# P/N 21906. 1.25Gbps SFP Bi-Directional Transceiver, 20km Reach 1310nm TX / 1550nm RX

### **Features**

- ♦ Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation
- ♦ 1310nm FP laser and PIN photodetector for 20km transmission
- ♦ Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with simplex LC or SC Receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:
   Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- Compatible with SONET OC-24-LR-1
- Compatible with RoHS
- ♦ +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature range of

Commercial: 0°C to +70°C Industrial: -40°C to +85°C



### **Applications**

- Gigabit Ethernet
- Fiber Channel
- ♦ Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- ♦ Router/Server interface
- ♦ Other optical transmission systems

### Description

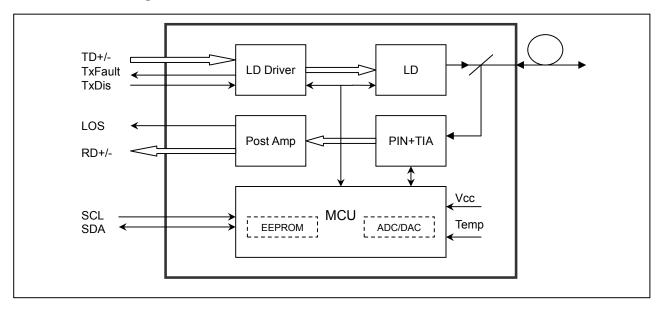
The SFP-BIDI transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.0625Gbps and 20km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a FP laser transmitter, a PIN photodiode integrated with a trans-impedance preamplifier (TIA) and MCU control unit. All modules satisfy class I laser safety requirements.

The transceivers are compatible with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



# **Module Block Diagram**



**Absolute Maximum Ratings** 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5	4.5	V
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	+85	°C
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

**Recommended Operating Conditions** 

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
On anting Ones Terror and the		Commercial	То	0		+70	°C
Operating C	Operating Case Temperature	Industrial	Tc	-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V	
F	Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Gigabit E		nernet			1.25		
Data Rate	Fiber Channel				1.063		Gbps



Ontical and Flectrical Characteristics

	electrical Chai	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes	
Transmitter								
Centre Wavelen	gth	λс	1260	1310	1360	nm		
Spectral Width (I	RMS)	σ			4	nm		
Average Output	Power	Pout	-9		-3	dBm	1	
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB		
Optical Rise/Fall	Time (20%~80%)	t <sub>r</sub> /t <sub>f</sub>			0.26	ns		
Data Input Swing	g Differential	$V_{\text{IN}}$	400		1800	mV	2	
Input Differential	Impedance	Z <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω		
TX Disable	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V		
1 A Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V		
TV Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V		
TX Fault	Normal		0		0.8	V		
			Receive	er				
Centre Wavelen	gth	λс	1480		1580	nm		
Receiver Sensiti	vity				-23	dBm	3	
Receiver Overloa	ad		-3			dBm	3	
LOS De-Assert		LOS <sub>D</sub>			-24	dBm		
LOS Assert		LOSA	-35			dBm		
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB		
Data Output Swi	ng Differential	Vout	400		1800	mV	4	
LOS		High	2.0		Vcc	V		
105		Low			0.8	V		

- The optical power is launched into SMF.
   PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
   Measured with a PRBS 2<sup>7</sup>-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER ≤1×10<sup>-12</sup>.
   Internally AC-coupled.



**Timing and Electrical** 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Tx Disable Negate Time	t_on			1	ms
Tx Disable Assert Time	t_off			10	μs
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	t_init			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	t_fault			100	μs
Tx Disable To Reset	t_reset	10			μs
LOS Assert Time	t_loss_on			100	μs
LOS De-assert Time	t_loss_off			100	μs
Serial ID Clock Rate	f_serial_clock			400	KHz
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	$V_{H}$	2		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	$V_L$			0.8	V

**Diagnostics Specification** 

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Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
remperature	-40 to +85	10 0	internal / External	
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
TX Power	-9 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

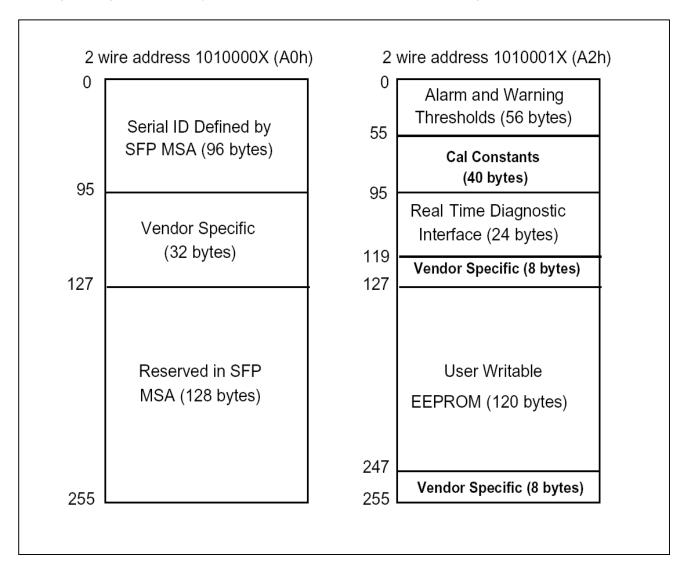


### **Digital Diagnostic Memory Map**

The transceivers provide serial ID memory contents and diagnostic information about the present operating conditions by the 2-wire serial interface (SCL, SDA).

The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field defines as following.





### **Pin Definitions**

Pin Diagram

20 VeeT	1 VeeT
19 TD-	2 TxFault
18 TD+	3 Tx Disable
17 VeeT	4 MOD-DEF(2)
16 VccT	5 MOD-DEF(1)
15 VccR	6 MOD-DEF(0)
14 VeeR	7 Rate Select
13 RD+	8 LOS
12 RD-	9 VeeR
11 VeeR	10 VeeR
Top of Board	Bottom of Board (as viewed thru top of board)

### **Pin Descriptions**

Pin	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	$V_{EET}$	Transmitter Ground	1	
2	TX FAULT	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TXDISABLE	Transmitter Disable	3	Note 2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	SDA Serial Data Signal	3	Note 3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	SCL Serial Clock Signal	3	Note 3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	TTL Low	3	Note 3
7	Rate Select	Not Connected	3	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	$V_{EER}$	Receiver ground	1	
10	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
11	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 5
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 5
14	V <sub>EER</sub>	Receiver ground	1	
15	$V_{CCR}$	Receiver Power Supply	2	
16	V <sub>CCT</sub>	Transmitter Power Supply	2	
17	$V_{EET}$	Transmitter Ground	1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
20	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	

### Notes:

Plug Seq.: Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging.

- 1) TX Fault is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+0.3V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; Logic 1 indicates a laser fault of some kind. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 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  $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$  resistor. Its states are:

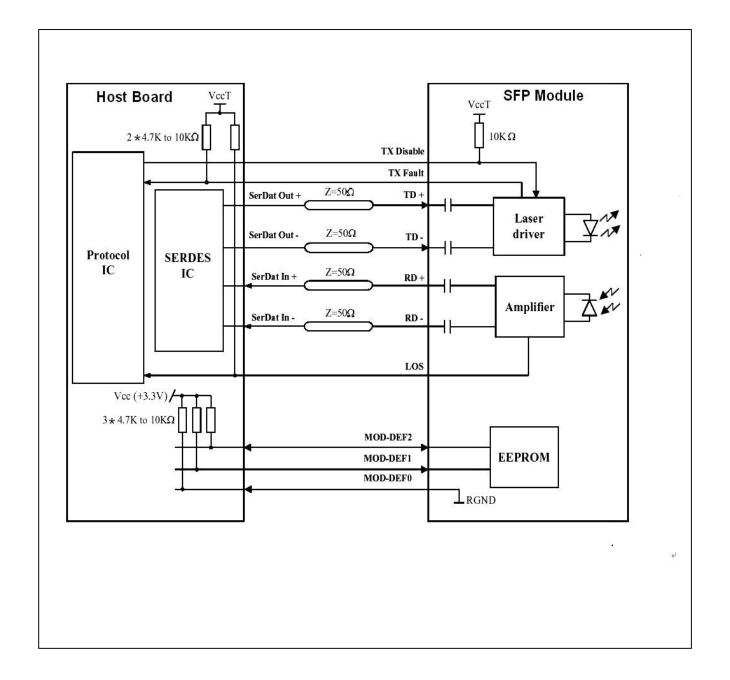
Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8V, < 2.0V): Undefined

High (2.0 to 3.465V): Transmitter Disabled Open: Transmitter Disabled

- 3) Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR.
  - Mod-Def 0 is grounded by the module to indicate that the module is present
  - Mod-Def 1 is the clock line of two wire serial interface for serial ID
  - Mod-Def 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID
- 4) LOS is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+0.3V. Logic 1 indicates loss of signal; Logic 0 indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 0.8V.
- 5) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are internally AC-coupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with  $100\Omega$  (differential) at the user SERDES.
- 6) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.



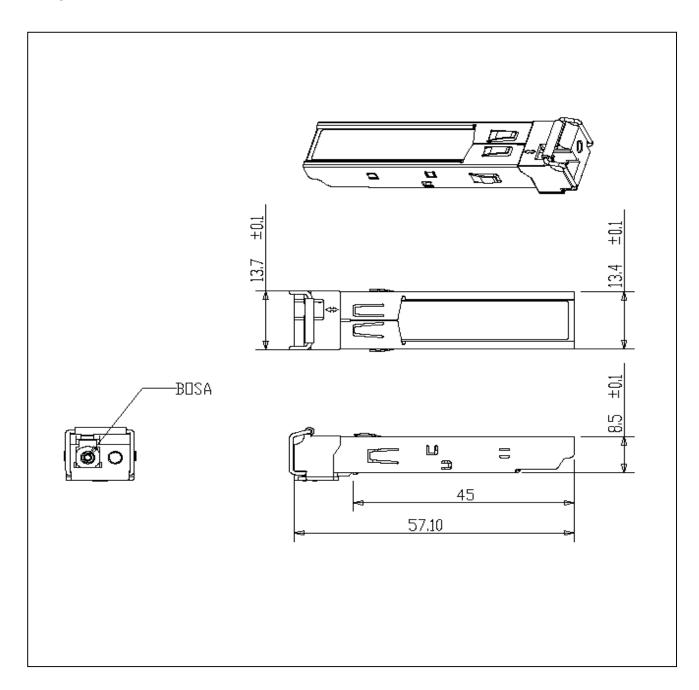
### **Recommended Interface Circuit**





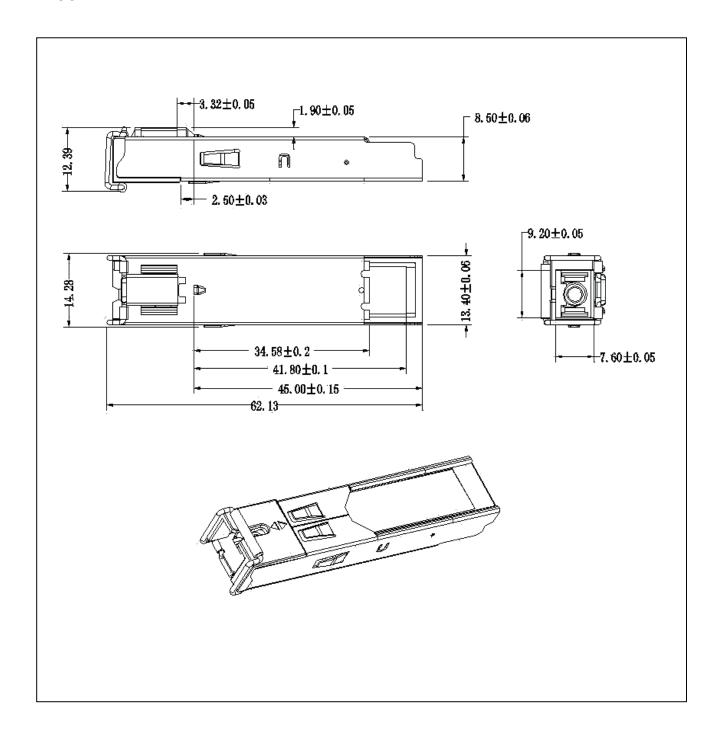
### **Mechanical Dimensions**

A. LC





### B. SC





# **Regulatory Compliance**

SFP-BIDI transceiver is designed to be Class I Laser safety compliant and is certified per the following standards:

Feature	Agency	Standard	Certificate / Comments
Laser Safety	FDA	CDRH 21 CFR 1040 annd Laser Notice No. 50	1120289-000
Product Safety	BST	EN 60825-1: 2007 EN 60825-2: 2004 EN 60950-1: 2006	BT0905142009
Environmental protection	SGS	RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC	GZ0902008347/CHEM
EMC	WALTEK	EN 55022:2006+A1:2007 EN 55024:1998+A1+A2:2003 -	WT10093768-D-E-E

# P/N 21906. 1.25Gbps SFP Bi-Directional Transceiver, 20km Reach 1550nm TX / 1310nm RX

### **Features**

- Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation
- ♦ 1550nm DFB laser and PIN photodetector for 20km transmission
- ♦ Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with simplex LC or SC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring:
   Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- Compatible with SONET OC-24-LR-1
- Compatible with RoHS
- ♦ +3.3V single power supply
- Operating case temperature range of

Commercial: 0°C to +70°C Industrial: -40°C to +85°C



### **Applications**

- Gigabit Ethernet
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- ♦ Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems

### **Description**

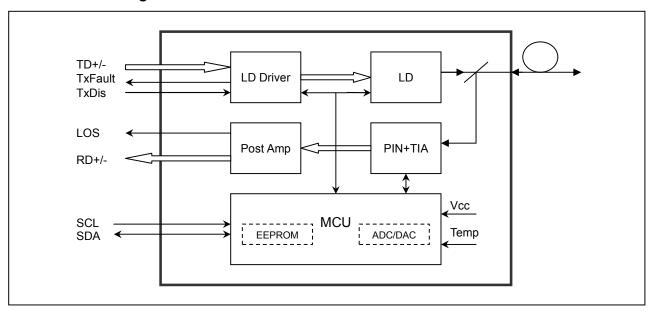
The SFP-BIDI transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.0625Gbps and 20km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a DFB laser transmitter, a PIN photodiode integrated with a trans-impedance preamplifier (TIA) and MCU control unit. All modules satisfy class I laser safety requirements.

The transceivers are compatible with SFP Multi-Source Agreement (MSA) and SFF-8472. For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



# **Module Block Diagram**



**Absolute Maximum Ratings** 

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5	4.5	V
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	+85	°C
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

**Recommended Operating Conditions** 

	Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
On and the second Towns and the		Commercial	Тс	0		+70	°C
Operating Cas	Operating Case Temperature			-40		+85	°C
Power Supply	Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply	Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
D ( D (	Gigabit Ethernet				1.25		01
Data Rate	Fiber Channel				1.063		Gbps



Ontical and Flectrical Characteristics

	lectrical Cha					1			
Parai	meter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes		
Transmitter									
Centre Wavelene	gth	λс	1530	1550	1570	nm			
Spectral Width (-	20dB)	Δλ			1	nm			
Side Mode Supp	ression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB			
Average Output	Power	Pout	-9		-3	dBm	1		
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB			
Optical Rise/Fall	Time (20%~80%)	$t_r/t_f$			0.26	ns			
Data Input Swing	g Differential	V <sub>IN</sub>	400		1800	mV	2		
Input Differential	Impedance	$Z_{IN}$	90	100	110	Ω			
TV D: 11	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V			
TX Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V			
TV Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V			
TX Fault	Normal		0		0.8	V			
			Receive	er					
Centre Wavelen	gth	λς	1260		1360	nm			
Receiver Sensitiv	vity				-23	dBm	3		
Receiver Overloa	ad		-3			dBm	3		
LOS De-Assert		LOS <sub>D</sub>			-24	dBm			
LOS Assert		LOSA	-35			dBm			
LOS Hysteresis			1		4	dB			
Data Output Swi	ng Differential	Vout	400		1800	mV	4		
		High	2.0		Vcc	V			
LOS		Low			0.8	V			

### Notes:

- The optical power is launched into SMF.
   PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
   Measured with a PRBS 2<sup>7</sup>-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER ≤1×10<sup>-12</sup>.
   Internally AC-coupled.





Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Tx Disable Negate Time	t_on			1	ms
Tx Disable Assert Time	t_off			10	μs
Time To Initialize, including Reset of Tx Fault	t_init			300	ms
Tx Fault Assert Time	t_fault			100	μs
Tx Disable To Reset	t_reset	10			μs
LOS Assert Time	t_loss_on			100	μs
LOS De-assert Time	t_loss_off			100	μs
Serial ID Clock Rate	f_serial_clock			400	KHz
MOD_DEF (0:2)-High	$V_{H}$	2		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	V <sub>L</sub>			0.8	V

**Diagnostics Specification** 

Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration
Temperature	0 to +70	°C	±3°C	Internal / External
	-40 to +85	Ü		
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External
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RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External

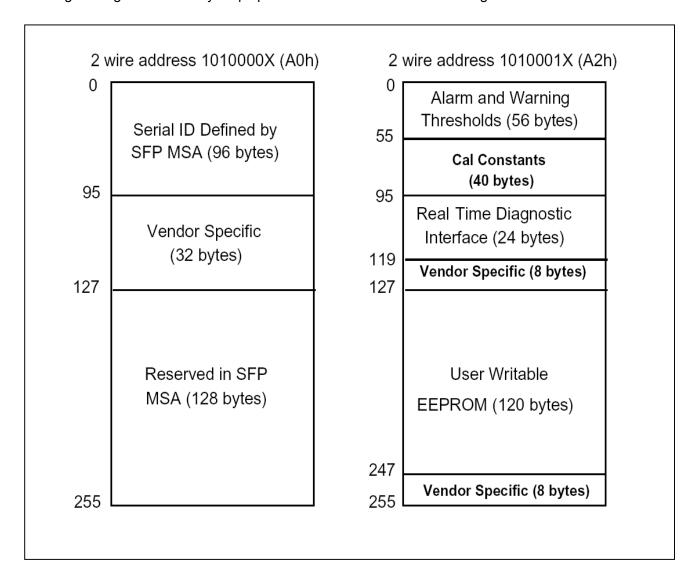


### **Digital Diagnostic Memory Map**

The transceivers provide serial ID memory contents and diagnostic information about the present operating conditions by the 2-wire serial interface (SCL, SDA).

The diagnostic information with internal calibration or external calibration all are implemented, including received power monitoring, transmitted power monitoring, bias current monitoring, supply voltage monitoring and temperature monitoring.

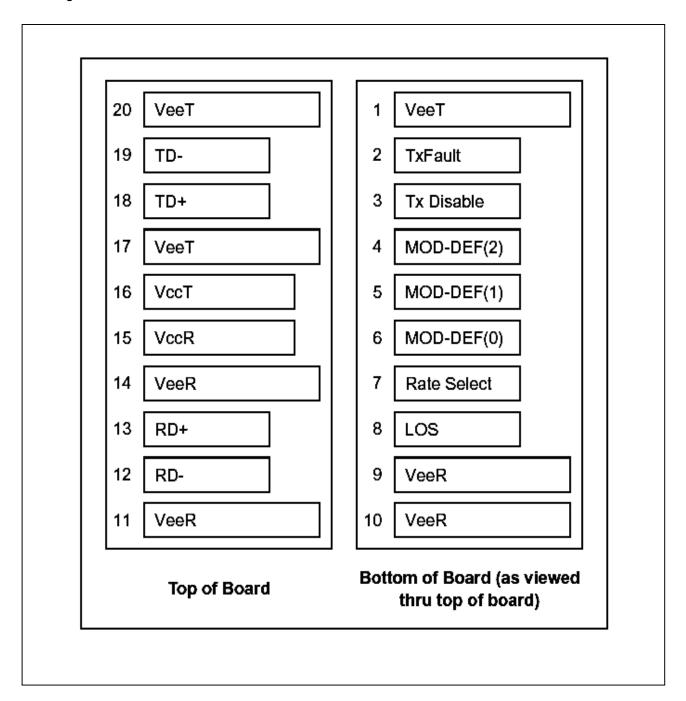
The digital diagnostic memory map specific data field defines as following.





### **Pin Definitions**

Pin Diagram





**Pin Descriptions** 

Pin	I	Description	Dlug Cog	Notos
	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	
2	TX FAULT	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TXDISABLE	Transmitter Disable	3	Note 2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	SDA Serial Data Signal	3	Note 3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	SCL Serial Clock Signal	3	Note 3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	TTL Low	3	Note 3
7	Rate Select	Not Connected	3	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal	3	Note 4
9	$V_{EER}$	Receiver ground	1	
10	$V_{EER}$	Receiver ground	1	
11	$V_{EER}$	Receiver ground	1	
12	RD-	Inv. Received Data Out	3	Note 5
13	RD+	Received Data Out	3	Note 5
14	$V_{EER}$	Receiver ground	1	
15	$V_{CCR}$	Receiver Power Supply	2	
16	V <sub>CCT</sub>	Transmitter Power Supply	2	
17	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	
18	TD+	Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
19	TD-	Inv. Transmit Data In	3	Note 6
20	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	

### Notes:

Plug Seq.: Pin engagement sequence during hot plugging.

- 1) TX Fault is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board to a voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+0.3V. Logic 0 indicates normal operation; Logic 1 indicates a laser fault of some kind. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 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 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Its states are:

Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8V, < 2.0V): Undefined

High (2.0 to 3.465V): Transmitter Disabled
Open: Transmitter Disabled

- 3) Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR.
  - Mod-Def 0 is grounded by the module to indicate that the module is present

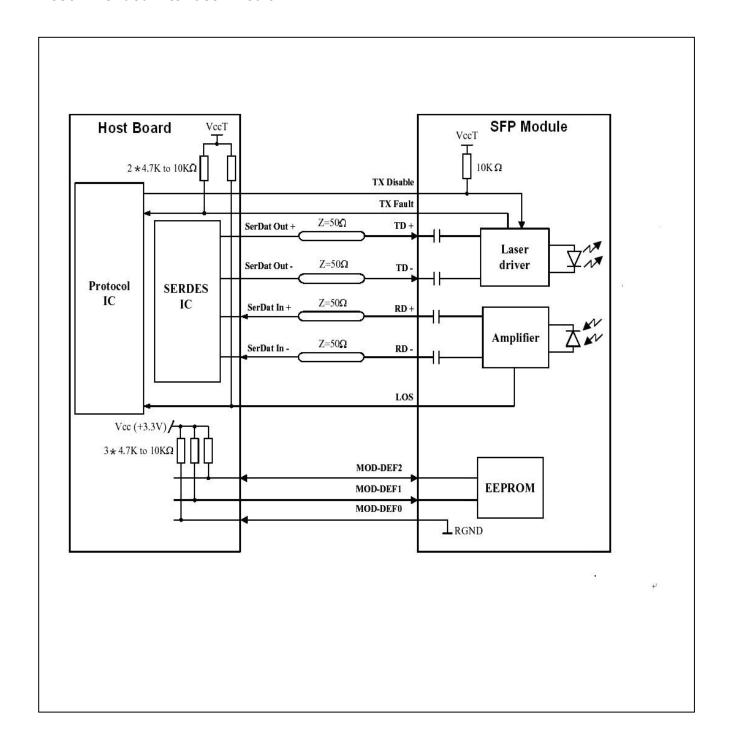
Mod-Def 1 is the clock line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

Mod-Def 2 is the data line of two wire serial interface for serial ID

- 4) LOS is an open collector output, which should be pulled up with a 4.7k~10kΩ resistor. Pull up voltage between 2.0V and Vcc+0.3V. Logic 1 indicates loss of signal; Logic 0 indicates normal operation. In the low state, the output will be pulled to less than 0.8V.
- 5) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are internally AC-coupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with  $100\Omega$  (differential) at the user SERDES.
- 6) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with 100Ω differential termination inside the module.



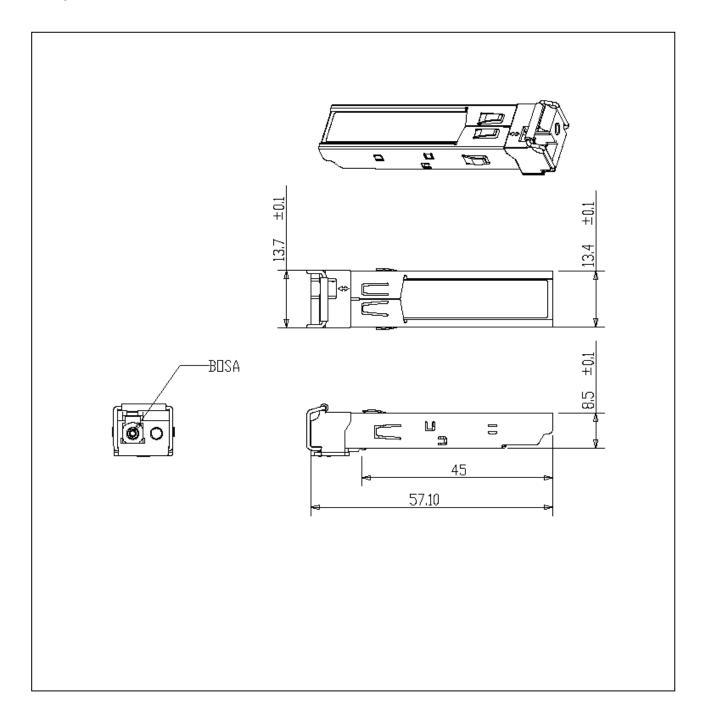
### **Recommended Interface Circuit**



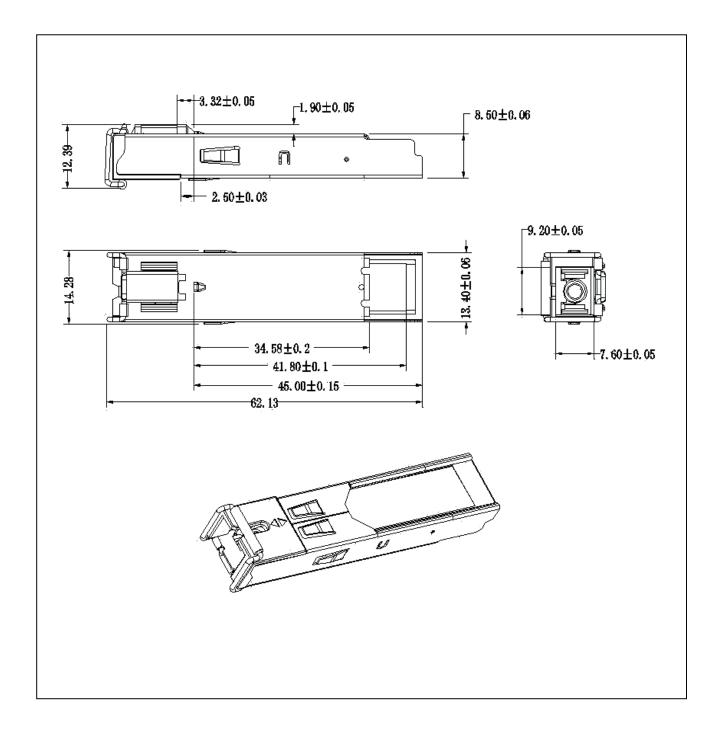


### **Mechanical Dimensions**

A. LC



### B. SC





# **Regulatory Compliance**

SFP-BIDI transceiver is designed to be Class I Laser safety compliant and is certified per the following standards:

Feature	Agency	Standard	Certificate / Comments
Laser Safety	FDA	CDRH 21 CFR 1040 annd Laser Notice No. 50	1120289-000
Product Safety	BST	EN 60825-1: 2007 EN 60825-2: 2004 EN 60950-1: 2006	BT0905142009
Environmental protection	SGS	RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC	GZ0902008347/CHEM
EMC	WALTEK	EN 55022:2006+A1:2007 EN 55024:1998+A1+A2:2003 -	WT10093768-D-E-E