20/40/50 GHz Fiber Optical Transmitter/Converter

(0.01 to 20/40/50 GHz, analog/digital, auto bias)

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The EOCV series Fiber Optical Transmitters (Electrical-to-Optical Converters) provide high-fidelity analog and digital optical signals from electrical inputs, supporting a wide frequency range of DC to 20 and 50 GHz. These user-friendly turnkey modules feature a corresponding Thin Film Lithium Niobate Fiberoptic Modulator (TLNM), a DFB laser with driver, an automatic bias controller, high-performance control circuits, and a DC power supply, all integrated into a convenient plug-and-play benchtop unit. The TLNM modulators employed in the EOCV series use smaller and shorter waveguides compared to conventional $LiNbO_3$ modulators, offering greater efficiency in converting RF signals into optical signals. Their low RF driving voltage eliminates the need for an external RF amplifier, making the system compatible with standard function generators for laboratory applications.

The benchtop unit features a front switch to select between three modulator bias modes: Peak and Null for high on/off contrast, and Quadrature for superior linearity in E-O conversion. The laser output power is also adjustable via a front rotating knob, allowing users to fine-tune output settings. Designed for RF-over-Fiber applications, as well as the testing and characterization of optical-to-electrical (O-E) devices, the EOCV series offers a versatile and reliable solution for advanced optical communication and signal processing needs.

Features

- Up to 50GHz
- Low Drive Voltage
- Wide Temperature Operation
- High Fidelity
- No Drift
- Constant Optical Output
- High Stability

Applications

- 20/40/50 GHz RFoF Transmission
- Analog Photonics
- Testing
- Sub-nanosecond Pulse Generation
- Optical Communication to 40Gb/s
- Active Mode Lock
- EF/IF Signal Distribution
- Satellite Communication

Specifications

Parameter		Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operation Wavelength		1520		1567	nm
Optical Output Power		1	5	15	mW
Optical Return Loss		40		45	dB
Optical Extinction Ratio	DC	20		23	dB
	RF	16		18	
RF Driving Voltage			3	4	V
Vp at 40kHz		2.5	3		V
Bandwidth		DC	20	50	GHz
RF Return Loss		10		12	dB
RF Port Resistance (DC)				50	Ω
RF Input Power				30	dBm
RF Input Connector			2.92 K		
Fiber Type			PM 1550		
Fiber Connector			FC/APC		
Power Input		100		240	VAC
Power Consumption				3	W
Weight			0.5		Kg
Operating Temperature		-20		60	°C
Storage Temperature		-45		85	°C

Notes:

Operate over the maximum RF power input will burn the device

Note: The specifications provided are for general applications with a cost-effective approach. If you need to narrow or expand the tolerance, coverage, limit, or qualifications, please [click this link]:

Rev 12/16/24

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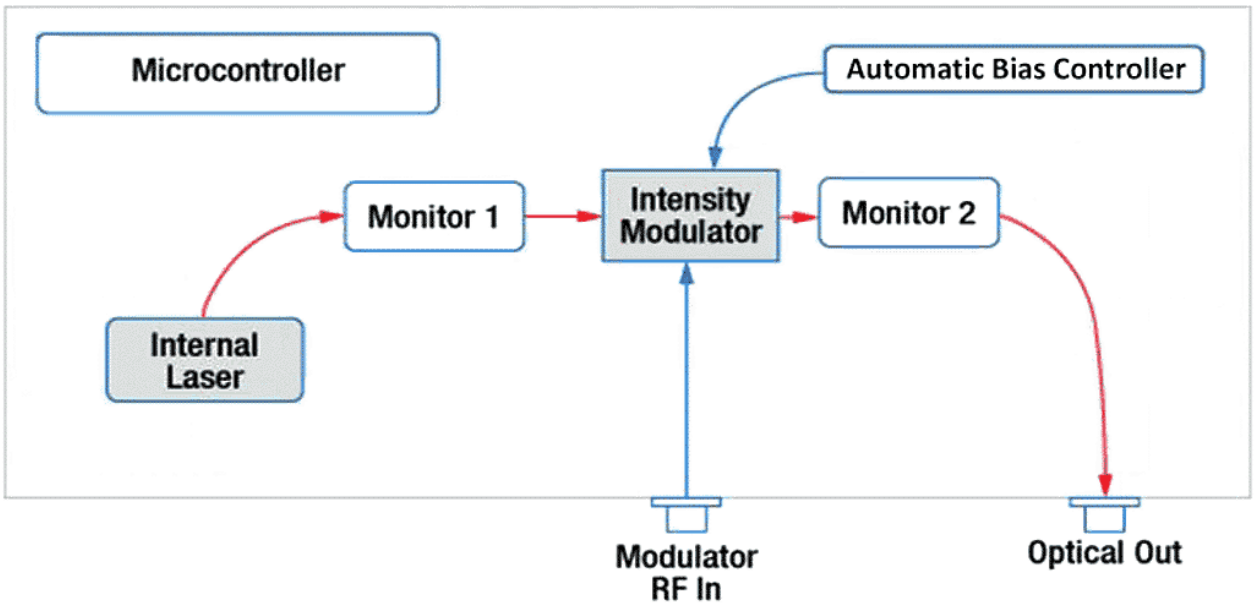
Optical Path Diagram



Note:

* Bidirectional means two-way communications via a single fiber link. The price is double since it comprises two pairs of transceivers and receivers with WDM (different wavelength) or circulator (same wavelength) cable jumpers.

Red marked -- Special order

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Dimensions (Unit: mm)

*Product dimensions may change without notice. This is sometimes required for non-standard specifications.

Ordering Information

	☐	☐☐☐☐☐	1	☐	1	☐
Prefix	**RF Frequency**	**Laser Wavelength ***	**Tunable Laser**	**Package**	**Configuration**	**Fiber Connector**
EOCV-	20GHz = 2 40GHz = 4 50GHz = 5	1550 nm = 15500 1551.11 nm = 55111 1562.22 nm = 56222 Special = 00000	None = 1	Benchtop = 3 Rack = 2 Special = 0		FC/APC = 2 Special = 0

Note:

* Laser on the ITU grid can be selected

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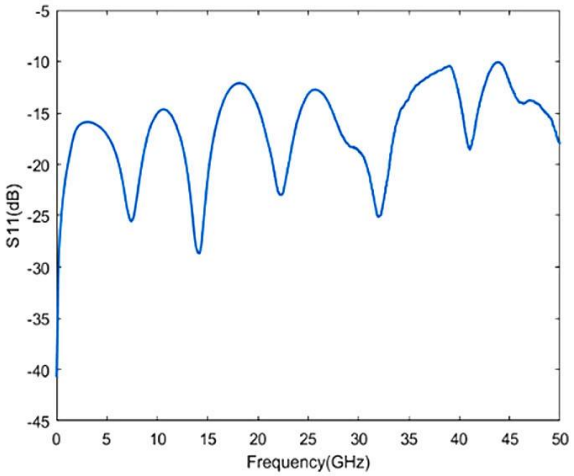
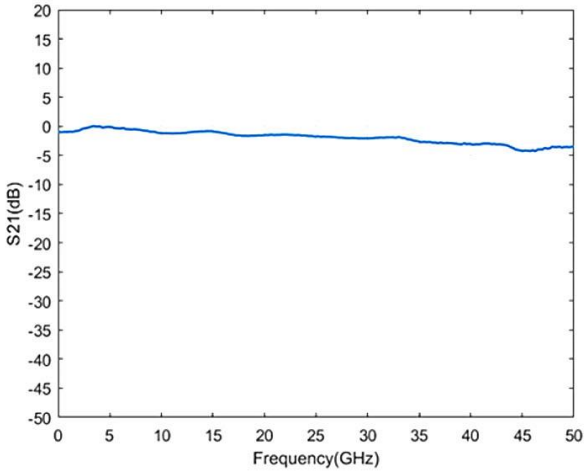
Typical RF Performance S11 and S22





Operation Instruction

1. Power On

Plug in the AC power cord. Turn on the power switch to activate the unit.

2. Set the Laser Power

Adjust the laser power knob to select the desired output power, displayed in milliwatts (mW) on the front panel.

3. Select Modulator Bias Mode

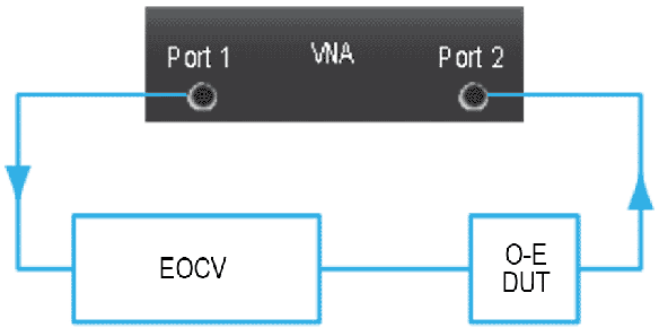
Use the modulator mode switch to choose the desired operation mode: Peak, Null, or Quadrature.

4. Input the RF Control Signal

Ensure the RF input power/voltage does not exceed the maximum rating. Gradually increase the RF control input voltage while monitoring the modulation depth to avoid overloading the modulator.

5. Using the EOCV with a Vector Network Analyzer (VNA)

The EOCV is well suited for high-frequency testing of electro-optic devices (DUTs) using a Vector Network Analyzer (VNA). The system operates as follows: System Setup:Connect Port 1 of the VNA to the EOCV's input. The EOCV converts the electrical signal from the VNA into an optical signal and couples it into the O-E DUT. The electrical output of the O-E DUT is fed into Port 2 of the VNA.Measurement: The VNA measures the response of the DUT as a function of frequency. The recorded response combines the characteristics of the EOCV and the DUT. Calibration:For accurate testing, we provide calibration tools to isolate the DUT's response from the EOCV's intrinsic characteristics, ensuring precise measurements.



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Application Notes

Fiber Core Alignment
Note that the minimum attenuation for these devices depends on excellent core-to-core alignment when the connectors are mated. This is crucial for shorter wavelengths with smaller fiber core diameters that can increase the loss of many decibels above the specification if they are not perfectly aligned. Different vendors' connectors may not mate well with each other, especially for angled APC.

Fiber Cleanliness
Fibers with smaller core diameters (<5 μm) must be kept extremely clean, contamination at fiber-fiber interfaces, combined with the high optical power density, can lead to significant optical damage. This type of damage usually requires re-polishing or replacement of the connector.

Maximum Optical Input Power
Due to their small fiber core diameters for short wavelength and high photon energies, the damage thresholds for device is substantially reduced than the common 1550nm fiber. To avoid damage to the exposed fiber end faces and internal components, the optical input power should never exceed 20 mW for wavelengths shorter 650nm. We produce a special version to increase the how handling by expanding the core side at the fiber ends.

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