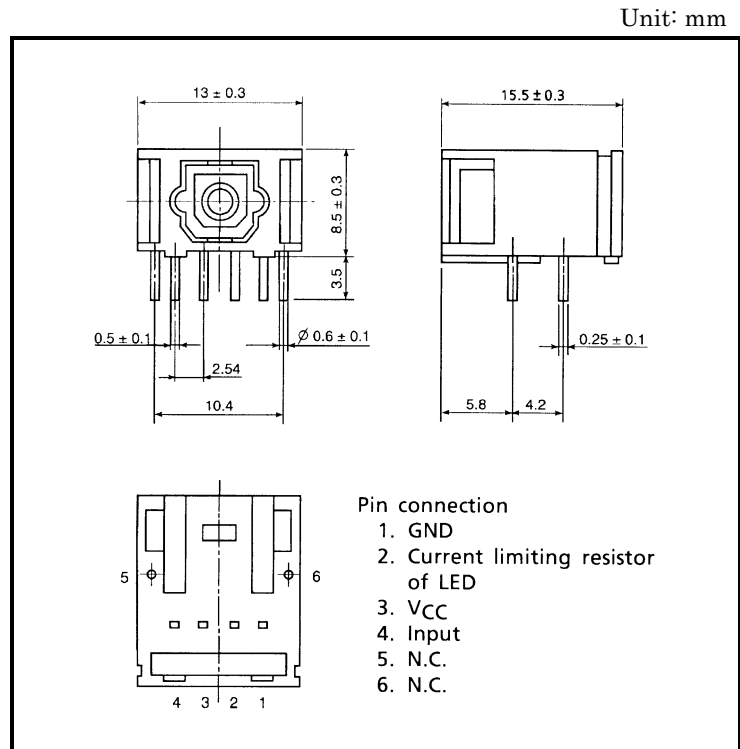


FIBER OPTIC TRANSMITTING MODULE

**TOTX195A(F)**

GENERAL-PURPOSE OPTICAL TRANSMITTING MODULE

- Data rate : DC to 10 Mb/s (NRZ code)
- Transmission distance: Up to 50 m
- TTL interface
- LED is driven by Differential circuit.
- 650 nm LED
- R o H S Compliant



**1. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)**

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

Note 1: Soldering time ≤ 10 s (More than 1 mm apart from the package).

**2. Operating Ranges**

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
High Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.0	—	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Low Level Input Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	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	—	10	Mb / s
Transmission Distance		Using APF (Note 3) and TORX194(F)	0.2	—	50	m
Pulse Width Distortion (Note 4)	$\Delta tw$	Using APF and TORX194(F) Pulse width 100 ns Pulse cycle 200 ns, $C_L = 10 \text{ pF}$	-30	—	30	ns
Fiber Output Power	$P_f$	APF 1 m, $R = 1.2 \text{ k}\Omega$ (Note 5)	-11	—	-6	dBm
Peak Emission Wavelength	$\lambda_p$		—	670	—	nm
Current Consumption	$I_{CC}$	$R = 1.2 \text{ k}\Omega$	—	25	40	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	$\mu\text{A}$
Low Level Input Current	$I_{IL}$	$V_I = 0.4 \text{ V}$	—	—	-0.4	mA

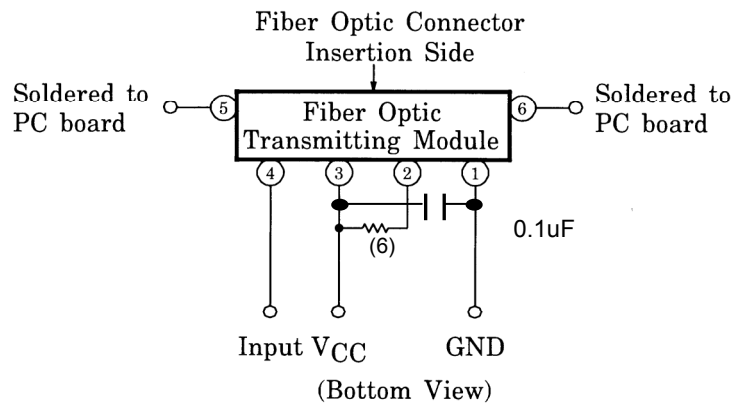
Note 2: LED is on when input signal is high level, it is off when low level.

Note 3: All Plastic Fiber (980/1000  $\mu\text{m}$ ) with polished surface.

Note 4: Between input of TOTX195A(F) and output of TORX194(F).

Note 5: Measure with a standard optical fiber with fiber optic connectors. Valued by peak.

**4. Application Circuit**



Note 6: Select a resistor value as follows:

Fiber Optic Connector Type Name	Transmission Distance (m)	Resistor ( $\Omega$ )
F05 type Optical Connector with Polished Surface.	0.2 to 15	30 k
	15 to 30	15 k
	30 to 50	3.9 k

**5. Applicable Optical Fiber with Fiber Optic Connectors**

All Plastic fiber (980 $\mu\text{m}$  core/1000 $\mu\text{m}$  cladding), NA=0.5  
F05 type Optical Connector with Polished Surface.

## 6. Precautions during use

- (1) **Absolute 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) **Operating Range**

The operating range is the range of conditions necessary for the device to operate as specified in individual technical datasheets and databooks. Care must be exercised in the design of the equipment. If a device is used under conditions that do not exceed absolute maximum ratings but exceed the operating range, the specifications related to device operation and electrical characteristics may not be met, resulting in a decrease in reliability.

If greater reliability is required, derate the device's operating ranges for voltage, current, power and temperature before use.
- (3) **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.
- (5) **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.
- (6) **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 lines cut. A care must be taken in the design of equipment which will be subject to high levels of vibration.
- (7) **Attaching the fiber optic transmitting module**

Solder the fixed pins (pins 4 and 5) of the fiber optic transmitting module TOTX195A(F) to the printed circuit board in order to fix it to the board.
- (8) **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.
- (9) **Protective cap**

When the TOTX195A(F) is not in use, attach the protective cap.

- (10) Supply voltage  
Use the supply voltage within the operating condition ( $V_{CC} = 5 \pm 0.25$  V). Make sure that supply voltage does not exceed the maximum rating value of 7 V, even for an instant.
- (11) Input voltage  
If a voltage exceeding the absolute maximum rating value ( $V_{CC} + 0.5$  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.
- (12) Soldering condition  
Solder at 260°C or less for no more than ten seconds.
- (13) 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.
- (14) 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**

- The information contained herein is subject to change without notice.
- TOSHIBA is continually working to improve the quality and reliability of its products. Nevertheless, semiconductor devices in general can malfunction or fail due to their inherent electrical sensitivity and vulnerability to physical stress. It is the responsibility of the buyer, when utilizing TOSHIBA products, to comply with the standards of safety in making a safe design for the entire system, and to avoid situations in which a malfunction or failure of such TOSHIBA products could cause loss of human life, bodily injury or damage to property.  
In developing your designs, please ensure that TOSHIBA products are used within specified operating ranges as set forth in the most recent TOSHIBA products specifications. Also, please keep in mind the precautions and conditions set forth in the "Handling Guide for Semiconductor Devices," or "TOSHIBA Semiconductor Reliability Handbook" etc..
- The TOSHIBA products listed in this document are intended for usage in general electronics applications (computer, personal equipment, office equipment, measuring equipment, industrial robotics, domestic appliances, etc.). These TOSHIBA products are neither intended nor warranted for usage in equipment that requires extraordinarily high quality and/or reliability or a malfunction or failure of which may cause loss of human life or bodily injury ("Unintended Usage"). Unintended Usage include atomic energy control instruments, airplane or spaceship instruments, transportation instruments, traffic signal instruments, combustion control instruments, medical instruments, all types of safety devices, etc.. Unintended Usage of TOSHIBA products listed in this document shall be made at the customer's own risk.
- The information contained herein is presented only as a guide for the applications of our products. No responsibility is assumed by TOSHIBA for any infringements of patents or other rights of the third parties which may result from its use. No license is granted by implication or otherwise under any patent or patent rights of TOSHIBA or others.
- GaAs(Gallium Arsenide) is used in this product. The dust or vapor is harmful to the human body. Do not break, cut, crush or dissolve chemically.
- Please use this product in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations that regulate the inclusion or use of controlled substance. TOSHIBA assumes no liability for damage or losses occurring as a result of noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations.