

## TYPE: Sepitam-SFP1G-SM-SX-40km

1.25Gbps SFP Bi-Directional Transceiver, 40km Reach

1310nm TX / 1550 nm RX

#### **Description:**

The SFP-BIDI transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.0625Gbps and 40km 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.

#### **Features:**

- Dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps/1.063Gbps operation
- 1310nm DFB laser and PIN photodetector for 40km 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
- 0°C to +70°C (Commercial) or -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)

#### **Applications:**

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



## **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: Optical and Electrical Characteristics:

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Commercial	Тс	0		+70	°C
	Industrial		-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.13	3.3	3.47	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Data Rate Gigabit Ethernet				1.25		Gbps

Para	meter	Sy	mbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
	Transmitter							
Centr	e Wavelength		λc	1290	1310	1330	nm	
Spectra	l Width (-20dB)		Δλ			1	nm	
Side Mode	Side Mode Suppression Ratio		SMSR	30			dB	
Average Output Power		Pout	-5		0	dBm	1	
Extinction Ratio		ER	9			dB		
Optical Rise/	Optical Rise/Fall Time (20%~80%)		$t_r/t_f$			0.26	ns	
Data Input	Data Input Swing Differential		V <sub>IN</sub>	400		1800	mV	2
Input Diffe	Input Differential Impedance		Z <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω	
TX Disable	Disable			2.0		Vcc	V	
I A Disable	Enable			0		0.8	V	
TX Fault	Fault			2.0		Vcc	V	
I A Fault	Normal			0		0.8	V	



Receiver						
Centre Wavelength	λc	1480		1580	nm	
Receiver Sensitivity				-23	dBm	3
Receiver Overload		-3			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert	LOS <sub>D</sub>			-24	dBm	
LOS Assert	LOSA	-35			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis		1		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential	Vout	400		1800	mV	4
LOS	High	2.0		Vcc	V	
	Low			0.8	V	

### Notes:

- 1. The optical power is launched into SMF.
- 2. PECL input, internally AC-coupled and terminated.
- 3. Measured with a PRBS 27-1 test pattern @1250Mbps, BER  $\leq 1 \times 10-12$ .
- 4. 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	$V_{\mathrm{H}}$	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	
Temperature	-40 to +85	C	±5 °C	internal / External	
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External	
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External	
TX Power	-5 to 0	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	
RX Power	-23 to -3	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	

## **Pin Descriptions:**

Pin	Signal Name	Description	Plug Seq.	Notes
1	V <sub>EET</sub>	Transmitter Ground	1	
2	TX FAULT	Transmitter Fault Indication	3	Note 1
3	TX DISABLE	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 <sub>EER</sub>	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 <sub>CCR</sub>	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	$\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{EET}}$	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  $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$  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  $4.7k \sim 10k\Omega$  resistor. Its states are:

Low (0 to 0.8V):	Transmitter on
(>0.8V, < 2.0V):	Undefined
High (2.0 to 3.465)	<i>(</i> ): Transmitter Disabled
Open:	Transmitter Disabled

3) Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a  $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$  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  $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$  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.

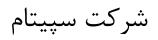
5) RD-/+: These are the differential receiver outputs. They are internally AC-coupled 100 differential lines which should be terminated with  $100\Omega$  (differential) at the user SERDES.

6) TD-/+: These are the differential transmitter inputs. They are internally AC-coupled, differential lines with  $100\Omega$  differential termination inside the module.



# **Technical Specification of**

# Sepitam-SFP1G-SM-SX-40km





www.Sepitam.com