

1.25Gb/s SFP Long Wavelength (1550nm) I-Temp Transceiver

Overview

Axiom's AC-B-SFPEX-I-xx SFP Transceivers are a high performance, cost effective module which have a duplex LC optics interface. Standard AC coupled CML for high speed signal and LVTTTL control and monitor signals. The product implements digital diagnostics via a 2-wire serial bus, compliant with the SFF-8472 standard.

Product Features

- Up to 1.25Gb/s data links
- Hot-Pluggable
- Duplex LC connector
- Up to 40km on 9/125µm SMF
- 1550nm DFB laser transmitter
- Single power supply 3.3V
- Monitoring Interface Compliant with SFF-8472
- Low power dissipation < 1W
- RoHS Compliant
- Operating case temperature range: -40°C to 85°C

Applications

- Metro/Access Networks
- 1.25 Gb/s 1000Base-EX Ethernet
- 1×Fibre Channel
- Other Optical Links

Ordering Information

Part Number	Description	Color on Clasp
AC-B-SFPEX-I-xx	1.25G SFP Transceiver, LC Connectors, Single Mode Fiber 40km	green

General Specifications

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Data Rate	DR		1.25		Gb/s	
Bit Error Rate	BER			10^{-12}		
Operating Temperature	T _{OP}	-40		85	°C	1
Storage Temperature	T _{STO}	-40		85	°C	2
Supply Current	I _S			250	mA	3
Input Voltage	V _{CC}	3.14		3.46	V	
Maximum Voltage	V _{MAX}	-0.5		4	V	3

Notes:

1. Case temperature
2. Ambient temperature
3. For electrical power interface

Optical – Characteristics – Transmitter

V_{CC}=3.14V to 3.46V, T_C= -40° C to 85° C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Output Optical Power	P _{TX}	- 9.5		- 3	dBm	1
Optical Center Wavelength	λ _C	1530	1550	1570	nm	
Extinction Ratio	ER	9			dB	
Spectral Width	Δ λ			1	nm	
Side Mode Suppression Ratio	SMSR	30			dB	
Optical Rise/Fall Time	t _r /t _f			260	ps	
Output Eye Mask	Compliant with IEEE802.3 z					

Notes:

1.Average Launch Power

Optical – Characteristics – Receiver

V_{CC}=3.14V to 3.46V, T_C= -40° C to 85° C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Optical Center Wavelength	λ _C	1270		1610	nm	
Receiver Overload	P _{OL}	0			dBm	1
Receiver Sensitivity	R _{X_SEN}			- 24	dBm	1
LOS Assert	LOS _A	- 40			dBm	
LOS De-Assert	LOS _D			- 25	dBm	
LOS Hysteresis	LOS _H	0.5			dB	

Notes:

1.Measured with PRBS 2⁷- 1 at 10^{- 12} BER

Electrical – Characteristics – Transmitter

$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C= -40^{\circ} C$ to $85^{\circ} C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Input differential impedance	R_{IN}	90	100	110	Ω	
Single ended data input swing	V_{IN_PP}	250		1200	mV	
Transmit disable voltage	V_D	$V_{CC}-1.3$		V_{CC}	V	
Transmit enable voltage	V_{EN}	V_{EE}		$V_{EE}+0.8$	V	

Electrical – Characteristics – Receiver

$V_{CC}=3.14V$ to $3.46V$, $T_C= -40^{\circ} C$ to $85^{\circ} C$

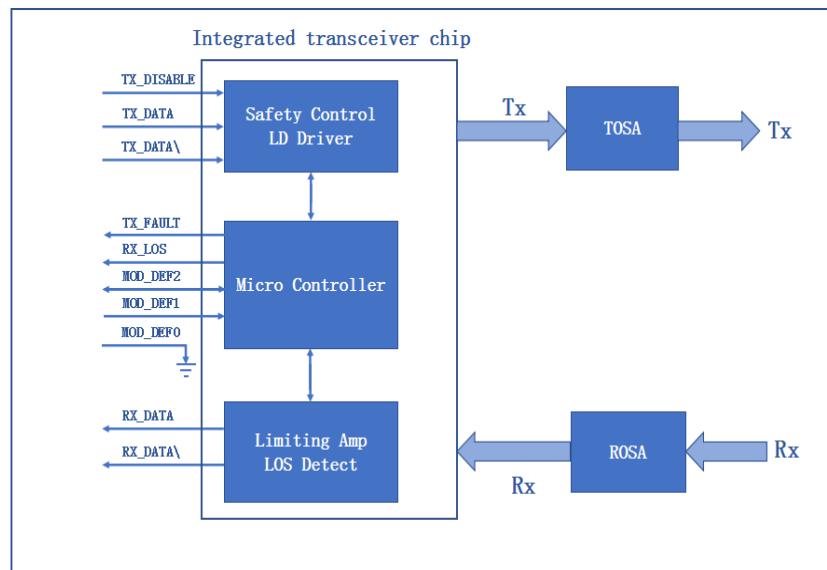
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Remarks
Single ended data output swing	V_{OUT_PP}	250		800	mV	
LOS asserted	V_{LOS_A}	$V_{CC}-0.5$		V_{CC_HOST}	V	
LOS de-asserted	V_{LOS_D}	V_{EE}		$V_{EE}+0.5$	V	

Digital Diagnostic Functions

The AC-B-SFPEX-I-xx supports the 2-wire serial communication protocol as defined in SFF8472.

Digital diagnostic information is accessible over the 2-wire interface at the address 0xA2. Digital diagnostics for AC-B-SFPEX-I-xx are internally calibrated by default. The internal micro control unit accesses the device operating parameters in real time, such as transceiver temperature, laser bias current, transmitted optical power, received optical power and transceiver supply voltage. The module implements the alarm function of the SFF-8472, alerts the user when a particular operating parameter exceeds the factory-set normal range.

Block-Diagram-of-Transceiver

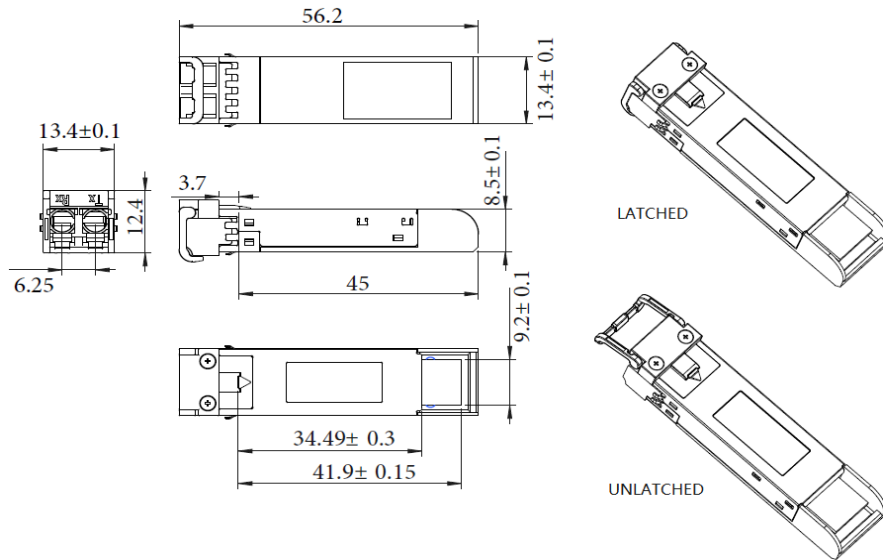


Functions Description

The transmitter is mainly composed of a laser driver part of the intelligent transceiver chip and a TOSA (light-emitting component), the TOSA includes a 1550nm DFB laser and a backlight photodetection chip. When the module is working, the input signal is connected to the intelligent transceiver chip, at this time, the laser driver of the intelligent transceiver chip supplies the bias current and the modulation current to the laser. The intelligent transceiver chip simultaneously uses an automatic optical power control (APC) feedback loop to maintain a constant average optical power of the laser output. The purpose is to eliminate the change of the output optical signal due to temperature changes and aging of the light source device. When the transmitter enable pin (TX_Disable) is high (TTL logic "1"), the laser output is turned off. When TX_Disable is low (TTL logic "0"), the laser will turn on within 1ms. When the transmitter fault signal (TX_Fault) is reported as high, indicates a transmitter failure caused by the transmitter's bias current or transmitted optical power or laser tube temperature exceeding a preset alarm threshold. Low indicates normal operation.

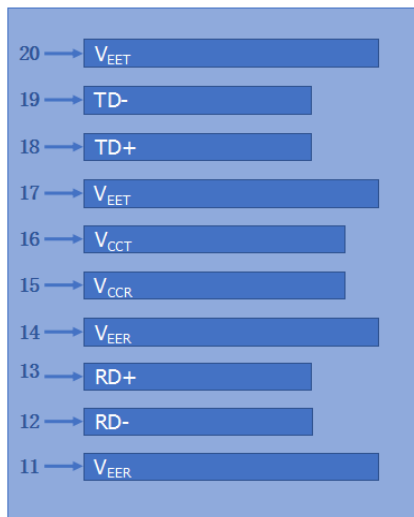
The receiver is mainly composed of a limiting amplifier part of the intelligent transceiver chip and a ROSA (light-receiving component), the ROSA includes a PIN photodetector and a transimpedance amplifier chip. When the ROSA detects the incident light signal, it will be converted into a photo-generated current by the PIN photodetector. The photo-generated current is converted into an electrical signal after passing through the transimpedance amplifier. The electrical signal is further amplified by the limiting amplifier of the intelligent transceiver chip, then outputs a fixed-amplitude electrical signal to the host. When the amplitude of the electrical signal received from the incident light conversion of the opposite optical transceiver module is lower than the set threshold, the module reports that the received signal is lost, the RX_LOS pin is high (logic "1"), which can be used to diagnose whether the physical signal is normal. The signal is operated in TTL level. The microprocessor inside the module monitors the module's operating voltage, temperature, transmitted optical power, received optical power, and laser bias current value in real time. The host acquires this information over a 2-wire serial bus.

Dimensions

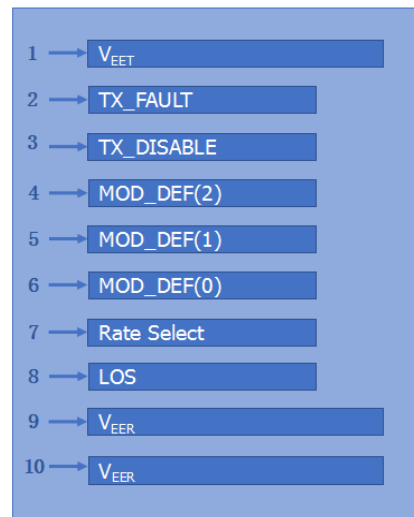


ALL DIMENSIONS ARE ±0.2mm UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED
UNIT: mm

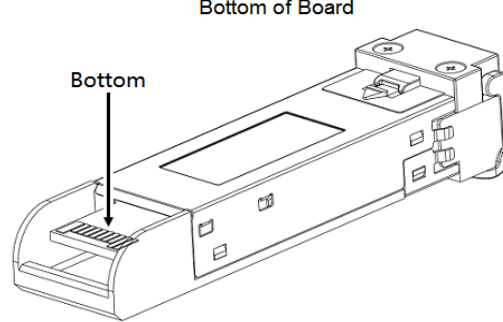
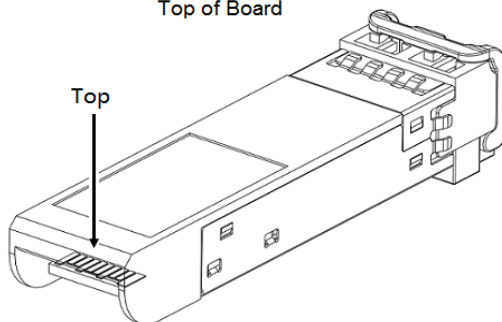
Electrical Pad Layout



Top of Board



Bottom of Board



Pin Assignment

PIN #	Symbol	Description	Remarks
1	V _{EET}	Transmitter ground (common with receiver ground)	1
2	TX_FAULT	Transmitter Fault. Not supported	
3	TX_DISABLE	Transmitter Disable. Laser output disabled on high or open	2
4	MOD_DEF(2)	Module Definition 2. Data line for serial ID	3
5	MOD_DEF(1)	Module Definition 1. Clock line for serial ID	3
6	MOD_DEF(0)	Module Definition 0. Grounded within the module	3
7	Rate Select	No connection required	
8	LOS	Loss of Signal indication. Logic 0 indicates normal operation	4
9	V _{EER}	Receiver ground (common with transmitter ground)	1
10	V _{EER}	Receiver ground (common with transmitter ground)	1
11	V _{EER}	Receiver ground (common with transmitter ground)	1
12	RD-	Receiver Inverted DATA out. AC coupled	
13	RD+	Receiver Non-inverted DATA out. AC coupled	
14	V _{EER}	Receiver ground (common with transmitter ground)	1
15	V _{CCR}	Receiver power supply	
16	V _{CCT}	Transmitter power supply	
17	V _{EET}	Transmitter ground (common with receiver ground)	1
18	TD+	Transmitter Non-Inverted DATA in. AC coupled	
19	TD-	Transmitter Inverted DATA in. AC coupled	
20	V _{EET}	Transmitter ground (common with receiver ground)	1

Notes:

1. Circuit ground is isolated from chassis ground
2. Disabled: T_{DIS} > 2V or open, Enabled: T_{DIS} < 0.8V
3. Should Be pulled up with 4.7k - 10k ohm on host board to a voltage between 2V and 3.6V
4. LOS is open collector output

References

1. Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP) Transceiver Multi-Source Agreement (MSA), September 2000.
2. [Digital Diagnostics Monitoring Interface for Optical Transceivers –SFF-8472.](#)