

### FEATURES

- Compliant with existing standards
- Compact integrated transceiver unit with
  - MQW laser diode transmitter
  - InGaAs PIN-photodiode receiver
  - Duplex SC receptacle
- Class 1 FDA (Accession No. 95 20 890) and IEC laser safety compliant
- Single power supply (5 V)
- Loss of optical signal indicator
- PECL differential inputs and outputs
- Wave solderable and washable with included process plug

### Maximum Ratings (Absolute maximum stress)

Exceeding any one of these values may destroy the device immediately. However, the electro-optical characteristics described in the following tables are only valid for use under the recommended operating conditions.

Package Power Dissipation <sup>(1)</sup>	1.5 W
Supply voltage ( $V_{CC}-V_{EE}$ )	6 V
Data Input Levels	GND to $V_{CC}+0.5$ V
Differential Data Input Voltage	2.5 V
Operating Case Temperature	0 to 70°C
Storage Ambient temperature	-40°C to 85°C
Soldering Conditions Temp/Time (MIL-STD 883 C Method 2003)	250/5.5°C/s

### Notes

1. For  $V_{CC}-V_{EE}$  (min, max). 50% duty cycle. The supply current does not include the load drive current of the receiver output. Add max. 45 mA for the three outputs. Load is 50  $\Omega$  to  $V_{CC}-2$  V.

### DESCRIPTION

This data sheet describes the Siemens single mode ATM transceiver, which complies with the ATM Forum's Network Compatible ATM for Local Network Applications document and ANSI's *Broadband ISDN—Customer Installation Interfaces, Physical Media Dependent Specification*, T1E1.2.

ATM is being developed to facilitate solutions in multi-media applications and real time transmission. The data rate is scalable, and the ATM protocol is the basis of the broadband public networks being standardized in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU), the former International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). ATM can also be used in local private applications.

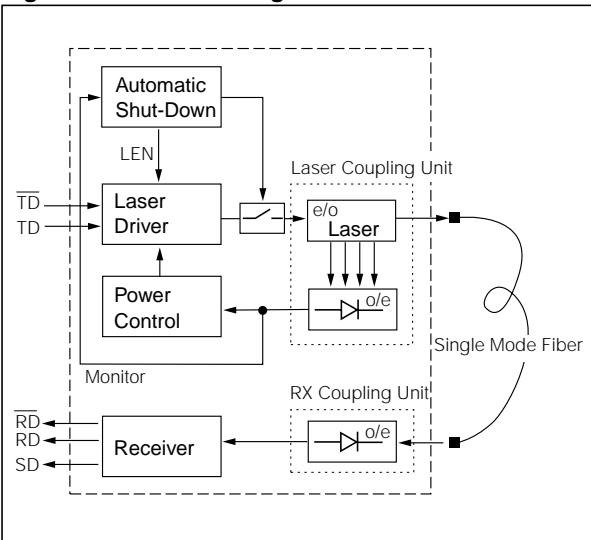
The Siemens single mode ATM transceiver is a single unit comprised of a transmitter, a receiver, and an SC receptacle. It thereby frees the customer from many alignment and PC board layout concerns. The module is designed for low cost LAN and WAN applications. It can be used as the network end device interface in workstations, servers, and storage devices, and in a broad range of network devices such as bridges, routers, intelligent hubs, as well as local and wide area ATM switches.

This transceiver operates at 155.520 Mbits per second from a single power supply (+5 Volt). The full differential data inputs and outputs are PECL compatible.

### Functional Description of 1x9 Pin Row Transceiver

This transceiver is designed to transmit serial data via single mode cable.

Figure 1. Functional diagram



The receiver component converts the optical serial data into PECL compatible electrical data (RD and RDnot). The Signal Detect (SD, active high) shows whether an optical signal is present.

The transmitter converts electrical PECL compatible serial data (TD and TDnot) into optical serial data. It contains a laser driver circuit which drives the modulation

and bias current of the laser diode. The currents are controlled by a power control circuit to guarantee a constant output power of the laser over temperature and aging. The power control uses the output of the monitor pin diode (mechanically built in the laser coupling unit) for the controlling function to prevent the laser power from exceeding the operating limits.

This module is a laser Class 1 product due to an integrated automatic shutdown circuit, which disables the laser when it detects transmitter failures.

The transceiver contains a supervisory circuit to monitor the power supply. This circuit makes an internal reset signal whenever the supply voltage declines below the reset threshold. It keeps the reset signal active for at least 140 milliseconds after the voltage has risen above the reset threshold. During this time the laser is inactive.

### Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Case Temperature	$T_C$	0		70	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}-V_{EE}$	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Supply Current <sup>(1)</sup>	$I_{CC}$		150	250	mA

### Transmitter

Data Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}-V_{CC}$	-1165		-880	mV
Data Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}-V_{CC}$	-1810		-1475	
Input Data Rise/Fall, 10-90%	$t_R, t_F$	0.4		1.3	ns

### Receiver

Output Current	$I_O$			25	mA
Input Center Wavelength	$\lambda_C$	1260		1360	nm

### Transmitter Electro-Optical Characteristics

Transmitter	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Output Power (Average)	$P_O$	-15.0	-11.0	-8.0	dBm
Center Wavelength	$\lambda_C$	1260		1360	nm
Spectral Width (FWHM)	$\sigma_\lambda$			7.7	
Output Rise time	$t_R$	0.6		2.5	ns
Output Fall time	$t_F$			3.0	
Extinction Ratio (dynamic)	ER	8.2			dB
Reset Threshold for TXVCC <sup>(9)</sup>	$V_{TH}$	4.25	4.38	4.5	V
Reset Active Timeout <sup>(9)</sup>	$t_{RES}$	140	240	560	ms
Eye Diagram <sup>(1)</sup>					

## Receiver Electro-Optical Characteristics

Receiver	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	
Sensitivity (Average Power) <sup>(2)</sup>	P <sub>IN</sub>		-33.0	-29.0	dBm	
Saturation (Average Power)	P <sub>SAT</sub>	-8.0				
Signal Detect Assert Level <sup>(3)</sup>	P <sub>SDA</sub>	-43	-36.0	-33.5		
Signal Detect Deassert Level <sup>(4)</sup>	P <sub>SDD</sub>	-44.5	37.5	-35.0		
Signal Detect Hysteresis	P <sub>SDA</sub> -P <sub>SDD</sub>	1.0	1.5	3.0	dB	
Signal Detect Assert Time <sup>(7)</sup>	t <sub>ASS</sub>	10	30	100		
Signal Detect Deassert Time <sup>(8)</sup>	t <sub>DAS</sub>	30	150	350		
Output LO Voltage <sup>(5)</sup>	V <sub>OL</sub> -V <sub>CC</sub>	-1950		-1630	mV	
Output HI Voltage <sup>(5)</sup>	V <sub>OH</sub> -V <sub>CC</sub>	-1025		-735		
Output Data Rise/Fall Time, 10-90%	t <sub>R</sub> , t <sub>F</sub>			1.3ns	ns	
Output SD Rise/Fall Time <sup>(6)</sup>				40ns		

### Notes

- Transmitter meets ANSI T1E1.2, SONET OC-3, and ITU G.957 mask patterns.
- Minimum average optical power at which the BER is less than 1x10E-10. Measured with a 223-1 NRZ PRBS as recommended by ANSI T1E1.2, SONET OC-3, and ITU G.957
- An increase in optical power above the specified level will cause the SIGNAL DETECT to switch from a LO state to a HI state.
- A decrease in optical power below the specified level will cause the SIGNAL DETECT to switch from a HI state to a LO state.
- PECL 10K compatible. Load is 50  $\Omega$  into V<sub>CC</sub>-2V. Measured under DC conditions at 25°C. For dynamic measurements a tolerance of 50 mV should be added, V<sub>CC</sub>=5V.
- PECL compatible. A high level on this output shows that an optical signal is applied to the optical input.
- Measured by switching the light from <-40 dBm to -25 dBm.
- Measured by switching the light from -25 dBm to <-40 dBm. Switching from higher power levels increases this time.
- Laser power is shut down if power supply is below V<sub>TH</sub> and switched on if power supply is above V<sub>TH</sub> after T<sub>res</sub>.

### Reliability (Qualification Results)

Test Temperature (HTB)	85°C/358 K
Reference Temperature	25°C/298 K
Duration of HTB Test	>4000 hrs
Activation Energy	eV 0.85
Confidence Level	% 90
Number of Tested Modules	>30
Average Failure	$\lambda \leq 74$ dpm/khrs
Lifetime	ti >10 years

### PIN Description

Pin Name		Level/Logic	Pin #	Description
RxVee	Rx Ground	Power Supply	1	Negative power supply, normally ground
RD	Rx Output Data	PECL Output	2	Receiver output data
RDn			3	Inverted receiver output data
Rx SD	RX Signal Detect	PECL Output active high	4	High level on this output shows an optical signal is applied to the optical input.
RxVcc	Rx +5V	Power Supply	5	Positive power supply, +5 V
TxVcc	Tx +5V	Power Supply	6	Positive power supply, +5 V
TDn	Tx Input Data	PECL Input	7	Inverted transmitter input data
TD		PECL Input	8	Transmitter input data
TxVee	Tx Ground	Power Supply	9	Negative power supply, normally ground

LASER SAFETY

This single mode ATM transceiver is a Class 1 laser product. It complies with IEC 825-1 and FDA 21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11. The transceiver must be operated under recommended operating conditions.

Caution

The use of optical instruments with this product will increase eye hazard!

General Restrictions

Classification is only valid if the module is operated within the specified temperature and voltage limits. The system using the module must provide power supply protection that guarantees that the system power source will cease to provide power if the maximum recommended operation limit or more is detected on the +5V at the power source. The temperature of the module case must be in the temperature range given in the recommended operating limits. These limits guarantee the laser safety.

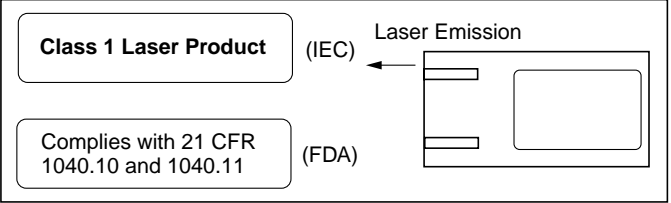
Usage Restrictions

The optical ports of the modules shall be terminated with an optical connector or with a dust plug.

Note

Failure to adhere to the above restrictions could result in a modification that is considered an act of "manufacturing," and will require, under law, recertification of the modified product with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration [ref. 21 CFR 1040.10 (i)].

Figure 2. Required labels



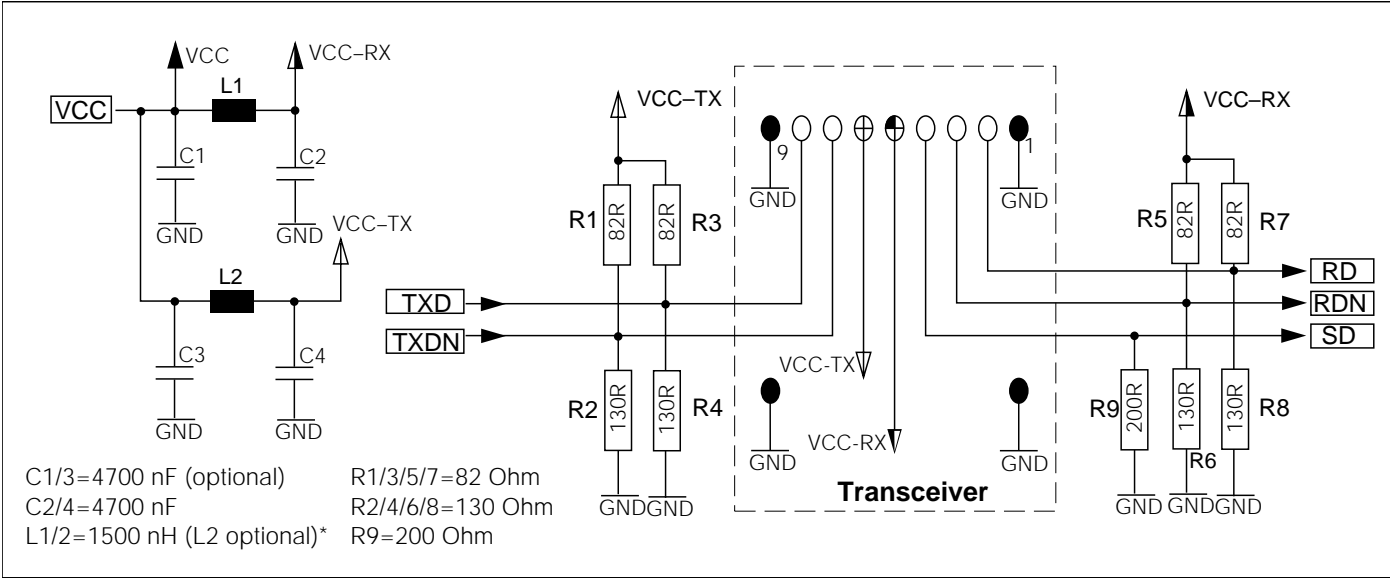
Additional Information

Laser Data

Wavelength	1300 nm
Total output power (in accordance with IEC: 50 mm aperture at 10 cm distance)	1 mW
Total output power (in accordance with FDA: 7 mm aperture at 20 cm distance)	180 µW
Beam divergence	4°

APPLICATION NOTE FOR 1X9 PIN ROW TRANSCEIVER

Figure 3.



\* Recommended choke is Siemens Matsushita B78108-S1153-K or B78148-S1153-K ( $Q_{min}=60$ , max. DC resistance = 0.6 Ohm)

The power supply filtering is required for good EMI performance. Use short tracks from the inductor L1/L2 to the module  $V_{CC-RX}/V_{CC-TX}$ .

A GND plane under the module is required for good EMI and sensitivity performance. Studs must be connected to this GND plane.

The transceiver contains an automatic shutdown circuit. Reset is only possible if the power is turned off, then on again. ( $V_{CC-TX}$  switched below VTH)