

## User guide Content

一、 Safety Tips .....	3
二、 Overview.....	4
三、 Pin definition .....	5
四、 Optical module size sketch .....	6
五、optical modules on-line Indicate.....	7
六、 Timing diagrams .....	8
七、Using .....	9
八、 Warranty Information.....	10
九、 Warranty card .....	11





## 一、 Safety Tips

### (一) Power Requirements

Digital Power 5V DC (50mA)、 Driving Power 5V DC (300mA)。

### (二) the safety Note of use

Before using the optical modules, in order to avoid any damage of optical modules possibility, please read the following details:

△The output of optical fiber module should be avoided with hard object, dirty object. please clean the fiber face before using it, and cover the lid when it does not work, so that it can avoid the dirt and poison gas to ablate.

△ This is accurate product, high reliability, but maintaining is very complicated, it needs many equipments, so when it does not work, please connect with us. It does not allow to disassemble, maintain by yourself.

The notice of using switch module:

△ Make sure the connection with on-line, the pin definition of control interface, Model on-line chart Reference base pin definition, Light module on-line schematic drawing, you must make it work After determination on-line unmistakable.

△ When there is some light into the optical module, please do not stare at the fiber face. because the laser radiation is not visible, but it can hurt the eyes.

△ It should be prohibited use optical modules in outdoor.

△ This device can not close to fire, and can not be bullied.

△ When we need to amend the external circuitry, please switch off the power first, then disconnect the Line of Control Module. On the Line of Control should be prohibited charged hot-swappable.

△ Signal level control for TTL levels.



## 二、 Overview

### Features:

- Low Loss, High Reliability
- Parallel interface.
- Modularizing Design.

### Applications:

- Remote Fiber Monitoring System
- Self-healing fiber optic network formed
- Production test equipment
- Integrated optical subsystems

### Specifications:

Wavelength Range: 620~1625nm

Insertion Loss: <1.2dB (with optical linker)

Cross-Talk:  $\leq -60\text{dB}$

Switching Time:  $\leq 10\text{ms}$  (Switching to next channel)

Repeatability:  $\leq 0.02\text{dB}$

Operation Temp:  $-5 \sim 55\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Storage Temp:  $-20^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 70^{\circ}\text{C}$

Return Loss:  $\geq 50\text{dB}$  (SM)

Operating life:  $10^7$  次

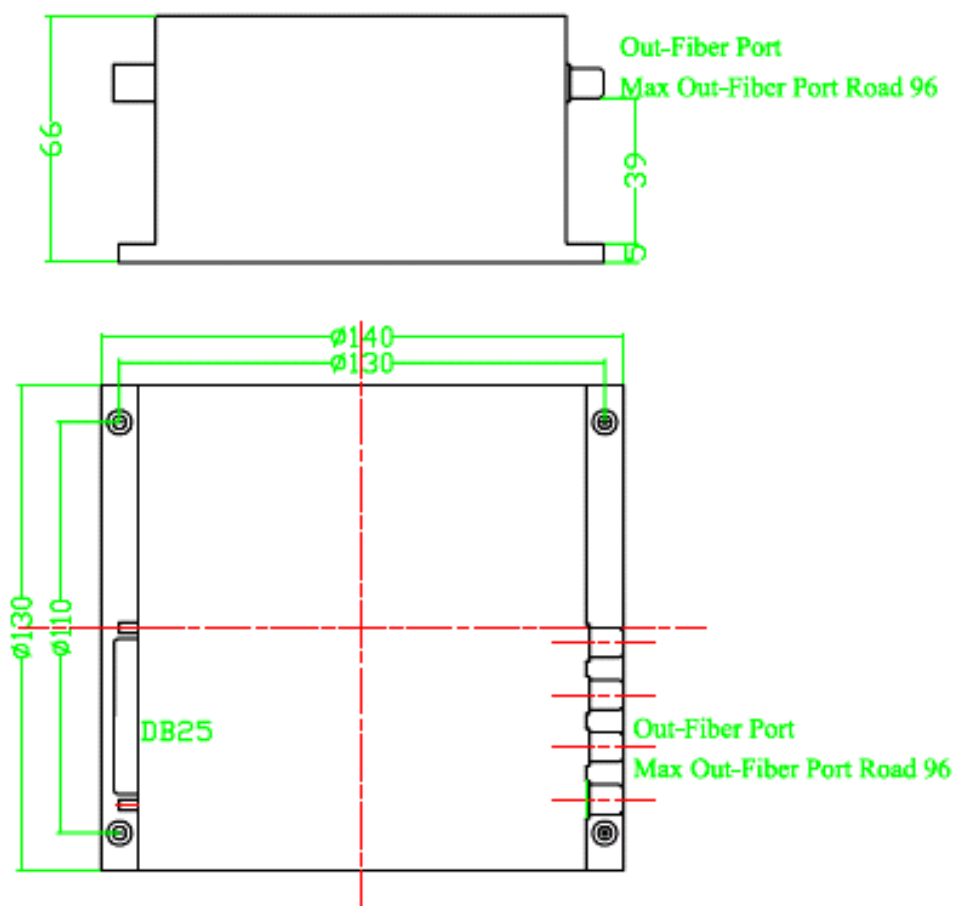
Power: +5V

## 三 、 Pin definition



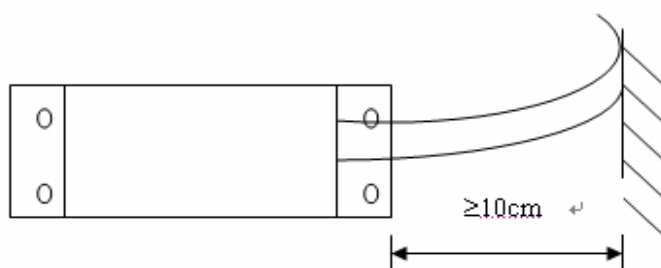
Pin Number	Signal Direction (in/out/power)	Name	Function
2	In	D0	D0-D4 data bits for binary, choose 1 ~ 32 channel For exsaml : 0000000b=channel 1; 1111111b=channel 72。 D6 is hight , D0 is low。
3	In	D1	
4	In	D2	
5	In	D3	
6	In	D4	
10	In	D5	
13	In	D6	
14	In	D6	
11	In	/RESE T	LOW reset, high-data-effective.
7	Out	/READ Y	LOW prepared reset or receive data.
8	Out	ERRO R	The high level indicated that has the wrong occurrence.
15	Power in	5V	Digital circuit power
12	Power in	5V	Electromechanical power
1,9	Power	GROU ND	GND

#### 四、 Optical module size sketch

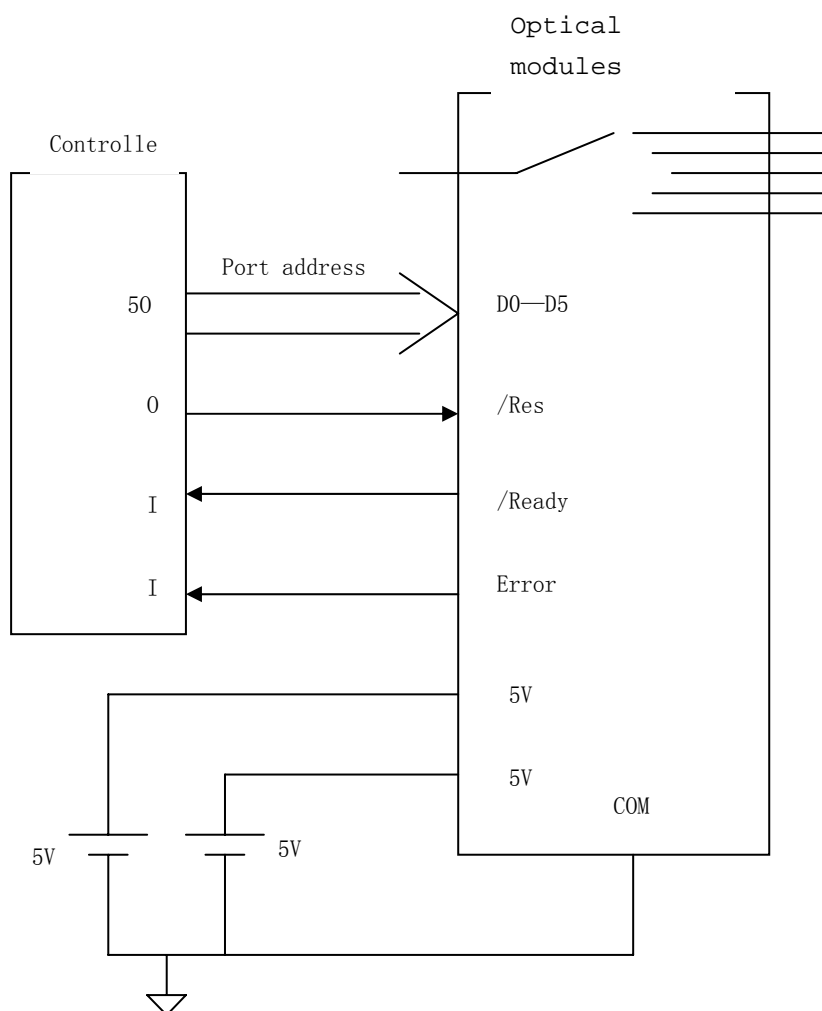


1×72 Optical module size (unit: mm) (L) 140×(W) 130×(H) 66

Attention: When install the light module, the optical fiber core do not the overbending (be possible under reference chart), in order to avoid influence light module performance index.



## 五、optical modules on-line Indicate



optical modules switch

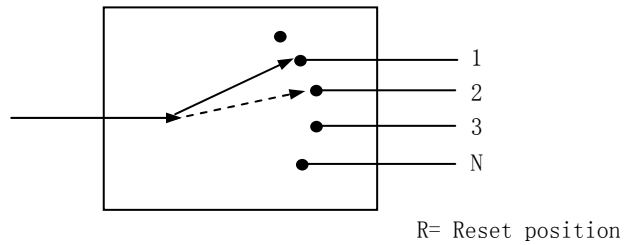
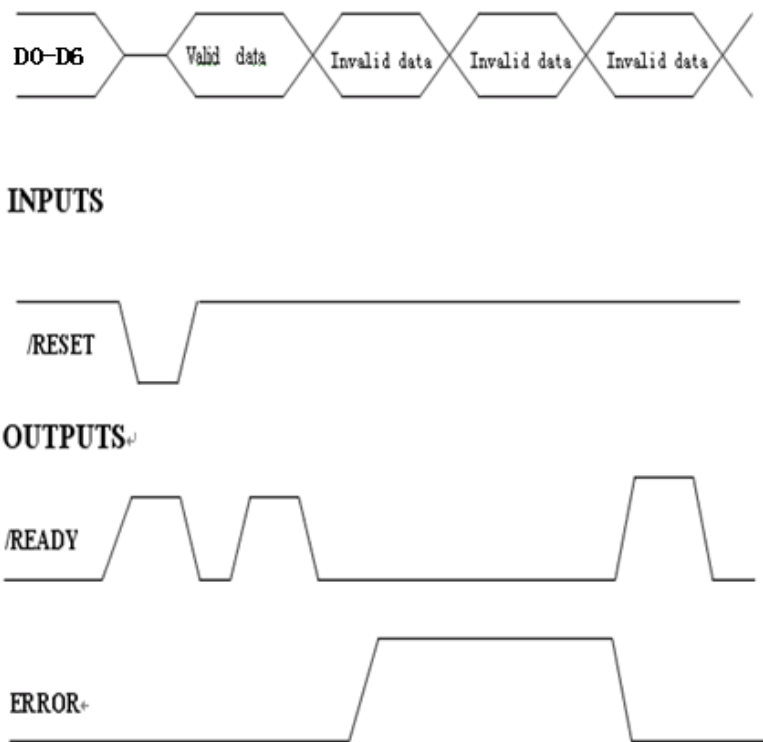
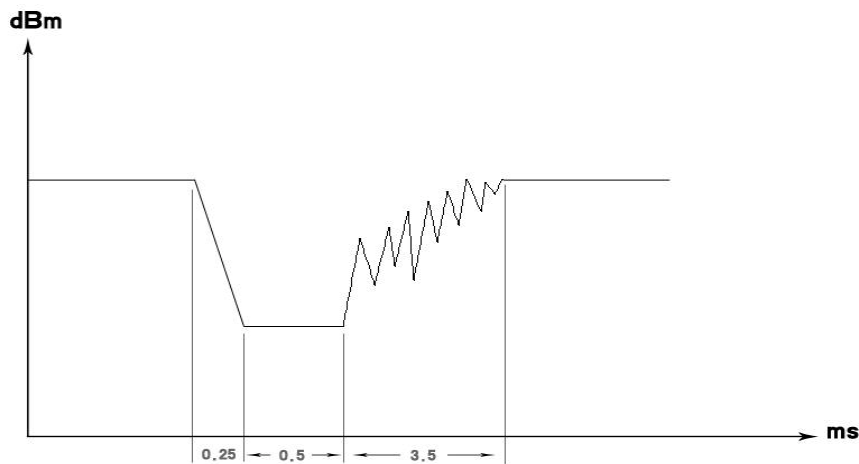


Figure 2

## 六、Timing diagrams



working diagram



## 七、Using

1、The optical module contains the control circuit connection and the input output optical fiber. The input outputs optical fiber's marking is: The most left side of the optical module is input fiber that 0, other are in turn 1, 2, 3 .....8 output fiber

2、The optical module realizes the connection through 15 needle connection plug with the external control electric circuit, connection pin definition as shown in Table 1.

3、After the power is on, the optical module automatic reset (Figure 2 the R position), the path of rays will be at the disconnect state, /READY and the ERROR two data lines is at low level (i.e. is prepares to accept data and not error status), by now might carries on the cut or the replacement through the data line either the replacement line.

4、Port select: Sets at the /RESET high level, selects 1~72 groups again through data line D6-D0. As a result of light module for  $1 \times N$  ( $N \leq 72$ , N maximum value by customer purchase light switch's channel number decision), when the selection data surpasses channel N ( $N \leq 72$ ), the module does not cut, juxtaposes the ERROR high level, until the input correct data or the replacement, ERROR only then restores for the low level.

5、Replacement operation: Sets at the /RESET low level, will carry on the replacement operation, the light module will reposition (Figure 2 the R position), the path of rays will be at the disconnect state. After the replacement had ended, /READY and the ERROR two data lines are the low levels.

6、After light module power failure, the light module still maintained on the original channel (, but path of rays's insertion loss can increase). After comes the electricity, the light module carries on the replacement operation (Figure 2 the R position), the path of rays is at the disconnect state, waited for that receives controller's control. If data line D6-D0 maintains at the original condition, on light module



automatic cut over original channel.

7、 When light module when processes the data (in replacement or channel cut process), /READY is the high level; The data processing finished, /READY was the low level. When the input not correct data, ERROR is the high level; Until the input correct data or the replacement, ERROR only then restores for the low level. To carry on the control well, needs carries on the monitoring to /READY and the ERROR two data lines, finds out the light module operational aspect.