#### **Industrial 1.25Gbps SFP Transceiver**

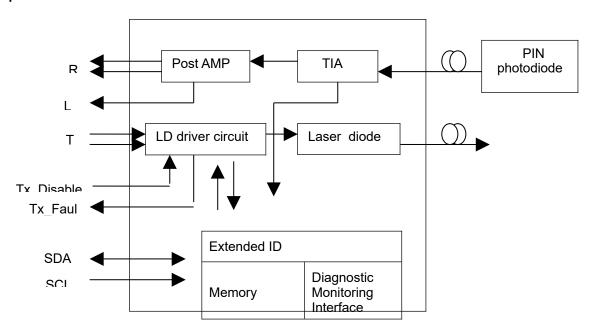
#### Особенности:

- Industrial:-40°C~+85°C
- до 30 км на 9/125 µm SMF
- 1310nm FP лазер + PIN фотоприемник
- цифровая диагностика ( DDMI) в соответствии с SFF-8472
- соответствие спецификации SFP MSA
- возможность горячей замены
- двойной LC разъем

#### Области применения:

- Gigabit Ethernet 1000Base-LX
- STM-4

### Функциональная схема:



# **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter		Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
		SFP-1.25G-30-DI	-40		+85	
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	3.15	3.3	3.45	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Date Rate	GBE			1.25		Gbps

## **Performance Specifications - Electrical**

Parai	neter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit	Notes	
	Transmitter							
LVPECL Inputs(Differential)		Vin	400		2000	mVpp	AC coupled inputs*(note5)	
Input Impedance (Differential)		Zin	85	100	115	ohms	Rin > 100 kohms @ DC	
Ty Die	Disable		2		Vcc	V		
Tx_Dis	Enable		0		0.8	\ \ \		
Tx_FAUL	Fault		2		Vcc+0.3	V		
Т	Normal		0		0.5	_ v		
			R	eceive	r			
LVPECL Outputs (Differential)		Vout	400		2000	mVpp	AC coupled outputs*(note5)	
	npedance ential)	Zout	85	100	115	ohms		
Dy I OS	LOS		2		Vcc+0.3	V		
Rx_LOS	Normal		0		0.8	V		
MOD DI	EF ( 0:2 )	VoH	2.5			V	With Serial ID	
וט_טואו	_1 (0.2)	VoL	0		0.5	V	VVIIII Sellal ID	

# **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typical	Max.	Unit
9µm Core Diameter SMF	L		30		km
Data Rate			1.25		Gbps
	Transmit	tter			
Centre Wavelength	λ <sub>C</sub>	1260	1310	1360	nm
Spectral Width (RMS)	Δλ			3	nm
Average Output Power*(note3)	Pout	-5		0	dBm
Extinction Ratio*(note4)	ER	9			dB
Rise/Fall Time(20%~80%)	tr/tf			0.26	ns
Total Jitter	TJ			0.43	UI
Output Optical Eye*(note4)	Co	mpliant w	ith IEEE 802.3al	n-2004* <sup>(not</sup>	e7)
TX_Disable Assert Time	t_off			10	us
Pout@TX Disable Asserted	Pout			-45	dBm

Receiver						
Centre Wavelength	λ	1260		1600	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity*(note6)	Pmin			-24	dBm	
Receiver Overload	Pmax	-3			dBm	
LOS De-Assert	LOSD			-25	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOSA	-42			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis*(note8)		0.5			dB	

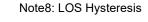
Note3: Output is coupled into a  $9/125\mu m$  single-mode fiber.

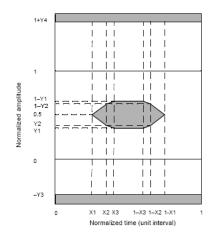
Note4: Filtered, measured with a PRBS 27-1 test pattern @1.25Gbps

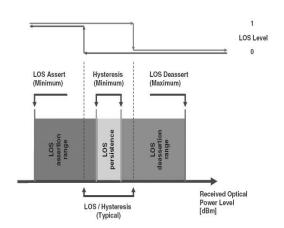
Note5: LVPECL logic, internally AC coupled.

Note6: Minimum average optical power at BER less than 1E-12, with a 2<sup>7</sup>-1 NRZ PRBS and ER=9 dB.

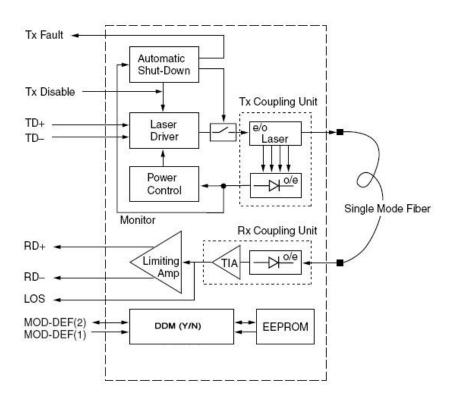
Note7: Eye pattern mask



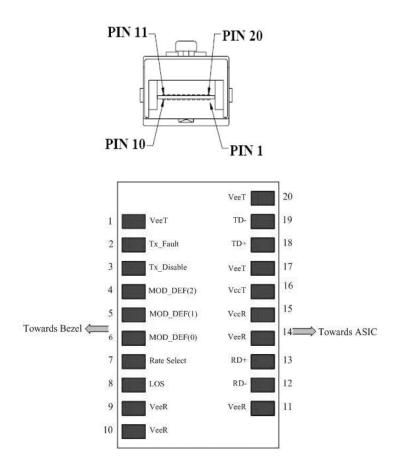




## **Functional Description of Transceiver**



**SFP Transceiver Electrical Pad Layout** 



## **Pin Function Definitions**

Pin Num.	Name	Function	Plug	Notes
1	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	5)
2	TX Fault	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	1)
3	TX Disable	Transmitter Disable	3	Module disables on high or open
4	MOD- DEF2	Module Definition 2	3	3) Data line for Serial ID.
5	MOD- DEF1	Module Definition 1	3	3) Clock line for Serial ID.
6	MOD- DEF0	Module Definition 0	3	3) Grounded within the module.
7	Rate Select	Not Connect	3	Function not available
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	4)
9	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	5)
10	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	5)
11	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	5)

12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	6)
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	7)
14	VeeR	Receiver Ground	1	5)
15	VccR	Receiver Power	2	7) 3.3 ± 5%
16	VccT	Transmitter Power	2	7) 3.3 ± 5%
17	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	5)
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	8)
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	8)
20	VeeT	Transmitter Ground	1	5)

#### Notes:

- 1) TX Fault is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a  $4.7K 10K\Omega$  resistor on the host board. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT, R+0.3V. When high, output indicates a laser fault of some kind. Low indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to < 0.8V.
- 2) TX disable is an input that is used to shut down the transmitter optical output. It is pulled up within the module with a  $4.7 10 \text{ K}\Omega$  resistor. Its states are:

Low (0 - 0.8V): Transmitter on

(>0.8, < 2.0V): Undefined

High (2.0 – 3.465V): Transmitter Disabled

Open: Transmitter Disabled

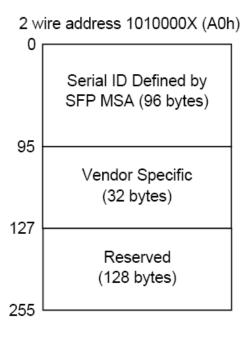
- 3) Modulation Absent, connected to VEET or VEER in the module.
- 4) LOS (Loss of Signal) is an open collector/drain output, which should be pulled up with a  $4.7K 10K\Omega$  resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and VccT, R+0.3V. When high, this output indicates the received optical power is below the worst-case receiver sensitivity (as defined by the standard in use). Low indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to < 0.8V.
- 5) VeeR and VeeT may be internally connected within the SFP module.
- 6) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are AC coupled  $100\Omega$  differential lines which should be terminated with  $100\Omega$  (differential) at the user SERDES. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not required on the host board. The voltage swing on these lines will be between 400 and 2000 mV differential (200 –1000 mV single ended) when properly terminated.
- 7) VccR and VccT are the receiver and transmitter power supplies. They are defined as 3.3V ±5% at the SFP connector pin. Maximum supply current is 300mA. Recommended host board power supply filtering is shown below. Inductors with DC resistance of less than 1 ohm should be used in order to maintain the required voltage at the SFP input pin with 3.3V supply voltage. When the recommended supply-filtering network is used, hot plugging of the SFP transceiver module will result in an inrush current of no more than 30mA greater than the steady state value. VccR and VccT may be internally connected within the SFP transceiver module.
- 8) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are AC-coupled, differential lines with  $100\Omega$  differential termination inside the module. The AC coupling is done inside the module and is thus not

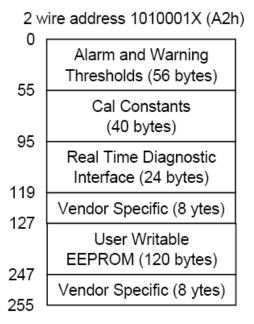
required on the host board. The inputs will accept differential swings of 400 – 2000mV (200 – 1000mV single-ended).

#### EEPROM

The serial interface uses the 2-wire serial CMOS EEPROM protocol defined for the ATMEL AT24C02/04 family of components. When the serial protocol is activated, the host generates the serial clock signal (SCL). The positive edge clocks data into those segments of the EEPROM that are not write-protected within the SFP transceiver. The negative edge clocks data from the SFP transceiver. The serial data signal (SDA) is bi-directional for serial data transfer. The host uses SDA in conjunction with SCL to mark the start and end of serial protocol activation. The memories are organized as a series of 8-bit data words that can be addressed individually or sequentially.

The Module provides diagnostic information about the present operating conditions. The transceiver generates this diagnostic data by digitization of internal analog signals. Calibration and alarm/warning threshold data is written during device manufacture. Received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring all are implemented. If the module is defined as external calibrated, the diagnostic data are raw A/D values and must be converted to real world units using calibration constants stored in EEPROM locations 56 – 95 at wire serial bus address A2H. The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field define as following .For detail EEPROM information, please refer to the related document of SFF 8472 Rev 9.3.





### **EEPROM Serial ID Memory Contents**

Accessing Serial ID Memory uses the 2 wire address 1010000X(A0H). Memory Contents of Serial ID are shown in Table 1.

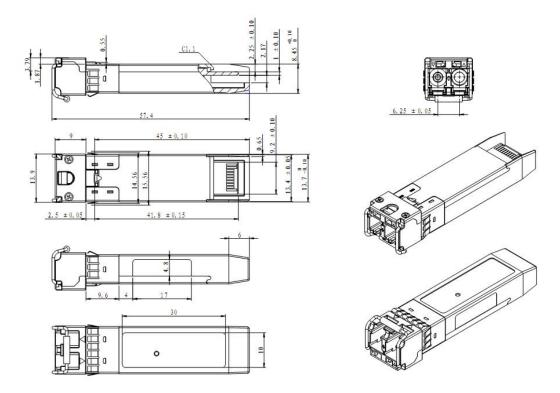
**Table 1 Serial ID Memory Contents** 

Add.	Size (Bytes)	Name of Field	Hex	Description				
	BASE ID FIELDS							
0	1	Identifier	03	SFP				
1	1	Ext. Identifier	04	SFP function is defined by serial ID only				
2	1	Connector	07	LC Connector				
3-10	8	Transceiver	XX <sup>(note9)</sup>	Transmitter Code				
11	1	Encoding	01	8B10B				
12	1	BR, Nominal	0D	1.25Gbps				
13	1	Reserved	00					
14	1	Length (9µm) km	0A/0F/14/1E/28					
15	1	Length(9µm) 100m	64/96/C8/FF/FF	Transceiver Transmit Distance				
16	1	Length (50µm) 10m	00					
17	1	Length(62.5µm)10m	00	N . O . II				
18	1	Length (Copper)	00	Not Compliant				
19	1	Reserved	00					
20-35	16	Vendor name	XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX <sup>(note9)</sup> 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Vendor name (ASCII)				
36	1	Reserved	00					
37-39	3	Vendor OUI	00 00 00					
40-55	16	Vendor PN	XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX X	Transceiver part number				
50.50	4	\	V/V V/V V/V (note9)	ASCII				
56-59	4	Vendor rev	XX XX XX XX <sup>(note9)</sup>	(31 30 20 20 means 1.0 revision)				
60-61	2	Wavelength	05 1E	1310nm				
62	1	Reserved	00					
63	1	CC_BASE	Check Sum (Variable)	Check Code for Base ID Fields				
		EXTEN	DED ID FIELDS					
64-65	2	Options	00 1A	TX_DISABLE, TX_FAULT and Loss of Signal implemented.				
66	1	BR, max	00					
67	1	BR, min	00					
68-83	16	Vendor SN	XX XX XX XX XX XX XX XX 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20(note9)	Serial Number of transceiver (ASCII). For example "B000822".				
84-91	8	Date Code	XX	Manufactory date code. For example "080405".				
92	1	Diagnostic Monitoring Type	XX <sup>(note9)</sup>	Digital Diagnostic Monitoring Implemented				
93	1	Enhanced Options	XX <sup>(note9)</sup>	Optional Flags				
94	1	SFF_8472 Compliance	XX <sup>(note9)</sup>	01 for Rev9.3 SFF-8472.				
95	1	CC_EXT	Check Sum (Variable)	Check Sum for Extended ID Field.				

VENDOR SPECIFIC ID FIELDS						
96-127	32	Vendor Specific	Read Only	Depends on Customer Information		
128-255	128	Reserved	Read Only			

Note9: The "XX" byte should be filled in according to practical case. For more information, please refer to the related document of SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA).

# **Mechanical Specifications**



### **Laser Emission**

