

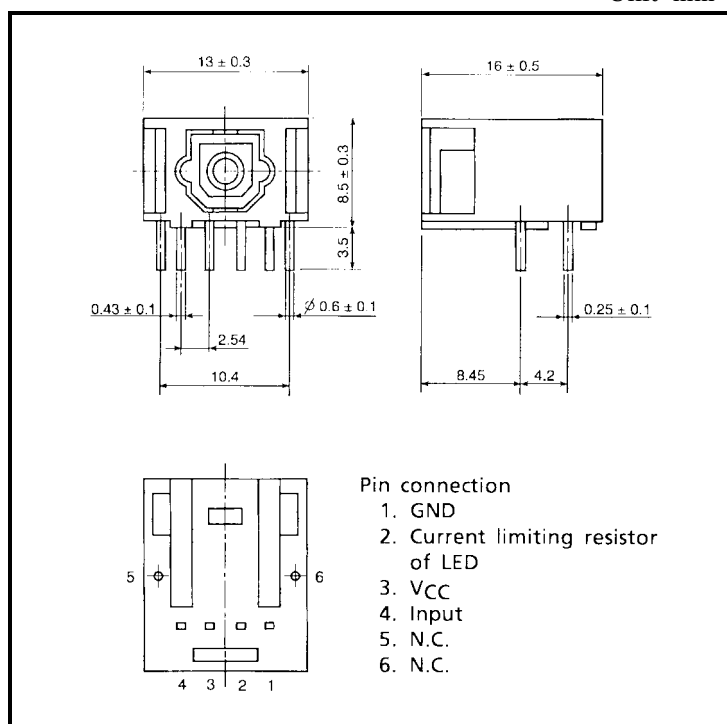
FIBER OPTIC TRANSMITTING MODULE

TOTX180

FIBER OPTIC TRANSMITTING MODULE FOR SIMPLEX DIGITAL SIGNAL TRANSMISSION

Unit: mm

- Data rate : DC to 6 Mb / s (NRZ code)
- Transmission distance: Up to 1000 m
- Ceramic Package Type
- TTL interface
- LED is driven by Differential circuit



1. Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to 85	°C
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 to 85	°C
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	-0.5 to 7	V
Input Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.5 to V _{CC} + 0.5	V
Soldering Temperature	T _{sol}	260 (Note 1)	°C

Note 1: Soldering time ≤ 3 s (More than 1 mm apart from the package).

Handling precaution: The LEDs used in this product contain GaAs (Gallium Arsenide).

Care must be taken to protect the safety of people and the environment when scrapping or terminal processing.

2. Recommended Operating Conditions

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
High Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}	2.0	—	V_{CC}	V
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}	0	—	0.8	V

3. Electrical and Optical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C, VCC = 5 V)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Data Rate		NRZ Code (Note 2)	DC	—	6	Mb / s
Transmission Distance		Using PCF (Note 3), TORX180	0.2	—	1000	m
		Using PCF (Note 4), TORX180	0.2	—	800	m
Pulse Width Distortion (Note 5)	Δtw	Using TORX180 Pulse width 165 ns Pulse cycle 330 ns, $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$	−55	—	55	ns
Fiber Output Power	P_f	PCF 2 m, $R = 0 \text{ } \Omega$ (Note 6)	−20	—	−14	dBm
Peak Emission Wavelength	λ_p		—	800	—	nm
Current Consumption	I_{CC}	$R = 0 \text{ } \Omega$	—	67	85	mA
High Level Input Voltage	V_{IH}		2.0	—	—	V
Low Level Input Voltage	V_{IL}		—	—	0.8	V
High Level Input Current	I_{IH}	$V_I = 2.7 \text{ V}$	—	—	20	μA
Low Level Input Current	I_{IL}	$V_I = 0.4 \text{ V}$	—	—	−0.4	mA

Note 2: LED is on when input signal is high level, it is off when low level.

For data rate > 3 Mb / s, the duty factor must be kept 25 to 75%.

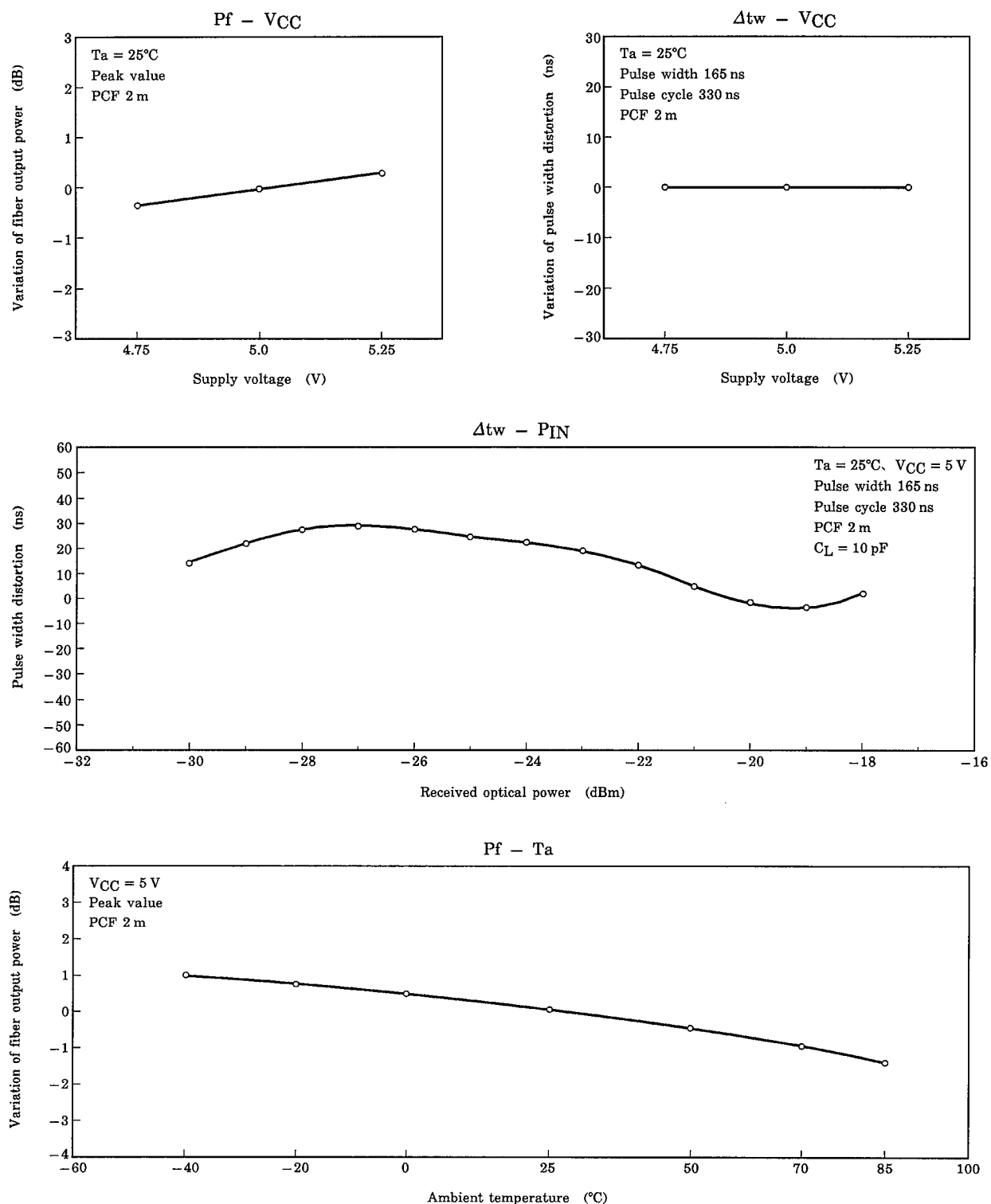
Note 3: TOCP100Q-□□B, TOCP150Q-□□B, TOCP100X-□□B, TOCP150X-□□B

Note 4: CF-1071 series

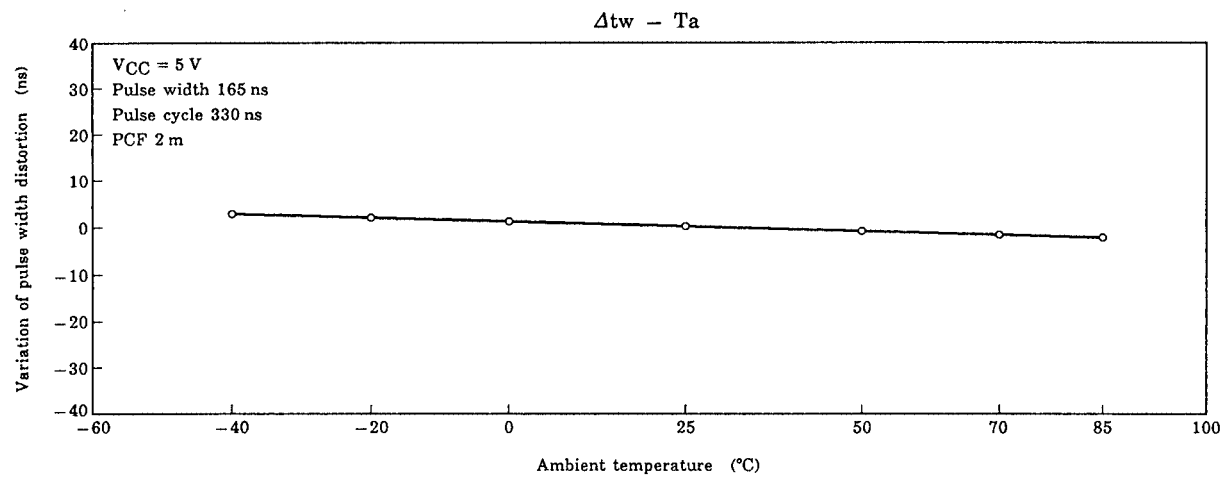
Note 5: Between input of TOTX180 and output of TORX180.

Note 6: Measure with a standard optical fiber with fiber optic connectors. Valued by peak.

4. Example of Typical Characteristics (Note 7)

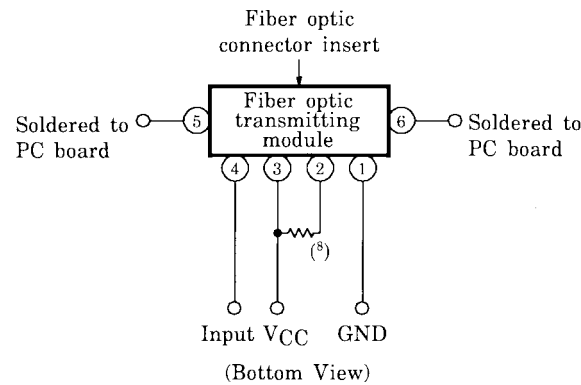


Note 7: There give characteristic examples, and its values are not guaranteed.



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5. Application Circuit



Note 8: Select a resistor value as follows:

Fiber Optic Connector Type Name	Transmission Distance (m)	Resistor (Ω)
TOCP100Q-□□B/150Q-□□B TOCP100X-□□B/150X-□□B	0.2 to 350	5.1 k
	350 to 700	2.2 k
	700 to 1000	510
CF-1071 series	0.2 to 200	5.1 k
	200 to 500	2.4 k
	500 to 800	1.0 k

6. Applicable Optical Fiber with Fiber Optic Connectors

TOCP100Q-□□B, TOCP150Q-□□B, TOCP100X-□□B, TOCP150X-□□B
CF-1071 series

7. Precautions on Use

(1) Maximum rating

The maximum ratings are the limit values which must not be exceeded during operation of device. None of these rating value must not be exceeded. If the maximum rating value is exceeded, the characteristics of devices may never be restored properly. In extreme cases, the device may be permanently damages.

(2) Lifetime of light emitters

If an optical module is used for a long period of time, degeneration in the characteristics will mostly be due to a lowering of the fiber output power (Pf). This is caused by the degradation of the optical output of the LEDs used as the light source. The cause of degradation of the optical output of the LEDs may be defects in wafer crystallization or mold resin stress. The detailed causes are, however, not clear.

The lifetime of light emitters is greatly influenced by the operating conditions and the environment in which it is used as well as by the lifetime characteristics unique to the device type. Thus, when a light emitting device and its operating conditions determined, Toshiba recommend that lifetime characteristics be checked.

Depending on the environment conditions, Toshiba recommend that maintenance such as regular checks of the amount of optical output in accordance with the condition of operating environment.

(3) Soldering

Optical modules are comprised of internal semiconductor devices. However, in principle, optical modules are optical components. During soldering, ensure that flux does not contact with the emitting surface or the detecting surface. Also ensure that proper flux removal is conducted after soldering. Some optical modules come with a protective cap. The protective cap is used to avoid malfunction when the optical module is not in use. Note that it is not dust or waterproof.

As mentioned before, optical modules are optical components. Thus, in principle, soldering where there may be flux residue and flux removal after soldering is not recommended. Toshiba recommend that soldering be performed without the optical module mounted on the board. Then, after the board has been cleaned, the optical module should be soldered on to the board manually.

If the optical module cannot be soldered manually, use non-halogen (chlorine-free) flux and make sure, without cleaning, there is no residue such as chlorine. This is one of the ways to eliminate the effects of flux. In such a cases, be sure to check the devices' reliability.

(4) Vibration and shock

This module is ceramic packaged which internal device is hollow so that the wire is not fixed to the device. This structure is not relatively sound against vibration and shock. Attention must be paid to the design of the mechanism for applications which are subject to large amounts of vibration.

(5) Fixing fiber optical transmitting module

Solder the fixed pin (pins 5 and 6) of fiber optic transmitting module TOTX180 to the printed circuit board to fix the module to the board.

(6) Solvent

When using solvent for flux removal, do not use a high acid or high alkali solvent. Be careful not to pour solvent in to the optical connector ports. If solvent is inadvertently poured in to them, clean it off using cotton tips.

(7) Protective cap

When the TOTX180 is not in use, attach the protective cap.

(8) Supply voltage

Use the supply voltage within the recommended operating condition ($V_{CC} = 5 \pm 0.25 \text{ V}$). Make sure that supply voltage does not exceed the maximum rating value of 7 V, even for an instant.

(9) Input voltage

If a voltage exceeding the maximum rating value ($V_{CC} + 0.5 \text{ V}$) is applied to the transmitter input, the internal IC may suffer damage. If there is a possibility that excessive voltage due to surges may be added to the input terminal, insert a protective circuit.

(10) Soldering condition

Solder at 260°C or less for no more than three seconds.

(11) Precautions when disposing of devices and packing materials.

When disposing devices and packing materials, follow the procedures stipulated by local regulations in order to protect the environment against contamination.

Compound semiconductors such as GaAs are used as LED materials in this module. When devices are disposed of, worker safety and protection of the environment must be taken into account.

(12) Precautions during use

Toshiba is continually working to improve the quality and the reliability of their products.

Nevertheless, semiconductor devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and their vulnerability to physical stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing Toshiba products, to observe standards of safety, and to avoid situations in which the malfunction or failure of a Toshiba product could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.

When developing equipment, please ensure that Toshiba products are used within the specified operating ranges set forth in the most recent product specifications. Also, please keep in mind the precautions and conditions set forth in the Toshiba Semiconductor Reliability Handbook.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE

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