OPF2416, OPF2416T, OPF2416TC



Features:

- Up to 155Mbps operation
- 850nm wavelength
- ST[®] style port
- Wave solderable
- Wide temperature range

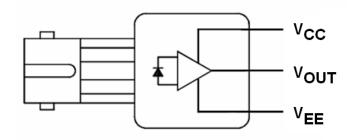


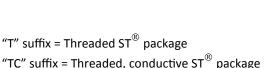
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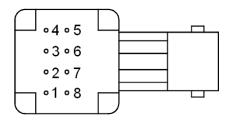
The OPF2416 family is a low cost solution for high speed fiber optic communications designs. The internal lensing of this receiver's design allows optimal response for fiber sizes of 100µm and below. The receiver is comprised of a high speed, low noise, photodiode coupled to a transimpedance amplifier (TIA). The photodiode/TIA combination produces an output voltage that is proportional to the input light amplitude. This hybrid approach solves many of the problems of high speed data link designs by placing the photodiode close to the TIA. The amplification of the TIA makes the output much less susceptible to EMI. The output of the OPF2416 is an analog, low impedance, emitter follower voltage source. Subsequent circuitry can be utilized to convert the analog voltage to ECL/TTL for digital data rates up to 155 Mbps. The OPF2416 is available with either standard or threaded panel mount ST® receptacles. The threaded version is also available in conductive plastic.

Applications:

- Industrial Ethernet equipment
- Copper-to-fiber media conversion
- Intra-system fiber optic links
- Video surveillance systems







PIN	FUNCTION		
1	Not Connected		
2	V _{OUT}		
3	V _{EE}		
4	Not Connected		
5	Not Connected		
6	5 V _{cc}		
7	V _{EE}		
8	Not Connected		





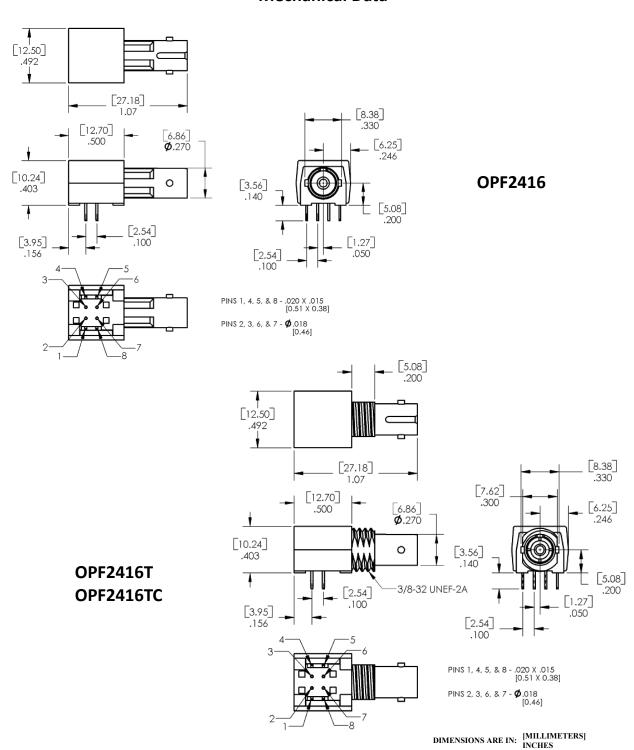
ESD Class 2 ST[®] is a registered trademark of AT&T.

Pins 3 & 7 are electrically connected to the header. Pins 1,4,5 & 8 are mechanically connected together.

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Mechanical Data



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Electrical Specifications

=:				
Absolute Maximum Ratings (T _A = 25° C unless otherwise noted)				
Storage Temperature Range	-55° C to +85° C			
Operating Temperature Range	-40° C to +85° C			
Lead Soldering Temperature ⁽¹⁾	260° C			
Supply Voltage	-0.5 V to 6.0 V			
Output Current	25 mA			
Output Pin Voltage	-0.5 V			

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	TEST CONDITIONS	
R	Responsivity		7.0	9.6	mV/μW	$\lambda_p = 850 \text{ nm, f} = 50 \text{ MHz}$	
				11.5		-40 °C ≤ T _A ≤ +85 °C	
V _{NOISE}	DMC Output Naise Voltage		0.40	0.59	mV	75 MHz Bandwidth Filtered, $P_R = 0$	
	RMS Output Noise Voltage			0.70	IIIV	Unfiltered Bandwidth, P _R = 0	
P_N	RMS Equivalent Optical Noise Input Power		0.050	0.065	μW	100 MHz Bandwidth Filtered, $P_R = 0$	
P _R				175		40.9C < T < .0F.9C	
	Peak Received Optical Power			150	μW	$-40 \text{ °C} \le T_A \le +85 \text{ °C}$	
V_{ODC}	DC Output Voltage	-4.2	-3.1	-2.4	V	$P_R = 0$	
I _{EE}	Supply Current		9	15	mA	R _L = ∞	
BW	Bandwidth		125		MHz	-3dB electrical	
t _r , t _f	Rise Time, Fall Time		3.3	6.3	ns	f = 50 MHz, P_R = 100 μW peak, R_L = 511 Ω , C_{LOAD} = 5 pF	
PWD	Pulse Width Distortion		0.4	2.5	ns	f = 50 MHz, P _R = 100μW	
PSRR	Power Supply Rejection Ratio		20		dB	f = 10 MHz	

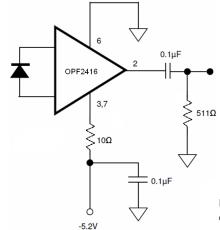
Notes:

1. Maximum of 5 seconds with soldering iron. Duration can be extended to 10 seconds when flow soldering. RMA flux is recommended.

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Application Circuit

Note that the 10Ω resistor and bypass capacitor are critical.

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Issue	Change Description	Approval	Date
1.0	Initial Release (old datasheet format from December 1997)		12/1997
А	Update to TTelectronics format	Harry Whitford	8/9/2012
В	Transferred to the new TT Electronics template		8/2016