



Quick Reference Guide

Revision I



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ACT Document Number: ACT AT5000 External Modulation Optical Transmitter

Quick Reference Guide Revision I

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This document is produced to assist professional and properly trained personnel with installation and maintenance issues for the product. The capabilities, system requirements and/or compatibility with third-party products described herein are subject to change without notice.

For more information, contact ACT: support@ascentcomtec.com



Revision History

Revision	Date	Reason for Change
Α	01/23/2018	Initial release
В	02/20/2018	Update Sections
С	02/22/2018	Minor updates
D	05/27/2018	Updated specifications
E	09/03/2019	Updated section 2.4
F	04/27/2020	Added section 9
G	09/10/2020	Updated pictures
Н	12/08/2022	Updated various sections
1	11/15/2023	Update section 5.1



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1 Precautions



Exposure to class 1M laser radiation is possible. Access should be restricted to trained personnel only. Do not view exposed fiber or connector ends when handling optical equipment.

- Ensure adequate cooling and ventilation as specified.
- The installation and operation manual should be read and understood before units are put into use.
- Always replace protective caps on optical connectors when not in use.
- The typical connectors fitted are SC/APC 8°. Note: 8° angle polished connectors must be used.

Cleaning

Use only a damp cloth for cleaning the front panel. Use a soft dry cloth to clean the top of the unit.

Do not use spray cleaner of any kind.

Grounding

The XMOD2 Transmitter should have good grounding with grounding resistance <4 Ω . According to the international standard, 220V plug in adopts tri-wire rule and the middle wire is the grounding wire.

Before connecting circuit, please use proper electric wire (#20AWG and more) to connect the grounding screw and the grounding frame. When use DC input power supply, the equipment chassis must be grounded.

Overloading

Overloading wall outlets and extension cords can result in a risk of fire or electric shock.

Use approved electrical cords.

Damage requiring service

Unplug unit and refer servicing only to Ascent Communication Technology qualified service personnel.

Servicing

Do not attempt to service this unit yourself. Refer all servicing only to Ascent Communication Technology qualified service personnel.



2 Introduction

2.1 Overview

AT5000 1RU Dual Output 1550nm Externally-Modulated (XMOD2) Laser Transmitter offers a flexible, medium and long distance and scalable optical transmission for high quality analog and digital video in CATV networks.

AT5000 XMOD2 1550nm series transmitters are designed with two optical output ports with power from 3 dBm, 6 dBm, 9 dBm, and 10 dBm. These transmitters are equipped with field adjustable Stimulated Brillouin Scattering (SBS) suppression from 13 dBm to 19 dBm. AT5000 XMOD2 series simplifies the application by offering chirp-free operation with confined optical line width and maintain excellent distortion performance CNR, CSO and CTB across the entire network.

AT5000 XMOD2 transmitter provides low dispersion transmission with intuitive front panel LCD display to make operator's life easier. The optical transmitter is packaged in a self-contained 19" sub-rack of 1 RU with dual main power supplies and SNMP management.

Together with ACT 1RU EDFA optical amplifiers, the AT5000 XMOD2 provides an ideal long-distance video and short, medium video overlay solution in high density FTTX networks to bring the CATV services to business and home premises.

2.2 Features

- High performance on CSO, CTB with RF pre-distortion circuit
- Dual optical output power up to 10dBm
- Suitable for long distance 1550 nm DWDM Video transmission applications
- Suitable for short, medium distance FTTH applications
- Low noise DFB continuous wave laser, reduce the dispersion effect
- Optimized models for 60 PAL or 89 PAL channels, 80 NTSC channels or 110 NTSC channels
- Dual redundant hot-swappable AC or DC power supplies
- Field-adjustable Stimulated Brillouin Scattering (SBS) suppression for optimized CSO
- Front-panel LCD for local monitoring of transmitter status
- Local or remote monitoring and configuration
- SNMP/HTTP monitoring, management and control



2.3 Specifications

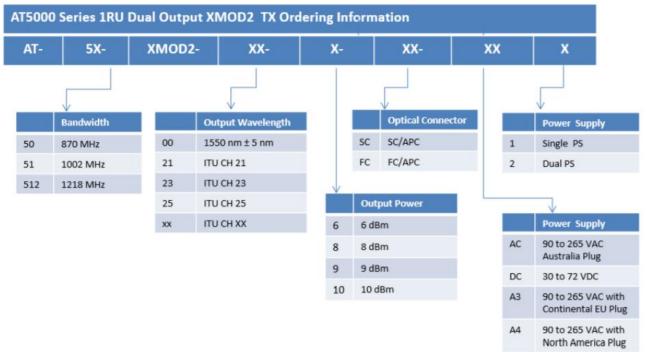
AT5000 XMOD2 1550nm Externally-Modulated (XMOD2) Laser Transmitter - 19" 1RU

Items	Unit	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Notes
Optical					
Wavelength	nm	1540		1563	Compatible with ITU wavelength
Output Port No.		1	2		
Each Output	dBm	5		10	1 dBm/step
Laser linewidth	MHz	0.35			
SMSR	dB	45	50		
RIN	dB/Hz			-160	20 MHz to 1002 MHz
Optical Return Loss	dB	50			
Fiber Connector		SC/APC			FC/APC, LC/APC Optional
RF					
Bandwidth	MHz	47		1218	870 MHz / 1002 MHz optional
Input Level	dΒμV	75	80	85	AGC
MGC ATT	dΒμV	0		15	In MGC
Unflatness	dB	-0.75		+0.75	47 to 1002MHz
Return Loss	dB	16			47 to 1002MHz
Input Impedance	Ω		75		
RF Connector		F Metric/Imperial			Optional
Link					
Test Channels		PAL-D/59CH	PAL-D/990	CH	
CNR1	dB	≥53.0	52.0		TX to RX, 0 dBm input to node
CNR2	dB	≥51.0	50.0		65K fiber, 0 dBm input to node
СТВ	dB	≥65			
CSO	dB	≥65			
SBS	dBm	13		19	Adjustable, Step 0.1dB
General					
Network Management		SNMP, WEB supported			
Power Supply	V	90		265	AC
		-72		-36	DC
Power Consumption	W			50	Dual power supply, 1+1back up
Working Temperature	°C	-5		+65	Auto case temp control
Storage Temperature	°C	-40		+85	
Working Relative Humidity	%	5		95	
Dimensions (W×L×H)	•				
Weight	kg	7.4			

Note: Measured in a typical system configuration for the nominated channel numbers and nominated fibre lengths for each model at 25 °C ambient temperature.



2.4 Models and Options





Contact ACT for additional product variations on output power, 1 GHz, specific ITU channels, optical connectors etc.



3 Installation

3.1 Equipment Inventory

On receiving your new AT5000-XMOD2, you should carefully unpack and examine the contents for loss or damage that may have occurred during shipping. Refer to warranty registration if loss or damage has occurred. The AT5000-XMOD2 should consist of the following:

Qty	Description
1	AT5000-XMOD2 Unit
1	Key for switching laser ON / OFF
1	Power supply cord
1	Optional Product User Manual (includes individual test sheet)

3.2 Packaging and Transportation

Keep all AT5000-XMOD2 packing boxes and packaging for future transport.

Use only the original AT5000-XMOD2 packaging when transporting. This packaging has been specifically designed to protect the equipment.

3.3 Power and Cooling Requirements

The AT5000-XMOD2 requires a mains input of 90 V_{AC} to 265 V_{AC} at 50 to 60 Hz or 30 V_{DC} to 72 V_{DC} . The unit will automatically adjust the power conversion for inputs within these ranges, with no switch setting or other user intervention. Power consumption of the unit is 50 watts maximum.

The transmitter is designed to operate with an ambient temperature of 0 °C to 50 °C with humidity up to 95 %. Free ambient air should be maintained around all sides of the unit. Care should be taken to ensure that the air flow around the unit is unrestricted.

The AT5000-XMOD2 should have a minimum ventilation clearance of 1 RU above and below the transmitter.



DO NOT expose AT5000-XMOD2 to conditions which would permit condensation to form on the inside of the transmitter.

DO NOT operate AT5000-XMOD2 outdoors.



3.4 Installation and Adjustment



Exposure to class 1M laser radiation is possible. Access should be restricted to trained personnel only. Do not view exposed fiber or connector ends when handling optical equipment.

The following steps explain how the AT5000-XMOD2 is to be installed.

- 1. Unpack the transmitter and inspect the unit as stated in **Section 3.1**.
- 2. Locate the transmitter in a 19" cabinet ensuring adequate ventilation and space for accessing the rear ports and front-panel keypad.
- **3.** Before connecting AC power to the unit, make sure that the LASER ON/OFF key is switched **OFF** (front panel).
- 4. Use the supplied power cord to apply mains power to the transmitter.
- 5. Switch the AC or DC power ON (switch located on the rear panel).

The ALARM LED will light red.

The LCD will light and display "Model: AT5000-XMOD2" and "KEY OFF" on start up.



6. Switch on the laser using the key switch.

Front panel shows "KEY ON...", Laser status LCD turns green from red, the unit enters self-checking, after checking it enters working status, display "Descriptor"



Allow **15 minutes** for the transmitter to reach its stable operating temperature. **Do not** connect the RF/optical ports to the network or start aligning the system until then.

7. Before connecting an RF signal, check that the power input level is within the acceptable range. Refer to **Section 2** for details.



8. Connect a matrix generator or head-end RF signal.



The default control mode is AGC. The modulation control mode displayed in the main menu is RF Mode = AGC.

9. Connect a fiber patch-cord from optical port **OPT. OUT 1** to an optical power meter and verify the LCD reading matches your power meter reading.

When the ALARM LED shows green, the transmitter is ready for full operation.

3.5 Front Panel Operation



Port	Item	Description
1	Mounting Points	Holes for securing unit to rack
2	LASER ON/OFF	Key switch for laser activation
3	LASER	Laser indicator
		GREEN – Output power is normal
		RED – Abnormal status
4	RF	RF indicator
		GREEN – Normal operation
		RED – RF input is too low or too high
5	TEMP	Temperature indicator
		GREEN – Temperature is normal
		RED – Operating temperature is too low or too high
6, 7	PWR1/PWR2	Power 1 / Power 2 indicators
		GREEN – Two-way switch power supply is working
		YELLOW – One-way power supply is working
		RED – Abnormal status
8	VFD/LED	VFD/LED display for optical transmitter parameters such as
		model number and operation status
9, 10	AGC/MGC	AGC/MGC indicator
		Displays AGC/MGC working status
11	KEYPAD	Keypad used to scroll through menu items on transmitter display
12	ENT	Enter button
13	RF TEST	Input level test (-20 dBm)



3.6 Rear Panel Operation



Port	Item	Description
1	FAN	Intelligent fan, begins to run when the chassis temperature
		reaches 32 °C to 35 °C (set by
2	RF IN	RF signal input
3	OPT OUTPUT	Optical signal output
4	CONSOLE	Console for computer network management
5	ETHERNET	Ethernet port, compliant with CNMP standard interface
6, 7	PS2/PS1	Power supply 2 and power supply 1 outlet

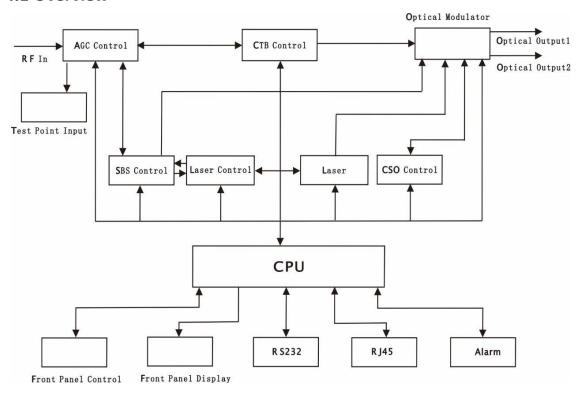


Product appearance may vary with model options.



4 Technical Description

4.1 Overview



4.2 Physical Description

The unit is housed in a 19" rack, 1 RU height. Status indicators and control keys are located on the front panel along with an RF monitor port. The front panel provides an LCD display for comprehensive status information and user interface. The rear panel contains the optical interconnects, power, and data interface connectors.

The RF test port on the front panel is -20 dB from the modulating signal level. This is just after the internal AGC functional block. This signal is constant when the AGC circuit is functioning normally. Refer to the specification for typical levels. The output impedance of this port is 75 Ω , with an F-type connector.

The rear panel also contains the two optical ports, which are typically SC/APC bulkhead connectors.

The power interface, is a standard 3-prong line cord, with hot, neutral, and chassis ground. The metal chassis of the transmitter is tied to ground.



4.3 ITU Frequency Grid

The following table contains the ITU frequency plan with corresponding wavelengths available to the AT5000-XMOD2.

Channel	ITU Freq. (THz)	Avail. ITU Wavelengths (nm)	Channel	ITU Freq. (THz)	Avail. ITU Wavelengths (nm)
Order Code			Order Code		
60	196.0	1529.55	40	194.0	1545.32
59	195.9	1530.33	39	193.9	1546.12
58	195.8	1531.12	38	193.8	1546.92
57	195.7	1531.90	37	193.7	1547.72
56	195.6	1532.68	36	193.6	1548.51
55	195.5	1533.47	35	193.5	1549.32
54	195.4	1534.25	34	193.4	1550.12
53	195.3	1535.04	33	193.3	1550.92
52	195.2	1535.82	32	193.2	1551.72
51	195.1	1536.61	31	193.1	1552.52
50	195.0	1537.40	30	193.0	1553.33
49	194.9	1538.19	29	192.9	1554.13
48	194.8	1538.98	28	192.8	1554.94
47	194.7	1539.77	27	192.7	1555.75
46	194.6	1540.56	26	192.6	1556.55
45	194.5	1541.35	25	192.5	1557.36
44	194.4	1542.14	24	192.4	1558.17
43	194.3	1542.94	23	192.3	1558.98
42	194.2	1543.73	22	192.2	1559.79
41	194.1	1544.53	21	192.1	1560.61



5 Software Description – Operation

5.1 Web Management

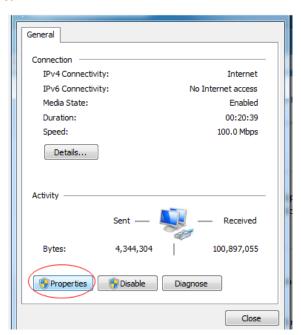
The user can use web browser to check the working condition and basic parameters of the amplifier, it supports IE, Chrome, Firefox, Opera and other main web browser. The following example are based on Opera browser.

1. Find the IP add in the machine, The default IP address is 192.168.0.22, set the IP add of the PC in the same range as following:

Step 1: Open local Area Connection setting:

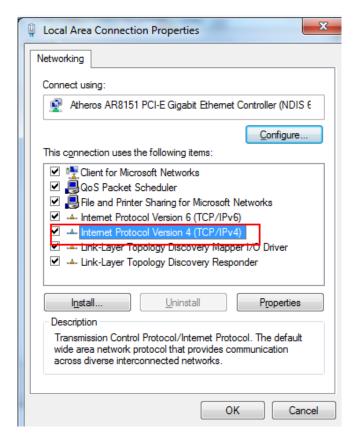


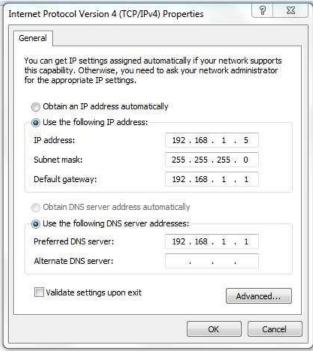
Step 2: Set Properties





Step 3: Set the PC IP address in the same range with device IP address, so that the computer can access the device.

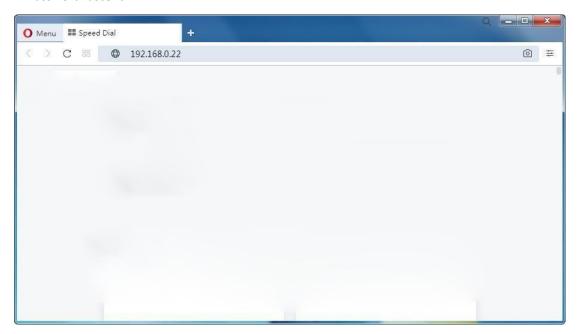


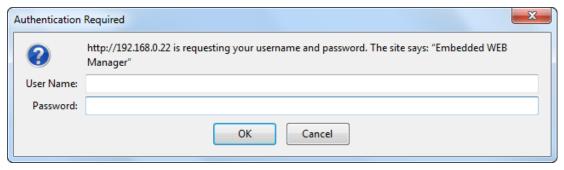




2. Open web browser, input the IP add and login in. The IP factory setting is 192.168.0.22.

User Name: admin
Password: ascent





First Time Log-in to WEB Manager

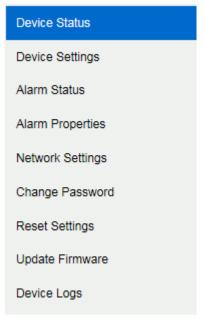
The username/password for the first time log-in to the WEB Manager is **admin/ascent**, we recommend that the customer change the username and password as soon as possible.

Restore Factory Setting

If in future you forget the user name and password you set up, or for any other reasons in need to change to default, the product can be restored to factory setting, click Reset Settings on the left-bar, then click Restore Factory, the setting will revert to default state, and the username and password will become admin/123456.



3. The web management consist of five submenus. Items guide on the left, click to enter.



Page Navigation Bar



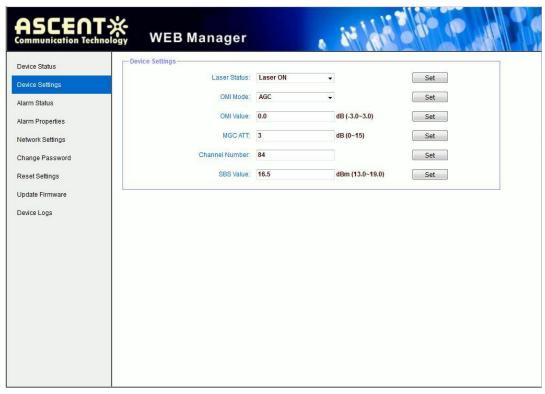
Device Status Page

OMI mode: switch AGC/MGC statuses.

OMI Value: -5 dB to +5 dB adjustable, factory setting is 0 dB.

MGC ATT: 0 dB to 15 dB continuously adjust, 0.1 dBm step 0.1 dB.





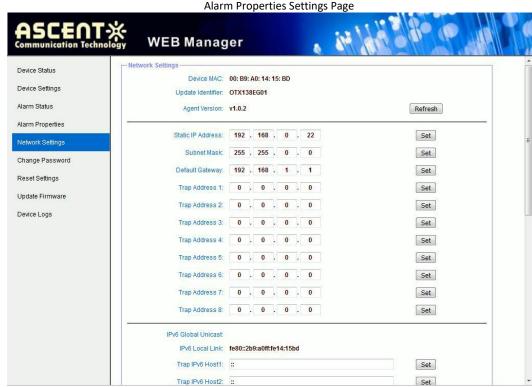
Device Settings Page



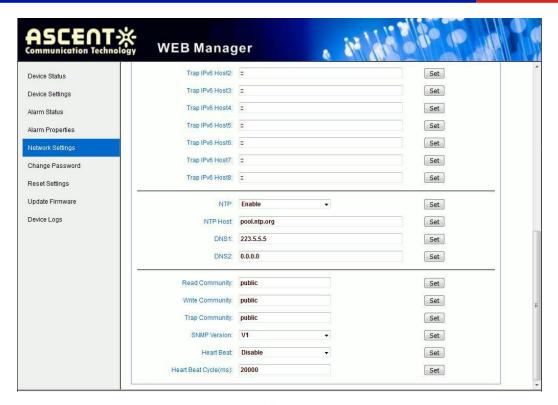
Alarm Status Page



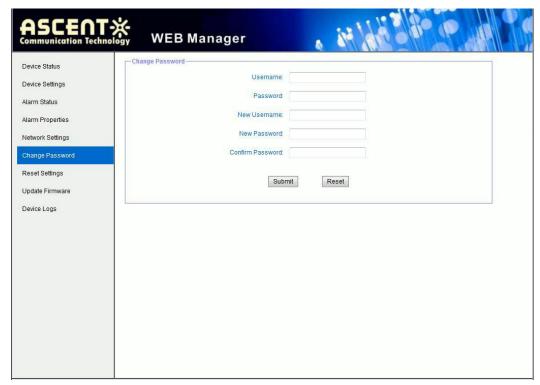






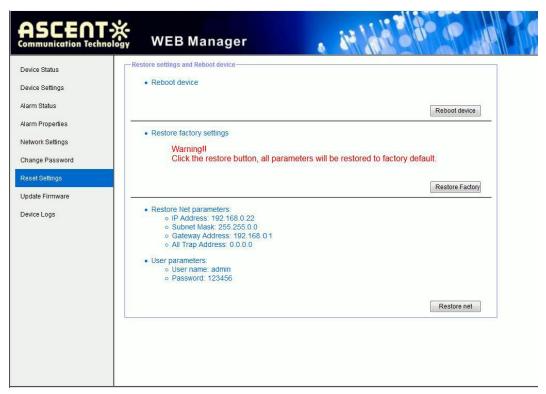


Network Settings Page



Change Password Page





Restore Settings Page



Update Firmware



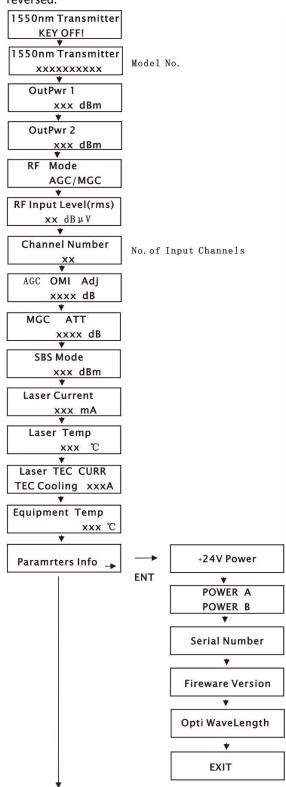


Device Logs

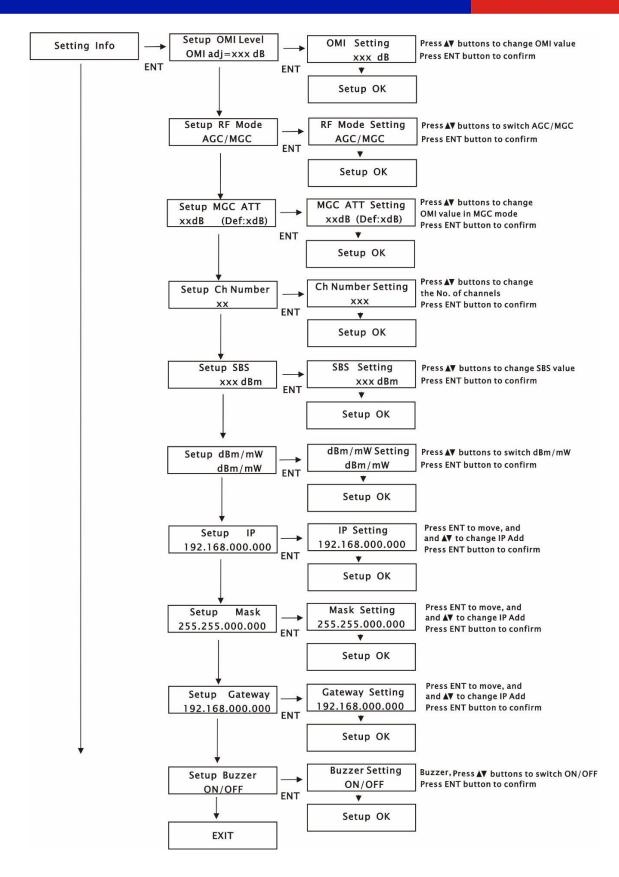


6 Setup Menu

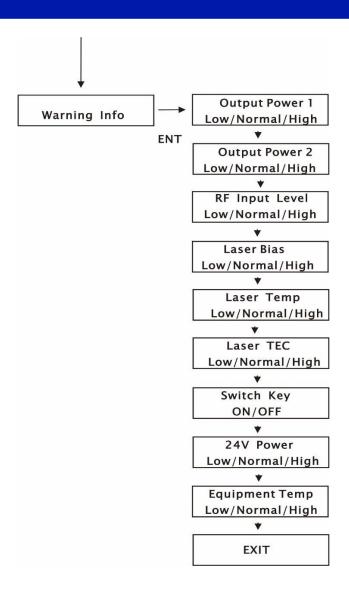
The following menu shows all using the down arrow button; the up arrow button can be reversed.











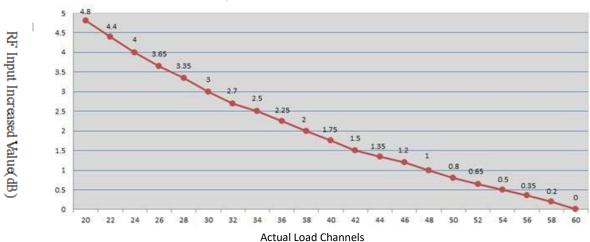


7 OMI Adjustment

7.1 The Request on RF Input Level

The standard RF input is $80\pm5dB\mu\nu$ in the condition of standard 59 channels, the advised RF steps between channels should controlled within 0.5dB to get the best parameters

The above advised RF input is based on 59 channels, in the actual application, the load number of channels may change, accordingly, the RF input of each channel will change, pls see the following picture. When the change of RF input changes within 5dB, the optical modulation index will be kept fixed.



RF Input Increased Value/Actual Load Channels

When the device on AGC/MGC condition, input level range $75dB\mu V$ to $85dB\mu V$

7.2 AGC Condition

The default condition is AGC (the best condition).

The OMI value can be adjusted according to the networks

After increasing the value of OMI, then CNR will be higher, but CTB and CSO will be lower. If reduce the value of OMI, the CNR will be lower, CTB and CSO higher

7.3 AGC/MGC Operation

The AT5000-XMOD2 will be in AGC mode (Automatic Gain Control) when first powered on. To change it to MGC mode (Manual Gain Control), refer to **Section 5.3**.

8 SBS Adjustment Steps

The default value of the SBS is 16.5dBm, It can be changed according to different request of networks.



8.1 SBS Suppression

The SBS suppression circuitry is based on industry techniques for line-width broadening the source. All of these schemes involve spreading out the optical power so that the optical power in any one region of the optical spectrum does not exceed the threshold at which SBS effects start to become evident.

The SBS suppression of the externally modulated laser transmitter needs to be optimized for the best possible CSO performance. The selected value needs to match the maximum optical drive level in the fiber lines. For short lines this level can be a bit higher than for very long lines. A reduced line drive level together with a reduced SBS suppression threshold in the transmitter increases the maximum achievable system range. The AT5000-XMOD2 incorporates field-selectable SBS thresholds. Ensure that the selected level will match the fiber line drive level as close as practical for best performance.

Follow the steps below to determine the correct SBS value for your optical network.

- 1. Look at the network design that the TX will be used in and determine the highest optical power launched into the actual transmission fiber. Keep in mind this is not necessarily the launch power out of the EDFA or the power into the passive devices that may be placed ahead of the fiber. If possible, measure the actual power that will be launched into the transmission fiber.
- 2. After determining the highest value of optical launch power in the network record this value.
- 3. Now, using the SBS adjust menu on the front panel, set the SBS threshold to this value you have recorded in step 2. Your system is now at its optimized operating point for both CNR (low frequencies) and CSO (high frequencies).
- 4. If this value is higher than +19 dBm then you will have to add loss to your optical network at this point, the transmitter does not support a SBS level higher than this.
- 5. If this value is lower than +13 dBm then set the TX to this minimum setting and your network will be at its optimized operating point.
- 6. To verify that you are not beyond the SBS threshold or that the TX SBS setting is correct, you can measure the CNR at the lowest frequency channel in your system. If the CNR is within specification then you do not have any SBS setting issues.



9 Optimal Input Signal Level

The total RF analog input level depends on the number of analog channels in your system and is identical for the type of system (NTSC, PAL, CENELEC) used. Use the following equation to determine the optimum RF input level per channel when the rated channel loading is not being used:

Analog Input Level (dBmV) = A+10log(N/M)+10log(W1/W2)

A: Manufacturer's recommended nominal drive level for optical transmitter/module;

N: The number of channels corresponding to A;

M: Actual number of loaded channels

W1: The bandwidth corresponding to A;

W2: The actual bandwidth

For example, if the product datasheet give the following parameters:

75 dBuv @ 59 PAL channels

If the customer actually has: 40 NTSC channels, the drive level will be:

Actual drive level= $75+10\log(59/40)+10\log(8/7)=75+10*1.69+10*0.06=75+1.7+0.6=77.3(dB\mu V)$

For digital channels, if the digital signal level is 6 dB lower than the analog signal level, then 4 digital channels are equal to 1 analog channel; If the digital signal level is 10 dB lower than the analog signal level, then 10 digital channels are equal to 1 analog channel. In the actual calculation, first calculate the number of digital channels as the number of analog channels, and then use the above formula. For example, with 20 analog channels, 20 digital channels, and with the digital channel being 6 dB lower than the analog channel level, then the total number of channels is:

20 + 20/4 = 25 (channels)







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