# SFP-S1215L-120 Optical SFP Module

1.25Gbps SFP Transceiver SM 1550nm 120km LC



#### **Features**

- Up to 1.25Gbps data links
- 1550nm DFB laser and photo TIA+PIN detector for 120km transmission
- Compliant with SFP MSA and SFF-8472 with Duplex LC receptacle
- Digital Diagnostic Monitoring: Internal Calibration or External Calibration
- +3.3V single power supply
- Compatible with SONET
- Compatible with RoHS
- Operating case temperature:

Standard: 0 to +70° C

Industrial: -40 to +85° C

## **Application**

- SDH and SONET system
- Fiber Channel
- Switch to Switch interface
- Switched backplane applications
- Router/Server interface
- Other optical transmission systems

#### **Standard**

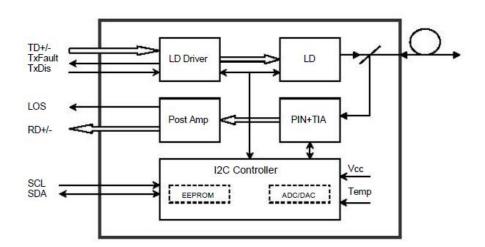
- Compliant with MSA SFP specification
- Compliant with IEC
- Compliant with IEEE 802.3z

## **Description**

The SFP transceivers are high performance, cost effective modules supporting dual data-rate of 1.25Gbps and 120km transmission distance with SMF.

The transceiver consists of three sections: a DFP 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). For further information, please refer to SFP MSA.



## **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	-0.5	4	V
Storage Temperature	Ts	-40	+85	°C
Operating Humidity	-	5	85	%

## **Recommended Operating Conditions**

Parameter		Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Operating Case Temperature	Standard	Тс	0		+70	°C
	Industrial		-40		+85	°C
Power Supply Voltage		Vcc	3.135	3.30	3.465	V
Power Supply Current		Icc			300	mA
Data Rate				1.25		Gbps

# **Optical and Electrical Characteristics**

Parar	meter	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	Notes
			Transmit	ter			
Centre V	Vavelength	λс	1530	1550	1570	nm	
Spectral V	Vidth (RMS)	Δλ			1	nm	
Average C	output Power	Pout	30	-	-	dB	
Extinct	ion Ratio	ER	1		+5	dBm	1
	se/Fall Time ~80%)	tr/tf	9.0			dB	
Data Input Sv	ving Differential	Vin	180		1200	mV	2
Input Differer	ntial Impedance	Z <sub>IN</sub>	90	100	110	Ω	
TX Disable	Disable		2.0		Vcc	V	
1 X Disable	Enable		0		0.8	V	
TV Fault	Fault		2.0		Vcc	V	
TX Fault Normal			0		0.8	V	
			Receive	er			
Centre V	Centre Wavelength		1260		1610	nm	
Receiver	Sensitivity				-28	dBm	3
Receive	Receiver Overload		-1			dBm	3
LOS De-Assert		LOSD			-29	dBm	
LOS Assert		LOSA	-40			dBm	
LOS Hysteresis			0.5		4	dB	
Data Output Swing Differential		Vout	600	800	1000	mV	4
1	00	High	2.0		Vcc	V	
	OS	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  $2^{7}$ -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 <sub>H</sub>	2		Vcc	V
MOD_DEF (0:2)-Low	VL			0.8	V

## **Diagnostics**

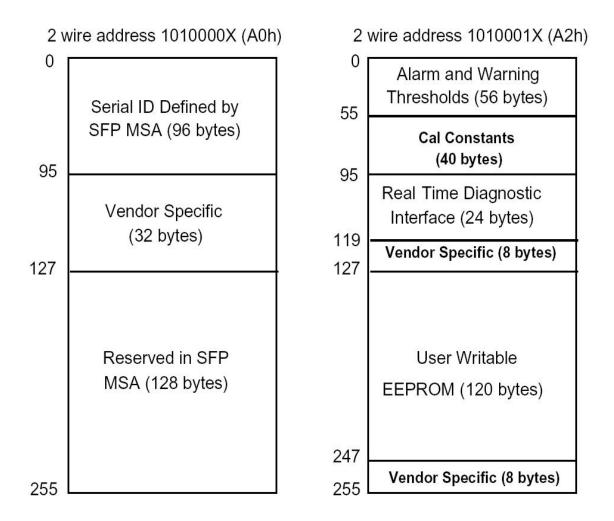
Parameter	Range	Unit	Accuracy	Calibration	
Tomporaturo	0 to +70		13°C	Internal / External	
Temperature	-40 to +85	°C	±3°C	Internal / External	
Voltage	3.0 to 3.6	V	±3%	Internal / External	
Bias Current	0 to 100	mA	±10%	Internal / External	
TX Power	-5 to 0	dBm	±3dB	Internal / External	
RX Power	-24 to -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

	D: .	
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	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	VEET	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:

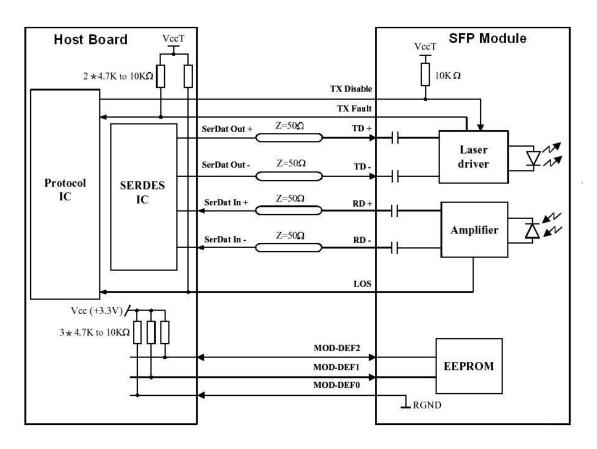
Low (0 to 0.8V): Transmitter on (>0.8V, < 2.0V): Undefined

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

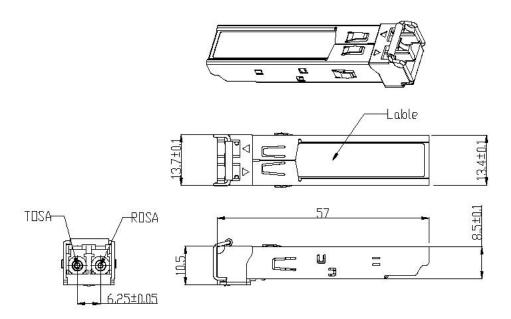
- 3) Mod-Def 0,1,2. These are the module definition pins. They should be pulled up with a  $4.7k\sim10k\Omega$  resistor on the host board. The pull-up voltage shall be VccT or VccR.
  - Mod-Def 0 is grounded by the module to indicate that the module is present
  - Mod-Def 1 is the clock line of two 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.

#### **Recommended Interface Circuit**



## **Mechanical Dimensions**



## **Ordering information**

Model No.	Product Description		
SFP-S1215L-120	1.25Gbps,1550nm, LC, 120km, 0°C ~ +70°C, with DDM		
SFP-S1215L-120I	1.25Gbps,1550nm, LC, 120km, -40°C ~ +85°C, with DDM		



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