

SLLS671-SEPTEMBER 2005

1-Gbps to 4.25-Gbps Rate-Selectable Limiting Amplifier

FEATURES

- Multirate Operation from 1 Gbps up to 4.25 Gbps
- Loss-of-Signal Detection (LOS)
- Two-Wire Digital Interface
- Digitally Selectable LOS Threshold
- Digitally Selectable Bandwidth
- Digitally Selectable Output Voltage
- Low Power Consumption
- Input Offset Cancellation

- CML Data Outputs With On-Chip, 50- Ω Back-Termination to V_{CC}
- Single 3.3-V Supply
- Surface-Mount, Small-Footprint, 4-mm × 4-mm, 16-Terminal QFN Package

APPLICATIONS

- Multirate SONET/SDH Transmission Systems
- 4.25-Gbps, 2.125-Gbps, and 1.0625-Gbps Fibre-Channel Receivers
- Gigabit Ethernet Receivers

DESCRIPTION

The ONET4291PA is a versatile, high-speed, rate-selectable limiting amplifier for multiple fiber-optic applications with data rates up to 4.25 Gbps.

The device provides a two-wire interface, which allows digital bandwidth selection, digital output amplitude selection, and digital loss of signal threshold adjust.

This device provides a gain of about 43 dB, which ensures a fully differential output swing for input signals as low as 5 mV_{p-p} .

The ONET4291PA provides loss-of-signal detection with either digital or analog threshold adjust.

The part is available in a small-footprint, 4-mm \times 4-mm, 16-terminal QFN package. It requires a single 3.3-V supply.

This power-efficient, rate-selectable limiting amplifier is characterized for operation from -40°C to 85°C ambient temperature.



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BLOCK DIAGRAM

A simplified block diagram of the ONET4291PA is shown in Figure 1.

This compact, 3.3-V, low-power, 1-Gbps to 4.25-Gbps rate-selectable limiting amplifier consists of a high-speed data path with offset cancellation block (dc feedback), a loss-of-signal detection block using two peak detectors, a programmable resistor, a two-wire interface and control-logic block, and a band-gap voltage reference and bias-current generation block.

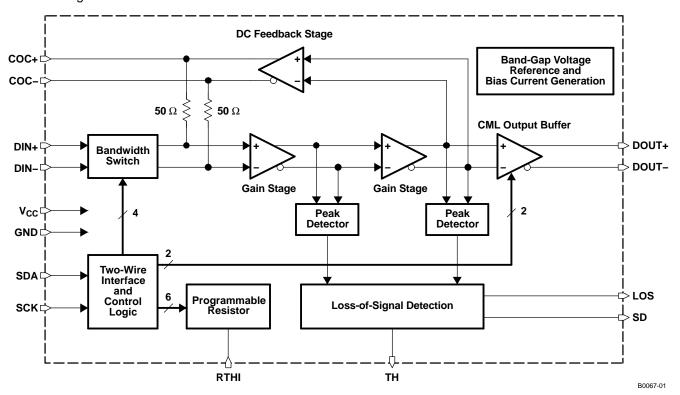


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram of the ONET4291PA

HIGH-SPEED DATA PATH

The high-speed data signal is applied to the data path by means of the input signal terminals DIN+ and DIN–. The data path consists of a digitally controllable bandwidth switch followed by two 50- Ω on-chip line termination resistors; two gain stages, which provide a typical gain of about 37 dB; and a CML output stage, which provides another 6-dB gain. The amplified data-output signal is available at the output terminals DOUT+ and DOUT-, which feature on-chip 2 × 50- Ω back-termination to V_{CC}.

A dc feedback stage compensates for internal offset voltages and thus ensures proper operation even for small input data signals. This stage is driven by the output signal of the second gain stage. The signal is low-pass filtered, amplified, and fed back to the input of the first gain stage via the on-chip $50-\Omega$ termination resistors. The required low-frequency cutoff is determined by an external 0.1-µF capacitor, which must be differentially connected to the COC+ and COC- terminals.

LOSS-OF-SIGNAL DETECTION AND PROGRAMMABLE RESISTOR

The peak values of the output signals of the first and second gain stages are monitored by two peak detectors. The peak values are compared to a predefined loss-of-signal threshold voltage inside the loss-of-signal detection block. As a result of the comparison, the loss-of-signal detection block generates the SD signal, which indicates a sufficient input-signal amplitude, or the LOS signal, which indicates that the input signal amplitude is below the defined threshold level.

The threshold voltage can be set within a certain range by means of an external resistor connected between the TH terminal and ground (GND). Alternatively, shorting the TH and RTHI terminals causes an internal, digitally selectable resistor to be used for threshold adjustment. The resistor value is selectable using the two-wire interface.

The principle of the digitally selectable resistor is shown in Figure 2. The complete resistor between the RTHI terminal and GND consists of seven series-connected resistors.

Six of the resistors have binary-weighted resistance values, and each can be shunted individually by means of a parallel-connected MOS transistor.

The seventh resistor defines the minimum remaining resistance in case all six MOS devices are conductive.

With the resistor values shown in Figure 2, the minimum selectable resistance is 8 k Ω , the maximum resistance is 86.75 k Ω , and the resolution is 1.25 k Ω /step.

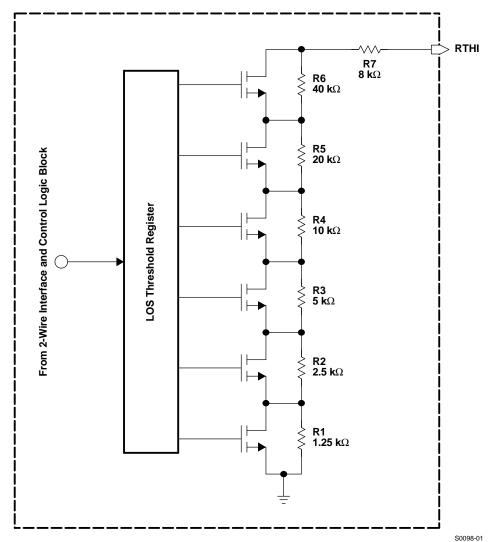


Figure 2. Digitally Controllable On-Chip Resistor

TWO-WIRE INTERFACE AND CONTROL LOGIC

The ONET4291PA uses a two-wire serial interface for digital control of the amplifier bandwidth, output amplitude, and LOS threshold. A simplified block diagram of this interface is given in Figure 3.

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SDA and SCK are inputs for the serial data and the serial clock, respectively, and can be driven by a microprocessor. Both inputs have 100-k Ω pullup resistors to V_{CC}. For driving these inputs, an open-drain output is recommended.

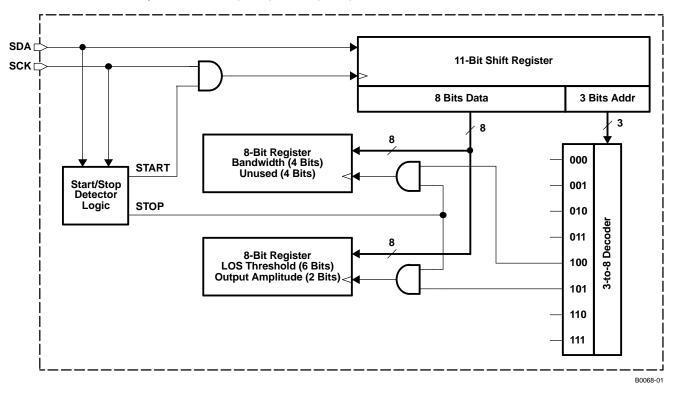
A write cycle consists of a START command, 3 address bits with MSB first, 8 data bits with MSB first, and a STOP command. In idle mode, both the SDA and SCK lines are at a high level.

A START command is initiated by a falling edge on SDA with SCK at a high level.

Bits are clocked into an 11-bit-wide shift register while the SCK level is high.

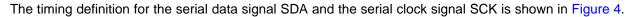
A STOP command is detected on the rising edge of SDA after SCK has changed from a low level to a high level.

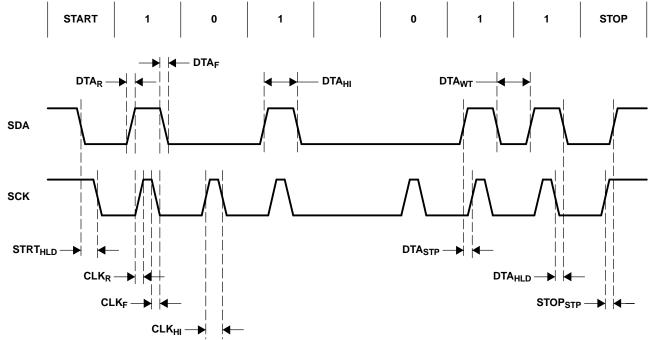
At the time of detection of a STOP command, the 8 data bits from the shift register are copied to a selected 8-bit register. Register selection occurs according to the 3 address bits in the shift register, which are decoded to 8 independent select signals using a 3-to-8 decoder block.



In the ONET4291PA, only addresses 4 (100b) and 5 (101b) are used.

Figure 3. Simplified Two-Wire Interface Block Diagram





T0077-01

| PARAMETER | | DESCRIPTION | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----|-----|------|
| STRT _{HLD} | START hold time | Time required from data falling edge to clock falling edge at START | 10 | | ns |
| CLK _R , DTA _R | Clock and data rise time | Clock and data rise time | | 10 | ns |
| CLK _F , DTA _F | Clock and data fall time | Clock and data fall time | | 10 | ns |
| CLK _{HI} | Clock high time | Minimum clock high period | 50 | | ns |
| DTA _{HI} | Data high time | Minimum data high period | 100 | | ns |
| DTA _{STP} | Data setup time | Minimum time from data rising edge to clock rising edge | 10 | | ns |
| DTA _{WT} | Data wait time | Minimum time from data falling edge to data rising edge | 50 | | ns |
| DTA _{HLD} | Data hold time | Minimum time from clock falling edge to data falling edge | 10 | | ns |
| STOPSTP | STOP setup time | Minimum time from clock rising edge to data rising edge at STOP | 10 | | ns |

Figure 4. Two-Wire Interface Timing Diagram

The register mapping for register addresses 4 (100b) and 5 (101b) is shown in Table 1 and Table 2, respectively.

| Table 1. Register 4 (100b) Mapping | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
| BW3 | BW2 | BW1 | BW0 | - | - | - | - |
| | | Tab | le 2. Register | 5 (101b) Map | ping | | |
| BIT 7 | BIT 6 | BIT 5 | BIT 4 | BIT 3 | BIT 2 | BIT 1 | BIT 0 |
| A1 | A0 | R5 | R4 | R3 | R2 | R1 | R0 |

Table 3 through Table 5 describe circuit functionality based on the register settings.

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Table 3. Bandwidth Selection

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| BW3 | BW2 | BW1 | BW0 | ТҮР | UNIT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.39 | GHz |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.91 | GHz |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3.47 | GHz |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3.03 | GHz |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2.81 | GHz |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2.31 | GHz |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1.82 | GHz |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.60 | GHz |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.55 | GHz |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.33 | GHz |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1.11 | GHz |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1.03 | GHz |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0.86 | GHz |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.82 | GHz |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.76 | GHz |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.73 | GHz |

Table 4. Output Amplitude Selection

| A1 | A0 | ТҮР | UNIT |
|----|----|------|-------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 400 | mV _{p-p} |
| 0 | 1 | 600 | mV _{p-p} |
| 1 | 0 | 800 | mV _{p-p} |
| 1 | 1 | 1000 | mV _{p-p} |

Table 5. LOS-Threshold Digitally Controlled Resistor Selection

| | 1 | | <u> </u> | , | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|----|----|----|----------|----|----|-------|------|
| R5 | R4 | R3 | R2 | R1 | R0 | TYP | UNIT |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 85.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 84.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 83 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 81.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 80.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 79.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 78 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 75.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 74.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 73 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 71.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 70.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 69.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 68 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 65.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 64.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 63 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 61.75 | kΩ |



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| R5 | R4 | R3 | R2 | R1 | R0 | TYP | UNIT |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|------|
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 60.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 59.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 58 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 56.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 55.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 54.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 53 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51.75 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 50.5 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 49.25 | kΩ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 48 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 44.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 43 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 41.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 40.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 39.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 38 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 35.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 34.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 33 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 30.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 29.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 23 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 20.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 19.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 15.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 14.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 13 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11.75 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 10.5 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9.25 | kΩ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | kΩ |

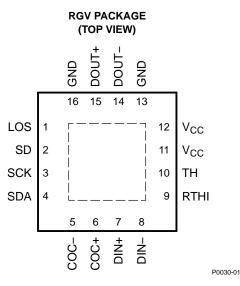
BAND-GAP VOLTAGE AND BIAS GENERATION

The ONET4291PA limiting amplifier is supplied by a single, 3.3-V supply voltage connected to the V_{CC} terminals. This voltage is referred to GND.

On-chip band-gap voltage circuitry generates a reference voltage, independent of supply voltage, from which all other internally required voltages and bias currents are derived.

TERMINAL ASSIGNMENTS

For the ONET4291PA, a small-footprint 4-mm \times 4-mm, 16-terminal QFN package is used, with a terminal pitch of 0,65 mm.



TERMINAL DESCRIPTION

| TERMINAL | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| NAME | NO. TYPE | | | | | | |
| COC+ | 6 | Analog | Offset cancellation filter capacitor plus terminal. An external $0.1-\mu$ F filter capacitor must be connected between this terminal and COC– (terminal 5). | | | | |
| COC- | 5 | Analog | Offset cancellation filter capacitor minus terminal. An external $0.1-\mu F$ filter capacitor must be connected between this terminal and COC+ (terminal 6). | | | | |
| DIN+ | 7 | Analog input | Non-inverted data input. On-chip 50- Ω terminated to COC+. Differentially 100- Ω terminated to DIN–. | | | | |
| DIN- | 8 | Analog input | Inverted data input. On-chip 50- Ω terminated to COC–. Differentially 100- Ω terminated to DIN+. | | | | |
| DOUT+ | 15 | CML output | Non-inverted data output. On-chip 50- Ω back-terminated to V _{CC} . | | | | |
| DOUT- | 14 | CML output | Inverted data output. On-chip 50- Ω back-terminated to V _{CC} . | | | | |
| GND | 13, 16, EP | Supply | Circuit ground. Exposed die pad (EP) must be grounded. | | | | |
| LOS | 1 | Open-drain MOS | High level indicates that the input signal amplitude is below the programmed threshold level. Open-drain output. Requires an external 10-k Ω pullup resistor to V _{CC} for proper operation. | | | | |
| RTHI | 9 | Analog | Digitally controlled internal resistor to ground, which can be used for LOS threshold adjustment. A 6-bit-wide control register can be set via the two-wire interface. | | | | |
| SCK | 3 | CMOS input | Two-wire interface serial clock. Includes a 100-k Ω pullup resistor to V _{CC} . | | | | |
| SD | 2 | CMOS output | High level indicates that sufficient input signal amplitude is applied to the device. Low level indicates that the input signal amplitude is below the programmed threshold level. | | | | |
| SDA | 4 | CMOS input | Two-wire interface serial data input. Includes a 100-k Ω pullup resistor to V _{CC} . | | | | |
| ТН | 10 | Analog input | LOS threshold adjustment with resistor to GND. For use of the internal digitally controlled resistor, connect TH with RTHI (terminal 9). | | | | |
| V _{CC} | 11, 12 | Supply | 3.3-V, +10%/-12% supply voltage | | | | |



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

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

| V _{CC} | Supply voltage ⁽²⁾ | –0.3 V to 4 V |
|--|---|---------------|
| V _{DIN+} , V _{DIN-} | Voltage at DIN+, DIN- ⁽²⁾ | 0.5 V to 4 V |
| V _{LOS} , V _{SD} , V _{SCK} , V _{SDA} , V _{COC+} , V _{COC} , V _{RTHI} , V _{TH} , V _{DOUT+} , V _{DOUT} | Voltage at LOS, SD, SCK, SDA, COC+, COC-, RTHI, TH, DOUT+, DOUT- ⁽²⁾ | -0.3 V to 4 V |
| V _{DIN,DIFF} | Differential voltage between DIN+ and DIN- | ±1.25 V |
| I _{LOS} | Current into LOS | 10 mA |
| I _{din+} , I _{din-} , I _{dout+} , I _{dout-} | Continuous current at inputs and outputs | 20 mA |
| ESD | ESD rating at all terminals (HBM) | 4 kV |
| T _{J,max} | Maximum junction temperature | 125°C |
| T _{stg} | Storage temperature range | –65°C to 85°C |
| T _A | Characterized free-air operating temperature range | -40°C to 85°C |
| T _{LEAD} | Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds | 260°C |

(1) 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.

(2) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal.

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

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

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| V_{CC}, V_{CCO} | Supply voltage | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| T _A | Operating free-air temperature | -40 | | 85 | °C |
| | CMOS input high voltage | 2 | | | V |
| | CMOS input low voltage | | | 0.8 | V |

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted). Typical values are at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|
| V _{CC} , V _{CCO} | Supply voltage | | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| | | V_{OD} = 1000 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth selected | 35 | 50 | 64 | |
| | Currents current (1) | $V_{OD} = 800 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$, maximum bandwidth selected | 32 | 46 | 59 | |
| IVCC | Supply current ⁽¹⁾ | V_{OD} = 600 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth selected | 28 | 41 | 53 | mA |
| | | V_{OD} = 400 m V_{p-p} , maximum bandwidth selected | 24 | 36 | 48 | |
| R _{IN} , R _{OUT} | Data input/output resistance | Single-ended | | 50 | | Ω |
| | CMOS output high voltage | I _{SINK} = 1 mA | 2.3 | | | V |
| | CMOS output low voltage | I _{SOURCE} = 1 mA | | | 0.5 | V |
| | LOS low voltage | I _{SOURCE} = 1.5 mA | | | 0.5 | V |
| | Optimum LOS threshold resistor | | 12 | | 62 | kΩ |

(1) Use of the bandwidth select switch increases current consumption. The MSB bandwidth-select bit, BW3, typically consumes 5 mA, BW2 2.6 mA, BW1 1.3 mA, and BW0 0.7 mA.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions (unless otherwise noted). Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

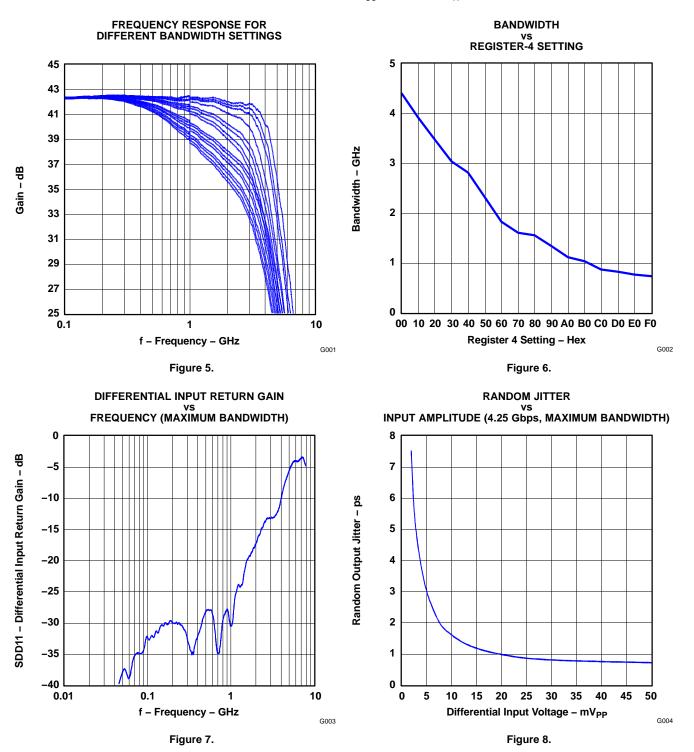
| | PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------------|--|--|------|-----|------|-------------------|
| | | Maximum bandwidth selected (BW3 = BW2 = BW1 = BW0 = 0) | 3.5 | 4.5 | 6 | |
| f _{3dB-H} | High-frequency –3-dB bandwidth | Minimum bandwidth selected (BW3 = BW2 = BW1 = BW0 = 1) | 0.7 | | | GHz |
| f _{3dB-L} | Low-frequency –3-dB bandwidth | C _{OC} = 0.1 μF | | 23 | 50 | kHz |
| | Data rate | Maximum bandwidth selected (BW3 = BW2 = BW1 = BW0 = 0) | 4.25 | | | Gbps |
| | | K28.5 at 4.25 Gbps, BER < 10 ⁻¹² (noise limited) | | 1.9 | 2.7 | m)/ |
| V _{IN,MIN} | Data input sensitivity | | | 8 | 14 | mV _{p-p} |
| A | Small-signal gain | | 38 | 43 | 46 | dB |
| | Small-signal gain vs temperature | | | | 2.5 | dB |
| | Small-signal gain vs supply voltage $\rm V_{\rm CC}$ | | | | 1 | dB |
| V _{IN,MAX} | Data input overload | | 2000 | | | mV_{p-p} |
| | Deterministic jitter | $v_{IN} = 5 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$, K28.5 at 4.25 Gbps, maximum bandwidth | | 10 | 18 | |
| DJ | | v_{IN} = 10 mV _{p-p} , K28.5 at 4.25 Gbps, maximum bandwidth | | 9 | 17 | ps _{p-p} |
| | | v_{IN} = 25 mV _{p-p} , K28.5 at 4.25 Gbps, maximum bandwidth | | 8 | 15 | |
| . . | Dondom iittor | Input = 5 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth | | 3 | | 20 |
| RJ | Random jitter | Input = 10 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth | | 1.5 | | ps _{RMS} |
| V _{OD} | Differential-data output voltage | 800-mV output amplitude selected (default), $v_{IN} > 25 \text{ mV}_{p-p}$ | 700 | 850 | 1000 | mV_{p-p} |
| t _R | Output rise time | 20% to 80%, v_{IN} > 25 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth | | 45 | 90 | ps |
| t _F | Output fall time | 20% to 80%, v_{IN} > 25 mV _{p-p} , maximum bandwidth | | 45 | 90 | ps |
| | | K28.5 pattern at 4.25 Gbps, $R_{TH} = 62 k\Omega$ | | 5.5 | | |
| V _{TH} | LOS assert threshold range | K28.5 pattern at 4.25 Gbps, $R_{TH} =$ 12 k Ω | | 30 | | mV _{p-p} |
| | LOS threshold variation vs temperature | | | 1 | | dB |
| | LOS threshold variation vs supply voltage V_{CC} | | | | 1.5 | dB |
| | LOS hysteresis | K28.5 pattern at 4.25 Gbps | 2 | | 7.4 | dB |
| T _{LOS_AST} | LOS assert time | | 400 | | 1500 | ns |
| T _{LOS_DEA} | LOS deassert time | | 15 | | 80 | ns |





TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

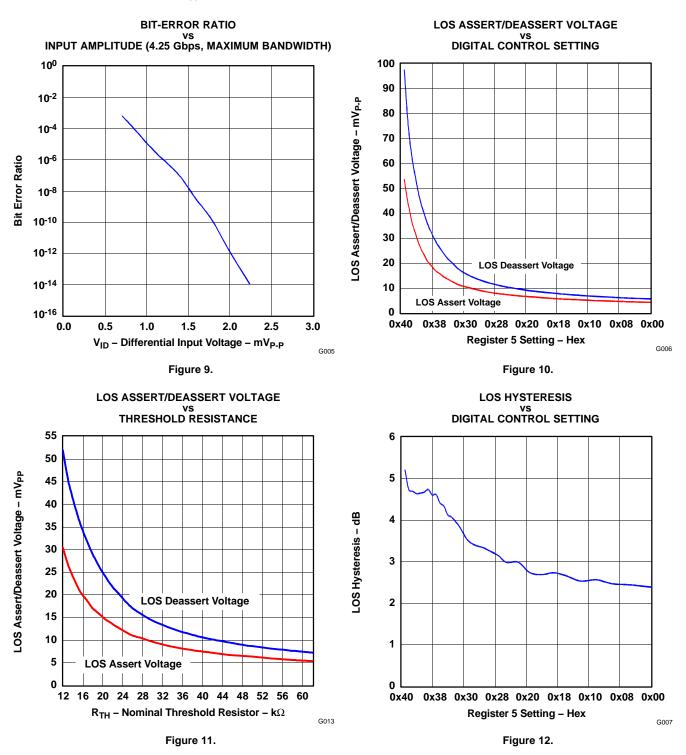


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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

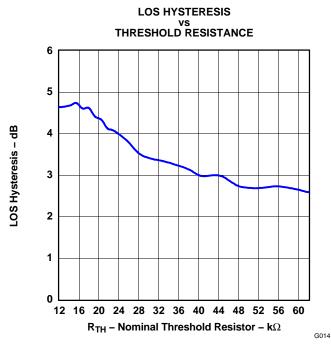




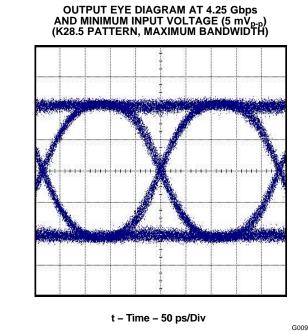
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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

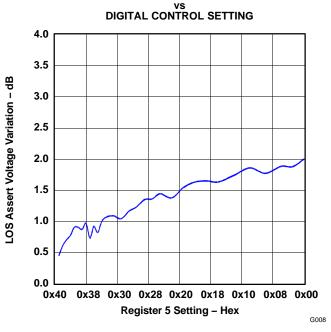






V_{OD} – Differential Output Voltage – 160 mV/Div

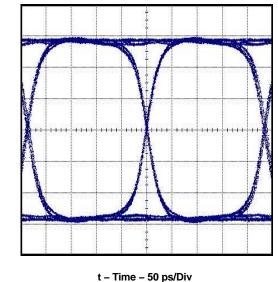
Figure 15.



LOS THRESHOLD VARIATION OVER TEMPERATURE







V_{OD} – Differential Output Voltage – 160 mV/Div

G010





G012

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TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3 V and T_A = 25°C.

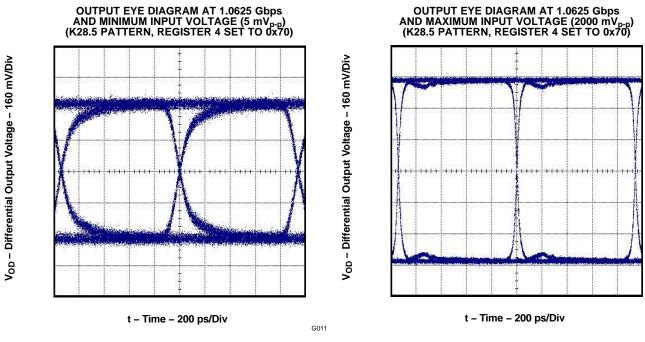


Figure 17.

Figure 18.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 19 shows a typical application circuit using the ONET4291PA with a microprocessor for digital control of the LOS threshold, output amplitude, and bandwidth.

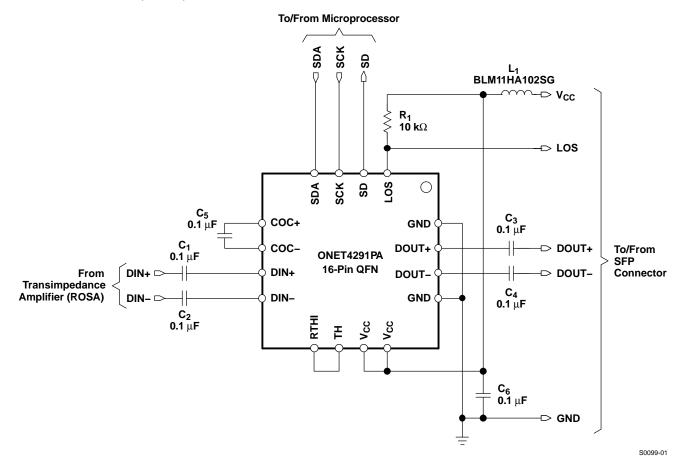


Figure 19. Basic Application Circuit With Digital Control

APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)

Figure 20 shows a typical application without digital control. In this case, the output amplitude and bandwidth are fixed. The LOS threshold is adjusted by means of a resistor connected to the TH terminal.

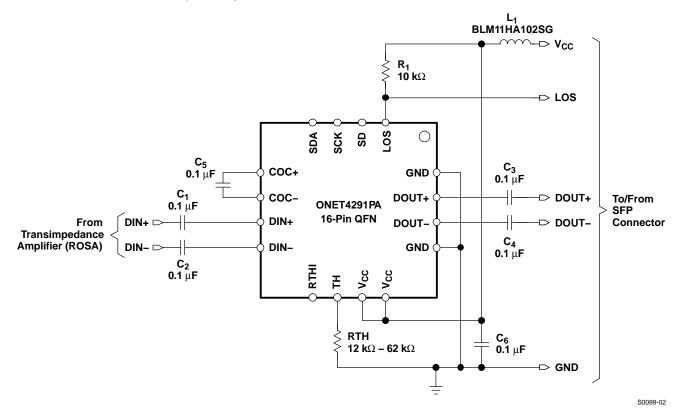


Figure 20. Basic Application Circuit With External LOS Threshold Resistor

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status ⁽¹⁾ | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | e Eco Plan ⁽²⁾ | Lead/Ball Finish | MSL Peak Temp ⁽³⁾ |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| ONET4291PARGVR | ACTIVE | QFN | RGV | 16 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR |
| ONET4291PARGVRG4 | ACTIVE | QFN | RGV | 16 | 2500 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR |
| ONET4291PARGVT | ACTIVE | QFN | RGV | 16 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR |
| ONET4291PARGVTG4 | ACTIVE | QFN | RGV | 16 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | CU NIPDAU | Level-2-260C-1 YEAR |

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

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

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.

TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

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

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



| * | All dimensions are nominal | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----|--------------------|----|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|-----------|------------------|
| | Device | - | Package Drawing | | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
| | ONET4291PARGVR | QFN | RGV | 16 | 2500 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| | ONET4291PARGVT | QFN | RGV | 16 | 250 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |



PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

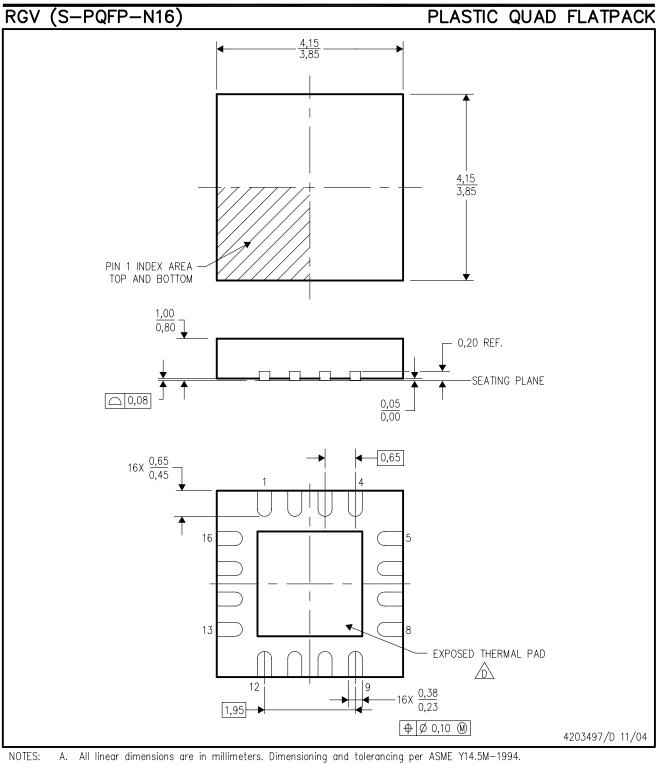
19-Mar-2008



*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| ONET4291PARGVR | QFN | RGV | 16 | 2500 | 340.5 | 333.0 | 20.6 |
| ONET4291PARGVT | QFN | RGV | 16 | 250 | 340.5 | 333.0 | 20.6 |

MECHANICAL DATA



- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Quad Flatpack, No-leads (QFN) package configuration.
- The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-220.



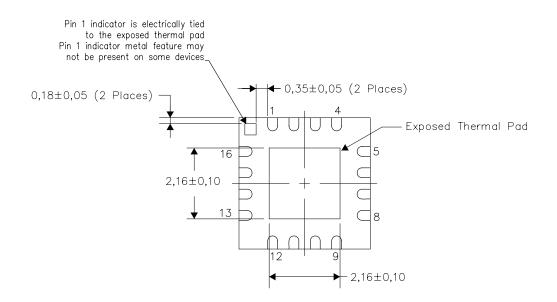


THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.

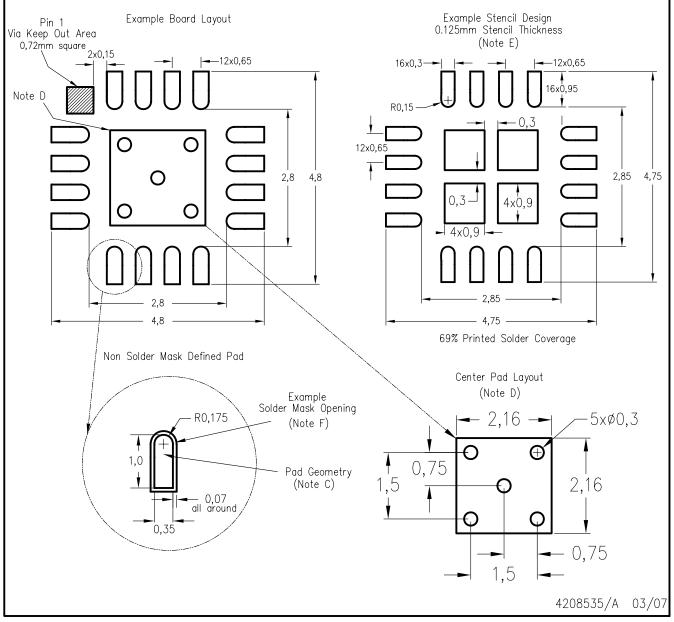


Bottom View

NOTE: All linear dimensions are in millimeters

Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

RGV (S-PQFP-N16)



NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.

- B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
- C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
- D. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, QFN Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SCBA017, SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com http://www.ti.com.

E. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.

F. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances.



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