

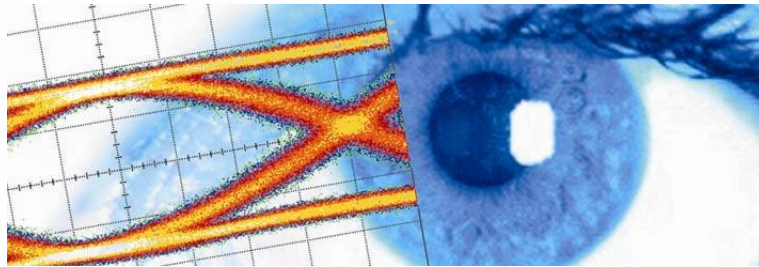


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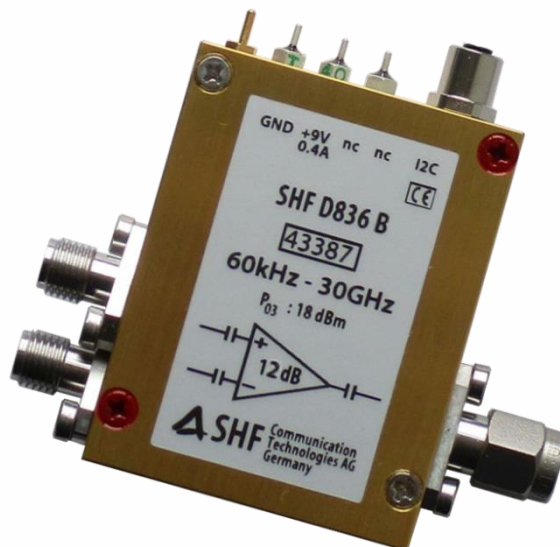
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Datasheet

SHF D836 B

Differential to Single-Ended Linear Broadband Amplifier





Description

The SHF D836 B is a RoHS compliant differential input, single-ended output linear amplifier designed for PAM4 and 16QAM applications. The single-ended output drive amplitude of up to at least 4 V linear is particularly well suited for state-of-the-art single-drive DP-16QAM modulators. When driven from the differential outputs of a high performance DAC, the common-mode rejection characteristic of this differential input design helps to maintain the linearity and resolution of the DAC.

This amplifier is of a single chip design based on state-of-the-art commercial GaAs process, housed in a special low loss carrier PCB environment to maintain wide bandwidth and low group delay variation, necessary for high performance operation.

Like other amplifiers in the product family, this amplifier enjoys the same benefit of an internal voltage regulation to protect against accidental reverse voltage connection. Similarly, the output amplitude and crossing adjustment using software control via an USB connection. Once adjusted, the connection can be removed until the next time.

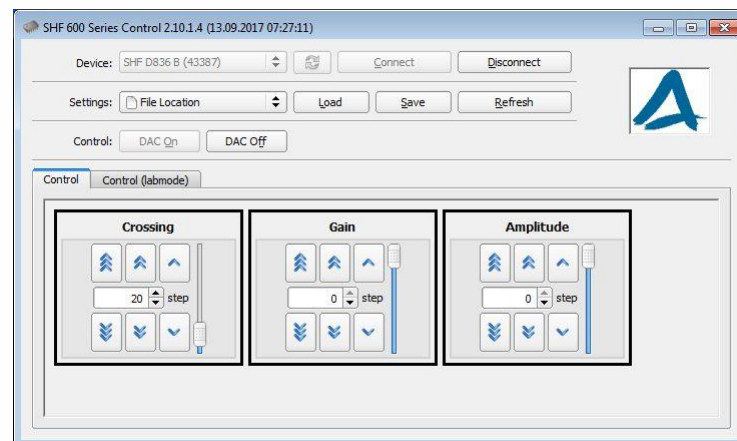
Ease of Use

Upon delivery, the amplifier is already pre-set to deliver maximum gain, maximum output amplitude and nominally 50% crossing.

These settings can be modified in an easy to use graphical software interface, as shown below. For connecting the amplifier to the computer, the USB to I2C converter cable, as well as the required software are included with each amplifier with no extra charge.

Once new settings are stored on the device the amplifier will remember the settings until further changes are made. There is no need to connect a computer to the device unless gain, maximum amplitude or crossing adjustments are to be made.

The software is available for download at www.shf-communication.com.



GUI of the SHF 600 Series Control software

Available Options

03: DC return on output (max. ± 1.75 V, max. 35 mA)¹

04: Built-in bias tee on output (max. ± 7 V, max. 220 mA)¹

¹ The options 03 & 04 cannot be combined.

If an option is chosen, the maximum gain and the maximum output power might be reduced by up to 1 dB. The low frequency 3 dB Point might be increased up to 80 kHz. The DC resistance of an bias tee is about 3 Ω .



Specifications – SHF D836 B

| Parameter | Unit | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Conditions |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|------|-----------|---|
| Absolute Maximum Ratings | | | | | | |
| Maximum RF Input Power in Operation | dBm V | $P_{in\ max}$ | | | 4 1 | peak to peak voltage |
| Maximum RF Input Power without Power Supply | dBm V | $P_{in\ max}$ | | | 10 2 | peak to peak voltage |
| DC Voltage at RF Input | V | | | | ±9 | AC coupled input |
| DC Voltage at RF Output | V | | | | ±7 | AC coupled output |
| Supply Voltage | V | | 8 | | 12 | 0.45 A, reverse voltage protected |
| Case Temperature ² | T _{case} | °C | 10 | 40 | 50 | |
| Electrical Characteristics (At 40°C case temperature, unless otherwise specified) | | | | | | |
| High Frequency 3 dB Point | GHz | $f_{HIGH\ InP}$ | 32 | | | single ended ³ , non-inverting input |
| | GHz | $f_{HIGH\ InN}$ | 27 | | | single ended ³ , inverting input |
| | GHz | f_{HIGH} | 30 | | | Calculated from single ended |
| Low Frequency 3 dB Point | kHz | f_{LOW} | | | 50 | each inputs |
| Gain | dB | S_{21} | 11 | 12 | | measured at $P_{in} = -27$ dBm |
| Gain Ripple | dB | ΔS_{21} | | ±0.5 | ±1 | 40 MHz...25 GHz, relative to gain-slope |
| Max. Gain Reduction | dB | | -2.5 | -3 | -4 | Control via software interface |
| Output Power at 1 dB Compression | dBm V | P_{01dB} | 14 3.2 | | | 10 MHz...20 GHz peak to peak voltage |
| Output Power at 2 dB Compression | dBm V | P_{02dB} | 16.5 4.2 | | | 10 MHz...20 GHz peak to peak voltage |
| Output Power at 3 dB Compression | dBm V | P_{03dB} | 18 5 | | | 10 MHz...20 GHz peak to peak voltage |
| 3 rd Order Intercept Point | dBm | IP_3 | 27 | | | Single ended |
| Max. RF Input for Linear Operation | dBm V | $P_{in\ lin}$ | | | -4 0.4 | I.e. $P_{out} \leq P_{01dB}$ peak to peak voltage, single ended |
| Max. Output Power Reduction | dB | | | tbd | | $P_{in} \geq -2$ dBm Crossing might need to be readjusted by using the crossing control feature. Control via software interface |
| Crossing Control Range | % | | -2 | | 5 | Control via software interface $V_{out} \sim 3$ V |

² If operated with heat sink (part of the delivery) at room temperature there is no need for additional cooling.

³ Single ended measurement condition with -27dBm input power



| Parameter | Unit | Symbol | Min | Typ | Max | Conditions |
|-----------------------------------|------|-----------|-----|------------|------------|--|
| Input Reflection | dB | S_{11} | | | -12 -10 | < 10 GHz, single ended < 20 GHz, single ended |
| Output Reflection | dB | S_{22} | | -10 | -9 | < 30 GHz |
| Rise Time/Fall Time | ps | t_r/t_f | | | 8 13.5 | 20%...80%, $3\text{ V} \leq V_{out} \leq 4\text{ V}$ Deconvoluted ^{4,5} Full Setup ⁴ |
| Jitter | fs | J_{RMS} | | 400 500 | 500 600 | $3\text{ V} \leq V_{out} \leq 4\text{ V}$ Deconvoluted ^{4,5} Full Setup ⁴ |
| Group Delay Ripple | ps | | | | ±50 | 40 MHz...30 GHz, 160 MHz aperture |
| Power Consumption | W | | | 3.4 | | 9 V supply voltage |
| Mechanical Characteristics | | | | | | |
| Input Connector | | | | | | 2.92mm (K) female ⁶ |
| Output Connector | | | | | | 2.92mm (k) male ⁶ |

⁴ Measured with: SHF 611 C DAC -> DUT (SHF D836 B) -> Agilent 86100C with 70 GHz sampling head & precision time base.

⁵ Calculation based on typical results of setup without DUT :

$$t_r/t_f \text{ deconvoluted} = \sqrt{(t_r/t_f \text{ full setup})^2 - (t_r/t_f \text{ setup w/o DUT})^2} = \sqrt{(t_r/t_f \text{ full setup})^2 - 11 \text{ ps}^2}$$

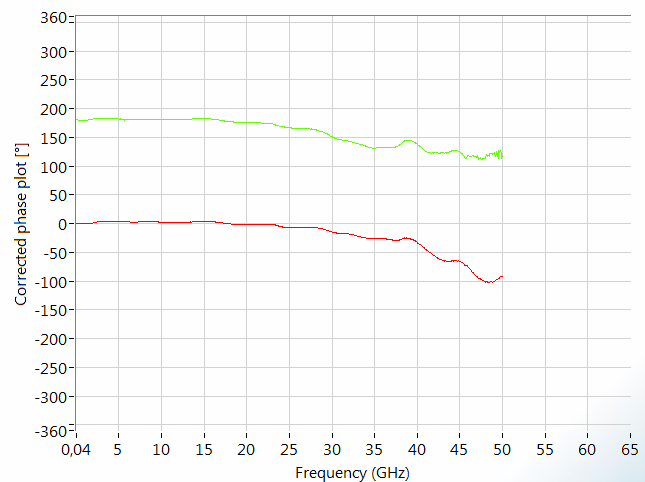
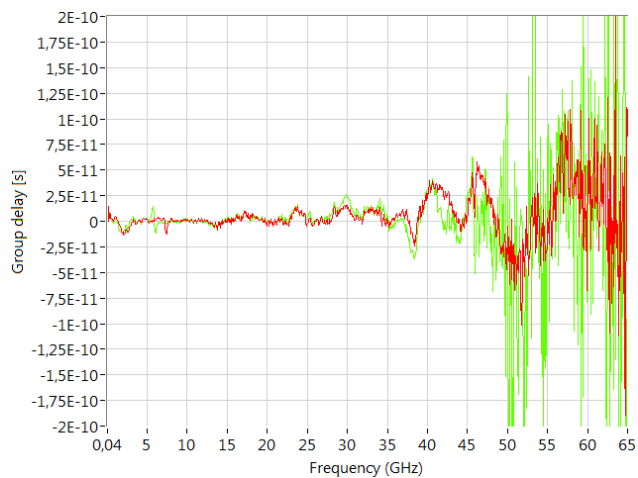
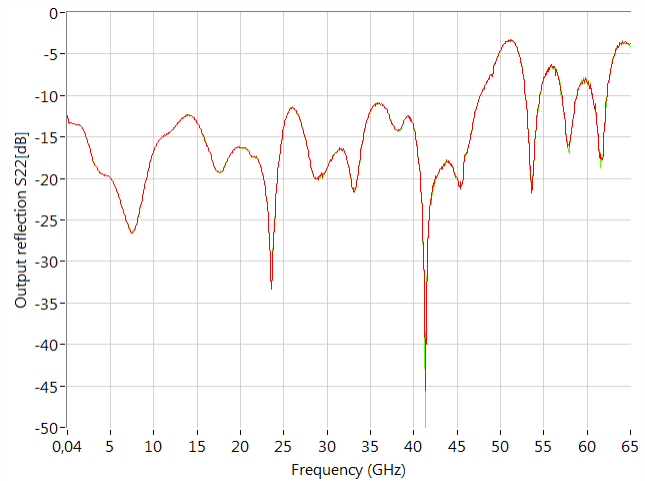
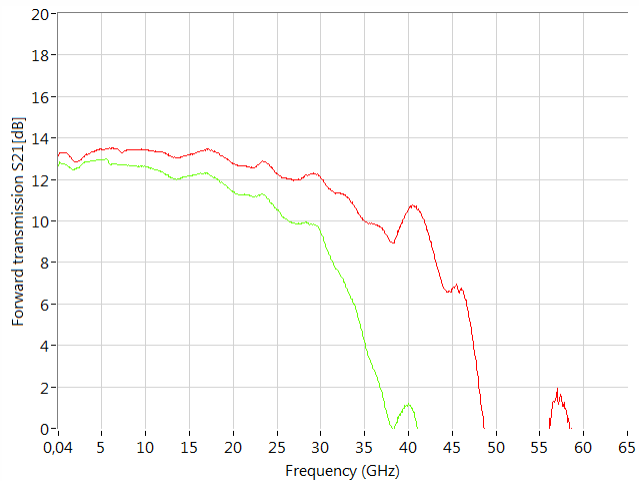
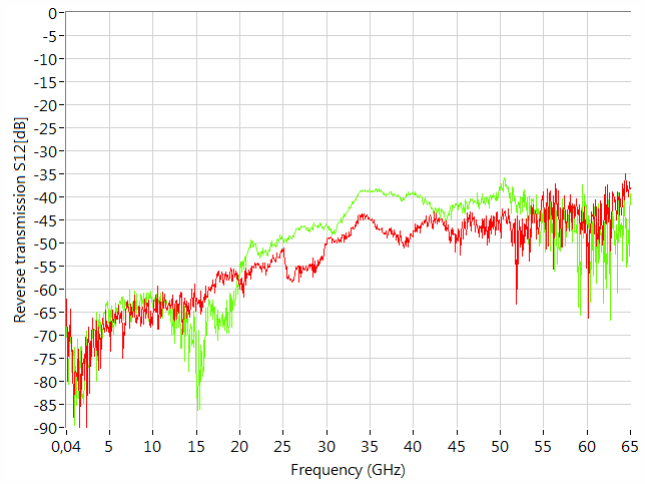
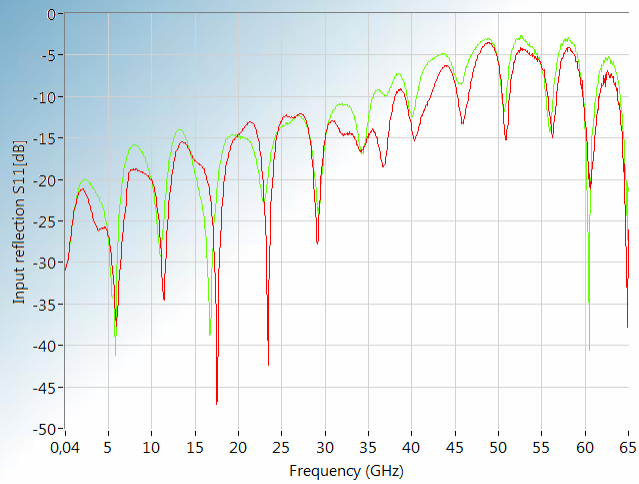
$$J_{RMS} \text{ deconvoluted} = \sqrt{(J_{RMS} \text{ full setup})^2 - (J_{RMS} \text{ setup w/o DUT})^2} = \sqrt{(J_{RMS} \text{ full setup})^2 - 350 \text{ fs}^2}$$

⁶ Other gender configurations are available on request. Other connector types are also available but may impact bandwidth & reflection.



Typical S-Parameters, Group Delay and Phase Response

Single-Ended Measurements (InP: red / InN: green)

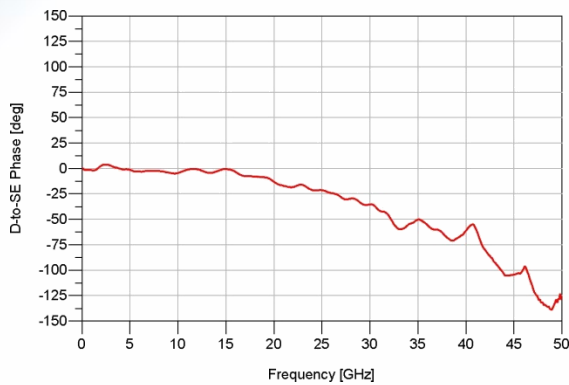
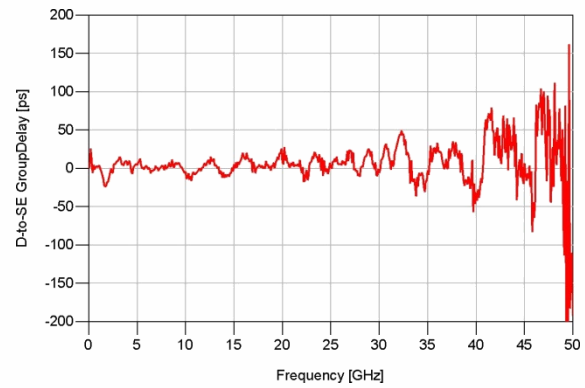
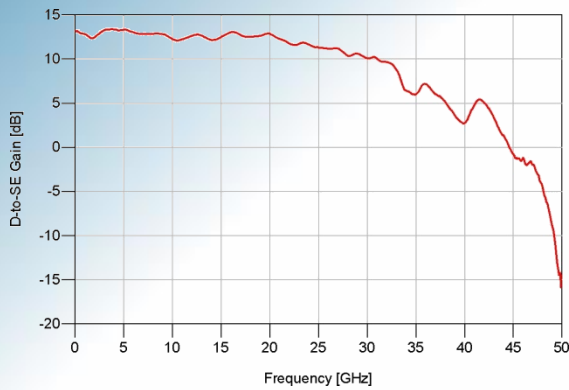


Aperture of group delay measurement: 160 MHz

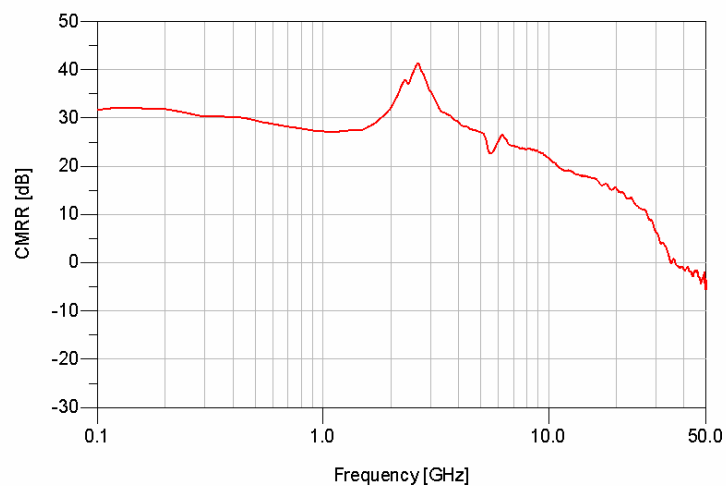


Typical S-Parameters, Group Delay and Phase Response

Differential to Single-Ended (calculated from Single-Ended Measurements)



Typical Common-Mode-Rejection-Ratio (CMRR)

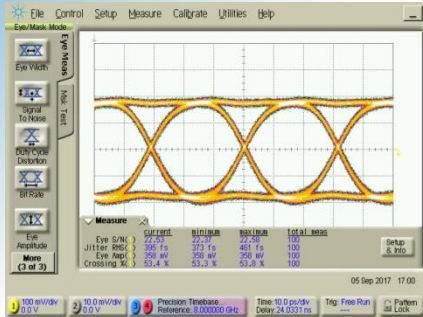




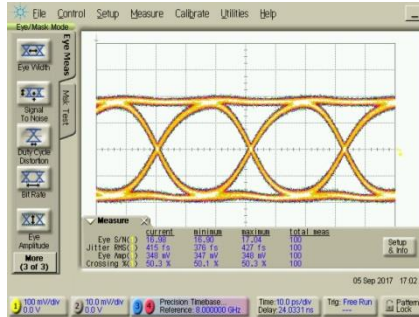
Typical Binary Eye Diagrams

All measurements had been performed using a SHF611 C DAC in binary mode and an Agilent 86100C DCA with Precision Time Base Module (86107A) and 70 GHz Sampling Head (86118A).

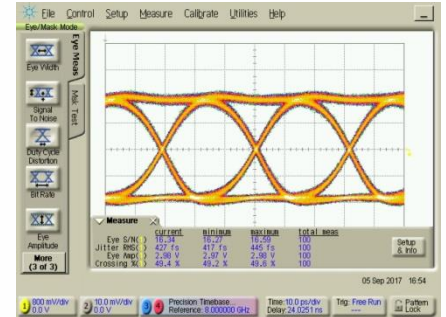
Measurement for ~3 V Amplitude will be part of the inspection report delivered with each particular device.



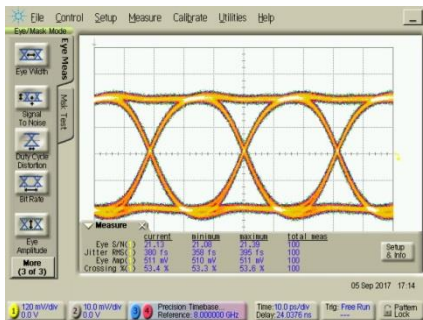
Input Signal InP @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 358 mV



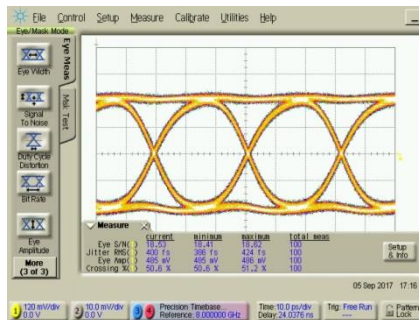
Input Signal InN @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 348 mV



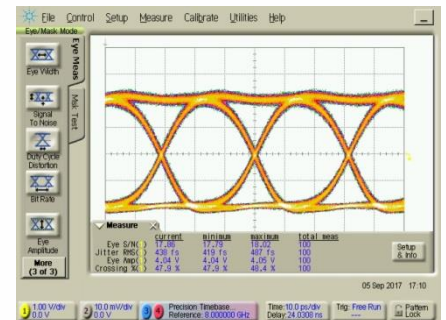
Output Signal @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 3 V



Input Signal InP @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 511 mV



Input Signal InN @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 485 mV



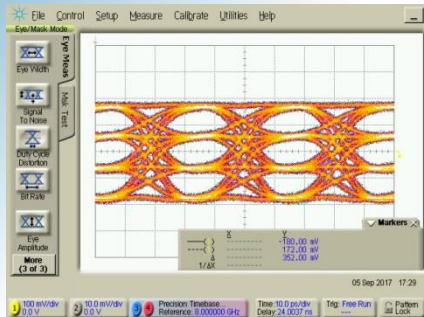
Output Signal @ 32 Gbps,
Eye amplitude: 4 V



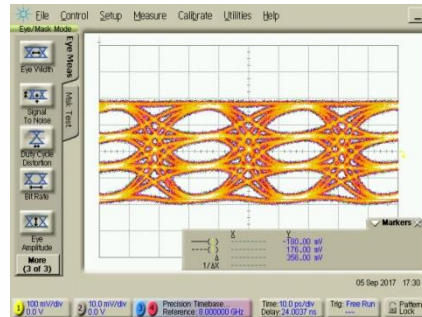
Typical 4-Level Eye diagrams

All measurements had been performed using a SHF611 C DAC and an Agilent 86100C DCA with Precision Time Base Module (86107A) and 70 GHz Sampling Head (86118A).

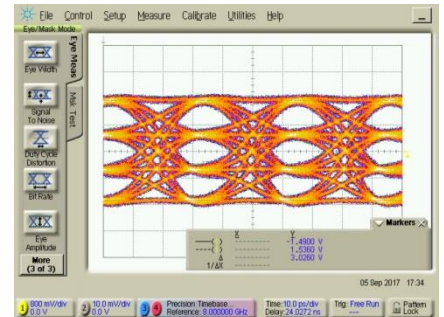
Measurement for ~3 V Amplitude will be part of the inspection report delivered with each particular device.



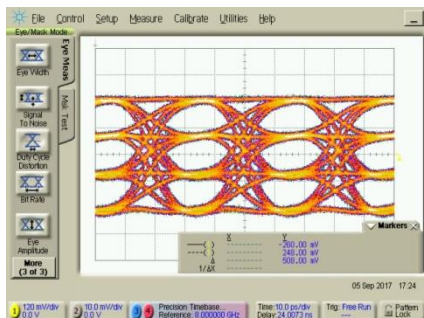
**Input Signal InP @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 352 mV**



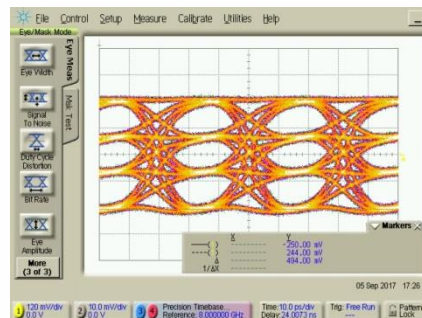
**Input Signal InN @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 356 mV**



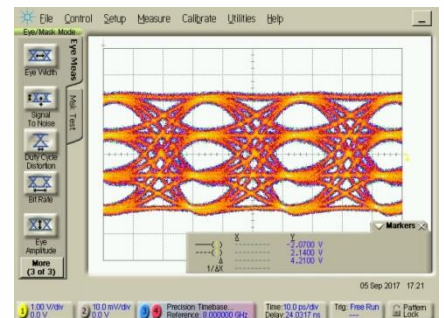
**Output Signal @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 3 V**



**Input Signal InP @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 508 mV**



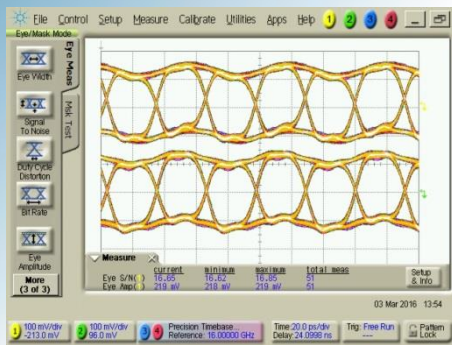
**Input Signal InN @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 494 mV**



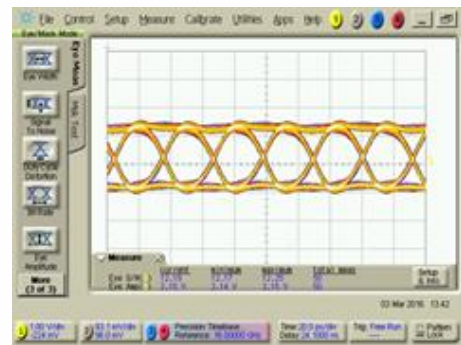
**Output Signal @ 32 GBaud,
Eye amplitude: 4.2 V**



Typical Suppression of common mode interference

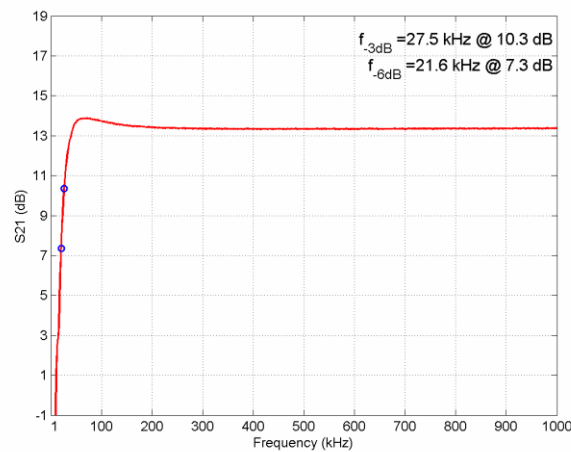


Input Signals 32 GBit/s
100 mV/ 16 GHz interference

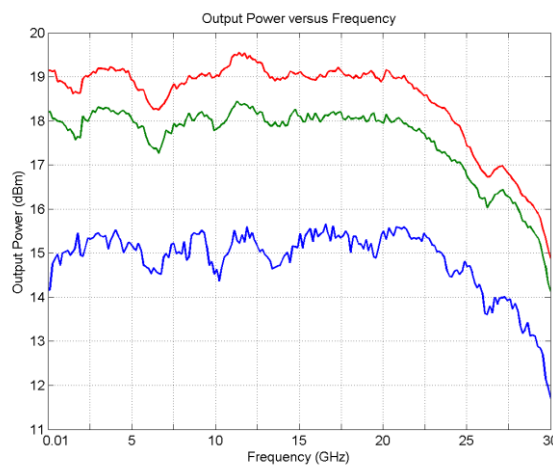


Output Signal 32 GBit/s

Typical Low Frequency Response (<1 MHz)



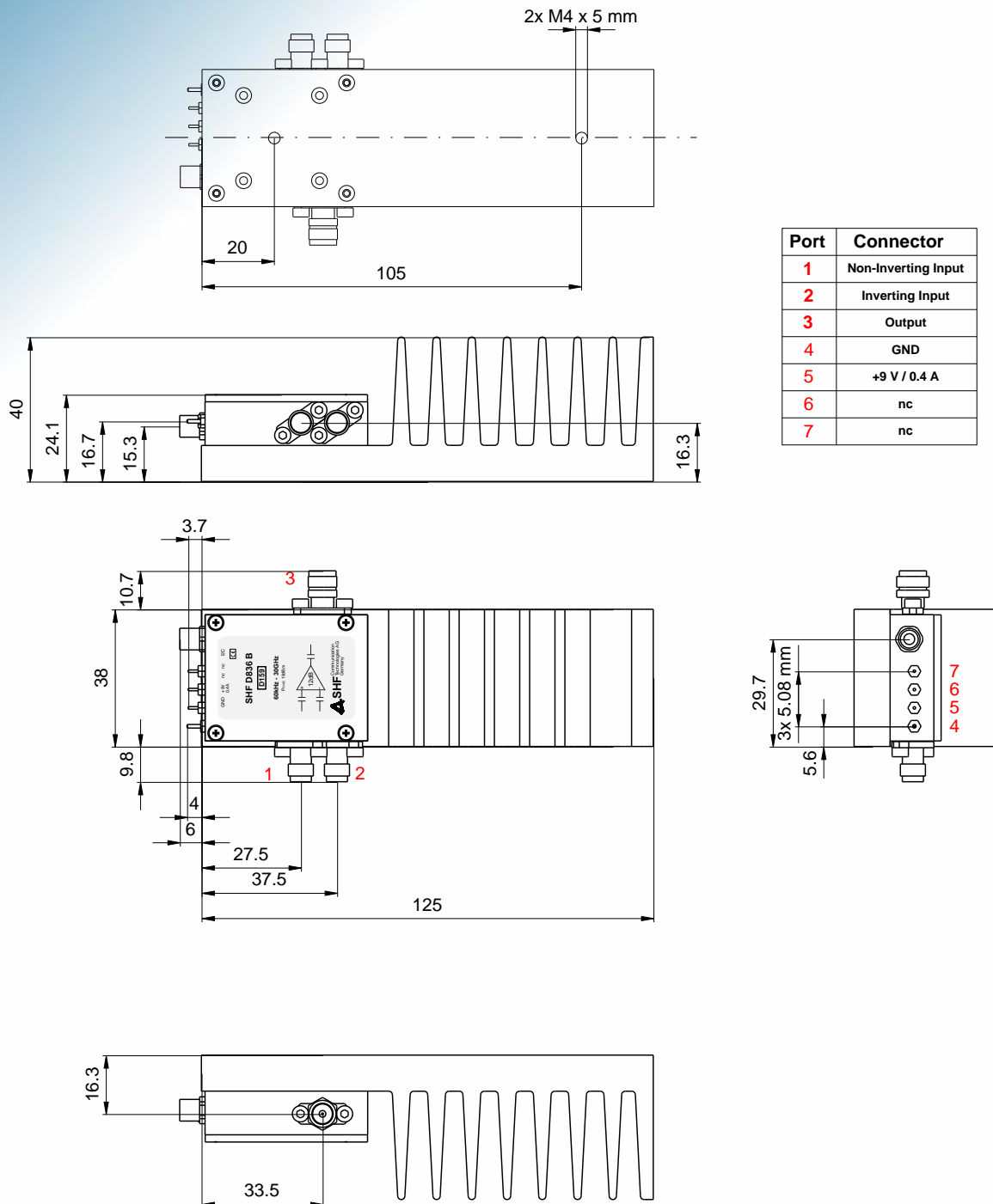
Typical Saturation Power Characteristic (single-ended measurement)



Top (red): 3 dB compression;
Middle (green): 2 dB compression;
Bottom (blue): 1 dB compression



Mechanical Drawing with Heat Sink



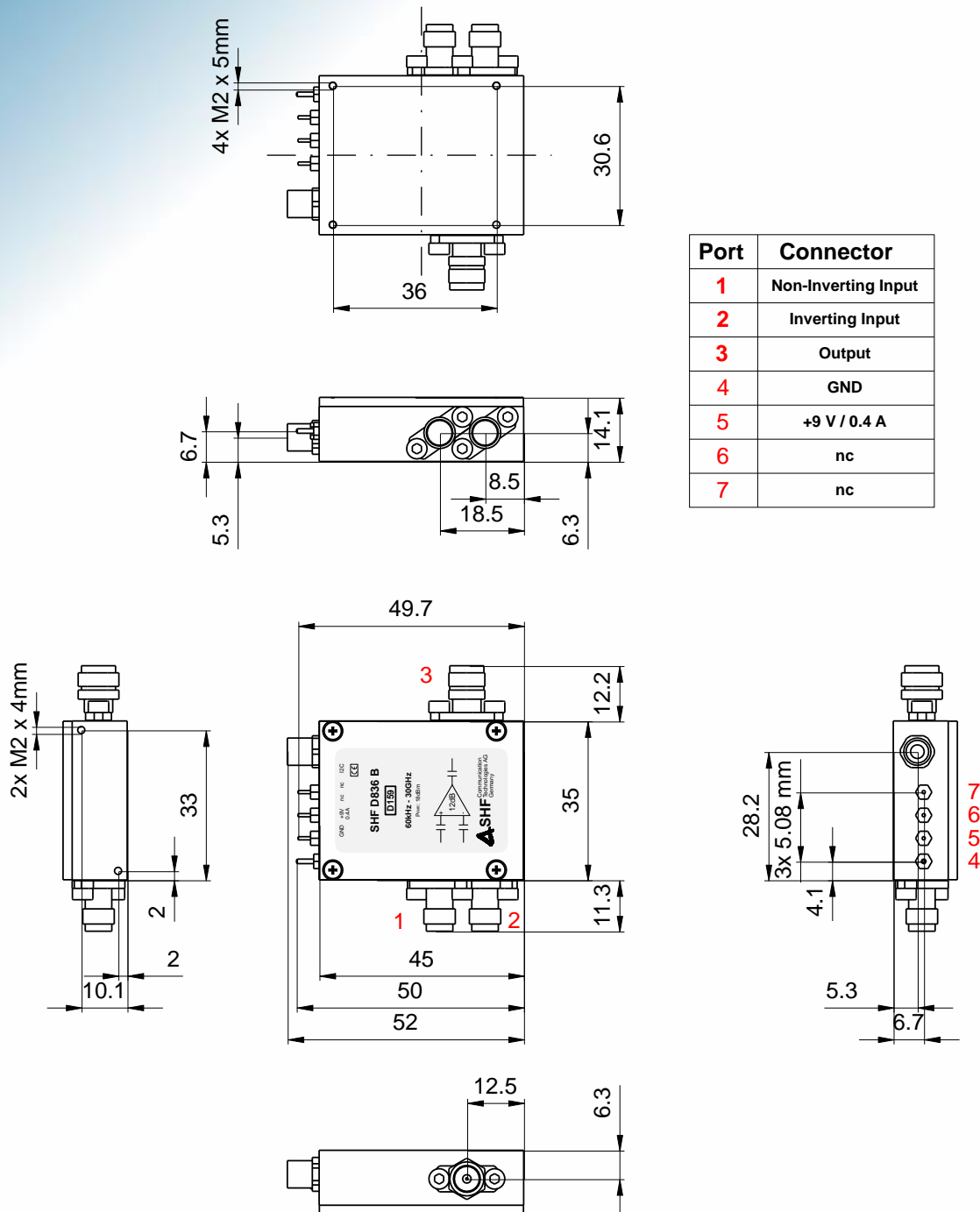
Pin assignment might change if a bias tee option is chosen.

Thermal resistance of heat sink approx. 4 K/W

For permanent mounting remove the heat sink from the amplifier. In that case please ensure that adequate cooling of the amplifier is guaranteed. It is recommended to use thermal paste or a thermal gap pad for the mounting. In order to separate the heat sink from the amplifier, remove the four screws on the heat sink. Please note, thermal paste is used between the heat sink and the amplifier housing.



Mechanical Drawing without Heat Sink



Pin assignment might change if a bias tee option is chosen.

Please ensure that adequate cooling of the amplifier is guaranteed.



User Instructions

ATTENTION!

Electrostatic sensitive GaAs FET amplifier

1. To prevent damage through static charge build up, cables should be always discharged before connecting them to the amplifier!
2. Attach a 50 Ohm output load before supplying DC power to the amplifier!
3. The supply voltage can be taken from any regular 8...12 V, 0.45 A DC power supply and can be connected to the supply feed-through filter via an ON / OFF switch.
4. Using a 3 dB or 6 dB input attenuator will result in a 6 dB or 12 dB increase of the input return loss. For minimal degradation of amplifier rise time, these attenuators should have a bandwidth specification of greater 50 GHz (V/ 1.85mm attenuators)!
5. A differential input signal of about 0.7 Vpp will produce output swing of about 3 Vpp.
6. Higher input voltages will drive the amplifier's output stage into saturation, leading to waveform peak clipping.
7. Saturated output voltages can only be used without damage while the amplifier is connected to a 50 Ohm precision load with a VSWR of less than 1.2 or better than 20 dB return loss up to 40 GHz.
8. While using a reflective load the output voltage has to be reduced to a safe operating level according to the magnitudes of the reflections.
9. ATTENTION: At radio frequencies a capacitive load can be transformed to an inductive one through transmission lines! With an output stage driven into saturation this may lead to the immediate destruction of the amplifier (within a few ps)!
10. The input voltage (single ended) should never be greater than 2 Vpp equivalent to 10 dBm input power.