



## SY88307BL

### 3.3V, 3.2Gbps PECL Limiting Post Amplifier with Wide Loss-of-Signal Detection Range

#### General Description

The SY88307BL low-power limiting post amplifiers are designed for use in fiber-optic receivers. These devices connect to typical transimpedance amplifiers (TIAs). The linear signal output from TIAs can contain significant amounts of noise and may vary in amplitude over time. The SY88307BL quantizes these signals and output PECL-level waveforms.

The SY88307BL operates from a single +3.3V power supply, over temperatures ranging from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . With their wide bandwidth and high gain, signals with data rates up to 3.2Gbps, and as small as  $10\text{mV}_{\text{PP}}$ , can be amplified to drive devices with PECL/CML inputs.

The SY88307BL generates a loss-of-signal (LOS) open-collector TTL output. The LOS function is optimized to detect a wide input range, as shown in the typical operating characteristic curve on page 6. A programmable loss-of-signal level-set pin ( $\text{LOS}_{\text{LVL}}$ ) sets the sensitivity of the input amplitude detection.

LOS asserts high if the input amplitude falls below the threshold sets by  $\text{LOS}_{\text{LVL}}$  and de-asserts low otherwise. The enable bar input (EN/) de-asserts the true output signal without removing the input signal. The LOS output can be fed back to the EN/ input to maintain output stability under a loss-of-signal condition. Typically, 3.5dB LOS hysteresis is provided to prevent chattering.

Datasheet and support documentation can be found on Micrel's web site at: [www.micrel.com](http://www.micrel.com).

#### Features

- Loss-of-signal detection circuit optimized to detect a wide input range ( $20\text{mV}_{\text{PP}}$ - $140\text{mV}_{\text{PP}}$ )
- Chatter-free Open-Collector TTL Loss-of-Signal (LOS) output
- Single 3.3V power supply
- 155Mbps to 3.2Gbps operation
- Low-noise PECL data outputs
- Programmable LOS level set ( $\text{LOS}_{\text{LVL}}$ )
- Available in a tiny 10-pin EPAD-MSOP and 16-pin MLF<sup>®</sup> package

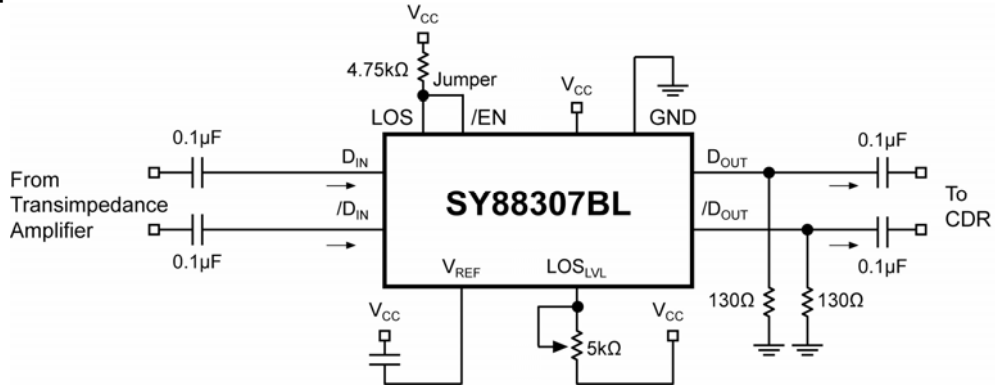
#### Applications

- PON
- Gigabit Ethernet
- 1X and 2X Fibre Channel
- SONET/SDH:OC 3/12/24/48 – STM 1/4/8/16
- High-gain line driver and line receiver

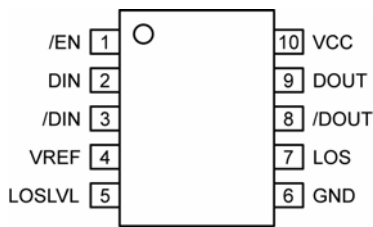
#### Markets

- FTTX
- Optical transceivers
- Datacom/Telecom
- Low-gain TIA interface
- Long-reach FOM

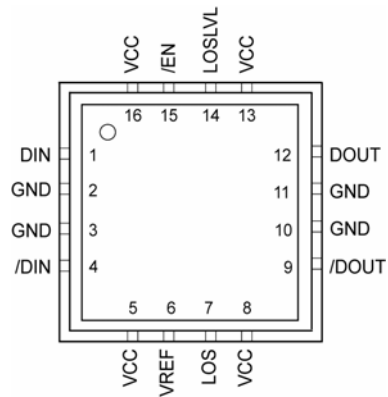
### Typical Application



### Pin Configuration



10-Pin EPAD-MSOP (K10-2)



16-Pin MLF<sup>®</sup> (MLF-16)

### Ordering Information

| Part Number                  | Package Type | Operating Range | Package Marking                      | Lead Finish         |
|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| SY88307BLEY                  | K10-2        | Industrial      | 307B with Pb-Free bar line indicator | Matte-Sn<br>Pb-free |
| SY88307BLEYTR <sup>(1)</sup> | K10-2        | Industrial      | 307B with Pb-Free bar line indicator | Matte-Sn<br>Pb-free |
| SY88307BLMG                  | MLF-16       | Industrial      | 307B with Pb-Free bar line indicator | NiPdAu<br>Pb-free   |
| SY88307BLMGTR <sup>(1)</sup> | MLF-16       | Industrial      | 307B with Pb-Free bar line indicator | NiPdAu<br>Pb-free   |

**Note:**

1. Tape and Reel.

## Pin Description

| Pin Number (MSOP) | Pin Number (MLF <sup>®</sup> ) | Pin Name | Type                         | Pin Function   |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|--|
| 1                 | 15                             | /EN      | TTL Input: Default is low.   | Enable bar: De-asserts true data output when High.   |
| 2                 | 1                              | DIN      | Data Input                   | True data input with 50Ω termination to V <sub>REF</sub> .   |
| 3                 | 4                              | /DIN     | Data Input                   | Complementary data input with 50Ω termination to V <sub>REF</sub> .  |
| 4                 | 6                              | VREF     |                              | Reference Voltage: Placing a capacitor here to V <sub>CC</sub> helps stabilize.  |
| 5                 | 14                             | LOSLVL   | Input                        | Loss-of-Signal Level Set: A resistor from this pin to V <sub>CC</sub> sets the threshold for the data input amplitude at which the LOS output will be asserted.  |
| 6<br>Exposed Pad  | 2, 3, 10, 11<br>Exposed Pad    | GND      | Ground                       | Device ground. Exposed pad must be connected to PCB ground plane.  |
| 7                 | 7                              | LOS      | Open Collector<br>TTL Output | Loss-of-Signal: Asserts high when the data input amplitude falls below the threshold sets by LOS <sub>LVL</sub> .<br>For proper operation, install an external 4.75kΩ pull-up resistor at this output. |
| 8                 | 9                              | /DOUT    | PECL Output                  | Complementary data output.   |
| 9                 | 12                             | DOUT     | PECL Output                  | True data output.  |
| 10                | 5, 8, 13, 16                   | VCC      | Power supply                 | Positive power supply.   |

### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(1)</sup>

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) ..... 0V to +4.0V  
 Input Voltage (DIN, DIN) ..... 0 to  $V_{CC}$   
 Output Current ( $I_{OUT}$ )  
     Continuous .....  $\pm 50$ mA  
     Surge .....  $\pm 100$ mA  
 EN/ Voltage ..... 0 to  $V_{CC}$   
 $V_{REF}$  Current ..... -800 $\mu$ A to +500 $\mu$ A  
 LOS<sub>LVL</sub> Voltage .....  $V_{REF}$  to  $V_{CC}$   
 Lead Temperature (soldering, 20sec.) ..... 260°C  
 Storage Temperature ( $T_s$ ) ..... -65°C to +150°C

### Operating Ratings<sup>(2)</sup>

Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ ) ..... +3.0V to +3.6V  
 Ambient Temperature ( $T_A$ ) ..... -40°C to +85°C  
 Junction Temperature ( $T_J$ ) ..... -40°C to +125°C  
 Junction Thermal Resistance<sup>(3)</sup>  
 EPAD-MSOP  
      $\theta_{JA}$  (Still-Air) ..... 38°C/W  
      $\psi_{JB}$  ..... 22°C/W  
 MLF<sup>®</sup>  
      $\theta_{JA}$  (Still-Air) ..... 61°C/W  
      $\psi_{JB}$  ..... 38°C/W

### DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{CC} = 3.0V$  to  $3.6V$ ;  $R_L = 50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}-2V$ ;  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ ; typical values at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_A = 25^\circ C$ .

| Symbol       | Parameter                    | Condition      | Min            | Typ            | Max            | Units    |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
| $I_{CC}$     | Power Supply Current         | No output load |                | 38             | 60             | mA       |
| $V_{LOSLVL}$ | LOS <sub>LVL</sub> Voltage   |                | $V_{REF}$      |                | $V_{CC}$       | V        |
| $V_{OH}$     | PECL Output HIGH Voltage     |                | $V_{CC}-1.085$ | $V_{CC}-0.955$ | $V_{CC}-0.880$ | V        |
| $V_{OL}$     | PECL Output LOW Voltage      |                | $V_{CC}-1.830$ | $V_{CC}-1.705$ | $V_{CC}-1.555$ | V        |
| $V_{OFFSET}$ | Differential Output Offset   |                |                |                | $\pm 120$      | mV       |
| $V_{REF}$    | Reference Voltage            |                | $V_{CC}-1.48$  | $V_{CC}-1.32$  | $V_{CC}-1.16$  | V        |
| $Z_I$        | Single-Ended Input Impedance |                | 40             | 50             | 60             | $\Omega$ |

### TTL DC Electrical Characteristics

$V_{CC} = 3.0V$  to  $3.6V$ ;  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ .

| Symbol   | Parameter              | Condition                            | Min  | Typ | Max       | Units              |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| $V_{IH}$ | /EN Input HIGH Voltage |                                      | 2.0  |     |           | V                  |
| $V_{IL}$ | /EN Input LOW Voltage  |                                      |      |     | 0.8       | V                  |
| $I_{IH}$ | /EN Input HIGH Current | $V_{IN} = 2.7V$<br>$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$ |      |     | 20<br>100 | $\mu A$<br>$\mu A$ |
| $I_{IL}$ | /EN Input LOW Current  | $V_{IN} = 0.5V$                      | -300 |     |           | $\mu A$            |
| $I_{OH}$ | LOS Output Leakage     | $V_{OH} = 3.6V$                      |      |     | 100       | $\mu A$            |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOS Output LOW Level   | $I_{OL} = +4mA$                      |      |     | 0.5       | V                  |

**Notes:**

1. Permanent device damage may occur if absolute maximum ratings are exceeded. This is a stress rating only and functional operation is not implied at conditions other than those detailed in the operational sections of this data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
2. The data sheet limits are not guaranteed if the device is operated beyond the operating ratings.
3. Thermal performance assumes the use of a 4-layer PCB. Exposed pad must be soldered (or equivalent) to the device's most negative potential on the PCB.

## AC Electrical Characteristics

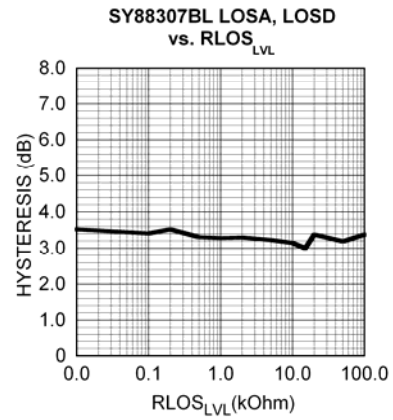
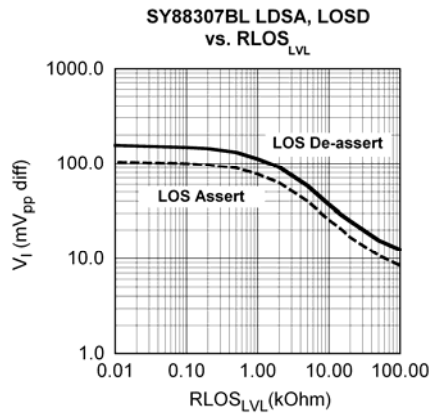
$V_{CC} = 3.0V$  to  $3.6V$ ;  $R_L = 50\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}-2V$ ;  $T_A = -40^\circ C$  to  $+85^\circ C$ ; typical values at  $V_{CC} = 3.3V$ ,  $T_A = +25^\circ C$ .

| Symbol        | Parameter                             | Condition                          | Min | Typ     | Max  | Units                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|---------|------|---------------------------------------|
| $t_r, t_f$    | Output Rise/Fall Time<br>(20% to 80%) | Note 4                             |     |         | 150  | ps                                    |
| $t_{JITTER}$  | Deterministic<br>Random               | Note 5<br>Note 6                   |     | 15<br>5 |      | ps <sub>PP</sub><br>ps <sub>RMS</sub> |
| $V_{ID}$      | Differential Input Voltage Swing      | Figure 1                           | 5   |         | 1800 | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $V_{OD}$      | Differential Output Voltage Swing     | $V_{ID} \geq 12mV_{PP}$ , Figure 1 |     | 1500    |      | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $T_{OFF}$     | LOS De-assert Time                    |                                    |     | 2       | 10   | μs                                    |
| $T_{ON}$      | LOS Assert Time                       |                                    |     | 2       | 10   | μs                                    |
| $LOS_{DL}$    | Low LOS De-assert Level               | $R = 15k\Omega$ , Note 8           |     | 27      |      | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $LOS_{AL}$    | Low LOS Assert Level                  | $R = 15k\Omega$ , Note 8           |     | 18      |      | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $HYS_L$       | Low LOS Hysteresis                    | $R = 15k\Omega$ , Note 7           |     | 3.4     |      | dB                                    |
| $LOS_{DM}$    | Medium LOS De-assert Level            | $R = 5k\Omega$ , Note 8            |     | 53      | 80   | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $LOS_{AM}$    | Medium LOS Assert Level               | $R = 5k\Omega$ , Note 8            | 21  | 36      |      | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $HYS_M$       | LOS Hysteresis                        | $R = 5k\Omega$ , Note 7            | 2   | 3.5     | 6    | dB                                    |
| $LOS_{DH}$    | High LOS De-assert Level              | $R = 100\Omega$ , Note 8           |     | 137     | 200  | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $LOS_{AH}$    | High LOS Assert Level                 | $R = 100\Omega$ , Note 8           | 70  | 94      |      | mV <sub>PP</sub>                      |
| $HYS_H$       | High LOS Hysteresis                   | $R = 100\Omega$ , Note 7           | 2   | 3.5     | 6    | dB                                    |
| $B_{-3dB}$    | 3dB Bandwidth                         |                                    |     | 1.8     |      | GHz                                   |
| $A_{V(Diff)}$ | Differential Voltage Gain             |                                    |     | 42      |      | dB                                    |
| $S_{21}$      | Single-ended Small-Signal Gain        |                                    | 30  | 36      |      | dB                                    |

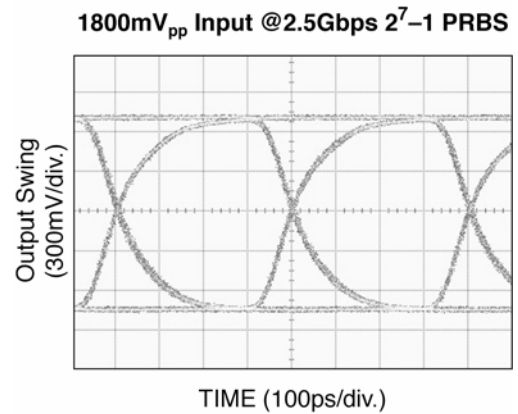
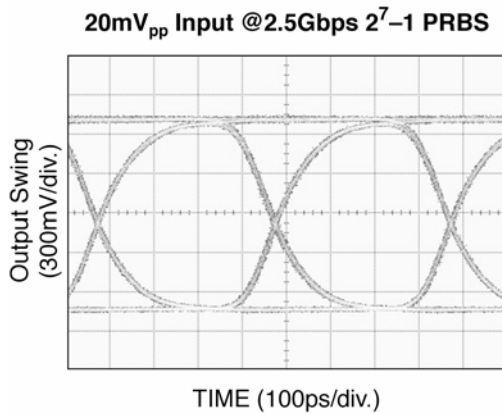
### Notes:

- Amplifier in limiting mode. Input is a 200MHz, 100mVpp square wave.
- Deterministic jitter measured using 3.2Gbps K28.5 pattern,  $V_{ID} = 10mV_{PP}$ .
- Random jitter measured using 3.2Gbps K28.7 pattern,  $V_{ID} = 10mV_{PP}$ .
- This specification defines electrical hysteresis as  $20\log$  (LOS De-assert/LOS Assert). The ratio between optical hysteresis and electrical hysteresis is found to vary between 1.5 and 2, depending upon the level of received optical power and ROSA characteristics. Based upon that ratio, the optical hysteresis corresponding to the electrical hysteresis range 2dB-6dB, shown in the AC characteristics table, will be 1dB-3dB Optical Hysteresis.
- See "Typical Operating Characteristics" for a graph showing how to choose a particular  $R_{LOSLVL}$  for a particular LOS assert and its associated de-assert amplitude.

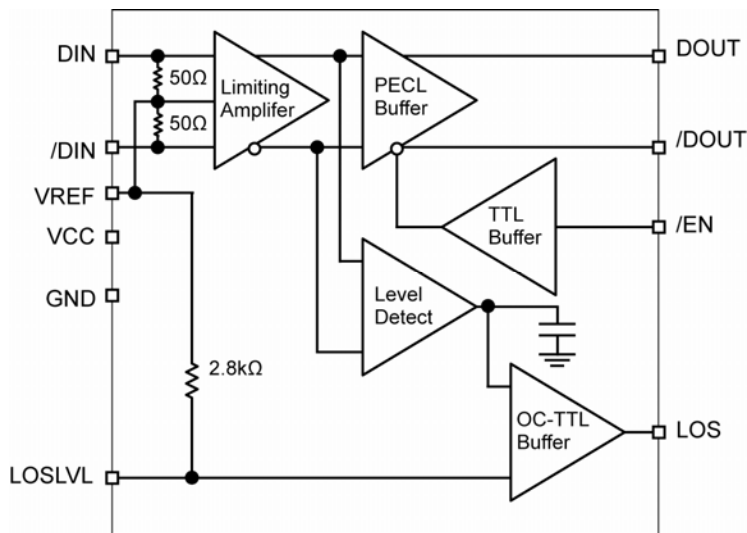
### Typical Operating Characteristics



### Functional Characteristics



## Functional Block Diagram



## Detailed Description

The SY88307BL low-power limiting post amplifiers operate from a single +3.3V power supply, over temperatures from  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Signals with data rates up to 3.2Gbps and as small as 10mV<sub>pp</sub> can be amplified. Figure 1 shows the allowed input voltage swing. The SY88307BL generates a LOS output allowing feedback to EN/ for output stability. LOS<sub>LVL</sub> sets the sensitivity of the input amplitude detection.

### Input Amplifier Buffer

Figure 2 shows a simplified schematic of the input stage. The high-sensitivity of the input amplifier allows signals as small as 10mV<sub>pp</sub> to be amplified. The input amplifier also allows input signals as large as 1800mV<sub>pp</sub>. Input signals below 12mV<sub>pp</sub> are linearly amplified with a typical 42dB differential voltage gain. Since it is a limiting amplifier, these devices output typically 1500mV<sub>pp</sub> voltage-limited waveforms for input signals greater than 12mV<sub>pp</sub>. Applications requiring the SY88307BL to operate with strong signals should have the upstream TIA placed as close as possible to the devices' input pins. This ensures the best performance of the device.

### Output Buffer

The SY88307BL PECL output buffers are designed to drive 50Ω lines. The output buffer requires appropriate termination for proper operation. An external 50Ω resistor to V<sub>CC</sub>-2V for each output pin provides this. Figure 3 shows a simplified schematic of the output stage.

### Loss-of-Signal

The SY88307BL generates a chatter-free LOS open-collector TTL output, as shown in Figure 4. LOS is used to determine that the input amplitude is large enough to be considered a valid input. LOS asserts high if the input amplitude falls below the threshold sets by LOS<sub>LVL</sub> and de-asserts low otherwise. LOS can be fed back to the enable bar (EN/) input to maintain output stability under a loss-of-signal condition. EN/ de-asserts the true output signal without removing the input signals.

### Loss-of-Signal Level Set

Programmable LOS level-set pin (LOS<sub>LVL</sub>) sets the threshold of the input amplitude detection. Connecting an external resistor between V<sub>CC</sub> and LOS<sub>LVL</sub> set the voltage at LOS<sub>LVL</sub>. This voltage ranges from V<sub>CC</sub> to V<sub>REF</sub>. The external resistor creates a voltage divider between V<sub>CC</sub> and V<sub>REF</sub>, as shown in Figure 5.

### Hysteresis

The SY88307BL typically provide 3.5dB LOS electrical hysteresis. By definition, a power ratio measured in dB is  $10\log(\text{power ratio})$ . Power is calculated as  $V_{\text{IN}}^2 / R$  for an electrical signal. Hence, the same ratio can be stated as  $20\log(\text{voltage ratio})$ . While in linear mode, the electrical voltage input changes linearly with the optical power and therefore, the ratios change linearly. Thus, the optical hysteresis in dB is half the electrical hysteresis in dB given in the data sheet. Since the SY88307BL is an electrical device, this data sheet refers to hysteresis in electrical terms. With 3.5dB LOS hysteresis, a voltage factor of 1.5 is required to assert or de-assert LOS.

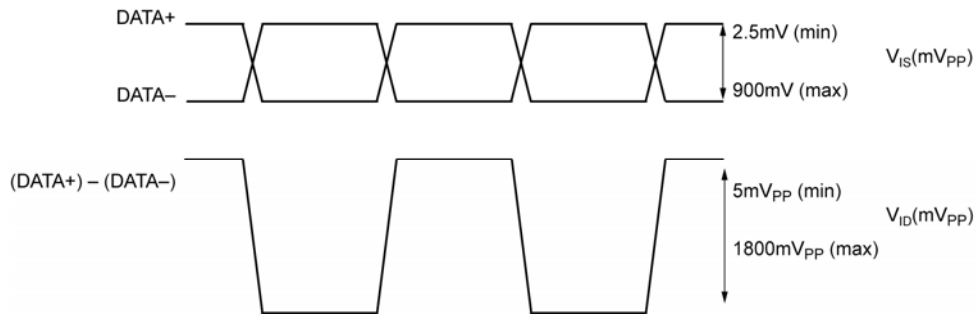


Figure 1.  $V_{IS}$  and  $V_{ID}$

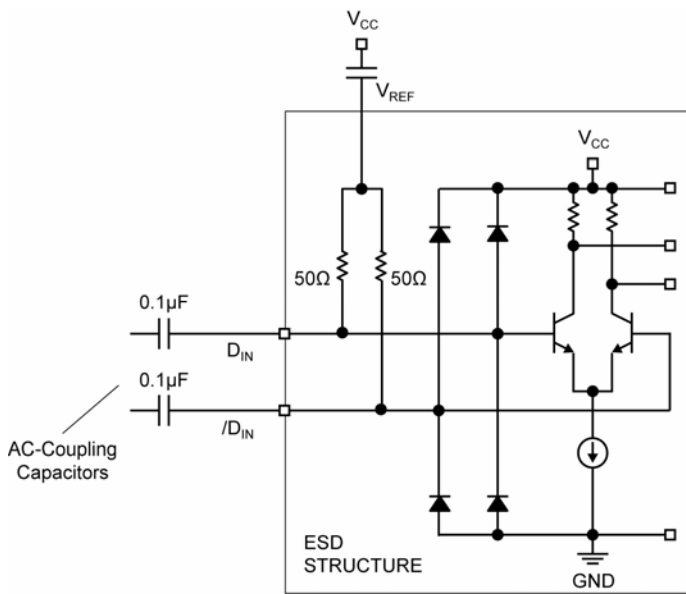


Figure 2. Input Structure

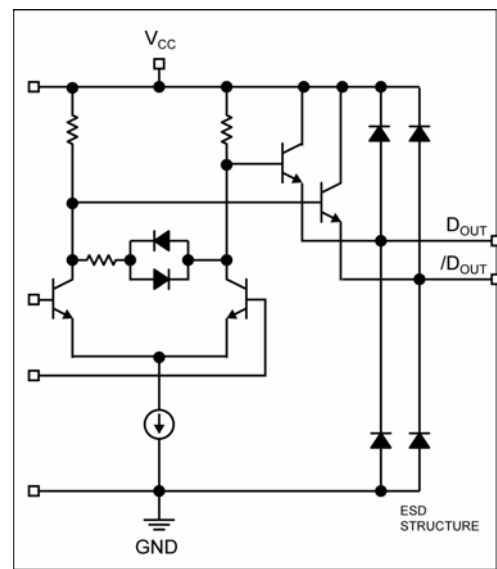


Figure 3. Output Structure

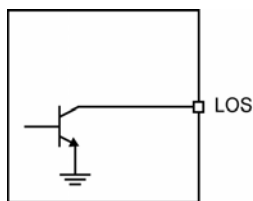


Figure 4. LOS Output Structure

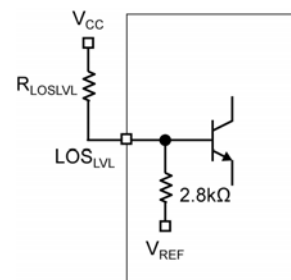
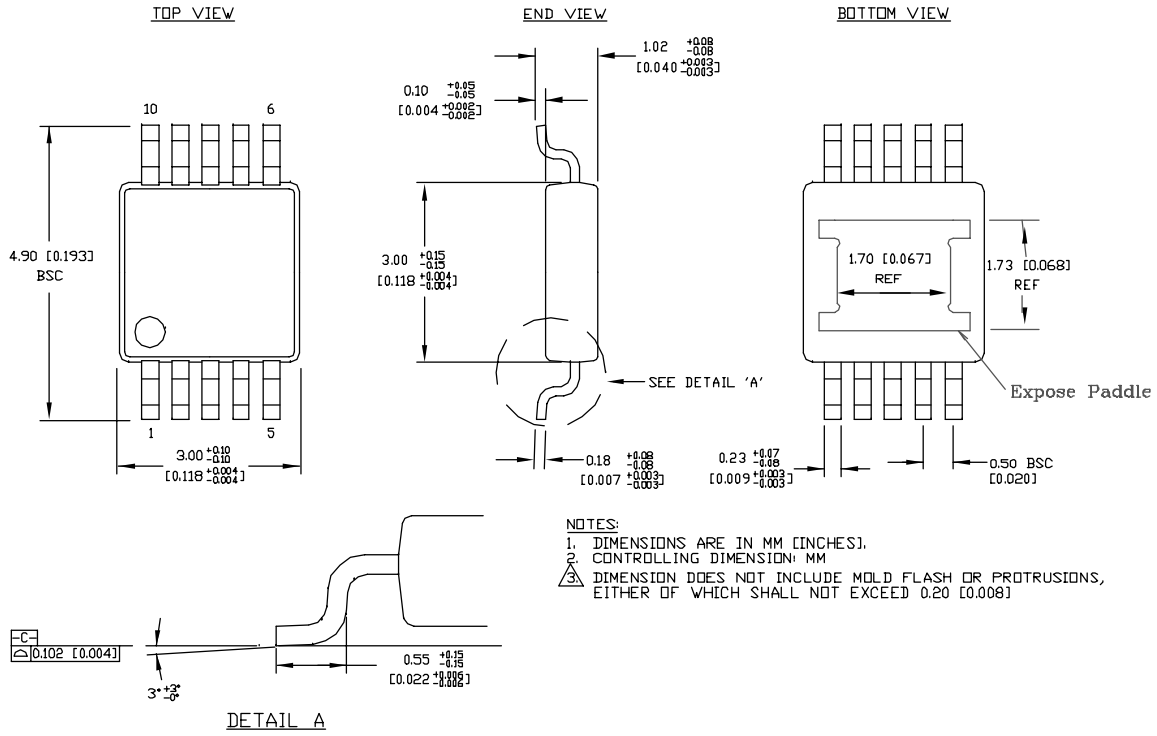


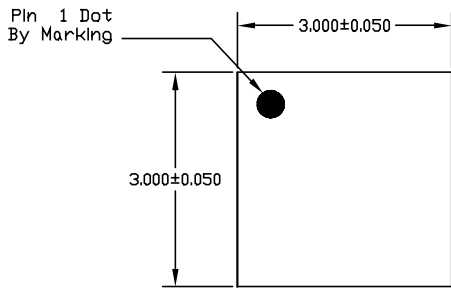
Figure 5.  $LOS_{LVL}$  Setting Circuit



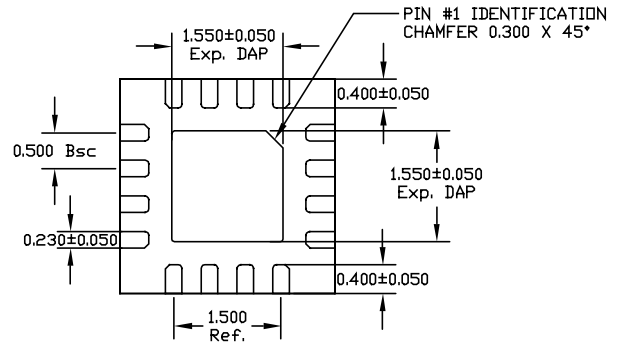
Package Information



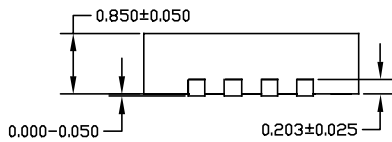
10-Pin EPAD-MSOP (K10-2)



TOP VIEW



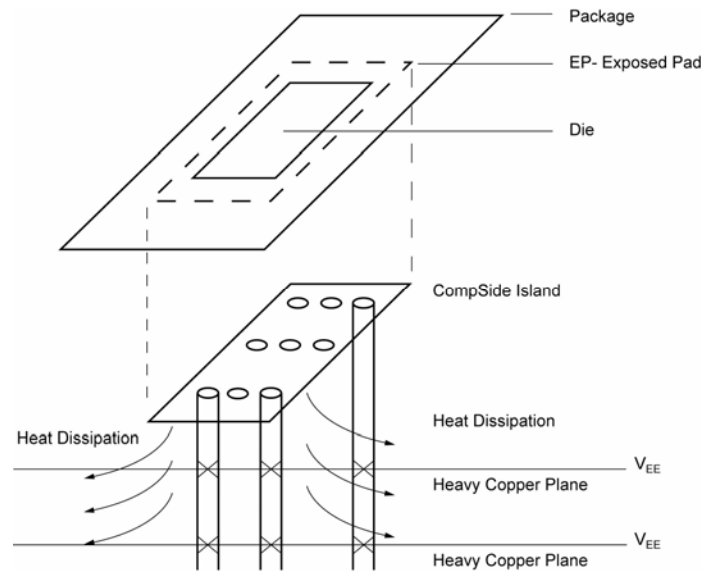
BOTTOM VIEW



SIDE VIEW

- NOTE:
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
  2. MAX. PACKAGE WARPAGE IS 0.05 mm.
  3. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BURRS IS 0.076 mm IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
  4. PIN #1 ID ON TOP WILL BE LASER/INK MARKED.

16-Pin MLF<sup>®</sup> (MLF-16)



**PCB Thermal Consideration for 16-Pin MLF<sup>®</sup> Package**  
 (Always solder, or equivalent, the exposed pad to the PCB)

**Package Notes:**

1. Package meets Level 2 qualification.
2. All parts are dry-packaged before shipment.
3. Exposed pad must be soldered to a ground for proper thermal management. Solder void has to be less than 50% of the epad area.

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