

# Televés®



T.OX SERIES

Refs. 2333, 233310  
2334, 233410  
234304, 234310  
2335, 2336

EN Optical Fiber Transmitter and Receiver  
with return path channel

User manual

Televés

# Optical Fiber Transmitter and Receiver

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## Important safety instructions:

### General installation conditions:

- Before handling or connecting the equipment, please read this manual.
- Do not obstruct the equipment's ventilation system.
- Please allow air circulation around the equipment.
- Do not place the equipment near sources of heat or in excessively moisture conditions.
- Do not place the equipment where it may be affected by strong vibrations or knocks.

### How to use the equipment safely:

- If any liquid or object falls inside the equipment, please contact a specialized technician.
- Do not connect the equipment until all the other connections have been made.

### Instructions for the optical connection:

- For the optical connection, a single mode fibre cable is used with an SC/APC-type connector.
- Remove the dust cap from the optical connector located on the front panel, as well as the one of the connector of the single mode fiber to be connected to the equipment.

- Connect the cable to the device, carefully slotting the guides together for both connectors, pushing the connector all the way in.

### Precautionary measures with the connection point:

- Take special care to avoid damaging the unprotected ends of the connectors, as small scratches, impurities and/or particles of dirt, oil, grease, sweat etc. may significantly affect the quality of the signal.
- To clean the ends of the connectors, wipe with an appropriate cleaning wipe moistened with isopropyl alcohol, specific for the cleaning of optical elements. Make sure the alcohol evaporates fully before connecting.
- Keep the connector covers and cable caps in a safe place in case they are needed in the future.
- Always fit the covers on the connectors of devices that are not connected to cables to prevent the laser beam from damaging the eyes.
- Avoid turning on the transmitter without having the fibre optic cable connected.

## Safety measures

### Warning.-

This product emits an invisible laser beam. Avoid contact with laser radiation. The use of equipment such as binoculars or magnifying glasses may increase damage caused to the eyes.



According to EN60825-1\_2007



### Caution

- The use of controls or adjustments, or procedures other than those specified in this manual may result in exposure of body parts to harmful radiation.
- Carefully read and observe the instructions given in this manual, and keep it for future reference.
- Do not use the equipment in any way that does not comply with the operating instructions or in any conditions that exceed the stipulated atmospheric specifications.
- This equipment is not user-serviceable. Should you require assistance, contact our technical service department.
- Never point the laser beam intentionally at people or animals.

## 1. Technical specifications

Optical transmitters				2333	233310	2334	233410	234304	234310
RF Input/Output	Frequency range	Forward channel	MHz	87 - 2150					
		Return channel		----	1 - 65			----	
	Maximum input level for CSO & CTB $\geq 60$ dB <sup>(1)</sup>	87-862 MHz	dB $\mu$ V	91	87	91	87	85	87
		950-2150 MHz		80					
	Input level regulation margin (in 2 dB steps)				0-18				
	Output level regulation margin (in 2 dB steps)			----	0-18			----	
	Return channel maximum RF output level				112 <sup>(2)</sup>				
	Equivalent input noise EIN	850 MHz	dBm/Hz	-150					
		2000 MHz		- 146					
	Flatness			$\pm 1,5$					
	Return losses			$\geq 10$					
Impedance			75						
Test socket attenuation (typ.)			16						
Optical output (forward channel)	Laser	type	MQW-DFB						
	Wavelength	nm	1310 $\pm$ 20				1550 $\pm$ 20		
	Output optical power	mW/dBm	4 / 6	10 / 10	4 / 6	10 / 10	2,5 / 4	10 / 10	
Optical input (return channel)	Optical device	type	----	InGaAs Pin Photodiode			----		
	Wavelength	nm	----	1200 -1600			----		
	Detection bandwidth	MHz	----	1 - 3000			----		
	Max. Optical power received	mW/dBm	----	2 / 3			----		
General	Powering/Consumption	12 Vdc	210	270	310	330	265	325	
		24 Vdc	104	140	160	170	140	160	
	RF connectors	type	female F						
	Optical connectors		SC/APC						
	Operating temperature		-5 ... +45						
	Weight			850		900		850	
Dimensions			50 x 217 x 175						

(1) Input: 41 TV CH CENELEC and 1 complete satellite transponder. The input attenuator in 0dB position.

(2) Measurement made according to standard DIN45004B.

Optical receivers				2335	2336
RF Input/Output	Frequency range	Forward channel	MHz	87 - 2400	
		Return channel		----	1 - 65
	Maximum Output Level for CSO and CTB $\geq 60$ dB <sup>(1)</sup>	87-862 MHz	dB $\mu$ V	93	
		950-2400 MHz		90	
	Output level regulation margin (in 2 dB steps)		dB	0 - 18	
	Maximum input level return path <sup>(2)</sup>		dB $\mu$ V	----	95
	Equivalent input noise of the return channel, measured at 30 MHz and the transmitter output connected directly to the receiver		dBm/Hz	-152,5	
	Flatness		dB	$\pm 1,5$	
	Return losses		dB	$\geq 11$	
Impedance		ohm	75		
Optical input (forward channel)	Optical device		type	InGaAs Pin Photodiode	
	Wavelength		nm	1200 - 1600	
	Detection bandwidth		MHz	1 - 3000	
	Maximum Optical power received		mW/dBm	4 / 6	
Optical output (return channel)	Laser		tipo	----	Fabry-Perot
	Wavelength		nm	----	1310 $\pm$ 20
	Maximum output power		mW/dBm	----	2 / 3
General	Powering/Consumption	12 Vdc	mA	300	355
		24 Vdc		155	175
	RF connectors		type	female F	
	Optical connectors			SC/APC	
	Operating temperature		°C	-5 ... +45	
	Weight		grs.	850	900
Dimensions		mm	50 x 217 x 175		

(1) Output: 42 TV CH CENELEC and 1 complete satellite transponder. The output attenuator in 0dB position.

(2) According to DIN45004B.

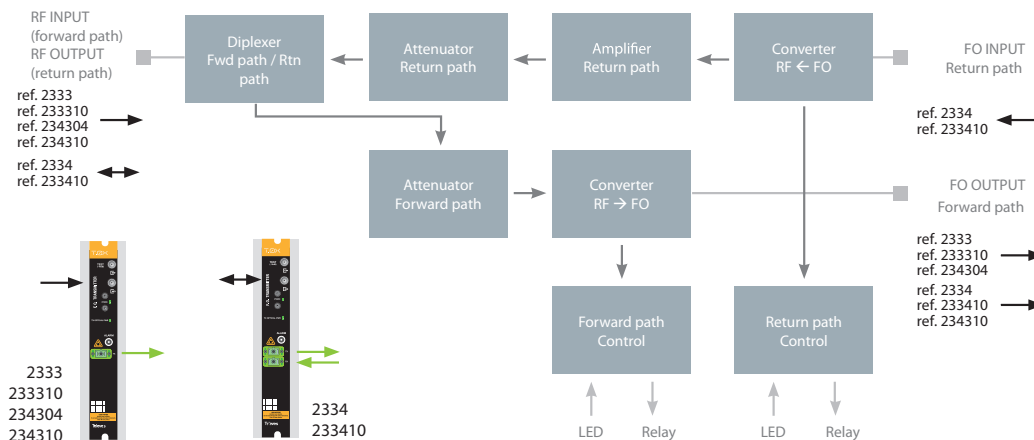
### 1.5. Amplifiers technical specifications

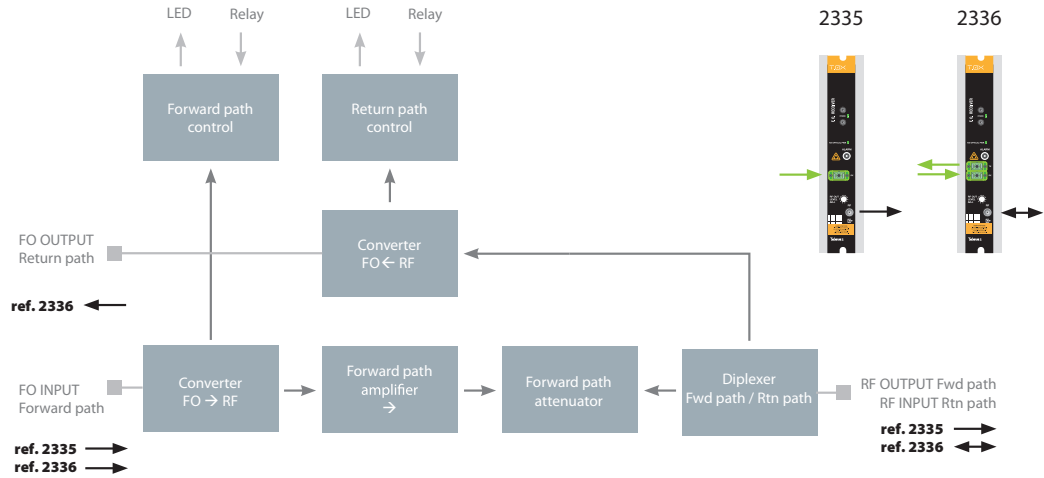
Amplifier 5575	Frequency range	46 ... 862 MHz	Connector type	"F"
	Gain	44 ± 2,5 dB	Powering	24 V $\overline{=}$
	Regulation margin	20 dB	Consumption at 24 V $\overline{=}$ :	450 mA
	Output level (at 60 dBc):	105 dB $\mu$ V (42 CH CENELEC)	Test socket	-30 dB

### 1.6. Technical specs. Power Supply Unit

Power Supply Unit 5629	Mains voltage	196 - 264 V~ 50/60 Hz	Total max. current (output1 + output2):	5 A (24V $\overline{=}$ )
	Output voltage	24V $\overline{=}$	Max. current per output	4 A (24V $\overline{=}$ )

### 1.7. Blocks diagrams





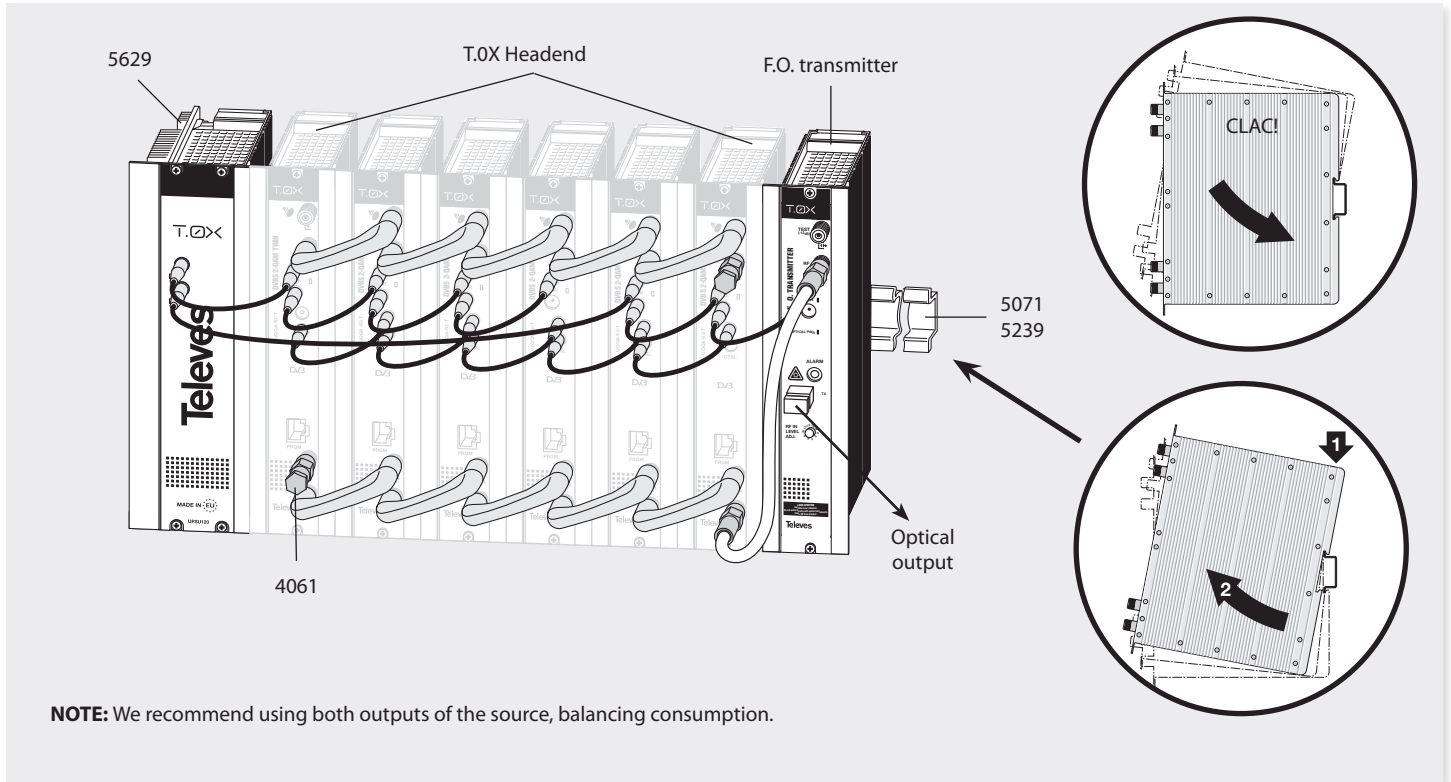


## 2. Description of references

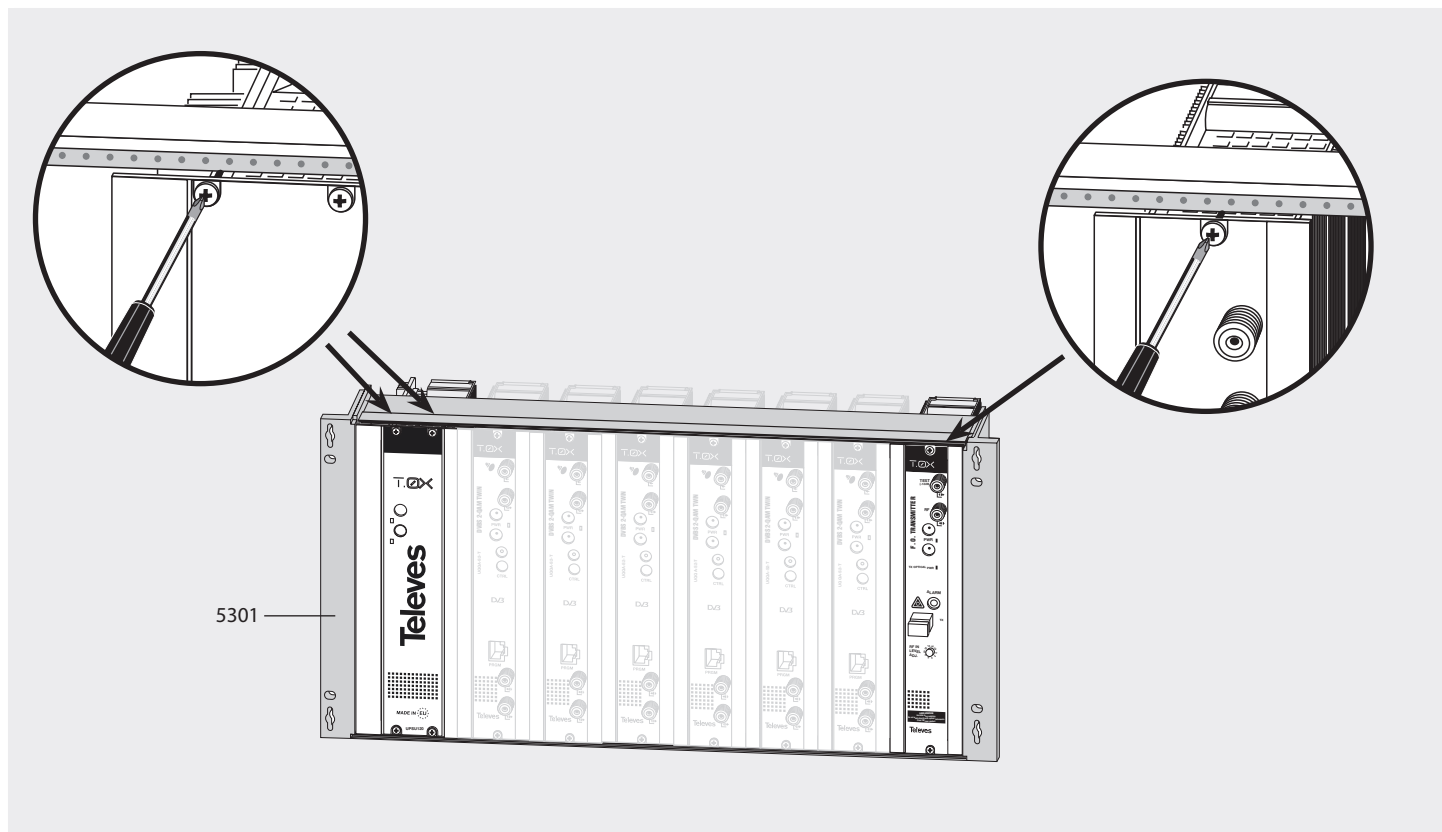
Product range		Accessoires	
2333	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1310 nm	7234	Universal programmer
233310	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1310 nm 10dBm	5071	Wall mounting rail T03-T05-T.OX L=50 cm
2334	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1310 nm + Return channel receiver	5239	Wall mounting rail T03-T05-T.OX (12 modules +PSU) L= 56 cm
233410	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1310 nm 10dBm + Return channel receiver	5301	19" rack frame
234304	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1550 nm 4dBm	507202	T.OX cabinet with ventilation unit (7 modules + PSU)
234310	T.OX Optical fiber transmitter 1550 nm 10dBm	4061	F terminal load DC-blocked
2335	T.OX Optical fiber receiver 1200-1600 nm	4058	F terminal load
2336	T.OX Optical fiber receiver + Return channel transmitter	422601	T05 to T.OX powering adapter lead L=40 cm
2337	T.OX 2 way optical splitter	422602	T05 to T.OX BUS adapter lead L=40 cm
2339	T.OX 4 way optical splitter	422603	Control BUS lead T.OX L=1 m
234401	T.OX 8 way optical splitter 1310/1550 nm 10dB	5673	Face plate 50 mm
234501	T.OX 16 way optical splitter 1310/1550 nm 14dB		
234601	T.OX 32 way optical splitter 1310/1550 nm 17dB		
5629	T.OX Power Supply Unit 24V/5A		

## 3. Mounting

### 3.1. Wall mounting

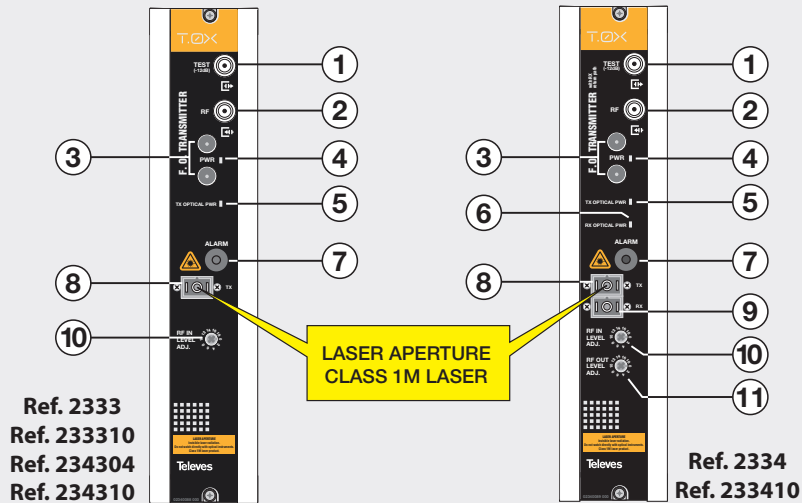


### 3.2. 19" rack mounting



## 4. Description of elements

### 4.1. Optical transmitter



1. Test output (-16dB)
2. RF Input
  - 87 - 2150 MHz (forward channel)
  - 5 - 65 MHz (return channel)
3. Powering
4. ON power indicator LED
5. Forward channel power indicator LED
6. Return channel power indicator LED
7. Alarm connector
8. Forward channel optical output
9. Return channel optical input
10. Forward channel RF attenuation
11. Return channel RF attenuation

Masa  +12 ... 24V

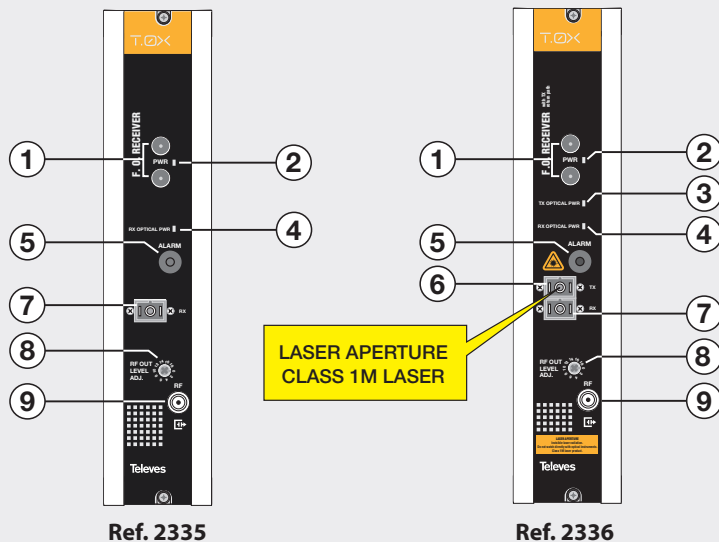


#### Caution

The use of control or adjustment devices, or operating parameters other than those specified in this manual, can cause exposure to harmful radiation.

LED ON	Indicates
TX Optical PW	Optical power delivered by the equipment from: (5,5 & 6,5 dBm => refs. 2333 & 2334) (9,5 & 10,5 dBm => refs. 233310 & 233410) (3,5 & 4,5 dBm => refs. 234304 & 234310)
RX Optical PW	Optical level received by the return channel from 3 dBm to -7 dBm.

## 4.2. Optical receiver



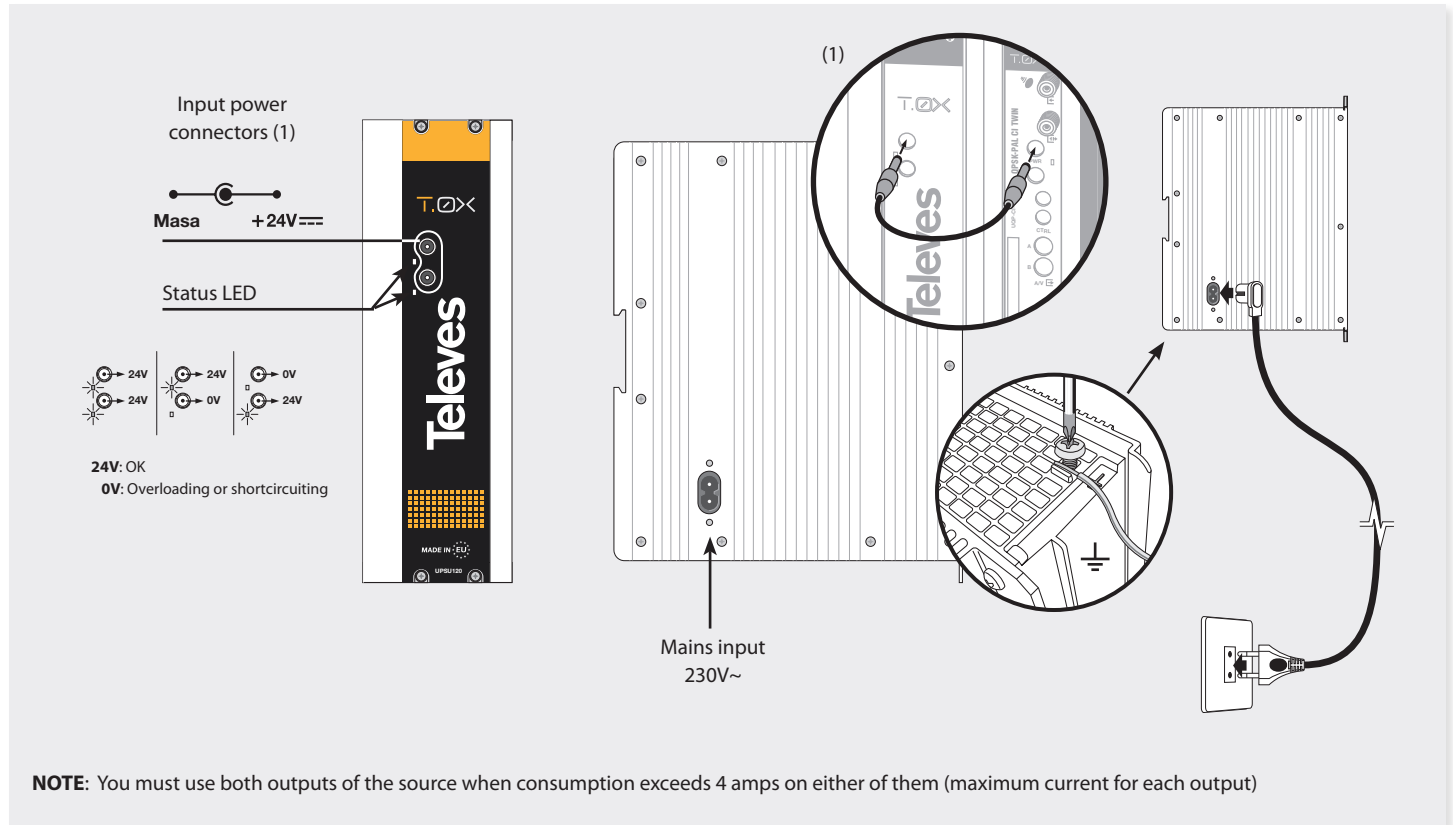
1. Powering
2. ON power indicator LED
3. Forward channel power indicator LED
4. Return channel power indicator LED
5. Alarm connector
6. Return channel optical output
7. Forward channel optical input
8. Forward channel attenuation
9. RF output
  - 87 - 2400 MHz (forward channel)
  - 5 - 65 MHz (return channel)

Masa ● — ● — +12 ... 24V

**Caution**  
 The use of control or adjustment devices, or operating parameters other than those specified in this manual, can cause exposure to harmful radiation.

LED ON	Indicates
RX Optical PW	Input optical power on the device from 5 dBm and -10 dBm.
TX Optical PW	Optical level broadcast on the return channel between 2.5 dBm and 3.5 dBm.

### 4.3. Power Supply Unit



**NOTE:** You must use both outputs of the source when consumption exceeds 4 amps on either of them (maximum current for each output)

## 5. Examples of application

Correct use of the devices.

There are several basic concepts that should not be forgotten. The technical specifications are a set of maximums to be handled with some care.

To calculate the RF level which must excite the transmitter, use the data in the table shown below and the following formulas:

$$EIN = EInn + 10 \times \log(BW) \quad [1]$$

$$C/N = Vin - EIN \quad [2]$$

where:

- **EIN** is the equivalent input noise. That is, the noise in RF, which would have to be present at the input of the transmitter in an ideal optic system that did not add noise, so as to obtain the same level of noise at the output of the receiver of the real system (It always add noise).
- **EInn** is the EIN for a bandwidth of 1Hz.
- **BW** is the bandwidth of the RF signal.
- **Vin** is the RF input level, and is given in dBm.

Here are some examples.

Opt. Link attenuation (dB)	Gain at 870 MHz (dB)	EInn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 1.5 GHz (dB)	EInn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 2.15 GHz (dB)	EInn (dBm/Hz)
0	16.2	-150.4	17.0	-150.4	17.4	-146.4
2	12.3	-148.4	13.13	-148.9	13.4	-145.7
4	8.7	-146.6	9.4	-147.0	9.7	-144.9
4.5	7.7	-145.85	8.4	-146.3	8.7	-144.6
5	6.6	-144.9	7.4	-145.6	7.7	-144.2
5.5	5.6	-144.1	6.4	-144.8	6.7	-143.7
6	4.6	-143.3	5.4	-144.1	5.7	-143.2
6.5	3.6	-142.5	4.4	-143.2	4.7	-142.7
7	2.6	-141.6	3.4	-142.4	3.7	-142.1
7.5	1.6	-140.8	2.4	-141.6	2.7	-141.5
8	0.6	-139.9	1.4	-140.7	1.7	-140.8
8.5	-0.3	-139.1	0.4	-139.8	0.7	-140.1
9	-1.3	-138.2	-0.5	-139.1	-0.3	-139.4
9.5	-2.3	-137.25	-1.5	-138.1	-1.3	-138.7
10	-3.3	-136.35	-2.5	-137.2	-2.2	-138.0
10.5	-4.3	-135.4	-3.5	-136.3	-3.2	-137.2
11	-5.3	-134.5	-4.5	-135.5	-4.3	-136.3
11.5	-6.3	-133.5	-5.5	-134.47	-5.3	-135.5
12	-7.3	-132.55	-6.5	-133.5	-6.3	-134.6
12.5	-8.3	-131.6	-7.5	-132.57	-7.3	-133.7
13	-9.3	-130.6	-8.5	-131.6	-8.3	-132.8
13.5	-10.3	-129.7	-9.5	-130.65	-9.3	-131.9
14	-11.3	-128.7	-10.5	-129.67	-10.3	-131.0
14.5	-12.3	-127.7	-11.5	-128.7	-11.3	-130.1
15	-13.3	-126.7	-12.5	-127.7	-12.3	-129.2
15.5	-14.3	-125.8	-13.5	-126.7	-13.3	-128.2
16	-15.3	-124.8	-14.5	-125.7	-14.3	-127.3
16.5	-16.3	-123.8	-15.5	-124.8	-15.3	-126.3
17	-17.3	-122.8	-16.5	-123.8	-16.3	-125.4

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 6.1 dBm, followed by a reel of fiber of 5 km long and an optical attenuator connected between the end of the reel of fiber and optical receiver input.

**Example 1**

Calculate the C / N at the output of the optical receiver (C/N of the link), in the installation of the figure below:

This is a link where the optical signal is split between 4 fibers of 1 km, using a splitter ref. 2339. The signal received at the other end is converted back to RF by means of the optical receiver ref. 2335.

The channel levels that excite the transmitter are:

- 83 dB $\mu$ V (-26 dBm 42CH CENELEC) **analog channels, TV band.**

- 73 dB $\mu$ V (-36 dBm) **digitales channels, SAT band.**

Analog terrestrial channel bandwidth: 5 MHz

Satellite digital transponder bandwidth: 27 MHz

On the other hand:

- 1 km optical fiber is equivalent to 0.4 dB of attenuation.
- The splitter features 6.8 dB loss.
- The 2 fiber optic connectors represent 0.8 dB (2  $\times$  0.4).

Therefore, total losses of the optical fiber link are:

*FO losses+Optical splitter losses+Connectors losses*

This is:  $0.4 + 6.8 + 0.8 = 8$  dB

Now we use the formulas and data given in the table above.

For the TV band, we consider the column of the *Gain at 807 MHz*. This column intersects with the row of 8 dB of loss calculated for the optical fiber

link in the value of 0.6 dB, which would correspond  $EIN_n = -139.9$  dB/Hz.

Apply the formula [1] and we obtain:

$$EIN_{TV} = -139.9 + 10 \times \log(5 \times 10^6) = -72.91 \text{ dBm}$$

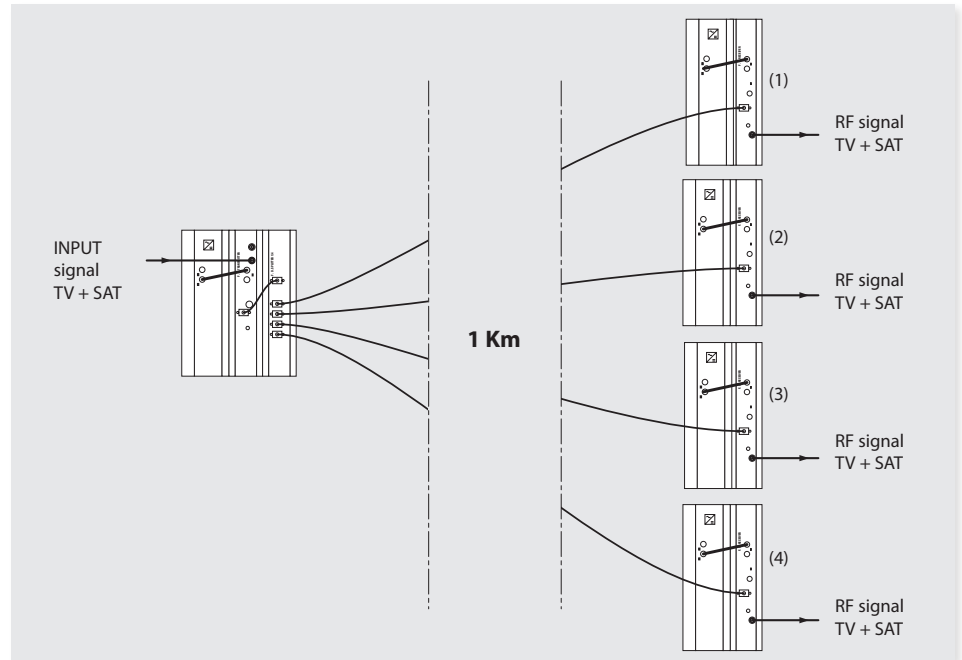
Now apply the formula [2] to calculate the C/N, as follows:

$$C/N_{TV} = V_{in} - EIN_{TV}$$

$$C/N_{TV} = -26 \text{ dBm} - (-72.9 \text{ dBm}) = -26 + 72.9$$

Then,  **$C/N_{TV} = 46.9$  dB**

In practice, having satellite channels, simultaneously with the TV ones, makes the latter worse their C/N in 1 dB.





Now we do the calculation for digital satellite channels, following the same process above, but by looking at the column *Gain at 2.1 GHz* of the table (band in which are delivered digital channels) and the following results :

$$EIN_n = -140.8 \text{ dB/Hz}$$

$$EIN_{SAT} = -140.8 + 10 \times \log(27 \times 10^6) = -65.7 \text{ dBm}$$

As the input level is -36 dBm, C/N is:

$$C/N_{SAT} = -36 - (-65.7) = -36 + 65.7$$

$$C/N_{SAT} = 29.7 \text{ dB}$$

### Example 2

Let's repeat the example above but applied to an installation with a 32 output optical splitter. The channels will be **digital only**.

Thus, the TV channels will be COFDM channels with a  $C/N_{COFDM} = 23 \text{ dB}$ .

SAT channels will be DVB-S2, with a  $C/N_{DVB-S2} = 14 \text{ dB}$ .

The **level of excitation** of the transmitter will be the same for TV and SAT: **79 dBμV** (-30dBm).

The bandwidth will be now:

For COFDM:  $BW = 8 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$  (8 MHz)

For SAT:  $BW = 27 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$  (27 MHz)

As in Example 1, the attenuations are:

- 1 km of fiber is 0.4 dB.
- The 32 output optical splitter represents about 16 dB

- The 2 fiber optic connectors represent 0.8 dB.
- Therefore, the total losses of the fiber optics are:

$$0.4 + 16 + 0.8 = 17.2 \text{ dB}$$

(let's take 17 dB for this case, maximum value shown in the table)

The table provides the following information:

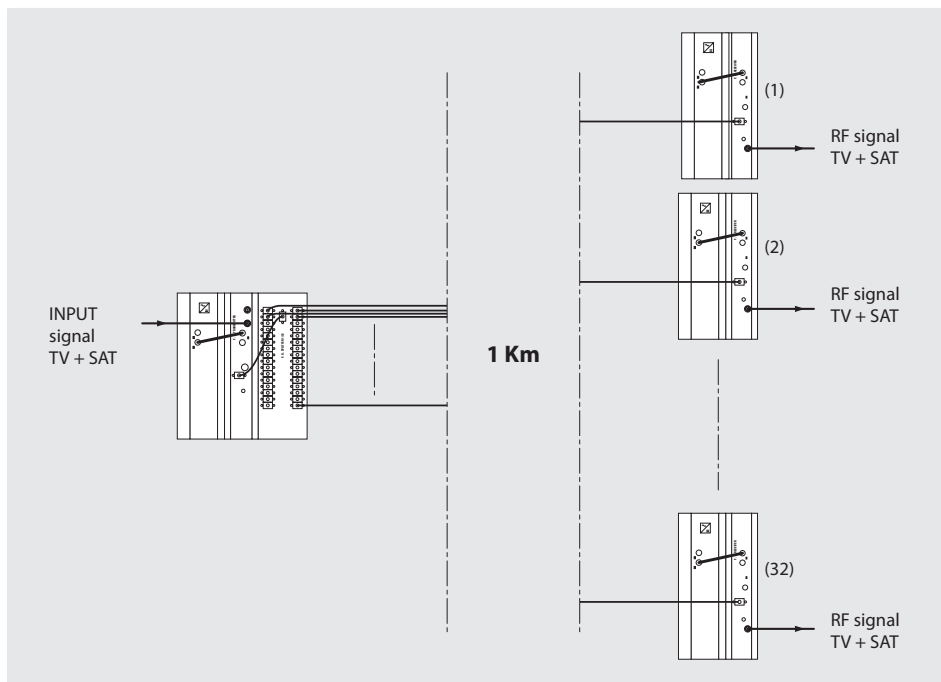
For the TV band, in the column *Gain at 807 MHz*

$$EIN_n \text{ (TV)} = -122.8 \text{ dBm/Hz}$$

$$G(807 \text{ MHz}) = -17.3 \text{ dB}$$

And for SAT band, look in the *Gain at 2.1 GHz* column.

$$EIN_n \text{ (SAT)} = -125.4 \text{ dBm/Hz}$$



$$G(2.1 \text{ GHz}) = -16.3 \text{ dB}$$

Therefore, the RF signal level delivered by the receiver is:

$$V_{\text{out}_{\text{rcvr}}} \text{ (dB}\mu\text{V)} = V_{\text{in}_{\text{xmtr}}} \text{ (dB}\mu\text{V)} + G \text{ (dB)}$$

This is:

$$V_{\text{out}_{\text{rcvr}}} \text{ TERR} \text{ (dB}\mu\text{V)} = 79 - 17.3 = 61.7 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$$

$$V_{\text{out}_{\text{rcvr}}} \text{ SAT} \text{ (dB}\mu\text{V)} = 79 - 16.3 = 62.7 \text{ dB}\mu\text{V}$$

Applying the formula [1]:

$$\text{EIN}_{\text{TV}} = \text{EINn(TV)} + 10 \times \log(8 \times 10^6) \text{ [dBm]}$$

$$\text{EIN}_{\text{TV}} = -122.8 + 69$$

$$\text{EIN}_{\text{TV}} = \mathbf{-53.8 \text{ dBm}}$$

And by the formula [2] is obtained:

$$\mathbf{C/N_{TV} = -30 \text{ dBm} - (-53.8 \text{ dBm}) = 23.8 \text{ dB en TV}}$$

Likewise, we calculate the C/N for SAT channels, resulting in:

$$\mathbf{EIN_{SAT} = -51.1 \text{ dBm}}$$

$$\mathbf{C/N_{SAT} = -30 - (-51.1) = 21.1 \text{ dB en SAT}}$$

If we estimate the value of the C / N for TV very tight, you can increase the excitement level of the transmitter a couple of dB, since there is enough margin before the system begins to distort.

## RETURN CHANNEL

For the return channel transmitter, the table of attenuations, link gain and equivalent noise is:

Link attenuation (dB)	Gain at 30 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
0	23	-152.5
3	16.6	-149.5
4	14.6	-147.6
5	12.7	-145.7
6	10.7	-143.9
7	8.7	-141.9
8	6.7	-140
9	4.7	-138.1
10	2.6	-136
11	0.4	-133.4
12	-1.5	-132
13	-3.5	-130.5
14	-5.5	-128.5

*Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 2.9dBm followed by an optical attenuator connected between the transmitter and the optical receiver.*

Use the formulas 1 and 2 for making calculations. The calculation process is the same as in the case of the forward channel.

## 6. Tables for attenuation and gain installations calculation

### Refs. 2333, 2334 (TRANSMISSION)

Opt. Link attenuation (dB)	Popt IN in RX (dBm)	Gain at 870 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 1.5 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 2.15 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
0	6	16,2	-150,4	17	-150,4	17,4	-146,4
2	4	12,3	-148,4	13,13	-148,9	13,4	-145,7
4	2	8,7	-146,6	9,4	-147	9,7	-144,9
4,5	1,5	7,7	-145,85	8,4	-146,3	8,7	-144,6
5	1	6,6	-144,9	7,4	-145,6	7,7	-144,2
5,5	0,5	5,6	-144,1	6,4	-144,8	6,7	-143,7
6	0	4,6	-143,3	5,4	-144,1	5,7	-143,2
6,5	-0,5	3,6	-142,5	4,4	-143,2	4,7	-142,7
7	-1	2,6	-141,6	3,4	-142,4	3,7	-142,1
7,5	-1,5	1,6	-140,8	2,4	-141,6	2,7	-141,5
8	-2	0,6	-139,9	1,4	-140,7	1,7	-140,8
8,5	-2,5	-0,3	-139,1	0,4	-139,8	0,7	-140,1
9	-3	-1,3	-138,2	-0,5	-139,1	-0,3	-139,4
9,5	-3,5	-2,3	-137,25	-1,5	-138,1	-1,3	-138,7
10	-4	-3,3	-136,35	-2,5	-137,2	-2,2	-138
10,5	-4,5	-4,3	-135,4	-3,5	-136,3	-3,2	-137,2
11	-5	-5,3	-134,5	-4,5	-135,5	-4,3	-136,3
11,5	-5,5	-6,3	-133,5	-5,5	-134,47	-5,3	-135,5
12	-6	-7,3	-132,55	-6,5	-133,5	-6,3	-134,6
12,5	-6,5	-8,3	-131,6	-7,5	-132,57	-7,3	-133,7
13	-7	-9,3	-130,6	-8,5	-131,6	-8,3	-132,8
13,5	-7,5	-10,3	-129,7	-9,5	-130,65	-9,3	-131,9
14	-8	-11,3	-128,7	-10,5	-129,67	-10,3	-131
14,5	-8,5	-12,3	-127,7	-11,5	-128,7	-11,3	-130,1
15	-9	-13,3	-126,7	-12,5	-127,7	-12,3	-129,2
15,5	-9,5	-14,3	-125,8	-13,5	-126,7	-13,3	-128,2
16	-10	-15,3	-124,8	-14,5	-125,7	-14,3	-127,3
16,5	-10,5	-16,3	-123,8	-15,5	-124,8	-15,3	-126,3
17	-11	-17,3	-122,8	-16,5	-123,8	-16,3	-125,4

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 6.1 dBm, followed by a reel of fiber of 5 km long and an optical attenuator connected between the end of the reel of fiber and optical receiver input.

### Ref. 2334 (RETURN)

Link attenuat. (dB)	Gain at 30 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
0	23	-152,5
3	16,6	-149,5
4	14,6	-147,6
5	12,7	-145,7
6	10,7	-143,9
7	8,7	-141,9
8	6,7	-140
9	4,7	-138,1
10	2,6	-136
11	0,4	-133,4
12	-1,5	-132
13	-3,5	-130,5
14	-5,5	-128,5

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 2.9dBm followed by an optical attenuator connected between the transmitter and the optical receiver.

**Refs. 233310, 233410 (TRANSMISSION)**

Opt. Link attenuation (dB)	Popt IN in RX (dBm)	Gain at 870 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 1.5 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 2.15 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
6	4	7,5	-144,8	8,1	-144,1	6,7	-142,7
6,5	3,5	6,5	-144,2	7,1	-143,6	5,7	-142,4
7	3	5,5	-143,5	6,1	-143,1	4,7	-142
7,5	2,5	4,5	-142,6	5,1	-142,6	3,7	-141,7
8	2	3,5	-142	4,1	-142,1	2,7	-141,2
8,5	1,5	2,5	-141,3	3,1	-141,4	1,7	-141
9	1	1,5	-140,5	2,1	-140,8	0,7	-140,5
9,5	0,5	0,5	-139,8	1,1	-140,2	-0,3	-140
10	0	-0,5	-139	0,1	-139,5	-1,3	-139,2
10,5	-0,5	-1,5	-138,2	-0,9	-138,7	-2,3	-138,9
11	-1	-2,5	-137,4	-1,9	-138,1	-3,3	-138,3
11,5	-1,5	-3,5	-136,5	-2,9	-137,3	-4,3	-137,7
12	-2	-4,5	-135,8	-3,9	-136,6	-5,3	-137
12,5	-2,5	-5,5	-134,8	-4,9	-135,5	-6,3	-136,2
13	-3	-6,5	-133,9	-5,9	-134,7	-7,3	-135,4
13,5	-3,5	-7,5	-132,9	-6,9	-133,6	-8,3	-134,5
14	-4	-8,5	-132,1	-7,9	-132,8	-9,3	-133,7
14,4	-4,5	-9,5	-131,2	-8,9	-132	-10,3	-133
15	-5	-10,5	-130,2	-9,9	-131,1	-11,3	-132,2
15,5	-5,5	-11,5	-129,4	-10,9	-130,1	-12,2	-131,5
16	-6	-12,5	-128,4	-11,9	-129,3	-13,3	-130,6
16,5	-6,5	-13,5	-127,5	-12,9	-128,4	-14,3	-130
17	-7	-14,5	-126,6	-13,9	-127,6	-15,3	-129
17,5	-7,5	-15,5	-125,7	-14,9	-126,6	-16,3	-128,1
18	-8	-16,5	-124,7	-15,9	-125,6	-17,3	-127,3
18,5	-8,5	-17,5	-123,6	-16,9	-124,7	-18,3	-126,2
19	-9	-18,5	-122,6	-17,9	-123,7	-19,3	-125,3

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 10 dBm, followed by a reel of fiber of 5 km long and an optical attenuator connected between the end of the reel of fiber and optical receiver input.

**Ref. 233410 (RETURN)**

Link attenuat. (dB)	Gain at 30 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
0	23	-152,5
3	16,6	-149,5
4	14,6	-147,6
5	12,7	-145,7
6	10,7	-143,9
7	8,7	-141,9
8	6,7	-140
9	4,7	-138,1
10	2,6	-136
11	0,4	-133,4
12	-1,5	-132
13	-3,5	-130,5
14	-5,5	-128,5

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 2.9dBm followed by an optical attenuator connected between the transmitter and the optical receiver.

## Ref. 234304 (TRANSMISSION)

Opt. Link attenuation (dB)	Popt IN in RX (dBm)	Gain at 870 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 1.5 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 2.15 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
1,7	2,5	14,3	-149,7	15	-148,8	14	-146,6
2,2	2	13,4	-149,3	14	-148,5	13,1	-146,5
2,7	1,5	12,4	-148,8	13	-148,2	12,1	-146,3
3,2	1	11,4	-148,4	12	-147,7	11,1	-146,1
3,7	0,5	10,4	-147,7	11	-147,3	10,2	-146
4,2	0	9,4	-147,1	10	-146,8	9,2	-145,7
4,7	-0,5	8,4	-146,5	9	-146,3	8,2	-145,5
5,2	-1	7,4	-145,8	8	-145,8	7,16	-145,2
5,7	-1,5	6,4	-145,1	7,1	-145,3	6,16	-144,8
6,2	-2	5,5	-144,5	6,1	-144,6	5,1	-144,4
6,7	-2,5	4,5	-143,7	5,1	-144	4,2	-144
7,2	-3	3,6	-143	4,2	-143,4	3,3	-143,6
7,7	-3,5	2,5	-142,1	3,2	-142,7	2,2	-143
8,2	-4	1,6	-141,3	2,2	-141,9	1,3	-142,5
8,7	-4,5	0,5	-140,5	1,1	-141,1	0,2	-141,9
9,2	-5	-0,5	-139,6	0,1	-140	-0,8	-141,4
9,7	-5,5	-1,4	-138,8	-0,75	-139,6	-1,7	-140,7
10,2	-6	-2,4	-137,8	-1,7	-138,7	-2,7	-140
10,7	-6,5	-3,3	-137,1	-2,7	-137,8	-3,6	-139,4
11,2	-7	-4,3	-136,1	-3,7	-137	-4,7	-138,6
11,7	-7,5	-5,3	-135,1	-4,7	-136	-5,7	-137,8
12,2	-8	-6,4	-134,2	-5,8	-135	-6,7	-137
12,7	-8,5	-7,4	-133,2	-6,8	-134,1	-7,7	-136,2
13,2	-9	-8,4	-132,3	-7,7	-133,3	-8,7	-135,3
13,7	-9,5	-9,4	-131,3	-8,7	-132,3	-9,7	-134,5
14,2	-10	-10,4	-130,4	-9,7	-131,4	-10,7	-133,6
14,7	-10,5	-11,4	-129,4	-10,7	-130,4	-11,7	-132,7
15,2	-11	-12,4	-128,4	-11,7	-129,5	-12,7	-131,8
15,7	-11,5	-13,4	-127,5	-12,7	-128,5	-13,7	-130,9
16,2	-12	-14,3	-126,6	-13,7	-127,6	-14,6	-130,1

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 4 dBm, followed by a reel of fiber of 5 km long and an optical attenuator connected between the end of the reel of fiber and optical receiver input.

**Ref. 234310 (TRANSMISSION)**

Opt. Link attenuation (dB)	Popt IN in RX (dBm)	Gain at 870 MHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 1.5 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)	Gain at 2.15 GHz (dB)	EINn (dBm/Hz)
6	4	6	-142,9	6,2	-142,4	5	-141,2
6,5	3,5	5	-142,3	5,2	-141,9	4	-140,5
7	3	4	-141,5	4,2	-141,4	3	-140,2
7,5	2,5	3	-140,9	3,2	-141	2	-139,7
8	2	2	-140,1	2,2	-140,2	1	-139
8,5	1,5	1	-139,4	1,2	-139,6	0	-138,3
9	1	0	-138,6	0,2	-138,8	-1	-137,5
9,5	0,5	-1	-137,9	-0,8	-138	-2	-136,7
10	0	-2	-137	-1,8	-137,2	-3	-136
10,5	-0,5	-3	-136,2	-2,8	-136,4	-4	-135,2
11	-1	-4	-135,4	-3,8	-135,5	-5	-134,3
11,5	-1,5	-5	-134,5	-4,8	-134,6	-6	-133,5
12	-2	-6	-133,7	-5,8	-133,9	-7	-132,6
12,5	-2,5	-7	-132,8	-6,8	-133	-8	-131,7
13	-3	-8	-131,9	-7,8	-132,2	-9	-130,8
13,5	-3,5	-9	-131	-8,8	-131,3	-10	-130
14	-4	-10	-130,1	-9,8	-130,3	-11	-129,1
14,4	-4,5	-11	-129,2	-10,8	-129,4	-12	-128,2
15	-5	-12	-128,3	-11,8	-128,4	-13	-127,3
15,5	-5,5	-13	-127,4	-12,8	-127,5	-14	-126,4
16	-6	-14	-126,5	-13,8	-126,7	-15	-125,5
16,5	-6,5	-15	-125,5	-14,8	-125,7	-16	-124,6
17	-7	-16	-124,6	-15,8	-124,8	-17	-123,6
17,5	-7,5	-17	-123,7	-16,8	-123,8	-18	-122,6
18	-8	-18	-122,8	-17,8	-122,8	-19	-121,7
18,5	-8,5	-19	-121,7	-18,8	-121,9	-21	-120,7
19	-9	-20	-120,8	-19,8	-120,9	-22	-118,8

Measurements made with a transmitter that delivers 10 dBm, followed by a reel of fiber of 5 km long and an optical attenuator connected between the end of the reel of fiber and optical receiver input.



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