# Single-Ended Input to Differential Output Circuit Using a Fully-Differential Amplifier



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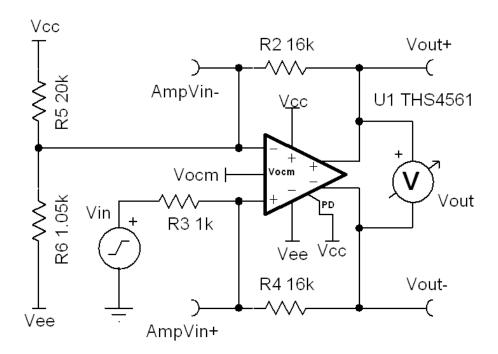
# **Design Goals**

Input	Output		Supply
Single-Ended	Differential	V <sub>cc</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub>
0 V to 1 V	16 Vpp	10 V	0 V

Output Common-Mode	3 dB Bandwidth	AC Gain (Gac)
5 V	3 MHz	16 V/V

# **Design Description**

This design uses a fully-differential amplifier (FDA) as a single-ended input to differential output amplifier.



#### **Design Notes**

- 1. The ratio  $R_4/R_3$ , equal to  $R_2/(R_5||R_6)$ , sets the gain of the amplifier.
- 2. The main difference between a single-ended input and a differential input is that the available input swing is only half. This is because one of the input voltages is fixed at a reference.
- 3. It is recommended to set this reference to mid-input signal range, rather than the min-input, to induce polarity reversal in the measured differential input. This preserves the ability of the outputs to crossover, which provides the doubling of output swing possible with an FDA.
- 4. The impedance of the reference voltage must be equal to the signal input resistor. This can be done by creating a resistor divider with a Thevnin equivalent of the correct reference voltage and impedance.

# **Design Steps**

• Find the resistor divider with that produces a 0.5V,  $1-k\Omega$  reference from Vs = 10V.

$$\begin{array}{lll} \frac{R_6}{R_5 + R_6} & F & \frac{0.5V}{10V} & \frac{R_5 \cdot R_6}{R_5 + R_6} & E = 1 \, k\Omega \\ R_6 & FR_5 + FR_6 & \\ R_6 \left(1 - F\right) & FR_5 & \\ R_5 & \frac{R_6 \left(1 - F\right)}{F} & \\ \frac{R_6 \left(1 - F\right) / F \cdot R_6}{R_6 \left(1 - F\right) / F + R_6} & E & \\ \frac{R_6^2 \cdot \left(1 - F\right) / F}{\left(R_6 / F - R_6\right) + R_6} & E & \\ \frac{R_6^2 \cdot \left(1 - F\right) / F}{R_6 / F} & E & \\ \frac{R_6 \cdot \left(1 - F\right)}{R_6 / F} & E & \\ R_6 & \frac{E}{1 - F} & \frac{1 \, k\Omega}{1 - 0.05} = 1.05 \, k\Omega \\ R_5 & \frac{1.05 \Omega \left(1 - 0.05\right)}{0.05} & 20 \, k\Omega & \\ \end{array}$$

 Verify that the minimum input of 0 V and the maximum input of 1 V result in an output within the 9.4 V range available for V<sub>ocm</sub> = 5 V.

Since the resistor divider acts like a 0.5 V reference, the measured differential input for a 0 V  $V_{\text{IN}}$  is:

$$V_{INI} = 0V - 0.5V = -0.5V$$

· The output is:

$$-0.5V \cdot \frac{16V}{V}$$
  $-8V > -9.8V$ 

· Likewise, for a 1 V input:

$$V_{IN} = 1V - 0.5V = 0.5V$$

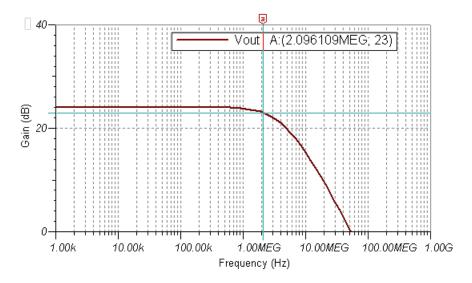
$$0.5V \cdot \frac{16V}{V} \quad 8V < 9.8V$$

#### Note

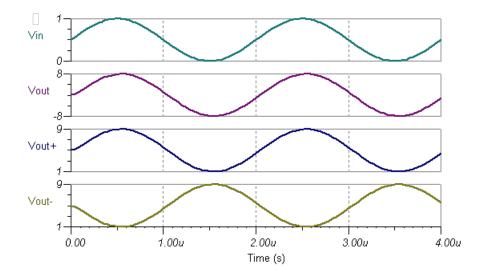
With a reference voltage of 0 V, a 1 V input results in an output voltage greater than the maximum output range of the amplifier.

# **Design Simulations**

# **AC Simulation Results**



# **Transient Simulation Results**



# **Design References**

See Analog Engineer's Circuit Cookbooks for TI's comprehensive circuit library.

See the TI Precision Labs video – Op Amps: Fully Differential Amplifiers – Designing a Front-End Circuit for Driving a Differential Input ADC, for more information.

# **Design Featured Op Amp**

THS4561				
V <sub>ss</sub>	3 V to 13.5 V			
V <sub>inCM</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub> -0.1 V to V <sub>cc</sub> -1.1 V			
V <sub>out</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub> +0.2 V to V <sub>cc</sub> -0.2			
V <sub>os</sub>	TBD			
Iq	TBD			
I <sub>b</sub>	TBD			
UGBW	70 MHz			
SR	4.4 V/µs			
#Channels	1			
THS4561				

# **Design Alternate Op Amp**

THS4131				
V <sub>ss</sub>	5 V to 33 V			
V <sub>inCM</sub>	V <sub>ee</sub> +1.3 V to V <sub>cc</sub> -0.1 V			
V <sub>out</sub>	Varies			
V <sub>os</sub>	2 mV			
Iq	14 mA			
I <sub>b</sub>	2 μΑ			
UGBW	80 MHz			
SR	52 V/µs			
#Channels	1			
THS4131				

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