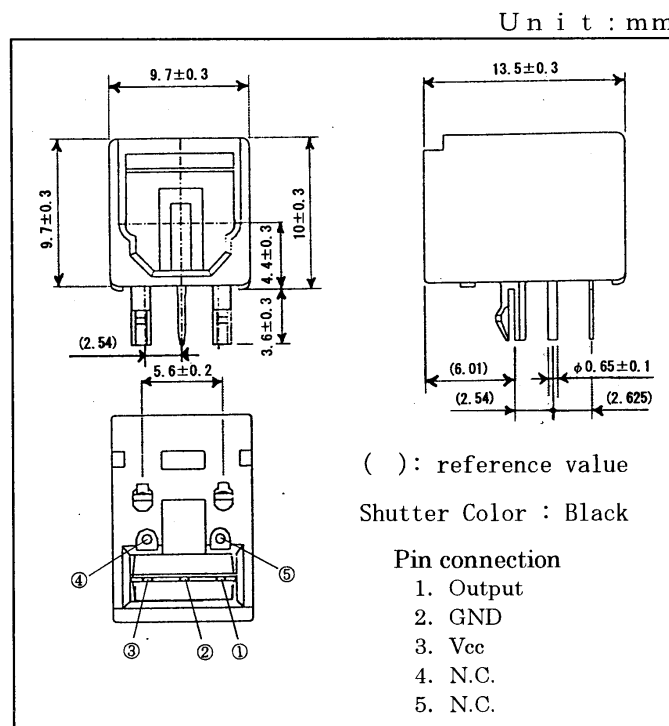


FIBER OPTIC RECEIVING MODULE

TORX141PL

FIBER OPTIC RECEIVING MODULE FOR
DIGITAL AUDIO INTERFACE

- Conform to JEITA Standard CP-1201 (For Digital Audio Interfaces including Fiber Optic inter-connections).
- Mini package type with Shutter System



1. Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

ITEM	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-40 to 70	°C
Operating Temperature	Topr	-20 to 70	°C
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5 to 4.5	V
High Level Output Current	I _{OH}	-2	mA
Low Level Output Current	I _{OL}	2	mA
Soldering Temperature	Tsol	260 ⁽¹⁾	°C

Note ⁽¹⁾ Soldering time ≤ 10 seconds. (At a distance of 1 mm from the package)

2. Recommended Operating Conditions

ITEM	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply Voltage	Vcc	2.7	3.0	3.6	V

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

ITEM	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Date Rate		NRZ code ⁽²⁾	0.1	—	15	Mb/s
Transmission Distance		Using APF ⁽³⁾ and TOTX141PL	0.2	—	10	m
Pulse Width Distortion ⁽⁴⁾	Δtw	Pulse Width 67ns Pulse Cycle 134ns CL=10pF Using TOTX141PL	—20	—	20	ns
Maximum Receivable Power ⁽⁵⁾	P _{MAX.}	15Mb/s, Using APF	—14.5	—	—	dBm
Minimum Receivable Power ⁽⁵⁾	P _{MIN.}	15Mb/s, Using APF	—	—	—27	dBm
Current Consumption	I _{cc}		—	10	15	mA
High Level Output Voltage	V _{OH}		2.1	2.5	—	V
Low Level Output Voltage	V _{OL}		—	0.2	0.4	V

Note ⁽²⁾ When non-modulated signal (optical all high or all low level signal) is inputted, output signal is not stable. When modulated optical high level signal is received, output signal is high. When modulated optical low level signal is received, output signal is low.

The duty factor must be maintained between 25 to 75%.

⁽³⁾ All Plastic Fiber (970/1000 μ m)

⁽⁴⁾ Between input of TOTX141PL and output of TORX141PL.

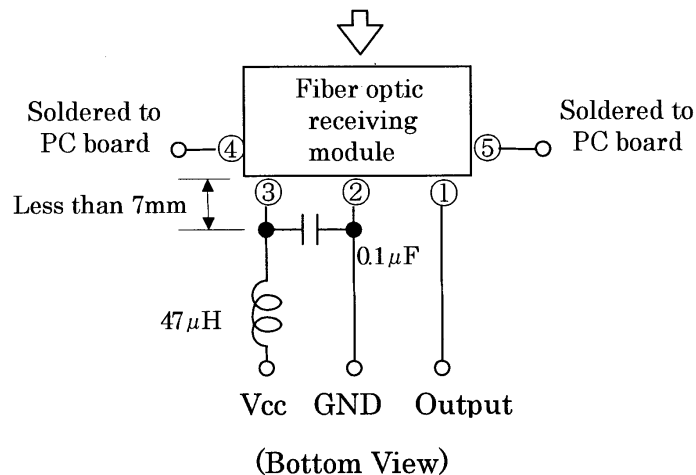
⁽⁵⁾ BER $\leq 10^{-9}$, Peak value

4. Mechanical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

ITEM	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Mating force	Using TOCP172, Initial value	—	—	39.2	N
Unmating force	Using TOCP172, Initial value	5.9	—	39.2	N

5. Application Circuit

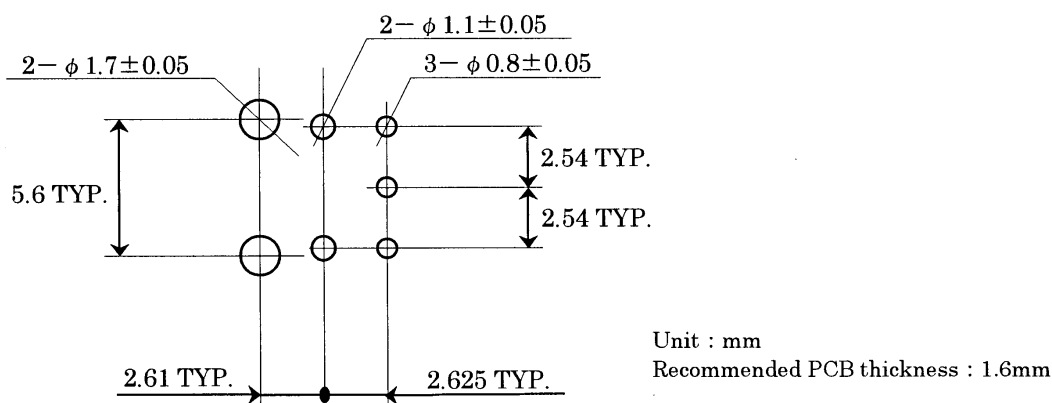
Fiber optic connector insertion side



6. Applicable optical fiber with fiber optic connectors.

TOCP172-□□B

7. Foot Layout (reference)



8. Precaution 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. In extreme cases, the device may be permanently damages.

(2) Soldering

Optical modules are comprised of internal semiconductor devices. However, in principle, optical modules are optical components. During soldering, ensure that flux dose not contact with the emitting surface or detecting surface. Also ensure that proper flux removal is conducted after soldering.

Some optical modules come with 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 or 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 case, check the reliability.

(3) Noise resistance

It is believed that the use of optical transfer devices improve noise resistance. In theory, optical fiber is not affected by noise at all. However, receiving modules which handle signals whose level is extremely small, are susceptible to noise.

TOSLINK improve noise resistance to use a conductive case. However, the current signal output by the optical receiving module's photodiode is extremely small. Thus, in some environments, shielding the case may not achieve sufficient noise resistance.

For systems which incorporate TOSLINK, Toshiba recommend testing using the actual device to check its noise resistance.

Use a simple noise filter on the TOSLINK fiber optic transceiving module's power line. If the ripple in the power supply used is significant, reinforce the filter.

The optical module is to be used in an area which is susceptible to radiated noise, increase the shielding by covering the optical module and the power line filter with a metallic cover .

(4) Vibration and Shock

This module is plastic sealed and has its wire fixed by resin. This structure is relatively resistant to vibration and shock. In actual equipment, there are sometime cases in which vibration, shock, or stress is applied to soldered parts or connected parts, resulting in line cut. A care must be taken in the design of equipment which will be subject to high levels of vibration for applications which are subject to large amounts of vibration.

(5) Support Pin

The optical receiving module TORX141PL has support pins in order to fix itself to the PCB temporary. Please make the hole for these pins in the PCB under the condition described in board layout hole pattern.

(6) Attaching the fiber optic receiving module

Solder the fixed pins (pins 4 and 5) of the fiber optic receiving module TORX141PL to the printed circuit board in order to fix it to the board.

(7) 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.

(8) Supply voltage

Use the supply voltage within the recommended operating condition ($V_{cc}=2.7$ to $3.6V$). Make sure that supply voltage does not exceed the maximum rating value of $4.5V$, even for an instant.

(9) Output

If the receiver output is at low and is connected to the power supply, or if the output is high and is connected to GND, the internal IC may be destroyed.

(10) Soldering condition

Solder at $260^{\circ}C$ or less for no more than ten seconds.

(11) Case(receptacle) material

The case is made of polycarbonate. Polycarbonate is usually stable with acid, alcohol, and aliphatic hydrocarbons however, with petrochemicals (such as benzene, toluene, and acetone), alkali, aromatic hydrocarbons, or chloric hydrocarbons, polycarbonate becomes cracked, swollen, or melted. Please take care when choosing a packaging material by referencing the table below.
(Chemicals to avoid with polycarbonate)

	P H E N O M E N O N	C H E M I C A L S
A	Little deterioration But staining	• nitric acid(low concentration), hydrogen peroxide, chlorine
B	Cracked, crazed, or Swollen	• acetic acid(70% or more) • gasoline • methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate • ethyl methacrylate, ethyl ether, MEK • acetone, m-amino alcohol, carbon tetrachloride • carbon disulfide, trichloroethylene, cresol • thinners, oil of turpentine • triethanolamine
C	Melted { } : used as solvent	• concentrated sulfuric acid • benzene • styrene, acrylonitrile, vinyl acetate • ethylenediamine, diethylenediamine • {chloroform, methyl chloride, tetrachloromethane, dioxane} {1,2-dichloroethane}
D	Decomposed	• ammonia water • other alkali

(12) Precautions when disposing of devices and packing materials

When discarding 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 LED materials in this module. When devices are disposed of, worker safety and protection of the environment must be taken into account.

(13) Precautions during use

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When developing equipment, please ensure that Toshiba products are used within specified operating ranges as 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.

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