
OPTICAL

SYSTEMS

DESIGN

OPERATOR MANUAL

OSD2153 SERIES

GIGABIT ETHERNET

MEDIA CONVERTER

OPTICAL SYSTEMS DESIGN

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1 TECHNICAL SUMMARY

1.1 BRIEF DESCRIPTION

1.1.1 OVERVIEW

The OSD2153 is designed to convert between 10/100/1000Base-T copper cabling and 100/1000Base-X fiber cabling with the added feature of Link Loss Forwarding. It has one RJ45 copper port and one SFP port which can be specified by the user for one or two fiber configuration.

The OSD2153 incorporates Link Loss Forwarding (LLF) function providing fault detection and shut down when a link fails.

The unit will operate on either singlemode or multimode fiber. Operation over at least 500m of multimode fiber or 50km of singlemode fiber is possible by use of the appropriate optical devices.

A major benefit of the OSD2153 is its reliable operation over the -20°C to +75°C temperature range which allows it to be used in environments such as roadside cabinets, mine sites and factories.

The OSD2153 module is intended for isolated use and requires an external power source.

1.1.2 APPLICATIONS

- ▲ Any network utilising a mix of copper and fiber
- ▲ Extremely space constrained environments
- ▲ Industrial IP communications
- ▲ Gigabit Ethernet backbone networks

1.1.3 FEATURES AND BENEFITS

- ▲ Complies with IEEE802.3i/802.3u/802.3ab 10/100/1000Base-T, IEEE802.3z 1000Base-Lx/Sx standards.
- ▲ Supports network traffic of 100Mbps or 1000Mbps.
- ▲ Has one fixed 10/100/1000BaseT copper port and one SFP port which can be, 10/100/1000BaseT, 100Base-Fx or 1000BaseLx/Sx/Zx.
- ▲ Auto MDI/MDIX.
- ▲ Can be used with either singlemode or multimode fiber over a variety of link budgets
- ▲ Supports 10KB jumbo frames
- ▲ SFP module sold separately
- ▲ Optionally available with PoE++ (up to 60W) complying with IEEE802.3af and IEEE802.3at standards
- ▲ Advanced features like Link Loss Forwarding to detect the link status of link partners either on the fiber and/or copper port.
- ▲ Available for operation over 1 or 2 fibers.
- ▲ Powered by non critical 12V_{DC} supplies (non-PoE)
- ▲ Interoperates with the OSD2151 card or module
- ▲ Operates over the temperature range of -20 to +75°C

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1.2 TYPICAL CONFIGURATION

Figure 1 below indicates the typical set-up for an OSD2153 system.

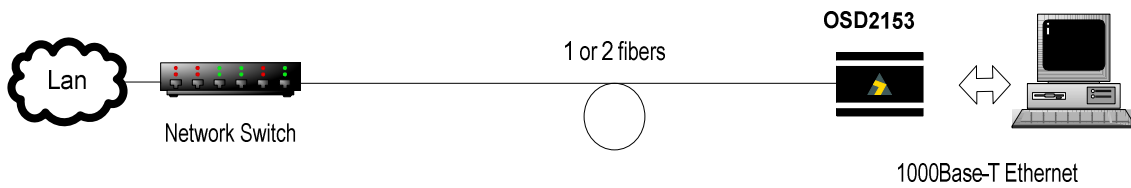


FIGURE 1: OSD2153 TYPICAL CONFIGURATIONS

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1.3 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE 1: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

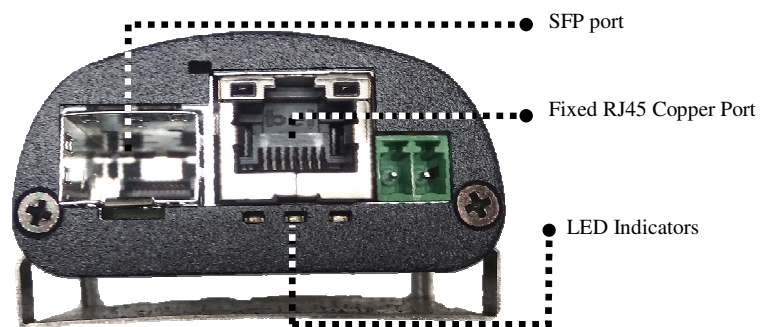
SPECIFICATION	PERFORMANCE
Electrical Data Interface	IEEE802.3i/802.3u/802.3ab 10/100/1000Base-T Ethernet
Electrical Data Rate	10, 100, 1000Mbps with energy detect, auto negotiate, auto MDIX
Jumbo Frame Support	10KB
Optical Data Interface	IEEE802.3z 1000Base-Lx/Sx
Optical Data Rate	100Mbps or 1000Mbps
Operating Mode	Half or full duplex for 10/100 Full duplex for 1000 Flow control
Electrical Data Connector	RJ45
Optical connector	SFP
SFP Options	Short haul, long haul, single fiber operation, etc Please consult OSD datasheet #10210000X or contact OSD
Controls	1. 100 or 1000Mbps on fiber 2. Link Loss Forwarding: On/Off 3. Fault Detection: fiber port or copper and fiber
Dimensions (mm)	52W x 55D x 26H
Weight	0.3kg
Power Requirements	+8V _{DC} to +35V _{DC}
Power Connector	2 Way 3.5mm terminal block
Operating Temperature	-20°C to +75°C
Relative Humidity	0 to 95% non-condensing

102215305

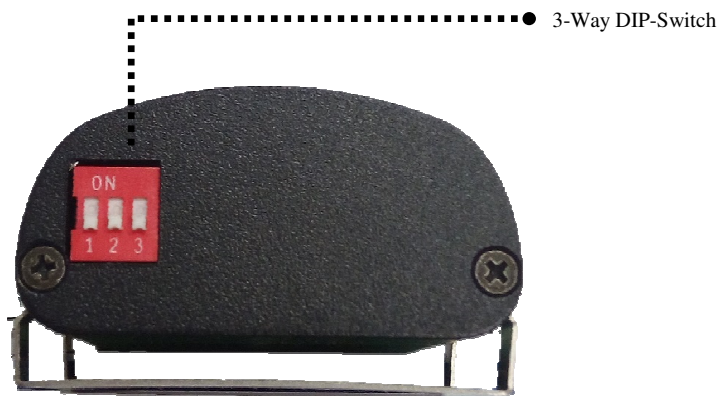
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1.4 OSD2153 FRONT AND REAR PANELS

There is one fixed copper port for 10/100/1000Base-T and one SFP port on the front panel. The SFP device is sold separately giving the user choice to use either one or two fiber communications with various optical power outputs depending on the distance required. Also on the front panel is a 2-way term-block power connector and on the rear panel is a 3-Way DIP switch. Each section will be described further throughout this manual.



OSD2153 Front Panel



OSD2153 Rear Panel

FIGURE 2: OSD2153 CONNECTORS

2 INSTALLATION AND OPERATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the methods required to install and operate the OSD2153 successfully. It should be studied carefully if damage to the equipment or poor results are to be avoided.

This equipment has been fully tested prior to dispatch and is ready for immediate operation. However it is advisable to check for external transportation damage before operation. If damage is evident, return the unit with the packaging to your supplier immediately.

2.2 INSTALLATION

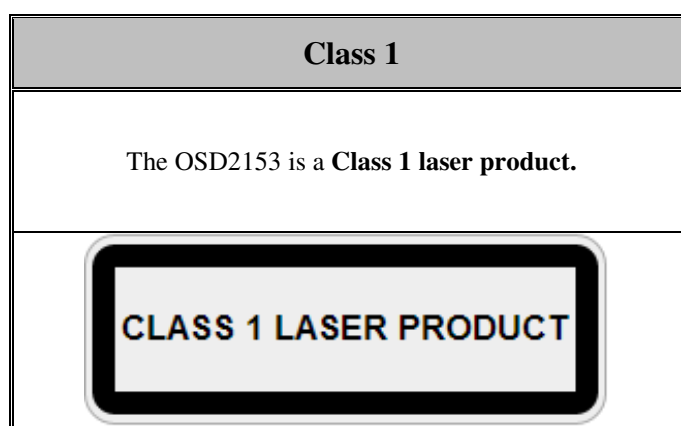
2.2.1 WARNING AND PRECAUTIONS

▲ ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY

WARNING: This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

▲ OPTICAL OUTPUT OPERATION

WARNING: Laser Safety: Class 1 Laser Product per IEC/EN 60825-1:20011 standard.



PRECAUTIONS

- ▲ All service personnel should be provided training as to the hazards of direct viewing of laser radiation and of the precautionary measures during servicing of equipment
- ▲ Areas where laser products are installed should be restricted in access to trained service personnel only and appropriate warning signs posted in the work area.
- ▲ All laser apertures should be covered by protective covers when not connected to optical fibers. Never leave outputs uncovered.
- ▲ Laser equipment should be positioned above or below eye level where possible. Apertures should be positioned away from personnel.
- ▲ Protective eyewear should be worn in the vicinity of laser equipment.

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2.2.2 OSD2153 DRAWINGS AND DIMENSIONS

The OSD2153 is designed to be mounted on an even surface and to be secured by means of M4 or smaller screws.

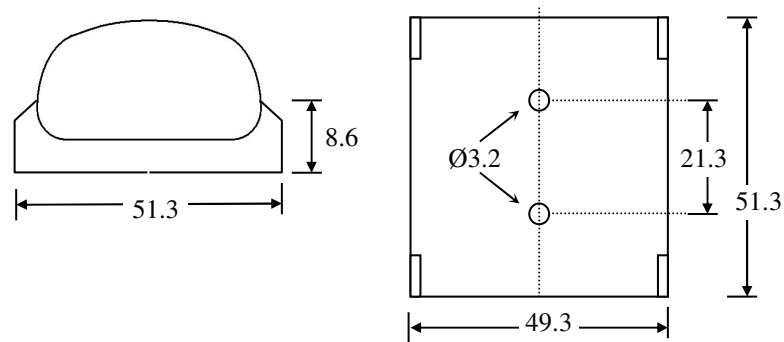


FIGURE 3: OSD2153 DIMENSIONS

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2.2.3 POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS

The OSD2153 requires external DC power. The voltage range of the OSD2153 is +8V_{DC} to +35V_{DC}. Power should be connected to the power socket located on the front panel as indicated in Table 2.

TABLE 2: MODULE POWER CONNECTION

External Power Pin	Specification
Pin 1	+8 to +35V _{DC}
Pin 2	Ground – 0V

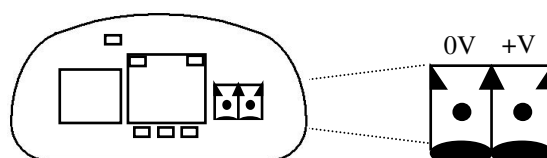


FIGURE 4: MODULE POWER SUPPLY CONNECTIONS

2.2.4 FIXED RJ45 COPPER PORT PIN ASSIGNMENTS

Figure 5 shows the pin configuration for the fixed RJ45 copper port.

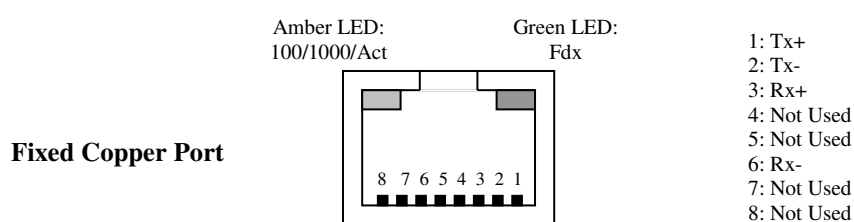


FIGURE 5: FIXED RJ45 ETHERNET CONNECTORS

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2.2.5 LED INDICATORS

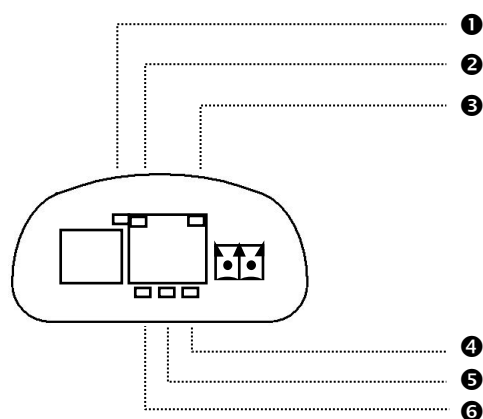


FIGURE 6: LED INDICATORS

TABLE 3: LED FUNCTION

No	Function		
	On	Off	Blinking
①	Fiber Speed: 100Mbps	Fiber Speed: 1Gbps	
②	Copper Link Amber: 10Mbps Bi-colour: 100Mbps Green: 1Gbps	No Copper Link	Activity ⁽¹⁾
③	Full Duplex on Copper Port	Half Duplex on Copper Port	-
④	Power On	Power Off	-
⑤	Fiber Link	No Fiber Link	Activity ⁽¹⁾
⑥	Link Loss Forwarding Enabled	Link Loss Forwarding Disabled	-

Note: (1) Activity indicates traffic for both copper and fiber port.

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2.2.6 CONTROLS

The OSD2153 has a 3-way DIP switch to control a number of functions. Table 4 outlines the function of each switch. For correct operation, set the required switch settings before powering the unit.

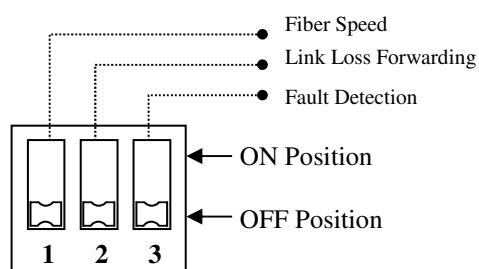


FIGURE 7: OSD2153 3-WAY DIP SWITCH

TABLE 4: OSD2153 3-WAY DIP SWITCH SETTINGS

SWITCH NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SWITCH POSITION	FUNCTION
1	Optical Port Speed	OFF	1000BASE-X
		ON	100BASE-X
2	Link Loss Forwarding	OFF	Disable
		ON	Enable
3	Fault Detection	OFF	Detect LLF for copper and fiber loss
		ON	Detect LLF for fiber loss only

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2.2.7 FITTING SFP CONNECTORS

Care should be taken when inserting/removing the SFP connectors from the SFP port as SFP modules are Electrostatic (ES) sensitive and Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) precautions should be taken when installing. Ensure that the SFP is fully engaged and latched into position.

Inserting SFP – Ensure that the SFP lever is in the locked position and insert into appropriate SFP port. Gently push the SFP until it locks into place. Remove plastic/rubber dust cap and fit appropriate fiber cable.

Removing SFP – Remove fiber connector. Pull the SFP lever down to unlock SFP from housing. Using the lever, gently pull the SFP out.

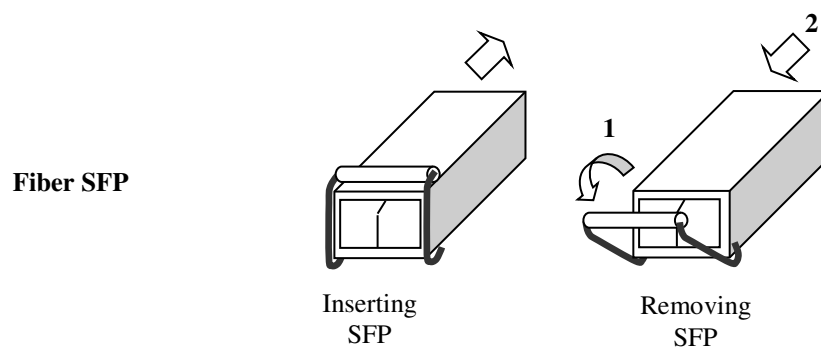


FIGURE 8: FITTING/REMOVING SFP CONNECTORS

2.2.8 BASIC CONNECTIONS

Figure 9 shows basic user connections to the OSD2153.

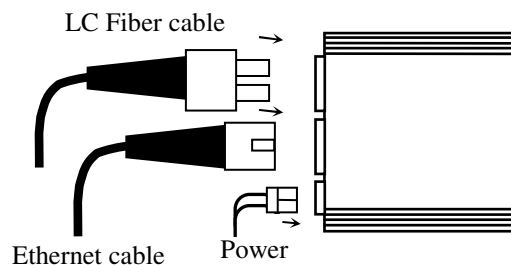


FIGURE 9: BASIC CONNECTIONS

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2.3 OSD2153 OPERATION

This section outlines the OSD2153 connections and switch settings. Read this section carefully for trouble free set up and operation.

There are two possible configurations for the OSD2153 namely Single Unit Configuration and Dual Unit configuration.

Figure 10 is a flow chart of the OSD2153 Link Loss Forwarding (LLF) function and operation.

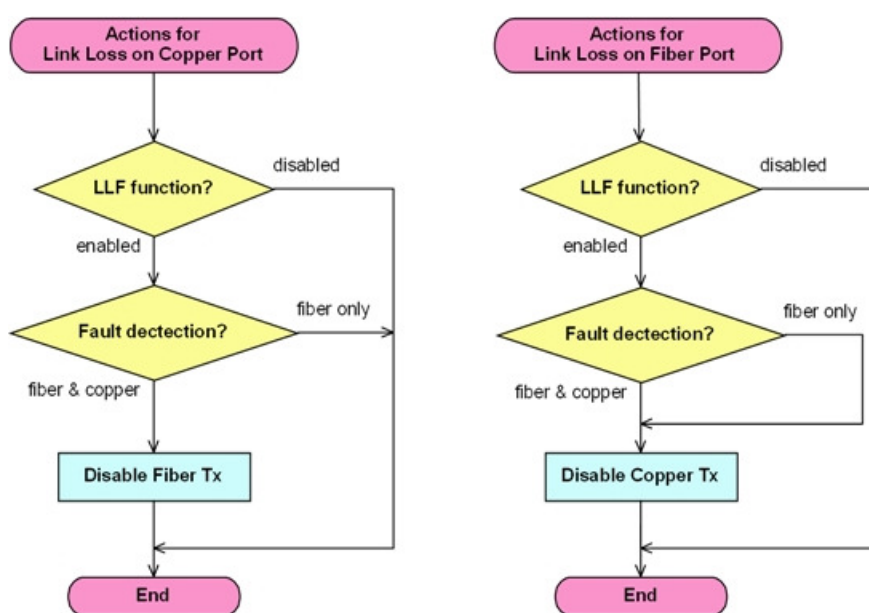


FIGURE 10: LINK LOSS FORWARDING FUNCTION

2.3.1 SINGLE UNIT CONFIGURATION

The single unit configuration enables the user to connect the OSD2153 to any 1000Base-X switch via the fiber port. The fixed RJ45 copper port can be connected to a switch or PC using standard CAT5 or higher cable.

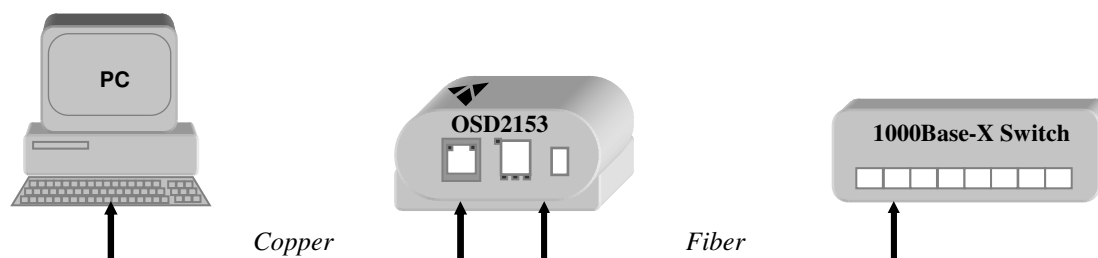


FIGURE 11: SINGLE UNIT CONFIGURATION

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The following tables outline the recommended switch settings for the OSD2153. Any changes in switch settings require power up to take effect.

TABLE 5: CONFIGURATION WITH LLF ENABLED

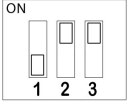

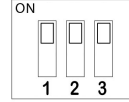



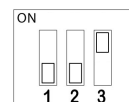
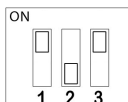
Configurations		Case1	Case2	Case3	Case4
Switch Setting					
Configurations		1. LLF detects fiber & copper 2. LLF is enabled 3. Fiber port is 100BASE-X	1. LLF detects fiber & copper 2. LLF is enabled 3. Fiber port is 1000BASE-X	1. LLF detects fiber only 2. LLF is enabled 3. Fiber port is 100BASE-X	1. LLF detects fiber only 2. LLF is enabled 3. Fiber port is 1000BASE-X
Fiber link loss	Response Action	Disable Tx of copper port		Disable Tx of copper port	
	Restore Sequence	1. Fix fault and reconnect 2. Wait for link to be reestablished		1. Fix fault and reconnect 2. Wait for link to be reestablished	
Copper link loss	Response Action	Disable Tx of fiber port		NULL	
	Restore Sequence	1. Fix fault and reconnect 2. Wait for link to be reestablished		NULL	

TABLE 6: CONFIGURATION WITH LLF DISABLED

Configurations		Case1		Case2	
Switch status					
Configurations of SIP switch		1. Invalid 2. LLF is disabled 3. Fiber port is 1000BASE-X	1. Invalid 2. LLF is disabled 3. Fiber port is 1000BASE-X	1. Invalid 2. LLF is disabled 3. Fiber port is 100BASE-X	1. Invalid 2. LLF is disabled 3. Fiber port is 100BASE-X
Fiber link loss	Response Action	NULL		NULL	
	Restore Sequence	NULL		NULL	
Copper link loss	Response Action	NULL		NULL	
	Restore Sequence	NULL		NULL	

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Examples

Figure 12 is an example of a copper connection loss. The OSD2153 will detect that there is no copper connection received and then disable the transmission to the fiber port. The 1000Base-X switch will thus be notified that there has been a copper link loss.

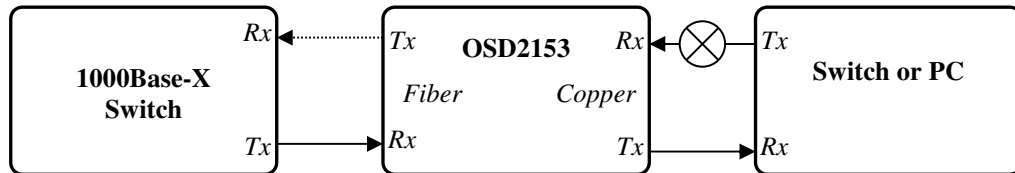


FIGURE 12: COPPER CONNECTION LOSS

Figure 13 is an example of a fiber connection loss. If the OSD2153 does not receive a valid optical signal from the switch, transmission to copper port will be disabled.

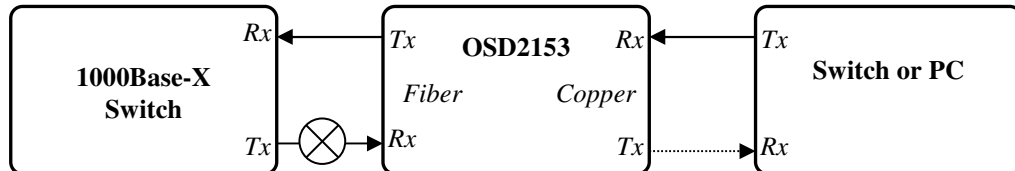


FIGURE 13: FIBER CONNECTION LOSS

3 MAINTENANCE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The following section outlines the fault-finding procedure for the OSD2153 modems. Please take note of the following:

- ▲ Personnel without appropriate training should not attempt any maintenance except that outlined below.
- ▲ If further maintenance is attempted you are warned that every care should be taken to ensure that internal measurements made while the equipment is operational are taken carefully as some components within the unit are expensive and may be damaged by failure of any portion of their support circuitry.
- ▲ Some components within the unit are Electrostatic (ES) sensitive and Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) precautions should be taken when performing maintenance upon the unit.

3.2 EXTERNAL INSPECTION

Visually check for the following:

- ▲ Check that the correct power source is connected to the power socket.
- ▲ Check that the Ethernet cables are connected to the modem correctly and that the distant OSD2153 modem has been connected correctly to any external equipment.
- ▲ Inspect the optical connectors (for fiber SFP option) for any contamination and clean using isopropyl alcohol and a lint free tissue if any contamination is detected.

3.3 ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- ▲ There is no routine maintenance required with the OSD2153.

4 WARRANTY

Thank you for purchasing equipment designed, manufactured and serviced by Optical Systems Design (OSD). OSD warrants that at the time of shipment, its products are free from defects in material and workmanship and conforms to specifications. Our Warranty conditions are outlined below:

4.1 WARRANTY PERIOD

For warranty period, please call your local OSD distributor.

4.2 REPAIRS

Optical Systems Design reserves the right to repair or replace faulty modules/units. Please obtain a "Return Material Authorisation" (RMA) form and number before returning goods.

Goods must be returned in adequate packing material to Optical Systems Design, Warriewood or its nominated authorised representative, for all repairs.

4.2.1 WARRANTY REPAIRS

Return shipments to OSD shall be at customer's expense and freight back to the customer will be at OSD expense.

4.2.2 OUT-OF-WARRANTY REPAIRS

OSD reserves the right to repair or replace any faulty goods. Freight costs and insurance for both journeys are met by the user. All equipment repaired by OSD will have a 3-Month Warranty from the date of dispatch.

4.2.3 SITE REPAIRS

By agreement site repairs may be undertaken for which out of pocket, hotel and travel expenses will be charged.

4.2.4 EXCLUSIONS

This warranty does not apply to defects caused by unauthorized modifications, misuse, abuse or transport damage to the equipment. All modifications to OSD's standard product will need written authorization and will be charged at normal repair rates. All modifications are to be carried out by OSD Technicians. Warranty is void if unauthorized removal and/or tampering with serial number and/or repair labels is evident.

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