



V23832-T1231-M1

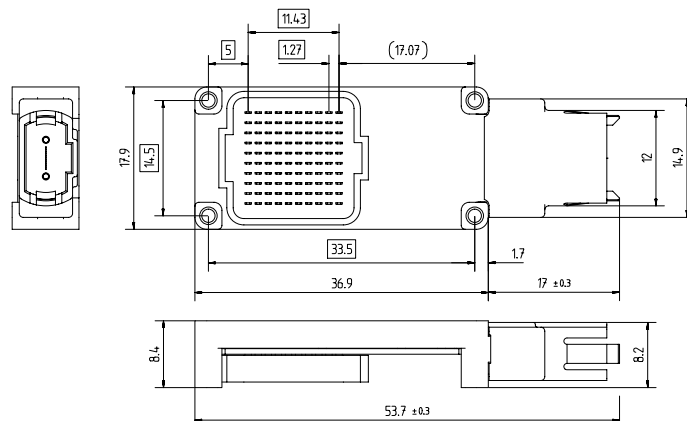
Parallel Optical Link Transmitter: PAROLI® 2T Tx AC, 2.5 Gbit/s

V23832-R211-M1

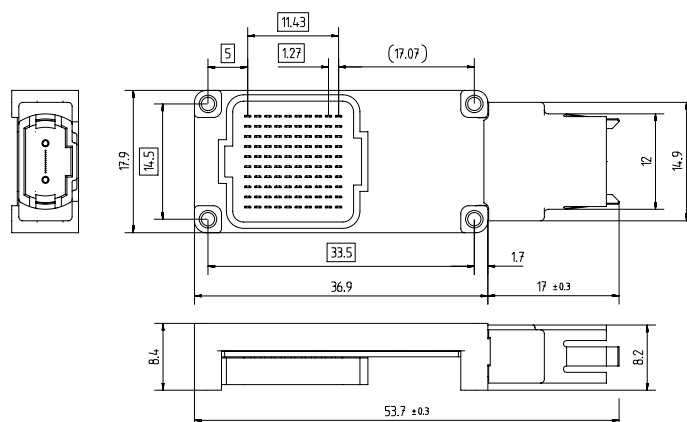
Parallel Optical Link Receiver: PAROLI® 2T Rx AC, 2.5 Gbit/s

Preliminary

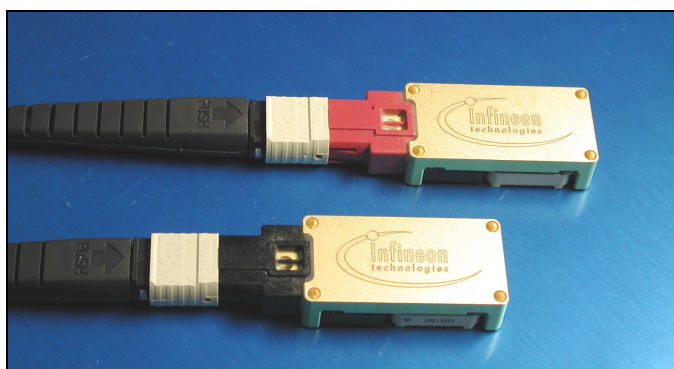
Dimensions in mm



PAROLI 2T Tx



PAROLI 2T Rx



FEATURES

- Power supply 3.3 V
- Transmitter with multistandard electrical interface
- Receiver with Infineons adjustable CML output
- 12 electrical data channels
- Asynchronous, AC-coupled optical link
- 12 optical data channels

- Transmission data rate of up to 2500 Mbit/s per channel, total link data rate up to 30 Gbit/s
- 850 nm VCSEL array technology
- PIN diode array technology
- 62.5 µm graded index multimode fiber ribbon
- MT based optical port (MPO connector)
- Plug-in module
- IEC Class 1 laser safety compliant
- SONET mask compliant
- Optional EMI-shielding available

APPLICATIONS

Telecommunication

- Switching equipment
- Access network

Data Communication

- Interframe (rack-to-rack)
- Intraframe (board-to-board)
- On board (optical backplane)

PAROLI® is a registered trademark of Infineon Technologies AG

JANUARY 24, 2002

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Stress beyond the values stated below may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Supply Voltage ($V_{CC}-V_{EE}$) | -0.3 V to 4.5 V |
| Data/Control Input Levels (V_{IN}) ⁽¹⁾ | -0.5 V to $V_{CC}+0.5$ V |
| Data Input Differential Voltage ($ V_{ID} $) ⁽²⁾ | 2.0 V |
| Operating Case Temperature (T_{CASE}) ⁽³⁾ | 0°C to 80°C |
| Storage Ambient Temperature (T_{STG}) | -20°C to 100°C |
| Operating Moisture | 20% to 85% |
| Storage Moisture | 20% to 85% |
| ESD Resistance (all pins to V_{EE} , human body model) ⁽⁴⁾ | 1 kV |

Notes

1. At Data and LVCMOS inputs.
2. $|V_{ID}| = |(\text{input voltage of non-inverted input minus input voltage of inverted input})|$.
3. Measured at case temperature reference point.
4. To avoid electrostatic damage, handling cautions similar to those used for MOS devices must be observed.

DESCRIPTION

PAROLI is a parallel optical link for high-speed data transmission. A complete PAROLI system consists of a transmitter module, a 12-channel fiber optic cable, and a receiver module. The transmitter supports LVDS, CML and LVPECL differential signals. Two different receiver modules are available. Module V23832-R221-M1 is for LVDS electrical output only. This specification (V23832-R211-M1) describes a receiver for Infineons adjustable CML output.

Transmitter V23832-T1231-M1

The transmitter module converts parallel electrical input signals via a laser driver and a Vertical Cavity Surface Emitting Laser (VCSEL) diode array into parallel optical output signals. All input data signals are Multistandard Differential Signals (LVDS compatible; they also support LVPECL and CML because of the wide common input range). The electrical interface (LVDS, LVPECL or CML) is selected by the supply inputs V_{IN} . The data rate is up to 2500 Mbit/s for each channel. The transmitter module's min. data rate of 500 Mbit/s is specified for the CID⁽¹⁾ worst case pattern (disparity 72) or any pattern with a lower disparity.

A logic low level at $-\text{RESET}$ switches all laser outputs off. During power-up $-\text{RESET}$ must be used as a power-on reset which disables the laser driver and laser control until the power supply has reached a 3.135 V level.

The Laser Controller Up (LCU) output is low if a laser fault is detected or $-\text{RESET}$ is forced to low.

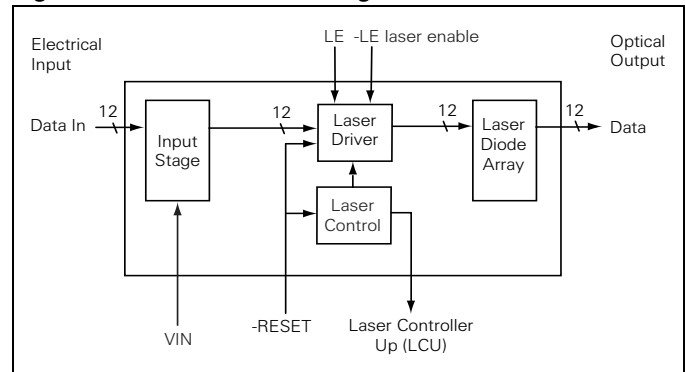
All non data signals have LVCMOS levels.

Transmission delay of the PAROLI system is ≤ 1 ns for the transmitter, ≤ 1 ns for the receiver and approximately 5 ns per meter for the fiber optic cable.

Note

1. Consecutive Identical Digit (CID) immunity test pattern for STM-N signals, ITU-T recommendation G.957 sec. II.

Figure 1. Transmitter block diagram



LASER SAFETY

The transmitter of the AC coupled Parallel Optical Link (PAROLI) is an IEC 60825-1 Amend. 2 Class 1 laser product. It complies with FDA performance standards (21 CFR 1040.10 and 1040.11) for laser products except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice No. 50, dated July 26, 2001. To avoid possible exposure to hazardous levels of invisible laser radiation, do not exceed maximum ratings.

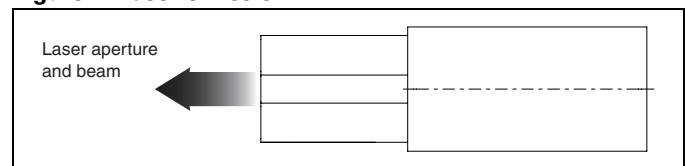
The PAROLI module must be operated under the specified operating conditions (supply voltage can be adjusted between 3.0 V and 3.6 V) under any circumstances to ensure laser safety.

Class 1 Laser Product

Note

Any modification of the module will be considered an act of "manufacturing", and will require, under law, recertification of the product under FDA (21 CFR 1040.10 (i)).

Figure 2. Laser emission



Laser safety design considerations

To ensure laser safety for all input data patterns each channel is controlled internally and will be switched off if the laser safety limits are exceeded.

A channel alerter switches the respective data channel output off if the input duty cycle permanently exceeds 57%. The alerter will not disable the channel below an input duty cycle of 57% under all circumstances.

The minimum alerter response time is 1 μ s with a constant high input, i.e. in the input pattern the time interval of excessive high input (e.g. '1's in excess of a 57% duty cycle, consecutive or non-consecutive) must not exceed 1 μ s, otherwise the respective channel will be switched off. The alerter switches the respective channel from off to on without the need of resetting the module if the input duty cycle is no longer violated.

All of the channel alerters operate independently, i.e. an alert within a channel does not affect the other channels. To decrease the power consumption of the module unused channel inputs can be tied to high input level. In this way a portion of the supply current in this channel is triggered to shut down by the corresponding alerter.

TECHNICAL DATA

The electro-optical characteristics described in the following tables are valid only for use under the recommended operating conditions.

Recommended Operating Conditions

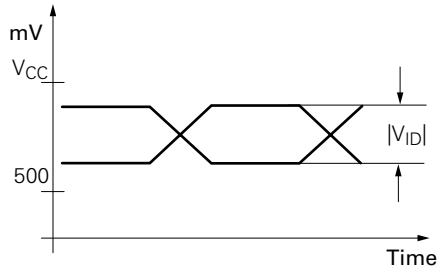
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|--|-----------------|----------|-----------------------|-------|
| Power Supply Voltage | V_{CC} | 3.135 | 3.6 | V |
| Noise on Power Supply ⁽¹⁾ | N_{PS1} | | 50 | mV |
| Noise on Power Supply ⁽²⁾ | N_{PS2} | | 100 | |
| Data Input Voltage Range ^(3,4) | V_{DATAI} | 500 | V_{CC} | |
| Data Input Differential Voltage ^(4,5) | $ V_{ID} $ | 80 | 1000 | |
| Data Input Skew ⁽⁶⁾ | t_{SPN} | | $0.5 \times t_R, t_F$ | ps |
| Data Input Rise/Fall Time ⁽⁷⁾ | t_R, t_F | 50 | 300 | |
| LVC MOS Input High Voltage | $V_{LVC MOSIH}$ | 2.0 | V_{CC} | V |
| LVC MOS Input Low Voltage | $V_{LVC MOSIL}$ | V_{EE} | 0.8 | |
| LVC MOS Input Rise/Fall Time ⁽⁸⁾ | t_R, t_F | | 20 | ns |

Notes

Voltages refer to $V_{EE}=0$ V.

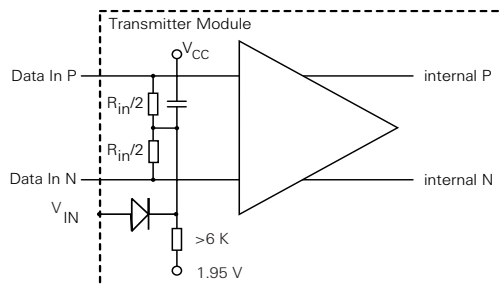
- Noise frequency is 1 kHz to 10 MHz. Voltage is peak-to-peak value.
- Noise frequency is > 10 MHz. Voltage is peak-to-peak value.
- This implies that the input stage can be AC coupled.
- Level diagram:

Figure 3. Input level diagram



- $|V_{ID}| = |(\text{input voltage of non-inverted input minus input voltage of inverted input})|$.
- Skew between positive and negative inputs measured at 50% level.
- 20%–80% level.
- Measured between 0.8 V and 2.0 V.

Figure 4. Input stage



Transmitter Electrical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--|-----------------|--------------------|------|------|--------|
| Supply Current | I_{CC} | | 350 | 450 | mA |
| Power Consumption | P | | 1.2 | 1.6 | W |
| Data Rate per Channel | DR | 500 ⁽¹⁾ | | 2500 | Mbit/s |
| LVC MOS Output Voltage Low | $V_{LVC MOSOL}$ | | | 0.4 | V |
| LVC MOS Output Voltage High | $V_{LVC MOSOH}$ | 2.5 | | | |
| LVC MOS Input Current High/Low | $I_{LVC MOSI}$ | –500 | | 500 | μA |
| LVC MOS Output Current High ⁽²⁾ | $I_{LVC MOSOH}$ | | | 0.5 | mA |
| LVC MOS Output Current Low ⁽³⁾ | $I_{LVC MOSOL}$ | | | 4.0 | |
| Data Differential Input Impedance ⁽⁴⁾ | R_{IN} | 80 | | 120 | Ω |
| Data Input Differential Current | $ I_{II} $ | | | 5.5 | mA |

Notes

- Specified for CID worst case pattern (disparity 72) or any pattern with a smaller disparity.
- Source current.
- Sink current.
- Data input stage.

Transmitter Electro-Optical Characteristics

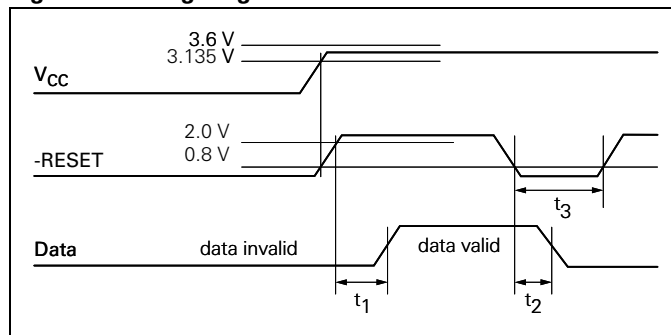
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| Optical Rise Time ⁽¹⁾ | t_R | | | 150 | ps |
| Optical Fall Time ⁽¹⁾ | t_F | | | | |
| Total Jitter ⁽²⁾ | J_T | | | 0.35 | UI |
| Deterministic Jitter | J_D | | | 0.15 | |
| Channel-to-channel skew ⁽³⁾ | t_{CSK} | | | 100 | ps |
| Launched Average Power | P_{AVG} | –9.0 | –5.0 | –3.0 | dBm |
| Launched Power Shutdown | P_{SD} | | | –30.0 | |
| Center Wavelength | λ_C | 830 | | 860 | nm |
| Spectral Width (FWHM) | $\Delta\lambda$ | | | 2 | |
| Spectral Width (rms) | $\Delta\lambda$ | | | 0.85 | |
| Relative Intensity Noise | RIN | | | –117 | dB/Hz |
| Extinction Ratio (dynamic) | ER | 6.0 | | | dB |
| Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA) ⁽⁴⁾ | OMA | 0.15 ⁽⁵⁾ | 0.46 ⁽⁶⁾ | | mW |
| Eye mask compliance | | SONET ⁽⁷⁾ | | | |

Notes

Optical parameters valid for each channel.

1. 20%–80% level, non filtered values.
2. Measured using a filter ($f_r=1.875$ GHz) as defined in IEEE 802.3 (2000-edition) Gigabit Ethernet specification, section 38.6.5.
3. With input channel-to-channel skew 0 ps and a maximum data channel-to-channel average deviation and swing deviation of 5%.
4. Peak to peak values.
5. Corresponds to a minimum extinction ratio of 6 dB.
6. Corresponds to a typical extinction ratio of 8 dB.
7. Telcordia GR-253-CORE, Issue 3, Sept. 2000, sec. 4.2.4.4.

Figure 5. Timing diagram



| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|------------------------------------|--------|------|------|---------|
| –RESET on Delay Time | t_1 | | 100 | ms |
| –RESET off Delay Time | t_2 | | 50 | μ s |
| –RESET Low Duration ⁽¹⁾ | t_3 | 10 | | |

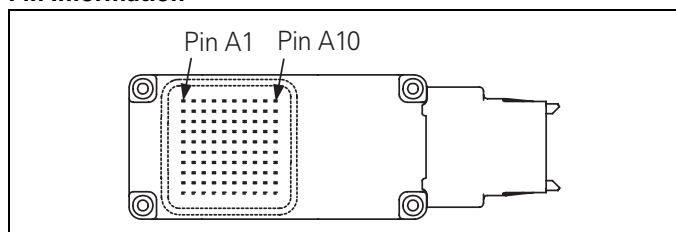
Note

1. Only when not used as power on reset. At any failure recovery, –RESET must be brought to low level for at least t_3 .

Numbering Conventions Transmitter (bottom view)

| TX Customer Board Side | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| | J | I | H | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |
| 1 | VEE | DI05N | DI05P | DI06N | DI06P | DI07N | DI07P | DI08N | DI08P | VEE |
| 2 | DI04P | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI09N |
| 3 | DI04N | VEE | Reserved | Reserved | t.b.i.o. | t.b.i.o. | Reserved | Reserved | VEE | DI09P |
| 4 | DI01P | VEE | Reserved | Reserved | t.b.i.o. | t.b.i.o. | Reserved | Reserved | VEE | DI012N |
| 5 | DI01N | VEE | VEE | VEE | t.b.i.o. | t.b.i.o. | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI012P |
| 6 | DI02P | VEE | VEE | VEE | t.b.i.o. | –LE | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI011N |
| 7 | DI02N | VEE | VEE | VEE | LCU | LE | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI011P |
| 8 | DI03P | VEE | VEE | VEE | VIN | –RESET | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI010N |
| 9 | DI03N | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCC | VCC | VEE | VEE | VEE | DI010P |
| 10 | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCC | VCC | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE |
| Fiber Side | | | | | | | | | | |

Pin Information



Pin Description

| Pin Name | Level/Logic | Description |
|----------|-------------|--|
| VCC | | Power supply voltage of laser driver |
| VIN | | CML: V_{IN} =Reference supply (e.g. VCC) LVDS: $V_{IN}=V_{EE}$ |
| VEE | | Ground |
| LCU | LVC MOS Out | Laser Controller Up. High=normal operation Low=laser fault or RESET low. |

| Pin Name | Level/Logic | Description |
|----------|-------------|--|
| DI0xN | Signal In | Data Input #x, inverted |
| DI0xP | Signal In | Data Input #x, non-inverted |
| –RESET | LVC MOS In | High=laser diode array is active. Low=switches laser diode array off. This input has an internal pull-down to ensure laser safety switch off in case of unconnected RESET input. |
| LE | | Laser ENABLE. High active. High=laser array is on if LE is also active. Low=laser array is off. This input has an internal pull-up, therefore can be left open. |
| –LE | | Laser ENABLE. Low active. Low=laser array is on if LE is also active. This input has an internal pull-down, therefore can be left open. |

DESCRIPTION

Receiver V23832-R211-M1

The PAROLI receiver module converts parallel optical input signals into parallel electrical output signals. The optical signals received are converted into voltage signals by PIN diodes, trans impedance amplifiers, and gain amplifiers. The differential data outputs are Infineons adjustable CML signals. A separate module (V23832-R221-M1) with LVDS output is also available. The output differential voltage (swing) is adjusted by an external resistor connected to the REFR module input, the output average is adjustable by external pull-up resistors.

The data rate is up to 2500 Mbit/s for each channel. The receiver module's min. data rate of 500 Mbit/s is specified for the CID⁽¹⁾ worst case pattern (disparity 72) or any pattern with a lower disparity.

Additional Signal Detect outputs (SD1 active high / -SD12 active low) show whether an optical AC input signal is present at data input 1 and/or 12. The signal detect circuit can be disabled with a logic low at ENSD. The disabled signal detect circuit will permanently generate an active level at Signal Detect outputs, even if there is insufficient signal input. This could be used for test purposes.

A logic low at Output Enable sets all data outputs to logic low. SD outputs will not be effected.

All non data signals have LVCMOS levels. Transmission delay of the PAROLI system is ≤ 1 ns for the transmitter, ≤ 1 ns for the receiver and approximately 5 ns per meter for the fiber optic cable.

Note

1. Consecutive Identical Digit (CID) immunity test pattern for STM-N signals, ITU-T recommendation G.957 sec. II.

Figure 6. Receiver block diagram

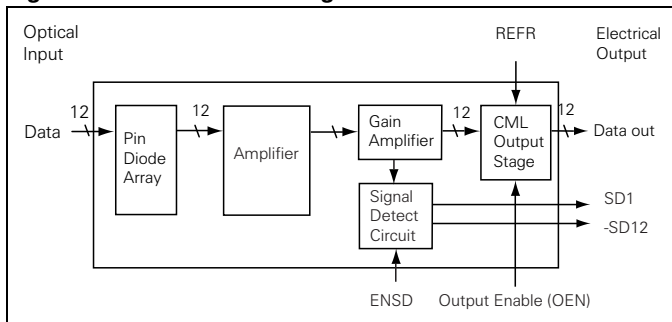
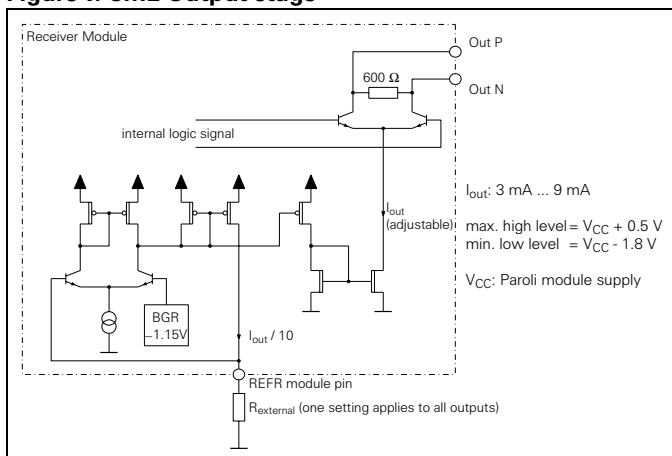


Figure 7. CML Output stage



TECHNICAL DATA

Recommended Operating Conditions

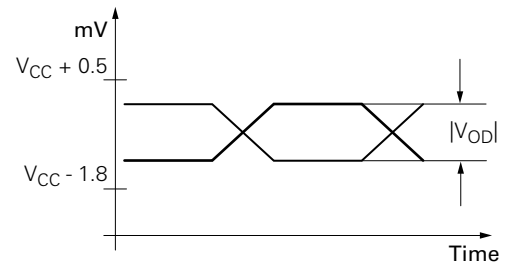
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|--|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------|
| Power Supply Voltages | V_{CC}, V_{CCO} | 3.0 | 3.6 | V |
| Noise on Power Supply ⁽¹⁾ | N_{PS1} | | 50 | mV |
| Noise on Power Supply ⁽²⁾ | N_{PS2} | | 100 | |
| Output Current ⁽³⁾ | I_{out} | 3 | 9 | mA |
| Output Voltage ⁽⁴⁾ | V_{out} | $V_{CC} - 1.8$ | $V_{CC} + 0.5$ | V |
| Output Differential Voltage ^(4,5) | $ V_{OD} $ | 80 | 800 | mV |
| Output Load RC Time Constant | t_{RC} | | 100 | ps |
| LVCMOS Input High Voltage | $V_{LVCMOSIH}$ | 2.0 | V_{CC} | V |
| LVCMOS Input Low Voltage | $V_{LVCMOSIL}$ | V_{EE} | 0.8 | |
| LVCMOS Input Rise/Fall Time ⁽⁶⁾ | t_R, t_F | | 20 | ns |
| Optical Input Rise/Fall Time ⁽⁷⁾ | t_R, t_F | | 200 | ps |
| Input Extinction Ratio | ER | 6.0 | | dB |
| Input Center Wavelength | λ_C | 830 | 860 | nm |

Notes

Voltages refer to $V_{EE}=0$ V.

1. Noise frequency is 1 kHz to 10 MHz. Voltage is peak-to-peak value.
2. Noise frequency > 10 MHz. Voltage is peak-to-peak value.
3. $I_{out} \approx 10 \cdot 1.15 \text{ V} / R_{external}$. Resistor $R_{external}$ to be connected externally between REFR and V_{EE} .
4. Level diagram:

Figure 8. Output level diagram



5. $|V_{OD}| = I_{out} \cdot (300 \Omega \parallel R_{LOAD})$. The output current range of 3 mA to 9 mA corresponds to $|V_{OD}| = 130 \text{ mV}$ to 385 mV for $R_{LOAD} = 50 \Omega$. $|V_{OD}| = |\text{output voltage of non-inverted output} - \text{output voltage of inverted output}|$.
6. Measured between 0.8 V and 2.0 V.
7. 20%–80% level. Non filtered values.

Receiver Electrical Characteristics

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units |
|--|-----------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Supply Current | I_{CC} | | 130+ 18 I_{out} | 200+ 24 I_{out} | mA |
| Power Consumption ⁽¹⁾ | P | | 0.6 | 1.0 | W |
| Data Output Rise/Fall Time ⁽²⁾ | t_R, t_F | | | 250 | ps |
| LVC MOS Output Voltage Low | $V_{LVC MOSOL}$ | | | 400 | mV |
| LVC MOS Output Voltage High | $V_{LVC MOSOH}$ | 2500 | | | |
| LVC MOS Input Current High/Low | $I_{LVC MOSI}$ | -500 | | 500 | μA |
| LVC MOS Output ⁽³⁾ Current High | $I_{LVC MOSOH}$ | | | 0.5 | mA |
| LVC MOS Output ⁽⁴⁾ Current Low | $I_{LVC MOSOL}$ | | | 4.0 | |
| Total Jitter ^(5,6) | J_R | | | 0.39 | UI |
| Deterministic Jitter ⁽⁵⁾ | J_D | | | 0.15 | |
| Channel-to-channel skew ⁽⁷⁾ | t_{CSK} | | | 100 | ps |

Notes

1. Calculated for $I_{out}=3$ mA.
2. Measured between 20% and 80% level.
3. Source current.
4. Sink current.
5. With no optical input jitter.
6. At sensitivity limit of 0.05 mW OMA.
7. With input channel-to-channel skew 0 ps.

Receiver Electro-Optical Characteristics

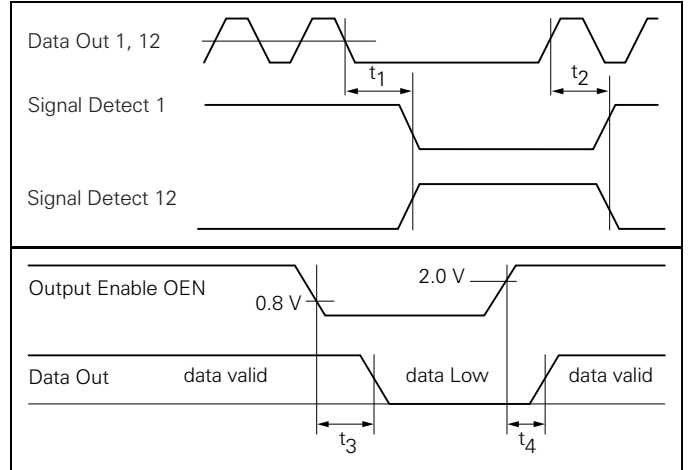
| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Data Rate Per Channel | DR | 500 ⁽¹⁾ | 2500 | Mbit/s |
| Sensitivity (Average Power) ⁽²⁾ | P_{IN} | | -16.0 | dBm |
| Optical Modulation Amplitude (OMA) ⁽³⁾ | OMA | 0.05 ⁽⁴⁾ | | mW |
| Saturation (Average Power) | P_{SAT} | -3.0 | | dBm |
| Signal Detect Assert Level ⁽⁵⁾ | P_{SDA} | | -17.0 | |
| Signal Detect Deassert Level ⁽⁵⁾ | P_{SDD} | -29.0 | | |
| Signal Detect Hysteresis ⁽⁵⁾ | $P_{SDA} - P_{SDD}$ | 1.0 | 4.0 | dB |
| Return Loss of Receiver | A_{RL} | 12 | | |

Notes

Optical parameters valid for each channel.

1. Specified for CID worst case pattern (disparity 72) or any pattern with a smaller disparity.
2. BER=10⁻¹², Extinction ratio=infinite, Specified for CID worst case pattern (disparity 72) or any pattern with a smaller disparity.
3. Peak to peak value.
4. Corresponds to an maximum sensitivity (average power) of -16.0 dBm at an infinite extinction ratio.
5. Extinction ratio=infinite,
 P_{SDA} : Average optical power when SD switches from inactive to active.
 P_{SDD} : Average optical power when SD switches from active to inactive.

Figure 9. Timing diagrams



| Parameter | Symbol | Max. | Units |
|------------------------------|--------|------|---------|
| Signal Detect Deassert Time | t_1 | 10 | μs |
| Signal Detect Assert Time | t_2 | | |
| Output Enable off Delay Time | t_3 | 20 | ns |
| Output Enable on Delay Time | t_4 | | |

Figure 10. Interfacing to CML

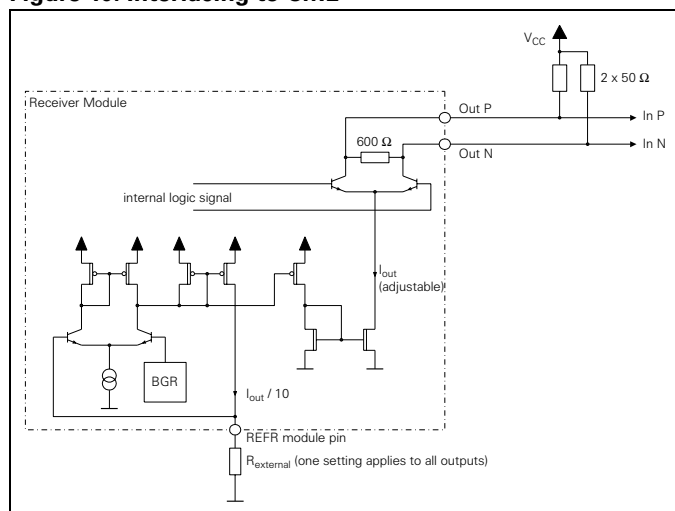
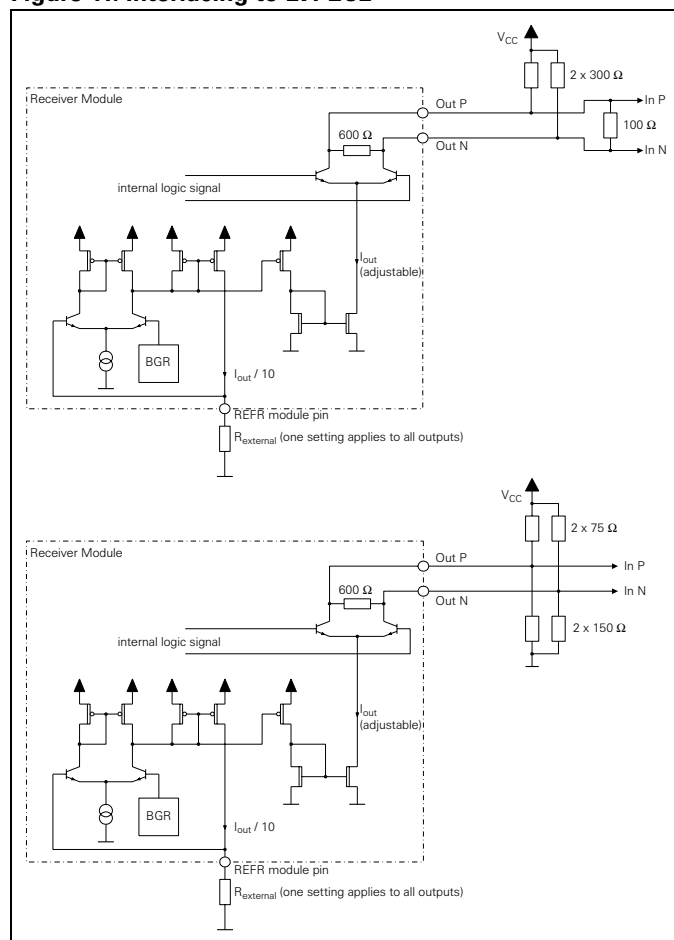


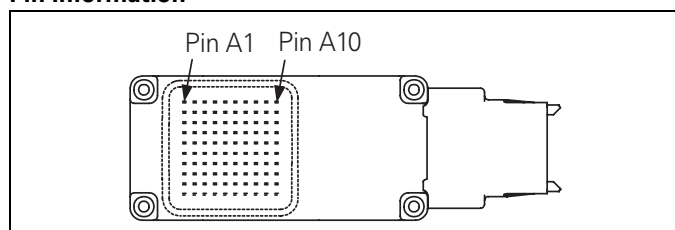
Figure 11. Interfacing to LVPECL



Numbering Conventions Receiver (bottom view)

| RX Customer Board Side | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|--------|
| | J | I | H | G | F | E | D | C | B | A |
| 1 | VEE | DO05P | DO05N | DO06P | DO06N | DO07P | DO07N | DO08P | DO08N | VEE |
| 2 | DO04N | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO09P |
| 3 | DO04P | VEE | Reserved | Reserved | t.b.l.o. | t.b.l.o. | Reserved | Reserved | VEE | DO09N |
| 4 | DO01N | VEE | Reserved | Reserved | OEN | ENSD | Reserved | Reserved | VEE | DO012P |
| 5 | DO01P | VEE | VEE | VEE | SD01 | -SD12 | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO012N |
| 6 | DO02N | VEE | VEE | VEE | Reserved | REFR | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO011P |
| 7 | DO02P | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCCO | VCCO | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO011N |
| 8 | DO03N | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCCO | VCCO | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO010P |
| 9 | DO03P | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCC | VCC | VEE | VEE | VEE | DO010N |
| 10 | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE | VCC | VCC | VEE | VEE | VEE | VEE |
| Fiber Side | | | | | | | | | | |

Pin Information



Pin Description

| Pin Name | Level/Logic | Description |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| V _{CC} | | Power supply voltage of pre amplifier and analog circuitry |
| V _{CCO} | | Power supply voltage of output stages |
| REFR | | Adjustment of output current by connecting external resistor to V _{EE} |
| V _{EE} | | Ground |
| OEN | LVC MOS In | Output Enable High=normal operation. Low=sets all Data Outputs to low. This input has an internal pull-up which pulls to high level when this input is left open. |
| ENSD | | High=SD1 and –SD12 function enabled. Low=SD1 and –SD12 are set to permanent active. This input has an internal pull-up which pulls to high level when this input is left open. |
| SD1 | LVC MOS Out | Signal Detect on fiber #1. High=sufficient AC power is present on fiber #1. Low=sufficient AC power is insufficient. |
| –SD12 | LVC MOS Out low active | Signal Detect on fiber #12. Low=sufficient AC power is present on fiber #12. High=sufficient AC power is insufficient. |
| DO0xP | LVDS Out | Data Output #x, non-inverted |
| DO0xN | | Data Output #x, inverted |

Optical Port

- Designed for the 12 fiber MT Connector (MPO)
- Alignment pins fixed in module port
- Integrated mechanical keying

Features of the MT Connector (MPO)

(as part of optional PAROLI fiber optic cables)

- Uses standardized MT ferrule
- MT compatible fiber spacing (250 µm) and alignment pin spacing (4600 µm)
- Push-pull mechanism
- Ferrule bearing spring loaded

Features of the PAROLI 2T electrical connector⁽¹⁾

- Module side: FCI-MEG-Array® -Plug (part no. 84512-202)
- PCB side: FCI MEG-Array® -Receptacle (part no. 84513-201)
- 100 pin positions
- Pluggable version using BGA socket
- 4 mm stack height in mated conditions
- Plug and receptacle are provided with pick-up cap
- Standard BGA process for socket assembly
- Contact area plating made from gold over nickel

Note

1. The PAROLI 2T module needs to be screwed to the customer board by using the provided holes in the module frame (see page 1) in order to provide long term reliability.

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Information

For further information on technology, delivery terms and conditions and prices please contact the Infineon Technologies offices or our Infineon Technologies Representatives worldwide - see our webpage at www.infineon.com/fiberoptics

Warnings

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