



RoHS compliant
850 nm Multi-mode Transceiver (1000BASE-SX)
1×9, SC Duplex Connector, 3.3 V/5V
1.0625Gbd Fiber Channel/1.25 Gigabit Ethernet

No Shield

Forward Clipper

Backward Clipper



Features

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

Ordering Information

LM22-CAS-TC-N

PART NUMBER	INPUT/OUTPUT	SIG	V	CLIPPER	TEMPERATURE
LM22-CAS-PC-N	DC/DC	LV	5V	---	0°C to 70 °C
LM22-CAS-PC-B	DC/DC	LV	5V	Backward	0°C to 70 °C
LM22-CAS-PC-F	DC/DC	LV	5V	Forward	0°C to 70 °C
LM22-CAS-TC-N	AC/AC	TTL	3.3 V/5V	---	0°C to 70 °C
LM22-CAS-TC-B	AC/AC	TTL	3.3 V/5V	Backward	0°C to 70 °C
LM22-CAS-TC-F	AC/AC	TTL	3.3 V/5V	Forward	0°C to 70 °C

Transmit distance: 300m (OM1:62.5/125 MM fiber)
550m (OM2:50/125 MM fiber)



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Absolute Maximum Ratings

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Storage Temperature	T_S	-40	85	°C	
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	-0.5	6.0	V	
Input Voltage	V_{IN}	-0.5	V_{CC}	V	
Output Current	I_o	---	50	mA	
Operating Current	I_{OP}	---	400	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	V_{CC}	3.1	5.25	V	



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Transmitter Electro-optical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Output Optical Power 62.5/125 μm , fiber	P_{out}	-9.5	---	-4	dBm	Average
Output Optical Power 50/125 μm , fiber	P_{out}	-9.5	---	-4	dBm	Average
Extinction Ratio	ER	9	---	---	dB	
Center Wavelength	λ_c	830	850	860	nm	
Spectral Width (RMS)	$\Delta\lambda$	---	---	0.85	nm	
Rise/Fall Time (20–80%)	$T_{r,f}$	---	---	260	ps	
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN	---	---	-117	dB/Hz	
Total Jitter	TJ	---	---	227	ps	
Output Eye	Compliant with IEEE802.3z					
Power Supply Current	I_{CC}	---	---	120	mA	Note 1
Transmitter Data Input Voltage-High	$V_{IH} - V_{CC}$	-1.1	---	-0.74	V	Note 2
Transmitter Data Input Voltage-Low	$V_{IL} - V_{CC}$	-2.0	---	-1.58	V	Note 2
Transmitter Data Input Differential Voltage	V_{DIFF}	0.3	---	1.6	V	Note 2

Note 1: Not including the terminations.

Note 2: These inputs are compatible with 10K, 10KH and 100K ECL and PECL input.



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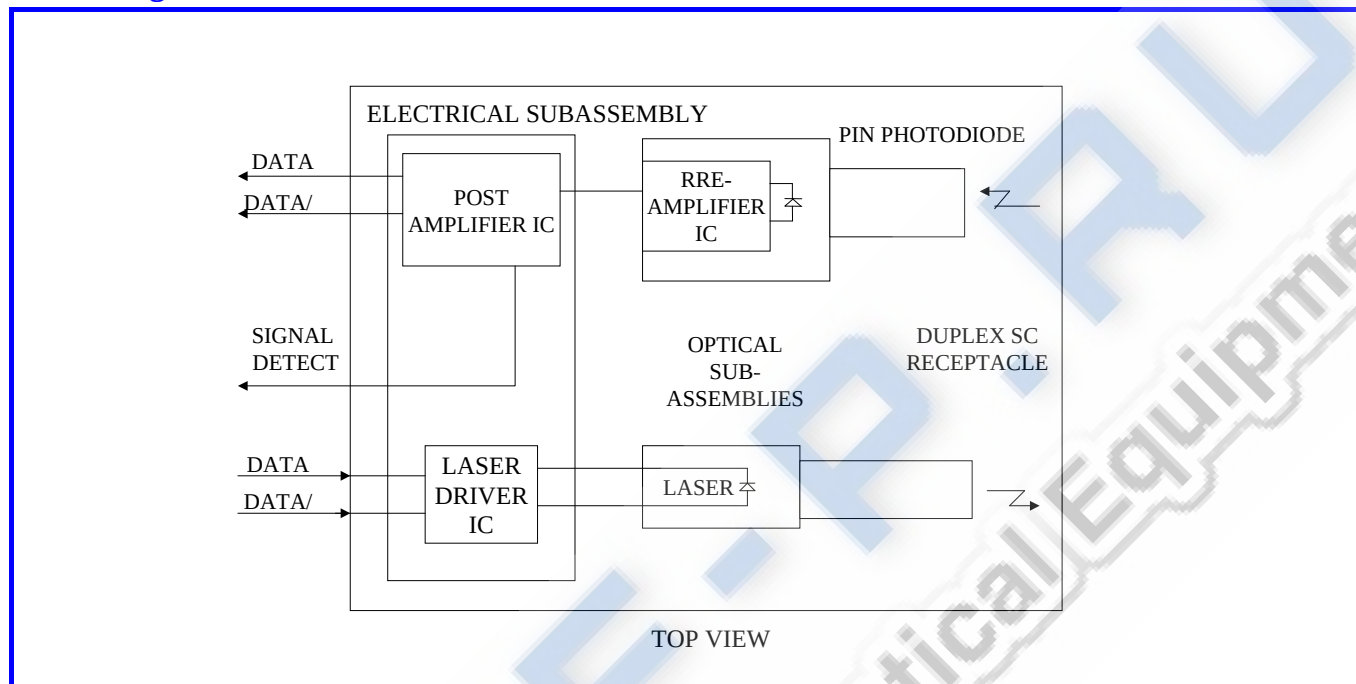
Receiver electro-optical characteristics

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

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNITS	NOTE
Optical Input Power-maximum	P_{IN}	0	---	---	dBm	$BER < 10^{-12}$
Optical Input Power-minimum (Sensitivity)	P_{IN}	---	---	-18	dBm	$BER < 10^{-12}$
Optical modulation amplitude (p-p) -minimum	OMA	---	---	36	μW	$BER < 10^{-12}$
Operating Center wavelength	λ_C	770	---	860	nm	
Optical Return Loss	ORL	12	---	---	dB	
Signal Detect-Asserted	P_A	---	---	-18	dBm	
Signal Detect-Deasserted	P_D	-35	---	---	dBm	
Signal Detect-Hysteresis	$P_A - P_D$	1.0	---	---	dB	
Stressed Receiver Sensitivity		---	---	-13.5	dBm	50 μm MMF
		---	---	-12.5	dBm	62.5 μm MMF
Signal Detect Voltage (LVPECL/PECL) -High	$V_{OH} - V_{CC}$	-1.1	---	-0.74	V	Note 1
Signal Detect Voltage (LVPECL/PECL) -Low	$V_{OL} - V_{CC}$	-2.0	---	-1.58	V	Note 1
Signal Detect Voltage (TTL)-High	V_{OH}	$V_{CC} - 0.8$	---	V_{CC}	V	
Signal Detect Voltage (TTL)-Low	V_{OL}	0	---	0.5	V	
Power Supply Current	I_{CC}	---	---	120	mA	
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.

Block Diagram of Transceiver



Transmitter Section

The transmitter section consists of a 850 nm 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/PECL logic signals into an analog laser driving current.

Receiver Section

The receiver utilizes a MSM detector integrated with a trans-impedance preamplifier 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.

Connection Diagram

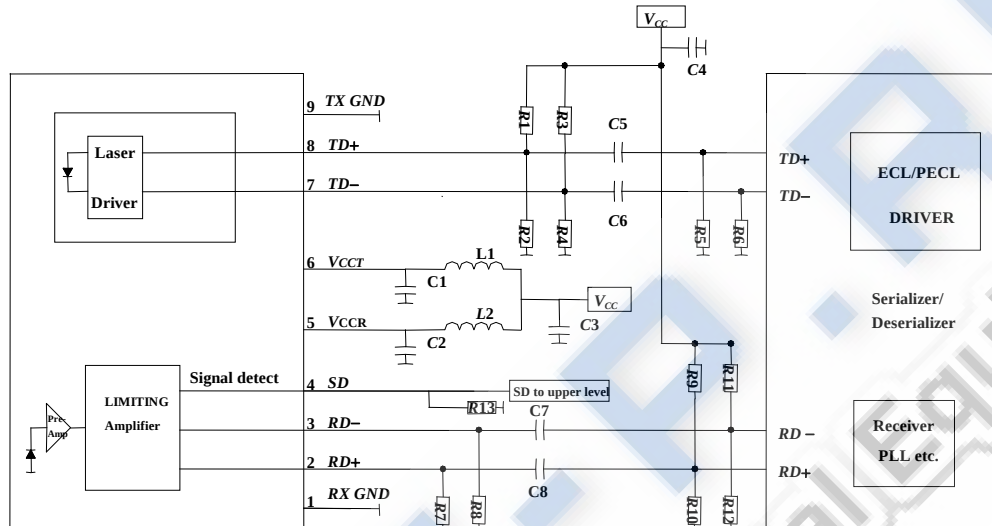
Pin-Out



PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	<i>RX GND</i>	Receiver Signal Ground. Directly connect this pin to the receiver ground plane.
2	<i>RD+</i>	<i>RD+</i> is an open-emitter output circuit. Terminate this high-speed differential LVPECL/PECL output with standard LVPECL/PECL techniques at the follow-on device input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic)
3	<i>RD-</i>	<i>RD-</i> is an open-emitter output circuit. Terminate this high-speed differential LVPECL/PECL output with standard LVPECL/PECL techniques at the follow-on device input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic)
4	<i>SD</i>	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 Detect is a single-ended LVPECL/PECL or TTL output. <i>SD</i> can be terminated with LVPECL/PECL techniques via $50\ \Omega$ to $V_{CCR} - 2\text{ V}$. Alternatively, <i>SD</i> can be loaded with a $180\ \Omega$ resistor to <i>RX GND</i> 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.
5	<i>VCCR</i>	Receiver Power Supply. Provide +3.3 Vdc via the recommended receiver power supply filter circuit. Locate the power supply filter circuit as close as possible to the <i>VCCR</i> pin.
6	<i>V CCT</i>	Transmitter Power Supply. Provide +3.3 Vdc via the recommended transmitter power supply filter circuit. Locate the power supply filter circuit as close as possible to the <i>V CCT</i> pin.
7	<i>TD-</i>	Transmitter Data In-Bar. Terminate this high-speed differential LVPECL/PECL input with standard LVPECL/PECL techniques at the transmitter input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic)
8	<i>TD+</i>	Transmitter Data In. Terminate this high-speed differential LVPECL/PECL input with standard LVPECL/PECL techniques at the transmitter input pin. (See recommended circuit schematic)
9	<i>TX GND</i>	Transmitter Signal Ground. Directly connect this pin to the transmitter signal ground plane. Directly connect this pin to the transmitter ground plane.

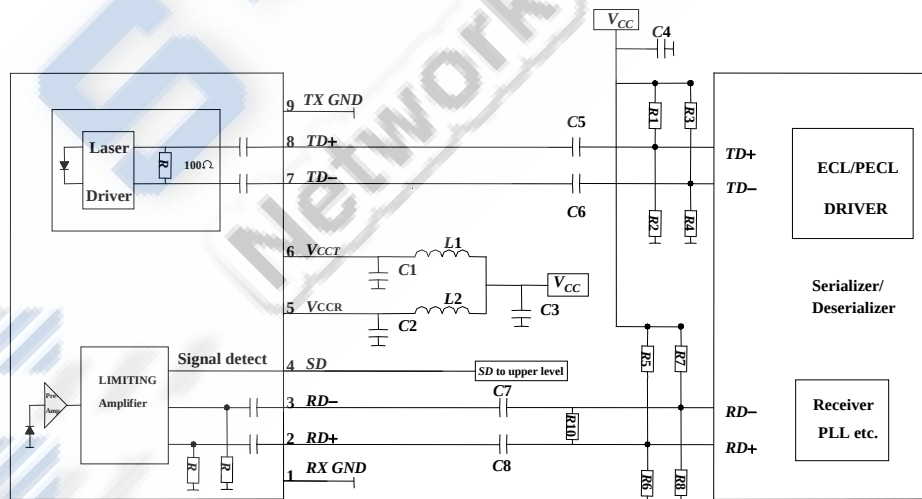
Recommended Circuit Schematic

DC/DC Coupling



$C1/C2/C4/C5/C6/C7/C8 = 100 \text{ nF}$ $C3 = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$ $L1/L2 = 1 \mu\text{H}$
 $R1/R3 = 82 \Omega$ $R2/R4 = 130 \Omega$ $R7/R8 = 180 \Omega$
 $R13 = 180 \Omega \text{ (PECL)}$ $R5/R6/R9/R10/R11/R12$ Depend on SerDes

AC/AC Coupling

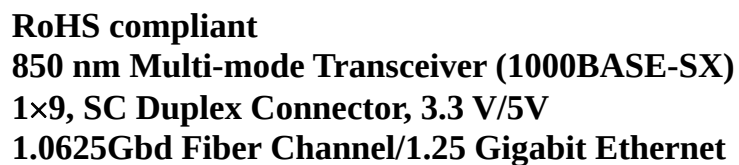


$C1/C2/C4/C5/C6/C7/C8 = 100 \text{ nF}$ $C3 = 4.7 \mu\text{F}$ $L1/L2 = 1 \mu\text{H}$
 $R1/R2/R3/R4/R5/R6/R7/R8$ Depend on SerDes

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 50 Ω 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 V_{CC} 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 μF capacitors and a surface-mount coil inductor for 1 μH 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.



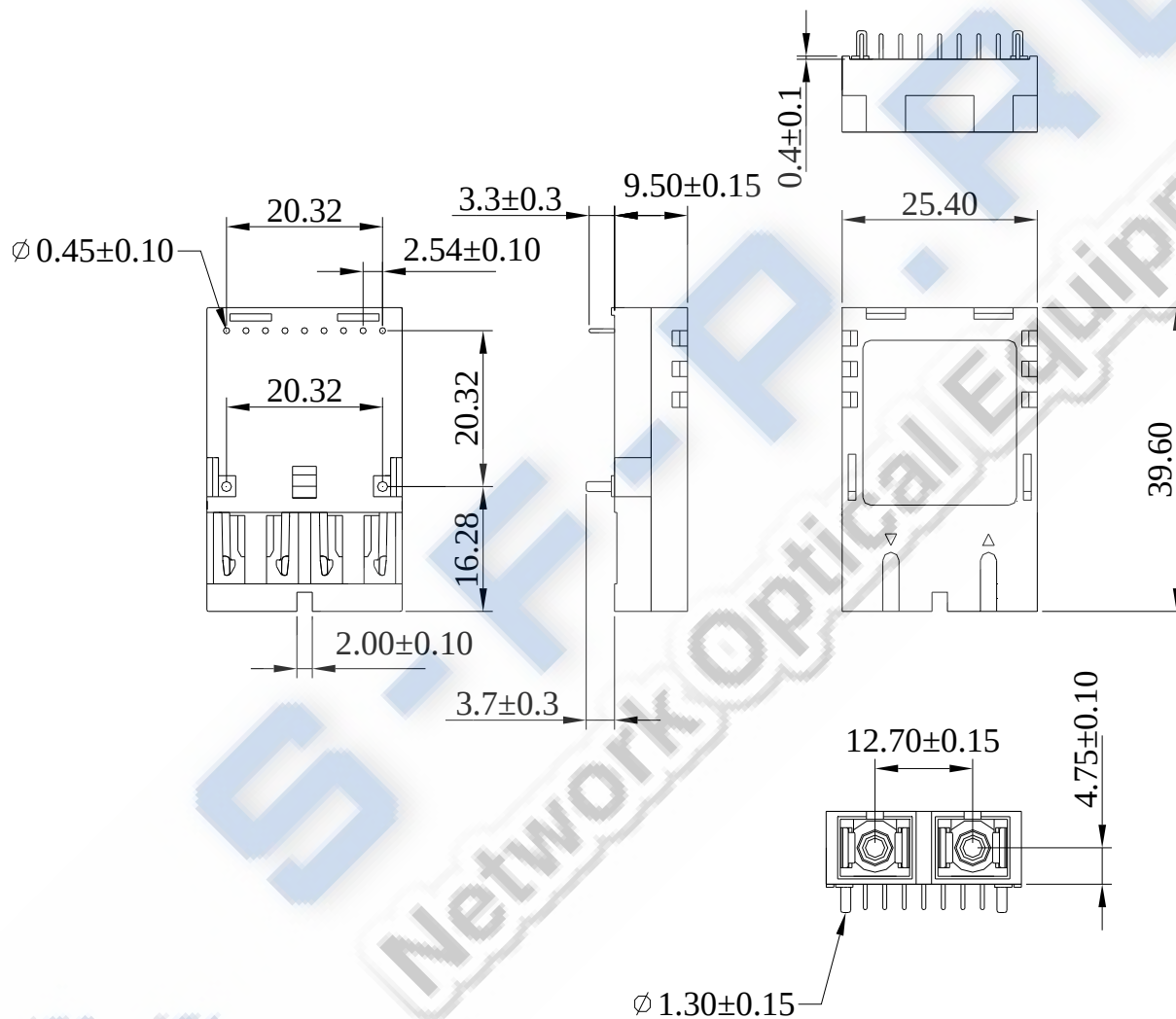
Technical drawing of a rectangular plate with the following specifications:

- Overall dimensions: 20.32 (0.800) x 20.32 (0.800)
- Top edge features two holes with a center-to-center distance of 20.32 (0.800). Each hole has a diameter of $2 \times \phi 1.9 \pm 0.1$ (0.075 ± 0.004).
- Bottom edge features a row of nine holes. The first hole is offset from the left edge by 2.54 (0.100). The remaining eight holes are spaced at 2.54 (0.100) intervals. Each hole has a diameter of $9 \times \phi 0.8 \pm 0.1$ (0.032 ± 0.004).
- A side view on the right shows the plate's thickness.

Unit : mm(inches)

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.

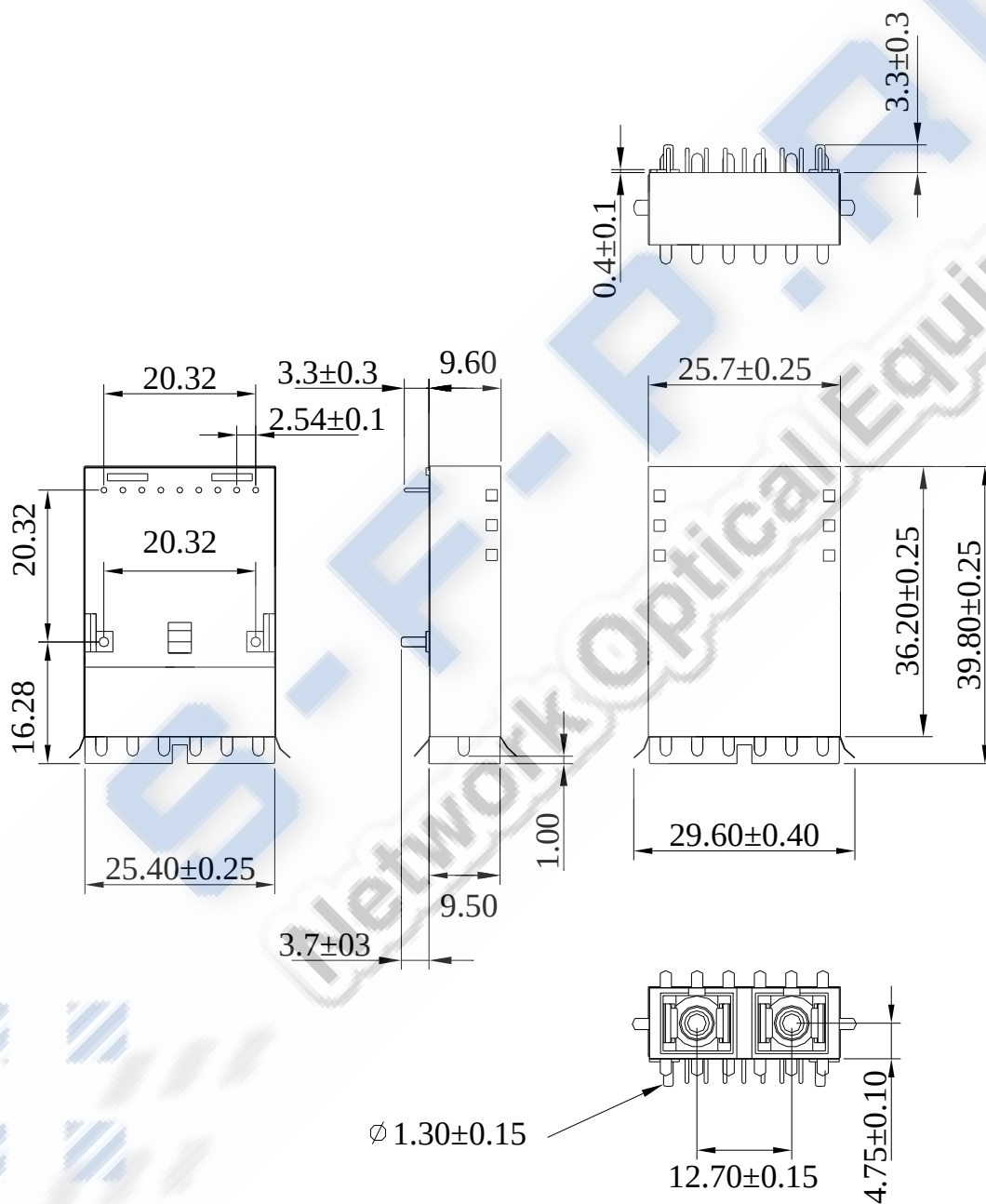
Drawing Dimensions- No Shield



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE±0.20mm UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Unit: mm

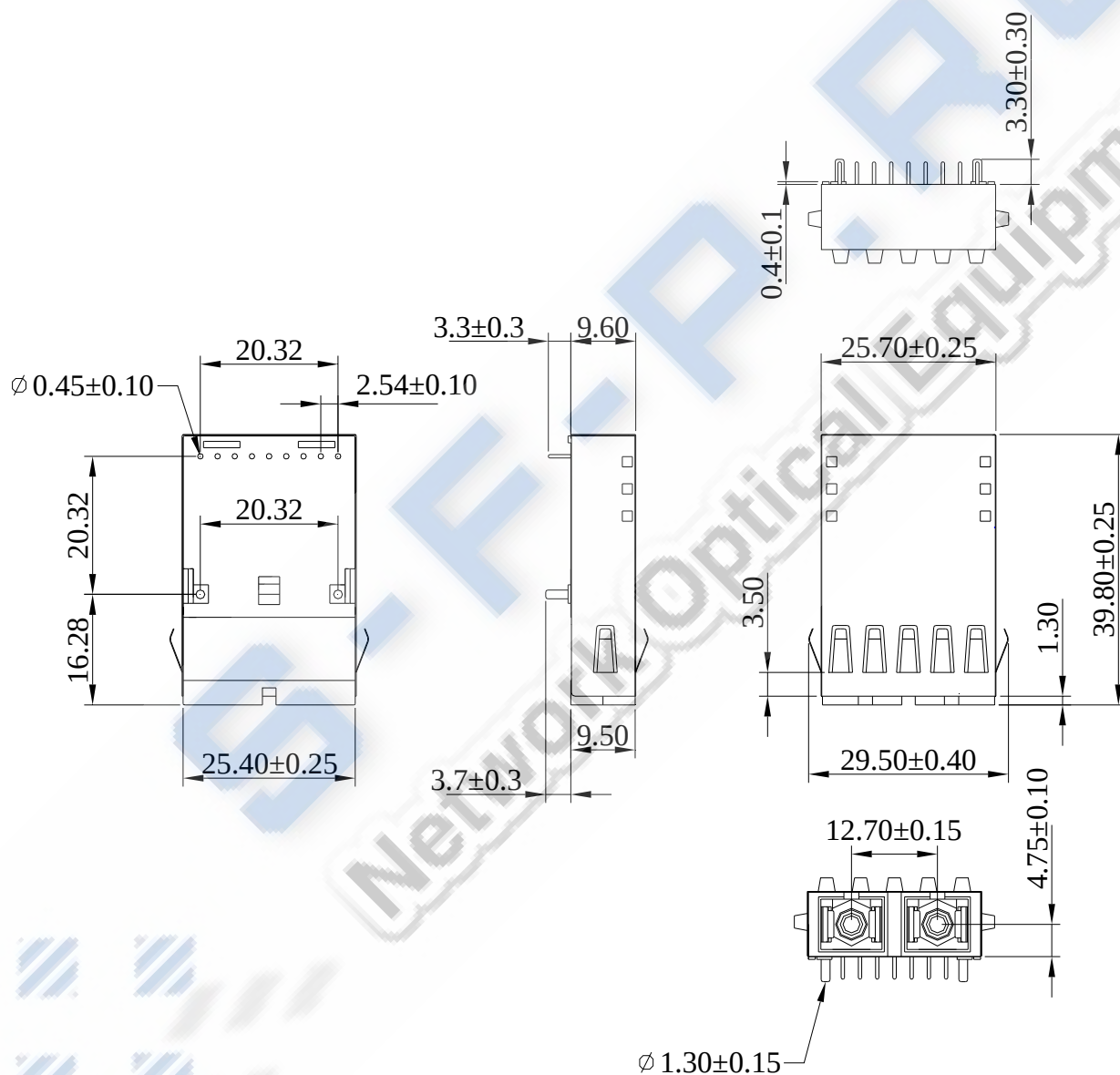
Drawing Dimensions- Forward Shield



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE ±0.2mm UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Unit: mm

Drawing Dimensions- Backward Shield



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE ± 0.20 mm UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

Unit: mm



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Eye Safety Mark

The LM2 series Multi-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.