



ANALOG/DIGITAL FIBER OPTIC LINK

- Accepts Analog/Digital Inputs
- Transparent Transmission DC and AC Information
- Adjustable Gain/Offset at Receiver
- Low Cost



DESCRIPTION:

The **Model 732T/R** Fiber Optic Link can be modulated with various analog/digital signals from DC to 10 MHz to form a versatile and transparent fiber optic transmission system. Typical applications include short haul (≤ 1 km) analog/digital data links and EMI isolation applications in which the use of conventional wire is undesirable.

SPECIFICATIONS:

Link Bandwidth

Range	DC to 10 MHz (analog BW)
Flatness	$\pm 3\%$

Transmitter Input

Signals	Sinewave/pulses or DC
Amplitude	± 2.5 V (add -2.5 to part number) 0 to 5 V (add -5 to part number)
Impedance	50 Ω (add -50 to part number) 33 k Ω (add -33k to part number)
Input (Electrical)	SMA
Output (Optical)	ST connector
Wavelength	850 nm

Fiber	Designed to operate with a customer supplied ST to ST 62.5/125 μ m multimode, PVC Simplex cable. 10 m cable available for an additional fee.
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Receiver Output

Amplitude	± 2.5 V or 0 to 5 V, non-inverting
Load	> 1 k Ω
Output (Electrical)	SMA
Gain/Offset	Trimpot adjustable
Dynamic Range	55 dB peak signal to rms noise
Input (Optical)	ST connector

Power

± 15 VDC at 50 mA typical for both transmitter and receiver

Temperature

0° to 70°C

Size

Transmitter	2.96" x 1.00" x 0.61"
Receiver	2.96" x 1.00" x 0.61"

Weight

20 grams each

Specifications subject to change without notice.

APPLICATIONS:

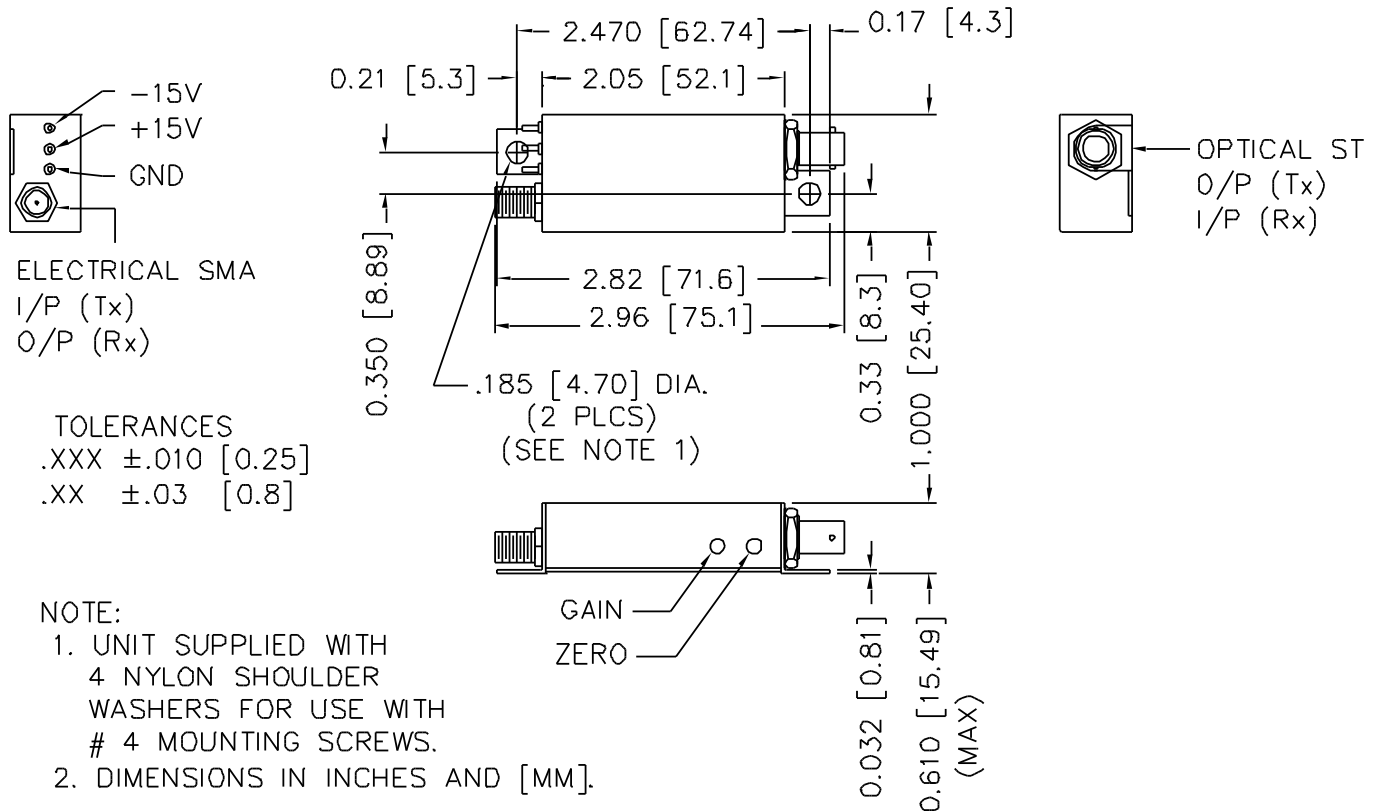
Short Haul, EMI Isolation, Audio/Video Link

Typical Part Number: 732T/R-2.5-50-10M =

Transmitter:	Electrical Input Connector: SMA
Input Amplitude:	± 2.5 V
Input Impedance:	50 Ω
Optical Output Connector:	ST

Receiver:	Optical Input Connector: ST
Electrical Output Connector:	SMA

Optional Fiber: ST to ST (Ceramic) 62.5/125 μ m, multimode, PVC Simplex, 10 meters with mating connector terminations. Available for an additional fee.



A change in signal of $\pm 25\%$ may result when cable and/or ST connectors are moved. Receiver gain and offset should be calibrated each time the fiber and/or connectors are moved. Permanent bonding should be considered if greater accuracy is required.