•	X4311/MAX4312		-88			
Third Harmonic Distortion		$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$	MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315			-95		dBc	
		f = 1MHz,	1	X4311/MAX4312		-83			
Total Harmonic Distortion	THD	$V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p$	-	X4314/MAX4315		-76		dBc	

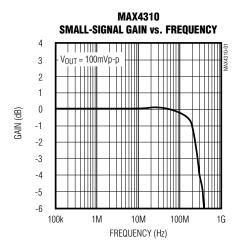
### **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

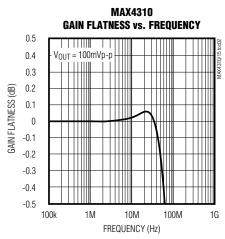
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312), A_{VCL} = +2V/V (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315), T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

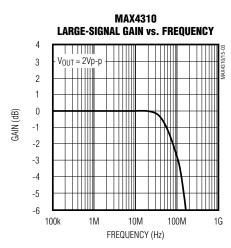
PARAMETER	SYMBOL		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
		f 40MI	MAX4310/MAX4313		-95		
All-Hostile Crosstalk		f = 10MHz, $V_{IN} = 2Vp-p$	MAX4311/MAX4314		-60		dB
		VIIV - 2 V P-P	MAX4312MAX4315		-52		
Off-Isolation		SHDN = 0, f = 1	0MHz, V <sub>IN</sub> = 2Vp-p		-82		dB
Output Impedance	Z <sub>OUT</sub>	f = 10MHz			3		Ω
Input Capacitance	CIN	Channel on or o	ff		2		рF
Input Voltage-Noise Density	en	f = 10kHz			14		nV/√Hz
Input Current-Noise Density	in	f = 10kHz			1.3		pA/√Hz
SWITCHING CHARACTERIS	TICS						
Channel Switching Time	tsw				40		ns
Enable Time from Shutdown	ton				50		ns
Disable Time to Shutdown	toff				120		ns
Switching Transient				10		mVp-p	

### Typical Operating Characteristics

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V \text{ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)}, A_{VCL} = +2V/V \text{ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315)}, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 

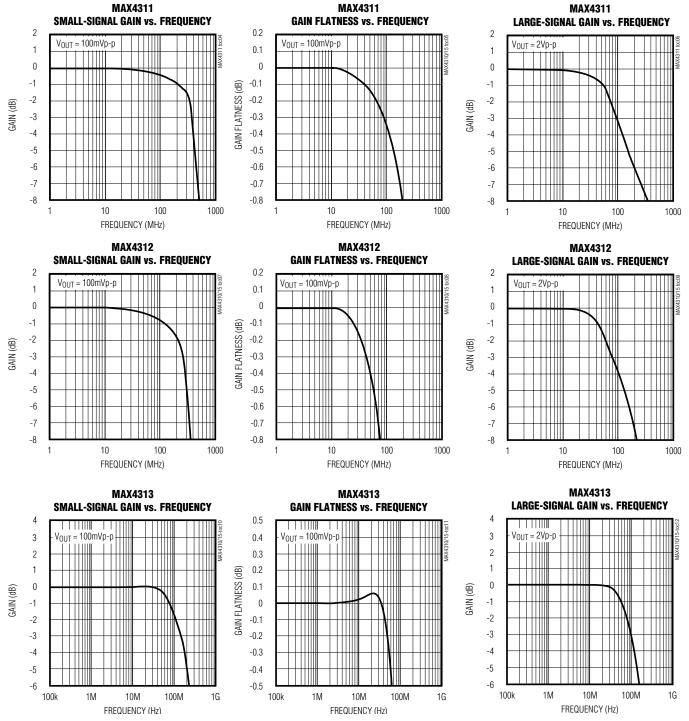






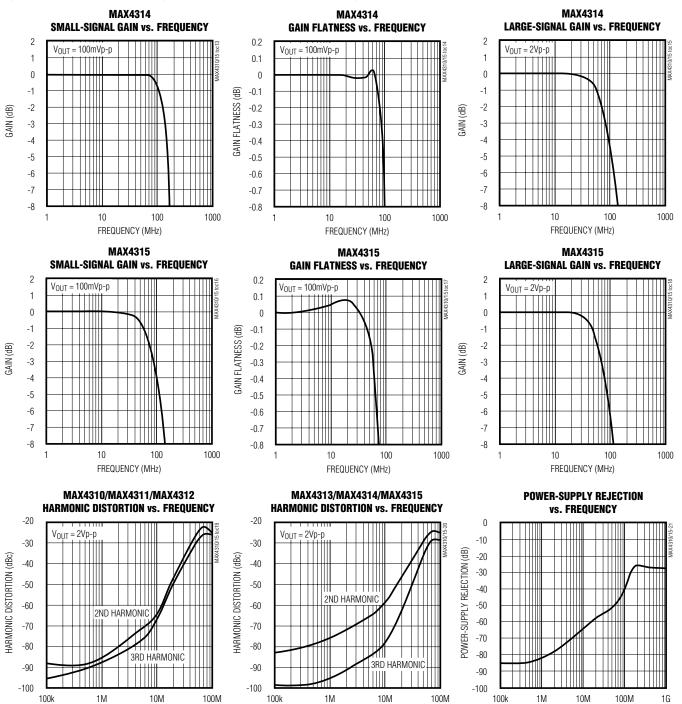
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V \text{ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312), } A_{VCL} = +2V/V \text{ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315), } T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.)}$ 



### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V \text{ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)}, A_{VCL} = +2V/V \text{ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315)}, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$ 



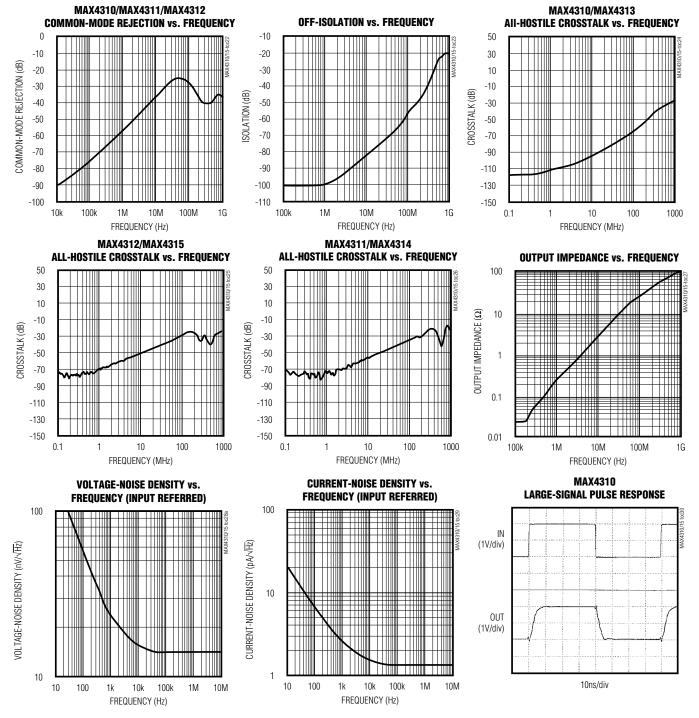
FREQUENCY (Hz)

FREQUENCY (Hz)

FREQUENCY (Hz)

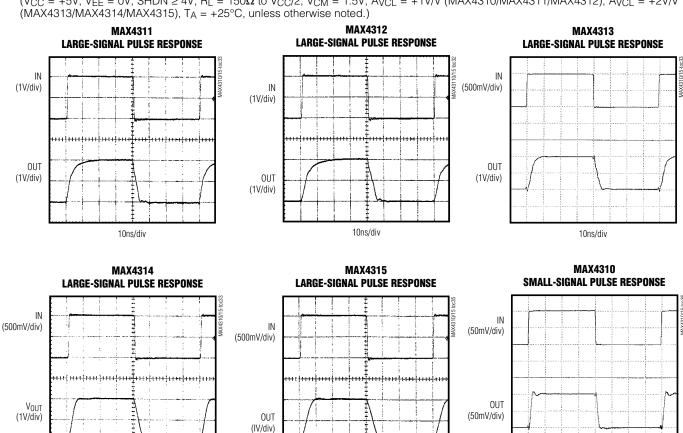
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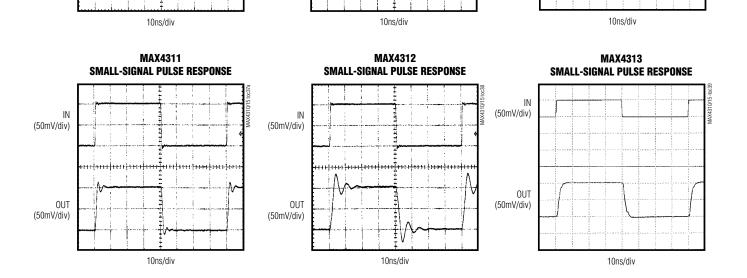
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \geq 4V, R_L = 150 \Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V \text{ (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)}, A_{VCL} = +2V/V \text{ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315)}, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, \text{ unless otherwise noted.)}$ 



### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

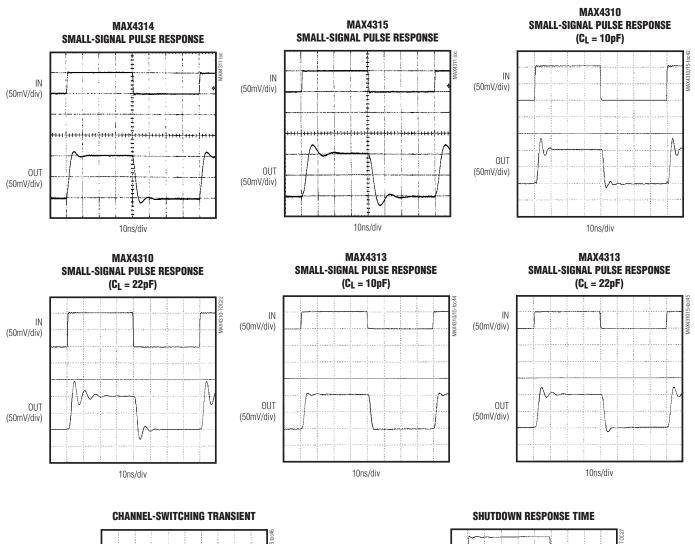
 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312), A_{VCL} = +2V/V (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41$ 



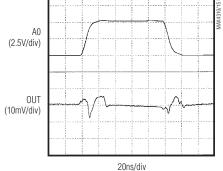


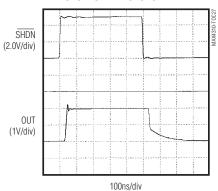
### Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

 $(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = 0V, \overline{SHDN} \ge 4V, R_L = 150\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}/2, V_{CM} = 1.5V, A_{VCL} = +1V/V (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312), A_{VCL} = +2V/V (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MAX41/MA$ (MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315),  $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ , unless otherwise noted.)









### Pin Description

				PIN					
MAX4310	MA	X4311	MAX4312 SO/QSOP	MAX4313	MA	X4314	MAX4315 SO/QSOP	NAME	FUNCTION
SO/µMAX	so	QSOP	50/Q50P	SO/µMAX	so	QSOP	50/Q50P		
1	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	A0	Channel Address Logic Input 0
_	1	1	2		1	1	2	A1	Channel Address Logic Input 1
_	_	_	1	_	_	_	1	A2	Channel Address Logic Input 2
2	12	14	14	2	12	14	14	SHDN	Shutdown Input
3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	Vcc	Positive Power Supply
4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	IN0	Amplifier Input 0
5	7	7	6	5	7	7	6	IN1	Amplifier Input 1
_	8	10	7	_	8	10	7	IN2	Amplifier Input 2
_	10	12	8	_	10	12	8	IN3	Amplifier Input 3
_	_	_	9		_	_	9	IN4	Amplifier Input 4
_	_		10		_	_	10	IN5	Amplifier Input 5
_	_	_	11	_	_	_	11	IN6	Amplifier Input 6
_	_	_	12	_	_	_	12	IN7	Amplifier Input 7
6	11	13	13	6	11	13	13	VEE	Negative Power Supply. Ground for single-supply operation.
7	13	15	15	_	_	_	_	FB	Amplifier Feedback Input
_	_	_	_	7	13	15	15	GND	Ground
8	14	16	16	8	14	16	16	OUT	Amplifier Output
_	3, 6, 9	3, 6, 8, 9, 11	_	_	3, 6, 9	3, 6, 8, 9, 11	_	N.C.	Not connected. Tie to ground plane for optimal performance.

### **Detailed Description**

The MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312 combine 2-channel, 4-channel, or 8-channel multiplexers, respectively, with an adjustable-gain output amplifier optimized for closed-loop gains of +1V/V (0dB) or greater. The MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315 combine 2-channel, 4channel, or 8-channel multiplexers, respectively, with a +2V/V (6dB) fixed-gain amplifier, optimized for driving back-terminated cables. These devices operate from a single supply voltage of +4V to +10.5V, or from dual supplies of ±2V to ±5.25V. The outputs may be placed in a high-impedance state and the supply current minimized by forcing the SHDN pin low. The input multiplexers feature short 40ns channel-switching times and small 10mVp-p switching transients. The input capacitance remains constant at 1pF whether the channel is on or off, providing a predictable input impedance to the signal source. These devices feature single-supply, rail-to-rail, voltage-feedback output amplifiers that achieve up to 540V/µs slew rates and up to 345MHz -3dB bandwidths. These devices also feature excellent harmonic distortion and differential gain/phase performance.

### Applications Information

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

The input common-mode range extends from the negative supply rail to V<sub>CC</sub> - 2.7V with excellent common-mode rejection. Beyond this range, multiplexer switching times may increase and the amplifier output is a nonlinear function of the input, but does not undergo phase reversal or latchup.

The output swings to within 250mV of V<sub>CC</sub> and 40mV of V<sub>EE</sub> with a 10k $\Omega$  load. With a 150 $\Omega$  load to ground, the output swings from 30mV above V<sub>EE</sub> to within 730mV of

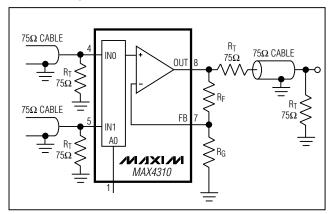


Figure 1. MAX4310 Noninverting Gain Configuration

the supply rail. Local feedback around the output stage ensures low open-loop output impedance to reduce gain sensitivity to load variations. This feedback also produces demand-driven bias current to the output transistors for ±95mA drive capability while constraining total supply current to only 6.1mA.

### Feedback and Gain Resistor Selection (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)

Select the MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312 gain-setting feedback (RF) and input (RG) resistors to fit your 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 can decrease bandwidth or cause oscillations. For example, a noninverting gain of +2V/V configuration (RF = RG) using  $1k\Omega$  resistors, combined with 2pF of input capacitance and 1pF of PC board capacitance, causes a pole at 159MHz. Since this pole is within the amplifier bandwidth, it jeopardizes stability. Reducing the  $1k\Omega$  resistors to  $100\Omega$  extends the pole frequency to 1.59GHz, but could limit output swing by adding  $200\Omega$  in parallel with the amplifier's load resistor.

Table 1 shows suggested RF and RG values for the MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312 when operating in the noninverting configuration (shown in Figure 1). These values provide optimal AC response using surface-mount resistors and good layout techniques, as discussed in the Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing section.

Stray capacitance at the FB pin causes feedback resistor decoupling and produces peaking in the frequency-response curve. Keep the capacitance at FB as low as possible by using surface-mount resistors and by avoiding the use of a ground plane beneath or beside these resistors and the FB pin. Some capacitance is unavoidable; if necessary, its effects can be neutralized by adjusting RF. Use 1% resistors to maintain consistency over a wide range of production lots.

Table 1. Bandwidth and Gain with Suggested Gain-Setting resistors (MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312)

GAIN (V/V)	GAIN (d B)	R <sub>F</sub> (Ω)	R <sub>G</sub> (Ω)	-3dB BW (MHz)	0.1dB BW (MHz)
1	0	0	∞	280	60
2	6	500	500	80	30
5	14	500	120	20	4
10	20	500	56	10	2

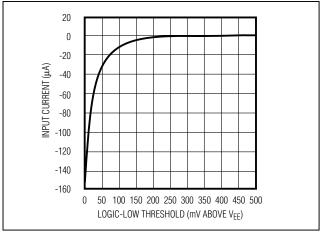


Figure 2. Logic-Low Input Current vs. V<sub>II</sub> (SHDN, A0, A1, A2)

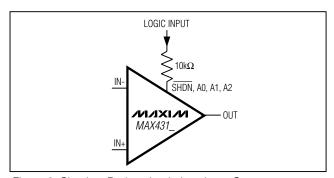


Figure 3. Circuit to Reduce Logic-Low Input Current

#### **Low-Power Shutdown Mode**

All parts feature a low-power shutdown mode that is activated by driving the  $\overline{SHDN}$  input low. Placing the amplifier in shutdown mode reduces the quiescent supply current to 560µA and places the output into a high-impedance state, typically 35k $\Omega$ . By tying the outputs of several devices together and disabling all but one of the paralleled amplifiers' outputs, multiple devices may be paralleled to construct larger switch matrices.

For MAX4310/MAX4311/MAX4312 application circuits operating with a closed-loop gain of +2V/V or greater, consider the external-feedback network impedance of all devices used in the mux application when calculating the total load on the output amplifier of the active device. The MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315 have a fixed gain of +2V/V that is internally set with two 500 $\Omega$  thin-film resistors. The impedance of the internal feedback resistors must be taken into account when operating multiple MAX4313/MAX4314/MAX4315s in large multiplexer applications. For normal operation, drive  $\overline{\rm SHDN}$  high. If the shutdown function is not used, connect  $\overline{\rm SHDN}$  to VCC.

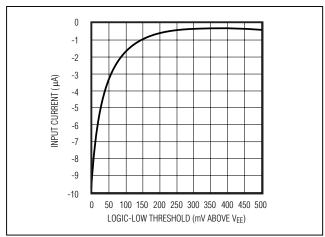


Figure 4. Logic-Low Input Current vs.  $V_{IL}$  with  $10k\Omega$  Series Resistor

#### **Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing**

The MAX4310–MAX4315 have very high bandwidths and consequently require careful board layout, including the possible use of constant-impedance microstrip or stripline techniques.

To realize the full AC performance of these high-speed amplifiers, pay careful attention to power-supply bypassing and board layout. The PC board should have at least two layers: a signal and power layer on one side, and a large, low-impedance ground plane on the other side. The ground plane should be as free of voids as possible, with one exception: the feedback (FB) should have as low a capacitance to ground as possible. Therefore, layers that do not incorporate a signal or power trace should not have a ground plane.

Whether or not a constant-impedance board is used, it is best to observe the following guidelines when designing the board:

- 1) Do not use wire-wrapped boards (they are too inductive) or breadboards (they are too capacitive).
- 2) Do not use IC sockets; they increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- 3) Keep signal lines as short and straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.
- 4) Observe high-frequency bypassing techniques to maintain the amplifier's accuracy and stability.
- 5) Use surface-mount components. They generally have shorter bodies and lower parasitic reactance, yielding better high-frequency performance than through-hole components.

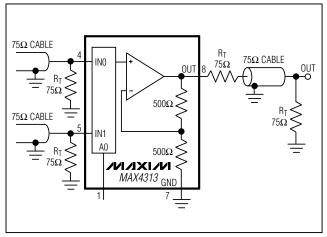


Figure 5. Video Line Driver

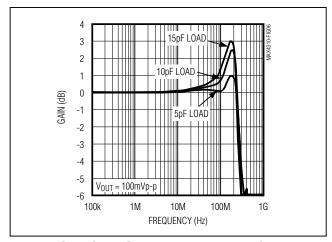


Figure 6. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with a Capacitive Load and No-Isolation Resistor

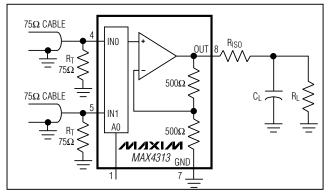


Figure 7. Using an Isolation Resistor (R<sub>ISO</sub>) for High-Capacitive Loads

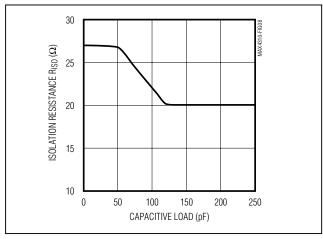


Figure 8. Optimal Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

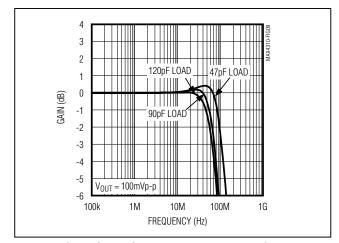


Figure 9. Small-Signal Gain vs. Frequency with a Capacitive Load and  $27\Omega$  No-Isolation Resistor

The bypass capacitors should include a 100nF, ceramic surface-mount capacitor between each supply pin and the ground plane, located as close to the package as possible. Optionally, place a 10µF tantalum capacitor at the power-supply pin's point of entry to the PC board to ensure the integrity of incoming supplies. The power-supply trace should lead directly from the tantalum capacitor to the VCC and VEE pins. To minimize parasitic inductance, keep PC traces short and use surface-mount components. If input termination resistors and output back-termination resistors are used, they should be surface-mount types, and should be placed as close to the IC pins as possible.

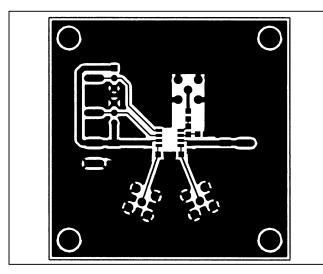


Figure 10. High-Speed EV Board Layout—Component Side

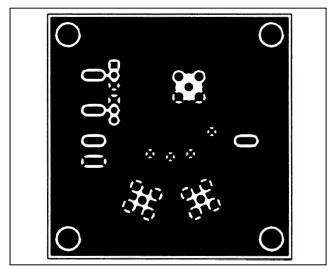


Figure 11. High-Speed EV Board Layout—Solder Side

#### **Video Line Driver**

The MAX4310–MAX4315 are well-suited to drive coaxial transmission lines when the cable is terminated at both ends, as shown in Figure 5. Cable frequency response can cause variations in the signal's flatness.

#### **Driving Capacitive Loads**

A correctly terminated transmission line is purely resistive and presents no capacitive load to the amplifier. Reactive loads decrease phase margin and may produce excessive ringing and oscillation (see *Typical Operating Characteristics*).

**Table 2. Input Control Logic** 

		MAX	4310/M	AX4313							
SHDN	A2	<b>A</b> 1	Α0	CHANNEL SELECTED							
0	_	_	Χ	None, High-Z Output							
1	_	_	0	0							
1	_	_	1	1							
	MAX4311/MAX4314										
SHDN	<b>A2</b>	<b>A</b> 1	A0	CHANNEL SELECTED							
0	_	Χ	Χ	None, High-Z Output							
1	_	0	0	0							
1	_	0	1	1							
1	_	1	0	2							
1	_	1	1	3							
		MAX	4312/M <i>A</i>	AX4315							
SHDN	<b>A2</b>	<b>A</b> 1	A0	CHANNEL SELECTED							
0	Χ	Χ	Χ	None, High-Z Output							
1	0	0	0	0							
1	0	0	1	1							
1	0	1	0	2							
1	0	1	1	3							
1	1	0	0	4							
1	1	0	1	5							
1	1	1	0	6							

Another concern when driving capacitive loads originates from the amplifier's output impedance, which appears inductive at high frequencies. This inductance forms an L-C resonant circuit with the capacitive load, which causes peaking in the frequency response and degrades the amplifier's phase margin.

Although the MAX4310–MAX4315 are optimized for AC performance and are not designed to drive highly capacitive loads, they are capable of driving up to 20pF without oscillations. However, some peaking may occur in the frequency domain (Figure 6). To drive larger capacitive loads or to reduce ringing, add an isolation resistor between the amplifier's output and the load (Figure 7).

The value of RISO depends on the circuit's gain and the capacitive load (Figure 8). Figure 9 shows the MAX4310–MAX4315 frequency response with the isolation resistor and a capacitive load. With higher capacitive values, bandwidth is dominated by the RC network formed by RISO and CL; the bandwidth of the amplifier itself is much higher. Also note that the isolation resistor forms a divider that decreases the voltage delivered to the load.

#### **Digital Interface**

The multiplexer architecture of the MAX4310–MAX4315 ensures that no two input channels are ever connected together. Channel selection is accomplished by applying a binary code to channel address inputs. The address decoder selects input channels, as shown in Table 2. All digital inputs are CMOS compatible.

#### **High-Speed Evaluation Board**

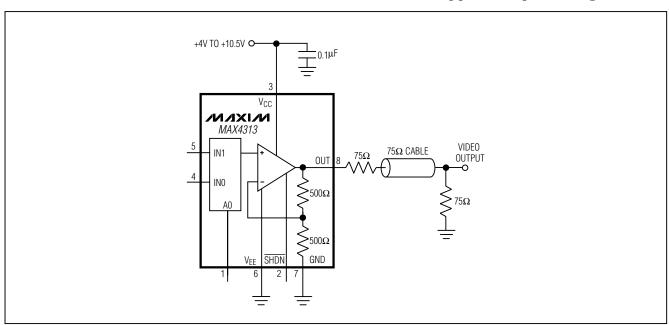
Figures 10 and 11 show the evaluation board and present a suggested layout for the circuits. This board was developed using the techniques described in the Layout and Power-Supply Bypassing section. The smallest available surface-mount resistors were used for feedback and back-termination to minimize their distance from the part, reducing the capacitance associated with longer lead lengths.

SMA connectors were used for best high-frequency performance. Inputs and outputs do not match a  $75\Omega$  line, but this does not affect performance since distances are extremely short. However, in applications that require lead lengths greater than one-quarter of the wavelength of the highest frequency of interest, use constant-impedance traces. Fully assembled evaluation boards are available for the MAX4313 in an SO package.

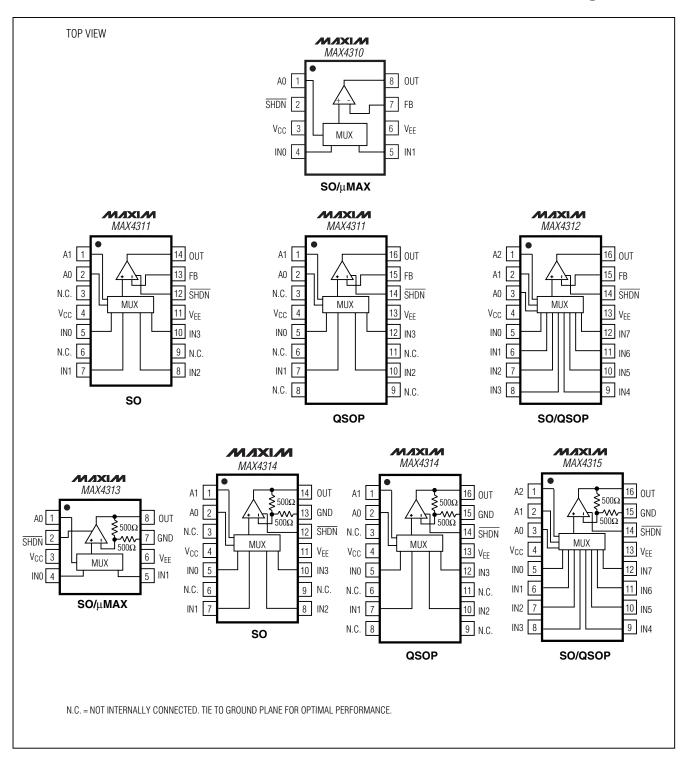
**Chip Information** 

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 156

### **Typical Operating Circuit**

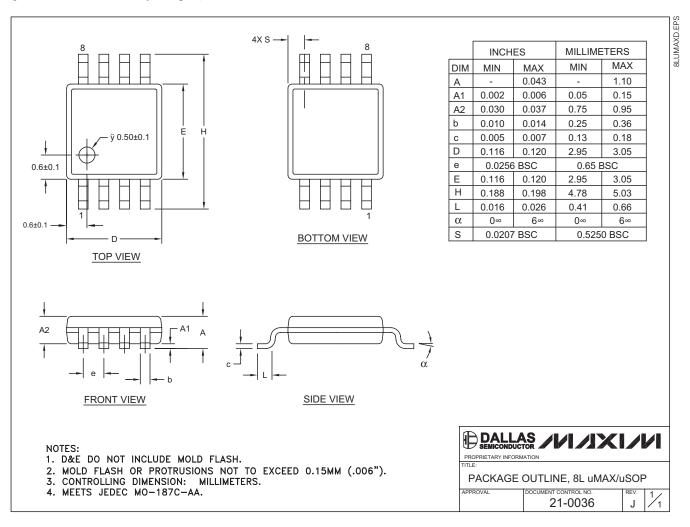


### Pin Configurations



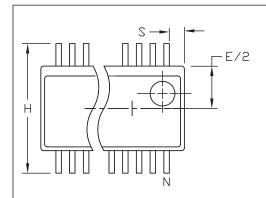
### Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)

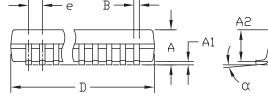


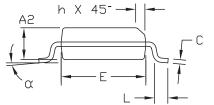
### Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)



	THOUSE		MILL INCIDO			
	INCHES		MILLIMETERS			
DIM	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX		
Α	.061	.068	1.55	1.73		
A1	.004	.0098	0.102	0.249		
A2	.055	.061	1.40	1.55		
В	.008	.012	0.20	0.31		
С	.0075	.0098	0.191	0.249		
D	SEE VARIATIONS					
E	.150	.157	3.81	3.99		
е	.025	5 BSC	0.635 BSC			
H	.230	.244	5.84	6.20		
h	.010	.016	0.25	0.41		
L	.016	.035	0.41	0.89		
N	SEE VARIATIONS					
α	0°	8°	0°	8*		





V	ARIA	TIDNS:

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS			
	MIN.	MAX.	MIN.	MAX.	N	
D	.189	.196	4.80	4.98	16	АΑ
S	.0020	.0070	0.05	0.18		
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	20	ΑВ
S	.0500	.0550	1.270	1.397		
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	24	AC
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762		
D	.386	.393	9.80	9.98	28	ΑD
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762		

#### NUTES:

- 1). D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
- 2). MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .006" PER SIDE.
- 3). CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: INCHES.
- 4). MEETS JEDEC MO137.



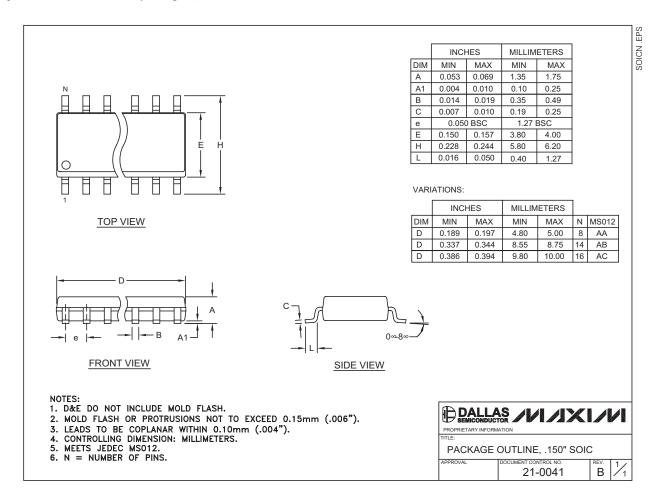
TITLE:

PACKAGE DUTLINE, QSDP, .150", .025" LEAD PITCH APPROVAL DOCUMENT CONTROL NO. REV

21-0055 REV 1

### 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 <a href="https://www.maxim-ic.com/packages">www.maxim-ic.com/packages</a>.)



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