# **GN8062**

# GaAs IC

# For semiconductor laser drive

### ■ Features

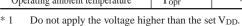
- High-speed switching
- High output

\* 2

• Pulse current and DC bias current can be controlled.

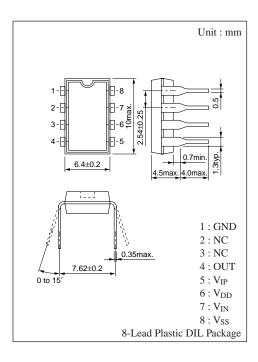
# ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Power supply voltage	$V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	6	V
	V <sub>SS</sub>	- 6	V
Pin voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	- 0.5 to V <sub>DD</sub> -1.5	V
	V <sub>Ip</sub> * 5	1.5 to V <sub>DD</sub>	V
	V <sub>OUT</sub> * 1	$V_{\mathrm{DD}}$	V
Power current	$I_{\mathrm{DD}}^{*4}$	50	mA
	I <sub>SS</sub>	40	mA
Output current	I <sub>OUT</sub>	145	mA
Allowable power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub> * 2	700	mW
Channel temperature	T <sub>ch</sub>	150	°C
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	- 55 to +150	°C
Operating ambient temperature	Topr*3	-10 to +75	°C



Guaranteed value of the unit at Ta= 25°C. Range in which the IC circuit function operates and not the guaranteed range of electric characteristics.

### ■ Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C) Test circuit Parameter Symbol Condition Min Max Unit Typ $V_{DD}$ = 5V, $V_{SS}$ = –5V, $V_{IN}$ = 2V, $I_p$ =120mA, $R_L$ =10 $\Omega$ 100 120 mAIpmax Pulse output current $V_{DD} = 5V$ , $V_{SS} = -5V$ , $V_{IN} = 0.4V$ , $I_{D} = 120$ mA, $R_{L} = 10\Omega$ I<sub>pmin.</sub> 1 1 5 mA $I_{DD}^{*1}$ 2 $V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = -5V, V_{IN} = 0.4V$ 35 50 mASupply current 2 $I_p = 0, R_L = 10\Omega$ 25 $I_{SS}$ 40 mA $V_{IH} \\$ 2.5 V Input voltage 0.4 V $V_{IL} \\$ 3 $V_{DD} = 5V, V_{SS} = -5V, I_p = 100 \text{mA}$ 7 Rise time $t_f^{*2}$ 3 $R_I = 10\Omega$ 5 Fall time ns



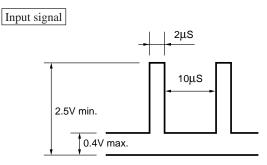
<sup>\* 4</sup> I<sub>DD</sub> is a current when the pulse output current is zero.

Voltage when the constant current source has been connected.

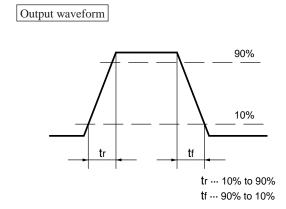
GaAs MMICs GN8062

\* 1 The current value to be supplied from the 5V power supply is a total sum of this value plus the pulse output current and bias output current.

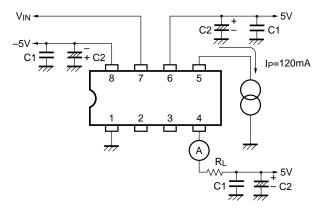
\* 2 Waveform of input and output signals



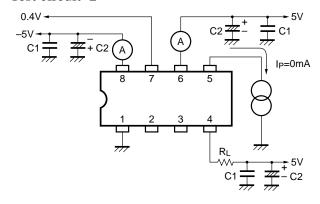
★ The rise/fall time of the input signal is 2ns (10 to 90%)



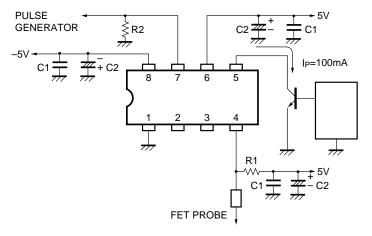
# Test circuit 1



# Test circuit 2

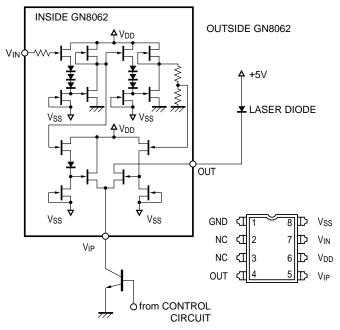


# Test circuit 3



 $C_1: 0.1 \mu F$   $C_2: 3.3 \mu F$   $R_1: 10 \Omega$  $R_2: 50 \Omega$  GaAs MMICs GN8062

# ■ Block Diagram



# ■ Caution for Handling

- 1) The recommended  $V_{\rm IN}$  voltage is 2.5 to 3V for [H] and 0 to 0.4V for [L].
- 2) Do not apply V<sub>IN</sub> while the power supply is OFF.
- 3) For the current source to be connected to the  $V_{IP}$  pin, use a Si bipolar transistor as shown in the circuit diagram.

(Example: 2SD874)

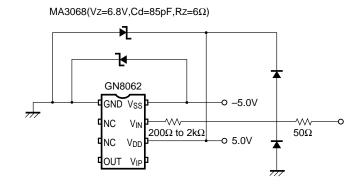
To connect a resistor to the emitter or collector, use a resistor of a few ohm. The use of higher resistor may cause large change in the voltage at the  $V_{IP}$  pin, and may make the output waveform distortion. (See the pulse output current control example).

To use another current control circuit, set so that the  $V_{IP}$  pin voltage becomes around 2V.

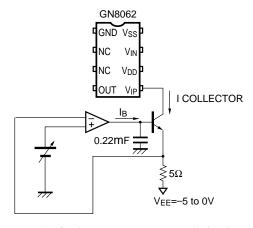
- 4) When mounting, minimize the connection distance between the semiconductor laser and IC, and use the chip parts (C, R) of less parasitic effects.
- 5) Attention to damage by the power surge (see the example connection of the pin protection circuit). During handling, take care to ground the human body and solder iron tip.
- 6) When the power supply is turned ON and OFF, set the current value of the current source connected to the  $V_{\rm IP}$  pin to zero. This is important to prevent the large current flow through the semiconductor laser during power ON/OFF.

When the power supply is ON, be sure to turn ON  $V_{DD}$ , after  $V_{SS}$  is completely equal to – 5V. When the power supply is OFF, be sure to turn OFF  $V_{SS}$ , after  $V_{DD}$  is completely 0V.

7) Pay attention to release the heat.



Connection example of pin protection circuit



Example of pulse output current control circuit