ONET2511TA

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# 2.5 GBPS TRANSIMPEDANCE AMPLIFIER WITH RSSI

Check for Samples: ONET2511TA

#### **FEATURES**

- 2.5 GHz Bandwidth
- 4.0 kΩ Differential Transimpedance
- 10 pA/√Hz Typical Input Referred Noise
- 2 mA Maximum Input Current
- Offset Cancellation
- Received Signal Strength Indication
- Differential CML Data Outputs
- Single +3.3V Supply
- Bare-Die Option

# **APPLICATIONS**

- SONET OC-48
- SDH STM-16
- APD Preamplifier-Receivers
- PIN Preamplifier-Receivers

## **DESCRIPTION**

The ONET2511TA is a high-speed transimpedance amplifier used in SDH/SONET systems with data rates up to 2.5Gbps. It features a low input referred noise, 2.5GHz bandwidth,  $4.0k\Omega$  transimpedance, and a received signal strength indicator.

The ONET2511TA device is available in die form and requires a single +3.3V supply. It is very power efficient and dissipates less than 83 mW (typical). It is characterized for operations from -40°C to 85°C.

#### **AVAILABLE OPTIONS**

| T <sub>A</sub> | DIE         |
|----------------|-------------|
| -40°C to 85°C  | ONET2511TAY |

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

#### **BLOCK DIAGRAM**

The ONET2511TA is a high performance 2.5 Gbps transimpedance amplifier that can be segmented into the signal path, filter, and offset cancellation block.

The signal path consists of a transimpedance amplifier stage, a voltage amplifier, and an output buffer.

The filter circuit provides a filtered VCC for the photodiode.

The offset correction circuit uses an internal low pass filter to cancel the DC on the input and it provides a signal to monitor the received signal strength.

A simplified block diagram of the ONET2511TA is shown in Figure 1.

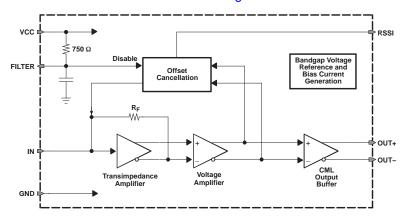


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram of the ONET2511TA



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#### SIGNAL PATH

The first stage of the signal path is a transimpedance amplifier that takes the photodiode current and converts it to a voltage signal. The second stage is a voltage amplifier that provides additional gain. The output of the second stage feeds the output buffer and the offset cancellation circuitry. The third and final signal path stage of the ONET2511TA is the output buffer. The output buffer provides CML outputs with an on-chip  $50\Omega$  back-termination to VCC.

## **FILTER CIRCUITRY**

The filter pin provides a filtered VCC for the photodiode bias. The on-chip low pass filter for the photodiode VCC is implemented using a filter resistor of  $750\Omega$  and an internal capacitor. If additional filtering is required for the application, an external capacitor should be connected to the FILTER pin.

## **OFFSET CANCELLATION AND RSSI**

The offset cancellation circuitry performs low pass filtering of the output signal of the voltage amplifier. This senses the DC offset at the input of the ONET2511TA. The circuitry subtracts current from the input to effectively cancel the DC. The sensed current is mirrored and is used to generate the RSSI output through an external 10  $k\Omega$  resistor. To disable the offset correction loop, the FILTER pin should be tied to GND.

#### **BOND PAD DESCRIPTION**

The ONET2511TA is available as bare-die. The location of the bondpads is shown in Figure 2. The circuit is characterized for ambient temperatures between -40°C and 85°C. Table 1 shows the pad descriptions for the ONET2511TA.

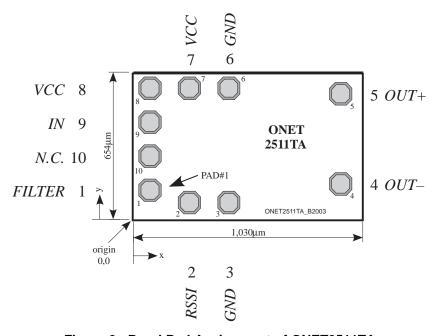


Figure 2. Bond Pad Assignment of ONET2511TA

Table 1. Pad Description of the ONET2511TA

| PAD  | SYMBOL | TYPE       | DESCRIPTION   |
|------|--------|------------|---|
| 1    | FILTER | Analog     | Bias voltage for photodiode (connects to an internal 750- $\Omega$ resistor to $V_{CC}$ ). To disable offset correction loop connect FILTER to GND. |
| 2    | RSSI   | Analog-Out | Analog output voltage proportional to the input data amplitude. Indicates the strength of the received signal (RSSI).                               |
| 3, 6 | GND    | Supply     | Circuit ground.   |
| 4    | OUT-   | Analog-Out | Inverted data output. On-chip 50- $\Omega$ back-terminated to $V_{CC}$ .  |

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#### Table 1. Pad Description of the ONET2511TA (continued)

| PAD  | SYMBOL | TYPE       | DESCRIPTION   |
|------|--------|------------|---|
| 5    | OUT+   | Analog-Out | Non-inverted data output. On-chip 50- $\Omega$ back-terminated to $V_{\text{CC}}$ . |
| 7, 8 | VCC    | Supply     | 3.3-V ± 10% supply voltage  |
| 9    | IN     | Analog-In  | Data input to TIA. Connect to anode of PIN or APD diode.                            |
| 10   | NC     |            | Not connected   |

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

|                                       |   |  | UNIT     |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------|
| V <sub>CC</sub>                       | Supply voltage <sup>(2)</sup>                   | -0.3 to 4.0                                  | V        |
| V <sub>OUT+</sub> V <sub>OUT-</sub>   | Voltage of OUT+ and Out-(2)                     | V <sub>CC</sub> –1.5 to V <sub>CC</sub> +0.5 | V        |
| V <sub>FILTER</sub> V <sub>RSSI</sub> | Voltage of FILTER and RSSI <sup>(2)</sup>       | -0.3 to 4.0                                  | V        |
| I <sub>IN</sub>                       | Current into IN                                 | -4 to 4                                      | mA       |
| I <sub>FILTER</sub>                   | Current into FILTER                             | -8 to 8                                      | mA       |
| ESD                                   | ESD rating at all pins except IN <sup>(3)</sup> | 2  | kV (HBM) |
|                                       | ESD rating at IN <sup>(3)</sup>                 | 1  | kV (HBM) |
| T <sub>Jmax</sub>                     | Maximum junction temperature                    | 150  | °C       |
| T <sub>STG</sub>                      | Storage temperature                             | -65 to 85                                    | °C       |
| T <sub>A</sub>                        | Operating free-air tempature                    | -40 to 85                                    | °C       |

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 under "recommended operating conditions" is not implied. Exposure to absolute—maximum—rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

|                | PARAMETER                      | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| $V_{CC}$       | Supply voltage                 |                 | 3   | 3.3 | 3.6 | V    |
| T <sub>A</sub> | Operating free-air temperature |                 | -40 |     | 85  | °C   |

## DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

|                     | PARAMETER                             | TEST CONDITIONS                 | MIN  | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|------|-----|------|
| $V_{CC}$            | Supply voltage                        |                                 | 3    | 3.3  | 3.6 | V    |
| I <sub>CC</sub>     | Supply current                        |                                 |      | 25   | 35  | mA   |
| V <sub>IB</sub>     | Input bias voltage                    |                                 | 0.66 | 0.83 | 1.1 | V    |
| I <sub>IN-OVL</sub> | DC input overload current             |                                 | 2    |      |     | mA   |
| R <sub>OUT</sub>    | Ouput resistance (OUT+, OUT-)         | Single-ended to V <sub>CC</sub> |      | 50   |     | Ω    |
| R <sub>FILTER</sub> | Photodiode filter resistance (FILTER) |                                 |      | 750  |     | Ω    |

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<sup>(2)</sup> All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

<sup>(3)</sup> For optimum high-frequency performance, the input pin has reduced ESD protection.



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## **AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

over operating free-air temperature range,  $V_{CC} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ ,  $T_A = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

|                          | PARAMETER                            | TEST CONDITIONS                                | MIN  | TYP  | MAX  | UNIT              |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------|------|------|-------------------|
| I <sub>IN-OVL</sub>      | AC input overload current            |  | 2    |      |      | mA <sub>p-p</sub> |
|                          | Input linear range                   | 0.95 < linearity < 1.05                        |      | 40   |      | μA <sub>p-p</sub> |
| A <sub>RSSI</sub>        | RSSI gain                            | 10-kΩ load                                     |      | 2000 |      | V/A               |
| Z <sub>21</sub>          | Small-signal transimpedance          | Differential output                            | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | Ω                 |
| f <sub>H-3dB</sub>       | Small-signal bandwidth               | C <sub>EXTERNAL</sub> = 0.85 pF <sup>(1)</sup> |      | 2.5  |      | GHz               |
| f <sub>L-3dB</sub>       | Low-frequency -3dB bandwidth         | -3 dB, I <sub>I N</sub> < 20 μA DC             |      | 7    |      | kHz               |
| f <sub>H-3dB</sub> -RSSI | RSSI bandwidth                       |  |      | 4    |      | kHz               |
| I <sub>N-IN</sub>        | Input referred RMS noise             |  |      | 470  | 640  | nA <sub>RMS</sub> |
|                          | Input referred noise density         |  |      | 10   |      | pA/√Hz            |
| DJ                       | Deterministic jitter                 | I <sub>IN</sub> = 10 μA (K28.5 pattern)        |      | 21   |      | ps <sub>p-p</sub> |
|                          |                                      | I <sub>IN</sub> = 100 μA (K28.5 pattern)       |      | 25   |      | ps <sub>p-p</sub> |
|                          |                                      | I <sub>IN</sub> = 2 mA (K28.5 pattern)         |      | 16   |      | ps <sub>p-p</sub> |
| V <sub>OD(MAX)</sub>     | Differential output voltage, maximum | I <sub>IN</sub> = 1 mA <sub>p-p</sub>          | 200  | 320  | 400  | $mV_{p-p}$        |
| PSRR                     | Power supply rejection ratio         | f < 2 MHz                                      |      | 55   |      | dB                |

<sup>(1)</sup> C<sub>EXTERNAL</sub>= is the total capacitance comprising of the photodiode capacitance, board capacitance, and pad capacitance at the IN bond pad.

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#### APPLICATION INFORMATION

## **Basic Application Circuit**

Figure 3 shows the ONET2511TA being used as a receiver in a typical fiber optic application. The ONET2511TA converts the electrical current generated by the PIN or APD photodiode into a differential voltage output. The FILTER input provides a DC bias voltage for the photodiode that is low pass filtered by the combination of the internal 750- $\Omega$  resistor and internal capacitor. For additional power supply filtering, use an external capacitor C<sub>FILTER</sub>. The RSSI output is used to mirror the photodiode output current and must be connected via a 10-k $\Omega$  resistor to GND or left open. Within the ONET2511TA, the OUT+ and OUT- pins are back-terminated with 50  $\Omega$  to VCC.

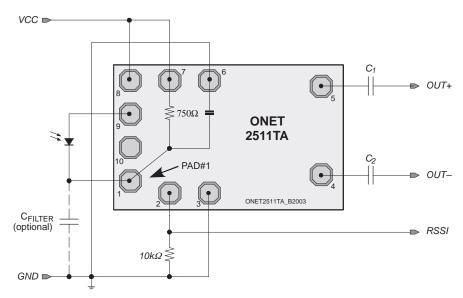


Figure 3. Basic Application Circuit

## **Board Layout**

Careful attention to board layout parasitics and external components is necessary to achieve optimal performance with a high performance transimpedance amplifier like the ONET2511TA.

Recommendations that optimize performance include:

- 1. Minimize total capacitance on the IN pad by using a low capacitance photodiode and paying attention to stray capacitances. Place the photodiode close to the ONET2511TA die in order to minimize the bond wire length and thus the parasitic inductance.
- 2. The external filter capacitance C<sub>FILTER</sub> may have an impact on the transfer function of the TIA and must be chosen with care based on the module implementation.
- 3. Use identical termination and symmetrical transmission lines at the differential output pins OUT+ and OUT-.
- Use short bond wire connections for the supply terminals VCC and GND. Provide sufficient supply voltage filtering.

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## **CHIP DIMENSIONS AND PAD LOCATIONS**

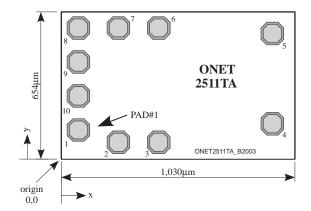


Figure 4. Chip Dimensions and Pad Locations

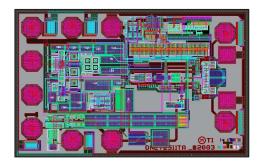


Figure 5. Chip Layout

# **Table 2. Pad Locations and Description**

| PAD | LOWER LEFT UPPER RIGHT COORDINATE |        | SYMBOL TYPE |        | DESCRIPTION |            |                             |
|-----|-----------------------------------|--------|-------------|--------|-------------|------------|-----------------------------|
|     | x [µm]                            | y [µm] | x [µm]      | y [µm] |             |            |                             |
| 1   | 30                                | 84     | 115         | 169    | FILTER      | Analog     | Bias voltage for photodiode |
| 2   | 207                               | 30     | 292         | 115    | RSSI        | Analog out | RSSI output voltage signal  |
| 3   | 384                               | 30     | 469         | 115    | GND         | Supply     | Circuit ground              |
| 4   | 886                               | 112    | 971         | 197    | OUT-        | Analog out | Inverted data output        |
| 5   | 886                               | 509    | 971         | 594    | OUT+        | Analog out | Non-inverted data output    |
| 6   | 384                               | 534    | 469         | 619    | GND         | Supply     | Circuit ground              |
| 7   | 207                               | 534    | 292         | 619    | VCC         | Supply     | +3.3 V ± 10% supply voltage |
| 8   | 30                                | 534    | 115         | 619    | VCC         | Supply     | +3.3 V ± 10% supply voltage |
| 9   | 30                                | 384    | 115         | 469    | IN          | Analog in  | Data input to TIA           |
| 10  | 30                                | 234    | 115         | 319    | NC          |            | Not connected               |



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# **TO46 Layout Example**

An example for a suggested layout in a 5-pin TO46 ROSA is given in Figure 6 (top view).

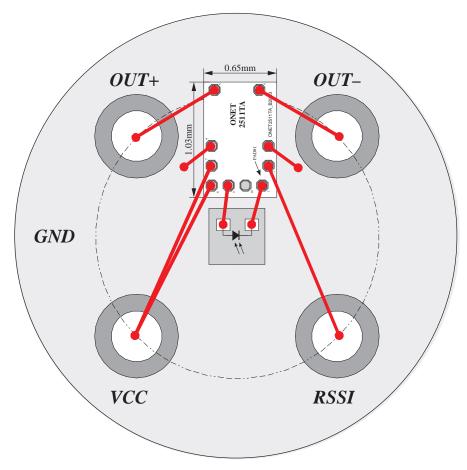


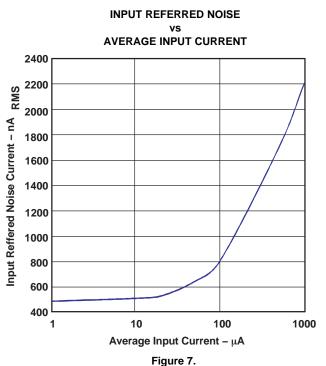
Figure 6. TO46 Layout Example Using the ONET2511TA

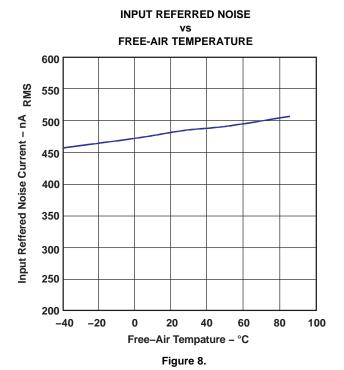


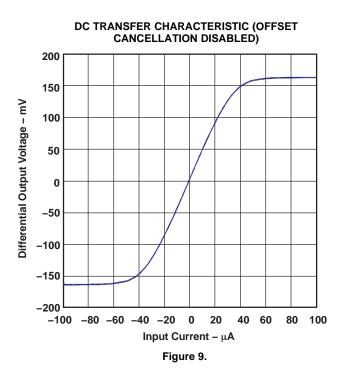
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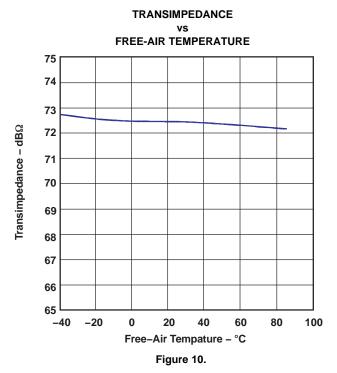
## TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{CC}$  = +3.3 V and  $T_A$  = +25°C (unless otherwise noted)







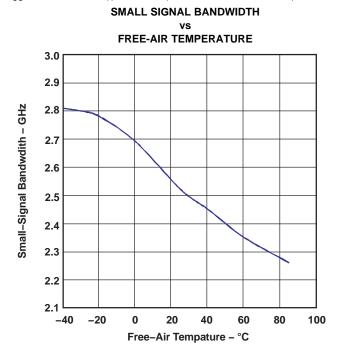




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# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

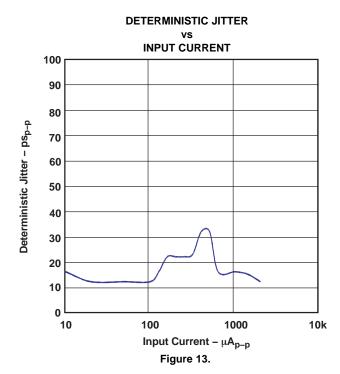
 $V_{CC}$  = +3.3 V and  $T_A$  = +25°C (unless otherwise noted)



# RSSI OUTPUT VOLTAGE vs AVERAGE INPUT CURRENT 2.5 2 2 3 0.5 0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 Average Input Current – μA

Figure 11.

Figure 12.



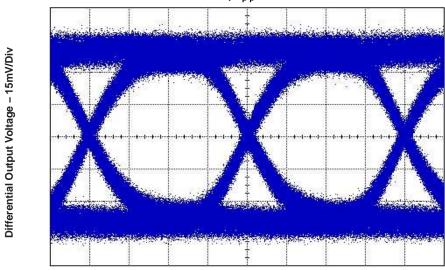


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# **TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $V_{CC}$  = +3.3 V and  $T_A$  = +25°C (unless otherwise noted)

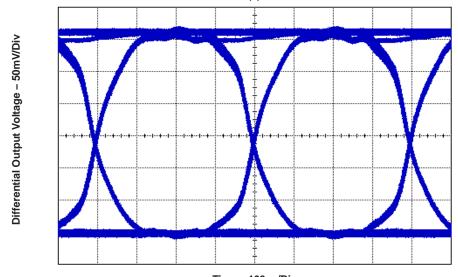
# OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 2.5 GBPS and $20\mu A_{p\text{-}p}$ INPUT CURRENT USING A K28.5 PATTERN



Time - 100ps/Div

#### Figure 14.

# OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 2.5 GBPS and 2 $\rm mA_{p-p}$ INPUT CURRENT USING A K28.5 PATTERN



Time - 100ps/Div

Figure 15.



# PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

5-Sep-2011

#### **PACKAGING INFORMATION**

| Orderable Device | Status <sup>(1)</sup> | Package Type | Package<br>Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan <sup>(2)</sup>    | Lead/<br>Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp <sup>(3)</sup> | Samples<br>(Requires Login) |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------|------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ONET2511TAY      | NRND                  | DIESALE      | Υ                  | 0    |             | Green (RoHS<br>& no Sb/Br) | Call TI              | N / A for Pkg Type           |                             |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

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**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

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(3) MSL. Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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