General Description
The MAX3966 is a programmable LED driver for fiber optic transmitters operating at data rates up to 266Mbps. The circuit contains a high-speed current driver with programmable temperature coefficient (tempco), adjustments for LED prebias voltage, and a VBB reference voltage generator. The circuit accepts PECL data inputs, and operates from a single +3V to +5.5V power supply.

The MAX3966 can switch up to 100mA into typical high-speed light-emitting diodes. As temperature increases, the device's modulation current increases with a tempco that is programmable from 2500ppm/°C to 12,000ppm/°C. The modulation current is programmed with a single external resistor.

The MAX3966’s LED prebias voltage is programmable from 400mV to 925mV. The prebias circuit produces peaking current, which improves the LED switching speed.

Complementary current outputs help to maintain a constant supply current, reducing EMI and supply noise generated by the transmitter module. The MAX3966 is available in die form, or in 16-pin and 24-pin QSOP packages.

Applications
- Multimode LED Transmitters
- FDDI
- Fast Ethernet
- 155Mbps ATM
- ESCON
- 266Mbps Fibre Channel

Features
- Programmable LED Prebias Voltage
- Single +3V to +5.5V Power Supply
- Complementary Output Reduces Supply Noise
- Adjustable Modulation Current
- Adjustable Temperature Compensation
- Available in 16-Pin/24-Pin QSOP or Die

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART</th>
<th>TEMP. RANGE</th>
<th>PIN-PACKAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAX3966CEE*</td>
<td>0°C to +70°C</td>
<td>16 QSOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX3966CEG</td>
<td>0°C to +70°C</td>
<td>24 QSOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX3966C/D</td>
<td>0°C to +100°C**</td>
<td>Dice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Some features are not available in the 16-pin QSOP package. Contact factory for information and availability.

**Dice are designed to operate over a 0°C to +100°C junction temperature (Tj) range, but are tested and guaranteed only at Tj = +25°C.

Typical Operating Circuit

Pin Configurations appear at end of data sheet.

For free samples and the latest literature, visit www.maxim-ic.com or phone 1-800-998-8800. For small orders, phone 1-800-835-8769.
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage at VCC, VCCOUT (VEE = 0V) ...............-0.5V to 7V
Current into OUT+, OUT- ...........................................-40mA to 160mA
Differential Output Voltage (VOUT+ to VOUT-) ..........-3.3V to 3.3V
Voltage at M1, M2, M3, PB1, PB2, PB3, IN+, IN-, OUT+, OUT-, VBB .............-0.5V to (VCC + 0.5V)
Voltage at TCMIN, TCNOM, TC, MOD ......................-0.5V to 2V
Continuous Power Dissipation (TA = +70°C)
16-pin QSOP (derate 8.3mW/°C above +70°C) ........667mW/°C
24-pin QSOP (derate 10mW/°C above +70°C) ..........770mW/°C
Operating Junction Temperature Range ...............-50°C to +150°C
Die Attach Temperature ............................................+400°C
Storage Temperature Range .................................-50°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**

(Load as specified in Figure 1; VCC = 3.0V to 5.5V, VEE = 0V, TA = 0°C to +70°C, unless otherwise noted. Temperature coefficients are referenced to TA = +25°C. Typical values are at TA = +25°C, VCC = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted. Dice are tested at TA = +25°C only.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data Input High Voltage</td>
<td>Referenced to VCC</td>
<td>-1.165</td>
<td>-0.880</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Input Low Voltage</td>
<td>Referenced to VCC</td>
<td>-1.810</td>
<td>-1.475</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Current</td>
<td>(Note 1)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Current at IN+ or IN-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>μA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Programmable Modulation Current</td>
<td>(Note 2)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Programmable Modulation Current</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modulation-Current Accuracy</td>
<td>(Note 3)</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prebias Voltage</td>
<td>PB1, PB2, PB3 = (open, open, open)</td>
<td>0.380</td>
<td>0.400</td>
<td>0.428</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PB1, PB2, PB3 = (VEE, VEE, open)</td>
<td>0.594</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>0.663</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PB1, PB2, PB3 = (VEE, VEE, VEE)</td>
<td>0.879</td>
<td>0.925</td>
<td>0.981</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature Coefficient of Modulation Current</td>
<td>Maximum tempco (TC open)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>ppm/°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nominal tempco (TC, TCNOM shorted)</td>
<td>3600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum tempco (TC, TCMIN shorted)</td>
<td>2500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBB Voltage</td>
<td>Referenced to VCC</td>
<td>-1.38</td>
<td>-1.33</td>
<td>-1.26</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prebias Resistor (RPREBIAS)</td>
<td></td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 1:** RMOD = 1kΩ. Excludes IOUT+ and IOUT-.
**Note 2:** VCC = 3.0V, RMOD = 698Ω. TC connected to TCMIN.
**Note 3:** VCC = 3.3V, VLED = 1.55V, prebias voltage programmed at 0.625V (nominal), TA = +25°C. RMOD = 1kΩ, and programs approximately 80mA current. M1 = VCC, M2 = open, M3 = open, TC connected to TCNOM.
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS
(Load as specified in Figure 1, unless otherwise noted. \( V_{CC} = 3.0\, \text{V} \) to 5.5V, \( R_{MOD} = 1k\Omega \), \( T_A = 0°C \) to +70°C. Input data-edge speed = 1ns (typ). \( V_{PREBIAS} = 0.625V \). Typical values are at \( T_A = +25°C \), \( V_{CC} = 3.3V \), nominal tempco.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Edge Speed</td>
<td>20% to 80%, input is a 12.5MHz square wave</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>615</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Pulse-Width Correction (PWC)</td>
<td>Input is a 12.5MHz square wave (Note 4)</td>
<td>-210</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output Current Data-Dependent Jitter</td>
<td>266Mbps (Note 5)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155Mbps (Note 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Random Jitter</td>
<td>RMS</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>330</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4: \( \text{PWC} = (\text{width}_{\text{CURRENT ON}} - \text{width}_{\text{CURRENT OFF}}) / 2 \).

Note 5: Test pattern is a 2^-1PRBS transmitted at 266Mbps (3.75ns per bit).

Note 6: Test pattern is a 2^13^-1PRBS containing 72 consecutive zeros or 72 consecutive ones.

Figure 1. MAX3966 Output Test Loads
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

Typical Operating Characteristics
(MAX3966CEG in Maxim evaluation board. VCC = 3.3V, prebias voltage = 0.625V nominal tempco, RMOD = 1kΩ, TA = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

- **Supply Current vs. Temperature**
  - VCC = 5.5V

- **Modulation Current vs. Temperature**
  - 24-Pin QSOP
  - Die modulation current vs. temperature

- **Modulation-CURRENT TEMP Co vs. R TC**

- **Modulation-CURRENT TEMP Co vs. R MOD**

- **Eye Diagram (Electrical)**
  - 266Mbps
  - VCC = 3.3V, TA = +25°C, PATTERN = 2^23 - 1 PRBS

- **Eye Diagram (Optical)**
  - 155Mbps
  - 117MHz Bessel Filter, VCC = 3.0V, TA = +70°C, PAVE = -18.43dBm, PATTERN = 2^23 - 1 PRBS

- **Eye Diagram (Optical)**
  - 155Mbps
  - 117MHz Bessel Filter, VCC = 5.5V, TA = 0°C, PAVE = -16.86dBm, PATTERN = 2^23 - 1 PRBS

MAX3966
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

**Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)**

(MAX3966CEG in Maxim evaluation board. \( V_{CC} = 3.3\) V, prebias voltage = 0.625V nominal tempco, \( R_{MOD} = 1\) k\(\Omega\), \( T_A = +25\)°C, unless otherwise noted.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EYE DIAGRAM (OPTICAL) 155Mbps</th>
<th>EYE DIAGRAM (OPTICAL) 155Mbps</th>
<th>RANDOM JITTER vs. TEMPERATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5mV/div 644ps/div 117MHz BESSEL FILTER, ( V_{CC} = 5.5) V, ( T_A = +70)°C, ( P_{AVE} = -18.19)dBm, PATTERN = 2(^{23}) - 1 PRBS</td>
<td>7mV/div 644ps/div 117MHz BESSEL FILTER, ( V_{CC} = 3.0) V, ( T_A = 0)°C, ( P_{AVE} = -17.04)dBm, PATTERN = 2(^{23}) - 1 PRBS</td>
<td>( V_{CC} = 3.0) V MAXIMUM TEMPCO 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0 2.5 RMS RANDOM JITTER (ps) AMBIENT TEMPERATURE (°C) 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 VCC = 5.0) V MINIMUM TEMPCO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pin Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24-PIN</td>
<td>16-PIN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 2, 24</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>M2, M3, M1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( V_{CC} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>( V_{BB} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>( \text{IN-} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>( \text{IN+} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>( V_{EE} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>TCMIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>TCNOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>TC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12, 13, 14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>PB1, PB2, PB3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td>9, 10</td>
<td>( V_{EEOUT} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17, 18</td>
<td>11, 12</td>
<td>OUT+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19, 20</td>
<td>13, 14</td>
<td>OUT-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21, 22</td>
<td>15, 16</td>
<td>( V_{CCOUT} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage**

**Detailed Description**

The MAX3966 provides a flexible current drive for the modulation of fiber optic light-emitting diodes (LEDs). The circuit is designed to be used with +3.3V or +5V power supplies. The IC provides up to 100mA of modulation current. An adjustable prebias current source sets the LED prebias voltage. An integrated resistor provides passive peaking and optical pulse-width compensation.

Figure 2 shows a block diagram of the MAX3966, which comprises a reference-voltage generator, modulation-current generator, input buffer, prebias current generator, main output driver, complementary output driver, and LED-compensation network.

**Reference-Voltage Generator and Temperature Compensation**

The reference-voltage generator circuit provides the supply-referenced $V_{BB}$ reference voltage and a reference voltage for the modulation-current generator.

A PECL-compatible $V_{BB}$ generator is provided to simplify operation with a single-ended data input. For single-ended operation, connect the input signal to IN+, and connect $V_{BB}$ directly to IN-. The $V_{BB}$ circuit is not designed to drive other external circuitry. The $V_{BB}$ output is implemented with an NPN emitter follower.

The reference-voltage generator circuit provides two voltage sources that create modulation-current temperature compensation. A positive modulation-current...
temperature coefficient (tempco) is useful to compensate for the temperature characteristics of typical fiber optic LEDs. The first source has a temperature-stable output. The second source has a temperature-increasing output with a tempco of approximately 12,000ppm/°C (relative to +25°C). A resistor divider between the two reference generators programs the modulation-current tempco. For maximum modulation-current tempco, leave the TC pin disconnected. For a tempco of approximately 3600ppm/°C, connect TC to TCNOM. To obtain the minimum tempco, connect TCMIN to TC. Intermediate tempco values can be programmed by connecting an external resistor (RTC) between TCMIN and TC.

Input Buffer
The inputs are connected to the PECL-compatible differential input buffer. If left unconnected, IN+ is internally pulled to a PECL low and IN- is pulled to a PECL high, causing low light output. The input impedance of IN+ and IN- is approximately 50kΩ.

Modulation-Current Generator
The modulation-current generator circuit provides control of the modulation-current amplitude. This amplitude is determined by the voltage at the MOD pin and external resistor R_MOD. Pins M1, M2, and M3 can be selectively connected to the positive supply to provide fine adjustment of the modulation current. Table 2 describes the functions of the M1, M2, and M3 pins.

Do not connect bypass capacitors at the MOD pin. Capacitance at this pin increases high-frequency output noise.

Prebias Current Generator
A prebias voltage (V_PREBIAS) can be applied to the LED to improve switching speed. The prebias current generator creates a current that flows through the 78Ω prebias resistor in the output stage, creating a prebias voltage. The prebias voltage can be adjusted by selectively connecting pins PB1, PB2, and PB3 to VEE. Table 1 describes the functions of PB1, PB2, and PB3.

Output Current Drivers
The modulation-current reference is switched and amplified by the output stages, which are implemented with NPN current mirrors.

LED package lead inductance causes ringing and overshoot, which can be compensated with an RC filter network. The MAX3966 includes 35Ω and 12pF of internal compensation. The compensation network can be optimized by adding additional components between VCCOUT and OUT+.

The MAX3966 includes a complementary output driver, which is switched 180° out of phase with the main output. This configuration helps to maintain constant current flow from the voltage supply, reducing noise and EMI. A large diode and a 5Ω resistor are connected in series with the negative output (OUT-) to emulate the LED load at OUT+.

Peaking Current
The prebias resistor provides peaking current to improve the LED switching speed. The peaking magnitude is given by the following equation:

$$\text{PEAKING\_CURRENT} = \frac{V_{\text{LED}} - V_{\text{PREBIAS}}}{78\Omega}$$

The peaking amplitude is equal for rising and falling data transitions.

Design Procedure
For best performance, select a high-efficiency, low-inductance LED. LED inductance causes large voltage swings and ringing.

Table 1. LED Prebias Voltage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PB1</th>
<th>PB2</th>
<th>PB3</th>
<th>PREBIAS (V)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>0.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>0.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>0.550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>0.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>0.700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>0.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>0.850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>VEE</td>
<td>0.925</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. Modulation-Current Adjustment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
<th>ADJUSTMENT (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Open</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage**

**Program the Modulation-Current Tempco**
Select a modulation-current tempco that provides nearly constant LED output power as temperature varies. For the minimum tempco, connect TCMIN to the TC pin. For a tempco of approximately 3600ppm/°C, connect TC to TNOM and leave TCMIN unconnected. For the maximum tempco, leave TCMIN, TCNOM, and TC unconnected.

Refer to the Modulation-Current Temperature Coefficient vs. RTC Resistor graph in the Typical Operating Characteristics to program a custom tempco. From the graph, determine the appropriate resistor and connect it between TCMIN and TC.

For example, if an LED requires a 5000 ppm/°C tempco, choose RTC of 10Ω.

**Program the Modulation Current**
Determine the required modulation current at T\textsubscript{A} = +25°C. Then select the appropriate value of R\textsubscript{MOD} from the Modulation Current vs. R\textsubscript{MOD} graph in the Typical Operating Characteristics, which provides the required current.

For example, to program 80mA modulation current, the graph indicates an R\textsubscript{MOD} value of 750Ω for maximum tempco (12,000ppm/°C) and 1.1kΩ for nominal tempco (3600ppm/°C). By interpolation, choose an R\textsubscript{MOD} of 1.05kΩ for a tempco of 5000ppm/°C.

**Program Prebias Voltage**
Determine the LED prebias voltage that produces an acceptable trade-off between peaking current and extinction ratio. Refer to Table 1 for PB1, PB2, and PB3 settings.

**Layout Considerations**
For optimum performance, total load inductance should not exceed 10nH. Load inductance includes LED inductance, LED package lead inductance, and circuit-board traces. Keep the connections between the MAX3966 OUT pins and the LED as short as possible to minimize inductance.

Chip-and-wire (hybrid) technology reduces package inductance significantly, and provides the best possible performance.

Use good high-frequency layout techniques. Use a multilayer board with an uninterrupted ground plane. Power supplies should be capacitively bypassed to the ground plane with surface-mount capacitors located near the power-supply pins.

**Applications Information**

**Input Terminations**

**Wire-Bonding Die**
The MAX3966 utilizes gold metalization, which provides high reliability. Make connections to the die with gold wire only, using ball-bonding techniques. Wedge bonding is not recommended. Pad size is 4mil square (100µm). Die thickness is typically 15mil (375µm).
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

Pin Configurations

TOP VIEW

M2 1
M3 2
MOD 3
VCC 4
VBB 5
IN- 6
IN+ 7
VEE 8
TCMIN 9
TCNOM 10
TC 11
PB1 12

M1 24
VCC 25
VCCOUT 26
OUT- 27
OUT+ 28
VEEOUT 29
PB3 30
PB2 31

VCC 1
MOD 2
VBB 3
IN- 4
IN+ 5
VEE 6
TCMIN 7
TC 8

QSOP

MAX3966

QSOP

MAX3966CEG

MAX3966CEE

MAXIM
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

Chip Topography

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 304
SUBSTRATE CONNECTED TO VEE
MAX3966

LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

Package Information

NOTES:
1. D & E do not include mold flash or protrusions.
2. Mold flash or protrusions not to exceed 0.006" per side.
3. Heat slug dimensions X and Y apply only to 16 and 28 lead power-DIP SOP packages.
LED Driver with Programmable Prebias Voltage

NOTES