



## 1.25Gbps 1270nm~1450nm SMF 24dB CWDM 1x9 Optical Transceiver with Duplex SC Connector

CS13xxD-24A-4U-xC-Cx



### DESCRIPTION

The CS13xxD-24A-4U-xC-Cx duplex 1x9 optical transceivers are high performance, cost effective optical transceiver modules support data rates up to 1.25Gb/s. They provide 24dB power budget over single mode fiber. There are ten center wavelengths available from 1270nm to 1450nm with 20nm channel spacing.

### FEATURES

- Compliant with IEEE 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet standard
- Compliant with Fiber Channel 100-SM-LC-L standard
- Industry standard 1x9 footprint
- SC duplex connector
- Single power supply 3.3V/5V
- Differential LVPECL/PECL inputs and outputs
- Compatible with solder and aqueous wash processes
- Class 1 laser product compliant with EN 60825-1
- Temperature: 0°C to 70°C
- 24dB power budget

### APPLICATIONS

- CWDM Network

### PRODUCT OVERVIEW

PART NUMBER	INPUT/OUTPUT	SIGNAL DETECT	CLIPPER/SHIELD
CS13xxD-24A-4U-PC-C	DC/DC	LVPECL/PECL	No Shield
CS13xxD-24A-4U-PC-CB	DC/DC	LVPECL/PECL	Backward Clipper
CS13xxD-24A-4U-PC-CF	DC/DC	LVPECL/PECL	Forward Clipper
CS13xxD-24A-4U-TC-C	AC/AC	TTL	No Shield
CS13xxD-24A-4U-TC-CB	AC/AC	TTL	Backward Clipper
CS13xxD-24A-4U-TC-CF	AC/AC	TTL	Forward Clipper

Where **xx** value is as follows: **xx = 27** for 1270nm, **xx = 29** for 1290nm, **xx = 31** for 1310nm, **xx = 33** for 1330nm, **xx = 35** for 1350nm, **xx = 37** for 1370nm, **xx = 39** for 1390nm, **xx = 41** for 1410nm, **xx = 43** for 1430nm, **xx = 45** for 1450nm

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	MAX	UNIT	NOTES
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	$I_{OP}$	-	500	mA	
Soldering Temperature	$T_{SOLD}$	-	260	°C	10 seconds on leads

**OPERATING ENVIRONMENT**

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

**TRANSMITTER ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = 3.1V$  to  $5.25V$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  to  $70^\circ C$ )**

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT	NOTES
Output Optical Power 9/125um fiber	$P_{out}$	0	+5	+1	dBm	Average
Extinction Ratio	ER	7	-	-	dB	
Center Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	$\lambda-5.5$	$\lambda+1$	$\lambda+7.5$	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	Compliant with IEEE802.3z					
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.

**RECEIVER ELECTRO-OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{CC} = 3.1V$  to  $5.25V$ ,  $T_A = 0^\circ C$  to  $70^\circ C$ )**

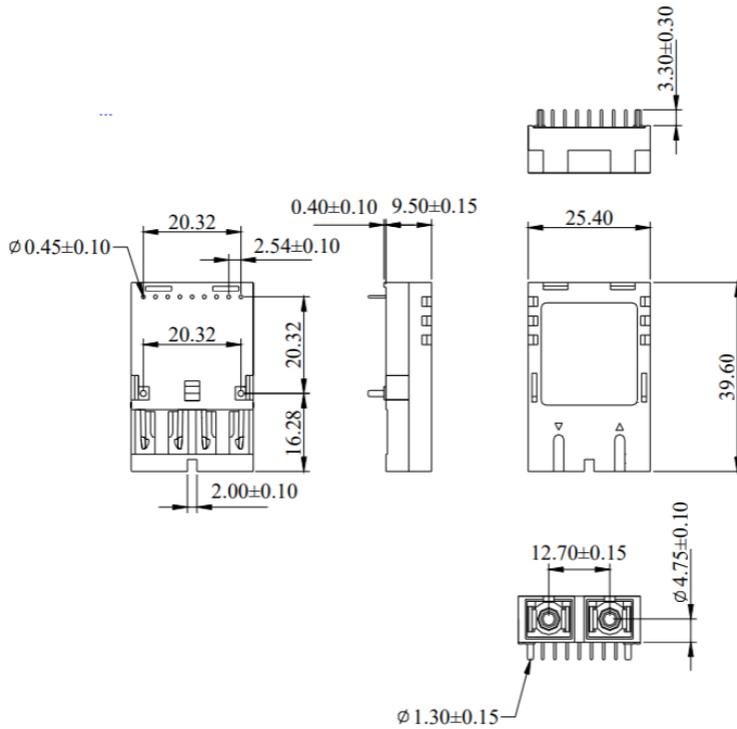
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT	NOTES
Optical Input Power-Maximum	$P_{IN}$	-3	-	-	dBm	$BER < 10^{-12}$
Optical Input Power-Minimum (Sensitivity)	$P_{IN}$	-	-	-24	dBm	$BER < 10^{-12}$
Operating Center Wavelength	$\lambda_c$	1260	-	1620	nm	
Optical Return Loss	ORL	12	-	-	dB	
Signal Detect-Asserted	$P_A$	-	-	-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 Output Voltage (TTL)-High	$V_{OH}$	$V_{CC}-0.8$	-	$V_{CC}$	V	
Signal Detect Output 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.

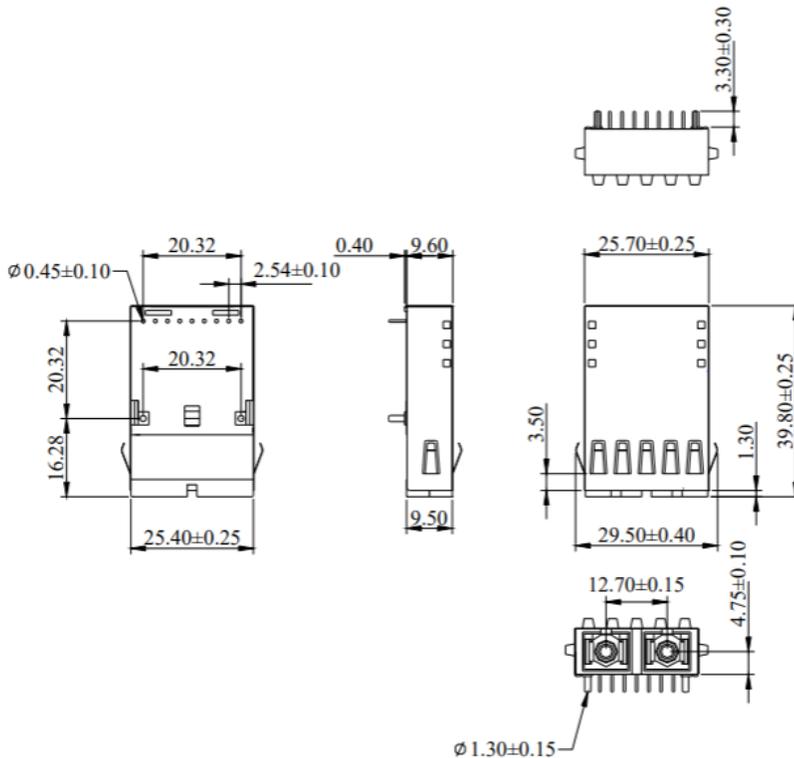
**DRAWING DIMENSIONS (unit: mm)**

All dimensions are  $\pm 0.20\text{mm}$  unless otherwise specified.

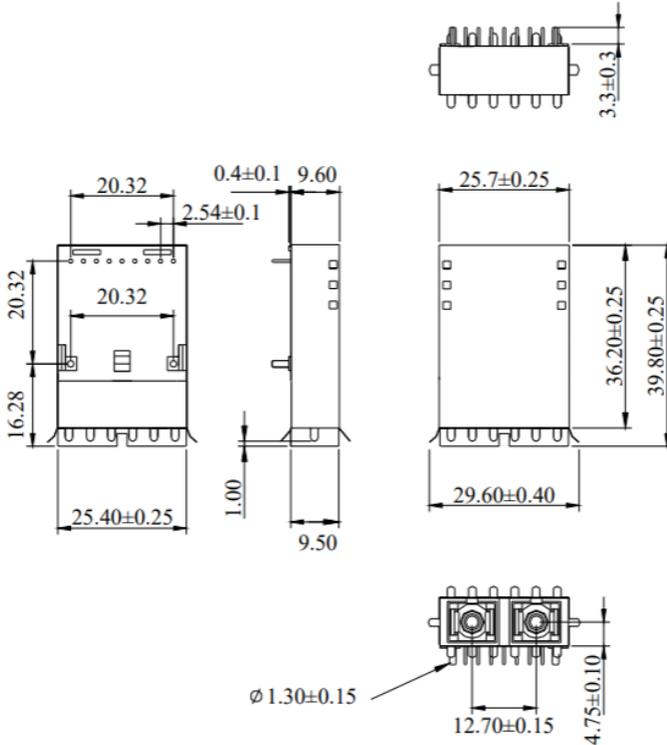
**No Shield**



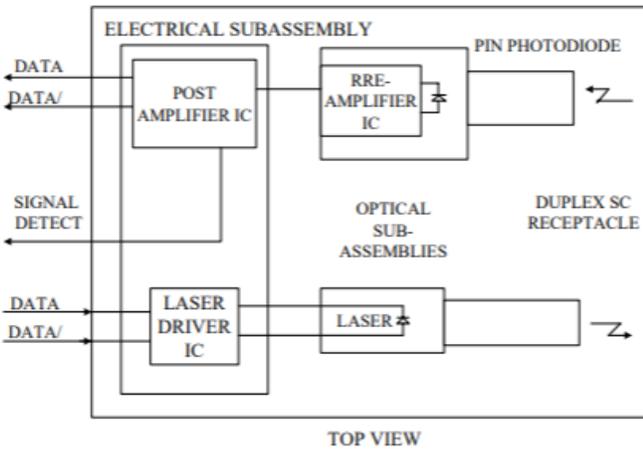
**Backward Shield**



**Forward Shield**



**BLOCK DIAGRAM OF TRANSCEIVER**

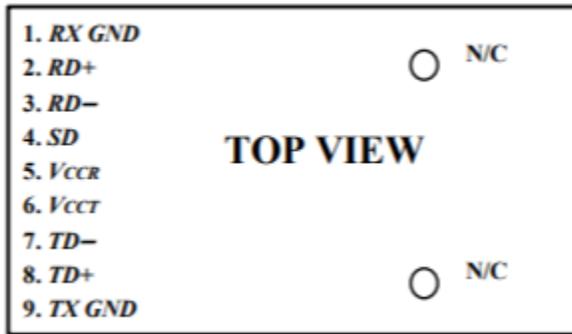


**Transmitter Section** - The transmitter section consists of a 1310 nm InGaAsP laser in an eye safe optical subassembly (OSA) which mates to the fiber cable. The laser OSA is driven by a LD driver IC which converts differential input LVPECL logic signals into an analog laser driving current.

**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.

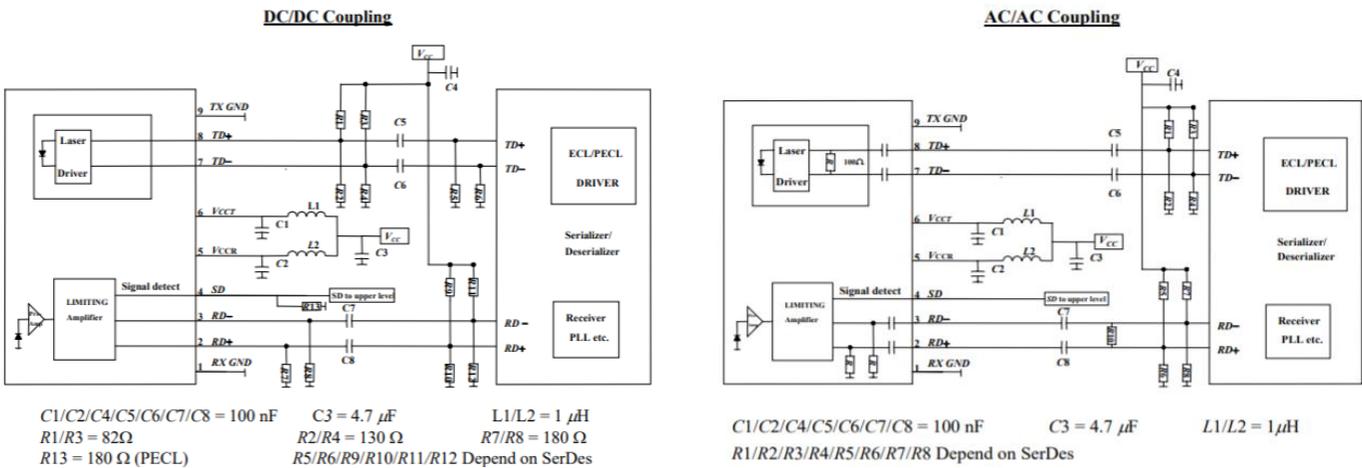
**Receiver Signal Detect** - Signal Detect is a basic fiber failure indicator. This is a single-ended LVPECL/PECL or TTL output. As the input optical power is decreased, Signal Detect will switch from high to low (deassert point) somewhere between sensitivity and the no light input level. As the input 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.

## CONNECTION DIAGRAM



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 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	$V_{CCR}$	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 $V_{CCR}$ pin.
6	$V_{CCT}$	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 $V_{CCT}$ 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



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  $\Omega$  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 VCC, 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 VCC noise.
- (5) Surface-mount components are recommended. Use ceramic bypass capacitors for the 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitors and a surface-mount coil inductor for 1  $\mu\text{H}$  inductor. Ferrite beads can be used to replace the coil inductors when using quieter VCC supplies, but a coil inductor is recommended over a ferrite bead. All power supply components need to be placed physically next to the VCC 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.



**ADDITIONAL NOTES**

- Avoid eye or skin exposure to laser radiations.
- The device is sensitive to electro-static discharge (ESD). The device should be handled with ESD proof tools. To assemble the device on PCB, proper grounding is required to prevent ESD.
- Specifications are subject to change without notice.



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