# HFBR-0500Z Series <br> Versatile Link Fiber-Optic Connection 



## Description

The Versatile Link series is a complete family of fiber-optic link components for applications that require a low-cost solution. The HFBR-0500Z series includes transmitters, receivers, connectors, and cables specified for easy design. This series of components is ideal for solving problems with voltage isolation/insulation, EMI/RFI immunity, or data security. The optical link design is simplified by the logiccompatible receivers and complete specifications for each component. The key optical and electrical parameters of links configured with the HFBR-0500Z family are fully guaranteed from $0^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

A wide variety of package configurations and connectors provide the designer with numerous mechanical solutions to meet application requirements. The transmitter and receiver components have been designed for use in high-volume/ low-cost assembly processes such as auto-insertion and wave soldering.

Transmitters incorporate a 660 -nm LED. Receivers include a monolithic DC-coupled, digital IC receiver with an open collector Schottky output transistor. An internal pull-up resistor is available for use in the HFBR-25X1Z/2Z/4Z receivers. A shield has been integrated into the receiver IC to provide additional, localized noise immunity.

Internal optics have been optimized for use with 1 -mm diameter polymer optical fiber. Versatile Link specifications incorporate all connector interface losses. Therefore, optical calculations for common link applications are simplified.

## Features

- RoHS compliant
- Low-cost fiber-optic components
- Enhanced digital links: DC to 5 Mbaud
- Extended distance links up to 120 m at 40 Kbaud
- Low-current link: 6-mA peak supply current
- Horizontal and vertical mounting
- Interlocking feature
- High noise immunity
- Easy connectoring: simplex, duplex, and latching connectors
- Flame retardant
- Transmitters with a $660-\mathrm{nm}$ red LED for easy visibility
- Compatible with standard TTL circuitry


## Applications

- Reduction of lightning/voltage transient susceptibility
- Motor controller triggering
- Data communications and local area networks
- Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) for regulated systems such as FCC, VDE, and CSA
- Tempest-secure data processing equipment
- Isolation in test and measurement instruments
- Error-free signaling for industrial and manufacturing equipment
- Automotive communications and control networks
- Noise-immune communication in audio and video equipment


## HFBR-0500Z Series Part Number Guide



## Link Selection Guide

(Links specified from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, for polymer optical fiber unless specified.)

| Signal Rate | Distance $\mathbf{( m )} \mathbf{\mathbf { 2 5 } ^ { \circ } \mathbf { C }}$ | Distance (m) | Transmitter | Receiver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 40 Kbaud | 120 | 110 | HFBR-1523Z | HFBR-2523Z |
| 1 Mbaud | 20 | 10 | HFBR-1524Z | HFBR-2524Z |
| 1 Mbaud | 55 | 45 | HFBR-1522Z | HFBR-2522Z |
| 5 Mbaud | 30 | 20 | HFBR-1521Z | HFBR-2521Z |

## Application Literature

Versatile Link Family: Application Note 1035 (AV020730EN).

## Package and Handling Information

The compact Versatile Link package is made of a flameretardant VALOX UL 94 V-0 material (UL file \# E121562) and uses the same pad layout as a standard, 8 -pin dualinline package. Vertical and horizontal mountable parts are available. These low-profile Versatile Link packages are stackable and are enclosed to provide a dust-resistant seal. Snap action simplex, simplex latching, duplex, and duplex latching connectors are offered with simplex or duplex cables.

## Package Orientation

Performance and pinouts for the vertical and horizontal packages are identical. To provide additional attachment support for the vertical Versatile Link housing, the designer has the option of using a self-tapping screw through a printed circuit board into a mounting hole at the bottom of the package. For most applications, this option is not necessary.

## Package Housing Color

Versatile Link components and simplex connectors are color coded to eliminate confusion when making connections. Receivers are blue, and transmitters are gray, except for the HFBR-15X3Z transmitter, which is black.

## Handling

Versatile Link components are auto-insertable. When wave soldering is performed with Versatile Link components, the optical port plug should be left in to prevent contamination of the port. Do not use reflow solder processes (for example, infrared reflow or vapor-phase reflow). Nonhalogenated water-soluble fluxes (for example, $0 \%$ chloride), not rosinbased fluxes, are recommended for use with Versatile Link components.

Versatile Link components are moisture sensitive devices and are shipped in a moisture sealed bag. If the components are exposed to air for an extended period of time, they may require a baking step before the soldering process. Refer to the special labeling on the shipping tube for details.

## Recommended Chemicals for Cleaning and Degreasing

- Alcohols: methyl, isopropyl, isobutyl
- Aliphatics: hexane, heptane
- Other: soap solution, naphtha

Do not use partially halogenated hydrocarbons, such as 1,1,1 trichloroethane, or ketones, such as MEK, acetone, chloroform, ethyl acetate, methylene dichloride, phenol, methylene chloride, or N-methylpyrolldone. Also, Broadcom does not recommend the use of cleaners that use halogenated hydrocarbons because of their potential environmental harm.

## Mechanical Dimensions

Horizontal Modules


## Vertical Modules



## Versatile Link Printed Board Layout Dimensions

Horizontal Module


DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS (INCHES).

Vertical Module


## Interlocked (Stacked) Assemblies

Horizontal packages may be stacked by placing units with pins facing upward. Initially engage the interlocking mechanism by sliding the $L$ bracket body from above into the $L$ slot body of the lower package. Use a straight edge, such as a ruler, to bring all stacked units into uniform alignment. This technique prevents potential harm that could occur to fingers and hands of assemblers from the package pins. Stacked horizontal packages can be disengaged if necessary. Repeated stacking and unstacking causes no damage to individual units.

To stack vertical packages, hold one unit in each hand, with the pins facing away and the optical ports on the bottom. Slide the $L$ bracket unit into the $L$ slot unit. The straight edge used for horizontal package alignment is not needed.

It is recommended to interlock (stack) no more than four compatible housings together.
Figure 1: Interlocked (Stacked) Horizontal or Vertical Packages

## Stacking Horizontal Modules



## Stacking Vertical Modules



## 5-Mbaud Link (HFBR-15X1Z/25X1Z)

System performance $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

|  | Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High-Performance 5 Mbaud | Data Rate | - | dc | - | 5 | Mbaud | BER $\leq 10^{-9}$, PRBS: $2^{7}-1$ | - |
|  | Link Distance (Standard Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 48 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 3 <br> Notes ${ }^{\text {a, }}$ b |
|  | Link Distance (Improved Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 27 \end{aligned}$ | 53 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 4 <br> Notes ${ }^{\text {a, }}$ b |
|  | Propagation Delay | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ns } \\ & \text { ns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=560 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \\ \text { Fiber length }=0.5 \mathrm{~m} \\ -21.6 \leq \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}} \leq-9.5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 5, 8 Notes ${ }^{\text {b, c, d }}$ |
|  | Pulse Width Distortion $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}{ }^{-\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}}$ | $t_{D}$ | - | 30 | - | ns | $\begin{gathered} P_{R}=-15 \mathrm{dBm} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=560 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Figures } 5,7 \\ \text { Note }^{\mathrm{b}} \end{gathered}$ |

a. The estimated typical link life expectancy at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ exceeds 10 years at 60 mA .
b. Optical link performance is guaranteed only with the HFBR-15x1Z transmitter and the HFBR- $25 \times 1 \mathrm{Z}$ receiver.
c. The propagation delay for one meter of cable is typically 5 ns .
d. Typical propagation delay is measured at $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-15 \mathrm{dBm}$.

Figure 2: Typical 5-Mbaud Interface Circuit


Figure 3: Guaranteed System Performance with Standard Cable (HFBR-15X1Z/25X1Z)


Figure 4: Guaranteed System Performance with Improved Cable (HFBR-15X1Z/25X1Z)


Figure 5: 5-Mbaud Propagation Delay Test Circuit


Figure 6: Propagation Delay Test Waveforms


Figure 7: Typical Link Pulse Width Distortion vs. Optical Power


Figure 8: Typical Link Propagation Delay vs. Optical Power


## HFBR-15X1Z Transmitter



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Anode |
| 2 | Cathode |
| 3 | Open |
| 4 | Open |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes $^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Forward Input Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}}$ | - | 1000 | mA | Notes $^{\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}}$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}$ | - | 80 | - |  |  |
| Reverse Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BR}}$ | - | 5 | V | - |  |

a. 1.6 mm below the seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. The moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. The recommended operating range is between 10 mA and 750 mA .
d. $1-\mu \mathrm{s}$ pulse, $20-\mu \mathrm{s}$ period.

NOTE: All HFBR-15XXZ LED transmitters are classified as IEC 825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL) Class 1 based upon the proposed draft that went into effect on January 1, 1997. AEL Class 1 LED devices are considered eye safe. Contact your local Broadcom sales representative for more information.

## Transmitter Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transmitter Output Optical Power | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | -16.5 | - | -7.6 | dBm | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Fdc }}=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b }}$ |
|  |  | -14.3 | - | -8.0 | dBm | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Fdc }}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |
| Output Optical Power Temperature Coefficient | $\Delta \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -0.85 | - | \%/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PK }}$ | - | 660 | - | nm | - | - |
| Forward Voltage | $V_{F}$ | 1.45 | 1.67 | 2.02 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Fdc }}=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - |
| Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -1.37 | - | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | Figure 9 |
| Effective Diameter | D | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture | NA | - | 0.5 | - |  | - | - |
| Reverse Input Breakdown Voltage | $V_{B R}$ | 5.0 | 11.0 | - | V | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}} & =10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}} & =25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Diode Capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{0}$ | - | 86 | - | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - |
| Rise Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | - | 80 | - | ns | 10\% to 90\%, | Note ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Fall Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | - | 40 | - | ns |  |  |

a. Measured at the end of 0.5 m standard fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
b. Optical power, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \log [\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
c. Rise and fall times are measured with a voltage pulse driving the transmitter and a series connected $50 \Omega$ load. A wide-bandwidth optical-toelectrical waveform analyzer, terminated to a $50 \Omega$ input of a wide-bandwidth oscilloscope, is used for this response time measurement.

Figure 9: Typical Forward Voltage vs. Drive Current


Figure 10: Normalized Typical Output Power vs. Drive Current


## HFBR-25X1Z Receiver



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ |
| 2 | Ground |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes $^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | -0.5 | 7 | V | Note $^{\mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Output Collector Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OAV}}$ | - | 25 | mA | - |  |
| Output Collector Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{OD}}$ | - | 40 | mW | - |  |
| Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | -0.5 | 18 | V | - |  |
| Pull-Up Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ | -5 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V | - |  |
| Fan-Out (TTL) | N | - | 5 | - | - |  |

a. 1.6 mm below the seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. The moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. It is essential that a $0.1-\mu \mathrm{F}$ bypass capacitor be connected from pin 2 to pin 3 of the receiver. Total lead length between both ends of the capacitor and the pins should not exceed 20 mm .

## Receiver Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 4.75 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \leq 5.25 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Optical Power Level for Logic "0" | $P_{R(L)}$ | -21.6 | - | -9.5 | dBm | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d }}$ |
|  |  | -21.6 | - | -8.7 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}=0.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=8 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Input Optical Power Level for Logic "1" | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{H})}$ | - | - | -43 | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OH}} \leq 250 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, d }}$ |
| High Level Output Current | $\mathrm{IOH}^{\text {a }}$ | - | 5 | 250 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=18 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {d, }} \mathrm{e}$ |
| Low Level Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | V | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=8 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{~L}) \mathrm{MIN}} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {d, e }}$ |
| High Level Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}}$ | - | 3.5 | 6.3 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {d, }} \mathrm{e}$ |
| Low Level Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}}$ | - | 6.2 | 10 | mA | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-12.5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {d, }} \mathrm{e}$ |
| Effective Diameter | D | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture | NA | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Internal Pull-Up Resistor | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | 680 | 1000 | 1700 | $\Omega$ | - | - |

a. Optical flux, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \log [\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
b. Measured at the end of the fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
c. Pulsed LED operation at $I_{F}>80 \mathrm{~mA}$ will cause increased link $t_{\text {PLH }}$ propagation delay time. This extended $t_{P L H}$ time contributes to increased pulse width distortion of the receiver output signal.
d. Guaranteed only if the optical input signal to the receiver is generated by HFBR-15x1Z, with ideal alignment to the photodiode using 1-mm POF (NA = 0.5).
e. $R_{L}$ is open.

## 1-Mbaud Link (High-Performance HFBR-15X2Z/25X2Z, Standard HFBR-15X4Z/25X4Z)

System performance under the recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified.

|  | Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HighPerformance 1 Mbaud | Data Rate | - | dc | - | 1 | Mbaud | BER $\leq 10^{-9}$, PRBS: $2^{7}-1$ | - |
|  | Link Distance (Standard Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | 70 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 14 Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d }}$ |
|  | Link Distance (Improved Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 56 \end{aligned}$ | 78 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 15 Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d }}$ |
|  | Propagation Delay | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ns } \\ & \text { ns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} R_{L}=560 \Omega, C_{L}=30 \mathrm{pF} \\ I=0.5 \mathrm{~m} \\ P_{R}=-24 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 16, 18 <br> Notes ${ }^{c, ~ d, ~ e ~}$ |
|  | Pulse Width Distortion $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}{ }^{-\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {D }}$ | - | 80 | - | ns | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-24 \mathrm{dBm} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=560 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 16, 17 <br> Notes ${ }^{c}$, d |
| Standard <br> 1 Mbaud | Data Rate | - | dc | - | 1 | Mbaud | BER $\leq 10^{-9}$, PRBS: $2^{7}-1$ | - |
|  | Link Distance (Standard Cable) | d | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 17 \end{gathered}$ | 43 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 12 Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d }}$ |
|  | Link Distance (Improved Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | 48 | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Figure 13 Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d }}$ |
|  | Propagation Delay | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 180 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \\ & 140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ns } \\ & \text { ns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} R_{\mathrm{L}}=560 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \\ \mathrm{I}=0.5 \mathrm{~m} \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-20 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 16, 18 Notes ${ }^{\text {c, }}$ d, e |
|  | Pulse Width Distortion tpLH $^{-t_{\text {PHL }}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | - | 80 | - | ns | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-20 \mathrm{dBm} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=560 \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 16, 17 Notes ${ }^{c, d}$ |

a. For $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}}>80 \mathrm{~mA}$, the duty factor must be such as to keep $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}} \leq 80 \mathrm{~mA}$. In addition, for $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}}>80 \mathrm{~mA}$, the following rules for pulse width apply: $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}} \leq 160 \mathrm{~mA}$ : Pulse width $\leq 1 \mathrm{~ms}$ $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FPK }}>160 \mathrm{~mA}$ : Pulse width $\leq 1 \mu \mathrm{~s}$, period $\geq 20 \mu \mathrm{~s}$
b. The estimated typical link life expectancy at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ exceeds 10 years at 60 mA .
c. Pulsed LED operation at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}}>80 \mathrm{~mA}$ will cause increased link $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}$ propagation delay time. This extended $\mathrm{t}_{\text {PLH }}$ time contributes to increased pulse width distortion of the receiver output signal.
d. Optical link performance is guaranteed only with the HFBR-15x2Z/4Z transmitter and the HFBR-25x2Z/4Z receiver.
e. The propagation delay for one meter of cable is typically 5 ns .

Figure 11: Required 1-Mbaud Interface Circuit


NOTE: The HFBR-25X2Z receiver cannot be overdriven when using the required interface circuit shown in Figure 11.

Figure 12: Guaranteed System Performance for the HFBR-15X4Z/25X4Z Link with Standard Cable


Figure 14: Guaranteed System Performance for the HFBR-15X2Z/25X2Z Link with Standard Cable


Figure 13: Guaranteed System Performance for the HFBR-15X4Z/25X4Z Link with Improved Cable


Figure 15: Guaranteed System Performance for the HFBR-15X2Z/25X2Z Link with Improved Cable


Figure 16: 1-Mbaud Propagation Delay Test Circuit


Figure 17: Pulse Width Distortion vs. Optical Power


Figure 18: Typical Link Propagation Delay vs. Optical Power


Figure 19: Propagation Delay Test Waveforms


## HFBR-15X2Z/15X4Z Transmitters



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Anode |
| 2 | Cathode |
| 3 | Open |
| 4 | Open |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\text {S }}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
| Operating Temperature |  | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b }}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Forward Input Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {FPK }}$ | - | 1000 | mA | Notes ${ }^{\text {c, d }}$ |
|  |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Fdc }}$ | - | 80 | - | - |
| Reverse Input Voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\text {BR }}$ | - | 5 | V | - |

a. 1.6 mm the below seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. The moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. The recommended operating range is between 10 mA and 750 mA .
d. $1-\mu \mathrm{s}$ pulse, $20-\mu \mathrm{s}$ period.

NOTE: All HFBR-15XXZ LED transmitters are classified as IEC 825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL) Class 1 based upon the proposed draft that went into effect on January 1, 1997. AEL Class 1 LED devices are considered eye safe. Contact your Broadcom sales representative for more information.

## Transmitter Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified.
For forward voltage and output power vs. drive current graphs.

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transmitter Output Optical Power | HFBR-15X2Z | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-13.6 \\ & -11.2 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & -4.5 \\ & -5.1 \end{aligned}$ | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b }}$ |
|  | HFBR-15X4Z | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -17.8 \\ & -15.5 \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & -4.5 \\ & -5.1 \end{aligned}$ | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Output Optical Power Temperature Coefficient |  | $\Delta \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -0.85 | - | \%/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |
| Peak Emission Wavelength |  | $\lambda_{\text {PK }}$ | - | 660 | - | nm | - | - |
| Forward Voltage |  | $V_{F}$ | 1.45 | 1.67 | 2.02 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - |
| Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient |  | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -1.37 | - | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | Figure 11 |
| Effective Diameter |  | $\mathrm{D}_{\text {T }}$ | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture |  | NA | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Reverse Input Breakdown Voltage |  | $V_{B R}$ | 5.0 | 11.0 | - | V | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}} & =10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}} & =25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Diode Capacitance |  | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | - | 86 | - | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - |
| Rise Time |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | - | 80 | - | ns | 10\% to 90\%, | Note ${ }^{\mathrm{c}}$ |
| Fall Time |  | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | - | 40 | - | ns | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  |

a. Measured at the end of 0.5 m standard fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
b. Optical power, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \mathrm{Log}[\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
c. Rise and fall times are measured with a voltage pulse driving the transmitter and a series connected $50 \Omega$ load. A wide-bandwidth optical-toelectrical waveform analyzer, terminated to a $50 \Omega$ input of a wide-bandwidth oscilloscope, is used for this response time measurement.

## HFBR-25X2Z/25X4Z Receivers



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ |
| 2 | Ground |
| 3 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| 4 | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes $^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | -0.5 | 7 | V | Note $^{\mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Output Collector Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OAV}}$ | - | 25 | mA | - |  |
| Output Collector Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{OD}}$ | - | 40 | mW | - |  |
| Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | -0.5 | 18 | V | - |  |
| Pull-Up Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{P}}$ | -5 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | V | - |  |
| Fan-Out (TTL) | N | - | 5 | - | - |  |

a. 1.6 mm below the seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. The moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. It is essential that a $0.1-\mu \mathrm{F}$ bypass capacitor be connected from pin 2 to pin 3 of the receiver. The total lead length between both ends of the capacitor and the pins should not exceed 20 mm .

## Receiver Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 4.75 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \leq 5.25 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter |  | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receiver Optical Input Power Level Logic 0 | HFBR-2522Z | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{L})}$ | -24 | - | - | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}=0 \mathrm{~V} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=8 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c, d, e }}$ |
|  | HFBR-2524Z |  | -20 | - | - |  |  |  |
| Optical Input Power Level Logic 1 |  | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{H})}$ | - | - | -43 | dBm | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OH}} \leq 250 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| High Level Output Current |  | $\mathrm{IOH}^{\text {a }}$ | - | 5 | 250 | $\mu \mathrm{A}$ | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=18 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {e, f }}$ |
| Low Level Output Voltage |  | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | V | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=8 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{~L}) \mathrm{MIN}} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {e, f }}$ |
| High Level Supply Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}}$ | - | 3.5 | 6.3 | mA | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {e, f }}$ |
| Low Level Supply Current |  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}}$ | - | 6.2 | 10 | mA | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.25 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-12.5 \mathrm{dBm} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {e, f }}$ |
| Effective Diameter |  | D | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture |  | NA | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Internal Pull-Up Resistor |  | $\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}$ | 680 | 1000 | 1700 | $\Omega$ | - | - |

a. Measured at the end of the fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
b. Pulsed LED operation at $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}>80 \mathrm{~mA}$ will cause increased link $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}$ propagation delay time. This extended $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}$ time contributes to increased pulse width distortion of the receiver output signal.
c. The LED drive circuit of Figure 11 is required for 1-Mbaud operation of the HFBR-25X2Z/25X4Z.
d. Optical flux, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \mathrm{Log}[\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
e. Guaranteed only if the optical input signal to the receiver is generated by HFBR-15x2Z/4Z, with ideal alignment to photodiode using 1-mm POF (NA = 0.5).
f. $R_{L}$ is open.

## 40-Kbaud Link

System performance under recommended operating conditions, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Data Rate | - | dc |  | 40 | Kbaud | BER $\leq 10^{-9}$, PRBS: $2^{7}-1$ | - |
| Link Distance (Standard Cable) | d | $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 41 \\ 138 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | Figure 21 Note ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Link Distance (Improved Cable) | d | $\begin{gathered} 15 \\ 111 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45 \\ 154 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{m} \\ & \mathrm{~m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=2 \mathrm{~mA} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ | Figure 22 <br> Note ${ }^{a}$ |
| Propagation Delay | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}} \\ & \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}} \end{aligned}$ | - | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | - | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ $\mu \mathrm{S}$ | $\begin{aligned} & R_{L}=3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, C_{L}=30 \mathrm{pF} \\ & \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=-25 \mathrm{dBm}, 1 \mathrm{~m} \text { fiber } \end{aligned}$ | Figures 22, 25 Note ${ }^{\text {b }}$ |
| Pulse Width Distortion $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PLH}}{ }^{-\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{PHL}}}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{D}}$ | - | - | 7 | $\mu \mathrm{s}$ | $\begin{gathered} -39 \leq \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}} \leq-14 \mathrm{dBm} \\ \mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{L}}=3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega, \mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{L}}=30 \mathrm{pF} \end{gathered}$ | Figures 23, 24 |

a. The estimated typical link life expectancy at $40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ exceeds 10 years at 60 mA .
b. The propagation delay for one meter of cable is typically 5 ns .

Figure 20: Typical 40-Kbaud Interface Circuit


Figure 21: Guaranteed System Performance with Standard Cable


Figure 22: Guaranteed System Performance with Improved Cable


Figure 23: 40-Kbaud Propagation Delay Test Circuit


Figure 24: Typical Link Pulse Width Distortion vs. Optical Power


Figure 25: Typical Link Propagation Delay vs. Optical Power

$P_{R}$ - INPUT OPTICAL POWER, dBm

Figure 26: Propagation Delay Test Waveforms


## HFBR-15X3Z Transmitter



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Anode |
| 2 | Cathode |
| 3 | Open |
| 4 | Open |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes $^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Forward Input Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{FPK}}$ | - | 1000 | mA | Notes $^{\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}}$ |  |
|  | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}$ | - | 80 | - | - |  |
| Reverse Input Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{BR}}$ | - | 5 | V | - |  |

a. 1.6 mm below the seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. The moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. The recommended operating range is between 10 mA and 750 mA .
d. $1-\mu \mathrm{s}$ pulse, $20-\mu \mathrm{s}$ period.

NOTE: All HFBR-15XXZ LED transmitters are classified as IEC 825-1 Accessible Emission Limit (AEL) Class 1 based upon the proposed draft that went into effect on January 1, 1997. AEL Class 1 LED devices are considered eye safe. Contact your Broadcom sales representative for more information.

## Transmitter Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, unless otherwise specified.
For forward voltage and output power vs. drive current graphs.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transmitter Output Optical Power | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -11.2 \\ & -13.6 \\ & -35.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -5.1 \\ & -4.5 \end{aligned}$ | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}}=2 \mathrm{~mA}, 0-70^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}}$ <br> Figures 9, 10 |
| Output Optical Power Temperature Coefficient | $\Delta \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{T}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -0.85 | - | \%/ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | - |
| Peak Emission Wavelength | $\lambda_{\text {PK }}$ | - | 660 | - | nm | - | - |
| Forward Voltage | $V_{F}$ | 1.45 | 1.67 | 2.02 | V | $\mathrm{I}_{\text {Fdc }}=60 \mathrm{~mA}$ | - |
| Forward Voltage Temperature Coefficient | $\Delta \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}} / \Delta \mathrm{T}$ | - | -1.37 | - | $\mathrm{mV} /{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - | Figure 18 |
| Effective Diameter | D | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture | NA | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Reverse Input Breakdown Voltage | $V_{B R}$ | 5.0 | 11.0 | - | V | $\begin{aligned} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{Fdc}} & =10 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \\ \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{A}} & =25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Diode Capacitance | $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | - | 86 | - | pF | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{F}}=0 \mathrm{~V}, \mathrm{f}=1 \mathrm{MHz}$ | - |
| Rise Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{r}}$ | - | 80 | - | ns | $\begin{gathered} 10 \% \text { to } 90 \%, \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{F}}=60 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | Note ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| Fall Time | $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{f}}$ | - | 40 | - |  |  |  |

a. Measured at the end of 0.5 m standard fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
b. Optical power, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \mathrm{Log}[\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
c. Rise and fall times are measured with a voltage pulse driving the transmitter and a series connected $50 \Omega$ load. A wide bandwidth optical to electrical waveform analyzer, terminated to a $50 \Omega$ input of a wide bandwidth oscilloscope, is used for this response time measurement.

## HFBR-25X3Z Receiver



| Pin No. | Function |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | V $_{\mathrm{O}}$ |
| 2 | Ground |
| 3 | Open |
| 4 | $\mathrm{~V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ |
| 5 | Do not connect |
| 8 | Do not connect |

NOTE: Pins 5 and 8 are for mounting and retaining purposes only. Do not electrically connect these pins.

## Absolute Maximum Ratings

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Max. | Units | Reference |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Storage Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{S}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Operating Temperature | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}$ | -40 | +85 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | - |  |
| Lead Soldering Cycle | Temperature | - | - | 260 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Notes $^{\mathrm{a}}, \mathrm{b}$ |
|  | Time | - | - | 10 | sec |  |
| Supply Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$ | -0.5 | 7 | V | Note $^{\mathrm{c}}$ |  |
| Average Output Collector Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | -1 | 5 | mA | - |  |
| Output Collector Power Dissipation | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{OD}}$ | - | 25 | mW | - |  |
| Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}$ | -0.5 | 7 | V | - |  |

a. 1.6 mm below seating plane. To guard against solder process fluctuations, the recommended nominal soldering time is 5 seconds.
b. Moisture sensitivity level (MSL) is 3 .
c. It is essential that a bypass capacitor $0.1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ be connected from pin 2 to pin 4 of the receiver.

## Receiver Electrical/Optical Characteristics

$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 4.5 \mathrm{~V} \leq \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}} \leq 5.5 \mathrm{~V}$, unless otherwise specified.

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Units | Conditions | Reference |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Input Optical Power Level Logic 0 | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{L})}$ | -39 | - | -13.7 | dBm | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}} \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=3.2 \mathrm{~mA} \end{gathered}$ | Notes ${ }^{\text {a, b, c }}$ |
|  |  | -39 | - | -13.3 |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{O}}=\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}, \\ \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OH}}=8 \mathrm{~mA}, 25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Input Optical Power Level Logic 1 | $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{H})}$ | - | - | -53 | dBm | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{OH}} \leq 40 \mu \mathrm{~A} \end{aligned}$ | Note ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| High Level Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OH}}$ | 2.4 | - | - | V | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{O}}=-40 \mu \mathrm{~A}, \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mu \mathrm{~W} \end{gathered}$ | - |
| Low Level Output Voltage | $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{OL}}$ | - | - | 0.4 | V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{OL}}=3.2 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{~L}) \mathrm{MIN}} \end{aligned}$ | Note ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| High Level Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCH}}$ | - | 1.2 | 1.9 | mA | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ & \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=0 \mu \mathrm{~W} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Low Level Supply Current | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{CCL}}$ | - | 2.9 | 3.7 | mA | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}=5.5 \mathrm{~V}, \\ \mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{R}}=\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{RL}(\mathrm{MIN})} \end{gathered}$ | Note ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| Effective Diameter | D | - | 1 | - | mm | - | - |
| Numerical Aperture | NA | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - |

a. Measured at the end of the fiber-optic cable with a large area detector.
b. Optical flux, $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{dBm})=10 \log [\mathrm{P}(\mu \mathrm{W}) / 1000 \mu \mathrm{~W}]$.
c. Because of the very high sensitivity of the HFBR-25X3Z, the digital output may switch in response to ambient light levels when a cable is not occupying the receiver optical port. The designer should take care to filter out signals from this source if they pose a hazard to the system.
d. Including current in $3.3 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ pull-up resistor.

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