

## **General Description**

The MAX3748/MAX3748A multirate limiting amplifier functions as a data quantizer for SONET, Fibre Channel, and Gigabit Ethernet optical receivers. The amplifier accepts a wide range of input voltages and provides constantlevel current-mode logic (CML) output voltages with controlled edge speeds.

A received-signal-strength indicator (RSSI) is available when the MAX3748/MAX3748A is combined with the MAX3744 SFP transimpedance amplifier (TIA). A receiver consisting of the MAX3744\* and the MAX3748/ MAX3748A can provide up to 19dB RSSI dynamic range. Additional features include a programmable loss-of-signal (LOS) detect, an optional disable function (DISABLE), and an output signal polarity reversal (OUTPOL). Output disable can be used to implement squelch.

The combination of the MAX3748/MAX3748A and the MAX3744 allows for the implementation of all the small-form-factor SFF-8472 digital diagnostic specifications using a standard 4-pin TO-46 header. The MAX3748/MAX3748A is packaged in a 3mm × 3mm 16-pin QFN package with an exposed pad.

\*Future product—contact factory for availability.

### **Applications**

Gigabit Ethernet SFF/SFP Transceiver Modules Fibre Channel SFF/SFP Transceiver Modules Multirate OC-3 to OC-48-FEC SFF/SFP Transceiver Modules

### **Features**

MAX3748/MAX3748A

- SFP Reference Design Available
- 16-Pin QFN Package with 3mm × 3mm Footprint
- Single +3.3V Supply Voltage
- ♦ 86ps Rise and Fall Time
- Loss of Signal with Programmable Threshold
- RSSI Interface (with MAX3744 TIA)
- Output Disable
- Polarity Select
- ♦ 8.5psp-p Deterministic Jitter (3.2Gbps)

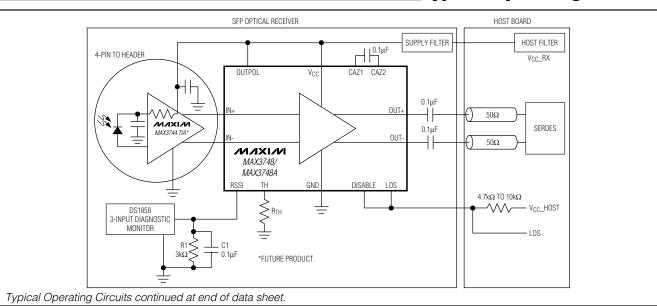
## Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN- PACKAGE	PACKAGE CODE
MAX3748ETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QFN-EP*	T1633-3
MAX3748AETE	-40°C to +85°C	16 QFN-EP*	T1633-3

\*EP = Exposed pad.

Functional Diagram and Pin Configuration appear at end of data sheet.

## **Typical Operating Circuits**



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For pricing, delivery, and ordering information, please contact Maxim/Dallas Direct! at 1-888-629-4642, or visit Maxim's website at www.maxim-ic.com.

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Power-Supply Voltage (V<sub>CC</sub>).....-0.5V to +6.0V Voltage at IN+, IN- .....(V<sub>CC</sub> - 2.4V) to (V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V) Voltage at DISABLE, OUTPOL, RSSI, CAZ1, CAZ2, LOS, TH.....-0.5V to (V<sub>CC</sub> + 0.5V) Current into LOS .....-1mA to +9mA Differential Input Voltage (IN+ - IN-) ......2.5V Continuous Current at CML Outputs

(OUT+, OUT-) .....-25mA to +25mA Continuous Power Dissipation (T\_A = +70°C)

16-Pin QFN (derate 17.7mW above +70°C) ......1.4W Operating Junction Temperature Range  $(T_J)$ ....-55°C to +150°C Storage Ambient Temperature Range  $(T_s)$ ......-55°C to +150°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**

 $(V_{CC} = 2.97V \text{ to } 3.63V, \text{ ambient temperature} = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{CML output load is } 50\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}, \text{ C}_{AZ} = 0.1\mu\text{F}, \text{ typical values are at } +25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 3.3V, \text{ unless otherwise specified. The data input transition time is controlled by a 4th-order Bessel filter with f_{3dB} = 0.75 \times 2.667\text{GHz}$  for all data rates of 2.667Gbps and below, and with f\_{3dB} = 0.75 \times 3.2\text{GHz} for a data rate of 3.2Gbps.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS	
Single-Ended Input Resistance		Single ended to V <sub>CC</sub>	42	50	58	Ω	
Input Return Loss		Differential, f < 3GHz, DUT is powered on		13		dB	
Input Sensitivity	VIN-MIN	(Note 1)			5	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Input Overload	VIN-MAX	(Note 1)	1200			mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Single-Ended Output Resistance		Single ended to V <sub>CC</sub>	42	50	58	Ω	
Output Return Loss		Differential, f < 3GHz, DUT is powered on		10		dB	
Differential Output Voltage			600	780	1200	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Differential Output Signal when Disabled		Outputs AC-coupled, V <sub>IN-MAX</sub> applied to input (Note 2)			10	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
	DJ	K28.5 pattern at 3.2Gbps		8.5	25	psp-p	
Deterministic Jitter (Notes 2, 3)		2 <sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS equivalent pattern at 2.7Gbps (Note 4)		9.3	30		
		K28.5 pattern at 2.1Gbps		7.8	25		
		2 <sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS equivalent pattern at 155Mbps		25	50		
Random Jitter	Input = 5mV <sub>P-P</sub> 6.5						
(Note 5)		Input = 10mV <sub>P-P</sub>		3		psrms	
Data Output Transition Time		20% to 80% (Note 2)		86	115	ps	
Input-Referred Noise				185		μV <sub>RMS</sub>	
Low-Frequency Cutoff		C <sub>AZ</sub> = open		70		kHz	
Low-Frequency Culon		$C_{AZ} = 0.1 \mu F$		0.8			
Power-Supply Current	lee	(Note 6)		32	49	mA	
	Icc	LOS disabled			37		
Power-Supply Noise Rejection	PSNR	f < 2MHz		26		dB	
LOSS OF SIGNAL at 2.5Gbps (N	otes 2, 7)						
LOS Hysteresis		10log (VDEASSERT/VASSERT)	1.25	2.2		dB	
LOS Assert/Deassert Time		(Note 8)	2		100	μs	
Low LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 20k\Omega$	2.8	4.1		mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Low LOS Deassert Level		$R_{TH} = 20k\Omega$		6.7	11.6	mV <sub>P-P</sub>	
Medium LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 280\Omega$	10.3	15.2		mV <sub>P-P</sub>	



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

 $(V_{CC} = 2.97V \text{ to } 3.63V, \text{ ambient temperature} = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +85^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{CML output load is } 50\Omega \text{ to } V_{CC}, C_{AZ} = 0.1\mu\text{F}, \text{ typical values are at } +25^{\circ}\text{C}, V_{CC} = 3.3V, \text{ unless otherwise specified. The data input transition time is controlled by a 4th-order Bessel filter with } f_{-3dB} = 0.75 \times 2.667\text{GHz}$  for all data rates of 2.667Gbps and below, and with  $f_{-3dB} = 0.75 \times 3.2\text{GHz}$  for data rate of 3.2Gbps.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CON	NDITIONS	MIN	ТҮР	MAX	UNITS
Medium LOS Deassert Level		$R_{TH} = 280\Omega$			25	38.6	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
High LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 80\Omega$		22.8	38.3		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
High LOS Deassert Level		$R_{TH} = 80\Omega$			65.2	99.3	mV <sub>P-P</sub>
LOSS OF SIGNAL at 155Mbps (	Note 7)						
LOS Hysteresis		10log (VDEASSERT/V	ASSERT)		2.1		dB
LOS Assert/Deassert Time		(Note 8)			20		μs
Low LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 20k\Omega$			3.5		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Low LOS Deassert Level		$R_{TH} = 20k\Omega$			5.6		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
Medium LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 280\Omega$			13.3		$mV_{P-P}$
Medium LOS Deassert Level		R <sub>TH</sub> = 280Ω			21.2		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
High LOS Assert Level		$R_{TH} = 80\Omega$			33.3		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
High LOS Deassert Level		$R_{TH} = 80\Omega$			55.5		mV <sub>P-P</sub>
RSSI							
RSSI Current Gain (Note 9)	Arssi	ARSSI = IRSSI/ICM_RSSI			0.03		
Input-Referred RSSI Current		I <sub>RSSI</sub> /A <sub>RSSI</sub>	I <sub>CM_INPUT</sub> < 6.6mA	-31		+33	μA
Stability		(Note 10)	I <sub>CM_INPUT</sub> > 6.6mA	-73		+90	
TTL/CMOS I/O							
LOS Output High Voltage	VOH	$R_{LOS} = 4.7 k\Omega$ to 10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>CC_host</sub> (3V)		2.4			V
LOS Output Low Voltage	VOL	$R_{LOS} = 4.7 k\Omega$ to 10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>CC_host</sub> (3.6V)				0.4	V
LOS Output Current		$R_{LOS} = 4.7 k\Omega$ to 10k $\Omega$ to V <sub>CC_host</sub> (3.3V); IC is powered down				40	μA
DISABLE Input High	V <sub>IH</sub>			2.0			V
DISABLE Input Low	VIL			İ		0.8	V
DISABLE Input Current		$R_{LOS} = 4.7 k\Omega$ to $10 k\Omega$ to $V_{CC_host}$				10	μA

**Note 1:** Between sensitivity and overload, all AC specifications are met.

**Note 2:** Guaranteed by design and characterization.

Note 3: The deterministic jitter caused by this filter is not included in the DJ generation specifications (input).

Note 4: 2<sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS pattern was substituted by K28.5 pattern to determine the high-speed portion of the deterministic jitter. The low-speed portion of the DJ (baseline wander) was obtained by measuring the eye width difference between outputs generated using K28.5 and 2<sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS patterns.

**Note 5:** Random jitter was measured without using a filter at the input.

Note 6: The supply current measurement excludes the CML output currents by connecting the CML outputs to a separate  $V_{CC}$  (see Figure 1).

**Note 7:** Unless otherwise specified, the pattern for all LOS detect specifications is 2<sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS.

**Note 8:** The signal at the input is switched between two amplitudes, Signal\_ON and Signal\_OFF, as shown in Figure 2.

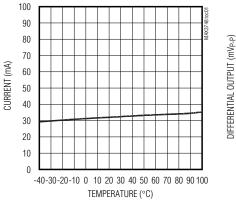
**Note 9:** I<sub>CM\_INPUT</sub> is the input common mode. I<sub>RSSI</sub> is the current at the RSSI output.

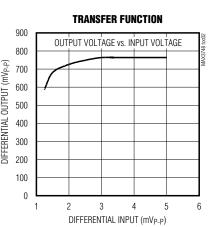
Note 10: Stability is defined as variation over temperature and power supply with respect to the typical gain of the part.

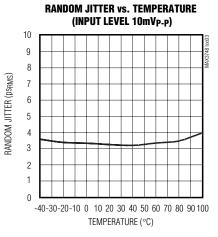
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 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C \text{ and } V_{CC} = +3.3V, \text{ unless otherwise specified.})$ 

SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE

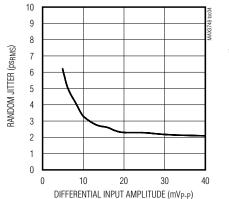


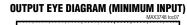


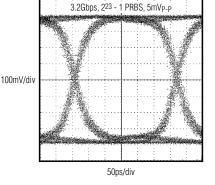


**Typical Operating Characteristics** 

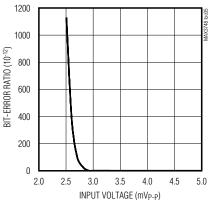
RANDOM JITTER vs. INPUT AMPLITUDE



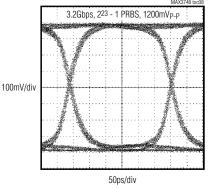




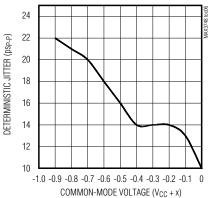




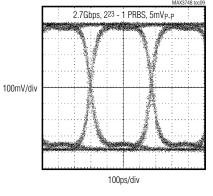








**OUTPUT EYE DIAGRAM (MINIMUM INPUT)** 

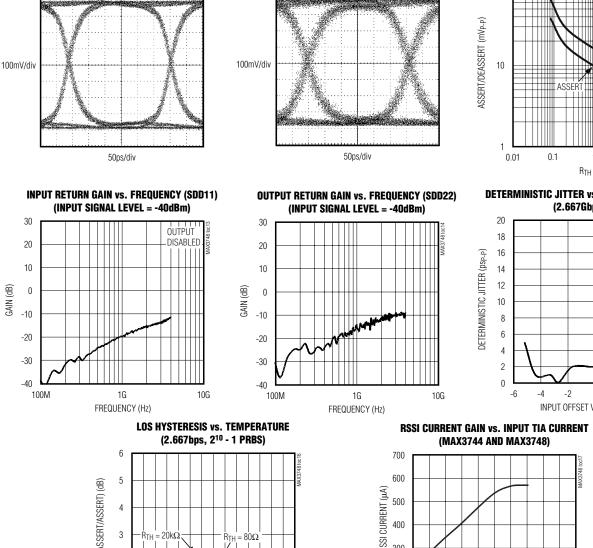


#### **OUTPUT EYE DIAGRAM WITH MAXIMUM INPUT OUTPUT EYE DIAGRAM AT +100°C ASSERT/DEASSERT LEVELS vs. RTH** (MINIMUM INPUT) (DATA RATE OF 2.6667Gbps) 100 3.2Gbps. 2<sup>23</sup> - 1 PRBS. 5mV<sub>P-P</sub> 2.7Gbps, 223 - 1 PRBS, 1200mVP-P ASSERT/DEASSERT (mVP-P) 100mV/div 10 ASSFR<sup>®</sup> 1 50ps/div 50ps/div 0.01 0.1 10 100 1 $R_{TH}(k\Omega)$ **INPUT RETURN GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (SDD11) DETERMINISTIC JITTER vs. INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE OUTPUT RETURN GAIN vs. FREQUENCY (SDD22)** (INPUT SIGNAL LEVEL = -40dBm) (2.667Gbps, K28.5) (INPUT SIGNAL LEVEL = -40dBm) 20 30 30 OUTPUT 18 20 DISABLED 20 16 DETERMINISTIC JITTER (psp-p) 10 10 14 12 0 (BB 0 10 GAIN ( -10 -10 8 6 -20 -20 4 -30 -30 2 -40 0 -40 -2 0 2 6 -6 -4 4 100M 1G 10G 100M 1G 10G INPUT OFFSET VOLTAGE (mVP-P) FREQUENCY (Hz) FREQUENCY (Hz) LOS HYSTERESIS vs. TEMPERATURE **RSSI CURRENT GAIN vs. INPUT TIA CURRENT** (2.667bps, 210 - 1 PRBS) (MAX3744 AND MAX3748) 6 700 600 5 10L0G (DEASSERT/ASSERT) (dB) OUTPUT RSSI CURRENT (µA) 500 4 400 3 800 300 2 200 1 2800 100 0 0 -40-30-20-10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 TEMPERATURE (°C) INPUT TIA CURRENT (µA)

## Compact 155Mbps to 3.2Gbps Limiting Amplifier

**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)** 

 $(T_A = +25^{\circ}C \text{ and } V_{CC} = +3.3V, \text{ unless otherwise specified.})$ 



MAX3748/MAX3748A

**Pin Description** 

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION			
1, 4, 12	Vcc	Supply Voltage			
2	IN+	Noninverted Input Signal, CML			
3	IN-	Inverted Input Signal, CML			
5	TH	Loss-of-Signal Threshold Pin. Resistor to ground ( $R_{TH}$ ) sets the LOS threshold. Connecting this pin to $V_{CC}$ disables the LOS circuitry and reduces power consumption.			
6	DISABLE	Disable Input, CMOS/TTL. The data outputs are held static when this pin is asserted high. The LOS function remains active when the outputs are disabled, CMOS. On the MAX3748, this pin does not include ESD protection. If routed through the DS1858/DS1859 controller IC, no additional ESD protection is required. On the MAX3748A, this pin has ESD protection.			
7	LOS	Noninverted Loss-of-Signal Output. LOS is asserted high when the signal drops below the assert threshold set by the TH input. The output is open collector (Figure 5). On the MAX3748, this pin does not include ESD protection. If routed through the DS1858/DS1859 controller IC, no additional ESD protection is required. On the MAX3748A, this pin has ESD protection.			
8, 16	GND	Supply Ground			
9	OUTPOL	Output Polarity Control Input. Connect to GND for an inversion of polarity through the limiting amplifier and connect to $V_{CC}$ for normal operation.			
10	OUT-	Inverted Data Output, CML			
11	OUT+	Noninverted Data Output, CML			
13	RSSI	Received-Signal-Strength Indicator. This current output can be used to obtain a ground-referenced voltage proportional to photodiode current with the MAX3744 by connecting an external resistor between this pin and GND.			
14	CAZ2	Offset Correction Loop Capacitor Connection. A capacitor connected between this pin and CAZ1 extends the time constant of the offset correction loop. Typical value of $C_{AZ}$ is 0.1µF. The offset correction is disabled when the CAZ1 and CAZ2 pins are shorted together.			
15	CAZ1	Offset Correction Loop Capacitor Connection. A capacitor connected between this pin and CAZ2 extends the time constant of the offset correction loop. Typical value of $C_{AZ}$ is 0.1µF. The offset correction is disabled when the CAZ1 and CAZ2 pins are shorted together.			
EP	Exposed paddle	Connect the exposed paddle to board ground for optimal electrical and thermal performance.			

## **Detailed Description**

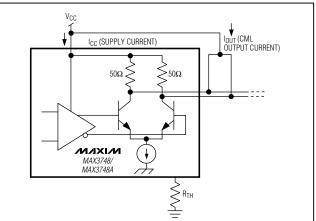
The limiting amplifier consists of an input buffer, a multistage amplifier, offset correction circuitry, an output buffer, power-detection circuitry, and signal-detect circuitry (see *Functional Diagram*).

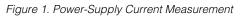
#### **Input Buffer**

The input buffer is shown in Figure 3. It provides  $50\Omega$  termination for each input signal IN+ and IN-. The MAX3748/MAX3748A can be DC- or AC-coupled to a TIA (TIA output offset degrades receiver performance if DC-coupled). The CML input buffer is optimized for the MAX3744 TIA.

### Gain Stage

The high-bandwidth gain stage provides approximately 53dB of gain.





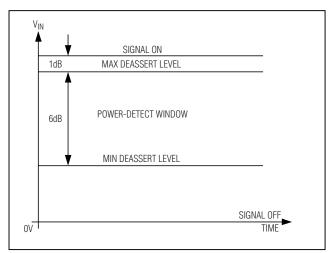


Figure 2. LOS Deassert Threshold Set 1dB Below the Minimum by Receiver Sensitivity (for Selected R<sub>TH</sub>)

#### **Offset Correction Loop**

The MAX3748/MAX3748A is susceptible to DC offsets in the signal path because it has high gain. In communication systems using NRZ data with a 50% duty cycle, pulse-width distortion present in the signal or generated in the transimpedance amplifier appears as an input offset and is reduced by the offset correction loop. For Gigabit Ethernet and Fibre Channel applications, no capacitor is required. For SONET applications,  $CAZ = 0.1\mu$ F is recommended. This capacitor determines the lower 3dB frequency of the data path.

#### **CML Output Buffer**

The MAX3748/MAX3748A limiting amplifier's CML output provides high tolerance to impedance mismatches and inductive connectors. The output current is approximately 18mA. The output is disabled by connecting the DISABLE pin to V<sub>CC</sub>. If the LOS pin is connected to the DISABLE pin, the outputs OUT+ and OUT- are at a static voltage (squelch) whenever the input signal level drops below the LOS threshold. The output buffer can be AC- or DC-coupled to the load (Figure 4).

#### **Power-Detect and** Loss-of-Signal Indicator

The MAX3748/MAX3748A is equipped with an LOS circuitry, which indicates when the input signal is below a programmable threshold, set by resistor  $R_{TH}$  at the TH pin (see *Typical Operating Characteristics* for appropriate resistor sizing). An averaging peak-power detector compares the input signal amplitude with this threshold and feeds the signal detect information to the LOS output, which is open collector. Two control voltages, VASSERT and VDEASSERT, define the LOS assert and



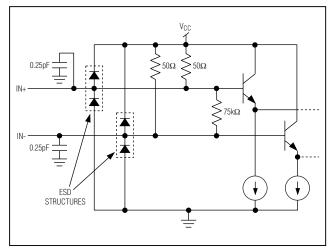


Figure 3. CML Input Buffer

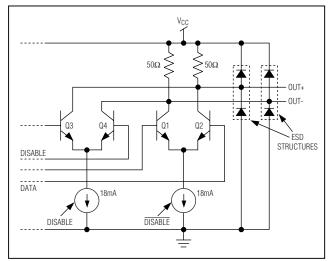


Figure 4. CML Output Buffer

deassert levels. To prevent LOS chatter in the region of the programmed threshold, approximately 2dB of hysteresis is built into the LOS assert/deassert function. Once asserted, LOS is not deasserted until the input amplitude rises to the required level (VDEASSERT) (Figure 5).

### \_Design Procedure

#### **Program the LOS Assert Threshold**

External resistor R<sub>TH</sub> programs the LOS threshold. See the Assert/Deassert Levels vs. R<sub>TH</sub> graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics* to select the appropriate resistor.

MAX3748/MAX3748A

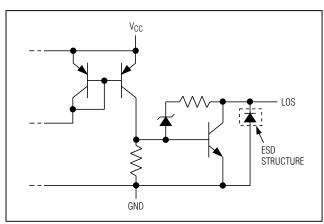


Figure 5. MAX3748 LOS Output Circuit

#### Select the Coupling Capacitor

When AC-coupling is desired, coupling capacitors  $C_{IN}$  and  $C_{OUT}$  should be selected to minimize the receiver's deterministic jitter. Jitter is decreased as the input low-frequency cutoff ( $f_{IN}$ ) is decreased:

 $f_{\rm IN} = 1 / [2\pi(50)(C_{\rm IN})]$ 

For ATM/SONET or other applications using scrambled NRZ data, select (C<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>OUT</sub>)  $\geq$  0.1µF, which provides f<sub>IN</sub> < 32kHz. For Fibre Channel, Gigabit Ethernet, or other applications using 8B/10B data coding, select (C<sub>IN</sub>, C<sub>OUT</sub>)  $\geq$  0.01µF, which provides f<sub>IN</sub> < 320kHz. Refer to Application Note HFAN-1.1: *Choosing AC-Coupling Capacitors*.

**Select the Offset-Correction Capacitor** The capacitor between CAZ1 and CAZ2 determines the time constant of the signal path DC offset cancellation loop. To maintain stability, it is important to keep a onedecade separation between f<sub>IN</sub> and the low-frequency cutoff (fo<sub>C</sub>) associated with the DC offset cancellation circuit. For ATM/SONET or other applications using scrambled NRZ data, f<sub>IN</sub> < 32kHz, so f<sub>OCMAX</sub> < 3.2kHz. Therefore, CAZ = 0.1µF (f<sub>OC</sub> = 2kHz). For Fibre Channel or Gigabit Ethernet applications, leave pins CAZ1 and CAZ2 open.

#### **RSSI** Implementation

The SFF-8472 Digital Diagnostic specification requires monitoring of input receive power. The MAX3748/ MAX3748A and MAX3744 receiver chipset allows for the monitoring of the average receive power by measuring the average DC current of the photodiode. The MAX3744 preamp measures the average photodiode current and provides the information to the output common mode. The MAX3748/MAX3748A RSSI detect block senses the common-mode DC level of input signals IN+ and IN- and provides a ground-referenced output signal (RSSI) proportional to the photodiode current. The advantage of this implementation is that it allows the TIA to be packaged in a low-cost conventional 4-pin TO-46 header.

The MAX3748/MAX3748A RSSI output is connected to an analog input channel of the DS1858/DS1859 SFP controller to convert the analog information into a 16-bit word. The DS1858/DS1859 provide the receive-power information to the host board of the optical receiver through a 2-wire interface. The DS1859 allows for internal calibration of the receive-power monitor.

The MAX3744 and the MAX3748/MAX3748A have been optimized to achieve RSSI stability of 2.5dB within the range of  $6\mu$ A to  $500\mu$ A of average input photodiode current. To achieve the best accuracy, Maxim recommends receive power calibration at the low end ( $6\mu$ A) and the high end ( $500\mu$ A) of the required range; see the RSSI Current Gain graph in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*.

#### Connecting to the DS1858/DS1859

For best use of the RSSI monitor, capacitor C1 and resistor R1 shown in the first *Typical Application Circuit* need to be placed as close as possible to the Dallas diagnostic monitor with the ground of C1 and R1 the same as the DS1858/DS1859 ground. Capacitor C1 suppresses system noise on the RSSI signal. R1 =  $3k\Omega$  and C1 =  $0.1\mu$ F is recommended.

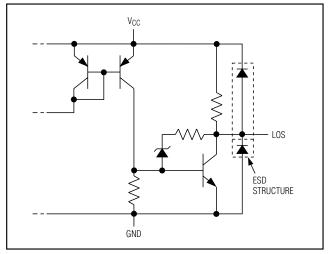
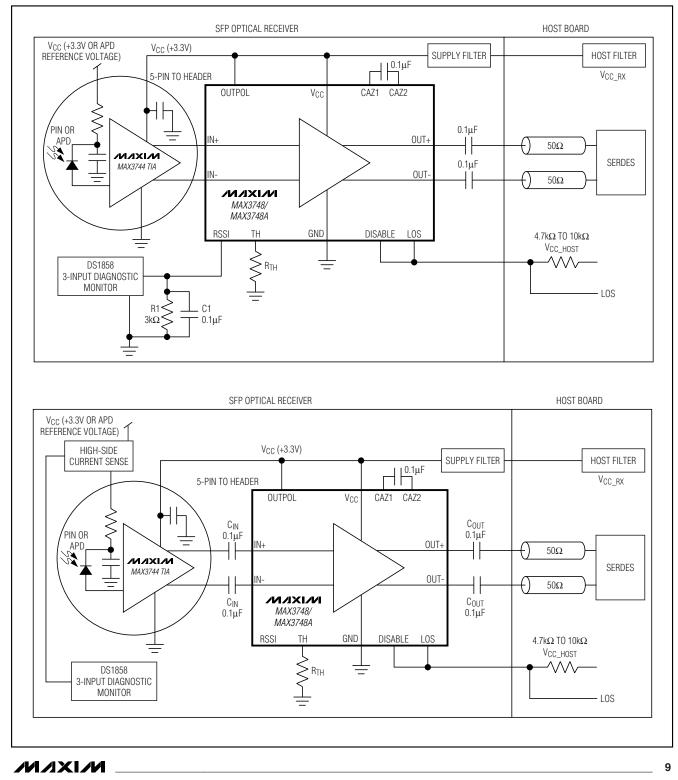


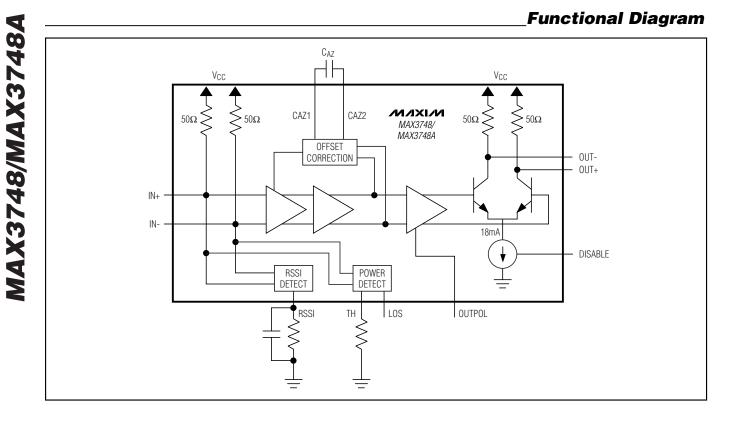
Figure 6. MAX3748A LOS Output Circuit



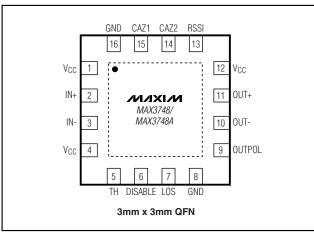
## Typical Operating Circuits (continued)



**MAX3748/MAX3748A** 



## Pin Configuration

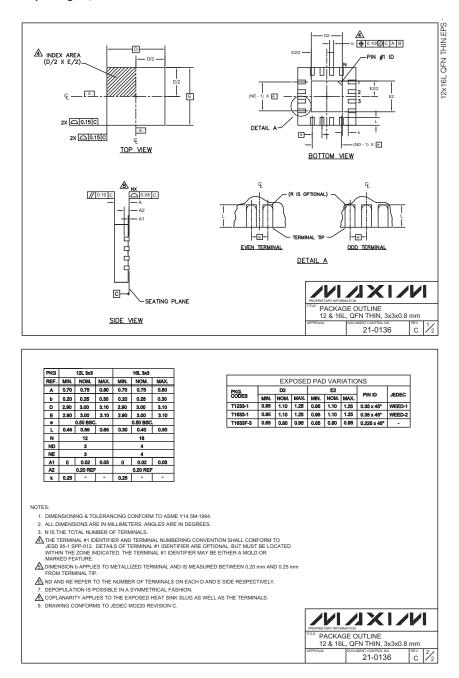


### **Chip Information**

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 1468 PROCESS: SiGe Bipolar

### **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 <u>www.maxim-ic.com/packages</u>.)



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