

11.3 Gbps 限幅放大器

查询样品: [ONET1151P](#)

特性

- 高达 **11.3Gbps** 运行
- 两线制数字接口
- 可调信号丢失 (**LOS**) 阈值
- 数字可选输出电压
- 数字可选输出去加重
- 可调输入阈值电压
- 输出极性选择
- 可编程 **LOS** 屏蔽时间
- 输入偏移消除
- 具有到 **VCC** 的片载 **50Ω** 背面端接的电流模式逻辑 (**CML**) 数据输出
- **+3.3V** 单电源

- 低功耗

- 输出禁用

- 表面贴装小型封装 **3mm x 3mm 16** 引脚, 与 **RoHS** 标准兼容的四方扁平无引线 (**QFN**) 封装
- 与 **ONET8501PB** 引脚兼容

应用范围

- **10G** 以太网光发射器
- **2x/4x/8x** 和 **10x** 光纤通道光接收器
- **SONET OC-192/SDH-64** 光接收器
- **SFP+** 和 **XFP** 收发器模块
- 电缆驱动器和接收器

说明

ONET1151P 是一款高速, 3.3V 限幅放大器, 此放大器用于数据速率高达 11.3Gbps 的多个光纤和铜质电缆应用。此器件提供一个两线制接口来实现对输出振幅、输出去加重、输入阈值电压 (限幅电平) 以及信号丢失置位电平的数字控制。

ONET1151P 提供大约 33dB 的增益来确保针对低至 20mV_{p-p} 的输入信号的完全差分输出摆幅。输出振幅可在 350mV_{p-p} 和 850mV_{p-p} 之间调节。为了根据被连接到器件输出上的微带线或带状线的损耗来补偿频率, 在输出级中包括了可编程去加重。还提供了一个具有可编程输出屏蔽时间和输出禁用的可调信号丢失 (**LOS**) 检测。

此产品采用符合 **RoHS** 标准的小封装尺寸 **3mm x 3mm 16** 引脚 **QFN** 封装, 在 550mV_{p-p} 输出时的典型功率耗散为 132mW, 并且额定运行温度范围在 -40°C 和 100°C 之间。



Please be aware that an important notice concerning availability, standard warranty, and use in critical applications of Texas Instruments semiconductor products and disclaimers thereto appears at the end of this data sheet.

 This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

 ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

A simplified block diagram of the ONET1151P is shown in [Figure 1](#).

This compact, low power 11.3 Gbps limiting amplifier consists of a high-speed data path with offset cancellation block (DC feedback) combined with an analog settable input threshold adjust, a loss of signal detection block using 2 peak detectors, a two-wire interface with a control-logic block and a bandgap voltage reference and bias current generation block.

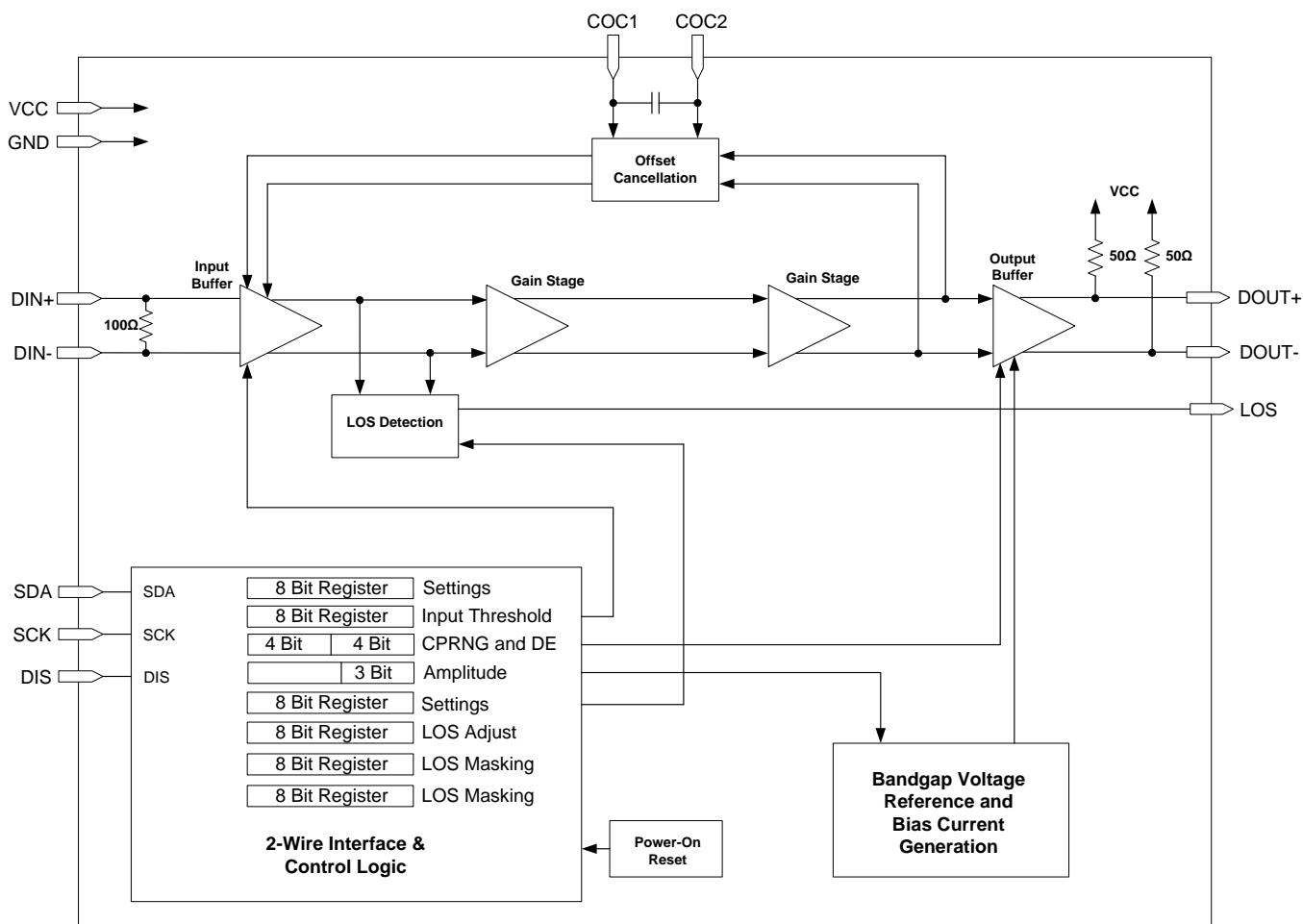


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram of the ONET1151P

PACKAGE

The ONET1151P is available in a small footprint 3 mm × 3 mm 16-pin RoHS compliant QFN package with a lead pitch of 0.5 mm. The pinout is shown in [Figure 2](#).

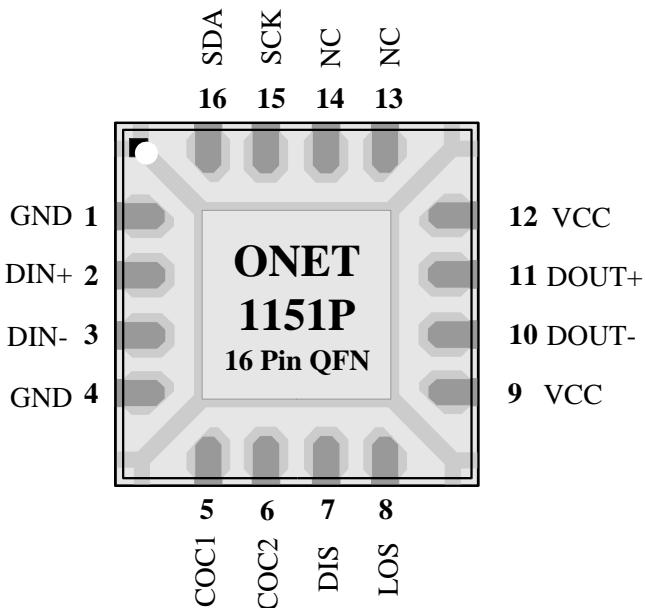


Figure 2. Pinout of ONET1151P in a 3mm x 3mm 16-Pin QFN Package (Top View)

Table 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PIN		TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
GND	1, 4, EP	Supply	Circuit ground. Exposed die pad (EP) must be grounded.
DIN+	2	Analog-input	Non-inverted data input. Differentially 100 Ω terminated to DIN-.
DIN-	3	Analog-input	Inverted data input. Differentially 100 Ω terminated to DIN+.
COC1	5	Analog	Offset cancellation filter capacitor plus terminal. An external capacitor can be connected between this pin and COC2 to reduce the low frequency cutoff. To disable the offset cancellation loop, connect COC1 and COC2 together.
COC2	6	Analog	Offset cancellation filter capacitor minus terminal. An external capacitor can be connected between this pin and COC1 to reduce the low frequency cutoff. To disable the offset cancellation loop, connect COC1 and COC2 together.
DIS	7	Digital-input	Disables the output stage when set to a high level.
LOS	8	Open drain MOS	High level indicates that the input signal amplitude is below the programmed threshold level. Open drain output. Requires an external 10kΩ pull-up resistor to VCC for proper operation.
VCC	9, 12	Supply	3.3-V supply voltage.
DOUT-	10	CML-out	Inverted data output. On-chip 50 Ω back-terminated to VCC.
DOUT+	11	CML-out	Non-inverted data output. On-chip 50 Ω back-terminated to VCC.
NC	13, 14	No Connect	Do not connect
SCK	15	Digital-input	Serial interface clock input. Connect a pull-up resistor (10 kΩ typical) to VCC.
SDA	16	Digital-input	Serial interface data input. Connect a pull-up resistor (10 kΩ typical) to VCC.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

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

PARAMETER	VALUE		UNIT
	MIN	MAX	
V_{CC} Supply voltage ⁽²⁾	-0.3	4	V
V_{DIN+}, V_{DIN-} Voltage at DIN+, DIN- ⁽²⁾	0.5	4	V
$V_{LOS}, V_{COC1}, V_{COC2}, V_{DOUT+}, V_{DOUT-}, V_{DIS}, V_{SDA}, V_{SCK}$ Voltage at LOS, COC1, COC2, DOUT+, DOUT-, DIS, SDA, SCK ⁽²⁾	-0.3	4.0	V
$V_{DIN, DIFF}$ Differential voltage between DIN+ and DIN-	±2.5		V
$I_{DIN+}, I_{DIN-}, I_{DOUT+}, I_{DOUT-}$ Continuous current at inputs and outputs	25		mA
ESD ESD rating at all pins	2		kV (HBM)
T_A Characterized free-air operating temperature range	-40	100	°C
$T_{J, max}$ Maximum junction temperature	125		°C
T_{STG} Storage temperature range	-65	150	°C
T_C Case temperature	-40	110	°C
T_{LEAD} Lead temperature 1.6mm (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)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC} Supply voltage	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$	2.9	3.3	3.63	V
	$T_A = -30^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$	2.85	3.3	3.63	
T_A Operating free-air temperature		-40	100		°C
DIGITAL input high voltage		2.0			V
DIGITAL input low voltage		0.8			V

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICSover recommended operating conditions with 50- Ω output load, 550 mV_{p-p} output voltage and BIAS bit (Register 7) set to 1, unless otherwise noted. Typical operating condition is at 3.3 V and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
V_{CC} Supply voltage	$T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$	2.9	3.3	3.63	V
	$T_A = -30^\circ\text{C}$ to $+100^\circ\text{C}$	2.85	3.3	3.63	
I_{VCC} Supply current	DIS = 0, CML currents included	40		52	mA
R_{IN} Data input resistance	Differential	100			Ω
R_{OUT} Data output resistance	Single-ended, referenced to V_{CC}	50			Ω
LOS HIGH voltage	$I_{SOURCE} = 50 \mu\text{A}$ with 10 k Ω pull-up to V_{CC}	2.3			V
LOS LOW voltage	$I_{SINK} = 10 \text{ mA}$ with 10 k Ω pull-up to V_{CC}	0.4			V

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

over recommended operating conditions with 50- Ω output load, 550mVpp output voltage and BIAS bit (Register 7) set to 1, unless otherwise noted. Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V and $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	VALUE			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
f3dB-H	-3dB bandwidth default settings	7.5	9.5		GHz
f3dB-L	Low frequency -3dB bandwidth	With 330 pF COC capacitor	10	45	kHz
$V_{IN,MIN}$	Data input sensitivity	PRBS31 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, BER < 10^{-12}	6	9	mV _{p-p}
		$V_{OD-min} \geq 0.95 * V_{OD}$ (output limited)	20	40	
SDD11	Differential input return gain	0.01 GHz < f < 5 GHz		-15	dB
		5 GHz < f < 12.1 GHz		-8	
SDD22	Differential output return gain	0.01 GHz < f < 5 GHz		-15	dB
		5 GHz < f < 12.1 GHz		-8	
SCD11	Differential to common mode conversion gain	0.01 GHz < f < 12.1 GHz		-15	dB
SCC22	Common mode output return gain	0.01 GHz < f < 5 GHz		-13	dB
		5 GHz < f < 12.1 GHz		-9	
A	Small signal gain		26	33	dB
V_{IN-MAX}	Data input overload	BIAS (Reg7 bit 0) set to 1	2000		mV _{p-p}
DJ	Deterministic jitter at 11.3 Gbps	$V_{IN} = 15$ mV _{p-p} , K28.5 pattern	3	8	ps _{p-p}
		$V_{IN} = 30$ mV _{p-p} , K28.5 pattern	3	10	
		$V_{IN} = 2000$ mV _{p-p} , K28.5 pattern	6	15	
RJ	Random jitter	$V_{IN} = 30$ mV _{p-p}	1		ps _{rms}
V_{OD}	Differential data output voltage	$V_{IN} > 30$ mV _{p-p} , DIS = 0, AMP[0..2] = 000	380		mV _{p-p}
		$V_{IN} > 30$ mV _{p-p} , DIS = 0, AMP[0..2] = 111	820		
		DIS = 1		5	mV _{rms}
V_{PREEM}	Output de-emphasis step size		1		dB
t_R	Output rise time	20% – 80%, $V_{IN} > 30$ mV _{p-p}	30	40	ps
t_F	Output fall time	20% – 80%, $V_{IN} > 30$ mV _{p-p}	30	40	ps
CMOV	AC common mode output voltage	PRBS31 pattern; AMP[0..2] = 010		7	mV _{rms}
V_{TH}	LOW LOS assert threshold range min.	K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, LOSRNG = 0	15		mV _{p-p}
	LOW LOS assert threshold range max.	K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, LOSRNG = 0	35		
V_{TH}	HIGH LOS assert threshold range min.	K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, LOSRNG = 1	35		mV _{p-p}
	HIGH LOS assert threshold range max.	K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, LOSRNG = 1	80		
LOS threshold variation		Versus temperature at 11.3 Gbps	1.5		dB
		Versus supply voltage VCC at 11.3 Gbps	1		dB
		Versus data rate	1.5		dB
LOS hysteresis (electrical)		K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps	2	4	6.5
T_{LOS_AST}	LOS assert time		2.5	10	80
T_{LOS_DEA}	LOS deassert time		2.5	10	80
Maximum LOS output masking time			2000		μs
LOS masking time step size			32		μs
T_{DIS}	Disable response time		20		ns

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

HIGH-SPEED DATA PATH

The high-speed data signal is applied to the data path by means of input signal pins DIN+ / DIN-. The data path consists of a $100\text{-}\Omega$ differential termination resistor followed by an input buffer. A gain stage and an output buffer stage follow the input buffer, which together provide a gain of 33dB. The device can accept input amplitude levels from $6\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ up to $2000\text{mV}_{\text{p-p}}$. The amplified data output signal is available at the output pins DOUT+ / DOUT- which include on-chip $2 \times 50\text{-}\Omega$ back-termination to VCC.

Offset cancellation compensates for internal offset voltages and thus ensures proper operation even for very small input data signals. The offset cancellation can be disabled so that the input threshold voltage can be adjusted to optimize the bit error rate or change the eye crossing to compensate for input signal pulse width distortion. The offset cancellation can be disabled by setting OCDIS = 1 (bit 1 of register 0). The input threshold level can be adjusted using register settings THADJ[0..7] (register 1). When register 1 is set to 0x00, the threshold adjustment circuitry is disabled to reduce the supply current. Setting register 1 to any other value will enable the circuitry and the supply current will increase by approximately 2 mA. The amount of adjustment that register 1 can provide is controlled by the CPRNG[1..0] bits (register 2). For details regarding input threshold adjust and range, see [Table 12](#).

The low frequency cutoff is as low as 80 kHz with the built-in filter capacitor. For applications, which require even lower cutoff frequencies, an additional external filter capacitor may be connected to the COC1 and COC2 pins. A value of 330 pF results in a low frequency cutoff of 10 kHz.

The receiver can be optimized for various applications using the settings in register 7. To enable the settings, set the SEL bit (bit 7 of register 7) to 1. It is recommended that the BIAS bit (bit 0 of register 7) be set to 1, especially if the input voltage to the ONET1151P will exceed about $500\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ differential. Setting BIAS to 1 adds 2 mA of bias current to the input stage, making it more robust for high input voltages. For input voltages lower than $500\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$, as typically would be supplied from a transimpedance amplifier (TIA), BIAS can be set to 0 to reduce the supply current. In addition, the RXOPT[1..0] bits (register 7) can be used to optimize the jitter based upon the TIA that is used. When RXOPT is set to 00, there is some input equalization set at the input to the limiting amplifier. This is a good general setting to use and for most applications it is recommended to set register 7 to 0x81. If the input voltage to the limiting amplifier does not exceed about $500\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ differential, then the jitter may be reduced by setting register 7 to 0x85.

BANDGAP VOLTAGE AND BIAS GENERATION

The ONET1151P limiting amplifier is supplied by a single +3.3-V supply voltage connected to the VCC pins. This voltage is referred to ground (GND).

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

HIGH-SPEED OUTPUT BUFFER

The output amplitude of the buffer can be varied from $350\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ to $850\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ using the register settings AMP[0..2] (register 3) via the serial interface. The default amplitude setting is AMP[0..2] = 010 which provides $550\text{ mV}_{\text{p-p}}$ differential output voltage. To compensate for frequency dependant losses of transmission lines connected to the output, the ONET1151P has adjustable de-emphasis of the output stage. The de-emphasis can be set from 0 to 8dB in 1dB steps using register settings DEADJ[0..3] (register 2).

In addition, the polarity of the output pins can be inverted by setting the output polarity switch bit, POL (bit 4 of register 0) to 1.

LOSS OF SIGNAL DETECTION

The loss of signal detection is done by 2 separate level detectors to cover a wide dynamic range. The peak values of the input signal and the output signal of the gain stage are monitored by the peak detectors. The peak values are compared to a pre-defined loss of signal threshold voltage inside the loss of signal detection block. As a result of the comparison, the LOS signal, which indicates that the input signal amplitude is below the defined threshold level, is generated. The LOS assert level is settable through the serial interface. There are 2 LOS ranges settable with the LOSRNG bit (bit 2 register 0). By setting LOSRNG = 1, the high range of the LOS assert values are used (35 mV_{p-p} to 80 mV_{p-p}) and by setting LOSRNG = 0, the low range of the LOS assert values are used (15 mV_{p-p} to 35 mV_{p-p}).

There are 128 possible internal LOS settings (7bit) for each LOS range to adjust the LOS assert level. If the LOS register selection bit is set low, LOSSEL = 0 (bit 7 of register 11), then the default LOS assert level of approximately 25 mV_{p-p} is used. If the register selection bit is set high, LOSSEL = 1 (bit 7 of register 11), then the content of LOS[0..6] (register 11) is used to set the LOS assert level.

An LOS output masking time can be enabled on the raising and falling edges of the LOS output signal. The LOS rising edge masking time is enabled by setting LOSTMRENA = 1 (bit 7 of register 13) and the time programmed using LOSTMR[0..6] (register 13). The LOS falling edge masking time is enabled by setting LOSTMFENA = 1 (bit 7 of register 12) and the time programmed using LOSTMF[0..6] (register 12). This feature is used to mask a false input to the limiting amplifier after a loss of signal has occurred or when the input signal is re-applied. The masking time can be set from 10 μ s to 2 ms.

2-WIRE INTERFACE AND CONTROL LOGIC

The ONET1151P uses a 2-wire serial interface for digital control. The two circuit inputs, SDA and SCK, are driven, respectively, by the serial data and serial clock from a microcontroller, for example. Both inputs include 100-k Ω pull-up resistors to VCC. For driving these inputs, an open drain output is recommended.

The 2-wire interface allows write access to the internal memory map to modify control registers and read access to read out control and status signals. The ONET1151P is a slave device only which means that it can not initiate a transmission itself; it always relies on the availability of the SCK signal for the duration of the transmission. The master device provides the clock signal as well as the START and STOP commands. The protocol for a data transmission is as follows:

1. START command
2. 7 bit slave address (1000100) followed by an eighth bit which is the data direction bit (R/W). A zero indicates a WRITE and a 1 indicates a READ.
3. 8-bit register address
4. 8-bit register data word
5. STOP command

Regarding timing, the ONET1151P is I²C compatible. The typical timing is shown in [Figure 3](#) and complete data transfer is shown in [Figure 4](#). Parameters for [Figure 3](#) are defined in [Table 2](#).

Bus Idle: Both SDA and SCK lines remain HIGH.

Start Data Transfer: A change in the state of the SDA line, from HIGH to LOW, while the SCK line is HIGH, defines a START condition (S). Each data transfer is initiated with a START condition.

Stop Data Transfer: A change in the state of the SDA line from LOW to HIGH while the SCK line is HIGH defines a STOP condition (P). Each data transfer is terminated with a STOP condition; however, if the master still wishes to communicate on the bus, it can generate a repeated START condition and address another slave without first generating a STOP condition.

Data Transfer: Only one data byte can be transferred between a START and a STOP condition. The receiver acknowledges the transfer of data.

Acknowledge: Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an acknowledge bit. The transmitter releases the SDA line and a device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse in such a way that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge clock pulse. Setup and hold times must be taken into account. When a slave-receiver doesn't acknowledge the slave address, the data line must be left HIGH by the slave. The master can then generate a STOP condition to abort the transfer. If the slave-receiver does acknowledge the slave address but some time later in the transfer cannot receive any more data bytes, the master must abort the transfer. This is indicated by the slave generating the not acknowledge on the first byte to follow. The slave leaves the data line HIGH and the master generates the STOP condition.

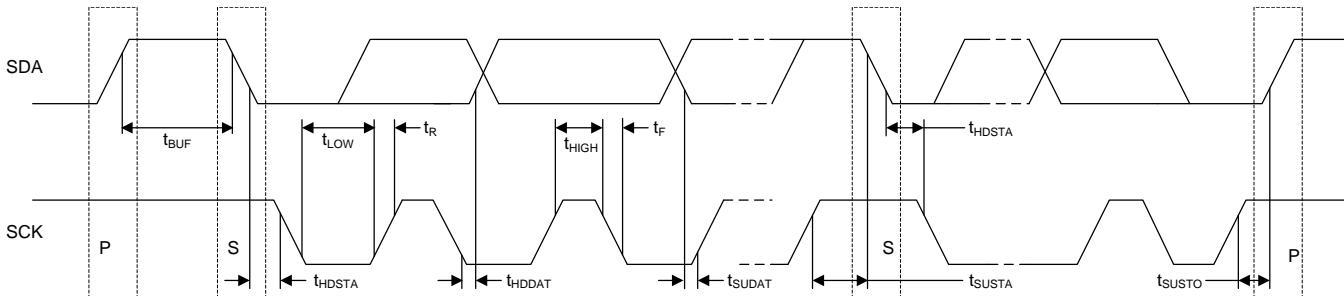


Figure 3. I²C Timing Diagram

Table 2. Timing Diagram Definitions

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
SCK clock frequency	f_{SCK}		400	kHz
Bus free time between STOP and START conditions	t_{BUF}	1.3		μ s
Hold time after repeated START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated	t_{HDSTA}	0.6		μ s
Low period of the SCK clock	t_{LOW}	1.3		μ s
High period of the SCK clock	t_{HIGH}	0.6		μ s
Setup time for a repeated START condition	t_{SUSTA}	0.6		μ s
Data HOLD time	t_{HDDAT}	0		μ s
Data setup time	t_{SUDAT}	100		ns
Rise time of both SDA and SCK signals	t_R		300	ns
Fall time of both SDA and SCK signals	t_F		300	ns
Setup time for STOP condition	t_{SUSTO}	0.6		μ s

Write Sequence

1	7	1	1	8	1	8	1	1
S	Slave Address	Wr	A	Register Address	A	Data Byte	A	P

Read Sequence

1	7	1	1	8	1	1	7	1	1	8	1	1
S	Slave Address	Wr	A	Register Address	A	S	Slave Address	Rd	A	Data Byte	N	P

Legend

S	Start Condition
Wr	Write Bit (bit value = 0)
Rd	Read Bit (bit value = 1)
A	Acknowledge
N	Not Acknowledge
P	Stop Condition

Figure 4. Data Transfer

REGISTER MAPPING

The register mapping for read/write register addresses 0 (0x00) through 13 (0x0D) are shown in [Table 3](#) through [Table 10](#). The register mapping for the read only register address 15 (0x0F) is shown in [Table 11](#). [Table 12](#) describes the circuit functionality based on the register settings.

Table 3. Register 0 (0x00) Mapping – Control Settings

Register Address 0 (0x00)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
-	-	CLKDIS	POL	DIS	LOSRNG	OCDIS	-

Table 4. Register 1 (0x01) Mapping – Input Threshold Adjust

Register Address 1 (0x01)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
THADJ7	THADJ6	THADJ5	THADJ4	THADJ3	THADJ2	THADJ1	THADJ0

Table 5. Register 2 (0x02) Mapping – Cross Point Range and De-emphasis Adjust

Register Address 2 (0x02)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
-	-	CPRNG1	CPRNG0	DEADJ3	DEADJ2	DEADJ1	DEADJ0

Table 6. Register 3 (0x03) Mapping – Output Amplitude Adjust

Register Address 3 (0x03)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
-	-	-	-	-	AMP2	AMP1	AMP0

Table 7. Register 7 (0x07) Mapping – Receiver Optimization

Register Address 7 (0x07)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
SEL	-	-	-	RXOPT1	RXOPT0	-	BIAS

Table 8. Register 11 (0x0B) Mapping – LOS Assert Level

Register Address 11 (0x0B)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
LOSSEL	LOSA6	LOSA5	LOSA4	LOSA3	LOSA2	LOSA1	LOSA0

Table 9. Register 12 (0x0C) Mapping – Falling Edge LOS Masking Register

Register Address 12 (0x0C)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
LOSTMFENA	LOSTMF6	LOSTMF5	LOSTMF4	LOSTMF3	LOSTMF2	LOSTMF1	LOSTMF0

Table 10. Register 13 (0x0D) Mapping – Rising Edge LOS Masking Register

Register Address 13 (0x0D)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
LOSTMRENA	LOSTMR6	LOSTMR5	LOSTMR4	LOSTMR3	LOSTMR2	LOSTMR1	LOSTMRO

Table 11. Register 15 (0x0F) Mapping – Selected LOS Level (Read Only)

Register Address 15 (0x0F)							
Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
-	SELLOS6	SELLOS5	SELLOS4	SELLOS3	SELLOS2	SELLOS1	SELLOS0

Table 12. Register Functionality

Register	Bit	Symbol	Function
0	7	-	
	6	-	
	5	CLKDIS	Disable I²C clock: 1 = clock disabled when DIS pin is high 0 = clock enabled
	4	POL	Output polarity switch bit: 1 = inverted polarity 0 = normal polarity
	3	DIS	Output disable bit: 1 = output disabled 0 = output enabled
	2	LOSRNG	LOS range bit: 1 = high LOS assert voltage range 0 = low LOS assert voltage range
	1	OCDIS	Offset cancellation disable bit: 1 = offset cancellation is disabled 0 = offset cancellation is enabled
	0	-	Reserved
1	7	THADJ7	Input threshold adjustment setting: Circuit disabled for 00000000 (0) – low supply current option Maximum positive shift for 00000001 (1) Minimum positive shift for 01111111 (127) Zero shift for 10000000 (128) – added supply current Minimum negative shift for 10000001 (129) Maximum negative shift for 11111111 (255)
	6	THADJ6	
	5	THADJ5	
	4	THADJ4	
	3	THADJ3	
	2	THADJ2	
	1	THADJ1	
	0	THADJ0	
2	7	-	Cross point range setting: Minimum range for 00 Maximum range for 11 De-emphasis setting: 0000 = 0dB 0100 = 3dB 1100 = 6dB 0001 = 1dB 0101 = 4dB 1101 = 7dB 0011 = 2dB 0111 = 5dB 1111 = 8dB
	6	-	
	5	CPRNG1	
	4	CPRNG0	
	3	PEADJ3	
	2	PEADJ2	
	1	PEADJ1	
	0	PEADJ0	
3	7	-	Output amplitude adjustment: 000 = 350 mV _{p-p} , 001 = 450 mV _{p-p} , 010 = 550 mV _{p-p} (default), 011 = 600 mV _{p-p} 100 = 650 mV _{p-p} , 101 = 700 mV _{p-p} , 110 = 750 mV _{p-p} , 111 = 850 mV _{p-p}
	6	-	
	5	-	
	4	-	
	3	-	
	2	AMP2	
	1	AMP1	
	0	AMP0	

Table 12. Register Functionality (continued)

Register	Bit	Symbol	Function
7	7	SEL	Receiver Optimization: 1 = Content of register used to optimize the receiver 0 = Default receiver settings
	6	-	
	5	-	
	4	-	
	3	RXOPT1	00 = Some input equalization (recommended) 01 = Reduced input equalization
	2	RXOPT0	
	1	-	
	0	BIAS	Bias current for input stage control bit: 1 = Add 2 mA extra bias current to the input stage (recommended). 0 = Default
11	7	LOSSEL	LOS assert level: LOSSEL = 1 Content of register bits 6 to 0 is used to select the LOS assert level Minimum LOS assert level for 0000000 Maximum LOS assert level for 1111111 LOSASEL = 0 Default LOS assert level of 25 mV _{p-p} is used
	6	LOSA6	
	5	LOSA5	
	4	LOSA4	
	3	LOSA3	
	2	LOSA2	
	1	LOSA1	
	0	LOSA0	
12	7	LOSTMFENA	Falling edge LOS mask enable and duration: LOSTMFENA = 1 enables falling edge LOS masking LOSTMFENA = 0 disables falling edge LOS masking Mask time < 10 µs for 000000 Mask time > 2 ms for 111111
	6	LOSTMF6	
	5	LOSTMF5	
	4	LOSTMF4	
	3	LOSTMF3	
	2	LOSTMF2	
	1	LOSTMF1	
	0	LOSTMFO	
13	7	LOSTMRENA	Rising edge LOS mask enable and duration: LOSTMRENA = 1 enables rising edge LOS masking LOSTMRENA = 0 disables rising edge LOS masking Mask time < 10 µs for 000000 Mask time > 2 ms for 111111
	6	LOSTMR6	
	5	LOSTMR5	
	4	LOSTMR4	
	3	LOSTMR3	
	2	LOSTMR2	
	1	LOSTMR1	
	0	LOSTMRO	
15	-	-	Selected LOS assert level (read only)
	6	SELLOS6	
	5	SELLOS5	
	4	SELLOS4	
	3	SELLOS3	
	2	SELLOS2	
	1	SELLOS1	
	0	SELLOS0	

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 5 shows a typical application circuit using the ONET1151P.

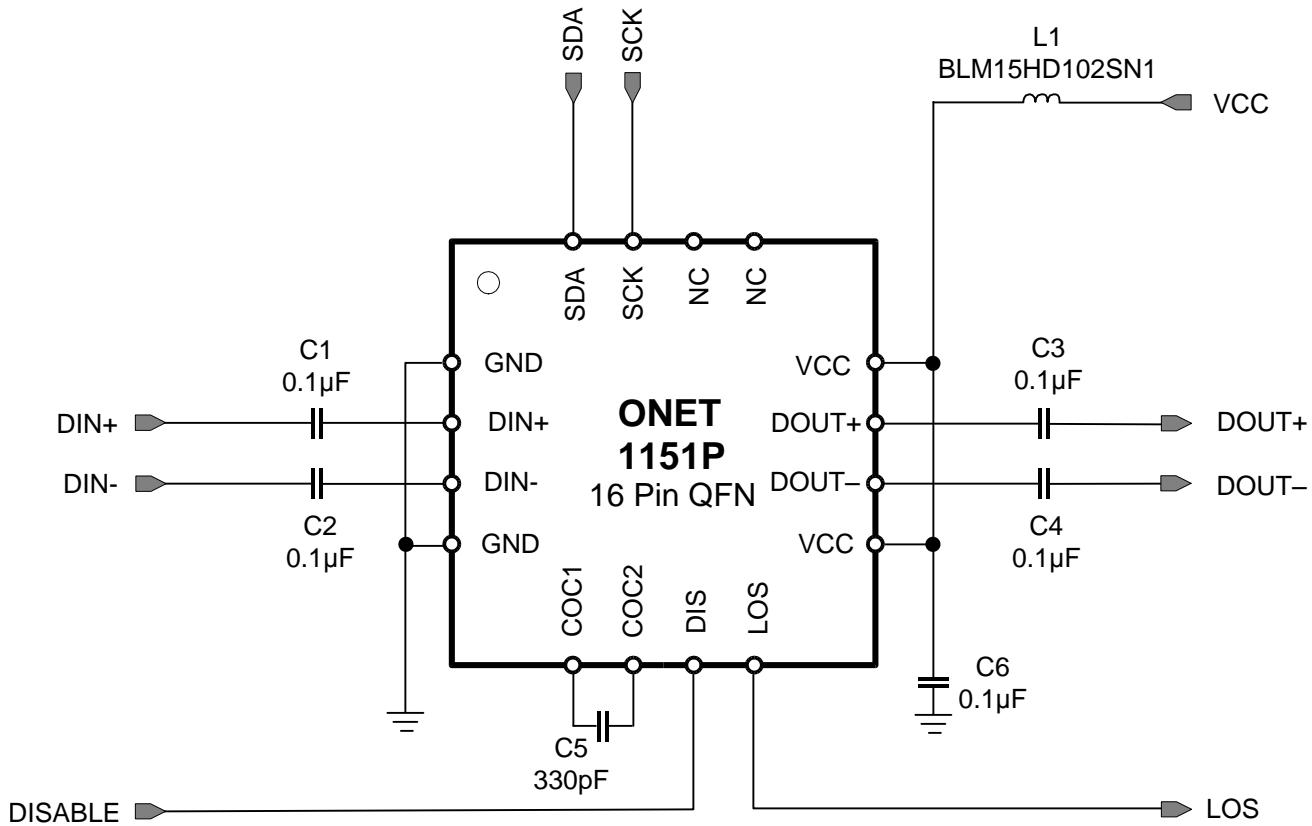


Figure 5. Typical Application Circuit

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and Register 7 set to 0x81 (unless otherwise noted).

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

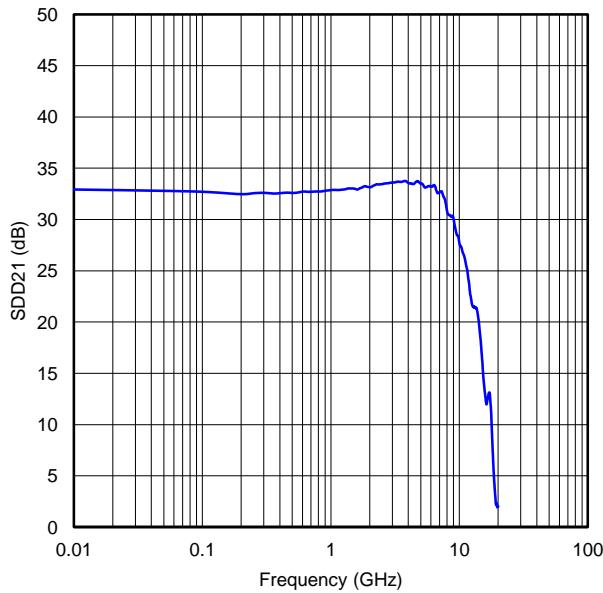


Figure 6.

TRANSFER FUNCTION

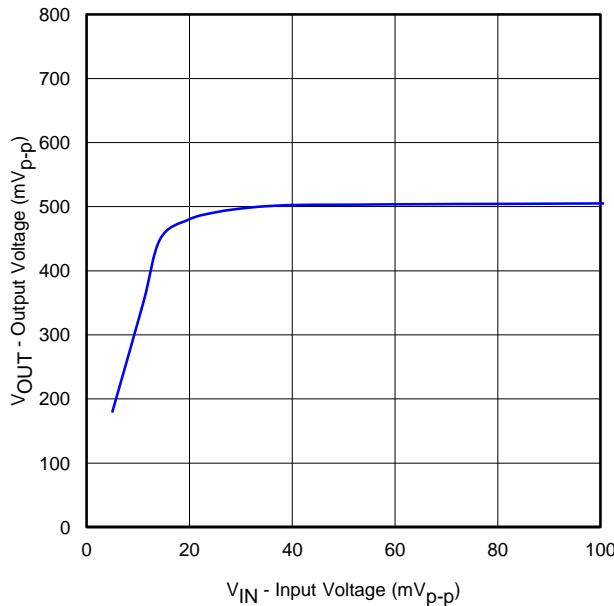


Figure 7.

**DIFFERENTIAL INPUT RETURN GAIN
VS
FREQUENCY**

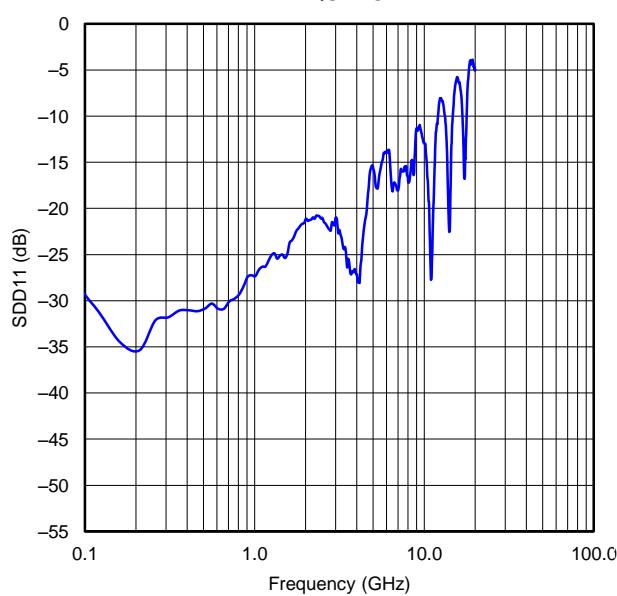


Figure 8.

**DIFFERENTIAL OUTPUT RETURN GAIN
VS
FREQUENCY**

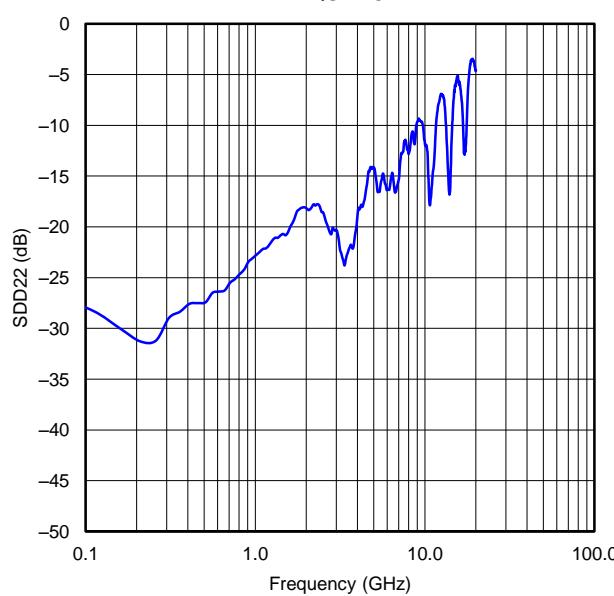


Figure 9.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and Register 7 set to 0x81 (unless otherwise noted).

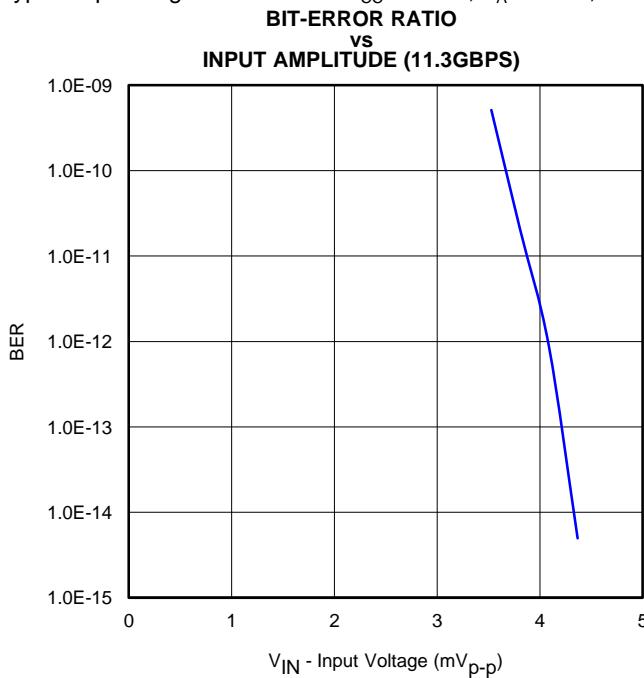


Figure 10.

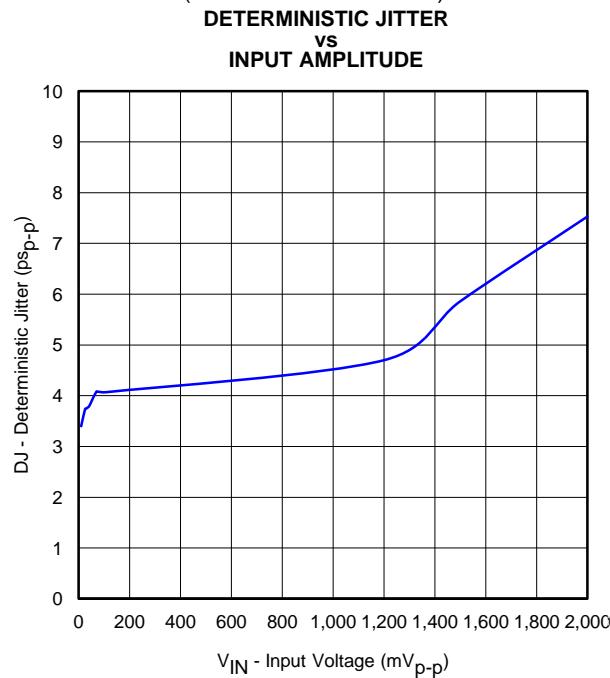


Figure 11.

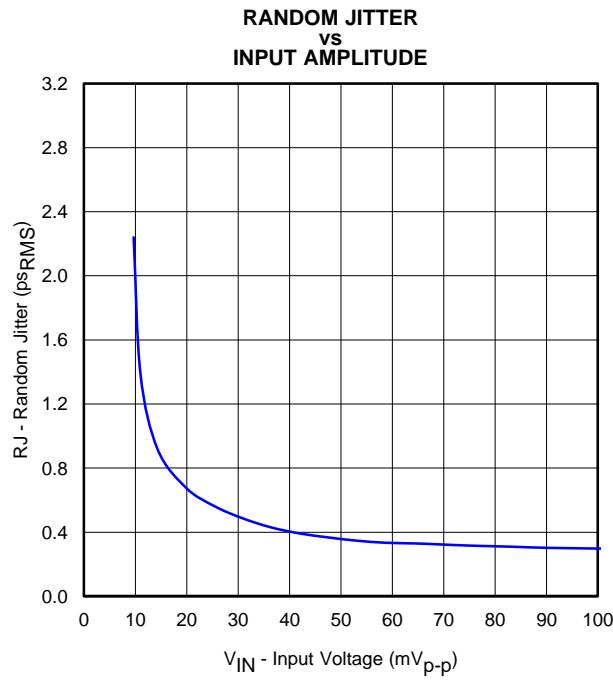


Figure 12.

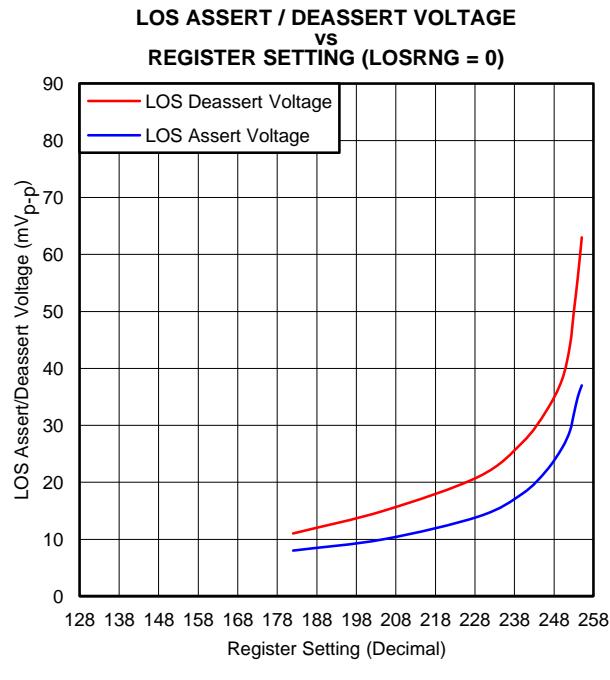


Figure 13.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and Register 7 set to 0x81 (unless otherwise noted).

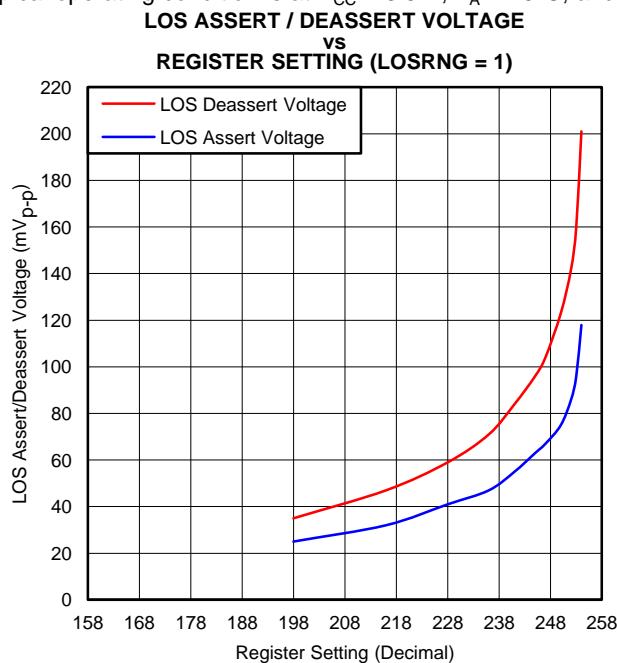


Figure 14.

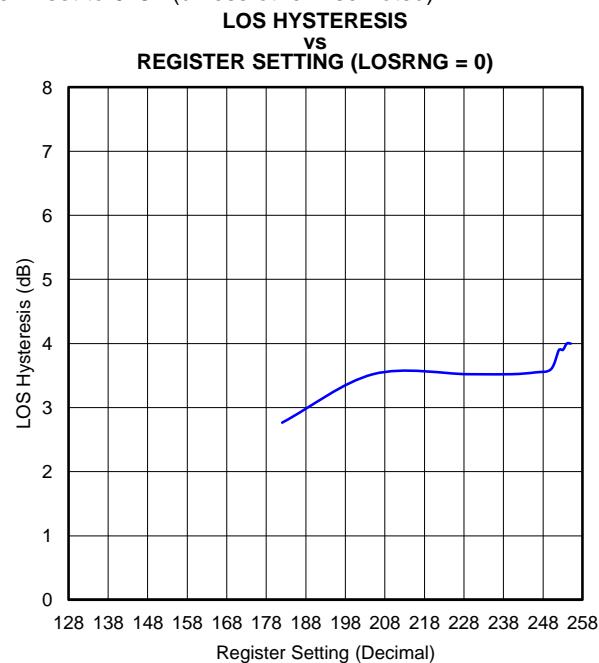


Figure 15.

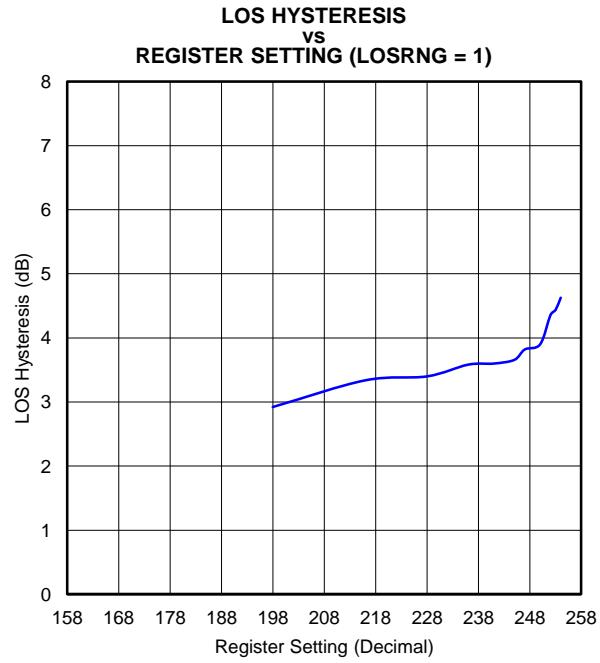


Figure 16.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3$ V, $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$, and Register 7 set to 0x81 (unless otherwise noted).

OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 11.3 GBPS
AND 20 mV_{p-p} INPUT VOLTAGE

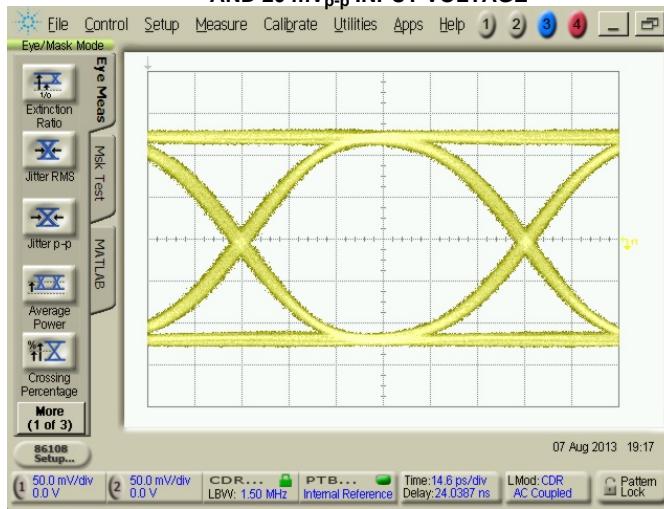


Figure 17.

OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 11.3 GBPS
AND MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE (2000 mV_{p-p})

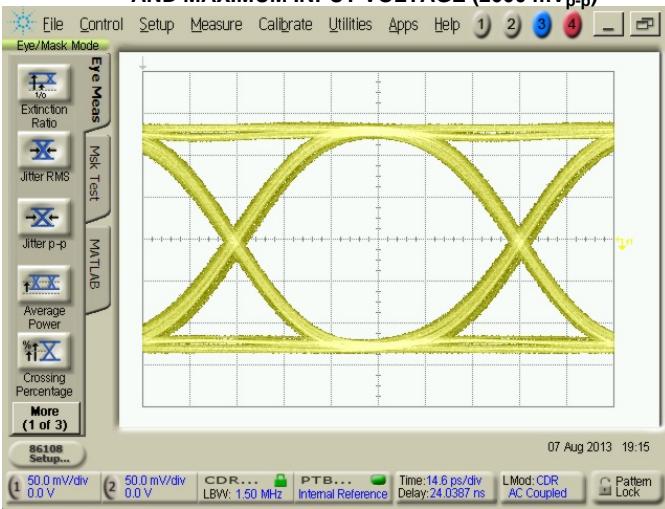


Figure 18.

OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 10.3 GBPS
AND 20 mV_{p-p} INPUT VOLTAGE (20 mV_{p-p})

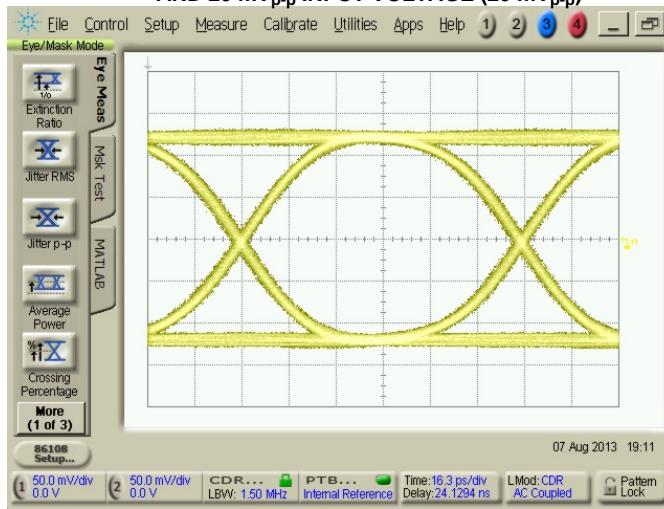


Figure 19.

OUTPUT EYE-DIAGRAM AT 10.3 GBPS
AND MAXIMUM INPUT VOLTAGE (2000 mV_{p-p})

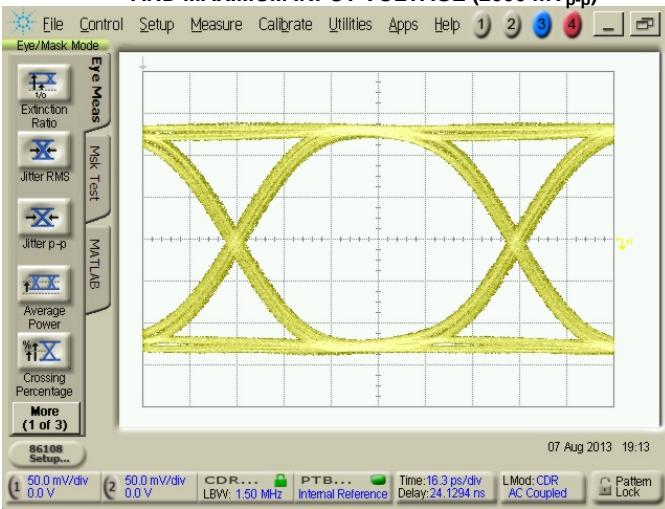


Figure 20.

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