19-2279; Rev 0; 1/02

SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

General Description

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 are instrumentation amplifiers with precision specifications, low-power consumption, and excellent gain-bandwidth product. Proprietary design techniques allow ground-sensing capability combined with ultra-low input current and increased common-mode rejection performance. These Rail-to-Rail® output instrumentation amplifiers are offered in fixed or adjustable gains and the option for either a shutdown mode or a pin to set the output voltage relative to an external reference (see *Ordering Information* and *Selector Guide*).

The MAX4460 has an adjustable gain and uses ground as its reference voltage. The MAX4461 is offered in fixed gains of 1, 10, and 100, uses ground as its reference voltage, and has a logic-controlled shutdown input. The MAX4462 is offered in fixed gains of 1, 10, and 100 and has a reference input pin (REF). REF sets the output voltage for zero differential input to allow bipolar signals in single-supply applications.

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 have high-impedance inputs optimized for small-signal differential voltages. The MAX4461 and MAX4462 are factory-trimmed to gains of 1, 10, or 100 (suffixed U, T, and H) with ±0.1% accuracy. The typical offset of the MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 is 100µV. All devices have a gain-bandwidth product of 2.5MHz.

These amplifiers operate with a single-supply voltage from 2.85V to 5.25V and with a quiescent current of only 700µA (less than 1µA in shutdown for the MAX4461). The MAX4462 can also be operated with dual supplies. Smaller than most competitors, the MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 are available in space-saving 6-pin SOT23 packages.

Applications

Industrial Process Control
Strain-Gauge Amplifiers
Transducer Interface
Precision Low-Side Current Sense
Low-Noise, Microphone Pre-Amplifier
Differential Voltage Amplification
Battery-Powered Medical Equipment

Selector Guide appears at end of data sheet.

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

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

Features

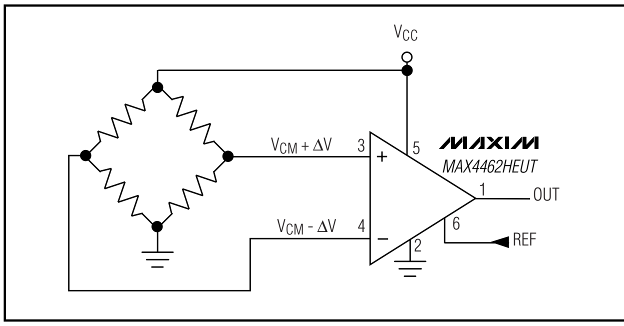
- ♦ **Tiny 6-Pin SOT23 Package**
- ♦ **Input Negative Rail Sensing**
- ♦ **1pA (typ) Input Bias Current**
- ♦ **100µV Input Offset Voltage**
- ♦ **Rail-to-Rail Output**
- ♦ **2.85V to 5.25V Single Supply**
- ♦ **700µA Supply Current**
- ♦ **±0.1% Gain Error**
- ♦ **2.5MHz Gain-Bandwidth Product**
- ♦ **18nV/√Hz Input-Referred Noise**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
MAX4460EUT-T*	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASS
MAX4460ESA*	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4461UEUT-T*	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AAST
MAX4461UESA*	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4461TEUT-T*	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASU
MAX4461TESA*	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4461HEUT-T*	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASV
MAX4461HESA*	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4462UEUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASW
MAX4462UESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4462TEUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASX
MAX4462TESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—
MAX4462HEUT-T	-40°C to +85°C	6 SOT23-6	AASY
MAX4462HESA	-40°C to +85°C	8 SO	—

**Future Product—contact factory for availability.*

Typical Application Circuit



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{DD} to V_{SS}) ....-0.3V to +6V
All Other Pins ....(V_{SS} - 0.3V) to (V_{DD} + 0.3V)
Output Short-Circuit Duration to Either Supply..............1s
Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
6-Pin SOT23 (derate 8.7mW/°C above +70°C)............695mW
8-Pin SO (derate 5.9mW/°C above +70°C)..................470mW
Operating Temperature Range ....-40°C to +85°C
Junction Temperature ....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range ....-65°C to +150°C
Soldering Temperature...................................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—MAX4462

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{REF} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100kΩ to V_{DD}/2, **T_A = +25°C**, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	Guaranteed by PSRR test		2.85		5.25	V
Supply Current		V_{DD} = 5V, V_{DIFF} = 0			0.7	0.85	mA
		V_{DD} = 3V, V_{DIFF} = 0			0.65	0.75	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)	V_{OS}	MAX4462_ESA			±50	±250	µV
		MAX4462_EUT			±100	±500	
Input Resistance	R_{IN}	V_{CM} = V_{DD}/2	Differential mode		2		GΩ
			Common mode		2		
Input Common-Mode Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by Input CMRR test		V_{SS} - 0.1		V_{DD} - 1.7	V
REF Input Range		Guaranteed by REF rejection test		V_{SS} + 0.1		V_{DD} - 1.7	V
Input Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_{CM} = (V_{SS} - 0.1V) to (V_{DD} - 1.7V)		90	120		dB
REF Input Rejection Ratio		V_{CM} = (V_{SS} + 0.1V) to (V_{DD} - 1.7V)		85	100		dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} = 2.85V to 5.25V		90	100		dB
Input Bias Current (Note 2)	I_B				1	100	pA
Input Voltage Noise	e_N	f = 10kHz			18		nV√Hz
		f = 1kHz			38		
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OH}	V_{DD} - V_{OH} (Note 3)	R_L = 100kΩ		1	2.5	mV
			R_L = 10kΩ		3	5	
	V_{OL}	V_{OL} - V_{SS} (Note 3)	R_L = 100kΩ		2	4	
			R_L = 10kΩ		6	12	
Short-Circuit Current (Note 4)	I_{SC}				±150		mA
Gain Error		R_L = 10kΩ	G = 1V/V, MAX4462UESA		0.1	0.30	%
			G = 10V/V, MAX4462TESA		0.12	0.35	
			G = 100V/V, MAX4462HESA		0.15	0.5	
			MAX4462_EUT		0.15	0.5	
Nonlinearity		R_L = 10kΩ			0.05	0.15	%

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4462 (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{REF} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100kΩ to V_{DD}/2, **T_A = +25°C**, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Maximum Capacitive Load	C_L	No sustained oscillations			100		pF
-3dB Bandwidth	BW_{-3dB}	C_L = 100pF	G = 1V/V, MAX4462U		2500		kHz
			G = 10V/V, MAX4462T		250		
			G = 100V/V, MAX4462H		25		
Gain-Bandwidth Product	GBWP	C_L = 100pF			2.5		MHz
Slew Rate	SR	C_L = 100pF	G = 1V/V, MAX4462U		0.5		V/µs
			G = 10V/V, MAX4462T		0.5		
			G = 100V/V, MAX4462H		0.25		
Settling Time	t_S	C_L = 100pF, within 0.1% of final value	G = 1V/V, MAX4462U		15		µs
			G = 10V/V, MAX4462T		75		
			G = 100V/V, MAX4462H		250		

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4462

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{REF} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100kΩ to V_{DD}/2, **T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}**, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.) (Note 5)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	Guaranteed by PSRR test		2.85		5.25	V
Supply Current		V_{DD} = 5V, V_{DIFF} = 0				1.0	mA
		V_{DD} = 3V, V_{DIFF} = 0				0.95	
Input Offset Voltage (Note 1)	V_{OS}	MAX4462_ESA	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			±500	µV
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			±750	
		MAX4462_EUT	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			±1100	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			±1300	
Input Offset Voltage Drift (Note 1)	TCV_{OS}				1.5		µV/°C
Input Common-Mode Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by input CMRR test		V_{SS} - 0.1		V_{DD} - 1.85	V
REF Input Range		Guaranteed by REF rejection test		V_{SS} + 0.1		V_{DD} - 1.85	V
Input Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	CMRR	V_{CM} = (V_{SS} - 0.1V) to (V_{DD} - 1.85V)		80			dB
REF Input Rejection Ratio		V_{CM} = (V_{SS} + 0.1V) to (V_{DD} - 1.85V)		75			dB
Power-Supply Rejection Ratio	PSRR	V_{DD} = 2.85V to 5.25V		80			dB
Input Bias Current (Note 2)	I_B					100	pA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—MAX4462 (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{CM} = V_{REF} = V_{DD}/2, R_L = 100kΩ to V_{DD}/2, **T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}**, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.) (Note 5)

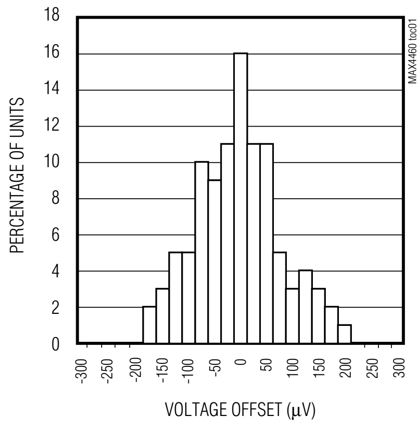
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OH}	V_{DD} - V_{OH} (Note 3)	R_L = 100kΩ			4	mV
			R_L = 10kΩ			8	
	V_{OL}	V_{OL} - V_{SS} Note 3)	R_L = 100kΩ			8	
			R_L = 10kΩ			16	
Gain Error	GE	R_L = 10kΩ, MAX4462UESA	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			0.8	%
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			1.6	
		R_L = 10kΩ, MAX4462TESA	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			0.8	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			1.7	
		R_L = 10kΩ, MAX4462HESA	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			0.8	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			1.7	
		R_L = 10kΩ, MAX4462_EUT	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			1.8	
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			3.0	
Nonlinearity	NL	R_L = 10kΩ	T_A = 0°C to +85°C			0.2	%
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.25	

Note 1: Offset Voltage is measured with a best straight-line (BSL) method. See *Guide to Amplifier Accuracy* section in the data sheet.
Note 2: Guaranteed by design, not production tested.
Note 3: Output swing high is measured only on G = 100 devices. Devices with G = 1 and G = 10 have output swing high limited by the range of V_{REF}, V_{CM}, and V_{DIFF}. See *Output Swing* section.
Note 4: Short-circuit duration limited to 1s. See *Absolute Maximum Ratings*.
Note 5: SOT23 units are 100% production tested at +25°C. Limits over temperature are guaranteed by design.

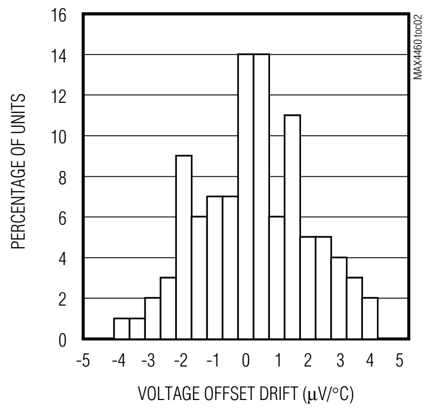
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{REF} = $V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 100kΩ to $V_{DD}/2$, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.)

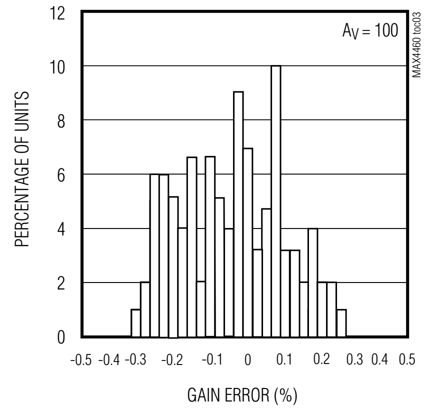
VOLTAGE OFFSET HISTOGRAM



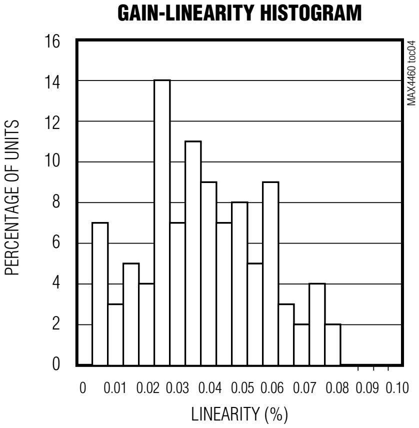
VOLTAGE OFFSET DRIFT HISTOGRAM



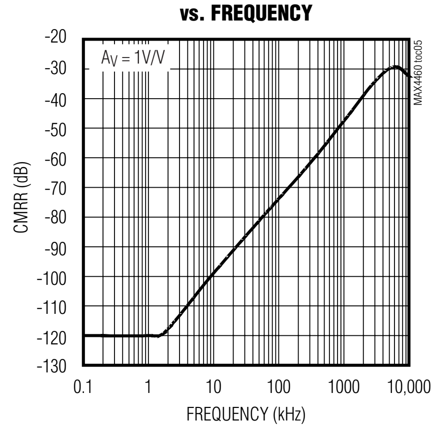
GAIN ERROR HISTOGRAM



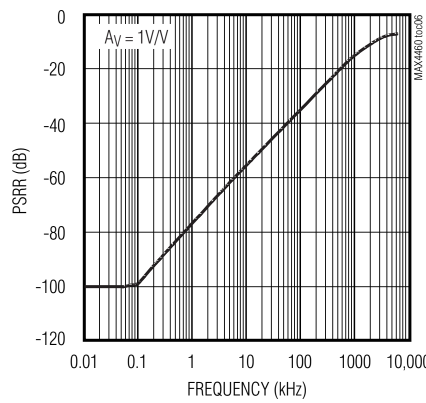
GAIN-LINEARITY HISTOGRAM



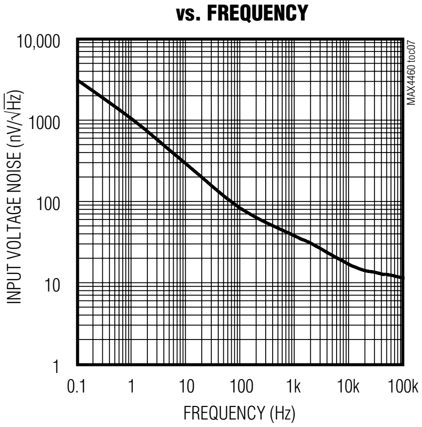
COMMON-MODE REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY



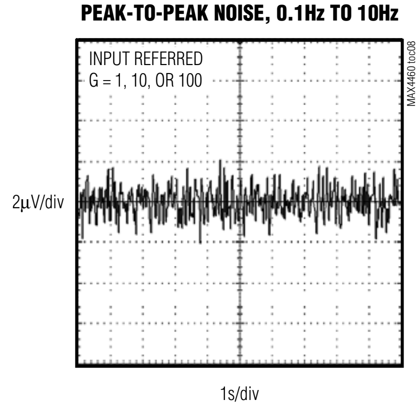
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION RATIO vs. FREQUENCY



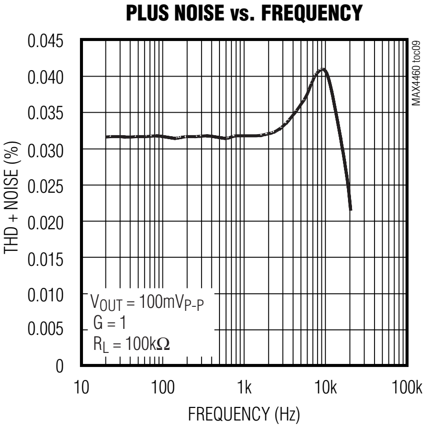
INPUT VOLTAGE NOISE vs. FREQUENCY



PEAK-TO-PEAK NOISE, 0.1Hz TO 10Hz



TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION PLUS NOISE vs. FREQUENCY

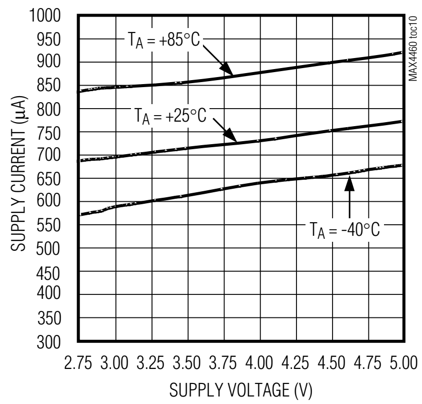


SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

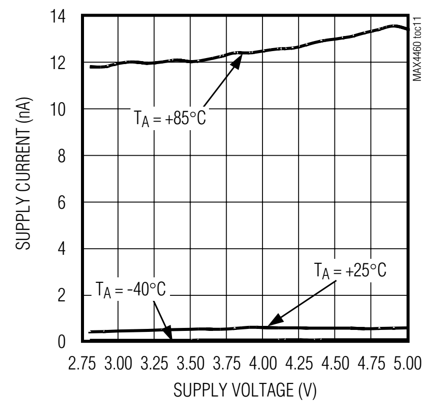
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{REF} = $V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 100kΩ to $V_{DD}/2$, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.)

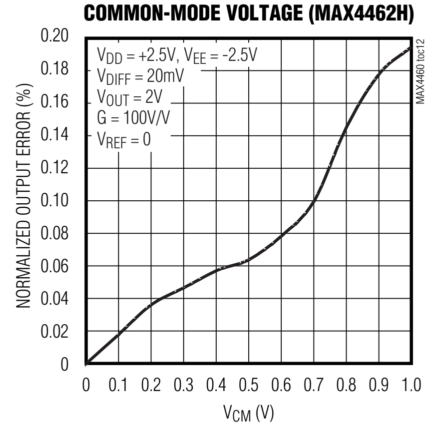
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



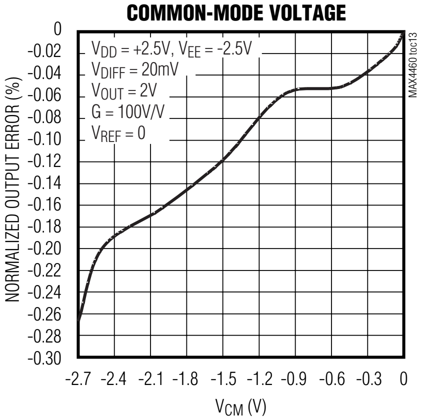
SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs. SUPPLY VOLTAGE



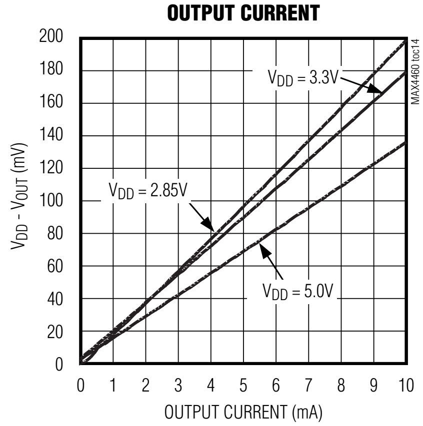
NORMALIZED OUTPUT ERROR vs. COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE (MAX4462H)



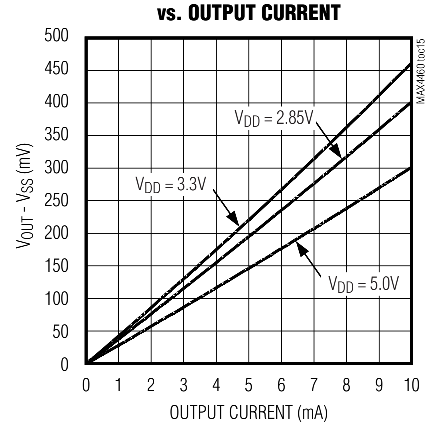
MAX4462H NORMALIZED OUTPUT ERROR vs. COMMON-MODE VOLTAGE



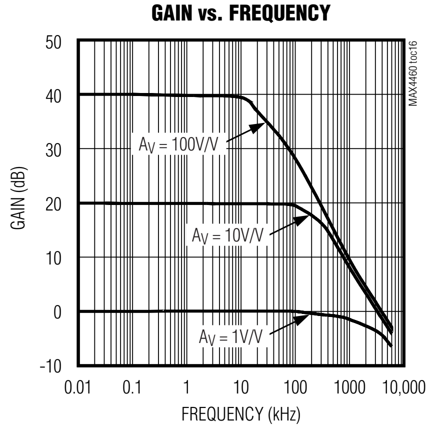
OUTPUT SWING HIGH vs. OUTPUT CURRENT



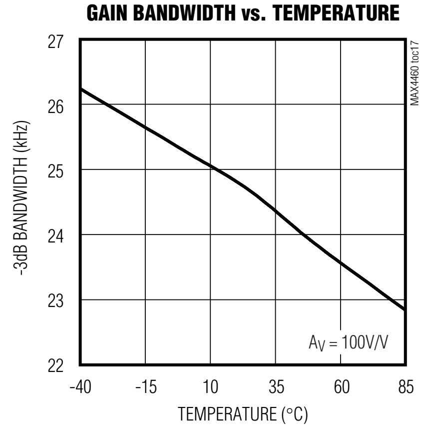
OUTPUT SWING LOW vs. OUTPUT CURRENT



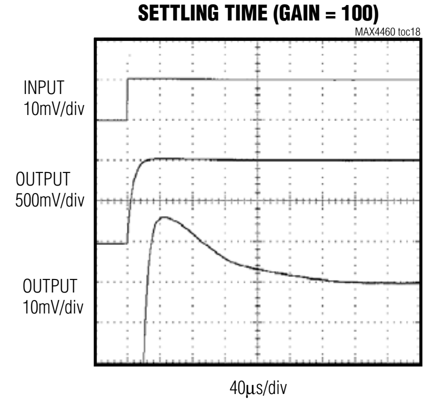
GAIN vs. FREQUENCY



GAIN BANDWIDTH vs. TEMPERATURE



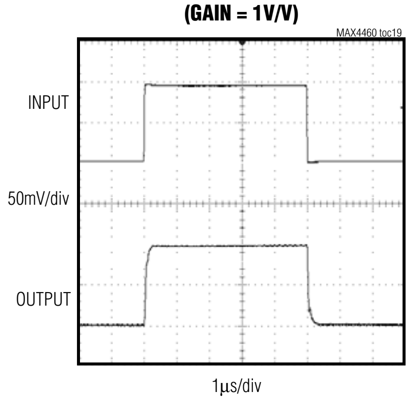
SETTLING TIME (GAIN = 100)



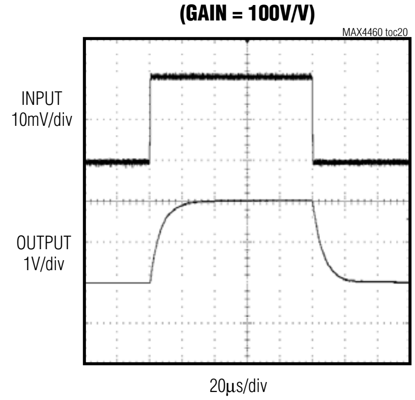
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = 0, V_{IN+} = V_{IN-} = V_{REF} = $V_{DD}/2$, R_L = 100kΩ to $V_{DD}/2$, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted. V_{DIFF} = V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} = -100mV to +100mV for G = 1 and G = 10, -20mV to +20mV for G = 100.)

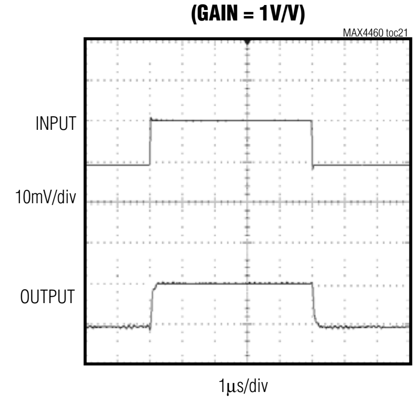
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 1V/V)



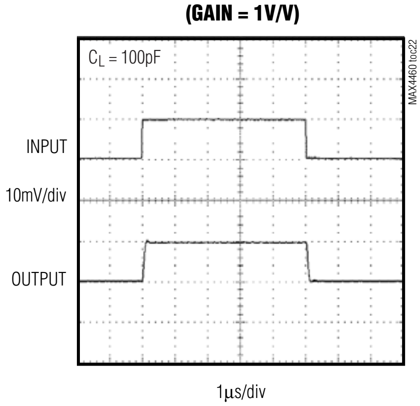
LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 100V/V)



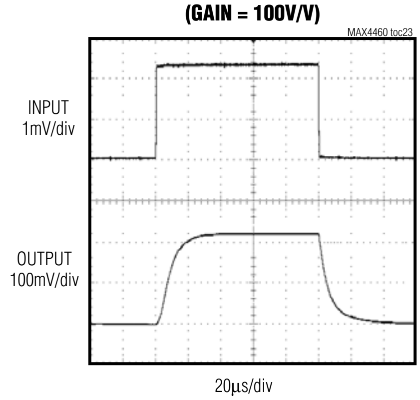
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 1V/V)



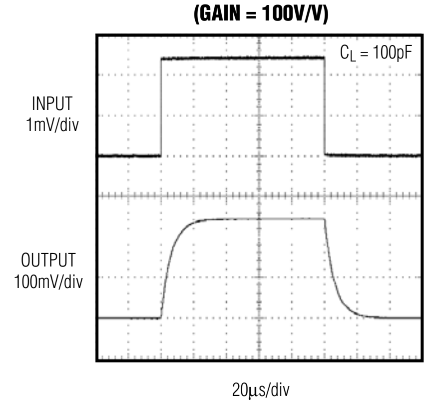
SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 1V/V)



SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 100V/V)



SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (GAIN = 100V/V)



SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

Pin Descriptions

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4460			
SOT23	SO		
1	1	OUT	Output
2	2	GND	Negative Supply Voltage
3	3	IN+	Positive Differential Input
—	4, 5	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
4	6	IN-	Negative Differential Input
5	7	V_{DD}	Positive Supply Voltage
6	8	FB	Feedback Input. Connect FB to the center tap of a resistive-divider from OUT to GND to set the gain.

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4461			
SOT23	SO		
1	1	OUT	Output
2	2	GND	Negative Supply Voltage
3	3	IN+	Positive Differential Input
—	4, 5	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
4	6	IN-	Negative Differential Input
5	7	V_{DD}	Positive Supply Voltage
6	8	$\overline{SHDN}$	Shutdown Control. Drive $\overline{SHDN}$ high for normal operation.

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4462			
SOT23	SO		
1	1	OUT	Output
2	2	V_{SS}	Negative Supply Voltage
3	3	IN+	Positive Differential Input
—	4, 5	N.C.	No Connection. Not internally connected.
4	6	IN-	Negative Differential Input
5	7	V_{DD}	Positive Supply Voltage
6	8	REF	Output Reference Level. Connect REF to an external low-impedance reference voltage. REF sets the OUT voltage for zero differential inputs.

Functional Diagrams

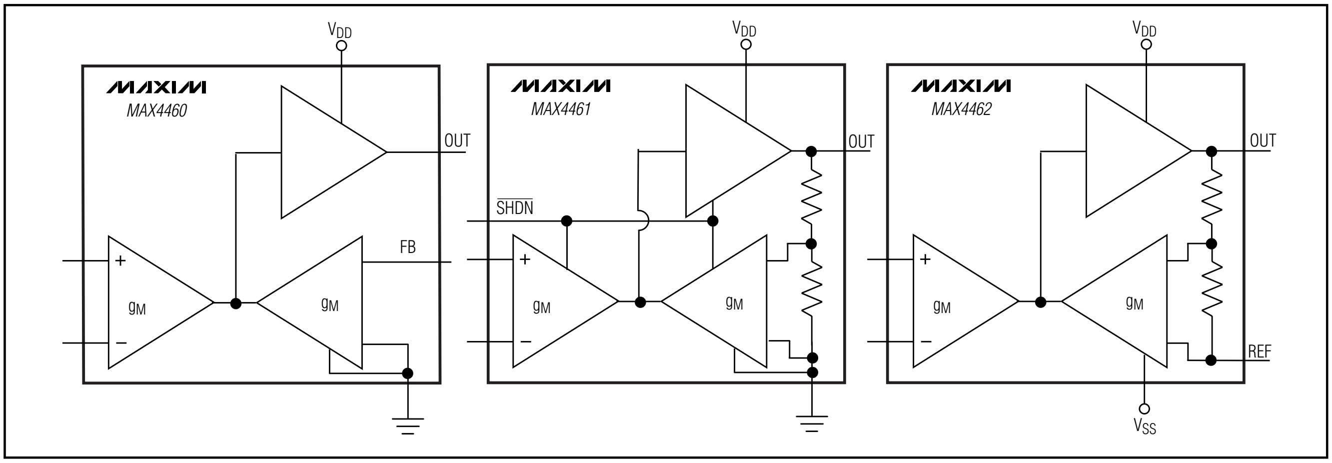


Figure 1. Functional Diagrams

Detailed Description

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 family of instrumentation amplifiers implements Maxim's proprietary indirect current-feedback design to achieve a precision specification and excellent gain-bandwidth product. These new techniques allow ground-sensing capability combined with an ultra-low input current and an increased common-mode rejection.

The differential input signal is converted to a current by an input transconductance stage. An output transconductance stage converts a portion of the output voltage (equal to the output voltage divided by the gain) into another precision current. These two currents are subtracted and the result is fed to a loop amplifier with a class AB output stage with sufficient gain to minimize errors (Figure 1).

The MAX4461U/T/H and MAX4462U/T/H have factory-trimmed gains of 1, 10, and 100, respectively. The MAX4460 has an adjustable gain, set with an external pair of resistors between the pins OUT, FB, and GND (Figure 2).

The MAX4462U/T/H has a reference input (REF) which is connected to an external reference for bipolar operation of the device. The range for V_{REF} is +0.1V to (V_{DD} - 1.7V). For full output-swing capability optimal performance is usually obtained with $V_{REF} = V_{DD}/2$.

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 operate with single-supply voltages of 2.85V to 5.25V. It is possible to use MAX4462U/T/H in a dual-supply configuration with up to ±2.6V at V_{DD} and V_{SS}, with REF connected to ground.

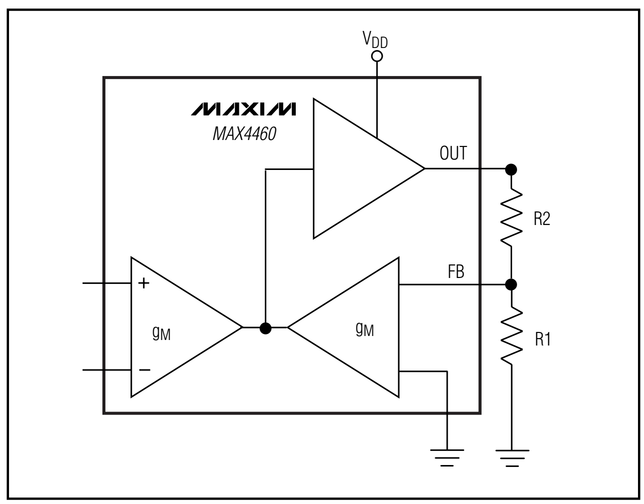


Figure 2. External Resistor Configuration (MAX4460)

The MAX4461U/T/H has a shutdown feature to reduce the supply current to less than 1µA. The MAX4461U/T/H output is internally referenced to ground, making the part suitable for unipolar operations.

The MAX4460U/T/H has an FB pin that can be used to externally set the gain through a pair of resistors. The MAX4460U/T/H output is internally referenced to ground, making the part suitable for unipolar operations.

SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

Input Common-Mode and Output Reference Ranges

MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 have an input common-mode range of 100mV below the negative supply to 1.7V below the positive supply.

The output reference voltage of MAX4462U/T/H is set by REF and ranges from 100mV above the negative supply to 1.7V below the positive supply. For maximum voltage swing in a bipolar operation, connect REF to $V_{DD}/2$.

The output voltages of the MAX4460 and MAX4461U/T/H are referenced to ground. Unlike the traditional three-op-amp configuration of common instrumentation amplifiers, the MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 have ground-sensing capability (or to V_{SS} in dual-supply configuration) in addition to the extremely high input impedances of MOS input differential pairs.

Input Differential Signal Range

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 feature a proprietary input structure optimized for small differential signals. The unipolar output of the MAX4460 and MAX4461 is nominally zero for zero differential input. However, these devices are specified for inputs of 50mV to 100mV for the unity-gain devices, 20mV to 100mV for gain of ten devices, and 2mV to 48mV for gain of one hundred devices. The MAX4460/MAX4461 can be used with differential inputs approaching zero, albeit with reduced accuracy.

The bipolar output of the MAX4462 allows bipolar input ranges. The output voltage is equal to the reference voltage for zero differential input. The MAX4462 is specified for inputs of ±100mV for the unity gain and gain of ten devices, and ±20mV for gain of one hundred devices. The gain of one hundred devices (MAX4462H) can be operated beyond 20mV signal provided the reference is chosen for unsymmetrical swing.

Output Swing

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 are designed to have rail-to-rail output voltage swings. However, depending on the selected gain, supply voltage (and output reference level of the MAX4462), the rail-to-rail output swing is not required.

For example, consider the MAX4460U, a unity-gain device with its ground pin as the output reference level. The input voltage range is 0 to 100mV (50mV minimum to meet accuracy specifications). Because the device is unity gain and the output reference level is ground, the output will only see excursions from ground to 100mV.

Devices with higher gain and with bipolar output such as the MAX4462, can be configured to swing to higher levels. In these cases, as the output approaches either supply, accuracy may degrade, especially under heavy output loading.

Shutdown Mode

The MAX4461U/T/H features a low-power shutdown mode. When the $\overline{SHDN}$ pin is pulled low, the internal transconductance and amplifier blocks are switched off and supply current drops to typically less than 0.1µA (Figure 1).

In shutdown, the amplifier output is high impedance. The output transistors are turned off, but the feedback resistor network remains connected. If the external load is referenced to GND the output will drop to approximately GND in shutdown. The output impedance in shutdown is typically greater than 100kΩ. Drive $\overline{SHDN}$ high or connect to V_{CC} for normal operation.

A User Guide to Instrumentation Amplifier Accuracy Specifications

As with any other electronic component, a complete understanding of instrumentation amplifier specifications is essential to successfully employ these devices in their application circuits. Most of the specifications for these differential closed-loop gain blocks are similar to the well-known specifications of operational amplifiers. However, there are a few accuracy specifications that could be confusing to first-time users. Therefore, some explanations and examples may be helpful.

Accuracy specifications are measurements of closeness of an actual output response to its ideal expected value. There are three main specifications in this category:

- Gain Error
- Gain Nonlinearity Error
- Offset Error

In order to understand these terms, we must look at the transfer function of an ideal instrumentation amplifier. As expected, this must be a straight line passing through origin with a slope equal to the ideal gain (see Figure 3). If the ideal gain is equal to 10 and the extreme applied input voltages are -100mV and +100mV, then the value of the output voltages will be -1V and +1V, respectively. Note that the line passes through the origin and therefore a zero input voltage gives a zero output response.

The transfer function of a real instrumentation amplifier is quite different from the ideal line pictured in Figure 3. Rather, it is a curve such as the one indicated as the typical curve in Figure 4, connecting end points A and B.

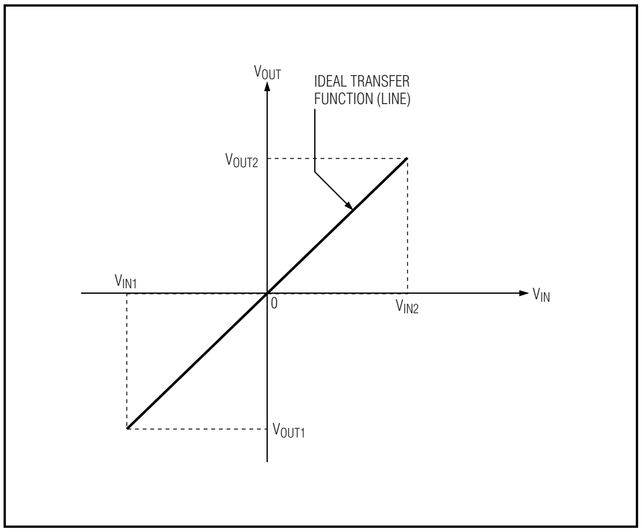


Figure 3. Transfer Function of an Ideal Instrumentation Amplifier (A Straight Line Passing Through the Origin)

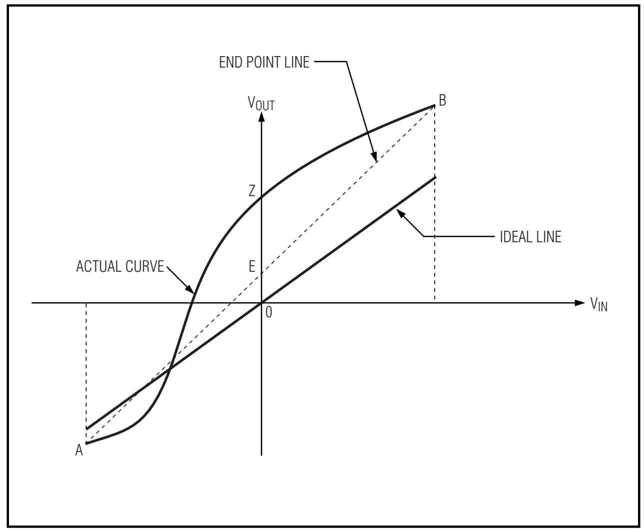


Figure 4. Typical Transfer Function for a Real Instrumentation Amplifier

Looking at this curve, one can immediately identify three types of errors.

First, there is an obvious nonlinearity (curvature) when this transfer function is compared to a straight line. More deviation is measured as greater nonlinearity error. This will be explained in more detail below.

Second, even if there was no nonlinearity error, that is, the actual curve in Figure 4 was a straight line connecting the end points A and B, there exists an obvious slope deviation from that of an ideal gain slope (drawn as the "ideal" line in Figure 4). This rotational error (delta slope) is a measure of how different the actual gain (G_A) is from the expected ideal gain (G_I) and is called Gain Error (GE) (see equation).

Third, even if the actual curve between the points A and B was a straight line (no nonlinearity error) and had the same slope as the ideal gain line (no gain error), there is still another error called the End Point Offset Error (OE on vertical axis), since the line is not passing through the origin.

Figure 5 is the same as Figure 4, but the ideal line (CD) is shifted up to pass through point E (the Y intercept of the end points line AB).

This is done to better visualize the rotational error (GE), which is the difference between the slopes of the end points line AB and the shifted ideal line CD.

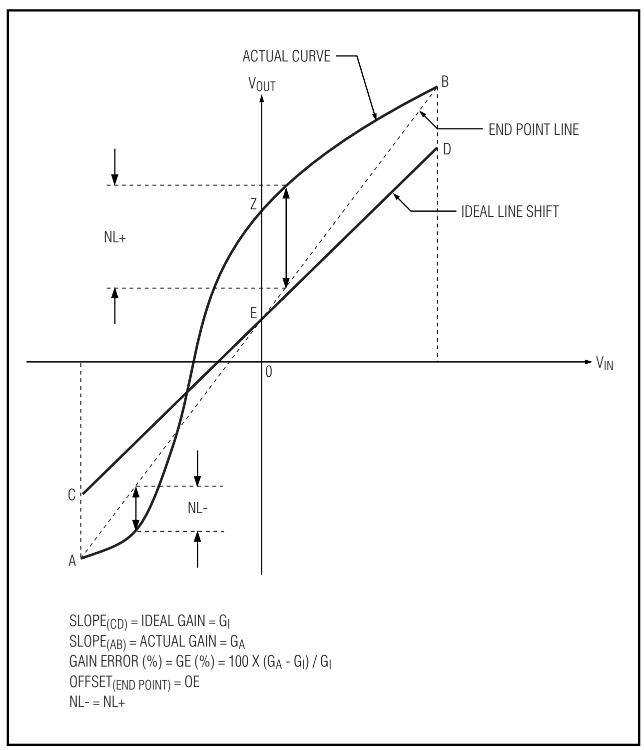


Figure 5. Typical Transfer Function for a Real Instrumentation Amplifier (Ideal Line (CD) is Shifted by the End Points Offset (OE) to Visualize Gain Error)

SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

Mathematically:

$$GE\ (\%) = 100 \times (G_A - G_I) / G_I$$

The rotational nature of gain error and the fact that it is pivoted around point E in Figure 5, shows that gain-error contribution to the total output voltage error is directly proportional to the input voltage. At zero input voltage, the error contribution of gain error is zero, that is, the total deviation from the origin (the expected zero output value) is only due to end points offset error (OE) and nonlinearity error at zero value of input (segment EZ on the vertical axis).

The nonlinearity is the maximum deviation from a straight line, and the end point nonlinearity is the deviation from the end-point line. As shown in Figure 5, it is likely that one encounters two nonlinearities, one positive and the other a negative nonlinearity error, shown as NL+ and NL- in Figure 5.

Generally NL+ and NL- have different values and this remains the case if the device is calibrated (trimmed) for end-points errors (which means changing the gain of the instrumentation amplifier in such a way that the slope of the line AB becomes equal to that of CD, and the offset becomes trimmed such that OE vanishes to zero). This is an undesirable situation when nonlinearity is of prime interest.

The straight line shown in Figure 6 is in parallel to the end-points line AB and has a Y intercept of OS on the vertical axis. This line is a shifted end-points line such that the positive and negative nonlinearity errors with respect to this line are equal. For this reason the line is called the best straight line (BSL). Maxim internally trims the MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 with respect to this line (changing the gain slope to be as close as possible to the slope of the ideal line and trimming the offset such that OS gets as close to the origin as possible) to minimize all the errors. The total accuracy error is still the summation of the gain error, nonlinearity, and offset errors.

As an example let's assume the following specification for an instrumentation amplifier:

Gain = 10

GE = 0.15%

Offset (BSL) = 250µV

NL = 0.05%

VDIF (input) = -100mV to +100mV

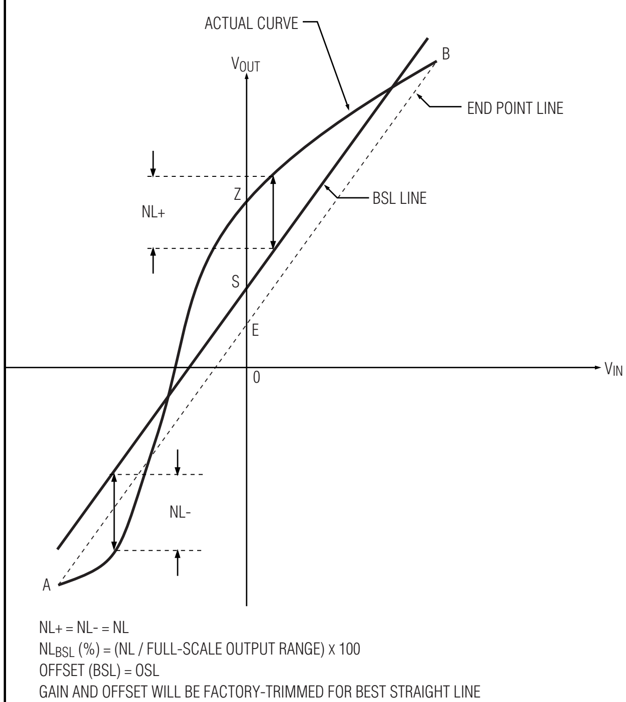


Figure 6. To Minimize Nonlinearity Error, the MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 are Internally Trimmed to Adjust Gain and Offset for the Best Straight Line so NL- = NL+

What is the maximum total error associated with the GE, Offset (BSL), and NL? With a differential input range of -0.1V to +0.1V and a gain of 10, the output voltage assumes a range of -1V to +1V, that is, a total full-scale range of 2V.

The individual errors are as follows:

GE = (0.15%) (10) (100mV) = 1.5mV

Offset (BSL) = (250µV) (10) = 2.5mV

NL = (0.05%) (2V) = 1mV

Maximum Total Error = 1.5mV + 2.5mV +1mV = 5mV

So, the absolute value of the output voltage, considering the above errors, would be at worst case between 0.995V to 1.005V. Note that other important parameters such as PSRR, CMRR, and noise also contribute to the total error in instrumentation applications. They are not considered here.

Applications Information

Setting the Gain (MAX4460)

The MAX4460 gain is set by connecting a resistive-divider from OUT to GND, with the center tap connected to FB (Figure 2). The gain is calculated by:

$$\text{Gain} = 1 + R2 / R1$$

Because FB has less than 100pA IB, high-valued resistors can be used without significantly affecting the gain accuracy. The sum of resistors (R1 + R2) near 100kΩ is a good compromise. Resistor accuracy directly affects gain accuracy. Resistor sum less than 20kΩ should not be used because their loading can slightly affect output accuracy.

Capacitive-Load Stability

The MAX4460/MAX4461/MAX4462 are capable of driving capacitive loads up to 100pF.

Applications needing higher capacitive drive capability may use an isolation resistor between OUT and the load to reduce ringing on the output signal. However this reduces the gain accuracy due to the voltage drop across the isolation resistor.

Output Loading

For best performance, the output loading should be to the potential seen at REF for the MAX4462 or to ground for the MAX4460/MAX4461.

REF Input (MAX4462)

The REF input of the MAX4462 can be connected to any voltage from (V_{SS} + 0.1V) to (V_{DD} - 1.7V). A buffered voltage-divider with sink and source capability works well to center the output swing at $V_{DD}/2$. Unbuffered resistive-dividers should be avoided because the 100kΩ (typ) input impedance of REF will cause amplitude-dependent variations in the divider's output.

Bandgap references, either series or shunt, can be used to drive REF. This provides a voltage and temperature invariant reference. This same reference voltage can be used to bias bridge sensors to eliminate supply voltage ratiometricity. For proper operation, the reference must be able to sink and source at least 25µA.

In many applications, the MAX4462 is connected to a CODEC or other device with a reference voltage output. In this case, the receiving device's reference output makes an ideal reference voltage. Verify the reference output of the device is capable of driving the MAX4462's REF input.

Power-Supply Bypass and Layout

Good layout technique optimizes performance by decreasing the amount of stray capacitance at the instrumentation amplifier's gain-setting pins. Excess capacitance will produce peaking in the amplifier's frequency response. To decrease stray capacitance, minimize trace lengths by placing external components as close to the instrumentation amplifier as possible. For best performance, bypass each power supply to ground with a separate 0.1µF capacitor.

Microphone Amplifier

The MAX4462's bipolar output, along with its excellent common-mode rejection ratio, makes it suitable for precision microphone amplifier applications. Figure 7 illustrates one such circuit. In this case, the electret microphone is resistively biased to the supply voltage through a 2.2kΩ pullup resistor. The MAX4462 directly senses the output voltage at its noninverting input, and indirectly senses the microphone's ground through an AC-coupling capacitor. This technique provides excellent rejection of common-mode noise picked up by the microphone lead wires. Furthermore, ground noise from distantly located microphones is reduced.

The single-ended output of the MAX4462 is converted to differential through a single op amp, the MAX4335. The op amp forces the midpoint between OUT+ and OUT- to be equal to the reference voltage. The configuration does not change the MAX4662T's fixed gain of 10.

SOT23, 3V/5V, Single-Supply, Rail-to-Rail Instrumentation Amplifiers

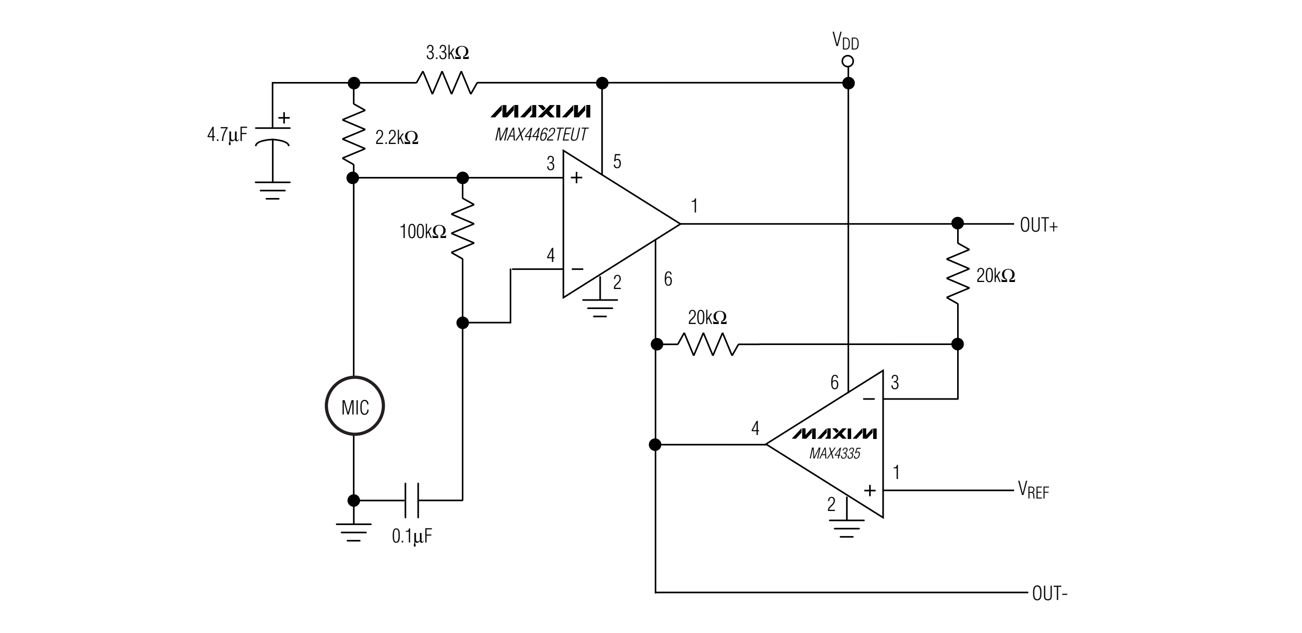


Figure 7. Differential I/O Microphone Amplifier

Chip Information

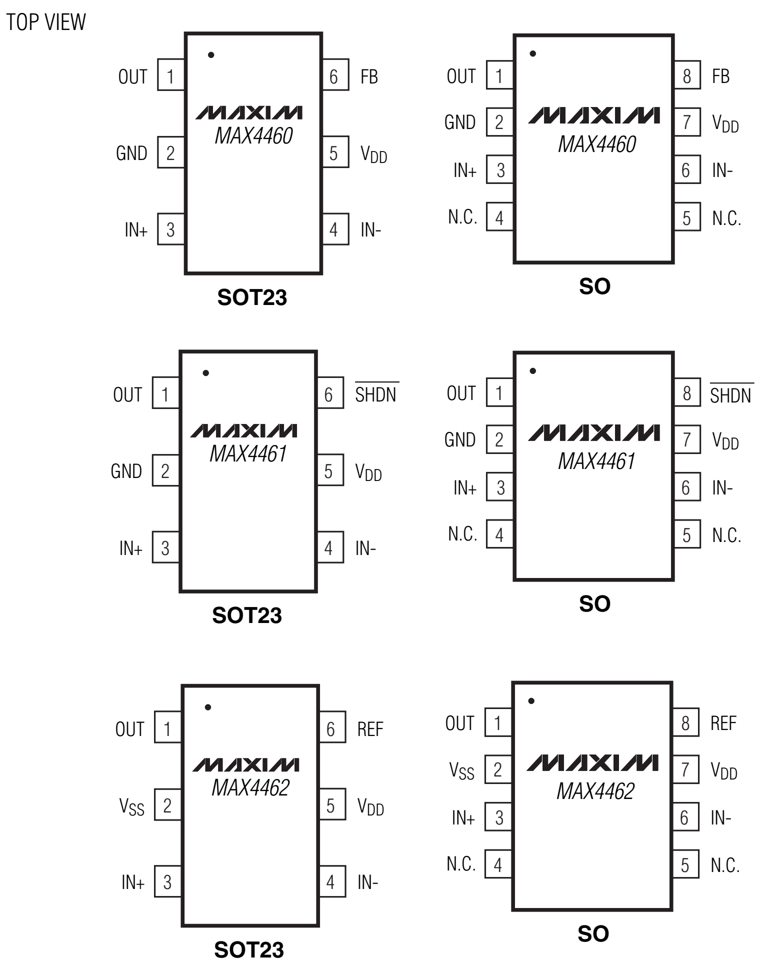
TRANSISTOR COUNT: 421

PROCESS: BiCMOS

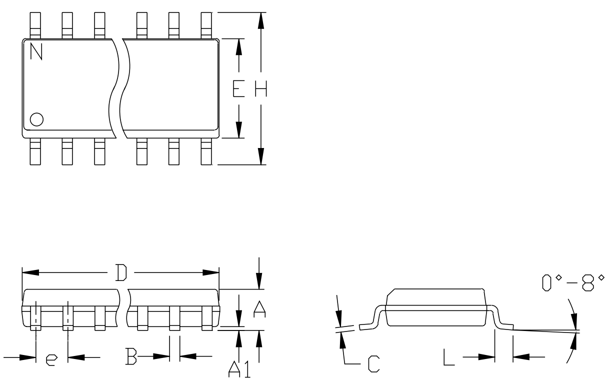
Selector Guide

PART	GAIN	REF	SHUTDOWN
MAX4460	Adjustable	GND	NO
MAX4461U	1	GND	YES
MAX4461T	10	GND	YES
MAX4461H	100	GND	YES
MAX4462U	1	EXT	NO
MAX4462T	10	EXT	NO
MAX4462H	100	EXT	NO

Pin Configurations



Package Information



	INCHES		MILLIMETERS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
A	0.053	0.069	1.35	1.75
A1	0.004	0.010	0.10	0.25
B	0.014	0.019	0.35	0.49
C	0.007	0.010	0.19	0.25
e	0.050		1.27	
E	0.150	0.157	3.80	4.00
H	0.228	0.244	5.80	6.20
h	0.010	0.020	0.25	0.50
L	0.016	0.050	0.40	1.27

	INCHES		MILLIMETERS			
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	N	MS012
D	0.189	0.197	4.80	5.00	8	A
D	0.337	0.344	8.55	8.75	14	B
D	0.386	0.394	9.80	10.00	16	C

NOTES:
1. D&E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH
2. MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .15mm (.006")
3. LEADS TO BE COPLANAR WITHIN .102mm (.004")
4. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETER
5. MEETS JEDEC MS012-XX AS SHOWN IN ABOVE TABLE
6. N = NUMBER OF PINS

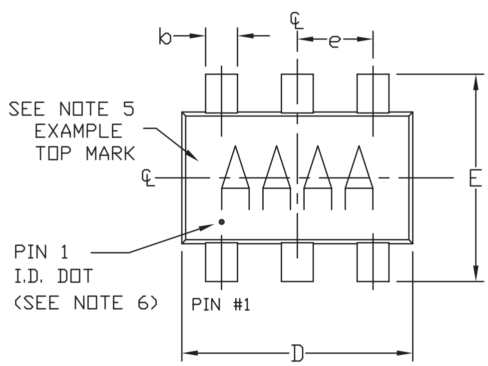
MAXIM 120 SAN GABRIEL DR. SUNNYVALE CA 94086 FAX (408) 737 7194
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

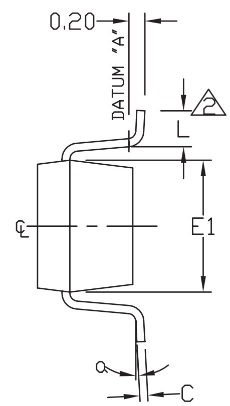
TITLE: PACKAGE FAMILY OUTLINE: SOIC .150" 1/1

DOCUMENT CONTROL NUMBER: 21-0041 REV: A

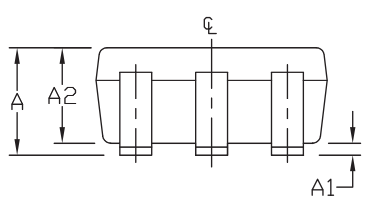
Package Information (continued)

6LSOT.EPS





SYMBOL	MIN	MAX
A	0.90	1.45
A1	0.00	0.15
A2	0.90	1.30
b	0.35	0.50
C	0.08	0.20
D	2.80	3.00
E	2.60	3.00
E1	1.50	1.75
L	0.35	0.55
e	0.95 REF	
α	0°	10°



NOTES:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. FOOT LENGTH MEASURED AT INTERCEPT POINT BETWEEN DATUM A & LEAD SURFACE.
3. PACKAGE OUTLINE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH & METAL BURR.
4. PACKAGE OUTLINE INCLUSIVE OF SOLDER PLATING.
5. PIN 1 IS LOWER LEFT PIN WHEN READING TOP MARK FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. (SEE EXAMPLE TOP MARK)
6. PIN 1 I.D. DOT IS 0.3 MM ø MIN. LOCATED ABOVE PIN 1.
7. MEETS JEDEC MO178.

MAXIM

PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE:

PACKAGE OUTLINE, SOT-23, 6L

APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV	
	21-0058	E	1/1