



iT5061

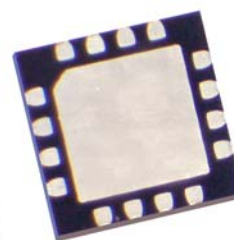
12.5-Gb/s 8-Vpp Modulator Driver (for use with bias choke)

Description

The iT5061 is a low-cost, high-out-voltage, plastic-packaged (QFP-N) broadband GaAs traveling-wave MMIC amplifier. In optical communication systems, it is well suited as a driver for EO/LiNo₃ modulators by providing from 6 to 8 Vpp output for NRZ signals up to 12.5 Gb/s. The amplifier can also be used as an optical receiver amplifier gain stage for photodiodes or as a limiting amplifier after the transimpedance amplifier. It can operate from DC up to 11GHz with 14 dB linear gain, +21 dBm P1dB compression point, and +23 dBm Psat. The iT5061 employs GaAs pHEMT technology with silicon nitride as the dielectric of the on-chip MIM capacitors. The RF ports of the iT5061 must be AC coupled and the drain bias is provided by an external choke. Output voltage control is achieved by reducing the Vd power supply. An on-chip power detector allows user to provide external temperature compensation. The iT5061 requires a bias choke, external DC blocks, and control circuitry.

Features

- ❖ Bit rate: 9.95 Gb/s to 12.5 Gb/s
- ❖ Gain: 14 dB
- ❖ Output voltage: 8 Vpp
- ❖ Adjustable output voltage (3 Vpp to 8 Vpp)
- ❖ Return loss:
 - Input: -10 dB
 - Output: -10 dB
- ❖ Bias:
 - 5 V at 210 mA, 8 Vpp
 - 3.7V at 160 mA, 6Vpp
- ❖ Power dissipation:
 - 1.1 W at V_{out} = 8 Vpp
 - 600 mW at V_{out} = 6 Vpp
- ❖ On-chip power detector
- ❖ Low-cost JEDEC QFP-N (M02-200) package



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameters/conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Vd	Positive voltage			8	V
Vg	Negative voltage	-3			V
Id	Positive supply current			300	mA
Pin	Input RF power			23	dBm
Tch	Operating channel temperature			150	°C
Tstg	Storage temperature	-65		150	°C



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Electrical Characteristics

1. Small signal parameters were tested in wafer form with $T_{\text{chuck}} = 25^\circ\text{C}$

2. $J_{\text{rms}_d} = \sqrt{J_{\text{rms}_d}^2 - J_{\text{rms}_t}^2}$ where J_{rms_t} is the rms jitter measured with thru and J_{rms_d} is measured with the device under test.

Test conditions:

$V_{ds} = 5\text{ V}$

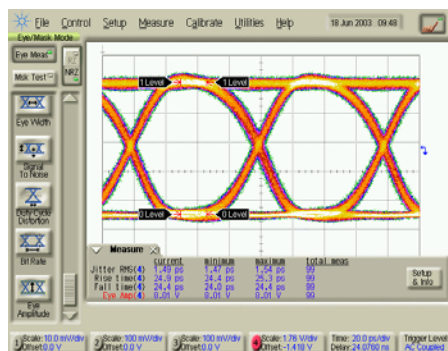
$I_{ds}(\text{RF}) = 210\text{ mA}$

Symbol	Parameters/conditions At $V_{ds} = 5\text{ V}$, $I_{ds}(\text{RF}) = 210\text{ mA}$	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
BW	3 dB bandwidth	10	11		GHz
S21	Small gain signal	13	14	15	dB
RLin	Input return loss (30 kHz to 10 GHz)	-10			dB
RLout	Output return loss (30 kHz to 10 GHz)	-10			dB
S12	Isolation			-20	dB
GD	Group delay from 0.5 GHz up to 15 GHz			± 40	ps
Pdiss	Power dissipation (at 8 Vpp output)		1.1	1.2	W
	Bit rate			12.5	Gb/s
Vout	Saturated output voltage At $V_d = 5.0\text{ V} \pm 5\%$ At $V_d = 4.5\text{ V} \pm 5\%$ At $V_d = 4.0\text{ V} \pm 5\%$	7.5 6.7 6.0	8 7.2 6.5		Vpp Vpp Vpp
Rt/Ft	Rise/fall time (20%+80%)		25	30	ps
Jrms d	RMS jitter degradation (in saturation) (2)		0.5	1.1	pS
	Eye crossing control (by means of Vg bias)	30		70	%
	Voltage control range (by means of Vd bias)	3		8	V
Vdet	Power detector transfer function, at 1 M Ω		0.37		V/Vpp
Vdet_o	Power detector output (RF off) at $V_d = 5\text{ V}$			5	V
Zdet	Power detector load resistance	100			k Ω

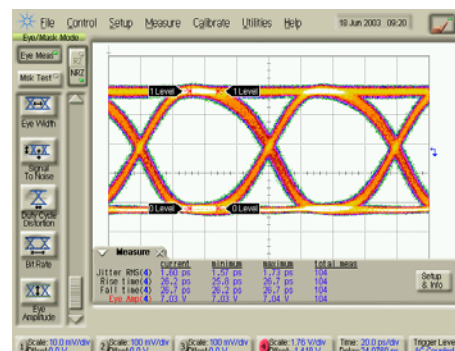
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Eye Diagram Performance At 12.5 Gb/s



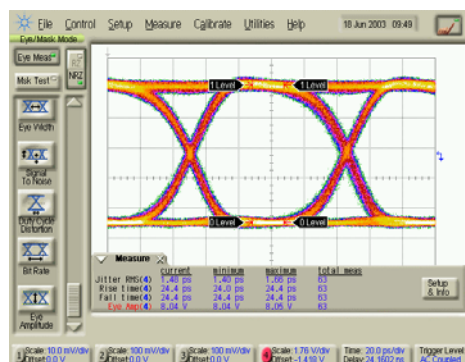
Input = 2.3 Vpp, Output = 8 Vpp
 $V_d = 5\text{ V}$, $I_d = 210\text{ mA}$



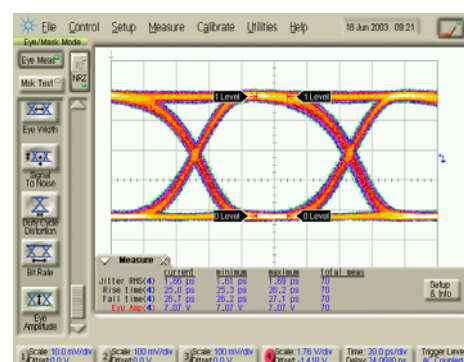
Input = 1.8 Vpp, Output = 7 Vpp
 $V_d = 4.5\text{ V}$, $I_d = 195\text{ mA}$

Note: S parameters measured on evaluation board. Effects of board and DC blocks are included.

Eye Diagram Performance at 10.7 Gb/s



Input = 2.3 Vpp, Output = 8 Vpp
 $V_d = 5\text{ V}$, $I_d = 210\text{ mA}$



Input = 1.8 Vpp, Output = 7 Vpp
 $V_d = 4.5\text{ V}$, $I_d = 195\text{ mA}$

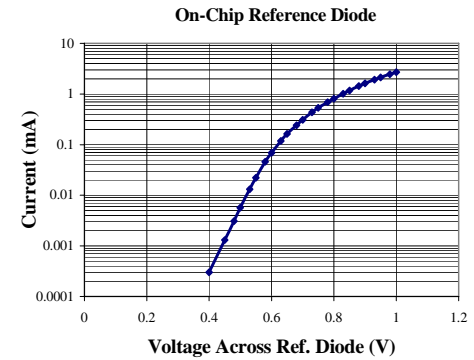
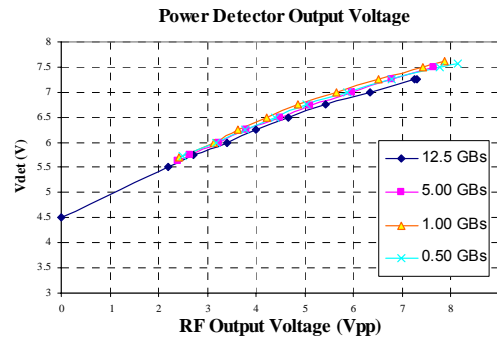
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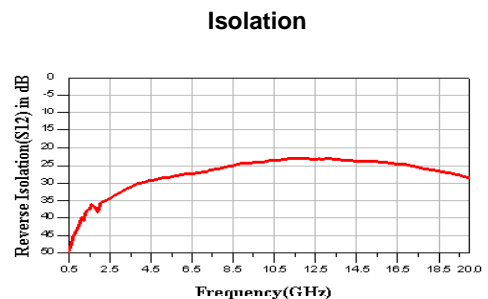
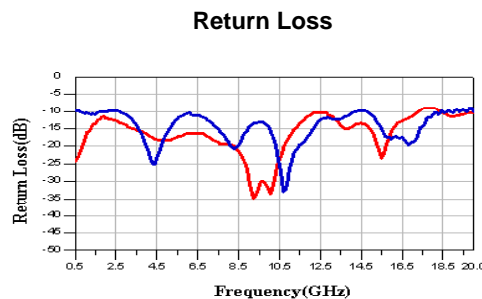
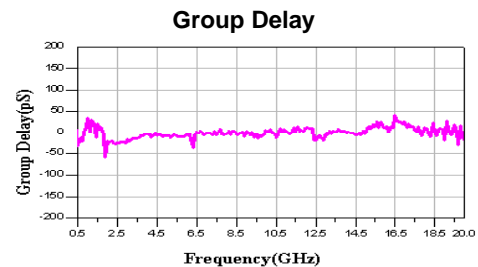
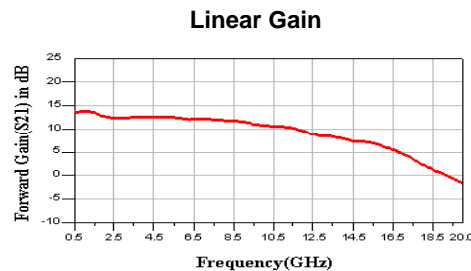
Power Detector Output (Vdet vs RF Out)



(*) When no RF signal is applied, Vdet_o ~ Vd
(**) Vdet measured with Agilent 34401A multimeter

Small Signal Measured Performance

Vd = 5 V
Id = 210 mA



Note: S parameters measured on evaluation board. Effects of board and DC blocks are included.

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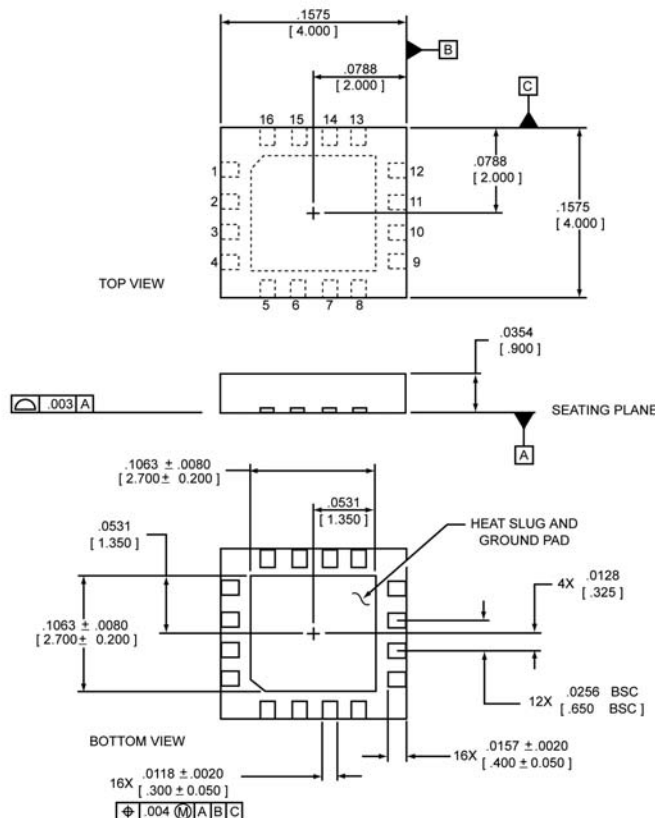
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Package Drawing

1. Dimensions:
Inches (mm)

2. Tolerance on
Dimensions is
0.0039
(0.100)

Unless otherwise
specified:



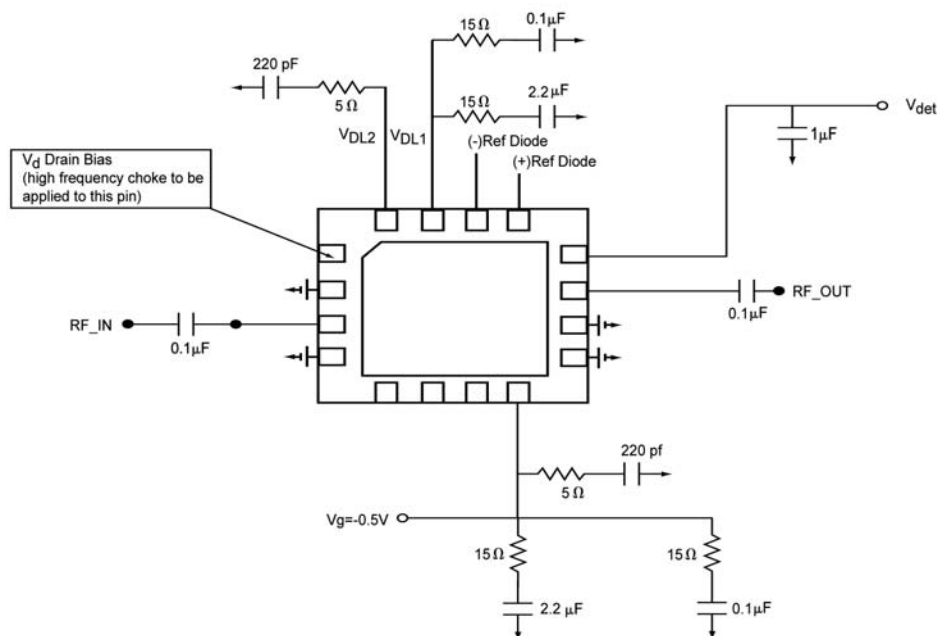
Pinouts

- P1: V_d positive bias (high frequency choke to be applied here)
- P2: Ground
- P3: RF Input
- P4: Ground
- P5: Not used
- P6: Not used
- P7: Not used
- P8: V_g , negative bias supply, eye crossing control
- P9: Ground
- P10: Ground
- P11: RF output
- P12: V_{det} , power detector output
- P13 (+) Reference diode
- P14 (-) Reference diode
- P15: V_{DL1} , First drain load termination
- P16: V_{DL2} , Second drain load termination

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Assembly Diagram



Note:

To achieve the best RF performance, the high-frequency choke must be applied as close as possible to Pin, reducing parasitic effects

Bias procedure:

1. Apply $V_g = -1$ V
2. Apply V_d raising voltage from 0 to 5 V
3. Set V_g approximately at -0.65 V ($I_d = 210$ mA 180 mA)
4. Apply RF Input (I_d current increases to 210 mA at $V_{out} = 8$ Vpp)
5. Adjust V_d for desired output voltage
6. Use V_g to adjust eye crossing

Turn off procedure:

1. Turn off V_d before V_g