# ADN2841/ADN2847 DC-Coupled Optical Evaluation Kit 

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## INTRODUCTION

This application note describes the 32-lead ADN2841/ ADN2847 laser diode driver Rev. A1 evaluation kit. The evaluation kit is a demonstration board that provides a dc-coupled optical evaluation of the ADN2841 or ADN2847. This document describes how to configure the board in order to operate these parts optically. The document contains the following information:

- Board description
- Quick start for optical operation
- Description of board settings
- Component list
- Schematic of board
- Board layout information
- Silkscreen image of board
- Optical eyes


## BOARD DESCRIPTION

The ADN2841 is a 5 V dual-loop 50 Mbps to 2.7 Gbps laser diode driver. The ADN2847 is a 3 V dual-loop 50 Mbps to 3.3 Gbps laser diode driver. To use the board in an optical configuration, a suitable laser diode must be soldered onto the board. The monitor photodiode (MPD) current is fed into the ADN2841/ADN2847 to control the average power and extinction ratio. The ADN2841 and ADN2847 use automatic power control (APC) to maintain a constant average power over time and temperature. The ADN2841 and ADN2847 use closed-loop extinction ratio control to allow optimum setting of extinction ratio for every device. This board is configured for lasers in mini-DIL packages only. LEDs for power supply, DEGRADE, and FAIL are made available for monitoring purposes. Power to the ADN2841 evaluation circuitry is $\mathbf{- 5} \mathrm{V}$ only. Power to the ADN2847 evaluation circuitry is -3.3 V only.

## QUICK START FOR OPTICAL OPERATION

To ensure proper operation in the optical configuration, verify the following:

1. Jumpers $K 3$ and $K 4$ are connected to $A$; Jumper $K 2$ is connected to B.
2. If the input data is clocked, it is necessary to enable the clock select pin (CLKSEL). CLKSEL is enabled by
connecting K4 to B . If the clock inputs are not used, or the input data is not latched, connect K 4 to A .
3. The power supply is diode protected to ensure the device is not damaged if a positive power supply is accidently connected. The user may connect Jumper K1 (short circuit) and power up the board by applying -5 V to the power input SMA, J3, if the ADN2841 is the device to be evaluated, or -3.3 V to the power input SMA, J3, if the ADN2847 is the device being evaluated. If Jumper K1 is not connected, the user should make the power supply sufficiently negative to ensure that the ADN2841 supply is -5 V or the ADN2847 supply is -3.3 V . The actual DUT supply can be measured at the anode of D1.
4. Apply a differential signal, typically 500 mV , to J 6 and J7 (DATAN and DATAP). Single-ended operation may result in a degraded eye.
5. If the clock select pin is enabled by K4, apply a differential clock signal, typically 500 mV , to J4 and J5 (CLKN and CLKP). If the clock pin is not enabled, a clock signal should not be connected.
6. The optical eye and switching characteristics of the ADN2841/ADN2847 may be observed using a digital communications analyzer that has an optical input channel with the required bandwidth.
7. The bias and modulation currents can also be monitored by observing IBMON and IMMON, respectively. IBMON and IMMON are both a 1:100 ratio of IBIAS and IMON. Both are terminated with resistors and so can be viewed at Test Points T3 and T4 using a voltmeter or oscilloscope.
8. To establish the desired average power and extinction ratio, the user should follow this procedure.
a. With the power supply turned off, adjust Potentiometers R20 (ERSET) and R21 (PSET) to approximately $20 \mathrm{k} \Omega$.
b. With the evaluation board powered on and the data signal switching, the user can reduce the value of potentiometer R21 to establish the desired average optical power.
c. Potentiometer R20 can then be reduced in value to increase the modulation current, and hence increase the extinction ratio. The bias current will decrease as the modulation current increases. The bias and modulation currents can be monitored using IBMON and IMMON.

When adjusting the extinction ratio, the user should allow adequate time for the eye to settle.The allowable resistance range at the power set input (PSET), the extinction ratio set input (ERSET), and the alarm set (ASET) is between $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ and $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$. Resistors R31 through R33 ensure that the
resistance at these nodes never falls below the minimum allowable value. If the node resistances increase above $25 \mathrm{k} \Omega$, the ADN2841 or ADN2847 may not operate within its specifications.

Table I. Description of Board Settings

| Component | Name | Function |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| J3 | POWER | -5 V or -3.3 V Power Input to Board |
| J4 | CLKN | CLKN Input |
| J5 | CLKP | CLKP Input |
| J6 | DATAP | DATAP Input |
| J7 | DATAN | DATAN Input |
| T1 | IMPDMON | IMPD Current Mirror Monitor |
| T3 | IBMON | Bias Current Mirror Monitor |
| T4 | IMMON | Modulation Current Mirror Monitor |
| R19 | ASET Potentiometer | Adjusts the BiasThreshold for Degrade and Fail Alarms |
| R20 | ERSET Potentiometer | Adjusts the Extinction Ratio |
| R21 | PSET Potentiometer | Adjusts the MPD Current and thus the Average Power |
| K1 | K1 | Jumper to Bypass Supply Protection Diode |
| K2 | K2 | Jumper for LBWSET |
| K3 | K3 | Jumper to Exercise ALS |
| K4 | K4 | Jumper for CLKSEL |

Table II. Component List

| Component | Quantity | Description |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| R19, R20, R21 | 3 | $50 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Trim Potentiometers |
| D1 | 1 | Supply Protection Diode (1N4001) |
| D2, D3, D4 | 3 | SMD LEDs |
| C3-C11, C16-C18 | 12 | 10 nF Capacitors |
| C2 | 1 | $220 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Capacitor |
| C13, C14 | 2 | $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ Capacitors (Loop Bandwidth Setting) |
| Q3, Q4 | 2 | Transistors (MMBT3904 SOT-23) |
| C1 | 1 | $22 \mu$ F Capacitor |
| C15 | 1 | 1 pF Capacitor |
| R15, R18 | $10 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Resistors |  |
| R3 | $10 \Omega$ Resistor |  |
| R5 | 1 | $100 \Omega$ Resistor |
| R2 | 1 | $24 \Omega$ Resistor |
| R1, R16, R17 | 1 | $330 \Omega$ Resistors |
| R6 | 3 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Resistor |
| R31-R33 | 1 | $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Resistors |
| R11, R13, R14 | 3 | $1.5 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ Resistors |
| R25, R26*, R28 | 3 | $0 \Omega$ Resistors |
| K1-K4 | 3 | Pin Header Jumper Sockets |
| J3-J7 | 4 | SMA Connectors |
| U1 | 5 | ADN2841/ADN2847 |
| U2* | 1 | Laser Diode-Not Supplied by Analog Devices |
| L1, L2 | 1 | $10 \mu \mathrm{H}$ Inductors |
| *Components that are not populated |  |  |

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Figure 1. Schematic of Board


Figure 2. PC Component Side


Figure 3. -5 V/-3.3 V Power Plane


Figure 4. PC Ground Plane


Figure 5. Solder Side


Figure 6. Silkscreen Image

OPTICAL EYE DIAGRAMS


Figure 7. ADN2841 Unfiltered 2.5 Gbps Optical Eye. Average Power $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$, Extinction Ratio $=10 \mathrm{~dB}$. Eye Obtained Using a Mitsubishi FU-445-SDF.


Figure 8. ADN2847 Unfiltered 2.5 Gbps Optical Eye. Average Power $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$, Extinction Ratio $=10 \mathrm{~dB}$. Eye Obtained Using a Mitsubishi FU-445-SDF.


Figure 9. ADN2841 Filtered 2.5 Gbps Optical Eye. Average Power $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$, Extinction Ratio $=10 \mathrm{~dB}$. Eye Obtained Using a Mitsubishi FU-445-SDF


Figure 10. ADN2847 Filtered 2.5 Gbps Optical Eye. Average Power $=-3 \mathrm{dBm}$, Extinction Ratio $=10 \mathrm{~dB}$. Eye Obtained Using a Mitsubishi FU-445-SDF.

