
11.3 Gbps Differential VCSEL Driver With Output Waveform Shaping

FEATURES

- Up to 11.3 Gbps Operation
- 2-Wire Digital Interface
- Digitally Selectable Modulation Current up to 24 mA Differential
- Digitally Selectable Bias Current up to 20 mA
- Automatic Power Control (APC) Loop
- Supports Transceiver Management System (TMS)
- Programmable Input Equalizer
- Output Waveform Control
- Includes Laser Safety Features
- Analog Temperature Sensor Output
- Selectable Monitor Photodiode Current Range

- Output Polarity Select
- Single 3.3V Supply
- Operating Temperature –40°C to 85°C
- Surface Mount Small Footprint 4mm × 4mm 20 Pin RoHS compliant QFN Package

APPLICATIONS

- 10 Gigabit Ethernet Optical Transmitters
- 8x and 10x Fibre Channel Optical Transmitters
- SONET OC-192/SDH STM-64 Optical Transmitters
- SFP+ and XFP Transceiver Modules
- XENPAK, XPAK, X2 and 300-pin MSA Transponder Modules

DESCRIPTION

The ONET8501V is a high-speed, 3.3V laser driver designed to directly modulate VCSELs at data rates from 2 Gbps up to 11.3 Gbps.

The device provides a two-wire serial interface which allows digital control of the modulation and bias currents, eliminating the need for external components. Output waveform control, in the form of cross point control and independent over- and undershoot capability on the rising and falling edges is also available to improve VCSEL edge speeds and the optical eye diagram. An optional input equalizer can be used for equalization of up to 300mm (12 inch) of microstrip or stripline transmission line on FR4 printed circuit boards.

The ONET8501V includes an integrated automatic power control (APC) loop as well as circuitry to support laser safety and transceiver management systems. The VCSEL driver is characterized for operation from –40°C to 85°C ambient temperatures and is available in a small footprint 4mm × 4mm 20 pin RoHS compliant QFN package.



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These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

BLOCK DIAGRAM

A simplified block diagram of the ONET8501V is shown in Figure 1.

The VCSEL driver consists of an equalizer, a limiter, a waveform shaping block with over- and undershoot control, an output driver, power-on reset circuitry, a 2-wire serial interface including a control logic block, a modulation current generator and a bias current generator with automatic power control loop, and an analog reference block.

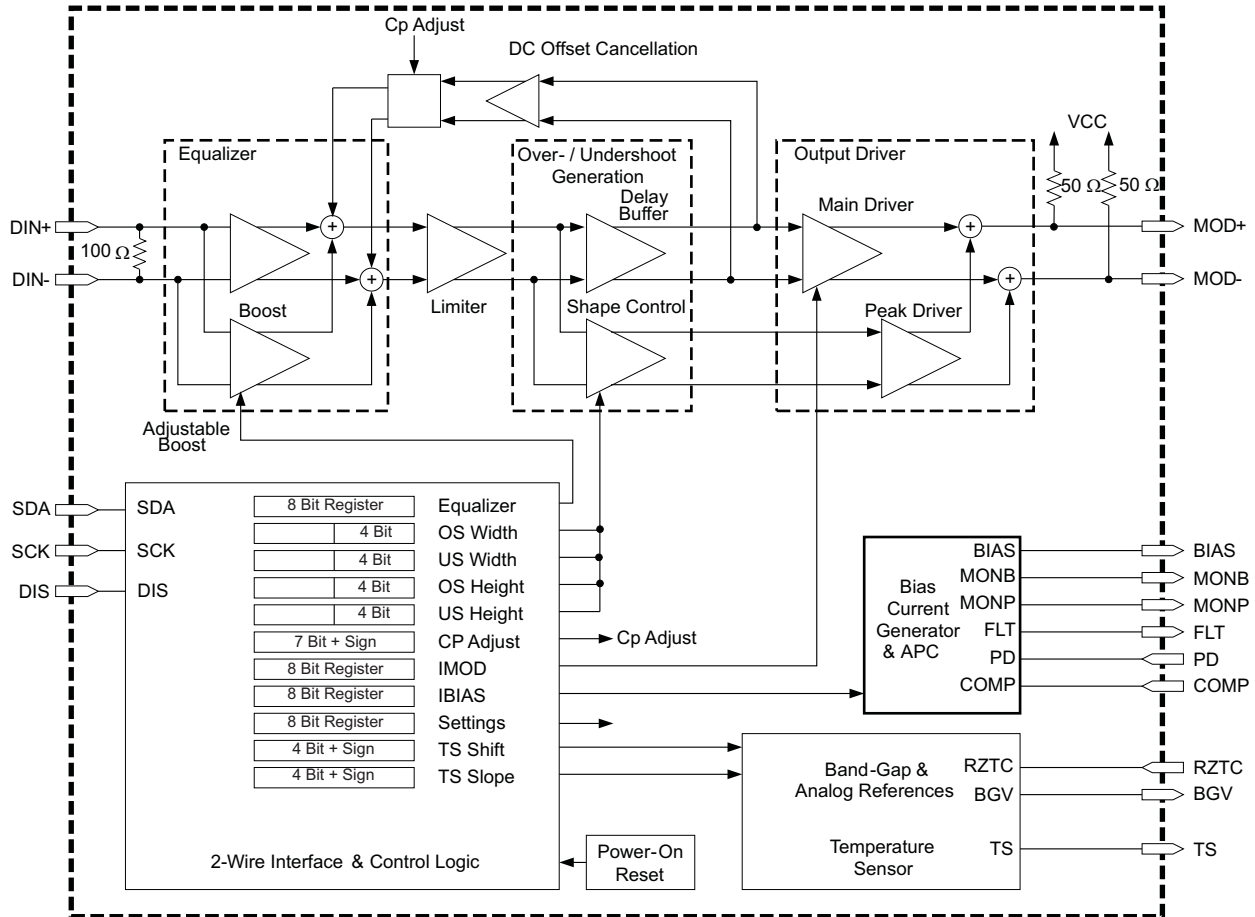
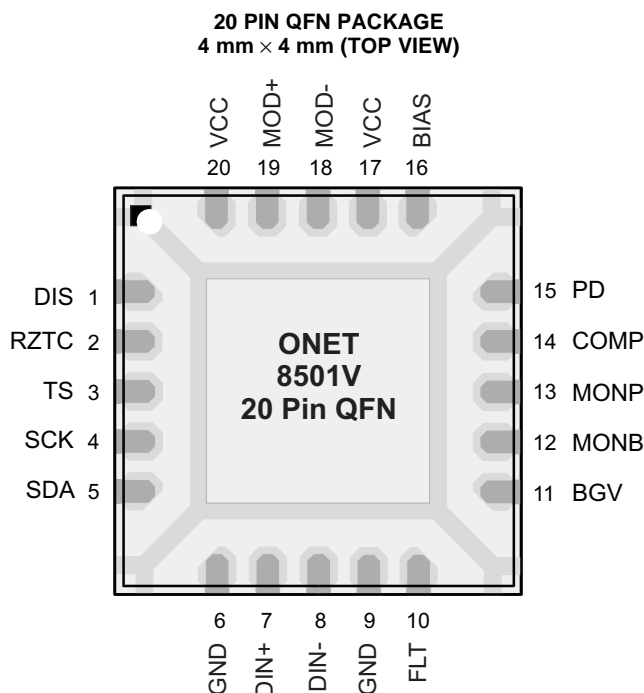


Figure 1. Simplified Block Diagram of the ONET8501V

PACKAGE

The ONET8501V is packaged in a small footprint 4mm × 4mm 20 pin RoHS compliant QFN package with a lead pitch of 0,5 mm. The pin out is shown below.



TERMINAL FUNCTIONS

| TERMINAL | | | |
|----------|------|-------------|--|
| PIN NO. | NAME | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
| 1 | DIS | Digital-in | Disables bias, modulation and peaking currents when set to high state. Toggle to reset a fault condition. Recommend shorting pin to GND if disable feature is not used. |
| 2 | RZTC | Analog | Connect external zero TC 28.7kΩ resistor to ground (GND). Used to generate a defined zero TC reference current for internal DACs. |
| 3 | TS | Analog-out | Temperature sensor output. |
| 4 | SCK | Digital -in | 2-wire interface serial clock. Includes a pull-up resistor to VCC. |
| 5 | SDA | Digital -in | 2-wire interface serial data input. Includes a pull-up resistor to VCC. |
| 6, 9, EP | GND | Supply | Circuit ground. Exposed die pad (EP) must be grounded. |
| 7 | DIN+ | Analog-in | Non-inverted data input. On-chip differentially 100Ω terminated to DIN–. Must be AC coupled. |
| 8 | DIN– | Analog-in | Inverted data input. On-chip differentially 100Ω terminated to DIN+. Must be AC coupled. |
| 10 | FLT | Digital-out | Fault detection flag. LVCMOS output with source and sink capability. |
| 11 | BGV | Analog-out | Buffered bandgap voltage with 1.16V output. This is a replica of the bandgap voltage at RZTC. For best matching, use the same 28.7kΩ resistor to GND as used at RZTC. |
| 12 | MONB | Analog-out | Bias current monitor. Sources a 3.5% replica of the bias current. Connect an external resistor to ground (GND). If the voltage at this pin exceeds 1.16V a fault is triggered. Typically choose a resistor to give MONB voltage of 0.8V at the maximum desired bias current. |
| 13 | MONP | | Photodiode current monitor. Sources a 27% replica of the photodiode current when PDR = 10, a 54% replica when PDR = 01, and a 270% replica when PDR=00. Connect an external resistor (5kΩ typical) to ground (GND). |
| 14 | COMP | Analog | Compensation pin used to control the bandwidth of the APC loop. Connect a 0.01μF capacitor to ground. |
| 15 | PD | | Photodiode input. Pin can source or sink current dependent on register setting. |
| 16 | BIAS | | Sinks average bias current for VCSEL in both APC and open loop modes. Connect to laser cathode through an inductor. BLM15HG102SN1D recommended. |
| 17, 20 | VCC | Supply | 3.3V ± 10% supply voltage |

TERMINAL FUNCTIONS (continued)

| TERMINAL | | | |
|----------|------|----------------------|---|
| PIN NO. | NAME | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
| 18 | MOD- | CML-out (current) | Inverted modulation current output. On-chip 50Ω back-terminated to VCC. I _{MOD} flows into this pin when input data is low. |
| 19 | MOD+ | | Non-inverted modulation current output. On-chip 50Ω back-terminated to VCC. I _{MOD} flows into this pin when input data is high. |

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS⁽¹⁾

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

| | | VALUE | UNIT |
|---|---|------------|----------|
| V _{CC} | Supply voltage ⁽²⁾ | -0.3 to 4 | V |
| V _{DIS} , V _{RZTC} , V _{TS} , V _{SCK} , V _{SDA} , V _{FLT} , V _{BGV} , V _{MONB} , V _{MONP} , V _{CAPC} , V _{PD} , V _{BIAS} , V _{DIN+} , V _{DIN-} , V _{MOD+} , V _{MOD-} | Voltage at DIS, RZTC, TS, SCK, SDA, FLT, BGV, MONB, MONP, CAPC, PD, BIAS, DIN+, DIN-, MOD+, MOD- ⁽²⁾ | -0.3 to 4 | V |
| I _{DIN+} , I _{DIN-} | Maximum current at input pins | 25 | mA |
| I _{MOD+} , I _{MOD-} | Maximum current at output pins | 30 | mA |
| ESD | ESD rating at all pins | 2 | kV (HBM) |
| T _{J,max} | Maximum junction temperature | 125 | °C |
| T _{STG} | Storage temperature range | -65 to 150 | °C |
| T _A | Characterized free-air operating temperature range | -40 to 85 | °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)

| | | | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------------------|
| V _{CC} | Supply voltage | | 2.95 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| V _{IH} | Digital input high voltage | DIS, SCK, SDA | 2 | | | V |
| V _{IL} | Digital input low voltage | DIS, SCK, SDA | | | 0.8 | V |
| | Bias output headroom voltage | V _{BIAS} – GND | 300 | | | mV |
| | Photodiode current range | High step size mode, min. step size = 5 μA | | 25 | | μA |
| | | High step size mode, max. step size = 5 μA | | 1280 | | |
| | | Medium step size mode, min. step size = 2.5 μA | | | 12.5 | |
| | | Medium step size mode, max. step size = 2.5 μA | | | 640 | |
| | | Low step size mode, min. step size = 0.5 μA | | | 2.5 | |
| | | Low step size mode, max. step size = 0.5 μA | | | 128 | |
| R _{RZTC} | Zero TC resistor value ⁽¹⁾ | 1.16 V bandgap bias across resistor, E96, 1% accuracy | 28.4 | 28.7 | 29 | kΩ |
| V _{IN} | Differential input voltage swing | | 100 | | 1200 | mV _{pp} |
| t _{R-IN} | Input rise time | 20%–80% | | 30 | 55 | ps |
| t _{F-IN} | Input fall time | 20%–80% | | 30 | 55 | ps |
| T _A | Operating free-air temperature | | -40 | | 85 | °C |

- (1) Changing the value will alter the DAC ranges.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions, all values are for open-loop operation, $I_{\text{MODC}} = 12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{\text{BIASC}} = 6 \text{ mA}$, and $R_{\text{RZTC}} = 28.7 \text{ k}\Omega$, unless otherwise noted

| PARAMETER | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT | |
|---|---|---|---------|------|---------------|--|
| V_{CC} Supply voltage | | 2.95 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V | |
| I_{VCC} Supply current | $I_{\text{MODC}} = 12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{\text{BIASC}} = 6 \text{ mA}$, including I_{MODC} , No waveform shaping, EQENA = 0 | | 50 | 70 | mA | |
| | $I_{\text{MODC}} = 12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{\text{BIASC}} = 6 \text{ mA}$, including I_{MODC} , No waveform shaping, EQENA = 1 | | 55 | 75 | | |
| | $I_{\text{MODC}} = 12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{\text{BIASC}} = 6 \text{ mA}$, including I_{MODC} , Single sided max output waveform shaping at MOD+ or MOD–, EQENA = 1 | | 75 | 90 | | |
| | $I_{\text{MODC}} = 12 \text{ mA}$, $I_{\text{BIASC}} = 6 \text{ mA}$, including I_{MODC} , Double sided max output waveform shaping at MOD+ or MOD–, EQENA = 1 | | 82 | 100 | | |
| | Disabled (DIS=HIGH) or ENA=LOW, EQENA = 0 | | 24 | | | |
| R_{IN} Data input resistance | Differential between DIN+ / DIN– | 80 | 100 | 120 | Ω | |
| R_{OUT} Data output resistance | Single-ended to VCC | 40 | 50 | 60 | Ω | |
| Digital input current | SCK, SDA, pull up to VCC ⁽¹⁾ | –10 | | 10 | μA | |
| Digital input current | DIS, pull down to GND ⁽¹⁾ | –10 | | 10 | μA | |
| V_{OH} Digital output high voltage | FLT, pull-up to VCC, $I_{\text{SOURCE}} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ ⁽²⁾ | 2.4 | | | V | |
| V_{OL} Digital output low voltage | FLT, pull-up to VCC, $I_{\text{SINK}} = 1000 \mu\text{A}$ ⁽²⁾ | | | 0.4 | V | |
| $I_{\text{BIAS-DIS}}$ Bias current during disable | | | | 100 | μA | |
| $I_{\text{BIAS-MIN}}$ Minimum bias current | See ⁽³⁾ | | | 200 | μA | |
| $I_{\text{BIAS-MAX}}$ Maximum bias current | DAC set to maximum, open and closed loop | 17 | 20 | | mA | |
| V_{PD} Photodiode reverse bias voltage | APC active, $I_{\text{PD}} = \text{max}$ | 1.3 | 2.3 | | V | |
| Photodiode fault current level | Percent of target I_{PD} ⁽¹⁾ | | 150% | | | |
| V_{TS} Temperature sensor voltage range | –40°C to 120°C junction temperature. With Mid scale calibration ⁽¹⁾ | 0.5 | | 2.5 | V | |
| | Temperature sensor accuracy | With mid scale calibration ⁽¹⁾ | ± 4 | | °C | |
| I_{TS} Temperature sensor drive current | Source or sink ⁽¹⁾ | | 100 | | μA | |
| | Photodiode current monitor ratio | $I_{\text{MONP}} / I_{\text{PD}}$ with control bit PDR = 10 | 20% | 27% | 32% | |
| | | $I_{\text{MONP}} / I_{\text{PD}}$ with control bit PDR = 01 | 40% | 54% | 65% | |
| | | $I_{\text{MONP}} / I_{\text{PD}}$ with control bit PDR = 00 | 200% | 270% | 350% | |
| Bias current monitor ratio | $I_{\text{MONB}} / I_{\text{BIAS}}$ (nominal 1/30 = 3.3%) 1.2 k Ω sense resistor. | 2.9% | 3.5% | 4.2% | | |
| $V_{\text{CC-RST}}$ VCC reset threshold voltage | VCC voltage level which triggers power-on reset | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | V | |
| $V_{\text{CC-RSTHYS}}$ VCC reset threshold voltage hysteresis | | | 100 | | mV | |
| $V_{\text{MONB-FLT}}$ Fault voltage at MONB | Fault occurs if voltage at MONB exceeds value | 1.1 | 1.16 | 1.2 | V | |

(1) Specified by simulation over process, supply and temperature variation

(2) External pull up resistor according to timing requirements

(3) The bias current can be set below the specified minimum according to the corresponding register setting, however in closed loop operation settings below the specified value may trigger a fault.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Over recommended operating conditions with 50Ω output load, open loop operation, I_{MODC} = 12 mA, I_{BIAS} = 6 mA, and R_{RZTC} = 28.7 kΩ, unless otherwise noted. Typical operating condition is at V_{CC} = 3.3V and T_A = 25°C

| PARAMETER | | TEST CONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------------|---|--|-----|--------|-----|-------------------|
| SDD11 | Differential input return gain | 0.01 GHz < f < 3.9 GHz | | -16 | | dB |
| | | 3.9 GHz < f < 11.1 GHz | | (1) | | |
| | | 11.1 GHz < f < 20 GHz | | -3 | | |
| SCD11 | Differential to common mode conversion gain | f < 8.25 GHz | | -35 | | dB |
| | | 8.25 GHz < f < 20 GHz | | -28 | | |
| t _{R-OUT} | Output rise time | 20% – 80%, t _{R-IN} < 40 ps, 100 Ω differential load, no waveform shaping, EQENA = 0, 100 mVpp differential input voltage | | 24 | 30 | ps |
| t _{F-OUT} | Output fall time | 20% – 80%, t _{F-IN} < 40 ps, 100 Ω differential load, no waveform shaping, EQENA = 0, 100 mVpp differential input voltage | | 24 | 30 | |
| I _{MOD-MAX} | Maximum modulation current | Output stage tail current | 16 | 24 | | mA |
| I _{MOD-STEP} | Modulation current step size full | | | 100 | | μA |
| | Modulation current step size half | Modulation current smaller than 6 mA | | 50 | | |
| DJ | Deterministic output jitter | EQENA = 0, K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, no waveform shaping, 100 mVpp, 600 mVpp, 1200 mVpp differential input voltage | | 3.5 | 9 | ps _{P-P} |
| | | EQENA = 1, K28.5 pattern at 11.3 Gbps, maximum equalization with 12" transmission line at the input, no waveform shaping, 200 mVpp, 600 mVpp, 1200 mVpp differential input voltage | | 8.5 | 15 | |
| | Maximum output peaking width | Maximum peaking height ⁽²⁾ | | 120 | | ps |
| | Minimum output peaking width | | | 30 | | |
| | Maximum output peaking height | Referred to output stage tail current, high range | | 10 | | mA |
| | | Referred to output stage tail current, low range | | 5 | | |
| | Output peaking height step size | Referred to output stage tail current, high range | | 0.66 | | mA |
| | | Referred to output stage tail current, low range | | 0.33 | | |
| | Cross point range | 600 mVpp differential input | | 30–70% | | |
| RJ | Random output jitter | 50Ω load, EQENA = 0, 100 mVpp differential input voltage | | 0.4 | 0.6 | ps _{RMS} |
| T _{APC} | APC time constant | C _{APC} 0.01 μF, I _{PD} = 100 μA, PD coupling ratio CR = 40 ⁽²⁾ | | 200 | | μs |
| t _{OFF} | Transmitter disable time | Rising edge of DIS to I _{BIAS} ≤ 0.1 × I _{BIAS-NOMINAL} ⁽²⁾ | | 1 | 5 | μs |
| t _{ON} | Disable negate time | Falling edge of DIS to I _{BIAS} ≥ 0.9 × I _{BIAS-NOMINAL} ⁽²⁾ | | | 1 | ms |
| t _{INIT1} | Power-on to initialize | Power-on to registers ready to be loaded | | 0.2 | 1 | ms |
| t _{INIT2} | Initialize to transmit | Register load STOP command to part ready to transmit valid data ⁽²⁾ | | | 2 | ms |
| t _{RESET} | DIS pulse width | Time DIS must held high to reset part ⁽²⁾ | 100 | | | ns |
| t _{FAULT} | Fault assert time | Time from fault condition to FLT high ⁽²⁾ | | | 50 | μs |

(1) Differential Return Gain given by SDD11 = -14 + 13.33 log₁₀(f/5.5), f in GHz

(2) Assured by simulation over process, supply and temperature variation

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

EQUALIZER

The data signal can be applied to an input equalizer by means of the input signal pins DIN+/DIN–, which provide on-chip differential 100Ω line-termination. The equalizer is enabled by setting the EQENA = 1 (bit 1 of register 0). Equalization of up to 300mm (12") of microstrip or stripline transmission line on FR4 printed circuit boards can be achieved. The amount of equalization is digitally controlled by the two-wire interface and control logic block and depends on the register settings EQADJ[0..7] (register 3). The equalizer can also be turned off and bypassed by setting EQENA = 0. For details about the equalizer settings, see [Table 16](#).

LIMITER

By limiting the output signal of the equalizer to a fixed value, the limiter removes any overshoot after the input equalization and provides the input signal for the output signal waveform shaping.

OUTPUT SIGNAL WAVEFORM SHAPING

The output signal waveform shaping provides two paths for the data signal. The delay buffer ensures that both paths have the same transit time. The over- and undershoot peaking width and height are controlled through the two wire interface and the peak driver linearly amplifies the signal. The resultant waveform shaped signal is then added to the output of the main driver. The overshoot width is controlled by register 5 settings OSW[0..3] and the overshoot height is controlled by register 6 settings OSH[0..3]. The undershoot width is controlled by register 7 settings USW[0..3] and the undershoot height is controlled by register 8 settings OSH[0..3].

The peaking current is disabled by setting both over- and undershoot height registers to zero. The peaking current is also disabled when the DIS pin is set to a high level or during a fault condition if the fault detection enable register flag FLTEN is set (bit 3 of register 0).

HIGH-SPEED OUTPUT DRIVER

The modulation current is sunk from the common emitter node of the output driver differential pair by means of a modulation current generator, which is digitally controlled by the 2-wire serial interface.

The collector nodes of the output stages are connected to the output pins MOD+/ MOD–, which include on-chip 2 × 50Ω back-termination to VCC. The 50Ω back-termination together with an optional off chip series resistor helps to sufficiently suppress signal distortion caused by double reflections for VCSEL diodes with impedances from 50Ω through 110Ω. The polarity of the output can be selected with the output polarity switch POL (bit 4 of register 9).

MODULATION CURRENT GENERATOR

The modulation current generator provides the current for the current modulator described above. The circuit is digitally controlled by the 2-wire interface block.

An 8-bit wide control bus, MODC[0..7] (register 1), is used to set the desired modulation current. Furthermore, four modulation current ranges can be selected by means of MODRNG1 (bit 1 of register 13) and MODRNG0 (bit 0 of register 13).

The modulation current can be disabled by setting the DIS input pin to a high level. The modulation current is also disabled in a fault condition if the fault detection enable register flag FLTEN is set (bit 3 of register 0).

DC OFFSET CANCELLATION AND CROSS POINT CONTROL

The ONET8501V has DC offset cancellation to compensate for internal offset voltages. The offset cancellation can be disabled by setting OCDIS = 1 (bit 2 of register 9). Disabling the offset cancellation enables the output crossing point to be adjusted from 35% to 65% of the output eye diagram. The crossing point can be moved toward the one level by setting CPSGN = 1 (bit 7 of register 4) and it can be moved toward the zero level by setting CPSGN = 0. The percentage of shift depends upon the register settings CPADJ[0..6] (register 4).

BIAS CURRENT GENERATION AND APC LOOP

The bias current generation and APC loop are controlled by means of the 2-wire interface. In open loop operation, selected by setting OLENA = 1 (bit 4 of register 0) the bias current is set directly by the 8-bit wide control word BIASC[0..7] (register 2). In automatic power control mode, selected by setting OLENA = 0, the bias current depends on the register settings BIASC[0..7] and the coupling ratio (CR) between the VCSEL bias current and the photodiode current. $CR = I_{BIAS-VCSEL} / I_{PD}$.

Three photodiode current ranges can be selected by means of the PDRNG[1..0] bits (register 0). The photodiode range should be chosen to keep the laser bias control DAC, BIASC[0..7], close to the center of its range. This keeps the laser bias current set point resolution high.

For details regarding the bias current setting in open- as well as in closed-loop mode, see [Table 16](#).

In closed-loop mode, the photodiode polarity bit, PDPOL (bit 0 of register 0), must be set for common-anode or common-cathode configuration to ensure proper operation.

ANALOG REFERENCE AND TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The ONET8501V VCSEL driver is supplied by a single 3.3V10% 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 the supply voltage, from which all other internally required voltages and bias currents are derived.

An external zero temperature coefficient resistor must be connected from the RZTC pin of the device to ground (GND). This resistor is used to generate a precise, zero-TC current which is required as a reference current for the on-chip DACs.

In order to minimize the module component count, the ONET8501V provides an on-chip temperature sensor. The output voltage of the temperature sensor is available at the TS pin. Due to the die temperature of the 8501V and for high accuracy applications, the use of an external temperature sensor may be required. However, in order to improve the part-to-part accuracy of the sensor, the offset voltage and temperature slope can be adjusted through the 2-wire interface. The offset voltage can be adjusted by means of the TSSH[0..3] bits (register 10) and the direction of the offset can be set by the sign bit TSHSGN (bit 4 of register 10). The temperature slope can be adjusted by means of the TSSL[0..3] bits (register 11) and the sign bit TSLSGN (bit 4 of register 11).

The temperature sensor can be disabled by setting TSDIS = 1 (bit 1 of register 9).

POWER-ON RESET

The ONET8501V has power on reset circuitry which ensures that all registers are reset to zero during startup. After the power-on to initialize time (t_{INIT1}), the internal registers are ready to be loaded. The part is ready to transmit data after the initialize to transmit time (t_{INIT2}), assuming that the chip enable bit ENA is set to 1 and the disable pin DIS is low.

The ONET8501V can be disabled using either the ENA control register bit or the disable pin DIS. In both cases the internal registers are not reset. After the disable pin DIS is set low and/or the enable bit ENA is set back to 1, the part returns to its prior output settings.

2-WIRE INTERFACE AND CONTROL LOGIC

The ONET8501V 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 500kΩ 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 the control signals. The ONET8501V is a slave device only which means that it cannot 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 (0001000) 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 ONET8501V is I²C compatible. The typical timing is shown in Figure 2 and a complete data transfer is shown in Figure 3. Parameters for Figure 2 are defined in Table 1.

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.

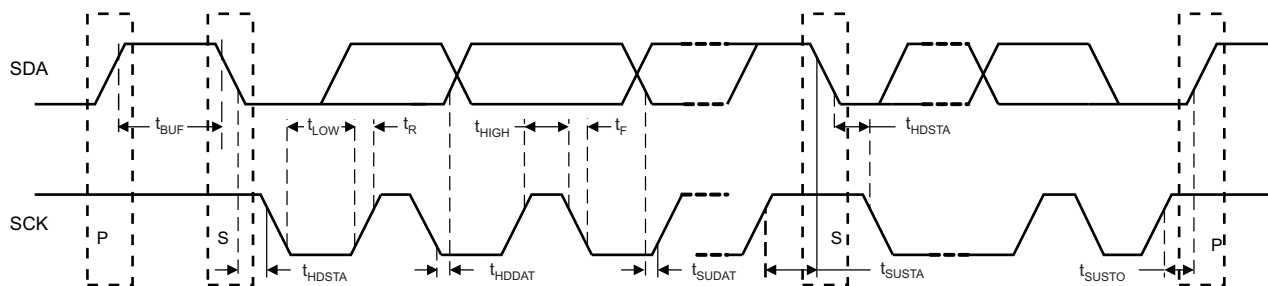


Figure 2. I²C Timing Diagram

Table 1. Timing Diagram Definitions

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|---------|
| SCK clock frequency | f_{SCK} | | 400 | kHz |
| Bus free time between START and STOP conditions | t_{BUF} | 1.3 | | μs |
| Hold time after repeated START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated | t_{HDSTA} | 0.6 | | μs |
| Low period of the SCK clock | t_{LOW} | 1.3 | | μs |
| High period of the SCK clock | t_{HIGH} | 0.6 | | μs |
| Setup time for a repeated START condition | t_{SUSTA} | 0.6 | | μs |
| Data HOLD time | t_{HDDAT} | 0 | | μs |
| 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 | | μs |

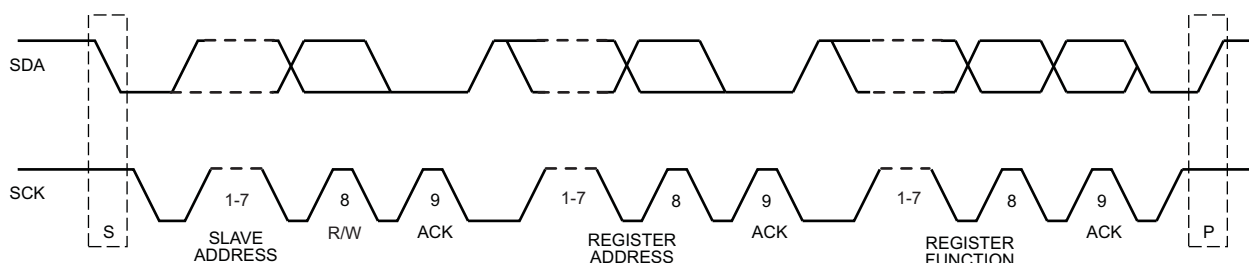


Figure 3. Data Transfer

REGISTER MAPPING

The register mapping for register addresses 0 (0x00) through 13 (0x0D) are shown in [Table 2](#) through [Table 15](#). [Table 16](#) describes the circuit functionality based on the register settings.

Table 2. 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 |
| ENA | PDRNG1 | PDRNG0 | OLENA | FLTEN | PKRNG | EQENA | PDPOL |

Table 3. Register 1 (0x01) Mapping – Modulation Current

| Register Address 1 (0x01) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| MODC7 | MODC6 | MODC5 | MODC4 | MODC3 | MODC2 | MODC1 | MODC0 |

Table 4. Register 2 (0x02) Mapping – Bias Current

| Register Address 2 (0x02) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| BIASC7 | BIASC6 | BIASC5 | BIASC4 | BIASC3 | BIASC2 | BIASC1 | BIASC0 |

Table 5. Register 3 (0x03) Mapping – Equalizer Adjust

| Register Address 3 (0x03) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| EQADJ7 | EQADJ6 | EQADJ5 | EQADJ4 | EQADJ3 | EQADJ2 | EQADJ1 | EQADJ0 |

Table 6. Register 4 (0x04) Mapping – Cross Point Adjust

| Register Address 4 (0x04) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| CPSGN | CPADJ6 | CPADJ5 | CPADJ4 | CPADJ3 | CPADJ2 | CPADJ1 | CPADJ0 |

Table 7. Register 5 (0x05) Mapping – Overshoot Width

| Register Address 5 (0x05) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | OSW3 | OSW2 | OSW1 | OSW0 |

Table 8. Register 6 (0x06) Mapping – Overshoot Height

| Register Address 6 (0x06) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | OSH3 | OSH2 | OSH1 | OSH0 |

Table 9. Register 7 (0x07) Mapping – Undershoot Width

| Register Address 7 (0x07) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | USW3 | USW2 | USW1 | USW0 |

Table 10. Register 8 (0x08) Mapping – Undershoot Height

| Register Address 8 (0x08) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | USH3 | USH2 | USH1 | USH0 |

Table 11. Register 9 (0x09) Mapping – Control Settings

| Register Address 9 (0x09) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | POL | OCSRC | OCDIS | TSDIS | SPDIS |

Table 12. Register 10 (0x0A) Mapping – Temperature Sensor Shift

| Register Address 10 (0x0A) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | TSHSGN | TSSH3 | TSSH2 | TSSH1 | TSSH0 |

Table 13. Register 11 (0x0B) Mapping – Temperature Sensor Slope

| Register Address 11 (0x0B) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | TSLSGN | TSSL3 | TSSL2 | TSSL1 | TSSL0 |

Table 14. Register 12 (0x0C) Mapping – Cross Point Range

| Register Address 12 (0x0C) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | CPRNG1 | CPRNG0 |

Table 15. Register 13 (0x0D) Mapping – Modulation Range

| Register Address 13 (0x0D) | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| bit 7 | bit 6 | bit 5 | bit 4 | bit 3 | bit 2 | bit 1 | bit 0 |
| — | — | — | — | — | — | MODRNG1 | MODRNG0 |

Table 16. Register Functionality

| SYMBOL | REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|------------------|--|--|
| ENA | Enable bit 7 | Enable chip bit: 1 = chip enabled. Can be toggled low to reset a fault condition 0 = chip disabled |
| PDRNG1 PDRNG0 | Photodiode current range bit 6 Photodiode current range bit 5 | Photodiode current range bits: With Coupling Ratio CR between VCSEL bias current and photodiode current = 30 1X = 25µA – 1280µA / 5µA resolution 01 = 12.5µA – 640µA / 2.5µA resolution 00 = 2.5µA – 128µA / 0.5µA resolution |
| OLENA | Open loop enable bit 4 | Open loop enable bit: 1 = open loop bias current control, 0 = closed loop bias current control |
| FLTEN | Fault detection enable bit 3 | Fault detection enable bit: 1 = fault detection on 0 = fault detection off |
| PKRNG | Peaking tail current range bit 2 | Laser peaking tail current range (over- and undershoot): 1 = 0mA – 12mA 0 = 0mA – 6mA |
| EQENA | Equalizer Enable bit 1 | Equalizer enable bit 1 = equalizer enabled 0 = equalizer disabled |
| PDPOL | Photodiode polarity bit 0 | Photodiode polarity bit: 1 = photodiode cathode connected to V _{CC} 0 = photodiode anode connected to GND |
| MODC7 | Modulation current bit 7 (MSB) | Modulation current setting: MODRNG = 00 (see below); Modulation current: 24 mA / 94 µA steps MODRNG = 01 (see below); Modulation current: 20 mA / 78 µA steps MODRNG = 10 (see below); Modulation current: 15.8 mA / 62 µA steps MODRNG = 11 (see below); Modulation current: 12 mA / 47 µA steps |
| MODC6 | Modulation current bit 6 | |
| MODC5 | Modulation current bit 5 | |
| MODC4 | Modulation current bit 4 | |
| MODC3 | Modulation current bit 3 | |
| MODC2 | Modulation current bit 2 | |
| MODC1 | Modulation current bit 1 | |
| MODC0 | Modulation current bit 0 (LSB) | |
| BIASC7 | Bias current bit 7 (MSB) | |
| BIASC6 | Bias current bit 6 | |
| BIASC5 | Bias current bit 5 | |
| BIASC4 | Bias current bit 4 | |
| BIASC3 | Bias current bit 3 | |
| BIASC2 | Bias current bit 2 | |
| BIASC1 | Bias current bit 1 | |
| BIASC0 | Bias current bit 0 (LSB) | |
| EQADJ7 | Equalizer adjustment bit 7 (MSB) | Equalizer adjustment setting EQENA = 0 (see above) Equalizer is turned off and bypassed |
| EQADJ6 | Equalizer adjustment bit 6 | |
| EQADJ5 | Equalizer adjustment bit 5 | |
| EQADJ4 | Equalizer adjustment bit 4 | |
| EQADJ3 | Equalizer adjustment bit 3 | |

Table 16. Register Functionality (continued)

| SYMBOL | REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|--------|--|---|
| EQADJ2 | Equalizer adjustment bit 2 | EQENA = 1 (see above) |
| EQADJ1 | Equalizer adjustment bit 1 | Maximum equalization for 00000000 |
| EQADJ0 | Equalizer adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | Minimum equalization for 11111111 |
| CPSGN | Eye crossing sign bit 7 | Eye cross-point adjustment setting |
| CPADJ6 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 6 (MSB) | CPSGN = 1 (positive shift) |
| CPADJ5 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 5 | Maximum shift for 11111111 |
| CPADJ4 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 4 | Minimum shift for 00000000 |
| CPADJ3 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 3 | CPSGN = 0 (negative shift) |
| CPADJ2 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 2 | Maximum shift for 11111111 |
| CPADJ1 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 1 | Minimum shift for 00000000 |
| CPADJ0 | Eye crossing adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | |
| OSW3 | Overshoot width adjustment bit 3 (MSB) | Overshoot width adjustment setting |
| OSW2 | Overshoot width adjustment bit 2 | Maximum width for 1111 |
| OSW1 | Overshoot width adjustment bit 1 | Minimum width for 0000 |
| OSW0 | Overshoot width adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | |
| OSH3 | Overshoot height adjustment bit 3 (MSB) | Overshoot height adjustment setting |
| OSH2 | Overshoot height adjustment bit 2 | Maximum height for 1111 |
| OSH1 | Overshoot height adjustment bit 1 | Minimum height for 0000 |
| OSH0 | Overshoot height adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | |
| USW3 | Undershoot width adjustment bit 3 (MSB) | Undershoot width adjustment setting |
| USW2 | Undershoot width adjustment bit 2 | Maximum width for 1111 |
| USW1 | Undershoot width adjustment bit 1 | Minimum width for 0000 |
| USW0 | Undershoot width adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | |
| USH3 | Undershoot height adjustment bit 3 (MSB) | Undershoot height adjustment setting |
| USH2 | Undershoot height adjustment bit 2 | Maximum height for 1111 |
| USH1 | Undershoot height adjustment bit 1 | Minimum height for 0000 |
| USH0 | Undershoot height adjustment bit 0 (LSB) | |
| POL | Output polarity switch bit 4 | Output polarity switch bit 1: pin 18 = MOD+ and pin 19 = MOD- 0: pin 18 = MOD- and pin 19 = MOD+ |
| OCSRC | Offset cancellation source bit 3 | Offset cancellation source bit 1: loop connected to the output of the output driver. This requires AC coupling of the output. 0: loop connected to the input of the output driver of the main signal path. |
| OCDIS | Offset cancellation disable bit 2 | Offset cancellation disable bit 1 = DC offset cancellation is disabled and cross point adjust is enabled 0 = DC offset cancellation is enabled and cross point adjust is disabled |
| TSDIS | Temperature sensor disable bit 1 | TS disable bit 1 = temperature sensor disabled 0 = temperature sensor enabled |
| SPDIS | Signal path disable bit 0 | Signal path disable bit 1 = main signal path is disabled, wave shaping path is enabled 0 = main signal path is enabled, wave shaping path is enabled |
| TSHSGN | Temperature sensor shift sign bit 4 | Temperature sensor shift adjustment setting |
| TSSH3 | Temperature sensor shift bit 3 | TSHSGN = 1 for a positive shift |
| TSSH2 | Temperature sensor shift bit 2 | TSHSGN = 0 for a negative shift |
| TSSH1 | Temperature sensor shift bit 1 | Maximum shift for 1111 |
| TSSH0 | Temperature sensor shift bit 0 | Minimum shift for 0000 |
| TSLSGN | Temperature sensor slope sign bit 4 | Temperature sensor slope adjustment setting |
| TSSL3 | Temperature sensor shift bit 3 | TSLSGN = 1 for a positive shift |

Table 16. Register Functionality (continued)

| SYMBOL | REGISTER | FUNCTION |
|--------------------|--|--|
| TSSL2 | Temperature sensor shift bit 2 | TSLSGN = 0 for a negative shift Maximum shift for 1111 Minimum shift for 0000 |
| TSSL1 | Temperature sensor shift bit 1 | |
| TSSL0 | Temperature sensor shift bit 0 | |
| CPRNG1 CPRNG0 | Cross point range bit 1 Cross point range bit 0 | Cross point adjustment range bits: Minimum adjustment range for 00 Maximum adjustment range for 11 |
| MODRNG1 MODRNG0 | Modulation current reduction bit 1 Modulation current reduction bit 0 | Modulation current range reduction bits: 00 = no reduction in modulation current and step size 01 = current range and step size reduced by a factor of 0.833 10 = current range and step size reduced by a factor of 0.66 11 = current range and step size reduced by a factor of 0.5 |

LASER SAFETY FEATURES AND FAULT RECOVERY PROCEDURE

The ONET8501V provides built in laser safety features. The following fault conditions are detected:

1. Voltage at MONB exceeds the voltage at RZTC (1.16V),
2. Photodiode current exceeds 150% of its set value,
3. Bias control DAC drops in value by more than 50% in one step

If one or more fault conditions occur and the fault enable bit FLTEN is set to 1, the ONET8501V responds by:

1. Setting the VCSEL bias current to zero.
2. Setting the modulation current to zero.
3. Setting the peaking current to zero
4. Asserting and latching the FLT pin.

Fault recovery is performed by the following procedure:

1. The disable pin DIS and/or the internal enable control bit ENA are toggled for at least the fault latch reset time t_{RESET} .
2. The FLT pin de-asserts while the disable pin DIS is asserted or the enable bit ENA is de-asserted.
3. If the fault condition is no longer present, the part will return to normal operation with its prior output settings after the disable negate time t_{ON} .
4. If the fault condition is still present, FLT re-asserts once DIS is set to a low level and the part will not return to normal operation.

TYPICAL OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_{BIASC} = 6\text{ mA}$, $I_{MODC} = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 600\text{ mVpp}$ and no waveform shaping (unless otherwise noted).

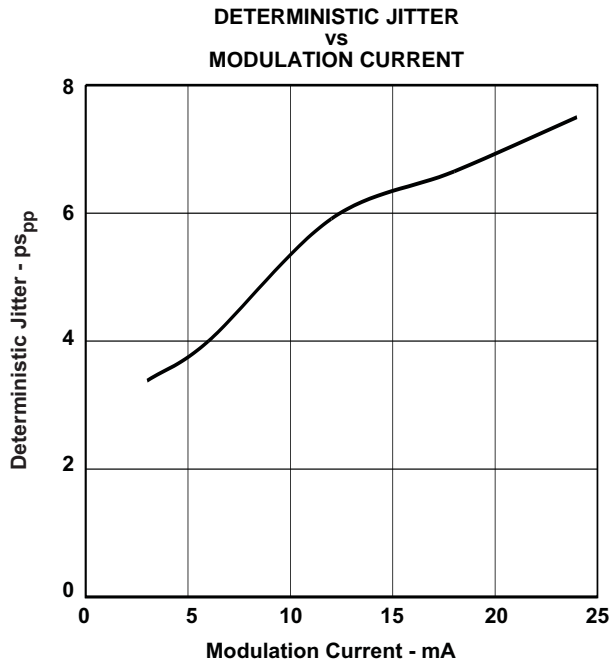


Figure 4.

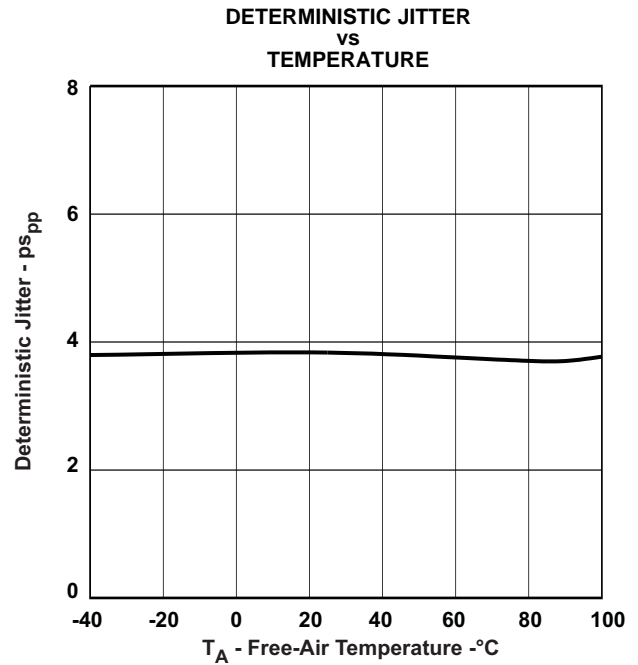


Figure 5.

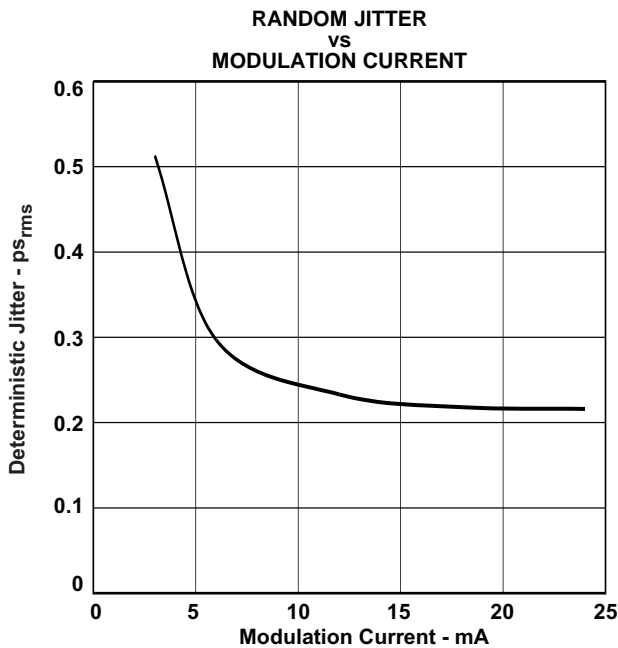


Figure 6.

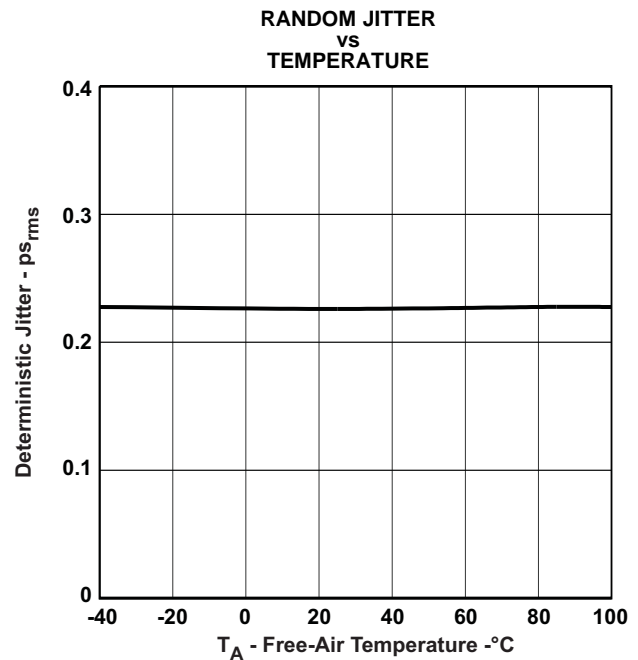


Figure 7.

TYPICAL OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_{BIASC} = 6\text{ mA}$, $I_{MODC} = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 600\text{ mVpp}$ and no waveform shaping (unless otherwise noted).

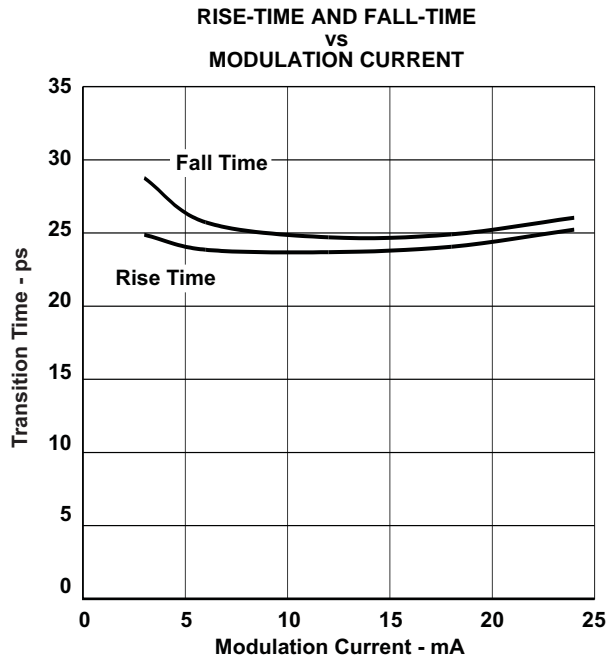


Figure 8.

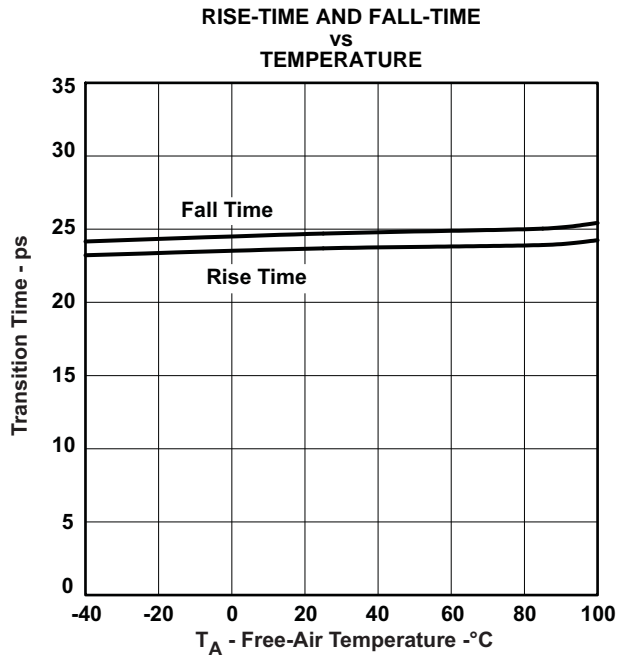


Figure 9.

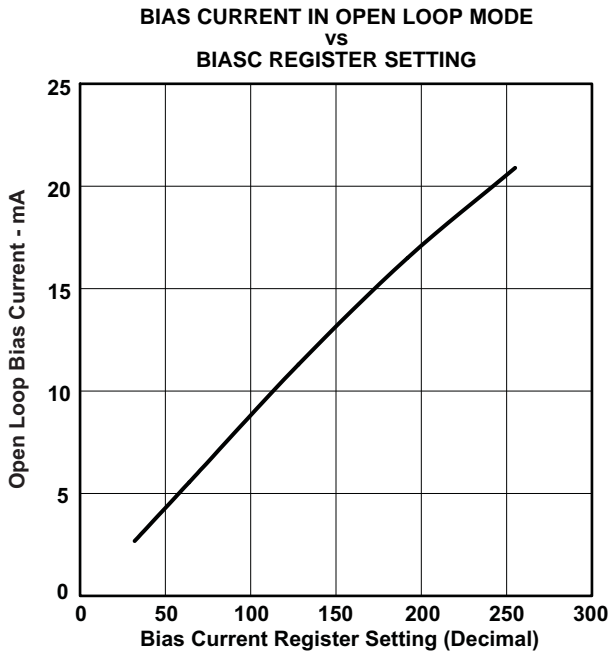


Figure 10.

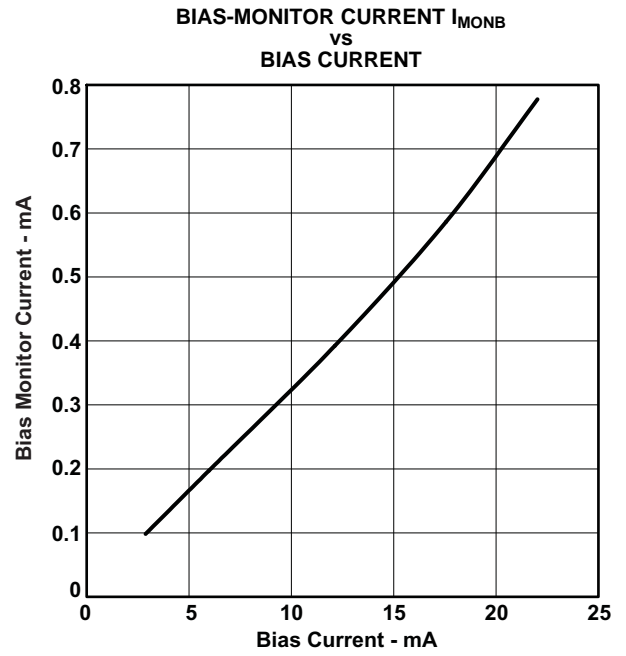
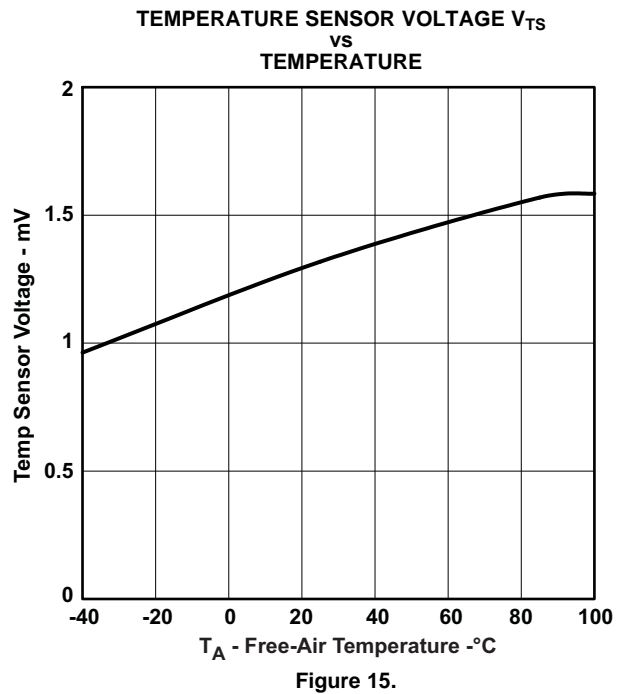
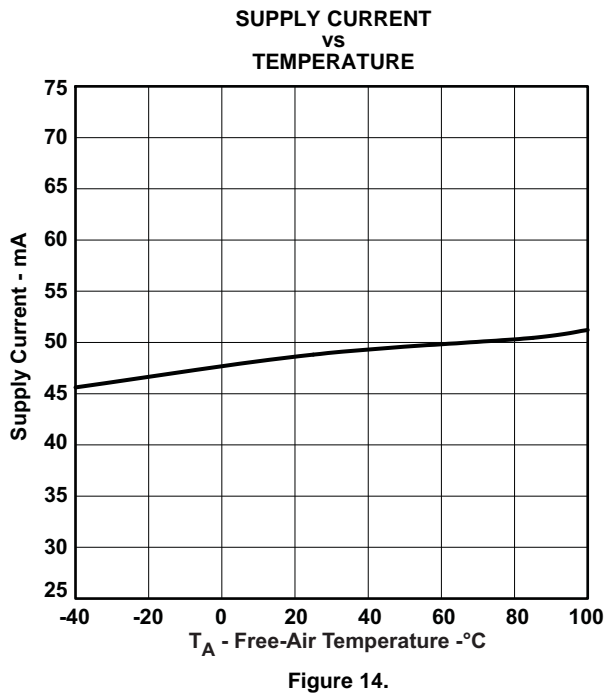
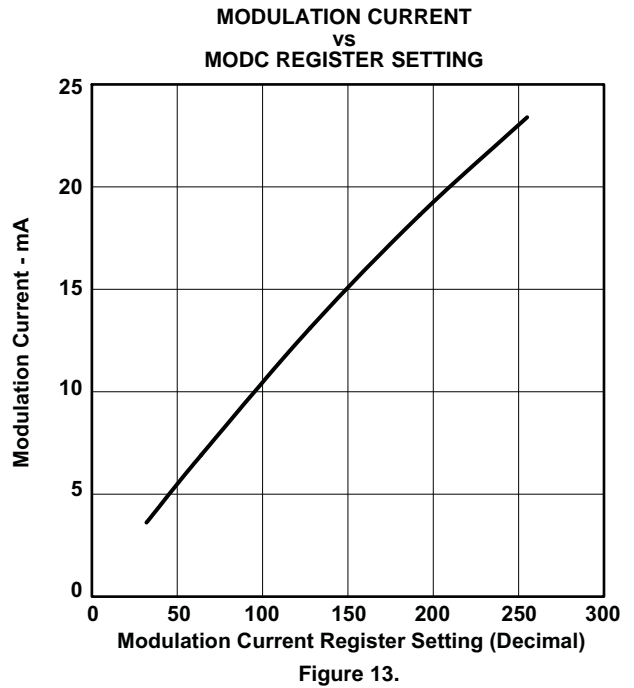
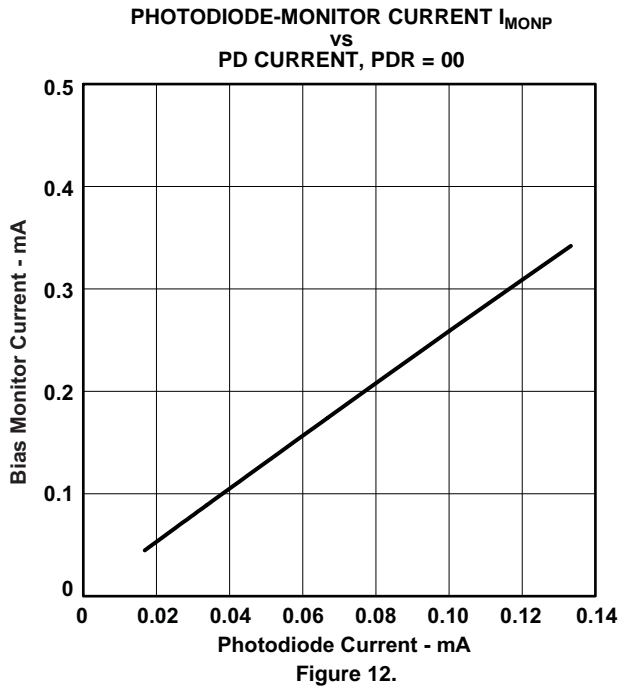


Figure 11.

TYPICAL OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_{BIASC} = 6\text{ mA}$, $I_{MODC} = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 600\text{ mVpp}$ and no waveform shaping (unless otherwise noted).



TYPICAL OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_{BIASC} = 6\text{ mA}$, $I_{MODC} = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 600\text{ mVpp}$ and no waveform shaping (unless otherwise noted).

**EYE-DIAGRAM AT 11.3GBPS
K28.5 PATTERN, $I_{MOD}=6\text{mA}$, $EQENA = 0$**

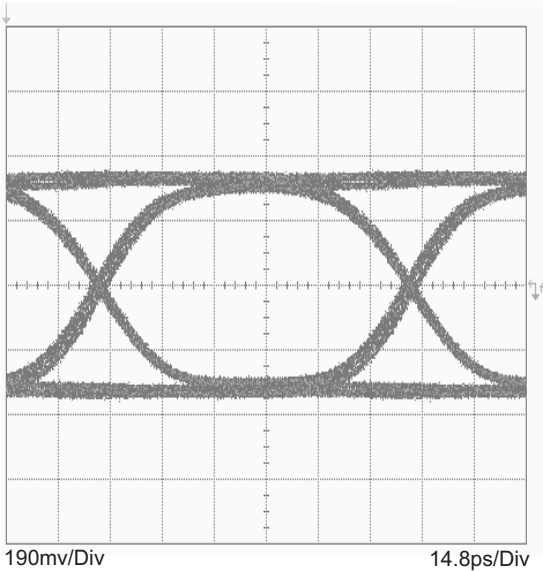


Figure 16.

**EYE-DIAGRAM AT 11.3GBPS
K28.5 PATTERN, $I_{MOD}=10\text{mA}$, $EQENA = 0$**

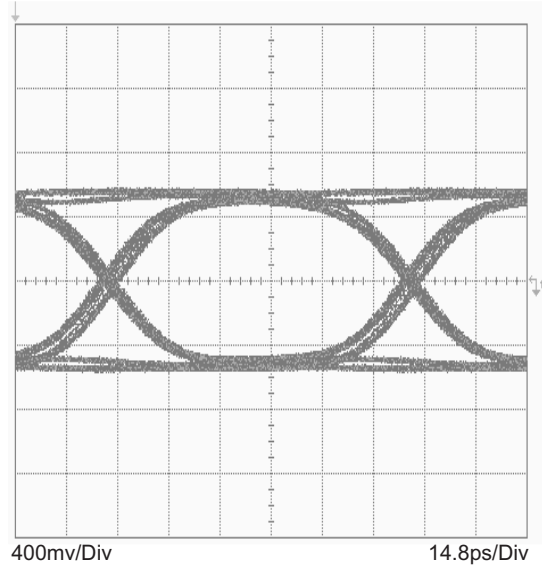


Figure 17.

**EYE-DIAGRAM AT 11.3GBPS
K28.5 PATTERN, $I_{MOD}=6\text{mA}$, $EQENA = 0$,
 $OSH = USH = 8$, $OSW = USW = 2$, $PKRNG = 0$**

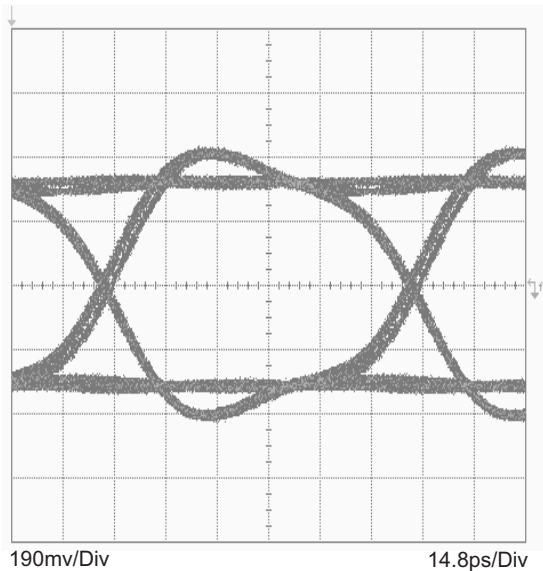


Figure 18.

**EYE-DIAGRAM AT 8.5GBPS
K28.5 PATTERN, $I_{MOD}=6\text{mA}$, $EQENA = 0$**

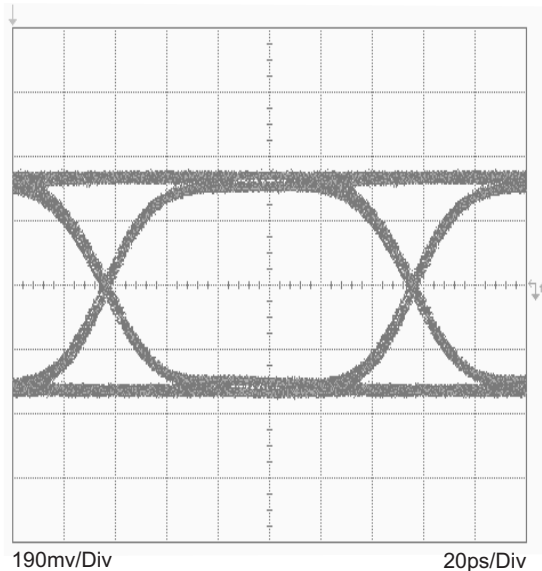


Figure 19.

TYPICAL OPERATION CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Typical operating condition is at $V_{CC} = 3.3V$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, $I_{BIASC} = 6\text{ mA}$, $I_{MODC} = 12\text{ mA}$, $V_{IN} = 600\text{ mVpp}$ and no waveform shaping (unless otherwise noted).

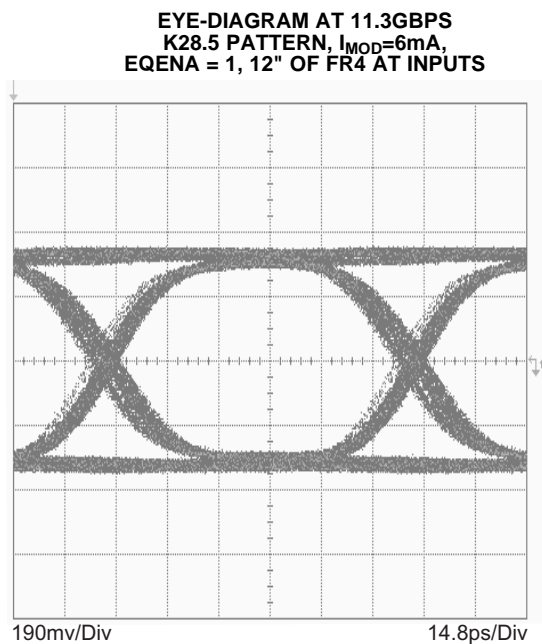


Figure 20.

Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

| Changes from Original (June 2007) to Revision A | Page |
|---|-------------|
| • Changed the I_{VCC} MAX supply current (first row) from 85 to 70 mA. | 5 |
| • Changed the I_{VCC} MAX supply current (second row) from 70 to 75 mA. | 5 |
| • Changed first sentence in the Data Transfer section from "The number of data bytes transferred between a START and a STOP condition is not limited and is determined by the master device." | 9 |
| Changes from Revision A (July 2007) to Revision B | Page |
| • Changed T_{STG} Max from 85°C | 4 |

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable Device | Status (1) | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | Package Qty | Eco Plan (2) | Lead/Ball Finish (6) | MSL Peak Temp (3) | Op Temp (°C) | Device Marking (4/5) | Samples |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ONET8501VRGPR | ACTIVE | QFN | RGP | 20 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85 | ONET 8501V | Samples |
| ONET8501VRGPRG4 | ACTIVE | QFN | RGP | 20 | 3000 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85 | ONET 8501V | Samples |
| ONET8501VRGPT | ACTIVE | QFN | RGP | 20 | 250 | Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) | NIPDAU | Level-3-260C-168 HR | -40 to 85 | ONET 8501V | Samples |

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

OBsolete: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead/Ball Finish - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead/Ball Finish values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| ONET8501VRGPR | QFN | RGP | 20 | 3000 | 330.0 | 12.4 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 1.15 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |
| ONET8501VRGPT | QFN | RGP | 20 | 250 | 180.0 | 12.4 | 4.25 | 4.25 | 1.15 | 8.0 | 12.0 | Q2 |

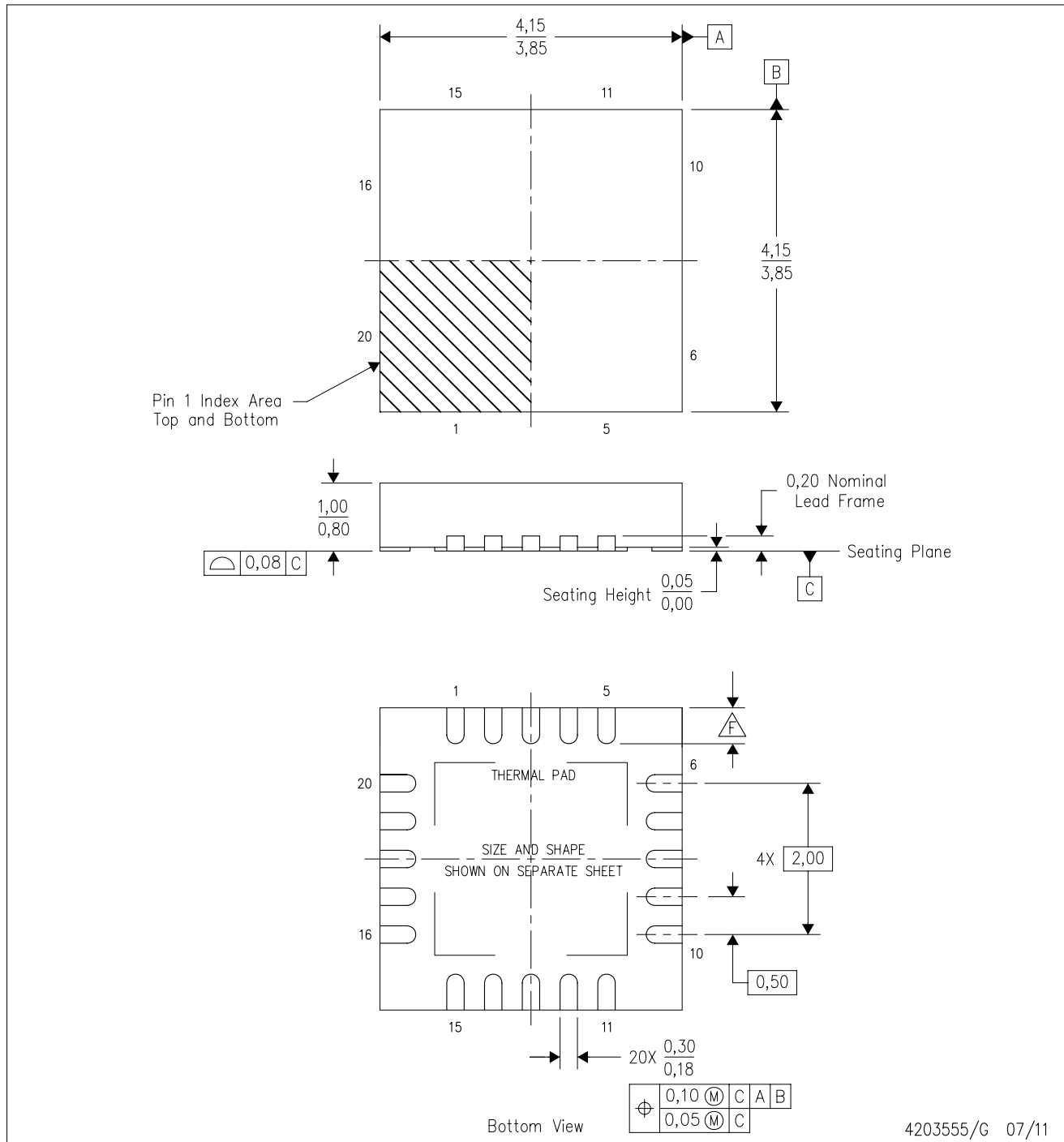
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ | Length (mm) | Width (mm) | Height (mm) |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| ONET8501VRGPR | QFN | RGP | 20 | 3000 | 552.0 | 367.0 | 36.0 |
| ONET8501VRGPT | QFN | RGP | 20 | 250 | 552.0 | 185.0 | 36.0 |

RGP (S-PVQFN-N20)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - QFN (Quad Flatpack No-Lead) package configuration.
 - The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.
 - See the additional figure in the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.
- Check thermal pad mechanical drawing in the product datasheet for nominal lead length dimensions.

THERMAL PAD MECHANICAL DATA

RGP (S-PVQFN-N20)

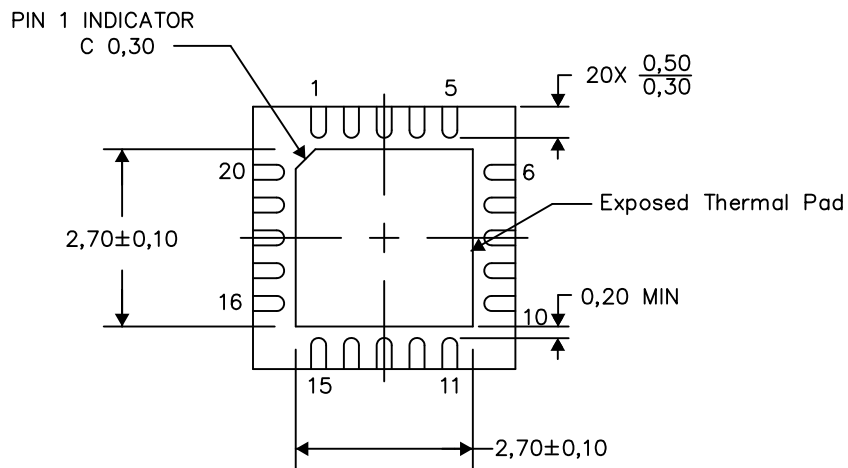
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD

THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.



Bottom View

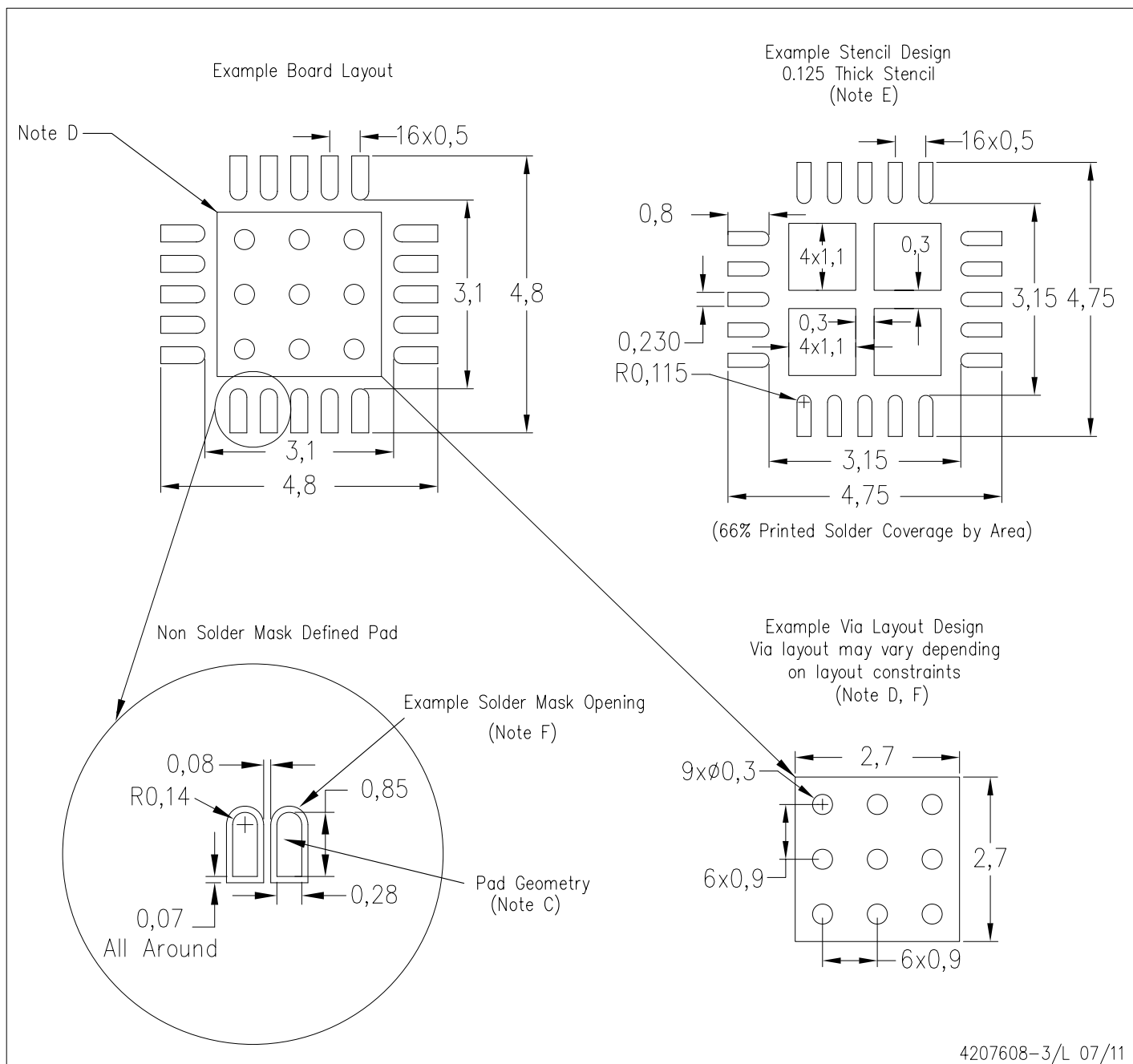
Exposed Thermal Pad Dimensions

4206346-3/AA 11/13

NOTES: A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters

RGP (S-PVQFN-N20)

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK NO-LEAD



- NOTES:
- All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
 - This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
 - This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. Refer to Application Note, Quad Flat-Pack Packages, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271, and also the Product Data Sheets for specific thermal information, via requirements, and recommended board layout. These documents are available at www.ti.com <<http://www.ti.com>>.
 - Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
 - Customers should contact their board fabrication site for recommended solder mask tolerances and via tenting recommendations for vias placed in the thermal pad.

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