

A:No Shield B: Forward Clipper C: Backward Clipper







Features

- RoHS compliant
- Compliant with IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet standard
- Compliant with Fiber Channel 100-SM-LC-L standard
- Industry standard 1×9 footprint
- SC duplex connector
- Single power supply 3.3/5 V
- Differential LVPECL/PECL inputs and outputs
- Compatible with solder and aqueous wash processes
- Class 1 laser product complies with EN 60825-1

Ordering Information

| PART NUMBER | INPUT/OUTPUT | SIGNAL DETECT | VOLTAGE | CLIPPER | TEMPERATURE |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|---------------------------------|
| AC02-C13BA2-50-A | DC/DC | LVPECL/PECL | 3.3/5V | | 0° C to 70° C |
| AC02-C13BA2-50-C | DC/DC | LVPECL/PECL | 3.3/5V | Backward | 0° C to 70° C |
| AC02-C13BA2-50-B | DC/DC | LVPECL/PECL | 3.3/5V | Forward | 0°C to 70°C |
| AC02-C13BL2-50-A | AC/AC | TTL | 3.3/5V | | 0°C to 70°C |
| AC02-C13BL2-50-C | AC/AC | TTL | 3.3/5V | Backward | 0° C to 70° C |
| AC02-C13BL2-50-B | AC/AC | TTL | 3.3/5V | Forward | 0° C to 70° C |

Page 1 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Absolute Maximum Ratings

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | MIN | MAX | UNITS | NOTE |
|-----------------------|------------|------|-----|-------|---------------------|
| Storage Temperature | T_S | -40 | 85 | °C | |
| Supply Voltage | Vcc | -0.5 | 6.0 | V | |
| Input Voltage | V_{IN} | -0.5 | Vcc | V | |
| Output Current | I_o | | 50 | mA | |
| Operating Current | I_{OP} | | 500 | mA | |
| Soldering Temperature | T_{SOLD} | | 260 | °C | 10 seconds on leads |

Operating Environment

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | MIN | MAX | UNITS | NOTE |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----|------|-------|------|
| Ambient Operating Temperature | T_{AMB} | 0 | 70 | °C | |
| Supply Voltage | Vcc | 3.1 | 5.25 | V | |
| Supply Current (3.3V) | $I_{TX} + I_{RX}$ | | 300 | mA | |
| Supply Current (5V) | $I_{TX} + I_{RX}$ | | 400 | mA | |

Page 2 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Transmitter Electro-optical Characteristics

 $Vcc = 3.1 \text{ V to } 5.25 \text{ V}, T_A = 0 ^{\circ}\text{C to } 70 ^{\circ}\text{C}$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | MIN | TYP. | MAX | UNITS | NOTE |
|---|--------------------|------|--------|---------------|---------|----------|
| Output Optical Power | D (| 0 | | 1.5 | 4D | A |
| $9/125 \mu m$ fiber | Pout | 0 | | +5 | dBm | Average |
| Extinction Ratio | ER | 7 | | | dB | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_C | 1280 | 1310 | 1340 | nm | |
| Spectral Width (-20dB) | $\Delta \lambda$ | | | 1 | nm | |
| Side Mode Suppression Ratio | SMSR | 30 | | | dB | |
| Rise/Fall Time (20–80%) | $T_{r, f}$ | | | 260 | ps | |
| Relative Intensity Noise | RIN | | | -120 | dB/Hz | |
| Total Jitter | TJ | | | 227 | ps | |
| Output Eye | | | Compli | ant with IEEl | E802.3z | |
| Transmitter Data Input Voltage-High | V_{IH} $-V_{CC}$ | -1.1 | | -0.74 | V | Note 1 |
| Transmitter Data Input Voltage-Low | V_{IL} $-V_{CC}$ | -2.0 | | -1.58 | V | Note 1 |
| Transmitter Data Input Differential Voltage | V_{DIFF} | 0.3 | | 1.6 | V | Note 1 |

Note 1: These inputs are compatible with 10K, 10KH and 100K ECL and PECL input.

Page 3 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Receiver electro-optical characteristics

 $Vcc = 3.1 \text{ V to } 5.25 \text{ V}, T_A = 0 ^{\circ} \text{C to } 70 ^{\circ} \text{C}$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | MIN | TYP. | MAX | UNITS | NOTE |
|---|-------------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|------------------|
| Optical Input Power-maximum | P_{IN} | -2 | | | dBm | BER $< 10^{-12}$ |
| Optical Input Power-minimum (Sensitivity) | P_{IN} | | | -24 | dBm | BER $< 10^{-12}$ |
| Operating Center wavelength | λ_C | 1260 | | 1610 | nm | |
| Optical Return Loss | ORL | 12 | | | dB | |
| Signal Detect-Asserted | P_A | | | -24 | dBm | |
| Signal Detect-Deasserted | P_D | -35 | | | dBm | |
| Signal Detect-Hysteresis | $P_A - P_D$ | 1.0 | | | dB | |
| Signal Detect Voltage (PECL)- High | $V_{OH} - V_{CC}$ | -1.1 | | -0.74 | V | Note 1 |
| Signal Detect Voltage (PECL)- Low | $V_{OL} - V_{CC}$ | -2.0 | | -1.58 | V | Note 1 |
| Signal Detect Voltage (TTL)-High | V_{OH} | V_{CC} -0.8 | | Vcc | V | |
| Signal Detect Voltage (TTL)-Low | V_{OL} | 0 | | 0.5 | V | |
| Data Output Rise, Fall Time (20–80%) | $T_{r,f}$ | | | 0.35 | ns | |
| Data Output Voltage-High | $V_{OH} - V_{CC}$ | -1.1 | | -0.74 | V | Note 1 |
| Data Output Voltage-Low | $V_{OL} - V_{CC}$ | -2.0 | | -1.58 | V | Note 1 |
| Data Output Differential Voltage | V_{DIFF} | 0.3 | | 1.6 | V | |

Note 1: These outputs are compatible with 10K, 10KH and 100K ECL and PECL input.

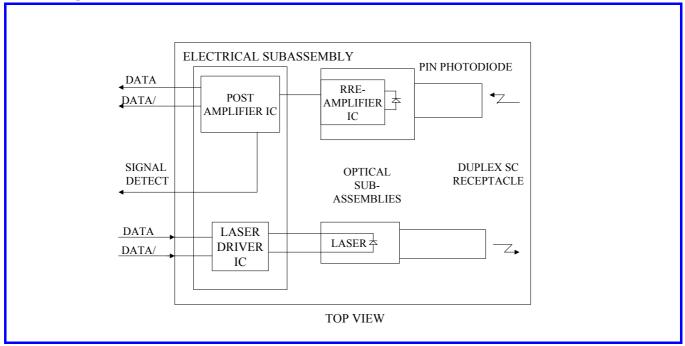
Page 4 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Block Diagram of Transceiver



Transmitter Section

The transmitter section consists of a 1310 nm InGaAsP laser in an eye safe optical subassembly (OSA) which mates to the fiber cable. The laser OSA is driven by a LD driver IC which converts differential input LVPECL logic signals into an analog laser driving current.

Receiver Section

The receiver utilizes an InGaAs PIN photodiode mounted together with a trans-impedance preamplifier IC in an OSA. This OSA is connected to a circuit providing post-amplification quantization, and optical signal detection.

Receiver Signal Detect

Signal Detect is a basic fiber failure indicator. This is a single-ended LVPECL/PECL or TTL output. As the input optical power is decreased, Signal Detect will switch from high to low (deassert point) somewhere between sensitivity and the no light input level. As the input optical power is increased from very low levels, Signal Detect will switch back from low to high (assert point). The assert level will be at least 1.0 dB higher than the deassert level.

Page 5 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



1310 nm Single-mode Transceiver (24dB margin)

1×9, SC Duplex Connector, 3.3/5 V

1.0625Gbd Fiber Channel/1.25 Gigabit Ethernet

Connection Diagram

| n-Out | | | _ |
|-------|----------------------------|----------|---|
| | 1. RX GND 2. RD+ | O N/C | |
| | 3. RD- 4. SD 5. VCCR | TOP VIEW | |
| | 6. Vcct 7. TD- | | |
| | 8. TD+ 9. TX GND | O N/C | |

| PIN | SYMBOL | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|---------------|---|
| 1 | RX GND | Receiver Signal Ground. |
| | 101 01 12 | Directly connect this pin to the receiver ground plane. |
| _ | | RD+ is an open-emitter output circuit. |
| 2 | RD+ | Terminate this high-speed differential PECL output with standard PECL techniques at the follow-on device input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic) |
| | | RD- is an open-emitter output circuit. |
| 3 | RD- | Terminate this high-speed differential PECL output with standard PECL techniques at the follow-on |
| | | device input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic) |
| | | Signal Detect. |
| | | Normal optical input levels to the receiver result in a logic "1" output, V_{OH} , asserted. Low input optical |
| | | levels to the receiver result in a fault condition indicated by a logic "0" output V_{OL} , deasserted Signal |
| 4 | CD. | Detect is a single-ended LVPECL/PECL or TTL output. SD can be terminated with LVPECL/PECL |
| 4 | 4 <i>SD</i> | techniques via 50 Ω to V_{CCR} – 2 V. Alternatively, SD can be loaded with a 180 Ω resistor to RX GND to |
| | | conserve electrical power with small compromise to signal quality. If Signal Detect output is not used, |
| | | leave it open-circuited. This Signal Detect output can be used to drive a LVPECL/PECL input on an |
| | | upstream circuit, such as, Signal Detect input or Loss of Signal-bar. |
| | | Receiver Power Supply. |
| 5 | V_{CCR} | Provide +3.3 Vdc via the recommended receiver power supply filter circuit. Locate the power supply |
| | 0011 | filter circuit as close as possible to the V_{CCR} pin. |
| | | Transmitter Power Supply. |
| 6 | V_{CCT} | Provide +3.3 Vdc via the recommended transmitter power supply filter circuit. Locate the power supply |
| | 661 | filter circuit as close as possible to the V_{CCT} pin. |
| | | Transmitter Data In-Bar. |
| 7 | TD- | Terminate this high-speed differential PECL input with standard PECL techniques at the transmitter |
| | | input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic) |
| - | | Transmitter Data In. |
| 8 | 8 <i>TD</i> + | Terminate this high-speed differential PECL input with standard PECL techniques at the transmitter |
| | | input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic) |
| - | | Transmitter Signal Ground. |
| 9 | 9 TX GND | Directly connect this pin to the transmitter signal ground plane. Directly connect this pin to the |
| | | transmitter ground plane. |

Page 6 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,

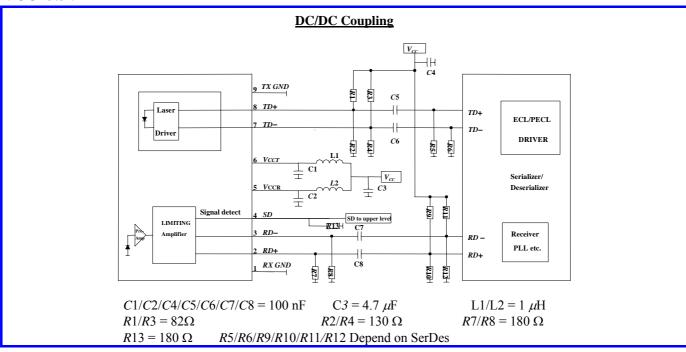


1310 nm Single-mode Transceiver (24dB margin) 1×9, SC Duplex Connector, 3.3/5 V

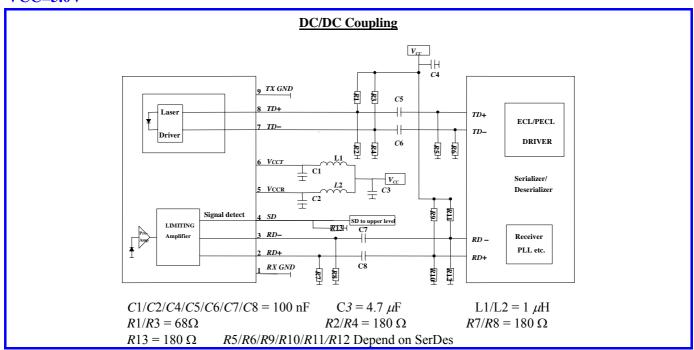
1.0625Gbd Fiber Channel/1.25 Gigabit Ethernet

Recommended Circuit Schematic

VCC=3.3V



VCC=5.0V

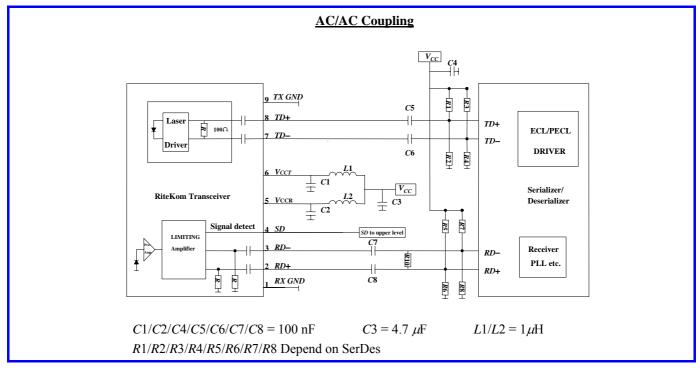


Page 7 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,





In order to get proper functionality, a recommended circuit is provided in above recommended circuit schematic. When designing the circuit interface, there are a few fundamental guidelines to follow.

- (1) The differential data lines should be treated as 50Ω Micro strip or strip line transmission lines. This will help to minimize the parasitic inductance and capacitance effects. Locate termination at the received signal end of the transmission line. The length of these lines should be kept short and of equal length.
- (2) For the high speed signal lines, differential signals should be used, not single-ended signals, and these differential signals need to be loaded symmetrically to prevent unbalanced currents which will cause distortion in the signal.
- (3) Multi layer plane PCB is best for distribution of V_{CC} , returning ground currents, forming transmission lines and shielding, Also, it is important to suppress noise from influencing the fiber-optic transceiver performance, especially the receiver circuit.
- (4) A separate proper power supply filter circuits shown in Figure for the transmitter and receiver sections. These filter circuits suppress Vcc noise over a broad frequency range, this prevents receiver sensitivity degradation due to V_{CC} noise.
- (5) Surface-mount components are recommended. Use ceramic bypass capacitors for the 0.1 μ F capacitors and a surface-mount coil inductor for 1 μ H inductor. Ferrite beads can be used to replace the coil inductors when using quieter V_{CC} supplies, but a coil inductor is recommended over a ferrite bead. All power supply components need to be placed physically next to the V_{CC} pins of the receiver and transmitter.
- (6) Use a good, uniform ground plane with a minimum number of holes to provide a low-inductance ground current return for the power supply currents.

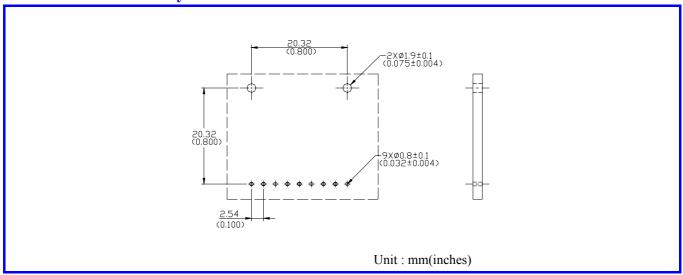
Page 8 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Recommended Board Layout Hole Pattern



This transceiver is compatible with industry standard wave or hand solder processes. After wash process, all moisture must be completely remove from the module. The transceiver is supplied with a process plug to prevent contamination during wave solder and aqueous rinse as well as during handling, shipping or storage.

Solder fluxes should be water-soluble, organic solder fluxes. Recommended cleaning and degreasing chemicals for these transceivers are alcohol's (methyl, isopropyl, isobutyl), aliphatics (hexane, heptane) and other chemicals, such as soap solution or naphtha. Do not use partially halogenated hydrocarbons for cleaning/degreasing.

Page 9 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,

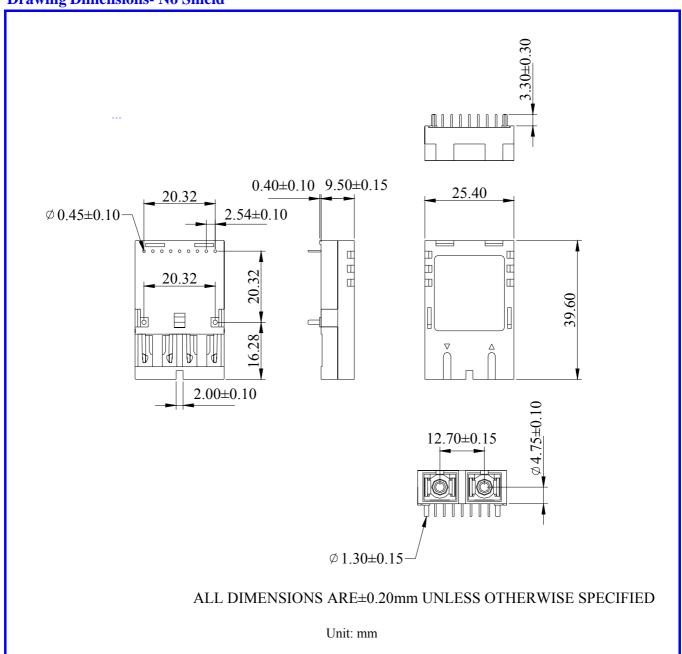


1310 nm Single-mode Transceiver (24dB margin)

1×9, SC Duplex Connector, 3.3/5 V

1.0625Gbd Fiber Channel/1.25 Gigabit Ethernet

Drawing Dimensions- No Shield



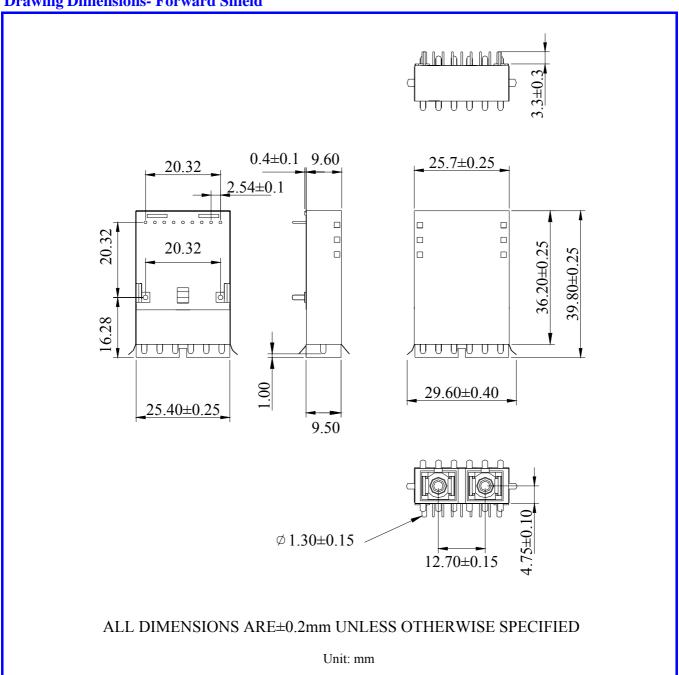
Page 10 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Drawing Dimensions- Forward Shield



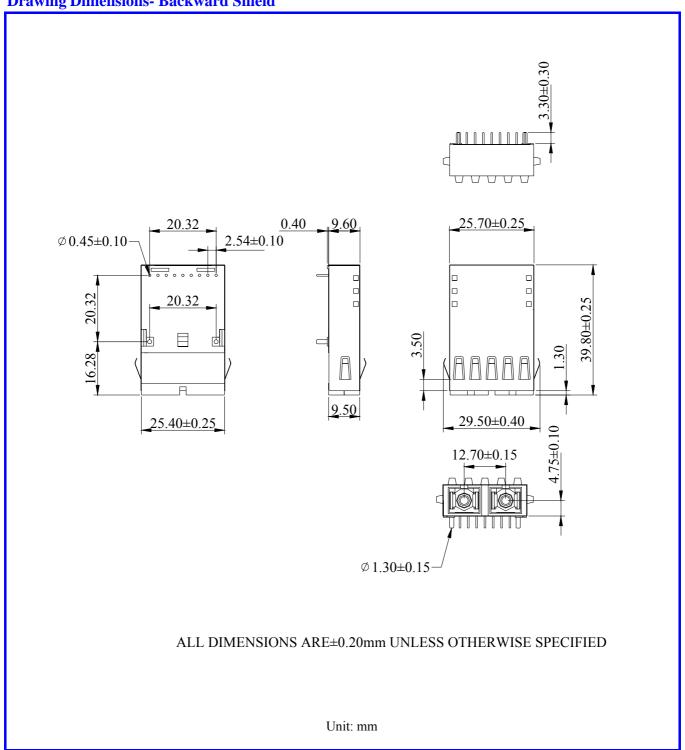
Page 11 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,



Drawing Dimensions- Backward Shield



Page 12 of 14

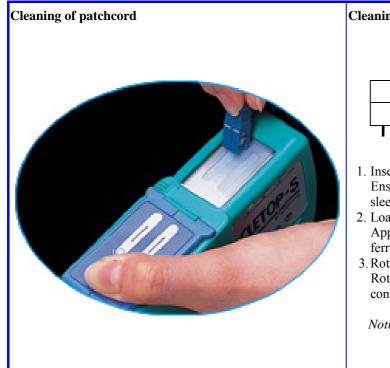
Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,

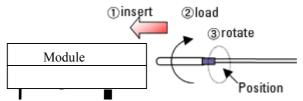


Optical Receptacle Cleaning Recommendations

All fiber stubs inside the receptacle portions were cleaned before shipment. In the event of contamination of the optical ports, the recommended cleaning process is the use of forced nitrogen. If contamination is thought to have remained, the optical ports can be cleaned using a NTT international Cletop® stick type and HFE7100 cleaning fluid. Before the mating of patchcord, the fiber end should be cleaned up by using Cletop® cleaning cassette.



Cleaning of fiber stub



- Insert
 Ensure that stick is held straight when inserting into sleeve.
- 2. Load Apply sufficient pressure (approx 600-700g) to ensure ferrule a little depressed in sleeve.
- 3. Rotate
 Rotate stick clockwise 4-5 times, while ensuring direct contact with ferrule end-face is maintained.

Notice: Number of possible wipes: Maintenance (repair) ~1 use / piece

Equipment construction: 4 uses / piece (max.)

Note: The pictures were extracted from NTT-ME website. And the Cletop® is a trademark registered by NTT-ME



1310 nm Single-mode Transceiver (24dB margin) 1×9, SC Duplex Connector, 3.3/5 V

1.0625Gbd Fiber Channel/1.25 Gigabit Ethernet

Eye Safety Mark

The AC02 series Single-mode transceiver is a class 1 laser product. It complies with EN 60825-1 and FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11. In order to meet laser safety requirements the transceiver shall be operated within the Absolute Maximum Ratings.

Caution

All adjustments have been done at the factory before the shipment of the devices. No maintenance and user serviceable part is required. Tampering with and modifying the performance of the device will result in voided product warranty.

Required Mark

Class 1 Laser Product Complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11

Note: All information contained in this document is subject to change without notice.

Page 14 of 14

Headquarters:

9F-2., No. 190 Sec. 2 Jung Shing Rd., Hsin-dian,