

Applications

- CATV Broadcast Networks
- Networks with Limited Fiber
- Architectures Using Separate Optical Wavelengths to Carry Targeted Services

Features

- Standard ITU Grid Wavelengths
- Advanced Analog Chip Design
- Reduced Equipment Requirements in the Hub
- OC-48 Pin Out
- Telcordia Technologies™ 468 Compliant
- Wide Temperature Range – Stable Even in Harsh Environments
- RoHS Compliant

The 1754C laser module is a Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing (DWDM) laser for analog CATV applications. It features a distributed-feedback (DFB) device that has been designed specifically for radio frequency (RF) and CATV applications. The 1754C laser module has a wide temperature range for reliable performance in harsh node environments and narrow transmitter designs. It also features low adiabatic chirp to maximize signal quality in short and long lengths of fiber. The laser's excellent inherent linearity minimizes degradation of the broadcast signals caused by quadrature amplitude modulated (QAM) channels.

The 1754C is available in all C-band ITU grid wavelengths.

Performance Highlights

Parameters	Min	Typical	Max	Units
Wavelength (Standard ITU Grid)	1526	-	1563	nm
Optical Output Power	6.0	-	16.0	mW
Operating Current	-	-	120	mA
Temperature Range	-40	-	+85	°C
Frequency Range	5	-	2700	MHz
Composite Second Order	-	-	-55	dB
Composite Triple Beat	-	-	-64	dB
Carrier to Noise Ratio	52	-	-	dB
Adiabatic Chirp	40	-	100	MHz/mA

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stresses in excess of the absolute maximum ratings can cause permanent damage to the device. These are absolute stress ratings only. Functional operation of the device is not implied at these or any other conditions in excess of those given in the operational sections of the data sheet. Exposure to absolute maximum ratings for extended periods can adversely affect device reliability.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	T_C	Continuous	-40	+85	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{stg}	Continuous	-40	85	°C
Laser Forward dc Current	-	Continuous	-	150	mA
Photodiode Reverse Voltage	V_{RPD}	Continuous	-	10	V
Laser Reverse Voltage	-	Continuous	-	2	V
ESD	-	HMB: R = 1500 Ohm, C = 100 pF	-500	500	V
TEC Current	I_{TEC}	Continuous	-1.8	1.8	A
RF Input Power	P_{RFIN}	60 Seconds	-	62	dBmV

Electrical/Optical Characteristics

Laser Temperature (T_L) = 25°C, $I_F = I_{OP}$, Beginning of Life (BOL)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Wavelength (Standard ITU Grid)	λ	-	1526	-	1563	nm
Optical Power	P_{OUT}	6 mW option	6.0	-	7.9	mW
		8 mW option	8.0	-	9.9	mW
		10 mW option	10.0	-	15.9	mW
		16 mW option	16.0	-	-	mW
Slope Efficiency	η	-	0.07	-	-	mW/mA
Optical Isolation	ISO	-	30	-	-	dB
Sidemode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	-	35	-	-	dB
Threshold Current	I_{TH}	-	-	-	30	mA
Operating Current	I_{OP}	-	-	-	120	mA
Monitor PD Current	MPDI	VRM=5V	100	-	2500	μA
Thermistor Resistance	R_{TH}	TOP=25 °C	9.5	10	10.5	KOhm
Thermistor Temp. Coefficient	T_{CTH}	TOP=25 °C	-	-4.4	-	%/°C
TEC Current	I_{TEC}	-40<TC<+85°C, $I_F = 100$ mA	-1.4	-	1.4	A
TEC Operation Temperature	T_{OP}	-	18	-	35	°C
Wavelength Drift as Tcase is changed	$\lambda\Delta$	$I_F = 60$ mA, $T = T_{OP}$, T_c min→max	-	0.04	-	nm
Fiber Length	-	May include optical splice	1.0	1.5	-	M
Fiber Buffer	-	-	-	900	-	μm
Fiber Core / Cladding	-	-	-	9 / 125	-	μm

RF Characteristic

Laser Temperature (T_L) = 25°C, $I_F = I_{OP}$, Beginning of Life (BOL)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Frequency Range	F	-	5	-	2700	MHz
Frequency Response	S21	$I_F = 60 \text{ mA}$, 5 MHz-2700 MHz	-	-	4.0	dB _{p-p}
Composite Second Order (Note 2)	CSO	Measured at 61.25MHz and 547.25MHz, Note 2	-	-	-55	dB
Composite Triple Beat (Note 2)	CTB	Measured at 295.25MHz, Note 2	-	-	-64	dB
Carrier to Noise Ratio (Note 2)	CNR	Measured at 61.25MHz and 547.25MHz, Note 2	52	-	-	dB
Adiabatic Chirp	FM	$I_F = 75 \text{ mA}$, $T = 25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, measured at 300 MHz	40	-	100	MHz/mA
Nominal Input Impedance	Z_{IN}	-	-	25	-	Ω
Relative Intensity Noise	RIN	-	-	-155	-150	dB/Hz

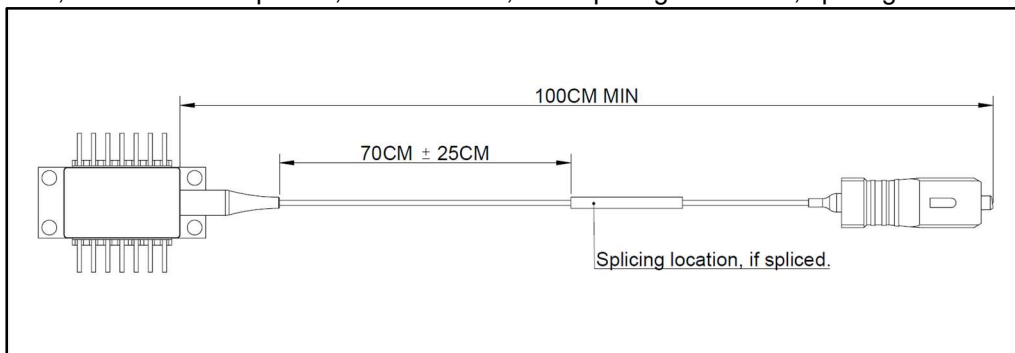
- In order to prevent reflection-induced distortion, the laser must be connected to an optical cable having a return loss of at least 55 dB for discrete reflections and 30 dB for distributed reflections.
- Test conditions: $I_F = I_{OP}$, $T = T_{OP}$, OMI = 3.3%/channel, 79 Channel NTSC loading, 1m fiber link.

Fiber Characteristics

Standard Connector: SC/APC

Fiber Length: Min 1.0 meter, with respect to end of package wall.

Fiber Type: SM Fiber, SMF-28 or compatible, 900um buffer, fiber splicing is allowed, splicing location is defined as below.



Electrical Schematics

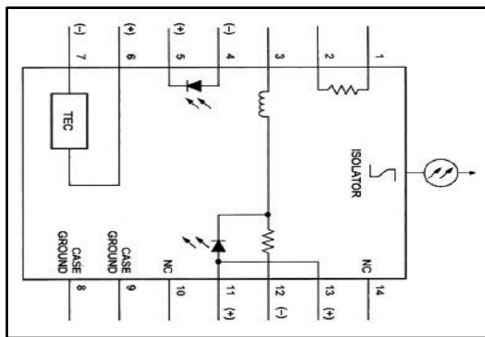


Figure 1. 1754 Laser Schematic

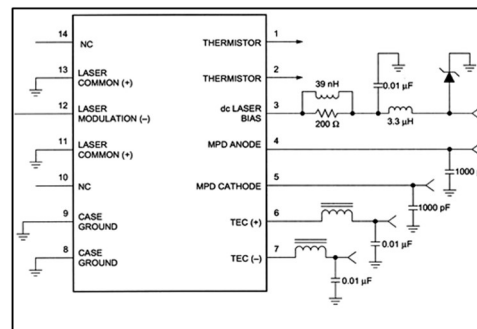
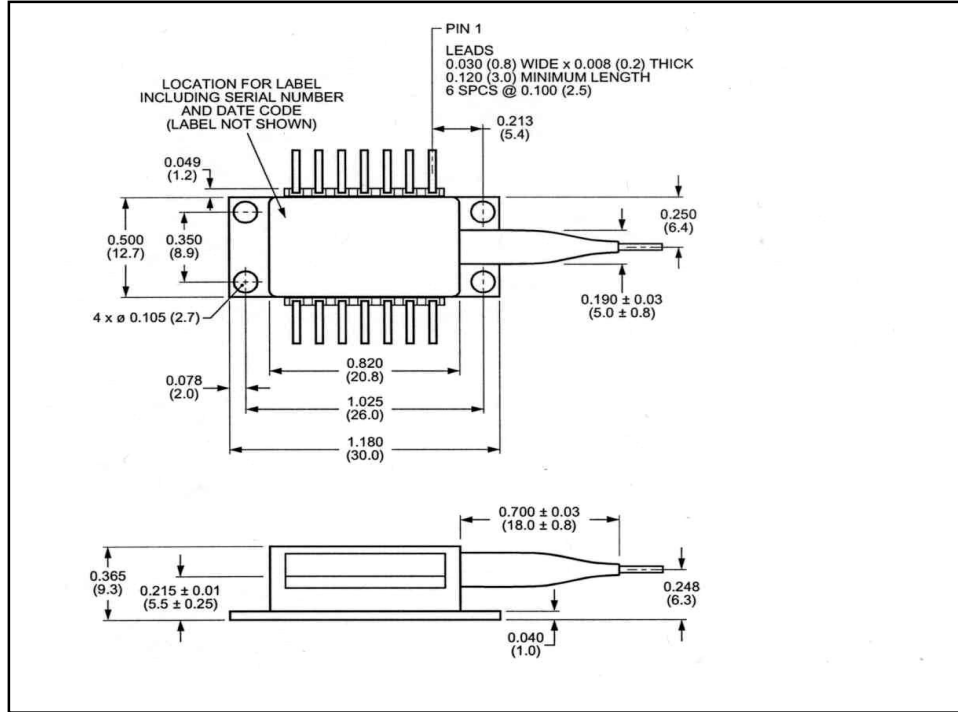


Figure 2. 1754 Suggested Matching Circuit

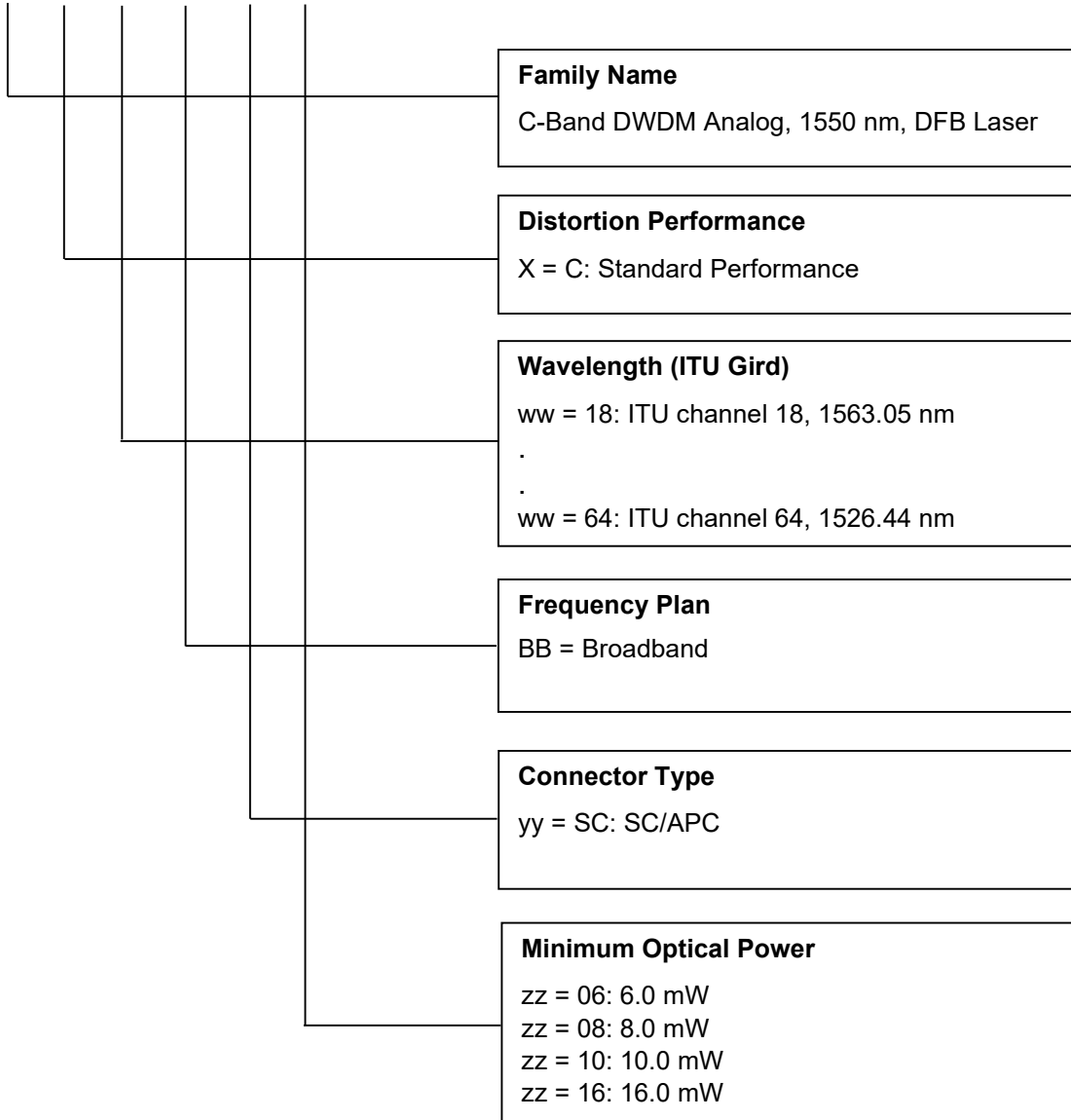
Outline Dimensions and Pin Definitions (Dimensions are in inches and mm)



Pin	Function
1	Thermistor
2	Thermistor
3	DC Laser Bias (-)
4	MPD Anode (-)
5	MPD Cathode (+)
6	Thermal Electric Cooler (+)
7	Thermal Electric Cooler (-)
8	Case Ground
9	Case Ground
10	NC
11	Laser Common (+)
12	Laser Modulation (-)
13	Laser Common (+)
14	NC

Ordering Information

1754X – ww – BB – yy – zz



Example

1754C-18-BB-SC-10: DWDM DFB Laser, Standard Performance, 1563.05 nm, SC/APC connector, 10 mW Power

Laser Safety

This product meets the appropriate standard in Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). FDA/CDRH Class 1M laser product. This device has been classified with the FDA/CDRH under accession number 0220191.

All Versions of this laser are Class 1M laser product, tested according to IEC 60825-1:2014/EN 60825-1:2014

Single-mode fiber pigtail with SC/APC connectors (standard).

Wavelength = 1.5 μm .

Maximum power = 30 mW.

Because of size constraints, laser safety labeling (including an FDA class 1M label) is not affixed to the module, but attached to the outside of the shipping carton.

Product is not shipped with power supply.

Caution: Use of controls, adjustments and procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous laser radiation exposure. Viewing the laser output with telescopic optical instruments (for example, telescopes and binoculars) may pose an eye hazard and thus the user should not direct the beam into an area where such instruments are likely to be used.

