

# OKI Electronic Components

## KGL4126FA

ODHKGL4126FA-03  
October 29, 2003

10.7 Gbps Mach-Zehnder Modulator Driver IC

### FEATURES

- High Output Voltage: Maximum Amplitude  $> 6.0$  Vpp
- X-Point Control Function
- Output Amplitude Control Function

### APPLICATIONS

- SONET OC-192 and SDH STM-64 Transmission Systems up to 10.7 Gbps
- DWDM Systems
- Optical Transmitters/Transceivers/Transponders
- SONET/SDH Test Equipment

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

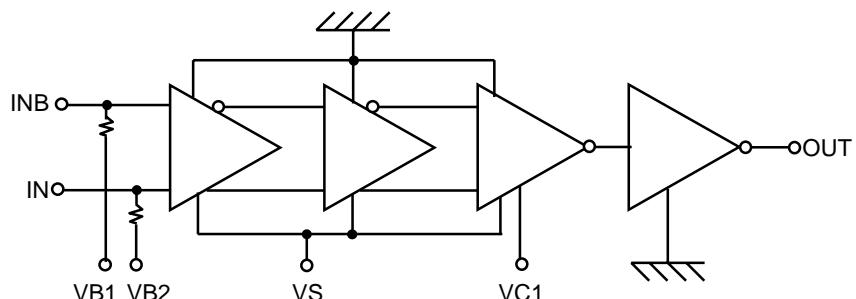
The KGL4126FA is a high performance Mach Zehnder Modulator driver for SONET/SDH and 10GbE applications up to 10.7Gb/s. The device provides a single-ended output voltage  $> 6$ Vpp, output amplitude control, and duty cycle (X-Point) control.

The KGL4126FA data input accepts single ended or differential AC-coupled signals. External Capacitors for AC Termination and Blocking Capacitors are Required. The device provides a minimum of 6 Vpp output voltage AC coupled to a 50-ohm load. The output amplitude can be tuned by varying VD, which is supplied at the output port using an external Bias-T.

The KGL4126FA is capable of adjusting the crossing point (X-point) from 45% to 55% of the output eye diagram via the differential voltage between VB1 and VB2. The device specifications are guaranteed for all crossing points from 45% to 55%.

The KGL4126FA is packaged in a high performance 20-pin 12mm QFP package.

### KGL4126FA BLOCK DIAGRAM



## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note
Supply Voltage	VS	-6.5	0.3	V	
X-Point Control Voltage	VB1	VS-4.5 (Min. -6.5)	VS+2.0 (Max. 0.3)	V	
Current Source FET Gate Bias Voltage	VC1	-6.5	VS+1.2 (Max. 0.3)	V	
DC Bias for Output Stage Amplifier	VD	0	5.0	V	
Operating Temperature at Package Base	Ts	-10	100	°C	
Storage Temperature	Tst	-40	125	°C	

## RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	VS	-5.46		-4.94	V
DC Bias for Output Stage Amplifier <sup>*1,2</sup>	VD	2.0		4.0	V
X-Point Control Voltage	VB1	VS+1.1		VS+1.5	V
Current Source FET Gate Bias Voltage <sup>*1,3</sup>	VC1	VS	VS+0.85	VS+1.0	V
Input Amplitude : Differential	Vin	0.25		1	Vpp
: Single – Ended		0.5		1	Vpp
Operating Temperature at Package Base	Ts	0		70	°C
Input Interface		AC coupled (External blocking capacitor is required)			
Output Interface		AC coupled (External Bias-T is required for VD)			

\*1 Output amplitude can be tuned by control voltage VD.

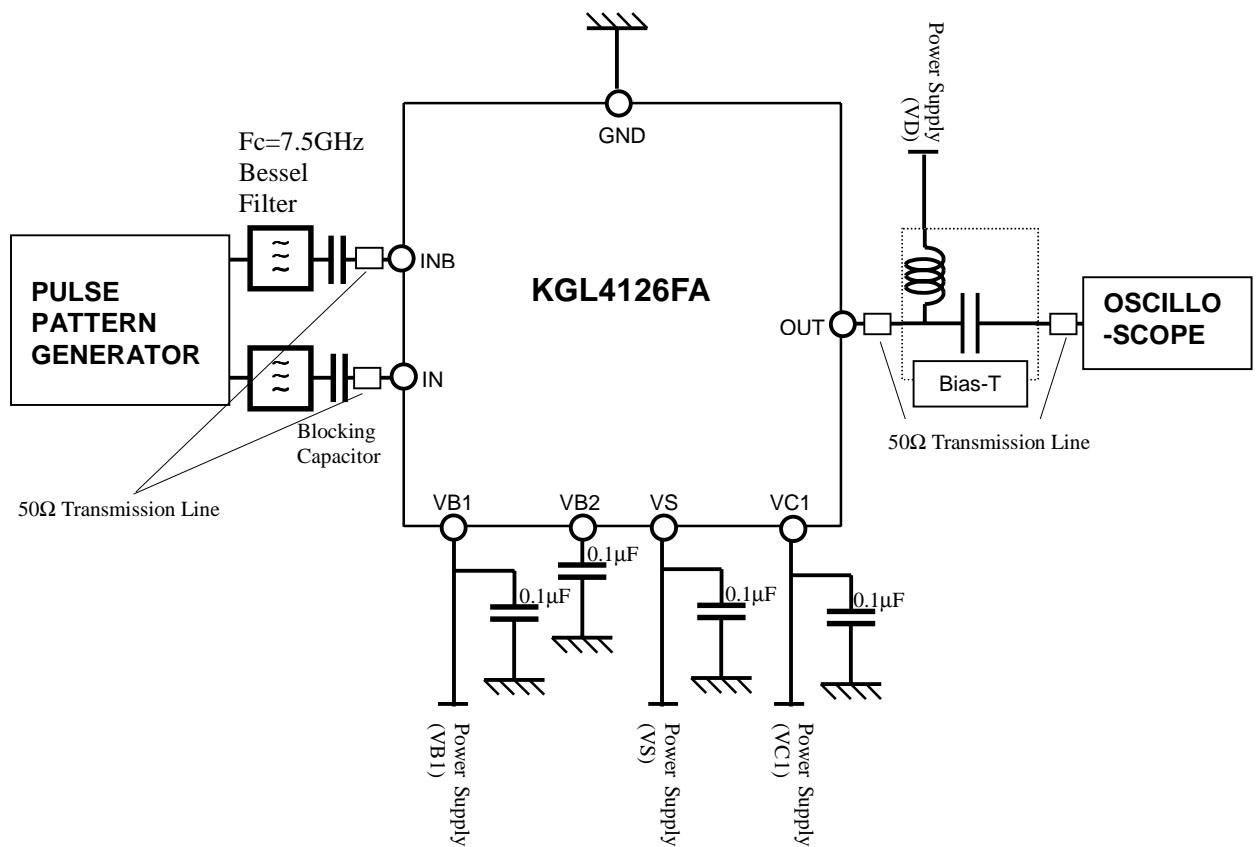
\*2 VD is supplied at Output Port using External Bias-T.

\*3 It is recommended to set VC1 to a fixed value between VS+0.7V and VS+1.0V.

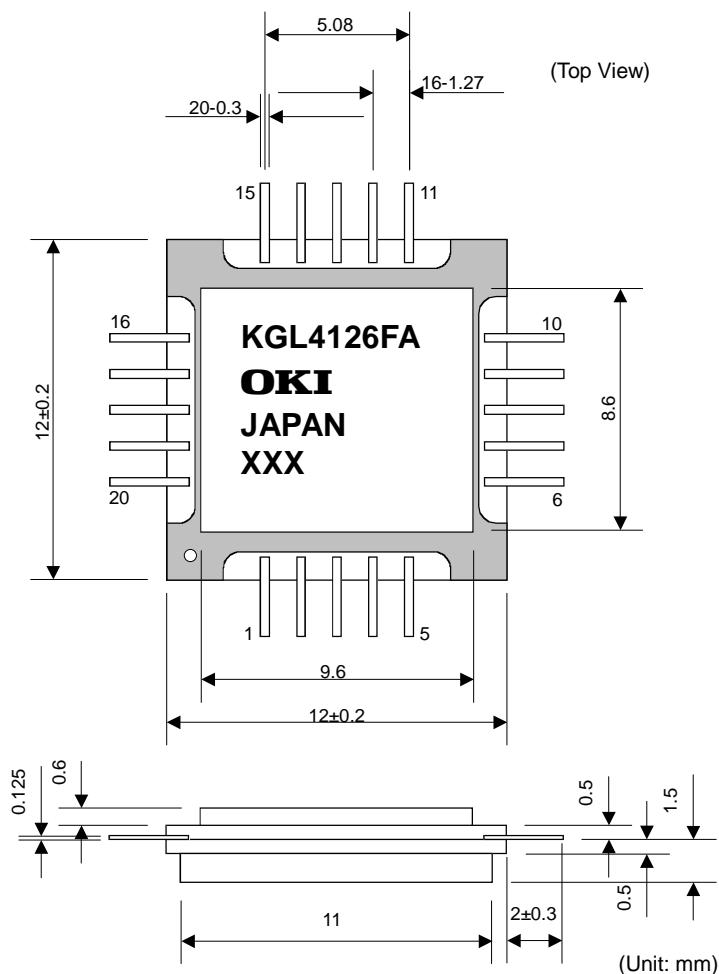
## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Input Data Rate		NRZ	10.7			Gbps
Supply Current of VS	I <sub>SS</sub>	X-Point : 45% - 55%		210	250	mA
Supply Current of VD	I <sub>D</sub>	Supply DC Bias by Bias-T		90	130	mA
Output Amplitude (Max)	V <sub>O</sub> (Max)	50 Ω load,(AC Coupled)	6.0			Vpp
X-Point Control	X <sub>P</sub>	NRZ, 50 Ω load	45		55	%
Output Rise/Fall Time	T <sub>r</sub> /T <sub>f</sub>	50 Ω load 20%-80%			40	ps
Input Return Loss	S <sub>11</sub>	100kHz–10 GHz		13		dB

## AC CHARACTERISTICS TEST CIRCUIT



## PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



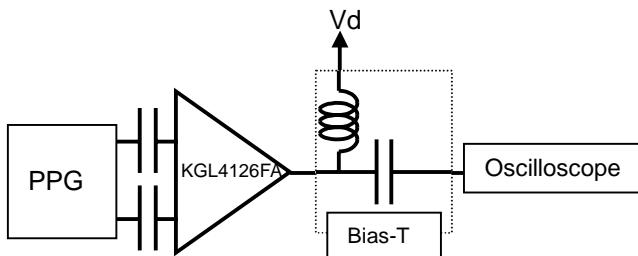
## PIN CONNECTIONS

No.	Symbol	Note
1	GND	Ground
2	GND	Ground
3	GND	Ground
4	GND	Ground
5	GND	Ground
6	GND	Ground
7	GND	Ground
8	GND	Ground
9	OUT.	Signal Output and DC Bias Port
10	GND	Ground
11	GND	Ground
12	VC1	Current Source FET Gate Bias Voltage
13	VS	Supply Voltage Port
14	VB2	Input Termination Port
15	VB1	X-Point Control and Inverted Input Termination Port
16	GND	Ground
17	INB	Inverted Input Port
18	GND	Ground
19	IN	Signal Input Port
20	GND	Ground

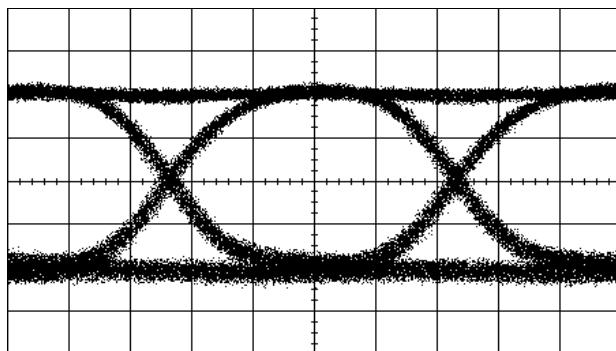
## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS

## Measured Condition

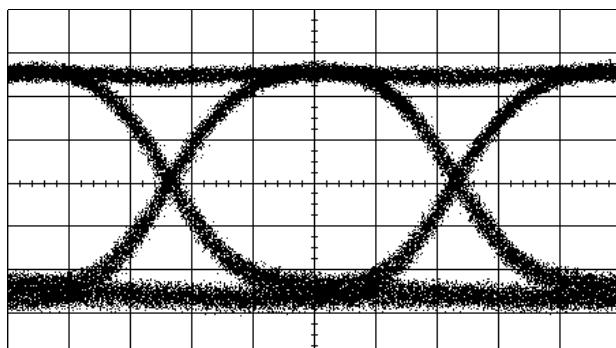
Display Factor V : 1.0V/div, H : 20 ps/div, Offset : 0V  
 Input Signal 10.7Gbps, NRZ, PN31, Differential 0.25Vpp, AC Coupled  
 $Tr/Tf(20-80\%) \leq 36\text{ps}$  ( through 7.5GHz Bessel Filters )



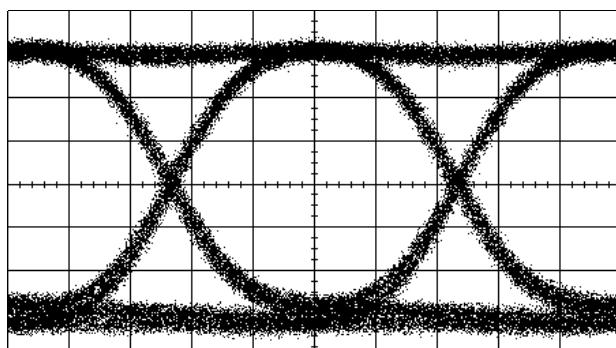
Waveform @10.7Gbps Operate



$V_s$  : -5.0V  $I_s$  : 209.4mA  
 $V_{b1}$  : -3.800V Crossing-Point : 50.3%  
 $V_{c1}$  : -4.0V  
 $V_d$  : 2.39V  $I_d$  : 55.5mA  
 Power : 1.180W  
 Amplitude: 4.007Vpp  
 $T_r$  : 28.4ps  
 $T_f$  : 27.6ps  
 JitterP-P : 10.4ps



$V_s$  : -5.0V  $I_s$  : 209.4mA  
 $V_{b1}$  : -3.785V Crossing-Point [%] : 50.6%  
 $V_{c1}$  : -4.0V  
 $V_d$  : 3.04V  $I_d$  : 72.3mA  
 Power : 1.267W  
 Amplitude: 5.009Vpp  
 $T_r$  : 28.9ps  
 $T_f$  [ps] : 28.9ps  
 JitterP-P : 10.2ps



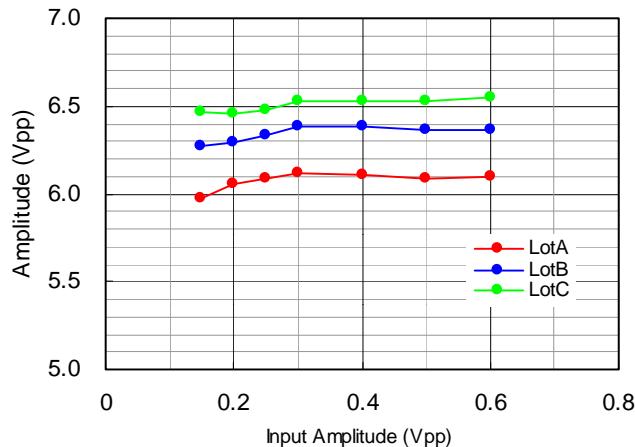
$V_s$  : -5.0V  $I_s$  : 209.3mA  
 $V_{b1}$  : -3.760V Crossing-Point : 49.8%  
 $V_{c1}$  : -4.0V  
 $V_d$  : 3.78V  $I_d$  : 89.1mA  
 Power : 1.383W  
 Amplitude: 6.004Vpp  
 $T_r$  : 30.2ps  
 $T_f$  : 31.6ps  
 JitterP-P : 10.1ps

Note Jitter(p-p) means “  $6 \times \text{Jitter(RMS)}$  ”.

## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS CONTINUED -

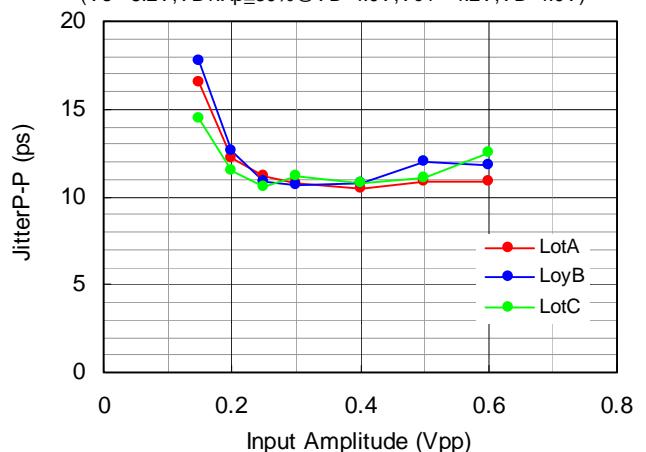
## Output Amplitude Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)



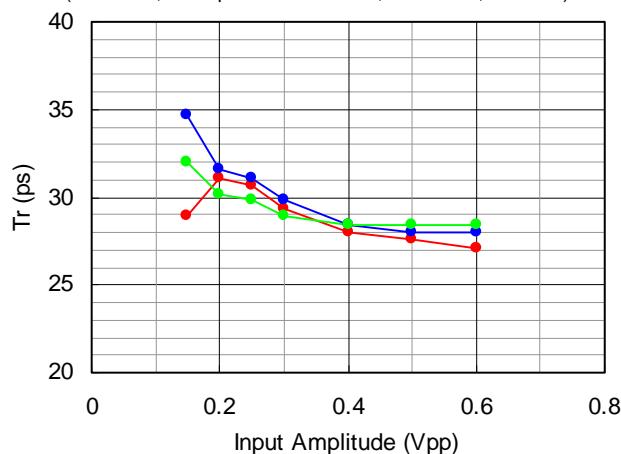
## Jitter Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)



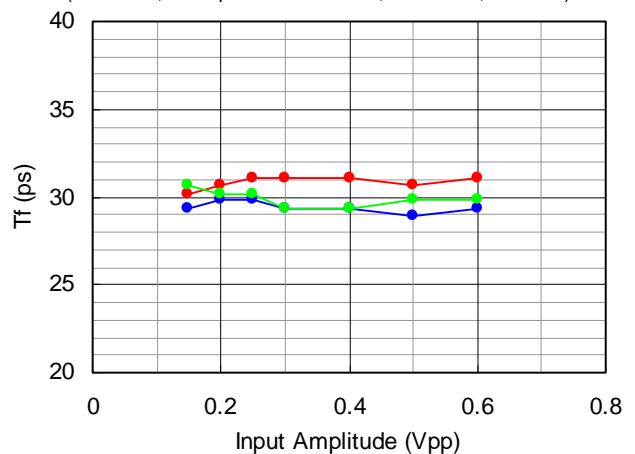
## Rise Time Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)



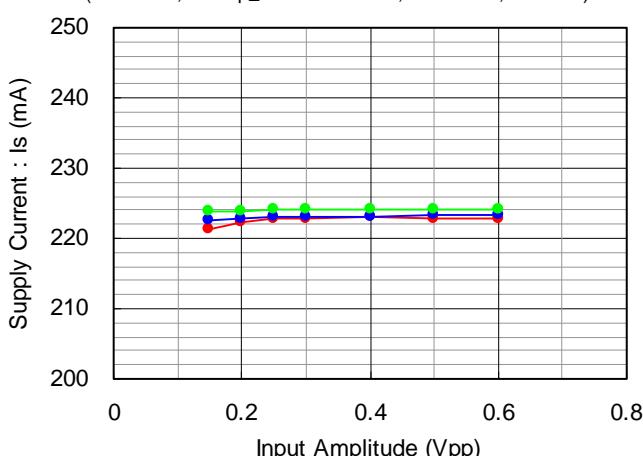
## Fall Time Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)



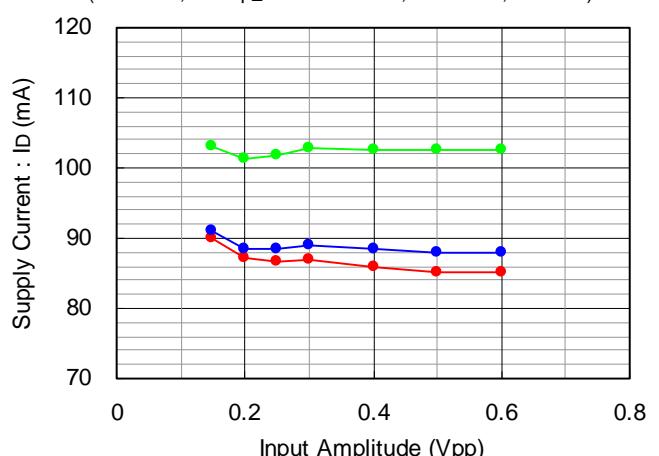
## IS Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)

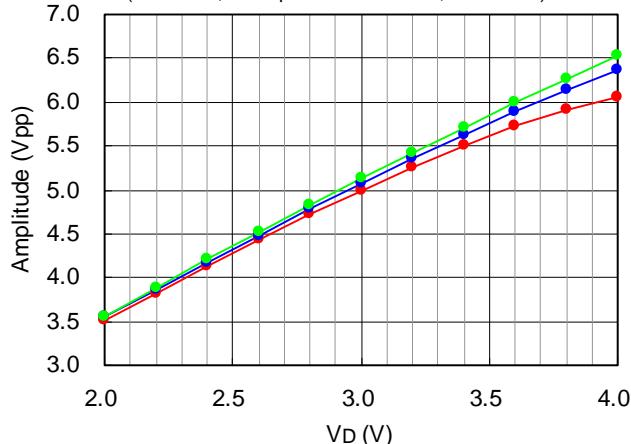
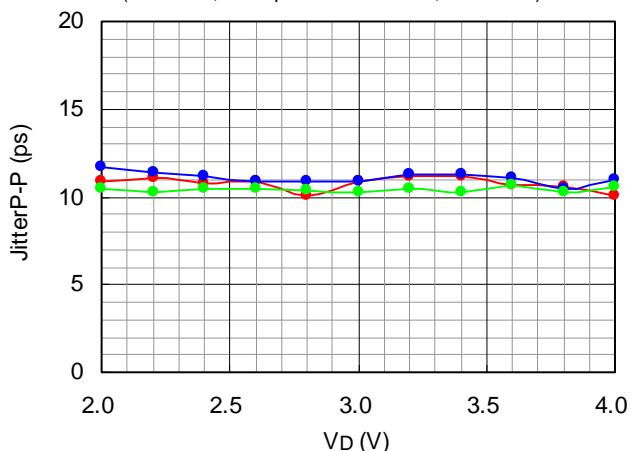
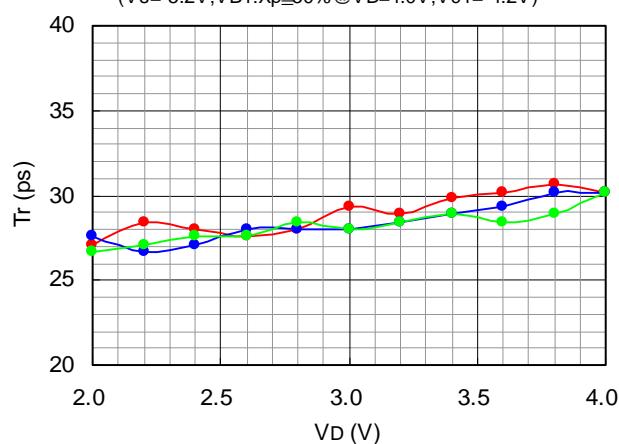
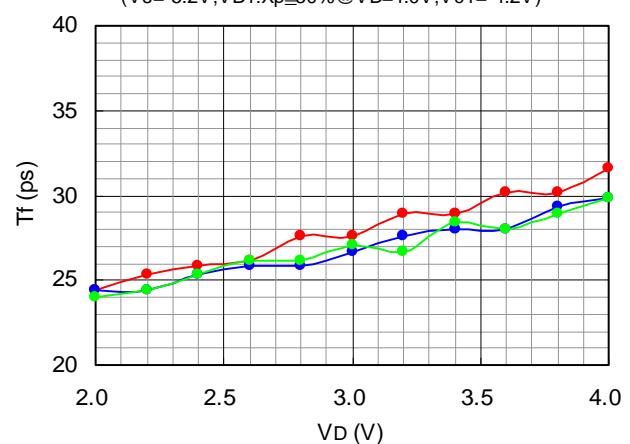
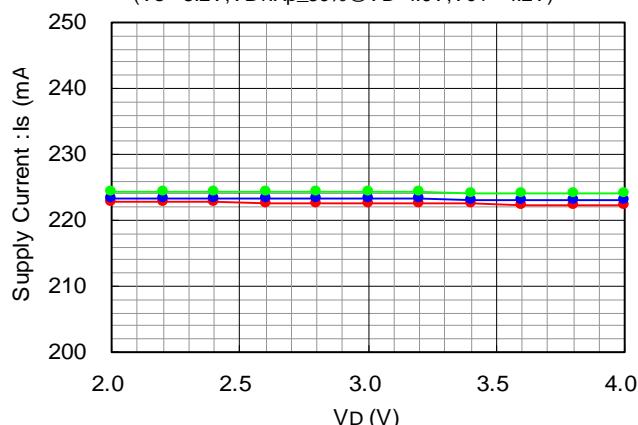
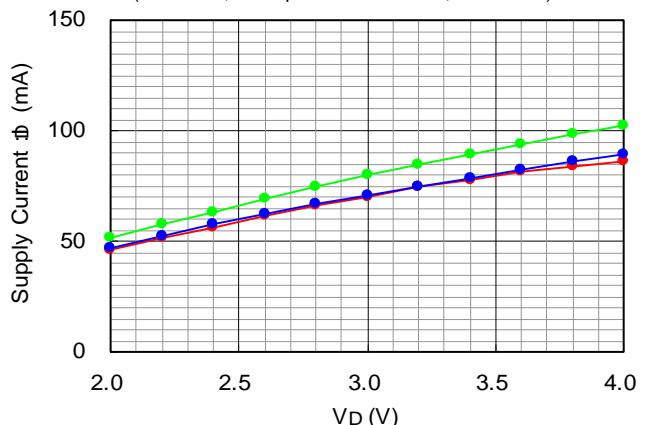


## ID Dependence on Input Amplitude

(Vs=-5.2V, VB1:Xp=50% @ VD=4.0V, Vc1=-4.2V, VD=4.0V)

Input Signal - 10.7Gbps, NRZ, PN31, Differential 0.25Vpp, AC Coupled, Tr/Tf (20-80%) $\leq$ 36ps

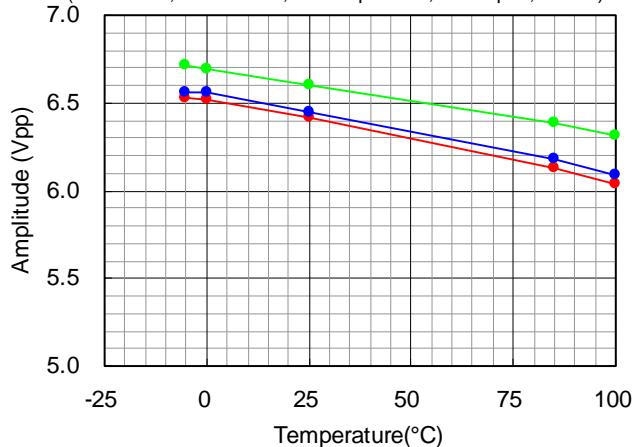
## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS CONTINUED -

Output Amplitude Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Jitter Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Rise Time Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Fall Time Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Is Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Id Dependence on  $V_D$  $(V_s=-5.2V, V_{B1}:X_p=50\% @ V_D=4.0V, V_{C1}=-4.2V)$ Input Signal - 10.7Gbps, NRZ, PN31, Differential 0.25Vpp, AC Coupled,  $T_r/T_f(20-80\%) \leq 36\text{ps}$

## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS CONTINUED -

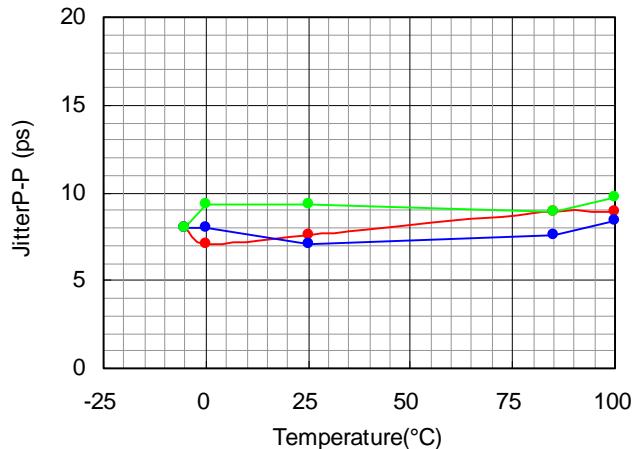
## Temperature Dependence of Output Amplitude

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)



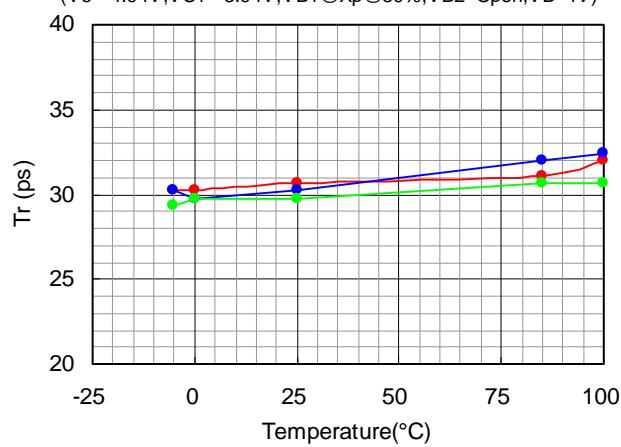
## Temperature Dependence of Jitter

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)



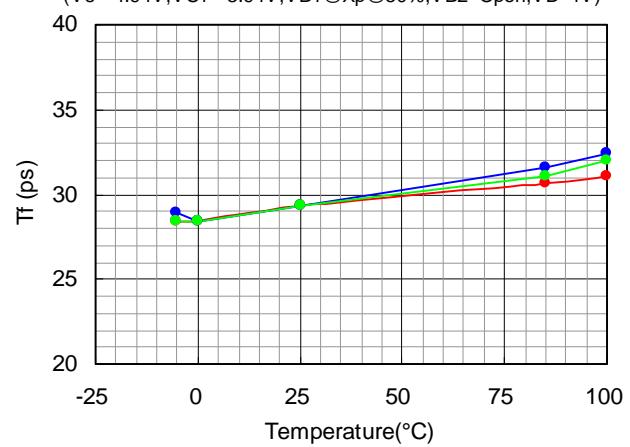
## Temperature Dependence of Rise Time

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)



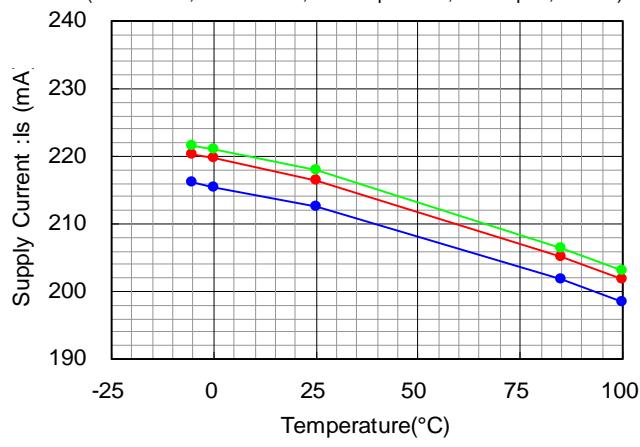
## Temperature Dependence of Fall Time

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)



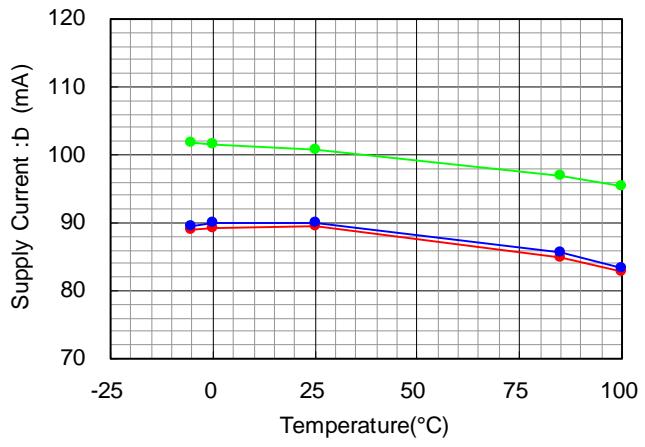
## Temperature Dependence of Is

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)

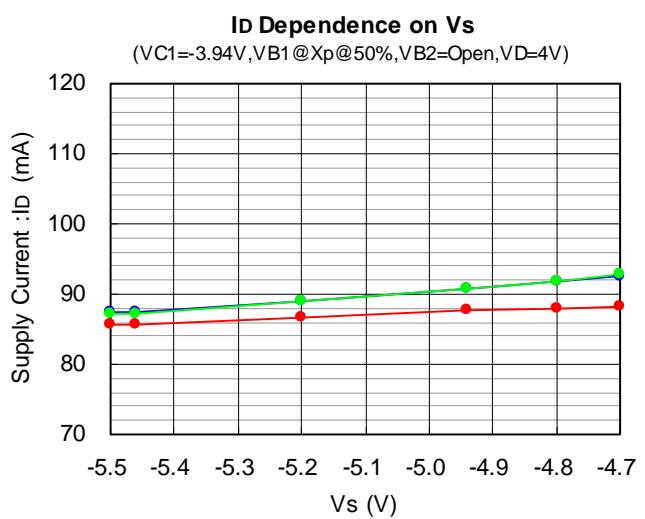
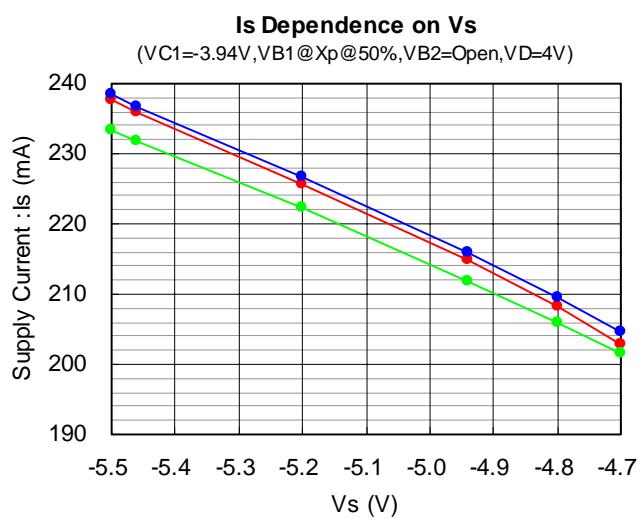
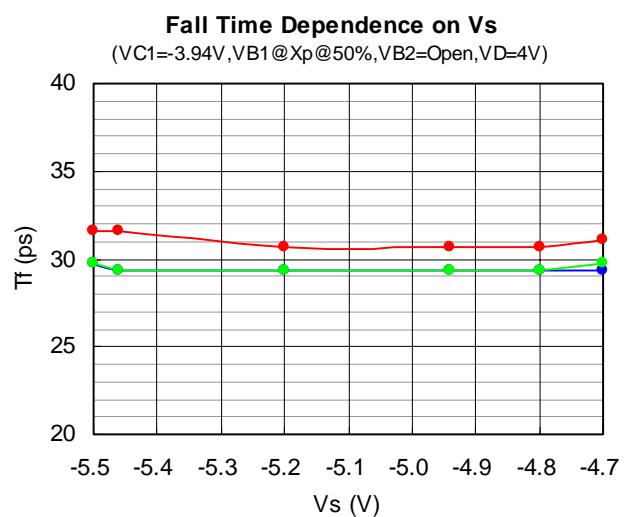
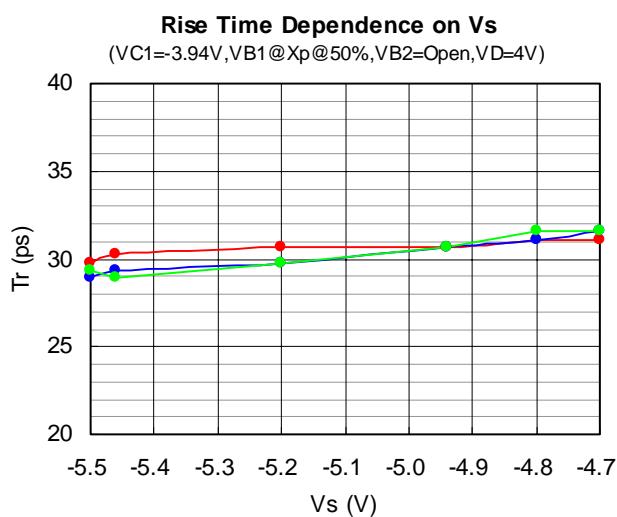
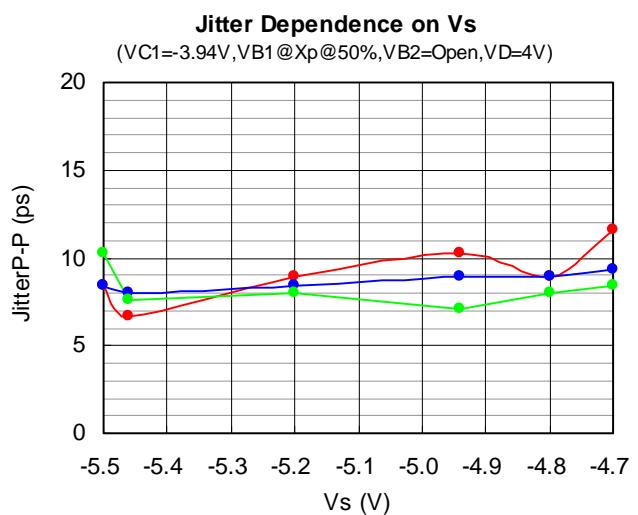
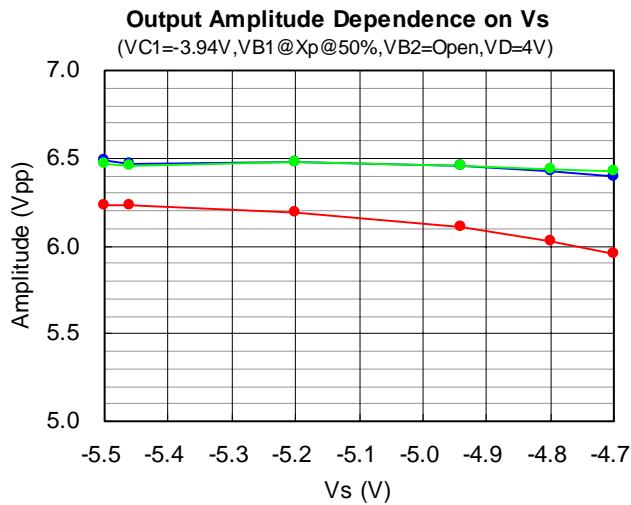


## Temperature Dependence of Id

(Vs=-4.94V, VC1=-3.94V, VB1@Xp@50%, VB2=Open, VD=4V)

Input Signal - 10.7Gbps, NRZ, PN31, Differential 0.25Vpp, AC Coupled, Tr/Tf (20-80%) $\leq$ 36ps

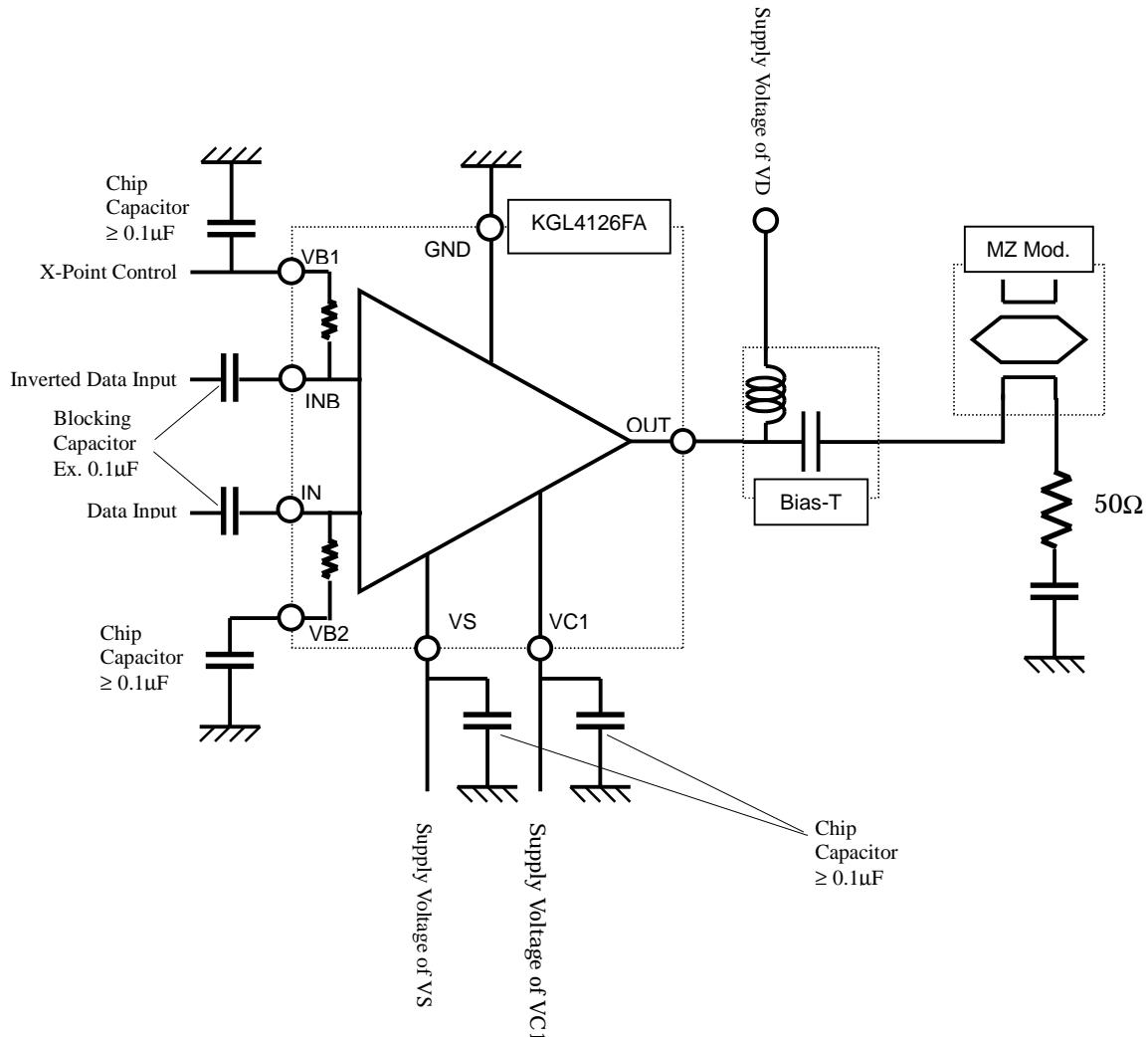
## TYPICAL OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS CONTINUED -



Input Signal - 10.7Gbps, NRZ, PN31, Differential 0.25Vpp, AC Coupled, Tr/Tf (20-80%) $\leq$ 36ps

## TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

NOTE: EXTERNAL BLOCKING CAPACITORS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE DATA INPUTS (IN/INB).  
 TERMINATION CAPACITORS ARE REQUIRED BETWEEN THE CONTROL VOLTAGES (VB1/VB2) AND GROUND.

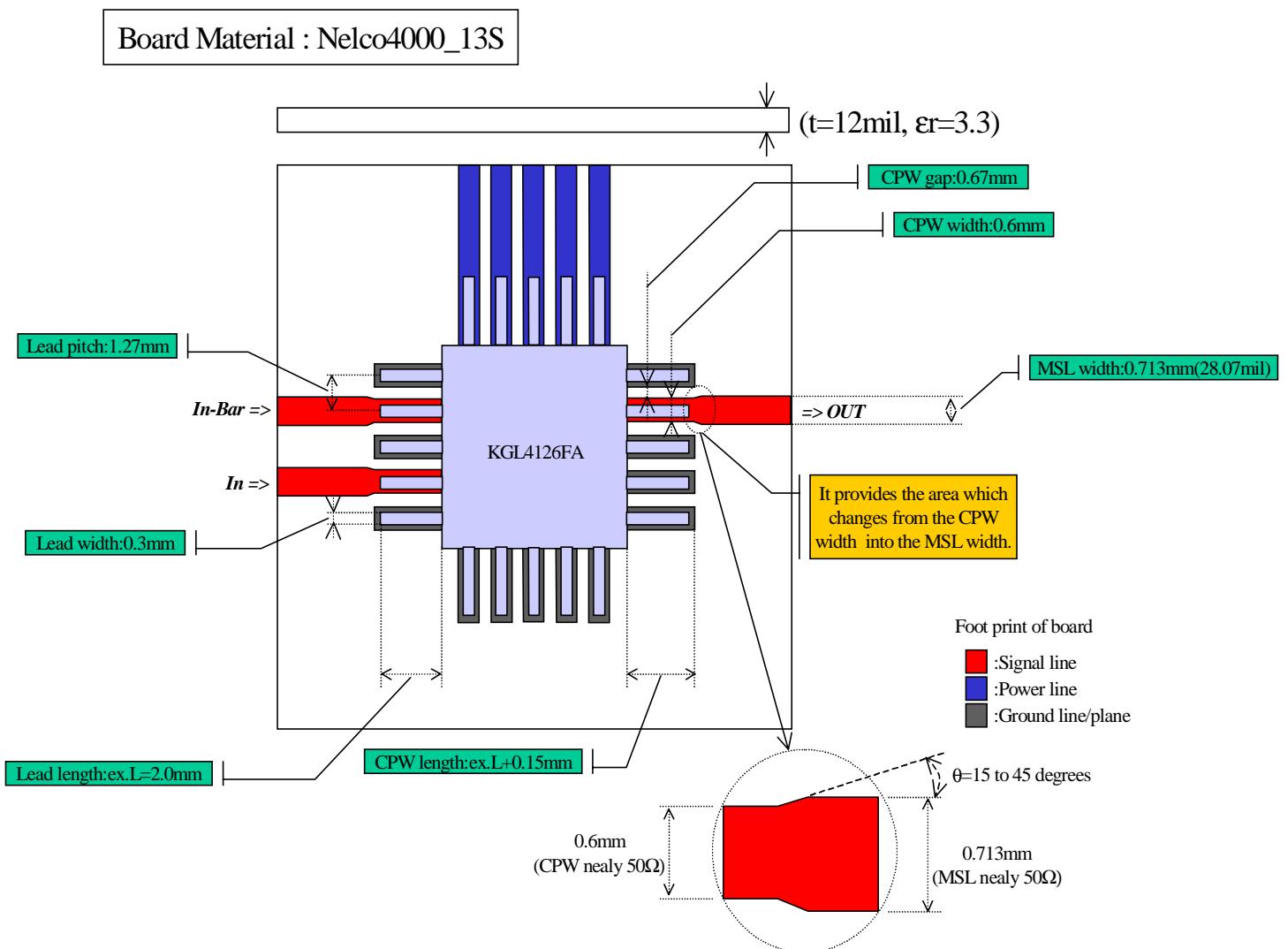


**APPLICATION NOTES**

1. EXTERNAL BLOCKING CAPACITORS ARE REQUIRED FOR THE DATA INPUTS (IN/INB). TERMINATION CAPACITORS ARE REQUIRED BETWEEN THE CONTROL VOLTAGES (VB1/VB2) AND GROUND.
2. To minimize the dependence of the “X-Point” on the supply voltage VS
  - a. Use an external voltage source of  $-3.8V$  for “VB2”, or
  - b. Control the voltage of “VB1”, so that the voltage difference “VB1–VB2” is constant.
3. To minimize the dependence of “Output amplitude” on the supply voltage VS
  - a. It is recommended to set “VC1” to a fixed value between VS+0.7V and VS+1.0V. Control the voltage of “VC1”, so that the voltage difference “VC1–VS” is constant.
  - b. The Output Amplitude can be tuned by adjusting VD; VD is supplied at the Output Port using an External Bias-T.
4. Power-up/shut-down sequence
  - a. For manual power-up, turn on supply control voltages (VB1, VB2, VC1) at first, next VS, then VD. For shutdown, turn off VD first, then VS, then control voltages. The sequence for the control voltages (VB1, VB2, VC1) is not critical.
  - b. For simultaneous start up it is recommended that the delay between the supply control voltages (VB1, VB2, VC1) and VS be minimized, or that all voltages be applied at the same time.

## TYPICAL PWB LAYOUT and LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

To minimize crosstalk and signal losses, keep the connections between the KGL4126FA and the MZ modulator as short as possible. Circuit boards should be manufactured with low-loss dielectrics. Use good high frequency layout techniques and multi-layer boards with solid ground plane to minimize crosstalk and EMI. Controlled impedance lines are required for the data inputs and output.



## Assembly and ESD Considerations

### Mounting Process:

- The heat sink on the backside of IC package is recommended to have a good thermal path to the electrically grounding metal on the PC board using a conductive adhesive, such as silver paste. If conductive adhesive is not used, a thin thermal and electrically conductive film is recommended to between the IC and PC board.

### Soldering Process:

- Soldering such that the heating area is spatially confined only in the vicinity of IC leads is recommended.
- The soldering condition is either shorter than 10 seconds at the lead temperature of lower than 260 degC, or shorter than 3 seconds at the temperature of lower than 310 degC.
- During soldering, pre-heating of PC board is required. The recommended temperature is in the range between 120 degC and 150 degC. If the temperature is lower than that, "solder balls" may occur.
- A soldering iron with electrical isolation higher than 10M ohm as well as a small leakage voltage is recommended.

### ESD Considerations:

- This device can be damaged by ESD; therefore appropriate precautions must be taken to avoid exposure to ESD and EOS during handling, assembly, and testing of these devices. Failure to adhere to proper ESD/EOS precautions during handling and assembly of these devices can damage or adversely affect device reliability.

## SAFETY AND HANDLING INFORMATION FOR GaAs DEVICES

### Arsenic Compound (GaAs Devices)

The product contains arsenic (As) as a compound.

This material is stable for normal use; however, its dust or vapor may be potentially hazardous to the human body.

Avoid ingestion, fracture, burning or chemical treatment to the product.

- Do not put the product in your mouth.
- Do not burn or destroy the product.
- Do not perform chemical treatment for the product.

Keep laws and ordinances related to the disposal of the products.

## NOTICE

1. The information contained herein can change without notice owing to product and/or technical improvements. Before using the product, please make sure that the information being referred to is up-to-date.
2. The outline of action and examples for application circuits described herein have been chosen as an explanation for the standard action and performance of the product. When planning to use the product, please ensure that the external conditions are reflected in the actual circuit, assembly, and program designs.
3. When designing your product, please use our product below the specified maximum ratings and within the specified operating ranges including, but not limited to, operating voltage, power dissipation, and operating temperature.
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