19-1147; Rev 3; 3/09

EVALUATION KIT AVAILABLE

High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

General Description

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 differential line receivers offer unparalleled high-speed, low-distortion performance. Using a three op-amp instrumentation amplifier architecture, these ICs have fully symmetrical differential inputs and a single-ended output. They operate from ±5V power supplies and are capable of driving a 150Ω load to ±3.7V. The MAX4144 has an internally set closed-loop gain of +2V/V. The MAX4145 is optimized for gains from +1V/V to +10V/V, while the MAX4146 is optimized for gains from +10V/V to +100V/V. The MAX4145/MAX4146 require a single external resistor to set the closed-loop gain.

These amplifiers use laser-trimmed, matched thin-film resistors to deliver a common-mode rejection (CMR) of up to 90dB at 10MHz. Using current-feedback techniques, the MAX4144 achieves a 130MHz bandwidth and a 1000V/µs slew rate. The MAX4145 achieves a bandwidth of 180MHz and a slew rate of 600V/µs while operating with a closed-loop gain of +1V/V, and the MAX4146 features a bandwidth of 70MHz and a slew rate of 800V/µs with a gain of +10V/V. Excellent differential gain/phase and noise specifications make these amplifiers ideal for a wide variety of video and RF signal-processing applications.

For a complete differential transmission link, use the MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 with the MAX4147 differential line driver (see the MAX4147 data sheet for more information).

Applications

Differential to Single-Ended Conversion

Twisted-Pair to Coaxial Converter

High-Speed Instrumentation Amplifier

Data Acquisition

Medical Instrumentation

High-Speed Differential Line Receiver

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

Typical Application Circuit appears at end of data sheet.

Features

MAX4144:

- **+2V/V Internally Fixed Gain**
- **130MHz Bandwidth**
- **1000V/µs Slew Rate**
- **70dB CMR at 10MHz**
- **-90dBc SFDR (f = 10kHz)**
- **Low Differential Gain/Phase: 0.03%/0.03°**
- **800µA Shutdown**

MAX4145:

- **External Gain Selection from +1V/V to +10V/V**
- **180MHz Bandwidth**
- **90MHz 0.1dB Gain Flatness**
- **600V/µs Slew Rate**
- **75dB CMR at 10MHz**
- **-92dBc SFDR (f = 10kHz)**
- **Very Low Noise: 3.8nV/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (G = +10V/V)**
- **800µA Shutdown**

MAX4146:

- **External Gain Selection from +10V/V to +100V/V**
- **70MHz Bandwidth (A_V = +10V/V)**
- **800V/µs Slew Rate**
- **90dB CMR at 10MHz**
- **-82dBc SFDR (f = 10kHz)**
- **Very Low Noise: 3.45nV/$\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ (G = +100V/V)**
- **800µA Shutdown**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP. RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE
MAX4144ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX4144EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4145ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX4145EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP
MAX4146ESD	-40°C to +85°C	14 SO
MAX4146EEE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QSOP

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ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Supply Voltage (V_{CC} to V_{EE})..12V
Voltage on IN_, SHDN, REF, OUT,
SENSE, RG_.................................(V_{EE} - 0.3V) to (V_{CC} + 0.3V)
Short-Circuit Duration to Ground.......................................10sec
Input Current (IN_, RG_)..±10mA
Output Current..±120mA

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
14-Pin SO (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C).............667mW
16-Pin QSOP (derate 8.33mW/°C above +70°C).........667mW
Operating Temperature Range ....-40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range ....-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) ....+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} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = ∞, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage		Guaranteed by PSR test			±4.5		±5.5	V
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OS}	V_{IN} = 0V				0.6	9	mV
Input Offset Voltage Drift	TC_{VOS}	V_{IN} = 0V				5		µV/°C
Input Bias Current	I_B	V_{IN} = 0V				9	30	µA
Input Offset Current	I_{OS}	V_{IN} = 0V				0.1	3	µA
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}					1		pF
Differential Input Resistance	R_{IN}					1		MΩ
Differential Input Voltage Range		R_L = 150Ω		MAX4144	-1.55		1.55	V
				MAX4145	-2.8/G		2.8/G	
				MAX4146	-3.1/G		3.1/G	
Common-Mode Input Voltage Range	V_{CM}	Guaranteed by CMR test			-2.8		2.8	V
Gain	A_V	-1V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ +1V, R_L = 150Ω		MAX4144		2		V/V
				MAX4145		1 + (1.4kΩ/R_G)		
				MAX4146		10 + (14kΩ/R_G)		
Gain Error		-1V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ +1V, R_L = 150Ω	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		0.02	2	%
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		0.5	3	
				A_V = 10V/V		1.5	5	
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		0.5	3	
				A_V = 100V/V		1.5	5	
Gain Drift		-1V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ +1V, R_L = 150Ω		MAX4144		20		ppm/°C
				MAX4145		5 + 15G		
				MAX4146		14 + 0.9G		
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	V_{CM} = ±2.8V			60	80		dB
Power-Supply Rejection	PSR	V_S = ±4.5V to ±5.5V			70	85		dB
Quiescent Supply Current						11	16	mA
Shutdown Supply Current	I_{SHDN}	V_{SHDN} ≥ 2V				0.8	2	mA
Shutdown Output Impedance		V_{SHDN} ≥ 2V		MAX4144		1.4		kΩ
				MAX4145		1.4		
				MAX4146		2		
Output Voltage Swing	V_{OUT}	R_L = 100Ω				±3.6		V
		R_L = 150Ω			±3.1	±3.7		
		R_L = ∞			±3.4	±3.8		

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = ∞, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Current Drive	I_{OUT}	V_{OUT} = ±1.7V	0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C	70	100		mA
			-40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 0°C	40			
SHDN High Threshold	V_{IH}					2	V
SHDN Low Threshold	V_{IL}			0.8			V
SHDN Input Bias Current	I_{SHDN}	V_{SHDN} ≤ 0.8V			75	150	µA
		V_{SHDN} ≥ 2V			0.06	2	

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
-3dB Bandwidth	$BW_{(-3dB)}$	V_{OUT} ≤ 0.1V_{RMS}	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		130		MHz
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		180		
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		70		
				A_V = 100V/V		30		
Full-Power Bandwidth	FPBW	V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		110		MHz
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		180		
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		70		
				A_V = 100V/V		30		
0.1dB Bandwidth	$BW_{(0.1dB)}$	V_{OUT} ≤ 0.1V_{RMS}	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		30		MHz
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		90		
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		50		
Input Voltage Noise Density	e_n	f = 1MHz	MAX4144			12		nV/√Hz
			MAX4145			1.8 + (20/G)		
			MAX4146			2.1 + (135/G)		
Input Current Noise Density	i_n	f = 1MHz				1.7		pA/√Hz
Common-Mode Rejection	CMR	f = 10MHz		MAX4144		70		dB
				MAX4145		75		
				MAX4146		90		
Slew Rate	SR	-2V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ +2V		MAX4144		1000		V/µs
				MAX4145		600		
				MAX4146		800		
Settling Time to 0.1%	t_S	-2V ≤ V_{OUT} ≤ +2V	to 0.1%	MAX4144		23		ns
				MAX4145		20		
				MAX4146		17		
			to 0.01%	MAX4144		36		
				MAX4145		38		
				MAX4146		40		
Enable Time from Shutdown						45		ns
Disable Time to Shutdown						40		µs
Differential Gain (Note 1)	DG	f = 3.58MHz		MAX4144		0.03		%
				MAX4145		0.01		
				MAX4146		0.12		

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AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at T_A = +25°C.)

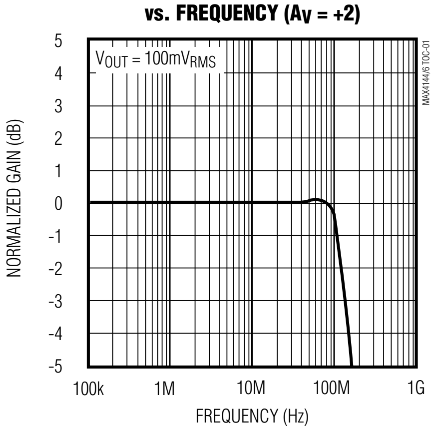
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Differential Phase (Note 1)	DP	f = 3.58MHz	MAX4144			0.03		Degrees
			MAX4145			0.06		
			MAX4146			0.07		
Spurious-Free Dynamic Range	SFDR	f = 10kHz, V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		-90		dBc
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		-92		
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		-82		
		f = 5MHz, V_{OUT} = 2Vp-p	MAX4144	A_V = 2V/V		-66		
			MAX4145	A_V = 1V/V		-67		
			MAX4146	A_V = 10V/V		-48		

Note 1: Differential gain and phase are tested using a modulated ramp, 100 IRE (0.714V).

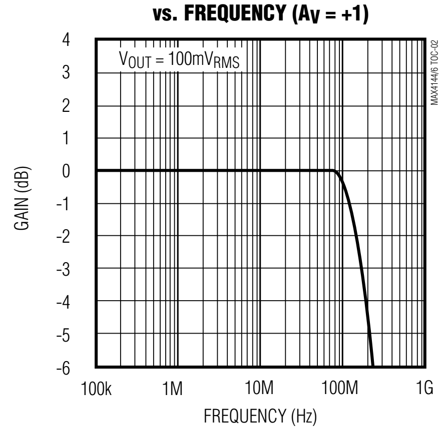
Typical Operating Characteristics

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

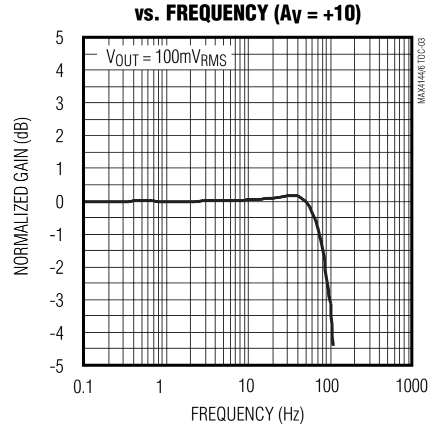
MAX4144 SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



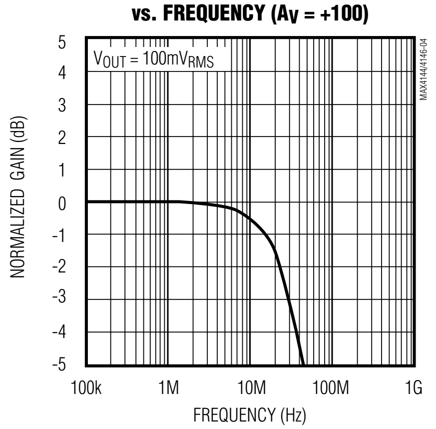
MAX4145 SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



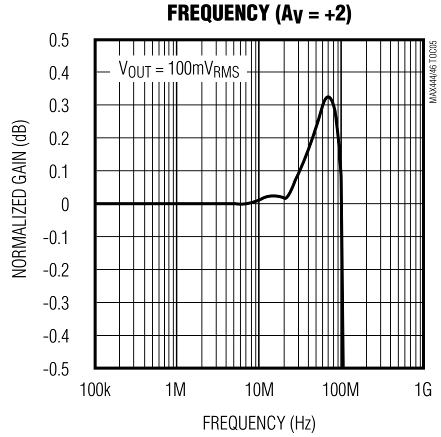
MAX4146 SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



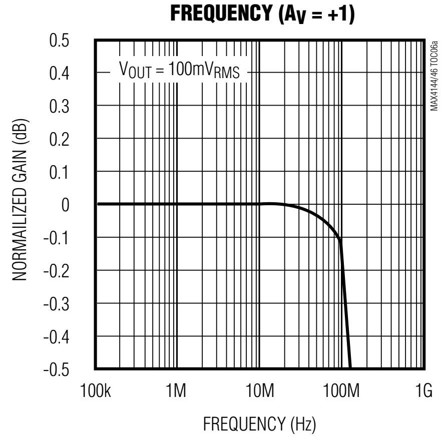
MAX4146 SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +100)



MAX4144 0.1dB GAIN FLATNESS vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



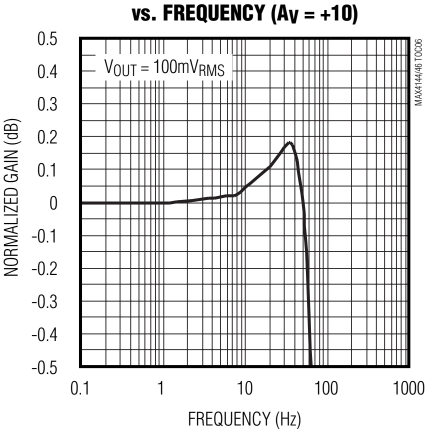
MAX4145 0.1dB GAIN FLATNESS vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



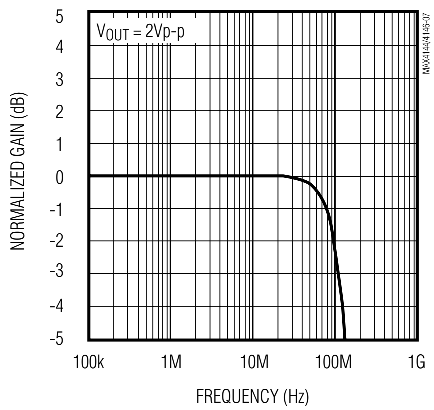
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

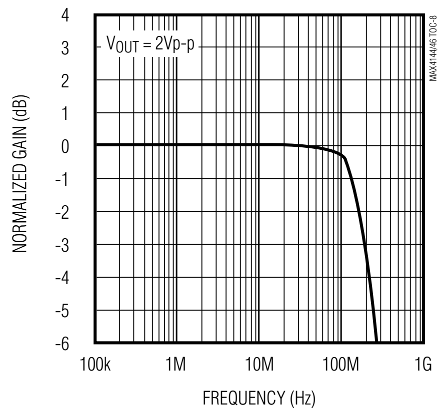
MAX4146 0.1dB GAIN FLATNESS vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



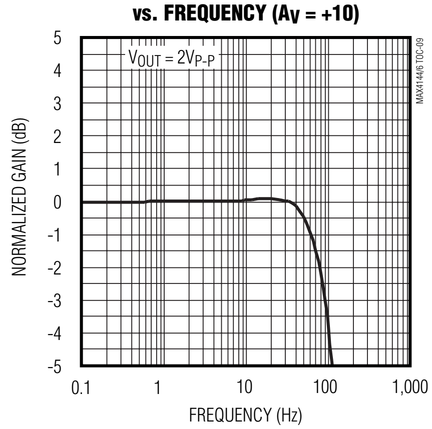
MAX4144 LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



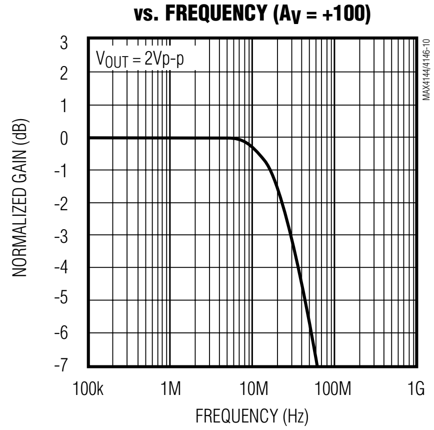
MAX4145 LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



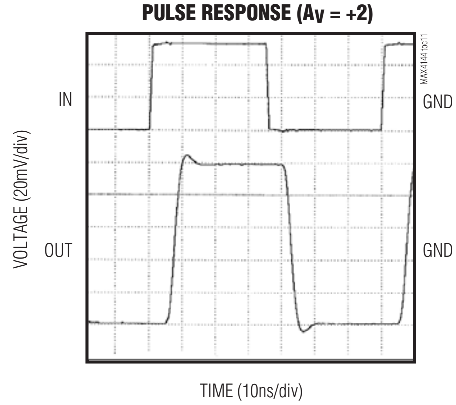
MAX4146 SMALL-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



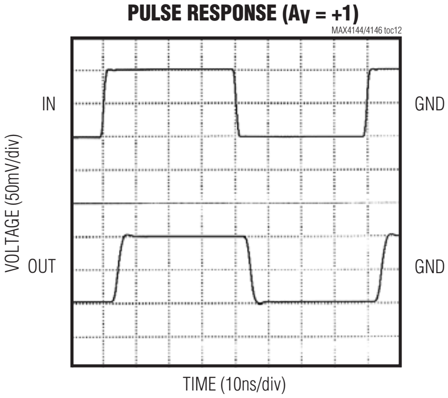
MAX4146 LARGE-SIGNAL GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +100)



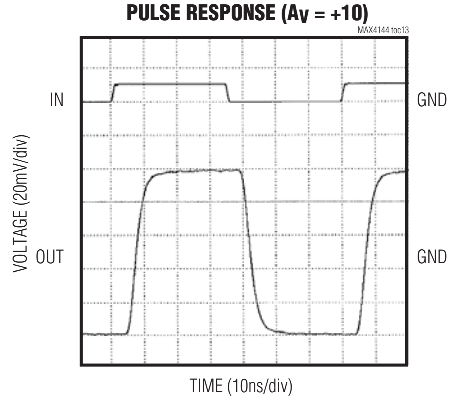
MAX4144 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +2)



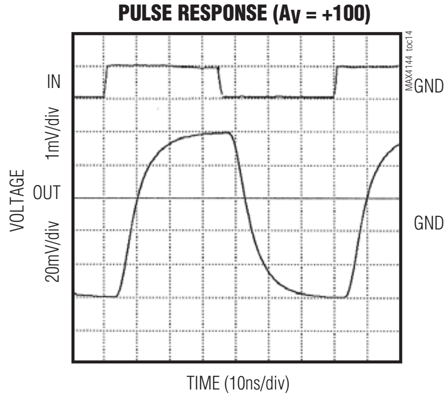
MAX4145 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +1)



MAX4146 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +10)



MAX4146 SMALL-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +100)

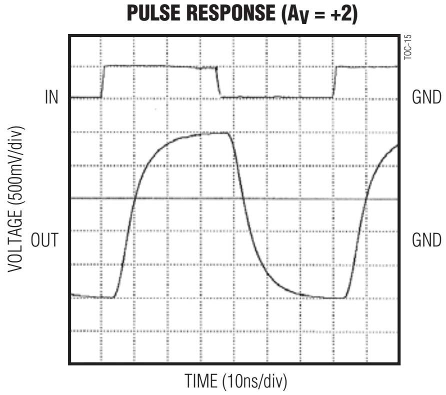


High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

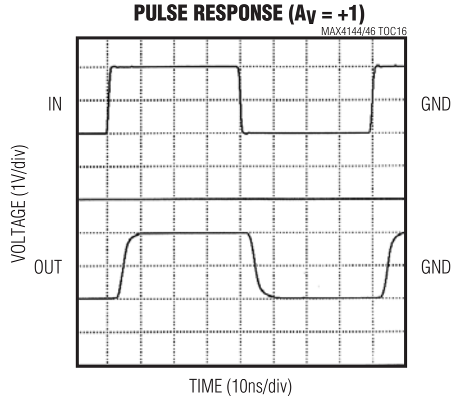
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

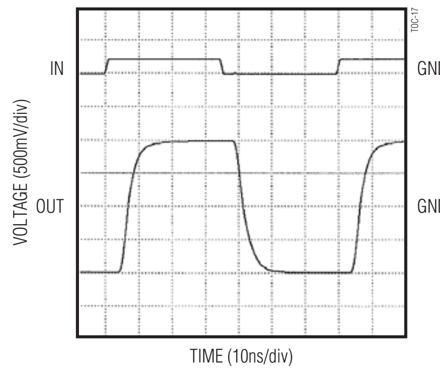
MAX4144 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +2)



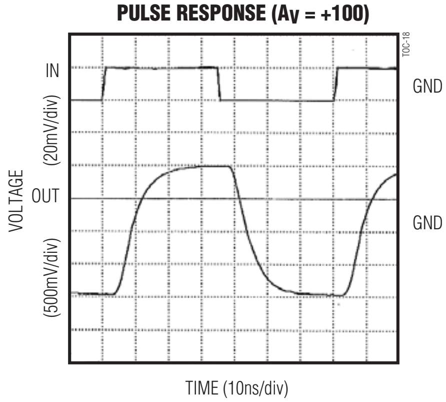
MAX4145 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +1)



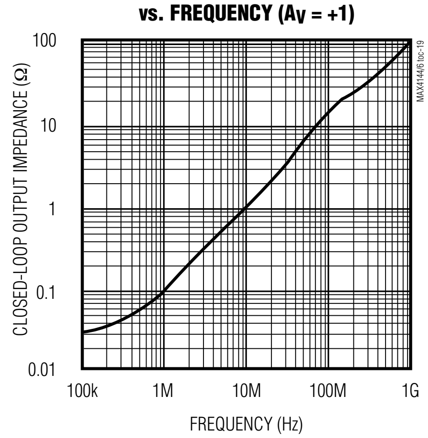
MAX4146 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +10)



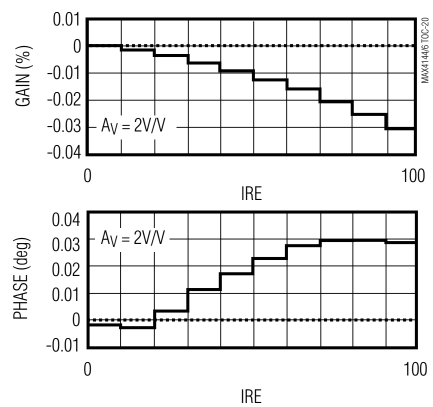
MAX4146 LARGE-SIGNAL PULSE RESPONSE (A_V = +100)



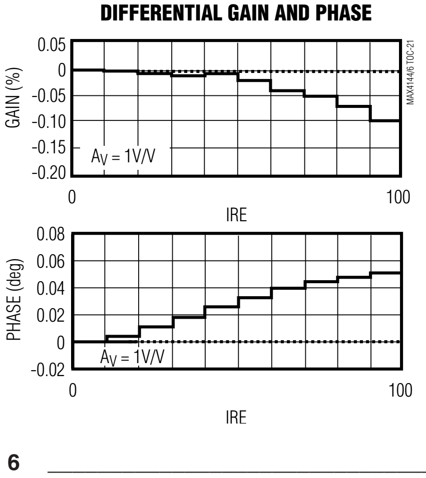
CLOSED-LOOP OUTPUT IMPEDANCE vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



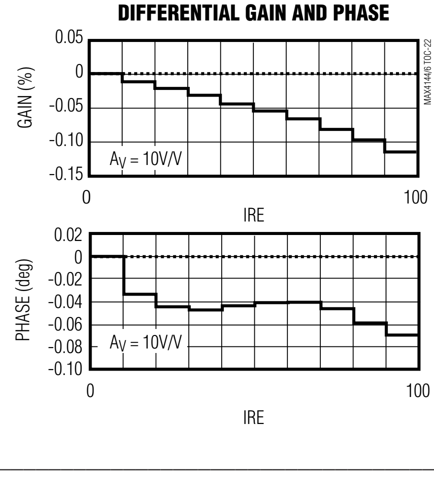
MAX4144 DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE



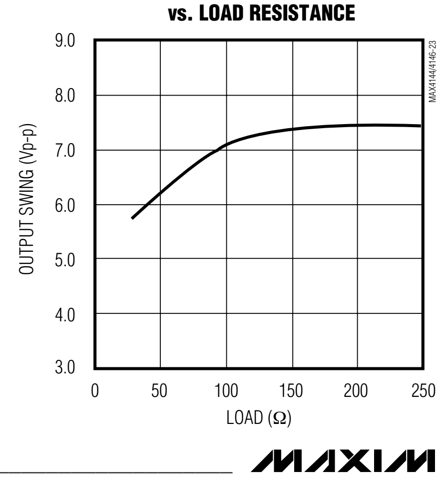
MAX4145 DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE



MAX4146 DIFFERENTIAL GAIN AND PHASE



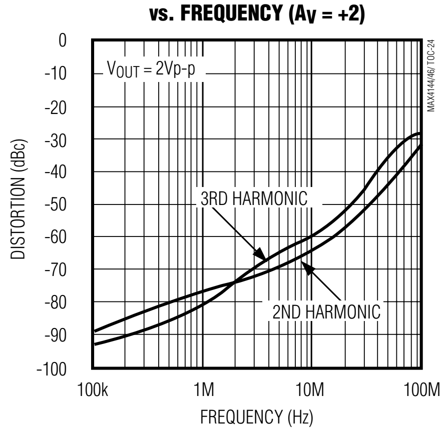
OUTPUT SWING vs. LOAD RESISTANCE



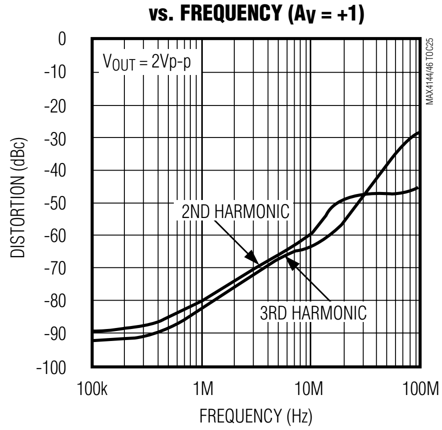
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

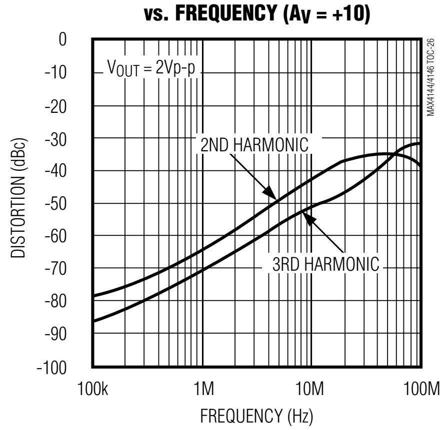
MAX4144 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



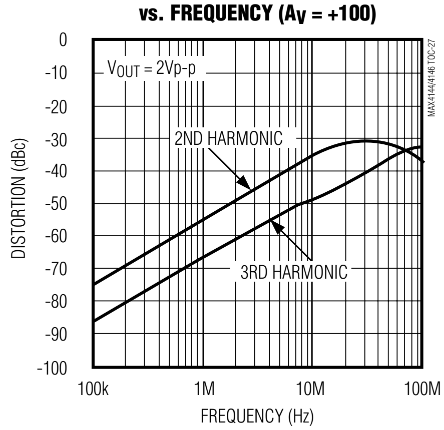
MAX4145 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



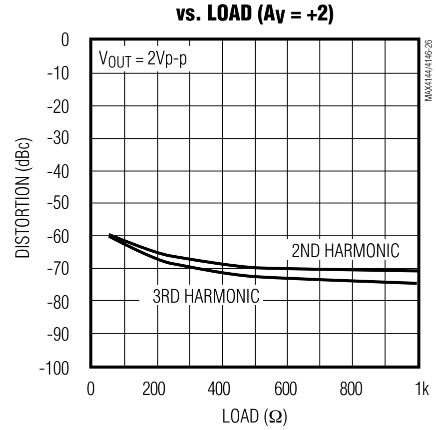
MAX4146 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



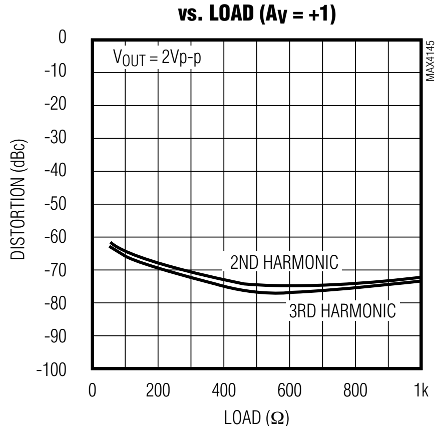
MAX4146 HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +100)



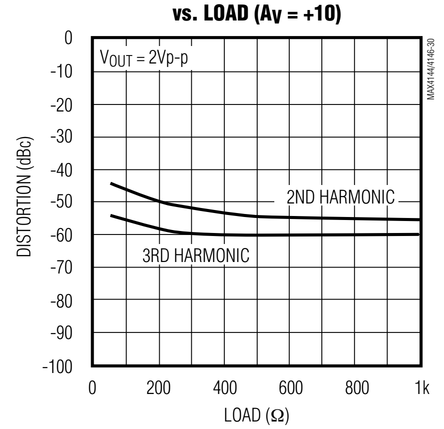
MAX4144 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD (A_V = +2)



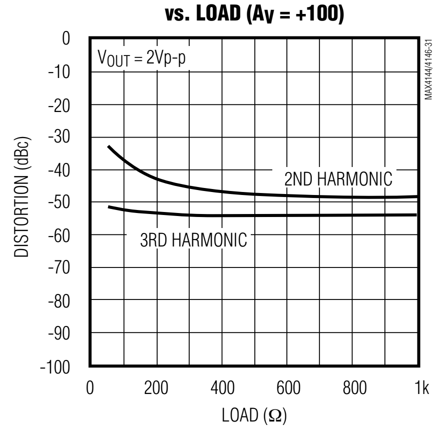
MAX4145 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD (A_V = +1)



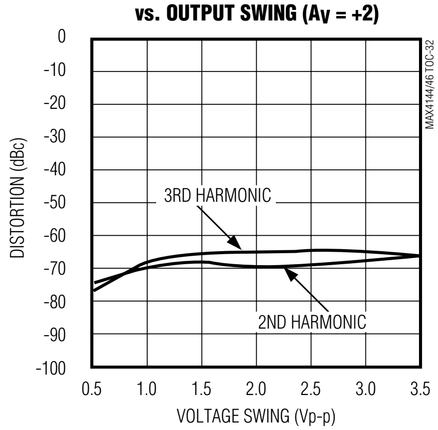
MAX4146 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD (A_V = +10)



MAX4146 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. LOAD (A_V = +100)



MAX4144 5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION vs. OUTPUT SWING (A_V = +2)

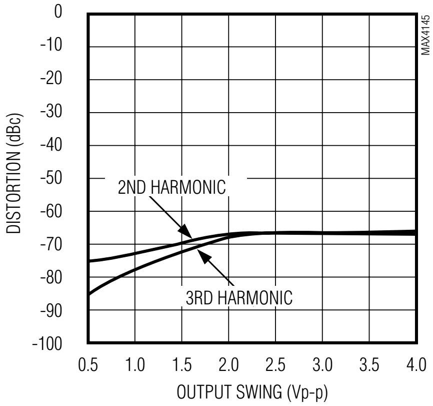


High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

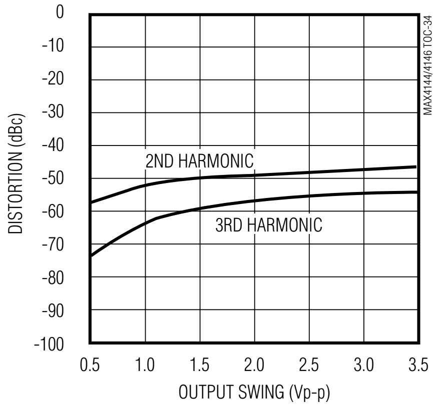
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

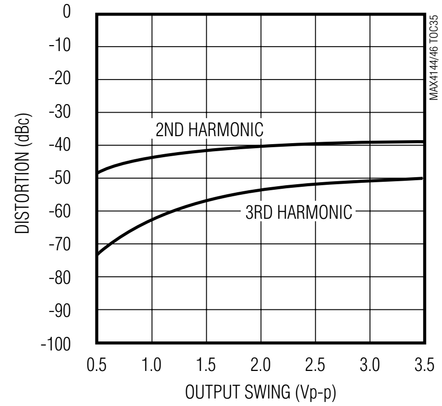
MAX4145
5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION
vs. OUTPUT SWING (A_V = +1)



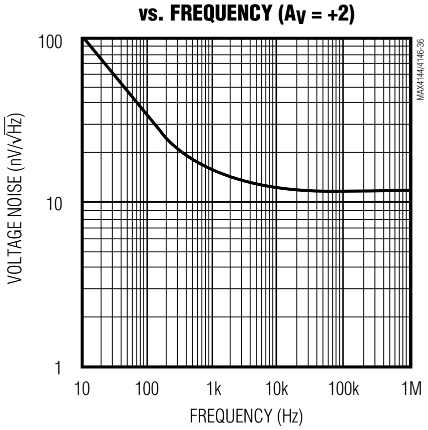
MAX4146
5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION
vs. OUTPUT SWING (A_V = +10)



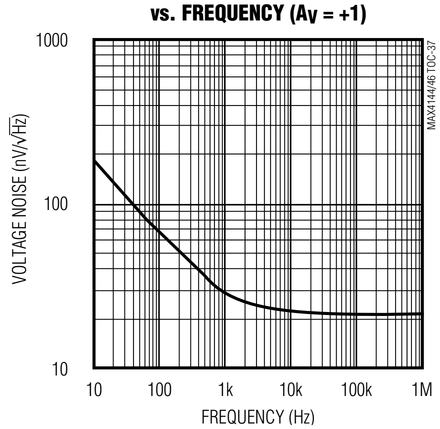
MAX4146
5MHz HARMONIC DISTORTION
vs. OUTPUT SWING (A_V = +100)



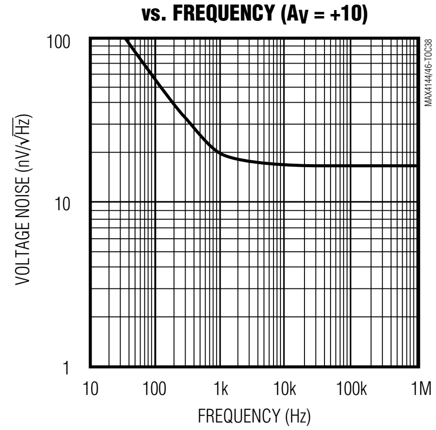
MAX4144
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



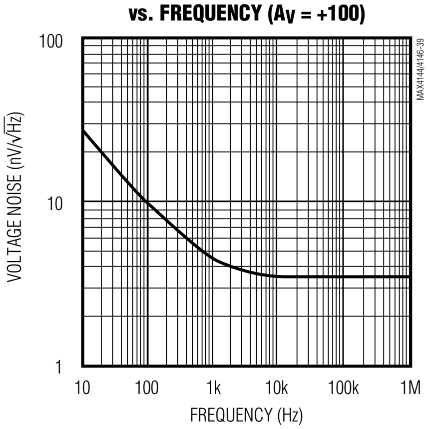
MAX4145
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



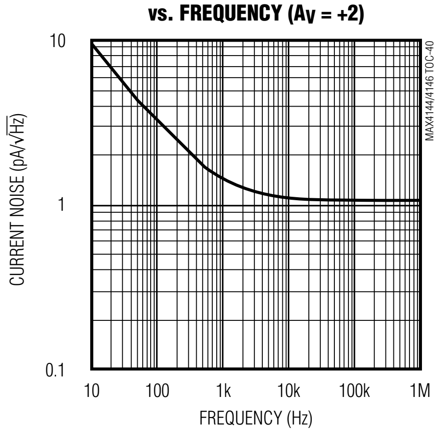
MAX4146
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



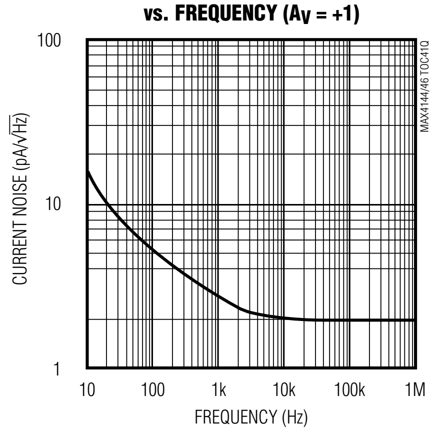
MAX4146
VOLTAGE NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +100)



MAX4144
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +2)



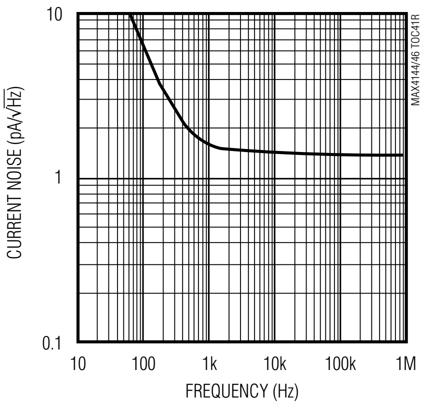
MAX4145
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +1)



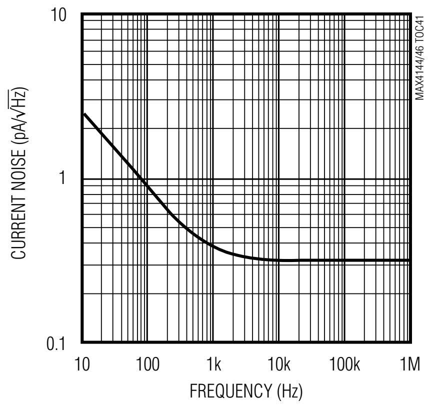
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(V_{CC} = +5V, V_{EE} = -5V, SHDN = 0V, R_L = 150Ω, T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

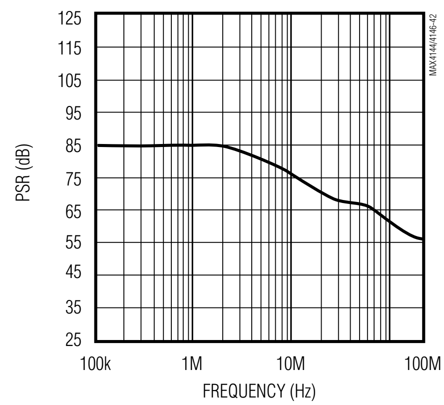
MAX4146
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



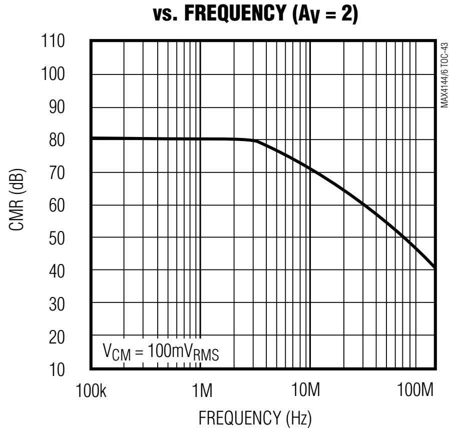
MAX4146
CURRENT NOISE DENSITY
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +100)



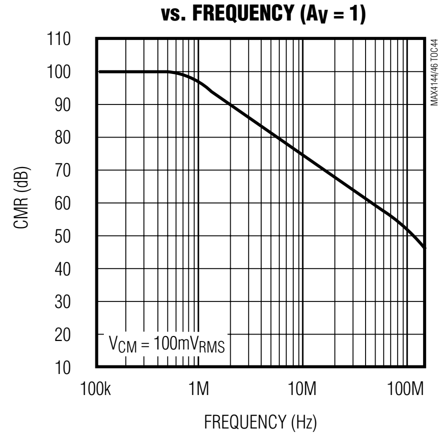
POWER-SUPPLY REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY



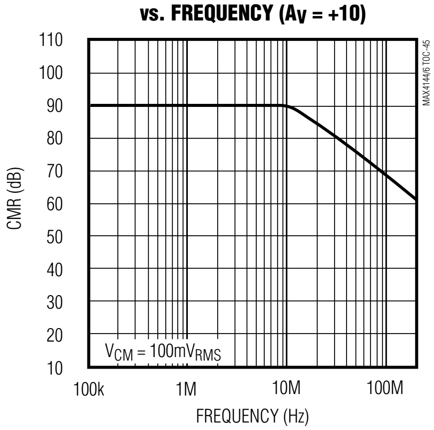
MAX4144
COMMON-MODE REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = 2)



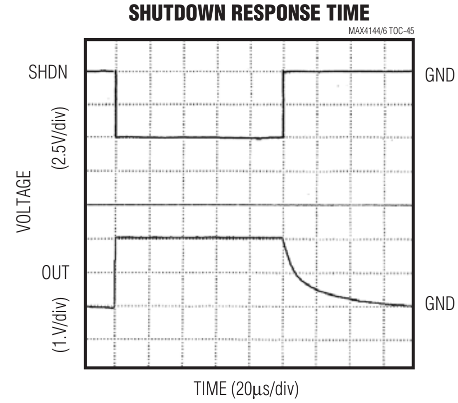
MAX4145
COMMON-MODE REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = 1)



MAX4146
COMMON-MODE REJECTION
vs. FREQUENCY (A_V = +10)



SHUTDOWN RESPONSE TIME



High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

Pin Description

PIN						NAME	FUNCTION
MAX4144		MAX4145		MAX4146			
14 SO	16 QSOP	14 SO	16 QSOP	14 SO	16 QSOP		
1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	1, 7	V_{EE}	Negative Power Supply
2	2	2	2	2	2	IN-	Inverting Input
3, 5, 10, 12	3, 5, 8, 9, 12,14	10, 12	8, 9, 12, 14	10, 12	8, 9, 12, 14	N.C.	No Connect. Not internally connected.
—	—	3	3	3	3	RG-	Inverting Input for Gain-Set Resistor
4	4	4	4	4	4	SHDN	Logic Input for Shutdown Circuitry. A logic low enables the amplifier. A logic high disables the amplifier.
—	—	5	5	5	5	RG+	Noninverting Input for Gain-Set Resistor
6	6	6	6	6	6	IN+	Noninverting Input
8, 14	10, 16	8, 14	10, 16	8, 14	10, 16	V_{CC}	Positive Power Supply
9	11	9	11	9	11	REF	Output Reference. Connect to ground for normal operation.
11	13	11	13	11	13	OUT	Output
13	15	13	15	13	15	SENSE	Output Sense. Connect to OUT close to the pin for normal operation.

Detailed Description

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 are low-distortion, differential line receivers that feature high bandwidths and excellent common-mode rejection, making them ideal for balanced, high-speed data transmission systems.

The MAX4144 has a preset gain of +2V/V and achieves a 130MHz -3dB bandwidth, a 1000V/µs slew rate, and common-mode rejection (CMR) of 70dB at 10MHz. The MAX4145 and MAX4146 use a single external resistor to set the closed-loop gain from +1V/V to +10V/V for the MAX4145, or greater than +10V/V for the MAX4146. The MAX4145 achieves a -3dB bandwidth of 180MHz, a slew rate of 600V/µs, and CMR of 75dB at 10MHz when operating in the unity-gain configuration. The MAX4146 attains a -3dB bandwidth of 70MHz, a slew rate of 800V/µs, and CMR of 90dB at 10MHz when operating with a closed-loop gain of +10V/V.

Differential inputs make the MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 ideal for applications with high common-mode noise, such as receiving T1 or xDSL transmissions over a twisted-pair cable. Excellent differential gain and phase, along with low noise, also suit them to video applications and RF signal processing.

For a complete differential transmission link, use the MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 amplifiers with the MAX4147 line driver, as shown in the *Typical Application Circuit.*

Applications Information

Grounding, Bypassing, and PC Board Layout

Adhere to the following high-frequency design techniques when designing the PC board for the MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146.

- The printed circuit board should have at least two layers: the signal layer and the ground plane.
- Do not use wire-wrap boards—they are too inductive.

- Do not use IC sockets—they increase parasitic capacitance and inductance.
- Use surface-mount power-supply bypass capacitors instead of through-hole capacitors. Their shorter lead lengths reduce parasitic inductance, leading to superior high-frequency performance.
- Keep signal lines as short and as straight as possible. Do not make 90° turns; round all corners.
- The ground plane should be as free from voids as possible.

Output Short-Circuit Protection

Under short-circuit conditions to ground, limit the output current to 120mA. This level is low enough that a short to ground of moderate duration will not cause permanent damage to the chip. However, a short to either supply will significantly increase power dissipation, and will cause permanent damage. The high output current capability is an advantage in systems that transmit a signal to several loads.

Input Protection Circuitry

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 include internal protection circuitry that prevents damage to the precision input stage from large differential input voltages. This protection circuitry consists of five back-to-back Schottky protection diodes between IN+ and RG+, and IN- and RG- (Figure 1). The diodes limit the differential voltage applied to the amplifiers' internal circuitry to no more than $10V_F$, where V_F is the diode's forward voltage drop (about 0.4V at +25°C).

For a large differential input voltage (exceeding 4V), the MAX4145/MAX4146 input bias current (at IN+ and IN-) increases according to the following equation:

$$\text{Input Current} = \frac{\left(V_{IN+} - V_{IN-} - 10V_F\right)}{R_G}$$

The MAX4144 has an internal gain-setting resistor valued at 1.4kΩ. A differential input voltage as high as 10V will cause only 4.3mA to flow—much less than the 10mA absolute maximum rating. However, in the MAX4145/MAX4146, R_G can be as low as 150Ω. Under this condition, the absolute maximum input current rating might be exceeded if the differential input voltage exceeds 5.5V (10mA x 150Ω + $10V_F$). In that case, 510Ω resistors can be placed at IN+ and IN- to limit the current without degrading performance.

Shutdown Mode

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 can be put into low-power shutdown mode by bringing SHDN high. The amplifier output is high impedance in this mode; thus the impedance at OUT is that of the feedback resistors (1.4kΩ).

Setting Gain (MAX4145/MAX4146)

The MAX4145/MAX4146's gain is determined by a single external resistor, R_G. The optimal gain range is from +1V/V to +10V/V for the MAX4145 and +10V/V (R_G = open) to +100V/V for the MAX4146. The gain (in V/V) is given in the following equations:

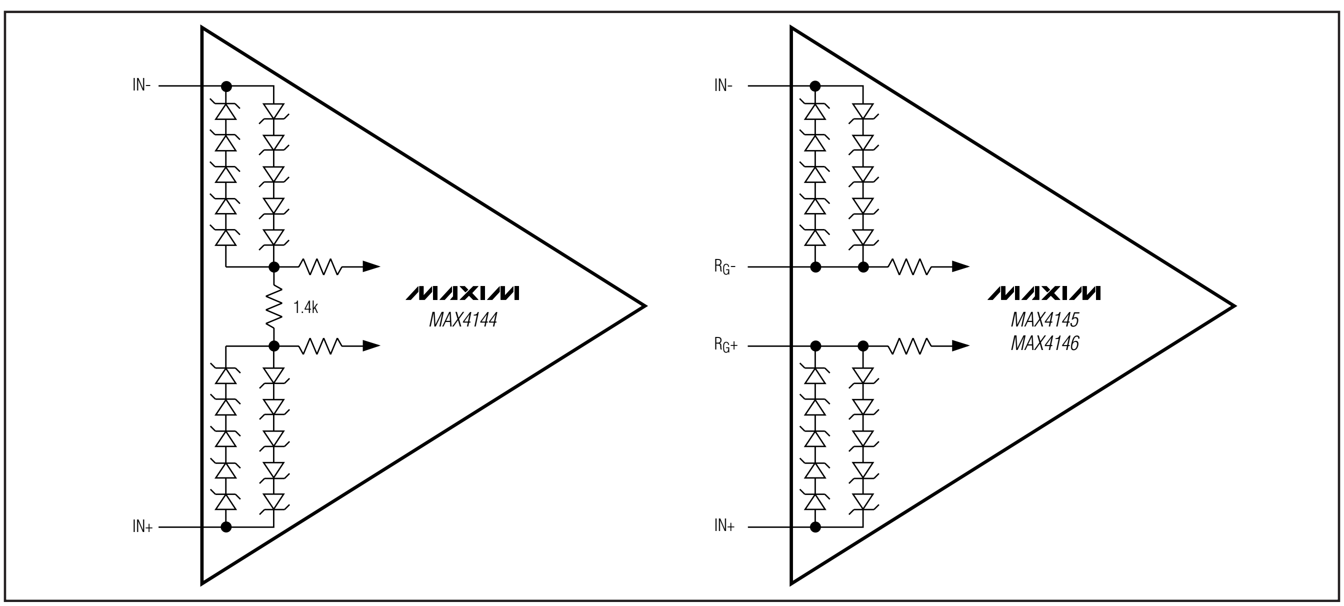


Figure 1. Input Protection Circuits

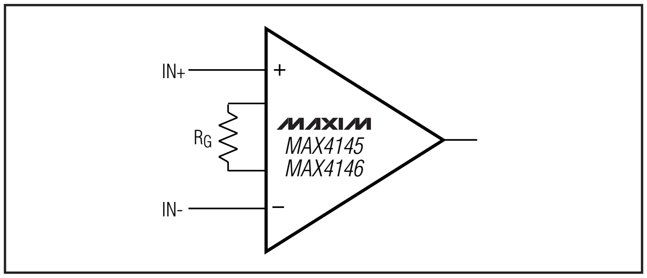


Figure 2. Connection of R_G in MAX4146

$$G = A_V = 1 + \frac{1.4k\Omega}{R_G} \quad \text{(MAX4145)}$$

$$G = A_V = 10 + \frac{14k\Omega}{R_G} \quad \text{(MAX4146)}$$

Figure 2 shows the connection for R_G. R_G might simply be a resistor, or it can be a complex pole-zero pair for filter and shaping applications (Figure 9). Use surface-mount gain-setting components to ensure stability.

Using REF and SENSE

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 have a REF pin (normally connected to ground) and a SENSE pin (normally connected to OUT). In some long-line applications, it may be desirable to connect SENSE and OUT together at the load, instead of the typical connection at the part (Figure 3). This compensates for the long line's resistance, which otherwise leads to an IR voltage error.

When using this technique, keep the sense lines' impedance low to minimize gain errors. Also, keep capacitance low to maximize frequency response. The gain of the MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 output stage is approximated by the following equation:

$$A_V = \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{700\Omega + \Delta R_{SENSE}}{R}\left(1 + \frac{700\Omega + \Delta R_{REF}}{R + 700\Omega + \Delta R_{REF}}\right) + \frac{700\Omega + \Delta R_{REF}}{R + 700\Omega + \Delta R_{REF}}\right]$$

where ΔR_{SENSE} and ΔR_{REF} are the SENSE and REF trace impedances, respectively. R is 700Ω for the MAX4144 and MAX4145, and 100Ω for the MAX4146.

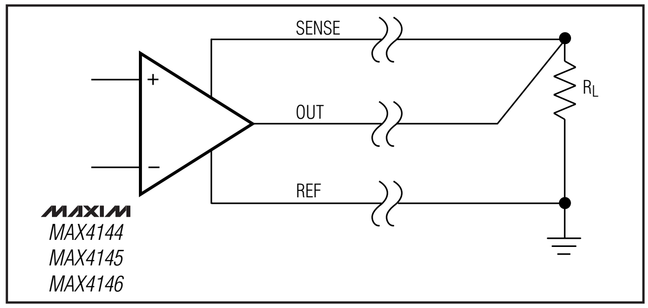


Figure 3. Connection of SENSE and REF to a Remote Load

Additionally, mismatches in the SENSE and REF traces lead to common-mode gain errors. Common-mode gain is approximated by the following equation:

$$AVCM = \frac{\Delta R_{REF} - \Delta R_{SENSE}}{R + 700\Omega}$$

Substituting numbers for ΔR_{REF} and ΔR_{SENSE} into this equation, we can see that if changes in ΔR_{REF} and ΔR_{SENSE} are equal, CMR is not degraded.

Driving Capacitive Loads

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 provide maximum AC performance when not driving an output load capacitance. This is the case when driving a correctly terminated transmission line (i.e., a back-terminated cable). In most amplifier circuits, driving large load capacitance increases the chance of oscillations. The amplifier's output impedance and the load capacitor combine to add a pole and excess phase to the loop response. If the pole's frequency is low enough and phase margin is degraded sufficiently, oscillations may occur. A second concern when driving capacitive loads results from the amplifier's output impedance,

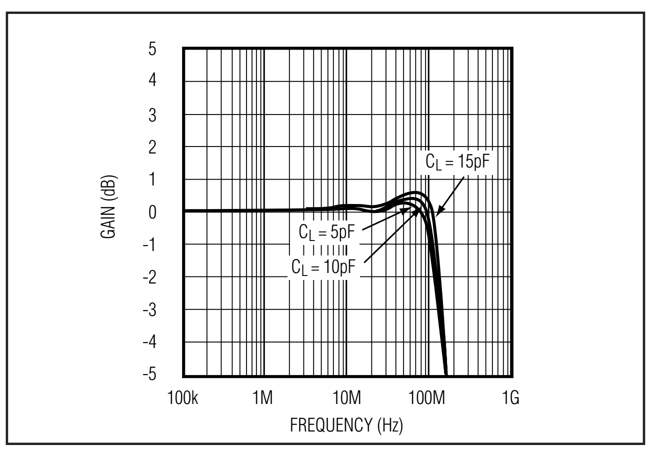


Figure 4. MAX4144 Small-Signal Response with Capacitive Load

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.

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 drive capacitive loads up to 25pF without oscillation. However, some peaking may occur in the frequency domain (Figure 4).

To drive larger capacitance and reduce ringing, add an isolation resistor (R_{ISO}) between the amplifier's output and the load (Figure 5).

The value of R_{ISO} depends on the circuit's gain and the capacitive load (Figures 6 and 7). With higher capacitive values, bandwidth is dominated by the RC network formed by R_{ISO} and C_L; 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.

Twisted-Pair Line Receiver

The MAX4144/MAX4145/MAX4146 are well suited as receivers in twisted-pair xDSL or NTSC/PAL video applications. The standard 24AWG telephone wire widely used in these applications is a lossy medium for high-frequency signals. The losses in NTSC video applications are almost 15dB per 1000 feet (Figure 8).

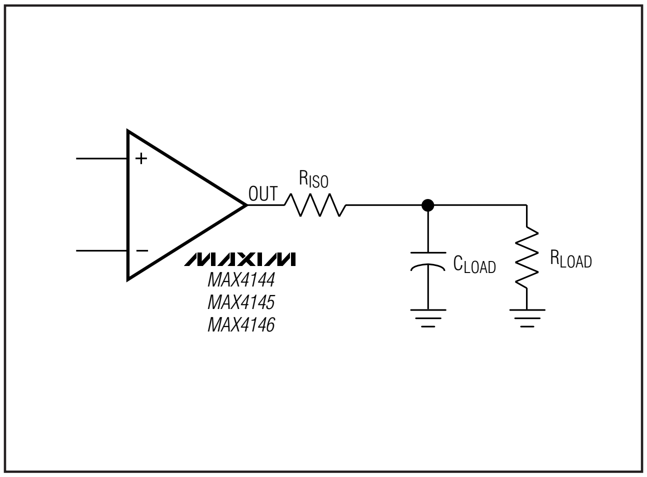


Figure 5. Addition of R_{ISO} to Amplifier Output

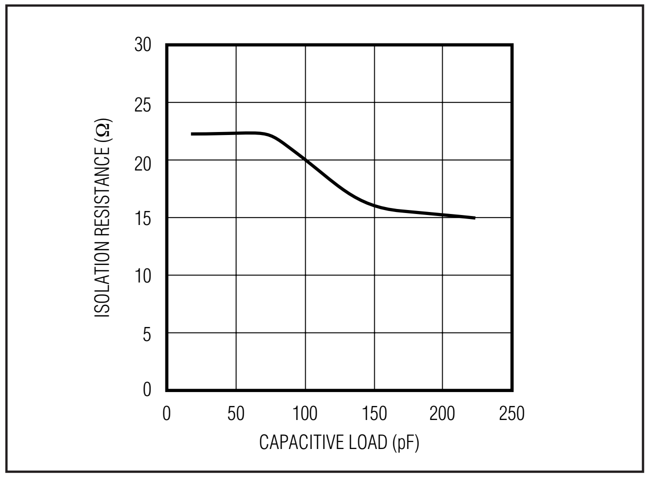


Figure 6. MAX4144 Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitve Load

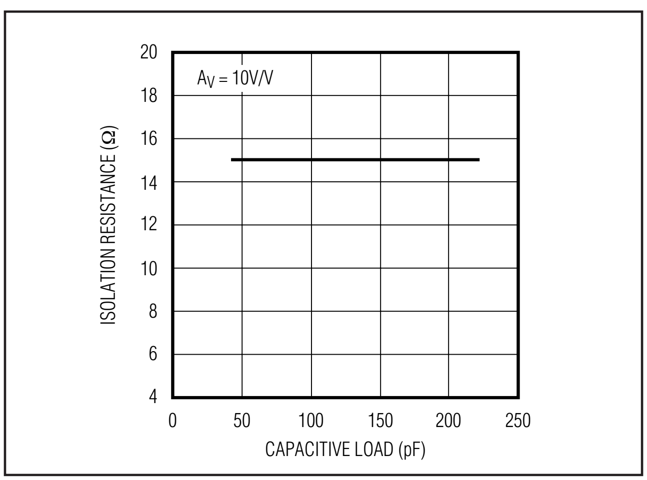


Figure 7. MAX4145/MAX4146 Isolation Resistance vs. Capacitive Load

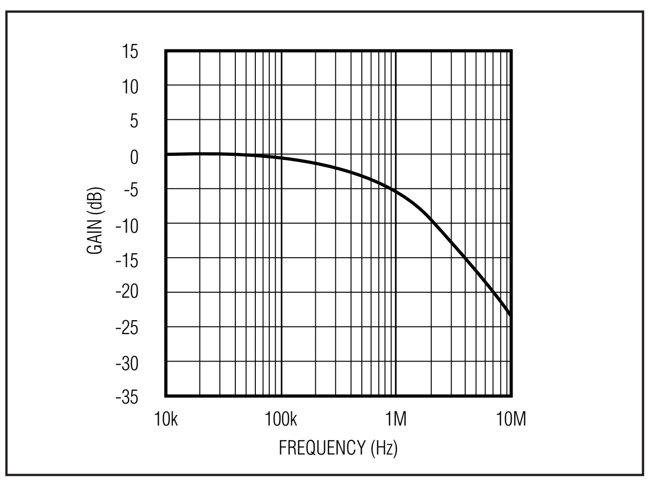


Figure 8. 1000 Feet of AWG24 Twisted-Pair Telephone Cable (Gain vs. Frequency)

High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

Losses are higher at higher frequencies, contributing to severe pulse-edge rounding in digital applications. The nominal impedance of twisted-pair telephone wire is 110Ω.

The MAX4145/MAX4146, with variable gain up to +10V/V and +100V/V, respectively, can be used to compensate for cable losses. In the graph shown in Figure 8, the cable characteristics are such that the video-chroma frequency loss is almost 15dB greater than the low-frequency loss. The losses can be compensated for by using the RC-shaping network (Figure 9).

A 560Ω resistance and a 100pF capacitance shape the MAX4146 gain to inversely match the frequency of the 1000 feet of telephone cable. The differential gain and phase, using the circuit shown in Figure 9, is 0.55% and 0.18°, respectively.

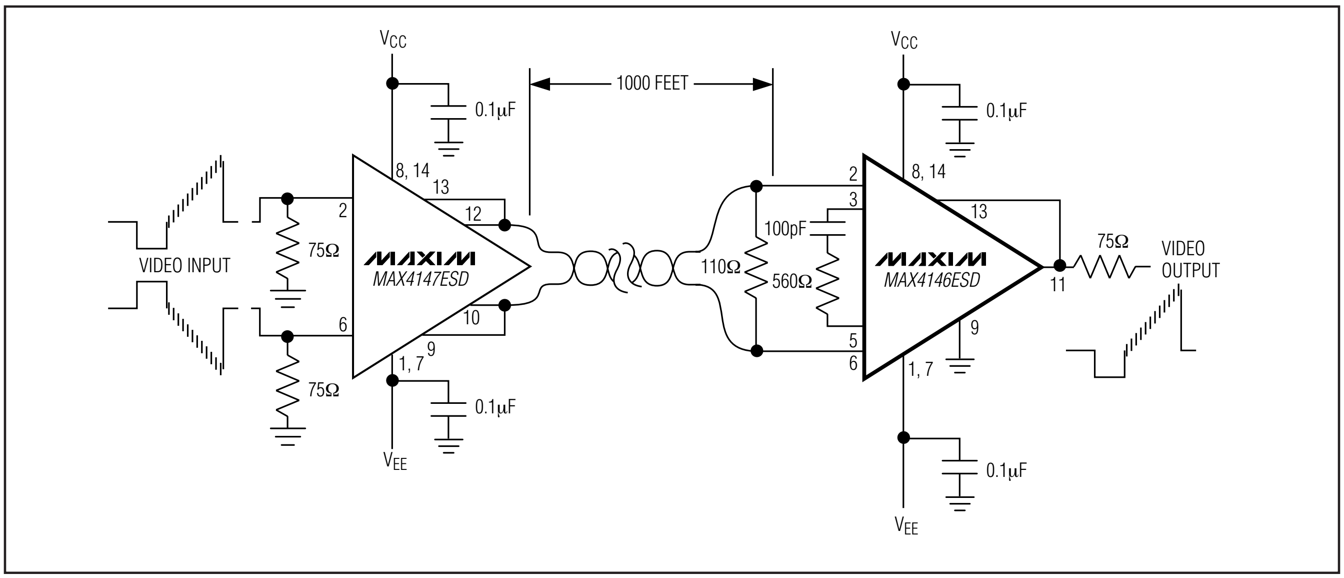
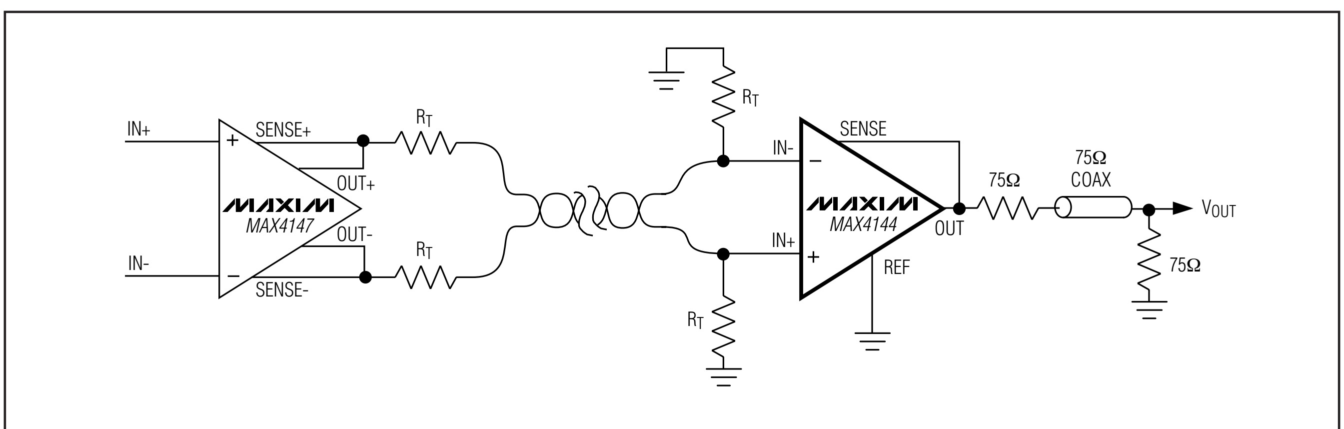


Figure 9. Circuit for Transmitting NTSC/PAL Video Over 1000 Feet of Twisted-Pair Telephone Line

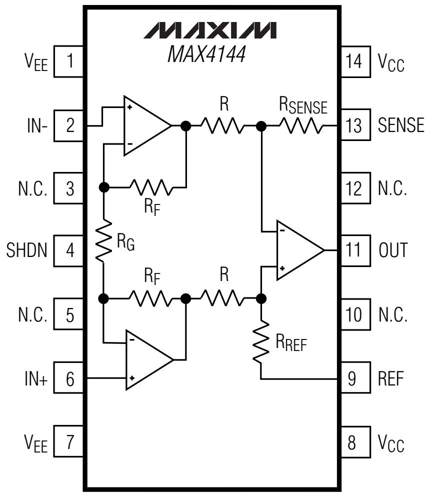
Typical Application Circuit



TWISTED-PAIR-TO-COAX CABLE CONVERTER

Pin Configurations

TOP VIEW



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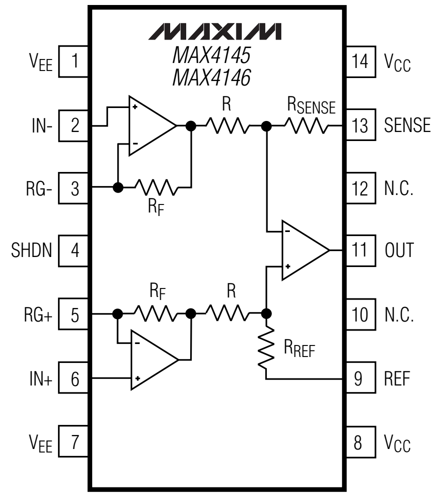

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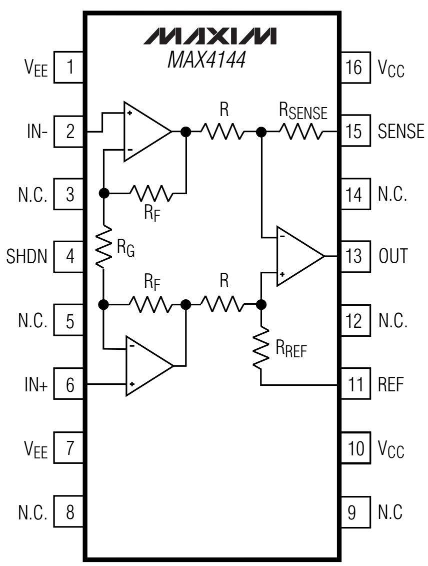
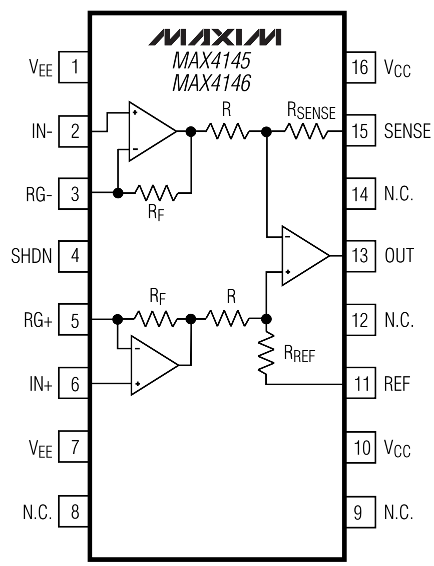


QSOP



QSOP

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 237

SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO V_{EE}

Package Information

For the latest package outline information and land patterns, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.

PACKAGE TYPE	PACKAGE CODE	DOCUMENT NO.
14 SO	S14-1	21-0041
16 QSOP	E16-4	21-0055

High-Speed, Low-Distortion, Differential Line Receivers

Revision History

REVISION NUMBER	REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
3	3/09	Updated *Typical Operating Characteristics*	4, 5, 9